





THIN PAPER

# WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

*A Merriam-Webster*  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BASED ON

WEBSTER'S  
NEW INTERNATIONAL  
DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION



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# PREFACE

**History of the Collegiate.** WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY is an entirely new book — newly edited and typeset and presented in a new format. It will, however, have for many persons the characteristics of an old friend; for it is but the latest member of the century-old MERRIAM-WEBSTER family. For many years MERRIAM-WEBSTER dictionaries have formed a series, in which the unabridged dictionary is the parent work and the COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY the largest abridgment. From each successive revision of the unabridged work new abridged books have sprung. In 1898 the first edition of the COLLEGIATE appeared. Its size, appearance, typography, and, above all, its wealth of material and scholarly presentation quickly won for it a high place in the regard of both general reader and scholar. In 1910 a second edition appeared, followed by new editions or revisions in 1916, 1931, and 1936. This NEW COLLEGIATE, in preparation for the past four years, incorporates the best of the time-tested features of its predecessors.

**Scope and Format.** The general content and over-all plan of the previous edition (WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, *Fifth Edition*) have proved so well adapted to the needs of its users that any attempt to change its essential character and form seemed inadvisable. The editors felt, too, that there were relatively few entries, both in its main vocabulary and in the special sections, that could be omitted without loss to the user of WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE. At the same time, there were many new terms and meanings, many older terms and meanings of increasing importance or frequency, many abbreviations, and many proper names that must be added in a new edition. The problem was how to retain most of the material of the previous work while adding material essential to the new book without markedly increasing its physical size. The new format of the present book is the answer. The wider page, with its wider column, has enabled the editors to achieve this dual aim within a handy-sized volume.

**Typography.** The type faces used in this book are those of the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*, for which they were carefully chosen, after extensive experimenting, for their appearance and readability. These type faces have stood the further tests of time and use in the previous edition of the COLLEGIATE.

**The General Vocabulary.** Once again the vocabulary of the COLLEGIATE has been selected to meet the needs both of the college student and of the general reader seeking clear and accurate, but not encyclopedic, information. Every entry and every definition of the previous edition have been reviewed, and many of them have been revised to incorporate additional, often new, information or to effect improvements in the former presentation. The definitions have for the most part been based on the most recent available information contained in the latest printings of the parent work, WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, *Second Edition*, with such modifications or adaptations as are required by the smaller scope of the COLLEGIATE. Wherever they are needed and, indeed, as freely as possible within the limitations of the space, phrases and sentences have been given that illustrate the definitions. The literary vocabulary contains many additions, consisting principally of new terms and meanings and some older ones of increased importance or frequency, the inclusion of which is often the direct result of suggestions from users of the previous edition. The NEW COLLEGIATE follows the practice of its predecessors in including only a limited selection of slang, dialectal, and obsolete terms and meanings. Since behind the present work are all the vast resources of the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*, containing some 550,000 vocabulary entries, the problem has been one of selection of terms to be included here. Usefulness has been the criterion.

**Special Subjects.** The greater emphasis on the vocabularies of technical and scientific fields, which was perhaps the most noticeable difference between the previous edition and earlier COLLEGIATES, has been continued in this NEW COLLEGIATE. The wealth of information prepared by the 207 consulting editors for the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*, has been freely drawn

upon and a great deal of new material has been added. Many of the new definitions have been specially prepared or reviewed for the present work by various members of this group of consultants and by others, particularly Dr. Robert A. Hall, Jr., Associate Professor of Linguistics at Cornell University, Dr. Ralph Harper, Instructor in English at Harvard University, Dr. James A. Hootman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Dr. Hans Kohn, Professor of History at Smith College.

In the selection of newer terms for inclusion in this book the important contributions to the language resulting from World War II play a major part. Such terms include not only those in the military field (such as *bazooka*, *blitzkrieg*, *foxhole*, *jeep*, *kamikaze*, *Panzer*, *roadblock*) but also those in many other fields, such as aeronautics, chemistry, electronics, nuclear physics, and medicine.

**Trade-marks.** Public interest in the status, the pronunciation, and the application of many terms originally coined for use as trade-marks makes such terms a matter of lexical concern. In a dictionary of this scope, however, it is possible to include only a limited number of those trade-marks most likely to be sought by the average dictionary user. All entries suspected of being trade-marks have been investigated in the files of the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and those which the evidence showed to be trade-marks have been defined as such. The inclusion of a term in this dictionary is not, however, to be taken as an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights, but only as an expression of their belief that such a term is of sufficiently general use and interest to warrant its inclusion in a work of this kind. No definition in this dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trade-mark.

**Presentation of Material.** Although the presentation of the material conforms to accepted dictionary practices and will in general offer no difficulty to most users of this book, occasional details may raise questions requiring precise answer. The editors, with the help of users of the previous edition, have tried to anticipate and answer all such questions in the section of *Explanatory Notes*, pages xviii-xx. Every user of this book, even the experienced dictionary consultant, will gain much from a reading of these pages.

**Order of Definitions.** In general the order of definitions follows the practice of the NEW INTERNATIONAL, where the earliest ascertainable meaning is placed first and later meanings are arranged in the order shown to be most probable by dated citations and semantic development. Technical senses, except in a few cases where they are essential elements in this pattern, are placed after nontechnical senses and are arranged according to the alphabetical order of their labels (such as *Bot.*, *Chem.*, *Med.*). This historical arrangement is of especial value to those interested in the development of meanings and offers no difficulty to the user who is merely looking for a particular meaning.

**Pronunciation.** The pronunciations given in this dictionary are based on those of the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*, and reflect the large body of firsthand information specially gathered for that work from scores of persons in all parts of the United States and elsewhere in the English-speaking world. The pronunciations of the individual entries in the general vocabulary and in the special sections are given in a phonetic alphabet that can be readily understood. A concise key to this MERRIAM-WEBSTER phonetic alphabet is printed at the front and back of the book, just inside the covers, where it can be found most easily and quickly. Users particularly interested in pronunciation are urged to read the *Guide to Pronunciation* (pages vii-xvii), which not only supplements this key by explaining fully each symbol used in the pronunciations but also discusses in some detail many general matters of pronunciation. This material was condensed by Dr. John S. Kenyon, eminent authority on pronunciation, from the fuller treatment prepared by him for the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*.

**Etymologies.** For vocabulary entries retained from the previous edition the etymologies, with such changes as are required to reflect recent information, are taken over from that book, for which they were condensed from those of the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*. These etymologies were prepared by Dr. E. E. Thompson of the editorial staff in consultation with Dr. Harold H. Bender of Princeton University, chief consultant in etymology, who has written or supervised the writing of the etymologies of new entries as well.

**Synonyms.** Brief articles discriminating from one another words of closely associated meaning have long been a valuable feature of the COLLEGIATE. In the present book the number of these articles has been increased. The articles, adapted from the fuller treatments in WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS, were prepared by Miss Rose F. Egan, who had a major part in the writing of that book.

**Pictorial Illustrations.** The wide scope of illustrations that was a feature of previous editions of the COLLEGIATE has been retained in this new work. Many new illustrations have been prepared especially for this work. In general the aim has been to include illustrations not for their decorative quality but for their value in clarifying definitions.

**Supplementary Features.** Except for the section of *Foreign Words and Phrases*, the material of which has been incorporated in the general vocabulary of this book, the supplementary features of the previous edition have been retained.

The *Pronouncing Gazetteer* gives the spelling, syllabic division, and pronunciation of over ten thousand names, a marked increase over the number listed in the previous edition, and continues to provide information on location, political status or ownership, population, and other statistics (such as length of rivers, height of mountains, area of political divisions, lakes, etc.) in the concise form familiar to users of the COLLEGIATE.

The *Biographical* section gives the spelling, pronunciation, given names, dates, nationality, and a brief indication of achievements or sphere of activity for a selected list of names of persons, ancient and modern, of general interest. The number of entries has been increased to upwards of five thousand.

The list of *Colleges and Universities*, which has proved to be one of the most often consulted of the special sections of the COLLEGIATE, has been completely revised and its basis of selection broadened to include a very much larger number of institutions. The pronunciation and syllabic division of the names of these institutions are given wherever needed.

The lists of *Abbreviations* and of *Given Names* have been revised and many entries have been added.

The section of *Arbitrary Signs and Symbols*, the *Vocabulary of Rhymes*, and the several sections treating *Orthography*, and *Punctuation, Compounds, Capitals, etc.*, and *Preparation of Copy for the Press* have been revised and retained.

**Editorial Staff.** The editing, checking, proofreading, and similar operations have been carried out by the trained editorial staff of G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, many of whom worked not only on the preparation of the previous edition of the COLLEGIATE but also on the NEW INTERNATIONAL, *Second Edition*. An exhaustive list of staff members who contributed to this NEW COLLEGIATE, some by performing essential clerical work and others by preparing or reviewing a few definitions, would serve little purpose; but it would be ungracious not to mention the chief participants in various phases of the work. The reviewing and writing of definitions were done by Dr. Lucius H. Holt, *Managing Editor*, Mr. Edward F. Oakes, *Associate Editor*, and the following *Assistant Editors*: Mr. Hubert P. Kelsey, Dr. Everett E. Thompson, Dr. Edward A. H. Fuchs, Dr. Philip B. Gove, Dr. Donald W. Lee, and Miss Anne M. Driscoll; pronunciations by Miss Elsie Mag and Mr. Edward Artin; synonyms by Miss Rose F. Egan; cross-referencing and checking by Miss Ervina E. Foss; proofreading by Mr. Hubert H. Roe and Miss Rita L. Goyette; the editing of various special sections as follows: *Abbreviations* by Miss Driscoll, *Biographies* by Dr. Gove, *Colleges and Universities* by Dr. Thompson, *Gazetteer* by Dr. Thompson, Dr. Lee, and Miss Foss, *Given Names* and *Rhymes* by Miss Egan, *Orthography, Punctuation, etc.* by Mr. Oakes.

The typesetting and electrotyping have been done by The Riverside Press, whose staff have once again given their hearty co-operation and have assisted with excellent proofreading.

WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY represents the results of the collaborative efforts of the permanent MERRIAM-WEBSTER editorial staff, with the assistance of others previously mentioned. It is the product of an organization with the background of more than one hundred years of continuous dictionary-making experience. It is the latest addition to the MERRIAM-WEBSTER series of dictionaries which have served successive generations. We offer it to the user with the conviction that it will serve him well.

John P. Bethel  
General Editor.

# A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

## KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION

**REFERENCES.** Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the Vocabulary refer to sections in this Guide.

**ACCENTS AND HYPHENS.** The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (´), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (˘), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic

division is indicated by a centered period, except where this is replaced by an accent mark or by a hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

**FOREIGN SOUNDS** for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

ā, as in *āle*, *fāte*, *lā'bor*, *chā'os*, *ohām'ber* (§ 5).  
 ā, " " *chū-ot'ic*, *fā-tal'i-ty*, *oor'dāte* (§ 12).  
 ā, " " *cāre*, *pār'ent*, *com-pāre'*, *beār*, *āir* (§ 6).  
 ā, " " *ādd*, *ām*, *fāt*, *āccep't* (§ 7).  
 ā, " " *āc-count*, *in'fānt*, *guīd'ānce* (§ 14).  
 ā, " " *ārm*, *fār*, *fū'ther*, *āh*, *pālm* (§ 8).  
 ā, " " *āsk*, *grās*, *dānce*, *stāff*, *pāth* (§ 9).  
 ā, " " *so'fā*, *i-de'ā*, *d-bound'*, *dī'd-dem* (§ 15).  
 b, " " *bā'by*, *be*, *bit*, *bob*, *but* (§ 17).  
 oh, " " *chair*, *muoh*; also for *teh* as in *match*; for *ti* as in *ques'tion*; for *te* as in *right'eous* (§ 21).  
 d, as in *day*, *add'ed*; also for *ed* as in *robbed* (§ 25).  
 dī: for *du* as in *ver'dure*; for *deu* as in *gran'deur* (§§ 25, 118).  
 ē, as in *ēve*, *mēte*, *se-rēne'*, *hē'll-om'e-ter* (§ 26).  
 ē, " " *hēre*, *fēar*, *wēird*, *deer* (*dēr*) (§ 27).  
 ē, " " *ē-vent'*, *dē-pend'*, *crē-ate'* (§ 35).  
 ē, " " *ēnd*, *ēx-cuse'*, *ēf-face'* (§§ 28, 29).  
 ē, " " *sl'lent*, *pru'dence*, *nov'el* (§ 37).  
 ē, " " *mak'ēr*, *pēr-vert'*, *in'fēr-ence* (§§ 32, 36).  
 f, " " *fill*, *feel*; for *ph* as in *phan'tom*, *tri'umph*; for *gh* as in *laugh* (§ 43).  
 g (always "hard"), as in *go*, *be-gin'*; also for *gu* as in *guard*; for *gue* as in *plague*; for *gh* as in *ghost* (§ 44).  
 gz: for *x* as in *ex-ist'*, *ex-act'*, *ex-am'ple* (§ 128).  
 h, as in *hat*, *hen*, *hide*, *hot*, *hurt*, *a-head'* (§ 49).  
 hw: for *wh* as in *what*, *why*, *where* (§ 127).  
 ī, as in *īce*, *sīght*, *in-spīre'*, *i-de'a*, *bl-o'o-gy* (§§ 50, 51).  
 ī, " " *īll*, *ad-mīt'*, *hab'it*, *pīt'y* (*pīt'ī*) (§§ 52, 53).  
 ī, " " *char'ī-ty*, *pos'sī-ble*, *dī-rest'*, *A'prīl* (§ 54).  
 j, " " *joke*, *jol'ly*; also for "soft" *g*, as in *gem*, *gl'ant*; for *gi* and *ge* as in *re-lī'gion*, *pl'geon*; for *di* as in *sol'dier*; for *dg(e)* as in *edge*, *judg'ment* (§ 59).  
 k, as in *keep*, *kīok*; also for "hard" *ch*, as in *cho'rus*, *ep'ooh*; for "hard" *c*, as in *cūbe*; for *ck* as in *pack*; for *qu* as in *con'quer*, *co-quette'*; for *que* as in *plique* (§ 60).  
 k (small capital): for *ch* as in *German loch*, *ach*, etc. (§ 60).  
 ks: for *x* as in *vex*, *ex'e-cute*, *per-plex'* (§ 128).  
 kw: for *qu* as in *queen*, *quit*, *qual'i-ty* (§ 91).  
 l, as in *late*, *leg*, *lip*, *lot*, *lull*, *hol'ly* (§ 61).  
 m, " " *man*, *men*, *mine*, *hum*, *ham'mer* (§ 64).  
 n, " " *nod*, *inan*, *man'mer*; also for *gn* as in *sign* (§ 66).  
 N (small capital): without sound of its own, indicates the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel, as in *bon* (*bōn*), *en'sem'ble* (*ān'sān'bl'*) (§ 67).  
 ng, as in *sing*, *long*, *sing'er*; also for *ngue* as in *tongue*; for *n* before the sound of *k* or "hard" *g*, as in *bank*, *junc'tion*, *lin'ger*, *sīn'gle*, *can'ker* (§ 68).  
 ō, as in *ōld*, *nōte*, *bōld*, *he'rō*, *cal'i-o's* (§ 69).  
 ō, " " *ōbey'*, *tō-bao'oo*, *a-na'tō-my* (§ 70).  
 ō, " " *ōrb*, *lōrd*, *ōr-dāin'*; *law* (*lō*), *bought* (*bōt*), *caught* (*kōt*), *all* (*ōl*) (§ 71).  
 ō, as in *ōdd*, *nōt*, *tōr'rid*, *tōr'est*, *pō-ter'i-ty* (§§ 73 ff.).

ō, as in *ōft*, *dōg*, *clōth*, *lōss*, *ōbst* (§ 74).  
 ō, " " *ōn-neot'*, *ō-cour'*, *ō'lōn*, *ōm-bine'* (§ 80).  
 ol, " " *oll*, *nols'y*, *a-vold'*, *gol'ter* (§ 82).  
 ōv, " " *fōd*, *mōbn*, *fōol*, *nōbn*; *rude* (*rōd*), *ru'mor* (*rōm'er*) (§ 83).  
 ōv, as in *fōot*, *wōbl*; *put* (*pōt*), *pull* (*pōl*) (§ 85).  
 ou, " " *out*, *thou*, *de-vour'* (§ 86).  
 p, " " *pa'pa*, *pen*, *pin*, *pop*, *put* (§ 88).  
 r, " " *rat*, *red*, *rip*, *rod*, *hor'rid* (§§ 92 ff.); also for *rh* as in *rho'do-den'dron*, *rhem'boid*.  
 s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in *sit*, *this*, *haste*; also for "soft" *c*, as in *cell*, *vīce*; for *so* as in *scene*, *sci'ence*; for *ss* as in *hiss* (§ 97).  
 sh, as in *she*, *ship*, *shop*; also for *ch* as in *ma-chine'*, *chaise*; for *ce* as in *o'cean*; for *ci* as in *so'cial*; for *sei* as in *con'scious*; for *s* as in *sure*; for *se* as in *nau'seous*; for *si* as in *pen'sion*; for *ss* as in *is'sue*; for *ssi* as in *pas'sion*; for *ti* as in *na'tion* (§§ 102 ff.).  
 t, as in *to*, *talk*; also for *ed* as in *baked*, *capped*; for *th* as in *thyme*, *Thom'as* (§ 104).  
 th (voiced): for *th* as in *then*, *though*, *this*, *smoother*, *breathe* (§ 107).  
 th (voiceless), as in *thin*, *through*, *wealth*, *worth*, *breadth*, *width* (§ 107).  
 tū: for *tu* as in *na'ture*, *cul'ture*, *ple'ture* (§ 118).  
 ū, as in *cūbe*, *pūre*, *tūne*, *fūte*, *dū'ty*, *hū'man* (§§ 112-114).  
 ū, as in *ū-nite'*, *for'mū-late*, *hū-mane'* (§ 118).  
 ū, " " *ūrn*, *fūrl*, *con-cūr'*; *her* (*hūr*), *fern* (*fūrn*), *fīr* (*fūr*) (§§ 117, 31); for *Ger. ō*, *oe*, as in *schōn* (*shūn*), *Gee'the* (*gū'tē*); for *Fr. eu*, as in *jeu* (*shū*), *soul* (*sūl*).  
 ū, as in *ūp*, *tūb*, *stūd'y*, *ūn'der*, *ūn-do'* (§ 116).  
 ū, " " *cīr'ōds*, *oau'ōds*, *dū'tūm*, *cīr'ōdm-stānce*, *de'men* (*-mūn*), *na'tion* (*-shūn*) (§ 119).  
 ii: for *German ū*, as in *grūn*, *kūm'mel*; for *French u*, as in *me-nu'* (*mē-nū'*) (§ 122).  
 v, as in *van*, *vent*, *vote*, *re-voke'*, *re-vive'* (§ 123); also for *f* as in *of*.  
 w, as in *want*, *win*, *weed* (§ 124); also for *u* as in *per-suade'* (*-swād'*) or *o* as in *chair* (*kwīr*).  
 y, as in *yet*, *yard*, *ye'l'ow*, *be-yond'* (§ 131); also for *i* as in *un'ion* (*-yūn*).  
 z, as in *zone*, *haze*; also for voiced ("soft") *s*, as in *is*, *lives*, *wise*, *mu'sic*, *ears*, *age* (§ 132); for *x* as in *Xen'o-phon*, *xy'l-o-phone* (§ 128).  
 zh: for *z* as in *az'ure*; for *zi* as in *gl'a'zier*, *bra'zier*; for *s* as in *pleas'ure*, *u'su'al*; for *si* as in *vi'sion*; for *ssi* as in *ab-sci'ssion*; for *g* as in *rouge*, *mi-rage'* (§ 133).  
 ' , as in *par'don* (*pār'd'n*), *eat'en* (*ēt'n*), *ev'il* (*ē'v'l*), indicates that the following consonant is syllabic (§ 38), or, occasionally, indicates unusual consonant combinations, as in *Knut* (*k'nōt*).

## THE ALPHABET OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION (IPA)

The following symbols have each the sound values shown in the key words. The IPA symbols and words respelled with them are in square brackets [ ].

| CONSONANTS |       |     |           |      |        |
|------------|-------|-----|-----------|------|--------|
| [p]        | peep  | [θ] | in either | [tʃ] | church |
| [b]        | bib   | [ð] | either    | [dʒ] | judge  |
| [m]        | mainm | [f] | life      | [r]  | rear   |
| [t]        | toot  | [v] | valve     | [l]  | lull   |
| [d]        | deed  | [s] | cease     | [h]  | hail   |
| [n]        | noon  | [z] | zones     | [w]  | wail   |
| [k]        | cook  | [ʃ] | mission   | [hw] | whale  |
| [g]        | gig   | [ʒ] | vision    | [j]  | you    |
| [ŋ]        | sing  |     |           |      |        |

Note: For convenience in printing, the symbol [æ] may be substituted for [ɜ].

VOWELS

|      |    |   |     |    |   |
|------|----|---|-----|----|---|
| [i]  | in | beet  | [ɔ] | in | bird as pronounced in southern England and parts of eastern and southern America (only in stressed syllables) |
| [ɪ]  | "  | sit   | [ə] | "  | bird as pronounced by the majority of Americans (only in stressed syllables)                                  |
| [e]  | "  | chaotic   | [ʊ] | "  | better as pronounced by the majority of Americans (only in unstressed syllables)                              |
| [æ]  | "  | cave  |     |    |   |
| [ɜ]  | "  | set   |     |    |   |
| [æ]  | "  | sat   |     |    |   |
| [ɑ]  | "  | father  |     |    |   |
| [a]  | "  | ask as often pronounced in America (between [æ] and [ɑ]. See § 9)         |     |    |   |
| [o]  | "  | all, horse  |     |    |   |
| [ʊ]  | "  | sorry as pronounced in England and often in America (between [ə] and [ɔ]) |     |    |   |
| [ə]  | "  | notation  |     |    |   |
| [əʊ] | "  | go  |     |    |   |
| [ʊ]  | "  | pull  |     |    |   |
| [u]  | "  | pool  |     |    |   |
| [a]  | "  | sun (used only in stressed syllables)                                     |     |    |   |

[ə] in sofa (only in unstressed syllables)

Note: [ə] is not a symbol of the IPA, which at present has no unambiguous symbol for the sound.

### DIPHTHONGS

[aɪ] in ice      [aʊ] in house      [ɔɪ] in boy  
[ɹu] in mute: the symbols [ju] are used when the first element is [j] as in use, instead of [ɹ]

Note: [aɪ] and [aʊ], given above, are also diphthongs, the usual sounds of "long a" and "long o" (see §§ 5, 60).

### NON-ENGLISH CONSONANTS

[ç] = *ch* in German *loch* and Scottish *loch* "high" [hɪç], the voiceless palatal fricative (§ 60).

[x] = *ch* in German *ach* and Scottish *loch* [lox], the voiceless velar fricative (§ 60).

### NON-ENGLISH VOWELS

[y] in French *pur*, German *fühlen*, — the high-front-round vowel (§ 122).

[ø] " French *creuse*, German *Goethe*, — the mid-front-round vowel (§ 117).

[œ] " French *seul*, German *können*, — the low-front-round vowel (§ 117).

The symbols [l], [ɹ], [ɹ], [ɹ] represent l, m, n, and r sounds (hat form syllables either alone or with nonsyllabic sounds; as [hætʃ], [bætʃ], [kætʃ], [kætʃ], [fætʃ], [tætʃ], [bætʃ], [tætʃ]).

The colon [:] after a symbol indicates that its sound is long in duration as compared with that of the unmarked symbol. The raised period [ː] may be used for intermediate length.

The sign [+] after a vowel symbol (as [e+]) indicates a pronunciation of it with slightly raised tongue; [ː] (as [eː]), with slightly lowered tongue; [+ː] (as [e+ː]), with slightly advanced tongue; and [-ː] (as [e-ː]), with slightly retracted tongue.

## SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING

To indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with the one on p. vii. For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, however, the table on p. vii is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this dictionary.

The table below is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the table on p. vii by a different letter. Thus, in the respelling table *a* is used for one sound only, that in *sin* or *so*. To show the *a* sound of *a* (as in *his*) without respelling, the marked *a* (g) from the table below should be used, — thus, *hiŋ*. In the table below, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the respelling table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in *break*, *bread*, *yield*, *vell*, etc. Silent *e* at the end of a syllable, as in *face*, etc., need not be marked. *oe*, *ci*, *se*, *st*, or *ti* before a vowel, and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of *sh*, and need not be marked. Where desirable, any letter regarded as silent may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| ä ( = æ ),          | as in <i>här</i> , <i>cow'ärd</i> , <i>mus'tärd</i> .   |
| ø ( = ö ),          | " <i>what</i> , <i>was</i> , <i>qual'i-ty</i> .   |
| Ä, Ø ( = ö ),       | " <i>all</i> , <i>awe</i> , <i>swarm</i> , <i>talk</i> .  |
| Au, au, aw ( = ö ), | " <i>au'thor</i> , <i>law</i> .   |
| Ë, è ( = ä ),       | " <i>eight</i> , <i>prgy</i> , <i>vgin</i> , <i>a-bgy</i> ; or ( = ä ) as in <i>melee</i> .             |
| Ê, ê ( = ê ),       | " <i>there</i> , <i>hêir</i> , <i>whêre-in</i> .  |
| Ê, ê ( = ê ),       | " <i>êr'mine</i> , <i>e-têr'nal</i> , <i>swêrve</i> .   |
| Ee, ee ( = ê ),     | " <i>eel</i> , <i>feet</i> , <i>foe'ble</i> , <i>un-seen</i> .  |
| Ew, ew ( = ü ),     | " <i>ewe</i> , <i>dow</i> , <i>hewn</i> ; or ( = öb ) as in <i>brew</i> .                               |
| Ï, î ( = ï ),       | " <i>pique</i> , <i>ma-oh'ÿne</i> , <i>pe-lÿce</i> ; or ( = ê ) as in <i>fr-as'oo</i> .                 |
| Î, î ( = ï ),       | " <i>vîr-gin'i-ty</i> , <i>e-lîx'îr</i> ; or ( = ü ) as in <i>îrk'some</i> , <i>fîr</i> , <i>bird</i> . |
| Ŵ ( = öb ),         | " <i>wôlf</i> , <i>wô'm'an</i> , <i>wôl'ver-ine</i> .   |
| Ŵ, ŵ ( = öb ),      | " <i>gore</i> , <i>dq</i> , <i>whq</i> , <i>tqmb</i> .  |
| Ô, ô ( = ü ),       | " <i>ôth'er</i> , <i>sôn</i> ; or ( = ê ) as in <i>wel'-côme</i> , <i>wis'dôm</i> .                     |
| Ŭ ( = ö ),          | " <i>mî'nôr</i> ; or ( = ä ) as in <i>wôr'k</i> .   |
| Ow, ow ( = ou ),    | " <i>owî</i> , <i>cow'ard</i> , <i>vow'el</i> .   |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Oy, oy ( = oi ), | as in <i>oy's'ter</i> , <i>boy</i> , <i>roy'al</i> , <i>en-joy</i> .               |
| Û, ü ( = öb ),   | " <i>ryde</i> , <i>ry'mor</i> , <i>in-tryde</i> .                                  |
| Ū, ū ( = öb ),   | " <i>full</i> , <i>put</i> , <i>push</i> , <i>hand'ful</i> .                       |
| Ț ( = i ),       | " <i>ñȚ</i> , <i>skȚ</i> , <i>stȚle</i> , <i>de-Țy</i> , <i>dȚing</i> .            |
| Ț, Ț ( = i ),    | " <i>Țt'ri-a</i> , <i>hȚmn</i> , <i>ȚȚ'le</i> .                                    |
| Ț ( = ö ),       | " <i>sat'Țr</i> , <i>mar'Țr</i> ; or ( = ü ) as in <i>mȚrrh</i> , <i>mȚ'rtle</i> . |
| C, c ( = k ),    | " <i>cat</i> , <i>con'cur</i> .  |
| Ç, ç ( = s ),    | " <i>çell</i> , <i>vîç</i> .   |
| Ch, ch ( = k ),  | " <i>cho'rus</i> , <i>ech'o</i> , <i>ep'och</i> .                                  |
| Ch, ch ( = sh ), | " <i>phalse</i> , <i>ma-phine</i> .  |
| Ĉ, ĉ ( = ĉ ),    | " <i>ĉet</i> , <i>be-ĉin</i> , <i>an'ĉor</i> .                                     |
| Ĉ, ĉ ( = ĉ ),    | " <i>ĝem</i> , <i>en'ĝine</i> .  |
| dĝ ( = j ),      | " <i>edge</i> , <i>bridge</i> , <i>badĝ'er</i> .                                   |
| ŋ ( = ng ),      | " <i>an'chor</i> , <i>igk</i> .  |
| g ( = z ),       | " <i>ig</i> , <i>hag</i> , <i>wig'dom</i> .  |
| g ( = gz ),      | " <i>ex-ist</i> , <i>ex-amp'le</i> .   |
| x ( = ks ),      | " <i>vex</i> , <i>ex'e-cute</i> .  |
| Ph, ph ( = f ),  | " <i>phan'tom</i> , <i>sylph</i> .   |
| Qu, qu ( = kw ), | " <i>queen</i> , <i>con'quest</i> .  |
| Wh, wh ( = hw ), | " <i>when</i> , <i>what</i> .  |



## I. PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN ENGLISH

## STANDARD PRONUNCIATION

**Standard Pronunciation.** The term *correct pronunciation* is often used. Yet it is probable that many who use the term would find it difficult to give a precise and clear definition of the sense in which they use it. When the essential facts are considered, "correctness of pronunciation" must be a flexible term. It is perhaps as accurate a definition as can be made to say that a pronunciation is correct when it is in actual use by a sufficient number of cultivated speakers. This is obviously elastic, depending both on knowledge — not always obtainable — of the number of users, and on judgment as to the cultivation of the speakers.

The standard of English pronunciation, so far as a standard may be said to exist, is the usage that now prevails among the educated and cultured people to whom the language is vernacular; but, since somewhat different pronunciations are used by the cultivated in different regions too large to be ignored, we must frankly admit the fact that, at present, uniformity of pronunciation is not to be found throughout the English-speaking world, though there is a very large percentage of practical uniformity.

The function of a pronouncing dictionary is to record as far as possible the pronunciations prevailing in the best present usage, rather than to attempt to dictate what that usage should be. In so far as a dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful recorder and interpreter of such usage, so far and no farther may it be appealed to as an authority.

A further factor in the determination of correct pronunciation is the style of speech, within the same regional form, used for different occasions. The most important of these different styles is what may be called the cultivated colloquial, which has been aptly termed the style of well-bred ease. This is the most used of the standard styles, it is acceptable to every class of society, whether used by them or not, and its sound system represents the main current of progress, change, and unification of the language as a whole.

It is unfortunate that with some the term *colloquial* has somewhat fallen into disrepute, the impression having gained ground that a word marked "Colloquial" in a dictionary or similar work is thereby condemned as not in the best use. See the definition of *colloquial* in the Vocabulary.

In public worship, especially in reading from the Bible, the Prayer Book, or similar authoritative work, the rate of speech is often slower than in ordinary conversation or normal public utterance. The articulation of consonants is more distinct, and the vowels are often of greater length. The unaccented vowels are often sounded as if under secondary accent, as in *vulgate* (vŭl'gāt), *converse*, v. (kŏn-vŭrs'), *triumvirate* (tri-ŭm-vī-rāt), *labor* (lā'bŏr), etc. Such pronunciations with full vowel are confined to solemn or other very deliberate style.

## § 1. ACCENT

**Accent** may be defined as the prominence given to a syllable or a word which makes it stand out to the attention above adjacent syllables or words. Accent that distinguishes the syllables of words is called **word accent**, or **syllabic accent**. Accent that distinguishes words in a group is called **sentence accent**.

The term **stress**, which in a strict sense means force of expiration, is commonly used to mean accent, since it is the principal element of prominence. For clearness, **stress** will here be used as a general term for accent (prominence) both of syllables and words; **accent** will be used only of **word accent**, or **word stress**; while the prominence that distinguishes words in a sense group will here be called **sense stress** (other terms being *sentence stress*, *sentence accent*, and *emphasis*). Of the various degrees of accent, only the **primary** (ˈ) and the **secondary** (ˈ) need be marked.

## § 2. SHIFTING ACCENT

**Shifting Accent.** In many words and phrases, chiefly in adjectives and adverbs, the accent is often variable, being stronger on one syllable or the other according to the rhythm of the syllables in the context. Thus, we say, *The room is air'tight*ˈ, but *an air'tight*ˈ roomˈ.

In addition to the influence of sense stress and sentence rhythm, a number of other causes contribute to shifting and variable accent. One of the most potent of these is the emphasis of contrast. Such a word as *exterior* or *interior* by itself has the accent here marked; but when contrasted, these become *exterior* and *interior*. So *upstairs*ˈ,

*absolute*ˈly, in adverbs ending in -arily, as *arbitrar*ˈly, *neo'essar*ˈly, etc. Under emphasis these words are often pronounced *arbitrar*ˈly, *neo'essar*ˈly.

As a consequence of the various influences mentioned, in actual speech many words in English have no fixed accent.

In this dictionary, as a rule, one accentuation is given, together with

a reference (2) to this section. But the accentuation given in words of this sort may not be more "correct" than the one not given; the two merely represent different uses of the word; both equally correct. Usually, compound adjectives are entered in their predicate or absolute form, with even accent. This is taken as the basic form, as it is in most cases the original form, from which the attributive form (ˈ) is shifted. In some instances, however, the unevenly accented form is entered.

## § 3. BRITISH AND AMERICAN ACCENT

**British and American Accent.** A considerable group of words of French and Latin origin show a historical difference of accentuation in British and American usage. The most numerous of these are words ending in -ary (necessary), -ery (oermetory), -ory (dormitory). In Old French these words had primary accent on -ar-, -er-, -or-, and secondary accent on the second syllable before (neo'essar'le, etc.). In English the secondary accent became the main one, and the former primary became secondary (neo'essar'y), or the primary sometimes fell on the third syllable before the secondary (lab'oratory). But recently in southern England the secondary accent has been dropped, and the more usual British pronunciation is now neo'essar'i, lab'or'at'ory, etc. The older British pronunciation is, however, still frequently heard in England, and it is universal in America, except for the comparatively few instances in which there is recent influence from British practice. Those Americans who have adopted the newer pronunciation have usually done so in only a few of the large number of words of this class so pronounced in England. In England, on the other hand, it has affected all the words of the group. There the loss of the subordinate accent has naturally resulted in the reduction of the syllable that bore it, in some words suppressing it entirely. Hence in England are often heard the pronunciations mīl'it'ri, dīk'sh'n'ri, ōrd'n'ri, sōk'r'et'ri. In a few words the accent has been moved from the first to the second syllable in British usage, as in *labor'atory*, *axil'ary*, *oorol'ary*, thus preserving the unaccented syllables.

In a group of words ending in -ative (appreciative, cumulative, legislative, etc.) often paralleling verbs in -ate, British pronunciation is in a transition state, a subordinate accent, or at least a full vowel, being sometimes retained (admin'is-tra'tive), or the accent being lost and the vowel obscured, as in *cumulative* (kū'mū-l'd-tiv). In America such words as a rule have the full vowel and a subordinate accent; but when the main accent immediately precedes the syllable in which the *a* occurs, and in a few other words, the syllable is also reduced in American use (dēmōn'strātiv, dīr'm'at'iv).

In the small group of words ending in -mony, usage differs in England and America as in those in -ary; as, *testimony* (Brit. tēs'tīmōn'i, Amer. tēs'tīmō'n'i).

In a few other words British practice tends to one accent and an obscure vowel where America has two accents and a fuller vowel; as, *melancholy* (Brit. mēl'ānkŭl'i, Amer. mēl'ānkŭl'i), *neomanoy*.

In compound names in -borough (or -burgh), -bury (or -bory), British practice usually obscures or drops the vowel of the next to the last syllable, as in *Scarborough* (-bŭrŭ; -brŭ). Sometimes an alternating rhythmical secondary accent is heard with full vowel, as in *Canterbury* (kān'tŕbŭr'i; -br'i; or -bŕ'i). In compounds with -berry (strawberry) the pronunciation -bŕi; -br'i is there the rule, though sometimes -bŕ'i is heard. In the eastern United States sometimes the same obscuration is heard in *strawberry*, *blackberry*, etc., but in the country as a whole the full vowel is used (strŏ'bŕ'i).

## § 4. STRESSED AND UNSTRESSED MONOSYLLABLES

**Stressed and Unstressed Monosyllables.** Prepositions (at, for, from, to, etc.), auxiliary and copulative verbs (am, are, own, has, must, etc.), conjunctions (and, but, or, than, etc.), pronouns (he, her, me, your, etc.), and occasionally some other words, under the conditions of sense stress may receive any degree of stress from the lowest to the highest. Accordingly the vowels of these words vary from the full and "proper" sound suggested by the spelling to an obscure sound. Note the sounds of *to* in the natural utterance of the sentence, *It began to move to and fro*. In normal speech the unstressed *to* is here pronounced tŏ, while stressed *to* is tōb. Such words, though having only one spelling form as a rule, in actual speech have one stressed pronunciation and one or more unstressed pronunciations, — the difference, though really marked, often passing unnoticed because of the identity of spelling and similarity of meaning.

The stressed form is always used when the word is mentioned alone, not as part of a context; it is therefore necessary, in order to pronounce an unstressed form, to use it naturally, as if unconsciously, in a phrase, clause, or sentence; if pronounced by itself the stressed form will inevitably be spoken. Most of the words have more than one unstressed form, depending partly on the style of speech, partly on the preceding and following sounds, and partly on the rhythmic succession of syllables in the context.

# A Guide to Pronunciation

## II. THE SOUNDS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

§ 5. *ā* as in *fāte*, *āle*, *mākk'er*, etc., is commonly called "long *a*." In standard English, *ā* is not usually a pure, or simple, sound, but is a diphthong, with several closely similar varieties, often beginning with the tongue a little higher than for *ō* (as in *mōt*) and moving toward *ī* (as in *īt*). The second element, or vanish, of the *ā* sound appears in accented syllables in both England and America when the sound is final or before voiced consonants, as in *dīny*, *āle*. But in America, before voiceless consonants it is usually not prominent and is sometimes lacking, as in *hāte*. In unaccented syllables, especially before vowels, the vanish may be absent in both England and America (*chū-ot'lo*).

The sound (*ā*) is also otherwise variously represented in the ordinary spelling, as in *pain*, *day*, *break*, *vell*, *obey*, and exceptionally in *gaol*, *gauche*.

§ 6. *ā* as in *cāre* is a relatively long vowel formerly identical with the *ā* sound, but gradually lowered by the influence of a following *r* to a more open front sound, reaching and passing below the position for *ē* in *vēry*.

The *ā* sound may be described as a front vowel lying in tongue position between the *ē* in *vēry* and the *ā* in *mān*. Two principal varieties exist in standard speech; one somewhat nearer acoustically and organically to *ē* than to *ā*, and the other decidedly nearer to *ā* than to *ē*. Both varieties are widespread in England and America alike, often occurring with different speakers in the same locality.

The typical occurrence of *ā* is in accented syllables formerly (17th century) containing a long *ā* sound, of various origin and spelling, before *r*, as in *aware*, *fare*, *there*, *bear*, *chair*, *prayer*, *vary*, *fairly*, *various*, etc.; and many longer words, as *precarious*, *barbarian*.

As stated above, the pronunciation of these words is not uniform in cultivated speech. In America *ā* may still be heard in *vāry*, *barbārian*, and in names like *Sārāh*, *Māry*. Some speakers used a lengthened *ē* sound in *Sārāh*, *Hungarian*, *vāry* (nearly like *vēry*), *Māry* (nearly like *mērry*), while in such words as *sāre*, *compare*, they would use the lower sound *ā*, as also in *wāry*, by analogy of *awāre*, *bewāre*.

When the vowel is followed by *r* and another vowel in longer words, the tendency (in America, at least) is toward the short *ē* sound in popular words, as in *Māryland* (*mēr'lənd*), *necessary* (*nēs'ēs-ērī*).

For those words (*barbarian*, etc.) that may be pronounced with either *ā* or *ā*, the marking *ā* is used in this dictionary as conforming to the more general tendency to lower the vowel. In Latin words, however, the older *ā* is retained in accord with the customary more formal and somewhat artificial pronunciation of Latin words and phrases and technical terms: *laros* (*lār'ez*).

Other spellings for *ā* are seen in *there*, *pear*, *air*, *heir*, *prayer*, *o'er*.

§ 7. *ā* as in *hāt*, *hāck*, *rān'dom*, *pār'tly*, etc., is commonly called "short *a*." Its spelling is almost invariably *a*, exceptionally *ai*, as in *plaid*.

The standard sound *ā* is low-front, the mouth being nearly or quite as wide open as for *ā* in *ārt*, but the tongue somewhat farther forward and the front (but not the tip) elevated instead of the back, as it is (though less) for *ā*. This is the sound often popularly called "flat *a*," with reference to certain supposed acoustic qualities, in contrast to "broad *a*," as in *father*.

§ 8. *ā* occurs in *ārm*, *fār*, *fū'ther*, *kh*, *ālms*, *pālm*, with equivalent spellings in *hearth*, *sā'gent*, and exceptionally in *memoir* (*mēm'wār*; -wēr).

This sound is classed by some phoneticians as mid-back (unrounded), i. e., made with the back of the tongue in a position midway between high and low, and with the lips not rounded. Others, however, class it as low-back. The Southern British *ā* is, however, pronounced with the tongue somewhat farther forward than for the usual American *ā*.

In Southern British and with some Americans the *ā* sound occurs also in such words as *chaff*, *path*, *grass*, *ask*, *chance*, *can't*, etc. For further treatment, see § 9.

In the larger part of America and Canada the *ā* sound is used in many words spelled with *o*, as *top*, *doll*, etc., and in words like *what*, *want*, etc., with *w* before *a* (see §§ 11, 73).

The stressed *ā* sound in all words except those spelled with *o* (*top*) is now a relatively long sound.

The symbol *ā* is also used to represent a shorter *ā* sound in unaccented syllables, as in *ārt-ist*, *chū-toon*; or partly accented syllables, as in *ārt-ist*, *chū-toon*.

§ 9. The symbol *ā* is used to represent a sound somewhat variable in quality, intermediate between *ā* in *mān* and *ā* in *ārt*, and medium or long in duration. It is used in the Vocabulary together with a reference to this section (§ 9) to identify a group of words that in this dictionary and other works indicating pronunciation have long been familiarly marked with the symbol *ā*. Of these words typical examples were mentioned in § 8, above, as *ask*, *chaff*, *path*, *grass*, *last*, *chance*, — words in which the vowel is followed in the same syllable by a voiceless fricative, *f*, *th*, *s* (but not *sh*), or by *m* or *n* + a consonant, and derivatives. For convenience these may be referred to as the "ask-words."

In standard speech three different pronunciations are current in these words. In southern England the long sound of *ā* is regular in them (*āsk*, *chāff*). This pronunciation is also used by large numbers of speakers in and near Boston, New York City, Richmond, Va., and by many individuals in the United States and Canada whose speech is influenced by that of these regions or by Southern British speech.

The sound of *ā* (*āsk*), usually somewhat lengthened, is used in these words by many educated speakers in England. In the United States and Canada this *ā* sound is used in the words by a large majority of speakers.

A third sound, the *ā* sound mentioned above, intermediate between

*ā* and *ā*, is used in these words by educated speakers of standard English in Scotland (called also Standard Scottish), though through Southern influence many are beginning to use *ā*, and by large numbers of educated persons in northern England. These two regions have no native *ā* sound, and also use the intermediate *ā* in all "short *a*" words (*hāt*, *mān*, etc.). So they resemble the greater part of America and Canada in using one vowel for both *ask*-words and *man*-words, though the vowel is *ā* in one country and *ā* in the other.

In America the intermediate vowel has long been approved in dictionaries and other works for the *ask*-words, and large numbers of people in New England and New York City regularly so pronounce them. As the *ā* sound and the *ā* sound are also in use in these places for the same words, reliable information is at present lacking as to how far the intermediate vowel prevails and the extent to which its use covers the words of the group.

In the small group of words *oalf*, *half*, *laugh*, *salve* (*n.*), *aunt*, *can't*, *shan't*, rather, the *ā* sound is more usual in Scottish standard English and Northern British English. In the United States and Canada, however, the situation is nearly the same as for the *ask*-words. In the country as a whole the *ā* sound strongly preponderates in all three groups of words.

In America the word *graph* and the suffix *-graph* are treated like *ask*, but derivatives like *graphic*, *telegraphic*, and the prefix *grapho-* regularly have *ā*.

Although the historical development of *ā* from *ā* took place chiefly before *f*, *s*, *th*, and *m* or *n* + a consonant, not all words that have these consonants after an *a* are pronounced with *ā* or *ā*. The only safe guide to the pronunciation of words like *ask*, *half*, *command*, etc., is actual cultivated usage.

§ 10. *a* as in *all*, *talk*, *swarm*, *quar'ter*, etc. — otherwise spelled as in *haul*, *caught*, *draw*, *awe*, and exceptionally in *U'tah*, *Ar'kansas* (-sō) — is equivalent to *ā* in *ōrb*, *bōrn* (see § 71), and the symbol *ā* is used in the respelling for pronunciation, however the sound may be ordinarily spelled; thus, *all* (*ā*), *talk* (*ā*), etc.

When a (*ā*) occurs in unaccented syllables it is briefer; as in *austere*, *al-though*, *au-thor'ity*. The symbol *ā* is used both for the short and the long sound. The short *ā* is the same in quality as accented *ā*, higher in tongue position than *ā* in *ōdd* and more lip-rounded.

§ 11. *a* as in *was*, *what*, *wan'der*, *wal'low*, *swan*, *qual'ity*, etc., is equivalent to *ā* (*ōdd*, *nōt*) (§ 73), and is represented in the respelling in this dictionary by *ā*; thus, *was* (*wāz*), etc.

*a* as in *any*, *Thames* = *ā*; see § 28.

§ 12. *ā* as in *chā-ot'lo*, *fā-tal'ity*, *vā-ca'tion*, *ā-sex'u-al*, and numerous adjectives or nouns in *-āte*, as *cor'dāte*, *du'pli-cāte*, represents a sound called "half long *a*," with reference to its *ā*-like quality, not to its quantity, or duration, which is short. This sound occurs in syllables without primary or secondary accent, with only enough accent (not usually marked) to preserve a recognizable *ā* quality of the vowel, as in *bi-tur'ōte*, *adj.*, *du'pli-cāte*, *adj.*, or *n.* In standard pronunciation the *a* in words like *duplicate*, *graduate*, *n.*, or *adj.* varies from a recognizable *ā* sound to *ā*. Hence the symbol *ā* in such cases may in practice represent a range of pronunciation from *ā* to *ā*. The symbol *ā* conveniently distinguishes adjectives and nouns like *duplicate*, *graduate*, etc., from the corresponding verbs, which have the full *ā* sound (*du'pli-cāte*, *grad'u-āte*, etc.). In some of the nouns or adjectives an *ī* is usual in familiar speech (*dēl'ē-gīt*, *dū'plī-kīt*; see § 13).

§ 13. In many words, *a* in a similar situation to the *a* in *cor'dāte*, as for example in *cottage*, is unaccented and is regularly pronounced as *ī*; so in *village* (*vīl'ij*), *savage* (*sāv'ij*), *homage* (*hōm'ij*). So *-ace* = *ī*, as in *palace*, *preface*, *furnace*; and *-ate* = *ī*, as in *climate*, *prélate*, *separate*, *adj.*, etc. In some such endings many speakers replace *ī* with *ā*, as in *immediate* (*ī-mē-dī-ā*).

*ai* and *ay* in final syllables are likewise often pronounced *ī* in some familiar words, as in *always* (*ālwāys*), and regularly in the days of the

*ā* or *ā* where British usually has *ī*, as in *delegate*.

Unaccented *ī* is sounded *ī* in *parliament* (also *ā*), *marriage*, and often, in colloquial speech, in *miniature*.

§ 14. *ā* in unaccented initial syllables, ending in a consonant in the spelling, as in *āb-hor'*, *āb-surd'*, *āc-count'*, *āc-true'*, etc., and in final closed syllables, as in *loy'āl*, *vā-cant*, *mad'am*, *māy'r-lād*, is more or less obscured in ordinary speech, becoming almost or quite the same as the *ā* in *so'fa*, *ī-de'a* (§ 15). There is considerable variation according to the style of speech used, whether very formal or familiarly colloquial. Hence as no single symbol can exactly express each variety of sound, the symbol *ā* is used to suggest a variable sound between the limits of *ā* in *so'fa* and *ā* in *āg'tate*, tending, however, in the majority of words, and especially in familiar speech, to the neutral vowel *ā*. The symbol *ā* is also used in some open syllables where it is desirable to suggest a tendency toward the *ā* sound, as in the first *a* of *phā-ryn'geal* (*fā-rīn'jē-ā*).

Between certain consonants, articulated in the same or nearly the same place in the mouth, this *ā* sound may disappear entirely, as in *mōrt'al*, *Sā'tan*, where in ordinary speech the final consonant usually follows immediately after the preceding one without any vowel whatever. Since in most cases, however, it is possible to pronounce the vowel, such words are often marked with both pronunciations (*mōrt'āl*, *-t'ī*; *Sā'tān*, *-t'īn*).

§ 15. *ā* as in *d-bound'*, *āc-rouse'*, *dī'a-dem*, *so'fa*, *ī-de'a*, etc., occurs in open unaccented syllables, including such as the first one of *ā-bridge*, in which two consonants begin the following syllable. In all styles of cultivated speech *ā* has the sound of the neutral vowel. See also § 36.

§ 16. The digraph *au* regularly spells the sound *ô* (lôrd, law), as in *ought, caught, haul, etc.* When followed by *n* (*haunt, launch, laundry*), it is pronounced *â* by many speakers, and this is given as an alternative pronunciation in this dictionary. The words *aunt* and *laugh* are never pronounced with *ô*, but with *ê*, *â*, or *â* (§ 9).

The digraph *aw*, pronounced as *ô* (ôrb), is now the usual form finally and before *k, l*, and *n*; as in *law, hawk, lawn*.

§ 17. *b* as in *boy, cab, ebb, rob'ber, s'ble, etc.*, is the voiced bilabial oral stop corresponding to *p*, the voiceless bilabial oral stop, and to *m*, the voiced bilabial nasal continuant. All three are lip sounds. *b* is usually silent after *m* in the same syllable, as in *bomb, climb, thumb, etc.* On the other hand, a sounded *b* is excessant in many words between *m* and *l* or *er*, as in *thimble, timber*. In *debt, doubt, subtle, b* is silent. Initial *b* before other consonants than *l* (*blue*), *r* (*brig*) is silent (*bedillum*).

In Spanish, *b* initially and after *m* or *n* is a lip stop, there being little or no explosive action after it. Medially, esp. between vowels, it is usually not a stop, but a bilabial fricative, a voiced sound made with the lips (but not the tongue back) shaped as for English *w*, and somewhat resembling English *v*, which is a labiodental sound. In fact, the two sounds and their spellings are sometimes interchanged; cf. *Havana, Habana; Cordova, Cordoba*. In this dictionary, Spanish *b* and *v* when initial or after *m* or *n* are indicated by *b* in the respelling, and medial *b* and *v* are transcribed as *v*.

§ 18. *c* spells three "soft" sounds and one "hard" sound: (1) The voiceless sound before *e, i, or y*, as in *cede, civil, cypress, force*; for this sound it is respelled with *s*, as *olt'y* (sft'y). It is sometimes written *q*, when not before *e, i, or y*, as in *façade*, regularly so for pronunciation without respelling (gft'y). (2) The voiceless *sh* sound, as in *vicious, ocean, oceanic*, in which the *c* is combined with the *t* or *e* (see § 103). (3) Rarely, the voiced *z* sound, as in one pronunciation of *sacrifice, suffice* (-fiz).

§ 19. *cis* "hard," i. e., = *k*, before any letter but *e, i, y, or h* (see *oh*) and when final, as in *can, cup, cry, aot, aro, pionic, plonloker*, exceptionally in *aeptic, solirious*. *oo* before *e, i* is pronounced *ks* (*success, vaccinate*); *oo* is pronounced *k* wherever *c* would be so sounded (*accord, accure*).

§ 20. *c* is silent in *czar* and its derivatives, and in *indict, victuals, musole, scene, etc.*

## oh

§ 21. This digraph has four sounds in English: (1) *oh* (2) *j*, (3) *sh*, (4) *k*. — (1) The most frequent (*oh*) is approximately *t + sh*. Though it is disputed whether *oh* is one or two sounds, in practice it functions as a single speech sound, as in *churoh*. It is the voiceless correlative of voiced *j*. In most native words *oh* has the sound *oh*, as in *ohild, ohin, much*. It is also (except initially) spelled *toh* (*satchel, oatch, watch, etc.*), chiefly after a short vowel, *tl* (*question*); *te* (*righteous*); and *t* before *u* (*nature*); see § 118.

(2) *oh* has been voiced to *j* in certain unaccented syllables. It is so regularly in the traditional pronunciation of *-wich* in English place names: *Greenwich* (grin'j), *Norwich* (nôr'j). In *knowledge, cabbage, partridge*, the spelling has conformed to the sound. In *spinach* it is pronounced *oh* or *j*.

§ 22. (3) In loan words from modern French, *oh* has the *sh* sound, as in *chagrin, machine, mustache, etc.* In some words borrowed early, as *chivalry*, association with modern French has introduced *sh* for the historically correct *oh*. In *champaign* (level country) British still keeps the pronunciation *châmpân*, while in America the Frenchified pronunciation is usual (*shâmpân*). — The *sh* sound of *oh* is indicated without respelling by *ch*.

§ 23. (4) *oh* has the "hard" sound of *k* in most words from Greek, either directly or through Latin, as in *chorus, echo, epoch*; and from Hebrew, as *Chaldea, Enoch*. But some that entered Anglo-Saxon, or came from Old French popular forms, have the *oh* sound, as *church, archbishop, archduke, chorub, chart, Rachel*; but *k* is the sound in *archangel, archtest, architrave*. — "Hard" *oh* (= *k*) is indicated without respelling by *ch*.

In Italian, *oh* before *e* and *i* represents *k*. In some words from foreign languages, the corresponding *oh* has a fricative sound. (See § 60.)

§ 24. *oh* is silent in *draohm, schism, yacht, fuchata* (common plant name).

§ 25. *d* as in *day, bed, hard, robbed* is the voiced tongue-point alveolar oral stop, corresponding to *t*, its voiceless correlative. Both are tongue-point sounds, the contact in English being on the upper teeth-ridge (alveoli).

The spelling *d* represents a *t* sound after a voiceless consonant in the same syllable, as in *dropped, talked, puffed, etc.* The past and past participle of *dream, learn, spell* are pronounced either *drêmt* (§ 89), *tûrnt, spêlt, or drêmd, lôrd, spêld*. Pronunciations with *d* are always spelled *-ed* but those with *t* are spelled either *-ed* or *-t*.

In archaic, poetic, or solemn style, the *-ed* sound is often retained, as in *belov'ed brethren, etc.*

*d* is regularly silent in *handkerchief, handsome, and, in informal speech, in grandfather, grandma, etc.* *Wednesday* is ordinarily pronounced *wênz'dl*.

*d* is palatalized before *i* and *u* in words like *soldier, verdure* (*sôl'yér, vûr'dûr*); see § 118.

*dg, dge*, see § 45.

§ 26. *ê* as in *êve, bê, mête, etc.*, is the high-front-tense vowel commonly known as "long *e*." This sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for *î* (§ 52), but slightly raised and more tense, with the highest part of the tongue farthest forward and nearest the front (or hard) palate of any of the English vowels. The sound *ê* occurs only in syllables of some stress, as in *keep'er, rûclothe'* (cf. § 35). It is also otherwise variously represented in the ordinary spelling, as in *feet, beam, deceiver, people, key, Cae'sar, ma-chine', field, quay, Phoe'be*.

§ 27. *ê* in *hêre, fêar, drêar'y, wêird, etc.*, is the high-front-lax (or lowered) vowel when followed by an *r* sound, and corresponds nearly to *î* when followed by an *r* sound. Just as the tongue position of long *î* is lowered to *â* in *ôare* by a following *r* (§ 6), so *ê* is lowered to *ê* in *hêre* by the *r*. As with the sounds *î* and *â*, dictionaries till recently made no distinction between *ê* and *ê*, though the difference between the vowels of *he* and *here* is now obvious.

The words *hero, Nero*, zero are pronounced either with *ê* or with *ê*. In the pronunciation of Latin words (technical terms, etc.), the older *ê* is often retained before *r*, while in the Anglicized adjective the *ê* is used.

In a few words, some speakers lower the *ê* as in words where *r* follows, as in *idea* and derivatives, *real* and derivatives, often pronounced *î-dê'd, rê'dl*.

The vowel *ê* is spelled as in *deer, dear, drear'y, mere, bier, weird, fa-kîr'* (fê-kîr').

§ 28. *ê* as in *ênd, pêt, êr'ror, etc.*, is the mid-front-lax vowel, slightly lower and laxer than *â* (âle), commonly called "short *e*" but varying considerably in actual length, as, e.g., between *pêt* and *ênd* or *well*. It is otherwise spelled in *helfer, leopard, friend, Aetna, asafœtida, feather, bury, any, Thames, said, says*.

§ 29. Unaccented short *ê* in initial syllables of such words as *ex-ouse', en-lar'ge', es-teem'* varies from a recognizable *ê* sound to an *î* sound. Obscuration toward the neutral vowel is also not infrequent among good speakers both in America and England, as *ê-ôkê't*. In medial syllables also, where a deliberate pronunciation often shows *ê*, as in *con'côn-trate, con'stê-lâ-tion*, obscuration takes place in ordinary speech, as *kôn'stê-lâ'shôn*.

§ 30. What was formerly a short *ê* also occurs in unaccented final syllables, as in *stream'let, kî'sex, kind'ness, small'est, oî'lege*; very often in the plural or the possessive case of nouns ending in a sibilant (*s, z, sh, etc.*), as *hors'es, match'es, Al'loe's, etc.*; in the third person singular of the present tense of verbs, as *push'es, urg'es, etc.*; in verbs and adjectives like *stat'ed, four-leg'ed, etc.*; and in *broth'ren, kitch'en, wom'en, wool'en* (for another sound of final *-en*, see § 37 ff.). These words vary in pronunciation of the *ê* from *ê* to *î*. In *stream'let, kî'sex* the *ê* sound is often heard in deliberate or formal speech, but *î* in more familiar speech, some speakers using *î* in both styles. In the endings seen in *kind'ness, small'est, hors'es, Al'loe's, urg'es, stat'ed*, and in *-en* of the words given above, the sound of *ê* in the familiar type of educated speech has long been *î*.

Some words, however, are pronounced with the neutral vowel in the best speech, as *olaret* (klâr'ê't), *diel* (dî'ê't); so with *-e-* in a medial syllable, as in *piety* (pî'ê'tî), etc.

§ 31. *e* in *fern, err, herd, verge, er'mine, in-fer'* is identical with *û* in *ûrn* (§ 117), by which it is represented in respelling in this dictionary.

When an originally short *ê* is followed by *r* and a vowel, it usually retains the short *ê* sound, as in *vêry, pêr'îl*.

§ 32. Cf. § 36. The sound *ê* in the unaccented syllables of *mak'er, v'er, rev'er-ent, per'form', in'fer-once, oav'ern* — otherwise spelled as in *l'ar, e-lîx'ir, aot'or, au'gur, sur-prise', pres'ure, glam'our, zeph'yr* — is the unaccented vowel corresponding to *ê* (§ 117).

In a large number of words the unaccented sound *êr* is variously spelled with *-ar, -er, -ir, -or, -our, -ur, -yr*. The final syllables of *bak'er, l'ar, sal'lor, au'gur, na'dir, etc.*, are sounded with the same vowel *êr*, which is established by long usage, unaffected by the various spellings.

§ 33. *e* in *sergeant* = *â*. *ê* before *r* final or followed by a consonant formerly often had the sound of *â* (ârm). A large number of words like *smart, dark, starve, darling, barn, Clark, etc.*, were formerly spelled with *er* and pronounced *êr* (as in *merry*). In most such words the spelling has also been changed from *er* to *ar* along with the sound change from *êr* to *âr*. But in some words the old spelling with *er* remains, as *Derby, Berkeley, Berkshire, clerk, etc.* In England the normal pronunciation (*dâr'bî, bûrk'îl, etc.*) is still used in these words, but a recent spelling pronunciation with *êr* is often substituted, esp. by those less familiar with them, — commonly so in America. *Heart, hearth, hearken* have a modified earlier spelling. In *Clark* the changed spelling has preserved the *â*, while in *clerk* (the same word) spelling has won the day for *âr* in America, and with some speakers in England. Several words have double spellings, and sometimes double pronunciations, as *clerk, Clark; person, parson; Kerr, Carr; sergeant, Sargent; etc.*

§ 34. *e* in *there, where*, spelled also as in *their, etc.* (§ 6), occurs only before *r*, and is identical with *â* in *ôare*, by which it is represented in the respelling in this dictionary. It is indicated without respelling by *ê* (thêre).

§ 35. Unaccented *ê* in *ê-vade', or'ê-ate', dê-lîn'ê-ate, etc.*, is shorter than *ê* in *êve*. This sound in formal or public speaking style is often a high but very brief *ê*, as in *k'thê'test*, but in colloquial speech, and often in formal speech, it regularly becomes indistinguishable in common words from *î*, as in *illu'sion*. In some familiar words the obscuration of *ê* goes even farther, to the neutral vowel *ê*, as in *society* (sô-sî'ê-tî), *necessary* (nê'sê-sê'rî).

§ 36. Unaccented *e* before *r*, as in *mak'er*, is of the same quality as accented *e* in *fern*, but shorter and laxer. Cf. §§ 31, 32.

When *ê* is sounded by itself, with no *r* sound, it is the same sound, with slight variations, as some other unaccented vowels; as, *a* in *sofa, e* in *fallen, i* in *terrible, etc.*

Words containing the sound *ɛr* can be marked without respelling thus: *lī'ɛr*, *elī'z'ɛr*, *so'f'ɛr*, *zeph'y'ɛr*, etc.

§ 27. *ɛ* as in *concentrate*, *angl'ɛ*, *moment*, *quiet*, *system* is obscured in varying degrees in ordinary speech. In the great majority of everyday words, unaccented *ɛ* before *n* or *l*, and in many words in other unaccented position, as in *quiet*, *propriety*, is obscured to the neutral vowel in colloquial speech. But as in some cases like *concentrate* the *e* may have the sound of *ɛ* without artificial effect, the symbol *italic ɛ* may indicate a sound varying from *ɛ* to the neutral vowel — the latter in the great majority of words. Most words in final *-en* have the obscure vowel, as *freshen*, *fallen*, except a few words in which it is frequently pronounced *ɛ*, as *woolen* (*wōl'n*) (§ 30), or is quite silent, as in *bitten* (*bīt'n*) (§ 38).

§ 38. Unaccented *e* before *n* or *l* often disappears entirely, leaving *n* or *l* to form a syllable alone or with another consonant; as in *eaten* (*ē't'n*), *garden* (*gā'd'n*), *model* (*mōd'l*), *vessel* (*vēs'l*). Such syllabic consonants are indicated in Webster symbols by an apostrophe before the consonant. When the apostrophe is used, there is no vowel whatever in the syllable. In some words, however, the syllable may be pronounced either with or without a vowel, as in *deafen*, *freshen*, *bushel*, *chapel*, which are accordingly marked *dēf'ēn*, *-n*; *chāp'el*, *-l*; etc. In many such cases the two pronunciations are possible where only one is given; and where both pronunciations are given for a main word, sometimes only one is given for its derivatives, though both are allowable.

§ 39. *e* as a consonant. When unaccented *e* is closely followed by another vowel having slightly more stress, there is formed a rising diphthong with a consonant *y* sound (or "consonantal" *y*) as its first element. A preceding *t*, *d*, *n*, or *s* sound is often palatalized (esp. in the common words) by the *y* element to *ch*, *j*, or *sh*, as in *righteous* (*rī'chūs*), *grandeur* (*grān'dūr*; colloq. *-jēr*), *ocean* (*ō'shān*). In some cases *e* remains a syllabic vowel, as in *Gideon* (*gī'dē-ān*); but often either pronunciation may occur, as in *hideous* (*hīd'ūs*; *hīd'yūs*), *piteous* (*pīt'ūs*; *pīt'yūs*), but after *v* (*aqueous*) or a consonant *+* *r* (*vitaeous*) the *y* sound is not heard (*hā'kwē-ūs*, *vīt'rē-ūs*), though it may occur after *r* alone, as in *calcareous* (*kāl-kār'ūs*; *kār'yūs*) (cf. § 58; see § 121).

§ 40. *e* silent. *e* is frequently silent at the end of a word. Final *e* is now written: (1) to show the vowel long, as *oīno*, *māte*, *hōpe* (cf. *oīn*, *mōt*, *hōp*); (2) to show a preceding *o* or *a* "soft," as in *lace*, *rage* (cf. *lao*, *rag*); (3) to show *l* or *r* syllabic after other consonants, as in *apple* (*āp'l*); (4) to follow certain consonants or groups that are not usually written at the end, as in *live*, *nurse*, *pulse*, *bronze*; (5) for various traditional reasons (as a former *long* vowel, etc.), as in *one*, *dome*, *fertile*, etc.

The *e* in *-ed* of the past and past participles of verbs is now silent except after *t* or *d* (*stated*, *needed*, § 30), though sometimes sounded in poetry or solemn style (§ 25). It is also silent in the ending *-ed* of verbs (*goes*) and of nouns (*stones*), except after sibilants (*tosses*, *horses*, etc.; see § 30).

§ 41. *ee* usually spells *ē* (*ēve*), as in *see*, *meet*, etc. Before *r* it is lowered to *ē* (*hēre*), as in *deer*, *cheer*, etc. (§ 27). In *been*, it has been shortened to *bīn*, the standard stressed and unstressed form in America. Many English speakers use stressed *bēn* and unstressed *bīn*; others use *bēn* or *bīn* for both. In some other words also *ee* has been shortened to *i*, as in *breeches*, *steelyards*, *sick*, *rick* (formerly *seek*, *reek*), though spelling pronunciation tends to restore *ē* in those still spelled *ee*.

## ei, ey

§ 42. *ei* spells *ē* (*ēve*), as in *conceive*, *leisure*; *ē* (*ēte*), as in *deign*, *rein*, etc.; before *r*, *ā* (*āre*), as in *heir*, *their*. When final, the spelling is usually *ey* as in *obey*, *they*, etc. Unaccented *ei*, *ey* are sounded *i*, as in *forget* (*fō'r'et*), *sovereign*, *money* (*mūn'ē*). Words containing this digraph when sounded *ē* or *ā* may be marked without respelling as in *deceive*, *rein*.

For *eu*, *ow*, see § 11.

§ 43. *f* as in *fame*, *fly*, *left*, *uff*, etc., is the voiceless lip-teeth fricative consonant, made by forcing the breath out between the lower lip and the upper teeth. Its voiced correlative is *v* (*vine*). It is also spelled in native English words with *gh*, as in *laugh*, *cough*. In Greek derivatives it is spelled *ph*, as in *phantom*, *photograph*, *telephone*, etc., and, by imitation, in *nephew*, for older *nevew*, *neffew*. In *of* the *f* is pronounced *v*.

## G

This letter spells three sounds:

§ 44. (1) "Hard" *g*, as in *gay*, *go*, *egg*, the voiced tongue-back velar stop corresponding to *k*, its voiceless correlative, and to *ng*, the voiced tongue-back velar nasal continuant. All three are tongue-back velar sounds, the back of the tongue, by contact with the soft palate, or velum, closing the air passage through the mouth. For *g* and *k* the nasal passage is also closed by the raised velum, while for *ng* it is open.

In modern English *g* is "hard": (a) Always when final: *beg*, *drug*; and in derivatives from such words: *begging*, *druglist*, where *g* is doubled to distinguish between, e.g., *ragged* (*rāg'ed*) and *raged* (*rāj'd*). (b) Before *a*, *e*, *u*, or a consonant in the same syllable: *game*, *go*, *gun*, *lingual*, *bag* (except in the British *gaol*, *gaoler*). (c) In words of Germanic origin before *e* and *i*: *get*, *give*, and in some words of doubtful origin, as *beggy*; and usually when doubled (*muggy*, *buggy*, *lugging*). (d) In a few Hebrew words, as *ge'rah*, *Gideon*. For *gz* and *gzh* spelled *x*, see under *X*.

"Hard" *g* is also spelled *gh* (*ghost*), *gu* (*guard*, *guest*), *-gue* (*plague*). It is indicated in respelling by plain *g*, as in *exist* (*ē-zīst*), and without respelling by *g* (*gun*).

§ 45. (2) "Soft" *g* = *j* (§ 50). *g* usually is soft in Latin or Romance derivatives before *e*, *i*, *y*: *gem*, *engine*. At the end of a word this

sound is usually spelled *-ge*, *-dge* (*rage*, *judge*); at the end of a syllable also by *dg* (*badg'er*, *judg'ing*). Like voiceless *tch*, *dg* occurs after short vowels (*edge*, etc.). "Soft" *g* does not begin native words. It is respelled with *j* in this dictionary, and may be represented without respelling by *g*, as in *gem*, *engine*.

§ 46. (3) *g* as in *French mirage* = *zh*. This sound occurs in a few recent French loan words not fully Anglicized; as *rouge* (*rō'sh*), *garage*, etc.

§ 47. *g* is now silent before final *m* or *n* (*diaphragm*, *sign*, *benign*); inflectional endings do not affect it: *diaphragming* (*-frām'ing*); but in such derivatives as *diaphragmatic*, *signal*, *benignity*, *g* is sounded (*-frāgmāt'ik*, *slg'nāl*). It is also silent initially before *n* (*gnat*, *gnaw*). For *g* in the digraph *ng*, see § 68.

## gh

§ 48. *gh* in *aghast*, *ghastly*, *ghost* is a useless spelling for "hard" *g* (*go*). In other English words *gh* has either become silent (*high*, *bought*, *caught*, *eight*, *bough*) or changed to *f* (*draught*, *laugh*, *cough*, *rough*). In *hough*, *gh* is sounded *k*. In Irish *lough*, etc., *gh* is like Scottish *oh*.

## H

§ 49. *h* in *hate*, *home*, *behave*, etc., is often called the aspirate, because it is made with a breathing sound. It is usually voiceless, but sometimes voiced when between vowels. The *h* sound occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and before vowels, or *w*, as in *where* (*hwār*), or *y*, as in *huge* (*hyūj*), never at the end of syllables or words.

In native English words at the beginning of accented syllables, even if only slightly accented, *h* is sounded in standard English whenever it is spelled (*har'dy*, *be-ho've*, *green'hous'e*).

Words that came from Old French into English had no *h* sound, though the *h* was often spelled, as *hospital*, *host*, *exhort*, *herb*, *humble*, *humor*, *hour*, etc. In the 18th century there was a gradual adoption of the *h* sound where it was spelled in such words. The most popular of the words, however, as *honest*, *honor*, *heir*, *hour* were in too frequent use to gain the *h*, and are still without it. Others still waver in general usage, as *herb*, *hostler*, *homage*, *humble*, *humor*, *hotel*. Those that lost the letter *h* are still without the sound, as *able* (OF. *(h)able*), *ostler*, *arbor* "bower."

The *h* sound has been dropped at the beginning of most unaccented syllables, as in *shepherd* (*shēp'erd*), *Durham* (*dūr'əm*), *forehead* (*fōr'ed*), *vehement* (*vē'mēnt*), *vehicle* (*vē'k'l*). In many such words spelling pronunciation has partly restored the *h* sound.

In the unstressed forms of *he* the *h* is regularly silent in ordinary speech, as in *They said (h)e would*; *They met (h)er*; *I saw (h)is father*, etc. At the beginning of longer words, as *historical*, *hereditary*, *h* is commonly pronounced. But usage and sentence rhythm vary, so that either *a* or *an* is written before such words: *a historical*, *an hereditary*, etc.

§ 50. *i* as in *ice*, *time*, *child*, *might'y* is commonly called "long *i*." It is also spelled as in *vio*, *ryo*, *height*, *eye*, *aisle*, *aye* "yes," *sky*, *buy*, *choir*. This diphthong *i* varies somewhat in both its elements. The last part is often nearer to *ē* than to *i*. The diphthong in standard American and British speech is virtually the same, with the first element like the *ā* of *aak* as sounded in New England and in many British local dialects. A form with the first element the *ē* in *fāther* is also common in both countries.

§ 51. "Long *i*" when not under the main accent, as in *i-de'a*, *bī-ol'ogy*, *dī-am'eter*, is still a diphthong, but somewhat briefer than when fully accented.

§ 52. Accented *i*, as in *bīt*, *ill*, *pī'ty*, *ad-mīt'*, is also spelled as in *sieve*, *English*, *pretty*, *been* (*bīn*), *breeches*, *threepence* (*thrīp'ēns*), *women* (*wīm'ēn*), *busy*, *bulld*, *nymph*, *hymnal*. This sound is commonly called "short *i*" and is the high-front-lax vowel corresponding to the high-front-tense *ē* (*ēve*) (§ 26). The same sound occurs before *r* and a vowel in words like *mīr'ror*, *līr'ic*.

§ 53. Unaccented *i* occurs in such words as *hab'it*, *oak'it*, *fam'lyne*, *in-tend'*, *trag'ic-al*, etc. When final, its spelling is changed to *-y* (*oap'y*, *hap'py*) or *-ey* (*mon'ey*, *hon'ey*). It is represented by various other spellings, as in *senate* (*sēn't*), *costage* (*kōst'ij*), *surfact* (*-fā*) (§ 13), *added* (*ād'ed*, *ād'ā*), *horses* (*hōr'sēz*, *hōr'sēz*), *smallest* (*smāl'st*, *smāl'tst*), *mountain* (*mōn'tēn*) (§ 30), *foreign* (*fōr'ēn*), *clephant* (*clē'fēt*), *mischief* (*mīsh'chēf*), *guinea* (*gīn'ē*), *coffee* (*kōf'ē*), *platoon* (*pī'fōn*, *pī'fōn*), *always* (*āl'wāz*, *āl'wāz*), *carriage* (*kār'ij*), etc.

The *i* of unaccented syllables is not always identical with *i* of accented (*bīt'ēr*). In America the tendency of final unaccented *i* or *y* immediately preceding another vowel is either to remain like accented *i* (*bīt*), or to vary to a higher tongue position toward *ē*. Phoneticians generally, however, use the symbol *i* (or an equivalent) for practical transcription of both accented and unaccented *i*.

§ 54. In longer words unaccented short *i* before an accented syllable (*as-pī-ra'tion*) or after it (*pos-si-bile*) very commonly is retracted further toward the neutral vowel (*ā* in *so'fā*). But there is great variation in good usage, and since many speakers sound *i* where others use a sound nearer to *ā* in *sofā*, and since the same speaker often uses either sound in different styles of speech, an italic "short *i*" (*i*) is used in this dictionary as an intentionally ambiguous symbol indicating that both pronunciations of words so marked are in general good use in England and America. Thus the symbol *i* is used to mark such words as *charity*, *vanity*, *possible* (and other words in *-ible*), *principle*, *polity*, *similar*, *animal*, *privilege*, *California*, *anonymous* (*-i-mōnē*), etc.; and occasionally in initial or final syllables, as in *divide*, *April*, etc.

In a difference so slight and so variable as this, it is difficult to represent usage exactly in every word concerned. The marking here is con-

For **la** in **carriage**, see § 13.

**N**

N. A small capital *N* is used in the respelling in this dictionary to indicate that a preceding vowel is pronounced as a nasal, as in French *bon* (bôn). The nasal passage from the throat must be open, but no *n* is pronounced. The tongue point makes no contact with the *w* teethridge, as it must do to sound *n*.

## ng

§ 68. The digraph *ng*, as in *sing*, *singing*, represents the voiced tongue-back velar nasal continuant, corresponding to the voiced tongue-back stop *g*, and the voiceless tongue-back stop *k*. The tongue back touches the velum (soft palate) for all three sounds. In sounding *ng* the contact of the tongue back with the velum prevents the voiced breath from issuing through the mouth, and, the velum being lowered, the sound passes out through the nose.

Though commonly represented by two letters *ng*, this sound is a simple nasal sound, neither *n* nor *g* nor a combination of them.

When followed by a *g* or a *k* sound, *ng* is also spelled with *n*, as in *anger* (āng'gēr), *ink* (īngk), *anxious* (āngk'shūs), *uncle* (ūngk'l), *another* (āngk'kōr), *conquer* (kōngk'kōr). It is represented by *ng* in respelling (fīng'gēr), and without respelling by *n* (fīng'gēr, īngk).

The letter *n* now invariably represents the *ng* sound when before a *k* or *g* sound in the same syllable. When *k* or *g* follows in the next syllable, usage varies somewhat. A few words suggest the rule that *ng* is sounded when its syllable is accented; as *con'gress* (kōng'grēs), *con'grega'tion* (kōng'grē-gā'shūn) beside *con'gres'sional* (kōng'grēsh'ūn-ā), *con'grat'ulate* (kōng'grāt'-), or *bron'chia* (brōngk'ī-ā) beside *bronchi'tis* (brōn-kī'tis); but the rule has many exceptions, as *con'crete* (kōn'krēt), *in'crease* (īn'krēs), or *bronchi'tis* (also brōngk'ī'tis). In many words usage varies, as in *conclude* (kōn'-; kōng'-), *con'cord*, *mel'anohol'y*, etc.

Between *ng* and certain other consonants, a *k* or *g* sound is present or absent with different speakers, regardless of the spelling. Thus, *k* is sounded by some in *anxious* (āngk'shūs), *length* (lēngkth), *strength* (strōngkth), *instinct* (īn'stīngkt), or *g* in *anxiety* (āngg-zī-ē-lī), and by others it is omitted (āng'shūs, lēngth, etc.).

## o

§ 69. *ō* as in *bid*, *nōte*, *ō'ver*, etc., is the so-called "long *o*" sound. It is also spelled as in *oh*, *roam*, *foe*, *shoul'der*, *grow*, *owe*, *sew*, *yeoman*, *beau*, *haut'boy*, *brooch*. When accented, *ō* is usually a diphthong in standard English. It begins with the mid-back-tense vowel, a "pure" *ō* sound, and glides to a vowel resembling *oo* (*ōōd*). In the speech of South England, however, the prevailing tendency is to begin the *ō* sound with the tongue farther forward toward the central position.

In America the diphthongal character is less marked. Before voiceless consonants, as in *note*, *oak*, the *ō* is often nearly or quite pure, without the *ōō* sound, or vanish. In any case, the beginning of the American sound, like that of northerly England, is a back vowel, not advanced, though sometimes slightly lowered toward *ō* (*ōrb*). The one symbol *ō* is here used to indicate all standard varieties.

§ 70. When long *ō* occurs before *r*, it has as its vanish the neutral vowel *ə*, representing the fore glide of the *r*, which is slight in America. Thus the word *more* has the diphthong (*ōē*) (*mōēr*). This applies to a large group of words that had a long *ō* (occasionally *ōō*) in Middle English, as *board*, *sword*, *court*, *pork*, *borne*, *coarse*, *course*, *before*, *door*, *oar*, *story*, and many others. These are to be distinguished from another large group now pronounced with *ō*, as *border*, *horse*, *lord*, etc., which had a short *ō* in Middle English. In the prevailing speech of South England these two classes of words have fallen together, both having the sound *ō*. This is a recent change. In all other parts of England there are cultivated speakers who keep such words apart in sound.

In the pronunciation of America as a whole the distinction between *hoarse* and *horse* is still made naturally. It is, however, disappearing in the speech of some in America who are influenced by Southern British practice. The *ō* sound in *hoarse* is not, however, identical with that in *hōpe*, but it is acoustically much nearer to that of *hōpe* than to that of *horse*. Some speakers also use a sound midway between *ō* and *ō* for both groups of words.

§ 71. The sound of *ō* as in *ōrb*, *lord*, *ō'rder* is also spelled with *a* in *all*, *talk*, *swarm*; by *au* in *fault*, *haul*, *caught*; by *aw* in *law*, *dawn*, *awful*; by *ou* in *fought*, *trough*; by *oa* in *broad*; by *ag* in *Magdalen* (mōd'lin); by *i* in *memoir* (mēm'wōr); and by *u* in one pronunciation of *sure* (shōr, § 84). This vowel is described as the low-back-tense rounded vowel, which may be long, as in *law*, or relatively short, as in *ausp'icious*. But its articulation is not uniform. In South England the typical sound is made with the back of the tongue in a low (but not the lowest) position and decidedly rounded lips (nearly or quite as closely as for *ō*), the British sound to an American ear often suggesting (but not reaching) a pure *ō*. The American sound is made with less lip rounding, often very slight — only a little compression at the corners — in which case a little higher position of the tongue and jaw helps to distinguish the *ō* sound from the low-back unrounded *ā* (*ārm*).

The sound *ō* is respelled in this dictionary with *ō* (*ōrb*); when spelled with *a*, *au*, *aw*, it may be indicated without respelling by *ā* (*āll*, *āult*, *āaw*).

§ 72. When *o* is followed by final *r* (*for*, *abhor*), or by *r* and a consonant (*horse*, *forty*), its normal sound is *ō* when it is not *ō* as in *fōrd* (§ 70), or is not obscured by lack of stress as in *actor* (āk'tēr). When the sound is followed by a vowel, as in *moral*, *sorry*, its regular sound is *ō* (mōr'āl, sōr'y) if it is not *ō* as in *glory* (glō'r'y). But derivatives from words like *abhor* (*abhorring*, etc.), although the *r* (*rr*) is followed by a vowel, usually keep the *ō* of the stem (*abhorring*, *abhorrer*). In America this commonly is extended also to less immediate derivatives, such as *abhorrent*, *abhorrence*. But in British use and sometimes in American, these are pronounced with *ō* (*abhorrent*, *abhorrence*).

§ 73. *ō* as in *nūt*, *ōdd*, *bōg*, *ōff*, *prōb'or*, *prōb'able*, spelled also with (*w*)*a* as in *want*, *wānder*, *wash*, *watoh*, is commonly called "short *o*." As now pronounced in South England, this is a low-back-lax rounded vowel, the tongue being in the position lowest and farthest back, and the lips having "open rounding," a degree of aperture only slightly less than the open unrounded position for *ā* in *fāther*. Since Southern British *ō* has a higher tongue position and

is much more closely lip-rounded, the sounds *ō* and *ō* are there quite distinctly different sounds, not the short and long of the same sound.

The *ō* sound is sometimes found in syllables with little stress, as in *car'bon*, *can'not*, *ma'ron*.

The rounded *ō* sound described above is not in general use in America. It is used by a considerable part of the inhabitants of eastern New England, by many in New York City, and to a considerable extent in the South. Words historically containing "short *o*" in general American pronunciation are mostly pronounced either with *ā* or with *ō*, not with the intermediate *ō*. Some of these variations are discussed in the following section. It is convenient to represent the "short *o*" by *ō*, which may thus indicate, for American pronunciation, either the true "short *o*" or the unrounded variety *ā*.

§ 74. *ō*. The following words containing a voiceless fricative (except *sh*), viz., *off*, *oft*, *often*, *croft*, *left*, *soft*, *soften*, *cough*, *trough*; (*a*) *cross*, *loss*, *toss*, *oost*, *frost*, *lost*; *broth*, *cloth*, *froth*, are prevailingly pronounced with *ō* in southern England, though *ō* is also heard. In *moss*, *moth*, *coffee*, *offer*, *office*, *officer*, *ō* is also heard there, but *ō* prevails; while only *ō*, as a rule, is pronounced in *doft*, *sooft*, *boss*, *dross*, *floss*, *gloss*, *Goth*, *proft*, *prophet*, *acost*, *Boston*, *gossip*, *gospel*, *hostile*, *possible*, and most other two-syllable words of the group. In Southern British also words with *au* (= *ō*) before *a* (*Austin*, *Austria*, *austere*) are often sounded with *ō* (*ōs'tīn*, etc.).

In the most general type of American pronunciation the *ō* sound prevails in all the one-syllable words above (except *doft* (rare) and *Goth* (cf. *Gōthlō*)), and also in the words *coffee*, *offer*, *office*, *officer*, *Boston*. But it must be remembered that American *ō* is not the closely rounded, *ō*-like vowel of British, being, in fact, not far from British *ō*. In the other two-syllable words the unrounded *ō* (= *ā*) prevails. But with those speakers in America who normally or frequently use a true *ō*, the latter sound is used in some or all of these words.

The variation in the sound of *o* in this class of words is indicated in this dictionary by the combined symbol *ō*, suggesting either *ō* or *ō*.

In another group of words having "short *o*" followed by an *r* sound (spelled *r* or *rr*), as *moral*, *sorry*, etc., usage in England is fairly uniform in the use of *ō*. In America the influence of the *r* (often slightly rounded) has made *ō* or *ō* in these words much commoner than the unrounded *ō* (*ā*), which is rare in these words. The more general sound in America in these is an *ō* of moderate length and more like *ō* than is British *ō*, — as in *sorry*, *moral*, *forest*, etc. The same tendency is seen in the *wa*-words, as *warrant*, *warrior*, *quarrel*, *quarry*, the most general American pronunciation being with *ō*, though *ō* is fairly frequent. When the *r* is final (*war*) or followed by a consonant (*warm*), the pronunciation is everywhere *ō* (*wōr*, *wōrm*), etc., just as in *abhor*, *horse*.

In a group of other words with *o*, as *bob*, *knob*, *rob*, *sob*; *God*, *red*; *bog*, *dog*, *fog*, *frog*, *hog*, *log*, *catalogue*; *doll*, American usage is quite variable. The most frequent pronunciations are with the unrounded *ō* (*hūg*, *nūb*, etc.), except in *dog*, *log*, *catalogue*, which more commonly have *ō*. In all these words, the true *ō* is, of course, proper, but most American speakers to whom the true *ō* is not native are likely to pronounce *ō* in attempting *ō*.

In words like *long*, *song*, *tongs*, *wrong*, and in *gone*, British speech has *ō*, but the more general American pronunciation is *lōng*, *gōne*, etc. In these words the unrounded *ō* is seldom heard.

§ 75. *o* in *ado*, *do*, *lose*, *move*, *prove*, *to*, *tomb*, *two*, *who* is an occasional spelling for the *ōō* sound (*fōōd*), which is represented in respelling in this dictionary by *ōō*, or may be indicated without respelling by *q* (*qōd*).

§ 76. *o* in *wolf*, *woman* (wōm'ān), *Worcester* (wōr'stēr), etc., is an occasional spelling for *ōō* (*fōōt*), respelled in this dictionary with *ōō*. It may be indicated without respelling by *q* (*wōlf*).

§ 77. *o* in *son* (sūn), *come*, *dove*, *front*, *honey*, *London*, *some*, *tongue*, *won*, etc., spells the *ū* sound (sūn). In some of the rarer words the *ō* or *ō* sound has been adopted from the spelling (§ 3), as in *ōmbat*, *constable* (kūn'atā'b'l; kōn'-), *wont* (wūnt; wōnt). The *ū* sound of *o* may be marked without respelling by *ō* (*ōn*).

§ 78. *o* in *work*, *worm*, *worm*, *attorney*, etc. (chiefly in native words after *w*), is equivalent to *ū* in *ūrn*. It may be indicated without respelling by *ō* (*wōrk*).

§ 79. *ō* as in the unaccented syllables of *ō-be'y'*, *pō-et'ic*, *e'gō-lism*, etc., represents a shorter variety of *ō* sound, without the vanish, or *ōō* sound, occurring in unaccented syllables. It is also used to represent a more obscure vowel sound, in ordinary colloquial speech becoming the neutral vowel *ā*, as in *anat'omy*, *biol'ogy*, *pōta'to*, etc.

§ 80. *ō* in *ōm'pact*, *ōm'form* represents an unaccented sound which ranges from a full *ō* sound (*stōp*) to the obscure neutral vowel in *nation* (nā'shūn). It occurs in a very large number of words which in ordinary speech regularly have the neutral vowel, as in *ōcour*, *ōnnect*, *reōllect*, etc., which are marked with *ō* to show that the *ō* sound has been obscured.

§ 81. *o* as in the unaccented syllables of *nation* (nā'shūn), *lern'on*, *hand'some*, *gal'lop*, *big'ot*, etc., always has the obscure sound, the neutral vowel. The symbol *ā* is used in this dictionary to respell *u* or *o* when the full *ū* or *ō* sound is not a normal pronunciation. Compare the two *o*'s in *obliv'ion* (ōb-līv'ī-ūn).

For *o* in *actor* = *ō*, see § 32, 36.

ilabic  
[pār'  
ānās],

chocolate (chōk'līc)

ol and oy

§ 82. *oi* in *oil*, *boil*, etc., is a diphthong consisting of *ō* + *y*, the elements being pronounced in a single wave of sound (*ō'y*). It is used in the respelling always with this value.

*oi* sometimes represents other sounds, as in *oham'ois*, *choir*.  
*oy* regularly has the sound of *oi* as in *oil*. The sound of *oi* when final is commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by *oy*, as in *boy* (*bōy*), and sometimes when medial, as in *royal* (*rōyāl*).



§ 83. *oo* in modern English represents most commonly the sounds *oo* in *food* and *oo* in *foot*, by which these sounds, however spelled, are represented in the spelling. The letters *oo* also spell the sounds of *u* in *good, blood*, and *u* in *door, floor, brood*.

*oo* as in *food, foot, noon, proof* — otherwise spelled as in *rude* (§ 114), *group, drew, fruit, do, canoe, rheum, maneuver, blue* — is the high-back-tense rounded vowel. Sometimes, esp. in South England, it is slightly diphthongal, beginning a trifle more open and ending closer.

§ 84. Before *r* (*moor, poor, tour, sure*) the *oo* sound is somewhat lowered by the *r* so as to become nearly or quite *o* (*moor, poor, tour, shoor*). Cf. the lowering effect of *r* in *here, care*. The same lowering effect is also seen in the last part of the diphthongal sound spelled with long *u* = *yoo* before *r*. Words like *endure, Europe, security* (§ 114) are commonly pronounced *en-dyoor' (-dooor')*, *yoor'up, se-kyoor'z*. In Southern British speech words like *poor, sure*, etc., are pronounced either *poor, shoor*, or *poo, shoo*.

§ 85. The sound *oo* as in *foot, book, oök, croök*, etc., also spelled as in full (*foot*), *wolf* (*wólf*), *would* (*wóld*), is the high-back-lax rounded vowel, with tongue slightly lower and less tense than for *oo* and lips less closely rounded.

The pronunciation with *oo* is well agreed on in the words *brook, broök, oök, croök, foot, good, hood, hook, look, noök, roök, shóok, stóok, tóok, wóld, wólf*.

In the following words, cultivated usage is divided between *oo* and *o*: *broom, coop, groom, hoof, hoop, pooh, roof, room, root, snook, soon, soot, spoon, whoop, whooping cough*.

## ou

§ 86. *ou* is the regular spelling for the diphthong in *out*. The *ou* sound in standard British and American is a diphthong beginning with *u* (*úok*) and ending with (or near) *o*, sometimes about *o*.

Other sounds represented by the letters *ou* in English are: *o* (*soul*), *oo* (*soup*), *oo* (*should*), *o* (*bought*), *u* (*double*), *o* (*hough*), *ü* (*journey*); and unaccented, *u* (*grievous*), *o* (*borough*), *o* (*glamorous*).

## ow

§ 87. When final, the diphthong *ow* is usually spelled *ow* (*cow, now*), sometimes also medially (*owwl, howl*). Likewise when *ou* is sounded *o* (*soul*) it is spelled *ow* finally (*know, tow*) and sometimes medially (*bowl*). Unaccented at the end of such words as *sparrow, fellow*, etc., the generally accepted pronunciation is *o* (*fóul's*, etc.). For *oy*, see § 82.

## p

§ 88. *p* as in *pay, play, happy, cup*, etc., is the voiceless lip stop, corresponding to the voiced lip stop *b* (§ 17), and the voiced nasal lip continuant *m* (§ 64). All three sounds are made with closed lips.

*p* is silent in *raspberry* (*ráz'bér'z*), *cupboard*, *recipit, corps*; and also in the commoner Greek derivatives *psalm* (*slím*), *psalter, pneumatic, pneumonia*, etc. In less common words, as *pseudo-, Psycho, pterodactyl*, etc., some pronounce the *p*.

§ 89. The *p* sound is often excrement, as in *Thompson, glimpse*, etc. The same excrement sound often occurs when it is not spelled, as in *warmth* (*wórmth*), *dreamt, comfort, triumph*, though usage varies in this, as it does also when the letter *p* is spelled, as in *em(p)ty, glim(p)se, jum(p)ed, sem(p)stress*, etc.

## ph

§ 90. *ph* as in *phantom*, etc., usually spells the *f* sound (*far*), chiefly in Greek derivatives, as *phantom, sylph, philosophy*, etc. Exceptionally, it has the sound *v*, as in *Stephen*, and in *nephew* as pronounced by some. In *diphthong, triphthong, diphtheria, naphtha*, etc., *ph* is often sounded *p*, but *f* is usual. Initially before *th* (*phthalin*) *ph* is more often silent: *thál'in; fthál'in*.

§ 91. *q* is regularly followed by *u*, with the sound of *kw* in native words, as *quell, quake*. In loan words *qu* is also usually *kw* (*quite, conquest*), but is sometimes *k*, as in *liquor* (*lík'ör*), *coquette* (*kó-két'*). Final *-que* is sounded *k*, as in *unique* (*ú-né'k'*).

§ 92. The letter *r* in *rate, very, far, feared, hurt, better*, etc., spells a variety of sounds, the chief of which are described here.

(1) *Description of r*. (1) The original English *r*, at least before vowels, was a tongue-point trill. The audible sound consists both of voice and the tongue-point vibrations.

(2) *Uvular r* (*velar r*, less properly, *guttural r*) is made by the combined sound of voice and rapid vibrations of the uvula against the back of the tongue raised toward the velum, or soft palate.

(3) *Fricative r* is made with the tongue raised to a position similar to that for the tongue-point trill, but with the point not vibrating. The point is close enough to the front palate to cause audible friction of the voiced breath between.

(4) *Frictionless continuant r* is formed by a tongue position much like that of fricative *r*, but with the tongue sufficiently withdrawn from the front palate to eliminate the fricative sound. Though similar in tongue position to fricative *r*, the difference is fundamental, no sound but voice being heard. It is vowel-like in sound.

(5) *Retroflex r* is a further modification of the fricative and frictionless *r*, in that the tongue point is further turned up toward the hard palate, in some cases being bent back, or "retroflexed." Here, too, there is no sound but voice. Organically, (4) and (5) are characterized by a gliding movement of the tongue to or from a vowel.

(6) If the tongue be held in the position for (4) or (5) and the voice sounded without change of tongue position, an "r-colored" vowel will result. This is the vowel *ü* (stressed) and *u* (unstressed) of general American pronunciation.

§ 93. (II) Occurrence of *r*. (1) *Trilled r* is still used by Scottish speakers of standard English, though not invariably in all positions of the word. It is also occasionally pronounced between vowels by Englishmen, usually with a single flip of the tongue. The trilled *r* is still common with Welsh speakers of English and in Irish and Scotch dialect. The point-trilled *r* is regular in German standard speech, and is common in some types of French. It is also regular in Welsh, Italian, and Spanish.

(2) *Uvular r* is found in English chiefly in Northumbrian dialect, but not at all in standard English. The uvular trill, or a strong fricative ("uvular scrape") articulated at the same point, is regular for Parisian standard French, and is also common in Germany.

(3) *Fricative* or (4) *Frictionless continuant r* is the usual one in standard Southern British. In so-called fricative *r*, the fricative element is often a minor one.

(5) Some degree of *retroflex r* is common with educated speakers in northern, western, and southwestern England, and is regular in the greater part of America and Canada. In regions where *r* is sounded finally and before consonants, retroflex *r* often affects the quality of a preceding vowel. In the most general type of educated American speech the *r* coincides with the vowel *ü* (*hürr*) and with the corresponding unstressed vowel *u* (*pürrövel*); i.e., the vowel is pronounced for its whole duration with the tongue in the raised position for *r* — the so-called retroflex, or "r-colored," vowel, no further consonant *r* being added. This is the only vowel in standard American English so affected.

*Loss of r*. In the standard speech of southern England, of eastern New England, of New York City, of most of the southern United States, and of some speakers in the cities of Canada (esp. eastern), *r* is sounded only before a vowel in the same or a closely following word, the letter *r* being retained in the spelling. The following will illustrate: *fear* (*fēā*), *are* (*ā*), *arm* (*ārm*), *form* (*fōārm, fōrm*), *bore* (*bōā*), *far away* (*fār āwā*), *here and there* (*hēr ān thār*), *here they are* (*hēr thār ā*). When an *r* sound is thus retained before a vowel of the next word, it is called *linking r*.

§ 94. As a result of sounding *r* only before a vowel, many words, spelled with final *r*, exist in two forms but in one spelling, as seen in *here I am* (*hēr ām*), *here they are* (*hēr thār ā*), according as a vowel follows or not. Hence any word that ends in *ā* (as *does* (*hēr*)), such as *idea* (*īdā*), etc., is likely to be treated like those that end in *r*, and hence to take an *r* sound when a vowel follows. Thus the speaker says, a *good idea* (*gōd īdār*), but the *idea of it* (*thē īdā*), etc. This is called *intrusive r*, and is common in England and eastern America, less so in the southern United States.

§ 95. Since speakers of some types of standard speech pronounce *r* where others do not, in this dictionary all *r*'s are marked in the respelling for pronunciation as being pronounced, with the understanding that those who omit *r* except before vowels will in these cases pronounce it or omit it just as they would when it appears in the ordinary spelling.

§ 96. The letter *s* spells four different sounds, two voiceless and two voiced; viz.: (1) *s* as in *sun* (*sūn*), (2) *z* as in *easy* (*ēz'*), (3) *sh* as in *sure* (*shūr*), and (4) *zh* as in *vision* (*vīzh'ūn*).

§ 97. (1) The usual method of forming English *s* as in *sun* is with the tip and blade of the tongue pressed close to the upper teethbridge, and the point drawn into itself so as to form a very narrow, tubelike channel between the tip and the teethbridge. A thread of voiceless breath forced through this channel strikes the points of the teeth (esp. the lower) and produces the characteristic "hissing" sound. It cannot be made with the mouth wide open, since the air stream does not then strike the lower teeth. Some speakers place the tip of the tongue behind the lower teeth, pressing the front of the tongue toward the teethbridge to form the channel.

Voiceless *s* is heard in *see, so, small, basis, yes, hats*, etc. It is otherwise spelled as in *pass, cell, rice, some, schism, tax, quartz*. It is silent in *aisle, tale, island, Carlisle, corps* (*kōr*), *chamois, rendezvous, debris, viscount, demesne, apropos, Grosvenor*, and with varying frequency in *bas-relief, Arkansas, Illinois, St. Louis, Louisville*.

§ 98. (2) Voiced *s* has the sound of *z* and is formed like voiceless *s* with the addition of voice. It is heard in *easy, resolve, has, is, ribs*. (Initial *s* does not spell *z*. This sound of *s* is respelled in this dictionary with *z*, as in *ribs* (*rībz*), and may be indicated without respelling by *s* (*rībhs*).

Two principal sources of voiced *s* (originally always voiceless) are: (a) Lack of stress, as in the unaccented syllables of words like *Mary's* (*mār'iz*), *roses*, etc., or in the frequently unstressed words *is, was, has*, etc. (b) Voice assimilation between voiced sounds, as in *observe, pansy, easy*; also in *refuse, lose*, etc., where final *e* was once sounded, and hence *s* was between vowels.

In certain nouns and adjectives spelled in the same way, the *s* sound was originally final, as it still is, as *abuse* (*ā*), *loose* (*ādj.*). Hence some pairs of verbs and nouns or adjectives are distinguished by the sound of *z* or *s*, however spelled, as *close*: *z* (*kīz*), *adj.* (*kīōz*) — *house*: *z* (*hōuz*), *n.* (*hōus*) — *use*: *z* (*ūz*), *n.* (*ūs*); etc.

§ 99. The ending *-or* or *-er* in the plural of nouns (*ships, bushes*), or in the possessive case (*Jack's, George's*), or in verbs (*eats, goes*), is pronounced according to the preceding sound. After voiceless sounds except sibilants (*s, sh, ch*) it is pronounced *s*; as in *ships, Bush's, takes*. After voiced sounds except sibilants (*z, zh, j*) it is pronounced *z*; as in *ribs, trees, Tom's, Joe's; diggs, goes*. After sibilants, voiced or voiceless, it is pronounced *z*, *iz* (§ 30); as in *loaves* (*lōvz/ēz*), *roses* (*rōz/ēz*), *Graces* (*grās'iz*), *thrush's* (*thrūsh'iz*), *ceases* (*sēs'ēz*), *gazes* (*gāz'ēz*).

§ 100. (3) *s* has the *sh* sound when it is palatalized by a following *i* or *y* sound (however spelled), as in *mansions* (*mān'shān*), *cessure* (*sēn'shēr*), *nauseous* (*nā'shūs*). See § 103.

§ 101. (4) Likewise voiced *s* (= *z*) has the sound *zh* when palatalized by a following *i* or *y* sound, as in *vision* (*vīzh'ūn*), *measure* (*mēsh'ēr*). See further in § 103.

## sh

§ 102. *sh* as in *sharp, rashly, bush*, etc., is pronounced with the tip and blade of the tongue approaching the hard palate a little farther back than for *s*. The aperture is wider laterally, so that the current of air passing over the tongue is more spread out like a waterfall than for *s*, in which it is like a jet. The main body of the tongue is also higher toward the roof of the mouth. The broader stream of air rushes against the teeth much as for *s*, the mouth requiring to be nearly closed. The position of the tongue is on the whole similar to that for *y*; hence *sh* and its voiced correlative *zh* are often called palatal sounds, and are, in fact, often the result of palatalization (§ 103).

The sound spelled *sh* is not a combination of *s* and *h*, contains no *s* or *h* sound, and is a simple sound. It does often result from pronouncing *s* next to a *y* sound, but when it becomes *sh* it ceases to be either *s* or *y* and becomes a different, simple sound. It is now also spelled as in *machine, chandelier, schist* (alif), *issue, mission, conscience, special, anxious*. See § 103.

When *s* and *h* are in separate syllables, each has its own sound, as in *shepherd* (shēp'p'herd'). In some names, ignorance has led to a wrong division and pronunciation that have come into good use, as in *Lewisiam* (= Lewis + ham), often pronounced lē'wīsh-ām for the historically correct lē'wīs-ām.

§ 103. The words *issue, mission, conscience*, etc., mentioned above (§ 102), contain instances of palatalization of *s* to *sh*. The condition for this is a consonant *y* sound following the *s*, and followed by an unstressed or lightly stressed vowel. In words like *conscience, special, nauseous*, etc., this *y* sound was earlier an unaccented *y* or *é* sound (still so spelled), which by lack of stress became a *y* sound, just as unaccented *i* in *Indian* (in'di-ān), may become *y* (in'di-ān), as explained in § 58. The sound *s* is thus, as the tongue anticipates the position for (palatal) *y*, transformed into the palatalized *sh* sound (cf. § 102, first ¶). Regardless of the spelling, when these combinations of sound occur, the palatalization takes place, as in *anxious* (x = ks), *nauseous*. So, too, before *ū*, as in *issue*, though the *y* sound is not spelled at all, it is yet a part of the pronunciation of *ū*, and the palatalization takes place as usual: *ish'ū*, *ish'ō*. The corresponding palatalization also takes place when the first sound is voiced *z* (x), which is changed to *zh*, the voiced correlative of *sh*; as in *vision* (vīzh'n), etc.

In some words, after the *y* or *é* has become *y* and been absorbed into the *sh* or *zh* sound (*mission, vision*), it has sometimes been restored, as seen in *Asia* (ā'zhā) but *Asiatic* (ā'zhī-āt'ik), etc. This is partly due to analogy, partly to spelling, and no doubt partly to the rhythm of utterance. Thus the rhythm of *ā'zhī-āt'ik* is a trifle difficult, owing to the adjacent accent, so that the more natural alternating rhythm is apt to be substituted (or kept from the beginning): *ā'zhī-āt'ik*.

§ 104. *t* as in *tie, note, apt, matter*, etc. — also spelled as in *Thomas, walked*, or without spelling in *eight* (ā'th) — is the voiceless tongue point alveolar stop, corresponding to the voiced tongue point alveolar stop *d*, and to the voiced tongue point alveolar nasal continuant *n*. All three are made with the tongue point on the upper teeth-ridge, as also is *l*. See § 25.

*t* in words like *question* is palatalized to *ch* as *d* in *soldier* is to *j*. See § 103, 118.

§ 105. *t* is silent in *Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chaston, listen, castle, soften*, etc.; and commonly in combinations like *alt down, must go* — esp. when between two consonants.

§ 106. An excrement *t* is pronounced in *against* (formerly *against*), *amongst* (formerly *among*), *midst, pennant*.

## th

§ 107. *th* spells the tongue-point dental (or interdental) fricative, voiceless, as in *thin, ether, tooth*, or voiced, as in *this, either, smooth*, the symbol *th* being used in this dictionary for the voiceless, and *th* for the voiced sound. In forming *th*, the point of the tongue lightly touches the backs or the points of the upper teeth, in some cases protruding a trifle between upper and lower teeth, while breath hisses through with a fricative sound — the only sound when *th* is voiceless, and combined with voice when it is voiced (*this*).

When spelled with final *th*, the sound is usually voiceless (except in *bequeath, booth, mouth, v., smooth, with*); when final and voiced, it is usually spelled *-the* (*hath*).

The *th* sound is a simple sound, made with a single tongue position, not a combination of *t* and *h* sounds.

§ 108. Certain nouns ending in *th* have *th* in the singular (*mouth*) and *the* in the plural (*mouths*), etc. After a short vowel, there is a tendency to voiceless *th*, as in the plurals *breaths, deaths*, etc., and likewise after consonants, as in *breadths, months*, etc. But the usage is divided in some words, as in *truths* (trū'th; -ths), *youths*, etc.; and some words with long vowel regularly have voiceless *-ths*, as *heaths, growths*. In *cloths*, a modern formation, some speakers distinguish *oldths* 'pieces of cloth' from *oldths* 'kinds of cloth.'

Initial *th* in pronominal words (*the, this, then, there*, etc.) is now voiced (*this*, etc.). In the word with usage is divided, the voiceless form being especially apt to occur before voiceless consonants (with certainty, with feeling, etc.).

§ 109. The *th* is voiced in several verbs, as *bathe, loathe, teethe*, in which the final *-e* was once sounded. It is likewise voiced in the verbs *bequeath, mouth, smooth*, though the *-e* is no longer written. Thus the voiced *th* constitutes a distinction between nouns or adjectives and verbs; as *bath, bathe; mouth, mouth*.

§ 110. *th* has the sound of *t* in *thyme, Thomas, Esther*. When *t* and *h* are in separate syllables, each has its own sound, as in *nut'hatch*. Through ignorance, or reverence for the spelling, a *th* sound has become standard in some such words; as *Waltham* (wôl'thām; Brī. wôl'tām, -thām).

## ti

§ 111. *ti* in *nation, patience, martial*, etc., has the sound of *sh* (*shine*). In *bestial* (bēs'ohāl), etc., *ti* has an *oh* sound.

*ti* view, cue, suit, yule, yew, yew, and sound *i* used in syllables having a full stress (ōbē), or a subordinate accent, whether marked or not, as in *in'ter-view* (in'tēr-vū'ēr), *per-fume*. When quite unaccented, a different symbol (ū) is used (§ 118).

§ 113. The sound of *ū* varies both with different speakers and according to neighboring sounds. The main element of *ū* is the sound *ō* (ōōd), commonly with slightly forward tongue position. Preceding this is usually the sound of *y* (yē), or a more vowel-like sound *yū* (yū), the tongue being somewhat retracted. After certain sounds, the initial element is much lightened or absent, leaving only *ō*. (See § 114.)

§ 114. The *ū* sound, however spelled, varies in cultivated speech according to the phonetic nature of the preceding sound. The same condition, with some modifications, also affects the unaccented *ū* (§ 118).

(1) When the *ū* sound is initial, the *y* sound is always fully heard in all types of cultivated English, as in *use* (ūz), *union* (in'yūn), *ewe* (ū), *eulogy* (ū'lo-gy); the *y* is written in the phonetically identical sound in *yew* (yū), *yule* (yū), *youth* (yūth). *y* is also sounded whenever unaccented *ū* is initial, as in *utility*, etc.

(2) After *b* (*beauty*), *o* (*oobe*), *i* (*few*), *g* (*gew'gaw*), *h* (*human*), *k* (*Kew*), *n* (*mute*), *p* (*pure*), *v* (*view*), the sound *ū* is regular, and *ō* is not used. Thus there is no confusion between pairs like *beauty-beauty*, *cue-oo*; *few-foe*; *hew-who*; etc.

(3) After *s* (*assume*), *z* (*resume*), *th* (*enthusiasm*) — tongue-point fricatives — though the same pronunciations as in (2) are in accepted use, cultivated speakers in both England and America often suppress the first element of the *ū*, leaving *ō* alone: (*ā-sūm'*, etc.). This is often criticized, but is in widespread use.

(4) After *d* (*duty*), *t* (*tune*), *n* (*new*) — tongue-point stops and nasal — the *ū* sounds are also accepted generally, but here too in America, at least, the *ō* sound is widely used by the educated. It is to be observed, however, that the *ō* in these words is formed with the tongue farther forward, and that *suit, duty*, thus pronounced, are not accurately represented by the spellings "soot" and "dooty," and do not exactly rhyme with *shoot, booty*.

(5) After *l* (*lute*) usage is divided both in England and in America, the pronunciations *lūte* and *lōte* both being in good use. However, when another consonant precedes the *l* in the same syllable, as in *blue, blew, in-clude*, etc., the *ō* sound is regular. But if the consonant is in the preceding syllable, as in *al-lu'tion*, the pronunciation is like that of *lūte*. Thus in the word *flu'ent*, the marking is *flō-ō*, while in *stū'ent*, it is *stū-ō-ō*.

(6) After *oh* (*ohew*) and *j* (*June*) the first element of *ū* is likewise usually omitted (*ohō, jōn*). But after the palatalized sounds *ch* and *j* there is apt to be a noticeable glide to the following vowel, and the pronunciations often resemble (*chū, jū*).

Likewise after the simple sounds *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure, usu'rious*, the *y* element usually disappeared when *sh* or *zh* was palatalized from *s* or *z*. But *ū* is sometimes heard, as in *usu'rious* (ā-zhōr'ī-ū), *ō-zhōr'ī-ū*; and when unaccented, in *issue* (ish'ū, ish'ō).

(7) After the *y* element is now completely silent in standard speech, as in *rule* (rū), *brew* (brū), *crew, prune, true, threw*, etc. But the *ō* with tongue forward is still common in these words, though they are regularly marked with *ō* in the respelling in this dictionary (or without respelling, may be indicated by *y*, as in *ryple*). By this advanced *ō*, often also with prefixed retracted *i*, many Americans preserve the historical distinction in sound between *rude* and *rood*, *rheum-ism, threw-through, chews-choose, lute-loot*, etc.

(8) When *ū* occurs before *r*, the *ō* element of the *ū* sound is commonly lowered to *ō* just as is the simple *ō* sound, in such words as *Europe, fury, bureau, mural, cure, mature, endure*. Attention is often called to it in the Vocabulary by a reference to this section or to § 84. Thus a common pronunciation of the foregoing words is: *yōr'p, fyōr'ī, hyōr'ō*, etc. The lowered sound *ō* is especially evident after those consonants where the first (*y*-) element is sometimes omitted, as in *sure* (shōr), *rural* (rōr'āl), *fury* (fōr'ī).

Just as there is a tendency in Southern British speech to change *ō* before *r* into *ō* or *ā*, likewise the second element of *ū* (*yō*) in *pure, endure*, etc., varies to *ō* or *ā* (*pyōr, pyōr, pyōr; ēn-dyōr', ēn-dyār'*, etc.).

§ 115. *u* as in *pull, built, push*, etc., — otherwise spelled as in *wolf, wood, woman* — has the sound of *ō* in *foot* (§ 85), being respelled in this dictionary with *ō* (§ 70). It may be represented without respelling by *y* (*yull*) or *q* (*jolf*). This is the high-back-lax rounded vowel made with the back of the tongue raised toward the velum, and with lips rounded a little less than for *ō*. The same sound of *u* is heard in *sure* and in *sugar*.

§ 116. *ū* as in *sun, ūn'der, ūn-dō'* — otherwise spelled as in *son, in-some, does, flood, dōn'ble, two'pence* (tū'pēns) — is the "short *u*" sound. For the frequent spelling with *o* (*doe, wan, dōmo*), see § 77. As pronounced generally in America, this is a central unrounded vowel, the highest part of the tongue being a little lower and farther back than for the *ā* in *soil* or *ē* in *better*.

§ 117. *ū* as in *urn, hūrt, hūrl* is the vowel already mentioned in § 81, being the accented form corresponding to unaccented *ū* (§ 82). It is a central vowel, made with the tongue intermediate in position between front and back, although it varies somewhat with different speakers and when it occurs in different positions. The sound *ū* is otherwise spelled in *fern, err, heard, air, word, journal, myrrh*.

The sound *ū* occurs also in syllables with only a slight accent, often not marked, as in *bū-league*. There is often a choice between *ū* and *ē* according to speed of utterance or difference of usage (*bū-lesk', bē-*). Wherever *ū* is frequently heard in such lightly accented syllables, they are marked with the symbol *ū*, it being understood that, when entirely unaccented, the sound changes, without a sharp dividing line, to *ē*.

When *ū*, or its equivalent, is followed by *r* or *x* and a vowel, as in *hurry, courage, worry*, usage is divided as to the sound of the vowel. The earlier sound in such words corresponded to the present *ū*, and this is preserved as the usual pronunciation in America. But in the prevailing speech of England this sound has become *ō*, often somewhat modi-



fied by the following *r* so as to differ somewhat from *ti* in *sun, come*, etc. An intermediate type is also heard in America, acoustically between *ti* and *ti*, but *ti* is also common even with those speakers whose speech in some respects resembles British, esp. in the Southern States.

When words like *für, off, stir, err*, etc., take a vowel suffix, as in *furry, erring*, etc., they retain the *ü* of the stem. The word *erring* is also sometimes pronounced *err'ing* — esp. in *unerring* — both probably influenced by *error, errant*; but *err'ing* is more usual.

The symbol *ü* is also used in this dictionary to respell French words like *jeu*, having the mid-front rounded vowel, and *jeune*, having the low-front rounded vowel; or German words like *nachün*, with mid-front rounded vowel, or *künnen*, with low-front rounded vowel. The tongue for these sounds is somewhat farther forward than for English *ü*, which is usually not rounded.

§ 118. *ü* as in *finite, insular, nature, verdure*, etc., represents a modification of *ü* (§§ 112–114) in unaccented syllables. The sound *ü* differs from *ü* in taking as its second element either the lower *ö*, or a briefer form of *ö*, the same word often varying between a brief *ö* or *öü* according to conditions of speed, sense stress, or sentence rhythm. The treatment of the first element of *ü* is much like that of accented *ü*, according to the preceding consonants. When initial, the *y* sound is invariably heard, as in *finite, flourish, eugenio*, etc. After *s*, *y* is sometimes lost, as in *supreme*, often *sü-prem'*, etc. In familiar speech the vowel is often obscured to (*ü*) — (*sü-prem'*, etc.). After *ch* (*virtuous* (*vür'tü-ü*)), *j* (*judicious* (*jü-dish'ü*)), *sh* (*sexual* (*sök'shü-ü*)), *zh* (*visual* (*vizh'ü-ü*)), the *y* is often lost; but, as in accented syllables, there is some wavering. After *r* (*prudential* (*prü-dün'shü-ü*)), and a consonant + *i*, the *y* is regularly lost. In unaccented syllables, however, the preceding consonant often belongs phonetically to the syllable before the *ü*, as in *val'ü-ä'tion*, with the result that the *ü* is phonetically initial, and thus takes a clear *y* sound (as above): (*väl'ü-ä'tion*). Compare *re-pü'te* with *rep'ü-tä'tion*, *sa-lüte* with *sal'ü-tä'tion*. With these compare *af'luence* (*äf'ü-üns*), in which the first element of *ü* is much less like *y*. Likewise after *r* in a preceding syllable the *y* sound is often clear, as in one pronunciation of *erudite* (*er'ü-dit*), *garrulous* (*gär'ü-lüs*). So with partly accented *ü* in *Matthew* (*mät'h'ü*), with clear *y* sound.

For the difference between *fluent* (*flü-ent*) and *af'fuent*, see § 114 (5).

So far as the second element of the unaccented *ü* is not already lowered to *ö* by lack of stress, it undergoes the same lowering effect of a following *r* that is seen in accented *ü* (*endure*), or in simple *ö* (*pour*); as in *duration, duration*, etc. See §§ 84, 114 (8).

Before *u* in words like *measure* the *s* sound is palatalized to *sh*, and in words like *measure* the *z* sound is palatalized to *zh*, the *s* and *z* combining with the initial *y* element of the *u*. In the common words of this sort the *u* is reduced in ordinary speech to *ü* when before *r*, as in *censure* (*sän'shür*), *measure* (*möz'hür*). Other examples are *sensuous* (*sän'shü-ü*), *visual* (*vizh'ü-ü*), *ü-ü*. Initial *s* is not thus palatalized, however, as in *supreme* (*sü-prem'*; *sü-prem'*), *superior*, etc., and occasionally when medial, as in *consular* (*kön'sü-lür*; *kön'sü-lür*), the first element of *ü* being weakened or lost.

In words like *nature, verdure*, the off-glide of the *t* or *d* combines with the first element of *ü* to form a sound that varies from *ty* or *dy* to a completely palatalized *oh* or *j*. The last is the natural pronunciation in general use by unaffected speakers in all the common words. This palatalization is indicated in the pronunciation by the tie bar *ti*, *di*. This palatalization also takes place before the partly accented *ü*, as in *virtue* (*vür'tü*, *vür'chü-ö*), etc. But before fully accented *ü*, *di*, it does not occur in standard speech (*clime, duty*, etc.).

§ 119. *ü* in the unaccented syllables of *clothes, datum, submit, circumstance* — otherwise spelled as in *porpoise* (*pör'püs*), *plous, dungeon, righteous, gracious, atom, irksome, nation*, etc. — represents the obscuration of a *u* or an *o* sound to the stage of the neutral vowel, the usual italic tie indicating the obscuration.

§ 120. A silent *u* occurs after *g*, as in *guard, guess, rogue*, etc. In these cases *u* does not form a digraph with a following vowel, but is a mere sign of "hard" *g*.

In the common adjective ending *-ful* (*awful, careful*, etc.), the *u* is regularly silent in familiar speech, the *i* thus becoming syllabic (*ä'f'ül*, *kär'f'ül*). The noun ending *-ful*, as in *cupful*, etc., is pronounced with the vowel *ü*.

§ 121. *u* with consonant *value*. The letter *u* is an equivalent spelling for *w*, esp. after *q* (= *k*) or *g* (quality, quite, language, etc.); occasionally elsewhere, as in *persuade, suave, suffice*.

§ 122. *ü* as in French *menu* (*mö-nit'*), German *grün*, etc., occurs only in foreign loan words not yet naturalized. The French sound may be imitated by firmly rounding the lips as if to pronounce *ö* (*mö-nit'*), and then, while holding the lips in this position, pronouncing *ü* (*öve*). The German sound is in some words the same as the French, in others it is approximately *i* (*ü*) pronounced with somewhat less rounding of the lips.

§ 123. *v* as in *vain, vivid, ever, live, valve, wolves* — spelled *ph* in *Stephen* (also *Steven*), *nephew* (*näf'ü*; *näv'ü*), and *f* in *of* (*äv*) — is the voiced lip-teeth fricative consonant corresponding to voiceless *f* (§ 43).

*v* in Spanish is like Spanish *b* in pronunciation. See § 17.

## W

§ 124. *w* as in *we, worse, dwarf, twice* — spelled also *u* (*persuade, given*), *o* (*memorial* (*möm'wä*), *oholt* (*kwölt*)) — is a combined lip and tongue sound, the lips being rounded and the tongue back raised as for *ö* or *ö*. It may be regarded as a gliding sound, made while the lips and tongue are moving toward the position of the following vowel. It is classed as a *semivowel*.

§ 125. The consonant *w* sound occurs only before vowels. It is now silent before *r* (*write, wear*, etc.). The letter is often written finally, as in *snow, know*, and *now*. In *snow* it is not needed, for *ö* alone spells the same sound, as in *go*. In *now*, however, *w* is essential, representing the second element of the diphthong *ou* in *out*. Omission of *w*

would change *now* to *nö*. The group *aw(o)* is the final form for the spelling *au*.

§ 126. Besides being silent before *r* (*write*), *w* is also silent before vowels in two classes of instances: (1) When not initial, *w* coalesced with its closely related *ö* or *ö* sound, as in *two* (*tö*), formerly *twoö*, *who* (*hö*), formerly *hwö*, *award* (*äörd*), formerly *awöörd*. Initially *w* remains before *ö*, as in *wound* (*wöund*; *wöund*), *weo*, *womb*, etc. (2) Before the vowels of unaccented syllables or unstressed words *w* regularly disappeared, as in *answer* (*än'sär*), *toward* (*törd*), *boatswain* (*bö's'n*), *I'll go* (from *I' will go*), and the endings *-wich* and *-wick* of place names — *Woolwich* (*wööl'ü*), *Warwick* (*wör'ik*). Many such silent *w*'s have been restored by spelling pronunciation. In one, *oreo*, *w* is sounded but not spelled.

## wh

§ 127. *wh* as in *which, when, whale*, etc., represents either *h* + *w* or a voiceless *w* sound. Voiceless *w* and *hw* sound very much alike. The symbol *hw* is commonly used for either sound.

For *hw* is now usual in standard Southern British speech. In Scotland, in Ireland, in North England, and in America, *hw* is the usual pronunciation, though the *w* sound appears to be spreading in America.

§ 128. *ex* as in *exit, exult*, *luxurious* (*lüks-zhü-ü-üs*), *anxiety* (*äng-zü-ä*) and initially in Greek derivatives, as *xylophone* (*xü-lö-ön*), etc.; (6) *sh*, as in one pronunciation of *anxious* (*äng'shüs*). In *except* (*äk-sépt*), *exceed* (*äk-séd*), the *s* element of *sh* is merged with the *s* sound of the *o*, or *so*. In (3), (4), and (6) the *s* or *z* element of *sh* has been palatalized by the following *i*, or by the *y* element of *ü* or *ü* (§ 118).

It will be seen in the above examples that when *x* immediately follows an accented vowel (*exit, luxurious*), or is followed by a consonant sound (*exclaim*), it is voiceless (*ks, kh, sh*); when it immediately follows an unaccented vowel (*exact, exhort, luxurious, anxiety*), it is voiced (*gz, zh, z*).

But the analogy of differently accented forms of related words disturbs this natural phonetic tendency; thus *luxurious* is also pronounced *lüks-shü-ü-üs*, by analogy of *luxury*; and conversely, *luxury* is sometimes *lüks-shü-ü-üs*. Moreover, less familiar words are likely to have *ks* from the spelling, or from a foreign pronunciation,

§ 129. *y* in English spells one consonant (*yes*) and the following four vowels: (1) *i* (*sky, defy, style*, etc.); (2) *ä* (*lyric, nymph, pity, ready* (§ 130), etc.); (3) *i* (*myrrin, myrtle*, etc.); (4) *ä* (*martyr, zephyr*, etc.). *y* (or *ey*) is the regular spelling for the final sounds *i* (*fly*) and *i* (*ready, money*). These sounds of *y* may be indicated without respelling as in *sky, nymph, myrrin, martyr*.

§ 130. Unaccented final *y* as in *ready*, or *ey* as in *money*, varies considerably from accented *i*. For this variation and for that of medial *y* (*analysis*), the equivalent of medial unaccented *i* (*charity*), see §§ 53, 54.

§ 131. As a consonant, *y* is the typical palatal semivowel, formed with the front of the tongue, behind the tip (which is lowered), near or touching the hard palate. It corresponds to the sound of *j* in German and Latin. English *y* differs from that of German and some other European languages in having no fricative or other sound but voice. It is analogous to *w* in being a gliding sound (§ 124). It is spelled *y* in *year, you, beyond*, etc.; *i* in *poniard, union*, etc.; *ö* in *feud* (*füd*), *linear* (*lün-ä-är*; *lün'yär*); *j* in *hallelujah*; *g* in *vignette*. It is sounded without being spelled by a separate letter in *use, unite, value*, etc.

Like *w*, consonant *y* can occur only before vowels, not at the end of words. When written at the end of words, it is: (1) a vowel (*ready*); (2) a diphthong (*sky*); (3) the "vanish" of the partial diphthong *ä* (*day, they*); or (4) the second element of a full diphthong (*boy*). Unlike *w*, *y* by itself can spell a vowel (*ready*) or a diphthong (*sky*).

## Z

§ 132. *z* as in *zeal, hazy, buzz*, etc., is the voiced tongue-point alveolar fricative continuant corresponding to voiceless *s* (§ 97). *z* is often spelled with *s*, as in *busy, his, ears, robs, roses*, etc. It is rarely spelled *so* (one pronunciation of *discern*) or *o* (one pronunciation of *suffice, sacrifice*).

§ 133. *z* as in *azure, seizure, grazer*, etc., has the sound of *zh*, the voiced correlative of *sh*. The same sound is spelled *s* in *vision, measure*, etc. In the foregoing, the *zh* sound results from the palatalization of *z* before *i* or *y* (§ 103). *zh* is also spelled in French derivatives by *g* (*rouge*) and by *j* (*bijou*). It forms the second element of the consonantal diphthong *j* (nearly *d* + *zh*).

## RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN ENTRIES

Vowels not followed by a consonant in the same syllable are to be pronounced long (*i, e, i, ö, ü*), and vowels followed by a consonant in the same syllable are to be pronounced short (*ä, e, i, ö, ü*), unless the respelling for pronunciation indicates otherwise. Consonants have the same value as in similar situations in English unless the respelling indicates otherwise. For those who prefer to pronounce the Latin entries according to the "Roman" method, the syllabification as indicated, together with the rules for such pronunciation as set forth in the Latin grammars, will be a sufficient guide.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

A careful reading of the following Explanatory Notes will enable the user of this dictionary to locate quickly and easily the answers to his questions and will make plain the significance of the different kinds of type, the labels, the symbols, and the other conventions that make possible its compactness and fullness.

The regular order of arrangement of the parts of the entries in this dictionary is as follows (although, of course, not every entry has all of these parts): 1. The vocabulary entry. 2. The pronunciation, in parentheses. 3. The part of

speech. 4. Inflectional forms. 5. The etymology, in square brackets. 6. The definition or definitions. 7. Synonyms and Antonyms. 8. Run-on entries.

In the following paragraphs, numbered to correspond with the numbers in the above list, each of these parts of the entry is discussed in detail with illustrations, usually in the form of references to entries in the *Vocabulary*. The sections numbered 9 and 10 deal with special types of composite entries calling for special interpretation; section 11 deals with pictorial illustrations.

1. **The Vocabulary Entry** (the term to be defined) is printed in heavy-faced type. The spelling, accent, syllabic division, hyphenation, variant forms, and capitalization are shown in the entry.

If the entry is a word of more than one syllable, the syllables are indicated by a centered period [·], or by a heavy accent ['] or a light accent [ˈ]. Each of these indicates the end of a syllable — the point where a word should be divided at the end of a line in writing and printing. The accents also show on what syllables the stress falls in pronouncing a word. In hyphenated words, the hyphen marks a syllabic division of the word.

When more than one spelling or form is given, the one printed first is in general to be preferred. If the forms are of equal or nearly equal standing, they are separated by a comma (canyon, cañon; sextet, sextette; inward, inwards) or by the word *or* (see 1st plane; sandbox tree; heath grass; real estate). If one form is distinctly preferable, the second form is usually preceded by the word "Also" (see envelope, n.) or its status is otherwise plainly indicated (see moonlit, candelabrum). Spellings proper in British use are regularly set off by a comma from the American spellings in vocabulary entries (analyze, analyse; peddler, pedlar). See *British Spelling Preferences*, page 1197.

**Proper Names and Proper Adjectives** either are entered with a capital letter or are treated otherwise to show the capitalization (see illuminati). Nouns which are proper nouns in one or more senses, but common nouns in other senses, have the facts shown by bracketed notes (see dharma).

**Prefixes** (such as pre-, sub-, un-), **Suffixes** (such as -ation, -hood, -ness), and **Combining Forms** (such as paleo-, -plasty) are entered and defined. See also § 9, below.

**Foreign Words** are indicated by prefixed parallel bars (see ||Autobahn, ||flâneur). These are terms that occur frequently in speech and in print in English, but are not generally considered to be Anglicized. While parallel bars are affixed to these words indicating them to be commonly italicized in printing and writing, italic type for these words in this dictionary is precluded by use of italics for several other purposes.

2. **The Pronunciation** is given, in parentheses, following the vocabulary entry. In the pronunciation, (xviii)

the word is respelled in the WEBSTER phonetic alphabet. (A working key to this alphabet is printed inside the covers at the front and back of this book; and a full key on page vii.) In the pronunciation respelling, a heavy accent mark ['] is placed after the syllable on which the chief stress falls in pronouncing the word; a light accent mark [ˈ] is placed after a syllable on which there is a lighter, or secondary, stress; and a centered period [·] is placed after the syllables on which there is no stress.

In the pronunciation respelling the syllabic division sometimes differs from that of the heavy-faced entry because in the heavy-faced entry the division is according to printers' usage; in the pronunciation respelling, the division is according to speech; thus:

dou'ble (düb'əl), mi-li'tia (mī-līsh'ä),

spe'cial (spēsh'äl), vi'sion (vīzh'ün).

Figures within the parentheses with the pronunciation refer to sections of the *Guide to Pronunciation* in the Introduction, where additional information is given regarding the pronunciation of the word or the group of words to which it belongs.

A part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding and may be readily supplied from such preceding entry.

Accents and syllabic division only are given for some phrases and compounds, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes such as -ess, -ing, -ist, -less, -ment, -ship, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts.

When two or more pronunciations are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and in some cases this usage is nearly or quite equally divided. Specific variations of usage have been indicated by limiting words, as *often*, *sometimes*, etc.

Further explanations will be found on page vii and following.

3. The name of the **Part of Speech** follows the pronunciation or (if no pronunciation is given) the entry word. The part of speech is given as an italic abbreviation: *n.* for noun, *v.* for verb, *adj.* for adjective, *pron.* for pronoun, etc. (see list of abbreviations, page xxi). When the entry consists of two or more separate words it is not labeled except, for clarity, in a few instances,

chiefly the proper nouns and adjectives run on after entries in the *Gazetteer* (as at *Newa Scotia*, page 1127).

Occasionally the same entry is labeled as belonging to two or more parts of speech; thus:

*ago*, *adj.* & *adv.*

*asthma*, *n.* . . . — *asthmatic*, *adj.* & *n.*

If a verb is both transitive and intransitive and has more than one meaning, the *transitive* and *intransitive* meanings are usually separated and labeled *v. t.* and *v. i.* respectively, the second label being preceded by a heavy dash (see *break*, *conduct*). If the transitive and intransitive definitions of a verb can be combined without ambiguity or confusion, the label is *v. t. & i.*, for *verb transitive and intransitive* (see *concentrate*, *recite*).

**4. Inflectional Forms** (as the plural of a noun, the past tense and the participles of a verb, and the comparative and superlative forms of an adjective or adverb [see *COMPARISON*, 2, in *Vocab.*]) are given, in SMALL CAPITALS (see *mouse*, *shake*, *v.*), when they are irregular or present difficulties of spelling or pronunciation.

The plural of nouns is indicated by the prefixed italic abbreviation *pl.* Plurals formed regularly, by the addition of *s* or *es* (see *Orthography*, § 12), are not ordinarily given. Plurals of compounds (such as compounds of *man* and *berry*) are often omitted when they are formed in the same way as the plurals of the main word. If a noun has the same form in both singular and plural, the label is *n. sing. & pl.* (see *deer*). When two (or more) plurals are given, the first is in general to be preferred. When different plurals are used for different senses of a word the usage is plainly indicated (see *antenna*, *genius*). See also the note at the entry of *plural* in the *Vocabulary*.

When a verb is entered without principal parts, such omission means that the past tense and past participle are formed by adding *-ed* (see *climb*) or, if the verb ends in a mute *c*, by dropping the *c* and adding *-ed* (see *unite*). Principal parts formed otherwise are shown in SMALL CAPITALS. The principal parts of verbs are separated by semicolons. When three forms are given (see *blow*) the first is the past tense; the second, the past participle; the third, the present participle. When only two forms are given (see *abuse*) the first is both past tense and past participle. If alternative forms are given for any of the principal parts, these are set off from one another by commas (see *bereave*) or by words like *or* and *also* (see *level*). In complex situations, italic labels (*past*; *past part.*; and *pres. part.*) are added for complete clarity (see *cleave*). In the case of compound verbs formed from a verb whose principal parts are shown, a cross reference to the latter is often given instead of repeating the principal parts (see *befall*). For obvious compounds beginning with *re-*, no principal parts are given; readers should consult the main verb.

**5. The Etymology**, in square brackets, precedes the definition. For the meanings of abbreviations in the etymology, see list of abbreviations, page xxi. The following familiar conventions are used:

In the etymology the words in italic type are those, whether English or foreign, from which the vocabulary word is derived; definitions of the italicized words are printed in roman type:

*cipher*, *n.* [OF. *cifre* zero . . .]

When the only etymology is [F.], [L.], or the like, or when the etymology begins with F., OF., etc., followed by a comma, the source word in French or Latin is spelled in the same way as the English word:

*front*, *n.* [OF., forehead, . . .]

Occasionally, only the language source is given, the

label being then preceded by "from" or "through." Intermediate steps in an etymology are sometimes omitted, being indicated by the words "deriv. of" (derivative of) or "ult. fr." (ultimately from):

*almond*, *n.* [From OF., ult. fr. L. *amygdala*, . . .]

Any prefix, suffix, or combining form without definition will be found defined in its alphabetical place:

*geology*, *n.* [*geo-* + *-logy*.]

In the case of many words descended originally from Latin or Greek, the etymology gives also the primary Latin or Greek constituents of the word:

*coleopterous*, *adj.* [Gr. *koleopteros*, fr. *koleos* sheath + *pteron* wing.]

In words of Chinese origin, the small superior figures refer to the four tones of the Peking dialect, which is the accepted standard of speech:

*ginseng*, *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *jen<sup>1</sup>-shen<sup>1</sup>*.]

These tones are pitched in different keys to facilitate the recognition of many words that have the same sound.

The history of a word is in general traced back as far as it can be with certainty. Thus if a Middle English word is the only etymology given, the source of the Middle English word is either unknown or doubtful:

*wiggle*, *v. i.* [ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel.]

In accordance with these conventions, the etymology of *curfew* [OF. *cuevrefeu*, *covrefeu*, fr. *covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* hearth.] will be read "*curfew* is from the Old French word spelled either *cuevrefeu* or *covrefeu*, which is derived from the Old French words *covrir* meaning 'to cover' and *feu* meaning 'fire'; *feu* is from the Latin word *focus* meaning 'hearth.'"

**6. The Definition** follows the etymology. Heavy-faced Arabic numerals (1., 2., 3., etc.) are used to number definitions when the meanings are numerous or are quite divergent from one another. Heavy-faced letters (a, b, c) are used to group meanings that are very closely related; thus, several special senses (as in *Botany* definitions) may be separately lettered and placed under one number. In general, the technical and scientific senses are arranged in the alphabetical order of their subject labels. So far as possible the order of definitions is that of the historical order of development of the meanings of a word.

**a.** Various kinds of cross references sometimes take the place of a definition. A mere spelling variant is entered thus:

*cañon*. Var. of *CANYON*.

A common term having the same meaning as some more technical term fully defined at its own place or a technical term having the same meaning as a common term fully defined is often entered in one of these two ways:

*founder*, *n.* *Veter.* = *LAMINITIS*.

*pertussis*, *n.* *Med.* Whooping cough.

A term whose meaning is recorded under the entry of some other term is (if it seems to require separate entry at its own alphabetical place) entered thus:

*Desdemona*, *n.* See *OTHELLO*.

**b. Labels**, or italic epithets, are prefixed (often in abbreviated form: see page xxi) to many definitions. *Subject Labels* (as *Law*, *Radio*, *Bot.*) show the depart-

ment of knowledge in which the word or the meaning occurs; *Usage Labels* (as *Colloq.*, *Dial.*, *Slang*) show its status in actual usage; *Geographical Labels* indicate the area in which (only or chiefly) it is used. When such labels follow the number or letter introducing a definition, they apply only to that definition; when they precede a number or letter they apply to everything that follows them.

**c. Cross References**, printed in SMALL CAPITALS, are made in order to guide the reader to further information. In such references in both the definitions and the etymologies: "See" leads to information that is either highly important or essential to an understanding of the meaning (see **boldface**, *n.*, and the etymology of *foible*); "Cf." means "compare," and leads to useful, interesting, or related material (see *impetus*, *i*; and the etymology of *nib*, *n.*). For the use of cross references in connection with synonyms and antonyms, see § 7, below.

A cross reference to one of two or more entries that are spelled alike, especially when the entries belong to the same part of speech, is sometimes by number thus:

**lamiaeceous**, *adj.* . . . See 1ST MINT.

When the entries are of different parts of speech, a cross reference to one is usually made by part-of-speech label, thus:

**field of force**. = FIELD, *n.*, 10.

Cross references to entries in the *Biographical Names* and *Gazetteer* sections of the back matter are indicated by means of the abbreviations *Biog.* and *Gaz.* in the reference.

**7. The Synonymy**, when given, is placed at the end of the entry and is introduced by the label **Syn.** Sometimes, it consists merely of a "word-finding" list of words of similar meaning, often with semicolons separating words that are synonyms in one sense from those that are synonyms in another sense. Sometimes the synonymy contains a full treatment of the distinction in meanings of a group of words, the words to be discriminated being printed in heavy-faced type (see *bodily*). A synonymy of this kind is printed as a separate paragraph, in distinctive type.

In the synonymy, a cross reference directs the reader to the entry where a full treatment is to be found. Thus, at **defame** the cross reference "See **MALIGN**" indicates that in the synonymy at **malign** the word *defame* is discussed.

**Antonyms**, when given, are in light-faced type, following the synonyms, and are introduced by the label **Ant.** The differences in meaning among antonyms are often discussed under the synonymy of another word to which a cross reference is given.

**8. Run-on Entries** are placed at the end of the paragraphed entries, with an intervening light dash. Such entries are usually derivative adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, and are of such a character that their meaning is easily inferred from the definition of the word to which they are attached (see *colonize*).

Often, when the run-on entry is the same word as the main entry but used as a different part of speech and requiring definition, the run-on entry consists only of a short heavy dash and the part-of-speech label (see *best*). The heavy dash is to be interpreted as standing for all spellings of the entry word if more than one is given (as: *color*, *colour*, *n.* . . . — *v. t.*).

In the *Gazetteer*, many proper adjectives and nouns derived from geographical names, and requiring no definition because their meaning is obvious, are run on after the appropriate entry chiefly for their spelling and pronunciation.

**9. Lists of Self-explanatory Combinations** are inserted frequently after prefixes and combining forms, and similar lists of combinations and phrases are sometimes given after nouns and adjectives (see *non-*, *over-*, *micro-*, *air*). These lists record the existence of hundreds of idiomatically formed expressions, and answer the question whether the terms included (and similar terms) are to be written or printed as hyphenated compounds, as solid compounds, or as two words.

These self-explanatory lists are rather illustrative than exhaustive. The list, for example, at **cross** shows the various ways of combining but by no means all existing combinations. The lists serve also as guides in the use of prefixes and combining forms, most of which, like *hyper-* and *multi-*, are free for use in forming new compounds at need.

**10. Compounds and Phrases.** Many two-word and three-word compounds, such as those consisting of an adjective (or an attributive noun) and a noun are given main vocabulary entry in their alphabetical place (see *flying buttress*, *mountain sheep*, *shore bird*). Combinations that belong naturally with some main vocabulary entry have generally, however, been treated at that entry. Thus, the terms *blue crane* and *sandhill crane* are both covered at the entry **crane** and not at their own alphabetical places. (See also *covenant*, *year*.) This method of treatment has permitted the inclusion of information about many two-word and three-word entries, especially names of varieties of plants and animals, that would otherwise have been omitted for lack of space.

**Verb phrases** are given following the entry of their verb, a group of such phrases being generally printed as a block paragraph alphabetically arranged (see *fall* and *make*).

**Prepositional phrases** are run on, following an em dash, after the most important word of the phrase.

**11. Illustrations.** The ratio of the size of figures of plants and animals shown in illustrations to natural size is usually indicated by a fraction in parentheses, as *whale* ( $\frac{1}{300}$ ), that is, the natural overall length is 300 times the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches of the figure, or  $37\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Where the illustration is larger than natural size, this fact is indicated by a multiple in parentheses, as *flea* ( $\times 8$ ), that is, the natural size is one eighth that of the figure shown.

# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

For a more extensive list of abbreviations see pages 998 ff.

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <i>ab.</i> . . . . . about                     | <i>Brit.</i> . . . . . Britain, British          | <i>dim.</i> . . . . . diminutive                | <i>Geneal.</i> . . . . . Genealogy            |
| <i>abbr.</i> . . . . . abbreviated, ab-        | <i>bro(s).</i> . . . . . brother(s)              | <i>disc.</i> . . . . . discovered               | <i>Geo.</i> . . . . . George                  |
|  | <i>B.T.U.</i> . . . . . British Thermal          | <i>Dist., dist.</i> . . . . . District          | <i>Geog.</i> . . . . . Geography              |
|  | Unit   | <i>disting.</i> . . . . . distinguished         | <i>Geol.</i> . . . . . Geology                |
| <i>abl.</i> . . . . . ablative                 | <i>bu.</i> . . . . . bushel(s)                   | <i>Div.</i> . . . . . Division                  | <i>Geom.</i> . . . . . Geometry               |
| <i>acc(us).</i> . . . . . accusative           | <i>Bulg.</i> . . . . . Bulgarian                 | <i>do.</i> . . . . . ditto                      | <i>Ger.</i> . . . . . German(y)               |
| <i>A.D.</i> . . . . . anno Domini              |  | <i>doz.</i> . . . . . dozen                     | <i>Gk.</i> . . . . . Greek                    |
| <i>adj.</i> . . . . . adjective                |  | <i>dr.</i> . . . . . dram(s)                    | <i>Goth.</i> . . . . . Gothic                 |
| <i>adv.</i> . . . . . adverb, adverbial        | <i>c.</i> . . . . . circa (L., about),           | <i>Dr.</i> . . . . . Debit, Debtor,             | <i>gov.</i> . . . . . governor                |
| <i>AF.</i> . . . . . Anglo-French              | cent(s), century,                                | Doctor  | <i>Govt.</i> . . . . . Government             |
| <i>Af., Afr.</i> . . . . . Africa, African     | cubic  | <i>dram.</i> . . . . . dramatist                |   |
| <i>Agr(ic).</i> . . . . . Agriculture          | <i>C.</i> . . . . . Centigrade                   | <i>Dram.</i> . . . . . Dramatic                 |   |
| <i>Alg.</i> . . . . . Algebra                  | <i>Can.</i> . . . . . Canada, Canadian           | <i>Du.</i> . . . . . Dutch                      |   |
| <i>alt.</i> . . . . . altitude                 | <i>Can. F.</i> . . . . . Canadian French         | <i>dwt.</i> . . . . . pennyweight               | <i>Gram.</i> . . . . . Grammar                |
| <i>Alta.</i> . . . . . Alberta                 | <i>Can.</i> . . . . . Cantonese                  | <i>Dyn.</i> . . . . . Dynamics                  | <i>Gr.Brit.</i> . . . . . Great Britain       |
| <i>A.M.</i> . . . . . ante meridiem            | <i>cap(s).</i> . . . . . capital(s)              |   | <i>Gun.</i> . . . . . Gunnery                 |
| <i>Am(er).</i> . . . . . America, Ameri-       | <i>Capt., capt.</i> . . . . . Captain            |   |   |
|  | <i>Carp.</i> . . . . . Carpentry                 | <i>E.</i> . . . . . English, East(ern)          | <i>h.</i> . . . . . hour(s)                   |
| <i>amb.</i> . . . . . ambassador               | <i>Cath.</i> . . . . . Catholic                  | <i>East.</i> . . . . . Eastern                  | <i>H.</i> . . . . . hardness                  |
| <i>Am. Sp.</i> . . . . . American Spanish      | <i>c.c., cc.</i> . . . . . cubiccentimeter(s)    | <i>Eccel(es).</i> . . . . . Ecclesiastical      | <i>ha.</i> . . . . . hectare(s)               |
| <i>Anal.</i> . . . . . Analytic, Analysis      | <i>Celt.</i> . . . . . Celtic                    | <i>Eccles.</i> . . . . . Ecclesiastes           | <i>Hab.</i> . . . . . Habakkuk                |
| <i>Anat.</i> . . . . . Anatomy                 | <i>Cent., cen.</i> . . . . . Central             | <i>Eccles.</i> . . . . . Ecclesiasticus         | <i>Hag.</i> . . . . . Haggai                  |
| <i>Anc., anc.</i> . . . . . Ancient            | <i>Cent. Amer.</i> . . . . . Central America(n)  | <i>Ecol.</i> . . . . . Ecology                  | <i>Heb.</i> . . . . . Hebrew(s)               |
| <i>Angl.</i> . . . . . Anglican, Angli-        | <i>cent(s).</i> . . . . . century(-ries)         | <i>econ.</i> . . . . . economist                | <i>Her.</i> . . . . . Heraldry                |
|  | <i>cf.</i> . . . . . confer (L., com-            | <i>Econ.</i> . . . . . Economics                | <i>HG.</i> . . . . . High German              |
| <i>Anglo-Ind.</i> . . . . . Anglo-Indian       | pare)  | <i>ed.</i> . . . . . edition                    | <i>Hind.</i> . . . . . Hindustani             |
| <i>Anglo-Ir.</i> . . . . . Anglo-Irish         | <i>cg.</i> . . . . . centigram(s)                | <i>educ.</i> . . . . . educator                 | <i>hist.</i> . . . . . historian              |
| <i>Anglo-Lat.</i> . . . . . Anglo-Latin        | <i>C.G.S.</i> . . . . . centimeter-gram-         | <i>Educ.</i> . . . . . Education                | <i>Hist.</i> . . . . . Historical, History    |
| <i>Anon.</i> . . . . . Anonymous               | second   | <i>e.g.</i> . . . . . exempli gratia (L.,       | <i>hl.</i> . . . . . heliometer(s)            |
| <i>Ant.</i> . . . . . Antonym                  | <i>ch., chap.</i> . . . . . chapter              | for example)                                    | <i>H.M.</i> . . . . . His (or Her) Maj-       |
| <i>Anthropol.</i> . . . . . Anthropology       | <i>Ch.</i> . . . . . Church                      | <i>Egypt.</i> . . . . . Egyptian                | esty's(s)                                     |
| <i>Antiq.</i> . . . . . Antiquity, Antic-      | <i>Chald.</i> . . . . . Chaldean                 | <i>Egyptol.</i> . . . . . Egyptology            | <i>Horol.</i> . . . . . Horology              |
|  | <i>chem.</i> . . . . . chemist                   | <i>Elec.</i> . . . . . Electric, Electrical     | <i>Hort.</i> . . . . . Horticulture           |
| <i>appar.</i> . . . . . apparently             | <i>Chem.</i> . . . . . Chemistry                 | <i>Embryol.</i> . . . . . Embryology            | <i>Hos.</i> . . . . . Hosea                   |
| <i>Ar.</i> . . . . . Arabic                    | <i>Chin.</i> . . . . . Chinese                   | <i>e.m.f.</i> . . . . . electromotive force     | <i>h.p.</i> . . . . . horsepower              |
| <i>A.R.</i> . . . . . Autonomous Re-           | <i>Chino-Jap.</i> . . . . . Chino-Japanese       | <i>emp(s).</i> . . . . . emperor(s)             | <i>hr.</i> . . . . . hour(s)                  |
|  | <i>Ch. of Eng.</i> . . . . . Church of England   | <i>Encyc.</i> . . . . . Encyclopedia            | <i>Hung.</i> . . . . . Hungarian              |
| <i>Arab.</i> . . . . . Arabian, Arabic         | <i>Chron.</i> . . . . . Chronicles               | <i>Eng.</i> . . . . . England, English          | <i>Hydraul.</i> . . . . . Hydraulic(s)        |
| <i>Aram.</i> . . . . . Aramaic                 | <i>Civ. Engin.</i> . . . . . Civil Engineering   | <i>Engin.</i> . . . . . Engineering             | <i>Hydrog.</i> . . . . . Hydrography          |
| <i>Arch.</i> . . . . . Architecture            | <i>d.</i> . . . . . centiliter(s)                | <i>Entom(ol).</i> . . . . . Entomology          | <i>Hymnol.</i> . . . . . Hymnology            |
| <i>Archaeol.</i> . . . . . Archaeology         | <i>Class.</i> . . . . . Classical                | <i>Eph.</i> . . . . . Ephesians                 |   |
| <i>Arith.</i> . . . . . Arithmetic             | <i>cm.</i> . . . . . centimeter(s)               | <i>Epia., Episc.</i> . . . . . Episcopal        | <i>i.</i> . . . . . intransitive              |
| <i>Armen.</i> . . . . . Armenian               | <i>co(s), co(s)</i> . . . . . County(-ties)      | <i>equiv.</i> . . . . . equivalent              | <i>I.</i> . . . . . Island(s), Isle           |
| <i>art.</i> . . . . . article                  | <i>Col.</i> . . . . . Colonel,                   | <i>erron.</i> . . . . . erroneous(ly)           | <i>ibid.</i> . . . . . ibidem (L., in the     |
| <i>AS., A.-S.</i> . . . . . Anglo-Saxon        | Colossians                                       | <i>esp.</i> . . . . . especially                | same place)                                   |
| <i>assoc.</i> . . . . . associate(-d), asso-   | <i>Coll.</i> . . . . . College                   | <i>est.</i> . . . . . estimate, esti-           | <i>Icel.</i> . . . . . Icelandic              |
|  | <i>coll., collat.</i> . . . . . collective       | mated   | <i>id.</i> . . . . . idem (L., thesame)       |
| <i>A.S.S.R.</i> . . . . . Autonomous So-       | <i>colloq.</i> . . . . . colloquial(ly)          | <i>estab.</i> . . . . . established             | <i>i.e.</i> . . . . . id est (L., that is)    |
|  | <i>com.</i> . . . . . common(ly)                 | <i>etc.</i> . . . . . et cetera                 | <i>Illit.</i> . . . . . Illiterate            |
| <i>Assyr.</i> . . . . . Assyrian               | <i>Com.</i> . . . . . Commerce                   | <i>Eth.</i> . . . . . Ethiopic                  | <i>illust.</i> . . . . . Illustrated          |
| <i>Assyr.-Bab.</i> . . . . . Assyro-Babylonian | <i>comb.</i> . . . . . combination               | <i>Ethnog.</i> . . . . . Ethnography            | <i>Illust.</i> . . . . . Illustration         |
| <i>Astrol.</i> . . . . . Astrology             | <i>comp.</i> . . . . . composition, com-         | <i>Ethnol.</i> . . . . . Ethnology              | <i>Immunol.</i> . . . . . Immunology          |
| <i>astron.</i> . . . . . astronomer            | pound  | <i>ety., etym.</i> . . . . . etymology          | <i>imp.</i> . . . . . Imperfect               |
| <i>Astron.</i> . . . . . Astronomy             | <i>compar.</i> . . . . . comparative             | <i>Ex.</i> . . . . . Exodus                     | <i>imper.</i> . . . . . Imperative            |
| <i>at. no.</i> . . . . . atomic number         | <i>Confed.</i> . . . . . Confederate             | <i>exc.</i> . . . . . except                    | <i>impers.</i> . . . . . Impersonal           |
| <i>attrib.</i> . . . . . attributive(ly)       | <i>Cong.</i> . . . . . Congregational            | <i>Exch.</i> . . . . . Exchange                 | <i>in.</i> . . . . . inch(es)                 |
| <i>at. wt.</i> . . . . . atomic weight         | <i>conj.</i> . . . . . conjunction               | <i>excl.</i> . . . . . excluding                | <i>Ine.</i> . . . . . Incorporated            |
| <i>aug., augm.</i> . . . . . augmentative      | <i>contr.</i> . . . . . contraction, con-        | <i>exclam.</i> . . . . . exclamation            | <i>incl.</i> . . . . . Including, inclu-      |
| <i>Austral.</i> . . . . . Australia, Aus-      | tracted, con-                                    | <i>Ezek.</i> . . . . . Ezekiel                  | sive  |
|  | trasted  |   | <i>incor.</i> . . . . . Incorrect(ly)         |
| <i>auxil.</i> . . . . . auxiliary              | <i>Cor.</i> . . . . . Corinthians                | <i>f.</i> . . . . . feminine, fluid             | <i>incorp.</i> . . . . . Incorporated         |
| <i>av.</i> . . . . . average                   | <i>correl.</i> . . . . . correlative             | <i>F., Fahr.</i> . . . . . Fahrenheit           | <i>ind.</i> . . . . . Independent             |
| <i>A.V.</i> . . . . . Authorized Ver-          | <i>corresp.</i> . . . . . corresponding          | <i>F.</i> . . . . . French                      | <i>Ind.</i> . . . . . India(n), Indiana       |
| sion   | <i>corrupt.</i> . . . . . corruption, cor-       | <i>fem.</i> . . . . . feminine                  | <i>indef.</i> . . . . . Indefinite            |
| <i>av(oir).</i> . . . . . avoidupois           | rupted   | <i>f.</i> . . . . . following                   | <i>indic.</i> . . . . . Indicative            |
|  | <i>cos</i> . . . . . cosine                      | <i>fig.</i> . . . . . figurative(ly)            | <i>inf., infn.</i> . . . . . Infinitive       |
| <i>b.</i> . . . . . born                       | <i>cosc</i> . . . . . cosecant                   | <i>Fig(s), fig(s).</i> . . . . . Figure(s)      | <i>Inorg.</i> . . . . . Inorganic             |
| <i>Bab.</i> . . . . . Babylonian               | <i>cot</i> . . . . . cotangent                   | <i>Finn.</i> . . . . . Finnish                  | <i>Ins.</i> . . . . . Insurance               |
| <i>bacteriol.</i> . . . . . bacteriologist     | <i>Cr.</i> . . . . . Credit, Creditor            | <i>f.</i> . . . . . flourished                  | <i>inst.</i> . . . . . Instant                |
| <i>Bacteriol.</i> . . . . . Bacteriology       | <i>Craniol.</i> . . . . . Craniology             | <i>Flem.</i> . . . . . Flemish                  | <i>intens.</i> . . . . . Intensive            |
| <i>Bank.</i> . . . . . Banking                 | <i>Criminol.</i> . . . . . Criminology           | <i>form.</i> . . . . . formerly                 | <i>interj.</i> . . . . . Interjection         |
| <i>bar.</i> . . . . . barrel                   | <i>Crystall.</i> . . . . . Crystallography       | <i>Fort.</i> . . . . . Fortification            | <i>Internat.</i> . . . . . International      |
| <i>B.C.</i> . . . . . before Christ            | <i>cu., cub.</i> . . . . . cubic                 | <i>fr.</i> . . . . . from                       | <i>interrog.</i> . . . . . Interrogatory, in- |
| <i>bd.</i> . . . . . board                     | <i>cwt.</i> . . . . . hundredweight              | <i>Fr.</i> . . . . . French                     | terrogative                                   |
| <i>bdl.</i> . . . . . bundle                   |  | <i>freq.</i> . . . . . frequentative, fre-      | <i>Introd.</i> . . . . . Introduction         |
| <i>Belg.</i> . . . . . Belgian                 | <i>d.</i> . . . . . day, denarius,               | quently   | <i>Ion.</i> . . . . . Ionic                   |
| <i>bel.</i> . . . . . between                  | -rii (L., penny,                                 | <i>Fris.</i> . . . . . Frisian                  | <i>Ir.</i> . . . . . Irish, Ireland           |
| <i>Bib.</i> . . . . . Bible, Biblical          | pence), died                                     | <i>Fr. W. Africa.</i> . . . . . French West Af- | <i>Iran.</i> . . . . . Iranian                |
| <i>Biblog.</i> . . . . . Bibliography          | <i>D.</i> . . . . . Dutch                        | rica  | <i>Ire., Irel.</i> . . . . . Ireland          |
| <i>biochem.</i> . . . . . biochemist           | <i>Dan.</i> . . . . . Danish, Daniel             | <i>ft.</i> . . . . . foot, feet                 | <i>irreg.</i> . . . . . Irregular(ly)         |
| <i>Biochem.</i> . . . . . Biochemistry         | <i>dat.</i> . . . . . dative                     | <i>Furn.</i> . . . . . Furniture                | <i>Is.</i> . . . . . Islands                  |
| <i>Biog.</i> . . . . . Biographical            | <i>dau.</i> . . . . . daughter                   | <i>ful.</i> . . . . . future                    | <i>Isa.</i> . . . . . Isaiah                  |
|  | <i>D. Bib.</i> . . . . . Douay Bible             |   | <i>Island(s).</i> . . . . . Island(s)         |
|  | <i>def.</i> . . . . . definition, definite       | <i>g.</i> . . . . . gram(s)                     | <i>It., Ital.</i> . . . . . Italian           |
|  | <i>deg.</i> . . . . . degrees                    | <i>G.</i> . . . . . German                      | <i>ital.</i> . . . . . Italics                |
| <i>Biogeog.</i> . . . . . Biogeography         | <i>Dent.</i> . . . . . Dentistry                 | <i>Gael.</i> . . . . . Gaelic                   |   |
| <i>Biol.</i> . . . . . Biology                 | <i>dep.</i> . . . . . deposed                    | <i>gal(s).</i> . . . . . gallon(s)              | <i>Jap.</i> . . . . . Japanese                |
| <i>Bk.</i> . . . . . Book                      | <i>Dept., dept.</i> . . . . . Department         | <i>Gal.</i> . . . . . Galatians                 | <i>Jas.</i> . . . . . James                   |
| <i>Bot.</i> . . . . . Botany, Botanical        | <i>deriv.</i> . . . . . derived, derivative      | <i>Gallo-Lat.</i> . . . . . Gallo-Latin         | <i>Jav.</i> . . . . . Javanese                |
| <i>bpl.</i> . . . . . birthplace               | <i>Deut.</i> . . . . . Deuteronomy               | <i>Gaz.</i> . . . . . Gazetteer                 | <i>Jer.</i> . . . . . Jeremiah                |
| <i>Br.</i> . . . . . British                   | <i>Dial., dial.</i> . . . . . Dialect, Dialectal | <i>gen.</i> . . . . . general, generally,       | <i>Joan.</i> . . . . . John                   |
| <i>Bras.</i> . . . . . Brazilian               | <i>diam.</i> . . . . . diameter                  | gentive   | <i>Joah.</i> . . . . . Joshua                 |
| <i>Bret.</i> . . . . . Breton                  | <i>Dict.</i> . . . . . Dictionary                | <i>Gen.</i> . . . . . General, Genesis          | <i>Judg.</i> . . . . . Judges                 |

# Abbreviations Used in This Work

|                             |   |                          |                        |                             |  |                               |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>kg.</b> .....            | kilogram(s)                             | <b>ah.</b> .....         | Nehemiah               | <b>pk.</b> .....            | peck(s)  | <b>Shet.</b> .....            | Shetland                                     |
| <b>km.</b> .....            | kilometer(s)                            | <b>ah.</b> .....         | Netherlands            | <b>pl.</b> .....            | plural, plate                                    | <b>sin.</b> .....             | sine   |
| <b>l.</b> .....             | line                                    | <b>aut.</b> .....        | neuter                 | <b>plup.</b> .....          | pluperfect                                       | <b>sing.</b> .....            | singular                                     |
| <b>l.</b> .....             | line, liter(s)                          | <b>ew Eng.</b> .....     | New England            | <b>post.</b> .....          | post meridiem                                    | <b>Sk.</b> .....              | Sanakrit                                     |
| <b>L.</b> .....             | Late, Low                               | <b>Gr.</b> .....         | New Greek              | <b>poet.</b> .....          | Poetic, Poetical                                 | <b>Slav.</b> .....            | Slavonic                                     |
| <b>L.</b> .....             | Latin                                   | <b>iHeb.</b> .....       | New Hebrew             | <b>pol.</b> .....           | Polish   | <b>So.</b> .....              | South  |
| <b>Lam.</b> .....           | Lamentations                            | <b>v. Ireland.</b> ..... | Northern Ireland       | <b>pol. (it).</b> .....     | Political  | <b>sociol.</b> .....          | sociologist                                  |
| <b>lat.</b> .....           | latitude                                | <b>L.</b> .....          | New Latin              | <b>polit.</b> .....         | political, politician                            | <b>Sociol.</b> .....          | Sociology                                    |
| <b>lat.</b> .....           | Latin                                   | <b>o.</b> .....          | North, number          | <b>pop.</b> .....           | population                                       | <b>Sol.</b> .....             | Solomon                                      |
| <b>lb(s).</b> .....         | pound(s)                                | <b>o.</b> .....          | number                 | <b>port.</b> .....          | Portuguese                                       | <b>Sou. South.</b> .....      | Southern                                     |
| <b>l.c.</b> .....           | lower case [small letter(s)]            | <b>of Eng.</b> .....     | North of England       | <b>pos.</b> .....           | possessive                                       | <b>sp.</b> .....              | Spanish                                      |
| <b>Lett.</b> .....          | Lettish                                 | <b>om.</b> .....         | nominative             | <b>pp.</b> .....            | pages  | <b>Sp. Am(er).</b> .....      | Spanish American(n)                          |
| <b>Lev.</b> .....           | Leviticus                               | <b>or(w).</b> .....      | Norwegian              | <b>pr.</b> .....            | Provençal  | <b>specif.</b> .....          | specific(ally)                               |
| <b>LG.</b> .....            | Low German                              | <b>orm.</b> .....        | Norman                 | <b>P.R.</b> .....           | Puerto Rico                                      | <b>sp. gr.</b> .....          | specific gravity                             |
| <b>IGr.</b> .....           | Late Greek                              | <b>orth.</b> .....       | Northern               | <b>Prac.</b> .....          | Practice   |                               | square mile(s)                               |
| <b>Lieut., lieut.</b> ..... | Lieutenant                              | <b>ov.</b> .....         | novelist               | <b>pre.</b> .....           | preceding  |                               | Soviet Socialist Republic                    |
| <b>Ling.</b> .....          | Linguistics                             | <b>S.</b> .....          | New Style, Nova Scotia | <b>pred.</b> .....          | predicate  | <b>St.</b> .....              | Saint  |
| <b>liq.</b> .....           | liquid                                  | <b>V.S.W.</b> .....      | New South Wales        | <b>pref.</b> .....          | prefix   | <b>Ste.</b> .....             | Sainte                                       |
| <b>lit.</b> .....           | literal, literally                      | <b>I.T.</b> .....        | New Testament          | <b>prep.</b> .....          | preposition                                      | <b>sub.</b> .....             | suburb                                       |
| <b>Lit.</b> .....           | Literature                              | <b>um.</b> .....         | Numbers                | <b>pres.</b> .....          | present  | <b>subj.</b> .....            | subjunctive                                  |
| <b>Lith.</b> .....          | Lithuanian                              | <b>umis.</b> .....       | Numismatics            | <b>'res., pres.</b> .....   | President  | <b>sup.</b> .....             | superlative                                  |
| <b>Lithog.</b> .....        | Lithography                             | <b>I.W.</b> .....        | Northwest              | <b>pres. part.</b> .....    | present participle                               | <b>Surg.</b> .....            | Surgery                                      |
| <b>ll.</b> .....            | lines                                   | <b>I.Z.</b> .....        | New Zealand            | <b>pret.</b> .....          | preterit   | <b>Surv.</b> .....            | Surveying                                    |
| <b>LL.</b> .....            | Late Latin                              |                          |                        | <b>prin.</b> .....          | principal, principally                           | <b>Sw., Swed.</b> .....       | Swedish                                      |
| <b>log.</b> .....           | logarithm                               |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>S.W.</b> .....             | Southwest                                    |
| <b>long.</b> .....          | longitude                               |                          |                        | <b>Print.</b> .....         | Printing   | <b>syn.</b> .....             | synonymous                                   |
|                             |   |                          |                        | <b>priv.</b> .....          | privative  | <b>Syn.</b> .....             | Synonym(s)                                   |
| <b>m.</b> .....             | masculine, meter(s), mile(s), minute(s) |                          |                        | <b>prob.</b> .....          | probably   | <b>Syr.</b> .....             | Syriac                                       |
| <b>M.</b> .....             | meridies (L., noon)                     |                          |                        | <b>pron.</b> .....          | pronoun, pronunciation                           |                               |  |
| <b>M.</b> .....             | Middle, Medieval, Monsieur              |                          |                        | <b>pron'd.</b> .....        | pronounced                                       | <b>t.</b> .....               | transitive, try                              |
| <b>Macc.</b> .....          | Maccabees                               |                          |                        | <b>prop.</b> .....          | proper(ly)                                       | <b>Tag.</b> .....             | Tagalog                                      |
| <b>Mach.</b> .....          | Machinery                               |                          |                        | <b>Pros.</b> .....          | Prosody  | <b>tan</b> .....              | tangent                                      |
| <b>Mal.</b> .....           | Malachi                                 |                          |                        | <b>Prot.</b> .....          | Protestant                                       | <b>Technol.</b> .....         | Technology                                   |
| <b>manuf.</b> .....         | manufacturer                            |                          |                        | <b>prov(a).</b> .....       | province(s)                                      | <b>Teleph.</b> .....          | Telephony                                    |
| <b>Manuf.</b> .....         | Manufacture, Manufacturing              |                          |                        | <b>Prov.</b> .....          | Proverbs   | <b>Ter(r).</b> .....          | Territory                                    |
| <b>Mar.</b> .....           | Maritime                                |                          |                        | <b>pseud.</b> .....         | pseudonym  | <b>Test.</b> .....            | Testament                                    |
| <b>marc.</b> .....          | masculine                               |                          |                        | <b>psychol.</b> .....       | psychologist                                     | <b>Teut.</b> .....            | Teutonic                                     |
| <b>math.</b> .....          | mathematician                           |                          |                        | <b>Psychol.</b> .....       | Psychology                                       | <b>Theat.</b> .....           | Theatrical                                   |
| <b>Math.</b> .....          | Mathematical, Mathematics               |                          |                        | <b>Psychopathol.</b> .....  | Psychopathology                                  | <b>theol.</b> .....           | theologian                                   |
| <b>Matt.</b> .....          | Matthew                                 |                          |                        | <b>pt.</b> .....            | part(s), part                                    | <b>Theol.</b> .....           | Theology                                     |
| <b>MD.</b> .....            | Middle Dutch                            |                          |                        | <b>pub.</b> .....           | published  | <b>Theos.</b> .....           | Theosophy                                    |
| <b>ME.</b> .....            | Middle English                          |                          |                        | <b>qt.</b> .....            | quart(s)   | <b>Thermodyn.</b> .....       | Thermodynamics                               |
| <b>Mech.</b> .....          | Mechanical, Mechanics                   |                          |                        | <b>q.v.</b> .....           | quod vide (L., which see)                        | <b>Thess.</b> .....           | Thessalonians                                |
| <b>Med.</b> .....           | Medicine, Medical                       |                          |                        | <b>R.</b> .....             | Rare, Resaumur                                   | <b>Tim.</b> .....             | Timothy                                      |
| <b>memo.</b> .....          | memorandum                              |                          |                        | <b>rad.</b> .....           | radius, radial                                   | <b>trans.</b> .....           | transitive                                   |
| <b>Metal.</b> .....         | Metallurgy                              |                          |                        | <b>R.C.</b> .....           | Roman Catholic                                   | <b>trans., transal.</b> ..... | translated, trans-<br>lation, translator     |
| <b>Meteorol.</b> .....      | Meteorology                             |                          |                        | <b>R.C.Ch.</b> .....        | Roman Catholic Church                            | <b>Treas., treas.</b> .....   | Treasury                                     |
| <b>Mez.</b> .....           | Mexico, Mexican                         |                          |                        | <b>redupl.</b> .....        | reduplication                                    | <b>Trig.</b> .....            | Trigonometry                                 |
| <b>Mez. Sp.</b> .....       | Mexican Spanish                         |                          |                        | <b>ref.</b> .....           | reference  | <b>Turk.</b> .....            | Turkish                                      |
| <b>MF.</b> .....            | Middle French                           |                          |                        | <b>refl., reflex.</b> ..... | reflexive  |                               |  |
| <b>Mfg., mfg.</b> .....     | Manufacturing                           |                          |                        | <b>Refrig.</b> .....        | Refrigeration                                    | <b>U.</b> .....               | University                                   |
| <b>mg.</b> .....            | milligram(s)                            |                          |                        | <b>Ref. Sp.</b> .....       | Reformed Spelling                                | <b>Ukrain.</b> .....          | Ukrainian                                    |
| <b>MGr.</b> .....           | Medieval Greek                          |                          |                        | <b>rel.</b> .....           | relative   | <b>ult.</b> .....             | ultimate(ly), ul-<br>timo                    |
| <b>MHG.</b> .....           | Middle High Ger-<br>man                 |                          |                        | <b>Relig.</b> .....         | Religion   | <b>UN</b> .....               | United Nations                               |
| <b>mi.</b> .....            | mile(s)                                 |                          |                        | <b>Rep.</b> .....           | Representative, Republic                         | <b>uncert.</b> .....          | uncertain                                    |
| <b>Mic.</b> .....           | Micah                                   |                          |                        | <b>resp.</b> .....          | respectively                                     | <b>Univ., univ.</b> .....     | University                                   |
| <b>Microsc.</b> .....       | Microscopy                              |                          |                        | <b>Rev.</b> .....           | Revelation, Re-<br>verend, Revised, Revolution   | <b>U.S.</b> .....             | United States                                |
| <b>Mid.</b> .....           | Middle                                  |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>U.S.A.</b> .....           | United States Army, United States of America |
| <b>Mil., mil.</b> .....     | Military                                |                          |                        | <b>Rhet.</b> .....          | Rhetoric   | <b>U.S.N.</b> .....           | United States Navy                           |
| <b>min.</b> .....           | minute(s)                               |                          |                        | <b>Rom.</b> .....           | Roman(s)   | <b>U.S.S.</b> .....           | United States Ship                           |
| <b>Mineral.</b> .....       | Mineralogy, Mineralogical               |                          |                        | <b>R.R.</b> .....           | Railroad   | <b>U.S.S.R.</b> .....         | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics          |
| <b>Mlr.</b> .....           | Middle Irish                            |                          |                        | <b>Ra.</b> .....            | Reis, rupes                                      |                               |  |
| <b>misc.</b> .....          | miscellaneous                           |                          |                        | <b>R.S., R. Sp.</b> .....   | Reformed Spelling                                | <b>usu.</b> .....             | usually                                      |
| <b>mistrans.</b> .....      | mistranslation                          |                          |                        | <b>R.S.F.S.R.</b> .....     | Russian Soviet Federated Social-<br>ist Republic |                               |  |
| <b>ml.</b> .....            | milliliter(s)                           |                          |                        | <b>Russ.</b> .....          | Russian  |                               |  |
| <b>ML.</b> .....            | Medieval Latin                          |                          |                        | <b>R.V.</b> .....           | Revised Version                                  | <b>v.</b> .....               | verb, versus                                 |
| <b>MLG.</b> .....           | Middle Low Ger-<br>man                  |                          |                        | <b>Ry.</b> .....            | Railway  | <b>Var(a), var(s)</b> .....   | Variant(s)                                   |
| <b>mm.</b> .....            | millimeter(s)                           |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Veter.</b> .....           | Veterinary                                   |
| <b>Mod., mod.</b> .....     | Modern                                  |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>v. i.</b> .....            | verb intransitive                            |
| <b>Mod. Gr.</b> .....       | Modern Greek                            |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Vict.</b> .....            | Victoria                                     |
| <b>Moham.</b> .....         | Mohammedan                              |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>viz.</b> .....             | videlicet (L.,<br>namely)                    |
| <b>MS(S).</b> .....         | Manuscript(s)                           |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>VL.</b> .....              | Vulgar Latin                                 |
| <b>Mt(s).</b> .....         | Mount(s), Moun-<br>tain(s)              |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>roc.</b> .....             | vocative                                     |
| <b>munic.</b> .....         | municipality                            |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Vocab.</b> .....           | Vocabulary                                   |
| <b>Mus.</b> .....           | Music                                   |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>vol(a).</b> .....          | volume(s)                                    |
| <b>Myth(ol).</b> .....      | Mythology                               |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>vs.</b> .....              | versus                                       |
|                             |   |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>v. t.</b> .....            | verb transitive                              |
| <b>n.</b> .....             | noun                                    |                          |                        |                             |  |                               |  |
| <b>N.</b> .....             | New, North, Northern                    |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>v.</b> .....               | Welsh, West                                  |
| <b>Nah.</b> .....           | Nahum                                   |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>West.</b> .....            | Western                                      |
| <b>N. Am(er).</b> .....     | North America(n)                        |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>W. Ind.</b> .....          | West Indies                                  |
| <b>nat.</b> .....           | natural                                 |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>wt.</b> .....              | weight                                       |
| <b>Nat. Hist.</b> .....     | Natural History                         |                          |                        |                             |  |                               |  |
| <b>Naut.</b> .....          | Nautical                                |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>yd(s).</b> .....           | yard(s)                                      |
| <b>Nav.</b> .....           | Navy, Naval                             |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Yugo.</b> .....            | Yugoslav(lan)                                |
| <b>Navig.</b> .....         | Navigation                              |                          |                        |                             |  |                               |  |
| <b>N.E.</b> .....           | Northeast, North<br>England             |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Zech.</b> .....            | Zechariah                                    |
|                             |   |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Zeph.</b> .....            | Zephaniah                                    |
|                             |   |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>zool.</b> .....            | zoologist                                    |
|                             |   |                          |                        |                             |  | <b>Zool.</b> .....            | Zoology                                      |

4. 1. AM-RAID'ED (-TIC)  
-ff. fr. ab- + ra  
Faxon

# ABC

**Abalone Shell. (1/2)**



# abolish

proper

[ful One].

See BIBLE.

ED (-kāt'ēd; -īd) -CAT'ING. [L. *ab-*

*ab-* + *dicare* to proclaim.] To give as sovereign power; to renounce; to sur-  
duty, right, etc. — *v. t.* To relinquish or renounce  
fice, dignity, or function. — *ab-di-ca-tion* (āb'dī-kā-shūn), *n.* — *ab-di-ca-tor* (āb'dī-kā-tōr), *n.*

*MYN.* Abdicare, renounce, resign mean to give up position of trust,  
honor, or glory. Abdicare implies a giving up of sovereign or inherent  
power; renounce, frequently used in place of *abdicate*, often suggests sac-  
rifice for a greater end; resign implies the giving up of an unexpired  
office or trust. — *ANL.* Usurp.

*ab-do-men* (āb-dō'mēn; āb'dō-mēn), *n.* [L.] 1. The part of the body  
between the thorax and the pelvis; the belly; also, the cavity of this  
part of the trunk, containing the stomach, intestines, liver, etc. 2.  
The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects and  
crustaceans. See INSECT, *ILLUSTR.* — *ab-dom'i-nal* (āb-dōm'ī-nāl), *adj.*  
— *ab-dom'i-nal-ly*, *adv.*

*ab-duce*' (āb-dū'sh), *v. t.* [L. *abducere*, fr. *ab-* + *ducere* to lead.] To

draw or conduct away.  
*ab-duc-tion* (āb-dūk'shūn), *adj.* *Physiol.* Abducting; — opposed to *ad-  
ductant*.

*ab-duct'* (āb-dūkt'), *v. t.* [L. *abductus*, past part. of *abducere* to lead  
away.] 1. To take away surreptitiously by force; usually, to kidnap;  
as, to *abduct* a child or a voter. 2. *Physiol.* To draw away, as a limb,  
from a position near or parallel to the median axis, as in raising the arm  
laterally. — *ab-duc-tor* (āb-dūkt'ōr), *n.*

*ab-duc-tion* (āb-dūkt'shūn), *n.* Act of abducting, or state of being ab-  
ducted; specif., under statutory law, the unlawful taking away of a  
woman for marriage or for immoral purposes; — as distinguished from  
*kidnaping*.

*a-beam'* (ā-bēm'), *adv.* *Naut.* On a line at right angles with a ship's  
keel; opposite the middle of a ship's side.

*a-be-o-dar'i-an* (ā-bē-ō-dār'ē-ān), *n.* [ML. *abecedarius*, fr. the  
names of the first four letters of the alphabet.] 1. One who is learning  
the alphabet; hence, a tyro. 2. One who teaches the rudiments of  
learning. — *adj.* *Alphabetical*; rudimentary. — *a-be-o-dar-y* (ā-bē-  
ō-dār'ē), *n.* & *adj.*

*a-bed'* (ā-bēd'), *adv.* In bed; to childbed.

*A-bel* (ā-bēl; -b'), *n.* *Gen.* The second son of Adam and Eve, slain  
by his elder brother Cain. *Gen.* iv.

*a-bele'* (ā-bēl'; ā-bēl'), *n.* [Through D. & OF. fr. a dim. of L. *albus*  
white.] The white poplar (see *POPLAR*).

*a-bel-musk'* (ā-bēl-mōsk'), *n.* [From NJ. *Abelmoschus*, the genus, fr.  
Ar. *abul-misk* father (source) of musk. See MUSK.] A yellow-flow-  
ered bushy herb (*Abelmoschus moschatus*) of the mallow family, na-  
tive to tropical Asia and the East Indies, whose musky seeds are used  
in perfumery.

*Ab-er-deen* 'An-gus (āb-ēr-dēn' āng'gūs), *n.* An animal of a breed of  
black hornless beef cattle originating in Scotland.

*ab-er-rant* (āb-ēr'ānt), *adj.* [L. *aberrans*, -antis, pres. part. of *ab-  
errare*, fr. *ab-* + *errare* to wander.] 1. Wandering; straying from the  
right way; deviating from truth, rectitude, propriety, etc. 2. Excep-  
tional; abnormal. — *ab-er-rance* (āb-ēr'āns), *n.* — *ab-er-ran-ty* (āb-ēr-  
ān-tē), *n.*

*ab-er-ra-tion* (āb-ēr'ā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of being aberrant; deviation,  
esp. from what is right, nature, or normal. 2. Disorder of the mind.  
3. *Astron.* A small periodic change of position in heavenly bodies, due  
to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the  
observer. 4. *Optics.* The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mir-  
ror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the devi-  
ation of such rays from a single focus. *Spherical aberration* is  
due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, giving different foci for  
central and marginal rays; *chromatic aberration*, or *chromatism*,  
is due to the differences in refraction of the colored rays of the spec-  
trum, those of each color having a distinct focus.

*a-bel'* (ā-bēl'), *v. t.*; *A-BETTER*; *A-BETTERING*. [OF. *abeter*, fr. *a* to +  
*beter* to bait (as a bear).] To encourage, support, or countenance, esp.  
an offender or the commission of an offense. — *SYN.* See INCITE.

*Ant.* Deter. — *a-bet-ment*, *n.*

*a-bet'tor*, *a-bet'ter* (ā-bē'tōr), *n.* One who abets.

*ab-ex-tra* (āb-ēks'trā), [L.] From without; extrinsic.  
*ab-ey-an-ee* (ā-bē-ān-ē), *n.* [AF. fr. OF. *abeyance* expectation, fr. *a* to  
+ *bey*, *beep*, to gaze.] *Chiefly* in *in abeyance*. 1. *Law.* Expect-  
ancy; condition of an inheritance pending determination of rightful  
owner or title. 2. Temporary suppression; suspension.

*a-ber'ant* (-ānt), *adj.* In abeyance. — *SYN.* See LATENT.

*ab-hor'i-na-ble* (āb-hōm'ī-nā-b'l), *adj.* Abominable. *Obs.*  
*ab-hor'* (āb-hōr'), *v. t.*; *AB-HORREN'* (-hōr'j), *AB-HORRING* [L. *abhor-  
ere*, fr. *ab-* + *horere* to bristle, shudder.] To shrink with shudder-  
ing from; to regard with horror or detestation. — *SYN.* See RATE.

*Ant.* Admire; enjoy. — *ab-hor'or*, *n.*

*ab-hor'rence* (āb-hōr'ēns; -hōr'ēns), *n.* Act or state of abhorring; that  
which is abhorred.

*ab-hor'rent* (-rēt), *adj.* 1. Feeling or showing abhorrence. 2. Con-  
trary or repugnant; — with *to*. 3. Arousing strong dislike or aver-  
sion; abominable. — *SYN.* See HATEFUL; REPUGNANT. — *ab-hor'rent-  
ly*, *adv.*

*a-bide'* (ā-bīd'), *v. t.*; *past* & *past part.* *A-BODE'* (-bōd'), *ABID'EN* (-bīd'-  
ēd; -īd), *past part.* rarely *ABID'DEN* (-bīd'īn), *pres. part.* *A-BID'ING* (-bīd'ing). [AS. *abīdan*, fr. *a-* + *bīdan* to bide.] 1. To stay; to con-  
tinue in a place; to dwell; sojourn. 2. To remain stable or fixed in  
some state; to continue. — *SYN.* See STAY; CONTINUE. — *v. i.* 1. To  
wait for; to await expectantly. 2. To face or submit to without  
shrinking. 3. To bear patiently; submit to; tolerate. 4. [Confused  
with *ANY* to pay for.] To stand the consequences of; to suffer for. —  
*SYN.* See BEAR. — *a-bid'er* (ā-bīd'ēr), *n.*

*abide* by, *a* To keep faithful to; to adhere to. *b* To accept as valid  
and take the consequences of.

*a-bid'ing* (ā-bīd'ing), *adj.* Continuing; lasting. — *a-bid'ing-ly*, *adv.*

*Ab'i-gail* (āb'ī-gail), *n.* [Heb. *Abigail*.] 1. *1. Bib.* The wife of Nabal  
1 Sam. xxv. 2. [not cap.] A lady's waiting maid.

*a-bil'i-ty* (ā-bīl'ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [Through OF. fr. L. *habilitas*  
aptness, fr. *habilis* apt. See ABLE.] Quality or state of being able;

power to perform, whether physical, moral, intellectual, or li-  
tary; skill or competence; sufficiency of power, skill, etc.; in;  
talents.

*ab-in'i-ti-o* (āb'ī-nīsh'ī-ō), [L.] From the beginning.

*ab-in'tra* (āb'īn'trā), [L.] From within.

*ab-i-o-gen'e-mis* (āb'ī-ō-jēn'ē-mis), *n.* [NL, fr. *a-* not + *bio-* + *gene-  
sis*] = SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. — *ab-i-o-gen'e-net'ic* (āb'ī-ō-jēn'ē-  
tīk), *adj.* — *ab-i-o-gen'e-net'ic-ally*, *adv.* — *ab-i-  
og'e-nist* (āb'ī-ō-jēn'ē-tist), *n.*

*ab-i-ri-tant* (āb'ī-rī-tānt), *n.* *Med.* A medicine that removes or re-  
lieves irritation. — *ab-i-ri-tant*, *adj.*

*ab-ject* (āb'jēkt; āb'jēkt'), *adj.* [L. *abjectus*, past part. of *abjicere* to  
throw away, fr. *ab-* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. *Archaic.* Cast down; low-  
lying. *Milton.* 2. Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or  
hope; servile. — *SYN.* See MEAN. — *Ant.* Exalted; imperious. — *ab-  
jec'tion* (āb'jēkt'shūn), *n.* — *ab-ject'ly* (āb'jēkt'lē; āb'jēkt'ēl; 2), *adv.*  
— *ab-ject'ness* (-nēs; -nīs; 2), *n.*

*ab-jure'* (āb'jūr'), *v. t.*; *A-B-JURED*; *AB-JURING*. [L. *abjurare* to deny  
upon oath, fr. *ab-* + *jurare* to swear.] 1. To renounce upon oath;  
forswear; disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance or a claim. 2. To renounce  
or reject with solemnity; recant; repudiate; as, to *abjure* a former be-  
lief. — *ab-iu-ra'tion* (āb'ī-ūr'ā-shūn), *n.* — *ab-jur'a-to'ry* (āb'jōr'ā-  
tōr'ē), *adj.* — *ab-jur'er* (-ēr), *n.*  
*SYN.* Abjure, renounce, forswear, recant, retract mean to repudiate ir-  
revocably. Abjure implies repudiation of an oath or vow or, some-  
times, of something generally accepted; renounce often equals abjure

used to repudiate of more often, all assumptions, renounce suggests the with-  
drawal of something professed or taught, retract the withdrawal of a  
promise, an offer, a charge, or the like. — *Ant.* Pledge (*allegiance*,  
etc.); elect (*a means*, etc.).

*ab-lac-ta-tion* (āb'lāk-tā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of weaning.

*ab-la'tion* (āb-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus*, past part. to  
*auferre* to carry away.] Removal, specif. by surgery.

*ab-la-tive* (āb-lā'tiv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *ablatif*, *ablative*, fr. L. *abla-  
tīvus*, fr. *ablatus*. See *ABLATION*.] *Gram.* Designating or per-  
taining to a case of the noun, in Latin and Sanskrit, expressing the rela-  
tions of removal or direction away which are expressed for English  
nouns by *from*, and in Latin also the senses of *with*, *by*, *at*, and *in*.  
— *n.* The ablative case, or a form in that case. *Abbr.* *abl.*

*ablative absolute.* A Latin noun and its adjunct both in the ablative  
case, forming an adverbial phrase expressing time, cause, or circum-  
stance (see *ABLATIVE*, *ABSOLUTE*).

*ab-laut* (āb'laut; G. āb'lout'), *n.* [G., off-sound.] The systematic  
variation of the root vowel in related words, indicating a chance of use or  
meaning (*ride, rode, ridden; sing, song*), — an Indo-European phe-  
nomenon.

*a-blaze'* (ā-blāz'), *adv.* & *adj.* On fire; gleaming; ardent.

*able* (ā'b'l), *adj.*; *A-BLER* (ā'b'lēr); *A-BLEST* (-blēst; -blīst). [OF. fr. L.  
*habilis* that may be easily held or managed, apt, fr. *habere* to have,  
hold.] 1. Having sufficient power, skill, or resources of any kind to  
accomplish an object; capable; competent. 2. Having intellectual  
qualifications, or strong mental powers; showing mastery in some de-  
partment of knowledge or affairs; talented; clever.

*SYN.* Able, capable, competent, qualified come into comparison when  
they mean having power or fitness for work. Able suggests ability  
above the average as revealed in promise or performance; capable  
stresses qualities which fit one for work but seldom imply a special abil-  
ity; competent and qualified imply the experience or training for a defi-  
nite employment. — *Ant.* Inept.

*a-ble* (ā-b'l). Also *-ible* (-b'īl), *-ble* (-b'l). [F. fr. L. *abilis*,  
*-ibilis*, *-ibilis*.] An adjective suffix used: *a* Passively with implication  
of capacity, fitness, or worthiness to be acted upon, as in *readable*,  
capable of being read, eatable, fit to be eaten. *b* In the sense of *tend-  
ing to*, *given to*, *favoring*, *causing*, *able to*, or *liable to*, as in *peace-  
able*, given to peace, perishable, liable to perish.

*ED* The form *-ible* occurs mostly with words going back directly to  
Latin verbs in *-ere*, *-ire*. The form *-able*, occurring originally in  
words formed on Latin verbs in *-are*, has been adopted in English as  
the form for use with native verbs and nouns. In adjectives from the  
French, *-able* often represents French *-able* for Latin *-ibilis* (*mov-  
able*).

*a-ble-bod'ied* (ā'b'l-bōd'īd; ā'b'l-bōd'īd; 2), *adj.* Having a sound,  
strong body.

*a-ble-bod'ied sea'man*. See *SEAMAN*.

*ab-le-gate* (āb'lē-gāt), *n.* A papal envoy on a special mission, as to con-  
vey insignia of office to a newly named cardinal.

*able seaman*. See *SEAMAN*, *n.*

*a-b'line*, *a-b'line* (ā'b'līn), *adv.* *Scot.* Perhaps.

*a-bloom'* (ā-b'lōm'), *adj.* & *n.* Blooming.

*ab-tu-ent* (āb'tū-ēnt), *adj.* & *n.* [L. *abluens*, pres. part.] = DETER-

MENT.

*a-blush'* (ā-blūsh'), *adj.* Blushing.

*ab-lu'tion* (āb'lū'shūn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. fr. L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluer*,  
fr. *ab-* + *luere* to wash.] 1. A washing or cleansing, specif. as a re-  
ligious rite. 2. The liquid used in cleansing. — *ab-lu'tion-ary* (-ēr'ē  
or, esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-ē), *adj.*

*ab'ly* (ā'b'lī), *adv.* In a able manner; with great ability.

*ab-ne-gate* (āb-nē-gāt), *v. t.*; *-GAT'ED* (-gāt'ēd; -īd); *-GAT'ING*. [L. *ab-  
negatus*, past part. of *abnegare*, fr. *ab-* + *negare* to deny.] To deny  
and reject; to abjure; renounce. — *ab-ne-ga'tor* (-gāt'ōr), *n.*

*ab-ne-ga'tion* (-gāt'shūn), *n.* A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

*ab-nor-mal* (āb-nōr'māl), *adj.* [From *anormal*, after L. *abnormis*,  
fr. *ab-* + *norma* rule.] Deviating from the normal condition or from  
the norm or average; markedly or strangely irregular. — *ab-nor-mal-ly*,  
*adv.*

*ab-nor-mal'i-ty* (āb-nōr-māl'ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Abnormal  
state or quality. 2. Something abnormal, as a malformation or aber-  
ration.

*ab-nor-mal'i-ty* (āb-nōr'māl'ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Abnormality; hence,  
a monstrosity.

*a-board'* (ā-bōrd'; 70), *adv.* 1. On board; into or within a boat or rail-  
way car. 2. Alongside; as, *close aboard*. — *prep.* On board of.

*a-bod'e'* (ā-bōd'), *n.* [From *abode*.] 1. Continued stay in a place;  
sojourn. 2. Abiding place; dwelling.

*a-bod'e'*, *past* & *past part.* of *ABIDE*.

*a-bol'ish* (ā-bōl'ish), *v. t.* [F. *abolir*, fr. L. *abolere*, prob. fr. *abolere*





## absolutely

tive; peremptory. 4. Free from limit, restriction, or qualification; as, an *absolute* monarch, veto, or gift. 5. Determined in itself and not by anything outside itself; not dependent or relative; ultimate; intrinsic; as, *absolute* moral law; *absolute* knowledge. 6. Measuring or representing the distance from an aircraft to the ground or water beneath. 7. *Gram.* A Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or other words; as, an *absolute* construction (this being the case, let us go); "ours" is the *absolute* form of "our." 8. Standing with no object expressed; — said of a transitive verb. 9. *Physics.* A independent of arbitrary standards of measurement. 10. Pert. to, or derived in the simplest manner from, the fundamental units of length, mass, and time; as, *absolute* electric units. 11. Pert. to the absolute-temperature scale; as, 10° *absolute*.

— *n.* That which is absolute; esp. [cap.], with *the*, all reality considered as the final or total fact, or existence. — *ab'so-lute-ly* (ăb'sô-lû-tî-lî; *emphatic* also ăb'sô-lû-tî-lî), *adv.* — *ab'so-lute-ness*, *n.*

**absolute music.** Music expressively self-sufficient and structurally intellible without aid of text or program. Cf. *PROGRAM MUSIC*.

**absolute pitch.** *Music.* A The position of a tone in reference to the whole range of pitch or to a standard scale, conceived as independently determined by its rate of vibration. See *PITCH, Illust.* B A sense of, or memory of, absolute pitch; as, that singer has *absolute pitch*.

**absolute scale.** See *KELVIN SCALE*.

**absolute temperature.** *Physical Chemistry.* Temperature measured in degrees centigrade from approximately -273.1° C. (-459.6° F.), which is the *absolute zero*.

**ab-sol'u-tion** (ăb'sô-lû-t'zhôn), *n.* [See *ABSOLV.*] 1. An absolving, or setting free from guilt, sin, or penalty, forgiveness. 2. *Ecc.* A A remission of sins imparted or pronounced by a priest, esp. in the sacrament of penance. 3. *R.C.Ch.* A releasing from censures, as from excommunication.

**ab-sol'u-tism** (ăb'sô-lû-t'iz'm), *n.* 1. The doctrine of that which is absolute, or without limitations; specif., the doctrine or existence of unconditional power vested esp. in an autocrat; despotism. 2. Absolute-ness; positiveness. — *ab'sol'u-tist* (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — *ab'sol'u-tis'tic* (-lîs'tîk), *adj.*

**ab-solve** (ăb-sôlv' or, *esp. Brit.*, ăb-zôlv'), *v. t.* [L. *absolvere* to set free, fr. *ab-* + *solvere* to loose.] 1. To set free, or release, as from some obligation or from the consequences of guilt. 2. To remit (an offense). — *Syn.* See *EXCULPATE*. — *ab-solv'a-ble*, *adj.* — *ab-solv'ant*, *adj.* — *ab-solv'er*, *n.*

**ab-sor-bant** (ăb'sôr-bânt), *adj.* [L. *ab-* + *sonans* sounding.] Discordant; contrary; unreasonable.

**ab-sorb** (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* [F. *absorber*, fr. L. *absorbere*, fr. *ab-* + *sorbere* to suck in.] 1. *Archae.* To swallow up. 2. Hence, to cause to disappear or lose identity. 3. To suck up, as does a sponge; to take in (a gas, heat, light, etc.). 4. To engross or engage wholly. 5. To receive without a recoil or other effect; as, a sound-absorbing surface. — *ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* — *ab-sorb'a-ble*, *adj.* — *ab-sorb'er*, *n.*

*Syn.* Absorb, imbibe, assimilate mean to take something in so as to become imbued with it. Absorb, which often implies a soaking up, may connote a loss of identity in that which is taken in or an enrichment of that which takes in; imbibe, which more often implies a process such as drinking in, usually suggests a learning effortfully or unconsciously; assimilate suggests an incorporation into the substance of the body (in any sense) or into the mind of that which takes in. — *Ant.* Exude.

**ab-sorbed** (ăb-sôrb'd), *adj.* Buried or plunged in some thought or pursuit. — *Syn.* See *INTENT*. — *ab-sorbed-ly* (-sôrb'd-lî; -bîd-lî), *adv.* — *ab-sorb-ed-ness*, *n.*

**ab-sorb-en-tia** (ăb-sôrb'ên-tî-ă), *adj.* [L. *absorbere* to absorb + L. *faciens*, -entia, pres. part. of *facere* to make, do.] Tending to produce absorption. — *n.* *Med.* Any agent promoting absorption.

**ab-sorb-ent** (ăb-sôrb'ên-t), *adj.* Having the power or capacity to take in, esp. by suction; absorptive. — *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *ab-sorb-en-cy* (-bên-sî), *n.*

**ab-sorb-ing** (-bîng), *adj.* Engrossing — *ab-sorb-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**ab-sorp-tion** (ăb-sôrp't'zhôn), *n.* [L. *absorptio*.] 1. Act or process of absorbing or of being absorbed; specif.: A Assimilation; as, the *absorption* of a smaller tribe. B The passage of digested food through the epithelial cells of the alimentary canal into the blood or lymph. 2. Entire engrossment of the mind. — *ab-sorp-tive* (-tîv), *adj.* — *ab-sorp-tive-ness*, *ab-sorp-tiv'i-ty* (ăb'sôrp-tiv'î-tî), *n.*

**ab-stain** (ăb-stân'), *v. i.* [From OF., fr. L. *abstinere*, *abstinentem*, to keep from, fr. *ab-* + *stinere* to hold.] To withhold oneself from participation; to refrain voluntarily, esp. from indulgence of the appetite; — with from. — *Syn.* See *REFRAIN*. — *Ant.* Indulge.

**ab-stain'er**, *n.* One who abstains, esp. from the use of intoxicating liquors; as, a total *abstainer*.

**ab-ste-mi-ous** (ăb-stê-mî-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *abstemius*.] Sparingly in use of food and drink; abstinent; also, marked by abstinence. — *ab-ste-mi-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *ab-ste-mi-ous-ness*, *n.*

**ab-sten-tion** (ăb-stên't'zhôn), *n.* [L. *abstinentia*.] An act, or the practice, of abstaining. — *ab-sten-tious* (-shîs), *adj.*

**ab-sterge** (ăb-stêrj'), *v. t.* — *STERGE* (stêrj'd); — *STERG'ING* (-stêrj'ing). [F. & L.; fr. *absterger*, fr. L. *abstergere*, -terum, fr. *ab-* + *tergere* to wipe.] To clean, as by wiping; hence, to purge. — *ab-ster-sion* (-stêr'shôn), *n.*

**ab-ster-gent** (-stêrj'ên-t), *adj.* Cleansing; detergent. — *n.* A cleansing substance, as soap.

**ab-sti-nence** (ăb-stî-nên-s), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinere*. See *ABSTAIN*.] 1. Voluntary forbearance, esp. from indulgence of appetite or from eating certain foods; abstinence. 2. Habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages; — called also *total abstinence*. — *ab-sti-nent*, *adj.* — *ab-sti-nent-ly*, *adv.*

**ab-tract** (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* [L. *abstractus*, past part. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate, fr. *ab-* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. A Considered apart from any application to a particular object; as, *abstract* truth. 2. Ideal; abstruse. 3. *Math.* Used without reference to a thing or things; as, the *abstract* number 10. 4. Of words, names, etc., not concrete: A Expressing a quality apart from any object (non-

## abyss

summary or an epitome. 3. An abstract term or idea; also, with *the*, that which is abstract. — *Syn.* See *ABSTRACT*. — *In the abstract.* With reference to theoretical considerations only; apart from practical or actual conditions.

**ab-tract'** (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* 1. To withdraw; separate; take away;

2. To summarize; abridge. — *Syn.* Detach, disengage. — *Ant.* Insert, introduce. — *ab-tract'er*, *n.*

**ab-tract'ed** (ăb-străkt'êd; -lîd), *adj.* Absent-minded. — *ab-tract'ed-ly*, *adv.* — *ab-tract-ed-ness*, *n.*

**ab-stra'ction** (ăb-străk't'zhôn), *n.* 1. Act of abstracting, or state of being abstracted. 2. A withdrawal from worldly objects. 3. An abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory; a visionary notion. 4. Absence or absorption of mind. 5. Abstract quality or character. 6. *Art.* A An abstract composition; — often called *pure abstraction*. B A composition or creation suggested by a concrete object or organic figure which is transformed by the artist into a nonrepresentational design with recognizable elements, irregular curved lines, graded tones, etc.; — often called *non abstraction*. Cf. *COLLAGE*.

**ab-stra'ction-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The principles or ideals of abstract art; also, the creation of abstractions (see *ABSTRACTION*, 6).

**ab-stra'tive** (ăb-străkt'îv), *adj.* Able or tending to abstract. — *ab-stra'tive-ly*, *adv.* — *ab-stra'tive-ness*, *n.*

**abstract of title.** *Law.* An epitome of the successive conveyances upon which title to a piece of land rests. In England the vendor or mortgagor is required to furnish an abstract to the vendee or mortgagee at his own expense; in the United States, this is customary.

**ab-stric'tion** (ăb-strîk't'zhôn), *n.* [L. *ab-* + *stricere* to bind tight.] Bot. Formation of spores by the cutting off of portions of the sporophore through the growth of dividing partitions.

**ab-struse** (ăb-strôos'), *adj.* [L. *abstrusus*, past part. of *abstrudere* to conceal, fr. *ab-* + *trudere* to thrust.] 1. Obs. Concealed. *Milton.* 2. Difficult to comprehend; recondite. — *ab-strus'e-ly*, *adv.* — *ab-strus'e-ness*, *n.*

**ab-surd** (ăb-sûrd'), *adj.* [F. *absurde*, fr. L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding, absurd.] Contrary to reason; obviously inconsistent with truth, opinions generally held, or common sense; ridiculously incongruous. — *Syn.* Foolish, silly, preposterous — *ab-surd'ly*, *adv.* — *ab-surd'ness*, *n.*

**ab-surd'i-ty** (ăb-sûrd'î-tî), *n.*; pl. *TIES* (-tîz). 1. Quality or state of being absurd. 2. That which is absurd.

**ab-ul'a** (ă-bûl'î-ă), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ab-* + root of *boulesthai* to will; cf. Gr. *aboulia* thoughtlessness.] *Psychol.* Loss of will power. — *ab-ul'a* (-lîk), *adj.*

**ab-un-dance** (ă-bûn'dâns), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *abundantia*, fr. *abundare*. See *ABOUND*.] 1. An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; great plenty. 2. Affluence.

**ab-un-dant** (-dânt), *adj.* [From OF., fr. L. *abundans*, pres. part. of *abundare*. See *ABOUND*.] Existing in or possessing abundance; abounding. — *Syn.* See *PLENTIFUL*. — *Ant.* Scarce. — *ab-un-dant-ly*, *adv.*

**abundant year.** See *JEWISH CALENDAR*.

**ab ur'be con-di-ta** (ăb ūr'bê kôn'dî-tă), [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome) — about 753 B.C.; — used by the Romans in reckoning dates. Abbr. *A.U.C.*

**ab-use** (ă-bûz'), *v. t.* [F. *abuser*, fr. L. *abusus*, past part. of *abuti* to abuse, fr. *ab-* + *uti* to use.] 1. To put to a wrong or bad use; to misapply; as, to *abuse* one's authority. 2. To use ill or maltreat, as prisoners; to tax excessively, as one's patience. 3. *Archae.* To deceive. 4. To revile; reproach coarsely; disparage. — *Syn.* Misuse, mistreat, maltreat, ill-treat, outrage. — *Ant.* Respect, honor. — *ab-us'er* (ă-bûz'êr), *n.*

**ab-us'e** (ă-bûz'), *n.* [F. *abus*.] 1. Improper treatment or use; misuse. 2. Physical ill treatment; injury. 3. A corrupt custom; offense. 4. Vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech. 5. Obs. Deception.

*Syn.* Abuse, vituperation, invective, obloquy, scurrility, billingsgate mean vehemently expressed condemnation. Abuse, the general term, stresses the offensiveness of the language used or, now often, of its connotations; vituperation, an overwhelming of someone with a torrent of abuse; invective, in no way weakening the implication of the vehemence in attack, suggests logical presentation, usually in public, often in a good cause; obloquy suggests defamation and consequent disgrace; scurrility and billingsgate stress offensiveness and foulness of the language rather than skill in attack. — *Ant.* Adulation.

**ab-us'ive** (ă-bûz'îv), *adj.* 1. Wrongly used; perverted. 2. Given to or tending to abuse; practicing abuse. 3. Containing, or serving for, abuse. — *Syn.* Vituperative, scurrilous, opprobrious, contumelious. — *ab-us'ive-ly*, *adv.* — *ab-us'ive-ness*, *n.*

**ab-ut** (ă-bût'), *v. i.* — *ab-ut'ter*; — *ab-ut'ting*. [Through OF. *aboutier*, *aboutier*, to fix the limits of, fr. *ab-* + *buter*, *buter*, to push, of LG. origin. See *BUT* to strike with the head.] To touch, as contiguous estates, along a border or with a projecting part; to terminate or lean at a point of contact; — with on, upon, or against. Cf. *ADJACENT*. — *v. t.* To border on; touch. — *ab-ut'ter*, *n.*

**ab-ut'tion** (ă-bût'î-lôn), *n.* [NL, fr. Ar. *aubtûlân*.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Abutilon*) of plants of the mallow family, with, usually, lobed leaves and showy, solitary, bell-shaped flowers; also, the flower of this plant.

**ab-ut'tment** (ă-bût'mên-t), *n.* 1. Act or place of abutting. 2. *Arch.* The part of a buttress, pier, wall, etc., which receives thrust, as of an arch or strut; specif., of a bridge, the support at either extreme end; — distinguished from *pier*. Cf. *BRIDGE, Illust.*

**ab-ut'tal** (ă-bût'ăl), *n.* 1. pl. The boundaries of lands. 2. Position or state of abutting.

**ab-ut'ting**, *adj.* That abuts. — *Syn.* See *ADJACENT*.

**ab-y'**, **ab-ys'** (ă-bîz'), *v. t.* & *i.*; — *ab-yes* & *past part.* *AB-ROUGHT* (ă-bôt'). [AS. *abycean* to pay for.] *Archae.* 1. To pay or atone (for). 2. To endure; last.

**ab-ys'm** (ă-bîz'm), *n.* [OF. *abisme*, fr. L. *abyssus*. See *ABYSS*.] An abyss. The dark backward and *abysm* of time." *Shak.*

**ab-ys'mal** (ă-bîz'măl), *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an abyss; bottomless; profound. — *Syn.* See *DEEP*. — *ab-ys'mal-ly*, *adv.*

**ab-ys's** (ă-bîz'), *n.* [L. *abyssus*, fr. Gr. *abyssos* bot + *byssos* bottom.] 1. The bottomless space, or chaos, or void. 2. Any deep immeasurable space, or realm, or infinite time; a vast intellectual or moral depth.

**a-byss'al** (á-bis'sh), *adj.* 1. Unfathomable. 2. Pertaining to the bottom waters of the ocean depths.

**ac-** The Latin assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* or *q*, as in *acquire*.

**-ac** [F. or L. or Gr. F. *-acus*, fr. L. *-acus*, fr. Gr. *-akos*.] A suffix in adjectives and derivative nouns taken or formed from Greek or Latin, as in *elephas*; — equivalent to *-ic*.

**ac-a-cia** (á-ká'sh), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *akakia*; orig., a thorny tree found in Egypt.] 1. *Bot.* A woody shrub or tree (genus *Acacia*) of the mimosa family, with pinnate leaves and ball-like clusters of white or yellow flowers. The species are found throughout warm parts of the world; some yield valuable gums (e.g., gum arabic) and tanning extracts (e.g., some kinds of catechu). See *WATZL*, n. 5. 2. *U.S.* — *locust*, 3a. 3. Gum arabic.

**ac-a-deme'** (á-ká'dém'), *n.* *Poetic.* Academy (sense 1).

**ac-a-dém'ic** (á-ká'dém'ik), **ac-a-dém'ic-al** (á-ká'dém'ik-ál), *adj.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to an academy, college, or university, or to colleges, etc. 2. Literary, classical, or liberal, rather than technical or professional; as, an *academic* course. 3. Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; conventional; as, *academic* verse. 4. Theoretical and not expected to produce a practical result; as, an *academic* discussion. — *Syn.* Pedantic, bookish, scholastic; theoretical, speculative. — **ac-a-dém'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**ac-a-dém'ic**, *n.* A member of a college or university.

**ac-a-dém'ic-als** (á-ká'dém'ik-álz), *n. pl.* Academic sarb.

**ac-a-dé'mi'cian** (á-ká'dé'mi'sh-án), *n.* A member of an academy for promoting science, art, or literature.

**ac-a-dém'i-clism** (á-ká'dém'i-siz'm), *n.* Also **ac-a-dé'mism** (á-ká'dé'miz'm), *n.* Adherence to scholastic manner and theme; formalism.

**ac-a-dé'my** (á-ká'dé'mi), *n.; pl. -mies* (-miz). [From F., fr. L. *academia*, fr. Gr. *akademeia*.] 1. [*cap.*] A grove near Athens where Plato and his followers met; hence, Plato's school or philosophy. 2. An institution of higher learning; a college or university; now, a secondary school under trustees or a proprietor. 3. A place of training; a school. 4. A society of learned men united to advance art or science.

**ac-a-leph** (á-ká'leph), **ac-a-lephs** (-leph), *n.* [Gr. *akalephē* nettle.] Any of a group (Acalephae) of coelenterates including the jellyfishes, hydroids, and their allies.

**ac-an-thé'ous** (á-kán-thé'shús), *adj.* *Bot.* A Prickly. b Belonging to the acanthus family (Acanthaceae) of herbs, shrubs, and trees typified by the acanthus.

**ac-an-tho** (á-kán-thó), **acanth-** [Gr. *akantha* a thorn.] A combining form meaning thorn, thorny, spine, spiny.

**ac-an-tho-ceph-a-lan** (á-sé'f-á-lán), *n.* [*acantho* + Gr. *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Acanthocephala) of intestinal worms having the proboscis armed with recurved spines. They absorb food through the body wall. — **ac-an-tho-ceph-a-lan**, *adj.*

**ac-an-thoid** (á-kán-thoid), *adj.* [*acanth* + *-oid*.] Shaped like a spine; spiny; spinous.

**ac-an-tho-ter-yg-lan** (á-kán-thó'tér-jí'f-á-lán), *adj.* [*acantho* + Gr. *pterygion* fin.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a division (Acanthopterygii) of teleost fishes, including most spiny-finned fishes, as basses, perches, mackerels, and some soft-finned fishes. — *n.* An acanthopterygian fish.

**ac-an-thous** (á-kán-thús), *adj.* Spinous.

**ac-an-thus** (thús), *n., pl. -thuses* (tús; -tíz), *-tus* (-tish). [L., fr. Gr. *akanthos*, fr. *akantha* thorn.] 1. *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of prickly herbs (family Acanthaceae), the acanthus family) of the Mediterranean region. 2. *Arch.* An ornamentation patterned after leaves of the acanthus, as in the Corinthian capital.



Acanthus, 2.

**ac-a-pli-te ad ca-pl'cem** (á-ká'p-lí'té ád ká'p-lé'sm), [*L.*] From head to heel; from head to foot.

**ac-a-pel-la** (á-ká'p-el-lá), [*It.*] In chapel style; that is, unaccompanied; — of choral music.

**ac-a-pric'cio** (á-ká'p-rí'sh-ó), [*It.*] *Musical.* At the performer's pleasure with regard to interpretation; — a direction.

**ac-a-ri-fa-sis** (á-ká'ri-fá'sis), *n.* [*NL.*] Infestation with acarids, or mites, or any resulting disease condition.

**ac-a-rid** (á-ká'á-ríd), *n.* [Gr. *akari* mite, tick.] *Zool.* One of an order (Acarina) of arachnids including the mites and ticks.

**ac-a-roid** (-róid), *adj.* [See *-oid*.] Resembling a mite.

**acaroid resin** or gum. See *GRASS TREE* a.

**ac-car-pel-ous**, **ac-car-pel-ous** (á-ká'p-el-lús), *adj.* *Bot.* Having no carpels.

**ac-car-pous** (á-ká'p-lús), *adj.* [Gr. *akarpós*, fr. *a-* not + *karpós* fruit.] *Bot.* Not producing fruit; sterile.

**ac-ca-lec'tic** (á-ká'té'lek'tík), *adj.* [*LL.* *acalecticus*, fr. Gr. *akalektikos* not defective at the end.] *Pros.* Not defective in the last foot. — *n.* An *acalectic* verse.

**ac-ca-dal** (á-ká'dál; -dál), **ac-ca-dá'te** (-dát), *adj.* [*a-* not + *caudal*, *caudate*.] Tailless.

**ac-ca-les'cent** (á-ká'les-sént), *adj.* Also **ac-ca-line** (á-ká'lín; -lín), **ac-ca-lous** (-lús), **ac-ca-lous** (-lús). [See *a-* not; *caulescent*.] *Bot.* Having no visible stem. — **ac-ca-lous'cence** (-lús-éns), *n.*

**ac-cede'** (á-ká'sh), *v. i.* [*L.* *accedere* to approach, accede, fr. *ad-* + *cedere* to move, yield.] 1. To enter upon an office or dignity; attain; — with *to*. 2. To give one's adherence; hence, to agree or assent, as to an opinion or proposal. — *Syn.* See *ASSENT*. — *Ant.* Demur. — **ac-ced'ence** (-sént-éns), *n.* — **ac-ced'ent** (-sént-ént), *n.*

**ac-cel'era-ble** (á-ká'sér-á-b'l), *adj.* Capable of acceleration.

**ac-cel'era-nt** (á-ká'sér-á-n't), *adj.* Accelerating. — *n.* One who or that which accelerates; specif., *Chem.*, a catalyst.

**ac-cel'era-nte** (-ánt), *v. i.* [*L.* *accelerans*, past part. of *accelerare*, fr. *ad-* + *celerare* to hasten, fr. *celer* quick.] 1. To cause to move faster. 2. To quicken the natural or ordinary progression or process of. 3. To bring about at an earlier point of time. — *See* *ACCELERATE*.

**Mech.** To cause to undergo acceleration. — *v. t.* To move or act faster. — *Syn.* Speed, quicken. — *Ant.* Retard, decelerate.

**ac-cel'era-tion** (-shán), *n.* 1. Act or process of accelerating, or state of being accelerated. 2. *Mech.* Change of velocity, or the rate of such change, as regards either speed or direction, or both. Retardation is called *deceleration*, or *negative acceleration*.

**acceleration of gravity.** *Physics.* The acceleration of a freely falling body due to the attraction of gravity, expressed as the rate of increase of velocity per unit of time (32.17 feet per second per second at the sea altitude 45°).

**ac-cel'era-tive** (á-ká'sér-á-tív; -á-tív), *adj.* Also **ac-cel'era-tó-ry** (á-ká'sér-á-tó-ry), *adj.* Relating to, or tending to cause, acceleration; adding to velocity.

**ac-cel'era-tor** (-tér), *n.* One who or that which accelerates; specif.: a On automobiles, a foot-operated throttle. b (*pron.* á-ká'sér-á-tér; *L.* á-ká'sér-á-tór) *Anat.* Any muscle or nerve that hastens a motion. c *Chem.* A substance that hastens a reaction. d *Physics.* Any device used to impart high speeds to charged particles.

**ac-cel'era-om'e-ter** (-óm-é-tér), *n.* A device for measuring acceleration, as of a moving vehicle.

**ac-cent'** (á-ká'sént; á-ká'sént), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accentus* (trans. of Gr. *prohódia*, cf. *prosopon*), fr. *ac-* + *cantus* a singing, fr. *canto* to sing.] 1. An articulative effort giving prominence to one syllable of a word or group of words over adjacent syllables; also, the prominence so given. (Cf. *STRESS*. See *PRON.*, § 1. 2. A mark used with a letter or group of letters to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent, esp. in European languages, the quality of sound of the letter marked. 3. Modulation of the voice in speaking; as, a foreign *accent*. 4. *Poetic.* A word; *pl.* speech. 5. Distinctive mode of expression; distinguishing character, as of a painter. 6. A mark placed at the right hand of a letter or number, and a little above it; a *Math.* To distinguish either different variables or different values of the same variable, as in *y/x* — usually called *prime*, *double prime*. b To denote minutes of seconds or of a degree of time, as in 2' 21" (two minutes twenty-one seconds), or feet or inches, as in 6' 10" (six feet ten inches). 7. *Music.* a A stress or special emphasis upon a tone, or a mark indicating this. b The principle of regularly recurring stresses which serve to distribute a succession of pulses into equal groups or measures. 8. *Pros.* Rhythmically significant stress; the beat in poetic rhythm; ictus; the mark indicating this.

**ac-cent'** (á-ká'sént; á-ká'sént), *v. t.* 1. (*pron.* usually á-ká'sént) To express the accent of (either by the voice or by a mark). 2. To accentuate; emphasize.

**ac-cent'ual** (á-ká'sént'ú-ál), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or formed by, accent; specif., *Pros.*, syllabic accent. Cf. *QUANTITATIVE*. — **ac-cent'ual-ly** (-ál-í), *n.* — **ac-cent'ual-ly**, *adv.*

**ac-cent'uate** (-át), *v. t.* [*ML.* *accentuatus*, past part. of *accentuare*.] To accent; emphasize; intensify. — **ac-cent'ua-tion** (-á'shán), *n.*

**ac-cept'** (á-ká'sépt'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*, fr. *ad-* + *capere* to take.] 1. To receive (a thing offered) with a consenting mind. 2. To receive with favor; to approve. 3. To receive or admit and agree to; to assent to; as, I *accept* your excuse. 4. To understand; as, how are these words to be *accepted*? Hence, to receive as true; believe. 5. In a deliberative body, to receive (a report, as from a committee) in acquittance of a duty imposed. 6. To ensure oneself by a favorable reply to (an invitation). 7. *Com.* To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. — *v. i.* To make acceptance; — with *of*. — *Syn.* See *RECEIVE*. — *Ant.* Reject, decline.

**ac-cept'a-bile** (á-ká'sépt-á-b'l), *adj.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted; agreeable; welcome. — **ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-ti), *n.* — **ac-cept'a-bleness**, *n.* — **ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*

**ac-cept'ance** (-táns), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. Act of accepting; esp., favorable reception; approval. 2. State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness. 3. *Com.* An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn to pay it when due according to terms stated. b An accepted bill, esp. a bill of exchange; as, a *trade acceptance*, a bank *acceptance*. 4. *Law.* An agreeing, either expressly or by conduct, to the act or offer of another so that a contract is concluded and the parties become bound.

**ac-cept'an-cy** (-táns-í), *n.* Acceptance.

**ac-cept'ant** (-tánt), *adj.* Accepting; receiving.

**ac-cep-ta-tion** (á-ká'sépt-á'shán), *n.* [*F.*] 1. *Archaic.* Acceptance. 2. The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received. — *Syn.* See *MEANING*.

**ac-cept'ed** (á-ká'sépt-éd; -téd), *adj.* 1. Generally believed in or approved. 2. Acknowledged as an obligation, with promise of payment, as a bill of exchange.

**ac-cept'er** (-tér), *n.* One who accepts; a taker.

**ac-cept'or** (á-ká'sépt-ér; -tér), *n.* [*L.*] One who or that which accepts; specif., one who accepts a bill of exchange, or the like.

**ac-cess** (á-ká'sés; formerly á-ká'sé's), *n.* [*OF.* *acces*, fr. L. *accessus*, fr. *accedere*. See *ACCEDE*.] 1. Approach; admittance; admission; accessibility; as, to gain *access*; easy of *access*; as, an *access* of approach. 2. A means, place, or way of approach. 3. An attack or fit of disease. 4. A fit of passion; an outburst; as, an *access* of fury or of zeal. 5. Increase by addition; accession. *Milton*, 6. *Eccl.* Approach to God through Jesus Christ (*Rom. v. 2*; *Eph. ii. 18, iii. 12*); — in titles of prayers.

**ac-cess'a-ry** (á-ká'sés-á-rí), *adj. & n.* Accessory.

*Etymology.* The noun is primarily *accessory*, the *adj.* *accessory*; but present usage favors *accessory* for both.

**ac-cess'a-bile** (á-ká'sé-b'l), *adj.* 1. Unable for access. 2. Easy of access; open to the influence (of); as, a mind *accessible* to reason. 3. Obtainable; as, all the data *accessible*. — **ac-cess'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-ti), *n.* — **ac-cess'a-bly**, *adv.*

**ac-cess'ion** (á-ká'sh-án), *n.* [*L.* *accessio*.] 1. A coming to or near; approach. 2. Act of acceding and becoming joined; also, assent. 3. Increase by something added; as, an *accession* of wealth; also, that which is added; as, a list of *accessions* to a library. 4. The act of coming to or reaching a throne, an office, or a condition, as manhood. 5. *Law.* Addition to property by growth, increase, or labor. — *v. t.* To record (data concerning accessions). — **ac-cess'ion-al**, *adj.*

**ac-cess'o-ri-al** (á-ká'sés-ó-rí-ál; -á-ry), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession or an accessory.

**ac-cess'o-ry** (á-ká'sés-ó-rí), *adj.* 1. Aiding or contributing in a secondary way; as, *accessory* sounds in music. 2. Of a person, assisting or aiding as a subordinate; privy; as, made *accessory* to an offense. 3. *Petrog.* Present in a minor amount and not essential as a constituent. — *Syn.* Auxiliary, contributory, subsidiary, adjuvant.

— *n. pl. -ries* (-ríz). 1. That which contributes subordinately to an effect; an adjunct or accompaniment. 2. Any article or device that adds to the convenience or effectiveness of something else but is not essential; an appendage; an attachment. 3. *Law.* One who, not being present, contributes as an assistant to the commission of an offense

## accessory after the fact

(acces-ry before the fact), or one who aids or shelters an offender with the intent to defeat justice (accessory after the fact). — *acces-so-ri-ly*, *adv.* — *ac-cus-so-ri-ness*, *n.*

**ac-cu-sa-to-ry** (ák-chák-tó-ry), *n.* [It., fr. *accusare* to crush.] *Musíc.* The short appoggiatura, written with a stroke through the stem of the note and performed as quickly as possible.

**ac-ci-dence** (ák-síd-én-s), *n.* [For *accident*, *l. accidentis*, neut. pl., accidental or nonessential properties.] That part of grammar dealing with inflections.

**ac-ci-dent** (-dén-t), *n.* [F., fr. *l. accidentis*, *-entis* pres. part. of *accidere* to happen, fr. *ad* + *cadere* to fall.] 1. An event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation, esp. one of an afflictive or unfortunate character; a casualty; as, an *accident* to a locomotive. 2. Chance; contingency; also, a contingent circumstance, relation, etc. 3. A quality, esp. one not in the essence or specific nature of a thing. 4. *Geog. & Astron.* A surface irregularity or unevenness. — *Syn.* Chance, hazard, luck, fortune. — *Ant.* Design, intent.

**ac-ci-den-tal** (-dén-tál; -tál), *adj.* 1. Happening by chance or unexpectedly. 2. Nonessential; incidental; as, songs *accidental* to a play. 3. *Musíc.* Pertaining to or designating an accidental.

*Syn.* Accidental, fortuitous, contingent, casual, incidental, adventitious mean not expected, or outside of the regular order of things. *Accidental* sometimes stresses chance, sometimes nonessentiality (as, an *accidental* meeting); *adventitious* value; fortuitous so strongly suggests chance that it often connotes absence of a cause (as, a *fortuitous* concurrence of atoms); *contingent* suggests possibility of happening, but emphasizes uncertainty (as, a *contingent* result); *casual* implies lack of premeditation or an appearance of indifference (as, a *casual* glimpse); *incidental* implies a secondary or nonessential character that requires some *forththought* (as, *incidental* expenses); *adventitious* implies a lack of relation to the original and intrinsic character of a thing (as, *adventitious* importance).

— *n.* 1. A property not essential; a nonessential; anything happening accidentally. 2. *Musíc.* Any sharp, flat, natural, double sharp, or double flat occurring in the course of a composition, after the key signature.

— *ac-ci-den-tal-ly*, *adv.* — *ac-ci-den-tal-ness*, *n.*

**ac-ci-pi-tral** (ák-síp-t-ral), *adj.* Of, like, or pert. to a hawk.

**ac-ci-pi-trine** (-trín; -trín), *adj.* [L. *accipiter* hawk.] Hawklike; raptorial; like or belonging to the birds of prey.

**ac-claim** (ák-klam), *v. t.* [L. *acclamare*, fr. *ad* + *clamare* to cry out.] 1. To applaud. 2. To declare or proclaim by acclamations; as, to *acclaim* him king. 3. To shout; to call out loudly; as, to *acclaim* my joy. — *v. i.* To shout applause. — *Syn.* Extol, laud, praise, eulogize. — *n.* Acclamation; applause. — *ac-claim'er*, *n.*

**ac-cla-ma-tion** (ák-lá-má-shún), *n.* [L. *acclamatio*.] 1. Act of acclamings; that which is uttered in acclamings; loud applause. 2. In parliamentary usage, the act or method of voting orally. — *ac-cla-ma-to-ry* (ák-klam-tó-ry), *or*, *esp. Brit.*, *-tér*, *adj.*

**ac-clim-a-tize** (ák-klí-má-tíz), *v. t. & i.* [F. *acclimater*, fr. *cl* + *climat* climate.] To habituate, or become habituated, to a climate not native; to acclimatize. — *Syn.* Inure, season, harden. — *ac-clim-a-ti-ble* (ák-klí-má-tí-b'l), *adj.* — *ac-clim-a-tion* (ák-klí-má-shún; ák-klí-má-shún), *n.*

**ac-clim-a-tize** (ák-klí-má-tíz), *v. t. & i.* — *ac-clim-a-ti-za-ble* (-tíz-á-b'l), *adj.* — *ac-clim-a-ti-za-tion* (-tíz-á-shún; -tíz-á-shún), *n.* — *ac-clim-a-ti-zer* (-tíz-ér), *n.*

**ac-cliv-ity** (ák-klí-ví-tí), *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, fr. *ac-clivus*, *acclivus*, ascending, fr. *ad* + *clivus* a hill.] Slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending; an upward slope; — opposed to *declivity*. — *ac-cliv-i-tous* (-tí-s), *adj.*

**ac-cliv-ous** (ák-klí-ví-s), *adj.* [L. *acclivus*.] Sloping upward.

**ac-co-lade** (ák-kó-lád; -lád), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *accolare* to embrace, fr. *l. ad* + *collum* neck.] 1. An embrace; specif., a ceremony or salutation used to mark the conferring of knighthood, as by a tap on the shoulder with the blade of a sword; a salutation or rite performed to mark the recognition of special merit, etc.; also, an award. 2. *Musíc.* A brace, or line used as a brace, to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts.

**ac-com-mo-date** (ák-kóm-tó-dát), *v. t.* [L. *accommodatus*, past part. of *accommodare*, fr. *ad* + *commodare* to make fit, help, fr. *com* + *modus* measure, proportion.] 1. To render fit or correspondent; to adapt; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. 2. To bring into agreement or harmony; as, to *accommodate* differences. 3. To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to favor; oblige; specif., to furnish sleeping quarters, and often food, for. 4. To hold without crowding or inconvenience; as, the car *accommodates* five persons. — *v. i.* To adapt oneself; to make adjustment. — *Syn.* See ADAPT; CONTAIN.

**ac-com-mo-dat-ing** (ák-kóm-tó-dát-ing), *adj.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging. — *ac-com-mo-dat-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**ac-com-mo-da-tion** (ák-kóm-tó-dá-shún), *n.* 1. Act of accommodating, or state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment. 2. Willingness to accommodate; obligingness. 3. Adjustment of differences; settlement. 4. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; — often in pl., as, the *accommodations* (that is, lodgings and food) at a hotel. 5. Short for ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. 6. *Com.* a A loan. b An accommodation bill. 7. *Physiol.* The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances. — *ac-com-mo-da-tion-al*, *adj.*

**accommodation bill, draft, or note.** A bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or endorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit thereby.

**accommodation ladder.** *Naut.* A light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship at the gangway for use in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

**accommodation train.** *U. S.* A train stopping at all or nearly all stations.

**ac-com-mo-da-tive** (ák-kóm-tó-dá-tív), *adj.* Tending to accommodate; accommodating. — *ac-com-mo-da-tive-ness*, *n.*

**ac-com-pa-ni-ment** (ák-kóm-pá-ní-mén-t), *n.* 1. That which accompanies as a circumstance or an ornament, or to give symmetry. 2. *Musíc.* An instrumental part or parts designed to support or enrich a voice or instrument or a melody.

**ac-com-pa-nist** (-nist), *n.* One who accompanies; esp., one who plays or sings an accompaniment.

**ac-com-pa-ny** (-ní), *v. t. & i. — *ac-com-pa-nied* (-níd); — *ac-com-pa-nying*. [From OF., fr. *a* +*

## accredit

companion, companion, companion.]

as by a companion; as, he *accredits*.

2. To go with or attend as a companion or associate.

association with. 4. *Musíc.* To play or sing an

for. — *ac-com-pa-nist* (-níst), *n.*

*Syn.* Accompany, attend, conduct, escort, convey mean

with someone or something. *Acc-* may imply a wait-  
ing upon one (often as a subordinate) in order to serve one; *conduct*  
usually retains the implication of guidance, even with an impersonal  
subject; *escort* and *convey* add to *accompany* the implication of  
protection, especially for journeys on land and sea, *escort* usually being  
preferred for the former, and *convey* for the latter. *Escort* also refers  
to the accompaniment of a lady or ladies by a man.

**ac-com-plot** (ák-kóm-plót), *n.* [ao- (prob. fr. the article *a*) + *com-plot*.] An associate in guilt.

**ac-com-plish** (ák-kóm-plísh), *v. t.* [OF. *acomplir*, fr. *l. ad* + *com-plere* to fill up, complete.] 1. To bring up, complete. 2. To attain to or cover in traversing, as time or distance. 3. To equip thoroughly, as with accoutrements or refinements. — *Syn.* See PERFORM. — *Ant.* Undo. — *ac-com-plish-a-ble*, *adj.* — *ac-com-plish-er*, *n.*

**ac-com-plished** (-plísh-t), *adj.* 1. Completed; effected. 2. Complete in acquisitions as the result of training.

**ac-com-plish-ment** (ák-kóm-plísh-mén-t), *n.* 1. Accomplishing; completion. 2. That which is accomplished. 3. That which completes or equips thoroughly; an element in excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or training. — *Syn.* See ACQUIREMENT.

**ac-cord** (ák-kórd), *v. t.* [Through OF. & LL., fr. *l. ad* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] 1. *Archeic.* To bring into agreement; to reconcile; also, to settle or adjust. 2. To grant as suitable or proper; as, to *accord* due praise to one. — *v. i.* To agree; correspond; be in harmony. — *Syn.* See AGREE (*Ant.* conflict); GRANT (*Ant.* withhold). — *n.* 1. Agreement; concurrence; harmony; specif., harmony of sounds; concord. 2. A reaching of agreement; specif., an informal political agreement between governments. 3. Voluntary or spontaneous impulse to act; volition; as, of one's own *accord*. — *ac-cord-a-ble*, *adj.* — *ac-cord'er*, *n.*

**ac-cord-ance** (ák-kórd-áns), *n.* 1. Agreement; conformity; as, in *accordance* with a rule. 2. Act of according.

**ac-cord-ant** (-dén-t), *adj.* Agreeing; consonant; also, correspondent. — *ac-cord-ant-ly*, *adv.*

**ac-cord-ing** (ák-kórd-ing), *adj.* Agreeing. — *adv.* Accordingly. — *ac-cord-ing* *as*. Conformably as; proportionately as. — *ac-cord-ing to*. a Agreeably to; in conformity with. b As attested or declared by.

**ac-cord-ing-ly**, *adv.* 1. Conformably. 2. In natural sequence; consequently; so.

**ac-cor-di-on** (ák-kór-dí-on), *n.* [See ACCORD.] *Musíc.* A small, portable, keyed wind instrument in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows. — *adj.* Folling like the bellows of an accordion. — *ac-cor-di-on-ist*, *n.*

**ac-cout** (ák-kout; 74), *v. t.* [F. *accouter*, fr. *l. accoutare*, fr. *l. ad* + *couta* rib, side.] 1. To approach; make up to. 2. To speak first to; to greet. — *n.* Greeting.

**ac-co-un-ment** (ák-kó-un-mén-t), *n.* [F.] Lying-in; delivery in childbirth.

**ac-co-un-ment** (ák-kó-un-mén-t), *n.* [F.] Lying-in; delivery in childbirth.

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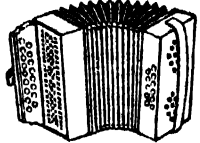
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Accordion.

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in childbirth.

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## accrete

**accrete** (*á-kre't*), *v. i.* [*L. accretus*, past part. of *accrevere* to increase.] To become attached by accretion. — *adj.* Accreted; *Bot.*, grown together.

**accretion** (*á-kre'tshún*), *n.* 1. Growth; specif., organic growth; also, increase by external addition; a growing together of parts that are naturally separate. 2. The result of such growth or accumulation; also, the matter added. 3. Concretion; coherence. 4. *Law.* Increase or extension of the boundaries of land by action of natural forces. — *accretive* (*á-kre'tív*), *adj.*

**accretive** (*á-kre'tív*), *adj.* The process of accruing; also, that which accrues.

**accrual basis.** *Accounting.* The method of keeping accounts which shows expenses incurred and income earned for a given period, although such expenses and income may not have been actually paid or received in cash.

**ac-cru-e** (*á-kro's*), *v. i.* [From *F. accrue*, *n.*, fr. *OF.*, fr. *L. accrescere*, fr. *ad- + crescere* to grow.] 1. To come (to someone) by way of increase or advantage. 2. To be added by ordered growth by way of increase or decrease; as, *accrued* interest on invested money. — *ac-cru-e-ment*, *n.*

**ac-cum-bent** (*á-kúm'bént*), *adj.* [*L. accumbens*, *entis*, pres. part.] Reclining; lying against something; as, *accumbent* cotyledons. — *ac-cum-ben-ty* (*á-kúm'bén-tí*), *n.*

**ac-cum-u-late** (*á-kúm'út-lé*), *v. i.* [*L. accumulatus*, past part. of *accumulare*, fr. *ad- + cumulare* to heap.] To heap or pile up; to collect or bring together. — *Syn.* Amass, hoard. — *v. t.* To increase in quantity or number. — *ac-cum-u-late-ly* (*á-kúm'út-lé-lí*), *adv.*

**ac-cum-u-lation** (*á-kúm'útshún*), *n.* Process or act of accumulating; state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated; specif., addition of earnings or profits, otherwise distributable as dividends, to the active capital of a corporation.

**ac-cum-u-lative** (*á-kúm'út-lív*), *adj.* Tending to, characterized by, or produced by, accumulation; cumulative. — *ac-cum-u-lative-ly*, *adv.* — *ac-cum-u-lative-ness*, *n.*

**ac-cum-u-lator** (*á-kúm'út-ór*), *n.* [*L.*] One who or that which accumulates; specif.: a An apparatus for storing energy. b A shock absorber. c *Brit.* A storage battery.

**ac-cu-ra-cy** (*á-kú-rá-sí*), *n.* State or quality of being accurate; freedom from mistake or error; precision; exactness.

**ac-cu-rate** (*á-kú-rá-tí*), *adj.* [*L. accuratus*, past part. & *adj.*, fr. *accurare* to take care of, fr. *ad- + curare* to take care, fr. *cura* care.] In exact or careful conformity to truth, or to some standard, esp. as the result of care; exact. — *Syn.* See *CORRECT*. — *Ant.* Inaccurate. — *ac-cu-rate-ly*, *adv.* — *ac-cu-rate-ness*, *n.*

**ac-cu-sed** (*á-kú-ré'd*; *á-kú-ré't*; 30), *ac-cu-sat'* (*á-kú-rá't*), *adj.* Cursed; execrated; damned; execrable; detestable. — *ac-cu-sed-ly*, *adv.* — *ac-cu-sed-ness*, *n.*

**ac-cu-sal** (*á-kú-zá'd*), *n.* Accusation.

**ac-cu-sation** (*á-kú-zá'shún*), *n.* 1. Act of accusing; arraignment.

2. That of which one is accused; charge; allegation.

**ac-cu-sa-tive** (*á-kú-zá-tív*), *adj.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. accusatif*, fr. *L. accusativus*, a trans. of *Gr. aitiaíōtos*, fr. *aitiaíō* caused. See *ACCUSE*.] *Gram.* Designating or pert. to the case which marks primarily the immediate object of the action or influence expressed by a verb, or of the motion or tendency indicated by a preposition; — in English commonly called *objective*. — *n.* The accusative case, or a form in that case. Abbr. *accus.*, *acc.* — *ac-cu-sa-tive-ly* (*á-kú-zá-tív-lí*), *adv.* — *ac-cu-sa-tive-ly*, *adv.*

**ac-cu-sa-tor-i-al** (*á-kú-zá-tó-rí-ál*; 70), *adj.* Of or relating to an accuser.

**ac-cu-sa-tory** (*á-kú-zá-tó-rí* or, *esp. Brit.*, *-tér-í*), *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, accusation.

**ac-cuse'** (*á-kú-s*), *v. t.* [From *OF.* fr. *L. accusare* to call to account, fr. *ad- + causa* cause, lawsuit.] To charge with a fault or offense; to blame; censure. — *Syn.* Charge, incriminate, indict, impeach, arraign. — *ac-cus'er* (*á-kú-sér*), *n.* — *ac-cus-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**ac-cused'** (*á-kú-z'd*), *adj.* Charged with an offense; — esp. in the *accused*, the defendant in a criminal case.

**ac-cus-tom** (*á-kú-s'túm*), *v. t.* [From *OF.*, fr. *a- + costum* custom.] To make familiar by use; to habituate, familiarize, or inure.

**ac-cus-tomed** (*á-kú-s'túmd*), *adj.* 1. Usual; customary. 2. Wont; used; — followed by an infinitive. — *Syn.* See *USUAL*.

**ace** (*ás*), *n.* [*OF.* *as*, fr. *L. as, assis*, unity, unit, copper coin.] 1. A single point or spot on a card or die; a card so marked. 2. A particle; atom; jot. 3. In certain games, a point won by a single stroke. 4. A combat pilot who has downed at least five enemy airplanes; — originated in World War I. 5. One who excels at anything. — *adj.* Of first rank, or surpassing, in excellence.

**-a-ee-a** (*-é-shé-á*), [*L.*, neut. pl. of suffix *-aeus*.] A plural suffix used in zoology in names of orders and classes. See *-ACROUS*.

**-a-ee-ae** (*-é-shé-é*), [*L.*, fem. pl. of suffix *-aeus*.] A plural suffix used in botany in names of families and, formerly, orders. See *-ACROUS*.

**a-ce-dé-a** (*á-sé'dé-á*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. akēdēia*, fr. *a- + not + kēdos* care.] A Sloth, — one of the seven deadly sins. b Spiritual torpor and apathy.

**a-cel-dá-ma** (*á-sé'dá-má*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Akeldama*, fr. *Syr. dēšēl damē* the field of blood.] The scene of the suicide of Judas (Acts i. 19); hence, any scene of bloodshed.

**a-centric** (*á-sén'trík*), *adj.* Not centered; without center.

**-a-ceous** (*á-she-ús*). [*L.* suffix *-aeus*.] An adjective suffix signifying pertaining or belonging to, of the nature of, resembling, like, as in herbaceous, herblike. It is regularly used in zoology and botany to form adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-acea, -aceae*.

**a-ceph-a-lous** (*á-sé'fá-lús*), *adj.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. akēphalos*, fr. *a- + not + kēphalē* head.] Headless; hence, without a leader.

**a-ce-quá** (*á-sé'kwá*), *n.* [*Sp.*] An irrigating trench.

**ac-er-ate** (*á-sér-á-té*), *adj.* Needle-shaped; acerose.

**ac-er-b** (*á-sér-b*), *adj.* [*L. acerbus*, fr. *acer* sharp.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, as unripe fruit; sharp and harsh.

**ac-er-bate** (*á-sér-bá-té*), *v. t.* [*L. acerbatulus*, past part. of *acerbare*, fr. *acerbus* sour.] To sour; embitter; irritate.

**ac-er-ily** (*á-sér-bí-lí*), *n.*; pl. *-ries* (*-í-lí*). [From *F.*, fr. *L. acerbilis*.] 1. Sourness of taste, with bitter and puckery quality, as of unripe fruit. 2. Harbness, bitterness, or severity, as of language. — *Syn.* See *ACRIMONY*.

**ac-er-ous** (*á-sér-ús*), *adj.* [*L. acerosus* chafy, and *L. acer* sharp; both akin to *L. acer* sharp.] *Bot.* Needle-shaped; having a sharp, rigid point, as the leaf of a pine tree. See *LEAF, Illustr.* (1).

## acicula

**ac-er-vate** (*á-sér-vá-té*), *adj.* [*L. acervatus*, past part. of *acervare* to heap up.] Heaped, or growing in heaps or closely compacted clusters. — *ac-er-vate-ly*, *adv.*

**ac-er-** = *ACERO-*.

**ac-er-tal-u-lum** (*á-sér'tál'ú-lúm*), *n.*; pl. *-la* (*-lá*). [*L.*, a little saucer for vinegar, fr. *acervum* vinegar.] The cup-shaped socket in the hip-bone. — *ac-er-tal-ly* (*á-sér'tál-lí*), *adv.*

**ac-er-tal** (*á-sér'tál*), *n.* [*Acetic + aldehyde*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds characterized by the groupings  $>C(OR)$ , and obtained esp. by heating aldehydes or ketones with alcohols.

**ac-er-tam-ide** (*á-sér'tám'id*; *á-sér'tá-míd*; *-íd*; *-míd*), *n.* Also *-am'id*. [*Acetic + amide*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline solid,  $CH_3CONH_2$ , the amide of acetic acid.

*no +*  
*from*  
*and abat-*

**ac-er-tate** (*á-sér'tá-té*), *n.* [*L. acutum vinegar*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of acetic acid. — *ac-er-tat-ed* (*á-sér'tá-téd*; *-éd*), *adj.*

**acetate rayon.** See *RAYON*.

**ac-er-tic** (*á-sér'tík*), *adj.* [*L. acetum vinegar*.] Of, pert. to, or producing vinegar; designating acetic acid.

**acetic acid.** A compound,  $CH_3COOH$ , which in the pure state is a colorless, pungent, biting liquid coagulating in cool weather. Vinegar contains 4½–12 per cent of acetic acid.

**ac-er-tí-ly** (*á-sér'tí-lí*), *v. i.* & *i.* *-tíed* (*-tíed*); *-tí-ing*. [*L. acetum vinegar*, fr. *ac* + *er* + *tí* = *tíed* (*-tíed*); *-tí-ing*.] To turn into acetic acid or vinegar. — *ac-er-tí-ly* (*á-sér'tí-lí*), *adv.*

**ac-er-tim-ter** (*á-sér'tím'tér*), *n.* = *ACETOMETER*.

**ac-er-tic** (*á-sér'tík*; *á-sér'tík*), *ac-er-tic*, [*L. acetum vinegar*.] A combining form denoting connection with, or derivation from, acetic acid or acetyl, as in *aceticometer*.

**ac-er-tom-ter** (*á-sér'tóm'tér*), *n.* [*Aceto- + -meter*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of acetic acid in any solution of it, esp. in vinegar. — *ac-er-tom-ter-ly* (*á-sér'tóm'tér-lí*), *adv.*

**ac-er-tone** (*á-sér'tón*), *n.* [*Acetic + -one*.] *Chem.* A volatile, fragrant, liquid ketone,  $CH_3COCH_3$ , used as a solvent for many organic compounds. It is found in urine, esp. in diabetes. b Any ketone. — *ac-er-ton-ic* (*á-sér'tón-ík*), *adj.*

**ac-er-tose** (*-tós*), *adj.* Sour like vinegar; acetous.

**ac-er-tous** (*á-sér'tús*; *á-sér'tús*), *adj.* [*L. acetum vinegar*.] Pertaining to, or producing, vinegar; sour; acid.

**ac-er-tum** (*á-sér'túm*), *n.* [*L.*] *Pharm.* Vinegar.

**ac-er-tyl** (*á-sér'tí-lí*; *á-sér'tí-lí*), *n.* [*Acetic + -yl*.] *Chem.* The radical,  $CH_3CO$ , of acetic acid. — *ac-er-tyl-ic* (*á-sér'tí-lík*), *adj.*

**ac-er-tylene** (*á-sér'tí-lén*), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon,  $H_2C=CH_2$ , formed by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen in the electric arc, by the action of water on certain carbides, etc. In a burner it produces a brilliant white diffusive light, and combined with oxygen is used for welding (see *OXYACETYLENE*).

**A-cha-e'an** (*á-ká-shé-án*), *A-cha-e'an* (*á-ká-shé-án*), *adj.* [*L. Achaean*, *Achaean*, fr. *Gr. Achaioi*.] Of or pert. to Achaea or ancient Greece. — *n.* One of the people of Achaea; a Greek.

**A-cha-tes** (*á-ká-tés*), *n.* [*L.*] A faithful companion of Aeneas in Virgil's *Aeneid*; hence, a faithful friend.

**ache** (*ák*), *v. i.*; *ACHED* (*ákt*); *ACHING* (*á-kíng*). [*AS. aean*.] 1. To suffer continued pain. 2. *Collog.* To be possessed with painful yearning. — *n.* [*AS. aep, eac*.] Continued pain, as distinguished from twinges. — *Syn.* Pain, pang, smart, throe, twinge, stitch. — *ach-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**ake** The verb was spelled *ake* (*pron. ik, ek*) until confused, about 1700, with the noun *ake* (*pron. kch, ách*).

**a-chen'e** (*á-kén'*), *n.* Also *a-chen'e*. [*Gr. a- + chainē* to gape.] *Bot.* A small, dry, one-nerved fruit, which ripens without bursting its thin outer sheath, or pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup. — *a-chen'e-nal* (*á-kén'én-ál*), *adj.*

**Ach-er-on** (*á-kér-ón*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Acherōn*.] *Myth.* The River of Woe in Hades; hence, the nether world.

**A-cho-val'** (*á-shé-vál'*). [*F.*] Literally, on horseback; hence, astride.

**a-chiev'e** (*á-chiev'*), *v. t.* [*OF. achever* to finish, fr. *a- + chif* end, head, fr. *L. caput* head.] 1. To carry to a termination; to bring to a successful conclusion; to perform. 2. To end; kill. *Shak.* 3. To obtain, or gain, as the result of exertion; to attain; as, *to achieve greatness*. — *v. i.* To attain a desired end or aim. — *Syn.* See *PERFORM*.

**ACHIEVE** (*Ant. miss*). — *a-chiev'a-ble*, *adj.* — *a-chiev'er*, *n.*

**a-chiev-ment** (*á-chiev'mént*), *n.* 1. Act of achieving; accomplishment. 2. Anything achieved, esp. by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy exertion; a feat. — *Syn.* See *FEAT*.

**A-chil-lés** (*á-kí-léz*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Achilleus*.] The hero of Homer's *Iliad*, who became the Greek valor. He was fatally wounded, where alone he was invulnerable.

**Achilles' tendon.** The strong tendon joining the muscles in the calf of the leg to the bone of the heel.

**ach-lá-myd'e-ous** (*á-kh-lá-mí'dé-ús*), *adj.* [*La- + not + Gr. chlamys, -ydos*, cloak.] *Bot.* Having no perianth.

**a-chen-drite** (*á-kén'drí-té*), *n.* A stony meteorite without small rounded grains or spherules.

**ach-ro-mat'ic** (*á-kh-ró-mát-ík*), *adj.* [*Gr. achromatos* colorless, fr. *a- + not + chrōma, -atos*, color.] 1. *Optics.* Refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving images practically free from extraneous colors. 2. *Biol.* A not readily colored by the usual staining agents. b Composed of achromatin. 3. *Music.* Without accidentals or modulation. 4. Colorless. — *ach-ro-mat-ic-ally* (*á-kh-ró-mát-í-kál-lí*), *adv.* — *a-ach-ro-mat-ic-ly* (*á-kh-ró-mát-í-kál-lí*), *adv.*

**a-ach-ro-ma-tism** (*á-kh-ró-má-tíz-m*), *n.*

**a-ach-ro-ma-tin** (*á-kh-ró-má-tín*), *n.* *Biol.* The substance of the cell nucleus not readily colored by basic stains.

**a-ach-ro-ma-tic** (*á-kh-ró-má-tík*), *v. t.* To deprive of color; to make achromatic.

**a-ach-ro-ma-tous** (*á-kh-ró-má-tús*), *adj.* [*See ACHROMATIC*.] Lacking, or deficient in, color; as, *achromatic* blood.

**a-ach-ro-mic** (*-mík*), *a-ach-ro-mous* (*-mús*), *adj.* [*Gr. achromos* colorless, fr. *a- + not + chrōma* color.] Free from color; colorless.

**a-ach-ro-u-lá** (*á-kh-ró-ú-lá*), *n.*; pl. *-læ* (*-lé*). [*L.*, dim. of *acus* needle.]



Achromatic Lens.







direct speech or quotations: \_\_\_\_\_,



*or, esp. in sense 5, k'd'f's), n. 1. Obs.*

*management; despatch; addressness. 4. A formal communication, either written or spoken, to a person. 5. The directions for delivery of a letter, package, etc., esp. as placed, stamped, or printed on an outer surface; a superscription. 6. A place where a person may be communicated with. 7. A bearing; deportment. 8. Manner of speaking to another; delivery; as, a man of pleasing address. 9. Attention in the way of courtship; — now usually in pl. — *Syn.* See TACIT. *ad-dress-ee' (ád'f's-ē'), n.* One to whom anything is addressed. *ad-dress'er (ád'f's-ēr), n.* Also *ad-dress'or (ád'f's-ēr; -ōr).* One who addresses.*

*ad-dress-no-graph (ád'f's-ō-gráf; 9), n.* A trade-mark applied to a machine for addressing letters, etc., that prints each address separately from characters embossed on a plate.

*ad-duce' (ád'f's), v. t.;* — *duces' (-dú'st); -duc'ing (-dú's'ing).* [*L. adducere, adductum*, to lead to, fr. *ad- + ducere* to lead.] To bring forward or offer as an argument or consideration which bears on a statement or case; to cite; as, *ad-duce* proof. — *ad-duc'er (ád'f's-ēr), n.* — *ad-duc'i-bile (-f'b'l), ad-duc'e-a-bile (-f'b'l), adj.*

*Syn.* *Adduce, advance, allege*, etc. mean to bring forward for proof. *Adduce* implies facts, evidence, instances, etc., offered as proof or in support of something stated; *advance* implies, on the other hand, the presentation of a theory, a claim, a proposal, or the like, for consideration or acceptance; *allege* implies a recital of facts intended to be proved, but sometimes the word suggests that this is not possible; *cite*, more concrete and definite than *adduce*, suggests the use of an authority, a specific instance, etc., in support.

*ad-ducent' (ád'f's-ēnt), adj.* [*L. adducens, pres. part.*] *Physiol.* *Adducting*; — opposed to *abductent*.

*ad-duct' (ád'f's-t), v. t.* [*See ADDUCE.*] *Physiol.* To draw toward the median line or axis or, sometimes, together. — *ad-duct'ive (-dúkt'iv), n.*

*ad-duct'ion (ád'f's-t'shūn), n.* An adducing or adducting. *ad-duct'or (-tēr), n.* *Anat.* An adducting muscle.

*ade' (ád, generally; sometimes -ád, or -ád). [F. -ade, fr. Sp. Pg., or Pr. -ada, or, fr. L. -ata, fr. LL. -ata.]* A noun suffix signifying: *1. A* act or action, as in *annadee*, *b. Result or product* (of an action); *thing made*, as in *lemonade*; *c. A person or aggregate concerned in an action or process*, as in *brigade*.

*ad'e-no' (ád'e-nō), ad-en-'. [Gr. aden, adenos, a gland.]* A combining form denoting gland, glandular, as in *ad'e-nal'g-i-a*, *ad'e-neo'-my*, *ad'e-ni'tis*, *ad'e-no-log'i-cal*, *ad'e-nol'o-gy*, *ad'e-no't'o-my* (see *ALGIA*, *-ECTOMY*, etc.).

*ad'e-noid (ád'e-noid), adj.* [*Gr. adenoidēs glandular, fr. aden gland. See -OID.*] *Anat.* A like or pertaining to a gland. *b* Of, like, or pertaining to lymphoid tissue. — *n.* An abnormally enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx obstructing breathing through the nose; — usually in pl. — *ad'e-noid'al (-noid'al; -d'l), adj.*

*ad'e-no'm'a (ád'e-nō'm'a), n.;* pl. *-mata (-nō'm'a-ta), -mas (-mā's).* [*N.L., fr. aden- + -oma.*] *Med.* A benign tumor of glandlike structure or of glandular origin. — *ad'e-nom'a-tous (-nō'm'a-tūs; -nō'm'a-tūs), adj.*

*ad'en'o-sine (ád'en'ō-sēn; -sīn), n.* [*adrenine* a chemical with inserted as from *rubine*.] *Biochem.* A compound,  $C_{10}H_{15}NO_4$ , isolated from muscle. Its derivative *adenosine triphosphate*, abbr. *ATP*, occurs in muscle extract and is important in sugar metabolism.

*ad'ept' (ád'ēpt; ád'ēpt'), n.* [*L. adēptus* having obtained (see *artem*), that has obtained an art, past part. of *adipisci* to obtain, fr. *ad- + ipisci* to attain.] One fully skilled or well versed in anything; a proficient.

*a-dept' (ád'ēpt'), adj.* Thoroughly proficient; expert. — *Syn.* See PROFICIENT. — *Ant.* Inept. — *a-dept'ly, adv.* — *a-dept'ness, n.*

*ad'e-qua-cy (ád'ē-kwā-sī), n.* State or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a purpose.

*ad'e-quate (ád'ē-kwīt), adj.* [*L. adaequare*, past part. of *adaequare*, fr. *ad- + aequare* to make equal, fr. *aequus* equal.] 1. Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement; proportionate or correspondent. 2. Such as is lawfully and reasonably sufficient. — *Syn.* See SUFFICIENT. — *Ant.* Inadequate. — *ad'e-quate-ly, adv.* — *-ness, n.*

*a-der'm'in (ád'ēr'm'in), n.* [*ad- + Gr. derma skin + -in.*] Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> (see *VITAMIN*).

*ad'e-un'dem (grá'dūm) (ád'ē-un'dēm grā'dūm).* [*L.*] To the same (rank); — said esp. of the admission of a student of one university to the same rank at another without an examination.

*à deux (á dū'). [F.]* Of, for, or between two; — used of familiar relations between two persons; as, a dinner *à deux*.

*ad ex-tre'mum (ád'ēks-trēm'ūm).* [*L.*] To the extreme; at last.

*ad-her'e' (ád'hēr'), v. t.* [*L. adhaerere, adhaerere, fr. ad- + haerere to stick.*] 1. To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united, as by sticking, growth, etc.; to cling. 2. To hold, be attached, or devoted; specifically, to give support by some act of aid; as, one *adheres* to a party or faith. 3. *Obs.* To be consistent; to adhere. — *Syn.* See STICK.

*ad-her'ence (ád'hēr'ēns), n.* Quality, act, or state of adhering; specific, steady or firm attachment; fidelity; as to party or principle. *Syn.* *Adherence, adhesion* are distinguished in present usage. The tendency prevails to confine *adhesion* to physical attachment, *adherence* to mental or moral attachment. But the distinction is not rigorously enforced.

*ad-her'ent' (-ēnt), adj.* 1. Sticking; clinging; adhering. 2. Attached or joined, though naturally or normally separate; adnate. — *n.* One who adheres; a follower. — *Syn.* See FOLLOWER. — *ad-her'ent-ly, adv.*

*ad-he'sion (ád'hē'shūn), n.* [*Fr. adhesion, fr. L. adhaerere, fr. ad- + haerere.*] 1. The adhering or sticking together of substances in contact with each other. 2. Adherence; also, agreement to adhere; concurrence. 3. *Med.* Union of surfaces normally separate by the formation of new tissue resulting from an inflammatory process. 4. *Physiol.* The molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact. — *See COHESION.* — *Syn.* See ADHERENCE.

*ad-he'sive (-siv), adj.* 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances. 2. Tending to adhere; prepared for adhering. — *n.* An adhesive substance, as glue, cement. — *ad-he'sive-ly, adv.* — *ad-he'sive-ness, n.*

*ad-hib'it (ád'hīb'it), v. t.* [*L. adhibere, past part. of adhibere to apply.*] 1. To admit or bring in. 2. To apply or administer. 3. To attach or affix. — *ad-hib'i-tion (ád'hīb'it'shūn), n.*

*ad hoc (ád' hōk'). [L.]* For this case alone; special.

*ad ho'mi-nem (hōm'i-nēm).* [*L.*] To the man; — of an argument directed at one's prejudices rather than one's intellect.

*ad'i-a-bat'io (ád'i-á-bát'io; k'd'), adj.* [*Gr. adiabatos not passable, fr. a- not + dia through + baino to go.*] Occurring without loss or gain of heat. — *CF. ISOTHERMAL.*

*ad'i-an'tum (ád'i-án'tūm), n.* [*L., fr. Gr. adianton maidenhair, fr. a- not + dianton to wet.*] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Adiantum*) of plants, the maidenhair ferns, having much-divided fronds and short, margined sori.

*ad'i-a-ther'man-oy (ád'i-á-thēr'mān-ōy), n.* [*a- not + diathermanoy.*] Imperviousness to heat waves. — *CF. OPACITY.*

*a-di-um' (á-dū'; F. á-dy-ŭ'), interj.* [*F., fr. L. ad Deum to God.*] Good-by; farewell. — *n.;* pl. *ADIEUS (á-dūz'), ADIEUX (á-dyŭ').* A farewell; a leave-taking.

*ad in'fi-ni'tum (ád in'fī-ni'tūm).* [*L.*] Without limit.

*ad in'te-rim (ín'tēr'im).* [*L.*] In the meantime; in or for an interim; as, appointed to serve *ad interim*; an *ad interim* report. — *Syn.* Temporary, provisional, acting, supply.

*ad-i-um' (á-thyŭs; Angl. ád'i-ŭs'), interj.* [*Sp.*] Adieu.

*ad'i-po-cere' (ád'i-pō-sēr'), n.* [*L. adeps, adipis, fat + cera wax.*] A waxy brownish substance generated in dead bodies long buried or immersed in moisture.

*ad'i-pose (ád'i-pōs), adj.* [*L. adeps, adipis, fat.*] Of animal fat; fatty. — *n.* The fat stored in the cells of loose connective tissue distributed through an animal's body. — *ad'i-pose-ness, ad'i-pos'i-ty (-pōs'itē), n.*

*ad'it (ád'it), n.* [*L. aditus, fr. adire, aditum, fr. ad- + ire to go.*] 1. An entrance; *Mining*, a nearly horizontal passage from the surface. 2. Admission; access.

*ad'ja-cent-oy (ád'jā-sēn-ōy), n.* 1. Quality or state of being adjacent; contiguity. 2. That which is adjacent.

*ad'ja-cent' (-sēnt), adj.* [*L. adjacens, -entis, pres. part. of adiacere to lie near, fr. ad- + jacere to lie.*] Lying near, close, or contiguous; neighboring; bordering; juxtaposed. — *ad'ja-cent-ly, adv.*

*Syn.* *Adjacent, adjoining, contiguous, abutting* mean in close proximity. *Adjacent* may or may not imply contact but it always implies absence of anything of the same kind in between; *adjoining* always implies meeting and touching at some point or line; *contiguous* adds to *adjoining* the implication of meeting and touching on all or most of one side; *abutting* suggests a bordering on or contact with something else, often with the implication of the end of a property line.

*ad'joe-ti-val (ád'jō-ti-vāl; ád'jō-ti-vāl; ád'jō-ti-vāl), adj.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, an adjective. — *ad'joe-ti-val-ly, adv.*

*ad'joe-tive (ád'jō-tiv; ád'jō-tiv), n.* [*L. adjectivum (see nomen), neut. of adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere* to add to, fr. *ad- + jacere* to throw.] 1. *Gram.* A word used with a noun or noun equivalent to denote a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it (a *vis* ruler), or to define its range of application (*any men*), or to specify a thing as distinct from something else (*these holes*). — *Abbr. adj.* 2. A dependent; an accessory. — *adj.* 1. *Gram.* Of the nature of or having the function of an adjective; adjectival; as, an *adjective* pronoun (*their son*). 2. Not standing by itself; dependent. 3. Relating to procedure; — of law. 4. *Dynasty.* Requiring or employing a monarch; — opposed to *substantive*. — *ad'joe-tive-ly, adv.*

*ad-join' (ád'jōin'), v. t.* [*From OF, fr. L. adungere, fr. ad- + jungere to join.*] To lie contiguous to; to be in contact with; to abut upon. — *v. i.* To lie or be next, esp. in actual contact along a line.

*ad-join'g, adj.* Contiguous. — *Syn.* See ADJACENT.

*ad-journ' (ád'jōrn'), v. t.* [*From OF, fr. L. adiournare, fr. ad- +ournare, fr. L. diurnus daily, fr. dies day.*] To put off or defer to another day or place, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day. — *v. i.* To suspend a session, esp. of business, for resumption at another time or place, or indefinitely; as, a court *adjourns sine die*.

*Syn.* *Adjourn, prorogue, dissolve*, as used of public bodies, mean to suspend business. *Adjourn* implies suspension of deliberations, usually for a brief period, and their resumption at the next meeting (except for something to the contrary in the rules of procedure); *prorogue* implies the ending of a session of a parliament or the like by the crown or its representative, with the result that all bills not enacted are quashed and can be taken up only as new matter at a succeeding session; *dissolve* implies that the body ceases to exist as there constituted.

*ad-journ'ment (-mēnt), n.* Act of adjourning, or state of being adjourned; also, the interval for which a body adjourns.

*in a case of controversy. 4. Now Rare.* To deem as an act of private judgment; as, to *adjudge* a man happy.

(-k'k'ŭ), n.

*ad-ju'di-ca-tion (-k'k'ŭ-shūn), n.* 1. An adjudicating. 2. A judicial decision or sentence; specific, a decree in bankruptcy.

*ad-junct (ád'jŭŋkt), adj.* [*L. adjunctus, past part. of adiungere. See ADJOIN.*] Attending; consequent. — *n.* 1. Something joined or added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it; as, charters with their *adjuncts*. 2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; colleague; associate. 3. *Gram.* A word or phrase added to qualify the force of another word or other words, esp. such an added word or phrase as distinguished from an essential element of the sentence. Thus, in "A merry heart goes all the day," *merry* is an adjunct to the subject, and *all the day* an adjunct to the predicate verb of the sentence. 4. *Logic.* A nonessential quality. — *Syn.* *Appendage, appurtenance, accessory.* — *ad-junct'ive (ád'jŭŋkt'iv), adj.*

*ad-jur'a-tion (ád'jŭr-á-shūn), n.* 1. Act of adjuring; an earnest appeal. 2. A solemn oath or swearing. — *ad-jur'a-to-ry (ád'jŭr-á-tō-rī or, esp. Brit., -tō-rī), adj.*

*ad-jure' (ád'jŭr'), v. t.* [*F. or L.; F. adjurer, fr. L. adjurare, adjurare, to swear to; later, to adjure.*] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; to appeal to solemnly; to entreat earnestly. — *Syn.* See BEG. — *ad-jur'er, ad-jur'or (ád'jŭr'ēr), n.*

*ad-just' (ád'jŭst'), v. t.* [*F. ajuster, fr. à to + juste just, fr. L. justus just, right.*] 1. To settle; to free from differences or discrepancies; to bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed; as, to *adjust* accounts or differences with clients. 2. To make exact; to fit; to make

correspondent or conformable; to bring into proper relations; as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, or behavior to circumstances, or oneself to one's environment. 3. To regulate, or reduce to system, as the orthography of a text. 4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument; to regulate for use, as a carburetor. 5. *Insurance*. To determine the amount to be paid under a policy in settlement of (a loss or claim). — *Syn.* See ADAPT. — *v. i.* To adapt or conform oneself. — *ad-just'a-bly*, *adj.* — *ad-just'a-bly*, *adv.* — *ad-just'er*, *ad-just'or* (ăd-jŭs'tĕr), *n.*

**ad-just'ant** (ăd-jŭs'tănt), *n.* 1. Act or process of adjusting, or state of being adjusted; the establishing of a satisfactory relationship, as representing harmony, conformance, adaptation, or the like; the bringing of a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition. 2. A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another; as, an *adjustment* for focusing a microscope. 3. *Com.* The calculation and settlement of the shares to be had or borne by various parties in respect of a joint liability, claim, loss, or payment.

**ad-just'ant** (ăd-jŭs'tănt), *n.* [L. *adjutant*, pres. part. of *adjutare* to help.] 1. A helper; assistant. 2. In present-day armies, a staff officer in charge of the official correspondence, records of personnel, preparation and distribution of orders, etc., of a command. Abbr. *Adj.* 3. A large stork (*Leptoptilus dubius*), common in India. It is also called *adjutant bird*, *adjutant crane*, *adjutant stork*. — *ad-just'an-ty* (ăd-jŭs'tănt), *n.*

**adjutant general**; *pl.* ADJUTANTS GENERAL. 1. In the U. S. Army, an adjutant under the commander of a corps area, expeditionary force, division, or higher tactical unit. 2. A military officer having administrative charge of the militia of a state or territory. — *The Adjutant General*. U. S. The chief officer in the Adjutant General's Department of the U. S. Army, the department of records, orders, and correspondence. See *INSIGNIA*, *ILLUSTR.*

**ad-ju-vant** (ăd-jŭ-vănt), *adj.* [L. *adjuvans*, pres. part. of *adjuvare* to aid.] Helping; helpful. — *Syn.* Auxiliary, subsidiary, contributory. — *n.* 1. An assistant. 2. That which aids or modifies something, as a subsidiary ingredient in a medicine.

**ad-lib'** (ăd-lĭb'), *v. i.* & *t.* — *LIBERÉ* (lĭb'rĕ) — *LIB'ING*. [Short for *ad libitum*.] *Slang*. To insert (lines not in the script); to play or sing (music not in the written score).

**ad-lib'i-tum** (ăd-lĭb'i-tŭm), [L.] 1. At pleasure; as one wishes; as far as one desires. 2. *Music*. To be interpreted, varied, or omitted according to the performer's feeling and taste. Abbr. *ad lib.*

**ad-meas'ure** (ăd-mĕzh'ŭr), *v. t.* To determine the proper share or apportionment of.

**ad-meas'ure-ment** (mĕz't), *n.* 1. An admeasuring. 2. Dimensions. **Ad-me'tus** (ăd-mĕ'tŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Husband of Alcestis (which see).

**ad-min'i-cle** (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *administerium*.] 1. A help, an auxiliary. 2. *Law*. Corroborative or explanatory proof. — **ad-min'i-cu-lar** (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-kŭ-lĕr), *adj.*

**ad-min'i-strate** (ăd-mĭn'is-trĕt), *v. t.* [From OF, fr. L. *administrare*, fr. *ad + ministrare* to serve.] 1. To manage or direct the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administrate* public affairs. 2. To dispense or serve out, as relief or justice. 3. To apply, as a remedy; to give, as a dose or something beneficial; hence, to give by way of punishment or reproof. 4. To tender, as an oath. 5. *Law*. To settle, as an estate. — *Syn.* See EXECUTE. — *v. i.* 1. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to minister. 2. To manage affairs; specif., *Law*, to perform the office of administrator. — **ad-min'i-strable** (tră-b'l), *adj.* — **ad-min'i-strat** (trănt), *adj.* & *n.*

**ad-min'i-strat** (trănt), *adj.* & *n.* To administer.

**ad-min'i-strat** (trănt), *n.* 1. Act or process of administering; specif., disposing or tendering to another, esp. according to a prescribed formula or rite; as, *administration* of justice, an oath, a sacrament. 2. The performance of the executive duties of an institution, business, or the like. 3. The activity of the state in the exercise of its political powers, in a narrower sense, the activity of the executive and judiciary departments, or esp. of the executive alone, in the conduct of government. 4. The persons collectively who are entrusted with the execution of laws; the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council. 5. The term during which an administrative officer or body holds office. 6. *Law*. The management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of a deceased person, or of an infant, lunatic, etc.

**ad-min'i-strat-ive** (ăd-mĭn'is-tră-tĭv or, esp. Brit., tră-tĭv), *adj.* Of or having to do with administration, esp. management; executive. — **ad-min'i-strat-iv-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-min'i-strat-iv** (ăd-mĭn'is-tră-tĭv), *n.* [L.] 1. One who administers; esp., one who administers affairs. 2. *Law*. A person who is legally vested with the right of administration of an estate, esp. of an estate belonging to a minor, to a lunatic, or to a testator having no competent executor. — **ad-min'i-strat-or-ship**, *n.* — **ad-min'i-strat-rix** (tră'trĭks), *n.* *fem.*; *pl.* -*TRICES* (tră-trĭsĕz; tră-trĭsĕz). — **ad-min'i-strat-ress** (tră'trĕs), *n.* *fem.*

**ad-mi-ra-bile** (ăd-mĭ-ră-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *admirabilis*.] Having qualities to excite wonder united with approbation; deserving the highest esteem. — **ad-mi-ra-bile-ness**, *n.* — **ad-mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**ad-mi-ral** (ăd-mĭ-răl), *n.* [OF. *admiral*, fr. Ar. *amir-al* commander of the fleet, in the titles; early confused with L. *admirabilis* admirable.] 1. *Hist.* The commander in chief of a country's navy. 2. A naval officer of highest rank comprising in the U. S. Navy four grades, fleet admiral of the U. S. Navy (not over four at a time; insignia 5 silver stars), admiral (4 stars), vice-admiral (3 stars), rear admiral (2 stars), and in the British Navy, admiral of the fleet, admiral, vice-admiral, rear admiral. 3. The ship which carries the admiral; the flagship. 4. Any of several handsome nymphalid butterflies. — **ad-mi-ral-ship**, *n.*

**ad-mi-ral-ty** (ăd-mĭ-răl-tĭ), *n.* 1. The office or jurisdiction of an admiral. 2. The department of officers having authority over naval affairs. 3. The court having jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses; also, maritime law. 4. [*cap.*] The building in which the lords of the Admiralty, in England, transact business.

**ad-mi-ra-tion** (ăd-mĭ-ră-shŭn), *n.* 1. *Archais.* Wonder. 2. Marveling esteem accompanied by gratification and delight; also, observation attended by such esteem; as, *admiration* of a landscape. 3. That toward which such esteem is directed.

**ad-mi-re** (ăd-mĭ-rĕ), *v. t.* [L. *admirari*, fr. *ad + mirari* to wonder.] 1. *Archais.* To regard with wonder or astonishment. 2. To regard with wondering esteem accompanied by pleasure and delight; to look at or upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure. 3. To esteem or regard highly; as, *admired* but not approved. — *Syn.* See REGARD. — *Ant.* Abhor. — **ad-mi-r'er** (mĭ-rĕr), *n.* — **ad-mi-r'ing**, *adj.* — **ad-mi-r'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-mis-si-bile** (ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *adj.* 1. That may be allowed or conceded; — of ideas or propositions. 2. Worthy to be admitted. — **ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty** (bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ad-mis-si-bile-ness**, *n.* — **ad-mis-si-bly**, *adv.*

**ad-mis-sion** (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *admissio*.] 1. The action of admitting or the fact of being admitted or received, esp. into a position or class, a privileged group, or the like; the right to enter a place or school, into society, etc.; entrance; access. 2. Acceptance into an office. 3. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; concession. 4. A fact, point, or statement admitted. 5. Fee paid at or for entering. — *Syn.* See ADMITTANCE.

**Admission Day**. A legal holiday commemorating the day of admission as a state of the United States, — Feb. 14 in Arizona, Sept. 9 in California, Oct. 31 in Nevada.

**ad-mis-sive** (ăd-mĭs'ŭv), *adj.* Implying an admission.

**ad-mit'** (ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* AD-MIT'TED; AD-MIT'TING. [L. *admittere*, *ad-* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance to, whether into a place, the mind, or consideration; as, to *admit* a friend into one's confidence; to have capacity to receive or allow entrance to; as, a dock *admitting* two boats. 2. To allow to enter on

concede; own; as, he *admitted* his responsibility; an *admitted* error. 3. To give a right of entrance to; as, this ticket *admits* one. — *Syn.* See RECEIVE. (*Am.* eject, expel): ACKNOWLEDGE. — *n.* 1. To give entrance or access. 2. To grant; allow; permit; — with *of*; as, to *admit* of two interpretations. — **ad-mit't-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-mit'tance** (ăd-mĭt'ăns), *n.* 1. Act of admitting. 2. Permission to enter; admission; also, actual entrance; reception. 3. *Elec.* The reciprocal impedance.

*Syn.* Admittance, admission mean permitted entrance, but admittance is usually confined to entrance to a locality or building, admission to something that carries with it rights, privileges, obligations, or the like, such as a church, a society, a country as the home of a nation, a theater for the purpose of seeking a play, etc.

**ad-mix'** (ăd-mĭks'ĕd), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To add by mixing; mix.

**ad-mix'ture** (ăd-mĭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *admiscere*, *admixtum*, fr. *ad + miscere* to mix.] 1. A mixing; a mixture. 2. That which is added to anything by mixing.

**ad-mon-ish** (ăd-mŏn'ish), *v. t.* [From OF, fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn, fr. *ad + monere* to warn.] 1. To warn of a fault; to reprove gently or kindly, but seriously; to exhort; also, to put (one) in mind of something forgotten, by way of a warning or exhortation; as, he was *admonished* not to do. 2. To enjoin by a warning; as, to *admonish* silence. — *Syn.* See REPROVE. — **ad-mon'ish-er**, *n.* — **ad-mon'ish-ment**, *n.*

**ad-mo-ni-tion** (ăd-mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *amonition*, fr. L. *admonitio*, fr. *admonere*.] Gentle or friendly reproof; counseling against fault or oversight; warning.

**ad-mon'i-tor** (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tŭr), *n.* [L.] An admonisher.

**ad-mon'i-to-ry** (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tŭrĭ or, esp. Brit., trĕrĭ), *adj.* That conveys admonition.

**ad-na'te** (ăd'năt), *adj.* [L. *adnatus*, past part. of *adnasci* to grow to or on.] *Bot. & Zool.* Congenitally grown together; — said esp. of unlike parts. — **ad-na'tion** (ăd-năt'ŭn), *n.*

**ad nau'seo-am** (ăd nŏ'shĕ-ă-m, nŏ'st-ă-m), [L.] To nausea; so as to disgust.

**ad-o'** (ăd-ŏ'), *n.* [MF. at ad, northern form for *to do*.] Doing; trouble; fuss. — *Syn.* See *DO*.

**ad-o-be** (ăd-ŏ'bĕ), *n.* [Sp.] 1. An unburnt brick dried in the sun. 2. Earth from which unburnt bricks are made; hence, any alluvial or playa clay in desert regions. 3. A structure made of such brick clay. — **ad-o-be**, *adj.*

**ad-o-les-cence** (ăd-ŏ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* The state or process of growing up from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity.

**ad-o-les-cent** (ăd-ŏ-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *adolescens*, -*entis*, pres. part. of *adolescere* to grow up.] 1. Growing from childhood to maturity; in a state of adolescence. 2. Of or characteristic of adolescence or an adolescent. — *n.* An adolescent person.

**Ad-ŏ-nis** (ăd-ŏ-nĭs; ăd-ŏn'is), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Adonis*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth loved by Aphrodite. In youth he was slain by a wild boar. So great was Aphrodite's grief that the gods required him to spend only part of the year in Hades. 2. A very beautiful young man.

one's own (what is not so naturally). 3. *Parl. Practice*. To accept, as a report, in acquittance of a duty imposed. — **ad-opt'a-bly**, *adj.* — **ad-opt'er**, *n.*

*Syn.* Adopt, embrace, espouse mean to make one's own that which in some fashion one owes to another. Adopt implies accepting that of which one is not the better, author, or the like; embrace implies acceptance, usually joyful acceptance, of that which one figuratively takes to one's bosom; espouse implies an attachment suggesting the closeness of marriage, such as sharing the same fortunes or misfortunes.

**ad-op'tion** (ăd-ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *adoption*, fr. L. *adoptio*.] Act of adopting, or state of being adopted.

**ad-op'tive** (ăd-ŏp'tĭv), *adj.* Made or acquired by adoption; tending or inclined to adopt. — **ad-op'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-or'a-bly** (ăd-ŏr'ă-b'l), *adj.* 1. Worthy to be adored; worthy of fervent devotion. 2. *Colloq.* Exquisitely charming. — **ad-or'a-bil'i-ty** (bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ad-or'a-blo-ness**, *n.* — **ad-or'a-bly**, *adv.*

**ad-or'a-tion** (ăd-ŏr'ă-shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of paying honor to a divine being. 2. Homage paid to one held in high esteem.

**ad-ore'** (ăd-ŏr'), *v. t.* [F. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare*, fr. *ad + orare* to speak, pray.] 1. To worship or honor as a deity or as divine. 2. To feel or express reverent admiration for; to regard with fervent devotion and affection; to idolize. — *Syn.* See REVERE. — **ad-ore'r** (ăd-ŏr'ĕr), *n.*

**ad-orn'** (ăd-ŏrn'), *v. t.* [From OF, fr. L. *adornare*, fr. *ad + ornare* to embellish.] 1. To deck or dress with ornaments; to set off to advantage. 2. To add to the beauty, splendor, or attractiveness of.

*Syn.* Adorn, decorate, ornament, embellish, beautify, deck, garnish



**ad-ver-sary** (ăd-vĕr-sĕr'ĭ or, esp. Brit., -sĕr'ĭ, n.; pl. -sĕr'ĭ-ĭz) [L. *adversarius*]. One turned against another or others with a design to oppose or resist him or them; an antagonist; enemy; foe. — **Syn.** See **opponent**. — **Ant.** Ally.

— **the Adversary.** The Devil; Satan.

**ad-ver-sa-tive** (ăd-vĕr-să-tĭv, adj. [L. *adversativus*]. Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but*). — **n.** An adversative word or proposition. — **ad-ver-sa-tive-ly**, adv.

**ad-ver-sus** (ăd-vĕr-sŭs; 2), adj. [OF. *avers*, fr. L. *adversus*, past part. of *advertere* to turn to. See **advent**]. 1. Acting against. — **Syn.** **against**. — **Ant.** **for**.

2. Placed opposite. 3. Turned toward the stem or axis. Cf. **averse**. — **ad-ver-sus-ly**, adv. — **ad-ver-sus-ness**, n.

**Syn.** *Adversus*, *antagonistic*, *counter*, *counteractive* mean so opposed as to cause interference. *Adverse* applies to something that is unfavorable, often fatal in its effects, to another person or thing; *antagonistic* usually implies mutual opposition and either hostility or incompatibility; *counter* applies to forces coming from opposite directions and into contact with each other, with either resulting conflict or tension (as, counter currents in a stream often produce whirlpools; the counter influences of freedom and authority shape character); *counteractive* implies an opposition between two things or of one thing to another that nullifies or neutralizes the effect of each other or of the other (as, the counteractive effects of certain drugs; to destroy a bad influence by a counteractive good influence). — **Ant.** **propitious**.

**ad-ver-sity** (ăd-vĕr-sĭ-tĭ, n.; pl. -ties (-tĭz)). A state of being adversely circumstanced; a condition of destitution or affliction; — implying previous well-being; also, a stroke of ill fortune. — **Syn.** See **misfortune**.

**ad-vert** (ăd-vĕrt), v. i. [For *avert*, fr. F. *avertir*, fr. L. *advertere* to turn (the mind) to, fr. *ad* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; allude; — with to.

**ad-vert-ent** (ăd-vĕr-tĕnt), adj. Attentive; heedful. — **ad-vert-ence** (-tĕns), n. — **ad-vert-ent-ly** (-tĕnt-sĭ), adv. — **ad-vert-ent-ly**, adv.

**ad-vert-ise** (ăd-vĕr-tĭz; ăd-vĕr-tĭz), v. i. Also **ad-vert-ize** [From F., fr. L. *advertere* to turn to. See **advent**]. 1. To inform; notify; hence, to warn; — often with *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man of his loss. 2. To announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice or by radio broadcast; hence, to call public attention to esp. by emphasizing desirable qualities, in order to arouse a desire to purchase or invest. 3. To make conspicuous. — *v. t.* To issue or sponsor advertising. — **ad-vert-is-er**, **ad-vert-iz-er** (ăd-vĕr-tĭz-ĕr; ăd-vĕr-tĭz-ĕr), n.

**ad-vert-ise-ment** (ăd-vĕr-tĭz-mĕnt; -tĭz-mĕnt; or, esp. U.S., ăd-vĕr-tĭz-mĕnt), n. Also **ad-vert-izement**. [F. *advertissement*, formerly also *advertissement*, a giving notice.] A public notice, as in some public print, by poster, by samples, etc. Also *adv.*, *adv.*

**ad-vert-ising** (ăd-vĕr-tĭz-ing), n. Also **ad-vert-iz-ing**. A any form of public announcement intended to aid directly or indirectly in the sale of a commodity, in securing employment, etc. b The business of preparing and circulating advertisements.

**ad-vice** (ăd-vĭs), n. [OF. *avis* opinion, fr. L. *ad* to + *visum*, past part. of *videre* to see.] 1. Recommendation regarding a decision or course of conduct; as, to obtain professional *advice*. 2. Information or notice given, intelligence, as, late *advice* from France.

**Syn.** *Advice*, *counsel* mean a recommendation as to a decision, a course of conduct, or the like; their corresponding verbs *advise*, *counsel*, mean to make such a recommendation. *Advice* and *advice* imply real or pretended knowledge or experience, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who recommends; *counsel* often stresses the fruit of wisdom or deliberation and presupposes weightier occasions, or more authority, or more concern in the one who advises, than do the other words.

**ad-vis-a-ble** (ăd-vĭz-ă-bĕl), adj. Proper to be advised or to be done; prudent. — **Syn.** See **expedient**. — **ad-vis-a-ble-ly** (-bĕl'ĭ-ĭ), **ad-vis-a-ble-ness**, n. — **ad-vis-a-ble-ly**, adv.

**ad-viso** (ăd-vĭz), v. t. [OF. *aviser*, fr. L. *advizare*, fr. L. *ad* to + *visum*. See **advice**]. 1. To give advice to; to recommend (a course of action) to; to counsel; warn. 2. To give information or notice to; to apprise; inform; — often with *of*. — **Syn.** See under **advise**. — *v. i.* To take counsel; consult. — **ad-vis-ed** (-ĭd), adj. — **ad-vis-er**, **ad-vis-ory** (-vĭz-ĕr), n.

**ad-vised** (ăd-vĭz-d), adj. Thought out; considered; as, badly *advised* conduct. — **ad-vis-ed-ly** (ăd-vĭz-d'ĭ-ĭ), **ad-vis-ed-ness**, n. — **ad-vis-ed-ly**, adv.

**ad-vised-ly** (ăd-vĭz-d'ĭ-ĭ), adj. Having or exercising power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice; as, an *advisory* council or capacity. — **ad-vis-er-ly** (-rĭ-ĭ), adv.

**ad-vi-vum** (ăd-vĭ-vĭ-um). [L.] To that which is alive; to the life. — **ad-vo-ca-cy** (ăd-vŏ-kă-sĭ), n. [OF. *advocatus*.] Act of advocating, pleading for, or supporting.

**ad-vo-cate** (ăd-vŏ-kăt), n. [OF. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus*, past part. of *advocare* to call to, call to one's aid, fr. *ad* + *vocare* to call.] 1. One who pleads the cause of another, as before a tribunal or judicial court; a counselor. 2. One who defends or espouses any cause by argument; a pleader; as, an *advocate* of free trade; also, an intercessor.

**ad-vo-cate** (-kăt), v. t. To plead in favor of; to support, vindicate, or recommend publicly. — **Syn.** See **support**. — **ad-vo-ca-tor** (-kăt-ĕr), n.

**ad-vo-ca-tion** (-kăt-shŭn), n. A summoning; advocacy. — **ad-vo-ca-to-ry** (ăd-vŏ-kă-tŏr'ĭ; -tĕr'ĭ; ăd-vŏ-kăt-ĕr'ĭ), adj. Of or pertaining to an advocate.

**ad-vo-ca-tus di-ă-bo-li** (ăd-vŏ-kăt'ŭs di-ăbŏ-lĭ). [L.] = **DEVIL'S ADVOCATE**.

**ad-vou-son** (ăd-vou'zŭn), n. [From OF., fr. L. *advocatio*.] Eng. Law. The patronage of a church living.

**ad-y-na-mi-a** (ăd'ĭ-nă-mĭ-ă), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *adynamia* want of strength, fr. *a* not + *dynamis* strength.] Med. Lack or loss of the vital powers, caused by disease.

**ad-y-nam-ic** (ăd'ĭ-nă-mĭk; ăd'ĭ-), adj. Characterized by feebleness of the vital powers or by absence of force.

**ad-y-tum** (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), n.; pl. -ta (-tă). [L., fr. Gr. *adyton*, deriv. of *a* not + *dēin* to enter.] The innermost sanctuary in ancient temples, open only to priests; hence, a sanctum.

**adze** (ădz), n. [AS. *adzea* ax, hatchet.] A cutting tool differing from an ax in having an arching blade set at right angles to the handle.

**ad-zu'ki bean** (ăd-zŭ'kĭ), [Jap. *ad-zu-ki*.] An annual bushy bean (*Phaseolus angularis*) grown in Japan and China for food.

**ae** (ē), adj. Scot. One.

**ae**, æ A Latin diphthong (corresponding to Greek *ai*), in English usually retained (or restored) in proper names and in scientific terms (*Cæsar*, *archæology*) but in familiar words generally replaced by *e*.

**ae-** For many words in *ae-*, see preferred forms in *e-*. — **ae-ci-o-stage** (ē-sĭ-ŏ-stĭj'), n. Also **ae-ciŏ-o-stage** (ē-sĭj'ŏ-tĭj'). [æcium + *stage*.] Bot. The stage in the life cycle of a typical rust characterized by the production of aecia. Cf. **uredostage**, **telio-stage**.

**ae-ci-um** (ē-sĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm, n.; pl. -cia (-shĭ-ĭ; -sĭ-ĭ)). Also **ae-ciŏ-ium** (ē-sĭj'ŭm). [NL., fr. Gr. *aikia* injury.] Bot. The spore fruit formed during the aecetage of a rust and producing chainlike series of spores capable of infecting the same host.

**ae-dēs** (ē-dĕz), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *aidēs* odious, fr. *ae* not + *hōdys* sweet.] Any of a genus (*Aedes*) of mosquitoes including the mosquito (*A. aegypti*) which transmits yellow fever and dengue. Cf. **ANOPHELES**, **CULEX**.

**ae-dile** (ē-dĭl), n. Also **edile** [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple, public building.] A Roman official in charge of public works and games, police, and the grain supply.

**ae-gē-an** (ē-jĕ-ān), adj. [L. *Aegaeus*, fr. Gr. *Aigaios*.] Pertaining to the prehistoric civilization of the islands of the Aegean Sea, esp. in the Bronze Age (3000-1100 B.C.).

**ae-ger** (ē-jĕr), adj. [L.] Sick; — used on a sick excuse in English universities. — **n.** A note certifying sickness as an excuse.

**ae-gir** (ā-jĕr; ǣ-jĕr), n. [ON.] *Teut. Myth.* God of the sea. His wife, *Ran*, is the death deity of the sea.

**ae-gis** (ē-jĭs), n. Also **egis** [L. *aegys*, fr. Gr. *aigis*]. 1. Gr. *Antiq.* An accoutrement, shaggy and tawny, ascribed in Homer to Zeus; later, a breast ornament bordered with serpents, ascribed to Athena. 2. A shield or protection. 3. Patronage; sponsorship; auspices.

**ae-gis-thus** (ē-jĭs-thŭs), n. See **CYCLEMESTRA**.

**ae-gro-tat** (ē-jĕr'ŏ-tĭt), [L., he is sick. Eng. *Univ.*]. A medical certificate certifying illness. b The unclassified degree granted to a candidate prevented by illness from attending the examinations.

**ae-mi-a** (ē-mĭ-ă), Var. of **EMIA**.

**ae-ne-as** (ē-nĕ-ās), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Aineias*.] Son of Anchises and Aphrodite, in Homeric legend a chief defender of Troy, and hero of Vergil's *Aeneid* (ē-nĕ-ĭd; ē-nĕ-ĭd), which recounts his wanderings from Troy to Latium and his part in the wars preceding the legendary founding of Rome.

**ae-o-li-an** (ē-ŏ-lĭ-ān), adj. Also **E-o-li-an**. 1. Of or belonging to Aeolis, or to its inhabitants or their language; Aeolic. 2. Of Aeolus. 3. [not cap.] Borne or produced by the wind; as, *aeolian* rock sculpture. — **n.** 1. A member of a group of Greek tribes of Thessaly and Boeotia which colonized Lesbos and the adjacent coast of Asia Minor, named from them *aeolian* (ē-ŏ-lĭs) or *aeolian* (ē-ŏ-lĭ-ă). 2. Aeolian harp or lyre. A box fitted with strings tuned in unison, on which the wind produces musical tones.

**ae-ol-ic** (ē-ŏ-lĭk), adj. Also **E-ol-ic**. Aeolian. — **n.** The Aeolic dialect; — also used attributively. See **GREEK**, n., 4.

**ae-o-lo-trop-ic** (ē-ŏ-lŏ-trop'ĭk), adj. [Gr. *aiolos* changeful + *tropic*.] *Physics*. Showing different properties as to velocity of light transmission, conductivity, compressibility, etc., in different directions; not isotropic. — **ae-o-lo-trop-ic-ly** (ē-ŏ-lŏ-trop'ĭ-ĭ), **ae-o-lo-trop-ism** (-pĭz-m), n.

**ae-o-lus** (ē-ŏ-lŭs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Aiolos*.] *Class. Myth.* A the god having dominion over the winds. b A king of Thessaly.

**ae-on**, **e-on** (ē-ŏn), n. [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. *aiōn* space of time, lifetime.] An immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time.

**ae-o-ni-an** (ē-ŏ-nĭ-ān), adj. [Gr. *aiōnios*.] Everlasting.

**ae-quo a-ni-mo** (ē-kwŏ-ă-nĭ-mŏ), [L.] With even mind; calmly.

**ae-r-ate**, **aër-ate** (ē-r-ĕt; ē-ĕt), v. t. [L. *aer* air. See **air**, v., 1.] To combine or charge with gas, usually with carbon dioxide. 2. To impregnate with common air, as soil. 3. To oxygenate (the blood) by respiration. 4. To pass (milk) in a thin layer over a surface so that odors are absorbed into the air. — **aër-a'tion**, **aër-a'tion** (ē-ă-shŭn), n. **aër-a'tor**, **aër-a'tor** (ē-ă-r-ĕt'ĕr), n. Specif.: a apparatus used for aerating a liquid. b A fumigator used to bleach grain, destroying fungi and insects.

**ae-re per-en-ni-us** (ē-rĕ pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ŭs). [L.] More lasting than brass (or bronze).

**aë-ri-al**, **aër-ri-al** (ē-rĭ-ĭ-ăl; ē-rĭ-ăl), adj. [L. *aerius*, fr. Gr. *aerios*. See **air**.] 1. Of the air, or atmosphere; inhabiting or found in the air; produced by or performed in the air; lofty. 2. Consisting of air. 3. Resembling air; airy; light as air. — **n.** 4. Hence, unsubstantial; ethereal; as, *aërial* distinctions. 5. Growing or existing in the air rather than underground or in water; as, *aërial* roots. 6. Of or pertaining to aircraft; designed for, or operating from or against, aircraft. 7. Operating or operated high overhead upon, or by means of, elevated cables, rails, etc. — **n.** Radio. An antenna. — **aë-ri-al-ly**, **aër-ri-al-ly**, adv.

**aë-ri-al-ist**, **aër-ri-al-ist** (ē-rĭ-ăl-ĭst), n. One who performs feats in the air or above the ground, as on a trapeze.

**aër-le**, **aër-le** (ē-r-ĕl; ē-ĕl), n. [OF. *aer* nest, origin, perh. fr. L. *aer* field.] 1. The nest of a bird, the egg of a bird of prey, as an eagle, on a crag; also, a brood of birds of prey. 2. Figuratively, a human dwelling place on a height.

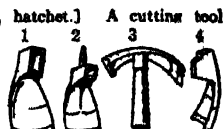
**aër-if-er-ous**, **aër-if-er-ous** (ē-rĭ-ĭf-ĕr'ŭs), adj. [L. *aer*, *aeria*, air + *-ferous*.] Conveying air.

**aër-i-form**, **aër-i-form** (ē-rĭ-ĭfŏrm'), adj. Having the form or nature of air; gaseous; hence, unreal.

**aër-i-ty**, **aër-i-ty** (-ĭ-ty), v. t.; -i-ty (ĭd); -i-ty-ing. [L. *aer*, *aeria*, air + *-ty*.] 1. To infuse or force air into. 2. To change into an aeriform. — *e*, *sp* *i*. Into vapor, as in a carburetor. — **aër-i-ty-ation**, **aër-i-ty** (-ĭ-ty-ă-shŭn), n.

**aër-o**, **aër-o** (ē-r-ĕs; ē-ĕs), adj. Of, concerned with, or devoted to, aircraft or aeronautics; as, an *aero* club.

**aër-o**, **aër-o** (ē-r-ĕs; ē-ĕs), *esp.* in popular words, **ă-rŏ**, **ă-rŏ**.



[Gr. *aēr*, *aēroa*, air.] A combining form denoting: *a* Air, aerial, as in *aēr-o-pho-to-log*-ra-phy. *b* Gas or gases, as in *aerotherapeutics*.

**aēr-o-pho-to-log**-ra-phy. *n.* For each of the combinations given below in the preferred form in *aēr-o* there is a variant form in *aēro*.

**aēr-o-ba-tics** (ā'ēr-ō-bā'tiks; ā'ēr-ō), *n.*; see -ics. [*aēr-o* + *acrobatia*.] Performance of stunts, as nose dives, etc., in an airplane, glider, or the like. — *aēr-o-ba-tic* (-bā'tik), *adj.*

**aēr-obe** (ā'ēr-ōb), *n.*; *pl.* OBES (-ōbz). Also *aēr-o-bi-um* (-bī'ūm); *pl.* OBIA (-ō). [*aēr-o* + Gr. *bios* life. Cf. MICROBE.] Biol. An organism, esp. one of certain bacteria, which lives only in the presence of oxygen. Cf. ANAEROBE.

**aēr-o-bic** (ā'ēr-ōbik; -ōb'ik), *adj.* Biol. A living or active only in the presence of oxygen. *b* Pertaining to, or induced by, aerobes; as, *aerobic* fermentation.

**aēr-o-bi-ol-o-gy** (ā'ēr-ō-bī-ōl-ō-jī), *n.* That branch of biology which deals with air-borne bacteria, viruses, pollen, plant spores, and the like.

**aēr-o-do-net-ics** (ā'ēr-ō-dō-nē'tiks; ā'ēr-ō), *n.*; see -ics. [*aēr-o* + Gr. *donōs* shaken, fr. *donēin* to shake.] Aeronautics. The science of sliding and soaring flight.

**aēr-o-drome** (ā'ēr-ō-drōm; ā'ēr-ō), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -drome as in *hippodrome*.] Chiefly Brit. An airport.

**aēr-o-dy-nam-ics** (ā'ēr-ō-dī-nām'iks; -dī; ā'ēr-ō), *n.*; see -ics. The branch of dynamics which treats of the motion of air and other gases and of the forces acting on bodies in motion through air or on fixed bodies in a current of air (or other gas). — *aēr-o-dy-nam-ic* (-īk), *aēr-o-dy-nam-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — *aēr-o-dy-nam-i-cist* (-ī-sist), *n.*

**aēr-o-dy-nam-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — *aēr-o-dy-nam-i-cist* (-ī-sist), *n.* A heavier-than-air aircraft which derives its lift in light from the forces resulting from its motion through the air.

**aēr-o-em-bo-li-um** (ē'm'bō-lī'ūm), *n.* Med. A condition, similar to caisson disease, induced by rapid ascent to high altitudes and due to the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood and spinal fluid.

**aēr-o-gram** (ā'ēr-ō-grām; ā'ēr-ō), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -gram.] 1. A message conveyed by aircraft or by radio. 2. The record made by an aerograph.

**aēr-o-graph** (-grāf), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -graph.] = METEOROGRAPH.

**aēr-o-gra-phy** (ā'ēr-ō-grā'fī), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -graphy.] Description of the air or atmosphere — *aēr-o-gra-pher* (-fēr), *n.* — *aēr-o-graph-ic* (-īk), *aēr-o-graph-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**aēr-o-lite** (ā'ēr-ō-lī'tī), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -lite.] A stony meteorite. — *aēr-o-litic* (-līt'ik), *adj.*

**aēr-o-l-o-gy** (ā'ēr-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -logy.] A the branch of physics treating of the atmosphere. *b* Meteorol. Study of the phenomena of the free air as revealed by kites, balloons, airplanes, and clouds — *aēr-o-log-ic* (-ō-lō-jī), *aēr-o-log-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — *aēr-o-l-o-gist* (-ō-lō-jist), *n.*

**aēr-o-mar-ine** (ā'ēr-ō-mā-rīn), *adj.* [*aēr-o* + *marine*] Of or pert to aerial navigation above the sea or ocean.

**aēr-o-me-chan-ic** (mē-kān'ik), *n.* A mechanic or mechanician expert in the art and practice of aeronautics.

**aēr-o-me-chan-ics** (mē-kān'iks), *n.*; see -ics. The science of the equilibrium and motion of air or an aeriform fluid, including aerodynamics and aerostatics — *aēr-o-me-chan-ic* (-īk), *aēr-o-me-chan-i-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**aēr-o-me-te-ro-graph** (ā'ēr-ō-mē'tē-rō-grāf; -mē'tē-rō; ā'ēr-ō), *n.* A meteorograph, especially one adapted for use on an aircraft.

**aēr-om-e-ter** (ā'ēr-ōmē'tēr), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -meter.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air or other gases. — *aēr-om-e-try* (-trī), *n.* — *aēr-o-met-ric* (-ō-mē't'rik), *adj.*

**aēr-o-naut** (ā'ēr-ō-nōt; ā'ēr-ō-nōt), *n.* [*Gr. aērōnautēs*, fr. *Gr. aēr* air + *nautēs* sailor.] One who operates or travels in an airship or a balloon.

**aēr-o-nau-tic** (-nō'tik), *aēr-o-nau-ti-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Pertaining to aeronautics or aeronauts. — *aēr-o-nau-ti-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**aēr-o-nau-tics** (-nō'tiks), *n.*; see -ics. The science that treats of the operation of aircraft; also, the art or science of operating aircraft.

**aēr-o-neu-ro-sis**, *aēr-o-neu-ro-sis* (ā'ēr-ō-nō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL, fr *aēr-o* + *neurosis*.] Med. A nervous disorder of aviators caused by emotional stress and characterized by restlessness, pains in the abdomen, diarrhea, etc.

**aēr-o-o-ti-tis** mē'dī-a (ā'ēr-ō-ō-tī'tis mē'dī-ā), [*aēr-o* + *otitis* + NL *media* middle.] Med. Inflammation of the middle ear resulting from pressure difference between this part and the surrounding atmosphere, as in high-altitude flying.

**aēr-o-phore** (ā'ēr-ō-fōr; fōr), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -phore.] A portable apparatus containing compressed air for respiration.

**aēr-o-phyte** (-fīt), *n.* Bot. An epiphyte.

**aēr-o-plane** (ā'ēr-ō-plān; ā'ēr-ō), *n.* An airplane.

**aēr-o-scope** (ā'ēr-ō-skōp), *n.* [*aēr-o* + -scope.] Biol. An apparatus for collecting spores, dust, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air. — *aēr-o-scop-ic* (-skō'ik), *adj.*

**aēr-o-sol** (ā'ēr-ō-sōl; sōl), *n.* [*aēr-o* + 4th sol.] Phys. Chem. A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in air or gas, as smoke, fog, or mist.

**aēr-o-sol**, *n.* A trade-mark applied to a detergent, emulsifier, and wetting agent.

**aēr-o-stat** (-stāt), *n.* [F. *aérostāt*, fr. *Gr. aēr* air + *statos* placed.] Aeronautics. Any aircraft embodying a container filled with a gas lighter than air, and supported by the buoyancy of the surrounding air.

**aēr-o-sta-tic** (-stāt'ik), *aēr-o-sta-ti-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to aerostatics; pneumatic. 2. Used, or for use, in aerostats; as, *aerostatic* gases. 3. Aeronautic; as, an *aerostatic* voyage.

**aēr-o-sta-tics** (-stāt'iks), *n.*; see -ics. The science that treats of the equilibrium of gaseous fluids and of the equilibrium of solid bodies immersed in them.

**aēr-o-sta-tion** (-stāt'shūn), *n.* [F. *aérostation* the art of using aerostats.] 1. Aerostatics. 2. The art or science of operating lighter-than-air aircraft.

**aēr-o-ther-a-pen-tics** (-thēr-ā-pē'tiks), *n.*; see -ics. Also *aēr-o-ther-a-py* (-thēr-ā-pī). [*aēr-o* + *therapeutics*, *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by the use of air or other gases in various ways.

**aēr-y**, *aēr-y* (ā'ēr-y; ā'ēr-y), *adj.* [See AIR.] Aerial.

**aēr-y**, *aēr-y* (ā'ēr-y; ā'ēr-y), *var.* of AERIE, a nest.

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**Aēsir** (ā'sīr; ē'sīr), *n. pl.* [ON., pl. of *āss* god.] The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The Aēsir included: Odin (Woden), Thor (Dagor), Tyr (Tiu), Balder, Forseti, Heimdal, and other lesser gods. (See RAGNAROK, Loki.)

**aesthete** (ēs'thēt; or, esp. Brit., ēs'thēt), *es'thete* (ēs'), *n.* [Gr. *aisthēta* one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

**aes-thet-ic** (ēs-thēt'ik; or, esp. Brit., ēs-), *es-thet'ic* (ēs'), *adj.* Also *aes-thet-i-cal*, *es-thet-i-cal* (-ī-kāl). 1. Of or pertaining to aesthetics. 2. Of or pertaining to the beautiful, as distinguished from the moral and, esp., the useful; as, a purely *aesthetic* reaction. 3. Appreciative of, or responsive to, the beautiful in art or nature; manifesting taste; as, an *aesthetic* race or age. — *Syn.* See ARTISTIC.

**aes-thet-i-cal-ly**, *es-thet-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* of AESTHETIC, -ICAL.

**aes'the-ti-cian** (ēs'thē-tī'shān; ēs'), *es'the-ti-cian* (ēs'), *n.* One versed in, or professionally occupied with, aesthetics.

**aes-thet-i-cism** (ēs-thēt'ī-siz'm; or, esp. Brit., ēs-), *es-thet-i-cism* (ēs'), *n.* 1. Devotion to the principles of beauty and good taste as basic, with moral principles regarded as derivative. 2. Susceptibility to aesthetic influences.

**aes-thet-ics** (ēs-thēt'iks; or, esp. Brit., ēs-), *es-thet'ics* (ēs'), *n.*; see -ics. [Gr. *aisthētikos* perceptive, esp. by feeling, fr. *aisthanesthai* to perceive, feel.] The branch of philosophy dealing with the beautiful, chiefly with respect to theories of its essential character, tests by which it may be judged, and its relation to the human mind; also, the branch of psychology treating of the sensations and emotions evoked by the fine arts and belles-lettres.

**a-fair** (ā-fār), *adv.* From, at, or to a great distance.

**a-fear'd**, *a-fear'd* (ā-fērd'), *adj.* *Archaic & Dial.* Afraid.

**a-fa-ble** (ā-fā-b'l), *adj.* [F. fr. L. *affabitis*, fr. *affari* to speak to, fr. *ad* + *fari* to speak.] 1. Easy to speak to; courteous and amiable in response to another address; sociable. 2. Mild and graceful — of mien. — *Syn.* See GRACIOUS. — *a-fa-bil-i-ty* (-bī'l-ī-tī), *a-fa-bil-ness*, *n.* — *a-fa-bil-ly*, *adv.*

**a-fair** (ā-fār), *n.* (OF. *afaire*, fr. *a faire* to do, fr. L. *ad* to + *facere* to do. See FACT.) 1. That which is done or is to be done; matter; concern; as, a difficult affair to manage; business of any kind; — often in *pl.*; as, a talent for affairs. 2. A proceeding or action; also, a material thing; — used with intentional vagueness; as, involved in a disgraceful affair; living in a dilapidated affair; also, a fight; a duel. 3. Short for LOVE AFFAIR.

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**a-faire** (ā-fār), *n.* (OF. *afaire*, fr. *a faire* to do,



+ *ferre* to bear.] *Physiol.* Bearing or conducting inward; of nerves, conveying impulses toward a nerve center; — opposed to *afferent*.

**af-fet-tu-o-so** (ă-făt-twŏ'sŏ), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Tender or affecting; with sentiment; — a direction.

**af-fid-ance** (ă-fĭ-dāns), *n.* [From OF., fr. LL. *affidare*, fr. *ad-* + *fidare* to trust, fr. L. *fides* faith.] 1. Trust; reliance; faith. 2. Plighted faith; marriage contract. — *v. t.* To promise solemnly, esp. (oneself or another) in marriage; to betroth.

**af-fid-ant** (ă-fĭ-dānt), *n.* *Law.* U. S. A deponent.

**af-fid-a-vit** (ă-fĭ-dă-vĭt), *n.* [LL & ML., he has made oath, perfect tense of *affidare*. See *APFIDARE*.] A sworn statement in writing, esp. one made upon oath before an authorized officer.

**af-fil-i-ate** (ă-fĭl-i-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ēd); 1D; -AT'ING [L. *affiliatus*, past part. of *affiliare* to adopt as son, fr. *ad-* + *filius* son.] 1. To adopt or receive into a family as a son; hence, to unite or attach in a close connection, often as a member or branch; as, to *affiliate* the soul to (God); railroads *affiliated* through stock ownership or lease. 2. To fix the paternity of (an illegitimate child); hence, to ascribe (a child) as offspring; — with to. 3. To trace the origin of (something); to father; — with to or upon; as, to *affiliate* (check art upon Egypt). — *v. i.* To connect or associate oneself; — followed by *with*. — (ăt), *n.* An affiliated person; an associate. — **af-fil-i-a-tion** (ă-fĭl-i-ā'shŭn), *n.*

**af-fined** (ă-fĭ-nĭd), *adj.* [F. *affiné*, fr. *affin*, fr. L. *affinis*.] 1. Joined in affinity. 2. *Law* Bound by obligation. *Shak*

**af-fin-ty** (ă-fĭ-n-tĭ), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tĭz) [OF. *affinité*, fr. L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis* related by marriage, fr. *ad-* + *finis* end, border.] 1. Relationship by marriage; — disting. from *consanguinity*. 2. Kinship generally; relation, conformity; connection; as, the *affinity* of languages. 3. A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between certain persons, esp. persons of opposite sex; also, one who exerts such attraction. 4. *Biol.* A relation between species or higher groups dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and indicating community of origin. 5. *Chem.* The attractive force exerted in different degrees between atoms, which causes them to enter into and remain in combination. — **Syn.** See *ATTRACTION*; *LIKENESS*.

**af-firm** (ă-fĭrm'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* [From OF., fr. L. *affirmare*, fr. *ad-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm.] 1. To confirm or ratify; to assert as valid. 2. To assert positively; to aver; — opposed to *deny*. 3. *Law.* To testify to, or declare, by affirmation; to make affirmation. — **Syn.** See *ASSESS* — **Ant.** *Deny* — **af-firm-a-ble**, *adj.* — **af-firm-a-bly**, *adv.* — **af-firm-ance**, *n.* — **af-firm-ant**, *n.* & *adj.* — **af-firm'er**, *n.*

**af-fir-ma-tion** (ă-fĭr-mă'tŭshŭn), *n.* 1. Confirmation of anything established; ratification. 2. Assertion; also, an avowment; as, an *affirmation* of its quality. 3. *Law* A solemn declaration, made under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously declines taking an oath. This is in law equivalent to an oath.

**af-firm-a-tive** (ă-fĭr-mă-tĭv), *adj.* 1. That affirms; asserting that the fact is so; answering "yes" to a question, — opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* answer or vote. 2. *Logic* Affirming that the predicate is true of the subject. — **Syn.** See *NEGATIVE*, *adj.* — 1. That which affirms, that side of a question which affirms or maintains a proposition stated; as, forty votes for the *affirmative*. 2. A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent (*yes, that is so*; etc.) — **af-firm-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**af-fix** (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.*; -AF-FIXED' (ă-fĭks'ēd) or -AF-FIXT'; -AF-FIX'ING [ML. *affixare*, fr. L. *affigere*, past part. of *affigere* to fasten to, fr. *ad-* + *figere* to fasten.] 1. To fix or fasten in any way, to attach physically; as, to *affix* a seal; hence, to impress (a stamped seal). 2. To add at the close or end; to append, as, to *affix* one's name. 3. To attach or connect with; as, to *affix* blame to a person. — **Syn.** See *FASTEN*.

**af-fix** (ă-fĭks'), *n.* That which is affixed; a prefix or suffix.

**af-fix-ture** (ă-fĭks-tŭr), *n.* Act of affixing; attachment.

**af-flat-tus** (ă-flăt-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare*, *afflatum*, to breathe or blow on.] A divine imparting of knowledge; overmastering or supernatural impulse. — **Syn.** See *INSPIRATION*.

**af-flict** (ă-fĭlĭkt'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *afflictus*, past part. of *affligere* to cast down, fr. *ad-* + *figere* to strike.] 1. *Obs.* To strike down, to overthrow. *Milton.* 2. To inflict some great injury or hurt upon, causing continued pain or mental distress; to trouble grievously. — **af-flict'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Amie*, *torment*, *torture*, *rack*, *grill* mean to inflict something upon a person which he finds hard to bear. *Afflict* implies not only the infliction of pain or suffering but also of acute annoyance, embarrassment, or the like; *try* suggests the imposition of something that imposes a strain on one's powers of endurance or is a severe test of one's stamina or self-control; *torment* suggests persecution and also the repeated infliction of suffering or annoyance; *torture* adds to *torment* the implication of causing to writhe; *rack*, that of straining or wrenching, but both suggest excruciating suffering; *grill* implies tortures suggestive of being broiled over a fire. — **Ant.** *Comfort*.

**af-flict-ion** (ă-fĭlĭk-shŭn), *n.* 1. State of being afflicted. 2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as illness, losses, etc.; also, a grievous distress. — **Syn.** *Trial*, *tribulation*, *visitation*, *cross*.

**af-flic-tive** (ă-fĭlĭk-tĭv), *adj.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief. — **af-flic-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**af-flu-ence** (ă-flŭ-ēns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *affluencia*.] 1. A flowing to or toward; influx; as, an *affluence* of strangers. 2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, etc.; profusion; also, abundance of property, opulence.

**af-flu-ent** (ă-flŭ-ēnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *affluens*, -entis, pres. part. of *affluere* to flow to, fr. *ad-* + *fluere*.] 1. Flowing abundantly. 2. Abundant; copious; as, *affluent* in idioms. 3. Well supplied with material possessions. — **Syn.** See *RICH*. — *n.* A tributary stream. — **af-flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**af-flux** (ă-flŭ-iks'), *n.* [ML. *affluxus*, fr. L. *affluere*.] A flowing, or anything that flows, toward a junction.

**af-ford** (ă-fŭrd'; 7D), *v. t.* [AS *geforþian*, *forthian*, to further, accomplish, afford, fr. *forth* forth, forward.] 1. To incur, stand, or spare without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — used chiefly in the infinitive; as, he cannot *afford* to repeat scandal; also, to spare the price of; as, to be able to *afford* a new coat. 2. To give forth; yield; as, olives *afford* oil. 3. To give or provide, esp. as a natural consequence; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age. — **Syn.** See *GIVE*. — **af-ford-a-ble**, *adj.*

**af-forest** (ă-fŏr'est; 3D), *v. t.* [ML. *afforestare*, fr. *ad-* + *forestare*. See *FOREST*.] To convert into hunting land under forest laws; to forest. — **af-forest-a-tion** (-ēs-ăt'shŭn), *n.*

**af-fran-chise** (ă-frăn'chĭz), *v. t.* [F. *affranchir*, fr. *à* to + *franc* free.] To free from bondage or obligation.

**af-fray** (ă-frā'), *v. t.* [OF. *effreyer*, *esfreyer*, orig., to disquiet, fr. L. *ex* out + a Germanic word for "peace." ] *Archaic.* To alarm; to frighten. 1. A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl. 2. *Law.* The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. **af-fric-a-tion** (ă-frĭ-k'ŭt), *n.* [L. *affricatus*, past part. of *affricare* to rub against, fr. *ad-* + *fricare* to rub.] *Phonet.* A stop, or explosive, followed by a slow separation of the articulating organs, so that the last part is a fricative, or spirant, with corresponding organic position (h in eighth). — **af-fric-a-tive** (ă-frĭk'ă-tĭv), *adj.* & *n.*

**af-fright** (ă-frĭt'), *v. t.* [Orig. past part. fr. AS *ŷfyrhtan* to terrify.] *Archaic.* To terrify. — *n.* *Archaic.* 1. Sudden terror, or a cause of it. 2. A terrifying.

**af-front** (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [OF. *afronter* to strike on the forehead, to confront, fr. LL. *affrontare* to strike against, fr. L. *ad* to + *frons* forehead, front.] 1. To offend by disrespect; to insult to the face by demeanor or language; also, to cause to feel affront. 2. To face in defiance; to confront; as, to *affront* death. 3. *Archaic.* To front or border upon. — **Syn.** See *OFFEND*. — **Ant.** *Gratify*. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* An encounter. *Milton.* 2. A deliberately offensive act or word. 3. An offense to one's self-respect; an indignity. — **af-front'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Affront*, *insult*, *indignity* mean a speech or action that has the intent or the effect of dishonoring. *Affront* implies a designed and usually open mark of disrespect, *insult* usually implies an attack intended to humiliate or degrade, *indignity* suggests something that outrages one's personal dignity.

**af-fu-sion** (ă-fŭ-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *affusus*, past part. of *affundere* to pour to.] Act of pouring a liquid upon.

**Af-ghan** (ă-fĭġhān, -gān), *n.* 1. A native of Afghanistan. 2. The chief language of Afghanistan. See *PASHIO*. 3. [not cap.] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap. 4. A Turkoman carpet of long pile, woven in geometric designs. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Afghanistan or the Afghans.

**Afghan hound.** A swift hunting dog of an old breed from the Near East, about 26 inches in height, having fine, thick, silky hair and a long silky tucktail.

**af-ghan-i** (ă-fĭġhān-i), *n.* A silver coin and the monetary unit of Afghanistan, divided into 100 pules; — called also *afghani* *rupes*.

**a-field** (ă-fĭld'), *adv.* 1. To in, or on the field. 2. Away from home; hence, out of the way, astray.

**a-fire** (ă-fĭr'), *adj.* On fire.

**a-flame** (ă-flām'), *adj.* Flaming; glowing.

**a-float** (ă-flŏt'), *adj.* 1. Floating; on board ship. 2. In general circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat*. 3. Adrift; without guide. 4. Flooded; the decks are *afloat*.

**a-flut-ter** (ă-flŭt'tŕ), *adj.* Fluttering.

**à fond** (ă fŏn'), [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly; wholly.

**a-foot** (ă-fŏt'), *adv.* & *adj.* 1. On foot. 2. In action; astir; as, mischievous *afoot*.

**a-fore** (ă-fŏr'; 7D), *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* [AS *unforan*, *ætforan*. See *BEFORE*.] *Archaic*, *Idial.*, & *Naut.* Before.

**a-fore-said** (ă-fŏr-săd'), *adj.* Said or named before or above.

**a-fore-thought** (ă-fŏr-thŏt'), *adj.* Premeditated; designed; as, malice *aforethought*. — *n.* Premeditation.

**a-fore-time** (ă-fŏr-tĭm'), *adv.* Formerly. — *adj.* Former.

**a-for-tu-ri** (ă-fŏr'shŭ-ŏr-i, 7D), [L.] With the greater force; all the more; — said of a conclusion which, as compared with some other, is even more certain or necessary.

**a-foul** (ă-fŏul'), *adv.* & *adj.* In collision; in a tangle.

**Air** = *AYRO*, as in *Air-mer-i-can*.

**a-braid** (ă-brăd'), *adj.* [Old past part. of *afraid*.] Filled with fear or apprehension. — **Syn.** See *FEARFUL*.

**afreet** (ă-frĕt; ă-frĕt'), *n.* [Ar. *ifrīt*.] *Arabie Myth.* A powerful evil jinni, demon, or monstrous giant.

**a-fresh** (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; again.

**Afri-can** (ă-frĭ-kān), *adj.* Also **Afric** (ă-frĭk'). Of or pertaining to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one ethnologically of an African race.

**African languages.** See *LANGUAGE*, *Table*.

**African lily.** See *AGAPANTHUS*.

**Afri-kaans** (ă-frĭ-kāns'), *n.* A language developed in South Africa from seventeenth century Dutch; — called also *South African Dutch*. **Afri-ka-ner** (ă-frĭ-kā-nŕ), *n.* [D.] A South African of Dutch or Huguenot descent, a Boer.

**afrit** (ă-frĭt; ă-frĭt'), *Var.* of *AFREET*.

**Afro** (ă-frŏ), **Afr-** [L. *Afer* African.] A combining form denoting African, African and, as in **Afro-A-si-a-tic**.

**Afro-A-mer-i-can**, *adj.* Pertaining to American Negroes. — *n.* An American Negro.

**aft** (ăft; 9), *adv.* [AS *æftan* behind.] *Naut.* Near, toward, or in the stern of a vessel; astern, abaft.

**af-ter** (ă-ftŕ; 9), *adv.* [AS *æfter* after, behind. The ending -*ter* is an old comparative suffix, and *after* is a compar. of *off*.] Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterward. — *prep.* 1. Behind in place; — often used with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition or succession; as, wave *after* wave. 2. Moving toward from behind; following, as in search of; hence, concerning; in behalf of; as, to look *after* workmen. 3. Subsequent to; following the expiration of. 4. Subsequent to and in view of; as, *after* all our advice. 5. Below in rank; next to in order. 6. In imitation of; in the characteristic manner of; also, in honor of. 7. In conformity with the nature of; as, he acted *after* his kind. — *adj.* 1. Next; subsequent; succeeding; second. 2. Hindler; nearer the rear; usually, *Naut.*, toward the stern of the ship. — *conj.* Subsequently to the time when; later than.

**af-ter-birth** (ă-ftŕ-bŭrth'), *n.* The placenta and membranes with which the fetus is connected, expelled after delivery.

**af-ter-brain** (-brān'), *n.* See *HINDBRRAIN*.

**af-ter-care** (-kār'), *n.* Care of patients after treatment, or of convalescents.

**af-ter-clap** (-klăp'), *n.* An unlooked-for, usually disagreeable, stroke or blow resulting from or following an affair supposedly at an end.

**af-ter-damp** (-dămp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of fire-damp in mines.

**af-ter-deck** (-dĕk'), *n.* The part of a deck abaft midships.

**af-ter-din-ner** (-dĭn'ŕ; 2), *adj.* Following dinner or a banquet; post-prandial.

**after-effect** (ăf'tēr-ē-fēkt'), *n.* 1. An effect that follows its cause after an interval. 2. *Med.* A secondary result coming on after the subsidence of the first effect.

**after-glow** (ă-glō'), *n.* A glow of refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the sky after sunset.

**after-im-ago** (ă-m'fē), *n.* *Psychol.* A sensation occurring after the stimulus causing it has ceased.

**after-math** (ă-măth), *n.* [after + math a mowing.] 1. A second mowing; a second-growth crop; rowen. 2. A consequence or consequences; esp., disastrous consequences; as, the *aftermath* of war.

**after-most** (ă-mōst), *adj. superl.* [AS. æftermost, orig. a superl of *af*, with superl. endings -*te*, -*me*, -*st*. See -*most*.] 1. Hindmost; last. 2. *Naut.* Nearest the stern.

**after-noon** (ăf'tēr-nōon'), *n.* The time between noon and evening — **after-noon** (ăf'tēr-nōon'), 2, *adj.*

**after-piece** (ăf'tēr-pēs'), *n.* 1. A piece performed after a play. 2. The after timber of a rudder built of wood.

**after-shaft** (ăf'tēr-shăft'), *n.* *Zool.* An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the feathers of many birds. See FEATHER, *Illustr.*

**after-taste** (ă-tăst'), *n.* A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.

**after-thought** (ă-thōt'), *n.* Reflection after an act; a later or subsequent thought or expedient.

**after-time** (ă-tīm'), *n.* Time after the present; the future.

**after-ward** (ă-wērd), **after-wards** (ă-wērdz), *adv.* [AS. æfterweard, *adj.*, behind.] At a later time; subsequently.

**after-world** (ă-wōrld'), *n.* A future or subsequent world.

**a-gain** (ă-gēn' or, *esp. Brit.* ă-gān'), *adv.* [AS. onġean, onġean, *onġen*, against, again.] 1. In return; back; as, bring us word *again*. 2. Another time; once more; anew. 3. In addition; besides; as, half as much *again*. 4. On the other hand. 5. Moreover; further.

**against** (ă-gēnst' or, *esp. Brit.* ă-gānst'), *prep.* [AS. onġegn, onġenas.] 1. Abreast of; opposite to; facing; toward. 2. From an opposite direction, so as to strike or touch; in contact or collision with. 3. In the opposite direction to the motion or course of; as, to swim *against* the current. 4. In opposition to; counter to; as, in competition, in contrary to; hence, adverse to; as, *against* reason. 5. For resisting; as, severe measures *against* disease. 6. In preparation or provision for. 7. As compared or contrasted with.

**a-gama** (ă-gā-mă), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *agama*, of Caribian origin.] Any of a genus (*Agama*) of partly herbivorous Old World lizards. Many are of changeable colors.

**Agamemnon** (ă-gă-mēm'nōn), *n.* A king of Mycenae, the son of Atreus and brother of Menelaus, and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. See ATREUS, CLYTEMNESTRA.

**a-gam'ic** (ă-gă-m'ik), *adj.* [See AGAMOUS.] *Biol.* Asexual. b Developing or reproducing without impregnation by the male — **a-gam'ic-ally** (ă-gă-m'ik-ă-lē), *adv.*

**ag-a-mo-gē-nō-sis** (ă-gă-mō-gē-nō-s'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *agamos* unmarried + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* A parthenogenesis. b Asexual reproduction — **ag-a-mo-gē-nō-sis** (ă-gă-mō-gē-nō-s'is), *adj.*

**ag-a-mous** (ă-gă-mōs), *adj.* [Gr. *agamos* unmarried, fr. *a-* not + *gamos* marriage.] *Biol.* (γᾰμῶτος) Asexual.

**ag-a-panthus** (ă-gă-pănth'us), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *agapē* love + *anthos* flower.] Any of several African plants (genus *Agapanthus*) of the lily family, cultivated for their umbels of blue or purple flowers, as the African lily (*A. africanus*).

**a-gape** (ă-găp', ă-găp'), *adj.* Gaping, as with wonder.

**ag-a-pe** (ă-gă-pē), *n.* A love feast among the primitive Christians, observed with prayers and songs, scripture reading, etc.

**a-gar** (ă-găr; ă-găr; ă-găr), *n.* a = AGAR-AGAR. b A culture medium using agar-agar; as, blood *agar*.

**ag-a-gar** (ă-găr-ă-găr; ă-găr-ă-găr; ă-găr-ă-găr), *n.* [Malay.] A gelatinous substance obtained mostly as translucent strips or as a white powder from certain seaweeds (red alga), as the Ceylon moss. It is used as a solidifying agent in culture media.

**ag-a-r'ic** (ă-găr'ik; ă-găr'ik), *n.* [L. *agaricus*, fr. Gr. *agarikon*.] *Bol.* Any of the gill fungi (Ascomycetes), esp. one of a genus (*Agaricus*) characterized by brown spores and including the common edible type (*Agaricus campestris*, the meadow mushroom; see MUSHROOM); also, any of several shelllike fungi. See FUNGUS, *Illustr.* — **ag-a-r'ic-aceous** (ă-găr'ik-ă-s'is), *adj.*

**ag-a-te** (ă-gă-tē; ă-gă-tē), *n.* [F., fr. L. *achates*, fr. Gr. *achates*.] 1. A variegated chalcidoid, having its colors arranged in stripes, in clouds, etc. 2. Something made of, or fitted with, agate; as, a The drapery used by gold-wire drawers. b A bookbinder's burnisher. c A child's marble of agate. 3. A diminutive person; — in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. *Shak.* 4. *Magie.* A talismanic stone, used esp. as an amulet guarding its wearer from all dangers. 5. *Print.* A size of type (5½ point); — called *ruby* in England. See TYPE.

**agate-ware** (ă-wăr'), *n.* 1. Pottery veined and mottled to resemble agate. 2. An enameled iron or steel ware.

**à gauche** (ă gōsh'), [F.] To or, from the left (hand).

**a-gave** (ă-gă-vē), *n.* [NL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *Agavē*, prop. fem. of *agavos* illustrious, noble.] Any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants of the amaryllis family, having spiny-margined leaves and flowers in tall candelabralike panicles, including the common fleshy-leaved century plant of tropical America and the sisal.

**a-gaze** (ă-gă-zē), *adj.* Gazing.

**age** (ăj), *n.* [OF. *age*, fr. L. *aetas*, fr. *aevis*, fr. *aeuum* lifetime, age.] 1. That part of a being's or thing's existence extending from the beginning to any given time; as, his *age* is now ten years. 2. The whole time of a being's existence; a lifetime; as, the *age* of a dog is from 10 to 15 years. 3. The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or vests; as, to reach school *age*. 4. *Specif.*: Mature age; full age, or majority, which at the common law is fixed at 21 years, or in some states at 18 years for women; as, to come of *age*. 5. One of the stages of life; as, middle

**age**. 6. A particular period of time in the history of man, esp. with

a generation. 8. In poker, the right belonging to the player to the left of the dealer, and under certain conditions, to have the last say; the player in this position. 9. *Psychol.* An individual's development, educational, mental, anatomical, etc., measured in (number of) years requisite for like development of an average child. Thus, the measure of a person's development mentally (*mental age*), or his progress physically (*anatomical age*, *physiological age*) often varies from his actual age (*chronological age*). — *Syn.* See PERIOD — *v. i.* & *t.*: AGED (ăj), AGING, AGEING (ăj'ing). To become old; to show or impart the characteristics of increasing age, as weakness, maturity, or crystalline or chemical change.

**-age** (ăj; ăj'), [F. & OF. *-age*, fr. LL. *-aticum*.] A suffix used to form nouns denoting: a Something in the relationship of appurtenance, function, or the like, and esp. the collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from, such relationship, as in *postage*, *average*, *shrinkage*, *mileage*. b Act or process, as in *passage*, *marriage*. c State, condition, rank, dignity, or the like, as in *pastorage*. d Place of abode, as in *orphanage*. e A fee for the use of something or for some (specified) service, as in *towage*.

**aged** (ăj'ed; ăj'ed; in sense 1 b & in compounds, ăj'ed), *adj.* 1. Grown old; *specif.*: a Of an advanced age. b Having attained a (specified) age; as, a man *aged* forty years. c *Phys. Geol.* Well advanced (toward reduction to base level. 2. Belonging to old age; as, *aged* wrinkles. — *Syn.* Old, elderly, superannuated. — **aged-ly** (ăj'ed-lē; ăj'ed-lē), *adv.* — **aged-ness**, *n.*

**agee** (ăj'ē), *adj.* & *adv.* Dial. Awry; ajar.

**age-less** (ăj'lēs; ăj'lēs), *adj.* That never grows old; timeless.

**age-long** (ăj'long), *adj.* Long as an age; everlasting.

**age-ry** (ăj'ēn-sē), *n.*; pl. -ries (ăj'ēn-sēz). 1. Faculty or state of acting or of exerting power; action; instrumentality. 2. Office or function of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent. 3. The place of business or the district of an agent. 4. An establishment for executing business in behalf of others, as at a distance; as, an employment agency. — *Syn.* See MEANS.

**ag-en-da** (ă-jēn'dă), *n.*; pl. -da (-jēn'dă), *n.* [L., neut. pl. of *agerere* to do, to manage.] Things to be done. 2. Memoranda of things to be done, as items of business or discussion to be brought up at a meeting. 3. *Theol.* Matters of practical duty; — *disting.* from *creden-da*.

**agent** (ăj'ent), *adj.* [L. *agens*, *agentis*, pres. part. of *agere* to drive, lead, act, do.] *Archaic.* Acting; — opposed to *patient*.

**agent**, *n.* [F. and L.; F. *agent*, fr. L. *agere*.] 1. A power that acts; a moving force; as, by some other than human *agent*. 2. One who acts or performs an act or who has power to act; as, a free moral *agent*. 3. That which produces or will produce a certain effect; an active cause; also, esp. *Chem.*, a substance or element capable of producing a reaction. 4. A means or instrument. 5. One who acts for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him. *Abbrev.* *agt.*, *Colloq.* A traveling salesman. (*Syn.*) (1) See MEANS.

(2) *Agent*, *factor*, *attorney*, *deputy*, *proxy* mean one who transacts business for another. *Agent* is the general term covering this idea, *factor*, in present usage, names an agent transacting business for a landlord or for a group of producers; *attorney*, now used chiefly of a professional legal agent (*attorney at law*), still applies to one given legal authority (power of attorney) to act as one's agent; *deputy* implies the delegation of powers or duties from a superior and responsibility to him; *proxy* implies authorization as a substitute when a promise, a vote, or the like, is to be made for the principal.

**ag-en-tial** (ă-jēn'shāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to an agent or agency. 2. Also **ag-en-ti-āl** (ă-jēn'ti-āl; ă-jēn'ti-āl). Expressive of an agent; as, an *agenti-āl* noun.

**ag-en-ti-pro-pa-ri-ous** (ă-jēn'ti-prō-pă-ri-ŭs; ă-jēn'ti-prō-pă-ri-ŭs), *adj.* One who employs to associate himself with members of a group, and by pretended sympathy with their aims encourage them to commit illegal or harmful acts, esp. so that they may be caught and punished.

**ag-er-a-tum** (ă-jēr-ă-t'um; ă-jēr-ă-t'um), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ageraton* (a plant), fr. *a-* not + *gera* old age.] Any of a large genus (*Ageratum*) of tropical American herbs of the thistle family, having small heads of blue or white flowers; also, any of several other blue-flowered plants of the thistle family.

**Ag-ges** (ă-gēs), *n.* Douay Bible. Hagkai. See BIBLE.

**ag-glom-er-ate** (ă-glōm'ēr-ăt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *agglomeratus*, past part. of *agglomerare*, fr. *ad-* + *glomerare* to form into a ball.] To gather into a ball or mass; to cluster; mass. — (*It.*) *adj.* Agglomerated; *Hot.*, collected into a mass but not coherent, as a head of flowers. — (*It.*) *n.* 1. A collection, mass, or heap. 2. *Geol.* A rock composed of volcanic fragments of various sizes and degrees of angularity.

**ag-glom-er-a-tion** (ă-glōm'ēr-ăt'ion), *n.* 1. Act of massing together. 2. A clump or cluster of things gathered into a ball or mass. — **ag-glom-er-a-tive** (ă-glōm'ēr-ăt'iv; ă-glōm'ēr-ăt'iv), *adj.*

**ag-glu-ti-nant** (ă-glōo'ti-nănt), *adj.* Unitings, as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous substance that causes objects to adhere.

**ag-glu-ti-nate** (ă-glōo'ti-năt), *adj.* [L. *agglutinat*, past part. of *agglutinare* to glue to a thing, fr. *ad-* + *glutinare* to glue, fr. *gluten* glue.] 1. United with glue or as with glue. 2. *Philol.* Agglutinative. — (*năt*), *v. t.* To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by adhesion.

**ag-glu-ti-na-tion** (ă-glōo'ti-năt'ion), *n.* 1. Act of agglutinating, or state of being agglutinated. 2. That which is composed of agglutinated parts. 3. *Immunol.* A reaction in which cells, as bacteria or blood corpuscles, suspended in a liquid collect into clumps whenever the cell suspension is treated with serum immunized against cells of the same kind and species. 4. *Philol.* A combination or running together of primitive words into compounds, in which the form and meaning of the constituent parts undergo little or no change.

**ag-glu-ti-na-tive** (ă-glōo'ti-năt'iv; ă-glōo'ti-năt'iv), *adj.* 1. Causing, or produced by, agglutination; adhesive. 2. *Philol.* Formed or characterized by agglutination.

**ag-glu-ti-nin** (ă-glōo'ti-nîn), *n.* *Immunol.* An organic substance producing agglutination.

**ag-gra-da-tion** (ă-găr-ă-dăt'ion), *n.* [*ag-* (= *ad-*) + *gradation*.] *Phys. Geog.* Modification of the earth's surface in the direction of uniformity of grade, or slope, by deposition, as in a river bed. Cf. DEGRADATION.



Agave (*A. americana*). (1/20)

**ag-grade'** (á-gréd'), *v. t.* To build up by aggradation.

**ag-gran-dize** (á-grán-díz; á-grán'díz), *v. t.* [*F. agrandir*, fr. *à* to + *grandir* to increase, fr. *L. grandire*, fr. *grandis* great.] 1. To make great or greater, as in power, rank, honor, or wealth. 2. To make appear great or greater; to exalt; to embellish or exaggerate. — *Syn.* Magnify, exalt. — **ag-gran-dize-ment** (á-grán'díz-mén't), *n.* — **ag-gran-dizer** (á-grán'díz-ér), *n.*

**ag-gra-vate** (á-grá-vát), *v. t.* [*L. aggravatus*, past part. of *aggravare*, fr. *ar-* + *grave* to burden.] 1. Obse. To make heavy or heavier; to increase. 2. To make worse or more severe or more offensive; to intensify. 3. *Now Dial.* To exasperate; irritate. — *Syn.* See *INTENSIFY*. — *Ant.* Alleviate. — **ag-gra-vat-ing** (vát'ing), *adj.* — **ag-gra-vat-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gra-vat-ive** (vát'iv), *adj.*

**ag-gra-vation** (vát'shún), *n.* 1. Act of aggravating, or state of being aggravated. 2. An act or circumstance that increases the gravity or seriousness of a thing, as a calamity or crime. 3. Exaggerated representation. 4. *Now Dial.* Provocation; irritation.

**ag-gre-gate** (á-gré-gát), *adj.* [*L. aggregatus*, past part. of *aggregare*, fr. *ad-* + *gregare* to collect.] 1. Formed by collection of particulars into a mass or sum. 2. *Bot.* Clustered together in a dense mass or head. 3. *Geol.* Composed of mineral crystals, or of mineral or rock fragments.

— (*gát*), *v. t.* 1. To collect or unite into a mass or sum. 2. *Colloq.* To amount in the aggregate to.

— (*gát*), *n.* 1. A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars. 2. Any hard inert material for mixing in graduated fragments with a cementing material to form concrete, or the like. 3. *Agrology.* A clustered mass of individual grains or particles, of any shape and ranging in size from a microscopic granule to a clod several inches in diameter; — usually considered the basic structural unit of soil. — *Syn.* See *SUM*. — *in the aggregate.* Collectively; together. — **ag-gre-gate-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gre-gate-ness**, *n.*

**ag-gre-gation** (á-gré-gát'shún), *n.* An aggregating; union into a mass or sum; state of being aggregated; a collection; an aggregate.

**ag-gre-gative** (á-gré-gát'iv), *adj.* Taken together; tending to aggregate or form an aggregation; collective.

**ag-gress** (á-grés), *v. t.* [*L. aggressus*, past part. of *aggrēdi* to approach, fr. *ad-* + *gradi* to step, go. See *GRADE*.] To commit the first act of hostility or offense, to begin a quarrel.

**ag-gres-sion** (á-grés'hún), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. aggressio*.] A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; also, the practice of attack or encroachment. — *Syn.* Attack, offense, offensive.

**ag-gres-sive** (á-grés'iv), *adj.* Tending to, or characterized by, aggression; as, an aggressive war; disposed to attack or encroach; self-assertive; also, enterprising; as, an aggressive sales manager. — **ag-gres-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gres-sive-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Aggressive, militant, assertive, self-assertive, pushing mean conspicuously, or obtrusively energetic. Aggressive implies the disposition to dominate, sometimes by indifference to others' rights, but now, more often, by determined, forceful prosecution of one's ends; militant also implies a fighting disposition, but suggests not self-seeking but extreme devotion to a cause, movement, etc.; assertive and self-assertive stress self-confidence and boldness (in the case of the latter, bumpiness) in action and in expressing oneself; pushing, sometimes close to aggressive, more often implies officiousness, offensive intrusiveness, or the like.

**ag-gres-sor** (á-grés'), *n.* [*L.*] One who aggresses; an assailant.

**ag-grieve** (á-gríev'), *v. t.* [*From OF., fr. L. aggravare* to make heavy. See *AGGRAVATE*.] To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; hence, to injure in one's rights, — now commonly used in the passive. — *Syn.* See *WRONG*.

**ag-grieved** (á-gríev'd), *adj.* Distressed; having a grievance; specif., *Law*, adversely affected in respect of legal rights.

**ag-grass** (á-grás'), *9*, *adj.* [*ME. agast, agasted*, past part. of *agasten* to terrify.] Terrified; struck with amazement.

**ag-ile** (á-gíl'), *adj.* [*F.* fr. *L. agilis*, fr. *agere* to move.] Quick, dexterous, and easy in moving; deftly nimble; also, mentally quick. — **ag-ile-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-ile-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

*Syn.* Agile, nimble, brisk, spry mean acting or moving with alacrity. Agile implies dexterity and ease in the use of one's limbs or one's wits; nimble suggests surpassing lightness and swiftness of action or thought; brisk suggests liveliness, animation, or vigor of movement; spry stresses alacrity that is a sign of (often surprising) vigor or health.

**ag-il-ty** (á-gíl'ti), *n.* [*F. agilité*, fr. *L. agilitas*.] Quality or state of being agile; nimbleness; activity.

**ag-i-o** (á-gí-ó; á-gí-ó), *n.* [*pl.* *AGIOS* (á-gí-ó).] [*It. aggio*.] *Com.* A premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another; also, an allowance or deduction for depreciation of coin by wear.

**ag-i-o-tage** (á-gí-ó-táj), *n.* [*F.*] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

**ag-i-tate** (á-gít-át), *v. t.* [*L. agitare*, past part. of *agitare* to put in motion, fr. *agere* to move.] 1. To move with a violent, irregular action; to set or keep in motion. 2. To stir up or excite; to perturb. 3. To discuss with excitement and earnestness. 4. To contrive busily; to devise; plot. 5. To excite public discussion over, esp. with a view to bringing about a change. — *v. i.* To make an agitation; to stir up discussion. — *Syn.* See *SHAKE*; *DISCOMPOSE*. — **ag-i-tat-ed-ly** (á-gít'át-id, -í-t'id), *adv.*

**ag-i-tation** (á-gít'shún), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated.

**ag-i-ta-to** (á-gít-át'í-ó), *adj.* [*It.*] *Music.* Restless, hurried, and agitated in manner; — a direction.

**ag-i-ta-tor** (á-gít-át'ér), *n.* [*L.*] One that agitates; specif.: a One who stirs up social agitation. b An implement or apparatus for shaking or mixing.

**A-gla-ia** (á-glá-yá; á-glí-yá), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the Graces.

**ag-let** (á-glét; -lét), *adj.* [*agilet* (á-glét), -glit]. [*F. aiguillette* point, fr. *L.*, dim. of *L. acus* needle, pin.] The metal tag of a lace; a tag or pendant ornament of the points, braids, or cords once used in dress. Cf. *AIGUILLETTE*.

**ag-ley** (á-glét; á-glí; á-glí'), *adv.* [*a-* + *gley* squint, to squint.] *Chiefly Scot. & N. of Eng.* Aside; askew.

**ag-glít-ter** (á-glít'ér), *adj.* Glittering.

**ag-glow** (á-gló'), *adj.* Glowing.

**ag-nail** (á-gnái), *n.* [*AS. angnæl*, fr. *ang* (in comp.) compressed, painful + *nagl*, *nagel*, nail.] A sore under or around the nail; also, a hanknail.

**ag-nate** (á-gnái), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. agnatus*, past part. of *agnasci* to be

born in addition to, fr. *ad-* + *nasci* to be born.] A relative whose relationship is exclusively through males or, sometimes, through the father's side. — *adj.* 1. Related through males only or through the father. Cf. *COGNATE*. 2. Allied; akin. — **ag-na-tion** (á-gnái'shún), *n.* **Ag-ní** (á-gní), *n.* [*Skr.* fr. *agni* fire.] The Vedic god of the altar fire, mediator between the gods and men.

**ag-nize** (á-gní-zé), *v. t.* To recognize; acknowledge. *Archaic.*

**ag-no-men** (á-gnóm'én), *n.*; *pl.* *AGNOMINA* (á-gnóm'í-ná), [*L.*, fr. *ad-* + *nomen* name.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* An additional cognomen, as in honor of some achievement. 2. A nickname. — **ag-no-mí-nal** (á-gnóm'í-nál), *adj.*

**ag-nos-tic** (á-gnós'tík), *n.* [*Gr. agnōstos* unknown, unknown, fr. *a-* not + *gignōskēin* to know. See *GNOSTIC*.] One who professes agnosticism. — *Syn.* See *ATHEIST*. — **ag-nos-tic**, **ag-nos-ti-cal** (tí-kál), *adj.*

**ag-nos-ti-cism** (á-gnós'tí-sím), *n.* 1. The doctrine that neither the existence nor the nature of God, nor the ultimate origin of the universe, is known or knowable; — distinguished from *atheism*. 2. Any doctrine which affirms that all knowledge is relative and therefore uncertain.

**Ag-nus De-i** (á-gnús dé'tí), [*L.* Lamb of God; — applied by John the Baptist to Christ (*John* i. 29).] 1. An image or representation of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or a banner. 2. *ECCL.* A small disk of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb and blessed by the Pope. 3. A triple prayer in the sacrifice of the Mass, he singing with the words "Agnus Dei"; also, the accompanying music. 3. In churches of the Anglican Communion, an anthem beginning "O Lamb of God."

**ag-ō'** (á-gō'), *adj. & adv.* [*ME.* past part. of *agon*, fr. *AS. ægan* to pass away.] Past; gone by; in the past.

**ag-ōg'** (á-gōg'), *adj.* [*OF. engogue* merry, lively.] Kept up with eager desire or interest.

**ag-gogue** (á-gōg; 74), [*Gr. agōgos* leading, fr. *agēin* to lead.] A combining form in the sense of *inducing*, *dissuading*, or *guiding*, in adjectives and agent nouns, as in *emmenagogue*.

**ag-on** (á-gōn; -ón), *n.*; *pl.* *AGONES* (á-gōn'éz), [*Gr. agōn*, See *AGONY*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A struggle or contest, specif. one in athletics, chariot or horse racing, music, or literature, at a public festival.

**ag-one'** (á-gōn'; 74), *adj. & adv.* *Archaic.* Ago; gone by.

**ag-on-ion** (á-gōn'í-on), *adj.* [*Gr. agōnos* without angles, fr. *a-* not + *gōnia* an angle.] 1. Not forming an angle. 2. Describing an imaginary line passing through points where a compass needle is in equilibrium in a true north-and-south plane, showing no magnetic declination. See *VARIATION*, *Illustr.*

**ag-o-nis-tic** (á-gōn'ís-tík), *adj.* [*Gr. agōnistikos*.] 1. Pertaining to the ancient Greek contests (*agōnēs* (á-gōn'éz) in athletics, chariot racing, music, etc.; hence, combative. 2. Strained for effect.

**ag-o-nize** (á-gōn'íz), *v. t.* [*F. agoniser*, fr. *ML. agonizare*, fr. *Gr. agōnizesthai* to struggle.] To cause to suffer agony; to torture. — *v. i.* 1. To writhe with agony, to suffer anguish. 2. To strive desperately. — **ag-o-niz-ing-ly** (á-gōn'íz-ing-lí), *adv.*

**ag-o-ni** (á-gōn'í), *n.*; *pl.* *NIES* (á-níz), [*Through OF. and L.*, fr. *Gr. agōnē* a contest, fr. *agonē* a struggle, fr. *agōnē* to struggle.]

**agony column.** *Chiefly Brit.* A newspaper column devoted to personal advertisements, esp. those relating to lost relatives or friends.

**ag-o-ra** (á-gō-rá), *n.*; *pl.* *-RAE* (-ré), [*Gr.*] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

**ag-o-ra-pho-bi-a** (á-gō-rá-fō-bí-á), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *agora* market place + *-phobia*.] *Psychopathol.* Morbid dread of crossing, or being in the midst of, open spaces. Cf. *CLAUSTROPHOBIA*.

**ag-out'y** (á-gō-út'), *n.*; *pl.* *AGOUTIS*, *AGOUTIES* (-tiz). Also *ag-ou'ty* [*F. agouti*, fr. *Sp. aguti*, fr. *Guarani acuti*.] A rodent of the cavy, or guinea-pig, family (esp. *Dasyprocta aguti*), about the size of a rabbit, common in tropical America.

**ag-grafe** (á-gráf'), *n.* Also *a-grafe*. [*Fr. agrafe*, fr. *agrafer* to hook, fasten.] A hook used as a fastening or clasp on armor or costumes by catching it into a loop or ring.

**à grands frais** (á-grán' fré'). [*F.*] At great expense.

**Ag-ra-pha** (á-grá-fá), *n.*, *pl.* [*Gr. agrapha* (sc. *rhēmata*) unwritten sayings.] Sayings attributed to Jesus, which, though not found in the canonical gospels, were current in early Christian tradition or writings. Cf. *LOGIA*.

**ag-graph-i-a** (á-gráf'í-á), *n.* [*N.L.* See *A-* not; *-GRAPHY*.] *Psychopathol.* A form of aphasia characterized by loss of ability to write. — **á-graph-ic** (í-k), *adj.*

**ag-grat-i-an** (á-grát'í-an), *adj.* [*L. agrarius*, fr. *ager* field.] 1. Pertaining to fields or lands, or their tenure. 2. Organized or designed to promote agricultural interests. — *n.* One who favors equal or a more equitable division of land.

**ag-grat-i-an-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* Theory or practice of an equitable division of landed property; principles, agitation, or acts favoring a redistribution of land, or the establishment by law of conditions more favorable to the general use and occupation of land.

**ag-ree'** (á-gré'), *v. t.* [*From OF. agree*, fr. *a*, to, at + *gre* will, please, fr. *L. gratum*.] To admit; concede; — now usually with a noun clause. — *v. t.* 1. To yield assent or favor; to become favorable or compliant; accede; — usually followed by *to* (for things), *with* (for persons); as, to agree to a proposal. 2. To be in harmony, as in opinion or action; to concur; as, all agree as to the need. Specif., to get on well together. 3. To come to terms or to a common understanding, esp. in settling a difference or in determining a price. 4. Of things associated for comparison, to be conformable; to resemble; coincide; as, a picture that agrees with the original; two scales agree. 5. To be or prove suited, congruous, or adapted; as, sweets do not agree with everyone. 6. *Gram.* To correspond in respect of inflectional gender, number, case, or person.

*Syn.* (1) See *ASSENT*.

(2) *Agree, concur, coincide* mean to come into, or be in, harmony regarding a matter of opinion. *Agree* implies union or a complete accord, sometimes after discussion; *concur* implies a specific or definite agreement as arrived at through a vote as made a basis for action, or the like; *coincide* applies more often to opinions, judgments, etc., that are in agreement, than to persons. — *Ant.* Disagree, differ.

(3) *Agree, square, conform, accord, comport, harmonize, correspond* mean



to exist or go together without conflict. *Agree* implies a relation that reveals no discrepancies, no inequalities, no untoward effect, etc.; *squares* suggests an exact, often mathematically exact, agreement; *conform* stresses agreement in essentials; *accord* stresses a fitness of one thing to or for the other; *comport* stresses a lack of incongruity; *harmonize* and *correspond* suggest differences, but *harmonize* stresses their blending to produce an agreeable effect, and *correspond* stresses their matching, complementing, or answering to each other.

**agree-a-bil'i-ty** (ə-grē-ə-bīl'i-tī), *n.* Agreeableness.

plan. 3. *agrees* or *agrees*, *conformable*, in accordance with; according; — followed by *to* or *with*; as, conduct *agreeable* to our standards; *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report. — *Syn.* See PLEASANT — *Ant.* Disagreeable. — **agree-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **agree-a-bly** (bīl), *adv.*

**agree'd** (ə-grēd'), *adj.* Settled by common consent.

**agree'ment** (ə-grē'mēt), *n.* [OF. *agreement*] 1. State or act of agreeing; harmony of opinion, action, or character; concurrence; concord; conformity. 2. *Law.* An exchange of promises; mutual understanding, arrangement, or stipulation. 3. The language or a writing embodying reciprocal promises. Cf. CONTRACT.

**agree'ments** (ə-grē'mēnts'), *n. pl.* Also [**ag're'ments** (mēnts')]. [F.] Agreeable or ornamental qualities; amenities; embellishments.

**agree'stle** (ə-grē'stīk), *adj.* [L. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* field.] Rural; rustic; unpolished.

**agri-cul-ture** (ə-grī-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *agricultura*, fr. *agri*, gen. of *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation.] The art or science of cultivating the ground; the raising of crops; — *the* *agri-cul-ture*.

versed or trained in agriculture.

**agri-mo'ny** (ə-grī-mō'nī or, esp. Brit., -mŭn-i), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz) [OF. *agrimoine*, fr. L. *agrimonia*, for *argemone*, fr. Gr. *argemōnē*.] A common yellow-flowered herb (genus *Argemone*) of the rose family, having toothed leaves and burlike fruits. 2. Any of several similar plants; as, the hemp *agrimony*.

**agri-o-log-y** (ə-grī-ŏ-lŏ-jī), *n.* [Gr. *agrios* savage + *-logia*.] The comparative study of primitive customs. — **agri-o-log'i-cal** (b-ŏ-lŏ-jī-kəl), *adj.* — **agri-o-logist** (-lŏ-jī-sīst), *n.*

**agri-to-ly** (ə-grī-tŏ-lī), *n.* [Gr. *agros* soil + *biology*.] The study of plant nutrition and growth and crop production in relation to soil control. — **agri-to-ly-cal** (b-ŏ-lŏ-jī-kəl), *adj.* — **agri-to-ly-cal-ly** (b-ŏ-lŏ-jī-kəl-lī), *adv.* — **agri-to-ly-cal-ly** (b-ŏ-lŏ-jī-kəl-lī), *n.*

**agri-to-ly-cal** (b-ŏ-lŏ-jī-kəl), *n.* [Gr. *agros* soil + *-logy*.] That branch of agricultural science which treats of soils. — **agri-to-ly-cal** (b-ŏ-lŏ-jī-kəl), *adj.*

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(*Ailanthus*) of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs typifying a family (Simarubaceae), the *ailanthus* family) having bitter bark, mainly pinnate leaves, and small 3-5-merous flowers with a prominent disk. The *ailanthus* has terminal panicles of ill-scented greenish flowers. — **ail-an'thic** (-thīk), *adj.*

**ail'er-on** (ā-lēr'ŏn), *n.* [F., dim. of *ail* wing.] A hinged or pivoted control flap on an airplane, usually part of a wing, for rolling the craft on its longitudinal axis. See AIRPLANE, *Illustr.*

**ail'ment** (ā-l'mēt), *n.* Bodily infirmity, esp. a malady that is not an acute disease; also, a mental uneasiness.

**aim** (ām), *v. t. & i.* [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) to + *emere* to estimate, aim, fr. L. *aestimare* to estimate.] 1. *Obs.* To calculate; guess. 2. To point or direct (a missile, or a weapon that propels a missile) toward an object or spot with intent to hit it; to direct (an act, a blow, a satire, or the like) at an object, as a person or a vice, so as to effect it. 3. To direct one's endeavor or effort to the achievement of a purpose; — followed by *at*; as, to aim at success. 4. To intend or purpose; also, to endeavor or strive; — followed by an infinitive; as, to aim to please.

— *n.* 1. *Obs.* Guess. 2. The act of aiming a weapon, missile, action, discourse, or the like; the line of sighting. See *aim*, *Illustr.* 3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained. 4. Intention; design. — *Syn.* See INTENTION.

**aim'less**, *adj.* Without aim or purpose. — **aim'less-ly**, *adv.* — **aim'less-ness**, *n.*

**ain** (ān), *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir. var. of ONE.*

**ai'nt** (ānt), *adj. masc.* [ai'nt' (ānt'), *fem.* [F.] Elder; senior; — often after proper names.

**ain't** (ānt). Contraction of *are not*, and used also for *am not*, *is not*, *has not*, and *have not*; — now used in dialect or illiterate speech.

**Ainu** (ī'nō), *n.* A member of an indigenous race of Japan, having light-colored skin and features of a European cast.

**air** (ār; ăr), *adv. & adj.* [See *xxx.*] *Scot.* Before; early.

**air** (ār), *n.* [OF. *air*, fr. L. *aer*, fr. Gr. *aēr* air, mist.] 1. The invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases which surrounds the earth. 2. Air in motion; light breeze; hence, breath or breathing. 3. Utterance abroad; publicity; as, to give air to a view. 4. A surrounding or pervading influence or condition; as, an air of poverty. 5. Outward appearance of a thing; semblance; as, imparted with an air of secrecy. 6. Characteristic attitude, action, or mien; as, to inspect with the air of a connoisseur. 7. An artificial or affected manner; haughtiness; as, to put on airs. 8. [F., fr. It. *aria*.] *Music* a The chief melody or part, as in chorals, or the voice part carrying it. b Tune; — a popular use. 9. *Radio* Figuratively, the medium of transmission of radio waves; as, to go on the air (to begin broadcasting). — *Syn.* See ROSE.

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**air/drome'** (ā'r/drŭm'), *n.* [*air* + *-drome*.] An airport.

**air/-dry'** (ā'rī'), *adj.* Dry to such a degree that no further moisture is given up on exposure to air.

**Aire/dale'** (ā'r/dāl'), *n.* [From the *dale* of the *Aire*, Yorkshire.] A large terrier of a breed with hard and wiry coat, reaching a height of about 20 inches. An Aire dale is black or grizzled on back and sides, and tan elsewhere.

**air/field'** (ā'r/fīld'), *n.* The field of an airport.

**air/foil'** (ā'r/fōil'), *n.* [*air* + *foil*.] *Aeronautics*. Any surface, as a wing or rudder, designed to obtain reaction upon its surfaces from the air through which it moves.

**air force** [usually *caps.*]. The military organization of a nation for air warfare; as, the *Air Force* of the United States, created by Act of Congress 1947 from the principal aviation components of the U. S. Army.

**air frame.** The structure of an airplane without the power plant.

**air gas.** Producer gas.

**air head'** (ā'r/hēd'), *n.* *Mil.* An area in hostile territory secured by paratroops. Cf. *BEACHHEAD*, *RAILROAD*.

**air hole.** 1. A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot not frozen over in the ice. 2. Any condition of the atmosphere, as a local down current, that causes an airplane to drop suddenly.

**air/less'** (ā'r/lēs'), *adv.* In an airy manner, lightly; jauntily.

**air/ness'** (ā'r/nēs'), *n.* State or quality of being airy.

**air/ing'** (ā'r/ing'), *n.* 1. An exposure to air, as for drying. 2. A walk, ride, drive, or run in the open air.

**air lane.** A path through the air, esp. one made easy for aerial navigation by steady winds.

**air letter.** 1. An air-mail letter. 2. U. S. A sheet of paper devised for folding and sealing, with the message written on the inside, so as to form an envelope with the address, sometimes a printed air mail stamp, and markings on the outside, for air-mail delivery.

**air/lift'** (ā'r/lift'), *n.* A supply line operated by aircraft; also, air transportation. — *v. t.* To transport by air.

**air line.** 1. A straight line, as through the air; a bedline. 2. *Aeronautics*. Commonly *air/line'* (ā'r/līn'), *n.* a. A system of transportation by aircraft, or the equipment with which the system operates. b. The company operating such a system. c. The route covered.

**air/line', adj.** Straight; direct; as, an *air-line* road.

**air lock.** An intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson.

**air mail** a. The system of transporting mail by aircraft. b. The equipment so used. c. The mail so transported.

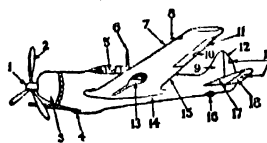
**air/man** (ā'r/mān), *n.* A man who flies in an aircraft, esp. as its pilot or as a member of its crew; aviator.

**air mass.** *Meteorol.* A body of air extending hundreds of miles and sometimes as high as the stratosphere, and maintaining through long travels approximately uniform conditions of temperature and humidity at any level.

**Air Medal.** *Mil., U. S.* A decoration, established 1942, awarded for meritorious achievement in aerial flight.

**air/-mind'ed** (ā'r/mīn'dēd'), *adj.* 2; 30. Interested in, or favorably disposed toward, the use and improvement of aircraft; interested in aviation. — *air/-mind'ed-ness*, *n.*

**air/plane'** (ā'r/plān'), *n.* A fixed-wing aircraft, heavier than air, which is driven by a screw propeller or by a high velocity rearward jet and supported by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings. A *pusher airplane* is one with the propeller in the rear of the main supporting surfaces; a *tractor airplane* is one with the propeller forward.



Airplane (single-seat, single engine). 1 Spinner, 2 Propeller, 3 Cowling, 4 Fuel tank, 5 Cockpit, 6 Radio antenna mast, 7 Leading edge of wing, 8 Pilot static tube, 9 Fin, 10 Tail, 11 Aileron, 12 Rudder, 13 Retractable Landing gear, 14 Fuselage, 15 Trailing edge of wing, 16 Retractable tail wheel, 17 Stabilizer, 18 Elevator, 19 Tabs.

**air** The form *airplane* has been officially adopted by the U. S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, Bureau of Standards, etc.; *aeroplane* is still generally used by British writers.

**air plant.** An epiphyte.

**air pocket.** = *AIR HOLE*, 2.

**air/port'** (ā'r/pōrt'), 70, *n.* A place, either on land or on water, where aircraft may land to discharge or receive cargo and passengers, make repairs, or take in fuel.

**air post.** *See AIR MAIL*.

**air pump.** A pump for exhausting air from a vessel or closed space; also, a pump for compressing air, or for drawing or forcing it through other apparatus.

**air raid.** A raid made by one or more military aircraft, esp. for destruction by dropping bombs. — *air raider*.

**air sac.** *Zool.* One of the spaces, in different parts of the bodies of birds, filled with air and connected with the air passages of the lungs.

**air/screw'** (ā'r/skrŭ'), *n.* A screw, or screw propeller, designed to operate in air; specif., *Eng.* an airplane propeller.

**air/shy'** (ā'r/shī'), *n.* A form of mechanically driven aircraft, lighter than air, having a means of controlling the direction of its motion. Airships are distinguished as: *rigid*, when the form is maintained by a rigid structure contained within the envelope; *nonrigid*, or *flexible*, when the form is maintained by the pressure of the contained gas; and *semi-rigid*, when the form is maintained by means of a rigid or jointed keel and the pressure of the contained gas.

**air sleeve, air sock, air tee.** = *WIND COVE*

**air speed.** The speed of an aircraft with relation to the air, as distinguished from its speed with relation to the earth.

**air/strip'** (ā'r/strip'), *n.* *See STRIP*

**air/t (ā'r/t), airth** (ā'rth; ā'rth), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *aird*.] Chiefly *Scot.* Point of the compass. — *v. t.* To direct

**air/tight'** (ā'r/tīt'; 2), *adj.* 1. So tight as to be impermeable to air. 2. Hence, impenetrable; leaving no loophole for an opponent; as, an *airtight* defense or argument.

**air train.** An aircraft towing one or more transport gliders.

**air vesicle.** *Bot.* A greatly inflated air space, often occurring in aquatic plants, and serving as an aid in floating.

**air/way'** (ā'r/wā'), *n.* 1. A passage for a current of air, often underground. 2. A designated or traveled way or route along which aircraft may ply from airport to airport, esp. one equipped with naviga-

tional aids. 3. A channel of a designated radio frequency for broadcasting or other radio communication.

**air/wom'an** (ā'r/wŏm'ān), *n., fem.* of *AIRMAN*.

**air/wor'thy** (ā'r/wŏr'thī), *adj.* *Aeronautics*. Fit for operation in the air; able to bear the strains of flight, to withstand storms, etc., as an airplane. — *air/wor'thi-ness*, *n.*

**air/y'** (ā'rī'), *adj.* 1. *Atmospheric* (lē); *air/y-est*. 1. Relating or belonging to air; performed in air; atmospheric; high in air; aerial. 2. Open to the free circulation of air; breezy. 3. Resembling air in elasticity or lightness. Hence: a Light in movement or manner; esp., sprightly; vivacious. b Delicate and graceful as air; ethereal. 4. Resembling air in its immaterial character; without reality; empty; visionary. 5. *Now Colloq.* Having an affected manner; affectingly grand.

**aisle** (ī), *n.* [OF. *ele* wing, wing of a building, fr. *L. ala* wing, armpit. The pron and spelling seem to be due to confusion with *isle*.] *Arch.* 1. A lateral subdivision of a church or other building, flanking the nave, choir, or transept and set off by rows of columns or piers. See *GOTHIC*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. By extension, a nave. 3. Also (perhaps from confusion with *alley*), a passage into which the pews of a church or the seats of an assembly room, as a theater, open. — *aisled* (īd), *adj.*

**ait** (ā), *n.* [ME. *ait*, *eyt*.] *Eng.* An islet in a river or lake.

**aitch** (āch), *n.*; *pl.* *aitches* (āch'ēz; -ī). [See H.] The letter *h*, *H*.

**aitch/bone'** (āch'bŏn'), *n.* Also *edge/bone'* (ēj'bŏn'). [From *nache-bone*, fr. ME. and OF. *nache*, *nage*, fr. *L. natis* buttock. For loss of *n*, cf. *ADDER*.] The bone of the rump; also, the cut of beef containing this bone.

**a/jar'** (ā-jār'), *adj.* [ME. *on char* on the turn, fr. AS *cer*, *cyrr*, turn.] Slightly opened; — *esp.* of doors.

**a/jax'**, *adj.* [*a* + *jar*.] In discord; out of harmony.

**A/jax** (ā-jaks), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Aias*.] 1. One of the Greek heroes in Homer's *Iliad*, who killed himself because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Odysseus. 2. The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles; — called *specul.* **A/jax the Lean**.

**a-jee'** (ā-jē') Var. of *ACEE*.

**ake** (āk), *a-kene'*. Vais of *ACTE*, *ACHENE*.

**a-kim'bo** (ā-kīm'bŏ), *adj.* & *adv.* [ME. *in kenebowe*.] With the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward.

**a-kin'** (ā-kīn'), *adj.* [*a* (for *of*) + *kin*.] 1. Of the same kin; consanguineous. 2. Allied by nature; of the same kind. — *Syn.* See *SIMILAR* — *ALLY*, *ALLEN*.

**-al** (āl), *adj.* or *fr. -al*, *āl*, fr. *L. -alis*, forming adjectives from nouns.] 1. An adjective suffix denoting belonging to, of or pertaining to, having the character of, appropriate to, as in autumnal, mural, normal, regal, oral, etc. 2. A suffix appearing in nouns which were originally adjectives used substantively, or which have been formed on the analogy of such nouns, as in rival, animal, oval, signal b [OF. *-aille*, fr. *L. -alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*.] A suffix used to form nouns of action from verbs, as in arrival, acquittal. 3. [*pron.* āl; -āl] [From *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating the presence of the aldehyde group, as in acetal, chloral.

**a/la** (ā-lā), *n.* ; *pl.* *alae* (ā-lē) [*l*, a wing.] A wing, or winglike process or part; as, the *alae* of the femur, of the sacrum, of certain seeds (maple, ash, etc.).

**à la** (ā-lā; ā-lā), or *à la* (ā-lā), *fr.* ; *à la l', mase & fem.* ; *lau* (ō), *mase* ; *pl.* *AUX* (ō). [F.] A/lor, or according to, the; as, *à la mode*, according to the fashion. b After the (style or fashion of), as, *à la Hollywood*.

**a/la-bam'ine** (ālā-bām'ēn; -īn), *n.* [*Alabama* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Element 85, reported in monazite sand (but its presence not confirmed); — a proposed name. Cf. *ASTATINE*.

**à la/ban'don'** (ā-lā-bān'dŏn') [*F.*] Carelessly; in disorder

**a/la-bas'ter** (ālā-bās'tēr; 9), *n.* [From OF., fr. *L. alabaster*, fr. Gr. *alabastrōs*, *alabastrōs*.] *Mineral.* A compact, crystalline, of fine texture, and usually white and translucent. b A hard, compact, calcareous, somewhat translucent, and sometimes beautifully banded, — *adj.* Of or resembling alabaster; specif., having a nearly white color and a diffusing surface. — *a/la-bas'trine* (ālā-bās'trīn), *adj.*

**à la bonne heure** (ā-lā bŏn' hr'), [*F.*] At a good time; well and good; all right

**à la carte** (ā-lā kārt'; ī-lā), [*F.*] By the bill of fare; dish by dish with a stated price for each; — contrasted with *table d'hôte*.

**a-lack'** (ā-lāk'), **a-lack/a-day'** (ā-lā-dē'), *interj.* *Archaic.* An exclamation of deprecation, sorrow, or regret.

**a-lac/ri-tous** (ā-lāk'rī-tŭs), *adj.* Characterized by alacrity.

**a-lac/ri-ty** (-tī), *n.* [*L. alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager.] A cheerful readiness or promptitude; briskness. — *Syn.* See *CHEERFUL*

**A-lad'din** (ā-lād'dīn), *n.* A youth in *The Arabian Nights* who gets a magic lamp and ring, the rubbing of which brings two frightful jinn, who do the owner's bidding

**à la fran'çaise'** (ā-lā frān'sāz'), [*F.*] After the French style.

**a/la-me'da** (ālā-mē'dā), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *diámo* popular.] A public promenade bordered with trees, esp. poplars

**a/la-mo** (ālā-mŏ; ā-lā-mŏ), *n.* ; *pl.* *-mos* (-mŏz). In the southwestern United States, a popular tree

**a/la-mode'** (ā-lā-mŏd'; ā-lā-mŏd'), *adj.*, or *à la mode* (ā-lā mŏd'; ī-lā). [*F.* *à la mode* after the fashion.] 1. According to the fashion, fashionable. 2. *Cookery.* a Larded and braised, and simmered with vegetables in a sauce; — of beef. b Served with a mound of ice cream; as, *pic à la mode*. — *n.* A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarves, etc.

**à la'an'glaise'** (ā-lā-ān'glāz'), [*F.*] After the English fashion or style

**a/la-nine** (ālā-nēn; -nīn), *n.* Also *a/la-nin*. [*aldehyde* + *-ine*. The *-an-* is an insertion.] *Chem.* A white crystalline amino acid, *C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>*, formed as a cleavage product of proteins, and in other ways.

**a/lar** (ā-lēr), *adj.* [*L. alaris*, fr. *ala* wing.] Like, pertaining to, or having, a wing or ala; also, axillary.

**a-larm'** (ā-lārm'), *n.* [OF. *alarm*, fr. It *all' arme* to (the) arms. See *ARMS*.] 1. A summons to arms; also, formerly, a sudden attack.

**Shak.** 2. Any sound or information for notifying of danger; a warning of danger. 3. A device for making a noise as a warning or for waking persons.

**5. Sudden surprise with fear excited by apprehension of danger.** 6. *Printing.* A sharp stamp made with the foot advanced.

— *Syn.* See *FEAR*. — *v. t.* 1. To give notice to (anyone) of approaching danger; to rouse to vigilance. 2. To surprise with apprehension of danger.

**alarm clock.** A clock which can be set so as to cause an alarm to ring at an indicated time. See *ALARM*, *n.*, 3.

**a-larm'ing**, *adj.* Exciting alarm. — *a-larm'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**a-larm'ist** (ā-lārm'ist), *n.* One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp.



**Alex-an-dri-an** (al'eks-an'dri-ən), **Alex-an-dri-ne** (-drin or, esp. *Brit.*, -drin), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt or Alexander the Great. 2. = **HELEXANDRIC**, 1.

**Alex-an-dri-ne** (al'eks-an'dri-nə or, esp. *Brit.*, -drin), *n.* [*F. alexandrin*; because used in *OF.* poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse consisting regularly of six iambs with the caesura after the third. — **al-eks-an'dri-ne**.

**Alex-an-drite** (-drīt), *n.* [After Alexander II of Russia.] *Mineral.* A green-green variety of chrysoberyl which shows a columbine-red color by artificial light.

**al-ek's-a** (al'ek's-ə), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *a-* not + *Gr. lexis* speech.] *Psychopathol.* A form of aphasia characterized by loss of ability to read; word blindness.

**al-ek's-in** (al'ek's-in), *n.* [*Gr. alexein* to ward off.] *Immunol.* A defensive substance, found normally in the body, capable of destroying bacteria, as distinguished from an antitoxin. **b** = **COMPLEMENT**, *n.*, 4.

**al-ek'si-phar'mi-o** (al'ek'si-fik'r-mik), *adj.* [*Gr. alexipharmakos*, fr. *alexein* to keep off + *pharmakon* poison.] Expelling or counteracting poison; antidotal. — **al-ek'si-phar'mi-o**, *n.*

**al-fal'sa** (al'fal'sə), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *Ar. alfalfa*]. An important deep-rooted forage plant (*Medicago sativa*) of the pea family, adapted to widely varying conditions of climate and soil; lucerne. It is grown principally for hay.

**al-fil'a-r'i-a** (al'fil'a-rē'ə), **al-fil'e-r'i-a** (-rē'ə), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*, fr. *Sp. alfiler* pin, fr. *Ar. al-khīl* thorn.] A European weed (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the geranium family, grown for forage in western America; — called also **al-fil-ril'a** (-rē'ə), **al-fil'e-ril'o** (-rē'ə), **al-fil'e-ril'o** (-rē'ə). See **GERANIUM**, 2.



Alfalfa.

**al-fil'ne** (al'fil'nē), [*It.*] To the end.

**al-för'ja** (al'fö'r'jə; *Sp.* al-för'hi), *n.* [*Sp.*] A saddlebag. **b** A wallet; hence, a cheek pouch

**al-fres'co** (al'fres'kō), *adv.* & *adj.* [*It.* *al fresco* in or on the fresh.]

In the open air; open-air. — **al-ga** (al'gə), *n.*; pl. **ALGAE** (-fē). [*L.*] Any plant of a group (Algae) comprising practically all seaweeds, as rockweed, sea lettuce, etc., and allied fresh-water or nonaquatic forms, as pond scum, stoneworts, etc. The group comprises the classes Cyanophyceae (the blue-green algae), Zyzyphaceae (greenish in color), Chlorophyceae (green and yellow-green algae), Phaeophyceae (brown algae), and Rhodophyceae (red algae). — **al-gal** (-gāl), *adj.*

**al-gar-ro'ba** (al'gar-rō'bə), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *Ar. al-kharrah*]. A The carob; also, its edible beans or pods. **b** The common mesquite; also, its sweet, pulpy pods.

**al-go-brā** (al'gō-brā), *n.* [*It.*, fr. *Ar. al-jabr* reduction of parts to a whole, reunion of broken parts, bousetting, fr. *jabara* to bind to another.] A treatise on this science.

**al-go-brā'ic** (-brā'ik), **al-go-brā'ic-al** (-brā'ik-al), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, involving, or found in algebra. — **al-go-brā'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**al-go-brā'ist** (al'gō-brā'ist), *n.* One versed in algebra.

**al-gi-a** (-gī'ə), [*Gr. algos* pain.] A suffix meaning pain, as in neuralgia.

**al-gid** (al'gid), *adj.* [*F. algide*, fr. *L. algidus* cold.] Cold; chilly. — **al-gid'i-ty** (al'gid-i-tē), *n.*

**al-gold** (-gōld), *adj.* [algol + -oid.] Like an alka.

**al-gol** (al'gōl; al'gōl'), *n.* [*Ar. al-ghūl* the ghoul, ogre.] *Astron.* fixed star in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness, which is due to eclipses by a dark satellite.

**al-log'i-n'a** (al'gō-lig'n-ə), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. algos* pain + *lagnē* pleasure in indolence or suffering pain. — **al-go-lag'n-ic** (-n'ik), *adj.* — **al-go-lag'n-ist** (-nist), *n.*

**al-go-log'y** (al'gō-lō'jē), *n.* [algol + -logy.] *Bot.* The study or science of algae, or seaweeds. — **al-go-log'i-cal** (al'gō-lō'jē-kāl), *adj.* — **al-go-log'i-cal** (al'gō-lō'jē-kāl), *adj.*

**al-gol'm-ter** (al'gōl'm-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. algos* pain + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the smallest pressure that induces pain. — **al-gol'm-try** (-trē), *n.* — **al-go-met'ri-cal** (al'gō-mēt'rē-kāl), *adj.*

**Al-gon'i-an** (al'gōn'i-ən), *adj.* & *n.* 1. Algonquian. 2. *Geol.* Proterozoic.

**Al-gon'quian** (al'gōn'kē-ən), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, including the Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cree, Ojibwa, Abnaki, Micmac, Sac, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Shawnee. — *n.* 1. An Indian of any Algonquian tribe. 2. The Algonquian family of languages. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*.

**Al-gon'quin** (al'gōn'kē-ən), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly living near the mouth of the Ottawa River; loosely, any Algonquian.

**al-go-pho-bi-a** (al'gō-fō'bē-ə), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. algos* pain + *-phobia*.] Morbid fear of pain.

**al-gor** (al'gōr), *n.* [*L.*, cold, *n.*] *Med.* A sensation of coldness occurring in the early stages of a fever; a chill.

**al-go-rism** (al'gō-riz-m), *n.* [*OF. algorisme*, fr. *ML. algorismus*, fr. *Ar. al Khwarizmi*, surname of a 9th-century arithmetician.] 1. The art of calculating by means of nine figures and zero; arithmetic. 2. The art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the algorisms of fractions, surds, etc.

**al-go-rith-m** (-rith-m), *n.* = **ALGORISM**.

**al-ham'bra** (al'hām-brā), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *Ar. al-hamrā* the red (house).] The alcazar of the Moorish kings at Granada.

**Al-ham-bresque** (al'hām-brēsk'), *adj.* Made or decorated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra.

**al-lis** (al'lis), *adv.* [*L.*, fr. *alivus* other.] In full *al-lis* as *dic'tus* (dikt'us). Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.*; pl. **ALIAES** (-ā-ēz; -ā-ē). Another name; an assumed name.

**Al-lis'ba** (al'lis-bā), *n.* In *The Arabian Nights*, a woodcutter who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by the use of the magic password *Sesame*.

**al-li** (al'li), *n.*; pl. **ALIBIS** (-bīs). [*L.*, elsewhere, fr. *alivus* other.] The plea or fact of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission; hence, *Coloq.*, any excuse. — *Syn.* See **APOLOOGY**.

**al-li-ble** (al'li-bē), *adj.* [*L. alibilis*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. — **al-li-ble-ty** (-bi-lē-tē), *n.*

**al'i-dade** (al'i-dād), -dad (-dād), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *ML. alihada*, fr. *Ar. al-ihādah* the revolving radius of a circle.] That part of any optical, surveying, or measuring instrument which comprises the indicator, verniers, microscopes, etc. See **SEXTANT**, *Illustr.*

**al'ien** (al'yēn; al'i-ān; 59), *adj.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. alienus*, fr. *alius* another.] 1. Belonging or pertaining to another; strange; foreign; esp., not belonging or owing allegiance to the same country; belonging to the citizenry of a foreign state. 2. Wholly different in nature; incongruous; unsympathetic; adverse; — with *to* or *from*; as, conceptions alien to science. — *Syn.* See **EXTRINSEC**. — *Ant.* *Akin*. — *n.* 1. A person of another family, race, or nation. 2. A foreign-born resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen. 3. One excluded from certain privileges; one estranged, as from royal favor. — *Syn.* *Foreigner*, *stranger*. — *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange; to transfer, as property.

**al'ien-a-ble** (-ā-bē), *adj.* That may be alienated. — **al'ien-a-ble-ty** (-bi-lē-tē), *n.*

**al'ien-age** (-ij), *n.* Status of an alien.

**al'ien-ate** (-ēt), *v. t.* [*L. alienatus*, past part. of *alienare* to alienate, fr. *alienus* alien.] 1. To convey or transfer to another, as title or property. 2. To make inimical or indifferent where devotion or attachment formerly existed. 3. To divert, as affection or confidence. — *Syn.* See **EXTRINSEC**. — *Ant.* *Unite*. — **al'ien-a-tor** (-ā-tōr), *n.*

**al'ien-a'tion** (-ā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of alienating; state of being alienated. 2. [*F.* *l. alienatus* a so alienated from himself, insane.] Specif., mental derangement; insanity.

**al'ien-ee** (-ē), *n.* One to whom property is transferred.

**al'ien-ism** (al'yēn-iz-m; al'yē-n-iz-m), *n.* 1. Status of an alien. 2. The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

**al'ien-ist** (-ist), *n.* [*F. aliéniste*. Cf. **ALIENATION**, 2.] A specialist in diseases of the mind; a psychiatrist.

**al'ien-or** (-ēr; -ōr), *n.* One who alienates property.

**al'if** (al'if), *n.* The first letter of the Arabic alphabet (ا).

**al'i-form** (al'i-fōrm; al'i-), *adj.* [*L. ala* wing + *-form*.] Wing-shaped; winelike.

**al'ight** (al'it'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* [*AS. al-licht*ED, sometimes *al-ht* (al'ht); *A-light*ING, *AS. alihthan*, deriv. of *liht*, *liht*, light (in weight).] 1. To spring down or set down; to dismount. 2. To descend from the air and set or rest, as on a roof. 3. To come or chance; — with *upon* or *on*. **al'ight**, *adj.* [*a-* on + *light*, or orig. past part. deriv. of *AS. alihthan* to light.] Lighted; lighted up; in a flame.

**al'ign**, **al'ine** (al'īn), *v. t.* & *v. i.*; **al'IGNED**, **al'INED** (-īnd); **al'IGNING**, **al'INING**. [*F. aligner*, fr. *L. (ad) to + ligne* (*L. linea*) line.] To adjust or form to a line; to range or form in line; to bring into line, esp. on the side of, or against, a cause. — *Syn.* See **LINE**. — **al'ign'er**, *n.* — **al'ign'er** (al'īn-ēr), *n.*

**al'ign-ment**, **al'ine-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of aligning or state of being aligned; formation in line; also, the line so formed. 2. *Engin.* The ground plan, as of a railroad, in distinction from the grades or profile.

**al'ike** (al'ik'), *adj.* [*AS. onlice* or *gella*.] Having resemblance or similarity; similar; without difference; — now used only predicatively. — *Syn.* See **SIMILAR**. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally.

**al'i-ment** (al'i-mēt), *n.* [*L. alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Food; nutriment; hence, sustenance; means of support. — *Syn.* See **FOOD**. — (-mēt), *v. t.* To give aliment to. — **al'i-men'tal** (-mēt'āl; -tē), *adj.* — **al'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**al'i-men'ta-ry** (-mēt'ā-rē), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the function of nutrition; nutritious. 2. Supplying sustenance.

**alimentary canal**. *Anat.* The tubular food-carrying passage extending from the mouth to the anus.

**al'i-men-ta'tion** (al'i-mēt'ā-shūn), *n.* Act or process of affording nutriment; state or mode of being nourished.

**al'i-men'ta-tive** (-mēt'ā-tēv), *adj.* Nutritive.

**al'i-mo'ny** (al'i-mō'nē or, esp. *Brit.*, -mōnē), *n.* [*L. alimonia* sustenance, fr. *alere* to nourish.] 1. Maintenance; means of living. 2. An allowance made by a man to a woman pending or after her divorce or legal separation from him.

**al'im'pro'vis'te** (al'īm-prō'vēst'), [*F.*] On a sudden; unexpectedly; unawares.

**al'ine**, **al'ine-ment**, **al'ine-er**. Vars. of **ALION**, etc.

**Al'ioth** (al'ioth), *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper. See **URSA MAJOR**, *Illustr.*

**al'ip-ed** (al'ip-ēd), *adj.* [*L. alipes*, fr. *ala* wing + *pes* foot.] Wing-footed, as the bat. — **al'ip-ed**, *n.*

**al'iphat'ic** (al'ip'hāt'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. alephar*, *alephatos*, oil, fat.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from fat; fatty; — of compounds having an open-chain structure.

**al'li-quan'do** bō'nus dōr'mi-tāt Ho-me'r'us (al'li-kwōn'dō bō'nūs dōr'mi-tāt hō-mē'rīs). [*L.*] Even good Homer sometimes nods.

**al'i-quant** (al'i-kwānt), *adj.* [*L. aliquantus* some, moderate, fr. *alivus* other + *quantus* how great.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number or quantity that does not divide the number or quantity without leaving a remainder; thus, 6 is an aliquant part of 16; — opposed to *aliquot*.

**al'i-quot** (-kwōt), *adj.* [*L.*, some, several, fr. *alivus* other + *quot* how many.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that divides the number without a remainder. — **al'i-quot**, *n.*

**al'lie vo'lāt'prō'pri-ā** (al'lie vō'lāt'prō'pri-ā). [*L.*] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

**al'it'** (al'it'), *past* & *past part.* of **ALIORE**.

**al'it-un'de** (al'it-un'de), *adv.* & *adj.* [*L. alit'*] From another source; from elsewhere; as, a case proved *alit'*.

**al'ive** (al'ivē), *adj.* [*ME.* *on live*, fr. *AS. on līfe* in life.] (Used only predicatively or postpositively.) 1. Having life; living. 2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; existent; as, to keep the fire alive. 3. Having susceptibility; easily impressed; sensitive. 4. Spiritually; lively; brisk. 5. Exhibiting the activity and motion of many living beings; swarming; as, a thicket alive with insects. — *Syn.* See **LIVING**; **AWAKE**.

**al'iz'a-rin** (al'iz'ā-rin), *n.* Also **al'iz'a-rine** (-rīn; -rēn). [*F. alizarine*.] 1. *Chem.* A dye,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$ , formerly prepared from madder, now from anthracene, and forming when pure a reddish-yellow powder or orange-red crystals. It produces the Turkey reds, and shades of pink, chocolate, etc., with different mordants. 2. Any of a group of dyes, of various hues, similarly derived from anthraquinone.

**al'ka-hest** (al'kā-hēst), *n.* [*ML. alcahest*, prob. pseudo-Arabic





consonant sound or of vowel sounds initially in accented syllables of verse, as in "In a somer soun when soft was the sonne" (*Piers Plowman*).

**al-lit'er-a-tive** (ä-lit'ér-ä-tiv; -ä-tiv), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, *alliterative* poetry. — **al-lit'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lit'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**al-lu-m** (ä-lü'm), *n.* [*L. alium, allium, garlic.*] *Bot.* A plant, bulb, or flower of a large genus (*Allium*) of bulbous herbs of the lily family (Liliaceae), including the onion, garlic, chive, leek, and shallot.

**al-lo** (ä-lö), [*Gr. allos* other.] & combining form denoting *differentiation from the normal, extraneous, or reversal.*

**al-lo-ca-ble** (ä-lö-kä-b'l), *adj.* That can be allocated; assignable to a particular account or period of time.

**al-lo-cate** (ä-lö-kät), *v. t.* [*ML. allocatus*, past part. of *allocare*, fr. *L. ad* to + *locare* to place.] To distribute as a share, part, or the like; to assign; apportion; also, to locate. — **Syn.** See **ALLOT**.

**al-lo-ca-tion** (ä-lö-kä-shün), *n.* The act of distributing; allotment or apportionment, in accounting, apportionment of business expenses to the account of the particular departments; specif., government apportionment and distribution of available materials among producers.

**al-lo-cu-tion** (ä-lö-kü-shün), *n.* [*L. allocutio*, fr. *allocui* to speak to.] An address; a hortatory or authoritative address.

**al-lod**, **al-lo-di-al**, **al-lo-di-um**. Vars. of *Alon*, *etc.*

**al-log'a-my** (ä-lög'ä-mi), *n.* [*allo-* + *-gamy*.] *Bot.* Cross-fertilization. — **al-log'a-mous** (-mäz), *adj.*

**al-lom'er-ism** (ä-löm'ér-iz-m), *n.* [*allo-* + *Gr. meros* part.] *Chem. & Mineral.* Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form — **al-lom'er-ous** (-üs), *adj.*

**al-lo-morph** (ä-lö-mörf), *n.* [*allo-* + *-morph*.] *Mineral.* a Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance, or the substance having such forms; thus, carbonate of lime occurs in the *al-lomorphs* calcite and aragonite. b A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material; thus, limonite is often an *al-lomorph* after pyrite. — **al-lo-mor'phic** (-mör'fik), *adj.* — **al-lo-mor'phism** (-fiz-m), *n.*

**al-lo-my-a** (ä-lö-nim), *n.* [*allo-* + *Gr. onyma* name.] The name of another person assumed by an author.

**al-lo-path** (ä-lö-päth), **al-lo-p'a-thist** (ä-lö-p'ä-thist), *n.* One who practices allopathy.

**al-lo-p'a-ty** (ä-lö-p'ä-th), *n.* [*allo-* + *-pathy*.] The theory or system of medical practice which combats disease by the use of remedies producing effects different from those produced by the disease treated. Also, erroneously, the system of medical practice making use of all measures which have proved of value in the treatment of disease. Cf. **HOMEOPATHY**. — **al-lo-pa-thic** (ä-lö-päth'ik), *adj.* — **al-lo-pa-thi-cal-ly** (-i-kä-li), *adv.*

**al-lo-phane** (ä-lö-fän), *n.* [*Gr. allophanes* appearing otherwise; — so called because its appearance changes before the blowpipe.] *Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum silicate, amorphous, translucent, and of various colors.

**al-lo-phone** (ä-lö-fön), *n.* [*allo-* + *phone* sound.] *Phonet.* A nondistinctive variant of a phoneme; any, the variants of *p* in "put" (aspirated and "spit" (unaspirated) are *allophones*.

**al-lot'** (ä-löt'), *v. t.* [*ALLOT*; *ALLOT*; *ALLOT*TING. [OF *alot*, fr. a (*L. ad*) + *lot* lot.] 1 To distribute by lot. 2 To distribute in portions; to assign or set apart as a share, lot, or part.

**Syn.** *Alot*, *assign*, *apportion*, *allocate* mean to give as one's share, one's portion, or the like. *Alot*, unless qualified, implies haphazard or arbitrary selection; *assign* stresses authoritative and fixed allotment and it too carries no clear hint of an even division; *apportion* implies a principle of fair division, such as proportionateness; *allocate*, used chiefly in reference to money, property, etc., suggests a fixed appropriation to a person or group for a particular use.

**al-lot'ment** (-mēt), *n.* An allotting or that which is allotted; apportionment; a share allotted to one.

**al-lo-trope** (ä-lö-tröp), *n.* *Chem.* An allotropic form.

**al-lo-trop'ic** (-tröp'ik), **al-lo-trop'i-cal** (-i-kä-l), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting allotropy. — **al-lo-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lo-trop'i-cal-ty** (-i-kä-l-i-ti), *n.*

**al-lo-tro-py** (ä-löt'röp-pi; ä-lö-tröp'), **al-lot'ro-pism** (ä-löt'röp'iz-m), *n.* [*Gr. allotropia* variety, fr. *allos* other + *tropos* direction, way, fr. *tropein* to turn.] 1 The phenomenon of the existence of an element, or sometimes compound, in two or more different forms. Thus carbon occurs in the forms of the diamond, graphite, lampblack, and charcoal.

**||all' ot-tä-va** (ä-löt'ä-vä), [*It.*] *Mus.* To be performed an octave higher or lower according as *all' ottava* (or its abbreviation *8va*) appears above or below the staff.

**al-lot'tee'** (ä-löt'tē'), *n.* One to whom allotment is made.

**al-lot'-out'** (ä-löt'out'), *adj.* Exerting all energy and employing every resource; as, an *all out* offensive; hence, loosely, thoroughgoing.

**al-lot'-over** (ä-löt'vēr), *adj.* Covering the entire surface, as of a fabric; — said of designs, figuration, etc. — **al-lot'-over**, *n.*

**al-low'** (ä-lou'), *v. t.* [*OF. allover* to place, use, assign, fr. *L. allocare*; confused with *OF. allover* to approve, fr. *L. alaudare* to extol.] 1 To approve of; to sanction. 2 To admit or concede, as the truth of a report. 3 To recognize as a right or privilege; to assign as a share or award; to grant as appropriate for any purpose, esp. in restricted quantity; as, the law *allows* it; to *allow* a boy spending money. 4 To permit by way of concession; to grant license to; as, no smoking *allowed*; to *allow* oneself luxuries. 5 To suffer by neglecting to restrain or prevent. 6 To grant as a deduction or an addition; esp., to abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a gallon for leakage. 7 To assign (an amount of time, money, etc.) for a particular purpose; as, to *allow* an hour for lunch. — **Syn.** See **LET**. — **v. i.** 1 To approve, admit, or concede. 2 To take into consideration; — with *for*; as, to *allow* for all contingencies.

**al-low'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *adj.* Permissible; not forbidden; not improper. — **al-low'a-bly** (-b-li), *adv.*

**al-low'ance** (-än-s), *n.* 1 Act of allowing; authorization; sanction. 2 That which is allowed; share or portion allotted. 3 Specif., a sum of money granted periodically as a bounty, as to a dependent, or the like. 4 Abatement; deduction; specif.: a *Com.* A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, as tare and tret. b *Coinage*. — **TOLERANCE**. 4 5 *Sports*. A concession or privilege accorded by the rules to a contestant to make his chance more nearly equal with that of his competitors. — **v. t.** — **ANC'D** (-änst); — **ANC-ING** (-än-sing). To put upon a fixed allowance (esp. of food).

**al-low'ed-ly** (ä-lou'äd-li; -äd-li), *adv.* By allowance; admittedly.

**al-loy'** (ä-löi'; ä-löi'), *n.* [*F. aloi*, fr. *OF.* See **ALLOY**, *v.*] 1 State as to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity; fineness. 2 A substance composed of two or more metals or, by extension, of a metal and a nonmetal, intimately united, usually by being fused together and dissolving in each other when molten; also, the state of union of the components. 3 A metal mixed with a more valuable metal to give durability or some other desired quality. 4 Admixture of anything that debases; an alien or impairing element or part.

— (ä-löi'), *v. t.* [*OF. aloier*, *alier*, to combine, fr. *L. alligare*. See **ALLY**, *v. t.*] 1 To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to *alloy* silver with copper. 2 To mix so as to form an alloy. 3 To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; to alloy; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

**all right** *Colloq.* Satisfactory or satisfactorily; correct.

**all-round'** (ä-l'röund'; -röund'), *adj.* Extending all round; complete; having general ability, serviceability, or excellence. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See **VERSATILE**.

**All Saints' Day**. A church feast, observed November 1st.

**all'seed'** (ä-l'säd'), *n.* Any of several many-seeded plants, as knotweed, goosefoot, etc.

**All Souls' Day**. R. C. Ch. November 2d, a day of solemn supplication for all the souls in Purgatory.

**all'spice'** (ä-l'spiz'), *n.* The berry tree of a tree (*Pimenta officinalis*) of the myrtle family, the *allspice* tree, of the West Indies; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it; pimento.

**all told** Everything counted, in all.

**al-lude'** (ä-lüd'), *v. t.* [*L. alludere* to play with, fr. *ad* + *ludere* to play.] 1 To refer indirectly or by suggestion; to make covert mention; — followed by *to*; as, the story *alludes* to a recent transaction. — **Syn.** See **REFER**.

**al-lure'** (ä-lür'), *v. t. & i.* [*OF. aleurrer*, *aluer*, fr. a (*L. ad*) + *lurre* lure.] 1 To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, thence, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to entice. — **Syn.** See **ATTRACT**. — **Ant.** Repel. — **al-lure'ment**, *n.* — **al-lur'er** (-lür'ér), *n.*

**al-lur'ing** (-lür'ing), *adj.* That allures; enticing; tempting. — **al-lur'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lur'ing-ness**, *n.*

**al-lu'sion** (ä-lü'zhün), *n.* [*L. allusio*, fr. *alludere* to play with.] 1. An allusion; an implied indication or indirect reference; a hint, as, a covert *allusion* to his pride. 2. An indirect reference by passing mention or quotation to something generally familiar.

**al-lu'sive** (-siv), *adj.* Making allusion; containing an allusion. — **al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**al-lu'vi-al** (ä-lü'v-i-äl), *adj.* Pertaining to or composed of alluvium; found in alluvium. — *n.* Alluvial soil; in Australia, gold-bearing alluvial soil.

**alluvial fan or cone**. The alluvial deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon an open plain. See **DELTA**.

**al-lu'vi-on** (ä-lü'v-i-on), *n.* [*F. fr. L. alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to wash against, fr. *ad* + *luere* to wash.] 1 Wash of water against the shore. 2 An inundation. 3 Alluvium. 4 *Law*. An accession to land by gradual addition, as by deposit of alluvium. It belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added. Cf. **ACCESSION**.

**al-lu'vi-um** (-um), *n.* *pl.* -VIUMS (ümz), -VIA (-ä) [*L.*, neut. of *alluvius* alluvial.] Soil, sand, gravel, or similar detrital material deposited by running water.

**al-ly'** (ä-li'), *v. t. & i.*; **AL-LIED'** (-léd'); **AL-LY'ING** [*OF. alier*, fr. *L. alligare* to bind to, fr. *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] (Generally used passively or reflexively.) 1. To unite, or form a connection between, as families by marriage, or states by treaty; to join by an alliance; — often with *to* or *with*. 2. To connect or form a relation between by similarity, resemblance, friendship, or love.

— (ä-li', äli'; see note below), *n.* *pl.* **ALLIES** (-lüz' -lüz). 1. One, esp. a sovereign or state, united to another by treaty or league; a confederate, associate. 2. Specif. [*pl.*; usually *cap.*] a The nations in alliance against the Central Powers in World War I. b — **UNITED NATIONS**. 3. Anything akin to another by structure or the like; as, the mosses and their *allies*. 4. Anything associated with another as a helper; an auxiliary; as, showing science as an *ally* of religion.

**||** The difference in accent often depends on the position of the word in a sentence; also, the plural form is perhaps more generally accented on the final syllable than the singular is.

**al-lyl** (ä-li'), *n.* [*L. allium* garlic + *-yl*.] *Chem.* An unsaturated univalent radical,  $C_3H_5$ , compounds of which are found in the oils of garlic and mustard. — **al-lyl'ic** (ä-li'ik), *adj.*

**allyl resin** Any of a group of transparent abrasion-resistant resins derived from allyl alcohol,  $C_3H_5OH$ , a colorless pungent liquid used in organic synthesis.

**al'ma**, **al'mah** (ä-l'mä), Vars. of **ALME**, **ALMER**.

**al'ma-gest** (ä-l'mä-jäst), *n.* [*sometimes cap.*] [*OF. & ML. almageste*, fr. *Ar. al-majusi*, fr. *Gr. megistō* (sc. *synaxis*) the greatest (composition).] 1 The celebrated astronomical work by Claudius Ptolemy (about A.D. 140) of Alexandria. 2 Any of various similar medieval works, as on astrology or alchemy.

**Al'ma Ma'ter** (ä-l'mä mät'er; ä-l'mä mä't'er), [*L.*] Literally, fostering mother, as Cybele, Ceres, etc., among the Romans. Hence [*usually not cap.*], one's university, college, or school.

**al'ma-nac** (ä-l'mä-näk), *n.* [*ML. almanac*, -nach, fr. *Sp. Ar. al-manākh* almanac, calendar, fr. *Ar. al* the + *manākh* climate.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of sunset and sunrise, changes of the moon, etc.

**al'man-dine** (ä-l'män-din; -dīn), *n.* [*For alabandine*, fr. *L. alabandina*, after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria.] A mandarin. b See **SPINEL**.

**al'man-dite** (-dīt), *n.* [See **ALMANDINE**.] A deep-red variety of garnet, esp. the gem. Chemically, it is  $Fe_3Al_2Si_2O_{12}$ .

**al'me**, **al'meh** (ä-l'mē), *n.* [*Ar. ālimah* (fem.) learned (in music).] An Egyptian singing and dancing girl.

**al-me'mar** (ä-l'mē-mär), *n.* [*Ar. al-minbar* the pulpit.] A platform in a Jewish synagogue, bearing the reading desk from which are read the Pentateuch and the Prophets.

**al-mighty** (ä-l'mīt'), *adj.* [*AS. ealmihtig, ealmihtig, fr. eall all + mhtig mighty.*] 1 Originally, having power over all; as, *the Almighty*, God. 2 Unlimited in might; omnipotent. — **al-might'i-ly**, *adv.* — **al-might'i-ness**, *n.*

### Almond Leaves and Fruit.

**alpha** + **beta**, the first two Greek letters] 1. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order: a series or set of letters or signs

**alternation of generations.** *Biol.* A method of reproduction in which the immediate descendants are unlike the parent, and organisms of a given type are produced only with every second generation, or after the lapse of several generations. In its simplest form, in certain in-



Апрел. (1/40)

# CHIEF FOREIGN ALPHABETS

In the first three columns (Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek) the Names of the Letters are shown, in the first four (including the Russian) the Roman Transliteration (used in the Etymologies in this dictionary) is given, and in all the columns, in parentheses, are the Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols.

| HEBREW <sup>1</sup>  | ARABIC <sup>2</sup> | GREEK <sup>3</sup>             | RUSSIAN <sup>10</sup>      | GERMAN                      |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| א aleph ' (l)        | أ alif ' (l) (y)    | Α α alpha a (ä)                | А а a (ä)                  | Ä ä (ä)                     |
| ב beth b, bh (b)     | ب ba' b (b)         | Β β beta b (b)                 | Б б b (b, p)               | ß ß (ä, s)                  |
| ג gimel g, gh (g)    | ت ta' t (t)         | Γ γ gamma g (g)                | В в v (v, f)               | Ш ш (b, p)                  |
| ד dalet d, dh (d)    | ث tha' th (th)      | Δ δ delta d (d)                | Г г g (g, k)               | Щ щ (k, ts, s)              |
| ה he h (h)           | ج jim j (j)         | Ε ε epsilon e (è)              | Д д d (d)                  | Ъ ъ (x)                     |
| ו vau w, v (w)       | ح ha' h (h)         | Ζ ζ zeta z (z)                 | Е е (yā, a, yō, yō, yē, ē) | Ы ы (d, t)                  |
| ז zayin z (z)        | خ kha' kh (k)       | Η η eta ē (a)                  | Ж ж zh (zh, sh)            | Э э (ä, è)                  |
| ח cheth h (k)        | د dal d (d)         | Θ θ theta th (th) <sup>7</sup> | З з z (z)                  | Ё ё (i)                     |
| ט teth t (t)         | ذ dhāl dh (th)      | Ι ι iota i (è)                 | И и i (è)                  | Г г (g, k, k)               |
| י yodh y (y)         | ر ra' r (r)         | Κ κ kappa k (k)                | Ј ј k (k)                  | Д д (h)                     |
| כ caph k, kh (k)     | ز za' z (z)         | Λ λ lambda l (l)               | М м m (m)                  | З з (e, f)                  |
| ל lamedh l (l)       | س sin s (s)         | Μ μ mu m (m)                   | Н н n (n)                  | И и (y)                     |
| מ mem m (m)          | ش shin sh (sh)      | Ν ν nu n (n)                   | О о o (ō, ö)               | Й й (k)                     |
| נ nun n (n)          | ص sad s (s)         | Ξ ξ xi x (ks)                  | П п p (p)                  | Э э (l)                     |
| ס samekh s (s)       | ض dad d (th)        | Ο ο omicron o (ō)              | Р р r (r)                  | И и (m)                     |
| ע 'ayin ' (l)        | ط ta' t (t)         | Π π pi p (p)                   | С с s (s)                  | Н н (n)                     |
| פ pe p, ph (p)       | ظ za' z (z)         | Ρ ρ rho r, rh (r)              | Т т t (t)                  | О о (ō, ö, ö)               |
| צ sadhe ts (s sharp) | ع 'ayn ' (l)        | Σ σ ς sigma s (s)              | У у u (oo)                 | Д д (a)                     |
| ק koph q (k)         | غ ghayn gh (k)      | Τ τ tau t (t)                  | Ф ф f (f)                  | В в (p)                     |
| ר resh r (r)         | ف fa' f (f)         | Υ υ upsilon y, u (ü, oo)       | Ч ч ch (ch, tsh)           | Q q (k) Only in qu pron. kv |
| ש sin s (s)          | ق qāf q (k)         | Φ φ phi ph (f) <sup>8</sup>    | Ц ц ch (ch, tsh)           | Р р (r)                     |
| שׁ shin sh (sh)      | ك kaf k (k)         | Χ χ chi ch (k, x) <sup>9</sup> | Ш ш shch (shch)            | С с f (z, s)                |
| ת tav t, th (t)      | ح ha' h (h)         | Ψ ψ psi ps (ps)                | Ъ ъ * —                    | Щ щ (sh)                    |
|                      | و wāw w (w)         |                                | Ы ы y (wē, üē, i)          | Ъ ъ (t)                     |
|                      | י ya' y (y)         |                                | Б б e, —, 't (è, —)        | И и (oo, oo)                |
|                      |                     |                                | В в ye (yē, è)             | Й й (u)                     |
|                      |                     |                                | Г г e (è)                  | В в (f, v)                  |
|                      |                     |                                | Д д yu (yoo [ü])           | В в (v)                     |
|                      |                     |                                | Ж ж ya (yā, yā, ē)         | Ж ж (ks)                    |
|                      |                     |                                | З з f (f)                  | Д д (z, i, u)               |
|                      |                     |                                | И и y (è)                  | Б б (ts)                    |

\* marks nonpalatalisation  
† marks palatalisation

1. In the Hebrew alphabet *aleph* and *'ayin* are difficult sounds often unmarked in English transliteration. 2. In the names of the Arabic letters *ä*, *i*, and *ä* respectively are pronounced like *a* in *father*, *i* in *machine*, *u* in *rudic*. 3. When initial, represented by ' , a glottal stop; otherwise by a macron. 4. Like the Greek smooth breathing. 5. A deep guttural, or glottal sound. 6. See ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, etc., in Vocab. 7, 8, 9. In classic Greek, about like *th*, *ph*, *kh*, in *hothouse*, *uphill*, *inkhorn*. 10. In the reformed orthography of Russia, *h* is replaced by *e*, *ö* partly by *e*, *i* and *v* by *я*, *ö* by *ё*, and the sign *ъ* by ' in the middle of words (omitted at the end of words).



vertebrate animals and certain plants, the generation reproducing sexually (sexual generation) is followed by one or more generations (asexual generations) which reproduce asexually (asexual reproduction), as by budding or fission.

**al-ter-na-tive** (ál-tér-ná-tív, ál-), *adj.* 1. Offering a choice of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering a choice or second thing or proposition. 2. *Gram.* Implying that the terms it connects are to be taken not together, but one in place of the other; as, or is an *alternative* conjunction. — *n.* 1. An opportunity for choice between two things, courses, or propositions, either of which may be chosen, but not both; also, a proposition to choose between two, so that if one is rejected the other must be taken; also, either of two things, courses, etc., so offered to one's choice. 2. Loosely, a choice or offer of choice among more than two things or courses; hence, one of the things so offered. — *Syn.* See *choice*. — **al-ter-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-ter-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

**al-ter-na-tor** (ál-tér-ná-tór; ál-), *n.* *Elec.* An electric generator or dynamo for producing alternating currents.

**al-the'a**, **al-thae'a** (ál-thé-á, ál-), *n.* [*L. althaea*, fr. Gr. *althaia* marsh mallow.] A shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*) of the mallow family, with showy flowers; the rose of Sharon.

**al-horn'** (ál-hór'n), *n.* Also **alto horn**. An instrument of the saxhorn family, used in bands where it often replaces the French horn.

**al-though**, **al-tho'** (ál-thó, ál-), *conj.* [*all + though*.] A granting or supposing that; even if; b In spite of the fact that; though.

**al-ti-graph** (ál-tí-gráf, ál-). An altimeter equipped with a recording mechanism.

**al-tim'e-ter** (ál-tím't-ér; ál-tím't-ér), *n.* [*altus* high + *-meter*.] Any instrument for taking altitudes, as, in navigation, etc., a quadrant or sextant, or, in aviation, an aneroid barometer marked in feet, yards, or meters. — **al-tim'e-try** (-trí), *n.*

**al-ti-tude** (ál-tí-túd, ál-), *n.* [*altitudo*, fr. *altus* high.] 1. The vertical, or perpendicular, elevation of an object above a given level, esp. sea level. 2. A position or region at a height; as, mountain altitudes. 3. Elevation, or an exalted position, as regards rank, power, etc. 4. *Astron.* The angular elevation of a celestial object above the horizon. 5. *Geom.* The perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit. — *Syn.* See *height*. — **al-ti-tu-dinal** (-tí-tú-dn'l), *adj.*

**al'to** (ál'tó), *n.* *pl.* -ros (-tóz), -ti (tí, ál'té). [*It.* high, fr. *L. altus*] *Musical.* A The part sung by the highest male voices, or, now usually, by the lowest female voices, that is, the contralto. B An alto voice or singer. C A viola. D An alto horn. — *adv.* Belonging to the alto or alto, having the range of an alto; composed for or rendered by an alto.

**al'to-cu'mu-lus** (ál'tó-kú'mú-lús), *n.* [*altus* high + *cumulus*] *Meteorol.* A fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish globular cloudlets with shaded portions. See *MACKEREL SKY*; *CLOUD*; *ILLUSTRATION*.

**al'to-gether** (ál'tó-gét-her), *adv.* [*ME. altogether*, fr. *al* all + *together*.] See *TOGETHER*. Wholly, thoroughly; also, on the whole. — *n.* A whole; tout ensemble.

**alto horn**. See *ALTOHORN*.

**al'to-re-lie'vo** (ál'tó-ré-lyá'vó), *n.* *pl.* -vos (-vóz). Also **al'to-rí-lie'vo** (ál'tó-ré-lyá'vó), *n.* *pl.* ALTI-RILIEVI (ál'tí-ré-lyá'vó). [*It. alto rilievo*] See *RELIEF*, *n.* 6.

**al'to-stratus** (ál'tó-strá'tús), *n.* [*L. altus* high + *stratus*] *Meteorol.* A cloud formation similar to cirro-stratus, but heavier and at a lower level. See *CLOUD*; *ILLUSTRATION*.

**al'tru-ism** (ál'trú-íz-m), *n.* [*Fr. altruisme*, fr. *altruus* other people, fr. *altru* another, fr. *L. alter*] Resemblance, and devotion to, the interests of others; — opposed to *egoism* and *selfishness*.

**al'tru-ist** (-íst), *n.* One who adheres to or practices altruism.

**al'tru-ist** (-íst), *adj.* Pertaining to or given to altruism; unselfish. — **al'tru-ist-i-cal-ly** (-tí-kál-í), *adv.*

**al'u-del** (ál'u-dél), *n.* [*F.* fr. *Sp.* fr. *Ar. al-uthál*] *Chem.* One of the pear-shaped pots, open at both ends, fitted one above another to form a condenser in sublimation.

**al'u-la** (lá, n.; *pl.* -lae (-lí)) [*NL*, dim of *L. ala* wing.] *Zool* The bastard wing of birds. — **al'u-lar** (-lér), *adj.*

**al'um** (ál'úm), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. alumen alum*] 1. Potassium aluminum sulfate,  $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ , called *potash alum*; also, ammonium aluminum sulfate,  $NH_4Al(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ , called *ammonia alum*. The two, often called *common alum*, are used as an emetic and as an astringent and styptic. 2. *Chem.* Any of a series of double salts isomorphous with potash alum; as, chrome alum (which see). 3. Aluminum sulfate.

**al'u-mi-na** (ál'úm-ná), *n.* [*L. alumen, aluminis, alum*] *Chem.* Aluminum oxide,  $Al_2O_3$ , occurring native as corundum, including sapphire, ruby, emery, etc.

**al'u-mi-nif-er-ous** (-níf-ér-ús), *adj.* [*L. alumen alum + -ferous*.] Containing alum or aluminum.

**al'u-mi-ni-um** (ál'úm-ní-úm), *n.* Aluminum (which see).

**al'u-mi-nize** (ál'úm-ní-zé), *v. t.* To treat or coat with aluminum.

from another metal.

**al'u-mi-nous** (ál'úm-ní-s), *adj.* [*L. aluminosus*, fr. *alumen alum*.] Of or containing alum or aluminum.

**al'u-mi-num** (ál'úm-ní-úm), **al'u-mín-i-um** (ál'úm-ní-úm), *n.* [*NL* See *ALUMINA*.] A bluish silver-white malleable metal, noted for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.7) and resistance to oxidation. Symbol, *Al*; at. no., 13; at. wt., 26.97. It is the most abundant metallic element, but is found in nature only in combination. — *adj.* Belonging to or made of aluminum; containing aluminum.

*OF* Aluminum is in common use in the United States; *aluminium* is used in Great Britain and by some chemists in the United States.

**aluminum sulfate**. A colorless salt,  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ , made commercially by treating bauxite or kaolin with sulfuric acid, used in purifying water, sizing paper, tawing skins, etc.

**alum-nus** (ál-úm-nús), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -ni (-ní); **al-um-na** (-ná), *fem.*; *pl.* -nae (-né). [*L.*, a foster child, pupil, fr. *alere* to nourish.] A member of a school or college class that has been graduated.



Airplane Altimeter, reading an indicated altitude of 500 feet. 1 Barometer scale, reading 29.92 inches of mercury; 2 Setting knob.

**al'um-root'** (ál'úm-rót; 85), *n.* A Any of several North American herbs (genus *Heuchera*) of the saxifrage family, esp. *H. americana*, whose root has astringent properties. B The crane's-bill *Geranium maculatum*. See *GERANIUM*, 1.

**al-um'dum** (ál-úm'dúm), *n.* A Trade-mark applied to a material resembling corundum and made by fusing alumina in an electric furnace.

**al'u-mite** (ál'ú-mít), *n.* [*Fr.*] A hydrous potassic aluminum sulfate,  $K(AlO_2)(SO_4)_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ , occurring in crystalline or massive forms. H. 3-5-4.

**al-vo'e-lar** (ál-vó-lér; ál'vó-lér), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling alveoli. 2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated; as, *alveolar pyorrhea* (see *PYORRHEA*). B Pertaining to the air cells of the lungs. 3. *Phonet.* Formed with the tongue touching, or near, the alveoli.

**al-vo'e-late** (-lét), **al-vo'e-lat'ed** (-lét'éd; -éd), *adj.* Pitted like a honeycomb. — **al-vo'e-lation** (-lét'áshn), *n.*

**al-vo'e-lus** (ál-vó-lús, ál-), *pl.* -li (-lí). [*L.*, dim. of *alveus* a hollow] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A small cavity or pit, as a socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, an acinus of a compound gland, a cell or compartment of a honeycomb, etc. 2. *Pl. Phonet.* The ridge just above and behind the upper front teeth.

**al'vine** (ál'vín; -vín), *adj.* [*L. alvus belly*.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the belly or the intestines.

**al'way** (ál'wá; aróhás ál'wá), *adv.* *Archaic.* Always.

**al'ways** (ál'wá; -wá), *adv.* [*all + way*.] At all times; invariably; uniformly; ever; perpetually; on every occasion.

**al-y'sum** (ál-lís'úm), *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. *alysion*, name of a plant.] 1. *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of Old World herbs of the mustard family (Brassicaceae), having small yellow racemose flowers. 2. Sweet alyssum.

**AM, A M, a-m, a.m.** (á'm), *n.* Amplitude modulation. See *FREQUENCY MODULATION*.

**am** (ám; 4). [*AS*, *am*, *com*.] See *BE*.

**am'a-da-vat'** (ám'á-dá-vát'), *n.* [*From Ahmadabad, India*.] A small Indian songbird (*Sporagellus amandava*) often caged and kept for fighting.

**am'a-dou** (ám'á-dó), *n.* [*Fr.*] = *PUNK*, *n.* 2

**a'mah** (ám; 4; ám; 4), *n.* [*Anko-Ind.*, fr. *Pa. ama*.] In the Orient, a nurse; esp., a wet nurse; also, any female servant.

**a-main'** (á-mán'), *adv.* [*all + on + main power*.] 1. With might. 2. At full speed; also, in great haste. 3. Greatly.

**Am'a-lek-ite** (ám'á-lék-ít; ám'á-lé-kí), *n.* [*Heb. 'Amalek*] One of a marauding Bedouin tribe of Syria who, according to Genesis xxvii. 12, were descended from Esau.

**a-mal'gam** (á-mál'gám), *n.* [*Through F & ML*, fr. *Ar. al-malgham*, fr. Gr. *malagma* poultice, fr. *malassein* to soften, fr. *malakos* soft.] 1. An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals; specif., a native alloy with silver. Amalgams are either solid or liquid according to the proportion of mercury present. They are used in tooth cements, in silvering mirrors, etc. 2. A compound or union of different things.

**a-mal'gam-ate** (á-mál'gám-át), *v. t. & i.* 1. To unite in an amalgam. 2. To combine into a uniform whole, as two races. — *Syn.* See *MIX* — **a-mal'gam-a-ble**, *adj.*

**a-mal'gam-a-tion** (á-mál'gám-ásh'n), *n.* 1. Act or process of amalgamating, or state of being amalgamated. 2. The result of amalgamating. 3. A merger, as of societies or corporations. See *MERGE* *n.* — **a-mal'gam-a-tive** (-mál'gám-átív), *adj.*

**Am'al-thae'a**, **Am'al-the'a** (ám'ál-thé-á, ál-), [*L. Amalthæa*, fr. Gr. *Amalthæa*, *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The nurse of Zeus, described as a goat. The horn of Amalthæa was one of the goat's horns, which became filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called the *horn of plenty*, or *cornucopia*.]

**am'a-ni'ta** (ám'á-ní'tá), *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. *amanita* a sort of fungus.] Any of various white-spored fungi (genus *Amanita*), mostly very poisonous, as the fly agaric and the death cap (see these terms).

**a-man'u-en'sis** (á-mán'í-tén'sis), *n.* *pl.* -s (-séz). [*L.*, fr. *a*, *ad* + *manus* hand.] One employed to write from dictation, or to copy manuscript; a secretary.

**am'a-ranth** (ám'á-ránth), *n.* [*From L.*, fr. Gr. *amarantos* amaranth, unfading, fr. *a-* not + *maraino* to wither.] 1. *Poetic.* An imaginary upland flower. 2. Any of a large genus (*Amaranthus*) type of a family (Amaranthaceae, the amaranth family) of plants, including pigweeds, and also many species cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson flowers, as prince's-feather and love-lies-bleeding. 3. A deep purple; also, a purplish pink.

**am'a-ran'thine** (-rán'thín; -thín), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to amaranth. 2. Unfading; undying. 3. Purplish.

**am'a-relle'** (ám'á-rél'), *n.* A cultivated sour cherry of any of several types distinguished from the morellos by their colorless juice. See *CHERRY*, 1.

**Am'a-ryl'lis** (-rí'lís), *n.* [*L.*, in sense 1, fr. Gr. *Amaryllis*, -idos] 1. In pastorals, a spheroid sweetheart. 2. [*not cap*.] Any of several plants of a large family (Amaryllidaceae, the amaryllis family, order Liliales) having perfect, often handsome, flowers, including the narcissus and agave; specif., the belladonna lily (*Amaryllis belladonna*) — **am'a-ryl'li-da-ceous** (-rí'lí-dá-sh'ús), *adj.*

**a-mass'** (á-más'), *v. t.* [*F.* *amasser*, fr. *L. ad* to + *massare* to lump, fr. *L. massa* mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of; now, esp., to collect for oneself, as a fortune. — *Syn.* Accumulate, hoard — **a-mass'a-ble**, *adj.* — **a-mass'er**, *n.* — **a-mass'-ment**, *n.*

**a-mate'** (á-mát'), *v. t.* [*OF*.] *Archaic.* To daunt.

**am'a-teur** (ám'á-túr; ám'á-tór; ám'á-tór), *n.* [*Fr.*, fr. *L. amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] 1. One who cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science, from taste, without pursuing it professionally; also, a dabbler. 2. In sports and esp. athletics, one who is not rated as a professional.

*Syn.* Amateur, dilettante, dabbler, tyro (or tiro) mean one who follows a pursuit without proficiency or a professional purpose. Both amateur and dilettante originally implied a taste or liking for something rather than an expert knowledge of it. Amateur now often refers to one practicing an art without mastery of its essentials. In sports, however, the word does not suggest lack of skill but the status of one who plays without remuneration. Dilettante, on the other hand, now often implies elegant trifling in the arts, but many still use the term to name the lover of art rather than the skilled practitioner. Dabbler always implies desultory habits of work and lack of persistence; tyro implies inexperience and audacity with resulting incompetence or crudeness.

—(ām'a-tūr'; ām'a-tūr; ām'a-tūr; 2), *adj.* Of or of the status of an amateur; engaged in or performed by amateurs — **am'a-teur'ish** (-ish), *adj.* — **am'a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **am'a-teur'ish-ness**, *n.* — **am'a-teur'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **am'a-teur'ship**, *n.*  
**A-ma'ti** (ā-mā'tē), *n.* A violin made by a member of the Amati family of Cremona (10th and 17th centuries).

**am'a-tive** (ām'a-tiv), *adj.* [L. *amatus*, past part. of *amare* to love.] Disposed to love or to sexual passion. — **am'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **am'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**am'a-tol** (ām'a-tōl; -tōl), *n.* [ammonia + *toluene*.] An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene.

**am'a-to-ry** (ām'a-tō'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *n.* **am'a-to-ri-al** (-tō'ri-āl; 70), *adj.* [L. *amatorius*.] Pertaining to, producing, or expressing sexual love. — **Syn.** Amorous, erotic.

**am'au-ro-ris** (ām'ō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *amauros*, fr. *amauros* dark, dim.] Med. Decay of sight occurring without perceptible external change. — **am'au-ro-ti'** (-rō'tik), *adj.*

**ā-maz'i-mis** ad **mī'nī-mā** (ā māk'si-mīs ad mīn'f-mā). [L.] From the greatest to the least

**a-maze'** (ā-māz'), *v. t.* [AS. *amasian*. See *MAZE*.] 1. Obs. To bewilder; perplex. *Shak.* 2. To overwhelm with bewildered wonder; astonish; astonish greatly. — **Syn.** SECURPRIZE. — *n.* Bewilderment arising from fear, surprise, or wonder — **a-maze'd'** (ā-māz'd'), *adj.* — **a-maz'ed-ly** (ā-māz'ēd-lī), *adv.* — **a-maz'ed-ness**, *n.* — **a-maz'ing**, *adj.* — **a-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**a-maze'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Obs. Mental stupefaction; bewilderment; consternation. 2. State of being amazed; overwhelming wonder.

**Am'a-son** (ām'a-zōn; -zōn), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Amazōn*.] 1. Gr. Myth. A member of a race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred. 2. [not cap.] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago. 3. Also **Amazon ant**. An ant of a genus (*Polyergus*) of slave-making ants of Europe and America.

**Am'a-zō-ni-an** (-zō'nī-ān), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, like, or befitting an Amazon; hence, of women, masculine, warlike. 2. Of or pertaining to the river Amazon or its valley.

**am'a-zon-ite** (ām'a-zōn-īt), *n.* [from the river Amazon.] An apple-green or veridical green variety of microcline

**am'bage** (ām'bāj), *n.*; *pl.* AMBAGES (ām'bāj'ēj; -jēj; L. ām-bā'jēj). [OF, fr. L. *ambages*, fr. *ambi*, *amb*, about + *agere* to drive.] 1. Formerly, an ambiguity or circumlocution; *pl.*, winding paths. 2. Hence, *pl.*, roundabout or circuitous proceedings or ways — **am-ba'gious** (ām-bā'jōs), *adj.* — **am-ba'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-ba'gious-ness**, *n.*

**am-ba-ry**, **am-ba-ri** (ām-bā'rē), *n.* [Hind *ambārā*, *ambārī*.] A valuable East Indian fiber plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*); also, its fiber, used in rope-making.

**am-bas'sa-dor** (ām-bās'sā-dōr), **am-bas'sa-dōr** (ēm-), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, fr. It. *ambasciatore*, fr. Pr. *ambasador*, fr. *ambasada* embassy.] 1. An envoy or minister of state; now usually only **ambas-sa-dor extraordinary**, a minister of high rank sent on a mission by one sovereign or state to another. 2. A minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign government or sovereign as the official representative of his own government or sovereign; — formerly called **ambas-sa-dor ordinary**. 3. An official messenger. — **am-bas'sa-dō-ri-al** (-dō'rī-āl; 70), *adj.* — **am-bas'sa-dor-ship**, *n.*

**am-bas'sa-dress** (-drēs, 30), *n.* A female ambassador; also, the wife of an ambassador.

**am-bas-sage** (ām'bā-sāj), **am-bas-sy** (-sī). Vars. OF *EMBASSAGE*, *EM-BASSY*.

**am'ber** (ām'bēr), *n.* [OF *ambre*, fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] 1. *Mineral.* A yellowish to brownish translucent fossil resin. It takes a fine polish, and by friction becomes strongly electric. It is used for pipe mouthpieces, beads, etc., and as a basis for a fine varnish. 2. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. See *color*. — *adj.* Made of or resembling amber; amber-colored.

**am'ber-gris** (-grēs; -grīs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris* gray amber.] A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the sperm whale, whence it is all believed to come. It is valued in perfumery.

**am'ber-old** (ām'bēr-ōld), **am'broid** (ām'broid), *n.* Any amberlike material made from small pieces of amber, or other resins, united by heat and pressure.

**am'bi** (ām'bī), [L. *ambi* both.] A combining form meaning *both*, as in **am'bi-lat'er-al**, *adj.*

**am'bi-an-ces** (ām'bi-āns), *n.* Environment; surroundings; esp., in decorative art, the totality of motives, patterns, or accessories surrounding and enhancing the central motif or design.

**am'bi-dex'ter** (ām'bī-dēk'stēr), *adj.* [ML, fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (see *manus*) the right hand.] Using both hands with equal ease; hence, belonging to both sides; double-dealing. — *n.* An ambidextrous person; a double-dealer. — **am'bi-dex'ter-i-ty** (dēk'stēr-i-tē), *n.*

**am'bi-dex'trous** (-strōs), *adj.* 1. Using both hands with equal ease. 2. Unusually dextrous; versatile. 3. Practicing or siding with both parties; double-dealing. — **am'bi-dex'trous-ly**, *adv.* — **am'bi-dex'trous-ness**, *n.*

**am'bi-ent** (ām'bī-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *ambiens*, pres. part. of *ambire* to go around, fr. *ambi* around + *ire* to go.] 1. Moving round. 2. Encompassing on all sides.

**am'bi-gu'i-ty** (ām'bī-gu'i-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tē). [L. *ambiguitas*.] Ambiguity in meaning; also, an ambiguous word or expression.

**am'big-u-ous** (ām'bī-ū-ūs), *adj.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver, fr. *ambi* around + *agere* to drive.] 1. Doubtful or uncertain, esp. from obscurity or indistinctness, also, inexplicable. 2. Capable of being understood in two or more possible senses; equivocal. — **Syn.** See *obscure*. — **am'big-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **am'big-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**am'bit** (ām'bīt), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around.] 1. Circuit or compass. 2. Bounds or limits.

**am'bi-tend'en-cy** (ām'bī-tēn'dēn-sē), *n.* [*ambi* + *tendency*.] *Psychol.* The state of having along with each tendency a countertendency.

**am'bi-tion** (ām'bī-shēn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambitio* a going around (for votes), fr. *ambire* See *AMBIENT*.] An eager or inordinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or attainment; also, an object of such desire.

**Syn.** Ambition, aspiration, pretension mean strong desire for advancement. **Ambition** suggests personal advancement or preferment as its

its ob-  
taining  
for

accomplishment, but little assurance of innate capacity.

— *v. t.* To desire ambitiously or covetously.

**am'bi-tious** (-ū), *adj.* 1. Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. 2. Strongly desirous; as, *ambitious of fame* or of winning or to win a prize. 3. Springing from, or indicating, ambition; also, pretentious.

— **am'bi-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **am'bi-tious-ness**, *n.*

**Am-biv'a-lence** (ām-biv'ā-lēns), *n.* [*ambi* + *valens*, -entis, pres. part. of *valere* to be strong, be worth.] Simultaneous attraction toward and repulsion from an object, person, or action. — **am-biv'a-lent**, *adj.*

**am'ble** (ām'b'l), *v. t.*; *AM'BLE* (-b'ld); **AM'BLING** (-blīng). [From OF, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk, go.] To go at an amble. — *n.* [F.] 1. An easy gait of a horse in which the legs of each side alternately are lifted together; loosely, an easy gait. 2. A movement suggesting the amble of a horse. — **am'bler** (-blēr), *n.*

**am-bly'o-nite** (ām-bly'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *amblys* obtuse + *gōnia* angle + *-ite*; — from its obtuse angle of cleavage.] *Mineral.* A mineral, technically a lithium aluminum fluorophosphate, Li(AlF)PO<sub>4</sub>, found commonly in white cleavable masses.

**am'bi-ō-pi-a** (ām'bī-ō-pī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *amblyōpia*, fr. *amblys* blunt + *ōps* eye.] Med. Incipient amaurosis. — **am'bi-ō-pi-ā** (-ō-pī-ā), *adj.*

**am'bo** (ām'bō), *n.*; *pl.* AMBOS (bōz). [ML, fr. Gr. *ambōn*.] A large pulpit and reading desk, in early Christian churches.

**Am-boi'na wood** (ām-bōi'nā), *n.* The mottled and curly wood of a tree (*Langoum indicum*) of the pea family of India and Malaysia.

**am'broid** Var. OF *AMBEROID*

**am-bro'si-a** (ām-brō'zī-ā; -zī-ā; 103), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ambrosia*, fr. *ambros* immortal, fr. *a-* not + *bros* mortal.] 1. Gr. & Rom. Myth. The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, making immortal those who partook of it. 2. Anything exquisitely gratifying in taste or scent. 3. Rareweed. 4. Beebread.

**am-bro'si-a-ceous** (-zī-ā'shūs), *adj.* Bot. Belonging to the ragweed family. See *RAGWEED*

**am-bro'si-al** (ām-brō'zī-āl; -zī-āl), *adj.* 1. Belonging to or worthy of the gods; divine. 2. Delighting the senses of taste or smell. — **am-bro'si-al-ly**, *adv.*

**am-bro'si-an** (-zī-ān; -zī-ān), *adj.* Ambrosial

**Am-bro'si-an** (-zī-ān; -zī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining, or ascribed, to St. Ambrose; as, the **Ambrosian chant**, the plain song of the Milanese liturgy, including antiphonal Psalm chants

**am'bro-type** (ām'brō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ambros* immortal + *-type*.] An early type of photograph made on glass by backing a thin negative with a black surface

**am'bry** (ām'bri), *n.*; *pl.* -BRYS (brīz). [From OF, fr. L. *armarium* chest, cupboard, ork. for arms, fr. L. *arma* arms.] A repository, specifically, a cupboard or pantry.

**amb's-ace'** (āmz'ās; -āz'), *n.* [OF *ambes* both (fr. L. *ambo*) + *as* ace.] Double ace, the lowest throw at dice, hence, bad luck; the least thing or particle possible.

**am'bu-la'crum** (ām'bū-lā-k'rūm), *n.*; *pl.* -LACRA (krā). [L., an alley or covered way.] Zool. One of the radial areas of echinoderms, along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. — **am-bu-la'cral** (-krāl), *adj.*

**am'bu-lance** (ām'bū-lāns), *n.* [F. fr. hôpital *ambulant*, fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] 1. A mobile hospital following an army in the field. 2. A vehicle equipped for transporting those who are wounded, injured, or sick.

**ambulance chaser**. A person employed by a lawyer to solicit the damage suit business of the victim of an accident; also, a lawyer employing such a person. *Colloq.* U.S.

**am'bu-lant** (ām'bū-lānt), *adj.* Moving about; ambulatory.

**am'bu-late** (-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] To walk; to move about. — **am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.*

**am'bu-la-to-ry** (ām'bū-lā-tō'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to walking; adapted to walking; occurring while walking. 2. Moving from place to place; movable. 3. Law. Alterable. 4. Med. Able to walk about; not bedridden. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz).

*Arch.* A sheltered place to walk in

**am'bus-cade'** (ām'bū-skād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade*, fr. *embusquer* to ambush.] An ambush; specif., *Mil.*, a body of troops lying in ambush; also, the place of ambush. — *v. t.* & *i.* To post or wait in an ambush. — **am'bus-cad'er** (-kad'ēr), *n.*

**am'bus-ca'do** (-kādō), *n.* Ambuscade. *Archaic.*

**am'bus** (ām'būsh), *n.* [OF. *embusche*, fr. the verb. See *AMBUSH*, *v.*] 1. A post or tactical trap of troops in wait, concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; hence, a device to entrap. 2. The troops so posted. — *v. t.* [OF. *embusquier*, *embusquier*, to go into the woods, fr. *buesche*, ult. of Frut. origin.] 1. To station in ambush. 2. To attack from an ambush; to waylay. — *v. i.* To lie in ambush. — **am'bus-sher**, *n.* — **am'bus-ment**, *n.*

**a-me'ba**, **a-me'bic**, etc. Vars. OF *AMOEBA*, *AMOEBC*, etc.

**ā-me dam'tēe'** (ām' dī'nā'), [F.] A damned, or lost, soul; hence, a devoted tool of another person.

**a-meer'**. Var. OF *AMER*.

**a-mel-i-o-rant** (ā-mēl'ō-rānt), *n.* That which ameliorates.

**a-mel-i-o-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *ad* to + *meliorare* to make better.] To make or grow better; to improve; to meliorate. — **Syn.** See *IMPROVE*. — **a-mel-i-o-ra-ble** (-rā-b'l), *adj.* — **a-mel-i-o-ra'tor** (-rāt'ēr), *n.*

**a-mel-i-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shōn), *n.* 1. Act of ameliorating or state of being ameliorated; improvement. 2. Can Law. A betterment. — **a-mel-i-o-ra'tive** (-mēl'ō-rā'tiv; -rāt-iv), *adj.*

**a'men'** (ā'mēn'; often ā'mēn' — always in singing), *interj.* [AS, fr. L. *amen*, fr. Gr. *āmēn*, fr. Heb. *āmēn* certainly, truly.] So be it; — used in solemn ratification, as of a creed or prayer, or colloquially as an expression of approval. — (ā'mēn'), *n.* The word *amen* or its use. — (ā'mēn'), *adv.* Verily.

**A'men** (ā'mēn), **A'mon** (ā'mōn), *n.* [Egypt *Āmen*, prop., the hidden.] *Egypt. Relig.* The local deity of Thebes, ram-headed god of life and reproduction, later as **A'men-Rā** (rā) united with the sun-god to become a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts.

**a-me-na-ble** (ā-mēnā-b'l; -mēnā-b'l), *adj.* [F. *amener* to lead up, bring, fr. *ā* (L. *ad*) + *menar* to lead, fr. LL. *minare* to drive (animals),

fr. L. *minari* to threaten, to protect.] 1. Liable to be brought to account or judgment; answerable. 2. Capable of submission for test; as, *amenable* to the laws of a science. 3. Readily brought to yield or submit; as, he is *amenable* to persuasion. — *Syn.* See RESPONSIBLE; OBLIGED. — *a-me-na-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — *a-me-na-bil'e-ness*, *n.* — *a-me-na-bly*, *adv.*

**a-men' or'ner** (á'mén'). 1. In a church, a conspicuous corner occupied by fervent worshippers. 2. Any room or corner used for confidential political discussion.

**a-mend'** (á-ménd'), *v. t.* [OF. *amender*, fr. L. *emendare*, fr. *e* (ex) out + *مند*, *menda*, fault.] 1. To free from faults; correct; specify, to amend (a text); formerly, to repair or restore. 2. To change or modify in any way for the better; to improve; to better; hence, to change or alter in any way, esp. in phraseology; as, to *amend* a statement. 3. Specif., in parliamentary procedure, to alter (as a bill) formally by some addition or modification. — *v. i.* To reform oneself. — *Syn.* See CORRECT. — *a-mend'a-bil'e*, *adj.* — *a-mend'er*, *n.*

**a-mend'a-to'ry** (á-mén'dá-tó'ri or, esp. Brit., -tér-i), *adj.* Corrective.

**a-mend'e' ho'no'r'a-bil'e** (á'ménd' é'vó'nó'rá'bil'), formerly *a-ménd' é'n'ér-a-b'l'*. [F.] A formal and humiliating acknowledgment of offense and apology made to another, originally in reparation of his injured honor.

**a-mend'ment** (á-ménd'mént), *n.* 1. An alteration or change, esp. for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life by quitting vices. 2. In parliamentary or legislative procedure, any alteration made or proposed to be made in a bill, motion, or constitution, or clause thereof, by adding, changing, substituting, or omitting.

**a-mend's** (á-ménd's), *n. sing. & pl.* [OF. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*.] 1. Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense, reparation; as, full *amends* was made. 2. Obs. Improvement in health.

**a-men'ti-ty** (á-mén'ti-ti), *n.* ; *pl.* -ties (-tiz) [F. *aménité*, fr. L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] 1. Quality of being pleasant or agreeable; civility; suavity. 2. An act, pursuit, civility, feature, or the like, expressive of, or conducive to, pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse; — *esp. pl.* 3. Attractiveness and value of real estate for purely residential purposes or of any structure as constituting a home; hence, a feature conducive to such attractiveness and value.

**a-men'or-rhoe'a**, **a-men'or-rhoe'a** (á-mén'ó'r-ré'á), *n.* [NL. fr. *a-not* + Gr. *mén* month + *rheia* to flow.] *Med.* Abnormal absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge.

**a-men'sa et tho'ro** (á-mén'sá et thó'ró). Also, formerly, *a-men'sa et tho'ro* (á'thó'ró). [L.] Literally, from table and bed; from bed and board; — used to designate a kind of divorce which discharges husband and wife from the duty of living together.

**am'ent** (ám'ént; á'mént), *n.* Also **a-men'tum** (á-mén'tám), *pl.* AMEN'TA (-tá). 1. *Amamentum* thong, strap.] *Bot.* A spike-like flower cluster in which the flowers have no petals but grow in close circular rows on a slender stalk, as in the alder, willow, birch, and poplar; — commonly called *catkin*. See INFLORESCENCE, *Illustr.* — **am'en-ta'ceous** (ám'én-tá'shús), *adj.* — **a-men'ti-form** (á-mén'ti-fórm), *adj.*

**a-men'ti-ci-a** (á-mén'ti-shá), *n.* [L.] 1. Mental deficiency. 2. Temporary confusional insanity, *Aments*, *a*, *e*, *s* *Stam-* sometimes a sequel of infectious fevers. *Aments*, *a*, *e*, *s* *Stam-*

**am'en-ti-f'er-ous** (ám'én-ti-fér'ús), *adj.* [L. *tillate Ament-* *amentum* + *ferous*.] *Bot.* Bearing aments.

**a-mer'ce'** (á-mér's), *v. t.* ; *am-mer'ce'* (á-mér's), *am-mer'ce'ing* (-mér'sing). [AF. *amerier*, fr. *amercer* at the mercy of.] 1. To punish by a pecuniary penalty the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court. 2. To punish; mulct. — **a-mer'ce'a-bil'e**, *adj.* — **a-mer'ce'ment**, *n.* — **a-mer'ce'**, *adj.*

**A-mer'i-can** (á-mér'í-kán), *adj.* [After *Americus Vesputius*.] 1. Of or pertaining to America or the United States. 2. *Ethnol.* Designating that division of mankind which comprises the Indians of North and South America. — *n.* *a* An American aborigine. *b* Any native or inhabitant of America. *c* A citizen of the United States.

**A-mer'i-ca-na** (-ká'ná; -ká'ná; -ká'ná), *n. pl.* [*America* + *-ana*.] A collection of literary, ethnographic, historical, or other similar facts, documents, etc., relating to America.

**American Beauty**. A hybrid perpetual rose with deep-pink to crimson flowers. It is the floral emblem of the District of Columbia.

**American cheese**. Cheddar cheese made in America.

**American cowslip**. See SHOOTING STAR.

**American football**. See FOOTBALL, 2.

**A-mer'i-can-ism** (á-mér'í-kán-iz'm), *n.* 1. Attachment or loyalty to the United States, its traditions, interests, or ideals. 2. An American custom or characteristic. 3. A word or phrase peculiar to English as developed in the United States.

**American ivy**. See VIRGINIA CREEPER.

**A-mer'i-can-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To assimilate to the Americans in customs, speech, etc.; to bring into conformity with, or to develop, American methods or characteristics. — **A-mer'i-can-iz'a-tion** (-izá'shún; -izá'shún), *n.*

**American Legion**. A patriotic organization of naval and military veterans, both male and female, of the two world wars, incorporated by act of Congress, Sept. 16, 1919 (amended July 9, 1946).

**American party**. See KNOW-NOTHING, 2.

**American pitcher-plant family**. See SARRACENIA.

**American plan**. In hotels, a plan by which guests pay for both rooms and board by the week, or other period; — contrasted with *Eu-ro-pean plan*.

**American Revised Version, American Standard Version**. See BIBLE.

**American Revolution**. See REVOLUTION, 5.

**American sable**. See MARTEN, 1.

ment of uranium with impurities being  
bol. Am; at. no., 95.

**Am'er-ind'** (ám'er-índ'), *n.* [*American* + *Indian*.] An American Indian or Eskimo. — **Am'er-in-di-an** (-ín'di-án), **Am'er-in'dio** (-dío), *adj.*

**am'es'ac'**. Var. of AMBSACE.

this power, it is not a transparent variety of quartz, much used as a jeweler's stone. It is full of *oriental amethyst*. Purple sapphire (see

1 b). 2. A color, blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR. — **am'e-thys'tine** (-thís'tín; -tín), *adj.* **am'e-tro'p'i-a** (ám'é-tró'pí-dá), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *ametros* irregular + *opsis*.] *Med.* Abnormal refractive condition of the eye, as in myopia, astigmatism, etc. — **am'e-tro'p'i-c** (-tróp'ík), *adj.*

**Am'for'tis** (ám-fór'tás), *n.* See PARASOL, KIMBOR.

**Am-har'io** (ám-hár'íó, ám-hár'ík), *n.* The official and court language of Ethiopia (Abyssinia), a language of the Ethiopic group. — **Am-har'io**, *adj.*

**a-mi-a-bil'e** (á'mí-áb'l'; 58), *adj.* [F. fr. L. *amicabilis* friendly, fr. *amicus* friend.] 1. Archais. Admiration; also, desirable. 2. Having, or characterized by, sweetness of temper, kindness, etc., which causes one to be liked; good-naturedly complaisant. — **a-mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **a-mi-a-bil'e-ness, *n.* — **a-mi-a-bly**, *adv.***

*Syn.* (1) See LOVABLE.

(2) *Amiable*, good-natured, obliging, complaisant mean manifesting the desire or disposition to please. *Amiable* implies qualities that inspire liking, such as friendliness, affability, sweet temper; *good-natured* implies a disposition to please and to be pleased with; sometimes, an indifference to being imposed upon; *obliging* stresses a readiness to be helpful, often as a sign of amiability; *complaisant*, in careful use, implies a courteous or merely amiable desire to please or to be agreeable.

**am'i-an'thus** (ám'í-án'thús), *n.* [L. *amiantus*, fr. Gr. *amiantos lithos*, a greenish stone like asbestos, fr. *a-not* + *mainain* to stain.] *Mineral.* Fine silky asbestos.

**am'i-ca-bil'e** (ám'í-ká-b'l'), *adj.* [L. *amicabilis*.] Friendly; proceeding from, or exhibiting, friendliness; peaceable. — **am'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **am'i-ca-bil'e-ness, *n.* — **am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.***

*Syn.* *Amicable*, neighborly (or neighborly), friendly mean exhibiting a spirit of good will. *Amicable* frequently implies that the parties concerned are not disposed to quarrel or are at peace with each other; *neighborly* implies a disposition to live on good terms with those in proximity; *friendly* more positively implies cordial relations, often suggesting warmth of feeling.

**am'ice** (ám'ís), *n.* [OF. *amice*, fr. L. *amiculus* a cloak.] An oblong piece of white linen worn about the neck and shoulders under the alb and chasuble, by priests at Mass. See VESTMENT, *Illustr.*

**am'i-cus cu'ri-as** (ám'í-kús kú'ri-ús), [L.] *Law.* Literally, a friend of the court; hence, in practice, a party who suggests or states some matter of law for the court's assistance.

**am'i-cus hu-ma-ni-tas** (ám'í-kús hū-má-ni-tás), [L.] A friend of the human race; a philanthropist.

**am'i-cus us-que ad a'tras** (ám'í-kús ú's-kwé ád á'trás), [L.] A friend as far as to the stars, i. e., except in what is contrary to one's religion.

**a-mid'** (á-míd'), *prep.* In the midst of. See AMIDST.

**am'id'e** (ám'id'; -íd), *n.* Also **am'id'** [*ammonia* + *-ide*.] *Chem.* A compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element or radical, or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals. — **a-mid'ic** (á-míd'ík), *adj.*

**am'i-din** (ám'í-dín), *n.* [F. *amidon* starch, fr. L. *amylum*.] *Chem.* The supposed soluble principle of starch.

**a-mi'do** (á-mé'dó; ám'í-dó), *adj.* **a-mi'do** (-dó), *pref.* [From *AMIDE*.] *Chem.* A pertaining to or containing the group NH<sub>2</sub> united to a radical of acid character; — *dist.* from *amino*, *amino-*. *b* Less correctly, = *AMINO*, *AMINO-*.

**a-mi'do-gen** (á-mé'dó-jén; ám'í-dó-jén), *n.* [*amido* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* The radical NH<sub>2</sub>, which is known only in combination in amides and amines.

**am'i-dol** (ám'í-dól; -dól), *n.* [*amide* + *-ol*, 1.] *Chem.* A salt (commonly the dihydrochloride) of 2,4 di amino phenol, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, used in photography as a developer, for dyeing furs, etc.

**a-mid'ships** (á-míd'shíps), *adv.* Also **a-mid'ship**. *Naut.* In or toward the middle of a ship between stem and stern.

**a-mid'st'** (á-míd'st'), *adv.* Also **a-mid'st**, *prep.* [AS *on midden* in the middle, fr. *midden* the middle. See MIDST.] In or into the midst or middle of; among.

**a-mi'go** (á-mé'gó), *n.* ; *pl.* -gos (-gós; E. -gós). [Sp., fr. L. *amicus*.] A friend; speci., a friendly native.

**a-mine'** (á-mén'; á'mín'), *n.* Also **am'in**. [*ammonia* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

**a-mi'no** (á-mé'nó; ám'í-nó), *adj.* **a-mi'no-** (-nó), *pref.* [From *AMINE*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing the group NH<sub>2</sub> united to a radical other than an acid radical, as in *a-mi'no-benz'ene*; — distinguished from *amido*, *amido-*.

**amino acid**. *Chem.* Any acid containing the amino group, NH<sub>2</sub>. Some thirty have been isolated from proteins, of which they are the chief components.

**a-mi'no-ben-zo'ic ac'id** (á-mé'nó-bén-zó'ík; ám'í-nó-). *Org. Chem.* Any of three crystalline acids H<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. The yellowish-red *para* (*p*) acid, a growth vitamin of the B group, is found in yeast, bran, etc., and also made synthetically. It is sometimes called the "anti-rachitic" vitamin. Abbr. *PABA*, *paba*.

**a-mi'no-plas't'** (á-mé'nó-plás't'; ám'í-nó-), *n.* [*amino* + Gr. *plastos* formed.] A synthetic resin made from amino or amido compounds. — **a-mi'no-plas'tic** (-plás'tík), *adj.*

**a-mi'no-py'rine** (-pí'rén; -rín), *n.* [*amino* + *antipyretic* + *-ine*.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, used as an antipyretic and anodyne.

**a-mir'**, **a-meer'** (á-mér'; -r), [See *EMIR*.] A Mohammedan noble, esp. a prince of Afghanistan.

**Am'ish** (ám'ish; í'mísh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, Jacob Amen, or Ammann, a strict Mennonite of the 17th century, hence, pertaining to or designating his followers. — *n.* *Ecc. Hist.* Collectively, the Amish Mennonites.

**a-miss'** (á-mís'), *adv.* [*a* + *miss*.] Astray; faultily; improperly. — *adj.* Beside the mark; faulty; improper; — used in the predicate.

**am'i-to'is** (ám'í-tó'is), *n.* [NL. fr. *a-not* + *mitosis*.] *Biol.* Cell division in which there is first a simple cleavage of the nucleus without change in its structure, followed by the division of the cytoplasm; direct cell division; — opposed to *mitosis*. — **am'i-to'tic** (-tót'ík), *adj.*

**am'i-ty** (ám'í-ti), *n.* ; *pl.* AMITIES (-tiz) [F. *amitié*, fr. OF., fr. L. *amicus* friendly.] Friendship; friendly relations, esp. between nations. — *Syn.* Friendship, comity, good will. — *Ant.* Enmity.

**am'me'ter** (ám'mé'tér; ám'é-tér), *n.* [Temper + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric current.

**am'mi-a'ceous** (ám'mí-á'shús), *adj.* Belonging to the carrot family (Amiaceae, syn. Apiaceae); apiaceous. See CARROT.

**ammine** (ám'mén; á-mén'), *n.* [ammonia + 2d. -ine.] *Chem* a molecule of ammonia,  $NH_3$ , as it exists in certain complex compounds called **am-mi-no com-pounds** (á-mé'nó; á-mí'nó) *b* An ammino compound.

**Am'món** (ám'món), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ammon*, fr. Egypt. *Amen*.] 1. *Egypt. Relig.* Amen, the deity. 2. *Class. Relig.* An epithet of Zeus and Jupiter as worshipped in Egypt and Libya.

**am-mo-ni-a** (á-mó'ní-á; mó'nýá), *n.* [from sal ammoniac.] 1. *Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound of nitrogen and hydrogen,  $NH_3$ , of extremely pungent smell and taste. Ammonia can easily be condensed; cold and pressure to a colorless liquid boiling at  $-33.3^\circ C$ . 2. Popularly, the aqueous solution of the gas; called also *aqua ammoniac*, *ammonia water*, and *spirits of hartshorn*.

**am-mo-ni-ác** (á-mó'ní-ák), *n.* or **gum ammoniac**. [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ammoniakon* a gum said to distill from plants growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.] The aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb (*Desmodium ammoniacum*) of the carrot family. It is used as an expectorant and stimulant, and as a cement.

**am-mo-ni-a-cal** (ám'mó'ní-á-kál), *adj.* Also **am-mo-ni-ac**. Of or pertaining to ammonia; containing, or having the properties of, ammonia.

**am-mo-ni-ate** (á-mó'ní-át), *v. t.* To combine with ammonia.

**am-mo-ni-fy** (ám'mó'ní-fý), *adj.* Also **am-mo-ni-cal** (-í-kál). Of or pertaining to ammonia or the radical ammonium.

**am-mo-ni-f-ica-tion** (ám'mó'ní-fí-ká'shún), *n.* [ammonia + -fication.] 1. Impregnation with ammonia or ammonium compounds. 2. Decomposition with production of ammonia, esp. by the action of bacteria on nitrogenous organic matter. — **am-mo-ni-fy** (ám'mó'ní-fý), *v. t.* & *i.*

**am-mo-ni-te** (ám'mó'ní-tí), *n.* [L. cornu Ammonis horn of Ammon.] Paleontol. Any of numerous fossil shells of cephalopods having the form of a flat spiral, especially abundant in the Mesozoic era.

**am-mo-ni-um** (á-mó'ní-úm), *n.* *Chem.* A strongly basic radical,  $NH_4$ , whose compounds resemble those of the alkali metals. When ammonia reacts with acids, the salts of ammonium are formed, as **ammonium chloride** (or **sal ammoniac**),  $NH_4Cl$ , used as a source of ammonia, **ammonium nitrate**,  $NH_4NO_3$ , used in explosives and as a fertilizer, **ammonium sulfate**,  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ , used as a fertilizer and as a source of ammonium compounds.

**ammonium hydroxide** *Chem.* A compound,  $NH_4OH$ , formed when ammonia dissolves in water, and existing only in solution.

**am-mu-ni-tion** (ám'mú-ní-sh'én), *n.* [F. *amunition*, formerly used for *munitio*. See *MUNITION*.] 1. In warfare, the projectiles thrown against an enemy, such as bullets, shells, grenades, and bombs, with their necessary propellants, detonators, fuses, and primers. 2. Any material that may be used in attack or defense.

**am-ne-si-a** (ám-ne-shí-á; á-dó), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *amnēsia* forgetfulness.] Loss of memory due to brain injury, shock, fever, repression, etc.; also, a gap in one's memory. — **am-ne-si-o** (-ák; -átik), **am-ne-si-tic** (-nók; -átik), *adj.*

**am-ne-si-ty** (ám-ne-shí-tí), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tíz) [From L., fr. Gr. *amnēsia* a forgetting, deriv. of *a-not* + *mnasíai* to remember.] 1. Forgetfulness, an overlooking. 2. An act of sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense. — *v. t.* To grant amnesty to.

**am-ni-on** (ám'ní-ón), *n.* *pl.* -nions (-ónz), -nía (-dí) [Gr., the membrane round the fetus, dim. of *amnós* lamb.] *Anat. & Zool.* A thin membrane forming a closed sac surrounding the embryos of reptiles, birds, and mammals. It contains a serous fluid, the **am-ni-ot-ic flu-id** (ám'ní-ótík), in which the embryo is immersed. Cf. *chorion*.

**a-moeb-a** (ám-mó'bá), *n.* *pl.* -bæ (-bē), -bæ (-bēz) Also **a-moeb-a** (ám-mó'bá); *pl.* -bæ (-bēz), -bæ (-bē). [NL., fr. Gr. *amoeba* change.] *Zool.* One of the simplest known forms of animal life, a protozoan of a genus (*Amoeba*) comprising several species of aquatic naked rhizopods common in fresh-water pools. An amoeba consists of a microscopic nucleated mass of protoplasm, perpetually changing its shape by protruding portions of its body, and nourishes itself by enveloping minute organisms and fragments of food. — **a-moeb-an** (-bân), *adj.*

**a-moeb-ic**, **a-moeb-ic** (ám-mó'bík), *adj.* Like or pertaining to an amoeba; caused by amoebæ or amoebalike organisms.

**amoebic dysentery** A tropical form of dysentery, usually ulcerative, caused by amoebæ (*Endamoeba histolytica*).

**a-moeb-oid**, **a-moeb-oid** (ám-mó'b-oid), *adj.* Like an amoeba, esp. in movements or changes of shape.

**a-mok** (ám-mók), *v.* Var. of *AMUCK*.

**a-mo-le** (ám-mó'lá), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *amulli* soap.] Any part of a plant possessing cleansing properties and used for soap; also, any of a number of plants so used.

**A-mon** (á'món) Var. of *AMEN*.

**a-mong** (ám-móng), **a-mongst** (ám-múngst), *prep.* [ME. *among*, fr. AS. *on in + geman* a crowd, mingling, fr. *gemangan* to mingle.] 1. In or through the midst of; surrounded by; in company or intercourse with; as, the immigrants *among* us. 2. In the number or class of; as, wittyest *among* poets. 3. By or through the aggregate of; as, discontent *among* the ignorant. 4. In shares to each of; as, divided *among* the heirs. 5. By the common or joint action of; through the reciprocal action of; as, to quarrel *among* themselves.

**a-mor'al-li-á-do** (ám-mó'r-álí-dó; -lyá'dó), *n.* [Sp.] A dry pale sherry.

**a-mor'al** (ám-mó'r-ál; á-), *adj.* [a-not + moral.] Without a sense of moral responsibility; as, *amoral* morons; specif., outside the sphere in which moral distinctions or judgments apply. — **a-mo-ral-i-ty** (ám-mó'r-ál-tí; á-mó'r-ál), *n.* — **a-mo-ral-ly**, *adv.*

**am-o-ret-to** (ám'mó-rét-tó; í-á-mó-rát-tó), *n.*; *pl.* -tí (-tē). Also **am-mo-ni-um** (ám'mó-rét-tó), *n.*; *pl.* -nī (-nē). [It., dim. of *amore* cupid.] An infant cupid.

**am-o-ris-t** (ám'mó-ríst), *n.* [L. *amor* love.] One addicted to amours; gallant.

**am-o-rous** (ám'mó-rús), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *amorous* loving, fr. L. *amor* love, fr. *amare* to love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, esp. sexual enjoyment; tenderly affectionate. 2. In love; enamored; — often with *of*. 3. Of, relating to, caused by, or productive of love — *Syn.* Amatory, erotic — **am-o-rous-ly**, *adv.*

**am-o-rous-ness**, *n.*

**am-mor-pe-tri-ác** (ám'mó'r-pé-trí-ák; pá-trí-ék), [L.] Love of one's father land.

**a-mor-phism** (ám-mó'r-fíz-m), *n.* Amorphous quality.

**a-mor-phous** (-fíz), *adj.* [Gr. *amorphos*, fr. *a-not* + *morphé* form.] 1. Having no determinate form; shapeless. 2. Specif.: a *Bot. & Zool.* Without developed structural organization. *b* *Geol.* Without division in parts, as by stratification or cleavage. *c* *Chem.* Uncrystallized.

3. Of anomalous character or form; as, treatises *amorphous* in style. — **a-mor-phous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mor-phous-ness**, *n.*

**a-mort'** (ám-mórt'), *adj.* [F. *à* to + *mort* death.] Lifeless.

**am-or-ti-sa-tion** (ám'mó-r-tí-sá'shún; á-mórt-tí-sá'shún; -tí-sá'), *n.* Act or process of amortizing; also, the sums devoted thereto.

**am-or-tise** (ám'mó-r-tíz; á-mórt-tíz), *v. t.* [ML. *amortizare*, *ad-mor*, or *F. amortir*, fr. L. *ad* to + *mors* death.] 1. To convey or sell in mortmain, i.e., to a corporation, esp. to an ecclesiastical corporation. See *MORTMAIN*. 2. To provide for the gradual extinction of (a future obligation) in advance of maturity, esp. by periodical contributions to a sinking fund adequate to discharge a debt or make a replacement when it becomes necessary. — **am-or-tis-a-ble** (ám'mó-r-tíz-á-b'l; á-mórt-tíz-á-b'l; á-mórt-tíz-á-b'l), *adj.*

**A-mos** (ám'mó), *n.* [Heb. *Amós*, lit. borne (by God).] a. A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. b. A book of the Old Testament (see *BIBLE*).

**a-mount'** (ám-móunt'), *v. t.* [OF. *amonter* to increase, ascend, fr. *amont* upward, fr. L. *ad montem* to the mountain.] To rise, reach, or extend in quantity, number, effect, substance, or influence; — used with *to*. — *n.* 1. The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate. 2. A principal sum and the interest thereon. 3. The whole effect, substance, value, significance, or result; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this. 4. A quantity; as, a surprising *amount* of patience. *Abbr. amt.* — *Syn.* See *SUM*.

**a-mour'** (ám-móor'; á-móor'; á-móor'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] A love affair; now, usually, an intrigue; an illicit love affair.

**am-mour'-pro-pre** (ám'móor-pró-pré), *n.* [F.] Self-esteem.

**am-po-lop'sis** (ám-pó-lóp'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ampeloe* vine + *-opsis*] A plant of the genus (*Parthenocissus*) which includes the Virginia creeper.

**am-per-age** (ám-pér-áj; ám-pér-áj), *n.* *Elec.* The strength of a current of electricity measured in amperes.

**am-pere** (ám-pér; ám-pér'; **am-père** (ám-pér'), *n.* [After A. M. Ampère, French physicist.] *Elec.* The practical unit of intensity of electric current, being that produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

**am-pere-hour**, *n.* *Elec.* The quantity of electricity delivered in one hour by a current of one-ampere strength.

**ampere turn**, *Elec.* The magnetomotive force round one turn of wire of a helical coil carrying an electric current of one-ampere strength.

**am-per-sand** (ám-pér-sánd; ám-pér-sánd'), *n.* [Corrupt, of *and per se* and, i. e., & by itself makes and.] The character &, &, or &.

**am-phet-a-mine** (ám-fét-á-mén; -mín), *n.* [From alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl ethyl-amine.] *Pharm.* A substance (chemically synthetic racemic alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl-ethyl-amine), used as an inhalant and in solution as a spray in head colds, hay fever, etc.

**am-phi-** (ám-fí-), *[Gr.]* A prefix signifying *both*, of *both kinds*, *on both sides*, *about*, *around*, as in *amphibious*.

**am-phi-ar-thro-sis** (ám-fí-á-rth-ó-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *amphi-* + Gr. *arthrō-sis* articulation.] *Anat.* Articulation admitting slight motion. It includes *synphyses* and *syndesmoses*.

**Am-phi-bi-a** (ám-fí-bí-á), *n. pl.* [NL. See *AMPHIBIOUS*.] *Zool.* A class of vertebrates, intermediate in many characters between the fishes and reptiles, including the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and their allies. They are mostly oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage (tadpole stage) in which they have gills, afterwards losing the gills and breathing by lungs.

**am-phi-bi-an** (-án), *adj.* Amphibious (in any sense); specif., *Zool.*, belonging to the Amphibia. — *n.* 1. An amphibian animal or plant; specif., *Zool.*, one of the Amphibia. 2. An airplane designed to rise from and alight on either land or water. 3. Also **amphibian tank**. — *ALLIGATOR*, 3.

**am-phi-bi-ot-ic** (ám-fí-bí-ótík), *adj.* [*amphi-* + Gr. *biōtikos* pert. to life.] Terrestrial in one stage of existence and aquatic in another.

**am-phi-bi-ous** (ám-fí-bí-ús), *adj.* [Gr. *amphibios* living a double life, fr. *amphi* of both kinds + *bios* life.] 1. Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs, beavers, and some plants. 2. Pertaining to, or adapted for, both land and water. 3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures. 4. Executed by co-ordinated action of land, sea, and sometimes air forces organized for invasion, as *amphibious operations*; also, trained or organized for such action; as, *amphibious forces*. — **am-phi-bi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **am-phi-bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**am-phi-bol-e** (ám-fí-ból), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *amphibolos* doubtful.] *Mineral.* A silicate of calcium and magnesium and, often, iron, manganese, etc. Asbestos, hornblende, and tremolite are varieties. — **am-phi-bol-ic** (-bólík), *adj.*

**am-phi-bol-ic** (-bólík), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to amphibology; ambiguous; equivocal. 2. *Med.* Uncertain or fluctuating.

**am-phi-bol-ite** (ám-fí-ból-ít), *n.* A rock consisting essentially of amphibole. When schistose, it is usually known as a *hornblende schist*.

**am-phi-bol-o-gy** (ám-fí-ból-ó-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jíz). Also **am-phi-bol-ol-y** (ám-fí-ból-ól-y). [L. *amphibologia*, fr. *amphibolia*, fr. Gr. *amphibolia*, with the ending -logia as in fr. Gr. *amphibolos* ambiguous + *logos* speech.] A phrase or proposition susceptible of more than one interpretation, esp. as ambiguous in grammatical construction; also, the ambiguity so caused. — **am-phi-bol-ol-og-ic** (ám-fí-ból-ól-ók; ám-fí-ból-ól-ók), *adj.*

**am-phi-brach** (ám-fí-brák), *n.* [L. *amphibrachys*, fr. Gr. *amphibrachys* short at both ends.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, or accented, the others short, or unaccented (— — —).

**am-phi-ty-on** (ám-fí-tí-ón; -ón), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *amphityōnes*, *pl.*, prob. orig. *amphityōnes* dwellers around, neighbors.] *Gr. Hist.* A deputy to the council or congress held by an amphictyony.

**am-phi-ty-on-y** (ám-fí-tí-ón-y), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-níz). [Gr. *amphityōnia*.] *Gr. Hist.* An association of neighboring communities for protecting a common religious center. — **ty-on-ic** (-óník), *adj.*

**am-phi-go-ry** (ám-fí-gó-rí; -gó-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-ríz). Also **am-phi-gou-ri** (-gó-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -ris (-ríz). [F. *amphigouri*.] A nonsense verse or composition. — **am-phi-gor-ic** (-gór-ík), *adj.*

**am-phi-m'a-cer** (ám-fí-má-sér), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *amphimakhros*, fr. *amphi* at both ends + *makhros* long.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long (— — —).

**am-phi-mix'tis** (ám-fí-míks'tis), *n.* [NL., fr. *amphi-* + Gr. *mixis* a mingling.] *Biol.* A union of the germ plasma of two individuals in sexual reproduction. *b* Interbreeding.

**Am-phi-on** (ám-fí-ón), *n.* A son of Zeus and Antiope. He built the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with a lyre given to him by Hermes.

**am-phi-on-us** (ám-fí-ón-sús), *n.* [NL., fr. *amphi-* + Gr. *oys* sharp.] *Zool.* Any lancelet.





tism, held the church to be composed of true Christians baptized on confession of faith, and advocated separation of church and state. — **An-a-bap-tist** (ān-ā-bāp-tīz'm), *n.* — **An-a-bap-tist** (-tīst), *adj.*

**an-a-bas** (ān-ā-bās), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *anabasis*, part. of *anabainein* to go up.] Any of a genus (*Anabas*) of small perchlike fresh water spiny-finned fishes of southeastern Asia and Africa. One species (*A. scan-dens*), called *amblyfish*, can travel considerable distances overland, and is said to climb trees.

**an-a-bas** (ān-ā-bās), *n.* *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr., fr. *anabainein* to go up.] 1. A military advance into a country. 2. [esp.] The march of the young Cyrus against Artaxerxes, narrated by Xenophon in a history, the *Anabasis*.

**an-a-bat'ic** (ān-ā-bāt'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *anabatikos* skilled in mounting, fr. *anabainein*.] Upward moving, — of air currents or winds.

**an-a-bol'ism** (ān-ā-bōl'iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *anabolē* something heaped up, fr. *ana-* + *bolē* a stroke.] Biol. Constructive metabolism; — opposed to *catabolism*. See METABOLISM — **an-a-bol'ic** (ān-ā-bōl'ik), *adj.*

**an-a-branch** (ān-ā-brānch), *n.* [anastomosing + branch.] A diverging branch of a river which re-enters the main stream; also, a branch which loses itself in sandy soil.

**an-a-car-di-a-coe-us** (kār-dī-ā-kōēs), *adj.* [From NL. *Anacardiaceae*, fr. Gr. *ana* similar to + *kardia* heart; — the fruit being likened to a bird's heart.] Belonging to the sumac family (*Anacardiaceae*) of trees and shrubs. See SUMAC.

**an-a-chro-nism** (ān-ā-khō-niz'm), *n.* [Gr. *anachronismos*, fr. *anachronizein* to refer to a wrong time, fr. *ana-* + *chronos* time.] 1. An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in regard to each other, esp. the anachronism of an event, custom, or the like. 2. Anything incongruous in point of time with its surroundings.

**an-a-chro-nis'tic** (-nīst'ik), **an-a-chro-nis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Of the nature of, or involving, anachronism.

**an-a-chro-nous** (ān-ā-khō-nōs), *adj.* Out of place in point of time — **an-a-chro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**an-a-clas'tic** (ān-ā-klas'tik), *adj.* [Gr. *anaklan* to bend back and break, to reflect (light), fr. *ana-* + *klan* to break.] Optics. Pertaining to, or produced by, refraction.

**an-a-clin'al** (-klī'nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [*ana-* + Gr. *klinēin* to incline.] Geol. Having a course opposed to the dip of the underlying rocks; — opposed to *cataclinal*.

**an-a-clit'ic** (-klīt'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *anaklinein* to lean upon.] Characterized by dependence; leaning; specif., *Psychoanalysis*, characterized or qualified by dependence of the libido upon another instinct, such as hunger.

**an-a-coo-lu'thon** (-kō-lū'thōn), *n.* *pl.* -THA (-thā) [Gr. *anakolouthos*, -on, not following, wanting sequence, fr. *an-* + *akolouthos* following.] Gram. Abandonment in the midst of a sentence of one type of construction in favor of one grammatically different; also, such a sentence — **an-a-coo-lu'thic** (-tīk), *adj.*

**an-a-con'da** (ān-ā-kōn'dā), *n.* [Origin unknown; perh. Ceylonese.] 1. Otter, a python of Ceylon, perhaps *Python molurus*. 2. A large snake (*Eunectes murina*) of the boa family of tropical South America. 3. Loosely, any large snake that crushes its prey. Cf. BOA, 2; BOA CONSTRUCTOR, 2; PYTHON, 4.

**An-a-cr-oe'tic** (ān-ā-kroē'tik), *adj.* Pert. to Anacreon, Ionian Greek poet, or his light and graceful lyrics; hence, convivial; amatory. — *n.* A poem like Anacreon's lyrics.

**an-a-cru'sis** (ān-ā-kroō'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *anakrousis*, fr. *anakrouin* to push up or back, fr. *ana-* + *krouin* to strike.] Pros. One or two unstressed syllables prefixed to a verse properly beginning with an accented syllable, hence applied to the initial notes in music beginning on a nonaccent or weak accent.

**an-a-cul'ture** (ān-ā-kūlt'ūr), *n.* [*ana-* + culture.] Bacteriol. A mixed culture, said esp. of cultures containing various strains of pathogenic organisms used in the preparation of autogenous vaccines.

**an-a-dem** (ān-ā-dēm), *n.* [L. *anademā*, fr. Gr. *anadēma*, deriv. of *ana* up + *dein* to bind.] Poetic. A chaplet; necklace.

**an-a-di-plot'sis** (-dī-plōt'sis), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *anadiplosis*, fr. *ana* + *diploin* to double.] Rhet. Repetition of a word, esp. the last word, of one clause at the beginning of the next (Rely on his honor — honor such as his?).

**an-a-dro-mous** (ān-ā-drō-mōs), *adj.* [Gr. *anadromos* running upward, fr. *ana-* + *dromos* a running, fr. *dramein* to run.] Zool. Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding, as shad; — opp. to *catadromous*.

**an-ae-mi-a**, **an-ae-mic**. Vars. of ANEMIA, ANEMIC.

**an-a-er-o-be**, **an-a-er-o-be** (ān-ā-ēr-ōb), *n.* Also **an-a-er-o-bi-um** (-ōb'ium); *pl.* -ORIA (-dī). [NL. *anaerobium*, fr. *an* not + *aero-* + Gr. *bios* life.] Biol. An anaerobic organism, esp. one of certain bacteria.

**an-a-er-o-bic**, **an-a-er-o-bic** (-ōb'ik; -ōb'ik), *adj.* Biol. A living or active in the absence of free oxygen; as, *anaerobic* bacteria. B. Pertaining to or induced by anaerobes; as, *anaerobic* fermentation.

**an-aes'the-si-a**, **-thet'ic**, etc. Vars. of ANESTHESIA, etc.

**an-a-glyph** (ān-ā-gīlf), *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphos* wrought in low relief, fr. *ana-* + *glyphein* to engrave.] 1. Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo. 2. A picture combining two images of the same object recorded from different points of view, as images of the right and left eyes, one image in one color being superimposed upon the second image in a contrasting color. Viewed through a device (**an-a-glyph-o-scope** (-glīf-ō-skōp)) consisting of a pair of light filters, the anaglyph produces a stereoscopic effect. — **an-a-glyph-ic** (-glīf'ik), *adj.* — **an-a-glyp'tic** (-stīōf'ik), *adj.*

**an-a-go-ge** (ān-ā-gō-gē), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *anagoge* a leading up, fr. *ana-* + *agōgē* a leading, fr. *agēin* to lead.] The mystical or spiritual meaning or application of words.

**an-a-gog'ic** (-gōg'ik), *adj.* 1. Also **an-a-gog'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). Of or involving anagogic; mystical. 2. *Psychoanalysis*. Pertaining to the striving of inner psychic forces toward progressive ideals. — **an-a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an-a-go-ge** (ān-ā-gō-gē), *n.* — ANAGOGUE.

**an-a-gram** (ān-ā-grām), *n.* [From NL, fr. Gr. *anagrammatismos*, fr. *anagrammatizein* to transpose letters, fr. *gramma* letter.] A word or phrase made by transposing the letters of another. — **an-a-gram-mat'ic** (-grām-māt'ik), **an-a-gram-mat'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **an-a-gram-ma-tize** (-grām-mā-tīz), *v. t.*

**an-a-grams** (ān-ā-grāms), *n. pl.* *construed as sing.* A game in which players compete in forming words from letters drawn from a stock.

**an'al** (ā'nāl), *adj.* Pert. to, or situated near, the anus.

**an-al'eime** (ān-āl'ēim; -sīm), *n.* [*an-* not + Gr. *alkimos* strong.] Mineral. A white or slightly colored zeolite, crystalline or massive. — **an-al'eite** (ān-āl'ēit; ān-āl'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *analēks* weak + *-ite*.] Anal-cime.

**an-a-lects** (ān-ā-lēkts), **an-a-lect'a** (-lēk'tā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *analekta*, fr. *analekein* to collect, fr. *ana-* + *legein* to gather.] A collection of miscellaneous literary passages; as, the *Analekts* of Confucius.

**an-a-lep'tic** (-lēp'tik), *adj.* & *n.* [Gr. *analeptikos* restorative.] Med. Restorative; giving strength.

**an-al-ge'si-a** (ān-āl-jē-zī-ā; -āl-dī), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *analgesia*, fr. *an-* not + *algēsis* sense of pain.] Insensibility to pain.

**an-al-ge'sic** (-jē-sīk; -jēs'ik), *adj.* Of or producing analgesia. — *n.* An agent for producing analgesia.

**an-a-log** (ān-ā-lōg), *n.* Var. of ANALOGUE.

**an-a-log'ic** (ān-ā-lōg'ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to analogy.

**an-a-log'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Founded on, or of the nature of, analogy; expressing or implying analogy. — **an-a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an-a-lo-gist** (ān-āl-ō-jist), *n.* One who reasons from analogy; one who seeks analogies.

**an-a-lo-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.* To employ, or reason by, analogy; to show analogy.

**an-a-lo-gous** (-gūs), *adj.* [L. *analogus*, fr. Gr. *analogos* according to a due ratio, proportionate, fr. *ana-* + *logos* ratio.] 1. Having analogy; corresponding in some respects to something else. 2. Biol. Having the relation of an analogue. — *Syn.* See SIMILAR. — **an-a-lo-gous-ly**, *adv.* — **an-a-lo-gous-ness**, *n.*

**an-a-logue** (ān-ā-lōg), *n.* [F.] 1. That which is analogous to some other thing. 2. Biol. An organ similar in function to an organ of another animal or plant, but different in structure and origin; thus, the gill in a fish is the *analogue* of the lung in a quadruped.

**analogue computer**. A type of calculating machine that operates with numbers represented by directly measurable quantities as voltages, resistances, rotations, etc.

**an-a-lo-gy** (ān-āl-ō-jī), *n.* *pl.* -GIES (-jīz) 1. A relation of likeness, between two things or of one thing to or with another, consisting in the resemblance not of the things themselves but of two or more attributes, circumstances, or effects. 2. Biol. Correspondence in function between organs or parts of different structures and origin; — distinguished from *homology*. 3. Logic. A form of inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more) things agree with one another in one or more respects, they will (probably) agree in yet other respects. 4. Philol. The principle or process in accordance with which existing words are modified or new words created in conformity with familiar word groups. — *Syn.* See LIKENESS.

**an-a-lyse**, **an-a-lyse**, etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, etc.

**an-a-ly'sis** (ān-āl'ī-sīs), *n.* *pl.* -SES (-sēz) [ML, fr. Gr. *analysis*, fr. *analyein* to unloose, to resolve, fr. *ana* up + *lyein* to loose.] 1. Separation of anything into constituent parts or elements; also, an examination of anything to distinguish its component parts or elements, separately or in their relation to the whole. 2. A form of statement, as a syllogism, exhibiting the results of a process of analysis. 3. Chem. a The separation of compound substances, by chemical processes, into their constituents. b The determination of one or more ingredients of a substance either as to kind (*qualitative analysis*) or amount (*quantitative analysis*). 4. Math. a The investigation of problems by the methods of algebra. b Generally, any of those methods that are based on considerations of number and the theory of limits, as opposed to geometric intuition. 5. *Psychoanalysis*. Diagnosis and treatment. — *Syn.* Resolution, dissection, breakdown.

**an-a-lyst** (ān-āl'īst), *n.* One skilled or occupied in making analyses.

**an-a-lyt'ic** (ān-āl'ī-tīk), **an-a-lyt'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* [From ML, fr. Gr. *analytikos*] 1. Of or pertaining to analysis or analytics; resolving into elements or constituent parts. 2. Treating of, or given to the use of, analysis. — **an-a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**analytical table**. Bot. & Zool. = KEY, *n.*, 9 a.

**analytic geometry**. Math. Geometry subjected to analytic treatment by means of the convention of co-ordinates.

**an-a-lyt'ic** (ān-āl'ī-tīk), *n.* *see* -ICS 1. The science of analysis, esp. as a subdivision of logic. 2. = ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.

**an-a-lyze**, **an-a-lyso** (ān-āl'īz), *v. t.* 1. To separate, resolve into elements or constituent parts. 2. To separate mentally the parts of (a whole) so as to reveal their relation to it and to one another; as, to *analyze* an economic theory. 3. To study the factors of (a situation, problem, or the like) in detail, in order to determine the solution or outcome. 4. To subject to scientific or grammatical analysis. — **an-a-lyz'a-ble**, **an-a-lyz'a-ble** (-īz-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **an-a-lyz'er**, **an-a-lyz'er** (-īz-ēr), *n.* — **an-a-lyz-a'tion** (-īz-ā-shūn; -īz-ā-shūn), *n.*

*Syn.* Analyze, resolve, dissect, break down mean to divide a complex whole or unit into its components or constituents. Analyze presupposes a personal agent and an attempt to discover the true nature or inner relationships of something that does not superficially reveal them, such as a material substance, an intellectual construction, or the like; resolve may or may not presuppose a personal agent, and it usually suggests an actual separation into elements or parts (as of oxygen and hydrogen, into which the water is being resolved by an electric current); dissect literally implies a separation into component parts but, figuratively, a searching analysis; break down, the most concrete of these terms, implies a reduction to simpler parts or divisions (thus, proteins are broken down by enzymes into amino acids).

**an-an'drous** (ān-ān'drūs), *adj.* [*an-* not + *-androus*.] Bot. Having no stamens.

**An-a-n'ias** (ān-ā-n'ās), *n.* A follower of the apostles who with his wife, Sapphira, was struck down for lying (*Acts* v); hence, a liar.

**an-a-paest** (ān-ā-pēst or Brit., -pēst), **an-a-paest**, *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *anapaistos* an anapaest, i. e. a dactyl reversed, fr. *ana-* + *paistein* to strike.] Pros. a A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented (L. *ā-pā-tis*; E. *inter-vene*). b A line consisting of anapaests. — **an-a-paest'ic** (-pēst'ik or Brit., -pēs't'ik), *adj.*

**an-a-phase** (ān-ā-fāz), *n.* [*ana-* up + *phase*.] Biol. A stage in mitosis (following the metaphase) in which the halves of the chromosomes move to the opposite poles of the spindle. Cf. TELOPHASE.

**an-a-pho-ra** (ān-āl'fō-rā), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *anaphora*, fr. *ana-* + *pherein* to carry.] Rhet. Repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive clauses.

**an-a-phro-disi-a-c** (ān-āl'fō-dīz'tī-k), *adj.* [*an-* not + Gr. *aphrodisiakos* of venery.] Med. Capable of lessening sexual desire. — *n.* An anaphrodisiac agent.

**an-a-phyl-lac'tic** (ân-â-fî-lâk'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *ana-* + *-phylaxis* as in *prophylaxis*.] *Med.* Excessive susceptibility; esp., protein sensitization, caused by a prior introduction of the same protein into the body.

**an-a-phyl-lac'tic** (-lâk'tik), *adj.*

**an-a-plas'ty** (ân-â-plâs'tî), *n.* [Gr. *anaplastos*, fr. *anaplasssein* to remodel, fr. *ana-* again + *plassein* to form.] Plastic surgery. — **an-a-plas'tic** (-plâs'tik), *adj.*

**an-arch** (ân-ârk), *n.* [Gr. *anarchos* rulerless, fr. *an-* not + *archê* beginning, government.] An anarchic leader.

**an-archic** (ân-ârk'ik), **an-archi-cal** (-kî-kâl), *adj.* Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of anarchy; tending to produce anarchy. — **an-archi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an-arch-ism** (ân-ârk'iz'm), *n.* 1. The theory that all government is an evil. Proudhon (1809-65), "Father of Anarchism," advocated a social organization based on common ownership and free agreements. At its worst, anarchism stands for a terrorist resistance to all present government and social order. 2. Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; esp., anarchistic revolution; nihilism; terrorism.

**an-arch-ist** (ân-ârk'ist), *n.* One who advocates anarchy or believes in anarchism; a terrorist; a nihilist. — **an-arch-ist**, **an-arch-ist-ic** (-kî-k'ik), *adj.*

**an-arch-y** (ân-ârk'tî), *n.* [Gr. *anarchia*.] 1. The state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of political disorder. 2. A state of confusion or disorder.

**Syn.** Anarchy, chaos, lawlessness mean a breakdown in law or order. Anarchy implies total absence or suspension of government; chaos, the utter negation of law or order; lawlessness, a prevalent or habitual disregard of law or order.

**an-ar-thri-a** (ân-âr'thri-dâ), *n.* [NL., fr. *an-* not + Gr. *arthron* joint.] Inability to articulate words as a result of brain lesion.

**an-as'tig-mat'ic** (ân-âs'tig-mât'ik), *adj.* [an not + *astigmatic*.] Optics. Not astigmatic; — said esp. of photographic compound lenses consisting of a converging and a diverging lens in which the astigmatism of one is nullified by the equal and opposite astigmatism of the other. See LENS, *Illustr* (2).

**a-nas'to-mo-se** (â-nâs'tô-mô-zê), *v. t. & i.* To connect or intercommunicate by anastomosis; innoculate; interjoin.

**a-nas'to-mo-sis** (ân-mô'sis), *n.* *pl.* -ses (-sêz) [NL., fr. Gr. *anastomosis* opening, deriv. of *ana-* + *stoma* mouth.] 1. *Bot.* The union of one vessel or hollow organ with another so as to form intercommunication, as a union between blood vessels, parts of the intestine, or veins of leaves; innoculation. 2. Union or intercommunication of any system or network. — **a-nas'to-mo'tic** (-mô'tik), *adj.*

**a-nas'tro-phê** (â-nâs'trô-fê), *n.* [Gr. *anastrophê*, deriv. of *ana-* + *strophên* to turn.] Rhetoric. Inversion of the usual order of words ["Blessed are the meek"].

**an-a-tase** (ân-â-tâs), *n.* [Gr. *anatalis* a stretching out; — in allusion to the length of its crystals.] Mineral. = OCTAHEDRITE.

**a-nath'e-ma** (â-nâth'ê-mâ), *n.* *pl.* -mas (-mâz). [L. *anathema*, fr. Gr. *anathêmê* anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse, fr. *anathênai* to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; fr. *ana-* + *tithenai* to set.] 1. A solemn ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; hence, denunciation of anything as accursed. 2. An imprecation. 3. Any person or thing cursed by ecclesiastical authority; hence, any object of intense dislike or of loathing.

**a-nath'e-ma-tize** (-î-zê), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce an anathema (against). — *Syn.* See EXECRATE. — **a-nath'e-ma-ti-z'a-tion** (-î-zâ'sh'ân; -î-zâ'sh'ân), *n.*

**an-a-tom'ic** (ân-â-tôm'ik), **an-a-tom'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* Of, pert to, or dealing with anatomy. — **an-a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**a-nat'o-mist** (â-nât'ô-mîst), *n.* 1. A person skilled or versed in anatomy. 2. An analyst.

**a-nat'o-mize** (-mî-zê), *v. t.* To dissect, so as to display or examine the structure and use of the parts; hence, to analyze. — **a-nat'o-mi-z'a-tion** (-mî-zâ'sh'ân; -mî-zâ'sh'ân), *n.*

**a-nat'o-my** (ân-â-tô-mî), *n.* *pl.* -mies (-mîz). [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *anatômê* dissection, fr. *ana-* to (drawn) to, + *tomein* to cut.] 1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating, the different parts of any animal or plant, to ascertain their position, relations, structure, and function. 2. The science, or branch of morphology, which treats of the structure of animals or plants. 3. The structural make-up of an organism or any of its parts. 4. Act of dividing anything to examine its parts; analysis. 5. A skeleton.

**a-nat'ro-pous** (ân-nât'rô-pûs), *adj.* [ana- + *tropous*.] *Bot.* Having the ovule inverted at an early period of its development, so that the micropyle is bent down to the funicle, to which the body of the ovule is united.

**a-nat'to**. Var. of ANATTO

**-ance** (-âns), **-an-cy** (-ân-sî), **-ence** (-êns), **-en-cy** (-ên-sî). [F. *-ance*, *-ence*, fr. L. *-antia*, *-entia*.] Suffixes forming nouns and meanings: 1. Act or fact of doing what the verbal root denotes; as, assistance (act of assisting); sometimes implying some modification, as of continuance, manner, etc.; as in, emergence from obscurity; his first sudden appearance among them was followed by repeated appearances. 2. State, condition, or quality of being, pl., instances of being, what the root word denotes (in these senses more distinctly specified, in modern English, by the variants *-ancy*, *-ency*); as in violence (condition or quality of being violent); complacency (cf. complacence); fluency (cf. confluence); sometimes also with special implication of continuance, manner, etc.; as in, elegance of dress; unexcused absences. 3. Concrete fact or thing; as in, standing on an eminence; Formosa was once a dependency of Japan.

**an-ces'tor** (ân-sê'stôr or Brit., ân'sîs), *n.* [OF. *ancestre*, fr. L. *antecessor* one who goes before, fr. *antecessere* to go before, fr. *ante* before + *cedere* to go.] 1. One from whom a person is descended, esp. at a distance of time; a forefather; — opposed to *descendant*. 2. Precursor. 3. Biol. A progenitor (as one living in an earlier geological period) of a more recent or existing species or group. 4. Law. One from whom an estate has descended; — the correlative of *heir*. — *Syn.* Forebear, progenitor. — **an-ces'tress** (-trêz; 30), *n.*

**an-ces'tral** (ân-sê's'trâl; formerly ân'sê's), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors; as, ancestral estates. — **an-ces'tral-ly**, *adv.*

**an-ces'try** (ân-sê's'trî or Brit., ân'sîs), *n.* 1. Ancestral lineage; hence, birth or honorable descent. 2. A series of ancestors.

*Syn.* Ancestry, lineage, pedigree mean one's progenitors collectively or their quality or character. Ancestry, in precise use, evokes the image of a family tree branching and ramifying the further it ascends; in looser but good use, it suggests one's progenitors in general, known

or unknown; lineage stresses descent in line: it evokes the image of a list of persons who in order of generation are descended from a single ancestor (thus, any group of persons who trace their derivation back to a common ancestor are of the same lineage, although their ancestry may be widely different); pedigree implies known and recorded ancestry and is applicable not only to persons but to animals and plants propagated under controlled conditions.

**An-chi'ses** (ân-kî'sêz; ân-sî), *n.* [Gr. *Anchises*.] See AENEAS.

**an-chor** (âng-kêr), *n.* [AS. *ancor*, fr. L. *ancora*, *anchora*, fr. Gr. *ankura*.] 1. An instrument that is attached to a ship or other vessel by a cable, and that, being cast overboard, lays hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and thus holds the vessel in a particular place. See 5th BOWEN, SHEET ANCHOR. 2. Anything regarded as a sure support. 3. Anything serving a purpose like that of the ship's anchor, as an arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast, a metal tie, a cramp, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To place at anchor; to secure by an anchor. 2. To fix or fasten. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to rest; to fix.

**an-chor-age** (-î), *n.* 1. Act of anchoring, or condition of lying at anchor. 2. A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor; a hold for a vessel's anchor; also, a secure hold for a heavy pull. 3. A means of security. 4. A toll for anchoring.

**an-cho-ress** (âng-kô-rêz; 30), *n.* A female anchorite.

**an-cho-rite** (-rî), **an-cho-ret** (-rê), *n.* [Through F. & L., fr. Gr. *anchōrētē*, fr. *anchōrēin* to go back, fr. *ana-* + *chōrēin* to give place.] One who renounces the world to live in seclusion, usually for religious reasons; hermit; recluse. Cf. CENOBITE. — **an-cho-rit'ic** (-rî'tik), **an-cho-ret'ic** (-rê'tik), *adj.*

**anchor knot**. See KNOT, *Illustr* (14).

**an-cho-vy** (ân-chô-vî; ân'chô-vî), *n.* *pl.* -vies (-vîz), sometimes ANCHOVY. See PLURAL, Note 3. [Sp. *anchova*.] Any of a number of small herrings-like fishes, esp. one (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) of the Mediterranean, used for pickling, sauces, etc.

**an-chu'sa** (ân-kô'sâ), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *uncus* alkanet, fr. Gr. *anchousa*.] *Bot.* Bugloss.

**an-chu'sin** (-sîn), *n.* Chem. Alkannin.

**an-chy-lose**, **an-chy-lo-sis**, etc. Vars. of ANKYLOSIS, etc.

**an-clonne**, **an-clonne** (ân'syôn' n'ô'blôz). [F.] Literally, old time nobility; those French families emblemized by the Revolution of 1789.

**an-clen' r'gime** (ân'syôn' r'ô'hîm). [F.] The former political and social system, esp. that existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

**an-cient** (ân'shînt), *adj.* [OF. (& F.) *ancien*, fr. L. *antica*, ante, before.] 1. Old; specif.: a) *Archaic*. b) Existing or handed down from remote antiquity. c) Venerable; hoary; also, antique; old-fashioned. 2. Belonging to times long past, specif.: a) Belonging to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations (those of Egypt and Chaldea) and generally taken as extending to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A.D. 476). b) Pertaining to the ancients or to their times; as, ancient history. — *Syn.* See OLD — *Ant.* Modern. — *n.* An aged living being. 2. One who lived in antiquity; *pl.*, the civilized peoples antiquity, esp. the classical nations. 3. One of the classical authors. — **an-cient-ly**, *adv.* — **an-cient-ness**, *n.*

**an-cient**, *n.* [Corrupt fr. *ensign*.] *Archaic*. A. An ensign. b The bearer of an ensign. *Shak*

**ancient of days**. The Deity; — a Biblical title.

**an-cient-ry** (ân'shînt-rî), *n.* Ancientness; antiquity.

**an-cil-lary** (ân'sî-lî-rî or, esp. Brit., ân-sî-lî-rî, ân'sî-lî-rî), *adj.* [L. *ancillaris*, fr. *ancilla* female servant.] Subservient or subordinate; auxiliary.

**an-cip'i-tal** (ân-sîp'î-tâl; -tîl), *adj.* [L. *anceps*, *anceps*, two-headed, fr. *an-* for *ambi-* on both sides + *caput* head.] *Bot.* Two-lobed, as certain flattened stems.

**an-con** (âng-kôn), *n.* *pl.* ANCONES (âng-kô'nêz). [L., fr. Gr. *ankōn* elbow.] 1. Anat. The elbow. 2. Arch. A corbel supporting a cornice; a console. See CONSOLE, *Illustr*.

**an-cy**. See -ANCE.

**an-cy-lo-to-mi'a-sis** (ân'sî-lô's'tô-mî'ô-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Ancylostoma* (Gr. *ankylos* crooked + *stoma* mouth) + *-iasis*.] *Med.* A severe anemia caused by the sucking of blood from the small intestine by large numbers of certain parasitic nematode worms (esp. of the genera *Ancylostoma* and *Necator*); uncinariasis; hookworm disease.

**and** (ând; unstressed, ând, ân, etc.; 4), *conj.* [AS. *and*.] 1. A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, used to conjoin word with word, phrase with phrase, clause with clause. 2. *Obj.* If. — *and so forth*. And others or more of the same or of similar kind; further in the same or similar manner. The abbreviation etc. (*et cetera*), or &c., is often read *and so forth*.

**And-a-lu'sian** (ân-dâ-lû'sh'ân; -shân), *adj.* Of Andalusia or its people. — *n.* 1. One of the people of Andalusia. 2. A domestic fowl of a breed similar to the Leghorn.

**And-a-lu'site** (ân-dâ-lû'sî-tî), *n.* Mineral. A silicate of aluminum, Al<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>, usually in thick orthorhombic prisms.

**an-dan'te** (ân-dân'tê; ân-dân'tê), *adj.* [It., lit. going.] *Music*. Moderately slow, but flowing; quicker than *larghetto*. — *n.* A piece or movement in andante tempo. — *adv.* In andante tempo.

**an-dan'ti-no** (ân-dân'tî-nô), *adj.* [It., dim. of *andante*.] *Music*. Quicker than andante, but not so quick as *allegretto*. — *n.* A piece or movement in andantino tempo. — *adv.* In andantino tempo.

**Ande'an** (ân-dê-ân; ân-dê-ân), *adj.* Of or like the Andes

**and-e-ito** (ân-dê-î-tô), *n.* [From the *Andes* Mts.] An extrusive, dark-grayish rock, essentially an acid plagioclase.

**and'ron** (ând'rôn), *n.* [OF. *andier*.] One of a pair of metal supports for firewood on a hearth, each consisting of a horizontal bar mounted on short legs and having a vertical shaft surmounting the front end; a firerod

**and/or**. Either or or or.

**an-dra-dite** (ân-drâ-dî-tî), *n.* [After J. B. de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), Brazilian geologist.] A variety of garnet, chemically Ca<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>3</sub>(SiO<sub>6</sub>), occurring in various colors.

**an-dro-** (ân-drô-), *and-*. [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, man.] A combining form signifying: a) *Man*, man and, as in *an-droph'a-gous*, man-eating. b) *Male*, masculine. c) *Any* or *stamen*.



Anchor, 1.  
1 Ring.  
2 Stock.  
3 Shank.  
4 Bill.  
5 Fluke, or  
6 Palm.  
6 Arm.  
7 Throat.  
8 Crown.



**An'dro-cleus, An'dro-cles** (án'drō-klē-s, -klēs), *n.* A Roman slave of the 1st century A.D., said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before in Africa.

**an'dro-clum** (án'drō-shū-úm; -shū-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -CLÁ (-d). [*N.L.*, fr. *andros* + *clous* house.] The stamens in the flower of a seed plant. See *FLOWER*, *ILLUSTR.* — **an'dro-clial** (-shūl), *adj.*

**an'dro-gen** (án'drō-jén), *n.* [*andros* + *gen*.] *Biochem.* Any substance capable of inducing masculine characteristics, as a male sex hormone. — **an'dro-gen'ic** (-jén'ík), *adj.*

**an'dro-g'y-nous** (án'drō-jī-nūs), *adj.* [*L.* *androgynus*, fr. *Gr.* *androgynos*, fr. *andēr*, *andros*, man + *gynē* woman.] 1. Hermaphrodite. 2. *Bot.* Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster. — **an'dro-g'y-ny** (-nī), *n.*

**An'drom-a-che** (án'drō-mā-kē), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Andromachē*.] In Homer's *Iliad*, the devoted wife of Hector.

**An'drom-e-da** (án'drō-mē-dā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Andromedē*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* An Ethiopian princess who was chained to a cliff for a monster to devour but was rescued by Perseus, who married her. 2. *Genitive* -DAE (-dē). A northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, between Pegasus and Perseus.

**an'dro-sphinx** (án'drō-sfīngks), *n.* See SPHINX, 3.

**an'dro-ster-one** (án'drō-strē-ōn), *n.* [*andros* + *sterol* + *-one*.] *Biochem.* A male sex hormone, a hydroxyketone, C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O, found in human male urine.

**-an'drous** (-án'drūs) [*Gr.* *andros*, man] *Bot.* A combining form denoting having (so many or such) stamens, as in *monandrous*, *gynandrous*.

**An'dwa-ri** (án'dwā-rē), *n.* [*ON.*] In the Eddas, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring.

**ane** (án), *anes* (áns). Dial. vars. of *ONE*, *ONCE*.

**a-near'** (-nē-er'), *adv.* & *prep.* *Poetic & Dial.* Near.

**an'ec-dot-age** (án'ek-dōt'ij; án'ík), *n.* 1. Anecdotes collectively. 2. The age when a person becomes addicted to anecdotes; — a punning formation.

**an'ec-dot'al** (-dōt'ál; -dōt'ál; -t'ál), *adj.* Characteristic of or containing anecdotes; as, *anecdotal* conversation.

**an'ec-dote** (án'ek-dōt; án'ík), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Gr.* *anekdotes* not published, fr. *an* not + *ekdotos* given out.] A narrative, usually brief, of an interesting, often amusing, incident or event. — **an'ec-dot'ist** (-dōt'íst), *n.*

**an'ec-dot'ic** (-dōt'ík), *an'ec-dot'ic'al (-ík'ál), *adj.* A Of, of the nature of, or containing anecdotes. b Given to telling anecdotes.*

**a-nel'** (-nē-él'), *v. t.* [*M.E.* *anelen*, fr. *an* on + *AS.* *ele* oil, fr. *L.* *oleum*.] *Archaic.* To give extremeunction to.

**an'e-lec'tric** (án'ē-lēk'trík), *adj.* [*an-* not + *electric*.] *Physics.* Not becoming electrified by friction.

**a-nem'i-a, a-nae'mi-a** (á-nēm'ī-dā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *anaimia*, fr. *a-*, *an-*, not + *haima* blood.] *Med.* A condition in which the red corpuscles of the blood are reduced in number or deficient in hemoglobin, causing pallor, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart.

**a-nem'io, a-nae'mio** (á-nēm'ī-ō; á-nēm'ī-ō), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or affected with anemia; bloodless. 2. Lacking vigor or vitality; weak.

**an'e-mo** (án'ē-mō). [*Gr.* *anemos*.] A combining form meaning wind or inhalation.

**a-nem'o-graph** (á-nēm'ō-gráf), *n.* [*anemo* + *-graph*.] A recording anemometer. — **a-nem'o-graph'ic** (-gráf'ík), *adj.*

**an'e-mol'o-gy** (án'ē-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*anemo* + *-logy*.] The science of the wind. — **an'e-mol'og'ic'al** (-mōl'ō-jī-kál), *adj.*

**an'e-mom'e-ter** (-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*anemo* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. — **an'e-mo-m'e'tric** (-mō-mē'trík), *an'e-mo-m'e'tr'ic'al (-rī-kál), *adj.**

**an'e-mom'e-try** (-mōm'ē-trī), *n.* Act of process of ascertaining the force or velocity of the wind.

**a-nem'o-ne** (á-nēm'ō-nē), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *anemōnē*, fr. *anemos* wind.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Anemone*) of the crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae) having lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers without petals but with conspicuous, often colored, sepals. 2. A sea anemone. See ACTINIA, *ILLUSTR.*

**an'e-moph'i-lous** (án'ē-mōf'ī-lūs), *adj.* [*anemo* + *-philous*.] *Bot.* Fertilized by wind-borne pollen. — **an'e-moph'i-ly** (-lī), *n.*

**a-nem'o-scope** (á-nēm'ō-skōp), *n.* [*anemo* + *-scope*.] Any contrivance for indicating and recording the direction of the wind.

**a-nen'** (-á-nē-ut'), *prep.* Also **a-nenst'** (-nēnst'). [*AS.* *anefan*, *onema*, fr. *an*, on + *afan* even, equal.] 1. Now *Dial.* Beside. 2. About; concerning.

**an'er-gy** (án'ēr-jī), *n.* [*N.L.* *anergia*, fr. *Gr.* *an-* not + *ergon* work.] *Med.* Lack of energy; specif., *Immunol.*, a condition in which an acquired immunity is reduced or lost.

**an'er-oid** (án'ēr-oid), *adj.* [*Gr.* *an-* not + *nēros* wet, moist + *-oid*.] Containing no liquid. — *n.* An aneroid barometer.

**aneroid barometer.** A barometer in which the action of atmospheric pressure in bending a metallic surface is made to move a pointer. Cf. *ALTIMETER*, *ILLUSTR.*

**an'es-the-si-a, an'ae-the-si-a** (án'ēs-thē-zhī-dā; -zhā; -zī-dā), *n.* [*Gr.* *anesthesia* insensibility, fr. *an-* not + *anesthesia* feeling.] Entire or partial loss of feeling or sensation, a state of paralysis of the sensory apparatus produced by disease, by hypnosis, or by administration of certain drugs, gases, etc. Anesthesia is general when (as from inhalation of ether) it affects the entire body; *local* when produced by a locally active agent, like cocaine; *block* or *conduction* when produced by blocking nerve impulses from the affected part; *spinal* when the anesthetic is injected under the dura mater of the spinal cord.

**an'es-the'tic, an'ae-the'tic** (án'ēs-thē'tík), *adj.* 1. Capable of producing anesthesia. b Characterized by, or connected with, anesthesia. 2. (*pron.* án'ēs-) Hence, obtuse; — with *to*. — *n.* An agent that produces anesthesia.

**an'es-the-tist, an'ae-the-tist** (án'ēs-thē-tíst), *n.* *Med.* One who administers anesthetics.

**an'es-the-tize, an'ae-the-tize** (tīz), *v. t.* *Med.* To subject to anesthesia. — **an'es-the'ti-z'a-tion, an'ae-the'ti-z'a-tion** (án'ēs-thē'tī-zhūn; án'ēs-thē'tī-z), *n.*

**a-nough** (á-nōōk'). Scot. var. of *enough*.

**an'eu-rin** (án'ū-rín; á-nū'rín), *n.* [*a-* not + *neur-* + *vitamin*.] Vitamin B; (see VITAMIN).

**an'eu-rysm** (án'ū-riz'm), *n.* Also **an'eu-rism**. [*Gr.* *aneuryema* an opening, fr. *ana-* + *eurya* wide.] *Med.* A permanent abnormal blood-filled dilatation of an artery, resulting from disease of the vessel wall. — **an'eu-rysm'al, an'eu-ris'm'al** (-ríz'mál), *adj.*

**a-new'** (á-nū'), *adv.* [*a-* for + *new*.] Over again; also, in a new form.

**an'frac'tu-o'si-ty** (án-frák'tū-sē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīs). 1. Anfractuous quality. 2. A sinuous channel, course, etc.

**an'frac'tu-ous** (án-frák'tū-ūs), *adj.* Also **an'frac'tu-ose** (-ōs). [*L.* *anfractuosa*, fr. *anfractus* a winding, fr. *an-* for *ambi-* + *frangere*, to break.] Full of windings and turnings; sinuous; tortuous.

**an'ga-ry** (áng-kā-rī), *n.* [*L.* *angaria* service to a lord.] *Internal Law.* A right of a belligerent in case of necessity to seize, use, or destroy property of neutrals.

**an'gel** (án'jél), *n.* [*OF.* *angele*, fr. *L.* *angelus*, fr. *Gr.* *angelos* messenger.] 1. In theology, a supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence; hence: a messenger, as of spring or of death. b A person resembling an angel in goodness, innocence, or loveliness. c A conventionalized representation of a white-robed winged figure, of human form. 2. Attendant spirit; genius; as, one's good angel. 3. *Slang.* A nonprofessional backer of a venture, a player, or a political candidate.

**an'gel-ic** (án-jél'ík), *adj.* [*an'gel* + *-ic*.] 1. An English gold coin, issued 1470-1484, showing the archangel Michael slaying the dragon. 2. *Christian Science.* A message from Truth and Love; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

**an'gel-fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see *FISH*. a Either of two raylike sharks (*Squatina squatina* and *S. dumertii*) with pectoral fins that extend horizontally like wings when spread. b Any of several compressed, bright-colored teleost fishes (family Scatodontidae) of warm seas. c A small S. Amer. fish (*Pterophyllum scalare*) with silvery, black-barred body and large fins, a favorite aquarium fish; — called also *scalare*.

**an'gel'ic** (án-jél'ík), *an'gel'ic'al (-ík'ál), *adj.* Belonging to angels; resembling, characteristic of, or of the nature of, an angel; heavenly; saintly. — **an'gel'ic'al-ly**, *adv.**

**an'gel'ic-a** (án-jél'ík-dā), *n.* [*N.L.*] Also **an'go-lique'** (án-jél'ík'). Any of a large genus (*Angelica*) of herbs of the carrot family, esp. one species (*A. archangelica*) whose roots and fruit furnish the angelica oil used as a flavoring for liqueurs and as a perfume and whose leaf-stalks may be candied.

**angelica tree.** The Hercules'-club.

**angel-o-**. A combining form for *angel*, as in *an'gel'ol'o-gy*.

**An'ge-lus** (án-jél'ūs), *n.* [*L.* See *ANGEL*.] *R.C.Ch.* A devotion commemorating the Incarnation, said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell called the *Angelus bell*. b The Angelus bell.

**an'ger** (áng-ēr), *n.* [*ON.* *angr* affliction, sorrow.] 1. *Obs.* Trouble; affliction; also, physical pain. 2. *Dial.* Inflammation of a wound, sore, etc. 3. A strong passion or emotion of displeasure, and usually antagonism, excited by a sense of injury or insult.

**Nyn.** *Anger, ire, rage, fury, indignation, wrath* mean emotional excitement induced by intense displeasure. *Anger*, the comprehensive term of this group, suggests, apart from the context, neither a definite degree of intensity nor outward manifestation; *ire*, more regarded as literary or affected, suggests great intensity and its exhibition in looks, acts, or words; *rage* implies loss of self-control from violence of emotion, often connecting a temporary mental derangement; *fury*, even more than *rage*, implies an overwhelming passion verging on madness; *indignation* stresses a deep, intense, often righteous, anger aroused by that which one considers mean, shameful, or the like; *wrath* may imply either rage or indignation as its emotional basis, but it also implies a desire or intent to avenge or punish, or to get revenge.

— *v. t.* [*ON.* *angra*.] 1. To excite to anger; to enrage; provoke. 2. *Dial.* To cause to smart; to inflame.

**an'ger-ly** (-lī), *adv.* *Archaic.* Angriously.

**An'ge-vin** (án-jē-vīn), *An'ge-vine* (-vīn; -vīn), *adj.* [*F.* *Angevin*.] Of or pertaining to Anjou or to the Plantagenets. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

**an'gi-na** (án-jī-nā; *L.* án-jī-nā), *n.* [*L.*, quinsy, fr. *Gr.* *anchonē* a throttling.] *Med.* Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy or croup, esp. one producing suffocative spasms.

**an'gi-na pec'to-ris** (pēk'tō-rīs), *n.* [*L.*] A painful disease characterized by a sense of suffocation in the chest; — so named from a sense of suffocating contraction within the chest.

**an'gi-o** (án-jī-ō; classical án-jī-ō is little used), [*Gr.* *angion* a vessel.] A combining form denoting a *seed vessel, blood vessel, or lymph vessel*; as in *an'gi-o-car'pous*, *bot.*, having fruit enclosed within an external covering; *an'gi-o-l'o-gy*, science of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

**an'gi-o'ma** (án-jī-ō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -OMATA (-ō'mā-tā), -OMAS (-ō'māz). [*N.L.*, fr. *angi(o)* + *-oma*.] A tumor chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels. — **an'gi-o-m'a-tous** (-ō'mā-tūs; -ō'mā-tūs), *adj.*

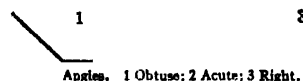
**an'gi-o-sperm'** (án-jī-ō-spērm'), *n.* [*angio* + *-sperm*.] Any plant of a class (Angiospermae) having the seeds in a closed ovary. Cf. *Gymnosperm*.

**an'gi-o-sper'mous** (-spērm'ūs), *adj.*

**an'gle** (áng-g'l), *n.* [*AS.* *angel*, *angul*.] *Archaic.* A fishhook or fishing tackle. — *v. t.* -ANGED (-g'ed); -ANGING (-g'ing). 1. To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. 2. To use artifice or wiles, as in order to gain an end; to fish.

**an'gle, n.** [*OF.*, fr. *L.* *angulus* angle, corner.] 1. The figure formed by the coming together in a point of two lines, or the space bounded on two sides by such lines. 2. *Math.* a A measure of the amount of turning necessary to bring one line or plane into coincidence with or parallel to another. b A solid angle, trihedral angle, or the like. 3. A projecting or sharp corner; an angular fragment or space. 4. A point of view; also, aspect; phase. 5. A special approach or point of attack or of technique for attaining an end, as for writing a distinctive news story, probing a mystery, or promoting an enterprise or one's own interest. — *Syn.* See *PHASE*.

— *v. t.* 1. To turn, bend, or move at an angle or in angles. 2. To warp in presenting so as to favor the writer's or the reader's personal, class, racial, or other bias; as, to *angle* the news; to *class-angle* a story. — *v. i.* 1. To turn at an angle. 2. To proceed at an angle.



Angles. 1 Obtuse; 2 Acute; 3 Right.

**an'gled** (äng's'ld), *adj.* Having an angle or angles; as, right-angled, many-angled.

**angle iron.** A bent piece of iron used for joining parts of a structure at an angle; specif., a bar of L section, used in structural ironwork.

**angle of attack.** *Aeronautics.* The acute angle between the direction of the relative wind and the chord of an airfoil.

**an'gle-pod** (äng's'l-pōd'), *n.* Any of several plants (genus *Vincetoxicum*) of the southern United States, having angled pods.

**an'gler** (äng's'ler), *n.* 1. One who angles. 2. A marine fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) with a very large flattened head and a wide mouth, having a lure on its head and fleshy mouth appendages with which to attract smaller fishes as prey.

**An'gles** (äng's'le), *n. pl.* [*L. Angli*, fr. Teut.] A Germanic people who with Saxons and Jutes conquered England in the 5th century A.D. From their name came the words *England* and *English*. — **An'glic-an** (äng'-än), *adj. & n.*

**an'gle-site** (äng's'l-sit), *n.* [From the Isle of Anglesey.] Lead sulfate, PbSO<sub>4</sub>, occurring massive or in orthorhombic crystals.

**an'gle-worm** (äng's'l-wūrm'), *n.* An earthworm.

**An'glic-can** (äng's'il-kän), *adj.* [*ML. Anglicanus*.] Of or pertaining to England or the English nation; specif., pertaining to, or connected with, the Church of England and churches holding essentially the same faith, order, and worship with it, as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Chief body of churches is called the **Anglican Communion**. — **n.** One who acknowledges the faith and order common to the Anglican churches. — **An'glic-can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**An'glic-ese** (äng's'il-sē), *adv.* [*ML.*] In English; Anglicized; as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn.

**An'glic-ism** (äng's'il-iz'm), *n.* 1. An idiom or trait peculiarly English. 2. The quality of being typically English.

**An'glic-ist** (-ist), *n.* An Anglicist; esp., a student of English linguistics.

**An'glic-ize**, **an'glic-ize** (-sīz), *v. t. & c.* To render or become conformable to English idiom, usage, etc. — **An'glic-iza-tion**, **an'glic-iza-tion** (-sīz-ä'shün; -sī-zä'shün), *n.*

**An'glic-ify** (-sīf, *v. t.*; -fīen (-fīd); -fī'ng. To Anglicize.

**An'glic-ings**, *n.* The act of one who angles; specif., the art of fishing with hook and line, esp. for sport.

**An'glist** (äng's'līst), *n.* A specialist in the study of England, the English language, English institutions, customs, etc.

**An'glic-tics** (äng's'līk-tiks), *n.*; see -ics. Linguistic study of English.

**An'glo** (äng'glō), [*L. Angli* the English.] A combining form equivalent to *English*, or *English* and; — in adjectives referring esp. to international relations (as in **An'glo-Egyptian**) and in nouns referring esp. to natives or residents of foreign descent or to the language composed of both elements (as in **An'glo-Irish**).

**An'glo-Amer'i-can**, *adj.* A pertaining jointly to England and America, esp. the United States, or to their peoples. **b** Pertaining to Anglo-Americans. — **n.** An American, esp. a citizen of the United States, of English origin or descent.

**An'glo-Catho-li-cism** (-kät'hō'lī-sīz'm), *n.* The doctrines and practices of those in the Anglican Communion who maintain (1) that Catholicity is inherent in a church whose apostolate can trace its line of descent from the apostle Peter (Apostolic Succession) and whose faith is agreed by all Catholics to be revealed truth, and (2) that any church of the Anglican Communion is such a church, its method of church government and its doctrine remaining unchanged by the Reformation. — **An'glo-Catho-lic** (-kät'hō'līk; -kät'h'lik), *n. & adj.*

**An'glo-French**, *adj.* A pertaining jointly to England and France or to their peoples. **b** Relating to Anglo-French. — **n.** Old French as used in England after the Norman Conquest.

**An'glo-In-di-an** (-in'dī-än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the English in India, or the English and East Indian peoples, languages, customs, etc., or to their relations. — **n.** (One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies. Specif., in India (officially adopted by the government of India in 1911), a person of mixed European and Indian parentage or descent. Cf. **KURASHIAN**, *n.*

**An'glo-ma-ni-a** (äng's'lō-mä'nī-ä), *n.* Excessive fondness for English customs, institutions, etc. — **An'glo-ma-ni-a-c** (-äk), *n.*

**An'glo-Nor-man**, *n.* A One of the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest. **b** The French language of Normandy as used in England from the Conquest to about 1164. — **An'glo-Nor-man**, *adj.*

**An'glo-phile** (äng's'lō-fīl; -fīl), **An'glo-phil** (-fīl), *n.* [*Anglo* + *-philic*, -phīl.] One who greatly admires or favors England and things English.

**An'glo-phobe** (-fōb), *n.* [*Anglo* + *-phobe*.] One who is averse to England and things English.

**An'glo-pho-bi-a** (-fōb'ī-ä), *n.* [*Anglo* + *-phobia*.] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.

**An'glo-Sax-on**, *n.* [*ML. Anglo-Saxones*.] 1. Usually *pl.* A member of the nation created by the consolidation of Low German tribes that invaded England in the 5th and 6th centuries, together with native and Danish elements, which continued as the ruling power of England until the Norman Conquest. 2. A member of, or a descendant from, the mixed race which forms the English nation. 3. The language brought into England by the Germanic invaders and there developed by the Anglo-Saxons; Old English; hence, the inherited Teutonic element of English. See **ENGLISH**, *n.*; **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language, or to a people largely descended from Anglo-Saxons.

**An'go-ra** (äng's'ōrā), *n.* Also **An'go-ra** (-gō'rā). [From *Angora*, capital of Turkey.] 1. A fabric of Angora wool or an imitation of it. **b** A soft fluffy yarn or fabric made wholly or in part of the hair of the Angora rabbit. 2. Short for *Angora cat*, *goat*, or *rabbit*.

**Angora cat.** A long-haired variety of the domestic cat.

**Angora goat.** A variety of the domestic goat, having long silky hair, Angora wool, which is the true mohair.

**Angora rabbit.** A rabbit of a long-haired domestic breed sometimes raised for the fine wool which it produces. The common, and preferred, type is white with red eyes, but other colors are known.

**Yra** (äng's'lō-tōrā; -tūrā), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Angostura*, in Venezuela. An aromatic bitter bark used as a tonic and febrifuge, obtained from a South American tree (*Cusparia angostura*) of the rue



Angler, 2. (46)

(äng's'tr), *adj.*; **AN'GRI-ER** (-grī-ēr); **AN'GRI-EST**. [From **AN**.

1. Inflamed and painful, as a sore. 2. Touched with, or stirred by, anger; showing vexation or resentment; enraged; wrathful. 3. Indicative of, or proceeding from, anger; as, **angry** words; also appearing or acting as if moved by anger; threatening; as, an **angry** sky. — **an'gri-ly** (äng's'rī-lī), *adv.* — **an'gri-ness** (-nēs; 80), *n.*

**Syn.** **Angry**, irate, indignant, wrathful, acrimonious, mean feeling or showing passionate or ill-tempered displeasure. **Angry**, which usually implies inflamed looks, words, or the like, is applicable not only to men and to beasts but also to things which suggest a comparable condition; irate, applied only to persons, their looks, acts, or words, suggests even greater exhibition of feeling than **angry**; indignant implies sufficiency of provocation and righteousness of anger; wrathful usually connotes more justification than irate and greater vehemence in expression than indignant; acrimonious, usually applied to intercourse and utterances, adds to **angry** implications of an irreconcilable difference of opinion and of increasing bitterness.

**ang'strom u'nit**, or **ang'strom** (äng's'trüm; *Swe.* öng's'trüm), *n.*

[After A. J. Angström (1814-74), Sw. physicist.] *Physics.* A minute unit of length equal to one ten-thousandth of a micron or one hundred-millionth of a centimeter, used in expressing the length of light waves.

Symbol, *Å*. Abbr. *A.*, *A.U.*, *Å.*, *Å.U.*

**an'guish** (äng'gwīsh), *n.* [*OF. angustia*, *angore*, fr. *L. angustus* narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr. root of *angere* to press together.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress. — **Syn.** See **SORROW**. — *v. t. & c.* To suffer, or cause to suffer, anguish.

**anguished** (-gwīshd), *adj.* Produced or accompanied by anguish; as, an **anguished** conscience, shriek, or protest.

**an'gu-lar** (äng'gū-lär), *adj.* [*L. angularis*.] 1. Having an angle or angles; forming an angle sharp-cornered. 2. Measured by an angle.

3. Having the bones prominent from leanness. 4. Stiff in character or manner; as, **angular** politeness. — **lar-ly**, *adv.* — **lar-ness**, *n.*

**an'gu-lar-i-ty** (-lär'tī-tī), *n.* Quality of being angular; also, *pl.*, angular outlines.

**an'gu-late** (äng'gū-lät), **an'gu-lat'ed** (-lät'ed; -läd), *adj.* [*L. angulatus*, past part. of *angulare* to make angular.] Having angles; angled; as, **angulate** leaves. — **an'gu-late-ly**, *adv.*

**an'gu-la-tion** (-lär'shün), *n.* Angular formation or shape.

**angus'ti** (äng'gū-s'tī), [*L. angustus*] A combining form meaning narrow, as in **angus'ti-late**.

**angus-tu-ra** (äng'gū-s'tōrā; -tūrā), *n.* Var. of **ANGOSTURA**.

**an'hy-drate** (än'hī-dī-ät), *v. t.* To dehydrate. — **an'hy-dra-tion** (än'hī-drā'shün), *n.*

**an'hy-dride** (än'hī-drīd; -drīd), *n.* Also **-drid**. [See **ANHYDROUS**.]

**Chem.** a An oxide of a nonmetallic element or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with the elements of water, or of being formed from an acid by the abstraction of water. **b** A compound formed by abstraction of water.

**an'hy-drite** (-drīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Anhydrous calcium sulfate, (CaSO<sub>4</sub>), usually massive, and white or slightly colored.

**an'hy-dro** (än'hī-drō), **anhy-dro**. [See **ANHYDROUS**.] A combining

form from Greek *anhydros*, waterless, denoting *Chem.* An **anhydride** (sense **b**) of a (specified) compound, as in **an'hy-dro-glu-coose**.

**an'hy-drous** (drūs), *adj.* [*Gr. anhydros* waterless, fr. *an* not + *hydōr* water.] Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization; as, **anhydrous** salts.

**a'ni** (ä'nī), *n.*; *pl.* **ANIS** (-nēz). [Sp. *ani*, Pr. *ani*, fr. *Tupi ani*, *ani*.]

Any of three species of black birds of the cuckoo family (Cuculidae), of the warmer parts of America.

**an'il** (än'il), *n.* [*F. fr. Pr. an' il* the indigo plant, fr. *Skr. nīl* indigo, fr. *nīla* dark blue.] A West Indian shrub (*Indigofera suffruticosa*) of the pea family, one of the sources of indigo. **b** Indigo.

**an'ile** (än'il; -ī; ä'nīl), *adj.* [*L. anilis*, fr. *anus* an old woman.]

Old-womanish; infirm. — **a-nil'i-ty** (än-nīl'ī-tī), *n.*

**an'line** (än'līn; -līn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin**. [From **ANIL**.] *Chem.* An oily poisonous basic liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, colorless when pure, now chiefly made from nitrobenzene, used in making dyes.

**aniline dye.** A dye made with the use of aniline. **b** Hence, any of various dyes related chemically to the foregoing. **c** Popularly, any synthetic organic dye.

**an'i-mad-ver'sion** (än'mäd-vür'shün; -zhün), *n.* [*L. animadversio* See **ANIMADVERT**.] A remark, esp. one by way of criticism, usually of censure; also, adverse criticism.

**Syn.** **Animadversion**, **stricture**, **aspersio**, **reflexion** (or **reflexion**) mean an adverse criticism. **Animadversion** implies a motive of deep-seated prejudice or ill will and a carping disposition; **stricture** always implies censure which may be ill natured or judicious; **aspersio** implies a slanderous character to the criticism; **reflexion** usually implies indirect aspersio or a defamatory imputation that may be inferred from what has been said.

**an'i-mad-vert'** (-vür't), *v. t. & c.* [*L. animadvertere*, fr. *animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to. See **ADVERT**.] 1. To take notice; to observe. 2. To remark by way of criticism; to express censure; — with *on* or *upon*.

**an'i-mal** (än'i-mäl), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *animalis* animate, fr. *anima* breath, soul.] 1. Any member of the group of living beings typically capable of spontaneous movement and rapid motor response to stimulation, as distinguished from a **plant**. See **CLASSIFICATION**. 2. One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from *man*. — *adj.*

1. Of relating to, resembling, or derived from, animals or their characteristics. 2. Pertaining to the sentient nature of man, as distinguished from his rational or spiritual nature. 3. Sensual; carnal. — **Syn.** See **CARNAL**.

**an'i-mal bi'p'es im-plu'm'e** (än'i-mäl bī'p'ez im-plō's'mēz). [*L.*] A two-legged animal without feathers; *man*.

**an'i-mal'ou-la** (än'i-mäl'kū-lä), *n.*, *pl.* of **ANIMALCULUM**.

**an'i-mal'ou-lae** (-lä), *n.* [*As if fr. a L. fem. sing. animalcula*.] = **ANIMALCULA**.

**an'i-mal'oule** (-kü), *n.* [*L. animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.] 1.

*Obs.* A tiny animal, as a fly. 2. A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye, as a paramoecium or rotifer. — **an'i-mal'ou-lar** (-kü-lär), *adj.*

**an'i-mal'ou-lum** (-kü-lüm), *n.*; *pl.* -la (-lä). [*NL.*] An animalcule.

**animal heat.** *Physiol.* The heat generated in the body of a living animal by oxidation within the cells.

**animal husbandry.** The breeding, judging, care, and production of farm animals. — **animal husbandman**.

**an'i-mal-ism** (än't-mäl-'iz-m), *n.* 1. Animal qualities; sensuality; also, the exercise of animal qualities. 2. The doctrine that men are mere nonspiritual animals. — **an'i-mal-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **an'i-mal-is-tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**an'i-mal-i-ty** (-mäl-'i-ti), *n.* 1. Animal nature or vitality. 2. The animal part of man's nature. 3. The animal world.

**an'i-mal-ize** (än't-mäl-'iz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. 2. To sensualize. — **an'i-mal-i-za-tion** (-i-zä'shün; -i-zä'-), *n.*

**an'i-mal-ly**, *adv.* As to bodily qualities; physically.

**animal magnetism**. Mesmerism; hypnotism or hypnotic power.

**animal spirits**. Vivacity arising from physical health and energy.

**an'i-mate** (än't-mät), *v. t.* 1. To give natural life to, to make alive. 2. To give spirit or vigor to; to inspire; also, to stimulate; rouse. 3. To impart an appearance of life to; as, to *animate* a cartoon. 4. To actuate; prompt. — **Syn.** See **QUICKEN**. — (mät), *adj.* Endowed with life; living; also, lively. — **Syn.** See **LIVING**. — **an'i-mat'er** (-mät'er), *n.*

**an'i-mat'ed** (-mät'ed; -äd), *adj.* 1. Alive or seeming alive. 2. Full of life or spirit; indicating animation; lively. — **Syn.** See **LIVING**: **LIVELY**. — **an'i-mat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**animated cartoon or drawing**. A series of drawings with slight progressive changes, made and arranged to be photographed and projected like a motion picture.

**an'i-mat'ing** (-mät'ing), *adj.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing. — **an'i-mat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**an'i-ma'tion** (-mäs'hün), *n.* 1. The action of animating, or state of being animated; quality of being animated. 2. Preparation of animated cartoons.

**an'i-ma-to** (än't-mä'to), *adj.* [It.] *Musica*. Animated.

**an'i-ma'tor** (än't-mä'tör), *n.* [L.] Animating agent.

**an'i-mé** (än't-mé; -mè), *n.* [F.] *animé*, *anima*, through Sp. & Pg. fr. Tupi *aniam* resin. 1. Of various resins or oleoresins; as, a Copal, esp. a soft variety. b *Elemi*

**an'i-mism** (än't-miz-m), *n.* [L.] *anima* soul. 1. The belief that all objects possess a natural life or vitality or are endowed with indwelling souls; specif.: a Belief ascribing conscious life to all natural objects, or to nature in general. b Belief that men, animals, plants, stones, etc., are inhabited by souls which may exist in a separate state. 2. The doctrine that the soul is the vital organizing principle of the physical universe. — **an'i-mist** (-mist), *n.* & *adj.* — **an'i-mis'tic** (-mis'tik), *adj.*

**an'i-mis o'p-bu-que pa-ra'ti** (än't-mis öp't-büs'kwè pä-rä'ti) [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina. Cf. *animus spiritus*, *spiritus*

**an'i-mos-i-ty** (än't-mös-'i-ti), *n.* pl. -ties (-tiz). [F.] *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas*. 1. Ill will, often resentment, tending toward hostile action. — **Syn.** See **ENMITY**.

**an'i-mus** (än't-müs), *n.* [L., mind]. 1. Animating or actuating spirit; disposition (to do or effect something); intention. 2. A feeling of hostility or hatred; animosity. — **Syn.** See **ENMITY**.

**an'ion** (än't'ion), *n.* [Gr.] *anion*, neut. *anion*, pres. part. of *anienai* to so up. Physical Chem. A negative ion; — so called because in electrolysis it travels to the anode. See **ION**.

**an'ise** (än'tis), *n.* [OF.] *anise*, fr. L. *anison*, fr. Gr. *anison* dill, anise. An herb (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the carrot family, having carminative and aromatic seeds; also, aniseed.

**an'i-sood** (än't-süd, än't-süd'), *n.* The seed of the anise, yielding an oil (anise oil) used in liqueurs.

**an'is-ol-ko-ni-a** (än'tis-ol-kö'nä), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *anisos* unequal + *eikon* image] Med. A condition in which the image of an object formed in one eye differs in size or shape from the image of the same object formed in the other eye

**an'i-sole'te** (än't-söl'te; -söl't), *n.* [F.] A colorless sweet liqueur flavored with aniseed.

**an'i-so** (än'tis), *n.* [Gr.] *anisos* unequal. See **AN**; **ISO**. A combining form denoting *unequal*, *dissimilar*, as in **an'i-so-dac'ty-lous**, having the toes dissimilar.

**an'i-som'er-ous** (än't-söm'er-'üs), *adj.* [aniso + -merous] Bot. Having the number of floral organs in each whorl unequal, as four petals and six stamens

**an'i-so-met'ric** (än'tis-met'rik), *adj.* [an- + *isometric*] Not isometric; having unsymmetrical parts

...ant possi-

**an't-ro-py** (än't-söt'p-l), *n.*

**an'ker-ite** (än't-kér-'i-ti), *n.* [After Prof. Anker of Austria.] A mineral related to dolomite, but containing much iron

**ankh** (änkh), *n.* [Egypt.] *ankh* life, prosperity. A T-shaped cross surmounted by a loop, used as a sacred emblem, symbolizing life; — called also *crux ankhata*.

**an'kle** (än't'kl), *n.* [AS.] *anclo*, *anclof* The joint between the foot and the leg; also, the region of this joint; the tarsus

**an'kle-bone** (-bön'), *n.* = **ASTRAGALUS**, 1.

**an'klet** (än't'klät; -klät), *n.* 1. Something embracing the ankle, as an ornamental ring, a shoe strap, a fetter, or a supporting brace. 2. A woman's, man's, or child's sock reaching slightly above the ankle.

**an'klus** (än't'klus), *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr. *ankula*.] India. An elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook.

**an'ky-lose** (än't'k-lös), *v. t.* & *i.* To stiffen or to unite by ankylosis.

**an'ky-los-is** (-lös'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ankylosis*, fr. *ankylōn* to stiffen, fr. *ankylos* crooked.] 1. Med. Stiffness or fixation of a joint caused by fibrous or bony tissue in the joint space. 2. Anat. & Zool. The union of bones or hard parts to form a single bone or part. — **an'ky-los'ic** (-lös'ik), *adj.*

**an'ky-los-to-mi'a-sis** (än't'k-lös'tö-miä'sis), *n.* Var. of **ANCYLOSTOMIASIS**

**an'lace** (än'läs), *n.* [OF.] *alenas* dagger. A long, tapering medieval dagger.

**an'la-ge** (än't-lä-'e), or **an'la-ge**, *n.* pl. **ANLAGES** (-lä-gēs). **ANLAGES** (-lä-gēs), *n.* [G.] *anlag*, *anlag* to lay. 1. The foundation or rudiment; specif.; Biol., the first massing of cells in an embryo, recognizable as the commencement of a developing part or organ. 2. Bent; inclination; proclivity.

**an'na** (än'nä), *n.* [Hind. *ānā*.] A nickel coin of India and Pakistan. See **MONEY**, **Tables**.

**an'nal-ist** (än'täl-'ist), *n.* A writer of annals; also, a historian. — **an'nal-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**an'nals** (än'täl; -äl), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **ANNA** (än'täl; -täl). [L. pl. *annales* (sc. *libri*) chronicles, fr. *annus* year.] 1. A relation of events in chronological order, by years. 2. Historical records; chronicles; history. 3. *sing.* The record of a single event or of the events of a single year. 4. A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.

**An'na-mese'** (än'tä-mēs', -mēs'), *n.* 1. *sing.* & *pl.* One of a Mon-solian race occupying Cochinchina and the coast regions of Annam and Tonkin. 2. The Annamese language. — *adj.* Of or pert. to Annam or the Annamese.

**an'nates** (än'täts), **an'nats** (-äts), *n. pl.* [F.] *annate*, fr. ML., fr. L. *annuus* year.] Eccl. Law. The first fruits of a benefice.

**an-nat'to** (än-nät'to), *n.* [Of Caribian origin.] A yellowish-red dyestuff made from the pulp around the seeds of a tropical tree (*Bixa orellana*, family Bixaceae).

**an-neal'** (än-nē'l), *v. t.* [AS.] *anēlan*, fr. *an* on + *ēlan* to burn.] 1. To heat, as glass, in order to fix laid on colors. 2. To subject to high heat, with subsequent cooling, so as to soften thoroughly and render less brittle. 3. Hence, to temper or toughen, as the mind.

**an-ne-lid** (än-nē-lid), *n.* [F.] *annelide*, deriv. of L. *anellus* a ring.] Zool. Any of a phylum (Annelida) including the earthworms, marine worms, leeches, and their allies, having typically an elongated segmented body. — *adj.* Of or belonging to the annelids. — **an-ne-lid-an** (än-nē-lid'än), *adj.* & *n.*

**an-nex'** (än-nēks'), *v. t.* [From F., fr. L. *annexus*, past part. of *annectere* to bind to, fr. *ad* + *nectere* to tie.] 1. *Archais.* To join (one thing to another); to subjoin. 2. To append; also, to affix. 3. To attach as a qualification, consequence, etc.; as, to *annex* a penalty. 4. To unite (one thing, usually smaller, to another), as in use or ownership; as, he *annexed* ten acres to his farm. 5. *Slang.* To obtain or take for oneself. — **Syn.** Append, add — **an-nex'a-ble**, *adj.* — **an-nex-a'tion** (än-nēks'ä'shün), *n.* — **an-nex-a'tion-ist**, *n.*

**an-nex** (än'nēks; ä-nēks'), *n.* Something annexed, as: a An additional stipulation or statement to a writing. b A subsidiary building, or wing, to a building.

**an-nexe'** (än'nēks'), *n.* [F.] An annex (esp. in sense b).

**an-nex-ment** (än-nēks'mēt), *n.* An appendage. *Shak.*

**an-ni-hi-la-ble** (än'ti-lä-'bl; -hī-lä-'bl), *adj.* Capable of being annihilated. — **an-ni-hi-la-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-ti), *n.*

**an-ni-hi-late** (än'ti-lät; -hī-lät), *v. t.* [L.] *annihilatus*, past part. of *annihilare*, fr. *ad* + *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to exist; to destroy completely; to exterminate. 2. To make void or of no effect; as, to *annihilate* an argument. — **Syn.** See **ABOLISH**. — **an-ni-hi-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.* — **an-ni-hi-la'tive** (-lä'tiv), *adj.* — **an-ni-hi-la'tor** (-lä'tör), *n.*

**an-ni-ver-sa-ry** (än'ti-vēr'sä-rī), *adj.* [L.] *anniversarius*, fr. *annus* year + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] 1. Commemorated at the same date each year. 2. Of or pertaining to an anniversary. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-riz). 1. The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. some notable event. 2. An anniversary celebration.

**Ann'** For names of particular wedding anniversaries, see **WEDDING**.

**an'no a'e-ta'tis su'ae** (än'tö ä-tä'tis sü'ä), [L.] In the year of his (or her) age

**an'no Dom'i-ni** (döm'i-ni), [ML., in the year of (our) Lord, i.e., Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr. *a.d.*; as, *a.d.* 1949

**an'no m'un-di** (mün'di), [L.] In the year of the world; — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation, esp. as fixed by Ussher at 4004 B.C.

**an'no-tate** (än'tö-tät), *v. t.* [L.] *annotatus*, past part. of *annotare* to annotate, fr. *ad* + *notare* to mark.] To furnish with notes, usually critical or explanatory. — *v. i.* To make annotations. — **an'no-ta-tor** (-tör), *n.*

**Syn.** Annotate, gloss mean to add or append comment to a text. Annotate implies furnishing a text with critical, historical, or explanatory notes touching any word, passage, or detail in need of such comment; gloss implies supplying a text with definitions of difficult words or phrases.

**an'no-ta'tion** (-tä'shün), *n.* 1. Act of annotating. 2. A note added by way of comment or explanation.

**an-nounce'** (-nōn's), *v. t.*; *n.* **ANNOUNCED'** (-nōn's); **ANNOUNCING** (-nōn'ing). [From OF., fr. L. *annuntiare*, fr. *ad* + *nuntiare* to relate, fr. *nuntius* messenger.] 1. To give public notice, or first or anticipatory notice, of; to publish; proclaim; herald. 2. To give evidence of. 3. To give notice of the arrival or presence of. — **Syn.** See **DECLARE**.

**an-nounce-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of announcing; also, a proclamation, public notification, or advertisement.

**an-noun-cer** (-nōn'sēr), *n.* One who or that which announces; specif., *Radio*, one engaged by a radio broadcasting station or by a commercial sponsor to introduce programs and performers and to interpolate explanatory remarks or needed continuity and to identify the station.

**an'no ur'bis con'di-tae** (än'tö ürb'is kōn'di-tä), [L.] Literally, in the year of the founded city; — used, after the time of Augustus, to express the date since the founding of Rome (753 B.C.). Abbr. *A.U.C.*

**an'no-y** (-nō'y), *n.* [AF.] *anoi*, *anui* (OF. *enui*, F. *ennui*), fr. L. *in* ad in + *noy* in hatred. *Archais.* An annoyance. — *v. t.* 1. To disturb or irritate, esp. by repeated acts; to vex. 2. To molest; harass; as, to *annoy* an army by impeding its march. — *v. i.* To be troublesome or irritating. — **an-noy'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** (1) Annoy, vex, irrit, bother mean to upset a person's nerves. Annoy stresses loss of equanimity or patience by being forced to endure something obnoxious or unpleasant for the time being; vex implies greater provocation and stronger disturbance, and it usually connotes anger but may suggest deep perplexity or worry; irrit emphasizes difficulty in enduring and resulting weariness of spirit; bother may imply bewilderment or intense worry, but it always suggests interference with one's comfort or peace of mind.

(2) See **WORRY**.

**an-noy'ance** (-äns), *n.* 1. Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; vexation. 2. A nuisance.

**an-noy-ing**, *adj.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **an-noy-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **an-noy-ing-ness**, *n.*

**an'nu-al** (än'nü-äl), *adj.* [From OF., fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year.] 1. Reckoned by the term of a year, as, an annual stipend. 2. Oc-

curring once each year; yearly. 3. Lasting only one year or one growing season; valid for one year. 4. Performed in a year. — *n.* 1. A publication appearing yearly. 2. A plant which completes its growth in a single year. Symbol,  $\odot$ ,  $\ominus$ , or  $\odot$ . — *an'nu-al-ly*, *adv.*

**annual ring.** Any of the rings seen in cross sections of the stems of most trees and shrubs, marking annual growth.

**an-nu'i-lant** (ā-nū'i-lānt), *n.* A beneficiary of an annuity.

**[an'nu-it ocep'tis** (ān'ū-it sēp'tis). [*L.*] He (God) has smiled on our undertakings; — a motto on the reverse of the great seal of the United States, adapted from *Aeneid* ix, 825.

**an-nu'i-ty** (ā-nū'i-tē), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tēz). [*F.* *annuité*, fr. *ML*, fr. *L.* *annuus* year.] 1. An amount, esp. of money, payable yearly or, by extension, at other regular intervals. 2. The right to receive or the obligation to pay an annuity (in sense 1).

**an-nul'** (ā-nū'l'), *v. t.*; *NULLED* (-nūld') -*NUI'LING*. [*From OF.*, fr. *L.* *annulare*, fr. *L.* *ad- + nullus* none, *nullum*, neut., nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to annihilate. 2. To make void, as legal rights, laws, established rules. — *Syn.* See *NULLIFY*. — **an-nul'-la-ble**, *adj.*

**an-nu-lar** (ān'ū-lēr), *adj.* [*L.* *annularis*, *annularis*, fr. *annulus*, *annulus*, ring.] Of the form of, or forming, a ring; ring-shaped. — **an-nu-lar-i-ty** (-lēr'i-tē), *n.* — **an-nu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**annular eclipse.** An eclipse in which a thin ring of sunlight is visible encircling the dark moon.

**annular ligament.** A ringlike ligament encircling the wrist or ankle.

**an-nu-late** (ān'ū-lāt), **an-nu-lat-ed** (-lāt'ed; -lāt), *adj.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings; ringed.

**an-nu-la-tion** (lā'shūn), *n.* Formation of rings; a ring.

**an-nu-let** (ān'ū-lēt), *n.* [*L.* *annulus*.] A little ring; specif., *Arch.*, a small molding or ridge forming a ring.

**an-nul'ment** (ā-nū'l'mēnt), *n.* An annulling; invalidation.

**an-nu-lose** (ān'ū-lōs), *adj.* [*L.* *annulus* ring.] Ringed.

**an-nu-lus** (ān'ū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -lūs (-lūs), -*LUSSES* (-lūs-ēz; -lūs). [*L.*] A ring; a ringlike part, structure, marking, or space.

**an-nun-ci-ate** (ā-nūn'shī-āt; -ā-tē), *v. t.* [*L.* *annuntiatum*, past part. of *annuntiare*.] To announce.

**an-nun-ci-a-tion** (ā-nūn'shī-ā'shūn; -shī-ā'shūn; 103), *n.* 1. Act of

**an-nun-ci-a-tor** (ā-nūn'shī-ā'tēr; -ā-tēr), *n.* An announcer; specif., an electrically controlled signal board or indicator.

**[an-nus mi-ra-bi-lis** (ān'ūs mī-rā'bī-lis) [*L.*] Wonderful year; — applied to various noted years, esp. 1666, the year of the plague and great fire in London

**a-no-o'i-ci-a-tion** (ā-nō'ō-sī-ā'shūn; ā-nō'shī-). [*a-* not + *L.* *nocere* to injure + *F.* *association*.] *Surg.* A method of preventing the shock and exhaustion incident to surgical operations by physiological disconnection between the field of operation and the nervous system, as by means of local anesthetic or sharp dissection.

**an-ode** (ān'ōd), *n.* [*Gr.* *ana* up + *hodos* way.] *Elec.* The positive pole or electrode of an electrolytic cell, vacuum tube, etc. Cf. *CATHODE*. — **an-od'ic** (ān'ōd'ik), *adj.*

**an-od-ize** (ān'ōd-īz; -ōd), *v. t.* [*anode* + *-ize*.] *Metall.* To subject (a metal) to electrolytic action as the anode of a cell in order to coat it with a protective film.

**an-o-dyne** (ān'ō-dīn), *adj.* [*L.* *anodymus*, fr. *Gr.* *anōdynos* free from pain, fr. *an-* not + *odynē* pain.] Serving to assuage pain; soothing. — *n.* An anodyne medicine or agent.

**a-noint'** (ā-noint'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *enoindre*, past part. of *enoindre*, fr. *L.* *ungere*, fr. *an-* not + *ungere*, *ungere*, to anoint.] 1. To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil. 2. To pour oil upon, as a sacred rite, esp. for consecration. 3. *Humorous.* To baste; thrash. — **a-noint'er**, *n.* — **a-noint'ment**, *n.*

**a-nom'a-lism** (ā-nōm'ā-līz'm), *n.* An anomaly.

**a-nom'a-lis'tic** (-līs'tik), *adj.* Pertaining to an anomaly or *Astron.*, to the anomaly.

**a-nom'a-lous** (ā-nōm'ā-lūs), *adj.* [*L.* *anomalus*, fr. *Gr.* *anōmalos* irregular, fr. *an-* not + *hōmalos* even.] 1. Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal. 2. Out of keeping with accepted notions of fitness or order; also, inconsistent with what would naturally be expected. — *Syn.* See *IRREGULAR*. — **a-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nom'a-lous-ness**, *n.*

**a-nom'a-ly** (-lī), *n.*, *pl.* -līs (-līs). [*L.* *anomalia*, fr. *Gr.* *anōmalia*. See *ANOMALOUS*.] 1. Deviation from the common rule; irregularity. 2. Anything anomalous; something out of keeping, esp. with accepted notions of fitness or order. 3. *Astron.* The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun.

**a-non'** (ā-nōn'), *adv.* [*Lit.*, in one (moment), fr. *AS.* *on* in + *an* one.] 1. *Archais.* Straightaway; at once. 2. Soon; presently. 3. At another time. — *interj.* *Obs.* Coming!

**a-nom-ny-m** (ān'ō-nīm), *n.* 1. A person who retains anonymity or is of unknown name. 2. A pseudonym.

**a-nom-ny-m-ty** (-nīm'i-tē), *n.* Quality or state of being anonymous; anonymousness.

**a-nom'y-mous** (ā-nōn'y-mīs), *adj.* [*Gr.* *anōnymos* without name, fr. *an-* not + *onyma*, *onoma*, name.] Bearing or giving no name; of unknown or unavowed authorship or donorship. *Abbr.* *anon.* — **a-nom'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nom'y-mous-ness**, *n.*

cf. *AEDIS*, *CULEX*.

**a-no-rak** (ā'nō-rāk), *n.* [Greenland *Esk.* *ānorāq*.] A hooded jacket of skin or cloth, worn in the arctic.

**an-or-thite** (ān'ōr'thīt), *n.* [*Gr.* *an-* not + *orthos* straight (*orthē*, sc. *gonia*, right angle).] *Mineral.* A white, grayish, or reddish feldspar,  $CaAl_2(SiO_3)_2$ , occurring in many igneous rocks. — **an'or-thit'ic** (ān'ōr'thīt'ik), *adj.*

**an-or-tho-site** (-thō-sīt), *n.* [*F.* *anorthose*, a feldspar + *-ite*.] A granular plutonic igneous rock composed chiefly of a soda-lime feldspar, as labradorite.

**an-os-mi-a** (-ōs'mī-ā; -ōs'mī-d), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *an-* not + *Gr.* *osmē* smell.] *Med.* Loss or impairment of the sense of smell. — **an-os'mic** (-mīk), *adj.*

**an-oth'er** (ā-nūth'ēr), *adj.* [*an* a, one + *other*.] 1. Being one more in addition; being one more of the same kind. 2. Being one different, distinct, or separate from the one considered; not the same. 3. Some other and later, as, come another day. — *pron.* 1. One more; an additional one. 2. Any or some different person or thing; someone or something else.

**an-oth'er-guess'** (-gēs'), *adj.* [Corrupt of *another-gates*, fr. *another* + *gate* way.] *Archais.* Of another sort.

**an'ox-e-mi-a**, **an'ox-e-mi-a** (ān'ōk'sē'mī-ā), *n.* *Med.* An abnormal condition due to deficient aeration of the blood. — **an'ox-e'mic**, **an'ox-e'mic** (-sē'mīk; -sēm'ik), *adj.*

**an-ox'i-a** (ān'ōk'sī-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *an-* not + *oxys* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Oxygen deprivation or deficiency, as of certain tissues.

**an-ox'ic** (-ōk'sīk), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to anoxia.

**an-sate** (ān'sāt), *adj.* [*L.* *ansatus*, fr. *ansa* a handle.] Having a handle or handle-shaped part.

**ansate cross.** The ankh (which see).

**[An'schluss** (ān'shlūs), *n.* [*G.*, lit., a joining.] Union; specif., incorporation of Austria into the German Reich (1938).

**an'ser-ine** (ān'sēr-in; -in), *adj.* Also **an'ser-ous** (-ūs). [*L.* *anserinus*, fr. *anser* goose.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a goose; hence, stupid.

**an'swer** (ān'sēr; 9), *n.* [*AS.* *andswaru*, fr. *and-* against + *swerian* to swear.] 1. A reply, as to a question, call, or argument; also, a correct reply. 2. A responsive or retaliatory action; as, another kick was his only answer. 3. A reply to a charge; specif., *Law*, a counterstatement of facts made in reply to the charges of the complainant in his bill. 4. The solution of a problem. 5. *Music.* A version of a theme restated in a different voice, so as to give a sense of consequent or complement.

— *v. i.* 1. To make an answer, as to a question, a charge, etc. 2. To act in response, as to a request or to a controlling action or instrument; as, the guitar answered to his touch. 3. To be accountable or undertake responsibility; also, to make amends. 4. To be in conformity or in correspondence; as, actions that answer to his appearance. 5. To be adequate; to serve the purpose.

— *v. t.* 1. To make answer to (a question, remark, charge, etc.). 2. To act in response to (a request, summons, or directing action or instrument); as, a ship answers her helm. 3. To meet successfully by way of explanation, justification, or the like; to comply with, fulfill, or satisfy, as a claim or need. 4. To atone for. 5. To be or act in conformity to; to correspond to; to suit. 6. To be equivalent to or serve for. *Syn.* **Answer**, **respond**, **reply**, **rejoinder**, **retort** mean to give that which is necessary in return, as to a question, a request, a call, or the like. *Answer* implies the giving of the service or attention demanded by one's situation or office or required by courtesy; **respond** implies a proper reaction, often spontaneously or without resistance, to any stimulus; **reply** implies a return that covers the same ground as a question, a charge, an argument, or a salute, and is a more explicit term than *answer*; **rejoinder**, in current use, often implies an answer to an unspoken but inferred question or to an objection; **retort** suggests a response to an explicit or implicit charge, criticism, or the like, that is, in effect, retaliatory.

**an'swer-a-ble** (ān'sēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Liable to be called to account; accountable; responsible. 2. *Archais.* Suitable; corresponding; accordant; adequate. 3. Capable of being refuted. — *Syn.* See *RESPONSIBLE*. — **an'swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **an'swer-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**ant** (ānt), *n.* [*ME.* *ante*, *antela*, *emeta*, fr. *AS.* *æmete*.] Any of certain insects, constituting a family (Formicidae, order Hymenoptera); an emmet; a pismire. All ants live in communities, usually burrowing in the ground or in wood. The males have wings and are short-lived, the females or queens are wingless when adult, the neuters are wingless and comprise the workers and soldiers. Cf. *TERMITES*.



Ants (Winged Male and Worker, or Neuter).

**ant-** (ānt-). = *ANTI-*, against, as in:

antagonism      antarthritic      antasthmatic

**-ant** (-ānt). [*OF.* *-ant*, fr. *L.* *antem*, *entem*, acc. pres. part. ending, *ans*, *ens*.] A suffix used to form: 1. Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle, as in *errant*, *defiant*. 2. Nouns denoting a person or thing acting as an agent, as in *claimant*, *servant*.

**an'ta** (ānt'ā), *n.*; *pl.* *ANTAE* (-tē). [*L.*] *Arch.* A species of pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination, treated architecturally as a pilaster, with capital and base.

**ant-ac'id** (ānt-ā'sīd), *n.* [*ant* + *acid*.] *Med.* A remedy for acidity, as an alkali or absorbent. — *adj.* Counteracting acidity.

**Antae'us** (ānt-ē'ūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Antaios*.] *Gr. Myth.* A giant wrestler who was invincible while he touched the earth, his mother. Hercules strangled him while holding him off the ground. — **Ant-ae'us** (ān), *adj.*

**an-tag-o-nism** (ān-tāg'ō-nīz'm), *n.* [*Gr.* *antagōnisma*, deriv. of *anti* against + *agon* contest.] 1. Active opposition or resistance; counter action or contrariety of things or principles; also, an opposing agent or principle. 2. *Biol.* The sum of the mutual interference between dissimilar organisms occupying or attempting to occupy the same ecological niche. — *Syn.* See *ENMITY*.

**an-tag-o-nist** (-nīst), *n.* 1. One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary. 2. A counteracting muscle. — *Syn.* See *OPONENT*.

**an-tag-o-nis'tic** (-nīs'tik), *adj.* Acting in antagonism; hostile; counteracting. — *Syn.* See *ADVERSE*. — **an-tag-o-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an-tag-o-nize** (ān-tāg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* 1. To act in opposition to; to counteract. 2. To incur or provoke the hostility of. — *Syn.* See *OPPOSE*.

**ant-al-kali** (ānt-ā'l-kā-lī; -lī), *n.*; *pl.* -līs or -līs (-līs; -līs). [*ant* + *alkali*.] An agent that counteracts alkalinity. — **ant-al-kali-ness** (-līs; -līs), *adj.* & *n.*

**ant-aro'tic** (ānt-ār'ōt'ik; formerly *spelled*, and still sometimes pronounced, *antarctic*), *adj.* [Through *OF.* & *L.*, fr. *Gr.* *antarktikos*, fr. *anti* opposite + *arktos* bear.] Relating to the South Pole or to the region near it. The *Antarctic Circle* is a parallel of latitude distant from the pole 23° 30'. See *CONZ*, *ILLUSTR.* — *n.* The antarctic regions.

**Ant-ar-es** (ān-tār'ēs), *n.* [*Gr.* *Antares*, fr. *anti* similar to + *Arēs* Mars. So called from its color.] *Astron.* A giant red star of very low density, the brightest star in Scorpio.





**an'thro-pom'e-miz** (än'thrō-pōn'ō-mī), *n.* Also **an'thro-po-nom'ic** (pō-nōm'ik); see **ICA**. [*anthropo* + *Gr. nomos* law, rule.] The science of human behavior. — **an'thro-po-nom'i-cal** (pō-nōm'ī-kāl), *adj.*

**an'thro-poph'a-ga** (än'thrō-pōf'ā-jī), *n.* *pl.*: *sing.* -*gus* (-gūs). [*L., fr. anthrophophagos* man-eating, *fr. anthrōpos* man + *phagēin* to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

**an'thro-poph'a-gite** (-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.

**an'thro-poph'a-gous** (-gūs), *adj.* Feeding on human flesh.

**an'thro-poph'a-gy** (-jī), *n.* The eating of human flesh.

**an'ti** (än'tī; -tī), *n.* *pl.* **ANTI** (-tīz; -tīz). [*Colloq.*] A person opposed to a practice, law, policy, movement, or the like.

**an'ti** (än'tī; -tī), *ant.* [*Gr. anti-, anti-, combining form of anti against.*] A prefix signifying *opposite, against, instead, counter*, used in forming nouns and adjectives. Special implications of sense are: **a** *Rivalry or supplanting, often spuriousness*, as in:

|                          |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>antibishop</b>        | <b>antiduke</b>          | <b>antipope</b>         |
| <b>antidomination</b>    | <b>antilabor</b>         | <b>antisocialism</b>    |
| <b>antialcoholism</b>    | <b>antileague</b>        | <b>antisavery</b>       |
| <b>anti-Americanism</b>  | <b>antilynching</b>      | <b>antisocialism</b>    |
| <b>anti-Bolshevik</b>    | <b>anti-Masonic</b>      | <b>antisocialistic</b>  |
| <b>anti-Christian</b>    | <b>antimonarchic</b>     | <b>anti-Trinitarian</b> |
| <b>antieretical</b>      | <b>antinationalistic</b> | <b>antivaccination</b>  |
| <b>anti-imperialist</b>  | <b>antinuclear</b>       | <b>antivivisection</b>  |
| <b>anti-intellectual</b> | <b>antirent</b>          | <b>antiwar</b>          |

**c** *Opposition in position or direction; reverse; as in:*

|                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>antipedal</b>    | <b>antipetulous</b> | <b>antisepalous</b> |
| <b>antipetalist</b> | <b>antipole</b>     | <b>antisolar</b>    |

**d** *Opposition in effect; preventive of or operative against; counteractive; as in:*

|                      |                        |                     |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>antibacterial</b> | <b>antiferment</b>     | <b>antitheft</b>    |
| <b>anticoagulant</b> | <b>antifurrow</b>      | <b>antitrust</b>    |
| <b>anticoercive</b>  | <b>antigravitation</b> | <b>antisymmetry</b> |

**e** *Un-, in-, non-, spuriously; as in:*

|                         |                      |                          |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>antigrammatical</b>  | <b>antilogical</b>   | <b>antiwarlike</b>       |
| <b>antiberberic</b>     | <b>antimalarial</b>  | <b>antirachitic</b>      |
| <b>antibilious</b>      | <b>antimicrobial</b> | <b>antirheumatic</b>     |
| <b>anticatarrhal</b>    | <b>antipneumonic</b> | <b>antiscurbic</b>       |
| <b>antidematous</b>     | <b>antiplastic</b>   | <b>antisepmodic</b>      |
| <b>antidiphtheritic</b> | <b>antipruritic</b>  | <b>antispasmodic</b>     |
| <b>antifebrile</b>      | <b>antipyretic</b>   | <b>antivenereal</b>      |
| <b>antihemorrhagic</b>  | <b>antipruritic</b>  | <b>antixerophthalmic</b> |
| <b>antihydrotic</b>     | <b>antiprotic</b>    | <b>antiodontalgic</b>    |

**an'ti-alr'craft** (än'tī-älr'kräft'), *adj.* *Msl.* Used for defense against aircraft, as a gun, battery, shell, etc. Cf. **ACK-ACK**.

**an'ti-ar** (än'tī-är), *n.* [*Jav. antjar*] A poisonous gum resin from the upas tree, or an arrow poison made from it.

**an'ti-bi-ot'ic** (än'tī-bī-ōt'ik), *n.* [*anti- + biotic*] An antibacterial substance produced by a living organism, esp. by a bacterium or a fungus. — **an'ti-bi-ot'ic-ly**, *adv.* — **an'ti-bi-ot'ic** (-fiks), *n.*: see **ICA**.

**an'ti-bod'y** (än'tī-bōd'ī), *n.* *pl.* -*bodies* (-īz) [*anti- + body*] *Chem.* & *Immunol.* **a** A substance, as an anticatalyst or antitoxin, that opposes the action of another substance. **b** Any of various bodies or substances in the tissues or fluids, as blood or serum, of an organism, which act in antagonism to specific foreign bodies such as toxins or the bacteria producing the toxins. Agglutinins, antitoxins, precipitins, etc., are antibodies. Cf. **ANTIGEN**.

**an'tic** (än'tik), *adj.* [*It. antico* ancient, *fr. L. antiquus*] **1** Grotesque, bizarre; — of painting, sculpture, etc. **2** Grotesquely or ludicrously fantastic, as in appearance or behavior. — *n.* **1** A grotesquely fanciful carving or sculpture, now esp. of the human face or figure. **2** An instance of grotesquely ludicrous behavior; a caper. **3** A buffoon or merry-andrew; the fool of the old play. — *v. i.*; **ANTICKED**, **ANTICK** (-tīkt); **ANTICK-ING**. To perform antics.

**an'ti-cat'a-lyst** (än'tī-kät'ä-līst), *n.* A substance that retards a chemical reaction; a negative catalytic agent. See **CATALYSIS**.

**an'ti-cath'ode** (-kät'hōd), *n.* **a** The anode in a vacuum discharge tube. **b** The target in an X-ray tube.

**an'ti-chlor** (än'tī-klor; 70), *n.* [*anti- + chlorine*] *Chem.* Any substance used in removing the excess of chlorine or bleaching liquor left in paper pulp or textile fibers after bleaching. — **an'ti-chlor-ise** (-klor-īz), *adj.*

**an'ti-christ** ('krīst'), *n.* [*OE. antecrist*, *fr. L., fr. Gr. Antichristos*, *fr. anti- + Christos*] **1** One who denies or opposes Christ; specif. [*cap.*], a great antagonist, expected to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at his second coming. **2** A false Christ.

**an'ti-chip'ant** (än'tī-čīp'ant), *adj.* Anticipating; expectant; — with *of*. — *n.* One who anticipates.

**an'ti-chip'ate** (-pāt), *v. t.* [*L. anticipatus*, past part. of *anticipare* to anticipate, *fr. ante- + deriv. of capere* to take.] **1** To take up, use, or introduce ahead of time; as, to *anticipate* one's thoughts. **2** To deal with before another; preclude or prevent by prior action; as, to *anticipate* arrest by flight; to be before (another) in doing or acting; forestall; as, death *anticipated* the executioner. **3** To foresee and do beforehand; as, to *anticipate* his wishes; also, to indicate beforehand. **4** To experience beforehand; as, to *anticipate* pleasure; also, to expect; as, to *anticipate* disaster. **5 *Finance.* **a** To spend, or use (money) before it is properly available. **b** To pay (an obligation) before the due date. — *Syn.* See **PREVENT**; **FORESEE**.**

**an'ti-chip'ation** (-pā'chān), *n.* **1** Act of anticipating or state of being anticipated; also, that which is anticipated. **2** Intuitive preconception; intuition; a priori knowledge. **3** Expectation; foretaste; as, *anticipations* of joy. **4** *Law* The taking or alienation, as by assignment, of the income of a trust estate before it is due. **5** *Music.* The rhythmically premature entry of one or more tones of a succeeding chord, forming a temporary melodic dissonance. — *Syn.* See **PROSPECT**.

**an'ti-chip'ative** (än'tī-čīp'ä-tīv; -pät'īv), *adj.* That anticipates or is given to anticipation. — **an'ti-chip'ative-ly**, *adv.*

**an'ti-chip'ator** (-pät'ēr), *n.* One who anticipates.

**an'ti-chip'ator-y** (-pät'ēr-ī, or, *esp. Brit., -pät'ēr-ī, -pät'ēr-ī*), *adj.* Anticipating; of the nature of anticipation.

**an'ti-clas'tic** (än'tī-klast'ik), *adj.* [*anti- + Gr. klastos* broken, *fr. klao* to break.] *Math.* Having opposite curvatures at a given point, that is, curved convexly along a longitudinal plane section and concavely along the perpendicular section; — of a surface. Cf. **SYNCLASTIC**.

**an'ti-cl'ax** (-kl'āks), *n.* **1** *Rhet.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity or importance at the close. **2** Any event, esp. the last of a series, that is strikingly or ridiculously less important than what precedes. — **an'ti-cl'ax-ic** (-kl'āks'ik), *adj.*

**an'ti-cl'inal** (än'tī-klin'al; -nī), *adj.* [*anti- + Gr. klino* to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions; specif., *Geol.*, of or pertaining to an anticline. Cf. **SYNCLINAL**.

**an'ti-cline** (än'tī-klin), *n.* *Geol.* An upfold or arch of stratified rock in which the beds or layers dip in opposite directions from the crest.



**an'ti-ly** (än'tī-klin), *adv.* Oddly; grotesquely.

**an'ti-cy-clone** (än'tī-sī-klon), *n.* *Me-teorol.* **a** A condition of the atmosphere opposite to that of a cyclone in character as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure; also, the high-pressure area where this condition centers. **b** An atmospheric disturbance on the edge of the area. — **an'ti-cy-clone-ic** (-sī-klon'ik), *adj.*

**an'ti-dote** (än'tī-dōt), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. antidōton*, deriv. of *anti* against + *dōdonai* to give.] **1** A remedy to counteract the effects of poison; — used with *against*, *for*, or *to*. **2** Whatever tends to counteract evil that something else might produce. — **an'ti-dōt'al** (än'tī-dōt'al; -tāl), *adj.*

**an'ti-en'er-gis'tic** (än'tī-än'er-jis'tik), *adj.* Reacting in opposition to applied energy; — *opp.* to *synergistic*.

**an'ti-fed'er-al-ist** (-fēd'ēr-äl-ist), *n.* One who opposes a federative government; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the party which opposed (1787-89) the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. — **an'ti-fed'er-al-ist-ic** (-fēd'ēr-äl-ist'ik), *adj.* — **an'ti-fed'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**an'ti-freeze** ('frēz), *n.* A substance having a low freezing point. It is either added to the cooling liquid in the radiator of an internal-combustion engine or used as the cooling medium, to prevent the freezing up of the cooling system during cold weather.

**an'ti-gen** (än'tī-jēn), *n.* [*anti- + -gen*] *Immunol.* A substance, as a toxin, enzyme, or the like, which when introduced into the body stimulates the production of an antibody. They are usually proteins. — **an'ti-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *adj.*

**An-tig'o-ne** (än'tig'ō-nē), *n.* The heroic daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, who performed funeral rites over the body of her brother Polixenes, the command of her uncle Creon, King of Thebes. — **an'tig'o-nic** (än'tī-gēn'ik), *n.* *pl.* **ANTIGONES** (än'tig'ō-nēs), *HELIXES* (-hēl'ik-sēs; -sēs). *Anat.* The curved elevation of cartilage within or in front of the helix. See **EAR**, **ILLUSTR.**

**an'ti-his'ta-mine** (än'tī-his'tä-mīn; -mīn), *n.* [*anti- + histamine*] *Biochem.* Any of several compounds used to treat certain allergic reactions and cold symptoms, presumably by inactivating histamine. — **an'ti-his'ta-min'ic** (-mīn'ik), *adj.* & *n.*

**an'ti-knock** (-nōk), *n.* A substance which when added to, or used as, the fuel of an internal-combustion engine prevents knocking in the combustion process.

**an'ti-log'a-rithm** (-lōg'ä-rīth'm; -rīth'm), *n.* *Math.* The number corresponding to a logarithm.

**an'ti-lo-gy** (än'tī-lō-jī), *n.* *pl.* -*gies* (-jīz). [*Gr. antilogia*, *fr. antilogos* contradictory, *fr. anti* against + *logos* to speak.] A contradiction in terms or ideas.

**an'ti-ma-cas'sar** (än'tī-mä-käs'sär), *n.* A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc., orig. from Maccusar oil from the hair; a tidy. — **an'ti-ma-sk**, *masque* (än'tī-mäsk'ä; -s), *n.* In Jacobean masks (type of drama), an additional mask, usually preceding the main mask, introduced for contrast, esp. comic or grotesque.

**an'ti-mere** (-mēr), *n.* [*anti- + mere*] *Zool.* One of opposite corresponding parts symmetrical with respect to the main axis, as the halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals or parts; — distinguished from *metamere*. — **an'ti-mer'ic** (-mēr'ik), *adj.* — **an'ti-mer-ism** (än'tī-mēr'iz'm), *n.*

**an'ti-mo'nio** (-mōn'ik; -mōn'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony in its valence of five.

**an'ti-mo'nio-ous** (-mōn'ī-ūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony in its valence of three.

**an'ti-moon-oon'** (-mōn-sōn'), *n.* *Me-teorol.* The upper, contrary-moving current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

**an'ti-mo'ny** (än'tī-mōn'ī, or, *esp. Brit., -mūn*), *n.* [*ML. antimonium*] An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle, used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Its prominent valences are three and five. Its compounds are used in medicine, as pigments, etc. Symbol, **Sb** (*stibium*); at. no., 51; at. wt., 121.76. — **an'ti-mo'nial** (-mōn'ī-äl), *adj.* & *n.*

**an'ti-mo'nyl** (än'tī-mōn'ī-äl; -nēl), *n.* *Chem.* A univalent radical, **SbO**, composed of antimony and oxygen, which forms a series of salts.

**an'ti-mo'de** (än'tī-mōd'), *n.* *Physics* That point of a vibrating body which lies midway between two adjacent nodes. See **NODE**, **ILLUSTR.**

**an'ti-mo'mi-an** (-pōm'ī-än), *n.* [*often cap.*] *Ecol. Hist.* One who holds that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, faith alone being necessary to salvation. — **an'ti-mo'mi-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**an'ti-mo'my** (än'tī-mōm'ī; -mēl), *n.* *pl.* -*myes* (-mīz). [*From L., fr. Gr. antimomia*, *fr. anti- + nomos* law.] **1** Opposition of one law or rule to another. **2** *Metaph.* A contradiction between two principles each taken to be true, or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles.

**an'ti-pa'sto** (än'tī-päs'tō), *n.* [*It.*] A relish or appetizer; hors d'oeuvres.

**an'ti-pa-thet'ic** (än'tī-pä-thēt'ik), *1-cal* (-ī-kāl), *adj.* **1** Instinctively averse (to). **2** Arousing or manifesting antipathy. — **1-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an'ti-pa'thy** (än'tī-pä'thī), *n.* *pl.* -*thies* (-thīz). [*From L., fr. Gr. antipatheia*, *fr. anti- + pathos* to suffer.] **1** Originally, contrariety or opposition in feeling; now, settled aversion or dislike; repugnance; distaste. **2** A person or thing for whom one has an antipathy. — *Syn.* See **ENMITY**.

**an'ti-pe-ri-od'ic** (än'tī-pēr-ī-ōd'ik), *adj.* Preventive of periodic attacks of a disease, as in intermittent fevers. — *n.* An antiperiodic remedy.

**an'ti-per'son-al** (-pēr'sōn-äl), *adj.* *Msl.* Designed to destroy or obstruct individuals or patrols of ground troops; as, *antipersonnel* shells.

**an'ti-pho-gis'tic** (-fō-jis'tik), *adj.* *Med.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* An antiphlogistic agent or diet.

**an'ti-pho'n** (än'tī-fōn), *n.* [*See ANTAPH.*] **1** A musical response, as in

a chant. 2. A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy. 3. A verse or verses said or sung before and after the psalms.

**an-tiph'o-nal** (än-tif'ö-näl; -näl), *n.* An antiphony. — *adj.* Pertaining to or like an antiphony; responsive as in antiphony. — **an-tiph'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**an-tiph'o-nary** (-när'i or, *esp. Brit.*, -när-i), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-iz). A book containing a collection of antiphons, esp. those of the breviary, with their musical notes.

**an-tiph'o-ny** (än-tif'ö-ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-niz). 1. A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing. 2. A musical piece, as an anthem, sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts. — **an-ti-pho-nic** (än-ti-fö-nik), *adj.*

**an-tip'o-des** (än-tip'ö-déz), *n.* *pl.* [L. *pl.*, fr. Gr. *antipodous* with the feet opposite, fr. *anti* against + *pous*, *podos*, foot.] 1. *Rare.* Those who live on the side of the globe diametrically opposite. 2. The parts of the globe diametrically opposite; hence, **an-ti-pode** (än-ti-pö-dé), *sing.*, anything exactly opposite. 3. The exact opposite or contrary; — used as *sing* and *pl.* — **an-tip'o-dal** (-däl; -däl'), *adj.* — **an-tip'o-de-an** (än-tip'ö-dé-än; änti-pö-dé-än), *adj.* & *n.*

**an-ti-pope** (än-ti-pöp), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

**an-ti-quar-i-an** (än-ti-kwä-r'i-än), *adj.* Pert. to antiquaries or antiquities. — *n.* An antiquary. — **an-ti-quar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**an-ti-quar-y** (än-ti-kwä-r'i or, *esp. Brit.*, -kwä-r-i), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-iz). [L. *antiquarius*.] A student of old times through their relics; one who collects or studies antiquities.

**an-ti-quate** (än-ti-kwät), *v. t.* [L. *antiquatus*, past part of *antiquare*, fr. *antiquus* ancient.] 1. To make old, or obsolete. 2. To bring into conformity with the antique — **an-ti-qua-tion** (-kwä'shün), *n.*

**an-ti-quat-ed** (-kwät'ed; -id), *adj.* Grown old; superannuated; hence, bygone; outmoded; old-fashioned. — *Syn.* See OLD.

**an-tique** (än-ték), *adj.* [Fr. fr. *antiquus*, *antiquus*, old, ancient, fr. *ante* before.] 1. Old; venerable; of olden times. 2. Old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated. 3. Belonging to antiquity, esp. to ancient Greece and Rome. 4. Of a bygone style or time; archaic; old-fashioned. 5. Among the oldest of its class, etc.; early; as, an antique highway. 6. *Print.* Designating a style of display type. — *Syn.* See OLD. — *n.* 1. In general, anything very old, esp., a relic or object of ancient art. 2. A piece of furniture, table, ware, or the like, made at a much earlier period than the present. 3. *Print.* Antique type. See TYPE, *n.*, 9. — *v. t.*; *AN-TIQUE'D* (-tëkt'); *AN-TIQUE'ING* (-tëkt'ing). To finish in antique style; give an appearance of age to. — **an-tique-ly**, *adv.* — **an-tique-ness**, *n.*

**an-ti-qui-ty** (än-ti-kw'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Ancient times, esp. those before the Middle Ages. 2. Quality of being ancient, antiquity; great age. 3. The people of ancient times, collectively. 4. A relic, monument, coin, manuscript, etc., of ancient times; — usually in *pl.*

**an-ti-re-mo-n-strant** (än-ti-rë-mön-stränt), *n.* One opposed to remonstrance; specif. [*cap.*], one of the Dutch Calvinistic party that opposed the Remonstrants.

**an-ti-rhi-num** (än-ti-r'i-nüm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *antirrhinon* snap dragon, fr. *anti* like + *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose.] Any of a large genus (*Antirrhinum*) of herbs of the figwort family, with bright-colored irregular flowers. See SNAPDRAGON.

**an-ti-Sem'i-tism** (än-ti-sëm'i-tiz'm; -sëm'i-tiz'm), *n.* Opposition to, hatred of, or agitation against, Jews. — **an-ti-Sem'i-te** (-sëm'i-të; -sëm'i-ti), *n.* — **an-ti-Sem'i-tic** (-sëm'i-tik), *adj.*

**an-ti-sep'tic** (än-ti-sëp'tik), *n.* [NL. See ANTI-; SEPTIS.] State of being antiseptic; antiseptic methods, processes, etc.

**an-ti-sep'tic** (-tik), *adj.* Opposing sepsis, putrefaction, or decay; having the properties of an antiseptic; pertaining to, or characterized by the use of, antiseptics; as, *antiseptic* surgery. (f. ASEPTIC) — *n.* A substance that checks the growth or action of microorganisms; — used, esp. of agents applied to living tissue. — **an-ti-sep'ti-cal** (-tik-äl), *adj.* — **an-ti-sep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**an-ti-sep'ti-cize** (-tik-iz), *v. t.* To render antiseptic; to treat with antiseptics; as, to *antisepticize* a wound.

**an-ti-se-rum** (än-ti-sër'üm), *n.* *Immunol.* A serum containing antibodies. Cf. ANTITOXIN.

**an-ti-stro-pha** (än-ti-strö-fä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *antistrophä*, deriv of *anti* + *strophē* to turn.] In the Greek choral dance and choral song (see ODE), a part answering to a previous strophe — **an-ti-stroph'i-c** (än-ti-ströf'ik), *adj.*

**an-ti-tank** (än-ti-tän'k; -t), *adj.* *Msl.* Designed to destroy, or to be used against, tanks; as, an *antitank* gun.

**an-ti-th'e-sis** (än-ti-thë-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). [L., fr. Gr. *antithesis*, deriv. of *anti* + *titheis* to set.] 1. *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of ideas, emphasized by the positions of the contrasting words (*fair* and *found*). 2. Opposition; contrast; also, the direct opposite; a contrary; as, his temperament is the very *antithesis* of mine.

**an-ti-thet'ic** (än-ti-thët'ik), *an-ti-thet'ic-äl* (-ik-äl), *adj.* Containing or characterized by antithesis — *Syn.* See OPPOSITE — **an-ti-thet'ic-äl-ly**, *adv.*

**an-ti-tox'ic** (-tik'sik), *adj.* 1. Counteracting poison. 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of an antitoxin.

**an-ti-tox'in** (-sün), *n.* Also **an-ti-tox'ine**. *Immunol.* An antibody formed in the body as a result of the introduction of a toxin (specif., an exotoxin), and capable of neutralizing the specific toxin which stimulated its production. Diphtheria antitoxin is produced by injecting horses with the toxin of the disease, the resulting serum obtained from them being used to counteract diphtheria in human beings.

**an-ti-trade's** (än-ti-träd'z), *n.* *pl.* *Meteorol.* A The prevailing westerly winds of middle latitudes. b The westerly winds above (higher than) the trade winds.

**an-ti-tra-gus** (än-ti-trä-güs; än-ti-trä'güs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *antitragos*.] A prominence of the external ear. See EAR, *Illustr.*

**an-ti-trust** (än-ti-trüst'), *adj.* Opposed to trusts, or combinations made to control or centralize industries, trade, etc.

**an-ti-type** (än-ti-tip), *n.* [Gr. *antitypos* of corresponding form.] 1. That which corresponds to or is foreshadowed in the type. See TYPE, *n.*, 2. 2. An opposite type; a countertype. — **an-ti-ty'pe** (-tip'ik), *an-ti-ty'p-äl* (-tik-äl), *adj.*

**an-ti-ven'it** (än-ti-vën'it), *n.* [*anti* + L. *venenum*.] See VENEN. An antitoxin to a venom, also, an antiserum containing such antitoxin.

**an'tler** (än'tlër), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. See HORN, 1. — **an'tlered** (-lërd), *adj.*

**an'tlion**. Any of certain neuropterous insects (*Megamelon* and related genera, order Neuroptera) having net-veined wings and jaws adapted for chewing the larvae of which dig a conical pit, lying in which it catches insects, esp. ants.

**an'to-nym** (än'tö-nim), *n.* [Gr. *antönymia* a word used in place of another, fr. *anti* + *onoma*, *onyma*, word.] A word so opposed in meaning to another word that it negates or nullifies every single one of its implications; as, "good" is the antonym of "bad"; — contr. with *synonym* — **an-ton'y-mous** (än'tön'i-müs), *adj.* — *Syn.* See OPPOSITE. — **an-ton'y-my** (-m), *n.*

**an'tre** (än'tër), *n.* [F., fr. *antron*.] Archaic. A cave.

**an'tro-se'** (än-trö-së'), *adj.* [NL. *antrosus*, fr. *antero* + L. *versus* turned.] *Biol.* Directed forward or upward; — opposed to *retro-se*, *postro-se* — **an'tro-se-ly**, *adv.*

**an'trum** (än'trüm), *n.*; *pl.* ANTRA (-trä). [L., fr. Gr. *antron*.] A cavern or cavity; esp. *Anat.*, a sinus; as, the maxillary *antrum* leading into the nasal cavity.

**ANTU**. Abbr. for the chemical alpha-naphthyl-thiourea, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S, produced as a gray powder for use as a rat poison. Also written **an'tu** (än'töb).

**A-nu'bis** (ä-nü'bīs), *n.* [L.] *Egypt Relig.* A jackal god of the necropolis, conductor (with Thoth) of the dead.

**an-u'ran** (ä-nü'rän), *adj.* & *n.* [*an*-not + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.* Salientian.

**an-u'ria** (ä-nü'r'i-ä), *n.* [NL., fr. *an*-not + *-uria*.] *Med.* Absence, or defective excretion, of urine, — called also **an-u're'sis** (än'u-rë'sis). — **an-u'rous** (ä-nü'rūs), *adj.* Tailless, as the frogs and toads.

**anus** (ä'nūs), *n.* [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

**anvil** (änv'il), *n.* [AS. *anfil*, *onfil*.] 1. A block, usually of iron, shaped and of characteristic shape, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering. 2. Anything resembling an anvil in shape or use; specif.: a *Anat.* The incus. b The fixed jaw in a measuring instrument. c The lower contact of a telegraphic key. — *Anvil*. a Horn; b, c Holes for Set Chucks. — *VIL*. *v. t.*; *-VILED* (-vild) or *-VILLED*; *-VILING* or *-VIL-LING*. To form or shape on an anvil; hammer out; as, *anviled* armor.

**anx-i-ety** (äng-zë'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [L. *anxietas*, fr. *anxius*.] See ANXIOUS. Painful uneasiness of mind over an impending or anticipated ill; state or an instance of being anxious; solicitous desire. — *Syn.* See CARE.

**anx'ious** (ängk'shüs; änx'shüs), *adj.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to cause pain, choke.] 1. Disturbed over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous as to something future or unknown; as, *anxious* for news; *anxious* about one's health. 2. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; as, *anxious* cares; these are *anxious* times. 3. Earnestly desirous, as, *anxious* to please. — *Syn.* See EAGER. — **anx'iously**, *adv.* — **anx'ious-ness**, *n.*

**any** (än'i), *adj.* [AS. *ænig*, fr. *an* one.] 1. Being one (or, *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind; no matter what one, as, ask *any* uniformed man; least *any* marks show. 2. Being one (or, *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever quality; not none; no matter how great or small; as, to win at *any* cost; also, every; as, *any* help I can get. 3. That is unmeasured or unlimited; as, *any* quantity you ask. 4. Appreciable; — with a negative; as, not for *any* length of time. — *pron.*, *any* & *pl.* Any person or persons; any single one; any instance, quantity, or amount; as, *any* of several methods. — *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

**any-body** (-bäd'i; -bäd'y), *pron.* Any person; anyone.

**any-how** (än'ti-hou), *adv.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event; haphazard.

**any-one** (-wün), *pron.* Any person indiscriminately; anybody; — often written as two words, but to be disting. from *any one*, any single person or thing.

**any-thing** (-thing), *pron.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; something or other; aught. — *n.* Thing of any kind. — *adv.* In any measure; anyway; at all.

**anything but**. Not at all or in any respect.

**any-way** (än'ti-wä), *adv.* Anyway; at all; in any case; anyhow.

**any-ways** (-wäz), *adv.* Anyway; also, *Dial.*, in any case.

**any-where** (-hwär), *adv.* In or to any place or point.

**any-wise** (-wiz), *adv.* In any wise or way; at all.

**An'zac** (än'zäk), *n.* *Collog.* A member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in World War I; — formed from the initials — **An'zac**, *adj.*

**A one** (ä'wün'). Usually written **A 1**. a A symbol designating a first-class vessel. b Also **A number 1**. *Collog.* Excellent; first-rate.

**a'o-ris'tic** (ä'ö-ris'tik), *adj.* [Gr. *aoristos* indefinite, fr. *a*-not + *horos* to define.] *Gram.* Designating a tense of the Greek verb denoting that the action took place in unspecified past time, without implication of continuance or repetition. — *n.* The aorist tense.

**a'o-ris'tic** (ris'tik), *adj.* a Indefinite; undetermined. b Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

**a-or'ta** (ä-ör'tä), *n.* *pl.* -TAS (-täs); -TAE (-të). [NL., fr. Gr. *aortē*, fr. *aerein* to lift.] The great trunk artery which carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body. See HEART, *Illustr.* — **a-or'tal** (-täl; -tl), *adj.* — **a-or'tic** (-tik), *adj.*

**a'ou-dad** (ä'öb-däd), *n.* [F., fr. Moorish *auddad*.] A wild sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*) of North Africa.

**à ou'trance** (ä ö'trängs). [F.] To excess; to the utmost; to the death; unsparingly.

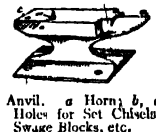
**ap** = APO.

**a-pace'** (ä-päs'), *adv.* At a quick pace; swiftly.

**A-pach'e** (ä-päch'é), *n.* *pl.* APACHES (-péz), APACHE (-pé). 1. An Indian of a nomadic warlike Athapascan tribe formerly ranging in southwestern North America. 2. (ä-päch's; ä-päch's; F. ä-päs cap.) One of a gang of criminals of the Parisian underworld. — **le-pä-ge Sa'ta-nas** or **Sa'tha-nasi** (äp'ä-jé sä'tä-näs, säth'ä-näs). [F.] Get thee hence, Satan!



Antler of Red Deer. a Brow Antler; b Bay, or Bez, Antler; c Royal Antler; d Sur-royal, or Crown, Antlers.



Anvil. a Horn; b, c Holes for Set Chucks. Swage Blocks, etc.



**ap'a-nage**. Var. of **APFANAGE**.

**ap'a-re-ro** (ä'p'a-rä'hö), n.; pl. -jos (-höz). [Sp.] A packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas.

**ap'art** (ä-pär't), adv. [OF. *a part*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *part* part.] 1. Separately, as regards place or time; as, to live *apart*. 2. Separately in consideration or function; independently; as, each argument considered *apart*. 3. *Ad*; as, *jesting apart*. 4. In two or more parts; to pieces. — *adj.* Separately dissociated; — used predicatively.

**ap'artment** (ä-pär't'mänt), n. [F. *appartement*, fr. It. *appartamento*, deriv. fr. *a parte* part.] A suite or set of rooms, esp. one occupied as a dwelling; sometimes, a single room. Abbr. *apl.* Cf. **FLAT**, *n.*

**apartment house**. A residential building containing a number of apartments.

**ä pas de géant** (ä päs dë zhä'nt'). [F.] With a giant's stride.

**ap'a-thet'ic** (äp'a-thet'ik), **ap'a-thet'ic-al** (-ik-äl), *adj.* Lacking normal feeling or interest; indifferent; phlegmatic; listless. — **Syn.** See **IM-PASSIVE**. — **Ant.** Alert. — **ap'a-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ap'a-thy** (äp'a-thi), n.; pl. **APATHIES** (-thiz) [F. or L.; F. *apathie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *apathia*, fr. *a-* not + *pathos* suffering.] 1. Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement. 2. Indifference to what appeals to feelings or interest.

**ap'a-tite** (äp'a-tit), n. [Gr. *apatē* deceit; it was often mistaken for other minerals.] *Mineral*. Calcium phosphate-fluoride,  $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{F}$ , or, less commonly, phosphate-chloride,  $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{Cl}$ , occurring variously in six-sided, granular masses, or with fibrous structure, etc.

**ape** (äp), n. [AS. *apa*.] 1. *Zool*. A any monkey (sense 1 a). 2. Narrowly, one of the larger tailless Old World forms (see **MONKEY**, 1 b). Those most nearly related to man are called **anthropoid apes**, as the gibbon, chimpanzee, orang-utan, and gorilla. 3. An imitator. — *v t* To mimic. — **Syn.** See **COY**.

**ap'peak** (ä-pëk'), *adv.* & *adj.* *Naut.* In a vertical line.

**ap'per'cu'** (ä-për'sü'), n.; pl. **APERÇUS** (-süz); *F.* -sü'. [F.] A brief or detached view; survey; sketch — **Syn.** See **COMPENDIUM**.

**ap'per'ent** (ä-për'änt), *adj.* [L. *aperiens*, pres. part. of *aperire* to uncover, open.] *Med.* Gently moving the bowels; laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

**ap'per'iod'ic** (ä-për'ä-dik'), *adj.* [*a-* not + *periodic*.] 1. Of irregular occurrence; not periodic. 2. *Physics*. Not having periodic vibrations; deadbeat. — **ap'per'iod'ic-ity** (-ä-dis'it-i), *n.*

**äp'per'it'it'** (ä-për'it'it'), n. [F.] A short alcoholic drink taken before a meal as an appetizer.

**ap'per'itive** (ä-për'it'iv), *adj.* & *n.* Aperient.

**ap'per'ture** (ä-për'tür), n. [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire*. See **APERIENT**.] 1. An opening; gap; cleft; hole. 2. The opening admitting light, as in a camera. 3. *Optics*. The inside diameter of the ring holding the object glass of an optical instrument, as a telescope. — **Syn.** See **APERTURE**.

**ap'per'ture**, *interstice*, *orifice* mean a passage through or in and out. *Aperture* applies to any opening such as a crack, cleft, or window, in an otherwise solid wall or the like; *interstice* applies to any untiled gap, space, or interval in a fabric (in its widest sense) or in a mass; *orifice* applies to any opening that suggests a mouth or a vent.

**ap'per'y** (ä-për'i), n.; pl. **APERIES** (-iz) Anish action

**ap'pet'al-ous** (ä-pët'al-üs), *adj.* Having no petals

**ä pou präs** (ä pü'präs). [F.] Nearly; almost; about.

**ap'pex** (ä-pëks), n.; pl. **APICES** (-pëks-ëz, -siz), **APICES** (äp'pëz; äp'pëz) [L., summit.] 1. The tip, point, or angular summit of anything, a vertex. 2. The point of culmination, crisis, or climax. — **Syn.** See **SUMMIT**

**ap'h-** = **apo-**.

**ap'phae'o-sis** (ä-fë'rë-sis or, esp. *Brit.*, -fë'rë-sis), **ap'phae'o-sis** (ä-fë'rë-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. *aphaiaresis*, deriv. of *apo* from + *hairesin* to take.] *Gram.* The dropping of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word (mid for amid). — **ap'phae'o-ret'ic**, **ap'phae'o-ret'ic** (ä-fë'rë'tik), *adj.*

**ap'h-a-nite** (äp'h-änt), n. [Gr. *aphanēs* invisible + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* Any dark rock of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye. — **ap'h-anit'ic** (-n'it'ik), *adj.*

**ap'pha-sia** (ä-fë'zhi-ä; -zhä), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *aphasia*, fr. *a-* not + *phasis* to speak.] Loss or impairment of the power to use or understand speech resulting from brain lesion or, sometimes, from functional or emotional disturbance. — **ap'pha-si-a-c** (-zä-sik), *adj.* & *n.* — **ap'pha-si-c** (-zä-sik; -sik), *adj.* & *n.*

**ap'pho-li-on** (ä-fë'l'i-on; -fë'l'i-on), n.; pl. **APHELLIA** (-l'i-ä; -fë'l'i-ä), [Gr. *aphe* + *hēlos* sun.] *Astron.* That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun; — opposed to *perihelion*

**ap'pho-li-ot-ro-plism** (ä-fë'l'i-öt'rö-pl'iz-m), n. [See **APPO**; **HELIO-TROPISM**.] *Bot.* Tropism involving a turning away from sunlight (Cf. **HELIO-TROPISM**). — **ap'pho-li-ot-ro-p'ic** (-öt'röp'ik), *adj.*

**ap'h-o-sis** (äp'h-ös), n. [Gr., a letting go, fr. *aphienai* to let go, fr. *apo* off + *hiēnai* to send.] *Gram.* The gradual loss of a short unaccented initial vowel. — **ap'pho't'ic** (ä-fë't'ik), *adj.*

**ap'h'id** (äp'id; äf'id), n. Any plant louse (see **LOUSE**, 2) of the family Aphididae, living on plants and sucking their juices; as, the rose aphid or aphus

— **ap'h'id-i-an** (äp'id'i-än), *adj.* & *n.*

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— **ap'h'id-i-an** (äp'id'i-än), *adj.* & *n.*

ual love, fr. *Aphrodite* Aphrodite.] Exciting sexual desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery. — *n.* That which (as a drug, or certain foods) excites to venery.

**äp'p'ite** (äp'p'it), n. [Gr. *Aphrodite*.] 1. *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus. 2. A green, black-spotted butterfly (*Argynnis aphrodite*) of the United States

**ap'hyll'ous** (äp'hyll'üs), *adj.* [Gr. *aphyllōs*, fr. *a-* not + *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Destitute of foliage leaves, as cacti. — **ap'hyll'ic** (-ik), *adj.*

**ap'i-a-cous** (äp'i-ä-küs), *adj.* [L. *apiarius* parley.] Ammiaceous.

**ap'i-an** (äp'i-än), *adj.* [L. *apiarius*.] Of a bee or bees.

**ap'i-ar'i-an** (äp'i-ä-r'i-än), *adj.* Relating to beekeeping or bees.

**ap'i-a-rist** (äp'i-ä-r'ist), n. One who keeps an apiary.

**ap'i-ar'y** (äp'i-ä-r'y or, esp. *Brit.*, -r'i-y), n.; pl. **APIARIES** (-iz). [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee.] Place where bees are kept; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

**ap'i-cal** (äp'i-käl; äp'p'ä), *adj.* [L. *aper*, *apicis*, tip or summit.] Belonging to an apex, being at or near the tip. — **ap'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ap'i-ces** (äp'i-sëz; äp'p'ä), n., pl. of **APEX**.

**ap'i-o-late** (äp'p'ö-lät), *adj.* *Bot.* Terminated abruptly, as a leaf, by a small, distinct point.

**ap'i-cul'ture** (äp'i-kül'tür), n. [L. *apis* bee + *E. culture*.] Beekeeping, esp. as an industry. — **ap'i-cul'tur-al** (-kül'tür-äl), *adj.* — **ap'i-cul'tur-ist** (-kül'tür-ist), *n.*

**ap'p'ice** (ä-p'p'is), *adv.* [L. *apice*.] See **A**, *adj.*, 2.] To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each

**äp'p'ied** (ä-p'p'ä), [F.] On foot.

**äp'p'is** (äp'p'is), n. [L., fr. Gr. *äp'p'is*, *äp'p'is*.] A sacred bull worshipped by the ancient Egyptians

**ap'p'ish** (äp'p'ish), *adj.* Like an ape in appearance or manner; prone to servile imitation; fantastically silly or affected. — **ap'p'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'p'ish-ness**, *n.*

**ap'p'iv'ous** (äp'p'iv'üs-ris), *adj.* [L. *apis* bee + *-vorous*.] *Zool* Feeding upon bees; rare of certain birds

**äp'p'ia-cen'tal** (äp'p'ia-sen'täl; äp'p'ä), *adj.* Having or developing no placenta

**äp'p'ia-nat'io** (äp'p'ia-nät'io), *adj.* [*a-* not + Gr. *planatikos* wandering.] *Optics* Corrected for spherical aberration. See **ABERRATION**, *n.*, 4

**äp'p'ile** (äp'p'it), n. [Gr. *haplos* simple + *-ite*.] *Petrog.* A fine-grained granite consisting chiefly of quartz and feldspar. — **äp'p'it'ic** (-it'ik), *adj.*

**ap'p'omb** (ä-p'p'öm; äp'p'ömb), n. [F., fr. *ä* to + *pomb* lead.] Literally, perpendicularity; hence, self-possession; self-possession. — **Syn.** See **CONFIDENCE**.

**ap'p'ne'a**, **ap'p'ne'a** (äp'p'ne-ä), n. [NL., fr. *a-* not + Gr. *pnoē*, *pnoē*, breath.] *Med.* A partial suspension of breath. 2. *Asphyxia*; suffocation. — **ap'p'ne'al**, **ap'p'ne'al** (-äl), **ap'p'ne-ic**, **ap'p'ne-ic** (-ik), *adj.*

**ap'o** (äp'ö), *ap'ph-*. [Gr. *apo*, prep.] A prefix signifying from, away from, off, as in *apocope*; or *apocope*, *detached*, *separate*, as in *apocarpous*

**ap'p'oc'lypse** (äp'p'ö-k'lyps), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *apokalypsis*, fr. *apokalyptein* to uncover, fr. *apo* + *kalyptein* to cover.] 1. [*cap*] The last book of the New Testament, otherwise called *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*. See **BIBLE**. 2. Anything viewed as a prophetic revelation. — **ap'p'oc'lyp'ic** (-lyp'ik), **ap'p'oc'lyp'ic** (-lyp'ik), *adj.* — **ap'p'oc'lyp'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**ap'o-car'p** (äp'ö-kär'p), n. *Bot.* An apocarpous gynoecium.

**ap'o-car'pous** (äp'ö-kär'p'üs), *adj.* [*apo* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* Having the carpels separate, as in the buttercup; — opp. to *syncarpous*. — **ap'o-car'py** (äp'ö-kär'p'i), *n.*

**ap'o-chro-mat'ic** (äp'ö-kro-mät'ik), *adj.* [*apo* + *chromatic*.] *Optics*. Free from chromatic and spherical aberration. See **ABERRATION**, *n.*, 4

**ap'p'oc'o-pate** (äp'p'ö-k'pät), *v t* [NL. *apocopatus*, past part. of *apocopare* to cut off, fr. L. *apocope*.] *Gram* To cut short by apocope

**ap'p'oc'o-pa'tion** (-pät'ishün), *n.*

**ap'p'oc'o-py** (äp'ö-k'p'i), *n.* [Gr. *apokopē* a cutting off.] *Gram*. Omission of the last sound or syllable of a word

**Ap'p'oc'rypha** (äp'p'ö-k'ryfä), *n.* *pl.* but often erroneously used as *sing.*, with *pl.* *Apocryphas* (-äz) [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, fr. Gr. *apokryphos* hidden, spurious, deriv. fr. *apo* + *kryptein* to hide.] 1. [*not cap*] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority. 2. *Spec.* A in Roman Catholic use, pseudopigrapha. 3. Commonly the fourteen books of the Old Testament in the Vulgate that were taken from the Septuagint but are not found in Hebrew, now excluded from the Authorized Version. See **BIBLE**. 4. Christian apocrypha, epistles, and apocalypses not admitted to the New Testament.

**ap'p'oc'ry-phal** (äp'p'ö-k'ryf-äl), *adj.* 1. [*cap*] Of or like the Apocrypha. 2. Not canonical; unauthentic; spurious. — **Syn.** See **PIC-TORIOUS**. — **ap'p'oc'ry-phal-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'p'oc'ry-phal-ness**, *n.*

**ap'p'oc'y-na-cous** (äp'p'ö-k'ry-nä-s'üs), *adj.* [Gr. *apokynon* dogbane (*apo* + *kyon*, *kyon*, dog) + *acnōus*.] *Bot.* Belonging to the dogbane family (Apocynaceae) See **DOGBANE**.

**äp'p'ö-däl** (äp'p'ö-däl; äp'p'ö), *ap'p'ö-däl*, *adj.* [Gr. *apous*, *apodos*, footless, fr. *a-* not + *pous*, *podos*, foot.] 1. Having no feet. 2. *Zool*. Destitute of pelvic fins, as the eels

**äp'p'ö-dic'tic** (äp'p'ö-dik'tik), **äp'p'ö-dic'tic** (-dik'tik), **äp'p'ö-dic'tic** (-dik'tik), *adj.* [From L., fr. Gr. *apodiktikos*, deriv. of *apo* + *deiknān* to show.] *Logic* Involving or expressing necessary truth; absolutely certain; also, clearly demonstrable. — **äp'p'ö-dic'tic-al-ly**, **äp'p'ö-dic'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ap'p'ö-d'o-sis** (äp'p'ö-d'ös-sis), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sëz)]. [L., fr. Gr. *apodosis*, deriv. of *apo* + *didonai* to give.] *Gram*. The conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the result; — distinguished from *protasis*.

**ap'p'ö-g'a-my** (äp'p'ö-g'ä-mi), *n.* [*apo* + *-gamy*.] *Bot* Development of a sporophyte from a gametophyte without fertilization. Cf. **PARTHE-NOGENESIS**, 2. — **äp'p'ö-g'am'ic** (-gäm'ik), **äp'p'ö-g'a-mous** (-gäm'ä-müs), *adj.*

**äp'p'ö-gee** (äp'p'ö-gë), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *apogée*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *apogaios*, deriv. of *apo* + *gaia*, *gē*, earth.] 1. *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon at the greatest distance from the earth; — opposed to *perigee*. 2. The farthest or highest point; culmination; apex. — **äp'p'ö-gee'al** (äp'p'ö-gë-äl), **äp'p'ö-gee-an** (äp'p'ö-gë-än), *adj.*

**Ap'p'ö-l'o** (äp'p'ö-l'ö), *n.* [L. *Apollo*, *-linis*, fr. Gr. *Apollōn*.] 1. *Gr. Relig.* The god of many youth and beauty, of poetry, music, and oracles; the twin of Artemis. He was also god of healing; in late times, he

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was identified with the sun-god Helios. 2. A young man of graceful beauty.

**Apollyon** (á-pól'yún; -l'ún), n. [Gr. *apollyōn* destroying, fr. *apollyōin*, *apollyōis*, to destroy utterly.] The angel of the bottomless pit. In *Pilgrim's Progress*, he appears as a fiend overcome by Christian.

**apologetic** (á-pól'ë-jët'ik), **apologetic** (-jët'ik), adj. [F. or L.; G., fr. L. Gr. *apologētikos*, fr. *apologēsthai* to speak in defense of See *Apology*.] Said, written, or done by way of apology; also, regretfully excusing or acknowledging. — **apologetic** (-jët'ik), adv.

**apologetic** (á-pól'ë-jët'ik), n.; -ies (-jët'iks). Systematic argumentative discourse in defense, esp. of the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

**apologetic** (á-pól'ë-jët'ik), n. [L.] An apology (esp. in sense 1). — **Syn.** See *Apology*.

**apologetic** (á-pól'ë-jët'ik), n. One who apologizes or who argues in defense of a cause, policy, institution, or the like; specif., one who argues in defense of Christianity.

(-jët'ik), v. t. To make an apology. — **apologetic** (-jët'ik), n.

**apologue** (á-pól'ë-jët'ik), n. [F., fr. L. *apologus*, fr. Gr. *apologos*.] A short fictitious or allegorical story intended to convey a useful lesson or a moral; a fable.

**apologue** (á-pól'ë-jët'ik), n.; -gies (-jët'iks). [F. or L.; F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *apologia*, fr. *apo + logos* speech.] 1. Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others to be wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation. 2. An acknowledgment intended as a reparation or expressive of regret for some improper, injurious, or discourteous remark or act. 3. That which serves as an excuse for the absence of something; a makeshift.

**Syn.** *Apology*, *apologia*, *excuse*, *plea*, *pretext*, *alibi* mean an explanation in defense of an act, policy, view, or the like. *Apology*, and now usually *apologia*, in strict use imply no admission of guilt or error but a desire to make clear the grounds for some course, belief, or the like; *excuse* always implies an intent to remove or avoid blame, as for a neglect of duty or a violation of a rule; *plea* stresses a feigned apology intended to win understanding or sympathy; *pretext* invariably suggests subterfuge and the offering of one reason or motive in place of the true one; *alibi*, in colloquial use, designates a misstatement rather than true excuse.

**apomorphia** (á-pó-mór'fë-ä), n. [NL., fr. *apo + Gr. mórphē* a minding.] **Bot.** Reproduction without any form of sexual union, as parthenogenesis and apogamy. — **apomorphia** (-mór'fë-ä), **apomorphia** (-mór'fë-ä), adj.

**apomorphia** (á-pó-mór'fë-ä), n. [NL., fr. *apo + morphē* a minding.] Also **apomorphia** (*apo + morphē*, *morphia*). An artificial crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, made from morphine. It is a powerful emetic.

**apomorphia** (á-pó-mór'fë-ä), n.; -ies (-jët'iks). [Gr. *apomorphia*, fr. *apomorphē* to pass into a tendon. See *apomorphia*.] Anat. Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciae (bundles of connective tissue) which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of certain muscles. They differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. — **apomorphia** (-mór'fë-ä), adj.

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moral reform. 3. One of a council of twelve men in the Mormon Church, ordained to the highest order of priesthood, standing next in authority to the First Presidency (see *PRESDENCY*, 4). — **apostolic** (-shíp), n.

(á-pós't'ik). A widely used creed, anciently ascribed beginning "I believe in God the Father Al- of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ his

**apostolic** (á-pós't'ik), n. Office or mission of an apostle. **apostolic** (á-pós't'ik), **apostolic** (-shíp), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit; according to their doctrine. 2. [of an cap.] Papal; as, *apostolic indulgences*. — **apostolic** (-shíp), n.

**Apostolic Fathers.** A 2d-century collection of writings supposedly by personal followers of the apostles.

**apostolic succession.** Eccl. Uninterrupted succession or descent from the apostles by regular and successive ordinations of bishops, held to be necessary for valid administration of the sacraments, transmission of orders, etc.

**apostrophe** (á-pós't'róf'ë), n. [L., fr. Gr. *apostrophē* a turning away, deriv. of *apo + strophē* to turn.] **Rhet.** A feigned turning from one's audience to address directly a person or thing, or an abstract idea or imaginary object. — **apostrophe** (-shíp), adj.

**apostrophe** (á-pós't'róf'ë), n. [F., fr. L. *apostrophus* apostrophe, omitting of a letter, fr. Gr. *apostrophos*.] See 1st *APOSTROPHE*, with which this word was confused.] The mark ' used, in writing and printing, to indicate: a Omission of one or more letters or figures (*near for never*). b The possessive case, originating in this use as a late 17th-century innovation under the misconception that the -s possessive represented a contraction of his as in "George his hat." c The plural of letters and figures (two a's and three 7's). d The close of a quotation. See *QUOTATION MARK*. — **apostrophe** (-shíp), adj.

**apostrophe** (á-pós't'róf'ë), n. 1. To address by or in apostrophe. See 1st *APOSTROPHE*. 2. To contract by apostrophe; to mark with an apostrophe ']. See 2d *APOSTROPHE*.

**apothecaries' measures** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz). A system of fluid measures used by apothecaries. See *MEASURE*, Table 12.

**apothecaries' weight.** A system of weights, used for compounding medical prescriptions. See *WEIGHT*, Tables 3 & 4.

**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n.; -ies (-jët'iks). [From OF, fr. L., *apothecarius*, fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, fr. Gr. *apothēkē*, deriv. of *apo + thēkai* to put.] 1. A pharmacist; druggist; also formerly, in England, a medical practitioner having the right to prescribe as well as sell drugs. — **Syn.** See *DRUGGIST*.

**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n.; -ies (-jët'iks). [NL., fr. Gr. *apothēkē* storehouse.] **Bot.** In lichens and certain fungi, the disk-like or cuplike body containing the spore sacs. — **apothecary** (-thë-k'ë-är'ëz), adj.

**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n. [Gr. *apothēkē* thing uttered, apothegm, deriv. of *apo + phthengēnai* to speak.] 1. A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. — **apothecary** (-thë-k'ë-är'ëz), adj.

**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n. [Gr. *apo + thēma* that which is placed.] **Math.** The perpendicular from the center to one of the sides of a regular polygon.

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**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n.; -ies (-jët'iks). [L., fr. Gr. *apothēkē*, fr. *apothēkai* to put.] 1. A pharmacist; druggist; also formerly, in England, a medical practitioner having the right to prescribe as well as sell drugs. — **Syn.** See *DRUGGIST*.

**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n.; -ies (-jët'iks). [NL., fr. Gr. *apothēkē* storehouse.] **Bot.** In lichens and certain fungi, the disk-like or cuplike body containing the spore sacs. — **apothecary** (-thë-k'ë-är'ëz), adj.

**apothecary** (á-pó-thë-k'ë-är'ëz; -k'ë-är'ëz), n. [Gr. *apothēkē* thing uttered, apothegm, deriv. of *apo + phthengēnai* to speak.] 1. A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. — **apothecary** (-thë-k'ë-är'ëz), adj.

**apomorphia** (á-pó-mór'fë-ä), n. [Gr. *apomorphia*, fr. *apomorphē* to pass into a tendon. See *apomorphia*.] Anat. Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciae (bundles of connective tissue) which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of certain muscles. They differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. — **apomorphia** (-mór'fë-ä), adj.

of the thumb

**ap-pose'** (ă-pōz'), *v. t.* [F *apposer* to set to, fr. *ad* (L. *ad*) + *poser* to put, place. See *POSE*.] To place opposite or before; to put, apply, or add (one thing to another).

**ap-po-site** (ăp'ō-sīt), *adj.* [L. *appositus*, past part. of *apponere* to put to, fr. *ad* + *ponere* to put. See *POSITION*.] Highly pertinent or appropriate. — *Syn.* See *RELEVANT*. — **ap-po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-po-si-ness**, *n.*

**ap-po-si-tion** (ăp'ō-si-tiŋ), *n.* 1. Act of apposing, or state of being apposed. 2. *Gram.* The setting of a second word beside a first as an adjunct term (*Peter the Hermit*); more strictly, the setting of one beside the other as a loose attributive with the force of a condensed clause (*Philip, King of Macedonia*); also, the relationship so established. 3. *Plant Physiol.* In the growth of the cell wall, the deposition of formative material in successive layers. Cf. *INTUSSUSCEPTION*. — **ap-po-si-tion-al**, *adj.* — **ap-po-si-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ap-po-si-tive** (ăp'ō-si-tiv), *adj.* Of or relating to apposition; in apposition; also, = *DESCRIPTIVE*, 2b. — *n.* An adjunct in apposition.

**ap-prais'al** (ă-prāz'ăl), *n.* Act of appraising, esp. by one authorized; also, an estimated value set upon property.

**ap-praise'** (ă-prāz'), *v. t.* [*ad* + *prais*.] To set a value on, as goods; to estimate the amount of (a loss); hence, to judge as to quality, status, etc. — *Syn.* See *ESTIMATE*. — **ap-prais'a-ble** (ă-prāz'ă-b'l), *adj.* — **ap-praise'ment**, *n.*

**ap-prais'er** (ă-prāz'ēr), *n.* One who appraises; specif., one vested with authority to determine the value of property.

**ap-pre-ci-a-ble** (ă-prē-shi-ă-b'l), *adj.* Sufficient in amount or extent to be recognized or estimated; as, an *appreciable* quantity. — *Syn.* See *PERCEPTIBLE*. — **ap-pre-ci-a-bly** (ă-b'l), *adv.*

**ap-pre-ci-ate** (ă-prē-103), *v. t.* [L. *apprætiatus*, past part. of *apprætare* to appraise, fr. *ad* + *prætare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price.] 1. To set a just value on, to esteem fully the worth of. 2. To be grateful for. 3. To be sensitive to the aesthetic values of; as, to *appreciate* music. 4. To be fully aware of; to recognize; as, to *appreciate* a difficulty. 5. To raise the value of; — opposed to *depreciate*. — *v. i.* To rise in value — **ap-pre-ci-a-tor** (ă-prē-103), *n.* — **ap-pre-ci-a-to-ry** (ă-prē-103), *adj.*

*Syn.* (1) See *UNDERSTAND*. (2) *Appreciate*, value, prize, treasure, cherish mean to hold in high estimation. *Appreciate*, in its discriminative use, implies sufficient understanding to admire or enjoy a thing's excellence but, in its looser use, may imply merely high admiration or enjoyment. *Value*, that a thing is rated highly or as worth more, *prize*, that one takes deep pride in or sets great store by it; *treasure*, that one protects it from loss as some thing precious to one, *cherish*, that one loves it especially and gives it special care and attention.

**ap-pre-ci-a-tion** (ă-prē-shi-ă-tiŋ), *n.* 1. The action of appreciating. 2. A favorable critical estimate. 3. Awareness or perception, esp. of aesthetic value. 4. A rise in value.

**ap-pre-ci-a-tive** (ă-prē-shi-ă-tiv), *adj.* Having or showing appreciation. — **ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**ap-pre-hend'** (ă-prē-hēnd'), *v. t.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *apprehendere*, fr. *ad* + *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to seize.] 1. *Obs.* To seize. 2. To arrest. 3. To become aware of or perceive. 4. To grasp with the understanding; to recognize the meaning of. 5. To anticipate, esp. with anxiety, dread, or fear. — *Syn.* See *FORESEE*. — *v. i.* 1. To think; to grasp. 2. To be apprehensive.

**ap-pre-hen-si-ble** (ă-prē-hēn-si-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being apprehended. — **ap-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty** (ă-bil-i-ti), *n.*

**ap-pre-hen-sion** (ă-prē-hēn-shiŋ), *n.* 1. Act of apprehending; specif.: a Arrest. b A grasping with the mind; perception. c Distrust or fear of future misfortune or evil. 2. The result of apprehending mentally; opinion; idea. 3. The power of conceiving ideas; understanding. — *Syn.* *Misgivings*, foreboding, presentiment.

**ap-pre-hen-sive** (ă-prē-hēn-siv), *adj.* 1. Capable of apprehending, or quick to do so; discerning. 2. Anticipative of something unfavorable; fearful; as, *apprehensive* for one's life. — *Syn.* See *FEARFUL*. — **ap-pre-hen-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre-hen-sive-ness**, *n.*

**ap-pre-n-tice** (ă-prēn-tis), *n.* [From OF. *aprentis*, fr. *apprendre* to learn, fr. L. *apprehendere*, *apprehendere*, to comprehend. See *APPREHEND*.] 1. One bound by legal agreement (indenture) to serve another for a certain time with a view to learning an art or trade in consideration of instruction and, formerly, of maintenance. 2. Hence, one who is learning, esp. by practical experience under skilled workers, and often without pay, an art, trade, or calling. 3. A beginner; tyro; novice. — *v. t.* To bind (a child) to a trade. — **ap-pre-n-tice-ship**, *n.*

**ap-pressed'** (ă-prēst'), *adj.* *Bot* & *Zool* Pressed close to, or lying flat against, something.

**ap-prise'** (ă-priz'), *v. t.* Also **ap-prize'** [F *appris*, fem *apprise*, past part. of *apprendre* to learn, teach, inform.] To give notice to; to inform. — *Syn.* See *INFORM*.

**ap-prize'**, **ap-priso'** (ă-priz'), *v. t.* [OF. *aprisier*, fr. same ultimate source as F. *APPRISER*.] To appraise.

**ap-proach'** (ă-prōch'), *v. i.* [OF. *approchier*, fr. LL. *appropriare*, fr. L. *ad* + *propare* to draw near.] To come or go near; also, to approximate. — *v. t.* 1. To come near to in space, time, character, or quality. 2. To take preliminary steps toward, as a task; to make advances toward. — *n.* 1. Act of approaching; an approximation; as, an *approach* to accuracy. 2. The taking of preliminary steps to accomplish, acquaintance, etc.; advances; as, new lines of *approach*. 3. A means of approaching, as a way or passage; an access. 4. *Golf*. A stroke, not from a tee, for the putting green.

**ap-proach'a-ble** (ă-b'l), *adj.* a Accessible. b Easily approached, esp. in speech. — **ap-proach-a-bil-i-ty** (ă-bil-i-ti), *n.*

**ap-pro-bate** (ăp'rō-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *approbatum*, past part. of *approbare*.] To approve; sanction officially.

**ap-pro-ba-tion** (ăp'rō-bā-tiŋ), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Proof. 2. Act of approving; approval; sanction; commendation.

**ap-pro-ba-to-ry** (ăp'rō-bā-tō-ri), *adj.* Approving, or implying approbation.

**ap-pro-pri-a-ble** (ăp'rō-prī-ă-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being appropriated.

**ap-pro-pri-a-tion** (ăp'rō-prī-ă-tiŋ), *n.* [L. *appropriatus*, past part. of *appropriare*, fr. *ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, fr. *proprius* one's own, proper.] Belonging peculiarly; specially suitable; fit; proper; as, words *appropriate* to the theme. — *Syn.* See *FIT*. — **ap-pro-pri-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pro-pri-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**ap-pro-pri-ate** (ăp'rō-prī-ă-tiv), *v. t.* 1. To take exclusive possession of; as, to *appropriate* a piece of property. 2. To set apart for, or assign to, a

particular person or use; as, to *appropriate* money for the navy. — *Syn.* See *ARROGATE*. — **ap-pro-pri-a-tor** (ă-prī-ă-tōr), *n.*

**ap-pro-pri-a-tion** (ă-prī-ă-tiŋ), *n.* 1. Act of appropriating, as for oneself or for a particular person or use. 2. That which is appropriated, esp. money set apart by formal action to a specific use.

**ap-pro-pri-a-tive** (ă-prī-ă-tiv), *adj.* Appropriating; of appropriating tendency. — **ap-pro-pri-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**ap-prov'al** (ăp'rōv'ăl), *n.* 1. Act of approving; approbation; sanction. 2. Specif., examination to determine suitability for acceptance; as, goods sent on *approval*, that is, subject to refusal.

**ap-prove'** (ăp'rōv'), *v. t.* [From OF. fr. L. *approbare*, fr. *ad* + *probare* to approve.] 1. To sanction officially; to ratify; confirm; accept as satisfactory. 2. To have or express a favorable opinion of; as, to *approve* his choice. 3. To demonstrate or display actually or practically. 4. *Rare* or *Obs.* a To corroborate; authenticate. b To test. c To convict. — *v. i.* To judge favorably. — **ap-prov'a-ble** (ăp'rōv'ă-b'l), *adj.* — **ap-prov'er**, *n.* — **ap-prov-ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Approve*, *endorse* (or *indorse*), *sanction*, *accredit*, *certify* mean to have or express a favorable opinion of. *Approve* sometimes means no more than this, but it may imply esteem or admiration; *endorse* adds to *approve* the implication of backing or supporting as by an explicit statement; *sanction* implies both approval and authorization; *accredit* and *certify* now usually imply official endorsement as a result of a thing's conformity to high standards.

**ap-prox'i-mal** (ăp'rōk'si-māl), *adj.* *Anat.* Contiguous; as, *approximal* surfaces of teeth.

**ap-prox'i-mate** (ăp'rōk'si-mīt), *adj.* [L. *approximatus*, past part. of *approximare*, fr. *ad* + *proximare* to come near.] 1. Situated near or close together; also, nearly resembling. 2. Near to correctness; nearly exact. *Abbr.* *approx.* — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

**ap-prox'i-mate** (-māt), *v. t.* 1. To bring near, cause to approach. 2. To come near to; as, beauty that *approximates* perfection. — *v. i.* To approach; — often with *to*.

**ap-prox'i-ma-tion** (ăp'rōk'si-mā-tiŋ), *n.* 1. A drawing, or being, near. 2. An approach to a correct estimate, conception, etc., or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

**ap-pur'te-nance** (ăp'pūrtē-nāns), *n.* [AF. *apurtenance*. See *APPURTAIN*.] 1. That which belongs to something else; adjunct. 2. Something incident to a chief or principal thing, as a right of way to land.

**ap-pur'te-nant** (-nānt), *adj.* Formerly, *apurtantus*. — *Syn.* *Appendant*, *adjunct*.

**ap-pur'te-nant** (-nānt), *adj.* Pertaining or belonging legally; pertinent; incident. — *n.* An appurtenance.

**A'pra** (ă-prā), *n.* [Sp. *Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana* (Popular American Revolutionary League).] A Peruvian political party advocating division of landed estates, domestic social reform, and co-operation among Latin-American countries. — **A'prism** (ă-prīz'm), *n.*

**a-prax'i-a** (ă-prāk'si-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *apraxia* inaction.] *Med.* Loss of impairment of ability to execute complex co-ordinated movements.

**ap'prās' moi** (or *nous*) *le dé'luge'* (ă-prē' mwā' [nōw] lē dā'luzh'), [F.] After me (or us) the deluge; — attributed usually to Louis XV of France.

**ap'ri-cot** (ă-prī-kōt; ă-prī-ō), *n.* [F. *abricot*, through Pg. and Ar, fr. Gr. *πραϊκόν*, fr. *pracequum*, neut. of *pracequus*, *praceus*, early ripe.] 1. The oval, orange-colored fruit of a tree (*Prunus armeniaca*) of the peach family, in flavor resembling both peach and plum; also, the tree itself. 2. A color, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliancy. Cf. *color*.

**A'pril** (ă-prīl), *n.* [L. *aprilis*.] The fourth month of the year, having 30 days. *Abbr.* *Apr.*

**April fool** One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, All Fools' Day.

**a pri-ori** (ă-prī-ō-ri; ă-prī-ō-ri; ă-prī-ō-ri), [L., fr. *a* (an) + *prior* former.] 1. *Logic*. Characterizing the kind of reasoning (deducing consequences from definitions or principles regarded as self-evident; deductive; deductively; as, an *a priori* argument; hence, designating that which can be known by reason alone and not through experience. Cf. *A POSTERIORI*. 2. Presumptive; presumptively; without examination. — **a-pri-ori-ty** (ă-prī-ō-ri-ti), *n.*

**a'pron** (ă-prōn; formerly generally, and still often, ă-prōn), *n.* [OF. *napein*, dim. of *nape*, cloth, tablecloth, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, table napkin. *Apron*, without initial *n*, arose through the incorrect division of a *napron* as an *apron*.] 1. An article of dress, of cloth, leather, or the like, worn on the fore part of the body, to protect the clothes, or as a covering. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, an apron; as, a piece of waterproof cloth used as a protection from rain, etc., as before the seat of a vehicle. b A covering, as of sheet metal, to protect parts of machinery. c A shield of planking, brushwood, or the like, below a dam, along a sea wall, etc. d *Theater*. The part of the stage in front of the proscenium arch. e *Aeronautics*. An extensive hard-surfaced area in front of a hangar. f An endless belt for conveying material of any kind. g A flap on which paper pulp is led from the strainer. h A thick fold of skin on the neck or breast of a ram. See *SHEEP*, *Illustr.*

**ap'ro-pos** (ăp'rō-pōs), *adv.* [F. *à propos*, fr. *à* to + *propos* purpose.] 1. Opportunely, seasonably. 2. With respect (to); to the purpose; suitably; as, *apropos* of our talk. 3. By the way; incidentally; — used absolutely. — *adj.* Pertinent; to the point. — *Syn.* See *RELEVANT*.

**ā' pro'pos de rien** (ă-prō-pōs dē ryān'), [F.] *Apropos* of nothing; not to the purpose; irrelevant.

**apse** (ăps), *n.* pl. *apses* (ăp'sēz; -sēz). [See *APSES*.] 1. *Arch.* A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan. 2. *Astron.* An apsis.

**ap'sis** (ăp'sis), *n.* pl. *apsides* (ăp'sīdēz; ăp-sī-dēz). [L. *apsis*, fr. Gr. *ἄψις* (also *apsis*), *apsidēs*, a fastening, hoop, arch.] 1. *Astron.* In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest (*higher apsis*) or least (*lower apsis*).

2. *Arch.* An apse — **ap'si-dal** (ăp'sī-dāl; -d'āl), *adj.*

**apt** (ăpt), *adj.* [L. *aptus*.] 1. Fit; suited; suitable; specif., to the point; apt; as, *apt* remarks. 2. Habitually tending; likely. 3. Inclined; disposed; as, I am *apt* to hurry. 4. *Archaic*. Ready; prepared. 5. Quick to learn; dexterous; as, an *apt* pupil. — *Syn.* See *QUICK*. — **ap-ti-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-ti-ness**, *n.*

**ap'ter-al** (ăp'tēr-ăl), *adj.* *Zool.* Apterous.

**ap'ter-ous** (-tūs), *adj.* [Gr. *apteros* wingless, fr. *a-* not + *pteron* wing.] a *Zool.* Without wings. b *Bot.* Without winglike expansions, as petioles, stems, or seeds.

**pteryx** (p'tēr-iks), *n.*; *pl.* -yxes (-īk-sēz; sīz). [NL., fr. Gr. *a-* not *pteryx* wings.] **Zool.** Any of a genus (*Apteryx*) of New Zealand flightless birds having a flat breastbone and grayish-brown hairlike plumage; a kiwi. A few survive under government protection.



Apteryx. (44a)

**ap'titude** (āp'ti-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. ML., fr. L. *aptus* apt.] 1. Readiness in learning; aptness. 2. Suitability for a purpose. 3. Natural disposition or tendency; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn. 4. Natural, or potential, capacity or ability. — **Syn.** See *CERT*.

**aq'ua** (āk'wā; ā'kwā), *n.*; *pl.* AQUAE (āk'wē; ā'kwē), AQUAS (āk'wāz; ā'kwāz). [L.] Water; — used in pharmacy in the sense of a solution of a volatile substance in water.

**aq'ua am-mō-ni-ae** (ā-mō-ni-ē). [NL.] = AMMONIA, 2.

**aq'ua-cade** (āk'wā-kād), *n.* [aq'ua + *-cade*] An elaborately staged water spectacle consisting of exhibitions of swimming and diving, acrobatics, and group evolutions, with musical accompaniment.

**aq'ua for'tis** (fōr'tis). Also **aq'ua-for'tis**, *n.* [L., strong water.] Nitric acid.

**aq'ua ma-rine** (āk'wā-mā-rēn; ā'kwā), *n.* [L., aqua marina sea water.] 1. A transparent berry, typically bluish green, used as a gem. 2. A color, green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliancy. See *COLOR*.

**aq'ua-plane** (āk'wā-plān; ā'kwā), *n.* [aq'ua + *-plane* as in *airplane*] A wide board towed behind a speeding motorboat and ridden by a person standing on it. Cf. *SURFBOARD* — **aq'ua-plane**, *v. t.*

**aq'ua pu'ra** (āk'wā-pū-rā; ā'kwā), [L.] Pharm. Pure water.

**aq'ua re-gi-a** (rē-jī-ā), [L., royal water.] A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which dissolves gold or platinum.

**aq'ua-relle** (āk'wā-rēl), *n.* [F., fr. It. *acquella*, fr. *acqua* water, fr. L. *agua*.] A drawing in water color, esp. transparent water color.

**aq'ua-relist** (-rēl'ist), *n.* One who draws or makes aquarells.

**aquar'ium** (ā-kwā-r'ium), *n.*; *pl.* -iums (-i-ūm), -ia (-i-ā). [L., neut. of *aquarius* relating to water.] 1. An artificial pond, or a tank of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept. 2. A place or establishment for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

**A-quar'ius** (-i-ūs), *n.*; *gen.* AQUARI (-i-i) [L., water carrier, fr. *agua*] 1. A constellation south of Pegasus, pictured as a man pouring water. 2. The eleventh sign (=) of the zodiac. See *ZODIAC*.

**aquat'ic** (ā-kwā-t'ik; -kwō-t'ik), *adj.* [L., *aquaticus*. See *AQUA*] 1. Growing or living in, or frequenting, water; as, aquatic plants or birds. 2. Performed in or on water; as, aquatic sports. — *n.* 1. An aquatic animal or plant. 2. *pl.*; see *-ics*. Aquatic sport or exercises.

**aq'ua-tint** (āk'wā-tint; ā'kwā), *n.* [It. *acqua tinta* dyed water.] Fitting with aqua fortis, giving the effect of a water color or India-ink drawing; also, the engraving so made. — *v. t.* To etch by aquatint.

**aqua-vit'** (āk'wā-vit'; āk'wā-vit'), *n.* [Nor., Dan., & Sw. *aquavit*, *akvavit*, fr. L. *agua vitae* water of life.] A clear Scandinavian brandy made by redistilling neutral spirits, with caraway flavoring.

**aq'ua vi'tae** (āk'wā-vit'ē; ā'kwā), [L., water of life.] Formerly, alcohol, hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.

**aq'ue-duct** (āk'wē-dūkt), *n.* [L., *aqueductus*, fr. *aguar*, *gen.* of *agua* water + *ductus* a leading.] 1. A conduit for water, esp. one for a large quantity of flowing water. 2. A structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow. 2. *Anat.* A canal or passage in a part or organ.

**aque-ous** (ā-kwē-ūs; āk'wē), *adj.* 1. A Of or like water, watery. 2. Made from, by, or with water; as, an aqueous solution. 2. *Anat.* Designating a limpid fluid (the aqueous humor) occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye. See *EYE*.

**aq'uil'culture** (āk'wī-kūlt'ūr; ā'kwī), *n.* = HYDROPONICS.

**aq'uil-la** (āk'wī-lā), *n.*; *gen.* -larē (-lē) [L., eagle.] A northern constellation in the Milky Way, southerly from Lyra and Cygnus.

**aq'uil-re-gi-a** (āk'wī-rē-jī-ā; ā'kwī), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. L. *aquila* eagle.] A columbine.

**aq'uil-line** (āk'wī-līn; -līm), *adj.* [L., *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle.] 1. Of or like an eagle. 2. Hooked, like the beak of an eagle.

**la quo** (ā kwō). [L.] From which. See *AD QUO*.

**ar** (ār), *n.* Var. of *are* (see *METRIC SYSTEMS*, Table 3).

**ar** (-ēr) [ME. *are*, fr. OF. *ier*, fr. L. *aria*; akin to *-aria*. Cf. *AL*.] 1. An adjective suffix signifying belonging or pertaining to, like, of the nature of, as in *consular*, nuclear. 2. A noun suffix representing Latin *-arius*, *-arium*, or more commonly its French form *-ier*, equiv. to *-ary*, as in *busar*, *moutar*, etc. See *-ARY*.

**Ar'ab** (ār'āb), *n.* [F. *Arabe*, through L. & Gr., fr. Arab.] 1. A Semite of the race that from earliest times occupied the Arabian peninsula, thence spread and intermixed with native races of North Africa, India, Malaysia, etc. 2. A horse used by the natives of Arabia, esp. a horse of a breed noted for its graceful build, speed, intelligence, and spirit. 3. = STREET ARAB — *adj.* Arabian.

**ara-besque** (ār'ā-bēsk), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. Arabo Arab.] 1. A kind of ornamentation consisting of a fantastic interlacing pattern of flowers, foliage, or fruit, often with figures of men and animals (except in Arabic art), sometimes geometric in character, sometimes flowing. 2. A ballet dancer's posture bending forward on one leg, with the corresponding arm extended horizontally backward, the other arm and leg backward. — *adj.* Relating to, or exhibiting, arabesque.



Arabesque.

**Ar-a-bi-an** (ār'ā-bī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or Arabs. — *n.* A native of Arabia. **b** = ARAB, 2.

**Araban camel** See *CAMEL*.

**Ar-a-bic** (ār'ā-bīk), *adj.* [L. *Arabicus*.] 1. = ARABIAN, 2. [not cap.] Chem. Designating a colorless, amorphous, soluble acid (arabic acid) (ār'ā-bīk) or arabinin (ār'ā-bīn). See *GUM ARABIC*. — *n.* The (Semitic) language of the Arabs, the prevailing speech of Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, and North Africa. See *LANGUAGE*, Table.

**Arabic numerals or figures**. See *NUMBER*, Table.

**Ar-ab-ist** (ār'ā-bīst), *n.* One versed in Arabic.

**Ar-a-bile** (ār'ā-bīl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow.] Fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage. — *n.* A *Arable land*. — **Ar-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-ti), *n.*

**Ar-a-by** (ār'ā-bī), *n.* *Archeaia*. Arabia.

**Ar-a-oeous** (ār'ā-ōēus), *adj.* [See *ARUM*.] Bot. Belonging to the arum family (Araceae). See *ARUM*.

**Ar-a-ach'ne** (ār'ā-k'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. *arachnē* a spider.] *Gr. Myth.* A Lydian girl turned into a spider by Athena for presuming to compete with her in weaving.

**ar-a-ach'ni-d** (-nīd), *n.* [Gr. *arachnē* spider.] **Zool.** Any of a class (Arachnida) of arthropods comprising mostly air-breathing invertebrates, including the spiders and scorpions, mites, and ticks, having a segmented body divided into two regions, the anterior one bearing four pairs of legs but no antennae. — *adj.* (Of or pertaining to an arachnid. — **ar-a-ach'ni-dan** (-nī-dān), *adj.* & *n.*

**ar-a-ach'ni-d** (-nīd), *adj.* [Gr. *arachnoidēs* like a cobweb, fr. *arachnē* spider, spider's web. See *-oid*.] 1. Cobweblike. 2. *Anat.* Designating a thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura mater and pia mater. 3. *Bot.* Covered with, or composed of, soft loose hairs or fibers; cobwebby. **b Zool.** Arachnid. — *n.* **a Anat.** The arachnoid membrane. **b An arachnid**

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work, as in structure or texture. — *n.*; also *adj.* — *1.* The science of architecture. *2.* Structural design; structural:

**ar'chi-tec-tur-al** (ăr'kī-tēk'tūr-ăl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming with the rules of, architecture. — **ar'chi-tec-tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ar'chi-tec-ture** (ăr'kī-tēk'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *architectura*.] 1. Art or science of building, esp. houses, churches, bridges, etc. 2. A method or style of built structure. 3. Construction, in general; frame or structure; workmanship. Architectural product or work.

**ar'chi-trave** (ăr'kī-trāv), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. *archi* + *trave* beam, fr. L. *trabs*.] *Arch.* A horizontal division of an entablature, resting on the column, esp. in classical architecture; epistyle. See *ORDER*. *Illust.* b Molding above and on both sides of a door or other square opening.

**ar'chi-val** (ăr'kī-văl; ăr'kī-văl; ăr'kī-văl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in, arches or records.

**ar'chive** (ăr'kīv), *n.*; *pl.* ARCHIVES (-kīvz). [F. *archives*, pl. fr. L. *archivum*, *archium*, fr. Gr. *archeion* government house, *archeia* archives, fr. *archē* first place, government.] 1. *pl.* A place for keeping public records. Formerly also in *sing.* 2. *pl.* Public records. Also in *sing.*

**ar'chi-vist** (ăr'kī-vist; ăr'kī-vist), *n.* A keeper of archives or records.

**ar'chi-volt** (ăr'kī-völt), *n.* [It. *archivolta*, *arcevolta*.] *Arch.* Molding or other ornaments around the sides and top of a curved opening, as an arch.

**arch'ly** (ăr'ch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner, rowishly.

**arch'ness**, *n.* The quality of being arch; roguishness.

**ar'chon** (ăr'kōn; kōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *archōn*, *archontos*, pres. part. of *archēn* to rule.] 1. A chief magistrate of ancient Athens. 2. A ruler or presiding officer.

**ar'cho-plasm** (ăr'kō-plāz'm), *n.* [See ARCHON; -PLASM.] *Biol.* The supposed special substance from which the asters and spindles are developed in mitotic cell division, and of which they consist. Cf. TROPOMYOSIN. — **ar'cho-plas-mic** (-plāz'mik), *adj.*

**ar'ch-priest'** (ăr'ch-prēst'; 2), *n.* A chief priest; specif.: *Ecll. Hist.* 1. In early times, a priest who acted as the chief assistant or as the vicar of a bishop in a cathedral, later called *dean*; also, a priest in charge of the clergy in a large town, later called *parson*. 2. The head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England, from 1598 to 1623, when he was succeeded by a vicar apostolic. — **ar'ch-priest'-hood**, *n.* — **ar'ch-priest'-ship**, *n.*

**ar'ch-way'** (ăr'ch-wā'), *n.* A way or passage under an arch; also, an arch over a passage.

**archy**, [Gr. *archia*, fr. *archos* chief.] A suffix meaning a rule, ruling, as in *monarchy*, a rule of one.

**ar'ciform** (ăr's'fōrm), *adj.* Having the form of an arch; curved.

**ar'ched, ar'ching**. See *ARCH*, *v.*

**arc lamp or light**. *Elec.* An electric lamp with which light is produced by an arc made when a current passes between two incandescent electrodes surrounded by gas.

**ar'ctic** (ăr'kīk; formerly spelled, and still sometimes pronounced, ar'tic), *adj.* [OF. *arctique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *arktikos*, fr. *arktos* a bear, also a constellation so called.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the Bear; relating to, or characteristic of, the North Pole or the region near it; polar; frigid. The Arctic Circle is a parallel of latitude 23° 30' distant from the North Pole. The Arctic zone is the North Frigid Zone (see *ZONE*, *n.*). — **1.** The Arctic Circle; the arctic pole or regions. — **2.** A waterproof overshoe.

**arctic fox**. See *FOX*.

**arctic seal**. Rabbit fur processed to simulate seal.

**Ar'cturus** (ăr'k'tū-rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Arktouros*, fr. *arktos* bear + *ouros* ward, guard.] A giant fixed star of the first magnitude in Boötes; Alpha (α) Boötis.

**ar'cu-ate** (ăr'kū-ăt), ar'cu-at-ed (-ăt'ed; -ăt), *adj.* [L. *arcuatus*, past part. of *arcuare* to bow.] Curved like a bow.

**-ard** (-ărd), **-art** (-ărt). [OF.; akin to E. *hard*.] A suffix of many words, usually denoting one who does something excessively or something discreditable, as in coward, braggart, drunkard.

**ar'deb** (ăr'dēb), *n.* [Ar.] A unit of capacity used in Egypt and most Islamic countries, varying from about 7.5 bushels to 4 quarts at different places. The ardel of the Egyptian customs is 5.447 imperial, or 5 619 U. S., bushels.

**ar'den-ey** (ăr'dēn-ēt), *n.* Ardor; vehemence.

**ar'dent** (-dēnt), *adj.* [OF. *ardant*, fr. L. *ardens*, *-entia*, pres. part. of *ardere* to burn.] 1. Hot or burning; fiery. 2. Glowing; shining. 3. Warm; passionate; eager; — said of affections or passions. — **Syn.** See IMPASSIONED. — **ar'dent-ly**, *adv.*

**ardent spirits**. Strong distilled liquors, as brandy.

**ar'dor, ar'dour** (ăr'dēr), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *ardor*, fr. *ardere* to burn.] 1. Burning heat; fire; flame. 2. Warmth of emotion; zeal. 3. *pl.* Obs. Bright or effulgent spirits. — **Syn.** See PASSION.

**ar'du-ous** (-dū-ūs), *adj.* [L. *arduus* steep, high.] 1. Steep and lofty, hard to climb. 2. Difficult; laborious. 3. Strenuous; energetic. — **Syn.** See HARD. — **ar'du-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

**are** (ăr; ē), [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron*.] See *BE*.

**are** (ăr; ē), *n.* [F., fr. L. *area*. See AREA.] See METRIC SYSTEM, Table 3.

**ar'e-a** (ăr'ē-ă; ăr'ē-ă), *n.*; *pl.* AREAS (-ăz) or, chiefly in *Biol.*, AREAE (-ē). [L., a broad place of level ground.] 1. Any flat space, as of the ground. 2. An areaway. 3. A particular extent of surface (see MEASURE, Tables 3 & 4; METRIC SYSTEM, Table 2 & 3); a space on the surface, as of an organism; a region; tract on the earth. 4. Extent; scope; range. 5. *Anat. & Physiol.* A part of the cerebral cortex having a particular function. 6. *Geom.* The surface extent of any figure. — **ar'e-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

**ar'e-a-way'** (-wā'), *n.* A sunken space affording access, air, and light to a cellar or basement.

**ar'e-ol-a** (ăr'ē-ă; ăr'ē-ă), *n.* [NL. *areola*, fr. Pg., fr. Malayalam *adehla*.] Also *areola palmi*. A and the betel palm. A any of several related palms, grown for ornament.

**ar'e-n-a** (ăr'ē-nă), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-năz), -NAE (-nô). [L. *arena*, *harena*, sandy place.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* The area, usually sanded, in an amphitheater, where gladiatorial contests, etc., took place. 2. Place of public contest or exertion; sphere of action.

**ar'e-naceous** (ăr'ē-nă-shūs), *adj.* [L. *arenaceus*.] *Petrog.*, etc. Sandy or largely of sand; of the nature of, or growing in, sand.

**ar'e-ni-o-lous** (-ăl-k'ō-lūs), *adj.* [L. *arena* sand + *-colous*.] *Zool.* Inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand.

**aren't** (ăr'nt), *con.* A colloquial contraction of *are not*.

**ar'e-ro-l-a** (ăr'ē-rō-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lô), -LAE (-lăz). [L., dim. of *area*.] A small area, esp. about something, as about a vesicle or pustule; also,

an interstice, as between leaf veins. — **ar'e-ro-lar** (-lēr), *adj.* — **ar'e-ro-late** (-lăt), *adj.* — **ar'e-ro-la-tion** (ăr'ē-rō-lă-shūn; ăr'ē-), *n.*

**ar'e-ole** (ăr'ē-ôl; ăr'ē-), *n.* [F. *arole*.] An areola.

**ar'e-om'e-ter** (ăr'ē-ôm'ē-tēr; ăr'ē-), *n.* [Gr. *areaios* thin, rare + *-meter*.] *Physics*. A hydrometer.

**Ar'e-op'a-gite** (ăr'ē-ôp'ă-jīt; -ăt), *n.* [L. *Araopagites*, fr. Gr. *Araopagibēs*.] A member of the court of the Areopagus. — **Ar'e-op'a-gite** (-līt'it), *adj.*

**Ar'e-op'pa-gus** (ăr'ē-ôp'ă-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Araopagos*, and *Araeos pagos*, hill of Area (Mars Hill).] A hill west of the Acropolis, Athens, where sat a high court; also, the court.

**Ar'es** (ăr'ēr; ăr'ēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Arēs*.] The Greek god of war, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover (or consort) of Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with Mars.

**ar'ête** (ăr'ētē), *n.* [F., lit., fishbone, ridge, sharp edge, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain.] A sharp and rugged crest of a mountain range or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.

**Ar'e-thu'sa** (ăr'ē-thū'să; -să), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Arcthoussa*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph who, pursued by the Peloponnesian river-god Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea and emerged in Sicily as a fountain, still pursued by the river. 2. [not cap.] Any of a genus (*Arcthoussa*) of bog orchids with a single linear leaf and solitary purple flower.

**ar'gal** (ăr'găl), *Var.* of ARGOL.

**ar'ga-il** (ăr'gă-il), *n.*; *pl.* ARGALI, ARGALIS (-lŭz). See FLURAL, Note, 6. Also **ar'gal** (-găl) [Mongolian.] A large Asiatic wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*), remarkable for its large horns. The name has been applied to other wild sheep, as the bighorn of America.

**ar'gent** (ăr'jēnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argentum* silver.] *Archaic* Silver; figuratively, whiteness. — **ar'gent**, *adj.* Of silver; silvery; white; shining.

**ar'gen'te-ous** (ăr'jēn'tē-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *argenteus*.] Silvery.

**ar'gen'tic** (-tŭk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing (usually univalent) silver.

**ar'gen-tifer-ous** (ăr'jēn-tŭf'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *argentum* silver + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing silver.

**ar'gen-tine** (ăr'jēn-tŭn; -tŭn), *adj.* Pertaining to, or like, silver; silvery. — *n.* Silver; also, any of various metals resembling it.

**ar'gen-tite** (-tŭt), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver.] *Mineral.* Native silver sulfide, Ag<sub>2</sub>S, a mineral of metallic luster and dark lead-gray color. It is a valuable ore of silver.

**ar'gen-tol** (-tôl; -töl), *n.* [L. *argentum* silver + *-ol*, 2.] *Pharm.* A yellow compound (CaHgN(OH)SHAg), used as an antiseptic dusting compound.

**ar'gen'tous** (ăr'jēn'tŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or containing silver in higher proportion than in argentous compounds.

**ar'gil** (ăr'jŭl), *n.* [F. *argile*, fr. L. *argilla* white clay, fr. Gr. *argilla*, fr. *argos* white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay.

**ar'gil-la-ceous** (ăr'jŭl-lă-shŭs), *adj.* Clayey.

**ar'gil-lifer-ous** (-lŭf'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous*.] Producing or abounding in clay.

**ar'gil-lite** (ăr'jŭl-lŭt), *n.* [Gr. *argillos* clay + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* An argillaceous rock, differing from shale in being metamorphosed, and from slate in having no slaty cleavage.

**Ar'giva** (ăr'jŭv; -ăv), *adj.* [L. *Argivus*.] Of or pertaining to the Achaean city of Argos, or the surrounding territory of Argolis; hence (after Homer), of or pert. to the Greeks. — *n.* A Greek of Argos, or freely, any Greek.

**Argo** (ăr'gō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Argō*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* See ARGONAUT. 2. *gen.* ARGUS (-gŭs). A large constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, through which the Milky Way passes, lying principally between Canis Major and the Southern Cross.

**ar'gol** (ăr'göl), *ar'gal* (-găl), *n.* Crude tartar.

**ar'gon** (-gōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *argon*, neut. of *argos* inactive.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in the air, volcanic gases, etc. Symbol, Ar; at no. 18; at wt., 39.944.

**Ar'go-naut** (ăr'gō-nŭt), *n.* [From L. & Gr., fr. Gr. *Argō* Argo + *nautes* sailor.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of heroes who sailed with Jason, in the ship *Argo*, to Colchis after the Golden Fleece. 2. *U. S.* One of those who went to California (1848-49) in search of gold shortly after its discovery there. 3. [not cap.] *Zool.* The paper nautilus. See NAUTILUS. 2. — **Ar'go-nautic** (-nŭt'ik), *adj.*

**ar'go-sy** (ăr'gō-sŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sŭz) [Earlier *ragusa*, fr. *ragusa*, meaning orig. a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship; esp., a great merchant vessel; a fleet of vessels.

**ar'got** (-gō; -gŭt), *n.* [F.] The conventional slang of a group, esp. of thieves or vagabonds. — **Syn.** See DIALECT.

**ar'gue** (ăr'gŭ), *v. i.* [OF. *arguer*, fr. L. *arguere*, freq. of *arguere* to make clear.] 1. To offer reasons for or against something; reason; as, we argued about the case. 2. To dispute (with); as, to argue with a friend. — *v. t.* 1. To prove; indicate; as, many laws argue many sins. 2. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning. 3. To maintain or contend (that). 4. To persuade by reasons; to dispose of by argument. — **Syn.** See DISCUSS. — **ar'gu-a-bis** (-gŭ-ă-b'is), *adj.* — **ar'gu-er**, *n.*

**ar'gu-ly** (ăr'gŭ-lŭ), *v. t. & i.* [argus + *-ly*.] *Colloq. & Dial.* To argue pertinaciously.

**ar'gu-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *argumentum*.] 1. *Archaic*. Proof; evidence. 2. A reason or reasons offered in proof; reasoning. 3. Discourse designed to convince or to persuade. 4. Argumentation; discussion; disputation. 5. The subject matter or topic of anything; also, an abstract or summary, as of a book. 6. *Obs.* Matter of dispute. 7. *Math.* One of the independent variables upon whose value that of a function depends.

**ar'gu-men-ta-tion** (-mēnt'ă-tŭ-shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. 2. Writing based on or embodying such a process. 3. Debate; discussion.

**ar'gu-men-ta-tive** (-mēnt'ă-tŭ-tŭv), *adj.* 1. Relating to argument; controversial. 2. Given to argument; disputatious. — **ar'gu-men-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'gu-men-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**ar'gu-men-tum** (ăr'gŭ-mēnt'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tă). [L.] *Logic*. An argument, proof, or appeal to reason.

**Ar'gus** (ăr'gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Argos*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A hundred-eyed monster set to watch Io. See Io. 2. A watchful guardian.

**Ar'gus-eyed** (-ĭd'), *adj.* Vigilantly observant.

**ar'gy-ro-dite** (ăr'jŭ-rō-dŭt), *n.* [Gr. *argyrodēs* rich in silver.] *Mineral*. A steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, composed of silver, germanium, and sulfur (Ag<sub>2</sub>GeS<sub>2</sub>).



**Argyrol** (är'jī-röl; -röl), *n.* A trade-mark for silver vitellin, a silver-protein compound. The aqueous solution is used as a local antiseptic.

**ari-a** (är'i-ä; är'i-ä), *n.* [It, ult. fr. *L. aer* air] *Mus.* An air, melody, or tune; esp., an elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice in operas, cantatas, etc.

**ari-a** (är'i-ä), [NL, fr. *L. -arius*]. A plural noun suffix used to form generic and group names, esp. in botany and zoology (as in *Calceolaria*).

**ari-ad-ne** (är'i-ä-d'ne), *n.* [L, fr. *Gr. Ariadnē*] *Gr. Myth.* Minos's daughter, who gave Theseus a ball (or clew) of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth (see *MINOTAUR*). She fled with him, but he abandoned her.

**ari-an** (är'i-än; är'yän), *adj.* [L. *Arianus*] Of or pertaining to Arius or his doctrines, esp. the doctrine that Christ was not the eternal Son of God, nor of the same substance — *n.* An adherent of these doctrines — **ari-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**ari-an** (är'i-än; är'yän), *Var* of **ARIAN**

**ari-an** (är'i-än; är'yän), A compound suffix, forming adjectives and nouns from nouns ending in *-ary* and *-aria*. See **AN**

**ari-d** (är'i-d; är'i-d), *adj.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere* to be dry] 1 Without moisture; dry; barren 2 Lacking in interest or life. — **Syn.** See **DRY**. — **ari-d-i-ty** (-i-ty), *n.*

**ari-el** (är'i-ēl; är'i-ēl), *n.* [Heb. *Arī'ēl* lioness of God] 1 In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, an airy, prankish spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. 2 *Astron.* The inner satellite of Uranus

**ari-el** (är'i-ēl), *n.*, or **ari-el gazelle** [Ar. *ariyal*, var. of *ayyal* stag] A gazelle (*Gazella arabica*) of Arabia

**Ari-es** (är'i-ēz; är'i-ēz), *n.*; gen. **ARIES** (är'i-ēz), [L, ram] 1 A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictured as a ram 2 The first sign [P] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March. See **ZODIAC**.

**ari-ette** (är'i-ē-tē), *n.* Also **ari-ette** (-ē-tē). [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria*, *F. ariette*, fr. It.] A short aria, or air.

**ari-ight** (är'i-ē-t), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

**ari-il** (är'i-il), *n.* [ML. *arilli* dry grapes] *Bot.* An exterior covering or appendage of certain seeds, developing as an outgrowth from the stalk of an ovule. The scarlet coating of the seeds of the climbing bitter-sweet is a true aril. — **ari-il-ate** (är'i-il-ät), *adj.*

**ari-lode** (är'i-lōd), *n.* *Bot.* A false aril, an aril originating from the corolla instead of from the stalk of an ovule. The mace of the nutmeg is an arilode.

**ari-oso** (är'i-ō-sō), *adj.* [It.] *Mus.* Melodious in the style of an air or aria — *ari-oso* passage. — *adv.* In aria style.

**ari-ous** (är'i-ō-s), [From *L. arius* + *E. -ous*]. An adjective suffix in words of Latin origin, meaning *pertaining to* or *connected with*, as in *gregarious*, *vicarious*.

**ari-oso** (är'i-ō-s), *v. i.* *A-RIOSE* (rōz); *A-RIS-EN* (rīz'en); *A-RIS-ING* (-rīz-ing). [AS. *arisan*, fr. *ā* + *risan* to rise] 1 To rise, set up; ascend 2 To spring up; originate; to come into being or notice 3 To proceed; issue — **Syn.** See **SPRING**

**ari-sta** (är'i-stä), *n.*; pl. **TAK** (-tē). [L.] An awn or bristlike appendage.

**ari-state** (tāt), *adj.* [L. *aristatus*, fr. *arista* awn] 1 *Bot.* Awned 2 *Zool.* Having a slender or quiny tip

**ari-sto** (-rī-stō), [Gr. *aristos*] A combining form meaning *best*, as in *aristocracy*.

**ari-stocra-cy** (är'i-stōk-rä-sī), *n.*; pl. **-CIES** (-sīz) [From *L.* fr. *Gr. aristokratia*, fr. *aristos* best + *kratein* to be strong, rule] 1 Rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small privileged class, also, the ruling body of such a government. 2 Any form of government in which the ruling power is vested in a minority consisting, presumably, of those best qualified to rule; also, a state having such a government. 3 The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class. 4 Those regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, wealth, or intellect.

**ari-sto-grat** (är'i-stō-grät), *n.* 1 One of the aristocracy. 2 One who has the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among a ruling class. 3 One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government. — **Syn.** Gentleman, patrician.

**ari-sto-crat-ic** (är'i-stōk-rät'ik; är'i-s), *adj.* Also **ari-sto-crat-i-cal** (-i-käl) 1 Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* party. 2 Partaking of or characteristic of a ruling or privileged class; patrician. 3 Socially exclusive; snobbish — **ari-sto-crat-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ari-sto-lo-chi-a-ceous** (är'i-stō-lō-kī-ä-sē-shūs), *adj.* [L. *aristolochia* a plant useful in childbirth, fr. *Gr. aristolochia*, fr. *aristos* best + *locheia* childbirth] *Bot.* Belonging to the birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceae*). See **BIRTHWORT**

**ari-sto-to-le-an** (är'i-stō-tō-lē-än; -tē-l'än), *adj.* Of or pert. to Aristotle (*Gr. Aristotēlēs*), the Greek philosopher (384-322 B.C.). — *n.* A follower of Aristotle; an adherent of Aristotle's theories; also, loosely, one who exhibits that tendency to emphasize the empirical and particular, or to be scientific rather than metaphysical, which is supposed to characterize Aristotle as contrasted with Plato. — **ari-sto-to-le-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Aristotelian logic.** The logic of Aristotle, the central achievement of which was the doctrine of the syllogism; also, the traditional or formal logic following the line of development inaugurated by Aristotle.

**ari-to-type** (är'i-tō-tīp), *n.* [*ari-to*, fr. *type*]. *Pholog.* A process using silver salts in collodion or gelatin; also, a print so made.

**ari-th-met-ic** (är'i-th-mē-tik), *n.* [From OF, fr. *L.* fr. *Gr. arithmētikhē* (sc. *technē*), fr. *arithmētikhos* arithmetical; fr. *arithmos* number] 1 The art of computation by the use of positive real numbers. 2 The science of positive real numbers. 3 A book containing the principles of this science.

**ari-th-met-i-cal** (är'i-th-mē-t'ikäl), **ari-th-met'ic** (-ik), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or according to the rules of, arithmetic; as, *arithmetical mean* (see **MEAN**, *n.* 5); *arithmetical progression* or *series* (see **PROGRESSION**, 4). — **ari-th-met-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ari-th-mo-tician** (är'i-th-mō-tī-sh'än; är'th-), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

**ari-vo-der-ci** (är'i-vō-dēr-chē), [It.] Till we meet again; au revoir. **ari** (ärk), [AS. *arc*, *earc*, fr. *L. arca*, fr. *arcere* to enclose.] 1 *Obs. exc. Dial.* A chest or coffer. 2 *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest occupying the most sacred place in the sanctuary, in which were the two tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments; — called also **ark of the covenant**. 3 The vessel in which Noah and his family

were preserved during the Deluge (*Gen. vi*); hence, any place of refuge. 4 *Colloq., U.S.* A large, uncomfortable building.

**arles** (ärz), *n.* pl. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Earnest money.

**arm** (ärm), *n.* [AS. *arm*, *earm*] 1 A human upper limb, esp. the part between the shoulder and the wrist. 2 Anything like or corresponding to an arm; as: a The forelimb of a vertebrate, as of a bear. b A limb of an invertebrate animal. c A branch, as of a tree. d A slender part of a structure, machine, instrument, etc., projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum. e *Naut.* The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke. See **ANCHOR**, *Illustr.* f An inlet of water, as from the sea. g A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc. h A sieve. i Power; might; as, the arm of the law; also, support. — *at arm's length*. At a good distance. — *with open arms*. Cordially.

**arm** (ärm), *n.* [See **ARMS**] 1 *Mil.* A weapon of offense or defense. See **ARMS**. b A combatant branch of an army. 2 An organized branch of national defense, as the navy.

**arm**, *v. t.* [OF. *armar*, fr. *L. armare*, fr. *arma*, pl. *arma*. See **ARMS**] 1 To furnish with weapons of offense or defense. 2 To cover or furnish with any strengthening or protective covering. 3 To fortify, in a moral sense. 4 To equip or fit out for action or operation. — **Syn.** See **FURNISH**. — *v. i.* To provide oneself with arms, or means of attack or resistance.

**ar-ma-da** (är-mä-dä; är-mä-dä), *n.* [Sp., fr. *L. armata*, fr. *armare* to arm] 1 A fleet of armed ships; specif. [*cap.*] the Spanish, or *Invincible*, *Armada*, sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588. It was in great part destroyed by the English fleet and by storms. 2 A fleet of military airplanes.

**ar-ma-dillo** (är-mä-dil'ō), *n.*; pl. **-LOS** (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *armado* armed] 1 A burrowing, chiefly nocturnal, elephantine mammal (family *Dasy-podidae*) of South and tropical America, having the body encased in an armor of small bony plates. When attacked, some species can curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides. The ova always undergo two preliminary divisions, resulting in the birth of identical quadruplets.

**Ar-ma-ged-don** (är-mä-géd'dōn), *n.* [L. *Armageddon* (Vulgate), fr. *Gr. Armageddon*, *Harmagedon*] 1 The place of a great battle to be fought out on "the great day of God" between the powers of good and evil (*Rev. xvi. 16*), — so called probably with reference to the actual battlefield of Megiddo, Palestine. 2 Any great final conflict.

**ar-ma-ment** (är-mä-mēt), *n.* [L. *armamentum*, fr. *armare* to arm] 1 *Mil.* The aggregate of a nation's military strength. 2 All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc., of a ship, fortification, or coast-defense system. 3 Equipment, or act of equipping, for hostile action.

**ar-ma-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [F. or L.; F, fr. *L. armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm] 1 Armor, esp. that worn for the protection and defense of the body; hence, a covering suggestive of such armor, as: a A covering of flat wire wound about a cable. b *Bot.* An organ or structure for defense or defense, as teeth, thorns, etc. 2 *Magnetsm.* A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or of adjacent magnets. 3 *Elec.* The movable part of a dynamo or motor, consisting essentially of coils of wire around an iron core. When the armature moves through the magnetic field between the pole pieces, an electric current is induced (as in the dynamo); when a current is passed through the coils they are caused by electromagnetic induction to move through this field (as in the motor). See **DYNAMO**, **MAGNET**, *Illustr.* b The movable part of a relay or electric bell, moving in a variable magnetic field. — *v. t.* *Elec.* To furnish with an armature.

**arm-chair** (ärm-chär; är-mchär), *n.* A chair with arms — *adj.* Comfortably remote from actual conditions; lacking first hand knowledge; as, *arm-chair* strategists.

**Ar-me-ni-an** (är-mē-ni-än; mēn'vān), *adj.* Of or pert. to Armenia or Armenians, or their language.

**Ar-me-ni-an**, *n.* 1 An individual of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in Armenia. 2 The language of the Armenian people, belonging to the Thracio-Phrygian subfamily of Indo-European languages. Its 38-letter alphabet is traditionally ascribed to the patriarch Mesrob of the 4th century A.D. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**arm-et** (ärm-ēt), *n.* [F., dim. of *arme* arm.] A type of medieval helmet. See **HELMET**, *Illustr.* (10, 11)

**arm-ful** (ärm-fül), *n.*; pl. **ARMFULS** (-föölz). As much as the arm can hold.

**arm-hole** (höl'), *n.* 1 The armpit; axilla. 2 A hole for the arm in a garment.

**ar-mif'er-ous** (är-mif'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [L. *armifer*, fr. *arma* arms + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing arms or weapons.

**ar-mi-ger** (är'mī-jēr), *n.*; pl. **ARMIGERS** (är-mif'ēr-jēr). [L., armor-bearer] 1 = **ESQUIRE**. 2 One next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings — **ar-mig'er-al** (-äl), *adj.*

**ar-mig'er-ous** (är-mif'ēr-ūs), *adj.* Bearing (heraldic) arms.

**ar-mil-lar-y** (är'mil-lär'i; är-mil-lär'i), *adj.* [L. *armilla* bracelet] Consisting of rings or circles; as, an *armillary sphere*, an old astronomical device composed of rings representing the positions of important circles of the celestial sphere.

**arm'ing**, *n.* a Offensive or defensive equipment. b Heraldic arms. c A part or fitting put upon a thing to complete it or fit it for action.

**Ar-min'i-an** (är-mīn'i-än; 58), *adj.* Of or pertaining to James Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch protestant against the tenets of strict Calvinism. The theology of the Wesleyans of Great Britain and Methodists of America is Arminian. — *n.* A follower of Arminius. — **Ar-min'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

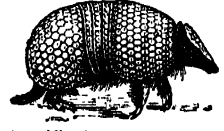
**ar-mip'o-tent** (är-mip'ō-tēt), *adj.* [L. *armipotens*.] Mighty in battle.

**ar-mis-tice** (är'mis-tis), *n.* [F., after *solstice*, fr. *L. arma* arms + *stare*, *statum*, to stand still] A brief cessation of arms, by convention; a temporary suspension of hostilities, by agreement; a truce.

**Armistice Day.** November 11, on which day, in 1918, a general armistice ended hostilities in World War I.

**arm-let** (ärm-lēt; -līt), *n.* 1 A small arm, as of the sea. 2 A bracelet or band for the upper arm.

**ar-moire** (är-mwār), *n.* [F. See **AMBRV**.] A large cupboard or clothespress, usually ornate.



Armadillo (*Dasyprocta*).

**armor**, **armour** (är'mör), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *armatura*.]

Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. Cf. *2d MAIL*, 1. 2. Anything thought of as an offensive or defensive weapon; as, the *armor of virtue*. 3. Protective covering, usually steel plates, on ships, forts, airplanes, etc. 4. Any similar protective covering, as a diver's suit, the plates of an armadillo, etc. 5. *Mil.* Armored forces and vehicles collectively. — *v. t. & t.* To put armor on.

**armor-clad**, **armour-clad**, *adj.* Sheathed in armor. — *n.* A vessel so protected.

**armor-er**, **armour-er** (är'mër-ër), *n.* 1. One who makes or repairs armor or arms. 2. One who has the care of arms and armor, as of a ship or regiment; also, one of a ground crew charged with repair and service of aircraft armament.

**armorial** (är'mör-i-äl; 70), *adj.* Belonging to or bearing heraldic arms.

**Armoric** (är'mör-ik), **Armoric** (än-kän), *adj.* [L. *Armorica*.] Of Armorica (now Brittany) or its people or their language. — *n.* A native or the language of Armorica.

**armory**, **armoury** (är'mör-y), *n.* *pl.* -IES (-iz). [Prob. fr. *armor*, but confused with *F. armories* heraldic emblems. Cf. *ARMY*.] 1. *Archaeol.* Armory. 2. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited, esp., U. S., a large building including also a drill hall, office, etc. 3. U. S. A factory (usually one belonging to the government) where rifles, pistols, etc., are made. 4. That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor. 5. *Archaeol.* Armorial bearings.

**arm-pit** (är'm-pit), *n.* The hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axilla.

**arms** (ärms), *n. pl.* [OF. *pl. armes*, fr. L. *arma* arms.] 1. Instruments or weapons of offense or defense. 2. The exploits of war; military service or science. 3. The hereditary heraldic devices of a family. 4. Similar devices adopted by governments.

**army** (är'my), *n.* *pl.* -IES (-miz). [F. *armée*, fr. L. *armata*, fr. *armare* to arm.] 1. A large organized body of men armed for war. 2. A unit capable of independent action, consisting conventionally of a headquarters, two or more corps, and auxiliary troops and trains; called also *field army*. 3. The complete military organization of a nation for land warfare. 4. A body of persons organized to advance a cause. 5. A great number; host; array. — *Syn.* Host, legion, multitude.

**army ant** = FORAGING ANT  
**army worm**. The larva of a certain noctuid moth (*Cirphis*, syn. *Ieu cania*, *unipuncta*), or, often, of other related species. They travel in great armies, destroying grass, grain, and other crops.

**arnica** (är'nä-kä), *n.* [NL.] 1. Any of many herbs (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family, some having bright-yellow ray flowers. 2. The rhizome and roots of one species (*Arnica montana*), used as a counter-irritant; also, a tincture derived from them.

**aroid** (är'oi; är'), *adj.* [L. *arum* + *-oid*.] Bot. Belonging to the arum family. See *ARUM*. — *n.* A plant of this family. — **aroidaceous** (är'oi-dä-üs), *adj.*

**aroint** (är'oi-nt), *v. i.* Begone; — with *thee* *Shak.*  
**aroma** (är'ö-mä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *aroma*] 1. *Obs.* Spice. 2. A distinctive, agreeable fragrance or odor, as of plants or other substances. 3. A characteristic quality; flavor. — *Syn.* See *SMELL*.

**aromatic** (är'ö-mät'ik), *adj.* Also **aroma-tic** (är'ö-mät'ik), *adj.* 1. Of pertaining to, or containing aroma; fragrant; spicy; pungent. 2. (*Chem.*) Derived from, or characterized by, the presence of, the benzene ring; — said of a large class of cyclic organic compounds, many of which are odorous. — *n.* An aromatic plant, drug, or medicine. — **aroma-tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**aroma-tize** (är'ö-mät'iz), *v. t.* To render aromatic.

**arouse** (är'ou-z), *part of* *ARISE*

**around** (är'ou-nd), *adv.* 1. In circumference; in, along, or through a circuit. 2. On all sides at once; close about; here and there on every side. 3. *Colloq.* U. S. A Here and there in the vicinity. 4. Nearby. 5. Backward. — *prep.* 1 Along the circumference or circuit of. 2. Close about on all sides; enveloping; encompassing. 3. *Colloq.* U. S. A Here and there about. 4. On another side of. 5. Not far from in amount, number, etc.

**arouse** (är'ou-z), *v. t. & i.* [a- + *rouse*] To excite to action from a state of rest; to rouse.

**arpeggio** (är-pé-jö), *n.* *pl.* -GIOS (-jöz). [It., deriv. of *arpa* harp.] Music. Production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp, and not simultaneously; a chord thus played.

**arpent** (är-pä-nt; F. är-pän'), *n.* [F.] 1. An old French land measure of varying value, esp. one equal to .84 acre still common in parts of Canada. 2. A linear measure, equal to about 11.5 rods, used locally in Canada.

**arque-bus**, **arque-bus-ier**, etc. Vars. of *HARQUEBUS*, etc.  
**ar-rack** (är-räk), *n.* [Ar. *'araq*] A spirit distilled in the East from rum; sometimes, any ardent spirit.

**ar-rain** (är-rän'), *v. t.* [Through OF., fr. L. *ad* to + *ratio* reason, L.L., cause, judgment.] 1. *Law.* To call (a prisoner) before a court to answer to an indictment. 2. To call to account, or accuse, as if before a court of public opinion, good taste, etc. — *Syn.* Charge, accuse, indict. — *n.* Arrangement; as, the clerk of the *arraigns*. — **ar-rain-ment** (-mënt), *n.*

**ar-range** (är-rän'), *v. t.* -RANGED' (-rändj); -RANG'ING (-räng'ing). [From OF., fr. a to + *renger*, *renger*. See *RANGE*, v.] 1. To put in proper order; dispose in the manner intended or best suited for the purpose. 2. To adjust; settle; determine. 3. *Music.* To adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. — *Syn.* See *ORDER*. — *v. i.* To come to an agreement, understanding, or settlement. — **ar-range-er** (är-räng'ër), *n.*

**ar-range-ment** (-mënt), *n.* [F.] 1. Act, manner, or result of arranging, or state of being arranged; disposition; adjustment. 2. Preparatory agreement or settlement. 3. Something made by arranging parts or things together; a combination; as, an *arrangement* in gray and white.



Plate Armor. 1 Helmet, 2 Gorget, 3 Shoulder-piece, 4 Vulture, 5 Breastplate, 6 Bracard, 7 Elbow piece, 8 Skirt of Tassets, 9 Tulle, 10 Gauntlet, 11 Cuisse, 12 Knee-piece, 13 Jambeau, 14 Solleret.

**ar-rant** (är-ränt), *adj.* [Var. of *ERRANT*.] 1. Wandering; vagrant; — now only in *arrant thief*. 2. Out-and-out; confirmed; hence, notoriously or pre-eminently bad. — **ar-rant-ly**, *adv.*

**ar-ras** (är-räs), *n.* [From *Arras*, France.] 1. Tapestry; hence, any textile in tapestry weave. 2. A wall hanging or screen of tapestry.

**ar-ray** (ä-rä), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *ad* to + a stem of Teut. origin (whence OF. *rei*, *rois*, order, arrangement).] 1. To dispose in order, as troops; marshal. 2. To adorn with dress; clothe; attire. — *Syn.* See *ADORN*. — *v. i.* 1. Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; hence, order of battle. 2. The whole body of persons placed in order; hence, a body of soldiers. 3. An imposing series of things; as, an *array* of figures. 4. Dress; rich or beautiful apparel.

**ar-ray'al** (ä-rä'äl), *n.* Act of arraying; also, array.

**ar-rear** (ä-rër'), *n.* [OF. *arriere*, fr. L. *ad* to + *retro* backward.] 1. *Archaeol.* The rear. 2. That which is unpaid but due; — commonly in *pl.* 3. That held in reserve.

— *in or into arrears or arrear.* Backward; in debt.

**ar-rear-age** (-fj), *n.* [OF. *areraqe*.] 1. *Obs.* Indebtedness. 2. State of being in arrears. 3. That which remains unpaid and overdue; arrears. 4. A reserve.

**ar-rest** (ä-rës't), *n.* [OF. *arest*, fr. *arester*, fr. L. *ad* to + *restare* to stop.] 1. Act of stopping from further motion; check. 2. Seizure by any force, physical or moral. 3. *Law.* Taking or keeping in custody by authority of law. 4. *Arch.* A device for arresting something. 5. *1* To catch and hold; 2. To catch and hold upon; capture. 3. To seize and fix; hold; as, to *arrest* the eyes or attention. 4. *Law.* To take or keep (a person or chattels) in custody by authority of law; to apprehend; attach. 5. *Med.* To render inactive; as, *arrested* tuberculosis. — **ar-rest-er**, **ar-rest'or**, *n.* — **ar-rest-ment**, *n.*

**ar-rest'ing** (ä-rës'ing), *adj.* Striking; impressive.

**ar-ride** (ä-rä'd), *v. t.* [L. *arridere*, fr. *ad* to + *ridere* to laugh.] To please; gratify.

**ar-rière-ban** (är'yär-bän'; E. är'yär-bän' or är'yär-), *n.* [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling their vassals to arms; also, the body of such vassals.

**ar-rière-pen-sée** (är'yär-pän'sä'), *n.* [F.] An undisclosed intention or meaning, a mental reservation.

**ar-ris** (är-ris), *n.* [OF. *ariste*, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain, fishbone.] *Arch.* The sharp edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces, esp. in moldings.

**ar-riv'al** (ä-riv'äl), *n.* 1. Act of arriving. 2. Act of gaining an object or state; attainment; as, *arrival* at a conclusion. 3. The person or thing arriving or which has arrived.

*Syn.* Arrival, advent mean the reaching of a destination. Arrival usually implies present moment; advent, sometimes, a momentous or conspicuous arrival but more often an appearance upon a scene.

**ar-rive** (ä-riv'), *v. i.* [OF. *ariver*, deriv. of L. *ad* to + *ripa* shore, bank.] 1. *Obs.* To come to shore or port; to land. 2. To reach a place; as, to *arrive* at home. 3. To gain an object; attain a state by effort, study, etc.; as, to *arrive* at a conclusion. 4. To come; — said of time. 5. To attain success or recognition. Cf. *ARRIVÉ*.

— *v. t.* *Archaeol.* To reach; come to.

**ar-riv'é** (är'riv'é), *n.* [F.] One who has attained success (often in a derogatory sense); a parvenu.

**ar-ro-ba** (är-rö-bä), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Ar. *al rub'* the quarter (of weight).] 1. A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lb. avoirdupois, or 11.51 kg. 2. An old Portuguese weight used in Brazil, 32.38 lb. avoirdupois, or 14.69 kg. 3. A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and some of her former possessions.

**ar-ro-gance** (är-rö-gäns), *n.* Also **ar-ro-gan-cy** (gän-s). [OF., fr. L. *arrogantia*.] A sense of superiority which manifests itself in an overbearing manner; presumption in claiming rank, dignity, or power.

**ar-ro-gant** (är-rö-gänt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *arrogans*, pres. part.] 1. Making, or disposed to make, exorbitant claims of rank, estimation, or importance; haughty. 2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, arrogance. — *Syn.* See *PROUD*. — **ar-ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*

**ar-ro-gate** (är-rö-gät), *v. t.* [L. *arrogatus*, past part. of *arrogare* to appropriate to oneself, fr. *ad* + *rogare* to ask.] 1. To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously. 2. To ascribe to another unduly. — **ar-ro-gation** (gän'shün), *n.*

*Syn.* *Arrogate*, *usurp*, *pre-empt*, *appropriate*, *confiscate* mean to seize unlawfully. *Arrogate* implies insolent, presumption, and the exclusion of others; *usurp* implies unlawful or wrongful intrusion into the place of another and the seizure of what is his (or its) by right, custom, or law; *pre-empt* implies beforehandness in taking something desired or needed by others; *appropriate* suggests making something one's own but often suggests unlawful methods of seizure; *confiscate* always implies seizure through the exercise of authority.

**ar-ron-disse-ment** (är-rön-dis'se-mënt'), *n.* *pl.* -MENTS (-mënt'). [F.] 1. The largest division of a French department. It is divided into cantons. 2. A subdivision of Paris.

**ar-row** (är-rö), *n.* [AS. *arwe*, *earh*.] 1. The missile weapon used with a bow. It usually has a pointed head and slender shaft, feathered at the end. 2. A mark (→) like an arrow, indicating direction.

**ar-row-head** (är-rö-héd'), *n.* 1. The striking end of an arrow, usually separate and wedge-shaped. 2. Anything resembling an arrowhead; as: a stroke or mark, as on a drawing, to mark a limit, indicate a note, etc.; specif. a stroke used in the cuneiform characters. 3. Bot. Any plant of a genus (*Sagittaria*) having leaves shaped like arrowheads.

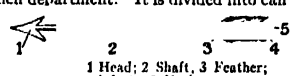
**ar-row-root** (är-rö-rüt'), *n.* 1. A tropical American plant of the genus *Maranta*, typifying the family Marantaceae (the arrowroot family), having tuberous rootstocks, esp. *M. arundinacea*, whose roots yield a nutritive starch. 2. The starch yielded by this plant; also, a similar starch from other plants, as the coontie and curcuma.

**ar-row-wood** (-wüd'), *n.* Any of several shrubs having tough plant shoots, formerly used to make arrows, as, in the United States, the sorrel tree and certain viburnums.

**ar-row-y** (är-rö-y), *adj.* Consisting of full of arrows; like, or suggestive of, an arrow; swift; darting.

**ar-roy'o** (ä-rö-yö), *n.* *pl.* -OS (-öz). [Sp.] A watercourse; also, a small, often dry, kully or channel.

**ar-se-nal** (är-së-näl; -n'), *n.* [It. *arsenale* dock, fr. Ar. *dār al gīnā'ah* court or house of industry.] A public establishment for making and storing arms and military equipment; hence, figuratively, a storehouse.





**artificial horizon.** 1. *Astron.* = *horizon*, 3c. 2. *Aeronautics.*

An instrument, based upon a gyroscope, designed to furnish a surface constantly perpendicular to the vertical and therefore parallel to the horizon.

**artillery** (ár-tíl-er-ē), *n.* [OF. *artillerie*, fr. *artiller* to equip, fortify. *Art.* *Obs.* Munitions of war. 2. Specif.: Missile engines and weapons, as catapults, arbalests, slings, bows, etc., with their missiles. 3. Mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance. 4. That branch of the army which handles the artillery. See **COAST ARTILLERY**, **FIELD ARTILLERY**.

**artilleryman** (ár-tíl-er-y-man) (-i-mán), *n.* The science of gunnery. — **artilleryist** (-ist), *n.* — **artilleryman** (-i-mán), *n.*

**artiodactyl** (ár-tí-o-dák-tíl), *adj.* [Gr. *artios* even + *daktylos* finger, toe.] *Zool.* Having an even number of toes (two or four), as the ox, deer, pig, etc. — *n.* An artiodactyl hoofed mammal (order Artiodactyla). Cf. **PERISSODACTYL**. — **artiodactylous** (-i-lús), *adj.*

**artisan** (ár-tí-zán; Brit. ár-tí-zán), *n.* [F., fr. It. *artigiano*.] 1. *Obs.* An artist. 2. One trained in some mechanic art or trade.

**artist** (ár-tíst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, fr. *art*. See **ART**, *n.*] 1. *Obs.* A one versed in learned art. 2. An artisan. 3. A schemer. 4. One specially skilled in the practice of a manual art or occupation, as cooking. 5. An artist. 6. One who professes and practices an art in which conception and execution are governed by imagination and taste; a person skilled in one of the fine arts.

**artiste** (ár-tíst; F. ár-tíst), *n.* [F.] A professional singer or dancer. *b* An adept at cooking, millinery, etc. — *or* *aria* *jocose*.

**artistic** (ár-tíst-ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to art or artists; showing taste or skill. — **artistically**, *adv.*

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**Artificial Horizon.** 1. Miniature Airplane; 2. Horizon Bar; 3. Degree of Bank Scale (in 10's of degrees); 4. Pointer; 5. "Caging" (or inactivating) Knob.

**as-a-tet'i-da, as-a-tet'i-da** (ás-á-tét-i-dá), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *asá* mastic) + L. *foetida* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of various Oriental plants (genus *Ferula*) of the carrot family, used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

**as-be'stos** (ás-bés'tós; ís-), *n.* [L. *asbestos* (NL. *asbestos*) a kind of mineral unaffected by fire, fr. Gr. *asbestos* inextinguishable.] *Mineral.* A grayish or greenish variety of amphibole, occurring in long, delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses. It is noncombustible, nonconducting, and chemically resistant, and is used in fire-proof curtains, roofing, etc. — *adj.* Made of or from, or chiefly of, asbestos. — **as-be'stine** (-tín), *adj.*

**As-ca-ni-us** (ás-ká-ní-ús), *n.* The son of Aeneas.

**as-ca-rid** (ás-ká-ríd), *n.* [Gr. *askaris* an intestinal worm.] *Zool.* Any nematode worm of a family (Ascaridae, type genus *Ascaris*) including the common roundworm (*A. lumbricoidea*), parasitic in the human intestine.

**as-cend'** (á-sénd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *ascendere*, fr. *ad* + *scandere* to climb, mount.] 1. To go or move upward; mount; — opposed to *descend*. 2. Figuratively, to proceed from a lower to a higher position, degree, or the like; to rise — **as-cend'a-ble**, **as-cend'i-ble**, *adj.*

**Syn.** Ascend, mount, climb, scale mean to move upward to or toward the top of something. Ascend implies little more than progressive upward movement; mount always distinctly implies reaching the top; climb suggests effort and the use of hands, feet, knees, or the like; scale suggests an even more difficult feat than climb — **Ant.** Descend.

**as-cend'an-ous** (á-sénd'-án-ús), **as-cend'ence** (-én-s), *n.* Ascendancy.

**as-cend'an-oy** (-dén-si), **as-cend'an-oy** (-dén-si), *n.* Governing or controlling influence; domination — **Syn.** See **SUPREMACY**.

**as-cend'ant** (-dén-t), *n.* Also, less properly, **as-cend'ant** (-dén-t). 1. *Astrol.* The aspect of the stars at a particular time, esp. at one's birth; horoscope; — supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. 2. Place of, or state of having, commanding power or influence; ascendancy; pre-eminence; as, to be in the **ascendant**.

— *adj.* 1. Rising above the eastern horizon; hence, rising. 2. Superior; predominant; ruling. 3. *Bot.* Directed upwards, as a stem.

**as-cend'ing**, *adj.* 1. Rising. 2. *Bot.* a. Rising obliquely upwards, esp. from a prostrate base. *b* Racemose

**as-cen'sion** (á-sén'-shún), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere*.] 1. Act of ascending; a rising. 2. [esp., with the] The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection. *Acts* i. 9.

3. *Astrol.* See **RIGHT ASCENSION**.

**as-cen'sion-al** (-ál; -'l), *adj.* Of or relating to ascension or ascent; as, the **ascensional** power of a balloon.

**Ascension Day** The Thursday forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension.

**as-cen'sive** (á-sén-sív), *adj.* Rising or tending to rise.

**as-cent'** (á-sént'), *n.* [Formed like *descent*. See **ASCEND**.] 1. Act of rising; rise. 2. Advancement in status or esteem. 3. A going up; as, the ascent of Mount Blanc. 4. An upward slope; acclivity. 5. Degree of upward slope; as, the road has an ascent of five degrees.

**as-er'tain'** (á-sér-tán'), *v. t.* [OF. *ascertainer*, fr. *a* to + *certain* certain.] To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; to get to know — **Syn.** See **DISCOVER**. — **as-er'tain'a-ble**, *adj.* — **as-er'tain-ment** (-mént), *n.*

**as-er'tik** (á-sér'tík), *adj.* [Gr. *asketikos*, fr. *askiein* to exercise.] Pertaining to asceticism; ascetic.

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quality; to consider or allege to belong. — **as-crit/a-bis** (âs-krit'-bîs), *adj.* **as-crit/a-bis** (âs-krit'-bîs), *n.* **Syn.** ascribe, attribute, impute, assign, refer, credit mean to lay something to one's (person or thing) account. One ascribes to a person or thing something inferred or conjectured; one attributes something believed on good grounds to belong or to be appropriate to him or it; one imputes when one ascribes definitely and, often, by way of accusation, something to a person or, less often, a thing; one assigns something, such as a quality, a reason, or an origin, when one deliberately ascribes it to a person or thing and, usually, places it in a class, under a description, or the like; one refers a thing when one assigns it to the class to which it belongs or to its ultimate origin or cause; one credits someone with something, or something to someone, when one ascribes the thing to a person or other thing as its agent, source, or explanation.

**as-cus** (âs'kûs), *n.* **pl.** ASCI (âs'tî). [NL, fr. Gr. *askos* a bladder.] **Bol.** The membranous oval or tubular spore sac in ascomycetes.

**as-dio** (âs'dîo), *n.* [From the Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee.] See SONAR.

**-ase** (-âs; -îz). [From ending of *diasase*.] **Biochem.** A suffix used in forming the names of enzymes, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme, as in *amylase*, *protease*, *urease*.

**a-sep/sis** (â-sêp'sis; â-s), *n.* [NL, fr. *a-* not + *sepsis*.] State of being aseptic; also, aseptic methods, processes.

**a-sep/tic** (â-sêp'tîk), *adj.* [*a-* not + *septic*.] Preventing or not involving sepsis; specific, free or freed from pathogenic microorganisms; as, *aseptic surgery*, characterized by precautions for the exclusion of bacteria, as distinguished from *antiseptic surgery*. — **a-sep/tic-al-ly** (â-sêp'tîk-âl-î), *adv.*

**a-sex'u-al** (â-sêk'shû-âl; see SEXUAL), *adj.* Having no sex; without sexual union. — **a-sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**asexual generation, asexual reproduction.** See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.

**a-sex'u-al-ize** (â-sêk'shû-âl-îz), *v. t.* To render incapable of reproduction, as by castration. — **a-sex'u-al-iz-a-tion** (â-sêk'shû-âl-îz-â-tî-ôn), *n.*

**As-gard** (âs'gârd), **As-garth** (âs'gâth), **As-gardir** (âs'gârd-îr), *n.* [ON. *Asgarðr*, fr. *âs* = *god*, *garðr* = *garden*.] **Norse Myth.** The abode or (it is said) the abode of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost.

**ash** (âsh), *n.* [AS. *æsc*.] A timber and shade tree (genus *Fraxinus*) of the olive family, having pinnate leaves, thin furrowed bark, and ash colored branches; also, its tough elastic wood. See SAMARA, *Illustr.*

**ash**, *n.* **pl.** ASHES. 1. The solid residue left when combustible material is thoroughly burned at not too high a temperature. 2. The color of wood ashes; a deathly pallor.

**ash** is used in the singular in connection with chemical, technical, and geological products; as, *soda ash*.

**a-shamed** (â-shâm'd), *adj.* Affected by shame; also, reluctant through anticipation of shame; as, *a-shamed to beg*. — **a-sham'ed-ly** (â-shâm'-d-îl-î), *adv.*

**A-shan'ti, A-shan'tee** (â-shân'tî), *n.* **pl.** -TIS, -TIES (-tîz); -TEES (-tîz). One of a native warlike race of Negroes of West Africa; also their language.

**ash can.** *a* A metal receptacle for refuse. **b Slang.** A depth charge.

**ash'en** (âsh'en; 'n), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ash tree, or made of its wood.

**ash'en, adj.** Of or resembling ashes; ash-colored.

**Ash'er** (âsh'er), *n.* **Bib.** See JACOB.

**Ash'es** (âsh'ez; 'z), *n. pl.* [AS *ascas, æscæ, æscæ*.] 1. The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances remaining after combustion; specif., the remains of the human body after cremation or disinterment.

2. Ruins or last traces, as of a civilization. 3. Fine lava thrown out by a volcano. 4. Mythical symbol contested for in international cricket matches, oris and specif. between England and Australia.

**ash gray.** A color, greenish yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. See COLOR — **ash-gray**, *adj.*

**Ash-ko-naz'im** (âsh'kê-nâz'im), *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Jews of middle and northern Europe, as opposed to the Sephardim — **Ash-ko-naz'ic** (âk-), *adj.*

**ash'lar** (âsh'lâr), *n.* Sometimes **ash'lar**. [From OF., fr. L. *arsis*, for *arsis*, plank, board.] Hewn or squared stone; also, a similar dressed stone, used for facing; masonry made of either.

**a-shore** (â-shôr; '70), *adv.* *adj.* On or to the shore.

**Ash-to-rot** (âsh'tô-rôth), *n.* **pl.** ASHTAROTH (â-shâ-rôth; -rôth). [Heb.] The goddess Astarte.

**A'shur** (â'shûr), *n.* The chief deity of the Assyrian pantheon, the god of military prowess and empire.

**Ash Wednesday.** The first day of Lent. See LENT; EASTER, *Table*.

**ash'y** (âsh'y), *adj.* **ASH'YER** (â-sh'îr); **ASH'Y-EST**. 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, ashes. 2. Ashen; dead pale.

**A'sian** (â'shân; â'shân), *adj.* *n.* Asiatic.

**A'sia'tic** (â'shî-â'tîk; â'shî-), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native, or one of the people, of Asia.

**Asiatic beetle.** A Japanese beetle (*Anomala orientalis*), introduced into Hawaii and New England, destructive of sugar cane and grass roots.

**Asiatic cholera.** See CHOLERA.

**a-side** (â-sîd'), *adv.* 1. To or toward the side; as, to step *aside*. 2. Away; out of the way; as, to take or lay *aside*. 3. Apart (by way of exclusion); as, *jesting aside*. — *n.* Something spoken aside, as a stage player's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

**a'si-nine** (â-sî-nîn), *adj.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass.] Of an ass; also, like an ass, as in stupidity or obstinacy. — **Syn.** See SIMPLE — **a'si-nine-ly**, *adv.* — **a'si-nine'ty** (â-sî-nîn-tî), *n.*

**ask** (âsk; '9), *v. t.* [AS. *æscian*, *æscian*.] 1. To inquire of; question. 2. To request; petition; solicit. 3. To demand; claim, or expect. 4. To need or for; — of things. 5. *Colloq.* To push (banns); to publish banns of (a person or persons). 6. To invite.

— *v. i.* 1. To make inquiry. 2. To request or petition. — **ask'er**, *n.* **Syn.** (1) *Ask*, question, interrogate, query, inquire (or enquire) mean to address a person in an attempt to elicit information. *Ask* merely implies the putting of a question; *question* usually suggests asking one question after another; *interrogate* suggests formal or systematic questioning; *query*, often used in place of *ask*, usually implies a desire for authoritative information or the resolution of a doubt; *inquire* funda-

mentally implies a search for facts or truth, but often specifically suggests asking such questions.

(2) *Ask*, request, solicit mean to seek to obtain by making one's wants known. *Ask* implies expectation of a response, especially an affirmative response (as, he *asked* the close attention of all); *request* suggests greater courtesy and formality and, so, is preferable when there is no clear expectation of a favorable response (as, to *request* an opportunity to express one's opinion); *solicit* implies calling attention to something in order to gain trade, subscriptions, or the like.

**a-skance** (â-skâns'), *adv.* Also **a-skant** (â-skânt'). [Origin uncert.] Sideways; obliquely; hence, with disdain, envy, or distrust.

**a-skew** (â-skû'), *adv.* *adj.* [See SKEW.] Awry; to one side; crookedly or crooked.

**a-slant** (â-slânt; '9), *adv.* Slantingly; obliquely. — *adj.* Slanting.

— *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

**a-sleep** (â-slêp'), *adj.* *adv.* 1. In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; dormant. 2. Dead. 3. Numb.

**a-slope** (â-slôp'), *adv.* Sloningly; aslant. — *adj.* Sloping.

**As-mô-de-us** (â-mô-dê-us; âs'), *n.* In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit; later, the king of the demons.

**asp** (âsp), *n.* [L. *aspis*, fr. Gr. *aspis*.] A small venomous snake of Egypt, probably the horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*), noted as being the means of Cleopatra's death. The name is also applied to other poisonous snakes, as the common European viper.

**asp**, *n.* *Poetic.* The aspen.

**as-par-a-gus** (âs-pâr-â-gûs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *asparagos*, *asparagos*.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants of the lily-of-the-valley family, having much-branched stems and minute scalelike leaves. 2. The tender shoots of one species (*A. officinalis*) of these plants, used as food.

**as-pect** (âs-pêkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere*, *aspicere*, to look at, fr. *ad-* + *spicere*, *spicere*, to look.] 1. Rare. Act of looking at; gaze.

2. Position facing a particular direction; also, the part so facing. 3. Look; countenance; mien; air. 4. Appearance; view; — of objects, etc. 5. State or phase in which anything appears or may be regarded.

6. Astral. The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the visual angle of their light rays. 7. Gram. In some languages, an inflectional category of the verb indicating action or state as beginning, continuing, terminating, etc.; hence, in languages without such an inflectional category, action or state expressed by the verb viewed as being inceptive, continued, completed, etc. In English, aspect is indicated chiefly by the meaning of the verb (to *begin*, *remain*, *stop*), by the progressive form (*is playing*, *singing*), or by an adverbial modifier used with the verb (to *stand up*, *ride away*).

8. Mech. A view of a plane of an airplane from a given direction, usually from above; more exactly, the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid (as the air) through which it is moving or to a current. — **Syn.** See VIEW.

**as-pec'tu-al** (âs-pêkt'-âl), *adj.* Gram. Of or pertaining to aspect.

**as-pen** (âs'pên; '9), *n.* [AS *æsp*, *æps*.] Any of several popular asp (*Populus tremula*) of Europe and *P. tremuloides* and *P. grandidentata* of North America) having leaves with flattened petioles, so that they flutter in the lightest wind. — *adj.* Of or resembling the aspen; hence, quivering, tremulous.

**as-per** (âs'pêr), *n.* [F. *aspre* or *It aspero*, fr. MGr. *aspron*, *aspros*, white (new).] A Turkish money of account, 120th part of a piaster.

**As-per'ges** (âs-pêr'jêz), *n.* [L, thou shalt sprinkle.] *Ecclesi.* A The ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water. b The anthem "Asperges me, Domine," etc., intoned during this ceremony.

**as-per-gil'lum** (âs-pêr-jîl'lum), *n.* **pl.** -LA (-â), -LUMS (umz) [ML, fr. L. *aspergere*. See ASPERSE.] A brush or perforated globe, used for sprinkling holy water.

**as-per-gil'lus** (-lûs), *n.* **pl.** -LI (-tî). [ML & NL. See ASPERGILLUM.] *Bot.* Any of certain fungi of a genus (*Aspergillus*, family *Aspergillaceae*) with brushlike sporophores. They include the common molds.

**as-per'i-ty** (âs-pêr'-î-tî), *n.* **pl.** -TIES (-tîz). [F. or L; fr. L. *asperitas*, fr. *asper* rough.] 1. Roughness; in *pl.*, rough places. 2. Harshness; rigor; inclemency; sharpness of temper. — **Syn.** See ACROMONY.

**as-per-se** (âs-pêrs'), *v. t.* [L. *aspergere*, past part. of *aspergere* to sprinkle, fr. *ad-* + *spargere* to strew.] 1. Now Rare. To sprinkle; besprinkle. 2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to vilify; calumniate. — **Syn.** See MALICE.

**as-per-sion** (âs-pêr'shûn; -zhûn), *n.* 1. Act of aspersing. 2. A sprinkling, shower, or spray. 3. A calumnious remark; calumny. — **Syn.** See ANIMADVERSION.

**as-per-so-ri-um** (âs-pêr-sô-rî-um), *n.* **pl.** -IA (-â), -IUMS (-îmz) [ML.] A The stoup or other holy-water vessel. b An aspersillum.

**as-phalt** (âs'fôlt; -fôlt), *n.* [F. *asphalte*, through LL, fr. Gr. *asphaltos*.] 1. Mineral. A brown to black bitumen found in natural beds (natural or native asphalt), and also obtained as a residue from petroleum, etc. (artificial asphalt); mineral pitch. 2. An asphaltic composition, used in paving, etc. — *v. t.* To cover or impregnate with asphalt. — **as-phal'tic** (âs-fôlt'îk; âs-fôlt'), *adj.*

**as-pho-del** (âs-fô-dêl), *n.* [From L, fr. Gr. *asphodelos*. See DAPPODIL.] A Any of a genus (*Asphodelus*) of plants of the lily family. Several species are cultivated for their flowers. b A plant belonging to any of several related genera (as *Asphodelus*). c The asphodel of the early English and French poets was the daffodil. The asphodel of the Greek poets is supposed to be a narcissus.

**as-phyx'i-a** (âs-fîk'sî-â), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *asphyxia*, fr. *a-* not + *spheizein* to throbb.] Suspended animation due to deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood.

**as-phyx'i-ant** (-ânt), *adj.* Producing asphyxia; asphyxiating. — *n.* An asphyxiating agent.

**as-phyx'i-ate** (-ât), *v. t.* To induce asphyxia in; to suffocate. — **as-phyx'i-a-tion** (-â-shûn), *n.* — **as-phyx'i-a'tor** (-â-tôr), *n.*

**as'pio** (âs'pîk), *n.* [F.] Chiefly *Poetic* The asp.

**as'pic**, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *aspic*, fr. L. *spica* ear, spike.] A lavender (*Lavandula spica*), yielding a volatile oil.

**as'pic**, *n.* [F.] A savory meat jelly used to garnish meat or fish or to make a mold of meat, fish, etc.

**as-plis-tra** (âs-plîs'trâ), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *aspis* shield + *astron* star.] An Asiatic plant (*Aspidistra lurida*), of the lily-of-the-valley family, with large basal leaves, often grown as a house plant.

**as-pir'ant** (âs-pîr-ânt; âs-pî-rânt), *adj.* Aspiring. — *n.* [F.] One who aspires.

**as-pi-rate** (âs-pî-rî-tî), *n.* [L. *aspiratus*, past part. of *aspirare*, fr. *ad-* + *spirare* to breathe.] Gram. & Phonet. The sound of *h*, or the letter *h*; also, any similar sound, as the Greek rough breathing, or the



character representing it. **b** A sound followed by, or combined with, the sound of *h*, or a breath glide like *h*. — *adj.* Pronounced with an aspirate; accompanied by an *h* sound. — (*-r*h), *v. t.* 1. To pronounce with a breathing or aspirate. 2. To draw by suction. 3. *Med.* To treat by aspiration.

**aspirant** (ä-spi-ränt), *n.* 1. Act of breathing; a breath. 2. Act of aspiring; **a** A desiring ardently; strong wish. **b** A longing for what is elevated or above one. — *Syn.* See *aspiration*.

**aspiration**, *n.* A pronunciation or addition of an aspirate; also, the aspirate or its symbol. **b** A drawing out by suction; specif., *Med.*, the removal of an abnormal fluid content from a cavity by means of an aspirator.

**aspirator** (ä-spi-rä-tör), *n.* 1. Any apparatus, as a suction pump, for producing a movement of fluids by suction. 2. *Med.* An instrument for the removal, by suction, of the abnormal fluid content of body cavities, cysts, etc.

**aspiratory** (ä-spi-rä-tör-i), *adj.* Pertaining to, or serving for, aspiration (i.e., breathing or suction).

**aspire** (ä-spi-r), *v. i.* [*F.* *aspirer*, fr. *L. aspirare*.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; to long; — with *to* or *after*. 2. To rise; tower; soar. — *aspirer* (ä-spi-r), *n.*

**aspirin** (ä-spi-rin), *n.* [*From* *aspirin* + *spiric acid* (old name for salicylic acid) + *-in*.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, the acetyl or acetate of salicylic acid,  $C_{10}H_8O_4$ , used as a remedy for pain or fever. *Aspirin* was originally a trade-mark.

**asquint** (ä-skwin-t), *adv.* & *adj.* With the eye askance.

**ass** (äs; 9), *n.* [*AS.* *assa*.] 1. Any of several quadrupeds (*xenus* *equus*), see *the* horse, and having a shorter mane, shorter hair on the tail, and longer ears, the donkey. The domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. 2. A dull, stupid person; a dolt.

**ass-foot** (ä-sä-foot), *n.* [*AS.* *ass-foot*.] Vars. of *ASAFETIDA*.  
**assagai**, **ass-gai** (ä-sä-gai, ä-sä-gai), *n.* [*Pk* *asogaia*, of Berber origin.] 1. A slender hardwood spear, usually tipped with iron, used by tribes in South Africa; a kind of light javelin. 2. A South African tree (*Curtisia faginea*) of the dogwood family, from whose wood these spears were once made.

**assahy** (ä-sä-hy), *n.* [*Pk* *assahy*, fr. Tupi.] A slender Brazilian palm (*Euterpe edulis*) with dark-purple edible fruit; also, a drink or flavoring made from the fruit.

**assail** (ä-sä-il), *adv.* [*It*] Very; enough.

**assail** (ä-sä-il), *v. t.* [*From* *OF.*, fr. *L. ad* + *salire* to leap.] To attack violently, esp. by repeated blows, words, etc.; to assault. — *Syn.* See *ATTACK*. — **assailable**, *adj.* — **assailer**, *n.*

**assailant** (ä-sä-änt), *n.* One who assaults.

**assassin** (ä-sä-sin), *n.* [*F.* fr. *It. assassino*, fr. *Ar. kashshashin* those addicted to *kashsh* hemp.] 1. *Leap* 1. One of a Mohammedan secret order, which, at the time of the crusades, practiced secret murder, committed under the influence of hashish. 2. One who kills by surprise or by secret or treacherous assault; esp., a hired or appointed murderer.

**assassinatio** (ä-sä-si-nä-ti), *v. t.* [*ML.* *assassinatus* past part. of *assassinare*.] 1. To kill by surprise or by secret or treacherous assault. 2. To injure or destroy, as reputation. — *Syn.* See *KILL*. — **assassinator** (ä-sä-si-nä-tör), *n.*

**assassinat** (ä-sä-si-nä-tion), *n.* Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

**assassin bug** Any of certain insects constituting a family (Reduviidae, order Hemiptera), living mostly by sucking the blood of other insects.

**assault** (ä-söl-t), *n.* [*From* *OF.*, deriv. of *L. ad* + *saltus* a leaping, fr. *salire* to leap.] 1. A violent onset or attack; onslaught, literally, as by means of blows, weapons, etc., or figuratively, as by words, arguments, etc. 2. *Law.* An apparently violent attempt, or a willful offer with force or violence, to do hurt to another, without the actual doing of the hurt threatened, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner, as, guilty of assault and battery; including, in Scots law, the actual doing of the hurt, that is, a battery. 3. The crime of rape; — a euphemism. 4. *Mil.* The final phase of an attack. — *Syn.* *Attack*, onslaught, onset. — *v. t.* To make an assault upon; to attack. — *Syn.* See *ATTACK*. — *v. i.* To make an assault. — **assaulter**, *n.*

**assault, or storm, boat** *Mil.* A lightly armored portable boat, equipped with outboard motor and holding 11 men, for gaining a foothold on an enemy held riverbank or for supporting a ponton bridge.

**assay** (ä-sä-y; in *senses* 2 & 3, also ä-sä, *esp. when used attributively*), *n.* [*OF.* *asai*, *essai*, trial. See *ESSAY*, *n.*] 1. *Obs.* Trial; attempt; essay. 2. Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.; test. 3. Analysis, as of an ore, drug, etc., to determine the presence or absence of one or more ingredients. 4. The substance to be assayed; also, the tabulated result of assaying. — (*ä-sä-y*), *v. t.* & *v. i.* 1. To try; attempt; also, formerly, to test. 2. To subject to assay, or analysis. 3. To appraise critically. — *Syn.* See *ANALYSIS*. — **assayer**, *n.*

**ass-gai**. Var. of *ASSAGAI*.

**assemble** (ä-säm-bl), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Act of assembling; state of being assembled. 2. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; an aggregation; as, a political *assemblee*. 3. The fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery.

**assemble** (ä-säm-bl), *v. t.*; — *bled* (ä-bled); — *bling* (ä-bling). [*From* *OF.*, fr. *L. assimilare* to bring together, fr. *ad* + *simul* together.] 1. To collect into one place or body; convoke; congregate. 2. To fit together the parts of. — *v. i.* To meet together; convene; congregate. — *Syn.* See *GATHER*. — **assembler** (ä-säm-blér), *n.*

**assembly** (ä-säm-bl), *n.*; *pl.* — *assemblies* (ä-säm-bliz). [*OF.* *assemblee*.] 1. A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legislation, or for worship; a concourse. 2. [*cap.*] Specif., the legislature or the popular branch of it; — in some states of the United States called *General Assembly*. 3. Act of coming together; state of being assembled. 4. *Mil.* A signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in. 5. The act or process of building up a complete unit, as a motor vehicle, from parts already manufactured; also, a collection of parts assembled in such a process.

**assembly line**. A grouping of machines, equipment, and workers so that work passes from operation to operation in direct line until the product is assembled.

**assemblyman** (ä-säm-bl-män), *n.* A member of an assembly, esp. [*cap.*] of the lower branch of a state legislature.

**assent** (ä-sent), *v. i.* [*OF.* *assenter*, fr. *L. assentare*, -ari, fr. *ae-sentire*, fr. *ad* + *sentire* to feel, think.] 1. To give or express one's

concurrence, acquiescence, or compliance; to consent. 2. To admit a thing as true; give adherence to a proposition or point of view.

*Syn.* *Assent*, *consent*, *accede*, *acquiesce*, *agree*, *subscribe* mean to concur with what someone else has proposed. *Assent* implies an act of understanding and applies to opinions or propositions; *consent* involves the will or the feelings and indicates compliance with what is requested or desired; *accede* implies a yielding of assent or consent; *acquiesce* implies tacit acceptance or forbearance of opposition; *agree* usually implies previous difference of opinion or attempts at persuasion but always suggests final concurrence; *subscribe* not only implies consent or assent, but hearty approval. — *Ant.* *Dissect*. — *n.* Act of assenting; agreement, with a proposal.

**assentation** (ä-sen-tä-shün), *n.* Ready assent, esp. when insincere or obsequious.

**assentor** (ä-sen-tör), *n.* One who assents; specif., *Eng. Law*, one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to endorse the nomination of a candidate.

**assert** (ä-sürt), *v. t.* [*L.* *asserere*, past part. of *asserere* to join to oneself, claim, maintain, fr. *ad* + *serere* to join.] 1. To state positively; affirm; aver. 2. To maintain; vindicate a claim or title to, as, to assert one's rights.

*Syn.* (1) *Assert*, *declare*, *affirm*, *aver*, *protest*, *vouch*, *avow* mean to state positively either in anticipation or in the face of denial or objection. *Assert* implies such assurance that the speaker or writer is indifferent to evidence; *declare*, as here considered, adds to *assert* the implication of open or public statement; *affirm* implies conviction of truth and willingness to stand by one's statement because of evidence, experience, or faith; *aver* suggests complete confidence and certitude; *protest* (see also *OBJECT*) stresses emphasis in affirmation, especially in the face of doubt or contradiction; *vouch* and *avow* imply authority or personal knowledge to the one who makes a statement.

(2) *See MAINTAIN*.

**assert oneself**. To claim or vindicate one's rights or position; to demand and compel recognition.

**assertor**, **assertor** (ä-sürtör), *n.* One who asserts.

**assertion** (ä-sürt-shün), *n.* The act of asserting; specif., a positive declaration or avowment.

**assertive** (ä-sürt-iv), *adj.* Disposed to assertion; positive; aggressive. — *Syn.* See *AGGRESSIVE*. — **assertively**, *adv.* — **assertiveness**, *n.* — **assertor** (ä-sürtör), *n.* — *Asserting*.

**asses' bridge** (äs-és; iz; 30). [*Trans.* of *L. pons asinorum*.] *Humorous*. The proposition that "the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another."

**assess** (ä-sés), *v. t.* [*From* *OF.*, fr. *L. assessare* to value for taxation, fr. *L. assidere*, *assessum*, to sit by, in *L.* to assess.] 1. To fix the rate or amount of; as, to assess damages at \$150. 2. To apportion (a sum payable) in the nature of a tax, fine, etc. 3. To impose (a tax, fine, etc.) on or upon; to tax. 4. To set a value on; to appraise; specif., to make a valuation or official estimate of (property) for the purpose of taxation; as, assessed valuation is often less than market value. — *Syn.* See *ESTIMATE*. — **assessable**, *adj.*

**assessment** (ä-sés-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of assessing. 2. Amount or value assessed.

**assessor** (ä-sés-ör), *n.* [*From* *OF.*, fr. *L. assessor*, lit., one who sits beside.] 1. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an adviser. 2. One appointed to assess property for taxation. — **assessorial** (ä-sés-ör-i-äl; 70), *adj.*

**asset** (äs-ét), *n.* 1. Any item of value owned. 2. That which is a resource; as, character is an asset.

**assets** (äs-ét), *n. pl.* [*From* *OF.* (pl. of *asset* thing assigned), fr. *asset* to assign, set, fr. *VL.* *assidere*, fr. *ad* + *sedere* to seat.] 1. *Law.* The property of a deceased person subject by law to payment of his debts and legacies. 2. The entire property of a person, corporation, or estate, applicable to payment of his or its debts. 3. The items on the balance sheet of a business showing the book value of its resources, as real property, cash, etc., at any given date.

**assess-ate** (ä-sév-ä-ti), *v. t.* [*L.* *asservatus*, past part. of *asservare* to assert seriously, fr. *ad* + *servare* severe.] To affirm or aver positively or earnestly. — **assess-ation** (ä-säv-i-tion), *n.*

**assiduity** (äs-i-dü-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* — *ties* (ä-tiz). Quality or state of being assiduous; diligence.

**assiduous** (ä-sid-ü-äs), *adj.* [*L.* *assiduus*, fr. *assidere* to sit near, fr. *ad* + *sedere* to sit.] Performed with constant diligence or attention; persistent; devoted; attentive; unremitting. — *Syn.* See *BUSY*. — **assiduously**, *adv.* — **assiduousness**, *n.*

**assign** (ä-sin), *v. t.* [*OF.* *assigner*, fr. *L. assignare*, fr. *ad* + *signare* to mark, designate, fr. *signum* mark.] 1. To appoint; prescribe. 2. To fit, specify, or designate; to determine authoritatively or exactly. 3. To allot; apportion. 4. To ascribe, as a motive; allege, as a reason.

5. *Law.* To transfer or make over (property) to another, esp. for the benefit of creditors. — *Syn.* See *ALLOT*; *ASCRIBE*. — *v. i.* *Law.* To assign property. — *n.* An assignee; as, payable to his assigns.

**assignable** (ä-sin-ä-bl), *adj.* That may be assigned; as, an assignable reason. — **assignability** (ä-sin-ä-bl-i-ti), *n.* — **assignably**, *adv.*

**assignat** (äs-i-gnä-t; F. ä-sävnyä), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. assignat*.] *part.* See *ASSIGN*, *v. t.* A note issued as currency by the French revolutionary government (1790-95) and based on the security of the lands which had been appropriated by the state.

**assignment** (äs-i-gnä-shün), *n.* 1. An assigning; apportionment; assignment. 2. That which is assigned. 3. An appointment for a meeting, esp. a love tryst; — now commonly in a bad sense.

**assignee** (äs-i-gnä-ee), *n.* *Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made; also, one appointed to perform a duty, enjoy some right, etc.

**assigner** (ä-sin-ör), **assignor** (äs-i-gnä-ör), *n.* One who assigns, or makes an assignment.

**assignment** (ä-sin-mēt), *n.* 1. The act of assigning; the fact of being assigned; also, that which is assigned. 2. *Law.* Transfer of a title or interest by writing; also, the written instrument by which such transfer is effected. 3. A duty or piece of work allotted as the responsibility of a particular person or group. — *Syn.* See *TASK*.

**assimilable** (ä-sim-i-lä-bl), *adj.* That may be assimilated. — **assimilability** (ä-sim-i-lä-bl-i-ti), *n.*

**assimilate** (ä-sim-lät), *v. t.* [*L.* *assimilatus*, past part. of *assimilare*, fr. *ad* + *similare* to make like, fr. *similis* like.] 1. To make similar or alike. 2. To liken; to compare. 3. To appropriate and incorporate into the substance of the appropriating body; to absorb; as, food is assimilated by the body; the community assimilated persons of many nationalities. — *Syn.* See *ABSORB*. — *v. i.* To be or become assimilated. — *n.* That which is assimilated.

**as-sim-i-la-tion** (ä-sim'ä-lä-shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of assimilating. 2. *Phonet.* Conformation of a sound, usually a consonant, to a neighboring sound, as when the voiced *b* of *gooseberry* voices the preceding *g* to a *g*-sound. 3. *Physiol.* The conversion or incorporation of nutritive material into the fluid or solid substance of the body. *b Bot.* Photosynthesis together with root absorption.

**as-sim-i-la-tive** (ä-sim'ä-lä-tiv), *adj.* Tending to, characterized by, or causing assimilation. — **as-sim-i-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

**as-sim-i-la-to-ry** (ä-sim'ä-lä-tör), *adj.* Assimilative.

**as-sist** (ä-sist'), *v. i.* [*Fr. assister*, fr. *L. assistere*, fr. *ad* + *assistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] 1. To lend help; help. 2. *A Gallicism.* To be present as a spectator. 3. *Sports.* To make an assist. — *v. t.* To give support to; help; aid; succor. — *Syn.* See *HELP*. — *Ant.* Hamper. — *n.* Act or instance of assisting; specif., *Sports*, act of a player who helps another, as in making a put-out in baseball or in scoring a goal in ice hockey.

**as-sist-ance** (ä-sis'täns), *n.* [*F.*] Help; aid; support.

**as-sist-ant** (ä-sist'änt), *adj.* That assists; helping; specif., acting as a subordinate; as, *assistant clerk*. — *n.* 1. One who assists; a helper. 2. A means of help; an aid.

**as-size** (ä-siz'), *n.* [*OF. assize* session, settlement, deriv. of *L. assidere* to sit by, fr. *ad* + *sedere* to sit.] 1. Literally, an assembly; hence, a decree or enactment made by it. 2. *Hist.* A statute or ordinance regulating weights and measures, or the weight, measure, proportions of ingredients, or price of articles sold in the market. 3. A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, rent of *assize*. 4. A judicial inquest; an action to be decided thereat; the writ for instituting it, or the verdict rendered by the jury. 5. Usually *pl.* The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England. *b* The time or place of holding a court of assize; the court; a session of it.

**as-so-ci-a-ble** (ä-sö'shi-ä-b'l; -shö-b'l; -shä-b'l), *adj.* [*V.*] Capable of being associated; esp. associated in thought or feeling. — **as-so-ci-a-bil-i-ty** (-b'il-i-ti), *n.*

**as-so-ci-ate** (ä-sö'shi-ät; -ät'), *v. t.* [*L. associatus*, past part. of *associare*, fr. *ad* + *sociare* to join, fr. *socius* companion.] 1. To join as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to associate others with us in business. 2. To join; combine; as, gold associated with copper. 3. To connect in thought, as ideas. — *v. i.* To unite in company; to be or go together as companions; also, to unite in action; join for a common purpose. — *Syn.* See *JOIN*.

— (*ät*), *adj.* 1. Closely joined with another, as in interest, action, office, etc.; as, *an associate judge*. 2. Accompanying; concomitant; as, *associate virtues*. 3. Limited to some, but not to all, rights and privileges; as, *an associate member*.

— (*ät*), *n.* 1. One associated with another, as in an undertaking. 2. One often in company with another, implying intimacy or equality. 3. Anything closely or usually connected with another. 4. One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif., an associate member of an association or institution. — *Syn.* Companion, compeer, pal, comrade.

**as-so-ci-a-tion** (ä-sö'shi-än; -shö'shi-än; -shä'shi-än), *n.* 1. An associating, or state of being associated; confederation, fellowship. 2. A body of persons organized for some common purpose; as, a scientific association. *Abbr. assoc., associ.* 3. *Psychol.* Any mental connection established by a process of learning. — **as-so-ci-a-tion-al**, *adj.*

**association football** See *FOOTBALL*, 2.

**as-so-ci-a-tive** (ä-sö'shi-ätiv; -shö'shi-ätiv; -shä'shi-ätiv), *adj.* Tending to, inducing, or characterized by association. — **as-so-ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**as-solve** (ä-solv'), *v.* [*From OF., fr. L. absolvere.* See *ABSOLVE.*] *Archaic.* 1. To solve. 2. To exonerate.

**as-so-nance** (ä-sö-näns), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. assonans*, pres. part. of *assonare* to correspond to in sound, fr. *ad* + *sonare* to sound, fr. *sonus* sound.] 1. Resemblance of sound in words or syllables. 2. *Pros.* A correspondence in sound of one word with another in the accented vowel and those that follow, the consonants of the two words being unlike; as, *story* and *holty*. — **as-so-nant** (-nänt), *adj.* & *n.*

**as-sort** (ä-sört'), *v. t.* [*F. assortir*, fr. *ä* to + *sorte* sort, kind. See *SORT*.] 1. To distribute into classes; classify. 2. To make up of a variety of goods; as, to assort a cargo. — *v. i.* 1. To be adapted; to suit. 2. To consort or associate (with). — **as-sort'er** (ä-sört'tër), *n.*

*Syn.* Assort, sort, classify, alphabetize, pigeonhole mean to arrange according to some system or method. Assort implies division into groups but, apart from the context, suggests no clear principle of arrangement; sort comes close to assort but is less formal or technical in use; classify more often is used of things that fall into intellectual categories than to those which can be physically grouped; alphabetize applies only to material that lends itself to arrangement in alphabetical order; pigeonhole is a picturesque term implying an assorting or classifying that suggests a distribution similar to that of putting in pigeonholes, or compartments in a desk, a file, etc.

**as-sorted** (ä-sört'täd; -täd), *adj.* Classified; made up of various sorts; hence, miscellaneous.

**as-sort'ment** (ä-sört'mënt), *n.* 1. Act of assorting; also, assorted condition. 2. A group formed by assorting.

**as-suage** (ä-swäj'), *v. t.*; -*swaged* (-swäjd'); -*swag'ing* (-swäj'ing). [*From OF., fr. L. ad* to + *suavis* sweet.] To ease or lessen, as heat, pain, or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion; to satisfy or quench, as appetite or thirst. — *Syn.* See *MILDEVE*. — **as-suage'ment**, *n.*

**as-suage** (ä-swäj'iv), *adj.* Mitigating; soothing.

**as-sume** (ä-süm'), *v. t.* [*L. assumere*, fr. *ad* + *sumere* to take, fr. *sub* under + *umere* to take, buy.] 1. To take into association, partnership, service, use, etc.; as, the board assumed a new member. 2. To take to or upon oneself; as, the amoeba assumes various shapes; to assume new duties. 3. To pretend to possess; affect; feign. 4. To appropriate; usurp. 5. To take for granted; suppose. — **as-sum'a-ble** (-süm'ä-b'l), *adj.*

*Syn.* Assume, affect, pretend, simulate, feign, counterfeit, sham mean to put on a false or deceptive appearance. Assume often implies a pardonable motive rather than an intent to deceive; affect implies a show of possessing or using, sometimes for effect, sometimes out of genuine liking; pretend implies overt profession or exhibition of that which is false; simulate suggests an assumed appearance by imitating the signs; feign implies more invention than pretend, less specific imitation of life than simulate; counterfeit implies the highest degree of verisimilitude of any of these words; sham implies the lowest degree that fools only the gullible.

**as-sumed** (ä-sümd'), *adj.* & *Adapted.* b Supposed. c Pretended; make-believe. d Fictitious.

**as-sum'ing** (ä-süm'ing), *adj.* Pretentious or presumptuous. — *n.* Pretension; presumption.

**as-sump't** (ä-süm'pt; ä-süm'st), *n.* [*L.*, he undertook.] *Law.* 1. An action on contract to recover damages for a breach of contract. 2. A promise or contract, not under seal, on which such action may be brought.

**as-sump-tion** (ä-shün), *n.* 1. The taking up of a person into heaven; specif., [cap.], the taking up of the Virgin Mary; also, a church feast (August 15) commemorating this. 2. Act of taking for or upon oneself; also, appropriation; usurpation. 3. Arrogance. 4. Act of taking for granted; supposition; also, the thing assumed; a supposition.

**as-sump-tive** (-tiv), *adj.* Assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming; arrogant.

**as-sure** (ä-shöör'; -äns), *n.* 1. An assuring; a pledge or guarantee. 2. Insurance. See *INSURANCE*. 3. State of being assured or sure; specif.: a Security; safety. b Certitude; certainty. 4. Firmness of mind; confidence; self-reliance. 5. Impudence; audacity. — *Syn.* See *CERTAINTY*; *CONFIDENCE*.

**as-sure'** (ä-shöör'; -sä), *v. t.* [*From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. ad* to + *securus* secure.] 1. *Obs.* To make safe. 2. To secure, as against change or risk; insure (see *INSURE*). 3. To confirm; give confidence to; as, his kindly manner assured them. 4. To make (one) sure or certain; as, he assured them of his regret. 5. To state confidently to; as, I assure you that it is true. 6. To make (a thing) certain; as, to assure the passage of the prisoner. — *Syn.* See *ENSURE*. — **as-sure'-able** (ä-shöör'ä-b'l), *adj.*

**as-sured'** (ä-shöör'd'), *adj.* 1. Made sure; insured; sure; indubitable. 2. Confident; also, bold to excess. — *n.* a In property insurance, the party in whose favor a policy stands. b The person whose life is insured. — **as-sured-ly** (ä-shöör'd-lī), *adv.* — **as-sured-ness**, *n.*

**as-sur'er** (ä-shöör'ër), *n.* One who assures; an insurer.

**as-sur'gent** (ä-sür'jënt), *adj.* [*L. assurgens*, pres. part., fr. *L. assurgere* to rise up.] Ascending; specif., *Bot.*, rising obliquely; — *as-sur'-gen-ty* (-jën-ti), *n.*

**As-sy-ri-an** (ä-sir'i-än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Assyria, the Assyrians, or their language. — *n.* 1. An individual of an ancient Semitic race, forming the Assyrian nation; — often including Babylonian Semites. 2. The language of the Assyrians.

**As-sy-ri-ol'o-gy** (ä-sir'i-öl'gy), *n.* [*Assyria* + *-logy*.] The science or study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria. — **As-sy-ri-ol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**As-tar'te** (ä-stär'të), *n.* [*L.* fr. *Gr. Astartë*.] The Phoenician goddess of fertility and of sexual love, the west Semitic form of Ishtar.

**as-ta'tic** (ä-stät'ik), *adj.* [*a-* not + *static*.] 1. Not stable or steady. 2. *Physics.* Not taking a fixed or definite position or direction; as, two suspended parallel magnetic needles of equal but opposed magnetic moments are *astatic*. — **as-ta'tic-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **as-ta'tism** (-tāz'm), *n.*

**as-ta-tine** (ä-stä-tēn; -tīn), *n.* [*Gr. astatos* unstable.] *Chem.* An unstable element of the halogen family, discovered by bombarding bismuth with alpha particles. Symbol, *At*; at. no., 85.

**as'ter** (äst'ër), *n.* [*L.* fr. *Gr. aster* star. See *STAR*.] 1. Any of various, chiefly fall blooming, leafy-stemmed herbs (genus *Aster* and closely allied genera) typifying a very large family (Carduaceae, the aster or thistle family), distinguished by heads containing tubular flowers or both tubular and ray flowers. It includes the *Nove Engraves* aster (*Aster novae-angliae*) of eastern North America, with showy purplish flowers; the *Chinese aster*, any of various garden annuals derived from the Chinese herb *Callistephus chinensis*; and the *golden aster* (genus *Chrysopsis*, esp. *C. mariana*), of America, so called from its yellow rays. 2. *Biol.* A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis; a cytosol. It consists of a central mass, the *centrosphere* or *attraction sphere*, which in animal and some plant cells often contains a *centrosome*, and radiating fibers called the *aster rays*.

**as'ter** (äst'ër), [*Gr. aster*.] A suffix meaning star, used in *Biol.*: a For structural names, as in *diaster*. b For generic names, as in *Ceaster* (see *EARTHSTAR*).

**as'ter** [*L.*] A suffix denoting originally *diminution* or *partial resemblance* (as in *oleaster*), now usually *inferiority* (as in *poetaster*).

**as'ter-a-coccus** (äst'ër-ä-küs), *adj.* *Bot.* Cardeuaceous.

**as'ter-i-ated** (äst'ër-ä-täd; -äd), *adj.* [*Gr. asterias* starred.] *Cryol.* Exhibiting asterism. See *ASTERISM*, 2.

**as'ter-i-ak** (äst'ër-äsk), *n.* [*From L.* fr. *Gr. asteriakos*, dim. of *aster* star.] 1. The figure of a star (\*), used in printing and writing to refer to a marginal note, etc., to indicate omission of letters or words, to mark a word or item as of some special character, etc. 2. Anything shaped like a star. — *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk; to star.

**as'ter-ism** (-lēm), *n.* [*Gr. asterismos*.] 1. *Astron.* a A constellation. b A small group of stars. 2. *Cryol.* The optical phenomenon of a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light, as in star sapphire, or by transmitted light, as in some mica. 3. *Print.* Three asterisks placed thus, \*\*\*, for special reference.

**a-ster'n** (ä-stür'n), *adv.* 1. Behind a vessel; in the rear. 2. Backward; to the rear.

**a-ster'nal** (ä-stür'näl; -n'l), *adj.* [*See A-* not.] *Anat.* a Unattached to the sternum, as the floating ribs. b Having no sternum, as snakes and turtles.

**as'ter-oid** (äst'ër-oid), *adj.* [*Gr. asteroides*, fr. *aster* star. See *OP*.] 1. Starlike. 2. Of or like a starfish. — *n.* 1. *Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of many small planets with orbits between Mars and Jupiter. 2. *Zool.* = *STARFISH*. — **as'ter-ol'dal** (ä-stür'äl), *adj.* — **as'ter-ol'de-an** (-dē-an), *adj.* & *n.*

**as'the-ni-a** (ästhē-ni-ä; ästhē-n'ä), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. asthenes*, fr. *a-* not + *sthenos* strength.] *Med.* Lack or loss of strength; debility.

**as'then'ic** (ästhē-n'ik), *adj.* a *Med.* Pertaining to asthenia; weak; debilitating. b *Anthropol.* Characterized by slender build and slight muscular development. — *n.* An asthenic person.

**asth'ma** (äz'mä; äz'mä; see note below), *n.* [*Gr.* short-drawn ath.] A disease characterized by difficulty of breath with wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the pectoration. — **asth-mat'ic** (äz-mät'ik; äz-mät'ik), *adj.* — **asth-mat'ic-ly** (-lī), *adv.*

**Äz'mä, äz'mä, ästh'mä, and äst'mä** are all in current good use, but *ästh'mä* decidedly prevails in America.



Aster (*A. novae-angliae*). (36)





bracketed with the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds in certain Western churches since the 13th century.

**Ath-a-pas'-kan** (ă-thă-păs'-kăn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an extensive linguistic family of North American Indians including the Athabascans, Navahos, and Apaches. — *n.* An Athapascan Indian. **a-tha'-ism** (ă-thă-'iz-m), *n.* [Gr. *atheos* without god, fr. *a-* not + *theos* god.] 1. Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a supreme being; — *dist.* from *agnosticism* and opposed to *theism*. 2. Godlessness. **a-the-ist** (-ist), *n.* [F. *athéiste*.] 1. One who holds to atheism. 2. A godless person.

**Syn.** *Atheist, agnostic, deist, freethinker, unbeliever, infidel* mean one who rejects some or all of the essential doctrines of religion. *An atheist* is one who denies the existence of God; an *agnostic* is one who withholds belief because he does not know and is unwilling to accept as proof the evidence of revelation and spiritual experience; *deist*, in the historical sense, is one who rejects the conception of a supreme being as ruler and guide of men, but still believes in one as the creator and final judge of men; *freethinker* suggests loss of faith and a belief only in that which seems rational or credible; *unbeliever*, more negative than *freethinker*, carries no implication of a substitute for faith; *infidel*, less specific than the others, usually means one belonging to a religion (such as Mohammedanism) who rejects the Christian and, usually, the Jewish conception of God.

**a-the-is'tic** (ă-thă-'is-tik), **a-the-is'ti-cal** (-tī-kăl), *adj.* Pert. to, characterized by, or given to, atheism; also, impious. — **a-the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **ath-el-ing** (ă-thē-'līng), *n.* [AS. *ætheling* noble, fr. *æthelo* nobility, good family.] An Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman; esp., the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family.

**A-the-na** (ă-thē-'nă), **A-the-ne** (-nē), *n.* [Gr. *Athēnē*.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the greater Olympian deities, pre-eminent as a civic goddess, wise in industries of peace and arts of war; — often called *Pallas* or *Pallas Athena* and by the Romans identified with Minerva.

**ath-e-nae'-um**, **ath-e-ne'-um** (ă-thē-nă-'ūm), *n.* [L. *Athenaeum*, fr. Gr. *Athēnaion* a temple of Athena at Athens.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A school of oratory, jurisprudence, and poetry, founded by Hadrian. 2. A literary or scientific association or club. 3. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

**a-ther-ma-nous** (ă-thēr-mă-nūs), *adj.* [Gr. *a-* not + *thermaeinai* to heat.] Not transmitting radiant heat; — opposed to *diathermanous* — **a-ther-man-ous** (-mă-nūs).

**a-thirst'** (ă-thŭrst'), *adj.* 1. Thirsty. 2. Eager; longing — **Syn.** See **FAGEE**.

**ath-lete** (ă-thlĕ't), *n.* [L. *athleta*, fr. Gr. *athlētes*, fr. *athlein* to contend for a prize, fr. *athlos* contest, athletic prize.] Anyone trained or fit to contend in exercises requiring physical ability, stamina, etc.

**ath-let-ic** (ă-thlĕ'tik), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to athletes or athletics. 2. Belonging to an athlete; strong, robust. 3. Having the physique of an athlete. 4. *Anthropol.* Characterized by long limbs, large chest, and strong muscles; — *dist.* from *athletic* and *pyknic*. 5. Used by athletes. — **1-cal-ly** (-lĕ-kăl), *adv.* — **1-cism** (-lĕ-'iz-m), *n.*

**athletic foot** Also **athlete's foot** Ringworm of the foot or feet, often acquired by athletes in gymnasiums.

**ath-let-ics** (ă-thlĕ'tiks), *n. sing & pl.; see -ics.* A. Athletic exercises, the games and sports of athletes; — usually construed as *pl.* B. Skill or activity in athletic exercises; — usually construed as *sing.*

**ath-er-o-dyd** (ă-thĕ-rō-'dīd), *n.* [aero- + thermodynamic + *sing.*] *Aero-nautics.* A jet engine consisting essentially of a continuous duct, or tube, of varying diameter which admits air at the forward end, adds heat to it by the combustion of fuel, and discharges it from the after end. The ram-jet engine is an atherydy.

**at home** or **at-home'** (ă-thŏm'), *n.* A reception for guests at one's home.

**ath-ro-cyte** (ă-thrŏ-'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *athroos* collected + *-cyte*.] Any cell capable of picking up foreign material and storing it in granular form in its cytoplasm. — **ath-ro-cy-to-sis** (-sīt-'ō-sīs), *n.*

**a-thwart'** (ă-thwŏrt'), *adv.* [a- on + thwart.] 1. Across, esp. obliquely. 2. So as to thwart. — *prep.* 1. Across; hence, in opposition to. 2. *Naut.* Across the length or course of.

**a-tilt'** (ă-tĭlt'), *adj.* 1. Tilting, as in a tourney. 2. In the position of a cask tilted.

**-ation** (-ă-shŭn). [F. or L.; F. *-ation*, fr. L. *-ationem*. See **-TION**.] A suffix forming nouns, often equivalent to the verbal substantive in *-ing*. Most of these nouns have verbs in *-ate*; as, *alteration*; many are derived through the French; as, *information*; many are formed on verbs ending in *-ize*; as, *civilization*; some, on native verbs; as, *flotation*. They denote: 1. *Action* (from the active verb senses); *act of doing* (what the verbal root denotes); as, *visitation*, *act of visiting*.

2. *State or quality* (from passive and neuter verb senses and from participial adjectives); *state, condition, quality, or degree of being* (what the root word denotes); as, *men need occupation* (condition of being occupied). 3. *Concrete result or thing* (transferred by causal association from verb senses); as, *decorations* (things that decorate); *discoloration* (product of discoloring).

**-ative**. [F. or L.; F. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*, fr. L. *-ativus*.] A suffix, with the sense of *tending to, of the nature of, relating to*, forming adjectives chiefly from verbs in *-ate* and nouns in *-ity*.

**Atkins, Tommy**. See **TOMMY ATKINS**.

**At-lan-to-an** (ă-tlăn-'tŏn), *adj.* [L. *Atlantĭcus*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas; strong.

**at-lan'-tes** (ă-tlăn-'tēz), *n. pl.; sing. ATLAS (ĭt'lds). [L. See **ATLAS**.] Arch. Figures or half figures of men, used as supporting columns or pilasters; telamones. Cf. **CARYATID**.*

**At-lan'tic** (ă-tlăn-'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *Atlantĭcus*.] 1. Of or pert. to Atlas. 2. Designating, pert. to, or bordering upon, the Atlantic Ocean.

**Atlantic Charter** A declaration (made August 14, 1941, at a meeting in the North Atlantic) by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of eight principles in the national policies of the U. S. and Great Britain, including disavowal of territorial rearrangement, restoration of sovereign rights and self-government, equal access to raw materials, freedom of the seas, disarmament of aggressor nations.

**Atlantio, or Atlantic standard, time**. See **STANDARD TIME**.

**At-lan'tis** (ă-tlăn-'tīs), *n.* A traditional island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by the ancients to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake.

**At-las** (ă-tlăs), *n.; pl. (except in sense 2) ATLASES (-ēz; -īz). [L. *Atlas*, *antis*, fr. Gr. *Atlas*, fr. root of *ēnai* to bear.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; usually, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain. Hence, the bearer*

of a great burden. 2. [not cap.] Sing. of **ATLANTES**. 3. [not cap.] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck. 4. [not cap.] A collection of maps in a volume; — said to have been named from a picture of Atlas supporting the world. 5. [not cap.] A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement. 6. [not cap.] A large size of paper.

**At'li** (ă'tlĭ), *n.* [ON. *Atli* Atilla.] *Norse Myth.* A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers.

**at'man** (ă'tmăn), *n.* [Skr. *ātman* breath, self.] *Hinduism.* a. The life principle, soul, or individual essence. b. [cap.] The universal ego whence all individual selves arise.

**atmo-**. [Gr. *atmos*.] A combining form meaning *steam, vapor*, as in *atmosphere*.

**at'mos-phere** (ă'tmŏs-'fēr; 27), *n.* [atmo- + Gr. *sphaira* sphere.] 1. The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; also, the gaseous envelope of any celestial body; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. 2. A surrounding or pervading influence; as, the social *atmosphere* of a place. 3. The air in any locality; as, a moist *atmosphere*. 4. The aesthetic tone or mood of, or harmony of effects in, a work of art; as, a novel rich in *atmosphere*. 5. *Physics.* The pressure of the air at sea level (about 14.7 pounds to the square inch), used as a unit.

**at'mos-pher'ic** (-fēr'ik), *adj.* 1. a. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air, *atmospheric* pressure. b. Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; pneumatic; as, an *atmospheric* engine. 2. Of, possessing, or imparting, atmosphere or an atmosphere. — **at'mos-pher'i-cal** (-lĕ-kăl), *adj.* — **at'mos-pher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**at'mos-pher'ics** (-lĕks), *n. pl.*, or *atmospheric disturbances*. **Radio**. **STATIC**.

**at'oll** (ă'tŏl; ă-tŏl'), *n.* [Maldivian *atolu*.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a reef surrounding a lagoon.

**at'om** (ă'tŏm), *n.* [From *atomos*, fr. Gr. *atomos* uncut, indivisible, as *n.*, atom, fr. *a-* not + *tomos* cut.] 1. One of the minute particles postulated in atomism. 2. A particle; jot. 3. *Chem. & Physics.* The smallest particle of an element. See **ATOMIC THEORY**.

**a-tom'ic** (ă-tŏm'ik), *adj.* Also **a-tom'i-cal** (-lĕ-kăl). 1. Of or pert. to atoms, atomic energy, or atomic bombs. 2. Very minute; tiny. 3. *Phys.* *Chem.* Separated into atoms; as, *atomic* hydrogen. — **1-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**atomic, or atom, bomb**. Also **A-bomb'** (ă'bŏm'), *n.* A bomb whose violent explosive power is due to the sudden release of atomic energy. The release results from the splitting, or fission, of heavy nuclei (plutonium, uranium) by bombardment with particles (neutrons).

**atomic energy**. Energy liberated by changes in the nucleus of an atom, as by fission of a heavy nucleus or condensation of light nuclei into heavier ones with accompanying loss of mass.

**at'o-mic-ity** (ă'tŏm-ĭs'it), *n.* 1. *Chem.* A valence. b. The number of atoms in the molecule of an element. c. The number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound. 2. *Physics & Chem.* The state of consisting of atoms.

**atomic mass**. *Chem.* The relative mass of an atom, expressed on the scale  $O^{16}$  (oxygen) = 16. For each isotope its value is very close to an integer called the *mass number*.

**atomic number**. *Chem.* A number, experimentally determined, denoting the position of an element in a series of increasing complexity (starting with 1 for hydrogen). See **ELEMENT, Table**. An arrangement of the elements in the order of these numbers and with regard to the periodic variation in their properties is called the *periodic table* (which see). **Abbr.** *at. no.*

**atomic pile**. See **PILE, n. 5**.

**atomic theory or hypothesis**. *Chem. & Physics.* The theory that all material substances are composed of minute particles or atoms of a limited number of kinds; hence, any theory concerning the structure of the atom. According to modern discoveries, the atom is now regarded not as an ultimate particle but as a system consisting of a small dense nucleus having a positive electric charge of 1 to 92 or more (depending on the kind of atom) and 1 to 92 or more electrons surrounding it in concentric "shells." The nucleus is considered a combination of protons and neutrons. Atoms of the same element can have different weights (see *ISOTOPE*) but resemble one another very closely in chemical properties. See **ELEMENT, PERIODIC TABLE**.

**atomic weight**. *Chem. & Physics.* The relative weight of the atom of an element, referred to that of some element, as oxygen or hydrogen, as standard. The usual chemical standard is 16 for oxygen (the natural mixture of isotopes). **Abbr.** *at. wt.* See **ELEMENT, Table**.

**at'om-ism** (ă'tŏm-'iz-m), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the universe is composed of simple, indivisible, and minute particles (atoms). — **at'om-ist** (-ist), *n. & adj.* — **at'om-ist-ic** (-lĕ-'is-tik), *adj.*

**at'om-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.* 1. To reduce to atoms or to fine particles, usually in a spray; hence, **at'om-ize** or **-ize** (-īz-ēr), *n.* 2. To view or treat as made up of discrete or atomistic units.

**atom smasher**. Popularly, any of the accelerators used in nuclear physics, as a cyclotron or a Van de Graaff generator.

**at'o-my** (ă'tŏ-'mī), *n.; pl. -mies* (-mīz) An atom; mite.

**at'o-my, n.** [From *atomos*, taken as an *atomy*.] *Obs. &zo. Jocular.* A skeleton.

**a-ton'al** (ă-tŏn'ăl; -'l), *adj.* [See **A-not**.] *Music.* Characterized by atonality — **a-ton'al-ly**, *adv.*

**a-ton'al-ism** (-lĕ-'iz-m), *n.*

**atony**. — the characteristic or a style of composition in which the material is organized without reference to key or tonal center, using impartially the tones of the chromatic scale in a strongly dissonant way.

**1-tone'** (ă-tŏn'), *v. t. & i.* [From *at one* (see under **AT**), with *pron. ōn* as in *ME*.] 1. *Obs.* To reconcile or make reconciliation. 2. To make amends, as for an offense or deficiency; to expiate. — **a-ton'er** (-tŏn'ēr), *n.*

**a-tone'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* Concord; reconciliation. 2. Satisfaction; gratification.

**Atan Science**. The exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love. *ary* **Baker Eddy**.

**Atonement, Day of.** See *Yom Kippur*, under JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

**a-tonic** (á-tón'ik), *adj.* 1. *Med.* Characterized by atony; as, an atonic disease. 2. *Gram.* Unaccented; as, an atonic syllable. 3. *Phonet.* Without tone or vocalicity; voiceless. — *n.* 1. *Gram.* A word or syllable with no accent. 2. *Phonet.* A voiceless consonant.

**at-on-y** (át'ón-y), *n.* [From *ML.*, fr. *Gr.* atonia slackness, deriv. of *a-not + tonos* tone.] 1. *Med.* Lack of tone, or vital energy; weakness of the system or of an organ. 2. *Phonet.* Weakness from lack of stress, or accent.

**a-top** (á-tóp'), *adj. & adv.* On, at, or to the top. — *prep.* On the top of.

**at-ra-bil-i-ous** (á-trá-bil'í-ús), *adj.* [From *L. atra bilis* black bile.] Affected by "black bile," or melancholy; hypocholemiac. — **at-ra-bil-i-ty** (-í-ti), *adj.* — **at-ra-bil-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**A-trous** (á-tró's; á-tró's), *n.* A king of Mycenae, son of Pelops and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus (hence called the A-trí-das (á-trí-dé)). His brother Thyestes seduced his wife and plotted his death. Atrous, feigning reconciliation, killed three sons of Thyestes and served them to him at a banquet.

**a-trip** (á-tríp'), *adj.* *Naut.* Just above clear of the ground; aweigh; — of an anchor.

**a-tri-um** (á-trí-úm; á-), *n.; pl.* ATRIA (-á). [L.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* The chief room in a house. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of various cavities or chambers; esp., the main part of an auricle of the heart or, sometimes, the entire auricle. See HEART, III.

**a-tro-cious** (á-tró'shús), *adj.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel, fierce.] 1. Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked. 2. *Colloq.* Very bad; abominable. — *Syn.* See OUTRAGEOUS. — **a-tro-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **a-tro-cious-ness**, *n.*

**a-tro-ci-ty** (á-tró'sí-ti), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tíz). State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

**a-troph-ic** (á-tróf'ik), *adj.* Relating to atrophy.

**at-ro-phied** (á-tró-fí-d), *adj.* Wasted; emaciated.

**at-ro-phy** (-í), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. *atrophia*, fr. *a-* not + *trephain* to nourish.] 1. A wasting away from lack of nourishment or from disuse. 2. *Biol.* Arrested development of a part or organ incidental to the normal development of an animal or plant. — *n.* 1. & *t.* — **PHY-** (-fí): — **PHY-ING**. To undergrow, or cause to undergrow, atrophy.

**at-ro-pine** (á-tró-pén; -pín), *n.* Also **at-ro-pin**. [From *Atropa*, a generic name of belladonna.] A poisonous, white, crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ , extracted from belladonna and other nightshades, used to dilate the pupil of the eye, to relieve spasms, etc.

**at-ro-pism** (-plz'm), *n.* Poisoning by atropine.

**at-ro-pos** (á-tró-pós), *n.* [Gr., fr. *atropos* not turning, inflexible.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Fates (see FATE, *n.*, 4).

**ATS** (á-té's; á-ts), *n.* The Auxiliary Territorial Service, women's auxiliary to the British Army from 1941, incorp. into the Army in 1949 as the WRAC.

**at-tach** (á-tách'), *v. t.* [OF. *atacher*, fr. *a* to + a word akin to *F.* lack a small nail.] 1. To take by legal authority, esp. under a writ, as a means of enforcing payment of a debt. 2. *Obs.* To take; attack. 3. To bind; fasten; tie; connect. 4. To bind by personal ties, as of affection, sympathy, etc. 5. To assign by authority; to appoint. 6. To attribute; ascribe; as, to attach importance to an event. 7. To associate as a property or adjunct. — *Syn.* See FASTEN — **Ant.** Detach. — *v. i.* To adhere; be attached. — **at-tach'a-ble**, *adj.*

**at-tach-é** (á-tá-shé; or, *Brit.*, á-tách'a; *F.* á-tá-shé'), *n.* [F.] A member of the diplomatic staff of an ambassador or minister.

**attached** (á-tách't), *past part. & part. udy.* of **ATTACH**, *v.* Hence, specif., *Zool.*, permanently fixed when adult, as a barnacle or oyster; — *opp.* to *free-swimming*.

**at-tach-ment** (á-tách'mént), *n.* 1. *Law.* An attaching by legal process, also, the writ commanding such seizure. 2. State of being attached by personal ties; fidelity; regard. 3. An attaching or being attached by physical connection, as an adjunct, or by association. 4. That by which one thing is attached to another; as, the attachments of a muscle. 5. Something attached; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object. — *Syn.* Affection, love.

**at-tack** (á-ták'), *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*, fr. *il* attack, of the same origin as *F.* *attaquer*. See **ATTACK**.] 1. To fall upon with force; to assault. 2. To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; censure. 3. To set to work upon; tackle. 4. To begin to affect, to begin to act upon injuriously. — *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

*Syn.* Attack, assault, assault, bombard, storm mean to make an onset upon. Attack implies aggression or aggressiveness and literally or figuratively the initiation of a struggle with the person or thing to be mastered; assault implies an attempt to break down resistance by repeated blows, shots, thrusts, etc.; assault always suggests direct confrontation and an attempt to overpower by suddenness and violence of onslaught; bombard, literally to assail with bombs or shells, in extended use carries a strong implication of continuous pestering; storm suggests an attempt to sweep from the path every obstacle to victory.

— *n.* 1. Act of attacking; onset; assault; — opposed to *defense*. 2. Offensive or antagonistic action; specif., an access of disease or fit of sickness. 3. A setting to work upon some task, etc.; beginning of action. 4. A body of persons participating in an offensive action. 5. *Music.* Initiation of performance, esp. with the degree of unanimity with which a phrase is begun by the several performers in an ensemble group. — *Syn.* Assault, onslaught, onset.

**at-tain** (á-tán'), *v. t.* [From stem of OF. *atindre*, fr. *L. attingere*, fr. *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach.] 1. To achieve or accomplish, or reach by effort; gain; compass; as, to attain one's ends. 2. To reach or come to by progression or motion; arrive at; as, to attain a ripe old age. — *Syn.* See REACH. — *v. i.* To come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort; reach; — usually with *to* or *unto*.

**at-tain'a-ble** (á-b'l), *adj.* That may be attained. — **at-tain'a-ble-ly** (-b'l-í), *adv.* — **at-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**at-tain-er** (á-tán'ér), *n.* [OF. *atandre* to accuse, convict.] 1. Act of attaining, or state of being attained; also, result of attaining; specif.: a extinction of the civil rights and capacities of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry. A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts the consequences of attainder without a judicial trial. Cf. **CONFESSION** or **ALLOD**. — *Shak.* Dishonor.

**at-tain-ment** (á-tán'mént), *n.* 1. Act of attaining. 2. That which is attained; a mental acquirement. — *Syn.* See ACQUIREMENT.

**at-tain't** (á-tánt'), *v. t.* — **TAINT**; — **TAINTED**; — **TAINTING**. *Archaic past part.* of **TAINT**. [OF. *ataint*, past part. of *ataindre*. See **ATTAINDE**.] 1.

a To prove guilty. b *Archaic*. To accuse. 2. To affect by attainder. 3. *Rare*. To affect or infect; taint; corrupt. 4. To stain; sully; disgrace. — *n.* 1. *Archaic*. A touch; a touch in tainting. 2. Attainder. 3. A stain or taint; disgrace.

**at-tain'ture** (á-tán'túr), *n.* Attainder; also, disgrace.

**at-tar** (át'tér), *n.* [Per. 'atar, fr. Ar. 'atir perfume, essence.] A perfume obtained from flowers; esp., a fragrant volatile oil distilled from rose petals, esp. of the damask rose.

**at-tem-per** (á-tém-pér), *v. t.* [OF. *attemper*, fr. *L. attemperare* See **AT**; **TEMPER**.] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate temperature. 2. To soften; soothe; temper. 3. To accommodate; attune.

**at-tempt** (á-témpt'; 89), *v. t.* [OF. *atenter*, fr. *L. attentare* to at-

tempt, *v.* — *n.* 1. Act of attempting, trial, or endeavor; esp., an unsuccessful effort; also, an attack; assault. — **at-tempt'a-ble** (-témpt'-á-b'l), *adj.*

*Syn.* Attempt, try, endeavor (or endeavour), essay, assay, strive, struggle mean to make an effort to accomplish an end. Attempt implies an actual beginning of or venturing upon, often also suggesting failure; try, in precise use, suggests effort or experiment made in the hope of ascertaining facts or of testing or proving something (as, to try to find a better method); endeavor heightens the implications of exertion and difficulty; essay and the now less common assay imply great difficulty but also suggest tentative effort or experiment; strive and struggle carry not only implications of great exertion but of greater opposition to be overcome, strive specifically suggesting persistence, and struggle suggesting straining.

**at-tend** (á-ténd'), *v. t.* [OF. *attendre*, fr. *L. attendere* to stretch (sc. animum) to apply the mind to, fr. *ad* + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. *Archaic*. To heed; listen to; as, attend my words. 2. To care for; take charge of; as, to attend machinery. 3. To go or stay with, as a servant; to visit, as a doctor, escort; wait on; serve. 4. To be present with; accompany; as, attended with ill effects. 5. To be present at; as, to attend church. 6. *Archaic*. To wait for; await. — *Syn.* See **ACCOMPANY**. — *n.* 1. To apply the mind; pay attention; listen; as, attend to these directions. 2. To apply oneself; as, attend strictly to business. 3. To take charge (of); look (after); as, I'll attend to the matter. 4. To be ready for service; to wait; as, to attend upon the committee. 5. *Obs.* To wait; stay; delay.

**at-tend'ance** (á-ténd'áns), *n.* 1. Act or fact of attending. 2. The persons attending; spect.; a Retinue; attendants. b The persons, or number of persons, present on a given occasion.

**at-tend'ant** (-dánt), *adj.* Attending; accompanying; following as a consequence; as, attendant circumstances or evils. — *n.* 1. One who attends. 2. That which accompanies; a concomitant.

**at-ten't** (á-tént'), *adj.* [L. *attentus*, past part. of *attendere*. See **ATTEND**, *v.*] Attentive; heedful. — *n.* Attention. *Obs.* — **at-ten't-ly**, *adv.*

**at-ten'tion** (á-tén'shún), *n.* [L. *attentio*] 1. Act or state of attend- ing or heeding; special consideration. 2. Power of giving attention (in sense 1). 3. Observation with a view to action; notice; observant care.

4. An act of civility or courtesy; specif., often *pl.*, the addresses of one who is courting. 5. *Met.* The attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders, assumed in response to the command "attention."

*Syn.* Attention, study, concentration, application mean the direct focusing of the mind upon something. Attention is applicable to the faculty or power as well as to the act but carries, apart from the context, no implication of quality or duration; study, on the other hand, stresses continuity and closeness of attention, as in acquiring knowledge, the analysis of something complex or confusing, or the like; concentration emphasizes the centering of attention on one thing to the exclusion of everything else; application usually suggests persistence in fixing one's attention and assiduity in the performance of what is required.

**at-ten-tive** (tív), *adj.* 1. Heedful; intent; observant. 2. Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous. 3. Paying attentions as one court one. — *Syn.* See THOUGHTFUL. — **at-ten-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-ten-tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-ten'u-ant** (á-tén'u-ánt), *adj.* [L. *attenuans*, pres. part. of *attenuare*. See **ATTENUATE**.] Med. Making thin, as fluids; diluting; attenuating. — *n.* A diluent.

**at-ten'u-ate** (-ái), *v. t.* [L. *attenuatus*, past part. of *attenuare*, fr. *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, fr. *tenuis* thin.] 1. To make thin or slender. 2. To thin in consistency; dilute; rarely. 3. To lessen the amount, force, or value of; weaken. 4. *Bacteriol.* To reduce the virulence of; as, an attenuated strain. — *v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less. — (-ái), *adj.* Attenuated. — **at-ten'u-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* — **at-ten'u-a-tion** (-á-shún), *n.*

**at-test** (á-tést'), *v. t.* [F. *attester*, fr. *L.*, fr. *ad* + *testari* to bear witness, fr. *testis* witness.] 1. To affirm to be true or genuine; specif., to authenticate by signing as a witness; also, authenticate officially. 2. To be proof of; to manifest. 3. To put (one) on oath. — *v. i.* To bear witness; testify; — often with *to*. — *n.* Testimony; attestation. — **at-test'ant** (á-tést'ánt), *adj.* — **at-tes-ta-tion** (á-tés-tá-shún), *n.*

**at-tic** (át'ík), *n.* [In sense a fr. *F. attique*, orig. meaning Attic.] 1. A low story or wall above the main order of a façade, in the classical styles. 2. A room or rooms behind that part of the exterior; hence, the part of a building next to the roof.

**At-tic** (át'ík), *adj.* [L. *atticus*, fr. *Gr. Attikos*] 1. Of or pertaining to Attica, or Athens, in Greece; Athenian. 2. Marked by qualities characteristic of the Athenians; — applied to literary or artistic style, simple, pure, and refined; classical. See **GREEK**, *n.*, 4. — *n.* 1. An Athenian. 2. The dialect of Attica, noted for its purity and elegance; standard Greek.

**At-tic-ism**, **at-tic-ism** (át'ís-iz'm), *n.* A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek. See **ATTIC**, *n.*, 2.

**At-tic-ize**, **at-tic-ize** (-síz), *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *attikizein*.] To conform to the language, customs, etc., of Attica.

**Attic wit**, **Attic wit**. Poignant, delicate wit.

**at-tire** (á-tí-r), *v. t.* [OF. *atirier*.] To dress; array; adorn; esp., to clothe with elegant or splendid garments. — *n.* 1. Dress; clothes; or- namental clothing. 2. The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.

**at-tire-ment** (-mént), *n.* Attire

**at-ti-tude** (át'í-túd), *n.* [F., deriv. of *L. aptus* suited.] 1. Posture;

positi... or studied to serve a purpose; as, a threatening attitude; or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, keep a... attitude; hence, the feeling or mood itself; as, a kindly attitude.

**at-ti-tu-din-ize** (ă-tî-tû-dî-nî-z), *v. i.* To assume attitudes; pose.

**at-torn'** (ă-tôr-n), *v. i.* [OF *atornor* to direct, atorn, fr. a to + *turner* to turn.] **1** A feudal lord. To turn or transfer homage and service to another as lord. **2** Modern Law To agree to become tenant to another as owner or landlord. — **at-torn-ment**, *n.*

**at-tor-ney** (ă-tôr-n), *n.*; pl. *-NEYS* (-nîz). [OF *atornor*, past part.] **1** Obs. A deputy or agent. **2** Law. One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him; specif., a legal agent (an attorney at law) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings. Abbr. *att'y*. — *Syn.* See AGENT; LAWYER. — **at-tor-ney-ship**, *n.*

**at-tor-ney gen'-er-al** (ă-tôr-n' jên-er-ăl); pl. ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF ATTORNEY GENERALS. Law. The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required.

**at-trac't** (ă-trăkt'), *v. t.* [*attractus*, past part. of *atrahere*, fr. *ad-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1** To draw to; cause to approach or adhere; act upon by attraction. **2** To draw by influence of an aesthetic or emotional kind; fix, as the mind, attention, etc.; invite; allure; as, to attract admirers. — *v. i.* To exercise attraction. — **at-trac't-a-ble**, *adj.* — **at-trac't-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Attract, allure, charm, fascinate, bewitch, enchant, captivate mean to draw another compellingly or irresistibly. Attract is broader in its meaning than the others, referring not only to persons but to things, and usually suggests a quality such as magnetism in that which draws, or an affinity for or a susceptibility to in the one that is drawn; allure implies enticement by that which is fair, pleasing, seductive, or the like; charm implies a power in the agent to cast a spell over the person or thing affected, compelling him or it to respond; fascinate, bewitch, enchant likewise suggest a magical influence, but fascinate tends to stress the effect of resistance, bewitch a succumbing to the influence, and enchant, ecstatic admiration; captivate implies merely an attraction that evokes delight or admiration.

**at-trac'tion** (ă-trăkt-shŭn), *n.* **1** Act, process, property, or power of attracting; specif., personal charm. **2** An attractive quality, object, or feature. **3** Physics A force acting mutually between particles of matter, tending to draw them together and resisting their separation.

*Syn.* Attraction, affinity, sympathy mean the relationship existing between things (sometimes persons) that are involuntarily or naturally drawn together. Attraction implies the possession by one thing of a quality, or qualities, that pulls another thing to it, often into contact or adherence; affinity implies the possession by the thing that is drawn of a susceptibility (a predisposition, a natural inclination, etc.), for it that forces it to approach or come into contact with the other; sympathy implies a reciprocal or natural relation between things that are susceptible to the same influences, as, attraction is the force by which a magnet draws iron to it; iron is one of the few metals that have an affinity for the magnet; the tides rise and fall in sympathy with the moon.

**at-trac'tive** (ă-trăkt'iv), *adj.* Having the power or quality of attracting; specul., charming. — **at-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trac'tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-trac'tor** (ă-trăkt'), *n.* One who or that which attracts.

**at-trah-ent** (ă-trăh-ent), *adj.* [*atrahens*, pres. part. of *atrahere* See *ATTRACT*, *v.*] Attracting, drawing.

**at-trib-ute** (ă-trîb'yû-t), *v. t.* [*attributus*, past part. of *attribuere*, fr. *ad-* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To ascribe by way of cause, inherent quality, interpretation, authorship, or classification; as, a disease attributed to filth; to attribute power to a charm. — *Syn.* See ASCRIBE.

— **at-trib-ut-a-ble**, *adj.* — **at-trib-ut-or** (ă-trîb'yû-tôr), *n.* — **at-trib-ute** (ă-trîb'yû-t), *n.* **1** That which is attributed, as a quality or character ascribed to, or inherent in, a person or thing; as, mercy is an attribute of God. **2** Obs. Reputation. **3** Gram. A word, esp. an adjective, ascribing a quality (to some person or thing). **4** Painting & Sculpt. A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the attribute of Hercules. — *Syn.* See QUALITY.

**at-trib-ution** (ă-trîb'yû-shŭn), *n.* Act of attributing; also, an ascribed quality, character, or right.

**at-trib-u-tive** (ă-trîb'yû-tiv), *adj.* **1** Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of an attribute. **2** Gram. Of an adjective or other adjunct word, standing before its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated (yellow gold; the village school; — disting. from *predicate* or *predicative* (gold is yellow)). — *n.* Gram. An attributive word. — **at-trib-u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trib-u-tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-tribute** (ă-trîb'yû-t), *adj.* [*atritus*, past part. of *attribution*, fr. *ad-* + *tribere* to rub.] Worn down by friction. *Obs.*

**at-trib-ut-ed** (ă-trîb'yû-tĕd; *Id.*), *adj.* Worn down by friction.

**at-tribution** (ă-trîb'yû-shŭn), *n.* **1** Act of rubbing together; friction; also, act of wearing down or grinding down by friction. **2** The gradual wearing down, as of resources; as, a war of attrition. **3** The gradual arising from imperfect motives, as fear of punishment.

**at-tune'** (ă-tûn'), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *tune*.] To bring into harmony; tune. **2** *at-tune'* (ă-twân'), *adv.* [*ad-* + *twain*.] *Archaic* In twain; asunder; in two.

**at-weet'** (ă-twĕt'), *adv.* [*Contr.* of *I was* (wot) well.] *Scot.* I wot well; surely; truly.

**a-ty-p'i-cal** (ă-tîp'ik), *a-ty-p'i-cal* (ă-tîk-ăl), *adj.* [See *A*-not.] Not of typical character; irregular; unlike the type. — **a-ty-p'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**au** (ô) [*F.*] See *A* LA.

**au-bade'** (ô-băd'), *n.* [*F.*] Piece of music to be played or sung at dawn; hence, any morning concert; a lyric piece suggesting morning.

**au-berge'** (ô-bĕrh'; ô'), *n.* [*F.*] An inn.

**au-ber-gate'** (ô-bĕrh'-gĕst'; ô'), *n.* [*F.*] An innkeeper.

**au-burn** (ô-bĕrn), *adj.* [From OF, fr. M. *albunus* whitish, fr. J. *albus* white.] A reddish-brown. **2** Of the color auburn. — *n.* A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliancy. See COLOR.

**au-con-traire'** (ô-kôn-tră'r), [*F.*] On the contrary.

**au-con-trant'** (ô-kôn-trănt'), [*F.*] In or with the current; hence, well-informed; up-to-date.

**au-ction** (ôk-shŭn), *n.* [*L.* *auccio*, lit., an increasing, fr. *augere*, *au-* + *creo*, to increase.] **1** A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. such a sale by a person licensed for the purpose.

**2** In the United States, the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, at auction"; in England, "to sell by, or put up to, auction."

**3** Card Playing. In certain games, the bidding; specif., in bridge, the bidding for the privilege of naming the trump, or no-trump. **4** A variety of bridge (auction bridge) in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, or no-trump.

— *v. t.* To sell at auction; — often with *off*.

**au-ction-eer** (ôk-shŭn-ĕr'), *n.* A person who sells, or makes a business of selling, at auction. — *v. t.* To auction.

**au-da-cious** (ô-dĕ-shŭs), *adj.* [*F.* *audacious*, fr. L. *audacia* audacity, fr. *audax*, -acia, bold.] **1** Intrepidity; daring; spirited; adventurous; as, an audacious explorer. **2** Showing contempt for the restraints of law, religion, or decorum. **3** Inspiring audacity. — **au-da-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **au-da-cious-ness**, *n.*

**au-dac'i-ty** (ô-dĕ-shŭ-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being audacious; venturosomeness; effrontery. — *Syn.* See TEMERITY.

**au-dible** (ô-dĕ-b'l), *adj.* [*L.* *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Heard or capable of being heard. — **au-dibil'i-ty** (ô-dĕ-b'l-ti), *n.* — **au-dible-ness**, *n.* — **au-dibly**, *adv.*

**au-dience** (ô-dĕ-ŷns; ô-dĕ-ŷns; 58), *n.* [*OF*, fr. L. *audientia*, fr. *audire* to hear.] **1** Act or state of listening. **2** Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing. **3** A formal hearing or interview. **4** An assembly of hearers; hence, the reading public of an author, or an assembly of spectators.

**au-dient** (ô-dĕ-ŷnt), *adj.* [*L.* *audiens*.] Listening.

**au-dile** (ô-dĭl; -dĭl), *adj.* [*L.* *audire* to hear.] Auditory. — *n.* Psychol. One whose mental imagery is auditory rather than visual or motor. Cf. MOTILE, *n.*; VISUALIZER.

**au-dio** (ô-dĭ-ô), *adj.* [*L.* *audire* to hear.] **1** Auditory; hence, **au-dio-, auditory and**, as in **au-dio-gram**, **2** Elec. Of or pertaining to currents or frequencies corresponding to normally audible sound waves which are of frequencies approximately from 15 to 20,000 per second; as, **au-dio-fre-quency**. **3** Television. Pertaining to or used in the transmission or reception of sound; — contrasted with *video*.

**au-dio-m'e-ter** (ô-dĭ-ô-mĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*L.* *audire* to hear + *-meter*.] Acoustics An instrument for measuring the power of hearing or the audibility or intensity of sounds. — **au-dio-m'e-try** (ô-dĭ-ô-tĕr), *n.*

**au-di-phon** (ô-dĭ-fŏn), *n.* [*L.* *audire* to hear + *-phone*.] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound vibrations to the auditory nerve and enables the deaf to hear more or less distinctly.

**au-dit** (ô-dĭt), *n.* [*L.* *audire* to hear, fr. *audire* to hear.] **1** A formal or official examination and verification of accounts. **2** An account as adjusted by auditors; final statement of account. **3** *Obs.* An audience. **4** *Archaic* A judicial examination. — *v. t.* **1** To examine and verify, as an account. **2** To attend (a course) as an auditor (def. 4). — *v. i.* To make an audit.

**au-dition** (ô-dĭ-shŭn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *auditiō*.] **1** Power, sense, or faculty of hearing. **2** A hearing, esp. one to try out a speaker or a musical performer. **3** Something heard. — *v. t.* To try out in an audition or auditions, esp. for fitness to participate in radio or opera. — *v. i.* To demonstrate one's ability in an audition.

**au-di-tive** (ô-dĭ-tiv), *adj.* Auditory.

**au-di-tor** (ô-tĕr), *n.* **1** A hearer or listener. **2** A person appointed to audit or examine accounts. **3** A person appointed to hear certain judicial proceedings. **4** *Idur* One who listens to a course of lectures without working for credit.

**au-di-to-ri-um** (ô-tĕr'i-ŷm; 70), *n.*; pl. *-RIUMS* (-ŷmz), *-RIA* (-d). [*L.*] **1** The part of a church, theater, or other public building assigned to the audience. **2** A room, hall, or building used for lectures, etc.

**au-di-to-ry** (ô-dĭ-tŏr-i or, esp. *Br.*, -tĕr-i), *n.* [*L.* *auditorium*.] **1** = AUDIENCE, **2** An auditorium. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing; as, the auditory canal, nerve, etc. See EAR, *ILLUSTR.*

**au-fait** (ô-fĕt'), [*F.*] Expert; familiar with the facts (of).

**Auf-kä-rung** (ouf-kă-rŏng), *n.* [*G.*] Enlivenment (sense 2).

**au fond** (ô-fŏn'), [*F.*] At bottom; essentially.

**au-ti-der-seh'en** (ouf-tĕr-dĕr-ză-ŷn; -zân'), [*G.*] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.

**Au-ge-an** (ô-jĕ-ăn), *adj.* [*L.* *Augeas*, fr. Gr. *Augēias*.] **1** Gr. Myth Of or pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained an enormous number of oxen, and was uncleaned for many years. Hercules cleaned it in a day by diverting through it the rivers Alpheus and Peneus. **2** Exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

**au-gend** (ô-jĕnd; ô-jĕnd'), *n.* A number or quantity to which another (the *addend*) is to be added. See SUM, *n.*, 5.

**au-ger** (ô-jĕr), [*AS* *naftgar*, fr. *naftu* nave of a wheel + *gar* spear; prob. a nave borer. *Auger*, without initial *n*, arose through the incorrect division of a *nauger* as an *auger*.] A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet; hence, any of various augerlike instruments or devices.

**aught** (ôht), [*AS* *awiht*, fr. *ā* ever + *wiht* creature, think.] **1** Any least part; anything. **2** [a *naught*, taken as an *aught*.] In arithmetic, a cipher. — *adv.* At all; to any extent.

**aught** (ôht), *n.* [*AS* *zht*, fr. *āgan* to own.] *Obs.* *ezc.* *Scot.* Property; possession.

**aught-ness** (ôht-nĕs), *adv.* [*aught* + *-ness*, -ness, an *adv.* suffix.] *Scot.* In the least; at i.

**au-gile** (ô-jĭl), *n.* [*L.* *augile*, fr. *augere*, to increase.] An aluminous varic curc in iron ores.

**au-gi'tic** (ô-jĭ-tĭk), *adj.*

**aug-ment'** (ôg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* [*F.* *augmenter*, fr. L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum*, fr. *augere* to increase.] **1** To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; make bigger. **2** Gram. To add an augment to. — *v. i.* To increase. — *Syn.* See INCREASE. — **aug-ment'a-ble**, *adj.*

**aug-ment** (ôg-mĕnt), *n.* **1** Increase. **2** Gram. A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

**aug-men-ta-tion** (ôg-mĕn-tă-shŭn), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments.

**aug-ment'a-tive** (ôg-mĕn-tă-tiv), *adj.* Having the quality or power of augmenting; specif., Gram., expressing with augmented force, or augmenting the force of, the idea of the original word. — *n.* An augmentative word or affix.

**aug-ment'er** (ôg-mĕnt-er), *n.* One who or that which augments.

**au grand seigneur** (ô-grăns sĕ-nĕr'), [*F.*] In all seriousness.

**au gratin** (ô-gră-tĕn'; Angl. *ô*, or *ô*, gră-tĕn'), [*F.*] Cookery. With



Augers. 1, 2 Screw Augers; 3 Tapering Rod Auger.

a browned covering of bread crumbs, often mixed with butter or cheese; as, potatoes au gratin.

**au'gur** (ô'gûr), n. [L.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome; an auspex. Cf. *HARUSPEX*. 2. A soothsayer; diviner.

**au'gur**, v. t. [*L. augurari*.]

— v. i. 1. To make an a cate an issue; as, it *aug* See *FORTELL*.

**au'gu'ry** (ô'gû-ri), n.; pl. -*ries* (-ri-). [*L. augurium*.] 1. Art or practice of auguring; divination. 2. An omen; prognostication; presage; forboding.

**au'gust** (ô'gûst'), 2), adj. [*L. augustus*.] 1. Of venerably majestic grandeur; stately; imposing. 2. Of majestic dignity; imposingly exalted. — *Syn.* See *GRAND*. — **au'gust'ly**, adv. — **au'gust'ness**, n.

**Au'gust** (ô'gûst), n. [After *Augustus* Caesar.] The eighth month of the year, having 31 days. Abbr. *Aug.*

**Au'gus'tan** (ô'gûs'tân), adj. Of or pertaining to Augustus Caesar or his age, or any age likened to his; hence, correct in taste; classical — n. A writer in an Augustan age.

**Augustan age**. In a national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement; — so called because the reign of Augustus Caesar (27 B.C.-A.D. 14) was the golden age of Roman literature.

**Au'gus'tin'i'an** (ô'gûs'tîn'-i'an), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo in northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace. 2. Designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine. — n. A follower of St. Augustine; specif.: a member of an Augustinian order. 3. One who accepts the views of Augustine on predestination and grace. — **Au'gus'tin'i-an'ism** (-i-z'm), **Au'gus'tin'ian** (ô'gûs'tîn'-i-z'm), n.

**au'jus** (ô'juh'), [F.] Served in gravy, or juice of the meat.

**auk** (ôk), n. [From *Scand.*; cf. *Sw. alka*, *Dan. alke*, *ON. álka*.] Any of a family (Alcidae) of diving birds, which breed in the colder parts of the Northern Hemisphere, esp. the flightless great auk (*Platys hypoleucos*), now extinct, the razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*) and the little auk (= *POUKKIE* b).

**auk'let** (ôk'let'), n. [*Sw. + L.*] Any of several small auks (*Aethia* and allied genera) of the North Pacific coasts.

**au'lat** (ô'let'), [F.] With milk.

**au'ld** (ôld; kld). Dial. var. of *old*.

**au'ld lang syne** (ôld lîng sin; ôld; sîn). Literally, old long since; hence, times long past; the (wood) old Great Auk. (1/60) times.

**au'lo** (ô'lik), adj. [*L. aulicus*, fr. Gr. *aulikos*, fr. *aulê* hall, court.] Of or pertaining to a court; as, the **Aulic Council**, a supreme court established in 1501 by the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I.

**au'na'turel** (ô'na'tû-rel') [F.] 1. Naturally; to the life; in the nude. 2. Cooked simply.

**aunt** (ônt; ônt; 9), n. [OF. *ante*, fr. *L. amita* father's sister.] The sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife. Cf. *CONAN COUNTRY*, *Illust.*

**au'ra** (ô'ra), n.; pl. *AURAS* (-ras), *AURAE* (-rê). [*L.*, breeze, air, fr. Gr. *auros*.] 1. Any subtle, invisible emanation or exhalation; as, the *aura*, or scent, of flowers. 2. A distinctive atmosphere surrounding a person; as, an *aura* of sanctity. 3. *Elec.* A drift, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion. — **au'ral** (-râl), adj.

**au'ral** (-râl), adj. [*L. auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, *aural* medicine or surgery.

**au'rar** (ô'rar), n. pl. of *EVERE*.

**au're-a me'di-o'ri-tas** (ô're-â me'di-ô-ri-tâs; mîd'ô-y). [*L.*] The golden mean; — adapted from *Ptolemy* (*Optica*, II. x. 5).

**au're-ate** (ô're-ât), adj. [*L. aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, fr. *aurum* gold.] Like gold in resplendence.

**au're-ole** (ô're-ôl), n. Also **au're-ola** (ô're-ô-lâ). [*L. aureola* (fem. adj.) of gold (cf. *corona* crown), dim. of *aureus*.] 1. = *GLORY*, n., 7. 2. *Meteorol.* The luminous area surrounding the sun, as when seen through mist; also, a corona.

**au're-o-my'cin** (ô're-ô-mî'sîn), n. [*Micrococci* + *Streptomyces* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* An antibiotic isolated from a soil microorganism (*Streptomyces aureofaciens*), effective against certain diseases in animals and man.

**au're-vu'ir** (ô're-vû-ir'). [F., lit., to the seeing again.] Good-by till we meet again.

**au'ri** (ô'ri-). A combining form, Latin *auri*, from *aurum*, gold.

**au'ri-ol** (ô'ri-ol). [*L. auris*.] A combining form meaning ear, as in *au'ri-scope*, *au'ri-scô-py*.

**au'rio** (ô'ri-ô), adj. [*L. aurum* gold.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gold. 2. *Chem.* Derived from gold; — of compounds in which gold is trivalent.

**au'ri-ole** (ô'ri-ô-l), n. [*L. auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear.] 1. The external ear; pinna. 2. Either of the two chambers of the heart that receive the blood from the veins and force it into the ventricles; atrium. See *ANAT.*, *Illust.* 3. *Bot. & Zool.* An earlike lobe or process.

**au'ri-ole-lâ** (ô'ri-ô-lâ), n.; pl. -*lâs* (-lâ), -*lâs* (-lâz). [*L.*, ear. See *AURICULE*.] 1. A yellow-flowered Alpine primrose (*Primula auricula*) bear's ear. 2. An auricle.

**au'ri-ol-lar** (-lâr), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the ear or sense of hearing. 2. Told in the ear; told privately; as, *auricular* confession. 3. Known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence. 4. *Anat.* Pertaining to an auricle. — n. *Zool.* One of the loose-webbed leathers overlying the opening of the ear of birds; — usually in pl.

**au'ri-ol-late** (ô'ri-ô-lât), adj. Having ears or earlike appendages or lobes.

**au'ri-ol-ous** (ô'ri-ô-lûs), adj. Gold-bearing, as ores.

**au'ri-ga** (ô'ri-gâ), n.; gen. *AURIGAE* (-gâ). [*L.*, charioteer.] A constellation between Perseus and Gemini.

**au'rist** (ô'rist), n. [*L. auris*.] One skilled in treating ear disorders.

**au'rochs** (ô'roks), n. sing. & pl. [*G. aurochs*.] The European bison (*Bison bonasus*), once widely distributed, but now nearly extinct.

**au'ro-ra** (ô'ro-râ), 70), n.; pl. *AURORAS* (-râs), rarely *AURORAE* (-rê) [*L.*] 1. The rising light of morning; dawn of day. 2. [*Comp.*] The Roman personification of dawn. Cf. *Eos*. 3. The aurora borealis.

**au'ro-ra**, n. 4. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 5. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 6. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 7. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 8. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 9. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 10. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 11. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 12. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 13. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 14. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 15. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 16. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 17. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 18. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 19. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 20. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 21. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 22. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 23. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 24. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 25. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 26. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 27. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 28. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 29. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 30. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 31. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 32. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 33. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 34. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 35. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 36. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 37. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 38. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 39. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 40. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 41. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 42. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 43. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 44. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 45. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 46. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 47. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 48. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 49. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 50. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 51. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 52. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 53. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 54. Rise; dawn; beginning. — **au'ro-râ** (ô'ro-râ), n. 55. 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**AUTOCRACY**. — *n.* One who advocates this principle. — **au-thor-i-tar-i-an-ism** (ô-thôr-î-târ-î-an-îz-m), *n.*

**au-thor-i-ta-tive** (ô-thôr-î-tâ-îv), *adj.* 1. Having, or proceeding from, authority; entitled to obedience, credit, or acceptance; as, *authoritative teaching*. 2. Having an air of authority; dictatorial; peremptory. — **au-thor-i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **au-thor-i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**au-thor-i-ty** (ô-thôr-î-tî), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tîz). [OF. *autorité*, fr. *L. auctoritas*.] 1. Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; jurisdiction. 2. A person, board, or commission having power in a particular field; as, the Port Authority. 3. Government; those exercising power or command; — chiefly in *pl.* 4. One claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc.; hence: a Testimony; witness. 5. A precedent; previous decision of a court. 6. A book or its author. 7. Justification; warrant. 8. Power due to opinion or esteem; influence of character, station, mental or moral superiority, or the like. — *Syn.* See POWER; INFLUENCE.

**au-thor-i-za-tion** (ô-thôr-î-zâ-shûn; -î-zâ-shûn), *n.* Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

**au-thor-ize** (ô-thôr-î-zî), *v. t.* 1. To clothe with authority or legal power; to commission; as, *authorize agents*. 2. To empower; permit; as, *authorize him to act*. 3. To establish by authority; as, by precedent, sanction; as, customs *authorized* by time. 4. To justify; to furnish a ground for. — **au-thor-i-zer** (î-zî-ér), *n.*

**au-thor-ized** (ô-thôr-î-zîd), *adj.* 1. Possessed of, or endowed with, authority. 2. Sanctioned or approved by authority.

**Authorized Version**. Also **King James Bible**. A revision of the English Bible executed under King James I. (published 1611). Abbr. **AV**. See **BIBLE**.

**au-thor-ship** (ô-thôr-shîp), *n.* 1. Profession of writing books, articles, etc. 2. Origination, esp. of a literary work; instigation; as, *authorship of a crime*.

**au-tism** (ô-tîz-m), *n.* [auto + -ism.] *Psychol.* Absorption in phantasy to the exclusion of interest in reality. — **au-tist** (î-tîst), *n.* — **au-tis-tic** (ô-tîs-tîk), *adj.*

**au-to** (ô-tô), *n.* Colloq. Short for AUTOMOBILE.

**au-to** (ô-tô), *n.* 1. [Gr. *autos*.] A combining form meaning *self*, as in autobiography. 2. A shortened form of *automobile*, meaning *automotive*, as in *auto-race*.

**au-to-bahn** (ô-tô-bân), *n.* *pl.* -bahnen (-bâ-nên). [G. *auto*, road.] In Germany, a road with double traffic lanes in each direction and with no restriction upon speed.

**au-to-bi-og-ra-phy** (ô-tô-bî-ô-grâ-fî, -bî), *n.* *pl.* -phies (-fîz). A biography written by the subject of it, memoirs of one's life written by oneself. — **au-to-bi-og-ra-pher** (î-ér), *n.* — **au-to-bi-og-raph-ic** (bî-ô-grâ-fîk), *adj.* — **au-to-bi-og-raph-ical** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**au-to-bus** (ô-tô-bûs), *n.* An automobile omnibus.

**au-to-cade** (ô-tô-kâd), *n.* = MOTORCADE.

**au-to-chrome** (ô-tô-krôm), *n.* [auto + Gr. *chrôma* color.] A kind of plate for color photography. — **au-to-chro-my** (krô-mî), *n.*

**au-to-chthon** (ô-tô-khôn), *n.* *pl.* -thons (-thônz). -THONES (ô-thônéz) [L. fr. Gr. *autochthôn* from the land itself, fr. *autos* self + *chthôn* earth, land.] 1. One sprung from the ground which he inhabits; an aborigine, native. 2. An indigenous plant or animal.

**au-to-chthon-ous** (-thôn-îs), *adj.* Indigenous; native; aboriginal. — **au-toch-thon-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **au-toch-thon-y** (-nî), *n.*

**au-to-clave** (ô-tô-klâv), *n.* [F. fr. *auto* + *L. clavis* key.] An apparatus for sterilizing, cooking, etc., by superheated steam under pressure; a pressure cooker. — *v. t.* To sterilize, cook, etc., by autoclave.

**au-to-co-her-er** (ô-tô-ko-her-ér; 27), *n.* *Radio*. A self-restoring coherer, formerly used as a detector.

**au-to-cra-cy** (ô-tô-krà-sî), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sîz). [Gr. *autokratēia*. See AUTOCRAT.] 1. Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy. 2. Uncontrolled authority of an autocrat; supreme government by an individual; also, a state or community under such a government.

**au-to-crat** (ô-tô-kràt), *n.* [Gr. *autokratēs*, fr. *autos* self + *kratos* strength.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right; a despot; hence, one who rules with undisputed sway in any company or relation.

**au-to-cra-tic** (krâ-tîk), *adj.* — **au-to-cra-ti-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, autocracy or an autocrat; absolute; despotic. — **au-to-cra-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**au-to-da-fé** (ô-tô-dâ-fâ; ô-ô'), *n.* *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ô-tô-îz; ô-ô-îz). [Fr., act of the faith.] The ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, followed by the execution by the secular authorities; hence, the execution, esp. the burning, of a heretic. [au-tô de fé (ô-ô-tô thâ fâ).] [Sp.] Auto-da-fé.

**au-to-de-vel-tor** (ô-tô-dê-vel-tôr), *n.* An auto-coherer.

**au-to-dyne** (ô-tô-dîn), *adj.* [auto + *dyne*.] *Radio* Designating a type of heterodyne in which the auxiliary current is generated in the rectifying device. — **au-to-dyne**, *n.*

**au-to-ecious** (ô-tô-ê-shûs), *adj.* [auto + Gr. *oikia* dwelling.] *Biol.* Passing through all life stages on the same host, as certain parasitic fungi. Cf. **HETEROCIOUS**. — **au-to-ecism** (sîz-m), *n.*

**au-to-er-o-tism** (ô-tô-êr-ô-tîz-m), *n.* Also **au-to-er-ot-i-cism** (êr-ô-tî-sîz-m; êr-ô-tî). [auto + *erotism*, *erotism*.] *Psychol.* A erotic impulse of spontaneous origin. 6. Sex gratification obtained from the self. — **au-to-er-ot-i-c** (êr-ô-tîk; êr-ô-tîk), *adj.*

**au-to-er-ot-ic** (ô-tô-êr-ô-tîk), *n.* [auto + *er-otism*.] Self-fertilization, as *Biol.* of a flower by its own pollen or of an animal by self-produced gametes. — **au-to-er-ot-ic-ness** (-mâs), *adj.*

**au-to-gen-e-sis** (ô-tô-jên-ê-sîs), *n.* = SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

**au-to-gen-ic** (jên-ê-tîk), *adj.* Self-generated, specif., *Biol.*, pert. to autogenesis. — **au-to-gen-ic-ally** (î-kâl-î), *adv.*

**au-to-gen-ous** (ô-tô-jên-ê-sîs), *adj.* [Gr. *autogenēs*. See AUTO-; GENOUS.] 1. Self-generated; produced independently of external aid; endogenous. 2. Of origin within oneself; specif., derived from the patient; as, an *autogenous* vaccine; — opposed to *heterogenous*.

**au-to-gen-y** (-nî), *n.* Self-generation.

**au-to-giro** (ô-tô-jî-rô), *n.* A trade-mark for a type of aircraft, heavier than air, in which the wings are supplemented by a system of revolving blades hinged to a vertical shaft. Cf. **HELICOPTER**.

**au-to-graph** (ô-tô-grâf; 9), *n.* [From L. fr. Gr. *autographos* autographic, fr. *autos* self + *graphein* to write.] That which is written with one's own hand; an original, or author's, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting. Cf. **HOLOGRAPH**. — *v. t.* 1. To write with one's own hand. 2. To write one's signature in or on. — **au-to-graph-ic** (grâ-fîk), *adj.* — **au-to-graph-ical** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **au-to-graph-ical-ly**, *adv.* — **au-to-graph-ic-ly** (ô-tô-grâ-fî), *n.*

**au-to-hyp-no-sis** (ô-tô-hîp-nô-sîs), *n.* [NL.] Self-induced hypnosis. Cf. **AUTOSUGGESTION**.

**au-to-in-fec-tion** (î-n-fêk-shûn), *n.* [auto + *infection*.] *Med.* Infection having an origin within the body.

**au-to-in-oc-u-lar-in-fec-tion** (î-n-fêk-shûn), *n.* 1. Inoculation with virus from one's own body. 2. Spread of infection from a focus of disease to other parts of the same body.

**au-to-in-tox-i-ca-tion** (î-n-tôk-sî-kâ-shûn), *n.* *Med.* Poisoning, or state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced in the body.

**au-to-load-ing** (ô-tô-lôd-îng), *adj.* *Firearms*. Semiautomatic.

**au-to-ly-sis** (ô-tô-lî-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *auto* + *lysis*.] *Biochem.* Process of self-digestion in plant and animal tissues, esp. after separation from the organism to which they belong, as in fruit after picking or in meat after slaughtering. — **au-to-ly-sin** (ô-tô-lî-sîn), *n.* — **au-to-lytic** (î-lî-tîk), *adj.*

**au-to-mat** (ô-tô-mât), *n.* [G. See AUTOMATON.] A restaurant, in which orders are delivered to patrons from slot machines.

**au-to-ma-ta** (ô-tô-mâ-tâ), *n.* *pl.* of AUTOMATON.

**au-to-mat-ic** (ô-tô-mât-îk), *adj.* [See AUTOMATON.] 1. Having an inherent power of action. 2. Self-acting or self-regulating; — esp. of machinery or mechanical devices. 3. *Firearms*. That employs either gas pressure or force of recoil and mechanical spring action in ejecting the empty cartridge case after the first shot, loading the next cartridge from the magazine, firing and ejecting that cartridge, and repeating the above cycle as long as the pressure on the trigger is maintained or until the ammunition is exhausted; as, some rifles can be changed, by throwing a lever, from semiautomatic to full automatic; so-called automatic American pistols are autoloading, but none is automatic. See **RIFLE**, **ILLUSTR.** 4. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; mechanical; as, *automatic movements*; *automatic reasoning*. 5. *Psychol.* Performed without conscious intention; as, *automatic writing*. — *Syn.* See SPONTANEOUS. — *n.* A machine or apparatus that operates automatically; esp., an automatic firearm. — **au-to-mat-i-cal-ly** (-î-kâl-î), *adv.*

**automatic pilot**. = GYROPILOT.

**au-to-ma-tism** (ô-tô-mâ-tîz-m), *n.* 1. State or quality of being automatic; also, automatic action. 2. *Philos.* The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes. 3. *Physiol.* The power or fact of moving (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart, or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independently of conscious control. 4. *Psychol.* Any action performed without the doer's intention or knowledge; an automatic action. 5. *Surrealism*. Suspension of the conscious mind in order to release for expression the repressed ideas and images of the unconscious. — **au-to-ma-tist** (î-tîst), *n.*

**au-to-ma-ton** (ô-tô-mâ-tôn), *n.* *pl.* -tas (-tâz), -TIONS (-tônz). [Gr. neut. of *automatos* self-acting.] 1. A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous action. 2. A self-moving machine, esp. one imitating the actions of men, birds, etc. 3. A person acting mechanically, esp. one unintelligently following a routine. Cf. **KOBOH**.

**au-to-mo-bile** (ô-tô-mô-bîl; -bîl), *adj.* [auto + *mobile*.] Containing means of propulsion within itself, pertaining to an automobile.

**au-to-mo-bile** (ô-tô-mô-bîl; ô-tô-mô-bîl; ô-tô-mô-bîl), *n.* [F.] An automobile vehicle or machine; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway. — **au-to-mo-bil-ist** (ô-tô-bîl-îst; -mô-bîl-îst), *n.*

**au-to-mo-tive** (ô-tô-mô-tîv), *adj.* Self-propelling; automobile; hence, concerned with self-propelling vehicles or machines.

**au-to-nom-ic** (ô-tô-nôm-îk), *adj.* 1. Autonomous. 2. *Physiol. & Anat.* Acting independently of volition; specif., designating that part of the peripheral nervous system of vertebrates which regulates the involuntary responses, esp. those concerned with nutritive, vascular, and reproductive activities. See **NERVOUS SYSTEM**. 3. *Plant Physiol.* Due to internal causes or influences; spontaneous. — **au-to-nom-i-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **au-to-nom-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**au-ton-o-mist** (ô-tô-nô-mîst), *n.* An advocate of autonomy.

**au-ton-o-mous** (-mîs), *adj.* [Gr. *autonomos*, fr. *autos* self + *nomos* law.] 1. Of or pertaining to an autonomy. 2. Independent in government; self-governing; also, without outside control. 3. *Biol.* Existing independently; responding, or reacting, independently of the whole. 4. *Plant Physiol.* Autonomic. — *Syn.* See FREE. — **au-ton-o-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**au-ton-o-my** (-mî), *n.* Quality or state of being autonomous; right of self-government; — opposed to *heteronomy*; also, a self-governing state.

**au-to-nym** (ô-tô-nîm), *n.* Literally, one's own name; — opposed to *pseudonym*; hence, a book published under an author's own name.

**au-to-phyte** (ô-tô-fî-tî), *n.* [auto + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A plant not dependent upon organized food materials such as occur in humus. Cf. **SAPROPHYTE**.

**au-to-pilot** (ô-tô-pî-lôt), *n.* [automatic pilot.] = GYROPILOT.

**au-to-plas-ty** (ô-tô-plâs-tî), *n.* *Surg.* The repairing of lesions with tissue from the same body. — **au-to-plas-tic** (plâs-tîk), *adj.*

**au-to-psy** (ô-tô-pî-sî; ô-tîp-î), *n.* *pl.* -sies (-sîz). [Gr. *autopsia*, fr. *autoptos* seen by oneself, fr. *autos* self + *optos* seen.] Inspection, and partial dissection, of a dead body to learn the cause of death, nature and extent of disease, etc.; post-mortem examination; necropsy.

**au-to-ra-di-o-graph** (ô-tô-râ-dî-ô-grâf; 9), *n.* = RADIOAUTOGRAPH. — **au-to-ra-di-o-graph-ic** (ô-tô-râ-dî-ô-grâf-îk), *adj.*

**au-to-sa-bil-i-ty** (ô-tô-sâ-bîl-î-tî), *n.* *Mech.* Stability due to automatic action of self-operative mechanism; also, stability due to inherent qualities, as shape.

**au-to-sa-da** (ô-tô-sâ-dâ), *n.* *pl.* -STRADES (-dê). [It., fr. automobile + *strada* street, road.] In Italy, a high-speed motor road.

**au-to-sug-ges-tion** (ô-tô-sûg-jês-chûn; -sû-jês-chûn), *n.* Self-suggestion as distinct from suggestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism. It sometimes produces functional disturbance. — **au-to-sug-ges-tive** (-tîv), *adj.*

**au-to-tox-e-mia**, **au-to-tox-ae-mia** (-tôk-sê-mî-â), *n.* [NL. See AUTO-; TOXEMIA.] Autointoxication.

**au-to-tox-i-co-sis** (-tôk-sî-kô-sîs), **au-to-tox-îs** (-tôk-sîs), *n.* = AUTO-INTOXICATION.

**au-to-tox-in** (-tôk-sî-n), *n.* Any toxin produced within the body.

**au-to-trans-form-er** (-trâns-fôr-mér), *n.* = COMPENSATOR, 2.

**au-to-troph-ic** (-trôf-îk), *adj.* Self-nourishing; — of plants capable of photosynthesis. Cf. **HETEROTROPHIC**. — **au-to-troph** (ô-tô-trôf), *n.* — **au-to-tro-ph-y** (ô-tô-trô-fî), *n.*

**au-to-truck** (ô-tô-trûk), *n.* A motor-driven truck.

**au-to-type** (-tîp), *n.* 1. A facsimile. 2. *Photog.* The carbon process; also, a picture made by it. — **au-to-type-ic** (-tîp-îk), *adj.* — **au-to-type-y** (ô-tô-tîp-î), *n.*



**au'tumn** (ô'tûm), *n.* [From OF. fr. *L. autumnus*.] 1. The season between summer and winter; — in America commonly called *fall*. 2. Time of maturity or decline. — **au'tumn**, *adj.*

**au'tumnal** (ô'tûm'nd; -n'l), *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn; as, the autumnal equinox or point (see EQUINOX, 1). 2. Past middle life. — **au'tumn'al-ly**, *adv.*

**au'tun-ite** (ô'tûn'it), *n.* [From *Autun*, France.] Mineral. A lemon-yellow uranium calcium phosphate occurring in tabular crystals and micaceous scales. It is radioactive.

**aux** (ô). [F.] See *A la*.

**aux armes!** (ô-zârm'). [F.] To arms!

**aux-ili-ary** (ô-sil'yô-ri), *adj.* [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help, aid.] 1. Confering help or aid; assistant; supporting. 2. Subsidiary; also, additional. 3. Serving to supplement or take the place of; as, an auxiliary power station. 4. Equipped with an engine or other power to supplement the motive power of sails, as, an auxiliary sloop. — **Syn.** Subsidiary, accessory, subservient, adjuvant. — *n.*: **pl.** -ries (-rîz). 1. One who assists; an auxiliary group, device, etc. 2. Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; — in *pl.* 3. An auxiliary verb. 4. An auxiliary boat or vessel.

**auxiliary verb.** *Gram.* A verb (as *have*, *be*, *may*, *do*, *shall* and *will*, *can*, *must*, in English) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs.

**aux-ly-mone** (ôk'âl-môn), *n.* [Gr. *auxizmos* promoting plant growth.] *Plant Physiol.* Any of certain substances considered necessary, though only in small quantities, for the vigorous growth of plants.

**aux-ly-n** (ôk'âl'n), *n.* [Gr. *auxein* to increase + *-n*.] *Plant Physiol.* Any of a group of substances which promote plant growth by cell elongation, bring about root formation, and cause bud inhibition and other effects.

**a-va', a-va'** (â-vâ'), *adv.* *Chiefly Scot.* Of all; at all

**a-val'** (â-vâl'), *v. i.* [ME. *avalen*, fr. OF. *a-* to + *valoir* to be worth, fr. *L. valere* to be strong, to be worth.] To be of use; to answer the purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind — *v. t.* To be of advantage to; profit; benefit; help; as, how can that *avail me?* — **avail oneself of.** To make use of; to take advantage of. — *n.* 1. Profit; benefit. 2. Advantage toward success; usefulness for a purpose; as, of *avail*; to little *avail*. — **Syn.** Use, service, advantage, profit.

**a-val'a-bil'i-ty** (â-vâl'â-bil'i-ty), *n.* **pl.** -ties (-tîz). Quality or state of being available; also, available person or thing.

**a-val'a-ble** (â-vâl'â-b'l), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Effectual; beneficial. 2. *Law.* Valid; as, an *available plea*. 3. Such as one may avail oneself of; usable. 4. Having the requisite political associations and circumstantial qualifications for winning election to office; — of a political candidate. 5. At disposal; accessible or attainable; obtainable; handy. — **a-val'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-val'a-bly**, *adv.*

**av'a-lanche** (âv'âl-âns; ô), *n.* [F., prob., under influence of *aval* to descend, *aval* downward, deriv. of *L. labi* to slip, glide.] 1. A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rock, etc., in swift motion down a mountainside or over a precipice. 2. A sudden, great, or overwhelming descent of anything; as, an *avalanche* of words.

**Av'a-lon**, **Av'al-lon** (ôv'âl-lôn), *n.* [F.] In medieval, esp. Arthurian, romance, an ocean island, believed to be near the terrestrial paradise. — **a-vent'-garde'** (â-vânt'gârd'), *n.* [F., vanguard.] In any art, the most daring of the experimentalists and innovators of original and startlingly unconventional designs, ideas, or techniques during a particular period — **a-vent'-gard-ist** (â-vânt'gârd'ist), *n.*

**av'a-ri-ce** (ôv'âl-rîs), *n.* [OF. fr. *L. avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious.] Inordinate desire for wealth; — implying both miserliness and greed.

**av'a-ri-cious** (-rîsh'ûs), *adj.* Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain. — **Syn.** See *covorous*. — **av'a-ri-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **av'a-ri-cious-ness**, *n.*

**a-vas't'** (â-vâst'), *v. t. & i.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.* Cease; stop; stay; as, *avast heaving!*

**av'a-tar'** (ôv'âl-târ'), *n.* [Skr. *avātara* descent.] 1. *Hindu Relig.* Incarnation of a deity; — chiefly associated with Vishnu. 2. *Carnation*; embodiment; manifestation. 3. Exaltation into an object of worship or a cult.

**a-vaunt'** (â-vônt'; â-vânt'), *adv.* [F. *avant*, fr. *L. ab* away + *ante* before.] Begone; depart; — used interjectionally.

**ave** (ôv'e; ô-vê), *interj.* [L., hail, be well.] Hail! also, Farewell! — *n.* 1. The salutation *ave*; esp. [cap.] an Ave Maria. 2. [cap.] The time for saying Aves.

**||a've at'quo va'let'** (ôv'ê at'kwê vâ'let'). [L.] Hail and farewell! — **av-el'lan** (â-vêl'ân; ôv'êl'ân), *adj.* [L. *avel-lana* a filbert.] *Her.* In the form of four unhusked filberts; — said of a cross. See *Cross*, *Illust.* (14).

**Av'e Ma-ri'a** (ôv'ê mâ-rî'ô), **Av'e Ma-ry** (ôv'ê mâ-rî; mâ'ry) [L. *ave* hail, *Maria* Mary.] 1. The salutation of Gabriel and of Elisabeth to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to her as Mother of God. 2. A particular time, when the people repeat the Ave Maria. 3. One of the small beads of a rosary by which Ave Marias are counted.

**av'e-na-ceous** (ôv'ê-nâ'shûs), *adj.* [L. *avenaceus*, fr. *avena* oats.] Of or resembling oats or the oat grasses.

**Syn.** *Avenge*, *revenge* mean to inflict punishment on one who has wronged oneself or another. *Avenge* is now preferred when one is thought of as visiting just or merited punishment on a wrongdoer, *revenge* when one is thought of as getting even or paying back in kind or degree.

**av'ens** (ôv'ênz; -înz), *n.* [OF. *avenue*.] Any of a genus (*Geum*) of perennial herbs of the rose family, having white, purple, or yellow flowers; a *geum*; esp., the common avens, or herb bennet (*G. urbanum*) or the purple, or water, avens (*G. rivale*). See *BENNET*, 2.

**av'en-tail**, **av'en-tayle** (ôv'ên-tâil), *n.* 1. An adjustable flap of a hood of mail armor, covering the chin and secured to the hood. 2. — **VENTAIL**.

**Av'en-ture** (ôv'ên-tû-ri; -rîn), *n.* [L. *Aventinus*.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see *SEVEN HILLS*), in early times an asylum for refugees. — **Av'en-ture**, *adj.*

**Av'en-tu-rine** (ôv'ên-tû-rîn; -rîn), *n.* Also **av-en'tu-rin** (-rîn). [From *F.* fr. *L. aventurina*, fr. *aventura* chance.] 1. A kind of glass.

**av'o-que** (ôv'ô-nô), *n.* [F., fr. *avenir* to come to, fr. *L. advenire* fr. *ad-* + *venire* to come.] 1. An opening or passageway by which a place may be reached; a way of approach or of exit; as, an *av'o-que* of escape. 2. Any broad passageway, often one bordered on each side by trees. 3. A street; esp., a wide and beautiful street. Abbr. *Av.* or *av.*

**a-ver'** (â-vûr'), *v. i.* -VERRED' (-vûrd'); -VER'RING. [F. *avérer*, deriv. of *L. ad* to + *verum* true.] 1. *Law.* To avouch or verify; prove or justify. 2. To affirm confidently; declare positively. — **Syn.** See *AS-SERT*.

**av'er-age** (ôv'ê-rî; ôv'rî), *n.* [F. *avarie* damage to ship or cargo, port dues, fr. *It. avaria*, fr. *Ar.*] 1. Any of sundry small charges, as port charges, delivered by the master of a vessel. 2. A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from it, or the proportionate distribution of it among all interested parties. 3. A mean value, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. Abbr. *av.* 4. An estimate of or approximation to an arithmetical mean; loosely, the usual, typical, or most often encountered thing, happening, or person of a considerable number.

**Syn.** *Average*, *mean*, *median*, *norm* mean something that represents a middle point between extremes. *Average*, as here considered, is applied to a quotient obtained by dividing the sum total of figures by the number of those figures; thus, the *average* of the 20 apple pickers is 25 bushels a day; his *average* (i. e. average mark) is 85; *mean*, in general, represents a figure midway between two extremes; thus, the *mean* of temperature for a day is reached by adding the minimum and the maximum together and dividing that number by 2; *median*, a term of statistics, usually applies to the figure or quantity that represents the point at which there are as many instances below as there are above it (thus, the *average* of a group of persons earning 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10 dollars a day is 6 dollars, whereas the *median* is 5 dollars); *norm* now means the computed or estimated average of performance or achievement for a group, class, or grade; thus, studies in a certain grade are based upon the accepted *norm* for children of that age, experience, etc. — **adj.** 1. *Mar. Law.* Assessed according to the laws of average (def. 2). 2. Equaling an arithmetical mean; as, the *average rainfall*; also, approximating an arithmetical mean; usual; as, the *average Englishman*. — **Syn.** *Median*, *fair*, *mediocre*.

**v. i.** -AGED (-jîl, -rîd); -AGING (-jîng; -rîj-ing). 1. To do, get, etc., as an average sum or quantity; as, to *average* eight hours of work a day; also, to amount to, or be, on an average; as, these poles *average* ten feet in length. 2. *Exchanges.* To buy or sell additional shares, commodities, etc., so, to obtain a more favorable average price. — **v. t.** 1. To find the mean of; reduce to a mean. 2. To divide among a number, proportionately; as, to *average* a loss.

**a-ver'ment** (â-vûr'mên't), *n.* Act of averring, or that which is averred; affirmation; positive assertion.

**A-ver'nus** (ô-vûr'nûs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake in Italy, the vapors of which were fabled to kill birds. — **A-ver'nal** (-nâl; -n'l), *adj.*

**Av'er-ro-is'm** (ôv'ê-rô'iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arab philosopher Averroës (Ibn Rushd), 1126-1198. — **Av'er-ro'ist** (-îst), *n.* & *adj.* — **Av'er-ro'is'tic** (-rô'is'tik), *adj.*

**a-verse'** (ô-vûrs'), *adj.* [L. *avertus*, past part of *avertere* See *AVERT*.] 1. Having an aversion; disliking; unwilling; — usually followed by *to*, from, to being now the more frequent; as, *averse* to war. 2. *But* Turned away from the stem or axis. Cf. *ADVERSE*. — **Syn.** See *DISINCLINED*. — **a-verse-ly**, *adv.* — **a-verse-ness**, *n.*

**a-ver'sion** (ô-vûr'shûn; -shûn), *n.* 1. Act of turning away. 2. A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire of turning from it; dislike; repugnance. 3. A settled dislike; antipathy. 4. An object of dislike or repugnance.

**a-vert'** (ô-vûr't'), *v. t.* [L. *avertere*, fr. *ab*, from + *vertere* to turn.] To turn aside, or away; to ward off, or prevent, the occurrence or effects of. — **Syn.** See *PREVENT*. — **a-vert'i-ble**, **a-vert'a-ble**, *adj.*

**A-ver'tin** (ô-vûr'tîn), *n.* A trade-mark for tribromohalol.

**A-ves** (ôv'êz), *n. pl.* [L., *pl.* of *avis* bird.] *Zool.* The class of vertebrates consisting of the birds. See *BIRD*.

**A-ves'ta** (ô-vê'stâ), or **Zend'-A-ves'ta** (zênd'-), *n.* [Prop., the *Avesta*, or sacred text, and [in *zend*, or interpretation.] The sacred books of the ancient Zoroastrian religion and of the modified form of it which still survives among the Parsis of Persia and India.

**A-ves'tan** (-tân), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Avesta* or the language of the *Avesta*. — The language of the *Avesta*. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*.

**a-vi-an** (ôv'î-ân), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

**a-vi-ar'y** (-êr' or, esp. *Brit.* -êr'), *n. pl.* -ies (-îz). [L. *avianum*, fr. *avis* bird.] A place, as a house, for keeping birds confined.

**a-vi-ate** (ôv'î-ât; ôv'î-t'), *v. i.* [From *AVIATOR*.] To fly, or navigate the air, in an airplane, or heavier-than-air aircraft.

**a-vi-ation** (-â'shûn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. avis* bird.] The art or practice of operating heavier-than-air aircraft.

**aviation badge** See *WINGS*.

**a-vi-a'tor** (ôv'î-â'tôr; ôv'î-t'), *n.* The operator or pilot of a heavier-than-air aircraft, as an airplane or a seaplane. — **a-vi-a'tress** (-trêz; -trîs), **a-vi-a'trix** (-â'trîks), *n.*

**a-vi-cul'ture** (ôv'î-kûl'tûr), *n.* [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] Rearing and care of birds — **a-vi-cul'tur-ist** (-kûl'tûr-ist), *n.*

**av'id** (ôv'îd), *adj.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avere* to long for.] Craving eagerly; keenly eager; greedy. — **Syn.** See *EAGER*. — **av'id-ly**, *adv.*

**av'i-din** (ôv'î-dîn), *n.* [Avidity (fr. *biotin*) and *in* as in *protein*.] A protein found in white of egg, which combines with biotin and renders it inactive.

**a-vid'i-ty** (ô-vîd'î-ty), *n.* 1. Extreme eagerness; greediness; avarice. 2. *Chem.* The strength of an acid or base, dependent on its degree of dissociation; sometimes, affinity.

**a-vi-fau'na** (ôv'î-fô-nâ), *n.* [N.L., fr. *L. avis* bird + *E. fauna*.] *Zool.* The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a region. — **a-vi-fau'nal** (-nâl), *adj.*

**avi-ga'tion** (ôv'î-gâ'shûn), *n.* The science or art of conducting aircraft in flight from one point to another — **avi-gate** (ôv'î-gât), *v. i.* — **avi-ga'tor** (ôv'î-gâ'tôr), *n.*

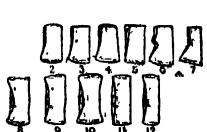
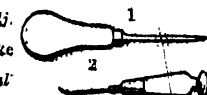
**A-vil'ion** (ô-vîl'yôn). Var. of *AVALON*.

**||a vin'on-lo ma'tri-mô-ni-l** ô vîns'kû-lô mât'rî-mô-nî-l). [L.] *Law.* From the bond of marriage; an absolute divorce.

**||a-vion'** (ôv'yôn'), *n.* [F.] An airplane. — **a-vi-on** (ôv'î-zôn), *n. pl.* -s (-zôn). [Sp.] 1. Information; notification. 2. A dispatch boat.

### Avondos.

body; — called also *axis deer*.



Ax. 1 Fireman's Ax. 2-7: Other Single-bit Ax Patterns: 2 Michigan; 3 Yankee; 4: Connecticut; 5 Wedge; 6 Rockaway; 7 Hudson Bay. 8-13 Double-bit Patterns: 8 Crown; or Michigan; 9 Western, or Pennsylvania; 10 Peeling; 11 Wedge; 12 Puget Sound Felling; 13 Forester's. See also HATCHET, *Illustr.*

**axis of abcessas, axis of ordinates.** See **ORDINATE**.

**axis of a curve.** *Geom.* A straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords. It thus divides the curve into two symmetrical portions, as in the parabola, which has one such axis, the ellipse, which has two, or the circle, which has an infinite number. The two axes of the ellipse are the *major axis* and the *minor axis*, and the two axes of the hyperbola are the *transverse axis* and the *conjugate axis*.

**ax'le** (ák's'l), *n.* [*ME.* *axel* in *axelre*, fr. *ON.* *axultr*, fr. *Brull* axle + *tré* tree; 1. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. See **SIMPLE MACHINE**, *Illustr.* 2. An axletree. 3. *Archaic.* An axis.

**ax'le-tree** (-tré' -tré), *n.* [*ON.* *axultr*]. A transverse nonrotating bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage.

**Ar'min'ster** (ák's'mín'str), *n.*, or **Arminster** *carpet.* A hand-woven carpet imitating Oriental rugs, formerly made (1755-1835) in Arminster, England; also, a machine-made carpet resembling it, using a chenille weft.

**ax'o-lotl** (ák's'lotl), *n.* [*Sp.* *axolotl*, *ajolote*, fr. Nahuatl *axolotl* servant of water]. Any of several larval salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*), found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States. They are esteemed as food in Mexico.

**ax'on** (ák's'ón), *n.* Also **ax'ons** (ák's'ón). *Anat. & Physiol.* A nerve-cell process which, as a rule, conducts impulses away from the cell body. Cf. **DENDRITE**, 2.

**ax'sood'** (ák's'ood'), *n.* A European vetchlike herb (*Coronilla varia*) naturalized in the eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and sharp-angled pods.

**ay** (ä), *interj.* [*F.* *ai*, *ahi*, *ay*.] Ah! Alas!

**ay.** Var. of **aye**.

**a'yah** (ä'yä), *n.* [*Hind.* *äya*, *ayä*, fr. *Pg.* *äya*.] *India.* A native nursemaid or lady's maid.

**aye, ay** (ä), *adv.* [*ON.* *ei*.] *Archaic & Dial.* Always; ever; continually.

**aye, ay** (ä), *adv.* Yes; yea. — *n.* An affirmative vote.

**aye'-aye** (ä'yä'), *n.* [*F.* fr. Malagasy *aiay*]. A nocturnal lemur (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) found in Madagascar.

**Ay'ma-ra'** (ä'mä-rä'), *n.* An Indian of an important South American linguistic family, whose descendants are found in Bolivia and Peru. They developed an advanced pre-Incan culture. b The language of the Aymaras, still spoken in various dialects but largely superseded by Quechua. — **Ay'ma-ran'** (-rän'), *adj.*

**Ayr'shire** (ä'r'shîr; -shêr), *n.* One of a hardy breed of dairy cattle, originating in Ayrshire, Scotland, varying in color from white to red or brown.

**ä-yun'ta-mien'to** (ä-yün'tä-myän'tö), *n.*; pl. -tos (*Sp.* -tós). [*Sp.*] 1. A municipal government. 2. The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government.

**az.** = **AZO**.

**a-zal'ea** (ä-zäl'yä), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr.* *azaleos* dry; — because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] 1. Any of a large genus (*A-zal'ea* [*pron* ä-zäl'yä]) of flowering shrubs of the heath family, closely related to the rhododendron but with funnel-shaped corollas and deciduous leaves. The native American species *A. nudiflora*, the *pinkster flower*, is *viscosa*, the *swamp azalea*, *honey-suckle*, or *pink*, and *A. julae* are commonly cultivated. 2. The flower of any of these shrubs. 3. Any of several other fragrant-flowered plants or their flowers; — usually with a qualifying adjective; as, the yellow-flowered *bush honey-suckle* (genus *Dieris*), or the *wild honey-suckle*.

**ä-san'** (ä-sän'), *n.* [*Ar.* *adhān*] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque.

**A-za'zel** (ä-zä'zäl; ä-zä'zäl), *n.* [*Heb.* *Äzäzäl*, lit. entire removal] The legendary leader of those sons of God who (*Gen* vi 2-4) took wives among the daughters of men. Milton makes him an associate of Satan.

**az'imuth** (áz'í-müth), *n.* [*F.* *azimut*, fr. *Ar.* *al-sumūt*] *Astron. & Geod.* An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between a fixed point on the horizon (the south point or north point) and the vertical circle (which see) passing through the center of an object; as, the *azimuth* of a star. — **az'imuth'al** (-müth'äl; ä-zí-mü'thál; -mü'thál), *adj.* — **az'í-müth'al-ly**, *adv.*

**az'í-müth'al e'qui-dis'tant pro-jeo'tion.** A map projection of the surface of the earth so centered at any given point that a straight line

radiating from the center to any other point represents the shortest dis-



Azimuthal Equidistant Projection, centered on Washington, D.C.  
1 London; 2 Algiers; 3 Moscow; 4 Buenos Aires; 5 Tokyo; 6 Auckland.

tance (that is, an arc of a great circle) and can be measured to scale.

**az'ine** (äz'én; äz'én; äz'ín), *n.* Also **az'in**. [*az* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing a nitrogenous six-membered ring; as, triazine. Cf. **AZULE**. b Any of a class of nitrogenous compounds formed by the action of hydrazine on aldehydes or on ketones.

**az'o-** (äz'ö; äz'ö-), *az-*. [*From* **AZOTE**.] *Chem.* A combining form meaning *nitrogen*. Specif., it denotes the presence of a group of two nitrogen atoms, *NN*, attached on either side to carbon, as in *az'o-benz'ene* (*C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>*). The typical compounds containing this group are the parents of numerous dyes. — **az'o** (äz'ö; äz'ö), *adj.*

**ä-zo'lo** (ä-zö'lo; ä-zö'), *adj.* [*Gr.* *a-* not + *zōō* life]. Without life. Specif. *Geol.* pert. to or designating geologic time which antedates life. Cf. **ARCHEOZOIC**.

**az'ole** (äz'öl; ä-zöl'), *n.* [*From* **AZOTE**.] *Chem.* Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a five-membered ring which contains one or more atoms of nitrogen; as, *diazole*, *triazole*, etc. Cf. **AZINE**.

**az'ote** (äz'öt; ä-zöt'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *Gr.* *a-* not + *zōō* life; — because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen.

**az'oth** (äz'öth), *n.* [*Ar.* *al-azwäg* the quicksilver.] *Alchemy.* Mercury, formerly regarded as the first principle of metals. b The universal remedy of Paracelsus.

**ä-zo'to-bac'ter** (ä-zöt'ö-bäk'tér), *n.* [*azoto-* meaning *azote*, nitrogen + *-bacter*, from *bacteria*.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Azotobacter*) of large, rod-shaped or spherical bacteria, occurring in soil and sewage, which fix atmospheric nitrogen.

**Äz'r-el** (äz'r-él), *n.* [*Ar.* fr. Heb. *Äzar'el*] *Jewish & Moham Relig.* The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

**Äz'teo** (äz'ték), *n.* 1. An Indian of the Nahuatl tribe which founded the Mexican Empire conquered by Cortes in 1519. 2. Any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence. 3. Nahuatl. — *adj.* Of or relating to the Aztecs.

**Äz'teo-an** (-än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs; also, pertaining to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs; Nahuatl.

**az'ure** (äz'hér; ä-zhér), *n.* [*OF* *azur*, *aaur*, fr. *Ar.* *äzaward*, fr. *Per.* *äshward*.] 1. *Her.* Blue, represented in engraving by horizontal lines. 2. Blue, strictly the blue of the clear sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. 3. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky. — *adj.* Like the blue of the clear sky; cloudless.

**az'u-rite** (äz'hö-rit), *n.* A *Mineral*. Blue basic carbonate of copper, *2CuCO<sub>3</sub>.Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>*. It is an ore of copper. b A semiprecious stone derived from it.

**az'y-gous** (äz'y-güs), *adj.* [*Gr.* *azygos*, fr. *a-* not + *zygon* yoke.] *Anat.* Odd; not one of a pair; as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula.

## B

**B, b** (bē), *n.*; pl. *B's*, *b's*, *Bs*, *bs* (bēz). 1. The second letter of the English alphabet. B comes from Latin *B*, which came from Greek *B* (beta), which in turn came into Greek from the Phoenician. 2. The sound of this letter. See *Pron.*, § 17. 3. *Music.* A the seventh tone in the model major scale (that of C). b A key or string producing this tone; also, a symbol for this tone. See *PITCH*, *Illustr.* 4. As a symbol, the second in order or of its class.

**ba** (bü), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* The immortal soul, which eventually returns to a preserved body to revivify it.

**baa** (bä; bā), *v. i.* & *n.* Bleat, as (or of) a sheep.

**Ba'al** (bä'äl), *n.*; pl. **BAALIM** (bä'äl'im), **BAALS**. [*Heb.* fr. Phoenician *ba'al* lord.] Any of a number of local deities of the ancient Semitic peoples, in general regarded as authors of the soil's fertility and of the increase in flocks.

**Ba'al-ism** (bä'äl-iz'm), *n.* Worship of Baal; idolatry. — **Ba'al-ist** (-ist), **Ba'al-ite** (-it), *n.*

(*Per.*) A form of the title, *Bäb-ud-Dîn* (*Per.*, the founder of Bábism, Mirza Ali ' (1819)

**ba'ban-gu'** (bä'bä-gü'), *n.* [*Pg.*, fr. (assumed) Tupi *babassu*.] A gigantic plant (*Orbignya speciosa*) of northeastern Brazil, with hard-

shelled nuts yielding a valuable oil (*babassu* oil) widely used in the manufacture of soap.

**bab'bitt** (bäb'tü), *n.* Babbitt metal; also, a Babbitt-metal lining. — *v. t.* To line or furnish with babbitt.

**Bab'bitt**, *n.* A business or professional man who adheres to the social and ethical standards of his group; — used derogatorily, in allusion to the hero of *Babbitt*, a novel (1922) by Sinclair Lewis.

**Bab'bitt met'al.** [After Isaac Babbitt (1790-1862), Am. inventor.] A white antifriction alloy, esp. one composed of copper, antimony, and varying proportions of tin.

**bab'ble** (bäb'li), *v. i.* & *n.* [*ME.* *b-lep* (-l'id); -*blro* (-l'ing).] 1. To talk as a little child or idiot, indistinctly, meaninglessly, or incoherently. 2. To talk idly or foolishly; to chatter. 3. To make sounds like a continuous prattle, as the brook bubbles over rocks. — *v. t.* 1. To utter indistinctly or incoherently. 2. To disclose by too free talk; to blab; as, to *babble* a secret. — *n.* 1. Idle talk; senseless chatter. 2. Prattle. 3. Babbling noises; continuous murmur. — **bab'ble-mant**, *n.* — **bab'bler** (bäb'lér), *n.*

**babe** (bäb), *n.* 1. A baby. 2. A naïve, inexperienced person.

**Ba'bel** (bä'bäl; -b'l), *n.* [*Heb.* *Bäbel*, fr. *Assyr.* *Bab.*] 1. A city and tower in the land of Shinar, the scene of the confusion of la-

(Gen. xi. 9). 2. A structure impossibly lofty; a visionary scheme. 3. [often not cap.] A place or scene of noise or confusion; also, a confusion of cries, voices, or languages.

**Bab'i** (bāb'i), *n.* 1. A Babist. 2. A Babist. — **Bab'i**, *adj.* **bab'ies**—breath' (bāb'iz-breth'), *n.* Also **ba'by's**—breath'. A The cypophylla (*Gypsophylla paniculata*), having clusters of small, fragrant, white or pink flowers. 2 Any of several plants with similar flowers, as the grape hyacinth.

**bab'l-rus'a**, **bab'l-rus'u'sa**, **bab'l-rus'n'a** (bāb'l-rus'ā; bāb'l'), *n.* [Malay bābī hog + rusa deer] An East Indian hoglike quadruped (*Babirusa babirusa*) with curved tusks.

**Bab'ism** (bāb'iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of a religious sect in Persia, founded in 1844-45, forbidding concubinage and polygamy, mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing. See **BAB**. — **Bab'ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **Bab'ito** (-ito), *adj.*

**ba'boo**, **ba'bu** (bā'bō), *n.* [Hind. bābū] India. A Hindu gentleman. 2 A Hindu title corresponding to Mr. or Esquire. 3 A native clerk who writes English; — often applied disparagingly to any native having more or less education in English. — **ba'boo-ism**, **ba'bu-ism** (-izm), *n.*

**ba'boon'** (bā'bōon'), *n.* [OF *babuin*, prob fr *baboue* grimace.] Any of certain large African and Asiatic apes (of *Papio* and allied genera) having doglike muzzles and short tails. See **CHACMA**, 2d **DRILL**, **MANDRILL**. — **ba'boon-ish**, *adj.*

**ba-bul'** (bā'bōl'), *n.* [Per. *babul* a species of mimosa.] Any of several gum yielding acacias, specif., an Egyptian species (*Acacia vera*).

**ba'by** (bā'bī), *n.* *pl.* **BABIES** (-bīz). [ME. *baby*, *babī*] 1. An infant. 2. The youngest of a group. 3. A diminutive person or thing; also, an infantile, childish person. — *adj.* 1. Of or for a baby; as, *baby clothes*. 2. Babylike; babyish; infantile; as, a *baby act*. 3. Very small of its kind; as, a *baby grand* (piano). — *v. t.*; **BA'BYED** (-bīd); **BA'BY-ING**. To treat as a baby; to humor. — *Syn.* See **INDULGE**. — **ba'by-hood**, *n.* — **ba'by-ish**, *adj.* — **ba'by-ism**, *n.* — **ba'by-like**, *adj.*

**ba'by blue'-eyes'**. A Californian herb (*Nemophila insignis*) having blue flowers marked with dark spots.

**ba'by farming**. The boarding of infants for pay. — **ba'by farmer**, **farmer**.

**Bab'y-lon** (bā'bī-lōn), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Babylōn*, fr. Heb. *Babel*. See **BABEL**.] 1. An ancient Semitic city in the Euphrates Valley, which about 2225 B.C. was the richest and most magnificent of cities. 2. Any center of luxury and wickedness. 3. A place of captivity or exile; — in allusion to the fifty-year captivity of the Jews (Babylonian captivity), from 597 B.C. by Nebuchadnezzar. — **Bab'y-lo'nish** (-lō'nish), *adj.*

**Bab'y-lo'nian** (-lō'nī-ān), *adj.* 1. Of or characteristic of Babylon or Babylonia. 2. Scarlet; — in reference to *Revelation* xvii. — *n.* An inhabitant or the language of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia.

**ba'by's-breath'**. Var. of **DARLIE'S-BREATH**.

**baby sitter**. One who is engaged, usually for pay and for a few hours only, to care for children, esp. in the children's own home while the parents or usual guardians are out. — **ba'by-sit'**, *v. t.*

**Ba-car'di** (bā-kār'dī), *n.* A trade mark for rum manufactured by a Cuban family named Bacardi.

**bac-ca-lau're-ate** (bāk-kā-lō'rē-āt), *n.* [ML. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr *baccalaris*, under the influence of *L. laurus* laurel. See **BACHELOR**.] 1. The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges. 2. Also **baccalaureate sermon**. A sermon delivered to a graduating class at commencement.

**bac-ca-rai'**, **bac-ca-ra'** (bāk-kā-rā; bāk-kā-rī), *n.* [F.] A French gambling card game. Cf. **CHÉMIN DE FER**.

**bac-cate** (bāk-kāt), *adj.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca* berry.] 1. Pulpy throughout, like a berry; berrylike. 2. Bearing berries.

**Bac'chae** (bāk-kē), *n. pl.* 1. The women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East. 2. The women participants in the Dionysia. Cf. **MAENAD**.

**bac'cha-nal** (bāk-kā-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* Pertaining to Bacchus; bacchanalian. — *n.* 1. A devotee of Bacchus; one who celebrates the Bacchanalia; a reveler; carouser. 2. *pl.* The Bacchanalia. 3. An orgy.

**Bac'cha-na-li-a** (-nāl'ī-ā; -nāl'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [L. neut. *pl.* fr *bacchanali*, bacchanal.] 1. A Roman festival of Bacchus, celebrated with frenzied dancing, singing, and revelry. Cf. **DIONYSIA**. 2. [not cap.] A drunken feast; an orgy.

**bac'cha-na-li-an** (-nāl'ī-ān; -nāl'ī-ān), *adj.* Of or characteristic of Bacchanalia or bacchanals. — *n.* A bacchanal (def. 1). — **bac'cha-na-li-an-ism** (-izm), *n.*

**bac'chant** (bāk-kānt; -nāl'ī-ā), *n. pl.* **BACCHANTS** (-ānt), **BACCHANTES** (bāk-kānt'ēz). [L. *bacchans*, -antis, pres. part.] A votary of Bacchus; a bacchanal. — **bac'chant, adj.** — **bac'chan'tic** (bāk-kānt'ik), *adj.*

**bac'chant's** (bāk-kānt'; bāk-kānt'is), *n.* [F.] A female attendant or devotee of Bacchus; a maenad.

**Bac'chio** (bāk-kī), **Bac'chi-cal** (-kī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus (or Dionysus) or his rites. 2. [often not cap.] Jovial or riotous with intoxication.

**Bac'chus** (bāk-kūs), *n.* [L.; cf. Gr. *Bakchos*.] The Greek god of wine; Dionysus.

**bac-cif'er-ous** (bāk-sīf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [L. *baccifer*, fr. *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.

**bac-cif'orm** (bāk-sīf'ōrm), *adj.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form*] Having the form of a berry.

**bac-cif'o-rous** (bāk-sīf'ō-rūs), *adj.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorus*.] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

**bach** (bāch), *n.* *Slang*. Short for **BACHELOR**. — *v. t.* *Slang*. To live like a bachelor; — often with *it*.

**bach'e-lor** (bāch'ē-lēr), *n.* [OF *bachelor* young man, fr. ML. *baccalaris* tenant, of Celt. origin.] 1. A young knight serving under the standard of another; hence, a knight bachelor (which see). 2. One who has had the first, or lowest, academic degree conferred on him by a college or university; a college graduate; as, a *bachelor of arts* (abbr. A.B. or B.A.). 3. A man who has not married. 4. A The crabbie 5 Any male animal, esp. a young male fur seal, when without a mate during the breeding time. — **bach'e-lor-hood**, *n.* — **bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.*

**bach'e-lor's-but'ton** (bāch'ē-lēr-z-būt'n), *n.* Any of several flowers the heads of which resemble buttons, esp. the bluebottle (def. 1 a) and the snapweed.

**ba'ci-lar'y** (bā'sī-lēr'ī or, esp. Brit., bā-sī-lēr'ī), *adj.* Also **ba-cil'lar** (bā-sī-lēr'; bā-sī-lēr'). [L. *bacillum* little staff.] 1. Rod-shaped; consisting of small rods or rodlike bodies. 2. *Bacteriol.* Of, resembling, or produced by bacilli.

**ba-cil'li-form** (bā-sī-lēr'ī-fōrm), *adj.* Rod-shaped; bacillary.

**ba-cil'lus** (bā-sī-l'ūs), *n. pl.* -cil-lī (-lī). [NL., for L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* rod.] 1. Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of straight, rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria forming endospores which make little change in the shape of the rod, as *B. anthracis*, which causes anthrax. 2. Hence, any rod-shaped bacterium; as, the comma *bacillus*. See **BACTERIA**. 3. Loosely, any of the bacteria, esp. if disease-producing.

**ba-cil'la-tri-cin** (bā-sī-l'rī-sīn), *n.* (*Bacillus subtilis* + Margaret Tracy, child in whose wounded tibial tissue the bacillus was found + -in.) *Biochem.* An antibiotic isolated from a bacillus (*Bacillus subtilis*), effective against certain bacteria and viruses.

**back** (bāk), *n.* [AS *bæc*] 1. The hinder part of the body, or, in most animals, the upper part, extending from the neck to the end of the backbone. 2. Hence: a Power of bearing burdens; as, he has a strong back. b Body as an object to be clothed, etc.; person; as, she puts all she earns on her back. c The part of a garment that covers the back. 3. Backbone; as, he has broken his back. 4. The hinder part; the rear; as, the back of the leg; the upper part or side; as, the back of the hand; the part that does not face one or is not the face; the farther or reverse side; as, the back of a hill. 5. Something at or on the back for a support, a backing, a lining, or for some special purpose; as, the back of a chair. 6. In certain games, a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players; also, a player stationed in such a position.

— *v. t.* 1. To give material or moral support to; to uphold; to second; — often with *up*. 2. To bet on the success of. 3. To mount. 4. To write upon the back of; to countersign. 5. To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward. 6. To make or form a back for; put a back to; as, to back a wall with bricks. 7. To form the back of; to be at the back of; as, cliffs back the beach. — *Syn.* See **SUPPORT**. — *v. i.* 1. To move, go, or flow back; — often with *up*. 2. To shift counterclockwise, as the wind; — opposed to *veer*. — *Syn.* See **RECEDE**.

**back and fill**. 1. To manœuvre sails so that they alternately catch the wind and lie idle, thereby keeping the boat in a river channel and floating with the current. 2. To take opposite positions alternately. — **back out**, **back down**. *Colloq.* To retreat, or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest; to recede. — **back water**. 1. To reverse the action of the oars, paddles, etc. 2. To retract; to withdraw.

— *adj.* 1. Being at the back; away from the front, face, or center; rear; remote. 2. Of the past; overdue; as, *back rent*, not current; as, a *back issue*. 3. Moving or operating from the back, or backward; returning; as, *back freight*. 4. *Phonet.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth; guttural; velar (b, ō, q in *go*).

**back, adv.** [From **ABACK**] 1. At, to, or toward the back; backward; behind in place or time. 2. To a former place, condition, owner, etc.; as, to march back. 3. In concealment or reserve; as, to keep back the truth. 4. In return, requital, or retort; as, to talk back. 5. As if not said, made, or given, so as to repudiate. — *v. t.* To take back a charge.

**back** (bāk), *n.* [D. *bak*, fr. *F. bac*] A shallow vat or tub, esp. one used by brewers or dyers.

**back'bite'** (bāk'bīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To speak evil of (one absent); to slander. — **back'bit'er** (-bīt'ēr), *n.*

**back'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* A board which forms a back or backing, or which supports a back.

**back'bone'** (-bōn'), *n.* 1. The column of bones (vertebrae) in the back which sustains the frame; the spine. 2. Anything like a backbone in formation or function. 3. Firmness; determination; as, he lacks backbone. — *Syn.* See **FORTITUDE**.

**back cloth**, **back'drop'** (bāk'drōp'), *n.* A painted cloth or a drop curtain at the back of a scene or stage.

**back'cross'** (-krōs'), *v. t.* & *i.* To cross (a first-generation hybrid) with one of its parents. — *n.* An instance of this.

**back'door'** (-dōr'; 70), *adj.* Clanestine.

**backed** (bākt), *adj.* Made with a back; having, or fitted with, a back.

**back'er** (bāk'ēr), *n.* One that backs, or supports.

**back'fall'** (bāk'fāl'), *n.* A falling back; that which falls back; specif., *Wrestling*, a fall on the back.

**back'fire'** (-fir'), *n.* 1. A fire that checks an advancing fire by clearing an area before it. 2. A premature explosion in a cylinder, or an explosion in the intake or exhaust passages, of a gas or oil engine. 3. An explosion to the rear of a firearm. — *v. i.* To make a backfire.

**back'gam-mon** (bāk'gām'ūn; bāk'gām'ūn), *n.* [Prob fr. *back*, *adv.* + *gammon* game, because the men are often set back. See **GAM1**.] A game played with pieces on a double board in which the throwing of dice determines the moves. — (bāk'gām'ūn), *v. t.* To beat by getting a gammon.

**back'ground'** (bāk'grōund'), *n.* 1. The scenery or ground behind something seen or represented; — opposed to *foreground*. 2. The part of a painting, etc., representing what lies behind objects in the foreground. 3. That which is behind something historically, logically, etc.; as, the background of the American Revolution.

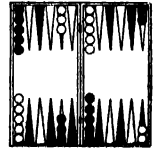
4. An inconspicuous position; as, to keep in the background. 5. The sum of one's experience, training, education, etc. 6. Music or sound effects employed to accompany a dialogue, recital, or other performance.

**back'hand'** (-hānd'), *n.* 1. A backhand stroke; also, manner of playing, or position when playing, such strokes. 2. Handwriting whose up-and-down strokes slant downward to the right. — *adj.* 1. Back-handed. 2. *Tennis*, *Racket*, etc. Of a stroke, made with the back of the hand (turned in the direction of the stroke; hence, made with the arm across the body at the moment of hitting; — *opp.* to *forehand*).

**back'hand'ed** (bāk'hānd'ēd), *adj.* 1. A Made, as a blow or stroke, with the back of the hand. 2. *Tennis*, *Racket*, etc. Backhand. 3. Insincere; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* compliment. 3. Written in backhand. 4. Twisted or laid in a direction opposite to the usual one; as, *backhanded rope*. — **back'hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **back'hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

**back'ing** (bāk'ing), *n.* 1. Support or aid; backers, collectively. 2. Endorsement. 3. That which forms the back of anything, often giving strength or stability.

**back'lash'** (-lāsh'), *n.* A sudden and violent backward movement or reaction, as the recoil of waves or the rebound of a falling tree; specif.: a In machinery, jarring reaction, or striking back, caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion; also, a play or movement in the connected parts resulting from looseness. b A snarl in the part of a fishing line that is wound on the reel.



Backgammon Board with Pieces arranged as at Beginning of a Game.



**bag-man** (bāg'mān), *n.* *a Brit.* A commercial traveler. *b* A sorter, checker, etc., of mailbags.

**bagno** (bān'yō; bān'yō), *n.* *pl.* -nos (-yōz). [*It. bagno* bath, fr. L. *balneum*.] 1. An Italian or Turkish bathhouse. 2. An Oriental prison for slaves. 3. A brothel.

**bag-pipe** (bāg'pīp), *n.* Sometimes *pl.* A musical wind instrument consisting of a leather bag, a valve-stopped tube, and three or four sounding pipes. — **bag-piper** (-pīp'ēr), *n.*

**baguette** (bāg'ēt), *n.* Also *baguet*. [*F. baguette*, fr. *it.* *l.* *baculum*, *baculus*, stick, staff.] 1. Arch. A molding, like the astragal but smaller; a bead. 2. A gem cut in the form of a long, narrow rectangle; also, the form itself.

**bag-wig** (bāg'wīg), *n.* A wig the back hair of which was enclosed in a silk bag. — **bag-wigged** (-wīg'd), *adj.*

**bag-worm** (bāg'wōrm), *n.* The larva of any of several moths (family Psychidae), the *bagworm* moths, which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, twigs, etc.

**bah** (bā), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of extreme contempt.

**bahā-dūr** (bā-bā'dūr; bā-bā'ūr), *n.* [*Hind bahādūr* hero, champion.] A title of respect given in India to European officers and other important personages.

**Ba-hā'i** (bā-bā'ī; *Per* bā-hū'ī), *n.* *pl.* BAHAI'N (bā-hū'ēz). [*Per. bahā* splendor, fr. *Ar. bahā*.] An adherent of Ba-hā'ism (bā-hā'īz'm), a religious system succeeding Islam and founded in 1863 by Mirza Husayn Ali, entitled "Hakhaullah," or "the Splendor of God." Bahā'ism emphasizes the spiritual unity of mankind. — **Ba-hā'ī**, *adj.* — **Ba-hā'ist** (bā-bā'ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**bait** (bīt), *n.* *pl.* BAITS (bāits), BAIT. [*Sinamese bāt*.] The silver monetary unit of Siam. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

**bail** (bāl), *n.* [*OF. bail*, fr. *baillier* to deliver, fr. L. *bajulāre* to keep in custody, fr. *bajulus* burden bearer.] 1. *Law.* The security given for the due appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment. 2. The person or persons who give such security; also, the release effected by them. — *v. t.* *Law.* A. To deliver (goods, etc.) in trust for a special purpose. B. To let out on bail; more often, to procure the release of by giving bail.

**bail**, *n.* [*F. baïlle* a bucket, pail.] A bucket or vessel used in bailing water out of a boat. — *v. i.* & *v. t.* To lade; to dip and throw; also, to lade water from. — **bail out**. To jump from an aircraft in flight in order to make a parachute descent.

**bail**, *n.* [*ME. beyl*, fr. *ON. beylla*.] 1. A hoop or ring; a half hoop for supporting something, as the cover of a wagon. 2. The arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc. — *v. t.* To provide with hoops.

**bail**, *n.* [*OF. bail*, fr. L. *bajulus* burden bearer.] 1. *Obs.* A usually *pl.* An outer defense of stakes; a palisade. B. An outer wall of a feudal castle; hence, the space it enclosed; a court. 2. *Cricket.* Either of two crosspieces placed across the top of the stumps. 3. A bar, pole, or partition separating animals in an open stable.

**bail-a-ble** (bāil'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being bailed; specif., *Law*, entitled to seek release on bail; also, admitting of bail; as, a *bailable* offense.

**bail-ee** (bāil'ē), *n.* The person to whom goods are bailed.

**bail-er** (bāil'ēr), *n.* A person or thing that bails out water.

**bail-ey** (bāil'ē), *n.* *pl.* -LEYS (-lēz). [*ME. bailey*.] *Hist.* The bail of a castle, or a court enclosed by it; — retained in proper names, as the *Old Bailey* (in London).

**Bail-ey bridge**. [*After* Donald Coleman *Bailey*, British engineer, its designer.] A bridge designed for rapid construction from interchangeable latticed panels of electrically welded high-tensile steel which are coupled into girders with alloy steel pins and laid double or triple or superposed to suit the span and load.

**bail-iff** (bāil'if), *n.* 1. *Now Dial.* A bailiff. 2. *Soot.* An officer corresponding to the English alderman.

**bail-iff** (bāil'if), *n.* [*OF. baillif* custodian, fr. L. *bajulus* porter.] 1. In England, an officer representing a lord, or esp. the king, in a given district, and charged, usually, with the collection of revenues, the administration of justice, etc.; now, the title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. 2. A sheriff's deputy. 3. An overseer, undereward, or agent of an estate. 4. *Eng.* A magistrate; applied to various non-English officials.

**bail-iff-wick** (bāil'if-wīk), *n.* [*Fr. baillif* wick a village.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff or bailiff. 2. Figuratively, one's special province or domain.

**bail-ment** (bāil'mēnt), *n.* *Law.* The action of bailing a person, goods, or money.

**bail-or** (bāil'ōr; bāil'ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

**bail-er-man** (bāil'mān), *n.* *Law.* A bail or surety.

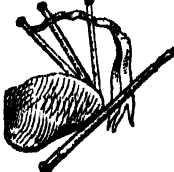
**bain-ma'rie** (bāin'mā'riē), *n.* *pl.* BAINS-MARIE (bāin-). [*F.*] A double boiler.

**Bai-ram** (bāi'rām; bāi'rām), *n.* [*Turk. bayrām*.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals held after Ramadan.

**bairn** (bārn; bārn), *n.* [*AS. bearn*.] *Soot. & N. of Eng.* A child.

**bait** (bīt), *n.* [*ON. beita* food, *beiti* pasture.] 1. Anything, such as food, used in luring to a hook, trap, etc.; also, a poisonous material distributed where it will be eaten by and kill noxious creatures, as bats or insects. 2. A lure; a temptation. 3. A halt for rest or to take food. — *v. t.* [*ME. baiten*, *beyten*, fr. *ON. beita*, *ork.*, to cause to bite.] 1. To harass or torment with dogs for sport; as, to *bait* a bear; also, to attack and worry, as dogs, by biting and tearing. 2. To persecute or exasperate with wanton, malicious, or persistent attacks; as, he was mercilessly *baited* by his fellow workers. 3. To feed, esp. upon the road; as, to *bait* horses. 4. To allure; to entice. 5. To furnish with bait, as a trap. — *v. i.* 1. To feed; — of animals. 2. To spread bait upon land. 3. To halt, as for food or rest. — **bait'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** *bait*, *badger*, *heckle*, *hector*, *shew* (or *chivy*, *chivvy*), *hound* mean to torment or harass a person by efforts to break him down. *Bait*, originally to set dogs upon to bite and worry an animal, now implies wanton cruelty or delight in persecution; *badger*, originally to bait a badger that is trapped, now implies a pestering that drives a person to confusion or frenzy; *heckle* implies persistent questioning of a speaker to confuse him or utterly discomfit him; *hector* always carries an implication of bullying, but now, even more, of spirit-breaking scolding or nagging; *shew* and *hound* stress relentless chasing, but *chivy* carries a stronger implication of persecution by teasing, and *hound* of persistent efforts to break down.



Bagpipe.

**baith** (bāth). *Scot. & dial.* var. of *soot*.

**baize** (bāiz), *n.* [*For bayez*, *pl.* fr. *OF. baiz*, fr. *bas* bay-colored.] 1. A coarse, long-napped fabric, usually of wool and dyed in plain colors. 2. A drape, cloth, etc., of baize.

**bake** (bāk), *v. t.* [*AS. bacan*.] 1. To cook in a dry heat, esp. in an oven. 2. To dry or harden by subjecting to heat; as, to *bake* bricks. 3. *Obs.* To make solid or hard; to cake. *Shak.* 4. To prepare baked foods; as, to *bake* on Tuesdays. 5. To become dry and hard when heated. — *n.* 1. Act, process, or result of baking. 2. *Soot.* A biscuit or cracker. — **bak'er** (bāk'ēr), *n.*

**Ba'ko-lite** (bā'kō-līt; bā'kō'lit), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a synthetic resin. Its uses are similar to those of hard rubber and celluloid.

**bake-meat** (bāk'mēt), *n.* or **baked meat** (bākt). 1. *Obs.* Baked pastry. *Shak.* 2. Loosely, any cooked food.

**bak'er's dozen** (bāk'ērz), *Thirteen.*

**bak'er-y** (bāk'ēr-ī), *n.* A place where baking, esp. of bread, cakes, and pastry, is done; also, a shop for retailing bread, cakes, etc.

**baking powder** (bāk'ing), *n.* A mixture of baking soda and an acid substance such as cream of tartar, with a "filling" of starch or flour, used as a leavening agent in making quick breads, cake, etc.

**baking soda**. Sodium bicarbonate,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ .

**bak'sheesh**, **bak'shish** (bāk'shēsh), *n.* [*Per. bakshish*, fr. *bakhshidan* to give.] In the Near East, a gratuity; a tip.

**BAL** (bāl), *n.* [*From British Anti-Lewisite*.] *Chem.* A compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OS}$ , developed as an antidote against lewisite but now used against other arsenicals and against mercurials.

**Ba'laam** (bā'lām), *n.* *Bib.* The prophet who, for cursing Israel, was rebuked by the ass he rode (*Num.* xxii-xiv).

**bal-a-lai'ka** (bāl'ā-lī'kā), *n.* [*Russ. balalaika*.] *Musical.* A triangle-shaped instrument of the guitar kind, used, esp., in Russia.

**bal'ance** (bāl'āns), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. balanz*, *bilancia*, having two scales, fr. *bis* twice + *lanz* plate, scale.] 1. An instrument for weighing; esp., a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle, having two scales or pans of equal weight suspended from its ends. 2. Such a balance as the emblem of justice or of Fortune making decisions; hence, any means of determining human values; as, to be weighed in the *balance* and found wanting. 3. A counterbalancing weight, force, influence, etc. 4. State of equipoise, as between weights, different elements, or opposing forces; equilibrium; steadiness; as, to disturb one's emotional *balance*. 5. An equality between the totals of the two sides of an account; as, to bring accounts to a *balance*; also, an excess or an amount in excess on either side of an account; as, *balance* (abbr. *bal.*) due; to have a *balance* in the bank. 6. Act of balancing, as in weighing, judging, dancing, etc. 7. *Colloq.* The remainder; the rest. 8. [*esp.*] The constellation Libra. 9. A vibrating wheel that operates with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece.

— *v. t.* -ANCY (-āns); -ANCING (-ān-sing). 1. To weigh in a balance. 2. To weigh by comparing; to estimate the relative weight, importance, value, etc. of; as, to *balance* one's chances of success and failure. 3. To counterbalance; to set off; to offset; as, the losses *balance* the gains. 4. To bring to an equipoise or state of equilibrium; to stabilize; to poise evenly; as, to *balance* a plate on the end of a cane. 5. To equal in number, weight, force, or value; to be or make proportionate to; as, work, play, and rest should *balance* each other; also, to proportion properly the parts, elements, etc. of; as, to *balance* one's diet. 6. To compute the difference, if any, between the debits and credits (of an account); to arrange or prove, as an account or a book of accounts, so that the sum of the debits equals the sum of the credits. 7. To pay the amount due on; to settle; as, to send a check to *balance* one's account. 8. *Dancing.* To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to *balance* partners. — *v. i.* 1. To be equally weighted; as, the scales *balance*. 2. To be equal in value, amount, etc.; as, the debits and credits *balance*. 3. To fluctuate; to waver. 4. To balance partners in dancing. — *Syn.* See *COMPENSATE*.

**bal'anced** (bāl'āns), *adj.* In a state or condition of balance.

**balanced sentence**. A compound sentence in which the co-ordinate clauses are correspondent in structure.

**balanced surface**. *Aeronautics.* A surface, such as an aileron, part of which is in front of its pivot.

**balance of power**. Among neighboring sovereign states, such an equilibrium of ability to wage war that no one state can with impunity dominate the others.

**balance of trade**. 1. Formerly, the net amount of precious metals shipped from one country to another during a fixed period. 2. The difference between the total exports and total imports of a country. It is "favorable" if there is an excess in favor of exports.

**bal'ance-er** (bāl'ān-sēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which balances. 2. Specif.: a. An acrobat. b. *Raisin*. An appliance used with a direction finder to improve the sharpness of the direction indication. c. In certain dipterous insects, one of the club-shaped organs (halteres).

**balance sheet**. *Bookkeeping.* A statement of the financial condition, as of a corporation, at a given date.

**balance wheel**. A wheel to balance or regulate motion.

**bal'as** (bāl'ās; bāl'ās), *n.* or, now usually, **balas ruby**. [*OF. balais*, fr. *Ar. balakshah*, fr. *Per. Badakhshān*, where this ruby is found.] See *SPINEL*.

**ba-la'ta** (bā-lā'tā; bāl'ā-tā), *n.* [*Sp.*] The bulky tree *Mimusops globosa*; also, its milky juice, which when dried forms an elastic gum, *balata* gum, used for insulating telephone cables, in making belting, golf balls, etc.

**bal-bo'a** (bāl-bō'ā; bāl-bō'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*] The silver monetary unit of Panama, equivalent to the United States dollar.

**bal-brig'gan** (bāl-brīg'gān), *n.* [*From Balbriggan*, Ireland.] A knitted cotton fabric used for hosiery and underwear.

**bal-co'ny** (bāl'kō-nē), *n.* *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [*It. balcone*.] 1. A platform, enclosed by a parapet or a railing, projecting from the wall of a building. 2. A projecting gallery in the interior of a theater, auditorium, etc.

**bald** (bōld), *adj.* [*ME. balded*.] 1. Destitute of its natural or usual covering, as of hair on the head, nap, awns, feathers, foliage, tree, etc.; as, *bald* wheat (see *WHEAT*, *Illustr.*). 2. Destitute of ornament; undecorated; bare; plain. 3. Undisguised; forthright. — *Syn.* See *SALE*. — **bald'ly**, *adv.* — **bald'ness**, *n.*

**bal'da-chin** (bāl'dā-chīn), *n.* Also **bal'da-quin**. [*F. baldaquin*, fr. *It. baldacchino*, fr. *Baldago* Baghdad (see *Gaz.*), whence these silks came.] 1. A rich medieval fabric of silk and gold. 2. A canopy of baldachin or other fabric, borne in ecclesiastical processions, placed over an altar, or the like. 3. *Arch.* A canopylike structure generally erected over an altar.



**bald** See COOT.

**bald** *m.* See CYPRUS, 2.

**bald eagle** See EAGLE, 1.

**Baldér** (bôl'dér), *n.* [OE. *Baldēr* (Icel. *bald'ér*), *n.* [ON. *Bald'r*] *Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg, god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise.

**bald'er-dash** (bôl'dér-dash), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A worthless mixture of liquors. 2. Senseless jargon; nonsense.

**bald'head** (bôld'héd'), *n.* 1. A bald-headed person. 2. Any of certain birds with a whitish patch on the head.

**bald'head'd** (-héd'd; -id; 2; 80), *adj.* Having a bald spot on the head.

**bald'pate** (bôld'pát'), *n.* A baldhead. *Shak.* — **bald'pate**, **bald'pate** (-pát'ed; -id; 2; 80), *adj.*

**bald'rie** (bôld'rík'), *n.* [OF. *baldrei*, *baldrei*, perh. of Teut. origin and ult. fr. L. *balteus* belt.] A belt, usually richly ornamented and worn over one shoulder, to support a sword, bugle, etc.

**Bald'win** (bôld'wín), *n.* A slightly acid, yellowish-red variety of winter apple of northeastern North America.

**bale** (bâ), *n.* [AS. *bealu*, *balu*.] 1. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* Dire evil a malign influence. 2. Woe; sorrow.

**bale**, *n.* [OF. *bale*, *balle*, fr. OHG. *balla*.] A large bundle of goods esp., a large, closely pressed package of merchandise, bound, and usually wrapped; as, a bale of cotton — *v. t.*; **BALD** (bôld); **BALIN** (bôl'ing). To make up into a bale or bales. — **bal'er** (bôl'ér), *n.*

**bale**, *n.* *Archaic.* A balefire.

**bale, bal'er** (bôl'ér). Vars of BAIL, WAILER.

**ba-len'** (bô-lén'), *n.* [OF. *balene* whale and whalebone, fr. L. *balæna* whale.] Whalebone. See WHALEBONE, *Illustr.*

**bale'fire** (bôl'fîr'), *n.* [AS. *bêlfyr* the fire of the funeral pile, fr. *bêlfir*, flame + *fyr* fire.] 1. A great or blazing fire in the open air; a bonfire. 2. *Obs.* A funeral pyre. 3. A signal fire.

**bale'ful** (-fôl; -f'ul), *adj.* [AS. *bealoftul*.] 1. Deadly or pernicious in influence. 2. *Archaic.* Woful; sorrowful. — *Syn.* See SINISTER. — **bale'fully**, *adv.* — **bale'fulness**, *n.*

**Bal'four Dec'lar-a-tion** (bôl'fôor). A declaration by Lord Balfour (Nov. 2, 1917) that the British government favored a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities.

**bal'is-tra-ria** (bôl'is-trâ'ri-â), *n.* [ML. *Fort.* An opening for discharging arrows. See BARTIZAN, *Illustr.*

**balk** (bôk), *n.* [AS. *balka* ridge.] 1. A ridge of land left unplowed as a dividing line or through carelessness. 2. A blunder or slip. 3. A hindrance or disappointment; check; as, to proceed without balks. 4. A rough-squared length of timber; beam; rafter; a tie beam of a house.

**6** In sports, the failure of a player to complete a motion begun; esp., in baseball, any illegal motion of the pitcher, while in position, as if to throw without throwing the ball. **6** That part of a billiard or bagatelle table between a balk line and the nearest cushion; in the balk-line game, any of the eight outside divisions of the table made by the four balk lines. — *v. t.* 1. To pass by, specify, to let slip; to fail to use, seize, etc.; as, to balk an opportunity. 2. To check or frustrate; foil; disappoint; balk; as, to balk of one's prey. — *Syn.* See FRUSTRATE. — *v. i.* To stop short and stand still; to refuse to proceed. — **balk'er**, *n.* — **balk'ing**, *n.* & *adj.* — **balk'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Bal'kan** (bôl'kân), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Balkan Peninsula, the Balkan mountain range, or the people of the Balkan States. See *Geog.*

**Bal'kan-ize** (bôl'kân-iz), *v. t.* To break up into small hostile states, like the Balkan States, esp. in the period of the Balkan wars (1912-13) — **Bal'kan-iza-tion** (-izâ'shün; -izâ'-), *n.*

**balk line** (bôk), *n.* 1. A line across a billiard or bagatelle table, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game. 2. In billiards, one of four lines drawn parallel to the cushions, dividing the table into nine compartments, used in playing the balk-line game. 3. In field sports, a line the crossing of which counts as a trial.

**balk'ry** (bôk'rî), *adj.* -i-ER (-î-er); -i-ESS. Apt to balk; balking. — *Syn.* See CONTRARY.

**ball** (bôl), *n.* [ME. *bal*, *balle*, fr. ON. *bêllr*.] 1. Any round or roundish body of mass; esp., a round or oval body used in various games. 2. The globe or earth; as, the terrestrial ball. 3. A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., baseball. 4. In certain games, a ball delivered, as by throwing, bowling, etc., in a certain way; esp., in baseball, a pitched ball, not struck at by the batsman, that fails to pass over the home base not higher than the batsman's shoulder or lower than his knee, or that touches the ground before passing over the home base. 5. A globular missile; now, esp., a solid spherical or elongated missile for a cannon, rifle, etc. — often used collectively; as, powder and ball. 6. A roundish protuberance at the base of the thumb or great toe. 7. *Obs.* — *ORR*, 5. *Shak.* — *v. t.* To form or wind into a ball; as, to ball cotton. — *v. i.* To form or gather into a ball.

**ball**, *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare*.] A large and formal assembly for social dancing.

**bal'lad** (bôl'lad'), *n.* [OF. *balade*, fr. Pr. *balada* a dancing song, fr. *bal* to dance.] 1. A simple song; esp., a romantic song having the same melody for each stanza; also, a ballad (sense 2) set to music. 2. A popular short narrative poem in typically simple stanza; esp., such a poem of unknown authorship which recounts a legendary or traditional event and passes orally from one generation to another. — *v. i.* To make or sing ballads.

**bal'lade'** (bôl'lad'; F. bôl'lad'), *n.* [F. See BALLAD.] 1. A poetic form derived from the French, having usually three stanzas in each of which the same rhymes recur in the same order. Each stanza ends with a refrain and the entire poem with an envoy. 2. A musical composition of poetic character, usually for piano or orchestra.

**bal'lade-ry** (bôl'lad-ri), *n.* Ballad poetry.

**ball-and-sock-et joint**. A joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of rotary motion in every direction within certain limits. In anatomy, the hip is a notable example of this type of joint.

**ball'ast** (bôl'ast'), *n.* [L.G., fr. Dan. *baglast*, fr. *bar* bare + *last* load, cargo.] 1. Any heavy substance used in a ball-and-sock-et joint or in a vessel or balloon to improve its stability, or to control the draft of the boat or the ascent of the balloon. 2. That which gives stability in character, conduct, or the like. 3. Broken stone or gravel, used in making roadbeds solid and in making concrete. — *v. t.* 1. To steady with or as with ballast; to stabi-



lize; also, to fill or fill in with ballast. 2. *Archaic.* To load or weigh down. — **ball'ast-er**, *n.*

**ball bearing**. *Mech.* A bearing in which the revolving part turns upon loose, hardened steel balls, thus converting sliding friction into rolling friction; also, one of the balls in such a bearing. Cf. *ROLLER BEARING*. — **ball'-bearing** (see *FRON*, § 2), *adj.*

**ball cock**. An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve.

**bal'is-ri-na** (bôl'is-rî'nâ; It. bôl'is-rî'nâ), *n.*; *pl.* -RINAS (bôl'is-rî'nâs), -RINE (bôl'is-rî'nâ). [It.] A professional female dancer, esp. a ballet dancer.

**bal'let** (bôl'ët; bôl'ët'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balloetto*, dim. of *ballo* dance.] 1. A theatrical dance; specif., a pantomimic dance executed by a group, esp. of women. 2. A kind of artistic dancing marked by great variety, intricacy, and expressiveness in its movements. 3. The performers of a ballet.

**bal'let-o-mane** (bôl'ët'ô-mân), *n.* One who delights in ballets; a devotee of ballets; — a French neologism.

**ball'-flower** (bôl'flou'ér), *n.* *Arch.* An ornament resembling a ball placed in a hollowed trefoil, quatrefoil, etc.

**ball'is-ta** (bôl'is-tâ), *n.*; *pl.* -TAE (-tê). [L.] 1. Gr. *ballista* to throw. An ancient military engine, often shaped like a crossbow, for hurling large missiles at an angle. Cf. CATAPULT, 1.

**bal'is-tic** (bôl'is-tik), *adj.* [ballista + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ballistics.



Ball-flowers.

**bal'lo-net** (bôl'bô-nët'), *n.* [F. *ballonnet*, dim. of *ballon* balloon.] A compartment of variable volume within the interior of a balloon or airship, for controlling its ascent or descent and for maintaining pressure on the outer envelope.

**bal'lon d'es'sai'** (bôl'lon' d'ê'ssâ'), *n.* [F.] Literally, a trial balloon; hence, a proposal or statement made public to test opinion.

**bal'loon** (bôl'loon'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. It. *ballone*, *ballone*, fr. *balla*, *palla*, ball.] 1. A nonporous bag of tough, light material filled with heated air or a gas lighter than air so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; a nondispersible aerostat. 2. A toy consisting of a baglike rubber casing that can be inflated with air or gas. 3. The outline enclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure, as in cartoons. — *v. t.* To inflate; to distend; as a cavity or canal of the body. — *v. i.* 1. To go up or voyage in a balloon. 2. To expand, or puff out, like a balloon. — *adj.* Puffed out; much inflated or distended; as, a balloon sleeve. — **bal'loon'er**, *n.* — **bal'loon'ist, *n.***

**balloon sail**. *Naut.* A large light sail set in addition to, or in place of, an ordinary light sail, as a balloon foresail or jib, set usually between the fore-topmast head and the end of the bowsprit or jib boom.

**balloon tire**. A pneumatic tire with flexible carcass and large cross section, that lessens shocks because of low-pressure inflation.

**balloon vine**. A tropical American vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) of the soapberry family, bearing large ornamental bladderly pods.

**bal'lot** (bôl'lot'), *n.* [It. *ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball.] 1. Originally, a little ball used for secret voting; now, a printed or written slip used in secret voting. See AUSTRALIAN BALLOT. 2. Act or system of voting by means of ballots, by use of voting machines, etc. 3. Total of votes cast at an election or in a given territory. 4. *New Zealand.* Selection for compulsory military service; draft. — *v. t.* 1. **BAL'LOT-ED**; **BAL'LOTING**. 2. To vote, vote upon, or decide by ballot. 2. To select by ballot or by casting lots. — **bal'lot-er**, *n.*

**bal'lot-ment** (bôl'lot'mënt; F. bôl'lot'mân'), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A sharp upward pushing against the uterine wall with a finger, for diagnosing pregnancy by feeling the return impact of the displaced fetus; also, a similar procedure for diagnosing floating kidney.

**ball'-point**, *adj.* Having as a writing point a tiny steel ball rotating freely against an inkling magazine; — of a pen.

**ball'room** (bôl'rôom'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

**ball valve**. A valve in which a ball regulates the aperture by its rise and fall through suction and its own weight.

**bal'ly-hoo** (bôl'y-hôo; bôl'y-hôo'), *n.* [From *Ballyhooley*, village in County Cork, Eire.] *Slang.* Noisy demonstration to attract attention; sensational writing and propaganda. — **bal'ly-hoo'** (bôl'y-hôo'; bôl'y-hôo'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* -HOOD; -hood'; -HOOD'ING.

**bal'ly-rag**. Var. of BULLYRAG.

**balm** (bâlm), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *balsamum* balsam, fr. Gr. *balsamon*.] 1. Any balsamic resin, esp. that from a genus (*Commiphora*) of small tropical evergreen trees. 2. An aromatic oil, ointment, etc., for anointing, soothing, and healing. 3. An aromatic perfume. 4. Any of certain plants of the mint family (esp. of the genera *Mei-sa* and *Monarda*); specif.: 1. The garden balm or bee balm (*Mei-sa officinalis*), cultivated as a garden herb and brew plant. 2. The *O-leo-oso tea* or bee balm (*Monarda didyma*) with showy scarlet flowers. 5. A healing, soothing agency or influence.

**balm of Gilead** (bôl'ô-gî-lêd; -kô). 1. A small evergreen African and Asiatic tree (*Commiphora moccanensis*) yielding fragrant balsam; also, this balsam. 2. Balsam fir (see FIR). 3. Balsam poplar (see POPLAR).

**Bal'moral** (bôl'môr'al), *n.* [From *Balmoral Castle*, in Aberdeen Co., Scotland.] 1. A kind of woollen petticoat worn below a looped-up skirt. 2. [usually not cap.] A kind of laced boot. 3. A round flat cap with projecting top all around.

**Bal'mung** (bôl'mûng), *n.* [G.] Siegfried's sword.

**balm'y** (bâlm'y), *adj.*; -i-ER (-î-er); -i-EST. Having balm or the qualities of balm; aromatic; soothing; refreshing; mild. — **balm'y-ly**, *adv.* — **balm'i-ness**, *n.*

**bal'ne-o-lo-gy** (bôl'nê-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [L. *balneum* bath + -logy.] The science of bathing, or esp. of the therapeutic use of natural mineral waters.

**bal'looney** (bôl'lo-nî). Var. of BOLONEY.

**bal'sa** (bôl'sâ; bôl'sâ'), *n.* [Sp.] 1. An American tropical tree (*Ochroma lagopus*) of the thick-cotton family, yielding light strong wood used for floats, airplanes, etc.; — called also *corkwood* or *West Indian corkwood*. 2. A raft or float; specif., a raft made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework, used for lifesaving and landing through surf.

**bal'sam** (bôl'sâm), *n.* [L. *balsamum*. See **BALM**.] 1. An aromatic and, commonly, oily and resinous substance flowing from certain plants; esp., any of several resinous substances containing benzoic or cinnamic acid and used as expectorants, some also as stomachics and in cough syrups, etc., as **balsam of Pe-ru'** (pê-rôô'; pè-) from a tropical American tree (*Myrciophora persea*) of the pea family and **balsam of To-lu'** (tô-lôô') from a related tree (*M. balsamum*). 2. Any of various preparations containing resinous substances and having a balsamic odor, as balm of Gilead. 3. A balsam-yielding tree, as the balsam fir (see **FIR**, **CANADA BALSAM**). 4. Any impatiens, esp. the common garden species (*Impatiens balsamina*). 5. A balm for mind or body.

**balsam fir**. See **FIR**.

**bal'sam-ik** (bôl'sâm'ik; bîl-), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of balsam; containing balsam.

**bal'sam-if'er-ous** (bôl'sâ-mîl'êr-ûs; bîl'-), *adj.* [balsam + -ferous] Producing balsam.

**bal'sa-mi-na-ceous** (bôl'sâ-mî-nâ'shûs; bîl'-), *adj.* [Gr *balsaminê* balsam plant.] Belonging to a family (Balsaminaceae) of plants typified by the impatiens. See **IMPATIENS**.

**balsam poplar**. See **POPLAR**.

**balsam spruce**. See **SPRUCE**, 2.

**Bal'tic** (bôl'tik), *adj.* [ML. mare *Balticum*, fr. L. *Baltia* Scandinavia.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Baltic Sea or the Baltic States; designated on the Baltic Sea. See **SEA**. 2. Belonging to or designating the western branch of the Balto-Slavic languages. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, **Table**.

**Bal'ti-more o'ri-ole** (bôl'tî-môr; 70) See **ORIOLE**, 2.

**Bal'to-** (bôl'tô) A combining form for *Baltic*, denoting *Baltic* and, as in **Bal'to-Slav'ic** (designating a subfamily of the Indo-European languages), **Bal'to-Sla-von'ic**. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, **Table**.

**Bal'uch-i** (bâ-lôo'chê), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. An inhabitant of Baluchistan. 2. The Iranian language of Baluchistan. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, **Table**.

**bal'us-ter** (bâl'ûs-ter), *n.* [Through F. fr. It. fr. L. *balaustum* wild pomegranate flower, fr. Gr *balastron*; — from the similarity of form.] An upright support of a rail, in the railing of a staircase, balcony, etc.; a banister.

**bal'us-trade'** (bâl'ûs-trâd'; bîl'ûs-trâd'), *n.* [F. fr. It. *balastrata*.] A row of balusters topped by a rail; banisters.

**bam-bi-no** (bâm-bî-nô; bâm-, *n.*; pl. -ni (-nê)). [It.] A child or baby; specif., a representation in art of the infant Christ.

**bam-boô'** (bâm-bôo'), *n.* [Malay *bambu*] A treelike grasses of the genus *Bambusa* and other related genera, as *Bambusa nana*, *Bambusa nana*, *Bambusa nana*. The hollow stems of some bamboos are used for building, furniture, poles, canes, etc. Young shoots are used for food.

**bam-boô-zle** (bâm-bôo'z'l), *v. t. & i.* -ZLED (-z'ld); -ZLING (â-lîng). *Collq.* To trick; hoax; hornswoggle; also, to perplex; baffle. — **bam-boô-zle-ment**, *n.* — **bam-boô-zler** (â-ler), *n.*

**ban** (bân), *v. t.* BANNED (bând); BAN'NING [AS *bannan* to summon by proclamation.] 1. To curse; to denounce; to condemn. 2. To prohibit as evil or as doing evil; to proscribe; forbid, as by official order, as, to *ban* a play; to *ban* a group from demonstrating. — **Syn.** See **EXFECRATE**. — *n.* [From *ban*, *v.* and fr. OE *bân*, fr. L. *bannum*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A proclamation; now, in *pl.*, var. of **BANNS**. 2. Formerly, a summoning of vassals to military service; also, the body thus summoned. 3. **Ecl.** Interdict; excommunication. 4. Curse; malediction. 5. Proscription by law or authority; status of being officially prohibited or outlawed. 6. Public disapproval or condemnation.

**ban** (bân), *n.* [Serbo-Croatian *bân* lord, ruler.] Governor; — an ancient Hunarian and a modern Croatian and Slavonian title.

**ban** (bân), *n.*; *pl.* **BANI** (bâ'nî). [Romanian.] See **MONEY**, **Tables** (Romanian).

**ban'al** (bâ'nâl; bân'al'; bân'âl), *adj.* [F. fr. *ban* an ordinance.] Lacking freshness and vigor because commonplace or hackneyed; trite; flat; as, a *banal* remark. — **Syn.** See **INSIPID**. — **ban'al-i-ty** (bân'al'î-tî), *n.* — **ban'al-i-y**, *adv.*

**ba-na-na'** (bâ-nâ'nâ or, esp. *Brit.*, -nî'nâ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg *banana*.] A large herbaceous perennial tropical plant (*Musa sapientum*) that bears fruit in compact bunches of clusters; also, its edible fruit. It typifies a family (Musaceae, the banana family) of tropical trees or treelike herbs.

**banana oil**. a. A colorless liquid ester, amyl acetate,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$ , of agreeable odor, like that of bananas or pears. It is used as a solvent and in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences. b. A lacquer containing amyl acetate.

**ban'at**, **ban'ate** (bân'ât), *n.* The territory governed by a ban.

**band** (bând), *n.* [ME. *band*, *bond*, fr. ON. *band*.] In senses 5 to 7 fr. *F. bande*. 1. *Archaeic*. A fetter, shackle, or the like. 2. Something which ties or holds things together; as, a rubber band. 3. A bond; a tie; as, *bands* of matrimony. 4. A flat narrow strip around, across or up and down something. 5. A strip of fabric at the neck, wrist, waist, etc., of a garment to finish, strengthen, bind, adorn, etc.; — usually in combination; as, *waistband*; *hatband*. 6. A neckband or collar; esp.: a. An ornamental upstanding collar worn around 1600. b. Usually *falling band*. A plain turned-down collar worn by Puritans in England and America. c. Usually in *pl.* A pair of strips hanging at the neck opening of some legal, academic, and clerical gowns. The white lawn bands of clerical dress are called *Geneva bands*. 7. A company of persons united for a common purpose. 8. A company of performers on musical, esp. wind and percussion, instruments. 9. *Radio*. A range of frequencies or wave lengths. — **Syn.** Company, troop, troupe. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To bind or tie with a band; to encircle or mark with a band. 2. To unite in a troop, company, etc.; to confederate.

**band'age** (bân'dîj), *n.* [F. fr. *bande*.] A strip of woven material used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.; also, any similarly used strip or band. — *v.* -AGED (-dîj); -AGING (-dî-jîng). To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage. — **band'ag-er** (-dî-jîr), *n.*

**band-dan'na** (bân-dân'â), **band-dan'a** (bân-dân'â or, esp. *Brit.*, -dân'â), *n.* [Hind. *bândhnâ* a certain mode of dyeing.] A large, usually red or blue, figured handkerchief.

**band'box'** (bând'bôks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or thin wood for holding collars (bands), caps, hats, etc.

**band-deau'** (bân-dô; bân'dô), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dôz; -dôz). [F.] A narrow band; esp., a fillet for the hair.

**band'de-rolé**, **band'do-rolé** (bân'dê-rôl; bân'dô-rôl), *n.* [F. *banderole*, fr. It. *banderuola* a little banner.] 1. A little banner, flag, or streamer. 2. A ribbon bearing an inscription or a device; a scroll representing such a ribbon. 3. *Arch.* A sculptured band, often bearing an inscription. 4. A small flag displayed at funerals of great men.

**band'di-coot** (bân'dî-kôot), *n.* [Telugu *pandu-koku* pig rat.] a. A very large rat (*Neoskria bandicota*) of India and Ceylon. b. Any of a genus (*Peromyscus*) of small, active, insect-eating marsupials, found esp. in Australia.

**band'dit** (bân'dî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -DITS, -DITTI (bân'dî-tî). [It. *bandito* outlaw, past part. of *bandire* to banish.] An outlaw; hence, a brigand; a lawless marauder. — **band'dit-ry**, *n.*

**band'mas'ter** (bând'mâs'têr; 9), *n.* Conductor of a musical band.

**band'dog'** (bân'dôg'; 74), *n.* [*band* + *dog*.] A watchdog or ferocious dog kept tied and chained; hence, a mastiff; a bloodhound.

**band'do-ler**, **band'do-rolé** (bân'dô-lêr; 27), *n.* [F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band.] 1. A broad belt worn slung over the shoulder and used for suspending or supporting heavy articles, esp. cartridges in loops or pockets. 2. An ammunition box carried on such a belt.

**band'do-line** (bân'dô-lî-n; -lî-n), *n.* [F.] A glutinous pomade for dressing the hair.

**band'doro'** (bân-dôrô; bân'dôr; 70), *n.* [Through Sp. or Px, fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. *pandura*.] An old lutelike musical instrument.

**band saw**. A saw in the form of an endless belt running over pulleys.

**bands'man** (bândz'mân; bânz'-), *n.* A member of a band, esp. of musicians.

**band'stand'** (bân'd'stând'; bân'-), *n.* A stand, usually roofed, in which a band may play an outdoor concert.

**band wagon**. 1. A high ornate wagon in which a band rides, as in a circus parade. 2. *Collq.* An imaginary vehicle thought of as carrying a band of leaders, as political leaders, whose candidate or cause has captivated the populace; as, to get on the *band wagon*, that is, to espouse publicly such a candidate or cause.

**band'y** (bân'dî), *v. t.* -BIP (-dîp); -PY-ING. [F. *bander* to bandy, *se bander* to band together.] 1. To toss and to fro, as or as if a ball. 2. To exchange, esp. in rapid succession; as, to bandy blows. 3. To pass from mouth to mouth, to discuss, as, the story was *banded* about. — *v. i.* *Now Rare*. 4. To contend. b. To band together. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dîz). 1. An old form of tennis or a stroke in this game. 2. A kind of field hockey; also, the bent stick used in this game. — *adj.* Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward, as, *bandy* legs.

**band'y-leg'ged** (-lêg'êd; -lêd; -lêg'd; 30), *adj.*

**bane** (bân), *n.* [AS. *bana* murderer.] 1. That which destroys life; esp., deadly poison; — now only in *ratsbane*, *henbane*, etc. 2. *Obs.* Murder; death. 3. Ruin; woe; esp., destroying or ruining cause, source of irreparable harm. — *v. t. & i.* To poison; to harm.

**bane'berry** (bân'bêrî; -bêr'î), *n.* [*ban* - *berry* (-îz)]. The acrid poisonous berry of any plant of the genus *Actaea* of the crowfoot family; also, the plant itself.

**bane'ful** (-fûl; -fî), *adj.* 1. Poisonous, noxious. 2. Ruinous; pernicious. — **Syn.** See **PERNITIOUS**. — **bane'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **ful-ness**, *n.*

**bang** (bâng), *v. t.* [ON. *banga* to hammer.] To beat, thump, strike, shut, etc., with a loud resounding noise. — *v. i.* To make a loud noise in beating, striking, etc. — *n.* 1. A resounding blow or impact. 2. Energetic dash; so. 3. A sudden loud noise as of an explosion or heavy impact. — *adv.* With a bang.

**bang, v. t.** To cut short and squarely across, as front hair or a horse's tail. — *n.* A fringe of banged hair.

**bang**. Var. of **BHANG**.

**bang'ga-lore'**, **tor-pe'do** (bâng'gâ-lôr'), [From *Bangalore*, city of India.] A long iron pipe, containing TNT, fitted with a detonating cap and long fuse, which is thrust forward and exploded for cutting wire entanglements or for detonating buried mines.

**bang'board'** (bân'gôrd'; 70), *n.* A sidespiece mounted above the far sidespiece of a wagon, from which the ears of corn tossed by a husker rebound into the wagon.

**bang'kok** (bâng'kôk), *n.* 1. A straw crown in Bangkok. 2. An unblocked shape or head of finely woven bangkok.

**bang'gle** (bâng'gl), *n.* [Hind. *bangrî* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental bracelet or anklet.

**ban'ni** (bân'nî), *n.*, *pl.* of **BAN**, a coin.

**ban'ian** (bân'yân), *n.* [From Skr. *vayiz* merchant.] 1. One of a caste of Hindu merchants who abstain from eating meat. 2. A loose shirt, gown, or jacket worn in India. 3. Var. of **BANYAN**.

**ban'ish** (bân'îsh), *v. t.* [OF. *banir*, fr. LL. *bannire*, fr. *bannum* proclamation.] To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority. 2. To drive out from a home, a wonted place, or the like; to expel; dismiss; as, to *banish* suspicion. — **ban'ish-er**, *n.* — **ban'ish-ment**, *n.*

**Syn.** Banish, exile, deport, transport mean to remove by authority or force from a state or country. Banish implies compulsory removal.

whose presence is considered inimical to the public welfare or who has not lawfully entered that country; transport implies banishment to a penal colony, or the like, of a person convicted of a given crime.

**ban'is-ter** (bân'îs-ter), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *BALUSTER*.] A baluster; *pl.*, the balustrade of a staircase.

**ban'jo** (bân'jô), *n.*; *pl.* -JOS, -JOES (-jôz). [Corrupt. fr. *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument having a neck like a guitar and a body like a tumbourine. — *adj.* Having the shape of, or shaped like, a banjo; as, a *banjo* clock. — **ban'jo-ist**, *n.*

**bank** (bângk), *n.* [ME. *banke*, of Scand. origin.] 1. A mound, pile, or ridge, esp. of earth. 2. A steep incline or slope, as of a hill, etc. 3. Rising ground bordering a lake, river, sea, etc., or forming the edge of a cutting or other hollow, specif., *Mining*, the ground at the top of a shaft. 4. An elevation under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland. 5. The lateral inclination of an airplane, as



Bamboo. (3500)

when it rounds a curve. 6. The cushion of a billiard table. — *v. t. 1.* To raise or form a bank about; to em. ank. 2. To heap or pile in a bank. 3. To cover (a fire) with fresh fuel and to reduce the draft of air, so as to hold in an inactive. 4. To incline (an airplane) laterally when rounding a curve. 5. To build (a curve, as of a road) with the bed inclined laterally upward toward the outside edge. 6. *Billiards & Pool.* To drive (a ball) to the bank or cushion; specif., to pocket (the object ball) by playing it against a cushion or cushions. — *v. i. 1.* To rise in or form a bank or banks. 2. To bank an airplane. **bank** (bānk), *n.* [ME *banck*, prob. fr. OF *banco*, of G. origin.] 1. A bench for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars. 2. A group or series of objects arranged near together; as, a bank of electric lamps. 3. A tier or row of keys belonging to a keyboard. Cf. *TYPEWRITER, Illust.* — *v. t.* To group in a bank. **bank, n.** [Fr. *banque*, fr. It. *banca*, orig., bench, table, counter, of G. origin, akin to E. *bench*.] 1. *Obs.* The table or counter of a money-changer. 2. Formerly, a fund, esp. a joint fund, for use in business; now, the fund of the dealer or banker in a gambling game. 3. An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts or bills of exchange. 4. In dominoes and the like, a fund of pieces from which the players draw. 5. A storage place for any reserve supply; as, a blood bank. — *v. i. 1.* To keep a bank or, in gambling, to keep the bank. 2. To deposit money in a bank. 3. *Colloq.* To rely; to count; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to bank on a person's honesty. — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank. **bank-a-ble** (bānk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Receivable as good at a bank. **bank, or bank'er's, ac-cept'ance.** A bill of exchange or draft drawn on and accepted by a bank or banker. **bank annuities.** Consols; — the legal name. **bank cod.** See *cod.* **bank discount.** The interest at the given rate on the face of a bill or note, from time of discounting until maturity. **bank'er** (bānk'ēr), *n.* A man or vessel employed in cod fishery on the Newfoundland banks. **bank'er, n.** A sculptor's or mason's workbench. **bank'er, n.** [After *F. banquier*.] 1. A person or corporation that conducts a bank. 2. *Gambling.* One who keeps the bank. **bank'er's ac-cept'ance** (bānk'ēr's), — *n.* BANK ACCEPTANCE. **bank'er's, or bank, bill.** A bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another. **bank holiday.** 1. In Great Britain, a legal holiday. 2. A period when banks in general are closed. **bank'ing** (bānk'ing), *n.* Business of a bank or a banker. **bank night** A copyrighted form of lottery conducted by proprietors of motion-picture theaters with a drawing of prizes for distribution among patrons who have registered and are present at an appointed evening performance. **bank note.** A promissory note issued by a bank, payable to bearer on demand but without interest, and circulating as money. In England, specif., a Bank of England note. **bank paper.** 1. Bank notes, collectively. 2. Bankable commercial paper, as discountable notes. **bank rate.** Discount rate fixed by a central bank or banks. **bank'rupt** (bānk'rūpt), *n.* [After *L. rupta*, fr. It. and F.; *F. banqueroute*, fr. It. *banca rotta*, lit. broken bank.] 1. Any person whose property becomes liable to administration under a **bankrupt law**, or law regulating persons unable to pay their debts and protecting their creditors; now, specif., a person who is insolvent or has done any of the acts (such as a transfer of his property actually or constructively fraudulent) which entitle his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit. 2. One judicially declared a bankrupt. 3. One wanting in resources or qualities of a specified kind; as, a moral **bankrupt**. — *adj.* 1. Being a bankrupt; insolvent. 2. Destitute of, or wholly lacking (something once possessed or something one should possess). 3. Relative to bankrupts or bankruptcy. — *v. t.* To make bankrupt; to reduce to bankruptcy; impoverish. — *v. i.* To become bankrupt. **bank'rupt-cy** (rūpt'si; rūpt'si), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sīz). 1. State of being actually or legally bankrupt. 2. Complete impoverishment or failure, as of course. **bank'sia** (bānk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL, after Sir Joseph Banks, Eng. naturalist.] An Australian evergreen tree or shrub (genus *Banksia*, family Proteaceae) with alternate leathery leaves and yellowish flowers in dense cylindrical heads. **bank'side** (bānk'sīd'), *n.* The bank of the Thames at Southwark opposite the old city of London, where theaters were located in Shakespeare's time. **ban'ner** (bān'ēr), *n.* [From OF, fr. LL *baneria*, *banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner.] 1. A flag, originally the standard of a king, feudal lord, or the like, now of a nation, state, organization, etc. 2. Figuratively, something symbolizing one's principles, or the like. — *adj.* Foremost; leading; surpassing; as, the **banner** class. **ban'ner-et** (bān'ēr-ēt), *n.* [OF *baneret*.] *Hist.* Orig., a knight leading vassals under his own banner, in rank next to a baron; hence, the title of such a knight. **ban'ner-et', ban'ner-ette'** (bān'ēr-ēt'), *n.* A small banner. **ban'ner-ol** (bān'ēr-ōl), *n.* A handkerchief. **ban'nis-ter** (bān'is-ter), *n.* Var. of *BANISTER*. **ban'nock** (bān'ōk), *n.* [Gael *bannach*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A kind of oatmeal or barley cake baked on a griddle. **banns** (bānz), *n. pl.* Also *banns*. [See *1st BAN*.] Public announcement, esp. in church, of a proposed marriage. **ban'quet** (bān'kwēt; kwēt), *n.* [F., fr. an It. dim. of *banco* bench.] A feast, often ceremonious and followed by speeches. — *v. t. & i.* -QUETED; -QUETING. To entertain or be entertained at a banquet. — **ban'quet-er, n.** **ban'quette'** (bān'kēt'), *n.* [F.] 1. *Fort.* A raised way along the inside of a parapet or trench for gunners. See *BASTION, Illust.* 2. A benchlike upholstered seat. 3. A sidewalk. **Ban'quo** (bān'kwō; -kō), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, a Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. After his murder his ghost appears to Macbeth. **bans** (bānz), *var. of BANNIS.* **ban'she**, *ban'shie* (bān'shē; bān-shē'), *n.* [Gael *bean sìth*, fr. Gael & Ir. *bean* woman + Gael *sìth* fairy.] *Ir. & Scot.* A female spirit whose wailings forewarn families of the coming death of a member. **bant** (bānt), *v. i.* *Humorous.* To practice a reducing diet; — so called from William Banting, a London undertaker.

**Ban'tam** (bān'tām), *n.* [From *Baniam*, Java.] 1. A miniature fowl of any of many dwarf breeds, as *Cochin Bantam*, *Brahma Bantam*. 2. [*not cap.*] A person of diminutive stature and combative disposition. 3. [*not cap.*] See *JERF*. **ban'tam, adj.** Like a bantam; diminutive; saucy. **ban'tam-weight'** (-wēit'), *n.* A boxer of a weight not exceeding 118 pounds. **ban'ter** (bān'tēr), *v. t.* [Origin unknown.] To ridicule lightly and good-naturedly; to rally; to chaff. — *v. i.* To banter a person. — *n.* Bantering language; ridicule. — **ban'ter-er, n.** — **ban'ter-ing-ly, adv.** **ban'tling** (bān'tlīng), *n.* [G. *bänklīng* a bastard.] A young child or infant; esp., a bastard. **Ban'tu** (bān'tōō), *n. pl.* BANTU (-tōōz'). A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes occupying equatorial and southern Africa. The Bantu languages constitute the most important linguistic family in Africa south of the Sahara. See *LANGUAGE, Table*. — **Ban'tu, adj.** **ban'yan** (bān'yān; -yān), *n.* [From the use of the space under the tree as a market place by banyans.] An East Indian tree (*Ficus bengalensis*) of the mulberry family, whose branches send out aerial roots that grow down to the soil and form additional trunks. **ban'zal'** (bān'zāl'; -zāl'), *interj.* [Jap., ten thousand years, forever.] Japan. A shout of felicitation. **banzal attack or charge.** A reckless, usually suicidal, bayonet charge by Japanese soldiers in formation or in mass to the accompaniment of yells of "banzai." **bar'o-bab** (bā'ō-bāb; bā'ō), *n.* [Source unknown.] A broad-trunked African timber tree (*Adansonia digitata*) of the silk-cotton family, which bears a gourdlike fruit. See *MONKEY BREAD*. **hap'tis'm** (hāp'tis'm; -tīz'm), *n.* [NL, from Gr. *baptis* a dipping, alluding to the use of certain species in dyeing.] Any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of North American flowering plants of the pea family (*Fabaceae*). Species are known also as *wild indigo*, *false indigo*, etc. **baptism** (bāptis'm; -tīz'm), *n.* 1. *Ecc.* Act or ceremony of baptizing; specif., a sacrament by whose reception one becomes a Christian or a member of a Christian church. 2. Any act or experience that, like baptism, purifies, initiates, etc. 3. *Christian Science.* Purification by Spirit; submergence in Spirit. *Mary Baker Eddy.* — **hap'tis'mal** (hāp'tis'māl), *adj.* — **hap'tis'mal-ly, adv.** **baptism of fire.** 1. Spiritual baptism. *Acts* ii. 3, 4; *Matt.* iii. 11. 2. Martyrdom. 3. A severe ordeal; specif., a soldier's first exposure to enemy fire. **Bap'tist** (bāp'tist), *n.* 1. A baptizer; specif., with *the*, John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. A member of a denomination of Christians who maintain that baptism should be administered to believers only. Nearly all Baptists hold that baptism should be by immersion only. **hap'tis-ter-y** (hāp'tis-ter-i), **hap'tis-ry** (-trī), *n. pl.* -TERIES (-tīz), -RIES (-trīz). [*L. baptisterium*, fr. Gr. *baptisterion*.] A part of a church, either a separate building or a section, containing a font, used for baptismal service. In modern Baptist and some other churches, a tank used for immersion in baptism. **bap'tize'** (bāp'tīz'), *v. t.* [F. *baptiser*, fr. L. *baptizare*, fr. Gr. *baptizein*, fr. *baptein* to dip in water.] 1. To dip or immerse in water, or to pour or sprinkle water upon, as a religious rite; to administer baptism to. 2. To cleanse, purify, initiate, etc. 3. To give a name to at baptism; to christen. — *v. i.* To administer baptism. — **hap'tis'er** (tīz'ēr), *n.* **bar** (hār), *n.* [OF *barre*, fr. LL *barra*.] 1. A piece of wood or metal, long in proportion to its breadth and thickness, such as one used for a lever, support, barrier, or fastening. 2. A bar-shaped or block-shaped piece of something; also, the quantity in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold or of soap. 3. A band, stripe, or broad shaft, as of light or color. 4. An obstruction; a barrier; an obstacle; as, a sand *bar*; a *bar* to health. 5. The railing enclosing the place where the judge where prisoners are stationed, or where business is transacted in civil cases. 6. Hence: a. The court; a court or system of courts; — usually in phrases at *bar* or *at the bar*; as, to plead at the bar. b. Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. 7. Formerly, in English Inns of Court, a barrier setting apart the seniors, before which students when qualified were called to debate; hence, barristers or lawyers collectively; also, their profession. 8. A counter at which liquor or food is served and the place behind it; hence, a place having such a counter; a *bar-room*. 9. The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse in which the bit is placed; also, the solid mouthpiece of a bit. 10. A corded knotted, or buttonholed braid, in needle-point lace. 11. *Here.* A set of horizontal stripes crossing the shield or upper charge of it. 12. *Law.* Destruction of an action or claim; also, the plea or objection which effects such destruction. 13. *Music.* One of the vertical lines across a staff dividing it into equal measures of time; also, a pair of these, called a *double bar*, marking the end of a movement or piece. 14. *Veter.* See *HOOF, Illust.* — *v. t.* BARRED (bārd); BAR'RING. 1. To fasten, surround, confine, or obstruct by or as if by bars. 2. To mark with bars; to stripe. 3. To prohibit entrance to, use of, etc.; to exclude; rule out; object to. **bar, prep.** Except; save; excluding; as, *bar none*. **Bar-ab'bas** (bā-rāb'ās; bār-āb'ās), *n.* The prisoner chosen for release in preference to Christ (*Matt.* xxvii. 15-21). **Bar-ac'a** (bā-rāk'ā), *n.* [Heb. *Herakab* blessing.] An international organization of young men's Bible classes. **barb** (bārb), *n.* [OF *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] 1. *Obs.* A beard. 2. = *HARBEL*. 3. A plaited linen covering for the throat, worn by some runs. 4. A catching and holding projection curving backward from the point of an arrow, fishhook, etc.; hence, any sharp projection with its point similarly oblique. 5. One of the side branches of the shaft of a feather. See *FEATHER, Illust.* 6. *Bot.* A hair or bristle ending in a hook. — *v. t.* To furnish with a barb or barbs. **barb** (bārb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. It. *barbero*.] 1. A horse of a stock native to Barbary. 2. A pigeon of a domestic breed related to the carrier pigeon. **bar-bar'i-an** (bār-bār'i-ān), *n.* [See *BARBAROUS*.] 1. A foreigner; — used depreciatively by ancient Greeks, Romans, etc., of one outside the pale of their civilization. 2. A man in a rude, uncivilized state. 3. A civilized person without, or out of sympathy with, culture. — *adj.* Of or characteristic of barbarians. — **bar-bar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **Syn.** Barbarian, barbarous, barbaric, savage mean characteristic of uncivilized man. *Barbarian* expresses little more than this; *barbarous* tends to express the harsher or more brutal side of uncivilized life; *barbaric* suggests the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; *savage* implies a more primi-

tive state than *barbarian*, and greater harshness or fierceness than *barbarous*.

**bar-bar-ic** (bār-bār'ik), *adj.* [Through OF. fr. *L. barbaricus*, fr. Gr. *barbarikos*.] 1. Uncivilized or having a primitive civilization; rude; as, *barbaric* empires. 2. Showing lack of restraint or refinement; wild, showy, or exuberant; as, *barbaric* magnificence. — *Syn.* See *BARBARIAN*.

**bar-bar-ism** (bār-bār'iz'm), *n.* 1. The use of words, etc., not accepted as standard; also, such a word or phrase. Cf. *IMPROPRIETY*, 3; *SOLE CISM*, 1. 2. A state of society between savagery and civilization; as, nations reverting to *barbarism*. 3. Barbaric culture, manners, living conditions, etc.

**bar-bar-i-ty** (bār-bār'i-ti), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. Cruelty; inhumanity; also, an inhuman act. 2. Barbaric taste.

**bar-bar-ize** (bār-bār'iz), *v. t. & i.* To become or to make barbarous — *bar-bar-iza-tion* (-rī-zā'sh'n; -rī-zā'-), *n.*

**bar-bar-ous** (-rūs), *adj.* [*L. barbarus*, fr. Gr. *barbaros* strange, foreign, slavish, rude]. 1. Not classical or pure; full of barbarisms; — of language. 2. Foreign; non-Hellenic, non-Roman, etc. 3. Living in, or characterized by, barbarism; barbaric. 4. Showing barbarity; mercilessly harsh. 5. Harsh-sounding; raucous — *Syn.* See *BARBARIAN*; *PIECES*, 1. — *bar-bar-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *bar-bar-ous-ness*, *n.*

**Bar-bar-y ape** (bār-bār'i), *n.* A tailless ape (*Simia sylvana*) of North Africa and Gibraltar, the only monkey inhabiting Europe. It is often trained by showmen.

**bar-bate** (bār'bāt), *adj.* [*L. barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] Bearded; *Bot.*, beset with long stiff hairs.

**bar-ba-que** (bār'bē-kī), *n.* [*Sp. barbacoa* an elevated frame, fr. *Taino barbacoa*.] 1. A hot, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast; also, a feast at which a barbecue is served. — *v. t.*; -cued (-kūd); -cuing (-kū'ing). 1. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or hog. 2. To cook (meat or fish) in thin slices in a highly seasoned vinegar sauce. 3. To roast or grill (esp. pork or beef) slowly in sizable pieces before an open fire, on a gridiron or revolving spit or in a trench, often drenching with a sauce of vinegar, salt, and pepper.

**barbed** (bārbd), *adj.* Furnished with a barb or barbs; as, *barbed wire*, a wire or a strand of twisted wires armed with barbs at regular intervals.

**bar-bel** (bār'bēl), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L.L. barbellus*, dim. of *L. barbua*, fr. *barba* beard.] 1. A slender tactile process on the lips of certain fishes. 2. A European fresh-water fish (*Barbus fluviatilis*) of the carp family, with four barbels on its upper jaw; also, any of various other fishes of this genus.

**bar-bel-ate** (bār'bē-lāt; bār-bē'lāt), *adj.* [See *BARB* beard.] *Bot.* Having short, stiff, hooked bristles or hairs.

**bar-ber** (bār'bēr), *n.* [*OF. barbero*, fr. *L. barba* beard.] One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard, and to cut and dress the hair, of his patrons. Formerly barbers also practiced surgery and dentistry and were called *bar-ber-surgeons*. — *v. t.* To shave, cut, or dress the beard or hair of.

**bar-ber-y** (bār'bēr'i; -bēr'i), *n.* *pl.* -ries (iz). [*OF. berbere*, fr. *ML. berberis, barbaris*, fr. *Ar. barbaris*.] A shrub (genus *Berberis*) typifying a family (Berberidaceae, the barberry family) having spines, yellow flowers, and oblong red berries.

**bar-bet** (bār'bēt; -bēt, 30), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *barbe* beard.] 1. A variety of small poodle, having long curly hair. 2. Any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds (families Capitonidae or Buccinidae) having a stout bill beset with bristles.

**bar-bette** (bār'bēt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. *Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted. 2. On war vessels, a parapet of fixed armor protecting a gun platform.

**bar-bi-can** (bār'bī-kān), *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *ML. barbacoana*, fr. *Ar. barbak-khānah*.] An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a tower or towers at a gate or bridge.

**bar-bi-cel** (-sēl), *n.* [Dim. fr. *L. barba* beard.] One of the small processes on the barbules of feathers. See *FEATHER*.

**bar-bi-tal** (-tāl; -tāl), *n.* [From *BARBITURIC*.] A white crystalline powder (chemical entity) of a barbituric acid used as a hypnotic. Its sodium salt, *sodium barbiturate* (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na), is similarly used.

**bar-bi-tate** (bār'bī-tāt; bār'bī-tāt), *n.* [*barbituric* + *-ate*, 3.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of barbituric acid; specif., one of a large group of drugs used as sedatives, hypnotics, etc.

**bar-bi-tu-ri** (bār'bī-tū'rī), *adj.* [From *Usnea barbata*, beard lichen + *uric acid*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO.NH)<sub>2</sub>CO, derivatives of which are used as soporifics.

**bar-bule** (bār'būl), *n.* [*L. barbula*.] A minute barb; specif., one of the processes that fringe the barbs of a feather. See *FEATHER*.

**barb-wire** (bār'b-wīr), *n.* = *barbed wire*, under *BARBED*, *adj.*

**bar-ca-rolle**, **bar-ca-rolle** (bār'kā-rōl), *n.* [Through *F. & It.*, fr. *barca* barge.] *Music.* a A popular melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. b Music imitating such a song.

**bard** (bārd), *n.* [*Of Celt. origin*.] 1. A professional poet, whose occupation was composing and singing songs about heroes; a scop. 2. A poet; as, the bard of Avon (Shakespeare). — **bar-dic** (bār'dik), *adj.*

**bard, barde** (bārd), *n.* [*F. barde*, fr. *Sp.* fr. *Ar.*] A piece of armor for a horse. — *v. t.* To equip with barbs.

**bar-dy** (bār'dī), *adj.* *Scot.* Pert; insolent; bold.

**bare** (bār), *adj.* [*AS. bær*.] 1. Without clothes or covering, esp. the usual covering; naked; nude. 2. Fully revealed; unconcealed; exposed. 3. Empty; emptied or nearly emptied; stripped; as, a room bare of furniture. 4. Including no excess; leaving nothing to spare; mere; as, elected by a bare majority. 5. Plain; unadorned; bald; as, to tell the bare truth. 6. Threadbare. *Shak.* — *v. t.* To make or lay bare. — **bare-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Bare, naked, nude, bald, barren mean deprived of naturally or conventionally appropriate covering. Bare implies the removal of that which is additional, superfluous, dispensable, or the like; naked suggests absence of covering, especially of protective or ornamental covering, but it may imply a state of nature, of physical beauty, of destitution, of shameful publicity, of admirable modesty, or the like; nude comes close to naked, but because of its association with undraped figures in art the word has slight aesthetic or ethical connotations; bald implies absence or seeming absence of natural covering, but in extended use implies a conspicuous or colorless bareness; barren implies an absence of natural or appropriate coloring that displays a thing's impoverishment, aridity, or the like.

**bare** (bār), *archaic* past tense of *BARB*.

**bare-back** (bār'bāk'), *adv. & adj.* On an unsaddled horse.

*mit; hence, a*  
*-fist-ed-ll; -*

(-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**bare-foot** (bār'fūt), *adj.* *Scot.* Barefooted.

**bare-foot'** (bār'fōt'), **bare-foot'ed** (-fōt'ēd; -fōt; 30), *adj. & adv.* With the feet bare.

**bar-ge** (bār'gē; -gēz'), *n.* [*F. barège*, fr. *Barèges*, the town.] A gauzelike fabric of wool, or of silk and wool, or of cotton and wool.

**bare-head'** (bār'hēd'; -hēd; 2; 30), **bare-head'**, *adj. & adv.* With bare head; hatless — **bare-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**barely**, *adv.* 1. Nakedly. 2. Without concealment. 3. Archais. Merely. 4. Only just; with nothing to spare; as, he barely escaped.

**bare-sark** (bār'sārk), *n.* [Corrupt of *berserk*; as if *bare* + *sark* shirt.] A berserker — *adv.* Without shirt of mail.

**bar-ty** (bār'tī; -tī), *n.* A tippler who habitually loiters in barrooms.

**bar-gain** (bār'gān), *n.* [*OF. bargaine*.] 1. An agreement between parties to a transaction settling what each shall give and receive; a contract regarding terms of sale and purchase; as, to make a bargain. 2. Such an agreement viewed in its results; as, he made a bad bargain; esp., an advantageous agreement; as, bought at a bargain. 3. A thing purchased or purchasable cheaply; as, a counter displaying bargains.

— **into the bargain**. Over and above what is stipulated. — *v. t.* 1. To try to get, buy, or sell something on good terms; to haggle. 2. To make a bargain; to come to terms — *v. i.* To barter; trade. — **bargain for**. To expect or plan for; count on. — **bar-gain-or**, *n.* — **bar-gain-or'** (bār'gān-ōr; -ōr'), *n.*

**barge** (bārg), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *LL. barga*.] 1. *Obs.* A sailing vessel; a bark. 2. Any of various boats or vessels; as, a roomy boat, usually flat bottomed, used chiefly on rivers and canals. b *Naut.* A large powerboat, supplied to the flag officer of a flagship. c A pleasure boat; esp., an elegantly furnished boat of state; a houseboat. — *v. t.* 1. BARGED (bārgd); BARGING (bārg'ing). To carry by barge. — *v. i.* To move slowly and lumberingly; hence, *Colloq.*, to lurch clumsily; to thrust oneself boorishly.

**barge-board'** (bārg'bōrd; 70), *n.* A decorative board covering the face of a projecting gable rafter. Cf. *GAULE*, *ILLUST.*

**barge couple**. One of the two rafters covered by bargeboards.

**barge course**. The tiling on the sloping edges of a gable roof.

**bar-gee'** (bār'jē), *n.* *Eng.* A barge-man.

**bar-ge-man** (bār'gē-mān), *n.* The man who manages a barge; also, one of the crew of a barge.

**bar-ghost** (bār'gēst), *n.* A kind of goblin, portending misfortune.

**bar'ic** (bār'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to barium.

**bar'ic**, *adj.* [*Gr. baros* weight.] *Physics* Of or pertaining to weight, esp. the weight or pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer; barometric.

**bar-il'la** (bār'il'ā), *n.* [*Sp. barrilla*.] 1. Either of two European species (*Salsola kali* and *S. soda*) of saltwort. 2. An impure soda ash from these saltworts, formerly used in making soap, glass, etc.

**bar-ite** (bār'it; bār'it), *n.* See *BARIUM SULFATE*.

**bar-i-tone**, **bar-y-tone** (bār'i-tōn; -tōn), *n.* [*F. baryton* or *It. barto-tono*, fr. *Gr. barytonos*, fr. *barys* heavy + *tonos* tone.] *Music* a A male voice between bass and tenor and partaking somewhat of the quality of both. Its compass is about A to f'. b A man having such a voice.

c A brass wind instrument of the tuba family, keyed in Bb, with a range from E to c'. — *adj.* Having the compass and quality of a baritone voice.

**bar'i-um** (bār'i-ūm; bār'y-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. barys* heavy.] A chemical element of the alkaline-earth group, in the free state a silver-white malleable metal, occurring only in combination. Symbol, *Ba*; at no, 56; at wt, 137.36.

**barium sulfate**. *Chem.* A compound, BaSO<sub>4</sub>, occurring as *barite* and formed artificially as a heavy white insoluble precipitate, used as a pigment and as a filler in paper, rubber, etc. Barite, a common mineral in metallic veins, is, from its high specific gravity (4.3-4.6), often called *heavy spar*.

**bark** (bārk), *n.* [*Of Scand. origin*.] 1. The tough external covering of a woody perennial stem or root. 2. Tanbark, or spent bark. 3. Peruvian bark, or cinchona bark. — *v. t.* 1. To treat with an infusion of bark; to tan. 2. To strip the bark from; to peel; specif., to girdle. 3. To abrade or rub off the skin from; as, to bark one's heel. 4. To cover or enclose with, or as with, bark.

**bark** (bārk), *v. i.* [*AS. beorcan*.] 1. To make the short, loud, explosive noise characteristic of some canines, esp. dogs. 2. To make a similar noise or cry; as, the guns barked. 3. To shout or speak sharply, threateningly, or in an abrupt, snappish manner. 4. *Slang.* To solicit patronage, as for a cheap shop, by crying out its merits at the entrance. 5. *Colloq.* To cough hoarsely. — *v. t.* To utter with a bark. — **bark up the wrong tree**. To misdirect one's attack. — *n.* A barking cry or sound.

**bark, barque** (bārk), *n.* [*F. barque*, fr. *It. barca*, fr. *L. barca*.] 1. Formerly, any small sailing vessel; now, *Scot.*, any sailing vessel or boat. 2. *Naut.* A three-masted vessel, with foremast and mainmast square-rigged, and mizzenmast fore-and-aft-rigged.

**bark-keep'er** (bār'kēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps or tends a bar for the sale of liquors.

**bark-en-time**, **bark-uen-time** (bār'kēn-tēn), *n.* [See *BARB* boat.] *Naut.* A three-masted vessel having the foremast square-rigged and the others fore-and-aft-rigged.

**bark'er** (bār'kēr), *n.* A person, machine, etc., that removes or prepares bark. Cf. *SPUDDER*.

**bark'er**, *n.* An animal, a person, or a thing that barks; esp., a person who barks at an entrance to a show.

**bark'y** (bār'kī), *adj.*; -ies (-kī-ēr); -ies. Covered with, containing, or resembling bark.

**bar-ley**, **har-ly** (bār'lī; -lī), *interj.* [Corrupt of *F. paries*, *E. parley*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A cry for a truce, used in games.

**bar-ley** (bār'lī), *n.* [*AS. bærlīc*.] A cereal grass (genus *Hordeum*) having the flowers in dense spikes with long awns, differing from wheat in having three spikelets at each joint of the rachis; also, its seed or grain, used in malt beverages and in breakfast foods and stock feeds.

— **bree'** (-brē'), *n.* Chiefly *Scot.* Liquor made from barley; also, strong ale.



Bark, 2.

**bar'ley-corn'** (bār'li-kōrn'), *n.* 1. A grain, or corn, of barley. 2. An old measure of length; one third of an inch.

**Bar'ley-corn', John.** A humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or of whisky; hence, the liquor.

**bar'm** (bārm), *n.* [AS. *beorma*.] Yeast formed on brewing liquors.

**bar'maid'** (bārm'āid'), *n.* A waitress or tapstress in a bar.

**bar'man'** (bārm'an), *n.*; pl. *bar'men'* (-mēn). *Brit.* A barkeeper.

**Bar'mo-oids'** (bārm'ōids'), *n.* One of the *Bar'mo-oids'* (-ōids), a wealthy Persian family, one member of which, as is told in the *Arabian Nights*, invited a hungry beggar to a feast and made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands. Hence: *Bar'mo-oides* feast, any illusion of plenty.

**bar mī's'vah** or **mī'ts'vah** (bār' mī's'vāh). [Heb. *bar mī'ts'vāh*, lit., son of command.] *Hebrew Law*. 1. A boy who has completed his thirteenth year, the age of responsibility and religious duty. 2. The ceremony of recognizing one as such a person.

**bar'm'y** (bārm'ī), *adj.*; *bar'm'ER* (-mī'ēr); -*EST*. Full of barm or froth; hence, flighty; foolish.

**barn** (bārn), *n.* [AS. *berenn*, *bern*, fr. *bere* barley + *ern*, *ern*, a close place.] 1. A covered building for storing grain, hay, etc., and also, in the United States, for stables, etc. 2. A building used for housing horses, vehicles, etc.

**Bar'n-a-bas** (bār'nā-bās), *n.* *Sib.* Surname of Joseph, a Levite of Cyprus, companion of St. Paul on his first missionary journey.

**bar'n-a-ble** (bār'nā-k'bl), *n.* [ME. *bernak*, *bernalce*, fr. OF. *bernalce*.] 1. *pl.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him. 2. *pl.* *Colloq. Eng.* Spectacles.

**bar'n-a-ble**, *n.* [F. *bernicie*.] 1. A barnacle goose. 2. Any of numerous marine crustaceans (order Cirripedia), having feathery appendages (cirri) for gathering food, and found attached to rocks, the rock barnacles, or to floating logs and ships' bottoms, the *goose barnacles*. 3. One who clings like a barnacle.

**barnacle goose**. A European goose (*Branta leucopsis*) that breeds in the far north, related to, but larger than, the brant.

**Barn'burn'er** (bārn'būr'nēr), *n.* [In allusion to the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.] *U.S. Hist.* A member of the radical reform section of the Democratic party in New York 1845-52.

**barn'storm'** (bārn'stōrm'), *v. t.* [barn + storm, *v.*] *Orig. U.S.* 1. To perform plays in barns where a theater is lacking; hence, to play, make political speeches, etc., in small towns or in the country. 2. To pilot one's airplane, for a livelihood, in irregular sight-seeing flights with passengers or in exhibition stunts, in an unscheduled itinerant course esp. in rural districts. — *v. t.* To tour in the practice of barnstorming. — **barn'storm'er**, *n.* — **barn'storm'ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

**barn'yard'** (-yārd'), *n.* A yard belonging to a barn.

**bar'o-gram** (bār'ō-grām), *n.* A barographic tracing.

**bar'o-graph** (-grāf; 9), *n.* [Gr. *báros* weight + *-graph*.] An automatic instrument for recording variations of atmospheric pressure; a self-registering barometer. — **bar'o-graphic** (-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**bar'o-m-e'ter** (bār'ō-mē'tēr), *n.* [Gr. *báros* weight + *-meter*.] 1. An instrument for determining atmospheric pressure and hence for judging probable changes of weather, for ascertaining the height of an ascent, etc.; a weatherglass. In its simplest form (cup, or *cistern*, *barometer*) it consists of a graduated glass tube filled with mercury and inverted in a cup or cistern containing mercury, the height of the column of mercury in the tube varying in response to changes in atmospheric pressure. Cf. *ANEROID BAROMETER*. 2. That which registers fluctuations, as in public opinion. — **bar'o-met'ric** (bār'ō-mē't'rik), **bar'o-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.* — **bar'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'o-met'ry** (bār'ō-mē't'ri), *n.*

**bar'on** (bār'ūn), *n.* [OF. *acc. of bar*, of Teut. origin.] 1. *Eng. Hist.* Originally, a tenant holding immediately of the king or other feudal superior; hence, a peer of the realm. 2. In Great Britain, a member of the lowest grade of the hierarchy of the hereditary nobility entitled to be addressed as "Lord" and to sit in the House of Lords; also, the grade or rank itself. 3. A nobleman of similar rank on the Continent and in Japan. 4. *Colloq. U.S.* A powerful industrialist, etc. 5. A cut of beef, etc., comprising the undivided loins.

**bar'on-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. The whole body of barons. 2. Dignity or rank of a baron.

**bar'on-ess** (-ēs; -is; 30), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

**bar'on-et** (bār'ōn-ēt; 11), *n.* A hereditary dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight; also, a holder of this dignity. Baronets are commoners and have "Sir" prefixed to their Christian names. Abbr. *Bar.* or *Bt.*; as, Sir Walter Scott, *Bar.*

**bar'on-et-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. State or rank of a baronet. 2. Baronets collectively.

**bar'on-et-oy** (-ōi), *n.*; *pl.* -*CIES* (-sīz). Rank of baronet.

**bar'ong'** (bār'ōng'), *n.* [Native name.] A thick-backed, thin-edged knife or sword used by Moros.

**bar'oni-al** (bār'ōnī-āl; 58), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or befitting a baron or baronage.

**bar'ony** (bār'ōnī), *n.*; *pl.* -*NIES* (-nīz). [OF. *baronie*.] Domain, — *hip*, dignity, or rank of a baron.

**baroque'** (bār'ōk'; -rōk'), *adj.* [F.] 1. Irregular in form; — said esp. of a pearl. 2. *Arch.* A (cf. pertaining to, or designating the style of art and architecture prevailing from about 1550 to late in the 18th century, characterized by the use of curved and contorted forms. 3. As used by some writers, equivalent to *rococo*. 4. Grotesque; in corrupt taste. — *n.* Baroque work or style.

**bar'o-scope** (bār'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *báros* weight + *-scope*.] Any instrument showing changes in atmospheric pressure, as by the rise and fall of particles of certain substances in suspension in a vessel of liquid; a weatherglass. — **bar'o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), **bar'o-scop'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**bar'row** (bār'ōh), *n.* [Through G. & L., fr. L. *bīrotus* two-d., fr. *bi-* (= *bia*) twice + *rotā* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage; a *barrow* seat in front, two double seats inside facing each other, and a top.

**bar'rack** (bār'āk), *n.* [F. *baraque*, through It & Sp., perh. fr. LL. *barra bar*.] Usually in *pl.* 1. *Mil.* A building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. when in — *ison*. 2. A plain and large building such as a row of houses built together, or a barnlike structure. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lodge in barracks.

**bar'rack** (bār'āk), *v. t.* & *i.* *Chiefly Austral.* To give partisan support, as by cheering one side and jeering the other; to decry; to jeer. — **bar'rack-er**, *n.*

**bar'ra-coon'** (bār'ā-kōon'), *n.* [Sp. *barraca*.] An enclosure or barrack for temporary confinement of slaves or, by extension, of convicts, etc.

**bar'ra-cu'da** (bār'ā-kōō'dā), *n.*; *pl.* -*DA*, -*DAS* (-dās). Also **bar'ra-cu'ta** (-kōō'tā); *pl.* -*TA*, -*TAS* (-tās). [Sp.] *Any* of several voracious pikilike marine fishes (genus *Sphyræna*). The great barracuda (*S. barracuda*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc., is often six feet or more long and is dangerous to man.

**bar'rage** (bār'ij; bār'ī), *n.* [F.] An artificial obstruction placed in a watercourse to increase its depth or to divert it.

**bar'rage'** (bār'rijā'; -rāj; *Brit.* bār'ijā'), *n.* [F., in *tir de barrage* barrage fire.] 1. *Mil.* A barrier, esp. of artillery, against enemy movements and fire, or advancing at a fixed rate to preclude attacking in fantry. 2. A concentrated delivery of speech or writing. — *v. t.* & *i.* To deliver a barrage (upon).

**barrage balloon.** A captive balloon used to support wires or nets as protection against air attack.

**bar'ra-mun'da** (bār'ā-mūn'dā), **bar'ra-mun'di** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -*DA*, -*DAS* (-dās); -*DI*, -*DIS* (-dīz), -*DIES* (-dīz). See *PLURAL, Note*. 5. [Native Australian name.] = *CERATONIA*.

**bar'rap'oa** (bār'āng'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A ravine with steep sides; also, a steep bank or bluff.

**bar'ra-ter** (bār'ā-tēr), *n.* Also **bar'ra-ter**. [OF. *barator* deceiver, fr. *barator* to deceive.] Any guilty of barratry.

**bar'ra-try** (-trī), *n.* [F. *baraterie*.] 1. The purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state. Cf. *SIMONY*. 2. *Mar. Law*. A fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship, to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo. 3. *Law*. Persistent incitement of litigation. — **bar'ra-trous** (-trās), *adj.* — **bar'ra-trous-ly**, *adv.*

**barred** (bār'd), *adj.* Having, marked by, or divided off by, a bar or bars; ribbed or striped transversely.

**barred Rock.** See *PLYMOUTH ROCK*.

**bar'rel** (bār'ēl), *n.* [OF. *baril*.] 1. A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, and having flat ends or heads. 2. The quantity constituting a full barrel. See *MEASURE, Table 11*. 3. A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, hollow or solid; specif.: a. The case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock. b. The metal tube of a gun. c. The part of a fountain pen or of a pencil containing the ink or the lead. d. The cylinder in which a piston travels. e. The body of a windlass or a capstan. f. The hollow part of the shaft of a feather. See *FEATHER, Illustr.* g. The upper inside part of a bell. See *BELL, Illustr.* — *v. t.* -*RELLED* (-rēld) or -*RELLED*; -*RELING* or -*RELING*. To put or to pack in a barrel or barrels.

**barrel chair.** An upholstered easy chair with a high solid rounded back suggestive of a barrel with upright staves.

**barrel organ.** A musical instrument having a revolving cylinder with pipes which open valves that admit air from a bellows to pipes. Cf. *HAND ORGAN*.

**barrel roll.** *Aviation.* An aerial maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made.

**bar'ron** (bār'ūn), *adj.* [OF. *brehaign*, fem. *brehaigne*, *baraigne*.] 1. Incapable of producing offspring; sterile; — of females or of a mating. 2. Not producing fruit, seed, vegetation, etc.; bare; infertile.

3. Without interest, information, or charm; arid. 4. Unproductive; unprofitable; empty; as, a barren scheme. 5. Dull; stupid — *Myth.* See *STERILE*; *BARF*.

— *n.* 1. A tract of barren land. 2. Level tracts of land, poorly forested and commonly having light sandy soil; as, pine barrens; — usually in *pl.* — **bar'ron-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'ron-ness, *n.***

**Barren Grounds or Lands.** The treeless plains, or tundras, of northern Canada, esp. near Hudson Bay, sparsely inhabited by Eskimos and a few trappers.

**bar'ret** (bār'ēt; -tō), *n.* [F. *barrette*, fr. It. *berretta*.] A kind of small cap; esp., a *biretta*.

**bar-rette'** (bār'ēt'; -rēt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *barre* bar.] A clasp or bar for holding a woman's hair in place.

**bar'ri-cade'** (bār'rikād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *barricata*, deriv. of *barra* bar.] 1. *Mil.* A fortification, as in a street, hastily made of anything that will obstruct progress. 2. Any barrier obstructing passage. — *v. t.* To fortify or close with a barricade or barricades; obstruct.

**bar'ri-ca'do** (bār'rikādō), *n.*; *pl.* -*DOES* (-dōz). A barricade. — *v. t.*; -*DOED* (-dōd); -*DOING*. To barricade.

**bar'ri-er** (bār'ri-ēr), *n.* [OF. *barriere*, fr. *barre* bar.] 1. A fence, stockade, or other obstacle in a passage or way, to stop an enemy.

2. Any obstruction; anything that hinders approach or attack; as, a mountain barrier; a barrier to social progress. 3. *Hist. pl.* A tournament in which combatants fought on foot with a railing (*barrier*) between them. 4. The palisades enclosing the lists of a tournament. 5. A fortress or fortified town on a frontier. 6. Any limit or boundary; as, the barrier between instinct and reason. 7. In a race track, the movable gate at the starting line. 8. [Sometimes cap.] An extension of the antarctic continental ice sheet into the sea, resting partly on the bottom.

**barrier reef.** A coral reef roughly parallel to a shore, but separated from it by a lagoon.

**bar'ring** (bār'ring), *prep.* Excepting; as, *bar'ring* accident.

**bar'rio** (bār'riō), *n.* [Sp.] *Phil. I.* A village or subdivision of a municipality.

**bar'ri-ter** (bār'ri-tēr), *n.* [From 1st *BAR*.] *Eng.* A counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts of law, as distinguished from a *solicitor*. — *Syn.* See *LAWYER*.

**bar'room'** (bār'rōom'; 85), *n.* A room containing a bar or counter at which liquors are sold.

**bar'row** (bār'ō), *n.* [AS. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, mound.] 1. A hill; — now only in names of hills. 2. A large sepulchral mound; a tumulus.

**bar'row**, *n.* [AS. *beorg*, *beorh*.] A castrated male hog.

**bar'row**, *n.* [From AS. *beorh* to hear.] A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be transported. Cf. *HANDBARROW*, *WHEELBARROW*.

**bar sinister.** Erroneously, a baton, heraldic mark of bastardy; — probably by confusion with *beard sinister*.

**bar'tender** (bār'tēndēr), *n.* A man who serves liquor at a bar.

**bar'ter** (bār'tēr), *v. t.* [OF. *barater* to cheat, exchange, or traffic.] To trade by direct exchange of one commodity for another. — *v. t.* To trade or exchange (goods or services). — *n.* Act or practice of bartering; also, the thing bartered. — **bar'ter-er**, *n.*



**bar-ti-zan** (bär'ti-zän, bär'ti-zän), *n.* *Arch.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense; — a word used by Scott.

**Bar-tlett** (bär'tlēt; -līt; 30), *n.* A leading American variety of pear, which originated in England about 1770, and was distributed in America by Enoch Bartlett, of Dorchester, Mass.

**Bar'uch** (bär'ük; bär'ük), *n.* A book of the Old Testament in the Douay Version, and of the Apocrypha. See *JBULE*.

**bar-y'ta** (bär'y'tā), *n.* [*Gr.* *barys* heavy] *Chem.* Barium monoxide; — equiv. in phrase to *barium*. — **bar-y'tic** (-rī'tik), *adj.*

**bar-y'tes** (bär'y'tēz), *n.* [*Gr.* *barys* heavy] *1.* Barite. **bar-y'tone** (bär'y'tōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *barytonos*] *Greek Gram.* A word with no accent on the last syllable, a grave accent being understood. — **bar'y-tone**, *adj.* **bar-y-tone**, *Music.* Var. of *BARITONE*.

**bas'al** (bäs'al; -'l; 30), *adj.* *1.* Relating to, situated at, or forming the base; also, basic; fundamental. *2.* *Bot.* Situated at or growing from the base of the stem; radical; — opp to *cauline*. *3.* *Med.* Designating, or serving to induce, an initial state of unconsciousness forming the basis for supplemental anesthetization, as in **basal anesthesia**. *4.* *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or essential for maintaining, the lowest natural level for continued vital activity in an organism. — **bas'al-ly**, *adv.*

**basal metabolism.** *Biochem. & Physiol.* The metabolism of an organism in the fasting and resting state when it uses just enough energy to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation, as measured by the rate, called the **basal metabolic rate**, at which heat is given off.

**bas-sal't** (bäs-säl't; bäs'säl't; bäs'säl't), *n.* [*L.* *basaltis* a dark marble found in Ethiopia] A dark-gray to black, dense to fine-grained igneous rock, consisting of basic plagioclase (usually labradorite), augite, and usually magnetite. — **bas-sal'tic** (bäs-säl'tik), *adj.*

**bas bleu** (bäs'blü; -'l; 30), *n.* [*F.*] A bluestocking; a learned or literary lady **bas'cule** (bäs'kül; -'l; 30), *n.* [*F.* a seesaw] *Mech.* An apparatus in which one end is counterbalanced by the other, on the principle of the seesaw, or by weights, as in the **bascule bridge**, a counterpoised or balanced drawbridge.

**base** (bäs), *n.* *pl.* **BASES** (bäs'ēz; -'z; 30) [*P.*, fr *L.* *basis*, fr *Gr.* *basis* a stepping, step, a base, pedestal, fr *bainō* to go] *1.* The bottom of anything, considered as its support, foundation. *2.* The fundamental part of a thing; groundwork. *3.* The chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its fundamental constituent. *4.* A point or line from which a start is made; specif., a line in surveying serving as the origin for computations. *5.* A starting place or goal in various games; specif., one of the four stations in baseball. *6.* *Arch.* The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature, or especially ornamented; the lower part of a complete architectural design. *See DADO, ORDER, ILLUST.* *7.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to the organism. *8.* *Chem.* A compound, as lime or ammonia, capable of reacting with acids to form salts; specif., the hydroxide of a positive element or radical; in modern terms, a compound that yields hydroxyl ions,  $\text{OH}^-$ , in aqueous solution, or still more recently, a compound or ion that can combine with a proton ( $\text{H}^+$  or  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ). *9.* *Geom.* The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand. *10.* *Gram. & Philol.* A root; stem; theme. *11.* *Her.* The lower part of the field. *See ESCUTCHEON*. *12.* *Math.* The number with reference to which a mathematical table is constructed. *13.* *Mil. & Nav.* The locality on which a force relies for supplies or from which it initiates operations. *SYN.* **Base**, **basis**, **foundation**, **ground**, **groundwork** mean that upon which something rests as its support. **Base** in its most general sense equals **bottom** but, more specifically, implies a broad bottom by which something is held up or stabilized (as, a pillar's **base**); **basis**, on the other hand, though carrying practically the same meaning, is rarely applied to a material thing (as, the **base** of his belief); **foundation** may be used in place of **base** or **basis**, but it more definitely implies a solid or secure support (as, a building's **foundation**); the **foundation** of democracy; **ground** applies to a material, a substance, a surface, etc., upon which another thing is built or against which it is displayed (as, the pattern is worked on a net **ground**); **groundwork** comes close to **foundation** but is used chiefly in a figurative sense (as, to serve as a **groundwork** of good habits).

— *adj.* That constitutes a base; as, a **base** color or line. — *n.* *1.* To form, make, or serve as a base for. *2.* To put on a base or basis; to found; to establish, as an argument or conclusion. — used with *on* or *upon*.

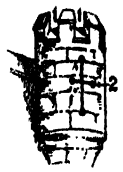
**base** (bäs), *adj.* [*OF.* *bas* low, fr *L.L.* *basus* thick, short, low.] *1.* *Archaeol.* Of little, or less than the usual, height. *2.* *Obs.* Low in place or position. *3.* Deep or grave in sound. *See* **nas**. *4.* *Archaic* Of humble birth; lowly; illegitimate by birth. *5.* Inferior, poor, or debased in quality; specif., alloyed with inferior metal; as, **base** coin. *6.* Not classical; — of language. *7.* Morally low; ignoble. *8.* Mental; degrading; servile. *9.* Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver; — opposed to **precious**. *10.* Designating: *a.* A metal or alloy, as zinc, lead, or brass, relatively inferior in certain properties, esp. resistance to corrosion or infusibility; — opposed to **noble**. *b.* A metal to which a coating or plating is applied. *c.* The chief metal of an alloy. *11.* *Eng. Law.* Servile; held by villenage; as, **base** tenure; **base** tenant.

**Syn.** **Base**, **low**, **vile** mean contemptible because beneath what is expected of man. **Base** usually implies indignation aroused by the setting of self-interest ahead of duty or honor; **low**, an outrage of one's sense of what is decent or proper for even the most ignorant of men; **vile** often suggests disgusting foulness or depravity.

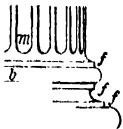
*n. & adj.* = 2d **BASE**, the usual spelling.

**base** or **socket** of a ball, developed from the game of rounders, and the appropriate colour bases or stations which designate the circuit which a runner endeavours to complete in order to score a run; also, the bases of a game. Cf. **SOFTBALL**.

**base-board** (-bōrd; 70), *n.* A board situated at, or forming, the base of something.



Bartizan. 1. 1 Grenels; 2. Balistraria.



Base of a Column. a Shaft; b Upper Torus; c Scutell; d Lower Torus; f, f, f Fillets; n Plinth.

**base-born** (bäs'bōrn; 2), *adj.* *1.* Of low parentage; plebeian. *2.* Born out of wedlock. *3.* Vile; mean.

**base-burn'er**, *n.* A stove in which the fuel is fed from a hopper as the lower layer is consumed.

**base hit.** *Baseball.* A hit by which the batsman makes first base without error by an opponent, except when a base runner is forced out by the play.

**base-less**, *adj.* Without a base or foundation; groundless.

**base level.** The level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water.

**base-ly**, *adv.* In a base manner; dishonorably; shamefully.

**base-man** (bäs'män), *n.* Also **base man**. A man stationed at a base; — in combinations, as in *first baseman*.

**base-ment** (bäs'mēnt), *n.* *1.* The lowest or basal part of anything. *2.* *Arch.* The lower part of the wall or walls of a building; also, the story behind this part. *3.* The floor in a building next below the principal floor.

**base-ness** (nēs; nēs; 30), *n.* Quality or condition of being base; also, an act or trait morally base.

**basen-jit** (bäs'en-yē), *n.* [*S. Afr. D.* *basenji* bush thing.] A rather small, compact, chestnut-brown dog of an African hunting breed that rarely barks.

**bash** (bāsh), *v. t.* *Dial. & Slang.* To strike heavily; smash; slug. — *n.* *Dial. & Slang.* A heavy blow.

**ba-shaw'** (bā-shō'), *n.* [*See* **PASHA**.] Turkish title of honor, now written *pasha*; hence, a magnate or grandee.

**bash'ful** (bāsh'fūl; -'l; 30), *adj.* Very or excessively modest; shy; diffident; retiring, as, a **bashful** child; indicating excessive modesty, as, **bashful** looks. — *Syn.* See **SHY**. — *Ant.* Forward, brazen. — **bash'-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bash'-ful-ness**, *n.*

**bash'-ba-zook'** (bāsh'ba-zōok'), *n.* [*Turk.* *bāshī-bāzūq* one of disordered head] *Hist.* A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops, notoriously turbulent and cruel.

**bas-e-ate** (bäs'ē-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*L.* *basare* to kiss] To kiss. — **bas-e-ation** (bäs'ē-shān), *n.* Both *Rare*.

**bas'ic** (bäs'ik; -'l; 30), *adj.* *1.* Of or pertaining to the base or essence; fundamental; as, a **basic** fact; constituting a basis; as, a **basic** waste. *2.* *Chem.* Relating to, having the character of, or containing a base; specif.: *a.* Having the base-forming constituents present in excess; as, **basic** salts. *b.* Alkaline in reaction. *3.* *Metall.* Pertaining to, or made by, a process (**basic process**), as in steelmaking, in which the furnace is lined with basic material, as magnesite, dolomite, etc., and basic slag is added to the molten charge; — opp to *acid*. *4.* *Petrog.* Designating a rock poor in silica, as one containing less than 62 per cent.

**bas'ic-al-ly** (-l; 30), *adv.* Fundamentally; essentially.

**Bas'ic English** (*See* **PRON.** § 2) **Bas'ic**, *n.* A simplified system of learning English through a vocabulary of 850 most essential words, devised by C. K. Ogden.

**bas'ic-ity** (bäs'is'itē), *n.* *Chem.* Quality, state, or degree of being a base.

**basic slag.** A slag low in silica and high in base-forming oxides, a by-product of steel manufacture, used as a fertilizer.

**bas'id-i-o-my-cete'** (bäs'id-i-ō-mi-sē'tē), *n.* *Bot.* A basidiomycetous fungus.

**bas'id-i-o-my-cet-ous** (-sē'tē-s), *adj.* [*From* *Basidiomycetes*, fr *basidium* + *Gr.* *mykēs*, *mykēōs*, fungus] *Bot.* Belonging to a large class (Basidiomycetes) of fungi including rusts and smuts, mushrooms, puffballs, etc. Cf. **basidium**.

**bas'id-i-um** (bäs'id-i-ūm; -'l; 30), *n.* *pl.* **BASIDIA** (bäs'id-i-ā). [*N.L.*, dim fr *Gr.* *basis* base.] *Bot.* A form of spore-bearing organ (conidiophore) characteristic of all basidiomycetous fungi, bearing a fixed number (usually four) of asexual spores (conidia). — **bas'id-i-al** (-āl; -āl; 30), *adj.*

**bas'ic-fixed'** (bäs'ik-fikst'), *adj.* *Bot.* Attached or fixed by the base. **bas'ic-ly** (bäs'ik-lē; -'l; 30), *adv.* [*OF.* *basile*, fr *ML.* *basileum*, fr *Gr.* *basilikos* royal, fr *basileus* king] Any of several plants of the mint family, esp. the common basil, or sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum*), and *basil* (*O. suave*), the leaves of which are used in cooking.

**bas'ic-lar** (bäs'ik-lēr; -'l; 30), *adj.* Also **bas'ic-lar-y'** (-lēr' or, esp *Brit.*, -lēr-ē). *Anat.* Relating to, or situated at, the base, esp. of the skull.

**bas'il'i-ca** (bäs'il'i-kā; -'l; 30), *n.* *pl.* **-CAS** (-kās), rarely **-CAE** (-sē). [*L.* fr *Gr.* *basilikē* (sc. *oikia*, or *stoa*), fr *basilikos* See **BASIL**.] *1.* *Hom. & Antig.* An oblong public hall of exchange or assembly. *2.* An early Christian church building of simple oblong type, with a clerestory. *3.* *R. C. Ch.* A little given by the pope to certain churches as a special honor. — **bas'il'i-can** (-kān), *adj.*

**bas'il'ic vein** (bäs'il'ik; -'l; 30), *n.* *Anat.* A large vein of the upper arm.

**bas'ic-link** (bäs'ik-līnk; -'l; 30), *n.* [*L.* *basiliacus*, fr *Gr.* *basilikos* little king, kind of serpent] *1.* A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon whose breath, or even look, was fatal. Cf. **CATERPILAR**. *2.* Any of several tropical American lizards (genus *Basiliacua*), allied to the iguanas, having a membranous sac on the head that can be filled with air, and an erectile crest along the back.

**bas'in** (bäs'in; -'l; 30), *n.* [*OF.* *basin*, fr *L.L.* *bacchinus*, fr *bacca* water vessel.] *1.* A wide hollow utensil, usually circular and with sloping sides, for holding water, etc.; any similar vessel used in the arts, etc. *2.* The quantity a basin holds. *3.* Any basinlike hollow, depression, or enclosure containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, etc. *4.* The tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; — called **river basin**. *5.* A great depression in the surface of the lithosphere, occupied by an ocean; — called **ocean basin**. — **bas'ined** (-s'nd), *adj.*

**bas'ic-net** (bäs'ik-nēt; -'l; 30), *n.* [*OF.* *basinet*, *bacinnet*, little basin.] A kind of light steel helmet. *See* **HELMET**, *ILLUST.*

**bas'i-on** (bäs'i-ōn; -'l; 30), *n.* [*Gr.* *basia* a base.] *Cranial* The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. Cf. **GNATHIC INDEX**. **bas'is** (bäs'is; -'l; 30), *n.* *pl.* **BASES** (-sēz) [*L.* See **BASE** foundation] *1.* Foundation; base. *2.* Principal component. *3.* Groundwork; fundamental principle. — *Syn.* See **BASE**.

**bas'k** (bäs'k; 9), *v. i. & t.* [*ON.* *bathask* to bathe oneself.] To lie in warmth, as in sunshine; to be exposed, or to expose, to comfortable warmth.

**bas'ket** (bäs'kēt; -kēt; 9; 30), *n.* [*ME.*] *1.* A container made of interwoven osiers, rushes, splints, or other flexible material. *2.* The contents of a basket. *3.* Something resembling a basket, as in shape or use; specif., in basketball, a goal. *4.* *Aeronaut.* The box or cage suspended from a balloon to carry passengers, ballast, etc.



**bas'ket-ball** (bās'kēt-bōl; -kēt; 9; 30), *n.*, or **basket ball**. An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals; also, the ball used.

**basket chair**. A deep wicker armchair with back and arms in one.

**basket hit**. A hit with a covering wrought like a basket to protect the hand. — **bas'ket-hit'**, *adj.*

**Basket Maker**. One of the earliest of the known prehistoric inhabitants (approx. 1000–500 B.C.) of the southwestern United States and adjacent parts of Mexico.

**bas'ket-ry** (bās'kēt-rī; bās'kīt-), **bas'ket-work** (-wōrk'), *n.* The art of making baskets; work consisting of plaited osiers or twigs.

**basket weave**. A style of weave in which the pattern has the appearance of a plaited basket.

**bas'son** (bās'sōn; -s'ōn). Var. of **BASIN**; — now only in ecclesiastical use.

**bas'-philo'** (bās'fō-mī'k), **bas'-soph'i-lous** (bās'sōf'i-lūs), *adj.* *Biol.* Staining readily with basic stains.

**Basque** (bāsk), *n.* [F.] 1. One of a people, of a peculiar ethnical type, inhabiting the Pyrenees region on the Bay of Biscay; also, their unique agglutinative language. 2. *Not cap.* A fitted jacketlike waist. — **Basque**, *adj.*

**bas'-re-lief** (bās'rē-lēf; bās'rē-lēf; bās'-), *n.* [F., fr. *bas* low + *relief* raised work.] See **RELIEF**, *n.* 6.

**bass** (bās), *n.*; *pl.* **BASSES** (-ēz; -z; 30). See **PLURAL**. *Note.* [Corrupt. of *baras* perch, fr. AS *bears*, *bæra*] a The European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*). b Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fishes, as the common *sea bass* (*Labrax lupus*) of southern Europe, the fresh-water *largemouth black bass* (*Micropterus dolomieu*), and *calico bass* (*Pomoxis sparoides*) of the central and eastern United States, and the marine *black sea bass* (*Centropristis striatus*) and *striped bass* (*Morone saxatilis*) of eastern North America, and the *white sea bass* (*Atractoscion nobilis*) of the California coast.

**bass** (bās), *n.*; *pl.* **BASSES** (-ēz; -z; 30). [From *base*, influenced in spelling by F. *basse*, *lit. basso*] 1. A bass, or deep, sound or tone. 2. *Music.* a The lowest part in harmonic or polyphonic music, or a male voice singing such a part, having a compass of about E to c'. b A singer or instrument having such a voice, part, or compass. — *adj.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch.

**bass** (bās), *n.* 1. Bass fiber. 2. Linden; basswood.

**bass clef** (bās). See **CLEF**.

**bass drum** (bās). *Music.* The largest kind of drum, having two heads and emitting a deep, grave sound. See **DRUM**, *lit.*

**bas'set** (bās'sēt; -tē), *n.* A game at cards, resembling faro, and widely popular in the 18th century.

**bas'set** (bās'sēt; -tē), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* The outcropping edge of a stratum; an outcrop. — *v. i.* To crop out.

**bas'set**, *n.*, or **basset hound**. [F. *basset*.] A short-legged hunting dog of French origin.

**basset horn**. [F. *cor de basset*.] A tenor clarinet in F.

**bass horn** (bās). *Music.* A tuba.

**bas'si-net'** (bās'sī-nēt'; bās'sī-nēt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *basson* basin.] A wicker basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.

**bass'ist** (bās'ist), *n.* One who plays a bass instrument.

**bas'so** (bās'sō; -sō), *n.*; *pl.* **BASSOS** (bās'sōz), **BASSI** (bās'sī). [It., fr. LL. *bassus*.] *Music.* a Bass; a bass singer. b *Music.* A wind instrument of the double-reed kind, having a lower pitch than the oboe. A large type, an octave lower in pitch than the common type, is called *double*, or *contra*, **bassoon**.

**bas'so pro-fun'do** (bās'sō prō-fūn'dō), [It. *profundo* deep.] A deep, heavy bass voice with a compass extending to about C or D below the bass staff; a person having such a voice.

**bas'so-re-lie'-vo** (-rē-lē'vō), [bās'sō-rī-lē'-vō (bās'sō-rī-lē'-vō), *n.* [It. *basso-relievo*.] See **RELIEF**, *n.* 6.

**bass viol** (bās). *Music.* A viola da gamba, predecessor of the cello.

**bass'wood'** (bās'wōd'), *n.* a Any of a genus (*Tilia*, esp. *T. platra*) of trees of the linden family; a linden; also, its wood. b Incorrectly, the tulip tree or its wood.

**bast** (bāst), *n.* [AS. *bæst*.] 1. *Bot.* Phloem. 2. Any of certain strong woody fibers obtained esp. from the phloem of various plants, as the linden, used in making ropes, cordage, etc.

**bas'tard** (bās'tērd), *n.* [OF.] 1. An illegitimate child. 2. Something spurious or irregular or of bad or questionable origin. — *adj.* 1. Illegitimate by birth. 2. Not genuine; spurious; false. 3. Of an unusual, abnormal, or nonstandard form, shape, or size; as, *bastard* type. 4. Of a kind similar to, but inferior to or less typical than, the standard; — chiefly in plant and animal names.

**bas'tard-ise** (bās'tērd-īz), *v. t.* To declare or prove to be a bastard; hence, to debase. — **bas'tard-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -dī-zā'-), *n.*

**bas'tard-ly**, *adj.* Bastardlike; baseborn; spurious.

**bastard wing**. The process of a bird's wing corresponding to the thumb; the alula. It bears a few short quills.

**bas'tar-dy** (bās'tērd-ī), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy. 2. The procreation of a bastard child.

**baste** (bāst), *v. t.* [OF. *bastir*, of Teut. origin.] To sew loosely or with long stitches, esp. to hold the work temporarily; to tack.

**baste**, *v. t.* [From past part, fr. OF. *basser* to moisten slightly.] *Cookery.* To moisten (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, pan drippings, etc.

**baste**, *v. t.* [ON. *beyata*.] To beat; cudgel; hence, to lash with the tongue.

**bas-tille**, **bas-tile** (bās-tēl'; F. bās'tē'y'), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress, fr. Pr. *bastida*, fr. *bastir* to build.] 1. *Feud.* A defensive tower or elevated work. 2. A castle or fortress in Paris (*the Bastille*), used as a prison until stormed (July 14, 1789 — *Bastille Day*), and demolished by the populace. 3. A prison, esp. despotically used.

**bas'ti-nade** (bās'tī-nād') Var. of **BASTINADO**.

**bas'ti-na-do** (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **-nades** (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada*, fr. *baston* a stick.] 1. A blow with a stick or cudgel; also, a cudgel. 2. The corporal punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.* **-nades** (-dōz); **-no-ing** (-dō-ing). To administer a bastinado to.

**bas'ting** (bās'ting), *n.* a Action of one who bastes. b Thread used in basting. c Liquid used in basting meat, etc. d A severe beating.

**bas'tion** (bās'chūn; bās'tī-ŷūn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bastione*, fr. *bastire* to build.] 1. *Fort.* A work projecting outward from the main enclosure, with two flanks. 2. A fortification; strong defense. — **bas'tioned** (-chūnd), *adj.*

**bat** (bāt), *n.* [AS. *batt*.] 1. A stout, solid stick; a club with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc. 2. In some games, a racket. 3. In cricket, baseball, etc., a batsman; batter; also, act of or turn at batting. 4. A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as of clay or plaster.

Usually **batt**. Cotton batting of a poor grade used for filling mattresses, etc.; — usually in *pl.* 6. *Colloq.* A stroke; a sharp blow; also, rate of motion; speed. 7. *Slang.* A spree. — *v. t.*; **BAT'TED**; **BAT'TING**. To strike or hit with or as with a bat. — *v. i.* To use a bat, as in baseball; specif., to take one's turn at bat.

**bat**, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. ME. *bakke*, appar. of Scand origin.] 1. Any of an order (Chiroptera) of placental mammals with forelimbs modified to form wings. They are the only mammals capable of true flight. 2. A gliderlike bomb which after being released from an aircraft in flight is automatically guided to the target by its own radar device.

**bat**, *v. t.* [Cf. 2d DATE.] To wink (the eye).

**bate** (bāt), *v. t.* [From *ABATE*.] To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; abate; hence, to lower, moderate, etc.; as, to *bate* one's breath. — *v. i.* To waste away. *Shak.*

**bate**, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile* or *des ailes*.] To beat the wings with impatience; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc.

**bate**, *n.* A bath, originally of dung, used by tanners after liming, to remove the lime and soften the hides. — **bate**, *v. t.*

**ba'teau'** (bā'tō'; -tō'), *n.*; *pl.* **BATEAUX** (-tōz). [F., fr. OF. *batel*, fr. *bat*, fr. AS *bāt*.] U.S. & Canada. A built flat bottomed boat tapering toward the ends, adapted for use on rivers.

**bat'fish'** (bāt'fīsh'), *n.*, *pl.* **-fish** [From *BAT* the animal.] Any of several fishes, as a pelliculate fish (*Oxycephalus vespertilio*) of the West Indies, the flying gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*) of the Atlantic, and a Californian sting ray (*Aetobatus californicus*).

**bat'fowl'** (bāt'fōl'), *v. t.* [From *BAT* a stick.] To capture birds at night by driving them toward a light, where they are netted.

**bath** (bāth; 9), *n.*, *pl.* **BATHS** (bāthz). [AS. *bæth*.] 1. Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, for cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like. (Cf. **TURKISH BATH**.) 2. Water or other medium for bathing. 3. Any liquid in which objects are immersed so that it may act upon them; also, the receptacle holding the liquid. 4. State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. *Shak.* 5. A place where persons may bathe; *Colloq.* a bathroom.

6. A receptacle for water in which to bathe. 7. A building arranged, as in apartments, for bathing; also (esp. in *pl.*), the elaborate establishments of antiquity providing facilities for bathing and recreation.

8. *Chem.* etc. A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it; also, the vessel containing such medium. — *v. t.* & *i.* To immerse in a bath.

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**bathrobe** **bathroom** **bathtub**

**bath** (bāth), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure, corresponding to the ephah of dry measure.

**Bath brick** (bāth). [From *Bath*, Eng.] An unbaked brick of siliceous material, used to scour and polish metals.

**Bath chair**. A kind of hooded chair on wheels, as used by invalids at Bath, England.

**bathe** (bāth), *v. t.* [AS. *bæthan*.] 1. To wash by immersion, as in a bath; to subject to a bath. 2. To lave; wet. 3. To moisten with a liquid. 4. To apply water or some liquid to, as, to *bathe* the eyes. 5. To surround, or envelop, as, *bathed* in sunshine. — *v. i.* 1. To bathe oneself; take a bath; hence, to swim. 2. To immerse oneself as in a bath. — *n.* *Chiefly Brit.* A swim. — **bath'er** (bāth'ēr), *n.* — **bathing** (bāth'ing), *n.*

**ba-thet'ic** (bā-thē'tīk), *adj.* Characterized by bathos.

**bath'house'** (bāth'hōus'), *n.* 1. A house for bathing. 2. A cabin or apartment, as at a beach, where bathers dress.

**bath'o-lith** (bāth'ō-līth), **bath'o-lith** (-līth), *n.* [Gr. *bathos* depth + *-lith*, *-lith*.] *Geol.* A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise considerably below the surface. — **bath'o-lith'ic** (-līth'ik), **bath'o-lith'ic** (-līth'ik), *adj.*

**bath'om'e-ter** (bā-thōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *bathos* depth + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depths in water.

**ba'thos** (bā'thōs), *n.* [Gr., *depth*.] A dull and low commonplace-ness of matter or style. b False pathos; strained pathetic effect. c An anticlimax, comedown.

**bath'y-** (bāth'y-). [Gr. *bathys* deep.] A combining form meaning *deep* or, specif., *deep-sea*, as in: **bath'y-al**, *deep-sea*; **bath'y-sphere**, a diving sphere for deep-sea observation.

**bat'tik** (bā'tīk; bā'tīk'), **bat'tik** (bā'tīk), *n.* [Malay *batik*.] A method of executing color designs, as on fabric, by coating with wax parts not to be dyed; also, a design so executed or a fabric so decorated. — **bat'tik**, *v. t.*; **bat'tiked** (bā'tīk't; bā'tīk't'); **bat'tik-ing**.

**bat'ing** (bā'ting), *prep.* With the exception of; excepting.

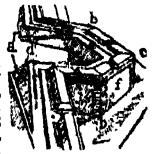
**ba'tiste** (bā'tēst'), *n.* [F.] A fine cotton fabric.

**bat'man** (bā'tmān), *n.* In the British army, an officer's orderly.

**ba-ton'** (bā-tōn'; bā'tōn'; bā'tōn'), *n.* [F. *bâton*, fr. OF. fr. LL. *bastum* stick.] 1. A staff borne as a symbol of office. 2. *Her.* A bend, esp. a narrow bend. A baton with its ends cut off became a mark of bastardy in late heraldry and was borne sinisterwise. 3. *Music.* The stick or wand with which a leader beats time, as for an orchestra.

**ba-tra'chi-an** (bā-trā'kī-ān), *adj.* [Gr. *batrachos* frog, fr. *batrachos* frog.] Relating to or like the frogs and toads; amphibian; narrowly, salientian. — **ba-tra'chi-an**, *n.*

**bat's-man** (bā'tsmān), *n.* The one who wields a bat, as in baseball, cricket, etc.; specif., one whose turn it is to bat.







to another. 15. To admit or permit of; to be able to sustain; as, your words bear only one interpretation. — *v. i.* 1. To endure with patience; — often with *up* or *with*. 2. To bear children, fruit, or the like. 3. To press; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*. 4. To move or incline in a certain direction; as, the road bears to the right. 5. To carry burdens. 6. To be situated as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land bears north by east. 7. To be directed; to be pointed; as, to plant guns to bear upon a trench. 8. To relate, refer, or have relevance; — with *on* or *upon*; as, facts that bear on a question. 9. To have or exert influence or force; as, to bring pressure to bear. *Syn.* (1) See CARRY.

(2) Bear, suffer, endure, abide, tolerate, stand mean to sustain something trying or painful. Bear and suffer are often very close, but bear suggests more often the power to sustain than the manner of sustaining, and suffer, the acceptance of affliction than patience or courage in bearing; endure and abide imply long-continued trials borne without giving in, but endure suggests firmness of mind and abide, patience and submission; tolerate and stand usually imply overcoming one's resistance to that which is distasteful or antagonistic.

**bear out.** To corroborate; to confirm — **bear up.** To keep up one's courage. — **bear with.** To endure; to be indulgent to

**bear** (bâr), *n.* [AS *bera*] 1. A large, heavy mammal (family Ursidae) with long shaggy hair, rudimentary tail, and plantigrade feet, as the European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the large creamy-white polar bear (*U. maritimus*) of arctic regions, the large powerful usually brownish yellow grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*) of western North America, the American black bear (*Euarctos americanus*) and its chestnut-colored variety the cinnamon bear. 2. Anything likened to a bear; specif. [cap.], *Astron.*, see URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR. 3. An uncouth, surly, or morose person. 4. A person who sells securities, foreign exchange, or commodities in the expectation of buying them at a lower price later; esp. one who speculates for a decline by selling short. 5. *Mach.* A portable punch press. — *v. t.* To try to depress the price of, or prices in. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or influenced by stock-market bears; hence, falling; as, a bear market.

**bear, here** (bâr), *n.* [AS, *bera*.] Chiefly Scot. Barley.

**bear-a-ble** (bâr-â-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable — **bear-a-ble-ness, n.** — **bear-a-bly, adv.**

**bear-baiting** (bâr-bâit'ing), *n.* The sport of setting dogs on a chained bear. — **bear-bait'er** (-ër), *n.*

**bear-ber-y** (-bêr'; -bêr-l), *n.* a. A trailing evergreen plant (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) with tonic, astringent foliage, and red berries. b. The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). c. A deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*) of the southern United States.

**beard** (bêrd), *n.* [AS *beard*] 1. The hair that grows on a man's face, — often excluding the mustache. 2. A beardlike appendage or tuft, as the long hairs on the chin of a goat, the awns of a flower head of grain (see WHEAT, *Illustr.*), etc. 3. *Print.* The part of a type between the face and the body. See TYPE, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* 1. To take by the beard; to pull the beard of. 2. To confront in defiance; to encounter boldly. 3. To furnish with a beard. — **beard'less, adj.** — **beard'less-ness, n.**

**beard'ed** (bêrd'êd; -êd), *adj.* Having a beard; awned.

**beard'tongue** (bêrd'tûng), *n.* = PENTSTEMON.

**bear'er** (bâr'ër), *n.* One that bears, sustains, or carries; as: a. A pall-bearer. b. A tree or plant yielding fruit. c. One holding a check, draft, or the like, specif. one made payable "to bearer."

**bear garden.** A place for baiting bears and for other rough pastimes; hence, a place or scene of rowdiness.

**bear grass.** Southern & Western U.S. Any of several species of *Yucca* (see YUCCA) with grasslike foliage; also, any of several plants with grasslike foliage (as *Camassia esculenta*).

**bearing** (bâr'ing), *n.* 1. Manner of carrying or comporting oneself; carriage; behavior. 2. The power or time of bearing offspring or fruit. 3. That which is borne; a crop. 4. An object, surface, or point that supports. 5. Capacity to endure. 6. The situation or direction of one point or object with respect to another, or to the points of the compass; as, to lose one's bearings and go astray. 7. One of the ways in which a thing affects or is affected by other things; relationship; as, to consider a matter in all its bearings. 8. Purport; meaning. 9. That part of any member of a building that rests upon its supports. 10. Any one of the emblems or charges in an escutcheon or coat of arms; as, armorial bearings. Cf. ESCUTCHEON, *Illustr.* 11. *Mach.* A part in which a journal, gudgeon, pivot, pin, or the like, turns.

*Syn.* Bearing, deportment, demeanor (or demaunour), mien, manner, carriage mean the way in which or the quality by which a person outwardly manifests his personality or breeding. Bearing, the most general of these words, now usually implies characteristic posture or way of holding oneself; deportment suggests one's actions or behavior as formed by breeding or training; demeanor suggests one's attitude as expressed in one's behavior to others; mien implies reference both to bearing and demeanor; manner implies characteristic behavior, with reference esp. to one's attitude, gesture, or address; carriage comes close to bearing, specifically implying posture in standing or walking.

**bearing rein.** = CHECKREIN. 1.

**bear'ish** (bâr'ish), *adj.* 1. Bearlike in manner or actions; rough; gruff.

2. Depressing or tending to depress prices in the exchanges — **bear'ish-ly, adv.** — **bear'ish-ness, n.**

**bear's-ear'** (bâr'ër'), *n.* The auricula (*Primula auricula*).

**bear's-foot'**, *n.* See HELLEBORE. 1

**bear'skin'** (bâr'skin'), *n.* 1. The skin or fur of a bear. 2. A cap made of bearskin.

**bear'wood** (-wôod'), *n.* = CASCARA BUCKTHORN, under CASCARA. 1.

**beast** (bêst), *n.* [OF. *beste*, fr. L.L. *bestia*, for L. *bestia*.] 1. Any four-footed animal; esp., one of the larger animals; as, a beast of burden, an animal used to carry burdens; beast of prey, an animal that preys on other animals. 2. Animal nature in man; as, the beast in us. 3. One showing or swayed by his animal nature; as, a drunken beast. — *Syn.* Animal, brute.

**beast'ly** (-lî), *adj.* : LI-ER (-lî-ër); LI-EST. 1. Of, pertaining to, or like beasts. 2. Of or characteristic of man's animal nature; sensual; bestial. 3. *Collog.* Abominable; disgusting — **beast'li-ness, n.**

**beat** (bêt), *v. t.* : BEAT; BEAT'EN (bêt'ên); BEAT'ING. [AS. *bēatan*.] 1. To strike repeatedly so as to impel, thresh, mix, sound, etc.; as, to beat a drum, eggs, or a rug. 2. To produce or to get (into or out of) by or as by repeated blows. 3. To tread, as a path. 4. To thrash. 5. To dash against repeatedly, as waves, rain, etc. 6. To flap vigorously. 7. To overcome; defeat; vanquish; also, to surpass. 8. To measure or mark off by strokes, as, to beat time. 9. To range over, striking bushes, etc., to rouse game; as, to beat a wood. 10. *Collog.*

a To baffle; mystify. b To get ahead of. c To cheat; defraud. 11. *Mil.* To sound by beat, as of a drum; as, to beat an alarm. — *Syn.* (1) Pound, pummel, thrash, thresh, buffet, baste, belabor. (2) see CONQUER. — *v. i.* 1. To strike, pound, dash, etc., repeatedly and with force; as, to beat on a door; rain beats on the pavement. 2. To pulsate; vibrate; as, the heart beats regularly. 3. To sound when struck; as, the drums beat. 4. *Collog.* To win the victory. 5. To undergo beating, as eggs. 6. To seek same by beating a field, wood, etc. 7. *Mil.* To drum. 8. *Music & Acoustics.* To make a beat (see BEAT, *n.*, 5). 9. *Naut.* To make progress to windward, as by tacking.

**beat about, or around, the bush.** To make an approach to a subject or the like in a roundabout manner — **beat the air or wind.** To strike wide of the mark, to no purpose or against no opponent.

— *n.* 1. A stroke or blow, usually in series. 2. In a timepiece, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. 3. A throb; a pulsation; also, its sound. 4. A regularly traversed round; as, a watchman's beat. 5. *Local, U.S.* An administrative subdivision, as of a county. 6. *Slang.* An unprincipled sponger; as, a dead beat. 7. *Collog.* One that beats, or surpasses; as, I've never seen his beat. 8. *Acoustics & Music.* A sudden small sound, as of a drum.

tion or throbbing so produced. 9. *Music.* a The regularly recurring and periodically accented pulse or throb which constitutes the unit of measurement in all measured music. b The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., in marking such beats. 10. *Newspapers.* Publication of news before competitors. 11. *Physics & Radio.* Each of the pulsations of amplitude, recurring at regular intervals, produced by the union of sound or radio waves, or electric currents, having slightly different frequencies — **beat'or, n.**

**beat** (bêt), *adj.* [Prop. past part.] *Slang.* Exhausted.

**beat'en** (bêt'n), *adj.* 1. Made smooth by treading; hence, customary; as, the beaten track. 2. Hammered thin or fine, or into a required shape. 3. Mixed or lightened by beating; whipped; as, beaten biscuit. 4. Vanquished; buffed; also, exhausted.

**beat'or** (-ôr), *n.* 1. An instrument or device for beating; as, an egg beater. 2. One who beats for a name.

**be-a-ti'fic** (bê-â-tî'fik), *adj.* Imparting or manifesting bliss or joy.

**be-a-ti-fi-ca'tion** (bê-â-tî-fî-kâ'shôn), *n.* 1. Act of beatifying; state of being beatified. 2. *R.C.Ch.* The second stage in canonization, in which a person is declared entitled to public religious honor and to be called Blessed. Cf. VENERABLE, 1; CANONIZE, 1.

**be-a-ti-fy** (bê-â-tî-fî), *v. t.* : -FYED (-fid), -FY'ING. [L. *beatificare*, fr. *beatus* happy + *facere* to make.] 1. To make supremely happy. 2. *R.C.Ch.* To declare the beatification of.

**be-a-ti-tude** (-tîd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.] 1. Consummate bliss; blessedness. 2. Any of the eight or nine declarations (the *Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v 3-12), beginning "Blessed are" (as, "Blessed are the poor in spirit").

**Be-a-trice** (bê-â-trîs), *n.* [L. *beatrix* she that makes happy.] 1. (bê-â-trîs, *It.* bî-â-trê-chî) A Florentine lady immortalized by Dante in his *New Life* and his *Divine Comedy*. 2. See BENEDICT, 1.

**beau** (bô), *n.*; pl. *BEAUX* (bôz); *f.* *belle* (bêl) [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, fr. L. *bellus* pretty, fine.] 1. A man of fashion; dandy. 2. A suitor or lover; admirer; courtier. — **beau'ish, adj.**

**Beau Brum'mell** (bô'brûm'êl), *n.* A dandy; — after George Bryan Brummell, an intimate of George IV and leader of fashion.

**Beaufort's scale** (bê-fôr'ts), *n.* A scale devised by Sir Francis Beaufort, R.N., in 1805, in which the strength of the wind is indicated by numbers from 0 to 12. See *Illustr.*, below.

| Beaufort number | Name       | Miles per hour | Map symbol | Description   |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---|
| 0               | Calm       | Less than 1    | ○          | Calm; smoke rises vertically  |
| 1               | Light      | 1-3            |            | Direction of wind shown by smoke but not by wind vanes                            |
| 2               | Light      | 4-7            |            | Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vane moved by wind                     |
| 3               | Gentle     | 8-12           |            | Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag                |
| 4               | Moderate   | 13-18          |            | Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved                             |
| 5               | Fresh      | 19-24          |            | Small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters         |
| 6               | Strong     | 25-31          |            | Large branches in motion; telegraph wires whistle; umbrellas used with difficulty |
| 7               | Strong     | 32-38          |            | Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt in walking against wind                 |
| 8               | Gale       | 39-46          |            | Breaks twigs off trees; generally impedes progress                                |
| 9               | Gale       | 47-54          |            | Slight structural damage occurs; chimney pots and slate removed                   |
| 10              | Whole Gale | 55-63          |            | Trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs                             |
| 11              | Whole Gale | 64-75          |            | Very rarely experienced; accompanied by widespread damage                         |
| 12              | Hurricane  | Above 75       |            | Devastation occurs  |

**beau geste** (bô' zhést'; pl. **BEAUX GESTES** (bô' zhést'). [F.] Graceful gesture; often, a merely ingratiating act or offer.  
**beau idéal** (bô' i-dé-ál'; pl. **BEAUX**, or **BEAUX IDEAL** (bôz). [F. *le beau* the beautiful, beauty + *idéal* ideal.] 1. Ideal beauty. 2. The beautiful model; the perfect type; — from an incorrect translation.  
**beau monde** (bô' mông'; F. *mônd'*). [F.] The world of fashion.  
**beau-té-ous** (bô'té-ús; 58), *adj.* Beautiful, esp. sensuously beautiful.  
**beau-té-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **beau-té-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**beau-té-ous** (bô'té-ús; 58), *adj.* Beautiful, esp. sensuously beautiful.  
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**beau-té-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **beau-té-ous-ness**, *n.*

but to the mind and soul; lovely also suggests more than sensuous pleasure, but it usually implies keen emotional delight; handsome suggests rather an approval of a person or thing conforming to one's conception of that which is symmetrical, elegant, well-proportioned, or the like; pretty, in contrast, applies to that which pleases by its delicacy, grace, charm, or the like; bonny implies approbation of a person's or thing's looks but may connote nothing more than healthiness or plumpness; comely, in present usage, suggests a measure of good looks or physical attractiveness; fair applies to that which gives delight because of the purity, flawlessness, or freshness of its beauty.

**beau-ti-fy** (fī), *v. t. & i.* — **tying** (fīd); *tying*. (*beau-ti* + *-fy*). To make or become beautiful; to adorn; embellish. — **tying**. See **ADORN**.  
**beau-ti-fi-ca-tion** (fī-kū'shūn), *n.* — **beau-ti-ty** (fī-tī), *n.*  
**beau-ty** (bū'tī), *n.*; pl. **-ties** (tīz). [From OF. fr. *L. bellus* pretty.] 1. That quality or aggregate of qualities in a thing which gives pleasure to the senses or pleasurable exalts the mind or spirit; physical, moral, or spiritual loveliness. 2. A beautiful person or thing, esp. a beautiful woman. 3. A particular grace, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the beauties of nature.

**beauty shop, parlor, or salon.** An establishment, or department in an establishment, where a woman may have her beauty enhanced, as by having her face massaged or her hair waved.

**beauty spot** 1. = **PATCH**, *n.* 2. A nevus or mole.

**beaux** (bôz; F. *bô*), *n.*, pl. of **BEAU**.

**beaux-arts** (bô-zâr't), *n.*, pl. [F.] The fine arts.

**beaux-es-prits** (bô-zê'sprī't), *n.*, pl. of **BEAU-ESPRIT**.

**beaux yeux** (bô-z'yū'), [F.] Beautiful eyes; hence, attractive looks.

**beaver** (bē-vēr), [AS *beofor*] 1. An amphibious rodent (genus *Castor*) having webbed hind feet and a broad, flat tail, noted for building dams to protect its underwater lodges or winter houses. Cf. **CASTOR**. 2. The fur of the beaver. 3. A hat made of this fur or of a fabric imitating it. 4. A heavy fabric of felted wool or of cotton napped on both sides.

**beaver**, *n.* [OF *baviere* beaver, orig. a bilb, fr. *bave* saliva.] Originally, the piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face; later, the visor. See **HELMET**, *Illustr*.

**Beaver State.** Oregon; — a nickname.

**be-bee-ru** (bē-bē-rū), *n.* [Sp. & Pk. *bibiru*] See **GREENHEART**.

**be-bop** (bē-bōp), *n.* [Vocal imitation of a staccato two-tone phrase distinctive of this music.] Jazz of a style diverging away from hot jazz and four-to-the-bar rhythm and characterized by flattened fifths, descending sequences of minor sevenths, added and unfamiliar chords, and by the upbeat accent, octave jumps, free use of double time, grace notes, and passing notes. — **be-bop-er** (bē-bōp'ēr), *n.*

**be-calm** (bē-kām'), *v. t.* 1. To calm. 2. *Naut.* To hold (a ship) motionless for lack of wind.

**be-cause** (bē-kām'), *past* of **BECOME**.

**be-cause** (bē-kōz'; -kōz'), *conj.* [ME, fr. *by* + *cause*] By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since.

**because of.** By reason of; on account of.  
**be-cai-to** (bē-kāi-tō), *n.*; pl. **-cos** (-kōz). [It, fr. *becare* to peak + *ficio* fin.] Any small migrant warbler netted in Italy for food.

**be-cha-mel** (bē-shā'mēl'), [F., after Louis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV.] A rich white sauce of butter, flour, stock, seasoning, and, usually, cream.

**be-chance** (bē-chāns'; *v. i. & t.*; -CHANCED' (-chāns't'); -CHANC'ING (-chāns'ing). To befall; to chance.

**be-charm** (bē-chārm'), *v. t.* To put under a charm.

**be-che-de-mer** (bāsh'dē-mār'), *n.* [F., lit., caterpillar of the sea.] 1. A trepan. 2. A lingua franca, chiefly English, used by Europeans and natives of the western Pacific. Cf. **CHINOOK**, **PIDGIN**.

**bech-u-a-na** (bēch'ū-ā'nā), *n.*; pl. **-ANAS** (-nāz). A member of one of the Bantu tribes dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers, Africa.

**beck** (bēk), *n.* [ON. *bekkr*] Eng. A brook.

**beck**, *n.* 1. A beckoning gesture; hence, bidding; as, to be at one's *beck* and call. 2. *Chiefly* Scot. Bow; curtsy. — *v. i. & t.* *Archaic.* To beckon; to make a beck.

**beck-et** (bēk'ēt; -t), *n.* *Naut.* A device for holding something in place, such as a bracket or a pocket; esp., a grommet or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other.  
**beck-et bend.** *Naut.* A sheet bend. See **KNOT**, *Illustr*, (34).

**beck-on** (bēk'ōn'), *v. i. & t.* [AS *bēcnian*, *bēcnian*, fr. *bēcnan* a sign.] To summon or signal by a gesture, as a nod or a motion of the finger; hence, to invite or lure with silent force. — *n.* A beckoning gesture.

— **beck-on-or**, *n.* — **beck-on-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**be-cloud** (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure, as with clouds.

**be-come** (bē-kōm'), *v. i.*; **BE-CAME**; **BE-COME**; **BE-COMING**. [AS *becuman* to come to, to happen.] 1. To happen. 2. To come to be; as, a caterpillar *becomes* a butterfly. 3. *Chiefly* Philos. To undergo change or development. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; to accord with the character, appearance, nature, etc.; as, say clothes *become* her. — **becomes of.** To be the state or place of; to be the fate of.  
**be-com-ing** (bē-kōm'ing), *adj.* Appropriate; suitable; as, *becoming* words; denoting one's style, coloring, etc.; as, a *becoming* dress. — **be-com-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-com-ing-ness**, *n.*

**Bequene-rel** (bē-kē-rēl'; F. *bēk-rēl'*). [After A. H. Becquerel, Fr. physicist.] The rays emitted by a radioactive substance.

**bed** (bēd), *n.* [AS *bed*, *bedd*.] 1. An article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on, usually a bedstead with springs, mattress, and bedding; specif.: a The mattress or flat sack filled with some soft material;

as, a feather *bed*. b A bedstead; as, an iron *bed*. 2. Any sleeping or resting place; as, to make a *bed* on the floor. 3. Marriage bed; hence, conjugal relations. 4. A plat or level piece of ground prepared for plants. 5. A surface serving as a base; as, a The bottom of any body of water. b The superficial earthwork, or ballast, of a railroad. c A foundation for a machine, or a rigid support to which the working parts are usually secured. d *Masonry*. (1) The place or material in which a block or brick is laid. (2) The lower surface of a brick or tile; also, the upper or lower surface of a stone in position. 6. A mass or heap suggestive of a bed; as, a *bed* of ashes; also, a layer or stratum; as, a *bed* of sandstone.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES ARE:**

|            |           |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| bedchamber | bedmaker  | bedsock    |
| bedcover   | bedmaking | bedspread  |
| bedfellow  | bedmate   | bedspring  |
| bedframe   | bed pad   | bedstead   |
| bed lamp   | bedpost   | bedtick    |
| bed light  | bedquilt  | bedtime    |
| bed linen  | bedroom   | bed warmer |

— *v. t.*: **BED'DED**; **BED'DING**. 1. To put to bed; to lodge for the night. 2. To cohabit with. 3. To furnish with a bed or bedding. 4. To plant or arrange in beds. 5. To fix in a foundation or matrix; to embed; as, *bedded* on rock. 6. To lay flat, in order, or in layers or strata. 7. To make a bed in or for; as, to *bed up* soil for cotton. — *v. i.* 1. To go to bed. 2. To form a bed, a bedlike layer, etc.

**be-daub** (bē-dōb'), *v. t.* 1. To daub over; to besmear. 2. To overload with ornament, flattery, etc.

**bed-bug** (bēd'būg'), *n.* A wingless bloodsucking hemipterous insect (*Cimex lectularius*), sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds.

**bed-clothes** (bēd'klōz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed.

**bed-dor** (bēd'ēr), *n.* 1. A bedmaker. 2. A bedding plant.

**bed-ding** (bēd'ing), *n.* 1. Materials for a bed, such as a mattress and its bedclothes, also, litter, such as straw and hay. 2. Material in which something is embedded. 3. *Geol.* Stratification. — *adj.* Suitable for garden beds, esp. decorative beds; as, *bedding* plants.

**bede** (bēd). Var. of **BEAD**, prayer; — obs. except in combinations, as **bede-house**, **bede-man**.

**be-deck** (bē-dēk'), *v. t.* To deck out; to adorn; to grace.

**be-dell**, **be-dell** (bē-dēl'), *v. t.* Vars. of **BEADLE**.

**be-devil** (bē-dēv'el'), *v. t.*; **-ILED** or **-ILLED** (-līd); **-IL-ING** or **-IL-ING**. 1. To control by or as by a devil; to bewitch. 2. To confuse utterly; to baffle. 3. To drive to distraction; to torment. 4. To change so as to spoil; to corrupt. — **be-devil-ment**, *n.*

**Bed-ford cord** (bēd'fōrd'), *n.* A fabric with heavy lengthwise ribs.

**be-dight** (bē-dīft'), *v. t.*; *past & past part.* **BE-DIGHT'**. *Archaic.* To deck out; array; equip; adorn.

**Bed-l'verse** (bēd'l'vērs'), *Sir.* A knight of the Round Table, who witnessed the departure of the dying Arthur for the vale of Avalon.

**be-diz-en** (bē-dīz'en; -dīz'n'), *v. t.* To dress out, esp. tawdriously or with vulgar finery. — **be-diz-en-ment**, *n.*

**bed-lam** (bēd'lām), *n.* [ME *Bedlem*, *Bethlem*, *Bethlehem*.] 1. [Cap.] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics. 2. A lunatic. 3. A lunatic asylum. 4. Any place or scene of wild uproar and confusion. — *adj.* Of characteristic of a madhouse. — **bed-lam-ize** (īz), *v. t.*

**bed-lam-ite** (īt), *n.* Inmate of a madhouse; a lunatic.

**bed-ling-ton ter-ri-er** (bēd'līng-tūn), *n.* [From *Bedlington*, Northumberland, Eng.] A swift, runc, rough-coated terrier weighing about 22-24 pounds.

**bed molding.** *Arch.* The molding of a cornice immediately below the corona and above the frieze; also, any molding below a deep projection. Cf. **ORDER**, *Illustr*.

**Bed-ou-in** (bēd'ō-ūn; -ēn), *n.* [F. *bedouin*, fr. Ar. *badawi*, pl. of *badawi*, *badawi*, dweller in the desert.] 1. A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. 2. A nomad. — *adj.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad. — **Bed-ou-in-ism** (īz'm), *n.*

**bed-pan** (bēd'pān'), *n.* 1. A pan for warming beds. 2. A shallow chamber pot used by a sick person in bed.

**bed-plate** (plāt'), *n.* A plate or framing used as a bed or support for something, as the foundation framing or plate of a machine or an iron plate forming a bottom for a furnace.

**be-drag-gle** (bē-drāg'gl), *v. t.*; see **DRAGGLE**. To draggle.

**bed-rid** (bēd'rīd'), **bed-rid-den** (-'n), *adj.* [AS *bedreda*, *bedrida*, fr. *bed*, *bedd*, *bed* + *rida* a rider.] 1. Confined to bed by sickness or infirmity. 2. Worn out; decrepit.

**bed-rock** (bēd'rōk'), *n.* 1. The solid rock underlying superficial formations. 2. A solid foundation. 3. Lowest level; bottom.

**bed-roll** (rōl'), *n.* Bedding rolled up for carrying.

**bed-room** (-rōom'; 85), *n.* A room furnished with a bed and intended primarily to be slept in.

**bed-side** (sīd'), *n.* Place beside the bed, esp. of a sick or dying person. — **bed-side**, *adj.*

**bed-sore** (bēd'sōr'; 70), *n.* A sore due to pressure against the bed, esp. common in wasting diseases.

**bedstead** (bēd'stēd; -stēd), *n.* A framework of a bed.

**bed-straw** (strōw'), *n.* An herb (genus *Galium*) having angled stems, opposite or whorled leaves, and small flowers, once used as straw for beds.

**bed-ward** (-wērd), **bed-wards** (-wērdz'), *adv.* Toward bed.

**bee** (bē), *n.* [AS *bēo*.] 1. Originally, the honey-producing insect *Apis mellifera* (see **HONEYBEE**); now, broadly, any of numerous membranous-winged, pollen-gathering insects (superfamily Apoidea), differing from the closely related wasps in their more heavily built, hairy bodies and sucking (as well as biting) mouth parts. See **HYMENOPTERON**, *Illustr*. Most bees, as the *honeybee* and *bumblebee*, live in highly organized colonies and are called *social bees*; but some, as the *carpenter bee*, do not live in colonies and are called *solitary bees*. 2. A fixed or fantastic notion; — esp. in phrase *a bee in one's bonnet*. 3. *Orig. U. S.* A neighborhood gathering for work or competition; as, a quilting *bee*; a spelling *bee*.

**bee** (bē), *n.* Also **bee block**. [AS *bēah* ring.] A piece of hardwood bolted to the side of the bowsprit, sometimes having metal sheaves for reeling the fore-topmast stays.

**bee balm.** See **BALM**, *n.*, 4.



Bedbug. Enlarged.

**bee beetle.** A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) infesting hives.

**bee's bread** (bē'brēd), *n.* A yellowish-brown bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up in honeycomb cells and used, mixed with honey, by the bees as food.

**beech** (bēch), *n.*; *pl.* *BEECHES* (-ēz; -Iz). [AS. *bēce*.] A hardwood timber tree (*Fagus*) typifying a family (Fagaceae, the beech family), including the oak and the chestnut. **beech** has smooth-gray bark, typically deep-green foliage, and an acorn. **beech nut** (bēch'nūt'), *n.* The wood of this tree. — **beech'en**, *adj.*

**beech'drops** (-d'rōps), *n.* A low wiry plant (*Epiphegus virginiana*), parasitic on beech roots. **Bee** the squawroot (*Conoposis americana*).

**bee eater.** Any of a family (Meropidae) of brightly colored, slender-billed, insectivorous birds.

**beef** (bēf), *n.* [OF. *boef*, *boef*, fr. *L. bos*, *bovis*, ox.] 1. *pl.* *BEEVES* (bēvz), or, esp. in U.S., *BEEFS*. An ox, cow, or bull, in a full-grown or nearly full-grown state; esp., an ox (steer) or cow fattened for food. 2. The flesh of an ox or cow. 3. *Collog.* Human flesh; brown. — *v. t.* *Slang.* To complain.

**beef'eat'er** (ē'tēr), *n.* 1. One who eats beef. 2. One of the yeomen of the royal guard, in England.

**bee fly.** Any of numerous flies (family Bombyliidae), many of which resemble bees.

**beef'steak** (bēf'stāk), *n.* A cut of beef, esp. from the hindquarter, for broiling or frying.

**beef-wit'ed** (-wīt'ēd; -Id; 2), *adj.* Stupid.

**beef'y** (bēf'ī), *adj.*; *-i-er* (-ē-er); *-i-est*. Having much beef; fleshy; brawny; solid. — **beef'-iness**, *n.*

**bee gum.** U.S. A hollow gum tree in which wild bees hive or from which hives are made; hence, a beehive. Cf. *GUM*, *n.*, 6.

**bee'hive** (bē'hīv), *n.* A hive for bees. See *HIVE*, *Illust.* — *adj.* Shaped like a beehive; as, a *beehive* (coke) oven.

**Beehive State** Utah; — a nickname alluding to the device on the state seal.

**beek** (bēk), *v. t. & i.* *Scot.* To warm; bask; also, to shine brightly. — *n.* *Scot.* A basking.

**bee'keep'ing** (bē'kēp'īng), *n.* The process or art of raising bees; apiculture. — **bee'keep'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**bee'line** (bē'līn'), *n.* The shortest line to a place, as that pursued by a bee laden with honey to its hive.

**Be-el-zə-bub** (bē'el-zē-būb), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Beelzebub*, fr. Heb. *Ba'al zēbūb* Lord of flies.] 1. The prince of demons; the Devil. 2. A leading devil. 3. In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the fallen angel ranking just below Satan.

**bee martin.** The kingbird, which occasionally eats bees.

**been** (bin or, esp. *Brit.*, bēn), *past part.* of *BE*.

**bee plant.** Any plant much frequented by bees for nectar; specif.: a heavy-scented herb (*Thlasia serrulata*) with pink flowers. **B** Any flower (genus *Scrophularia*).

**beer** (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bēor*.] 1. A fermented liquor brewed, esp. by full fermentation, from malt or from a mixture of malt and malt substitutes and flavored with hops or other bitter. 2. Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors; as, spruce beer. 3. U.S. Any of certain nonalcoholic carbonated drinks; as, root beer.

**beer and skittles.** Drink and play; easygoing enjoyment.

**beer'y** (bēr'ī), *adj.*; *-i-er* (-ē-er); *-i-est*. Of, like, affected by, or caused by beer. — **beer'i-ness**, *n.*

**beest'ings, beest'ings** (bēst'īngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *bīsting*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

**bees'wax** (bēz'wāks), *n.* The wax secreted by bees for making the honeycomb. — *v. t. & i.* To wax with beeswax.

**bees'wing** (-wīng), *n.* A film of tartar scales formed in port and some other wines after long keeping.

**beet** (bēt), *n.* [AS. *bīte*, fr. *L. beta*.] 1. A biennial plant (genus *Beta*, of the goosefoot family) with oval stalked leaves and juicy root, cultivated as a garden vegetable (with red root) or as a source of sugar (the *sugar beet*, with white root), or for forage (the *mangel-wurzel*). 2. Its edible root (called by the British *beet root*) or its young leaves cooked for food (called fully *beet greens*). Cf. *CHARD*.

**beet, beetle** (bēt), *v. t.* [AS. *bētan*.] *Dial.* To mend; also, to kindle or renew (a fire).

**bee'tle** (bē'tl), *n.* [AS. *bītel*, *bītel*, *mal-lēt*.] 1. A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head. 2. A wooden pestle, bat, or masher, in domestic use. 3. A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers. — *v. t.*; *-i-er* (-ē-er); *-i-est*. *BEET-ING* (-tīng). To beat, drive, ram, or finish with a beetle. — **bee'tler** (-tēr), *n.*

**bee'tle, n. [AS. *bītula*, fr. *bitan* to bite.] 1. Any coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair (elytra) being stiff cases which cover the others when they are folded. 2. Popularly, any of various insects, as a cockroach, more or less resembling a true beetle.**

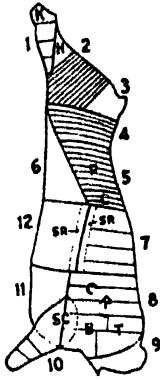
**bee'tle, adj.** Projecting; lowering; as, *beetle brows*. — *v. t.* To jut. **beet leathopper.** A leathopper (*Eutettix tenellus*) that transmits a serious virus disease to sugar beets and other plants in the western U.S.

**bee'tle-browed** (-brou'd), *adj.* [M.E. *bītebrowed*.] Having overhanging eyebrows; hence, scowling; lowering.

**bee'tle-head** (-hēd), *n.* *beetle* a mallet + *head*.] A stupid fellow.

**bee'tle, v. t.** To fight against repeatedly, as in which bees nest. 2. The basswood.

**ously.** 7. To overcome; def. See *BEE*, 2. measure or mark off by stroke from beets. See *BEE*, 1; *SUGAR*, 1. striking bushes, etc., to rouse



**Beef Cuts.**  
1 Hind Shank (K Knuckle).  
2 Round (H Heel of Round).  
3 Rump.  
4 Loin End (Sirloin Steak).  
5 Short Loin (C Club Steak, F Porterhouse Steak).  
6 Flank.  
7 Rib (SR Short Ribs).  
8 Chuck (B Bottom Chuck, CR Chuck Rib, and T Top Chuck Roast).  
9 Neck.  
10 Foreshank (SC Shoulder Clod).  
11 Brisket.  
12 Plate (SR Short Ribs).



**Beetle** (*Lucanus cervus*), showing Elytra (Wing Cases) and expanded Wings. (1/2). See also *JAPANESE BEETLE*, *Illust.*

**bee wolf.** The larva of the bee beetle.

**be-fall'** (bē-fāl'), *v. t. & i.*; see *FALL*. [AS. *be-fellan*, fr. *be* + *feallan* to fall.] To come to pass; to happen (to).

**be-fit'** (bē-fit'), *v. t.*; see *FIT*. To be suitable to; to suit; become. — **be-fit'ing**, *adj.* — **be-fit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**be-fog'** (bē-fōg'), *v. t.*; see *FOG*. To make foggy; to obscure.

**be-fool'** (bē-fōol'), *v. t.* 1. To delude or lead into error; to deceive. 2. To treat as a fool; to call (one) fool.

**be-fore'** (bē-fōr; 70), *adv.* [AS. *be-foran*, fr. *be* + *foran* before.] 1. In front; on the front side; as, to go on *before*. 2. In time past; previously; as, it never happened *before*. 3. Earlier; sooner; as, come at six, not *before*. — *prep.* 1. In front of; ahead of; also, forward of, as in *before the mast* (see under *MAST*). 2. Preceding in time; as, the centuries *before* Christ. 3. In the future of; in store for; as, success is *before* him. 4. Preceding in order, rank, right, or worth; as, put safety *before* all else. 5. In presence or sight of; face to face with; as, to stand *before* the judge. 6. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of; as, the case *before* the court. — *conj.* 1. Previous to the time when; as, look *before* you leap. 2. Sooner than; rather than; as, he will starve *before* he will steal.

**be-fore'hand'** (-hānd'), *adv.* In advance, as by way of forethought; as, to arrive *beforehand*. — *adj.* *Archaic.* Forehanded.

**be-fore'time'** (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforesaid.

**be-foul'** (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.

**be-friend'** (bē-frēnd'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; to aid.

**be-fud'dle** (bē-fūd'hl), *v. t.* See *RUMBLE*. To confuse, as with liquor; to muddle.

**favor; to beg** a person to grant a favor. 3. To assume without proof; as, to *beg the question*, to assume the truth of something in question. — *v. i.* 1. To ask alms or charity; to live by asking alms. 2. To make petition; to make an earnest or polite request.

**Syn.** Beg, entreat, beseech, implore, supplicate, adjure, importune mean to ask or request urgently. Beg suggests earnestness or insistence, especially in asking a favor; entreat implies an effort to persuade or overcome resistance in another; beseech implies great eagerness and, often, anxiety or solicitude; implore adds to beseech the suggestion of greater urgency or more manifest anguish; supplicate, the suggestion of fervent prayer or of a prayerful attitude; adjure implies an injunction as well as a plea, and, in some cases, the invocation of something sacred; importune suggests repeated attempts to break down resistance and, often, annoying pertinacity.

**be-gan'** (bē-gān'), *past* of *BEGIN*.

**be-got'** (bē-gōt'), *v. t.* *past* -got' (-gōt'), *Archaic* -gat' (-gāt'); *past part.* -got'ten' (-gōt'tēn'), -got't' *pres. part.* -gl't'ing. [AS. *beginan* to get, fr. *be* + *gan* to get.] 1. To procreate as a sire; generate. 2. To produce as an effect; to cause. — **be-got'ter**, *n.*

**beg'gar** (bēg'ēr), *n.* 1. One who begs; esp., one who lives by asking alms; a mendicant. 2. A pauper. 3. A rogue; rascal; — often playful; as, a road-hearted little *beggar*. — *v. t.* 1. To reduce to beggary; impoverish. 2. To exhaust or exceed the powers of; as, to *beggar* description. — **beg'gar-dom** (-dōm), *n.* — **beg'gar-hood**, *n.*

**beg'gar-ly** (-lī), *adj.* Like or befitting a beggar; extremely indigent; mean. — **Syn.** See *CONTUMPTIBLE*. — **beg'gar-li-ness**, *n.*

**beg'gar's-lice**, **beg'gar-lice**, *n. sing. & pl.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of sticklesticks, tick trefoils, and bedstraw; also, any of these plants.

**beg'gar-ticks**, **beg'gar's-ticks**, *n. sing. & pl.* 1. The achenes of any but marigold; also, the plant itself. 2. Beggar's-lice.

**beg'gar-weed** (bēg'ēr-wēd'), *n.* A name of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knotweed and certain dodders, spurries, and tickleweeds. **B** A West Indian forage plant (*Desmodium tortuosum*), of the pea family, cultivated in the southern United States.

**beg'gar-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* *GAMES* (-ēz). 1. State of being a beggar; penury. 2. Beggars collectively; also, a resort of beggars.

**Beg'hard** (bēg'hārd; bē-gōrd'), *n.* [MT. *behardus*, *behardus*, OF. *yard*.] A member of one of many semimonastic associations of laymen founded in the 13th century in Flanders; a Beguin. Cf. *BEGUIN*.

**begin** (bēg'in), *v. t. & i.* To set about; start; commence. 2. To found, originate, invent, etc.; as, the Phoenicians *began* alphabetic writing. — **be-gin'ner**, *n.*

**Syn.** Begin, commence, start, initiate, inaugurate mean to set something going or in progress. Begin and commence are practically identical in meaning, but traditional good use supports the choice of *commence* in reference to court proceedings, religious and other ceremonies, military operations, and the like; *start* suggests a setting out from a particular point on a journey, course, etc.; often, but not necessarily, after inaction or waiting; *initiate* implies the taking of the first step or steps in a process and carries no suggestion of an end or ending; *inaugurate* retains from its more common sense of *induct* a hint of a ceremonial beginning, and is often no more than a pretentious term for *begin*. — **Ant.** End.

**be-gin'ning** (-īng), *n.* 1. The commencement; the start. 2. A point in space or time at which a thing begins. 3. One of the earliest acts or products of something which has a history; as, the *beginnings* of English poetry. 4. The first cause; origin; as, God is the *beginning* of all things.

**be-gird'** (bē-gīrd'), *v. t.*; see *GIRD*. [AS. *begyrdan*.] To bind with a band or girdle; to gird; hence, to encompass.

**beg'ohm'** (bēg'ōm'), *n.* *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

**be-gone'** (bē-gōn'; 74), *v. t.* Go away; depart; — chiefly imperative.

**be-gone'** (-gōn'), *v. t.* To delude by guile or craft; to deceive. 2.



To deprive by guile; to cheat; — with of or out of. **3.** To charm; to divert; also, to while away. — **Syn.** See *deceive*; *wane*. — **be-guile-ment**, *n.* — **be-guiler** (**bē-gū'ler**), *n.*

**Beguin** (**bē-gūn**; *F. bē-gūn*), *n.* [*F. beguine*] A Beghard.

**Beguine** (**bē-gūn**; *bē-gūn*), *n.* [*F. beguine*, fr. *OF. begard*] A member of one of certain religious communities dating from the 13th century, composed of laywomen who do not take vows, and retain property and independence. — **be-guine** (**bē-gūn**), *n.* [*F. dial.*, a dance, fr. *F. beguine* (dittation)] A vigorous popular dance of the islands of Saint Lucia and Martinique, which somewhat resembles the rumba.

**1.** *n.* [*Hind. begum*, *1. India*, A Mohammedan woman, as a princess. **2. Eng.** An Anglo-Indian heiress.

**(bē-gūn)**, *past part.* of *beguine*.

**(bē-hāf)**, *half*; *U.*, *n.* [*ME. on-behalve* in the name of, fr. *AS. half*, *side*, *part.*] *Side*; benefit; interest; support; defense; — in prepositional phrases; as, *in*, *or on*, *behalf of*; *in*, *or on*, *one's behalf*.

**be-hav** (**bē-hāv**), *v. t.* To conduct, esp. properly; comport; — used reflexively; as, *behave yourself*. — *v. i.* **1.** To act; to conduct oneself or itself; as, *to behave well or ill*; also (without a qualifying word), *to act or conduct oneself well or properly*; as, *you must behave*. **2.** To act in relation to environment; to react. See *BEHAVIOR*.

**Syn.** Behave, conduct, demean, deport, comport, acquit mean, when used reflexively, to cause oneself to act or do something in a given way. Behave implies meeting a standard, usually a standard of what is proper or decorous; conduct implies action or behavior that shows the extent of one's power to direct or control oneself; demean suggests conduct, bearing, attitude, or the like, which answers a given description; deport implies behavior that shows how far one conforms to rules of discipline, the proprieties, or the like; comport suggests conduct or behavior as measured by what is expected or required of a person in a certain class, position, or the like; acquit suggests conduct or action calculated to win approval or disapproval, or to meet expectations.

**be-hav'ior** (**bē-hāv'ēr**), *n.* **1.** Mode of conducting oneself; deportment. **2.** The way in which an organism, organ, or substance acts, esp. in response to a stimulus; as, *the behavior of glands*; activity or change in relation to environment; as, *the behavior of steel under stress*.

**be-hav'ior-ism** (*Yā'm*), *n.* *Psychol.* The doctrine that all generalizations should be based on observation of muscular and glandular behavior. — **be-hav'ior-ist** (*-ist*), *n.* & *adj.* — **be-hav'ior-ist-ic** (*-is'tik*), *adj.*

**be-head'** (**bē-hēd'**), *v. t.* To sever the head from; decapitate.

**be-held'** (**bē-hēld'**), *past & past part.* of *behead*.

**be-hē'mōth** (**bē-hē'mōth**; *bē'hē-mōth*; *mōth*), *n.* [*Heb. behēmōth*, intens. pl. of *behēmōth* beast] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in *Job* xi 16-24.

**be-hēst'** (**bē-hēst'**), *n.* [*AS. behēst* promise] A command; a mandate; an injunction.

**be-hind'** (**bē-hīnd'**), *adv.* [*AS. behindan*, fr. *br + hindan* hind] **1.** Back in place or time; as, *to stay behind*. **2.** Not yet brought forward; still to come; as, *there is stronger evidence behind*. **3.** Backward in progress, performance, etc.; behindhand; as, *to fall behind in school*. **4.** Late; slow; as, *the clock runs behind*. **5.** In a backward direction. — *adj.* Following, as in a procession; as, *the car behind*. — *prep.* **1.** In a place, state, or time, gone or departed from by (the one or ones referred to); as, *he left nothing behind him*. **2.** Inferior to, as in dignity, rank, or knowledge. **3.** After in time; later than. **4.** After in time; later than. **5.** Behind the door. **6.** Back in time. **7.** Behind something sinister.

behind this strike

**be-hind'hand'** (*-hānd'*), *adv. & adj.* Behind, as in progress, in payments, etc.; backward; in arrears.

— **Syn.** See, view, survey, observe, descry, discern. — *interj.* Look! **Lo!** — **be-hold'er**, *n.*

**be-hold'en** (*-hōld'n*), *adj.* Bound in gratitude; indebted.

**be-hoof'** (**bē-hōof'**), *n.* [*ME. to inhove* for the use of, fr. *AS. behōf* advantage] Advantage; benefit; interest; use.

**be-hoove'** (*-hōov'*) **be-hove'** (*-hōv'*; *form. -hōov'*), *v. t.* [*AS. behōfsan* to have need of, *be-hoveor*] **1.** To be necessary for, esp. as a duty or obligation; to be proper for, or incumbent upon; — chiefly in impersonal use; as, *it behooves you to go*. — *v. i.* **2.** To be needed or incumbent; — chiefly in impersonal use.

**beige** (*bēzh*), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** A soft woolen dress fabric, orig. of undyed, unbleached wool. **2.** The natural color of unbleached wool or cotton. — *adj.* Of the color beige.

**being** (**bē'ing**), *n.* **1.** Existence; specif. conscious existence; as, *things brought into being by generation*. **2.** Substance, nature, or essence of anything existent; as, *love of life was the core of his being*. **3.** One that exists; specif. **a** [*cap.*] God; — with various qualifying adjectives, as *Supreme*, *Infinite*, etc. **b** A living person. **4.** Philos. That which exists as an actuality or entity in time or space, in idea or matter; also, that which is logically conceivable, and hence capable of existence. **5.** The fullness of life or perfection possible to a thing that exists. **6.** *being* is the end of becoming.

**Bel** (**bēl**; *bēl*), *n.* [*Babylon. Bel*] One of the chief gods of ancient Babylonian religion.

**bel** (**bēl**), *n.* [*After A. G. Bell*, inventor of the telephone.] Ten decibels. See *DECIBEL*.

**be-la-hōr** (*bē-lā'hōr*; *bē-lā'hēr*), *v. t.* **1.** Obs. To work carefully at or upon. **2.** To beat soundly; to drub; hence, to assail verbally. — **Syn.** Baste, beat, pummel.

**Bel and the Dragon.** A book of the Apocrypha. See *BIBLE*.

**be-lat'ed** (**bē-lā'tēd**; *-id*), *adj.* **a** *Archaic*. Overtaken by night or darkness. **b** Delayed beyond the usual time; late. — **be-lat'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **be-lat'ed-ness**, *n.*

**be-lay'** (*-lē*), *v. — t.* **1.** *BE-LAYED'* (*-lā'd*); *BE-LAY'ING*. [*Prob. fr. D. be-layen*.] **1.** *Naut.* To make a turn or turns with (as a rope) round a pin (*be-lay'ing pin*), cleat, etc., in order to hold secure; also, to make fast by so doing; — often used imperatively in *belay that*, or *belay there*, *make fast*; hence, *bellog*, quit; that's enough. **2.** *Mountain Climbing.* To take a secure stance and serve as a belay to (another climber). — *n.* A knob of rock, a bush, or some other object round which a running rope may be passed as a safeguard.

**[bel can'to** (**bēl kân'tō**). [*It.*] Literally, beautiful song; specif., a style of singing, characterized by virtuosity and beauty of sound, developed in 17th- and 18th-century Italian opera.

**belch** (**bēlch**), *v. i.* [*AS. beolcan*.] **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; to eruct. **2.** To eject its contents, as a gun. **3.** To issue spasmodically; to rush out, as flames from a volcano. — *v. t.* To eject, esp. violently; to throw up or out; to cast forth; emit spasmodically. — *n.* A belching; that which is belched. — **belch'er**, *n.*

**beld** (**bēld**). Scot. var. of *bold*.

**bel'dam**, **bel'dams** (**bēl'dām**), *n.* [*From bel- F. bel, belle, fair, beautiful* + *dame*.] **1.** A grandmother. **2.** An old woman, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag.

**be-les'guer** (**bē-lē'gēr**), *v. t.* [*D. belegeren*, fr. *be- (= E. be-) + lever* bed, camp, army.] To blockade by surrounding with an army; to besiege; hence, to encompass.

**bel'em-nite** (**bēl'em-nīt**), *n.* [*Gr. belemnon* dart.] A conical fossil shell of an extinct cephalopod. See *TRIDACTYLOPOD*.

**[bel-es'prit'** (**bēlēs'prē**), *n.*; *pl.* **BEAUX-ESPRITS** (**bō-zēs'prē**). [*F.*] A person of fine mind and delicate, graceful wit.

**bel'fry** (**bēl'frī**), *n.*; *pl.* **-FRIES** (*-frīz*). [*OF. barfrei, berfrei*, fr. *OHG. bergfried*, lit., guard peace.] **1.** A tower; esp., the separate or attached bell tower of a church or other building; a campanile. **2.** A room in a tower for a bell; also, a cupola, turret, or the like, used for the same purpose. — **bel'fried** (*-frīd*), *adj.*

**bel'gian** (**bēl'gē**), *n.* Formerly, from 1926 to end of World War II, a monarchical unit of Belgium established for use in foreign exile; a Belgian.

**Bel'gae** (**bēl'gē**), *n. pl.* [*L.*] A people who, in Caesar's time, occupied northern France and Belgium.

**(bēl'gēn; -jī-zēn)**, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Belgium. **ING.** **WALLOON.** **2.** A breed of strong, heavy draft horses, roan or chestnut, originating in Belgium. — **Bel'gian**, *adj.*

**Belgian hare.** One of a breed of small, dark-red rabbits.

**Bel'gio** (**bēl'jō**), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Belgae or the Netherlands or Belgium.

**Bel'gra-vi-a** (**bēl-grā-vī-ā**; *58*), *n.* A fashionable residence district in the West End of London; hence, aristocratic society. — **Bel'gra-vi-an** (*-ān*), *adj. & n.*

**Be'l'al** (**bē'l'al**; *bē'l'al*), *n.* [*Heb. be'lyal* without use or profit] **1.** A word in the Scriptures and in rabbinical and Apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning "worthlessness," or "destruction." In the New Testament the name became identified with *Satan*. **2. In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, one of the fallen angels.**

**be'lie'** (**bē-lī'**), *v. t.* [*AS. be-līfan*] **1. To tell lies about; to calumniate. **2.** To misrepresent; as, *his words belie his true feelings*.**

**3.** To be false or unfaithful to; *to belie* one's principles; also, to prove to be false; as, *his acts belie his professions*. — **be-lī'er** (*-lī'er*), *n.*

**be-līef'** (**bē-līf'**), *n.* [*AS. gelyfa*, fr. *a*, *lost* *n.* in *be-*] **1.** The state or habit of mind of one who believes; faith; confidence; trust; as, *to be without belief in God*. **2.** A conviction or persuasion of truth; intellectual assent; as, *claims unworthy of belief*. **3.** The thing believed; specif., a tenet, or the body of tenets; doctrine; creed. **4.** *Eccl.* A statement of beliefs; a creed; specif. [*cap.*] the Apostles' Creed.

**Syn.** (1) *Belief, faith, credence, credit* mean the act or mental state of one who assents to something proposed for acceptance. *Belief* and *faith*, though often used interchangeably, are not quite parallel, for *belief* may or may not imply certitude in the one who assents and *faith*, in its older religious and Scriptural sense, always does even when there is no evidence or proof. In current use, *faith* often suggests credulity and overreadiness to accept. *Credence* stresses assent without implying, apart from the context, weak or strong grounds for belief or credulity or its absence; *credit* implies assent on other grounds than direct proof, usually that of a reputation for truth in the one who proposes something for acceptance. (2) See *OPINION*.

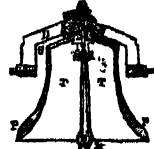
**be-līeve'** (**bē-līev'**), *v. t.* [*AS. belāfan, be-līfan*] **1.** To have faith or confidence; — usually with *in* or *on*; as, *to believe in a person*. **2.** To have convictions, esp. religious convictions. **3.** To think; to judge; as, *to believe* meanly of one's neighbor. — *v. i.* **4.** To accept as true; also, to have as one's convictions or opinion. — **be-līev'a-ble**, *adj.* — **be-līev'er**, *n.* — **be-līev'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**be-like'** (**bē-līk'**), *adv.* *Archaic*. Probably; perhaps.

**be-lī'tle** (**bē-lī'tl'**), *v. t.*; *-lī'tl-en* (*-līd*); *-lī'tl-ing* (*-līng*). To make seem little; less; to depreciate; minimize. — **Syn.** See *DECEASE*.

**be-līve'** (**bē-līv'**), *adv.* *Scot.* Forthwith; quickly; soon.

**bell** (**bēl**), *n.* [*AS. bēlle*.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel, typically shaped like an inverted cup with flaring mouth that vibrates and gives forth a ringing sound when struck. **2.** Specif. **a** A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also (usually in *pl.*), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated; on shipboard, a half hour; **4**, **8**, and **12** o'clock are marked by **8** bells; **4.30**, **8.30** and **12.30** o'clock by **1** bell; and so on until **8** bells. **3.** Anything in the form of a bell; as: **a** The corolla of a flower. **b** The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a bell. **2.** To make bell-mouthed, or flaring. — *v. i.* **3.** To take the form of a bell; to flare. — **bell the cat.** To do a daring or risky deed; — from the fable of the mice who resolved to hang a bell upon the cat's neck, but found none bold enough to do it.



**Bell (cross section).** **A** Clapper or Tongue; **B** Cannon; **C** Yoke; **D** Mouth; **E** Sound bow; **F** Shoulder; **T** Barrel.

**bell, v. t. & i.** [*AS. bellan*.] To bellow, as deer in rutting time. — *n.* A bellow; a booming sound, as that of the bittorn.

**bel'la-don'na** (**bē-lā-dōn'ā**), *n.* [*It. lit.*, fine lady.] **1.** A European poisonous plant (*Atropa belladonna*), of the nightshade family, having reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries; the deadly nightshade. The root and leaves are used in medicine as a narcotic and anodyne, and as a powerful mydriatic. **2.** The belladonna lily. **belladonna lily.** A South African bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) or its rose-colored lilylike flower.

**bell'hird'** (**bēl'hīrd'**), *n.* Any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell, as (*Local, U. S.*) the wood thrush.

**bell'boy'** (**bēl'bōi'**), *n.* A hotel or club employee who answers calls for service by bell or telephone.

**bell buoy.** See *BUOY*, 1.

**belle** (**bēl**), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *bel*, *beau*. See *BEAU*.] A beautiful, charming, and much-admired young woman.

**Belleek' ware** (bē'lek'), or **Belleek'**, *n.* [From Belleek, N. Ireland] A porcelainlike kind of decorative pottery with a high gloss, which is sometimes iridescent.

**Belleer'o-phon** (bē'ler'ō-fōn; -fōn), *n.* A mythological Corinthian hero who slew the Chimera with the aid of Pegasus

**belle's-let'tres** (bē'let'trē; -trē), *n. pl.* [F.] Literature of aesthetic as distinguished from informational or utilitarian value; esp., poetry, literary essays, drama, and fiction — **belle's-let'tris** (bē'let'trīz; -trīz), *adj.*

**bell'flower** (bē'llōw'ēr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Campanula*) typifying a family (Campanulaceae, the bellflower family), having an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and rather showy regular flowers; a campanula.

**bell'hop** (-hōp'), *n.* *Slang.* U.S. A bellboy.

**bell'ig-er-ence** (bē'llī'ēr-ēns), *adj.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, fr. *bellum* war.] Inclined to contention; warlike. — *Syn.* See **belligerent**. — **bell'ig-er-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **bell'ig-er-ent-ly** (-kō's'ē-tē), *n.*

**bell'ig-er-ence** (bē'llī'ēr-ēns), *n.* Quality of being belligerent; act of waging war.

**bell'ig-er-ent-ly** (-ēn-sē), *n.* The status of a belligerent; warfare between belligerent powers.

**bell'ig-er-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *beligerans*, pres part of *beligerare* to wage war, deriv. of *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage.] 1. Waging war; also, of relating to fighting nations or persons. 2. Tending to war; intent on or provoking conflict; also, openly hostile in tone.

*Syn.* Belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious mean having or taking an aggressive attitude. Belligerent usually implies enmity in actual hostility, or an actively hostile mood or temper; bellicose, more often applied to a state of mind or temper, suggests a disposition or readiness to fight or stir up a fight; pugnacious applies especially to disposition or character, but it does not suggest a readiness to fight without good cause so evident in quarrelsome; contentious implies perversity of temper and persistence in dispute; litigious implies a fondness for legal contention.

— *n.* A belligerent nation or person — **bell'ig-er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**bell jar**. A type of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top like a bell.

**bell'man** (bē'llmān), *n.* A bell ringer, as a town crier.

**bell metal**. A variety of bronze, consisting usually of three to four parts of copper to one of tin, used for making bells.

**bells'mouthed** (-mōuthd'; -mōutht'), *adj.* Having a flaring mouth.

**Bello'na** (bē'llō'nā), *n.* [L., fr. *bellum* war.] Roman goddess of war.

**bell'ow** (bē'llōw), *v. t.* [AS. *bylgan*.] 1. To make a hollow loud noise or roar like that of a bull. 2. To bawl; to clamor — *v. t.* To emit with such a sound; — with out or forth. — *n.* A bellowing sound — **bell'ow-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**bell'ows** (bē'llōz; -ūs), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *belg*, *belg*, bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* is prop. a pl. and the orig. sense is bag.] 1. An instrument, utensil, or machine which by alternate expansion and contraction draws in air through a valve or orifice and expels it through a tube, for various purposes, as blowing fires, ventilating mines, or filling the pipes of an organ with wind. 2. The lungs. 3. The expandable part of a photographic camera. See *Know*, *Illustr.*

**bell'wether** (bē'llwēth'ēr), *n.* 1. A wether, or male sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on its neck. 2. A leader of a thoughtless crowd.

**bell'wort** (-wōrt'), *n.* *Bot.* A bellflower. *b U.S.* Hand Bellows. Any of a small genus (*Utricularia*) of herbs of the lily-of-the-valley family, with yellow, drooping, bell shaped flowers.

**belly** (bē'llē), *n. pl.* *belly's* (-tēz). [AS. *belg*, *belg*, bag, bellows, belly.] 1. The abdomen or the abdominal cavity. 2. The under part of an animal's body. 3. The womb; uterus. 4. The stomach and its adjuncts, hence, appetite for food. 5. The part of anything likened to the human belly, as in protuberance, hollowness, or central position; as, the belly of a flask; the belly of a curved timber; specifi-

cally, the part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind. 6. The upper plate of the sounding box of instruments of the violin class. 7. A lower or under surface, as opposed to the upper surface or the back; as, "the soft under belly of Europe" (*Winston S. Churchill*). — *v. t.* & *i.*; **belly'd** (-līd); **belly'ing**. To swell or bulge out.

**belly'band** (-bānd'), *n.* A band that passes around or across the belly, as under a horse's belly to hold the shafts. See *HARNESS*, *Illustr.*

**belly'land** (-lānd'), *v. t.* To land an airplane without use of landing gear, that is, on the underside of the fuselage.

**be-long** (bē'lōng; -tē), *v. t.* [be- + ME *lengen* to belong] Usually construed with *to*. 1. To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the like. 2. To be the property of. 3. To be attached or bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, allegiance, residence, membership, or appropriateness. 4. To be properly classified (among); — with *to*, *in*, *under*, *with*.

**be-long'ing** (bē'lōng'ing), *n.* 1. A thing or person that belongs to one. 2. *pl.* Goods or effects.

**be-love** (bē'lōv; -tē), *v. t.*; *past part.* **BE-LOVED** (-lōv'd). To love; — now only in passive, with *of* (*Portrait*) and *by*.

**be-lov'd** (bē'lōv'd; -tē), *adj.* Dearly loved; dear to the heart. — *n.* One who is dearly loved.

**be-low** (bē'lōw), *adv.* [be- + *low*, *adj.*] 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. 2. On earth. 3. In Hades; in hell. 4. Lower on a page; hence, in some part following. 5. On or to a lower floor or deck. 6. In or to a lower rank. — *prep.* 1. Lower than in place, rank, value, etc.; inferior to; beneath. 2. Unworthy of.

**Bel-shaz'zar** (bē'llshāz'ēr), *n.* [Heb. *Bēlshatšar*.] *Bib.* The last king of Babylon. See *Daniel* v.

**belt** (bēlt), *n.* [AS. *belc*.] 1. A broad strip of leather, cloth, or the like, worn around one's person. 2. Any encircling strip, stripe, or series of things resembling or suggesting a belt (sense 1). 3. A narrow strap specially adapted by its climate, soil, etc., to the growth of certain animals or plants; as, the cotton belt. *b Biogeo.* An area distinctively characterized by its species or forms of life; as, a pine belt. *c Slang.* U.S. A region marked by the prevalence of some type of inhabitant or of some oddity, condition, etc.; as, the rooster belt. *d Grog.* A narrow strait. *e Mach.* A broad, flexible, endless band that passes around two or more pulleys, cylinders, cones, or the like, for communicating motion, conveying material, etc. *f Shipbuilding.* A row of armor plates along the water line. — *below the belt.* Lower down than the waistline; hence, unfairly. — *v. t.* 1. To encircle, stripe, or invest with or as with a belt. 2. To gird by means of a belt. 3. To gird on. 4. To encompass. 5. To beat with a strap; hence, to strike.

**Bel'tane** (bē'lltān), *n.* [Gael. *bealltainn*, *bealltuinn*.] 1. May 1st (Old Style). 2. The Celtic May-day festival.

**bel'ted** (bē'lltēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Encircled by, or secured with, a belt; girt with a belt as an honorary distinction; as, a belted earl. 2. Marked with a band; as, belted cattle.

**bel'ting**, *n.* Material for belts; also, belts collectively.

**be-lu'ga** (bē'lō'gā), *n.* 1. [Russ. fr. *bel* white.] A white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea. 2. [Russ. *belukha* or *beluga*.] A cetacean (*Dolphinapterus leucas*) of the dolphin family, white when adult, and about ten feet long.

**bel've-dere** (bē'llv'e-dēr; bē'llv'e-dēr; -tē), *n.* [It. fr. *bello*, *bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] 1. In Italian architecture, a building commanding a fine prospect. 2. A cigar of a certain shape, shorter than a corona and with both ends slightly less thick. See *CIGAR*.

**be'ma** (bē'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **DEMATA** (-mā-tā). [Gr. *bēma* step, platform.] In Eastern churches, that part containing the altar and the structure combining the bishop's throne and clergy stalls.

**be-mean'** (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* To abase; to lower (oneself).

**be-mire'** (-mīr'), *v. t.* To fix in the mire; to befoul.

**be-moan'** (-mōn'), *v. t.* [AS. *be-mēnan*.] To express deep grief for by moaning; to lament. — *v. i.* To lament. — *Syn.* See **DEPLORE**.

**be-mock'** (bē-mōk'; -tē), *v. t.* To mock; to mock at. *Shak.*

**be-muse'** (bē-mūz'), *v. t.* To stupefy.

**be-mused'** (-mūz'd), *adj.* Dazed; also, absorbed; musing.

**ben** (bēn), *adv. & prep.* [AS. *binnan*, fr. *be- by* + *innan* within, in in.] Within. *Scot. — adj.* Inner. — *n.* The parlor.

**ben** (bēn), *n.* [Ar. *bān* the ben tree.] The seed of certain tropical trees (genus *Moringa*, family *Moraceae*), yielding a fluid nondrying oil used in perfumery.

**be-name'** (bē-nām'), *v. t.*; *past part.* **-NAMED** (-nāmd'), **-NEMPT'** (-nēmp't'). **-NEMPTED**. *Archaic.* To name; to call.

**bench** (bēnch), *n.* [AS. *benc*.] 1. A long seat for two or more persons. 2. A thwart or seat in a boat. 3. A long worktable. 4. The seat where the judges sit in court; hence, the office or dignity of a judge; also, the persons who sit as judges, collectively; a court; as, the opinion of the full bench. 5. A seat where officials sit together in the exercise of their duties; hence, the officials themselves, or the dignity of their office; as, the Treasury bench. 6. A platform on which a dog is placed at a dog show; hence, a dog show. 7. A level surface of ground, rock, etc., raised and narrow; specifi-

cally, a topographic terrace or shelf, esp. a former shore line of a river or lake; an elevated shelf in a mine working. *8 Sports.* A seat where the members of each team await their turn at bat, an opportunity to play, etc.

— *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a bench or benches. 2. To seat on a bench, esp. a bench of justice. 3. To exhibit (dogs) on a bench. 4. *Sports.* To keep (a player) on the bench or to recall (a player) to the bench. See *KNOW*, *n.*, 8. — *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*

**bench'er** (bēn'chēr), *n.* One who sits on or works at a bench; as, a An carsman. *b Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court.

**bench clamp, hook, or stop.** A clamp, hook, or stop to hold work on a carpenter's bench.

**bench mark.** A mark affixed to a permanent object in tidal observations, or in survey, to furnish a datum level.

**bench show.** An exhibition of small animals, esp. dogs, in competition for prizes on the basis of points of physical formation or condition. Cf. **FIELD TRIAL**.

**bench warrant.** A warrant issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt or indicted for some crime.

**bend** (bēnd), *v. t.*; *past part.* **BENT**, **BEND'ED**; **BENDING** [AS *bendan*.] 1. Originally, to strain to tension by a band or string, as a bow or catapult. 2. *Naut.* To fasten, as one rope to another or a sail to its yard or stay. 3. *Archaic.* To strain or make tense; — with *up* *Shak.* 4. To strain or move (something) right out of a straight line; to crook or curve; as, to bend the knee. 5. To direct by turning or deflecting, as one's steps, hence, to incline; to dispose. 6. To cause to bow, stoop, or yield. 7. To apply closely or with interest; to direct — *v. i.* 1. To be moved or strained out of a straight line or away from a given line; to crook or be curving, to bow. 2. To curve over from upright; of persons, to stoop. 3. To bend the body in submission or reverence; to bow; to yield; submit. 4. *Archaic.* To direct oneself; turn. *Shak.* 5. To have a direction or inclination away from the straight line or any given line; to trend. 6. To apply oneself closely or vigorously; as, to bend to the oars. — *Syn.* See **CURVE**. — *n.* 1. Act of bending; a turn or deflection from a straight or given line; state of being bent. 2. A bent think; a bent part, as of a river, a curve; bow. 3. *pl. Naut.* The wales of a ship. 4. *pl. Collog.* Caission disease.

**bend, *n.* [AS. *bend*.] 1. [OF. *bende*, *bande* (F. *bande*).] See **BAND**. 2. *Her.* A band aslant and athwart. 3. *Leather.* The half of a butt, or a hide trimmed of the thinner parts. See **HIDE**, *Illustr.* 3. A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to some object. See **KNOT**.**

**Ben Da'vis** (bēn dā'vīs), *n.* An American variety of red winter apple of excellent keeping but inferior eating qualities.

**Ben Day process** (bēn dā'vīs), [After Benjamin Day (1838-1916), New York printer.] A method of mechanical reproduction of shadings, tints, or screens, applied by a photographer to a drawing, negative, or a metal plate before it is etched. Ben Day techniques can also be applied to a drawing as art work by pasting a transparent sheet bearing black or white dots, lines, screens, etc., over certain areas before the picture is photographed and made into a printing plate.

**bend'er** (bēn'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which bends, as a pair of pliers. 2. *Slang.* A *Eng.* A sixpence. *b U.S.* A drunken spree.

**bend'minister**. *Her.* A bend drawn from the sinister side, wrongly supposed to represent bastardy. Cf. **BATON**, **BAS MINISTRE**, **ESCUICREON**.

**be-neath** (bē-nēth), *adv.* [AS. *beneathan*, *beneathan*, fr. *be- + neathan*, *neathan*, downward, beneath.] 1. In a lower place than some other place. 2. Directly below something; under a covering; underneath. — *prep.* 1. Lower than, in place; specifi-

cally, at the foot of. 2. Under (something superior or oppressive). 3. Lower than, in rank, excellence, etc.; hence, unworthy of.

**ben'e-dic't** (bēn'e-dīkt; -dīkt'), *interj.* [L. (imperative pl.), *bless ye*.] Bless you! — *n.* 1. Grace at table. 2. [cap.] The canticle "Benedicite, omnia opera Domini," or "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord."

**Ben'e-dick** (bēn'e-dīkt), *n.* [See **BENEDICTUS**.] 1. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado*, a confirmed bachelor who marries Beatrice after a courtship which is a contest of wit and rillery. 2. [not cap.] A benedict.

**ben'e-dict** (-dīkt), *n.* [See **BENEDICT**.] A married man; usually, a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.



**Ben-e-dic-tine** (bén-é-dik-tīn; -tēn; -tīn), *n.* [F. *bénédictin*.] 1. A monk or a nun of one of the congregations following the rule of St. Benedict and especially devoted to scholarly, literary, and artistic pursuits. 2. (*pron. -tēn*) A trade-mark applied to a dark-brown cordial made of brandy, sugar, and aromatic herbs. — **Ben-e-dic-tine**, *adj.* 1. Act of blessing; a blessing; specif.: a. The short blessing, by a minister or priest, with which public worship is closed. b. R.C.Ch. The rite of solemnly blessing and often formally dedicating to God. 2. Realized blessedness; state of grace.

**ben-e-dic-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *adj.* Of or expressing benediction.

**Ben-e-dic-tus** (-dik-tūs), *n.* [Of, blessed.] Either of two canticles beginning *Benedictus* in the Vulgate (*Matt.* xxi 9 and *Luke* i 68); also, a musical setting for either.

**ben-e-fac-tion** (-fák-shūn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one, fr. *bene* well + *facere* to do.] The act of benefiting or a benefit conferred; esp., a charitable donation.

**ben-e-fac-tor** (bén-é-fák-tēr; bēn-é-fák-tēr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefaction, benefit, or benefits.

**ben-e-fac-tress** (-trīs; -trīs), *n.* A woman benefactor.

**ben-e-fic** (bén-é-fík), *adj.* [L. *beneficus*.] Beneficent.

**ben-e-fice** (bén-é-fīs), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *beneficium*, fr. *beneficere* benefit.] 1. A feudal estate in lands, a fief. 2. An ecclesiastical living or church preferment, esp. a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy — *v. t.* To invest with a benefice — **ben-e-ficed** (-fīd), *adj.*

**ben-e-ficence** (bén-é-fī-sens; -sēns), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *beneficence*, fr. L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficere*.] 1. Active goodness, kindness, charity. 2. A beneficent act or gift.

**ben-e-fi-cent** (-sēnt; -sēnt), *adj.* 1. Doing or producing good. 2. Productive of benefit. — **ben-e-fi-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**ben-e-fi-cial** (bén-é-fī-shāl), *adj.* 1. Conferring benefits; conducive to well-being or welfare. 2. Receiving for one's own benefit; as, the beneficial owner. — **ben-e-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.* — **ben-e-fi-cial-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Beneficial, advantageous, profitable mean bringing good or gain. Beneficial implies especially the promotion of health or well-being; advantageous, the conclusion of superiority or of a good end; profitable, the yielding of useful or lucrative returns. — **Ant.** Detrimental.

**ben-e-fi-ci-ary** (bén-é-fī-shī-ēr; -fī-shī-ēr), *n.* Holding, or held, by feudal tenure; or of pert. to the holding of a benefice. — *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-īz). 1. One who holds a benefice. 2. One who receives a benefit or advantage; specif.: a. *Law* The person designated to receive the income of a trust estate. b. The person who is to receive the proceeds or benefits accruing under a policy of insurance, an annuity, etc.

**ben-e-fit** (bén-é-fīt), *n.* [AF, *benefit* (OF & F. *beneficium*), fr. L. *benefactum*, fr. *bene* well + *factum*, past part. of *facere* to do.] 1. Act of kindness; gift; well; advantage. 2. Whatever promotes welfare; advantage; profit; specif., pecuniary advantage or profit. 3. A theatrical performance, a concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose. 4. Pecuniary help in time of sickness, old age, or the like — *v. t.*; *pl.* -ies (-īz); *pl.* -ies (-īz). To be beneficial to — *v. t.* To receive benefit; to profit.

**benefit of clergy** 1. *Law* The privilege, claimed by the medieval church, of demanding a trial and punishment by an ecclesiastical court for one of the clergy when accused of crime before a temporal court. 2. The ministration or sanction of the church.

**Ben-e-lux** (bén-é-lūks), *n.* [From *Belgium* + *Netherlands* + *Luxembourg*.] A tripartite customs union, formed in 1947 by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. — **See** BENELUX.

**ben-empt** (bén-é-mpt), *ben-empt*, *ad.* **See** BENEMPT.

**ben-ev-o-lence** (bén-é-vō-lēns), *n.* 1. The disposition to do good; charity; friendliness. 2. An act of kindness; charity given. 3. *Eng. Hist.* A forced levy on subjects by several kings on pretense of prerogative.

**ben-ev-o-lent** (-lēt), *adj.* [From OF, fr. L. *benefolens*, *entia*, fr. *bene* well + *volens*, pres. part. of *volere* I will, I wish.] Disposed to promote the prosperity and happiness of others; kind; charitable. — **ben-ev-o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**Ben'al cat-e-chu** (bén-á-kál; bēn-á-kál), *See* CATYCHU.

**Ben-gal** (bén-gál; -gēn), *n.* 1. A native of Bengal. 2. The language of Bengal. The literary language borrows from Sanskrit very freely. **See** INDU-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table* — *adj.* Of or pert. to Bengal.

**ben-ga-line** (bén-gá-lēn; bēn-gá-lēn), *n.* [F.] A corded fabric made of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

**Ben'gal light** (bén-gál; bēn-é-). A blue light or fire used in theaters, in signaling, etc.

**be-night** (bē-nīt; -īd), *adj.* [From *benight*, *v.*, obs. in active.] 1. Overtaken by night or darkness. 2. Involved in or due to moral darkness or ignorance. — **be-night-ed-ness**, *n.*

**be-nign** (bē-nīn), *adj.* [From OF, fr. L. *benignus*, fr. *bene* well + root of *genus* kind.] 1. Of a gentle disposition; gracious. 2. Manifesting kindness and gentleness; kindly; hence, favorable. 3. *Med.* Of a mild character; — *opp.* to malignant; as, a benign tumor. — *Syn.* See *KIND* — **be-nig-ni-ty**, *adv.*

**be-nig-nan-cy** (bē-nīn-nā-sī), *n.* Benignant quality.

**be-nig-nant** (-nānt), *adj.* [From *benign*, after *malignant*.] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious; benign. — *Syn.* See *KIND* — **be-nig-nant-ly**, *adv.*

**be-nig-ni-ty** (-nī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality of being benign; esp., gentle disposition. 2. A kind deed; a favor.

**ben'i-son** (bén-ī-zōn; -sōn), *n.* [From OF, fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *bene-dicere* to bless, fr. *bene* well + *dicere* to say.] Blessing; benediction.

**Ben'ja-min** (bén-jā-mīn), *n.* *Bib.* **See** JACOB.

**ben'ja-min**, *n.* [Corrupt of *benjamin*.] Var. of *BENZONIN*.

**ben-most** (bēn-mōst; -mīst), *adj.* *Scot.* Innermost.

**ben-ne** (bēn-ē), *n.* [Malay *bene* grain, seed.] = *SESAME*, 1.

**ben-net** (bén-ēt; -tē), *n.* [F. *benette*, fr. ML. *benedicta*, fr. fem. of L. *benedictus*, past part. blessed.] 1. = *HERB BENNET* (see *AVENS*). 2. Either of two American species of *Asclepias* (*Asclepias virginiana* and *A. canadensis*).

**bent** (bēnt), *adj.* 1. Changed by bending; no longer straight; crooked. 2. Strongly inclined toward something, so as to be resolved, determined, bound, or set.

**bent**, *n.* [See *BEND*.] 1. Inclination in a particular direction; tendency. 2. A leaning or bias; proclivity; tendency of mind; disposition; as, a bent for politics. 3. Degree of tension, as of a bow or a spring; hence, power of endurance; capacity; — used in "to the top of one's bent." — *Syn.* See *CURT*

**bent** (bēnt), *n.* [AS. *beonot* (in place names)] 1. *sing.* & *pl.* A stalk

of stiff, coarse grass. 2. Also *bent grass*. Any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses, as the dog's-tail grass; in America, any of a large genus (*Agrostis*) of grasses having a panicle with small one-flowered spikelets, esp. redtop. 3. *Archae.* An unclosed pasture; a moor; a heath.

**Ben'tham-ism** (bén-thām-iz-m; bēn-thām-), *n.* Utilitarianism as taught by Jeremy Bentham, in which the morality of actions is estimated by their utility. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. — **Ben'tham-ite** (-ī), *n.*

**ben'thos** (bén-thōs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *benthos* depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deep oceans; hence, *Biol.*: a. The fauna and flora of the sea bottom. Cf. *PLANKTON*. b. Fresh-water bottom-dwelling organisms collectively. — **ben'thon** (bēn-thōn), *adj.*

**ben tro-va'to** (bén-trō-vā'tō), *n.* [It.] Well conceived or invented; hence, substantively, a felicitous expression.

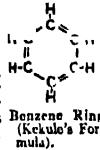
**be-numb** (bē-nūm), *v. t.* [AS. *beniman*, fr. *be-* + *niman* to take. See *NUMB*.] To make torpid; to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to numb; stupefy; deaden.

**benz-al-de-hyde** (bén-zāl-dē-hīd), *n.* [*benzene* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A colorless, nonpoisonous, aromatic liquid,  $C_6H_5CHO$ , the chief constituent of the essential oils of bitter almonds and peach kernels.

**ben-zed-rine** (bén-zéd-rīn; -rīn; bēn-zéd-rēn, -drīn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to amphetamine.

**ben-zene** (bén-zēn; bēn-zēn), *n.* [From *BENZONIN*.] *Chem.* A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid hydrocarbon,  $C_6H_6$ , of ethereal odor, used as an illuminant, as a solvent for fats and resins, and as a material in making dyes, etc.

**benzene ring or nucleus**. *Chem.* A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in the aromatic compounds. In benzene, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring; substitution of one or more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives. Two carbon atoms in union with the substituting atoms or groups may be either adjacent, or separated by another carbon atom, or opposite in the ring. These positions are known respectively as the *ortho* (o), *meta* (m), and *para* (p) positions.



**benz-dine** (bén-zīn; -dīn), *n.* [From *BENZINE*.] *Chem.* A base,  $NH_2C_6H_4NH_2$ , prepared from nitrobenzene and crystallizing in silvery scales, used in making dyes.

**ben-zine** (bén-zīn; bēn-zīn; bēn-zīn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc., and as a motor fuel.

**ben-zo-ate** (bén-zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

**benzo-ate of soda**. Sodium benzoate.

**ben-zo'ic** (bén-zō'īk), *adj.* *Chem.* a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoic acid. b. Designating a white crystalline acid (benzoic acid,  $C_6H_5CO_2H$ ), occurring in benzoins, cranberries, etc., used as an antiseptic and preservative.

**ben-zo-in** (bén-zō-in; bēn-zō-in; bēn-zō-in), *n.* [Earlier also *benjoin*, fr. F., through Sp., Pk., & It., fr. Ar. *lubān jāwī* frankincense of Java (early name for Sumatra)] 1. A balsamic resin from a tree of the storax family (*Styrax benzoin*) of Sumatra and Java. It is used in making benzoic acid, as a stimulant and expectorant, and as a perfume. It is called also *benjamin*. 2. *Bot.* Any plant of a small genus (*Benzoin*) of aromatic shrubs or, rarely, trees of the laurel family, one of which (*B. acutata*) is known as the *amercash*, *apocwood*, or *benjamin bush*. 3. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound,  $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$ , made from benzaldehyde.

**ben-zol** (bén-zōl; -zōl), *n.* *Chem.* A volatile liquid hydrocarbon obtained in the refinement of coal tar, containing benzene and similar compounds, and widely used in dyes.

**ben-zo'ic** (bén-zō'īk), *n.* [*benzene* + *phenol* + *-one*.] A colorless crystalline ketone,  $C_6H_5COC_6H_5$ , produced chiefly by the distillation of calcium benzoate.

**ben-zo-yl** (bén-zō-īl; -īl), *n.* *Chem.* A univalent radical,  $C_6H_5CO$ , of which benzoic acid is the hydride.

**ben-zyl** (-zīl; -zīl), *n.* [*benzene* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical  $C_6H_5CH_2$ , of which toluene is the hydride.

**Be-o-wulf** (bē-ō-wūlf), *n.* The title and warrior hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem dating from the 8th century.

**be-paint** (bē-pānt), *v. t.* To cover with paint; to tinge.

**be-queath** (bē-kwēth; -vī), *v. t.* [AS. *beceowethan* to say, bequeath, fr. *be-* + *ceowethan* to say.] 1. To give or leave by will; — now more appropriately of personality, as *devises* is of reality. 2. To hand down; to transmit. 3. *Archae.* To offer; commit. — **be-queath-al** (-āl), *n.*

**be-quest** (bē-kwēst), *n.* [ME. *biquete*, corrupt fr. *biquide*, fr. *be-* + AS. *ewide* a saying, fr. *ceowethan* to say.] Act of bequeathing; also, that which is left by will.

**be-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* U.S. To chide vehemently. — *Syn.* See *SCOLD*.

**Ber'ber** (bēr-bēr), *n.* A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli; the Hamitic dialect spoken there. **See** LANGUAGE, *Table*. — **Ber'ber**, *adj.*

**ber-ber-ine** (bēr-bēr-īn; -īn), *n.* Also *-in*. [From genus name *Berberis*. See *Berberis*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_3$ , or  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_4$ , used as a tonic and antiputrid.

**ber-zeuse** (bēr-zōus; -zōus), *pl.* BERCEUSES (F. *berceuse*) [F.] A lullaby; hence, a song or musical composition of a similar soothing character.

**bero** (bēr). Var. of *BEAR*, barley.

part. bereaved is not used in reference to immaterial objects; as, *be-reaved* (less usually *bereft*) by death of a relative; *bereft* of hope. 2. *Obs.* To take away. — **be-reave-ment**, *n.*

**Ber-e-ni-ce's Hair** (bēr-ē-nī-sēz), *n.* Coma Berenices.

**be-rett** (bēr-rēt; bē-rēt; F. *beret*), *n.* [F. *beret*, fr. Pr. *berret*, fr. I. See *BIRETTA*.] A round, flat, visorless cap of soft material, originally worn by Basque peasants.

**berg** (būrg), *n.* 1. A great mass of ice. Short for *ICEBERG*. 2. (*pron.* būrg; D. *Berg*) [D.] S. Afr. A mountain.

**ber-ga-mot** (bēr-gā-mōt), *n.* [Through F. & It., fr. Turk. *ber-gā-mūd*, lit., prince's pear.] 1. A minor variety of pear. 2. A pear-shaped orange (*Citrus bergamia*) whose rind yields an essential oil used in perfumery. b. Any of several mint.

**Ber-gson-ism** (bēr-gsōn-iz-m), *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson, a French philosopher, representing the world as a process of "creative evolution" in which the novelty of the successive phenomena is the significant fact. — **Ber-gsōn-ist** (bēr-gsōn-īst), *adj.* & *n.*

**be-rhyme'**, **be-rime'** (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* **a** To mention in rhyme or verse; to rhyme about. **b** To put into rhyme.

**ber-i-ber'i** (bēr'i-) [*Singhalese beri weakness.*] An Oriental disease, characterized by multiple neuritis, producing general debility and a painful rigidity. It is caused by insufficiency of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in the diet and commonly results from the exclusive use of polished rice.

**Berke-le-an** (bēr'kē-lē'an; bērk'), *adj.* Of or relating to Bishop Berkeley or his system of idealism, based upon the proposition that so-called material things exist only in being perceived. — *n.* One who believes in this idealism. — **Berke-le-an-ism**, *n.*

**Berk-shire** (bēr'kshīr; *Brit. generally bērk'shīr; -shēr*), *n.* [From *Berkshire*, Eng.] An animal of a breed of medium-sized swine, black with white markings.

**ber-lin'** (bēr-līn'; būr'līn'), *n.* [From *Berlin*, Germany.] **1.** A four-wheeled, two-seated, covered carriage having a rear platform for footmen. **2.** Usually **ber-line'** (*pron. būr'līn'; f. bērlēn'*). An enclosed automobile body having at the rear of the driver's seat a glass partition with movable window. **3.** [*Some-times cap.*] Short for **Berlin wool**, worsted yarn made from fine merino wool.

**berm**, **berma** (būrm), *n.* [*f. berm, fr. D. berm.*] A narrow shelf, path, or ledge, as along the top of a scarp.

**Ber-mu-da grass** (bēr-mū'dā), *A grass* (*Cynodon dactylon*) of trailing habit, spreading from stolons, valued for lawns and pastures in the southern United States, in India, and elsewhere.

**Ber-nardine** (būr'nē-dīn; -dīn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or the branch of Cistercian monks instituted (1115) by him. — *A Bernadine monk.*

**ber-ni-cle** (būr'nī-k'lē), *n.*, or **bernicle** *goose.* The barnacle goose.

**ber-net-tle** (bēr-nēt'tl), *Var. of BETTLE.*

**ber-ried** (bēr'īd), *adj.* **1.** Furnished with berries; baccate. **2.** Carrying ova or spawn; — of lobsters and crabs.

**ber-ry** (bēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **BERRIES** (-īz) [*AS. beris, berige.*] **1.** Any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure, as the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, hawberry, and hip of the rose. **2. Bot.** Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, gooseberry, cranberry, tomato, or banana. **3.** The dry seed or kernel of certain plants; as, the coffee berry. **4.** One of the eggs of a fish or lobster. — *v. i.*; **BERRIED** (-īd); **BERRYING**. **1.** To bear berries. **2.** To gather or seek berries.

**Ber-saglio** (bēr-sā-gīō), *n.*; *pl.* **BER-SAGLIOS** (-īz). [*It., fr. bersaglio a mark.*] *Mil.* In the Italian army, a member of a certain infantry corps organized (about 1850) as sharpshooters or riflemen.

**ber-serk** (bēr'sērk), *n.* A berserker. — (būr'sērk; būr'sērk'), *adj.* Frenzied; enraged. — (būr'sērk; būr'sērk'), *adv.* In frenzied rage. Cf. **BERSERK**.

**ber-serk-er** (būr'sērk'ēr), *n.* [*ON. berserkr.*] In Norse folklore, one of a class of warriors who in battle were seized with a frenzy, howled, bit their shields, foamed at the mouth, and were believed invulnerable.

**berth** (bērth), *n.*; *pl.* **BERTHS** (bērths; *esp. Brit. bērthz*). [*From root of bear to produce.*] **1. Naut.** A sufficient room to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; as, to give a wide berth to. **b** The place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf. **2.** An allotted place; situation or billet. **3.** A bunk, as in a ship or railway car. — *v. t.* To give a berth to. — *v. i.* Of a ship, to come to a berth.

**ber-tha** (bēr'thā), *n.* [From *Bertha*, proper name, deriv. fr. OHG.] A kind of dew collar, as of lace, falling from the neckline of a dress.

**Ber-ti-lon's sys-tem** (bēr'tē-yōn; būr'tī-lōn). [After Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914), French anthropologist.] A system for identification of persons by a physical description based on anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc.

**ber-yl** (bēr'īl), *n.* [*OF. beryl, fr. L. beryllus, fr. Gr. Bēryllos.*] A silicate of beryllium and aluminum, Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>, of great hardness, occurring in hexagonal prisms, commonly green or bluish green, of which aquamarine and emerald are varieties. — **ber-yl-ine** (-īlīn; -īn), *adj.*

**ber-yl-lum** (bēr'īl-ūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. beryl.*] A rare metallic element (called also *glucinum*) occurring always in combination. Symbol, *Be* (also *Gl*); at no., 4; at wt., 9.02.

**Bes** (bēs), *n.* [*Egypt. besa.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A god averting the evils of omens and witchcraft, and a god of pleasure.

**be-seech'** (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*; **BE-SOUGHT'** (-sōt'), also **BE-SEECHED'** (-sēch't); **BE-SECHING**. [*ME. bisächen, bisaken, fr. be + sechen, seken, to seek.*] **1.** To entreat with urgency; to supplicate. **2.** To ask earnestly for; to beg; to crave. — *Syn.* See **BEG** — **be-seech'er**, *n.* — **be-seeching**, *adv.* — **be-seeching-ly**, *adv.* — **be-seeching-ness**, *n.* — **be-seem'** (bē-sēm'), *v. i.* To be seemly or fitting. — *v. t.* To befit; become; as, it ill becometh you to boast.

**be-set'** (bē-sēt'), *v. t.*; see **SET**. [*AS. besettan.*] **1.** To set or stud with ornaments. **2.** To set upon all sides; perplex; harass. **3.** To hem in; surround. — **be-set'ment**, *n.*

**be-set'ting**, *adj.* Persistently assailing; — of sin or danger.

**be-show'** (bē-shō'), *n.* A North Pacific food fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*); — called also *candlefish* and *coalfish*.

**be-shrew'** (bē-shrō'), *v. t.* *Archaic.* To curse; to call down evil upon; — used in mild imprecations.

**be-side'** (bē-sīd'), *adv.* [*ME. beside, fr. be- + side.*] In addition; besides. — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; near by; hence, compared with. **2.** Over and above. **3.** To one side or wide of; aside from; as, beside the question.

*Be-side* is now used, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only. *Besides* is also used as a preposition, but chiefly as an adverb.

— **beside oneself**. Out of one's wits or senses; crazy.

**be-sides'** (bē-sīdz'), *adv.* Over and above; in addition; moreover; else. See **NEARBY**. *Note.* — *prep.* Over and above; in addition to; other than.

**be-siege'** (bē-sēj'), *v. t.*; see **SIEGE**. To beset or surround with armed forces; to lay siege to; beleague; beset. — **be-siege'r** (-sēj'ēr), *n.*

**be-smear'** (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [*AS. besmearian.*] To smear.

**be-smirch'** (bē-smērč'), *v. t.* To smirch or soil; sully.

**be-som** (bē'sōm), *n.* [*AS. besma.*] **1.** A broom of twigs, esp. of birch or heather; a broom. **2.** The broom (*Cytisus*).

**be-sot'** (bē-sōt'), *v. t.*; **BE-SOTTED** (-tēd; -īd); **BE-SOTTING**. To make foolish, dull, or stupid; to stupefy; to muddle with drunkenness or inebriation. — **be-sot'ted**, *adj.*

**be-sought'** (bē-sōt'), *past & past part. of BESIEGE.*

**be-speak'er** (bē-spāk'ēr), *v. t.* To utter.

**be-speak'** (bē-spāk'), *v. t.*; see **SPEAK**. [*AS. besprecan to speak about.*] **1.** To speak or arrange for beforehand; to engage, or stipulate for,

against a future time. **2. Archaic.** To address. **3.** To betoken; to indicate, as by appearances. **4.** To foretell; to give evidence of. **be-spoke'** (bē-spōk'), *past & past part. of BESPEAK*. — *adj.* *Mng.* Custom; as, *bespoke clothes*, tailors.

**be-spread'** (bē-sprēd'), *v. t.*; see **SPREAD**. To spread thickly.

**(bē-sprēt')**, *adj.* [*ME. bespreynt, past part., deriv. fr. mpan.*] *Poetic.* Sprinkled over.

**be-sprinkle'** (bē-sprīnk'ēl), *v. t.* To sprinkle.

**be-mer pro-cess** (bē'mēr'p-rōs). [After Sir Henry Bessemer, Eng. engineer.] A process of making steel (Bessemer steel) from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities through the agency of a blast of air forced through the molten metal. The special type of furnace used in the process is called a **Bessemer converter**.

**best** (bēst), *adj.*; *superl. of* **GOOD**. [*AS. contr. fr. beoet, beoet.* See **BETTER**.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree. **2.** Most productive of good; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, what is *best* to do? **3.** Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week. — *adv.*; *superl. of* **WELL**. **1.** In the best way; to the most advantage. **2.** In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent; most. — *n.* **1.** That which is best; the best part. **2.** Best clothing. **3.** Best state, or course of action; utmost. — *v. t.* To get the better of; overmatch; outstrip.

**be-stead'** (bē-stēd'), *adj.* [See **BE**; **STEAD**, *n.*] Placed; situated; circumstanced. — *v. t.* [*be- + stead, v.*] To serve; assist; avail.

**bestial** (bēst'yāl; bēst'chāl), *adj.* [*OF., fr. L. bestialis, fr. bestia beast.*] **1.** Belonging to beasts. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; specif.: brutish; irrational. **3.** Beastly; sensual; degradedly carnal. — **bestial-ly**, *adv.*

**bestial-ty** (bēst'yāl'tē; bēst'chāl'tē), *n.* **1.** Bestial nature; brutality.

**2.** Bestial indulgence; a bestial action.

**bestial-ize** (bēst'yāl-īz; bēst'chāl-īz), *v. t.* To make bestial.

**besti-ar'y** (bēst'yāl'ē; *esp. Brit., -ērl*), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-īz). [*ML. bestiarius.*] A medieval moralizing or allegorical treatise on beasts or their habits.

**be-stir'** (bē-stūr'), *v. t. & i.*; see **STIR**. [*AS. bestyrian to heap up.*] To stir up; to rouse to vigorous action.

**best man.** The principal groomsman at a wedding.

**be-stow'** (bē-stō'), *v. t.* **1.** To use; to apply; as, time well bestowed.

**2. Archaic.** **a** To set or place. **b** To deposit; to stow. **c** To quarter; to lodge. **3.** To give or confer in marriage. **4.** To give; confer; impart; — often with *on* or *upon*. — *Syn.* See **GIVE**. — **be-stow'al** (-āl), *n.*

**be-strad'dle** (bē-strād'ēl), *v. t.* To bestride.

**be-strew'** (bē-strō'), *v. t.*; see **STREW**. [*AS. bestrōwan.*] To strew or scatter over; to lie scattered over.

**be-stride'** (bē-strīd'), *v. t.*; see **STRIDE**. [*AS. bestridan.*] **1.** To ride, sit, or stand astride of; bestride. **2.** To stride over or across.

**bet** (bēt), *n.* [*Prob. fr. ME. abet abetting.*] **1.** That which is laid, staked, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the event of a contest or any contingent issue; wager; also, the act of giving such a pledge. **2.** A thing to wager on; as, the *gray* is the *best bet* to win. — *v. t. & i.*; **BET**, also **BETTERED** (-ēd; -īd); **BETTING**. To stake upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

**be'ta** (bē'tā; bā'tā), *n.* [*Gr. βῆτα.*] **1.** The second letter (B, β) of the Greek alphabet. **2.** A symbol used variously; as: *a* *Astron.* To designate the second brightest star of a constellation. *b* *Chem.* To indicate the position of substituting atoms or groups in certain compounds; as, β-naphthol.

**be'ta-ine** (bē'tā-ēn; bē'tēn; -īn), *n.* Also **be'ta-in**. [From *Beta*, generic name of the beet.] *Chem.* A sweetish, nonpoisonous, crystalline base, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO, occurring in beet juice and other plant substances and in putrefying flesh.

**be-take'** (bē-tāk'), *v. t.*; see **TAKE**. To deliver over or commit. *Obs.* — **be-take oneself**. To have recourse (*to*); resort; go.

**be-ta-par'ti-cle** (bē'tā-pārt'ēl; bē'tā). *Physion.* An electron, as emitted in beta rays. See **BETA RAY**.

**beta ray.** A stream of high-speed electrons emitted in certain radioactive disintegrations.

**beta test.** *Psychol.* An intelligence test similar to the alpha test but without use of written or spoken language.

**be'ta-tron** (bē'tā-trōn; bā'tā-trōn). [*a* *Beta* (ray) + *electron*.] *Physics.* An apparatus in which electrons are accelerated to high speeds by electromagnetic means, so that they form a narrow beam of beta rays that is used especially to generate high-voltage X rays and to transmute elements.

**be'tel** (bē'tēl), *n.* [*Pg. bello, bētel, fr. Tamil vettilai.*] A climbing species of pepper (*Piper betle*). Cf. **BETEL PALM**.

**Be'tel-geuse** (bē'tēl-jōz; bē'tēl-jōz), **Be'tel-geuz**, *n.* [*F. Bételgeuse, fr. Ar.*] A variable red giant star of the first magnitude, near one shoulder of Orion; Alpha (α) Orionis.

**betel palm.** An Asiatic pinnate-leaved palm (*Arecn catechu*), bearing the **betel nut**, an orange-colored nutlike drupe with an outer fibrous husk, which is used as a vermifuge and myotic, and, in the East, wrapped with a little lime in leaves of the betel, serves as a masticatory.

**bē'ta noīre** (bāt'noīr; f. bāt'noīr). [*F., black beast.*] A person or object of fear or aversion; bugbear.

**beth'el** (bēth'ēl), *n.* [*Heb. bēth'el the house of God.*] **1.** A hallowed spot. *Gen. xxiii. 12.* **2.** A place of worship for seamen; also, *Eng.*, a chapel for nonconformists.

**be-think'** (bē-thīngk'), *v. t.*; see **THINK**. [*AS. bethencan.*] To call to mind; to recall; to think; to consider; — *generally reflexive.* — *v. i.* *Archaic.* To consider; reflect.

**Beth'le-hem** (bēth'lē-hēm; -hēm), *n.* [*Heb. Bēth-lēhem the house of food.*] **1.** A town in Judea, birthplace of Jesus. **2.** = **BEHLAM**, 1 & 3.

**be-thought'** (bē-thōt'), *past & past part. of BETHINK.*

**be-tide'** (bē-tīd'), *v. t. & i.* [*ME. bitiden, fr. bi- + tide, fr. AS. tīdan to happen, fr. tīd time.*] To happen (*to*); befall; as, woe *betide* you!

**be-times'** (bē-tīms'), *adv.* [*be- (for by) + time.*] That is, by the proper time. **1.** In good season or time; early. **2.** In a short time; speedily.

**be'tise'** (bē-tēz'), *n.* [*F.*] Silliness; folly; stupidity; an act or a piece of foolishness.

**be-to'ken** (bē-tō'kēn), *v. t.* **1.** To foreshow by present signs; presage.

**2.** To give evidence of; show. — **be-to'ken-er**, *n.*

**be'to-n'y** (bē-tō'n-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nīz). [*F. bêtaine, fr. L. betonica, betonica.*] Any of a genus (*Betonica*) of plants of the mint family, esp. the purple, or wood, betony (*B. officinalis*) of Europe.

**be-took'** (bē-tōok'), *past of BETAKE.*

**be-tray'** (bē-trāf), v. t. [be + OF. *traîr* to betray, fr. L. *tradere*.] 1. To deliver to an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer betrayed the city. 2. To be a traitor to; to prove faithless or treacherous to, as to a trust or one who trusts; to fail or desert in a moment of need. 3. To lead into error, sin, or danger. 4. To seduce (as under promise of marriage), and then abandon. 5. To reveal unintentionally; as, to betray one's ignorance. 6. To show or to indicate, as is not at first obvious. 7. To disclose in violation of confidence, as government secrets. — **Syn.** See REVEAL. — v. i. To betray one. — **be-tray'al**, n. — **be-tray'er**, n.

**be-troth'** (bē-trōth'; -trōth'), v. t. [See *trōt*; *trōm*.] To engage or promise in marriage; to affiancé. — **be-troth'ment**, n.

**be-troth'al** (-āl), n. Act of betrothing, or fact of being betrothed; a mutual contract for a future marriage.

**bet'ter** (bē'tēr), *adj.*, used as *compar.* of GOOD. [AS. *betera*, *adj.*, and *bet*, *adv.*] 1. Having good qualities in a greater number or degree than another; superior; as, a better man. 2. Preferable in regard to value, use, fitness, rank, safety, etc. 3. Greater; larger; as, the better part of an hour. 4. Improved in health. — v. t. 1. To improve or

improve the amount or good circumstances of, esp. as to better expectation. — **Syn.** See IMPROVE. — **Ant.** Worse. 2. That which is better. 3. A superior, as in merit, social standing, etc. — usually in pl. 3. Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually with of. — *adv.*, used as *compar.* of WELL. 1. In a more excellent manner. 2. In a higher or greater degree; more.

**bet'ter, bet'tor** (bē'tēr), n. One who bets; a waster.

**bet'ter-ment** (bē'tēr-mēt), n. 1. A making better; improvement. 2. Law. An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do.

**bet'u-la-oceus** (bē'tū-lā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *betula* birch tree.] Belonging to the birch family (Betulaceae). See *BIRCH*.

**be-tween'** (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [AS. *betwēnan*, *betwōnum*, fr. *be* by + a form fr. AS. *twa* two.] 1. In the space or interval which separates. 2. From one to another; of joining; as, the bond between man and man. 3. In common to; by the united action of; as, they killed six between them. 4. With reference to, or involved in, the interrelation or interaction of; as, war between nations. 5. In point of comparison of; as, to choose between courses. — *adv.* In an intermediate space or interval.

**be-tween'time'** (-brān'), n. See *FOREBRAIN*.

**be-tween'times'** (-tīmz'), *adv.* Betweenwhiles.

**be-tween'whiles'** (-hwīlz'), *adv.* At or during intervals.

**be-twixt'** (bē-twīkst'), *prep.* [AS. *betwuxa*, *betwuxa*, *betwux*, fr. *be* by + a form fr. AS. *twa* two.] Between. — *adv.* Between. Rare, exc. in *betwixt* and *between*, in a midway position.

**Beu-lah** (bē'ulā), n. Short for LAND OF BEULAH.

**beu'a-tron** (bē'uā-trōn), n. 1. Billion electron volts + atom + -tron as in electron. Physics. An apparatus similar to the synchrotron, designed for accelerating protons and other charged particles to a level greater than billion electron volts.

**beu'al** (bē'ul'), n. 1. The angle which one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles; also, the slant or inclination of such surface or line. 2. An instrument consisting of two rules or arms joined together and opening to any angle, for adjusting surfaces of work to a given inclination; — called also *bevel square*. — v. t. — *ELLED* (-lled) or *ELLED*; — *ELING* or *ELING*. To cut or shape to a bevel angle. — v. i. To incline; slant. — *adj.* Having the slant of a bevel

**bevel gear**. *Mach.* One of a pair of toothed wheels whose working surfaces are inclined to nonparallel axes.

**beu'er-age** (bē'vēr-ij), n. [OF. *beuvrage*, fr. *beuve* to drink, fr. L. *bibere*.] Liquid for drinking; drink.

**bevy'** (bē'vī), n.; pl. *BEVIES* (īz). 1. A company, esp. of women. 2. A flock, esp. of quail.

**be-wail'** (bē-wīl'), v. t. & i. To express deep sorrow (for); to lament, wail (over). — **Syn.** See *DEPLORE*.

**be-ware'** (bē-wēr'), v. i. & t. The imper. of verb to *be + ware*, *adj.* To be on one's guard (against); — commonly followed by *of*, *lest*, *how*, that not.

**be-wil'der** (bē-wīl'dēr), v. t. [be + *wild*.] 1. To cause to lose one's bearings. 2. To perplex or confuse, esp. by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations. — **Syn.** See *PUZZLE*.

**be-wil'der-ing**, *adj.* — **be-wil'der-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-wil'der-ment**, n.

**be-wil'dered** (-dērd), *adj.* Lost and perplexed; confused; puzzled; confusingly tangled. — **be-wil'derod-ly**, *adv.*

**be-witch'** (bē-wīch'), v. t. 1. To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery. 2. To charm; to fascinate. — **Syn.** See *ATTRACT*. — **be-witch'er**, n. — **be-witch'er-y**, n.

**be-witch-ing**, *adj.* Fascinating; enchanting; captivating; charming. — **be-witch-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**be-witch'ment** (-mēt), n. Act or power of bewitching; also, state of being bewitched; a spell that bewitches

**be-wrap'** (bē-rāp'), v. t. [be + AS. *wrgan* to accuse, betray.] Archaic. To expose; betray; reveal; disclose.

**bey** (bē), n. [Turki *beg*.] 1. A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy, abolished by law 1934. 2. The title of the rulers of Tunisia since about 1705. It is still held by the head of the ruling family under the French.

**bey'lie**, **bey'lie** (bē'li), n. The jurisdiction of a bey.

**be-yond'** (bē-yōnd'; -bē-yōnd'), *adv.* [AS. *beygondan*, *prep.* and *adv.*, fr. *be* + *geond* yond, yonder.] Farther away; yonder. — *prep.* 1. On or to the farther side of; later than. 2. Out of the reach of or sphere of; past; as, beyond medical aid. 3. Above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, lovely beyond expression. 4. Over and above. — n. That which lies outside immediate experience, interests, etc. — *the beyond*. The hereafter.

**be-zyant'** (bē-zānt'; -bē-zānt'), n. [OF. *besan*, *besant*, fr. L. *Byzantium* Byzantium.] 1. = SOLIDUS, 1 s. 2. A flat disk used in architectural ornament.

**bes antler or point** (bē; bāz). [L. *bis* twice (through OF. *bea*.)] See *ANTLER*, *ILLUSTR.*

**bevel** (bē'vəl), n. [From an old form of F. *diseau* sloping edge.] 1. A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool. 2. Jewelry. A beveled oblique side or face of a cut gem; specif., the upper faceted portion of a

brilliant, projecting from the setting. See *BRILLIANT*, *ILLUSTR.* b The part of a setting that holds a gem. 3. The grooved rim or flange in which a watch crystal is set.

**be-zique'** (bē-zēk'), n. [F. *bezique*.] A card game similar to pinochle but using 64 cards.

**be-zoar** (bē-zōr; 70), n. [F. *bezoard*, through Pg. or Sp., fr. Ar. fr. Per. *pād-sahr*, fr. *pād* protect (against) + *sahr* poison.] 1. Obs. An antidote. 2. Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants and once believed to counteract poisons.

**be-zo'ar-an** (bē-zō'r-ān), n. [It. *biogno*, *prop.*, need.] A recruit or raw soldier; a beggarly fellow or scoundrel.

**Bha-ga-vad-Gī'ta** (būg'ā-vād-gē'tā), n. [Skr. *Bhagavadgītā* the Song of the Blessed One.] A philosophical dialogue inserted in the *Mahabharata*, containing a divine revelation from Krishna and constituting the supreme devotional scripture of India.

**bhang, bang** (bāng), n. [Hind. *bhang*, *bhang*, fr. Skr. *bhaṅgā*.] 1. A Jnda. The hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). b A narcotic and intoxicant made of its dried leaves and twigs.

**bhees'ty**, **bhees'tle** (bē'st'), n. [Hind. *bhīstī*, fr. Per. *bīshīstī*, lit., one from heaven.] India. A water carrier.

**bi-** (bī-), [L.] A prefix, forming adjectives and their derivative nouns, denoting in general two, and specif.: 1. *Two, twice, doubly*, as in *bi-dentate*, *biserrate*, *biconvex*; also, *showing or combining two different or distinguishable elements*, as in *bi-racial*, *bi-parity*. 2. *Lasting or occurring every two*, as in *biennial*, appearing every two years; *biweekly*. 3. *Occurring or coming twice*, as in *biweekly*, twice a week. In this sense equiv. to *semi*, which is preferable to avoid ambiguity. 4. *Anat.* Indicating connection with, or relation to, each of two symmetrically paired parts or points, as in *bi-al-ve-o-lar*, *bi-l-iac*, *bi-mas'toid*. 5. *Chem.* Denoting the presence of two atoms or equivalents of the constituent to the name of which it is prefixed, or the presence of this constituent in double the proportion of the other component, or in double the ordinary proportion, as in bicarbonate, bisulfate. *Bi-* and *di-* are sometimes interchangeable, but *di-* is now usually preferred. In organic chemistry *bi-* is used esp. to denote the doubling of a radical or molecule, as in *biphenyl*.

**bi-an-gu-lar** (bī-āng-gū-lēr), *adj.* Having two angles.

**bi-an-nu-al** (-ān'ū-āl), *adj.* Occurring twice a year. Cf. *BIENNIAL*. — **bi-an-nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-as** (bī'ās), n. [F. *bias*.] 1. A diagonal line of seam, cut, or stitching across a fabric. 2. A propensity or prepossession; bent; prejudice. 3. *Rowls.* The lopsided shape of a bowl, causing it to swerve when rolled; also, the tendency of the bowl to swerve, or the impulse causing this. 4. *Elec.* The direct voltage in the grid circuit of an electron tube. — **Syn.** See *PREDILECTION*. — *on the bias*. Diagonally; obliquely to the texture. — *adj.* Cut or shaped on the bias; as, a bias yoke. — *adv.* Obliquely; diagonally; hence, awry. — v. t.; *BI'ASED* or *BI'ASSED* (bī'āst); *BI'AS-ING* or *BI'AS-SING*. To give a bias to; to prejudice. — **Syn.** See *INCLINE*.

**bi-au-ro-lar** (bī'au-rō-lēr), *adj.* Having two auricles.

**bi-ax'i-al** (bī-āk'sī-āl), *adj.* Having two axes. — **bi-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**bib** (bīb), v. t. & i.; *BI'IBED* (bīb); *BI'IBING*. [L. *bibere*.] To drink; sip; tipple. — n. 1. A cloth or plastic shield tied under a child's chin to protect the clothes. 2. A top of an apron or of overalls that extends above the waist in front. — **bi-b'less**, *adj.*

**bi-bas'to** (bī-bās'tō), *adj.* Dibasic.

**bibb** (bīb), n. *Naut.* A sidepiece of timber bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestletrees.

**bib'bor** (bīb'ēr), n. A tippler; — chiefly in composition.

**bib'cock'** (-kōk'), n. A faucet having a bent-down nozzle.

**bī-be-lot'** (bē-bē-lōt'; E. bīb'ēlō), n. [F.] A small decorative article of vertu.

**bi-bi-va-lent** (bī-bī-vā-lēnt; bī-bī-vā-lēnt), *adj.*

*Chem.* Of an electrolyte, that dissociates into two bivalent ions.

**Bi'ble** (bī'b'l), n. [OF. fr. L. *biblia*, fr. Gr. *biblia*, pl. of *biblion*, dim. of *biblos* book, papyrus.] 1. The book made up of writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority; the Scriptures, including the Old and New Testaments.

2. The Bible as a whole.

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Ezekiel D.V. Ezechiel  
Daniel D.V. Jonas  
Hosea D.V. Osee  
Joel D.V. Micah  
Amos D.V. Michas  
Obadiah D.V. Habacuc

Zephaniah D.V. Sophonias  
Haggai D.V. Aggeus  
Zechariah D.V. Zacharias  
Malachi D.V. Malachias

## THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

|                      |                 |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Matthew              | Ephesians       | Hebrews         |
| Mark                 | Philippians     | James           |
| Luke                 | Colossians      | 1 Peter         |
| John                 | 1 Thessalonians | 2 Peter         |
| Acts of the Apostles | 2 Thessalonians | 1 John          |
| Romans               | 1 Timothy       | 2 John          |
| 1 Corinthians        | 2 Timothy       | 3 John          |
| 2 Corinthians        | Titus           | Revelation      |
| Galatians            | Philemon        | D.V. Apocalypse |

## THE PROTESTANT APOCRYPHA

Tobit In the D.V., Tobias, a canonical book following Nehemiah, or 2 Esdras  
Judith In the D.V., a canonical book following Tobias  
Esther (in part) In the D.V., chapters 11-16 of Esther.  
Wisdom of Solomon In the D.V., a canonical book following the Canticle of Canticles  
Ecclesiasticus, or Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach In the D.V., Ecclesiasticus, a canonical book following Wisdom  
Baruch In the D.V., a canonical book following Lamentations  
Song of the Three Children In the D.V., part of chapter 3 of Daniel.  
Susanna In the D.V., chapter 13 of Daniel  
Bel and the Dragon In the D.V., chapter 14 of Daniel  
1 & 2 Maccabees In the D.V., 1 & 2 Maccabees, canonical books at the end of the Old Testament  
1 & 2 Esdras Not in the D.V.  
Prayer of Manasses Not in the D.V.

2. A book containing the sacred writings of any religion 3. [not cap.] A book looked upon as authoritative

**bib'li-cal** (bī'blī-kāl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with the Bible. — **bib'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bib'li-cist** (bī'blī-sīst), *n.* One versed in the Bible; also, one who adheres to the letter of the Bible

**bib'li-o-** (bī'blī-ō), [*Gr. biblion*] A combining form meaning *book* or *books*, or *the Bible*, as in **bib'li-o-a-tor**, **bib'li-o-a-trous**, **bib'li-o-a-try**, **bib'li-o-man-cy**, **bib'li-o-ma-ni-a**, **bib'li-o-ma-ni-ac**, *adj. & n.*, **bib'li-o-ma-ni-a-cal** (see -LACY, -MANY, -MANIA)

**bib'li-o-film** (bī'blī-ō-fīlm), *n.* A microfilm used esp. for photographing pages of books, etc.

**bib'li-o-graph** (bī'blī-ō-grāf), *n.* Also **bib'li-o-graph'ic** (bī'blī-ō-grāf'ik). [*Gr. bibliographos, fr. biblion book + grapho to write.*] One who writes bibliography or is versed in bibliography

**bib'li-o-graph-y** (bī'blī-ō-grāf-ē), *n.* 1. The history or description of books and manuscripts, with notes of the editions, the dates of printing, etc. 2. A list of writings relating to a given subject or author. 3. The systematic historical and technical study of writings, both manuscripts and books — **bib'li-o-graph'ic** (bī'blī-ō-grāf'ik), **bib'li-o-graph'ical** (bī'blī-ō-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**bib'li-o-phy** (bī'blī-ō-fī), *n.* [*biblio* + *Gr. phynai* to make fast.] Art of binding books

**bib'li-o-phil** (bī'blī-ō-fīl), *adj.* [*biblio* + *Gr. philo* to love.] 1. A lover of books — **bib'li-o-ph'i-lism** (bī'blī-ō-fīl-izm), *n.* — **bib'li-o-ph'i-list** (bī'blī-ō-fīl-ist), *n.*

**bib'li-o-pole** (bī'blī-ō-pōl), *n.* [*From L. fr. Gr. bibliopōles, fr. biblion book + poleō seller.*] One who sells books, esp. rare or curious books — **bib'li-o-pō-ly** (bī'blī-ō-pō-lē), *n.* — **bib'li-o-pō-list** (bī'blī-ō-pō-l-ist), *n.*

**bib'li-o-the-ca** (bī'blī-ō-thē-kā), *n.* A library.

**bib'li-o-tics** (bī'blī-ō-tīks), *n.* [*biblio* + *Eng. adj. suffix -otic*; — coined by Persell Frazer (1844-1909), Am. scientist.] The science of handwriting analysis, esp. the study of documents and of writing materials, as for determining genuineness or authorship — **bib'li-o-tic** (bī'blī-ō-tīk), *adj.* — **bib'li-o-tist** (bī'blī-ō-t-ist), *n.*

**bib'list** (bī'blī-l-ist; bī'blī-l-ist), *n.* 1. One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith. 2. A Biblical scholar.

**bib'u-lous** (bī'blū-lūs), *adj.* [*L. bibulus, fr. bibere to drink*] 1. Highly absorbent, as a sponge. 2. Addicted to drink; tippling. — **bib'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **bib'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**bi-cam'ber-al** (bī-kām'ēr-āl), *adj.* Consisting of two chambers, or legislative branches

**bi-cap'su-lar** (bī-kāp'sū-lēr), *adj.* Bot. Having two capsules or a two-celled capsule.

**bi-car-bon-ate** (bī-kār'bōn-āt), *n.* An acid carbonate

**bicarbonate of soda.** Sodium bicarbonate.

**bice** (bīs), *n.* [*OF. bice dark gray*] The color of malachite (blue green) or of azurite (blue blue) or a pigment from these.

**bice-cent-nar-y** (bī-sēn'tē-nēr-ē, bī-sēn'tēn-ār-ē; -tēn-ār-ē), *adj.* Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. two hundred years. — *n.* A bicecentennial.

**bice-cent-ni-al** (bī-sēn'tēn-āl), *adj.* 1. Consisting of two hundred years. 2. Occurring every two hundred years — *n.* The two-hundredth anniversary, or its celebration.

**bi-ceph-a-lous** (bī-sēf'ā-lūs), *adj.* [*bi-* + *-cephalous*] Having two heads.

**bi-ceps** (bī'sēps), *n.* [*L., two-headed, fr. bis twice + caput head*] A muscle having two heads or origins; esp.: 1. The large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm. 2. The large flexor muscle of the back of the upper leg.

**bi-chlo-ri-de** (bī-khlo-rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also **bi-chlo-ri-d** 1. Dichloride.

2. In a loose use, **bichloride of mercury**, or mercuric chloride, HgCl<sub>2</sub>.

**bi-chro-mate** (krō'māt), *n.* Chem. A salt of dichromic acid, esp. po-

tassium dichromate or sodium dichromate. — *v. t.* To treat or combine with a bichromate.

**bi-cip'i-tal** (bī-sīp'i-tāl; -t'āl), *adj.* [*L. biceps, bicipitis*. See *iceps*.] Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles; pertaining to a biceps muscle.

**bick'er** (bīk'ēr), *v. i.* 1. To contend petulantly; wrangle. 2. To move quickly and unsteadily; quiver; flicker. — *n.* Petulant quarreling; a wrangle. — **bick'er-er**, *n.*

**bick'er** (bīk'ēr), *n.* [See *BEAKER*.] Scot. A kind of wooden bowl for porridge, liquor, etc.

**bi'col** (bē'kōl) Var. of *BIKOL*.

**bi'col'or**, **bi'col'our** (bī'kōl'ēr; bī'kōl'ūr), *adj.* [*L. bicolor*] 1. Of two colors.

**bi-con'cave** (bī-kōn'kāv; bī'kōn-kāv'; -kōn'kāv; 2), *adj.* Concave on both sides. See *LENS*, *ILLUSTRATION*.

**bi-con'vex** (bī-kōn'vēks; bī'kōn-vēks'), *adj.* Convex on both sides. See *LENS*, *ILLUSTRATION*.

**bi'corn** (bī'kōrn), *adj.* [*L. bicornis, fr. bi- + cornu horn*.] Two-horned; crescentlike

**bi-corn'u-ate** (bī-kōrn'ū-āt), *adj.* Bicorn.

**bi'cron** (bī'krōn; bī'k'rōn), *n.* Physics. A unit equal to one billionth (1,000,000,001) of a meter. Symbol,  $\mu$ .

**bi-cus'pid** (bī-kūs'pīd), *adj.* Also **bi-cus'pi-date** (-pī-dāt). [See *cuspidate*.] Having or ending in two points, as teeth, leaves, etc.

**bi-cus'pid**, *n.* In man, either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw. See *TOOTH*, *n.*, *ILLUSTRATION*.

**bi'cy-cle** (bī'sīk'lē), *n.* [*F., fr. bi- + Gr. kyklos circle, wheel*.] A light vehicle having two wheels

one behind the other, a steering handle, a saddle seat or seats, and pedals by which it is propelled. — **bi'cy-cle-er** (bī'sīk'lē-ēr), *n.* — **bi'cy-clist** (-l-ist), *n.*

**bi'cy-clic** (bī'sīk'līk; -sīk'līk), *adj.* Also **bi'cy-clical** (-kāl-kāl). Consisting of, or arranged in, two cycles

**bīd** (bīd), *v. t.*; *past* BADE (bīd), *past part.* BID'DEN (bīd'ēn), *past part.* BID'DING. [From AS. *biddan*, but early confused with AS. *biddan* to offer, command. *Bid* now has the form of ME. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of ME. *bēden* to command.] 1. [*past & past part.* *bid*] To offer as a price, whether for payment or acceptance, as at an auction, as, *to bid a dollar*.

2. To order; command. 3. Chiefly Dial. To invite; request to come.

4. To express or utter, as a wish or greeting. 5. [*past & past part.* *bid*.] Card Playing. To make a bid or in. — *Syn.* See *COMMAND*.

— *v. i.* To make a bid, as, *to bid for votes*.

**bid beads.** To say prayers, loosely, to say the rosary. — **bid fair.** To seem likely — **bid in.** In an auction, to overbid, in the interest of the owner, the highest offer made. — **bid up.** In an auction, to raise the price of by bids

— *n.* 1. Act of one who bids, an offer or that which is offered, as at an auction; also, in some card games, an announcement of what a player proposes to undertake, such as the winning of a certain number of tricks. 2. An attempt or effort to win, achieve, or attract; often specific, an appeal or plea, as for sympathy. 3. One's turn at bidding.

4. Colloq. An invitation. — **bid'der**, *n.*

**bid'da-ble** (bīd'ā-blē), *adj.* 1. Obedient; docile. 2. Strong enough to warrant a bid; as, a *bid'dable* card hand

**bid'ding**, *n.* A command; an invitation or summons.

**bid'dy** (bīd'ē), *n.* *pl.* -IES (-zē). A hen or chicken.

**bide** (bīd), *v. i.*; *past* BODE (bīd), *past part.* BID'DEN (bīd'ēn); [*bīd*], *pres. part.* BIDDING (bīd'ēn); [*bīd*], *past part.* BID'DEN (bīd'ēn). 1. To wait; to tarry. 2. To remain in a place; stay. 3. To continue in a state or action. 4. To dwell or sojourn. — *v. t.* 1. To wait for; — now only *to bide one's time*. 2. To encounter; withstand; also, to endure, tolerate — **bide'r** (bīd'ēr), *n.*

**bi-den'tate** (bī-dēn'tāt), *adj.* Two-toothed.

**bield** (bīld), *n.* & *v.* Scot. Shelter.

**bien'en'ten'due'** (biyān'nān'tān'dū'). [*F.*] Well understood; of course.

**bi-en'ni-al** (bī-ēn'ē-āl; 58), *adj.* [*L. biennalis, fr. biennium a space of two years, fr. bis twice + annus year*] 1. Taking place once in two years; as, a *biennial* election. Cf. *BIENNIAL*. 2. Continuing or lasting for two years, as certain plants producing leaves the first year of their life and fruit and seeds the second. — *n.* 1. A biennial event or occurrence. 2. A biennial plant. — **bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-en'ni-um** (bī-ēn'ē-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ā). [*L.*] A period of two years.

**bien've-nue'** (biyān'vū'), *n.* [*F.*] Welcome.

**bier** (bēr), *n.* [*AS. bēra*] 1. A litter; now, specif., the frame on which a coffin is placed, or borne to the grave. 2. The coffin and its stand.

**biest'ings** (bēs'tīngz), *var.* of *BEESTINGS*.

**bi-fa'cial** (bī-fā'shāl), *adj.* 1. Having two fronts or faces, as the god Janus. 2. Bot. Dorsiventral.

**bi-far'i-ous** (bī-fār'ē-ūs), *adj.* [*L. bifarius, fr. bi- + fari to speak*] 1. Rare. Twofold. 2. Pointing two ways, as opposite leaves. — **bi-far'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**biff** (bīf), *n.* A blow. — *v. t.* To hit. *Both Slang, U.S.*

**bif'fin** (bīf'fīn), *n.* [*For beefing, from being red like raw beef*.] Eng. A red variety of cooking apple

**bif'id** (bīf'īd), *adj.* [*L. bifidus, fr. bi- + root of findere to cleave*.] Divided into two equal lobes or parts by a median cleft. — **bi-fid'i-ty** (bīf'īd-i-tē), *n.* — **bi-fid-ly**, *adv.*

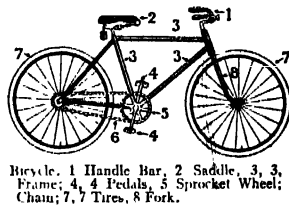
**bi-fur** (bīf'ūr), *adj.* Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads. — **bi-fur-ly**, *adv.*

**bi-flag-el-late** (bī-flāg'ē-lāt), *adj.* Having two long, narrow, whiplike appendages

**bi'flex** (bī'fleks), *adj.* Bent in two directions; having two bends.

**bi-foc'al** (bī-fō'kāl), *adj.* Having two foci, as an eyeglass lens having one part that corrects for near, and another for distant, vision. — *n.* A bifocal glass or lens

**bi-fol-i-ate** (bī-fō-lī-āt), *adj.* Two-leaved.



Hicycle. 1 Handle Bar, 2 Saddle, 3, 3 Frame, 4, 4 Pedals, 5 Sprocket Wheel, 6 Chain, 7, 7 Tires, 8 Fork.



**bi-fol-i-o-late** (bi-fōl'ē-ō-lāt; bi-fōl'ē-ō-lāt), *adj.* Bot. Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.  
**bi-form** (bi-fōrm), *adj.* Also **bi-formed** (-fōrm'd; -fōrm'd). [L. *bi-formis*, fr. *bi-* + *forma* shape.] Having two forms; combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr.  
**bi-rost** (bi-fōrōst), *n.* [ON. *bi-fōrōst*.] Norse Myth. The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and Midgard.  
**bi-fur-cate** (bi-fūr-kāt; bi-fūr-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To divide into two branches; to fork — **bi-fur-cate** (bi-fūr-kāt; bi-fūr-kāt), *adj.* — **bi-fur-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-fur-ca-tion** (bi-fūr-kā-shūn), *n.*

**big, big'ly**, *adv.* — **big'ness**, *n.*  
**big, bigg** (big), *v. t.* [ON. *byggja*.] Dial. To build.  
**big'a-mist** (big'a-mist), *n.* One guilty of bigamy.  
**big'a-mous** (-mūs), *adj.* [ML. *bigamus*.] Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy. — **big'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*  
**big'a-my** (-mī), *n.* [From OF., fr. ML. *bigamus*, fr. *bi-* + Gr *gamos* marriage.] The act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another. Cf. **MONOGAMY**, **DIGAMY**.  
**big'ar-oon'** (big'a-rōn; big'a-rōn), *n.* Also **big'a-roon'** (big'a-rōon'). [F. *bigarreau*, fr. *bigarré* variegated.] A cultivated sweet cherry, having firm flesh. See **CNERRY**, 1.  
**Big Ben**. The great bell attached to the "Westminster clock" in the Parliament clock tower, London.

**bi-go-ner** (bi-gō-nēr), *n.* [L. See **BI-**; GENUS.] A bigeneric hybrid.  
**bi-go-ner'ic** (bi-gō-nēr'ik), *adj.* Of or pert. to two genera; as, a **bigeneric** hybrid, one between species of different genera.

**bigg**, **big** (big), *n.* [ME. *big*, *bigge*, fr. ON. *bygg*.] Dial. Eng. The four-rowed variety of barley.

**big'gin** (big'in), *n.* [F. *béguin*.] 1. A child's cap; a hood; a night-cap. 2. Eng. The coat of a sergeant-at-law.

**big'gin**, **big'ging** (big'in), *n.* [See **BIG**, 1.] *Scot & Dial.* A building; a house.

**big'horn'** (big'hōrn'), *n.*; pl. -HORN, -HORNS. See **FLURAL**, Note 6. The wild sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) of the Rocky Mountains. See **MOUNTAIN SHEEP**.

**bight** (bīt), *n.* [AS. *byht*.] 1. A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow. 2. The middle part of a rope; a loop, or double part of a rope. 3. A bend or curve, as in a river or a mountain chain, specif., a bend in a coast, forming an open bay; also, the bay itself; as, the **Bight** of Benin — *v. t.* To fasten with a bight or bights; also, to lay or fasten in bights.

**big-no'ni-a** (big-nō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL, after the Abbé *Bynion*.] Any of a genus (*Bynionia*) of American and Japanese woody vines with compound leaves and tubular flowers. The genus typifies the family *Menispermaceae* (see **TRUMPET CREEPER**) — **big-no'ni-a'coous** (-ā-shūs), *adj.*

**big'ot** (big'it), *n.* [F. *bigot*, hypocrite (in OF. a name once given to the Normans in France).] One obstinately or intolerantly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion.

**big'ot-ed** (-ēd; -it), *adj.* So obstinately attached to some creed, opinion, or practice as to be illiberal or intolerant — **big'ot-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**big'ot-ry** (-rī), *n.* State of mind of a bigot, also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a state.

**big top**. The top of the main tent of a circus; hence, the main tent; also, the circus.

**big tree**. The giant sequoia. See **SEQUOIA**.

**big'wig'** (big'wīg'), *n.* Humorous. A person of consequence.

**big'hour'ly** (bi-hōr'li), *adj.* Once in two hours.

**bi'jou** (bi-zhō; bi-zhō), *n.*; pl. *bi-joux* (bi-zhō; bi-zhō). [F.] An exquisitely wrought trinket; a jewel.

**bi-jou'te-rie** (bi-zhō'tē-rī; F. bi-zhō'trē), *n.* [F.] Bijoux, collectively; also, articles of virtue.

**bi-jou-gate** (bi-zhō-gāt; bi-zhō-gāt), *bi'jou-gous* (-gūs), *adj.* [L. *bi-* + *jugatus* joined.] Bot. Having two pairs of leaflets; — said of a pin-nate leaf.

**bike** (bik), *n.* Chiefly *Scot*. A nest of wild bees, wasps, etc.; a swarm; hence, a swarm or crowd of people.

**bike** (bik), *n.* & *v.* *Collog.* Short for **BICYCLE**.

**bi'kol**, **bi'cool** (bi-kōl), *n.* One of a Christian Malay people of southeastern Luzon and adjacent islands.

**bi-la'te-al** (bi-lā'tē-āl), *adj.* 1. Bilabiate. 2. Of certain consonants, formed or articulated with the aid of both lips, as *p*, *b*, *m*. — *n.* A bilabial consonant.

**bi-la'te-ate** (-āt), *adj.* Bot. Having two lips, as some corollas.

**bi-lan-der** (bi-lān-dēr; bi-lān-), *n.* [D. *bijlander*, fr. *bij* by + *land* land.] A small two-masted merchant vessel, used esp. for coasting or on canals, as in Holland.

**bi-lat'er-al** (bi-lā'tēr-āl), *adj.* 1. Having, arranged upon, or relating to, two sides, esp. two corresponding or complementary sides; as, the *bi-lateral* symmetry of the body; *bi-lateral* descent. 2. Affecting reciprocally both sides or parties; as, a *bi-lateral* contract or treaty. 3. Bilaterally symmetrical. — **bi-lat'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **bi-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.*

**bi-lit'er-ry** (bi-lit'er-ī; bi-lit'er-), *n.*; pl. -rites (-iz). [Dan. *billeber*.] 1. The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). 2. Any of several other species of blueberry (genus *Vaccinium*).

**bi'l'bo** (bi-l'bo), *n.*; pl. -boes (-bōz). [From *Bilbao*, Spain.] 1. *Hist.* A rapier; a sword. 2. A long bar or bolt of iron with sliding shackles, used as a fetter; — used in *pl.*

**bile** (bilch), *n.* [Orig. unknown.] The dormouse.

**bile** (bil), *n.* [F. fr. L. *bilis*.] The yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid secreted by the liver. In old physiology, **yellow bile** (choler) and **black bile** (melancholy) constituted two of the four humors. See **RUHUS**, 2a. 2. Choler; ill-humor.

**bilge** (bil), *n.* [Var. of *bulge*.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask. 2. *Naut.* That part of a ship's underbody extending outward from the keel to the point where the sides rise vertically. b Internally, the bottom of the hull. 3. Short for **bilge water**, foul water that collects in the hull bottom; hence, *Slang*, anything, esp. utterances, stale or worthless. — *v. t.* & *i.* *MILCP* (bilj); *ANYCING* (bil'jīng). 1. *Naut.* To fracture or suffer fracture in the bilge; to leak or cause to leak because of such a fracture. 2. To bulge or cause to bulge.

**bilge keel**. Also **bilge piece**. A keel secured for a distance along a ship about at the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling.

**bilg'y** (bil'ji), *adj.* Having the smell of bilge water.

**bi'hār-zi'a-sis** (bi'hār-zi'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *Bi-harsia* a genus of blood flukes + *-iasis*.] = **SCISTOSOMIASIS**.

**bi-l'ary** (bi-l'ārī; -ārī; -ārī), *adj.* [F. *biltaire*, fr. L. *bilis* bile.] Conveying bile; as, a *bilary* duct; pert. to bile, the bile ducts, or the gall bladder; as, the *bilary* tract.

**bi-lin'e-ar** (bi-lin'ē-ār), *adj.* Of or pertaining to two lines; as, *bi-linear* co-ordinates.

**bi-lin'gual** (bi-līng'gwāl), *adj.* [L. *bilinguis*, fr. *bi-* + *lingua* tongue, language.] Of, containing, expressed in, or using, two languages; as, a *bilingual* dictionary; a *bilingual* nation. — **bi-lin'gual-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **bi-lin'gual-ly**, *adv.*

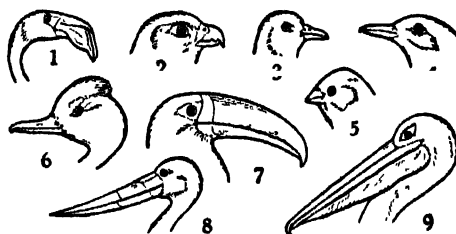
**bi-lin'guist** (-gwist), *n.* One versed in two languages.

**bi'l'ous** (bi'l'yūs), *adj.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile. See **BILE**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the bile. 2. Suffering from or resulting from excess of bile or disordered functioning of the liver. 3. Characteristic or suggestive of a bilious person or condition; as, a *Choleric*; ill-tempered. b Sickly in color or appearance — **bi'l'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **bi'l'ous-ness**, *n.*

**bi-l'ity** (-bi-l'itī), *n.* A noun termination corresponding to *-ble*, as in vulnerability, possibility.

**blilk** (blīk), *v. t.* 1. To evade payment of. 2. To frustrate; disappoint; also, to deceive; defraud. — *n.* 1. A hoax. 2. An untrustworthy person; a cheat — **blilk'er**, *n.*

**bill** (bīl), *n.* [AS. *bile*.] 1. The beak or nib of a bird. 2. A similar



Bills of Birds. 1 Flamingo, 2 Hawk, 3 Pigeon, 4 Thrush, 5 Finch, 6 Duck (Merganser), 7 Loutan, 8 Spoonbill, 9 Pelican.

beak in other animals — *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

**bill** (bīl), *n.* [AS. *bill*, *bil*.] 1. *Hist.* A military weapon consisting of a long staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade. 2. Also **bill'hook'** (-hōok'), A cutting or pruning implement with a hooked point. 3. Also **bill'man** (mān) One who wields a bill. 4. The end of an anchor fluke or of a yard. See **ANCHOR**, *fluke*.

**bill**, *n.* [AF. *bill*, Anglo-Lat. *bill*, fr. ML. *bulia* document, seal, fr. L. *bulia* bubble, boss.] 1. *Obs.* A written document, orig. under seal. 2. *Rare.* A document containing a petition. 3. A draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment; — *dist.* from *act* (q. d. 2). 4. A placard, poster, or handbill. 5. A statement of particulars or items, a list; as, a *bill* of (legal) exceptions; specif.: a. A printed program, esp. for a theatrical entertainment; hence, the entertainment itself. b. An itemized account of indebtedness for goods sold, services rendered, etc. 6. A short for **BILL OF EXCHANGE**. b. A promissory note; specif., U. S.: (1) A piece of paper money, as a bank note, treasury note, etc. (2) An individual or business note; as, *bill* receivable. 7. *Law.* A declaration in writing stating some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a branch of law by some person. — *v. t.*

1. To make a bill or list of. 2. To submit a bill to. 3. To advertise, as by bills or posters; also, to placard with bills — **bill'er**, *n.*

**bi-la-bou'g'** (bi-lā-bōng'), *n.* [Native name.] *Australia.* A blind channel leading out from a river, also, any backwater that forms a stagnant pool.

**bill'board'** (bi-l'bōrd'; 70), *n.* *Naut.* A projection or ledge fixed on the bow of a vessel for the anchor to rest on.

**bill'board'**, *n.* A flat surface, as of a panel, wall, or fence, on which bills are posted; also, a bulletin board.

**bill'bug'** (-big'), *n.* Any of various weevils which feed upon the roots of cereal crops; — from their long snouts.

**bill'et** (bi-l'ēt; -it), *n.* [OF. *billette*, *bullette*, dim. of *bulle*, fr. ML. *bulia*.] 1. *Archaic.* A note; a short letter. 2. A written order or ticket; specif., *Mil.*, an official requisition upon a person for the lodging of a soldier. 3. Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a bill; hence, berth; position; appointment. — *v. t.* 1. *Mil.* To direct by a billet where to lodge; hence, to quarter. 2. To assign a billet to. 3. To serve with a billet. — **bill'et-er**, *n.*

**bill'et**, *n.* [OF. *billette*, dim. of *bill*, round stick, fr. ML. *billia*.] 1. A small stick of wood, as for firewood. 2. An ornament in Norman moldings, resembling a billet of wood. 3. A bar of metal; specif., a length of semimolten iron or steel about 1½ to 4 in. square.

**bill'et-doux'** (bi-l'ē-dōz'; F. bi-l'ē-dōz'), *n.*; pl. *billets-doux* (bi-l'ē-dōz'; F. bi-l'ē-dōz'). [F., fr. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, fr. L. *dulcis*.] A love letter or note.

**bill'fish'** (bi-l'fish'), *n.*; pl., see **FISH**. A my of various fishes with bill-shaped jaws, as a sar or spearfish.

**bill'fold'** (-fōld'), *n.* A folding pocketbook for bills.

**bill'head'** (-hēd'), *n.* A blank with a business address at the top and spaces beneath for billing charges.

**bill'hook'** (-hōok'), *n.* See **BILL**, 2.

**bill'iard** (bi-l'īerd), *n.* 1. Attributive form of **BILLIARDS**, as in *billiard ball*, *table*. 2. *Collog.*, *U. S.* A carom.

**bill'iards** (bi-l'īerds), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, fr. OF. *billart* staff, cue, fr. *bill* log.] Any of several games played on an oblong table surrounded by an elastic leath or cushions, with balls impelled by a cue. Cf. *billiard game*, under **BALK LINE**, 2; **POOL**, *n.* 2. — **bill'iard-ist**, *n.*

**bill'ings-gate'** (bi-l'īngz-gāt'; *esp. Brit.*, -gāt'; -gāt'), *n.* [From a former city gate of London.] 1. [*cap.*] A London fish market which became notorious for foul and abusive language. 2. Coarsely abusive language; coarse vituperation. — *Syn.* See **ABUSE**.

**bill'ion** (bi-l'īyōn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilis* twice, in imitation of *million* million.] a In French and American numeration, a thousand millions.





**bi-ser'rate** (bi-sér'it), *adj.* **a Bot.** Doubly serrate; having the serrations serrate. **b Zool.** Serrate on both sides.

**bi-sex'u-al** (-sék'shóo-ál; 118), *adj.* Of or pert. to both sexes; specif., hermaphrodite, as some animals and plants.

**bish'op** (bish'óp), *n.* [**AS.** *biscopce*, *biscop*, fr. *L.* *episcopos* overseer, bishop, fr. *Gr.* *episkopos*, fr. *epi* over + *skopos* inspector.] 1. In some churches, a clergyman of the highest order, usually the head of a diocese or the administrative superior of a district. 2. A spiritual overseer or director. 3. A beverage of port wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar. 4. *U.S.* Formerly, a woman's bustle. 5. *Chess.* A piece moving diagonally any number of unoccupied squares. Abbr. *B*.

**bish'op-ric** (-rík), *n.* [**AS.** *biscopce*, fr. *biscopce* bishop + *rice* dominion.] 1. A diocese. 2. Office of a bishop.

**bish'op's-cap** (bish'óp's-káp), *n.* = **MATERWORT**.

**bisk** (bísk), *var.* of **BIQUE**.

**bis'muth** (bíz'múth; bíz'múth), *n.* [**G.**] One of the chemical elements, a brittle, grayish-white metal with reddish tinge. Symbol, *Bi*; at. no. 83; at. wt. 209.00 — **bis'muth-ál** (-múth-ál), *adj.* — **bis'muth'ic** (bíz'múth'ík; -múth'ík; bíz'-), *adj.* — **bis'muth-ous** (bíz'múth-ús; bíz'-), *adj.*

**bí'son** (bí's'n, -z'n), *n. sing & pl.* [**F.** fr. *L.* *bison*, fr. *OHG.* *wisunt*.] A large, shaggy-maned, oxlike quadruped (genus *Bison*), having short horns and heavy forequarters with a large hump; specif.: a The European aurochs (*B. bonasus*). b The American buffalo (*B. bison*).

**bis'que** (bísk), *n.* [**F.**] In certain games, odds of a point, or (in golf) a stroke or strokes, or (in croquet) an extra turn, to be taken when desired.

**bisque**, *n.* [**Corrupt.** of *biscuit*.] 1. *Ceramics.* Biscuit. 2. A color, red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. Cf. **COLORE**.

**bisque**, *n.* [**F.**] 1. A rich soup of shellfish or of the flesh of birds or rabbits; now also, a rich cream soup thickened with a purée, as of tomato. 2. A rich ice cream containing powdered nuts or macaroons. — **Syn.** See **SOUP**.

**bis-sex'ile** (bí-sék'sít; -tít), *adj.* [**L.** *bissextilis*.] Containing or designating the extra day (now generally Feb. 29) added in leap year. — **n.** Leap year.

**bis'tre**, **bis'tre** (bís'tér), *n.* [**F.** *bistre*.] A dark-brown pigment used in water color; also, its color.

**bis'tort** (bís'tórt), *n.* [**L.** *bis* + *tortus*, past part. of *torquere* to twist.] A European herb (*Bistorta bistorta*); also, a related American species (*B. bistortoides*). The twisted root is used as an astrigent.

**bis'tro'** (bís'tró; *Angl.* bís'tró), *n.* [**Parisian argot.**] A small or unpretentious wineshop or eating place.

**bi-sul'fate** (bí-súl'fát), *adj.* 1. Two-grooved. 2. Cloven.

**bi-sul'fate** (-fát), *n.* *Chem.* An acid sulfate. See **BI-**, 5.

**bi-sul'fide** (-fíd; -fíh), *n.* Also **bi-sul'fid**. Disulfide.

**bi-sul'fite** (-fít), *n.* *Chem.* An acid sulfite. See **BI-**, 5.

**bi-sym-met'ri-cal** (bí-sím-mé'trí-kál), **bi-sym-met'ric** (-rík), *adj.* Doubly symmetrical; specif., *Bot.*, see **SYMMETRICAL**, 2 a. — **bi-sym-met'ry** (bí-sím'é-trí), *n.*

**bit** (bít), *n.* [**AS.** *bite* a bite, biting.] 1. The part of a bridle, usually of steel, which is inserted in a horse's mouth. 2. Anything that curbs or restrains. 3. The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers. See **KEY**, *Illustr.* 4. The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool; also, the tool itself or the cutting piece in a compound tool; specif.: a The cutting iron of a plane. b A tool for drilling or boring, used in a brace, a drilling machine, etc. See **DRILL**, *Illustr.* — *v. t.*; **BITTING**; **BITTING**. 1. To put a bridle or bit on; to check. 2. To form a bit on (a key).

**bit**, *n.* [**A.** *bite*; a morsel; now, usually, a very small piece, portion, quantity, or amount; a mite; a whit. 2. Somewhat; something in a small way, as, he is a bit of a poet. 3. *Colloq.* A short time; a little while. b A small coin; also (*U.S.*), 12½ cents, as in **two bits** (25 cents, or a quarter dollar). 4. A small part or role, as in a motion picture.

**bi-tar'trate** (bí-tár'trát), *n.* An acid tartrate. See **BI-**, 5.

**bitch** (bích), *n.* [**AS.** *bicere* 1. The female of the canine kind. 2. *Vulgar.* A woman, esp. a lewd woman. — *v. t.* *Slang.* To complain.

**bite** (bít), *v. t.* past *bit* (bít); past part. *bit'ten* (bít'n), *Colloq.* *bit*; pres. part. *bit'ting* (bít'ing). [**AS.** *bítan*.] 1. To seize with the teeth, jaws, or a jawlike organ, so as to enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; also, to wound, pierce, sting, etc.; with a fang, a proboscis, or similar organ. 2. To cut or pierce, as with an edged weapon. 3. To cause to smart, sting painfully, etc.; as, winds that bite the cheeks. 4. To grip and hold firmly. 5. To corrode; to eat into; as, acid bites an etcher's plate. 6. To impress deeply. 7. To cheat or take in; also, to catch by trickery or a sudden turn of events. — *v. i.* 1. To bite or have the habit of biting something. 2. To have biting power or effect; as, mustard bites; the anchor bites. 3. To take a bait, as fish; hence, to respond to a lure, esp. a deceitful lure.

**bite the dust or ground.** To fall fatally wounded.

— *n.* 1. Act or manner of biting. 2. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting. 3. Food; esp., *Colloq.* a snack. 4. A wound made by biting. 5. The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained; also, the surface or surfaces which create such a bite. 6. A biting sensation or impression. — **bit'er** (bít'ér), *n.*

**bit'e-wing** (bít'e-wíng), *n.* *Dentistry.* A type of X-ray film having a fin for biting upon to hold it in place during exposure, that shows the crowns of upper and lower teeth simultaneously.

**bit'ing** (bít'ing), *adj.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. — *Syn.* See **INSULTIVE**. — **bit'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **bit'ing-ness**, *n.*

**bit'stock** (bít'stók), *n.* A stock for rotating a bit; a brace.

**bit't** (bít), *n.* *Naut.* A fixed, vertical timber or metal castings, usually one of a pair, for securing hawsers, cables, and other lines. — *v. t.*; **BITTING**; **BITTING**. To put around the bits, as a cable.

**bit'ten** (bít'n), *past part.* of **BITE**.

**bit'ter** (bít'ér), *adj.* [**AS.** *biter*.] 1. Having or designating a peculiar, acid, astringent, or disagreeable taste like that of an infusion of 2. Distasteful; distressing; painful; poignant. 3. Expressing 4. or pain; as, bitter tears. 5. Piercingly harsh or cruel; stinging; caustic; acrimonious. — *adv.* Bitterly; bitingly. — *n.* 1. Something bitter. 2. = **BITTERS**. 3. A bitter quality or taste. — *v. t.*

& *i.* To make, or become, bitter. — **bit'ter-ish**, *adj.* — **bit'ter-ly**, *adv.* — **bit'ter-ness**, *n.*

**bitter cross.** See **CRESS**.

**bitter end.** [**See** **BITT**, *n.*] *Naut.* The inboard end, as of a cable.

**bitter end.** The last extremity, however painful or calamitous.

Hence, *Colloq.*, **bit'ter-end'er**, one who will not compromise or yield.

**bit'tern** (bít'térn), *n.* [**OF.** *butor*, fr. *L.* *butio* bitter (of imitative origin) + *taurus* ox.] Any member of a subfamily (Botaurinae) of small and medium-sized herons, notable for their booming cries.

**bit'tern**, *n.* [**From** **BITTER**, *adj.*] The bitter mother liquor in salt-works after the salt has crystallized out.

**bitter principle.** *Chem.* Any of various neutral substances of strong bitter taste, as aloin, extracted from plants.

**bit'ter-root** (bít'tér-roót; 85), *n.* A Rocky Mountain plant (*Lewisia rediviva*) of the purslane family, having handsome pink flowers, adopted as the State flower of Montana.

**bit'ters** (bít'térz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root has been macerated.

**bit'ter-sweet** (bít'tér-swít; 2), *n.* 1. A sprawling poisonous plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) having purple flowers and oval coral-red berries, and a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. 2. A North American woody vine (*Celastrus scandens*) having clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by yellow capsules which open when ripe, disclosing scarlet arils; — called also **climbing bittersweet**. — *adj.* Bitter and sweet; pleasant yet painful.

**bit'ter-weed** (bít'tér-wééd), *n.* Any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as, a Ragweed. b A horseweed (*Leptilon canadense*). c A sneezeweed (*Helenium tenuifolium*).

**bi-tu'men** (bí-tú'mén; bí; bí'tó-), *n.* [**L.** *bitumen*.] Originally, mineral pitch, or asphalt (see **ASPHALT**); now, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances, including hard, brittle asphalts, semi-solid mineral tars, petroleum, and naphthas. — **bi-tu'mi-nize** (bí-tú'mí-níz; bí-), *v. t.* — **bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion** (-ní-zá'shún; -ní-zá'shún), *n.* — **bi-tu'mi-noid** (-noid), *adj.*

**bi-tu'mi-nous** (bí-tú'mí-nús; bí-), *adj.* Having the qualities of, impregnated or compounded with, or containing bitumen; as, **bituminous coal**, soft coal, which yields, when heated, considerable volatile bituminous matter.

**bi-val'ence** (bí-vál'éns; bí-vál'éns), **bi-val'ency** (-lén-sí), *n.* Quality or state of being bivalent.

**bi-val'ent** (lén't), *adj.* [**bi** + **L.** *valens*, pres. part. See **VALENCE**.] 1. *Chem.* Having a valence of two. See **VALENCE**. 2. *Biol.* Double; — said of homologous chromosomes when two are associated in synapsis. — *n.* A bivalent chromosome.

**bi-valve** (bí-válv), *n.* An animal with a two-valved shell, as a clam or oyster. — *adj.* Having a shell composed of two valves; having two valves or valvular parts. — **bi-valv'u-lar** (bí-válv'u-lér), *adj.*

**bi-vouac** (bí-vúwák; bí-vúwák), *n.* [**F.** fr. *G.* *berouache*, *berouacht*, fr. *ber* by + *vouach* to watch.] An encampment for a short stay, under improvised shelter or none. — *v. t.* **BI-VOUACHED** (-wák't; -wák't); **-OUACH'ING**. To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housings.

**bi-week'ly** (bí-wék'ly), *adj.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly; also, semiweekly. See **BI-**, 2 & 3. — *n.* A biweekly publication. — **bi-week'ly**, *adv.*

**bi-year'ly** (yé'ly), *adj.* Occurring twice a year. See **BI-**, 3.

**bi-zar're** (bí-zár'), *adj.* [**F.** fr. *It.* fr. *Sp.* *bizarro* gallant, fr. *Basque* *bizar* beard, whence the meaning manly, brave.] Odd, extravagant, or eccentric in style or mode; involving sensational contrasts or striking incongruities. — *Syn.* See **FANTASTIC**. — **bi-zar're-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-zar're-ness**, *n.*

**bi-zon'al** (bí-zón'al; -l), *adj.* Combining two zones or pertaining to two combined zones — **bi-zon'al** (bí-zón'al), *n.*

**blab** (bláb), *v. t. & i.* **BLABBER** (blábber); **BLAB'ING**. To reveal (secrets or truths) without reserve (discretion); to tattle; also, to chatter indiscreetly. — *n.* 1. One who blabs; a tattler. 2. Chatter; tale-telling. — **blab'ber**, *n.*

**black** (blák), *adj.* [**AS.** *blac*] 1. Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; devoid of color or so dark as to have no distinguishable color; — opposed to **white**. 2. Enveloped in darkness; devoid of light; hence, utterly dismal or gloomy; as, the future looked black. 3. Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; specif., pertaining or belonging to a race characterized by dark pigmentation, including Negroes, Negroes, and Australian natives. 4. Soiled with dirt; foul. 5. Wearing black garments; as, the black knight. 6. Sullen; hostile; foreboding; as, black looks. 7. Foully or outrageously wicked; as, black cruelty. 8. Indicating disgrace or dishonor, or culpability; as, a black mark. 9. Involving baneful or forbidden practices; as, black magic. 10. *U.S.* Invertebrate; dyed-in-the-wool; as, a black Republican. 11. Sold, distributed, or charmed in violation of official quotas, ceiling prices, priorities, or ration restrictions, or conducted for such sale or distribution; as, black rent; black market. — *n.* 1. The darkest color, ideally that represented by total absence of light or resulting from total absorption of all light rays. See **COLOR**. 2. Something black or dark-colored. 3. A Negro, Negrito, or Australian native; loosely, one of a dark-skinned race or one having some Negro blood. 4. *Chess & Checkers.* The dark-colored men; also, the player having them. — *in the black.* Showing a net profit. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become black; esp., to apply blacking to (shoes). — **black out**. 1. To obscure in blackness, esp., by extinguishing all lights as a protective measure against an air raid; also, to be engulfed in blackness. 2. To delete or suppress through censorship. 3. *Aviation.* To suffer loss of vision, often also consciousness, for an interval of seconds, in a steeply banked turn or a steep pull-out from a dive, because of the increased weight of the blood due to centrifugal force, often five or more times gravity. 4. Loosely, to suffer a lapse of consciousness, usually a brief one. 5. *Radio.* To silence or to jam (radio transmission).

**black-a-moor** (blák'a-móor; 84), *n.* [**Black** + *Moor*.] A black; esp., an African black; a Negro.

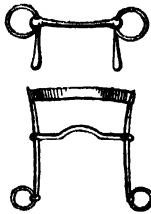
**Black and Tan.** A member of the constabulary recruited in England for service in Ireland 1919-21. — from the uniform.

**black and white.** 1. Writing or print. 2. Drawing or printing in black and white or in monochrome. — **black-and-white** (see **FRON**, 2), *adj.*

**black art.** Magic as practiced by conjurers and witches.

**black-a-vis'd** (blák'a-vísd; -vízd'), **black-a-vis'd** (-víst'), *adj.* Dial. Dark-visaged; swarthy.

**black-ball** (blák'ból'), *n.* A black object used as a negative in voting; any negative secret ballot. — *v. t.* To vote against by or as by the use



Bits. Top, Bar Bit; Below, Curb.

of a blackball; esp., to vote to exclude from membership; hence, to ostracize. — **blackball'er**, *n.*  
**black bear**. See **2d BEAR**, 1.

**blackberry** (blăk'ber'î; -bër-î), *n.* [AS. *blæc berie*] The berrylike fruit of any of various brambles (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family, usually black or dark purple when ripe; also, the plant. See **BRAMBLE**, **RASPBERRY**.

**blackberry lily**. A garden plant (*Belamcanda chinensis*) with lily-like leaves and flower clusters, whose capsule discloses, when ripe, a blackberrylike mass of seeds.

**black-billed cuckoo** (bîl'd' -bîl'd'). See **CUCKOO**.

**black bindweed**. 1. A common European twining vine (*Tamus communis*). 2. A twining herb (*Helderdyka convolvulus*) naturalized in America from Europe, and frequently a troublesome weed.

**blackbird** (blăk'bîrd'), *n.* Any of a number of different birds so called because the males are largely or entirely black; as: **a** In England, a common thrush (*Turdus merula*); — also called **merl**. **b** In America, the **rusty blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*), the **red-winged blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), with a patch of bright scarlet on the wing coverts of the male, the grackle, the cowbird, etc.

**blackboard** (bôrd'; 70), *n.* A dark smooth surface, as of slate, used for writing, drawing, etc., with chalk or crayons.

**black book**. A book containing a black list — **to be in one's black books**. To be out of one's favor; to be in disrepute with one.

**blackboy** (blăk'boy'), *n.* Australia. = **GRASS TREE** **a**.

**black brant**. See **BRANT**.

**black buck**. The common medium sized antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*) of India. See **ANTELOPE**, *Illustr*.

**blackcap** (blăk'kăp'), *n.* 1. Any of several birds with black crowns, esp. a small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), the chickadee, etc. 2. The black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*). See **RASPBERRY**.

**black caracara**. See **CARACARA**.

**black cherry**. See **CHERRY**.

**blackcock** (kôk'), *n.* The male of the black grouse.

**black cohosh**. See **COHOSH**.

**blackdamp** (dămp'), *n.* Chokedamp.

**Black Death**. A very virulent form of plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

**black diamonds**. Coal.

**black dog**. The spirit of ill humor or melancholy; as, to be under the black dog.

**black'en** (blăk'ën), *v. t.* 1. To make black or dark. 2. To defame; to sully. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark. — **black'en-er**, *n.*

**black-eyed Sus'an** (blăk'îd'), *n.* A coneflower, or yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*), having yellow to orange rays and dark conical disks. It is the State flower of Maryland. See **RUDBECKIA**.

**blackface** (blăk'fâs'), *n.* 1. **a** A Negro minstrel, or an actor made up for a Negro role. **b** Theatrical entertainment by Negroes or by persons with blacked faces. 2. *Printing*. A type with thick black lines, as clarendon. — **black'face**, *adj.*

**blackfellow** (blăk'fêl'ô), *n.* An Australian aborigine.

**blackfish** (fîsh'), *n.*; plural, see **PISH**. 1. Any one of several small, toothed whales (genus *Globicephala*) found in large schools. 2. Any of various dark-colored fishes, as the tautog, the black sea bass (*Centropristis striatus*), etc. 3. A small food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia, remarkable for its ability to revive after having been long frozen.

**black flag**. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones as an emblem of piracy.

**black fly**. **a** Any of several small, venomous, two-winged flies (genus *Simulium*) having aquatic larvae. **b** An insect (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) destructive of citrus fruit trees.

**Blackfoot** (blăk'fôot'), *n.*; pl. **BLACKFEET** (-fêt') or, collectively, **BLACKFOOT**. An Indian of an Algonquian group dwelling in Alberta and Montana.

**black fox**. See **FOX**.

**Black Friar**. A Dominican.

**black gnat**. *Angling*. An artificial fly with dark-gray wings, black chenille body, and black hackle. Cf. **FLY**, *Illustr*.

**black grouse**. A large grouse (*Lagopus tetrix*) of Europe and western Asia. The male (*blackcock*) is black with white wing patches; the female is buff and mottled.

**blackguard** (blăk'gârd'), *n.* [**black** + **guard**]. 1. **a** Obv. The scoundrels and lower menials of a great household. 2. A person who uses scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse; also, an unprincipled perpetrator of personal injury by foul or corrupt means; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously. — **blackguard**, *adj.* — **blackguard-ism** (-l'z-m), *n.* — **blackguardly**, *adj. & adv.*

**black gum**. See **GUM**, 5 **a**.

**Black Hand** [A trans of Sp. *mano negra*]. **a** A former Spanish anarchistic society. **b** An Italian criminal society, originating about 1868, members of which formed the nucleus of a lawless or blackmailing society in the United States.

**black haw**. A shrub (*Viburnum prunifolium*) bearing cymes of white flowers and bluish-black drupes; also, the related sheepsberry (*V. lentago*).

**blackhead** (blăk'hêd'), *n.* 1. A scamp duck. 2. *Med.* A small plug of fatty matter (sebum) blocking the duct of a sebaceous gland, esp. on the face; a comedo. 3. *Veter.* A fatal infectious disease of turkeys, peafowl, etc., attacking liver and intestines.

**blackheart** (bîh'êrt'), *n.* 1. A heart cherry having a dark flesh and skin. 2. Any plant disease, as of potato tubers, in which the central tissues blacken.

**black hole**. A prison dungeon; — from the Black Hole of Calcutta a small cell into which 140 English prisoners were thrust on the night of June 20, 1756. Only 23 survived until morning.

**black'ing**, *n.* A preparation that makes things black, esp. one for giving a black luster to boots and shoes, or to stoves.

**blackish**, *adj.* Somewhat black. — **blackish-ly**, *adv.*

**blackjack** (blăk'jăk'), *n.* or **black jack**. 1. A capacious vessel for beer, ale, etc., originally of tar-coated leather. 2. Caramel, or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, etc. 3. A pirate flag; the black flag. 4. *Chiefly U. S.* A small leather-covered club weighted at the head and having an elastic shaft. 5. A common oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the eastern United States, with black bark. 6. *Carda.* = **VINOT-ET-UN**. 7. *Mining*. The mineral sphalerite, or zinc blende. — *v. t.* To strike with a blackjack; also, to coerce by threatening.

**black knot**. A destructive fungus disease of plum and cherry trees, characterized by black, knotty growths on the branches; also, a similar disease, as of the gooseberry.

**black lead** (lêd'). Graphite.

**blackleg** (blăk'leg'), *n.* 1. An infectious, usually fatal, disease, esp. of young cattle. 2. *Collog.* A swindler; esp., a dishonest gambler. 3. *Brit.* A strikebreaker; scab. 4. A destructive disease of cabbage.

**black letter**. A style of type. See **TYPE**.

**black-letter**, *adj.* 1. Printed in black letter. 2. Inauspicious; unlucky; as, *black-letter days*. Cf. **RED-LETTER**, *adj.*

**black list**. A list of persons, firms, etc., regarded as suspect or as deserving of censure or adverse discrimination.

**black-list**, *v. t.* To put in or on a black list.

**black'ly** (blăk'li), *adv.* In a black manner; darkly, in color; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously.

**black magic**. Witchcraft.

**black'mail** (-măil'), *n.* [**black** + **mail** payment.] 1. A tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for immunity. 2. Extortion by intimidation, esp. by threats of public exposure. — *v. t.* To exact blackmail from. — **black'mail'er**, *n.*

**Black Maria** (mă-ri'ă). *Collog.* The vehicle, orig. a black closed wagon, in which prisoners are transported to or from jail.

**black-mar'ket**, *v. s.* To operate a black market (see **BLACK**, *adj.*, 11). **black' mar'ket-er** (mă'kê-têr') or **mar'ket-er**. Also **black'et-er** (blăk'ê-têr'). An operator in a black market. — **black'-mar'ket-er**, *v. i.*

**Black Monk**. A Benedictine monk.

**black'noss**, *n.* Quality or state of being black.

**black nightshade**. See **NIGHTSHADE**.

**black oak**. Any of several American oaks with dark bark or foliage; esp., a large timber tree (*Quercus velutina*) of the eastern United States. See **QUERCITRON**; **OAK**, *Illustr*.

**black out** (blăk'out'), *n.* A blacking out or condition of being blacked out. See **black out**, under **BLACK**, *v.*

**black pepper**. See **PEPPER**, 1 **a**.

**black point**. A disease of cereal grains caused by bacteria and fungi that blackens the embryo ends and often impairs germination.

**black'poll** (blăk'pôl'), *n.* or **blackpoll warbler**. A North American warbler (*Dendroica striata*) having the top of the head of the male bird black when in full plumage.

**black poplar**. See **POPLAR**.

**Black Rod**. In full *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*. **a** The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, who is also usher to the House of Lords. **b** An usher in the legislature of British colonies.

**black sheep**. A black-fleeced sheep among normally white-fleeced sheep; hence, a scapegrace.

**Black'shirt** (blăk'shîrt'), *n.* **a** One of the Italian Fascisti, whose uniform included a distinctive black shirt. **b** A member of any nationalistic organization of similar principles, as the Schutzstaffel.

**black'smith** (blăk'smîth'), *n.* [**black** (from the color of the metal) + **smith**] A smith who forges iron. Cf. **WHITESMITH**.

**black snake**, or **black snake** (-snăk'), *n.* 1. Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color, esp. either of two harmless snakes (*Coluber constrictor* and *Elaphe obsoleta*) of the United States. 2. A long tapering braided whip of rawhide or leather.

**black squirrel**. See **SQUIRREL**, 1 **a**.

**black-tailed deer** (blăk'tăld'), *n.* A deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*) of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, etc. Cf. **DEER**.

**black tea**. See **TEA**, 1 **b**.

**black'thorn** (blăk'thîrn'), *n.* **a** A European spiny tree (*Prunus spinosa*) of the peach family. **b** Any of several American hawthorns.

**black vomit**. *Med.* **a** A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, usually blood. It is one of the most serious symptoms in yellow fever. **b** Yellow fever.

**Blackwater hitch** (blăk'wôl'), *See* **KNOT**, *Illustr*, (17).

**blackwater fever** (blăk'wô-têr; -wô-têr). *Med.* A malarial fever of the tropics, marked by bloody urine.

**black widow**. The female of a common American spider (*Latrodectus mactans*); so called from its shining black body and its habit of devouring its mate. Its bite is exceedingly poisonous.

**blad'der** (blăd'êr), *n.* [**AS** *blādre*, *blādre*]. 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A membranous sac serving as the receptacle of some fluid or containing gas; as, an air bladder; the gall bladder; often, specif., the urinary bladder. 2. A vesicle or blister. 3. Anything inflated, empty, or unsound. 4. *Bot.* A distended membranaceous pericarp.

**bladder campion**. See **CAMPION**.

**blad'der-nose** (blăd'êr-nôz'), *n.* The hooded seal.

**blad'der-nut** (-nû't'), *n.* The bladderlike seed pod of any of a genus (*Staphylea*) of shrubs of the North Temperate Zone; also, the plant.

**bladder worm**. The bladderlike larval stage of a tapeworm; a cysticercus. Cf. **CORNURUS**, **HYDATID**, **SCOLIX**.

**blad'der-wort** (blăd'êr-wûrt'), *n.* Any of certain aquatic or bog plants (*Utricularia* and related genera) with small insect-catching bladders (ascidia) on the leaves.

**blad'der-y** (-î), *adj.* Having bladders; bladderlike.

**blade** (blăd'), *n.* [**AS** *blād*, leaf, blade (of an ear)]. 1. *Bot.* **a** A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb; — grow chiefly of grass and cereals. **b** The expanded portion of a leaf; the lamina. 2. The cutting part of an instrument; as, the blade of a knife or a sword; hence, a sword or swordman. 3. An object or part suggestive of the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the blade of an ear, propeller, etc. 4. Any of various flat anatomical parts; as, the shoulder blade, or scapula. 5. A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow. 6. *Phonet.* The upper flat part of the tongue behind the tip, or point. — **blad'ed** (blăd'êd; -îd), *adj.*

**blăe** (blă; blê), *adj.* [**ON** *blār*] *Obs. etc.* Dial. Dark-blue; livid.

**blain** (blān), *n.* [**AS** *blāgen*] An inflammatory swelling or sore. Cf. **CHILBLAIN**.

**blam'a-ble** (blām'ă-b'l'), *adj.* Faulty; culpable. — **blam'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **blam'a-bly** (-blî), *adv.*

**blame** (blām), *v. t.* [**OF** *blasmer*, fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also to blame, fr. Gr. *blasphēmō* to speak ill, blaspheme, fr. *blasphēmōs* evil-speaking.] 1. To censure; find fault with; reproach. 2. To accuse; hold responsible; — often with *for*. 3. *Collog.* To place the blame or responsibility for; — with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** See **CRITICIZE**. — **blame**, *n.* 1. Expression of disapprobation; censure. 2. *Archaic*. Culpability; fault; sin. 3. Responsibility, as for error; as, to shift the blame.

**blame'a-ble** (blām'ă-b'l'). Variant of **BLAMABLE**.

**blameful** (blām'fūl; -fū), *adj.* 1. Censorious. 2. Blameworthy. **blameless**, *adj.* Free from blame or fault. — **blamelessly**, *adv.* — **blameless**, *n.*

**blameworthy** (blām'wūth/), *adj.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **blameworthy**, *n.* (blām'wūth-ness; -thi-ness; -nis), *n.*

**Syn.** Blameworthy, guilty, culpable mean deserving recompense for that which is sinful or criminal. **Blameworthy** implies that a person, his act, or his work merits reproach, censure, or even severe punishment; **guilty** implies the just charging with responsibility for a delinquency, a crime, a sin, or the consciousness that one is responsible therefor; **culpable** applies sometimes to the person found guilty of an act deserving severe censure or condemnation but it may also apply to a condition, practice, or the like, for which one is responsible or which leads to an accident, crime, etc.

**blanc fixe** (blān'fiks'). [*F.*] Barium sulfate, BaSO<sub>4</sub>, prepared as a heavy white powder, used as a filler in paper, rubber, and linoleum, as a pigment, etc.

**blanch** (blānch; 9), *v. t.* [*OF.* *blanchir*, fr. *blanc* white.] 1. To take the color out of and make white; bleach. 2. To bleach (plants) by excluding the light, as with earth; as, to *blanch* celery. 3. To whiten by removing the skin, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; to scald, as meat. 4. To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in coinage), with acids, etc. 5. To cover (sheet iron or steel) with a coating of tin. 6. To render ashen or pale; as, *tear* *blanches* the cheek. — *v. i.* To grow to become white or pale. — **Syn.** See WHITEN. — **blancher**, *n.*

**blanch**, *adj.* 1. Obs. White; pale. 2. Her. Argent; silver. **blanco-mange'** (blā-mānzh' - mānzh'), [*F.* *blancmanger*, lit. white food.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, and shaped in a mold.

**bland** (blānd), *adj.* [*L.* *blandus*.] 1. Smooth and soothing; gentle, as, a *bland* smile. 2. Not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a *bland* oil, climate. — **Syn.** See SUAVE (*Ant.* brusque): SOFT. — **blandly**, *adv.* — **blandness**, *n.*

**blandish** (blān'dish), *v. t. & i.* [*OF.* *blandir*, fr. *L.* *blandiri*, fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] To flatter gently; cajole. — **blan'dish-er**, *n.* — **blan'dish-ment**, *n.*

**blank** (blānk), *adj.* [*OF.* *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, fr. *OHG* *blanch* shining, bright, white.] 1. Of a white or pale color; colorless. 2. Free from writing, printing, or marks; said of checks, official documents, etc. 3. Appearing, or causing to appear, dazed, confounded, or discomfited; nonplused; as, *blank* dismay. 4. Empty; void; fruitless; as, a *blank* day. 5. Lacking characteristics that give variety; as, a *blank* stretch of land; *blank* future. 6. Lacking animation; expressionless; vacant; as, *blank* faces. 7. Showing a plain or unbroken surface where an opening, notch, or the like, is usual, esp. as a result of being unfinished; as, a *blank* key, one without slots; a *blank* arch, arcade, etc., that is, a semblance of one without an opening. — **Syn.** See EMPTY. — *n.* 1. A void space, as in a written or printed instrument; hence, an interval void of consciousness, action, etc.; a void. 2. A sheet, card, paper, etc. not printed or written on, or one with blank spaces to be filled in. 3. The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at. 4. A dash (—) denoting an omission; — usually a euphemism for a curse, etc. 5. A piece of material prepared to be made into something, as a coin or key, by a further operation. — *v. t.* 1. To obliterate; close up; obscure; blot; as, to *blank* out an entry. 2. To sport. 3. To keep from tiring. 3. To punch from a sheet or flat piece of stock, as with a die; — often with *out*. — **blankly**, *adv.* — **blankness**, *n.*

**blank book'** (blānk'bōk'), *n.* A book of blank pages or of blanks **blank endorsement**. An endorsement (of commercial paper) by writing only the name of the endorser on the back, which makes the paper payable to bearer.

**blanket** (blānk'ket; -kēt), *n.* [*OF.* *blankete*, *blanquette*, *blanket*, dim. of *blanc* white.] 1. A broad piece of a woven fabric, often thick or heavy, as of wool, for use as a bed covering, as a robe, etc. 2. A layerlike covering; as, a *blanket* of snow. 3. Anything suggestive of a blanket in appearance or use. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with or as with a blanket. 2. To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment. 3. To obscure, interrupt, extinguish, etc.; as, to *blanket* radio signals by powerful interference. 4. To cover, or make to apply to, uniformly, despite wide separation or diversity among the elements included; as, freight rates that *blanket* a whole region. — *adj.* Including or covering a group or class; effective or applicable in all instances or contingencies; as, a *blanket* price; *blanket* insurance.

**blanket flower** (-flou'ēr), *n.* = GAILLARDIA. **blanket stitch**. A buttonhole stitch worked wide apart on the edge of materials too thick to hem. See STITCH, *Illustr.*

**blank verse**. Unrhymed verse; specif., the unrhymed iambic pentameter of English dramatic and epic poetry.

**blare** (blār), *v. t. & i.* [*ME.* *blaren*, *blorn*, to cry, weep.] To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; proclaim loudly. — *n.* 1. The harsh noise of, or one like that of, a trumpet. 2. Dazzling brilliance, as of color.

**blarney** (blār'nē), [*From* *Blarney*, village and castle near Cork, Ire.] Smooth, wheedling talk; cajoling flattery. — *v. t.* To influence or gain by blarney; wheedle.

**Blarney stone**. A stone in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland, said to have those who kiss it proficient in blarney.

**blasé** (blā-zé; F. blā-zé), *adj.* [*F.* past part. of *blaser*] Having one's taste and interest so dulled by overindulgence that one is unable to enjoy things that appeal to most people.

**blas-phemy** (blās-fēm'), *v. t.* [*L.* *blasphemare* See BLAME, *v.*] 1. To speak of or address with impious irreverence. 2. To revile; abuse. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **blas-phemer** (-fēm'ēr), *n.*

**blas-phemy** (blās-fēm'), *n.* [*L.* *blasphemare* See BLAME, *v.*] 1. Uttering blasphemy; profane. — **blas-phemy**, *adv.* — **blas-phemy**, *n.*

**blas-phemy** (-mē), *n. pl.* -mies (-mīz). [*From* *OF.* fr. *L.* *blasphemia*, fr. Gr. *blasphemia*.] 1. In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king, who was God's representative; in later usage, pronouncing the forbidden name of God (see TETRAGRAMMATON). 2. Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. 3. Irreverence toward anything regarded as sacred.

**Syn.** Blasphemy, profanity, swearing, cursing mean impious or irreverent speech. **Blasphemy** applies strictly to any intentional utterance defying the indignity to the Supreme Being; profanity applies to all impious or irreverent references to holy persons or things; **swearing** implies indulgence in profane, often meaningless, oaths;

cursing is not always distinguished from **swearing** but more often implies invoking disaster or calamity upon the object of one's wrath.

**blast** (blāst; 9), *n.* [*AS.* *blāst*.] 1. A violent gust of wind. 2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; as, a *blast* once blown; also, the sound produced at one breath; also, the sound made by a whistle or the like. 3. A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a wind, esp. on animals and plants. 4. A forcible stream of air or gas from an orifice, as from a bellows, organ, etc.; hence, the continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace. 5. The exhaust steam from an engine; also, the draft created. 6. An explosion or violent detonation, as of the discharge of dynamite; also, the charge used for this purpose. 7. The violent windlike effect consisting of a wave of increased followed by a wave of decreased atmospheric pressure, produced by an explosion, esp. of a bomb. — *v. t.* To become withered or blighted. — *v. i.* To injure as by a noxious wind; blight; shrivel; hence, ruin or destroy. 2. To shatter by an explosive.

**-blast** (-blāst). [*Gr.* *blastos* sprout.] A combining form meaning a sprout or shoot; germ; also, embryonic; formative; as in *epiblast*, *ontoblast*.

**blast'ed** (blāst'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Blighted; withered. 2. Confounded; accursed; detestable.

**blast'e-ma** (blāst'ēmā), *n.* *pl.* -TEMATA (-tēmā-tā). [*NL.* fr. *Gr.* *blastēma* bud.] Embryol. The primitive basis of an organ yet unformed from which it grows.

**blast furnace**. A furnace in which combustion is forced by a current of air under pressure, esp. in the smelting of ores. Cf. REVERBERATORY FURNACE, OPEN-HEARTH.

**blast'is** (blāst'is), *n.* *Scot.* A tiny, blasted creature; a dwarf.

**blast'ment** (blāst'mēnt), *n.* A blasting process or influence.

**blast-to** (-blāst'tō), *blast-*. [*Fr.* *blastus*] A combining form meaning sprout, shoot, used in biology, botany, etc., to indicate connection with or relation to, a bud, budding, a germ, and esp. the early stages of the embryo.

**blast-to-ooole** (-sē), *n.* The cavity of the blastula. See BLASTULA, *Illustr.*

**blast-to-derm** (-dērm), *n.* Embryol. A membrane formed by the repeated segmentation of the blastomeres; specif., that formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates. — **blast-to-der'mic** (-dērm'ik), *adj.*

**blast-to-disk**, **blast-to-disc** (-dīsk), *n.* = GERMINAL DISK.

**blast-to-gen'e-sis** (blāst'tō-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* Biol. A reproduction by budding. B The theory of the transmission of inherited characters by germ plasma; — opp. to *pangenesis*.

**blast-to-mere** (blāst'tō-mēr), *n.* [*blastō-* + *-mere*.] Any of the cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg. See BLASTULA, *Illustr.* — **blast-to-mer'io** (-mēr'ē-ō), *adj.*

**blast-to-pore** (-pōr; 70), *n.* Embryol. See GASTRULA. — **blast-to-por'ic** (-pōr'ik), *adj.*

**blast-to-sphere** (-sīēr), *n.* Embryol. A blastula.

**blast'u-la** (blāst'ū-lā), *n.* *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [*NL.* dim. fr. *Gr.* *blastus* sprout.] Embryol. A form of embryo in the early development of many animals, typically a single layer of cells arranged spherically around a central closed cavity (the *blastocoel*).

Cf. GASTRULA. — **blast'u-lar** (-lēr), *adj.*

**blat** (blāt), *v. i.*; **BLAT'ED**; **BLAT'TING** [Variant of *BLAT*.] To cry, as a calf or sheep; to bleat. Section of Blastula. b, Blastomeres; c, Blastocoel; e, enlarged.

**blat'tan-cy** (blāt'tān-sē), *n.* Blatant quality; anything blatant.

**blat'tant** (-tānt), *adj.* 1. Brawling; clamorous; noisy. 2. Offensively intrusive; coarse. 3. Bellowing; also, bleating; as, *blat'tant* herds. — **Syn.** See VOCEROUS. — **blat'tantly**, *adv.*

**blate** (blāt), *adj.* *Scot.* Bashful; sheepish; also, slow.

**blat'her** (blāt'hēr), *v. t. & i.* Also *blēth'er* (blēth'ēr). [*ON.* *blathra*.] To talk foolishly. — *n.* Foolish talk.

**blat'her-skite** (-skīt), *n.* 1. Collog. A blustering or noisy talkative fellow. 2. The ruddy cluck.

**blaw'bok'** (blāw'bōk'), *n.* *pl.* -BOK, sometimes -BOKS (-bōks'). See FURCAL, Note, 6. [*D.* *blawbok*, lit., blue buck.] A South African antelope (*Hippotragus leucophaea*), now exterminated.

b Any of a genus (*Capriolophus*) of South African antelopes, some of which are no larger than a hare.

**blaw** (blāw), *v. t. & i.* *Scot. & Dial.* Eng. To blow.

**blaze** (blāz), *n.* [*AS.* *blæze*, *blæze*.] 1. An intensely burning fire. 2. Intense, direct light accompanied with heat; as, the *blaze* of noon. 3. An active display of any quality; outburst; as, a *blaze* of wrath. 4. Splendor; effulgence; glare; as, a *blaze* of jewels.

**Syn.** Blaze, flame, flare, glare, glow mean a brightly burning light or fire. **Blaze** implies great activity in burning, especially thorough kindling of material and the radiation of intense light or heat; **flame** suggests a darting tongue of fire fanned by rapidly burning gas or vapor; **flare** implies a flame or flames darting up suddenly against a dark background or from a dying fire; **glare** implies the emission or reflection of a very bright light; **glow** also suggests the emission of light, but it also connotes absence of flame, radiance without effulgence and, often, warmth and duration.

— *v. t.* 1. To burn with bright flame; glow. 2. To be resplendent or conspicuous, as with light. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to blaze; to burn. 2. To shine with; be resplendent with.

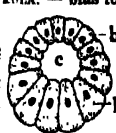
**blaze** (blāz), *v. t.* [*ME.* *blasen*, fr. *MD.* *blasen*.] 1. Obs. To blow as with a trumpet. 2. To make public far and wide; render conspicuous; as, *blaze* a matter abroad.

**blaze**, *n.* [*From* *M.L.G.* *blaze*, or other *L.G.* dial.] 1. A white mark on the face of an animal, esp. a white stripe running down the side to the lips. 2. A spot made on a tree by chipping off a piece of the bark. — *v. t.* To mark (a tree, path, trail, etc.) by blazes.

**blaz'er** (blāz'ēr), *n.* 1. Anything that blazes or glows. 2. A light jacket, usually bright-colored, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.

**blaz'ing star** (blāz'īng), 1. Obs. A comet. 2. A brilliant center of attraction; cynosure. 3. Any of several American plants having conspicuous flower clusters, esp. a plant (*Chamaelirium luteum*) of the bunchflower family. b The button snakeroot.

**blaz'on** (blāz'ōn), *n.* [*OF.* *blason* shield, coat of arms.] 1. A heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms. 2. The proper description or depiction of heraldic or armorial bearings. 3. Ostentatious display or





q; show. — *v. t.* 1. To depict or inscribe in colors; display. 2. To adorn. 3. *Her.* To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in technical language; popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings). — *blazon'er, n.* — *blazon'ment, n.*

**blazon-ry** (blā'zōn-rī), *n.* 1. = *BLAZON*, *n.* 2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings. 3. Artistic or brilliant representation or display.

**-ble.** See *ABLE*.

**bleach** (blēch), *v. t.* [AS *blēcan*.] To make white or whiter; bleach; whiten. — *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; whiten. — *Syn.* See *WHITEN*. — *n.* 1. Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching. 2. Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.

**bleach'er** (blēch'ēr), *n.* 1. A worker or machine that bleaches. 2. *U. S.* A seat for spectators at outdoor games, or the section (originally) containing such seats; — usually *pl.*

**bleach'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* — *ERIES* (-īz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done.

**bleaching powder.** A powder for bleaching; specif., chloride of lime.

**bleak** (blēk), *n.* A small European river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*) of the carp family.

**bleak**, *adj.* 1. Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds. 2. Cold and cutting; bitter; as, a bleak blast. 3. Cheerless; depressing; as, a bleak outlook — *bleak'ish, adj.* — *bleak'ly, adv.* — *bleak'ness, n.*

**blear** (blēr), *v. t.* 1. Dim wit caused by d

**bleary** (blēr'ī), *adj.* Somewhat blear; bleary-eyed. **blear'y-ness** (-ness), *n.*

**bleat** (blēat), *v. t.* [AS *blētan*.] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep, goat, or, rarely, a calf; hence, to blather; also, to talk complacently; whine. — *v. i.* To utter with a bleat. — *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a similar sound; hence, blather; also, whining talk. — *bleat'er, n.* — *bleat'ing-ly, adv.*

**bleb** (blēb), *n.* A vesicle; blister; bubble. — *bleb'by* (blēb'ī), *adj.*

**bleed** (blēd), *v. t.*; *BLEED* (blēd); *BLEED'ING* (AS *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood). 1. To emit blood; specif., to lose or shed one's blood by a wound or so as to die; as, to bleed for one's country. 2. To feel anguish, pain, or sympathy; as, my heart bleeds for him. 3. To withdraw blood from the body; let blood. 4. To issue, as blood from an incision. 5. To exude water, or sap, as an injured tree. 6. *Colloq.* To pay or lose money; have money extorted. 7. To diffuse or run when wetted, as dyes. 8. *Bookbinding, etc.* To bleed a page, or the like; also, to be bled. — *v. i.* 1. To let blood from. 2. To lose or exude, as sap. 3. *Colloq.* To draw or extort money from. 4. To draw the sap from (a tree). 5. To drain or empty of liquid, gas, or other contents that will run out. 6. *Bookbinding, etc.* To trim the edge of (a page margin, plate, etc.) so as to cut into printed or engraved matter. — *n.* 1. Bleeding. 2. A page, plate, or the like that has been bled; also, the part trimmed off in bleeding. — *adj.* Bled; printed to the edge without margin.

**bleed'ing heart.** One that bleeds; specif., a hemophilic.

**bleeding heart.** A garden plant (*Dioclea spectabilis*) of the fumitory family, with racemes of deep-pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers.

**blem'ish** (blēm'ish), *v. t.* [OF *blēmir*, fr. a Teut. stem akin to G *blāse* pale.] To injure or impair; mar; sully. — *n.* Any mark of deformity or injury; imperfection.

*Syn.* Blemish, defect, flaw mean an imperfection. Blemish suggests something external or superficial, such as a spot or a stain; defect, the lack or want (not always visible) of something essential to completeness or perfection; flaw, a small defect in continuity or cohesion, such as a crack or a break.

**blench** (blēnch), *v. i.* [AS *blencan* to deceive.] To shrink; start back or aside; quail. — *Syn.* See *RECUL*. — *blench'er, n.*

**blench**, *v. t.* & *i.* To grow pale; whiten; bleach

**blend** (blēnd), *v. t.*; *BLEND'ED*, also *BLENT* (blēnt); *BLEND'ING*. [ME. *blenden*, fr. ON *blanda*.] 1. To mix or mingle; now, to combine or associate so that the separate things mixed, or the line of demarcation, cannot be distinguished. 2. To prepare by mingling different varieties or grades; — of wine, coffee, tobacco, etc. — *v. i.* To unite intimately; pass or shade insensibly into each other, as colors; merge; harmonize. — *Syn.* See *MIX*. — *Ant.* Resolve. — *n.* 1. A mixture; blending; also, a product, as a tobacco or coffee, prepared by blending. 2. Also *blend word*. *Linguistics.* = *PORTMANTEAU WORD*.

**blende** (blēnd), *n.* [G, fr. *blenden* to blind.] A sphalerite. *Any* of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulfides, with somewhat bright but nonmetallic luster.

**Blen'heim span'iel** (blēn'hīm; -ēm). [From *Blenheim Palace*, Eng.] See *SPANIEL*.

**blen'toid** (blēn'tōid), *adj.* [Blenny + -oid.] Zool. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the blennies.

**blen'ny** (blēn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* — *NIES* (-īz). [L. *blennius*, fr. Gr. *blennos*, fr. *blenna* slime, mucus.] Any of numerous jugular, chiefly salt-water fishes (family Blenniidae and allies), found about rocky shores.

**bleph'a-ro** (blēf'a-rō), *bleph'ar-* [Gr. *blepharon*.] A combining form meaning eyelid, as in *blepharitis*, *blepharorhynch* (see *rhynch*), *blepharospasm* (see *spasm*).

**bleb'bok** (blēb'bōk), *n.* Also *bleb'back* (blēb'bāk). [S. Afr. D. *blebok*, fr. D. *bles* a blaze on the forehead + *bok* buck.] A South African antelope (*Damalia albirostris*), resembling the bontebok.

**bles** (blēs), *v. t.*; *BLESSED* (blēst; archaic *blēs'ed*; *ld.* cf. *BLESSED*, *adj.*); *BLEST*; *BLESSED'ING*. [AS *blētsian*, *blētsian*, *blētsian*, orig. to consecrate with blood, fr. *blōd* blood.] 1. To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; make or pronounce holy. 2. To make happy; confer prosperity or happiness upon. 3. To pray for the happiness of; invoke or confer beneficial attributes upon. 4. To make the sign of the cross upon or over. 5. To guard; keep; protect; as, God bless me. 6. To praise, or glorify.

**bless'ed** (blēs'ed); *ld.* sometimes, as *in verse*, *blīst*, but usually only when *spelled* *blēst*, *adj.* 1. Hallowed; holy. 2. Favored with bless-

ings; blissful; joyful. 3. Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness; *R.C.Ch.*, *beatified*. 4. Cursed; damned; — used euphemistically, ironically, etc.; as, not a *blessed* drop of rain. — *blēs'sed-ly, adv.* *blēs'sed-ness, n.* 1. Blessed state or quality.

**blēs'sing**, *n.* 1. Act of one who blesses; a benediction; a grace. 2. A means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift. 3. In analogous or derived senses: a *Bib.* A gift; — a Hebrew *Gen. xxi. 11*. b Praise; worship. 6 A cursing; — used euphemistically.

**blest** (blēst), *adj.* Blessed.

**blēt** (blēt), *n.* [F. *blēt*, *blatte*, soft from being too ripe.] A type of internal decay in fruit.

**blēth'er** (blēth'ēr). Var. of *BLATHER*; dial. var. of *BLADDER*.

**blow** (blō; 114), *past* of *BLOW*.

**blight** (blīt), *n.* 1. Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, cessation of growth, and death of parts, as leaves, without rotting. 2. Any insect causing blight, as certain aphids. 3. That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes; that which impairs or destroys. 4. State or result of being blighted. — *v. t.* To affect with blight; blast; hence, to ruin; frustrate. — *v. i.* To be affected by blight; blast.

**blight'y** (blīt'ī), *n.* [Hind. *blīghāt* (foreign) country, England.] *Brit. Slang.* a [often cap.] England; home; as, back to *blighty*. b A soldier returned home, or something, as a wound or furrow, that takes one home.

**blimp** (blīmp), *n.* [From *Type B* of *limp* dirigible.] *Colloq.* A small nonrigid airship. See *AIRSHIP*.

**blind** (blīnd), *adj.* [AS.] 1. Sightless. 2. Lacking discernment; unable or unwilling to understand or judge; as, *blind* to faults. 3. Made without reason or discrimination; as, a *blind* choice. 4. Apart from intelligent direction or control; as, *blind* chance. 5. Insensible, as, *blind* stupor; *blind* drunk. 6. Made or done without the aid of sight of objects or facts comprising the chief means of guidance or judgment; as, *blind* flying, a *blind* lead at bridge. 7. For sightless persons; as, *blind* asylum. 8. Unintelligible; also, illegible; as, *blind* writing. 9. Concealed; covered; as, a *blind* ditch. 10. Having but one opening, as an alley; closed at one end; as, the *blind* gut, or caecum. 11. Not open for light or passage; blank; as, a *blind* wall. 12. *Hort.* Abortive; also, producing leaves instead of flowers or fruit; as, *blind* bulbs. — *adv.* *Blindly*; esp., to the point of insensibility; as, *blind* drunk. — *v. t.* 1. To make blind. 2. To dazzle. 3. To obscure, darken, also, to hide, conceal. 4. To dim; outshine. — *n.* 1. Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; a cover, as a window shutter, a blinder for a horse, etc. 2. A place or means of concealment; ambush. 3. Something to mislead one, or to conceal a covert design; a subterfuge; also, an undercover agent or decoy. — *blind'ly, adv.* — *blind'ness, n.*

**blind'er** (blīnd'ēr), *n.* 1. One that blinds. 2. A flap on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side (see *HARNESS*, *Illustr.*); a blinker; winkler; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment.

**blind'fish** (blīnd'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* — *see* *fish*. Any of several small fishes with vestigial, functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves, etc.

**blind'fold** (-fōld; 26), *v. t.* [AS *blind* blind + *foldan* to fold, strike down (influenced by *fold*).] To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; to hinder from seeing, either physically or mentally; as, *blindfolded* by prejudices. — *adj.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; hence, heedless; reckless; as, *blindfold* fury.

**blind gut.** = *CAECUM*.

**blind'ing**, *adj.* Making blind or as if blind; obscuring.

**blind'man's buff** (blīnd'mānz). [See *buff* a buffet.] A game of tag in which the person who is "it" is blindfolded.

**blind pig.** *Slang, U. S.* = *BLIND TIGER*.

**blind spot.** 1. The point in the retina, not sensitive to light, where the optic nerve enters. See *XYE*, *Illustr.* 2. An area in one's discernment where one fails to exercise understanding, judgment, etc. 3. *Radio.* A locality in which radio reception is markedly poor.

**blind'sto'ry** (blīnd'stō'ī), *n.*; *pl.* — *see* *story*. A story without windows; specif., the triforium of a Gothic church without windows in the outer wall.

**blind tiger.** *Slang* A place that sells intoxicants illegally.

**blind'worm** (-wōrm), *n.* A small, burrowing, snakelike lizard with minute eyes, so the heuities *Anguis fragilis* of Europe, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm.

**blink** (blīnk), *v. i.* [ME. *blenken* and D. *blīnken*.] 1. To look or glance; glimpse. 2. To look with half-shut, winking eyes; as, *blinking* in the strong light. 3. To wink. 4. To shine, esp. intermittently; twinkle. 5. To condone; look evasively; — with *at*. — *Syn.* See *WINK*. — *v. t.* 1. To shut out of sight; avoid, or purposely evade; shirk; as, to *blink* the facts. 2. To cause to blink. — *n.* 1. Chiefly *Scot.* A glimpse or glance. 2. Glimmer; sparkle; as, a *blink* of light. 3. A winking, as at a sudden glare; a wink. 4. A whiteness about the horizon due to the reflection of light from ice at sea; iceblink.

**blink'er** (blīnk'ēr), *n.* 1. One that blinks; esp., a blinking light used as a warning signal. 2. A blinker for horses. 3. *pl.* A type of goggles.

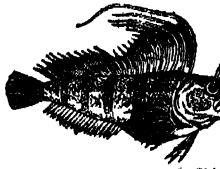
**bliss** (blīs), *n.* [AS *blīs*, *blītha*, fr. *blīthe* the blithe.] 1. Blissfulness; gladness. 2. Exalted happiness; heavenly joy. 3. A cause of bliss or felicity.

**bliss'ful** (-fōl; -f'ī), *adj.* Full of, characterized by, or causing bliss. — *bliss'ful-ly, adv.* — *bliss'ful-ness, n.*

**blis'ter** (blīs'tēr), *n.* [MD. *blyster*, or fr. OF *blestre*, fr. ON *blēstr* a swelling, a blast.] 1. A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter or serum. 2. Any similar enclosed raised spot resembling a blister (sense 1); as, a *blister* on a leaf; a paint *blister*. 3. A blistering plaster or other agent; a vesicator. 4. A gunner's or observer's cockpit protruding from the fuselage of an aircraft and often covered by a transparent dome. 5. *Nav.* = *BLAZE*. 6. — *v. t.* To be affected with a blister or blisters. — *v. i.* 1. To raise a blister or blisters upon. 2. To affect as by blistering; hence, to beat or lash; to scorch with words. — *blis'ter-y, -ly, adj.*

**blister beetle.** A beetle which, when dried and powdered, is used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. one called by druggists *cantharide* or *Spanish fly*, a brilliant green beetle (*Lytta vesicatoria*) of southern Europe, the source of cantharides. b Any of the soft-bodied beetles of the family (Meloidae) to which the cantharis belongs, some being injurious to vegetables.

**blister copper.** *Metal* Metallic copper of a black, blistered surface, the final product of converting copper matte. It is about 98-99 per cent pure.



**blister rust.** *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain diseases of pine trees caused by rust fungi (genus *Cronartium*), producing blisters externally; as, the white pine blister rust.

**blister steel.** Crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation; — so called from its blistered surface.

**blithe** (blith; blith), *adj.* [AS. *blithe* blithe, kind.] Merry in disposition; joyous; glad; cheerful; exhibiting lighthearted gaiety. — *Syn.* See MERRY. — *blithe*'ly, *adv.*

**blith'er** (blith'ér), *v. i.* To blather. *Dial.*, exc. in part. *adj.* *blith'er-ing*; as, a blith'ering idiot.

**blith'e some** (blith'sóm; blith's'), *adj.* Cheerful; gay; merry. — *blith'e-some-ly*, *adv.*

**blitz** (blitz), *n.* *Collog.* shortening. *BLITZKRIEG*, *n.*, *adj.* & *v.*

**blitz-bug'gy** (blitz'búg'í), *n.* *U. S. Army Slang* A light speedy vehicle, esp. the half-ton truck or jeep.

**blitzkrieg** (blitz'kríq; G. -kríq), *n.* [G. lit., lightning war.] *a* *Mil.* War conducted with lightninglike speed and force, specif., a violent surprise offensive by massed air forces and mechanized ground forces in close co-ordination, designed to destroy the enemy's aviation, munitions, communication lines, industry, and transport. The technique of the blitzkrieg was expounded by the Italian general Giulio Douhet and first employed effectively by the Germans against Poland (Sept., 1939). *b* Any sudden overpowering attack, as by propaganda. — *adj.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or like blitzkrieg. — *v. t.* *Collog.* To subject to, or overpower with, a blitzkrieg.

**bliz'zard** (bliz'ér), *n.* 1. A severe and prolonged snowstorm. 2. A cold high wind filled with fine snow.

**bloat** (blót), *v. t.* 1. To make turgid, or cause to swell, as with air or liquid. 2. To inflate; puff up; make vain. — *v. i.* To grow turgid; puff out; swell. — *n.* 1. *Slang* One that is bloated; a drunkard. 2. *Veter.* Flatulent distention of the abdomen, esp. in the ox and horse, arising from eating watery foods and eating too rapidly.

**bloat**, *v. t.* To cure (herrings) in smoke. See *BLAOTER*.

**bloat'er** (ér), *n.* A large fat herring cured by being salted, smoked, and half dried. Cf. *kriz*.

**blob** (blób), *n.* 1. A small viscid drop, globule, or lump; hence, a daub, as of color. 2. A sound as of a bubble breaking, or of something, as a fish, breaking through the surface of the water. — *v. t.* *NONSENSE* (blób); *blób'ing* To mark as with a blob; to splotch; blot. — *v. i.* To boil or bubble; also, to make a sound as of breaking the surface of water.

**bloo** (blók), *n.* [F. block, lump] 1. *Politics* *a* In Europe, a combination of groups or parties for a common cause or object. *b* In the U. S., a combination of members of different parties for a similar purpose, esp. in Congress, as, the farm bloc. 2. A number or group of any political or racial units; a combination; as, the Central European bloc. *block* (blók), [OF. *blac*, fr. MD. *blac*] 1. A bulky, usually solid piece of wood, stone, or the like, usually with one or more flat faces. 2. The wooden block (sense 1) on which condemned persons are beheaded. 3. A stand for that which is sold at auction. 4. A mold or form upon which articles are shaped or displayed. 5. A grooved pulley or sheave in a frame or shell provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached, as, a block and tackle, a set of such blocks, with ropes, etc., for hoisting or hauling. 6. A quantity, number, or section of things dealt with as a unit. 7. A row of houses or shops, esp. when built in contact, as to form one building. 8. A city square; also, the length of one side of such a square. 9. A block-head. 10. A blockading; a hindrance; obstacle. 11. *Med.* Blocking, as of a nerve; as, block anesthesia; nerve block. 12. *Printing* An engraved block or stamp from which impressions are made. 13. *Railroads.* See *BLOCK SYSTEM*. 14. *Sports.* An obstruction of an opponent's play.

— *v. t.* 1. To obstruct so as to prevent passage or progress; also, to blockade. 2. To mark or indicate the outline or chief lines of; as, to block out a plan; to block in a figure in a drawing. 3. To shape on, or stamp with, a block; as, to block a statue. 4. To secure, support, or provide with blocks. 5. *Finance* *a* To prevent by legislation or governmental edict the exchange of (certain funds in the national currency) for any foreign currency; as, blocked credits in London that cannot be used by the owner for purchase of dollars or South American currency. Cf. *FREEZE*, *v. t.* 7. *b* To restrict by governmental edict the manner in which a foreigner may spend (legally owned bank balances or currency) or may collect (an account); as, certain German blocked marks were spendable only in the purchase of designated goods and services in Germany; China created a limited quantity of blocked currency, usable only for transfer, not convertible into cash. 6. To restrict (a bond or savings account) by a provision deferring payment for a specified time, as until after the end of a war. 6. *Med. & Physiol.* To prevent (a nerve, etc.) from transmitting impulses, as by injecting an anesthetic. 7. *Sports.* *a* To stop (a ball) with a bat without attempting to hit, esp. in cricket. *b* To obstruct or interfere with, as a play or player. — *Syn.* See *HINDER*. — *v. i.* To act in opposition or by interference, as in boxing, football, cricket, etc.

**block'er** (blók'ér), *n.* 1. The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress. 2. By extension, restrictive measures to obstruct communication and cut off commerce with an enemy. 3. The force maintaining a blockade. 4. An obstruction to passage. — *v. t.* To subject to a blockade. — **block-ad'er** (blók'ád'ér), *n.* **block-ad'e-run'ner** (blók'ád'e-rún'ér), *n.* A vessel or person that runs through a blockade. — **block-ad'e-run'ning**, *n.*

**block-bust'er** (blók'bús't'ér), *n.* *Slang.* A huge high-explosive demolition bomb, usually of two, four, or six tons in weight, designed to be dropped from an airplane.

**block-head** (blók'héd), *n.* A stupid fellow.

**block-house** (blók'hous), *n.* 1. *Mil.* Formerly, a structure of heavy timbers, for military defenses, with sides pierced for gunfire and often a projecting upper story; now, a small defensible building for protection against enemy fire. 2. A house of squared logs.

**block-ish**, *adj.* Like a block; stupid; dull. — **block-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **block-ish-ness**, *n.*

**block letter.** *Print.* *a* A large wooden type or letter. *b* A type or letter without serifs. Cf. *GOTMIC*, *n.*

**block plane.** See *PLANE*, *Illustr.* (5).

**block system.** *Railroads.* A system by which a track is divided into

short sections, or blocks, as of three or four miles, and trains are so run by signal apparatus (*block signals*), so that no train enters a block until the preceding train has left it.

**block tin.** Commercial tin, cast in blocks and partly refined.

**block'y** (blók'í), *adj.* 1. Filled with, or characterized by, blocks or patches. 2. Heavily or squarely built; chunky.

**blond, blonde** (blönd), *adj.* [F. fair, light.] 1. Of a fair color; light-colored. 2. *Anthropol.* Having yellowish-brown, flaxen, or light-ash-brown hair, blue or gray eyes, and pale or rosy-white skin. — **blond-ness, blonde-ness**, *n.*

**blond** (blönd), *n. masc.* **blonde** (blönd), *fem.* [F.] 1. A blond person. 2. *Whole blood* when through both parents; kinship; hence, raw silk, now usually bleached or dyed.

**blood** (blüd), *n.* [AS. *blōd*.] 1. The fluid, commonly red in vertebrates, which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of animals, carrying nourishment and oxygen to all parts of the body, and bringing away waste products. 2. Lifeblood; hence, life. 3. The shedding of blood; taking of life; as, deeds of blood. 4. Stock; lineage; specif., royal lineage; as, a prince of the blood. 5. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (called *half blood* when through one parent only, and *whole blood* when through both parents); kinship; hence, kindred; kinsman. 6. Honorable birth or descent. 7. Temper; state of the passions; as, stir up bad blood. 8. A man of fire or spirit; a sassy showy man; a rake. 9. Animal appetite; fleshly nature. 10. The juice of anything, esp. if red. 11. *Stock Breeding* Descent from parents of recognized breed; specif., in horses, Thoroughbred breeding. — *v. t.* 1. *Archaic.* To make bloody. 2. To give (as bounds or an army) a taste or sight of blood.

**blood bank.** See *3d BANK*, *n.* 5.

**blood count.** A counting of the number of corpuscles, usually of each kind, in a definite volume of blood.

**blood'cur'dling** (blüd'kúr'dlíng), *adj.* Congealing, or tending to congeal, the blood through fear or horror.

**blood'ed** (blüd'éd; -í), *adj.* Also *blood*. 1. Of pure blood or approved breed; of the best stock. 2. Having (a specified type or sort of) blood or temperament; as, blue blooded; cold-blooded.

**blood'fin'** (blüd'fín'), *n.* A small South Amer. fish (*Aphyocheilichthys rubripinnis*), silvery with deep-red fins, often kept in the tropical aquarium.

**blood group.** *Physiol.* One of several types (four according to most classifications) into which blood may be divided on the basis of the compatibility of its corpuscles and serum with the serum and corpuscles respectively of other individuals.

**blood'guilt'y** (blüd'gílt'í), *adj.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed — **blood'guilt'i-ness** (gílt'í-nés; -nís), *n.*

**blood heat.** *Physiol.* The normal temperature of the blood.

**blood'hound'** (-hound'), *n.* A hound of a large and powerful breed, remarkable for acuteness of smell.

**blood'ly**, *adv.* In a bloody manner.

**blood'i-ness**, *n.* State of being bloody.

**blood'less**, *adj.* [AS. *blōdlēas*.] 1. Destitute of blood. 2. Not attended with bloodshed. 3. Without spirit or activity. 4. Cold of heart; unfeeling — **blood'less-ly**, *adv.* — **blood'less-ness**, *n.*

**blood'let'ting** (blüd'lét'tíng), *n.* Phlebotomy; bleeding.

**blood'line'** (-lín'), *n.* A sequence of direct ancestors in a pedigree; hence, a family of strain; — esp. of animals.

**blood money.** Money obtained at the cost of another's life.

**blood poisoning.** A morbid state of the blood caused by the introduction of poisonous or infective matters from without, or the absorption or retention of such as are produced in the body itself; — called specif. *toxemia* when caused by absorption of toxins alone, as of pathogenic bacteria, *septicemia* when bacteria as well as their toxins are absorbed and circulate in the blood, *pyemia* when associated with development of multiple abscesses in the body.

**blood pressure.** *Physiol.* The pressure of the blood on the walls of the blood vessels, esp. the arteries, which varies in amount according to age and physical condition.

**blood pudding or sausage.** A kind of sausage with a large proportion of blood, so that it is almost black in color.

**blood'root'** (blüd'rút'; 85), *n.* A plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) of the poppy family, having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring; — called also *puccoon*, *redroot*, *bloodwort*, and *turmeric*. See *SANGUINARIA*.

**blood'shed'** (-shéd'), *n.* Also **blood'shed'ding** The shedding of blood, esp. human blood; slaughter.

**blood'shot'** (blüd'shót'), *adj.* [Blood + shot variegated.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood; — of eyes.

**blood'stain'** (-stán'), *n.* A discoloration caused by blood — **blood'stain'**, *n. i.* — **blood'stained** (-stánd'), *adj.*

**blood'stone'** (-stón'), *n.* A green chalcydony sprinkled with red spots, as if of blood; — called also *heliotrope*.

**blood'suck'er** (-súk'ér), *n.* 1. Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech. 2. An extortioner; vampire.

**blood'thirst'y** (-thúrs'tí), *adj.* Eager to shed blood; cruel — **blood'thirst'i-ly**, *adv.* — **blood'thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

**blood type.** A blood group.

**blood vessel.** Any vessel or canal in an animal in which blood circulates, as an artery, vein, or capillary.

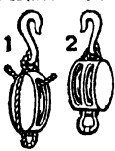
**blood'wort'** (-wúrt'), *n.* A plant of the family (Haemodoraceae, the bloodwort family) having a deep-red coloring matter in the roots. *b* *A European dock* (*Rumex sanguineus*) with red-veined leaves. *c* *Bloodroot*.

**bloody** (blüd'í), *adj.* **blood'ier** (-í'ér); **blood'i-est**. [AS. *blōdig*.] 1. Containing or like blood; of the nature of, pertaining to, or in the blood. 2. Smeared; or stained with blood. 3. Involving bloodshed; sanguinary; as, a bloody battle. 4. Bloodthirsty; murderous. 5. *Vulgar, Brit.* Infamous; — a low epithet. — *v. t.*; **blood'ied** (-íed); **blood'y-ing**. To make bloody; to stain with blood.

**bloody shirt.** The bloodstained shirt of a slain man, used to incite vengeance; hence, any symbol similarly used.

**bloom** (blööm), *n.* [AS. *blōma* lump.] *Met.* *a* A mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace. *b* A bar of iron or steel hammered or rolled from an ingot.

**bloom**, *n.* [ON. *blóm*, *blāmi*.] 1. *a* A blossom; flower of a seed plant. See *BLOSSOM*. *b* The flowering state; as, roses in bloom. 2. A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. 3. The rosy color of the cheek; flush; glow. 4. The delicate, powdery coating on some fruits or leaves; also, a surface coating suggestive of this; as, the bloom on new coins. — *v. t.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; blossom;



Block. 5. 1 Single Block with a rope passed through the Swallow and over the Sheave: 2 Double Block.

**flower.** 2. To be in a state of youthful beauty and freshness. 3. To be rosy or warm-colored; to glow. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to blossom or flourish. 2. To bestow a bloom upon; to make blooming or radiant; to impart a bloom to.

**bloom'er** (blōm'ēr), *n.* [After Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, an American, who advocated the costume.] 1. A former costume for women, consisting of a short skirt and loose trousers gathered at the ankles. 2. *pl.* Loose trousers gathered at the knee, used by women in sports; also, a woman's undergarment of similar design.

**bloom'er-y** (blōm'ēr-ē), *n.* A furnace and forge in which wrought-iron blooms are made.

**bloom'ing**, *adj.* 1. Blossoming; flowering. 2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor. — **bloom'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**bloom'y** (blōm'ē), *adj.* 1. Full of bloom; flowery; as, a *bloomy* spray. 2. Covered with bloom, as fruit.

**blossom** (blōs'əm), *n.* [AS *blōstm*, *blōsma*, *blōstma*] 1. The flower of a seed plant; bloom; hence, mass of bloom; state of bearing flowers. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits. 2. A blooming period or stage of development. — *v. i.* 1. To flower; to bloom. 2. To flourish and prosper — **blossom-y**, *adj.*

**blot** (blōt), *n.* [OF *blotte*, *bloute*, a clod or clot of earth.] 1. A spot or stain, as of ink. 2. An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure. 3. A spot on a reputation; a disgrace; a blemish. — *v. t.* 1. **blotted** (-d; -t); **blotting**. 1. To spot, stain, or bespatter. 2. To impair; mar. 3. To stain with infamy; disgrace. 4. To obliterate; efface; — usually with *out*; as, to *blot out* writing. 5. To obscure; eclipse. 6. To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand. — **Syn.** See *ERASE*. — *v. i.* 1. To make a blot or blots, as of ink. 2. To take a blot or become blotted; as, this paper *blots* easily.

**blot**, *n.* 1. *Backgammon* A single man left exposed. 2. A weak or exposed point.

**blotch** (blōch), *n.* [OF *blache* a clod of earth] 1. A blot or spot, as of color or ink. 2. *Med.* A large pustule, or a coarse eruption. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with blotches; to make or cause a blotch. — **blotch'y** (-ē), *adj.*

**blot'ter** (blōt'ēr), *n.* 1. A piece of blotting paper. 2. A book in which entries of occurrences are made as they take place, as, a *police blotter*.

**blot'ting pa'per** A kind of soft, spongy, unsized paper used esp. to absorb ink from freshly written manuscript.

**blouse** (blouz, blous, f. blōz), *n.* [F.] 1. A loose shirtlike overgarment reaching about to the knees. 2. The undress uniform coat of the United States Army. 3. A loose waist, usually belted; a shirt-waist.

**blow** (blō), *v. i.*; **BLEW** (blō, 114); **BLOWN** (blōn); **BLOW'ING**. [AS *blōwan* to blossom.] To flower; bloom. — *v. t.* To cause to blossom; put forth (blossoms). — *n.* A display, esp. of blossoms; state of blossoming; mass of blossoms.

**blow**, *v. i.*; **BLEW**; **BLOWN**; **BLOW'ING** [AS *blōwan* to blow, as wind] 1. To move, as air, esp. rapidly or with power. 2. To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from a bellows. 3. To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. 4. To produce a noise by blowing, as, whistles *blow*. 5. To pant; to puff. 6. To talk loudly; boast. 7. Of whales, etc., to eject the moisture laden air from the lungs through the blowholes. 8. To be carried or moved by the wind. 9. *Elec.* To melt; — of a fuse.

— *v. t.* 1. To force a current of air upon, as with the mouth. 2. To cause to sound, as a trumpet or organ. 3. To spread by report; publish; disclose. 4. To drive by a current of air; impel; as, *blown* ashore. 5. To inflate, as with pride, puff up. 6. To form by inflation, as with air. 7. To clear of contents, as by forcing air through. 8. To deposit eggs or larvae upon or in (meat, etc.). 9. To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — with *up*, *down*, *open*, etc. 10. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue. 11. *Slang* a To curse, confound; as, *blow* it! b To spend (money), esp. freely; also, to treat (oneself or another).

**blow hot and cold** To favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; — from fable of *Aesop* — *blow over* To pass away without effect; cease; as, the trouble *blow* over. — **blow up** 1. To explode; burst; as, to *blow up* a fort. 2. To increase in intensity; as, a *gale blow up*. 3. To scold; abuse; as, to *blow up* a person. 4. *Colloq.* To enlarge (a picture, etc.), as by projection.

**blow** (blō), *n.* 1. A blowing, esp. a violent blowing, of the wind; a gale. 2. Act of forcing air from the mouth or nose, or through or from some instrument. 3. A boast; also, boasting; *Slang*, a booster. 4. *Met.* A single heat or operation of the Bessemer converter; also, the quantity of metal so operated upon.

**blow**, *n.* [ME. *blaw*, *blowe*] 1. A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument. 2. A sudden or forcible act or effort; assault. 3. A sudden calamity; something that causes suffering or loss (esp. when sudden).

**blow'er** (blō'ēr), *n.* 1. One that blows; specif., a device for producing a current, as of air. 2. *Slang* A braggart.

**blow'fish** (blō'fīsh), *n.*; *pl.* see *FISH*. 1. A puffer, or any similar fish that can inflate its body. 2. *Southern U. S.* The walleyed pike.

**blow'fly** (-fī), *n.* Any of various true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat, in wounds, etc.; esp., the bluebottle (*Calliphora erythrocephala*).

**blow'gun** (-gūn), *n.* A tube through which an arrow or other projectile may be impelled by the force of the breath.

**blow'hole** (-hōl), *n.* 1. A hole for the escape of air or gas; air hole. 2. A nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean. 3. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

**blow'ing**, *n.* 1. A noise caused by the forcible ejection of air, steam, or gas. 2. A sound produced by the vibration of the nostrils in some horses (called *high blowers*) during breathing. It is not an unsoundness.

**blown** (blōn), *past part.* of *blow*, to blossom. Specif.: *adj.* Opened; in bloom or having bloomed; as, a full-*blown* rose.

**blown**, *past part.* of *blow*, to propel air. Specif.: *adj.* 1. Swollen; distended; puffed up with gas, as cattle gorged with green food. 2. Out of breath; tired. 3. Flyblown. 4. Formed by means of a blow-tube, blowpipe, etc.

**blow'off** (blō'ōf), *n.* 1. A blowing off of steam, water, etc., or an apparatus for this. 2. *Slang* A braggart.

**blow'out** (-out), *n.* 1. Act of blowing out; also, the place where something has been blown out; esp., a bursting, as of a tire, or a hole made by bursting. 2. *Slang* A hearty meal; also, a big social affair.

**blow'pipe** (-pīp), *n.* 1. A small tubular instrument for directing a jet of air or other gas into a fire or flame so as to concentrate and increase the heat; also, a similar instrument, used in anatomy and zoology for revealing or cleaning a cavity. 2. A blowgun or blowtube.

**blow'tube** (-tūb), *n.* 1. A blowgun, or similar instrument. 2. *Glass Mfg.* A long iron or steel tube on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of molten glass, and through which he blows to expand or shape it.

**blow'up** (-ŭp), *n.* 1. An explosion; outburst, as of temper. 2. *Colloq.* An enlargement, as of a picture.

**blow'y** (-ē), *adj.* Windy. — **blow'y-ness**, *n.*

**blow'zy** (blōw'zē), *adj.* Also **blowzed** (blōuzd). Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat, ruddy, and disheveled; frowzy.

**blub'ber** (blūb'ēr), *n.* 1. The fat of whales and other large marine mammals from which oil is obtained. 2. The action of blubbering. — *v. i.* To weep so as to disfigure the face. — *v. t.* 1. To swell, disfigure, or wet (the face) with tears. 2. To utter tearfully; — with *out*. — *adj.* Swollen; as, *blubber lips*. — **blub'ber-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**blub'ber-y** (-ē), *adj.* 1. Swollen; protuberant. 2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering. 3. Rich in blubber; fat.

**blu'cher** (blū'chēr; -kēr), *n.* 1. A kind of half boot, named from the Prussian general Blücher. 2. A shoe in which the quarters extend a short distance over the vamp, their inner edges being loose and lacing across the tongue.

**bludge'on** (blūj'ŭn), *n.* A short clublike weapon with one end loaded or thicker than the other. — *v. t.* 1. To hit with or as if with a bludgeon; to coerce. — **bludge'on-er** (-ēr), **bludge'on-er'y** (-ēr-ē), *n.*

**blue** (blō; 114), *adj.* [ME *bleu*, *blew*, fr. OF *bleu*, of Teut. origin] 1. Of the color blue. 2. Specif.: a Of a cool color of low saturation, without richness or glare; — said esp. of a flame. b Of the skin, livid, esp. with cold or from a blow. c Designating venous blood, which shows blue through the skin. 3. Figuratively: a Suggestive of devil and the flames of hell fire, as, the air was *blue* with oaths. b Low in spirits; melancholy. c *Colloq.* (bloomy in prospect; as, things looked *blue*. d *Colloq.* Of a woman, literary; learned. Cf. *BLUES-ROCKING*. e Morally rigorous or severe; puritanical; as, *blue laws*. 4. Wearing blue. — *n.* 1. Any of several colors whose hue is or resembles that of the zenith of the clear sky; any color in that portion of the color spectrum lying between green and violet (reddish blue). 2. Any pigment or dye that colors blue; also, a powder or bluing for use in laundering. 3. With *the*. a The sky. b The sea. 4. Something blue, as a badge or a poker chip. 5. A person whose blue uniform, coat, badge, etc., shows military, political, collegiate, or other allegiance. 6. A blue-stocking. — *v. t.* 1. To make or turn blue. — **blue'y**, *adv.* — **blue'ness**, *n.*

**blue'back' salmon** (blōw'băk'), *n.* A salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) found in Alaskan rivers and as far south as the Columbia River, considered as next below the quinnat salmon in economic importance.

**blue'beard'** (blōw'bērd'; 114), *n.* A man who murders one wife after another; — from the hero of a popular story.

**blue'bell'** (-bēl'), *n.* 1. Any of various bellflowers, esp. *Campanula rotundifolia*, called also *bluebell of Scotland* or *harebell*. 2. Any of various plants bearing blue bell shaped flowers: a The European wood hyacinth or grape hyacinth. b A low tufted New Zealand plant of the bellflower family. 3. The blue-flowered columbine.

**blue'ber'ry** (bēr'; -bēr-ē), *n.* The edible blue or blackish berry of any of several species of plants (genus *Vaccinium*) of the huckleberry family; also, the plant. See *HUCKLEBERRY*.

**blue'bird'** (-būrd'), *n.* 1. Any of several North American songbirds (genus *Sialia*) blue above, related to the robin. 2. [cap.] A member of the Junior organization of Camp Fire Girls, for girls eight to ten.

**blue blood** The blood of noble or aristocratic families, or a person of such blood; — used first in Spain, where light-complexioned persons claimed freedom from Moorish or Jewish admixture — **blue'-blood'ed** (-blūd'ēd; -dēd), *adj.*

**blue'bon'net** (blōw'bōn'ēt; -tē), *n.*, or, **blue bonnet**. 1. A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; hence, a Scot. 2. *Bot.* a The bluebottle *Centaurea cyanus*. b Either of two lupines with blue flowers, one species of which (*Lupinus subcarneus*) is the State flower of Texas.

**blue book**, or, in sense, **blue'book'** (blōw'bōk'), *n.* 1. *Eng.* A parliamentary publication; so called from its blue paper cover. 2. *Colloq. U. S.* A register or directory of persons of social prominence. b A blue-covered booklet used in writing college examinations.

**blue'bot'tle** (-bōt'l), *n.* 1. A European cardaceous plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) having flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays; — called also *bachelor's button* and *cornflower*. It is common in grainfields. b Any of several other plants with blue flowers, as some bellflowers and aquills. 2. Any of several species of true flies, having a steel-blue abdomen or body and making a loud buzzing noise in their flight; esp., a blowfly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), or an iridescent coppery fly (genus *Lucilia*).

**blue'cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* 1. A titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*). 2. A Scot. Cf. *BLUEBONNET*, 1.

**blue chip**, 1. A high-value poker chip. 2. A high-priced quality stock valued esp. for its high security.

**blue'coat'** (blōw'kōt'), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, sailor, policeman, or, in England, an almsman. — **blue'-coat'ed**, *adj.*

**blue coohsh**. See *COOHSH*.

**blue'comb**. Also **blue comb disease**. A severe disease of domestic fowl resembling Bright's disease of man.

**blue'-curls'** (-kūrlz'), *n.*, or **blue curls**. 1. Any plant of a genus (*Trichostema*) of the mint family, having irregular blue flowers. 2. A selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

**blue devil** 1. A baleful demon. 2. *pl.* Apparitions seen during delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits.

**Blue Eagle**. An emblem representing an eagle with spread wings, printed in dark blue, adopted by the National Recovery Administration (1933-36) as official insignia and authorizing mark.

**blue'-eyed grass** (blōw'ēd'), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Sisyrinchium*) of the iris family, having grasslike foliage and delicate blue flowers.

**blue'fish'** (blōw'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see *FISH*. 1. A very active and voracious fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), allied to the mackerel, bluish above and silvery below, an important food fish along the U. S. Atlantic coast. 2. Any of various other fishes; as: a A Californian weakfish (*Cynoscion*

**porripiensis**. *b* A small Californian food fish (*Strella nigricans*).  
**5 The saury** (*Scombrex auratus*).

**blue flag**, *a* The common iris (*Iris versicolor*) of the eastern United States. It is the State flower of Tennessee. *b* Any blue-flowered species of *Iris*.

**blue fox**. See *fox*, 1 *a*.

**blue gill** (*blu'gill*), *n*. A sunfish (*Helioperca incisor*) of the Mississippi drainage and the Great Lakes region, esteemed as a food fish.

**blue grass** (*-grás*), *n*. 1. Any of several grasses (*genus Poa*) having bluish-green culms; esp., a valuable pasture grass (*P. pratensis*) called *Kentucky bluegrass*. 2. [*cap*] With the. The bluegrass region of central Kentucky, where fine horses are bred.

**Bluegrass State**. Kentucky; — a nickname.

**blue-green** *al'gae* (*blu'grén*). See *ALGA*.

**blue gum**. See *gum*, 5 *a* (3).

**blue hearts** (*blu'háerts*), *n*, *sing*, *a pl*. A blue-flowered herb (*Dieffenbachia americana*) with rough, hairy foliage.

**blue-ing**, *blu'ing*, etc. Vars. of *bluing*, *blu'ing*, etc.

**blue jack** (*-ják*), *n*. 1. Blue vitriol (see *VITRIOL*). 2. An inferior oak (*Quercus cinerea*) of the southern United States.

**blue jack-et** (*-ják'et*; -*it*), *n*. An enlisted man in the navy.

**blue jay**. 1. The common jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of eastern North America, with handsome crest, and upper parts chiefly bright blue. 2. In the western United States, any of various other jays, largely blue in color.

**blue laws**. Certain laws of extreme rigor enacted in the early days of New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws.

**blue moon**. A period as incalculably long as that between recurrences of an exceedingly rare phenomenon.

**blue nose** (*blu'núse*), *n*. A native of the Canadian Maritime Provinces; esp., a Nova Scotian.

**blue-pen** (*blu'pén*), *v*, *t*. To edit, or excise from, with a blue pencil; — originally of printer's copy.

**blue peter**. [*Corrupt of blue repeater*, a British signal flag.] *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc.

**blue point**. An oyster from a bed near Blue Point, Long Island, much used for eating raw; hence, any similar oyster.

**blue print** (*blu'prínt*), *n*. 1. A photographic print, white on a bright-blue ground, used for copying, architectural plans, etc. 2. A thoroughly plotted and co-ordinated program of action, as for mobilization. 3. A key pattern of action or undeveloped master plan, as for a world government. — *v*, *t*. To make a blueprint of.

**blue-red**, *n*. The hue of the color cycle exactly intermediate between blue and red, that is, equally resembling and differing from the primary hues blue and red. See *color*.

**blue ribbon**. 1. The ribbon worn by members of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood. 2. The highest honor or award. 3. The badge of some temperance societies.

**blue-rib** (*blu'rib*) or *pan'el*. A special panel of jurors, selected for special qualifications, which may be called to sit in important, esp. criminal, cases.

**blues** (*blúze*; 114), *n*. [*Short for blue devils*.] 1. *Colloq*. Low spirits; a fit of melancholy. 2. A type of song written in a characteristic major key with melancholy words and syncopated rhythms.

**blue-sky** *law*. *Colloq*. A law enacted to protect the investing public; — from a legislator's remark that some companies sought to "capitalize the blue skies".

**blue stocking** (*blu'stók*), *n*. A literary or pedantic woman; — originally one of a group whose gatherings were attended by a literary lion wearing blue stockings instead of the conventional black silk.

**blue stocking** (*blu'stók*), *n*. Blue vitriol (see *VITRIOL*). 2. A bluish-gray building or paving stone; specif., a sandstone quarried near the Hudson River.

**blue streak**. *Colloq*. Speed like that of a lightning flash.

**blue-ét** (*blu'et*; -*it*), *n*. [*F*, dim of *bleu* blue.] An American plant (*Houstonia coerules*) of the madder family, with bluish flowers and tufted stems.

**blue wood** (*blu'wúd*), *n*. A chaparral shrub (*Condalia obovata*), family Rhamnaceae, of western Texas and northern Mexico.

**blue'y** (*blu'í*), *n*. *Australia*. A bushman's blanket, shirt, or blouse, often blue; also, a swagman's bundle — *to hump bluey*. *Slang*.

**bluff** (*blúf*). 1. Having a broad, flattened front. 2. Rising steeply with a broad, flat or rounded front, as a coast. 3. Roughly but good-naturedly frank; unceremonious; outspoken. — *n*. A high, steep bank; a cliff. — *bluffly*, *adv*. — *bluffness*, *n*.

*Syn.* *bluff*, blunt, brusque, curt, crusty, gruff mean abrupt and unceremonious in speech and manner. *Bluff* connotes outspokenness, rough good nature, and unconventionality that bespeak sincerity yet scorn of politeness; blunt, directness and plain speaking that suggest lack of consideration of others' feelings; brusque, a real or apparent sharpness of manner and ungovernedness of speech; curt, disconcerting shortness or apparently rude consciousness of utterance; crusty, a rebidding exterior and a manner marked by asperity or acerbity that sometimes belies real kindness of heart; gruff, a surliness and roughness of manner accompanied by curt and hoarse or guttural utterance.

**bluff** (*blúf*), *v*, *t*. 1. In poker, to deter or try to deter (one) from betting by a show of assurance. 2. To deter or frighten by a pretense of strength or resources; also, to deceive; fool. — *v*, *t*. To bluff a person; to deceive. — *n*. Act of bluffing; one who bluffs. — *bluffer*, *n*.

**bluing**, *blu'ing* (*blu'ing*; 114), *n*. A laundering preparation of indigo or the like for counteracting the yellowish tinge of linen or cotton.

**bluish** (*blu'ish*), *adj*. Somewhat blue. — *bluishness*, *n*.

**blunder** (*blúndér*), *v*, *t*. [*ME blunderen, blunderen*, to stir, confuse, blunder.] 1. To move confusedly or clumsily; to flounder and stumble. 2. To make a serious error or commit a fault, through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or confusion. — *v*, *t*. 1. To utter awkwardly, stupidly, or confusedly; — usually with *out*. 2. To mismanage; bungle. — *n*. A gross error or mistake. — *Syn.* See *error*. — *blunderer*, *n*. — *blundering-ly*, *adv*.



Blue Jay (*C. cristata*). (¾)

**blunder-buss** (*blúndér-bús*), *n*. [*Corrupt fr. D. donderbus* thunder box, gun.] 1. An obsolete short firearm with a large bore and, usually, a flaring muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls. 2. A stupid blunderer.

**blunge** (*blúni*), *v*, *t*. *blunged* (*blúnd*); *blung'ing* (*blúni'ing*). [*Cf. plunge and blend*.] To beat up or mix in water, as clay to form sub. — *blung'er* (*blúni'er*), *n*.

**blunt** (*blúnt*), *adj*. [*Early ME*.] 1. Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or perception. 2. Dull in understanding; not acute. 3. Having a thick edge or point; dull; not sharp or keen. 4. Abrupt in address; tactlessly blunt or frank. — *Syn.* See *dull*; *blunt*. — *v*, *t*. 1. To make or become blunt. 2. To impair in force, keenness, or susceptibility. — *bluntly*, *adv*. — *bluntness*, *n*.

**blur** (*blúr*), *v*, *t*. *blurred* (*blúrd*); *blur'ing*. 1. To obscure, soil, or blemish by smearing; to smudge; hence, to sully. 2. To make dim or indistinct to the sight; as, haze blurred the horizon; also, to dim; to cloud; as, tears blurred her vision. — *v*, *t*. To become blurred; to make blue. — *n*. 1. A smear or stain which obscures without effacing. 2. A blot or cloud, as upon one's name. 3. Something obscurely or dimly seen, understood, etc. — *blurr'y*, *adj*.

**blurb** (*blúrb*), *n*. [*Coined by Gelett Burgess*.] *Colloq*. A fulsome commendation, esp. in advertising.

**blurt** (*blúrt*), *v*, *t*. To utter suddenly and unadvisedly or impulsively; as, to blurt out a secret. — *blurt*, *n*.

**blush** (*blúsh*), *v*, *t*. *blushed* (*blúsh*) or *blush't*; *blush'ing*. [*ME bluschen*, fr. AS *blýscan* to shine, be red, *blýscan* to blush, fr. *blýe* torch, flame.] 1. To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, as from shame, modesty, or confusion; to flush. 2. To have a rosy or fresh color; to bloom. 3. To feel shame; — often with *at* or *for*. — *v*, *t*. 1. To redden. 2. To express by blushing. — *n*. 1. A glance; look; — now only in *at* or *on* (the first blush). 2. A suffusion of the cheeks in blushing. 3. A red or rosy tint. 4. Kuddiness of the color. — *blush'er*, *n*. — *blush'ful* (*-fúbl*; -*ful*), *adj*. — *blush'ing-ly*, *adv*.

**bluster** (*blústér*), *v*, *t*. 1. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; to be windy and boisterous, as the weather. 2. To talk or act with noisy violence; to swagger, storm, or rage. — *v*, *t*. To bring about by blustering. — *n*. A noisy, violent wind, storm, motion, fit of anger, etc.; also, the noise or confusion of this. — *blusterer*, *n*. — *bluster'ing-ly*, *adv*. — *bluster'ous* (*-ús*), *adj*. — *bluster'y*, *adj*.

**bl** (*blín*), *n*. *Scot*. A piece or shred, as of skin.

**birth** (*búth* (*búth*; *búth*; *búth*; *búth*); *colloq* *brith*). [*Heb. benáí berith* sons of the covenant.] A Jewish fraternity founded in New York City in 1843.

**boa** (*búá*), *n*; *pl*. *BOAS* (*áz*). [*L*, a kind of water serpent.] 1. Any of a genus (*Boa*, typical of the family Boidae) of nonvenomous tropical American snakes which crush their prey, including the boa constrictor (def. 1). 2. Popularly, any large snake that crushes its prey; a constrictor. *Cf.* ANACONDA; 3; BOA CONSTRUCTOR; 2; PYTHON; 4. 3. A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.

**boa constrictor**. 1. A tropical American snake (*Constrictor*, *syn.* *Boa constrictor*), which attains great length and crushes its prey in its coils. 2. Loosely, any large snake that crushes its prey. *Cf.* ANACONDA; 3; BOA; 2; PYTHON; 4.

**Boa-nerges** (*búá-nér'jes*), *n*, *pl*. [*Gr boanerges*, prob. the Aram. equivalent of Heb. *benáí reghes*, explained as "sons of thunder.".] 1. An appellation given by Christ to James and John. *Mark* iii 17. 2. Construed as *sing* (with *pl* -*ges* or -*geses*) Any declamatory and vociferous preacher or orator.

**boar** (*búá*), *n*. [*AS búá*.] 1. The uncastrated male of swine. See *swine*, 1. 2. A (male or female) wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa, from which most domestic swine have been derived; — called specif. *wild boar*.

**board** (*búá*), *n*. [*AS búá* board, plank.] 1. A piece of sawed lumber of little thickness and of a length greatly exceeding its width. *Cf.* QUARTER SAW, 114. 2. A square or oblong piece of thin wood or other material used for some special purpose; as, a molding board. 3. Pasteboard; as, a book bound in boards. 4. *pl*. The stage in a theater. 5. A table; esp., a table for food. 6. Food; meals; sometimes, meals and lodgings. 7. A table at which a council or court is held; hence, a council, or authorized assembly; as, a board of trade. — *v*, *t*. 1. To cover with boards or boarding; as, to board a house. 2. To furnish with meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation. 3. To place where board is provided for compensation. — *v*, *t*. To be furnished with board (def. 6), *esp.* meals.

**board**, *n*. [*AS búá* board, margin.] 1. The border, side, or edge of anything; as, the seaboard. 2. *Naut.* The side of a ship. *Cf.* SHIPBOARD. 3. The stretch which a ship makes on one tack in beating. — *by the board*. Overboard. — *go by the board*. To go overboard; hence, to be lost, discarded, ignored, etc. — *on board*. Aboard a ship, train, or the like. — *v*, *t*. 1. To come up against or alongside of (a ship), as for attacking. 2. To go on board of, as a ship or a train. 3. To accost. — *v*, *t*. *Naut.* To tack.

**board'er** (*búá-dér*), *n*. 1. One who boards, or is provided with board (def. 6). 2. One who boards a ship.

**board foot**. A unit of lumber measurement one foot long, one foot wide, and one inch thick, or its equivalent. *Abbr.* *bd ft* (*sing.* & *pl*).

**board'ing**, *n*. Boards, collectively; a covering of boards.

**board'ing-house** (*búá-díng-húse*), *n*. A house at which persons are boarded.

**boarding school**. A school in which pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught.

**board measure**. Measurement in board feet.

**board of trade**. 1. [*caps*.] *Eng.* An administrative department concerned with the international, commercial, and industrial policy of the government. 2. *U.S.* A body of men organized for the advancement and protection of business interests.

**board rule**. A measuring stick with various scales, for finding without calculation the number of board feet in a board, joist, or the like.

**board'walk** (*búá-wúlk*), *n*. *U.S.* 1. A walk constructed of plankings. 2. A promenade, orig. of plankings, along a beach.

**boar'fish** (*búá-fish*; 70), *n*, *pl*. See *FISH*. Any of several fishes which have a projecting boarlike snout.

**boar'hound** (*-húund*), *n*. A large dog, specif. the great Dane, used in hunting wild boars.

**boar'ish**, *adj*. Swinish; cruel; lecherous. — *boar'ish-ly*, *adv*. — *boar'ishness*, *n*.

**boart.** Var. of **boart**.

**boast** (bōst), v. i. [ME. *bosten*, *boosten*, v., *bost*, *boost*, n.] To vaunt or one's possessions; to brag. — v. t. 1. To brag of; extol; possess or display, esp. with pride; — often ironical; as, the state its good roads; the room *boasts* only a broken chair.

**Syn.** *boast*, *brag*, *vaunt*, *crow* mean to give vent to one's pride in oneself, one's accomplishments, or the like. *Boast*, the general term, usually implies exaggeration, ostentatiousness, or vainloriousness to the one who vents his pride; *brag*, more colloquial than *boast*, implies more conceit and more gloating in what one can do, as well as in what one is, or has, or has done; *vaunt*, more literary than the others, usually connotes more pomp and bombast than *boast* and less crudeness or naïveté than *brag*; *crow* implies exultant boasting or blatant bragging.

— n. 1. Act or instance of boasting. 2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride or exultation. — **boaster**, n. — **boastful** (-fŭl; -f'ŭl), adj. — **boastfully**, adv. — **boastfulness**, n. — **boastingly**, adv.

**boast** (bōst), v. t. **Stonecutting & Sculpt.** To shape roughly with a broad chisel (*boaster*), in preparation for finer work.

**boat** (bōt), n. [AS. *bāt*.] 1. A small open vessel or craft for use on the water, usually moved by oars or paddles; hence, any vessel for navigating the water. 2. A boat-shaped utensil or device; as, a *gravy boat*. — v. t. To place, transport, or traverse in a boat. — v. i. To go by boat or, for pastime, in a boat.

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

boatbuilder      boathouse      boatload

**boat/bill** (-bīl'), n. A South American wading bird (*Cochlearius cochlearius*), related to the night herons.

**boat'er** (bōt'ēr), n. 1. One who boats. 2. Eng. A type of straw hat.

**boat hook.** A pole-handled hook, with a point on the back, used to pull or push a boat, raft, log, etc., into place.

**boat'ing**, n. Act or pastime of one who boats. — **boat'ing**, adj.

**boat'man** (bōt'mān), **boats'man** (bōts'-), n. A man who manes or deals in boats — **boat'man-ship**, n.

**boat'swain** (bō's'n or, esp. as a literary word, bōt'swān'), n. Sometimes **boatswain**. On a war vessel, a warrant officer in charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, etc.; on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.

**boat train.** A train scheduled to connect with a boat.

**bob** (bōb), v. t. **to bob** (bōb); **bob'ing**. [OF. *buber* to trick.] 1. To cheat; flitch. 2. To mock or delude; to make sport of. — n. A jeer; taunt; trick.

**bob** (bōb), n. [ME. *bob*, *bobbe*, bunch, *boben*, *bobben*, to strike.] 1. *New Dial.* A bunch or cluster, as of leaves, flowers, or grapes. 2. A ball or weight hanging from a rod, line, etc.; as, the *bob* of a pendulum. 3. A short, jerking motion; as, a *bob* of the head. 4. The refrain of a song; specif., a short, abrupt one. 5. A blow; a rap. 6. A horse's doctored tail. 7. A woman's or child's short haircut. 7. pl. *non Collog.* Eng. A shilling. 8. A bobbed hair. 9. A bob skate. 10. *Angling.* A knot or bunch of worms, rags, etc., used for bait; also, a float. — v. t. **to bob** (bōb); **bob'ing**. 1. To strike with a quick, light blow; to tap. 2. To cause to move with a bob, jerk, or shake; as, to *bob* one's head; also, to make with a bob; as, to *bob* a curtsy. 3. To cut (hair) in the style of a bob. — v. i. 1. To make a bob, as with the head. 2. To swing or move with a short, jerky motion. 3. To angle with a bob. — **bob'ber**, n.

**bobbed** (bōbd), adj. 1. Having, or formed into, a bob. 2. Cut short, as hair; doctored.

**bob'ber-y** (bōb'ēr-l), n.; pl. *-ies* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind.] Hubbub.

**bob'bin** (bōb'in), n. [F. *bobine*.] 1. One of the small pins or cylinders which are stuck in a pillow so as to form a design and round which threads are plaited in making *bobbin lace*. Cf. **NEEDLE-POINT**.

2. A spool or reel used to hold yarn or thread, as in sewing machines; also, a reel for or of insulated wire. 3. A fine cord or narrow braid.

**bob'bi-net'** (bōb'i-nē'), **bob'bi-nē'**, n. [*bobbin* + *net*.] A hexagonal meshed cotton or silk net or lace.

**bob'ble** (bōb'bl), v. & n. *Collog.* Fumble.

**bob'by** (bōb'i), n.; pl. *-bies* (-iz). [After Sir Robert Peel, who reorganized the London police.] *Collog.* Eng. A policeman.

**bob'by pin** (bōb'i), n. A flat wire hairpin with prongs pressing close together, originally for use with bobbed hair.

**bob'by-sox'er** (bōb'i-sōks'ēr), n. An adolescent girl, esp. in the early teens; — from the wearing of ankle socks, or *bobby socks*. — **bob'by-sox'** or **bob'by-socks** (-sōks'), adj.

**bob'cat'** (bōb'kāt'), n. See **PLURAL**, Note 3. See **LYNX**.

**bob'o-link** (bōb'o-līnk'), n. [Earlier *bob'lincoln*; named from its call.] An American migratory bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) noted for its rollicking song. In the fall it collects in flocks in rice fields of southern U. S., where it is known as *ricebird* or *reedbird*.

**bob skate.** A skate with double runners.

**bob'sled'** (bōb'slēd'), n. Also **bob'sled** (-slēd'). U. S. A short sled, usually coupled with another, or a compound sled so formed. — v. i.; see **SLED**. To coast or ride on a bobsled.

**bob'stay'** (-stā'), n. *Naut.* A stay to hold the bowsprit down.

**bob'tail'** (-tāl'), n. A bobbed tail or a horse or dog with one. — adj. Having the tail cut short; hence, deficient; abbreviated. — v. t. To dock the tail of; curtail.

**bob veal.** The veal of a newborn or unborn calf.

**bob'white'** (bōb'hwīt'), n. [From the note.] Any of various North American quails (genus *Coturnix*); — often called *partridge* in the southern United States.

**bob'white** (bōb'hwīt'), n. [It. *boccaccio*.] A large rockfish (*Sebastes paucispinis*), abundant on the California coast.

**bob'white** (bōb'hwīt'), n. pl. Also **bob'oe** (-chū). [It. pl. *bocce*.] An Italian variety of the game of bowls.

**boche** (bōch), n. [F. (slang), fr. *boche* head, hard head.] Slang. A German.

**bock** (bōk), n. or **bock beer**. [G. *bockbier*, corrupt of *einbecker bier*, from *Einbeck* in Germany.] A kind of beer brewed, usually in the spring, from a strong wort. *Bobwhite*. (M)

**bode** (bōd), v. t. & i. [AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, fr. *boda* messenger.] To presage by signs; to foreshow something; portend. — **bode'ment**, n.

**bode, past & obsolete past part. of bide.**  
**bod'ice** (bōd'is), n. [Prop. pl. of *body*.] 1. Obs. A corset; stays.

2. A woman's laced outer garment resembling a corset; also, a close-fitting jacketlike waist.

**bod'ied** (bōd'id), adj. Having or provided with a body, or a material form; — often in combination, as in *able-bodied*.

**bod'i-less** (-lēs; -lā), adj. Incorporeal; immaterial.

**bod'i-ly** (-t'li), adj. 1. Corporeal; material; as, *bodily* existence. 2. Of or pertaining to the body; physical; as, *bodily* ills. — adv. As one body; entirely; completely.

**Syn.** *Bodily*, *physical*, *corporeal*, *corporeal*, *somatic* mean specifically of or pertaining to the human body. *Bodily* suggests opposition to *mental* or *intellectual*; *physical*, as here considered, does not carry so strong a suggestion as *bodily* of an organic structure, and is vaguer or less explicit in its reference as, *physical* well-being is often the result of freedom from *bodily* ailments; *corporeal* suggests the substance or matter of which the body is composed (as, *corporeal* presence); *corporeal*, once close to *corporeal*, now applies only to things which affect the body (as, *corporeal* punishment); *somatic*, because of freedom from theological and poetic connotations, is now often preferred by scientists to *bodily* and *corporeal*, with an implied opposition to *psychical*.

**bod'ing** (bōd'ing), n. & adj. Foreboding.

**bod'kin** (bōd'kīn), n. [ME. *bodekyn* dagger.] 1. A dagger or stiletto. 2. A stiletto-like implement, esp. one for punching holes in cloth. 3. A stiletto-shaped ornamental hairpin. 4. A large-eyed blunt needle, for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem.

**Bo-do'ni** (bō-dō'nē), n. A style of type devised by the Italian printer Giambattista Bodoni (1740-1813). Its modern form is known as **Bodoni book**. See **TYPE**, n. 9.

**bod'y** (bōd'i), n.; pl. *body's* (-iz). [AS. *bodig*.] 1. The total organized substance of an animal or plant, whether living or dead; the physical organism; specif., a corpse. 2. The trunk, or main part, as distinguished from the limbs and the head; hence, the main, central, or principal part, as of an army, a building, vehicle, airplane, etc. 3. Specif.: a The main part of a document or journal, as distinguished from titles, preambles, appendices, etc. b *Print*. See **TYPE**, *Illustr.* 4. A *New Chiefly Dial.* A person. 5. *Law*. The person. 6. That part of a garment covering the body or trunk. 7. A mass or portion of matter distinct from other masses; as, a *body* of cold air. 7. Consistency; substance; compactness of texture; fullness or richness, as of flavor. 8. A unit formed of a number of persons or things; a collective whole; as, a *body* of troops; a *body* of laws; a legislative *body*. — v. t.; *body'd* (-id); *body'ing*. To furnish with or as with a body; to embody.

**body corporate.** *Law*. A corporation.

**body-guard'** (bōd'igard'), n. A guard to protect or defend the person; hence, retinue; attendants.

**body politic** A group organized for government; specif., a state (def. 8).

**body snatching.** *Law*. The unauthorized removal of a dead body from the grave. — **body snatcher**.

**Boe-o'tian** (bō-ō'tiān), adj. Of or pert to Boeotia, noted for its dull-witted people; hence, stupid. — n. A person who is Boeotian by race or mentality.

**Boer** (bōr; E. bōr), n. [D., a farmer.] A South African of Dutch or Huguenot descent; esp., a rural descendant of the early Dutch settlers. — **Boer**, adj.

**Bo'tors gun** (bō'tōrs; Swed. bō'tōrs), n. A double-barreled 40 mm. automatic antiaircraft gun firing an explosive projectile 120 times per minute, — originally made at the Bolfors munition works of Alfred Nobel in Sweden.

**bog** (bōg; 73), n. [fr. & Gael. *bog* soft, moist.] A quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter; wet spongy ground; as, a *peat bog*; a *cranberry bog*. — v. t. & i.; *bogged* (bōgd); *bog'ing*. To sink, as into a bog; to mire. — **bog'ish**, adj. — **bog'ish-ness**, n.

**bog asphodel.** Either of two bog herbs (*Narthecium ossifragum* of Europe and *N. americanum* of the United States) of the bunchflower family, resembling the true asphodel.

**bo'gey** (bō'gē), n.; pl. *bo'geys* (-iz). 1. Var. of 1st *BOOGY* and of 2d *BOOGIE*. 2. *Golf*. A given score or number of strokes, for each hole or a course, against which players compete; also, one stroke over par.

**bog'gle** (bō'gl), v. t.; *non-GLEED* (-lēd); *bog'gling* (-līng). [See **BOGLE**.] 1. To shy suddenly in alarm; hence, to hesitate through fear, scruples, indecision, etc. 2. To dissemble; to exhibit shiftness. 3. To work clumsily; to bungle. — n. 1. Act of boggling. 2. A scruple; difficulty; demur; also, blunder; both. — **bog'gler** (-lēr), n.

**bog'gy** (-l), adj.; *non-GLEED* (-lēd); *bog'gy* (-lēr). Consisting of, or containing, a box or boxes, swampy. — **bog'gy-ness** (-lēs; -nēs), n.

**bo'gie** (bō'gē), n.; pl. *bo'gies* (-iz). Var. of 1st *BOOGY*.

**bo'gie**, n. Also **bo'gy** or **bo'gey**. 1. *Chiefly N. of Eng.* A low, strongly built cart. 2. *British*. A railway truck. 3. One of the weight-carrying wheels on the inside perimeter of the tread of a tank, serving to keep the treads in line. See **TANK**, *Illustr.*

**bo'gie** (bō'gē; bō'gē), n. Also, *Dial.* **bo'gie** (bō'gē) [Scot. and North. Eng. *boogie*, *bugill*, *bugill*, specter.] A boog; hoblin; specter.

**bog'trot'ter** (bōg'trōt'ēr), n. One who lives in or roves over bogs; formerly, a type of Irish vagabond.

**bo'gues** (bō'gēs), n. pl. Spurious sham.

**bo'gwood'** (bō'g'wōd'), n. The black, ebonylike wood of oak (*bog oak*) and other trees preserved in peat bogs.

**bo'gy** (bō'gē), n.; pl. *bo'gies* (-iz). Also **bo'gey**, **bo'gie**. [From *bog*, var. of *bug* a bugbear.] An object of superstitious fear; esp., a bugbear.

**bo'gy**. Var. of 2d *BOOGIE*.

**bo'hes'** (bō-hēs'), n. [From *Wu-i*, name of the hills in China where this tea is grown.] Black tea (see **TEA**, 1 B), esp. of a superior grade, but later of an inferior kind.

**Bo-he'mi-a** (bō-hē'mi-ā; 58), n. 1. See **Gaz**. 2. A community of Bohemians. See **BOHEMIAN**, n. 3.

**Bo-he'mi-an** (bō-hē'mi-ān; 58), n. 1. A native of Bohemia. 2. A gypsy, thought to be from Bohemia. 3. One of a class of artists, intellectuals, etc., who adopt a mode of life in protest against, or indifference to, the common conventions of society, esp. in social relations. — **Bo-he'mi-an**, adj. — **Bo-he'mi-anism** (-iz'm), n.

A Christian body, Unitas Fratrum, organized in 1447 in Bohemia, — followers of Peter Chelický, reformist writer. See **MORAVIAN**, 2.

**boil** (bōil), v. i. [OF. *boillir*, fr. L. *bullire*, fr. *bullis* bubble.] 1. To generate, through the action of heat, bubbles of vapor which rise and agitate the mass; — of a liquid. 2. To be agitated by or as if by su











## bookplate

**book'plate** (bōōk'plāt'), *n.* A label placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.

**book review.** A critical account of a book, usually of a recent book. — **book reviewer.** — **book reviewing.**

**book value.** The value of anything as shown by the books of account of the business owning it; specif., of stock, the value as indicated by the excess of assets over liabilities.

**book'worm** (bōōk'wūrm'), *n.* 1. Any of various insect larvae which feed on the binding and paste of books. 2. One unusually devoted to reading or studying books.

**boom** (bōōm), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon; to cry with a hollow note, as a bittens; hum. 2. To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor; to develop rapidly in resources and population. — *v. t.* 1. To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually with *out*. 2. To cause a rapid growth or increase of, as in favor, value, or resources. — *n.* 1. A hol-

**boom**, *n.* [D., tree, pole, beam, bar.] 1. *Naut.* A long pole or spar used esp. to extend the bottom of a sail. 2. *Logging.* A line of connected floating timbers, as across a river or enclosing a water area to keep logs ready for the sawmill from floating away; also, the enclosed area. 3. *Arch.* An obstruction, as of floating logs, retarding the flow of a stream. 4. *Arch.* A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body to be lifted. See **DECK**, *Illustr.*

**boom'arang** (bōōm'ārang), *n.* [From native name in Australia.] 1. A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. It can be thrown so that its flight will bring it back near the place whence it was thrown. 2. Hence, something that reacts to the damage of its user. — *v. t.* To make an unintended reversal in direction so as to visit its damaging effect on the originator.

**boon** (bōōn), *n.* [ON. bōn petition.] 1. *Obs.* A prayer; request. 2. *Archaic.* Something asked or granted as a favor; a favor; gift. 3. A benefit enjoyed; a blessing.

**boon**, *adj.* [*E. bon*, fr. *L. bonus*.] 1. Kind; bounteous; benign. 2. Jovial; convivial; congenial; as, a *boon* companion.

**boon'dog'gie** (bōōn'dōg'gē), *n.* [Coined 1925 by Robert H. Link, Scoutmaster, Rochester, N. Y.] A looped cord or lanyard of plaited varicolored leather strips made by boy scouts to be worn as a neckchief slide or as a belt band. 3. Any handicraft article, esp. of leather or wicker, fashioned for utility. 4. Any unnecessary and wasteful project. — *v. i.* To engage in making boondoggles; derogatorily, to engage in useless or frivolous occupations. — **boon'dog'gier** (-dōg'gēr), *n.* *U. S.*

**boer** (bōēr), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, *boer*.] 1. A peasant; rustic; esp., a clownish countryman. 2. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; [*cap.*] a Boer. 3. A rude, ill-bred, or clownish person.

**boor'ish** (-ish), *adj.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured; unmannerly. — **boor'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boor'ish-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Boorish, churlish, loutish, clownish mean uncouth in manners or appearance. Boorish implies rudeness of manner, insensitiveness to others' feelings, or unwillingness to make oneself agreeable; churlish implies surly, irresponsiveness, and ungraciousness; loutish, applicable especially to hulky youths and men, usually suggests stupidity, clumsiness, and, sometimes, abjectness of demeanor; clownish suggests, generally, ignorance or simplicity, unattractiveness of movement, and, often, a propensity for absurd antics. — **Ant.** Gentlemanly.

**boost** (bōōst), *v. t.* 1. *Colloq.* To lift or push from below; hence, to help forward; advance; as, to *boost* a candidate. 2. *Slang.* To commend highly; — *ov.* to *boost*. 3. To increase in force, pressure, amount. 4. *Elec.* To raise the voltage of or across (a system or circuit). — **Syn.** See **LIFT**. — *v. i.* *Slang.* To be vigorous in commendation. — *n.* *Colloq.* A push that aids one in rising or advancing.

**boost'er** (bōōs'tēr), *n.* One who or that which boosts; specif., *Elec.*, an instrument or machine for regulating or modifying the electromotive force in an electric circuit, as a dynamo inserted in a distribution system.

**boot** (bōōt), *n.* [AS *bōt*.] 1. *Archaic.* Remedy; relief. 2. *Now Dial.* Something given to equalize an exchange. 3. *Obs.* Profit; advantage; avail; use — to *boot*. In addition; over and above; besides. — *v. t.* *Obs.* To remedy; enrich; benefit. — *v. i.* To be of avail or advantage.

**boot**, *n.* [OF. *bata* (*E. battle*).] 1. An article of apparel, usually of leather, for the foot and more or less of the leg. See **SHOE**, *n.* 1. 2. A bootlike instrument of torture for the leg. 3. A protective sheath or casing; specif.: a. A partial covering for the hoof and leg of a horse, to prevent injury from interference. b. In a reed pipe of an organ, the compartment containing the reed. 4. An apron or cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect it from rain and mud. 5. A storage compartment, as at the rear of the body of an automobile. 6. A kick; *Slang*, a discharge or dismissal. 7. A pneumatic rubber tubular cell. 8. A recruit sworn into the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps, and in initial training. Hence, **boot camp**.

— *v. t.* 1. To put boots on. 2. To torture with the boot. 3. To kick with a booted foot; hence, *Slang*, to eject; discharge. 4. *Baseball.* To fumble; as, to *boot* the ball.

**boot**, *n.* [CF. *boor* profit.] *Archaic.* Booty; spoil.

**boot'black** (-blāk), *n.* One who shines boots or shoes.

**boot'ed** (bōōt'ēd; -id), *adj.* 1. Wearing boots, esp. for riding; as, *booted* and spurred. 2. *Zool.* Having a horny, bootlike covering; — of the tarsus of some birds.

**boot'ed** (bōōt'ēd), *n.* A kind of boot with a short leg; specif., an infant's boot of knitted wool.

**Bo-y'tea** (bō-y'tē), *n.*; *gen.* **Bo-y'tes** (-tēs). [*L.* fr. Gr. *bōtēs* herdsman, fr. *bous*, *gen.* *bōus*, ox.] *Astron.* A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus.

**booth** (bōōth or, *esp. Brit.*, bōōth), *n.*; *pl.* **BOOTHs** (bōōthz; bōōthz). [Prob. fr. ODan. *bōth*.] 1. A frail, temporary house or shed. 2. A covered compartment or temporary structure at a fair, polling place, etc.

**boot'jack** (bōōt'jāk), *n.* A V-shaped device for use in pulling off boots.

**boot'lace** (-lās), *n.* Chiefly *Brit.* A lace for a boot.

**boot'leg** (-lēg), *n.* 1. The upper part of a boot. 2. *Slang, U. S.* Bootlegged liquor. — *v. t.*; see **LGO**. *Slang.* 1. To carry (liquor) illegally on the person; hence, to sell, make, or transport (liquor) ille-

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oduce, sell, or distribute, illicitly or without g  
oke; hence, to smuggle, as aliens. — *v. t.*  
also, to bootleg milk, aliens, etc. — *adj.*

**Bootlegged**; hence, illicit; surreptitious. 2. Of or dealing  
legging. — **boot'leg'gar** (-lēg'gar), *n.*

**boot'less** (bōōt'lēs; -līs), *adj.* [From *boor* profit.] Unavailing; use-  
less. — **boot'lessly**, *adv.* — **boot'less-ness**, *n.*

**boot'lick** (bōōt'lik), *v. t.* & *i.* *Slang, U. S.* To flatter; toady. —  
**boot'lick'er** (-tēr), *n.*

**boots** (bōōts), *n.* *pl. in form, but construed as a sing.* A servant, as at  
a hotel, who shines boots and shoes.

**boot tree.** A device inserted in a boot or shoe to preserve its original  
form; a shoe tree.

**boot'y** (bōōt'y), *n.* [F. *butin*.] 1. Plunder, esp. spoil taken in war.  
2. Any rich gain, however taken. — **Syn.** See **SPOLI**.

**booze** (bōōz), *v. i.* [Var. of *booze*.] *Colloq.* To drink intoxicating  
liquor to excess. — *n.* *Colloq.* A spree; also, liquor. — **booz'er**  
(bōōz'ēr), *n.* — **booz'y** (-y), *adj.*

**boy** (bōy), *n.* — **BOY**. — **boy'pist** (bōy'pīst), *n.*

**bo'ra** (bō'ra), *n.* [It., dial. var. of *borea* north wind, fr. *L. boreas*.] A  
violent, cold, northerly wind of the Adriatic.

**bo-rac'ic** (bō-ris'tik), *adj.* Boric; as, *boracic* acid.

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**borneol** (bôr-nêl; -ôl, n. [*Borneo* + -ol.] *Chem.* A kind of camphor,  $C_{15}H_{11}O$ , existing in three optically different varieties, which closely resembles true camphor.

**borneite** (bôr-nî't), n. [After I. von Born, Austrian mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A brittle metallic-looking sulfide of copper and iron. CuFeS<sub>2</sub>. It is a valuable ore of copper.

**boron** (bôr-on; 70), n. [See BORON.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring only in combination, as in borax and boric acid. Symbol, B; at. no. 5; at. wt., 10.82.

**boron carbide**, *Chem.* A black crystalline compound,  $B_4C$ , the hardest substance known except the diamond, made in the electric furnace. **boron-silicate** (bôr-on-sî-lî't), n. *Chem.* A salt of any of several hypothetical acids (boron-silicic acids [sî-lî-sî'tîk]), occurring naturally as tourmaline, etc.

**borough** (bôr-ô), n. [AS. *burh*, *burg*, fortified place or town.] 1. *A. S. & Early Eng. Hist.* A fortified group of houses forming a town with special duties and privileges. 2. *Eng. Law.* A town, or urban constituency, that sends a member or members to Parliament. 3. A town incorporated for purposes of self-government. 4. *A Local, U. S.* A form of municipal corporation in general like an incorporated town or village. 5. One of the five political divisions of Greater New York.

**borough-Eng'lish**, n. *Eng. Law.* A custom or right by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or sometimes to the youngest daughter or collateral heir. Cf. *primogeniture*.

**borrow** (bôr-ô), v. t. [AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg*, *borh*, pledge.] 1. To receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning the same or giving an equivalent; — opposite of *lend*. 2. *Arith.* In subtraction, to take (one) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the next lower. 3. To appropriate for one's own use; as, to borrow an idea. 4. To steal; — a euphemism. — v. i. To borrow something. — n. 1. *Hist.* A pledge; surety. 2. A borrowing; also, something borrowed. — **borrow'er** (-bôr-er), n.

**Bors** (bôr; bôr-z), *Sir.* An Arthurian knight. See *GRAIL*. **borshch** (bôrsh; *Russ.* also bôrshch), *borscht* (bôrsh't), *bortsch* (bôrsh), n. [Little Russian *borsch*.] A Russian soup of several ingredients colored with red beet juice.

**bort** (bôr't), n. Also **bortz** (bôr'ts). Material consisting of imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments made in cutting good diamonds. — **bort'y** (bôr'tî), *adj.*

**bort'zo** (bôr-zô; bôr-zô; *Russ.* bôr-zô'), n. [Rus. *bortsoy*, fr. *bortsoy* swift.] The Russian wolfhound (see *WOLFPOUND*).

**boscage** (bôsh; 70), n. [OF. *bosque*, fr. ML. *boscus* thicket.] A growth of trees or shrubs; a thicket.

**bosch'bok** (bôsh'bôk; D. bôsk'), n. [D., fr. *bosch* wood + *bok* buck.] See *MARNESSED ANTELOPE*.

**bosh** (bôsh), n. [Turk.] *Colloq.* Empty talk; trash.

**bosk** (bôsk), n. [See *BOSSKAT*.] A thicket; small wood.

**bos'kage** (bôsk'îj). Var. of *BOSCAGE*.

**bos'ket**, **bos'quet** (kî't; kî't), n. [F. *bosquet*.] A thicket.

**bos'ky** (bôsk'î), *adj.* 1. Woolly or bushy. 2. Caused by boscage; as, *bosky* shadows. — **bos'k-ness** (kî-nîs; -nîs), n.

**bos'om** (bôz'ôm; bôz'ôm), n. [AS. *bosum*.] 1. The breast of a human being. 2. The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and thoughts. 3. Embrace; loving enclosure. 4. Anything suggestive of the breast; as, the *bosom* of the earth. 5. The part of a dress, shirt, etc., worn upon the breast; as, a shirt *bosom*. — v. t. 1. To enclose or carry in the bosom; cherish. 2. To conceal; embosom. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the bosom. 2. Intimate; beloved; as, a *bosom* friend.

**boss** (bôs; 74), n. [OF. *bosce* (F. *bosque*).] 1. Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body, as a knoll of rock or a pad for smoothing; as, a *boss* of wood. 2. A knoblike ornamental part; stud; as, the *boss* of a shield. 3. A arch projecting part, as an ornamental block at the intersection of ribs in Gothic vaulting. See *GORGE*, *ILLUSTRATION*. 4. *Mech.* The enlarged part of a shaft. — v. t. 1. To emboss. 2. To ornament with bosses; to stud.

**boss**, n. [D. *baas* master.] 1. *Colloq.* A master or superior, as a foreman or manager. 2. *Slang, U. S.* A professional politician who controls votes or dictates measures. — v. t. *Colloq.* To direct or superintend, esp. officiously. — v. i. *Colloq.* To be master. — **boss**, *adj.*

**boss** (bôs), *adj.* *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* Hollow; empty.

**boss** (bôs; bôs), **boss'y** (bôs'î; bôs'î), n. *U. S.* A cow or calf.

**boss'y** (bôs'î), *adj.* Ornamented with bosses; studded.

**boss'y**, *adj.* *Colloq.* Inclined to play the boss.

**boss'ton** (bôs'tîn; 74), n. [From *Boston*, Mass.] 1. [Through F.] A game at cards. 2. A form of waltz.

**Boston bag**, A handbag for books, papers, etc., held closed by a handle on each side of the top opening.

**Boston fern**, A fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis*) with drooping, usually much-divided leaves, derived from the tropical sword fern (*N. exaltata*) with long sword-shaped pinnate fronds.

**Boston terrier** or **Boston bull**, A dog of a small, smooth-coated breed, originating as a cross between a bulldog and bull terrier. It is brindled with white markings.

**bo'sun** (bôs'n), n. Var. of *BOATSWAIN*.

**bot**, **bott** (bôt), n. The larva of the botfly, see the species infesting the horse.

**bo-tan'i-cal** (bô-tân'î-kâl), *adj.* Also **bo-tan'ic** (-îk). Of or pertaining to plants; relating to botany. — **bo-tan'î-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bot'a-nist** (bôt'a-nîst), n. A specialist in botany or in any branch of it; a student of plants.

**bot'a-nize** (bôt'a-nîz), v. i. To collect plants for investigation; to study plants, esp. in the field. — v. t. To explore for botanical purposes. — **bot'a-nîz'er** (-nîz-er), n.

**bot'a-ny** (-nî), n.; pl. (in sense 3) *BOFANIES* (-nîz). [F. *botanique*, *adj.* & n., fr. Gr. *botanikos* botanical, fr. *botanê* plant, fr. *boskein* to feed.] 1. The science of plants; biology dealing with plant life. Cf. *CLASSIFICATION*. 2. Plant life, as of a region; as, the *botany* of Labrador; the properties and life phenomena exhibited by a plant, plant type, or group; as, the *botany* of an orchid. 3. A book which treats of the science of botany.

**botch** (bôch), n. [ONF. *boche*, OF. *boos*.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* A tumor.

**botch**, v. t. [ME. *boochen*.] 1. To repair; mend; esp., to patch clumsily. 2. To make, express, or perform in a bungling manner; to mar. — n. 1. Bungling or clumsy work; a bungie. 2. A patch clumsily put on. — **botch'er**, n. — **botch'er-y**, n.

**botch'y** (bôch'î), *adj.* Full of botches; botched; poorly done. **bots** (bôt), n. [Old form of *boot*; — used in composition; see *BOOT* remedy.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* Boot (remedy).

**bot'fly** (bôt'î), n. [From *bot*.] Any of many dipterous insects (family *Cecidomyiidae*) whose larvae are parasitic on horses, sheep, etc. See *BOT*.

**both** (bôth) & *pron.* [ME. *bothe*, *bathe*, fr. ON. *báthir*.] The one and the other; the two; as, *both* horses ran away; *both* gave us trouble. — *conj.* As well; not only; equally; as, *both* America and England.

**both'er** (bôth'er), v. t. [Origin unknown.] 1. To bewilder, as with noise; confuse. 2. To annoy; worry; perplex. — *Syn.* See *ANNOY*. — v. i. To feel care or anxiety; to make or take trouble. — n. 1. A state of perplexity or annoyance. 2. Trouble; worry; inconvenience. 3. Fuss; disturbance.

**both'er-a-tion** (-â'sh'ân), n. *Colloq.* Act of bothering or state of being bothered; also, a thing that bothers.

**both'er-some** (bôth'er-sûm), *adj.* Causing bother.

**both'y** (bôth'î; bôth'î), n. pl. -îes (-îz). *Scot.* A hut.

**bot'o-née**, **bot'o-nê** (bôt'ô-nâ), *adj.* (Fr.) Furnished with knobs or buttons; — said of a cross. See *CROSS*, *ILLUSTRATION* (12).

**bo tree** (bô), [Sinhalese *bo*, fr. Skr. *bodhi*, prop., enlightenment; akin to *buddha*.] The pipal tree; specif. [*cap.*], the sacred tree at Buddha Gaya under which Gautama (see *BUDDHA*) is said to have received the heavenly light.

**bot'ry-oid** (bôt'îr'ôid), **bot'ry-oid'al** (-ôid'ôl), *adj.* [Gr. *botryoides*, fr. *botrys* a cluster of grapes. See *-OID*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. — **bot'ry-oid'al-ly**, *adv.*

**bott** (bôt), *Var.* of *BOT*.

**bottle** (bôt'l), n. [OF. *bouteille*, fr. LI. *buticula*, *buticula*.] 1. A hollow vessel of glass, earthenware, or the like, with a narrow neck or mouth, and without handle. 2. The contents of a bottle; amount a bottle contains; hence, with *the*: a intoxicating liquor. 3. Milk in a bottle; as, brought up on the bottle. — v. t. 1. **BOTTLED** (-lîd) *BOU-TLING* (-lîng). To put into bottles; enclose in or as in a bottle. — **bot'tler** (bôt'lîr), n.

**bot'tle**, n. [OF. *botel*, dim. of *botte* bundle.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* A bundle, esp. of hay.

**bot'tle-neck'** (bôt'lî-nêk'), n. Figuratively, a narrow passageway; a place, stage, or condition that checks progress in a process.

**bot'tle-nose'** (-nôz'), n. Any of several cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. one (*Tursiops truncatus*) common in the North Atlantic; — called also **bot'tle-nosed** 'dolphin' (-nôz'îd). See *POLEMON*, 1.

**bot'tom** (bôt'âm), n. [AS. *botm*.] 1. The bed of a body of water; as, the *bottom* of a stream. 2. The part of anything under and supporting the contents or bulk; as, the *bottom* of a chair; the under surface; base; hence, *Colloq.*, the buttocks. 3. The lowest part of anything; the foot; as, the *bottom* of a tree; hence, the remotest or innermost part, as of a lane or bay. 4. That which is, or serves as, a ground-work or foundation; basis; as, to get to the *bottom* of the matter. 5. Chiefly in *pl.* Low alluvial land along a river; — called also **bottom land**. 6. *Naut.* The part of a ship ordinarily under water; hence, a ship. — v. t. 1. To furnish with a bottom, as a chair. 2. To found or build upon; to base; — with *on* or *upon*. 3. To reach the bottom of; to understand fully. — v. i. 1. To be based or grounded; — usually with *on* or *upon*. 2. To reach or impinge against the bottom, as when a piston strikes the end of a cylinder. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; as, *bottom* rock; fundamental; lowest; as, *bottom* prices.

**bottom drawer**, See *HOVE CHIEF*.

**bot'tom-less** (bôt'âm-lîs; -lîs), *adj.* Without a bottom; hence, unfathomable; as, the *bottom-less* pit, or hell.

**bot'tom-ry** (-rî), n. [From *bottom* ship, after D. *bodemerij*.] *Mar. Law.* A contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment (upon a successful termination of the voyage) of a loan for the use of the ship.

**bot'u-lism** (bôt'û-lîz'm), n. [L. *botulus* sausage + *-ism*.] *Med & Veter.* Poisoning by the toxin of a bacillus (*Clostridium botulinum*) which may infect preserved food, esp. sausages, canned meat, silage, etc. The toxin is destroyed in five minutes by heat at 212° F.

**bow'clô'** (bôd'klô'), *adj.* [F. *buckled*.] Of fabrics, woven so as to have a knotted and curled appearance.

**bow'doir** (bôd'wâr; -dwôr), n. [F. fr. *boudoir* to pout, be sulky.] A small private room, esp. one belonging to a lady.

**bouffé** (bôf), *adj.* *Music.* Comic. See *OPERA BOUFFE*.

**bou'gain-vî-lîe**, **bou'gain-vî-lîe** (bôg'ân-vî-lîe), n. [NL., after L. A. de Bougainville, French navigator.] A plant of a genus (*Bougainvillea*) of ornamental tree with brilliant purple, red, etc., flowers.

**bough** (bou), n. [AS. *bôg*, *bôg*, bough.] 1. A branch of a tree, esp. a main branch. 2. *Archæol.* A gallows. — *Syn.* See *SCOOT*.

**bough'pot'** (bôg'pôt'; dial. bôg'pôt'), n. Also **bow'pot'**. A vase for cut flowers or bouquets; also, a bouquet.

**bought** (bôt), *past & past part.* of *BUY*.

**bought'en** (bôt'n), *adj.* [See 2d *FN*.] *New Dial.* Purchased; not home-made; as, a *bought'en* shirt.

**bou'gie'** (bôg'zhî; bôg'zhî), n. [F., fr. *Bougie*, town of Algeria.] 1. A wax candle. 2. *Med.* A a tapering instrument for introduction into the esophagus, urethra, etc. 3. A suppository.

**bouil'la-baisse'** (bôil'yâ-bâs'; F. bôil'yâ-bâs'), n. [F.] A highly seasoned fish chowder, of two kinds of fish.

**bouil'lon** (bôil'yôn; bôil'yôn; bôil'yôn), n. [F. fr. *bouillir* to boil.] A clear soup, typically made from beef. — *Syn.* See *SOUP*.

**bouk** (bôk), n. [AS. *bûc* belly.] *Scot.* Trunk of the body.

**bowl'der**, **bowl'der** (bôl'dîr), n. Any detached and rounded or worn mass of rock, larger than a cobblestone.

**boule** (bôl), n. [F. ball.] A synthetic ruby made by fusing powdered alumina in an oxygen-hydrogen flame to form a bullet-shaped crystal, often sawed up for instrument bearings.

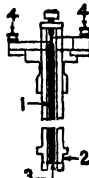
**boul'e** (bôl'), n. [Gr. *boule*.] 1. *Gr. Antig.* A legislative council of elders or chiefs; a senate. 2. [*cap.*] The lower house of the parliament in modern Greece.

**boule**, **boule'work'** (bôl'wûrk'). Vars. of *BOWL*, *BOWLWORK*.

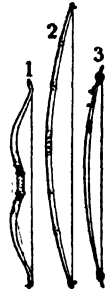
**boul'e-vârd** (bôl'vâr; bôl'vâr; or, esp. *Brit.*, bôl'vâr; -vâr), n. [F., fr. MLG. *bolwerk*.] 1. Originally, the flat top of a rampart. 2. A broad avenue in or around a city, esp. one laid out with trees, turf, etc.; hence, a broad thoroughfare. *Abb. Blvd.*

**bow'le-var-se-ment'** (bôl'vâr-sê-mân'; F. bôl'vâr-sê-mân), n. [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.

**boulter** (bōl'tēr), *n.* A long fishing line with many hooks.  
1 (boun; bōōn), *v. t. & i.* *Archaic.* To prepare; betake (oneself).  
(boun; bōōn), *v. t.* *BOUNCED* (bounst); *BOUNC'ING* (boun'ing).  
1. To bump, thump, or bang. 2. To cause to bound or rebound; sometimes, to toss. 3. *Slang, Orig. U.S.* To eject violently, as from a room; to discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. — *v. i.* 1. To strike or thump, so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; *New Dial.* to knock loudly. 2. To leap or spring suddenly; bound. — *n.* 1. A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump. 2. A sudden leap or bound; a rebound. 3. Bluster; brag; swagger; boast. 4. *Colloq.* Resilient spirit; verve; resilience. 5. *Slang, U.S.* A peremptory discharge or expulsion. — *adv.* Suddenly.  
**bounce'er** (boun'sēr), *n.* 1. One that bounces. 2. *Colloq.* A boaster; bully; liar; also, a big lie. 3. Something big; as, the fish was a *bouncer*. 4. *Slang, U.S.* A man employed at a theater, hotel, etc., to eject disorderly persons.  
**bounce'ing** (-sing), *adj.* Stout; buxom; also, big.  
**bouncing Bet or Boss.** The soapwort.  
**bounce'ing-pin** in'di-ca'tor. An indicator for detecting and measuring, by means of a bouncing pin, the presence and intensity of detonation in internal-combustion engines.  
**bound** (bound), *adj.* [Past part. of ME. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *bou*, prepared, fr. ON. *būnn*, past part. of *būa* to dwell, prepare.] 1. *Archaic.* Prepared; ready. 2. Intending to go; going; as, a ship bound for China.  
**bound**, *n.* [OF. *bonne, bonde, bounde*, fr. ML. *butina*.] 1. The limiting line; hence, that which limits; a confine; boundary; limit; as, ambition without bound; out of bounds. 2. Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain. — *v. t.* 1. To set limits to; confine. 2. To form a boundary of; enclose; circumscribe. 3. To name the boundaries of.  
**bound**, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, rebound, resound.] 1. To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps. 2. To rebound, as a ball. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound; to bounce. — *Syn.* Skip, lunge, ricochet. — *n.* 1. A leap; spring; jump. 2. A rebound; a bounce, as of a ball.  
**bound, past & past part. of BIND.** — *adj.* 1. Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, or the like; tied; confined. 2. Destined; certain; followed by the infinitive; as, a plot bound to succeed. 3. Under legal or moral restraint or obligation. 4. Conspicuous; ostentatious. 5. Enclosed in a binding or cover, as a book. 6. *Colloq., U.S.* Resolved; as, I am bound to do it. — *bound up in.* Entirely devoted to; inseparable from.  
**bound'ary** (bound'dā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [From *BOUND* a limit.] That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent; that which marks a bound, as of a territory.  
**boundary layer.** *Mechanics.* The region of retarded fluid flow near the surface of a body moving through the fluid or past which the fluid moves.  
**bound'en** (boun'dēn), *adj.* [Old past part. of *bind*.] 1. Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden. 2. Obligatory; binding.  
**bound'er** (-dēr), *n.* 1. One who determines bounds. 2. *Colloq.* A vulgar person of obtrusive manners.  
**bound form.** *Ling.* A linguistic form which cannot be used alone with meaning. Thus, all affixes and such roots as -ceive in "receive" and -mit in "permit" are bound forms. Cf. FREE FORM, MORPHEME.  
**bound'less**, *adj.* Without bounds; vast. — *ly, adv.* — *ness, n.*  
**bound'te-ous** (boun'tē-ūz), *adj.* [OF. *bontif*, fr. *bonté*. See *BOUNTY*.] 1. Characterized by bounty; liberal; munificent; as, a bounteous giver. 2. A bountiful harvest; plentiful; ample; as, a bounteous harvest. — *bound'te-ous-ly, adv.* — *bound'te-ous-ness, n.*  
**bound'ti-ful** (boun'ti-fūl), *adj.* 1. Full of bounty; free in giving; liberal. 2. Plentiful; abundant. — *Syn.* See *LIBERAL*. — *bound'ti-ful-ly, adv.* — *bound'ti-ful-ness, n.*  
**bound'ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [OF. *bonté* goodness, fr. L. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good.] 1. Liberality in giving; generosity. 2. That which is given liberally; also, yield. 3. A reward, esp. one given by a government; specif.: a gift to induce men to enter the army or navy. b A subsidy to encourage. c A recompense for destroying noxious animals.  
**bou-quet** (bōō-kā; bōō-kā), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *boisquet*, dim. of *bois*, ML. *boscus*.] 1. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. 2. The distinctive aroma of a wine; hence, any aroma. — *Syn.* See *FRAGRANCE*.  
**Bour'bon** (bōōr'būn), *n.* 1. A member of the French family of Bourbon, derived from Baron Aimar of the 9th century, whose descendants founded dynasties in France (Henry IV), Spain (Philip V), and Naples (Charles III). 2. A ruler, politician, etc., who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to a past order. — *Bour'bon-ism* (-iz'm), *n.*  
**bourbon whisky.** Originally, whisky produced from corn in Bourbon (pron. bōōr'būn) County, Kentucky; a similar whisky from corn, or with rye or malt added.  
**bour'don** (bōōr'dōn; bōōr'zō; 70), *n.* [F. See *BURDEN* a refrain.] *Musical.* a A drone bass, as in a bagpipe. b An organ stop, usually of 16-foot pitch. See *STOP*, *n.*  
**bourg** (bōōr; bōōr'z), *n.* [F.] A town or village; specif.: a One neighboring a castle. b One on the Continent, as distinguished from an English town. c A market town.  
**bour'geois** (bōōr'zhwā; bōōr'zhwā), *n. masc., sing. & pl.* [F., fr. *bourgeois* town.] 1. In France, a person of middle rank in society, as of the shopkeeping class; hence, any person of middle class. 2. Among radical socialists, a person with private property interests. — *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the bourgeoisie; hence: a Engrossed in material interests. b Conservative; hidebound. c Capitalistic.  
**bour'geois** (bōōr'zhwā; 70), *n. & adj.*; *pl.* *bourgeois* (F. bōōr'zhwāz). *Fem.* of *bourgeois*.  
**bour'geoisie** (bōōr'zhwāzē), *n.* [F.] Bourgeois people; the middle class.  
**bour'geon** (bōōr'jūn). Var. of *BOURGON*.  
**bour'n** (bōōr'n; bōōr'n), *n.* [AS. *burna*.] A stream.  
**bour'n**, *bourne* (bōōr'n; bōōr'n; 70), *n.* [F. *borne*.] 1. *Archaic.* A bound; boundary; limit. 2. A goal; destination. 3. Domain; realm; — an erroneous use.  
**bourne** (bōōr's), *n.* [F., purse, exchange, fr. LL. *bursa*.] An exchange; esp. [cap.], the stock exchange of Paris, or of various other European cities.  
**bour'tree** (bōōr'trē), *n.* *Dial.* A European elder (*Sambucus nigra*).  
**house** (bous; bouz), *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To pull or haul with a tackle.



Bouncing-pin Indicator. 1 Bouncing Pin; 2 Threads; 3 Diaphragm; 4, 4 Terminals.



Bows. 1 Classical (Cupid's); 2 African; 3 Brazilian Indian.

**house** (bōōz; bouz), *n.* [ME. *bous*, fr. MD. *buse* a cup, beaker.] Drink, esp. alcoholic drink; also, a carouse. See *BOOZE*. — *v. t. & i.* [ME. *bousen*, fr. MD. *būsen, bousen*.] To drink; carouse. — *house'y* (bōōz; bouz'), *adj.*  
**bout** (bout), *n.* 1. A going and returning, as in mowing; a turn. 2. A conflict; contest; trial; round; set; etc.  
**bout-ton-nière** (bōō'tōn-yār'), *n.* [F. *boutonniers* buttonhole.] A flower or bouquet worn in a buttonhole.  
**bouts-rimés** (bōō'rīmā; E. -māz'), *n. pl.* [F.] Literally, rhymed ends; rhyming words or syllables to which verses are to be written; also, verses written to such rhymed ends.  
**bovine** (bōvīn; -vīn), *adj.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. *bos, bovis*, ox, cow.] Of or pertaining to, or like, the ox or cow; oxlike; hence, sluggish and patient; dull; as, a *bovine* temperament. — *n.* A bovine animal.  
**bow** (bou), *v. i.* [AS. *bāgan*.] 1. *Now Dial.* To bend; curve. 2. To submit or yield; as, to bow to authority. 3. To bend the head, knee, or body, in reverence, submission, civility, or assent. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to incline; bend. 2. To bend, as the head or body, in respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension. 3. To prostrate; depress; crush. 4. To express by bowing; as, to bow one's thanks; to usher (in or out) with bowing. — *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in reverence, respect, civility, etc.  
**bow** (bow), *n.* [AS. *boog*.] 1. A rainbow. 2. A weapon made of a strip of wood, or other elastic material, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by means of which an arrow is propelled. Cf. LONG-BOW, CROSSBOW, ARMBLAST. 3. A Bowman, or archer. 4. Anything bent or curved; a bend. 5. A bow-shaped contrivance or implement; as, a *New Dial* An oxbow. b A frame for the lens of spectacles or eyeglasses; also, a curved sidepiece passing over the ear to support spectacles. c A metal ring or loop forming a handle, as in a key or pair of scissors. 6. A knot, esp. an ornamental slipknot, formed by doubling a ribbon or string into one or two loops. 7. *Musical.* An implement (originally curved), with a number of horsehairs stretched from end to end, used in playing on an instrument of the violin class; also, a stroke of this bow. — *adj.* Bent like a bow; bowed. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To bend like a bow; curve; as, the wall bows inward. 2. *Musical.* To play with a bow.  
**bow** (bow), *n.* [Of LG. or Scand. origin.] 1. The forward part of a vessel; hence, the forward end of an airship. 2. One who rows in the bow of a boat. — *bow, adj.*  
**Bow bells** (bō' bēlz'). The bells of Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-Bow (so called from the bows or arches of its steeple), nearly in the center of London.  
**bow'dler-ize** (bōūd'ēr-īz), *v. t.* [After Thomas Bowdler, who published an expurgated Shakespeare in 1818.] To expurgate, as a book, by omitting or modifying parts considered indecent. — *bow'dler-ization* (-īz'ā-shūn; -īz'ā'), *n.* — *bow'dler-ism* (-īz'm), *n.*  
**bow'tel** (bōū'tēl), *n.* [OF. *boel*, fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, dim. of J. *botulus* sausage.] 1. An intestine; entrail, esp. of man; gut; — usually in *pl.* 2. *Archaic.* The seat of pity or kindness; tenderness; compassion. 3. *pl.* The interior of anything, as of the earth. — *v. t.* -ELED (-ēld) or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-ING. To disembowel.  
**bow'er** (bōū'ēr), *n.* One who or that which bows.  
**bow'er** (bōū'ēr), *n.* A performer with a bow on the violin, etc.  
**bow'er** (bōū'ēr), *n.* [G. *bauer* a peasant, fr. OHG. *gihūro* from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.] See *EUCHRE*, *n.*  
**bow'er**, *n.* [AS. *būr*, fr. the root of AS. *būan* to dwell.] 1. A rustic cottage or retreat. 2. A leafy shelter of boughs, vines, etc.; an arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; enclose.  
**bow'er**, *n.* *Naut.* Either of two anchors (*great bower* and *small bower*) carried at the bow of a vessel. Cf. *SHEET ANCHOR*.  
**bow'er-bird** (-bīrd'), *n.* Any of certain oscine birds of the Australian region that build bowers, or runs, used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests.  
**bow'er-y** (bōū'ēr-ī), *adj.* Like a bower; full of bowers.  
**bow'er-y**, *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [1] *bowery*, fr. *bowyer* farmer.] 1. A farm or plantation with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of N. Y.). 2. [cap.] A wide street in lower New York City, formerly notorious for cheap resorts, tawdry display, etc.  
**bow'fin** (bōū'fīn'), *n.* A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*), of little value as food, of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, etc.  
**bow'head** (bōū'hēd'), *n.* See *RIGHT WHALE*.  
**bow'le knife** (bōū'ē; bōū'ē). [After its reputed inventor, Col. James Bowie (d. 1836).] A stout, straight, single-edged hunting knife. See *KNIFE*, *Illustr.* (18).  
**bow'knot** (bōū'kōt'; 2), *n.* A type of knot with loops. See *KNOT*, *Illustr.*  
**bow'l** (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolta*.] 1. A concave vessel, usually hemispherical, to hold liquids, etc. 2. A drinking vessel for wine, liquors, etc.; hence, the contents of a bowl. 3. The bowl-shaped part of anything. 4. A bowl-shaped amphitheater.  
**bow'l** (bōl), *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble.] 1. A ball for rolling on a level surface in play, esp. one so weighted or shaped as to give it a bias. 2. A delivery of the ball in bowling. 3. *Mech.* A cylindrical roller or drum. — *v. i.* 1. To play bowls. 2. To roll a ball on a flat surface, as in the game of bowls. 3. To move rapidly and smoothly, as in a vehicle. 4. *Cricket.* To deliver the ball to the batsman with a smooth movement of the underleg arm. — *v. t.* 1. To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball. 2. To roll or strike with anything rolled; — often with *over, down*. 3. To pelt or carry smoothly on or as on wheels. 4. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often with *out*. — *bow'l'er, n.*  
**bow'lar** (bōū'lār). Var. of *BOULDER*.  
**bow'leg** (bōū'lēg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — *bow'leg'ged* (-lēg'ēd; -lād; -lēd'), *adj.*  
**bow'line** (bōū'lēn'), *n.* [From *bow* a ball.] A derby (hat).  
**bow'line** (bōū'lēn; -līn'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A rope used to keep the weather cleet of the sail taut forward. 2. A bowline knot. See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (5, 6, 7, 8). — *on a bow'line.* *Naut.* Close-hauled.  
**bow'ling** (bōū'lēng), *n.* Bowls, now esp. at tenpins.  
**bow'ling alley.** An alley for bowling, now esp. at tenpins.  
**bow'ling green.** See *CREASE*, *n.*, 2.  
**bow'ling ground.** A greensward or ground for playing bowls.  
**bow'ls** (bōlz), *n. pl., construed as sing.* A game played with biased

balls on a plat of greensward, the aim being to roll the balls near a stationary ball (the *jack*). **b** Ninepins, skittles, or tenpins.

**bowman** (bō'mān), *n.* An archer.

**bowman** (bou'mān), *n.* One who rows at the bow of a boat; — called usually **bow oar**.

**bow**, **bow** (boun). Vars. of **BOON**.

**bow'pot** (bou'pōt; dial. bō'pōt). Var. of **BOUHPOT**.

**bowse**. Var. of **BOUSE**.

**bow'shot** (bō'shōt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow, approximately 400 yards for the English longbow formerly used in war.

**bow'sprit** (bou'sprīt; bō's'), *n.* [ME. *bouspret*.] See **bow** of a ship; **SPRIT**. **Naut.** A large spar projecting forward from the bow of a vessel.

**bow'string** (bō'strīng'), *n.* The string of a bow. — *v. t.* — **STRINGEN'** (—strīng') or —**STRUNG** (—strīng') — **STRING'ING**. To strangle with a bowstring.

**bowstring hemp**. See **RANSPIVIERIA**.

**bow window** (bō). A bay window, esp. a curved one.

**bowyer** (bō'yēr), *n.* a One who makes or sells bows. **b** Chiefly *Poetic*. An archer.

**box** (bōks), *n.* A slap on the ear; a cuff. — *v. t.* 1. To strike with the hand. 2. To engage in boxing with. — *v. i.* 1. To fight with the fists; to engage in boxing.

**box**, *n.* [AS. fr. *L. boxus*, fr. *Gr. pyxos*.] An evergreen shrub or small tree (genus *Buxus*, esp. *B. sempervirens*, family Buxaceae), used for hedges and borders; boxwood.

**box**, *n.* [AS. fr. *L. boxus* boxwood, anything made of boxwood.] 1. A receptacle of firm material with typically, four sides, a bottom, and a cover. 2. The quantity that a box contains. 3. The carrying part of a wagon. 4. A present in a box; a gift; esp., a Christmas gift. 5. A limited compartment, as in the theater; also, its occupants. 6. A stall for a horse. 7. The driver's seat on a carriage or coach. See *COACH, ILLUSTR.* 8. A boxlike shell; as, a sentry box. 9. A small country house; as, a shooting box. 10. A recess cut into a tree to collect sap or resin. 11. A predicament; as, to get in a tight box. 12. *Baseball*. The space where the pitcher stands; also, that for the batter. 13. *Arch.* A boxlike receptacle, as a journal bearing. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with boxes, as a wheel. 2. To enclose in or as in a box; confine, stow. 3. *Arch.* To enclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form. 4. *Naut.* To boxhaul. — **box the compass**. *Naut.* To name the thirty-two points of the compass in their order; hence, to make a complete turn.

**box'berry** (bē'fē, -bēr'), *n.* 1. The wintergreen *Gaultheria procumbens*. 2. *Local, U.S.* The partridge berry *Mitchella repens*.

**box calf**. A kind of calfskin tanned with chrome salts; — so called from the square markings on the grain.

**Box** thus applied to leather, etc., is a trade-mark.

**box'car** (bōks'kār), *n.* *Railroads*. A roofed freight car, usually with sliding doors in the sides.

**box coat** 1. A thick overcoat for driving. 2. A plain loose overcoat, fitted only at the shoulders.

**box elder**. Any maple having compound leaves, esp. a species (*Acer negundo*) of the eastern United States.

**box'er** (bōks'ēr), *n.* One who boxes.

**box'er**, *n.* A compact, medium sized, fawn or brindle, short-haired dog of a breed originating in Germany.

**Box'er**, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society (literally, "righteous harmony band," mistakenly interpreted as "righteous harmonious fists," hence *Boxers*), which in 1900 spread through the northern provinces of China in an uprising culminating in a siege of the legations in Peking.

**box'haul** (bōks'hōl), *v. t.* *Naut.* To put (a square rigged vessel) on the other tack by luffing and then veering short round on her heel. Cf. **TACK**, *v. t.* 4.

**box'ing**, *n.* Fighting with the fists, esp. when they are covered with padded gloves.

**box'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of enclosing in a box. 2. A boxlike enclosure; casing. 3. Material used for boxes, casings, etc.

**Boxing Day**. In Great Britain, the first weekday after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given to postmen, etc.

**boxing glove**. A heavily padded glove or mitten, usually weighing not less than five ounces, worn in boxing.

**box kite**. A kite consisting of two rectangular boxes, open on two sides.

**box office**. *Theaters*. The office where admission tickets are sold.

**box spring**. A bedspring consisting of spiral springs attached to a base, in a boxlike frame, and covered with a thin mattress.

**box tail**. *Aeronautics*. In a flying machine, a tail or rudder, usually fixed, resembling a box kite.

**box'thorn** (bōks'thōrn'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lycium*) of plants of the nightshade family, with evergreen leaves and ornamental flowers or berries.

**box'wood** (-wōd'), *n.* The very close grained, heavy, tough, hard wood of the box (*Buxus*); also, the plant itself.

**boy** (bōi), *n.* [ME. *boi*.] 1. A male child from birth to puberty; youth; familiarly, a man. 2. A male servant; specif., as in the Far East, a male servant, or a man, of a native race. — **boy'hood** (-hōd'), *n.* — **boy'ish** (-ish), *adj.* — **boy'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boy'ish-ness**, *n.*

**bo-yar** (bō-yār; bō'ēr), *n.* **bo-yard** (bō-yārd; bō'ēr), *n.* [Russ. *boyarin*.] A member of a Russian aristocratic order (abolished by Peter the Great) next below that of the ruling princes. 2. One of a privileged class in Rumania.

**boy'cott** (bōi'kōt), *v. t.* [Fr. Capt. *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] 1. To combine against in a policy of nonintercourse; to withhold social or business intercourse from, in disapproval or for coercion. 2. To refrain by concerted action from using or purchasing. — *n.* Process or instance of boycotting.

**boy scout**. A member of an organization of boys, founded in England in 1908 by Sir R. S. Baden-Powell to promote good citizenship by

originator.] A huge blackberrylike fruit with raspberrylike flavor; also, the plant, a trailing bramble developed in California by crossing certain blackberries and raspberries.

**bra** (brā), *n.* Short for **BRASSIÈRE**.

**bra'ban'gonne**, *La* (lā brā'bān'sōn'). [F.] The Belgian national anthem, composed during the revolution of 1830, the words probably by one Jenneval, the music by François van Campenhout.

**brab'ble** (brāb'bl), *v. t.*; **BRAB'bled** (-līd); **BRAB'bling** (-līng). *New Dial.* To dispute noisily. — *n.* Contentious chatter. — **brab'ble-ment**, *n.*

**brace** (brās), *n.* [OF. the two arms, embrace, fathom, fr. *L. brachium* (stretch) out, pl. of *brachium*, arm.] 1. *Obs.* Armor for the arm; hence, warlike preparation. 2. *Arch.* A curved instrument or handle for rotating a bit.

**brace** (brās), *v. t.*; **BRACED** (brāst); **BRAC'ING** (brās'īng). [OF. *bracier* to embrace.] 1. To bind or tie; to fasten tightly. 2. To draw tight or into a state of tension; to strain; as, to brace the nerves, a bow, a drum. 3. To place in a position for resisting pressure; to support so as to give firmness; as, he braced himself against the crowd; hence, to stimulate. 4. To furnish or support with braces. 5. *Naut.* To move around by means of braces. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To rouse one's energies or courage; — with *up*. — 1. That which connects or fastens, as a clamp or buckle. 2. A cord, filament, or rod for producing or maintaining tension. 3. That which supports anything firmly, or gives rigidity or power of resistance; a prop; a support for shoulders, back, a leg, etc. 4. *pl. Brit.* Supporters for trousers. 5. A pair; a couple, as of ducks or pistols, facetiously of persons; — orig. of dogs. 6. *Arch. & Engin.* A piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist weight or pressure. 7.

*Print. & Music*. A character ({} ) connecting two or more words or lines to be taken together, or two or more staves the parts on which are to be performed simultaneously; also, the group of staves so connected. Cf. **BRACKET**, *n.* 4. 8. *Naut.* A rope rove through a block at the end of a yard to swing it horizontally.

**brace'let** (brās'let; -līt), *n.* [OF., dim. of *bracel* armet, fr. *L. brachi-ale*, fr. *brachium*.] 1. An ornamental band or chain worn about the arm, chiefly by women. 2. *Jocose*. A handcuff.

**brac'er** (brās'ēr), *n.* [OF. *brassure*.] a = **BRASSART**. b A guard for the arm or wrist in archery or fencing.

**brac'er**, *n.* [From **BRACE**, *v.*] That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a brace; also, *Slang*, a stimulating drink.

**brach** (brāch; brāk), *n.* Also **brach'et** (brāch'ēt; -īt). [OF. *brachet*.] *Archaic*. A bitch of the bound kind.

**brach'i-al** (brāk'i-āl; brāk't-āl), *adj.* [*L. brachialis*.] Pertaining to the arm or an armlike process.

**brach'i-ate** (-āt), *adj.* *Bot.* Having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, as the maple.

**brach'i-o** (brāk'i-ō; brāk't-ō), **brach'i-**. [*L. brachium* arm.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting the arm; connection with the arm; *brach'ial* and; as in *brach'i-āl-gi-a*, *brach'io-fem-ous*, *brach'i-o-oru'ral*, *brach'i-o-tomy* (see *ALGIA*, *FEROUS*, etc.).

**brach'i-o-pod'** (pōd'), *n.* [*brachio* + *-pod*] *Zool.* One of a class (*Brachiopoda*) of animals having bivalve shells within which is a pair of "arms" bearing tentacles by which a current of water is made to bring microscopic food to the mouth. — **brach'i-o-pod'**, *adj.*

**brach'i-um** (brāk'i-ūm; brāk't-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* *BRACHIA* (-ā). [*L.*, arm] *Anat. & Zool.* The upper part of the arm or forelimb from shoulder to elbow.

**brach'y** (brāk'y), [*Gr. brachys*.] A combining form meaning *short*, *abnormally short*, as in *brach'y-dac'ty-ly*, *brach'y-ter-ous*, *brach'y-stom-a-tous* (see *DACTYL*, etc.).

**brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-fāl'ik), **brach'y-ceph'a-lous** (-sē-fāl-lūs), *adj.* [*brachy* + *Gr. kephalē* head.] *Cranium*. Short-headed or broad-headed, having a cephalic index of more than 80. See *CEPHALIC INDEX*. — **brach'y-ceph'a-ly** (-sē-fāl-ī), *n.*

**brach'y-dome** (brāk'y-dōm), *n.* *Cryst.* See *DOM*, 4.

**brach'y-u'ran** (brāk'y-ū'rān), *adj.* [*brachy* + *Gr. oura* tail.] Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Brachyura*) of decapod crustaceans consisting of the common crabs. — *n.* A brachyuran crustacean. — **brach'y-u'rous** (-rūs), *adj.*

**brac'ing** (brās'īng), *adj.* Imparting strength or tone; invigorating.

**brack'en** (brāk'ēn), *n.* Any large, coarse fern; esp., the common brake; also, a growth of brakes.

**brack'et** (-ēt; -īt), *n.* [F. *braguette* codpiece, deriv. of *L. braccæ* breeches.] 1. An overhanging member projecting from a wall or other body to support weight falling outside of the wall, or a similar piece to strengthen an angle; — the general term for all projecting supports, as the brace, console, corbel, strut. 2. A shelf or set of shelves so supported. 3. A gas or electric fixture, or a lamp holder, projecting from a wall, column, or the like. 4. One of the pair of marks ({} ) used in writing and printing to enclose matter, chiefly as extraneous or merely incidental to the context. b = **BRACE**, 7. 5. *Math.* A vinculum. 6. A part of a list enclosed within a brace or bracket; hence, a class of taxpayers graded according to income. — *v. t.* 1. To place within brackets; to connect by or furnish with a bracket or brackets. 2. To couple together as of the same class.

**brack'ish** (brāk'ish), *adj.* Salty, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous. — **brack'ish-ness**, *n.*

**bract** (brākt), *n.* [*L. bractea* a thin plate of metal] *Bot.* a A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. See *COMPOSITE*, *CORYMB*, *INVOLUCRE*, *ILLUSTR.* b A leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower or flower cluster. — **bract'e-al** (brāk't-ē-āl), *adj.* — **bract'e-ate** (-āt), *adj.* — **bract'ed** (brāk'tēd; -tīd), *adj.* **bract'e-o-late** (brāk'tē-ō-lāt), *adj.* Furnished with bractlets.

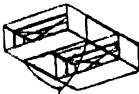
**bract'let** (brāk't-ēt; -līt), *n.* A bract on the floral axis; — called also **bract'e-ole** (brāk't-ē-ōl).

**brad** (brād), *n.* [ON. *broddr* any pointed piece of iron or steel.] a A thin nail, of the same thickness throughout, but tapering in width, and slightly headed. b A slender wire nail with a small, deep, round head. Cf. *NAIL*, *ILLUSTR.*

**brad'awl** (brād'ōl'), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge used to make holes for brads, screws, etc.

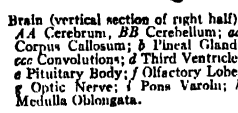
**brae** (brā; brē), *n.* [ON. *brā* eyelash.] *Dial.* A hillside; slope; bank, as of a river valley.

**brag** (brāg), *v. i.*; **BRAGGED** (brāgd); **BRAG'ING**. [OF. *braguer* to





cellent. 3. Making a fine show or display. — **Syn.** Courageous, val





lent, dauntless, intrepid, bold. — *Ant. Craven.* — *n.* 1. A brave person. 2. *Archais.* a challenge; a defiance. 3. A bully; a bravo. 4. A North American Indian warrior. — *v. t.* 1. To encounter with courage; defy; dare. 2. *Obs.* To make showy. 3. To make brave; to embolden. — *v. i.* 1. To vaunt or boast. — *bravely, adv.* — *brave/-ness, n.*

**brav'ery** (brāv'ēr-ē), *n.* 1. Intrepid courage. 2. Brave show; fine dress.

**bravo** (brāv'ō; brāv'vō), *n.* *pl.* -vōs, -vōs (-vōs), -vī (brāv'vī). [*It.*] desperado; a hired assassin. — (brāv'vō), *interj.* Well done! — *—t!* *n.*; *pl.* BRAVOS (-vōs). An exclamation of "bravo."

**brav'ry** (brāv'ri), *n.* [*It.*] 1. A show of daring or brilliancy. 2. — *—y* (brāv'ri), *adj.* Chiefly *Scot.* a Well-dressed. b Good; fine.

**brawl** (brō; brā), *adj.* Chiefly *Scot.* a Well-dressed. b Good; fine. — *brawly* (-lī), *braw'ly* (-lī), *braw'ly* (-lī), *adv.*

**brawl** (brō), *v. t.* [*ME.* *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise.] 1. To quarrel or fight noisily. 2. To make a loud confused noise, as a stream running over stones. — *n.* Noisy quarrel or fight; a wrangle; also, a noise likened to wrangling. — *brawl'er, n.* **brawl, n.** [*F.* *branis* a sort of dance.] An old dance in duple measure, mimetic, and accompanied by singing.

**brawn** (brōn), *n.* [*OF.* *brawn* fleshy part, muscle, of Teut. origin.] 1. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength. 2. The flesh of a boar, esp. when pickled or potted, as headcheese.

**brawn'y** (brōn'y), *adj.*; **brawn'y-er** (-jēr), *brawn'y-est.* Muscular; fleshy; strong. — *Syn.* Muscular, burly, husky, sinewy. — *Ant.* Scrawny. — **brawn'y-ness, n.**

**braws** (brō; brā), *n. pl.* Chiefly *Scot.* Fine clothes.

**brax'y** (brāk's), *n.* An infectious bacterial disease of sheep, resembling anthrax.

**bray** (brā), *v. t.* [*OF.* *braire* to cry (*F.* *braire* to bray).] To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly of the ass, or donkey. — *v. i.* To utter harshly. A harsh cry, esp. of an ass; any loud, harsh, grating sound. — **bray'er, n.**

**bray, v. t.** [*OF.* *brayer* (*F.* *brayer*), of Teut. origin.] a To pound, rub, or grind fine. b To spread thin, as printer's ink with a hand roller. — **bray'er, n.**

**braze** (brāz), *v. t.* [*AS.* *bræsan*, *fr.* *brasse* brass.] To make, cover, or ornament with or as if with brass.

**braze** (brāz), *v. t.* [*F.* *braser*, *fr.* *brasse* live coals, of Teut. origin.] To solder with any alloy relatively infusible, esp. with hard solder or with brass. — **braz'er** (brāz'ēr), *n.*

**braz'en** (brāz'en), *adj.* [*AS.* *bræsen*] 1. Made of brass or bronze; like brass, esp. in strength or color. 2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass. 3. Impudent; shameless. — *v. t.* 1. To face brazenly; — usually with *out* or *through*. 2. To make bold or brazen. — **braz'en-faced** (-fāst'), *adj.* — **braz'en-ly, adv. — **braz'en-ness, n.****

**braz'ler** (brāz'lē; 58), *n.* [*ME.* *brastiera*.] One who works in brass.

**braz'ler, n.** [*F.* *brasier*, *fr.* *brasse* live coals.] A pan for holding burning coals.

**braz'lin** (brāz'lin), *n.* [*Port.* *brasil*, *fr.* *OF.* *brasili* (or *Sp.* *Py. brasili*), *fr.* the stem of *brassia* glowing coals. The wood was named from its reddish color, and the country Brazil was named from the wood.] Brazilwood or the red dyestuff obtained from it. See **BRAZILIN**.

**braz'lin** (brāz'lin), *n.* [*Chem.*] A compound,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ , extracted from brazilwood as a yellow crystalline powder, and, on exposure to the air, oxidized to the red crystalline dye **braz'il-e-in** (brāz'il'ē-in), *C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>*.

**braz'il-nut** (brāz'il-nūt), *n.* An oily 3-angled nut, the seed of the fruit of the *Braz'il-nut* tree (*Borhollia excoelata*), family Lecythidaceae.

**braz'il-wood** (brāz'il-wōd), *n.* [*See* **BRAZIL**.] 1. The heavy dyewood of an East Indian redwood (*Caesalpinia sappan*); sappanwood. 2. The similar wood of various tropical American trees of the senna family (esp. of genus *Caesalpinia*).

**breach** (brēch), *n.* [*From* *OF.* *breche* (of Teut. origin) and *fr.* *AS.* *byrce*.] 1. A breaking, or being broken. 2. A breaking or infraction of a law, or of any obligation or tie; violation; as, a *breach* of contract. 3. *Archais.* A bruise; a wound. 4. A hernia. 5. A gap made by breaking or battering, as in a wall. 6. A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf. 7. A breaking up of amicable relations. 8. The leap of a whale out of water.

— *v. t.* To make a breach in. — *v. i.* To leap out of water, as a whale. — **breach of promise.** Violation of one's plighted word, esp. of a promise to marry.

**bread** (brēd), *n.* [*AS.* *brēad* fragment, morsel, bread.] 1. An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. 2. *Figl.* A portion of bread; water. 3. Food; sustenance; as, to earn one's *bread*. — *v. t.* *Cookery.* To cover with bread crumbs.

**bread and butter.** Bread served with butter; hence, *Colloq.*, livelihood. Hence: **bread-and-butt'er**, *adj.* 1. Boyish or girlish; juvenile. 2. Workaday; prosaic.

**bread-and-butt'er let'er.** A letter of thanks for hospitality.

**bread/bas'ket** (brēd/bās'kēt; -kēt), *n.* 1. A basket for bread. 2. A major cereal-producing region. 3. *Slang.* The stomach. 4. *Slang.* A large bomb that explodes in mid-air releasing many smaller bombs.

**bread'fruit** (-frūt), *n.* *Bot.* The large round fruit of a tall Polynesian tree (*Artocarpus altilis*) of the mulberry family. When baked it resembles bread. b The tree bearing this fruit.

**bread'root** (-rūt), *n.* The nutritious root of a western U. S. hairy plant (*Pedicularis scutellaria*) of the pea family; psoralea.

**bread'stuff** (-stūf), *n.* Grain or flour; also, bread.

**breadth** (brēdth), *n.* [*AS.* *bræda*, *fr.* *brād* broad.] 1. Distance or measure from side to side of any surface; width. 2. Anything considered with reference to, or measured by, its breadth; as, a *breadth* of cloth. 3. Spaciousness or extent. 4. Largeness or liberality, as of views. 5. *Art.* Quality of having the details so massed as to produce an impression of largeness and unity.

**breadth'ways** (-wēz), **breadth'wise** (-wēz'), *adv.* See **WAYS**.

**bread/winn'er** (brēd/wīn'ēr), *n.* The member of a family whose labor supplies its food; also, a means of livelihood.

**break, brake** (brāk), *n.* A high-swung pleasure vehicle carrying six or more passengers, driver, and footman.

**break** (brāk), *v. t.*; *past* **BROKE** (brōk), *Archais.* **break** (brāk); *past* **part.** **BROKEN** (brōkēn); *pres. part. **BREAK'ING**. [*AS.* *bræcan*.] 1. To separate into parts as a result of concussion or of stress; to strain apart suddenly and violently; as, to *break* new ground; to *break* one's*

neck. 2. To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as if by breaking; as, to *break* a set; to *break* ranks; to *break* a strike. 3. To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of; as, to *break* one's spirit; to *break* a horse to harness; specif.: a To bankrupt; ruin. b To cashier; degrade; dismiss. c To invalidate (a will) by action at law. d To lay open by or as if by breaking; to lay or force open and to pass in or out; to penetrate. e Hence, of immaterial things: a To transgress or violate. b To disclose; divulge. c To impair; breach. d To sever the continuity of; as, to *break* silence; to *break* an electric circuit. 7. To diminish the force of, as of a fall. 8. To cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice). 9. *Sports.* To exceed (a record).

— *v. i.* 1. To come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with suddenness and violence; of waves, to curl over and fall in foam. 2. To emerge or depart by breaking bonds or restraints; to burst forth violently. 3. To open by pressure from within, as a seed vessel, to fall, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking; as, their ranks *break*; his health *breaks*. 5. To disintegrate or dissolve; as, the cream *breaks* in the churn; to decompose partially; as, an oil *breaks* when heated. 6. To cease to have relations; hence, to terminate friendship. 7. To make an abrupt change in a course, as in sailing; to undergo an entire reversal; as, the drought *breaks*. 8. To change from one register to another, as a voice. 9. To come suddenly (into sight or notice); to dawn. 10. Of fish, to leap out of the water. 11. *Exchanges.* To fall suddenly and markedly in price. 12. *Phonet.* To undergo conversion into a diphthong, as Anglo-Saxon *x* before *r* into *ea*.

**break down.** a To demolish or destroy; hence, to overwhelm; crush. b To separate into component parts, substances, or the like; to divide into categories; to analyze. c To collapse; give way. — *Syn.* See **ANALYZE**. — **break in.** a To force in, as a door. b To train; discipline, as a horse. c To enter forcibly; also, to interrupt. — **break on the wheel.** To execute by stretching upon a wheel and breaking the limbs with an iron bar. — **break up.** To dissolve; to put an end to.

— *n.* 1. Act of breaking; rupture; fracture; also, the action of breaking in or breaking in; interruption; as, a *break* in a storm; break of day. 2. Effect of breaking condition produced by breaking a gap, rent, or breach. 3. *Slang, U. S.* An awkward social blunder or embarrassing remark; also, a chance, good or bad; as, a lucky, or a bad, *break*. 4. *Elec.* An opening or lack of continuity in a circuit. 5. *Exchanges, U. S.* A sudden and abrupt decline of prices. 6. *Music.* The point where one register changes to another. 7. *Pros.* A casura. 8. *Sports.* a An opening shot, as in billiards. b A sequence of successful shots, as in billiards; a run. c Deviation of a pitched or bowled ball. d *Tennis.* A failure to get a strike or a spare on a frame.

**break'a-ble** (brāk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being broken.

**break'age** (-ij), *n.* 1. Act or result of breaking; a break; articles broken. 2. An allowance for things broken.

**break'bone** (-bōn), *n.* Densure.

**break'down** (-dōn), *n.* 1. A breaking that causes a collapse, as of machinery or health. 2. Chemical decomposition. 3. A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance. 4. Division into categories; analysis; classification; specif., division (of a job or operation) into several distinct processes.

**break'er** (brāk'ēr), *n.* [*Prob.* *fr.* *Sp.* *barrica*.] A small water cask.

**break'er, n.** 1. One who or that which breaks; specif., a machine or tool for breaking coal. 2. A wave breaking into foam against the shore. 3. Also **breaker strip**. In tires, a strip of fabric under the tread for extra protection of the carcass. See **TIRES, Illustr.**

**break'fast** (brāk'fāst), *n.* [*break* + *fast*.] 1. The first meal in the day. 2. A meal after fasting. — *v. i.* & *t.* To eat, or furnish with, breakfast.

**break'neck** (brāk'nēk), *adj.* Involving risk of life.

**break'through** (-thrō), *n.* 1. Act or place of breaking through an obstruction. 2. *Mil.* An offensive thrust that penetrates and carries beyond a defensive zone.

**break'up** (-ūp), *n.* Disruption; dispersion; dissolution.

**break'wa'ter** (-wō'tēr; -wō'tēr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as to protect a harbor or beach.

**bream** (brēm), *n.* [*F.* *brème*, *fr.* *OF.* *brème*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A European fresh-water fish (*Abramis brama*) of the carp family; also, any of certain allied fishes. 2. A Any sparrow fish (see **SPARROW**); — called specif. *see* **breams**. b Any of various fresh-water sunfishes (genus *Lepomis*).

**bream** (brēm), *v. t.* [*D.* *brem* broom.] *Naut.* To clean (a ship's bottom) by beating and scraping.

**breast** (brēst), *n.* [*AS.* *bræst*.] 1. The fore or ventral part of the body, between the neck and the abdomen; the bosom; hence, a piece of clothing or armor covering this part. 2. A mammary gland; a teat. 3. The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; hence, secret thought. 4. Anything resembling or likened to the human breast; as, the *breast* of a hill. 5. In a plow, the front part of the moldboard. 6. *Mining.* = **FACE**, 17. — *v. t.* To meet with the breast; to struggle with or oppose manfully.

**breast'bone** (brēst'bōn; 2), *n.* The sternum. See **THORAX, Illustr.**

**breast drill.** A portable drill with a plate which is pressed by the breast in forcing the drill against the work.

**breast'fast or line.** *Naut.* A large rope to fasten the midship part of a vessel, as to a wharf.

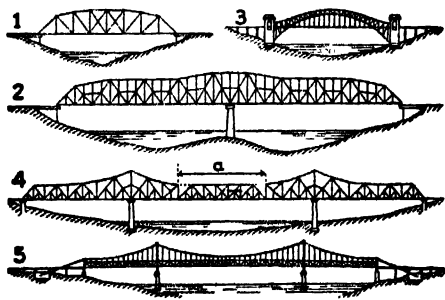
**breast'plate** (brēst'plāt), *n.* 1. A plate of metal covering the breast as defensive armor. See **ARMOR, Illustr.** 2. *Jewish Antiq.* A vestment of the high priest, set with twelve gems for the twelve tribes of Israel. 3. The plate of a breast drill. 4. *Zool.* = **PLASTRON**, 2.

**breast'work** (-wōrk), *n.* [*Fort.*] A defensive work of moderate height, usually one hastily thrown up.

**breath** (brēth), *n.* [*AS.* *brēth* odor, scent; breath.] 1. A vapor given off; an exhalation, as of steam; now, a fragrant emanation or vapor charged with it. 2. A very slight breeze. 3. Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. 4. Power of respiration; hence, life. 5. A single respiration; hence: a A single act or instant; as, in the same *breath*. b Anything unsubstantial and transient. 6. Act or power of breathing naturally or freely; as, out of *breath*; also, time to breathe; respite. 7. That which is produced by the breath, as a film of moisture condensed upon a cold object; utterance or speech, esp. a single utterance; hence, the slightest effort; a trifle. 8. *Phonet.* Expiration of air with the glottis wide open, as in making the sounds *f*, *s*, *p*, *t*, etc. — *under one's breath.* In low tones; in a whisper.

**breathe** (brēth), *v. t.*; **BREATHED** (brēthəd); **BREATHE'ING** (brēth'ing). 1. To exhale fragrance. 2. To inhale and exhale air to respire; hence, to pause; also, to draw the breath of life; to live. 3. To pass like breath; exhale; blow gently. — *v. i.* 1. To exhale, or fragrance. 2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; — with *into*. 3. To inhale and

See VIOLIN, *Illust.* 9. *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and



**Bridges.** 1 Simple Truss; 2 Continuous Truss; 3 Steel Arch;  
4 Cantilever (a Suspended Span); 5 Suspension.

ink a roadway for passengers, vehicles, etc. **2.** Anything bridge-like in form or position; specif.: **a** The upper bony part of the nose. **b** = **POSS VACUOL.** **3.** A low separating wall, usually of masonry, in a furnace. **4.** *Billiard Pool.* A board and a contrivance consisting of a notched piece at the end of a thin wall or end, used as a cue rest making a shot. **5.** [Appear from the dealer's bridging, or passing, the declaration of trumps to his partner.] *Card Game.* **6.** A game derived from whist and superseded by auction bridge. **7.** Auction bridge. **8.** Contract bridge. **9.** *Dentistry.* A device for securing artificial teeth by anchorage to natural teeth. **10.** *Elec.* A device in which the current-detecting instrument is bridged across or connected across two branches of the circuit. **11.** *Music.* The movable arch at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, etc., serving to raise them. **See VIOLIN.** *Illustr.* **12.** *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and

extending across or over the deck of a vessel. Cf. *DECK, Illustr.* 10. *Railroads.* A gantry. — *v. t.*; *BRIDGED* (brîd'j); *BRIDGING* (brîj'ing). To build or make a bridge or bridges on or over. — *bridge-a-ble, adj.* *bridge-board* (brîj'ôrd'), *n.* = *STRAIN*, *n.*, 8 b. See *STAIR, Illustr.* *bridge-head* (-hêd'), *n.* A locality on the enemy's side of a stream, fortified to protect a bridge site, ford, or defile; by extension, *Mil.*, an advanced position seized in hostile territory, formerly only on a coast but now also inland, and defended as a foothold for invasion forces or for further advance.

*bridge-work* (-wûrk'), *n.* 1. Bridge construction. 2. A dental bridge or bridges.

*bridle* (brîd'l'), *n.* [AS. *bridel*, *bridgils*.] 1. The headgear with which a horse is governed and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins. See *BIT, HARNESS, Illustr.* 2. A restraint; curb; check. 3. = *BRANK*, 2. 4. *Anat.* A frenum. 5. *Maech.* A strip of metal joining two parts in a machine or restraining their motion. 6. *Naut.* A span of two chain cables of a moored ship, joined by a swivel. 7. Act of bridling, or of assuming a dignified or offended air.

*bridle* (brîd'l'), *v. t.*; *BRIDLED* (-d'ld); *BRIDLING* (-d'ling). [AS. *bridlan*.] 1. To put a bridle upon. 2. To restrain or guide with or as with a bridle. — *Syn.* See *RESTRAIN*. — *v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or pique. — *bridler* (-d'ler), *n.*

*bridle path.* A path allowing, or open only to, saddle horses and pack horses.

*bridoon* (brî-dôon'), *n.* [F. *bridon*.] *Mil.* The snaffle and rein of a bridle having both snaffle and curb bits.

*Brie cheese* (brî). A soft cheese of Brie, France, ripened by mold, or, as made in America, ripened by bacteria.

*brief* (brîf), *adj.* [OF. *brêf*, fr. L. *brevis*.] 1. Short in duration. 2. Concise; terse; succinct; also, curt; abrupt.

*Syn.* *Brief*, short mean lacking length. *Brief* refers primarily to duration, short to either duration or linear extent, but *brief*, when applied to duration, usually implies condensation, and *short*, sudden stoppage, curtailment, or the like; as, he made his speech as *brief* as possible; he cut his speech *short*. — *Ant.* Prolonged, protracted.

— *adv.* *Now Rare.* Briefly; in brief.

*n.* 1. An official letter, specif. a papal letter less formal than a bull. 2. A short statement, oral or written; hence, a summary. 3. *Law.* a writ. b An abridgment or concise statement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel. c A statement of the heads or points of a legal argument; — short for *brief of argument*. d An abstract or abridgment of deeds to a property; — short for *brief of title*. e *Colloq.* A client; also, a case at law. — *Syn.* See *ABRIDGMENT*. — *in brief.* Concisely; in short. — *to hold a brief for.* To advocate.

— *v. t.* 1. To make a brief, abstract, or abridgment of. 2. *Eng.* To instruct by a brief; hence, to retain as counsel. 3. To give (liars, etc.) final precise instructions for a mission. 4. To coach thoroughly in advance. — *briefly, adv.* *briefness, n.*

*brief case.* A flat, flexible leather case or bag suitable for carrying legal briefs flat and unfolded.

*briefless, adj.* Having no brief; without clients.

*brîer, brîar* (brî-er), *n.* [AS. *brêr, brêr*.] 1. Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles (esp. of the genera *Ilex*, *Rubus*, or *Smylax*). 2. A mass of brîer bushes; a twig of a brîer. — *brîer-y, brîar-y* (-i), *adj.*

*brîer, brîar, n.* [F. *bruyère* heath, heather.] 1. The tree heath (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe, the root of which is used for making pipes. 2. A pipe of briarwood.

*brîer-root, brîar-root* (-rûot'; 85), *n.* Briarwood.

*brîer-wood, brîar-wood* (-wûod'), *n.* 1. The root wood of the brîer *Erica arborea*, used esp. in making tobacco pipes. 2. A pipe made of this wood.

*brig* (brîg), *n.* [Short for *BRIGANTINE*.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel. Cf. *HERMAPHRODITE BRIG, Illustr.*

*brig, n.* a On a United States man-of-war, the place of confinement for offenders. b *Humorous.* A guardhouse.

*brig* (brîg). Dial. var. of *BRIDGE*.

*brigade* (brî-gâd'), *n.* [F., fr. *It. brigata*, fr. *brigare* to fight.] 1. *Mil.* A large body of troops; specif., a unit composed basically of a headquarters and two or more regiments. It is the normal command of a brigadier general. Cf. *DIVISION*, 9. 2. Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together under authority; as, a fire brigade. — *v. t.* 1. *Mil.* To form into a brigade. 2. To arrange in a group; classify.

*brigadier* (brî-gâd'î-er), *n.* [F.] 1. *U.S. Army.* A brigadier general. *Brig. Army.* a An officer of any rank temporarily in command of a brigade. b A brigadier general. *Brigadier general* was dropped from official British usage after World War I, and *brigadier* adopted in 1923.

*brigadier general; pl. BRIGADIER GENERALS.* *Mil.* A commissioned officer who ranks above a colonel and below a major general. Abbr. *Brig. Gen.* Cf. *BRIGADE*, 1.

*brigand* (brî-gând'), *n.* [F., fr. *It. brigante*, fr. *brigare* to fight, fr. *briga* strife, of Celt. origin.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder, usually a member of a band; a bandit. — *brigandage* (-ân-dîj'), *n.* — *brigandism* (-dîz'm), *n.*

*brigandine* (brî-gân-dîn; -dîn), *n.* [F., fr. *It. brigantina*, fr. *brigare*.] Medieval body armor of scales or plates.

*brigantine* (-tên; -tîn), *n.* [F. *brigantine*, fr. *It. brigantino*, orig., a piratical vessel.] a A two-masted, square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig in not carrying a square mainsail. b Sometimes, a hermaphrodite brig. See *BRIG, HERMAPHRODITE BRIG, Illustr.*

*brîght* (brît'), *adj.* [AS. *beorht, bryht*.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; shining; — opposed to *dark*; hence, radiant with happiness, good fortune, etc.; as, a *brîght* future. 2. Illustrious; glorious. 3. Resplendent with charms; as, *brîght* beauty. 4. Of a color, of high saturation or brilliance. 5. Intelligent; clever; also, lively; cheerful.

*Poetic.* Splendor; brightness. — *brîghtly, adv.* — *brîghtness, n.*

*Syn.* *Brîght, brilliant, radiant, luminous, lustrous, beaming* mean shining or glowing with light. *Brîght* applies to things that shed light or are pervaded by light (as, a *brîght* lamp, star, day, night); *brîlliant* implies conspicuous or intense brightness (as, a *brîlliant* gem or smile);

*radiant* properly implies emission or seeming emission of rays of light; *luminous* implies emission of light, but not of rays, and so is applicable to anything that shines, as by reflected light or in the dark; *lustrous* applies to objects the surface of which reflects light; *beaming*, though literally implying emission of beams of light, is more often used figuratively of something from which light seems to stream.

*brîght'en* (brît'h), *v. t. & i.* To make bright or brighter (in various senses); as: 1. To shine or cause to shine. 2. To make or become cheerful; as, his face *brîghtened*.

*Brîght's disease* (brîts). [After Dr. Richard Brîght, of London.] *Med.* Any of several diseases of the kidney attended with albumin in the urine. See *NEPHRITIS*.

*brîght'work* (brît'wûrk'), *n.* Polished metal objects or parts, as on the deck of a ship or on an automobile.

*brîll* (brîl'), *n.*; *pl. BRILLS, BRILLIS* (brîl'iz). See *PLURAL, Note*. A European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*) allied to the turbot.

*brîlliance* (brîl'yân), *brîll'iancy* (-yân-si), *n.* 1. Brilliant quality; brightness; splendor; also, intellectual keenness. 2. That one of the three attributes of a color without which it cannot exist (except that black is considered to have zero brilliancy), and in respect of which it may be classed as equivalent to some member of the series of grays ranging from black (as the zero member) to white; roughly, the degree of resemblance to white or difference from black. See *COLOR*.

*brîlliant* (-yânt), *adj.* [F. *brillant*, pres. part. of *briller* to shine, sparkle, fr. *It. brillante*.] 1. Sparkling; very bright. 2. Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid. — *Syn.* See *BRILLIANTLY, adv.* — *brîlliantness, n.*

*brîlliant, n.* 1. *Jewelry.* A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets so as to have special brilliancy; also, the form itself. 2. *Print.* A small size of type ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 points) See *TYPE*.

*brîlliant-tine* (brîl'yân-tên; brîl'yân-tên'), *n.* [F. *brillantine*.] 1. An oily dressing used to gloss the hair. 2. A dress fabric, of mohair and cotton, glossy on both sides, resembling alpaca but of superior quality.

*Brîll's disease* (brîls). [After Nathan B. Brîll (1840-1925), Am. physician.] *Med.* An acute infectious disease, now considered to be a mild form of typhus.

*brîm* (brîm), *n.* [ME. *brim*, *brimme*.] 1. The edge or margin of anything, esp. of water. 2. The rim, border, or upper edge of a cup, dish, or any hollow vessel. 3. The rim of a hat. — *Syn.* See *BORDER*.

*brîm'ing.* To fill or to be filled to the brim.

*brîm'ful* (brîm'fûl); *brîm'fûl*; 2), *adj.* Full to the brim.

*brîm'mer* (brîm'mêr), *n.* A brîmful bowl; a bumper.

*brîm'stone* (brîm'stôn; *Brit. usually -stôn*), *n.* [ME. *brimston*, *brimston*, *bernston*, *brimston*.] See *BURN*, *v.*; *STONE*.] 1. Sulfur. 2. A sulphur vitæ.

*brînded* (brînd'ed; -îld), *adj.* *Archaic.* Brindled.

*brîndle* (brînd'l'), *n.* 1. Brindled state or color. 2. A brindled animal. — *brîndle, adj.*

*brîndled* (-d'ld), *adj.* [Dim. of *BRINDLE*.] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground; streaked.

*brîne* (brîn), *n.* [AS. *brîne*.] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with common salt; pickle; hence, any strong saline solution. 2. The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake. — *v. t.* To treat with brine; esp., to steep or saturate in brine. — *brîn'ish* (brîn'îsh), *adj.*

*Brînell's machine* (brî-nêl'). [After J. A. Brînell (1849-1925), Sw. engineer.] An apparatus for measuring the hardness of metals. A steel ball is pressed with a standard pressure (usually 3,000 kilograms) into the specimen under test, the resistance to penetration (*Brînell hardness*) being expressed by a number (*Brînell number*) denoting the applied pressure in kilograms divided by the spherical area of indentation in square millimeters.

*brîng* (brîng), *v. t. & i.* *past & past part. BROUGHT* (brôut); *pres. part. BRINGING*. [AS. *brîngan*.] 1. To cause to come with oneself, as by conveying, leading, or carrying; — the opposite of *take*. 2. Figuratively, to cause to come, come along, or come about. 3. To induce; to persuade; as, *brîng* to forgive. 4. *Law.* To prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action. 5. To advance; adduce, as an argument. 6. To procure in exchange; to sell for; fetch; as, what does coal *brîng* per ton? — *brîng'er, n.*

*brîng about.* To cause to take place; to accomplish. — *brîng forth.* To give birth to; produce. — *brîng forward.* To introduce; produce to view. — *brîng home.* To prove conclusively. — *brîng home the bacon.* *Colloq., U.S.* To win the prize sought; to secure the desired result. — *brîng round.* To cause (one) to change his opinions or conduct; to win (one) over, esp. gradually. — *brîng to.* To resuscitate, as a fainting person. — *brîng to bear.* To cause to apply or have influence. — *brîng to book.* To compel to give an account. — *brîng to terms.* To compel to agree, assent, or submit. — *brîng up.* To rear; educate.

*brînk* (brîngk), *n.* [ME. *brînk, brenk*, appar. of Scand. origin.] The edge, margin, or border at the top of a steep place; as, the *brînk* of a precipice; hence, bank, as of a river; also, verge; borderline; as, on the *brînk* of disaster. — *Syn.* See *BORDER*.

*brînz'y* (brînz'), *adj.* *BRINZ'YER* (-î-er); *BRINZ'YEST.* Of or like brine; salty. — *brînz'iness* (-î-nês; -nîs), *n.*

*brî-oche* (brî-ôsh; fr. *Fr. brê-ôsh*), *n.* [F.] A light roll made from yeast dough rich with eggs and butter.

*brî-o-lette* (brê-ô-lê-t'), *n.* [F.] An oval or pear-shaped diamond cut in triangular facets. See *BRILLIANT, Illustr.*

*brî-quet* (brî-êk'), *n.* [F., dim. of *brigue* brîck.] A mass of coal briquetted or pressed into a brick-shaped block; — also spelled *brî-quet*.

*brî-quant* (brî-zân'), *n.* [F. *brîquant*, pres. part. of *brîquer* to break.] The shattering effect shown by explosives such as nitroglycerin and gun cotton.

*Brî-se'is* (brî-sê'is), *n.* In the *Iliad*, Achilles' captive, taken away from him by Agamemnon to replace Chryseis (which see), thus originating the feud between the two heroes.



Brig.

**Brisingamen** (brī'sing-ā-mēn'), *n.* See **FREYA**.  
**brisk** (brīsk), *adj.* 1. Full of life; keenly alive or alert. 2. Of actions, rapid and animated; energetic. 3. Of the air, sharply or freshly invigorating; as, a **brisk** day, of liquors, effervescing; sparkling. — *Syn.* See **ALIVE**. — *Ant.* Sluggish. — *v. i.* & *t.* To make or become brisk; to enliven. — **briskly**, *adv.* — **briskness**, *n.*  
**brist** (brīst) (brīst'kēt; -kēt), *n.* [ME. *bruset*.] In quadrupeds used as food and in domestic animals, the breast or lower part of the chest. See **BEAR**, **POUR**, **DOG**, *Illustr.*  
**bristling** (brīst'ling), *n.* [Nor.] A small sardinelike European fish which is packed in oil for food.  
**bristle** (brīst'ls), *n.* [AS. *byrst*.] One of the short, stiff, coarse hairs on the back and sides of swine; hence, any short, stiff hair or hairlike growth. — *v. i.* & *t.* **bristled** (-ld); **bristling** (-ling). 1. *a* To rise or stand stiff or erect. — of hair, quills, etc. *b* To raise the bristles, as an angry hog. 2. To take on an aggressive attitude, as that of an animal bristling. 3. To appear as if covered with bristles; as, to **bristle** with difficulties. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog. 2. To furnish with bristles. 3. To ruffle. — **bristly** (-li), *adj.*  
**bristle-tail** (brīst'le-tāil), *n.* Any of various insects (orders Thysanura and Entomophila) with two slender caudal bristles.  
**bristol board** (brīst'fōrd), [From *Bristol*, Eng.] A kind of fine paste-board, made with a smooth but usually unglazed surface.  
**brit** (brīt), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* The young of the common herring, or sometimes, any certain small schooling fishes of similar appearance. *b* Minute marine crustaceans, etc., upon which whalebone whales feed.  
**Britannia** (brī-tān'ya), *n.* [L.] 1. Orig. Great Britain, esp. its southern part; now, *Post.* Great Britain and the dominions, or the female figure symbolizing them. 2. [not cap.] Short for **britannia metal**, an alloy chiefly of tin, antimony, and copper. It is largely used for tableware, called **britannia ware**.  
**Britannic** (brī-tān'ik), *adj.* [L. *Britannicus*.] Of or pert to Britain; British; as, His **Britannic Majesty**.  
**Briticism** (brī-tis'iz-m), *n.* A linguistic usage, word, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain or the British.  
**British** (brī'tish), *adj.* [AS. *Byrtlice*, *Byrtlice*. Cf. **BRITON**.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain, the British Commonwealth, or the British. — *n.* 1. The language of the ancient Britons; (Cymric). 2. The people of Great Britain or of the British Commonwealth.  
**British Commonwealth of Nations or British Commonwealth**. Great Britain, the British Dominions, the Republic of India, and the British colonial possessions are full and equal members of the Commonwealth.

**ish Empire**, a term originally coextensive with the current application of **British Commonwealth** but now passing out of official use.  
**British dollar**. See **DOLLAR**, 1 c.  
**Britisher** (brī'tish-ēr), *n.* A British subject.  
**British thermal unit**. The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1° F. at or near its point of maximum density. Abbr. **B.T.U.**  
**Briton** (brī'ton), *n.* [After L. *Brito*, fr. ME. *Bretun*, fr. F. *Bretun*, fr. L. *Britto* a Briton or Breton.] 1. A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasions. 2. A native or subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman.  
**brits** (brīts), *n.* [Pol. *brzech*.] A long roomy carriage with a calash top.  
**brittle** (brīt'le), *adj.* [From AS. *brēotan* to break.] Easily broken or snapped; hence: *a* Insecure; not lasting; as, *brittle* promises. *b* Irritable; as, a *brittle* temper. — *Syn.* See **FRAGILE**. — **brittleness**, *n.*  
**broach** (brōch), *n.* [OF. *broche*, fr. Celtic.] Any of various pointed tools, implements, or parts, such as a spit for roasting meat, a tool for tapping casks, a reamer, etc. — *v. t.* 1. *Ob.* To stab; to pierce, as with a spit. 2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out; to shed; as blood. 3. To open for the first time, as stores, a mine, etc. 4. To utter; publish first; introduce as a topic of conversation. — *Syn.* See **EXPRESS**.  
**broach** (brōch), *v. i.* & *t.* *Naut.* To veer; — used only in the phrase *broach to*, to veer suddenly into the wind, so as to lay the sails aback, and risk capsizing.  
**broach'er** (brōch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which broaches.  
**broad** (brōd), *adj.* [AS. *brād*.] 1. Wide; extended in breadth. 2. Extending far and wide; spacious; as, the *broad* sea. 3. Extended in the sense of diffused or expanded; open; clear; full. 4. Plain; obvious, as, a *broad* hint. 5. Of language: *a* Of dialectal nature, esp. in pro nunciation. *b* Coarse; indelicate; as, a *broad* joke. *c* Unrestrained; caustic; as, a *broad* man. 6. Extended in amount or range; extensive; as, education in the *broadest* sense. 7. Main and essential; as, the *broad* aspects of the case. 8. *Phonol.* *a* Of a vowel, uttered with a wide opening between the tongue and palate (*a* in *father*; *a* in *man*). *b* Of the vowel *a*, sounded as in *father*, as contrasted with the *a* in *man*. — *Syn.* **Broad**, wide, deep mean having horizontal extent. **Broad** and wide apply to surfaces also thought of as having length or height when they are measured or viewed from side to side (as, a screen five feet *broad*; wide ribbon); *wide*, *broad*, and, as here considered, *deep* may be used of surfaces or areas that spread away from one (as, a flower border four feet *wide* or *broad* or, preferably, *deep*). In general, *broad* is preferred when full horizontal extent is considered (as, *broad* shoulders), *wide* when the horizontal extent of an aperture or opening is in mind (as, a *wide* mouth), and *deep* when horizontal extent backward is suggested (as, a *deep* lot; a *deep* cavern). — *adv.* **Broadly**; widely; — in phrases; as, *broad awake*. — *n.* 1. The broad part of anything, as of the hand. 2. *Eng.* An expansion of a river; a flooded fen. 3. *Slang.* A woman; a "skirt."  
**broad arrow**. 1. An arrow with a broad head. 2. A mark (see the *Illustr.*) placed upon British ordnance and government property, and upon the uniform worn by convicts.  
**broad ax**, **broad axe** (brōd'āks), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as any of various battle-axes, or a type of ax used for hewing timber.  
**broad bean**. The bean *Vicia faba*. See **BEAN**.  
**broad bill** (brōd'bīl), *n.* 1. = **SCAPE DUCK**. 2. = **SHOVELER**.  
**broad brim** (brōd'brīm), *n.* 1. A hat with a broad brim, as one worn by *Chorus*. 2. [cap.] Humorous. A Quaker.  
**broad cast** (brōd'kast; -t), *adj.* 1. Cast in all directions, as seed from

the hand in sowing. 2. **Radio & Television**. Transmitted by broadcasting. — *n.* 1. A casting or scattering in all directions, as in sowing seed by hand. 2. **Radio & Television**. A broadcasting as a medium of transmission. 3. The material broadcast; also, a single program of such material. — *adv.* So as to scatter or be scattered in all directions; specif., so as to reach by radio or television transmission an unlimited number of receiving stations. — *v. i.* & *t.* **BROADCAST** (also, **Radio**, **CAST**); **-CASTING**. 1. To scatter or sow broadcast. 2. **Radio & Television**. To send out broadcast from a radio or television transmitting station. — *v. n.* To broadcast a program, etc. — **broadcast'er**, *n.*  
**Broad Church**. In churches of the Anglican Communion, a party holding liberal views as to doctrine and fellowship. — **Broad Church**, *adj.* — **Broad Churchman**.  
**broad cloth** (brōd'klōth; -74), *n.* *a* A fine napped and calendered woolen cloth. *b* A fine grade of cotton or silk cloth, having a firm, smooth surface.  
**broad'en** (-n), *v. i.* & *t.* To grow or make broad; to widen.  
**broad-gauge** (-gāi; -2), **broad-gauged** (-gāid), *adj.* Having a gauge wider than the usual or standard gauge; hence, broad-minded; liberal. See **GAUGE**, *n.*, 9.  
**broad hatchet**. See **HATCHET**, *Illustr.*  
**broad jump**. *Athletics*. A jump for distance. Cf. **HIGH JUMP**.  
**broad leaf** (brōd'lēf), *n.* Any of a group of varieties of clear tobacco having broad leaves.  
**broadly** (brōd'li), *adv.* In a broad manner.  
**broad-minded** (-mīnd'ēd; -dīd; -2), *adj.* Tolerant of liberal views. — **broad-mindedly**, *adv.* — **broad-mindedness**, *n.*  
**broad-side** (brōd'sīd), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from the bow to the quarter. 2. All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship; also, their simultaneous discharge. 3. A broad surface of any object, as of a house, an animal, etc. 4. *Colloq.* A volley of abuse. 5. *Print.* A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.  
**broad sword** (brōd'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade for cutting rather than thrusting; esp., a claymore.  
**broad tail** (brōd'tāil), *n.* 1. Also **broadtail sheep**. A type of fat-tailed sheep native to Asia Minor. See **KARAKUL**, 1. 2. The fur or skin of a very young, often prematurely born, broadtail lamb. It is flat and wavy and resembles moiré silk. See **KARAKUL**, 2.  
**broad wife** (-wīf), *n.* The wife of a slave belonging to a different owner. *Hist., Southern U.S.*  
**brob'ding-nag** (brōb'dīng-nāk), *n.* Incorrectly, **Brob'dig-nag** (-dīg). In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, an imaginary country where everything is on an enormous scale. — **brob'ding-nag's** (-nāg'fīn), *adj.* & *n.*  
**brocade** (brō-kād), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*; cf. ML. *brocare* to prick, to figure by device (fabrics).] A rich fabric with a raised design woven usually of silk, silver, or gold, or of all three of these; loosely, any fabric with a raised design. — **brocadéd** (-kād'ēd; -tīd), *adj.*  
**broc-a-tel** (brōk'ā-tēl), *n.* Also **broc-a-telle**. [Fr. *brocattelle*, fr. It. *broccatello*.] A heavy figured fabric, usually of silk and linen, formerly much used as upholstery.  
**broc'oo-li** (brōk'ō-lī), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo* sprout.] A hardy type of cauliflower; esp., a nonheading form whose green tops and stalks are cooked as a vegetable.  
**brochette** (brō-shē't), *n.* [F.] A small spit or skewer. — *en brochette* (ān brō-shē't), [F.] On a brochette.  
**brochure** (brō-shōor; -shūr), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch.] A pamphlet; also, a treatise or article in pamphlet form.  
**brock** (brōk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, of Celt. origin.] The European badger (*Meles meles*); — sometimes, because of the animal's offensive smell, used as an opprobrious epithet. Cf. **SKUNK**.  
**brock'et** (brōk'ēt; -tī), *n.* See **RED DIER**.  
**bro'gan** (brō'gān; brō'gān), *n.* A brogue (shoe).  
**brogue** (brōk), *n.* *Scot.* Trick; fraud.  
**brogue** (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bróg*.] Orig. a stout, coarse shoe worn in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands; hence: *a* A heavy hobnailed shoe of blucher cut. *b* A strong low shoe for ordinary wear.  
**brogue**, *n.* [Ir. *baróg* a grip, a hold, a bond (on the tongue).] A dialect pronunciation, esp. as in the Irish pronunciation of English.  
**broi'dar** (brōi'dēr), *v. t.* [F. *broder*, fr. *broider*, of Teut. origin.] *Archaeol.* To embroider. — **broi'der-y**, *n.*  
**broil** (brōil), *v. t.* [OF. *brailier*, fr. *bruis*, of Teut. origin.] 1. To cook by direct exposure to radiant heat, as on a gridiron over live coals; to grill. 2. To subject to great (commonly direct) heat. — *v. i.* To be subjected to heat, as meat over a fire. — *n.* 1. Act or state of broiling; an excessive heat. 2. Something broiled.  
**broil**, *n.* & *v.* [F. *broutier* to disorder.] Brawl.  
**broil'er** (brōi'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which broils. 2. A utensil, as a gridiron, used in broiling. 3. A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. 4. *Colloq.* A very hot day.  
**broil'ing**, *adj.* That broils; scorching; very hot.  
**bro'kage** (brō'kāj), *n.* The business or pay of a broker; brokerage; — now chiefly in *marriage brokerage*.  
**broke** (brōk), *past & archaic a poetic past part.* of **BREAK**. Hence: *brok*, *Slang*. Out of funds; bankrupt.  
**bro'ken** (brō'kēn), *past part.* of **BREAK**; specif.: *adj.* 1. Violently shattered. 2. *a* Fractured or ruptured; as, a *broken leg*. *b* Violated by transgression; as, a *broken vow*. *c* Interrupted; as, *broken sleep*. *d* Made infirm or weak, as by disease, age, etc. *e* Subdued; crushed; as, a *broken spirit*. *f* Bankrupt. 3. Imperfectly spoken, esp. by a foreigner; as, *broken English*. — **bro'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **bro'ken-ness**, *n.* **bro'ken-heart'ed** (-hārt'ēd; -tīd; -2), *adj.* Having the spirits depressed; crushed by grief or despair.  
**broken wind**. *Veter.* The heaves (see **HEAVE**, *n.*, 4). — **bro'ken-wind'ed** (-wīnd'ēd; -dīd; -2), *adj.*  
**bro'ker** (brō'kēr), *n.* [ONF. *brocquer* (OF. *brocheur*, fr. *brochie* to broach) to broach; — orig. a broker, retailer of wine.] 1. *Eng.* A dealer in secondhand goods. Cf. **PAWN-BROKER**. 2. One who, for a commission or fee, brings parties together and assists in negotiating contracts between them. 3. A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc. 4. A dealer in securities, esp. stocks and bonds such as are dealt in by stock exchanges; a stockbroker.  
**bro'ker-age** (-lī), *n.* The business of a broker; also, the fee or commission for transacting business as a broker.  
**bro'mal** (brō'māl), *n.* [G., fr. *brōm* bromine + *alkohol* alcohol.] *Chem.* An oily, colorless fluid, **CBr<sub>3</sub>COH**, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.



Broad Arrow, 2.

**bromate** (brō'māt), *n.* *Chem.* It of bromic acid. — *v. t.* *Pharm.* To treat or combine with bromine; brominate.

**br.** *a grass, or bromo* (brōm), *n.* [*L. bromus*, fr. *Gr. bromos*, a kind of oats.] Any of a large genus (*Bromus*) of grasses having large, often drooping spikelets. Most species are troublesome weeds. See *8d* *CRASSA*.

**brom'oseous** (brō'mō's), *adj.* [After *Olaf Bromel* (1639-1706), Sw. botanist.] Bot. To the pineapple family (*Bromaceae*). See *PINEAPPLE*.

**brom'ine** (brō'mīn), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or containing bromine, esp. in its valence of five; as, *bromine acid*, *HBrO<sub>3</sub>*.

**brom'idide** (brō'mīd; -mīd), *n.* Also *brom'id*. 1. *Chem.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical. Bromides are much used in medicine (as sedatives) and the arts; as, *potassium bromide*, *KBr*, of biting, saline taste, used as a sedative and in photography; *silver bromide*, *AgBr*, very sensitive to light and used in photography. 2. *Slang.* A commonplace or thresome person. *b* A flat, commonplace statement or notion. — *brom'id'ly* (brō'mīd'ly), *adj.*

**brom'i-nate** (brō'mī-nāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To bromate.

**brom'ine** (brō'mēn; -mīn), *n.* Also *brom'in*. [Gr. *bromos* bad smell.] *Chem.* An element, normally a deep-red caustic liquid emitting an irritating, reddish-brown, ill smelling vapor. Symbol, *Br*; at. no., 35; at. wt., 79.916.

**brom'ism** (brō'mīz'm), *n.* *Med.* A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or its compounds.

**brom'ine** (-mīn), *v. t.* To treat with bromine.

**brom'chi** (brōng'kī), *n.*, pl. of *BRONCHUS*.

**brōng'kī** (-kī; -s), *n.*, pl. [NL, fr. *Gr. bronchia*, pl.] Anat. al tubes, esp. the subdivisions of the bronchi. — *brōng'kī* (-kī), *adj.*

**brōng'kī al tube.** Any of the bronchi or their branches.

**brōng'kī'tis** (brōng'kī'tis; brōng'), *n.* [NL, fr. *bronch(o) + -itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation, acute or chronic, of the bronchial tubes. — *brōng'kī'tic* (-kī'tik), *adj.*

**brōng'cho** (brōng'kō). Var. of *BRONCO*.

**brōng'cho** (brōng'kō). [Gr. *bronchos* windpipe.] A combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the bronchi, as in *brōng'cho-pneū-mō-nī-a*, *brōng'cho-cēle*, *brōng'chor-rhā-gī-a*, *brōng'cho-tō-my*, *brōng'cho-tō-my* (see *-CELE*, *-RHAGIA*, *-STOMY*, *-TOMY*).

**brōng'cho-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [*brōng'cho* + *-scope*.] *Med.* A narrow tubular instrument used for inspecting the large bronchi, and to remove foreign bodies from them or to treat other morbid conditions. — *brōng'cho-sco-py* (brōng'kō-skō-pī; brōng'), *n.*

**brōng'chus** (brōng'kīus), *n.*, pl. -CHU (-kī). [NL, fr. *Gr. bronchus* windpipe.] Anat. One of the subdivisions, esp. the two primary divisions, of the trachea, or windpipe. See *BRONCHIAL TUBE*, *ILLUSTR.*

**brōng'co**, **brōng'cho** (brōng'kō), *n.*, pl. -COS, -CHOS (-kōz). [Sp. *branco* wild.] A small, half wild horse or pony of western North America. Cf. *CAYUSE*, 2; *MUSTANG*.

**brōng'co-bust'or**, **brōng'cho-bust'or** (-būs'tēr), *n.* *Slang*, U. S. One who breaks broncos; hence, a cowboy.

**brōng'to-sau'r'us** (brōng'tō-sō'r'us), *n.* [NL, fr. *Gr. brontē* thunder + *-saurus*.] Any of a genus (*Brontosaurus*, order *Sauropoda*) of American Jurassic dinosaurs which attained a length of over 65 feet and a height of 12 feet. See *DINOSAUR*, *ILLUSTR.*

**Brōng'cheer** (brōng'kēs). [From the *Brōng*, borough of N. Y. City.] *Slang*, U. S. An insulting explosive noise made with lips and tongue to express contempt. Cf. *RASPBERRY*, 2.

**brōnzē** (brōnz), *n.* [Fr. *br. It. bronzo*, fr. *ML. brundium*.] 1. An alloy chiefly of copper and tin. 2. A statue, bust, etc., of bronze. 3. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *v. t.* To give the appearance of bronze to; to make of bronze color. — *brōnz'y* (brōnz'ī), *adj.*

**Brōnzē Age.** A period of man's cultural development following the Stone Age and characterized by varied use of bronze, as in tools, weapons, etc. *b* [not caps.] *Myth.* The age of violence and warfare after the silver age.

**brōnzē crack'le** (brōnz'ē). See *CRACKLE*.

**Brōnzē Star Medal.** *Mil.*, U. S. A decoration in the form of a bronze star awarded for heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving aerial flight during operations against an enemy.

**broo** (brō; *Scot.* brō, brū), *n.* *Scot.*, *N. of Eng.*, & *Ir.* Broth; juice; water.

**brooch** (brōch; brōch), *n.* [Var. of *BROACH*, *n.*] An ornamental clasp, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it.

**brood** (brōd), *n.* [AS. *brōd*.] 1. The young of animals, esp. of such

as hatch from eggs; hence, to hatch. 2. To think anxiously or moodily upon; to ponder. — *v. t.* 1. To sit on eggs or cover young with the wings; — of hens; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding. 2. To dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; — usually with *over* or *on*; as, to brood over one's wrongs. — *adj.* Kept for breeding purposes; as, a brood mare. Cf. *STUD*, *adj.*

**brood'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. A person or animal that broods. 2. A building, cage, or the like, which can be artificially heated, used for raising chicks and other young fowl.

**brood'y** (-ī), *adj.* a Of hens, inclined to brood. *b* Contemplative; moody.

**brook** (brōk), *n.* [AS. *brōc*.] A stream smaller than a river or creek, esp., a primary stream rising directly, as from a spring, and not fed by tributaries.

**brook, v. t.** [AS. *brōcan* to use, enjoy.] To bear; endure; tolerate; — chiefly with *negative*.

**brook'ite** (brōk'īt), *n.* *Mineral.* Titanium dioxide, *TiO<sub>2</sub>*, occurring in orthorhombic crystals commonly brown and translucent, or brown to black and opaque.

**brook'let** (-lēt; -lī), *n.* A little brook.

**broom** (brōm; b̄), *n.* [AS. *brōm*.] 1. Bot. a Any of several European shrubs of the pea family; specif., the plant *Cytisus scoparius*,

which has long slender branches, small leaves, and showy yellow flowers; also, any other species of *Cytisus*. *b* Any of several species of *Genista*. 2. An implement for sweeping or brushing, originally made of twigs of broom; a besom. — *v. t.* To sweep with or as with a broom. — *broom'y*, *adj.*

**broom'oorn'** (-kōrn'), *n.* A tall sorghum which has a jointed stem bearing a stiff-branched elongated panicle, used for making brooms and brushes.

**broom'rags'** (-rāg), *n.* a Any of various leafless herbs (family *Orobanchaceae*, the broomrape family, esp. genus *Orobancha*) growing as parasites on the roots of other plants. *b* = *INDIAN FIG*.

**broom'tick'** (-tik'), *n.* The handle of a broom.

**brose** (brōz), *n.* [ME. *brouysse*, *brouysse*. See *BRUIS*.] *Scot.* A dish made by pouring some boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal) and stirring it.

**broth** (brōth; 74), *n.* [AS.] Liquid in which meat, and often barley, rice, etc., have been gently boiled; thin soup. — *Syn.* See *SOUP*.

**broth'el** (brōth'el; brōth'el; -l), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *brōthan* to ruin, destroy, past part. *brothen*.] A house of lewdness or ill fame.

**broth'er** (brōth'ēr), *n.*, pl. -ERS (-ēr), also *BRETHREN*. [AS. *brōthor*.]

1. A male considered in his relation to another person or animal having the same parents (*whole brother*), or one parent only in common (*half brother*). Cf. *SIB*, *n.*, 3. 2. A kinsman of a common family, fatherland, or race; in a more general sense, a fellow man, fellow member of a profession, trade-union, etc. 3. *Ecol.* a *Comp.* A member of one of numerous congregations of men, commonly not in holy orders, and now, esp., engaged in hospital or school work. *b* A member of a men's religious order who is not preparing for, or not yet ready for, holy orders, as a lay brother. — *v. t.* To address or treat as a brother.

**broth'er-hood** (brōth'ēr-hōd), *n.* 1. State or quality of being brothers or a brother. 2. An association for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity, guild, etc. 3. The whole body of persons engaged in the same business or profession; as, the legal brotherhood.

**broth'er-in-law'**, *n.*, pl. *BROTHERS-IN-LAW*. The brother of one's husband or wife; also, the husband of one's sister.

**Broth'er Jon'a-than.** *Humorous.* The United States.

**broth'er-ly** (brōth'ēr-lī), *adj.* Of or pertaining to brothers; becoming to brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly love*. — *adv.* As a brother; affectionately; kindly. — *broth'er-ly-ness*, *n.*

**brougham** (brōm; brōm'bm; brō'm), *n.* [After Lord Brougham (1778-1858).] 1. A light, closed carriage, with seats inside for two or four. 2. An automobile having a closed body either (1) like that of a coupé, but larger, usually electrically driven, or (2) like that of a limousine, but without a roof over the driver's seat, usually gasoline-driven.

**brought** (brōt), *past & past part.* of *BRING*.

**brow** (brōw), *n.* [AS. *brō*.] 1. The edge or projecting upper part of a steep place; as, the brow of a hill. 2. The forehead. 3. The general air of the countenance; formerly, effrontery; boldness.

**brow antler or tyn.** See *ANTLER*, *ILLUSTR.*

**brow'beat'** (brōu'bēt'), *v. t.* See *BEAT*. To depress or abash with haughty, stern looks or speech; to bully.

**brown** (brōwn), *adj.* [AS. *brūn*.] Of the color brown; also, tanned or of dark complexion. — *n.* 1. Any color of a group averaging red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. 2. A pigment or dye that colors brown. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become brown.

**brown algae.** See *ALGA*.

**brown bear.** See *2d BEAR*, 1.

**brown Betty.** A baked pudding of apples and bread crumbs in layers.

**brown bread.** Dark-colored bread. *a* Bread made from graham flour. *b* U. S. Steamed bread made usually of rye and Indian meal, graham or wheat flour, molasses, soda, and milk or water; — often called *Boston brown bread*.

**brown coal.** Lignite.

**brown hackle.** A long-legged, artificial fly with body of peacock herl, and bushy brown legs. Cf. *FLY*, *ILLUSTR.*

**Brown'ian** (brōwn'īān), *adj.* Pertaining to Dr. Robert Brown (1773-1858), a Scottish botanist, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the *Brownian movement* or motion, the rapid vibratory movement exhibited by microscopic particles suspended in a fluid.

**brōwn'ie** (brōwn'ī), *n.* 1. A good-natured robin supposed to perform helpful services by night. 2. In full *brōwnie* about. A member of a division of the Girl Scouts for girls from 7 to 10 years. 3. A kind of small chocolate cake containing nuts.

**Brown'ing au'to-mat'ic rifle** (brōwn'īng). [After the Amer. inventor John M. Browning.] A gas-operated, air-cooled, portable automatic machine rifle fed from a magazine and mechanically capable of firing 200 to 350 rounds a minute. *Abbr.* *B.A.R.* See *ARMS*, *ILLUSTR.*

**brōwn'ish** (brōwn'ish), *adj.* Somewhat brown.

**brōwn'out'** (brōwn'out'), *n.* *a* *Australia.* A partial U. S. A dimming of street lights and of lighting of adverts store windows, theater marquees, and the like, largely if fuel supplies.

**brown rot.** A disease of stone and pome fruits caused by certain fungi (genus *Sclerotinia*, esp. *S. fructicola*).

**Brown'shirt'** (brōwn'shīrt'), *n.* [G. *Braunhemd*.] In Germany, a member of the *Sturmabteilung*.

**brown'stone'** (brōwn'stōn'), *n.* A reddish-brown sandstone used for building.

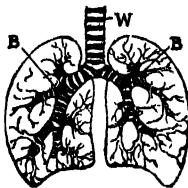
**brown study.** A mood of serious absorption; reverie.

**brown sugar.** See *SUGAR*, 1.

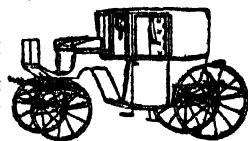
**Brown Swiss.** An animal of a hardy breed of dairy cattle.

**brōwn'-tail' moth.** Also *brōwn'tail'* (brōwn'tīl'), *n.* A tussock moth (*Exoprotia chrysorrhoea*) injurious to trees.

**brōwnz** (brōnz), *n.* [OF. *brout*, *broust*, sprout, shoot.] Tender shoots, twigs, and leaves, fit for food for cattle. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To eat or nibble off as browse. 2. To graze. 3. To read here and in a book or in a library. — *brōwn'er* (brōwn'ēr), *n.*



Brōng'kī al tube. *BB* Brōng'kī al tube. *W* Windpipe.



Brougham.

### Buckboard



form of orders or options based on current exchange prices of securities or commodities, but without any actual buying or selling of the property.

**buck/eye'** (bŭk'ē), *n.* [*buck* animal + *eye*; — from the appearance of the seed.] 1. Any of several shrubs and trees of the same genus (*Aesculus*) as the horse chestnut, esp. *A. glabra*. 2. [*cap.*] *Colloq., U.S.* A native of Ohio, the **Buckeye State**; — a nickname.

**buck fever.** *Colloq., U.S.* Excitement at the sight of game, such as often unnerves a novice in hunting.

**buck/hound'** (bŭk'hound'), *n.* The Scottish deerhound.

**buck/ish**, *adj.* Dandified; impetuous; — **buck/ish-ly**, *adv.*

**buck/le** (bŭk'li), *n.* [*OF. boela, bouele*, boss of a shield, fr. *L. buccula*, dim. of *bucca* cheek; this boss resembling a cheek.] 1. A fastening for two loose ends, as of a belt or strap. 2. A similar device of ornamental design, as on women's shoes. 3. *Archaeol.* A crisp curl of hair. — *v. t.*; **buck/led** ('li); **buck/ling** ('ling). 1. To fasten with a buckle. 2. To apply (oneself) with vigor. — *v. i.* 1. To prepare oneself for an undertaking, as, *orig.*, by buckling on the armor; hence, to apply oneself with vigor; — often with *to* or *down to*. 2. To struggle; grapple; contend.

**buck/le**, *v. t. & i.* To bend permanently; to become distorted; to crumple up; as, the freight train **buckled** in the middle. — *n.* A distortion, as a bulge, bend, kink, or twist in a beam, a tube, etc.

**buck/ler** (bŭk'ler), *n.* [*OF. bucler* a shield with a boss, fr. *boele, bouele*, boss. See **1st BUCKLE**.] 1. A kind of shield worn on one of the arms to protect the front of the body. 2. Figuratively, one who or that which protects or defends. — *v. t.* To shield or defend.

**buck'ro** (bŭk'rō), *n., pl.* **BUCKROS** (-rōz). A domineering, bullying fellow; a bully.

**buck private.** *Slang, U.S.* A private soldier, esp. a new recruit.

**buck'ra** (bŭk'ra), *n.* [In a Calabar coast dial. *mākara, mbākara*] A white man; master. — *adj.* White; white man's; strong; rood. *Both Orig. Negro Dial.*

**buck'ram** (bŭk'rām), *n.* [*OF. boquerant*, fr. *Per. Buchāra* Bokhara.] 1. Formerly, a fabric of fine linen or cotton for garments. 2. A coarse cloth or linen or hemp, stiffened with sizing. 3. A similar cloth of cotton, used for binding books, for wrappers, etc. 4. Stiffness; precise formality. — *adj.* Made of buckram, hence, stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To strengthen with buckram; also, to make pretentious.

**buck/saw'** (bŭk'sō'), *n.* A saw set in a deep H-shaped frame, used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse. See **SAW**, *Illustr.*

**buck'shee** (bŭk'shē; bŭk'shē'), *adj.* [See **BAKSHI**.] *Brit. Army Slang.* Free of charge; gratis.

**buck'shot'** (bŭk'shōt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot for large game, between .24 and .36 inch in diameter.

**buck'skin'** (bŭk'skīn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a buck. 2. A strong soft leather, usually yellowish or grayish. 3. Cream white, closely woven woolen cloth (**buckskin cloth**). 4. *a pl.* Breeches made of buckskin. 5. A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*] an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. 6. *Western U.S.* A buckskin-colored horse. — **buck'skin'**, *adj.*

**buck'tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* *Angling.* An artificial fly made of hairs from the tail of deer, or similar material. See **LOVE**, *Illustr.*

**buck'thorn'** (-thōrn'), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Rhamnus*, type of the family Rhamnaceae, the buckthorn family) of trees or shrubs, some of which have thorny branches, as, the *cowhara* buckthorn (see **CASCARA**, 1). 2. A tree (*Bumelia lycoides*) of the southern United States, of the sapotilla family.

**buck'tooth'** (-tōōth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out. — **buck'tooth'** (-tōōth'), *adj.* [*Skr. buccī* beech tree + *tooth*.] 1. An herb of the genus *Polygonum* typifying a family (Polygonaceae, the buckwheat family) characterized by mostly entire leaves with stipules forming a sheath around the stem, and apetalous flowers arranged in spikes. It is cultivated as a food plant. 2. The triangular seed of this plant ground into flour (**buckwheat flour**).

**bu-col'ic** (bŭ-kōl'ik), *adj.* [*L. bucolicus*, fr. *Gr. boukolikos*, fr. *boukolos* cowherd, herdsman.] Pastoral; rustic. — *Syn.* See **RURAL**. — *n.* 1. A pastoral poem; an elegiac or idyl. 2. *Humorous.* A rustic; a farmer. — **bu-col'i-cal** (-i-kal), *adj.* — **bu-col'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**bud** (bŭd), *n.* [*ME. budde*.] 1. *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem; a small axillary or terminal protuberance on the stem of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves. Cf. **CRON**. 2. A person or thing not yet mature. 3. *Bot. & Zool.* A protuberance of a part of the body which develops into a new organism; a gemma. — *v. t.*; **bud/ded**; **bud/ding**. To put forth buds; to develop, as a bud; hence, to be like a bud in youth and freshness, or growth and promise. — *v. i.* 1. To put forth as buds; to cause to bud. 2. *Hort.* To insert a bud of (a specified variety, etc.) into an opening in the bark of a different stock, esp. for propagating desired varieties; as, *to bud* a rose. Cf. **GRAFT**, *v. t.* 1. — **bud/dor**, *n.*

**Bud'dha** (bŭd'dā), *n.* [*Skr. buddha* awakened, enlightened.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, in the form of a religious teacher of the Buddhists who has been deified, esp. Gautama Siddhartha (563-483 B.C.), founder of Buddhism.

**Bud'dhism** (-iz'm), *n.* The religion of central and eastern Asia based upon the doctrine of Gautama Buddha teaching that *nirvana*, escape from liability to suffering and from mortality, is the highest goal at right, right view, right word, right act, right life, right effort, right thinking, right meditation. — **Bud'dhist** (-ist), *n. & adj.* — **Bud'dhist'ly** (bŭd'dis'tli), *adv.*

**bud'dle** (bŭd'dl), *n.* [*OE. dial.* to cleanse ore, also a vessel for this purpose.] *Mining.* An inclined trough or plane on which crushed ore is washed.

**bud'dle'ia** (bŭd'dl'ē; bŭd'dl'ē-d), *n.* [*NI., after Adam Buddle* (d. 1716), Eng. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Buddleia*) of showy shrubs or trees (family Loganiaceae) of warm regions, with clusters of yellow or violet flowers.

**bud'dy** (bŭd'dy), *n., pl.* **-dies** (-iz). *Colloq., U.S.* Companion; mate; pal.

**budge** (bŭj), *n.* A fur prepared from lambskin dressed with the wool outward. — *adj.* 1. Lined with budge, as a scholar's gown. 2. *Dial.* Austere; pompous; solemn.

**budge** (bŭj), *v. t. & i.*; **budged** (bŭjd); **budging** (bŭj'ing). [*F. bouger* to stir, fr. *L. bullire*. See **BOIL**, *v.*] To move or stir in spite of inertia or disinclination; — usually with a negative. [*F. bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of *OF. bogue*, leather bag, fr. *L. bulga*.] 1. A bag or sack with its contents;

hence, a stock or store. 2. A financial statement of estimated income and expenses of a country for a period of time; also, a plan for financing a government, based on such a statement. 3. A similar statement or plan in a state or city government, a business, or the like. 4. Loosely, the cost of operation, living, etc.; as, a minimum weekly **budge** for a family of five. — *v. t.* To put or allow for in a budget. — **bud'get-ary** (bŭj'et-ē'rē' or, esp. *Brit.*, -tērē'), *adj.* — **bud'get-er**, *n.* **bud scale or sheath.** *Bot.* One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. They often have dense coatings of hair, gum, or resin.

**bud sport.** A bud mutation or variation.

**bud variation.** *Bot. & Hort.* Marked deviation from the normal in the development of a shoot from the bud; a sport developed from a bud, as a red-flowered branch on a white-flowered plant. Bud variation involving genetic change is called **bud mutation**.

**buff** (bŭf), *n.* [*Formerly buffe* buff, buffalo, fr. *F. buffe* buffalo.] 1. A superior leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, or of the ox, elk, etc. 2. A military coat of buff leather. 3. *Colloq.* The bare skin; as, to strip to the buff. 4. A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. See **COLOR**. 5. A stick of wood covered with leather and used in buffing or polishing. 6. A buffing wheel. — *adj.* 1. Made of or like buff. 2. Of the color of buff. — *v. t.* 1. To polish with a buff, buffer, buffing wheel, or the like. 2. To give a buff or velvety surface to (leather); also, to color or stain buff.

**buff**, *n.* [*OF. buffe*. See **BUFFET** a blow.] A buffet; a blow. *Now Dial.*, exc. in "blindman's buff."

**buff'alo** (bŭf'ā-lō), *n., pl.* **-loes**, **-los** (-lōz), **-lō**. [*Pr. búfalo* or *It. búfalo*, *buffalo*, fr. *L. bufalus, bubalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle, also the buffalo or wild ox, fr. *Gr. boubalos*, fr. *bous* ox.] 1. Any of several species of wild ox, as the *water buffalo* (*Bubalus bubalis*) of India, now domesticated in most of the warm parts of Asia and adjacent islands, the *Cape buffalo* (*Syncerus caffer*) of Africa, and the American bison (see **BISON**). 2. *a* A robe of buffalo skin. 3. *a* Buffalo fish. — *v. t.* *Slang, U.S.* To bamboozle; bluff; overawe; as, to get one **buffaloed**.

**buffalo berry.** *a* The edible scarlet berry of either of two shrubs (*Shepherdia argentea* and *S. canadensis*, family Elaeagnaceae) of the western United States, having silvery foliage. *b* Either of these shrubs; — called also **buffalo bush**.

**buffalo bug.** — **CARPET BEETLE**.

**buffalo fish.** Any of several large fishes of the sucker family, found chiefly in the Mississippi Valley.

**buffalo grass.** A low-growing grass (*Burchardia dactyloides*) very common on former feeding grounds of the bison in the western United States.

**buffalo moth.** The larva of the carpet beetle (which see).

**buff'er** (bŭf'ēr), *n.* [*From buff* to dealen the shock. See **BUFFET** a blow.] Anything, such as a fender or bumper, serving to deaden a shock or bear the brunt of a collision.

**buff'er**, *n.* A worker or machine that buffs or polishes something; specif., a polisher, as for fingernails.

**buff'er state.** A small independent state lying between two larger, usually rival, states.

**buff'et** (bŭf'ēt; -it), *n.* [*OF.* a slap in the face, fr. *buffe* blow.] A blow, as with the hand; a slap. — *v. t.* 1. To strike, slap. 2. To strike repeatedly; also, to strive with or contend against. — *v. i.* 1. To strike; contend. 2. To make one's way, as by blows or struggling. — **buff'et-er**, *n.*

**buff'et'** (bŭf'ēt'; bŭf'ēt'; bŭf'ēt'; *Brit. usu.* bŭf'ēt, -it for *senes* 1 & 2, bŭf'ēt' for *senes* 3), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A sideboard, often without a mirror.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for the display of plate, china, etc. 3. A counter for refreshments, as at a railroad station. — (bŭf'ēt'; bŭf'ēt'; bŭf'ēt'; see the *noun*), *adj.* Served from a buffet rather than at a table; hence, without formal service; as, a **buffet** supper.

**buff'ing wheel** (bŭf'ing), *n.* *Mach.* A wheel covered with buff leather, muslin, or the like, and used in polishing metal products.

**buff'le-head'** (bŭf'li-hēd'), *n.* [*From obs. buffle* buffalo + *head*.] A small North American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*), allied to the goldeneye.

**buff'lo** (bŭf'lo), *n. masc.; pl.* **buff'li** (-lē). [*It.*] A male singer of comic roles in opera, often a basso.

**buff'loon'** (bŭf'loōn'; bŭ-), *n.* [*F. bouffon*, fr. *It. buffone*.] A man who makes a business of amusing others by tricks, ludicrous gestures, etc.; a clown. — *Syn.* Fool, zany, jester. — **buff'loon'er-y** (-ēr-l), *n.* — **buff'loon'ish**, *adj.*

**bug** (bŭg), *n.* [*ME. bugge*; akin to *E. big*.] 1. *Obs.* A bugbear; a bogey. 2. *a U.S. & Dial Eng.* In popular language, an insect of almost any kind, esp. a beetle, or an insect which creeps or crawls like a beetle; as, the potato bug. 3. *The bedbug.* 4. *Slang.* A microorganism, esp. one producing disease. 5. *Slang, U.S.* A defect in apparatus or in its operation.

**bug'a-boo'** (bŭg'a-bŭō'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *boo*, interj.] An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear; a bogey.

**bug'bane'** (bŭg'bān'), *n.* A perennial herb (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) with flowers supposed to be distasteful to insects.

**bug'bear'** (-bār'), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *bear* the animal.] An imaginary goblin or specter, used to excite needless fear, as in children; now, any object of dread.

**bug'ger** (bŭg'ēr; bŭg'ēr'), *n.* [*F. bougre*, fr. *MI. Bulgarius* a Bulgarian, also a heretic, sodomite.] 1. A sodomite. 2. A low wretch; also, sportively, chap; person.

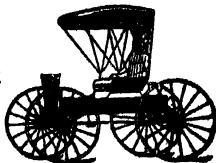
**bug'ger-y** (-y), *n.* Sodomism.

**bug'gy** (bŭg'gy), *adj.* Infested with bugs.

**bug'gy**, *n.*; *pl.* **-gies** (-iz). A light single-seated, usually one-horse vehicle or carriage having four wheels (*U.S.* type) or two wheels (*English type*). — **bug'house'** (bŭg'hōus'), *n.* *Slang, U.S.* An insane asylum. — *adj.* *Slang, U.S.* Insane.

**bug'le** (bŭg'li), *n.* [*F. fr. L. bugula*.] Any of a genus (*Ajuga*, esp. *A. reptans*) of plants of the mint family, with spikes of blue flowers, adventive in the United States.

**bug'le**, *n.* [*OF. fr. L. buculus* a steer, dim. of *bos* ox.] 1. A horn used by hunters. 2. *Music.* A brass-wind instrument with a cupped



Buggy.

mouthpiece like the trumpet but having a shorter and more conical tube. It is sometimes keyed. — *v. i. & t.* *bu'gled* (-g'ld); *bu'gling* (-g'ling). To sound a bugle; to summon by or as by a bugle call. — *bu'gler* (bū'glər), *n.*

**bugle** (bū'gl), *n.* A long glass bead, often black, used in a dress trimming. — *bu'gled*, *adj.* — *bu'gled* (-g'ld), *adj.*

**bugle-wood** (bū'gl-wed'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lycopus*) of mints, esp. one (*L. virginicus*) which is mildly narcotic and astringent. *b* The wild indigo *Baptisia tinctoria*.

**bugloss** (bū'glōs), *n.* [Through *F* & *L*, fr. Gr. *boulossos* ox-tongue, fr. *bous* ox + *glossa* tongue.] Any of a genus (*Anchusa*, esp. *A. of. fionialis*) of rough-hairy plants of the borage family.

**bugseed** (bū'gēd'), *n.* A fleshy annual herb (*Corispermum hysopifolium*) having flat, oval seeds.

**buhl** (būhl), *n.* [After A. C. Boule (1842-1932), French cabinetmaker.] Furniture. Decoration in which tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc., are inlaid, forming scrolls and other designs; also, an article so decorated.

**buhler** (būhr), *n.* Var. of *2d* *buhler*, *buhlerstone*.

**buhlerstone** (būhr'stōn), *n.* Any siliceous rock used for millstones; also, a millstone cut from such rock.

**build** (bīld), *v. t.* *buil't* (bīlt); *buil'ting*. *Archaic past & past part.* *buil't*. [AS. *byldan* to build, fr. *bold* house.] 1. To unite materials in order to fabricate or make; erect; construct. 2. To create or produce gradually as a result of effort, system, etc.; as, to *build up* a practice. 3. To establish; found; as, to *build* an argument on facts. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the act, or to practice the business, of building something. 2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; rely. — *n.* Form or mode of construction; general figure; make. — *build'er*, *n.*

**builder's knot**. See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (23).

**building**, *n.* 1. A structure which is built, esp. for permanent use, as a house, factory, etc. Abbr. *bdg.* 2. The art or the work of assembling materials into such structures.

**build'ing** (bīld'ing), *adj.* *Scot.* Strong; athletic.

**bulb** (būlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, fr. (or akin to) Gr. *bolbos*.] 1. A bud, usually underground, consisting of a short, thick stem sending out roots from below, and bearing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, or tulip. 2. A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb; as, a dahlia *bulb*. 3. A plant or flower having a bulb or developing from a bulb. 4. A bulb-shaped part; as, the *bulb* of a thermometer; the *bulb* of a horse's hoof (see *HOOF*, *Illustr.*); specif., *Anat.*: a rounded mass, part, or end enlargement; as, the *bulb* of the urethra. *b* The medulla oblongata. 5. A detachable incandescent lamp (see *INCANDESCENT LAMP*, *Illustr.*); also, an electron tube. — *bulb'aceous* (būlb'ā-shūs), *adj.* — *bulb'ar* (būlb'ēr), *adj.* — *bulb'ifer-ous*, *adj.* — *bulb'ous*, *adj.*

**bulb'ous** (būlb'ūs), *adj.* A small or secondary bulb; esp., an aerial deciduous bud, produced in the leaf axils, as in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers, as in some onions.

**bul'bul** (būlb'bul), *n.* [Per & Ar.] 1. A Persian songbird, probably a kind of nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*). 2. Any of a group of Asiatic or East African oscine birds (family *Falconidae*), feeding on fruits, berries, and insects.

**Bul'gar'ian** (būlgār'ian; bōl'gar), *n.* Also *Bul'gar* (būlgār; bōl'gar). 1. One of the people of Bulgaria, linguistically related to the eastern branch of the Slavs. 2. The language of the Bulgarians, written in a modified Russian alphabet. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bulgaria, the Bulgarians, or their language.

**bulge** (būlg), *n.* [OF. *boulge*, *bouge*, fr. L. *bulga* leathern bag.] 1. The bilge of a vessel, or of a cask. 2. A swelling, protuberant part, as in a wall. 3. *Naut.* A water-tight structure added outside the hull of a vessel to protect it, as against torpedoes or mines, a blister. 4. *Slang.* Advantage, esp. one slight but telling; — chiefly in *to set* or *have* the *bulge* on one. — *Syn.* See *PROXYMON*. — *v. t. & t.*; *bulged* (būld); *bulging* (būl'ing). To be, or cause to be, protuberant; to bend outward; to swell or jut out.

**bulim'ia** (būlim'ia), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *bous* ox + *limos* hunger.] A disease characterized by perpetual, insatiable hunger. — *bulim'ic* (būlim'ik), *adj.*

**bulk** (būlk), *n.* [ME. *bulke*, *bolke*, fr. ON. *bulki* heap, cargo.] 1. *New Eng.* A heap; pile. *b* Body, trunk, or frame. 2. Magnitude; volume; greatness of size; as, to increase in *bulk*. 3. A mass; an aggregate; — esp. in *the bulk*, a mass of some product not packaged, bottled, etc., for the trade. 4. The largest or major portion; as, the *bulk* of an estate.

*Syn.* Bulk, mass, volume mean the aggregate that forms a body or unit, especially with reference to its size or amount. Bulk always implies an aggregate that is inordinately large, heavy, or numerous (as, the *bulk* of the mountain; the *bulk* of mankind); mass, an aggregate made by piling together things of the same kind (as, the *mass* of voters; the *mass* of legislation); volume, an aggregate without outline, but thought of as rolling, flowing, or subject to fluctuation (as, the *volume* of water; the *volume* of traffic).

— *v. i.* 1. To swell; expand; — with *up*. 2. To have a bulky form or appearance; hence, to loom large, as in significance or importance; as, his fame *bulks* large. — *v. t.* 1. To swell; stuff; — with *out*. 2. To pile in a heap, as fish or tobacco.

**bulk'head** (būlk'hēd'), *n.* 1. Any upright partition separating compartments, as on a vessel. 2. A structure of wall to resist rock pressure, or to shut off water, fire, etc. 3. *U. S.* A projecting framework with a sloping door giving access to a cellar stairway, shaft, etc.

**bulky** (būlki), *adj.*; *bulky-er* (-ki-ēr); *-est*. Of great bulk or size; large and unwieldy. — *bulky'ness*, *n.*

**bull** (būhl), *n.* A grotesque blunder in language.

**bull**, *n.* [L. *bulia*.] 1. A papal letter sealed with a bulla, or with a red-ink imprint of the device on the bulla, because of the significance of its subject matter. 2. An imperial edict, as of the Holy Roman Empire.

**bull**, *n.* [AS. *buta* bull, *butla* bullock.] 1. The male of any bovine species, or of certain other animals as the elk, moose, elephant, or whale. Cf. *cow*. 2. One like a bull, as in size or loud roars. 3. One who buys stock, commodities, etc., with the expectation that their market prices will rise, or to effect such a rise. 4. *Slang, U. S.* A policeman; a detective. 5. *Suave* talk; also, bunk; nonsense. 6. *Coop.* *Astrol.* Taurus. — *v. i. & t.* 1. To affect or act as a bull; esp., to try to raise prices (of or in). — *adj.* A Male. *b* Large of its kind. *c* Rising; as, a bull market.

**bull'ia** (būl'ia; būl'ia), *n.*; *pl.* *bull'ia* (-iā). [L. See *2d* *BULL*.] 1. A round lesion well attached to the papal bull. 2. *Anat.* A hollow,

bony prominence, as the *bull'ia tympani* (tīm'pā-ni) situated beneath the ear opening in many mammals. 3. *Med.* blister; a vesicle.

**bull'late** (būl'at; būl'at), *adj.* [L. *bullatus*, fr. *bullo* bubble.] Appearing blistered; pucker; as, a *bull'late* leaf.

**bull'bat** (būl'bāt'), *n.* The nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*.

**bull'dog** (būl'dōg; 74), *n.* 1. One of a breed of short-haired dogs of compact, muscular build and great courage, having an undershot lower jaw and weighing at maturity from 40 to 60 lbs. 2. Formerly, a cannon; also, a pistol; now, a large-calibered, short-barreled revolver. 3. *Eng.* a. A sheriff's officer. b. A university professor's attendant. — *adj.* Characteristic of, or like, a bulldog; tenacious; stubborn. — *v. t.* *Western U. S.* To throw (a steer) by seizing its horns and twisting its

— *Idioz* (-dōz'), *v. t.* *Colloq., U. S.* To restrain or coerce by intimidation or violence.

**bull'dozer** (-dōz'ēr), *n.* 1. *Colloq., U. S.* One that bulldozes; sometimes, specif., a pistol. 2. A broad blunt horizontal ram or pusher propelled by a tractor, for use in road building.

**bull'et** (būl'ēt; -tē), *n.* [F. *boulette* a small ball, *boulet* cannon ball, dim. of *boule* ball.] 1. A small ball. 2. A missile, usually of lead, to be discharged from a firearm. — *bull'et-proof* (see *PROV.*, § 2), *adj.*

**bull'et-tin** (būl'ēt-tin; -tēn), *n.* [F., deriv. of *bulle* an edict, fr. L. *bulia*.] 1. A brief statement of news to the public, esp. as issued by an acknowledged authority. Cf. *communiqué*. 2. A periodical, esp. one containing the proceedings of a society. — *v. t.* To announce by a bulletin.

**bull'fight** (būl'fīt'), *n.* A spectacle in which men excite, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena (*bull ring*) for public amusement. — *bull'fight'er*, *n.*

**bull'finch** (-fīnch'), *n.* 1. A European bird (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) allied to the grosbeaks, having red cheeks, breast, and throat; also, any of several related birds. 2. Any gray grosbeak (see *GROSBEAK*).

**bull'finch**, *n.* A hedge too high for a mounted hunter to leap.

**bull'frog** (-frōg'), *n.* See *FROG*, 1.

**bull'head** (-hēd'), *n.* 1. Any of various large-headed fishes; esp.: a. Any of several catfishes (genus *Ameiurus*) of the U. S., esp. the common species *Ameiurus nebulosus*. b. The miller's-thumb. c. The sculpin. 2. A bullheaded person.

**bull'head'ed** (-hēd'hād; -it; 2), *adj.* Headstrong; obstinate.

**bull'ion** (-hān), *n.* [D. *bullion*, *bullion*, alloyed gold or silver, fr. F. *billon* ingot, *bullion*.] 1. Gold or silver, considered merely as so much metal, specif., gold or silver in bars or ingots. 2. Lace or fringe of gold thread.

**bull'ish** (būl'ish), *adj.* 1. Of or like a bull; also, bullheaded. 2. Causing or tending to cause rise in prices in the exchanges; as, *bull'ish* news; hence, rising; as, a *bull'ish* market. — *bull'ish-ly*, *adv.* — *bull'ish-ness*, *n.*

**Bull Moose**. *U. S.* A member of the Progressive party, or a follower of Theodore Roosevelt, 1912.

**bull'ock** (būl'ōk), *n.* [AS. *buluc* young bull.] a *Obs.* A young bull. *b* An ox or steer.

**bull pen**. 1. A pen for a bull or bulls. 2. *Colloq.* a The barracks in a lumbering camp. *b* *Western U. S.* An enclosure in which prisoners are kept in time of riot. *c* *Baseball*. A place where pitchers to be used in an emergency are kept warmed up and at practice during a game.

**bull'pout** (būl'pout'), *n.* The common bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) or a related catfish.

**bull ring**. See *BULLFIGHT*.

**bull'-roar'er**, *n.* 1. A slat of wood tied to a thong, making an intermittent roaring when whirled, and used in some savage religious rites. 2. A toy of similar form.

**bull's'-eye** (būl's'ē), *n.* 1. A thick disk of glass inserted in a roof, ship's side, etc., to let in light; also, a circular opening for air or light. 2. A kind of hard globular candy. 3. The center of a target, or a shot which hits it; hence, any successful hit. See *SIGHT*, *TARGET*, *Illustr.*

4. A lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens. See *LANTERN*, *Illustr.* 5. *Naut.* A small circular or oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it.

**bull terrier**. A strong, white, short-haired terrier of a breed supposed to have developed from a crossing of the bulldog and the white English terrier.

**bull'whip** (būl'hwip'), *n.* A rawhide whip with plaited lash fifteen to twenty-five feet long.

**bul'y** (būl'y), *v. i.* or *bully* beef. [Prob. fr. F. *bouilli* boiled beef, fr. *bouillir* to boil.] Pickled or canned beef.

**bul'y** (būl'y), *n.*; *pl.* *-lies* (-līz). 1. a *Obs.* Sweetheart. *b* *Archaic*. Good fellow; fine chap. 2. A blustering, browbeating fellow; one cruel to others weaker than himself. 3. Specif.: a A prostitute's protector. *b* *Archaic*. A hired ruffian or bravo. — *v. t.* *Jovial*; dashing; good or gallant; — esp. in *bully boy*, a term of *ress*. 2. *Colloq.* Fine; first-rate. — *interj.* *Colloq.* Well d. — *Bravo!* — *v. i. & t.*; *-lies* (-līz); *-lying*. To act the bully (toward). — *Syn.* Intimidate, browbeat, cow.

**bul'y-rag** (būl'y-rāg'), *v. t.* To torment by teasing.

**bully tree**. [From *bullet tree*, corrupt of *balata* + *tree*.] Any of several West Indian trees of the sapodilla family, esp. one (*Mimusops globosa*) which yields balata gum.

**bul'rush** (būl'rish'), *n.* [ME. *bul'ryche*, *bol'ryche*.] 1. Any of several large rushes growing in wet land or in water; esp.: a A tall sedge (*Scirpus lacustris*). *b* In England, the cattail *Typha latifolia*. *c* In America, the common rush (*Juncus effusus*). 2. In Egypt and in Mosaic writings, the papyrus.

**bum** (būm; bōm), *v. i. & n.* *Dial.* Hum; dip.

**bum** (būm), *n.* [ME. *bum*.] *Now Vulgar*. The buttocks.

**bum** (būm), *v. i.*; *bummed* (būmd); *bum'ming*. *Slang, U. S.* To lead an idle, dissolute life; also, to sponge. — *v. t.* *Slang, U. S.* To obtain by sponging. — *n.* *Slang, U. S.* A spree; also, a drunken loofer. — *bum'mer*, *n.*

**bum'ble'bee** (būm'būl'ē), *n.* A balliff; — contemptuous.

**bum'ble'bee** (būm'būl'ē), *n.* [ME. *bumblen* to hum (freq. of *bum* to hum) + *bee*.] Any of numerous species of large true bees (genus *Bombus*); — from their humming noise when in flight.

**bump/boat** (būm'pōt), *n.* A boat for conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale, to vessels in port or offshore.

**bump/kin** (būm'kīn), *Var.* of **bumpkin**.

**bump** (būmp), *v. t.* 1. To strike, knock, or thump. 2. To collide with or cause to collide; as, to bump a car ahead. — *v. i.* To bump something. — *bump off*. *Slang.* To kill.

**— n.** 1. A heavy blow made by colliding; also, a jolt. 2. A swelling resulting from a bump. 3. *Phrenol.* One of the protuberances on the cranium associated with the various mental faculties.

**bum/er** (būm'ēr), *n.* 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim. 2. *Uog.* A whooper. — *v. t.* To fill to the brim; also, to toast with a bumper. — *adj.* *Colloq.* Unusually large, good, or successful; as, a bumper crop.

**bump/er, n.** 1. One who or that which bumps. 2. A device for absorbing shock or, sometimes, preventing damage, as in a collision; specif., a bar or set of bars attached to either end of an automobile.

**bump/kin** (būm'kīn), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *bommekijn* a small cask.] An awkward country fellow.

**bump/kin** (būm'kīn), *n.* [Prob. fr. Flem., D. *boomken* little tree.] *Naut.* A projecting beam or boom.

**bump/tious** (būm'pshās), *adj.* Offensively conceited; self-assertive. — **bump/tious-ly, adv.** — **bump/tious-ness, n.**

**— (būm'p), *adj.* — *-ER* (-ēr), *n.* — *-EST.* Characterized by bumps or bumping; causing jolts; a bump air. — **bump'/ly, adv.** — **bump'/ness, n.****

**bun, bun** (būn), *n.* 1. A kind of bread or roll; esp., a slightly sweetened raised biscuit. 2. A coiled knot of hair.

**bu/na, Bu/na** (bū'nā; bōō'nā), *n.* [G., fr. *Butadien* + *Natrium* the element sodium.] A synthetic rubber developed in Germany, made by polymerization of butadiene. **buna** is a copolymer of butadiene and acrylonitrile; **CHAN**, a colorless liquid; **buna S** is a copolymer of butadiene and styrene. See **GR-S**.

**bunch** (būnch), *n.* [ME. *bunche*.] 1. *Now Rare.* A protuberance; hump. 2. A cluster or tuft; as, a bunch of grapes. 3. An aggregate of things of the same kind; as, a bunch of orders. — *v. i.* & *t.* To form a bunch; to form into a bunch or bunches; to rather in an aggregate. — **bunch'y** (būn'chī), *adj.*

**bunch/ber'y** (-bēr'; -bērī), *n.* See **CORNEF B.**

**bunch/flow'er** (-flov'ēr), *n.* A tall herb (*Melanthium virginicum*) bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other species of this genus. The genus comprises a family (Melanthaceae, the bunch-flower family; order Liliales) distinguished from the lily family by the absence of bulbs.

**bun'co** (būng'kō), *Var.* of **BUNCO**.

**bun'combe, bun'cum** (būng'kūm), *n.* [From *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] *Colloq.* Speechmaking to please constituents, or gain applause; anything said or done for mere show; hence, nonsense.

**bund** (būnd), *n.* [Hind. *bund*.] 1. *India.* An embankment. 2. *China, Japan, etc.* An embanked thoroughfare along a waterfront.

**Bund** (būnd), *adj.* *Colloq.* *See* **BUND** (būnd'p). [G.] 1. League; a confederacy, esp. of German states. 2. Also **bund**; *pl.* **BUNDS** (būndz; bōōndz). A pro-Nazi organization in America made up largely of immigrants from Germany, formed in 1936 as the Amerika-deutscher Volksbund, which, though professedly devoted to social, athletic, and similar interests, was generally suspected of foreign allegiance and subversive activities.

**bun'der** (būn'dēr), *n.* [Per. *bandar*.] In the Orient, a landing place; quay; pier; harbor.

**Bun'des-rat'** (būnd'ēs-rāt'), *n.* Also **Bun'des-rath'** (-rāt'). Literally, a federal council; specif., the upper house in the legislature of the former German empire.

**bun'dle** (būnd'l), *n.* [ME. *bundel*, fr. MD. *bundel*, *bundel*.] 1. A number of things tied or rolled together to form a bunch, package, parcel, etc. *Abbr.* *bdl.* 2. A collection; group; lot. 3. A band of mostly parallel fibers, as of nerves or muscles; a fasciculus. 4. *Bot.* A fascicle composed primarily of conducting tissue traversing roots, stems, leaves, etc. 5. *Linguistics.* A number of isoglosses running in the same general direction, whether coinciding, diverging, converging, or crossing each other. *Syn.* Parcel, package, pack. — *v. t.* & *i.* **BUNDLED** (-l'd); **BUNDLING** (-līng). To assemble or tie in a bundle. 2. To hustle or hurry unceremoniously. — *v. i.* 1. To hustle. 2. *Hist.* To occupy the same bed without undressing; — said of a man and woman, esp. during courtship. — **bun'dler** (-dlēr), *n.*

**(būn), n.** [MD. *bunge*, dial.] 1. The stopper of the — the bilge of a cask. 2. Also **bun'hole** (būng'hōl). The opening stopped by a bung. — *v. t.* 1. To stop with a bung. 2. *Slang.* To bruise so as to unfit for action.

**bun'ga-low** (būng'gā-lō), *n.* [Bengali *bānglā*.] A dwelling of a type first developed in India, usually one-storied, with low sweeping lines and a wide veranda.

**bun'gle** (būng'gā), *v. i.* & *t.* **BUN'GLED** (-g'ld); **BUN'GLING** (-glīng). To act, work, make, or perform in a clumsy manner. — *n.* Something bungled. — **bun'gler** (-glēr), *n.* — **bun'gling-ly, adv.**

**bun/ion** (būn'yan), *n.* An enlargement from chronic inflammation of the small sac on the first joint of the great toe.

**bunk** (būngk), *n.* A case or frame attached to a wall to serve as a bed, as in a ship; a berth. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To occupy or share a bed.

**bunk, n.** *Colloq.* 1. *Buncombe.* 2. *Bunko.*

**bunk'er** (būng'ēr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker*, *bunkart*, a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat.] 1. A large bin; esp., a compartment on shipboard for storing coal. 2. *Golf.* An obstacle; specif.: a rough or sandy spot in a depression. *b U. S.* Any raised obstruction of earth, usually with a sand trap in front of it. — *v. t.* *Golf.* To drive into a bunker.

**bunk'er, n.** [G.] *Mil.* A bombproof chamber of steel and concrete with embrasures for cannon fire, which is sunk in the ground as a defensive work, usually at a distance from a main fort or as one of a series; also, a dugout buttressed and roofed with logs, revetted with earth, drums, sand, metal junk, etc., and having gun slots.

**bunk'house** (būng'hōus), *n.* A rough, simple building providing sleeping quarters; usually bunks, esp. for construction workers.

**bun'ko, bun'oo** (būng'kō), *n.* *pl.* **-kos, -cos** (-kōs). A swindling game or scheme. — *v. t.* **BUN'KOED, -COED** (-kōd); **BUN'KOING, -COING.** To swindle by a bunko game or scheme; to cheat.

**bun'kum** (būng'kūm), *Var.* of **BUNCOMBE**.

**(būn), *Var.* of **BUN**.**

**bun'ny** (būn'ny), *n.* *pl.* **-nies** (-nīs). A rabbit; — a pet name.

**Bun'son's; n.** *Ger.* *bönn'sohn*, or *Bun'son's, burn'er*. A gas

burner, invented by R. W. Bunson of Heidelberg, consisting typically of a straight tube with small holes at the bottom where air enters and mixes with the gas, thus producing a blue, intensely hot flame.

**bunt** (būnt), *n.* 1. The baking portion of a fishing net. 2. The middle part of a square sail; the part of a furled sail gathered up in a bunch at the center of the yard.

**bunt, n.** A smut destructive of the kernels of wheat, with ill-smelling scores.

**bunt, v. t.** & *i.* 1. To butt with horns; to push by shoving or bumping. 2. *Baseball.* To bat or tap (the ball) lightly within the infield by meeting it with a loosely held bat and no swing. — *n.* A butt, push, etc.; also, *Baseball*, a bunted ball or a hit made by bunting. — **bunt'er, n.**

**bunt'ine** (būnt'īn), *Var.* of **2d BUNTING**.

**bunt'ing** (būnt'īng), *n.* [Scot. *buntlin*, ME. *bunting*, *buntyle*.] Any of various stout-billed birds (*Emberiza* and allied genera), usually included in the finch family.

**bunt'ing, n.** [ME. *bonten* to sift.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags or patriotic decorations; also, a cotton stuff imitating this; hence, *flags* collectively.

**bunt'line** (būnt'īn; -līn), *n.* [Bunt part of a sail + *line*.] *Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a square sail, to haul the sail up to the yard for furling.

**buoy** (bōōy; bōi), *n.* [MD. *borie* (D. *boei*), fr. OF. *boie* (F. *bouée*).] 1. *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom, to mark a channel, anchor, shoal, rock, etc. A *gun buoy* is coral in shape; a *can buoy* is truncated or flat; a *spar buoy* is a spar anchored at one end; a *bell buoy*, bearing a bell which is rung by the action of the waves, usually marks shoals or rocks; a *whistling buoy*, similarly operated, marks shoals or channel entrances. 2. *See* **BUOY**. — *v. t.* **BUOY**. 1. To keep from sinking in a fluid; to keep afloat; hence, to sustain or raise. 2. To mark by or as by a buoy or buoys.

**buoy'an-cy** (bōō'yān-sī; bōi'ān-sī), *n.* 1. The quality of being able to float, as on water or in air. 2. Power of supporting a floating body; the upward force exerted upon an immersed or floating body by a fluid. 3. Resilience of spirit; spiritfulness.

**buoy'ant** (bōō'yānt; bōi'ānt), *adj.* Having or manifesting buoyancy. — **buoy'antly, adv.**

**bu-pres'tid** (bū'prēs'tīd), *n.* [Gr. *bouprēstis*, a poisonous beetle.] Any of a large family (Buprestidae) of beetles with short notched antennae and long bodies tapering at the rear.

**bur** (būr), *n.* [ME. *burre*, *borre*, *burlock*.] 1. Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, as of the chestnut and burdock. 2. Any weed that bears burs. 3. Something that clings like a bur. 4. *Var.* of **BURR**. — *v. t.* To remove burs from; as, to bur wool in cleaning.

**Bur'ber'y** (būr'bēr'y; -bērī), *n.* [After *Burberry's*, Ltd., London.] A trade-mark applied to specially treated fabrics and to garments, especially rainproof topcoats.

**bur'ble** (būr'bl), *v. t.* *Colloq.* A to bubble. *b* To jabber. — *n.* 1. A bubble or bubbling. 2. *Aeronautics.* The breaking up of the streamline flow of air about a body, as over a wing when an airplane attempts to climb too steeply.

**bur'bot** (-bōt), *n.* *See* **FLURAL, Note, 6.** [F. *bourbotte* (after *bourbe* mud), fr. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard.] Either of two fresh-water fishes allied to the cod, having barbels on the nose and chin: (1) *Lota lota* of Europe; (2) *Lota maculosa* of New England, the Great Lakes, and northward; — called also *lota*, *slipout*, or *cutt*.

**burd** (būrd), *n.* *Archaic.* A lady; young woman.

**bur'den** (būr'd'n), *n.* Also **bur'then** (-th'n). [AS. *byrthen*.] 1. Thing borne; load; hence, care; responsibility. 2. Something borne with difficulty; a heavy obligation, expense, etc.; encumbrance. 3. The bearing of loads; as, a beast of burden. 4. Capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; weight of the cargo; as, a ship of a hundred tons burden. — *v. t.* To load; encumber with weight; oppress.

**bur'den, n.** [ME. *burdoun* bass in music, fr. OF. *bourdon*.] 1. *Musical.* The bass; also, a solemn undertone or accompaniment. 2. The refrain or chorus of a song. 3. Main theme; central idea; gist; as, the burden of her plea.

**burden of proof.** The obligation of the side that affirms in a suit, an argument, etc., to prove its case or contentions.

**bur'den-some** (būr'd'n-sūm), *adj.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive. — *Syn.* See **ONEROUS**. — **bur'den-some-ly, adv.** — **-some-ness, n.**

**bur'dock** (būr'dōk), *n.* [bur + *doek* the plant.] Any plant of a genus (*Arcium*, esp. *A. lappa*) of the aster family, with burlike flower heads.

**bu'reau** (būrō; Brit. usually bō-rō), *n.* *pl.* **BUREAUX** (-rō; -rōz), *BUREAUX* (E. *pron.* -rōz; -rōz'). [F. office, desk, cloth covering for desks or tables, fr. OF. *burel* woolen cloth, fr. *bure*.] 1. A *Eng.* A writing desk or table with drawers. *b U. S.* A chest of drawers, usually low and with a mirror, for a bedroom. 2. A business office. 3. A government department or office, or one of its subdivisions, for the transaction of business. 4. A business establishment for exchanging information, making contacts, etc., as an employment bureau.

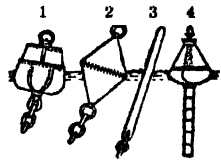
**bu'reau-cracy** (būrō'krā-sī; bō-rō'krā-sī), *n.* *pl.* **BUREAUCRACIES** (-rā-sī). [F. *bureaucratie*. See **-CRACY**.] 1. A *gov't* of carrying on the business of government by means of bureaus. 2. *controlled by a chief; also, government by bureau heads and superior administrative officers.* 2. Hence, officialism in government; rigid, formal measures or routine procedure in administration. 3. Government officials, collectively.

**bu'reau-cratic** (būrō'krā-tīk), *n.* An official of a bureau, esp. one pursuing a narrow and arbitrary routine. — **bu'reau-cratic** (-krā-tīk), *adj.* — **bu'reau-cratic-ally, (-krā-tī-ly), adv.**

**bu-rette** (būr-ēt), *n.* [F. can, *cruet*, dim. of *buire* flagon.] A graduated glass tube, usually with a small aperture and stopcock, for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the liquid or gas received or discharged.

**burg** (būrg), *burgh* (bōōrg), *n.* [AS. *burh*, *burg*.] Orig., a fortified town; now: a *Eng.* A borough. *b Colloq. U. S.* A town; city.

**-burg** (-būrg), *burgh* (bōōrg), *Brit.* *bū-rū, -brū, -būr'ū*. [See **NON-OVON**.] A suffix meaning a *burgh* or *borough*, often in place names, as in Harrisburg, Edinburgh, Pittsburgh.



Buoys. 1 Can Buoy; 2 Nuna Buoy; 3 Spar Buoy; 4 Whistling Buoy.

**burg'age** (bûr'âj), *n.* [From *BURG*.] A form of tenure in which lands, chiefly town lands, are held from the king or other lord at a small rental or for watching and warding.

**burg'age** (bûr'âj), *n.* [OF. *burgais*.] *Naut.* A swallow tailed or triangular flag.

**burg'geon** (bûr'jân), *n.* [OF. *burjon* (F. *bourgeois*).] A bud; sprout. — *v. t.* To set forth buds, branches, or any new growth; to sprout; hence, to grow forth or come out.

**burg'geans** (bûr'jân), *n.* [OF. *burgais*, fr. *burg* fortified town, fr. *LL. burgus* fort, city. 1. An inhabitant or, strictly, a freeman, of a borough; a citizen. 2. A *Eng.* The person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. b Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch (*House of Burgesses*) of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate*.

**burgh** (bûrg; *Scot.* bûr'â), *n.* [See *BOROUGH*.] A borough; esp., a kind of incorporated Scottish town.

**burgh'er** (bûr'gêr), *n.* A freeman of a burgh or borough.

**burg'lar** (bûr'glâr), *n.* [ML. *burglator*, *burgulator*, fr. *LL. burgus* fortified place.] One guilty of burglary.

**burg'lar-i-ous** (bûr'glâr-i-ôz), *adj.* Of the nature of, involving, or addicted to burglary. — **burg'lar-i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**burg'lar-ize** (bûr'glâr-iz), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To rifle by burglary.

**burg'lar-y** (bûr'glâr-î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). *Law.* Forcible entry into the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, or, as fixed by some statutes, such forcible entry into any of various buildings by night or day.

**burg'le** (bûr'gêl), *v. t. & i.* *Humorous.* To burglarize

**burg'le-mas'ter** (bûr'gêl-mâs'têr), *n.* [After *I.* *burgemeester*, fr. *burg* borough + *meester* master.] A chief magistrate of a Dutch, Flemish, German, or Austrian municipal town, corresponding to a mayor in the United States and England.

**burg'u-net** (bûr'gê-nê), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*, because the Burgundians first used it.] Either of two types of 16th-century helmet, similar to the morion and armet, respectively.

**burg'oo** (bûr'gô; bûr'gô), *n.* 1. Thick krud; porridge. 2. A stew or thick soup of meat and vegetables, orig. served at barbecues and picnics.

**burg'grave** (bûr'gräv), *n.* [G. *burggraf*, fr. *burg* fortress town + *graf* count.] *Ger Hist* Originally, the appointed commander of a burk, later, the hereditary lord of a burk and an attached domain.

**Burg'un-dy** (bûr'glân-dî), *n.*; *pl.* BURGUNDIES (-dîz). 1. Any red or white wine made in Burgundy. 2. A color, bluish-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. Cf. *COLOR*.

**burh** (bûrk). *Var.* of *BUR*.

**bur'ial** (hêr'î-âl), *n.* [ME. *buryel*, *beriel*, fr. AS. *byrgels*.] Act of burying; interment; sepulture.

**bur'ier** (hêr'î-êr), *n.* One who buries.

**bur'in** (bûr'în), *n.* [F.] 1. A pointed steel cutting tool used by engravers and marble workers; a graver. 2. Manner or style of execution of an engraver.

**burke** (bûrk), *v. t.* [After William Burke of Edinburgh, executed for the crime in 1829.] 1. To murder by suffocation, or with few marks of violence, in order to obtain a body to be sold for dissection. 2. To dispose of quietly, as by suppressing or shelving.

**burk** (bûrk), *n.* [OF. *bourle* tuft of wool, fr. *bourre*, fr. *L. burra* a shaggy garment.] 1. A knot or lump in thread or cloth. 2. An excrescence, often a flattened hemisphere in form, growing on the trunks of many trees; also, veneer made from such excrescences. — *v. t.* To dress or finish (cloth), esp. by freeing it from burks. — **burk'er**, *n.*

**bur'lap** (bûr'lâp), *n.* Also **bur'laps** (-lâps). A fabric of jute, hemp, or, sometimes, flax, for bagging, curtains, etc.

**burled** (bûrld), *adj.* Having burks; as, *burled* walnut.

**burlesque** (bûr'lêsk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla* jest, mockery.] 1. Literary, dramatic, or other imitation which makes a travesty of that which it represents. 2. U.S. A type of theatrical entertainment, now consisting of short turns, characterized by broad humor and slapstick. *Syn.* See *CARICATURE*. — *adj.* Of, pert. to, characterized by, or characteristic of burlesque. — *v. t.* To mock or make ludicrous by burlesque. — *v. i.* To employ burlesque. — **burles-quer** (-lêsk'êr), *v. t.*

**Bur'ley**, or **bur'ley** (bûr'lî), *n.* [Prob. from surname *Burley*.] A thin-bodied tobacco, light-colored when cured, grown in Kentucky and neighboring states.

**bur'ly** (bûr'lî), *adj.*; **bur'li-er** (-lî-êr); **bur'li-est**. [ME. *burly*, *botlich*.] Large or stout of body; also, heavily built and rough; bulky and bluff. — *Syn.* *husky*, *brawny*, *muscular*. — **bur'li-ly**, *adv.* — **bur'li-ness, *n.***

**bur marigold**. Any of a genus (*Hidans*) of coarse herbs of the aster family, whose burrs adhere to clothing.

**Bur'mese** (bûr'mêz; -mêz; 2), *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* A native, or natives, of Burma. 2. The language of the Burmese, belonging to the Indo-Chinese family. See *LANGUAGE, Table*. — **Bur'mese**, *adj.*

**burn** (bûrn), *n.* [See *BOURN* a stream.] Chiefly *Scot. & Dial.* A brook; a rivulet.

**burn** (bûrn), *v. t.*; **BURNED** (bûrned) or **BURNT**; **BURN'ING**. [AS. *bernan*, *bernan*, *v. t.*] 1. To be on fire; to give forth light and heat during combustion. 2. To feel, or to appear, as if on fire or excessively heated; as, to *burn* with anger. 3. To be charred, scorched, scalded, withered, etc., by the action of fire or heat. 4. *Chem.* To undergo combustion of any kind. — *v. i.* 1. To consume or destroy with flames or heat. 2. To injure or change destructively by fire or heat; to scald, scorch, singe, etc. 3. To make or produce by means of fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole. 4. To subject to the action of fire or heat in order to perfect, condition, etc.; as, to *burn* clay for pottery; specif., to cauterize. 5. To affect in a way that is like or suggests the action of fire or heat; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. 6. *Chem.* To cause to undergo combustion. — *n.* 1. A hurt, injury or effect caused by burning. 2. The process, operation, or result of burning.

**burn'er** (bûr'nêr), *n.* One that burns; specif., the part of a lamp, furnace, etc., where the flame is produced.

**burn'et** (bûr'nê; -nî), *n.* [OF. *burnete*, *brunete*, dim. of *brun* brown.] Any of a genus (*Sanguisorba*, esp. *S. canadensis*) of herbs of the rose family, with odd-pinnate stipulate leaves and spikes of apetalous flowers.

**burn'ing bush**. Any of several plants; esp., either of two American shrubs (*Eonymus americanus* and *E. atropurpureus*) bearing bright red capsules.

**burn'ing glass**. A convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

**burn'ish** (hûr'nîsh), *v. t.* [OF. *burnir*, *brunir*, to make brown, polish, fr. *brun* brown, fr. OHG. *brûn*.] To make shiny or lustrous, esp. by rubbing; polish. — *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss. — **burn'ish-ment**, *n.* — **burn'ish-er** (-êr), *n.*

**burn'noose**, **burn'noos** (bûr'nôos; bûr'nôos), *n.* [F. *burnous*, fr. Ar. *burnus*.] A hooded cloak, worn by Arabs and Moors.

**burn'sides** (bûrn'sîd; *n. pl.* *Colloq.*, U.S. Side whiskers, orig. as worn by Gen. A. E. Burnside; sideburns.

**burnt** (bûrnt), *past & past part.* of *BURN*.

**burp** (bûrp), *n.* [Imitative.] A belch. — *v. i.* To belch; eruct. — *v. t.* To help (a baby) expel a pocket of gas from the stomach, esp. by patting or rubbing the back.

**burr** (bûr), *n.* 1. Var. of *awr*. 2. Any rounded knot or excrescence on a tree. 3. A small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down. 4. A roughness, esp. on the edge of something made by drilling, turning, etc.; a rough or thin edge, ridge, or the like. 5. A whir; a rough humming sound. 6. *Dent.* (Usually *bur*.) A small drill for excavating a tooth cavity. 7. *Phonet.* A pronunciation of *r* by trilling the uvula against the back of the tongue; hence, any rough pronunciation. — *v. i.* 1. **BURRED** (bûrd); **BURR'ING**. 1. To speak with a burr. 2. To whirr. — *v. t.* 1. To form into a burr or rough edge. 2. To remove rough edges from. 3. To pronounce with a burr.

**burr, buhr** (bûr), *n.* Buhrstone.

**burr'weed**. Any of a genus (*Sparganium*, family Sparganiaceae) of plants with globose burlike fruit.

**burro** (bûrô; bûr'ô), *n.*; *pl.* BURROS (-ôz). [Sp.] A donkey, esp. a small one used as a pack animal.

**burrow** (bûrô), *n.* [Akin to *BOROUGH*.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. — *v. i.* 1. To excavate a hole, as in the earth. esp. one to lodge in; to penetrate or work one's way under the surface. 2. To lodge in a burrow, as rabbits; hence, to hide, as in a deep or concealed place. — *v. t.* 1. To make burrows in; construct by burrowing. 2. To conceal (oneself) in or as in a burrow. — **burrow'er**, *n.*

**burr'stone** (bûr'stôn), *n.* Var. of *BURSTONE*.

**bur'sa** (bûr'sâ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-sê); -SAS (-sâz). [I.L. See *BURSE*.] *Anat. & Zool.* A sac or saclike cavity. — **bur'sal** (-sâl), *adj.*

**bur'sar** (sêr), *n.* [ML. *barsarius*, fr. *burra* purse. See *BURSE*.] A treasurer, as of a college.

**bur'sa-ry** (bûr'sâ-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [ML. *barsaria*.] 1. The treasury of a college or monastery. 2. *Brit* A scholarship in a university or school; an exhibition (def. 4).

**Burschen'schaft** (bûr'shên-shâft), *n.*; *pl.* SCHAFFEN (-shâft'ên). [G.] In Germany, an association of university students formed to support liberal ideas.

**bursê** (bûrs), *n.* [F. *bourse*, fr. I.L. *burra*. See *BOURNE*.] 1. A purse. 2. *Obs.* = *BURSE*. 3. A scholarship in a university, etc. 4. *R.C.Ch.* A case of silk or brocade, in which the folded corporal is carried to and from the altar.

**bur'seed** (bûr'sêd), *n.* See *STICKSEED*.

**bur'ser-a'ceous** (bûr'sêr-â-shûs), *adj.* *Bot.* Designating or belonging to the torchwood family (*Burseraceae*). See *TORCHWOOD*.

**bur'sal-form** (bûr'sâl-fôr-m), *adj.* [LL. *burra* purse + *-form*.] Shaped like a purse.

**bur'sis'itis** (bûr'sî-tîs), *n.* [NL, fr. *burra* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a bursa.

**burst** (bûrst), *v. i.*; **BURST**; **BURST'ING**. [AS. *berstan*.] 1. To break apart or into pieces from impact or from pressure from within; to explode. 2. To give way from an excess of emotion; as, his heart will *burst* with grief; also, to give vent suddenly to a repressed feeling, desire, etc.; as, to *burst* into tears. 3. To emerge, enter, issue, etc., suddenly or as if by breaking through obstacles or limitations; as, he *burst* into the room. 4. To be filled to the breaking point, to be overloaded, etc.; as, barns *bursting* with grain. — *v. t.* To cause to burst; also, to make by or as by bursting; as, to *burst* a hole in something. — *n.* 1. Act of bursting; explosion; outbreak. 2. Result of bursting; a break; breach; rupture. 3. A spurt. 4. *Met.* A brief intensive fire, or period of fire, as of rifles or artillery. 5. A series of shots fired from an automatic gun by one pressure on the trigger. 6. A visible puff accompanying the blast of an antiaircraft shell. — **burst'er**, *n.*

**bur'then** (bûr'thên), *n.* **bur'then-some**, etc. Vars. of *BURDEN*.

**bur'ton** (bûr'tn), *n.* Any of several kinds of hoisting tackle, usually one with a single and a double block.

**bur'weed** (bûr'wêd), *n.* Any of certain plants having burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, etc.

**bury** (bûrî), *v. t.*; **BURIED** (-îd); **BUR'Y-ING**. [ME. *burien*, *berien*, fr. AS. *byrgan*.] 1. To cover out of sight, as a corpse in a grave; to inter with funeral ceremonies; inhumate. 2. To cover over so as to conceal. 3. To put away out of sight or forever; as, a To remove, as oneself, from companionship. b To abandon, as a grudge. c To submerge or engross; — with *in*; as, *buried* in grief. — *Syn.* See *INTER*.

**bus** (bûs), *n.*; *pl.* BUSES, BUSSES (bûs'êz; -îz). [From *omnibus*.] An omnibus; motor coach.

**bus bar**. One of the main bars or conductors carrying an electric current.

**bus boy**. A restaurant waiter's assistant; also, a man or boy employed to remove soiled dishes and clean up after patrons in an eating place.

**bus'by** (bûz'bî), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bîz). A headress worn in the British Army by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers, and by bus-sars generally.

**bush** (bûsh), *n.* [ME. *busch*, *busk*.] 1. A shrub; esp., a thick, densely branched shrub. b A cluster of shrubs. 2. Uncleared or uncultivated country; esp., woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation; specif., *Australia*, the area or areas of arid scrub-covered country in certain interior districts. See *SCRUB*, 1. 3. A shrub or branch, esp. a branch of ivy, hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign. 4. A bushlike mass, as of hair or feathers; specif., the tail, or brush, of a fox. — *v. t.* To support, mark, protect, etc., by setting bushes. — *v. i.* To branch or cluster thickly.

**bush, n. Mach.** Bushing, a metal lining. See *STUFFING BOX, Illustr.* — *v. t.* To furnish with a bushing.

**bush'back** (-bûk), *n.* See *HARNESSED ANTELOPE*.

**bush cranberry**. The cranberry tree (see *CRANBERRY*, 2 a).

**bush'el** (bûsh'êl; -î), *n.* [OF. *boissel*, fr. *boisse* a measure of grain, of Celt. origin.] 1. A dry measure; also, a weight assumed as its equivalent. See *MEASURE, Table 10*. 2. A vessel holding a bushel.



Busby.

*tuberosa*). The root is diaphoretic and expectorant. b A prairie









**caddis**, **caddice** (kăd'is), *n.* [ME. *caddas*, Scot. *caddis* lint, *caddes* a kind of woolen cloth.] Worsted yarn; specif., a worsted ribbon or binding for garters, etc.

**caddis**, **caddice**, *n.* A caddis worm.

**caddis fly**. Any of an order (Trichoptera) of four-winged insects having aquatic larvae, called **caddis worms**, which live in, and drag about, a silken case covered with bits of shell, gravel, etc.

**caddish** (kăd'ish), *adj.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming. — **caddish-ly**, *adv.* — **caddishness**, *n.*

**cadd'ey** (kăd'ey), *n.*; *pl.* -dies (-iz). [Malay kăd' weight of 1 1/2 pounds.] A small box, can, chest, orig. one for tea.

**cadd'ey** (kăd'ey). Variant of CADNIE.

**cade** (kăd), *adj.* Left by the mother and bred by hand; pet; as, a *cade* lamb or colt.

**cade**, *n.* [F., fr. Pr.] A European juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). Its wood yields by distillation a dark, tarry liquid, **cade oil**, used locally in treating skin diseases.

**-cade** (-kăd). A suffix formed from the final syllable of *cavalcade*, meaning *procession*, *parade*, as in *motorcade*.

**cadence** (kăd'ens), *n.* [F., fr. It, fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] 1. Rhythmic flow of language; rhythm. 2. The measure or beat of any rhythmic motion, as dancing. 3. *Music*. A concluding strain. *b* A trill or other closing embellishment. — **cadenced** (-d'ens), *adj.*

**cad'en-ey** (kăd'en-ey), *n.* Cadence.

**cadent** (-d'ent), *adj.* [L. *cadens*, -entis, pres. part.] 1. *Archaic*.

Falling. 2. Having cadence.

**cad'en-za** (kăd'en-ză), *n.* [It.] *Music*. A flourish or flight of ornament in the course of an aria, concerto, etc., commonly just before the end.

**cadet** (kăd'et), *n.* [F. (in sense 1), fr. L.L. dim. of L. *caput* head] 1. A younger brother or son; youngest son; a younger branch of a family, or a member of it. 2. Formerly, a gentleman who enlisted in a regiment, as a volunteer private, to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. 3. A young man in training for military or naval service; specif., a student at a military or naval school, as at West Point. Cf. *midshipman*, 2. — **cadetship**, *n.*

**cad'ter** (kăd'ter), *n.* New Zealand. A woman appointed to the civil service after a competitive examination.

**cadge** (kăd; kăd), *v. t. & i.*; **CADGED** (kăd; kăd); **CADGING**. 1. *Dial*. To carry; also, to peddle. 2. *Colloq*. To beg or sponge; also, to live by begging or sponging. — **cadger**, *n.*

**cad'i** (kăd'i; kă'di), *n.*; *pl.* CADIS (-diz). [Ar. *qadî*.] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans.

**cad'mi-um** (kăd'mi-um), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *cadmia* calamine, fr. Gr. *kadmia*.] A tin-white, malleable, ductile metallic element. Symbol, Cd; at. no., 48; at. wt., 112.41.

**Cad'mus** (kăd'mis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Kadmos*.] Gr. Myth. A prince of Phoenicia who slew a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these sprang armed men who fought together till but five were left. They, with Cadmus, founded Thebes. Cadmus is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece. — **Cad-me'an** (kăd'mi-ân), *adj.*

**cad're** (kăd're; *ml.* also kăd're; *F.* kă'dr'), *n.* [F. *cadre*, fr. It. *quadro*, fr. L. *quadrus* square, fr. *quatuor* four.] A frame or frame-work; specif., skeleton organization, as of a military unit.

**cad'u-staff** (kăd'u-stăf), *n.*; *pl.* -ces (-sēz). [L.] 1. A herald's staff of office, specif., the staff of Hermes, or Mercury. 2. Hermes' staff as a symbol of a physician or medical corps. — **cad'u-staff** (-stăf), *adj.*

**cad'u-ci-ty** (-st'it), *n.* [F. *caducité*, fr. L. *caducus*. See CADUCOUS.] 1. Perishableness. 2. Senility.

**cad'u-cous** (kăd'u-kūs), *adj.* [L. *caducus* falling, fr. *cadere* to fall.] 1. Falling off; dropping away; *Bot.* falling off very early; — *opp.* to *persistent*. Cf. *caducous*, *deciduous*. 2. Transitory; fleeting.

**cae-cil'i-an** (sē-sil'i-ân), *n.* [L. *caecilia* a kind of lizard, fr. *caecus* blind.] Zool. Any of a genus (*Caecilia*) of wormlike burrowing amphibians chiefly of tropical countries.

**cae-cos** (sē-skō), *caeo-*. A combining form denoting the *Caecus*. *caecum*, as in *cae-cos-to-my* (sē-skō-tō-mi) (*cae-cos-to-my* (-kōs-tō-mi), *cae-cos-to-my* (sē-skō-tō-mi) (*cae-ECTOMY*, -STOMY, -TOMY).

**cae-um** (sē-kūm), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kă). [L. *caecus* blind.] *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity open at one end, as the blind end of a canal or duct; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins, and into which the ileum opens from one side; the blind gut. — **cae-cal** (kăd), *adj.*

**cae-li-an** (sē-l'i-ân), *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome. See *SEVEN HILLS*.

**cae-no** (sē-nō). Var. of *CENO*- or of *COENO*-.

**cae-al-pin'i-a-ceous** (sē-sil-pi-n'i-ā-sē-sis; sē-s'), *adj.* [After Andrea *Cesalpino*, It. botanist.] *Bot.* Belonging to the senna family (*Caesalpinaceae*). See *SENNA*.

**cae-sar** (sē-zăr), *n.* [L.] 1. The cognomen of Gaius Julius Caesar; hence, a title given to the Roman emperor. *b* An emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser. 2. Any emperor or autocrat. — **cae-sar-i-an** (sē-săr-i-ân), *adj.*

**cae-sar-i-an op'er-a-tion**. *Surg.* The operation of taking a child from the uterus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus; — so called from the belief that Julius Caesar was so delivered.

**cae-sar-i-ism** (sē-zăr-i-izm), *n.* Absolute government such as that of a Roman Caesar; imperialism.

**cae-si-um** (sē-si-um), *Chem.* Var. of *CESIUM*.

**cae-si-to-se**, **cae-si-to-se-ly**. Vars. of *CESPITOSE*, etc.

**cae-su'ra** (sē-zū-ră; -sū-ră), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-răz), -RAE (-rē). [L., division, stop, fr. *caedere*, *caesum*, to cut off.] 1. In Greek and Latin prosody, a break in a verse caused by the ending of a word within a foot; — loosely used to include diaeresis. A *caesura* is commonly marked ||. Thus:

Arma virumque caeno || Trojae qui | primus ab | oris.

2. In modern prosody, a rhythmic break, usually a sense pause, about the middle of a verse. 3. *Music*. A pause marking a rhythmic point of division in a melody. — **cae-su'ral** (-răd), *adj.*

**cae'fe** (kă'fē), *n.* [F., fr. It. *caffè*.] 1. Coffee. 2. [*as an English word*] (*prom. kă'fē*) A coffeehouse; restaurant; in the United States, a barroom.

**cae'fe au lait** (kă'fē 'ô' lē), [*Fr.*] Coffee with milk, esp. hot milk in about equal proportions.

**cae'fe noir** (kă'fē nwar'). [*Fr.*] Black coffee.

**caf'e-te'ri-a** (kă'fē-tēr'i-ă), *n.* [Amer. Sp., coffee shop.] U.S. A restaurant at which patrons serve themselves at a counter, taking the food to tables to eat.

**caf'fe-ine** (kă'fē-in; -ēn, -in), *n.* Also **caf'fe-in**. A stimulant alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, in coffee, tea (see *THEINE*), kola, etc.

**caf'tan** (kă'tân; kă'tân'), *n.* [Turk. *kâftân*.] A long-sleeved gown fastened by a girdle, worn in the Levant.

**cage** (kă), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow.] 1. A box or enclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, for confining birds or other animals. 2. *Archaic*. A place of confinement, as for malefactors. 3. Anything like a cage in form or purpose; specif., the box or enclosed platform of an elevator, or lift. 4. *Baseball*. A place enclosed for practice. 5. *Hockey*, etc. The structure used for a goal, typically a framework with a net. 6. *Ordn.* An openwork steel support for guns.

— *v. t.*; **CAGED** (kăj); **CAG'ING** (kăj'ing). 1. To confine in or as in a cage. 2. *Sports*. To put or drive into a cage, as a ball.

**cage'ling** (kăj'ing), *n.* A child confined in a cage.

**cage'y** (kăj'i), *adj.* *Slang*. Wary; shrewdly knowing.

**Ca'gon'lar'd** (kă'gōn'lăr'), *n.* [F., fr. *cagoule* hood.] France. A member of a secret terrorist organization (Comité Secret d'Action Révolutionnaire) active from about 1937 to the World War II period.

**Ca'hier'** (kă'yă; kă'hēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quaternum* (see *QUATRE*).] The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] 1. A number of sheets of paper, etc., put together, as for binding. 2. A memorial (def. 2); also, a report.

**Ca'hill** (kă'hil; kă'hil'), *n.* [After a Dublin fly maker.] *Angling*. An artificial fly with tan speckled wings, gray wool body, brown hackle, gold tag, and brown speckled tail. Cf. *FLY*, *Illust.*

**Ca'hoot'** (kă-hōot'), *n.* *Slang*. Partnership; collusion; — chiefly in *Ca'hoots*. — *to go Ca'hoots*. To go shares.

**Ca'man** (kă'măn), *n.* Var. of *CAYMAN*.

**Ca'lan** (kă'n), *n.* The brother of Abel; hence, a murderer.

**Ca'no-zō'ic** (kă'nō-zō'ik; kă'-), *n.* Var. of *CENOZOIC*.

**Ca'que'** (kă-ek'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *caico*, fr. Turk. *qayıq*.] 1. A light skiff or rowboat much used on the Bosphorus. 2. A Levantine sailing vessel of larger size.

**Ca'ra'** (kă'ră; kă'ră'), [*Fr.*] A French popular song of the Revolution, with the refrain "ca'ra" ("it will go on"). Cf. *CARMAGNOLE*, 3; *MARSEILLAISE*.

**Ca'rd** (kărd; Scot. kărd), *n.* [Gael & Ir. *ceard* a tinker.] Scot. A traveling tinker; a tramp.

**Ca'rn** (kărn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *carnn*, a heap.] A heap of stones raised for a memorial, a landmark, etc.

**Ca'rn'gorm'** (kărn'gôr'm'), *n.*, or **Ca'rn'gorm** stone. *Mineral*. A yellow or smoky-brown variety of quartz crystal, found esp. on Mt. Cairngorm, Scotland.

**Ca'rn terrier**. A small, compactly built Scottish terrier.

**Ca'rs'on** (kă'sŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *caisson*, fr. *caissa*, fr. L. *capsa* case, box.] 1. *Mil.* A chest to hold ammunition. *b* An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery. 2. *Civ. Engin.* A watertight box or chamber used for construction work under water, as in harbors and rivers; a cofferdam. *b* A hollow floating box or boat used as a floodgate for a dock or basin. *c* A camel (def. 2) for floating a sunken vessel.

3. *Arch.* = *COFFER*, 6.

**Ca'risson** (kă-ris-sŏn), *n.* A disease, sometimes fatal, marked by neuralgic pains and paralysis, induced by too rapid decrease in air pressure after a stay in compressed atmosphere, as in caissons, diving bells, etc.; — called colloq. (the bends) *Cf. AEROEMBOLISM*.

**Ca'rif** (kă'rif), *adj.* [ONF. *cauf* captive, mean, fr. L. *captivus*.] Base; wicked and mean; despicable. — *n.* A base, despicable person; a mean and wicked man.

**Ca'ri-put** (kă'ri-pŭt), *n.* A Var. of *CAJUPUT*. *b* A tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the laurel family, with aromatic evergreen leaves.

**Ca'jole'** (kă-jōl'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *cajoler*.] To deceive with, or persuade by, artful flattery, specious promises, or the like; to wheedle; coax. — **Ca'jole-ment**, *n.* — **Ca'jole'r** (-jōl'ēr), *n.*

**Ca'jole'ry** (-jōl'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Act or practice of cajoling; wheedling; coaxing.

**Ca'jun** (kă'jun), *n.* [Corrupt. of *ACADIAN*.] In Louisiana, a person reputed to be of Acadian French descent.

**Ca'ju-put** (kă'ju-pŭt), *n.* [Malay *kajupūtih*, fr. *kayu* tree + *pūtih* white.] An East Indian tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) of the myrtle family, yielding a pungent greenish oil used chiefly as a local application in skin diseases.

**cake** (kăk), *n.* [ME., fr. ON. *kaka*.] 1. A small mass of dough, sometimes unleavened, baked on both sides; also, hashed meat, fish, mashed potatoes, etc., packed into a small mass and baked. 2. A sweetened mixture of flour and other ingredients, baked in a loaf or mass. 3. A griddlecake; pancake. 4. Matter congealed or molded into a solid mass, esp. into a rather flat form; as, a *cake* of soap. — *v. t. & i.* To form or harden into a cake or mass.

**cake'walk'** (-wôk'), *n.* Orig., a form of entertainment among American Negroes in which a prize of a cake was given for the most accomplished steps and figures in walking; later, a stage dance developed from these. — *v. i.* To do, or walk as in, a cakewalk. — **cake'walk'-er**, *n.*

**Cal'a-bar' bean** (kă'lă-băr; kă'lă-băr). The poisonous seed of a tropical African woody vine (*Phytolacca venenosa*) of the pea family, used as a myotic and in tetanus and in strychnine poisoning.

**Cal'a-bash** (kă'lă-băsh), *n.* [F. *calabasse*, fr. Pr. *carbassa*, *carbasso*.] 1. A gourd, esp. the common bottle gourd (see *GOURD*), from the necks of which tobacco pipes are made. 2. The hard-shelled fruit of a tropical American tree of the trumpet-creeper family (*Calabash tree*) used for making drinking utensils, bailers, etc.; also, the tree itself (*Crescentia caryote*).

**Cal'a-ber**, **Cal'a-bar** (kă'lă-bēr), *n.* [F. *Calabre Calabrie*.] *Oris*, a brown squirrel fur from Calabria, Italy; now, in commerce, the gray fur of a Siberian squirrel.

**Cal'a-boose** (kă'lă-bōos; kă'lă-bōos'), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] Local, U.S. A prison; a jail.

**Ca-lă'di-um** (kă-lă'di-um), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *kaladi*, name of a plant.] Any of a genus (*Caladium*, esp. *C. bicolor*) of tropical American ornamental plants of the arum family, with handsome, variously colored leaves.

**Cal'a-man'der wood** (kă'lă-măn'dēr). The hazel-brown, black-striped wood of certain East Indian trees (genus *Dioppyros*, esp. *D. hirsuta*), related to the ebony.

**cal'a-mine** (kāl'ā-mīn; -mīn), *n.* [F., fr. ML., fr. L. *cadmia*.] A hydrous zinc silicate, (ZnOH)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>. *b* Chiefly Brit. Native zinc carbonate, ZnCO<sub>3</sub>; smithsonite.

**cal'a-mint** (kāl'ā-mīnt), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *calamintha*, fr. Gr. *kalaminthē*.] Any of a genus (*Clanopodium*, syn. *Calamintha*) of mints, esp. one of the North Temperate Zone (*C. calamintha*), often called **calamint balm**.

**cal'am-l'ous** (kāl'ā-m'ūs), *adj.* [F. *calamiteux*, fr. L. *calamitosus*.] Producing, or attended with, calamity; disastrous. — **cal'am-l'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'am-l'ous-ness**, *n.*

**cal'am-l'y** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -tīs (-tīz). [F. *calamité*, fr. L. *calamitas*.] 1. A state of deep distress or misfortune; misery. 2. Any great misfortune. — **Syn.** See **DISASTER**. — **Ant.** Boon.

**cal'a-mus** (kāl'ā-mūs), *n.*; *pl.* -mī (-mī). [L., a reed.] 1. The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) or its aromatic root. 2. Zool. The barrel or quill of a feather. See **FEATHER**, **ILLUSTR.**

**cal'ash'** (kāl'āsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche*, fr. Czech *kolesa* wheels, carriage.] 1. A light low-wheeled carriage with a top or hood. 2. = **CALÈCHE**, 2. 3. A carriage hood or top that can be thrown back. Cf. **CHAISE**, **VICTORIA**, **ILLUSTR.** 4. A large hood formerly worn.

**cal'a-thus** (kāl'ā-thūs), *n.*; *pl.* -thī (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. *kalathos*.] Gr. *Antiq.* A flaring basket, often carried on the head, with fruits. It is a symbol of fruitfulness.

**cal-ca-ne-us** (kāl-kā'nē-ūs), *n.* Also **cal-ca-ne-um** (-ūm). [LL. (& L.), heel.] One of the tarsal bones; in man, the great bone of the heel.

**cal'car** (kāl'kā), *n.*; *pl.* -CARIA (kāl-kā'ri-ā). [L., a spur, fr. *calcar*, heels.] Bot. & Zool. A spur. — **cal'car-ate** (kāl-kā'ri-āt), **cal'car-ated** (-ri-āt), *adj.*

**cal-car'e-ous** (kāl-kā'rē-ūs), *adj.* [L. *calcareus* pert. to lime. See **CALK**.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing calcite, or calcium carbonate; also, containing calcium; as, *calcareous* soils.

**cal-co-o-la-ria** (kāl'sē-ō-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calceolaria* shoe-maker, fr. *calceolus*, a dim of *calceus* shoe.] Any of a genus (*Calceolaria*) of tropical American plants of the figwort family, having pouch-shaped flowers.

**cal'ces** (kāl'sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of **CALK**.

**cal'chas** (kāl'kās), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Kalchas*.] In the *Iliad*, a priest of Apollo in the Greek army before Troy.

**cal'cl** (kāl'sl-), *n.* A combining form, Latin *calci-*, from *calx*, *calcia*, lime, denoting also *calcium* or *calcium salts*. — **cal'calc** (kāl'sl'k), *adj.* [L. *calx*, *calcia*, lime.] Chem. Derived from, or containing, calcium or lime.

**cal'ci-ole** (kāl'sl-kōl), *n.* [L. *calci* + *colere* to cultivate, dwell.] Bot. A plant normally growing on calcareous soils. — **cal'ci-ole-ous** (kāl'sl-kōl-ūs), *adj.*

**cal'cif'er-ol** (kāl'sl-fēr-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*calceiferous* + *ergost ol*] Biochem. Vitamin D<sub>2</sub> (see **VITAMIN**).

**cal'cif'er-ous** (kāl'sl-fēr-ūs), *adj.* Also **cal'cif'ic** (-īk), *adj.* [L. *calx*, lime + *-ferous*] Producing, or having, calcite.

**cal'ci-fi-ca-tion** (kāl'sl-fī-kā'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Process of calcifying; deposition of insoluble lime salts in a tissue, etc. 2. A calcified structure.

**cal'ci-fuge** (kāl'sl-fū), *n.* [L. *calci* + *fugere* to flee.] Bot. A plant not normally growing on calcareous soils. — **cal'cif'u-gous** (kāl'sl-fū-gūs), *adj.*

**cal'ci-fy** (kāl'sl-fī), *v. t. & i.* -FYED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To make or become stony or calcareous by the deposit or secretion of lime salts.

**cal'ci-mine** (kāl'sl-mīn; -mīn), *n.* Also **kal'so-mine** (kāl'sō-). [L. *calx*, *calcia*, lime.] 1. A white or colored wash for a ceiling or other interior plastering. — *n.* 1. To wash or cover with calamine.

**cal'cine'** (kāl'sīn; kāl'sīn; -sīn), *v. t. & i.* [F. *calciner*, fr. L. *calx*, *calcia*, lime.] 1. To make or become powdery by action of heat. 2. To oxidize, as by heat. 3. To fry. — **cal'ci-na-tion** (kāl'sl-nā'sh'ūn), *n.* — **cal'cin-a-to-ry** (kāl'sl-nā'tō-ri; -tō-ri; kāl'sl'n-), *adj.* & *n.*

**cal'ci-phil** (kāl'sl-fīl; -fīl), *n.* [*calci-* + *-phil-*] = **CALCIPHILE**.

**cal'cip'hil-ous** (kāl'sl-fīl-ūs), **cal'ci-phil'ic** (kāl'sl-fīl'īk), *adj.*

**cal'ci-phobe** (kāl'sl-fōb), *n.* [*calci-* + *-phobe-*] = **CALCIPHOB**.

**cal'cip'hob-ous** (kāl'sl-fōb-ūs), **cal'ci-pho'bic** (kāl'sl-fōb'īk, fōb'īk), *adj.*

**cal'cite** (kāl'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcia*, lime.] Mineral. Calcium carbonate, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, crystallized in hexagonal form, thus distinguished from aragonite. It includes common limestone, chalk, and marble.

**cal'ci-um** (kāl'sī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calx*, *calcia*, lime.] Chem. A silver-white soft metallic element occurring only in combination. Symbol, Ca; at. no., 20; at. wt., 40.08.

**calcium carbide**. A crystalline solid, CaC<sub>2</sub>, often resembling gray limestone, used for generating acetylene, etc.

**calcium carbonate**. A solid, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, occurring in nature as calcite and aragonite and found also in plant ashes, bones, shells, etc., and widely used in making lime and portland cement.

**calcium chloride**. A crystalline compound, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, used, in its anhydrous state as a white porous solid, as a drying agent, to lay dust, etc.

**calcium cyanamide**. Also **id.** Chem. A compound, CaCN<sub>2</sub>, obtained in impure, cokelike form by passing dry nitrogen over calcium carbide at 1200° C. (2190° F.), and used as a fertilizer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds.

**calcium light**. = **LUXLIGHT**, *n.*, 1.

**calcium phosphate**. See **PHOSPHATE**.

**calo'-sin'ter** (kāl'sl'n'tēr), *n.* [G. *kalksinter*, fr. *kalk* lime + *sinter* sinter.] Calcareous sinter.

**calo'-spar'**, **calo'spar'** (-spūr'), *n.* Calcite.

**calo'-tuf'a** (-tūf'a; -tūf'a), **calo'-tuff'** (-tūf'), *n.* Calcareous tufa.

**cal'on-la-bile** (kāl'ō-lā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Subject to, or ascertainable by, calculation. 2. Dependable; reliable.

**cal'on-late** (-līt), *v. t.* [L. *calculus*, past part. of *calculari* to calculate, fr. *calculus* a stone used in reckoning, fr. *calx*, *calcia*, limestone.] 1. To determine by mathematical processes. 2. To design or adapt for a purpose; as, *calculated* to succeed. 3. Colloq., U.S. To plan; expect; "reckon."

**Syn.** Calculate, compute, estimate, reckon mean to determine something mathematically. Calculate is preferred when highly intricate processes are followed and when the result, because of difficulties involved, is problematical; compute is the simpler term, implying a simpler arithmetical process and an exact result; estimate, as here compared, is used only of costs, etc., determined in advance and, therefore, usually implies approximate exactness in the result; reckon, often colloquial for compute, usually implies a rough-and-ready process, such as mental figuring.

— *v. i.* 1. To forecast consequences; estimate. 2. To count or rely; with *on*.

**cal'cu-lat'ing** (-lāt'ing), *adj.* Making calculations; hence, given to contrivance or forecasting of what will promote self-interest; scheming; as, a *calculating* disposition, person.

**cal'on-la'tion** (kāl'ō-lā'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act or process, or result, of cal-

book of tables for facilitating computation. 3. A machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations; — called also **calculating machine**.

**cal'ou-lous** (-lūs), *adj.* Med. Caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi.

**cal'ou-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. See **CALCULATE**.] 1. A concretion (def. 2a) formed in the body, as in the bladder or kidneys; a stone. 2. Math. a Method of computation; any process of reasoning by the use of symbols; any branch of mathematics involving calculation. b Specif., a method of analysis, usually called **differential calculus** when dealing with the rate of change of a variable function, and **integral calculus** when concerned with the theory and application of integrals, their evaluation, derivation, etc.

**cal'de-ra** (kāl-dē'rā), *n.* [Sp., *calderon*.] Geol. A large crater formed by the collapse of the central part of a volcano.

**cal'dron**, **cal'dron** (kāl'drōn), *n.* [ONF. *caudron*, *cauderon*, fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *calidus* warm, fr. *calere* to be warm.] A large kettle or boiler.

**cal'fo-be'** (kāl'fōsh'), *n.*; *pl.* **CALFONES** (-lēsh'ēz; -īz; F. -lēsh'). Also **cal'jeoh'** (kāl-jēsh') [F.] 1. = **CALASH**, 1. 2. In Quebec (City) a two-wheeled vehicle with a folding hood or top.

**cal'e-fa'cient** (kāl'fē-fā'sh'ēnt), *adj.* [L. *calcfaciens*, pres. part. of *calcfacere* to make warm.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A calefacient remedy.

**cal'e-fac'tion** (-fāk'sh'ūn), *n.* [*Calcfactio*.] A warming; state of being warmed. — **cal'e-fac'tive** (tīv), *adj.* — **cal'e-fac'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *adj.*

**cal'en-dar** (kāl'ēn-dēr), *n.* [L. *calendarius* an account book, fr. *calendae*, *kalendae*, *calends*.] 1. A system of fixing the divisions of time, as years, months, weeks, and days, adapted to the purposes of civil life. See **CHINESE CALENDAR**, **GREGORIAN CALENDAR**, **JEWISH CALENDAR**, **JULIAN CALENDAR**, **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR**, **PERPETUAL CALENDAR**, **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**, **ROMAN CALENDAR**; cf. also **HOLIDAY**, **MONTH**, **YEAR**. 2. A tabular register of the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week. 3. Formerly, a guide or direction pattern. 4. An orderly list; schedule; specif.: a List of causes to be tried in court. b A list of canonized saints, martyrs, or the like. c Brit. A university or college catalogue. See **CATALOGUE**, 2. o. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar; to register.

**cal'en-der** (-dēr), *n.* [F. *calandre*, prob. ult. fr. L. *cylindrus* cylinder.] A machine for calendaring cloth, rubber, paper, etc. — *v. t.* To press, as cloth, rubber, paper, etc., between rollers to make it smooth and glossy, or to water it — **cal'en-der-or**, *n.*

**cal'on-der**, *n.* [Per. *galandar*.] One of a Sufistic order of wandering mendicant dervishes.

**cal'ends**, **kal'ends** (kāl'ēndz), *n. pl.* [L. *kalendae*, *calendae*, *calends*.] See **ROMAN CALENDAR**.

**cal'en-du-la** (kāl'ēn-dū-lā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *calendae* the calends, when the plant was supposed to blossom.] Any of a small genus (*Calendula*) of herbs of the aster family, natives of temperate regions; a pot marigold.

**cal'en-ture** (kāl'ēn-tūr), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] Any of various fishes, formerly so called, occurring in the tropics, caused by exposure to excessive heat.

**cal'es-cent** (kāl'ēsh'ēnt; -ēnt), *adj.* [L. *calescens*, pres. part. of *calescere*, incho. of *calere* to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **cal'es-cence** (-ēns; -ēns), *n.*

**cal'f** (kāl; kāl; ū), *n.*; *pl.* **CALVES** (kāvz; kāvz). [AS. *cralf*.] 1. The young of the cow, or of the bovine family of quadrupeds; also, the young of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, moose, reindeer, and whale. 2. Leather made of the skin of the calf; esp., a fine, light-colored bookbinder's leather. 3. Colloq. An awkward or silly youth. 4. A small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe.

**cal'f**, *n.*; *pl.* **CALVES**. [ON. *kalfi*.] The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

**cal'f love**. Colloq. Transitory affection felt by a boy or a girl for one of the opposite sex; puppy love.

**cal'f's-foot'** /**fo'l'y** (kāl'f'fōt'; kāvz'; less commonly, kūs'; kūs'). Jelly made from calves' feet; gelatin.

**cal'f'skin'** (kāl'f'skīn; kāl'f'), *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; also, the superior kind of leather made of the skin.

**Cal'i-ban** (kāl'ī-bān; -bān), *n.* A savage and deformed slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

**cal'i-ber**, **cal'i-bre** (kāl'ī-bēr), *n.* [F. *calibre*, fr. It., fr. Ar. *qālīb* a form, mold.] 1. Gun. a The diameter of a bullet or other projectile. b The diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or other firearm. See **1st BORE**, *n.*; cf. **GAUGE**, *n.*, 5. 2. The diameter of a round body; esp., the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder. 3. Capacity of mind; hence, degree of excellence or importance; quality; ability.

**cal'i-brate** (-brāt), *v. t.* To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, to determine, rectify, or mark the graduations of. — **cal'i-brat'ion** (-brāt'sh'ūn), *n.* — **cal'i-brat'or** (-brāt'ēr), *n.*

**cal'i-ces** (kāl'ī-sēz), *n. pl.* of **CALIX**.

**cal'i-che** (kāl'ī-chē), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *caliche* a pebble in a brick, a flake of lime.] a A crude sodium nitrate, NaNO<sub>3</sub>, of the Chilean deposits. b A crust of calcium carbonate, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, formed on stony soil in arid regions.

**cal'i-co** (kāl'ī-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [So called because first imported from Calcutta, India.] 1. Originally, any cotton cloth from India and the East. 2. Later, any of various cotton stuffs of European make. 3. Eng. Plain white cotton cloth. 4. U.S. Cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. — *adj.* 1. Made of calico. 2. Colloq., U.S. Labeled like calico; spotted.

**cal'i-co-back'** (-kō-bāk'), *n.* a The calico bass (see **BASS** b). b A hemipterous insect (*Murgantia histrionica*) which injures cabbages and other garden plants.

**calico bush, flower, or tree**. U.S. = **MOUNTAIN LAUREL**.

calif, calif-ate, etc. Vars. of CALIPH, etc.

**Californian poppy** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á). Any herb of a genus (*Echeveria*) of the poppy family, esp. one species (*E. californica*) whose yellow-orange flower is the State flower of California.

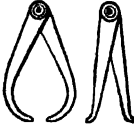
**Californian rose** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á). See *ASODENDRON*.

**Caligat-nous** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á). [*Caliginosus*.] Dim; dark; obscure. — **cal'igat-nous'ty** (-tá'f-í-tí), *n.*

**cal'ipash** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* A fatty, gelatinous, dull-green substance next to the upper shell of a turtle, esteemed as a delicacy.

**cal'ip-see** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* The fatty, gelatinous, light-yellow substance attached to the lower shell of a turtle, esteemed as a delicacy.

**cal'ip-see** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* [Corrupt, fr. CALIBER.] 1. Usually *pl.* An instrument with two lews, usually curved, fastened together with a rivet or a screw or with a spring and pivot. They are used for determining the thickness or diameter of objects or the distance between surfaces, etc. An *outside caliper* measures external, an *inside caliper* internal, dimensions. 2. A graduated rod or rule (caliper rule) with one fixed and one sliding jaw, used for making similar measurements. Cf. *micrometer caliper*, *illustr.* — *v. t.* To measure by or as by calipers.



Calipers, outside and inside.

**cal'iph**, **cal'if** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* [OF. *calife*, fr. *Ar. khalīf*, *ah.*] Successor (e.g., of Mohammed); — a title assumed by temporal and spiritual rulers in Mohammedan countries.

**cal'iph-ate** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* Office or dominion of a caliph.

**cal'iph-ate bark** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), (*Sp. calaia*). The yellow bark of a cinchona (*Cinchona calaia* or *C. ledgeriana*), which yields quinine.

**cal'is-then'ic**, or, more properly but less usually, **cal'is-then'ic** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.*; see -ics. [*Gr. kallos* beauty + *athēnos* strength.]

a The science of bodily exercise without apparatus or with light hand apparatus, to promote strength and gracefulness; — usually construed as *gym.* b Exercises of this sort; — usually construed as *pl.* — **cal'is-then'ic** (-ik), **cal'is-then'ic** (-ik), *adj.*

**cal'ix** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.*; *pl.* **cal'ices** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á). [*L.*] 1. Var. of CALYX. 2. A cup; esp., *Ecol.*, a chalice.

**call**, **caulk** (kók), *v. t.* [From ONF., fr. *L. calcare*, fr. *calx* heel.] 1. To drive tarred oakum, or cotton twist or wicking, into the seams between the planks of (a ship, boat, etc.), to prevent leaking. 2. *Mech.* To tighten (a joint formed by overlapping plates) by driving the edge of one plate over the surface of the other. 3. To stop up the crevices of, as of windows.

**call** (kók), *n.* A tapered metal piece projecting downward on the shoe of a horse or an or, to prevent slipping; also, *U. S.*, a similar device worn on the sole of a shoe. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with calks, to prevent slipping. 2. To wound with a calk, as a horse's leg.

**calk'er**, **caulk'er** (kók'ér), *n.* 1. One who calks ships, etc. 2. *Mach.* A tool for calking.

**call** (kók), *v. t.* [*AS. callian*.] 1. To utter in a loud or distinct voice; hence, to read over (a list of names) loudly; to announce, esp. with authority; as, to *call* a halt. 2. To summon with a call; also, *Archaic*, to invite or bid. 3. To bring into action or discussion, as a case in court. 4. To invoke; to appeal to. 5. To rouse from sleep or slumber to get up by a call. 6. To attract (animals) by an imitative call. 7. To communicate with by telephone. 8. To convoke, as Congress. 9. To summon to a particular duty, office, or employment. 10. To demand payment of, esp. by formal notice; as, to *call* a loan. 11. To demand presentation of for payment; as, to *call* an issue of bonds. 12. To give a name to; to address by a specified name. 13. To regard or characterize as of a certain kind. 14. To estimate, reckon, or consider as being; as, they *call* it ten miles. 15. *Billiards*, *Pool*, etc. To name or designate the particulars (as to the balls, the pocket, etc.) of (a shot). 16. *Poker*. To summon, as to a show of hands, by an equal bet. — *v. i.* 1. To speak in a loud distinct voice; to cry; shout. 2. To make a call or brief visit. 3. To get into contact with a person over the telephone. 4. *Scot.* To go; proceed; — esp. in *ca'enny*. 5. *Card Playing*. To make a demand of some kind, as for a card, or, in *poker*, as for a show of hands. — *Syn.* See *summon*.

**call back**. a To summon back; to recall. b To revoke or retract. c To telephone answer to a telephone call. — *call down*. a To cause or invite to descend. b *Shant.* To rebuke or censure; to scold.

— *n.* 1. Act of calling with the voice; esp., a shout; cry. 2. A summons or invitation; a bidding; as: a A summons or signal on a drum, bugle, or pipe, etc. b A notice summoning persons to their work, as actors to rehearsal; a summons. c Act of signaling, as by a bell, to summon a person to listen at a telephone. 3. A requirement or appeal; also, the occasion of the requirement; demand; claim; specif., a duty, need, or occasion. 4. The cry of a bird or other animal. 5. The call of a roll; a roll call. 6. A short, usually formal, visit. 7. A name or thing called or indicated by calling; as, his *call* was heads. 8. *Card Playing*. Act of calling. 9. *Com.* The right which one party buys of another to demand a certain amount of stock, grain, or other commodity, at a fixed price, at or within a certain time agreed on. — *Ecol.* An invitation to become the pastor or minister of a church. 11. *Finance*. a A demand for the payment of money. b A demand for presentation for payment, as of a bond. 12. *Hunting*. A tone or a strain blown on the horn to encourage hounds or signal hunters. — *on call*. *Stock Exch. & Finance*. Subject, as a call loan, to demand for payment or return without previous notice.

**call'ia** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), or, **calla lily**. A house plant (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) of the arum family, with a white showy spathe and yellow spadix.

**call'able** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *adj.* Capable of being called; *Finance*, subject to a demand for presentation for payment.

**call'ant** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), **call'ant** (-án), *n.* [*MD. callant* fellow, fr. OF. *challant*.] *Scot.* A boy; lad.

**call'boy** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* 1. A bellboy; page. 2. *Theater*. A boy who summons actors to go on stage.

**call'er** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* A person or thing that calls.

**call'er** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *adj.* *Scot.* Fresh; in good condition; also, cool.

**call'et** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* [*Gr. kallē*.] A trull; prostitute.

**call'ig-ra-phy** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* [*Gr. kalligraphia*.] 1. Fair or elegant writing or penmanship. 2. Handwriting in general. — **call'ig-ra-pher** (-fór'n-á), *n.* — **call'ig-graph'ic** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *adj.* — **call'ig-ra-phy** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.*

**calling** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* 1. The action of the verb *call* (in any sense); a call. 2. One's usual occupation; vocation; trade. 3. A state of sexual excitement; — used specif. of the female cat. — *Syn.* See *wonk*.

**calling card** = VISITING CARD.

**Cal'if-o-pe** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Kalliope*, fr. *kallos* beauty + *ops*, *opus*, voice.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The Muse who presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. 2. [*not esp.*] (*pron. kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á*) popularly (*kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á*) A musical instrument consisting of a series of whistles, played by keys arranged as in an organ.

**cal'if-op'sis** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* [*NL.*] A coreopsis.

**cal'if-pash**, **cal'if-see**. Vars. of CALIPHASH, etc.

**cal'is-then'ic**, **cal'is-then'ic**, etc. Vars. of CALISTHENIC, etc.

**cal'is-then'ic** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* *Astron.* The so-called fourth (really the fifth) satellite of Jupiter. See *GANYMEDE*, 8.

**cal'li-thump** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.* *U. S.* A boisterous, discordantly noisy parade or burlesque serenade; a charivari or shivaree. — **cal'li-thump'-i-an** (-thím'n-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**call loan**. *Stock Exch.* A loan which may be terminated on demand of either party at any time; a demand loan.

**call market**. The market for lending money on call.

**call money**. Money loaned or ready to be loaned on call.

**cal'los-ty** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tíz). 1. State or quality of being callous; callousness. 2. = CALLUS, 1.

**cal'ous** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *adj.* [*L. callosus*, fr. *callum*, *callus*, callous skin.] 1. Having a callus; hardened; indurated. 2. Hardened in sensibility, feeling, etc.; unfeeling. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become callous. — **cal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'ous-ness**, *n.*

**cal'low** (kál'f-í-fán'yá; -fór'n-á), *adj.* [*AS. calu*.] 1. Destitute of feathers; unfledged, as a bird. 2. Immature; green; as, a *callow* youth. — *Syn.* See *rudd*.

**call rate**. The interest rate charged on call loans.

**call to quarters**. A bugle call fifteen minutes before taps, at which signal soldiers must repair to quarters. *U. S. Army*.

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of Christ. 3. An experience of intense, esp. mental, suffering. Cf. GETHSEMANE, 2.

**Calvary cross.** See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (2).

**calve** (kāv; kāv), *v. t.* [AS. *cealfian*.] 1. To bring forth a calf. 2. To bring forth young. 3. To separate or break so that a calf or calves become detached; — said of an iceberg or glacier. — *v. i.* 1. To bring forth, as a calf. 2. To let become detached, as a berg from an iceberg or glacier.

**calves** (kāv; kāv), *n., pl.* of **CALF**.

**Calvinism** (kāl'vin-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the French theologian John Calvin (1509-64), including election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, irresistibility of grace, and the perseverance of the saints. Calvinism especially emphasizes the sovereignty of God in the bestowal of grace. Cf. ARMINIAN.

**Calvinist** (-ist), *n.* A follower of Calvin; an adherent of Calvinism. — **Calvinist**, *adj.* — **Calvinist** (-ist), *adj.*

**calx** (kālks), *n., pl.* **CALICES** (kāl'kēz; -sēz), **CALCES** (kāl'kēz). [L. See **CEALX**.] *Chem.* The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion.

**caly'-ose** (kāl'y-ōz; kāl'y-), *n., pl.* of **CALYX**.

**caly'-cine** (kāl'y-sīn; -sēn), *adj.* Also **caly'-cine** (kāl'y-sīn; -sēn). Pertaining to or resembling calyx.

**caly'-ole** (kāl'y-ōl; -l), *n.* [*calyculus* small bud, dim. of *calyx*.] 1. *Bot.* An epicalyx. 2. *Zool.* A calyculus.

**caly'-o-lus** (kāl'y-ō-lūs), *n., pl.* -i (-lī). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* A small cup-shaped structure, as a taste bud, or a cavity of a coral containing the polyps.

**Cal'y-do'-an** (kāl'y-dō'-n), *Gr. Myth.* The pursuit of the boar sent by the goddess Artemis to ravage Calydon (see *Gaz.*) and finally slain by Meleager.

**caly'-so** (kāl'y-sō), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. Kalypso*.] 1. In the *Odysses*, a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia. 2. [*not cap.*] *Hort.* An orchid (genus *Cytherea*) growing in bogs and having a single white flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow.

**caly'-so** (kāl'y-sō), *n., pl.* -ses (-sēz). [Origin uncert.] A ballad like improvisation in African rhythm, often a satire on current events, composed and sung by natives of Trinidad, B.W.I., at an annual pre-Lenten carnival.

**caly'-tra** (kāl'y-trā), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. kalyptra* a covering for the head.] *Bot.* The female sex organ (archegonium) of a liverwort or moss, carried in some mosses on top of the capsule as a thin hood. b Any caplike covering of a flower or fruit.

**calyx** (kāl'iks; kāl'iks), *n., pl.* **CALYCES** (-ēz; -sēz), **CALYCES** (kāl'y-sēz; kāl'y-). [L. fr. *Gr. kalux*.] *Bot.* The external, usually green or leaty, part of a flower, contrasted with the inner showy portion, or *corolla*; the outer perianth. When the perianth consists of one series (as in the anemone) it is commonly called a *calyx*, and the *corolla* is then said to be wanting. The calyx may have distinct segments (*sepals*), or these may be united into a cup. Cf. **INVOLUCRE**; see **FLOWER**, *Illustr.*

**cam** (kām), *n.* [D. *kam* comb, MD.]

**cam.** *Mach.* A rotating or sliding piece or projection, as on a wheel, either for imparting desired peculiar movement to a roller moving against its edge, to a pin free to move in a groove on its face, etc., or for receiving motion from such a roller, pin, etc. Cams are widely used to give complicated and exactly timed movements, as in a sewing machine, the valve gear of a gas engine, etc.

**cam'-ra-de-rie** (kām'-rā-dē-rē), *n.* [F.] The good will that exists between comrades; good-fellowship.

**cam'-ra-ri-ty** (kām'-rā-rī-tē; Sp. kām'-rā-rī-ty), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A small chamber, as a king's private audience chamber. 2. A group of secret advisers; a cabal.

**cam'ass** (kām'ās), *n.* Also **cam'as**. [Amer. Indian name.] A Any of a genus (*Camassia*, esp. *C. quamash*) of scapose herbs of the lily family, of the western United States. The bulbs are eaten by Indians. b DEATH CAMASS.

**cam'ber** (kām'bēr), *n.* [OF. *cambré* bent, curved.] 1. Slight convexity of a part or structure, as of a ship's deck or of a road. 2. A timber having a camber. 3. A setting of the front wheels of an automobile closer together at the bottom than at the top. 4. *Aeronautics* The convexity of the curve of an airfoil from its chord. — *v. t. & i.* To give camber to; to have camber.

**cam'blat** (-blāt), *n.* [F. *camblat*, fr. It. *cambiale*, fr. *campiari* to exchange.] One who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the science and practice of exchange; also, a book giving the exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures of various countries.

**cam'blum** (kām'blūm), *n.* [LL, exchange.] *Bot.* The soft formative tissue which gives rise to new tissues (wood, bark, etc.), esp. in the stems and roots of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees. It usually forms a layerlike sheath beneath the epidermis and continually produces new phloem and xylem.

**Cam'br-ian** (kām'brī-an), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to Cambria; Welsh. 2. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the earliest period of the Paleozoic era, or the system of rocks formed in this period. Plant fossils are scarcely recognizable, but every great animal type except the vertebrate is represented in the fossils of the Cambrian. — **Cam'br-ian**, *n.*

**cam'bric** (kām'brīk), *n.* [From *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France.] 1. A fine, thin, white fabric made of linen. 2. A similar closely woven cotton fabric.

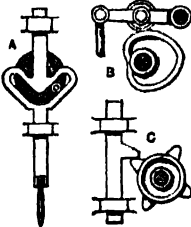
**cambric tea.** A beverage of very weak tea, milk, and sugar.

**came** (kām), *past* of **COME**.

**came** (kām), *n.* A grooved rod of cast lead, used, as in stained glass, to hold together the panes or quarries.

**cam'el** (kām'el; -h), *n.* [From AS. and ONF., fr. L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. *kamēlos*, of Sem. origin.] 1. Either of two large ruminant mammals used, for carrying burdens and for riding, in the desert regions of Asia and Africa.

**camel** (v. *camel*), *v. t.* To sink, as a vessel, in water, by sinking it, attaching it to the object to be raised, and then pumping out the water; a caisson (def. 2) o).



Cams. A Needle-bar Cam; B Heart Cam; C Cam Wheel.

**cam'el-bak'** (-bāk'), *n.* An uncured compound of rubber similar to the rubber from which new tires are made but made of much reclaimed or synthetic and little crude rubber, used for retreading or recapping pneumatic tires.

**cam'el-er'** (kām'el-ēr'), *n.* A camel driver.

**cam'el-li-a** (kām'el-lī-ā; also commonly -mēl'), *n.* [NL., after G. J. Kamel, or Camelli, a Jesuit.] A greenhouse shrub (*Thaen japonica*) of the tea family, with glossy evergreen leaves and red or white double roselike flowers.

**cam'el-o-pard** (kām'el-ō-pārd or, esp. Brit., kām'el-ō-pārd'), *n.* [*L. camelpardus*, fr. Gr. *kamēlopardalis*, fr. *kamēlos* camel + *pardalis* partridge.] 1. The giraffe. 2. [*cap.*] A northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major.

**Cam'el-lot** (kām'el-lōt), *n.* In the Arthurian legends, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court.

**cam'el's hair.** 1. The hair of the camel, or a substitute for it, as hair from squirrels' tails (used for paintbrushes). 2. Cloth made of camel's hair or a mixture of camel's hair and wool, usually light tan in color and of soft silky feel. — **cam'el's-hair**, *adj.*

**Cam'em-ber'** (kām'em-bēr; F. kām'min'hār'), *n., or Camembert cheese. A soft unpressed cheese orig. made in the vicinity of Camembert, near Argentan, France.*

**cam'eo** (kām'ē-ō), *n., pl.* **CAMMEES** (-ēz). [It. *cammeo*.] 1. A precious or semiprecious stone, a shell, or the like, carved in relief on layers of different colors, the figure being cut in one layer and another layer serving as a background. 2. Carving or sculpture of this type; — opp. to *intaglio*.

**cam'er-a** (kām'ēr-d), *n.; pl.* -ERAS (-āz), -ERAE (-ē). [L. See **CHAMBER**.] 1. A chamber; specif.: a Law A judge's chamber. b The legislative or council chamber in Italy. 2. A camera obscura. b *Photog.* A closed box or similar chamber through the aperture (usually having a lens) of which the image of an object is recorded on a light-sensitive material. Cf. **KODAK**, *Illustr.* c *Television* The part of a transmitting apparatus in which the image of the scene to be televised is formed for conversion into electrical impulses. — in *camera*. Law, a. In the judge's chamber; in private. b Privately; secretly. — **cam'er-al** (-al), *adj.*

**cam'er-a-lut-dā** (kām'ēr-ā lū't-dā), [L.] *camera* chamber + *L. lucida*, *lucida*, lucid, light.] *Optics.* An instrument which, by means of mirrors, or a prism, causes a virtual image of an external object to appear as if projected upon a plane surface, so that the outlines may be traced. It is generally used with the microscope.

**cam'er-a-ob-scū'ra** (ōb-skū'ra), [L.] *camera* chamber + *L. obcurus*, *obscurus*, dark.] *Optics.* A darkened chamber having an aperture (usually with a lens) through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite.

**cam'ion'** (kām'yōn'), *n.* [F.] A low wagon; dray. b A truck; motor truck, esp. one used to carry cannon.

**cam'ti-sā'do** (kām'tī-sā'dō), *n.* Also **cam'ti-sade'** (-sād'). [F. *camisade*.] *Archaic.* Mil. A night attack, orig. one in which the soldiers wore white shirts for identification.

**cam'ise'** (kām-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīz*, fr. LL. *camisia*.] A light loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

**cam'i-sole** (kām'yō-sōl), *n.* [F.] 1. A jacket or jersey with sleeves, formerly worn by men. 2. A short necktie jacket for women. 3. A loose fitting undershirt.

**cam'lot** (kām'lōt; -lōt), *n.* [F. *camelot*.] 1. A costly smooth-surfaced fabric, made in Asia of camel's hair or Angora wool. 2. A garment of this material.

**cam'o-mille**, **cham'o-mille** (kām'ō-mīl), *n.* [Through F. & L., fr. Gr. *chamaemelon*, lit., earth apple.] Any of a genus (*Anthemis*) of plants of the aster family, esp. the common European species (*A. nobilis*), having strong scented foliage and flower heads which contain a bitter medicinal principle used as an antispasmodic, a diaphoretic, etc.

**Ca-mor'ra** (kām-mōr-ā; It. kām-mōr-ā), *n.* [It.] A secret organization formed about 1820 at Naples, Italy, and used for practicing extortion, violence, etc. — **Ca-mor-ris't** (-iz'm), *n.* — **Ca-mor-ris't** (-ist), *n.*

**cam'o-flage** (kām'ō-flāzh), *n.* [F., fr. *camoufler* to disguise.] 1. The disguising of a camp, battery, ship, etc., as by paint, screens, or the like; also, the disguise so applied. 2. Any disguise or deceptive expedient. — **cam'ō-flāzh**; **kām'ō-flāzh**, *v. t. & i.*; -**flāzh** (-flāzh); -**flāzh** (-flāzh); -**flāzh** (-flāzh); -**flāzh** (-flāzh). To disguise by camouflage. — **cam'ō-flag'er** (-flāzh-ēr); -**flāzh-ēr**, *n.*

**camp** (kāmp), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *campus* plain, field.] 1. The ground or spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter, as for an army. 2. A collection of tents, huts, or other shelters; an encampment. b A single tent, cabin, or the like, used on a vacation or outing. c *Western U. S.* A town, esp. one new and hastily formed, around a mine of gold, silver, etc. 3. The body of persons encamped. 4. Military service or life; as, a product of camp and court. 5. A body of partisans seeking to promote any theory, doctrine, etc.; also, a strongly defended position. — *v. t.* [F. *camper*.] To pitch or prepare a camp; encamp. — *v. i.* To put into camp; also, to accommodate.

**CAF' COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**cam'pa-ē'na** (kām-pā-ē'nā), *n.* [It.] An open level plain; now, specif. [*cap.*], the one surrounding Rome, Italy.

**cam'pa-ign'** (kām-pā-ign'), *n.* [Through F. & It., fr. ML. *campania* level country, fr. *campus* field.] 1. A connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war. 2. A connected series of operations to bring about some desired result; as, an advertising *cam'pa-ign*. — *v. t.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. — **cam'pa-ign-er**, *n.*

**cam'pa-ign medal.** See **SERVICE MEDAL**.

**cam'pa-ni-ō** (kām-pā-nē-ō; It. kām'pā-nē-ō), *n.; pl.* -NILES (-nē-ēz), -NII (-nē-ē). [It., fr. It. & L. *campana* bell.] *Arch.* A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church; a belfry (def. 1).

**cam'pa-nol'o-gy** (kām-pā-nōl'ō-jē), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logia*.] The science of bells; art of ringing bells, as in chime ringing (which see). — **cam'pa-nol'o-ger** (-jēr), **cam'pa-nol'o-gist** (-jēst), *n.*

**cam'pan'u-la** (kām-pān'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *campana* bell.] A bellflower.

**cam'pan'u-la-o-ceus** (-lē-shūs), *adj.* Belonging to the bellflower family (Campanulaceae). See **BELLFLOWER**.

**cam'pan'u-late** (kām-pān'ū-lāt), *adj.* Bell-shaped.

**Cam'pelli-ty** (kām'pēl-tē; kām'pēl'), *n.* See **DISCIPLES OF CHRIST**.

**cam'per** (kāmp'ēr), *n.* One who camps.

**cam'p-er' girl** (kāmp'ēr'), *n.* A member of "The Camp Fire Girls, Inc.," an American organization of girls from 7 to 18.



**camp follower.** A civilian, male or female, accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc.

**camphene** (kām'fēn; kām'fēn'), *n.* A solid terpene,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , resembling camphor in appearance and odor.

**camphire** (kām'fir), *n.* Henna.

**camphol** (kām'fōl; -fōl), *n.* *Chem.* Borneol.

**camphor** (kām'fōr), *n.* [From *F.*, through *ML.* and *Ar.*, fr. Malay *kāpur*.] 1. A tough, gumlike, crystalline compound,  $C_{15}H_{24}O$ , obtained from the wood and bark of the large evergreen camphor tree (*Camphora camphora*), now grown in most warm countries. Cf. BORNEOL. Camphor is used in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant and sedative, in celluloid manufacture, in pyrotechny, etc. 2. Any of certain alcoholic and ketonic derivatives of terpenes. — **cam-phor'ic** (kām'fōr'ik), *adj.*

**camphor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate or treat with camphor; as **cam-phor-at-ed oil** (-āt'ed; -d), a solution of camphor in cottonseed oil used to allay irritation.

**camphor ball.** = MOTH BALL.

**camphor ice.** A waxy preparation (cerate) made chiefly of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil.

**cam-pl-on** (kām'pl-ūn), *n.* Any of various plants (genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*) of the pink family, as the European crimson-flowered **rose campion** (*L. coronaria*), and the **bladder campion**, or **cowbell** (*S. latifolia*), having bluish green leaves and white flowers with much-inflated calyx.

**camp meeting.** A religious gathering held, usually by Methodists, for conducting a series of religious services in the open air or in a tent in some retired spot.

**can'po** (kām'pō; *It.* kām'pō), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pē; -pō). [*It.*] In Italy, an open place in town, sometimes smaller than a piazza.

**can'po-ree'** (kām'pō-rē'), *n.* **camp + jamboree.** A gathering of boy scouts representing a section of a country or nation, distinguished from a national or international gathering or jamboree.

**can'po san'to** (kām'pō sām'tō), [*It.*, holy field.] A cemetery.

**camp stool'** (kām'pō stōl'), *n.* A folding stool.

**can'pus** (kām'pūs), *n.* [*L.*, a field.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* An open space or field, as for martial exercises, public shows, etc. 2. *U.S.* The grounds of a college or school containing the main buildings or within the main enclosure.

**can'shaft'** (kām'shaft'), *n.* *Mach.* A shaft on which a cam is secured, or of which a cam forms an integral part.

**can wheel.** A wheel acting as a cam. See **CAM**, *Illust.*

**CAN** (kān; *4*), *v.*; *pres. sing. 1st & 3d pers. CAN, 2d CANST* (kānst), *pl. CAN; past COULD* (kōld). [*AS. cunnan.* The present *I can* (*AS. ic* — *in*) was orig. a past.] 1. *v. t. & i.* *Obs.* To have knowledge (of); as, "For he can the craft" (Chaucer); "Thou *canst* well of woodcraft" (Scott). 2. As an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive without *to*: (1) To be physically or intellectually able, (2) to have the necessary physical or mental courage, (3) to be enabled by law, agreement, or circumstances, (4) to be capable or to be possible subject or object of (a specified action); as, time wasted *can* never be replaced; (5) *Collog.* to have permission; as, *can* I be excused? 3. As a substitute verb: To be able to do, make, etc., as, he has done all that he *can*.

**Can** expresses primarily positive power of acting, thence possibility of acting, a higher degree of circumstantial possibility than may in similar use; *may* expresses primarily permission or sanction, thence varying degrees of possibility. But *can* in colloquial use and informal writing expresses permission, often in positive statements, quite generally in place of *may* in questions and in negative expressions.

**can** (kān), [*AS. canna.*] 1. A drinking cup; a vessel for holding liquids. 2. A vessel or case of tinnef iron or of sheet metal; a tin; also, a jar, crock, or the like; as, a *can* of tomatoes; an oil *can*. — *v. t.*; *CANNE* (kānnē); *CAN'NING*. 1. To put in a *can* or cans; to preserve by sealing in cans, jars, etc. Cf. *TIN*, *v. t.* 2. *Slang, U.S.* A. To cease doing, making, or using. *b* To discharge; dismiss.

**Ca'naan** (kā'nān; kī'nāyīm), [*Heb. Canaan*, fr. *Gr. Chanaan*, fr. *Heb. Kenaan*.] The Land of Promise of the Israelites, a region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine; hence, paradise. — **Ca'naan-ite** (-ī), *n.* — **Ca'naan-ite** (-ī) (T'ik), *adj.* — **Ca'naan-ite** (-ī) (T'ik), *adj.*

**Can'a-da bal'sam** (kā'nā-dā), *n.* The turpentine yielded by the balsam fir (see *FIR*). It is a yellowish viscid liquid, solidifying in time to a transparent mass, and is much used as a transparent cement, esp. in microscopcy.

**Canada goose.** The common wild goose (*Branta canadensis*) of North America, chiefly gray and brownish, with black head and neck. See **BRANT**.

**Canada jay.** A jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) of northern North America, having gray and sooty plumage and no crest.

**ca-na'illo'** (kā-nāl'; *F.* kā'nāl'yō), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It. canaglia*, orig. a pack of dogs, fr. *L. canis* dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble; riffraff.

**ca-nal'** (kā-nāl'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. canalis*.] 1. *Obs.* Any watercourse or channel. 2. An artificial channel filled with water, designed for navigation, for irrigating land, etc. 3. Any of various faint, narrow, seasonal markings on the planet Mars, — thought by many astronomers to be due to vegetation. 4. *Anat. & Zool.* A duct, a tubular passage; as, the alimentary *canal*. See **EXAM**, *Illust.* — *v. t.*; *CA'NALLED* (-nāl'ed); *CA'NAL'ING*. To construct a canal through or across; to provide with canals.

**ca-nal'boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat for use on a canal.

**ca-nal'ic-u-late** (kā-nāl'ik-ū-lāt), *adj.* Also **ca-nal'ic-u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ed; -d). [*L. canalliculatus* channelled.] Having one or more channels or grooves, as the leafstalks of most palms.

**ca-nal'ic-u-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [*L.*, dim. of *canalis* channel.] *Anat. & Zool.* A minute canal, esp. in bone. — **ca-nal'ic-u-lar** (-lēr), *adj.*

**ca-nal'ic-u-lar'ion** (kā-nāl'ik-ū-lār'ion; kī'nāl'ik; kī'nāl'ik), *n.* 1. Act of canalizing. 2. A system of canals or conduits. 3. *Med. & Surg.* A method of draining wounds by the formation of canals without the insertion of tubes.

**ca-nal'ize** (kā-nāl'iz; kī'nāl'iz), *v. t.* 1. To construct a canal through or across; to make into or like a canal. 2. To provide an outlet for, as emotion. 3. To direct into certain channels; to give a fixed character or scope to. — *v. i.* 1. To flow in or into a channel. 2. *Med.* To develop new paths, as new capillaries in a clot in blood vessel.

**can'na-pé'** (kā'nā-pā'), *n.* [*F.*, orig., a couch with mosquito curtains. See **CANOPY**.] An appetizer consisting of a piece of fried or toasted bread topped with caviar or some other delicacy, and garnished.

**ca-nard'** (kā-nārd' or, *esp. Brit.*, -nār'), *n.* [*F.*, prop., a duck.] An extravagant or absurd report or story set afloat to delude the public.

**ca-nar'y** (kā-nār'y), *n.*; *pl.* CANARIES (-īz), orig. sometimes used for the *sink*, in senses 1-3. [Through *F.* & *Sp.*, fr. *L. insula Canaria*, one of the Canary Islands, so called from its large dogs, fr. *L. canis* dog.] 1. A lively old French dance. 2. Wine made on the Canary Islands, similar to Madeira. 3. Short for **canary bird**, a small finch (*Serinus canarius*), native to the Canary Islands, the Azores, Madeira, etc., now the commonest cage bird in all parts of the world. 4. Short for **canary yellow**, a color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. See **COLOR**.

**canary seed.** The seeds of **canary grass** (*Phalaris canariensis*) of the Canary Islands, used as food for cage birds.

**ca-nas'ta** (kā-nās'tā), *n.* [*Sp.*, lit., basket.] A variety of rummy, using two decks shuffled together with four jokers and all deuces wild, in which game (5000 points) is made chiefly by building sets of seven of a kind called "canastas."

**can buoy.** See **BUOY**, 1.

**can'oan** (kān'kān; *F.* kān'kān), *n.* [*F.*, lit., scandal.] A rollicking modern dance of French origin characterized by high kicking.

**can'cel** (kān'sel; -sī), *v. t.*; *CELED* (-sēd; -sīd) or *CELEDD*; *CELE-ing* or *CELE-ling*. [*From F.*, fr. *L. cancellare* to make like a lattice, to cross out, fr. *can'*, *cell*, lattice, dim. of *cancer* lattice.] 1. To strike out or cross out with a line or lines, as a word, a passage, or the whole of a writing; to delete; to erase; hence, specif., of legal documents, to annul, or make void or invalid, by such marking, or (by extension) in any way. 2. To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall. 3. To neutralize or counterbalance; to compensate for. 4. To cross or mark (a postage stamp, etc.) to show that it has been used. 5. *Math.* To remove (a common divisor), as from numerator and denominator; to remove (equivalents) on opposite sides of an equation or account. 6. *Print.* To suppress or omit; to delete. — *Syn.* See **ERASE**. — *n.* *Print.* a The suppression of matter in type or in print. *b* The part thus suppressed. — **can'-cel-er**, **can'cel-er**, *n.* — **can'cel-la'tion** (kān'sel-lā'shūn), *n.*

**can'cel-ious** (kān'sel-iūs), *adj.* *Anat.* Having a spongy or porous structure; as, applied to certain bony tissue.

**can'cer** (kān'sēr), *n.* [*L.*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac.] 1. *Astrol.* a [cap] genitive CANCER (kāng'kēr). A northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo. *b* The fourth sign (♋ or ♉) of the zodiac, whose first point is the summer solstice, or the northern limit of the sun's course in its declination. See **ZODIAC**; **TROPIC**, *n.* 2. *Med.* A malignant growth of tissue, usually ulcerating, tending to spread and associated with general ill health and progressive emaciation; specif., a carcinoma, or a sarcoma, or, esp. formerly, any other malignant tumor growth. 3. A malignant evil that corrodes slowly and fatally. — **can'cer-ous** (-iūs), *adj.*

**can'croid** (kāng'kroid), *adj.* 1. *Zool.* Resembling a crab. 2. *Med.* Like a cancer; as, a *can'croid* tumor.

**can-de-la'brum** (kān'dē-lā'brūm; -lā'brūm; -lā'brūm), *n.*; *pl.* LABRA (-brā), LABRUMS (-brūm). [*L.*, fr. *caudela* candle.] A large ornamental candlestick, having several branches. The form *caudelabra* is often used as a singular, with *pl. caudelabris*.

**can'dent** (kān'dēnt), *adj.* [*L.*, candens, pres. part. of *candere* to glitter.] Heated to whiteness; glowing.

**can-des-cent** (kān-dēs'sēnt, -nt), *adj.* [*L.*, *candescere*, -entia, pres. part. of *candescere*, *v. incho. fr. candere* to shine.] Glowing; dazzling; incandescent. — **can-des-cence** (-sēns, -ns), *n.*

**can'did** (kān'dīd), *adj.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F.* *candido*, fr. *L. candidus* white, fr. *candere* to be of a glowing white.] 1. White; hence, *Archae.* clear; pure. 2. Unbiased; impartial. 3. Frank; straightforward; patently sincere. — *Syn.* See **FRANK**. — **can'did-ly**, *adv.* — **can'did-ness**, *n.*

**can'di-da-cy** (kān'dī-dā-sī), *n.* State of being a candidate.

**can'di-date** (-dāt or, *esp. Brit.* -dīt), *n.* [*L.*, *candidatus*, prop., clothed in white.] One who offers himself, or is put forward by others, as a suitable person or an aspirant for an office, privilege, or honor.

**can'di-da-ture** (-dāt'ūr; -dāt'ūr), *n.* Candidacy.

**candid camera.** *Photog.* a Camera, usually of small size, equipped with a fast lens and used for taking informal pictures and pictures of unposed subjects, often without their knowledge. *b* Loosely, a miniature camera. — **candid photograph**, **candid photography**.

**can'died** (kān'dīd), *adj.* 1. Preserved in or with sugar; as, *candied* fruits; also, converted wholly or partly into sugar; as, *candied* sirup. 2. Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

**can'dle** (kān'dl), *n.* [*AS. candel*, fr. *L. candela*, fr. *candere* to shine.] 1. A slender cylindrical body of tallow (**tallow candle**), of wax or paraffin (**wax candle**), of spermaceti (**sperm candle**), or the like, containing a wick, burned to furnish light. 2. Something resembling a candle in shape or use; as, a sulfur *candle* for fumigating. 3. *Photom.* A unit of luminous intensity approximately equal to the intensity of light from a 38-inch sperm candle burning at the rate of 120 grains per hour; — called also **standard candle**. The **international candle** is the international unit of luminous intensity, being the light emitted by five square millimeters of platinum at the temperature of solidification. See **CANDLE POWER**, **FOOT-CANDLE**, **LUMEN**. — *v. t.*; *CAN'DLED* (-dl'd) *CAN'DLING* (-dl'ng). To test or examine (esp. eyes) by holding between the eye and a light, originally candle-light, to detect stapes, blood-clots, etc. — **can'dler** (-dlēr), *n.*

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**candlemaker** **candlestick** **candlewick**

**can'dle-ber'ry** (-bēr'y), *n.* a The fruit of the candlenut or the wax myrtle. *b* Either of these trees.

**can'dle-fish'** (-fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see *fish*. 1. A marine food fish (*Tha-letichthys pacificus*) of the North Pacific coast, allied to the smelt. It is so oily that when dried it may be used as a candle. 2. The beshow.

**can'dle-foot'**, *n.* *Photom.* = **FOOT-CANDLE**.

**can'dle-light'** (kān'dl-līt'), *n.* a The light of a candle or candles; artificial illumination. *b* Nightfall; twilight.

**Can'dle-mas** (-mās), [*AS. candlemasse*.] 1. The religious feast celebrated on February 2d, commemorating the Purification of the Virgin Mary; — so called because candles for the altar or other sacred uses are blessed on that day. 2. Also **Candlemas Day**. The day or date of this feast. See **GROUND-HOG DAY**.

**can'dle-nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* The fruit of a tree or shrub (*Aleurites moluccana*) of the spurge family, found in the Pacific islands, used by the natives as a candle; also, the tree itself.

**can'dle-pin'** (-pīn'), *n.* A slender candlelike tenpin used in one form (candlepins) of the game of tenpins.

**candle power.** Luminous intensity, as of a lamp, expressed in standard or international candles. Abbr. *c.p.*



**can'dle-wick' bed'spread'** (kân'd'l-wîk'). A bedspread of unbleached cotton, having a pattern hooked in with wicking.

**can'dle-wood'** (-wôd'), *n.* 1. Pine or other resinous wood. 2. Any of several resinous trees, as the coccolito.

**can'dor, can'dour** (kân'dér), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *candeur*, fr. L. *candor*, fr. *candere*. See *CANDID*.] 1. Obs. Whiteness; purity. 2. Obs. Kindliness. 3. A disposition to fairness; impartiality. 4. Outspokenness; frankness.

**can'dy** (kân'dî), *n.*; *pl.* CANDIES (-dîz). [From *sugar candy*, fr. F. *sucré candi*, deriv. of *Ar. qand* *sugar*.] 1. Sugar crystals or a hard crystalline mass formed by evaporating or boiling cane sugar, a sirup, or the like; also, a confection covered with these crystals or broken from this mass. 2. Chiefly U.S. A food product made from sugar, varied by addition of fruits, nuts, chocolate, etc. — *v. t.*; *CAN'DIED* (-dîd); *CAN'DY-ING*. 1. To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar; as, to candy fruits. 2. To crystallize or congeal into sugar crystals. 3. To make appear pleasant, as if covered with candy; to sweeten. — *v. i.* 1. To become coated with sugar crystals; also, to crystallize, as preserved fruits.

**can'dy-tuft'** (-tûft'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Iberis*) of plants of the mustard family, orig. introduced from Candia (Crete), cultivated for their white, pink, or purple flowers.

**cane** (kân), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *canna*, fr. Gr. *kanna*, of Sem. origin.] 1. Any hollow or jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible. 2. A walking stick; a staff; hence, a rod or stick used for flogging. 3. Bot. a Rattan, esp. split rattan used for wickerwork, or the seats of chairs, etc. b The stem of any one of various bamboo-like grasses; also, any of the plants themselves, as the *giant cane* (*Arundinaria macrocarpa*) of the southern U.S. c The sugar cane. 4. Hort. One of the stems of certain small fruits, as of the raspberry. — *v. t.* 1. To beat with a cane. 2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.

**cane/brake'** (kân'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of cane (def. 3 b).

**can-el/la** (kân-el'la), *n.* Also **can-el/la al'ba** (el'ba) or **canella bark**. [ML., dim. of L. *canna* a reed; — from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark.] The aromatic orange-colored inner bark of a tree (*Canella winterana*) of southern Florida and the West Indies, used as a condiment and as a tonic.

**can'er** (kân'ér), *n.* One that canes something, as chairs.

**can-es/cent** (kân-es'ent), *adj.* [L. *canescens*, pres. part.] Growing white or whitish; specif., Bot., having a fine grayish-white pubescence.

**cane sugar**. Sucrose, esp. from sugar cane. See *SUGAR*.

**can-ic/o-la fe'v'er** (kân-ik'ô-lâ). [Leptosira *canicola*.] *Veter.* An acute, often fatal, gastroenteritis of dogs caused by a spirochrome (*Leptosira canicola*), — called also *canine typhus*.

**can-ic/u-la** (kân-ik'ô-lâ), *n.* [L., dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* Sirius.

**can-ic'u-lar** (kân-ik'ô-lâr), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of either Dog Star. 2. Of or pertaining to the dog days (July–August).

**can/nine** (kân'nîn, kân'nîn', or, esp. Brit., kân'nîn), *adj.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog.] 1. Of or pertaining to dogs or the family (Canidae) which includes the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes, having the nature or qualities of a dog; like a dog. 2. Anat. & Zool. Of, pert. to, or designating the pointed tooth (*canine tooth*) next to the incisors, or one of like shape. See *TOOTH*, *ILLUSTR.* — *n.* 1. A canine tooth. 2. A dog.

**canine typhus**. = *CANICOLA FEVER*.

**Canis Major** (kân'is māj'ôr); *genitive* CANIS MAJORIS (mâ-jôr'is). [L., larger dog.] A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star, the Greater Dog.

**Canis Minor** (mî'nôr); *genitive* CANIS MINORIS (mî-nôr'is). [L., lesser dog.] A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon; the Lesser Dog.

**can-is'ter** (kân'is-tēr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a reed basket, fr. Gr. *kanastron*, fr. *kanna*, *kannir*, reed.] 1. A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, etc. 2. *Milit.* A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire. — *in fig.* **canister shot**. 3. A light perforated metal box containing material for absorbing or detoxicating poisons and irritants in the air. See *GAS MASK*, *ILLUSTR.*

**can/ker** (kân'kēr), *n.* [ONF. *cancre* and AS. *cancer*, both fr. L. *cancer* a cancer.] 1. A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer about the mouth. 2. A cankerworm. 3. Obs. The dog rose. 4. That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. 5. Alesion of the bark of a tree or shrub, causing decay. — *v. t.* & *i.* To affect or consume, or to be or become diseased, with canker; to eat away.

**can/ker-ous** (-ûs), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of canker or a canker; gangrenous. 2. Corroding.

**canker sore**. A small painful ulceration, esp. of the mouth and lips.

**can/ker-worm'** (kân'kēr-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvae injurious to plants; esp., U.S., two species of measuring worms (see *GEOMETRID*) which injure fruit and shade trees.

**can'na** (kân'â), *n.*; *pl.* CANNAS (-âz). [L., a reed.] Any of a genus (*Canna*) of tropical herbs, type of the canna family (Cannaceae), having simple stems, large leaves, and a terminal raceme of irregular flowers; also, the flower.

**can'na-bis** (kân'â-bîs), *n.* [L., hemp.] a The hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). b *Harv.* The dried flowering spikes of pistillate plants of the hemp. See *HEMP*, 1 c.

**canned** (kând), *adj.* 1. Preserved in cans; tinned; as, *canned goods*. 2. *Slang.* a Recorded for reproduction by mechanical means; as, *canned music*. b Intoxicated.

**can'nel coal**, or **can'nel** (kân'el; -î), *n.* [Corrupt fr. *candle coal*.] A fine coal, containing much volatile matter, that burns brightly.

**can'ner** (kân'ér), *n.* One who can fruit, meat, etc.

**can'ner-y** (-î), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-îz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

**can'ni-bal** (kân'nî-bâl), *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, *caribal*, fr. Carib *calina galibi*, Caribs.] A human being that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. — **can'ni-bal**, *adj.*

**can'ni-bal-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* 1. Act or practice of cannibals or a cannibal. 2. Murderous cruelty. — **can'ni-bal-is'tic** (îs'tîk), *adj.* — **can'ni-bal-is'ti-cal-ly** (-î-kâl-î), *adv.*

**can'ni-bal-ize** (-îz), *v. t.* & *i.* To dismember (a machine) for parts to be used as replacements in other machines.

**can'ni-kin** (kân'nî-kîn), *n.* [can + -kin.] A small can or drinking vessel.

**can'ning** (kân'îng), *n.* The process or business of preserving food-stuffs in sealed containers.

**can'non** (kân'nôn), *n.*; *pl.* CANNONS (-înz), collectively CANNON. [F. *canon*, fr. It., fr. L. *canna* reed, tube.] 1. A piece of artillery; a gun; also, cannons collectively.

2. [F. *canon*, prop., a hollow bit.] A smooth round horse bit; — called also *canon*, or *canon bit*. Cf. *ARR*, *ILLUSTR.* 3. That part of a bell by which it is hung. 4. The cannon bone; also, the part of the leg where it is situated. 5. *Billiards*. A carom. — *v. i.* a To discharge cannon. b *Billiards*. To carom. — *v. t.* a To cannonade. b *Billiards*. To cause to carom; to carom into.

**can-non-ade'** (-âd'), *n.* [F. *cannonade*, fr. It. *cannonata*.] Act of discharging cannon for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, etc. — *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon shot. — *v. i.* To discharge cannon.

**cannon ball**. Strictly, a round solid missile to be fired from a cannon, but often any missile for a cannon.

**cannon bone**. [F. *canon*, prop., a tube.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone supporting the leg from the knee or hock joint to the fetlock. See *HORSE*, *ILLUSTR.* (20, 42).

**can'non-er'** (kân'nôn-ēr'), *n.* [F. *canonnier*.] An artilleryman who serves the guns; a gunner. — **can'non-er'ing**, *n.*

**can'non-ry** (kân'nôn-î), *n.*; *pl.* CANNONRIES (-îz). 1. Cannonading.

2. Cannon, collectively; artillery.

**cannon shot**. a Shot from a cannon. b Range of a cannon.

**can'not** (kân'nôt); *kân'nôt*. Compound form of *can* not.

**can'nu-la** (kân'nû-lâ), *n.*; *pl.* -NU-LAE (lâ). [L., a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] *Surg.* A small tube for insertion into a body cavity, as for drainage, or into ducts, vessels, etc.

**can'nu-lar** (-lâr), **can'nu-late** (-lât), *adj.* Tubular.

**can'ny** (kân'nî), *adj.*; **CAN'NIER** (-î-ēr); **CAN'NI-ENT**. [From *can* to know.] *Chiefly Scot.* 1. Knowing; prudent; also, wary; cautious. 2. Esp., cautious or shrewd in worldly affairs. 3. Thrifty; frugal. — adapted into literary English as describing a quality characteristic of the Scots. 4. Skillful; clever. 5. In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; of good omen; — esp. with a negative. 6. Quiet; comfortable; snug; cozy. — *adv.* *Scot.* In a canny manner; cautiously; carefully; gently; quietly; — esp. in phrase *ca' canny*. — **can'ni-ly**, *adv.* — **can'ni-ness**, *n.*

**ca-noe'** (kâ-nô'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *canoa*, of Arawakan and Cariban origin.] A form of small boat, long and narrow and sharp at both ends, usually propelled by paddles, with no rudder or sail. — *v. i.*; **CA-NOED'** (nôd'); **CA-NOING**. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in a canoe. — **ca-noe'ing**, *n.* — **ca-noe'ist**, *n.*

**canoe birch**. See *BIRCH*.

**can'on** (kân'ôn), *n.* [AS., rule, fr. L., fr. Gr. *kanôn* rule, rod.] 1. An ecclesiastical decree, code, or constitution; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the pope or sovereign; hence, *the canon*, = *CANON LAW*. 2. In general, any law, rule, or decree; esp., a principle accepted as true, fundamental, in conformity with good usage, or the like; as, the *canons* of art, of taste. 3. A critical standard; a criterion. 4. a *Prob.* The collection or list of books which are received as genuine and inspired Holy Scriptures. b Hence, a list of the works of a particular writer accepted as genuine. 5. A list, a catalogue; *R.C.Ch.*, a catalogue of recognized saints. 6. [esp.] *Liturgics*. Of the Mass, that part which begins after the Sanctus with the prayer "Te igitur." It contains the fixed rule according to which the "sacrifice" of the Mass is to be offered. 7. *Music*. A composition in two or more voice parts, employing imitation (which see) in its strictest form. 8. *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name. — *Syn.* See *LAW*.

**can'on** (kân'ôn), *n.* [ONF. *canone*, fr. L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon* rule.] *Ecclesiastical*. A clergyman on the staff of a cathedral or certain other large churches.

**can'lon** (kân'yôn; Sp. kân-yôn'), *Var.* of *CANYON*.

**can'on bit** (kân'ôn-bit), = *CANNON*, a horse bit.

**can'on-ess** (kân'ôn-es; -îs), *n.* *Ecclesiastical*. A woman living in a community under a rule but not under a perpetual vow.

**can-on'i-cal** (kân'nôn'î-kâl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or conforming to, a canon or canons. — **can-on'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**canonial hour**. *Ecclesiastical*. Any of certain stated times of the day (now seven): matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, and complin appointed for the offices of prayer and devotion. b In England, any of the hours from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M., before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church.

**can-on'i-cals** (kân'nôn'î-kâl), *n. pl.* The vestments prescribed by canon for a clergyman when officiating.

**can-on'i-cate** (-kât), *n.* Office of a canon; canony.

**can-on-ic'i-ty** (kân'nôn'î-sî-tî), *n.* Status, or quality warranting status, in a canon, esp. in the Biblical canon.

**can'on-ist** (kân'nôn'îst), *n.* A professor of, or one skilled in, canon law. — **can'on-ist'ic** (-îs'tîk), **can'on-ist'ic-al** (-î-kâl), *adj.*

**can'on-ize** (-îz), *v. t.* 1. *Ecclesiastical*. To declare (a deceased person) a saint; to put in the catalogue of saints. Cf. *VENERABLE*, 1; *BEATIFICATION*. 2. To sanction by ecclesiastical authority. 3. To include in a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture. 4. To glorify; to exalt. — **can'on-iz'a-tion** (-î-zâ'shôn; -î-zâ'), *n.*

**canon law**. The body of ecclesiastical law by which a Christian church is governed; specif., the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, the body of ecclesiastical law by which the Roman Catholic Church was governed until 1918, or the new codification, *Code de Juris Canonici*, effective since May 19, 1918. — **canon lawyer**.

**can'on-ry** (kân'nôn-î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). The benefice, dignity, or office of a canon; also, canons collectively.

**can'on-ship**, *n.* Canony, esp. the office.

**can'no-pus** (kân'nô-pûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Kanôpos*.] *Astron.* Alpha (α) Argus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Argo*, not visible north of 37° latitude.

**can'o-py** (kân'ô-pî), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pîz). [F. *canapé* sofa, fr. It., fr. L., fr. Gr. *kânôpeion* a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. *kânôpe* gnat.] 1. A covering fixed over a bed, throne, shrine, or the like. 2. Any overhanging shelter or shade; a covering. 3. *Arch.* An ornamental rooflike structure; as, a *canopy* above a pulpit. 4. *Aviation*. a The chief supporting surface of a parachute. b A sliding cockpit cover. — *v. t.*; **can'o-pied** (-pîd); **can'o-py-ing**. To cover with or as with a canopy.

**ca-no'rous** (kâ-nô'rûs; 70), *adj.* [L. *canorus*, fr. *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing.] Melodious; euphoniously sonorous. — **ca-no'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-no'rous-ness**, *n.*

+ pes foot.] From head to foot; at all points; as, armed *cap-a-pi*  
*ca-par'i-son* (kə-pär'f-s'n; -z'n), *n.* [*F. caparaçon*, fr. *Pr. capa*. See  
CAPE garment.] 1. An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

of a genus (*Capsicum*) of tropical herbs and shrubs of the nightshade

family (Solanaceae), yielding dry, many-seeded berries known as *peppers*. See **PEPPER**, 3. 2. *Pharm.* The dried ripe fruit of the species *C. frutescens*, used as a gastric and intestinal stimulant.

**cap-siz-e** (káp-síz'), *v. t. & i.* To upset or overturn.

**cap'stan** (káp'stán), *n.* [*F.* *capestan*, fr. *Pr.*, fr. *L.* *capistrum*, fr. *capere* to hold.] A drum or cylinder revolving on an upright spindle, much used on a shipboard, for moving or raising heavy weights or exerting great power by traction upon a rope or cable passing around the drum; —disting. from *windlass* and *winch*. Cf. **DRUMILAD**, 3.



Capstan.

**capstan bar.** One of the levers for turning a capstan by hand.

**cap'su-lar** (káp'sú-lér), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a capsule; also, capsulate.

**cap'su-late** (-lät), *adj.* Enclosed in a capsule.

**cap'su-lat'ed** (-lät'éd; -yd), *adj.* Capsulate.

**cap'sule** (káp'sú), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *capsula* a little box, fr. *capere* case.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* a) A membrane or sacklike structure enclosing a part or organ. b) Either of two layers or laminae of white matter in the cerebrum. 2. *Bot.* Any closed receptacle containing spores or seeds; specif., in seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded fruit composed of two or more carpels. See **FRUIT**, *Illustr.* 3. *Pharm.* A small rounded container, often of gelatin, in which powders or acid doses are enclosed to be swallowed. 4. Brief but concise writing or discourse. — *adj.* Of a diminutive type or in a condensed or streamlined form; as, a capsule review, submarine, or education.

**cap'tain** (káp'tín), *n.* [Through *OF.* & *L.L.*, fr. *L.* *caput* head.] 1. A chief or headman; a leader. 2. A person having authority over others acting in concert, as in sports, the leader of a team. 3. *Abbr. Capt. & Mil.* A commissioned officer ranking below a major and above a lieutenant. b *Naut.* The commanding officer, or master, of a vessel; — a title of courtesy. c *Naz.* A commissioned officer ranking above a commander and below a commodore. — *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead. — **cap'tain-ey** (káp'tín-sé), **cap'tain-ship**, *n.*

**cap'tion** (káp'tshn), *n.* [1. *capitro*, fr. *capere* to take.] 1. Act of taking or seizing; seizure. 2. *Chiefly U.S.* The heading of a chapter, section, page, or article; also, a legend (def. 4) accompanying an illustration. 3. *Journalism.* The headline of an item in a newspaper. 4. *Law.* That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, deposition, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed. 5. *Motion Pictures.* A subtitle.

**cap'tious** (káp'shús), *adj.* 1. Apt to catch one, calculated to entangle subtly; insidious, as, cap'tious questions. 2. Apt to catch at faults, disposed to find fault; as, a cap'tious critic. **Syn.** See **CRITICAL**. — **cap'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cap'tious-ness**, *n.*

**cap'ti-vate** (káp'tí-vüt), *v. t.* [*L.* *captivatus*, past part. of *captivare* to capture, fr. *captivus* captive.] 1. *Now rare.* To capture; subdue. 2. To acquire ascendancy over by art or attraction; to fascinate; charm. — **Syn.** See **ATTRACT**. — **Ant.** Repulse. — **cap'ti-va'tion** (-vü'shán), *n.* — **cap'ti-va'tor** (-vütér), *n.*

**cap'tive** (káp'tív), *adj.* [1. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take.] 1. Made prisoner, esp. in war, held in bondage or in confinement; as, a cap'tive bird; also, held in restraint; fastened; as, a cap'tive balloon. 2. Charmed; captivated. 3. Of or pert. to bondage or confinement. 4. Owned and operated by an industrial company or public utility for supplying its own needs, not for supplying the open market; — applied orig. to a coal mine. — *n.* 1. One who is held in bondage, esp. by force or by an enemy in war. 2. One captivated, as by affection.

**cap'tiv-ity** (káp'tí-ví-tí), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tíz). State of being a captive.

**cap'tor** (káp'tór; -lór), *n.* One who captures.

**cap'ture** (káp'túr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *captura*.] 1. Act of seizing by force or stratagem. 2. A thing so taken; a prize. — *v. t.* To take captive; to seize by force or stratagem; also, to secure by effort, skill, or ingenuity in competition; as, to cap'ture a prize. — **Syn.** See **CATCH**.

**Cap'u-chin** (káp'ú-chín; káp'ú-shén'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It.* *cappuccio* hood.] 1. *Eccel.* A Franciscan monk of an austere branch. These monks wear a long pointed cowl (cap-puche' [pron. káp-púsh'; -púch']). 2. [not cap.] A garment for women, consisting of a cowl and hood. 3. [not cap.] Any of a genus (*Eubus*) of South American monkeys, esp. *C. capucinus*, with the hair on its crown resembling a monk's cowl. **Cap'u-lot** (káp'ú-lót), *n.* See **ROMFO**.

**cap'y-ba-ra** (káp'y-há-rá), *n.* [*Pk.* *capibara*, Sp. *capibara*, of Tupian origin.] A large South American rodent (*Hydrochoerus capibara*), largely aquatic in habit. It is the largest existing rodent.

**car** (kár), *n.* [*ONF.* *carre*, fr. *LL.* *carra*, of Celt. origin.] 1. A vehicle moved on wheels: a) In general, carriage, cart, etc. b) *Chiefly Poetic.* A chariot of war or of triumph. c) Some particular vehicle so called, as a passenger automobile. 2. A vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad. 3. The cage of an elevator or lift. 4. That portion of an airship or balloon which carries the power plant, personnel, cargo, etc. 5. A floating perforated box for keeping fish, etc., alive.

**car'a-ba'ra** (kár'á-bá-rá), *n.* *pl.* -BAOS (-há'wá). [*Sp.*, fr. Malay *kabau*.] *Phil.* A wild buffalo (see **BUFFALO**).

**car'a-bin** (kár'á-bin), *n.* *pl.* -BINES (-bín). *Var.* of **CARBINE**.

**car'a-bi-neer**, **car'a-bi-nier** (-bí-nér'), *n.* [*F.* *carabinier*.] A soldier, usually a cavalry soldier, armed with a carbine.

**car'a-ca-ra** (kár'á-ká-rá; ká-rá-ká-rá'), *n.* [*Sp.* & *Pg.* *caracará*, of Tupian origin.] Any of certain large, mostly South American hawks of vulturelike habits, esp. the common species (*Polyborus plancus*) and the black *caracara* (*Ibycter ater*).

**car'a-cole** (kár'á-kól), **car'a-col** (-kól), *n.* [*F.*, appar. fr. a form of *L.* *conchylium* snail.] *Manège.* A halt turn to right or left; loosely, any turn in a zigzag course, as in prancing. — *v. t.* -COLED (-kóld), -COLLED (-kóld); -COL'ING (-kól'ing), -COL'ING (-kól'ing). *Manège.* To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles.

**car'a-cul** (kár'á-kúl), *var.* of **KARAKUL**.

**car'a-rafé** (kár'á-ráf), *n.* [*F.*] A glass water bottle.

**car'a-geen** (kár'á-gén'), *var.* of **CARRAGEEN**.

**car'a-mel** (kár'á-mél), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *OF.*, fr. *ML.* *cannamellis* sugar cane.] 1. Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring. 2. A kind of firm but plastic candy.

**car'a-mel-ize** (-íz), *v. t. & i.* Also **car'a-mel.** To turn into caramel.

**car-ran'gold** (ká-ráng'goid), *adj.* [From *Caranz*, type genus, fr. *Sp.* *caranpa* + -oid.] Of, like, or pert. to a large family (Carangidae) of marine spiny-finned fishes, containing the pompanos, cavallas, etc., with narrow bodies and widely forked tails. — *n.* A carangoid fish.

**car'a-pace** (kár'á-pás), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Sp.* *carapacho*.] *Zool.* A bony or horny case or shield covering the back or part of the back of certain animals, as turtles and armadillos, and lobsters, crabs, and other crustaceans. See **KING CRAB**, *Illustr.*

**car'at** (kár'át), *n.* [*F.*, through *It. & Ar.*, fr. *Gr.* *keration* little horn, carb bean, carat 1. A unit of weight for precious stones. See **WEIGHT**, Table 2. 2. Twenty-fourth part; — used to express the fineness of a gold alloy; as, 14 carats fine, i. e., being 14 parts gold and 10 alloy.

**car'a-van** (kár'á-ván; kár'á-ván'), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *Per.* *káruwán* a caravan (sense 1).] 1. A company of travelers on a journey through desert or hostile regions, esp. in Asia or Africa; also, the vehicles in which such a company travel. Cf. **SAFARI**. 2. A covered vehicle of various sorts; as, a *Eng.* Formerly, a large passenger vehicle. b *A* van. Cf. **CONESTOGA WAGON**.

**car'a-van'sa-ry** (kár'á-vún'sá-rí), *n.* *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). Also **car'a-van'so-ral** (-sá-rí; -rá). [From *F.*, fr. *Per.* *káruwánarái*, fr. *káruwán* caravan + *sarái* palace, inn.] 1. A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large bare building surrounding a court. 2. A large hotel or inn.

**car'a-vel** (kár'á-vél), *n.* Also **car'vol** (kár'ól), **car'a-velle**. [Through *It.*, & *L.*, fr. *Gr.* *karabos* a kind of ship.] *Naut.* Any of several types of vessels, usually small sailing vessels; esp., in the 15th and 16th centuries, a small vessel with broad bows, high poop, and lateen sails.

**car'a-way** (kár'á-wá), *n.* [Through *Sp. & Ar.*, fr. *Gr.* *karavon*.] A biennial yellow-flowered aromatic herb (*Carum carvi*) of the carrot family, yielding aromatic, pungent seeds (**CARAWAY SEEDS**), used in cookery, confectionery, and as a carminative.

**car-bam'ate** (kár-bám'át; kár'bám'át), *n.* A salt or ester of carbamic acid.

**car-bam'ic** (kár-bám'ík), *adj.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid,  $\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate.

**car'ba-zole** (kár'bá-zól), *n.* [*Carbon* + *az-* + -ol.] *Chem.* A crystalline, feebly basic compound,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{N}$ , in anthracene. It is the parent of a number of dyes.

**car'bide** (kár'bíd; bíd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of carbon; esp., calcium carbide (which see).

**car'bine** (kár'bín; -bén), *n.* [*F.* *carabine*.] A short light rifle or, formerly, musket, used esp. by cavalry. See **RIFLE**, *Illustr.*

**car'bi-neer** (kár'bí-nér') *Var.* of **CARBINIER**.

**car'bi-nol** (kár'bí-nól; -nól), *n.* *Chem.* Methanol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (in names of derivatives); also, by extension, any alcohol derived from it.

**car'bo-hy'drate** (kár'bó-hí-drát), *n.* [*Carbon* + *hydrate*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of neutral compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and including the sugars, starches, etc. Carbohydrates are formed by all green plants (see **PHOTOSYNTHESIS**) and constitute a major class of foods for animals (see **FOOD**, *n.* 1).

**car'bo-lat'ed** (kár'bó-lat'éd; -íd), *adj.* Impregnated with carbolic acid.

**car'bol'ic** (kár'ból'ík), *adj.* [*L.* *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Pertaining to or designating a weak monacid derived from coal tar and other sources and called also **phenol**.

**car'bo-lize** (kár'bó-líz), *v. t.* To mix or treat with carbolic acid.

**car'bon** (kár'bón), *n.* [*F.* *carbone*, fr. *L.* *carbo* coal.] 1. *Chem.* An element occurring native as the diamond and as graphite, and forming a constituent of coal, petroleum, and asphalt, of limestone and other carbonates, and of all organic compounds. Symbol, *C*; at. no., 6; at. wt., 12.010. Carbon is also obtained artificially as lampblack, bone black, charcoal, coke, etc., in varying degrees of purity. It has a remarkable property of forming complex compounds, because of the ability of its atoms to unite into chains or rings. 2. A piece of carbon paper; also, a carbon copy. 3. *Elec.* A carbon rod used in an arc lamp; also, a plate of carbon used as one of the elements of a voltaic battery. — *adj.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or treated with carbon.

**car'bo-na'ceous** (kár'bó-ná-shús), *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of carbon.

**car'bo-na'do** (-ná'dó), *n.* *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dóz). [From *Sp.*, fr. *L.* *carbo* coal.] A broiled or grilled piece of meat or fish, scored before cooking. — *v. t.* -POED (-dóed); -PO'ING (-dó'ing). 1. To make a carbonado of. 2. To hack or slash.

**car'bo-na'do** (-ná'dó), *n.* [*Pk.*, carbonated.] An opaque dark-colored diamond found in Brazil, used esp. for cutting and drilling hard materials.

**Car'bo-na'ri** (kár'bó-ná-rí), *n.* *pl.* & *sing.* (rare) -NARO (-ró). [*It.*, charcoal burners.] A secret political association organized in Italy early in the 19th century to establish a republic.

**car'bon-ate** (kár'bón-át), *n.* [*F.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid; as, carbonate of lime (= **CALCIUM CARBONATE**); carbonate of soda (= **SODIUM CARBONATE**). — (-ít), *v. t.* 1. To burn to carbon. 2. *Chem.* a) To convert into a carbonate. b) To impregnate with carbonic acid (as, carbonate of lime) or carbon dioxide (as, carbonated water). Cf. **AERATE**, *v. t.* 1. — **car'bon-a'tion** (-é'shán), *n.*

**carbon bisulfide.** Carbon disulfide.

**carbon black.** Specif., *as black*.

**carbon copy.** A copy made with carbon paper; hence, an exact duplicate; a replica.

**carbon dioxide.** *Chem.* A heavy colorless gas,  $\text{CO}_2$ , extinguishing flame. Water charged with it becomes the soda water of the shops and the carbonated water of natural springs. Plants use it in photosynthesis, retaining the carbon for food material and giving out the oxygen.

**carbon disulfide.** A colorless inflammable liquid,  $\text{CS}_2$ , used as a solvent for rubber, etc., as an insecticide, etc.

**car'bon'ic** (kár'bón'ík), *adj.* *Chem.* a) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from carbon. b) Designating an acid (carbonic acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ), existing only in solution and reacting with bases to form carbonates.

**car'bon'ic-ac'id gas.** Carbon dioxide.

**car'bon-if'er-ous** (kár'bón-if'er-ús), *adj.* [*Carbon* + -ferous.] 1. Producing or containing carbon or coal. 2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the period of the Paleozoic era between the Devonian and the Permian, or the system of rocks formed during this period; — so called from the coal beds in the system. By some divided into the *Lower Carboniferous* or *Mississippian* and the *Upper Carboniferous* or *Pennsylvanian* (containing the coal measures: which see). — **Car'bon-if'er-ous**, *n.*

**car'bon-ize** (kár'bón-íz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into a residue or carbon, as by fire; to char. 2. To impregnate, cover, or combine with carbon. — **car'bon-i-za'tion** (-íz-á'shán; -íz-á'-n), *n.*

**carbon monoxide.** *Chem.* A colorless odorless gas,  $\text{CO}$ , a product

of the incomplete combustion of carbon. It burns with a pale-blue flame, forming carbon dioxide. It is very poisonous.

**carbon paper** *n.* A thin paper coated with a preparation of lampblack, or of some color, used in making copies. Pressure on the back causes the color to be transferred to paper laid against it. **b** See CARBON PROCESS.

**carbon process** *Photog.* A printing process depending on the effect of light on bituminous gelatin. Paper coated with a mixture of the gelatin and a pigment is called **carbon paper** or **carbon tissue**.

**carbon tetrachloride** *Chem.* A colorless noninflammable liquid,  $CCl_4$ , of chloroformlike odor, used as a solvent and detergent, and as a fire extinguisher.

**carbonyl** (*kār'bōn-yl*; -īl), *n.* [From *carbon* + *-yl*.] **Chem.** A bivalent radical  $CO$ , occurring in aldehydes, ketones, organic acids, etc. **b** A compound of this radical with a metal; as, *nickel carbonyl*,  $Ni(CO)_4$ . — *carbonyl* (*-īl*), *adj.*

**Car-bo-run'dum** (*kār'bō-rūn'dūm*), *n.* A trade-mark for certain abrasives.

**carb-ox-yl** (*kār'bōk-sīl*), *n.* [From *carbon* + *oxygen* + *-yl*.] **Chem.** The univalent radical  $CO_2H$ , the characteristic group of most organic acids, as formic, acetic, benzoic acids, etc. — *carb-ox-yl* (*kār'bōk-sīl*), *adj.*

**carb-oy** (*kār'bōi*), *n.* [Per. *garabāh*.] A very large glass bottle enclosed in a box, or wickerwork, for corrosives. Cf. *DEMIOJON*.

**carbun-ole** (*kār'būn-k'ōl*), *n.* [UNF., fr. *carboneolus*, dim. of *carbo* coal.] 1. Formerly, any of several red precious stones, as the ruby; now, the garnet cut cabochon. 2. **a Med.** A painful local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, larger and more serious than a boil. **b** A pile, or red spot, due to intemperance. 3. A brown, reddish-yellow hue, of low saturation and low brilliancy. See *COLOR*. — *carbun-ol-iar* (*kār'būn-k'ōl-ēr*), *adj.*

**carbun-ret** (*kār'bū-rēt*), *n.* [From *CARBON*.] A carbide. — *v. t.*: *RET-ED* or *RET-ED* (*-rēt'ed*); *RET-ING* or *RET-ING*. 1. To combine chemically with carbon. 2. To charge with volatile carbon compounds; as, to *carburet* air or gas by passing it through a light petroleum oil. — *carburetion* (*-rēt'shūn*), *n.*

**carbureto-ant** (*-rēt'ant*), *n.* A carbureting agent.

**carburetor**, **carburetor** (*-rēt'or*; *-rēt'ōr*), *n.* An apparatus in which air or gas is carbureted.

**carburi-ze** (*-rīz*), *v. t.* 1. To combine or impregnate with carbon. **b** = *CARBURIZE*, *v. t.* 2. — *carburi-za-tion* (*-rī-zā'shūn*; *-rī-zā'shūn*), *n.*

**car-ca-jou** (*kār'kā-jō*; -zhō), *n.* [Can. F. corr. of *carcajou*, an Indian name of the wolverine.] The wolverine; also, the Canada lynx, the cougar, or the badger of North America.

**car-ca-net** (*kār'kā-nēt*), *n.* [Dim fr. F. *ML. carcannum*.] A chain. An ornamental chain, necklace, collar, or, sometimes, headband, usually golden or jeweled.

**car-cass** (*kār'kās*), *n.* *pl.* *CARCASSES* (-ēs; -z). Also *car'caso* (*kās*). [From F., fr. *It. carcassa*.] 1. A dead body of a beast or (in contempt) of a man; esp., the dressed body (trunk) of an animal slaughtered for food. 2. *Contemptuous*. The living body. 3. The worthless or decaying remains of a great and once comely or vital thing; the shell or husk; as, a ship's *carcass*. 4. **Chem.** The foundation structure of a pneumatic tire. See *TIRE*, *ILLUSTR.*

**car-ci-o-gen** (*kār'sīō-jēn*, *kār'sīō-nō-jēn*), *n.* [Gr. *karkinos* cancer + *-gen*.] Any cancer-producing substance.

**car-ci-no-ma** (*kār'sī-nō-mā*), *n.* *pl.* *-NOMATA* (-mā-tā), *-NOMAS* (-māz). [L., fr. Gr. *karkinos* cancer, fr. *karkinos* crab. See *OMA*.] A form of cancer consisting of a malignant growth originating in epithelial tissue. See *CANCER*, *SARCOMA*. Many varieties are distinguished. — *car-ci-nom'a-tous* (*nōm'a-tūs*; *nōm'a-tūs*), *adj.*

**card** (*kārd*), *n.* [F. *carte*, fr. L. *charta* paper, fr. Gr. *charis* a leaf of paper.] 1. A playing card. 2. *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing, — often construed as a singular. 3. A person or thing that can be manipulated as a card, as, he is a safe *card* or a likely *card*; also, *Colloq.*, an eccentric, a droll fellow. 4. A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin pasteboard, used for various purposes; as, a post *card*, Christmas *card*, visiting *card*, to receive *cards*, or invitations, for a wedding. 5. *Specific*, a program of, or a form for keeping a record of, the items of races, games, recitals, etc., hence, an attraction; as, this will be a good *card* for the fair. — *v. t.* 1. To place in position, or to be means of, a card. 2. To provide with a card. 3. To enter or list on cards.

**card**, *n.* [F. *carde* tensor, card, fr. *l. cardus, carduus*, thistle.] 1. An implement for raising a nap on cloth. 2. An instrument or machine (*carding machine*) for disentangling and arranging the fibers of cotton, wool, flax, etc. — *v. t.* To cleanse and disentangle by a card or carding machine before spinning; as, to *card* wool. Carding disentangles and collects all the fibers of whatever length, and thus differs from *combing*, in which only the longer fibers are collected while the short staple is combed away. — *card'er*, *n.*

**car'da-mom** (*kār'dā-mūm*), *n.* Also *car'da-mum* (-mūm), *car'da-mon* (-mūn). [F. and L.; F., fr. *l. fr. Cardamomum*.] 1. The aromatic capsular fruit of an East Indian herb (*Elettaria cardamomum*) of the ginger family, with seeds used as a condiment and in medicine. 2. The plant.

**card-board** (*kārd'bōrd*; 70), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

**car-di-ac** (*kār'dī-āk*), **car-di-a-cal** (*kār'dī-ā-kāl*), *adj.* [Through F. and L., fr. *Gr. kardia* heart, fr. *l. kardia*.] 1. Of, pert. to, or situated near the heart; as, *cardiac* murmur; *cardiac* muscles, nerves. 2. Of, pert. to, or designating the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or the whole stomach except the narrow pyloric end. — *n.* 1. A medicine that excites stomach action. Cf. *STOMACHIC*, *n.* 2. *Colloq.* A sufferer from heart disease.

**car-di-al-gi-a** (*kār'dī-āl-jī-ā*), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. kardia* heart, fr. *l. kardia* heart + *-algia* pain.] **Med.** A burning or gnawing pain, or feeling of distress, felt near the heart and usually a symptom of indigestion; heartburn.

**car-di-gan** (*kār'dī-gān*), *n.* or **cardigan jacket**. [After an earl of Cardigan.] A knitted worsted jacket.

**car-di-nal** (*kār'dī-nāl*; -nāl), *adj.* [F. and L.; F., fr. *l. cardinalis*, fr. *rd* hiker, turning point.] 1. Of basic importance; main; chief; as, *cardinal* principles. 2. Of or pertaining to a cardinal. 3. Of the color cardinal red. — *Syn.* See *ESSENTIAL*. — *n.* 1. *R.C.Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council, or the college of cardinals, and who are appointed by the pope. 2. *pl.* Short for *CARDINAL NUMBERS*, *POINTS*, etc. 3. A woman's short hooded cloak, originally of scarlet color. 4. Usually *cardinal red*. A color,

yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliancy. See *COLOR*.

**car-di-nal-ly**, *adv.* — *car-di-nal-ship*, *n.* **car-di-nal-ate** (-āt), *n.* Office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal; also, the cardinals collectively.

**cardinal bird**. Any of several bright-colored songbirds of the genus *Richmondia*, esp. *R. cardinalis*, of the southern and middle United States, the male of which has bright-red plumage and bill; — called also *cardinal grosbeak*.

**cardinal flower**. The brilliant red flower of a North American herb (*Loebelia cardinalis*) of the lobelia family; also, the plant itself.

**cardinal number** or **numeral**. One of the numbers used in simple counting or in reply to the question, how many? — *dist.* from *ordinal number* (see *ORDINAL*, *adj.*). — See *NUMERICAL*, *Table*.

**cardinal points**. The four main points of the compass.

**cardinal virtues**. Prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, the four chief natural virtues. Some modern writers add the three "theological" virtues, faith, hope, and charity. Cf. *DEADLY SINS*.

**car-di-o** (*kār'dī-ō*), **car-di** (*kār'dī*). [fr. *Gr. kardia* heart.] A combining form denoting of or pertaining to the heart (and); *cardiac*; as in *car-di-o-a-ortic*.

**car-di-o-gram** (-grām), *n.* [*cardio* + *-gram*] The curve or tracing made by a cardiograph.

**car-di-o-graph** (-grāf; 9), *n.* [*cardio* + *-graph*] An instrument that registers graphically the duration and character of the heart's movements. — *car-di-o-graph-ic* (-grāf'ik), *adj.* — *car-di-og-ra-phy* (-grāf'ī), *n.*

**car-di-ol-o-gy** (*kār'dī-ōl-ō-jī*), *n.* [*cardio* + *-logy*] The science that treats of the heart, its action, diseases, etc. — *car-di-ol-og-ist* (-jīst), *n.*

**car-di-itis** (*kār'dī-ī-tis*), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. kardia* heart + *-itis*.] Myocarditis. Cf. *ENDOCARDITIS*, *PERICARDITIS*.

**card-sharp** (*kār'd-shāp*), *n.* Also **card-sharp'er**. A professional swindler at cards. — *card-sharp-ing*, *n.*

**car-du-a-ceous** (*kār'dū-ā-shūs*), *adj.* [L. *carduus* thistle.] Belonging to the aster or thistle family (Carduaceae). See *ASTER*, *1*.

**care** (*kār*), *n.* [AS *caru*, *caru*.] 1. Mental suffering; grief. 2. A burdensome sense of responsibility; heavy anxiety; also, a cause of anxiety. 3. Painstaking or watchful attention; heed; caution. 4. A caring, or liking, — with *of* or *for*; as, *care* for the public good. 5. Charge, oversight, management, or custody; as, under a doctor's *care*. 6. A person or thing that is an object of care.

*Syn.* Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, worry mean a troubling and engrossing emotion or affair. Care implies oppression of the mind weighed down by responsibility or disquieted by apprehension; concern suggests less oppression than care, but a troubled state of mind because of one's interest, affection, or the like; solicitude implies profound concern and anxiety either thoughtfulness for another's welfare or almost boyish attentiveness to one ill, in pain, or the like; anxiety stresses anguish of fear coupled with uncertainty or expectancy of misfortune; worry suggests more mental activity than anxiety, such as fretting or stewing over problems, persons, or situations that may or may not be a real cause of anxiety.

— *v. t.* 1. To have, feel, or exercise care. 2. To have a wish or inclination (to) or affection (for). 3. To mind; to be concerned; to have objection, — in negative and conditional expressions; as, "Will you go?" — "I do not care if I do." "Would you care if I were to decline?" — *car'er* (*kār'ēr*), *n.*

**car-reen** (*kār-rēn*), *v. t.* [From F., fr. *It., fr. L. carina* keel of a ship.]

**a** To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). **b** To cause to heel over, as a ship; to tip or incline, as a cart. — *v. i.* 1. To heel over, as a ship under a breeze; hence, to lurch; to sway from side to side. 2. To careen or renovate a ship; also, of a ship, to undergo such careening. — *n.* A careening; also, a careened position. — *car-reen'er*, *n.*

**car-ree'r** (*kār-rēr*), *n.* [F. *carrière* highroad, racecourse, fr. *It. carriera*, fr. *carro* wagon.] 1. A running; a course, esp. a swift one; hence, speed; full speed; — chiefly in phrases such as *in full career*. 2. *Obs.* **a** A short gallop; a ramble or frisk. **b** A course, field, etc., as for racing. 3. Course of a person's life, esp. in some particular pursuit. 4. Notable or conspicuous progress or success in one's chosen calling; as, to make a *career* for oneself. 5. A profession or other calling demanding special preparation and undertaken as a lifework; as, to follow diplomacy as a *career*.

— *v. t.* To move or run rapidly. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to career, as a horse. 2. To go over or across in a career. — *car-ree'r'er*, *n.* — *car-ree'r-ist*, *n.*

**care-free** (*kār-frē*), *adj.* Free from care; happy.

**care-ful** (*kār-fūl*, -fəl), *adj.* 1. *Archaic*. A full of care; anxious. **b** Fraught with care. 2. Exercising or taking care; — often with *of*, *for*, or the infinitive. 3. Marked by care, done or executed with care. — *care-ful-ly*, *adv.* — *care-ful-ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* Careful, meticulous, scrupulous, punctilious, punctual mean showing close attention to details of execution or performance. Careful usually implies painstaking effort, thoroughness, cautiousness in avoiding errors, or the like; meticulous indicates either commendable extreme carefulness or furtive caution about minutiae; scrupulous suggests a carefulness that adheres to what one's conscience tells one is right, true, exact, or the like; punctilious implies minute, often excessive, attention to the fine points of law, etiquette, morality, or the like; punctual, though formerly close to *punctilious*, now more often implies great carefulness in one's adherence to times appointed, as for engagements, in following a schedule, or the like.

**care-less** (-lēz; -lēs), *adj.* 1. Free from care; untroubled. 2. Without care; as, a indifferent; as, *careless* of results. **b** Negligent; heedless; as, a *careless* housekeeper. 3. Not receiving or exhibiting due care; as, *careless* work; a *careless* mistake. — *Syn.* Heedless, thoughtless, inadvertent. — *care-less-ly*, *adv.* — *care-less-ness*, *n.*

**car-ress** (*kār-rēs*), *n.* [From F., fr. *It., fr. L. carus* dear.] An act of endearment; a tender or loving embrace, touch, etc. — *v. t.*; *car-ressed* (-rēt) or, *chiefly poetic*, *car-ress't*; *car-ress-ing*. To touch, stroke, pat, etc., tenderly, lovingly, or softly; to bestow caresses upon; also, to affect as if a carress; as, echoes that *carress* the ear. — *car-ress'er*, *n.* — *car-ress-ing-ly*, *adv.* — *car-ress-ive* (*kār-rēs-iv*), *adj.* — *car-ress-ive-ly*, *adv.*

*Syn.* Carress, fondle, pet, cuddle mean to manifest affection by touching or handling. Carress implies an expression of interest or affection, such as stroking or patting; fondle implies dotting fondness shown by hugging, kissing, and the like; pet, in general, implies special attentions and indulgences, but, in current use, it often suggests flirtatious or



... action of mother or nurse in drawing it to her breast to keep it warm, happy, or quiet.

**carpet** (kär'pët; kär'p), *n.* [L. *carpet* there is wanting.] A mark [A] used by writers and proofreaders to indicate that something interlined above or inserted in the margin belongs in the place marked.

**carpet-lifter** (kär'pët-lî'tër), *n.* A person who takes charge and care of any place, thing, or other person.

**carpe-worm** (-wör'm; 70), *adj.* Showing effects of anxiety.

**carriage** (kär'rij; *n.*; pl. -gēs or -gēs (-gēs). [Sp., fr. *carro* to load.] The ladies or freight of a ship, aircraft, etc.; load; freight.

**Carib** (kär'ib), *n.* [See CANNIBAL.] 1. One of a Cariban tribe now in Guiana, Venezuela, some of the Lesser Antilles, and on the coast of Central America. 2. Loosely, any Cariban Indian.

**Caribean** (kär'ib-ēn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family of South American Indians found chiefly in Brazil, Colombia, Guiana, and Venezuela, and to some extent in Central America and the Lesser Antilles. Cf. ARAWAKAN; see LANGUAGE, Table.

**Caribbean** (kär'ib-ēn; kär'ib-ē-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, or the Caribbean Sea (see GAZ.). — *n.* A Carib.

**Carib** (kär'ib; kär'ib-ēn), *n.* [Sp., lit., a cannibal.] A South American fish (genus *Serranodon*), small but very voracious, often attacking men and large animals that enter the water and inflicting dangerous wounds.

**Carib** (kär'ib; kär'ib-ēn), *n.* [Can. F., of Algonquian origin.] A native North American reindeer found in Canada, Alaska, and Greenland. The larger forms, including the best-known species (*Rangifer caribou*), inhabit wooded localities.

**Caricature** (kär'ik-ā-tür; kär'ik-ā-tür), *n.* [Fr. *caricature*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate.] 1. Grotesque or ludicrous exaggeration; distortion by exaggeration of parts or characteristics. 2. A picture, description, etc., characterized by burlesque exaggeration or distortion. 3. A ludicrous poor imitation. — *v. t.* To make a caricature of. — **caricaturist** (-tū-ris-t; -tū-ris-t), *adj.* — **caricaturist** (-tist), *n.*

**Caricature**, burlesque, parody, travesty mean a grotesque or bizarre imitation of a person or thing. Caricature implies ludicrous exaggeration or distortion of the peculiar features of a person, group, people, etc.; burlesque implies mimicry chiefly by treating a trifling subject in a mock heroic vein or by giving a serious subject a frivolous or comic turn; parody implies the treatment of a ludicrous subject in the exact style of some serious and usually well-known composition or writer; travesty implies that the subject remains unchanged, but that the style is made extravagant or absurd.

**Caricature** (kär'ik-ā-tür; kär'ik-ā-tür), *n.* [L.] Decay of animal tissues; esp., ulceration and disintegration of bone; specif., *Dent.*, tooth decay.

**Carillon** (kär'il-lōn; kär'il-lōn; kär'il-lōn), *n.* [F. a chime of bells, orig. of four bells.] 1. A set of fixed bells sounded by striking with hammers operated either from a keyboard or mechanically. 2. An organ stop imitating the sound of a carillon. 3. A tune played on, or a peal from, a carillon. — **carillon** (kär'il-lōn; kär'il-lōn), *v. t.* — **carillon** (-lōn; -lōn), *adj.* — **carillon** (-lōn; -lōn), *adj.* To play a carillon. — **carillon** (-lōn; -lōn), *n.*

**Carina** (kär'ī-nā; kär'ī-nā), *n.*; pl. -NAE (-nē). [L., keel.] Biol. A keel-like part or structure. — **carinal** (-nāl), *adj.*

**Carinate** (kär'ī-nāt; kär'ī-nāt), *adj.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.] Keel-shaped.

**Carole** (kär'ō-lē; kär'ō-lē), *n.* [F., fr. *carriole*, dim. of *carro*.] 1. A small, light, one horse carriage. Cf. CARRYALL, 1. 2. A type of Canadian sleigh.

**Carous** (kär'ō-s; kär'ō-s), *adj.* [L. *carosus*.] Affected with caries. — **carious** (-s; -s), *adj.* — **cariousness** (-ness), *n.*

**Car** (kärk), *n.* [ME. *car*, fr. northern form of F. *charge*.] Care; worry. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Arehabe*. To make or be full of anxiety; worry. — **car** (-ing), *adj.* — **car** (-ing), *adj.*

**Car** (kärk), *n.* [ON. *kar* a man. 1. *Arehabe*. A man of the common people; specif., *Hist.*, a villain. 2. *Scot.* A boor; a churl.

**Carline** (kär'līn; kär'līn), *n.* [ON. *kerling*. See CARL.] Chiefly *Scot.* A woman; esp., a hag, crone, or witch.

**Carling** (kär'līng; kär'līng), *n.* One of the short timbers running lengthwise of a ship, between transverse deck beams.

**Carlist** (kär'līst; kär'līst), *n.* A adherence to Don Carlos of Spain or his successors, or formerly to Charles X of France. b Principles, plans, or claims of either group of adherents. — **Carlist** (-list), *n.*

**Carload** (kär'lōd; kär'lōd), *n.* a A load that fills a car. b The minimum number of tons required to ship at a rate (carload rate) lower than that quoted for small shipments of the same class. Abbr. *c.l.*

**Carload lot**. *Com.* A shipment of freight meeting the official requirement for a minimum carload amount.

**Carlovin** (kär'lō-vīn; kär'lō-vīn), *n.* Carolinian.

**Carma** (kär'mā; kär'mā), *n.* [F. *carma*, fr. ML. *carminium*.] 1. A metal-buttoned jacket with wide collar and lapels, worn originally in the south of France. 2. The costume of the French Revolutionists, consisting of this jacket, wide black pantaloons, a red cap, and a scarlet or tricolored waistcoat. Cf. BANG-CLOUTIE. 3. A popular song and dance of the time of the first French Revolution. Cf. MARSEILLAISE, CA TRA. 4. A soldier of the French Revolution.

**Carmit** (kär'mīt; kär'mīt), *n.* A friar of a mendicant order founded on Mt. Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century, and also, a nun of the same order. — **Carmit** (-it), *adj.*

**Carminative** (kär'mīn-ā-tiv; kär'mīn-ā-tiv; kär'mīn-ā-tiv), *adj.* [L. *carminare* to card, hence, to cleanse, fr. *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling gas from the alimentary canal; relieving colic, griping, etc. — *n.* A carminative agent.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [F. *carmin*, fr. ML. *carminium*.] 1. A rich crimson or scarlet lake made from cochineal. 2. A color, red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [F. *carmin*, fr. L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. A collection of carmines; flesh of the slain. 2. [F., fr. *lit.*] Great destruction of life, as in battle; slaughter.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [L. *carminis*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. Of the body or flesh; — opposed to *spiritual*. 2. Of the body as the seat of appetites; specif., sexual. — **carmin** (-it), *n.* — **carmin** (-it), *adv.*

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lower nature and, as a result, is derogatory in its implications; 1. implies a connection with the flesh, thought of as man's lower nature, but is not as condemnatory as *carmin*; 2. sexual suggests habitual indulgence in sensations and desires having a physical origin and, commonly, implies bestiality; animal stresses a connection with man's physical as distinguished from his rational nature, and rarely implies a derogatory intent.

**Carminite** (kär'mīn-īt; kär'mīn-īt), *n.* [After R. von Carnall, a Prussian.] A hydrous potassium-magnesium chloride,  $KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ , valuable as a source of potassium.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [F. the flesh tints in a painting, deriv. of L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. Formerly, the color flesh; now (also *carmin* red), a color, bluish-red in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. See COLOR. 2. Any of many cultivated double-flowered varieties of the clove pink (see PINK, 1). The carmin is the State flower of Ohio.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [Pr., of Tupian origin.] The Brazilian wax palm (*Copernicia caribea*). Its leaves yield *carmin* wax, used in making candles, varnish, etc.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [After *Carmin*; influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its color.] A reddish variety of chalcodony, much used for seals.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [F. and It.; fr. It. *carnevale*, fr. ML. *carne* flesh, O. flesh, farewell.] 1. The season or festival of merry-making before Lent. Cf. SROVETZ, MARDI GRAS. 2. Exuberant, often riotous, merry-making.

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [F. a flesh-eating animal; esp., *Zool.*, any of an order (*Carminivora* (*kär'mīn-vō-rā*)) of mammals, mostly flesh-eating, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. 2. *Bot.* An insect-eating plant, as *Venus's flytrap*. — **carmin** (-vō-rā), *adj.*

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [L. *carminivorus*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh + *vorare* to devour.] 1. Eating flesh; preying or feeding on animals; — opp. to *herbivorous*. 2. *Bot.* Designating plants having specially modified leaves that trap insects and other small animals, the decaying flesh of which supplies them with nitrogen. 3. *Zool.* Oppert. to the carnivores. — **carmin** (-vō-rā), *adv.* — **carmin** (-vō-rā), *ness*, *n.*

**Carmin** (kär'mīn; kär'mīn), *n.* [After A. Carnot, a Frenchman.] A hydrous vanadate of uranium, potassium, etc. It is radioactive and has been used as a source of radium.

**Carob** (kär'ōb; kär'ōb), *n.* [F. *caroube*, fr. *Ar. kharrūbah*.] 1. An evergreen tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) of the senna family, of the Mediterranean region, bearing red racemose flowers; — called also *locust*. 2. A pod of this tree, or its pulp, used esp. as fodder; — called also *carob bean*.

**Caroch** (kär'ōch; kär'ōch), *n.* [MF. *carroche*, fr. It., deriv. of L. *carrus* wagon.] *Hist.* A kind of stately coach.

**Carol** (kär'ōl; kär'ōl), *n.* [OF. *carole*, fr. *caroler* to dance, prob. fr. L. *choraulos* a flute player.] 1. *Hist.* A round dance accompanied by song; also, the song. 2. A song of joy; often, a joyful hymn; as, a Christmas carol. — *v. t.* & *i.* — **carol** (-id; -id), *adj.* — **carol** (-id; -id), *adj.* To sing, esp. joyfully.

**Caroline** (kär'ō-līn; kär'ō-līn), *n.* Of or pert. to Charles (ML. *Carolus*), as Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Charles I & II of England, or Charles II of Spain.

**Caroline** (kär'ō-līn; kär'ō-līn), *adj.* [ML. *Carolus* Charles + *-ing*, a Germanic patronymic suffix.] Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, ruling in France from Pepin the Short (751) to the death of Louis V (987) and in Germany to the death of Louis III, the Child (911); — so called either from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne. Cf. MEROVINGIAN. — **Caroline** (-ing), *n.*

**Caroline** (kär'ō-līn; kär'ō-līn), *adj.* 1. Caroline. 2. Of or pertaining to North or South Carolina. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of North or South Carolina.

**Carom** (kär'ōm; kär'ōm), *n.* [F. *carombole*.] 1. Billiards. A shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls; a cannon. 2. A similar shot in other games, as curling; hence, a striking and rebounding. — *v. t.* To make a carom.

**Carotene** (kär'ō-tēn; kär'ō-tēn), *n.* [From L. *carota* carrot.] A ruby-red crystalline hydrocarbon,  $C_{40}H_{56}$ , found in various plants and used as a pigment; by excretion, an antitoxic hydrocarbon.

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**carpel** (kär'pəl), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. *karpos* fruit.] **Bot.**

ovule-bearing organ, or ovary, at base of a pistil, the female sex organ in a flower.

**carpel** (kär'pəl), *n.* [NL. *carpellum*, fr. Gr. *karpos* fruit.] **Bot.** Having a pistil, the female sex organ in a flower.



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ily (Ammiaceae, the carrot family) distinguished by alternate, mostly compound, often fragrant leaves, small flowers, and dry 2-carpellary fruits which split at maturity, and including the celery, parsley, and dandelion. Cf. **WILD CARROT**.

**carrot-y** (-y), *adj.* Like carrot roots in color, as hair.

**carrou-sel** (kär'rou-sel'), *n.* Also **carrou-sel**. [F., fr. It. *carosello*.] **1.** A tournament in which cavalrymen divided into troops execute evolutions, often with scenic shows, etc., added. **2.** A merry-go-round.

**carry** (kär'i), *v. t.*; **CARRIED** (-id); **CARRY-ING**. [ONF. *carier* (F. *charrier*), fr. *car* (F. *char*) cart.] **1.** To move by vehicle, in the hands, etc.; to transport. **2.** Hence: **a.** To transmit to another; as, to carry news. **b.** To transfer from one place, thing, etc., to another; as, to carry war into Asia. **3.** To support; to sustain; as, to have upon or about one's person; as, to carry a wound. **4.** To bear the weight of; as, pillars carry the arch. **5.** To support by confirming; as, a decision that carries another. **6.** To extend; continue; as, to carry the chimney through the roof. **7.** To drive; impel; as, ambition carries one far. **8.** To lead or bring along mentally or emotionally; as, to carry one's audience with one. **9.** To win; capture; as, to carry a citadel. **10.** To uphold through conflict, competition, etc.; as, to carry one's point; also, to succeed in; as, to carry an election. **11.** To hold or bear (the body, some part of it, or oneself); as, to carry one's head high; to comport; behave; as, to carry oneself proudly. **12.** To have as an attribute or the like; exhibit; imply; as, his tone carried conviction. **13.** To produce, as crops; to yield; to support, as cattle. **14.** Com. To bear the charges of having in stock, on one's books, in reserve, etc.; to hold for future sale, settlement, etc. **15.** Colloq. So. U. S. To escort. **16.** Golf. To cover (a distance) or pass (an object) at a single stroke. **17.** Hunting. To keep and follow, as the scent. **18.** Mil. To hold (a weapon or standard) in a certain prescribed way.

**Syn.** Carry, bear, convey, transport mean to move something from one place to another. Carry always implies a means by which something is moved, such as a wagon, a train, a ship, a personal agent, a pipe, or the like (as, trains carrying soldiers); bear is preferred when effort or the importance of that which is carried is suggested (as, to bear the wounded man to the house); convey is used of things that are moved continuously or in the mass or that pass through natural or artificial channels (as, a pipe to convey water; language conveys thought); transport stresses the movement of something to its destination (as, a vessel engaged in transporting troops).

**—v. i.** **1.** To act as a bearer. **2.** To have or exert power to propel, project, etc., something; as, her voice carries well. **3.** To hold the head, etc.; as, a horse carries well when he holds his head high.

**—n.** **1.** **CARRIES** (-iz). **1.** The range, as of a gun or projectile. **2.** Golf. The distance from the place where a ball is struck to where it first lands. **3.** U. S. & Canada. A portage between navigable waters.

**Mil.** The position assumed at the order "carry arms," "carry salvers," etc.

**carry-all** (-al'), *n.* [From *carriole*.] **U. S.** **1.** A light covered carriage for four or more persons. **2.** A passenger automobile having a closed body, equipped with two facing seats along the sides.

**carry-over**, *n.* **1.** The part of a crop, stock, etc., remaining to be disposed of with a later crop or a fresher stock. **2.** Bookkeeping. The amount forwarded from one page to another.

**carse** (kär's; kärs), *n.* **Scot.** Low rich land, as along a river.

**cart** (kärt), *n.* [ME. *cart*, *cart*, fr. AS. *cart*.] **1.** A light, small, usually two-wheeled vehicle; as, a chariot. **2.** A light open wagon for delivery, farm work, etc. **3.** A small, open carriage. **—v. t. & i.** To convey or deliver (goods, etc.) in a cart. **—cart'er**, *n.*

**cartage** (kär'tij), *n.* **1.** Act of carting. **2.** Price paid for carting.

**carte** (kärt), **||** **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth.] **Fencing.** A position in thrusting or parrying.

**carte** (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st **CARD**.] **1.** **Scot.** A playing card; pl., a game of cards. **2.** Menu; bill of fare; — used esp. in *à la carte*.

**carte blanche** (kär'te blānsh'), *n.* [F. *carte*, *carte*, *blanche* (kär'te blānsh'; F. *carte* *blānsh'*).] **1.** A blank paper. **2.** A blank paper, with a person's signature, etc., given to another with permission to supersede whatever conditions he pleases; hence, full discretionary power.

**cartel** (kär'tel; kär'tel), *n.* [F. *cartel*, dim. fr. *carta*, fr. L. *charta*.] **1.** A letter of defiance or challenge, as to single combat. **2.** A written agreement between opposing nations. **3.** [*Cartell*.] An association of private business organizations bound by contract to co-operate in regulating production and marketing of products, thus tending to restrict world markets and fix prices. **4.** [*Cartel*.] In France and Belgium, a political bloc. **—Syn.** See **MONOPOLY**.

**Cartesian** (kär'tē-zhān, or, esp. Brit., -tē-zhān), *adj.* [From *Cartesius*, Latinized form of *Descartes*.] **1.** Of or pert. to the French philosopher René Descartes, or Cartesianism. **—n.** An adherent of Cartesianism.

**Cartesianism** (kär'tē-zhān-iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Descartes, the ideal of which was mathematical certitude in metaphysical demonstrations and which emphasized the distinction between thought and extension (mind and matter).

**Cartusian** (kär'tū-zhān, or, esp. Brit., -tū-zhān), *n.* [*ML. Cartusianus*.] A member of an austere religious order, founded in the mountainous region (Chartreuse), near Grenoble, France, by St. Bruno, in 1086. See **CHARTREUSE**, 1.

**cartilage** (kär'tī-lij), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cartilago*.] **Anat.** **1.** A translucent elastic tissue which composes most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates, becoming for the most part converted into bone in the higher vertebrates. **2.** A part or structure composed of cartilage.

**cartilage cells.** See **HYALINE CARTILAGE**.

**cartilaginous** (kär'tī-lj-nūs), *adj.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like cartilage. **2.** Having the skeleton composed mostly of cartilage; — of fishes.

**Cartist** (kär'tist), *n.* [*Sp. cartista*, fr. *carta* paper, document. See **CHART**.] In Spain and Portugal, one who supports the constitution.

**cartogram** (kär'tō-grām), *n.* [*F. cartogramme*. See 1st **CARD**; -GRAM.] A map using shades, curves, or the like, to show geographically statistics of various kinds.

**cartography** (kär'tō-grā-fī), *n.* [See 1st **CARD**; -GRAPHY.] Art or business of drawing or making charts or maps. **—cartographer** (kär'tō-grā-fī-er), *n.* **—cartographic** (kär'tō-grā-fī-ik), *adj.* **—cartography** (kär'tō-grā-fī-ik), *n.*

**carton** (kär'tōn), *n.* [*F. carton*.] **1.** A light covered box of pasteboard or the like. **2.** A white disk or circle within the bull's-eye of a target; also, a shot which strikes this.

**cartoon** (kär'tōon), *n.* [*F. carton*, fr. It., fr. L. *charta*.] **1.** An

artist's full-size design or study, to be transferred or copied, as in making fresco paintings, stained-glass windows, etc. 2. A large pictorial sketch; esp., a pictorial caricature. — **car-toon'**, *v. t. & i.* — **car-toon'ist**, *n.*

**car-touche'**, **car-touch'** (kär'tōsh'), *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, fr. It. *cartoccio*, fr. *carta* paper.] 1. A scroll like design, esp. one used as an ornament. 2. An oval or oblong figure, esp. one on an Egyptian monument, containing a sovereign's name. 3. In some fireworks, the case containing the inflammable materials. 4. *Mil.* A paper cartridge or a cartridge box.

**car-tridge** (kär'trij'), *n.* [Formerly *car-trage*, corrupted fr. *F. cartouche*.] 1. A case, capsule, shell, or bag of metal, paste-board, or the like, containing the explosive charge and, in small arms and some cannon, the projectile to be fired. 2. *Photog.* A roll of protected films for insertion in a camera.



Cartridge for Shotgun, cut away: 1 Powder; 2 Shot; 3, Wads.

**car-tu-lar'y** (kär'tū-lär'y), *adj.* Var. of **CHARTULARY**.

**cart wheel**. 1. The wheel of a cart. 2. *Slang.* A large coin, as the U. S. silver dollar. 3. A silver handspun.

**car-un-cle** (kär'ūn-kēl; kä-rūn'kēl), *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *carō* flesh.] 1. A naked fleshy outgrowth, as the warts and comb of certain birds. Cf. **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* 2. *Bot.* An outgrowth at or near the hilum of a seed — **car-run/cu-lar** (kär-rūn'kū-lär), *adj.* — **car-run/cu-late** (-lāt), **car-run/cu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -lād), *adj.* — **car-run/cu-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

**car-va-rol** (kär'vā-rōl; -krōl), *n.* [Fr. *carvi* caraway + L. *acer* (acr-) sharp + -ol.] *Chem.* A thick oil, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, in various mixtures, used as an antiseptic and to relieve toothache.

**carve** (kärv), *v. t.* [AS *ceorfan*.] 1. To cut, esp. in an artistic manner; to shape by cutting. 2. To make or set as if by cutting. 3. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table. — *v. i.* 1. To cut wood, marble, etc., artistically. 2. To slice and apportion meat at table — *n.* A carving stroke or cut. — **car-ver**, *n.*

**car-vel** (kär'vəl), *Var.* of **CARAVEL**.

**car-yel-bull'**, *adj.* *Shipbuilding.* Built with the planks meeting flush at the seams. Cf. **CLINKER BUILT**.

**car-yon** (kär'yōn), *adj.* Wrought by carving; carved.

**car-y'ing**, *n.* Work of one who carves; carved work. **car-y'at'id** (kär'yāt'id), *n.*; *pl.* -ides (-īdēz), -ides (-īdēz). [From L., fr. Gr. *Karyatides*, lit., priestesses in the temple of Diana at Caryae, in Laconia.] *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature. Cf. **ATLANTES**. — **car-y'at'id'al** (-īd'id), **car-y'at'id'e-an** (-īd'ē-an), **car-y'a-tid'ic** (-īd'id'ik), *adj.*

**car-y-o-ol** (kär'yō-ol), *car-y'ry* (kär'y'ry). Vars. of **KARVO**, **KARY-**.

**car-y-o-phyl-l'o-ous** (-fī-l'ō-shūs), *adj.* [Gr. *karyophyllon* clove tree, fr. *karyon* nut + *phyllon* leaf.] Belonging to the pink family (Caryophyllaceae). See 4th **PINK**, *n.*, 1.

**car-y-op'sis** (kär'yōp'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -opses (-sēz), -opses (-sēdēz). [N.L., fr. *cary-* + *-opsis*.] *Bot.* A small, one celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with fruit and seed forming a single grain, as in wheat, barley, and other grasses.

**cas-a** (käs'ā), *Sp. & Pg.* *káz'ā*, *n.*; *pl.* *Sp. & Pg.* *casas* (*Sp.* -süs, *Pg.* -zish); *It.* *case* (käs'ā). [Sp. *It.* or *Pg.* fr. L. *casa* cabin.] A house.

**cas-a-ba** (käs'ā-bā), *n.* Also **casaba melon**. [From *Kasaba*, near Smyrna, Asia Minor, whence the melon was introduced.] Any of several winter melons with a yellow rind. See **WINTER MELON**.

**cas-ca-bol** (käs'kā-bēl), *n.* [Sp., a little bell.] In certain muzzle-loading cannon, a projection behind the breech.

**cas-cade'** (käs'kād'), *n.* [Fr. *fr. It. cascade*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] 1. A steep, usually small waterfall, often one of a series. 2. Hence: A kind of firework. 3. A full of lace, net, etc., that takes a zigzag line. 4. A series, as of parts in an apparatus or of electric circuits, where a fluid, electricity, or the like, passes from one part, one circuit, etc., to another. — *v. t. & i.* To fall or pass in a cascade; to cause to fall or pass or to connect in this manner; as, to cascade electric circuits.

**cas-car'a** (käs'kär'ā; *Sp.* käs'kär'ā), *n.* [Sp. *casacara* bark.] 1. Usually **cas-car'a** **buck-thorn** (käs'kär'ā). A buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States; — called also **barwood**. 2. In full **cas-car'a** **sa-gra'dā** (käs'kär'ā sā-grā'dā; *Sp.* käs'kär'ā sā-grā'thā). [Sp. *casacara* *sagrada*, lit., sacred bark.] The dried bark of this tree, used as a laxative.

**cas-ca-ri-l'a** (käs'kär'ī-l'a), *n.* [Sp., a small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim. of *casacara* bark.] A usually **cas-carilla** bark. The aromatic bark of a Bahamian shrub (*Croton eluteria*) of the spurge family, used as a tonic and stomachic. 3. The shrub itself. See **CROTON**, 1.

**case** (käs), *n.* [OF. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen.] 1. A particular instance; a special or illustrative situation, occurrence, or the like. 2. Actual condition, situation, or the like; existing fact; as, such being the case. 3. A situation involving a problem; as, a case of conscience. 4. One's present state of mind, health, or affairs; plight. 5. An argument or set of arguments, esp. of convincing arguments; as, to make out a case against a bill. 6. A person, esp. with reference to his character or tractableness. 7. [L. *casus* a falling (from a perpendicular; cf. **DECLENSION**, 3.)] *Gram.* One of the inflectional forms of a noun, pronoun, or adjective that indicate its sense relation to other words, as that of subject, object, attribute, etc.; also, this sense relation often indicated by word order. 8. *Law.* A suit or action in law or equity. 9. *Med.* An instance of sickness or injury. 10. A patient — *Syn.* See **INSTANCE**.

**case**, *n.* [ONF. *case*, fr. L. *capsa* chest, fr. *capere* to hold.] 1. A box, sheath, or covering. 2. The contents of, or quantity in, such a box. 3. A pair couple; brace; as, a case of pistols. 4. A casing; as, a window case. 5. The cavity in the skull of the sperm whale containing spermaceti and a fine oil. 6. *Print.* A shallow divided tray, for type. Cases are often arranged in pairs, the **upper case** containing capitals, accented and marked letters, etc., the **lower case** containing the small letters, figures, etc. — *v. t.* To enclose in a case; cover with a case.

**cas-se-ase** (käs'sē-ās), *n.* [*casein* + -ase.] An enzyme formed by certain bacteria, used in ripening cheese.

**cas-se-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *caseatus* mixed with cheese, fr. *caseus* cheese.] *Med.* To undergo caseation.

**cas-se-ation** (-ā'shōn), *n.* 1. Conversion into cheese. 2. *Med.* A process of degeneration in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance.

**cas-se-ty** (käs'sē-tī), *v. t. & i.*; -tyed (-fid); -ty'ing. [L. *caseus* cheese + -fy.] To make or become like cheese.

**case-hard'en** (käs'här'd'n), *v. t.* 1. To harden the outer layer of, as iron or steel. 2. To render callous.

**cas-se-in** (käs'sē-in), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] 1. A white amorphous

A form of it is the chief protein of cheese and is used combined with alkali to make a tough hornlike plastic; — called also **paracasein**.

**case knife**. A knife carried, or such as is kept, in a sheath or case; a sheath knife; also, a table knife.

**case law**. *Law.* Law made by judicial decisions; judge-made law. See **JUDGE-MADE**; cf. **CASE SYSTEM**.

**case'mate** (käs'māt), *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *casamatta*.] A bombproof chamber in a fort or an armored enclosure in a ship of war in which cannon are mounted to be fired through embrasures.

**case'ment** (käs'mēnt or, esp. Brit., käs'mēnt), *n.* [OF. *encasement* frame.] 1. A window sash that opens on hinges; hence, a window with such a sash or sashes. 2. A casing. — **case'ment-ed**, *adj.*

**cas-se-ose** (käs'sē-ōs), *n.* [*casein* + -ose.] *Biochem.* A soluble product (proteose) formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein.

**cas-se-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Cheesy

**cas-ern'**, **cas-erne'** (käs-zēr'n or, fr. *F. caserne*). *Mil.* A barrack in garrison towns, usually near the rampart.

**case shot**. A collection of small projectiles enclosed within a case, as a shrapnel or canister shot.

**case system**. The system of teaching law in which the instruction is chiefly on the basis of leading or selected cases as primary authorities instead of from textbooks.

**case'work'** (käs'wörk'), *n.* Thorough sociological study of the history and environment of a maladjusted individual or family for diagnosis and treatment. — **case'work'er**, *n.*

**case'worm'** (käs'wōrm'), *n.* An insect larva that makes a case to protect itself, as a caddis worm. Cf. **BAGWORM**.

**cash** (käs), *n.* [Fr. or It.; *F. caisse*, fr. It. *caassa* box, case, fr. L. *capsa*.] *Com.* A money, esp. ready money. 3. Money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing. — *Syn.* Coin, specie, currency, money. — *v. t.* To pay, or to receive, cash for; as, to cash a check.

**cash**, *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *caixa*, fr. Tamil *kāku*.] Any of various coins of small value in India, China, etc.; esp. a Chinese coin of copper alloy with a square hole in the center for stringing, — being replaced since 1919 by the coins (*cents*) of the yuan dollar.

**cash-shaw'** (käs-shāw'), *U. S.* Var. of **CUSTAW**.

**cash'book'** (käs'hōok'), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A book in which record is kept of all cash receipts and disbursements.

**cash-ew'** (käs-shōw' or, esp. when used attributively, käs'hōw'), *n.* [Fr. *acajou*, Pg. *acaju*, of Tupian origin.] A tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) of the sumac family, naturalized in all warm countries, yielding gum and kidney shaped fruit (**cash'ew nut**) edible when roasted.

**cash-ier'** (käs'hēr'), *n.* [D. *kassier*, fr. *F. caissier*.] One who has charge of money; specif.: a. One of the chief officers of a bank, responsible for moneys received and expended. b. In a store, restaurant, etc., a person employed to collect and record customers' payments.

**cash-ier'**, *v. t.* [D. *kassieren*, fr. *F. casser*, fr. L. *casare* to annul and *quassare* to break.] 1. To discharge; to dismiss with ignominy. 2. To reject; discard.

**cash-ier's' check** (käs'hēr's'chēk'). *Banking.* A check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.

**cash'mere** (käs'hēr; käs'mēr'), *n.* 1. A shawl (**Oashmore shawl**) made of a fine wool found beneath the hair of the goats of Kashmir, Tibet, and the Himalayas; also, the wool. 2. A soft twilled fabric, orig. made of this wool.

**cash-shoo'** (käs-shōw'). Var. of **CAFFCHU**.

**cash register**. A device for recording the amount of cash received, usually having an automatic adding machine and a money drawer and exhibiting the amount of the sale.

**cas'i-mere** (käs'ī-mēr), **cas'i-mire**. Vars. of **CASSIMERE**.

**cas'ing** (käs'īng), *n.* 1. Something that incases, or material for incasing. 2. An enclosing framework, esp. of a door or window. 3. The shoe (def. 3) of a pneumatic tire. 4. A cleaned intestine, as of cattle, hogs, or sheep, used as a container for sausage meat.

**cas-i-no** (käs'ī-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz), -ni (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house, fr. L. *casa* cottage.] 1. In Italy, a country house; also, a summerhouse; hence, *Italy*, a style of house imitating an Italian casino. 2. A building or room used for dancing, gambling, etc. 3. Var. of **CASSINO**.

**cask** (käs; 9), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, cask.] 1. A barrel shaped vessel made of staves, headings, and hoops, usually for liquids; — a generic term including **barrel**, **hogshead**, **pipe**, **butt**, **keg**, **ton**, etc. 2. A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a cask.

**cas'ket** (käs'kēt; -kī), *n.* [F. *cassette*, fr. It. *cassetta*, fr. *casca*.] 1. A small chest or box, as for jewels, etc. 2. Chiefly U. S. A rectangular case or chest of wood or metal, often carved or decorated, to hold a corpse. Cf. **COFFIN**. — *v. t.* To put into a casket.

**Cas'lon** (käs'lōn), *n.* *Print.* A style of type originally designed by the English type founder William Caslon (1692-1766). See **TYPE**; cf. **OLD STYLE**.

**casque** (käs), *n.* [Fr., fr. Sp. *casco*. See **CASK**.] A piece of armor for the head; a helmet. See **HELMET**, *Illustr.* (5). — **casqued** (käs'kēd), *adj.*

**cas-sa-ba** (käs'sā-bā). Var. of **CASABA**.

**Cas-san'dra** (käs'sān'drā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Kassandra*.] *Gr. Antig.* 1. A daughter of Priam, King of Troy. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy but afterwards, in anger, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies. 2. Hence, any prophesies of evil who is not believed.

**cas-sa'tion** (käs'sā'shōn), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation; as, Court of *Cassation*, the highest court of appeal in France.

**cas-sa'va** (käs'sā-vā), *n.* [Through F. or Sp., fr. Taino *casavi*, *casavi*.] 1. Any of several plants (genus *Manihot*) of the spurge family, grown in the tropics for their fleshy edible rootstocks, which yield a nutritious starch, esp. *M. utilisima*, the bitter *casava*, and *M. palmata* *api*, the sweet *casava*. 2. The starch from the rootstocks of the *casava*; manioc.

**cas-se-rolé** (käs'sē-rōl), *n.* [Fr., fr. Pr. *casola*, fr. *casca*.] 1. A saucepan. 2. *Chem.* A deep round porcelain dish with a handle, used for heating substances. 3. *Cookery*. a. A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked and filled with vegetables or meat. b. A vessel

of earthenware, porcelain, etc., in which food may be baked and served. Food thus cooked and served is said to be *en casé-ro-ro* (*F. en kás-ró*). **o** Food cooked and served in casserole.

**cas'sette** (kás'tér; 9), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *casse* case.] **Photog.** A holder for a film or plate.

**cas'sia** (kás'hí; 4; *kás'hí; 4*; in sense 2, generally kás'hí; 4), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. kassia*, *kassia*, fr. the Heb.] 1. Any herb, shrub, or tree of the genus *Cassia* (see *SENNA*). The sweet pulp (*cassia pulp*) of the pods is a mild laxative. 2. Originally, cassia bark; now usually applied in commerce to any of the coarser varieties of cinnamon bark.

**cas'sia bark** (kás'hí; 4), Chinese cinnamon. See CINNAMON.

**cas'sia more** (kás'hí; 4), *n.* [From an old form of *Kashmir*.] A medium-weight woolen cloth of soft texture.

**cas'sino** (kás'sé; 4), *n.* [*It. casino* a small house, gaming house. See CASINO.] A game at cards.

**Cas'sio-pe'ia** (kás'tí-ó-pé-yá), **Cas'si-o-pe'ia** (kás'tí-ó-pé-yá), **Cas'si-o-pe'a** (-á), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Kassiopeia*.] 1. Mother of Andromeda. 2. [gen. CASSIOPEIAE (-yē).] A northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus.

**Cas'sio-pe'ia's Chair** (yáz). A group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, closely resembling a chair.

**cas'sit'er-ite** (kás'sít-ér-ít), *n.* [*Gr. kassiteros tin*.] **Mineral.** Native tin dioxide, SnO<sub>2</sub>; a dark-colored mineral, chief source of metallic tin. *H. 6-7. Sp. gr. 6.8-7.1.*

**cas'sook** (kás'súk), *n.* [*F. casaque*, fr. *It. casacca*.] 1. *Ecol.* A long close-fitting garment reaching to the feet, worn by the clergy of certain churches. **a** A shorter, light double-breasted jacket, worn under the Geneva gown. **2.** *a* The clerical, or priestly, office. **b** A clergyman; a priest.

**cas'so-war'y** (kás'só-wér'í), *or, esp. Brit.* -wér'í, *n.*; *pl.* -war'ies (-íz). [*Malay kasuarí*.] Any of several large ratite birds (genus *Casuarus*) of Australia, etc., related to the emu.

**cast** (kást; 9), *v. t.*; *CAST*; *CASTING*. [*ON. kasta*.] 1. To throw or fling with a quick motion and sudden release. *Hence:* **a** To deposit (a ballot); to give (a vote). **b** To deposit in a derivative, forcible, or violent manner; as, to *cast* a man into prison. **c** To direct or bestow, as a glance or one's affections. **2.** To throw off, out, or away; as, the horse *cast* a shoe; *hence:* **a** To shed or molt. **b** To bring forth; yield; *esp.*, to bring forth prematurely. **3.** To overthrow; defeat. **4.** To compute; *specif.*: **a** *Obse.* To reckon; calculate. **b** To calculate astrologically; as, to *cast* a horoscope. **c** To perform (arithmetical operations); as, to *cast* accounts. **5.** To put into proper shape; to arrange, as in accordance with a plan; to distribute; divide. **6.** To throw up, as a rampart. **7.** To form (a plastic or liquid substance) into a particular shape, as by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to form by this process; as, to *cast* bullets. **8.** *Drama.* To allot (as the parts of a play among actors); to allot or assign the parts of (a play); also, to assign (an actor for a part). **9.** *Now Rare. Naut.* To veer or turn *10. Print.* To stereotype or electotype. — *v. i.* 1. To throw; project; *specif.*: **a** To throw dice. **b** To throw forth a line in angling, *esp.* one with a fly. **2.** To vomit. **3.** *Obs.* **a** To consider; meditate. **b** To conjecture; to forecast. **c** Formerly, to calculate; estimate; now, to add figures. **5.** *Hunting.* To make a cast; — of dogs. **6.** *Naut.* To turn or veer; also, to tack; to wear ship. — *Syn.* See THROW; DISCARD.

— *n.* [From *CAST*, *v.*] 1. *a* Act of casting or throwing, a throw. **b** The distance by which a thing can be thrown. **c** Manner of casting or throwing. **2.** **a** A throw or stroke of fortune, hence, fortune; lot. **b** A throw of dice; also, the number thrown. **c** A throw of a fishing line, net, sounding lead, etc., also, that which is so thrown. **3.** A turn; a change of direction or course; as, **a** A turn of the eye, hence, a look; glance. **b** A fixed turn, twist, or bent, *esp.*, a slight strabismus; as, *a cast* in his left eye. **4.** An amount or quantity thrown; as, *a cast* of seeds; *specif.*, quantity of number produced, yield; as, *a year's cast* of lambs. **5.** Computation; reckoning; *esp.*, addition; also, conjecture, forecast. **6.** *a* That which is formed in a mold or form; *esp.*, a reproduction or copy, as of a work of art, in bronze or plaster, etc.; *a casting*. **b** Act of casting or founding; also, the quantity of metal cast at a single operation. **c** An impression or mold taken from a thing or person; a mold. **d** A rigid surgical dressing of plaster; plaster cast. **7.** Form into which anything or any work is thrown; arrangement. **8.** A tendency to any color; a tinge; a hue. **9.** A form; appearance; as, *a peculiar cast* of countenance. **b** Kind; sort. **10. Aid on one's way, as by a lift in a conveyance. **11.** That which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected; as, **a** The skin of an insect. **b** The mass of undigested refuse thrown up from a hawk's or owl's stomach. **c** The excrement of an earthworm. **12.** *Aviary.* **a** The flies or bait attached to the line at one time. **b** A place adapted to fishing. **13.** *Drama.* The assignment of parts in a play to the actors; the set of actors to whom the parts are assigned. **14.** *Falconry.* The number (a couple) of hawks let go at one time from the hand; hence, of other birds, a couple. **15.** *Hunting.* A scattering of the hounds in various directions to search for a lost scent. **16.** *Med.* A substance formed in cavities of various organs in diseased conditions and composed of effused plastic matter; as, *renal cast*.**

**Cas'ta'le** (kás'tá-lí; 4; 58), *n.* Also **Cas'ta-ly**, **Cas'ta-lio** (kás'tá-lí-ó), *n.* A spring on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, source of poetic inspiration. — **Cas'ta-ly-án** (-tá-lí-án; -tá-lí-án), *adj.*

**cas'ta-net'** (kás'tá-nét'; kás'tá-nét'), *n.* [Through *F.* & *Sp.*, fr. *L. castanea* chestnut.] An instrument consisting of two small, concave, spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the thumb and tapped together with the middle finger, used in accompaniment to music and dances.

**cas'ta-way'** (kás'tá-wé; 4), *adj.* 1. Thrown away; cast off. **2.** Cast adrift; stranded; shipwrecked. — *n.* 1. One who or that which is cast away or off, or rejected. **2.** One cast away at sea; a derelict or shipwrecked person.

**caste** (kást; 9), *n.* [*PK. casta* race, prop., unmixed race, fr. *L. castus* pure.] 1. One of the hereditary classes of social organization in India. Cf. BRAHMAN, KSHATRYIA, VAISYA, SUDRA. **2.** Hence: **a** A similar division or class of society in any community. **b** The principle or system of the division in India, or of social divisions in any community; also, the position conferred by the caste system or principle; as, to lose *caste*.

**cas'to-lan** (kás'tó-lán), *n.* [*ONF. castellan*, fr. *L. castellanus* of a castle, in *M.L.* governor of a castle, fr. *L. castellum* castle.] A governor or warden of a castle or fort; a chatelain. — **cas'to-lan-ship**, *n.*

**cas'to-lat'ed** (-lát'éd; -léd), *adj.* 1. Built like a castle; having battle-

ments, like a castle; as, *a castellated mansion*. **2.** Provided or dotted with castles.

**cast'er** (kás'tér; 9), *n.* 1. One who or that which casts (in any sense), as stones, type, accounts, cannon, etc. **2.** Also spelled **castor**. **a** A vial, cruet, or the like, used to contain condiments at the table. See CRUET, *ILLUSTR.* **b** A stand to hold a set of cruet. **c** A wheel or set of wheels mounted in a swivel frame, used for supporting furniture, trucks, and various portable machines.

**cas'ti-gate** (kás'tí-gát), *v. t.* [*L. castigatus*, past part. of *castigare* to correct. See CASTIGER.] To punish, reprove, or criticize severely. — *Syn.* See PUNISH — **cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gá'ti-ún; -tá'ti-ún), *n.*

**cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gá'ti-ún; -tá'ti-ún), *n.* Corrective punishment; now, severe punishment or reproof.

**Cas'tile**, *or cas'tile*, **soap** (kás'tí-sóp; 2), [*From Castile, Spain.*] **a** A fine, hard soap made from olive oil and caustic soda. **b** Any of certain soaps resembling this.

**Cas'til'ian** (kás'tí-lí-án; -tí-lí-án), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Castile, in Spain. **2.** The standard Spanish, originally the dialect of Castile. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*. — *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Castile, or its inhabitants, or Castilian (the language).*

**cast'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of one that casts. **2.** That which is cast in a mold; a metal object so cast. **3.** = *CAST*, *n.*, 11 c.

**casting vote** *or* **voice**. The deciding vote cast by a presiding officer in an assembly.

**cast iron**. A commercial variety of iron, containing more than 1.7 per cent carbon, poured molten into a mold so as to solidify in a desired shape. It is hard and brittle, but more easily fusible than steel. The ease and cheapness of its production, and its fluidity and fusibility, make it an excellent metal for casting. Cf. *STEEL*, *INGOT IRON*, *WROUGHT IRON*. — **cast'-iron** (see *PRON.*, § 2), *adj.*

**cas'tle** (kás'tl; 9), *n.* [*AS. and ONF. castell*, fr. *L. castellum*, dim. of *castrum* fortified place, castle.] 1. A large fortified building or set of buildings, *esp.* that of a prince or nobleman. **2.** Anything resembling or likened to a castle, as, **a** A massive or imposing house. **b** A small wooden defensive tower, as on an elephant's back. **3.** *Chees.* A rook. — *v. t.* **a** *Chees.* To move (the king) in casting. **b** *Chees.* To move the king two squares toward a castle and then (in the same move) the castle to the square next past the king; also, of the king, to move as above.

**cast'led** ('khl, *adj.* 1. Having a castle. **2.** Built in castle style; castellated.

**castle in the air**, **castle in Spain**. A pleasant but purely visionary project; a day dream.

**cast'off** (kást'ôf), *adj.* Cast or laid aside; cast away; discarded. — *n* A castoff person or thing.

**cas'tor** (kás'tér; 9), *n.* [*L.*, the beaver, fr. *Gr. kastôr*.] 1. *Rare.* A beaver. **2.** A creamy, bitter, orange brown substance, with strong odor, consisting of the dried perineal glands and their secretion obtained from the beaver; castoreum; — used in medicine and by perfumers. **3.** A hat, *esp.* one of beaver fur; a beaver.

**cas'tor** (kás'tér; 9), *n.* = *CASTER*, *n.*

**Cas'tor**, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* See DIOSCURI. **2.** *Astron.* The more northern of the two bright stars in Gemini.

**castor bean**, *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant. **b** The plant itself.

**castor-bean'** (see *PRON.*, § 2).

**cas'tor-oil** (kás'tér-óil; 70), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. kastorion*.] The substance castor (see *1st CASTOR*, 2).

**castor oil**. A yellowish or colorless viscous fixed oil, expressed or extracted from the seeds of the **cas'tor-oil' plant**, a tropical African and Asiatic herb (*Ricinus communis*), of the spurge family, naturalized in all tropical countries. The oil is used as a lubricant, *esp.* for aircraft engines, in soap, as a cathartic, etc.

**cas'tra-me'ta'tion** (kás'trá-mé-tá'shún), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *L. castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] The laying out of a military camp.

**cas'trate** (kás'trát), *v. t.* [*L. castratus*, past part. of *castrare* to castrate.] To deprive of the testicles, to geld; castrate; emasculate; also, by extension, to spay. — **cas'tra'tion** (kás'trá'shún), *n.*

**cast steel**. Steel which has been in a state of fusion, either in the making or afterward. — **cast'-steel**, *adj.*

**cas'u-al** (káz'hú-ál; káz'ú-), *adj.* [*F.* and *L.*; *F.*, fr. *L. casualis*, fr. *casus*. See *1st CASE*.] 1. Happening without design, and without being expected; coming by chance. **2.** Coming without regularity; occasional. **3. *Obs.* Uncertain; precarious. **4.** Having the air of a chance or incidental occurrence; cursory; unimportant. **5.** Appearing, present, or singled out by chance; as, *a casual* visitor. **6.** Without foresight, plan, or method; haphazard. **7. *Brit.* Designating or pertaining to poor persons, vagrants, laborers, etc., who are not residents of the place where they receive public aid, or work, etc. **8.** Pertaining to, sustaining, or caused by accidents; as, *a casual* patient. **9.** Designed in open, easy, loose-fitting styles for comfort of wear, as for informal or sports events or for play or relaxation, as distinguished from dress wear. — *Syn.* See ACCIDENTAL; RANDOM. — *n.* **a** A casual laborer, visitor, patient, pauper, etc.; drifter. **2.** A casual garment, hat, or shoe. **3. *Mil.* An officer or soldier not attached to any unit and often without assignment, who is temporarily at a location. — **cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **cas'u-al-ness**, *n.*******

**cas'u-al-ty** (káz'hú-ál-tí; káz'ú-), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tíz). 1. Chance; accident. **2.** An unfortunate occurrence; a mishap. **3.** Injury or death from accident; also, a person injured by an accident; *specif.*, *Mil.* & *Navy*: **a** *pl.* Losses caused by death, wounds, etc. **b** A soldier unavailable for service because of death, wounds, etc.

**cas'u-ist** (káz'hú-íst; káz'ú-), *n.* [*F. casuiste*, fr. *L. casus* fall, case.] One skilled in or given to casuistry.

**cas'u-ist-ic** (káz'hú-íst-ik; káz'ú-), *adj.* [*F.* or pert. to casuists or casuistry. — **cas'u-ist-ic-ally**, *adv.*

**cas'u-ist-ry** (káz'hú-íst-ry; káz'ú-), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-ríz). 1. Science or doctrine of dealing with cases of conscience and of resolving questions of right or wrong in conduct. **2.** Sophistical, equivocal, or specious reasoning, *esp.* in regard to law or morals. Cf. *SOPHISTRY*.

**ca'sus** (káz'sús), *n.* [*L.*, lit., a fall, falling.] An event; an occasion; a case.

**ca'sus bel'li** (béf'lí) [*L.*] An event or set of events which is a cause of war, or may be alleged to justify war.

**cat** (kát), *n.* [*AS. cat, catt, and ONF. cat*.] 1. **a** A carnivorous mammal (*Felis catus*) long domesticated and kept by man as a pet or for catching rats and mice. It appears to be of Egyptian or Eastern origin. **b** Any of the cat family (Felidae), which includes besides the domestic cat the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, cougar, wildcat, lynx, and



cheetah. 2. A person, as a spiteful woman, likened to a cat. 3. A Short for CATFISH; CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS. b The fur or pelt of the cat. 4. Games. a Tipcat; also, the stick or the bat used in tipcat. b A game of ball, called, according to the number of batters, *one old cat, two old cats*, etc. 5. *Naut.* a A strong tackle used to hoist an anchor to the cathead of a ship. b A catboat. 6. *Slang Music.* A hepat. — v. t.; CAT'ED; CAT'ING. 1. *Naut.* To bring up to the cathead; as, to cat an anchor. 2. To floor with a cat-o'-nine-tails. — v. i. *Slang.* Eng. To vomit.

cat'a- (kăt'ă), cat, cath-. [Gr. *kata-*, *kāt-* (before vowels), *kath-* (before aspirates), fr. *kata* down. A prefix denoting down, downward, away, in accordance with, against, very, completely. In English its separate force is often not felt, as in catalogue, catechize, catholic.

cat'a-bol'ism (kăt'ă-bôl'iz'm), n. [cata- + Gr. *ballein* to throw.] Biol. & Physiol. Destructive metabolism; — opposed to anabolism. See METABOLISM. cat'a-bol'ic (kăt'ă-bôl'ik), adj. — cat'a-bol'i-cal-ly (-l'ik-lē), adv.

cat'a-chre'sis (kăt'ă-kre'sis), n.; pl. -ses (-sēz). [L., fr. *katachresis* misuse, fr. *kata* against + *chrēsthai* to use.] Misuse of words or abuse of terms; a *fig.* Use of one word for another that is the cor-

chres'ti-cal (-l'ik-lē), adj. — cat'a-chre's-ti-cal-ly, adv.

cat'a-kl'inal (kăt'ă-kl'īnāl; -n'), adj. [cata- + Gr. *klīnein* to incline.] Geol. & Phys. Geog. Descending in the direction toward which strata dip; — opposed to *anacinal*.

cat'a-olysm (kăt'ă-oliz'm), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *kataklysmos*, fr. *kata* downward, against + *olyssein* to wash.] 1. A flood; a deluge. 2. Geol. Any violent change involving sudden and extensive alterations of the earth's surface; catastrophe. 3. Any upheaval, esp. a social or political one. — Syn. See DISASTER. — cat'a-olys'mal (-l'iz-māl), cat'a-olys'mic (-m'ik), adj.

cat'a-omb (-kôm), n. [Through F. & It., fr. L., *catacumba*.] Chiefly pl. A subterranean place of burial, esp. one consisting of galleries with recesses for tombs.

cat'a-od'rous (kăt'ă-ôd'rūs), adj. Zool. Living in fresh water and going to the sea to spawn, as the eel; opp. to *anadromous*.

cat'a-sal'age (kăt'ă-sāl'ij; -l'ij), n. [F., fr. It. *catascio* scaffold.] 1. A temporary structure sometimes used to hold the remains in funerals of eminent persons. 2. A pall-covered coffin-shaped structure used at requiem masses celebrated after burial.

cat'a-lan (kăt'ă-lān; -lān), adj. [Catalan *Català*, fem. *Catalana*.] Of or pertaining to Catalonia, Spain. — n. A native or inhabitant of Catalonia. b The Romance language spoken in Catalonia, Valencia, and vicinity. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

cat'a-lase (kăt'ă-lās), n. [Cf. Gr. *katalassein* to exchange.] Chem. An enzyme capable of decomposing hydrogen peroxide into water and gaseous oxygen.

cat'a-lect'ic (-lĕk't'ik), adj. [From L.L., fr. Gr. *katalēktikos* incomplete, deriv. of *kata* down + *lēgein* to stop.] Pros. Lacking a syllable at the end; as, a *catalectic* verse.

cat'a-lep'sis (-lĕp'sis), n. [L. & NL.] Cataplexy.

cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ă-lĕp'sē), n. [Gr. *katalēpsis* a seizure, deriv. of *kata* down + *lambanein* to seize.] Med. & Psychol. A condition of peculiar muscular rigidity in which the body and limbs keep any position in which they are placed. — cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp't'ik), adj. & n.

cat'a-logue (kăt'ă-lōg; -lōg), n. Also cat'a-log. [Through F. & L., fr. Gr. *katalogos* list, fr. *kata* down + *logos* to pick out, count.] 1. *Archaeol.* A list; register; enumeration of items. 2. A list of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically, often in alphabetical order, and usually with descriptive details for each item, such as number and price for articles of merchandise. b A book or pamphlet containing such a list. c Specif., an official publication of a university or college giving regulations and announcements; — in British use called *calendar*. — v. t. & i.; CAT'a-LOG'UED (-lōgd); CAT'a-LOG'ING (-lōg'ing). To make a list or catalogue of. — cat'a-log'ue'r (-lōg'ēr), cat'a-log'ue'r, n. — cat'a-logu'ist (-lōg'ist), cat'a-log'ist, n.

cat'a-logu'e rais'on'né' (kăt'ă-lōg' rāz'ōn'nē), [F.] A classified catalogue.

cat'a-l'pa (kăt'ă-l'pā), n. [NL., fr. Creek *kutulpa*.] Bot. Any of a small genus (*Catalpa*) of American and Asiatic trees of the trumpet-creeper family, esp. the ornamental species *C. bignonioides* or *C. speciosa*.

cat'a-ly'sis (kăt'ă-l'is; -is), n.; pl. -ses (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *katalysis* dissolution, deriv. of *kata* wholly + *lyein* to loose.] Physical Chem. Acceleration of a reaction produced by a substance, called the *cat'aly-st* (kăt'ă-l'ist), which may be recovered practically unchanged at the end of the reaction. Such acceleration is usually positive, but it may be negative when a substance, called an *anticatalyst*, or *negative catalyst*, retards a reaction. — cat'a-lyt'ic (kăt'ă-l'it'ik), adj. & n.

cat'a-lyze (kăt'ă-l'iz; -iz), v. t. To subject to catalysis. — cat'a-lyz'er (-l'iz'ēr), n.

cat'a-mā-rān' (kăt'ă-mā-rān'), n. [Tamil *kattamaram*, fr. *kattu* tie + *maram* tree.] 1. A raft or float, consisting of logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. 2. Any vessel with twin hulls side by side.

cat'a-mē-nā (-mĕ'n-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *kalamēnia*.] Physiol. Menses. — cat'a-mē-ni-al (-āl), adj.

cat'a-mount (kăt'ă-mōnt), n. [cat + a for of + mount.] U.S. A catamount; esp., the cougar or a lynx.

cat'a-moun'tain (-mōn'tān), cat'-o'-moun'tain (kăt'ă-), n. Any of various wild animals of the cat family; esp.: a The European wild-cat. b The leopard. c In America, the cougar or a lynx; catamount.

cat'a-pho-re'sis (-fō-rĕ'sis; -fō-rĕ'sis), n. [NL., fr. *cata* + Gr. *phorēsis* a bearing.] Physical Chemistry. The movement of suspended particles through a fluid under the action of an applied electromotive force. — cat'a-pho-ret'ic (-fō-rĕt'ik), adj.

cat'a-pla's-mā (-plā'zhi-ā; -ā), n.; pl. -siaz (-ēz). [NL., fr. *cata* + *plasia*.] Biol. Regressive change in cells or tissues; reversion to more primitive character.

cat'a-plasm (kăt'ă-plāzm), n. Med. A poultice.

cat'a-pult (kăt'ă-pŭlt), n. [L. *catapulta*, fr. Gr. *katapeltēs*, fr. *kata* down + *pellein* to hurl.] 1. An ancient engine, somewhat resembling a massive crossbow, for hurling missiles horizontally. Cf. BAL-LISTA. 2. A slingshot. 3. A device for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship. — v. t. To throw from or as from a catapult.

cat'a-ract (-răkt), n. [L. *cataracta* a waterfall, fr. Gr. *katarraktēs*,

deriv. of *kata* down + *ri-*...., or *arassein* to strike,

1. A waterfall, esp. —, a large one. 2. An overwhelming downpour, as of water; a deluge; a flood. 3. Med. An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or of its capsule, obstructing passage of the waves of light.

cat-tarr'h (kăt'ă-tăr'), n. [From F., fr. L. *catarrhus*, fr. Gr. *katarrheos* a running down, thum, deriv. of *kata* down + *rhein* to flow.] Med. An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane; as, *catarrh* of the stomach. In America, esp., a chronic inflammation of the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, an acute influenza, resulting from a cold, and attended with cough. — cat-tarr'h'al (-āl), adj. — cat-tarr'h'ous (-ūs), adj.

#### CATASTROPHE.

cat-tas'tro-phe (-trō-fē), n. [Gr. *katastrophē*, deriv. of *kata* down + *strephein* to turn.] 1. The final event in a drama, romance, etc., as a death in a tragedy or a marriage in a comedy. Cf. *denouement*.

2. An event overturning the order or system of things. 3. A sudden calamity; a great misfortune. 4. Geol. A violent and widely extended change in the surface of the earth; cataclysm. — Syn. See DISASTER. — cat'a-stroph'ic (kăt'ă-strōf'ik), adj.

cat'a-to-ni-a (kăt'ă-tō'n-ā), n. [NL., fr. *cata* + Gr. *tonos* tension.] Psychiatry. A severe type of dementia praecox, characterized by negativism and incoherence and often by catalepsy, with alternate periods of stupor and activity. — cat'a-ton'ic (-tōn'ik), adj.

cat-taw'ba (kăt'ă-tō'bā), n.; pl. -bās (-bāz). 1. A light-red variety of American grape. 2. A light-colored and rich-flavored wine made from this grape.

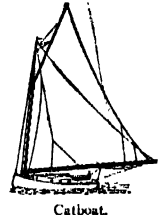
cat'bird' (kăt'ă-bŭrd'), n. An American songbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), dark-gray in color with black cap and reddish under tail coverts, — named from its call, like the mew of a cat.

cat'boat' (-bōt'), n. *Naut.* A sailboat having a cat rig (see CAT RIG). It usually has a centerboard and is of light draft and broad beam.

cat brier. Any of several species of smilax or greenbrier, including the common greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*) and other prickly species.

cat'call' (kăt'ă-kōl'), n. A sound like the cry of a cat, made to express disapproval, as at a theater, political gathering, etc. — cat'call', v. t. & i.

catch (kăch), v. t.; CAUGHT (hŭt); CATCH'ING. [From ONF. deriv. of L. *captare*, v. intens. of *capere* to catch.] 1. To capture or seize, as after pursuit; to take. 2. Hence: a To ensnare or entangle. b To reach or set to, esp. in time; to overtake. c To come upon by surprise; to surprise; to detect. 3. To be seized or affected by; esp., to take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure; as, to catch the spirit of an occasion. 4. To lay hold on, as if capturing; to seize, as with the hand. 5. To take or set, now with implication of momentary possession or suddenness of action; as, to catch a nap; to catch a glimpse of. 6. To please; charm. 7. To seize and hold, fasten, secure, etc.; to seize securely. 8. To seize with the senses



Catboat.

Syn. (1) *Catch*, *capture*, *trap*, *snare*, *entrap*, *ensnare* (or *lure*). *bag* mean to take or seize by skill, craft, or trickery. *Catch*, the general term, implies pursuit or alertness and may be used in reference not only to persons but to things that are elusive or the like (as, to catch the thief; to catch fish); *capture* suggests more opposition, difficulty, or the like, with the result that success implies victory (as, to capture a stronghold); *trap*, *snare*, *entrap*, *ensnare* imply seizing by some device (literal or figurative) which holds the one caught at the mercy of his captor; *bag* usually implies a catching and a putting in a bag but may suggest only the first (as, to bag pheasants; to bag three deer).

#### (2) See INCUR.

— v. i. 1. To make captures. 2. To take hold, as fire; to spread. 3. To make a snatch of; catch; to start forward in order to, or as if to, snatch; — now only with *at*. 4. To be held or impeded by entanglement or obstruction; as, a kite catches in a tree. 5. To take and retain hold; as, the bolt does not catch.

catch on. Colloq. a Chiefly U.S. To understand. b To please; to succeed; to gain favor. — catch up. a To interrupt or stop abruptly, as in captiously stopping a person speaking. b To overtake. c To gain or regain a position by or as by overtaking; — often with *on*.

— n. 1. That which is caught or taken; as, a good catch of fish. 2. That which catches; as: a A catching or ensnaring question. b Something designed to catch or arrest the attention, fancy, etc. c That by which anything is temporarily fastened; as, the catch of a gate. d Mach. A detent. 3. Act or fact of catching; as: a Act of catching fish. b A momentary stoppage; as, a catch in the voice. c One worth catching; esp. for husband or wife. d A snatch, or small fragment; a scrap; as, catches of songs. e A gripe. The examination of a field crop, esp. to such an extent that replanting is unnecessary. 7 Games. a The act of catching the ball. b A player who catches; a catcher. c A game which consists in throwing and catching a ball. 8 Music. Orig., a round for three or more unaccompanied voices, written out as one continuous melody, each succeeding singer taking up a part in turn.

— adj. That catches, or is designed to catch, one's attention, liking, etc.; as, a catch phrase.

catch'all' (kăch'ōl'), n. A general receptacle for objects.

catch'er (-ēr), n. One who or that which catches; specif., Baseball, the player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball when pitched.

catch'ing, adj. 1. That catches; specif., infectious; contagious. 2. Alluring; catchy; as, a catching way.

catch'ment (kăch'mĕnt), n. a Act of catching. b That which catches; specif., a reservoir. c That which is caught.

catchment area or basin. The entire area from which drainage is received by a reservoir, river, or the like.

catch'pen'ny (kăch'pĕn'ē), adj. Devised to get small sums of money, as from the ignorant; as, catchpenny shams.

catch'pole', catch'poll' (-pōl'), n. [From an ONF. form of OF. *chaepol*, *chaepol*, taxgatherer.] A sheriff's officer or sergeant, esp. one who makes arrests for debt.

**catchup** (kăch'up; kăch'up), **cat'sup** (kă't'sup; kăch'up), **ketoh'up** (kə't'up), *n.* [Malay *kacup* taste.] A savory sauce made from the juice of mushrooms, walnuts, tomatoes, etc., stewed together. *b. U.S.* A thick tomato sauce seasoned with vinegar, spices, and sugar.

**catchweight** (kăch'wät'), *n.* *Sport.* The weight of a contestant as he happens or chooses to be, instead of as fixed by agreement or rule.

**catchword** (-wörd'), *n.* *Print.* 1. The first word of any page of a book after the first page, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page. 2. Either of the words printed over the first and last columns of a page of a dictionary, encyclopedia, etc., being reprints of the headings of the first and last entries on the page. 3. Among actors, the cue word. 4. A word or phrase repeated until it becomes associated with a political party, etc.

**catchy** (-i), *adj.*; **CATCHY-ER** (-i-ër); **CATCHY-EST**. 1. Apt or tending to catch the fancy or attention; as, a *catchy* tune. 2. Tending to catch or ensnare; as, a *catchy* question. 3. Occurring in snatches; fitful; as, a *catchy* wind.

**cat distemper**. = *YELINE ENTERITIS*.

**cat** (kät), *n.* [From earlier *aceates*, prop., purchases, fr. ONF. *acat*.] Usually *pl.* Dainty or choice viands.

**cat's-paw** (kät's-paw), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sëz). [LL., fr. Gr. *kath'chēnē*.] One instruction, esp. of catechisms; catechizing. — **cat's-paw** (kät's-paw), *cat's-paw* (kät's-paw) (-kät'), *adj.*

**cat's-chism** (kät's-chiz'm), *n.* [See *CATECHISM*.] 1. *Obs.* Oral instruction; catechizing. 2. A manual for catechizing, esp. for religious instruction. 3. A set of formal questions put to candidates, etc.

**cat's-chist** (-kist), *n.* Catechizer; teacher of catechisms.

**cat's-chist'io** (-kist'io), **cat's-chist'io-al** (-t'io-käl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a catechist or a catechism.

**cat's-chise**, **cat's-chise** (kät's-chiz), *v. t. & i.* [From LL., fr. Gr. *katechēsin*, fr. *katechēnē* to respond, impress upon one by word of mouth, fr. *kata* wholly + *schēnē* to sound.] 1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, esp. in regard to religious faith. 2. To question systematically or fully. — **cat's-chi-za'tion** (-kät-zä'shün; -kät-zä'), *n.* — **cat's-chi-zer** (-kät-zër), *n.*

**cat's-chu** (kät's-chü), *n.* Also **cat's-shoo'** (kät's-shü'). [Malay *kacū*, Kanarese *kacū*.] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike astringent substances, obtained from certain tropical Asiatic plants; catch; specif. *Benzoin catechu*, an extract from the heartwood of either of two East Indian acacias (*Acacia catechu* and *A. c. sundra*); used for dyeing, tanning, preserving fish nets, etc.; *gambier*, from Malayan woody vine (*Uncaria gambir*) of the madder family, used for chewing with the betel nut, and for tanning and dyeing; *Bombay catechu*, from the betel nut, used for tanning and dyeing.

**cat's-chu'men** (-kät'schü'men), *n.* [F. and L.; F., fr. LL. *catechumenus*, fr. Gr. *katechoumenos* instructed.] 1. *Ecc.* One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity. 2. One receiving rudimentary instruction in any set of principles, etc.

**cat's-gor'i-cal** (-gôr't'käl), *adj.* 1. *a. Logic.* Absolute; unqualified. Cf. *DISJUNCTIVE*; 3. *HYPOTHETICAL*. 1. *b. Direct*; explicit; as, *cat's-gor'i-cal* denial. 2. Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a category. — **cat's-gor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cat's-gor'i-cal imperative**. Kant's famous principle: "Act only on that maxim whereby thou canst at the same time will that it should become a universal law."

**cat's-gor'i-cal** (kät's-gôr't'käl), *adj.* *esp. Brit.*, *n.* *pl.* -ries (-riz). [LL. *categoria*, fr. Gr. *katēgoria* (deriv. of *kata* down + root of *agoreuō* to harangue, assert.) 1. *Logic.* An ultimate concept or form of thought; one of the primary fundamental conceptions to which all knowledge can be reduced. 2. A class or division formed for the purposes of a given discussion or classification; as, species, genus, family, etc., are biological *categories* (see *CLASSIFICATION*, 2).

**cat's-na** (kät's-nä), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-në). [L., a chain.] A chain; a series; *esp.*, a connected series.

**cat's-nar'y** (kät's-nër't' or, *esp. Brit.*, *kät's-när't' or*), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-iz). [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain.] 1. *Math.* The shape assumed by a perfectly flexible cord in equilibrium under given forces. The *common catenary* is exemplified in a chain or heavy cord hanging freely between two points of support. It has been applied in the construction of suspension bridges. 2. A catenary curve. — **cat's-nar'i-an** (kät's-när't'ian), *adj.* — **cat's-nar'y**, *adj.*

**cat's-nate** (kät's-nät'), *v. t.* To connect in a series of links or ties; to link; concatenate. — **cat's-nat'ion** (-nät'shün), *n.*

**cat'ter** (kät'tër), *v. i.* [From AF. *acater* buyer.] 1. To provide a supply of food; act as caterer. 2. To supply what is required or desired; — followed by *to* or *for*.

**cat'ter-an** (kät'tër-än), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach*.] An irregular soldier or marauder of the Scottish Highlands.

**cat'ter-oor'nered** (kät'tër-kôr'nër'd; kät'tër-), **cat'ter-oor'nër** (-nër), *adj.* [F. *quatre* four + *E. cornered*.] Set or located crosswise; diagonally placed; kitty-cornered; cat's-cornered. — *adv.* Diagonally; crosswise.

**cat'ter-ous'in** (kät'tër-küz'in), *n.* A first cousin; also, an intimate friend.

**cat'ter-er** (kät'tër-ër), *n.* [See *CATER*.] One who caters; one who provides provisions and service, esp. for entertainments at clubs, private houses, etc. — **cat'ter-ess** (-ës; -is), *n.*

**cat'ter-pil'lar** (kät'tër-pil'lar), *n.* [ONF. *catapilose*, fr. L. *catta pilosa* hairy cat.] 1. The long wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth; also, any of the similar larvae of certain other insects, as the sawflies. 2. [cap.] A trade-mark for a tractor, made esp. for use on rough ground, that travels upon two endless metal belts. Cf. *TANK, Illust.*

**cat'tin'ing** (kät'tin'ing), *n.* *Hort.* A disfigurement of peaches resulting from punctures of the fruit by various sucking insects.

**cat'tail** (kät'täl'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or chain used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead.

**cat'tish** (-fish), *n.*; *pl.* see *fish*. Any of various fishes having catlike teeth, barbels about the mouth, etc.; esp., any of an order (Nematocephali) of scaleless teleost fishes including the common bullhead.

**cat'ty** (-güt); *attrib.* *also* (-güt), *n.* A tough cord made from the intestines of certain animals, esp. of sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, for sutures, etc. It is not known that the intestines cats were ever so used.

**cat's**. Variant of *CATA*.

**cat's-thur'sis** (kät-thür'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *katharsis*. See *CATHARTIC*.] 1. *Med.* Purgation. 2. *Aesthetic.* Purification or purgation

of the emotions by art; — a term used by Aristotle in describing the effect of tragedy as "through pity and fear effecting a *katharsis* of these emotions." 3. *Psychoanalysis*. Elimination of a complex by bringing it to consciousness and affording it expression.

**cat's-thur'sis** (-thik), *adj.* [Gr. *kathartikos*, fr. *kathairō* to cleanse, fr. *katharos* pure.] Of or relating to catharsis; purgative; cleansing. — *n.* A cathartic medicine.

**Ca-thay'** (kät-thä'), *n.* [ML. *Cataya*, of Tatar origin.] China; — so called formerly in western Europe.

**cat's-head'** (kät'häd'), *n.* *Naut.* A projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is hoisted and secured.

**cat's-throne** (kät-thrōn; kät'th'rdn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *kathedra* seat.] The official throne of a bishop; hence, the episcopal see or dignity. By extension, the chair of a professor, teacher, or any person in high authority. Cf. *EX CATHEDRA*.

**cat's-throne** (kät-thrōn), *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or containing the cathedra, or bishop's chair; as, a *cathedral* church. 2. Emanating from the chair of office or authority, as of a pope or bishop; official; authoritative. 3. Resembling aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks beneath the elms. — *n.* Properly, the church which contains the cathedra; improperly, in nonepiscopal churches, any of various large or important churches.

**cat's-thur'sis** (kät'th'ür), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *kathēlō* a thing let down or put in, deriv. of *kata* down + *hēlō* to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals to withdraw fluid from a cavity; esp. a syringe, used to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra to draw off the urine.

**cat's-thur'sis** (-iz), *v. t.* To introduce a catheter into.

**cat's-thur'sis** (kät-thür'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *kathēsis* retention.] *Psychoanalysis*. The concentration of desire upon some object or idea; also, the amount of desire so concentrated. — **cat's-thur'sis** (kät-thür'sis), *adj.*

**cat's-ode** (kät'th'öd), *n.* Also **cat's-ode**. [Gr. *kathodos* descent, fr. *kata* down + *odos* way.] *Physics & Chem.* The negative pole or electrode of an electrolytic cell, vacuum tube, etc. Cf. *ANODE*. — **cat's-thod'ic** (kät-thöd'ik), **cat's-thod'ic-al** (-t'ikäl), *adj.*

**cat's-ode rays**. *Physics*. Rays projected in the direction from cathode to anode in a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of electrons, moving at high speed in straight lines unless deflected by the action of a magnetic or electric field. By impinging on solids the cathode rays generate X rays. See *ELECTRON*, *BETA RAY*.

**cat's-ode** (kät'th'öd; kät'th'ik), *adj.* [F. *catholique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *katholikos* universal, fr. *kath' holos* in general, fr. *kata* down, concerning + *holos* whole.] 1. Universal or general; affecting mankind as a whole, or affecting what is universal in human interest. 2. Comprehensive in sympathies or understanding; liberal; as, a *catholic* taste. 3. Of or pertaining to the church universal; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the ancient undivided Christian church or a church claiming historical continuity from it. After the Great Eastern Schism (1472) the Western Church officially assumed the designation *Catholic* and the Eastern Church the title of *Orthodox*. Since the Reformation, *Catholic* has been used in the following senses: [cap.] a = ROMAN CATHOLIC. b Pert. to or designating any of various churches claiming apostolic succession, as the churches of the Anglican Communion. c Designating the entire body of Christian believers, or that part of it which accepts the Apostles' Creed. — *n.* 1. A person who belongs to the universal Christian church. 2. [cap.] A member of a Catholic church, specif. of the Roman Catholic Church. — **cat's-thol'ic-al-ly** (kät-thöl'ikäl-ly), *adv.*

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät-thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* 1. Faith, practice, or system of the catholic church; adherence to the catholic church; catholicity. 2. [cap.] Faith, practice, or system of a Catholic church, specif. of the Roman Catholic Church; Catholicity.

**cat's-thol'ic-ity** (kät'thöl'ikäl-ty), *n.* 1. State or quality of being catholic; liberality of sentiments. 2. Catholicism (sense 1). 3. [cap.] The faith or doctrine of a Catholic church, specifically of the Roman Catholic Church.

**cat's-thol'ic-ize** (kät'thöl'ikäl-iz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, catholic or [cap.] Catholic. — **cat's-thol'ic-iz'er** (-siz'ër), *n.*

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* [Gr. *katholikos*, neut. *katholikon*, universal.] A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* [Gr. *kata* downward + *ion*, neut., going.] *Physics & Chem.* A positive ion; — so called because in electrolysis it travels to the cathode. See *ION*.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* [cat + *thol'ic*]; — from its resemblance to a cat's tail. A scaly, usually drooping, inflorescence, as in the willow and birch; an ament.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* Like a cat; stealthy.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* A very short light sleep.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* Also **cat's-thol'ic-ism** (-mät'), *n.* [cat + *thol'ic*, dial. form of *thol'ic*.] A strong-scented herb (*Nepeta cataria*) of the mint family, having whorls of small blue flowers in a terminal spike.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* Var. of *CATAMOUNTAIN*.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* *sing. & pl.* An instrument consisting of knotted lines or cords (usually nine) fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders. Cf. *CAT*, 3 & 4, *v. t.*, 2.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* See *CAT*. Also **cat's-thol'ic-ism** (-trik). [Gr. *katoptikos*, fr. *katoptērō* mirror.] That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors. Cf. *DIOPTICS*. — **cat's-thol'ic-ism** (-trikäl), *adj.*

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* A rig consisting of a single mast placed far forward and carrying a single large sail extended by a long boom. See *CATBOAT, Illust.* — **cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *adj.*

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* A game played, esp. by children, with a string looped on the fingers so as to resemble a small cradle.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* *Mineral.* A gem exhibiting opalescent reflections from within like the eye of a cat, as a variety of chrysoberyl or of chalcedony.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in irregular patches during a calm. 2. A hitch in the bight of a rope so made as to form two eyes, into which a tackle may be hooked. See *KNOT, Illust.* (15). 3. A person used by another as a tool.

**cat's-thol'ic-ism** (kät'thöl'ikäl-izm), *n.* Var. of *CATCHUP*.



Cat's Cradle, first figure.



**cat'tail** (kăt'tail'), *n.* 1. A tall marsh plant (*Typha latifolia*), family Typhaceae, with long flat leaves used for seating chairs, making mats, etc. In England it is called *reed mace*. 2. Any other species of *Typha*. 3. A catkin or ament. ± /

**cat'tle** (kăt'tl'), *n.*, *pl.* -tles or -les (-lîz). [cattle + buffalo.] A hybrid between the bison and domestic cattle, harder than the latter.

**cat'tle** (kăt'tl'), *n.* [ONF. *catel*, fr. L. *capitale*, neut. of *capitalis* chief, fr. *caput* head, capital, stock.] 1. A Collectively, live animals held as property or raised for some use, now, commonly, including only domesticated, usually mature, bovine animals, as cows, bulls, and steers, but sometimes, esp. formerly, all domesticated quadrupeds, as sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, and swine. Well known breeds of beef cattle include *Aberdeen Angus*, *Durham*, *Galloway*, *Hereford*, *Short-horn*; of dairy cattle, *Ayrshire*, *Brown Swiss*, *Dutch Belted*, *Cattail French Canadian*, *Guernsey*, *Holstein Friesian*, *Jersey*, *Red* (F. *lah-Folled*, *Milking Shorthorn*). 2. Formerly, in *sing.*, a beast, *feline*; or, etc. 3. By extension: a Such animals as vermin, insects, (y) etc. 4. *Concomitant*. Human beings.

**cat'tle-man** (-mân), *n.* A man who tends or raises cattle.

**cat'ty** (kăt'ty), *n.*, *pl.* CATTIES (-tîz). [Malay *kattî*. See CADDY.] A weight of eastern Asia: a In East Indies, 1.30 lb. av.; in Philippine Islands, 1.30 lb. av.; in Japan, 1.32 lb. av. b In China, 16 liang or exactly 1/4 lb. (604.8 grams). c In Siam, 1.32 lb. av. formerly 2.65 lb. av. U M

**cat'ty**, *adj.* -TIER (-tîr); -TIST. - A Of or relating to cats. b Like a cat; esp., slyly spiteful; malicious. — **cat'ty-ly**, *adv.* — **cat'ty-nois**, *n.* **cat'typhoid**. — *FFLINE ENTERTING*

**cat'walk** (kăt'wôk'), *n.* A narrow footway along a bridge or along the keel of a rigid airship.

**cat whisker**. *Radio*. A fine wire making contact with the crystal in a crystal detector.

**Cau-cas'ian** (kô-kă'shân; -shân; -kăsh'ân; -kăsh'ân), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Caucasus or its inhabitants. 2. Belonging to or designating the native languages of the Caucasus region. 3. Designating or pertaining to the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the **Caucasian race** on the supposition that the people of the Caucasus were typical of the race; white. *Caucasian* should be distinguished from *Arjan*. — *n.* 1. A member of one of various native peoples of the Caucasus. 2. A member of the Caucasian race. — **Cau-cas'ic** (-kă's'ik), *adj.*

**cau'cus** (kô'kûs), *n.* [Prob. of Algonquian origin.] 1. A meeting of leaders of a party or group to decide on policies or candidates. 2. In England, a system of party organization by committees. — *v. t.* ; **cau'cused** (-kûst); **cau'cusing**. To hold, or meet in, a caucus or caucuses.

**cau'dad** (kô'dăd), *adv.* [L. *cauda* tail + *ad* to, toward.] *Zool* Toward the tail or posterior end.

**cau'dal** (-dăd; -dăl), *adj.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Of, pert. to, or like a tail; near the tail. — **cau'dal-ly**, *adv.*

**caudal anesthesia**. Anesthesia induced by injection in the lower, or caudal, portion of the spinal canal.

**cau'date** (kô'dăd), *adj.* Also **cau'dat-ed** (-dăd-tîd; -îd). [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail or a taillike appendage.

**cau'dex** (dăks), *n.*, *pl.* -DEXES (-dăks), -DEXES (-dăks-sêz; -sîz). [L.] *Bot* a The stem of a palm or of a tree fern. b The woody base of a perennial plant.

**cau'dillo** (kôu-thē'yôd; -thē'yôd), *n.* [Sp.] A military leader, often of irregular forces.

**cau'dle** (kô'dl'), *n.* [ONF. *caudel*, fr. L. *calidus* warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons; esp., a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread or ruel, sugar, and spices.

**caught** (kôd), *past & past part.* OF **CATCH**.

**caul** (kôl), *n.* [F. *cale*, fr. *calotte*. See CALOTTE.] a The great omentum. See **OMENTUM**. b A part of the amnion, a membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes covers the head of the child at its birth.

**cauld** (kôld; kăld; kôd). *Dial.* var. OF **COLD**.

**caul'dron** (kôl'drôn). *Var.* OF **CALDRON**.

**caul's-cent** (kô-ls'sent; -nt), *adj.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem.] *Bot*. Having a leafy stem above ground.

**caul'ticle** (kô'l'tîk'), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stem.] *Bot*. A rudimentary stem, as of an embryo.

**caul'ti-flow'er** (kô'l'tî-flou'ér), *n.* [From F. *chou-fleur* cauliflower, deriv. of L. *caulis* cabbage + *flos*, *floris*, flower; modified by E. *flower*.] An annual variety (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) of the cabbage, in which the head consists of the thickened flower cluster instead of the leaves; also, the head or flower cluster. (F. **BROCCOLI**.)

**caul'tine** (kô'l'tîn; -lîn), *adj.* [From **CAULIS**.] *Bot*. Growing on, or belonging to, a stem, esp. the upper portion of a stem; — *opp.* to **basal** or **radical**.

**caul'tis** (-lîs), *n.*, *pl.* CAULES (lêz). [L., a stem.] *Bot*. The stalk or stem of a plant.

**caulk** (kôk), **caulk'er**. *Vars.* OF **CALK**, **CALKER**.

**caul's-ble** (kôz'ă-bl'), *adj.* Capable of being caused.

**caus'al** (-ăl; -l'), *adj.* A Expressing a cause; causative, as, a *causal* clause. b Relating to a cause. c Implying or containing a cause or cause; of the nature of a cause. — *n.* *Gram*. A causative word or form. — **caus'al-ly**, *adv.*

**caus'al-ty** (kô-zăl'tî), *n.*, *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). 1. Causal quality or agency. 2. The relation of cause and effect; also, the necessary connection of events through cause and effect.

**cau'se si'ne qua non** (kô'zâ sî'nê kwâ nôn'), [L.] Literally, cause without which not; hence, indispensable cause or condition.

**caus'ation** (kô-ză'shân), *n.* 1. Act of causing; also, act or agency by which an effect is produced. 2. = **CAUSALITY**.

**caus'a-tive** (kô-ză-tîv), *adj.* 1. Effective or operating as a cause or agent; causing. 2. *Gram*. Expressive of causation; as, -*en* in *darken* is a causative suffix. — *n.* *Gram*. A causative word or form. — **caus'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**cause** (kôz), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *causa*.] 1. That which occasions or effects a result. 2. A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; an agent that brings something about; reason; motive; as, *cause* for rejoicing. 3. Any matter or question to be decided. 4. The side of a question which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party. 5. *Law*. A ground of action; also, a case.

necessarily brings about or contributes to a result; **determinant** applies to a cause or to one of the causes that fix the nature of that which results, such as a product or an outcome (as, environment is an important **determinant** of character); **antecedent** applies to a person or thing that is responsible for a later person or thing, as by being one of the progenitors, precursors, etc.; **reason** applies to a traceable or explainable cause of a known effect (as, the *reason* for this situation); **occasion** applies to any person, situation, etc., that serves to bring about the effect of already existing causes.

— *v. t.* To be the cause of; to effect as an agent; to bring about. — **cause'less**, *adj.* — **caus'er** (kôz'ér), *n.*

**cause cé'lè'bre** (kôz' sâ'lê'br'), [F.] A celebrated (legal) case; usually, a criminal case which excites great public interest.

**cau'se-riô'** (kô'zê-rîô'; kô'zê-rîô'; F. kôz'rîô'), [F., fr. *causer* to chat.] a Informal talk or discussion; a chat. b A short familiar article, as on a literary subject.

**cause'way** (kôz'wâ'), *n.* [*causway* + *way*.] 1. A raised way across wet ground. 2. *Hist*. A highway or a paved way. — **cause'way**, *v. t.*

**cau'sey** (kô'zâ; -zî), *n.*, *pl.* -SEYS (-zâz; -zîz). [ONF. *caucite*, fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calciare* to make a road.] 1. = **CAUSEWAY**. 2. *Hist*. = **CAUSEWAY**. 3. *Now Dial*. A paved street or sidewalk.

**Dial**. A street or area paved with cobblestones. — *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial*. To pave, esp. with small stones.

**caus'tic** (kô's'tîk), *adj.* [Through F. and L., fr. Gr. *kaustikos*, fr. *kaien* to burn.] 1. Capable of destroying or eating away by chemical action; corrosive. 2. Severe; satirical, sharp; as, a *caustic* remark.

3. *Optics*. Pertaining to or designating the envelope of rays emanating from a point and reflected or refracted by a curved surface. The envelope is called a **caustic surface**; a plane section of it, a **caustic curve**. — *n.* 1. A caustic substance. 2. *Optics*. A caustic curve or surface. — **caus'ti-cal** (-tî-kăl), *adj.* — **caus'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **caus'ti-ty** (kô's-tî-tî), *n.*

**caustic potash**. Potassium hydroxide, KOH.

**caustic soda**. Sodium hydroxide, NaOH.

**cau'ter-ize** (kô'tê-rî-zî), *v. t.* To sear with a cautery. — **cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-zâ'shân; -zâ'shân), *n.*

**cau'ter-ize** (-î), *n.*, *pl.* -TERIES (-tîz). [L. *cauterium*, fr. Gr. *kauterion* a branding iron, fr. *kauein* to burn.] 1. A searing with a hot iron or a caustic, cauterization. 2. The agent used in cauterizing.

**cau'tion** (kô'shân), *n.* [OF, a security, fr. L. *cautio*, fr. *cavere* to be on one's guard.] 1. *Obs*. A precaution. 2. A warning, a word, act, or the like, that conveys a warning. 3. Prudence in regard to danger; wariness; cautiousness. 4. *Collog*. A person or thing so remarkable or unusual as to excite alarm, astonishment, etc. — *v. t.* To notify of danger or risk. — *Syn*. See **WARN**.

**cau'tion-ary** (-rî-y, or, esp. *Brit.*, -rî-y), *adj.* Conveying, or of the nature of, a caution; warning.

**cau'tious** (kô'shîs), *adj.* Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of acts so as to avoid danger. — **cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

*Syn*. Cautious, circumspect, wary, chary mean prudently attentive to dangers or risks. Cautious usually implies the promptings of fear for oneself or for others and the exercise of forethought so that risks may be avoided or minimized; circumspect usually suggests less fear, stressing rather a surveying of all possible consequences before making a decision, proceeding upon an action, etc.; wary emphasizes suspiciousness, alertness in watching for dangers or risks, or cunning in escaping them; chary implies excessive caution in giving, doing, saying, etc. — *Ant*. Adventurous.

**cav'al-cade'** (kăv'ă-lăd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cavalcata*, fr. LL. *caballî-care* to go on horseback, fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse.] A procession of persons on horseback; hence, a procession of any sort; parade; *pauant*.

**cav'a-le-ro** (kăv'ă-lê-rô), **cav'a-liô-ro** (-lî-â-rô), *n.* [Sp. *caballero*.] A cavalier; caballero.

**cav'al-ler** (kăv'ă-lê-r'), *n.* [F., through It. & L.L., fr. L. *caballus*. See **CAVALCADE**.] 1. A mounted soldier; a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly military man; a gallant. 3. [*cap*.] One of the court party in England in the time of Charles I. — *Royalist*; — contrasted with *Roundhead*.

— (kăv'ă-lê-r'; -rô), *adj.* 1. Gay; easy; offhand. 2. Supercilious; haughty; disdainful. 3. [*cap*.] Of or relating to the Cavaliers. — **cav'a-lier-ly**, *adv.* & *adj.*

**ca'va-lier'** or **ca'va-liô-re**, **ser-ven'tô'** (kăv'ă-lî-âr', kăv'ă-lî-â-râ, sêr-vên'tô'), [It.] A lover of, or a gallant attentive to, a married lady; a *cisbeo*.

**ca-val'la** (kă-vă'lâ), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note 6. Also **ca-val'ly** (-lî). [F. *cavalla*, Sp. *caballa*.] a The *cero* *Sierra cavalla*. b Any of various caranoid fishes (*Caranx* or related genera); esp., a marine food fish (cf. *hippos*) of tropical American coasts.

**cav'al-ry** (kăv'ă-lî-rî), *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria*.] 1. *Obs*. Horsemanship, esp. that of a knight. 2. *Horsemen*, horses, etc., collectively. 3. *Mil*. a That part of a military force which normally serves on horseback. b *U.S.* An arm of the regular army, under the supervision of a major general whose title is Chief of Cavalry. — **cav'al-ry-man** (-mân), *n.*

**cav'a-tî-na** (kăv'ă-tî-nâ; kăv'ă-tî-nâ), *n.* [It.] *Music*. Orig., a melody of simpler form than the *aria*; now, almost any kind of melodious composition.

**cave** (kăv), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *cava*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] 1. A hollowed-out chamber in the earth; cavern. 2. *Eng. Politics*. A secession, or a group of seceders, from a political party. — *v. t.* To make hollow. — *v. i.* *Collog*. To cave in. — **cave in**. 1. To fall, or to cause to fall, in or down. 2. *Collog*. To collapse; yield; give in.

**cave-at** (kăv'ê-ăt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware.] 1. *Law*. A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition; as, a *caveat* entered to stop the proving of a will. 2. A caution; warning; admonition.

**ca'vo-at emp'tor** (kăv'ê-ăt êmp'tôr), [L.] *Law*. Let the purchaser beware (that is, he buys at his own risk).

**ca'vo-ca-nem** (kăv'ê-kă-nêm), [L.] Beware the dog.

**cave-in'** (kăv'în'), *n.* A caving in or a section that has caved in.

**cave-man**. 1. A cave dweller, one who dwells in a cave; esp., a man of the Stone Age. 2. A man who acts with violence and passion.

**cav'en-dish** (kăv'ên-dîsh), *n.* Leaf tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into plugs or cakes.

**cav'ern** (kăv'êrn), *n.* [OF. *caverne*, fr. L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.]



A subterranean hollow; an underground chamber; a cave, esp. a large cave or one of indefinite extent. — *v. t.* 1. To place in or as if in a cave. 2. To hollow out, or form by hollowing out.  
**cav'ern-ous** (kāv'ēr-nūs), *adj.* 1. Full of caverns; filled with cavities, cells, or interstices. 2. Of the nature of or like a cavern; hollow. — *adv.*  
**cav'et/to** (kā-vēt'tō; *It.* kā-vēt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -VET'TI (kā-vēt'ti; *It.* kā-vēt'ti), *VERBOS* (kā-vēt'tō). [*It.* fr. *cavo* hollow, fr. *L. cavus*.] A type of moldling. See **MOLDING**, *Illustr.*  
**cav'lar, cav'lar-are** (kā-v'lar; kā-v'lar), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It.*, fr. *Turk.* *kā-v'lar*.] Prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon and certain other large fish, used as a relish.  
**ca'vie, ca'vy** (kā'vi), *n.* *Scot.* A hencoop.

**cav'd** — *v.*  
 quibble. — **cav'il-er, cav'il-ler**, *n.*  
**cav'il-ing, cav'il-ling**, *adj.* Disposed to cavil or find fault. — *Syn.* See **CRITICAL**.  
**cav'i-ta'tion** (kā-v'i-tā'shūn), *n.* The formation of a cavity, as a hollow in a tuberculous lung, a partial vacuum in a fluid about a rapidly revolving propeller, or a gas-filled space in a liquid; also, the cavity itself.  
**cav'i-ty** (kā-v'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [*L. cavus* hollow.] A hollow place; a hollow; hole; pocket.  
**ca-vort'** (kā-vōrt'), *v. i.* *Colloq., U.S.* To prance; caper; — orig. of a horse or his rider.  
**ca'vy** (kā'vi), *n.*; *pl.* CAVIES (-vīz). [*From* *Cavia*, the generic name of Caribbean origin.] Any of several short tailed, rough haired rodents (family Caviidae), allied to the porcupines, including the guinea pig, agouti, and cavybara; specif.: a *the restlessness* (*Cavia porcellus*), the wild guinea pig of South America, from which the domestic varieties of guinea pig are supposed to be derived. b Any guinea pig.  
**caw** (kō), *v. i. & n.* Croak, as (or of) a raven or crow.  
**cay** (kē; kī), *n.* A low island or reef; = **KEY**. The spelling *cay* and pronunciation *kē* are the usual ones in the West Indies.  
**cay-enne'** (kā'ēn; kā'ēn), *n.*, or **cay-enno pepper** (kā'ēn; kā'ēn), 2). [*From* *Cayenne* (see *Gaz.*)] See **PEPPER**, *n.*, 3.  
**cay-man** (kā'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (mānz). [*Sp.* *caimán*, of Arawakan and Caribian origin.] Any of several tropical American alligators (genus *Caiman*) having the ventral armor composed of overlapping bony plates, each in two parts united by a suture.  
**Cay-u'ga** (kā-yū'gā; kā-yū'gā), *n.*; *pl.* CAYUGAS (kā-yū'gās). [*From* *Cayuga*, an Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly inhabiting western New York, now living mostly in Ontario.]  
**Cay-u'se** (kā'yūs), *n.* 1 An Indian of a western tribe, now restricted to a reservation in Oregon. 2 *Western U.S.* [not cap.] A small hairy horse of western North America used by the American Indians and descended from stock introduced by the Spaniards.  
**O battery** (ō'bat-ē). *Radio.* An electric battery connected in the grid circuit of an electron tube to control the amount of average plate current.  
**cease** (sēs), *v. i.* [*OF.* *cessare*, fr. *L. cessare*, fr. *cedere*, *cessum*, to withdraw.] 1 To come to an end. 2 (*Obs.*) To become extinct, pass away. — *t.* To bring to an end; to discontinue or leave off; as, *Cease firing*. — *Syn.* See **STOP**. — *Cessation*, — *obs.*, *exc.* in *without cease*.  
**cease-less, adj.** Without pause or stop; incessant.  
**ce'cal** (sē'kāl), **ce'cum**. Vars. of **CAL CAL**, **CAECUM**.  
**ce'crop'i-a moth** (sē'krō'pī-ā), *n.* A large silkworm moth (*Samsa cecropia*), the largest moth of the eastern United States.  
**ce'crops** (sē'krōps), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* First king of Attica.  
**ce'dant ar'ma to'gae** (sē'dānt ar'mā tō'gē), [*L.*] Let arms yield to the toga, i.e., military to civil power, — motto of Wyoming.  
**ce'dar** (sē'dēr), [*OF.* *cedre*, fr. *L. cedrus*, fr. *Gr. kedros*.] 1 Any of a large number of coniferous trees having fragrant durable wood, specif.: a Any tree of a genus (*Cedrus*) of the pine family, as the *cedar of Lebanon* (*C. libani*) and the *cedar* (see *CONE*, *Illustr.*) b Any juniper (*Juniperus*), as the *eastern red cedar* (*J. virginiana*). c Any tree of the genus *Chamaecyparis*, as the *white cedar* (*C. thyoides*) of Atlantic coastal swamps of U.S. whose soft wood is used for shingles, boats, posts, etc. d Any tree of the genus *Thuja* (see **ARBOREVITAE**), as the *western red cedar* (*T. plicata*) and the common arbovitae (*T. occidentalis*) sometimes called *white cedar*. e In full, *Japan*, or *Japanese cedar*. See **CYPRESS**, *n.* 2 Any of various tropical deciduous trees, chiefly of the mahogany family, as the mahogany and the tonou.  
**ce'darn** (sē'dēr), *adj.* Poetic. Of, or covered with, cedar or cedars.  
**cedar waxwing**. Also **ce'dar-bird'** (sē'dēr-bīrd'), *n.* See **WAXWING**.  
**cede** (sēd), *v. t.* [*F.* *ceder*, fr. *L. cedere* to withdraw, yield.] To yield; grant; also, to assign; transfer.  
**ce'di-la** (sē-dī-lā), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *zeta*, *Gr.* name of *z*, because this letter was formerly written after the *c* to indicate the sibilant value.] A mark under the letter *c* [thus, *c<sub>i</sub>*], to show it is to be sounded like *z*, as in *facade*.  
**ce'du-la** (sēd'ū-lā; *Sp.* thā'thōd'ū-lā), *n.* [*Sp.* *cedula*. See **SCHEDULE**.] In Spanish countries, any of various certificates, etc.; esp., a personal registration tax certificate issued in the Philippines; also, the tax.  
**cee** (sē), *n.* The letter *C, c*. — *adj.* C-shaped.  
**ce'i-ba, n.** [*Sp.* of Arawakan origin.] a (sē'fē-bī; thā'tē-) The silk-cotton tree *Ceciba pentandra*. b (sē'fē-bī; sī'fē-) Kapok.  
**cell** (sēl), *v. t.* [*Prob.* fr. *F. ciel* sky, canopy, fr. *L. caelum* sky, arched covering.] To furnish with a ceiling.  
**cell'ing** (sē'līng), *n.* 1 The overhead inside lining or finish, as of a room; hence, any overhanging surface looked at from below. 2. a A maximum price, wage, salary, rent, fee, or the like, fixed by government authority as the upper legal limit, usually on the basis of the level pre-

a small specified rate (100 feet per minute in the U. S. and England). d The maximum altitude at which an individual is able to maintain satisfactory muscular co-ordination and mental efficiency without artificial aids, such as oxygen or a pressurized cabin.

**cel'om'e-ter** (sēl'ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Celling + meter*.] A photoelectric instrument for determining the height of the cloud ceiling above the earth. It indicates the angular elevation of a spot of light formed where a vertical beam of light (usually ultraviolet) meets the cloud, so that the height may be computed by triangulation.

**cel'an-dine** (sēl'ān-dīn), *n.* [*OF.* *celadone*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr.* *chelidonium*, fr. *chelidōn* the swallow.] A yellow-flowered biennial herb (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family; — called specif. **great celandine**. b The pilewort; — called specif. **lesser celandine**.

**Cel'a-nese** (sēl'ā-nēs; -nēz), *n.* A trade-mark applied to chemical, plastic, and textile products, including yarns and fabrics of cellulose acetate rayon.

**-cel-s** (-sēl). a [*Gr.* *κῆλη*.] A combining form meaning *tumor, hernia*, as in *varicocele*. b Var. of **-COELE**.

**cel'e-brant** (sēl'ē-brānt), *n.* One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest at the Mass.

**cel'e-brate** (-brāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *celebratus*, past part. of *celebrare* to frequent, to celebrate, fr. *celiber* famous.] 1 To perform publicly and with appropriate rites; solemnize. 2 To honor or observe, as with solemn rites or ceremonies, by refraining from business, or by exuberant merrymaking. 3 To proclaim; publish abroad. 4 To extol; sound the praises of. 5 To observe or perform a religious ceremony (esp. Mass), a festival, holiday, or the like. — *Syn.* See **KEEP**. — **cel'e-brat'ion** (-brā'shūn), *n.* — **cel'e-brat'or** (-brā'tēr), *n.*

**cel'e-brat'ed** (-brāt'ēd; -d), *adj.* Distinguished or famous in any way, esp. favorably; sometimes, notorious. — *Syn.* See **FAMOUS**.

**cel'e-bri-ty** (sēl'ē-brī-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1 State of being celebrated; renown. 2 A celebrated person.

**cel'ori-ty** (sēl'ōrī-ti), *n.* [*F.* *célérité*, fr. *L.* *celeritas*, fr. *celer* swift.] Rapidity of motion; speed; swiftness.

*Syn.* **Celerity, alacrity, legerity** mean quickness in movement or action. **Celerity** implies speed in accomplishing work; **alacrity** stresses promptness in response, though swiftness in movement is usually implied; **legerity** implies numbness or ease as well as swiftness.

**cel'er-y** (sēl'ēr-y), *n.* [*F.* *celéri*, fr. *It.* dial, fr. *L.* *celinum*, fr. *Gr.* *celinon* parsley.] A European plant (*Apium graveolens*) of the carrot family, the blanched leafstalks of a variety (*A. graveolens* var. *dulce*) of which are eaten raw and also cooked.

**cel'es'ta** (sēl'ēs-tā), *n.* [*F.* *célesta*.] A keyboard instrument giving its tones from steel plates struck by hammers.

**cel'es'tial** (sēl'ēs'hīd), *adj.* [*OF.* *celestiel*, fr. *L. caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven.] 1 Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heavens; as, a *celestial body*. 2 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine. 3 *Usually cap.* *Humorous.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese people or former Chinese Empire. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of heaven. 2. *Usually cap.* *Colloq.* A Chinese. — *ly, adv.*

**Celestial City.** The heavenly Jerusalem. *Rev.* xxi.

**Celestial Empire.** The former Chinese Empire; — from the Chinese words *T'ien' Ch'ao*, Heavenly Dynasty.

**celestial equator.** See **EQUATOR**, 2.

**celestial globe.** *Astron.* A globe on whose surface the celestial bodies are depicted.

**celestial sphere.** A sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault of the sky forms half.

**cel'es'tite** (sēl'ēs'tī-tī), **cel'es'tine** (-tīn; -tīn), *n.* [*L. caelestis* of the sky.] *Mineral.* Native strontium sulfate,  $\text{SrSO}_4$ , commonly white, but occasionally a delicate blue.

**cel'i-ac, oes'o-li-ac** (sēl'i-āk; -āk), *adj.* [*L. coeliacus*, fr. *Gr.* *koiliakos*, fr. *koilia* belly, fr. *koilon* hollow.] Pert. to the cavity of the abdomen.

**celiac disease.** *Med.* A chronic intestinal disease of young children, characterized by the tendency to absorb fats, distention of the intestines, wasting of the buttocks and groin, and inflammation of the mouth and tongue. It is often relieved by vitamins A and B or by ripe bananas and protein milk.

**cel'i-ba-cy** (sēl'i-bā-sī; sēl'i-bā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State of being unmarried; single life, esp. that of one bound by vows not to marry.

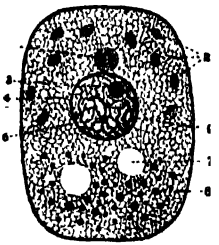
**cel'i-bate** (sēl'i-bāt), *n.* [*L. caelibatus*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried.] An unmarried person. — *adj.* Unmarried.

**cell** (sēl), *n.* [*OF.* *celle*, fr. *L. cella*.] 1 A very small and close apartment, as in a prison. 2 A small compartment, hollow receptacle, cavity, or the like; as, the *cells* of a honeycomb; a *cell*, or calyx enclosing a zooid in hydroids and corals, a *cell* in a plant ovary; an anther *cell*, or pollen sac. 3 A small, often the smallest, unit devoted to organizing a radical or reform movement. 4 *Biol.* The structural and functional unit of plant and animal organisms, consisting of a small, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm, generally including a nucleus, and surrounded by a semipermeable membranous surface, or **cell membrane**, which in most plants and some animals secretes an external, more resistant but permeable covering, the **cell wall**. 5 *Ecol.* A small religious house, a dependent of a monastery or convent. 6 *Elec.* A receptacle, as a cup or jar, containing electrodes and an electrolyte, either for generating electricity by chemical action, or for use in electrolysis.

**cel'la** (sēl'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [*L.*] *Arch.* The part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple within the walls, as distinct from open porticoes and other outside parts.

**cel'lar** (sēl'ēr), *n.* [*OF.* *celier*, fr. *L. cellarum* pantry, fr. *cella* store-room.] 1 A room or set of rooms below the surface of the ground, usually under a building, used esp. for the keeping of provisions and other stores, or for refuge (as, a cyclone, or storm, cellar). 2 Specif., a *wine cellar*, a basement room or rooms for storing wines; hence, a stock of wines. — *v. t.* To place or store in a cellar.

**cel'lar-age** (-fī), *n.* 1 Space in a cellar, as for storage. 2 Charge for storage in a cellar.



Cell, 4. 1 Centrosphere enclosing two centrosomes; 2 Plastid lying in the cytoplasm; 3 Nucleolus; 4 Chromatin network; 5 Lamin network; 6 Karyosome; 7 Vacuole; 8 Metaplastic bodies; 9 Nuclear Membrane bounding the Nucleus.

a layer of clouds when over half of the sky is obscured. **Ceiling un-limited** denotes a cloudless or nearly cloudless sky or a sky less than half obscured by clouds at levels lower than an arbitrary fixed altitude. b In full, **absolute ceiling**. The maximum altitude at which a given aircraft can maintain horizontal flight under standard air conditions. c In full, **service ceiling**. The altitude, under standard air conditions, at which a given airplane is unable to climb faster than

**cerecloth** (sēr'klōth; 74), *n.* [From *cerecl* cloth. See *CERE*, *v.*] Cloth treated with melted wax or gummy matter, used esp. for wrapping a corpse; *cerement*.

**cerement** (-mēnt), *n.* [*F. cerement*.] Usually *pl.* A cerecloth; also, any shroud or wrapping for the dead.

**cere-mo-ni-al** (sēr'e-mō'nī-āl; 58), *adj.* Relating to or of the nature of ceremonies or ceremony.

**Syn.** Ceremonial, ceremonious, formal, conventional mean marked by attention to details as prescribed. Ceremonial and ceremonious both imply strict attention to what is prescribed by the court, polite society, the ritual of a church, etc., but *ceremonious* applies only to things in themselves ceremonial or an essential part of them, and *ceremonious* to persons addicted to ceremonies and to acts attended by ceremony (as, *ceremonial* observance; a very *ceremonious* old man); *formal* applies both to things prescribed and to the behavior of those obedient and carries a strong implication of set or established procedure or of stiffness and decorousness; *conventional* applies to persons or things in accord with the recognized and, frequently, artificial rules and often suggests lack of originality or independence.

— *n.* 1. A system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, as in worship; ritual. 2. A ceremonial usage or formality; rite.

— **cere-mo-ni-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **cere-mo-ni-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* & *adj.* — **cere-mo-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**cere-mo-ni-ous** (sēr'e-mō'nī-ūs), *adj.* 1. Ceremonial. 2. Devoted to forms and ceremonies; punctilious. 3. According to prescribed or customary forms; also, full of ceremony — **Syn.** See *CEREMONIAL*. — **cere-mo-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cere-mo-ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

**cere-mo-ny** (sēr'e-mō'nī or, *esp. Brit.*, -mō'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -MONIES (-nī-ē). [From *OP.*, fr. *L. caeremonia*.] 1. A formal act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority, in matters of religion, of state, etc. 2. A conventional act of civility or etiquette. 3. A mere outward form, or, loosely, anything done ceremoniously. 4. Ceremonial observances collectively or as an established order; specif., the social behavior required by strict etiquette; formality.

**Ceres** (sēr'ez), *n.* [*L.* Ceres, corn, grain.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of the growing vegetation, daughter of Ops and Saturn. She was identified with Demeter. 2. *Astron.* The largest asteroid and the one first discovered (1801).

**cere-us** (sēr'ē-ūs), *n.* [*L.* wax candle, fr. *cera* wax; — from the columnar shape of one species.] Any of certain cacti (of *Cereus* and related genera) of the western United States and tropical America, including forms with nocturnal flowers (see *NIGHT-BLOOMING CERES*).

**ce-ri-a** (sēr'ī-ā), *n.* *Chem.* A white compound, CeO<sub>2</sub>, one of the rare earths; cerium dioxide.

**ce-ri-fe-rous** (sēr'ī-fer-ūs), *adj.* [*L. cera* wax + *-ferous*.] Producing wax.

**ce-ri-se'** (sēr'ez; -rēs'), *n.* [*F.*, a cherry.] A cherrylike color, specif. a color, red in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — **ce-ri-se'**, *adj.*

**ce-rite** (sēr'īt), *n.* [From *CERIUM*.] *Mineral.* A hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals, generally brownish.

**ce-ri-um** (sēr'ī-ūm), *n.* [From the asteroid *Ceres*.] *Chem.* A metallic element, malleable and ductile, the most abundant of the rare earth metals. Symbol, Ce; at. no., 58; at. wt., 140.13.

**cerium metals**. *Chem.* A group of related rare-earth metals: lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, erbium, and samarium. **cer-nu-ous** (sēr'nū-ūs), *adj.* [*L. cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining; nodding; pendulous.

**ce-ro** (sēr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* CEROS (-ō) or CERUS (-īz). See *PLURAL, Note*. [Corrupt, fr. *Sp. sierra* saw, sawfish, *cero*] 1. A mackerellike food and game fish (*Serra caualta*) chiefly of the West Indies; — called also *caualta* or *sierra*. 2. The related pintado; — called specif. *spotted cero*.

**ce-ro-** (sēr'ō; sēr'b-), *cer-*. [*Gr. kēros* wax.] A combining form denoting presence of, or likeness to, wax, as in **ce-ro-plas-tic**, relating to the art of modeling in wax.

**ce-rot'ic** (sēr'ō-t'ik), *adj.* [*L. cerotum* a pomade, fr. *Gr. kērōton*, fr. *kēros* wax.] Relating to or designating a fatty acid (*cerotic acid*, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>52</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) occurring in beeswax.

**ce-rous** (sēr'ūs), *adj.* [*cerium* + *-ous*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, cerium in the trivalent state.

**cer-tain** (sēr'tīn; -t'n), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *L. certus* determined, orig. past part. of *cernere* to perceive, decide. — *F.* *certif.* settled. — *2.* One or more specific things or persons not further described; as, a *certian* town; *certian* persons. 3. Sure or dependable; reliable; as, a *certian* remedy. 4. Assured in mind; sure. 5. *a. Obs.* Thoroughly established, as a belief. *b. Arch.* Of a person, determined; steadfast. 6. Not to be doubted or denied; indubitable. 7. Destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive; as, it is *certian* to happen. — **Syn.** See *SURE*.

**cer-tain-ly**, *adv.* With certainty; surely.

**cer-tain-ty** (sēr'tīn-ī; -t'n-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [*OF. certaintē*.] 1. Quality, state, or fact of being certain; certitude. 2. A fact unquestionably established.

**Syn.** Certainty, certitude, assurance, conviction mean a state of being free from doubt. Certainty and certitude are distinguished only in very precise use, the former implying the existence of objective, unquestionable proofs, the latter, a faith or belief so strong that it resists all at-

tempting something **cer-ti-fy** (sēr'tī-fī; -tīz; rarely, in poetry, sūrts), *adv.* [*F.*, prop. a *pl. fem.*] *Arch.* Certainly; verily.

**cer-ti-fi-a-ble** (sēr'tī-fī-ā-b'l), *adj.* That may be certified.

**cer-ti-fi-cate** (sēr'tī-fī-kāt), *n.* [*F. certificat*, fr. *ML. certificatus*, past part. of *certificare* to make certain.] 1. A written testimony to the truth of any fact; a certification. 2. A written declaration legally authenticated. 3. *Educ.* A document certifying that one has met the requirements of a course or school. — (*kāt*), *v. t.* 1. To verify or attest. 2. To furnish with, or authorize by, a certificate. — **cer-ti-fi-ca-to-ry** (kāt'ō-rī or, *esp. Brit.*, -kāt'ō-rī; -kāt'ō-rī), *adj.* **certificate of indebtedness.** *Finance.* A short-term negotiable evidence of indebtedness, esp. one issued by a government to meet current expenses.

**certificate of stock.** An instrument evidencing ownership of one or more shares of the capital stock of a corporation.

**cer-ti-fi-ca-tion** (sēr'tī-fī-kā'shūn; sēr'tī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of

certifying, or state of being certified; attestation. 2. A certified statement; a certificate.

**cer-ti-fied** (sēr'tī-fīd), *adj.* Endorsed authoritatively.

**certified check.** *Banking, U.S.* A check certified to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn.

**certified milk.** Milk produced in dairies which operate under the rules and regulations of an authorized medical milk commission. Certified milk may be unpasteurized or pasteurized.

**certified public accountant.** *U.S.* An accountant who has met the requirements of a state law, has been given a state certificate, and is permitted to use the designation C.P.A. Cf. *CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT*.

**cer-ti-fi-er** (sēr'tī-fī-ēr), *n.* One who certifies.

**cer-ti-fy** (fī), *v. t.* [*OF. certifier*, fr. *ML. certificare*, fr. *L. certus* certain + *facere* to make.] 1. To attest authoritatively; to verify. 2. To testify in writing. 3. To assure; make certain. 4. To endorse authoritatively as being of the standard quality, preparation, etc. 5. *U.S.* Of a bank, to guarantee (a check) as good by so indicating on its face. 6. In British medicolegal use, to declare insane. — **Syn.** See *APPROVE*.

**cer-ti-o-ra-ri** (sēr'tī-ō-rā-rī; -rārī), *n.* [From *certiorari* to be certified; — a term in the Latin form of the writ.] *Law.* A writ from a superior court to call up for review the records of an inferior court or a body acting in a quasi-judicial capacity.

**cer-ti-tude** (sēr'tī-tū-d), *n.* Quality or state of being certain or of feeling certain. — **Syn.** See *CERTAINTY*.

**ce-ru-lo-an** (sēr'ū-lō-ān), *adj.* & *n.* [*L. caeruleus*.] Azure.

**ce-ru-men** (sēr'ū-mēn), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. cera* wax.] The waxy secretion from the glands of the external ear; earwax. — **ce-ru-mi-nous** (-mī-nūs), *adj.*

**ce-ru-se** (sēr'ūs; sēr-rōs'), *n.* [*F. ceruse*, fr. *L. cerussa*.] 1. White lead. 2. A cosmetic containing white lead.

**ce-ru-site** (sēr'ū-sīt), *n.* [*L. cerussa ceruse*] *Mineral.* Native lead carbonate, PbCO<sub>3</sub>, occurring in colorless, transparent crystals, and also massive.

**cer-vi-cal** (sēr'vī-kāl; *Brit.* also sēr-vī-kāl), *adj.* [*L. cervix*, -icis, neck.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck; pert. to the cervix of an organ.

**cer-vi-co** (sēr'vī-kō; -co), *cer-vic-*. A combining form denoting cervical (and), as in **cer-vi-co-do-r'sal**.

**cer-vine** (sēr'vīn; -vīn), *adj.* [*L. cervinus*, fr. *ceruus* deer.] Deerlike; specif., *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the deer or the subfamily (Cervinae) to which most deer belong.

**cer-vix** (sēr'vīks), *n.*; *pl.* CERVICES (sēr'vīks-ēz), CERVIXES (sēr'vīks-ēz; -īz). [*L.*] *Anat. & Zool.* The neck, esp. the back part; a necklike or constricted portion of an organ or part, as of the uterus.

**ce-sar'e-an** (sēr-zār'ē-ān), **ce-sar'i-an**. Var. of *CÆSAREAN*.

**ce-sar'e-vice** (sēr-zār'ē-vīch), *n.* [*Russ tsarsévich*.] Formerly, the title of the eldest son of the tsar; later, the heir to the Russian throne. Cf. *TSARSÉVICH*.

**ce-si-um** (sēr'zī-ūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. caesius* bluish gray.] A soft silvery metallic element, the most electropositive of the elements. Symbol, Cs; at. no., 55; at. wt., 132.91.

**ce-si-pi-tose** (sēr'sī-pī-tōs), *adj.* [*L. caespit* turf.] Pertaining to or like turf; matted or tufted. — **ce-si-pi-tose-ly**, *adv.*

**cess** (sēs), *n.* [*For cess*, contr. fr. *CESSUS*.] *Dial.* A tax; *Scot.*, a land tax.

**cess**, *n.* [*Prob. contr. fr. cessus*.] *Anglo Irish.* Luck; — chiefly in the phrase *bad cess* to, bad luck to.

**ces-sa-tion** (sēr-sā'shūn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. cessatio*, fr. *cessare*. See *CEASE*.] A ceasing or discontinuance, as of action, a stop.

**ces-sion** (sēr'shūn), *n.* [*L. cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way.] 1. A ceding or yielding, as of property or rights, to another. 2. A portion of territory ceded.

**cess-pit** (sēr'spīt), *n.* A pit to receive refuse matter, esp. from sinks and water closets.

**cess-pool** (-pōol'), *n.* A cistern in a drain, to collect refuse matter, esp. from sinks and water closets.

**«est-a-dire** (sēr'ā-dīr'). [*F.*] That is to say; namely.

**«est au'tre chose** (sēr'ā-t'rē shōz'). [*F.*] That is different.

**ces'tode** (sēr'tōd), *n.* [*Gr. kēstos* kindle.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Cestoda) of internally parasitic flatworms (platyhelminths), including the tapeworms. — **ces'to-d**, *adj.* — **ces'toid** (-tōid), *adj.* & *n.*

**«est plus qu'un crime, «est une faute** (sēr'plū kūn krīm', sēr'tūn fōt'). [*F.*] It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder; — said of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien in France (1804).

**«est se-lon'** (sēr'slōn'). [*F.*] That depends.

**ces'tus** (sēr'stus), *n.* [*L.*, a girdle, fr. *Gr. kēstos*, lit., stitched, embroidered.] *Gr. & Rom. Antig.* A girdle, esp. that of Aphrodite (or Venus), which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.

**ces'tus**, *n.* [*L. caeculus*, fr. *caedere* to strike.] *Rom. Antig.* A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

**ce-su'ta**, **ce-su'tal**. Vars. of *CÆSURA*, *CÆSURAL*.

**ce-ta'cean** (sēr'tē'shūn), *adj.* [*L. cetu* whale, fr. *Gr. kētos*.] Of or pertaining to an order (Cetacea) of aquatic, mostly marine mammals, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, narwhals, grampuses, etc., having a large head, fishlike hairless body, and paddlelike forelimbs. — *n.* A cetacean animal. — **ce-ta'ceous** (-shūs), *adj.*

**ce-tane** (sēr'tān), *n.* [*L. cetus* whale.] *Chem.* A colorless oil, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>54</sub>, of the methane series, found in petroleum.

**ce-tane number or rating.** A measure of the ignition value of a diesel fuel oil. It is the percentage by volume of cetane in a mixture of cetane and a certain naphthalene derivative (1-methyl-naphthalene) which gives the same ignition lag as the oil being tested. The higher the cetane number the better the ignition value. Cf. *OCTANE NUMBER*.

**«e-te-ris pa'ri-bus** (sēr'ē-rīs pā'rī-bīs). [*L.*] Other things (factors, etc.) being equal.

**«e'tus** (sēr'tūs), *n.*; *pl.* CETS (-ēt). [*L.*, whale.] An equatorial constellation south of *Pisces* and *Aries*.

**«e-vi-ta'mō ac'id** (sēr'vī-tā'mō-āc'īd). [*«e*, for the letter C + *vitamin* -ic.] *Chem.* Vitamin C (see *VITAMIN*).

**«ey-lon' moss** (sēr'lōn'). An East Indian red alga (*Gracilaria lichenoides*), one of the chief sources of agar-agar.

**«G.S.** *Physics.* Abbr. of *CENTIMETER-GRAM-SECOND*.



**Cha'blis'** (shā'blē'; shāb'lē), *n.* [From *Chablis*, France.] A white Burgundy wine. See **BURGUNDY**.

**cha'bouk**, **cha'buk** (chā'bōk), *n.* [Hind. *cābuk*, fr. Per.] In the Orient, a long whip, such as is used in flogging.

**cha'e'ma** (chā'kū'mā), *n.* [Hottentot.] A South African baboon (*Papio porcarius*).

**cha'oun' & son go'dt** (shā'kū'n'-nā' sōn' gō'dt), [F.] Everyone to his taste.

**cha'e'te** (kē'tā), *n.* *pl.* -TAE (-tē). [NL., fr. Gr. *chaite* hair.] A spine or bristle; a seta.

**cha'e'to-** (kē'tō-), **chaet-**. [Gr. *chaite*.] A combining form meaning hair, mane, as in **cha'e-topo'-rous**, *Zool.*, bearing bristles or setae.

**cha'e'to'-nath** (kē'tō'-nāth), *n.* [NL., fr. *chaeto-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] Any of a class (Chaetognatha) of small, free-swimming marine worms, having movable ctenae on either side of the mouth.

**cha'fe** (chāf), *v. t.* [OF. *chaufier*, deriv. of L. *calefacere* to make warm, fr. *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] 1. To warm; to heat; — now only in **cha'fing dish** (which see). 2. To excite heat in by friction; as, to **cha'fe** one's hands. 3. To rub so as to wear away or irritate; as, to **cha'fe** a rubber; clothe that **cha'fes** one's skin. 4. To excite anger in; to irritate. — *v. i.* 1. To rub, to move, as one body on or against another, with friction. 2. To be vexed or irritated. — *n.* 1. Irritation; vexation. 2. Friction; injury caused by friction.

**cha'fer** (chā'fēr), *n.* [AS. *caefor*.] Any of various large beetles (family Scarabaeidae), as the June beetles, rose beetles, and esp. the cockchafer, feeding on leaves, flowers, etc.

**cha'f** (chāf; 0), *n.* [AS. *caef*.] 1. The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc. 2. Anything light and worthless. 3. *Bot.* The scales borne on the receptacle, subtending the florets in the heads of many composite plants. See **COMPOSITE**, *n.* 2. — **cha'f-y**, *adj.*

**cha'f**, *v. t. & i.* 1. To make fun of in a good-natured way; to banter; rally — *n.* Light jesting talk, banter, raillery. — **cha'f'er**, *n.*

**cha'f'er** (chā'fēr), *n.* [AS. *caep* a bargain, price + *fara* a journey, hence, *orik*, a going to bargain, to market.] 1. *Obs.* Traffic; buying and selling. 2. Act of chaffing; bargaining. — *v. i.* 1. To bargain or negotiate; to discuss terms. 2. To banter; to talk; to chatter. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To buy or sell, trade in. 2. To exchange or bandy, as words. — **cha'f'er-er**, *n.*

**cha'f'inch** (chā'f'inch), *n.* [AS. *caefinc*. See **CHAFF**; **FINCH**.] A European finch (*Pringilla caelebs*), the male of which has a reddish breast plumage and a cheerful song. It is often kept as a cage bird.

**cha'f'ing dish** (chā'f'ing), *n.* A kind of vessel for cooking at table, made on the principle of a double boiler.

**Cha'gas' dis-ease'** (chā'gās; shā'gās). [After Carlos Chagas (1879-1934), Brazilian physician.] *Med.* A form of trypanosomiasis that occurs esp. in Brazil.

**cha-grin'** (shā-grīn', *or*, esp. Brit. shā-grēn', shā'grīn'), *n.* [F., fr. *chagriner* to grieve, fr. OF. *grainier*, *grain* sorrowful, sad.] Mental disquietude or distress caused by the humbling of pride, by failure, disappointment, etc.; mortification. — (shā-grīn'; -grēn'), *v. t.*; **CHA-GRINEN'** (-grīnd'-grēnīn'); -GRINING. To vex acutely by (disappointing or the like); to mortify. — *chā-grīn*, *n.* *pl.* *caena*. 1. A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected, or fitted into one another, used for various purposes, as of support, of restraint, of ornament, of the transmission of mechanical power, etc. 2. That which confines, fetters, or secures; a fetter; esp. *pl.* bonds; fetters; hence, bondage. 3. A series of things linked together; as, a *chain* of mountains; a *chain* of radio stations, a *chain* of events. 4. A chainlike measuring instrument. *The engineer's chain* is 100 feet long; *the Gunter's (or surveyor's) chain*, 66 feet. See **MEASURE**, *Tables 2 & 4*. 5. *Biol.* A series of organisms adhering together end to end. — *v. t.* 1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain. 2. To fetter; restrain. — **chain'less**, *adj.* — **chain'let**, *n.*

**chain gang**. A range, esp. of convicts, chained together.

**chain letter**. A letter designed to pass from one to another of a series of recipients.

**chain lightning**. Lightning which appears to move very rapidly in a long angular, zigzag, or forked course.

**chain mail**. Flexible armor of interlinked metal rings. See **MAIL**, *Illustr.*

**chain measure**. See **MEASURE**, *Table 2*.

**chain pump**. A pump consisting of an endless chain dipping below the water to be raised and running over a wheel by which it is moved.

**chain-reacting pile**. See **PILE**, *n.* 5.

**chain reaction**. *Physics & Chem.* A reaction, either ordinary or nuclear, yielding energy or products which cause further reactions of the same kind, and so becoming self sustaining, as in the fission, or splitting, of a uranium atom by a neutron, whereby more neutrons are released which cause further fissions, and so on.

**chain reactor**. *Physics & Chem.* = **2d PILE**, *n.* 5.

**chain shot**. *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain.

**chain stitch**. An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain, used in crocheting, sewing, and embroidery. See **STITCH**, *Illustr.*

**chain store**. One of a number of retail stores under the same ownership, under a central management, selling uniform merchandise, and following a uniform policy.

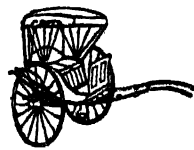
**chair** (chāir), *n.* [OF. *chaire*, fr. L. *cathedra*, fr. Gr. *kathēdra*, fr. *kata* down + root of *hesychia* to sit.] 1. A seat, usually movable, for one person. It usually has four legs and a back, and may have arms. 2. An official seat of authority, state, or dignity; hence, the office, or place of authority, dignity, etc., or the dignity itself; specif., the office of a professor, judge, etc. 3. A sedan chair. 4. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman. 5. Short for **ELECTRIC CHAIR**. — *v. t.* 1. To place in a chair; esp., to install in a chair of office; to enthrone. 2. *Eng.* To carry publicly in triumph on a chair or seat.

**chair car**. *U. S.* a. A parlor car. b. A railroad car having reclining chairs or chairs with high adjustable backs.

**chair'man** (chā'r'mān), *n.* 1. The occupant of a chair of office or authority; specif., the presiding officer of a committee, meeting, or any organized body. 2. One whose business it is to carry or wheel persons in a chair or sedan. — **chair'man-ship**, *n.* — **chair'wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n.*

**chair rail**. *Building*. A wooden molding on a wall around a room to protect the wall from being damaged by the backs of chairs.

**chaise** (shāz), *n.* [F., chair, chaise, or carriage, var. of *chaire* pulvit.] Any of various carriages; as: a. A two-wheeled carriage for one or two persons, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps. It is usually drawn by one horse. b. A similar four-wheeled pleasure carriage. c. = **POST CHAISE**. d. Loosely, any light carriage or pleasure car.



(Chaise a.)

**chaise longue** (shāz' lōng; F. shāz; pl. E. CHAISES LONGUES (lōngz'), F. CHAISES LONGUES (shāz' lōngz')). [F., lit., long chair.] An elongated seat or couch, having usually a support for the back at one end only and often eight legs.

**cha-la'za** (kā-lā'zā), *n.*; *pl.* ZAS (zāz), -ZAC (-zē). [NL., fr. Gr. *chalaza* hail.] Embryol. Either of a pair of spiral bands in the white of a bird's egg, extending from the ball of yolk and attached near each end of the egg to the lining membrane. See **EGG**, *Illustr.*

**chal-ced'o-ny** (kāl-sēd'ō-nī; kāl'sēd'ō-nī; -dūn-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIFS (-nīz). [L. *chalcodonius*.] Mineral. A translucent variety of quartz, commonly pale-blue or gray, with waxlike luster. Varieties of special or variegated color are known as *agate*, *carnelian*, *chrysoprase*, etc.

**chal'cid fly** (kāl'sīd), [Gr. *chalkos* copper; — referring to their metallic color. A fly of any species of a very large group of hymenopterous insects, mostly very minute and in the larval state parasitic on the larvae or pupae of other insects. They benefit man by destroying many injurious insects. — **chal'cid**, *adj.* & *n.*

**chal'co-** (kāl'kō-), [Gr. *chalkos*.] A combining form meaning copper, brass, as in *chalcography*.

**chal-cog'-ra-phy** (kāl-kōg'-rā-fī), *n.* [*chalco-* + *-graphy*.] Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog'-ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **chal'co-graph'ic** (kāl-kōg'-grāf'ik), **chal'co-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **chal-cog'-ra-phist** (kāl-kōg'-rā-fīst), *n.*

**chal-co-py'-rite** (kāl-kōp'ī-rīt; -pīr'ī), *n.* [*Chalco-* + *pyrite*; — from its color.] A yellow copper-iron sulfide, *CuFeS<sub>2</sub>*, an important ore of copper; copper pyrites.

**Chal-de'ia** (kā-l-dē'īā), *adj.* & *n.* Chaldean.

**Chal-de'an** (-dē'ān), *adj.* [L. *Chaldaeus*, fr. Gr. *Chaldaios*.] Of or pert to Chaldaea or its people, hence, of or pert to astrology or magic. — *n.* 1. One of an ancient Semitic tribe that became dominant in Babylonia. 2. A person versed in the occult sciences, esp. astrology; also, a soothsayer. 3. The language of the Chaldeans.

**Chal-dee'** (kā-l-dē', kāl'dē'), *adj.* & *n.* Chaldean; — used also, improperly, for Biblical Aramaic.

**chal'dron** (chōl'drīn), *n.* [OF. *chaldron*. Same word as *caldron*.] A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 32 bushels.

**cha-let'** (shā-lē'; shā'lē'; F. shā'lē'), *n.* Often, erroneously, **cha'let'**. [F.] 1. A herdsman's hut or a cabin in the Swiss mountains; also, a small wooden house of the Alpine regions of Europe, esp. of Switzerland. 2. A cottage or house in the style of a Swiss cottage.



Chalet.

**chal'ice** (chāl'is), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *calix* cup, caliculus, *cup*, goblet; esp. the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, its contents. 2. The cup shaped interior of a flower.

**chal'iced** (-īst), *adj.* Having a cup-shaped blossom; — said of flowers.

**chalk** (chōk), *n.* [AS. *cealc*, fr. L. *calx*, *calce*, stone, lime.] 1. A soft limestone, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the shells of foraminifers. 2. Chalklike material, esp. that used in the form of crayons; also, a piece of such material. 3. A score, reckoning, or account of credit given; hence, credit; tick. — *v. t.* 1. To treat or mix with chalk, specif.: a. To rub or mark with chalk. b. To whitewash, or as with, chalk. 2. To write, draw, sketch, or outline with chalk. 3. To record in chalk (esp. an account); to score; to charge. — *adj.* Drawn in, or with, chalk. — **chalk'y**, *adj.*

**chalk'stone** (chōk'stōn), *n.* *Med.* = **LOUS**.

**chal'lenge** (chāl'jēn), *n.* [OF. *chalenge*, *challenge*, claim, contest, fr. *challenger*, *challoner*, to claim, dispute, fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations.] 1. An invitation to engage in a contest, specif., a summons to fight, as a duel, also, the message conveying the summons. 2. Act of calling in question, or the state of being called in question; dispute; as, to bring one's title into *challenge*. 3. *U. S.* An exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. It must be made when the ballot is offered. 4. *Immunol.* A test, specif., a test of immunity by exposure to virulent infective material after specific immunization. 5. *Law*. A formal exception taken to a juror or jurors arrayed for the trial of a cause; also, a similar exception to a member of a court martial. 6. *Peremptory challenge* is one of those allowed to be made in criminal cases without assigning any cause. 7. *Mil.* Act of a sentry in questioning, examining, or demanding the countersign of anyone who appears near his post or attempts to pass the lines. — *v. t.* 1. To claim as due; to try by claim, as attention, respect, etc. 2. To take exception to, to call in question; to dispute. 3. To call or invite defiantly to a contest of any kind, to dare. 4. To summon to a duel. 5. *U. S.* To object to the reception of the vote of, as on the ground that the person is not qualified as a voter. 6. *Law*. To object to or take formal exception to, as to a juror, or a member of a court. 7. *Mil.* To question, and demand an identification or the countersign from (one who attempts to pass the lines). — *v. i.* 1. To assert a right; to claim a place. 2. Of a bound, to give tongue on finding the scent. 3. To make a challenge. 4. *Law*. To take exception; object. — **chal'lenge-a-ble**, *adj.* — **chal'leng-er** (-ēn-jēr; -īn-jēr), *n.*

**chal'lis** (shāl'ī; *or*, esp. Brit., chāl'ī), *n.* Also **chal'lie**, **chal'ly** (shāl'ī). A very lightweight wool, or cotton and wool, fabric, usually printed.

**chal'one** (kāl'ōn), *n.* [Gr. *chalōn*, pres. part. of *chalaen* to slacken.] *Physiol.* An internal secretion which depresses activity. Cf. **HORMONE**.

**cha-lyb'e-ate** (kā-līb'e-āt), *adj.* Impregnated with salts of iron; having taste due to iron, as, *chal'beate* springs. — *n.* A *chal'beate* water, liquid, or medicine.

**cham** (kām), *Var.* OF **KHAN**.

**cha-made'** (shā-mād'), *n.* [F., fr. Ps. *chamada*, fr. *chamar* to call, fr. L. *clamare*.] *Archeol. Mil.* A signal made for a parley by beat of drum or sound of trumpet.

**cham** (chām/bēr), *n.* [OF. *chambre*, fr. L. *camera* vault, in LL. *chambr*, fr. Gr. *kamara* anything with an arched covering.] 1. A room in a house; esp., a bedroom. 2. Hence: A hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body; as, *senate chamber*. 3. The reception room of a great personage. *a pl. Chiefly Brit.* Rooms for single persons in a lodging house or tenement; also, rooms arranged in sets for business offices, etc. 4. A legislative, judicial, or deliberative body; esp., a division of a parliament or legislature; as, the *Chamber of Deputies*; also, a voluntary council for some business purpose; as, *chamber of commerce*. 5. A compartment; an enclosed space or cavity, natural or artificial; as, the *chamber of a canal lock*. 6. A chamber pot; — a euphemism. 7. *Firearms & Ordn.* a. In a revolver, any compartment in the cartridge cylinder. b. That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge. 7. *Law.* A room where a lawyer or judge transacts business. — *v. t. & i.* To put in or reside in a chamber. — *adj.* Occurring or conducted in, pertaining to, or suitable for a chamber; as, *chamber music*. — **cham'bered** (chām'bērd), *adj.*

**chamber concert.** A concert of chamber music.

**cham'ber-er** (chām'bēr-ēr), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A chambermaid; also, a valet. 2. *Archais.* A frequenter of ladies' chambers; a gallant.

**cham'ber-lain** (chām'bēr-lān), *n.* [OF. *chamberlain* (F. *chambellan*), of Teut. origin.] 1. *Archais.* An attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bed-chamber. 2. In Europe, one of the high officers of a court. 3. A steward, as in a nobleman's household. 4. A treasurer or receiver of public money; as, city *chamberlain*.

**cham'ber-maid** (chām'bēr-māid), *n.* A maid-servant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.

**chamber music.** Vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber, or small audience hall.

**chamber of commerce.** A board or association to promote the commercial interests of a locality.

**chamber pot.** A bedchamber vessel for urine.

**cham'bray** (chām'brā), *n.* [From *Cambrai*, France.] A gingham woven with colored warp and white filling yarns.

**cha-mé-lé-on** (kā-mē'lē-ōn; kā-mē'lē-ōn), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *chamailōn*, fr. *chamai* on the ground, dwarf + *leōn* lion.] 1. Any of a group of lizards remarkable for the changes of color of the skin according to the mood of the animal or surrounding conditions. 2. A person who is fickle or inconstant. — **cha-mé-lé-on'ic** (kā-mē'lē-ōn'ik), *adj.*

**cham'frain** (chām'frān), *n.* [F. *chanfrein*, fr. past part. of *chanfreindre*, fr. *chant* edge + OF. *freindre* to break, fr. L. *frangere*.] The surface formed by cutting away the angle formed by two faces of a piece of timber, stone, metal, etc. Cf. *scarf joint*, *illust.* — *v. t.* 1. *Carp.* To furrow; to channel; to flute. 2. To make a chamfer on; to bevel.

**cham'fron** (chām'frōn), *n.* Also **cham'frain** (chām'frān). [F. *chanfrein*.] Medieval armor. The headpiece of a horse's armor.

**cham'ois** (chām'oi; shām'oi), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. LL. *camor*.] 1. A small goatlike antelope (*Ovis montanus rupicapra*) of Europe and the Caucasus. 2. (*pron. usually shām'oi*) Also **cham'my**, **sham'my**, **sha-moy** (shā-moi'). A soft, plant leather, prepared from the skin of the chamois, and also from the skin of the sheep, goat, etc. — (shām'oi), *v. t.*; **CHAM'OID** (shām'oi); **CHAM'OIDING** (shām'oi-ing). To prepare or dress like chamois.

**champ** (chāmp), *v. t. & i.* To bite and chew with force and noise; as, to *champ* the bit. — **champ**, *n.*

**champ'pae** (chām'pā; chūm'pā), *n.* Also **cham'pak**. [Hind. *cam pae*, fr. Skt. *cam pae*.] An East Indian tree (*Melchola champaca*) of the magnolia family; the yellow fragrant flowers of which yield **champ'pae oil** (chām'pā-kā; chūm'pā).

**cham'pagne** (chām'pān), *n.* [F. See **CHAMPAGNE**.] 1. Properly, a white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France. 2. Loosely, any wine of the same type made elsewhere.

**cham'paign** (chām'pān or, esp. Brit., chām'pān), *n.* [OF. *champaigne*, fr. L. *campania*. See **CHAMPAGNE**.] 1. A stretch of flat open country. 2. Country that is flat and open. 3. *Obs.* A battlefield. — **cham'paign'**, *adj.*

**cham'per-ty** (chām'pēr-tī), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, fr. ML. *campi pars*, fr. L. *campus* field + *pars* share.] *Law.* A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of his receiving, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit. — **cham'per-tous** (chām'pēr-tūs), *adj.*

**cham'pi-gnon** (chām'plān-yōn or, esp. Brit., chām; F. shām'pēnyōn), *n.* [F., ult. fr. L. *campania*. See **CHAMPAGNE**.] An edible fungus, esp. the common meadow mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*). See **MUSHROOM**.

**cham'pi-on** (chām'plān; ōn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *campio*, fr. L. *campus* (battle)field.] 1. A combatant; a fighter; esp., one who acts or speaks

manfully, to glory. 2. A champion or victor as *champion*, to protect. — *Syn.* See **SUPPORT**. — *adj.* Unexcelled; first rate. — **cham'pi-on-ess**, *n.* — **cham'pi-on-less**, *adj.*

**cham'pi-on-ship**, *n.* Act of championing, or state of being champion; advocacy; defense; leadership; supremacy.

**Champs'Élysées** (shām'zē'lēzē'), [F.] Literally, Elysian fields; specif., an avenue in Paris celebrated for its beauty.

**chance** (chāns; 9), *n.* [OF. *chancea*, fr. LL. *cadentia* a falling (esp. of dice, of fortune), fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] 1. The happening of events; fortune; hap. 2. Something that befalls as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; a happening; often, *Archaic*, a mishap; mischance. 3. That which happens to one; fortune; luck; lot. 4. An opportunity; as, a *chance* to escape. 5. In games of chance, any one of the contingencies on which a player takes a risk; as, number nine is my *chance*; hence, in general, a risk or gamble. 6. A possibility of something happening; as, the *chances* are against him. 7. A hypothetical agent regarded as determining what happens; fortune; fate; — often personified. 8. *Sports.* Any opportunity to retire, or to assist in retiring, a player, as in baseball. — *Syn.* Accident, fortune, luck, hazard. — *v. t.*; **CHANCED** (chāns't); **CHANCING** (chān'sing). To happen, come, or arrive without design or expectation. — *Syn.* See **HAPPEN**. — *v. i.* To take the chances of; to risk; as, to *chance* a fall.

— *adj.* Happening by chance; casual.

**chance'ful** (chāns'fūl; -fūl), *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* Dependent on chance; casual. 2. Eventful.

**chance'net** (chāns'net), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *canalli* lattices, crossbars. The *chance* was formerly enclosed with lattices or crossbars.] 1. That

part of a church reserved for the use of the clergy. 2. All that part of a church which is east of the nave, including choir and sanctuary. **chan'cel-ler-y** (chān'sē-lēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -ler-ies (-lēz). 1. The posit court, or department of a chancellor; hence, the office of a notary or of a court. 2. The building or room where a office is. 3. The office of an embassy, consulate, or the like.

**chan'cel-lor** (chān'sē-lēr; 9), *n.* [OF. *chancelier*, fr. L. *canclarius* chancellor, fr. *cancll* lattices, which surrounded the seat of judgment.] 1. A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king. 2. Formerly, the chief minister of state in certain European states; also, the prime minister (Reichkanzler) in Germany. 3. The chief secretary of an embassy. 4. Elliptically: a. *The lord chan'cel-lor*, the chief chancery, or equity, judge in England. b. Any of various other officials, as the chancellor of the exchequer. 5. The head of some universities. 6. *Law, U. S.* A judge in a court of chancery or equity in various states; specif., the presiding judge. — **chan'cel-lor-ship**, *n.*

**chancellor of the exchequer.** A member of the British cabinet in charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government.

**chance'-med'ley** (chāns'mēd'lē), *n.* [Prop., a mingled (OF. *modèle*, *médée*, past part. fem. *chance*).] 1. *Law.* Accidental homicide, not entirely without fault of the killer, but without evil intent. 2. *Hazard* action.

**chan'cel-ry** (chān'sē-ry), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-lēz). [OF. *chancelarie*, fr. *chancelier*. See **CHANCELLOR**.] 1. In England, the court presided over by the lord chancellor, which was the highest court of judicature next to Parliament until under the Judicature Act of 1873 it became the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. 2. In the United States, a court of equity. 3. A court of record or office of public records. 4. A chancellor's court or office, or the building or room where it is; a chancellery. 5. Chancery proceedings, practice, or principles. 6. *Wrestling.* Any hold that imprisons the head.

— *in chancery.* 1. *Law.* In litigation in a court of chancery, as an estate. 2. *Boxing.* Of the head of an antagonist, in a secure position under one's arm, so that one can pommel it. 3. In a helpless position.

**chan'ore** (shān'ōr), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A venereal sore or ulcer; specif., the initial lesion of tri-syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not. — **chan'orous** (-krās), *adj.*

**chan'roid** (shān'rōid), *n.* [*chancere* + *-oid*.] *Med.* A venereal sore resembling a chancre, but differing from it in being the starting point of a purely local process and never a systemic disease, and in being caused by a different microorganism; — called also *soft chancre*.

**chan'cy** (chān'sī; 9), *adj.*; **CHAN'CY-ER** (-sē-ēr); **CHAN'CY-EST**. [From *CHANCE*, *n.*] 1. *Scot.* Lucky; auspicious. 2. *Colloq.* Uncertain; risky; hazardous.

**chan'de-lier'** (shān'dē-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *chandelabre*, fr. L. *can delabrum*.] A candlestick, electric or gas fixture, or the like, having several branches and hanging from a ceiling. Cf. **CANDELABRUM**.

**chan'delle'** (shān'dēl; shān'dēl), *n.* [F., a candle, hence, a perpendicular support, a lobe in tennis, a zoom.] *Aviation.* An abrupt climbing turn in which the airplane is carried upward at the expense of its stored kinetic energy. — *v. t.*; **CHAN'DELLED'** (-dēld); **CHAN'DELL-ing**. To execute chandelle.

**chan'dlor** (chān'dlōr), *n.* [OF. *chandelier*, fr. *chandoule* candle, fr. L. *candela*.] 1. A maker or seller of candles. 2. A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, etc.

**chan'dler-y** (-lī), *n.*; *pl.* **CHANDLERIES** (-lēz). 1. A place where candles, etc., are kept. 2. The commodities sold by, or the business of, a chandler.

**change** (chān), *v. t.*; **CHANGED** (chānjd); **CHANG'ING** (chān'ing). [OF. *changer*, fr. LL. *cambiare* to exchange, barter, of Celt. origin.] 1. To alter by substituting something else for, or by giving up for something else; to put or take another or others in place of. 2. To make different; to convert. 3. To change the clothes or other coverings of; as, to *change* a bed. 4. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange; as, to *change* places with another. 5. To give, or receive, smaller denominations of money (*change*) or money of another currency for; as, to *change* a bill. — *v. i.* 1. To be altered; to vary. 2. Of the moon, to pass from one phase to another. 3. *Colloq.* To change one's clothes. 4. To make a change of place or circumstances; to shift; as, a To change vehicles, as railroad cars. b To effect an exchange.

*Syn.* Change, alter, vary, modify mean to make or become different. Change implies either an essential difference, sometimes amounting to a loss of identity, or the substitution of one thing for another; alter implies difference in some particular respect without suggesting loss of identity; vary implies a difference or differences due to shifting, diversification, growth, etc.; modify suggests a difference that limits or restricts; often, loosely, it implies the making of slight alterations.

**change countenance.** To change in color or expression of countenance, so as to show fright, surprise, chagrin, etc. — **change face.** a To change countenance. b To change front. — **change front.** *Orig., Mil.*, to face in another direction; now usually, to make a striking shift in argument or bearing.

— *n.* 1. A substitution of one thing in the place of another. 2. Any variation or alteration. 3. Changefulness; fickleness. 4. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; an exchange. 5. Of the moon, a passing from one monthly revolution to another; also, a passing from one phase to another. 6. Change of key; modulation. 7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted. 8. A fresh set of clothes to replace those in use; also, act of changing one's clothes. 9. Money of lower denomination, or of one currency, exchanged for money of higher denomination, or of another currency. 10. The amount returned when payment is tendered by a coin or note exceeding the sum due. 11. *Ball Ringing.* Any order in which a set of bells is struck.

*Syn.* Change, mutation, permutation, vicissitude mean a variation or modification. Change, the inclusive word, may imply any variation whatsoever, whether affecting the thing essentially or superficially; mutation stresses lack of permanence and stability and regards change as inevitable; permutation implies transposition within a group or combination without variation of the constituent elements; vicissitude implies a change so great that it seems a reversal of what has been.

**change'a-bil'i-ty** (chān'jā-bil'ē-tē), *n.* Changeableness.

**change'a-ble** (chān'jā-bē), *adj.* 1. Capable of change; variable; inconstant. 2. Appearing different, as in color, from different points of view, as certain fabrics. — **change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **change'a-bly** (-bēl), *adv.*

**change'ful** (chān'fūl), *adj.* Full of change; uncertain. — **change'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **change'ful-ness**, *n.*

**changeless** (chān/less; -lēs), *adj.* Unchanging; constant. — **changeless-ness**, *n.*

**change** (chān/ġn), *n.* [*change* + *1st sing.*] 1. *Archaic.* One apt to change; a waverer; turncoat. 2. One that is left or taken, often secretly, in the place of another; esp., a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy. 3. *Archaic.* A simploton; idiot.

**change of life.** *Physiol.* The menopause.

**change** (chān/ġr), *n.* 1. One who or that which changes. 2. *Obs.* A money-changer.

**change ringing.** *Bell Ringing.* The continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells.

**chan(nel)** (chān/ġl; -l), *n.* [*OF. chanal*, fr. *L. canalis*. See *CANAL*.] 1. The bed where a natural stream of water runs. 2. The deeper part of a river, harbor, strait, etc. 3. A closed course or conduit through which anything flows, as a tube or a duct. 4. That through which anything passes; passage. 5. A long gutter, groove, or furrow. 6. A rolled metal bar of [ ] section; — short for **channel bar**, **iron**, **rail**, **steel**, etc. 7. *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land; as, the English Channel. 8. [*FOR CHAINWALK.*] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, to increase the spread of the shrouds. 9. *Radio & Television.* A narrow band of frequencies of sufficient width for transmission. — *v. t.*; **CHANNELED** (-ġd; -lġ) or **NELLED**; **CHANNELED** or **WELDED**. 1. To form a channel in; to groove. 2. To convey into or through a channel or channels.

**chan(son)** (shān/sōn; *F.* shān/sōn), *n.*; *pl.* CHANSONS (-sōnz; *F.* -sōnz).

[*F.* fr. *L. cantio* song.] A song.

**chan(son) de geste** (shān/sōn dġ zġstġ). [*F.* song of heroic deeds.] Any Old French epic poem about events of early French history, as the *Chanson de Roland*.

**chant** (chānt; 9), *v. i.* [*OF. chantor*, fr. *L. cantare*, fr. *canere* to sing.] 1. To sing; to warble. 2. To utter or repeat a statement monotonously. 3. *Music.* To sing a chant, or as in a chant; to intone. — *v. t.* 1. To sing. 2. To celebrate in song. 3. To talk or tell of monotonously. 4. *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant; to intone.

— *n.* 1. Song; singing. 2. *Music.* A short and simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship. 3. A composition chanted or arranged for chanting. 4. Mode of singing or speaking in musical monotones.

**chant(er)** (chānt/ġr), *n.* 1. One who chants; a singer, esp. a cantor or a chorister. 2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry. 3. In a bag pipe, the pipe on which the melody is played. 4. *Eng. Slang.* A tricky hound; — **chant(er)** (chānt/ġr; -trġs), *n.* *sem.*

**chan(t)-rolle** (shān/tġ-rol; chānt/sġ-rol), *n.* [*F.*] An edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*), rich yellow in color, with a pleasant aroma.

**chan(touse)** (shān/tōz; 9), *n.* [*F.*] A female singer; cantatrice.

**chant(y)** (shānt/y; chānt/y; 9), *n.*; *pl.* -YS, -ġs (-tġs). [*F. chantez*, *impt.* of *chanter* to sing.] *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.

**chan(t)-cleer** (chānt/sġ-klġr), *n.* [*From* the name of the cock in "Resnand the Fox"; *OF. chanlar* to sing, crow + *cler* clear.] A cock; — used chiefly as a proper name.

**chan(t)ry** (chānt/rġ; 9), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trġz). 1. An endowment for chanting of masses and offering of prayers. 2. A chapel or altar endowed for this purpose.

**chaos** (kġššš), *n.* [*L.* chaos (in senses 1 & 2), fr. *Gr. chaos*.] 1. *Obs.* A chaos or abyss. 2. The confused state of primordial matter before the creation of orderly forms; — sometimes personified [*cap.*] after the Greeks, as the most ancient of the gods. 3. Any confused collection or state of things, complete disorder. — *Syn.* See ANARCHY.

**cha-ot-ic** (kġššš/ġk; 9), *adj.* Also **cha-ot-ic** (-ġk/ġk). In a state of chaos, completely confused — **cha-ot-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**chap** (chāp; 9), *n.* [*From* CHAPMAN.] 1. *Dial.* A buyer; customer. 2. *Colloq.* (*pron.* chāp). A fellow.

**chap** (chāp; 9), *v. t.* & *i.*; **CHAPPED** (chāp/t); **CHAPING**. To open in splits or cracks; to split; to crack; to cause the skin of to crack or become rough. — *n.* 1. A cleft or crack. 2. *Slang.* A blow; rap; knock.

**chap** (chāp; 9), *n.* A jaw or the fleshy covering of a jaw; chop; — commonly in *pl.*, and used of animals.

**cha-pa-ra-jos** (chā/pā-rġ/ġššš), [*cha-pa-ra-jos* (-rġ/ġššš), *n.* *pl.* [*Mex. Sp.*] Overalls of leather, usually open at the back, worn esp. by cow boys as a protection against thorns.

**chap-ar-al** (shāp/ā-rāl; 9), *n.* [*Sp.* fr. *chaparero* evergreen oak.] A thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; hence, any dense thicket of stiff or thorny shrubs or dwarf trees.

**chaparral** (chāp/ā-rāl; 9), *n.* = ROAD RUNNER.

**chaparral pea.** A thorny Californian shrub (*Pickeringia montana*) forming thickets in tracts of chaparral.

**chap-book** (chāp/bššk/ġ), *n.* Any small book containing ballads, tracts, etc., such as were formerly carried about for sale by chapmen.

**chape** (chāp; 9), [*OF.* fr. *L. cappā*.] The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath.

**chap(eau)** (shā/pšš), *n.*; *pl.* -PEAUS (-pššz; *F.* -pšš), -PEAUS (-pššz). [*F.* fr. *OF. chapel* hat. See *CHAPEL*.] A hat.

**chap-el** (chāp/ġl; -l), *n.* [*OF. chapel*, fr. *L. cappella*, orig., a short cloak (*cappa*); later, a reliquary, chapel (because the building where St. Martin's cloak was preserved came to be called *cappella*).] 1. A subordinate place of worship, esp. of Christian worship; a sanctuary other than a parish or cathedral church. 2. A room, recess, or cell in a cathedral or other church, containing an altar and separately dedicated. 3. A choir of singers belonging to a chapel, as of a prince. 4. A chapel service, as at a college or university. 5. *Print.* Formerly, a printing office. 6. *Brit.* A place of worship used by others, esp. Nonconformists, than members of an established church.

**chap(er)-on**, **chap(er)-one** (shāp/ġr-ššš), [*F.* *chaperon*.] A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies one or more young unmarried women in public for propriety; hence, any mature person who is present for propriety at a social gathering of young persons. — *v. t.* To attend as a chaperon. — **chap(er)-on-age** (-šššš), *n.*

**chap-fall(en)** (chāp/fāl/ġn; chāp/-), *adj.* Also **chap-fall(en)** (chāp/-). Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from weariness or humiliation.

**chap-š(er)** (chāp/ġš/ġr), *n.* *Arch.* A capital.

**chap-lain** (chāp/lġn), [*OF. chapelain*, fr. *ML.* fr. *capella*. See *CHAPEL*.] 1. A clergyman who has a chapel. 2. A clergyman offi-

cially attached to the army or navy, to some public institution, or to a family or court. 3. A clergyman or layman chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc. — **chap-lain-ship** (chāp/lġn-shġp), *n.*

**chap-šet** (chāp/ġš/ġt), *n.* [*OF. chapellet*, dim. fr. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. *L. cappā*. See *CAP.*] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head. 2. A string of beads; a necklace. 3. *Arch.* A small molding, carved into beads, pearls, etc. 4. *K.C.C.A.* A third of a rosary, or 55 (sometimes 59) beads, used in praying; also, the prayers recited over this. — **chap-šet-ed**, *adj.*

**chap-man** (chāp/mān; 9), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mġn). [*AS. chapman*, fr. *chap* trade + *man* man.] 1. *Archaic.* One who buys and sells; merchant; dealer. 2. *Brit.* A peddler; hawk.

**chaps** (shāp; 9), *n.* *pl.* *Colloq.* Short for CHAPARRALS.

**chap-šer** (chāp/ġr), *n.* [*OF. chapitre*, fr. *L. capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head.] 1. A main division of a book, treatise, or the like. *Abb.* **chap.**, **ch.**, or **c.** 2. A regular assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or of canonesses, monks, members of an order, etc. 3. A body or community of those who hold a chapter, or an organized branch or body of some society or fraternity. 4. *Brit.* A division of the acts of Parliament of a single session. *Abb.* **c.** 5. *K.C.C.A.* A short passage of Scripture between the last psalm and the hymn in lauds and the little hours. — *v. t.* To divide into, or arrange in, chapters, as a book.

**chapter house.** 1. A house or room where a chapter meets. 2. *U.S.* A meeting place or residence of a college fraternity.

**cha-queša** (chġk/ġššš), [*Sp.*] A jacket; specif., a heavy jacket of leather or cloth worn by cowboys.

**char** (chġr), *n.* Var. of *CHARR*.

**char**, *n.*; see *PLURAL* Note 3. Also **charr**. [*Gael. cearra*, lit., blood-colored; fr. *cear* blood. From its red belly.] Any of a genus (*Salvelinus*) of trout having small scales. See *TROUT*, *1*.

**char** (chġr), *v. t.* & *i.*; **CHARRIED** (chġrd); **CHARRING**. 1. To reduce to charcoal or carbon by burning; to burn. 2. To burn slightly or partly; to scorch.

**char-a-banc** (shġr/ā-bānġ), **char-ā-banc** (shġr/ā-bānġ; -bānġ), *n.*; *pl.* CHARRABANCS (-bānġz), **CHAR A-BANCS** (-bānġz; -bānġz). [*F. char à banes*.] A long open vehicle, typically an open motor coach, having several rows of seats extending across its width and facing forward.

**char-act(er)** (kġr/ġk/ġšš; kġššš; 9), *n.* [*before 1700, often kġr-ġk/ġšš, now dial. only*], *n.* [*L.*], an instrument for marking, character, fr. *Gr. charaktġr*, fr. *charassein* to make sharp, to engrave.] 1. A sign or token placed upon an object as an indication of some special fact, as ownership or origin; a mark, brand, or stamp. 2. Hence: a graphic symbol of any sort; esp., a graphic symbol employed in recording language, as a letter. 3. Writing; printing. 4. Style of writing or printing.

4. A private mode of writing; cipher. 5. An attribute, quality, or property; esp., a distinguishing attribute. 6. Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; as, in his character as a son. 7. The aggregate of distinctive qualities belonging to an individual or a race; the stamp of individuality impressed by nature, education, or habit; hence, *Colloq.*, particular kind or sort. 8. The estimate put upon a person or thing, reputation; repute. 9. Moral vigor or firmness, esp. as acquired through self-discipline. 10. A description or detailed account of the qualities of a person; as, the "characters" of Theophrastus. 11. A written statement as to behavior, habits, competency, etc., given by an employer to an employee. 12. A person regarded as characterized by notable traits; a personage; sometimes, *Colloq.*, an odd or eccentric person. 13. One of the persons of a drama or novel. — *Syn.* See *QUALITY*; *DISPOSITION*; *TYPE*. — *v. t.* 1. To engrave; inscribe; write. 2. *Archaic.* To represent; figure. 3. To characterize. — **char-act(er)-less**, *adj.*

**char-act(er)-is(tic)** (kġr/ġk/ġšš/ġšš; kġššš/ġk; 9), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; distinctive; typical. 2. Serving as a character; serving to denote position in a scheme of classification. — *n.* A trait, quality, or property distinguishing an individual, group, or type. — **char-act(er)-is(tic)-al** (-ġk/ġk), *adj.* — **char-act(er)-is(tic)-al-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Characteristic, individual, peculiar, distinctive mean indicating a special quality or qualities. Characteristic applies to something that distinguishes and serves to identify a person or thing or group; individual, to something that distinguishes a person or thing from every other member of its class or kind; peculiar, to something, such as a quality, character, or emotion, which is the private and undisputed possession of an individual or group; distinctive, to something which marks an individual or group as apart from all others of its kind.

**char-act(er)-ize** (kġr/ġk/ġšš/ġšš; kġššš/ġk; 9), *v. t.* 1. To indicate or delineate the character of; to describe. 2. To be a characteristic of; to distinguish as a trait. 3. To give character to. — **char-act(er)-iz-ation** (-ġzā/shġn; -ġzā/ġšš), *n.*

**char-act(er)-y** (kġr/ġk/ġšš/ġšš; kġššš/ġk; 9), *n.* [*Formerly also kġr-ġk/ġšš/ġšš*], *n.* Characters or symbols used to express thought.

**char-ade** (shġr/āšš/ġšš; 9), *n.* [*Fr.*], a guessing game in which each syllable of a word to be found is represented by a tableau or by dramatic action.

**char-coal** (chġr/kšš), *n.* 1. A dark or black porous form of carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances, as by charring wood in a kiln from which air is excluded. 2. *Fine Arts.* A piece or pencil of fine charcoal used as a drawing implement. 3. A drawing made with such a pencil. — *v. t.* 1. To mark, write, or draw with charcoal. 2. To asphyxiate with charcoal fumes.

**chard** (chġrd), *n.* [*From* *F. cardes* chard, fr. *Pr. cardo*.] A variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris* *viola*) with large leaves and succulent stalks, often cooked as a potherb; — often called *Swiss chard*.

**chare** (chġr), **char** (chġr), *n.* [*AS. cearr*, *eyrr*, turn, occasion, business.] A turn or occasional piece of work; a chore. — *v. t.*; **CHARED** (chġrd) or **CHARRIED** (chġrd); **CHARRING** or **CHARRING**. To do odd jobs; to work as charwomen.

**charge** (chġr), *v. t.*; **CHARGED** (chġrd); **CHARGING** (chġr/ġnġ). [*OF. charger*, deriv. of *L. carrus* wagon.] 1. To lay or put a load on or in; to load. 2. To place a charge, as of powder, within or upon. 3. To task or load (with) mentally; to burden. 4. To command, instruct, or exhort with authority. 5. To accuse; to make a charge against. 6. To impute or ascribe; to lay to one's charge. 7. To bear down upon; to attack. 8. To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; to make liable for. 9. To ask or demand as a price; also, to set a price on. 10. To place something to the account of as a debt; to debit. 11. *Elec.* To restore (the active materials in a battery) by the passage of a direct current through it in the opposite direction to that of discharge. 12. *Her.* To assume as a bearing; as, he charges three roses or; to place a



bearing on; as, he *charges* his shield with three roses or. 13. *Mil.* To bring (a weapon) to a position fitted for attack; level. — *Syn.* See **COMMAND**. — *v. i.* 1. To make a charge, or impetuous onset; to rush. 2. To demand or set a price. 3. To deliver a charge, as a bishop. — *v. t.* 1. To load a weapon. 2. To quantify, as of powder, electricity, ore, fuel, etc., which any apparatus, as a run, battery, furnace, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold at one time. 3. A duty or task laid upon a person, responsibility; obligation. 4. An order; a command. 5. An accusation of a wrong or offense; allegation. 6. An address containing instruction or exhortation; as, the *charge* of a bishop to his clergy. 7. A person or thing entrusted to the care of another. 8. Pecuniary burden, expense. 9. The price demanded for a thing or service. 10. *Bookkeeping.* An entry or account of something due from one party to another. 11. *Her.* A figure borne on the field; a bearing. 12. *Law.* At the close of a trial, the statement made by the judge to the jury of the principles of law involved, etc. 13. *Mil.* Act of rushing upon an enemy; an attack; also, signal for attack. — *Syn.* Price, expense, cost.

**char'gè**, *n.* In full *char'gè d'affaires* (shär'zhä' äf-fär', *F.* shär'zhä' äf-fär', *n.*; *pl.* *chargés d'affaires* (shär'zhä' äf-fär'; *F.* shär'zhä' äf-fär'). [*F.*, charged with affairs.] *a* A temporary substitute for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary. *b* A diplomatic representative of an inferior grade, accredited by the government of one state to the minister of foreign affairs of another.

**charge-a-ble** (chär'jä-b'l), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* A burdensome. *b* Weighty. *c* Responsible. 2. That may be charged, as, a man *chargeable* with murder.

**charge'ful** (chär'fööl, -f'l), *adj.* *Obs.* Burdensome; expensive.

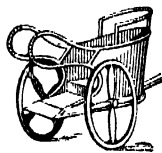
**charge'er** (chär'jër), *n.* *Archaic.* A large flat dish or platter for carrying meat.

**char'ger**, *n.* One that charges; as, *a* A horse trained to charge; and officer's mount. *b* *Elec.* A device for charging storage batteries.

**char'i-ly** (chär'li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully.

**char'i-ness** (-nës, -n's), *n.* 1. Quality of being chary; caution. 2. Carefully preserved state; integrity. *Shak.*

**char'i-ot** (chär'iot), *n.* [*OF.* *fr. char car*.] A wheeled vehicle; as, *a* Among the ancients, a two wheeled vehicle for war, racing, processions, etc. *b* A light four-wheeled pleasure or sante carriage. — *v. t.* *1.* To drive or go in or as in a chariot.



Chariot (Greek).

**char'i-ot-er** (chär'iot-ër), *n.* 1. One who drives a chariot. 2. [*cap*] The constellation Auriga.

**char'i-ta-ble** (chär'tä-b'l), *adj.* [*OF.* 1. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, beneficent. 2. Of or pertaining to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving. 3. Liberal in judging others; lenient. — *Syn.* Benevolent, humane, humanitarian, philanthropic. — *char'i-ta-ble-ness*, *n.* — *char'i-ta-ble-ly* (-b'li), *adv.*

**char'i-ty** (chär'ti), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*F.* *charité*, *fr. L. caritas* dearness, love, *fr. carus* dear, loved] 1. Christian love; specif. *a* *Nov. Rare.* Divine love for man. *b* Act of loving all men as brothers because they are sons of God. 2. An act or feeling of affection or benevolence. 3. Good will to the poor and the suffering; almsgiving, also, alms; hence, public provision for the relief of the poor. 4. Lenience in judging men and their actions. 5. An eleemosynary foundation or institution. — *Syn.* See **MERCY**.

**char'i-va-tri** (shär'vät-ri, *also*, *U. S.*, shär'vät-ër', shär'vät-ër'), [*F.*] A mock serenade of discordant noises, made with kettles, tin horns, etc.; a shivaree. *CF.* **CALLITHUMP**. — *char'i-va-tri*, *v. t.* & *i.*

**chark** (chärk), *n.* *Obs. arc. Dial.* Charred wood or coal; charcoal; coke; cinder. — *v. t.* To burn to charcoal; to char.

**char'kha** (chär'kä), *n.* *Also* *char'ka* [*Hind. carkhä* spinning wheel] *India.* A domestic spinning wheel.

**char'la-tan** (shär'lä-tän), [*F.* *fr. L. charlatan*, *fr. ciarratano* seller of pupal indulgences.] A quack; a pretender to knowledge or ability. — *char'la-tan'ic* (-än'ik), *adj.*

**char'la-tan-ism** (-iz'm), *char'la-tan-ship*, *n.* Charlatanism.

**char'la-tan-ry** (-ri), *n.* *pl.* -RIES (-riz). Undue pretension to skill, quackery; also, an act or instance of quackery.

**Charles's** (chär'z's), *or* **Charles's**, *Wain.* [*Charles* (i. e., *Charles magne*) + *wain*.] The Big Dipper (see **DIPPER**).

**Charles'ton** (chär'z'tün), [*From Charleston, S. C.*] A type of lively dance, in 4 time.

**Char'ley horse** (chär'li). *Collog., U. S.* Stiffness from muscular strain in an arm or leg, as of a baseball player.

**char'lock** (chär'lök), [*AS. celtic.*] A wild mustard (*Brassica kaber*), often troublesome in grainfields.

**char'lotte** (shär'löt), [*F.* *fem. of Charlot*, *dim. of Charles*.] A kind of pudding of fruit, gelatin, etc., enclosed in a mold of bread or cake.

**char'lotte russe'** (shär'löt rös's; *F.* shär'löt' rüs'), [*F.*, *lit.*, Russian charlotte.] A charlotte made with cake and a whipped cream or custard-gelatin filling.

**charm** (chärm), [*AS. cirm, cyrm. CF. CHURM.*] *Obs.* Song or singing, as of birds or persons; melody.

**charm**, *n.* [*OF. charme*, *fr. L. carmen* song, verse, incantation.] 1. Incantation, hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have magic power; a talisman or spell. 2. Any thing worn to avert ill or secure good fortune; amulet. 3. A trait or quality that fascinates and allures, as by a spell; hence, that which fascinates; any alluring quality; as, displaying all her charms. 4. Any small decorative object, as a seal or a key, worn on a watch chain or the like. — *Syn.* See **FLUSH**.

— *v. t.* 1. To affect by or as by a charm or magic. 2. To attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly. 3. To subdue or overcome by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure. 4. To endow with supernatural powers by charms; esp., to protect by or as if by charms; as, a *charmed* life. — *Syn.* See **ATTRACT**. — *v. i.* 1. To use magic arts or occult power. 2. To act as a charm; to please greatly.

**charm'er**, *n.* One who charms, or has power to charm.

**charm'ing**, *adj.* 1. Making use of charms. 2. Pleasing the mind or senses in a high degree. — *charm'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**char'nel** (chär'näl), [*OF.*, *a* charnel, as *adj.*, carnal, *fr. L. carnalis*. See **CARNAL**.] *a* A burial place; a cemetery. *b* = **CHARNEL HOUSE**. — *adj.* Fit for, being, or suggestive of a charnel; sepulchral.

**charnel house.** A house, vault, or the like, often in connection with a church, where dead bodies or the bones of the dead are deposited.

**Chä'r'on** (kä'ron; kä'rön), *n.* [*L.*, *fr. Gr. Charon*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The son of Erebus. He ferried the souls of the dead over the Styx. 2. *Humorous.* A ferryman.

**char'poy** (chär'poi), *n.* *Also* *char'pal'* (-p'l'). [*Hind. cärpāi*, *fr. Per.*, lit., four-footed.] *Anglo-Ind.* The common light bedstead or cot of India.

**char'gul** (chär'kë), *n.* [*Sp. charqui*, *charqué*, *fr. Quechua charqui* dried meat.] Jerked beef. See **2d JERK**, *v. t.*

**charr** (chär). *Var. of* **CHAR**, *fish*.

**chart** (chärt), *n.* [*F. charte*, *chartre*, formerly also *map*, *fr. L. charta* sheet of paper.] 1. A map; esp.: *a* A map for the use of navigators. *b* An outline map exhibiting, in geographical aspect, climatic variations, a plan of military operations, or the like. 2. A sheet giving information in tabular form; also, (1) a graph, (2) a sheet of paper ruled and suitably graduated for use in a recording instrument. — *v. t.* To draw or exhibit in a chart; to map or graph.

**char'ta'ceous** (kä'r-tä'shüs), *adj.* [*L. chartaceus*.] Resembling, or of the nature of, paper; papery.

**char'ter** (chär'tër), *n.* [*OF. chartre*, *fr. L. chartula* a little paper, *dim. of charta*. See **CHART**.] 1. A written instrument executed in due form; as, *a* A deed. *b* A grant or guarantee of rights, franchises, or privileges from the sovereign power of a state or country. *c* *MAGNA CHARTA*. 2. Permission from the constituted authorities of an order, society, or fraternity, to form a lodge, branch, or chapter. 3. A special privilege, immunity, or exemption. 3. *Com.* Short for **CHARTER PARTY**. — *v. t.* 1. To grant a charter to. 2. To hire or let by charter party. 3. To hire, esp. for exclusive use. — *Syn.* See **HIRE**.

**char'ter-age** (-ij), *n.* — *char'ter-er*, *n.*

**char'tered ac-count'ant** (chär'tërd), A member of an institute of chartered accountants in the British Empire. *Abbr. C. A.* *CF.* **CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT**.

**char'ter party.** *Com.* A mercantile lease of a vessel, or part of a vessel, to another person to be used by him in transportation for his own account.

**Chart'ism** (chär'tiz'm), *n.* [*F. charte* charter.] *Eng. Hist.* The principles or practices of a body of political reformers (1837-48) whose platform for social reform was stated in a document called the *National, or People's, Charter*; also, the movement itself. — *Chart'ist*, *n.* & *adj.*

**char'to-ra-pher** (kä'r-tö-rä-fër), *char'to-graph'ic*, *char'to-ra-phy*, *etc.*

**char'treuse'** (shär'trü', *F.* shär'trü', *n.* [*F.*] 1. (*pronounced* shär'trü') A Carthusian monastery; esp., *La Grande Chartreuse*, chief house of the order until 1903, near Grenoble, France (see **CAUTUSIAN**). 2. A liqueur, yellow, green, or white in color, made by Carthusian monks. 3. The yellowish or yellowish-green color of this liqueur.

**char'tu-lar'y** (kä'r-tü-lär'y, *or* *esp. Brit.* -lër'y), *n.* *pl.* -IES (-iz). [*ML. chartularium*, *fr. L. chartula* a little paper.] A register of charters; esp., a book or books containing duplicates of all charters, title deeds, etc.

**char'wom'an** (chär'wööm'än), *n.* [See **CHORE** a chore.] A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

**char'y** (chär'i), *adj.* *CHAR'Y* (-lër'); *CHAR'Y* (-lër'). [*AS. cearig* careful, *cearu*, *caru*, care.] 1. *Rare* *a* Treasured; dear. *b* Fastidious; also, reluctant. 2. *a* Cautiously sparing, as, *char'y* of bestowing praise. *b* Cautiously watchful, as, *char'y* of one's own reputation. — *Syn.* See **CAUTIOUS**.

**Cha-ryb'dis** (kä'r-ib'dis), *n.* See **SCYLLA**.

**chase** (chäs), *v. t.* [*OF. chacier*, *deriv. of L. capere* to strive to seize. See **CATCH**.] 1. To pursue in order to seize, molest, make prize of, etc.; hence, to follow persistently, regularly, or sportively. 2. Specif., to hunt; as, to *chase* the boat. 3. To cause to depart or fly by threatening or molesting, put to flight. — *Syn.* See **FOLLOW**. — *v. i.* To pursue; also, *Collog.*, to run speedily. — *n.* 1. Act or practice of chasing; esp., with *the*, the hunting of game. 2. That which is chased; esp., the quarry. 3. *Eng.* An unenclosed preserve for game.

**chase**, *n.* [*F. chasse*, *chus*, *fr. L. capsä* box, case.] 1. A prolonged hollow; furrow, as: *a* The part of a cannon from the trunnions to the mouth or the swell of the muzzle. *b* A groove; a trench. 2. *Print.* A rectangular steel or iron frame into which pages or columns are fastened for printing or to make plates. — *v. t.* 1. To groove or indent. 2. [*Contr. of ENCASE*.] To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, engraving, or the like. — *chas'er* (chäs'ër), *n.*

**chas'er** (chäs'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which chases; specif. *a* A hunter. *b* A steelpusher. *c* A small, speedy airplane used in repelling aircraft. *d* *Naut.* (1) A pursuing ship. (2) Also *chase gun*. A cannon at the bow or stern of an armed vessel used in pursuit. *Collog., U. S.* A small drink, as of water, after strong liquor.

**chasm** (käz'm), *n.* [*Gr. chasma*, *fr. Gr. chasma*.] 1. A deep breach, as in the earth; an abyss; gorge. 2. A hiatus; gap. — *chas'mal* (käz'mäl), *adj.* — *chasm'ic* (käz'm'ik), *adj.*

**chas-sé'** (shäs-sä', *or* *esp. Brit.* shäs'sä', *often, collog.*, sä-shäh'), [*F.*] A form of gliding dance step. — *v. i.*; *CHAS-SÉD'* (-säd'); *CHAS-SÉ'ING*. To make a *chasse*.

**chasse'pot'** (shäs'pöt'), *n.* [After A. A. Chassepot, French inventor.] A type of breech-loading, center-fire rifle.

**chas'seur'** (shäs'sür'), [*F.*] 1. A huntsman. 2. One of a body of light troops, esp. in the French army, trained for rapid movements.

**chas'sis** (shäs'is), *n.* *pl.* *CHASSIS* (shäs'is). [*F. chassis*.] 1. The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame with the wheels and machinery. 2. The framework supporting the body of an airplane. 3. In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move. 4. *Radio.* The frame on which are mounted the parts of a receiving set; also, the assemblage of parts thus mounted.

**chaste** (chäst), *adj.* [*OF.*, *fr. L. castus* pure, chaste.] 1. Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. 2. Unmarried; celibate. 3. Pure in thought and act; modest. 4. Pure and simple in design and expression; not ornate. — *chaste'ly*, *adv.* — *chaste'ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* Chaste, pure, modest, decent mean free from all taint of that which defiles. Chaste strictly implies a refraining from all acts, thoughts, etc., that are not virginal or in keeping with one's marriage vows; in current use, it also implies avoidance of anything that would debase or cheapen, as in style, etc.; pure differs from chaste in implying innocence and absence of temptation rather than control over one's imp-



pulses and actions; modest and decent are especially applied to behavior and dress as outward manifestations of inward chastity or purity.

**chas'ten** (chās'tēn), *v. t.* [OF. *chastier*, fr. L. *castigare* to punish, fr. *castus* pure + *agere* to drive] 1. To correct by punishment or by subjection to suffering, trial, etc. 2. To purify or refine, by freeing from faults, excesses, etc. — **Syn.** See **PUNISH**. — **chas'ten-er**, *n.*

**chas'tise** (chās'tīz), *v. t.* [See **CHASTEN**; -ize.] 1. To punish, as by whipping; to discipline, esp. with a lash, rod, or the like. 2. *Archaic*. To chasten. — **Syn.** See **PUNISH**. — **chas'tise-ment** (chās'tīz-mēt), *n.*

**chas'ti-ty** (chās'tī-tē), *n.* [OF. *chasteté*.] State or quality of being chaste; *a* Continence. *b* Virginity.

**chas'u-ble** (chās'ū-b'l; chās'), *n.* [F. fr. LL. *casubla* a hooded garment.] *Ecol.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at Mass. See **VESTMENT**, *Illust.*

**chat** (chăt), *v. t.* **CHAT'FED**; **CHAT'TING**. [From **CHATTER**.] To talk in a light, familiar manner; to converse informally. — *n.* 1. Chatter; small talk. 2. Light, familiar conversation; informal talk. 3. Any of several oscine birds so called from their notes, esp. of the genus *Saxicola*, including the European *stonechat* and *whinchat* (see these terms), and in America the genus *Icteria*, including the *yellow-breasted chat* (*I. virens*) and the Pacific coast *long-tailed chat* (*I. v. longicauda*). Cf. **WHEATEAR**.

**chât-teau'** (shăt-tō; F. shăt'tō), *n.* *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz; F. -tō). [F., a castle.] 1. A feudal castle in France. 2. A large country house. — *adj.* [cap.] Designating any of several French wines made on wine-producing estates; as, **Chât-teau' La'fite'** (shăt'tō lă'fēt), etc.

**chât'e-lain** (shăt'tē-lān; F. shăt'tē-lān), *n.* [F. *châtelain*.] A castellan **chât'e-laine** (shăt'tē-lān; F. shăt'tē-lān), *n.* [F. *châtelaine*.] 1. The wife of a castellan; the mistress of a chateau. 2. A broochlike clasp or hook from which a watch, purse, etc., is worn suspended.

**chât-toy'ant** (shăt-tō'zānt; F. shăt'twa'yānt), *adj.* [F., pres. part., deriv. of *châter* cat.] Marked by a play of colors or lusters, as a cat's eye in the dark; as, *chatoyant* gems or silks. — **chât-toy'an-ty** (shăt-tō'zāntē), *n.*

**chât'tol** (chăt'tl), *n.* [OF. *châtel*. See **CATTLE**.] 1. A slave; a bondman. 2. *Law*. Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate, or the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it.

**chattel mortgage**. A mortgage on personal property.

**chat'ter** (chăt'tēr), *n. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To utter rapidly speechlike but inarticulate sounds, as some birds. 2. To talk idly, incessantly, or with undue rapidity. 3. To make a noise by rapid collisions, as the teeth. 4. To vibrate rapidly in cutting, as a tool. — *v. t.* 1. To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly. 2. To cut (work) unevenly with a chattering tool. — *n.* Chattering sounds, talk, or noise.

**chât'ter-box'** (-bōks'), *n.* An incessant chatterer; magpie.

**chât'ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One that chatters. 2. Any of various passerine birds, as the waxwings.

**chatter mark**. 1. One of the fine undulations formed on the surface of work by a chattering tool. 2. *Geol.* One of a series of short curved cracks on a glaciated rock surface, transverse to the glacial striae.

**chât'ty** (chăt'tē), *adj.* Of the nature of, or given to, chat; talkative. — **chât'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **chât'ti-ness**, *n.*

**chau-feur'** (shō-fūr; shō-fēr), *n.* [F., lit., stoker, fr. *chauffer* to heat.] One whose work is the operation of a motor vehicle.

**chau-moo'gra** (shō-mō'grā), *n.* [Bengali *cāu(m)grā*, fr. *cāu* (oil) rice + *moo* (fat) fibrous plant.] An East Indian tree (*Taraktogenos kurraj*, family Flacourtiaceae) the seeds of which yield an acrid, clear oil (*chau-moo-gra* oil) used in treating leprosy and certain skin diseases.

**chaunt**, **chaunt'er**, etc. *Archaic* vars. of **CHANT**, etc.

**chaus'sure'** (shō'sūr), *n.* [F.] Covering for the foot.

**Chau-tau'qua** (shō-tō'kwā), *n.* [From *Chautauqua* lake, town, and county, in western New York.] [often *not cap.*] An assembly for educational purposes, combining lectures, entertainments, etc., often held outdoors, modeled after summer schools established at Chautauqua, N. Y.

**chau-vin-ism** (shō-vīn-iz'm), *n.* [F. *chauvinisme*; — from Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, a soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demonstrative patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades.] Vulgarious or exaggerated patriotism. Cf. **Jingoism**. — **chau-vin-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **chau-vin-ist-ic** (-is'tik), *adj.* — **chau-vin-ist-ical-ly** (-ikăl-ē), *adv.*

**chaw** (chăw), *v. t.*, *v. i.*, & *n.* *Now* *Vulgar*. Chew.

**chay** (chā), *n.* A corrupt. of CHAISE, mistaken as a plural.

**chay** (chă; chī), *n.* [Malayalam *chayā*.] The root of an East Indian herb (*Oldenlandia umbellata*), yielding a red dye like madder; also, the plant.

**cha-zan'**, **chaz-zan'** (kū-zān'; kūz-ān), *n.* Variants of HAZZAN.

**cheap** (chēp), *n.* [AS. *ceap* bargain, sale, price.] 1. Market place; — now only in place names; as, *Cheapside*. 2. *Now Rare*. A bargain; purchase. *b* State of the market.

**cheap**, *adj.* [From *good cheap* a good purchase or bargain.] 1. Bought or selling at, or charging, a low price or prices; inexpensive. 2. Costing little effort or trouble to obtain. 3. Worthless, or not worth much; hence, not prized or esteemed. 4. Disconcerted; abashed; discomfited. 5. Depreciated in value or purchasing power, as by the result of currency inflation; as, *cheap dollars*. 6. *Finance*. Of money, obtainable at a low rate of interest. 7. *Brt.* Specially reduced in price; as, *cheap fare*. — **Syn.** See **CONTUMPTIBLE**. — *adv.* Cheaply. — **cheap-ly**, *adv.* — **cheap-ness**, *n.*

**cheap'en** (chēp'ēn), *v. t.* 1. To bargain or chaffer for. 2. To make cheap; to depreciate; to bring into contempt. — *v. i.* To become cheap. — **cheap-en-er**, *n.*

**cheap'skate'** (-skāt'), *n.* 1. One who tends to choose the least expensive goods or pleasures. 2. One who seeks to avoid his share of costly goods or pleasures.

**cheat** (chēt), *n.* [From *escheat*, in sense of confiscation.] 1. One who or that which deceives or defrauds; an impostor or imposture; specif.: *a* A swindler. *b* A thing made for show; a sham. 2. *Bot.* Chess, the grass. 3. *Law*. The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth. — **Syn.** See **IMPOSTURE**. — *v. t.* 1. To defraud by deceiving; swindle. 2. To influence, or to bring about, by deceit or artifice; to trick. 3. To foil. — *v. i.* To practice fraud or trickery, esp. in business, at cards, etc. — **cheat'er**, *n.* — **cheat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Cheat, cozen, defraud, swindle, overreach mean to get something from another by dishonesty or trickery. Cheat suggests tricks which escape or are intended to escape observation; cozen, an archaic term,

implies more artfulness or craft and, often, more allurement; defraud stresses depriving one of his rights and connotes, often, deliberate perversion of the truth; swindle implies gross cheating or defrauding, especially by imposture; overreach, getting the better of a person with whom one is dealing by cheating, defrauding, or swindling.

**check** (chĕk), *n.* [OF. *escher*, *eschac*, through Ar. fr. Per. *shāh king*.]

1. Chess. State of being in danger and under the necessity of being made safe in the next move; — of a player's king. 2. *Now Dial.* A rebuke, or reprimand. 3. A sudden interruption in progress; a rebuff or repulse. 4. *a* A pattern in squares, like that of a checkerboard; also, a square in such a design. *b* A fabric having such a pattern. 5. A person or thing that arrests or hinders action; a curb or restraint. 6. Control or supervision to determine accuracy, efficiency, progress, etc.; tab, as, to keep check of employees. 7. An examination, test, trial, comparison, etc., for the sake of controlling, verifying, etc. 8. Anything which affords a standard, guide, or aid in verifying, testing, supervising, etc. 9. One employed to check or control. 10. A mark to indicate that something has been examined or compared. 11. A ticket, certificate, or token by which a thing or person may be identified; also, a slip of paper showing the price of something; as, a dinner check. 12. A rebate; a small check, as in timber or steel. 13. A tabbet, or rebate; a rabbit shaped cutting. 14. *Brt.* *cheque* (chĕk). *Banking*. A written order directing a bank or banker to pay money as thereon stated. 15. In certain games at cards, esp. gambling games, a counter, or token for money. 16. *See* **HOCKEY**. A checking of an opposing play or player in any of various ways. 17. *Phonet.* = **STOP**, *n.*, 12.

— *v. t.* 1. Chess. To put (a king) in check. 2. To bring to a sudden pause; to stop. 3. To hold back; restrain. 4. To keep a check upon; to control, test, verify, investigate, etc., by means of checks; — often with *up*. 5. To mark, as an item, with a check; also, to mark with checks, or squares; to checker. 6. To make checks or checks in. 7. To deposit for temporary safekeeping, receiving a check. 8. *Agrie.* To checkrow. 9. *See* **HOCKEY**. To block the progress of an opposing player or play, as by interposing the body or stick or by snatching away the puck. — *Syn.* See **RESTRAIN**. — *n. i.* 1. At chess, to give check. 2. *Archaic*. To make a sharp stop, wince. 3. To correspond item for item, usually with an original. 4. *U. S.* To draw a check. 5. To crack; to crack in small checks. 6. *Falconry*. To turn, when in pursuit of proper game, and fly after other and baser game; — with *at*. 7. *Hunting*. Of dogs, to stop or pause, as on losing the scent. — *adj.* 1. Serving to check; as, a check block, list, or experiment. 2. Checked; checked.

— **check'a-ble**, *adj.* — **check'er**, *n.*

**check'book'** (chĕk'bōk'), *n.* A book of blank bank checks.

**check'or**, **cheq'uer** (chĕk'ēr), *n.* [OF. *eschiquier* a chessboard, fr. *escher*.] 1. *Obs.* A chessboard. 2. A square or spot suggestive of those of a checkerboard; a pattern of such squares. 3. [From the spotted fruit.] *a* Either of two European service trees (*Sorbus domestica* and *S. torminalis*); — called also **checker tree**. *b* *pl.* The fruit of either tree. 4. A man in checkers or backgammon. — *v. t.* 1. To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. 2. To variegate or diversify; esp., to subject to frequent ups and downs; as, his career was checked.

**check'er-ber-ry** (chĕ'r), *n.* 1. The spicy, red, berrylike fruit of the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant. 2. Incorrectly, the partridgeberry.

**check'er-bloom'** (chĕk'ēr-blōom'), *n.* A wild mallow (*Sidalcea malvaeflora*) of the western United States.

**check'er-board'**, **cheq'uer-board'** (-bōrd'; 70), *n.* A board with (usually) 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers.

**check'ers** (chĕk'ērs), *n.* Also **cheq'uers**. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having twelve men, or *checkers*; draughts.

**check line**. A checkrein.

**check'mate'** (chĕk'māt'), *interj.* [OF. *eschec mat* (F. *échec et mat*), fr. Ar. *al-shāh māt*, lit., the king is dead.] Chess. An exclamation by a player when he makes a move that puts the opponent's king in check from which there is no escape; — now commonly *mate*. — *n.* 1. Chess. Act of check mating; also, the position where a king is check mated. 2. A complete check; utter defeat. — *v. t.* 1. Chess. To check (an opponent's king) so that escape is impossible; to mate. 2. To defeat; to frustrate.

**check'rein'** (chĕk'rēn'), *n.* 1. A short rein looped over a hook on the saddle of a harness to prevent a horse from lowering his head. Cf. **OVERCHECK REIN**; see **HARNESS**, *Illust.* 2. A branch rein connecting the driving rein of one horse of a span or pair with the bit of the other horse.

**check'row'** (-rō), *n.* One of a series of rows, as of corn, dividing land into squares between which a cultivator may be operated. — *v. t.* To plant in checkrows, to check.

**Ched'dar cheese**, or **Ched'dar** (chĕd'ār), *n.* A smooth-textured pressed cheese, orig. made at Cheddar, England, but now extensively elsewhere, esp. in the United States, where it is called *American cheese* and is the standard cheese.

**cheek** (chĕk), *n.* [AS. *ecce*, *ecene*.] 1. The fleshy wall or side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. 2. Something suggestive of the human cheek in position or form. 3. In general, *sule*. 4. *Collog.* A impudent or saucy talk or behavior. *b* Cool confidence; audacity. — *v. t.* *Collog.* To address or face with cheek. — **Syn.** See **TEMERITY**.

**cheek by jowl**. With heads together; in close intimacy.

**cheek'y** (chĕk'ē), *adj.*; **cheek'y-er** (-y-ēr); -*est*. 1. *Collog.* Brazen; impudent. 2. Having well developed cheeks, as a bulldog. — **cheek'i-ly**, *adv.* — **cheek'i-ness**, *n.*

**cheep** (chēp), *v. i.* & *t.* [Imitative.] To utter faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; chirp; peep. — *n.* Act or sound of cheeping. — **cheep'er**, *n.*

**cheer** (chĕr), *n.* [OF. *chiere*, *chere*, face, fr. LL. *cara*.] 1. *Archaic*. The countenance or its expression. 2. Feeling; spirit; state of mind or heart; as, be of good cheer. 3. Gaiety; mirth; animation. 4. Provision or provisions for entertainment or feasting; esp., viands; food. 5. That which cheers or gladdens; as, words of cheer. 6. A shout or acclamation of joy, applause, favor, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To raise the spirits; to cause to become hopeful, comforted, or gladdened; esp., to enliven; to make rejoice. 2. To urge on or encourage, now esp. by shouts or cheers; as, to cheer bounds. 3. To salute or applaud with cheers. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To be in (such) spirits. 2. To be or become cheerful. 3. To utter cheers. — **cheer'er**, *n.*

**cheerful** (chĕr'fŭl; -fəl), *adj.* Full of cheer; joyous; also, ungrudging; hearty. — *Syn.* See GLAD. — **cheerful-ly**, *adv.*  
**cheerfulness**, *n.* Quality or state of being cheerful.  
**cheer-y** (chĕr'ē), **cheer-o** (-ō), *interj.* *Colloq.* Good cheer! Hello! Good-by! — used esp. as a farewell or a greeting. — **cheer-o**, **cheer'o**, *n.*

**cheerless** (chĕr'lĕs; -lĕs), *adj.* Without cheer; joyless. — **cheer-lessness**, *adv.* **cheerlessness, *n.*  
**cheerily** (chĕr'ē), *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily.  
**cheerly** (chĕr'ē), *adv.* -**cheer** (-fĕr); -**est**. Cheerful; lively; gay; bright. — **cheer-ly**, *adv.* — **cheer-ness**, *n.***

**cheese** (chĕz), *n.* [AS. *cese*, *ċese*, fr. *L. caseus*.] 1. The consolidated curd of milk ripened by fermentation, used as food; also, a mass of this curd molded into a cake or other shape. 2. Something like a cheese in shape or consistency.  
**cheese**, *v. t.* *Slang.* To stop; leave off; — used esp. in exclamation *cheese it*, stop! look out! run!

**see**, *n.* [Prob. fr. Per. *chiz* thing.] *Slang.* The right thing; one that is first rate or of consequence.  
**see-oake** (chĕz'kāk), *n.* 1. A cake made by baking a mixture of sweet rennet curds, eggs, and sugar; also, a pie filling of similar texture. 2. *Slang.* Photography or photographs displaying esp. female comeliness and shapeliness.

**cheese-cloth** (-klŭth; -74), *n.* Coarse cotton gauze.  
**cheese-paring** (-pār'ing), *n.* 1. Something as worthless as a paring of cheese rind. 2. Miserly economizing. — **cheese-paring**, *adj.*

**cheesy** (chĕz'ē), *adj.* -**er** (-fĕr); -**est**. Of, pert to, or like cheese, esp. in consistency. — **chees-i-ness** (-fĕnĕs, -nĕs), *n.*

**cheetah** (chĕt'ah), *n.* [*Hand. ill.*] Any of a genus (*Acinonyx*) of Asiatic and African animals of the cat family, with only slightly retractile claws. They are about the size of a leopard, are very swift, and are trained to hunt.

**chef** (shĕf), *n.* [F.] A chief or head; specif., a head cook; hence, loosely, any cook.  
**chef de oul'sine** (shĕf' dĕ kwĕ'sēn'), [F.] = **CHIEF**, head cook.  
**chef-d'oeuvre** (shĕf'dĕ'vŕ'), *n.* *pl.* **œuvres** (shĕf'). [F.] A masterpiece in art, literature, etc.

**chei-ro** (kĕ'rō), **chei-ro-ra-phy**, *etc.* Vars. of **CHIRO**, etc.

**Chēka** (chĕ'kă), *n.* [Russ., fr. *che* and *ka*, names of initial letters of the Russ. name.] A Soviet committee formerly operating as a secret police against counterrevolutionary movements. See GAY-PAY-ŌU, NKVD, MVD, MGB.

**che-la** (chĕ'lă), *n.* *pl.* -**LAE** (-lĕ). [NL, fr. Gr. *chēlō* claw.] The pincerlike organ or claw borne by certain of the limbs of crustaceans and arachnids. See **lower**, *Illustr.* — **che-late** (-lĕt), *adj.* — **che-lif'erous** (kĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* — **che-liform** (kĕ-lĭf'ŏrm; -lĕf'), *adj.*

**che-la** (chĕ'lă), *n.* [*Hand. ill.*] *fr. Skr. cēṣka.* In India, a disciple or novice.

**che-lo'i-ni-an** (kĕ-lō'nĭ-ān), *adj.* [*fr. chēlōnē* tortoise.] Of or relating to tortoises or turtles. — **che-lo'i-ni-an**, *n.*

**chem'ic** (kĕm'ik; *Brit. also* kĕm'ik), *adj.* **Archaic.** A Alchemical; hence, counterfeit; as, *chemic gold*. **b** Chemical. — *n.* *Obs.* A chemist.

**chem'ic-al** (kĕm'ik-āl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to chemistry, or its forces, processes, etc. 2. Acting, operated, or performed by the use of chemicals. — *n.* A substance obtained by a chemical process, or used for producing a chemical effect. — **chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**chemical warfare**, *n.* Warfare in which chemicals other than explosives are used, as poisonous gases, incendiary mixtures, etc.

**che-min' de fer** (shĕ-min' dĕ fĕr; *colloq.* shĕ-min' fĕr'), [F.] 1. A railroad. 2. A variety of barcarat.

**che-mise** (shĕ-mĕz; -shĕ), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *camisia*, *camisin*, shirt, thin dress.] A woman's shirtlike undergarment.

**chem'i-sette** (shĕm'ē-sĕt'), *n.* [F.] 1. A woman's bodicelike, sleeveless undergarment. 2. An ornamental detachable dress front or neckpiece.

**chem'ism** (kĕm'iz'm), *n.* Chemical activity or affinity.  
**chem'ist** (kĕm'ist; *Brit. still* *oceas*, kĕm'ist), *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*.] 1. One versed in chemistry; formerly, an alchemist. 2. *Brit.* A druggist. — *Syn.* See **DRUGGIST**.

**chem'is-try** (kĕm'iz-trĭ), *n.* *pl.* -**TRIES** (-trĭz). 1. The science that treats of the composition of substances, and of the transformations which they undergo. *organic chemistry* is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives (or, which is almost the same, of carbon compounds) whether found in organisms or not; *inorganic chemistry* treats of all other compounds and of the elements. Cf. **INORGANIC CHEMISTRY**. 2. Chemical composition, properties, or processes. 3. Any process of combining, analyzing, etc., suggestive of a chemical process; as, the *chemistry* of a poet's imagination.

**chem'o** (kĕm'ō), **chem-**. [From **CHEMICAL**.] A combining form denoting relation to chemical action or to chemicals, as in:

|                     |                        |                       |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>chemasthenia</b> | <b>chemorodex</b>      | <b>chemosynthesis</b> |
| <b>chemokinesis</b> | <b>chemoresistance</b> | <b>chemotaxis</b>     |
| <b>chemolysis</b>   | <b>chemosmosis</b>     | <b>chemotropism</b>   |

**chem'o-re-cep'tor** (kĕm'ō-rĕ-sĕp'tĕr), *n.* Also **chem'o-cep'tor** (kĕm'ō-sĕp'tĕr). *Physiol.* A receptor for chemical stimuli, as a taste or smell receptor. — **chem'o-re-cep'tion** (-rĕ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*

**chem'o-ther-a-py** (chĕr'ō-pĭ), *n.* [*chemo* + *therapy*.] Also **chem'o-ther-a-pen'tic** (chĕr'ō-pĕnt'ik), *adj.* The treatment of internal disease by chemical reagents that have a toxic effect upon the microorganism causing the disease, without seriously poisoning the patient.

**chem'o-ther-a-pen'tic** (chĕr'ō-pĕnt'ik), *adj.* — **chem'o-ther-a-pist** (-chĕr'ō-pĕnt), *n.*

**chem-ur-gy** (kĕm'ŭr-jĭ), *n.* [*chemistry* + *-urgy*.] That branch of applied chemistry devoted to industrial utilization of organic raw materials, esp. from farm products, as in the use of soybean oil for paints and varnishes and of Georgia pine for paper pulp. — **chem-ur-gic** (kĕm'ŭr'ĭk), **chem-ur-gi-cal** (-jĭ-kāl), *adj.*

**che-nille** (shĕ-nĕl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] A tufted cord, used for embroidery, trims, etc.; also, a fabric made with a filling of this cord.

**che-no-pod** (kĕ'nō-pōd; kĕ'nō'), *n.* Any plant of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*). See **GOOSEFOOT**. — **che-no-pō-di-a-ceous** (-pō-dĭ-ŕ'ŕ'ŭs), *adj.*

**cheque** (chĕk), *n.* *Brit.* = **CHECK**, *n.* 14.  
**cheq-u'er** (chĕk'ĕr), **cheq-u'er-board**, **cheq-u'ers**. Vars. of **CHECKER**, etc.

**cher'ches' la femme** (shĕr'shĕ' lă fām'), [F.] Look for the woman; — a phrase implying that a woman is at the bottom of the matter under discussion.

**cher-ish** (chĕr'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *cherir*, fr. *cher* dear, fr. *L. carus*.] 1. To hold dear; to treat with tenderness and affection; hence, to nurse with care. 2. To harbor in the mind; cling to. — *Syn.* See **ARPUKATE**. — *Ant.* Neglect. — **cher-ish-er**, *n.* — **cher-ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**cher-o-kee** (chĕr'ō-kĕ' or *esp. attributively*, chĕr'ō-kĕ'), *n.* *pl.* -**KEES** (-kĕz'). An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe, now chiefly in Oklahoma; also, their language.

**Cher-o-kee rose**, A Chinese climbing rose (*Rosa laevigata*). Its white blossom is the State flower of Georgia.

**che-root** (shĕ-rōt'), *n.* [Tamil *churuttu* cigar, roll.] A type of cigar, relatively long and narrow and having both ends square (instead of one end pointed).

**cher'ry** (chĕr'ē), *n.* *pl.* -**RIES** (-rĭz). [ONF. *cherise* (F. *cerise*), deriv. of *L. cerasus* cherry tree, fr. Gr. *kerasos*. The French was misunderstood in English as a plural ending (cf. **FEA**).] 1. Any of several species of two closely related genera (*Prunus* and *Padus*) of trees of the peach family, bearing round drupes enclosing a smooth stone. Cultivated cherries have all originated from the wild *sour cherry* (*Prunus cerasus*) and the wild *sweet cherry*, or *mazzard* (*Prunus avium*), the former yielding the sour cooking types (*amarilles* and *mazzards*), the latter the sweet types (*queens* and *bigarrees*). Other wild species include the European *bird cherry*, or *chokcherry* (*Padus avium*), and the American *black cherry* (*Padus serotina*, a timber tree whose wood is used in cabinetwork having black bark, hanging clusters of fragrant white flowers, and black, sour fruit).

**chokcherry** (*Padus virginiana* of eastern U. S. or *Padus demissa* of western U. S.), and *pin cherry* (*Prunus pennsylvanica*). See **CORYMB**, **ENDOCARP**, *Illustr.* 2. The fruit or wood of any of these trees. 3. Also **cherry red**. A bright-red color; specif., a color, yellowish-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. See **COLOR**. — **cher'ry**, *adj.* — **cher'ry-red**, *adj.*

**cherry stone**. See **CLAM**, 1.  
**cher-so-nees** (chĕr'sō-nĕz; -nĕs), *n.* [L. *cheroneosus*, ult. fr. Gr. *cher-sos* land + *neōs* island.] A peninsula.

**chert** (chĕrt), *n.* [E. dial.] An impure flintlike rock, usually dark in color. — **chert'y** (chĕrt'ē), *adj.*

**cher'ub** (chĕr'ŭb), *n.* *pl.* **CHERUBIM** (-ŭbĭm; -bĭm), **CHERUBS** (-ŭbz). In English, both **cher'ubim**, the Hebrew plural, and **cher'ub-ŭbim** (-bĭm), a form appearing in the Vulgate, have been treated as singular, as plural, and as collective. [*Heb. cherubim*.] 1. A composite being, described in *Isaiah* and *x*. 2. A representation of one of these beings; esp., the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish ark and temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18, xxxvii. 7-9. 3. One of an order of angels, usually ranked below the seraphim. 4. An innocent looking child or, by extension, adult, esp. a chubby, rosy one. 5. A conventional representation of a cherub, the angel, or of a cherub, a child, esp. with wings. — **cher-ub-ic** (chĕr'ŭbĭk), *adj.* — **cher-ub-ic-al-ly** (-bĭ-kāl-lē), *adv.*

**cher'vill** (chĕr'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *cerfille*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *chairephyllon*, fr. *chairein* to rejoice + *phyllon* leaf.] An aromatic herb (*Anthriscus cervifolius*) of the carrot family, with divided leaves often used in soups and salads. b Any of several other related plants; as, the *soid*, or *cow*, **cher'vill** (*A. vulgaris*).

**cher-vo-lets** (chĕr'vō-lĕt), *n.* *pl.* **CHERVONETS** (chĕr'vōntĕt). [Russ., lit. 'ducat'.] A currency unit of the U.S.S.R. based on gold but circulating in the form of unredemable bank notes. It is equal to ten rubles. See **MONEY**, *Tables*.

**Chesh're cat** (chĕsh'rĕ, less often, -tr). In *Alice in Wonderland*, a grinning cat which gives Alice advice and then fades away.

**Cheshire cheese**. A type of hard cheese made chiefly in Cheshire, England.

**chess** (chĕs), *n.* [OF. *eschecs* (acc. pl. of *eschec*) check. See **CHECK**, *n.*] A game of pure skill played on a board (**chess-board**) with sets of 16 pieces (**chess-men**, *sing.* **CHESSMAN**), the players moving alternately until the king of one is so attacked that he cannot escape.

**chess**, *n.* *pl.* **CHESSES** or **CHESSES** (-ĕz; -ĭz). One of the floor planks of a pontoon bridge.

**chess** (chĕs), *n.* *U. S.* 1. Any of several brome grasses, esp. the wheat-field weed *Bromus secalinus*. 2. = **DARNEL**.

**chest** (chĕst), *n.* [AS. *ceat*, *ceat*, fr. *L. castra*, fr. Gr. *kēstrā*.] 1. A box with a lid, esp. for the keeping of possessions. 2. The treasury or coffer of a public institution; also, the fund so kept. 3. The part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax. See **THORAX**, *Illustr.* 4. A case for transporting tea, opium, etc.; also, the quantity in such a case. 5. *Mach.* A tight receptacle for holding gas, steam, etc.

**chest-er-field** (chĕs'tĕr-fĕld), *n.* A type of large overstuffed sofa.

**Ches'ter White** (chĕs'tĕr). One of a breed of large white swine said to have originated in Chester County, Pa.

**chest-nut** (chĕs'nŭt; chĕst'nŭt; -nŭt), *n.* [From *chesten nut*, fr. ME. *chesten*, *chestone*, fr. OF. *castaigne*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *kastanea*, *kastanea*, a chestnut.] 1. The edible nut of any tree of a genus (*Castanea*) of the beech family; also, the tree bearing this nut or its wood. See **CHINQUAPIN**, *n.* 2. = **HORSE CHESTNUT**. 3. Also **chestnut brown**. A brown color, red yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. See **COLOR**. 4. *Colloq.* An old joke or story. 5. A chestnut colored horse. — **chest-nut**, *adj.*

**chĕt'nĭk** (chĕt'nĭk; chĕt'nĭk'), *n.* *pl.* **CHĖTNIKI** (chĕt'nĭk'ŭt), **CHĖT-NIKS** (chĕt'nĭks). [*ChĖt. chĕtnik*, fr. *četa* troop, band.] A member of a secret Serbian home-defense band for resistance to oppressors by assassination, raiding, destruction of communications, and other guerrilla tactics. Members wear the emblem of skull and crossbones.

**che-val' de ba'taille** (shĕ-vāl' dĕ bā'tā'ly'), [F.] A war horse; charger; hence, a favorite idea, argument, etc.

**che-val'-de-frise** (shĕ-vāl'dĕ-frĭz'), *n.* commonly in *pl.* **CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE** (shĕ-vō'), [F., fr. *cheval* horse + *Frise* Friesland, where first used.] 1. *Mil.* A defense consisting of a timber or an iron barrel covered with projecting spikes and often strung with barbed wire. 2. A protecting line as of spikes along a wall.

**che-val' glass** (shĕ-vāl'), A full-length One form of *Cheval-de-frise*, 1. swiveling mirror.

**chev'a-lĕr** (shĕv'ā-lĕr'), *n.* [OF. fr. LL. *caballarius*. See **CAVALIER**.] 1. *Archaic.* A knight. 2. A member of certain orders of



knighthood or of merit, as the Legion of Honor. 3. *Hist.* a French noble of the lowest rank. b A cadet of the French nobility. 4. A chivalrous man.

**che-vol-ure** (shé-vól'ú-r), n. [F.] 1. Head of hair; also, *Obs.*, a wig. 2. *Asron.* = *cos*, 1.

**Ché-vi** (chév'vī), ché-vī; ché-vī; in *genae* 2 commonly shév'vī-tit in U. S.), n. 1. One of a breed of hornless sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills. 2. *Often not cap.* A napped, usually twilled, fabric, originally of Cheviot wool; also, a moderately heavy cotton fabric used for shirts, waists, etc.

**chev'ron** (shév'rín), n. [F., *rafter*, *chevron*, fr. L. *cappa* she-goat.] A distinguishing mark to indicate rank or service, consisting usually of stripes meeting at an angle on the coat or shirt sleeve.

**chev'ro-tain** (shév'ró-tān; -tīn), n. [F., fr. *chevrot* kid, *fawn*, *dím.* of *chevre* goat.] Any of several very small, hornless, deerlike ruminants (constituting the family Tragulidae) of tropical Asia and West Africa. They are among the smallest known ruminants.

**chev'ry** (chév'ry), n.; pl. CHEVRIES (-rīz). *Eng.* 1. A cry used in hunting. 2. A hunt; chase. — *v. t. & i.* CHEV'RYED (-id); CHEV'RY-ING. *Chiefly Dial.* 1. To chase; race; scamper. 2. Usually *chev'ry* (chév'ry) or *chev'ry*. To torment or harass. — *Syn.* See *BAIT*.

**chew** (chō; chū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ceowan*.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate. 2. To ruminate mentally. — *n.* Act of chewing; also, the thing chewed; a quid, as of tobacco. — *chew'er*, n. **chew'ing gum** (chōw'ing; chūw'ing). A preparation of chicle sweetened and flavored, chewed as a masticatory.

**che-wink** (ché-wínk), n. The common towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of eastern North America.

**Chéy-on-ne** (shé-én'), n. *sing.* & *pl.* also CHEYENNES (-én-nē). One of a warlike Algonquian tribe of Indians formerly roving between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers.

**chi** (kī; kē; kē), n. [Gr.] The 22d letter (X, x) of the Greek alphabet, transliterated by *ch*.

**Chi-an-ti** (kī-ān'tī), n. [It.] Wine from the region of the Chianti Mountains, Tuscany, esp. a dry red variety; also, any wine of the same type made elsewhere.

**chi-a-ro-sou-ro** (kī-ā-ró-skú'ró), **chi-a-ro-o-sou-ro** (-ó-skú'ró), n.; pl. -ros (-rōz). [It., clear, dark.] 1. Style of pictorial art employing only light and shade, omitting the various colors; as, a sketch in *chiaroscuro*. 2. Arrangement of light and dark parts, as in a picture.

**chi-a-ro-sou-ris-t** (-skú'rīst), n.

**chi-as'ma** (kī-āz'mā), n.; pl. -MATA (-tā). Also **chi-asm** (kī'āz'm). [NL, fr. Gr. deriv. of *chiasma* to mark with a chi (X).] 1. Anat. An intersection, esp. of the optic nerves. 2. *Genetics*. A crosswise fusion, as of chromosomes. — **chi-as'mal** (-māl), -mīc (-mīk), *adj.*

**chi-as'ma-type** (-tīp'), n. [Gr. *chiasma* two crossed lines + *typē* impression.] *Genetics*. The supposed spiral twisting of homologous chromosomes about each other during parasympsis, with fusion and possible crossing over at the points of contact. — **chi-as'ma-type** (-tīp'), *adj.* & *n.*

**chias** (chous; choush), n. [Turk. *chāvush*.] A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or the like.

**Chib'cha** (chīb'chā), n. a An Indian of a Chibchan tribe formerly dwelling in central Colombia. b Any Chubchan Indian. c The language, now extinct, of the Chibchas.

**Chib'chan** (-chān), *adj.* Pertaining to an American Indian linguistic family of South and Central America.

**chi-bouk'**, **chi-bouque'** (chīb'ók'; -bók'), n. [F. *chibouque*, fr. Turk. *chibūq*.] A Turkish tobacco pipe with a long (4 to 5 feet) stem of wood and a clay bowl.

**chic** (shík; shīk), n. [F.] *Colloq.* Striking but easy elegance in form or style. — *adj.* -*chic* (shīk'chē); *chic*QUEST. *Colloq* Stylish; smart.

**chic-ca-lo-te** (chē'ká-ló'tā), n. [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *chicacatl*.] A white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*) of Mexico and southwestern U. S.; also, the Mexican poppy. See *PRICKLY POPPY*.

**chi-cane'** (shīk'ānē; now rare), chīk'ān', n. [F., fr. *chicane* to quibble.] 1. Trickery. 2. *Prov.* A band without truth. — *Syn.* See *DECEPTION*. — *v. t. & i.* To use or affect by chicanery.

**chi-can-ery** (shīk'ān-ē-ry), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; sharp practice; also, an instance of this. — *Syn.* See *DECEPTION*.

**chick** (chīk), n. 1. A young chicken; also, a young bird. 2. A child.

**chick-a-dee** (chīk'ā-dē), n. Any of several crestless titmice (*genus* *Parus*); specif., the *black-capped chickadee* (*P. atrica ptilus*), one of the tamest and most familiar North American birds.

**chick-a-ree** (-rē), n. See *SQUIREL*, 1 a.

**Chick-a-saw** (chīk'ā-sā), n. *sing.* & *pl.*; *pl.* also CHICKASAWS (-sōz) An Indian of a Muskogean tribe, now citizens of Oklahoma.

**chick'en** (chīk'ēn; -īn), n. [AS. *ciēn*, *ciēn*.] 1. A young hen or cock. 2. A barnyard fowl or its flesh used as food. Cf. *POULTRY*, *Illustr.* 3. The young of various other birds. 4. A young, youthful or inexperienced person.

**chicken breast**. *Med.* = *PIGION BREAST*.

**chick'en-heart'ed** (chīk'ēn-hārt'ēd; -tīd; chīk'tīn; 2), *adj.* Timid cowardly.

**chicken pox**. An acute contagious disease, chiefly of children, marked by eruptions on the skin; varicella.

**chick'-pea'** (chīk'pē'), n. [F. *chiche pea*, fr. L. *cicer*] An Asiatic herb (*Cicer arietinum*) of the pea family, bearing short pods with pea-like seeds.

**chick'weed** (chīk'wēd'), n. Any of several weeds (*genus* *Arenaria*, *Arenaria* and *Cerastium*, family *Astaceae*, the chickweed family) bearing seeds and foliage relished by birds.

**chico-lo** (chīk'lō; chīk'lō), n., or **chicolo gum**. [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *chicil* chicle.] A gum obtained from the latex of the sapodilla. It is the chief ingredient of chewing gum.

**chi'co** (chē'kō), n.; pl. -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *chicalote*.] Western U. S. The common greasewood.

**chico'o-ry** (chīk'ō-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Also **chic'eo-ry**. [F. *chicorée*, through ML and L., fr. Gr. *chichora*, *chichorēia*.] a A European perennial (*Cichorium intybus*) common in U. S. as a weed, and 1 for its roots and as a salad plant; — called also *succory* — a family (*Cichoriaceae*, the chicory family) of herbs or — having milky juice and heads of narrow, flat flowers. b *Lu* root, roasted for mixing with coffee.

**chide** (chīd), *v. t. & i.* *past* **chid** (chīd), **chid'd** (chīd'ēd; -īd); *pres. part.* **chid'ing** (chīd'ing), **chid'den** (chīd'n), **chid'des**; *pres. part.* **chid'ing** (chīd'ing).

**Ing**. [AS. *ciēn*.] To utter words of reproof; to scold. — *Syn.* See *REPROVE*. — **chid'er** (chīd'ēr), n. — **chid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**chief** (chēf), n. [OF. *chief*, *chief*, fr. L. *caput* head.] 1. The top; esp., *Her.*, the upper part of the shield, or the charge filling that space. See *ESCUTCHEON*, *Illustr.* 2. The head or leader of any body or organization. 3. *Archaic*. Principal or most valuable part. — *adj.* 1. Highest in office or rank. 2. Most eminent, distinguished, influential, important, or the like. — *Syn.* Principal, leading, main, foremost.

**chief'ly**, *adv.* Principally; mainly. — **chief'ly**, *adv.*

**chief'tain** (chēf'tān; -tān), n. [OF. *chevalier*, fr. L. *capitaneus*.] A chief, esp. of a band, tribe, or clan. — **chief'tain-ry** (-sh), n. — **chief'tain-ship**, n.

**chief** (chēf), **chief** (chēf), n. [Var. of *CHILD*.] *Chiefly* Scot. a Youth. b A child.

**chiff'on'** (shīf'ōn; shīf'ōn), n. [F., lit., rag.] 1. Any ornamental addition, as a bunch of ribbon, on a woman's dress. 2. A sheer fabric, esp. of silk.

**chiff'on-ier** (shīf'ōn-ēr), n. Also **chiff'on-ier'**. [F. *chiffonnier*, fr. *chiffon* rag.] A high, narrow chest of drawers, often with a mirror, **chiff'ger** (chīf'ēr), n. a = *chigger* (flea). b The parasitic larva of certain mites; — called also *chigoes* and *jigger*.

**chil'gnon** (shēn'yōn; F. shēn'yōn'), n. [F.] A knot of hair worn at the back or top of the head.

**chig'o** (chīg'ō), n.; pl. *CHIGOS* (-ōz). [F. *chique*, of Cariban origin.] a A flea (*Tunga penetrans*), common in tropical regions; — called also *chigger* and *jigger*. b = *chigger*.

**Chi-hua-hua** (chī-wā-wā), n. [From *Chihuahua*, state and city in Mexico.] A very small dog (average weight from two to six pounds) of a kind native to Mexico and the southwestern United States, believed to antedate Aztec civilization.

**chil'blain'** (chīl'bān'), n. An inflammatory swelling or sore (believed produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold).

**child** (chīld), n.; pl. *CHILDREN* (chīl'drēn). [AS. *cild*, pl. *cildru*.] 1. An unborn or newborn son or daughter; baby; infant; — now chiefly in phrases or compounds; as, *child-bearing*, *child/birth*. b *Now Dial.* A female infant. 2. A young person of either sex, esp. between infancy and youth; hence, a childlike person. 3. A youth of noble birth; — usually in archaic spelling *childe*. 4. A son or a daughter; in *Law*, a legitimate offspring. 5. A descendant. 6. One like a child in discipleship, etc. — **child'less**, *adj.* — **child'less-ness**, n.

**child'hood** (-hōd), n. State of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor.

**Child'der-mas** (chīl'dēr-mās), n. [AS. *cildamæsse*, lit., child Mass.] = *HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY*.

**child'hood** (chīl'hōd), n. State or time of being a child.

**child'ing** (chīl'ding), *adj.* Bearing children; pregnant; hence, fruitful.

**child'ish**, *adj.* [AS. *cildisc*.] 1. Of, like, or befitting a child. 2. Puerile; silly. — *Syn.* See *CHILDLIKE*. — **child'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **child'ish-ness**, n.

**child'like**, *adj.* Of, characteristic of, or becoming to, a child; innocent, trustful, etc. — **child'like-ness**, n.

*Syn.* Childlike, childlike mean having or showing the manner or disposition of a child. Childlike usually suggests those qualities of childhood worthy of emulation or of admiration, such as innocence or straightforwardness; childlike, its less pleasing characteristics, such as peevishness or undeveloped mentality. The terms are applicable irrespective of age.

**child'ly**, *adj.* Childish; childlike.

**child'ness**, n. Rare. Childishness; childlikeness.

**chil'dren** (chīl'drēn), n., pl. of *CHILD*.

**Chil'e salt'pe'ter** (chīl'ē), = *SODIUM NITRATE*.

**chil'i** (chīl'i), n.; pl. *CHILIES* (-īz). Also **chil'e** (-ē), **chil'i**. [Sp. *chili*, *chile*, fr. Nahuatl *chilli*.] 1. A pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*), or its fruit, a chief source of cayenne pepper. 2. *Southwest U. S.* A sauce seasoned with chilies, also, chili con carne. See *PEPPER*, 3; *CARNE* CUM 2.

**chil'i-ad** (chīl'i-ād), n. [Gr. *chiliās*, -ados, fr. *chilioi* thousand.] 1. A thousand. 2. Period of a thousand years.

**chil'i-arch** (chīl'i-ārk), n. [Gr. *chiliarchia*, *chiliarchos*, fr. *chilioi* a thousand + *archos* leader, fr. *archein* to lead.] *Greek* Antiq. The commander of a thousand men.

**chil'i-asm** (chīl'i-āz'm), n. [Gr. *chiliasmus*, fr. *chiliās*. See *CHILLIAD*.] The belief in Christ's return to earth to reign during the millennium. — **chil'i-ast** (-āst), n. — **chil'i-as'tic** (-āst'ik), *adj.*

**chil'i con car'ne** (chīl'i kōn kārn'), [Sp. *chili* + *con* with + *carne* flesh.] A Mexican dish consisting of minced chilies of pungent red varieties and chopped meat, stewed together.

**chil'i sauce** (chīl'i). A spiced tomato sauce made with chilies.

**chill** (chīl), n. [AS. *cefe*, *cylia*.] 1. A sensation of cold attended with shivering. 2. A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold. 3. A check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling. — *adj.* 1. Moderately cold; raw. 2. Numbed or shivering with cold. 3. Without warmth of feeling; cool. 4. Depressing; dispiriting. — *v. t.* 1. To cool. 2. To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling, as cast iron. — *v. i.* 1. To strike with a chill; make chilly. 2. To make cool, as in a refrigerator. 3. To check, as enthusiasm; dispirit. 4. To surface-harden (metal) by sudden cooling. — **chill'er**, n. — **chill'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **chill'ness**, n.

**chill'y** (chīl'y), *adj.* -*IER* (-yēr); -*EST*. 1. Chilling; making cold, shivery, or dispirited. 2. Cold; without warmth. — **chill'i-ly**, *adv.* — **chill'i-ness**, n.

**chil'o** (chīl'ō), *chil-*. [Gr. *cheilos*.] A combining form meaning *lip*, as in *chil'o-plas'ty*, *chil'o-to-my* (see *PLASTY*, *TOMY*).

**chil-mae'ra** (chī-mēr'ā; -rā), n. [L.] 1. *Cap.* & *not cap.* Var. of *CHIMERA*. 2. Any of a group (Holocarpini), and esp. of a genus (*Chimera*), of marine elasmobranch fishes related to the sharks, having a tapering or threadlike tail.

**chim'ar** (chīm'ēr), *Var.* of *CHIMER*, a robe.

**chime** (chīm), n. [OF. *chimble*, *cymbale*, fr. L. *cymbalum*. See *CYMBAL*.] 1. An apparatus for chiming a bell or set of bells. 2. A set of bells musically tuned. 3. The music played on such a set of bells; — commonly in the pl. 4. Music or melody; harmony. — *v. t.* 1. To sound in harmonious accord. 2. To ring a set of bells so as to produce chimes. 3. To be in harmony; agree; — often with *with*. — *v. i.* 1. *Archaic*. To produce, as music, by chiming. 2. To make sound by striking; to ring or play. 3. To indicate (an hour of the day) with chimes. 4. To call, send, etc., by means of chimes. — **chim'er** (chīm'ēr), n.

**chime**, **chimb** (chīm), *n.* [From stem of AS. *cimban* joining, *cimb-ān* base of a pillar.] The edge or rim of a cask.

**chim'er** (chīm'ēr; shīm'ēr), **chi-mere'** (chī-mēr'; shī-mēr'), *n.* [MF. *chamarre*, *samarre*, a loose gown, fr. Sp. *samarra*, fr. Ar. *sammūr* the sable.] A loose robe; esp., one worn by some bishops of the Anglican Communion.

**chi-mere'**, **chi-mae'ra** (chī-mēr'ā; kī-), *n.*; *pl.* -*ras* (-āz). [L. *chimera*, fr. Gr. *chimaira* chimera, the goat.] 1. [cap.] Gr. Myth. A she-monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, as having a lion's head, goat's body, and dragon's or serpent's tail. 2. Any such imaginary monster. 3. A frightful, vain, or foolish fancy. 4. *Biol.* A mixture of tissues of different genetic constitution in the same part of an organism.

**chi-mer'ic** (-mēr'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **chi-mer'ic** (-īk). 1. Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic. 2. Inclined to entertain chimeras; visionary. — *Nynl.* See IMAGINARY. — **chi-mor'ic** (-cal-ly), *adv.*

**chim'ney** (chīm'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -*neys* (-nīz). [OF. *cheminee*, fr. LL. *fr. l. caminus* furnace, fireplace, fr. Gr. *kaminos*.] 1. *Now Chiefly Dial.* Fireplace or hearth. 2. That part of a building which contains the smoke flues; esp., an upright flue of brick, stone, etc., usually extending above the roof. 3. A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame, as of a lamp. 4. Smokestack, as of a locomotive or factory. 5. Something resembling a chimney in form, use, etc.

**chimney piece**. A decorative construction, as a mantel, a piece of tapestry, or the like, over a fireplace.

**chimney pot**. A cylindrical pipe used at the top of a chimney to increase draft and carry off smoke.

**chimney sweep**. A person who cleans soot from chimneys.

**chim'pan-ze'** (chīm-pān-zē'; chīm-pān'ā), *n.* [Konso dial. *kit(m)-penzi*, *ch(m)penzi*.] An anthropoid ape (*Pan troglodytes*) of equatorial Africa, misanthropic and less ferocious than the gorilla.

**chin** (chīn), *n.* [AS. *cin*.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; often, the external surface below the lower jaw or between its branches. — *v. t.* **CHINSED** (chīn'sd); **CHIN'NING**. 1. *Colloq.* To hold with the chin, as a fiddle. 2. *Gymnastics.* To raise (oneself) when hanging by the hands until the chin is level with the hands. 3. *Slang, U.S.* To talk to, esp. volubly. — *v. i.* To talk or converse, esp. volubly.

**chi'na** (chī'nā), *n.* [From *China*.] Also **chi'na-ware'** (-wār'). Porcelain ware, orig. that from the Far East. *b* Loosely, crockery.

**China aster**. See **ASTER**, 1.

**chi'na bark** (kī'nā; kī'nā), *n.* [Sp. *quina*, fr. Quechua *quina bark*.] A Cinchona.

**chi'na berry** (chī'nā-bēr'), *n.* A soapberry (*Sapindus saponaria*) of the southern United States and Mexico. *b* — *CHINA TREE*.

**chi'na-man** (-mān), *n.* A native of China; a Chinese; — now superseded by *Chinese*, which is preferred except in derogatory uses.

**China rose**. A Chinese shrub (*Rosa chinensis*). *b* See **IBUSCUS**.

**chi'na-town'** (chī'nā-tāun'), *n.* Chinese quarter of a city.

**China tree**. A handsome Asiatic tree (*Melia azadirach*) of the mahogany family; planted in America as a shade tree; — called also *china berry* or *pride of China* or *pride of India*.

**chin'oa-pin** (chīn'kā-pīn). Var. of **CHINQUAPIN**.

**chinch** (chīnch), *n.* [Sp. *chínche*, fr. LL. *cimer*.] Bedbug.

**chinch bug**. A small hemipterous insect (*Blissus leucopterus*), black and white when adult, very destructive to grass, wheat, corn, etc., esp. in dry seasons.

**chin-chil'ia** (chīn-chīl'ia), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A small South American rodent (*Chinchilla laniger*), having very soft pearly-gray fur; also, its fur or pelt. 2. A long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

**chin'cough'** (chīn'kūf'), *n.* Whooping cough.

**chine** (chīn), *n.* [OF. *eschine*, of Teut. origin.] 1. The backbone. 2. A cut of meat or fish including the backbone or part of it and the surrounding flesh. 3. A ridge; a crest. — *v. t.* To cut through the backbone of; to cut up.

**chine**. Var. of **CHIME** (of a cask).

**Chi'nese'** (chī'nēz'; -nēs'), *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* A native of China. 2. The language of the Chinese. As written, its words have the same meaning throughout China. Their spoken sounds vary with the dialects, of which there are at least eight so different as to be mutually unintelligible. Mandarin, the dialect of the majority, spoken in north, west, and southwest China, is becoming in a purified form the national language, taught in all schools. Cf. **CANTONESE**, 2; **MANDARIN**, 2; **PEKINGESE**, 1 *b*. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*. — **Chi'nese'**, *adj.*

**Chinese calendar**. The calendar formerly used in China, in which the year consisted of twelve months of 29 or 30 days each, with an intercalary month added in every thirty. New Year's Day occurred (and is still popularly celebrated) on the first new moon after the sun entered the sign Aquarius, and hence was never earlier than January 21 or later than February 19. The Chinese era dated from 2697 B.C., when (according to tradition) the system of sixty year cycles (*sexagenary cycles*) was established. Officially, the Gregorian calendar has been adopted in China and the year is now reckoned from the beginning of the Republic, in 1912; thus, 1948 was the 37th year of the Republic.

**Chinese lantern**. A collapsible lantern of thin, colored paper, esp. for decorative use; — called also *Japanese lantern*.

**Chinese puzzle**. An intricate or ingenious puzzle such as those made by the Chinese; hence, something intricate.

**Chinese wall**. The famous defensive wall extending for 1,250 miles between Mongolia and China proper.

**Chinese white**. Zinc white, esp. a dense form of it.

**Chinese windlass**. = **DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS**.

**Ch'ing** (chīng), *n.* A Chinese dynasty. See **MANCHU**, *n.*, 1.

**chink** (chīnk), *n.* A small cleft, rent, or fissure.

**chink, *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A short sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck. 2. *Now Slang.* Coin. — *v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a chink.**

**chín'ka-pin** (chīng'kā-pīn). Var. of **CHINQUAPIN**.

**chi'no'** (chī'nō'), = **SINO**, as in **Chi'no-Jap'a-nese'**.

**Chi'nook'** (shī'nōók'; chī'nōók'; chī'nōók'), *n.* 1. A Chinookan Indian. 2. A lingua franca, comprising words from the language of Chinooks and other Indians and from English and French. Cf. **NÉCHU-DE-MEX**, *pidgin*. 3. [not cap.] A warm, moist, southwest wind from the coast of Oregon and Washington. *b* A warm, dry, foehn-like wind that descends the Rocky Mountains.

**Chi'nook'an** (-ān), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic fam-

ily of American Indians, on reservations in Washington and Oregon. — **Chi'nook'an**, *n.*

**Chinook salmon** = **QUINNAT SALMON**.

**Chinook State**. Washington; — a nickname.

**chín'qua-pin** (chīn'kā-pīn), *n.* [Amer. Indian.] *a* A chestnut (*Castanea pumila*) of the U.S., or its sweet edible nut which is usually solitary in the bur; — called also *dwarf chestnut*. *b* A related tree (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*) of Calif. and Ore. or its edible nut.

**chintz** (chīntz), *n.* [A pl. fr. Hind. *chint*.] Originally, painted or stained calico from India; now, printed cotton cloth, often glazed.

**chip** (chīp), *n.* [See **CHIP**, *v.*] 1. A small fragment, as of wood, chopped, cut, or broken off. 2. Something suggestive of a chip, as having the qualities of that from which it is taken; — esp. of persons; as, *a chip of (or off) the old block*, a child that resembles its father.

3. Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything withered or without flavor. 4. A piece of dried dung, used for fuel; as, *buffalo chips*. 5. An act of chipping; also, a crack or the like caused by chipping. 6. *Cookery.* A thin crisp morsel of food; as, *potato chips*. 7. *Games.* One of the counters used in poker and other games. 8. *Golf.* A chip shot. — *v. t.* **CHIP** *D* (chīp); **CHIP'ING**. [AS. *chippian*.] 1. *Obs.* To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust. 2. To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, or the like. 3. To break or crack off a portion of, as of a piece of crockery. — *v. i.* 1. To break off in small pieces, as crockery at the edges. 2. *Golf.* To play a chip shot. — **chip in**. *Colloq.* To put in a chip or chips as one's share of a stake at cards.

**chip'munk** (chīp'mīnk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name.] Any of numerous small striped American rodents (genera *Tamias* and *Eutamias*) of the squirrel family; — called often *ground squirrels* (see **SQUIRREL**, 1 *b*).

**chipped beef** (chīpt). Smoked beef cut in paper-thin slices.

**chip'pen-dale** (chīp'ēn-dāl), *adj.* Designating furniture made by or in the style of Thomas Chippendale (d. 1759-75). It was graceful but often ornate, rococo ornamentation predominating.

**chip'per** (chīp'ēr), *n.* One who chips; a tool that chips.

**chip'per**, *adj.* *Colloq., U.S.* Lively and cheerful.

**Chip'pe-wa** (chīp'pē-wā; -wā), **Chip'pe-way** (-wā). Vars. of **CHIBWA**.

**chip'ping spar'row**. See **SPARROW**, 2.

**chip shot**. *Golf.* A short, usually lofted, shot played from just off the green largely by wrist movement.

**chirk** (chīrk), *v. t.* [ME *chirken*.] *Obs. &c. Scot.* To make a strident, creaking, or squeaking noise, as a door, a frog, or a mouse. — **chirk up**. *Colloq.* To cheer (up).

**chirm** (chīrm), *n.* [AS. *chirm*.] Noise; din, as of voices, insects, etc. — *v. i.* *Now Dial.* To make a chirm.

**chir'o-** (chī'rō-). [Gr. *cheir*.] A combining form meaning *hand*, as in *chirograph*, *chiropractic*.

**chi-ro-graphy** (chī'rō-grāf'ē), *n.* [*chiro* + *graphy*.] Art of writing or engraving, handwriting. — **chi-ro-graph'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **chi-ro-graph'ic** (chī'rō-grāf'īk), **chi-ro-graph'ic-al** (-īkāl), *adj.*

**chi-ro-man'cy** (chī'rō-mān'sī), *n.* [*chiro* + *man'cy*.] Divination by examination of the hand, palmistry. — **chi-ro-man'cer** (-sēr), *n.*

**Chir'on** (chī'rōn), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Chirōn*.] Gr. Myth. A centaur renowned for skill in medicine.

**chi-ro-p'o-dy** (chī'rō-pōd'ē), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *podōs*, *foot*.] Originally, the art of treating diseases of the hands and feet; now, the treatment of ailments of the feet. — **chi-ro-p'o-dist** (-dīst), *n.*

**chi-ro-prac'tic** (chī'rō-prāk'tīk), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *praktikos* effective.] A system, or the practice, of adjusting the joints, esp. of the spine, by hand for the curing of disease.

**chi-ro-prac'tor** (chī'rō-prāk'tēr), *n.* A practitioner of chiropractic.

**chi-ro-p'ter** (chī'rō-p'tēr), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *pteron* wing] = **RAT**, the animal. — **chi-ro-p'ter'an** (-ān), *adj. & n.*

**chirp** (chīrp), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To make a short sharp sound, as small birds or crickets. 2. To speak in a tone likened to the chirping of birds. — *v. t.* To utter by chirping. — **chirp**, *n.* — **chirp'er**, *n.*

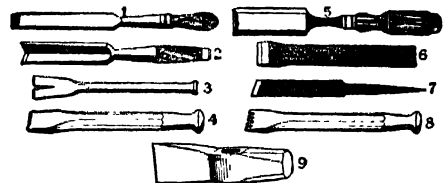
**chirr** (chīr), *v. i.* To stridulate. — **chirr**, *n.*

**chir'rup** (chī'rūp), *v. i. & t.* [See **CHIRP**.] To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect. — **chir'rup**, *n.*

**chir'rup'gion** (chī'rūp'jōn), *n.* [*Chirrupgion*, fr. Gr. fr. *cheir* hand + *ergon* work.] Archaic. A surcease. — **chir'rup'ger-y** (-jēr-ē), *n.*

**chir'rug'ic** (-īk), **chir'rug'ic-al** (-īkāl), *adj.*

**chis'el** (chīz'el), *n.* [ONF. *chisel*, fr. L. *caesus*, past part. of *caedere* to cut.] A metal tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in



Chisels. 1 Socket Paring; 2 Corner; 3 Box; 4, 8 Stonerutter's; 5 Beveled Firmer; 6 Wire; 7 Turning; 9 Blacksmith's.

dressing, shaping, or working wood, stone, metal (see **COLD CHISEL**, etc.). — *v. t. & i.* **CHISELED** (-lēd) or **-ILLED**; **CHISELING** or **-EL-ING**. 1. To cut or work with, or as with, a chisel. 2. *Slang.* To cheat. *b* To employ, or to obtain by, shrewd, sometimes unfair, practices. — **chis'el-er**, **chis'el-er**, *n.*

**chis'eled**, **chis'elled** (-ēld), *adj.* A cut or wrought with a chisel. *b* Appearing as if chiseled; clear cut.

**chir'-square'** (chī'r'skwā'r'), *n.* [From the name of the Gr. letter *χ*.] The sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the square of the difference between the observed and theoretical values of a quantity by the theoretical value.

**chit** (chīt), *n.* A child; also, a pert girl.

**chit**, *n.* [From *chitty*, fr. Hind. *chit*.] A short letter or note; esp., a signed voucher of a small debt, as for food.

**chit'chat'** (chīt'chāt'), *n.* [From **CHAT**.] Familiar or trifling conversation; small talk.

**chit'tin** (chīt'tīn), *n.* [F. *chitino*, fr. Gr. *chitōn*.] Biochem. A horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustaceans, etc. — **chit'tin-ous** (-tī-nīs), *adj.*





**chondrule** (kōn'drūl), *n.* *Mineral.* A peculiar rounded granule of cosmic origin found esp. embedded in many meteoric stones (*chondrites*).

**choose** (chōz), *v. t.*: **CHOOSE** (chōz); **CHOSE** (chōz); **CHOOSING** (chōz'ing). [*Obs. past part. chose.* [AS. *choosian*.] 1. To make choice of; to select. 2. To think proper; to please; — with infinitive object. 3. *Colloq.* To wish to have; desire; want. — *v. i.* 1. To make a selection. 2. To have choice; — *Obs.* exc. in *choose* but with a negative; as, he cannot *choose* but accept. — **CHOOSER** (chōz'ēr), *n.* *Syn.* **CHOOSE**, select, elect, pick, cull, prefer, mean to fix upon one (or more) as one's choice. **Choose** implies a decision of the judgment and an actual taking or adoption; **select** implies a wide range and discrimination or care; **elect** stresses deliberate choice and, usually, the rejection of those not chosen; **pick** implies careful selection and cull implies a nice or fastidious choice; **prefer** implies a choice governed by what one favors.

**chop** (chōp), *v. t.*: **CHOPPED** (chōpt); **CHOPPING**. 1. To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument; hence, to mince. 2. *Cricket & Lawn Tennis.* To strike (a ball) down with a short, quick, cutting or slicing stroke. — *v. i.* 1. To make a quick stroke, or repeated stroke, with an ax or other sharp instrument. 2. To go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently, as in darting, pouncing, etc. — *n.* 1. Act of chopping; a cutting stroke. 2. A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, specif., of meat, a small cut often including a rib; as, a lamb *chop*. 3. A crack or cleft; a chap, as of the lips. 4. Of waves, etc., a short, abrupt motion; also, a stretch of choppy sea. 5. *Boxing.* A short, sharp blow from above.

**chop**, *v. t.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* To barter or truck; to exchange — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To barter; make an exchange. 2. To turn with, or like, the wind; to veer. 3. *Obs.* To bandy words; to answer back. — **chop logic.** To bandy logic; esp., to argue sophistically.

**chop**, *n.* 1. A jaw; — commonly in *pl.* 2. *pl.* The jaws with the space between them; chops. 3. *pl.* The mouth or entrance, as of a cannon, valley, or channel.

**chop**, *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To seize with the chops and eat; to snap. 2. In reading or speaking, to cut off (one's words) sharply, so as to render utterance indistinct.

**chop** (chōp), *n.* [Hind. *chōp* stamp, brand.] 1. In India and China, a seal; an official stamp. 2. In the India and China trade, a license rendered valid by a seal, a clearance; as, *grand chop*, a customs clearance. 3. In the China trade, a mark on goods to indicate their nature, quality, etc.; hence, a particular kind, brand, or class of goods. 4. *Anglo-Ind. & Colloq.* Quality, brand, rate, or the like.

**chop/fall** (chōp'fōl), *adj.* Chapfallen.

**chop/house** (-hous'), *n.* An eating house where chops and the like are usually served as a specialty.

**chop/house**, *n.* *China.* A customhouse.

**chop/pine** (chōp'pīn); **chōp'pīn**, *n.* Also **chōp'in** (chōp'in). [*CF. OF. chapin, Sp. chapin*] = **PATTERN**.

**chop/per** (chōp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which chops.

**chop/ping**, *adj.* Large; strapping; — of children.

**chop/py** (chōp'pī), *adj.*; **chōp'pī-ER** (-ē-ēr); **chōp'pī-EST**. Full of cracks, or chaps.

**chop/py**, *adj.* [*CF. 1st cōp*, *n.* 5.] Rough, with short, tumbling waves; — of the sea.

**chop/py**, *adj.* [From *chop* to harter.] Of the wind, repeatedly veering about; hence, changeable; variable.

**chop/stick** (chōp'stīk'), *n.* [A pidgin-English translation of the Chinese name, which means hasteners, speedy ones.] One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc., used, esp. by the Chinese, to convey food to the mouth.

**chop stroke.** *Lawn Tennis, etc.* A short, sharp, cutting or slicing stroke.

**chop suey** or **soo'y** (chōp'sūi'). [*From Cantonese pron. of Chin. (Pek.) tsau-sui', lit., miscellaneous pieces.*] *U.S.* A mélange served in Chinese restaurants consisting typically of bean sprouts, onions, mushrooms, etc., and sliced meats (fried and flavored with sesame oil).

**cho-ra-gus** (kō-rā'gūs), *n.*; *pl.* -RAGI (rī). [*L., fr. Gr. choragos, chorēgos, fr. choros chorus + agos to lead.*] 1. *Gr. Antig.* A chorus leader. 2. The leader of a chorus, choir, or group. — **cho-rag'ic** (-rā'gīk; -rā'gīk), *adj.*

**cho'ral** (kō'rāl), *70, adj.* [*F. choral* or *MI. chorals*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or sung or recited by a choir or chorus. 2. *Musical.* Sung, or adapted to be sung, in chorus or harmony. — **cho'ral-ly**, *adv.*

**cho'ral, cho'rale** (kō'rāl; kō-rāl'), *n.* *Musical.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison.

**choral speaking.** Artistic ensemble speaking and interpretation of words of poetry, prose, or drama by a group, called variously a *speaking, speech, or verse-speaking choir*, under the direction of a leader or conductor.

**chord** (kōrd), *n.* [*L. chorda.* See *CORP*.] 1. A string of a musical instrument, as of a harp; hence, a particular emotion; as, to strike a responsive *chord*. 2. *Aeronautics.* The line of a straightedge brought into contact with the lower surface of an airfoil section at two points. 3. *Anat.* A cord, tendon, nerve, or filament. 4. *Engin.* In a truss, one of the principal members, usually horizontal, braced by the web members. 5. *Geom.* A straight line intersecting a curve; a secant; specif., the segment of the line between two points of its intersection with the curve. See *CIRCLE, Illustr.* — **chord'al** (kōrd'al; -d'), *adj.*

**chord** (kōrd), *n.* [From *ACCORD*, *n.*] *Aesthetics & Music.* A combination of tones which blend harmoniously when sounded together. — *v. i.* *Musical.* To accord.

**chord/ate** (kōrd'āt), *n.* [*L. chorda cord.*] One of a phylum (Chordata) of animals which at some stage of their development have a notochord, a dorsally situated central nervous system, and gill clefts. — *adj.* 1. Having a notochord. 2. Of or pertaining to a chordate.

**chore** (chōr; 70), *n.* [Same word as *CHORE* daywork.] *U.S.* A small or odd job; a chore; in the *pl.*, the regular or daily light work of a household or farm. — *Syn.* See *TASK*.

**cho-re-a** (kō-rē'ā), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. chorēia dance.*] A nervous disorder, characterized by spasmodic twitches; — called also *St. Vitus's dance*.

**cho-re-o-gra-phy** (kō-rē-ō'grā-fī; kōr'ē), **cho-re-gra-phy** (kō-rē'), *n.* [*Gr. choreia dance + -graphy*.] 1. The art of dancing, or of arranging dances, esp. ballets. 2. Dancing, esp. ballet dancing, for the stage. — **cho-re-o-gra-pher** (-ēr), **cho-re-gra-pher**, *n.* — **cho-re-o-graph'ic** (-ō'grā'fīk), **cho-re-graph'ic**, *adj.*

**cho-ri-amb** (kō-rī'āmb; kōr'ī-), *n.* [*L. choriambus, fr. Gr. chori-*

*ambos, fr. choreios trochee + iambos iamb.*] *Pros.* A foot consisting of a trochee and an iamb (— — —).

**cho'ric** (kō'rīk; kōr'īk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a chorus, esp. of a Greek tragedy; rarely, of a choir.

**cho'ri-oid** (kō-rī-oid; 70), *adj.* [*Gr. choroidēs*.] *Anat.* Pert. to or designating several delicate vascular membranes or structures; as, the *chorioid coat* or *membrane* between the sclerotic coat and retina of the eye (see *EYE, Illustr.*). — *n.* The chorioid coat.

**cho'ri-on** (-ōn), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. chorion.*] *Embryol.* A membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals, external to and enclosing the amnion. *CF. PLACENTA*.

**cho'ri-pet'al-ous** (kō-rī-pēt'āl'ūs), *adj.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. chōri, chōris, asunder, apart.*] *Bot.* Having the petals separate; polypetalous; — opp. to *gamopetalous*.

**cho'ri-ster** (kō'rī-s'ēr), *n.* 1. A singer in a choir; specif., a choirboy. 2. *U.S.* One who leads a church choir.

**cho-ro-gra-phy** (kō-rō'grā-fī), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. chōrographia, fr. chōros place + graphō to describe.*] 1. Art of describing or mapping a region or district. 2. A description or chart of a region; also, its physical conformation and features. — **cho-ro-gra-pher**, *n.* — **cho-ro-graph'ic** (kō-rō'grā'fīk), **cho-ro-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **cho-ro-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**cho'roid** (kō'rōid), *adj.* & *n.* [*Gr. choroidēs*.] Chorioid.

**cho'r'le** (chōr'tl), *v. t.* & *i.*: **CHO'R'LED** (-l'ld); **CHO'R'LING** (-t'ling). [*Appar. a blend of chuckle and snort.*] To sing or chant exultantly; — a word coined by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson). — **cho'r'le**, *n.* — **cho'r'ler** (-l'ēr), *n.*

**cho'rus** (kō'rūs; 70), *n.*; *pl.* **CHORUSES** (-z; -īz). [*L., a dance in a ring or with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, fr. Gr. choros.*] 1. In Greek drama, a company of singers. 2. In modern drama, a body of dancers and usually singers, who execute special numbers. 3. The part of the drama sung or danced by the chorus. 4. In the Elizabethan drama, a single character who speaks the prologue, epilogue, and at times comments on the course of events. 5. The simultaneous singing of a number of persons; also, a part of a song recurring at intervals, as the refrain at the end of stanzas. 6. The simultaneous utterance of speech, cries, etc., by a number of people or animals, as dogs in the chase; also, the sounds so uttered. 7. *Musical.* A company of singers singing in concert. 8. A composition intended to be sung by a number of voices in concert. — *v. i.* & *i.* To sing in chorus; to exclaim simultaneously.

**chose** (chōz), *past tense & obs. past part.* of **CHOOSE**.

**chose** (shōz), *n.*; *pl.* **CHOSSES** (shōz'ēz; -īz). [*F., fr. L. causa reason.*]

*Law.* A thing; a piece of personal property.

**||chose ju'gee'** (shōz'zhū'zhē'), [*F.*] Literally, an adjudicated case; a matter that has been settled.

**cho'sen** (chōz'n), *past part.* of **CHOOSE**. Specif.: *adj.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in *Theol.*, elect.

**Chou** (chō), *n.* A dynasty in China (1122-255 B.C.).

**chough** (chūf), *n.* [*ME chough, hove.*] Any bird of the Old World genus *Pyrrhocorax*, of the crow family (Corvidae), with red legs and glossy black plumage.

**chouse** (chous), *n.* [*Turk. chūwush* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom in 1809 is said to have cheated Turkish merchants in England.] *Obs.* 1. A swindler; cheat. 2. One easily cheated; gull; dupe. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To cheat; trick.

**chow** (chow), *n.* [See *CHOW/HOW*.] 1. *Slang.* Food; victuals. 2. A profusely coated, lion-headed, straight legged, compact and muscular dog of a breed believed to have originated in north China. Its tongue is blue-black.

**chow** (chow; chōf). Scot. & dial. var. of *jowl*.

**chow/chow** (chow'chōu), *adj.* [*Pidgin Eng.*] Mixed; miscellaneous.

— *n.* 1. Chopped mixed pickles in mustard sauce. 2. A chow.

**chow'dor** (chow'dēr), *n.* [*F. chaudière* kettle, pot.] *Cookery.* A dish made of fresh fish or clams, pork, crackers, onions, etc., stewed together often in milk; by extension, a similar dish in which a vegetable, as corn, replaces the fish. — *Syn.* See *SOUP*.

**chow mein** (chow'mēn') [*Chin. (Pek.) ch'ao' to fry + mien' flour.*] A thick stew of shredded chicken, mushrooms, celery, onions, etc., served with fried noodles.

**chres-tom-a-thy** (krēs'tōm'ā-thī), *n.*; *pl.* **-THIES** (-thīz). [*Gr. chris-tomathes, fr. chrestos useful + mathēin, manthanein, to learn.*] A selection of literary passages, esp. with notes, etc., to be used in learning a language.

**chris-m** (krīz'm), *n.* [*AS. crisma* or *OF. creame*; both fr. *LL., fr. Gr. chrisma, fr. chriem to anoint.*] *Eastern & R.C. Churches.* Consecrated oil used in baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc. — **chris'mal** (krīz'māl), *adj.*

**chris'om** (krīz'ōm), *n.* [*Var. of CHRISM.*] 1. Chrism. 2. *Hiet.* A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized, as a sign of innocence. 3. *Archaic.* A child in its chrisom; hence, a babe; an infant.

**Christ** (krīst), *n.* [*L. Christus, fr. Gr. Christos, fr. christos anointed. See CHRISM.*] 1. The Messiah, whose coming was prophesied by the Jews. 2. Jesus; — as fulfilling this prophecy. 3. *Christian Science.* The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

**chris't/ross** (krīz'rōs; 74), *n.* Often written *criss/cross* (krīz') [*CF. CRIS-CROSS*.] 1. A 74, the mark of the cross typically so formerly put before the alphabet. 2. = *MARK*, *n.* 8 c. 2. *Dial. Eng.* The alphabet.

**chris'ten** (krīz'n), *v. t.* [*AS. cristian* to make a Christian, fr. *cristen* a Christian, fr. *L. christianus*.] 1. To baptize; also, to name at baptism. 2. To name; specif., to name (a ship) in a launching ceremony. 3. *Colloq.* To use for the first time.

**Chris'ten-dom** (-dōm), *n.* [*AS. cristendōm*.] 1. *Obs.* Christianity. 2. The whole body of Christians; the church. 3. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

**chris'ten-ing** (-īng), *n.* The ceremony of baptizing and naming a child, often followed by festivities.

**Chris't-hood** (krīst'hōd), *n.* State of being Christ.

**Chris'tian** (krīst'chān; krīst'chān), *adj.* 1. Professing, or belonging to, Christianity. 2. Of or pertaining to Christ or the religion based on Christ's teachings. 3. Of or pertaining to a Christian or Christians. 4. Representing Christianity; as, his most *Christian* majesty. 5. Characteristic of Christian people; kindly. — *n.* 1. One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ, and the truth as,



im. 2. a *Now Chiefly Dial.* A human being as distinguished from the lower animals. *b Collog.* A decent, civilized person. 3. The hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

**Christian Era.** The era in use in all Christian countries, intended to commence with the birth of Christ. The date assigned originally as that of Christ's birth is now thought to be about four years too late.

**Chris'tian-ty** (kris'ti-ăn'ti), *n.* *or* *Christianity* turn. Also **Chris'ty** (kris'ti). [From *Christiania*, former name of Oslo, Norway.] *Sitting.* A Norwegian swinging turn accomplished by a moderate upward spring from a forward crouching position for unweildiness and twisting the body in an inward leaning with the legs and body to rear ends of the skis, which are driven in the impetus and centrifugal force.

**Chris'tian-ism** (kris'ti-ăn-iz'm; kris'ti-ăn-iz'm), *n.* The religious system, tenets, or practices of Christians.

**Chris'tian-ty** (kris'ti-ăn'ti; kris'ti-ăn'ti), *n.* 1. The body of Christian believers; Christendom. 2. The religion of Christians. 3. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character or spirit.

**Chris'tian-ize** (kris'ti-ăn-iz; kris'ti-ăn-iz), *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity. — **Chris'tian-i-za'tion** (i-ză'shün; i-ză'shün), *n.*

**Christian name.** The name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name; first name; given name.

**Christian Science.** A religion and system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1880, and bases its teaching on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents. The official name of the organization is *Church of Christ, Scientist*. — **Christian Scientist**

**Christ'less** (kris'ti-lis; -lis), *adj.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian. — **Christ'less-ness**, *n.*

**Christ'like** (lik) (-lik), *adj.* Resembling Christ in character, spirit, actions, etc. — **Christ'like-ness**, *n.*

**Christ'ly** (-li), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike.

**Christ'mas** (kris'mas; kris't-), *n.* [*'Christ + Mass*.] An annual church festival, kept on December 25 in memory of the birth of Christ, celebrated generally by special gifts, greetings, etc. — **Christmas Day**. **Christmas Eve.** The evening before Christmas Day.

**Christ'mas-tide** (-tid), *n.* [*Christmas + tide*.] The festival season from Christmas Eve till after New Year's Day or, esp. in England, till Epiphany (Jan. 6).

**Christ'mas tree.** A tree, esp. an evergreen, usually decorated and illuminated, used in Christmas celebrations.

**Chris't-y-thorn** (kris'ti-thörn), *n.* Any of several thorny shrubs (of the buckthorn family) of Palestine, esp. *Paliurus spina-christi* and the Jubilee *Zizyphus jujuba*. It is thought that one of these plants was used for Christ's crown of thorns.

**Chris'ty** (kris'ti), *n.* = **CHRISTIANIA**.

**chrom-** = **CHROMA**.

**chrom'a** (krô'mă), *n.* [Gr. *chrôma* color.] That quality of color which embraces hue and saturation together (see *color*, 2). White, black, and grays have no chroma. — *Syn.* See *color*.

**chrom'ate** (krô'măt), *n.* A salt of chromic acid.

**chrom'at'ic** (krô'măt-ik), *adj.* [From *L.* fr. Gr. *chrômatikos* suited for color (fr. music, chromatic), fr. *chrôma* chroma, color.] 1. Of or pertaining to color or colors. 2. *Music.* Involving the use of tones foreign to a given mode or key. — applied to harmony utilizing freely the half-step interpolations in the diatonic scale. *b* Of, pert to, or giving all tones of, the chromatic scale. — *n.* *Music.* In full chromatic sign. An accidental. — **chrom'at'ic-al-ly** (-i-kăl-i), *adv.*

**chrom'at'ics** (krô'măt-iks), *n.*; see *-ics*. The branch of colorimetry which treats of hue and saturation. — **chrom'at'ist** (krô'măt-ist), *n.* **chromatic scale.** *Music.* The diatonic scale with the five intermediate semitones.

**chrom'a-tin** (krô'măt-in), *n.* [Gr. *chrôma*, *chrômatos*, color.] *Biol.* A deeply staining protoplasmic material occurring in the nucleus of cells. Chromatin exists in small granules and is regarded as the physical basis of heredity. It consists largely of protein compounds of nucleic acid. See *cell*, *ovum*, *illust.*

**chrom'a-tism** (-iz-m), *n.* [Gr. *chrômatismos* a coloring.] 1. *Bot.* Abnormal coloration of the normally green parts of plants. 2. *Optics.* See *ABERRATION*, *n.*, 4.

**chrom'a-to** (krô'măt-ô), *chromat-* [Gr. *chrôma*, *chrômatos*, color.] A combining form denoting: *a* Color, as in *chrom'a-to-pho'la* *b* Chromatin, as in *chromatolysis*. *c* Pigment, pigmentation, as in *chromatophore*.

**chrom'a-to-ra-phy** (-tô'ră-fî), *n.* *Chem.* A separating of closely related compounds by allowing a solution of them to seep through an adsorbent so that the different compounds become adsorbed in separate colored layers comprising a **chrom'a-to-gram** (krô'măt-ô-grăm').

**chrom'a-to-ly-gy** (-tô'lô-jî), *n.* [*chromato + -logy*.] The science of, or a treatise on, colors.

**chrom'a-to-ly-sis** (-tô'lô-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *chromato + -lysis*.] *Med.* Solution and breaking up of chromatin.

**chrom'a-to-phore** (krô'măt-ô-fô-rî; 70), *n.* [*chromato + -phore*.] 1. *Zool.* A pigment cell, esp. one causing skin-color changes by varying its form or arrangement of pigment. 2. *Bot.* A color plastid, as a chloroplast or chromoplast. — **chrom'a-to-phor'ic** (-fô-rîk), *adj.*

**chrome** (krôm), *n.* [Fr. *chrome* color.] 1. Chromium. 2. *Dyeing.* Potassium (or sodium) dichromate. 3. Short for *chromes*, yellow, chrome steel, etc. — *v. t.* To treat with a compound of chromium, as in dyeing.

**chrome** (krôm), [*Gr.* *chrôma* color.] A combining form meaning: *a* Color or colored, as in *polychrome*. *b* Chromium, as in *ferrochrome*. *c* Coloring matter, as in *monochrome*.

**chrome alum.** *Chem.* Any alum in which chromium is the trivalent metal. Specif., a dark-violet salt,  $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ , used in tanning and as a mordant in dyeing.

**chrome red.** Any of several pigments consisting of basic lead chromate, or *chromium*, steel. An alloy steel containing chromium, commonly 0.5 to 3 per cent, and high in carbon. It is very strong and can be made extremely hard.

**chrome yellow.** A pigment consisting essentially of neutral lead chromate,  $PbCrO_4$ .

**chrom'ic** (krô'mik), *adj.* *Chem.* *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, chromium; — said esp. of compounds in which this element is trivalent. *b* Designating an acid (chromic acid,  $H_2CrO_4$ ), analogous to sulfuric acid, forming well-known salts, the *chromates*.

**chrom'ite** (krô'mit), *n.* *Mineral.* A mineral of the spinel group, composed of iron, chromium, and oxygen,  $FeCr_2O_4$ , valuable as a source of chromium.

**chrom'i-um** (krô'mi-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See *CHROMA*.] A grayish-white metallic element, hard and brittle, and resistant to corrosion. Symbol, Cr; at. no., 24; at. wt., 52.01. Chromium is used in chrome steel and various alloys, and as a plating.

**chrom'ose** (krô'mô), *chrom-* [Gr. *chrôma* color.] A combining form denoting: *a* Color as in *chromosome*. *b* *Chem.* A colored compound as distinguished from its colorless isomer. *c* Pigment; pigmentation; as in *chromocyan*. *d* Chromium.

**chrom'o** (-mô), *n.*; pl. *-môs* (-môs). A chromatolithograph.

**chrom'o-gen** (krô'mô-jên), [*chromo + -gen*.] 1. *Biochem.* A substance which, as by contact with air, readily becomes a coloring matter. 2. *a* A compound not itself a dye, but containing one or more color-forming groups and so capable of becoming a dye. *b* Any of several mordant dyes. — **chrom'o-gen'ic** (jên'ik), *adj.*

**chrom'o-lith'o-graph** (-lith'ô-grăf; 9), *n.* A picture printed in colors from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process. — **chrom'o-lithog'ra-phy** (-lith'ô-gră-fî), *n.* — **chrom'o-lithog'ra-pher** (see *LITHOGRAPHER*), *n.* — **chrom'o-lith'o-graph'ic** (-lith'ô-grăf'ik), *adj.*

**chrom'o-pho'to-graph** (-tô'tô-grăf; 9), *n.* A photograph in which the natural colors are reproduced. — **chrom'o-pho'to-gra-phy** (-tô'tô-grăf'î), *n.* — **chrom'o-pho'to-graph'ic** (-tô'tô-grăf'ik), *adj.*

**chrom'o-plasm** (krô'mô-plăz-m), *n.* = **CHROMATIN**.

**chrom'o-plast** (-plăst), *n.* [*chromo + -plast*.] *Biol.* A pigmented plastid; in botany, one containing red or yellow pigment (as distinct from *chloroplast*, containing green pigment). Chromoplasts give color to most flowers and fruits.

**chrom'o-some** (sôm), [*chromo + -sôma*.] *Biol.* One of the small bodies, ordinarily definite in number in the cells of a given species, into which the chromatin of a cell nucleus resolves itself previous to the mitotic division of the cell. See *MITOSIS*, *CHROMATIN*, *SEX CHROMOSOME*.

**chrom'o-sphere** (krô'mô-sfîr), *n.* [*chromo + -sphere*.] *Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun and between it and the corona (see *CORONA*, 3); also, a similar layer encircling a star. The solar chromosphere is visible at the time of a total eclipse. — **chrom'o-spher'ic** (-sfîr'ik), *adj.*

**chrom'ous** (krô'miŭs), *adj.* [*Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from chromium; — said esp. of compounds in which this element is bivalent.

**chron'ic** (krôn'ik), *adj.* [*F.* *chronique*, fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *chronikos* concerning time, fr. *chronos* time.] 1. Continuing for a long time; of a disease, of long duration; — opposed to *acute*. 2. Hence, having long had an affliction or habit; confirmed; as, a *chronic* sufferer. 3. Continuous; constant; as, *chronic* war. — *Syn.* See *INVERTERATE*.

**chron'ic-al** (-kăl), *adj.* Rare. — **chron'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**chron'ic-le** (krôn'ik-lî), *n.* [*OF.* *chronique*, fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *chronika*, neut. pl. of *chronikos*. See *CHRONIC*.] A historical account of events in the order of time, a history; esp., a simple chronological record. — *v. t.*; -i-CLÉD (-k'îd); -i-CLING (-klîng). To record in a chronicle; to record. — **chron'ic-ler** (-klîr), *n.*

**Chron'ic-les** (krôn'ik-lî), *n.* pl., construed as sing. Either of two canonical books of the Old Testament. See *HINT*.

**[chro'nique' scan'dal'euse'** (krô'nîk' skăn'dă-lô'z). [*F.*] A history or report that stresses scandalous details.

**chron'o-** (krôn'ô), *chron-* [Gr. *chronos*.] A combining form denoting time, as in *chronometer*.

**chron'o-gram** (-grăm), *n.* [*chrono + -gram*.] 1. An inscription, sentence, or phrase in which certain letters express a date or epoch. 2. The record made by a chronograph. — **chron'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grăm-măt'ik), *adj.*

**chron'o-graph** (-grăf; 9), *n.* [*chrona + -graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording time, velocity of projectiles, etc. — **chron'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ik), *adj.*

**chron'o-log'er** (krôn'ô-lô-jîr), *n.* A chronologist.

**chron'o-log'ic** (krôn'ô-lô-jîk), **chron'o-log'ic (-i-kăl), adj.** Pertaining to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time. — **chron'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**chron'o-lô-gist** (krôn'ô-lô-jîst), *n.* A person who investigates dates of events; one skilled in chronology.

**chron'o-lô-gy** (-jî), *n.*; pl. *-ô-gîs* (-jîz) [*chrona + -logy*.] 1. The science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions, and which assigns to events their proper dates. 2. A chronological table, list, etc. 3. Arrangement or relation of events, in order of occurrence.

**chron'om'e-ter** (krôn'ôm-ê-tîr), *n.* [*chrona + -meter*.] An instrument for measuring time, a timepiece, esp. one intended to keep time with great accuracy. — **chron'o-met'ric** (krôn'ô-mêt'rik), **chron'o-met'ri-cal** (-i-kăl), *adj.* — **chron'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**chron'om'e-try** (-trî), *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

**chron'o-scope** (krôn'ô-skôp), *n.* [*chrona + -scope*.] Any one of various instruments of precision for measuring minute intervals of time.

**chro'ous** (krô'ôs), [*Gr.* *chrôa*, *chroos*.] An adjective suffix denoting colored; — chiefly in *Bot.*, as in *isochroous*.

**chrys'a-lid** (krîs'ô-lîd), *n.* A chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**, *adj.*

**chrys'a-lis** (lîs), *n.*; pl. *chrys'alides* (-lîs-êd; -îz), *chrysalides* (krîs'alî-dîz). [*Chrysalis* gold-colored pupa of a butterfly, fr. Gr. *chrysalis*, fr. *chrysa* gold.] *Zool.* The pupa of insects (esp. of butterflies). See *PUPA*, *illust.*; cf. *COCOON*.

**chrys-an'them-um** (krîs'ăn'thêm-mûm; krîs-), [*L.*, fr. Gr. *chrysanthemum*, fr. *chrysa* gold + *anthemon* flower.] An ornamental plant (genus *Chrysanthemum*) of the aster family; also, one of its large red, yellow, or white double flower heads of various shades and sizes. See *POMPON*, 2.

**chrys'a-ro'hin** (krîs'ô-rô'hîn), *n.* [Gr. *chrysa* gold + *E.* *Goa* powder + *-in*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, C obtained from Goa powder and used in treating skin diseases.

**Chry'se-is** (krîs'ê-îs), *n.* In the *Iliad*, daughter of a priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks and given to Agamemnon, but later restored by him to avenge a pestilence threatened by Apollo. Cf. *BATHEA*.

**chrys'e-l-e-phan'tine** (krîs'ê-lân'fîn; -tîn), *adj.* [Gr. *chryseolephantinos*, fr. *chrysa* gold + *elephantinos* of ivory, fr. *elephas* ivory, *elephant*.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory, as certain ancient statues.

**chrys'o-ber'yl** (krîs'ô-bêr'îl), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. Gr. *chrysoberyllos*, fr. *chrysa* gold + *beryllos* beryl.] A yellowish mineral consisting of a compound of aluminum with a little iron, sometimes used as a gem.

**chrys/o-lite** (krī'sō-līt), *n.* [Through OF. & L., fr. Gr. *chrysolithos*, fr. *chryso* gold + *lithos* stone.] *Mineral.* A magnesium iron silicate, (Mg,Fe)SiO<sub>3</sub>, usually olive green. Transparent varieties are used as gems. — **chrys/o-litic** (krī'sō-līt'ik), *adj.*

**chrys/o-prase** (krī'sō-prāz), *n.* [Through OF. & L., fr. Gr. *chrysoprason*, fr. *chryso* gold + *prason* leek.] *Mineral.* An apple-green variety of chalcidony. — When brilliant it is valued as a gem.

**chtho/nī-an**, **Chtho/nī-an** (chthō'nī-ān), *adj.* [Gr. *chthonios* in or under the earth, fr. *chthōn*, *chthonos*, earth.] Designating, or relating to, gods or spirits of the underworld, esp. gods of the Greeks.

**chub** (chūb), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note, 3. [ME. *chubbe*.] 1 A European fresh-water fish (*Leuciscus cephalus*) of the carp family. 2 In America: a Any of various fishes of the carp family, as the fallfish. b Any of several fishes of other families, as the tautog, largemouthed black bass, etc.

**chub/by** (chūb'by), *adj.*; -BI-ER (-lēr); -BI-EST. Like a chub; plump and round. — **chub/bi-ness** (-l-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**chuck** (chūk), *v. i. & t.* [Imitative.] To cluck. — *n.* 1. A cluck. 2. A word of encouragement.

**chuck, v. t.** 1. To give a tap or pat. 2. To toss or throw with a short action of the arm. — *n.* 1. A slight blow or pat under the chin. 2. A toss or jerk.

**chuck, n.** 1. A portion of a side of dressed beef (see **BEER**, *Illustr.*), including most of the neck, the parts about the shoulder blade, and those about the first three ribs. b The neck and shoulders of a carcass of dressed lamb or mutton, including three pairs of ribs. See **LAMB**, *Illustr.* 2. Maen. Any of various contrivances for holding work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe. 3 = **CNOCK**, 1.

**chuck-full**. Var. of **CNOCK-FULL**.

**chuck/le** (chūk'li), *v. i.*; **CHUCK/LAP** ('lāp); **CHUCK/LING** (-līng). [From 1st **CHUCK**.] To laugh in a quiet, hardly audible manner, as expressing inward satisfaction. — **chuck/le, n.** — **chuck/ler** (-lēr), *n.*

**chuck/le, adj.** Clumsy, stupid.

**chuck/le-head** (-hēd'), *n.* **Collog.** A blockhead. — **chuck/le-head/ed** (-hēd'ed; -lād), *adj.* — **chuck/le-head/ed-ness**, *n.*

**chuck/-will's-wid/ow, n.** A goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States; — from its note.

**chuck/y** (chūk'y), *n.*; **pl.** -IES (-īz). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A little chick.

**chud/dar** (chūd'dār), *n.* Also **chud'dar** (-dār), **chud'dah** (-dā). [Hind *cadar*.] *Anglo-Ind.* A sheet or square of cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl.

**chuff** (chūf), *n.* A rustic; boor; churl. — **chuff/y, adj.**

**chuff** (chūf; chōof), **chuff/y, adj.** *Dial.* Fat; chubby.

**chug** (chīg), *n.* Also **chug/-chug**. A dull, explosive sound abruptly terminated, as of the exhaust of an engine. — *v. i.*; **CHUGGED** (chūgd); **CHUG/GING**. *Collog.* To move or go with chugs; — often with *along*.

**chuk/ker** (chūk'kēr), **chuk/ker** (-kēr), *n.* [Hind *cakkar*, *cakur*, fr. Sk. *cakra* a wheel.] A period of play at polo.

**chum** (chūm), *n.* [From *chamber fellow*.] *Now Collog.* A roommate, as in a college; also, an intimate friend. — *v. t.*; **CHUMMED** (chūmīd); **CHUM/MING**. *Collog.* To occupy a room with another; to form or keep up intimacy.

**chum** (chūm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Chopped fish, or the like, thrown overboard to attract fish.

**chum/my** (chūm'y), *adj.*; -MI-ER (-lēr); -MI-EST. *Collog.* Intimate; sociable. — **chum/mi-ly** (-līl), *adv.*

**chump** (chūmp), *n.* 1. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a block. 2. A *Collog.* A blockhead, dolt. b *Slang.* Head — *off one's chump*. *Slang, Eng. Crazy*

**chump, v. t. & i.** To munch.

**chunk** (chūnk), *n.* [Var. of *chuck* a portion.] 1. *Collog.* A short, thick fragment, as of wood. 2. Figuratively, a fair quantity. 3. *Collog.* U. S. A short, thickest person. b A strong, thickest horse.

**chunk/-ly, adj.**; **CHUNK/LE-FR** (-lēr); **CHUNK/LE-EST**. *Collog.* Short and thick, thickest; also, lumpy

**church** (chūrch), *n.* [AS *circa*, fr. Gr. *kyriakon* the Lord's house, fr. *kyrios* master, lord, fr. *kyraos* power.] 1. A building for public worship, esp. Christian worship. 2. Church service; divine worship. 3. [often *cap.*] The organization of Christianity, as in a nation; esp., ecclesiastical power or government. 4. The clerical profession. 5. The collective body of Christians. 6. A body of Christian believers having the same creed, rites, etc.; a denomination; as, the Presbyterian Church. 7. Any body of worshippers; a religious society. — *v. t.* To bring or conduct to church to receive one of its rites, as baptism, the funeral rite, or a blessing after childbirth. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a church

**Church/es of Christ**. See **DISCIPLES OF CHRIST**.

**church/go'er** (chūrch'gō'ēr), *n.* One who goes to church, esp. habitually. — **church/go-ing, n. & adj.**

**church/less** (-lēz; -līs), *adj.* 1. Having no church, or no church affiliation or connection. 2. Not sanctioned by the church.

**church/ly, adj.** [AS *ciriclic*.] Pertaining to, or suitable for, church; ecclesiastical. — **church/ly-ness, n.**

**church/man** (chūrch'mān), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest. 2. An adherent or devoted member of a church, esp. [often *cap.*] of an established church. — **church/man-ship, n.** — **church/wom-an** (-wōm'ān), *n.*

**Church of Christ, Scientist**. The official name of CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

**Church of England**. The established episcopal church of England. It holds itself originally to have been the outcome of a merging of the early British church and the churches resulting from the Scots-Irish and Italian missions of the 8th century, and to have been by law established, though not founded, at the time of the Reformation when the supremacy of the pope was repudiated and that of the sovereign asserted.

**Church Slavie**. The ecclesiastical and literary language formed on the basis of a Bulgarian dialect by Cyril in the 9th century. It is the oldest and most primitive of the recorded Slavic tongues and is still *dance*. — *liturgy* of the Eastern Church. Called also *Old Bulgarian*.

**chore/o-graph** (chōr'ē-ō-grāf), *n.* 1. *Ch. of Eng.* A lay house-dancer. 2. *Ch. of Eng.* A dance to include the protection of the church stage. — **chore/o-graphy, n.** 2. *Prot. Episc. Ch.* A church officer whose *graph/o* (-grāf'ik), *n.* the management of the temporal affairs of the

**chore/o-amb** (chōr'ē-āmb; -w). A clay tobacco pipe with a long stem.

**churl** (chūrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband.] 1. A rustic; a peasant. 2. A surly fellow; boor. 3. A selfish miser; a niggard.

**churl/ish** (chūrl'ish), *adj.* 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Of or pertaining to a churl or churls; rustic; mean. 2. Like a churl; rough; surly; also, sordid; meanly. 3. Wanting pliancy; unmanageable; as, a *churlish* soil. — *Syn.* See **BOORISH**. — *Ant.* Courtly. — *ly, adv.* — **ness, n.**

**churn** (chūrn), *n.* [AS. *cyrrin*.] A vessel in which milk or cream is stirred, beaten, or otherwise agitated in order to separate the oily globules from the other parts and thus to obtain butter. — *v. t.* 1. To stir, beat, or agitate (milk or cream) in a churn, in order to make butter; to make (butter) by churning. 2. To shake, stir, or agitate violently; to make, as foam, by thus doing. — *v. i.* 1. To work a churn, as in making butter. 2. To produce, or be in, violent agitation; as, the steamer's propeller churns. — **churn'er, n.** — **churn'ing, n.**

**churr** (chūr), *n.* [CF. *cmurr*.] A vibrant or whirling noise, as that made by the partridge. — **churr, v. i.**

**chur'ri-gue-resque** (chūr'ri-gā-rēsk'), *adj.* *Arch.* Pert. to the baroque style developed in Spain by José Churriguera (1650-1723).

**chute** (shūt), *n.* [F., prop., a fall.] 1. Of water, a fall; a quick descent, as in a river; a rapid. 2. An inclined plane or trough down which various things may pass or slide to a lower level. 3. Short for **PARACHUTE**. 4. Descent; decline.

**chut'ney** (chūt'nī), *n.*; **pl.** -NIES (-nīz). Also **chut'nee**. [Hind. *chutni*.] A hot-tasting or spicy condiment of fruit seasoned with chili, garlic, mustard, and vinegar.

**chyle** (kil), *n.* [F. and L., F. *chyle*, fr. Gr. *chylōs* juice, chyle, fr. *chein* to pour.] *Physiol.* A modification of lymph which occurs in the lacteals (the lymphatics leading from the small intestine) and in the thoracic duct, from which it is poured into the veins. It contains globules of emulsified fat, derived from chyme contained in the small intestine. The chyle serves as the chief medium for the transfer of ingested fats to the blood. — **chylous** (kī'lūs), *adj.*

**chyme** (kim), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, fr. Gr. *chymos* juice, fr. *chein* to pour.] *Physiol.* The semiliquid mass of partly digested food expelled by the stomach into the duodenum. — **chymous** (kī'mūs), *adj.*

**chym'lo** (kīm'lo), **chym'is-try, etc.** *Archae* vars. of **CNEMIS**, etc.

**ci-bo'ri-um** (sī-bō'ri-ūm; 70), *n.*; **pl.** -RIA (-dā). [ML., fr. *Leiborium* a cup, fr. Gr. *kibōrion* a seed vessel of the Egyptian bean.] 1. *Arch.* A canopy, usually standing free and supported on four columns, covering the high altar; also, a similar canopy, used over a statue, etc. 2. A vessel for Eucharistic waters

**ci-ca'da** (sī-kā'dā, -kā'dā), *n.*; **pl.** -DAS (-dāz), -DAE (-dē). [L.] 1. Any homopterous, stout-bodied insect of the family Cicadidae, with large transparent wings. — often called *locust*; esp. one of the type genus (*Cicada*), including the *seventeen year locust* (which see). Certain cicadas are called also *harvest flies*, esp. the large American *dog-day cicadas* (genus *Tibicen*). Cicadas are noted for the prolonged shrill notes of the male, produced by vibrating membranes of special sound organs on the underside of the abdomen. Cf. **GRASSHOPPER**, **KATYDID**, **LOCUST**

**ci-ca'la** (sī-kā'lā), *n.* [It., fr. L. *cicada*] A cicada.

**ci-a-tri'cle** (sī-kā-trī'kl), *n.* [L. *cicatricula*.] A *Bot.* A cicatrix. b *Embryol.* The disc of protoplasm on which the yolk of the egg of birds and reptiles. See **EGG**, *Illustr.*

**ci-a-trix** (sī-kā-trīks; -trīks), *n.*; **pl.** **CICATRICES** (sī-kā-trī'sēz). [L.] 1. Also **ci-a-trice** (sī-kā-trīs), *pl.* **CICATRICES** (trīs-ēz; -īs). *Med.* The fibrous tissue which forms at the site of a wound and later contracts, forming the scar. 2. A scar or scarlike mark, esp. one caused by the previous attachment of a part or organ, **Bot.** the mark left on the stem after the fall of a leaf or bract, also, the hilum of a seed. — **ci-a-tri'cial** (sī-kā-trī'shāl), *adj.* *Med.*

**ci-a-trize** (sī-kā-trīz), *v. t. & i.* *Med.* To heal with or by the formation of a cicatrix. — **ci-a-tri-za'tion** (trī-zā'shūn; -trī-zā'-), *n.*

**ci-cle-ly** (sī-sē-lī), *n.*; **pl.** -LIPS (-līz). [L. *acselis*, fr. Gr. *acselis*, *acselis*.] Any of several herbs (genus *Ampelis*, *Osmorhiza*, etc.) of the carrot family, as the *sweet cicely* of Europe (*M. odorata*), with white flowers and aromatic root, and related American species (esp. *O. longistylis*).

**ci-co-ro'nes** (chē'chē-rō'nēs; sī-sē-rō'nēs), *n.*; **pl.** -RONI (-nō), -RONES (-nēs). [It., fr. L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] A guide who conducts suit-seekers.

**ci-c'o-ro'nī-an** (sī-sē-rō'nī-ān), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Cicero or his style; hence, eloquent.

**ci-ch'o'ri-a'ceous** (sī-kō'rī-ā'shē-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *cichoreum* chicory.] Belonging to the chicory family (Cichoriaceae). See **CHICORY**.

**ci-cis-b'e-o** (chē'chēz-bē'ō, -ē, sī-sīs-bē'ō), *n.*; **pl.** -BFI (-bē'fī), -Bē'Y. [It.] The gallant of a married woman, a cavalier servente.

**Old** (ōld; Sp. thē'lb), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *sayyid* lord.] A title of Rodrigo (or Ruy) Díaz de Bivar, an 11th-century champion of Christianity, the hero of *Cornell's Cid* (1836).

**-cid/al** (-sīd'āl; -āl), 2. [See **-CID**.] A suffix forming adjectives signifying *having power to kill*, as in *bactericidal*.

**-cido** (-sīd). 1. [F., fr. L. *-cida*, fr. *caedere* to kill.] A suffix meaning *killer; destroyer*; as in *fratricide*. 2. [L. *-cidum*.] A suffix meaning *a killing*, as in *homicide*.

**ci'der** (sī'dēr), *n.* [OF. *sivre* (F. *cidre*), fr. L., fr. Gr. *sikera* strong drink.] The expressed juice of apples, used for drinking and for making vinegar. Cider that has fermented is called *hard cider* and contains 2-8 per cent alcohol. Cf. **APPLEJACK**.

**cider gum**. See **GUM**, 5.

**ci'f-de-vant** (sē'dē-vānt), *adj.* [F., formerly.] Former.

**ci-gar** (sī-gār), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*.] A small roll of tobacco leaf, usually tapered at the ends, for smoking. Cigars are distinguished according to shape as *belvedere*, *corona*, *panatela*, *perfecto* (cf. also **CHEZCO**, **STROBE**) and according to strength as *claro*, *colorado*, *maduro*.

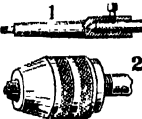
**ci-ga-rette** (sī-gā-rēt'), *n.* Also **ci-ga-rette**. [F. *cigarette*.] A little roll of finely cut tobacco, enclosed usually in paper, for smoking.

**ci'lī-a** (sī'lī-ā; 58), *n.*; **pl.** -CULUM (-kūm). [L. *cilium* eyelid.] 1. *Anat.* The eyelashes. 2. *Bot.* Hairlike processes, found on many cells, capable of a vibratory or lashing movement. 3. *Bot.* Any minute marginal hairs forming a fringe.

**ci'lī-ar'y** (-lī'ār, or *esp. Brit.*, -lī'ār), *adj.* a Of or pert. to cilia. b Pert. to certain structures of the eye. See **EYE**, *Illustr.*

**ci'lī-ate** (-lī), **ci'lī-ate'd** (-lī'atēd; -līd), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Provided with cilia; as, a *ciliate* leaf; *ciliate* infusorians.

**ci'lī-ice** (sī'lī-īs), *n.* [F.] Haircloth; a hair shirt.



Chuck, 2 1 With screw, 2 Drill Chuck.



Cicada (*Tibicen trinitarsis*). (36)



habitant of a city or town; specif., *Niet.*, one enjoying its freedom and

privileges as ..... or burgess. 2. A member of a state; a person, native or naturalized, who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to protection from it; — opposed to *alien*. 3. A civilian, as opposed to a soldier, policeman, etc. — *cit'i-sen-ess*, *n.* — *cit'i-sen-ship*, *n.*

**Syn.** *Citizen*, subject, national here mean a person owing allegiance to and entitled to the protection of a sovereign state. All, in general, imply opposition to *alien*. The preferred term for any person, whether he lives in the implied country or not, is *citizen* when he owes allegiance to a state in which the sovereign power is retained by the people, and subject when that power is actually or theoretically retained by a personal sovereign, such as a monarch. *National*, more shifting in its meaning, usually refers to one living in a country other than the one in which he has or, sometimes, has had, the status of citizen or subject.

**cit'i-sen-ry** (sit'i-sen-ri), *n.* The mass of citizens  
**cit'ral** (sit'ri), *n.* [*Citron* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* An odoriferous liquid aldehyde,  $C_6H_8O$ , found in oil of lemon, bay leaves, etc., used in making artificial perfumes.

**cit'rate** (sit'ri:t; sit'ri:t), *n.* A salt or ester of citric acid.  
**cit'ric** (sit'ri:k), *adj.* [See *CITRON*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a triacid, *citric acid*,  $C_6H_8O_7$  ( $CO_2H$ ), extracted from lemons, currants, gooseberries, etc., and used in making artificial lemonade.

**cit'ri-oul'ture** (sit'ri-kul'tür), *n.* [*Citrus* citron tree + *E. cultura*.] The cultivation of citrus fruits. — *cit'ri-oul'tur-ist* (kul'tür-ist), *n.*  
**cit'rin** (sit'rin), *n.* [*Citrus* citron tree (see *CITRON*) + *-in*.] Vitamin P. See *VITAMIN*.

**cit'rine** (sit'rin), *adj.* [OF. *citrin*.] Like a citron or lemon, esp. in color. — *n.* A semiprecious yellow stone like topaz but actually black quartz changed by heat.

**cit'ron** (sit'ron; formerly sit'ern), *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *It.*, *fr.* *L. citrus*, *fr.* *Gr. kedros cedrus*, juniper.] 1. A tree (the fruit of a tree (*Citrus medica*), like the lemon in appearance and structure, but larger. 2. The tree bearing this fruit. 3. The preserved rind of the citron, used in fruitcake and puddings. — *CITRON MELON*.

**cit'ron-ella** (sit'ron-ē-lā), *n.* [NL. See *CITRON*.] A fragrant grass (*Cymbopogon nardus*) of southern Asia, which yields citronella oil, used in perfume and as an insecticide.

**citron melon.** One of a race of watermelons having a small fruit, the hard flesh of which is used like the citron.

**cit'rous** (sit'rus), *adj.* Also **cit'rous** (-rus). Pertaining to a genus (*Citrus*) of trees and shrubs of the rue family, often thorny, bearing large fruit with hard, usually thick peel, and pulpy flesh, as the citron, lemon, lime, orange, and grapefruit.

**cit'tern** (sit'ern), **cith'ern** (sit'h-), *n.* [See *CITHER*.] A medieval lute-like instrument played with a plectrum.

**cit'y** (sit'i), *n.* *pl.* **CITIES** (-iz). [OF. *citē*, *fr.* *L. civitas* citizenship, state, city, *fr.* *civis* citizen.] 1. Any important town. 2. *Brit.* A town traditionally entitled *city*, usually one that has been an episcopal see. 3. *U. S.* A municipal corporation occupying a definite area and subject to the state from which it derives its powers. 4. *Canada.* A municipality of the highest class. 5. The inhabitants of a city collectively. 6. *Antiq.* A city state. — **cit'y-born**, *adj.* — **cit'y-bred**, *adj.* — **cit'y-folk**, *n.*

— **the City.** The commercial center of Greater London.

**cit'y-state**, *n.* A state in which the sovereignty is vested in the free citizens of an independent city and extends over the territories under its direct control, as ancient Athens.

**civet** (sit'it), *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *It.*, *fr.* *Ar. civet*.] 1. A thick yellowish substance of strong musky odor, found in a pouch near the sexual organs of civet cats, and used as a perfume. 2. A civet cat; also, its fur.

**civet cat.** A long-bodied, short-legged, catlike carnivorous animal (genus *Viverra*, *Civettictis*), native to Africa.

**civ'io** (sit'io), *adj.* [*L. civicus*, *fr.* *civis* citizen.] Relating to a citizen or a city or to citizenship or civil affairs.

**civ'ics** (sit'iks), *n.*; see *-ics*. That department of political science dealing with rights of citizenship and duties of citizens.

**civ'il** (-il), *adj.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L. civilis*, *fr.* *civis* citizen.] 1. Of, or made up of, citizens; pertaining to the whole body of citizens, or the state, or their interrelations; as, *civil institutions* or *strife*. 2. Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; specif., courteous; urbane; often, ordinarily polite. 3. Characteristic of or befitting a developed social community; civilized. 4. Pertaining to civic or ordinary affairs, as distinguished from military, naval, or ecclesiastical; as, a *civil marriage*. 5. Of, or in accordance with Roman civil law or (esp.) modern Civil law. 6. Recognized for purposes of ordinary life; — of divisions of time. 7. *Law.* A. Relating to the private rights of individuals in a community and to legal proceedings in connection with them; — *dist.* from *criminal* and *political*. B. Legal; — *dist.* from *natural*; as, *civil death*.

**Syn.** *Civil*, polite, courteous, courtly, gallant, chivalrous mean observant of the forms required by good breeding. *Civil* suggests no more than that the requirements are fulfilled; *polite*, while sometimes suggesting a perfunctory attitude, commonly implies thoughtfulness and polished manners; *courteous* implies more considerate and dignified politeness; *courtly* implies more highbred, stately, and ceremonious politeness; *gallant* and *chivalrous* imply courteous attentiveness, especially to women, but *gallant* suggests spirited or ornate and florid expressions of courtesy and *chivalrous*, high-minded, disinterested, or self-sacrificing attentiveness.

**civil death.** *Law.* The change of status of a person equivalent in its legal consequences to natural death.

**civil engineer.** An engineer whose training or occupation is in *civil engineering*, the designing and construction of public works, as roads, harbors, irrigation. Abbr. *C. E.*

**civ'il'ian** (sit-vil'yān), *n.* 1. *Law.* A student of, or a proficient in, civil or Civil law. 2. One not professionally in the army or navy. — **civ'il'ian**, *adj.*

**Civilian Conservation Corps.** An organization established by act of Congress in 1933 and recruited chiefly from unemployed youth, for carrying on public works involving forest conservation, building of parks, paths, and fire lanes, control of plant pests, and the like, on national and state domain. Liquidated by the 77th Congress (June 30, 1943). Abbr. *CCC*

**civ'il'i-ty** (sit-vil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). 1. *Archaic.* Polite education; hence, good breeding. 2. Civil conduct; politeness; a polite act or expression.

**civ'il-i-za-tion** (sit-vil-i-zā-shūn; -iz-ē-), *n.* [From *CIVILIZE*.] 1. Ad-

vancement in social culture. 2. A state of social culture characterized by relative progress in the arts, science, and statecraft. Cf. *BARRATRY*, *SAVAGERY*.

**civ'il-ize** (sit-vil'iz), *v. t.* To cause to come out of a savage or barbarous state; to instruct in the customs of civilization; educate; refine. — **civ'il-iz-a-tion** (-līz-ā-shūn), *adj.*

**civil law.** 1. *Roman Law.* The peculiar local law of Rome, as distinguished from the law for intercourse of Roman citizens with aliens. 2. *In the Middle Ages*, the Roman law as set forth (chiefly) in the Justinian Code, as distinct from the canon law. 3. *In modern use*, the body of private law developed from the Roman law in the states where the legal system is substantially Roman. In this sense usually written *civil law*. — **civ'il-i-za-tion**, *n.*

## LIBERTY, C.

**civ'il-ly** (sit-vil-li), *adv.* of *CIVIL*; apocif., politely.

**civil marriage.** A marriage solemnized before a civil magistrate, as distinguished from one before a clergyman.

**civil rights.** Nonpolitical rights of a citizen; specif., *U. S.*, rights secured by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, and by certain acts of Congress abolishing the civil incidents of involuntary servitude.

**civil servant.** *Brit.* A member of the civil service.

**civil service.** All branches of the public service which are not military, naval, legislative, or judicial.

**civil war.** A war between different sections or parties of the same country or nation; as, the American Civil War, or *War between the States* (1861-65); the English Civil War, or *Great Rebellion* (1642-49).

**civ'iam** (sit-vi'z-m), *n.* Good citizenship; orig., devotion to the Revolutionary order in France (1789-90).

**clab'ber** (klāb'ber; klāb'-), *n.* [*fr.* & *Gael. clāber*.] Curdled milk; bonnyclabber. — *v. i. & t.* To curdle

**clach'an** (klāch'an), *n.* [*Gael.* *Scot. & Ir.* A hamlet.

**clack** (klāk), *v. i.* 1. To let the tongue run; to chatter. 2. To make a clack. 3. To cackle or cluck, as a hen. — *v. t.* To utter tattle; to blab. — *n.* 1. Loud, continual, empty chatter; prattle. 2. A sharp, abrupt noise made by the striking together of objects. 3. Anything that causes such a noise, as a clapper. 3. *Derogatory.* The tongue. — **clack'er**, *n.*

**clack valve.** *Mach.* A valve, esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clack.

**clad** (klād), *past & past part.* of *CLOTHE*

**clad'o-phyll** (klād'ō-fil), *n.* [*Gr.* *klados* a sprout + *-phyll*.] *Bot.* A branch, assuming the form of and closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf, often bearing other leaves or flowers on the surface or margin. See *PHYLLOCLADUS*.

**claim** (klām), *v. t.* [OF. *clamer* (3d sing. pres. *il clame*), *fr.* *L. clamare* to cry out, call.] 1. To ask for, or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right, to demand as due. 2. To assert as a fact, right, or relation which ought to be acknowledged; as, to *claim* the championship. 3. To call for; require; as, the subject *claims* our attention. — **Syn.** See *DEMAND*.

— *n.* 1. A demand for something due or supposed to be due; as, a *claim* for damages; an insurance *claim*; a *claim* under a workmen's compensation law. 2. A title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should concede to, or confer on, the claimant. 3. That which one claims; specif., an area claimed by a settler or prospector and marked by stakes. — **claim'a-ble**, *adj.* — **claim'ant** (-ānt), *n.* — **claim'ed**, *n.*

**claim'ing race.** A horse race in which horses are entered subject to claim of the right to purchase for a certain price (not less than twice the value of the race to the winner) by anyone registered for racing and starting a horse at that meeting.

**claim jumper.** One who illegally takes possession of another's mining claim.

**clair-voy'ance** (klār-vōi'āns; the *F.* pron., *klār-vwā'yāns*, is still used by some, esp. in England), *n.* [*F.*] 1. The power of discerning objects not present to the senses but regarded as having objective reality. 2. Preternaturally clear or acute perception, esp. of what is not ordinarily discernible; perspicacity. — **Syn.** See *DISCERNMENT*.

**clair-voy'ant** (klār-vōi'ānt), *adj.* [*F.*] Of or having clairvoyance. — *n.* One held to have the power of clairvoyance.

**clam** (klām), *n.* Clammy or viscid matter; clamminess.

**clam** (klām), *n.* [*AS. clamm* a bandage, bond.] A clamp; — usually

**clam** (klām), *n.* [From *clamshell*, *fr.* *CLAM* a clam.] 1. Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible kinds, specif., the common thick-shelled *round*, or *hard*, or *hard-shelled clam* (*Venus mercenaria*), called also *quahog*, and the common thin-shelled *long*, or *soft*, or *soft-shelled clam* (*Mya arenaria*) having long siphons. A small quahog is known as a *cherry stone (clam)*; the young of the quahog when large enough to be eaten raw is called *littleneck (clam)*. 2. The soft part of any of these mollusks used raw or cooked for food; — usually *pl.* 3. *Colloq.* *U. S.* A very reticent person. — *v. t.*; **CLAMMED** (klāmd); **CLAMMING**. To dig clams.

**clam'mant** (klām'ānt), *adj.* [*L. clamans*, pres. part. of *clamare* to call.] 1. Clamorous. 2. *Scot.* manding notice.

**clam'a-to-ri-al** (klām'ā-tō-ri-āl), *adj.* [*L. clamator* a bawler.] Belonging to a large suborder (Clamatores) of passerine birds, with little power of singing, as the tyrant flycatcher.

**clam'hake** (klām'hāk'), *n.* *U. S.* The baking of clams, esp. on hot stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food; also, a gathering at which clams are thus cooked.

**clam'ber** (klām'ber), *v. i. & t.* [*ME. clambren*, *clameren*, *fr.* or akin to *climb*.] To climb crawlingly or by catching hold with hands and feet, or, of plants, by tendrils. — *n.* Act of clambering. — **clam'ber**, *n.*

— **clām-ber'ing** (klām-ber'ing); **clām-ber'ed**, *n.* Chiefly *Scot.* A Rub-

— **clām'my** (klām'mi), *adj.*; **clām'mier** (-i-er); **-mi-est**. Damp, soft, sticky, and (usually) cool. — **clām'mi-ness**, *n.*  
**clam'or**, **clam'our** (klām'or), *n.* [From *OF. fr. L. clamor*, *fr. clamare* to cry out.] 1. A great outcry or loud shouting. 2. A con-



Long Clam. 1 Siphon; 2 Incurrent Orifice; 3 Excurrent Orifice; 4 Mantle; 5 Shell; 6 Foot. (34)



tinued violent expression of discontent; popular outcry. 3. Any loud and continued noise, as of animals, musical instruments, a storm, etc. — *v. t.* To make a clamor. — *v. i.* To disturb or drive, or to utter, with clamor. — *clam'or-er*, *clam'or-er*, *n.*

**clam'or** (*klám'ôr*), *v. t.* To silence. *Shak.*

**clam'or-ous** (*-ô's*), *adj.* Full of, or of the nature of, clamor; noisy. — *Syn.* See *vociferous*. — *Ant.* Taciturn. — *clam'or-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *clam'or-ous-ness*, *n.*

**clamp** (*klâmp*), *n.* [I. G. or D. *klamp*.] 1. A device that holds fast, binds things together, or wedges adjacent parts against other members of a unit. 2. Any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together esp. by a screw or screws, for holding or compressing anything. — *v. t.* To fasten with, or place in, a clamp.

**clamp**, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump. — *clamp*, *n.*

**clam/shell** *buok'et* (*klâm'shél'*). A dredging or loading bucket hinged like a clamshell.

**clann** (*klân*), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring, descendants.] 1. A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, — esp. with reference to the Scottish Highlands. Cf. *sept*, 1. 2. A clique; a set. 3. *Sociol.* An exogamous division of a tribe, descended from a common ancestor, tracing descent in one line only, and constituting the chief unit of tribal society; a sib.

**clan-des'tine** (*klân-dîs'tîn*), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam* secretly.] Conducted with secrecy by design, usually for an evil or illicit purpose; as, *clandestine* meeting; *clandestine* correspondence. — *Syn.* See *secret*. — *clan-des'tin-ly*, *adv.* — *clan-des'tine-ness*, *n.*

**clang** (*klâng*), *v. i.* [L. *clangere* to cry, peal.] To give out, or cry with, a clang. — *v. t.* To strike together with a clang. — *n.* 1. A loud, ringing sound, as of metallic objects struck together. 2. The cry of cranes or geese.

**clang'or**, **clang'or** (*klâng'ôr*; *klâng'gôr*), *n.* [L. *clangor*, fr. *clangere*.] Sharp, harsh, ringing sound; a clang. — *v. i.* To make a clangor. — *clang'or-ous*, *adj.*

**clank** (*klângk*), *n.* A sharp, brief, ringing sound, duller than *clang*, made by collision of sonorous bodies. — *v. i.* & *t.* To make a clank; to sound or move with a clank.

**clan'ish** (*klân'ish*), *adj.* Of a clan; disposed to associate only with one's clique; actuated by the traditions, habits, etc., of a clan. — *clan'ish-ly*, *adv.* — *clan'ish-ness*, *n.*

**clank'man** (*klânzmân*), *n.* One of a clan.

**clap** (*klâp*), *v. i.* CLAPPED (klâpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. [ME. *clappen*, prob. fr. AS; cf. AS. *clappan* to throb.] 1. To make a clack, or clatter; to come together with a clap. 2. To strike the hands together in applause. — *v. t.* 1. To strike vigorously or resoundingly; to bring together or to, with clap. 2. To strike (the hands) together, as an expression of applause, encouragement, etc. 3. To applaud by striking the hands together. 4. To strike or slap with the hand by way of approbation or encouragement. 5. To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually; as, to *clap* on more sail. 6. *Archae.* To make or contrive hastily. — *n.* 1. *Archae.* A clapper, as of a bell. 2. A loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces; esp. a peal, as of thunder. 3. *Dial.* A sudden stroke of fortune, usually bad. 4. A hard slap with the hand. 5. The explosive sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of thus doing, esp. to express applause.

**clap** (*klâp*), *n.* [OF. *clapoir*.] Gonorrhea.

**clap'board** (*klâp'bôrd*; *klâp'bôrd*), *n.* 1. *Eng.* A size of board for making staves and wainscoting. 2. *U. S.* A narrow board, thicker at one edge, for weatherboarding frame buildings. — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards.

**clap'per** (*klâp'pôr*), *n.* 1. That which makes a clapping noise; as: a The tongue of a bell. See *BELL*, *Illust.* b *Colloq.* The tongue. c One of a pair of flat sticks, bones, etc., held between a person's fingers and clapped, as by a Negro minstrel, — often called *bones*. 2. A person who claps, or applauds.

**clap'per-claw** (*klâp'pôr-klô'*), *dial.* also *klâp'pôr-klô'*, *-klô'*, *v. t.* *Archae.* & *Dial.* 1. To clasp with the hand and nails. 2. To revile; to scold. — *clap'per-claw'er*, *n.*

**clap'trap** (*klâp'trâp*), *n.* A trick, device, or expression to gain applause; hence, pretentious language, specious argument, insincere sentiment, etc., designed to gain applause.

**claque** (*klâk*; *klâk*), *n.* [F.] A body of paid applauders at a play; hence, any body of trucking applauders.

**clar'a-bel'la** (*klâr'-â-bél'la*), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *clarus* clear & *bellus* fine.] *Music.* An 8-foot organ stop with open wooden pipes. The tone is soft and sweet. See *STOP*, *n.*

**clar'ance** (*klâr'ân-s*), *n.* [From *Clarence*, Enk. dukedom.] A closed four-wheeled carriage, seating four inside.

**clar'en-don** (*klâr'ên-dôn*), *n.* *Print.* A style of type. See *TYPE*.

**clar'et** (*klâr'ët*), *n.* [From OF. dim. of *cler* clear, fr. L. *clarus*.] 1. Any red Bordeaux or other red table wine. 2. Also *claret red*. The color of claret; a purplish red. 3. *Slang.* Blood. — *clar'et*, *adj.*

**Clare'tian** (*klâr-ët'shân*), *adj.* *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to Blessed Anthony Claret or the Claretians. — *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, founded in 1849 by Blessed Anthony Claret (Antonio Maria Claret y Clara, 1807-70).

**clar'ify** (*klâr'î-fî*), *v. t.* & *i.* -*fy*ED (-fîd); -*fy*ING. [OF. *clarifier*, fr. L. *clarificare*, fr. *clarus* clear & *facere* to make.] To make or become pure and clear; as, to *clarify* a liquid; to make or become more readily understandable; as, to *clarify* one's meaning. — *clar'i-fi-ca'tion* (-fî-kâ'shôn), *n.* — *clar'i-fi'er* (-fî'îr), *n.*

**clar'i-net'** (*klâr'î-nët'*; *klâr'î-nët*, -nît), *n.* [F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. L. *clarus*.] *Music.* A wood-wind instrument consisting of a bellmouthed tube with a single reed. See *REED*, *Illust.* — *clar'i-net'ist*, *clar'i-net'tist* (*klâr'î-nët'ist*; *klâr'î-nët'tist*), *n.*

**clar'ion** (*klâr'î-ôn*), *n.* [OF. *clarion*, fr. L. *clarus* clear.] 1. A kind of trumpet with clear, shrill tones. 2. *Poetic.* The sound of or as of a clarion. — *adj.* Loud and clear.

**clar'i-o-net'** (*klâr'î-ô-nët'*; *klâr'î-ô-nët*; *klâr'î-nët*). Var. of *CLARINET*.

**clar'i-ty** (*klâr'î-tî*), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *clarté*, *clarté*, fr. L. *claritas*.] Clearness; lucidity.

**clark'i-a** (*klâr'kî-â*), *n.* [NL., after William Clark, Am. explorer.]

A showy annual herb (genus *Clarkia*) of the evening-primrose family, of the Pacific slope of North America, esp. *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans*, which have large red or purple flowers.

**clar'io** (*klâr'î-ô*), *adj.* [Sp.] Light-colored and, generally, mild; — of cigars. Cf. *COLORADO*, MADURO. — *n.* A claro cigar.

**clar'y** (*klâr'î*), *n.* pl. CLARIES (îz). Also *clar'y sage*. [F. *clarète*, fr. ML. *scalaria*.] A mint (*Salvia scalaria*) of southern Europe, having related ornamental species (*S. horminum*).

**clash** (*klâsh*), *v. t.* [Initiative.] 1. To make a clash. 2. To collide; also, to conflict; as, interests that *clash*. — *v. i.* 1. To produce, as a sound, by a collision. 2. To strike with a clash. — *n.* 1. A loud, usually metallic, noise resulting from collision. 2. Collision or hostile meeting; also, opposition; conflict.

**clasp** (*klâsp*; *û*), *v. t.* CLASPED (klâsp) or CLASTP; CLASP'ING. [ME. *claspēn*, *clapēn*.] 1. To fasten together with or as with a clasp. 2. To cling or entwine about; loosely, to surround; enwrap; specif., to embrace. 3. To seize with or in the hand. — *n.* 1. Any of various forms of catch or hook. 2. An embrace; a grasp. 3. *Mil.* A bar across the suspension ribbon of a service medal inscribed with the name of the action (*battle clasp*) or of the campaign or area (*service clasp*) for which it was awarded. On a service ribbon, a star is worn instead of a battle clasp. See *STAR*, *n.*, 6. b An addition to a service ribbon to indicate a subsequent award of the basic medal.

**clasp knife**. A jackknife with a blade folding into the handle, esp. one with a catch to hold the blade open.

**class** (*klâs*; *û*), *n.* [F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet.] 1. A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics or as having the same status; as, the educated *class*. 2. The system of thus dividing society; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; as, the feeling of *class*; hence, *the classes*, the upper classes. 3. a A body of students meeting regularly to study the same subject or to attend lectures or recitations. b An assembling or the period of assembling of such a body. c A body of students whose year of graduation is the same. 4. A group of persons, things, qualities, etc., having common characteristics; set; kind. 5. A division, grouping, or distinction based on grade or quality; as, to travel first *class*. 6. *Slang* Superior quality; style. 7. *Bot. & Zool.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, forming a category ranking above an order and below a phylum. See *CLASSIFICATION*, 2. 8. *Mil.* A group of conscripts designated as made up of men born in a given year; as, *the class* of 1920. — *v. t.* 1. To classify. 2. To place in a class. — *v. i.* To be classified or classed. — *class'a-ble*, *adj.* — *class'er*, *n.*

**class consciousness**. Consciousness pervading a social class of its solidarity. — *con-sciousness*, *adj.*

**class day**. In American colleges and schools, a day during commencement on which members of the senior class present the class poem, history, oration, etc.

**class'ic** (*klâs'ik*), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *classique*, fr. L. *classicus* relating to the classes of the Roman people, and esp. to the first class; hence, of the first rank.] 1. Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard. 2. Of or pertaining to a coherent system embodying principles and methods accepted as authoritative in application to arts, science, and literature; specif., of or pert. to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc., or places made famous by their deeds or writings. 3. Noted because of literary or historical associations; as, *classical* Oxford. 4. *Classical* (senses 3 & 6). 5. Of fashions, characterized by simple tailored lines, correct for a variety of places and occasions, and basically in fashion year after year. — *n.* 1. A work, esp. in literature or art, of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author. 2. A classicist. 3. A classic fashion. — *the classics*. Greek and Latin works or authors.

**class'i-cal** (*klâs'î-kâl*), *adj.* 1. Classic (senses 1 & 2). 2. Versed in, or devoted to, the classics. 3. Characteristic of or pertaining to classicism; esp., conforming to the models or rules of the ancient Greek and Roman classics; — contrasted with *romantic*. 4. Concerned with, and giving instruction in, the humanities, the fine arts, and the broad aspects of science; as, a *classical* course. 5. Taught as soundly authoritative and standard, in distinction from radical or revolutionary in theory as growing out of recent experimentation and discovery; as, *classical* economics. 6. *Mun.* a Appealing to critical interest or developed taste; conforming to an established form, as the sonata. b Of or pert. to the school of composers characterized by classicism.

**class'i-cal-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* Classicism. — **class'i-cal-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**class'i-cal'i-ty** (*klâs'î-kâl'î-tî*), *n.* 1. Quality of being classical, as in literary style. 2. *Classical* scholarship.

**class'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* OF CLASSIC, CLASSICAL.

**classical Sanskrit**. See *SANSKRIT*.

**class'i-clism** (*klâs'î-sîz'm*), *n.* 1. Classic principles in literature or art; conformity to, or practice of, classical style; in criticism, the principles and characteristics of a literature or art established as a formal standard, originally those of Greek and Roman literature and art, embodying lucidity, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style; likewise, in music, formal beauty or the qualities of clearness, symmetry, finish, and repose. As contrasted with *romanticism*, classicism typifies pure taste, sobriety, and proportion, and, in a less favorable sense, the restraints of conventional formality. 2. A classical idiom or expression. One learned in the classics. 3. An advocate or follower of classicism. 4. One learned in the classics.

**class'i-cize** (-îz), *v. t.* & *i.* -*ize*D (-îz-d); -*ize*ING. To make classic; affect classic style.

**class'i-fi-a-ble** (-îfî-â-b'l), *adj.* That may be classified.

**class'i-fi-ca'tion** (-îfî-kâ'shôn), *n.* 1. Act or result of classifying; systematic arrangement in classes. 2. *Biol.* Systematic arrangement of animals and plants in groups or categories based upon some definite scheme, now usually that of natural relationships. The common categories are, in order, *phylum* (or, in botany, *division*), *class*, *order*, *family*, *genus*, *species*, *variety*.

**class'i-fi-ca'to-ry** (*klâs'î-fî-kâ'tô-rî*; *klâs'î-fî-kâ'tô-rî*), *adj.* Pertaining to or involving classification; taxonomic.

**class'i-fied** (*klâs'î-fîd*), *adj.* Forbidden to be disclosed outside a specified ring of secrecy for reasons of national security.

**class'i-fy** (*klâs'î-fî*), *v. t.* -*fy*ED (-fîd); -*fy*ING. [L. *classis* class & -*fy*.] To group or segregate in classes which have systematic relations. — *Syn.* See *ASSORT*. — *class'i-fi'er* (-fî'îr), *n.*

**class'is** (*klâs'is*), *n.* pl. CLASSIS (-êz). [L. See *CLASS*.] *Ecol.* In Dutch and German Reformed churches, a governing body consisting of the ministers and representative elders of a district; also, the district.

**class'mate** (*klâs'mât'*), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.



Clear. 1.

arate as if by cutting. — *v. t.* 1. To split; crack; separate, as parts of bodies. 2. To make one's way by or as by cutting. — *Syn.* See *TEAR*. **cleaver** (klēv'ēr), *n.* One that cleaves; esp., a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

**cleavers** (ērz), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **cleavers** (klēv'ēr). Any of several plants (genus *Galium*, esp. *G. aparine*) of the madder family, having the stems covered with curved prickles.

**cleek** (klēk), *v. t.* **cleaught** (klōkt; klūkt), **cleeken** (klēkt; klēkt); **cleeked**; **cleeking** (klēk; klēk), **cleeken** (klēk). Chiefly Scot. 1. To seize; clutch. 2. To hook (a fish). 3. To link (together); marry. — *n.* 1. A hook. 2. Golf. An iron club with a straight narrow face and a long shaft.

**clef** (klēf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] A character used in musical notation to determine the pitches to be represented by the lines and spaces of the staff. The clefs are three in number, called the **C clef**, the **F**, or **bass**, **clef**, and the **G**, **treble**, or **violin**, **clef**, and are corruptions or modifications of these letters. They indicate that the absolute pitch belonging to the lines upon which they are placed is respectively that of middle C, the F next below, and the G next above. See **PITCH**.

**cleft** (klēft), *n.* [ME. *clift*.] 1. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; fissure. 2. Any opening or hollow like a crack; as, a cleft in one's chin.

**cleft, past & past part.** of **CLEAVE**, to split. Specif.: *part. adj.* 1. Divided; split; often, partly divided or split; as, a cleft stick. 2. Bot. Divided; split more than halfway to the midrib, with narrow sinuses; — of leaves. See **LOBATION**, *Illustr.*

**cleft palate**. Congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth.

**clef-my** (klēf-tō'ā-m), *n.* [Gr. *kleos* + *myō* + *gamy*.] Bot. — *gamy*, pollination or self-pollinating nature of closed flowers, as violets, which develop small flowers additional to the ordinary flowers. — **cleis-to-gam'io** (klēf-tō-gām'io), **cleis-tog'a-mous** (klēf-tō-gā-mis),

**cleis-a-tis** (klēf-tō'ā-tis), *fr. also* **kleis-mū'tis**, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *kleimatis*, fr. *klema* twig.] A vine or herb (genus *Clematis*, or allied genera *Atragene* and *Toronia*) of the crowsfoot family, having three leaflets and white or purple flowers. Climbing species are also called **virgin bower** (as *C. virginiana* of the United States).

**cleme'ny** (klēm'ē-ni), *n.* *pl.* **-nies** (-niz). [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] 1. Disposition to be merciful; leniency; also, an act of leniency or mercy. 2. Mildness of the elements; as, the **cleme'ny** of the season. *Syn.* See **MERCY**. — *Ant.* Harshness.

**cleme'nt** (klēm'ēt), *adj.* Inclined to be merciful; lenient; also, of weather, mild. — **cleme'nt-ly**, *adv.*

**clench** (klēnch), *v. t.* [See **CLING**.] 1. = **CLING**, *v. t.* 1. 2. To set closely together; interlock; as, to clench the teeth, the fist. 3. To hold or grasp firmly. — *n.* The act of clenching; a thing that clenches.

**clepe** (klēp), *v. t.* [AS. *cleopian*, *clipian*.] Obs. 1. To call, or summon; to bid; also, to call upon or to. 2. *Archite.* To call, or name; — esp. in past part. *v. -cleped, v. -clept.*

**clep'sy-dra** (klēp'sī-drā), *n.* *pl.* **-dras** (-drāz), **-drae** (-drē). [L., fr. Gr. *klepsudra*, fr. *kleptō* to steal + *hudrō* water.] A water clock.

**clept**, **clepte**. Obs. past tense of **CLIEP**.

**clep-to-ma'ni-a**, **clep-to-ma'ni-ac**. Vars. of **KLIEPTOMANIA**, etc.

**clese'story**, **clese'tory** (klēse'stō'ri), *n.* *pl.* **-stōries** (-rīz). That part of a church which rises clear of the roofs of the other parts, and whose walls contain windows for lighting the interior (see **GOTHIC**, *Illustr.*); hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc.

**clergy** (klē'jī), *n.* [OF. *clergie*, confused with OF. *clergie*, both fr. LL. *clericus* priest.] In the Christian church, the body of men ordained to the service of God; ministry.

**clergy-man** (-mān), *n.* A member of the clergy.

**clerk** (klērk), *n.* [L. *clericus*. See **CLERK**.] 1. A clerkman. 2. One who has received the ecclesiastical tonsure; a clerk. — *adj.* Clerical.

**clerk-i-al** (-i-kāl), *adj.* [LL. *clericatus*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy, or a clerkman. 2. Of or relating to a clerk (def. 4) or office worker; consisting of clerks. — *n.* 1. A clerkman. 2. [cap.] One of a party, esp. in politics, seeking to further ecclesiastical power in a nation. — **clerk-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**clerk-i-al-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* Clerical principles, policies, or practices; also, adherence to these. — *clerk-i-al-ist* (-ist), *n.*

**clerk-i-new** (klērk'ē-nū), *n.* [After Edmund Clerihew Bentley (1875- ), English writer, its originator. A humorous pseudo-linguographical quatrain having lines of unequal length rhyming aabb.]

**clerk-i-ty** (klērk'ē-ti), *n.* [ML. *clericia*.] The literati.

**clerk** (klērk), *Brut.* usually **klērk**, also heard in *Am. dial.*, as in *Kentucky*. [From OF. *clerc*, or fr. AS. *cleric*, *cleric*, clerk, priest, both fr. L., fr. Gr. *klērikos* of the clergy, fr. *klēros* lot, allotment, clergy.] 1. A *New Chiefly Hist.* A clerkman. *b. K.C.Ch.* = **CLERIC**. 2. A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office. 3. *Archae & Hist.* A person who can read, or read and write; a scholar. 4. One employed to keep records or accounts, or to have charge of correspondence, etc. 5. *U. S.* An assistant in a shop; a salesman or saleswoman, esp. in a retail store. — *v. t.* 1. To act or work as a clerk.

**clerk'y** (-li), *adj.*; **-li-er** (-li'ēr); **-li-est**. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clerk; esp., *Archae*, learned; scholarly. — *adv.* In a clerkly manner. — **clerk'i-ness**, *n.*

**clerk-ship**, *n.* State, quality, office, or business of a clerk.

**cleve'tite** (klēv'it; klēv'ē-ti), *n.* [After P. T. Cleve (1840-1905), Sw. chemist.] A crystallized variety of uraninite from Norway, rich in helium, and radioactive.

**clever** (klēv'ēr), *adj.* 1. Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, etc.; skillful; talented. 2. Showing skill; as, a *cleve* trick. 3. *New Chiefly Dial.* Having fitness; satisfactory. 4. *Collog.* *U. S.* Good-natured. — **clever-ly**, *adv.* — **clever-ly**, *adv.* — **clever-ness**, *n.* *Syn.* (1) See **WITTEDNESS**.

(2) **Clever**, adroit, cunning, ingenious mean having or showing great practical intelligence, especially in contriving. **Clever** usually stresses mental quickness and resourcefulness but, sometimes, a very great aptitude; **adroit** usually suggests more shrewdness or astuteness than **clever** and often implies the skillful or crafty use of expedients to gain one's ends in spite of difficulties; **cunning**, as here compared, implies great skill in constructing or creating; **ingenious**, in inventing or discovering a way of accomplishing something.

**clevis** (klēv'is), *n.* A device, usually a U-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a wagon, etc., to attach it to a draft chain, whiffletree, etc., or, in bridge

construction, to fasten the end of a rod to another part. See **FLOW**, *Illustr.*

**clew**, **elme** (klō; klō), *n.* [AS. *cleoven*, *cliven*.] 1. A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; in legend, a ball of thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth. 2. An indication which guides one in solving anything of a doubtful or intricate nature. In this sense, **clew** is now the usual spelling. 3. *Naut.* a A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. b A loop and thimble at the corner of a sail. Cf. **CRINGLE**. c *pl.* A combination of lines by which a hammock is suspended. — *v. t.*; **clewed** or **clewed** (klōwd); **clew'ing** or **clew'ing**. 1. To roll into a ball. 2. To point out by or as by a **clew**; — with *out*. 3. To track as by a **clew**. 4. *Naut.* To haul (a sail) by means of lines (**clew** lines), up to a yard or mast; — with *up*.

**cli-ché** (klē-shā; F. klē-shā), *n.*; *pl.* **cli-chés** (-shāz; F. -shāz). [F., fr. *cliquer* to stereotype.] 1. A stereotype plate or similar reproduction. 2. A trite phrase; a hackneyed expression.

**click** (klik), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A slight sharp noise, such as is made by the cocking of a pistol. 2. *Macq.* A detent. See **RATCHET WHEEL**, *Illustr.* 3. *Phonet.* Any of a class of sounds occurring especially in certain South African languages, formed by smacking or clicking the tongue. — *v. t.* 1. To make a click. 2. *Slang.* To hit or agree exactly; also, to succeed in performance. — *v. i.* To cause to make a click. — **click'er**, *n.*

**click beetle**. = **ELATER**, 3 a.

**cli'ent** (klī'ēt), *n.* [F. and L.; F., fr. L. *cliens*, -entis, client, dependent, fr. the root of *clere* to be named.] 1. *Rom. Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. 2. A dependent; one under the protection of another. 3. One who employs the services of any professional man, as a lawyer, also, loosely, a patron of any shop, etc. — **cli-en'tal** (klī'ēt-tāl; klī'ēt-n), *adj.*

**cli'en-tage** (klī'ēt-tij), *n.* A body of clients; clientele.

**cli-en-tele** (klī'ēt-tēl; F. klī'ēt-tēl), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *clientèle*, fr. L. *clientela*, fr. *cliens*.] 1. A body of clients; clients collectively. 2. A body of clients, as of a lawyer or doctor. 3. A body of customers or patrons, as of a shop, hotel, etc.

**cliff** (klif), *n.* [AS. *claf*.] A high steep face of rock.

**cliff dweller**. One of those American Indians whose dwellings have been discovered in recesses in the walls of canyons in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They were ancestors of the Pueblo Indians. — **cliff dwelling**.

**cli-mac'ter-ic** (klī-māk'tēr-ik, klī-māk'tēr-ik), *adj.* [From L., fr. Gr. *klimakter* round of a ladder, fr. *klima* ladder.] Relating to, or constituting, a climacteric; critical. — *n.* 1. A period or point in human life (as the menopause) in which some great change in the constitution, health, or fortune takes place or is supposed likely to occur; as, *the climacteric* or *grand climacteric*, one's 63d year. 2. Any critical period. — **cli-mac'ter-i-cal** (klī-māk'tēr-ik-kāl), *adj.* & *n.*

**cli-mac'tio** (klī-māk'tiō), *adj.* Also **cli-mac'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). Of or pertaining to a climax.

**cli-mate** (klī-māt), *n.* [OF. *climat*, fr. L. *clima*, -atis, fr. Gr. *klimate*, -atos, slope, supposed slope of the earth, region, fr. *klinēin* to slope.] 1. Average condition of the weather at a place, over a period of years, as shown by temperature, wind velocity, rain, etc. 2. The trend of fundamental concepts and attitudes pervading a community, nation, or era; as, intellectual *climate*. — **cli-mat'ic** (klī-māt'ik), *adj.*

**cli-ma-to'l-o-gy** (klī-mā-tō'lō-jī), *n.* The science which treats of climates and their phenomena. — **cli-ma-to-log'ic** (-tō-lō-jīk), **cli-ma-to-log'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **cli-ma-to'l-o-gist** (klī-mā-tō'lō-jist), *n.*

**cli-max** (klī-māks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *klima* ladder, staircase, fr. *klinēin* to lean.] 1. *Rhet.* A figure in which a number of propositions are so arranged that each succeeding one rises above its predecessor in force. 2. Popularly, the highest member of a rhetorical climax. 3. Hence, the highest point; culmination; acme. 4. The relatively stable community achieved by a population of plants or animals culminating from successful adjustment to an environment. See **COMMUNITY**. — *Syn.* See **SUMMIT**. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To come or bring to a climax.

**climb** (klīm), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To ascend. 2. To ascend, or, with *down*, to descend, as by grasping or clinging or by a hold or footing, esp. by use of the hands and feet. 3. To ascend or rise to a higher point. 4. To slope upward. 5. *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining about a support, or by tendrils, etc. — *Syn.* See **ASCEND**. — **climb down**, *Collog.* To retreat or withdraw, as from a position previously taken.

— *n.* Act of climbing; ascent by climbing; a place where climbing is necessary. — **climb-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **climb'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**climb'ing bit'er-sweet** (klīm'ing), *n.* See **BITTERSWEET**, 2.

**climbing fish**. See **ANABAS**.

**climbing iron**. A steel framework with spikes, to be affixed to one's boots for climbing poles, trees, etc.; crumpon.

**clime** (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima*. See **CLIMATE**.] *Poetic.* Climate; also, a region, often with reference to its climate.

**clin** = **CLINO**.

**cli-nan'thi-um** (klī-nān'thī-ūm), *n.* *pl.* **-thia** (-thi). [NL., fr. Gr. *klina* bed + *anthos* flower.] Bot. The dilated receptacle of an inflorescence, as in the head of a composite plant.

**clinch** (klīnch), *v. t.* [AS. *clencan* (in comp.) to hold fast, clinch.] 1. To fasten or fix securely, as with nails; to turn over the point of (something driven through an object), so that it will hold fast; to fasten (anything) in this way. 2. To make conclusive; to confirm. — *v. i.* 1. To clinch a nail, bolt, etc. 2. *Chiefly Boxing.* To seize or grasp one another, or another, firmly; to grapple. — *n.* 1. Act or process of clinching, as a nail; a grip; grasp. 2. A fastening in which a nail or bolt is clinched; also, the clinched part of the nail or bolt, or a clinched nail or bolt. 3. *Now Rare*. A pun. 4. *Boxing.* A position in which the contestants hold each other around the body with one or both arms.

**clinch'er** (klīn'chēr), *n.* One that clinches; as: a A nail adapted for clinching. b A tool for clinching nails. c *Collog.* That which ends a dispute; a decisive argument. d In full, **clinch'er tire**. A tire having flanged beads on each side of its inner periphery which fit into the turned-over edges of the wheel rim.

**cline** (klīn), *n.* [From Gr. *klinēin* to slope.] Biol. A character gradient within a taxonomic group usually associated with a corresponding environmental gradient; also, a group exhibiting such a gradient.

**cling** (klīng), *v. i.*; **clung** (klīng); **clino'ing**. [AS. *clīngan* to adhere, shrink, shrivel.] 1. To stick together in a stiff mass, as liquid in freezing; — now with *together*. 2. To adhere closely, as a wet garment; to stick or hold fast, as by twining round or embracing. 3. To be or



keep near, as if adhering. 4. To stick in one's thought, memory, etc. — *Syn.* See *stick*. — *n.* *Rare.* Act of clinging; clasp. — *clinger*, *n.*

**clinging** (*klɪŋŋ*), *adj.* That clings. — *clinging-ly*, *adv.*

**clinging-stone** (*klɪŋŋ'stɒn*), *n.* A stone which in certain varieties of peach, plum, cherry, etc., adheres closely to the flesh; hence, any peach having such a stone. Cf. *freestone*.

**clin'ic** (*klɪn'ɪk*), *adj.* [Clinical. — *n.* 1. *Med.* a instruction of a class by treatment of patients in the presence of the pupils. 2. Gathering of students at a clinical lecture. 3. An institution connected with a hospital or medical school, for treatment of outpatients. 4. A similar organization, often connected with a school or social settlement, in which special problems are studied by concrete examples and expert advice or treatment given; as, a vocational *clinic*.

**clin'ic-al** (*klɪn'ɪkəl*), *adj.* [L. *clinica*, fr. Gr., fr. *klinē* bed.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sickbed or deathbed. 2. *Med.* a Of, pertaining to, or by means of a clinic. 3. Occupied with investigation of disease in the living subject by observation, as distinguished from controlled experiment. 4. *Ecol.* Administered or made on a sickbed or deathbed; as, *clinical* baptism. — **clin'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**clin'ic-ian** (*klɪn'ɪk-i-ən*), *n.* One versed in clinical medicine or surgery, also, an expert in social-work clinics.

**clink** (*klɪŋk*), *v. i. & t.* To make a slight, sharp, tinkling sound; to jingle. — **clink**, *n.*

**clink**, *n.* *Colloq.* A prison or prison cell

**clinker** (*klɪŋkər*), *n.* [D. *klinker*, fr. *klanken* to clink.] 1. A kind of brick. 2. A brick whose surface has become vitrified; also, a mass of bricks run together, as by heat. 3. Stony matter fused together, as in a furnace. — *v. i.* To make clinkers in burning, as slaky coal.

**clinker-built**, *adj.* Having the external planks (of a ship) or plates (of a boiler) put on so that one edge of each overlaps the edge of the plank or plate next it like claphboards on a house; lapstrake. Cf. *carvel-built*.

**clink-stone** (*klɪŋk'stɒn*), *n.* *Petrog.* = *phonolite*.

**clin'no** (*klɪn'no*), *clin-*. [Gr. *klinaō*.] A combining form meaning to incline, as in *clinometer*.

**clin'no-met'er** (*klɪn'no-met'ər*), *n.* Any of various instruments for measuring angles of elevation or inclination. — **clin'no-met'ric** (*klɪn'no-met'rik*), *cl'no-met'ri-cal* (*klɪn'no-met'ri-kəl*), *adj.*

**clin'quant** (*klɪŋ'kwɒnt*), *adj.* [MF.] Glittering, as with gold; dressed in, or overlaid with, tinsel. — *n.* [F.] Imitation gold leaf; tinsel.

**clin-to-ni-a** (*klɪn'tɒ-ni-ə*), *n.* [NL., after De Witt Clinton, Am. statesman.] A genus (*Clintonia*) of the lily-of-the-valley family, as *yellow clintonia* (*C. borealis*) with yellow flowers and blue beadlike fruits.

**clit'o** (*klɪt'ə*), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of history.

**clip** (*klɪp*), *v. t. & i.* : **CLIPPED** (*klɪpt*) or **CLIPT**, **CLIPPING**. [AS. *clippan* to embrace, clasp.] 1. *Archaeic & Dial.* To embrace; hug. 2. To clutch; to hold in a tight grip. 3. *Am. Football.* To throw the body, illegally, from behind across the leg or legs (below the knees) of a player who is not carrying the ball. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* An embrace. 2. That which clips, or clasp; a device for clasp and holding tightly; esp., a device for holding together papers, letters, etc. 3. *Firearms.* A device to hold cartridges for charging the magazine of some rifles, also, the number of cartridges so held.

**clip**, *v. t.* [ON. *klippa*.] 1. To cut, cut off, or snip, as with shears. 2. Specif.: a To trim the hair of. b To shear (sheep); to cut off (fleeces). 3. To curtail; to cut short. 4. *Colloq.* To deal (one) a clip, esp. a quick punch. — *v. i.* 1. To clip or cut anything, as the hair. 2. *Archaeic.* To fly swiftly. 3. *Colloq.* To move or run swiftly. 4. To make clippings from newspapers, etc. — *n.* 1. *pl.* *Chiefly Scot.* Shears. 2. That which is clipped; a clipping, as from cloth; specif., the product of a single shearing of sheep; also, a season's crop of wool. 3. An act of clipping; a shearing. 4. *Colloq.* A sharp blow. 5. A rapid gait or pacy; as, going at a good *clip*.

**clip'por** (*klɪp'pər*), *n.* 1. One who clips, or cuts, as a shearer of sheep. 2. *Often pl.* A clipper or cutting instrument, as for clipping hair. 3. [Cf. *clip* to move swiftly, and, for meaning, *clutter* vessel.] One that clips, moves swiftly, or runs or scuds along, as: a A fast horse. b A coasting sled. c *Slang.* A person or thing of striking excellence. d *Naut.* A fast sailing vessel with fine lines, an overhanging bow, tall raking masts, and a large sail area.

**clip'ping** (*klɪp'pɪŋ*), *n.* 1. Act of one that clips. 2. That which is clipped off or out of something.

**clip'ping**, *adj.* 1. That clips, or cuts, as with shears; that clips, or moves swiftly. 2. *Slang.* First-rate.

**clique** (*klɪk*; *klɪk*), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquer* to make a noise, fr. D. *klieken*.] 1. A small and exclusive set or coterie of persons. 2. The system of cliques; cliquism. — *v. i.*; **CLIQUE** (*klɪkt*; *klɪkt*); **CLIKING**; **CLIKING**. *Colloq.* To associate in a clique. — **CLIKISH**; **CLIKISH**, *adj.* — **cl'quish-ly**, *adv.* — **cl'quish-**

**cl'quy**, **cl'quoy** (*klɪk'ki*; *klɪk'ki*), *adj.* Forming, or given to forming, cliques.

**clit'o-ma-cle'var** (*klɪt'ə-ma-kle-vər*), *n. & v.* *Dial.* Gossip.

**clit'o-ri-s** (*klɪt'ə-rɪs*; *klɪt'ə-rɪs*), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *kleitoria*, fr. *kleinō* to shut up.] Anat. A small orkan at the upper part of the vulva, homologous to the penis in the male.

**clit'ers** (*klɪt'ərs*). *Var.* of *cleavers*.

**clo-a-cle** (*klɔ-kle*), *n.* [L. *cloac*, fr. *cloac* (cf. *claudere* to close).] 1. A sewer. 2. A privy or water closet. 3. A channel for moral filth or corruption. 4. *Zool.* The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes. — **clo-a-cle** (*klɔ-kle*), *adj.*

**cloak** (*klɔk*), *n.* [OF. *cloke*, *cloaque*, cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell.] 1. A loose outer garment. 2. That which conceals; a blind; disguise; mask. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with or as with a cloak. 2. To hide or conceal. — *Syn.* See *disguise*.

**cloche** (*klɔsh*; *F.* *klɔsh*), *n.* [F., prop., bell.] A bell-shaped article; as: a A close-fitting helmet-shaped hat for women. b *Hot.* A bell jar to protect a plant.

**clock** (*klɔk*), *n.* [MD. *eloeke*, fr. OF. *eloque*, *eloche*, bell, or ML. *clocca*.] 1. A device for measuring or indicating time, esp. one not a watch. 2. *Colloq.* An indicator, dial, or registering device attached to a mechanism to measure its functioning or record its output. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To time (one), as in a race; also, to register with a mechanical recording device.

**What o'clock? it is nine o'clock, etc., are contracted from what of the clock? it is nine of the clock, etc.**

**clock** (*klɔk*), *n.* An ornamental figure on the side of a stocking.

**clock'wise** (*-wɪz*), *adv.* In the direction in which the hands of a clock rotate, as viewed from in front. Cf. *RIGHT-HANDED*, *DEXTEROTATORY*, *COUNTERCLOCKWISE*. — **clock'wise**, *adj.*

**clock'work** (*-wɜrk*), *n.* The machinery of a clock; hence, machinery containing a train of wheels of small size, as in mechanical toys. — *adj.* Automatic; regular.

**clod** (*klɔd*), *n.* [ME. *clodde*, later form of *clot*. See *CLOT*.] 1. A lump or mass, esp. of earth. 2. Soil; earth. 3. That which is earthy and of little value, as the body in comparison with the soul. 4. A stupid fellow; dolt. 5. A part of the shoulder of a heel. See *NEAR*, *Illustr.*

**clod'dish**, *adj.* — **clod'dishness**, *n.* — **clod'dy**, *adj.*

**clod'hop'per** (*-hɒp'pər*), *n.* 1. Plowman; rustic. 2. *pl.* Heavy shoes such as are worn by plowmen.

**clod'hop'ping**, *adj.* Boorish; rude.

**clod'pate** (*-pæt*), *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.

**clod'poll** (*-pɒl*), **clod'pole** (*-pɒl*), *n.* A clodpate.

**clod** (*klɔd*), *n.* [ME. *clodde* stump, block.] 1. *Now Dial.* A short thick piece of wood. 2. A weight attached to a man or an animal to hinder motion. 3. A kind of stout clumsy shoe, having a thick, usually woollen, sole, now chiefly used as a cheap form of winking shoe or in a light form for clod dancing. 4. That which hinders or impedes motion; hence, any encumbrance. 5. Short for *CLOD DANCE*. — *v. t.*; **CLOGGED** (*klɔgd*); **CLOG'GING**. 1. To encumber; hence, to hamper; impede. 2. To obstruct; choke up. — *v. i.* 1. To become clogged, as with extraneous matter. 2. To unite in a mass. 3. To perform a clod dance. — *Syn.* See *HAMPER*. — **clod'gy**, *adj.*

**clod dance**. A dance wherein the performer wears clods and beats out a clattering rhythm upon the floor, platform, or stage. — **clod dancer**.

— **clod dancing**.

**clot'son-né** (*klɔt'zɒn-ɛ*; *F.* *klɔt'zɒn-ɛ*), *adj.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of a surface decoration set in enamel between bent wire fillets secured to the base. — *n.* *Cloisonné* enamel.

**clot'ster** (*klɔt'stər*), *n.* [OF. *cloister*, fr. L. *claustrum*, *pl. claustraria*, bar, bolt, beam; fr. *claudere*, *clausum*, to close.] 1. A monastic establishment; a monastery or convent; also, monastic life. 2. A covered passage on the side of a court, usually having one side walled, and the other an open arcade or colonnade.

*Syn.* *Cloister*, *convent*, *monastery*, *nunnery*, *abbey*, *priory* mean a house of a religious community. *Cloister* and *convent* are general terms, but *cloister* implies seclusion from the world and *convent* community of living; a *monastery* is, properly, a cloister for monks, and *nunnery* (now archaic), for nuns. *Convent*, in a narrow sense, is now more often used than *nunnery*; *monastery* may be used of the house of any cloistered community. A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or abbess is an *abbey*; one governed by a prior or prioress is a *priory*.

— *v. t.* 1. To confine in or as in a cloister; to seclude from the world. 2. To surround with a cloister.

**clot'stered** (*-tɜrd*), *adj.* Sequestered; reclusive.

**clot'stral** (*-trəl*), *adj.* Of, relating to, or like a cloister.

**clot'stress** (*-trɪs*, *-trɪs*), *n.* A nun.

**cloke** (*klɔk*). *Var.* of *clack*.

**clone** (*klɔn*), **clon** (*klɔn*; *klɔn*), *n.* [Gr. *klōn* a twig or slip.] Biol. The aggregate of individual organisms descended by asexual reproduction from a single sexually produced individual; — used specif. of animals that reproduce parthenogenetically (as aphids) or by budding (as hydras) or of plant varieties propagated by vegetative means (as cuttings).

**clot'le** (*klɔt'le*), *n.* [Scot. *klɔt*.] 1. One of the divisions of a cleft hoof; also, the whole hoof. 2. [Cap.] The Devil; Clotie; — usually in *clot'le*.

**clot'le** (*klɔt'le*), *n.* [Scot. *klɔt*.] 1. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A little hoof. b [Cap.] The Devil.

**close** (*klɔs*), *adj.* [OF. *clous*, fr. L. *claudere*, past part. of *claudere* to close.] 1. Shut fast; closed. 2. Shut in, enclosed; also, enclosing.

3. Confined or confining strictly. 4. Secluded; secret; hidden. 5. Disposed to keep secrets; secretive. 6. Narrow; confined. 7. Oppressive; stifling; — said of the air, weather, etc. 8. Tightfast; stingy. 9. Closed to open or public competition or admission; restricted as to membership, etc. 10. Dense; compact; also, viscous; tenacious. 11. Fitting tightly or exactly; as, a *close* bonnet; next to the surface on which it grows or rests; short. 12. Adhering strictly to a standard or original; exact; as, a *close* translation. 13. Intimate; familiar; as, *close* friends; hence, in accord emotionally; as, in *close* communion. 14. Near in space, time, or thought. 15. Strict; rigorous; as, *close* questioning. 16. Concise; compactly expressed. 17. Accurate; precise. 18. Nearly equal; almost evenly balanced. 19. Finance. Difficult to obtain; as, money is *close*. 20. *Phonet.* Of a vowel, uttered with some part of the tongue close to the palate (as of *eye*; *oo* of *boot*).

*Syn.* (1) Also *adv.* *Close*, *near*, *high* mean not far away, as in place, time, or relationship. *Close* suggests so slight a difference that contact, coincidence, or the like, are almost, if not actually, implied; *near* carries a much less explicit suggestion of continuance, coincidence, or the like, but, nevertheless, implies an approach to them; *nigh*, now archaic or dialectal, comes very close to *near*.

(2) *Close*, *dense*, *compact*, *thick* mean massed tightly together. *Close* applies to texture, weave, or feeling; *dense* comparable with *parts* or particles come into contact (as, to write a *close* hand); *dense* implies compression of parts or elements so great as to be almost impenetrable (as, a *dense* forest); *compact* suggests a firm union or consolidation of parts within a small compass (as, a *compact* arrangement); *thick*, a condensation or concentration and an abundance of parts or units (as, *thick* hair).

(3) See *STINGY*.

— *adv.* In a close position or manner.

**close** (*klɔz*), *v. t.* [ME. *clösen*, fr. stem *clōs* of OF. *clōre* to close.] 1. To stop, or fill up, as an opening; to shut. 2. To enclose; encompass; confine. 3. To bring to an end or period. 4. To unite; consolidate; make close. — *v. i.* 1. To come together or shut; to unite or coalesce, as parts separated. 2. To come close or near; hence, to grasp

ple; to engage at close quarters. 3. To end or terminate. 4. To agree (on, upon, with). — *n.* Conclusion; end.

**Myth.** *Close, end, conclude, finish, complete, terminate* mean to bring or come to a stopping point or a limit. *Close* refers to a thing that was in some sense open (as, to *close* an account); *end* conveys a stronger idea of finality and refers to a progress or development that has been carried through (as, to *end* one's life); *conclude*, more formal than *end*, applies to transactions, proceedings, etc., that have a formal ending (as, to *conclude* a speech with a peroration); *finish* implies that what one set out to do has been done (as, to *finish* a piece of work); *complete* implies a removal of all deficiencies (as, to *complete* one's education in Europe); *terminate* implies the setting of a limit in time or space (as, hostilities *terminated* at sundown).

**close** (klōz), *n.* [OF. *clōse* enclosure.] 1. An enclosed place, as land about a cathedral. 2. *Scot. & Local Eng.* A passage from a street to a court and the houses within, or to the common stair of a tenement. **close corporation** (klōz). *Finance. Colloq.* A corporation the stock of which is held by very few persons.

**closed chain** (klōz). *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms represented in formulas or models as a ring (see *ring*, 11); — *opp.* to *open chain*.

**closed shop.** An establishment in which the employer by agreement hires and retains in employment only union members in good standing, except that, by some agreements, when union members are unavailable, the employer may hire nonunion workers provided they apply for union membership or obtain work permits before beginning work.

**closed syllable.** *Phonet.* A syllable ending in a consonant.

**close/fist/ed** (klōs'fist'ed), (-fist; 2), *adj.* Stingy; niggardly. — **close-fist/ed-ly, adv.** — **close/fist/ed-ness, n.**

**close-hauled** (hōld; 2), *adj.* Having the sails set so as to sail as nearly against the wind as the vessel will go.

**close/ly** (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner.

**close-mouthed** (klōs'mouthd; -mouth; 2), *adj.* Cautious in speaking; uncommunicative, also, secretive.

**close/ness** (klōs'nes, -nis), *n.* State or quality of being close.

**close/r** (klōs'ēr), *n.* One who or that which closes.

**close/et** (klōs'ēt; -it), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut.] 1. A small room for privacy. 2. A monarch's private chamber for counsel or devotions. 3. A small room or recess for household utensils, clothing, etc. 4. A water closet. — *v. t.* 1. To shut up in or as in a closet. 2. To take into a closet for an interview. — *adj.* 1. Secret; private. 2. Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, the closet, as the place of seclusion, study, or thought; as, *closet drama*, suited primarily for reading rather than production.

**close-up** (klōs'up), *n.* 1. A *Motion Pictures*. A picture of a character or a portion of a scene taken with the camera moved closer than for the main part of the picture. 2. Hence, any photograph taken at close range. 3. A close or intimate view or examination of anything.

**closure** (klōs'chūr), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut.] 1. *Obs.* Enclosure. 2. Act of closing or shutting. 3. A conclusion; an end. 4. That which closes or shuts. 5. *Parl. Practice*. A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote upon a measure before a legislative body; closure. It is done by adoption of a motion that "the question be now put." Cf. *previous question*. — *v. t.* 1. & 2. *Parl. Practice*. To subject to, or make use of, a closure.

**clot** (klōt), *n.* [AS. *clott, clāt*.] A mass; esp., a soft, slimy concretion, as of blood. — *v. i.* & *t.* **clotted**; **clotting**. To coagulate, or thicken, as soft or fluid matter by evaporation; to become a clot.

**cloud** (klōd), *n.* [AS. *clūd*, *clōd*.] A mass; esp., a soft, slimy concretion, as of blood. — *v. i.* & *t.* **clotted**; **clotting**. To coagulate, or thicken, as soft or fluid matter by evaporation; to become a clot.

**cloud/burst** (klōd'būrst'), *n.* A sudden copious rainfall.

**cloud chamber.** A vessel containing saturated water vapor whose sudden expansion reveals the passage of an ionizing particle by a trail of visible droplets.

**cloud/land** (-lānd'), *n.* The realm of visionary hypothesis or uncertain speculation; also, realm of poetic imagination.

**cloud/let** (klōd'let; -lit), *n.* A little cloud.

**cloudy** (-i), *adj.*; **cloudy/er** (-i-ēr); **-y-est**. [From *cloud*, *n.*] 1. Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds; cloudylike. 2. Overcast with clouds; clouded. 3. Clouded, as by gloom or anxiety. 4. Confused; obscure. — **cloudy/ly, adv.** — **cloudy/ness, n.**

**clout** (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* A patch of cloth, leather; etc.; shred; rag. 2. *Now Dial.* Swaddling clothes; — chiefly in *pl.* 3. Also **clout nail**. A type of nail. See *NAIL, Illustr.* 4. *Colloq.* A blow, as with the hand. 5. *Archery*. A white target placed at 160-240 yards; also, a hit in the clout. 6. *Slang, Baseball*. A long hard hit. — *v. t.* 1. To bandage, patch, or mend. 2. *Colloq. & Dial.* To give a blow to; to strike.

**clove** (klōv), *n.* [AS. *clufu*.] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in *garlic*.

**love**, *n.* [OF. *clou* nail, *clou de griffe* a clove, lit. nail of clove, fr. *L. clavus* nail.] The dried flower bud of a tropical tree (*Eugenia aromaticum*) of the myrtle family, used as a spice; also, the tree. The oil obtained from cloves is used in perfumery manufacture and in medicine.

**clove** (klōv), **cloven** (klōv'ēn). See *CLEAVE*.

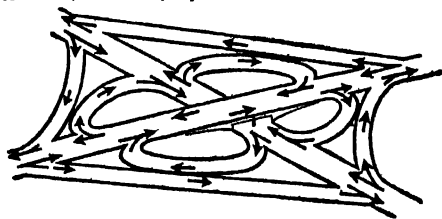
**clove hitch.** A type of knot. See *KNOT, Illustr.* (23).

**cloven foot or hoof.** Figuratively, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented as cloven-footed.

**cloven-foot/ed** (klōv'fōt'ed; -fōt; 2), *adj.* Having the foot divided or cleft into two or more parts, as the ox and sheep.

**clover** (klōv'ēr), *n.* [AS. *clāfre, clāfre*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of low herbs of the pea family, with trifoliate leaves and flowers in dense heads, including many valuable forage and bae plants, as *white clover* (*T. repens*), a common ingredient of lawn and pasture grass-seed mixtures; *red clover* (*T. pratense*), the State flower of Vermont; *hop clover*, any yellow-flowered species (esp. *T. agrarium* and *T. procumbens*); *alfalfa clover*, or *alfalfa* (*T. hybridum*), with pinkish flowers; *crimson clover* (*T. incarnatum*). See also *SHAM-ROCK*. 2. Any of several other plants of the same family; as, *sweet clover* (any species of *Melilotus*, grown for hay, pasture, and soil improvement); *bush clover* (*Lespedeza*), esp. *L. striata*, also called *Japanese clover*; *prairie clover* (*Psoralea*); *spotted clover* (*Medicago*), in *clover*. In prosperity or comfort.

**clover-leaf** (klōv'ēr-lēf'), *adj.* Of or resembling a clover leaf



Clover-leaf Intersection

woolen, silk, rayon, or linen fiber, used for garments, etc.; also, a piece of such fabric. 2. *Obs.* A clothing. 3. A garment. 4. A tablecloth.

4. The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, *the cloth*, the clergy. 5. *Naut.* Canvas; sails collectively. 6. *Theater*. A drop curtain. — **cloth, adj.**

**clothe** (klōth), *v. t.*; **clothed** (klōthd) or **CLAD** (klād); **clothing** (klōth'ing), *n.* 1. To put garments on; dress. 2. To provide with clothes.

3. To cover as with a garment.

**clothes** (klōthz; formerly, and still *colloq.*, klōz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *clothe*.] 1. Covering for the human body; clothing. 2. Bedclothes. — **Syn.** Clothing, dress, apparel, attire, raiment.

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**clothesbasket** clothesbrush clothesline

**clothes/horse** (-hōrs'), *n.* A frame on which to hang clothes, as for drying.

**clothes/pin** (-pin'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clamp, used for fastening clothes on a line.

**clothes/press** (-prēs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe.

**clothes/r** (klōth'ēr; 58), *n.* One who makes or sells clothes or clothing.

**clothing** (klōth'ing), *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; also, a covering.

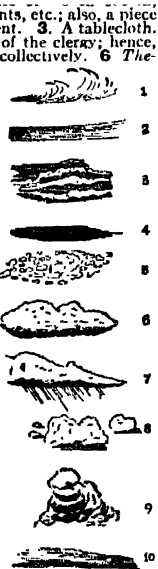
**Clōtho** (klōth'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Clōthō*, lit., the spinner.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Fates. See *FATE*, *n.* 4.

**clōture** (klōt'ūr; *F.* klōt'ūr), *n.* [F. *clōture*.] *Parl. Practice*. Closure. — **clōture, v. t.** & *t.*

**cloud** (klōd), *n.* [AS. *clūd* rock, hill; *clūd*, *clōd*.] A visible mass of fog or haze suspended at a height in the air. See *CIRRUS*, *CUMULUS*, *NI-MBUS*, *STRATUS*. 2. In general, a visible mass of particles in the air or in a gas; as, a *cloud* of smoke or of dust. 3. A great crowd or multitude. 4. That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. 5. A dark or opaque vein or spot, as in marble; hence, a blemish or defect.

— *esp.* used of reputation. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy. — **cloud/less, adj.**

**cloud/ber-ry** (-bēr'; -bēr-), *n.* A raspberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) of north temperate regions.



clouds

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**cloud/ber-ry** (-bēr'; -bēr-), *n.* A raspberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) of north temperate regions.

**clown** (kloun), *n.* 1. A rustic; churl. 2. An ill-bred person; a boor. 3. A fool or buffoon in a play, circus, etc. — *v. i.* To act as a clown.

**clown/ish, adj.** Of, like, or characteristic of a clown. — **Syn.** See *BOORISH*. — **Ant.** Urbane. — **clown/ish-ly, adv.** — **clown/ish-ness, n.**

**clay** (klōi), *v. t.* [From OF. *encloier*, fr. *L. inclavare*, fr. *clavus* a nail.] To satisfy or fill to capacity or to excess, as the appetite. — *v. i.* To cause surfeit. — **Syn.** See *SATIATE*. — **clay/ing-ly, adv.**

**club** (klüb), *n.* [ON. *klubbā*.] 1. A heavy staff of wood, usually tapering; a cudgel. 2. Hence: A weapon of wood or metal, for delivering rough blows; a war club. 3. A stick, mallet, or bat used in various games with a ball, as in golf, hockey, etc. See *GOLF, Illustr.*

4. Short for *INDIAN CLUB*. 5. An association of persons for some common object, esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. 6. A building or room occupied by a club. 7. *Cards*. (Trans. of Sp. *basto* or It. *bastone*.) Any card or, *pl.*, the suit of cards having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. 8. *Naut.* A light or small spar, as one used to extend the spread of a gaff-top-sail beyond the gaff.

— *v. t.* **clubbed** (klübd); **clubbing**. 1. To beat with or as with a club. 2. To gather or combine into a clublike mass or body. 3. To unite for a common end, or contribute to a common stock; as, to *club efforts* or resources. 4. To raise or defray by a proportional assessment. 5. *Mil.* To turn (a musket, rifle, etc.) butt uppermost, so as to use as a club. — *v. i.* 1. To form a club; to combine or unite. 2. To pay a proportionate share of a common charge or expense.

— *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or suggestive of a club (sense 3).

**club/ba-ble, club/a-ble** (klüb'a-b'l; -b'l), *adj.* *Colloq.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable.

**club/by** (klüb'by), *adj.* Sociable; companionable.

**club car.** A motor car with movable chairs and, usually, with magazines, writing desk, etc.

**club chair or sofa.** A thickly upholstered easy chair or sofa, with rather low back, solid sides and arms, and ball-shaped legs.

**club/foot** (klüb'fōt'), *n.* *Med.* 1. (*pl.* *CLUBFEET*.) A foot misshapen and twisted out of position from birth. 2. This deformity, technically called *talipes*. — **club/foot/ed** (-fōt'ed; -fōt; 2), *adj.*

**club grass.** — **CATTAIL, 1.**

**club/haul** (-hōl'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To put (a vessel) on the other tack, when in danger of going into irons, by dropping the lee anchor as the vessel's head comes to the wind and hauling on a hawser from the lee quarter to the anchor until the vessel pays off on the other tack.

**club moss.** Any plant of the genus *Lycopodium* (family Lycopodiaceae, the club-moss family); — from the club-shaped strobiles in which the sporangia are usually borne. See *LYCOPOD*, *GROUND PINX B.*

**club steak.** A small beefsteak cut from the tip of the loin.

**club topsail.** A gaff-top-sail having its foot bent on a club (def. 6). See *STOOP, Illustr.*

**cluck** (klük), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To make a cluck. — *v. t.* To call with, or as with, a cluck. — *n.* A hen's call to her chicks.

**clue** (klû; 114), *n.* & *v.* **Clew.** See **CLEW.**

**clum'ber span'iel** (klûm'bër). [From an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] See **SPANIEL.**

**clump** (klûmp), *n.* [MLG. *klumpe, klompe.*] 1. An unshaped mass or heap; a lump. 2. A cluster, as of trees; a thicket. 3. A heavy tramping sound. 4. **Bacteriol.** A mass of bacteria in a quiescent condition. — See **AGGLUTINATION**, 3. — *v. t.* 1. To tread clumsily. 2. **Bacteriol.** To form clumps. — *v. t.* 1. To arrange in a clump; cluster. 2. To cause to form clumps. — **clump'ish, clump'y, adj.**

**clum'sy** (klûm'sî), *adj.* — **clum'sy** (klûm'sî), *adj.* [ME. *clumsed* be-numbed.] 1. Without skill or grace; awkward; as, *clumsy* fingers; a *clumsy* dancer. 2. Ill-made, misspoken, or inappropriate; as, *clumsy* shoes; a *clumsy* excuse. — **Syn.** See **AWKWARD**. — **Ant.** *Dexterous*. — **clum'si-ly, adv.** — **clum'si-ness, n.**

**clung** (klûng), *past & past part.* of **CLING.**

**clup'oid** (klûp'ôid), *n.* [L. *clupea* a small river fish + *-oid*.] **Zool.** One of a large family (Clupeidae) of soft-finned teleost fishes, including the herrings, sardines, shads, etc. — **clup'oid, adj.**

**clup'oid** (-oid), *adj.* **Zool.** Pert. to or like the typical herrings (family Clupeidae). — *n.* A clupoid fish.

**clust'er** (klûs'tër), *n.* [AS. *cluster, clyster.*] A number of similar things growing together, or of things or persons collected together; a bunch; a group. See **OAK-LEAF CLUSTER**. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* To grow, gather, or unite in a cluster or clusters. — **clust'er-y, adj.**

**clutch** (klûch), *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *cluccean.*] To seize, clasp, or grip with the hand, hands, or claws; hence, to grasp avidly; as, to *clutch* power. — **Syn.** See **TAKE**. — *n.* 1. Usually in *pl.* A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; hence, control or power. 2. A grip as with the fingers or claws; seizure; grasp. 3. Any device for gripping an object, as a coupling for connecting two working parts, such as shafts or a shaft and a pulley, permitting either to be thrown at will into or out of gear with the other by moving a lever; also, a lever operating such a device. 4. A critical juncture; a pinch; — used originally of sports (he is a good batter in the *clutch*). — **Syn.** See **TAKE**.

**clutch, n.** A nest of eggs or a brood of chicks. — *v. t.* To hatch.

**clut'ter** (klû'tër), *n.* 1. A confused collection; hence, crowded confusion; disorder; as, the room is in a *clutter*. 2. Clatter, confused noise. — *v.* To throw to disorder; to disarrange; — often with *up*. — *v. i.* To run together in disorder; also, to bustle; clatter.

**Clydes'dale** (klîd'sdâil'), *n.* A heavy draft horse of a breed originally from Clydesdale, Scotland.

**Clydesdale terrier.** A small terrier of a breed resulting from selective breeding of the Skye terrier.

**clyp'e-ate** (klîp'e-ât), **clyp'e-at'ed** (-ât'ed; -îd), *adj.* [Deriv. of *l. clypeus* shield.] **Bot.** Shaped like a round shield; scutate. **b Zool.** Furnished with a clypeus.

**clyp'e-form'** (-î-fôr'm'), *adj.* Shield-shaped; clypeate.

**clyp'e-us** (klîp'e-tûs), *n.* *pl.* **Clypei** (-î). [L., a round shield.] **Zool.** A plate or shield on the anterior median part of an insect's head. — **clyp'e-al** (-âl), *adj.*

**clys'ter** (klîs'tër), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *clystère*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *klystër*, fr. *klykein* to wash off or out.] **Med.** An enema.

**Clytem-nes'tra, Cly'tom-n'es'tra** (klî'tëm-n'es'trâ), *n.* Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. With Aegisthus, her paramour, she effects Agamemnon's assassination. She is slain by Orestes.

**co-** [See **COM-**.] A form of the prefix *com-*, signifying in general with, together, in conjunction, jointly. It is used: 1. With verbs; as, co-operate; coexist; etc. 2. With participles, adjectives, and adverbs, with the sense of *in* or *to the same degree, amount, etc.*; as, co-extensive. 3. A With nouns in general, often importing rights or liabilities which are *joint* or *in common*; as, coeducation. 4. With nouns of agency, office, or occupation, meaning *fellow*; as, coauthor. 5. With adjectives and adverbs, expressing a sense of joint action or state; as, coeducational, coeducationally. 6. A In mathematics, to indicate the corresponding function of the complement of an arc or angle, as in cosine, cotangent, etc. 7. A In astronomy, to indicate the complement of the declination, latitude, etc., that is, the difference between 90° and the declination, latitude, etc., as in coelevation.

**coach** (kôch), *n.* [F. *coche*, fr. G., fr. Hung. *kocsa*, fr. *Kocs*, village in Hungary.] 1. A large carriage.

Now usually one having four wheels and a closed body with doors in the sides, and an elevated seat in front for the driver. 2. A An enclosed, two-door, single-compartment automobile. 3. A In full, **motor coach**.

An automotive omnibus. 3. One who coaches; as, A private tutor who assists students in their studies. 4. An instructor in athletics, debating, etc. 5. **Railroads.** An ordinary passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; — often called **day coach**. — *v. t.* 1. To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. 2. To prepare for public examination, or for an athletic or other contest, by private instruction; to train. 3. **Baseball.** To direct the movements of (a player, esp. a base runner).

— *v. i.* 1. To instruct as, or receive instruction from, a coach. 2. **Baseball.** To direct the movements of a player, esp. a

**coach dog.** — **Dalmatian**, 2.

**coach'er** (kôch'ër), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A coachman. 2. A coach horse.

3. One who coaches, as in baseball.

**coach horse.** A horse used or adapted for drawing a coach.

**coach'man** (-mân), *n.* 1. A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage. 2. **Angling.** An artificial fly with white wings, peacock herl body, brown hackle, and gold tag. — **coach'man-ship, n.**

**co-act'** (kô-âkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*co-* + *act, v.*] To do, or act, together. — **co-act'ive** (-îv'), *adj.* — **co-act'or** (-tër), *n.*

**co-act'ion** (kô-âk'shûn), *n.* 1. Action in concert. 2. **Ecol.** The interaction of organisms; the reciprocal effects of living beings; as, the coaction of fox, rabbit, and sparrow.

**co-act'ion** (kô-âk'shûn), *n.* [L. *coactio*.] Force; compulsion; coercion. — **co-act'ive** (-îv'), *adj.*

[From OF., fr. L. *coadunare*.] United; esp., **Zool. & Bot.**, grown together; combined into one. — **co-ad'u-na-tion** (-nâ'shûn), *n.*

**co-ag'u-la-ble** (kô-âg'û-lâ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being coagulated. — **co-ag'u-la-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*

**co-ag'u-lant** (-lânt), *n.* [L. *coagulans*, pres. part.] That which produces coagulation.

**co-ag'u-late** (-lât), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *coagulare*, past part. of *coagulare* to coagulate, deriv. of *coagere* to draw together.] 1. To curdle; clot; congeal; as, rennet coagulates milk. 2. To form into a compact or dense mass; solidify. — (*lât*), *adj.* **Rare.** Coagulated.

**co-ag'u-la-tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.* The act or state of becoming viscous, jellylike, or solid, or of uniting into a coherent mass; esp., the change from a liquid to a thickened curdlike state by chemical reaction; as, the coagulation of blood. — **co-ag'u-la-tive** (-âg'û-lâ-tîv), *adj.* — **co-ag'u-la-tor** (-lâ'tër), *n.*

**co-ag'u-lin** (kô-âg'û-lîn), *n.* — **PRECIPITIN.**

**co-ag'u-lum** (-lûm), *n.*; *pl.* **-la** (-lâ). [L.] 1. *Obs.* A coagulant. 2. A coagulated mass or substance.

**coal** (kôl), *n.* [AS. *col*.] 1. A piece of glowing carbon or charred wood or the like; an ember. 2. = **CHARCOAL**, 1. 3. A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture, pressure, and temperature. A complete series can be traced from the cellulose of wood through *lignite* (brown coal) and *bituminous coal* (soft coal) to *anthracite* (hard coal) or, as a final product, to graphite. Cf. **CANNEL COAL**, **CHARCOAL**, **COB COAL**, **COKE**. Coal is found in beds or veins, and is mined for use as fuel, etc. 4. *pl.* *Syn.* A quantity, or pieces, of this mineral broken up for burning; as, a ton of *coals*.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES ARE:**

**coalbag** **coalheaver** **coal hod** **coal mining**  
**coalbin** **coal hole** **coal scuttle**  
**coaldealer** **coal mine** **coalyard**

— **to haul, drag, rake, etc., over the coals.** To criticize, censure, or reprimand severely; to call to account.

— *v. t.* 1. To burn to charcoal; to char. 2. To supply with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal.

**coal'or** (-ër), *n.* Anything wholly or chiefly employed in transporting or supplying coal, as a railroad or vessel.

**co-a-lesce'** (kô-â-lès'), *v. t.* — **LESCED'** (-lès't); — **LESC'ING** (-lès'îng). [L. *coalescere*, *coactum*, fr. *co-* + *alescere* to grow.] 1. To grow together into one body. 2. To combine into one body or community; as, vapors or particles coalesce. — **Syn.** See **MIX**. — **co-a-les'cence** (-lès'sens; -'us), *n.* — **co-a-les'cent, adj.**

**coal'fish'** (kôl'fîsh'), *n.* *pl.* See **FISH**. [From its dark back.] 1. See **POLLACK**, 2. The beshow.

**coal gas.** Gas made from coal; specif.: a Gas thrown off by burning coal, as in a furnace. b Gas made by distilling bituminous coal, used for lighting and heating.

**coal'ing sta'tion.** A port at which vessels may coal.

**co-a-li-tion** (kô-â-lî-sh'în), *n.* [ML. *coalitio*.] 1. Act of coalescing; union. 2. A combination or union; specif. a temporary alliance for joint action; — often attributively; as, a *coalition* cabinet. — **co-a-li'tion-ist, n.**

**coal measu-ers.** **Geol.** Beds of coal with the associated rocks; specif. [*caps*], a series of the Carboniferous system including most of the world's workable coal beds.

**coal oil.** Petroleum, or oil refined from it; esp., kerosene.

**coal'sack'** (kôl'sâk'), *n.* **Astron.** Any of the very black spaces in the Milky Way; esp. [*cap.*], the large space near the Southern Cross.

**coal tar.** Tar obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal, and used as a raw material for making various explosives, dyes, medicines, etc.

**coam'ing** (kô-m'îng), *n.* 1. A raised frame as around a hatchway or skylight to keep out water. 2. **Naut.** One of the raised pieces of wood or iron around a hatchway, skylight, etc., to prevent water from running below.

**co-arc'tate** (kô-ârk'tât), *adj.* [L. *coarctatus*, past part. of *co-* + *arctare* to press together.] **Biol.** Pressed together; closely connected; specif., **Zool.**, having the abdomen separated from the thorax by a constriction only.

**coarse** (kôrs; 70), *adj.* [From the noun **COURSE**; cf. *of course* in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, plain, rude, rough, gross.] 1. Common; of inferior quality or appearance; mean; hence, as applied to metals, unrefined. 2. A Composed of large parts or particles; — opposed to *fine*. 3. Harsh, rough, or rude, as opposed to delicate or dainty. 4. Unrefined; vulgar; gross. — **coarse'ly, adv.** — **coarse'ness, n.**

**Syn.** Coarse, vulgar, gross, obscene, ribald mean offensive to one of good taste or morals. Coarse implies roughness, rudeness, or crudeness of spirit, behavior, words, etc.; vulgar, as here compared, is more condemnatory than coarse, often implying extreme offensiveness to good taste or decency; gross implies a pronounced coarseness, sometimes a bestiality unworthy of man; obscene stresses a loathsomeness or nastiness; ribald, a vulgarity that provokes laughter from those not easily offended.

**coars'en** (kôrs'ën), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or turn coarse.

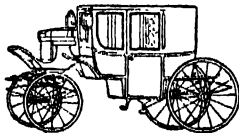
**coast** (kôst), *n.* [OF. *coaste* rib, hill, coast, fr. L. *coastus* rib, side.] 1. The seashore, or land near it. Cf. **HINTERLAND**, 2. *Obs.* The frontier; border. 3. A slope suited to coasting; also, act of coasting. See **COAST**, *v. i.*, 2. To move by the side or in a roundabout way; to pass (by, along, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore. 2. [Cf. OF. *coaste* hill, hillside.] **U.S. & Canada.** To slide downhill upon snow or ice, as on a sled; hence, to ride or glide by the force of gravity, as on a bicycle without pedaling or in an automobile out of gear. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To move or keep near; to skirt. 2. To sail by or near; to follow the coast line of. — **coast'al** (kôst'âl), *adj.*

**coast artillery.** **Mil.** A artillery designed to defend a coast line. 3. [*caps*]. The arm of the service charged with the care and use of the coast defenses.

**coast'er** (kôst'ër), *n.* 1. One that coasts; esp., a vessel sailing along a coast, or engaged in trade between coastal ports. 2. A round low tray, often on wheels, for making a decanter "coast" the circuit of the dinner table; also, a shallow container, or a plate or mat, to protect a surface, esp. of a table, as from moisture from drinking vessels. 3. A sled used in coasting. — **CRADLE**, *n.*, 2. b.

**coaster brake.** A brake in a freewheel of a bicycle, operated by reverse pressure on the pedals.

**coast guard.** 1. **Eng.** A body of men originally employed along the



Coach, 1.



coast to prevent smuggling, and now drilled as a naval reserve. 2. Any military or naval force employed in guarding a coast line. 3. [Cape.] The organization in charge of the lifesaving stations along the coasts of the United States. 4. A member of any of these bodies.

**coast/ing trade.** Trade along a coast.

**coast/ward** (kōst'wərd), **coast/wards** (-wərdz), *adv.* Toward the coast. — **coast/ward, adj.**

**coast/wise** (-wīz), **coast/ways** (-wāz), *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast. — **coast/wise, adj.**

**coat** (kōt), *n.* [OF. *cote*, *cotte*, of Teut. origin.] 1. An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body; esp., such a garment worn by men; also, an overcoat. 2. *Now Dial.* A petticoat; a skirt; — usually in *pl.* 3. External growth on animals, like a garment, as of fur, skin, wool, or feathers. 4. A layer of any substance covering another. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with a coat. 2. To cover with a finishing, protecting, or enclosing layer of any substance. — **coat/less, adj.**

**coat card.** A card bearing a coated figure; the king, queen, or knave of playing cards. Cf. COURT CARD, FACE CARD.

**co-a-ti** (kō-ā'tī), *n.*; *pl.* COATIS (tē-zā). [Sp. & Pg., of Tupian origin.] A mammal (genus *Nasua*) of tropical America, allied to the raccoon, but with a longer body and tail and a long flexible snout.

**coat/ing** (kōt'ing), *n.* 1. A coat. 2. Cloth for coats.

**coat of arms.** [After F. *cotte d'armes*, a light garment worn over the armor in the 15th and 16th centuries, often charged with the heraldic bearings of the wearer.] *Her.* a The bearings of any person, taken together. b A tabard or surcoat embroidered with armorial bearings.

**coat of mail; pl. COATS OF MAIL.** A defensive garment of metal scales or chain mail (see 3d MAIL, 1). Cf. HAUBERK.

**co-author** (kō-ō'thər), *n.* A joint or associate author.

**coax** (kōks), *v. t.* [From *coax*, *coax*, a fool, a person easily imposed upon.] 1. Obv. To make a fool of; to dupe. 2. Obv. To blandish, fondle, or pet. 3. To influence or urse by gentle courtesy, flattering, or flattery. 4. To succeed in gaining by soft words, flattery, etc. — **Syn.** Wheedle, cajole. — **coax'er, n.** — **coax'ing, adv.**

**co-ax'ial** (kō-āks'ī-āl), **co-ax'ial** (-āks'ī-āl), *adj.* *Math.* Having coincident axes, as ellipses and hyperbolas.

**coaxial cable.** *Elec.* A cable consisting of a tube of conducting material surrounding a central conductor held in place by insulators, the whole assembly being covered with insulation. It is used to transmit telegraph, telephone, and television signals.

**co-b** (kōb), *n.* [ME. *cob*, *cobbe*.] 1. *Dial Eng.* A large man; also, a leader or chief. 2. A male swan. Cf. COWNET, 3d P.M. 3. A lump or piece of anything, as of coal, ore, or stone. 4. A short-legged, stocky horse; esp., in America, one having an artificially high stylish leg movement. 5. = CORNCOB.

**co-balt** (kō-bōlt; -bōlt), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, fr. *kobold* goblin, fr. MHG *kobolt*.] A tough, lustrous, silver-white, somewhat magnetic metal related to, and occurring with, iron and nickel. Symbol, Co; at. no., 27; at. wt., 58.94. — **co-balt'ite** (kō-bōlt'īk), *adj.* — **co-balt'ous** (-tūs), *adj.*

**co-balt'ite** (kō-bōlt'īt; kō-bōlt'īt), **co-balt'ing** (kō-bōlt'ing; -tīng), *n.* *Mineral.* A grayish to silver-white cobalt sulfarsenide, CoAsS, used in making smalt.

**co-ble** (kō-blē), *n.* [From COB, 3.] 1. A cobblestone. 2. *pl.* Cob coal. — *v. t.* To pave with cobblestones.

**co-ble, v. t.** **COB'BLE** (-līd); **COB'BLING** (-līng). To make or mend coarsely; to patch.

**co-bler** (kō-blər), *n.* 1. A mender of shoes. 2. A clumsy workman; a botcher. 3. *U. S.* A drink made of wine, sugar, orange or lemon, etc., and pounded ice. 4. *U. S.* A deep-dish fruit pie with a thick upper crust.

**co-ble-stone** (kō-blē'stōn), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, esp. one from six inches to a foot in diameter.

**co-b coal.** Coal in rounded lumps from the size of an egg to that of a football.

**co-bile** (kō-bīl; kō-bīl), *n.* [Brit. *caubal*, fr. L. *caupulus*] *Scot.* A flat-bottomed rowboat.

**co-b'nut** (kō-b'nūt), *n.* A filbertlike fruit yielded by a variety (*Corylus avellana grandis*) of the hazel; also, the plant bearing this fruit.

**co-brā** (kō-brā), *n.* [Pk. *cobra* de capello serpent of the hood.] A any of several very venomous Asiatic and African snakes (genus *Naja*) which, when excited, expand the skin of the neck into a broad hood by a movement of the ribs, as the large and very venomous *king cobra* (*N. hannah*) found from India to southern China. The typical species (*N. tripudians*), to which the name *Cobra de Capello* (*brā*) is usually restricted, is very variable in color and is especially abundant in India, where it causes many deaths.

b Also *tree cobra*. = MAMBA.

**co-b'web** (kō-b'wēb), *n.* [ME. *coppweb*, fr. *copp* spider + *web*.] 1. The network spread by a spider. 2. A single thread spun by a spider or by an insect larva. 3. Anything likened to a spider web as being flimsy, entangling, etc. — *v. t.* **WEBBED** (-wēb'd); **WEB'NING**. To cover with cobwebs. — **co-b'web'ber-y** (-wēb'ēr-y), *n.* — **co-b'web'by, adj.**

**co-ca** (kō-kā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *coca*, *coca*.] 1. Any of several South American shrubs (genus *Erythroxylon*, esp. *E. coca*; family Erythroxylaceae) with leaves resembling those of tea. The leaves are chewed by natives to impart endurance. 2. *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the shrub *E. coca*, yielding cocaine.

**co-caine** (kō-kān; kō-kān; *more formally*, kō-kā'n; -īn), *n.* Also **co-cain'.** A bitter crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, obtained from coca leaves, and used as a narcotic.

**co-cain'ism** (kō-kān'īz'm; kō-kā'n'īz'm), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition produced by excessive use of cocaine.

**co-cain'ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To treat or anesthetize with cocaine. — **co-cain'iza-tion** (-īz-āsh'ūn; -īz-ā'-), *n.*

**co-co** (kō-kō), *n.*; *pl.* COCCI (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *kokkos* a grain, seed.] 1. Bot. a One of the separable carpels of a schizocarp, as that of the mallow. b In certain hepatics, a spore mother cell. 2. Bacteriol. A spherical bacterium. See BACTERIA. — **co-co'oid** (kō-kō'oid), *adj.*

**co-co'ous** (kō-kō'ūs). *Coccus* used in forming names in bacteriology, as in streptococcus. Corresponding adjectives end in -co-co'al (-āl), -co-co'ic (-īk), or -co-co'oid (-oid).

**coo'oyx** (kōk'ōks), *n.*; *pl.* COCCYXES (kōk'ōks'ēz). [L., fr. Gr. *kōkkyx*, *kōkkyxos*, cuckoo, *coccyx*; — from the resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.] *Anat.* In man and certain apes, the 4th and 5th vertebral column beyond the sacrum. — **coo'oyx'e-al** (kōk'ōks'ē-āl), *adj.* **Co'chin** (kō'chīn; kōch'īn), *n.* Also **Cochin China**. A large domestic fowl of an Asiatic breed, having thick plumage, small wings and tail, and densely feathered legs and feet. Varieties are white, black, buff, and partridge.

**coc'hénilla**, fr. Sp. *cochinilla* sow. A dyestuff scale insect (Dacty-

ling, esp. for foods, and as the source of carmine.

**coch'le-a** (kōk'lē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* COCHLEAE (-ē). [L., snail, snail shell, fr. Gr. *kochlias* snail, fr. *kochlos* shellfish with a spiral shell.] *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, in shape like the coil of a snail shell. See EAR, 111111. — **coch'le-ar** (-ēr), *adj.*

**coch'le-ate** (-āt), **coch'le-at'ed** (-āt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* [L. *cochleatus* spiral or screw formed. See COCHLEA.] Having the form of a snail shell.

**cock** (kōk), *n.* [AS. *coca*.] 1. The male of the common barnyard fowl (see POULTRY, 111111), also, the male of other birds, esp. of gallinaceous birds. 2. A cock's crow, esp. in early morning; cockcrow. 3. A weathercock. 4. A chief person; leader. 5. A faucet; tap, valve, or the like. 6. The hammer in the lock of a firearm; also, the cocked position of the hammer. Cf. HALF COCK. 7. Act of cocking; also, the tilt so given; as, the cock of the eyes. 8. *Curling*. The tee.

**cock, v. t.** [ME. *cooken*, prob. fr. *cock* the bird.] 1. To strut; swagger. 2. To turn or stick up, as the ear. 3. To cock the hammer of a firearm. — *v. i.* 1. To set erect; to tip up or to one side; as, to cock one's head. 2. To turn (the eye) obliquely and partially close its lid, as an expression of derision. 3. To draw the hammer of (a firearm) back and set it for firing; also, to set (the trigger) for firing.

**cock, n.** [Dan. *kok*.] A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, turf, etc. — *v. t.* To put into cocks, as hay.

**cock, n.** [OF. *coque*, fr. MD. *coghe*.] *Obs.* A cockboat.

**cock-ade'** (kōk-ād'), *n.* [F. *coquard*, fr. OF. *coquard* vain, fr. *coq* cock.] A rosette, knot, or similar device, worn upon the hat as a badge. — **cock-ad'ed** (-ād'ēd; -īd), *adj.*

**cock-a-hoop'** (kōk-ā-hōop'), *adj.* Boastful; elated.

**Cock-algne'** (kōk-ān'), *n.* [OF. *païs de coaigne*, land of cake.] An imaginary country of idleness and luxury.

**cock-a-leek'ie** (kōk-ā-lēk'ī), *n.* *Scot.* A soup made of cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

**cock-a-lō'rum** (kōk-ā-lō'rūm), *n.* A little cock; a hantam; hence, a self-important man; esp., a small man.

**cock-and-bull' story.** An extravagant, incredible story.

**cock-a-teel'**, **cock-a-tel'** (kōk-ā-tēl'), *n.* [D. *kakelietje* (Oxf. E. D.), ult. fr. source of E. *cuckoo*.] A small Australian parrot (*Lophophanes hollandicus*).

**cock-a-too'** (kōk-ā-tōo'), *n.* *esp. attr.* **cock-a-tōo'**, *n.* [D. *kakatoe*, fr. Malay *kakatuwa*.] Any of several brilliant-colored parrots (family Kakatoideae, esp. genus *Kakatoe*), chiefly of the Australian region, many of which have handsome crests. Cf. PARROT, 1.

**cock-a-trice** (kōk-ā-trīs or, *esp. Brit.*, -trīs), *n.* [OF. *cocatrix*, corrupt. (after *egg* cock) fr. L. *calare* to tread, follow. The word was confused in F. with F. *dra*,] *OF.* *coodrille* crocodile.] 1. A fabulous serpent with deadly fangs, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Cf. BASILISK. 2. *Bib.* A venomous serpent not identified.

**cock'boat'** (kōk'bōt'), *n.* A small boat, esp. one used as a tender to a larger vessel; also, a cockleshell.

**cock'chafer** (-chāf'ēr), *n.* [See CHAPTER the beetle.] A large chafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) destructive to vegetation, esp. in France.

**cock'crow'** (-krō'), *n.* Also **cock'crowing**. The time at which cocks first crow; early morning.

**cocked hat** (kōkt), *n.* A hat with large stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown. — *to knock into a cocked hat.* *Slang.* To knock out of shape; hence, to defeat completely; to run.

**cock'er** (kōk'ēr), *n.* [From 2d COCK.] 1. A man given to cockfighting. 2. A cocker spaniel (see SPANIEL).

**cock'er, v. t.** [Perh. fr. cock the bird.] To pamper.

**cock'er-el** (-ēl), *n.* [Dim. of COCK.] A young domestic cock.

**cock'eye'** (kōk'tī), *n.* *Loch* to turn up + *eye*.] A squinting eye.

**cock'eyed** (-īd), *adj.* 1. Having a cockeye or cockeyes. 2. *Slang.* A slanted or twisted awry; as, knocked cockeyed. b Slightly intoxicated.

**cock'fight'** (-fīt), *n.* A contest of gamecocks usually heeled with metal spurs. — **cock'fight'ing, n. & adj.**

**cock'horse'** (-hōrs'), *n.* A child's rocking horse.

**cock'le-nose** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* The quality of being cocky.

**cock'le** (kōk'lē), *n.* [AS. *cocele*.] a = DARNEL. b = CORN COCKLE. n Any of several other plants growing in grainfields, as the cocklebur, corn poppy (see POPPY), etc.

**cock'le, n.** *OF.* *coquille*, *coquille*, shell, fr. L., fr. Gr. *kōnchylion*.] 1. Any of certain bivalve mollusks (*Cardium* or allied genera), esp. the common edible European species (*C. edule*). The shell has convex radially ribbed valves. 2. = COCKLESHELL. 3. = COCKLESHELL. 2.

**U. S.** A confection of flour and sugar.

**cock'le, n. & v.** Pucker; wrinkle.

**cock'le-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A cockboat.

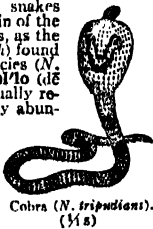
**cock'le-bur'** (-būr'), *n.* Any bur-bearing plant of the genus (*Xanthium*) of the ragweed family; also, the common burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

**cock'le-shell'** (-shēl'), *n.* 1. One of the shells or valves of a cockle; loosely, also, a scallop shell, etc. 2. A light, and often flimsy, boat; also, a cockboat.

**cock'les of the heart** (kōk'lēs'), *n.* A phrase (in which *cockles* is of uncertain meaning) denoting the depths of the heart; as, to delight, rejoice, cheer, warm, etc. the cockles of one's heart.

**cock'loft'** (kōk'lōft'; 74), *n.* An upper loft or attic.

**cock'ney** (kōk'nē), *n.*; *pl.* COCKNEYS (-nīs). [ME. *coekenay*, *coekenay*, prob. fr. a dial. form of OF. ult. fr. *coquin* rogue, rascal.] 1. *Obs.* A spoilt child; an effeminate person; sometimes, a squeamish or affected woman. 2. *Lofton cap.* A native of London, esp. of its East End, talking with a



Cobra (*N. tripudians*). (1/4)



Cockleshell. (1/6)



characteristic dialect; also, this dialect or twang. *adj.* Of, relating to, or like cockneys. — **cock'ney-dom**, *n.* — **cock'ney-ish**, *adj.* — **cock'ney-ism**, *n.*

**cock'ney-ess'** (kŏk'ni-ĕs'; -ĕs'), *n.* Cockney dialect.

**cock'neyfy** (kŏk'ni-fy), *v. t.*; -fied (-fid); -ry'ing. [*cockney* + *-fy*] *Colloq.* To make cockney or cockneylike.

**cock'pit'** (kŏk'pĭt'), *n.* 1. A pit for cockfights; hence, a region noted for many conflicts. 2. *Obs.* The pit of a theater. 3. *Aeronautics.* In airplanes, a space in the fuselage for the seating of pilots, passengers, etc. See *airplane*, *Illust.* 4. *Naut.* An apartment of the old sailing war vessel, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the lower than the rest of the deck, serving as the cabin.

**cock'roach'** (-rŏch'), *n.* [*Sp. cucaracha*]. Any of a family (Blattellae, order Orthoptera) of insects, many species of which are troublesome pests in houses and ships, esp. in warm climates. See *CROTON BUG*.

**cocks'comb'** (kŏks'kŏm'), *n.* 1. A cockscomb. 2. A garden plant (genus *Celosia*) of the amaranth family, cultivated for its showy red, purplish, or yellow flowers.

**cocks'hut'** (kŏk'shŭt'), *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* Evening twilight.

**cocks'hy'** (-shĭ'), *n.* A throw or shy at an object set up as a mark; also, a mark or target so made or taken.

**cocks'spur'** (-spŭr'), *n.* 1. A cock's spur. 2. A species of hawthorn (*Crataegus orus-galli*) having long thorns.

**cocks'sure'** (-shŭr'; 2), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Perfectly safe. 2. (*Blattaria orientalis*) Wholly trustworthy; of certain issue. 3. Quite certain; (2) now, often, presuming certain. — *Syn.* See *SURE*. — **cocks'sure'-ness**, *n.*

**cocks'swain** (kŏk's'n; kŏk'swān) *Var.* of *COXSWAIN*.

**cock'stail'** (kŏk'tāl'), *n.* 1. A horse with its tail docked like a cock's tail. 2. *Stock Breeding.* A horse not of wholly pure breed. 3. A person passing for a gentleman, but underbred. 2. Aniced drink of spirituous liquor well mixed with flavoring ingredients. 3. An appetizer of raw oysters, clams, etc., served with a sauce (*cocktail sauce*) of catchup, lime juice, and a peppery seasoning; also, an appetizer of chilled cut fruits, or tomato juice, etc.

**cock'up'** (kŏk'ŭp'), *n.* 1. A turnout at the point of anything. 2. A hat or cap turned up in front.

**cock'y' (-y)**, *adj.*; -ER; -EST. *Colloq. Pert.* conceited.

**cock'y'-ol'y**, or **cock'y'-ol'y**, *bird* (kŏk't-ŏl'y). A pet name for any small bird.

**co'co** (kŏ'kŏ), *n.*; *pl.* *cocus* (-kŏz). Also, less correctly, **co'coa**. [*Fr. & Sp. coco*; *fr. L. coccus*, kernel, stone (of fruit), *fr. Gr. kokkos*.] The coconut palm tree; also, its fruit, the coconut. — *adj.* Made from the fibrous husk of the coconut; as, *coco* matting.

**co'coa** (kŏ'kŏ), *n.* [*Sp. fr. cacao*, after *coco*]. 1. Cacao. 2. A Chocolate (sense 1) deprived of a portion of its fat and pulverized. 3. The beverage prepared by cooking this powder in boiling water or milk. 4. A brown, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*.

**cocoa beans, cocoa butter.** See *CACAO*, 2.

**co-con'scious-ness** (kŏ-kŏn'shŭs-nĕs; -nĕs), *n.* [See *CO-*.] *Psychol.* Secondary consciousness, made up of mental processes outside the main stream of consciousness. — **co-con'scious**, *adj.* — *ly*, *adv.*

**co'co-nut'** (kŏ'kŏ-nŭt'), *n.* Also **co'co-nut'**. The fruit of the coconut palm, a most important economic product of the tropics. Its dried meat yields *coconut oil*. *Cf.* *COPRA*. 2. The tree. — **co'co-nut'**, *co'co-nut'*, *adj.*

**coconut palm or tree.** A tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Cocos nucifera*) found throughout the tropics. Its leaves furnish thatch and a straw used in weaving hats, etc.; a matting is made from the fibrous husk of its fruit. See *COIR*.

**co-coon'** (kŏ'kŏ-nŭn'), *n.* [*Fr. cocoon*, *fr. Pr. coucoun*, *fr. coco* shell] *Zool.* A The envelope, often largely of silk, which the larvae of many insects form about themselves and in which they pass the pupa stage. Silkworm cocoons are the source of silk. *Cf.* *CHRYSALEIS*; *PUPA*, *Illust.* 2. Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals.

**coco palm.** The coconut palm or tree.

**co'otte'** (kŏ'kŏt'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A young woman of loose morals; a strumpet.

**co'o-ze'l'e'** (kŏ'kŏ-zĕl'ĕ), *n.* A form of summer squash resembling the zucchini but often having light-green or yellowish stripes or mottling.

**Co-cy'tus** (kŏ'kŏ-sĭt'us), *n.* [*L.*, *fr. Gr. Kŏkytos*, lit., a wailing.] *Gr. Myth.* A river tributary to the Acheron in Hades.

**cod** (kŏd), *n.* [*AS. codd*]. 1. *Obs.* A bag. 2. *Dial.* A husk; pod.

**cod**, *n.* [*ON. kodd*]. *Scot. & Dial.* Pillow; cushion.

**cod**, *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note 6. [*Origin uncert.*] A soft-finned gadoid fish (*Gadus morhua*), one of the most important food fishes, found esp. on the Newfoundland Banks (*hank cod*) and along the New England coast (*shore*, or *native cod*) and off Norway. A closely allied species, the *Alaska cod* (*G. macrocephalus*) inhabits the North Pacific. *Cf.* *SCOD*. 2. Any fish of the family (Gadidae) containing the cod, including the haddock, pollack, and tomcod.

**cod'da** (kŏ'dā), *n.*; *pl.* *codas* (-dāz). [*It.*, tail, *fr. L. cauda*]. 1. *Musical.* A concluding passage, the function of which is to bring a composition or division to a proper close. 2. *Prose.* — *TAIL*, *n.*, 1.

**cod'dle** (kŏ'dl'), *v. t.*, *co-dle* (-dl); *co'p'dle* (-dlng). 1. To cook slowly and gently, as eggs or fruit, in water just below the boiling point. 2. To treat with tenderness; to pamper. — **cod'dler** (-dlr), *n.*

**code** (kŏd), *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. coder*, *cauder*, stem of a tree, board smeared with wax to write on; hence, a book, a writing.] 1. Any systematic set of law, esp. on *telecommunications*; a direct.

inciples or rules. 3. A system of signals for communication by telegraph, flags, etc. (see *CODE*).

a system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used to represent words; as, a secret *code*. *Cf.* *CIPHER*, 4. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To put in, or into the form or symbols of, a code; as, to *code* laws.

**code'ball'** (kŏd'bŏl'), *n.* [*After Dr. Wm. E. Code* of Chicago, the inventor.] A game in which a pair or two pairs of players play an inflated ball six inches in diameter entirely with the feet, either against the six surfaces of a standard handball court or on a goldlike course into fourteen-inverted metal bowls.

**co'deo-ll-nation** (kŏ'dĕk-lĕ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Astron.* The complement of the declination; — called *polar distance*. See *CO-*, 5 b.

**co'de-fend'ant** (kŏ'dĕ-fĕn'dānt), *n.* A joint defendant.



Cockroach

Illustration of a codfish.

**co'dox** (kŏ'dŏks), *n.*; *pl.* *codices* (kŏ'dĭ-fĕs; kŏ'dĭ-t'), [*L.*] 1. *Archaeol.* A code. 2. A manuscript book, as of the Scriptures or the classics.

**Co'dex Ju'rĭs Qa-no-ni-cĭ** (jŏd'ŕis kă-nŏn't-ŭl), [*L.*] *R.C.C.A.* See *CANON LAW*.

**cod'fish'** (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see *FISH*. The cod.

**codg'er** (kŏd'ĕr), *n.* *Colloq.* A strange fellow, esp. one old, cranky, or uncouth.

**cod'gill** (kŏd'gĭl'), *n.* [*L. codicillus*, dim. of *codex* code.] 1. *Law.* An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it in some respects. 2. An added provision; appendix. — **cod'gill'la-ry** (-sĭl'ā-rĭ), *adj.*

**cod'i-fy** (kŏd'ĭ-fĭ; kŏ'dĭ-y), *v. t.*; -fied (-fid); -fy'ing. [*code* + *-fy*]. To reduce to a code, as laws; to systematize; classify. — **cod'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.* — **cod'i-fy'er** (-fĭ'ĕr), *n.*

**cod'ling** (kŏd'ĭng), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note 3. [*Dim. of cod the fish.*] A young cod. *Cf.* *SCOD*. 2. — **HACK, 2.**

**cod'ling** (-lĭng), **cod'lin** (-lĭn), [*From Fr. cœur de lion* heart of lion, influenced by *codde* to stew, *bake*]. 1. A small immature apple. 2. A variety of apple elongated in shape, having a number of horticultural forms.

**codling, or codlin, moth.** A small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) which in the larval state lives in apples, pears, and quinces, often doing great damage.

**cod'-liv'er oil.** An oil obtained from the liver of the codfish and allied fishes and used in medicine.

**cod'piece'** (kŏd'pĭs'), *n.* [*cod* a bag + *piece*]. A flap or bag, often ornamented, concealing an opening in the front of men's breeches, a fashion of the 15th and 16th centuries.

**co'ed'**, or **co'-ed'** (kŏ'ĕd'), *n.* *U.S.* A female student in a coeducational institution, esp. a college or university.

**co'ed'u-ca'tion** (kŏ'ĕd'ŭ-kă'shŭn), *n.* Joint education; esp., the education of students of both sexes at the same institution. — **co'ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ŭl; -l), *adj.* — **co'ed'u-ca'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **co'ed'u-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**co'ef-fi-cient** (kŏ'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt; kŏ'ĕ-y), *n.* 1. A joint agent. 2. *Math.* Any numeral or literal symbol placed before another symbol or combination of symbols as a multiplier. 3. *Physics.* A number expressing the amount of some change or effect under certain conditions as to temperature, length, volume, etc.; as, the *coefficient* of expansion, friction, etc.

**coele** (sĕl). Also **-cele**. [*Gr. koila* cavity of the body.] A combining form denoting cavity, ventricle, or chamber of the body, as in *neurocele*.

**coe-len'ter-ate** (sĕ-lĕn'tĕr-ĕt), *n.* [*Gr. koilos* hollow + *enteron* an intestine.] Any member of a phylum (Cœlenterrata) of invertebrate animals, including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, and hydroids. — **coe-len'ter-ate**, *adj.*

**coe-len'ter-on** (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* *-tera* (-d). [*NL.*] *Zool.* The internal cavity of coelenterates.

**coe'll-ac** (sĕl'ĭ-ĕk). *Var.* of *CELLAC*.

**coe'lom** (sĕl'ŏm), **coe'lome** (-lŏm), *n.* [*Gr. koilōma* a hollow, *fr. koilos* hollow.] *Zool.* The body cavity of most metazoans above the sponges and coelenterates.

**coe'nes-the'sis** (sĕ-nĕs-thĕ'sĭs; sĕn'ĕ-s), *n.* Also **coe'nes-the'si-a** (-zhĭ-ĭ; -sĭd; -sĭd). [*NL.* *fr. Gr. koineo* common + *asthēsis* sensation.] *Psychol.* The undifferentiated complex of organic sensation by which one is aware of the body and bodily condition.

**coe'no-** (sĕ'nŏ; sĕn'ŏ), **coen-**. [*Gr. koineos*.] A combining form meaning common, as in *coenocyte*, *coenosteal*.

**coe'no-bite** (-bĭt), **coe'no-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), etc. *Vars.* of *CENOBIOTE*, etc.

**coe'no-cyte** (-sĭt), [*Coeno-* + *-cyte*]. *Biol.* An organism, as in some algae and fungi, composed of a number of united protoplasts forming a single large cell.

**coe'no-rus** (sĕ-nŏ-rŭs), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr. coen-* + *Gr. oura* tail.] A larval tapeworm consisting of many infective scolices contained in a simple cyst; esp., the larva of a tapeworm (*Multiceps multiceps*), which causes aid in sheep.

**co-en'zyme** (kŏ-ĕn'zĭm), *n.* [*co-* + *enzyme*]. *Biochem.* A substance necessary for the activity of an enzyme.

**co-e'qual** (kŏ-ĕ'kwŏl), *adj.* Being on an equality, as in rank, age, or extent. — *n.* One coequal with another. — **co-e'qual'i-ty** (kŏ-ĕ'kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **co-e'qual-ly**, *adv.*

**co-erce'** (kŏ-ĕrs'), *v. t.*; *co-ERCE'* (-ĕrs't); *co-ERCE'ING* (-ĕrs'ĭng). [*L. coercere*, *fr. co-* + *uercere* to shut up, press together.] 1. To restrain by force, esp. by law or authority; to repress; curb. 2. To compel to any action. 3. To enforce; as, to *coerce* obedience. — *Syn.* See *FORCE*.

**co-er'ci-bile** (kŏ-ĕr'sĭ-bĭl'), *adj.* Capable of being coerced.

**co-er'cion** (-shŭn), *n.* The act, process, or power of coercing. — **co-er'cion-ary** (-ĕrĭ; -ĕr), *adj.* — **co-er'cion-ist**, *n.*

**co-er'cive** (-sĭv), *adj.* Serving or intended to coerce. — **co-er'cive-ly**, *adv.* — **co-er'cive-ness**, *n.*

**co'es-sen'tial** (kŏ'ĕ-sĕn'shŭl), *adj.* Having one essence or being. — **co'es-sen'tial-i-ty** (-shĭ-ĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**co'e-ta-ne-ous** (kŏ'ĕ-tă-nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* [*LL. coetaneus*, *fr. co-* + *aetas* age.] Of the same age or duration; contemporary. — **co'e-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co'e-ta-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**co'e-ter'nal** (-tĕr'nŏl; -n'), *adj.* Eternally or jointly eternal. — **co'e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **co'e-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**co-e'val** (kŏ'ĕ-vŏl), *adj.* [*LL. coevalis*, *fr. co-* + *aevum* age.] Of the same age or duration. — *Syn.* See *CONTEMPORARY*. — *n.* A contemporary. — **co-e'val-ly**, *adv.*

**co-ex-ec-u-tor** (kŏ'ĕk-sĕk'ŭ-tŕ; see *EXECUTOR*), *n.* A joint executor. — **co-ex-ec-u-trix** (-trĭks), *n.*  *fem.*

**co-ex'ist'** (kŏ'ĕk-sĭst'), *v. i.* To exist together or at the same time. — **co-ex'ist'ence** (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* — **co-ex'ist'ent**, *adj.*

**co-ex'tend'** (kŏ'ĕk-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another. — **co-ex'ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* — **co-ex'ten-sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* — **co-ex'ten-sive-ly**, *adv.*

**coff** (kŏf), *v. t.* *COYT* (kŏft); *COFF'ING*. *Scot.* To buy.

**cof'fee** (kō'fē; 74), *n.* [It. *caffè*, fr. Turk. *qahveh*, fr. Ar. *qahwah* wine, coffee.] 1. A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of a shrub or small tree (*Coffea arabica*, *C. liberica*, *C. robusta*, or other species of *Coffea*) of the madder family. 2. The green or roasted seeds (**coffee beans**) obtained from the berrylike fruit of this plant; also, the plant. 3. A brown, like the color of coffee.

**cof'fee-house** (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and refreshments are supplied.

**coffee nut**. The Kentucky coffee tree; also, its fruit.

**cof'fee-pot** (kō'fē-pōt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is prepared, or from which it is served.

**cof'fee-room** (-rōm'), *n.* Also **coffee shop**. A room or shop where coffee and light refreshments are served.

**coffee table**. Any very low living-room table customarily placed in front of a sofa to accommodate a coffee service, etc., while serving.

**coffee tree**. 1. The plant which yields coffee beans. See **COFFEE**, 1. 2. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. 3. = CASCARA, 1.

**cof'ter** (kō'fēr), *n.* [OF. *cofre*, *coffre*, fr. L. *cofrinus* basket, fr. Gr. *koφinos*.] 1. A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one for valuables. 2. Treasure or funds; — usually in the pl. 3. The chamber of a canal lock. 4. A cofferdam. 5. An ornamental recessed panel in the ceiling of a vault, dome, etc. 6. A caisson. — *v. t.* 1. To put into a coffer. 2. To make with coffers, or recessed panels.

**cof'ter-dam** (-dām'), *n.* 1. A watertight enclosure from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom of a river, etc. and permit work to be done there; also, a caisson (def. 2 a). 2. A watertight structure on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line.

**cof'tin** (kō'fīn; 74), *n.* [OF. *coffin* basket, receptacle, fr. L. *cofrinus*.] 1. A chest or case for a corpse, — now often in trade use in the United States restricted to a wedge-shaped receptacle or to one with a bulge near one end. Cf. **CASKET**, 2; **SARCOPHAGUS**. 2. *Veter.* The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot. — *v. t.* To enclose in or as in a coffin.

**coffin bone**. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals, enclosed within the hoof.

**coffin corner**. Amer. Football. One of the corners formed by a goal line and a side line, into which a punt is often aimed so that it may go out of bounds close to the defenders' goal line.

**cof'flee** (kō'fē), *n.* [Ar. *qāfilah* caravan.] A train of men or beasts fastened together; esp., a slave caravan.

**coif** (kō'f), *past* of **COP**.

**coig** (kō'p, *v. t.*; **COOGE** (kō'g); **coo'ging** 1. To cheat, orik, and esp. at casting dice; hence, to wheedle. 2. To obtrude or thrust in by deception; as, to *coig* in a word; also, to palm off. — *v. i.* Now *leaze*. To deceive. — *n.* A deception; a falsehood. — *coy* a *die* or the *dice*. To cheat in throwing dice.

**coig, n.** [ME. *coipe*, of Scand. origin.] 1. A tooth on the rim of a wheel; hence, a gear tooth. 2. A person functioning as part of a process or organization.

**coig, n.** *Carp.* A tenon or projection on a timber, received into a notch or mortise in another timber to secure the two together. See **SCARP JOINT**, *Illustr.* — *v. t. & i.* *Carp.* To connect by means of a **COG**.

**coig'en-cy** (kō'jēn-sē), *n.* Quality or state of being cogent.

**coig'ent** (jēnt), *adj.* [L. *cogens*, pres. part. of *cogere* to drive together, force, fr. *co-* + *agere* to drive.] Compelling or constraining; esp., appealing forcibly to the mind or reason; convincing. — *Syn.* See **VALID**. — *coig'ent-ly*, *adv.*

**coig'i-ta-ble** (kō'jē-tā-bē), *adj.* Thinkable.

**coig'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *cogitare*, past part. of *cogitare* to reflect upon, fr. *co-* + *agere* to drive, agitate, meditate upon.] To think over; ponder; plan. — *Syn.* See **THINK**.

**coig'i-ta-tion** (-tā'shēn), *n.* 1. Act or faculty of thinking or reflecting; meditation. 2. A thought, idea, etc.

**coig'i-ta-tive** (kō'jē-tā-tīv), *adj.* 1. Possessing the power of thinking or meditating. 2. Given to thought; meditative. — **coig'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **coig'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**coig'i-ta-tor** (kō'jē-tā-tōr), *n.* One who cogitates. [L.] I think, therefore I exist; — the postulate which Descartes made the first step in his philosophy.

**co'gnac** (kō'nyāk; kōn'yāk), *n.* [F.] A superior French brandy made from wine produced at or near Cognac, on the Charente, France; loosely, any French brandy.

**coig'nate** (kō'nāt), *adj.* [L. *cognatus*, fr. *co-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, past part. of *gnascere*, *gnasci*, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood, esp. on the mother's side. Cf. **AGNATE**. 2. A having a common parent language; as, English and German are *cognate* languages. 3. Of words, having in common the same original word or root (*father*, *G. vater*, *L. pater*). 4. Of the same or similar nature. — *n.* 1. One who is related to another by blood, esp. on the mother's side. 2. A cognate word or language.

**coig-na-tion** (kō'nā'shēn), *n.* Cognate relationship.

**coig-ni-tion** (-nīsh'ēn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, know, fr. *co-* + *noscere*, *gnosce*, to get a knowledge of.] 1. *Obs.* Act or faculty of knowing. 2. The process of knowing; knowledge or the capacity for it; also, a product of this process, as a perception or notion. — **coig-ni-tion-al**, *adj.* — **coig-ni-tive** (kō'nī-tīv), *adj.*

**coig-ni-ta-ble** (kō'nī-tā-bē; kōn'; kōn-nī-tē), *adj.* 1. Capable of being known. 2. Capable of being judicially heard and determined. — **coig-ni-ta-bly** (-bē), *adv.*

**coig-ni-zance** (kō'nī-zāns or, esp. *Law*, kōn'zāns), *n.* [OF. *coignissance*, fr. *coignistre*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to know.] 1. Apprehension by the understanding; hence, heed; notice. 2. The range of what may be known by observation. 3. A distinguishing mark or badge, as a heraldic bearing, etc. 4. *Law*, a jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. 5. The judicial hearing of a matter.

**coig-ni-zant** (-zānt), *adj.* Having cognizance (of). — *Syn.* See **AWARE**. **coig-nize** (kō'nī-zē), *v. t.* To know or perceive; to recognize.

**coig-nomen** (kō'nō-mēn), *n.* *pl.* **-NOMENS** (-mēnz), **-NOMINA** (-nōm'ī-nā). [L., fr. *co-* + (*gnomen*), *gnomen*.] 1. The family name, the third of the usual three names (*praenomen*, *nomen*, *cognomen*) of a person among the ancient Romans. See **AGNOMEN**. 2. A surname. 3.



Coffee (*C. arabica*). 1 Flowering and Fruiting Branch (3/4). 2, 3 Fruit (3/4); 3 with Pericarp (3/4) removed to show seeds.

Loosely, a name; a nickname. — **coig-nom'i-nal** (-nōm'ī-nāl; -nō'm'ī-nāl; -n'ī), *adj.*

**coig-no-scent** (kō'nō-sēn'tē), *n.*; *pl.* -*ti* (-tē). [It.] A connoisseur.

**coig-nos-ci-ble** (kō'nō-sē-bē), *adj.* Cognizable. — *n.* A cognizable thing. — **coig-nos-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tē), *n.*

**coig-on** (kō'gōn; kō'gōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cogón*, fr. Tax., Visayan, & Bikol *cogon*.] Either of two tall coarse grasses (*Imperata cylindrica koenigii* and *J. exaltata*) of the Philippine Islands and adjacent countries, used for thatching.

**coig's-well chair** (kō'z-wēl; -wēl). [After the name of the inventor.] Also **Coig's-well chair** (kō'z-wēl'). An upholstered easy chair with inclined back, often an undivided back and seat cushion, thin arms, and cabriole legs.

**coig-wheel** (kō'g-wēl'), *n.* A wheel with coars or teeth.

**coig-hab'it** (kō'hāb'it), *v. i.* [L. *cohabitare*, fr. *co-* + *habitare* to dwell.] 1. *Archaic*. To dwell or abide in company. 2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife. — **coig-hab'it-ant** (-tānt), *n.* — **coig-hab'it-a-tion** (-tā'shēn), *n.*

**coig-heir** (kō-ār), *n.* A joint heir. — **coig-heir'ess**, *n. fem.*

**coig-her'e** (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* [L. *cohaerere*, *cohaerere*, fr. *co-* + *haerere* to adhere.] 1. To stick together; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. 2. To be connected by some common principle or relationship, as by subordination to one purpose or idea; to be logically consistent. — *Syn.* See **STICK**.

**coig-her'ence** (-hēr'ēns), *n.* 1. A sticking together; cohesion. 2. Connection or congruity arising from some common principle or relationship; consistency. 3. *Intel.* Connectedness of thought such that parts of a discourse are clearly interrelated.

**coig-her'en-cy** (-ēn-sē), *n.* Quality of being coherent.

**coig-her'ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* 1. Sticking together; cohesive; cleaving. 2. Composed of interdependent or related parts; consistent. 3. Logically consistent. — **coig-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**coig-her'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One that coheres. 2. *Radio*. A detector in which an imperfectly conducting contact between conductors loosely resting against each other is improved in conductance by the passage of high-frequency current.

**coig-he'sion** (kō-hē'shēn), *n.* 1. Act or state of cohering; a cleaving together. 2. *Physics*. Molecular attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike; — distinguished from *adhesion*.

**coig-he'sive** (-siv), *adj.* 1. Causing to cohere. 2. Cohering, or sticking together. — **coig-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **coig-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

**coig-hort** (kō'hōrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an enclosure.] 1. In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion. 2. A company or band, esp. of warriors.

**coig-hosh** (kō'hōsh; kō'hōsh'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] Any of several related American medicinal plants, as the **black cohosh** (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), the **blue cohosh** (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), and the baneberry.

**coif** (kō'f), *n.* [OF. *coiffe*, *coiffe*, fr. I. L. *cofeia*, *cuphia*.] A close-fitting cap; as: a hoodlike cap worn by nuns under a veil. **b Hair**. A soldier's defensive skullcap, worn under the hood of mail. **c** A white cap formerly worn by English lawyers, esp. sergeants-at-law; a wig; hence, the order or rank of a sergeant-at-law. — *v. t.*; **COIFED** (kō'f); **COIF'ING**. To cover or invest with or as with a coif.

**coif** (kwa'f), *n. & v. t.* Short for **COIFFURE**.

**coif'fure** (kwa'fūr), *n. masc.*; *fem.* **coif'fouse'** (kwa'fūz'). [F.] A hairdresser.

**coif-fure'** (kwa'fūr'), *n.* [F.] A headress, or manner of dressing the hair. Cf. **HAIRDO**. — *v. t.*; **-FURE'** (-fūr'); **-FUR'ING** (-fūr'ing). To dress in a coiffure.

**coign**, **coigne** (kō'ign), *n.* Vars. of **COIN**, **QUOIN**, a corner, wedge, etc.; — chiefly used in **coign of vantage**, a position advantageous for action or observation.

**coil** (kō'yl), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coillir* to collect, fr. L. *colligere*, fr. *col-* + *legere* to gather.] To wind cylindrically or spirally. — *n.* 1. A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled; also, a single ring of such a series. 2. A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings, as in steam-heating or water-heating apparatus. 3. *Elec.* A spiral of wire, or an instrument composed of such a spiral and its accessories. Cf. **INDUCTION COIL**.

**coil, n.** *Archaic*. A tumult, also, trouble.

**coil spring**. See **SPRING**, *Illustr.*

**coil stamps**. Postage stamps issued in coils, with perforation either horizontally or vertically.

**coin** (kō'yn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *causare* wedge.] 1. A corner, cornerstone, or wedge; a quoin; **coign**. 2. A piece of metal marked and issued by governmental authority to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively. — *Syn.* Money, currency, specie. — *v. t.* 1. To make (coins) by stamping; convert (metal) into coins; mint. 2. To make; fabricate; invent; as, to *coin* a word or a phrase. — *v. i.* To make coins; mint. — **coin-a-ble**, *adj.* — **coin'er**, *n.*

**coin'age** (-ij), *n.* Act of coining; something coined; coins.

**coig-ni-cide'** (kō'nī-sīd'), *v. i.* [ML. *coincidere*, fr. *co-* + *incidere* to fall on, fr. *in-* + *cadere* to fall.] 1. To occupy the same place in space or the same period of time. 2. To correspond exactly; to agree; as, our aims *coincide*. — *Syn.* See **AGREE**.

**coig-ni-ci-dence** (kō'nī-sī-dēns), *n.* 1. Condition, fact, or instance of coinciding; correspondence. 2. A group of concurrent events or circumstances, or one of them, remarkable from lack of apparent causal connection.

**coig-ni-ci-dent** (-dēnt), *adj.* Having coincidence; concurrent; consonant. — *Syn.* See **CONTEMPORARY**. — **coig-ni-ci-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**coig-ni-ci-den'tal** (-dēnt'āl; -tāl), *adj.* Of the nature of a coincidence; happening, acting, etc., coincidentally. — **coig-ni-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**coig-ni-her'i-tance** (kō'nī-hēr'itāns), *n.* Joint inheritance.

**coig-ni-sure'** (kō'nī-shūr'), *v. t. & i.* To insure jointly with another or others. — **coig-ni-surance** (-shūr'āns), *n.*

**coig** (kō'ig), *n.* [Tamil *kayru rope*.] A stiff elastic fiber extracted from the outer husk of the coconut, used for making mats.

**coig's-trel** (kō'is'trēl), *coig's-tril* (-trēl), *n.* *Archaic*. a A lad serving a knight as a groom. b A menial; varlet.

**coig'tion** (kō'ish'ēn), *n.* [L. *coitus*.] Sexual intercourse.

**coig'tus** (kō'is'tis), *n.* [L.] Coition.

**coke** (kō'k), *n.* a The residue obtained when coal is subjected to destructive distillation. It is used as fuel. b A similar residue left when

petroleum, shale oil, etc., are distilled to dryness. — *v. t. & t.* To change into coke.

**col** (kól; *F. kól*), *n.* [*F.*, neck, fr. *L. collum* neck.] A pass between adjacent peaks or a mountain chain.

**col-** An assimilated form of *col-* (which see).

**col-** = *colo-* (which see), as in *col-lal-gi-a* (kól-lá'ji-á), *col-lee-to-my* (kól-lé'tó-mi) (see *ALGIA*), *ECROMY*.

**col-la** (kól'lá), [*N.L.*] Var. of *KOLA*.

**col-la, n.**, *pl.* of *COLON*.

**col-lan-der** (kól'lán-dér; kól'lá'), *n.* A bowl-shaped sieve or strainer, usually with handles and a base.

**col-lal-tude** (kól-lá'tú-dé; kól'lá'), *n.* *Astron.* See *co-, 5 b*.

**col-can-non** (kól-kán'nón; kól'kán'nón), *n.* [*Ir. cáil ceannainn*, fr. *cáil* cabbage + *ceannan* white-headed.] *Ir. & Scot.* Potatoes, cabbage, etc., boiled and mashed together.

**col-chi-cine** (kól'chí-sín; -sín; kól'kí'), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_4$ , extracted from the corms or seeds of a small crocus-like herb (*Colchicum autumnale*), used esp. as a plant hormone in plant breeding and genetics.

**col-chi-cum** (kól'chí-kúm; kól'kí'), *n.* [*L.*, a plant with a poisonous root.] 1. Any of a genus (*Colchicum*) of Old World bulbous herbs of the bunchflower family. 2. The dried corm or ripe seeds of a colchicum (*C. autumnale*), used esp. in treating gout and rheumatism.

**col-oh-thar** (kól'kó-thér; kól'kó-thér), [*ML. Colchitar*, fr. *Ar. qulqur*, fr. *Gr. chalkanthos*.] A reddish-brown oxide of iron left as a residue when ferrous sulfate is heated, — used to polish glass, and as a pigment.

**cold** (kóld), *adj.* [*AS. cold, ceald*.] 1. Decidedly below the normal temperature; specif.: *a* Cold, frigid. *b* Not warm; as, a cold bath. 2. Unemotional; not easily moved to love, enthusiasm, etc. 3. Chilling; discouraging; dispiriting; as, cold comfort; also, unenlivening. 4. Suffering from lack of heat; as, he is cold and hungry. 5. Not colored by prejudice, personal feeling, etc. 6. Waxed by political and economic strategy, propaganda, and other measures short of armed conflict; as, a cold war. 7. Of a color, bluish or greenish in tone; as, a cold gray. 8. Slang. *a* Fast or secure; sure. *b* Dead; also, unconscious. 9. Sports. *a* Faint; — said of a scent. *b* Distant from anything one is seeking of. — *Syn.* Chilly, freezing, icy, frigid. — *Ant.* Hot. — *n.* 1. A condition of low temperature. 2. A sensation of being chilly or chilled. 3. A disordered bodily condition, esp. of the respiratory tract, caused by exposure; a catarrh: coryza. 4. Cold weather, frost. — *col'dly, adv.* — *col'dness, n.*

**cold-blooded** (kóld'blú-déd; -déd; -déd), *adj.* 1. Having cold blood; specif., having a variable body temperature not internally regulated but approximating that of the environment, as fish, amphibians, and reptiles; — *opp.* to *warm-blooded*. 2. Sensitive to cold. 3. Insensitive; unfeeling; — *opp.* to *hot-blooded*. 4. Done or considered with unnatural lack of feeling; as, a cold-blooded murder. — *col'd-blood-ed-ly, adv.* — *col'd-blood-ed-ness, n.*

**cold chisel.** A chisel made of tool steel of a strength and temper suitable for chipping or cutting cold metal. — *col'd-chís'ol, v. t. & t.*

**cold cream.** A cooling and soothing ointment for the skin.

**cold frame.** A glass-covered frame, without artificial heat, used to protect plants and seedlings.

**cold rubber.** A synthetic rubber highly resistant to wear, made at a low temperature (41° F. or lower), used especially for tire treads.

**cold sore.** A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of a fever.

**cold war.** See *col'd, adj., 6*.

**cole** (kól), *n.* [*AS. cöl, cöl, fr. ON. kól, both fr. L. caulis* stem, cabbage stalk, cabbage.] Any of various species of a genus (*Brassica*) of the mustard family, including the cabbage, esp., rape (*B. napus*).

**cole-man-ite** (kól'mán-ít), *n.* [After W. T. Coleman of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring massive and in brilliant colorless or white monoclinic crystals.

**col-eop-ter-on** (kól'é-óp-tér-ón; kól'é-), *n.*, *pl.* -TERA (d). [*NI.*] A coleopterous insect.

**col-eop-ter-ous** (-ús), *adj.* [*Gr. koleopteros*, fr. *kolos* sheath + *pteron* wing.] Belonging to an order (Coleoptera) of insects, comprising the beetles and weevils, having the anterior pair of wings (elytra) hard and horny, and serving as coverings for the posterior membranous pair. — *col'eop-ter-al* (-ál), *adj.* — *col'eop-ter-a* (*n.*), *adj.* & *n.*

**col-eo-rhi-za** (kól'é-ó-rí-zá; kól'é-ó-), *n.*, *pl.* -ZAE (-zē). [*NI.*, fr. *Gr. kolos* sheath + *rhiiza* root.] Bot. The sheath investing the radicle in some plants, through which the roots burst.

**cole'slaw** (kól'slô), *n.* [*D. kól sla* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced or chopped raw cabbage.

**col-lee** (kól'lé), *n.*, *pl.* COLLEUSES (-éz; -íz). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. koleos* a sheath; — referring to the way the stems are united.] Any of a genus (*Coleus*, esp. *C. blumei*) of showy foliage herbs of the mint family.

**cole'wort** (kól'wórt), *n.* 1. Cole. 2. Any variety of cabbage in which the leaves do not form a compact head.

**col'ic** (kól'ík), *n.* [*F. colique*, fr. *L. colicus* sick with the colic, deriv. of *Gr. kolon* the colon.] A paroxysmal abdominal pain due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of any of the hollow viscera. — *col'ic-ky* (-ík-í), *adj.*

**col'ic, adj.** Of or pertaining to the colon or colic.

**col-ic-root** (-róót), *n.* 1. Either of two bitter American herbs (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*) of the lily family, with basal leaves and racemose white or yellow flowers. 2. Any of several other plants reputed to cure colic, as a wild yam (*Dioscorea paniculata*).

**col'ic-weed** (-wéd), *n.* 1. Dutchman's breeches. 2. Squirrel corn. 3. A small yellow-flowered herb (*Corydalis flavula*) of eastern N. Am. col-ic (kól'ík), *n.* [*Sp. colín*, fr. Nahuatl colín.] 1. = *BORWHITE*. 2. A bird of related species.

**col'ic-um** (kól'ík-úm; kól'ík-úm), [*N.L.*] 1. [*cap*] Colosseum (sense 1). 2. A large structure for public entertainments or sporting events.

**col-itis** (kól'ítis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *col* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the large intestine, esp. of its mucous membrane.

**col-lab-o-rate** (kól-láb'ó-rát), *v. i.* [*L. collaborare* to labor together, fr. *col-* + *laborare* to labor.] 1. To work or act jointly, esp. to share in literary, scientific, or other intellectual production. 2. To cooperate voluntarily as a nation with another or other nations in international political or economic adjustment. 3. To comply with, cooperate with, or assist willingly the conquerors occupying one's country; — usually with an implication of traitorous dealing in distinction from passive acquiescence; also, sometimes, to give to an enemy nation aid of nonmilitary kind, as by radio propaganda in enemy service.

**col-lab-o-ra-tion** (-rá'shún), *n.* — **col-lab-o-ra-tive** (-láb'ó-rá'tív; -rá'tív), *adj.* — **col-lab-o-ra-tor** (-rá'tór), *n.*

**col-lab-o-ra-tion-ist** (kól-láb'ó-rá'shún-íst), *n.* One who collaborates (in sense 3). Hence, **col-lab-o-ra-tion-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

**col-lazh'** (kól-lázh'; *F. kól-lázh'*), *n.* [*F.*, sluing, pasting. See *PROTO-*.] 1. Art. An agglomeration of fragments such as matchboxes, bus tickets, playing cards, pasted together and transposed, often with relating lines or color gabs, into an artistic composition of incongruous effect. — It is a type of abstraction (def. 6). 2. Any mounted composite of usually odd, borderless prints, photographs, or cutouts.

**col-la-gen** (kól'lá-jén), [*Gr. kollá glue* + *-gen*.] A sclerotin-like protein occurring in vertebrates, the chief constituent of the fibrils of connective tissue and of the bones.

**col-lapse** (kól-láps), *v. i.* [*L. collapsus*, past part. of *collabi* to collapse, fr. *col* + *labi* to fall.] 1. To break down or go to pieces suddenly, esp. by the falling in of sides; to cave in. 2. Hence: *a* To be made so that the parts fall or fold together into compact form, as for transportation, as some crates, boats, etc. *b* To break down or fall abruptly and utterly, as health, plans, negotiations. *c* To suffer a physical collapse. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to collapse. — *n.* An instance of collapsing; esp., of persons, a physical breakdown. — **col-laps-i-bile** (kól-láps-i'b'l), *adj.* — **col-laps-i-bil-ty** (-láp-sí-ti), *n.*

**col-lar** (kól'ér), *n.* [*OF. collar* necklace, collar, fr. *L. collum* neck.] 1. Something worn about the neck; as: *a* A fabric band or turnover piece forming a part or an accessory of a shirt, blouse, or coat. *b* A band, chain, necklace, or the like worn as an ornament or badge, or for identification, etc. 2. Something like a collar in shape or use, as: *a* A part of the harness of draft animals, fitted over the shoulders and bearing the stress of drawing. *b* Mach. A ring or round flange used to limit motion, hold something in place, etc. *c* Zool. Any of various collarlike structures or markings. — *v. t.* 1. To put a collar on. 2. To seize by the collar. 3. Colloq. To get control of.

**col-lar-bone** (-bón'), *n.* The clavicle. See *THORAX, Illust.*

**col-lards** (-érds), *n. pl.* [*Corrupt, fr. colewort*.] A variety of kale. **col-late** (kól-lát), *v. t.* [*See COLLOCATION*.] 1. To compare critically, as texts. 2. To examine (a set of sheets or a book) to verify the order and number of signatures, pages, plates, etc. 3. *Ecol.* To admit and institute (a cleric) to a benefice; — with *to*. — *Syn.* See *COMPAR.*

**col-lat-er-al** (kól-lá'tér-ál), *adj.* [*ML. collateralis*, fr. *col-* + *L. lateralis* lateral.] 1. Accompanying or related, but secondary or subordinate; auxiliary; contributory; as, collateral issues. 2. Accompanying one another as co-ordinates; specif.: *a* Parallel; side by side, as, collateral fibers. *b* Concomitant; coincident; as, collateral events. *c* Corresponding in rank, value, function, etc.; as, proofs collateral to those offered. 3. Belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent; — *opp.* to *lineal*. See *CONSANGUINITY, Illust.*

**col-lat-er-al-ly** (-láy-lí), *adv.* 1. In an oblique or security attached to another to secure its performance, hence, secured or guaranteed by additional security, as, a collateral loan. — *n.* One who or that which is collateral; specif.: *a* A collateral relative. *b* That which is used as collateral security. — **col-lat-er-al-ly, adv.**

**col-la-tion** (kól-lá'shún), [*OF. collocacio*, deriv. of *L. collatus* (as past part. of *collere*, fr. *col* + *latum* (as supine of *ferre* to bear).]

1. A gathering together for conference or to listen to reading, a sermon, etc., esp. of monks at the close of the day. 2. Act or result of collating, as in determining a text. 3. A light meal or repast; esp., one allowed on fast days in place of lunch or supper. 4. *Ecol.* Bestowal of a living or other preferment upon a clergyman; specif., *Ch. of Eng.*, the bestowal of a living when the bishop is the patron.

**col-la-tor** (-tér), *n.* [*L.*] One who collates or makes a collation.

**col-league** (kól'ég), *n.* [*F. collègue*, fr. *L. collega*, fr. *col-* + *root of legare* to send or control as deputy.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment. — **col-league-ship, n.**

**col-league'** (kól'ég'), *v. t.* To form an alliance; conspire.

**col-lect** (kól'ék), *v. t.* [*From OF. fr. ML. collecta, L. collecta* a collection in money, assembling, fr. *col-* + *legere* to collect.] The opening prayer, or prayers, varying with the day, said before the Epistle in the Mass or in the Anglican Communion service.

**col-lect'** (kól'ék'), *v. t.* [*From OF. collector* and fr. *L. collectus*, past part. of *colligere* to bind together, fr. *col* + *legere* to gather.] 1. To gather into one body or place; assemble. 2. To infer; gather (def. 7). 3. To require command of (oneself, one's powers). 4. *a* To demand and obtain payment of. *b* To obtain, as contributions, from many persons. 5. To gather (specimens), as for study or ornament. — *v. i.* 1. To assemble; also, to accumulate. 2. To collect money, specimens, etc. — *Syn.* See *GATHER*. — *adj. & adv.* To be paid for by the recipient, as, a collect telegram. — **col-lect-i-bile, col-lect-a-bile, adj.**

**col-lect-a-ne-a** (kól'ék-tá-né-á), *n. pl.* [*Neut. pl. fr. L. collectaneus* collected.] A collection of scraps or excerpts. Cf. *AVA.*

**col-lect-ed** (kól'ék-téd; -téd), *adj.* Self-possessed; calm. — *Syn.* See *COL.* — **col-lect-ed-ly, adv.** — **col-lect-ed-ness, n.**

**col-lection** (kól'ék-shún), *n.* 1. Act or process of collecting. 2. That which is collected; an assemblage; an accumulation.

**col-lect-ive** (-tív), *adj.* 1. Formed by collecting; gathered into a mass; as, the collective wisdom of the ages. 2. Characteristic of or relating to a group as an aggregate of individuals; as, the collective interests of a community; also, common to or characteristic of the individuals forming such an aggregate or group; as, collective behavior. 3. Having plurality of origin or authority; as, a collective petition. 4. Denoting a whole composed of individuals; as, "man" understood in a collective sense; sometimes, denoting a number of individuals comprising a whole. — *n.* 1. A collective body or whole. 2. A collectivistic organization; specif., a collectivistic farm, in communist countries, a farm made up of the land holdings of many individual farmers and worked on a co-operative basis, with machinery collectively owned, under partial or complete state control. 3. Gram. = *COLLECTIVE*.

**col-lect-ive-ly, adv.**

**collective bargaining.** Negotiation for the settlement of hours, wages, etc., between an employer and an organized body of workers.

**collective fruit.** A fruit derived from the more or less fused ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple, etc.; — *opp.* to *simple fruit*.

**collective noun.** Gram. A noun naming a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form (as *assembly, army, jury*). It takes a singular verb when the group is thought of as a unit, and a plural verb when the component individuals are in mind.

**col-lect-iv-ism** (kól'ék-tív-íz'm), *n.* A politico-economic system of organization characterized by collective control over production and distribution, for example, government ownership of wealth, as in communism, or control by a party under state supervision, as in fascism.

**col-lect-iv-ist** (-íst), *n.* — **col-lect-iv-ist-ty** (-íst-í-ti), *adj.*

**col-lect-iv-ty** (kól'ék-tív-í-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being collective. 2. A collective whole; specif., the people as a body.

**col·lec·tor** (kŏ-lĕk'tŏr), *n.* 1. One who collects; esp., one deputed to collect money; as, a tax collector. 2. Something that collects; specif., a device maintaining contact between the moving and stationary parts of an electric circuit. — **col·lec·tor·ship**, *n.*  
**col·leen** (kŏl'ĕn; kŏ-lĕn'), *n.* [Ir. *caolĕn*.] Irish Girl.  
**col·lege** (kŏl'ĕj; -lĭ), *n.* [OF. fr. *L. collegium* a society, fr. *collega* colleague. See COLLEAGUE.] 1. A body of persons having common or corporate functions; as, the electoral college; the college walls; specif., a body of clergy living in common on a foundation. 2. A society of scholars incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge; a university or one of its schools; also building or group of buildings used by a university or one of its schools. 3. A company or assemblage. 4. Eng. Slang. A prison. 5. A course of study. 6. An institution for special or professional instruction; as, a medical college.  
**col·legee** (kŏl'ĕj; -ĭ), *n.* A member of a college; *Obs.* *cxr.* Eng., one on or supported by a college foundation.  
**col·le·gi·al** (kŏl'ĕj'ĭ-ŭl), *adj.* Collegiate.  
**col·le·gi·an** (kŏl'ĕj; -ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A member of a college; a college student or graduate.  
**col·lo·gi·ate** (kŏl'ĕj'ĭ-ŭt; -ĭ-ŭt), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college or body of colleagues. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of colleagues.  
**collegiate church**, *n.* A church which, though not a cathedral, or bishop's church, has a college, or chapter of canons (and, in the Church of England, a dean), as Westminster Abbey. 3. In Scotland, a church which regularly has two or more ministers of equal rank. 4. In the U. S., a church or an association of churches possessing common revenues administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers.  
**col·lo·m·phy·ma** (kŏl'ŏm'fĭ-mŭ), *n.* [NL. fr. *Gr. kollos* glue + *phyma*, *rhyma*.] Bot. A tissue of living cells, usually elongated, with walls variably thickened, esp. at the angles, but capable of further growth. See HYPODERMA, 1; cf. SCLEPHENCHYMA.  
**col·let** (kŏl'ĕt), *n.*

**col·lide** (kŏl'id'), *v. i.* [L. *collidere*, *collisum*, fr. *col-* + *laedere* to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision; clash.

**col·lie** (kŏl'i), *n.* A large dog of a breed originating in Scotland, used for generations in herding sheep. The variety with a rough thick coat is commoner than the smooth-coated variety.

**col·lied** (-ĭd), *adj.* Blackened; grimy.

**col·lier** (kŏl'ĭ-er; -ŭr), *n.* 1. A worker or dealer in coal; esp., a coal miner. 2. A vessel for transporting coal.

**col·li·er·y** (-ĭ), *n.* pl. -ies (-ĭ-z). A place where coal is dug; a coal mine and associated works.

**col·li·shang·le** (kŏl'ŭ-shang'le), *n.* Slang. A quarrel.

**col·li·gate** (kŏl'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *colligatus*, past part. of *colligare* to collect, fr. *col-* + *ligare* to bind.] 1. To bind together; unite. 2. *Logic.* To bring together (isolated facts), as for generalization. — **col·li·ga·tion** (kŏl'ĭ-gāshŭn), *n.*

**col·li·mate** (kŏl'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [Prob. a false reading (*collimare*) for *L. collimare* to direct in a straight line, fr. *col-* + *linea* line.] *Physics* & *Astron.* To render parallel, as rays of light, to adjust the line of sight (of a transit, level, etc.). — **col·li·ma·tion** (kŏl'ĭ-māshŭn), *n.*

**col·li·ma·tor** (kŏl'ĭ-mā'tŏr), *n.* *Optics.* A tube with a convex lens or achromatic objective and, at the focus of the latter, an arrangement of cross hairs, used in collimating certain instruments, esp. a transit. 3. A tube having at one end a convex lens, and at its principal focus a slit, used for producing a beam of parallel rays, as in the spectroscopic; also, a lens so used.

**col·lin·e·ar** (kŏl'ĭn'ĕ-er), *adj.* [See *col*; LINEAR.] Lying in the same straight line. — **col·lin·e·ar·ly**, *adv.*

**col·lin·al** (kŏl'ĭn'āl; -zĭd'), *n.* [NL., after Zaccheus *Collina* (1764-1831), Am. botanist.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Collinsia*) of biennial or annual herbs of the nightshade family, of the United States, having irregular whorled flowers.

**col·li·sion** (kŏl'ĭ-shŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See COLLEGE.] Act or instance of colliding; clash.

**col·lo·cate** (kŏl'ŏ-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *collocatus*, past part. of *collocare*. See COLOCATE.] To place side by side or in a definite order; to arrange. — **col·lo·ca·tion** (kŏl'ŏ-kāshŭn), *n.* Act or instance of collocating; esp., an arrangement, as of words.

**col·lo·di·on** (kŏl'ŏ-dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Gr. *kolloidēs* like glue, fr. *kolla* glue + *oidēs* form.] *Chem.* A viscous solution of pyroxilin, as in alcohol and ether, or in acetone, used as a coating for wounds, for photographic films, etc.

**col·logue** (kŏl'ŏ-gŭ), *v. t.* 1. *Dial.* To intrigue; conspire. 2. *Colloq.* To talk or confer secretly.

**col·loid** (kŏl'ŏid), *n.* [Gr. *kolla* glue + *-oid*.] 1. Any substance in a certain state of fine division, the colloidal state, in which the particles range in diameter from about 0.2 to about .005 micron. Mixed with certain media colloids form so-called colloidal solutions, colloidal systems, or sols, of which an aqueous starch solution is a typical example. Opposed to *crystalloid*. 2. *Med.* A gelatinous or mucinous substance found in some morbid conditions. — *adj.* Colloidal.

**col·loid·al** (kŏl'ŏid'āl; -d'āl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a colloid or colloids; as, colloidal gold.

**col·lop** (kŏl'ŭp), *n.* [ME. *colloppe*, *coltoppe*, an egg fried in grease.] A small portion or slice, esp. of meat.

**col·lo·qui·al** (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭ-ŭl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. familiar conversation; acceptable and correct in ordinary conversation, friendly letters, or informal speeches, but unsuited to formal speech or writing; hence, informal. — **col·lo·qui·al·ly**, *adv.* — **col·lo·qui·al·ness**, *n.*

**col·lo·qui·al·ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Colloquial style or quality; also, a colloquial expression.

**col·lo·quy** (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭ), *n.*; pl. -quies (-kwĭz). [L. *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *col-* + *loqui* to speak.] Mutual discourse; esp., a somewhat formal conference. — **col·lo·quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

**col·lo·type** (kŏl'ŏ-tĭp), *n.* [Gr. *kolla* glue + *-type*.] A print made by the photorelief process; also, the process (said); so called esp. in the *col·lo·type* (kŏl'ŏ-tĭp), *n.* — **col·lo·typ·ic** (-ĭp'ĭk), *adj.* — **col·lo·type·er** (-ĭp'ĭ-er), *n.*

**col·lude** (kŏl'id'), *v. i.* [L. *colludere*, *-lusum*, fr. *col-* + *ludere* to

play.] To have secretly a joint part in an action; to conspire; connive.

**col·lud·er** (kŏl'id'ŭr), *n.*

**col·lu·sion** (kŏl'ŭ-shŭn), *n.* A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent or a deceitful purpose; deceit; fraud. — **col·lu·sive** (-ŭv), *adj.* — **col·lu·sive·ly**, *adv.* — **col·lu·sive·ness**, *n.*

**col·ly** (kŏl'i), *v. t.*; -liED (-lĭd) -LY-ING. [See COAL.] *Dial.* To smut. — *n.* *Dial.* Crime or soot.

**col·ly·um** (kŏl'ĭ-lŭm), *n.*; pl. -LYRIA (-ĭ), -IUMS (-ĭzms). [L., fr. *Gr. kollyrion* poultice, eye salve.] A medicated application for the eyes, usually an eyewater.

**col·lo·y** (kŏl'ŏ; kŏl'ŏ), *col.* [Gr. *kolon*.] A combining form denoting the colon, as in *col·lo·to·my*, *col·lo·to·my*, *col·lo·to·my* (see -EC-TOMY, -STOMY, -TOMY).

**col·o·cynth** (kŏl'ŏ-sĭnth), *n.* [From L., fr. *Gr. kolokynthis*.] A Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) allied to the watermelon; also, its fruit, from which is prepared a powerful cathartic.

**col·ogne** (kŏl'ŏn'), *n.* [F. *Cologne*, a city in Germany, fr. L. *Colonia Agrippina*.] A toilet water bearing the trade-mark Eau de Cologne; — called also *Cologne water*.

**col·lon** (kŏl'ŏn), *n.*; pl. COLONS (-lŏnz), COLA (-lā). [L., fr. *Gr. kolon*.] That part of the large intestine which extends from the caecum to the rectum. It includes the sigmoid flexure.

**col·lon**, *n.* [L., a portion of a poem, fr. *Gr. kolon* limb, member, clause of a sentence.] 1. The character { } used in writing and printing (1) after a formal introduction and before an explanation, example, re-statement, quotation, etc.; (2) after the salutation of a business letter (Dear Sir.); (3) between the clauses of a compound sentence, esp. when they are in antithesis or not connected by a conjunction. 2. *pl. COLA* (-lā). *Pros.* A section of a rhythmic period, composed of a group of from two to not more than six feet, formed into a rhythmic unit by a principal accent.

**col·on** (kŏl'ŏn'), *n.*; pl. COLONS (-lŏnz), COLONES (-lŏnēs). [Amer. Sp. *colon*.] The monetary unit of Costa Rica and of El Salvador. See MONEY, Tables.

**col·o·nel** (kŏl'ŏn'ĕl; -n'ĭ), *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonnello*, fr. *colonna* column (of soldiers), fr. *L. columna*.] Mil. A commissioned officer ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general. His normal command is a regiment. Abbr. *Col.* — **col·o·nel·cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **col·o·nel·ship**, *n.*

**col·o·ni·al** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ-ŭl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or living in a colony or colonies, specif. *American Hist.*, the thirteen colonies which formed the United States of America. — *n.* A citizen or inhabitant of a colony.

**col·on·ic** (kŏl'ŏ-n'ĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the colon.

**col·o·nist** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

**col·o·nize** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭz), *v. t.* 1. To plant or establish a colony or colonies in. 2. To gather, settle, or establish in a colony. — *v. i.* To make or establish a colony or colonies. — **col·o·ni·za·tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **col·o·ni·za·tion·ist**, *n.* — **col·o·niz·er** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭz'ŭr), *n.*  
**col·on·nade** (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonna* column.] Arch. A series or range of columns at regular intervals, usually carrying an architrave. — **col·on·nad·ed** (-nād'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*

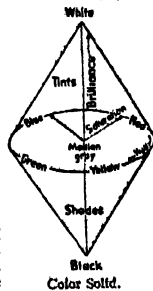
**col·o·ny** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; pl. NIES (-nĭz). [OF. and L.; OF., fr. L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate, dwell.] 1. A company of people transplanted from their mother country to another land but remaining subject to the parent state. 2. A number of persons living more or less in isolation. 3. The district colonized; settlement; also, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power. 4. *Bacteriol.* A circumscribed mass of microorganisms, growing in or upon a solid or semisolid medium. 5. *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association. Cf. SOCIAL, *adj.*, 11.

**col·o·phon** (kŏl'ŏ-fŏn; -fŭn), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. kolophon* finishing stroke, conclusion.] 1. An inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript, often with a scribe's name, the place and date of the work, etc. 2. A emblem, usually a device assumed by the publishing house, placed on the title page or at the end of the book.

**col·o·pho·ny** (kŏl'ŏ-fŏ-nĭ; kŏl'ŏ-fŏ-nĭ), *n.* [From Gr., fr. *Kolophōnia* of Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

**col·o·quin·ti·da** (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭn'tĭ-dā), *n.* Colocynth.

**col·or**, **col·our** (kŏl'ŭr), *n.* [OF. *color*, *colour*, fr. L. *color*.] 1. A quality of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, such as red, blue, etc.; also, a variety of this quality; a hue, a sensation evoked as a response to the stimulation of the eye and its attached nervous mechanisms by radiant energy of certain wave lengths and intensities. All colors are divisible into two classes: *chromatic colors*, as reds, greens, purples, browns, and pinks; *achromatic colors*, including black, white, and the series of grays intermediate between black and white, which differ from each other only in the degree of resemblance to white or difference from black. *Brilliance* is the attribute which measures this variation among the grays. Dark grays have *low*, median gray *medium*, and light grays *high*, brilliance. Chromatic, as well as achromatic, colors differ from each other in brilliance. Chromatic colors differ from each other also in hue and saturation. Thus, any color can be specified in terms of these three attributes, hue, saturation, and brilliance. Hue is that attribute in respect to which colors may be described as red, yellow, green, or blue, or as intermediate between two of these, as, red-yellow denotes a hue equally resembling red and yellow. Saturation is that attribute in respect to which colors may be differentiated as being higher or lower in degree of vividness of hue; that is, as differing in degree from gray. Thus, a gray is a color, yellow is a color, blue is a color, and so on. A color, yellow, in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. Certain standard analyses showing sets of *primary colors*, that is, colors in terms of which all other colors may be described or from which all other colors may be evoked by mixture, differ from the above; as, the *physiological*, or *fundamental*, *primaries* are red, green, and blue; the *psychological* *primaries* are red, yellow, green, blue, black, and white; in painting, red, blue, and yellow are the *primaries*. 3. Specif., a chromatic color. 4. Complexion; specif.: a healthful or ruddy complexion. 5. A blush. 6. The hue or complexion of men not classed as white; esp., the complexion of Negroes. 7. Coloring matter; a pigment or dye. 8. *pl.* A dis-



Color Solid.

**colporteur** (kôl'pôr'têr; kôl'pôr'tûr), *n.* [F., fr. *colporter* to peddle (after *col* neck), fr. OF. *comporter* to carry around, endure.] A hawk of distributor, esp. of religious tracts and books.

**colt** (kôlt), *n.* [AS. *collt*.] 1. The young of the horse, ass, zebra, etc. a foal; sometimes distinctively, a male foal, as distinguished from a filly. 2. One like a colt to youth. Inexperience, etc. — *coltish*, *adj.*

**com'bat-ant** (kõm'ba-tánt; kõm-bát'nt; kũm'ba-tánt), *adj.* Combat-



ing; ready to combat; also, *Mil.*, taking part in, or prepared to take part in, active fighting. — *com-bat-ant*, *n.*

**combat car.** *U.S. Army.* An armed motor vehicle of track or wheeled type, designed for combat; often, spec., a tank.

**com-bat-ive** (kôm-băt'iv; kôm-băt'iv; kôm'-), *adj.* Disposed to fight; pugnacious. — *com-bat-ive-ly*, *adv.* — *com-bat-ive-ness*, *n.*

**combat team.** *Ar. & Nav.* A tactical nonorganic grouping of forces capable of operating independently.

**comb'er** (kôm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which combs; a worker or machine that combs wool, flax, etc. 2. A long curling wave rolling in from the ocean; a beachcomber.

**com-bi-na-tion** (kôm'bi-nā'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of combining, or state of being combined. 2. A union or aggregate made by combining persons or things together so as to effect a purpose; as (*U.S.*), a combination in restraint of trade, any agreement, conspiracy, and organization to monopolize any part of interstate or foreign commerce. 3. The series of letters or numbers in given succession chosen in setting the mechanism of a lock (combination lock) operated by a dial, also, the mechanism operating, or moved by, the series. 4. Any of certain one-piece undergarments covering the waist and thighs. 5. *Chem.* Act or process of uniting to form a chemical compound; also, the compound. 6. *Math.* Any of the different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped without regard to the order of arrangement within the group. Cf. *PERMUTATION*. 2. — *com'bi-na-tion-al* (-äl; -l), *adj.*

**com-bi-na-tive** (kôm'bi-nā'tiv; kôm-bin'ā'tiv), *adj.* Tending or able to effect combination; marked by, pertaining to, or resulting from, combination.

**com-bine'** (kôm-bin'), *n. & v.* [*L. combinare, combinatum, fr. com- + binus, pl. bini, two and two, double*] To unite or join; to bring into or form a union. — *Syn.* See *JOIN*. — *com-bin'a-ble* (bin'-ä-b'l), *adj.* — *com-bin'er* (-bin'ēr), *n.*

**com-bine** (kôm-bin; kôm-bin'), *n.* 1. Combination; esp., *Colloq., U.S.*, a combination of persons or organizations, as for commercial or political advantage. 2. (*prop. kôm-bin*) A machine which harvests, threshes, and cleans grain while moving over the field.

**comb'ings** (kôm'fingz), *n. pl.* Loose hairs, etc., removed by a comb.

**com-bin'ing form** (kôm-bin'fîm). A word or a word element (a formation on a Greek or Latin stem, or an English word used without change) used with another word or element to form a compound, as in *phonograph, graphophone, trade-mark, crackbrained*. Combining forms have concrete sense and co-ordinating or modifying function (as in *medicolegal, automobile*), as contrasted with *prefixes and suffixes*, which have abstract sense and derivative, formative, or inflectional function (as in *illegal, devil*).

**com-bust'** (kôm-büst'), *adj.* [*OF., fr. L. combustus, past part. of comburere to burn up*] *Astrol.* Obscured by nearness to the sun; — of a planet or star.

**com-bus-ti-ble** (-büs'ti-b'l), *adj.* [*F.*] Capable of combustion; inflammable; also, easily excited; irascible. — *n.* A combustible thing. — *com-bus-ti-bil'i-ty* (bil'i'ti), *n.* — *com-bus-ti-ble-ness*, *n.* — *com-bus-ti-bly* (-bil), *adv.*

**com-bus-tion** (-büs'chün), *n.* 1. Act or instance of burning. 2. Any chemical process, commonly the union of substances with oxygen, accompanied by the evolution of light and heat; hence, slower oxidation, as in the animal body. 3. Violent agitation; tumult. — *com-bus-tive* (-tiv), *adj.*

**com-bus-tor** (-tēr), *n.* [*combust, v. (archaic) + -or*] In a jet engine, the chamber in which combustion occurs.

**come** (kü;m; 4), *v. i.* *CAME* (kü;m); *COMING* (kü'm'ing). [*AS. cuman*]. 1. To move hitherward; approach; as, he is *coming*; — opposed to *go*. 2. To appear or arrive, as on a scene of action, in a course of events, or the like; as, he came to the rescue. 3. To arrive at or reach the point of being, becoming, getting, amounting, etc. 4. To take place or have its place in a series, sequence, calendar, scale of values, or the like. 5. To issue as by birth, emanation, development, etc.; as, to come of good stock. 6. To be obtainable or obtained, to be attainable or attained, as, the garments come in three sizes. 7. To extend or reach, esp. in space, — often figurative; as, the dress came to her knees. 8. To be favorably moved; to yield. — *v. t. Colloq.* To act, practice, perform, or play.

**come about.** *a* To come to pass, as in due course. *b* To change. *Shak. c Naut.* Of a sailing craft, to change direction while still adding to the wind. — *come back.* *a Colloq.* To regain a former condition or position from which one has declined or been removed. *b Slang.* To return. — *come out.* *a* To emerge; to be seen, known, etc. *b* To be presented in society. *c* To be issued or published. — *come round (or around).* *a Colloq.* To recover; also, to regain consciousness. *b* To change, as the wind or as a person in his opinion. — *come to.* *a* To recover, as from a swoon. *b Naut.* To luff; to bring the ship's head nearer the wind; to anchor or stop in a certain point.

**come back'** (kôm'băk'), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A coming back, or return to a former condition or position. 2. *Slang.* A return.

**com-me-di-an** (kôm-mē'di-än), *n.* [*F. comédien*]. 1 An actor in comedy; also, a writer of comedy. 2 An amusing person.

**com-me-di-enne'** (kôm-mē'di-ēr; *F. kôm'mä'di-ēn*), *n. fem.; pl. DIENNES* (-di-ēnz; *F. -di-ēn*). [*F. comédienne, fem. of comédien*] An actress who plays comedy.

**com-me-do** (kôm-mē'dō), *n. pl. -DONES* (-dō'nēz), *DOS* (-dōz). [*L.*, a glutton. See *COMESTIBLE*.] *Med.* = *BLACKHEAD*.

**come-down'** (kôm'daun'), *n.* A downfall, esp. in rank or dignity.

**come-dy** (kôm'di), *n. pl. -DIES* (-diēz). [*OF. comédie, fr. L. fr. Gr. kômöidia, fr. kōmos a festal procession, an ode sung at it + eidein to sing*]. 1. A drama of light and amusing rather than serious character and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies. 2. Theory or art of composing or of acting comedies. 3. An event, situation, or the like, providing amusement or matter suitable for comedy. 4. A literary work treating its subject matter in one or more ways characteristic of comedy; — used chiefly in titles or in literary criticism; as, Dante's *Divine Comedy*.

**come-ly** (kü'm'li), *adj.*; *-li-ER* (-li-ēr); *-li-EST*. [*AS. cymlice, fr. cyma beautiful + -lic*. See *LIKE, adj.*] 1. Pleasing or agreeable to the sight. 2. *Archaic.* Becoming; decent. — *Syn.* See *BEAUTIFUL*. — *come-ly-ness*, *n.*

**com'er** (kü'm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who comes or arrives. 2. *Colloq.* One making rapid progress or showing promise, as of future success.

**com-me-si-ble** (kôm-mēs'i-b'l), *adj.* [*F., fr. L. comesus, comestus, past part. of comedere to eat, fr. com- + edere to eat*] Eatable. — *n.* Food; — usually in *pl.*

**com'et** (kôm'ēt; -it), *n.* [*From L., fr. Gr. komētes comet, prop., long-haired, deriv. of komē hair*]. A luminous heavenly body, generally irregular in form, often having a long nebulous train, or tail, and following an orbit about the sun. Symbol,  $\comet$ . — *com-et-ary* (kôm'ēt-ē-ri or esp. *Brit.*, -tē-ri), *adj.* — *com-et-ic* (kôm-mē'tik), *adj.*

**com-meth'er** (kôm-mē'tēr), *n.* [*Dial. pron. of come hither, in calling cows*]. *Fr. & Matter.* *affair*. 2. Friendly association; as, *com-meth'er or one's, cometh'er on*. To exercise persuasion or charm upon.

**come-up-pance** (kü'm-ü'pāns), *n. Colloq., U.S.* A deserved rebuke or chastisement; deserts.

**com'fit** (kü'm'fît; kü'm'), *n.* [*OF. comfit, prop. a past part., fr. confire to preserve, fr. L. conficere to prepare, fr. con- + facere to make*] A fruit, root, or seed preserved with sugar and dried. Cf. *SWEETMEAT*. — *v. t. Obs.* To make into a comfit; to preserve.

**com'fort** (kü'm'fîrt), *v. t.* [*OF. conforter, fr. LL. confortare to strengthen much, fr. con- + fortis strong*]. 1. To assist; to aid; — now only in legal use. 2. To impart strength and hope to; now, usually, to relieve of mental distress; console.

**Syn.** Comfort, console, solace mean to give help to a person in sorrow or pain. Comfort, the homely, intimate term, implies the imparting of cheer, hope, and strength as well as, in some degree, the lessening of pain; console emphasizes the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss rather than distinct relief; solace suggests a lift of spirits which may mean relief from loneliness, dullness, etc., as well as from grief or pain.

— *n.* 1. Strengthening aid, — now only in the legal phrase *aid and comfort* (see *TRISULF*, *n.* 2). 2. Solace; consolation in trouble. 3. State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; freedom from pain or trouble. 4. That which gives or brings comfort.

**com'fort-a-ble** (kü'm'fîrt-ä-b'l), *adj.* 1. Affording comfort; esp., *consoling*. 2. *Colloq.* Fairly adequate; sufficient, as, a *comfortable* income, fortune. 3. In a state of comfort; as, *a* *Obs.* Cheerful. *b* In a state of content; at ease. 4. Marked by, or giving an appearance of, comfort; easy and undisturbed. — *n.* *U.S.* A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; a puff. — *com'fort-a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *com'fort-a-bly*, *adv.*

**Syn.** Comfortable, *easy* (or *cozy*), *snug*, *easy*, *restful*, *reposeful* mean enjoying or providing conditions that make for content or security. Comfortable applies to things (sometimes, persons) that encourage serenity, well-being, complacency, or the like; *cozy* suggests comfortableness derived from warmth, shelter, ease, friendliness; *snug* suggests the state of mind of one who has as much room, or responsibility, or freedom, or money, or the like, as is essential to one's well-being, but no more; *easy* implies relief from all that makes for discomfort or hardship; *restful* and *reposeful* usually apply to that which contributes to or induces a mood of relaxation and comfort.

**com'fort-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One that gives comfort. 2. [*cap*] *Bib. & Theol.* The Holy Spirit. 3. *U.S.* A comfortable. 4. A long, narrow, knitted woolen scarf or muffler. 5. *Brit.* = *PACHUK*, 2.

**com'fort-ing** (kü'm'fîrt-ing), *adj.* Consoling; cheering.

**com'fort-less**, *adj.* Having or affording no comfort. — *Syn.* Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, inconsolable.

**com'frey** (kü'm'fri), *n. pl. -FREYS* (-fri-z) [*OF. confreie*] Any of a genus (*Symphylum*) of plants of the boraginaceae family.

**com'ic** (kü'm'ik), *adj.* [*L. comicus, fr. Gr. kômikos*]. 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. 2. Designed to excite mirth. — *Syn.* See *LAUGHABLE*. — *n.* 1. That element in art or nature which provokes mirth. 2. A strip (comic strip) of consecutive drawings in panels, usually presenting humorous situations or adventures; — also called the *funnies*, also, a book or other collection of such drawings. 3. A motion picture presenting broad comedy.

**com'i-cal** (i-käl), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Relating to or imitating comedy; hence, of style, etc., trivial; not elevated. 2. Causing mirth or laughter. — *Syn.* See *LAUGHABLE*. — *com'i-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *com'i-cal'i-ty* (-käl'i-ti), *n.* — *com'i-cal-ness*, *n.*

**Com'in-form'** (kü'm'in-fôrm'), *n.* [*Communist Information Bureau*] An international organization of Communist party representatives formed in September, 1947, with headquarters first at Belgrade, later at Bucharest, for spreading and strengthening communism throughout the world in the struggle against capitalist influence.

**com'ing** (kü'm'ing), *adj.* 1. Approaching. 2. *Colloq.* Gaining importance or distinction; as, a *coming* man. — *n.* 1 Approach; arrival. 2. Advent, esp. [*usually cap.*], the Second Advent of Christ.

**Com'in-tern'** (kü'm'in-türn'), *n.* [*Communist International*] See *INTERNATIONAL*, *n.* 2.

**com'it'a** (kôm-mi't-ä), *n. pl.* [*L. Rom Antiq.*] An assembly of the people to act on matters submitted to them by duly authorized officials. — *com-mi'tal* (-mish'äl), *adj.*

**com'i-ty** (kü'm'i-ti), *n. pl. -TIES* (-tiēz). [*L. comitas, fr. comis courteous, kind*] Courtesy; friendly civility.

**comity of nations or states.** The courtesy by which nations recognize, and give effect within their own territory to, the institutions or laws of another nation; also, the group of nations observing such a code.

**com'ma** (kü'm-ä), *n.* [*L.*, part of a sentence, fr. *Gr. komma* clause, fr. *koptein* to cut off]. 1. A point (,) used in writing and printing to indicate separation of words, phrases, or clauses from others not closely connected in the structure of the sentence. 2. Hence, a slight separation or pause.

**comma bacillus.** The bacterium (*Vibrio comma*) which causes Asiatic cholera. Cf. *BACILLUS*, 2.

**com-mand'** (kü'mänd'; 9), *v. t.* [*OF. comander, deriv. of L. com- + mandare to commit to, to command*]. 1. To direct authoritatively; to order. 2. To have at command or have command over; specif.: *a* To have at bidding or at disposal; as, you may *command* my services. *b* To secure authoritatively as (one's) right or due; as, the best goods *command* the best price. *c* To dominate in situation; as, the hill *commands* the road. 3. *Obs.* To give order for; require. — *v. i.* 1. To have or to exercise direct authority; to govern; also, to be commander. 2. To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position.

**Syn.** Command, order, bid, enjoin, direct, instruct, charge mean to issue orders. Command and order imply authority, *command* suggesting its official exercise, and *order*, often, its preceptory or arbitrary exercise; *bid* (archaic or colloquial) usually also suggests preceptoriness; *enjoin*, *direct*, and *instruct* are less imperative but all connote expectation of obedience, *enjoin* implying authority and pressing admonition, *direct* and *instruct*, official or business relations, the former being more mandatory, the latter, more formal; *charge* adds to *enjoin* the implication of imposing as a duty or task.

— *n.* 1. Act of commanding; bidding. 2. An order given. 3. Faculty or power of commanding; as, *a* Authority to command, esp. by



military or naval rank. **b** Power to dominate or overlook by means of position; also, scope of vision; survey. **c** Control; mastery; as, to have command over one's temper. **4. Mil. & Naval.** **a** A body of troops under a commander. **b** A position in which one commands, as a military post. **c** A military order. — **Syn.** See **POWER**.

**com-mandant'** (kôm'ân-dân't', -dân't'), *n.* [*F.*, orig. pres. part.] **A** commander; commanding officer.

**command car.** *U.S. Army.* A motor vehicle, usually armed and armored and equipped with radio, for use of the commander of a unit, esp. a four-seated car with six speeds forward and four-wheel drive.

**com-mand'eer** (kôm'ân-dē'er), *v. t.* [*D. kommandeeren*, lit., to command.] To compel to perform military service; to seize for military purposes; hence, *Collog.* to take forcible possession of.

**com-mand'er** (kôm'mân'dēr; 9), *n.* **1.** One who commands; hence, a chief or leader. **2.** In medieval military orders, the chief officer of a commandery; hence, in certain secret orders, a similar officer. **3. Mil.** The chief officer of an army or a subdivision of it. **4. Nav.** A commissioned officer ranking above a lieutenant commander and below a captain. **Abbr. Comdr. — com-mand'er-ship, n.**

**commander in chief; pl. COMMANDERS IN CHIEF** **a** The officer or official holding supreme command of the military or naval forces of a nation. In the United States the president is commander in chief of the army and navy. **b** Loosely, the highest commanding officer in an area, of a detached force, or the like.

**com-mand'ing** (kôm'mân'dīng), *n.* **pl.** -INGS (īz). The jurisdiction of a commander. **Specif.:** **a** A district or a minor under a commander of an order of knights, hence, a pension or benefice attached to a commandery of an order of knighthood. **b U.S.** An assembly or lodge in certain secret orders. **c** A district under the administration of a military commander.

**com-mand'ing, adj.** That commands, orders, dominates, etc. — **com-mand'ing-ly, adv.**

**com-mand'ment** (kôm'mând'mēnt), *n.* Act of commanding, power of command, or what is commanded; *specif. Bib.*, one of the Ten Commandments.

**com-man'do** (kôm'mân'dō; 9), *n.* **pl.** -DOS, -DOES (dōz). [*D.*, fr. *Pg. comando*.] **1.** In South Africa, a military body or command; also, a raid. **2. Orig.** in the British Army, a small band of specially trained amphibious shock troops embarked in hit and run raids into enemy country; hence, commonly, a member of any specialized raiders' organization.

**com-meas'ure** (kôm'mēz'ūr), *v. t.* To be commensurate with; to equal. — **com-meas'ur-a-ble, adj.**

**com-meas'ur-able** (kôm'mēz'ūr-ā-ble), *adj.* [*F.*] As it should be; proper.

**com-men'o-rate** (kôm'mēn'ō-rā-tē), *v. t.* [*L. commemoratus*, past part, deriv. of *com + memorare* to mention, fr. *memor* mindful.] To call to remembrance or serve as a memorial of. — **Syn.** See **KEEP**. — **com-men'o-ra-tor** (-rā-tōr), *n.*

**com-men'o-ra-tion** (-rā-tōn), *n.* Act of commemorating; celebration. — **com-men'o-ra-tion-al, adj.**

**com-men'o-ra-tive** (kôm'mēn'ō-rā-tīv; -rā-tīv), *adj.* Tending or intended to commemorate — **n.** Anything commemorative — **com-men'o-ra-tive-ly, adv.**

**com-men's** (kôm'mēns'), *v. i.* **MENCED'** (-mēns') ; **MENCED'ING** (-mēns'īng). [*OF. comenecer*, deriv. of *L. com + initiare* to begin.] **1.** To start; begin. **2.** To begin to be to act as; as, he commenced actor at an early age. **3. Eng.** To take a degree at a university. — **v. t.** To enter upon; begin. — **Syn.** See **BEGIN** — **Ant.** conclude — **com-men's-or** (-mēns'ōr), *n.*

**com-men's-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or time of commencing. **2. Educ.** The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred; also, the period of festivities at this time.

**com-mend'** (kôm'mēnd'), *v. t.* [*L. commendare*, fr. *com + mandare* to entrust, commit.] **1.** To commit, entrust, or give in charge for care. **2.** To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard. **3.** To mention with approbation; to praise. **4. Archaic.** To mention by way of courtesy. — **Syn.** Recommend, applaud, compliment. — **Ant.** Censure. — **com-mend'a-ble, adj.** — **com-mend'a-bly, adv.**

**com-men'dam** (kôm'mēn'dām), *n.* [*ML. dare in commendam* to give into trust.] **Eccles.** **a** The custody or holding of a benefice by one to whom it has been commended, or given in charge. A living so held was said to be held in commendam. **b** The benefice so held.

**com-men-da-tion** (kôm'mēn'dā-tōn), *n.* **1.** Act of commending; also, that which commends. **2.** (chiefly *pl. Archaic.*) A message of affection or respect; greeting.

**com-mend'a-to-ry** (kôm'mēn'dā-tōrī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tērī), *adj.* **1.** Of or serving for commendation, laudatory. **2. Eccles.** Holding or held in commendam.

**com-men'sal** (kôm'mēns'al), *n.* [*F.* fr. *ML. commensalis*, fr. *L. com + mensa* table.] **1.** One who eats at the same table with others; a messmate. **2. Biol.** An organism, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another. — **adj.** Having the character of a commensal, also, pertaining to or designating those who habitually eat together. — **com-men'sal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **com-men'sal-ity** (kôm'mēns'al-ī-tē), *n.* — **com-men'sal-ly, adv.**

**com-men'su-ra-ble** (kôm'mēns'hōd-ā-b'l), *adj.* [*From LL., fr. com + mensurabilis* measurable.] **1.** Capable of being exactly measured by the same number, quantity, or measure. **2.** Suitably or duly proportioned. — **Syn.** See **PROPORTIONAL** — **com-men'su-ra-bil-ity** (-bīl-ī-tē), *n.* — **com-men'su-ra-bly, adv.**

**com-men'su-rate** (-rāt), *adj.* [*L. commensuratus* equal. See **COM + MENSURATION**.] **1.** Equal in measure or extent; also, proportionate; corresponding. **2.** Commensurable; reducible to a common measure. — **Syn.** See **PROPORTIONAL** — **com-men'su-rate-ly, adv.**

**com-men'su-ra-tion** (-rā-tōn), *n.*

**com-ment** (kôm'mēnt), *n.* [*OF.*] **1.** A note or observation intended to explain, illustrate, or criticize the meaning of a writing, book, etc.; annotation. **2.** A remark or criticism.

**com-ment** (kôm'mēnt; now rarely kôm'mēnt'), *v. i. & t.* [*F. commenter*, fr. *L. commentari* to meditate upon, explain, v. intens. of *commiseri*, commentus, to reflect upon, invent.] To make or write comments (on).

**com-men-tar-y** (kôm'mēn-tērī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tērī), *n.* **pl.** -IES (-īz). A series of comments or memoranda. **Specif.:** **a** A brief account of transactions or events written as if for a memorandum. **b** A book of expositions on a part of the Scriptures. **c** A thing serving for exposition or illustration; comment. — **com-men-tar-i-al** (tār-ī-āl), *adj.*

**com-men-ta-tor** (-tār-tēr), *n.* [*L.*] **1.** One who writes a commentary or comments; annotator. **2. Radio.** One employed to broadcast sum-

maries of current events or daily news, often with personal comments, or firsthand narration.

**com'merce** (kôm'mērs; -ērs), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. commercium*, fr. *com + merz*, *mercia*, merchandise.] **1.** Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale between different places; extended trade. **2.** Social intercourse. **3.** Mental or spiritual intercourse or communion. **4.** Sexual intercourse. — **Syn.** See **BUSINESS**.

**com'merce'** (kôm'mērs'), *v. i.* **COM-MERCE'** (-mērs'); **COM-MERCE'ING** (-mērs'īng). **1. Obs.** To trade. **2.** To hold personal intercourse; to commune.

**com-mer'cial** (kôm'mērs'hāl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile; as, commercial houses; a commercial treaty. **2.** Having financial profit as the primary aim; as, a commercial drama. **3. a** Produced or producible in large quantities for commerce. **b** Paid for by an advertiser; — of a radio broadcast or program. — **n.** **1.** A commercial broadcast or program. **2. Eng.** Short for **COMMERCIAL TRAVELER** — **com-mer'cial-ly, adv.**

**com-mer'cial-ism** (kôm'mērs'hāl-īz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit or method; mercantilism; also, a practice characteristic of commercial affairs. — **com-mer'cial-ist** (-īst), *n.* — **com-mer'cial-ist'ic** (-īst'ik), *adj.*

**com-mer'cial-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To render commercial; esp., to make profitable in a business way. — **com-mer'cial-iza-tion** (-īz-ā-sh'n; -īz-ā-tōn), *n.*

**commercial paper.** *Banking.* Short-term negotiable instruments arising out of commercial transactions.

**commercial traveler.** A traveling representative of a manufacturing or mercantile house who solicits orders.

**com'mis** (kôm'mī; 9), *n.* **pl.** COMMISSES (-īz). [*Often cap.*] A Communist party member or agent or a fellow traveler.

**com-mis-na-tion** (kôm'mī-nā-sh'n), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. comminatio*, fr. *com-minari* to threaten, fr. *com + minari* to threaten.] A threat or threatening; denunciation. — **com-mis-na-to-ry** (kôm'mī-nā-tōrī; -tērī; kôm'mī-nā-), *adj.*

**com-mis'gle** (kôm'mīng'gl), *v. t. & i.* To mingle. — **Syn.** See **MIX**.

**com-mis-nute** (kôm'mī-nū-tē), *v. t.* [*L. comminutus*, past part, deriv. of *com + minuire* to lessen.] To reduce to fine powder; pulverize; triturate. — **com-mis-nu-tion** (-nū-sh'n), *n.*

**com-mis'er-ate** (kôm'mīz'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [*L. commiseratus*, past part, deriv. of *com + miseriari* to pity.] To feel or express sorrow or compassion for. — **v. i.** To condole or sympathize.

**com-mis'er-a-tion** (-ā-sh'n), *n.* Sorrow, or an expression of condolence, for the wants or distresses of another. — **Syn.** See **PITY**. — **com-mis'er-a-tive** (kôm'mīz'ēr-ā-tīv; -ā-tīv), *adj.* — **ly, adv.**

**com-mis-sar'** (kôm'mī-sār'), *n.* [*F. commissaire*.] **a** A commissary; *specif.* a commissioner; in recent use [through *Russ. komissar*], esp., one of the *People's Commissars*, or heads of the commissariats in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

**com-mis-sar-i-al** (kôm'mī-sār-ī-āl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

**com-mis-sar-i-at** (sār-tī-āt), *n.* [*F.*, a body of commissaries.] **1. Mil.** The organized system by which armies are supplied with food and daily necessities, also, the body of officers charged with such service. **2.** A body of commissaries; the office of commissar or of a commissar; in recent use [Russ. *komissariat*], esp., any of the departments of government within the U.S.S.R. **3.** Food supply.

**com-mis-sar-y** (kôm'mī-sār-ī or, esp. *Brit.*, -sēr-ī), *n.* **pl.** -IES (-īz). [*ML. commissarius*, fr. *L. commissus*, past part. of *committere*. See **COMMIT**.] **1.** One to whom is committed some charge or office by a superior power. **2.** A department or store supplying equipment and provisions, as in a lumber camp. **3.** [*F. commissaire*.] In the French police, a superior officer under the mayor or the prefect of police. **4.** [*Russ. komissar*.] In Soviet Russia, a commissar. **5. Ch. of Eng.** An officer who represents a bishop, as in a distant part of the diocese. **6. Mil.** Formerly, an officer of the commissariat. — **com-mis-sar-y-ship, n.**

**com-mis'sion** (kôm'mīsh'n), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. commissio*. See **COMMIT**.] **1.** A formal written warrant or authority, granting certain powers and authorizing the performance of certain duties. **2.** Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant. **3.** Authority given to act for, or in behalf and in place of, another; also, a thing to be done by one as agent for another. **4.** A body of commissioners. **5.** The condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a public office; — *used* in the phrase *in commission*. **6.** Act of committing, doing, or performing; also, the thing committed or done. **7. Com.** The allowance made to a factor or agent for transacting business for another. **8. Mil. & Nav.** A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority; also, the rank and command so conferred. Cf. **WARRANT, n.**, **3d**. — **put, place, etc., a vessel in or into commission.** *Naut.* To equip and man a vessel and send it out on service after it has been laid up. — **put, place, etc., a vessel out of commission.** *Naut.* To detach the officers and crew of a vessel and retire it from active service.

— **v. t.** **1.** To give a commission to; to appoint and authorize. **2. Naut.** To put in commission; — *said* of a ship.

**com-mis'sion-aire'** (kôm'mīsh'n-ā-īr'), *n.* [*F. commissaire*.] **1.** One entrusted with a small commission; esp., an attendant, doorkeeper, or the like, in a public office, hotel, etc. **2.** One of a corps of pensioned soldiers, as in England, employed as doorkeeper, messengers, etc.

**com-mis'sion-ed of-fer** (kôm'mīsh'n-ēd), *n.* [*Mil. & Nav.*] An officer who holds rank by virtue of a commission.

**com-mis'sion-er** (kôm'mīsh'n-ēr), *n.* **1.** A person who has received a warrant or commission to perform some office; a member of a commission. **2.** An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service; as, commissioner of education. — **com-mis'sion-er-ship, n.**

**commission merchant.** One who buys or sells another's goods for a commission (def. 7).

**commission plan.** A method of municipal government in which legislative, executive, and administrative powers are in a small elective commission, each commissioner being directly in charge of one municipal department.

**com-mis-sure** (kôm'mīsh-ōr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. commissura* a joining together.] A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts meet and unite; juncture. — **com-mis-su-ral** (kôm'mīsh'n-āl; kôm'mīsh'n-āl), *adj.*

**com-mit'** (kôm'mīt'), *v. t.* **MIT-TED**; **MIT-TING**. [*L. committere*, *mis-sum*, to connect, commit, fr. *com + mittere* to send.] **1.** To give in

**trust; entrust; consign.** 2. Specif.: a To consign (for preservation); chiefly in phrases; as, to *commit to memory, paper, print, writing, etc.* b To consign (for safekeeping or disposal), as by storing or by burial. c To consign to a place of detention, as a jail or an institution for the insane. 3. To do, perpetrate, as a crime. 4. To pledge; to bind; as, to *commit oneself to a certain course.* 5. *Parl. Practice.* To refer, as to a committee, to be considered and reported. — **com-mit-ta-ble** (kō-mit'-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**Syn.** Commit, entrust (or intrust), confide, consign, relegate mean assign, as for custody or safekeeping. Commit, the widest term, always implies a transfer or delivery, as to a superior power, another person's charge, a place of custody; *entrust* is to commit with trust and confidence; *confide* is to entrust with reliance or assurance; *con-sign* usually suggests a transfer that removes a thing (or a person) from one's control; *relegate* implies a consigning to a particular class, position, or sphere, usually with the implication of getting rid of.

**com-mit'-ment** (kō-mit'-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of committing; state of being committed; consignment, esp. of a person to prison. 2. Act of doing or performing something; commission. 3. A promise or pledge to do something. 4. *Law.* A warrant for imprisonment; a mittimus. 5. *Parl. Practice.* Act of referring a matter to a committee. 6. *Stock Exch., U.S.* The purchase or sale of, or agreement to buy or sell, a security, usually on margin.

**com-mit'-tal** (-d; -l), *n.* Commitment; consignment.

**com-mit'-tee** (kō-mit'-tē), *n.* 1. (*Brit. pron. now kōm-tē*) A person to whom some trust or charge is committed. 2. A body of persons appointed or elected to take action upon some matter or business, as by a court or legislature.

**com-mit'-tee-man** (-mān), **com-mit'-tee-wom'-an** (-wōm'-ān), *n.* A member of a committee.

**committee of the whole** [house]. A committee, embracing all the members present, into which a deliberative body resolves itself for purposes of discussion under rules differing from those governing the general proceedings.

**com-mix'** (kō-miks'), *v. t. & i.*; see *MIX*. To mix; blend.

**com-mix'-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [*L. commixtura*] Mixture.

**com-mode'** (kō-mōd'), *n.* [*fr. com. mode* convenient, *fr. L. commodus*, *fr. com. + modus* measure, *mode*]. 1. A lady's high ornamental cap in style about 1670-1730. 2. *Furniture.* a A chest of drawers. b A stool or box to hold a chamber pot. c A movable sluk or washstand, with cupboard underneath.

**com-mo-di-ous** (kō-mō'di-ŭs), *adj.* 1. Adapted to wants; serviceable. 2. Spacious and comfortable, as a house. — **Syn.** Spacious, ample, capacious. — **com-mo-di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mo-di-ous-ness**, *n.*

**com-mo-di'ty** (-mō'di-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being commodious; also, that which is commodious; convenience; — now only in *Law*. 2. That which affords convenience or profit, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land, etc.). 3. An element of wealth; an economic good.

**commodity dollar.** A unit of a proposed form of currency (*commodity money*) whose gold value is arbitrarily determined by an index number obtained from the statistics covering the market prices of many basic commodities, and whose nominal gold content is periodically restated as the index number reflects changes in commodity prices.

**com-mo-dore'** (kōm'-ō-dōr'; *form. also kōm'-ō-dōr'; 70*), *n.* [*Earlier commodore, fr. F. commodoreur. F. commodore* *fr. L. E. 1. Naval.* a In the British Navy, a captain commanding a squadron or a division of a fleet. The title is temporary and the grade is not recognized. b In the United States Navy, 1802-1809 and 1943 ff., an officer commanding a squadron, division, ship of the first class, naval station, etc., having a rank above a captain and below a rear admiral. 2. *Naut.* a The senior captain of a line of ships. b The president or chief officer of a yacht club or the like.

**com-mon** (kōm'-ŭn), *adj.* [*OF. comun, commun, fr. L. communis*] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the community at large; public. 2. Habitual or notorious; as, a *common thief*. 3. Shared similarly by two or more individuals or species or by all the members of a group or kind. 4. Of ordinary occurrence or appearance; familiar. 5. General or prevalent; as, *common knowledge*. 6. Hence: a Of the usual type. b Below the ordinary standards; second-rate. c *Colloq.* Of manners, language, etc., without refinement. 7. Designating the more familiar type of anything; as, *common salt*. 8. *Gram.* a Of case (*common case*), not inflected and so capable of being used as subject or object (as, *dog bites dog*). b Of gender (*common gender*), not definitely either masculine or feminine (as, *parent, child*). c Of number (*common number*), not out of the common. d *Law.* The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons, as in *common of pasture*, the right to pasture animals on another's land, *common of piscary* (see *PISCARY*), etc.

**com-mon-a-ble** (kōm'-ŭn-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Held in common. 2. Allowed to pasture on public commons.

**com-mon-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. The right of pasturing on a common; also, condition of being held in common, or that which is so held. 2. The commonalty.

**com-mon-al-ty** (-āl-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. Also **com-mon-al'-ty** (-āl'-tē), *n.* The common people; the commons. 2. The general membership of a body corporate.

**common carrier.** A public transportation business, line, or system, or the person or company owning it.

**common council.** In some forms of municipal government, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch. See *ALDERMAN*, 2 b. — **common councilman.**

**common denominator.** A common multiple, usually the least, of the denominators of a number of fractions.

**common divisor or factor.** A number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without remainder.

**com-mon-er** (kōm'-ŭn-ēr), *n.* 1. A citizen; specif. [*esp.*] a member of the Court of Common Council of the City of London. 2. One of the common people; one having no rank of nobility. 3. In some English colleges, as Oxford, a student who is not dependent on a foundation for support. See *PENSIONER*, 3. 4. Formerly, a member of the House of Commons.

**common fraction.** See *FRACTION*.

**common law.** a The general and ordinary law of a country or community. b The unwritten law (esp. of England) that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception; hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence. — **com-mon-law'**, *adj.*

**com-mon-law' mar-riage.** *Law.* An agreement between a man and a woman to enter into the marriage relation without ecclesiastical or civil ceremony. In many jurisdictions it is not recognized.

**com-mon-ly**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that is common.

**common measure or time.** *Music.* Any duple or quadruple measure, especially 4.

**common multiple.** *Math.* A multiple of each of two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions. The *lowest* (or *least*) *common multiple* of several integers or polynomials is exactly divisible by each of them. — *abbr. L.C.M.*

**com-mon-ness**, *n.* Quality of being common.

**com-mon-place'** (kōm'-ŭn-plās'), *n.* 1. A passage noted for ready reference; also, formerly, a collection of such passages. 2. Anything common, ordinary, or trite; esp., a trite or customary remark. — **Syn.** Platitude, truism. — *adj.* Common; ordinary; trite. — **com-mon-place-ness**, *n.*

**com-mons** (kōm'-ānz), *n. pl.* 1. The mass of the people, as disting. from the nobility; the commonalty. 2. [*cap.*] Usually with *the*, the House of Commons. 3. Provisions for a common table, as in colleges; hence, rations. 4. Quarters, now usually a dining hall, esp. in a college.

**common school.** *U.S.* A public elementary school.

**common sense.** Sound, ordinary sense; good judgment. — **Syn.** See *SENSE*.

**common stock.** Ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. (f. *PREFERRED STOCK*).

**common time.** = *COMMON MEASURE*.

**com-mon-weal'** (kōm'-ŭn-wēl'), *n.* or **com-mon weal'**. a The general welfare. b *Archaic.* A commonwealth.

**com-mon-wealth'** (-wēth'), *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* The general welfare; commonweal. 2. The body of people constituting a state or politically organized community; as, the *British Commonwealth of Nations*; hence, a state; as, the *Commonwealth of Australia*. 3. [*cap.*] a *Eng. Hist.* The English state (1649-1660) as organized under Oliver Cromwell, his son Richard, and Parliament, to the Restoration. b *U.S.* Any of the individual states of the U.S. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially called *commonwealth*. c or **Commonwealth of Nations.** Short for *BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS*.

**com-mo'tion** (kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* 1. Disturbed or violent motion; agitation. 2. A disturbance; a popular uprising.

**com-move'** (kō-mōv'), *v. t.* [*From OF., fr. L. commovere, -motum, fr. com- + movere to move.*] 1. To disturb; agitate; unsettle. 2. *Obs.* To urge or incite.

**com-mu-nal** (kōm'-ŭn-āl; kō-mŭ'nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a commune or a society characterized by communes; hence, characteristic of a simple social life, as *communal property*. 2. Of or belonging to the common people. 3. Owned in common; participated in jointly by a whole community. — **com-mu-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**com-mu-nal-ism** (kōm'-ŭn-āl-iz'm; kō-mŭ'n-), *n.* 1. A system in which

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**com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (kō-mū'nī-kā'tiv; -kā'tiv), *adj.* 1. Inclined to communicate; talkative. 2. Of or relating to communication. — **com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**com-mu-ni-on** (kō-mū'nī-ŷŏn), *n.* 1. Act of sharing; community of condition or relation; participation. 2. Mutual intercourse; esp., intimate intercourse. 3. A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline; as, the Anglican *Communion*. 4. [cap.] The sacrament of the Eucharist; also, the service (*communion service* or, in Anglican churches, *Holy Communion*) or the part of the Mass in which the consecrated elements are partaken of.  
**com-mu-ni-quē** (kō-mū'nī-kā' or, esp. *Brit.*, kō-mū'nī-kā), *n.*; *pl.* -quēs (-kāz; -kūz). [F.] A communication or piece of information given out officially.

**com-mu-nis-m** (kōm'ū-nīz'm), *n.* [F. *communisme*] 1. Any system of social organization in which goods are held in common; as, Brook Farm was an experiment in *communism*. 2. A doctrine and program based upon revolutionary Marxist socialism as developed by N. Lenin and the Bolshevik party, which interprets history as a relentless class war eventually to result everywhere in the victory of the proletariat and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and which calls for reformation of all social, economic, and cultural activities through the agency of a single authoritarian party as the leader of the proletariat in all countries so as to achieve its ultimate objectives, a classless society and establishment of a world union of socialist soviet republics. Cf. *COMMUNIST PARTY*, *DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM*.  
**com-mu-nist** (-nīst), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to communism or communists. 2. [cap.] Of or belonging to the Communist party. — *n.* 1. One who believes in communism. 2. [cap.] A member of the Communist party in any country. 3. *Hist.* [cap.] A Communard. — *Syn.* See *SOCIALIST*.

**com-mu-nis-tic** (-nīst'ik), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to communism or communists. 2. Tending toward or influenced by communism. 3. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to or supporting the Commune of Paris (1871). — **com-mu-nis-ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kā'lī), *adv.*  
**Communist party**. 1. The sole Soviet party organized as the Bolshevik party by N. Lenin for leadership of the proletariat in its struggle to victory, which has controlled the U.S.S.R. and striven to promote communism throughout the world. 2. Any national political party adhering to communism and accepting the leadership of the Soviet party.

**com-mu-ni-ty** (kōm-mū'nī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -tīz (-tīz). 1. A body of people having common organization or interests or living in the same place under the same laws; hence, an assemblage of animals or plants living in a common place under similar conditions. 2. Society at large; the people in general; restrictedly, the people of a particular region, or the region itself. 3. Joint ownership or participation; as, a *community* of goods; *community* of interests. 4. Common character; likeness. 5. *Ecol.* An aggregate of organisms with mutual relations, — applied to any unit of undetermined rank, or as a synonym for a more specific group.  
**community chest**. *U.S. & Can.* A general fund, accumulated from individual subscriptions, to defray the demands on a community for charity and social welfare.

**com-mu-ni-ze** (kōm-mū'nī-zē), *v. t.* 1. To subject to common property rights; to make common. 2. To bring into accord with communism. — **com-mu-ni-za-tion** (-nī-zā'shŏn; -nī-zā'shŏn), *n.*  
**com-mu-ni-za-tion** (kōm-mū'nī-zā'shŏn; -nī-zā'shŏn), *n.* 1. Capable of being communized. — **com-mu-ni-ty** (-bīl'ī-tē), *n.*

**com-mu-ni-ty** (kōm-mū'nī-tē), *v. t.* *Elec.* To turn or direct (a current), esp., so as to form a current continuous as to direction. Cf. *COMMUTATOR*.

**com-mu-ta-tion** (kōm-mū'tā'shŏn), *n.* 1. A substitution, as of a lesser thing for a greater; specif., the substitution of one form of payment for another. 2. That which is given or paid in substitution. 3. *Colloq., U.S.* The act of traveling regularly on a commutation ticket. 4. *Law.* Change of a penalty to a lesser punishment by the pardoning power. — **com-mu-ta-tive** (kōm-mū'tā-tiv; kōm-mū'tā-tiv), *adj.*

**commutation ticket**. A ticket for transportation, as by a railroad company, at a reduced rate for a certain number of trips, or for daily trips, between specified places. Cf. *SEASON TICKET*.

**com-mu-ta-tor** (kōm-mū'tā-tŏr), *n.* *Elec.* A device for reversing the direction of an electric current. b An attachment for the armature of a dynamo for commutating or rectifying the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor for conveying the current to the conductors. See *DYNAMO*, *ILLUSTR.*

**com-mu-tate** (kōm-mū'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *commutare*, -mutatum, fr. *com-* + *mutare* to change] 1. To exchange, interchange, or substitute. 2. To substitute for (one execution or due, as a payment, penalty, etc.) another that is lighter or less; as, to *commute* a death sentence to life imprisonment. 3. To pay in a lump sum instead of part by part, as, to *commute* an annuity into a capital sum. 4. *Elec.* To commutate. — *v. i.* 1. To give compensation; as, allowed to *commute* for penances; also, to serve as a substitute. 2. To travel by use of a commutation ticket, esp. daily to and from a city. — **com-mu-tat'or** (-mū'tŏr), *n.*

**com-mu-tat'or** (kōm-mū'tāt'ŏr), *n.* [L. *commutus* hairy, fr. *coma* hair.] *Bot.* Bearing a coma, or tuft of soft hairs; comate.

**com-pact** (kōm-pākt; 2), *adj.* [L. *compactus*, past part. of *compingere* to join, fr. *com-* + *pingere* to fix] 1. Composed of many; — with *of*. 2. Closely united or packed; closely knit; solid; dense; also, living in a narrow compass or arranged so as to economize space; close. 3. Brief; pithy; not diffuse. — *Syn.* See *CLASP*. — *v. t.* 1. To press close together; consolidate. 2. To form by connecting firmly. — **com-pact-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pact-ness**, *n.*

**com-pact** (kōm-pākt), *n.* A small vanity case for the purse, containing face powder, and often (double compact) rouge.  
**com-pact** (kōm-pākt; *form.* also kōm-pākt'), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, past part. *compactus*, to make an agreement with.] An agreement between parties.

**com-pan-ion** (kōm-pān'ŷŏn), *n.* [OF. *compagnon*, (deriv. of L. *com-* + *panis* bread)] 1. An associate; comrade. 2. *Obs.* A fellow; — in contempt. 3. One of a pair or set of like things. 4. A person employed to live or travel with another and act in the capacity of a friend. — *v. t.* To accompany. — **com-pan-ion-less**, *adj.*

**com-pan-ion**, *n.* [D. *kompanje*, fr. OF. *compagne*.] *Naut.* A The hood or covering at the top of a companionway; — called also *companion hatch* or *head*. b A companionway.  
**com-pan-ion-a-ble** (-dā'b'l), *adj.* Fitted to be a companion; agreeable; sociable. — **com-pan-ion-a-bil'ity** (-bīl'ī-tē), *n.* — **com-pan-ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pan-ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

**com-pan-ion-ate** (-āt), *adj.* Shared in as by companions.  
**companionate marriage**. A proposed form of marriage, in which legalized birth control would be practiced, the divorce of childless

couples by mutual consent permitted, and neither party would have any claim on the other.

**com-pan-ion-ship**, *n.* Fellowship; association.

**com-pan-ion-way** (kōm-pān'ŷŏn-wē), *n.* *Naut.* a A set of steps leading from the deck to a cabin or saloon below. b The space occupied by these steps.

**com-pa-ny** (kōm-pā-nē), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nēz). For construction with *sing.* or *pl.* *ch.*, see *COLLECTIVE NOUN*. [OF. *compaignie*, fr. *compagne* company, fr. (assumed) VL. *compagna*. — See *1st* (VAR. *COMPANION*)] 1. Fellowship, society; friendly intercourse; also, companions; associates. 2. An assemblage of persons; band; retinue. 3. An association of persons for a joint purpose, esp. for carrying on a business. 4. Those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name; as, John Doe and *Company*. *Abbr.* *Co.* 5. A band of musical or dramatic performers. 6. *Colloq.* Guests or visitors. 7. Society; specif., a social gathering. 8. *Mil.* a A body of soldiers. b Specif., a unit, esp. of infantry, consisting basically of a headquarters and two or more platoons. It is the normal command of a captain. 9. *Naut.* The crew of a ship, including the officers. — *Syn.* *Party*, band, troop. — *adj.* Of or pert. to company or a company; as, *company manners*; *company stores*; also, concerned or dealing with companies; as, *company law*. — *v. t.* & *i.* -NIED (-nīd); -NY-ING. *Archaic.* To accompany or go with; to associate.

**company union**. An association of employees of a single firm for advancing their common interests, in the United States specifically one that is without union affiliation and is dominated by the employer.

**com-pa-ra-ble** (kōm-pā-rā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison. — **com-pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pa-ra-bil'ity** (-bīl'ī-tē), *n.* — **com-pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**com-par'a-tive** (kōm-pār'ā-tiv), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to comparison. 2. Studied systematically by comparison of phenomena; as, *comparative literature*. 3. Relative; not absolute. 4. *Compassable* lo, but not quite, the thing itself; as, *comparative comfort*. 5. *Gram.* An adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with *less*, a diminished) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by the simple form. See *COMPARISON*. 2. *Abbr.* *comp.* or *comp.* — *n.* *Gram.* The comparative degree or form. — **com-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**com-pa-ra-tor** (kōm-pār'ā-tŏr; kōm-pār'ā-tŏr), *n.* [L., a comparer.] An instrument for comparing anything with a like thing or with a standard measure.

**com-pare** (kōm-pār), *v. t.* [F. *comparer*, fr. L. *comparare*. See *COMPARER*] 1. To represent as similar; to liken. 2. To examine the character or qualities of, for the purpose of discovering their resemblances or differences. 3. *Gram.* To modify according to the degrees of comparison; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of. See *COMPARISON*. 2. — *v. i.* 1. To be like or equal; to admit, or be worthy of, comparison. 2. To vie; to assume a likeness or equality.

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— *n.* Comparison; as, beyond *compare*.

**com-par'i-son** (kōm-pār'ī-sŏn; -sŏn), *n.* 1. Act of comparing, or state of being compared; a relative estimate; also, state, quality, or relation admitting of being compared; as, points of *comparison*. 2. *Gram.* The modification, by inflection or otherwise, of an adjective or adverb to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation. The three degrees of comparison are: *positive*, the simple form of the adjective or adverb; *comparative* (used in comparing two things), expressing a higher degree or increased amount of what is denoted by the simple form; *superlative* (used in comparing more than two things but sometimes, colloquially, only two things), expressing the highest degree or amount of what is denoted by the simple form.

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3. *Idiot.* A figure by which one person or thing is compared to another.

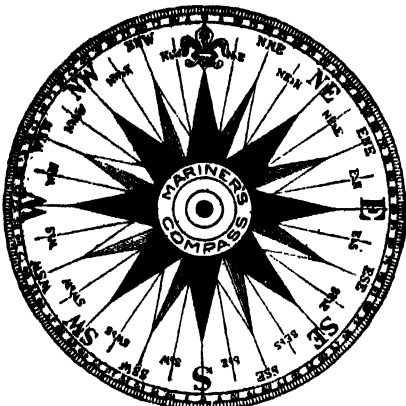
**com-part'** (kōm-pārt'), *v. t.* [OF. or L.; OF. *compartir*, fr. L. *compartiri*, fr. *com-* + *partiri* to share.] To mark out into parts, specif., *Arch.*, in accordance with a plan.

**com-part'i-men'to** (kōm-pār'tī-bēn'tŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -mēn'tŏ (-fē). [Ital.] One of the 18 divisions or departments in which the 90 provinces of modern Italy are usually grouped.

**com-part'ment** (kōm-pār'tmēnt), *n.* [F. *compartiment*, fr. *It. compartimento*] One of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided; a separate division or section.

**com-pass** (kōm-pās), *n.* [OF. *compas*, fr. *compasser* to go round, deriv. of L. *com-* + *passus* a step, pace.] 1. The enclosing limit, boundary, or circumference of any area. 2. An enclosed space; area; hence, limits; reach, sweep, or capacity. 3. *Arch.* A circuit; circuitous course. 4. An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., consisting, in its simple form, of two pointed branches, or legs, joined at the top by a pivot; — called also *compasses*, *pair of compasses*, or *dividers*. 5. A device for determining directions by means of a magnetic needle or group of needles swinging on a free pivot and pointing to the magnetic north; — called specif. *mariner's compass*. See *GYROCOMPASS*; cf. *VARIATION*, *ILLUSTR.* 6. *Music.* The range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. — *Syn.* See *CIRCUMFERENCE*. — *adj.* Circular; curved; specif., semicircular. — *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *compasser* to arrange, regulate, ponder.] 1. To devise or contrive (a purpose); to plot. 2. To make the circuit of. 3. To enclose on all sides; to surround. 4. To reach; hence, to bring about; to accomplish. 5. *Obs.* To curve. — *Syn.* See *REACH*. — **com-pass-a-ble**, *adj.*

**compass card.** The circular card of a mariner's compass (see **COMPASS**).



Compass Card.

**PASS**, 5), on which are marked the 32 points of direction and the 360 degrees of the circle.

**comp-pass-es** (kŭm'pās-ēz; -tē), *n. pl.* See **COMPASS**, *n.* 4.

**comp-pas-sion** (kŭm'pāsh'ūn), *n.* [OF, fr. L.L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion, fr. *com-* + *patis* to bear, suffer.] Sorrow or pity excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; sympathy. — **Syn.** See **PITY**.

**comp-pas-sion-ate** (tē), *adj.* 1. Disposed to pity; sympathetic. 2. *Obs.* Inviting pity; pitiable. — **Syn.** Sympathetic, tender, responsive. — (ā), *v. t.* To pity. — **comp-pas-sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **comp-pas-sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

**compass plant.** Any plant (as the rosinweed *Silphium laciniatum*) whose leaves or branches are so disposed on the axis as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass.

**comp-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (kŭm'pāt'i-bil'i-tē), *n.* Quality or power of being compatible; as, a compatibility of tempers.

**comp-pat'i-ble** (kŭm'pāt'i-bē), *adj.* [F, deriv. of L. *compati*. See **COMPASSION**.] Capable of coexisting in harmony; — usually followed by *with*. — **Syn.** See **COMPANION**. — **comp-pat'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **comp-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

**comp-pat'ri-ot** (kŭm'pāt'rī-ŭt; -pāt'rī-ŭt), *n.* [F *compatriote*, fr. L.L. *compatriota*, fr. *com* + *patriota* a native.] A fellow countryman. — *adj.* Of the same country.

**comp-peer'** (kŭm'pēr', kŭm'pēr), *n.* [From F, fr. L. *compar*, fr. *com-* + *par* equal.] An equal, a peer; also, a companion. — (kŭm'pēr'), *v. t.* *Obs.* To be equal with; to match.

**comp-pel'** (kŭm'pēl'), *v. t.* — **PELLE'** (-pēl'), -**PELLING**. [From OF, fr. L. *compellere*, -*pellum*, to drive together, *compel*, fr. *com-* + *pel-* *lere* to drive.] 1. To drive or urge with force; to constrain. 2. To take by force; to exact or extort. 3. To drive together or gather in a crowd. 4. To force to yield; to overpower. — **Syn.** See **FORCE**. — **comp-pel-la-ble**, *adj.* — **comp-pel'ler**, *n.*

**comp-pel'li-ŭn** (kŭm'pēl'i-ŭn), *n.* [L. *compellatio*, fr. *compellare* to accost.] Act of addressing or calling upon; style of salutation; an appellation.

**comp-pel'lent** (kŭm'pēl'ēnt), *adj.* Compelling; forceful.

**comp-pend'** (kŭm'pēnd'), *n.* A compendium.

**comp-pend'i-ŭs** (kŭm'pēnd'i-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *compendiosus*.] Containing the substance in a small compass; abridged; summarized; esp. of literary work. — **Syn.** See **CONCISE**. — **comp-pend'i-ŭs-ly**, *adv.* — **comp-pend'i-ŭs-ness**, *n.*

**comp-pend'i-ŭm** (-ŭm), *n.* *pl.* -**DIUMS** (-ŭmz), -**DIA** (ā). [L., that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, fr. *compendere* to weigh, fr. *com-* + *pendere* to weigh.] A brief summary of the main heads, main principles, or substance, of a larger work or system.

**Syn.** Compendium, syllabus, digest, survey, sketch, précis, aperçu mean a treatment of a subject in brief compass but, unlike the words discriminated at **ABRIDGMENT**, do not stress condensation from a previous work, though some of them sometimes imply this. **Compendium** designates a work which gathers together and presents most briefly all the details essential to a comprehensive knowledge of a subject; **syllabus** applies to one which gives the material necessary for a view of the whole (as a course, a series of lectures) and an understanding of its drift or pattern; **digest**, to a body of legal information, or the like, gathered from many sources and arranged for ready reference; **survey**, to any brief but comprehensive treatment of a field of knowledge; **sketch** suggests a similar treatment, but slighter and more tentative; **précis**, sometimes used as equal to **abstract** (see **ABRIDGMENT**), more often applies to a brief, clean-cut statement of essential facts or points; **aperçu** applies to a sketch that ignores details, giving only a quick impression of the whole.

**comp-pen'sa-ble** (kŭm'pēn'sā-bē), *adj.* [F.] That is to be compensated or entitled to compensation.

**comp-pen'sate** (kŭm'pēn-sāt; -pēn-sāt; *form.* kŭm'pēn'sāt), *v. t.* [L. *compensare*, past part. of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, fr. *compendere* to weigh.] 1. To be equivalent to; to make up for. 2. To make equal return to; to remunerate; to requite suitably. 3. To stabilize in purchasing power by varying the gold content to counteract change in price level; as, a *compensated* dollar. 4. *Mech.* To provide with means of counteracting variation; to counteract (the variation or varying parts). — *v. i.* To supply an equivalent or a return; to make amends; — usually with *for*.

**Syn.** (1) **Compensate**, **countervail**, **balance**, **offset** mean to make up for that which is excessive, deficient, harmful, helpful, etc., in another. **Compensate** implies a making amends for or supplying a recompense for whatever has been suffered or lost through another; **countervail** suggests the counteraction of a bad or harmful influence or of damage suffered through it; **balance** implies the harmonious adjustment of

two or more things that are contrary or opposed so that no one outweighs the other or others can exert a harmful influence; **offset** implies the neutralization of one thing's good or evil effect by something that exerts a contrary effect.

(2) See **PAY**.

**comp-pen-sat'ing gear** (kŭm'pēn-sāt'ing; kŭm'pēn-), *Mach.* Differential gear.

**comp-pen-sat'ion** (kŭm'pēn-sāt'ūn; kŭm'pēn-), *n.* 1. Act or principle of compensating; also, an instance of this. 2. That which compensates for loss or privation; recompense. 3. *Biol. & Med.* Correction of an organic inferiority or loss, by hypertrophy or increased functioning of another organ or unpaired parts of the same organ. 4. *Optics.* A Adjustment of the retardation of one light ray with respect to that of another. *b* = **COMPENSATOR**. 5. *Psychol.* The act or result of seeking a substitute for something unobtainable or unattainable. — **comp-pen-sat'ion-al**, *adj.*

**comp-pen-sat'ive** (kŭm'pēn-sāt'iv; kŭm'pēn-; kŭm'pēn-sāt'iv), *adj.* Affording compensation. — **comp-pen-sat'ive**, *n.*

**comp-pen-sat'or** (kŭm'pēn-sāt'ēr; kŭm'pēn-), *n.* 1. One who or that which compensates. 2. *Elec.* A transformer in which the primary and secondary are combined as a single coil. 3. *Optics.* A plate or combination of prisms for equalizing the retardation of two light rays.

**comp-pen-sat'ory** (kŭm'pēn-sāt'ōr; -tōr, *esp. Brit.*, kŭm'pēn-sāt'ēr; or kŭm'pēn-sāt'ēr), *adj.* Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

**comp-pete'** (kŭm'pēt'), *v. i.* [F. and L. *F. compéter*, fr. L. *competere*, -*petitum*, to compete for, fr. *com* + *petere* to seek.] To contend emulously; to contend in rivalry, as for a prize or in business.

**comp-pe-ten-ce** (kŭm'pē-tēns), *n.* 1. Means sufficient for the necessities of life; sufficiency without excess. 2. Quality of being competent; fitness; ability.

**comp-pe-ten-cy** (-tēns), *n.* Competence.

**comp-pe-ten-t** (-tēnt), *adj.* [F. and L.; *F. compétant*, fr. L. *competens*, pres. part. of *competere*. See **COMPETE**.] 1. Answering to all requirements; adequate; capable; fit. 2. *Chiefly Legal.* Rightfully belonging; appertaining; — followed by *to*. 3. *Law.* Legally qualified or capable. — **Syn.** See **ABLE** (**Ant.** incompetent) **SUFFICIENT**. — **comp-pe-ten-t-ly**, *adv.*

**comp-pe-ti-tion** (kŭm'pē-ti'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of competing; emulous contest; rivalry. 2. A contest between rivals, a match. 3. *Com. & Econ.* The effort of two or more parties, acting independently, to secure the custom of a third party by offering most favorable terms. — **comp-pe-ti-to-ry** (kŭm'pē-ti-tōr; -tōr, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr), *adj.*

**comp-pe-ti-tive** (kŭm'pē-ti-tiv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to competition; based on, used in, or resulting from competition. — **comp-pe-ti-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **comp-pe-ti-tive-ness**, *n.*

**comp-pe-ti-tor** (-tēr), *n.* 1. One who competes; as, *competitors* in a race; a rival. 2. *Succin.* One who is engaged in selling (or buying) goods or services in the same market as another. — **comp-pe-ti-tress** (-tēr, -trēs), *n.*

**comp-pla-tion** (kŭm'plā-ti'ŭn; *esp. Brit.*, kŭm'plā), *n.* 1. Act or process of compiling. 2. That which is compiled; esp., a book composed of materials gathered from other books or documents.

**comp-ple'** (kŭm'plē), *v. t.* [OF *compiler*, fr. L. *compilare* to gather together, plunder.] 1. To collect (literary materials) into a volume. 2. To compose out of materials from other documents. — **comp-plē'er** (-plē'er), *n.*

**comp-pla-cence** (kŭm'plā-sēns; -sēns), *n.* Also **comp-pla-cen-cy** (-sēns; -sēns), 1. Contentment; satisfaction; esp., self-satisfaction. 2. A source of gratification. 3. *Nouv. Harv.* Good nature; affability; complaisance.

**comp-pla-cent** (-sēnt; -sēnt), *adj.* [L. *complacens* very pleased, pres. part. of *complacere*, fr. *com* + *placere* to please.] 1. Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied. 2. Feeling or showing complaisance. — **comp-pla-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**comp-plain'** (kŭm'plān'), *v. i.* [OF *complaigner*, fr. L.L., fr. *com-* + *plangere* to strike, beat the breast in grief, lament.] 1. To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, etc. 2. To make a formal accusation or charge. — **comp-plain'er**, *n.* — **comp-plain-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**comp-plain'ant** (-ānt), *n.* *Law.* The party who makes the complaint in an action or proceeding; plaintiff.

**comp-plain't** (kŭm'plānt'), *n.* [OF *complainte*.] 1. Expression of grief, pain, or resentment. 2. That concerning which one complains. 3. An ailment; sickness. 4. *Law.* A formal allegation against a party. — **Syn.** Disease, ailment, distemper.

**comp-pla-sance** (kŭm'plā-sāns; -sāns; kŭm'plā-zāns'), *n.* [F.] Disposition to please or oblige; affability.

**comp-pla-sant** (kŭm'plā-zānt; -sānt; kŭm'plā-zānt'), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere*. See **COMPLACENT**.] Disposed to please; affable; obliging. — **Syn.** See **AMABLE**.

**comp-plec't** (kŭm'plēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *complecti*. See **COMPLETE**, *adj.*] To plait together; interweave.

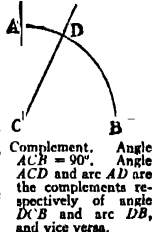
**comp-plec't-ed** (-plēkt'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* *Dial.*, *U.S.* Complexioned; — usually in compounds; as, dark-complexioned.

**comp-ple-ment** (kŭm'plē-mēnt), *n.* [F. or L.; *F.*, fr. L. *complementum*. See **COMPLETE**.] 1. That which fills up or completes; as: *a* The quantity or number required to fill a thing or make it complete. *b* That which is required to supply a deficiency; one of two mutually completing parts. 2. Full quantity, number, or amount; a complete set. 3. *Gram.* Any added word or words by which a predication is made complete (they made Saul king). 4. *Immunol.* The thermolabile substance in serum and protoplasm which, in combination with immune bodies, causes the destruction of bacteria, foreign blood corpuscles, etc. 5. *Math.* The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°. Cf. **SUPPLEMENT**, *n.*, 3. 6. *Mus.* The interval required with a given interval to complete the octave. 7. *Naut.* The whole force or personnel of a vessel. — (-mēnt), *v. t.*

1. To supply a lack. 2. *Obs.* To compliment. — *v. i.* *Obs.* To compliment.

**com-ple-men'tal** (-mēnt'āl; -tāl), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, or pert. to, a complement. 2. *Obs.* Accomplished. *b* Ceremonious; complimentary. — **com-ple-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**com-ple-men'ta-ry** (-tāl-ē), *adj.* 1. Serving to fill out or complete.



2. Mutually supplying each other's lack. 3. Designating or pertaining to either of a pair of contrasting colors which, when mixed in proper proportions, give a neutral color, or gray.

**complementary angles or arcs.** *Math.* Two angles or arcs whose sum is a right angle or quadrant.

**complement fixation.** *Immunol.* The binding or fixation of complement, specific to the compound formed by the union of an antigen and antibody, as in certain tests for syphilis and gonorrhea.

**com-plet' (kôm-plêt'; 2), adj.** [*L. completus*, past part. of *compleo* to fill up, fr. *com-* + *plet* to fill.] 1. Filled up; with no part lacking. 2. Brought to an end; concluded. 3. *Archaeol.* Perfectly equipped or skilled. 4. Fully realized; thorough; as, complete combustion.

5. *Bot.* Of a flower, having all the parts belonging to it or to the typical form; — opp. to *incomplete*. — *Syn.* See *FULL*. — (*kôm-plêt'*), *v. t.* To bring to entirety or perfection; to finish. — *Syn.* See *CLOSE*. — *com-plet'ly*, *adv.* — *com-plet'ness*, *n.* — *com-plet'ive* (-plêt'-tiv), *adj.*

**com-ple'tion** (-plêt'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of making complete. 2. State of being complete; fulfillment.

**com-plex' (kôm-plêks'; kôm-plêks; 2), adj.** [*L. complexus*, past part. of *complexi* to entwine around, comprise, fr. *com-* + *plexere* to twist.] 1. Composed of two or more parts; not simple; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* sentence (see *SENTENCE*). 2. *Gram.* Of a word:

(1) Consisting of two or more bound forms (*concrete*). 3. Complicated; intricate. — *com-plex'ly*, *adv.* — *com-plex'ness*, *n.* — *Syn.* *Complex*, *complicated*, *intricate*, *involved*, *knotty* mean marked by confusingly interrelated parts or elements. *Complex* suggests not so much a fault as a necessary quality that makes for difficulty; *complicated* suggests great difficulty in understanding, solving, or explaining; *intricate* implies such interlacing of parts that it is almost impossible to follow; *involved* implies extreme complication and disorder; *knotty* not only implies complication but also entanglements which make for increased difficulty in solution.

**complex' (kôm-plêks'), n.** 1. A whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts. 2. *Psychol.* A system of desires and memories which in disguised form exerts a dominating influence upon the personality; as, an *inferiority complex*, a morbid sense of one's own inferiority, shown by undue timidity or, sometimes, undue aggressiveness; *superiority complex*, an exaggerated conviction of one's own superiority; *Oedipus complex*, a complex involving an early and primary attachment to the parent of opposite sex, with hostility to the other (often restricted to its appearance in males); *Electra complex*, the Oedipus complex in females (so called because of Electra's love for her father). 3. Loosely, an exaggerated fear of or interest in some subject or situation; as, the *communist complex*.

**com-plex frac'tion.** See *FRACTION*

**com-plex'ion** (kôm-plêk'shün), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. complexio*. See *COMPLEX*, *adj.*] 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities *hot, cold, moist, dry*, supposed in medieval times to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc. 2. Constitution or habit of body or mind; temperament; nature; — now chiefly fig.; as, the *complexion* of contemporary thought. 3. The hue or appearance of the skin, esp. of the face. 4. General appearance or aspect; as, the threatening *complexion* of the sky. — *Syn.* See *DISPOSITION*.

**com-plex'ioned** (-shün), *adj.* Of a certain complexion; — chiefly in combination; as, dark-complexioned.

**com-plex'ity** (kôm-plêk'si-ti), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. State of being complex; intricacy. 2. Anything complex; a complication.

**com-pli'a-ble** (kôm-pli'a-b'l), *adj.* Compliant. — *com-pli'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *com-pli'a-bly*, *adv.*

**com-pli'an-co** (-dñs), *n.* Also **com-pli'an-cy** (-dñ-si). 1. Act or practice of complying; yielding; as to a desire, demand, or proposal. 2. A disposition to yield to others.

**com-pli'ant** (-dñt), *adj.* Complying or wont to comply; complaisant; submissive. — *com-pli'ant-ly*, *adv.*

**com-pli-ca-cy** (kôm-pli-kä-si), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-siz). State or quality of being complicated; a complicated thing.

**com-pli-ca'te** (-kät'), *adj.* [*L. complicatus*, past part. of *complicare* to fold together, fr. *com-* + *plicare* to fold.] 1. *Archaeol.* Complex, complicated. 2. *Bot.* Folded lengthwise. 3. *Zool.* Folded longitudinally one or more times; — said of insects' wings. — (*kät'*), *v. t. & i.* To fold or twist together; to make or become complex or difficult.

**com-pli-ca'ted** (-kät'-id), *adj.* Consisting of parts intricately combined; difficult of separation, analysis, solution, etc. — *Syn.* See *COMPLEX*. — *com-pli-ca'ted-ly*, *adv.* — *com-pli-ca'ted-ness*, *n.*

**com-pli-ca'tion** (-kät'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of complicating, or state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts. 2. A situation or a detail of a character entering into and complicating the main thread of a plot. 3. *Med.* A disease or condition coexistent with and modifying a primary disease.

**com-pli-co** (kôm-pli-si), *n.* [*F*, fr. *L.L. complex, -plis*, confederate.] *Archaeol.* An associate or accomplice.

**com-pli'c-ity** (kôm-pli-si-ti), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. State of being an accomplice; participation. 2. Complexity.

**com-pli'ment** (kôm-pli-mént), *n.* [*F*, through *It. & Sp.*, fr. *L. complere* to fill up.] 1. A ceremonial expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention. 2. A ceremonious greeting; — usually *pl.* 3. *Archaeol. & Dial.* A complimentary gift; a gratuity. — (*mént*), *v. t.* [*F. complimenter*.] 1. To make one pay a compliment to. 2. To present or bestow upon (a person) by way of civility or compliment.

**com-pli'men'ta-ry** (-mén'tä-ri), *adj.* 1. Expressive of regard; of the nature of, or containing, a compliment. 2. Presented free by way of compliment; as, a *complimentary* ticket. 3. Given to, or using, compliment. — *com-pli'men'ta-ri-ly*, *adv.*

**com-plin** (kôm-plin), *com-pline* (-plin; -plün), *n.* [*OF. complate* and *L.L. completa* the religious exercise which closes the service of the day.] [*often cap.*] *Ecccl.* The seventh and last of the canonical hours; the last liturgical prayer of the day, said after nightfall.

**com-plot** (kôm-plöt'), *n.* [*F*.] A plotting together.

**com-plot'ter** (kôm-plöt'-tér), *v. t. & i.*; see *PLOT*. To plot together. — *com-plot'ter*, *n.*

**com-plot'ty** (kôm-plöt'-ti), *v. i.*; — *plot'ty* (-plöt'-ti); *FLY'ING*. [*It. complotte*, fr. *Sp. complotir*.] 1. *Obs.* To be ceremoniously courteous. 2. To yield; acquiesce; consent; act in accordance; — usually followed by *with*. — *com-plot'ter* (kôm-plöt'-tér), *n.*

**com-po** (kôm-pô), *n.*; *pl.* -pos (-pôz). Short for *COMPOSITION*; as, a *compo* made of sand and cement. *b* A composition for billiard balls.

**com-po'nent** (kôm-pô-nént), *adj.* [*L. componens*, pres. part. of *componere*. See *COMPOUND*, *v.*] Serving, or helping, to constitute; constituent. — *n.* 1. A constituent part; an ingredient. 2. *Mech.* One of the parts into which a vector, or tensor quantity, as force, momentum, velocity, may be resolved. Cf. *COMPOSITION OF FORCES*. — *Syn.* See *ELEMENT*.

**com-port'** (kôm-pôrt'; 70), *v. t.* [*F* and *L.*; *F. comporter*, fr. *L. comportare* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *portare* to carry.] To carry; to conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, or suit (with). — *Syn.* See *BEHAVE*; *AGREE*. — *n.* *Obs.* Behavior; deportment.

**com-port'ance** (-pôrt'äns), *n.* *Obs.* Behavior; comport.

**com-port'ment** (-pôrt'mént), *n.* Behavior; bearing.

**com-pos** (kôm-pôz), *adj.* = *COMPOS MENTIS*.

**com-pose'** (kôm-pôz'), *v. t.* [*F. composer*, fr. *com-* + *poser* to place.]

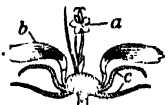
1. To form by putting together; to make up; to fashion. 2. To form the substance of, or part of the substance of; to constitute; in the *passive*, to be made up (of); as, *composed* of many ingredients. 3. To design and execute, or to put together, in a fashion involving adaptation of forms of expression to ideas or to laws of harmony and proportion; as, to *compose* a sentence, a sonata, a picture. 4. To dispose in proper form; to put in proper state or condition; to adjust, regulate, or arrange. 5. To free from agitation or disturbance; to calm; quiet. 6. *Print.* To arrange (type) for printing, to set (type). — *v. i.* To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing.

**com-posed'** (kôm-pôz'id), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Put together well or with art. 2. Free from agitation; calm. — *Syn.* See *COOL*. — *com-pos'ed-ly* (-pôz'id-ly), *adv.* — *com-pos'ed-ness*, *n.*

**com-pos'er** (kôm-pôz'-ér), *n.* One who or that which composes; specif., an author; esp., a writer of music.

**com-posing stick** (kôm-pôz'ing), *Print.* A tray, usually of metal, which the compositor holds, usually in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines.

**com-pos'ite** (kôm-pôz'it; *Brit. now usually kôm-pô-zit*), *adj.* [*L. compositus*, past part. of *componere*. See *COMPOUND*, *v.*] Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. 2. [*cap.*] *Arch.* Belonging to a modification of the Corinthian order, combining angular Ionic volutes with the acanthus ornamentation of the Corinthian. Cf. *order, illust.* 3. *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, a composite. 4. *Math.* Of numbers, being a product of two or more integers each greater than 1; — opposed to *prime*. — *n.* 1. A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound. 2. *Bot.* Any of an immense natural group (Compositeae) of herb, shrub, and tree, embracing the most highly developed families in the vegetable kingdom, and characterized by having the small flowers borne in dense involucre heads resembling single flowers, as in the daisy, dandelion, aster, ragweed, and wormwood. 3. *Math.* A composite number. — *com-pos'ite-ly*, *adv.*



Composite flower, cut away. a Disk floret, b Ray floret; c bracts.

**com-po-si'tion** (kôm-pô-zish'ün), *n.* 1. Act of composing; esp., arranging of words to form sentences, paragraphs, verses, etc.; the art or practice of writing. 2. Manner of being composed, as to style or elements; as, a picture excelling in *composition*; also, constitution, formerly of a body, now esp. of the mind; — of persons. 3. State or quality of being put together, or composed; combination; combination. 4. That which is composed or has been composed; as, a mutual agreement. *b* A mass or body formed by combining two or more elements or ingredients, as, a *composition* of several acids. 5. A literary, musical, or artistic product; — often used of an essay done as an educational exercise. 6. *Fine Arts.* The art or practice of so combining the parts of a work of art as to produce a harmonious whole. 7. *Print.* The setting up of type.

**composition of forces.** *Mech.* The finding of a single force (*resultant*) which shall be equal in effect to two or more given ones (*components*).

**com-pos'i-tor** (kôm-pôz'it-tör), *n.* One who composes; esp., *Print.* one who sets type. — *com-pos'i'to-ri-al* (-tör'i-äl, 70), *adj.*

**com-pos men'tis** (kôm-pôz mên'tis), [*L.*] *Law.* Sane in mind; free of sound mind, memory, and understanding.

**com-pôst** (kôm-pôst; *Fr. pôst* or *pôst*), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. compositus*, past part. of *componere*.] 1. A composition or compound. 2. A mixture for fertilizing or renovating land; esp., a fertilizing mixture composed of peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, etc., mingled and decomposed.

**com-po'sure** (kôm-pô-zhür), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Composition. 2. A settled state; calmness; repose. — *Syn.* See *EQUANIMITY*.

**com-po-ta'tion** (kôm-pô-tä'shün), *n.* [*L. compositio*, fr. *com-* + *potare* to drink.] A drinking or tipping together.

**com-po-ta'tor** (kôm-pô-tä'tör), *n.* [*L.*] One who drinks with another. — *com-po-ta'to-ry* (kôm-pô-tä'to-ri), *adj.*

**com-poto** (kôm-pôto; *Fr. kôm-pôto*), *n.* [*F*, fr. *OF. composito*.] 1. A dish of fruits cooked in sirup. 2. A bowl shaped dish of glass, porcelain, or metal, usually with a base and stem, sometimes with a cover, from which *compotes*, fruits, or nuts are served.

**com-pound** (kôm-pôund), *n.* [*Malay kampuh*] In the East Indies, India, China, etc., an enclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc.; esp., one occupied by foreigners.

**com-pound'** (kôm-pôund'), *v. t.* [*From OF*, fr. *L. componere*, *com-* + *ponere*, to put.] 1. To put together, as elements or parts, to form a whole; to combine; unite. 2. To settle amicably; to compromise, as the settlement of an obligation. 3. To increase by geometric progression or by an increment that itself increases; as, to *compound* interest quarterly. 4. *Obs.* To compose; to constitute. 5. *Law.* To forbear prosecution of (an offense) for a consideration. 6. *Elec.* To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by both a shunt and a series current. — *v. i.* To effect a composition; to agree; to settle by a compromise. — *com-pound'a-ble*, *adj.* — *com-pound'er*, *n.* — *compound a felony.* To accept a consideration for forbearing to prosecute, such compounding being an offense.

**com'pound** (kôm-pôund; kôm-pôund; 2), *adj.* 1. Composed of, or produced by the union of, several elements or parts; composite; as, a *compound* sentence (see *SENTENCE*). 2. *Bot.* Having like parts united into a common whole; — opp. to *simple*; as, *compound flower* (see *ASTROCEOUS*). — *compound fruit*, a collective fruit; *compound leaf*, one having two or more blades on one stalk, as a pinnate leaf (see *LEAF, illust.*); *compound ovary*, one of more than one



**carpel**. 3. *Gram.* Formed by the aggregation of otherwise independent elements; as, a *compound word*. 4. *Zool.* Composed of several joined individuals, or elemental, esp. similar parts; as, a *compound eye*; most corals are *compound animals*.

**compound** (kəm'pound), *n.* 1. That which is formed by the union or mixture of elements or parts; a *compound substance*. 2. *Chem.* A distinct substance formed by a union of two or more ingredients in definite proportions by weight. 3. *Gram.* A word made up of two or more distinct words, either in solid or hyphenated form (*doorkeeper, jack-in-the-pulpit*). 4. A phrase serving as a name or single part of speech (*postal card, glass snake, acerrifoe hit; in spite of*). 5. A word having one or more affixes (*superimpose, childhood, unwillingly*); — called also *derivative*.

**compound-complex sentence**. See **SENTENCE**.

**compound engine**. *Mech.* An engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the working fluid is expanded successively in stages so as to minimize losses, as from cylinder condensation.

**compound fraction**. See **FRACTION**.

**compound interest**. See **INTEREST**, *n.*, 4.

**compound number**. *Math.* A number involving different denominations, or more than one unit (3 yd. 2 ft. 6 in.).

**com-pra-dor'** (kəm'prā-dōr'), **com-pra-dore'** (-dōr'; 70), *n.*; *pl.* -dors (-dōrz) or -dokes (-dōkz). [*Fr. comprador* a buyer.] A native agent and factotum employed by a foreign establishment, as commercial houses, consulates, etc., in China, to have charge of its native employees, etc.

**com-pre-hend'** (kəm'prē-hēnd'), *v. t.* [*L. comprehendere, hēngum, fr. com- + prehendere* to grasp.] 1. To grasp the meaning of; to understand. 2. To contain; to embrace; to include. — *v. i.* To understand. — **Syn.** See **UNDERSTAND**; **INCLUDE**. — **com-pre-hend'i-ble**, *adj.*

**com-pre-hen'si-ble** (-hēn'si-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being comprehended; intelligible; conceivable. — **com-pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.* — **com-pre-hen'si-bly** (-b'il), *adv.*

**com-pre-hen'sion** (kəm'prē-hēn'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending, or comprising; inclusion. 2. Comprehensiveness; inclusiveness. 3. The capacity of the mind for understanding; apperceptive knowledge. 4. *Logic*. — **INTENSION**, 6.

**com-pre-hen'sive** (-siv), *adj.* 1. Including much; inclusive. 2. Having the power to comprehend many things; of wide mental grasp. — **com-pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

**com-press'** (kəm'prēs'), *v. t.* [*OF. compreser, fr. L. comprimere*, freq. of *L. comprimere* to compress, *fr. com- + premere* to press.] To press or squeeze together; to condense. — **Syn.** See **CONTRACT**.

**com-press** (kəm'prēs), *n.* [*F. compressa*.] 1. *Med.* A folded cloth or pad applied so as to press upon a part; also, a folded cloth applied firmly to a part, as to allay inflammation. 2. A press for compressing cotton into bales, etc.

**com-pressed** (kəm'prēst'), *2, adj.* 1. Pressed together. 2. Flattened; esp., *Bot.*, flattened laterally, as petioles. 3. *Zool.* Narrow from side to side, and deep in a dorsoventral direction, as the body of many fishes.

**com-press'i-ble** (kəm'prēs'i-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being compressed. — **com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.*

**com-pres-sion** (kəm'prēs'hūn), *n.* 1. Act of compressing, or state of being compressed. 2. *Engin. & Thermodyn.* A act of compressing the remaining working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after exhaust and before admission. 3. Act of compressing the working fluid in a heat-engine cycle after admission and before the working stroke, esp. in a cycle of operations for an internal-combustion engine.

**com-pres-sive** (-prēs'iv), *adj.* Tending to compress; as, a *compressive force*. — **com-pres-sive-ly**, *adv.*

**com-pres-sor** (kəm'prēs'sōr), *n.* [*L.*] One that serves to compress, as: *a* *Anat.* A muscle that compresses certain parts. *b* *Mech.* A machine for compressing something, as air for motive power. *c* *Surg.* An instrument for compressing an artery or other part.

**com-pres-sure** (kəm'prēs'chūr), *n.* Compression.

**com-price'**, **com-price'** (-prīz'), *v. t.* [*F. comprin*, past part of *comprendre*, *fr. L. comprehendere*.] See **COMPREHEND**. 1. To comprehend or include. 2. To consist or be made up of. — **com-price'a-ble**, *adj.*

**com-price'a-ble** (kəm'prīz'i-b'l), *adj.*

**com-pro-mise** (kəm'prō-mīz), *n.* [*F. compromiss*, *fr. L. compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by a decision, deriv. of *com- + promittere* to promise.] 1. A settlement by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions. 2. A commitment to something derogatory, hazardous, or objectionable; a prejudicial concession; a surrender; as, a *compromise of character*. 3. The result or embodiment of concession or adjustment; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between, or blending qualities of, two different things. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To bind by mutual agreement. 2. To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to settle by compromise. 3. To endanger the life or reputation of, by some act which cannot be recalled; to expose to discredit or mischief. — *v. i.* To come to agreement by concession. — **com-pro-mis'er** (-mīz'ēr), *n.*

**com-put'** (kount), **com-put'a-ble**, etc. Vars. of **COMPT**, etc.

**com-pute ren du'** (kōnt'riw'dū'), [*F.*] A report, as of proceedings in an investigation. *b* *Com.* Account rendered.

**com-put'er** (kōmp'it'ēr), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a kind of calculating machine.

**comp-trol'ler** (kōn-trōl'ēr), *n.* [*Orig. an error. spelling of controller.*] A controller (def. 1). — **comp-trol'ler-ship**, *n.*

**com-pul'sion** (kōmp'ul'shūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. compulsio*. See **COMPT** *REL.*] 1. Act of compelling, or state of being compelled; subjection to force. 2. *Psychopathol.* An impulse or feeling of being irresistibly driven toward the performance of some irrational action.

**com-pul'sive** (-siv), *adj.* Compelling. — **com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**com-pul'so-ry** (-sō-rē), *adj.* 1. Obligatory; enforced. 2. Coercive. — **com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

**com-pun'stion** (kōmp'ūn'kshūn), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. compunctio, fr. compungere, -pungere*, to prick, *fr. com- + pungere* to prick, sting.] Poignant uneasiness proceeding from a sense of guilt; remorse; now, often, a transient feeling of regret for some slight wrong. — **Syn.** See **REMORSE**; **QUALM**. — **com-pun'stionous** (-shūns), *adj.*

**com-pur-ga'tion** (kōmp'ūr-gā'shūn), *n.* [*L. compurgatio, fr. compurgare* to purify wholly.] Law. The clearing of an accused person by the oaths of persons (*com-pur-ga'tors* [kōmp'ūr-gā'tērs]) who swear to his veracity or innocence, — abolished in England in 1833.

**com-put'a-ble** (kōmp'ūt'a-b'l; kōmp'ūt'a-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being computed. — **com-put'a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.*

**com-put'a'tion** (kōmp'ūt'ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of computing; calculation. 2. A system of reckoning. 3. The result of computing; amount computed.

**com-pute'** (kōmp'ūt'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. computare*. See **COMPT**, *v.*] To determine by calculation; to reckon. — **Syn.** See **CALCULATE**. — *n.* Computation. — **com-put'er** (-pūt'ēr), *n.* — **com-put'ist** (-pūt'ist; kōmp'ūt'ist), *n.*

**com-rade** (kōm'rad), *n.* [*Fr. camarade*.] 1. A fellow member of a trade union or of a communistic society. — **com-rade-ship**, *n.* **Com-ri-an** (kōm'ri-an; kōn'ri-an), *adj.* Of or pert. to Auguste Comte (1798-1857) or his doctrines. See **POSITIVISM**.

**Com-tism** (kōm'tizm; kōn'tizm), *n.* Positivism. — **Com-t'ist**, *n. & adj.*

**con** (kōn), *v. t.*; **CONNED** (kōnd); **CON'NING**. [*Orig. same as can* am able, perh. also confused somewhat with *ME. cunnen* to try, *AS. cunnian*.] To study; to commit to memory; to regard studiously.

**con**, *adv.* [*Abbr. fr. L. contra* against.] Against; in opposition; on the negative side; — opposed to *pro*. — *n.* An opposing argument, vote, voter, etc.

**con**, *n. & v.* *Naut.* Var. of **CONN**.

**con**, *adj.* Slang or cant abbr. for *confidence*; as, a *con* game; a *con* man. — *v. t.* To deceive; swindle.

**con**, *n.* *Eng.* A rap or knock, as with the knuckles.

**con-** = *com-* (before consonants except *b, h, l, m, p, r, v*).

**con-a-mo're** (kōn ā-mō'rā), [*It.*] 1. With love; with devotion or zest; as, to undertake or do something *con amore*. 2. *Music*. Tenderly; a direction.

**con-na'tion** (kōn-nā'shūn), *n.* [*L. conatio*.] *Philos.* The power or act of striving, with or without a conscious goal. — **con-a'tive** (kōn-ā'tiv; kō'n-ā'tiv), *adj.*

**con-na'tus** (kōn-nā'tūs), *n. sing. & pl.* [*L., fr. conari* to attempt.] 1. Striving; inclination; conation. 2. A natural tendency, impulse, or effort.

**con br'o** (kōn brē'dō), [*It.*] With spirit; — a direction.

**con-cat'e-nate** (kōn-kā'tē-nāt), *adj.* [*L. concatenatus*, past part. of *concatinare* to concatenate, deriv. of *con- + catena* chain.] Linked together; forming a chain or series, as certain unicellular organisms. — *v. t.* To link together; to unite in a series or chain; to concatenate.

**con-cat'e-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Union in a linked series. 2. A series of links united; a series or order of things depending on each other, as if linked; a chain.

**con'cave** (kōn'kāv), *n.* [*OF.*] A concave line or surface.

**con'cave** (kōn'kāv; kōn'kāv'; kōng'kāv'; 2), *adj.* [*F., fr. L. concavus*, *fr. con- + cavus* hollow.] 1. To yield or suffer to pass; to hollow and curved or rounded; vaulted; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line, and opp. to *convex*. See **LENS**, *Illustr.* — **con'cave-ly**, *adv.*

**con'cave-ness**, *n.*

**con-cav'i-ty** (kōn-kāv'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Quality or state of being concave; a concave line or surface; hollow.

**con-cav'o-con'cave** (kōn-kāv'ō-kōn'kāv, -kōn-kāv'; -kōn'kāv'), *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides, double concave. See **LENS**, *Illustr.*

**con-cav'o-con'vex** (kōn-kāv'ō-kōn'vex; -kōn'vex'), *adj.* 1. Concave on one side and convex on the other, as an eggshell or a lens. See **LENS**, *Illustr.* 2. Specif., in optics, having the concave side of smaller radius of curvature than the convex side.

**con-ceal'** (kōn-sēl'), *v. t.* [*OF. concealer* (3d sing. pres. *conceile*), *fr. L. concealare, fr. con- + celare* to hide.] To hide or withdraw from observation; to withhold knowledge of. — **Syn.** See **HIDE**. — **Ant.** **Reveal**. — **con-ceal'a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-ceal'ment**, *n.*

**con-cede'** (sēd'), *v. t.* [*F. or L.; F., fr. L. concedere, concessum, fr. con- + cedere* to yield.] 1. To yield or suffer to pass; to surrender. 2. To admit to be true; to acknowledge. 3. To grant, as a right or privilege. — *v. i.* To yield or make concession. — **Syn.** See **GRANT**.

— **Ant.** **Deny**. — **con-ced'er** (-sēd'ēr), *n.*

**con-ceit'** (kōn-sēit'), *n.*

**con-ceit'ed** (-ēd; -id), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Intelligent; clever. 2. Entertaining a flattering opinion of oneself. 3. *Obs. & Dial.* Whimsical; fanciful. — **con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

**con-ceiv'a-ble** (kōn-sēv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **con-ceiv'a-ble-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), *adv.* — **con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-ceiv'a-bly** (-b'il), *adv.*

**con-ceiv'e'** (kōn-sēv'), *n.*

**con-ceiv'e'** (kōn-sēv'), *n.* 1. An overweening idea in oneself; vanity. 2. A quaint, artificial, or affected notion, or a witty thought or turn of expression. 3. Imagination; active fancy. 4. *Obs.* A fancy article.

— *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To conceive; think. 2. *Archaic*. To imagine; suppose. 3. *Now Dial.* To conceive well of; to take a fancy to.

**con-ceit'ed** (-ēd; -id), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Intelligent; clever. 2. Entertaining a flattering opinion of oneself. 3. *Obs. & Dial.* Whimsical; fanciful. — **con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

**con-ceiv'a-ble** (kōn-sēv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **con-ceiv'a-ble-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), *adv.* — **con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-ceiv'a-bly** (-b'il), *adv.*

**con-ceiv'e'** (kōn-sēv'), *n.*

**con-cent'rate** (kōn-sēn'trāt), *v. t. & i.* [*con- + L. centrum* center.] 1. To bring or come to, or direct toward, a common center; to gather into one body, mass, or force; as, to *concentrate rays* to a focus; to *concentrate attention*. 2. To increase in strength by removing diluting or admixed material; as, to *concentrate ores* by washing; a *concentrated food*. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact. — *n.* That which has been concentrated, as an ore. — **con'cen-trat'or** (-trāt'ōr), *n.*

**con'cen-trat'ed lye** (-trāt'ēd; -id). See **LYE**, 1.

**con'cen-tra'tion** (-trāt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of concentrating, or state of being concentrated; as, a *concentration* of all available forces. 2. A concentrated mass or thing. 3. Close mental application or exclusive attention. 4. Of a solution, the relative content in dissolved material; strength. — **Syn.** See **ATTENTION**.

**concentration camp**. 1. A military camp in which troops are temporarily concentrated. 2. A detention camp in which prisoners of



war, political prisoners, foreign nationals, refugees, and the like, are confined.

**con-centra-tive** (kŏn-sĕn'trā-tiv), *adj.* Tending to concentrate.

**con-centra-tion** (kŏn-sĕn'trā-shŭn), *n.* The act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated.

**con-cept** (kŏn-sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] 1. A thought; an opinion. 2. *Philos.* A mental image of a thing formed by generalization from particulars; also, an idea of what a general should be. — *Syn.* See *IDEA*.

**con-cip-ta-tile** (kŏn-sĕpt'ā-tīl), *n.* [L. *concupiscitulum*, fr. *concupiscere* to receive. — *See* *CONCEIVE*.] Bot. In many thallophytes, an external cavity containing reproductive cells.

works of art. b The exercise of this power. c Something, as a work of art, that results from exercise of this power. 3. *Philos.* = *CONCEPT*. 2. — *Syn.* See *IDEA*. — **con-con-cep-tion-al**, *adj.* — **con-con-cep-tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

**con-con-cep-tual** (-tū-ā), *adj.* [See *CONCEPT*.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts. — **con-con-cep-tual-ly**, *adv.*

**con-con-cep-tual-ism** (kŏn-sĕp'tū-ā-liz'm), *n.* *Philos.* A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality. — **con-con-cep-tual-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **con-con-cep-tual-ist-ly** (-ist-īl), *adv.*

**con-cern** (kŏn-sŭrn), *v. t.* [F. and M.L.; F., fr. M.L. *concernere* to regard, L.L. *concernere* to mix together, fr. *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, perceive, see.] 1. To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of. 2. To implicate, or involve; — now only in the passive. 3. To engage by feeling or sentiment; to interest. — *v. i.* *Obs.* To be important. — *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. 2. That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest. 3. Interest in, or care for, any person or thing; regard; solicitude; anxiety; as, to show concern for an invalid. 4. A business organization. 5. *Colloq.* A contrivance or thing slightly regarded. — *Syn.* See *CARE*.

**con-cerned** (-sŭrn'd), *adj.* Disturbed; anxious; worried; as, to be concerned for (or about) one's safety or health.

**con-cern-ing**, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding.

**con-cern-ment** (kŏn-sŭrn'mĕnt), *n.* 1. *Archæic.* That in which one is concerned; affair. 2. Relation; bearing; as, a matter of general concernment. 3. Importance; consequence. 4. Concern; participation; as, one's concernment with (or in) some matter. 5. Solicitude; anxiety.

**con-cer-t** (kŏn-sŭrt), *v. t. & i.* [F. *concertar*, fr. *il concertare*, fr. L. *concertare* to contend, fr. *con-* + *certare* to strive.] 1. To plan together; to settle by agreement; to agree. 2. To plan; devise.

**con-cer-t** (kŏn-sŭrt), *n.* [F.] 1. Agreement in a design or plan; harmony; simultaneous action. 2. Musical harmony; concord. 3. A musical performance of some length by several voices or instruments or both. — *adj.* Adapted to use in concerts; as, *concert music*; *concert pitch* (see *PITCH*, *n.*, 6 b).

**con-cer-ted** (kŏn-sŭrt'id; -tīd), *adj.* 1. Mutually contrived; agreed on; as, *concerted schemes*. 2. *Musical.* Arranged in parts for several voices or instruments. — **con-cer-ted-ly**, *adv.*

**con-cer-ti-na** (kŏn-sĕr-tē'nā), *n.* A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.

**con-cer-t-mas-ter** (kŏn-sŭrt-mās'tēr), *n.* Concertmeister.

**con-cer-t-mis-ter** (kŏn-sŭrt-mīs'tēr; kŏn-tsĕr't-), *n.* [G., now *konzertmeister*.] *Musical.* The first violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra; the subleader of the orchestra.

**con-cer-to** (kŏn-chĕr'tō; kŏn-sŭr'-), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-tōz). [It.] *Musical.* A composition (usually in symphonic form with three movements) in which one instrument (or two or three) stands out in bold relief against the orchestra.

**con-ces-sion** (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *concessio*. See *CONCEDE*.] 1. Act of conceding or yielding. 2. The admitting of a point claimed in argument. 3. A thing yielded; an acknowledgment. 4. A grant by a government of land or property or of a right to use land or property for some specified purpose. 5. *U. S.* A grant or lease of a portion of premises for some specific use; as, a *concession* to sell peanuts at a baseball park. 6. A tract of land granted to a foreign power, within which it has extraterritorial rights and enjoys local self-government.

**con-ces-sion-aire** (-ār'), *n.* [F. *concessionnaire*.] The beneficiary of a concession (esp. *U. S.*, in sense 6).

**con-ces-sion-ar-y** (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn-ār'y or, esp. *Brit.*, -ār-y), *adj.* Of or pert. to a concession. — *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-īz). A concessionaire.

**con-ces-sive** (kŏn-sĕs'iv), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, or making for, concession. 2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession; as, a *concessive clause* or conjunction (let justice be done, though the heavens fall). — *CONCESSIVE* (kŏn-

*ra* (esp. *Strombus*, *Cassia*, and their shells are often converted into a kind of coin. b The animal in a shell. 2. In art, the shell used by Triton as a trumpet.

**con-coch** (kŏn-kŏk), *n.*; *pl.* -CHES (-īz). [L. See *CONCH*.] 1. *Arch.* Any of various structures shaped like a shell; esp., the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear; also, the entire external ear. See *RAR*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. *Arch.* The plain semicircle of an apse; sometimes, the entire apse.

**con-coch-er-ous** (kŏn-kŏk'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* Shell-bearing.

**con-coch-o-lin** (kŏn-kŏk'ō-līn), *n.* [L. *concha* shell + *-olin* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* An aluminoid forming the organic basis of mollusk shells, esp. mother-of-pearl.

**con-coch-ol-dal** (kŏn-kŏk'ō-dāl; -d'īl), *adj.* [Gr. *kōnchē* shell + *eidos* form.] *Mineral.* Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell.

**con-coch-o-logy** (kŏn-kŏk'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *kōnchē* shell + *-logia*.] The branch of



Conch (*S. pugilis*). (16)

**con-co-logy** (kŏn-kŏk'ō-lō-jī; F. kŏn-kŏk'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [F.] A doorkeeper, male or female; formerly, also, a warden.

**con-co-il-a-ble** (kŏn-kŏl'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being reconciled or reconciled.

**con-co-il-ar** (-ār), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or issued by, a council.

**con-co-il-a-tion** (kŏn-kŏl'ā-shŭn), *v. t.* [L. *conciliatus*, past part. of *conciliare* to draw together, unite, fr. *concilius*, council.] 1. To gain (good will or favor, etc.) by pleasing acts. 2. To cause to agree; compatible. 3. To win over; to gain the good will of; to make friendly.

*Syn.* See *RECONCILE*. — *Ant.* Antagonize. — **con-co-il-a-tion** (-ā-shŭn), *n.* — **con-co-il-a-tor** (-tōr), *n.* — **con-co-il-a-tor-ly** (-tōr-īl), *adv.*

**con-co-il-a-tor-ly** (kŏn-kŏl'ā-tōr'īl or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-īl), *adv.* Tending to conciliate; propitiating. — **con-co-il-a-tor-ly** (-tōr'īl; -tēr-īl), *adv.* — **con-co-il-a-tor-ness**, *n.*

**con-cin-ni-ty** (kŏn-sĕn'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *concinnytas*, fr. *concinnyus* skillfully put together, harmonious.] Internal harmony or fitness; mutual adaptation of parts; elegance; — used esp. of style.

**con-cise** (kŏn-sīz), *adj.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, past part. of *concidere* to cut in pieces, fr. *con-* + *cadere* to cut.] Expressing much in a few words; condensed; brief. — **con-cise-ly**, *adv.* — **con-cis-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Concise, terse, succinct, laconic, summary, pithy, compendious mean very brief in statement or expression. Concise suggests the removal of all that is superfluous or elaborate; terse implies conciseness that is pointed and elegant; succinct implies compression into the smallest possible space; laconic implies such succinctness as to seem curt, brusque, mystifying, etc.; summary implies the bare outlines without details; pithy adds to terse or succinct the implication of richness of substance or meaning; compendious implies a concise, summary style weighted with matter. — *Ant.* Redundant.

**con-clu-sion** (-sīsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A cutting off or up; a division; a schism. 2. Conciseness; succinctness.

**con-clave** (kŏn'klāv; kŏn'klāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up, fr. *con-* + *clavis* key.] 1. *Obs.* A private room. 2. *Eccl.* The set of apartments within which, since 1274, the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are continuously secluded while choosing a pope. — the meeting of cardinals shut up in the conclave for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals. 4. A private meeting or secret assembly.

**con-clav-ist** (-klāv'ist), *n.* One of the two ecclesiastics allowed to attend a cardinal in the conclave.

**con-clude** (kŏn-klood; 114), *v. t.* [L. *concludere*, -cluere, fr. *con-* + *cludere* to shut.] 1. *Obs.* To shut up; enclose; also, to restrain. 2. To bring to an end. 3. To reach as an end of reasoning; to close, as an argument, by inferring. 4. To judge; to decide; as, he *concluded* that he would wait. 5. To bring about as a result; to effect; as, to *conclude* a bargain or a peace. — *v. i.* 1. To come to a termination; to end. 2. To form a final judgment; to reach a decision or agreement. — *Syn.* See *CLOSE* (*Ant.* commence); *INFER*. — **con-clud-er** (-klood'ēr), *n.*

**con-clu-sion** (kŏn-klood'shŭn; 114), *n.* 1. The last part of anything; end. 2. An inference; a reasoned judgment; as, to form *conclusions* from experience. 3. The last summum up of a discourse. 4. Final decision, outcome. 5. Act of concluding; arrangement, as of an armistice. 6. *Law.* The closing portion of a pleading. 7. *Logic.* The inferred proposition of a syllogism; the necessary consequence of two or more related propositions taken as premises.

**con-clu-sive** (-sīv), *adj.* Belonging to a close or termination; specifying, putting an end to debate or question; decisive; final. — **con-clu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-clu-sive-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Conclusive, decisive, determinative, definitive mean bringing something to an end. Conclusive applies to reasoning or its proofs that put an end to all debate or questioning; decisive applies more generally, including acts, events, etc., that put an end to doubt, controversy, competition, vacillation, or the like; determinative adds to decisive the implication of giving a fixed course, direction, or the like; definitive applies to that which is put forth as not tentative, not provisional, not unsettled, etc., but as final and permanent.

**con-coct** (kŏn-kŏkt; kŏn-), *v. t.* [L. *concoctus*, past part. of *concoquere* to cook together, digest, fr. *con-* + *coquere* to cook.] 1. *Obs.* To digest. 2. *Obs.* To prepare, perfect, or refine chemically by heat. 3. To prepare from crude materials; to prepare by combining different ingredients. 4. Hence, to compose, devise, or make up; as, to *concoct* a story, excuse, plan, or intrigue. — **con-coct'g**, *n.*

**con-coct-ion** (-kŏk'ŭshŭn), *n.* Act of concocting; also, that which is concocted. — **con-coct-ive** (-tīv), *adj.*

**con-com-i-tance** (kŏn-kŏm'ī-tāns), *n.* Also **con-com-i-tan-ty** (-tān-sī). 1. State of accompanying; accompaniment; as, the *con-comitance* of dire poverty and great wealth. 2. Fact or instance of being concomitant.

**con-com-i-tant** (-tānt), *adj.* [L. *comitans*, pres. part. of *comitari* to accompany, fr. *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, fr. *comes* companion.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending; as, *concomitant* circumstances. — *Syn.* See *CONTEMPORARY*. — *n.* That which accompanies. — **con-com-i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

**con-cord** (kŏn'kŏrd; kŏng'-), *n.* [OF. *concorde*, fr. L. *concordia*, fr. *concorere* agreeing, fr. *con-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] 1. A state of agreement; harmony. 2. Agreement by stipulation, covenant, or treaty. 3. *Gram.* Agreement between words in their inflection to mark grammatical connection (*this last, these last*). 4. Perhaps influenced by 2d chord.] *Musical.* An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; harmony. b Consonance.

**Con-cord** (kŏn'kŏrd; kŏng'kŏrd), *n.* [From *Concord, Mass.*] *Hort.* A leading American variety of grape. It has large, bluish-black, sweet-flavored fruit.

**con-cord-ance** (kŏn-kŏrd'āns; kŏn-), *n.* 1. Agreement; accordance; an accord. 2. An alphabetical index of the principal words in a book, or in the works of an author, with their contexts.

**con-cord-ant** (-dānt), *adj.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant. — **con-cord-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**con-cor-dant** (kŏn-kŏr'dānt), *n.* [F., fr. M.L. *concordatum*, prop. past part. neut. of *concordare* to agree, bring into union.] 1. A compact or covenant. 2. An agreement made between the pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters.

**con-cor-po-rate** (kŏn-kŏr'pŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *concorporare*, past part. *Archaic.* To unite in one body; incorporate. — (-ēnt), *adj.* *Archaic.* United in one body.

**con-course** (kŏn'kŏrs; kŏns'-; 70), *n.* [F. *concours*, fr. L. *concurrere*, fr. *concurrere* to run together, as of

people; any moving, flowing, or running together. 2. An assemblage; gathering. 3. An open space where several roads or paths meet, as in a park; an open space or hall where crowds may gather.

**con-corescence** (kōn-kōr'shēns; -ns), *n.* [L. *concorescentia*.] *Biol.* A growing together, esp. of parts originally separate.

**con-corescent** (kōn-kōr'shēnt; -t), *adj.* [L. *concorescent*, past part. of *concorescere* to grow together, fr. *con-* + *corescere* to grow.] 1. United in growth; compounded or coalesced; solid. 2. a Naming a thing, or a class of things, as opposed to naming a quality or attribute; thus, "man" is a *concorescent* term but "human" is abstract. b Having a specific application; particular; as, a *concorescent* term or number; — opp. to *abstract* or *general*. 3. Of the nature of, or characterized by, immediate experience; belonging to actual things or events; real; not abstract or ideal; also, dealing with what is concrete; not abstract or general; as, *concorescent* ideas. 4. Pertaining to or made of concrete. — *Syn.* See SPECIAL. — *Ant.* Abstract. — **con-corescent-ly** (see *adj.*), *adv.* — **con-corescent-ness**, *n.*

**con-corescent** (kōn-kōr'shēnt; -t), *adj.* [L. *concorescent*, past part. of *concorescere* to grow together, fr. *con-* + *corescere* to grow.] 1. A concrete form or object; also, with *that*, which is concrete. 2. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body. 3. An artificial building material made by mixing cement and sand with gravel, broken stone, or other aggregate, and sufficient water to cause the cement to set and bind the entire mass.

**con-corescent** (kōn-kōr'shēnt; -t), *v. t. & i.* 1. To form or unite into a solid mass; to solidify. 2. (*pron.* kōn-kōr'shēnt; kōn-kōr'shēnt) To cover with, set in, or form of concrete.

**con-corescention** (kōn-kōr'shēntshūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of concreting, or state of being concreted. 2. A concreted mass; specif.: a *Med.* A hard inorganic body formed in a body cavity or organic tissue, as in the bladder or kidney; a calculus; stone. b *Geol.* A mass of mineral matter, generally in rock of a composition different from its own, produced by deposition from aqueous solution in the rock. — **con-corescention-ary** (-ēry or -ēry), *adj.*

**con-cubine** (kōn-kū'bīn; -nī), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina*, fr. *con-* + *cubare* to lie down.] 1. A concubine. 2. A woman who, though not legally a wife, lives with a man and has a recognized position in his household.

**con-cubine** (kōn-kū'bīn; -nī), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *concubina*, fr. *con-* + *cubare* to lie down.] Among some peoples, a woman who, though not legally a wife, lives with a man and has a recognized position in his household.

**con-cupiscent** (kōn-kū'pī-sēnt; -sēnt), *adj.* [L. *concupiscens*, pres. part. of *concupiscere*, deriv. of *con-* + *cupere* to desire.] Ardently desirous; specif., having sexual lust; lustful. — **con-cupiscent-ness** (-sēns; -sēns), *n.*

**con-cupiscent** (kōn-kū'pī-sēnt; -sēnt), *adj.* *Now Rare.* That is most desirable; also, lustful.

**con-curre** (kōn-kū'r; -r), *v. t.* [L. *concurrere*, fr. *con-* + *curre* to run.] 1. *Obs.* To run together; meet. 2. To happen together; to coincide. 3. To act jointly; to combine. 4. To unite or agree (in nature or opinion); to accord; to correspond. — *Syn.* See AGREE. — *Ant.* Dissent.

**con-currence** (kū'r'shūns), *n.* 1. Act of concurring; a coming together. 2. Agreement or union in action. 3. A meeting of minds; agreement. 4. Competition; rivalry; — now a Gallicism. 5. *Geom.* The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; esp., a point common to three or more lines. 6. *Law.* A common right; coincidence of equal powers.

**con-currence** (kū'r'shūns), *n.* Concurrence.

**con-current** (kū'r'shūns), *adj.* 1. Running together; existing or happening at the same time; as, *concurrent* forces. 2. Meeting in, or directed to, the same point; as, *concurrent* lines. 3. Acting in conjunction; co-operating. 4. *Law.* Joint and equal in authority or jurisdiction. — *Syn.* See CONTEMPORARY. — **con-current-ly**, *adv.*

**con-cus-sion** (kōn-kū'shūn; -shūn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concussus*, to shake violently, fr. *con-* + *quassare* to shake.] 1. A shaking or agitation; a shock caused by collision of bodies. 2. *Med.* A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock, as by a fall or blow; as, a *concussion* of the brain. — **con-cus-sion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* — **con-cus-sive** (-kū'shīv), *adj.*

**con-demn** (kōn-dēm; -t), *v. t.* [OF. *condemner*, fr. L. *condemnare*, fr. *con-* + *dammare* to condemn.] 1. To pronounce to be wrong; to disapprove of. 2. To declare the guilt of; to pronounce guilty; to convict of guilt; as, his words *condemned* him. 3. To pronounce a judicial sentence against; to sentence to punishment; to doom. 4. *Obs.* To amerce or fine. 5. To adjudge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, *condemn* meat; to *condemn* a building as unsafe. 6. To pronounce incurable. 7. *Law.* To pronounce to be taken for public use, under the right of eminent domain. — *Syn.* See CRITICIZE. — **con-demn-able** (-dēm'nā-b'l), *adj.* — **con-demn-er** (-dēm'ēr), *n.*

**con-dem-na-tion** (kōn-dēm'nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of condemning; censure; reprobation. 2. Act of judicially condemning, or adjudging guilty. 3. State or fact of being condemned. 4. The ground or reason of condemning. — **con-dem-na-to-ry** (kōn-dēm'nā-tō'ry or, *esp.* Brit., -tē'ry), *adj.*

**con-dens-a-ble** (kōn-dēn'sā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being condensed. — **con-dens-a-bil-i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**con-dens-a-tion** (-sā'tūn), *n.* [L. *condensatus*, past part.] *Physics, Chem., etc.* A product of condensation.

**con-dens-a-tion** (kōn-dēn'sā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of condensing; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensing. 2. *Chem.* A reaction involving union between atoms in the same or different molecules to form a new compound of greater complexity and, frequently, greater molecular weight or density. 3. *Physics.* Act or process of reducing from one form to another and denser form, as steam to water.

**con-dense** (kōn-dēns; -t), *v. t. & i.* [F. *condenser*, fr. L. *condensare*, fr. *con-* + *densare* to make dense, fr. *densus* dense.] 1. To make or become more compact; to compress; as, to *condense* a story; also, to intensify; concentrate. 2. *Chem. & Physics.* To subject to condensation. — *Syn.* See CONTRACT.

**con-densed** (-dēns't), *adj.* 1. That has been subjected to condensation. 2. *Printing.* Of type, having a narrower face than normal type of the same series. See TYPE.

**condensed milk.** Milk concentrated by evaporation with the addition of sugar. Cf. EVAPORATED MILK.

**con-dens-er** (kōn-dēn'sēr; -n), *n.* 1. One that condenses. 2. Specif.: a

paratus for condensing gases or vapors to a liquid or solid state.

**con-dens-i-ble.** Less correct form of CONDENSABLE.

**con-de-scend** (kōn-dē'sēnd; -t), *v. t.* [OF. *condecendere*, fr. L. *condecendere*, fr. *con-* + *decendere*. See DESCEND.] 1. To stoop or descend to an attitude less formal or stately; specif.: a To waive the privilege of rank or dignity. b To bestow courtesies with some air of superiority; to act in a patronizing manner. 2. *Obs.* To concede; to assent. — *Syn.* See STOOP.

**con-de-scend-ence** (-sēn'dēns; -dēns), *n.* 1. Condescension. 2. *Scot.* A specification of particulars.

**con-de-scend-ing**, *adj.* Showing condescension; patronizing. — **con-de-scend-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**con-de-scen-sion** (-sēn'shūn), *n.* Act or instance of condescending.

**con-dign** (kōn-dīn; -t), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *condignus*, fr. L. *condignus* worthy, fr. *con-* + *dignus* worthy.] 1. *Obs.* Worthy; suitable. 2. Deserved; adequate; fit; — now only of punishment and often implying severity. — **con-dign-ly**, *adv.*

**con-di-ment** (kōn-dī'mēnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to pickle, season.] Something, usually a pungent substance, as pepper, to give relish to food; seasoning.

**con-dis-ci-ple** (kōn-dī'sī'p'l), *n.* [L. *discipulus*. See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

**con-di-tion** (kōn-dī'shūn), *n.* [OF. *condicion*, fr. L. *conditio* agreement, condition.] 1. Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites. 2. That which exists as an occasion of something else; a prerequisite. 3. That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a qualification. 4. A mode or state of being; as, matter in a *given condition*; specif.: a Social estate; rank; position. b *Archaic.* Mental or moral nature, character, or disposition. c Proper condition, as for work; state of being fit. 5. *Archaic.* A characteristic or trait (of a person or object). 6. *Educ.* The requirement made of a student who is conditioned. 7. *Gram.* A conditional clause. 8. *Law.* A provision in a contract, will, etc., providing that a modification of an interest in property shall depend upon an uncertain event, which may or may not exist or happen; also, the event itself. 9. *Logic.* A proposition either necessary to or sufficient for the truth of another. — *Syn.* See STATE.

— *v. t.* 1. To make conditions or terms; to stipulate. — *v. i.* 1. To stipulate; to bargain for. 2. To limit by, or subject to, conditions. 3. To put into proper, or the desired, condition; as, to *condition* a horse for a race; to *condition* the air of a room (see AIR CONDITIONING). 4. *Educ.* To require (a student) to pass a new examination or show a certain degree of proficiency in a specified study, as a condition of remaining in the class or institution. 5. *Psychol.* To attach to a new stimulus or a new response; also, to produce a new attachment of stimulus and response in (an individual). — **con-di-tion-er**, *n.*

**con-di-tion-al** (kōn-dī'shūn-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Containing, implying, subject to, or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; as, a *conditional* promise. 2. *Gram. & Logic.* Expressing containing, or implying a supposition or condition; as, a *conditional* clause, sentence, or proposition. — **con-di-tion-ally** (-āl'i; -l), *adv.*

**con-di-tion-ed** (kōn-dī'shūn-d; -d), *adj.* 1. Conditional. 2. Brought or put into good condition. Cf. CONDITION, *v. t.* 3.

**con-dole** (kōn-dōl; -t), *v. t.* [L. *condolere*, fr. L. *con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve.] To grieve; now only, to grieve in sympathy; to express such grief; commiserate. — *v. i.* *Archaic.* To grieve in sympathy over or with. — **con-dole-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* — **con-dol-er** (kōn-dōl'ēr), *n.*

**con-dol-ance** (kōn-dōl'āns; kōn-dōl'āns), *n.* Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow. — *Syn.* See MITY.

**con-dol-er** (kōn-dōl'ēr; -r), *n.* [It.] With grief; sorrowfully.

**con-do-min-i-um** (kōn-dō'mīn'i-ūm), *n.* [NL. See CON-; DOMINIUM.] 1. Joint dominion or sovereignty; specif., *Roman Law*, joint ownership. 2. A country or region jointly governed by two or more powers, as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**con-do-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Tacit forgiveness of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed.

**con-done** (kōn-dōn; -t), *v. t.* [L. *condonare*, -donatus, to remit, forgive, fr. *con-* + *donare* to give.] To pardon; to overlook in condonation. — *Syn.* See EXCUSE. — **con-don-er** (-dōn'ēr), *n.*

**con-dor** (kōn-dōr; -dōr), *n.* [Sp. *condor*, fr. Quechua *condor*, *cuntur*.] 1. A very large American vulture (*Vultur gryphus*), found in the highest Andes. It has the head and neck bare, with a white neck ruff. 2. (*Sp. pron.* kōn-dōr) *Sp. pl.* CONDORES (kōn-dōr's). A gold coin of Chile (10 pesos), Colombia (10 pesos), and Ecuador (25 sucres), bearing a condor for its device.

**con-dot-tie-re** (kōn-dōt'tī'r; -r), *n.* *pl.* -TIERS (-rē). [It., captain.] 1. From the 14th to the 18th century, a captain of a roving band of mercenaries; also, any member of such a band. Cf. FREE COMPANION, FREE LANCE. 2. Hence, an adventurer.

**con-duce** (kōn-dūs; -t), *v. t.* [DUCED (-dūst); -duc-ING (-dūs'ing).] [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce, fr. *con-* + *ducere* to lead.] To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a desirable result; contribute with to or toward. — **con-duc-er** (-dūs'ēr; -r), *n.* — **con-duc-tive** (-tīv; -tīv), *adj.* — **con-duc-tive-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Conduce, contribute, redound mean to lead to an end. Conduce implies a tendency to further an end; contribute suggests taking an effective part in furthering an end; redound implies leading to an unforeseen end by the flowing back of an action's consequences.

**con-du-ctive** (-dūs'īv), *adj.* That conduces; helpful; contributive. — **con-du-ctive-ness**, *n.*

**con-duct** (kōn-dūkt; -t), *n.* [L. *conductus*, fr. *conducere*, *conductum*. See CONDUCE.] 1. Act or method of leading; guidance. 2. Act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction. 3. Manner of conducting oneself; one's actions in general; behavior. 4. *Obs.* Convoy; escort; also, a guide.

**con-duct** (kōn-dūkt; -t), *v. t.* 1. To lead; guide; escort. 2. To have the direction of; manage; carry on. 3. To serve as a channel or medium for; convey; transmit; as heat. 4. To behave (oneself). 5. To direct (an orchestra, etc.) as leader; also, to direct the performing of execution of, as a symphony. — *v. i.* 1. To be, or show, the way; to lead, as a road or passage. 2. To act as a conductor, as of heat or electricity. 3. *Music.* To act as a conductor. 4. *Now Rare.* To behave. —

**con-duct'i-bil'i-ty** (kōn-dŭk'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **con-duct'i-ble** (-dŭk'ti-b'l), *adj.*

**Syn.** (1) See **ACCOMPANY**.

(2) **Conduct**, **manage**, **control**, **direct** mean to lead or guide through the exercise of skill or authority. **Conduct**, except when the idea of leading is obscured, implies responsibility for the acts and achievements of a group; **manage** specifically implies handling or manipulating in order to bring about a response to one's wishes; **control** implies a regulating or restraining in order to keep within bounds; **direct** implies the aim of keeping persons or things involved straight, well organized, or properly administered.

(3) See **BEHAVE**.

**con-duct'ance** (-dŭk'tāns), *n.* [**conduct**, *v.* + **-ance**.] Capacity or fitness for, or power or property of, conducting, or transmitting; — in **Elec.**, the reciprocal of **resistance**.

**con-duc-tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of conducting or conveying, as water through a pipe. 2. **Physics**. Transmission through or by means of a conductor; also, conductivity; — distinguished, in the case of heat, from **convection** and **radiation**. 3. **Physiol.** The transmission of excitation through living tissue, esp. in a nerve.

**con-duc-tive** (kōn-dŭk'tiv), *adj.* Possessing conductivity.

**reciprocal of resistivity.**

**con-duc-tor** (kōn-dŭk'tŕ), *n.* One who or that which conducts; specif.: a guide, esp. of a party of travelers. b One in charge of a public conveyance, as a streetcar, or *U. S.*, a railroad train. c A lighting rod. d **Music**. One who directs an orchestra, chorus, or the like. e **Physics & Elec.** A substance or body capable of transmitting electricity, heat, etc.; — opp. to **nonconductor**. Cf. **INSULATOR**. — **con-duc-tor-ship**, *n.* — **con-duc-tress** (-trĕs, -trĭs), *n.*

**con-duit** (kōn'dwĭt; -dŭŏt, -dŭt; -dŭt), *n.* [**OF**, fr. *l. conductus*. See **CONDUCT**, *v.*] 1. An artificial or natural channel for conveying water or fluid, as a pipe, aqueduct, or canal. 2. **Archaeol.** A fountain. 3. A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires or cables, as for telephones, railways, etc.

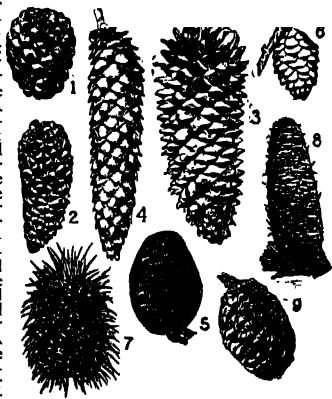
**con-dŭ'pli-ate** (kōn-dŭ'pli-āt), *adj.* **Bot.** Folded lengthwise; — of leaves or petals in the bud.

**con-dyle** (kōn'dil), *n.* [**F**, fr. *l. condylus* knuckle, joint, fr. *Gr. kondylos*.] A prominence, usually one of a pair, at the end of a bone serving to articulate with an adjoining bone. See **RODENT**, **ILLUSTR.** — **con-dylar** (-dĭl-ŕ), *adj.* — **con-dyl-oid** (-lŏid), *adj.*

**con-dy-lo-ma** (kōn'di-lŏ-mă), *n.*; pl. **-LOMATA** (-tă). [**NL**, fr. *Gr. kondylos*, *ma*, fr. *kondylos* knuckle.] **Med.** A wartlike new growth on the skin or adjoining mucous membrane, usually near the anus and genital organs. — **con-dy-lom'a-tous** (-lŏm'ă-tŭs; -lŏ-mă-tŭs), *adj.*

**cone** (kōn), *n.* [**F**, or **L**; **F**, *cone*, fr. *l. conus*, fr. *Gr. kūnos*] 1.

**Bot.** a In trees of the pine family and in cycads, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a strobile. b Any of several conelike flower or fruit clusters, as in the hop. 2. **Geom.** a A solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs; — called **specif. right circular cone**. b A solid figure whose bottom is a circle and whose sides taper evenly up to a point, or apex. Cf. **FRUSTUM**, **ILLUSTR.** c A conical surface, any surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex. 3. A cone-shaped structure, formation, or the like; specif.: a A crisp, edible shell for ice cream. b **Math.** A conical or conoidal piece or part, as the inner core for



like the circular segment of a cone.

**cone-flow'er** (-flou'ŕ), *n.* — **RUBBECKIA**.

**cone'nose'** (-nŏz'), *n.* Any of certain large insects of a genus (*Conorhinus*, esp. *C. sanguinipes*) often found in houses, esp. in the southern and western United States. Cf. **KISSING BUG**.

**Con-es-to-ga wagon** (kōn'fĕs-tŏ-gă), *n.* A type of broad-wheeled covered wagon for traveling in soft soil and on prairies; — from *Conestoga*, Pa., where manufactured.

**con'ney** (kŏ'ni; kŏn't), *n.*; pl. **CONEYS** (-ni; -iz). Var. of **CONY**.

**con'fab** (kŏn'făb; kŏn-făb'), *n.* & *v.* **Colloq.** short form of **CONFABULATION**, **CONFABULATE**.

**con-fab'u-late** (kŏn-făb'ŭ-lăt), *v.* [**L**, *confabulari*, past part., deriv. of *con- + fabulari* to speak, fr. *fabula*.] To converse familiarly; chat. — **con-fab'u-la-tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*

**con'fect** (kŏn'fĕkt), *n.* [**Obs.** A comfit; a confection.

**con'fect'** (kŏn'fĕkt'), *v.* [**L**, *confectus*, past part. of *conficere* to prepare. See **COMFIT**.] To prepare or make up by compounding; specif.: a To preserve or pickle; to make a confection of. b To construct; make.

**con-fec-tion** (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of confecting. 2. Something confected; specif.: a A prepared dish or dainty; esp., a sweet, as jam, a fancy dessert, a bonbon, etc. b A product of fine workmanship; — a Gallicism used in the trade, esp. of articles of apparel. c A pharmaceutical preparation; esp., one compounded with sugar, sirup, or honey. — **con-fec-tion-er**, *v.*

**con-fec-tion-ary** (-ŕĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ŕĭ), *n.*; pl. **-IES** (-iz). **Now Rare.** 1. A confectioner. 2. = **CONFECTIONERY**. 3. A sweetmeat; a confection. — **con-fec-tion-ary**, *adj.*

**con-fec-tion-er** (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ŕ), *n.* A manufacturer of or dealer in confections, candies, etc.

**con-fec-tion-er-y** (-ŕĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ŕĭ), *n.*; pl. **-ERIES** (-ĭz). 1. Sweetmeats, in general; confections; candies. 2. The confectioner's art, business, or place of business.

**con-fed'er-a-ry** (kŏn-fĕd'ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.*; pl. **-RIES** (-ŕiz). 1. A league or compact for mutual support or common action; alliance. 2. A combination of persons for unlawful purposes; a combine. 3. The body formed by persons, states, etc., united by a league. 4. [**cap.**] In full, *Confederate States of America*. The eleven southern states that seceded from the United States, in 1860 and 1861.

**con-fed'er-ate** (-ŕĭ), *adj.* [**L**, *confederatus*, past part. of *confederare* to join by a league, fr. *con- + federare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus* league, compact.] 1. United in a league; confederated. 2. [**cap.**] Of or pertaining to the Confederacy, its army, flag, etc. — *n.* 1. One united with others in a confederacy or a confederation; an ally; also, in a bad sense, an accomplice. 2. [**cap.**] An adherent of the Confederacy. — (**-ăt**), *v.* *t.* & *i.* To unite or become united in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy.

**con-fed'er-a-tion** (kŏn-fĕd'ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of confederating, or state of being confederated; a league; alliance. 2. A confederacy; esp., a body of independent states more or less permanently united for joint action. 3. [**cap.**] With the. The union of the American colonies (1781-89) under a compact called *Articles of Confederation*.

**con-fed'er-a-tive** (kŏn-fĕd'ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a confederation or confederates.

**con-fŕ** (kŏn-fŕ), *v.* *t.*; **-FERRED'** (-fŕd'); **-FER-RING**. [**L**, *conferre* to bring together, fr. *con- + ferre* to bear.] 1. To compare; — now only in the imperative. Abbrev. cf. 2. To grant; bestow. — **Syn.** See **GIVE**. — *v.* *i.* To confer; consult; compare views; hold conference.

— **con-fŕ-ee'**, **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ment**, *n.* — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-able**, *adj.* — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-er**, *n.*

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* 1. Formal consultation or discussion; interchange of views; also, a meeting therefor. 2. Specif., a meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences. 3. Conferment, as of a decree. 4. **Ecol.** a [**cap.**] *Methodist & Mennonite Churches*. A stated meeting of preachers and others, invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters. b A voluntary association of congregational churches of a district; also, a district containing such churches. c *U. S.* An association of athletic teams. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adj.*

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.*; pl. **-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ). [**L**, a kind of water plant.] Any of a genus (*Tribonema*) of algae; formerly, any of the threadlike greenish algae forming scums in ponds. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adj.* & *n.*

ceive absolution. b To hear (a penitent) confessing; — of a priest. 3. To admit or concede. 4. To acknowledge faith in; to profess or avow; — to as, to *confess* Christ before men. 5. **Now Poetical.** To give evidence of, make manifest. — *v.* *i.* To make confession of one's faults, faith, etc.; esp., to make or hear a confession of sins. — **Syn.** See **ACKNOWLEDGE**. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ**, *n.*

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adv.* By confession; admittedly. **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* 1. Act of confessing; esp., the act of disclosing one's sins to a priest to obtain sacramental absolution. 2. A statement, esp. a written statement, of something confessed. 3. Public or open profession of faith. 4. **Ecol.** a A form, as for use in public worship, for the general acknowledgment of sinfulness. b A formal statement of doctrinal belief, ordinarily intended for public avowal, as by an individual, a congregation, a synod, or a church; a creed, catechism, etc.; — also called **confession of faith**. c A church or body of Christians having a particular confession of faith; a communion. 5. **Ecol. Arch.** The tomb of a martyr or confessor; also, an altar, crypt, shrine, or church associated with such a tomb. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adj.*

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* 1. The recess, seat, or enclosed place where a priest sits to hear confessions. 2. Act or practice of confessing to a priest.

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *formerly & still by some, esp. in church use, confessor*, *n.* One who confesses; specif.: a One who professes or gives heroic evidence of his faith in Christ; as, Saint Edward the Confessor. b A priest who hears confessions and is authorized to grant absolution.

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* pl. [**It.**, **lit.**, bonbons, confections.] Disks

or pieces of paper, thrown broadcast, as at festivals.

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ**, *n.* **mas.**, **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ**, *ſem.* (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* [**F**.] One to whom secrets are confided; often, a confidential friend.

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *v.* [**L**, *confidere*, fr. *con- + fidere* to trust.] 1. To put or have faith (in); to trust. 2. **Colloq.** To entrust a secret, esp. a secret trouble or difficulty; — followed by *in*. — *v.* *t.* 1. To tell or impart confidentially. 2. To entrust; commit; — with *to*. — **Syn.** See **COMMIT**. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.*

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *n.* 1. State of one who confides; trust; reliance. 2. Self-confidence. 3. State of feeling sure; assurance. 4. That in which faith is put or reliance had. 5. Reliance upon another's secrecy and fidelity; as, to tell in **confidence**. 6. Hence, a communication made in confidence.

**Syn.** **Confidence**, **assurance**, **self-possession**, **aplomb** mean a state of mind free from diffidence, doubt, or misgivings. **Confidence** stresses faith in oneself and in one's powers but it does not, usually, imply con-

havior or bearing of one whose assurance is conspicuously, but not necessarily disagreeably, manifest. — **Ant.** **Diffidence**.

**confidence game**, **trick** (or the like). Any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of confidence reposed by the victim in the swindler (**confidence man**).

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (kŏn-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adj.* 1. Confiding; trustful. **Shak.** 2. Having confidence; esp., self-reliant, full of assurance, or, sometimes, presumptuous. — *n.* A confidant. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ**, *adv.*

**con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ** (-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ), *adj.* 1. Communicated in confidence; secret; hence, private; as, a **confidential** file (of documents). 2. Indicating close intimacy or communication in confidence; as, a **confidential** tone. 3. Enjoying, or treated with, — **confidence**; as, a **confidential** clerk. — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ**, *adv.* — **con-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ**, *n.*

**confiding** (kɒn-fɪdɪŋ), *adj.* 1. That confides; trustful. 2. *Obs.* *Obs.*; trustworthy. — **confid**ing-ly, *adv.*

**con-fig-u-ra-tion** (kɒn-fɪg-ʊ-rə-ʃən), *n.* [I.L. *configuratio*, fr. *con-* + *figura* to form from or after.] 1. Relative disposition of parts; the figure, contour, or pattern produced by such disposition. 2. *Psychol.* A Gestalt. — **Syn.** See **FORM**. — **con-fig-u-ra-tion-al** (-əl; -i), *adj.* — **con-fig-u-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **con-fig-u-ra-tive** (-fɪg-ʊ-rə-tɪv; -rə-tɪv), *adj.*

**con-fine-m-ent** (kɒn-faɪn-mənt), *n.* Gestalt psychology.

**con-fine** (kɒn-faɪn; in senses 3 & 4 *kɒn-faɪn*), *v. t.* [F. *confiner*, pl. fr. L. fr. *confinis* bordering, fr. *con-* + *fina* end, border.] 1. A boundary; also, frontier; — now usually pl. 2. *Archaic*. Retention; — usually in the pl. 3. *Poetic*. Confinement. 4. *Obs.* Prison.

**con-fine** (kɒn-faɪn), *n. i.* [F. *confiner*.] To border; to lie contiguous. — *v. i.* 1. To restrain within limits; as, to *confine* oneself to facts. 2. To shut up; imprison. 3. To restrain from going out; to keep within doors; as, the cold has *confined* him all week. — **Syn.** See **LIMIT**. — **con-fine-a-ble** (-fɪn-ə-bəl), **con-fine-a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-fine-er** (-fɪn-ɪər), *n.*

**con-fined** (-fɪnd), *adj.* In childbed; in parturition.

**con-fine-ment** (kɒn-faɪn-mənt), *n.* [F.] A confining or being confined; specif., restraint within doors by sickness, esp. that attending childbirth; accouchement.

**con-firm** (kɒn-fɜrm), *v. t.* [OF. *confirmar*, fr. L. *confirmare*, fr. *con-* + *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firmus* firm, firm.] 1. To make firm or firmer; establish; strengthen, as in a habit, in faith, etc. 2. To render valid by formal assent; ratify. 3. *Ecc.* To administer confirmation to. 4. To give new assurance of the truth of; verify; corroborate. — **con-firm-a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-firm-a-tive** (-fɜrm-ə-tɪv), *adj.* — **con-firm-er** (-fɜrm-ɪər), *n.*

**Syn.** *Confirm*, corroborate, substantiate, verify, authenticate, validate mean to attest to the truth or validity of something. *Confirm* implies the resolving of all doubts, as by an authoritative statement; corroborate, the strengthening of testimony or of evidence by that of others; substantiate implies the offering of evidence that sustains or nearly sustains the contention; verify implies the established correspondence of actual facts or details to those given; authenticate and validate imply evidence from those in a position to know whether a thing is genuine, valid, or the like.

**con-fir-ma-tion** (kɒn-fɜrm-ə-ʃən), *n.* 1. Act of confirming, establishing, ratifying. 2. A Corroboration; verification; as, the report lacks *confirmation*. 3. That which confirms; proof. 4. *Ecc.* A rite supplemental to baptism, administered usually to those who have reached years of discretion, and conferring upon them the fullness of the privileges gained through baptism. See **SACRAMENT**, 1.

**con-firm-a-to-ry** (kɒn-fɜrm-ə-tɔr-i, or *esp. Brit.*, -tɜr-i), *adj.* Serving to confirm; corroborative.

**con-firmed** (kɒn-fɜrm-d), *adj.* 1. Established; settled; esp., inveterate; chronic. 2. *Ecc.* Having received the rite of confirmation. — **Syn.** See **INVETERATE**. — **con-firm-ed-ly** (-fɜrm-ɪd-ly; -mɪd-ly), *adv.* — **con-firm-ed-ness**, *n.*

**con-fis-ca-ble** (kɒn-fɪs-kə-bəl), *adj.* Liable to confiscation.

**con-fis-cate** (kɒn-fɪs-kɪt; kɒn-fɪs-), *adj.* [L. *confiscatus*, past part. of *confiscare* to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest, fr. *con-* + *fiscus* basket, treasury.] 1. Confiscated; forfeited. 2. Deprived of property by confiscation. — *v. t.* 1. To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate for public use. 2. To seize by or as if by authority. — **Syn.** See **ARROGATE**. — **con-fis-ca-tor** (kɒn-fɪs-kə-tɔr), *n.*

**con-fis-ca-tion** (kɒn-fɪs-kə-ʃən), *n.* Act of confiscating, or state of being confiscated; properly, the seizure of private property to the public use as being forfeited.

**con-fis-ca-to-ry** (kɒn-fɪs-kə-tɔr-i, or *esp. Brit.*, kɒn-fɪs-kə-tɜr-i, kɒn-fɪs-kə-tɜr-i), *adj.* Effecting, or of the nature of, confiscation; characterized by confiscation.

**con-fite-or** (kɒn-fɪt-ɪər), *n.* [L. *confiteor*. See **CONFESS**.] A prayer in which confession of sinfulness is made.

**con-fi-ture** (kɒn-fɪ-tʃər), *n.* [F.] A confection; a comfit.

**con-fi-grant** (kɒn-fɪ-grant), *adj.* [I. *conflagrans*, pres. part. of *conflagrare*, fr. *con-* + *flagrare* to blaze.] Burning; blazing.

**con-fi-gra-tion** (kɒn-fɪ-grə-ʃən), *n.* [L. *conflagratio*, fr. *conflagrare* to burn.] A raging destructive fire.

**con-fla-tion** (kɒn-flə-ʃən), *n.* [LL. *conflatio*, fr. L. *conflare* to blow together, fr. *con-* + *flare* to blow.] A combining or fusing together, as of two variant readings of a text; a fusion.

**con-flict** (kɒn-flɪkt), *v. i.* [L. *conflictus*, past part. of *conficere* to conflict, fr. *con-* + *ficere* to strike.] 1. *Archaic*. To contend; battle. 2. To clash; to be incompatible or at variance; as, opinions that *conflict*; *conflicting* laws. — **con-flic-tion** (-flɪkt-ʃən), *n.*

**con-flict** (kɒn-flɪkt), *n.* 1. A strife for mastery; hostile encounter; a fight; battle; esp., a prolonged struggle. 2. Clash or divergence of opinions, interests, etc.; esp., a mental or moral struggle occasioned by incompatible desires, aims, etc. 3. A clashing together, as of waves. — **Syn.** See **DISCORD**.

**con-flu-ence** (kɒn-flu-əns; 114), *n.* 1. The meeting or junction of two or more streams; also, the place of meeting. 2. The stream or body formed by such a junction. 3. A flocking together in one place; hence, a crowd; a concourse.

**con-flu-ent** (-ʃnt), *adj.* [L. *confluens*, -entia, pres. part. of *confluere*, -fluere, fr. *con-* + *fluere* to flow.] 1. Flowing or coming together to form one, as streams. 2. *Med.* Running or run together, as pimples or pustules; characterized by such pimples or pustules. — *n.* [L. *confluens*.] One of confluent streams; loosely, a tributary.

**con-flux** (kɒn-flʌks), *n.* Confluence.

**con-focal** (kɒn-fə-kəl), *adj.* *Math.* Having the same foci.

fashioning of anything by the symmetrical arrangement of its parts. 3. Structure; form; specif., the form or outline of an animal or of a dressed carcass. — **Syn.** See **FORM**.

**con-form-ist** (kɒn-fɔrm-ɪst), *n.* One who conforms; esp., *Eng.*, one who conforms to the Established Church. Cf. **NONCONFORMIST**.

**con-form** (kɒn-fɔrm), *v. t.* [OF. *conformare*, fr. L. *con-* + *fundere*, -fusus, to pour together, fr. *con-* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. *Archaic*. A To bring to ruin or naught; destroy; rout. b To ) to shame; abash; discomfit. 2. (*pron.* kɒn-faʊnd; kɒn-faʊnd) To damn; — used in the imperative as a mild imprecation. 3. — into confusion; perplex; dismay. 4. To mix up in the mind; to — distinguish clearly; to confuse. 5. *Obs.* A To confute. b To waste; spend. — **Syn.** See **RUZZLE**. — **con-fund-er**, *n.*

**con-found-ed** (-faʊnd-ɪd; -dɪt), *adj.* 1. Confused; perplexed. 2. Damned; hence, odious; detestable. — **con-found-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**con-fra-ter-ni-ty** (kɒn-fra-tɜr-nɪ-ti), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tɪz). [From F., fr. ML. *fraternitas*. See **FRATERNITY.] A society or body of men united for some purpose, esp. religious or charitable, or in some profession; brotherhood.**

**con-frat-er** (kɒn-fra-tɜr; F. kɒn-fra-tɜr), *n.* [F. *confrère*.] A fellow member of a brotherhood or society; also, a colleague; a fellow worker, as in a profession.

**con-front** (kɒn-frʌnt), *v. t.* [F. *confronter* to confront, fr. ML. *confrantare*, fr. L. *con-* + *frans* forehead, front.] 1. To face, esp. hostilely. 2. To bring face to face; cause to face or meet; as, to *confront* a person with his accuser; to *confront* one with proofs. 3. To set side by side for comparison. — **con-front-a-tion** (kɒn-frʌnt-ə-ʃən), *n.* — **con-front-er**, *n.* — **con-front-ment**, *n.*

**con-fu-sion** (kɒn-fʊ-ʃən; -tɜm), *n.* The ethics of Confucius and his disciples. Filial piety, benevolence, justice, propriety, intelligence, and fidelity are cardinal virtues. — **con-fu-sion-ist** (-ɪst), *n.* & *adj.*

**con-fuse** (kɒn-fʊz), *v. t.* [F. *confus* confused, fr. L. *confusus*, past part. of *confundere*. See **CONFUND.] 1. *Obs.* To bring to ruin or naught. 2. To perplex; disconcert. 3. To mix or blend so that things cannot be distinguished; jumble together; as, to *confuse* verse with poetry; a *confused* report; *confused* noises. — **Syn.** Muddle, bemuddle, addle, fuddle, befuddle. — **con-fus-ed-ly** (-fʊz-ɪd-ly; -fʊz-ɪd-ly), *adv.* — **con-fus-ed-ness**, *n.* — **con-fus-ing-ly** (-fʊz-ɪŋ-ly), *adv.***

**con-fu-sion** (kɒn-fʊ-ʃən), *n.* Act of confusing; state or quality of being confused; specif.: a A state of great disorder. b A deranged mental condition. — **con-fu-sion-al** (-ʃəl; -l), *adj.*

**con-fu-ta-tion** (kɒn-fʊ-tə-ʃən), *n.* 1. Act or process of confuting; refutation. 2. That which confutes, as an argument. — **con-fut-a-tive** (kɒn-fʊ-tə-tɪv), *adj.*

**con-fute** (kɒn-fʊt), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. or L.; F. *confutare*, fr. L. *confutare* to confute.] 1. To overwhelm by argument; to refute. 2. To bring to naught; to confound. — **Syn.** See **DISPROVE**. — **con-fut-er** (-fʊt-ɪər), *n.*

**con-fu-za** (kɒn-fʊ-zə; Sp. kɒn-fʊ-zə), *n.* [Sp., fr. *Congo*.] A Cuban dance of African origin involving three steps followed by a bumping together with shoulders, hips, and legs, performed by groups in double file following a leader with large bass drum.

**con-g-e** (kɒn-zhə; kɒn-zhə), *n.* [F. *leave*, fr. OF. *congit*, fr. L. *com-meat* a leave of absence, deriv. of *com-* + *meare* to go.] 1. A Authoritative or formal permission to depart. b Ceremonious leave-taking. c A bow or curtsy, orig. on taking leave. 2. Unceremonious dismissal. 3. *Arch.* A type of molding. See **MOLDING**, *Illust.*

**con-geal** (kɒn-ʒeɪ), *v. t.* [OF. *congeler*, fr. L. *congelare*, -gelatum, fr. *con-* + *gelare* to freeze.] 1. To change from a fluid to a solid by cold; freeze. 2. To affect as if by freezing; to make thick, curdled, etc.; coagulate; as, horror *congealed* his blood. — *v. i.* To become hard, stiff, or thick, from cold or other causes; coagulate. — **con-geal-a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-geal-er**, *n.* — **con-geal-ment**, *n.*

**con-gee** (kɒn-ʒeɪ), *n.* — **con-gee**, *v. i.* — (kɒn-ʒeɪ), *v. i.* [OF. *congier*, *congier*.] 1. To make a congee; to take one's leave.

**con-ge-la-tion** (kɒn-ʒe-lə-ʃən), *n.* The process or result of congealing; a freezing, coagulating, crystallizing, or the like.

**con-ge-ner** (kɒn-ʒe-nər), *n.* [L., of the same kind, fr. *con-* + *genus*, *generis*, birth, kind, race.] A One allied in nature or action. b One of the same genus. — **con-ge-ne-ris** (kɒn-ʒe-nər-i), **con-ge-ne-r-ous** (kɒn-ʒe-nər-əs), *adj.*

**con-gen-ial** (kɒn-ʒen-yāl; -jən-ɪ-əl), *adj.* [See **CON-**; **GENIAL**.] 1. Kindred in spirit, tastes, interests, etc.; as, *congenial* persons. 2. In accord with one's nature, temperament, needs, etc.; compatible; suitable; as, *congenial* occupations; a soil *congenial* to roses. — **Syn.** See **CONSONANT**. — **con-ge-ni-al-i-ty** (-jən-ɪ-əl-i-ti; -jən-yāl-i-ti), *n.* — **con-gen-ial-ly**, *adv.*

**con-gen-i-tal** (-ʒen-ɪ-təl; -tɪ-əl), *adj.* [L. *congenitus*. See **CON-**; **GEN-ITAL**.] 1. Existing at, or dating from, birth; constitutional. 2. Specif., acquired during development in the uterus; — distinguished from *hereditary* (transmitted by the germ plasma); as, *congenital* deformity. — **Syn.** See **INWARD**. — *n.* One with a congenital disease or defect. — **con-gen-i-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**con-ger eel**, or **con-ger** (kɒn-ʒər), *n.* [OF. *congre*, fr. L. *conger*, *congrus*, fr. Gr. *gongros*.] A large, marine, entirely scaleless eel (*Conger conger*), sometimes becoming eight feet long. It is an important food fish. See **EEL**.

**con-ge-ri-tes** (kɒn-ʒər-i-tɪz; -ʒər-ɪz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congeneres*. See **CONGEST**.] A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass; heap; aggregation; as, a *congeries* of ballads.

**con-ge-ry** (kɒn-ʒər-i), *v. t.* [L. *congerere*, past part. of *congerere* to bring together, fr. *con-* + *gerere*.] 1. *Obs.* To gather into a mass. 2. To cause an overfullness of the blood vessels of (an organ or part). 3. To block, obstruct, or affect by an overaccumulation of anything or by overcrowding; as, traffic was *congested*. — *v. i.* To become congested. — **con-ge-s-tion** (-ʒɛn-ʃən), *n.* — **con-ge-s-tive** (-ʒɛn-tɪv), *adj.*

**con-gi-um** (kɒn-ʒi-əm), *n.* pl. *congia* (-ʒi-ə). [L.] 1. In ancient Rome, a liquid measure, about three quarts. 2. *Pharm.* A santon. *Abbr.* cong. or G.

**con-glo-ber-ate** (kɒn-ɡlɔb-ɪt; kɒn-ɡlɔb-ɪt), *adj.* [L. *conglobatus*, past part. of *conglobare* to conglobate.] Collected into, or forming, a rounded mass or ball. — *v. t.* & *i.* Also *con-globe* (kɒn-ɡlɔb). To make or become conglobate. — **con-glo-ba-tion** (kɒn-ɡlɔb-ə-ʃən), *n.*

**con-glom-er-ate** (kɒn-ɡlɔm-ɪt; -ɪt), *adj.* [L. *conglomeratus*, past part.

See **ADAPT**; **ACREE**. — **con-form-er**, *n.*

**con-form** (kɒn-fɔrm), *v. t.* [F. *conformer*, fr. L. *conformis*, fr. *con-* + *forma* form.] Now *Rare*. Conformable.

**con-form-a-ble** (-fɔrm-ə-bəl), *adj.* 1. That conforms; being like or in agreement, harmony, etc.; — usually followed by *to*. 2. Submissive; compliant; obedient. 3. *Geol.* Following in unbroken sequence; — said of strata formed under the same general conditions. — **con-form-a-ble-ly** (-bəl-i-ly), *adv.* — **con-form-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-form-a-bly** (-bəl), *adv.*

**con-form-ance** (-məns), *n.* Act of conforming; conformity.

**con-form-a-tion** (kɒn-fɔrm-ə-ʃən; -fɔrm-ə-ʃən), *n.* 1. Act of conforming or producing conformity; adaptation. 2. Formation or

# conglomeratic

# conjure

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**con-jure** *to* *fr.* *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a mass. Gathered into a ball or a mass; closely clustered; as, *conglomerate* fruit; also, consisting of parts collected from various sources; as, a *conglomerate* language. 2. *Geol.* Conglomeratic. — *n.* 1. Something conglomerate; an accumulation; mass; as, a *conglomerate* of forests. 2. *Geol.* A rock composed of rounded fragments, varying from small pebbles to large boulders, in a cement of hardened clay, or the like. — (*fr.* *v.* *t.* & *i.* To gather or form into a ball, a compact mass, etc. — *con-glo-m'er-a-tion* (*kŏn'glŏ-shŏn*), *n.* — *con-glo-m'er-a-tive* (*kŏn'glŏ-m'er-a-tiv*) (*kŏn'glŏ-m'er-a-tiv*), *adj.*

**con-glu-ti-nate** (*kŏn'glŏ-ti-nāt*), *adj.* [*L. conglutinatus*, past part. of *conglutinare* to glue, *fr.* *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *fr.* *gluten* glue.] Glued together. — *v.* *t.* & *i.* To unite by or as if by some glutinous or tenacious substance. — *con-glu-ti-na-tion* (*nŏk'shŏn*), *n.*

**con-go dye** or **con'or** (*kŏng'sŏ*). Any of a group of direct azo dyes, most of which are derivatives of benzidine.

**Congo red.** A Congo dye used in dyeing cotton and wool red, and as an indicator, either in solution or on test paper (*Congo paper*), being turned blue by acids. Cf. *LITMUS*.

**Congo snake** or **eel.** Either of two eellike amphibians (genus *Amphiuma*) of the southeastern United States, esp. one (*A. means*) that is bluish-black, with two pairs of very short limbs, each ending in two or three toes.

**con'gou** (*kŏng'sŏ*), **con'go** (*-sŏ*), *n.* [*Chin. (Pek.) kung'-fu* labor.] A black tea (see *TEA*, 1 b) from China.

**con-grat'u-lant** (*kŏn-grŏt'ŭ-lŏnt*), *adj.* Congratulating; congratulatory. — *n.* A congratulator.

**con-grat'u-late** (*lŏt*), *v.* *t.* [*L. congratulatus*, past part. of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly, *fr.* *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, *fr.* *gratus* pleasing.] 1. To address with expressions of happiness in another's joy, success, etc.; to wish joy to; felicitate. 2. *Obs.* A To express sympathetic pleasure at. b To salute; to greet. — *Syn.* See *FELICITATE*. — *con-grat'u-late* or (*-lŏt*), *n.*

**con-grat'u-la-tion** (*lŏt'shŏn*), *n.* Act of congratulating; also, *pl.*, congratulatory words; speeches; felicitations.

**con-grat'u-la-tory** (*kŏn-grŏt'ŭ-lŏ-tŏr*), *adj.* Expressing or conveying congratulations.

**con-gre-gate** (*kŏng-grŏ-gŏt*), *adj.* [*L. congregatus*, past part. of *congregare* to congregate, *fr.* *con-* + *gregare* to collect, *fr.* *grex* flock.] Collected; assembled; also, collective. — (*-gŏt*), *v.* *t.* & *i.* To collect into a crowd or mass; to assemble. — *Syn.* See *GATHER*. — *con-gre-gat'or* (*-gŏt'ŏr*), *n.*

**con-gre-ga-tion** (*kŏng-grŏ-gŏt'shŏn*), *n.* 1. Act of congregating; state of being congregated; also, a collection or mass of separate things. 2. An assembly of persons, esp. one gathered for religious worship and instruction. 3. *Bib.* The whole body of the Jewish people. 4. *New Eng. Hist.* In the colonies in which the Congregational Church was established, the whole body of people of a settlement, town, or parish having its particular place of worship. Cf. *SOCIETY*, 6. 5. *R.C.Ch.* An order of religious under a common rule, either with or without vows. b A permanent body or committee of cardinals to which is entrusted some department of church business; as, the *Congregation* of Propaganda, which has charge of missions.

**con-gre-ga-tion-al** (*-ŏl*; *-l*), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a congregation. 2. [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists.

**con-gre-ga-tion-al-ism** (*-iz'm*), *n.* 1. Church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. 2. [*cap.*] Faith and polity of a body of evangelical Tripartite churches which recognize the brotherhood of each church as independent in ecclesiastical matters but which are united in fellowship and action. — *con-gre-ga-tion-al-ist* (*-ist*), *n.* & *adj.*

**con-gre-ga-tive** (*kŏng-grŏ-gŏt-iv*), *adj.* Tending to congregate. — *con-gre-ga-tive-ness*, *n.*

**con-gress** (*kŏng'grŏs*; *-grŏs*), *n.* [*L. congressus*, *fr.* *congređi*, past part. *-gressus*, to go or come together, *fr.* *con-* + *gradi* to go, *fr.* *gradus* step.] 1. A meeting; encounter. 2. Intercourse; esp., sexual intercourse. 3. A gathering or assembly; esp., a formal assembly, as of princes, deputies, representatives, or envoys. 4. The body of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting its chief legislative body. The Congress of the United States is a bicameral body, the two houses of which are the Senate and the House of Representatives. The united body of senators and representatives for any term of two years for which the whole body of representatives is chosen is called one *Congress*. 5. [*cap.*] The lower house of the Spanish Cortes.

**Congress boot.** A high shoe having the top adjusted to it by an elastic gusset.

**con-gres'sion-al** (*kŏn-grŏsh'ŏn-ŏl*; *-l*), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States. — *con-gres'sion-al-ist* (*-ist*), *n.*

**Congressional medal.** = *MEDAL OF HONOR*.

**con-gress-man** (*kŏng-grŏs-mŏn*; *-grŏs-mŏn*), *n.* A member of the Congress of the United States, esp. of the House of Representatives. — *con-gress-wom'an* (*-wŏm'ŏn*), *n.*

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**the (Norman) Conquest.** *Eng. Hist.* Subjugation of England by William of Normandy in 1066.

**con-queis'ta-dor** (kōn-kwē's-tā-dōr; Sp. *kōng-kēs'tā-llī-thōr*), *n.*; *pl.* -dōrs (-dōz). -*queis'ta* (kōn-kwē's-tā; Sp. *kōng-kēs'tā*) [*Sp.* fr. *conquisitor* to conquer]. **1.** A conqueror; *succē*, any one of the leaders in the Spanish conquest of America; esp. of Mexico and Peru, in the 16th century.

**con-san-guine** (kōn-sā'ng-gwīn), *adj.* **1.** Consanguineous.

**con-san-guīn-o-us** (kōn-sā'ng-gwīn'ŭ-s), *adj.* [*L.* *consanguineus*, fr. *con-* + *sanguis* blood.] Of the same blood; descended from the same ancestor.

**con-san-guīn-ity** (kōn-sā'ng-gwīn'ī-tē), *n.* **1.** Blood relationship; descent from a common ancestor; — *distīng.* from *affinity* (def. 1). The degrees of lineal consanguinity are reckoned as one degree for each person in the line of descent, exclusive of him from whom the computation begins. **2.** Any close relation or connection; affinity.

**con-science** (kōn'shēns), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L.* *conscientia*, fr. *con-* + *sciens*, pres. part. of *conscire* to know or to be conscious, fr. *con-* + *scire* to know.] The knowledge or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct; — *intē*, intentions, or character, together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good. **2.** *Obs.* Inmost thought or sense; consciousness. **3.** Conformity to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness. — *In conscience*, in all conscience. In deference or obedience to conscience or reason, in reason.

**conscience clause.** A clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, as from taking judicial oaths, service, etc.

**con-science-less**, *adj.* Having no conscience; unprincipled.

**conscience money.** Money paid to relieve the conscience by rendering or restoring, usually anonymously, what has been wrongfully acquired or withheld.

**con-scī-en-tious** (kōn'sh'ēn'shūs), *adj.* Influenced by, governed by, or conformed to, a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. *Syn.* See UPRIGHT. — **con-scī-en-tious-ly**, *adv.*

**conscientious objector.** One who, for conscience' sake, objects to warfare or to military service.

**con-scī-on-a-ble** (kōn'shūn'ā-b'l), *adj.* *Now Rare.* Accordant with good conscience; just. — **con-scī-on-a-bly** (-b'ly), *adv.*

**con-scī-ous** (kōn'sh'ūs), *adj.* [*L.* *conscius*, fr. *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Sharing another's knowledge or awareness of something; — *now* only figuratively; as, these *conscius* stones. **2.** Aware or scrutable (of an inward state or outward fact). **3.** Possessed with a sense of guilt. **4.** Involving consciousness of something; as, *conscius* guilt. **5.** Self-conscious. **6.** Mentally awake or active. **7.** Wrought or working with critical awareness; intentional; as, *conscius* artistry or artists. — *Syn.* See AWARE. — **con-scī-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**con-scī-ous-ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* **1.** Awareness, esp. of something within oneself; state or fact of being conscious in regard to something. **2.** *Also*, that state of being characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, etc.; mind; the broadest sense. **3.** The totality of conscious states, as of an individual. — *See* STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS. **4.** The normal state of conscious life. **5.** The upper level of mental life, as contrasted with unconscious processes. — *See* COCONSCIOUSNESS, SUBCONSCIOUS.

**con-script** (kōn'skrīpt), *adj.* [*L.* *scriptus*, past part. of *scribere* to write together, enroll, fr. *con-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** Enrolled or chosen. **2.** Enlisted by compulsion; formed by compulsory enrollment; as, *conscript* soldiers, armies, or labor. — *n.* One compulsorily enrolled to serve, as a soldier or sailor or in a set job under a dictatorial regime.

**con-script** (kōn'skrīpt), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion for military or naval service or for service imposed through arbitrary power; to draft.

**con-script** *fa'thers*. (Rarely in *sing.*) **a** *Roman Hist.* The senators of ancient Rome. **b** The senators of medieval Venice. **c** Allusively, the legislators of any political unit.

**con-script-ion** (kōn'skrīp'shūn), *n.* A compulsory enrollment of men, esp. for military or naval service; a draft; also, a forced contribution of money imposed by a government in time of war.

**con-se-crate** (kōn'sē-křāt), *adj.* [*L.* *consecratus*, past part. of *consecrare* to consecrate, fr. *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, fr. stem of *sacer* sacred.] Consecrated; hallowed. — *v. t.* **1.** To make, or declare, sacred or holy; to set apart or devote to the service or worship of God. Cf. DESACRATE. **2.** To dedicate or devote to some particular purpose; as, a life consecrated to art. **3.** To render sacred; hallow; sanctify. — *Syn.* See DEVOTE. — **con-se-cra'tor** (-krā'tēr), *n.* — **con-se-cra-to-ry** (-krā-tō'ry, or, esp. *Brit.*, -krā'tēr'), *adj.*

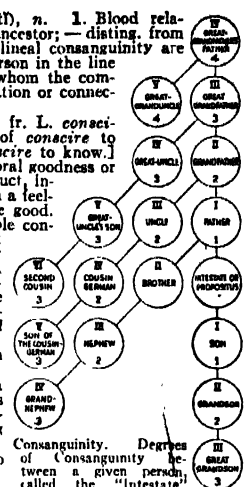
**con-se-cra'tion** (-krā'shūn), *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating; state of being consecrated; dedication.

**con-se-cu-tion** (kōn'sē-křūshūn), *n.* [*L.* *consecutio*. See CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Logical sequence; chain of reasoning. **2.** Succession; series; sequence; as of events.

**con-sec-u-tive** (kōn'sē-křū-tīv), *adj.* [*See* CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Succeeding one another in a regular order, series, or sequence; without interval or break; successive. **2.** Proceeding by successive interrelated stages of thought. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing sequence; as, a *consecutive* clause. **4.** *Music.* Having a parallel sequence; as, *consecutive* fifths. — **con-sec-u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sec-u-tive-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Consecutive, successive mean following one after the other. Consecutive, however, stresses immediacy in following and close connection in time, space, or logic between the units; successive may be applied to things which follow each other, regardless of length of interval between; as, four consecutive days; three successive leap years.

**CONSCIOUSNESS** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** **137** **138** **139** **140** **141** **142** **143** **144** **145** **146** **147** **148** **149** **150** **151** **152** **153** **154** **155** **156** **157** **158** **159** **160** **161** **162** **163** **164** **165** **166** **167** **168** **169** **170** **171** **172** **173** **174** **175** **176** **177** **178** **179** **180** **181** **182** **183** **184** **185** **186** **187** **188**





**con-sen-su-al** (kŏn-sĕn'shŏ-ŏl; -shŏ-ŏl), *adj.* [See **CONSENSUS**.] 1. *Law*. Existing or made by mere mutual consent without further act or writing; as, a **consensual** contract. 2. *Physiol.* Designating involuntary movement accompanying, or correlative with, voluntary movement. — **con-sen-su-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-sen-sus** (-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* *pl.* **CONSENSUS** (-ŕ; -ŕz). [L. See **CONSENT**.] Agreement in matters of opinion, testimony, etc.; accord; also, loosely, the convergent trend, as of opinion.

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**con-sen-t** (kŏn-sĕn't), *v. t.* [OF. **consentir**, fr. *l.* **consentire**, -*sentire*, to feel together, agree, fr. *con-* + *sentire* to feel.] 1. *Archais.* To agree; to accord; to concur. "Saul was **consenting** unto his death" (*Acts* viii, 1). 2. To give assent or approval; as, to **consent** to his daughter's marriage. — **Syn.** See **ASSENT**. — *n.* 1. Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; approval. 2. *Archais.* Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; agreement. 3. *Archais.* Agreement as to action or opinion; accord. — **con-sen-t'er**, *n.*

**con-sen-ta-ne-ous** (kŏn-sĕn-tā-nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* [L. **consentaneus**.] 1. Agreeing; suitable. 2. Done with one consent; unanimous. — **con-sen-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sen-ta-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-sen-tient** (kŏn-sĕn'thĕnt; -shĕnt), *adj.* Agreeing; concurrent; esp., united in opinion; unanimous. — **con-sen-tience** (-shĕns; -shĕns), *n.*

**con-se-quence** (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns or, esp. *Brit.*, -kwĕns), *n.* 1. That which follows something on which it depends; a natural or necessary result; — contrasted with mere **sequence**. 2. *Logic*. — **INFERENCE**. 3. Chain of causes and effects; consequence. 4. Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause. 5. Importance with respect to what comes after; value; moment; hence, importance, as in rank, social position, etc. 6. Assumed importance; consequentiality. — **Syn.** See **EFFECT**; **IMPORTANCE**.

**con-se-quent** (-kwĕnt; -kwĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. *l.* **consequens**, -*entis*, pres. part. of *consequi* to follow, fr. *con-* + *sequi* to follow.] 1. Following as a result or effect. 2. Observing or marked by consecutiveness, or logical sequence; logically consistent. 3. *Logic*. Following by necessary inference. — *n.* 1. A consequence; outcome. 2. A thing or circumstance which follows another, as in time or order, with out any causal connection being implied. 3. *Logic*. — **INFERENCE**. 4. *Math.* The second term of a ratio, as the term *b* in the ratio *a:b*, the first, *a*, being the **antecedent**.

**con-se-quent-ial** (-kwĕn'shĕl), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference. 2. *Now Rare*. Of consequence; important. 3. Assuming or showing self-importance. — **con-se-quent-i-al-ly** (-shĕl'ŭ-ŭ-ŭ), *adv.* — **con-se-quent-i-al-ness**, *n.*

**con-se-quent-ly** (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕnt-lĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by logical sequence.

**con-serv-a-ble** (kŏn-sĕrv'ā-b'l), *adj.* That can be conserved.

**con-serv-a-n-cy** (-vān-sĭ), *n.* Conservation; esp., official conservation, as of trees, rivers, or public health.

**con-serv-a-tion** (kŏn-sĕrv'ā-shŏn), *n.* 1. A conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; a keeping in a safe or entire state, preservation. 2. Official maintenance and supervision, as of natural resources. 3. A division, as of a forest, under such care. — **con-serv-a-tion-al** (-ā-l; -l), *adj.*

**con-serv-a-tion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who advocates conservation, esp. of a state's or nation's forests or natural resources.

**conservation of energy**. *Physics*. The principle that the total amount of energy in an isolated system remains unchanged while internal changes of any kind occur.

**conservation of mass or matter**. *Physics & Chem.* The principle that the total mass of any material system is neither increased nor diminished by reactions between the parts.

**con-serv-a-tism** (kŏn-sĕrv'ā-tĭz-m), *n.* [For **CONSERVATISM**.] 1. Conservative principles, the disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change. 2. [*cap.*] The principles and practice of the Conservative party in England; Toryism.

**con-serv-a-tive** (-tĭv), *adj.* 1. Conserving; preservative. 2. Disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change. 3. Within safe bounds; moderate; as, a **conservative** estimate; also, adhering to sound principles; believed to involve little risk; as, a **conservative** investment. 4. [*cap.*] Designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government. — *n.* 1. A conservative agent or principle; preservative. 2. A conservative person. 3. [*cap.*] A member of the Conservative party. — **con-serv-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-serv-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con-serv-a-tive-ness** (kŏn-sĕrv'ā-tĭv-ŭs), *n.* [F.] = **CONSERVATISM**.

**con-serv-a-tor** (kŏn-sĕrv'ā-tŭr; kŏn-sĕrv'ā-tŭr), *n.* 1. One who preserves from injury or violation; a protector. 2. Any of various officials charged with the duty of protecting something. 3. A person, official, or institution designated, as by a court, to take over and protect the interests of an incompetent, as a minor child, an insane person, a convict, etc.

**con-serv-a-to-ry** (kŏn-sĕrv'ā-tŭ-rĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -tĕr-l), *adj.* Conserving; preservative. — *n.*; *pl.* -RĪES (-rĭz). 1. *Obs.* A place for preservation or safekeeping of things. 2. A glasshouse or greenhouse for growing or displaying plants. 3. A place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts; a conservatoire.

**con-serv-e** (kŏn-sĕrv; kŏn-sĕrv), *v. t.* [OF. *conserver*, fr. *l.* **conservare**, fr. *con-* + *servare* to guard.] 1. To keep in a safe or sound state; to preserve. 2. To prepare with sugar, etc., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, etc.; to make a conserve of. — **con-serv'er** (-sĕrv'ĕr), *n.*

**con-sid'er** (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr; kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *considerer*, fr. *l.* **considerare**, -*ideralum*.] 1. *Archais.* To look at attentively; to examine. 2. To think on with care; to ponder; to study. 3. *Obs.* To estimate;

**Consider** often implies little more than applying one's mind as from one point of view or in thinking it over; study implies great concentration and more attention to details and minutiae; **contemplate** implies the focusing of attention and a dwelling upon an experience, an idea, etc.; **weigh** implies an attempt to get at the truth as by balancing counter-claims, conflicting evidence, etc.; **revolve** implies turning over mentally a question, a problem, a plan, etc., so that all sides are taken into account.

**con-sid'er-a-ble** (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Worthy of consideration; of importance. 2. Rather large in extent, anal. *Colloq.*, U. S., in amount. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* A thing to be considered. 2. *Colloq.*, U. S. A considerable amount, degree, extent, etc. — **con-sid'er-a-bly** (-b'lĭ), *adv.*

**con-sid'er-ance** (-āns), *n.* *Obs.* Consideration.

**con-sid'er-ate** (-ĭt), *adj.* 1. Marked by or given to careful consideration; circumspect. 2. Observant of the rights and feelings of others; showing thoughtful kindness. — **Syn.** See **TRICOTIVUL**. — **con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

**con-sid'er-a-tion** (-ā'shŏn), *n.* 1. Act or process of considering; careful thought; deliberation. 2. Thoughtful or sympathetic regard or notice. 3. That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action. 4. A result of considering; a matured opinion; reflection. 5. Attentive respect; appreciative regard. 6. Claim to notice; importance. 7. A recompense, as for a service; a fee or compensation; specif., *Law*, that which is regarded as the equivalent or return given or suffered by one for the act or promise of another.

**con-sid'ered** (kŏn-sĭd'ĕrd), *adj.* a. Matured by extended deliberative thought. b. Regarded with respect or esteem.

**con-sid'er-ing**, *prep.* In view of; taking into account.

**con-sign** (kŏn-sĭp'), *v. t.* [F. *consigner*, fr. *l.* **consignare**, -*signatum*, to seal or sign, fr. *con-* + *signare*, fr. *signum* mark.] 1. *Obs.* To mark or dedicate with the sign of the cross. 2. To give, transfer, or deliver, formally. 3. To give in charge; commit; entrust. 4. To assign; to devote; as, to **consign** a room to one's use. 5. *Com.* To send or address (by bill of lading or otherwise) to an agent to be cared for or sold. — *v. i.* *Obs.* To yield consent; to submit. — **Syn.** See **CONCULT**. — **con-sign-a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-sign-a-tion** (kŏn'sĭg-nā'shŏn), *n.*

**con-sign-ee** (kŏn'sĭg-nĕ; -sĭ-nĕ), *n.* [**consign** + -*ee*.] One to whom something is consigned or shipped.

**con-sign-ment** (kŏn-sĭg'nĕnt), *n.* Act of one who consigns anything; also, that which is consigned; — chiefly with reference to goods consigned to an agent.

**con-sign-or** (kŏn-sĭg'nĕr; kŏn'sĭ-nŏr; kŏn'sĭ-), *n.* Also **con-sign'er** (kŏn-sĭn'ĕr). One who consigns something.

**con-sist** (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [F. or L.; F. *consister*, fr. *l.* **consistere** to stand still, fr. *con-* + *stare* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] 1. *Archais.* To hold together; to be supported and maintained. 2. To reside or inhere (in), as the cause, substance, or essential nature; as, ancient Greek religion did not **consist** in myth. 3. To be composed or made up of. 4. A *Archais.* To exist or be capable of existing (with). b. To be consistent or harmonious (with). — (kŏn'sĭst), *n.* *Cont.* Make-up; composition; as by classes or grades.

**con-sist-ence** (-sĭst'ĕns), *n.* Consistency.

**con-sist-en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FACIES (-sĭz). 1. Condition of adhering together, as the parts of a body; firmness; coherence. 2. *Obs.* A solid substance or body. 3. A degree of firmness, density, viscosity, or the like. 4. Firmness of constitution or character; persistency. 5. Agreement or harmony of parts; congruity; correspondence; specif., harmony of conduct with profession; also, uniformity, as of practice.

**con-sist-ent** (-tĕnt), *adj.* 1. Possessing firmness or coherence; solid. 2. Having agreement with itself or with something else; accordant; congruous. 3. Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions. — **Syn.** See **CONSONANT**. — **con-sist-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**con-sis-to-ry** (kŏn-sĭs'tŏ-rĭ; kŏn'sĭs'tĕr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -RĪES (-rĭz). [From *ONE*, fr. *l.* **consistorium** a place of assembly, fr. *consistere*. See **CONSIST**.] 1. A place of assembly, esp., a council chamber; hence, any solemn council. 2. A church tribunal; specif., a *R.C. Ch.* The papal senate or a session of it. 3. *Ch. of Eng.* A diocesan court presided over by the bishop's chancellor or commissary and dealing only with spiritual and ecclesiastical matters. 4. In the Dutch and other Reformed churches, the lowest court, composed of the minister (or ministers), the elders, and sometimes, esp. in U. S., the deacons, of a congregation. 5. *Freemasonry* The organization that confers the degrees of the Scottish Rite from the 19th to the 32d, inclusive. — **con-sis-to-rĭ-al** (kŏn'sĭs'tŏ-rĭ-ā-l; -rĭ-ā-l), *adj.*

**con-so-ci-ate** (kŏn-sŏ'shĭ-ŭt), *adj.* [*l.* **consociatus**, past part. of *consociare* to associate, unite, fr. *con-* + *sociare* to join, unite. See **SOCIALLY**.] Consociated; associate. — *n.* An associate. — (-ā-t), *v. t.* & *i.* To associate together. — **con-so-ci-a-tion** (-sŏ'shĭ-ŭn; -shĭ-l'shĭ-ŭn), *n.*

**con-sol** (kŏn'sŏl; kŏn-sŏl), *n.*, *sing.* of **CONSOLS**.

**con-so-la-tion** (kŏn-sŏ-lā'shŏn), *n.* Act or instance of consoling, or state of being consoled; comfort; also, one that consoles. — **con-sol-a-to-ry** (kŏn-sŏ-lā-tŏ-rĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -tĕr-l), *adj.*

**consolation game, match, race, etc.** A game, match, etc., open only to losers in early stages of a contest.

**con-sol'e** (kŏn-sŏl'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *consoler*, fr. *l.* **consolari**, past part. -*atus*, fr. *con-* + *solari* to console.] To soothe in distress or depression; to comfort. — **Syn.** See **COMFORT**. — **con-sol'a-ble** (-sŏ-l'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **con-sol'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

**con'sole** (kŏn'sŏl), *n.* [F., a bracket.] 1. *Arch.* A bracketlike member used to support a cornice, etc., or for ornament, as on the keystone of an arch. Cf. **CORNEL**. 2. *Furniture*. A console table. 3. *Mus.* The part of an organ which contains the keyboard, pedals, etc., and from which the instrument is played. 4. A cabinet for a radio receiving set.

**con'sol'a-ble**. A table whose top is carried, at least in part, by one or more consoles.

**con-sol-i-date** (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *adj.* [*l.* **consolidatus**, past part. of *consolidare* to make firm, fr. *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, fr. *solidus* solid.] Consolidated. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To unite or press into a compact mass; also, to make firm; strengthen; as, to **consolidate** one's political position. 2. To combine into a single whole; as, to **consol-**

— *v. a.* To reflect; deliberate.

**Syn.** Consider, study, contemplate, weigh, revolve mean to fix one's mind on something so as to know it or to solve a problem involved in it.



state of being consolidated. 2. *Finance*. The merger of two or more corporations. See **MERGER**.

**con-sol-ing** (kŏn-sŏl'ing), *adj.* That consoles, soothes, or comforts. — **con-sol-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**con-sol-is** (kŏn-sŏl'is; kŏn-sŏl'is), *n. pl.* [Contr. of consolidated (an-nuities).] British funded government securities.

**con-som-ing** (kŏn-sŏm'ing; F. kŏn-sŏm'ing), *n.* [F., lit., consumed (of the meat).] A clear soup made usually from a combination of veal or chicken and other meats. — **Syn.** See **SOUP**.

**con-sonance** (kŏn-sŏn-ans), *n.* Also **con-so-nan-cy** (-nŏn-ŏl). 1. Agreement or conformity; as, *consonance of opinions*. 2. Correspondence or agreement of sounds; as words; assestance. 3. *Music*. a. Loosely, a pleasing combination of tones. b. A combination of tones giving a sense of repose, that is, not requiring resolution; — *opp.* to *dissonance*. 4. *Physics*. Sympathetic vibration; resonance.

**con-sonant** (-nŏnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *consonans*, -antis, pres. part. of *consonare* to sound at the same time, agree, fr. *con-* + *sonare* to sound.] 1. Having agreement; consistent; according. 2. Having like sounds; as, *consonant syllables*. 3. *Consonantal*. 4. *Music*. a. Agreeable in sound. b. Not requiring resolution; — *opp.* to *dissonant*. 5. *Physics*. Pertaining to or exhibiting consonance; resonant.

**Syn.** Consonant, consistent, compatible, congruous, congenial, sympathetic mean in agreement with one another or agreeable one to the other. Consonant basically implies absence of discord that shows harmony or agreement between two things; consistent implies such agreement between details of the same thing or between related things that they will not be in conflict; compatible implies a capacity for going or existing together without disagreement, discord, or the like; congruous, more positive than compatible, suggests a fitness or appropriateness to each other so that the effect is pleasing or agreeable; congenial most often suggests a fitness of persons to the taste of each other, or of one thing to a person's taste, that pleasure or satisfaction follows, but occasionally it is used of things that are satisfyingly congruous; sympathetic suggests qualities in a person or thing that make it in agreement with a person's likings, taste, or habits.

— *n.* A speech sound articulated by narrowing the breath channel enough to cause audible friction (e.g., *f* in *fee*), or by blocking some part of the channel, other than the nose completely (e.g., *g* in *go*) or partially (e.g., *h* in *hey*); also, a letter representing such a sound. Distinguished from *vowels*.

**con-so-nan'tal** (-nŏn'tŏl; -tŏl), *adj.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to, or marked by, a consonant.

**con-so-nant-ism** (kŏn-sŏn-nŏn'tiz'm), *n.* The consonant system of a language or dialect.

**con-so-nant-ly**, *adv.* In consonance; in accord.

**con-sort** (kŏn-sŏrt; orig. accented con-sŏrt'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *consors*, -sortis, fr. *con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share.] A partner, companion, or colleague; specif.: a. A wife or husband; spouse. b. The wife (*queen consort*) of a reigning king, or the husband (*prince consort*) of a queen regnant. c. *Naut.* A ship keeping company with another.

**con-sort**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *consorte* a company, fr. L. *consortium*.] 1. *Obs.* A company; group. 2. *Obs.* Concurrence or accord; association. 3. *Hist.* [Confused with *concert*.] Harmony of sounds.

**con-sort'** (kŏn-sŏrt'), *v. t.* 1. To keep company; to associate. 2. To accord; harmonize. — *v. i.* 1. To unite or join. 2. *Obs.* To escort or attend; accompany.

**con-so-r'ti-um** (kŏn-sŏr'shi-ti-um), *n.*; *pl.* -tia (-shi-tŏ). [L., fellowship.] 1. *Law*. Fellowship; partnership; union; e.g., marital association. 2. Any international business or banking agreement or combination, as to assist another nation.

**con-spi-cu-tus** (kŏn-spi-kŏt'ŏs), *n.* [L.] A general mental survey; esp., a sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis. — **Syn.** See **ABRIDGMENT**. **con-spi-cu-ous** (spi-kŏt'ŏs), *adj.* [L. *conspicius*, fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, perceive, fr. *con-* + *spicere*, *specere* to look.] 1. Obvious to the eye or mind; manifest. 2. Attracting attention; striking. — **Syn.** See **NOTICEABLE**. — **con-spi-cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-spi-cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-spi-ra-cy** (kŏn-spi-rŏ-sŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sŏz). Act of conspiring; i.e., a combination (of persons) for an evil purpose; a plot. b. Combination or union (of persons or things) for a single purpose or end; harmonious action. c. *Law*. An agreement, manifesting itself in words or deeds, by which two or more persons confederate to do an unlawful act, or to use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful. — **Syn.** See **PLOT**.

**con-spi-ra-tor** (-tŏr), *n.* One who conspires; a plotter. — **con-spi-ra-tress** (-tŏr-ŏs; -tŏr-ŏs), *n.*

**con-spi-ra-tŏ-ri-al** (-tŏr'i-ŏl), *adj.* Of or characteristic of conspiracy.

**con-spi-re** (kŏn-spi-rŏ), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *conspirare*, fr. L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot, fr. *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow.] 1. To make an agreement, esp. in secret, to do some unlawful deed; to plot together. 2. To concur or work to one end; act in harmony; co-operate. — **con-spi-rer** (-spi-rŏr'), *n.*

**con-sta-bile** (kŏn'stŏ-b'ŏl; kŏn'-), *n.* [OF. *constable*, fr. LL. *comes stabuli*, orig., count of the stable, equester, fr. *comes* count (L. companion) + *L. stabulum* stable.] 1. A high officer in the monarchical and princely establishments of the Middle Ages; as, the *constable of France*, highest officer of the crown and commander in chief of the army; the (*lord high*) *constable of England*, commander in chief of the forces. 2. The keeper of a royal castle or of a fortified town. 3. Any of various officers having power as conservators of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers, as a policeman or a member of a constabulary. — **con-sta-blo-ship**, *n.*

**con-stab'u-lary** (kŏn'stŏb'ŏ-lŏr'i or esp. *Br.*, -lŏr-i), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a constable; consisting of constables. — *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-jŏz).

1. The body of constables in any town, district, or country. 2. An armed police force of the civil government of a country organized on military lines. — **con-stab'u-lar** (-lŏr), *adj.*

**con-stan-cy** (kŏn'stŏn-sŏ), *n.* 1. Steadfastness or firmness of mind; fidelity. 2. Freedom from chance; stability.

**con-stant** (-stŏnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *constans*, -antis, pres. part. of *constare* to stand firm, be consistent, fr. *con-* + *stare* to stand.] 1. Firm or steadfast; resolute; also, faithful. 2. Fixed or invariable; uniform. 3. Continually recurring; regular. 4. *Obs.* Confident; positive. — **Syn.** See **FAITHFUL**; **CONTINUAL**. — **Ant.** **FITFUL**. — *n.* 1. Anything invariable or not subject to change. 2. *Math.* A magnitude that is supposed not to change its value in a certain discussion or stage of investigation; — *opp.* to *variable*. — **con-stant-ly**, *adv.*

**con-stel-la-tion** (kŏn'stŏl-lŏ-tŏn), *v. t. & i.* To shine with united radiance; to unite in one luster, as stars.

**con-stel-la-tion** (-lŏ'shŏn), *n.* [OF. *constellation*, fr. LL. *constellatio*. See **STELLATE**.] 1. *Astrol.* Configuration of the stars, esp. at one's birth (cf. *horoscope*); hence, *Obs.*, character as determined by one's stars. 2. Any one of a number of arbitrary groups of fixed stars. About ninety constellations are now recognized by astronomers. b. A division of the stellar heavens including such a group. — **con-stel-latŏ-ry** (kŏn'stŏl-lŏ-tŏr-i or esp. *Br.*, -lŏr-i), *adj.*

**con-stel-mate** (kŏn'stŏl-nŏt), *v. t.* To fill with constellation.

**con-ster-na-tion** (-nŏ'shŏn), *n.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare*; to overcome, *consternare* to prostrate, fr. *con-* + *sternere* to spread out.] Amazed terror that confounds the faculties; dismay. — **Syn.** See **FEAR**.

**con-sti-pate** (kŏn'stŏt-pŏt), *v. t.* [L. *constipatus*, past part. of *constipare* to press together.] 1. *Now Rare*. To cram together; to condense. 2. *Med.* To render costive; to cause constipation in. — **con-sti-pat'ed** (-pŏt'ed; -id), *adj.*

**con-sti-pa-tion** (-pŏ'shŏn), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Compression; condensation. 2. A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult; costiveness.

**con-stit'u-en-cy** (kŏn'stŏt'ŏ-shŏn-sŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sŏz). A body of constituents, as the voters in a representative district; also, the district represented.

**con-stit'u-ent** (-ŏnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *constituant*, fr. L. *constituens*, -entis, pres. part.] 1. Serving to form, compose, or make up; component. 2. Having power to elect or appoint; as, a *constituent* body. 3. Having power to form or revise a constitution; as, a *constituent* assembly. — *n.* 1. A component; element. 2. One who aids, as an elector, in the establishment of the rights of another as his representative in a legislative body; broadly, any resident of a district represented. 3. *Living*. One of two or more forms (morphemes, phrases, clauses) entering into a morphological or syntactical construction. Constituents are classified as *immediate* and *ultimate*; thus, *he writes a review* — *a* is a clause with two immediate constituents (*he* and *writes reviews*) and five ultimate constituents. — **Syn.** See **ELEMENT**.

**con-sti-tute** (kŏn'stŏt'ŏt), *v. t.* [L. *constituere*, past part. of *constituere* to constitute, fr. *con-* + *statuere* to place.] 1. To station in a given situation; now, to appoint or ordain to an office or function. 2. To set up; establish; specif.: a. To enact, as a law. b. To found, as a social or political institution. 3. To make up as the constituent element or elements; as, vivacity *constitutes* her greatest charm; fifty-two cards *constitute* a pack.

**con-sti-tu-tion** (kŏn'stŏt'ŏtŏ-shŏn), *n.* 1. Act or process of constituting; esp., act of enacting, establishing, or appointing. 2. *Hist.* An authoritative or established law or custom. 3. The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; also, temperament or disposition. 4. Natural structure or texture. 5. The mode of organization of a social group. 6. The fundamental organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents, or implied in institutions and customs; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law.

**con-sti-tu-tion-al** (-ŏl; -l), *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution, or structure of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity. 2. Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential. 3. Of or pert. to the constitution of a state; as, *constitutional* law; specif.: a. In accordance with, or authorized by, a constitution. b. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* rights. 4. Loyal to, or supporting, the constitution. 5. For the benefit of one's constitution, or health. — *n.* *Collog.* A walk or other exercise taken for one's health.

**con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism** (-ŏl-iz'm), *n.* Adherence to, or government according to, constitutional principles; also, a constitutional system of government.

**con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist** (-lŏst), *n.* An adherent of some particular constitution, or an advocate or student of, or a writer on, constitutionalism or constitutions.

**con-sti-tu-tion-al-i-ty** (-ŏl-i-tŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tŏz). Quality or state of being constitutional; esp., accordance with the governmental constitution.

**con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In accordance with one's constitution; naturally; as, he was *constitutionally* timid. b. In structure, composition, or constitution. 2. In accordance with the constitution, or fundamental law; legally.

**Constitution State**. Connecticut; — a nickname.

**con-sti-tu-tive** (kŏn'stŏt'ŏtŏ-ŏv; kŏn'stŏt'ŏtŏ-ŏv), *adj.* 1. Having power to enact, establish, or create. 2. Constituting or helping to constitute; constituent; essential. — **con-sti-tu-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**con-strain** (kŏn'strŏn'), *v. t.* [OF. *constraindre*, fr. L. *constringere*, fr. *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] 1. To compel; force. 2. To force or produce in an unnatural or strained manner; as, a *constrained* smile. 3. To secure by bonds; to confine. 4. To bring into narrow compass; also, to clasp tightly. 5. To hold back by force; to restrain. — **Syn.** See **FORCE**. — **con-strain'a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-strain'ed-ly** (-strŏn'ed-lŏ; -lŏ-lŏ), *adv.* — **con-strain'er**, *n.*

**con-strain't** (-strŏnt'), *n.* [OF. *constricte*.] 1. Act of constraining, or state of being constrained; compulsion; also, restraint. 2. Repression; hence, embarrassment or unnaturalness of manner.

**con-strict'** (kŏn'strŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constrictus*, past part. of *constringere*. See **CONSTRAIN**.] To draw together; to bind. — **Syn.** See **CONTRACT**.

**con-stric-tion** (-strŏkt'ŏ-shŏn), *n.* A constricting, or state of being constricted; tightness; also, anything that constricts; a constricted part. **con-stric-tive** (-tŏv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by constriction; tending to constrict.

**con-stric-tor** (-tŏr), *n.* [NL.] 1. That which constricts. 2. *Anat.* A muscle which contracts a cavity or orifice, or compresses an organ. 3. *Zool.* A snake that kills its prey by crushing it with its coils, as the anaconda, boa constrictor, and python.

**con-string'e** (kŏn'strŏn'), *v. t.* [L. *constringere*. See **CONSTRAIN**.] To draw together; contract; constrict; astringe.

**con-strin'gent** (-strŏn'jŏnt), *adj.* Causing constriction; astringent. — **con-strin'gen-cy** (-ŏn-sŏn-ŏl), *n.*

**con-stru'a-ble** (kŏn'strŏz'ŏ-b'ŏl), *adj.* That may be construed. — **con-stru'a-ble-ly** (-b'ŏl-i-lŏ), *adv.*

**con-struct'** (kŏn'strŏkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constructus*, past part. of *construere* to construct, fr. *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order.] 1. To put together the parts of (something); to build. 2. To set in order mentally; to arrange. — **con-struct'er**, *n.* — **con-struct'or** (-strŏkt'ŏr), *n.* **con-struct** (kŏn'strŏkt'), *n.* Something constructed; specif., *Psychol.*, an intellectual synthesis; as, every sense perception is a *construct*.

**con-struc-tion** (kôn-strûk-shûn), *n.* 1. Process, art, or manner of constructing; act of devising and forming; also, a thing constructed; structure. 2. Act or result of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact; interpretation. 3. *Art.* Any nonrepresentational creation fashioned in the manner of sculptural, architectural, or mathematical models. 4. *Gram.* Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement. 5. *Ling.* The meaningful arrangement of two or more morphemes. 6. *Morphological.* A morphological construction consists of a free form and a bound form (*play-ed*) or only of bound forms (*re-ceive*); a syntactical construction consists entirely of free forms (*he is out*). — **con-struc-tion-al** (-shûl; -l), *adj.*

**con-struc-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* A person who puts a certain construction or interpretation on some instrument, such as the United States Constitution; as, a strict constructionist.

**con-struc-tive** (-tîv), *adj.* 1. Constructing or given to construction. 2. Of or resembling construction; also, as opposed to destructive, helpful toward construction; as, constructive criticism. 3. Derived from, or depending on, construction or interpretation; — often applied in law to an act or condition assumed from other acts or conditions; as, a constructive fraud. — **con-struc-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-struc-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con-struc-tiv-ism** (-tîv-iz'm), *n.* A Russian radical movement in painting, architecture, and engineering, applying scientific technique to art and characterized by counter reliefs, highly abstract conceptions, and bold structural projects.

**con-struc-tor** (kôn-strôô; kôn-strôô), *n.* [*L. construere.* See **CONSTRUC-**.] 1. To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; also, to translate, especially. 2. To put a construction upon; to explain the sense of; interpret. — *v. t.* To analyze a text, esp. in connection with translating; also, to admit of being construed. — **con-struc-tor** (kôn-strôô-er; kôn-strôô-er), *n.*

**con-struc-tor** (kôn-strôô), *n.* An act of construing.

**con-sub-stan-tial** (kôn-sûb-stân-shûl), *adj.* [*LL. consubstantialis.*] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence. — **con-sub-stan-tial-ly** (-shûl-î-ly), *adv.*

**con-sub-stan-ti-ate** (-shî-î), *v. t.* [*ML. consubstantiatus*, past part. of *consubstantiare*.] To regard as, or make to be, united in one common substance or nature. — *v. i.* To adhere to the doctrine of consubstantiation. — *b* To become united in substance.

**con-sub-stan-ti-a-tion** (-shî-shûn), *n.* The actual substantial presence and combination of the body of Christ with the Eucharistic bread and wine; — distinct from *transubstantiation* and *impanation*.

**con-sue-tude** (kôn-swê-tûd), *n.* [*OF, fr. L. consuetudo.* See **CUSTOM.**] Custom; habit; social usage.

**con-sue-tu-din-ary** (-tû-dî-nê-ry; -nê-ry), *adj.* Customary.

**con-sul** (kôn-sûl), *n.* [*L.].* 1. *Rom. Hist.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic. 2. *Fr. Hist.* One of the three chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804. 3. An official appointed by a government to reside in some foreign country, to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government. — **con-sul-lar** (kôn-sûl-êr), *adj.* — **con-sul-ship**, *n.*

**con-sul-tate** (kôn-sûl-tâ), *n.* [*L. consulatus.*] 1. Consular government or term of office. 2. The premises occupied by a consul. 3. [*cap.*] [*Fr. Consulat.*] *Fr. Hist.* The consular government (Nov. 9, 1799, to May 18, 1804).

**con-sult** (kôn-sûlt), *v. i.* [*L. consultare, fr. consulere* to consult.] To seek the advice of another; to confer. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To take counsel to bring about; devise. 2. To ask advice of; to refer to. 3. To have regard to in judging or acting; to consider. — **con-sult-a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-sult'er**, *n.*

**con-sult** (kôn-sûlt; kôn-sûlt), *n.* *Rare.* A consultation.

**con-sult-ant** (kôn-sûl-tânt), *n.* 1. One who consults another. 2. One who gives professional advice or services, as a consulting physician. — **con-sult-a-tion** (kôn-sûl-tî-shûn), *n.* Act of consulting or conferring; a council or conference.

**con-sult-a-tive** (kôn-sûl-tîv), *adj.* Pert. to consultation; having the privilege or right of conference; advisory.

**con-sult-a-to-ry** (-tû-ry or, *esp. Brit., -tê-ry*), *adj.* Advisory.

**con-sult-ing**, *adj.* Designating one called in conference for professional advice; as, a consulting physician, engineer.

**con-sult-ive** (kôn-sûl-tîv), *adj.* Consultative.

**con-sum-a-ble** (kôn-sûm-â-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being consumed. — *n.* A thing that may be consumed.

**con-sume** (kôn-sûm), *v. t.* [*OF. consumer, fr. L. consumere* to take wholly, consume, *fr. con + sumere* to take, *fr. sub + emere* to buy.] 1. To destroy, as by fire. 2. To spend wastefully; hence, to use up; expend. 3. To eat or drink up (food); devour. 4. To engage the attention or energy of; to engross; as, *consumed* with curiosity. — *v. i.* To waste or burn away; to perish.

**con-sum-ed-ly** (-sûm-êd-ly; -îd-ly), *adv.* Excessively.

**con-sum-er** (-sûm-êr), *n.* 1. One who consumes. 2. *Econ.* One who uses (economic) goods, and so diminishes or destroys their utilities; — opposed to *producer*.

**con-sum-ers' goods.** *Econ.* Economic goods that directly satisfy human wants or desires, such as food, clothes, etc.; — *dist. from producer's goods and capital goods.*

**con-sum-mate** (kôn-sûm-tî), *adj.* [*L. consummatus*, past part. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up, *fr. con + summa* sum.] Consummated; carried to the utmost extent or degree; perfect. — **con-sum-ma-tion**, *n.*

**con-sum-ma-tive** (kôn-sûm-mâ-tîv), *adj.* — **con-sum-ma-tor** (-mâ-tôr), *n.*

**con-sump-tion** (kôn-sûm-shûn), *n.* [*L. consumptio, fr. consumere.* See **CONSUME.**] 1. Act or process of consuming; waste; destruction; also, the using up of anything, as food, heat, or time. 2. *Econ.* The use of (economic) goods, resulting in the diminution or destruction of their utilities; — opposed to *production*. 3. *Med.* A progressive wasting away of the body, esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; hence, pulmonary tuberculosis (see **TUBERCULOSIS**).

**con-sump-tive** (-tîv), *adj.* 1. Destructive; wasteful. 2. *Med.* Pert. to, of the nature of, affected with, or inclined to pulmonary tuberculosis. — *n.* A person affected with pulmonary tuberculosis. — **con-sump-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sump-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con-tact** (kôn-tâkt), *n.* [*OF. or L.; F., fr. L. contactus, fr. contingere,*

*-actum*, to touch on all sides. See **CONTINGENT.**] 1. A touching or meeting of bodies. 2. A coming or being in touch physically or mentally; — followed by *with*. 3. *Elec.* The junction of two conductors through which a current passes; also, a special part made for such a junction or connection. — *v. t.* 1. To come or bring into contact; to enter or be in contact with; to touch. 2. *Collog. U. S.* To get into communication with (a person or agency). — *intr.* Contact has been made; the ignition switch has been closed; — addressed by an aircraft pilot to his mechanic.

**contact flying.** Navigation of an aircraft by means of direct observation of landmarks; — opposed to *instrument flying*. — **contact flight**.

**contact lens.** A very thin plastic lens fitted to the eyeball.

**contact print.** *Photog.* A print made with the negative in contact with the sensitive paper, plate, or film.

**con-ta-gion** (kôn-tâ-jî-um), *n.* [*F. and L.; F., fr. L. contagio.* See **CONTACT.**] 1. a The transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact. b A contagious disease. c A medium to transmit disease, as a virus. 2. Hence: a Poison. b Contagious influence, as of miasmata. 3. Communication of any influence to the mind or heart; as, the contagion of enthusiasm.

**con-ta-gious** (-jîs), *adj.* [*From OF., fr. LL. contagiosus.*] 1. Communicable by contact; catching; as, contagious diseases. 2. Conveying contagion; charred with disease germs. 3. Spreading from one to another. — **con-ta-gious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ta-gious-ness**, *n.*

**contagious disease.** A type of infectious disease (which see) caused by receiving living germs directly from a person afflicted with the disease, or by contact with a secretion of his or with some object he has touched. Many infectious diseases are not contagious, some special method of transmission or inoculation of the germs being required.

**con-ta-gi-um** (kôn-tâ-jî-um), *n.; pl. -gia* (-jî-d). [*L.*] *Med.* Contagious matter.

**con-tain** (kôn-tân), *v. t.* [*OF. contenir, fr. L. continere, tentum, fr. con + tenere* to hold.] 1. To hold within fixed limits; include. 2. To have capacity for; to hold. 3. To restrain; to check. 4. *Arith. & Alg.* To be a multiple of, or to be divisible by, generally within a remainder. 5. *Mil. & Nav.* To retain (the enemy) within a given area, as by attacking or threatening. — *v. i.* *Rare.* To restrain oneself. — **con-tain-a-ble**, *adj.*

**Syn.** Contain, hold, accommodate mean to have or be able to have within so much, so many, or the like. Contain and hold are often used interchangeably but careful writers prefer *contain* when the actual number, amount, substance, etc., is indicated, and *hold* when the capacity of a vessel, a box, or the like, is in mind (as, this bottle contains milk or holds one quart); *accommodate* stresses holding without crowding or inconvenience.

**con-tain'er** (-êr), *n.* 1. One that contains. 2. A box, carton, crate, etc., used for holding goods.

**con-tai-on.** *Var. of CONTACT.*

**con-tam-i-nate** (kôn-tâm-i-nât), *v. t.* [*L. contaminatus*, past part. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, contaminate, *fr. con + tamere* to touch.] 1. To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; to pollute. 2. To render (water otherwise satisfactory) unfit for a specified use, as by the introduction of bacteria, sewage, etc.

**Syn.** Contaminate, taint, pollute, defile mean to make impure or unclean. Contaminate suggests contact as the cause or source of danger; taint, the influence of something that causes corruption and decay; pollute, the loss of purity and cleanness through contamination; defile, the befouling of that which ought to be clean, pure, or held sacred. — (-nât), *adj.* *Archaic.* Contaminated. — **con-tam-i-na-tive** (-nâ-tîv), *adj.* — **con-tam-i-na-tor** (-nâ-tôr), *n.*

**con-tam-i-na-tion** (-nâ-shûn), *n.* A contaminating, or state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates; an impurity. — **con-tam-i-na-tion** (kôn-tâm-i-nâ-shûn), *n.* *pl. -gions* (-jî-jî-jî). *London Stock Exch.* Premium or interest paid by a buyer to the seller to be allowed to defer payment until a future settlement.

**conte** (kônt), *n.; pl. CONTES* (kônts; F. kônt). [*F.*] A short story; formerly, esp., a tale of adventure or of marvels.

**con-temn** (kôn-têm), *v. t.* [*OF. contemner, fr. L. contemnere, -temptum, fr. con + temnere* to slight, despise.] To view or treat with contempt; to despise; scorn. — **Syn.** See **DESPISE**. — **con-temn'er** (-têm-êr; -têm-êr), *n.* — **con-tem-nor** (-têm-nôr), *n.*

**con-tem-pla-ble** (-têm-plâ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being contemplated.

**con-tem-plate** (kôn-têm-plât; by some, kôn-têm-plât), *v. t.* [*L. contemplatus*, past part. of *contemplari* to contemplate, *fr. con + templum* temple.] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; to meditate on. 2. To have in view as contingent or probable, or as an end or intention; to purpose or intend. — **Syn.** See **CONSIDER**. — *v. i.* To consider or think studiously; to ponder; meditate. — **con-tem-pla'tor** (kôn-têm-plâ-tôr), *n.*

**con-tem-pla-tion** (kôn-têm-plâ-shûn), *n.* 1. Meditation on spiritual things. 2. Act of considering with attention; musing; study. 3. Intention; expectation.

**con-tem-pla-tive** (kôn-têm-plâ-tîv; kôn-têm-plâ-tîv), *adj.* Marked by, or of the nature of, contemplation; specif., devoted to prayer and meditation; as, the contemplative life. — *n.* A contemplative monk, nun, or the like. — **con-tem-pla-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tem-pla-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous** (kôn-têm-pô-râ-nê-ûs), *adj.* [*L. contemporaneus, fr. con + tempus* time.] Contemporary. — **Syn.** See **CONTEMPORARY**. — **con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-tem-po-rar-y** (têm-pô-rê-ry or, *esp. Brit., -rê-ry*), *adj.* [*con + L. temporarius* belonging to time, *fr. tempus* time.] 1. Living, occurring, or existing at the same period of time; contemporaneous. 2. Of the same age; coeval.

**Syn.** Contemporary, contemporaneous, coeval, synchronous, simultaneous, coincident, concomitant, concurrent mean existing or occurring at the same time. Contemporary (applied chiefly to persons, their works, etc.) and contemporaneous (to events) may refer to any time or any duration; coeval usually implies contemporaneousness for a very long time and at a more or less remote period; synchronous implies exact correspondence in time; simultaneous implies correspondence in instant of time; coincident applies to events happening at practically the same time; concomitant often implies coincidence, but tends to stress attendance or association; concurrent implies synchronism but also parallelism or agreement.

— *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-rîz). 1. One who lives at the same time with another. 2. One of the same, or nearly the same, age as another; a coeval.

**con-tem-po-ris** (-rîz), *v. t. & i.* To make or be contemporary.

**con-tempt** (kôn-têmpt; sô), *n.* [*OF. or L.; OF., fr. L. contemptus,*

disobedience to, or open disregard of, a court of justice or a legislative body.

**con-tempt'i-bile** (kōn-tēmp'ti-b'l), *adj.* 1. Worthy of contempt; despicable. 2. *Obs.* Scornful; contemptuous. — **con-tempt'i-bil'i-ty** (kōn-tēmp'ti-b'l-i-ti), *n.* — **con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Contemptible, despicable, pitiable, sorry, scurvy, cheap, begrudging mean arousing or deserving scorn. Contemptible implies a quality provoking scorn, such as insufficiency, meanness, etc.; despicable and pitiable stress a person's attitude, *despicable* usually connoting indignant disapprobation and *pitiable*, the inspiring of pity mixed with contempt; *sorry* usually implies pitiable inadequacy, wretchedness, or sordidness; *scurvy* adds to *despicable* the implication of disgust; *cheap* and *begrudging* imply that a person or thing has been made contemptible by falling far below a standard of worthiness in *cheap* or of adequacy in *begrudgingly*.

**con-tempt'u-ous** (tēmp'tū-əs), *adj.* Expressing contempt or disdain. — **con-tempt'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tempt'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-tend'** (kōn-tēnd'), *v. i.* [OF. or L. OF. *contendere*, fr. L. *contendere*, *tendū*, fr. *con-* + *tendere* to stretch.] To strive in opposition or rivalry; to compete; vie. — *v. t.* To maintain or assert; argue. — **con-tend'**, *n.*

**con-tent'** (kōn-tēnt', formerly, and still by some, esp. in sense 1, kōn-tēnt'), *n.*; *pl.* CONTENTS. [L. *contentum*, past part. neut. of *contingere* to contain. See CONTAIN.] 1. Usually *pl.* That which is contained; as, the contents of a cask. 2. *pl.* The topics or matter treated in a document or the like. 3. The sum and substance; the gist, as of a discourse; hence, essential meaning. 4. Power of containing; capacity; hence, extent; size. 5. Quantity of space or matter within certain limits. 6. *imp. only.* The matter dealt with by, or presented in, a field of study; as, the content of sociology is inexhaustible. 7. The amount (of specified material) contained; as, the sulfur content of a sample of coal.

**con-tent'** (kōn-tēnt'), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *contentus*, past part. of *contineri* to hold together, restrain. See CONTAIN.] 1. Having the desires limited to that which one has; satisfied. 2. Assenting, agreeing. — *v. t.* To make content; to appease the desires of. — **Syn.** See SATISFY. — *n.* 1. State of being content; contentment. 2. *Obs.* That which contents; a means of contentment. 3. *Brit. House of Lords.* An expression of assent; an affirmative vote.

**con-tent-ed** (kōn-tēnt'ed), *adj.* Content; satisfied. — **con-tent-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tent-ed-ness**, *n.*

**con-ten-tion** (tēn-tsh'n), *n.* 1. Act or instance of contending; strife; esp., altercation or controversy. 2. A point maintained in an argument. — **Syn.** See DISCORD.

**con-ten-tious** (tēn-tsh'us), *adj.* 1. Given to contention; quarrelsome. 2. Involving, or characterized by, contention. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **con-ten-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ten-tious-ness**, *n.*

**con-ten-t'ment** (kōn-tēnt'mēnt), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* Act or process of making content. 2. Contentedness.

**con-ter-mi-nous** (kōn-tēr'mi-nūs; kōn-), *adj.* Also **con-ter-mi-nal** (kōn-tēr'mi-nāl). Having the same bounds or limits; coterminous. — **con-ter-mi-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**con-tes-t'** (kōn-tēs't'), *v. t.* [F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness, fr. *con-* + *testari* to be a witness, fr. *testis* witness.] 1. To make a subject of dispute, contention, or litigation; to contend for or about; also, to call in question the validity of; as, to *contest* an election. 2. To struggle to gain or hold; as, to *contest* every inch of ground. — *v. i.* To contend; strive; vie; — followed by *with* or *against*. — **con-tes-t'a-ble**, *adj.* — **con-tes-t'er**, *n.*

**con-tes-tant** (kōn-tēs'tānt), *n.* [F.] One contesting or competing; specif., one who contests an award or decision; as, a *contestant* of election returns.

**con-tes-ta-tion** (kōn-tēs'tā-sh'n), *n.* Act or instance of contesting; contention; controversy; competition.

**con-text** (kōn-tēkst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexere* to weave, join together, fr. *con-* + *texere* to weave.] The part of a discourse in which a word or passage occurs and which helps to explain the meaning of the word or passage.

**con-text'u-al** (kōn-tēks'tū-əl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the context. — **con-text'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-text'ure** (kōn-tēks'tūr), *n.* [F.] 1. A weaving together; also, structure, composition, etc., marked by interweaving of parts; texture. 2. Something so fabricated; fabric.

**con-tig'u-i-ty** (kōn'ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being contiguous; proximity. 2. A continuous mass or series.

**con-tig'u-ous** (kōn-ti-gū'ūs), *adj.* [L. *contiguus*.] In actual contact; touching; also, near, though not in contact; adjoining. — **Syn.** See ADJACENT. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-ti-nence** (kōn'ti-nēns), *n.* Also **con-ti-non-ey** (nēn-sē). Self-restraint, esp. in refraining from sexual intercourse.

**con-ti-nent** (nēnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *continens*, *entis*, prop. pres. part. of *continere* to hold together, to repress.] 1. Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; specif., exercising continence sexually; esp., chaste. 2. *Obs.* a Restrictive. b Receptive; retentive. — *n.* 1. *Archaic.* That which contains or holds within limits. 2. A continuous extent of land; mainland; — now chiefly in the *Continent*, the mainland of Europe. 3. One of the grand divisions of land on the globe, usually regarded as six: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

**con-ti-nen-tal** (nēn'tā; -t'l), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a continent or [cap.] the Continent. 2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the confederated colonies at the time of the American Revolution. — *n.* 1. One belonging to a continent or [cap.] the Continent. 2. [cap.] A soldier in the Continental army. 3. *Colloq., U. S.* The least bit; — from the low value of Continental currency.

**Continental Celtic.** See GAULISH.

**Continental code, continental Morse code.** *Teleq.* See MORSE CODE.

**Continental shelf.** *Phys. Geog.* A submarine plain bordering nearly every continent and descending in a sharp slope (continental slope) to the ocean depths.

**con-ti-nen-tal-ly** (kōn'ti-nēnt'l), *adv.* In a continental manner.

**con-tin'ence** (kōn-tin'ēns), *n.* Contact; a touching.

**con-tin'ency** (kōn-tin'ēns), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sēs). 1. Quality or state of be-

ing contingent. 2. A possible or not unlikely event or condition. 3. An adjunct or accessory; as incidental expense, or the like. 4. *Philos.* The fact of existing as an individual human being in time, dependent on others for existence, menaced by death, dependent on oneself for the course and quality of existence. — **Syn.** See JUNCTURE.

**con-tin'gent** (-jēnt), *adj.* [F. or L. F., fr. L. *contingens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, happen, fr. *con-* + *tingere* to touch.] 1. Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible. 2. Coming from or subject to unforeseen conditions; chance; as, a *contingent* result of a war. 3. Dependent; conditional; — with *on* or *upon*; as, an agreement *contingent upon* certain concessions. 4. Accounting. Dependent on something that may or may not occur; as, *contingent* assets. 5. *Logic.* Depending upon some condition or upon the truth of something else. — **Syn.** See ACCIDENTAL. — *n.* 1. A contingent event; accident. 2. A share, proportion, or allotment. 3. A quota or a representative group; as, the American *contingent* at the Olympic games; a *contingent* of troops for foreign service. — **con-tin'gent-ly**, *adv.*

**con-tin'u-al** (kōn-tin'ū-əl), *adj.* 1. Characterized by continuity; continuous; as, a *continual* din. 2. Occurring in steady, rapid, but not unbroken, succession; as, *continual* riles. — **con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Continual, continuous, constant, incessant, perpetual, perennial. *Continual* implies a close and very prolonged succession or recurrence; *continuous* implies an uninterrupted flow of events, parts, or the like, and may suggest space as well as time; *constant* implies uniform, steady, or persistent occurrence or recurrence; *incessant* implies ceaseless or uninterrupted activity; *perpetual* implies unfailing repetition or lasting duration; *perennial* implies existence over an indeterminate number of years, but, in current use, often also connotes constant renewal.

**con-tin'u-ance** (āns), *n.* [OF.] 1. A continuing in a state or course; duration. 2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation. 3. A sequel. 4. *Law.* Adjournment of proceedings to a specified day. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

**con-tin'u-ant** (-ānt), *n.* [I. *continuans*, pres. part.] 1. That which continues or has continued existence. 2. *Phonet.* A consonant sound which may be prolonged during one breath, as that of *f*, *v*, etc.; — *opp.* to *stop* (def. 12).

**con-tin'u-ate** (-āt), *adj.* *Obs.* Uninterrupted; continued.

**con-tin'u-a-tion** (-ā-sh'n), *n.* 1. State of being continued, extended, prolonged, etc. 2. Act of continuing; esp., a resumption, as of a story. 3. That which continues, as an extension, a supplement, an installment of a novel, etc. — **con-tin'u-a-tive** (kōn-tin'ū-ā-tiv, -ā-tiv), *adj.*

**Syn.** Continuation, continuance, continuity mean something which continues or is being continued. Continuation suggests prolongation or resumption; continuance, duration, perseverance, or stay; continuity, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent.

**con-tin'u-a-tor** (kōn-tin'ū-ā-tēr), *n.* A continuer of a work.

**con-tin'ue** (kōn-tin'ū), *v. i.* [OF. *continuer*, fr. L. *continuare*, *tinu-atum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus*. See CONTINUOUS.] 1. To remain in a given place or condition; abide; stay. 2. To endure; last. 3. To persevere; persist. 4. To resume a story, speech, etc. — *v. t.*

1. To extend in duration; persist in. 2. To carry onward; extend. 3. To resume, as a discourse. 4. Of a legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or undecided. 5. To suffer to remain; retain; as, *continued* in office. — **con-tin'ue-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **con-tin'ue-er** (-ū-ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Continue, last, endure, abide, persist mean to exist indefinitely. Continue refers to a process and stresses its lack of end rather than its duration; last, when unqualified, stresses length of existence passing that which is normal or expected; endure adds the implication of resistance, especially to destructive forces or agencies; abide implies stability and constancy, especially as opposed to mutability and impermanence; persist adds the implication of outlasting the appointed or normal time.

**con-tin'ued frac-tion** (-d). See FRACTION.

**con-ti-nu'i-ty** (kōn'ti-nū'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being continuous. 2. Something that has or gives continuousness or sequence. 3. *Motion Pictures* A scenario. 4. *Radio.* Prepared copy from which the spoken part of a program is presented. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

**con-tin'u-ous** (kōn-tin'ū-ūs), *adj.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together.] Having continuity of parts; without cessation or interruption; continued. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL — **con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**con-tin'u-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* CONTINUA (-ā). [L., neut. of *continuus* continuous.] 1. That which is continuous and selfsame; that of which no distinction of content can be affirmed except by reference to something else; as, a space-time continuum (see FOURTH DIMENSION). 2. Anything continuous in which a fundamental common character is discernible; as, the *continuum* of consciousness. Cf. STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

**con'to** (kōn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CONTOS (-tōs). [Pg.] Literally, a million; hence, formerly, a million reis; in Brazil, 1000 cruzeiros, in Portugal, 1000 escudos.

**con-tort'** (kōn-tōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *contortus*, past part. of *contorquere* to twist, fr. *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] To twist together or upon itself; bend into curves; writhe. — **Syn.** See DEFORM. — **con-tor-tion** (-tōr-sh'n), *n.* — **con-tor-tive** (-tiv), *adj.*

**con-tor-tion-ist** (kōn-tōr-sh'n-ist), *n.* One who contorts; esp., an acrobat who assumes unnatural postures.

**con-tour** (kōn'tūr; kōn-tōr'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *contorno*, fr. *contornare* to compass about, fr. L. *con-* + *torcere* to turn.] 1. The outline of a figure, body, mass, etc.; the line or lines representing such an outline; as, the *contours* of a statue or of a coast. 2. — **CONTOUR LINE.** **Syn.** See OUTLINE. — *adj.* Following the contour lines, or running furrows or ridges along the contour lines, for retardation of erosion by rain water; as, *contour* plowing; *contour* farming. — *v. t.* 1. To make in contour; to draw, or lay down, the contour of. 2. To construct, as a road, in conformity to a contour.

**contour line.** A line, as on a map or chart, connecting the points on a land surface that have the same elevation.

**contour map.** A map showing the configuration of a surface by means of contour lines representing regular intervals of elevation (*contour intervals*), as one for every twenty feet.

**con-tra-** (kōn'trā-). [L.] A prefix meaning *against*, *contrary*, in opposition, etc., as in *contradistinction*.

**con-tra-band** (kōn'trā-bānd), *n.* [From F., fr. It. *contrabbando*, fr. *contra* against + *bando* proclamation.] 1. Illegal or prohibited commerce. 2. Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden; also, smuggled goods. 3. In full, *contraband* of

war. That which, according to international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. 4. Hence, U. S., a Negro slave who escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines during the Civil War. — **con'tra-band, adj.** **con'tra-band'ist** (kōn'trā-bān'dīst), *n.* One engaged in contraband commerce; a smuggler.

**con'tra-bass** (-bās'), *adj.* *Musical.* Having a range below normal bass. — *n.* A contrabass instrument or voice; specif., the largest instrument of the viol class, sounding an octave below the normal bass instrument. — **con'tra-bass'ist** (-bās'ist; -bās'ist), *n.*

**con'tra-bo-nos mo'tres** (kōn'trā-bō'nōs mō'trēs). [L.] Against good morals; harmful to the moral welfare of society.

**con'tra-cep'tion** (kōn'trā-sēp'shūn), *n.* [contra + -ception as in *inspiration*.] Prevention of conception or impregnation. — **con'tra-cep'tive** (-tīv), *adj. & n.*

**con'tra-clock'wise** (-klōk'wīz'), *adj. & adv.* = COUNTERCLOCKWISE.

a bargain; covenant. 2. Hence: a The written evidence of such an agreement. b The branch of law concerned with such contracts. 3. The formal agreement of marriage or of betrothal. 4. *Bridge.* a The number of tricks named by the highest bidder. b = CONTRACT BRIDGE.

**con'tract** (kōn-trākt'), *in sense 1, often* kōn'trākt'), *v. t.* [F. and L.; chiefly fr. L. *contractus*, past part. of *contrahere* to draw together, fr. *con-* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To establish or undertake by contract. 2. Now Rare. To betroth. 3. To bring on; incur; acquire. 4. To draw together in length, compass, etc.; shorten; narrow; shrink. 5. To wrinkle or knit (the brow). 6. *Gram.* To shorten by omitting one or more letters or sounds, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one. See **CONTRACTION**, 3. — *v. i.* 1. To make a contract. 2. To become contracted. — **con'tract'ible** (kōn-trākt'ib'l), *adj.* — **con'tract'i-bil'ity** (-bīl'itē), *n.* — **con'tract'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** (1) See **INCUR**.

(2) **Contract**, **shrink**, **condense**, **compress**, **constrict**, **deflate** mean to decrease in bulk, volume, or content. **Contract** implies a drawing together of sides or particles with a reduction in compass or a temporary compacting of the mass; **shrink** implies a contracting (literal or figurative) so as to fall short of its original length, bulk, or volume; **condense** implies a reduction of something homogeneous to greater compactness without material loss of content; **compress** differs from **condense** in implying squeezing something formless or diffused into definite shape and small compass; **constrict** implies a tightening that decreases diameter; **deflate**, a shrinkage by exhaustion of gas, air, etc.

**con'tract bridge** (kōn'trākt'), *n.* A variety of auction bridge in which the declarer's side can score toward game only the number of tricks named in the contract, any additional tricks being scored in the honor column, and a bonus receiving a bonus only when bid.

**con'trao'tile** (kōn-trākt'īl), *adj.* Having the power or property of contracting; contractive. — **con'trao'til'ity** (kōn-trākt'īl'itē), *n.*

**con'trac'tion** (-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of contracting, state of being contracted. 2. Specif.: a Limitation or reduction, as of credit. b Shortening and thickening of a muscle fiber or of a muscle when in action. 3. An abbreviation formed by contracting a word or phrase; — usually resulting in the omission of medial letters (as, *can't* for *cannot*, *Dr.* for *doctor*, *shd* for *should*).

**con'tractive** (-tīv), *adj.* Tending to produce contraction; also, contractile. — **con'tractive-ness**, *n.*

**con'trao'tor** (kōn-trākt'ōr, *esp.* U. S., kōn'trākt'ōr), *n.* [LL.] 1. One who contracts or is party to a contract; specif., one who contracts to perform work, or supply articles on a large scale, at a certain price or rate. 2. That which contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

**con'trao'tu-al** (kōn-trākt'ū-āl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a contract.

**con'trao'ture** (kōn-trākt'ūr), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *contracture*, fr. L. *contractura* a drawing together.] *Med.* A state of permanent contraction of the muscles.

**con'tra-dance** (kōn'trā-dāns'). *Var.* of **CONTRADANSE**.

**con'tra-dict'** (kōn-trā-dīkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contradictus*, past part. of *contradice* to speak against, fr. *contra* + *dicere* to speak.] 1. To assert the contrary of; to deny the truth of; gainsay. 2. *Obs.* To resist; oppose. 3. To be contrary to; go counter to; confute; as, the results of the experiment contradicted his theory. — **Syn.** See **DENY**. — *v. i.* 1. To oppose in words; gainsay. — **con'tra-dic'ta-ble**, *adj.* — **con'tra-dic'ter**, **con'tra-dic'tor** (kōn-trā-dīkt'ōr), *n.*

**con'tra-dic'tion** (-dīkt'shūn), *n.* 1. An assertion of the contrary. 2. Status or fact of contradicting each other; logical incompatibility; as, a contradiction in terms. 3. Something involving such conflict, inconsistency, etc. Cf. **PARADOX**.

**con'tra-dic'tious** (-shūs), *adj.* Contradictory.

**con'tra-dic'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Contradictory.

**con'tra-dic'to-ry** (-dīkt'ō-ry), *adj.* 1. Tending to contradict; of the nature of, given to, or involving contradiction. 2. *Logic.* Having the nature of a contradictory. — **Syn.** See **OPPOSITE**. — *n.* *Logic.* A proposition so related to another that if either is true the other must be false. b A term which is the exact negative of another (as, *white* and *not white*). Cf. **CONTRARY**, *n.*, 3. — **con'tra-dic'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **con'tra-dic'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**con'tra-dis-tinc'tion** (-dīs-tīnkt'shūn), *n.* Distinction by contrast; — chiefly in the phrase *fr. contrastation* to — **con'tra-dis-tinc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* — **con'tra-dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**con'tra-dis-tin-guish** (-dīs-tīng'wīsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

**con'tra-in-di-cate** (-īn'dī-kāt'), *v. t.* *Med.* To point to as an improper or harmful remedy or treatment. — **con'tra-in-di-cation** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

**con'tral'to** (kōn-trāl'tō), *n.* *pl.* -ros (-tōz), -tī (-tē). [It. fr. *contra* + *alto* alto.] A originally, the part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; now, that of the lowest female voice, having a range of about two octaves from *f* upward. See **PITCH**, *Illustr.* b A contralto voice or singer. — **con'tral'to**, *adj.*

**con'tra-o'p'ray** (kōn-trā-ōk'tāv), *n.* See **PITCH**, *Illustr.*

**con'tra-o-p'osition** (kōn-trā-ōp'ō-zhūn), *n.* Opposition.

**con'tra-prop'** (kōn-trā-prōp'), *n.* [contra + propeller.] *Aeronautics.* A device comprising a pair of propellers on concentric shafts, turning in opposite directions.

**con'trap'tion** (kōn-trāp'shūn), *n.* *Colloq.* Contrivance; gadget.

**con'tra-pun'tal** (kōn-trā-pūn'tāl; -tī), *adj.* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint.] *Music.* a Of, or according to the rules of, counterpoint. b Polyphonic. — **con'tra-pun'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**con'tra-pun'tist** (kōn-trā-pūn'tīst), *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

**con'tra-ri'e-ty** (kōn-trā-rī'ē-tē), *n.* *pl.* -rīēs (-rīēs). 1. State or quality of being contrary; variance. 2. Something contrary to something else; an inconsistency.

**con'tra-ri'ous** (kōn-trā-rī'ūs), *adj.* *Archaic.* Contrary.

**con'tra-ri-wise** (kōn-trā-rī-wīz; kōn'trā-rī-wīz; *see* **CONTRARY**), *adv.* 1. On the contrary; on the other hand. 2. Conversely; vice versa. 3. Contrarily; perversely.

**con'tra-ry** (kōn-trā-ry, *or* *esp.* *Brit.*, kōn'trā-rī; *see* note below), *adj.* [OF. *contrarie*, fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra* against.] 1. Opposed; diametrically different. 2. That is opposite in position, nature, direction, etc. 3. Unfavorable; adverse; — now only of weather, etc. 4. Counter; as, *contrary* to law. 5. Given to opposition; capacious. 6. *Logic.* Having the nature of a contrary. — *n.* *pl.* -rīēs (-rīēs). 1. The opposite; a proposition, condition, etc., incompatible with another. 2. One of two contrary things. 3. *Logic.* a A proposition so related to another that, though both may be false, they cannot both be true. b Either of a pair of terms that cannot both be affirmed of the same subject (as, *black* and *white*). Cf. **CONTRADICTORY**, *n.* — *adv.* Contrarily; contrariwise; counter. — **con'tra-ri-ly** (kōn-trā-rī-lē; *emphatic* also kōn-trā-rī-lē), *adv.* — **con'tra-ri-ness** (-lēs; -nēs), *n.*

**Syn.** (1) See **OPPOSITE**.

(2) **Contrary**, **perversé**, **retive**, **balky**, **froward**, **wayward** mean given to opposing wishes, commands, conditions, and the like. **Contrary** implies a temperamental unwillingness to accept dictation or advice; **perversé** implies obstinacy or wrongheadedness or, in current use, sexual maladjustment; **retive**, as here compared, suggests great intractability or unreasonableness; **balky** suggests a stopping short and obstinately refusing to go further; **froward** suggests a proneness to disobedience; **wayward** suggests a perverseness that makes a person go his own way, however capricious or depraved it may be.

**by contraries.** By way of opposition; contrary to expectation. — **on the contrary.** In opposition; on the other hand. — **to the contrary.** To an opposite effect or intent.

**con'trast'** (kōn-trāst'), *v. t.* [F. *contraster*, fr. It. fr. LL. fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand.] To exhibit noticeable differences when compared or set side by side. — *v. i.* To place, arrange, etc., so as to set off or to bring out differences. — **Syn.** See **COMPARE**. — (kōn'trāst), *n.* 1. Act or process of contrasting; state of being contrasted. 2. A person or thing that exhibits differences when contrasted. 3. *Fine Arts.* Diversity of adjacent parts in color, emotion, tone, etc. — **con'trast'a-ble**, *adj.*

**con'tra-val'a-tion** (kōn-trā-vā-lā'shūn), *n.* [See **CONTRA**; **VALLATION**.] *Fort.* A series of works confronting the walls of an invested place, erected by the besiegers to isolate the defenders and safeguard themselves against sallies.

**con'tra-vene'** (-vēn'), *v. t.* [F. or L.; F. fr. LL. *contravenire*, fr. *contra* + *venire* to come.] 1. To go or act contrary to; to infringe; as, to *contravene* a law. 2. To oppose; contradict. — **Syn.** See **DENY**. — *Ant.* Uphold. — **con'tra-ven'er** (-vēn'ēr), *n.*

**con'tra-ven'tion** (-vēn'shūn), *n.* Act of contravening; transgression; violation.

**con'tre-danse'** (kōn-trē-dāns'), *n.* [F., fr. E. **COUNTRY-DANCE**.] A country-dance.

**con'tre-temps'** (kōn-trē-tāns'), *n.* *pl.* -TEMPS (-tāns; F. -tāns). [F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *temps* time, fr. L. *tempus*.] An inopportune and embarrassing occasion, often one causing a hitch in one's plans or procedure.

**con'tribute** (kōn-trīb'yū), *v. t.* [L. *contributus*, past part. of *contribuere* to bring together, *adj.* fr. *con-* + *tribuere* to grant.] 1. To give or supply in common with others. 2. To supply (an article) for publication. — *v. i.* To give or furnish something, as to a common stock or for a common purpose. — **Syn.** See **CONDUCE**. — **con'trib-ut-a-ble** (-ū-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **con'trib'u-tor** (kōn-trīb'yū-tōr), *n.*

**con'trib'u-tion** (kōn-trīb'yū'shūn), *n.* 1. A levy or tax, esp. an extraordinary one; an impost. 2. Act of contributing; also, the sum or thing contributed. 3. A writing for publication, esp. in a periodical. — **con'trib'u-tive** (kōn-trīb'yū-tīv), *adj.* — **con'trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con'trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

**con'trib'u-to-ry** (kōn-trīb'yū-tō-ry, *or* *esp.* *Brit.*, -tēr), *adj.* 1. Contributing, as to a common fund or enterprise. 2. Of the nature of, or forming, a contribution; serving as a contribution; esp., aiding in affecting an end or result; as, *contributory* causes. — **Syn.** Subservient, auxiliary. — *n.* *pl.* -rīēs (-rīēs). One who contributes; a contributor; also, a contributory factor.

**con'trite** (kōn'trīt), *often, in poetry*, kōn'trīt'), *adj.* [OF. *contrit*, fr. L. *contritus* bruised, past part. of *contere* to grind, bruise, fr. *con-* + *tere* to rub, grind.] 1. Broken down with sorrow for sin; humbly and thoroughly penitent. 2. Proceeding from sincere repentance; as, *contrite* sighs. — **con'trite-ly**, *adv.* — **con'trite-ness**, *n.*

**con'trit-ion** (kōn'trīt'shūn), *n.* Sincere repentance. Cf. **ATTRITION**.

— **Syn.** See **PENITENCE**.

**con'triv'ance** (kōn-trīv'āns), *n.* 1. Act or power of contriving; also, the thing in which something is contrived, designed, or adapted. 2. A thing contrived or used in contriving; an invention; esp., a mechanical device or appliance.

**con'trive'** (kōn-trīv'), *v. t.* [OF. *contriver*, fr. LL. *contripare* to compare, appar. of Teut. origin.] 1. To devise; plan; as, to *contrive* means of meeting. 2. To fabricate as a work of art or ingenuity; design; invent; as, to *contrive* a new type of airship. 3. To bring about or effect, as by ingenuity or stratagem; to manage; as, to *contrive* to keep cool. — *v. i.* To make devices; to form schemes or designs. — **con'triv'a-ble** (-trīv'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **con'triv'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**con'trol'** (kōn-trōl'), *v. t.*; -trōlled' (-trōld); -trōl'ling. [F. *contrôler*, fr. *contrôle* counter register, deriv. of *contre* + *role* roll, *catalogue*.] 1. To check or regulate, as payments; to keep within limits, as speed. 2. To test or verify (a statement or experiment) by counter or parallel evidence or experiment. 3. To exclude, directing, guiding, restraining power over. — **Syn.** See **CONDUCT**. — *n.* 1. Power or authority to control. 2. Reserve or restraint. 3. Anything affording a standard of comparison or means of verification; a check. Cf. **CONTROL EXPERIMENT**. 4. The apparatus used to control a mechanism or machine in operation, as an aircraft or motorboat; also, any of the



mechanisms of such an apparatus. 5. In vehicle racing, a part of the course not reckoned in the timing; specif., a station where an airplane may stop a limited time for minor repairs. 6. *Spiritualism*. A personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of the medium. — *Syn.* See *rowza*. — *con-trol'a-ble*, *adj.* — *con-trol'ment*, *n.*

**control experiment.** An experiment to check the results of other experiments, as by maintaining identical conditions, except for one varied factor, whose causal significance can thus be inferred.

**con-trol'er** (kōn'trōl'ēr), *n.* 1. An officer appointed to check expenditures; comptroller. 2. A governor, director, or the like. 3. A mechanical or electrical device for controlling power, speed, pressure, etc. — *con-trol'er-ship*, *n.*

**con-tro-ver-sial** (kōn'trō-vūr'shāl; -sī-āl), *adj.* Subject to, relating to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical; disputatious. — *con-tro-ver-sial-ist*, *n.* — *con-tro-ver-sial-ly*, *adv.*

**con-tro-ver-sy** (kōn'trō-vūr'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-sīz). [L. *controversia*, fr. *controverſus* turned against, disputed, fr. *contro* (= *contra*) + *verſus*, past part. See *VERSION*.] A discussion of a controverted matter or controversial issue; dispute; debate; sometimes, quarrel; strife.

**con-tro-ver-t** (kōn'trō-vūr't; kōn'trō-vūr't; 2), *v. t.* To oppose with arguments; deny; contradict; as, to *controvert* a statement; also, to contest; oppose; as, *controverted* doctrines. — *Syn.* See *DISPROVE*. — *con-tro-ver-tal* (kōn'trō-vūr't-āl), *adj.*

**con-tu-ma-cious** (kōn'tō-mā'shūs), *adj.* Perverse in resisting authority; stubbornly disobedient. — *Syn.* *Rebellious*, *insubordinate*. — *con-tu-ma-cious-ly*, *adv.* — *con-tu-ma-cious-ness*, *n.*

**con-tu-ma-cy** (kōn'tō-mā-sī; kōn'tō-), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). [L. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*, *accis*, insolent.] Contumacious spirit or action; defiance of authority.

**con-tu-mely** (kōn'tō-mē-lī; kōn'tō-mē-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [OF. *contumelia*, fr. L. *contumelia*.] Contemptuous or arrogant language or treatment; scornful insolence; also, an instance of this; an insult. — *con-tu-meli-ous (kōn'tō-mē-lī-ūs; -ūs), *adj.* — *con-tu-meli-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *con-tu-meli-ous-ness*, *n.**

**con-tuse** (kōn'tūz), *v. t.* [L. *contusus*, past part. of *contundere* to beat, crush, fr. *con* + *tundere* to beat.] To injure (flesh, skin, etc.) without laceration; to bruise.

**con-tu-sion** (tō'tūzhn), *n.* A contusing; also, a bruise.

**con-nu-drum** (kō-nū'drām), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of riddle, based upon some fanciful or fantastic resemblance between things quite unlike, forming a puzzling question, of which the answer is a pun or involves a pun. 2. An unanswerable or purely speculative question. — *Syn.* See *MYSTERY*.

**con-va-lesce** (kōn'vā-lēs'), *v. i.* — *LESCE* (lēst; -lēst'ing (-lē'ing)). [L. *convalescere*, fr. *con* + *valere* to grow strong, fr. *valere* to be strong.] To gather strength after sickness; to recover health gradually. Cf. *RECOVERATE*.

**con-va-les-cence** (lē'shēns; -ns), *n.* The process or period of convalescing. — *con-va-les-cent* (-ēnt; -nt), *adj.* & *n.*

**con-val-lar'i-a-ceous** (kōn'vāl-lār'ī-ā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *convallaris* a valley.] Belonging to the lily-of-the-valley family (Convallariaceae). See *LILY OF THE VALLEY*.

**con-vec-tion** (kōn-vēk'shēn), *n.* [LL. *convectio*, fr. *convēhere* to bring together, fr. *con* + *vehere* to carry.] A conveying; specif., Physics, transference of heat or electricity by moving masses of matter, as by currents in gases and liquids caused by differences in density, or by electrically charged particles across a spark gap. — *con-vec-tion-al*, *adj.* — *con-vec-tive* (-vēk'tīv), *adj.* — *con-vec-tive-ly*, *adv.*

**con-ven-i-ence** (kōn'ven'ēns; often *Engl.* *kōn've-nēns* or *kōn've-nēns*, with *pl.* -nēns; -sīz), *n.* [L. *conveniens*.] 1. Conventional usage, pl., the conventionalities. 2. Convenience; suitability. Cf. *MARRIAGE*, *PL. CONVENIENCE*.

**con-vene** (kōn-vēn'), *v. i.* & *v. t.* [F. *convenir*, fr. L. *convenire*, fr. *con* + *venire* to come.] To come together in a body; to assemble. — *v. i.* To cause to assemble; convoke. 2. To summon before a tribunal. — *Syn.* See *SUMMON*. — *Ant.* Adjourn. — *con-ven'er* (-vēn'ēr), *n.*

**con-ven-i-ence** (-vēn'ēns), *or*, now less commonly, **con-ven-i-ent-ly** (-vēn-āl), *n.* 1. Quality of being convenient; fitness; suitability. 2. Personal comfort; ease; hence, any labor-saving or comfort-giving appliance, fixture, etc. 3. A convenient time; opportunity.

**con-ven-i-ent** (-vēn-āl), *adj.* [L. *conveniēns*, *-entis*, suitable, pres. part. of *convenire*. See *CONVENE*.] 1. Obs. Fit; appropriate; proper. 2. Suited to one's personal ease or comfort or to one's easy performance of some act or function. 3. *Colloq.* Near at hand; easy of access. — *con-ven-i-ent-ly*, *adv.*

**con-vent** (kōn'vent *or*, esp. *Brit.*, -vēnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, *ML.* also, a convent. See *CONVENE*.] A community of recluses devoted to a religious life under a superior; also, their establishment, as a monastery or nunnery; — now usually restricted to a community of nuns, or a nunnery. — *Syn.* See *CLOISTER*.

**con-vent** (kōn-vēnt'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* *Obs.* To convene.

**con-ven-ti-cle** (-vēn'tī-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.] 1. *Obs.* An assembly. 2. An assembly for religious worship; esp., a secret or illicit meeting for worship in forms other than those of the established church, as, formerly in England, by nonconformists, or dissenters. 3. A meetinghouse. — *con-ven-ti-cle-er* (-klēr), *n.*

**con-ven-tion** (kōn-vēn'shēn), *n.* 1. Act of convening. 2. A body of delegates, representatives, members, or the like, periodically convened for a common purpose. 3. Agreement or an agreement; contract; covenant; specif.: a An international agreement, now usually less formal than a treaty. b An agreement between opposing military commanders with respect to military operations. 4. General agreement as the basis of any custom, usage, or the like; hence, custom; fixed usage; conventionality; as, slaves to *convention*. 5. A rule, practice, form, etc., which has its sanction in custom or usages; as, the *conventions* of the novel; social *conventions*.

**con-ven-tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Of pertaining to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention. 2. Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; contractual; — opposed in law to *legal* and *judicial*. 3. Growing out of, depending on, or sanctioned by, custom or usage; as, *conventional* full dress. 4. Lacking spontaneity, originality, or individuality; formal; as, *conventional* remarks. 5. Conventionalized; as, the *conventional* design of the shamrock. — *Syn.* See *CEREMONIAL*. — *con-ven-tion-al-ism* (-āl-iz'm), *n.* — *con-ven-tion-al-ist* (-l-ist), *n.* — *con-ven-tion-al-ly*, *adv.*

**con-ven-tion-al-ity** (-āl-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being conventional; specif., adherence to social formalities or usages. 2. A conventional usage, practice, or rule; a convention.

**con-ven-tion-al-ism** (kōn-vēn'shēn-āl-iz'm), *v. t.* To make conventional; specif., to design, draw, etc., so as to show typical rather than individual lines or features. — *con-ven-tion-al-ism* (-āl-iz'm; -l-iz'm), *n.*

**con-ven-tu-al** (kōn-vēn'tō-āl), *adj.* Of, per-  
taining to a convent. — *n.* 1. A member of a convent. 2. [See of a branch of the Franciscan order or of the Carmelite order] a mitigated rule.

**con-verge** (-vūrj), *v. i.* — *VERGED* (-vūrjd); — *VERGING* (-vūr'j-ing). [LL. *convergere*, fr. *con* + *vergere* to turn, incline.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together; — opposed to *diverge*. — *v. t.* To cause to converge.

**con-ver-gence** (-vūr'jēns), *n.* 1. Also *con-ver-gent-ly* (-jēn-āl). Act or state of converging; also, a degree or point of convergence; — opposed to *divergence*. 2. Tendency to grow alike; development of similarities in form, habits, etc. — *con-ver-gent*, *adj.*

**con-ver-sa-ble** (kōn-vūr'sā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Affable; approachable. 2. Pert. to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse; as, a *conversable* evening or mood. — *con-ver-sa-ble-ness*, *n.*

**con-ver-sance** (kōn-vēr-sāns; -s; see *adv.*), *n.* Also *con-ver-sant-ly* (-sān-āl). Conversant quality, state, or practice; familiarity; intimacy of knowledge.

**con-ver-sant** (kōn-vēr-sānt; -s; formerly, and still by some, *kōn-vēr'sānt*), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *conversans*, pres. part. of *conversari* to associate with.] 1. *Now Rare*. Went to dwell. 2. Intimately acquainted; familiar. 3. Familiar by use or study; versed; — usually followed by *with*. — *con-ver-sant-ly*, *adv.*

**con-ver-sa-tion** (kōn-vēr-sā'shēn), *n.* [OF. *conversacion*, *-tion*, fr. L. *conversatio*. See *CONVERSE*, *v.*] 1. *Archaic*. a An abiding. b Manner of living; conduct. 2. Social interchange; intercourse. 3. Sexual intercourse. 4. Oral and, usually, informal or friendly interchange of views, sentiments, etc.; talk or a talk. 5. Conversation resulting from experience, study, etc. 6. In modern diplomacy, an informal discussion between representatives of two or more governments regarding policy, treaties, etc. — *con-ver-sa-tion-al*, *adj.* — *con-ver-sa-tion-al-ly*, *adv.*

**con-ver-sa-tion-al-ist** (-āl-ist), *n.* Also *con-ver-sa-tion-ist*. One who converses much or excels in conversation.

**con-ver-sa-tion-ist** (kōn-vēr-sā-tī-ōn-ist; -ist; -tī-ōn-ist), *n.*; *pl.* -tōn-ists (kōn-vēr-sā-tī-ōn-ist; -tōn-ists; -tī-ōn-ists; -tī-ōn-ists). [It.] A social gathering for conversation about art, literature, science, etc.

**con-verse** (kōn-vēr's), *v. i.* [OF. *converser*, fr. L. *conversari* to associate with, fr. *conversare* to turn often, fr. *convertere*. See *CONVERT*.] 1. *Archaic*. To hold intercourse; to have conversation or converse. 2. To interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; to talk. — *Syn.* See *SPEAK*. — *con-vers'er* (-vēr'sēr), *n.*

**con-verse** (kōn-vēr's), *n.* 1. Intercourse; communion. 2. Familiar discourse; conversation.

**con-verse** (kōn-vēr's; 2), *adj.* [L. *conversus*, past part. See *CONVERT*.] Turned about; reversed in order or relation, as, a *converse* proposition. — (kōn-vēr's), *n.* 1. In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse; loosely, the opposite or reverse. 2. *Logic*. A proposition obtained by conversion. See *CONVERSION*. 4. — *con-verse-ly* (kōn-vēr's-lī; kōn-), *adv.*

**con-ver-sion** (kōn-vēr'shēn; -zhēn), *n.* 1. Act of converting, or state of being converted. 2. A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief with conviction; specif., the experience associated with and involving a definite and decisive adoption of religion, esp. a Christian religion. 3. *Law*. a An appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own, without right. b *Equity*. The exchange of property of one nature to property of another nature, as of real to personal. 4. *Logic*. Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or vice versa. 5. *Math.* A change or reduction of the form of a proposition or expression; esp., the reduction by multiplication from a fractional to an integral form. — *con-ver-sion-al*, *adj.* — *con-ver-sion-ary* (-ēr'ī *or*, esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-ī), *adj.*

**con-vert** (kōn-vūr't), *v. t.* [OF. *converter*, fr. L. *convertere*, *-versum*, fr. *con* + *vertere* to turn.] 1. *Obs.* To turn. 2. To turn from one belief or course to another. 3. To cause spiritual conversion of or in. 4. To transmute; transform; esp., in manufacturing, to change the chemical nature of; as, to *convert* starch into sugar. 5. To divert; to apply to a different use, specif., *Law*, to an improper or dishonest use. 6. To exchange for an equivalent; as, to *convert* goods into money. 7. *Finance*. To change (one form of security, obligation, or the like) into an equivalent of a different nature. 8. *Law*. To subject (property) to conversion (def. 3 b). 9. *Logic*. To alter (a proposition) to conversion (def. 4). — *Syn.* See *TRANSFORM*. — *v. i.* To be converted.

**con-vert** (kōn-vūr't), *n.* A converted person; esp., one who experiences or undergoes religious conversion.

*Syn.* Convert, proselyte mean one who has embraced another creed, opinion, etc., than that which he previously accepted. Convert is used in a good sense implying a sincere and voluntary change; proselyte now implies one who has been won over to a belief previously rejected.

**con-ver'ter**, **con-ver'tor** (kōn-vūr'tēr), *n.* 1. One who converts or makes converts. 2. A merchant who buys undyed fabrics, etc., and has them dyed, bleached, etc. 3. An apparatus for converting; specif.: a *Steel Mfg.* Short for *BESSEMER CONVERTER*. b *Elec.* A device employing mechanical rotation for transforming electrical energy.

**con-vert-i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Also **con-vert-i-bil-ity**, *adv.*

**con-vert-i-ble** (kōn-vēr'tīb'l), *n.* A convert. **con-vert-ible** (kōn-vēr'tīb'l; 2), *adj.* [F. *convertible*, fr. L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convēhere* to bring together.] Curved or rounded as the exterior of a spherical or circular form viewed from without; — opposite of *concave*. See *LENS*, *ILLUSTR.* — (kōn-vēr's; form. often *kōn-vēr's*), *n.* A convex body, surface, part, lens, etc. — *con-vert-ly*, *adv.*

**con-vert-ly** (kōn-vēr's-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). Convex curvature; also, a convex surface, curve, or part.

**con-ver-s-** (kōn-vēr's-), *n.* A combining form denoting *conversely*, *conversely*, as in: *con-ver-s-o-con-verse*, convex on one side and concave on the other; *con-ver-s-o-con-verse*; *con-ver-s-o-plane*.

**con-vey** (kōn-vē), *v. t.* [OF. *conveier* (ONF.), *conveier*, to escort,



**cop** (kōp), *v. t.*; **COFFED** (kōpt); **COPI'ING**. [Prob. fr. *OF. caper* to seize, fr. *L. capere*.] **Slang.** a To catch; capture. b To steal.

**C Cuping**

One kind of Coral  
(*Orbicella annularis*)

**corbell** (kôr'bél), *n.* [F. *corbelle*, fr. LL. *corbicula* a little basket.] Arch. A sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, etc.

**corbel** (kôr'bél), *n.* [OF., prop., raven, dim. of *corp*, fr. L. *corvus* raven.] 1. Arch. A projection from the face of a wall, supporting a weight. 2. A short timber placed lengthwise under a girder to afford a bearing. — *v. t.* — *to corbel* (bêl) or *belled*; *bel-ling* or *bel-ling*. To furnish with a corbel.

**corbel-ling, corbel-ling, n.** Corbel work or the construction of corbels; a series of corbels.

**corbie** (kôr'bî), *n.*; *pl.* *corbies* (-bîz). Also **corbie crow**. [See *corbie*.] Chiefly Scot. A raven or crow.

**corbie gable.** A gable having corbiers.

**corbie-step** (-stêp), *n.* Arch. One of the steps in which a gable wall is often finished in place of a slope.

**cord** (kôrd), *n.* [OF. *corde*, fr. L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, fr. Gr. *chordê*.] 1. A string, or small rope; also, such string as a material. 2. A hansom's rope. 3. Any moral influence by which persons are held or drawn, as if by a cord. 4. A cubic measure used esp. for wood cut for fuel; also, the quantity of wood in such a measure. In U. S. now legally a pile 8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide (128 cu. ft.). A one-foot length of such a pile is a **cord foot** (16 cu. ft.). See *MEASURE, Table 5*. 5. A cordlike rib on a textile fabric; also, a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy; in *pl.*, trousers of corduroy. 6. Anat. A structure likened to a cord, esp. a tendon or a nerve. 7. Elec. A small flexible insulated cable (def. 4b) with a plug at one or both ends, used to connect a lamp, toaster, etc., with a socket. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish, bind, or connect with a cord or cords. 2. To arrange or pile up (wood, etc.) in cords. — *cord'er, n.*

**cord-age** (kôr'dij), *n.* 1. Ropes or cords, collectively; esp., the ropes in the rigging of a ship. 2. The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.

**cord/ate** (kôr'dât), *adj.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart.] Heart-shaped; cordiform; as, a cordate leaf. See *LEAF, illust.* — **cord/ate-ly, adv.**

**cord/ed** (kôr'déd), *adj.* 1. Bound with cords. 2. Striped or ribbed with cords; twilled; as, a corded cloth.

**cord/ella** (kôr-dêl'ya; -dêl'ya), *n.* See *KING LEAR*.

**cord/ell-er** (kôr-dêl'jêr; -jêr), *n.* [Fr. *cordelle* small cord, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See *CORD*.] 1. Eccl. Hist. A Franciscan. 2. Fr. Hist. A member of a French political club of the time of the first Revolution. It met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.

**cord/dial** (kôr'dîal; -dîal), *adj.* [ML. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor, cordis*, heart.] 1. *Obs.* Of or belonging to the heart; vital. 2. Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate. 3. Hearty; sincere. — *Syn.* See *GRACIOUS*. — *n.* 1. Any stimulating preparation, as a medicine. 2. *Com.* An aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage; a liqueur. — **cord/dial-ly, adv.** — **cord/dial-ness, n.**

**cord/dial-ty** (kôr-dîal'tî; kôr-dîal'tî), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tîz). Cordial quality; warmth of regard; heartiness.

**cord/di-form** (kôr'dî-fôrm), *adj.* [L. *cor, cordis*, heart + *-form*.] Heart-shaped; cordate.

**cord/di-le-ra** (kôr'dî-lê-râ; kôr'dî-lê-râ), *n.* [Sic., lit., little rope or string.] A mountain range or system, orig. one of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. — **cord/di-le-ran** (-ân), *adj.*

**cord/ite** (kôr'dî-tî), *n.* [From *cord*, *n.*] A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerine, gun cotton, and mineral jelly. The ingredients are mixed into a paste with acetone, and pressed out into cords which are dried and cut into lengths.

**cord/ô-ba** (kôr'dô-bâ, Sp. kôr'thô-vî; 17), *n.*; *pl.* *CORDOBAS* (-bâz; -vâs). [Sp. *Córdoba*, after the explorer Francisco F. de *Córdoba*.] The monetary unit of Nicaragua, originally established as equal to the U. S. gold dollar. See *MONEY, Tables*.

**cord/don** (kôr'dôn), *n.* [Fr. *corde*, cord.] 1. An ornamental cord, used esp. on costumes. 2. A line or circle of persons around any person or place; as, a *cord* of police; specif., **sanitary cord**, a line of guards stationed to isolate an infected district. 3. A cord or ribbon worn as a badge or decoration. 4. Arch. A stringcourse.

**cord/dô-van** (kôr'dô-vân), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cordova (Spanish *Córdoba*), Spain; hence [not cap.], a sort of the leather manufactured at Cordova. — *n.* [not cap.] A soft, fine-grained, colored leather, orig. made at Cordova, Spain.

**cord/du-roy** (kôr'dû-rô; -dû-rô; kôr'dû-rô; -dû-rô), *n.* [Prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] 1. A coarse durable cotton fabric, having a piled surface, like that of velvet, raised in cords, ridges, or ribs. 2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches of this material. — *adj.* 1. Made of corduroy, as a jacket. 2. Designating a road (*corduroy road*), bridge, etc., formed of logs laid side by side transversely, as across a swampy place. — *v. t.* To form (a road) of logs laid side by side transversely.

**cord/wain** (kôr'dwân), *n.* [OF. *cordoan*, fr. Sp. *cordobán*.] Archaic. Cordovan leather.

**cord/wain-er** (-êr), *n.* 1. Archaic. A worker in cordovan leather. 2. A shoemaker. — **cord/wain-er-y** (-êr-î), *n.*

**cord/wood** (-wôdd), *n.* A wood piled up or sold in cords. *b* Standing timber of size and quality fit only for burning as fuel.

**core** (kôr; 70), *n.* [ME., prob. fr. L. *cor* heart.] 1. The central portion in certain fruits, esp. of the apple family. 2. The central part of anything. 3. A portion removed from the interior of a mass, as from rock by boring. 4. The heart of timber; hence, a lumber center or base, usually of soft wood, on which veneers are glued. 5. The central strand around which others are twisted in some kinds of rope. 6. The gist, essence, or central meaning; the inmost part. 7. Elec. A bar of iron, or a bundle of iron wires, or the like, used to concentrate and intensify induced magnetic field, as in a transformer, induction coil, or armature. See *MAGNETO, illust.* 8. *Founding*. The portion of a mold which shapes the inside of a hollow casting. — *v. t.* To take out the core of.

**core, n.** [F. *corpe*.] Chiefly Scot. A company, as of curriers.

**core-la-tion** (kôr-lê-sh'ân), *n. Correlation. — **core-la-tive** (kôr-lê-sh'ân-tîv), *adj.* — **core-la-tive-ly, adv.***

**core-plon-ist** (kôr-plô-nîst), *n.* One of the same religion.

**core-sis** (kôr-sîs; kôr-sîs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *koris* bug + *-osis*, — in allusion to the achene.] Any of a genus (*Coreopsis*) of herbs of the aster family, including several garden species having heads with yellow or crimson rays; also, the flower; — called also *calliopis*.

**cor'er** (kôr'êr), *n.* An instrument for coring fruit.

**cor'e-spônd-ent** (kôr-spôn-dênt), *n.* In a suit for divorce on the grounds of adultery, the person named as guilty of adultery with the defendant. — **cor'e-spônd-en-ty** (-dên-tî), *n.*

**corn** (kôr), *n.*; *pl.* *CORNS* (kôrvs). [MD., basket.] Formerly, a basket (of any kind); now, specif., Brit., a truck used for conveying ore, coal, etc., to the pit mouth.

**corn'el** (kôr'el), *n.* = *WHEAT CORN*.

**corn'a-ceous** (kôr-nâ'sh'us; kôr't-; 70), *adj.* [LL. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather.] Leatherlike; tough.

**corn'an'dar** (-ân'dâr), *n.* [F. *coriandre*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *koriandron*.] An Old World herb (*Coriandrum sativum*) of the carrot family, with aromatic fruits (*coriander seeds*) used as a stomachic and carminative, and for seasoning.

**Cor-in'thi-an** (kôr-in'thi-ân), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Corinth. 2. Arch. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. See *ORDER, ACANTHUS, illust.* 3. In allusion: a To Corinthian morals; given to luxurious dissipation. b To Corinthian art; gracefully ornate. — *n.* 1. A native or resident of Corinth. 2. *A Obs.* A gay, licentious fellow. 3. A fashionable man about town; esp., a sportsman.

**Cor-in'thi-ans** (-ânz), *n. pl.*, construed as *sing.* Either of two Epistles to the Corinthians, in the New Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**Cor-i-olis force** (kôr-i-ôl'is), *n.* [After G. G. Coriolis (1792-1842), French civil engineer.] Physics. A deflecting force acting on a body in motion, as a projectile, airplane, or hurricane, due to the earth's rotation, diverting horizontal motions to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.

**corn'um** (kôr'um; 70), *n.*; *pl.* *-RIA* (-dî). [L., leather.] The derma, or deeper vascular and sensitive layer of the skin; the corresponding layer of the mucous membranes.

**corn** (kôr), *n.* [Sp. Ar. *alcornoque*.] 1. The elastic, tough, cortical tissue of the cork oak (*Quercus suber*), useful for stoppers for bottles, life preservers, etc. 2. A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of it. 3. A stopper for a bottle, cask, etc., esp. one cut out of cork. 4. Anyling A float; a bob. 5. Bot. A tissue in the stems of most woody plants, making up the greater part of the bark. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish or fit with cork or a cork. 2. To stop with or as with a cork; hence, to restrain. 3. To blacken with burnt cork.

**corn'age** (kôr'kî), *n.* A charge made by innkeepers, etc., for every bottle of wine, etc., uncorked and served.

**corn'er** (kôr'kêr), *n.* 1. A worker or machine that corks. 2. Slang. A conclusive argument, statement, or fact; a clincher; also, a person or thing of superior quality, ability, etc.

**corn'screw** (kôr'skrô), *n.* An instrument with a spiral device for drawing corks from bottles. — *v. t.* & *i.* Colloq. To proceed or cause to proceed in a winding way. — *adj.* Having the shape of a cork-screw; spiral.

**corn'wood** (-wôdd), *n.* Any of several trees having light or corky wood, as: a *Lup.*, a small tree (*Leitneria floridana*), the sole species of its genus, which constitutes the family Leitneriaceae or the order Leitneriales. *b* = *BALSA*.

**corn'y** (kôr'kî), *adj.*; *corn'k-er* (-kî-êr); *corn'k-est*. Of the nature of, or like, cork. — **corn'k-ness, n.**

**corn** (kôr), *n.* [Gr. *kormas* trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. *keirein* to shear.] Bot. A short, bulblike, underground, upright stem, invested with a few thin membrane or scale leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus. Cf. *BULB, TUBER*.

**corn'mo-rant** (kôr'mô-rânt), *n.* [OF. *cornareng*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Phalacrocorax*) of dark-colored, voracious sea birds having a long neck, webbed feet, wedge-shaped tail, hooked beak, and a patch of bare, often brightly colored, distensible skin under the mouth. In the Far East some species are used for catching fish, a band being placed about the bird's throat so that it cannot swallow the fish. 2. A greedy or gluttonous person. — *adj.* Ravenous; voracious.

**corn** (kôr), *n.* [AS.] 1. *Now Dial.* A small, hard particle; a grain. 2. Any small, hard seed; esp., the seed of any one of the cereal grasses. 3. Collectively, the seeds of any of the cereal grasses used for food; grain. Corn is often specifically used for the important cereal crop of a given region; thus, in England it refers to wheat, in Scotland and Ireland to oats, and in the United States, Canada, and Australia to Indian corn, or maize. 4. Any plant which produces such seed. 5. Colloq. = *CORN WHISKY*. 6. *Skinng*. Granular snow. 7. Slang. Corny music, playing, jokes, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; now, specif., to salt slightly in brine and preservatives; as, to corn beef. 2. To form into grains; to granulate, as gunpowder. 3. To feed with corn or grain.

**corn, n.** [OF., fr. L. *cornu* horn.] A horny hardening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, produced by friction or pressure.

**corn'a-ceous** (kôr-nâ'sh'us), *adj.* [L. *cornus* cornel + *-aceous*.] Belonging to the dogwood family (Cornaceae). See *DOGWOOD*.

**corn borer.** In full, **European corn borer**. The larva of a European moth (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), now a serious pest in U. S., boring in the ears and stems of Indian corn.

**corn bread.** Bread made from corn; specif., U. S., bread made of Indian meal baked in a shallow pan.

**corn'cake** (kôr'nâk; 2), *n.* U. S. Johnnycake.

**corn'cob** (kôr'b), *n.* U. S. 1. The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn are arranged in rows. 2. A **corncob pipe**, a tobacco pipe with the bowl made from a corncob.

**corn cookie.** An annual hairy weed (*Agrostemma githago*), of the pink family. It has bright red flowers, and is common in grainfields.

**corn crake.** The land rail (see *RAIL*).

**corn'ne** (kôr'nê), *n.*; *pl.* *-NEAS* (-dz). [Fem. sing., fr. L. *cornus* hony, fr. *cornu* horn.] The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light. See *EYE, illust.* — **corn'neal** (-dî), *adj.*

**corn'nel** (kôr'nêl), *n.* [Prob. fr. MLG. *cornelle*, fr. OF. *cornelle*, fr. L. *cornicula*, fr. *cornus*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Cornus* and related genera, esp. the red dogwood and flowering dogwood (see *DOGWOOD*). 2. Either of two red-berried herbs, *Chamaepericlymenum canadense*, with whorled leaves and white floral bracts (called also *bunchberry*), and *C. eucaica*, with opposite leaves and purple bracts.

**corn'nel'ian** (kôr-nêl'yân; kôr-), *n.* [OF. *cornelina* (F. *cornaline*), fr. *cornicula*.] Mineral. Carnelian.

**corn'ne-ous** (kôr'nê-îs), *adj.* [L. *cornuus*.] Horny.

**corn'ner** (kôr'nêr), *n.* [OF. *corniers*, fr. ML., fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point.] 1. The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; angle. 2. A position from which escape by retreat is impossible. 3. An out-of-the-way place; a nook. 4. An edge or extremity; hence, any quarter or part; esp., a quarter of the earth. 5. A place designed to form, occupy, mark, protect, or adorn a corner of

anything. 6. *Corn. & Exchange.* The state of things produced by a person or persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or species of property, thus compelling those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price; as, a *corner* in wheat or in cotton. — *Syn.* See *MONOPOLY*.

— *v. t.* 1. To provide with corners. 2. To put or set in a corner. 3. To drive into a corner or into a position of difficulty. 4. *Corn. & Exchange.* To get command of (a stock, etc.), so as to be able to put one's own price on it. — *v. i.* *U. S.* 5. To loom, have, or come to, a corner. — *adj.* 1. Situated at a corner. 2. Used or fitted for use in a corner.

**cor'ner-stone** (kôr'nêr-'stôn'), *n.* 1. A stone forming a part of a corner or angle in a wall; esp., such a stone laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building. 2. Hence, something of fundamental importance.

**cor'ner-wise** ('wîz'), **cor'ner-ways** ('wâz'), *adv.* With the corner in front; so as to form a corner; diagonally.

**cor'net** (kôr'nê't; -nît; now often kôr'nê't in the U. S., esp. in sense 1), *n.* [*f.* dim. fr. *OF.* *corn* horn, fr. *L.* *cornu*.] 1. *Music.* A brass-wind instrument, like the trumpet, with cupped mouthpiece and three valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods. 2. Something shaped like a horn, as a piece of paper twisted into the form of a cone.

**cor'net**, *n.* [*F.* *cornette*, dim.] 1. The large white headress of members of a certain Roman Catholic sisterhood (Sisters of Charity). 2. *Mil.* Formerly: A troop of cavalry. 3. The grade of commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, who carried the standard. 4. *Naut.* A pennant used in signaling.

**cor'net-a-pis-ton** (kôr'nê't-â-'pîs-'tân; kôr'nê't; -F. kôr'nê't-â-'pîs-'tôn'), *n.*; pl. *CORNELS-A-PISTONS* (kôr'nê'ts; -kôr'nê'ts; -F. kôr'nê't-â-'pîs-'tôn'). [*F.*] *Music.* A cornet.

**cor'net-ry** (kôr'nê't-ri), **cor'net-ry** (kôr'nê't-ri; -nî-ri), *n.* A performer on the cornet.

**corn flour.** Cornstarch. Chiefly *Brit.*

**corn-flow'er** (kôr'n-'flou-ôr), *n.* 1. = *CORN COCKLE*. 2. = *BLUE-BOTTLE*, 1a.

**corn-lice** (kôr'nîs), *n.* [*F.* *cornice*, *corniche*, fr. *It.* *cornice*, fr. *I.* *coronis*, fr. *Gr.* *korônê*.] 1. *Arch.* The horizontal member (typically moulded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a facade; hence, the top course or courses of the wall when treated as a crowning member. See *ORDER*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. In upholstery, etc., a decorative band, as to conceal the rings by which a curtain is hung. — *v. t.* 3. *Arch.* To crown with, or as with a cornice.

**corn-ish** (kôr'nîsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, Cornishmen, or Cornish. — *n.* The Celtic dialect which survived in Cornwall until late in the 18th century. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*. — **Cor'nish-man** (-mân), *n.*

**corn law.** A law regulating trade in corn; pl., the series of laws dating back to 1436 and in force in Great Britain till 1846, regulating the export and import of corn.

**corn pone.** Southern *U. S.* Corn bread, esp. when made without milk or eggs.

**corn sirup.** See *GLUCOSE*, 2.

**corn'starch** ('stâr-'stâr'; -2), *n.* *U. S.* Starch made from Indian corn; esp., a white flour used for puddings, etc.

**corn sugar.** Dextrose made from maize. See *DEXTROSE*.

**corn'u** (kôr'nû), *n.*; pl. *CORNUTA* (-nû-û). [*L.*] A horn; — applied in anatomy to any of various horn-shaped structures.

**corn'u-co-pla** (kôr'nû-'kû-plâ; -58), *n.*; pl. *-PIAS* (-dz). [*L.* *cornu copiae* horn of plenty.] 1. The horn of Amalthaea, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance. 2. An abundance. 3. A receptacle shaped like a horn or cone.

**cor'nus** (kôr'nîs), *n.* [*L.* *cornel*.] A cornel.

**cor-nute** (kôr'nû't), *v. t.* *Archaic.* To cuckold.

**cor-nû-to** (kôr'nû-'tô), *n.*; pl. *-TOS* (-tôz). [*It.* fr. *L.* *cornutus* horned.] *Obs.* A cuckold.

**corn whisky** or *Colloq.* **corn liquor.** Whisky distilled from mash consisting largely of corn.

**corn'y** (kôr'nî), *adj.* 1. *Cor'ner-ry* (-nî-er); *cor'ner-ly* (-nî-ly). 1. Of or pert. to, or producing or abounding in corn (esp. sense 3). 2. Tiresomely trite, outworn, and countrified, or ridiculously naïve; as, a *corny* joke. 3. *Swing Music.* Affecting, or rendered in, a banal, bland, or unsophisticated style, so as to elicit sentimental feelings; — contrasted with *hot*.

**corn'y**, *adj.* Pertaining to or having corners on the feet.

**cor-ro-dy** (kôr-'rô-dî), *n.*; pl. *-DIES* (-dz). [*ML.* *corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredium*, provision.] *Old Eng. Law.* An allowance of provisions for maintenance.

**cor-ro-la** (kôr-'rô-lâ), *n.* [*L.* dim. of *corona* crown.] *Bot.* The petals of a flower, collectively; the inner perianth, or floral envelope surrounding the stamens, — distinct from the *calyx*. Cf. *GAMOPETALOUS*.

**cor-ro-la-ry** (kôr-'rô-lâ-ri), *or*, *Brit.*, **cor-ro-lâ-ry** (-rî), *n.*; pl. *-IES* (-îz). [*L.* *corollarium* corollary, gift, fr. *corolla*. See *COROLLA*.] 1. A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, from a proved proposition. 2. Something that naturally follows; a result. — *adj.* Of the nature of a corollary; consequential.

**cor-ro-late** (kôr-'rô-lât), **cor-ro-lat-ed** (-lât-'êd; -îd), *adj.* *Bot.* Having a corolla.

**co-ro-na** (kôr-'rô-nâ), *n.*; pl. *-NAS* (-nâz), *-NAE* (-nê). [*L.* *corona*.] 1. *Anat.* A crownlike structure, the upper part of a tooth or the skull. 2. *Arch.* The projecting part of a classic cornice. 3. *Astron. & Meteorol.* a A luminous envelope surrounding the sun, beyond the chromosphere. It is seen only during a total eclipse. b A circle, usually colored, often seen around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. It is due to diffraction produced by suspended droplets. 4. *Bot.* An *lase* on the inner side of the corolla in certain 5 as in the daffodil, jonquill, milkweeds, etc. 6 The discharge of electricity which appears on the surface of a conductor under high voltage. 7. *Zool.* See *NOTICE*. 7. A long clear with sides straight to the unsealed end and roundly blunted at the sealed end. See *CIGAR*.

**Co-ro-na Aus-tra-lis** (kôr-'rô-nâ-'ôz-'trâ-'lîs), *gen.* *CORONAE AUSTRALIS* (-nê), [*L.* *northern crown*.] A southern constellation adjoining Sagittarius on the south; the Southern Crown.

**Co-ro-na Bo-re-a-lis** (kôr-'rô-nâ-'ôz-'bî-'lîs), *gen.* *CORONAE BORAEALIS* (-nê), [*L.* *northern crown*.] A northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes; the Northern Crown.

**cor-ro-nach** (kôr-'rô-nâk), *n.* [*Fr.* *coronach*, fr. *comb* with + *rénach*

a roaring.] *Scott. & Ir.* lamentation for the dead; a dirge, whether sung or played, as on the bagpipes.

**co-ro-na-graph** (kôr-'rô-nâ-'grâf; -9), *n.* [*Corona* + *-graph*.] An instrument for observing the solar corona in full sunlight.

**cor'o-nal** (kôr-'ô-nâl; -nî), *n.* A circlet for the head; a crown or coronet.

**cor'o-nal** (kôr-'ô-nâl; kôr-'ô-nâl; -nî, *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a crown or corona. 2. *Anat.* Lying in the direction of the coronal suture. — **co-ro-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**coronal suture.** *Anat.* A suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones.

**cor'o-nar'y** (kôr-'ô-nâr-'î), *or*, *Brit.*, **cor-nâr-'î**, *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crown. 2. *Anat.* Like, or situat<sup>ed</sup> like, a crown; specif., of designating, or pert. to either of two arteri<sup>al</sup> (and left) which arise from the aorta and supply the tissues of itself; as, a *coronary artery*; *coronary thrombosis*.

**cor'o-na-tion** (-nâ-'shôn), *n.* Act or ceremony of investing a sovereign or his consort with the royal crown.

**cor'o-ner** (kôr-'ô-nêr), *n.* [*OF.* *corone* crown, fr. *L.* *corona*.] A public officer whose principal duty is to inquire by an inquest held in the presence of a jury (coroner's jury) into the cause of any death which appears to be due to unnatural causes. — **cor'o-ner-ship**, *n.*

**cor'o-net** (nê't; -nê't; -nî), *n.* [*OF.* *coronete*, dim. of *corons* crown.] 1. A small crown, esp. one marking a rank lower than sovereignty.

2. An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples. 3. The lower part of a horse's pastern where the horn terminates in skin. See *HORSE*, *ILLUSTR.* (32, 46). — **cor'o-net-ed**, **cor'o-net-ed**, *adj.*

**cor-po-ra** (kôr-'pô-râ), *n.*, pl. of *CORPUS*.

**cor-po-ral** (râl), *n.* Also **cor-po-ra-le** (-râ-'lê). [*ML.* *corporale*, see *CORPUS*, *adj.* *Eccl.* A linen cloth used in the Eucharist.

**cor-po-ral**, *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *L.* *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body.] 1. Belonging or relating to the body; bodily. 2. Hence, personal. 3. *Archaic.* Corporal. — *Syn.* See *BODILY*. — **cor-po-ral-ly**, *adv.*

**cor-po-ral**, *n.* [*F.* *caporal*, also *corporal*, fr. *It.* fr. *L.* *caput* head.] *Albr. cpl., corp.* 1. *Mil.* The lowest noncommissioned officer, next below sergeant and above private, first class; as of 1948 in the U. S. Army, equal in grade to the former sergeant (4th grade). 2. *Brit. Nav.* A petty officer assistant to the master-at-arms. — **cor-po-ral**

**cor-po-ral-ty** (kôr-'pô-râl-'tî), *n.*; pl. *-TIES* (-tîz). State of quality of being or having a body; corporality.

**corporal punishment.** *Law.* Punishment applied to the body of the offender, including the death penalty, whipping, and imprisonment.

**cor-po-ral's guard** (kôr-'pô-râl-'gârd), *n.* A small detachment such as a corporal commands; hence, a small group.

**cor-po-rate** (kôr-'pô-rât), *adj.* [*L.* *corporatus*, past part. of *corpore* to shape into a body, fr. *corpus* body.] 1. Combined into one body; united. 2. Formed into a body by legal enactment; incorporated; as, a *corporate* town. 3. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body; as, *corporate* property. 4. = *CORPORATIVE*, 2. — **cor-po-rate-ly**, *adv.*

**cor-po-ra-tion** (-râ-'shôn), *n.* 1. A body of associated persons; specif. [*cap.*], a body of municipal authorities; as, the *Corporation* of the City of London. 2. *Law.* An entity recognized by law as constituted by one or more persons and as having various rights and duties together with the capacity of succession; a juristic person constituted by one or more natural persons, as, a municipal corporation; a business corporation. 3. *Colloq.* The abdomen or belly, esp. when protuberant. 4. See *CORPORATIVE*, 2.

**cor-po-ra-tive** (kôr-'pô-râ-'tîv; -râ-'tîv), *adj.* 1. Pert. to, or consisting of, a corporation. 2. Centering supreme authority in one corporate body made up of representatives of key corporations (employer-employee bodies) exercising regimentation severally in industry, business, banking, and labor; as, the *corporate* state of Italian fascism.

**cor-po-ra-tor** (kôr-'pô-râ-'tôr), *n.* A member of a corporation.

**cor-po-re-al** (kôr-'pô-rê-'âl; -70), *adj.* [*L.* *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body.] 1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, matter; material; physical. 2. *Corporal*; bodily; as, man's *corporeal* frame. 3. Tangible or palpable; as, a *corporeal* hereditament. — *Syn.* See *MATERIAL*; *BODILY*. — **cor-po-re-al-ty** (-âl-'tî), *n.* — **cor-po-re-al-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-po-re-al-ness**, *n.*

**cor-po-re-lity** (kôr-'pô-rê-'lî-tî), *n.* State or quality of having or being a body; physical nature.

**cor-po-sant** (kôr-'pô-sân't), *n.* [*It.* or *Fr.* *corpo santo* holy body, or *L.* *corpus sancti* body of a saint.] = *ST. ELM'S FIRE*.

**corps** (kôr; as *pl.*, kôr-z; 70), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *corpus* body.] 1. (*originally*, kôr) A corps (in any sense); — *corps* being an earlier spelling. 2. A body of persons organized or under common direction; esp., an organized subdivision of the military establishment; as, the Marine Corps; specif., a large unit of an army, comprising two divisions and auxiliary troops. Cf. *ARMY*, 1 b, *INSIGNIA*, *ILLUSTR.* 3. In some European countries, a students' social society with a rigid code of honor.

**corps area.** *Mil.* In the United States, a territorial division of states based on the military population, for purposes of administration, training, and tactical control.

**corps de bal'let** (kôr-'dê-'bâ-'lê'), [*F.*] A company of ballet dancers.

**corps** (kôrps; rarely kôr), *n.* *Orig.*, **corps** (at first *part* kôr). [*ML.* *corps*, *corps*, body, fr. *OF.* *corps* (later spelled *corps*), fr. *L.* *corpus*.] 1. *Obs.* A human or animal body, whether living or dead. 2. A dead body, esp. of a human being; hence, anything defunct.

**cor-pu-lence** (kôr-'pû-'lên-s), **cor-pu-len-ey** (-lên-'s), *n.* [*F.*] Bodily bulk; esp., excessive fatness; fleshiness.

**cor-pu-lent** (-lên't), *adj.* [*F.* fr. *L.* *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Bulky; very fat. — *Syn.* *Fat*, *obese*, *portly*, *fleshy*. — **cor-pu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**cor-pus** (kôr-'pûs), *n.*; pl. *CORPORA* (-pô-'dê). [*L.*] 1. The body of a man or animal, whether dead; — now chiefly humdrum. 2. *Anat.* A comparatively solid and homogeneous structure forming a part of an organ, esp. of the brain. 3. A general collection of writings; the whole literature of a subject. 4. The main body; esp., the principal of a fund or estate, as opposed to interest, etc.

**cor-pus cal-lo-sum** (kôr-'pûs-'kâl-'lô-'sum); pl. *CORPORA CALLOSA* (-dê), [*ML.*, *callous* body.] *Anat.* The great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres in man and in the higher mammals. See *BRAIN*, *ILLUSTR.*

**Cor-pus Chris-ti** (kôr-'pûs-'krî-'stî). [*L.*, body of Christ.] *E. C. Ch.* A festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

**cor-pus-cle** (kôr-'pûs-'cl), *n.* [*L.* *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus* body.]



a Corona of Jonquill.

**1.** A minute particle. **2.** Anat. A protoplasmic cell, esp. one of those that float free in blood, lymph, and pus. The corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates are colored (*red corpuscles* or *erythrocytes*) or colorless (*white corpuscles* or *leucocytes*). The red corpuscles contain hemoglobin and carry the oxygen from the lungs to the various parts of the body. The white corpuscles are nucleated ameboid cells found not only in the blood but also in lymph and in the bodily tissues and constitute the chief cellular elements in pus. Certain white corpuscles (*phagocytes*) show special activity in ingesting and destroying waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., in the blood or tissues of the body. — *corpus-cu-lar* (kôr-pûs'kû-lér), *adj.*

*cor-pus-cu-lis* (kôr-pûs'kû-lis), *n.* A corpuscle.

*cor-pus de-lit-ri* (kôr-pûs dè-lit'ri), [L., the body of the crime.] *Law.* The basic facts necessary to the commission of a crime, as, in murder, the actual death of the person alleged to have been murdered; — often used erroneously to designate the body of the victim.

*cor-pus ju-ris* (kôr'pûs), [L.] A body of law; a comprehensive collection of the law of a country or jurisdiction.

*Cor-pus Ju-ris Co-mo-ni-ci* (kô-mô-ni-si), [L.] *R.C.Ch.* See CANON LAW.

*Cor-pus Ju-ris Ci-vi-lis* (si-vi-lis), [L.] The body of the Civil or Roman law, promulgated under Justinian's authority, A.D. 528-534, and the basis of the actual law in most of continental Europe.

*in-to-um* (întè-um), *pl.* CORPORA LUTEA (-â), [NL., luteous] **1.** Anat. The reddish-yellow mass of endocrine tissue that forms from a ruptured Graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary. **2.** Pharm. A preparation of the corpus luteum of the hog or cow, used in ovarian dysfunction.

*cor-pus stri-a-tum* (stri-â-tum), *pl.* CORPORA STRIATA (-â), [NL., striate body.] *Anat.* Either of a pair of large nuclei of the brain situated beneath and external to the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles and forming part of their floor.

*cor-ran-der* (kôr-rân-dér), *v. t.* *1.* *cor-ran-der, -rasum*, fr. *cor-* + *rodere* to rub. *Obs.* To scrape. **2.** *Geol.* To wear away, as by running water or glaciers. — *cor-ra-sion* (kôr-râ-si-ôn), *n.*

*cor-râ-l* (kôr-râ-l; kôr-râ-l), *n.* (Sp., a yard, a yard for cattle, fr. *corro* ring, fr. *l. currere* to run.) A pen or enclosure for confining or capturing animals; also, an enclosure for defense and security. Cf. KRAAL, STOCKADE. — (kôr-râ-l), *v. t.*; *WALLED* (-râ-l); *-râ-l'ing*. **1.** To confine in or as in a corral. **2.** To arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral. **3.** *Collog.* *U. S.* To get and keep hold of; to capture.

*cor-rect* (kôr-rêkt), *v. t.* [See CORRECT, *adj.*] **1.** To make or set right; rectify. **2.** To indicate for amendment the errors or faults of; as, to correct proofs, tests. **3.** To improve for faults, chastise. **3.** To counteract by the agency of opposite qualities or tendencies, neutralize. **4.** To alter or adjust so as to bring to a required condition; as, to correct a lens for spherical aberration.

*Syn.* (1) Correct, rectify, amend, remedy, redress, amend, reform, revise mean to make right that which is wrong. Correct implies attention to errors, faults, or defects in form, behavior, method, etc.; rectify, to that which requires straightening out because not right, just, properly controlled, etc.; amend specifically implies correction of a text or manuscript; remedy, correction of that which makes a person or thing, such as the body politic, unsound or abnormal; redress, the rectification of inequities and, usually, their reparation; amend, reform, and revise, an improvement by corrective changes, amend often implying slight and reform drastic changes, while revise (applied generally to that which is written) connotes a detailed search for imperfections.

**(2)** See PUNISH.

— *adj.* [L., *correctus*, past part. of *corrige* to make straight, correct, fr. *cor-* to lead straight.] **1.** Conforming to an approved or conventional standard; proper; as, correct manners, costume, grammar. **2.** Conforming to fact or truth; of reasoning, in accordance with logical principles; of statements or opinions, according with known facts; of a copy, free from errors. — *cor-rect'ly*, *adv.* — *cor-rect'ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* Correct, accurate, exact, precise, nice, right mean conforming to fact, standard, or truth. Correct usually implies freedom from fault or error as judged by some standard, accurate implies, more positively, fidelity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care; exact stresses strict accordance with fact, standard, or truth; precise stresses sharpness of definition or delimitation; nice, as here compared, stresses great precision and delicacy, as in adjustment, discrimination, etc.; right comes close to correct but throws more emphasis upon conformity to fact, truth, or a standard than on freedom from error or fault.

*cor-rec-tion* (kôr-rêk'shôn), *n.* **1.** Act of correcting; amendment; rectification; also, reproof; punishment; chastisement. **2.** Neutralization of noxious qualities; as, correction of acidity in the stomach. **3.** That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; an emendation. **4.** A quantity applied by way of correcting; as, the index correction of a sextant. — *cor-rec-tion'al* (-â-l; -l'), *adj.*

*cor-rec-ti-tude* (kôr-rêk'ti-tûd), *n.* [From *correct* on the analogy of rectitude.] Correctness; esp., propriety.

*cor-rec-tive* (kôr-rêk'tiv), *adj.* Having the power or property of correcting, or restoring to a normal condition. — *n.* A corrective agent. — *cor-rec-tive-ly*, *adv.*

*cor-rec-tor* (-tér), *n.* [L.] One that corrects.

*cor-re-late* (kôr-rê-lâ), *n.* [See RELATE, CORRELATION.] Either of two related things, esp. things so connected that one directly implies the other. — (kôr-rê-lâ; kôr-rê-lâ), *v. t.* To have reciprocal relations; to be correlative. — *v. i.* **1.** To connect systematically; as, to correlate English and history in the schools. **2.** To establish a mutual or reciprocal relation of or between; as, to correlate mental states with corresponding brain processes. — (kôr-rê-lâ), *adj.* Correlated.

*cor-re-la-tion* (-lâ'shôn), *n.* [NL., *correlatio*, fr. *cor-* + *relatio*] The act or process of correlating; mutual relation; esp., Biol., reciprocal relation in the occurrence of different structures, processes, etc., in organisms.

*cor-rel'a-tive* (kôr-rê-lâ-tiv), *adj.* **1.** Having, indicating, or involving, a reciprocal relation; mutually related. **2.** Gram. Having a mutual relation; corresponding and regularly used together; as, "either" and "or" are correlative conjunctions. — *n.* A correlative; as: *a Biol.* A correlated characteristic structure, etc. *b Gram.* Either of two correlative words or expressions. *c Physics.* A correlative force. — *cor-rel'a-tive-ly*, *adv.* — *cor-rel'a-tiv'i-ty* (-tiv'i-ti), *n.*

*cor-respond* (kôr-rê-spond), *v. i.* [F. or M.; F. *correspondre*, fr. *correspondere*.] **1.** To answer (to something else) in fitness, function, amount, etc.; to suit, agree, fit, or match. **2.** To have communication, esp. by letters. — *Syn.* See ANSWER.

*cor-respond* (kôr-rê-spond), *v. i.* Also *cor-re-spond* (an-oy corresponding; relation or agreement of things to each other or of one thing to another. **2.** Intercommune between persons by letters. **3.** The letters which pass between correspondents.

*correspondence school.* A school that teaches by correspondence, the instruction being based on instruction sheets and papers written by the student in answer to their questions or requirements.

*Answering* (to something) corresponding. — *n.*

**2.** One with whom inter-

course is carried on by letter. **3.** A person employed to contribute news regularly from a particular place. **4.** *Com.* One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a firm at a distance. —

**1.** Answering; correspondent; as, *cor-respond-ing-ly*, *adv.* — *cor-respond-ing* on intercourse by letters. — *cor-re-spond-ing-ly*, *adv.*

*cor-re-spond'sive* (-spôn'siv), *adj.* Mutually responsive.

*cor-rî-da* (kôr-rê'hâ), *n.* [Sp.] A bullfight.

*cor-rî-dor* (kôr-rî-dôr; -dôr), *n.* [F., fr. Fr. *corridor*, fr. *correr* to run, fr. *l. currere*,] **1.** A passageway, usually covered; esp., one, as in a hotel, into which rooms, etc., open. **2.** [often cap.] *Polit. Geog.* A narrow strip of land across territory previously foreign, joining a country to its seaport; as, the Polish *Corridor*. *Geol.* A circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain; a cirque.

*Cor-rî-dale* (kôr-rî-dâ), *n.* A rather large sheep of a dual-purpose breed developed in New Zealand.

*cor-rî-gen-dum* (kôr-rî-jên'dam), *n.*; *pl.* -GENDA (-dâ). [L.] A fault or error to be corrected, as in a manuscript or a printed work; *pl.*, a list of such errors with corrections.

*cor-rî-gi-ble* (kôr-rî-jî-b'l), *adj.* [Through F. & L., fr. *l. corrigere* to correct.] **1.** Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed. **2.** Submissive to correction. — *cor-rî-gi-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — *cor-rî-gi-bly* (-bil), *adv.*

*cor-rî-val* (kôr-rî-vâ), *n.* [F., fr. *l. corrivalis*.] A rival; competitor. — *adj.* Having rivaling claims; rival.

*cor-ro-bor-ant* (kôr-rô-bôr-ân't), *adj.* Corroborating; strengthening; of medicines, invigorating. — *n.* A tonic.

*cor-ro-b'o-rate* (-râ), *adj.* *Archae.* Corroborated. — (-rât), *v. t.* [L. *corroboratus*, past part. of *corroborare* to corroborate, fr. *cor-* + *robore* to strengthen, fr. *robore* strength.] To make more certain; to confirm; establish. — *Syn.* See CONFIRM. — *cor-ro-b'o-ra'tor* (-râ-tôr), *n.*

*cor-ro-b'o-ra'tion* (-râ'shôn), *n.* Act of corroborating; a strengthening or confirming; also, that which corroborates.

*cor-ro-b'o-ra'tive* (kôr-rô-bôr-â-tiv; -râ-tiv), *adj.* Tending to corroborate; sufficing, confirmatory. — *n.* A corroborant. — *cor-ro-b'o-ra'tive-ly*, *adv.*

*cor-ro-b'o-ra'try* (kôr-rô-bôr-â-tôr-î or, esp. Brit., -tôr-î), *adj.* Corroborative.

*cor-ro-b'o-ree* (kôr-rô-bôr-ê), *n.* Also *cor-ro-b'o-ree*, *cor-ro-b'o-ri*, etc. [Native name.] *Australas.* A nocturnal festivity, including symbolic dances, with which the Australian aborigines celebrate important tribal events. **B** A festivity; also, tumult; uproar.

*cor-rode* (kôr-rôl), *v. t.* [F. *corroder*, fr. *l. corrudere, -rasum*, fr. *cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing; to wear away gradually, as by the action of strong acid, caustic alkali, or other chemical; also, formerly, to erode. **2.** To consume; to eat as, corroding cares. — *v. i.* To undergo corrosion. — *cor-rô-* (-rôl'), *adj.*

*cor-ro-dy* (kôr-rô-dî), *Var.* of CORRODY.

*cor-ro-sion* (kôr-rô'shôn), *n.* **1.** Action or effect of corroding, or of corrosive agents. **2.** A product of such action or agents.

*cor-ro-sive* (-siv), *adj.* **1.** Eating away; corroding; as an acid. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing. — *n.* A substance which corrodes. — *cor-ro-sive-ly*, *adv.* — *cor-ro-sive-ness*, *n.*

*corroasive sublimate.* Chem. = MERCURY CHLORIDE.

*corru-gate* (kôr-rû-gât; kôr-rû-), *adj.* [L. *corrugatus*, past part. of *corrugare*, fr. *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated. — (-gât), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To form or shape into wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves. — *corru-gat'ed* (-gât'ed; -îd), *adj.* *corru-gat'ed iron.* Sheet iron or sheet steel, usually galvanized, shaped into straight, parallel, regular, and equally curved ridges and hollows.

*corru-ga'tion* (kôr-rû-gâ'shôn; kôr-rû-), *n.* Act of corrugating; also, a wrinkle or groove of a corrugated surface.

*cor-rupt* (kôr-rûpt), *adj.* [OF., fr. *L. cor-rumpere* to corrupt, fr. *cor-* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state; depraved.

*Syn.* See VICIOUS. — *v. t.* To make corrupt; as: **a** To make purit; to tempt. **b** To change from good to bad; to debauch. **c** To draw aside from rectitude and duty; to pervert. **d** To falsify, as a text. — *Syn.* See DEBASE. — *v. i.* To become corrupt; as: **a** To become purit or tainted. **b** To become debased; to lose virtue. — *cor-rupt'ly*, *adv.* — *cor-rupt'ness*, *n.*

*cor-rupt'er, cor-rupt'or* (kôr-rûpt'ôr), *n.* One that corrupts.

*cor-rupt'i-ble* (-rûpt'i-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being corrupted; liable to corruption. — *n.* Something corruptible; specif., the human body. (1 Cor. xv. 53.) — *cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — *cor-rupt'i-ble-ness*, *n.* — *cor-rupt'i-bly* (-bil), *adv.*

*cor-rupt'ion* (kôr-rûpt'shôn), *n.* **1.** A corrupting, or state of being corrupt; as: **a** Decay. **b** Depravity; impurity. **c** Bribery. **2.** An instance of making or becoming corrupt; perversion. **3.** An agency or influence that corrupts.

*cor-rupt'ion-ist* (-ist), *n.* One who practices or defends corruption, esp. in politics.

*corruption of blood.* *Law.* The taint or impurity of blood of a person which at common law was held to result from attainder of treason or felony, so that the tainted person's estate escheated at once and he was disabled from retaining any estate, rank, or title, and from inheriting and transmitting any estate.

*cor-rupt'ive* (kôr-rûpt'iv), *adj.* Producing corruption.

*cor-sage* (kôr-sâj; kôr-sâ), *n.* [F. See CORSET.] **1.** The waist or bodice of a woman's dress. **2.** A bouquet made up to be worn, etc., at the waist.



**cor'sair** (kôr'sâr), *n.* [F. *corsaire*, fr. It., fr. ML. *corsarius*, fr. L. *corsus* a running, course.] 1. A privateer, esp. of the Turks or Saracens; hence, a pirate. 2. The vessel of a privateer or a pirate.

**cor'se** (kôr's), *n.* [OF. *corse* (F. *corpe*). See **CORPSE**.] *Chiefly Poetic.* A corpse; a dead body.

**cor'set**, **cor'set** (kôr'sët; -lî), *n.* [F. dim. of OF. *cor'se* body. See **CORSE**.] 1. Armor for the body. 2. Usually **cor'se-let** (pron. kôr'sët-lët). A woman's one-piece supporting undergarment made up of a bra with shoulder straps combined with a girdle or corset, usually opening at the side with a slide fastener or hooks, with garters attached.

**cor'set** (kôr'sët; -lî), *n.* [OF., dim. of *cor'se* (F. *corpe*) body.] 1. In the Middle Ages, a close-fitting outer garment. 2. Often *pl.* A woman's close-fitting, boned, supporting undergarment, typically hooked and laced and extending from above or beneath the bust or from the waist to below the hips, usually having garters attached. See 2d STAY, *n.* 2. — *v. t.* To dress in or fit with a corset.

**cor'set cover**. A woman's underwaist covering the top of a corset.

**cor'tège** (kôr'têzh; -tîzh), *n.* Also **cor'tège** (kôr'têzh). [F. *cortège*, fr. It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte* court.] A train of attendants; a retinue. *b* A procession.

**Cor'tes** (kôr'têz; -tîz; Sp. kôr'tês), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., pl. of *corte* court.] The national legislature of Spain or of Portugal.

**cor'tex** (kôr'têks), *n.*; *pl.* **cor'tices** (-tîks). [L., bark.] 1. *Bot.* In higher plants, a tissue of the stem or root external to the vascular tissues and internal to the corky or outermost tissues. *b* Loosely, all of the tissue external to the wood; the bark. *c* In lower plants, an outer or investing layer or tissue, as in certain lichens, seaweeds, and fungi. 2. *Anat.* The outer or superficial part of an organ, as the kidney; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

**cor'ti-cal** (tî-kâl), *adj.* *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of cortex, esp. the cortex of the brain or kidneys. *b* Resulting from the action or condition of the cerebral cortex, or involving it; as, *cortical* blindness. — **cor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cor'ti-cat** (kôr'tî-kât), **cor'ti-cat'ed** (-kât'êd; -îd), *adj.* [L. *corticatus*.] Covered with bark or with cortex.

**cor'ti-cose** (kôr'tî-kôs), **cor'ti-cous** (-kôs), *adj.* *Bot.* Corticate.

**cor'tin** (kôr'tîn), *n.* [cortex + -in.] *Biochem.* The hormone produced by the cortex of the suprarenal gland.

**cor'ti-sone** (kôr'tî-sôn), *n.* [dehydrocorticosterone, a chemical.] *Biochem.* A compound isolated from the cortex of the adrenal gland, also produced synthetically, effective in treating rheumatoid arthritis.

**cor'und'um** (kôr-rûnd'ûm), *n.* [Tamil *kurundam*, fr. Skr. *kuruvinda* ruby.] *Mineral.* Native alumina, or aluminum oxide,  $Al_2O_3$ , the hardest mineral except the diamond. *L.* 9. Sp. gr. 3.95-4.10. Corundum is an excellent abrasive, esp. for materials of high tensile strength, as steel. Pure, transparent or translucent corundum is prized as a gem, called according to its color *sapphire* (blue), *ruby* (red) and by other names (see **SAPPHIRE**, *c* b).

**cor'us-cant** (kôr-rûs-kânt), *adj.* *Coruscating.*

**cor'us-cat** (kôr-rûs-kât; kôr-rûs-kât'), *v. t.* [L. *coruscare* to flash.] To glitter or gleam in flashes. — *Syn.* See **FLASH**.

**cor'us-ca'tion** (kôr-rûs-kâ'shûn), *n.* A coruscating; a sudden flash of light or (fig.) of intellectual brilliancy.

**cor'vee** (kôr'vê), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *corroga*, fr. L. *corrocare* to entreat together, fr. *cor-* + *rogare* to ask.] 1. *Feudal Law* Unpaid labor due from a vassal to his lord. 2. *Econ.* Unpaid or but partly paid labor exacted by public authorities, esp. for highways, etc.

**cor'vies** (kôr'vî), *n.* *pl.* of **cor'vee**.

**cor'vette** (kôr'vê-t), **cor'vet** (kôr'vê), *n.* [F. *corvette*, prob. fr. MD. *cor* a kind of ship.] 1. *Naut.* A war vessel ranking in the old sailing navies next below a frigate, and having usually only one tier of guns. 2. *Brit.* & *Canadian naves.* A highly maneuverable escort vessel smaller than a destroyer, armed with antiaircraft and anti-aircraft guns, and only lightly armored.

**cor'vine** (kôr'vîn; -vîn), *adj.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

**Cor'vus** (-vûs), *n.*; *gen.* **Cor'vi** (-vî). [L., raven.] A small constellation adjoining Virgo on the south.

**Cor'y-bant** (kôr'î-bânt), *n.*; *pl.* **BANTES** (-bânt'êz), **BANTS** (-bânt's). [F. *Corphyante*, fr. L. *Corphyas*, fr. Gr. *Korphyas*.] *Gr. Reliq.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany her with wild dances and music while she wandered by (tormented) over the mountains. — **Cor'y-ban'tian** (-bânt'îan; -tîan), **Cor'y-ban'tian** (-shân), *adj.*

**Cor'y-ban'tic** (-bânt'îk), *adj.* Of the Corybantes; also, [L.] frenzied

**cor'yd-a-lis** (kôr-îd'â-lîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *korydallia* a crested lark, fr. *korys* helmet.] *Bot.* An herb of a large genus (*Corydalis*) of the fumitory family, with racemose irregular flowers.

**Cor'y-don** (kôr'î-dôn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Korydôn*.] *Poetic.* A shepherd in Theocritus's *Idylls* and Vergil's *Eclogues*; -- used in modern pastorals as a name for a young rustic swain.

**cor'y-ymb** (kôr'îmb; -îm), *n.* [L. *corymbus* cluster of flowers, fr. Gr. *korymbos*.] *Bot.* A simple racemose inflorescence, in which the outer pedicels are longer than those nearer the axis, as in the cherry, many mustards, etc. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illust.* (2); **CYMB** *b*. — **cor'y-ymb-ose** (kôr'îmb'ôs), **co-rym'bous** (-bûs), *adj.* — **co-rym'bous-ly**, *adv.*

**cor'y-phæ-us** (kôr'î-fê'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* **PHAEI** (-fêi). [L., fr. Gr. *koryphaos* leader of the chorus, fr. *koryphê* head, top.] The leader of the chorus, esp. in the Greek drama.

**cor'y-phæe** (kôr'î-fê; 70), *n.* [F. *coryphée*.] A leading ballet dancer, formerly a man; hence, a female ballet dancer, esp. a leader.

**cor'y-za** (kôr'î-zâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *koryza* catarrh.] *Med.* Nasal catarrh; cold in the head. *Cl. COLD*, *n.* 3.

**co'se** (kôz). *Var.* of **COZE**.

**co-se-cant** (kô-sê-kânt), *n.* [For *co. secans*, abbr. of NL. *complementi secans*.] *Trig.* The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cosec* or *csc* (no period).

**co'sey** (kôz'î). *Var.* of **COZY** *adj.* & *n.*

**cos'h'er** (kôsh'êr), *v. t.* To pet; pamper; cosset.

**co'sie** (kôz'î), *adj.* *Var.* of **COZY**.

**co-signa-to-ry** (kô-sîg'nâ-tô-ri, *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -têr'î), *adj.* Signing jointly or in common. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rîz). One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty.

**co'sine** (kô'sîn), *n.* [For *co. sinus*, abbr. of NL. *complementi sinus*.] *Trig.* The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cos*

**Cos lettuce** (kôs). = **ROMAINE**.

**cos-met'ic** (kôz-mët'îk), *adj.* [Gr. *kosmêtikos* skilled in decorating, fr. *kosmos* order, ornament.] 1. Pertaining to or making for beauty, esp. of the complexion; beautifying or intended for beautifying; as, *cosmetic* salves, treatments. 2. Protecting or cleansing the skin, hair, or nails. — *n.* Any preparation (except soap) to be applied to the surface of the human body for lending attractiveness, for theatrical make-up, or for cleansing or conditioning the skin, hair, nails, etc.

**cos-me-tol'o-gy** (kôz-mê-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* The art or practice of giving cosmetic treatments. — **cos-me-tol'o-gist** (-jîst), *n.*

**cos'mic** (kôz'mîk), *adj.* [Gr. *kosmikos* of the world, fr. *kosmos*.] 1. Pert. to the cosmos; expansively vast and grandiose. 2. *\_\_\_\_\_ous*; orderly. — **cos'mi-cal** (-mî-kâl), *adj.* — **cos'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cosmic dust**. *Astron.* Fine particles, probably of meteoric matter, constantly falling upon the earth from space.

**cosmic ray**. Any of the rays of extremely high penetrating power produced, it is thought, beyond the earth's atmosphere by transmutations of atoms continually taking place through interstellar space. They bombard the earth and are responsible for some of the ionization of the earth's atmosphere.

**cos'mo-** (kôz'mô-), **cosm-**. [Gr. *kosmos*.] A combining form meaning *world*, as in *cosmology*.

**cos-mog'o-ny** (kôz-môg'ô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* **-ONIES** (-nîz). [Gr. *kosmogonia*, fr. *kosmos* the world + *root of gignêskai* to be born.] The creation and origination of the world or universe, or a theory regarding such creation. (Cf. **YUGA**. — **cos-mog'o-nal** (-nâl; -n'î), **cos'mo-gon'ic** (kôz'mô-gôn'îk), **cos'mo-gon'î-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **cos-mog'o-nist** (kôz'môg'ô-nîst), *n.*

**cos-mog'ra-phy** (kôz-môg'râ-fî), *n.*; *pl.* **-PHIES** (-fîz). [Gr. *kosmographeia*, fr. *kosmos* the world + *graphein* to write.] A general description of the world or of the universe; also, the science that treats of the constitution of the whole order of nature. — **cos-mog'ra-pher** (-fêr), *n.* — **cos'mo-graph'ic** (kôz'mô-grâf'îk), **-i-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.*

**cos-mol'o-gy** (kôz-môl'ô-jî), *n.* [*cosmo-* + *-logy*.] That branch of metaphysics which treats of the character of the universe as an orderly system, or *cosmos*. — **cos'mo-log'ic** (kôz'mô-lôg'îk), **cos'mo-log'î-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **cos'mo-log'ist** (kôz-môl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**cos-mop'o-lis** (kôz-môp'ô-lîs), *n.* A cosmopolitan city.

**cos-mop'ol'i-tan** (kôz-môp'ôl'i-tân), *adj.* [See **COSMOPOLITE**.] 1. Belonging to all the world; not local. 2. At home in any country; without local national attachments or prejudices. 3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite; as, *cosmopolitan* traits. 4. Composed of elements gathered from all or various parts of the world; as, a *cosmopolitan* population. 5. *Nat. Hist.* Found in most parts of the world, as the bats. — *n.* A cosmopolite. — **cos'mop'ol'i-tan-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

**cos-mop'o-lite** (kôz-môp'ô-lî), *n.* [Gr. *kosmopolitis*, fr. *kosmos* world + *polis* citizen, fr. *polis* city.] 1. A cosmopolitan person. 2. A plant or animal found in most parts of the world. — **cos-mop'ol'i-tism** (-lî-tîz'm), *n.*

**cos'mos** (kôz'môs, *or*, *esp. in sense 4*, -môs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *kosmos* order, harmony, the world.] 1. The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system. 2. Hence, order; harmony. 3. Any self-inclusive system characterized by order and harmony. 4. *Bot.* A tall garden herb of a genus (*Cosmos*) of the aster family, having fall-blooming flowers with yellow or red disks and rays of various colors.

**cos'mo-tron** (kôz'mô-trôn), *n.* [*cosmo-* (fr. *cosmic ray*) + *-tron* as in *electron*.] A proton accelerator similar to the bevatron.

**cos's**. *Variant* of **KOS**.

**Cos'sack** (kôs'zâk; -zâk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak*, *kazak*.] One of a warlike, pastoral people of the Russian steppes, skillful as horsemen, and used as cavalry troops.

**cos'set** (kôs'êt; -î), *n.* A pet lamb; a pet. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle, pamper; cosher.

**cost** (kôs't; 74), *n.* [OF. (F. *coût*). See **COST**, *v.*] 1. The amount or equivalent paid, given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given, for anything; charge; price; hence, whatever, as labor, self-denial, etc., is requisite to secure benefit. 2. Loss of any kind; detriment. 3. The outlay of money, time, labor, etc. 4. *pl. Law.* In a general sense, expenses incurred in litigation, as: *a* Those payable to the attorney or counsel by his client, esp. when fixed by law; — commonly called *fees*. *b* Those given by the law or the court to the prevailing party against the losing party. — *Syn.* Price, expense, charge. — *v. i.* & *t.*; **COST**; **COST'ING**. [OF. *coſter*, *coſtuer*, fr. L. *constare* to stand at, cost, fr. *con-* + *stare* to stand.] 1. To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in *cost*, *purchase*, etc.; to be of the price of. 2. To require or cause to be borne or suffered. 3. To estimate or figure on the cost of; as, to *cost* leather.

**cos'ta** (kôs'tâ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TAE** (-tê). [L.] *a* *Anat.* A rib. *b* A part likened to a rib, as the vein (esp. midrib) of a leaf, or the anterior vein of an insect's wing. — **cos'tal** (-tâl; -t'î), *adj.* — **cos'tate** (-tât), *adj.*

**cost accounting**. *Accounting.* Any system of accounts which reveals the cost elements incident to production; also, the keeping of such accounts. — **cost accountant**.

**cos'tard** (kôs'têrd), *n.* 1. A large English variety of apple. 2. The head; — used contemptuously or humorously.

**cos'ter** (kôs'têr), *n.* & *v.* Short for **COSTERMONGER**.

**cos'ter-mon'ger** (-mûng'êr), *n.* [*costard* + *monger*.] *Chiefly Brit.* A hawk of fruit or vegetables from a street stand, barrow, or cart. — **cos'ter-mon'ger**, *v. t.*

**cos'tive** (kôs'tîv), *adj.* [OF. *costivê*, past part., fr. L. *constipare*. See **CONSTIPATE**.] 1. Constipated; also, causing constipation. 2. *Obs.* Reserved; slow or stiff in expression or action. 3. Niggardly. — **cos'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cos'tive-ness**, *n.*

**cost'ly** (kôs'tîl; 74), *adj.* — **-LY** (-lî-êr); **-LY-EST**. 1. Of great cost; expensive. 2. Gorgeous; sumptuous. 3. *Archaic.* Extravagant. — **cost'ly-ness** (-lî-êss; -nîs), *n.*

*Syn.* Costly, expensive, dear, valuable, precious, invaluable, priceless mean having a high value or valuation, especially in terms of money. Costly applies to that which costs much and usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, or the like; expensive applies to that which is high priced, often also implying a price beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; dear commonly suggests a high, often exorbitant, price but it usually implies a relation to other factors than the intrinsic worth of a thing; valuable as often suggests worth measured in usefulness, etc., as in the price it would bring in a sale; precious, still applied to things which because of rarity, etc., have great monetary value, is also applied to things whose worth cannot be calculated; invaluable and priceless literally imply inestimable worth, but are now, especially *priceless*, often used hyperbolically.



Corymb of Cherry.  
1 Peduncle; 2, 3  
Pedicels; 3, 4  
Branch.



**cost'mary** (kōst'mār'), *n.* [*L. costum* an Oriental plant + *Maria* Mary.] A lacy-scented herb (*Chrysanthemum majus*) of the aster family, used as a pot herb.  
**cost'me** (kōst'mē), *n.* [*L. costa* rib.] *Anat., Surg., Zool.* A combining form denoting: *a* a rib or costa; — in nouns, as in *cost-tee'-to-my*, *cost-tofo-my* (see *ecro-my*, -*trasy*); *b* Costal (*and*); — in adjectives, as in *cost-to-scay'n-lar*, costal and scapular.  
**cost'trel** (kōst'trēl), *n.* [*OF. costrel*, dim. fr. *costier*, fr. *L. costa* rib, side.] *Now Dial.* A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, having ears by which it may be hung up.  
**cost'tume** (kōst'tim or, esp. *Brit.*, and formerly, kōs'tim'), *n.* [*F.*

or dress characteristic of a particular class of person, period, or locality, worn at fancy balls, etc. 3. A suit or dress; clothes, esp. of a woman. — *adj.* 1. Characterized by the use of costume (def. 2); as, a *costume* play, party. 2. Suitable to a particular costume; as, *costume* jewelry. — (*kōs-tūm*), *v. t.* To provide with, or put on, a costume.

**cost-um'er** (kōs-tūm'ēr), *n.* Also **cost-um'i-er** (kōs-tūm'i-ēr; *F.* kōs-tūm'ēr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.

**co'sy** (kō'sē), *adj.*: *co'si-er* (-ē-ēr); *co'si-est*. Also *co'sey*, *co'sie*. *Cozy*. — *co'si-ly*, *adv.* — *co'si-ness*, *n.*

**co'zy**. Var. of *cozy*, *n.*  
**cot** (kōt), *n.* [*AS. cot*, *cote*, cottage.] 1. A small house. 2. A cote. 3. A cover or sheath; as, a *cot* for a sore finger.

**cot**, *n.* [*Hind. khat*, fr. *Skr. khatvā*.] A small bed, often of canvas stretched on a frame.

**co-tan'gent** (kō-tān'jēnt), *n.* [*For* *co. tangens*, abbr. of *Nl. complemen-tangens*.] *Trig.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. Abbr. *cot* (no period). — **co-tan-ge'n'tial** (kō-tān-jēn'shāl), *adj.*

**cote** (kōt), *n.* [*See* *cot* a small house.] 1. *Now Dial.* A cottage or hut. 2. (*pron. kōt*, or, esp. in compounds, as *dovecote*, -*kōt*) Ashed or coop for small domestic animals, as sheep or doves.

**cote**, *v. t.* (*Obs.*) To pass by; to outstrip.

**co-tem'po-ra-ne-ous** (kō-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ūs), *co-tem'po-rar'y*, etc. Vars. of *contemporaneous*, etc.

**co-ten'ant** (kō-tēn'ānt), *n.* A tenant in common, joint tenant. — **co-ten-ant'y** (-ān-ē), *n.* — **co-ten-ure** (-ūr), *n.*

**co-to-rie** (kō-tō-ri; -rē; *F.* kō-tō-ri), *n.* [*F.*] A group of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes. Cf. *clique*.

**co-ter'mi-nous** (kō-tūr'mi-nūs), *adj.* *Conterminous*.

**co-thūrnus** (kō-thūr'nūs), *n.*: *pl.* -ni (-nī). [*L.* fr. *Gr. kothornos*.] A Also **co-thūrn** (kō-thūrn; *kō-thūrn*). A high, thick-soled, lacee boot, worn by actors in Greek and Roman tragic drama; a buskin. Hence, the dignified, somewhat staid spirit of ancient tragedy.

**co-ti'dal** (kō-tī'dāl; -l), *adj.* Marked equality of tides or coincidence in the time of high tides; as, *cotidal* lines.

**co-ti'lion** (kō-tī'lī-ŏn), *n.* Also **co-ti'lion** (kō-tī'lī-ŏn; *F.* kō-tī'l-ŏn). [*F.* *cotillon*, orig. *petticoat*, fr. *OF. cote* coat.] 1. *Orig.*, a ballroom dance for couples, resembling the quadrille. *Now*, chiefly U. S., a formal ball, an elaborate dance, executed under the leadership of one couple, marked by the giving of favors and frequent changing of partners, a serenade. 2. Music for this dance.

**co-to-ne-as'ter** (kō-tō-nē-ās'tēr), *n.* [*Nl.*, fr. *L. cotonea* quince + (*prob.*) *2d* -*aster*.] Any of a genus (*Cotoneaster*) of Old World flowering shrubs of the apple family (Malaceae).

**cot'quean** (kōt'kwēn), *n.* [*cot* cottage + *quean*] *Archaic.* A coarse, inauscine woman. *b* A man who busies himself with affairs properly feminine.

**Cot's-wold** (kōts'wōld; -wōld), *n.* A sheep of a large, long-wooled English breed; — from the Cotswold hills, England.

**cot'ta** (kōt'tā), *n.* [*ML.* See *COAT*.] *Eccl.* A surplice; specif., a short vestment worn by choristers.

**cot'tage** (kōt'tij), *n.* [*ME. cotage*, fr. *AF. cotage*, fr. *OF. cote* hut.] A small house; any modest country or suburban dwelling.

**cottage cheese**. The drained curd of soured milk, seasoned and sometimes pressed.

**cottage pudding**. A simple pudding consisting of a piece of plain cake covered with a sweet sauce.

**cot'tag-er** (kōt'tā-jēr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

**cot'ter**, **cot'tar** (kōt'tēr), *n.* [*ML. cotarius, coterius*.] 1. A cot-lager; a cottier. 2. *In* Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding. *b* An Irish cottier.

**cot'ter** (kōt'tēr), *n.* *a* A piece of wood or metal, commonly tapering or wedge-shaped, used to fasten together parts of a structure; a key (def. 3). *b* A cotter pin.

**cotter pin**. *Mach.* A split metal pin, the ends of which are bent after insertion through a slot or hole. See *ROLL*, *ILLUSTR.*

**cot'ti-er** (kōt'ti-ēr), *n.* [*OF. cotier*, fr. *cote* cot.] 1. In Great Britain and Ireland, a peasant cottager. 2. *Archaic.* *Ir.* A tenant on a small farm under the rack-rent system.

**cot'ton** (kōt'tn), *n.* [*OF. coten*, fr. *Sp. colón*, fr. *Ar. qūṭn*, *qūṭun* cotton.] 1. A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of an erect, freely branching tropical plant (cotton plant) of the genus *Gossypium*, of the mallow family. Most of the cotton grown in the U. S. is of one of two types: *upland cotton*, with a short staple, and *Egyptian cotton*, with a long silky staple. The *sea-island cotton*, with unusually long silky fiber, formerly grown along the southeast coast of U. S., is now chiefly grown in the West Indies. 2. The cotton plant; also, the crop. 3. Fabric made of cotton. 4. Thread spun from cotton. 5. Any downy cottonlike substance produced by various plants, as the silk-cotton tree and the cottonwood. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To succeed; to develop well. 2. To agree; also, *Colloq.*, to make

friends; fraternize. 3. *Colloq.* To take to; to become attached by personal liking.

**cotton belt**. An area of the southern United States especially devoted to the raising of cotton.

**cotton flannel**. Canton flannel. See *FLANNEL*, 2.

**cotton gin**. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

**cotton grass**. Any sedge of the genus *Eriophorum*.

**cotton gum**. See *GUM*, 5 a.

**cot'ton-mouth'** (kōt'tn-mūth'), *n.* See *MOCCASIN*, 2.

**cotton seed**, or, usually collectively, **cot'ton-seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the cotton plant, yielding a fixed semidrying oil (cottonseed oil) used in cooking, soapmaking, etc., and a meal (cottonseed meal) used as a feed and fertilizer.

**cotton stainer**. A red bug (*Dyodercus suturellus*) which stains the fibers of growing cotton.

**Cotton State**. Alabama; — a nickname.

**cot'ton-tail'** (kōt'tn-tāl'), *n.* Any of several small sandy-brown American rabbits (genus *Sylvilagus*) with white-tipped tail, esp. the *wooded rabbit* (*S. transitionalis*) of the eastern United States.

**cot'ton-wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* *Cudweed*.

**cot'ton-wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* Any of several poplars (esp. *Populus deltoides*), with a cottony coma investing the seeds; also, the wood of these trees.

**cotton wool**. Raw cotton.

**cot'ton-y** (kōt'tn-y), *adj.* 1. Covered with hairs, like cotton; downy. 2. Of or pertaining to cotton; soft.

**cot'y-le'don** (kōt'y-lē'dōn), *n.* [*L.* navelwort, fr. *Gr. kotyledōn* a cup-shaped hollow, fr. *kotylē* anything hollow.] *Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed in seed plants. Cf. *DICOTYLEDON*; *MONOCOTYLEDON*; see *PLUMULE*, *EMBRYO*, *ILLUSTR.*

**cot'y-le'don-al** (-lē'dōn-āl; -lē'dōn-āl; -l), *adj.* — **cot'y-le'don-ar'y** (-ēr'y or, esp. *Brit.*, -ēr-y), *adj.* — **cot'y-le'don-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

**couch** (kouch), *v. t.* [*OF. coucher* to lay down, put to bed, fr. *L. collocare* to lay, put, fr. *col-* + *locare* to place.] 1. To lay upon a bed or other resting place. 2. *Archaic.* To deposit in a bed or layer. 3. To overlay; embroder. 4. *Obs.* To conceal; hide. 5. To lower; to bring down; as, advancing with spears *couched*. 6. To put into language; to express. 7. *Surg.* Formerly, to treat (a cataract) by turning down the opaque lens of the eye. — *v. i.* 1. To lie down or recline, as on a bed. 2. To hide; lurk. 3. To lie or be situated. — *Syn.* See *LURK*. — *n.* 1. A bed or structure for repose or sleep; often, specif., a lounge or sofa. 2. The burrow of an otter; also, *Obs.*, the den of a beast. — **couch'er**, *n.*

**couch'ant** (kouch'ānt), *adj.* Lying down; specif., *Her.*, lying down with the head raised.

**couch grass** (kouch; kouch). [*Var.* of *QUITCH GRASS*.] Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly; specif., the European grass *Agropyron repens*, naturalized in North America as a weed, called also *quitch*, *quitch*, *twitch*, or *witch grass*.

**Cou'e'tam** (kō'e'tām), *n.* A system of psychotherapy, introduced by Emile Coué (1857-1926), based upon autosuggestion of health.

**cou'gar** (kō'gār; -gār), *n.*: see *PLURAL*, Note 3. [*F. cougar* (Buffon), fr. a misspelling of the Tupi name.] A large quadruped (*Felis concolor*) of the cat family, tawny-brown in color without spots, found from Canada to Patagonia; — called also *puma*, *panther*, *catamount*, and *mountain lion*.

**cough** (kōf; 74), *v. i.* [*ME. coughen, copen, couwen*.] To expel air from the lungs suddenly with an explosive noise made by the opening of the glottis. — *v. t.* 1. To expel by coughing. 2. *Slang.* To pay; deliver; — often with *up*. — *n.* 1. Frequent repetition of coughing, being a symptom of disease. 2. An act or sound of coughing. — **cough'er**, *n.*

**could** (kōld; 4), *past* of *CAN*. [*AS. cūthe*. The *l* was inserted under the influence of *should*, *would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able; — used as an auxiliary.

**coul'tee** (kōl'tē), *n.* Also **coul'tee** (kōl'tē). [*F. coulée*, fr. *coulter* to flow.] 1. *Geol.* A solidified stream of lava. 2. *Western U. S.* A steep-walled, trenchlike valley.

**coul'teur de rose** (kōl'tūr dē rōz). [*F.*] Color of rose; hence, chiefly figurative, rose-colored; roseate.

**coul'tise'** (kōl'tēs'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *coulter* to glide.] 1. A piece of timber having a groove in which something glides, as an upright of a sluice. 2. A side scene of the stage in a theater, or the space between the side scenes.

**coul'toir** (kōl'twār'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A gorge on a mountainside, esp. in the Swiss Alps. 2. A dredging machine.

**coul'tomb** (kōl'tōm'), *n.* [*After* Charles A. de Coulomb, French physicist.] *Physics.* A measure of the amount of an electric charge conveyed by an electric current of one ampere in one second.

**coul'ter** (kōl'tēr), *Var.* of *COLTER*.

**coul'ta-rin** (kōl'tā-rin), *n.* [*F.* *coumarine*, fr. *coumarou* the tonka bean tree.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$ , of vanillalike odor, found esp. in the tonka bean, and used in flavoring and perfumery.

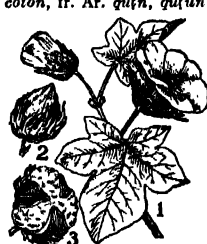
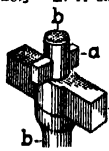
**coul'ta-ron** (kōl'tā-rōn), *n.* [*Coumarin* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A compound,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$ , found in coal tar, also prepared synthetically. It polymerizes to form *coumarone resins* used in varnishes, printing inks, adhesives, etc.

**coun'cil** (koun'sīl; -sīl), *n.* [*OF. concile*, *concile*, fr. *L. concilium*, prob. fr. *con-* + *calare* to call.] 1. An assembly summoned for consultation, advice, etc. 2. *Eccl.* An assembly of ecclesiastics convened to consider matters of doctrine, discipline, law, or morals. 3. In the New Testament, an assembly or meeting of the authorities, esp. of the Sanhedrin. 4. A body of men elected or appointed to constitute a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body; as, a governor's council. Cf. *COMMON COUNCIL*, *PRIVY COUNCIL*. 5. A governing body consisting of voting delegates from local labor unions united in federation. 6. The deliberation in a council.

**coun'cil-man** (koun'sīl-mān), *n.*: *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city.

**coun'cil-lor**, **coun'cil-lor** (koun'sīl-lēr), *n.* A member of a council. — **coun'cil-lor-ship**, **coun'cil-lor-ship**, *n.*

**coun'sel** (koun'sēl), *n.* [*OF. conseil*, *conseil*, fr. *L. consilium*, fr. root of *consultare* to consult.] 1. Advice, esp. that given as the result of consultation. 2. Mutual advising; deliberation together. 3. *Archaic.* The exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence. 4. Deliberate purpose; design. 5. *Obs.* A secret opinion or purpose; a private



Cotton (*G. herbaceum*). 1 Flower. 2 Unopened, 3 partly open, fruit. (½)

matter. 6. *Law*. One who gives advice, esp. in professionally engaged to conduct a cause in court; — the legal advocates united in the management of a case. — *advice*: *Lawyer*. — *v. t.* — *settle* (-seld) or *sell* (-selt); *sell* (-selt) or *sell* (-selt). 1. To give advice for; to advise. 2. To recommend, as an act or course. — *Syn*. See *under* *ADVICE*. — *v. i.* To take or give counsel; to advise.

**coun'sel-er, coun'sel-er** (koun'sel-er), *n.* 1. An adviser. 2. One whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients in court; a counsel. — *Syn*. See *LAWYER*. — *coun'sel-er-ship*, *coun'sel-er-ship*, *n.*

**count** (kount), *v. t.* [OF. *compter*, *compter*, later *comptare*, fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute, fr. *com-* + *putare* to reckon, think.] 1. To tell or name one by one, or by groups, to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection; to number. 2. To esteem; account; judge. 3. To name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral). 4. *Archaic*. To ascribe or impute. 5. To take into account; to include in reckoning. — *v. i.* 1. To name articles or numerals one by one or by groups. 2. *Obs.* To take account or note; — with *of*. 3. To reckon; rely; depend; — with *on* or *upon*. 4. To be accounted; to possess value. — *Syn*. See *RELY*. — *n.* 1. The act of numbering; also, the number ascertained by counting. 2. A reckoning; accounting. 3. *Archaic*. Regard, notice, or value; account. 4. *Law*. A particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or prosecution.

**count, n.** [OF. *comte* (F. *comte*), fr. L. *comes*, *comitis*, associate, companion.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl.

**count-a-ble** (koun'tā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being counted.

**coun'te-nance** (koun'tē-nāns), *n.* [OF. *contenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, M.L., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain.] 1. *Obs.* Bearing or conduct. 2. The expression of the face, esp. as indicative of mental composure. 3. The face; visage. 4. Approving bearing or facial aspect; hence, favor; aid. — *Syn*. See *FACE*; *FAVOR*. — *v. t.* — *NANCED* (-nāns); — *NANCING* (-nāns-ing), *n.* To give countenance to; favor. — *coun'te-nance-er* (-nāns-er), *n.*

**count'er** (koun'tēr), *n.* [OF. *comptour*, *comptour*, fr. M.L. *computatorium*, prop., computing place, fr. L. *computare*. See *COUNT*, *v.*] 1. A device, as a piece of metal, ivory, etc., used in reckoning and in games, etc. 2. A token coin of base metal; hence, a coin. 3. A table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted; goods are handled, etc.

**count'er** (koun'tēr), *n.* One that counts; a computer.

**count'ry** (koun'tēr), *adv.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contra* against.] 1. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course. 2. Contrary; in opposition; — used chiefly with *run* or *go*. — *adj.* Contrary; opposite. — *Syn*. See *ADVERSE*. — *n.* 1. The opposite or contrary. 2. The act of giving a blow when receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; also, the blow so given. 3. *Fencing*. A circular parry in which the blade follows that of the opponent. 4. *Naut.* That portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the extreme outward swell. 5. *Shoe Mfg.* A stiffener of leather or fiber to give form to a boot or shoe upper around the heel. See *SHOE*, *Illustr.* 6. *Type Founding*. The depression between lines in the face of a type. See *TYPE*, *Illustr.* — *v. t. & i.* To go, act, move, speak, fight, or the like, counter to; to oppose.

**coun'ter** (koun'tēr), *n.* A combining form of *counter*, *adv.*, denoting: a. In combination with a verb, action which is: (1) *opposite* or *contrary*, (2) *reversal*, (3) *retaliatory*, or (4) *complementary*, to the action of the verb. b. In combination with nouns or adjectives, *opposition*, *reversal*, *reciprocity*, etc.

The meanings of the following may be inferred from the definitions of the root words:

|                      |                   |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| counteraccusation    | countermanifesto  | counterstatement   |
| counterabstraction   | countermove       | counterstratagem   |
| counterblast         | counteroffer      | counterstroke      |
| countercharge        | counterpropaganda | counter suggestion |
| countersuit          | counterproposal   | countersunk hole   |
| counterdeclaration   | counterreposition | countertendency    |
| counterdemonstration | counterreform     | counterthrust      |
| counterespionage     | counterresolution |                    |

**coun'ter-act'** (koun'tēr-ākt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to frustrate by contrary action or influence; to neutralize. — *coun'ter-ac-tion* (-āk-tshun), *n.* — *coun'ter-ac-tive* (-ākt-iv), *adj.* — *Syn*. See *ADVERSE*.

**coun'ter-at-tack'** (koun'tēr-āt-tākt'), *n.* An attack made to counter an enemy's attack. — *coun'ter-at-tack'*, *v. t. & i.*

**coun'ter-bal-ance** (-bāl-āns), *n.* 1. A weight that balances another; a counterweight. 2. Influence or power which balances or offsets contrary influence or power.

**coun'ter-bal-ance** (-bāl-āns), *v. t. & i.* See *BALANCE*. To oppose with an equal weight or power; to counterweigh.

**coun'ter-change'** (-chānj'), *v. t. & i.* See *CHANGE*. 1. To cause to change places; to shift. 2. To check; to diversify.

**coun'ter-claim'** (koun'tēr-klām'), *n.* An opposing claim.

**coun'ter-claim'** (koun'tēr-klām'), *v. t. & i.* To present or demand as a counterclaim. — *coun'ter-claim-ant* (-ānt), *n.*

**coun'ter-clock-wise'** (-klōk-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction opposite to that in which the hands of a clock rotate, as viewed from in front. Cf. *LEFT-HANDED*, 5; *LEVOTATORY*; *CLOCKWISE*. — *coun'ter-clock-wise'*, *adj.*

**coun'ter-foil** (koun'tēr-fōil), *adj.* [OF. *contrefet*, *contrefet*, past part. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit, fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, fr. L. *facere*.] Made in imitation of something else with a view to defraud; hence, spurious. — *n.* 1. That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive; a forgery. 2. *Archaic*. A likeness; a portrait; a copy. 3. *Obs.* An impostor. — *Syn*. See *IMPOSTURE*. — *v. t.* To imitate, esp. for deceiving; to forge. — *v. i.* 1. To dissemble; to pretend. 2. To make counterfeit, especially of money. — *Syn*. See *ASSUME*. — *coun'ter-foil'er* (-fōil-ēr), *n.*

**coun'ter-foil'** (koun'tēr-fōil'), *n.* [counter + foil a leaf.] The part of a writing (as the stub of a bank check) in which a leaf of the issued item; a stub (def. 3).

**coun'ter-in-tel-li-gence** (koun'tēr-in-tel-yē-jēns), *n.* *Mil.* Organized activity or activities collectively of an intelligence service designed to: 1. The enemy's sources of information by concealment, camouflage, and ciphers, censorship, and other measures, and to deceive the enemy by ruses and misinformation, and the like.

**coun'ter-in-tel-li-gence** (-tēl-yē-jēns), *n.* *Med.* An irritant to produce a blister, a pustular eruption, or the like, to relieve an existing irritation elsewhere; — also used figuratively. — *coun'ter-in-tel-li-gent*, *adj.*

**coun'ter-jump'er** (koun'tēr-jūmp-ēr), *n.* *Colleg.* A salesman in a shop or store; — used contemptuously.

**coun'ter-man** (-mān), *n.* One who leads a counter.

**coun'ter-mand'** (koun'tēr-mānd'; koun'tēr-mānd'; 2), *v. t.* [From F. fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to order and fr. L. *mandare*.] 1. To revoke (a former command). 2. To recall or order back by a superseding contrary order. — *coun'ter-mand* (koun'tēr-mānd'; 2), *n.*

**coun'ter-march'** (koun'tēr-mārch'), *n.* 1. A marching back. 2. *Mil.* A movement of a body of troops by which it reverses its direction of march.

**coun'ter-march'** (koun'tēr-mārch'; koun'tēr-mārch'; 2), *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To march back; also, to execute a countermarch.

**coun'ter-mine'** (koun'tēr-mīn'), *n.* 1. *Mil.* An underground gallery to intercept and destroy an enemy mine. 2. A stratagem for defeating a stratagem or attack. 3. A floating or submerged mine or any device used to explode prematurely mined previously laid by the enemy. — *coun'ter-mine'* (-mīn'), *v. t. & i.*

**coun'ter-of-fen-sive** (koun'tēr-ōf-fēn-siv), *n.* *Mil.* An offensive operation undertaken by a force which has hitherto been engaged in warding off attack. Cf. *COUNTERATTACK*.

**coun'ter-pane'** (-pān'; -pīn'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *counterpoint* covertlet.] An outer covering for a bed; bedspread.

**coun'ter-part'** (-pārt'), *n.* 1. A part or thing corresponding to another; also, *Obs.* 2. A thing that serves to complete or complement something else. 3. A person who closely resembles another.

**coun'ter-plot'** (-plōt'), *n.* A plot opposed to a plot.

**coun'ter-plot'** (koun'tēr-plōt'; koun'tēr-plōt'; 2), *v. t. & i.* — *FLOR-TED*; — *FLOR-TING*. To oppose (a plot) by plotting.

**coun'ter-point'** (koun'tēr-pōint'), *n.* [F. *contrepoint*. Cf. *CONTRAPUNTAL*.] *Music*. A melody added to a given melody as accompaniment. b The art of plural melody, that is, of melody not single, but moving attended by one or more related but independent melodies.

**coun'ter-poise'** (-pōiz'), *n.* [ONF. *countrepoin*, OF. *contrepoin*.] 1. A counterweight; counterbalance. 2. An equivalent power or force acting in opposition. 3. A state of balance; equilibrium. — *v. t. & i.* To counterbalance; counterweigh.

**coun'ter-rev-o-lu-tion** (-rēv-ō-lū-shūn), *n.* An opposing reformation, specif. [cap.] (usually written *Counter Reformation*) the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Reformation.

**coun'ter-rev-o-lu-tion** (-rēv-ō-lū-shūn), *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one. — *coun'ter-rev-o-lu-tion-ary* (-ēr-ēl, esp. *Br.*, -ēr-ēl), *adj. & n.* — *coun'ter-rev-o-lu-tion-ist*, *n.*

**coun'ter-scarp** (koun'tēr-skārp'), *n.* [F. *contrescarpe*.] *Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch. Cf. *SCARP*.

**coun'ter-shaft'** (-shāft'), *n.* *Mech.* An intermediate shaft which receives motion from a main shaft and transmits it to a working part.

**coun'ter-sign'** (-sīn'), *n.* [OF. *contresigne*.] 1. The signature of a person to a writing already signed by another, to attest its authenticity. 2. A sign used in reply to another; specif. *Mil.*, a secret signal, which must be given by one wishing to pass a guard. Cf. *PAROLE*, 3.

**coun'ter-sign'** (koun'tēr-sīn'; koun'tēr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, in order to attest the authenticity of that signature.

**coun'ter-sig-na-ture** (koun'tēr-sīg-nā-tūr), *n.* The signature made by one who countersigns anything.

**coun'ter-sink'** (koun'tēr-sīng'; koun'tēr-sīng'), *v. t.*; see *SINK*. 1. To chamber or form a flaring depression the top of (a hole in wood, metal, etc.), for receiving the head of a screw, bolt, etc. 2. To sink, as a screw, even with or below the surface. (koun'tēr-sīng'), *n.* A countersunk hole; also, a tool for countersinking a hole.

**coun'ter-tenor** (koun'tēr-tēn-er), *n.* *Music*. One of the middle parts in music, between the tenor and the soprano. b A man's falsetto voice singing such a part; a male alto.

**coun'ter-type'** (-tīp'), *n.* 1. An opposite type; an antitype. 2. A corresponding or parallel type.

**coun'ter-vail'** (koun'tēr-vāil'), *v. t.* [From OF. fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *vallere* to avail, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, avail.] 1. To furnish an equivalent to or for; to compensate. 2. *Obs.* To counterbalance. 3. To thwart by opposing force; to avail against. — *Syn*. See *COMPENSATE*.

**coun'ter-view'** (koun'tēr-vīv'), *n.* *Obs.* Confrontation.

**coun'ter-weight'** (-wā), *v. t. & i.* To counterbalance.

**coun'ter-weight'** (koun'tēr-wāit'), *n.* An equivalent weight; a counterbalance. Cf. *GYROSCOPE*, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* To counterweigh.

**coun'ter-word'** (koun'tēr-wōrd'), *n.* A word taken up popularly and used in a greater and greater variety of situations and with vaguer and vaguer meaning (as *awful*, *fierce*).

**coun'ter-work'** (-wōrk'), *n.* Any work done counter to another work, as in fortifications.

**coun'ter-work'** (-wōrk'), *v. t. & i.* To work in opposition.

**coun'tess** (koun'tēs; -tīs), *n.* [OF. *contesse* (F. *comtesse*).] The wife or widow of an earl in the British peerage, or of a count in the Continental nobility; also, a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right.

**coun'ting-house'** (koun'tīng-hōus'), *n.* The building, room, or office in which a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

**counting room.** A countinghouse.

**count'less, adj.** Incapable of being counted or estimated; innumerable; numberless; incalculable.

**count palatine.** A *Eng.* Formerly, the proprietor of a county who possessed royal prerogatives within his county. b *Orig.*, a high judicial officer of the German emperors; later, one granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers in his own domains.

**coun'tri-fied** (kūn'trī-fīd), *adj. Also *coun'try-fied*. Having the characteristics of a rustic or of rural life; rustic.*

**coun'try** (kūn'trī), *n.*; pl. -tries (-trīz). [OF. *contrée*, fr. LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* on the opposite side.] 1. A region or tract of land; a district. 2. The territory of a nation. 3. The land of a person's birth or adoption, to which he owes his allegiance; fatherland. 4. The people of a state or district; the nation. 5. Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town. 6. *Law*. A jury; — so called because originally the jury was a body of men chosen from the country or neighbor-

Coupé. 1.

mother's side, fr. *soror* sister.] 1. *Obs.* A person collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; also, *Law*, any of the next of kin, except parent or child. 2. *Specif.*: A son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt (called more fully *own, first, or full, cousin, or cousin-german*), also, a relative descended thru the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor. The children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other. The child of one's first cousin is properly called *first cousin once removed*, but often popularly *second cousin*. See *CONSAINGUINITY*, *Illustr.* 3. One akin to, or of the same kind as, another. 4. A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman of his own country or another sovereign. — *cous'in-hood*, *n.* — *cous'in-ly*, *adj.* & *adv.* — *cous'in-ship*, *n.*

**cous'in-german** (kūz'ín-jér'mán), *n.*, *pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. [*F.* *cousin germain*. See *GERMAN*, *adj.*] A first cousin. See *COUSIN*, *n.*, 2.

**cou'teant'** (kōt'ánt), *n.*, *pl.* -TEAUX (*F.* -tā). [*F.*] A knife; esp., a large knife; also, loosely, a two-edged dagger.

**cou'te que cou'te** (kōt' kē kōt' tē). [*F.*] Cost what it may.

**cou'th** (kōt'h). *Obs.* *past* & *past part.* of *CAN*; *specif.*, *part. adj.* Known; familiar; noted. Cf. *UNCOUTH*.

**cou'th'le** (kōt'h'le), *adj.* *Now Dial.* Kindly; agreeable.

**cou'tu'ri'ere'** (kōt'ú'ryā'), *Angl.* kōt'ú'ryā', *n.*, *prop. masc.*, **cou'tu'ri'ere'** (kōt'ú'ryā'), *Angl.* kōt'ú'ryā', *fem.* [*F.*] A dress-maker; modiste.

**cov'ade'** (kōv'ádē), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *couver* to hatch.] A primitive custom in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to his bed, cares for the child, or submits himself to fasting and purification.

**co-va'lence** (kō-vā'lēns), **co-va'lēn-oy** (-lēn-oi), *n.* *Chem.* The number of pairs of electrons an atom can share with its neighbors. — **co-va'lent** (-lēnt), *adj.*

**cove** (kōv), *n.* [*AS.* *cōfa* a room.] 1. A small sheltered inlet, creek, or bay; also, a sheltered nook. 2. *Chiefly Dial.* A strip of prairie extending into woodland. 3. A small valley in the side of a mountain. 4. *Arch.* A concave molding. 5. A member whose section is a concave curve; — used esp. with regard to an inner roof or ceiling, as around a skylight. — *v. t. & i.* *Arch.* To arch over.

**cove**, *n.* [*A* Gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covs* that woman.] *Slang.* A chap or fellow; also, queer fellow; coddler.

**cove'nant** (kūv'én-ánt), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *covenir* to agree, fr. *L.* *covenire*. See *CONVENT*.] 1. An agreement between persons or parties. 2. A solemn compact between members of a church to maintain its faith, discipline, etc. 3. [*cap*] *Hist.* Any of several agreements for the defense of Presbyterianism, made by Scottish Presbyterians, esp. one called the *National Covenant* (1638) made against episcopacy, and one called the *Solemn League and Covenant* (1643) agreed to by the Scottish and English parliaments. 4. [*cap*] The *Covenant of the League of Nations*, being the first part (containing 26 articles) of the Treaty of Versailles (1919). 5. *Law.* An undertaking or promise of legal validity. 6. The common-law form of action to recover damages for breach of such a contract. 7. *Theol.* The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures.

— *v. i.* To agree (*with*); to enter into a formal agreement. — *Syn.* Engage, contract, promise, pledge. — *v. t.* To promise by covenant.

**cove'nant-tee'** (kūv'én-ánt-tē'), *n.* The person to whom the promise of a covenant is made.

**cove'nant-er** (kūv'én-ánt-ēr), *Scot.* kūv'én-ánt-ēr, *n.* 1. One who makes a covenant. 2. [*cap*] *Ecdl. Hist.* An adherent of the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.

**cove'nant-tor** (kūv'én-ánt-tōr), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation expressed in it.

**Cov'en-try** (kōv'én-trī), *Brit.* usually kūv'-, *n.* 1. A town in Warwickshire, England. 2. A state of ostracism or exclusion from social intercourse; — used esp. in the phrase *to send to Coventry*, to refuse to associate with.

**cov'er** (kūv'ēr), *v. t.* [*OF.* *covrir*, fr. *L.* *cooperare*, fr. *co-* + *operare* to cover.] 1. To place a covering over. 2. To envelop; to clothe. 3. To invest (oneself with something); as, he covered himself with glory. 4. To spread over. 5. To copulate with (a female); as, a horse covers a mare. 6. To brood or sit on; incubate, as eggs. 7. To place one's money or force upon or in equal jeopardy with (the money or stake of one's opponent); as, a wager. 8. To bring or hold within range, as of a revolver. 9. To shelter, as from evil or danger; to protect. 10. To hide from sight; to conceal. 11. To remove from remembrance; to remit. 12. To comprehend, include, or embrace. 13. To be sufficient for; to compensate. 14. To pass over (a distance); as, the train covered ten miles. 15. To have as one's territory, field of activity, or the like; as, a salesman who covers Ohio. 16. *Journalism.* To report the proceedings, news, etc., of (an event, meeting, or the like). 17. *Mil.* To stand, or march, directly behind (another man or unit).

— *n.* 1. Anything placed about or over, or naturally overlying, another thing; as: a. A lid. b. A binding or case for a book. c. An envelope or wrapping. 2. Shelter; protection. 3. Anything which veils or conceals; a screen. 4. [*After F. couvrir.*] A tablecloth and other table fittings, esp. for one person at a meal. 5. *Hunting.* Cover (def. 2).

6. *Philately.* An envelope that has passed through the mail and bears postal markings of philatelic interest. 7. *Roofing.* That portion of a slate, tile, or shingle which is hidden by the overlap of the course above. Cf. *LAP*, *n.*, 4.

**cov'er-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. Act or fact of covering or including; condition of being covered; also, an aggregate of items covered. 2. *Advertising.* The portion of a group or a community reached by a particular advertising medium. 3. *Finance.* The amount, as of gold, available to meet liabilities; as, a 40 per cent gold coverage of paper currency. 4. *Insurance.* The aggregate of risks covered by the terms of a contract of insurance.

**cover charge.** A charge made by a restaurant for service, in addition to the charge for food.

**cover crop.** *Agric.* A crop, as rye or clover, planted, esp. in orchards, to protect the soil in winter.

**cov'ered wag'on** (kūv'ēr-d), *U.S.* A large long wagon with an arched cover. See *CONESTOGA WAGON*.

**cov'er-er** (kūv'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which covers.

**cov'er-ing** (kūv'ēr-ing), *n.* Anything that covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, a wrapper, etc.

**cov'er-let** (-lēt), *n.* Also **cov'er-lid** (-līd). [*ME.* *coverlyte*, fr. *OF.* *couver* to cover + *lit* bed, fr. *L.* *lectus* bed.] An outer covering of a bed; bedspread; counterpane.

**cov'er-point'**, *n.* In cricket and lacrosse, one of the playing positions, or the player in this position.

**cov'ersed sine** (kōv'ēr-sīn). The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle. *Abbrev. covers* (no period).

**cov'ert** (kūv'ēr), *adj.* [*OF.*, past part. of *covrir*. See *COVER*, *v. t.*] 1. Covered over; sheltered; as, a *cov'ert* nook; private; hidden; secret. 2. *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband); — said of a married woman. — *Syn.* See *SECRET*. — *Ant.* *Overt*. — *n.* 1. A covering; esp., a place that covers and protects; a shelter. 2. A thick, softening cover for game. 3. Also *cov'ert* cloth. A cloth of wool, or wool and silk or rayon, sometimes waterproof, made in mixtures of colors. 4. [*Cf. F. couverture.*] *Zool.* One of the special feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird. See *BIRD*, *POULTRY*, *Illustr.* — **cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

**cov'er-ture** (kūv'ēr-tūr), *n.* 1. A covering; *specif.*: a shelter; defense. 2. Hiding or disguise. 2. *Law.* The status of a woman during marriage.

**cov'et** (kūv'ēt), *v. t. & i.* [*OF.* *coveitier*, deriv. of *L.* *cupiditas* desire, fr. *cupere* to desire.] To desire; to long for, esp. something belonging to another person. — *Syn.* See *DESIRE*. — **cov'et-a-ble**, *adj.* — **cov'et-er**, *n.*

**cov'et-ous** (kūv'ēt-ūs), *adj.* [*OF.* *coveitos*.] 1. *Archaic.* Eager (to obtain). 2. Inordinately desirous, esp. of something belonging to another person. — **cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* *Covetous, greedy, acquisitive, grasping, avaricious* mean having a strong desire for possessions; *covetous* always implies inordinateness of desire, often for that which belongs to another; *greedy* stresses absence of restraint in desire, but it is a derogatory term only when the thing longed for is evil in itself or leads to evil; *acquisitive* implies not only eagerness to possess but the capacity for acquiring and retaining that which is desired; *grasping* adds to *covetous* the implication of selfishness and often suggests the use of wrongful or unfair means; *avaricious* implies acquisitiveness, especially of money, and exceeding stinginess.

**cov'ey** (kūv'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -EYS (-ēz). [*OF.* *covēe*, fr. *coveir* to brood on, fr. *L.* *cubare* to lie down.] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; a small flock; — of partridge, quail, etc. 2. A company; a bevy.

**cow** (kōw), *n.*, *pl.* COWS (kōuz); *old pl.*, *now chiefly poetic*, *kine* (kīn). [*AS.* *cū*.] The mature female of any bovine animal, or of any animal the male of which is called *bull*, as the elephant, moose, elk, whale, sea lion, etc.

**cow** (kōw), *v.* *Chiefly Scot.* To poll, to pull off.

**cow** (kōw), *v. t.* [*ON.* *kūga*.] To depress with fear; to daunt; to awe. — *Syn.* *Intimidate, browbeat*.

**cow'age** (kōw'āj), *n.* Var. of *cowardice*.

**cow'ard** (kōw'ārd), *adj.* [*OF.* *coward* coward, cowardly, prop., with tail between the legs, fr. *coe* (*F. queue*) tail, fr. *L.* *coda, cauda*.] 1. Destitute of courage; cowardly. 2. Proceeding from, or expressive of, cowardice. — *n.* A person who lacks courage.

**cow'ard-ice** (kōw'ārd-īs), *n.* Want of courage; ignoble timidity.

**cow'ard-ly** (kōw'ārd-lī), *adj.* 1. Wanting courage; not brave. 2. Befitting, or characteristic of, a coward. — *adv.* In the manner of a coward. — **cow'ard-li-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

*Syn.* *Cowardly, pusillanimous, poltroon, craven, dastardly, recreant* mean excessively timid or timorous. *Cowardly* implies a weak or ignoble, *pusillanimous*, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage; *poltroon*, *craven*, and *dastardly* are extremely opprobrious terms, *poltroon* implying arrant cowardice, *craven*, abject pusillanimity, *dastardly*, the cowardly or skulking commission of an outrageous crime; *recreant* implies cowardly submission, especially under a threat.

**cow'bane'** (kōw'bān'), *n.* Any of several poisonous plants of the carrot family, esp. species of *Cicuta* (see *HEMLOCK*, 1), as *C. virosa* of England and *C. maculata* (called *spotted cowbane* or *spotted hemlock*) of the U. S.

**cow'bell'** (-bēl'), *n.* 1. A bell hung about the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts. 2. See *CAMPION*.

**cow'ber'ry** (-bēr-ē; -bēr-ē), *n.* The berry of any of several pasture shrubs; also, any of these shrubs; *specif.*: a low evergreen shrub (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) with white flowers and dark-red acid berries.

**c** A purple-flowered herb (*Comarum palustre*) of the rose family. *U. S.* — *PARTRIDGEBERRY*.

**cow'bird'** (-bōrd'), *n.* Also **cow blackbird**, **cow bunting**. A small North American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*).

**cow'boy'** (-bōi'), *n.* A cattle herder, esp. of the western U. S.

**cow'catch'er** (kōw'kātch'ēr), *n.* *U. S.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive for throwing off cattle or other obstructions; a pilot.

**cov'er** (kōw'ēr), *v. i.* [*ME.* *couren*.] To crouch or shrink quivering, as from cold or fear; to quail. — *Syn.* See *FAWN*.

**cow'fish'** (kōw'fīsh'), *n.*, *pl.*, see *FISH*. 1. A any of various small cetaceans, as the grampus and species of porpoises and dolphins. 2. A sirenian, as the manatee. 3. Any of various trunkfishes with hornlike projections over the eyes.

**cow'hage**, **cow'age** (kōw'āj), *n.* Also **cow'itch** (kōw'itch). [*Hind. kūde*, fr. *Skr. kapi-kachu*.] A tropical woody vine (*Mucuna*, *syn. Scutellaria*, *pruriens*) of the pea family, having pods covered with barbed hairs which cause intolerable itching.

**cow'hard'** (kōw'hārd'), *n.* One who tends cows.

**cow'hide'** (-hīd'), *n.* 1. The hide of a cow or leather from it. 2. A coarse whip made of rawhide or braided leather. — *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide. — **cow'hid-ing** (-hīd-ing), *n.*

**cow'l** (kōw), *n.* [*AS.* *cūhle*, *cūgle*, *cūgle*, fr. *L.* *cuculla*, *cucullus*, hood.] 1. A monk's hood. 2. A similar covering for the head; a hood. 3. An elaborate chimney pot to improve drafts. 4. In an automobile, the top portion of the front part of the body forward of the front doors, to which are attached the windshield and instrument board. Cf. *ROOF*, 5. 5. *Cowling*. — *v. t.* 1. To garb with a cowl; to make monkish. 2. To cover with, or as with, a cowl.

**cow'led** (kōw'led), *as in poetry*, *kōw'led*, *adj.* 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Hooded; hood-shaped.

**cow'lick'** (kōw'lik'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

**cow'ling** (kōw'ling), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A removable metal covering which houses the engine and, sometimes, also a portion of the fuselage or of the nacelle. See *AIRPLANE*, *Illustr.*

**cow'l'stāf'** (kōw'l'stāf'), *n.* [*Cowl* a vessel + *staff*.] *Dial.* A staff on which a vessel is borne between two persons.

**cow'man** (kōw'mān), *n.* A cattle owner; also, a workman who rears and tends cattle.

**co-work'er** (kō-wŭr'kēr), *n.* One who works with another.

**cow/pea** (kou'pē), *n.* 1. A sprawling herb (*Vigna sinensis*) of the pea family, more nearly related to the bean than to the pea, widely cultivated in southern U. S. for forage and green manure. 2. The seed of this plant, used often for food.

**Cow/pea's gland** (kou'pēz; kō'pēz; the name was originally pronounced kō'pēr). [After the discoverer, William Cowper, Ens. surgen.] Either of two small glands discharging into the male urethra **cow pony**. A horse used in herding cattle. Western U. S.

**cow/punch'er** (pūn'chēr), *n.* Colloq., U. S. A cowboy.

**cow/rie, cow/ry** (kou'rī), *n.*; *pl.* COWRIES (-rīz). [Hind. kau'rī.] The shell of a marine gastropod (genus *Cypraea*), used as money in Africa and some Asiatic countries.

**cow/slip** (kou'slīp), *n.* [AS. *cūslýppe*.] 1. In Great Britain, a primrose (*Primula veris*) with yellow flowers appearing in early spring. 2. U. S. = MARSH MARGOLD. 3. = SHOOTING STAR. 4. Usually **Virginia cowslip**. A smooth erect herb (*Mertensia virginica*, of the boraginaceae) of eastern North America, having entire leaves and showy blue flowers, pink in bud.

**cox** (kōk), *n.*; *pl.* COXES (kōk'sēz; -sēz). Colloq. Short for COXSWAIN.

— *v. t.* & *i.* To act as coxswain (to).

**cox's** (kōk's), *n.*; *pl.* COXES (-sēz). [L., hip, angle.] Anat. The hip or hip joint.

**cox/al-gi-a** (kōk-sāl'yā), *n.* Also **cox/al-gy** (kōk-sāl'yā). [NL, fr. *coxa* + *-algia*.] Med. Pain in the hip. — **cox/al-gic** (kōk-sāl'yā), *adj.*

**cox/comb** (kōk'skōm), *n.* [Corrupt. of *cock's comb*.] 1. A strip of red cloth, notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed jesters formerly wore in their caps; also, the jester's cap with a cockcomb. 2. *Humorous*. The top of the head, or the head itself. 3. A conceited, silly man; a fop. 4. Bot. A cockcomb. — **cox/comb'ry** (kōk'skōm'rī), *n.*

**cox/comb'y-al** (kōk'skōm'yā-l), *adj.* Also, **cox/comb'y-al** (kōm'yā-l), *adj.* Like a cockcomb; foppish; vain.

**cox/swain, cock/swain** (kōk'swān; kōk'swān), *n.* [Cock cockboat + swain.] The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, or the like.

**Cox/well chair** (kōk'swēl; -wēl). = COOSWELL CHAIR.

**coy** (kōi), *adj.* [OF. *coi*, fr. *quis*, deriv. of *l. qui* *quietus*.] 1. *Obs.* Disdainful. 2. Shrinking modestly or coquettishly from familiarity; shy; — usually applied to women. — *Syn.* See *shy*. — *Ant.* Pert. — *v. t.* *Obs.* 1. To soothe. 2. To caress; to stroke. — *v. i.* *Archaic*. To behave with coyness. — **coy'ly**, *adv.* — **coy'ness**, *n.*

**coyote** (kō'yōt; kō'yōt'), *n.* See *PLURAL*, Note 3. [Amer. Sp., fr. Nahuatl *coyotli*.] A small wolf (*Canis latrans*) of western North America; the prairie wolf. See *WOLF*, 1. a.

**Coyote State**. South Dakota; — a nickname.

**co/yo-ti/fo** (kō'yōt'fō; kō'yōt'), *n.* [Mex. Sp. dim. See *COYOTE*.] A poisonous shrub (*Acronyctus humboldtiana*, of the buckthorn family) of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

**coy'pu** (kōi'pō), *n.* [Sp. *coypu*, fr. Araucan *coypu*.] 1. A South American aquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*) with webbed hind feet; the nutria. 2. The fur of this rodent; — usually called *nutria*.

**coz** (kōiz), *n.* Colloq. Short for COUSIN.

**coze** (kōz), *v. t.* To have a friendly chat. — *n.* A friendly chat.

**coz'en** (kōz'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *cousiner*, fr. *cousin*, hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship.] To cheat; to defraud, usually in a petty way. — *Syn.* See *CHURAT*. — **coz'en'er**, *n.*

**coz'en-age** (jī), *n.* 1. The art or practice of cozening; fraud. 2. An act of deceit or fraud.

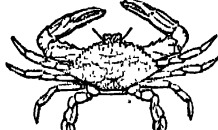
See *COMFORTABLE*. — **co'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **co'zi-ness**, *n.*

**co'zy, co'sy, co'sey**, *n.* A padded covering for a teapot or other vessel to keep the contents hot.

**C Q** (sē'kū). Rad. The general call used at the beginning of radio-grams of general information, safety notices, etc.

**crab** (krāb). Var. of *KAAL*.

**crab** (krāb), *n.* [AS. *crabba*.] 1. A Any of numerous marine or land crustaceans, constituting the suborder Brachyura (order Decapoda), distinguished by the short, broad, and usually flattened carapace, the small abdomen, which is curled up beneath the body and fits into a depression under the thorax, and the short antennae. Common crabs include: the *swimming crabs*, as the *blue crab* (genus *Callinectes*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of U. S. and the *lady crab* (*Ovalipes ocellatus* of U. S. Atlantic coast and *Portunus puber* of England); *rock crabs* (esp. *Cancer irroratus* and *C. borealis* of northeastern coasts of North America); the *edible green, or shore, crab* (*Carcinus maenas*) of Europe and America; the *edible stone crab* (*Menippe mercenaria*) of southern coast of U. S.; *beach, or sand, crabs*, which live in holes on sandy seashores, including the *spidee*, or *white crab* (*Uca*, esp. *U. arenaria* of America) and the *fiddler, or calling, crab* (*Uca*, esp. *U. minax* of New England); the very small *pea crab* (*Pinnotheres*, esp. *P. pisum* of Europe) living as commensals in bivalves; the *spider crabs* (of the superfamily Oxyrrhyncha) including the Japanese *giant crab* (*Idocratus kamohari*) measuring about one foot across the shell but sometimes more than 10 feet across with legs extended; the *land crabs* of warm coasts and islands, including many large edible species, as *Gecarcinus ruricola* of the West Indies. In the U. S., local usage dis-



Blue Crab (*C. sapidus*). (V. S.)

*cipal* commercially distributed from Texas to Delaware. 2. Any of various other crustaceans resembling true crabs in the more or less reduced condition of the abdomen, esp. members of the group Anomura, including the *hermit crab* and *purse crab* (see these terms). Cf. *KING CRAB*, 2. [cap.] *Astron*. The zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer, between Gemini and Leo. 3. *March*. Any of various machines for raising heavy weights, orig. a machine with claws. — *to catch a crab*. Rowing.

A phrase used of a rower unset or partly unseated, either when he fails to raise the oar, clear of the water on the recovery, or when he misses the water altogether in making a stroke. — *v. t.*; *CRABBED* (krāb'd); *CRAB'ING*. To hunt for or catch crabs.

**crab**, *n.* [Perh. fr. lat *CRAB*.] 1. A crab apple. 2. A sour or crabbed, ill-tempered person. — *adj.* Sour.

**crab, v. t. & i.** [MD. *crabben*.] 1. Of hawks, to scratch or claw; to fight. 2. Colloq. To find fault with. 3. To head (an airplane) by means of the rudder into a cross wind to counteract drift. — *n.* Apparent sidewise motion of an airplane headed into a cross wind.

**crab apple**. Also **crab**, *n.* 1. A small wild sour apple. 2. An apple of cultivated variety having small, acid fruit.

**crab/bed** (krāb'ēd; -ēd), *adj.* [From *CRAB* the animal.] 1. Characterized by, or manifesting, a peevish, morose, or sour temper; cross. 2. Obscure or intricate; difficult; as, a *crabbed* author. 3. Cramped; irregular; as, *crabbed* handwriting. — *Syn.* See *SULLEN*. — **crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* — **crab'bed-ness**, *n.*

**crab/ber** (krāb'ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is catching crabs; also, a kind of boat used in crab fishing.

**crab/ber**, *n.* One who carps or complains.

**crab/by** (-ī), *adj.* Crabbed; cross; ill-natured.

**crab grass**. A grass (esp. *Digitaria sanguinalis*) with creeping or decumbent stems which root freely at the nodes.

**crab/stick** (krāb'stīk'), *n.* 1. A stick, cane, or cudgel, of crab-tree wood. 2. A crabbed, ill-natured person.

**crab tree**. A crab-apple tree.

**crack** (krāk), *v. i.* [AS. *cracan*.] 1. To make a sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking. 2. A *Now Dial*. To brag; to boast. 3. *Scot.* & *N. of Eng.* To chat; to gossip. 3. To fail in sound; become discordant or harsh; to break; as, his voice *cracked*. 4. To break, with or without separation into parts. 5. *Slang*. To fail; to break down.

— *v. t.* 1. To break or burst, as something brittle or hollow, with a sharp or explosive sound. 2. Hence: a) To rend or burst, as with grief or pain. b) To open and drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine. c) To damage irreparably, as a reputation. 3. To utter smartly and strikingly, as a joke. 4. A *Slang*. To hit, slap. b) To cause to make a sharp noise; as, to *crack* a whip. 5. To cause to crack, as the voice. 6. To subject (petroleum) to cracking. 7. Colloq. To cry up; to extol; to praise; — usually with *up*. — *to crack a crib*. *Thieves' Slang*. To break into a house, store, etc. — *crack down*. *Slang*. U. S. To inflict a sudden punitive or retributive blow, often designed to coerce into obedience. — *crack up*. *Slang*. To collapse or crash from strain, collision, faulty landing, etc., as an airplane; to cause (an airplane) to so crack up; hence, to collapse, break down, go to pieces.

— *n.* 1. A sharp, sudden sound, as of anything burst or broken. 2. Hence: a *Colloq*. A shot as with a rifle. b *Colloq*. The time a crack lasts; an instant. c *Colloq*. A sharp resounding blow. d *Slang*. An experimental attempt; a try. e *Slang*. A gibing retort; a quip. 3. A *Archaic* & *Dial*. A boast; boasting. b *Colloq*. A thing or person fit to be boasted of; a racer, athlete, vessel, etc., of superior excellence. c *Scot.* & *Dial Eng*. Talk; gossip. 4. A break or breaking; as: a A chink; crevice. b Rupture; flaw. c The breaking or broken tone of the voice, as when changed at puberty. d Mental flaw; partial insanity. 5. *Thieves' Slang*. A burglary, also, burglary.

— *adv.* With a crack or cracking sound.

— *adj.* Of superior excellence; as, a *crack* ship.

**crack/a-jack** (krāk'ā-jāk), *adj.* *Slang*. Of striking ability or excellence. — **crack/a-jack'**, *n.* *Slang*.

**crack/brain** ('brān), *n.* A crackbrained or crazy person.

**crack/brained** ('brānd; 2), *adj.* Crazy; reasonless.

**crack/down** ('doun), *n.* Act or instance of cracking down. *Slang*, U. S.

**cracked** (krāk't), *adj.* a Broken; fractured. b *Colloq*. Crackbrained. c Of the voice, marked by discordant notes.

**crack'er** (krāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cracks. 2. Formerly, a boaster; a braggart. 3. A firecracker. 4. A sour paper favor holder containing an explosive which discharges when the ends are pulled; — called also *cracker bonbon*. 5. The snapping part at the end of a whiplash; a snapper. 6. U. S. One of the lower class of the white population of the southern United States, esp. of Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the backwoods; — a nickname. 7. A dry, usually thin biscuit, often hard or crisp. Cf. *BISCUIT*, 1.

**crack'er-jack** ('jāk), *n.* Var. of *CRACKJACK*.

**Cracker State**. Georgia; — a nickname.

**crack'ing** (krāk'īng), *n.* A process in which the complex hydrocarbons composing petroleum or other similar oils are broken up by heat and, usually, pressure into lighter hydrocarbons of simpler molecular formulas. Cracking is used in producing commercial gasoline, and in enriching illuminating gas.

**crack'le** (krāk'lē), *v. i.*; *CRACK'LED* (-l'd); *CRACK'LING* (-līng). [Dim. of *crack*.] To make small, sharp, sudden and repeated noises. — *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated. — *n.* 1. The noise of slight and frequent cracks; a crackling. 2. *Pot.* A peculiar cracked surface (the name "crack" but made deliberately) common in much Oriental porcelain; also, ware (*crack'le-ware*) having such a surface.

**crack'ling** (-līng), *n.* 1. The making of small, sharp cracks or reports. 2. The crisp rind of roasted pork. 3. Usually *pl.* *Dial*. The crisp residue of fat, esp. hogs' fat, after the lard or fat has been removed; also, corn bread containing it.

**crack'ly** (-lī), *adj.* Inclined to crackle; crisp and brittle.

**crack'nel** (-nēl; -n'l), *n.* [F. *craquelin*, fr. D. *krakeling*.] 1. A hard, brittle kind of biscuit. 2. Cracking (sense 3).

**crack'pot** (krāk'pōt'), *n.* A crackbrain. — **crack'pot**, *adj.*

**cracks/man** (krāk'smān), *n.* *Slang*. A housebreaker or burglar; one who cracks safes.

**crack'-up** (krāk'ūp'), *n.* Act or instance of cracking up, as of an airplane.

**-cracy** (-krā-sī). [Gr. *kratos* strength, rule.] A combining form meaning a (specified) type of government, sway, ruling power, or authority, as in autocracy, plutocracy, etc.

**cradle** (krād'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel*, *cradol*.] 1. A bed or cot for a baby, usually on rockers or pivots; hence, place of origin or nurture. 2. A support suggestive of a baby's cradle; as: a A supporting or protecting framework of bars, rods, etc. b A low frame on casters, used by mechanics to support themselves while working under an automobile. 3. *Aeronautics*. A support for a rigid airship or a semi-rigid airship during construction. 4. *Agric*. A kind of attachment c



gerlike rods to a scythe; also, a scythe (cradle scythe) with such an attachment. 5. *Mining*. A rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth by hand; — called also *rocker*. 6. *Naut.* A framework of timbers, or iron frames, used to support, lift, or carry ships or other vessels, heavy guns, etc.

**cradle** (*krād'le*), *n.* [*crad'le* (*-d'le*), *crad'ling* (*-d'ling*).] 1. To place, lay to rest, or rock, in or as in a cradle. 2. To nurse or train in infancy. 3. To mow with a cradle scythe, as grain. 4. To place, raise, support, or transport on a cradle. 5. *Mining*. To wash in a cradle. — *v. t.* 1. To lie or lodge as in a cradle. 2. To mow grain with a cradle scythe.

**cradle-song** (*krād'le-sŏng'*; 74), *n.* = *DECELURE*.

**craft** (*kraft*; 9), *n.* [*AS. craft* strength, skill, cunning.] 1. Art or

*nautics*. An aircraft, or aircraft collectively. 5. *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind. — *Syn.* See *ART*.

**craftsman** (*krafts'mān*), *n.*; *pl.* — *MEN* (*-mēn*). [*craft's + man*.] 1. One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artisan. 2. A person, as a writer or artist, skilled in the mechanics of his craft. — *craftsman-ship*, *n.*

**craft union**. *Labor*. A union whose members are all of one trade or calling; — called also *horizontal union*. Cf. *INDUSTRIAL UNION*.

**crafty** (*kräft'i*), *adj.*; *craft'i-er* (*-t'ēr*); *craft'i-est*. 1. *Archaic*. Skillful; ingenious. 2. Skillful at deceiving others; cunning; wily. — *Syn.* See *SLY*. — *craft'i-ly*, *adv.* — *craft'i-ness*, *n.*

**crag** (*krāg*), *n.* [*Of Celt. origin*.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken cliff or projecting rock. — *crag-ged* (*krāg'gēd*; -*id*), *adj.* — *crag-gi-ness*, *n.* — *crag-gy* (*-i*), *adj.*

**crag** (*krāg*; *dial. krās*), *n.* *Now Dial.* The neck or throat.

**cragsman** (*krāg'smān*), *n.*; *pl.* — *MEN* (*-mēn*). One accustomed to, or expert in, climbing crags or cliffs.

**crake** (*krāk*), *n.* See *PLURAL, Note*, 3. Any of various rails, esp. the land rail (or *corn crake*) and other short-billed kinds (as the *sora* and other species of *Porzana*). See *RAIL*.

**cramp** (*krāmp*), *v. t.*; *cramped* (*krāmp't*); *cramp'ing* [*AS. crampian*.] 1. To press, force, or drive, esp. in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; to stuff. 2. To fill with or as with food to satiety. 3. *Slang*. To fill the mind of (a person), as with false stories. 4. *Colloq.* To put (a person) hastily through a course of study as in preparation for examination. — *v. i.* 1. To eat greedily; stuff. 2. *Colloq.* To cram a subject, as for examination. — (*krāmp*), *cramp*, *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A cramped or overcrowded state. 2. *Colloq.* Act of cramming, as for examination; also, the information so acquired. — *cramp'er*, *n.*

**cramp'bo** (*krāmp'bō*), *n.* 1. A game in which one person or group gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. 2. *Derogatory*. A word rhyming with another.

**cramp'ol-ey**, *cramp'ol-ise* (*krāmp'ol-ēz*; -*ēz*), *adj.* [*F. cramoisi*, ult. fr. *Ar. girmis* kermes. See *CRIMSON*.] *Archaic*. Crimson. — *n.* *Archaic*. Crimson cloth.

**cramp** (*krāmp*), *n.* [*OF. crampe*, fr. *MD. crampe*, *cramp*] *Med.* a Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles. b A paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use; as, writer's *cramp*. c Sharp abdominal pains; — usually in *pl.*

**cramp, n.** [*MD. crampe*, *cramp*, *cramp iron*, *spasm*.] 1. A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, used to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. 2. A clamp. 3. A restraining or restricting force, influence, etc.; a restraint. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to have a cramp. 2. To compress; to restrain from free action. 3. To turn (the front wheels of a vehicle) sharply out of line with the rear wheels, as in making a turn. 4. To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp. — *adj.* 1. Knotty; difficult. 2. Contracted; confined.

**cramp'fish** (*'fish*), *n.*; *pl.*, see *FISH*. See *1st RAY*.

**cramp'pon** (*krāmp'pōn*), *n.* Also *cramp'poom* (*krāmp'pōm*). [*F. crampon*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A form of hooked clutch or dog for raising stones, lumber, blocks of ice, etc.; — usually in *pl.* 2. A climbing iron; — usually in *pl.*

**cran'berry** (*krān'bē-rī*; -*bē-rī*), *n.* [*IG. kranbere*. See *CRANF*; *BERRY*.] 1. The bright-red, acid berry of a plant (*genus Vaccinium*) of the heath family; also, the plant. The European cranberry (*V. palustris*) is known in U. S. as the *small cranberry*, to distinguish it from *V. macrocarpus*, the *large cranberry* or *cowberry*. Cranberries are grown in low, periodically flooded areas, called *cranberry bogs*. 2. Any of various plants, or their berries, resembling the true cranberry; as: a The cranberry tree or *bush cranberry*, a North American and European tree or shrub (*Viburnum trilobum*) of the honeysuckle family. See *GUELDER-ROSE*. b The *mountain cranberry*, a dwarf variety (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea minus*) of the cowberry.

**crane** (*krān*), *n.* See *PLURAL, Note*, 3. [*AS. crān*.] 1. A bird (family *Gruidae*, order *Gruliformes*), of a group of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons, but structurally more nearly related to the rails; as, the *sandhill crane* (*Grus canadensis tabida*) of eastern and central North America. 2. *U. S.* Also *blue crane*. The great blue heron (see *HERON*). 3. A machine for raising, shifting, and lowering heavy weights, commonly by means of a projecting swinging arm. 4. Any arm which swings about a vertical axis at one end, used for supporting a weight. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To raise or lift by or as by a crane. 2. To stretch (the neck) as a crane does. 3. In hunting, to stop at an obstacle and look over it before leaping; hence, to hesitate.

**crane fly**. Any of numerous long legged, slender, two-winged flies (family *Tipulidae*), which resemble large mosquitoes, but do not bite.

**crane's-bill**, *cranes-bill* (*krānz'bīl*), *n.* See *GRANUM*, 1.

**cran'ial** (*krā'nī-āl*), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the skull. — *cran'ial-ly*, *adv.*

**cran'ial-ate** (*-āt*), *adj.* *Zool.* Having a skull or cranium, as the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes (*Cranialia*). — *n.* A cranite animal.

**cran'ial-o-** (*krā'nī-ō-*), [*Gr. kranion* skull.] A combining form denoting: 1. *Crane*. *Antig.* A jar or vase typically with large round body, wide mouth, small handles, and a base; — in this sense usually spelled *krater*. Cf. *AMPHORA*, *AMPULLA*. 2. *Geol.* The bowl-shaped depression around the mouth of a volcano or a seyser. 3. *Mif.* A hole formed by the explosion of a mine or the like.

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**CRANIOMETRY**. — *cran'i-o-log'i-cal* (*-ŏ-lŏj'ī-kāl*), *adj.* — *cran'i-o-log'i-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *cran'i-o-log'ist* (*-ŏ-lŏj'ī-st*), *n.*

**cran'ni-ol'e-ter** (*-ŏm'ē-tēr*), *n.* [*Crani- + -meter*.] An instrument for measuring skulls.

**cran'ni-ol'e-try** (*-ŏm'ē-trī*), *n.* The science of measuring the skull, esp. for determining the dimensions and proportions characterizing race, sex, and developmental stages. Cf. *CEPHALIC INDEX*, *FACIAL ANGLE*, *GNATHIC INDEX*. — *cran'ni-o-met'ric* (*-ŏ-mēt'rik*), *adj.* — *cran'ni-o-met'ri-cal* (*-ī-kāl*), *adj.* — *cran'ni-o-met'ri-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *cran'ni-ol'e-trist* (*-ŏm'ē-trist*), *n.*

**cran'ni-um** (*krā'nī-ŏm*), *n.*; *pl.* *CRANIUMS* (*-ŏmz*), *CRANIA* (*-ŏ*). [*ML.*, fr. *Gr. kranion*.] *Anat.* a The skull of a vertebrate. b Specif., the part of the skull enclosing the brain; brainpan.

**crank** (*krānk*), *n.* [*AS. cranc*.] 1. *Mech.* An arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from it. 2. *Obs.* Any bend, turn, or winding. 3. A twist or turn in speech; also, anything fantastic in action, manner, etc. 4. A caprice; whim; crotchety; also, *Colloq.*, a crotchety person. — *v. t.* 1. To bend into the shape of a crank. 2. To furnish or fasten with a crank. 3. To move or operate by a crank; specif., to start the engine of (an automobile, etc.) by use of a crank. — *v. i.* 1. To wind and turn; to zigzag. 2. To turn a crank.

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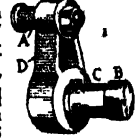
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Crane, 1.



**cranch** (krāch; krōch) *v. t., v. i., & n.* **Crunch.**  
**crav** (krāv; vīr) *n.* [*F. cravate, fr. Cravate a Croatian.*] A necktie.  
**crave** (krāv; v) [*AS. crafan.*] 1. To ask earnestly; to beg, esp. as a favor. 2. To long for; hence, to require; to need. — *v. i.* To desire strongly. — *Syn.* See **crave**. — **crav'er** (krāv'ēr), *n.*  
**crav'en** (krāv'ēn), *adj.* [*OF. craven, fr. L. crapeus, pres. part. of crapeo to break, crack.*] Afraid; cowardly; also, *Obs.*, defeated. — *Syn.* See **cowardly**. — *n.* A confessed coward. — *v. i.* To make cowardly. — **crav'en-ly**, *adv.* — **crav'en-ness**, *n.*  
**Crav'en-ette** (krāv'vān-ēt) *n.* A trade-mark for cloth (or sometimes leather) made waterproof by special chemical processes.  
**crav'ing** (krāv'ing), *n.* Desire (for something); esp., an abnormal or excessive desire, as for a food or drug.  
**crav** (krāv), *n.* [*ME. craws.*] 1. The crop of a bird or insect. See **crop**, 1. 2. The stomach of an animal.  
**crav'fish** (krāv'fīsh), *n., pl.*, see **FISH**. [See **CRAYFISH**.] A crayfish. — *v. i.* *Colloq., U.S.* To retreat from a position; to back out.  
**crawl** (krōl), *v. i.* [*ON. kralfa to paw, scramble with the hands.*] 1. To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to creep (def. 1). 2. To move or advance feebly, slowly, or timorously. 3. Of plants, to creep (def. 3). 4. To be swarming with a number of crawling things; also, to have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body. — *Syn.* See **creep**. — *n.* 1. Act or motion of crawling; slow motion, like that of a creeping animal. 2. *Swimming*. A racing stroke in which the swimmer lies flat in the water with face submerged except for breathing intervals, propels himself by overarm strokes and a thrashing movement with the legs. — **crawl'er**, *n.* — **crawl'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**crawl**, *n.* [*D. krael.*] An enclosure in shallow waters, used to confine or hold turtles, sponges, etc.  
**crawl'y** (krōl'y), *adj.* *Colloq.* Creepy.  
**cray'fish** (krāv'fīsh), **cray'fish** (krāv'f), *n., pl.*, see **FISH**. [*OF. crevice (F. crevice), of Teut. origin.*] 1. Any of numerous freshwater crustaceans (family Astacidae), like the lobster, but much smaller. 2. Also *see* **crayfish**. See **LOBSTER**.  
**cray'on** (krāv'ōn), *n.* [*F., fr. craie chalk, fr. L. creta.*] 1. A small rounded stick of chalk, graphite, or the like, for drawing, writing, or coloring. 2. A drawing made with a crayon or crayons. — *v. i.* To draw or sketch with crayons.  
**crease** (krāz), *v. t. & i.* [*ME. crasen to break, fr. Scand.*] 1. *Obs.* To break; shatter. 2. *Archae.* To weaken or destroy, as health. 3. To become or render insane. 4. *Pottery*. To produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of. Cf. **CRACKLE**, *n.* 2. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* A break; flaw. 2. A transient infatuation, as for new fashion; a mania. 3. *Ceramics*. A crack in glaze or enamel. See **CRACKLE**, *n.* 2. — *Syn.* See **FASHION**.  
**cray** (krāv'z), *adj.* : **CRAY-ZI-ER** (-zī'ēr); **CRAY-ZI-EST**. 1. Full of cracks or flaws; unsound. 2. Insane; demented. 3. *Colloq.* Distracted with eager desire, excitement, etc. — **cray'ly**, *adv.* — **cray'z-ness**, *n.*  
**crazy bone**. = **FUNNY BONE**.  
**crazy quilt**. A quilt with a covering made of pieces of cloth of various sizes, shapes, and colors sewed together; a patchwork quilt.  
**cray'weed** (krāv'wēd), *n.* The locoweed.  
**creak** (krēk), *v. i.* [*ME. creaken to creak.*] To make a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound. — *v. t.* To cause to creak. — *n.* The sound produced by creaking. — **creak'i-ly**, *adv.* — **creak'i-ness**, *n.* — **creak'y**, *adj.*  
**cream** (krēm), *n.* [*OF. creme (F. crème), fr. LL. chrima chrim.* See **CHRISM**.] 1. The rich, oily, yellowish part of milk. 2. Hence: a fancy dish or confection prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream. 3. A creamlike emulsion or cosmetic. 4. A sirupy liqueur. Cf. **CRÈME**. 5. Creamed purée or stock. — *with of*, as, *cream of celery soup*. 6. The choicest part of a thing. 7. The color of cream; a color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. See **COLOR**. — *adj.* 1. Of, like, or for cream. 2. Of the color cream. — *v. i.* 1. To form or become covered with cream; to froth. — *v. t.* 1. To draw off as cream; hence, to take the choicest part of. 2. To skim the cream from, as milk. 3. To furnish with or as with cream. 4. To beat, as butter and sugar, till it is of a light creamy consistency.  
**cream cheese**. An unripened cheese, similar to Neufchâtel, made from whole sweet milk enriched with cream.  
**cream/cups** (krēm'kūps), *n. sing. & pl.* Any of several California annuals (esp. *Platystemon californicus*) of the poppy family.  
**cream'er** (krēm'ēr), *n.* 1. A small pitcher or other vessel for holding cream. 2. = **SEPARATOR**.  
**cream'er-y** (-y), *n., pl.* -**RIES** (-rēz). An establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market.  
**cream of tartar**. Chem. Purified tartar, a white crystalline substance, with a gritty, acid taste, used as an ingredient of baking powder, and as a cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant. See **TARTAR**, 1.  
**cream'y** (krēm'y), *adj.* : **CREAM'Y-ER** (-y'ēr); **CREAM'Y-EST**. Full of, or containing, cream; resembling cream. — **cream'i-ly**, *adv.* — **cream'i-ness**, *n.*  
**crease** (krēs), *n.* [From *crease*, var. of **CREST**.] 1. A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however made. 2. *Cricket*. Any one of the lines marked on the ground at the pitch to indicate the position of batsman (*bowling crease*), wicket (*bowling crease*); also, the space at either end between the popping and bowling creases. 3. *Ice Hockey*. A rectangular area, bounded by lines in front of the goal cage, which attacking players are forbidden to enter except subject to certain special rules. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To make a crease in or on; to wrinkle. — **crease'er** (krēs'ēr), *n.* — **crease'y** (-y), *adj.*  
**crease**. Var. of **CRESE**.  
**create** (krē-āt), *adj.* [*L. creatus, past part. of creare to create.*] *Archaic*. Created. — *v. t.* 1. To bring into being; to cause to exist. 2. Hence: a To invest with a new form, office, or character; to constitute. b To produce, form, or bring to pass, by influence over others; as, to create a favorable opinion. 3. To produce as a work of thought or imagination, esp. as a work of art. — *Syn.* See **INVENT**.  
**crea'tine** (krē-ā'tēn; -tīn), *n.* Also **crea'tin**. [*Gr. kreos flesh.*] Biochem. A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, found in the muscles of vertebrates and in the brain, blood, etc.  
**crea'tion** (krē-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of creating, or fact of being created; specif., the act of causing to exist, or fact of being brought into existence, by divine power; esp., the act of bringing this world into existence

out of nothing. 2. Act of investing with a new character, title, or the like. 3. The presentation of a new conception in an artistic embodiment. 4. Something which is created. — **crea'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*  
**crea'tive** (krē-ā'tīv), *adj.* 1. Having the power or quality of creating. 2. Productive; — followed by *of*. — *ly*, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*  
**crea'tor** (-tēr), *n.* One that creates, produces, or constitutes; specif. [*esp.*] the Supreme Being.  
**crea'tur-al** (krē-tūr-ēl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a creature or creatures.  
**crea'ture** (krē-tūr), *n.* [*OF., fr. LL. creatura.*] 1. Anything created; anything not self-existent; esp.: a A living created being; an animal or a human being. b *Rural, U.S.* A domestic animal such as the

**creature comfort**. A thing, as food, which gives comfort.  
**crèche** (krāsh; krāsh), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A day nursery. 2. A foundling hospital. 3. A representation of the stable at Bethlehem, with the infant Jesus surrounded by Mary, Joseph, the cattle, shepherds, and Magi. Cf. **CRATCH**.  
**cre'dence** (krē-dēns; -d'ns), *n.* [*OF. credence, fr. ML. credentia, fr. L. credens, -entia, pres. part. of credere to trust, believe.*] 1. Belief; mental acceptance; credit. 2. Source or warrant of confidence or credit; — now only in letters of credence. 3. [*F. credence, fr. It. credenza.* *Oriz.*, a table used for tasting to guard against poison.] A kind of Renaissance sideboard, used chiefly for valuable plate. 4. A small table beside the communion table, on which the bread and wine rest before being consecrated. — *Syn.* See **BELIEF**.  
**cre-den'da** (krē-dēn'dā), *n., pl.*; *sing.* **CREDEN'DUM** (-dūm) [*L., fr. credere to believe.*] *Theol.* Doctrines to be believed; articles of faith; — distinct from *agenda*.  
**cre'dent** (krē-dēnt; -d'nt), *adj.* 1. Giving credence; confiding. 2. Having credit or repute; credible.  
**cre-den'tial** (krē-dēn'shūl), *adj.* Giving a title or claim to credit or confidence; accrediting; as, *credential letters*. — *n.* That which gives a title to credit or confidence; specif., *pl.*, accrediting testimonials.  
**cre-den'za** (krē-dēn'zā), *n.* [*It.*] 1. = **CREDEN'CE**. 2. A sideboard, buffet, or bookcase patterned after the credence of the Renaissance, esp. one without legs whose base rests flat on the floor.

**cred'i-ty** (krēd'ī-tē), *n.* — **cred'i-bly** (krēd'ī-bl), *adv.*  
**cred'it** (krēd'it), *n.* [*F. crédit, fr. It. credito, fr. L. creditus (past part. of credere to trust), creditum a loan.*] 1. Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith. 2. Quality of being believed or of being worthy of belief; trustworthiness. 3. Reputation; now, favorable reputation. 4. A source of honor; as, *a credit to one's family*. 5. The balance in a person's favor in an account, as in a bank. 6. Time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust. 7. A printed or spoken acknowledgment of the authorship, source, or ownership of material used in a publication, or in a play, motion picture, or radio program. 8. *Accounting*. Opp. to *debit*. 9. A record of the reduction of a debt, as by entry on the right-hand side of an account. b Any one, or the sum, of the items on the right-hand side of an account, recording payments or other values received. 10. The right-hand side of an account, where such items are recorded. The abbreviation *Cr.* (for *creditor*) is written at the top of this side. 11. *Com.* Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred; as, to buy goods on credit. 12. *Educ.* Official certification of the completion of a course of study; also, a unit of academic work for which such acknowledgment is made. — *Syn.* See **BELIEF**; **INFLUENCE**.  
— *v. t.* 1. To confide in the truth of; to believe. 2. To bring into credit; esp., *Archaic*, to bring honor upon. 3. To give credit for; to attribute or ascribe to or with. 4. *Bookkeeping*. To enter upon the right-hand (credit) side of an account; to give credit for. 5. *Com.* To give credit to. 6. *Educ.* To give a credit or credits to; — followed by *with*. — *Syn.* See **ASCRIBE**.  
**cred'it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Sufficiently good to bring esteem; deserving of praise. — **cred'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tē), *n.* — **cred'it-a-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*  
**credit line**. A line, note, or name accompanying a news despatch, a published article, illustration, reproduction of a photograph or drawing, or the like, giving acknowledgment of the source.  
**cred'i-tor** (krēd'ī-tēr), *n.* One who gives credit in business matters; hence, one to whom money is due; — correlative of *debtor*. Cf. **CREDIT**, *n.* 8.  
**cre'do** (krē-dō; krē-ā-dō), *n., pl.* **CREDO** (-dōz) [*L., I believe.* See **CREED**.] A creed; a set of professed opinions; specif. [*esp.*] the Nicene Creed said or sung as a part of the Mass.  
**cre-dūl'i-ty** (krē-dūl'ī-tē), *n., pl.* **CREDULITIES** (-tēz). Belief or readiness of belief, esp. on slight evidence.  
**cred'u-lous** (krē-dū-lūs), *adj.* [*L. credulus, fr. credere to believe.*] 1. Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence. 2. Based upon, or proceeding from, credulity. — *ly*, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*  
**Creep** (krēp), *n., pl.* **CREEPS** (krēps). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.  
**creed** (krēd), *n.* [*AS. crēda, fr. L. credo I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds.*] 1. *Ecol.* A brief, authoritative formula of religious belief; specif., the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed. *The Creed* usually means the Apostles' Creed. 2. a Any formula or confession of religious faith. b A summary of principles or opinions professed or adhered to, in science, politics, etc.  
**creek** (krēk; *dial.* or *colloq.* krēk), *n.* [*ME. croke, crik, fr. ON. krika.*] 1. A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther inland than a cove. 2. Hence, *Chiefly U.S.*, a stream of water smaller than a river and larger than a brook. Cf. **BAYOU**. 3. *Dial.* A narrow or winding passage.  
**Creek** (krēk), *n.* An Indian of a confederacy of tribes, mostly of Muskogean stock, formerly occupying most of Alabama and Georgia, and parts of northern Florida.  
**creel** (krēl), *n.* [*OF. creil.*] 1. A wickerwork basket, as for fish. 2. *Spinning*. A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding paying-off bobbins.  
**creep** (krēp), *v. i.* : **CREPT** (krēpt); **CREPP'ING**. [*AS. cēopan.*] 1. To move along with the body prone and close to the ground or other surface, as a worm or reptile; to crawl; to move slowly on hands and knees. 2. To move or advance slowly. — *teal*, *n.* 3. *Bot.* To run or spread along or beneath the sur- : ground, commonly root-

ing at intervals, or to climb by means of aerial rootlets, tendrils, etc. 4. To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin. 5. To slip or become slightly displaced; specif., of metal rails, to shift longitudinally under.

**Syn.** *Creep*, *crawl* mean to move across the ground or floor in a prone or crouching position. *Creep*, however, is used more often of quadrupeds or of human beings who move on all fours, often stealthily; *crawl*, of serpents, snakes, worms, and, sometimes, human beings who move by drawing the body along the ground or a surface. Figuratively, both imply intolerable slowness, but *creep* usually suggests insidious methods, and *crawl*, abjectness, cringing, and the like.

— **n.** 1. A movement of or like creeping. 2. A distressing sensation, like that occasioned by the creeping of insects; a feeling of apprehension or horror; — often *colloq.* in *pl.*, *the creeps* or *the cold creeps*. **creep'er** (krēp'ēr), **n.** 1. One that creeps, as an insect or reptile. 2. A creeping plant; as, the Virginia creeper and trumpet creeper (see these terms). **Creep'ing** (krēp'ing), **n.** 3. Any of various birds which creep about on the ground.

**creep'ing**, as *creep'ing* *creep'ing* variety, the *green creeper* (*Chlorodroma muraria*) of southern Asia, Europe and North Africa, and the *honey creepers* (family Coroneidae) of tropical America. 4. Any of various tools, implements, etc.; as: **a** A grapple. **b** = CLIMBING IRON. **c** A fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent slipping. **d** Any device for causing material to move steadily from one part of a machine to another. **e** *Sailing*. A canvas strip with flaps, attachable to the bottom of the ski to prevent slipping backward in uphill climbing.

**creep'le** (krēp'lē; krēp'lī), **n.** *Dial.* A three-legged stool. **creeping eruption.** A severe spreading dermatitis due to larval hookworms, of species not normally parasitic in man, penetrating the skin and wandering in the tissues immediately beneath it.

**creep'y** (krēp'ī), **adj.** 1. CREEPY (see *creep*). 2. *Creep'y*-fist. 1. Marked by creeping, or slow motion. 2. Having or producing a sensation as if insects are creeping on the skin, or a feeling of nervous fear; crawly. — **creep'y-ness**, **n.**

**creese** (krēs), **n.** Also *kris* (krēs). [*Malay kris*.] A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade.

**creesh** (krēsh), **n.** & **v. t.** [*OF. creisse, creese, n.*] *Scot.* Grease.

**cremate** (krēmāt; krēmāt'), **v. t.** [*L. crematus*, past part. of *cremare* to burn.] To burn; incinerate; as, to cremate a corpse. — **crema'tion** (krēmā'shion), **n.**

**crema-tor** (krēmā-tōr; krēmā-tōr'), **n.** [*LL.*] **a** One who cremates corpses. **b** A crematory. **c** An incinerator for rubbish.

**crema-to-ry** (krēmā-tōr'ī; krēmā-tōr'ī; *or, esp. Brit., krēmā-tōr'ī*), **n.** *pl.* CREMATORIES (-rīē). Also **crema-tō-ri-um** (krēmā-tōr'ī-ūm; krēmā-tōr'ī-ūm); *pl.* CREMATORIUMS (-ūma); CREMATORIA (-ā). [*NL. crematorium*.] A furnace for cremating. — **adj.** Of, relating to, or employed in cremation.

**crème** (krām), **n.** [*F.*] Cream; — used esp. in names of creamed dishes; also, a sirupy liqueur; as, *crème de menthe* (dē māt'ntē), flavored with mint, and *crème de ca/ca/o'* (kā'kā'o'), flavored with the essential oil of the kola nut.

**crème de la crème** (dē lā krām'), [*F.*] Cream of the cream; the very choicest.

**Cre-mo-na** (krēmō'ndā), **n.** A violin made in Cremona, Italy, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, esp. a Stradivarius or a Guarnerius or an Amati (see these terms).

**cre-nate** (krē'nāt), **adj.** [*NL. crenatus*, fr. *crena* a notch.] Having the margin cut into rounded scallops, as a leaf. — **cre-nate-ly**, **adv.** — **cre-nat-ed** (-nāt'ed; -īd), **adj.**

**cre-na-tion** (krē'nā'shion), **n.** **a** A crenate formation; a rounded projection, as on the edge of a leaf. **b** State or quality of being crenate. **cre-na-ture** (krē'nā-tūr; krē'nā-tūr'), **n.** A crenation; also, sometimes, a notch or indentation, as between crenations.

**cre-nel** (krē'nēl), **cre-nelle** (krē'nēl'), **n.** [*OF. crenel*, fr. dim. of *VL. crena* a notch. One of the openings alternating with the merlons in a battlement. See BATTLEMENT, BATTLEMENT, *Illustr.* — **v. t.** CRE-NEL-ED (-ēd) or -ELLED; CRE-NEL-ING or -EL-LING. To crenelate.

**cre-nel-ate**, **cre-nel-late** (krē'nēlāt; -lāt'), **v. t.** [*F. creneler* to indent. See CRENEL.] To furnish with battlements. — **adj.** Crenelated.

**cre-nel-a-tion**, **cre-nel-l-a-tion** (-lāt'ed; -īd), **adj.** Having battlements. **cre-nel-a-tion**, **cre-nel-l-a-tion** (-lāt'ed; -īd), **n.** Act of crenelating, or state of being crenelated; hence, crenelated work.

**cre-nu-late** (krē'nū-lāt), **adj.** [*From crenula*, dim. of *crena* a notch.] Minutely crenate, as certain leaves.

**cre-nu-lat-ed** (-lāt'ed; -īd), **adj.** Crenulate.

**cre-nu-la-tion** (-lāt'ed; -īd), **n.** **a** A minute crenation. **b** The state of being minutely crenate or scalloped.

**cre-ole** (krē'ōl), **n.** [*F. créole*, fr. *Sp. erigolo*, fr. *Pa. erigulo*, fr. *eriar* to bring up, fr. *L. erare* to produce.] 1. [*usually cap.*] A person of French or Spanish descent born and reared in a colonial or remote region, esp. a tropical region. 2. [*usually cap.*] U. S. **a** A white person descended from the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States, and preserving their characteristic speech and culture. **b** The French patois spoken in Louisiana. **c** A Negro born in America; — more properly, *creole Negro*. **d** A person of mixed Creole and Negro blood speaking a dialect of French and Spanish; a half-breed.

— **adj.** 1. [*usually cap.*] Designating or relating to a Creole or Creoles; of Creole blood and culture. 2. Designating or relating to a creole or creoles; as, *a creole Negro* or dialect.

**cre-o-sol** (krē'ō-sōl; -sōl'), **n.** [*Creosote* + *-ol*, 2.] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O, resembling benzoic acid, obtained from guaiacum (gum) and from the tar made from beech.

**cre-o-sote** (krē'ō-sōt), **n.** [*Gr. kreas*, gen. *kreōs*, flesh + *ōsein* to preserve.] 1. An oily antiseptic liquid, obtained by the distillation of wood tar, esp. that of beechwood. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers, and is used in the preservation of wood, (smoked) meat, etc. 2. A similar substance made from coal tar. — **v. t.** To impregnate with creosote, as timber.

**creosote bush.** A desert shrub (*Covillea mexicana*), of the bean-caper family, found in the southwestern U. S.

**crepe** (krēp), **crêpe** (krēp), **n.** [*F. crêpe*.] 1. A thin crinkled fabric of silk, wool, cotton, or rayon; as, *crêpe de Chine* (dē shēn'), a ly sheer silk crêpe, and the soft but heavier silk *Canton crêpe*. Black crêpe used for mourning; also, a piece of such fabric; — in his sense usually *crêpe*. 3. = CREPE PAPER. 4. = CREPE RUBBER.

**crepe, or crêpe, myrtle.** = CRAPE MYRTLE.

**crepe paper.** Paper made to resemble crepe, as by crowding the wet sheet on a roll. — **crepe'-pa-per**, **adj.**

**crepe rubber.** Crude rubber in crinkled sheets, prepared by passing the coagulated latex through powerful rollers; also, synthetic rubber of similar form, used esp. for the soles of shoes.

**crepe su-sette** (krēp' sū-sēt'), **n.** [*pl. crepes su-sette* (krēp').] A French pancake folded in quarters or rolled and heated in a sauce of butter, sugar, orange or lemon juice and grated rind, and a liqueur, with added cognac, curaçao, or rum usually set ablaze for serving.

**crep'i-tant** (krēp'ī-tānt), **adj.** Having or making a crackling sound.

**crep'i-tate** (krēp'ī-tāt), **v. i.** [*L. crepare* to crackle, *v. intens.* of *crepare* to crack.] To make a series of crackling sounds; to crackle. — **crep'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shion), **n.**

**crept** (krēpt), **past & past part.** of CREEP.

**cre-pus-cle** (krē-pūs'p'l), **n.** Also **cre-pus-cule** (krē-pūs'kūl or *Brit., krē-pūs-kūl*), **cre-pus-cu-lum** (krē-pūs'kū-lūm). [*L. crepusculum*, fr. *creper* dusky.] Twilight.

**cre-pus-cu-lar** (-kū-lēr), **adj.** 1. Of, pert. to, or like twilight; dim. 2. Active in the twilight, as certain birds and insects.

**cre-scen-do** (krē-shēn'dō; -shēn'dō), **n.** *pl.* -nos (-dōz). [*It., fr. cre-scere* to increase.] *Music.* A gradual increase in volume of sound; also, a passage so rendered. — **adj.** & **adv.** *Music.* Increasing; — a direction to increase gradually the volume of tone, usually indicated by the abbreviation *crec.* or the sign  $\text{—}$ . The opposite of *diminuendo* or *decreasing*.

**cre-scent** (krēs'ent; -nt; *or, Brit., krēz'*), **n.** [*OF. creissant*, fr. *L. crescere* to increase.] 1. The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter, or its figure, defined by a concave and a convex edge. 2. The emblem of the former Turkish Empire, adopted after the taking of Constantinople (1453); hence, the Turkish power, and, by extension, Mohammedanism as a political force. 3. Any crescent-shaped object. — **adj.** 1. Increasing. 2. Shaped like the moon in her first quarter.

**cre-sci-ta et mul-ti-plic-a-mi-ni** (krēs'ī-tē ēt mūl'tī-plī-kām'ī-nī), [*L.*] Increase and multiply; — motto of Maryland.

**cre-scit o-un-do** (krēs'īt ē-ūn'dō), [*L.*] It grows as it goes; — motto of New Mexico.

**cre-scive** (krēs'iv), **adj.** Increasing; growing.

**cre-sol** (krēs'ōl; -ēl), **n.** [*FROM CREOSOTE.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric substances, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O, resembling phenol. They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar as liquids or solids, and are disinfectant.

**cress** (krēs), **n.** [*AS. cressa, cressa.*] Any of numerous plants of the mustard family (Brassicaceae), the moderately pungent leaves of which are used in salads and garnishings, as, the *water cress* (*Roripa nasturtium-aquaticum*), a white-flowered perennial growing in clear running water, the yellow-flowered *marsh cress* (*R. palustris*), and the *bitter cresses* (genus *Aradum*), *rock cresses* (*Arabis*) and *winter cresses* (*Barbarea*).

**crest-set** (krēs'ēt; -ī), **n.** [*OF.*] An iron holder for an illuminant, as burning oil or pitchy wood, mounted as a torch, or hung as a lantern.

**Cre-si-da** (krēs'ī-dā), **n.** In medieval legend, a Trojan girl, proverbial for her infidelity to her lover Troilus.

**crest** (krēs't), **n.** [*OF. creste*, fr. *L. cresta*.] 1. A tuft or process on the head of a bird or animal, as the comb of a cock. 2. The plume of feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, as by a knight; hence, a helmet. 3. Something suggesting a crest, esp. as being the head, crown, or top; specif.: **a** A peak; *esp.* the top line of a mountain or hill. **b** The ridge or top of a wave. 4. *Arch.* The ornamental ridging of a roof, canopy, etc. 5. *Her.* A bearing set, not upon the shield but on the helm, and used separately as an ornament for plate, liveries, etc. — **v. t.** 1. To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to top; crown. 2. To reach the crest of, as a wave. — **v. i.** To form or rise to a crest; — of waves.

**crest'ed** (krēs'ēd; -tīd), **adj.** Having a crest.

**crested flycatcher.** See FLYCATCHER.

**crest'fall'en** (krēs't'fāl'en), **adj.** With drooping crest or hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed. — **crest'fall'en-ly**, **adv.** — **crest'fall'en-ness**, **n.**

**crest'less** (krēs't'lēss; -lēs), **adj.** Without a crest.

**cre-syl'ic** (krēs'īl'ik), **adj.** [*crem* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, creosol, creosote, etc.

**cre-ta-ceous** (krēs'tā'shūs), **adj.** [*L. cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk.] 1. Of the nature of, or abounding in, chalk. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the latest period of the Mesozoic era, following the Jurassic, or the system of rocks formed in this period. By some divided into the *Lower Cretaceous*, or *Comanchean*, and the *Upper Cretaceous*. It is marked by chalk and coal deposits. — **Cre-ta-ceous**, **n.**

**cre-tin** (krēs'tīn or *esp. Brit., krēs'tīn*), **n.** [*F. crétin*, fr. a dial. form meaning prop. Christian, hence human being, fr. *L. christianus*.] One afflicted with cretinism.

**cre-tin-ism** (krēs'tīn-iz'm or *esp. Brit., krēs'tīn-*), **n.** A congenital morbid condition, characterized by deformity, with goiter or virtual absence of the thyroid gland, and, commonly, idiocy.

**cre-ton-ne** (krēs'tōn; krēs'tōn; *Brit. usually krēs'tōn*), **n.** [*F., fr. Cre-ton*, village in Normandy.] A strong unglazed printed cotton cloth.

**cre-vasse** (krēs'vās'), **n.** [*F.*] 1. A deep crevice or fissure, esp. in a glacier. 2. U. S. A breach in a levee. — **v. t.** CRE-VASSED (-vāst'ed); CRE-VASS'ING. To open or fissure with crevasses.

**crev'ice** (krēs'īs), **n.** [*OF. crevice*, fr. *crever* to break, fr. *L. crepare* to crack, break.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a fissure. — **crev'iced** (-īd), **adj.**

**crow** (krō), **past** of CROW (sense 1).

**crow** (krō; 114), **n.** [*OF. crece* growth, increase, fr. *creistre* to grow.] 1. *Archaeol.* Any band or force of armed men. 2. A company or assemblage. 3. A set; gang; — often derogatory. 4. The body of men manning or trained to man a machine, gun, racing shell, or the like, or employed under one officer or foreman. 5. The company of seamen who man a ship or boat; — legally including officers and master unless context shows the contrary.

**crow'el** (krō'ēl; -īl), **n.** Worst yarn, slackly twisted, used for embroidery and fancy work. — **crow'el-work** (-wūr'k), **n.**

**crib** (krīb), **n.** [*AS. cribb*.] 1. A manger for feeding animals. 2. A stall for oxen or other cattle. 3. A hut; also, a small narrow room. 4. An osier or wickerwork basket; a crate. 5. A bin or a building for storing grain, salt, etc., usually of open or slat construction. 6. A small bedstead with high sides, for a child. 7. Any of various devices of cratelike construction, as a frame of beams built as a retaining wall.

8. A small theft; a plagiarism; hence, a translation, etc., to aid a student in reciting. 9. In cribbage, cards discarded for the dealer to use in scoring.

— *v. t.* **CRIBBED** (krīb'd); **CRIBBING**. 1. To confine, or cage; hence, to **cramp**. 2. To provide with, or put in, a crib or cribs. 3. *Colloq.* To steal; to plagiarize. — *v. i.* 1. *Colloq.* To steal; plagiarize; also, to use a crib, as in translating. 2. To crib-bite. — **CRIBBER**, *n.*

**cribbage** (krīb'ij), *n.* [From *cris*, *v. t.*, 3.] A game of cards in which the chief object is to form counting combinations, the dealer having an extra set of players' discards, the **crib**. The score is usually kept by moving pips on a special board (**cribbage board**).

**crib biting**. Also **crib-biting** (krīb'bit), *n.* A vice of horses, in which they grasp the manger with the incisor teeth, arch the neck, and swallow large quantities of air. — **CRIB-BITE**, *v. t.*

**crik** (krīk), *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the neck or back. — *v. t.* To turn so as to cause a crick.

**crik'et** (krīk'et; -t), *n.* [OF. *cricket*, fr. MD. *crikel*.] A leaping orthopterous insect (family Gryllidae, esp. genus *Gryllus*) noted for the chirping notes produced by the male by rubbing together specially modified parts of the forewings.

**crik'et**, *n.* [OF. *cricket* goal stake in the game of bowls, fr. MD. *crische* stick, staff.] 1. An outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc., usually between sides of eleven players each. 2. *Colloq.* Fair, sportsmanlike conduct or procedure. — *v. t.* To play cricket. — **CRICKET-ER**, *n.*

**crik'et**, *n.* A low wooden footstool.

**cri'oid** (krī'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *krioides* ring + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, a cartilage of the larynx with which the arytenoid cartilages articulate.

**cri'er** (krī'ēr), *n.* A person who cries; esp., one who proclaims orders of a court. Cf. *TOWN CRIER*.

**crime** (krīm), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *crimen* accusation, fault, crime.] 1. An act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction, including public offenses often classified as treason, felony, and misdemeanor. 2. Gross violation of human law, in distinction from a misdemeanor; hence, any aggravated offense against morality. 3. Criminal activity. — *Syn.* See **OFFENSE**.

**crim'i-nal** (krīm'ī-nāl; -n'l), *adj.* 1. Involving, or of the nature of, a crime. 2. Relating to crime or its punishment; as, *criminal law*; — *dist.* from *crim'l*. 3. Guilty of crime. — *n.* One who has committed a crime; a felon. — **CRIM'I-NAL-ly**, *adv.*

**criminal conversation**. Unlawful intercourse with a married woman; adultery. Abbr. *crim con*.

**crim'i-nal'i-ty** (krīm'ī-nāl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being criminal

**crim'i-nate** (krīm'ī-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *criminator*, past part. of *crimīnare* to criminate. See **CRIME**.] 1. To accuse of crime; also, to incriminate. 2. To represent (a thing) as criminal, to censure strongly. — **CRIM'I-NATION** (nā'shūn), *n.* — **CRIM'I-NATIVE** (krīm'ī-nā'tiv), *adj.* — **CRIM'I-NA-TOR** (nā-tō'r), *or*, *esp. Brit.*, (-tēr), *n.*

**crim'i-nol'o-gy** (nō'lō'jī), *n.* [L. *crimen*, *criminos*, crime + *-logy*.] The scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals, and of penal treatment. — **CRIM'I-NOL-IC** (nō'lō'jīk), **CRIM'I-NOL-OG'I-CAL** (ī-kāl), *adj.* — **CRIM'I-NOL-IST** (nō'lō'jīst), *n.*

**crim'mer** (krīm'ēr), *adj.* OF. *krimēre*.

**crimp** (krīm), *v. t.* [D. & LG. *krimsen*.] 1. To fold or plait in small regular undulations; to give a wavy appearance to. 2. To gash, as the flesh of a fish, so as to cause the muscles to contract. 3. To fold the edge of (a cartridge case) inward so as to confine the charge. 4. To form (leather) into the required shape, as in making boot uppers. 5. *Slang*. U. S. To put a crimp (def. 4) in. — *n.* 1. Act or product of crimping, as of wood from too rapid drying; also, a small undulation or wrinkle or a series of them; specif., the curl in wool fiber. 2. A device for crimping. 3. Hair which has been crimped; — usually *pl.* 4. *Slang*, U. S. An interfering element that inhibits or cramps; as, to put a *crimp* in one's style.

**crimp**, *n.* One whose business is to lure, entrap, or force men into shipping as sailors against their will, or, formerly, into enlisting in military or sea service. — *v. t.* To entrap, in the role of a crimp.

**crimp'er**, *n.* A worker or device that crimps.

**crimp'y** (krīm'pī), *adj.* -I-ER (-ēr); -I-EST. Having a crimped appearance, frizzly.

**crim'son** (krīm'sn), *n.* [Sp. *crimson*, ult. fr. Ar. *qirmīz* kermes, fr. Skr. *kṛmī* worm, insect.] Any of several colors, ranging in hue from red to bluish-red, of high saturation and low brilliance. See **COLOR**.

— *adj.* Of the color crimson; hence, sanguinary; bloody. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become crimson.

**cringe** (krīn), *v. t.*; **CRINGED** (krīnjd); **CRING'ING** (krīn'jīng). [ME. *cringen*, fr. the root of AS. *crangan*, *crincan*, to yield, fall.] 1. To draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily; to shrink. 2. To bend or

*Syn.* See **CRINGE**. [LG. *kringen*, fr. *kring* a ring.] *Naut.* An iron or rope thimble or grommet at the edge or corner of a sail, for making it fast; also, in light sails, an eyelet worked in the sail itself. Cf. **CLEW**, **GROMMET**, **ILLUSTR.**

**crin'ite** (krī'nīt), *adj.* *crinitus*, past part. of *crinere* to provide or cover with hair; fr. *crinis* hair. 1. Having hair or a hairlike tail. 2. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Covered or provided with hairy growths.

**crin'ite** (krī'nīt; krī'nīt), *n.* A fossil crinoid.

**crin'ite** (krī'nīt), *v. t.* & *i.* **CRIN'KLED** (k'ld); **CRIN'KLING** (-klīng).

1. To turn or wind in many short bends or turns; also, to wrinkle; ripple. 2. To rustle, as stiff cloth. 3. To bend over without breaking clear off, as barley. — *n.* A windlike or wrinkle. — **CRIN'KLY** (-klī), *adj.*

**crin'kle-root** (-rūt), *n.* See **TOOTHWORT**.

**crin'kum-eran'kum** (krī'n'kūm-krāng'kūm), *n.* *Colloq.* Something full of twists and turns; a twist; a whimsey.

**crin'oid** (krī'noid; krī'noid), *adj.* [Gr. *crinoidea* like a lily, fr. *krinon* lily. See **ORD**.] Lily-shaped; hence, of or pertaining to a large class (Crinoidea) of echinoderms, mostly attached by the part opposite the mouth and having typically a more or less cup-shaped body with five or more feathery arms (cirri). — *n.* A crinoid echinoderm. See **COMATULID**, **FEATHER STAR**, **SEA LILY**, **STONE LILY**.

**crin'o-line** (krī'nō-līn; -lēn), *n.* [F. fr. L. *crinis* hair + *linum* flax, linen.] 1. A stiff cloth, originally made of horsehair and linen thread, used for stiffening and as lining. 2. A lady's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

**cri'o-sphinx** (krī'ō-sfīngks), *n.* [Gr. *crios* ram + *sphinx* sphinx.] A ram-headed sphinx. See **SPHINX**, 3.

**crip'ple** (krīp'pl), *n.* [AS. *crypel*.] 1. A lame or partly disabled person or animal. 2. *Local*, U. S. Bog; swamp. — *adj.* Lame; disabled. — *v. t.*; **CRIP'PLED** (-ld); **CRIP'PLING** (-līng). 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, esp. of a leg; to lame. 2. To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service. — *Syn.* See **WEAKEN**. — **CRIP'PLER** (-lēr), *n.*

**cris'is** (krī'sis), *n.*; *pl.* **CRISES** (-afz). [L., fr. Gr. *krisis*, fr. *kreinō* to separate.] 1. *Med.* That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death. 2. The decisive moment; turning point. 3. A crucial time; specif., the culminating point of a period of business prosperity, following which a period of liquidation ensues. — *Syn.* See **JUNCTURE**.

**crisp** (krīsp), *adj.* [AS., fr. L. *crispus* quivering, curly.] 1. Curly; in curls or ringlets. 2. Roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds. 3. Brittle; friable; short, as pastry. 4. Sharp, clean-cut, and clear; as, *crisp outlines*. 5. Lively; sparkling, as repartee. 6. Firm and fresh, as lettuce. 7. Including briskness; bracing. — *Syn.* See **FRAGILE**; **INCISIVE**. — *v. t.* That which is crisp or brittle. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To form into curls or ringlets; ripple. 2. To make or become crisp. — **CRISP'LY**, *adv.* — **CRISP'NESS**, *n.*

**cris-pa'tion** (krīsp-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. A curling, or state of being curled. 2. A slight spasmodic contraction; shudder.

**crisp'er** (krīsp'ēr), *n.* One that crimps; a curling iron.

**crisp'y** (krīsp'ī), *adj.*; **CRISP'Y** (-pī); **CRISP'Y-EST**. 1. Formed into short, close ringlets. 2. Brittle; short.

**cris'ta** (krī'stā), *n.* [For earlier *Christocross*.] 1. A *cris'tacross* (def. 1). 2. A pattern of crossed lines, or something forming such a pattern. 3. Tacktoe (the game). — *v. t.* To mark or cover with cross lines; also, to traverse (a game). — *v. t.* To go or pass *cris'tacross*. — *adj.* Disposed in crossing lines; crossed; marked by crossings. — *adv.* In a way to cross something else; also, at cross purposes; awry.

**cris'tate** (krī'stāt), **cris'tat-ed** (-tāt-ēd; -tēd), *adj.* [L. *cris'tatus*, fr. *cris'ta* crest.] Having a crest; crested.

**cris'to-ri-on** (krī'stō-rī-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rīā), sometimes -RIONS (-rīōnz). [Gr. *kriterion* a means for judging, fr. *kritōs* judge, fr. *kreinō* to separate.] A standard of judgment; a rule or test by which anything is tried in forming a correct judgment respecting it. — *Syn.* See **STANDARD**.

**crit'ic** (krī'tik), *n.* [L. & G. *fr. critique*, fr. *crīticus*, fr. Gr. *kritikos*, prop., able to discern, fr. *kreinō* to judge, discern.] 1. One who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter, involving a judgment of its value, truth, or rightness; or an appreciation of its beauty or technique. 2. One given to harsh or captious judgment; a cavalier or carper. 3. One skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works. 4. Formerly: a Criticist. b A critique.

**crit'i-cal** (krī'tī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Inclined to criticize, esp. unfavorably; captious; censorious. 2. Exercising, or involving, careful judgment, exact; nicely judicious. 3. Pertaining to or indicating or constituting a crisis or turning point; decisive; as, the *critical* stage of a fever. 4. Of doubtful issue; attended with risk; as, a *critical* situation. 5. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, criticism or critics; as, *critical* traditions. 6. *Physics*, *Math.*, etc. Marking a transition point at which some character or property suffers a finite change; as, *critical* point, temperature. 7. Indispensable in tipping the balance toward success but so scarce as to require controlled distribution and exploitation of new sources, — chiefly of raw material and labor. — **CRIT'I-CAL-ly**, *adv.* — **CRIT'I-CAL-NESS**, *n.*

*Syn.* (1) **Critical**, **hypercritical**, **faultfinding**, **captious**, **caviling** (or **cavil-ing**), **carping**, **censorious** mean exhibiting the spirit of one who notices faults or defects. In precise use, *critical* implies an effort to see a thing clearly and truly in order to judge it fairly; in less precise but acceptable use, *critical* implies harshness in judging. In the latter sense, *hypercritical* is often preferred. **Faultfinding**, a colloquial term, usually implies querulousness or an exacting temperament; **captious** implies a readiness to detect trivial faults or to take exceptions on slight grounds; **caviling** stresses the act or habit of raising picaresque objections; **carping** implies an ill-natured or perverse picking of flaws; **censorious** implies a disposition to be severely critical and condemnatory of that which one criticizes.

(2) See **ACUTE**.

**critical angle**. 1. *Optics*. The least angle of incidence at which total reflection takes place. 2. The angle of attack at which the flow about an airfoil changes abruptly, with like changes in the lift and drag.

**critical point**. *Physics*. The point at which the gaseous and liquid conditions of a substance merge into each other.

**critical temperature**. *Physical Chem.* The temperature above which a fluid cannot exist as a liquid or as a vapor and hence cannot be liquefied by pressure alone (for water, 365° C.; for hydrogen, -242° C.).

**crit'i-cas'ter** (krī'tī-kās'tēr), *n.* [See 2d **ASTER**.] An inferior or contemptible critic. — **CRIT'I-CAS'TRY** (-trī), *n.*

**crit'i-cism** (krī'tī-siz-m), *n.* 1. The act of criticizing, esp. unfavorably; censure; also, a critical observation, judgment, or review. 2. The art of judging with knowledge and propriety the beauties and faults of works of art or literature; hence, similar consideration of moral or logical values.

**crit'i-cize**, **crit'i-cise** (-aīz), *v. t.* To express criticism. — *v. t.* To examine and judge as a critic; to express a criticism of; also, to find fault with. — **CRIT'I-CIZ-A-BLE** (-aīz-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **CRIT'I-CIZ-ER** (-aīz-ēr), *n.*

both criticism and severe rebuking; blame fundamentally implies speaking in dispraise of a person or thing and often suggests the attitude of one who accuses or reprehends; **censure** carries a stronger suggestion of authority or competence and of reminding than **blame**; **reprobate** implies strong disapproval and, usually, vigorous censure; **condemn** sometimes suggests a definitive judgment, sometimes a wholly unfavorable or merciless judgment; **denounce** adds to **condemn** the implication of a public declaration.

**crit'ique** (krī'tīk), *n.* [F.] 1. A critical estimate of a work of literature or art. 2. The art of criticism. 3. A critical discussion of the execution of a problem, military training exercise, or the like.

**croak** (krōk), *v. i.* [From the root of AS. *cræcean* to croak.] 1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow. 2. To grumble; to forebode evil. 3. *Slang*. To die. — *v. t.* 1. To utter in a hoarse voice; to forebode. 2. *Slang*. To kill. — *n.* A hoarse

— *ish* cry, as of a frog. — **CRONK'y**, *adj.*

**croak'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. An animal that croaks, as a frog. 2. Any of

various fishes that produce croaking or grunting noises. 3. A grumbler or foreboder of evil.

**Cro'at** (krò'at), n. A native of Croatia (see *Gos.*); esp., one of the native Slavonic-speaking race, or their language.

**Cro-a'tian** (krò-'a'shàn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Croatia. — n. A Croat; also, the Croatian language, linguistically identical with Serbian, but written in Roman characters. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE, Table*.

**cro-shet'** (krò-shè't, or *Brit.*, krò'shè't, -shè't), n. [*F.*, small hook.] A type of knitting done with a long hooked needle (crochet needle). — v. t. & i. -CHET'ING (-shè't), -CHET'ING (-shè't'ing). To knit with a crochet needle or hook. — **cro-shet'er** (-shè't'er), n. — **cro-shet'ing** (krò-shè't'ing; *Brit.*, krò'shè't'ing, -shè't'ing), n.

**cro-sid'o-lite** (krò-sid'ò-lit), n. [*Gr.* *crokhis*, -idos, nap on cloth + -lites.] A lavender-blue or bluish-green mineral of the amphibole group, usually fibrous. See *TIGREYE*.

**crook** (kròk), n. [*AS.* *croc*, *crocca*.] Any piece of crockery, as a jar, esp. of coarse earthenware.

**crook**, n. 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* An old or barren ewe. 2. *Collog.* A person physically worn or broken down. — v. t. & i. To impair, or become impaired, as in vigor, usefulness, or efficiency.

**crook**, n. *Now Dial. Scot.* smut; also, coloring matter which rubs off from cloth. — v. t. & i. To soil with, or give off, crook. — **crook'y**, *adj.*

**crook'er-y** (-èr-l), n. Earthenware; crocks collectively.

**crook'et** (kròk'è't; -it), n. [*ONF.* *croquet* (OF. *crochet*).] Arch. An ornament, often resembling curved foliage, on the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.

**crook'o-dile** (kròk'ò-dil), n. [*L.* *crocodilus*, fr. *Gr.* *crocodon*, aquatic reptile; *-dilos*, any crocodile.] See *ALLIGATOR, MUGGER*.

**crocodile bird**. An African ploverlike bird which alights upon the crocodile and devours its insect parasites.

**crocodile tears**. False or affected tears; — from the fiction that crocodiles weep in sympathy for their prey.

**crook'o-dill'-an** (kròk'ò-dil'è-an), *adj.* a Like a crocodile. b Belonging to an order (Crocodilia) of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and related extinct forms. — **crook'o-dill'-an**, n.

**crook'o-lite** (kròk'ò-lit), **crook'o-lite** (kròk'ò-lit), n. [*Gr.* *crokosis* saffron.] Mineral. Native lead chromate,  $PbCrO_4$ ; — called also *red lead ore*.

**crook's** (kròk's), n. pl. -CROOKS (-èz; -iz), -CI (kròk'si). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *crokosis* saffron.] 1. Bot. A any of a large genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous herbs of the iris family, having solitary long-tubed flowers arising with grasslike leaves from a fibrous-coated stem. See *SAFFRON*. 1. b A bulb or flower of this plant. 2. = *SAFFRON YELLOW*. 3. *Old Chem.* A metallic oxide, esp. colchater.

**Crook's** (kròk's), n. A king of Lydia in the 6th century B.C., having vast wealth; hence, any very rich man.

**crook** (kròk; 74), n. [*AS.*] *Brit.* a A small enclosed field. b A small agricultural holding worked by a tenant.

**crook'er** (kròk'er), n. *Brit.* One who rents and tills a croft.

**Croix de Feu** (kròw'd'fè). [*F.*, lit., fiery cross.] A French fascist organization headed by Col. François de la Rocque, which was disbanded in 1936 and reorganized as the French Social party.

**Croix de guerre** (kròw' d'è gèr; fr. *kròw'd'gèr*). [*F.*, war cross.] *Mil.* French. A decoration awarded for gallant action in war.

**Cro-Magnon** (krò-màn'yòn), *adj.* Belonging to a race of tall, erect men remains of whom have been found in the Cro-Magnon cave in Dordogne, France, and who are regarded as of the same species (*Homo sapiens*) as modern man. See *MAN, Illust.*

**crook'leach** (kròk'lek; -lèk), n. [*W.*, fr. *crok* bent, concave + *leach* a flat stone.] *Archeol.* a = *DOLMEN*. b A carcel of monoliths, usually enclosing a dolmen or mound.

**crook** (kròk), n. [*OF.* and *D.* *crokja*, *karonja*, old ewe, hag, fr. *ONF.* *carogne* carrion.] A withered old woman

**Cro'anus** (krò'nús), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Kronos*] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Uranus, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his son Zeus. See *SATURN*.

**cro-m'y** (krò'm'y), n.; pl. -MIES (-miz). An intimate companion.

**crook** (kròk), v. i. [*Imitative.*] *Scot.* To crook.

**crook** (kròk), n. [*ME.* *crok*, fr. *ON.* *crok* hook, bend.] 1. Any implement having a bent or hooked form; as: a hook; esp. a pot-hook. b A shepherd's staff; also, a crozier. 2. Act of crooking, or state of being crooked. 3. A bend, turn, or curve. 4. Any hooked or curved appendage, part, or contrivance; specif., a crooked piece of timber; a knee. 5. *Collog.* A swindler, sharper, cheat, or the like. — v. t. & i. To turn from a straight line; bend.

**crook'back'** (-bàk'), n. A crooked back; hence, a hunchback. — **crook'backed'** (-bàkt'), *adj.*

**crook'ed** (kròk'èd; -id), *adj.* 1. (*pron.* kròk't) Having a crook or curved part; as, a crooked stick. 2. Characterized by a crook or curve; bent; twisted. 3. Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude. 4. False; dishonest; fraudulent. — **crook'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **crook'ed-ness**, n.

*Syn.* Crooked, devious, oblique mean not straight or straightforward. Crooked literally implies curves, turns, or bends, and, figuratively, fraudulence, cheating, graft, etc.; devious implies departure from the direct, appointed course and, hence, wandering or errancy; oblique implies departure from a perpendicular or horizontal direction and, so, indirection or lack of perfect straightforwardness.

**Crookes tube** (kròks). [After Sir Wm. Crookes, Eng. physicist.] Physics. A vacuum tube in which the rarefaction is carried to that high degree, known as the Crookes vacuum, in which molecular actions have free play.

**crook'neck'** (kròk'nèk'), n. Any of several varieties of squash with tapering, recurved necks. See list *SQUASH*.

**croon** (kròon), v. i. & t. [*MD.* *croon* (*D.* *kreunen*).] 1. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To bellow; boom. 2. To hum or sing in a low voice; specif., to sing popular sentimental songs with exaggerated pathos. — n. The sound made in crooning. — **croon'er**, n.

**crop** (kròp), n. [*AS.* *cropp*, *cropp*, ear, top, bunch, ear of corn.] 1. A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds and insects, serving as a receptacle for the food and for its preliminary maceration; *crop*. Cf. *GIZZARD*, *PROVENTRICULUS*. 2. The stock or handle of a whip; specif., a riding whip with a short straight stock and a loop (for

opening gates). 3. The field, or of a single kind, or in a single season or part of a season; — *vest*; hence, the yield of anything during one season; as, the crop of corn. 4. An entire tanned cowhide. 5. (From the v.) Act or product of cropping; — *art*; the style of wearing the hair so cut. 6. A mark on an animal, made by cropping. v. t. & i. 1. To crop (crop) or, rarely, *cropp*; *cropp* (crop) the hair so cut. 2. To crop (crop) or, rarely, *cropp*; *cropp* (crop) the hair so cut. 3. To cut on sport; specif., to clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of — v. t. 1. To yield a crop or crops. 2. To appear, as from concealment; to manifest itself unexpectedly; as, a few errors crop up.

**crop'-eared'** (-èrd'; 2), *adj.* 1. Having the ears cropped. 2. Having the hair cropped, so that the ears are prominent.

**crop'per** (kròp'er), n. 1. One that crops. 2. One who raises crops; esp., one who cultivates another's farm, receiving as wages a share of the crop. See *SHARECROPPER*.

**crop'per**, n. *Collog.* A severe fall, as from a horse; hence, a failure or collapse; as, to come fall, or set a *cropper*.

**cro-quet'** (krò-kè't; *Brit.*, usually krò'hè't, -kè't), n. [Prob. a northern dial. form of *F.* *croquet*, prop., a hooked stick used in playing a game. See *CROQUET*.] 1. A game in which the players try with mallets to drive wooden balls through a series of hoops set on the turf. 2. Act of croqueting. — v. t. & i. -CRO-QUET'ING (-kè't'; -kè't, -kè't); *cro-QUET'ING* (-kè't'ing; -kè't'ing, -kè't'ing). To play from or with (a ball) after putting one's own in contact with it.

**cro-quette'** (krò-kè't'), n. [*F.*, fr. *croquer* to crunch.] A ball made of minced meat, fowl, rice, or the like, coated with egg and bread crumbs and fried in deep fat.

**cro-quil'-mole** (krò-kè't-nòl; -kè't-nòl), n. [*F.*, fillip, cracknel.] Also **croquignole wave**. A style of permanent wave in which the hair is wound on metal rods from the ends of the hair toward the scalp.

**crore** (kròr; 70), n. [*Hind.* *karor*, fr. *Skr.* *kṛṣṇa*, end, top.] *Anglo-Ind* Ten million; specif., ten million rupees (written Rs. 1,00,00,000, or 100 lacs).

**crozier**, **crozier** (krò-zhè'r), n. [*OF.* *crozier*, *crossier*, staff bearer, fr. *croce*, *croce*, pastoral staff.] The staff of a bishop, abbot, or abbot, resembling a shepherd's crook and borne as a symbol of apostolic office. See *VESTMENT, Illust.*

**cross** (kròs; 74), n. [*ME.* *crois*, fr. *OF.* *crois*; *ME.* *crois*, fr. *AS.* *eros*; both fr. *L.* *crux*.] 1. A structure, typically an upright supporting a horizontal beam, anciently used in the execution of malefactors; specif., usually *cap*, with the, that on which Jesus Christ was crucified. 2. A device or emblem shaped like this structure. 3. A monument or other structure in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross. 4. A cruciform badge, ornament, etc., as a standard surmounted by a crucifix carried in religious processions. 5. The crusaders' symbol; hence, to take the cross, to take the crusader's vows. 6. A representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death; hence, the chosen symbol of Christianity; also, the Christian religion or, specif., the gospel of redemption through the death of Christ. 7. Any figure or mark formed by the intersection of two straight lines, specif. one made as a mark of signature. 8. A common heraldic bearing representing the Christian emblem or some variation of it. 9. The intersection of two lines or ways. 10. A thwarting; alteration. 11. A mixing of breeds, races, or the like; also, the product of such intermixture; a crossbreed; a hybrid. 12. [*cap*] *Asiron*. a The Northern Cross. b The Southern Cross. — v. t. 1. To make the sign of the cross upon or over. 2. To cancel by marking crosses on or over. 3. To put or lay across or athwart; also, to lie or pass across; to intersect. 4. To pass or extend from one side to the other of; to traverse. 5. To carry or take across, as an army. 6. To meet and pass. 7. *Archaic*. To confront. 8. *Shak.* 5. To thwart; obstruct. 9. To draw or write something, as a line, across; as, to cross one's 't's; to mark with cross lines. 10. To cause (animals or plants of different races or kinds) to interbreed; to hybridize, cross-pollinate, or the like. — v. i. 1. To lie or be athwart. 2. To move or pass, or to extend, from one side to the other, or from place to place; — often with *over*. 3. To meet and pass, as letters. 4. To interbreed; to hybridize. — **cross over**. *Biol.* To pass over from one homologous chromosome to another in an interchange of chromatin material; — of a gene or factor. — *adj.* 1. Not parallel; lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse; crossed; as, a cross street; cross keys. 2. Contrary or adverse; opposite or counter; also, mutually opposed or contradictory. 3. Il-humored. 4. Involving mutual interchange or relation; reciprocal. 5. Crossbred; hybrid. — *Syn.* See *INASCIBLE*. — **cross-ly**, *adv.* — **cross'ness**, n.

**cross-**. A combining form of *cross* in various senses as noun, adjective, and adverb, esp. of or having a cross, crossed, transverse, counter, across, athwart, as in:

**cross-beam** (kròs-bè'm), n. A transverse beam or support.

**cross-belt** (kròs-bèlt), n. A belt worn across the body.

**cross-breed** (kròs-brèd), n. A hybrid.

**cross-bush** (kròs-bush), n. A bush with cross-shaped leaves.

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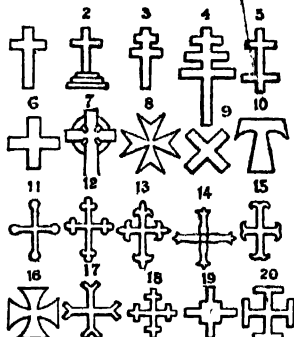
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Croquet.



Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patriarchal or Archepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Mendicant; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau; 11 Pomme; 12 Botomine; 13 Pattée; 14 Avelan; 15 Moline; 16 Formée; 17 Fourchée; 18 Crosslet; 19 Quadrate; 20 Potent (Jerusalem). See also *ANKH*, *SWASTIKA*, *Illust.*

**crossbow** (krɒs'boʊ), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. See **ARMBALIST**; cf. **LONGBOW**. — **crossbowman** (-mən), *n.*

**crossbred** (-brɛd'), *2*, *adj.* *n.* Hybrid; mongrel.

**cross-bred** (-brɛd'), *v. t. & i.* — **cross** (-brɛd') — **BREED** + **ING**. To hybridize; specif., to cross two varieties or breeds of the same species. — **crossbreeding** (-brɛd'ɪŋ), *n.* The act or process of producing a hybrid. Cf. **HYBRID**.

**cross bun**. A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday; — called also **hot cross bun**.

**cross-country**, *adj.* Across fields; not by roads; as, a **cross-country** race.

**cross-cut** (krɒs'kʌt'), *adj.* 1. Made or used for crosscutting; as, a **crosscut saw**. 2. Cut transversely, esp. across the grain. — *n.* 1. A direct path oblique to the main road; a short cut. 2. A mine working driven at right angles to an adit, drift, vein, etc. — *v. t. & i.* **cross-cut**; **-cutting**. To cut, drive, saw, etc., transversely, as across the grain of wood.

**cross** (krɒs; 74), *n.* [F. *crozier*, hooked stick.] A lacrosse racket. **cross-examine** (see **PRON.**, § 2), *v. t. & i.* *Law*. To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination. — **cross-examination**, *n.* — **cross-examiner**, *n.*

**cross-eye**, *n.* See **STRABISMUS**. — **cross-eyed**, *adj.*

**cross-fertilization**, *n.* 1. Fertilization by cross-pollination. 2. *Zool.* The fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphroditic animal by spermatozoa of another individual. — **cross-fertilize**, *v. t. & i.*

**cross fire**. In combat, firing from two or more points so that the lines of fire cross; hence, any like form of attack; as, a **cross fire** of questions. **cross-grained** (krɒs'grænd'), *2*, *adj.* 1. Having the grain or fibers running transversely or irregularly. 2. Perverse; intractable.

**cross hair**. One of the fine threads in the focus of the eyepiece of optical instruments, used to define the line of sight with accuracy.

**cross-hatch** (krɒs'hæʃ'), *v. t. & i.* To mark with series of parallel lines that cross, esp. obliquely; as, to **cross-hatch** parts of a map.

**cross-head** (-hed'), *n.* *Mach.* A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it.

**cross-immunity**, *n.* Immunity toward one of a pair of antigens following immunization toward the other. It has been used to assess relationship of certain antigens. — **cross-immunization**, *n.*

**crossing** (krɒs'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. Act of one that crosses, as in traversing, crossing, crossing; also, an instance of it. 2. A point of intersection, as of roads, railroad tracks, etc. See **GRADE CROSSING**. 3. A place where a street, stream, etc., is crossed.

**cross-let** (krɒs'let'), *n.* A small cross, esp. as a heraldic bearing. See **ILLUSTR.** (18).

**cross-line** (krɒs'laɪn'), *adj.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the offspring resulting from the crossbreeding of two pure lines.

**cross-over** (krɒs'ovə'), *n.* 1. A crossing from one side, level, track, etc., to another or the place where such crossing is made; also, a passageway, or the like, for effecting such a crossing. 2. *Biol.* A crossing over; also, a character so inherited. See **CROSS OVER**, under **CROSS**, *v.*

**cross-piece** (krɒs'pi:s), *n.* A piece placed across another.

**cross-pollination**, *n.* *Biol.* The deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another, as by wind or insects, or artificially to produce new varieties (see **HYBRID**). Cf. **SELF-POLLINATED**. — **cross-pollinate**, *v. t. & i.*

**cross-purpose**, *n.* A counter or opposing purpose. — *at cross purposes*. Acting contrary to another person without intending to do so. **cross-question**, *v. t.* 1. To cross-examine. 2. To subject to close questioning. — *n.* A question asked in cross-examination.

**cross reference**. A reference made from one part of a book, index, etc., to another part. — **cross-reference**, *v. t. & i.*

**cross-road** (krɒs'roʊd'), *n.* 1. A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads. 2. Often pl. but countable as *sing.* or *pl.* The place of intersection of two or more roads. 3. The meeting place of the scattered inhabitants of a countryside.

**cross-ruff** (-rʌf'), *n.* *Whist, Bridge, etc.* The play in which partners trump different suits, led to each other for that purpose. — **cross-ruff**, *v. t.*

**cross-section**. 1. A cutting or section, or a piece of something cut off, at right angles to an axis. 2. A composite representation typifying the constituents of a thing in their relations; as, a **cross section** of the people. 3. *Physics*. The probability that a certain reaction will occur when a nucleus or particle is subjected to bombardment.

**cross-stitch**, *n.* A form of stitch, or a kind of needlework, in which the stitches are diagonal and in pairs crossing to form 'x's. See **STITCH**, *ILLUSTR.* — **cross-stitch**, *v. t. & i.*

**cross-trees** (krɒs'tri:z'), *n. pl.* *Naut.* Two horizontal pieces of timber or metal supported by trestlebeams at the head of a lower mast, which spread the upper shrouds to support an upper mast.

**cross-wise** (-wɪz'), *adv.* Also **crossways** (-wɪz'). 1. In the form or figure of a cross. 2. So as to cross something; across. 3. In a way contrary to what is right or to what is purposed; perversely.

**cross-word puzzle** (-wɜ:dl'). A word-guessing puzzle arranged in a diagram in which the words, when correctly supplied, cross each other vertically and horizontally, so that most letters appear in two words.

**crook** (krʊk), *n.* [F. *croche* a hook, *it. croc*.] 1. A pole or stake top, used as a prop. 2. The angle formed by the paring of a branch; a fork; bifurcation; as, the **crook** of the human arm. — **crooked** (krʊkɪd), *adj.*

**crook's-bill** (krʊk'sbɪl'), *n.* [OF. *crochet*, *fr. croc* hook.] 1. A small hook or hooklike instrument or process; specif., *Obs.*, a brooch. 2. A perverse fancy; a whimsey. 3. A fanciful contrivance. 4. *Music*. See **NOTE**, *n.* 11. — *Syn.* See **CAPRICE**.

**crook's-eye** (krʊk'saɪ), *n.* 1. Given to, or full of, crochets; subject to whims or perverse fancies. 2. *Of the nature of a crochets or whimsy*. — **crook's-eye** (-aɪ), *n.*

**croton** (krɒ'tɒn), *n.* [NL., *fr. Gr. krotōn* a tick (which the seeds resemble).] 1. Any of a genus (*Croton*) of herbs and shrubs of the spurge family, esp. one of a species (*C. eluteria*) of the Bahamas yielding cascarrilla bark or of an East Indian species (*C. tiglium*) yielding croton oil, a viscid, acrid fixed oil used as a drastic cathartic, a vesicant, and a pustulant. 2. Any plant of an allied genus (*Codiaeum*) cultivated as a garden shrub for its handsomely colored foliage.

**Croton bag**. *See* **NEW YORK CITY**, *n.* winged cockroach (*Blattella germanica*) common round hot-water pipes.

**crouch** (krəʊʃ), *v. t.* [OF. *crocher*, *fr. croc* hook.] 1. To stoop or cower with the limbs close to the body, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear. 2. To bend servilely; crouch. — *v. i.* To bow or bend low. **croup** (krʊp), *n.* [OF. *croupe*.] The posterior part of the back of a quadruped, esp. of the horse; rump; crupper. See **NOSE**, *ILLUSTR.* (10).

**croup**, *n.* [Scot.] Any affection of the larynx or trachea marked by a hoarse, ringing cough and difficult breathing. — **croupous** (krʊp'ʊs), *adj.* — **croupy** (-bi), *adj.*

**crow** (krəʊ), *n.* [F. *prop.*, one who sits on the crop, and hence, in the second place.] 1. One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes. 2. One who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

**crouse** (krʊs), *adj.* [MD. *crusa*.] *Dial.* Cocky; brisk.

**crown** (krəʊn), *n.* [F. *croûton*, *fr. croûte* a crust.] *Cookery*. A small piece of bread toasted or fried crisp, used in soups, in garnishing, etc.

**crow** (krəʊ), *v. i.* **CREW** (krəʊ), *now only in sense 1*, or **CROWED** (krəd), *CROWED*; **CROWING**. [AS. *crōwan*.] 1. To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. 2. To utter a sound expressive of pleasure. 3. To exult; brag. — *Syn.* See **BOAST**. — *n.* The cry of the cock.

**crow**, *n.* [AS. *crōwe* a crow (in sense 1).] 1. Any of various large, usually entirely glossy black, ovine birds (*Corvus* and allied genera); specif., the American species (*C. brachyrhynchos*), which is gregarious

(see these terms), the **hooded crow** (*C. cornix*) or **house crow** (*C. splendens*) of India, a well-known scavenger, and the fish-eating **fish crow** (*C. ossifragus*) of the U. S. Atlantic coast. The crows typify a family (Corvidae, the crow family) which includes also the choughs, jays, and magpies. 2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw, for use as a lever or pry; esp., a crowbar. 3. [Scot.] The constellation Corvus. — *as the crow flies*. In a direct line.

**crow-bar** (-bār'), *n.* A bar of iron or steel, usually wedge-shaped at the working end, used as a pry or lever, etc.

**crowberry** (-bɛrɪ), *n.* 1. A heathlike undershrub (*Empetrum nigrum* var. *fr.* *Empetrum*), the crowberry family) of arctic and alpine regions; also, its black, insipid berry. 2. *U. S.* See **CRANBERRY**, *n.*

**crowd** (krəʊd), *n.* [W. *cruth*.] An ancient Celtic musical instrument. See **ILLUSTR.**

**crowd** (krəʊd), *v. t.* [AS. *crōdan*.] 1. To press or drive on; — orig. of a ship. 2. To press forward; to force oneself or itself. 3. To press together in numbers; to throng. — *v. i.* 1. To shove or push. 2. To press, force, or thrust, as into a much smaller space or time; cram. 3. To fill or occupy to excess or obstruction. 4. *Colloq.* To put pressure upon; urge; specif., to dun. — *crowded* (ɒn) *adj.* *With* *crowded*. *Naut.* To carry an extraordinary amount of sail to accelerate the speed.

— *n.* 1. A large number of persons collected into a close body without order; a throng. 2. A great number of persons; esp., the populace. 3. A set, a clique.

**crowd**, *throng*, *press*, *crush*, *mob*, *route*, *horde* mean a closely assembled multitude. **Crowd** implies a pressing together and, often, in current use, a loss of individuality in the unit; **throng** carries a stronger implication of movement and pushing; **press** (now archaic) suggests a concentrated mass through which one cannot easily move; **crush** suggests so great compactness as to make for discomfort; **mob**, often an intensive for **crowd**, strictly applies to a crowd or throng of rabble bent on destruction; **route** and **horde** apply especially to a disorderly or tumultuous crowd or throng.

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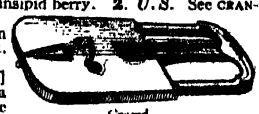
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Crowd.



**crown colony.** A colony of the British Commonwealth in which the crown retains certain control of legislation. Crown colonies range in organization from those administered by a governor alone (as St. Helena) to those over which the crown retains only a veto on legislation (as Jamaica).

**crown'er** (krōn'ēr; krōn'ēr), *n.* *Obs.* A coroner.

**crown'et** (krōn'ēt; -t), *n.* *Obs.* A coronet.

**crown glass** (krōn' glās), *n.* 1. Window glass blown and whirled into a disk, with a knot left by the worker's rod. 2. Optical alkali-lime glass, having a low dispersion relative to the index of refraction. *CL. FLINT GLASS.*

**crown land.** A land belonging to the crown, to the revenues of which the reigning sovereign is entitled. *b* In some parts of the British Empire, public lands.

**crown land'** (krōn'lānd'), *n.* Formerly, in Austria-Hungary, one of the largest administrative divisions of the monarchy.

**crown lens.** The convex lens of an achromatic lens, made of crown glass (see *ACHROMATIC, Illustr.*).

**crown piece** (krōn'pēs'), *n.* A part forming the crown or top of anything.

**crown prince.** The heir apparent to a crown or throne.

**crown princess.** The wife of a crown prince; also, a female heir apparent.

**crown saw.** A cylindrical rotary saw.

**crown work** (krōn'wōrk'), *n.* *Dentistry.* The application of artificial crowns to teeth; also, a piece of such work.

**crown's-foot'** (krōn'sfōt'), *n.* *pl.* CROWN'S-FOOT (-fēt'). 1. Anything having the form of a crown's foot; specif.: a) One of the small wrinkles at the outer corners of the eyes, usually *pl.* b) A contrivance of two pieces fastened together crosswise to support a post. 2. = CROWFOOT, in various senses. 3. *Aeronautics.* A system of diverging short ropes for distributing the pull of a single rope.

**crown's-nest'**, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A partly enclosed platform high on a mast for a lookout. *CL. TOP, n.* 14. 2. Any similar lookout on land.

**crozier** (krō'zēr), *Var.* OF CROSIER.

**cro'os** (krō'sēz), *n.* *pl.* OF CROUX.

**cruc'ial** (krō'shāl), *adj.* [*Fr.* *fr. L. cruz, crucis, cross.*] 1. Having the form of a cross, cruciform. 2. Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or final choice; supremely critical; decisive; as, a *crucial* test, also, trying; severe; as, a *crucial* period. — *Syn.* See ACUTE. — *cruc'ial-ly*, *adv.*

**cruc'ial-ate** (krō'shāl-āt), *adj.* [*L. cruciatus, past part., deriv. of cruz, crucis, cross.*] Cross-shaped; specif.: a) *Bot.* Having leaves or petals in the form of a cross. *b* *Zool.* Crossing; — of the wings of some insects.

**cruc'ible** (krō'shī-b'l), *n.* [*ML. crucibulum* earthen pot, a hankling lamp, *fr. L. cruz, crucis, cross.*] 1. A pot of some very refractory substance, as clay, graphite, porcelain, or a relatively infusible metal, used for melting and calcining substances which require a high degree of heat, as metal, ores, etc. 2. A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, for melted metal. 3. A severe trial or test.

**crucible steel.** A superior cast steel made by melting crude steel or by fusing iron, carbon and flux in crucibles.

**cruc'ifer** (krō'sīf-ēr), *n.* [*L. See CRUX; -ferous.*] 1. *Ecol.* One who carries a cross, as at the head of a procession. 2. *Bot.* Any plant of the mustard family (Brassicaceae, syn. Cruciferae).

**cruc'if-ix** (krō'sīf-iks), *n.* [*OF. or L. OF. crucifix, fr. L. crucifigere, fr. cruz, crucis, cross + figere, fixum, to fix.*] A representation of Christ on the cross, also, loosely, the cross, as a Christian emblem.

**cruc'if-ix-ion** (-fiks-shūn), *n.* 1. A crucifying; specif. [*cap.*] the execution of Christ on the cross; also, a representation of it in art. *CL. CALVARY.* 2. Intense suffering; painful trial.

**cruc'if-orm** (krō'sīf-ōrm), *adj.* [*L. cruz, crucis, cross + -form.*] Cross-shaped; cruciate. — *cruc'if-orm-ly*, *adv.*

**cruc'if-er** (krō'sīf-ēr), *v. t.* *PIED* (-fīd); -Y'ING [*OF. crucifier, deriv. of L. cruz, crucis, cross + figere to fix.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross of execution. 2. To sub due completely; to mortify; as, to *crucify* the flesh. 3. To torture, torment; treat cruelly.

**crud** (krūd; *dial.* also krōōd, krōōd). See CURD, *v.*

**crude** (krōōd), *adj.* [*L. crudus raw.*] 1. In a natural state; not cooked or prepared by heat; raw; also, not refined. 2. Unripe; immature. 3. Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture; rude. 4. Unglossed by alleviating disguise; bald. — *Syn.* See RUDE. — *n.* A crude substance; specif., petroleum as extracted from the ground; crude oil. — *crude-ly*, *adv.* — *crude-ness*, *n.*

**crud'ity** (krō'dī-tī), *n.* *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). 1. Quality of being crude. 2. That which is crude.

**crud'el** (krō'dēl; -l), *adj.* *CRU'EL-ER* (-ēr); *CRU'EL-EST*. [*OF., fr. L. crudelis, fr. crudus raw.*] 1. Disposed to give pain to others; inhuman; merciless. 2. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain or grief. — *Syn.* See FIERCE. — *crud'el-ly*, *adv.* — *crud'el-ness*, *n.*

**crud'el-ty** (-tī-tī), *n.* *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). 1. Quality of being cruel. 2. A cruel and barbarous deed; inhuman treatment.

**crut'et** (krō'tēt; -t), *n.* [*AF., dim. of OF. cruise, cruise.*] A vial or small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc., for the table; a caster.

**cruise** (krōōz), *v. i.* [*D. kruisen to zigzag, cruise, fr. L. kruis cross, fr. L. cruz.*] 1. To sail about touching at a series of ports, making for no set destination. 2. To make a similar trip on or over land, as in an airplane. 3. To go wandering about; as, a taxicab *cruising* for fares. 4. *Forestry.* To inspect forest land in order to estimate its yield of lumber. — *v. t.* To cruise over or about. — *n.* A cruising voyage or journey.

**cruiser** (krōōz-ēr), *n.* 1. A vessel, vehicle, or the like, that cruises. 2. A man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship, having superior speed. 3. A powerboat equipped with cabin, plumbing, and all arrangements necessary for living aboard; — called also *cabin cruiser*. 4. = SQUAD CAR. 5. *Forestry.* Also *timber cruiser*. A timber estimator. See CRUISE, *v. i.*, 4.

**crut'ler** (krūt'ēr), *n.* A friedcake made of a rich egg batter, cut in strips or twists, and fried brown in deep fat.

part of bread; — disting. from *crust*. — *v. i. & t.* 1. To break into crumbs, as bread. 2. *Cookery.* To cover, thicken, or dress with crumbs. 3. *Colloq.* To remove crumbs from; as, to *crumb* a table after a meal.

**crum'ble** (krūm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; *CRUM'BLER* (-b'ler); *CRUM'BLING* (-blīng). [*Freq. of crumb, v. t.*] To break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay. — *Syn.* See DECAY. — *n.* Crumbling substance.

**crum'bley** (-blī), *adj.*; -ER (-blī-ēr); -EST. Easily crumbled; friable. — *crum'bliness* (-blī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**crum'mle**, *crum'my* (krūm'f; krōōm'f), *n.* *Soot. & N. of Eng.* A cow, esp. one with uncombed horns.

**crump** (krūmp; krōōmp), *v. t. & i.* To crunch.

**crump**, *adj.* *Dial.* Brittle or friable; crisp.

**crum'pet** (krūm'pēt; -pēt), *n.* [*Dial.* also *crampit*, ME. *crampid cake wafer.*] A flat soft leavened cake made of batter cooked on a griddle or spider.

**crum'ple** (krūm'pl), *v. t.*; *CRUM'PLED* (-p'ld); *CRUM'PLING* (-plīng). [*AS. crump* crooked, bent, *gerumpan* to crimp, curl.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; crush together. — *v. i.* 1. To contract irregularly. 2. *Colloq.* To collapse. — *n.* A wrinkle or crease made by crumpling.

**crum'pled** (-p'ld), *adj.* Bent, as in a spiral curve.

**crunch** (krūnch), *v. i. & t.* 1. To chew with a crushing or grinding noise; to crunch. 2. To grind or press with a noise of crushing; as, to *crunch* through snow. — *n.* The act of crunching; a sound made by crunching.

**crur'or** (krōō'ōr), *n.* [*L., blood.*] *Physiol.* The clotted portion of coagulated blood; *cor*

**crup'per** (krūp'ēr; krōōp'ēr), *n.* [*OF. cropiere, fr. croupe, croupe.*] A leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to the saddle or harness. See HARNESS, *Illustr.* 2. The rump of a horse; croup; also, *Humorous*, the buttocks.

**crur'al** (krōō'rāl), *adj.* [*fr. cruralis, fr. cruz, crucis, leg.*] *Anat.* A of or pert. to the thigh or leg. *b* *Specif.*, femoral.

**crus** (krūs), *n.*; *pl.* CRUSA (krōō'rād). [*L., the leg.*] *Anat. & Zool.* 1. That part of the hind limb between the femur and the tamsus; the shank. 2. Any of various parts likened to a leg, or (in plural) to a pair of legs, as the peduncles of the cerebrum (*||* *crura* *co're-brī* [*ser'ē-brī*]).

**crus'ade** (krōō'sād'), *n.* [*From Sp. cruzada, with ending fr. L. sade, fr. a verb signifying to mark with the cross, fr. L. cruz*] 1. *Often cap.* Any of the seven (some reckon nine) military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, to recover the Holy Land from the Moslems. 2. Any expedition under papal sanction. 3. Any remedial enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm. — *v. i.* To engage in a crusade. — *crus'ad-er* (-sād-ēr), *n.*

**crus'ad** (sād'), *n.*; *pl.* -DORS or -DOS (-dōz). [*Fr. cruzada, prop., marked with a cross.*] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values.

**cruse** (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A jar or cup, for water, oil, etc.

**crush** (krūsh), *v. t.* [*OF. crushier, crainier, of Teut. origin.*] 1. To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze or force by pressure so as to destroy the natural condition, shape, or integrity of the parts. 2. To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. 3. To suppress as if by pressure or weight. 4. To force out or extract by pressure. 5. To drink, as a bottle of wine or pot of ale. 6. To flatten out the grain of, as leather, by pressure. — *v. i.* To be or become crushed. — *n.* 1. Act of crushing; violent compression. 2. A crowd which produces uncomfortable pressure. 3. *Colloq.* A reception, or the like, overcrowded by guests. 4. *Slang, U. S.* An intense, often sudden infatuation; also, the object of such infatuation. — *Syn.* See CROWN, CRUSH-ER.

**crust** (krüst), *n.* [*OF. and L.; OF. croste, crouste, fr. L. crusta.*] 1. The hardened exterior part of bread, in distinction from crumb; also, a piece of this or of any bread grown dry or hard. 2. The cover or case of a pie. 3. A hard outer shell, an incrustation. 4. A hardened surface layer of earth, snow, etc. 5. An incrustation on the interior surface of wine bottles; beewink. 6. *Geol.* The exterior relatively cool part of the globe. 7. *Med.* A hard mass of dried secretions, blood, or pus. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To cover with, or become covered with, an incrustation. 2. To form or gather into a crust.

**crus-ta'cean** (krūs-tā'shūn), *n.* [*NL. crustaceus, fr. L. crusta the hard surface of a body, rind, shell.*] *Zool.* Any of a large class (Crustacea) of arthropods, principally aquatic, including the lobsters, crabs, crabs, woodlice, water fleas, barnacles, etc., commonly covered with a horny shell. — *crus-ta'cean-ly*, *adv.*

**crus-ta'ceous** (-shūn), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust, or shell; having a crustlike shell or scab. 2. *Zool.* Crustacean.

**crust'y** (krūs'tī), *adj.*; *CRUST'Y-ER* (-tī-ēr); *-EST*. 1. Having the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering. 2. Having a harsh exterior, or a curt, rough manner. — *Syn.* See BLUFF. — *crust'y-ly*, *adv.* — *crust'y-ness*, *n.*

**crutch** (krūch), *n.* [*AS. crypc.*] 1. A staff with a crosspiece at the top to support the lame or infirm in walking; hence, a prop or support. 2. A forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle. 3. The crotch of a human being. 4. Anything resembling a crutch in shape or use; as, *Naut.*, a forked support for a fore-and-aft boom when its sail is stowed. — *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop up.

**cruc'ies** (krōō'sēz), [*L., specif. (cap., gen. Crucis*] 2. Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain. 3. A crucial or critical point.

**||** *crux an-sa'ta* (ān-sā'tā), [*L.*] The ankh (which see).

**crus-zel'ro** (krōō-zē-rō; *Pg.* -zē-rō), *n.* [*Pa., fr. cruz cross.*] The monetary unit of Brazil, replacing (1942) the milreis. 1000 cruzeiros equal a conto. See MONEY, *Tables*.

**cry** (krī), *v. i.*; *cryed* (krīd); *cry'ing*. [*OF. crier, fr. L. querere to raise a plaintive cry, scream.*] 1. To make a loud call or cry, as in prayer, pain, anger, etc.; to shout. 2. To lament audibly; to weep. 3. Of an animal, to utter its characteristic call. — *v. t.* 1. To beg for; implore; — now chiefly in *to cry quarter*. 2. To utter loudly; shout; proclaim; also, to advertise by outcry, as goods for sale. — *cry down*. To decry; to depreciate. — *cry quarter*. To ask for quarter in combat. — *cry quits*. To declare oneself clear or even with another, as for past injuries.

— *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). 1. A loud, vehement utterance or call; also, *Obs.*, clamor; outcry. 2. An entreaty; appeal. 3. A loud calling out of words, as for proclamation, etc. 4. A watchword or battle cry. 5.



Crut.



Common report; fame. 6. The utterance of the general opinion, feeling, or desire; the public voice. 7. A fit of weeping. 8. A sound or call characteristic of an animal. 9. The giving voice of bounds in chase; hence, a passion of bounds. 10. A far cry. A great distance. — *in full cry*. In full pursuit, as follows following a scent. — (*all the cry*). The highest, the latest thing. **crying** (krī'ing), *adj.* That cries; hence, calling for notice; as, a *crying* need; notorious; heinous; as, a *crying* evil. **cry-mo-ther-a-py** (krī'mō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* [Gr. *krymos* frost + *-therapy*.] Therapeutic use of cold.

**cry'o-gen** (krī'ō-jen), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-gen*.] A refrigerant.

**cry'o-gen'ic** (krī'ō-jen'ik), *adj.* Of or pert. to *cry'o-gen*; *cry'o-gen'ic* (krī'ō-jen'ik), *n.* The science of refrigeration, esp. with reference to methods for producing very low temperatures.

**cry'o-lite** (krī'ō-lit), *n.* [*cryo-* + *-lite*; — from its icy appearance.] *Mineral*. A sodium-aluminum fluoride, Na<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub>, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable masses, used in making soda, aluminum, etc.

**crypt** (krīpt), *n.* [*L. crypta*, fr. Gr. *kryptō*, fr. *kryptos* hidden, fr. *kryptos* to hide.] 1. A vault wholly or partly underground, as under the floor of a church. 2. *Anat.* A simple gland or glandular cavity; a follicle.

**crypt'a-nal'y-sis** (krīpt'ā-nāl'ī-sis), *n.* Decipherment of cryptograms. — **crypt'an'a-lyst** (krīpt'ā-nāl'īst), *n.*

**crypt'ic** (krīpt'ik), *adj.* Also **crypt'ic'al** (-ī-kāl). 1. Hidden; secret; occult; as, nature's *cryptic* ways. 2. Loosely, enigmatically; mysterious; as, a *cryptic* comment. — *Syn.* See **obscure**. — **crypt'ic'al-ly**, *adv.*

**crypt'ic** (krīpt'ik), *crypt-*. [Gr. *kryptos*.] A combining form meaning *hidden*, *covered*, *secret*, as in **crypt'ic-gon'ic**, *Med.*, of obscure origin, as certain diseases.

**crypt'ic-clas'tic** (-klās'tik), *adj.* *Petrog.* Made up of very minute fragmental particles with microscopic grains.

**crypt'ic-gam** (krīpt'ik-gām), *n.* [*L. cryptogame*, fr. *crypto-* + *Gr gamos* marriage.] *Bot.* A plant which does not produce flowers or seeds, as ferns, mosses, algae, etc.; — *opp.* to *spermatophyte*.

**crypt'ic-gam'ic** (-gām'ik), *crypt'ic-gam'ous* (krīpt'ik-gām'ūs), *adj.* **crypt'ic-gram** (-grām), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-gram*.] A writing in cipher or secret arrangement of letters or words; also, a symbolic figure or representation having a hidden significance. — **crypt'ic-gram'mic** (-grām'ik), *adj.*

**crypt'ic-graph** (-grāf; 9), *n.* A cryptogram.

**crypt'ic-log'ra-phy** (krīpt'ik-lōg'rā-fī), *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher — **crypt'ic-log'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* **crypt'ic-log'ra-phist** (-fist), *n.* — **crypt'ic-graph'ic** (krīpt'ik-grāf'ik), **crypt'ic-graph'ic'cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **crypt'ic-graph'ic'al-ly**, *adv.*

**crypt'ic-mo'ti-a** (krīpt'ik-mō'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. See **CRYPTO-** + *-mere*.] Alluding to the concealment of the seeds of the cones within bracts.] An evergreen tree (genus *Cryptomeria*) of the pine family. "The only known species (*C. japonica*), the Japan cedar, is a valuable timber tree of Japan."

**crypt'ic-phyte** (krīpt'ik-fīt), *n.* *But* A cryptogram.

**crystal** (krīstl; -tī), *n.* [OF *crystal*, fr. *L. crystallum* crystal, ice, fr. *Gr. krystallos*, fr. *kryos* ice cold, frost.] 1. Quartz that is transparent or nearly so; also, a piece of this material, as one cut for ornament or for use in magic. 2. Anything resembling crystal, as clear water, etc. 3. A body formed by a chemical element or compound solidifying so that it is bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure, as quartz *crystal*, snow *crystal*. 4. Glass of superior brilliancy, made into articles for the table, etc.; flint glass; also, such glassware. 5. The glass over a watch dial. 6. *Radio*. = QUARTZ PLATE.

*adj.* 1. Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent. 2. *Radio*. Of, relating to, or using, a crystal, as, a *crystal* set; *crystal* detector. **crystal detector**. *Radio*. A detector which operates by means of the rectifying action of the surface of contact between certain crystals and a metallic electrode.

**crystal gazing**. Gazing at a crystal to evoke the images of crystal vision (which see), conceived as a method of divination. — **crystal-gaz'er**, *n.*

**crystal-lif'er-ous** (krīstl'if'er-ūs), **crystal-lif'er-ous** (-līf'er-ūs), *adj.* [*L. crystallum* crystal + *-ferous*, *-gerous*.] Producing or containing crystals.

**crystal-line** (krīstl'īn; -īn; *poet.* krīstl'īn, -īn), *adj.* 1. Consisting or made of crystal. 2. Resembling crystal; transparent. 3. Of the nature of a crystal or crystals.

**crystalline lens**. The lens of the eye in vertebrates.

**crystal-lite** (krīstl'īt), *n.* [See **CRYSTAL**.] *Mineral*. A minute mineral form like those in glassy volcanic rocks, not having a definite crystalline outline but marking the first step in crystallization. — **crystal-lit'ic** (-īt'ik), *adj.*

**crystal-lit'ic** (-īt'ik), *adj.* **crystal-lit'ic'ation** (-ī-tā'shān; -ī-tā'shān), *n.* Act or process of crystallizing; also, a form of body resulting from this. Cf. **WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION**.

**crystal-lit'ic** (krīstl'īt), *v. t. & i.* 1. To form or cause to form crystals or to assume crystalline character. 2. To assume or cause to assume a fixed and definite form; as, his plans *crystal-lit'ed*. — **crystal-lit'ic'able** (-īt'ik-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**crystal-lo-** (krīstl'ō), **crystal-l-**. [Gr. *krystallos*.] A combining form meaning *crystal*.

**crystal-lo-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), **crystal-lo-graph'ic'al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Pertaining to or dealing with crystallography or crystals. — **crystal-lo-graph'ic'al-ly**, *adv.*

**crystal-log'ra-phy** (krīstl'ōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*crystallo-* + *-graphy*.] The science of crystallization, treating of the system of forms among crystals, their structure, etc. — **crystal-log'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.*

**crystal-loid** (krīstl'ōid), *adj.* [*crystal-* + *-oid*.] Crystal-like; of the nature of a crystalloid. — *n.* *Chem.* A substance which forms a true solution and is capable of being crystallized; — *opposed* to *colloid*. — **crystal-loid'al** (krīstl'ōid'al), *adj.*

**crystal-lose** (-lōs), *n.* The sodium salt of saccharin, intensely sweet like saccharin but more soluble; saccharin soluble.

**crystal set**. *Radio*. A receiving set having a crystal detector but no electron tubes.

**crystal vision**. Visual images aroused by gazing upon a crystal or

crystalline surface in which the objects seem to be seen; also, the faculty of seeing such images.

**cten'o-** (tēn'ō; -tēn'ō), **cten-**. [Gr. *kteia*, *ktenos*, comb.] A combining form denoting, in zoology, a *ctenoid* plate, scale, etc.

**cte'noid** (tēn'oid; -tēn'oid), *adj.* [*cten-* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Having a comblike margin.

**cte-noph'o-ran** (tēn'ōf'ō-rān), *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to a ctenophore (animal). — **cte-noph'o-ran**, *n.*

**cten'o-phore** (tēn'ōf'ōr; -tēn'ōf'ōr), *n.* [*cten-* + *-phore*.] 1. One of a phylum (Ctenophora) of marine jellyfishlike animals that show decided biradial symmetry and swim by means of eight meridional bands of transverse comblike plates. 2. One of the meridional bands of a ctenophore.

**cub** (kūb), *n.* 1. The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., and sometimes of the whale or shark. 2. Jocosely or in contempt, a boy or girl; esp., an awkward, ill-mannered boy. 3. Also **cub reporter**. *Collog.* An inexperienced and, usually, young newspaper reporter.

4. A member of a division of the Boy Scouts for boys from 9 to 11 (in the British organization, 8 to 11) years old; — in Brit. use *wolf cub*.

**cu'ba-ture** (kū'bā-tūr), *n.* [*L. cubus* cube.] A determination of cubic contents. *b* (cubic content; volume).

**cub'by-hole** (kūb'ī-hōl), *n.* A snug or confined place.

**cube** (kūb), *n.* [*F*, fr. *L. cubus*, fr. *Gr. kybos* a cube, a cubical die.] 1. *Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square sides. 2. *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as,  $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ , the *cube* of 2. — *v. t.* 1. To raise to the third power; to form the cube of. 2. To form into a cube or cubes; as, to *cube* ice; to *cube* sugar. (*Cf. dice*, *n. pl.*)

**cub'e** (kū'b), *n.* [*Sp. quibey*, of Caribian origin.] Any of several tropical American plants furnishing rotenone, used esp. in insecticides.

**cub'eb** (kū'bēb), *n.* [*F*, *Ar. cubeb*, fr. *ML*, fr. *Ar. kababak*.] *Pharm.* The dried, unripe berry of a tropical shrub (*Piper cubeba*) of the pepper family, which is crushed and smoked in cigarettes for catarrh.

**cube root**. *Math.* A number or quantity whose cube is the given number or quantity; as, 3 is the *cube root* of 27.

**cub'ic** (kū'bik), *adj.* 1. Having the form of a cube; cubical. 2. Three-dimensional; esp., with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube whose edge is that unit; as, a *cubic* inch, foot, yard, etc. See **MEASURE**, Table 5; **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 6. *Abbr.* *c.* or *cu.* 3. *Crystallog.* = **ISOMETRIC**. 2. 4. *Math.* Of third degree, order, or power.

**cu'bi-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Cubic; esp., cube-shaped. — **cu'bi-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cu'bi-cal-ness**, *n.*

**cu'bi-cle** (kū'bī-k'l), *n.* [*L. cubiculum*, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] A sleeping place, esp., one partitioned off from a dormitory; hence, any small partitioned space, as an individual compartment for study in a library.

**cubic measure**. See **MEASURE**, Table 5.

**cu'bi-form** (kū'bī-fōrm), *adj.* Of the form of a cube.

**cub'ism** (kū'bīz'm), *n.* *Art.* A phase of postimpressionism which stresses abstract form at the expense of other pictorial elements, aiming, largely by use of intersecting, often transparent cubes, cones, and other geometric solids, to produce a specific aesthetic sensation rather than a representation of nature. — **cub'ist** (-īst), *n. & adj.*

**cub'it** (kū'bīt), *n.* [*L. cubitum* elbow, cubit.] A measure of length, orig. the length of the forearm, from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches (45.72 cm.).

**cub'oid** (kū'bōid), *adj.* Approximately cubic in shape; specif., *Anat.*, designating the outermost of the distal row of tarsal bones of many of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* A *Math.* A rectangular parallelepiped.

**b Anat.** The cuboid bone. — **cu-boi'dal** (kū-bōi'dāl; -āl), *adj.*

**cuck'ing stool** (kū'ik'ing), *n.* A type of chair formerly used for punishing scolds, dishonest tradesmen, etc., by fastening them in it to be pelted, and sometimes ducked. *Cf. DUCKING STOOL*.

**cuck'old** (kū'kōld), *n.* [*OF. cucuallu*, *cocuallu*, fr. *euco* cuckoo.] A man whose wife is unfaithful. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of (a husband). — **cuck'old'ly**, *adj.* — **cuck'old'ry**, *n.*

**cuck'oo** (kū'kō; kū'kōo), *n.* [*IME. cucu*, *cuckoo*, imitative.] 1. A European bird (*Cuculus canorus*), famed for its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch. 2. Any bird of the same family (Cuculidae, the cuckoo family), including the North American **black-billed cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) and **yellow-billed cuckoo** (*C. americanus*), which usually incubate their own eggs, and the ani and road runner (see these terms). 3. The call of the cuckoo. 4. *Slang*, U.S. A cuckoo person. — *v. t.*; **cuck'oo'd** (-ōōd); **cuck'oo'ing**. To utter the call of the cuckoo, or a sound like it. — *adj.* *Slang*, U.S. Stupidly silly; crazy.

**cuck'oo-flow'er** (-flōw'ēr), *n.* A bitter cress (*Caramine pratensis*) of Europe and America; — called also *lady's-smock*. *b* = **SAGGED WOMAN**.

**cuck'oo-pint'** (-pīnt'), *n.* A European arum (*Arum maculatum*) with erect spathe and short purple spadix.

**cuckoo spit**. Also **cuckoo spittle**. A frothy secretion found upon plants, exuded by the young of spittle insects; — called also *lady's-spittle* and *frog spit*. *b* = **SPITTLE INSECT**.

**cu-cu'li-form** (kū-kū'li-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. cuculus* cuckoo + *-form*.] *Zool.* Like, or belonging to, the cuckoos or the order (Cuculiformes) of birds including the cuckoos.

**cu-cu'late** (kū-kū-lāt; kū-kū'lāt), *adj.* Also **cu-cu'lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -āt'ēd, -īd). [*L. cucullatus*, fr. *L. cucullus* cap.] Hood-shaped, as certain leaves.

**cu-cum-ber** (kū-kūm-bēr), *n.* [*L.* and *OF.*; *OF. cocombre*, fr. *Pr. cōgombre*, fr. *L. cucumis*, *-meris*.] 1. The long, succulent fruit of a vine (*Cucumis sativus*) of the gourd family, cultivated as a garden vegetable, which is usually eaten uncooked as a salad. The young fruit are much used for pickles. 2. The vine itself.

**cucumber tree**. See **MAGNOLIA**.

**cu-cu'mi-form** (kū-kū'mī-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. cucumis* cucumber + *-form*.] Having the form of a cucumber.

**cu-cur'bit** (kū-kū'bit), *n.* In sense 1 also **cu-cur'bite**. [*F. cucurbit*, fr. *L. cucurbita* a gourd.] 1. *Archaic*, *Chem.* A vessel or flask for distillation used with or forming part of an alembic. *Cf. ALEMBIC*, *Illustr.* 2. A plant of the gourd family.

**cu-cur'bi-ta'ceous** (-bī-tā'shūs), *adj.* Belonging to the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae). See **GOURD**.

**cud** (kūd), *n.* [*AS. cudu*, *cudu*.] 1. That portion of food which is brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time. 2. *Slang*. A quid.

**cuddle** (kūd'ul), *v. t. & i.*; **CUD'DLE** (-'d), **CUD'DLING** (-'ling). To hold or lie close for warmth or comfort or in affection; to squeeze; nestle. — **Syn.** See **CARESS**. — **n.** A close embrace; act of nestling. — **cud'dle** (-'zūm), *adj.* — **cud'dly** (kūd'ul), *adj.*

**cud'dy** (kūd'ul), *n.*; **pl.** **CUD'DIES** (-'iz). 1. **Naut.** A small cabin; also, the galley or pantry of a small vessel. 2. Any small room or closet.

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**cultch**, **cultch** (kūl'ch), *n.* 1. Rubbish. 2. Any material, as oyster shells, laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points of attachment for the spat.

**cult'iv-gum** (kūl'ti-jen), *n.* [cultivate + -gen.] A plant race or form, as the cabbage, which has arisen or is known only in cultivation; also, a cultural variety.

**cult'iv-ist** (kūl'ti-ist), *n.* A devotee or practitioner of a cult.

**cult'iv-able** (kūl'ti-vā-b'l), *adj.* [F.] Capable of being cultivated. — **cult'iv-abil-ty** (-vā-b'l-ti), *n.*

**cult'iv-er** (kūl'ti-vār; -vēr), *n.* **Biol.** A cultural variety.

**cult'iv-ate** (kūl'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [ML.] *cultivatus*, past part. of *cultivare* (growing plants), as in order to kill weeds. 2. To civilize; raise. 3. To devote time and thought to; hence, to foster; cherish. 4. To seek the society of; to court intimacy with. — **cult'iv-ate-able** (-vāt-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**cult'iv-ated** (-vāt'ed; -'d), *adj.* Cultured; refined in manners, taste, thought, etc.

**cult'iv-ation** (-vā'ah-shūn), *n.* 1. Art or act of cultivating; specif.: a Tillage. 2. Assiduous devotion (to a branch of learning, or the like) or development (of the mind, tastes, etc.). 3. Culture; refinement.

**cult'iv-ator** (kūl'ti-vā'tōr), *n.* 1. One who cultivates something, as the soil, an art, the mind. 2. **Agric.** An implement used to loosen the soil while crops are growing.

**cult'ur-al** (kūl'tūr-ā'l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to culture or a culture; conducive to culture, as, *cultural* studies. 2. Produced by breeding; as, a *cultural* variety.

**cult'ure** (kūl'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cultura*, fr. *colere* to till, cultivate.] 1. Cultivation; tillage. 2. Act of developing by education, discipline, training, etc. 3. The cultivation or rearing of a particular product or crop; as, oyster *culture*. 4. The enlightenment and refinement of taste acquired by intellectual and aesthetic training. 5. A particular stage of advancement in civilization or the characteristic features of such a stage or state; as, primitive or Greek *culture*. 6. **Biol.** Cultivation of microorganisms, as bacteria, or of tissues, fungi, etc., in prepared nutrient media (*culture media*); also, an instance or product of such cultivation. — **v. t.** 1. To cultivate. 2. **Biol.** a To grow (microorganisms, tissues, etc.) in a prepared medium. b To start a culture from; as, to *culture* soil; also, to make a culture of; as, *cultured* milk.

**cultured** (-tūr), *adj.* 1. Under culture; cultivated. 2. Characterized by culture (sense 4).

**cult'us** (kūl'tūs), *n.* [L.] Cult.

**cult'ur** (kūl'tūr), *n.* [AS. *cultre*.] A dove; a pigeon.

**cult'ur-in** (-'in), *n.* [F. *coulterine*, fr. *coulter* a sledge, fr. L. *colubra*.] A firearm, orig. a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th centuries) a long cannon.

**cult'urt** (kūl'tūrt), *n.* A transverse drain under a road, canal, etc.; an arched drain or sewer; also, a conduit.

**cum'ber** (kūm'bēr), *v. t.* [ME. *cumbren*, *cumbren*. See **ENCUMBER**.] 1. **Obs.** To trouble; perplex. 2. To hinder or embarrass by interference or by being in the way. 3. To rest upon as a troublesome or useless load; to burden. — **n.** 1. That which cumbers. 2. Hindrance; encumbrance. — **cum'ber-er**, *n.*

**cum'ber-some** (-sūm), *adj.* 1. **Obs. exc. Dial.** Burdensome. 2. Cumbersome; clumsy. — **Syn.** See **HEAVY**. — **cum'ber-some-ly**, *adv.* — **cum'ber-some-ness**, *n.*

**cum'brance** (kūm'brāns), *n.* Encumbrance; trouble.

**cum'brons** (-brōns), *adj.* 1. **Obs.** Giving trouble; vexatious. 2. Unwisely; burdensome. — **Syn.** See **HEAVY**. — **cum'brons-ly**, *adv.* — **cum'brons-ness**, *n.*

**cum'gras** (kūm'grās), *n.* [L.] With a grain of salt.

**cum'in** (kūm'in), *n.* [AS. *cymen* (fr. L. *cuminum*).] A dwarf plant (*Cuminum cyminum*), of the carrot family, native to Egypt and Syria, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

**cum'laude** (kūm'lāud; kōm'lau'dō), [L.] With praise; — used esp. in diplomas to indicate that the recipient has done work of a higher grade than ordinary. Three such grades of work are often indicated by the phrases *mag'na cum lau'de* (māg'nā; mā'ā) [L. *magna* great], *in-sig'ne cum lau'de* (in-sig'nē; -nō) [L. *insigne* notable], *sum'ma cum lau'de* (sūm'ā; sūm'mā) [L. *summa* highest].

**cum'mer** (kūm'mēr), *n.* [F. *commère*.] Chiefly **Soot**. & A godmother. b A female friend. c A woman or girl.

**cum'mer-band** (kūm'mēr-būnd), *n.* [Hind.-Per. *kamarband*, fr. Ar. *Per. kamar* loins + *Per. band* band, bandage.] India. A sash or band worn round the waist.

**cum'quat** (kūm'kwāt), *n.* [Amoy kwāt, Chin. (Pek.) *kan' hois'it*, grateful thanks; — a phrase used by beggars.] A present; a tip.

**cum'ulate** (kūm'lūt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *cumulatus*, past part. of *cumulare* to heap up, fr. *cumulus* a heap.] To heap together; to accumulate.

**cum'ula-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* A cumulating; also, a heap.

**cum'ula-tive** (kūm'lūt-iv; -lā-tiv), *adj.* 1. Formed, or becoming larger, by successive additions. 2. Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or that may be, added. 3. **Finance.** Designating a dividend, interest, etc., which if not paid or received when due is added to what is to be paid in the future. 4. **Law.** Tending to prove the same point to which other evidence has been offered; — said of evidence. — **cum'ula-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**cum'ulo-ous** (kūm'lū-ōs), *n.* A small cumulus cloud at a high altitude, white and delicate like the cirrus. Cf. **cloud**, **illust.**

**cum'ulo-nim'bus**, *n.* A mountainous cloudy mass of condensed vapor discharging showers of rain, snow, sleet, etc. See **cloud**, **illust.**

**cum'ulo-stratus**, *n.* A cumulus whose base extends horizontally as a stratus cloud. Cf. **cloud**, **illust.**

**cum'ulo-us** (kūm'lū-ōs), *adj.* Like cumulus clouds.

**cum'ulus** (-lūs), *n.*; **pl.** -i (-lī). [L., a heap.] 1. A heap; accumulation. 2. A massy cloud form with a flat base and rounded outlines piled up like a mountain. See **cloud**, **illust.**



**cunetation** (kū'nē-tā'shūn), *n.* [*L. cunetatio*, fr. *cunetari* to delay.] Delay. — **cunetative** (kū'nē-tā'tiv), *adj.*

**cunetate** (kū'nē-tāt), *n.* [*L.*] One who delays.

**cuneate** (kū'nē-āt), *adj.* Also **cuneated** (-āt'ed; -tēd). [*L. cuneatus*.] Wedge-shaped; as, a cuneate leaf. See *LEAF*, *ILLUSTR.* (12). — **cuneately**, *adv.*

**cuneiform** (kū'nē-fōrm), *adj.* Cuneiform.

**cuneiform** (kū'nē-fōrm; kū'nē-fōrm'), *adj.* Also **cunif-form** (kū'nī-fōrm). [*L. cuneus* a wedge + *-form*.] Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the wedge-shaped characters on inscriptions of Assyria, Babylonia, etc. — **n.** Cuneiform script or writing.

**cuneiform** (kū'nē-fōrm), *n.* Zool. Either of two species related to the wrasses, one (*Crenilabrus melope*) of England, and one (*Tautoglabrus adspersus*) abundant on the New England shore.

**cunning** (kū'nīng), *adj.* [*Prop. pres. part.* fr. *AS. cunnan* to know, be able.] 1. Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill. 2. Crafty, or artful. 3. Keen; clever. 4. *U. S.* Prettily or piquantly interesting. — *Syn.* See *CLEVER*; *SLY*. — **n.** 1. *Archana*. Skill; dexterity. 2. The faculty or art of using stratagem; craft. — *Syn.* See *ART*. — **cunningly**, *adv.* — **cunningness**, *n.*

**cup** (kūp), *n.* [*AS. cuppe*, fr. *LL. cuppa* cup, fr. *L. cupa* tub, cask.] 1. A small open bowl-shaped vessel to hold liquids. 2. The container of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot. 3. A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful. 4. The wine of the Communion. 5. That which is to be received, whether to enjoy or endure; a portion of it. Repeated notations: excessive indulgence in intemperate habits.

**cup** (kūp), *n.* 1. A cup-shaped organ or part of a plant. 2. The metal case inside the hole; also, the hole. 3. *Med. & Surg.* A cupping glass or other utensil for producing the vacuum in

**PING**. 2. To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup.

**cup barometer**. See *BAROMETER*, 1.

**cup bear'er** (kūp'hār'er), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served.

**cupboard** (kūp'bōrd), *n.* [*Cup + board*.] A closet with shelves to receive dishes, food, etc.; hence, any small closet.

**cupcake** (kūp'kāk'), *n.* A cake baked in a cup or similar mold.

**cupel** (kū'pel; kū'pēl'), *n.* [*F. & L. L. coupelle* (ML. *cupella*), dim. of *coupe* cup (*L. cuppa* cup). See *CUP*.] A small, shallow, porous cup, used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead, etc. — *v. t.*; — **PELED** (-pēld) or **PELLED** (-pēld); — **PELING** or **PEYLING**. To refine by means of a cupel. — **cupel-er** (kū'pēl-ēr), **cupel'ler** (kū'pēl'ēr), *n.*

**cupellation** (kū'pēl-ā'shūn), *n.* Refinement of gold or silver, etc., in a cupel by exposure to high temperature in a blast of air, by which lead, copper, tin, etc., are oxidized and sink into the porous cupel.

**cupful** (kūp'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -fūls (-fōlz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

**Cupid** (kū'pid), *n.* [*L. Cupido*, lit., desire.] 1. *Rom. Myth.* The god of love, son of Venus. See *EROS*, *PSYCHE*. 2. [*not esp.*] A representation of Cupid as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow.

**cupid-ity** (kū'pid-ē-tē), *n.* [*F. cupidité*, fr. *L. cupiditas*, fr. *cupido* longing, fr. *cupere* to long for, desire.] Inordinate desire, esp. for wealth; avarice; greed.

**Cupid's bow** (kū'pid's), *n.* The classical form of bow (see 2d bow, *ILLUSTR.*); also, a line resembling it, esp. as seen in shapely lips.

**cupola** (kū'pō-lā), *n.* [*It.* fr. *L. cupula* little tub, small vault, fr. *cupa* tub.] 1. *Arch.* A roof or ceiling having a rounded form. 2. Loosely, a small structure built on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc. 3. A furnace resembling a blast furnace but smaller, used for melting metals, as in foundries and steel works.

**cupped** (kūpt), *adj.* Formed like a cup; cup-shaped.

**cup'pling** (kūp'plīng), *n.* *Med.* The operation of drawing blood to or from the surface of the body by forming a partial vacuum over a certain spot. — **cup'pler** (-ēr), *n.*

**cupreous** (kū'prē-ūsh), *adj.* [*L. cupreus*, fr. *cuprum* copper.] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

**cupri-**. A combining form of *cuprum*, as in **cupri-fer-ous** (see *FER-ous*), used in chemistry for *CUPRIC*.

**cupric** (kū'prīk), *adj.* [*From CUPRUM*.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, copper when bivalent.

**cuprite** (kū'prīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Cuprous oxide, or red copper oxide, Cu<sub>2</sub>O, an important ore of copper.

**cupro-** (kū'prō-), *cupr-*. [*L. cuprum* copper.] A combining form denoting composed of copper and, as in **cupro-man'ga-nese**, a copper alloy with about 30 per cent of manganese.

**cuprous** (kū'prō-sh), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, copper when univalent.

**cuprum** (kū'prūm), *n.* [*L.*] Copper.

**cupulate** (kū'pū-lāt), *adj.* Also **cupu-lar** (-lēr). Shaped like a cupule; having, or bearing, a cupule.

**cupule** (kū'pūl), *n.* [*L. cupula*, dim. of *cupa* tub, (late) cup.] *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre in which the bracts are indurated and coherent, esp. characteristic of the oak.

**cur** (kūr), *n.* 1. A mongrel or inferior dog. 2. A worthless, snarling fellow; — used in contempt.

**curable** (kūr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being cured. — **cur'a-bil-ē-ty** (-b'il-ē-tē), **cur'a-bil-ē-ness**, *n.* — **cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

**cura-goa** (kūr-ā-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gōs (-gōz). Also **cu-ra-goa'**. [*From Curaçao*, island of the Netherlands Antilles.] A liqueur made from dried peel of a kind of orange grown in Curaçao.

**curat** (kūr-āt), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sēz). The office or employment of a curate.

**curat** (kūr-āt), *n.* [*L. curatio*, fr. *curare* to cure.] The office of a curate; family Loganaceae, used as an arrow poison by South American Indians, and in medicine as an antispasmodic; also, the vine. See *STRAYMON*.

**curat** (kūr-āt), *n.* [*L.*] One who delays.

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**curat** (kūr-āt), *n.* [*L.*] One who delays.

Also **curry powder**. A highly spiced condiment introduced from

oxidation (room temp., -14), %. [ $\alpha$ ],  $c_{H_2O}$ , 20, +2.25,  $c_{H_2O}$ , 20, +2.25,  $c_{H_2O}$ , 20, +2.25



**cushion.** 1. A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against. 2. Something made or shaped like a cushion, as a small pillow used in lacemaking. 3. Something serving as a pad, shock absorber, etc.; as: a The elastic lining on the rim of the inner part of a billiard table. b A strip of soft resilient rubber between the breaker and carcass of a pneumatic tire. See *riss*, *illust.* c *Mach.* An elastic medium, as of air or steam, for reducing shock. — *v. t. i.* 1. To seat or place on or as if on a cushion. 2. To furnish with cushions. 3. To conceal, as if under a cushion. 4. *Mach.* To check gradually so as to minimize shock; as, to cushion a piston by leaving some steam in the cylinder after exhaust. **Cushitic** (kūsh-'itk), *n.* The Hamitic language of ancient Cush. See *LANGUAGE, Table*.

**cusak** (kūsk), *n.*; *pl.* **cusks** or **cusks** (kūks). A large edible marine fish (*Bromus bromus*), allied to the cod. b The burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

**cusp** (kūsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis*, -idis, point, pointed end.] 1. A pointed end; apex; peak; esp., a pointed end, pari, or projection formed by converging curves; as, the *cusps* of a crescent or of a tooth's crown. 2. *Arch.* A triangular projection from the intrados of an arch, or from an inner curve of tracery. Cf. *font*, *illust.* — **cuspal** (kūsp'pāl), *adj.*

**cuspate** (kūsp'pāt), **cuspal** (kūsp'pāl), **cuspate** (kūsp'pāt), *adj.* Also **cusped** (kūsp'pāt). Having a cusp or cusps; cusp-shaped.

**cuspoid** (kūsp'pōid), *n.* [See *cusp*.] *Anat.* A canine tooth.

**cuspoid** (kūsp'pōid), **cuspoid** (kūsp'pōid), **cuspoid** (kūsp'pōid), *adj.* [L. *cuspidatus* pointed.] Having a cusp or cusps; terminating in a point; as, a *cuspoid* leaf. — **cuspoid** (kūsp'pōid), *adj.*

**cuspoid** (kūsp'pōid), *n.* [P. *cuspidaria*, fr. *cuspir* to spit, fr. L. *conspere*.] A spittoon.

**cusps** (kūsp), *n.* [From *cursus*.] *Collog.* 1. A course. 2. A queer fellow, animal, or thing; — often humorously. — *v. t. i.* *Collog.* To curse.

**cussed** (kūss'ed), *adj.* *Collog.* Cursed. — **cussed** (kūss'ed), *adv.* **cussedness** (kūss'ed-ness), *n.* Perversity; obstinacy.

**custard** (kūst'ard), *n.* [From (assumed) OF. *coustarde*, fr. Pr. deriv. of L. *crustula*.] A cooked sweetened mixture of milk and eggs.

**custard apple.** 1. Any of a family (Annonaceae, the custard-apple family) of trees and shrubs having alternate leaves, flowers with three sepals and six petals, and fleshy fruit; esp.: a A small West Indian tree (*Annona reticulata*), also, its fruit. b The sweetest (*Annona squamata*). 2. The North American papaw *Asimina triloba*.

**custodial** (kūst'ōid-ēl), *adj.* Relating to guardianship.

**custodian** (kūst'ōid-ēn), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; a keeper. — **custodian** (kūst'ōid-ēn), *n.*

**custody** (kūst'ōid-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -tōid-ēs (-dēz). [L. *custodia*, fr. *custos* guard.] 1. A keeping or guarding; also, the state of being guarded or watched. 2. Judicial or penal safekeeping; specif., as to persons, imprisonment.

**custum** (kūst'ūm), *n.* [OF. *custume*, *costume*, fr. L. *consuetudo*, -dinis, fr. *consuere* to accustom, deriv. of *con-* + *suer* to be accustomed.] 1. A habit or usual course of action; usage or practice. 2. The whole body of usages or practices which regulate social life; generally accepted conventions. 3. *Law.* Long established practice considered as unwritten law. 4. Money, services, etc., rendered by a feudal tenant to his lord as due, also, the obligation to give or the right to receive this. 5. *pl.* Duties, tolls, or imposts imposed on imports or (now rarely) exports. 6. Habitual buying of goods, frequent patronage; also, customers, collectively. — *Syn.* See *HABIT*. — *adj.* 1. Made or done to order; as, *custum* clothes. 2. Manufacturing, or dealing in, things made to order; as, a *custum* tailor.

**customable** (kūst'ūm-ēl), *adj.* Subject to customs; dutiable.

**customary** (kūst'ūm-ē), *adj.* 1. Agreeing with, or established by, custom; established by common usage; habitual. 2. *Law.* A liable or subject to, or holding by payment of, customs or dues; as, *customary* tenure. 3. Holding, or held by, or owing its validity as law to, custom; as, *customary* service. — *Syn.* See *USUAL*.

**customarily** (kūst'ūm-ē-ly), *adv.* Also **customarily** (kūst'ūm-ē-ly), *adv.* — **customarily** (kūst'ūm-ē-ly), *adv.*

**custom** (kūst'ūm), *n.* [A doublet of *customary*, *adj.*] 1. One who gives his custom to a particular store or business house; a patron. 2. *Collog.* A strange or unusual person; chap; as, a queer *customer*; a hard *customer* to deal with.

**custom-house** (-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

**custos** (kūst'ōs), *n.*; *pl.* **custodes** (kūst'ōd-ēz). [L., guard, keeper.] Custodian.

**custos morum** (mō'rum), [L.] Guardian of morals; censor.

**cut** (kūt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of several pieces, as of straw, paper, or wood, used in drawing lots.

**cut** (kūt), *v. t. i.* **cut**; **cutting**. [ME. *cutfen*, *kitten*, *kellen*.] 1. To penetrate so as to cleave or gash; as, the scissors *cut* wire. 2. To sever, gash, incise, divide into parts, etc., with or as with an edged instrument; i. e., to cut bread. 3. Specif.: a To carve. b To fell; hew. c To mow; — *ap.* d To trim; — *ap.* e To make less by or as if by removing a part; to reduce, shorten, dilute, or the like; as, to *cut* prices; to *cut* liquor. 6. To form, shape, or adorn by cutting; as, to *cut* a diamond or a garment. 6. To intersect; cross, as lines. 7. a To strike sharply, as with a whip. b To wound the sensibilities of; as, sarcasm *cuts* him to the quick. 8. *Collog.* a To refuse to recognize (an acquaintance). b To absent oneself from (a class). c To perform; execute; hence, *cut* a *caper*, *figure*, etc., to be conspicuous. 9. To divide or separate (a deck of cards) by removing cards from the top; also, to draw (a card) from a deck. 10. *Sports.* To strike (a ball) with a bat, racket, or the like, or with a driven or bowled ball, so as to deflect it or, usually, to put a spin upon it.

— *v. i.* 1. To do the work of cleaving, mashing, severing, etc.; as, the knife *cuts* well. 2. To admit of incision or severance; as, cheese *cuts* easily. 3. To use a cutting instrument. 4. To pierce the gum in growing; — said of teeth. 5. To move, pass, or go quickly, by a short route, or as by breaking one's way; as, to *cut* across a field. 6. To perform the operation of cutting something or to produce the effect of cutting a person or thing; as, to *cut* in playing tennis; remarks that *cut*; to *cut* for a deal.

**cut a tooth or one's teeth.** To have a tooth, or teeth, cut its way through the gum. — **cut back.** a To shorten by cutting off the end or ends; as, to *cut back* a plant. b To interrupt the sequence of a plot by introducing events prior to those last presented. c To reduce as, amount, or number; as, to *cut back* production. d *Amer. id.* To change direction suddenly to a course more or less directly opposite. — **cut in.** a To interrupt; interpose. b To enter

from one side into a moving line of traffic. c *Collog.* To interrupt a dancing couple and take one of them for one's partner. — **cut off.** a To put or bring to an end, esp. prematurely. b To interrupt; also, to intercept. c To disinherit. — **cut out.** a To fit as if by design or natural intention; — usually in the passive; as, he is not *cut out* to do heavy work. b To scheme; contrive; prepare; as, to *cut out* a place for oneself. c To step in and take the place of; supplant. d To debar. e To move, esp. sharply or without warning, to one side or the other out of a moving line, as of traffic. f *Collog.* To eliminate; hence, *Slang.* To stop doing, using, etc.

— **adj.** 1. That has been subjected to the action of cutting; specif.: a Formed, shaped, or adorned by cutting; as, *cut* glass. b Castrated. c Reduced, as prices. 2. *Slang.* Tipsy; drunk. 3. *Bot.* Incised; — said of foliage or floral leaves.

— *n.* 1. A cleft; gash; slit; slash. 2. A notch, passage, or channel made by excavation, or worn by natural action. 3. A straight or easy passage or course; as, a short *cut*. 4. Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion. 5. An action or expression that hurts the feelings; esp., a slight. 6. Act or the result of cutting; specif.: a A stroke or blow with a knife edge, whiplash, etc.; the injury thus inflicted. b A reduction; an elimination; also, a lowering; as, a *cut* in salary. c An absence, as from class. d In sports, the cutting of a ball; also, the resulting spin. 7. A severed part or portion; a division or segment; specif., in butchery, often, a part of an animal, whether severed from the body or not, which forms a natural or customary segment. 8. An engraved block or plate for printing; the impression from such an engraving; as, a book illustrated with fine *cuts*.

**cutaneous** (kū-ā-nē-ās), *adj.* [ML. *cutaneus*, fr. L. *cutis* skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin.

**cutaway** (kūt'ā-wā'), *adj.* Having a part cut away; as, a *cutaway* illustration.

**cutaway** (kūt'ā-wā'), *n.* In full, *outaway* coat. A coat with skirts tapering from front waistline to tails.

**cutback** (kūt'bāk'), *n.* Act or result of cutting back; specif.: a A plant that has been cut back. b An interruption in the sequence of a plot introducing events prior to those last presented. c A reduction as in rate, amount, or number.

**cutch** (kūch), *n.* Catechu.

**cutcher** (kūch'ēr), **cutcher** (kūch'ēr), *n.* [The first pron. is used in northern India, the second at Madras. (Oxf. E. D.), n.] [Hind. *kacahrī*] India. A place for judicial or administrative business, as a courthouse, an office, or the like.

**cute** (kūt), *adj.* [From *acutus*.] *Collog.* 1. Clever; shrewd. 2. Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness, as a child. — **cute** (kūt), *adv.* — **cuteness**, *n.*

**cut glass.** Glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding, and polishing. Flint glass is generally used.

**cut-grass** (kūt'grās'), *n.* Any grass (esp. genus *Leersia*) having the edges of the leaf blade beset with minute hooked prickles.

**cuticle** (kūt'ikl'), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin.] 1. A skin or membrane; in the higher animals and man, the epidermis. 2. Dead or hardened skin such as that around the base and sides of a fingernail or toenail. 3. *Bot.* A very thin detachable skin covering a plant. — **cuticular** (kūt'ikl'-ū-lar), *adj.*

**cutin** (kūt'īn), *n.* [L. *cutis* skin, outside.] *Biochem.* A mixture of waxes, fatty acids, soaps, etc., that forms the chief ingredient of the cuticle of many plants.

**cutis** (kūt'īs), *n.* Also **cutis** (kūt'īs). [L.] *Anat.* The corium, or deeper layer of the skin.

**cutlass** (kūt'lās'), *n.* Also **cutlas**. [F. *cutelas*, fr. Pr., fr. L. *cutellus* small knife, fr. *cutler* knife.] A short, heavy, curving sword, formerly used by sailors on war vessels.

**cutler** (kūt'lēr), *n.* [F. *couteller*, fr. L. *cutellus*.] See *CUTLASS*. One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

**cutlery** (-lī), *n.* 1. The business of a cutler. 2. Edged or cutting instruments, as razors, knives, etc.; esp., implements for use in cutting food.

**cutlet** (kūt'lēt'), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, fr. L. *costa*.] A small piece of meat, as of veal, cut from the leg or ribs, for broiling or frying; also, a croquette shaped like a cutlet.

**cut-off** (kūt'ōf'), *n.* 1. A passage, road, etc., providing a short cut. 2. *Engin.* The act of shutting off the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder; also, the point at which this occurs or the mechanism for effecting it. 3. *Phys. Geog.* A channel formed by a river breaking through the neck of an oxbow; also, the water thus cut off.

**cut-out** (-out), *n.* 1. A design or shape of or on paper, cardboard, wood, etc., prepared by or for cutting out. 2. *Elec.* A device, as a switch or circuit breaker, for interrupting or closing a connection. 3. A valve in the exhaust pipe of an internal-combustion engine through which the exhaust gases may pass directly into the air.

**cut-over** (-ōvēr), *adj.* That has had most of its salable timber cut; as, *cut-over* land.

**cutpurse** (-pūrs'), *n.* Originally, a thief who cuts purses from girdles; hence, a pickpocket.

**cut-rate** (-rāt'), *adj.* U. S. That offers goods at reduced prices.

**cutter** (kūt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cuts. 2. A one-horse sleigh. 3. *Naut.* a A broad square-stemmed boat for carrying stores and passengers, used by ships of war. b A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast, a fore and forestaysail. Cf. *SLOOP*. c U. S. A small armed vessel in the coast guard, formerly known as *revenue cutter*.

**cutthroat** (kūt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; a assassin. — *adj.* 1. Murderous; hence, destructive; ruinous. 2. Designating a game, as of cards, played by three, each playing for himself.

**cutting** (kūt'tīng), *n.* 1. Act of a person or thing that cuts. 2. as, a *cutting* remark, criticism. — *Syn.* See *INCISIVE*. — **cuttingly**, *adv.*

**cuttle-fish** (kūt'tl'-fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.*, see *FISH*. Also **cuttle** (kūt'tl'). [AS. *cuttele*.] A ten-armed marine mollusk (subclass Dibranchia and class Cephalopoda) differing from a squid in having a calcified internal shell, *cuttle-bone* (kūt'tl'-bōn'), used for polishing powder, bird food, etc.

**cutty** (kūt'tī), *adj.* *Scot. & Dial.* Short. — (kūt'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). Something short, as a spoon or pipe.

**cutty stool** (kūt'tī), *Scot. & Dial.* A low stool. b A seat in churches where offenders, esp. against chastity, sat for punishment.



**cut/water** (küt-'wô'tër; -wô'tër), *n.* The fore part of a ship's stem.  
**cut/work** (-wôrk'), *n.* Openwork embroidery, esp. that in which some of the fabric is cut away.

**cut/worm** (-würm'), *n.* A caterpillar which at night eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., usually at the ground. The common cutworms are larvae of various genera (esp. *Agrotis*) of noctuid moths.  
**cy** (-sh). [*L.* *-cia*, *-cia*; *Gr.* *-kia*, *-keia*, *-tia*, *-teia*.] A noun suffix signifying state, quality, office, rank, occurring chiefly in the compound suffixes *-acy*, *-ancy*, *-ency*, *-cracy*, *-mancy* (which see).

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* Also **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* A crystalline compound, obtained by the action of ammonia gas on cyanogen chloride, CNCl, and by other methods. *2. Com.* Short for CALCIUM CYANAMIDE.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.* [*Gr.* *kyanos* a dark-blue substance.] *1.* Pert. to or containing cyanogen. *2. Blue*; specif., *Bot.*, having a blue tinge; — of flowers, opposed to *xanthic*.

**cyanic acid**. *Chem.* A strong acid, HOCN, obtained by heating cyanuric acid.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* Also **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; specif., potassium cyanide (or **cyanide of potassium**), KCN, cyanic acid (or **cyanide of sodium**), NaCN. — *v. t.* To treat with a cyanide.

**cyanide process**. *Metal.* A method of extracting gold and silver from ores by treatment with a dilute solution of sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [See **CYANIC**.] An aluminum silicate, AlSiO<sub>3</sub>, occurring commonly in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [See **CYANIC**.] A combining form meaning dark-blue; specif., *Chem.*, denoting the presence of the cyanogen group.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*cyano* + *-gen*.] *1.* A univalent radical, CN, composed of carbon and nitrogen, present in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. *2.* A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, (CN)<sub>2</sub>.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [See **CYANIC**.] Also **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* A condition in which the surface of the body becomes blue because of insufficient aeration of the blood. — **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.*

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*cyano* + *-type*.] A blueprint.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.* [*cyano* + *-uric*.] Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline acid, **cyauric acid**, C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Kybele*.] The great nature goddess — ancient peoples of Anatolia. See **CORYBANT**.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [From *Gr.* *kybernetes* steersman, governor.] Comparative study of the control system formed by the nervous system and brain and mechanical-electrical communication systems, such as computing machines. — **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.* — **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.*

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [From *Cycas*, type genus.] A fernlike tropical evergreen plant (family Cycadaceae) often cultivated in greenhouses.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* Any of a genus (*Cycas*) of tropical gymnospermous plants (family Cycadaceae) intermediate in appearance between tree ferns and palms. — **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.*

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.*; pl. **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *kyklos* ring or circle, *kyklos*.] Any of a genus (*Cyclamen*) of plants of the primrose family, having white or pink flowers with reflexed petals.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*F.* and *L.*, fr. *LL.* *cyclos*, fr. *Gr.* *kyklos* ring or circle, *cyclos*.] *1.* An interval or space of time in which is completed one round of events or phenomena that recur regularly and in the same sequence; as, the **cycle** of seasons. *2.* Hence: *a.* A complete course of operations, returning to the original state; circle; round; circuit. *b.* An age; a long period of time. *3.* An orbit in the heavens. *4.* The complete series of poems and romances which have narrated the exploits of a hero and his followers and built up a body of legend about him as a center; as, the Arthurian cycle. *b.* A group of poems or songs on the same theme. *5.* A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle. *6.* *Biol.* A series of changes regarded as leading back to its starting point. *7.* *Bot.* A verticill. *8.* *Chem.* — **ring**, *n.*, *11.* *9.* *Elec.* One period of an alternating electric current. — *v. i.* *1.* To pass through a cycle; to recur in cycles. *2.* To ride a cycle. — **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.*

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.* *1.* Of or pertaining to a cycle; moving or recurring in cycles; of the nature of a cycle. *2.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a ring or closed-chain formation. — **cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *adj.*

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* One who rides a cycle.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*Gr.* *kyklos* a circle.] A combining form denoting: *a.* Circular, of a circle or wheel, as in *cyclorama*. *b.* *Chem.* A cyclic compound of a (specified) type.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*Cyclo* + *hexane*.] *Chem.* A saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, regarded as consisting of six methylene groups. It is found in petroleum.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*Gr.* *kyklos* circle + *oides* form.] A curve traced by a point on a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. — *adj.* Circular in shape.

**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*Cyclo* + *clad*.] A cyclod.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*Cyclo* + *clad*.] A cyclod.  
**cy** (si-'kín/-kín; -kín; -kín), *n.* [*Cyclo* + *clad*.] A cyclod.

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**self-indulgent, capricious critic; a misanthrope, specif., one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest.** — *cyn'ic*, *adj.*

**cyn'ic-al** (sín'í-kál), *adj.* [*L. cynicus* of the sect of Cynics, fr. Gr. *κύνικός*, *dog-like*, fr. *κύν*, *kyne*, *dog*.] 1. Faultfinding; capricious; caustic. 2. Having the attitude or temper of a cynic; contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives. — *cyn'ic-al-ly*, *adv.*

**cyn'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Cynical, misanthropic, pessimistic, misogynic mean deeply distrustful. Cynical implies a sweeping disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; misanthropic, a rooted distrust of one's fellows and aversion to their society; pessimistic, a distrustful and gloomy view of things in general; misogynic, a deep-seated distrust of and aversion to women.

**cyn'ic-ism** (sín'í-siz'm), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] The doctrine of the Cynics. 2. Characteristic temper or views of a cynic; also, an instance or expression of such temper or views.

**cynos** (sín'í-shóor; sín'í-; -zhóor), *n.* [*F. and L.; F., fr. L. Cynos* constellation Cynosure, fr. Gr. *κυνόςουρα* *dog's tail*, fr. *κύν*, *kyne*, *dog*, + *oura* *tail*.] 1. [*cap.*] The northern constellation Ursa Major, also, the North Star. 2. Anything to which attention is strongly turned; a center of attraction; as, she is the *cynosure* of all eyes this evening.

**Cyn'thi-a** (sín'thí-dá), *n.* Artemis; hence, the moon personified. **cy'per-a-ceous** (síp'ér-sésh'ús; sít'ér-), *adj.* [*Gr. κυπερος* *sedg.*] Belonging to the sedg family (Cyperaceae). See *SEDGE*.

**cy'phar** (sít'ér). Var. of *CYPHER*.

**cy'pres** (sít'prís). Also *cy'pres*, *adv.* [*OF. si pres* so nearly (as may be)] *Law*. As nearly as possible in conformity to the intention of the testator or settlor; as, to construe a will *cy pres*.

**cy'prus** (sít'prís; -prís), *n.* Also *cy'prus* (-prís). [*ME. cipre*, fr. *Cipre*, *Cypre*, *Cyprus*.] *Hist.* A fabric originally made in or near Cyprus; as: 1. A rich heavy satin. 2. A fine, usually black, lawn or silk gauze.

**cy'pri** 1. [*OF. cipres*, *cypres*, fr. *L., fr. Gr. κυπρίσος*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Cyperus*) of mostly evergreen trees with symmetrical habit. 2. Any of several evergreen trees of allied genera, as some cedars (*Chamaecyparis*) of the western United States, and the *bold cypress*, either of two large swamp trees (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. ascendens*) of the southern United States, whose hard red wood is much used for shingles. 3. The wood of any of these trees, which is valuable in carpentry and building.

**cypress vine**. A tropical American garden plant (*Quamoclit pennata*) with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves.

**Cyp'ri-an** (sít'prí-án), *adj.* [*L. Cyprius*, fr. Gr. *Κυπρίος*, fr. *Kypros*.] Of or pert. to Cyprus (reputed birthplace of Aphrodite), the people of Cyprus, or their language; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), licentious. — *n.* 1. One of the people of Cyprus. 2. A prostitute.

**cy'pri-noid** (sít'prí-noid; sít'prí-noid), *n.* & *adj.* Cyprioid.

**cy'prin'o-dont** (sít'prín'ó-dont; sít'prín'ó-d), *n.* [*Gr. κυπρινός* a kind of carp + *-odont*.] Any of a large family (Cyprinodontidae) of small, oviparous, soft-finned fishes, including the killifishes and related minnows.

**cy'pri-noid** (sít'prí-noid; sít'prí-noid), *adj.* [*Gr. κυπρινός* a kind of carp + *-noid*.] Of, belonging to, or like the carp family (Cyprinidae). See *CARP*. — *cy'pri-noid*, *n.*

**Cyp'ri-ote** (sít'prí-ót), *Cyp'ri-ot* (-ót), *adj.* [*F. Cypriot*, *Chypriot*.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus; Cyprian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus; a Cyprian.

**cy'pri-lady's plant** (sít'prí-ládí's plánt), *n.* A plant with large drooping flowers, usually showily colored or marked, the lip forming a large inflated sac or pouch. See *LADY'S-SLIPPER*.

**cy'prus** (sít'prís). Var. of *IST CYPRUS*.

**cy'pse-la** (sít'pé-lá), *n.*, *pl.* -LAE (-lé). [*N.L., fr. Gr. κυψέλη* hollow vessel.] An arch with two carapels and an adherent calyx tube, as in plants of the aster family.

**cy'ril'lic** (sít'ríl'ík), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the old Slavic alphabet ascribed to Cyril, 9th-century missionary to the Slavs. In its present form the Cyrillic alphabet is the alphabet of Russia, Bulgaria, and Serbia.

**cyst** (áist), *n.* [*N.L. cystis*, fr. Gr. *κυστίς* bladder, sac.] 1. *Med.* A

pouch or sac without an opening, provided with a distinct membrane and containing fluid or semiliquid morbid matter, abnormally developed in one of the natural cavities or in the substance of an organ. 2. *Biol.* Any of various cystlike structures; as: A resting spore in certain algae. See *RESTING*, *adj.* B An air vesicle in rockweeds. C A capsule about certain cells, as bacteria in a resting-spore stage. D A sac secreted about themselves by certain protozoans as in cestivation or before spore formation.

**-cyst** (-áist). [*See CYST*.] A suffix meaning *bladder, bag, pouch*.

**cyst-**, *cys'ti-* (sít'í-), = *cycto-*.

**cys'ti-** (sít'í-), *adj.* 1. Of, like, pertaining to, or containing a cyst.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the gall bladder or the urinary bladder.

3. *Zool.* Contained in a cyst; encysted.

**cys'ti-oer'eus** (sít'í-súf'í-ús), *n.*; *pl.* -CERCI (-súf'í-ús). [*N.L., fr. cys'ti-* + Gr. *herkos* tail.] *Zool.* = *BLADDER WORM*.

**cys'tine** (sít'í-én; -tín), *n.* Also *cys'tin*. [*Gr. κυστίς* bladder.] *Biochem.* A white crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$ , formed as a product of the splitting of proteins. It is essential in the diets of animals.

**cys'to-** (sít'í-), *cys't-*. [*Gr. κυστίς* bladder.] A combining form denoting *likeness to* or *connection with a bladder or cyst*, esp. the urinary bladder, as in *cys'to-to-my*, *cys'ti'tis*, *cys'to-l'o-gy*, *cys'to-scope*, *cys'to-to-m'y*, *cys'to-l'o-my* (see -*ECTOMY*, -*ITIS*, -*LOGY*, -*SCOPE*, -*STOMY*, -*TOMY*).

**cys'to-carp** (sít'í-ó-kárp), *n.* [*cys'to-* + *-carp*.] In red algae, a sporocarp. — *cys'to-car'pic* (-káf'pík), *adj.*

**cys'to-cele** (-sél), *n.* [*cys'to-* + *-cele*.] *Med.* Hernia of a bladder, specif. of the urinary bladder; vesical hernia.

**cys'toid** (sít'í-óid), *adj.* Bladderlike. — *n.* A cystoid formation.

**cys'tar'ter** (sít'í-tár'tér; sít'í-tár'tér), *n.* *Biol.* = *ASTER*, 2.

**-cyste** (-áist). [*See CYCTO-*.] A suffix meaning *hollow vessel*, used to denote a cell, as in *leucocyte*.

**Oyth'er-e'a** (áith'ér-é-á), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Kytheraia*.] Aphrodite; hence, Venus. — *Oyth'er-é-fán* (-án), *adj.*

**cy'to-** (sít'í-), *cyt-*. [*Gr. κύτος*.] A combining form meaning *hollow vessel*, denoting *connection with, relation to, or derivation from*, a cell, cells, or cytoplasm, as in *cy'to-gen'e-sis*, *cy'to-tax'is*, *cy'to-tropism* (see *GENESIS*, *TAXIS*, *TROPISM*).

**cy'to-chrome** (sít'í-ó-kró-m), *n.* [*cys'to-* + *-chrome*.] *Biochem.* Any of a series of iron-containing pigments comprising the cytochrome system which plays a major role in intracellular oxidations.

**cy'to-gen'e'tics** (-jé-né'tíks), *n.*; see -ICS. [*cy'to-* + *genetics*.] The branch of biology which deals with the structural basis of heredity and variation. Cf. *CYTOLOGY*, *GENETICS*. — *cy'to-gen'e'tic* (-í-), -ical (-í-kál), *adj.* — *-ical-ly*, *adv.* — *cy'to-gen'e'ti-cist* (-í-síst), *n.*

**cy'to-kí-ne'sis** (-kí-né'sis; -kí-), *n.* [*N.L., fr. cy'to-* + Gr. *κίνησις* motion.] *Biol.* The changes affecting the cytoplasm of a cell involved in mitosis, meiosis, and fertilization. See *KARYOKINESIS*.

**cy'tol'o-gy** (sít'í-ól'ó-jí), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jí). [*cys'to-* + *-logy*.] 1. The branch of biology treating of the structure, functions, etc., of cells.

2. The structure, organic processes, etc., of cells. — *cy'to-log'ic-al* (sít'í-ól'ó-jí-kál), *adj.* — *cy'to-log'ic-al* (sít'í-ól'ó-jí-síst), *n.*

**cy'tol'y-sin** (sít'í-ól'í-sín), *n.* A substance producing cytolysis.

**cy'tol'y-sis** (-sís), *n.* [*N.L., fr. cy'to-* + *-lysis*.] *Physiol.* The dissolution or disintegration of cells.

**cy'toph'a-gy** (sít'í-óf'á-jí), *n.* [*cys'to-* + *-phagy*.] *Biol.* The absorption or ingestion of cells; phagocytosis. — *cy'toph'a-gous* (-áús), *adj.*

**cy'to-plasm** (sít'í-ó-pláz'm), *n.* [*cys'to-* + *-plasm*.] The protoplasm of the cell exclusive of the nucleus. Cf. *KARYOPLASM*; see *CELL*, *OVUM*, *ILLUSTR.* — *cy'to-plas'mic* (-pláz'mík), *adj.*

**cy'to-plast** (-plást), *n.* Cytoplasmic contents of the cell. — *cy'to-plas'tic* (-plást'ík), *adj.*

**czar** (záp), *czar'e-vitch* (záf'ér-vích), etc. Vars. of *TSAR*, *TSAREVITCH*.

**Czech** (chék; chék), *n.* 1. An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs (Bohemians, Moravians, and Silesians). 2. The Czechoslovak language; specif. the language of the Czechs. See *CZECHOSLOVAK*.

**Czech'o-slov'ak**, **Czech'o-Slo-va'k** (chék'ó-sláv'ák; sláv'ák; chék'ó-), *n.* 1. One of the Czechs or Slovaks of Czechoslovakia. 2. The Slavic language of the Czechoslovaks. It employs a Latin alphabet. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Czechoslovaks, their nation, or their language. — **Czech'o-slo-va'ki-an**, **Czech'o-Slo-va'ki-an** (sláv'ák'í-án; sláv'ák'í-án), *adj.* & *n.*

## D

**D** (dē), *n.*; *pl.* D's, D's, D's (dēz). 1. The fourth letter of the English alphabet. D comes from Latin D, which came from Greek Δ (delta), which in turn was derived from the Phoenician. 2. The sound of this letter. In modern English, D usually represents the voiced alveolar stop. See *FRON*, § 25. 3. [*cap.*] (1) In Roman numerals, 500. (2) In the form D, 500,000, or, sometimes, 5,000. 4. *Mus.* A. The second tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the fourth of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). B A key or string producing this tone. See *PITCH*, *ILLUSTR.* 5. As a symbol, the fourth in order or class.

**D** (dē), *adj.* *Chem.* [*cap.* or *small cap.*] Similar in configuration to d-xyrallaldehyde; as, d-glucose, the D family.

**dab** (dáb), *v. t. & i.*; *DABBED* (dáb'éd); *DAW'NING*. 1. To strike or hit with a sudden motion; to peck. 2. To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; also, to apply by striking in that way; hence, to strike or pat with a dabber. — *n.* 1. A blow; variously: a gentle blow, as with the hand or a soft substance. B A sudden hit; a peck. 2. A flatfish mass of anything soft or moist. 3. Chiefly *Dial.* A small portion.

**dab**, *n.* Any flatfish; specif., any of several flounders, esp. one (*Limanda limanda*) of Europe, and the sand *L. ferruginea*, or rusty dab, of America.

**dab**, *n.* Colloq. A skillful hand; an expert.

**dab'ber** (dáb'ér), *n.* One who or that which dabs; as: A worker who removes or puts on by dabbing. B A pad used by etchers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly.

**dab'ble** (dáb'bl), *v. t.*; *DAW'BLING* (-líng). [*Freq.* of

*dab*, or fr. *D. dabbelen*.] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle. — *v. i.* 1. To play in water, as with the hands. 2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; as, to dabble in politics.

**dab'bler** (dáb'blér), *n.* One who dabbles; a dilettante. — *Syn.* See *AMATEUR*.

**dab'chick** (dáb'chík), *n.* The little grebe (*Podiceps rustellia*) of Europe, or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) of America.

**dab'ster** (-stér), *n.* 1. *Dial.* An expert; an adept. 2. Colloq. A dabbler at anything; an unskilled hand.

**da ca'po** (dák'ká'pó). [*It., from* (the) head or beginning.] *Mus.* From the beginning; a direction to return to the beginning and repeat; — indicated by the letters *D.C.*

**da'ac'cord** (dák'kór). [*F.*] In accord; in tune; agreed.

**dace** (dás), *n.*; *pl.* DACE (dás; dás'tér; -tér). [*ME. darog*, fr. *OF. dars*.] A small European fish (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) of the carp family. B Any of many small North American fresh-water fishes of the carp family (esp. genus *Erimichthys*).

**dachs'hund** (dák's'húnd't; often dák's'húnd', dák's'húnd', dák's'húnd'), *n.* [*G., fr. dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] A small hound of a breed originating in Germany, having very short legs in comparison with its length and ranging in weight between 15 and 22 lbs. It is used in tracking badgers.

**dack'er** (dák'ér; Scot. dák'ér), *v. t. & n.* *Dial.* Saunter; also, wrangle.

**dac-pot't** (dák-pót't), *n.* [*Hind. dákot*.] One of a class of murderous robbers, in India and Burma, who act in gangs.

**da-cot'ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -tēs (-tēs). [*Hind. dákotí*.] Robbery by dacoits.

**dactyl** (dák'til), *n.* [L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. *daktylos* finger, dactyl.] **a** A poetical foot of three syllables (—), one long followed by two short, or, in accentual verse, one accented followed by two unaccented (i. e., *dámá'd, b. mór'-ci-fub*). — **dac'tyl'ic** (dák'til'ik), *adj.* & *n.*

**dac'tyl'ic** (dák'til'ik), **dac'tyl'ic** (dák'til'ik). [*Gr. daktylos* finger.] A combining form denoting a (specified) condition as to the digits, as in *brachydactyl*. **dac'tyl'o-** (dák'til'ik), **dac'tyl'** [*Gr. daktylos*]. A combining form meaning finger, toe, digit, as in *dac'tyl'it'is* (see -ITIS).

**dac'tyl'o-po-gy** (dák'til'ik'pó-jí), *n.* [*dactylo-* + *logy*]. Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes.

**dad** (dák), *n.* Father; — used familiarly, or by children. **dad** (dák), **dád** (dák), **dád** (dák), *v.* & *n.* *Scot.* Thump. **dad'dle** (dák'dl'), *var.* of **diddle**, to cheat.

**dad'dy** (dák'dí), *n.*; *pl.* **DIES** (-íz) **Dad**; — used familiarly.

**daddy longlegs**. A popular name (given on account of their long slender legs) of: **a** A crane fly. **b** A harvestman.

**da'do** (dák'dó), *ocean*. **dák'**, *n.*; *pl.* **DADOES** (-dóz). pedestal, fr. L. *datus* given. **1** Arch. That part of a pedestal included between the base and the surbase. **2** In interior decoration, the lower part of the wall of an apartment when specially decorated.

**dac'dal** (dák'dál), (-l'), *adj.* [*L. daedalus*, fr. Gr. *daedalos*]. **1** Cunningly or ingeniously formed or working; skillful. **2** Poetic. Varied; variegated; rich.

**Daed'alus** (dák'dá-lis; or, *esp. Brit.*, dák'dá-lis), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Daedalos*, lit. the cunning worker] *Gr. Myth.* The builder of the Cretan labyrinth, in which he and his son Icarus were later imprisoned. They escaped by means of wings made from feathers, but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he was drowned in the sea thenceforth called Icarian. — **Dae-da'li-an** (dák'dá-lí-an; -dál'yán), **Dae-da'li-an** (-dák'dé-an), *adj.*

**dæ'mon** (dék'món), *n.*; *pl.* **DAEMONS** (-dék'món-s), *DAEMONES* (dék'món-s), [*L. fr. Gr. daimôn*]. **1** Gr. *Helio*. A tutelary deity or spirit. **2** *Var.* of **DEMON**. — **dæ-mon'ic** (dék'món'ik), *adj.*

**daff** (dáf), *v. i.* *Scot.* To act or talk sportively; to toy. **daff**, *v. t.* **1** Obs. To daff. **2** To thrust aside; — used esp. in the phrase to *daff* the world aside.

**daff'ing** (-íng), *n.* *Scot.* & *N. of Eng.* Fooling; folly.

**daf'to-dil** (dák'tó-díl), [*D. de affodil* the *affodil* (asphodel), fr. OF. *afrodille*, fr. L. *asphodelus*]. A species of narcissus (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*) with large yellow single or double flowers.

**daf'to-dil'y** (dák'tó-díl'y), *n.*; *pl.* **-ILS** (-íz). Also **daf'ty-down-dil'y** (dák'tó-doun-díl'y), **daf'ta-dil'y** (dák'tá-díl'y), **daf'** & poetic var. of **DAFFODIL**.

**daff'y** (dák'tí), *adj.*; **DAFFY-ER** (-í-ér); **DAFFY-EST**. Chiefly Colloq., U.S. Crazy; imbecile, daff.

**daff** (dák'tí; 9), *adj.* [*ME. dafte, defte*, stupid, meek. **1** Foolish; idiotic; also, crazy; insane. **2** *Scot.* Giddy; gay. — **daff'**

**daff'ness**, *n.*

**dag** (dák), *n.* [*ME. dagge*]. A loose hanging end or shred; specif., Australia, a doglock.

**Dag'an** (dák'gán), *n.* *Babylon. Relig.* God of the earth.

**dag'ger** (dák'gér), *n.* [*F. dagge*, fr. P. *dagga*, ML. *daggarus*]. **1** A short weapon used for stabbing. — *v. t.* To produce or re-represent by the dagger-type process. — **da-guerro'o-type** (-í-ép-ér), *n.* — **da-guerro'o-type** (-í-ép-ér), *n.* — **da-guerro'o-type** (-í-ép-ér), *n.*

**dag'gle** (dák'gl), *v. t.* & *i.* **DAG'GLE** (-í-d); **DAG'GLING** (-í-íng). To clog with mud or mire; also, to drizzle.

**dag'lock** (dák'gók), *n.* A dirty or clotted lock, as of wool on a sheep or hair on a dog.

**Da'go** (dák'gó), *n.*; *pl.* **DAGOS** or **DAGUES** (-gó). [*Sp. Diego*, a common proper name] [*also not cap.*] U.S. & Can. A person of Spanish, Portuguese, or, now most commonly, Italian, birth or descent; — used chiefly in contempt.

**Da'gon** (dák'gón), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. fr. Heb. Dagon*, prop., little fish.] *Bib.* The principal deity of the Philistines, originally a fish-god, but later a god of agriculture.

**da-guerro'o-type** (dák-gú-ró-típ; -é-d-í-ép), *n.* [*From L. J. M. Daguerre*, French inventor & type.] An early variety of photograph, produced on a silver plate or on a copper plate covered with silver; also, the process of producing such pictures. — *v. t.* To produce or re-represent by the daguerrotype process. — **da-guerro'o-type** (-í-ép-ér), *n.* — **da-guerro'o-type** (-í-ép-ér), *n.* — **da-guerro'o-type** (-í-ép-ér), *n.*

**da-ha-bi-yah** (dák'há-bí-yá), *n.* Also **da-ha-bi-yah** (-bí-yá), **da-ha-bi-yah** (-bí-yá), **da-ha-bi-yah** (-bí-yá). [*Ar. Dahabiyah*]. A long light-draft houseboat, lateen-rigged, and now often propelled wholly or partly by engines, used on the Nile. Cf. *LATEEN SAIL*, *Illustr.*

**dah'lyá** (dák'yá; dák'yá; dák'yá), *n.* [*NL.*, after A. Dahl, Swedish botanist.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Dahlia*) of Mexican and Central American tuberous-rooted herbs of the aster family, having large showy flowers of bright red and other colors; also, a flower or tuber of such a plant.

**dah'ker** (dák'kér), *var.* of **DACKER**. *Scot.*

**Dail Eireann** (dál'í-ér-in; Ir. thál), or, in shortened form, **Dail**. [*Ir. dail* assembly + *Eireann*, gen. of *Eire* Ireland.] The lower house, or Chamber of Deputies, of the legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the Republic of Ireland. See **SEANAD EIREANN**.

**dail'y** (dák'dí), *adj.* Happening, belonging to, done, or issued each

day, or each weekday. — *n.*; *pl.* **DAILIES** (-líz). A daily newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

**Syn.** Daily, diurnal, quotidian mean of each or every day. **Daily** (used in opposition to *nightly*) implies reference to the ordinary concerns of the day or daytime and *diurnal* (used sometimes in opposition to *nocturnal*) is chiefly in astronomical or poetic use; *quotidian* emphasizes the quality of daily recurrence.

**dai'mon** (dák'món; dai. dém'in), *adj.* *Scot.* & *Ir.* Occasional. **dai'mio** (dák'míó), *n.*; *pl.* **DAMIOS** (-míó) or **-MOS** (-míó). Also **dai'myo**. [*Jap.*, fr. Chin. *li*, great name.] A feudal baron of Japan under the old regime (1600-1867).

**dai'mon** (dák'món), *n.* [*Gr. daimón*]. Daemon; — a transliteration of the Greek. — **dai'mon'ic** (dák'món'ik), *adj.*

**dain'ty** (dák'tí), *n.*; *pl.* **DAIN'TIES** (-tí-ér); **DAINTY-EST**. [*From DAIN'TY*, *n.* **1** Delicious to the palate; toothsome. **2** Of a delicate beauty or charm. **3** Having or showing delicate taste; fastidious; often, overnice; finical. — **Syn.** See **CHOICE**; **NICE**. — *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tíz). [*OF. dainté, déinté*, delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, fr. L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] Anything that arouses favor or excites pleasure; now, a delicacy. — **dain'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **dain'ti-ness**, *n.*

**dair'y** (dák'tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tíz). [*ME. deierie*, fr. *deir*, *daie*, maid, fr. AS. *dáige*]. **1** The place, room, or house where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese. **2** The business of producing milk, butter, and cheese. **3** Hence, a dairy farm; also, the cows of a farm. **4** An establishment for the sale or distribution of milk or milk products. — **dair'y-maid**, *n.* — **dair'y-man** (-món), *n.*

**dairy cattle**. Cattle of breeds adapted and raised especially for milk production.

**dair'y-ing**, *n.* Business of conducting a dairy.

**dais** (dák's; dák), *n.*; *pl.* **DAISES** (dák'síz; dák'séz; -íz). [*OF. dais* table, fr. L. *discalis* a quail, dish, L.L. table. See **DISH**]. A platform above the floor of a hall or large room, to give prominence to those occupying it.

**dais'ied** (dák'síed), *adj.* Full of, or adorned with, daisies.

**daisy** (dák'sí), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-síz). [*AS. dages-þage* day's eye, daisy.] **1** A low scrubby European herb (*Bellis perennis*) of the aster family, having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks. In the United States it is called *English daisy*. **2** A rather tall leafy-stemmed related plant (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), having larger heads with long white rays. It is called also *oxeye daisy*. See **SHASTA DAISY**, cf. **MICHAELMAS DAISY**. **3** A slang. A first-rate person or thing. **4** U.S. Also **daisy ham**. A boned and smoked piece of pork off the shoulder.

**daisy stitch**. = **RAILWAY STITCH**.

**dak, dawk** (dók; dák), *n.* [*Hind dák*]. India. Transport by relays of men and horses; hence, post; mail.

**da'kor hen** (dák'kér), = **LAND RAIL** (see **RAIL**).

**Da'kin's so-lu'tion** (dák'ín), [*After Henry D. Dakin*, Eng.-Am. chemist.] Pharm. An antiseptic solution, a faintly alkaline 0.5 per cent solution of sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) in water, used in World War I for the treatment of wounds.

**da-koit'** (dák'kóit'), **da-koit'** *Var.* of **DACOTT**, **DACOTTY**.

**Da-ko'ta** (dák'kótá), *n.* See **DACOTTA**. — **Da-ko'ta**, *adj.*

**Da-lai' La'ma** (dák'lí-lí'má) [*Monrolian dalaí ocean*]. The Grand Lama, head of the Lamaist monks. See **LAMAISM**.

**dale** (dál), *n.* [*AS. dal*]. *Poet.* & *Dial.* A vale or valley.

**dales'man** (dák'smán), *n.* One living in a dale, esp. among the valleys in the north of England. Hence, **dales'folk'** (fók'), **dales'poe'ple** (pé'pl), **dales'wom'an** (-wóm'án).

**dalles** (dálz), *n. pl.* [*F. dalle* trough.] The nearly vertical walls of a canyon or gorge; della.

**dall'i-ance** (dák'lí-áns, -s), *n.* Act of dallying; trifling; esp., amorous or wanton play; fondling.

**dall'y** (dák'tí), *v. i.*; **DAI'LY** (-tí); **DAI'LY-ING**. [*OF. daltier*]. **1** To act playfully; to mock; esp., to play amorous; to wanton. **2** To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter). **3** To waste time; to delay; dawdle, dillydally. — **Syn.** See **TRIFLE**; **DELAY**. — **dall'i-er** (-tí-ér), *n.*

**Dal-ma'tian** (dák-má'shán), *adj.* Of or relating to Dalmatia. — *n.* **1** One of the Slavic-speaking people inhabiting Dalmatia. **2** Also **Dalmatian dog**. A large, short-haired, spotted dog of a breed supposed to have originated in Dalmatia; — called often *coach dog*.

**dal-mat'ic** (-mát'ik), *n.* [*F. dalmatique*, fr. L. *dalmatica* (vestis)]. **1** In the Western Church, an outer vestment worn by a deacon or by certain prelates, esp. bishops. See **VESTMENT**, *Illustr.* **2** A similar robe worn on state occasions, as that worn by English kings at their coronation.

**dál sa'gno** (dál sá'nyó), [*It.*]. Music. From the sign; — a direction to go back to the sign **S**, and repeat from there.

**Dal'ton-ism** (dól'tón'íz-m), *n.* Congenital red-green blindness; — so named from its discoverer, John Dalton.

**dam** (dám), *n.* [*MD. damm*]. **1** A barrier to prevent the flow of water; esp., a bank or wall across a watercourse. **2** A body of water confined by a dam. — *v. t.*; **DAM'P** (dám); **DAM'ING**. To provide with a dam; to restrain the flow of by, or as by, a dam.

**dam**, *n.* [*See DAMF*]. A female parent; — used esp. of quadrupeds. **dam'age** (dám'í), *n.* [*OF. deriv. of L. damnum* damage]. **1** Loss due to injury; injury to person, property, or reputation; hurt; harm. **2** *pl. Law.* The estimated reparation in money for injury sustained. — *v. t.*; **DAM'AGED** (-jéd); **DAM-AG-ING** (-í-íng). To occasion damage to; to impair. — **Syn.** See **INJURE**. — *v. i.* To become damaged. — **dam'age-a-ble**, *adj.* — **dam'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

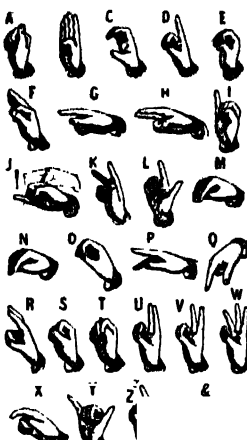
**dam'an** (dám'án), *n.* [*Ar. damán* Isrá'íl the sheep of Israel.] A small, herbivorous, hoofed mammal (*Procavia syriaca*) of Palestine, Syria, etc., the "cony" of the Old Testament.

**Dam'a-scene** (dám'sé-n; dák'má-sén), *adj.* [*L. Damascenus* of Damascus, fr. *Damascus*]. **1** Of or relating to Damascus. **2** [*not cap.*] Of or pertaining to damask or the art of damascening; as, *damascene work*. — *n.* **1** A native or inhabitant of Damascus. **2** [*not cap.*] Damascene work.

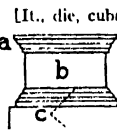
**dam'a-scene** (dám'sé-n; dák'má-sén), *v. t.* [*See DAMASK STEEL*]. To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking or "water" produced in the manufacture.

**Da-mas'cus blade, steel, sword** (dám-má'skú). See **DAMASK STEEL**.

**Da-mas'k** (dám'sk), *n.* [*It. damasco*, fr. L. *Damascus*, the city.] **1** A reversible figured fabric of linen, silk, wool, etc.; esp., a linen fab-



Dactylology (the one-hand alphabet).



a Surbase, b Dado; Base.

ric of this kind used for tablecloths. 2. Damask steel; also, the peculiar markings of such steel. 3. A color, red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See COLOR. — *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, originating at, or brought from, Damascus. 2. Made of, or provided with, damask. 3. Made of, or resembling, damask steel. 4. Of the color damask. — *v. t.* 1. To damascene. 2. To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask.

**dam'-skoon'** (dām'-skōn'), *v. t.* To damascene.

**damask rose.** A large, hardy, and very fragrant pink rose (*Rosa damascena*) of Asia Minor.

**damask, or Damascus, steel.** Steel of the kind orig. made at Damascus, ornamented with wavy lines, formerly valued for sword blades.

**Damascus blade, Damascus sword;** also, any steel marked with similar wavy patterns.

**dame** (dām), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* master, lord.] 1. A woman of station or authority; specif.: a *Archaic* & *Dial.* The mistress of a household. b *Hist.* The wife or daughter of a lord; a lady. c The mistress of a school. 2. A title equivalent to *Lady, Madam, Mistress, M'les*, used as a form of address. 3. A matron or an elderly woman. 4. [cap.] A title of the Order of the British Empire, corresponding to *Knight*, conferred on women for services rendered to the Empire.

**dam'-mar** (dām'-mār), *n.* Also **dam'-mer** (-mēr). [Malay *damar*.] 1. A resin derived from various evergreen trees (*genus Agathis*) of the pine family, in Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, used mostly for making colorless varnish. 2. Any of certain similar resins from various East Indian trees (*genus Hopea, Shorea*, etc.).

**damn** (dām), *v. t.*; DAMNED (dāmd); DAMN'ING (dām'ing; dām'ning; in sense 5, dām'ning only). [OF. *damner*, *dampner*, fr. L. *damnare*, *damnatum*, to condemn, fr. *damnus* damage, penalty.] 1. *Archaic*. To adjudge (a person) guilty; also, to doom. 2. *Theol.* To doom to everlasting punishment. 3. To condemn as invalid, illegal, immoral, or wicked; in modern usage, to denounce as being a failure; esp., to pronounce adverse judgment upon (a work of art or literature). 4. To bring ruin upon; to be the ruin of. 5. To swear at, using "damn." — *Syn.* See EXECRATE. — *v. i.* To curse; swear. — *n.* Utterance of "damn" as an oath.

**dam'-na-bie** (dām'nā'-bī), *adj.* 1. Deserving to be condemned. 2. Worthy of imprecation; detestable. — **dam'-na-bie-ness, n.** — **dam'-na-bly** (-bī), *adv.*

**dam'-nant quod non in-tel-li-gunt** (dām'nānt kwōd nōn in-tel'li-gunt). [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.

**dam-na-tion** (dām'nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of damning, or state of being damned. 2. A sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment. 3. *Theol.* Condemnation to everlasting punishment, or the punishment itself.

**dam-na-to-ry** (dām'nā-tō'rī or, esp. Brit., -tō'rī), *adj.* Expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation; condemnatory.

**damned** (dāmd; *poet. or rhetorical*, dām'nēd; -nīd), *adj.* 1. Doomed; specif., doomed to eternal punishment; as, *damned souls*. 2. Deserving of condemnation.

**dam-nig** (dām'ning, dām'ning), *adj.* Incurring or bringing damnation. — **dam-nig-ly, adv.**

**dam-o-oles** (dām'ō-lēs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Damokles*.] A flatterer whom Dionysius of Syracuse rebuked for his constant praises of the happiness of kings by seating him at a royal banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair.

**dam'-ol-selle'** (dām'tō-zēl'), **dam'-sel** (dām'ō-zēl), **dam'-o-zel**, etc. *Archaic.* Vars. of DAMSEL.

**Da-mon** (dā'mōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Damōn*.] A Sicilian whose friend Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius of Syracuse. Pythias was allowed time to arrange his affairs when Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius pardoned his life.

**damp** (dāmp), *n.* [MLA. & MD. *vaper*.] 1. A noxious exhalation, gas, or vapor. Obs. except *succif.* 2. *Mining.* A raw occurring esp. in coal mines; as, *chokedamp, firedamp* (see these terms). 3. Moisture; humidity. 3. Dejection; depression. — *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* Dejected; depressed. 2. Slightly wet; moist. — *Syn.* See WET. — *v. t.* 1. To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation; to choke; stifle. 2. To depress or deject; to check or restrain, as action or vigor. 3. To redden damp; to moisten. 4. *Acoustics, Music, etc.* To check the vibration of, as a string. 5. *Physics & Elec.* To diminish progressively in amplitude — said of oscillations, waves, etc. — **damp-off.** *Plant Pathol.* To undergo damping-off.

**damp'en** (dāmp'ēn), *v. t. & i.* 1. To depress or deaden; to damp. 2. To make or become damp. — **damp'en-er, n.**

**damp'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or what damps; as: a A valve or plate in the flue of a furnace, etc., used to regulate the draft. b A contrivance, as the felt-covered pieces in a piano, or the mute of a horn, to deaden vibrations. 2. *Elec.* A device, as a nonmagnetic conductor or a vane, for diminishing the oscillation of a suspended magnetic needle or freely moving coil. b A copper piece around, or embedded in, each of the pole pieces of a synchronous machine, or between them, to decrease hunting.

**damp'ing-off.** *n.* *Plant Pathol.* A diseased condition of seedlings or cuttings caused by certain parasitic fungi which invade the plant tissues near the ground, producing rotting.

**damp'ish, adj.** Somewhat damp. — **damp'ish-ness, n.**

**damp'ty, adv.** In a damp manner.

**damp'ness, n.** Quality or state of being damp.

**dam'-sel** (dām'zēl), *n.* Also, *Poetic* and *Archaic*, **dam'-o-zel** (-ō-zēl). [OF. *damoisele*, *damoisele*, gentlewoman, dim. fr. L. *domina*, *dominus*.] 1. *Archaic.* A young maid of gentle birth. 2. A girl; maiden. **dam'-son** (dām'zōn; -zōn), *n.* [ME. *damasin* the Damascus plum.] A small dark-purple plum (*Prunus sibirica*), orig. from Asia Minor, also, the tree producing this fruit.

**damson plum.** Orig., the damson; now, in England, a sweeter variety of the damson.

**Dan** (dān), *n.* [OF. *dans*, *dann*, master, fr. L. *dominus*. See DAME.] *Archaic.* A title of honor equivalent to *Master*, or *Sir*; as, *Dan Cupid*; *Dan Chaucer*.

**Dan** (dān), *n.* [Heb. *Dān*.] *Bib.* See JACOB — from *Dan* to *Boersheba*. From limit to limit, *Dan* (home of the tribe of Dan) and *Boersheba* being formerly the northern and southern limits of Palestine.

**Dan'-a** (dān'-ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Danaë*.] *Class. Myth.* The mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her as a golden shower in her prison tower.

**Da-**

**Ti-**

forty-nine were doomed forever to draw water with a sieve in Hades.

**dance** (dāns; 9), *v. i.*; DANCED (dānst); DANC'ING (dān'ing). [OF. *dançier*, *danser*.] 1. To perform, either alone or with others, a rhythmic and patterned succession of movements, commonly to music. 2. To move nimbly or merrily. — *v. t.* 1. To perform or take part in, as a dancer. 2. To cause to dance. 3. To cause to be in a specified condition by dancing. — *n.* 1. A measured leaping or stepping in unison with music. 2. A round or turn of dancing; also, a social meeting for the purpose of dancing, as a ball. 3. *Music.* A kind of music by which dancing is regulated, as the waltz. — **danc'er** (dān'sēr), *n.* — **danc'ing** (-sīng), *n.*

**dān'-de-l'ion** (dān'dē-l'ī-ōn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion.] A well-known yellow-flowered plant (*Taraxacum officinale*), of the chicory family, abundant as a weed.

**dān'-der** (dān'dēr; Scot. dān'-), *v. i.* Scot. To saunter.

**dān'-der** (dān'dēr), *n.* *Colloq.* Answer; tempo.

**Dān'-die Dān'mont ter'-ri-er** (dān'dī dān'mōnt; -mōnt). A courageous terrier with short legs, long body, pendulous ears, and rough coat, of a breed originating along the English-Scottish border.

**dān'-dy** (dān'dī; -fī), *v. t.*; -dyed (-fid); -dy'ing. To dress like a dandy or fop. — **dān'-dy-dan'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**dān'-dle** (dān'dī), *v. t.*; DAN'DLED (-dīld); DAN'DLING (-dlīng). [It. *dondolare*.] 1. To move up and down on one's knee or in one's arms in affectionate play, as an infant. 2. To fondle; pamper. — **dān'-dler** (-dlēr), *n.*

**dān'-druff** (dān'drūf), *n.* Also **dān'-driff** (-drīf). A scurf that forms on the scalp and comes off in small white or grayish scales. — **dān'-druff-y** (-ī), *adj.*

**dān'-dy** (dān'dī), *n.* Also **dandy fever**. — DENGUE.

**dān'-dy, n.; pl.** -dys (-dīz). 1. One who gives undue attention to dress or to *fop*. 2. *Slang.* Anything excellent of its kind. 3. *Naut.* A yawl; also, its after sail; mizzen; *yigger*. — **dān'-dy-ish, adj.** — **dān'-dy-ism, n.**

**dandy roll or roller.** *Paper Mfg.* A roller which impresses the water-mark.

**Dane** (dān), *n.* [Dan. *Daner*, pl., ON. *Danir*, LL. *Dani*.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or person of Danish descent. 2. — GREAT DANE.

**Dane'-gold'** (dān'gōld'), **Dane'-gelt'** (-gēlt'), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An annual tax probably imposed originally to buy off Danish invaders but continued later as a land tax.

**Dane'-law'** (dān'lō'), *n.* Also *erron.* **Dān'-la-ga** (dān'lā'gā), **Dane'-lagh'** (dān'lō'). [*As. Dana la-ga*.] *Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes; also, that part of England.

**dān'-ger** (dān'jēr), *n.* [OF. *danger*, *danjier*, deriv. of L. *dominus* lordship.] 1. *Archaic.* Authority; jurisdiction; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. 2. Exposure or liability to injury, loss, pain, or other evil. 3. A case or cause of danger. — *Syn.* Peril, jeopardy, hazard, risk.

**dān'-ger-ous** (dān'jēr-ūs), *adj.* Attended with danger; perilous. — **dān'-ger-ous-ly, adv.** — **dān'-ger-ous-ness, n.**

*Syn.* Dangerous, hazardous, precarious, perilous, jeopardous, risky mean attended by possibilities of harm or other evils. *Dangerous* applies to that which should be avoided or dealt with most carefully; *hazardous* implies so many chances of evil that the thing so described is exceedingly dangerous; *precarious*, which strictly means neither dangerous nor hazardous, but *uncertain* or *insecure*, is comparable only when it suggests the boldness of these ideas (as, a *precarious* hold); *perilous* strongly implies the immediacy of a threatened evil; *jeopardous* (now infrequently used) implies that the chances of good are about equal to those of evil; *risky* comes close to *perilous* in suggesting high possibility of harm, but is often applied to that which is done with a knowledge of perils and risks.

**dān'-gle** (dān'glē), *v. i.*; DAN'GLED (-gēld); DAN'GLING (-glīng). [Of Scand. origin.] 1. To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion. 2. To be a hanger-on or dependent. — *v. t.* To cause to dangle or swing. — *n.* A dangle; anything that dangles. — **dān'-gler** (-glēr), *n.*

**Dān'-iel** (dān'īēl), *n.* [Heb. *Dāni'el*, *Dāniyēl*.] *Bib.* a A Hebrew prophet. b A book of the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**Dān'-ish** (dān'ish), *adj.* Of or relating to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The Scandinavian language of the Danes. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Danish pastry.** A rich pastry made of dough raised with yeast, the shortening being mixed as in puff paste.

**Dān'-ite** (dān'īt), *n.* A descendant of Dan. *Judges* xiii. 2.

**dānk** (dāngk), *adj.* Damp; wet; esp., disagreeably moist. — *Syn.* See WET. — **dānk'ty, adv.** — **dānk'-ness, n.**

**dān'-souse'** (dān'sōz), *n.; pl.* -souses (-sōz); E. -sōz (-sōz); -īs). [F., fr. *danseur* to dance.] A woman ballet dancer.

**Dān'-to-an** (dān'tō-ān; dān'tō-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Dante or his writings; *Dantesque* (which see). — *n.* A student or admirer of Dante.

**Dān'-tesque'** (dān'tēsk'), *adj.* Like Dante or his work, esp. the *Inferno*, as being movingly graphic, austere, intense, and rich in allegorical significance.

**dap** (dāp), *v. t.*; DAPPED (dāpt); DAP'PING. 1. *Angling.* To drop, or fish by dropping, the bait gently on the water. 2. To dip quickly into water, as a bird's foot. 3. To rebound; skip, as a stone over water. — *v. i.* To bounce or skip.

**Dāph'-ne** (dāf'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Daphnē*, fr. *daphnē* laurel.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A nymph, pursued by Apollo, from whom she escaped by being transformed into a laurel tree. 2. [not cap.] The laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). 3. [not cap.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Daphne*) of Eurasian shrubs of the mezereum family, having fragrant flowers with a colored calyx resembling a corolla.

**Dāph'-nis** (-nis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Daphnē*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes and inventor of bucolic poetry.

**Dāph'-nūs** and **Chō'-ph** (kīō'ph). A pair of unsophisticated lovers in a Greek novel romance of the 4th or 5th century A.D.

**dap'-per** (dāp'ēr), *adj.* [MD., *anile*, energetic.] Little and active; spruce; trim. — *Syn.* Fashionable, stylish, modish.

**dap'-ple** (dāp'pl), *n.* [ON. *depill* a spot, a dot, fr. *dapi*; a pool.] 1. Dappled state or appearance; spotting. 2. A dappled animal, as a

**horse.** — *v. t.*; **DAP'PLED** (-'ld); **DAP'FLING** (-'ling). To variegate with spots. — *adj.* Dappled.

1 (**dāp'**'ld), *adj.* Marked with small spots, esp. of gray; as, a horse; a dappled lawn.

(**dāp'**'bz), *n.* *Blang.* Manacles; handcuffs.

**Dar'by and Joan** (dār'by dān jōn; jō-ān'). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in contented felicity.

**Dar'dan** (dār'dān), *adj. & n.* Also **Dar-da-ni-an** (dār-dā-nī-ān). [*L. Dardanus, Dardanius*] Trojan.

**dare** (dār), *v. t.*; **DARED** (dār'd); **DORST** (dūrst); **DARED**; **DAR'ING** (dār'ing). [*AS. to dear I dare, imp. dorate, inf. durran.*] To have sufficient courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to venture. — *v. i.* 1. To have courage for; to venture to do, meet, etc. 2. To meet defiantly; also, to challenge (one) to a (specified) action as a proof of his courage or ability.

**DARE** The present *dare* is an original past form, so that the 3d sing. is *dare*, now usually replaced by *dares*.

— *n.* 1. Act of daring; challenge. 2. *Rare.* Daring.

**dare** (dār; dial. dār, dār), *v. t.* [*AS. darian.*] *Now Dial.* 1. To terrify; daunt. 2. To daze; to dazzle and fascinate.

**dare/dev'il** (dār'dēv'li), *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *adj.* Ostentatiously or recklessly daring. — *Syn.* See **ADVENTUROUS**. — **dare/dev'il-try** (-trī), **dare/dev'il-ry** (-rī), *n.*

**dare'er** (dār'ēr), *n.* One who dares or defies.

**darg, dargue** (dārgs), *n.* *Scot.* A day's work.

**dario** (dār'io), *n.* [*Gr. dareikon, of Per. origin.*] A gold coin of ancient Persia, worth about \$5.50.

**daring** (dār'ing), *n.* Venturesome boldness. — *adj.* Fearlessly bold. — *Syn.* See **ADVENTUROUS**. — **daring-ly**, *adv.* — **daring-ness**, *n.*

**dark** (dārk), *adj.* [*AS. deorc*] 1. Destitute, or partly destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or transmitting light; also, not light-colored. 2. Destitute of moral or spiritual light; wicked. 3. Gloomy; dismal. 4. Not clear to the understanding. 5. Destitute of knowledge and culture; ignorant. 6. Reicent; secretive. 7. Not known to the public; — chiefly in *dark horse*. 8. Of colors, of low or very low brilliancy.

*Syn.* (1) **Dark**, **dim**,  **dusky**, **obscure**, **murky**, **gloomy** mean partly or wholly destitute of light. **Dark**, the general term, may imply lack of illumination literally or figuratively; **dim** suggests just so much darkness that things cannot be seen clearly or distinctly; **dusky** suggests grayness and a close approach to darkness; **obscure** suggests a darkening by covering, concealing, or the like (as, *obscure stars*); **murky** originally implied and still implies intense darkness in which things are not even faintly visible, but it now often implies a heavy darkness such as that caused by smoke-laden fog; **gloomy** implies causes that interfere seriously with the radiation of light, such as dense clouds. — *Ant.* **Light**.

(2) See **OBSCURE**.

— *n.* 1. Absence of light; darkness; night; nightfall. 2. Dark color or shade, as in a painting. 3. The condition of being secret or obscure; often, underhand secrecy; also, ignorance; as, to be in the dark about one's intentions.

— *v. i. & t.* *Archaic.* To darken; obscure.

**Dark Ages** (dārk'ēz; -jēz). See **MIDDLE AGE**.

**Dark Continent**, Africa, as being formerly little known.

**dark/en** (dārk'ēn), *v. i.* To grow dark; to become obscure. — *v. t.* 1. To make dark or black; to obscure. 2. To render dim; blind. 3. To cloud; perplex. 4. To make foul, sully. 5. To cast a gloom upon; as, to darken mirth. 6. To make of darker color. — **dark-en-er**, *n.*

**dark horse.** a In racing, a horse whose capabilities and chances of success are not known; hence, an unknown or little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins. b Hence, *Political Cant*, a candidate unexpectedly nominated.

**dark-ish**, *adj.* Somewhat dark; dusky. — **dark-ish-ness**, *n.*

**dark lantern** A lantern with a single opening, which may be closed to conceal the light.

**dark'le** (dārk'li), *v. i.*; **DARK'LED** (-k'ld); **DARK'LING** (-k'ling). [*From DARKING*] To lurk or loom in the dark; also, to grow dark; to become clouded or gloomy.

**dark'ling** (dārk'ling), *adv.* [*Dark + 2d -ling.*] In the dark. — *adj.* Being or occurring in darkness; dark.

**dark'ly**, *adv.* In a dark manner.

**dark'ness** (dārk'nēs; -nīs), *n.* State or quality of being dark.

**dark'room** (-rōm; -rōm; 85), *n.* *Photog.* A room protected from actinic rays, for handling sensitive plates, etc.

**dark'some** (-sūm), *adj.* Chiefly *Poetic.* Dark or darkish.

**dark star.** *Astron.* A star so feebly luminous as to be invisible, or one entirely nonluminous.

**dar'ling** (dār'ling), *n.* [*AS. dærling, fr. dære dear + 1st -ling.*] One dearly beloved. — *adj.* Dearly beloved.

**darn** (dārn), *v. t. & i.* [*Formerly also derra, fr. dialects of northern France.*] To mend with interlacing stitches. — *n.* Act or result of darning; place darned. See **STITCH**, *Illustr.*

**darn'al** (dār'nāl; -n'ā), *n.* [*ML, fr. dial. F. darnelle.*] An annual grass (*Lotium temulentum*) with awned lemmas, often found as a weed in fields of grain.

**darning needle.** a A long, strong needle used in darning. b Any species of dragonfly. See **DRAGONFLY**, *Illustr.*

**dart** (dārt), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. A short lance; a javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow. 2. a Anything that pierces or wounds like a dart. b A representation of a dart. See **EGG AND DART**. 3. Act of moving like a dart; a quick movement. 4. *Dreammaking.* A short tapering seam made in fitting a garment to the figure. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To throw with a sudden effort, as a dart. 2. To shoot out or emit suddenly or rapidly. 3. To move like a dart; to start and run (fast).

**dart'er** (dār'tēr), *n.* One who or that which darts; as: a = **SNAKE-BIRD**. b Any of many small American fresh-water fishes closely related to the perch.

**dart'le** (dār'tli), *v. t. & i.*; **DART'LED** (-'ld); **DART'LING** (-'ling). To dart repeatedly; — frequentative of *dart*.

**darts** (dārts), *n. pl.* *constructed as sing.* A game in which small metal pointed, feathered darts are thrown at a flat-surfaced upright target (*dart-board*).

**Dar-win'i-an** (dār-wīn'ī-ān), *adj.* Of or relating to the naturalist Charles R. Darwin, his theories or followers. — *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

## Darwinian theory. Biol. Darwinism.

**Dar-win-i-an** (dār-wīn'ī-ān), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants by a process of natural selection and survival of the fittest, propounded by Charles Robert Darwin in 1859. See **NATURAL SELECTION**. — **Dar-win-i-ist** (-ist), *n. & adj.* — **Dar-win-is-tic** (-ist'ik), *adj.* — **Dar-win-ite** (dār-wīn'itē), *n.*

**dash** (dāsh), *v. i.* [*ME. daschen.*] 1. To shatter; crush; to strike violently. 2. To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something) away or out, or against, upon, or into something else, with violence or suddenness. 3. To splash or bespatter; hence, to throw on roughly, in the manner of a splashing fluid; as, to dash color on a canvas. 4. To ruin; frustrate. 5. To put to shame; also, to dash; depress. 6. To qualify, or adulterate, by throwing in something of a different quality; as, to dash wine with water. 7. To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly. — *v. t.* To advance violently; to rush.

— *n.* 1. A violent blow or stroke. 2. A stroke or line made as with a pen. 3. The striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion; also, the sound of dashing. 4. A sudden discouraging setback. 5. A small quantity or portion dashed into or upon anything; a slight admixture. 6. A display; as, to cut a dash. 7. Energy in style or action; animation. 8. A sudden onset or rush. 9. a Chair. b A dashboard. 10. *Punctuation.* A mark [—] used in printing and writing, singly and in pairs, to interrupt a sentence or to set off parts of it. 11. *Racing.* A short swift race. 12. *Telegraphy.* A long click on a telegraph sounder, forming a letter or part of a letter, as in the Morse code. Cf. *dot*, *n.*, 5.

**dash-board'** (dāsh'bōrd'; 70), *n.* 1. A screen, on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow; splashboard. 2. In automobiles, airplanes, etc., a partition facing the operator and directly below the windshield; — called also *instrument board*.

**dash'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* One who dashes; specif., a dashing person. 2. That which dashes or agitates; as, the dasher of a churn. 3. *U.S.* = **DASHBOARD**, 1.

**dash'ing**, *adj.* 1. Characterized by dash, or energy; spirited. 2. Inclined to make a display; showy. — **dash'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dash'y** (dāsh'i), *adj.*; **DASH'Y-ER** (-ēr); **DASH'Y-EST**. Characterized by dash or dashes; esp., showy; dashing.

**dast'ard** (dās'tērd), *n.* [*ME., dullard, coward.*] A mean or arrant coward; a poltroon; one who sneakingly does malicious acts. — *adj.* Dastardly.

**dast'ard-ly** (-li), *adj.* Characteristic of a dastard; meanly cowardly.

*Syn.* See **WARDLY**. — **dast'ard-ly-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**dasy'ure** (dās'yūr), *n.* [*Gr. dasys* thick, shaggy + *ure* tail.] Any of a genus (*Dasyurus*) of arboreal, carnivorous marsupial mammals (suborder Polyprotodontia) of the Australian region, like the martens in habits.

**da'ta** (dā'tā; dā'tā), *n., pl.* of **DATUM**. Though plural in form, *data* is often used as a singular; as, this *data* has been furnished by the Mayor's office.

**da'ta-ry** (dā'tā-rī), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*ML. dataria*] *R.C.Ch.* A curial office or officer charged with investigating the fitness of candidates for papal benefices.

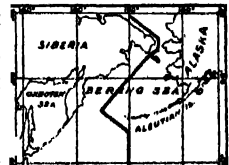
**date** (dāt), *n.* [*OF. (F. datte), fr. L. dactylus, fr. Gr. daktylos.*] 1. The fruit of a palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), constituting a staple food of northern Africa and western Asia, and also imported into other countries. 2. The tall tree or (*date palm*), with pinnate leaves and clusters of dioecious flowers, which yields this fruit. See **PALM**, *Illustr.*

**date** (dāt), *n.* [*OF., fr. ML. data, fr. L. data, past part. of dare to give.*] 1. That statement affixed to a writing, coin, etc., which specifies the time, and often the place, of making. 2. The point of time at which a transaction or event takes place. 3. Time of lasting of anything; duration; also, the period of time to which anything belongs, esp. historically; as, sculptures of an early date. 4. A point or period of time to which anything is referred as present, as to usage, style, knowledge, etc.; — chiefly in: *out of date*, obsolete or behind the times; *up to, or down to, date*, up to the modern or present standard or style. 5. *Colloq.* An appointment for a specified time. — *v. t.* 1. To note the time of writing or executing, as, to date a letter. 2. To ascertain, estimate, or give date of. 3. *Colloq.* To make an appointment with. — *v. i.* 1. To reckon chronologically. 2. To be dated; to bear date; — usually with *from*. 3. To belong to a given period; — usually with *from*. — **dat'er** (dāt'ēr), *n.*

**date'less** (dāt'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Without date; as: a Undated. b Having no fixed term; endless. c So old as not to be assignable to any date; immemorial. d Of lasting interest.

**date line.** 1. A line relating to a date or dates, as the line where the date of issue appears in a newspaper. 2. A hypothetical line approximately along the meridian 180° from Greenwich, fixed by international agreement as the place where each calendar day first begins. Thus, any given day, say Monday, begins on midnight on the date line, and following the midnight line begins continuously farther westward, in New Zealand, Australia, etc. A vessel crossing the date line to the westward sets the date forward by one day, as from Sunday to Monday; if the line is crossed in going eastward, the date is set back.

**dat'ive** (dāt'iv), *adj.* [*F. or L.; F. datif, fr. L. datus* appropriate to giving, fr. *dare* to give.] 1. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the case, in most Indo-European languages, that characteristically indicates a person or thing as the one to whose advantage or disadvantage the expressed action, condition, or feeling is directed. In modern English the old dative is recognizable in indirect objects immediately following the verb (they picked him a choice gift), but in other positions a prepositional phrase (esp. with *to, for, or on*) is substituted. 2. *Law.* a In one's gift; capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. b Removable, as distinguished from *perpetual*; — said of an officer. c Given or appointed.



RACIFIC

DATE LINE (heavy line).

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The dative case, or a form in that case. Abbr. *dat.* — [*(dā-tī-vē)*, *adv.* — *dā-tī-vē-ly*, *adv.*]

**dat'fo** (dā'tō), *n.* *pl.* -*tos* (-tō; *B.* -tōs). [*Tag. & Sp.*] 1. Inlay countries, the headman of a barrio or tribe. 2. *Philippine Islands.* The chief of a (Moslem) Moro tribe.

**dat'ūm** (dā'tūm), *n.* *pl.* DATA (-tā). [*L.*] 1. Something as admitted, as a fact on which an inference is made. 2. Something actual or assumed, used as a basis of reckoning; — in phrases; *datum line*, *datum plane* or *level*, *datum point*.

**da-tūra** (dā-tū'ra), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Hind. dhātūrā*, fr. *Skr. dhātūra*] 1. *Bot.* A plant of a genus (*Datura*) of ill-smelling herbs, shrubs, or trees of the nightshade family (Solanaceae), including the jimson weed (*D. stramonium*); also, a flower of such a plant.

**daub** (dōb), *v. t.* [*OF. dauber* to plaster, fr. *L. dealbare* to white-wash, plaster, fr. *de* + *albare* to whiten, fr. *albus* white.] 1. To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, mud, etc. 2. To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner. — *v. i.* 1. To do daubing; to apply plaster, paint, or the like, coarsely and unskillfully. 2. *Obs. esp. Dial.* To put on a specious or false exterior. — *n.* 1. Material, as plaster, used to daub walls, etc. 2. Anything daubed on; a smear. 3. An act or case of daubing. 4. *Paint.* A picture unskillfully executed. — *dauber*, *n.* — *daub'er-y* (dōb'er-y), *daub'ry* (dōb'ri), *n.* — *daub'y*, *adj.*

**daud** (dōd; dūd). Var. of *DAD*, to thump.

**daught'er** (dō'tēr), *n.*; *pl.* -*TRES* (-tēr; *obs. pl.* -*TREN* (-trēn; -trīn). [*AS. dohtor*, *dohter*.] 1. A human female considered with reference to her parents (abbr. *daugh.*); a female child; also, a female descendant; in figurative use, a girl or woman of a given country, religion, etc. 2. *Archaic.* A maiden. 3. Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its source. — *adj.* 1. Having the nature or relationship of a daughter. 2. *Biol.* Without reference to sex, having the relation of offspring of the first generation; as, a *daughter cell*.

**daught'er-in-law**, *n.*; *pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son *daught'er-ly* (dō'tēr-ly), *adj.* Befitting a daughter; filial.

**dauk** (dōk). Var. of *DAK*.

**daunt** (dōnt; dānt), *v. t.* [*OF. danter*, *donter*, fr. *L. domitare*, *v.* intens. of *domare* to tame.] To subdue the courage of; to intimidate. — *Syn.* See *DISMAY*.

**daunt'less** (dōnt'lēss; -lēss; dānt'lēss), *adj.* Undaunted; bold; fearless; intrepid; valiant. — *daunt'less-ly*, *adv.* — *daunt'less-ness*, *n.*

**dauphin** (dō'fīn), *n.* [*F.* prop., a dolphin. See *WOLPHIN*.] *Fr. Hist.* From 1349 to 1830, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.

**dauphin-ess** (-ēs; -is), *n.* Also *dauphine* (-fēn). The title of the wife of the dauphin.

**daut**, **dawt** (dōt; dāt), *v. t.* *Scot.* To caress.

**daw'tie**, **daw'tie** (dō'tī; dātī), *n.* *Scot.* A darling.

**daw'en-port** (dāw'en-pōrt; 70), *n.* [*From the name of some maker.*] 1. A kind of small writing desk. 2. A large upholstered sofa, often convertible into a bed.

**Da'vid** (dā'vīd), *n.* [*Heb. Dāvid, Dāvid*.] *Bib.* The youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. He slew Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harp; but, incurring Saul's ill will, he was driven into out-lawy. After Saul's death David reigned over Israel about forty years.

**daw'it** (dāw'it; dāw'it), *n.* [*OF. daviot, daviot*, *davit*, fr. the proper name David.] *Naut.* A form of crane for hoisting boats, anchor, cargo, etc.

**Da'vy Jones** (dā'vī jōnz), *n.* The spirit of the sea; sea devil.

**Da'vy Jones's look'er** (jōn'z/āz), *n.* The ocean, or bottom of the ocean; hence, *none, sent*, etc., to *Da'vy Jones's locker*, drowned, sunk, etc., and buried in the sea.

**Da'vy lamp** (dā'vī), *n.* See *SAFETY LAMP*.

**daw** (dō), *n.* [*ME. daw.*] 1. A jackalaw. 2. *Archaic.* A simpleton.

**daw** (dō), *n.* & *v. t.* *Chiefly Scot.* Dawn.

**daw'dle** (dō'dl), *v. i.* & *t.*; *DAW'DLED* (-līd); *DAW'DLING* (-dlīng). To waste (time) in idling or in sluggish sameness of activity; to trifle; dally. — *Syn.* See *PRAY*. — *daw'dler* (-dlēr), *n.*

**dawk** (dōk). Var. of *DAK*.

**dawn** (dōn), *v. i.* 1. To begin to grow light in the morning. 2. To begin to appear; expand, develop, or give promise. 3. To begin to be perceived or understood; as, [this fact has just dawned upon me. — *n.* 1. The break of day. 2. First appearance; beginning.

**dawt** (dōt). Var. of *DAUT*.

**day** (dī), *n.* [*AS. dag.*] 1. The time of light, or interval between one night and the next. 2. The period of the earth's revolution on its axis. 3. The mean solar day, used in ordinary reckoning of time (see *MEAN TIME*), and usually beginning at mean midnight: its hours are usually numbered in two series, each from 1 to 12, but sometimes in a single series from 1 to 24. See *MEASURE*, Table G. 4. A specified day or date; as, one's wedding day; without day (= *same day*). 5. With reference to contents, the conduct or contentment of the day; as, to win, or lose, the day. 6. A specified time or period; *age*; time. 7. Those hours allotted by usage or law for work; as, an eight-hour day. 8. *Astron.* The time required by a celestial body in turning once on its axis; as, the moon's day (27 solar days).

**day bed**. *Orig.*, a type of chaise longue; now, a couch with low head and foot pieces.

**day-book** (dē'boōk), *n.* A book in which transactions of the day are recorded; specif.: a diary. *B* *Bookkeeping*. A book of original entry in which are recorded the debits and credits, or accounts of the day, in their order.

**day-break** (-brēk), *n.* Dawn, or the time at which dawn comes.

**day coach**. See *COACH*, *n.*, 4.

**day-dream** (dē'drēm), *n.* A reverie filled with pleasing, often illusory, visions or anticipations. — *v. t.* To indulge in daydreams. — *day-dream'er*, *n.*

**day laborer**. One who works by the day or for daily wages, esp. as an unskilled laborer.

**day letter** or **lettergram**. See *LETTERGRAM*.

**day-light** (dē'līt), *n.* 1. The light of day. 2. Full knowledge or understanding of what has been obscure.

**daylight saving**. The saving or utilizing of daylight by moving ahead all timepieces (generally one hour), usually in the spring, and then setting them back to standard time, usually in the fall.

**day lily**. 1. Any plant of a genus (*Heimerocallis*, esp. *H. fulva* and *H.*

*flava*) of the lily family, with long narrow basal leaves and showy yellow or tawny flowers in small clusters on naked scape. 2. Any plant of a related genus (*Hosta*) bearing racemose white or violet flowers. 3. The flower of any of these plants.

**day nursery**. A nursery that takes care of children, as of working mothers, in the daytime.

**Day of Atonement**. *Yom Kippur*. See *JEWISH HOLIDAYS*.

**days'man** (dēz'mān), *n.* [*From day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial*.] *Archaic.* Arbitrator; mediator.

**days of grace**. The days (usually three) allowed in some places for payment of a note or bill after it becomes due.

**day'spring** (dēz'sprīng), *n.* The beginning of day; dawn.

**day'star** (-stār), *n.* 1. The morning star. 2. *Poetic.* The sun.

**day'stime** (-tīm'), *n.* Time during which there is daylight. — *day's-time'*, *adj.*

**daze** (dāz), *v. t.* [*ME. dāsen*] To stupefy with excess of light, a blow, fear, grief, etc.; stun; dazzle. — *n.* State of being dazed. — *daz'ed-ly* (dāz'ed-ly; dāz'id-ly), *adv.*

**daz'zle** (dāz'zī), *v. t.* [*Freq. of DAZE.*] 1. To be overpowered or dazed by light. 2. To excite admiration by brilliancy. — *v. i.* 1. To confuse the vision by excess of light, moving lights, etc. 2. To be wilder or surprised with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *n.* Act of dazzling; that which dazzles. — *daz'zling-ly* (dāz'zīng-ly), *adv.*

**D day** (dē' dē'), *n.* [*From D* for (undesimated) day.] 1. *Mil.* The day set for launching a specific tactical operation; thus, June 6, 1944, was *D day* on the Normandy beaches. Hence, *D + 11*, the eleventh day after *D day*. 2. The day of demobilization.

**DDT** (dē'dē'tē'), [*From dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane.*] A colorless, odorless, water-insoluble, crystalline insecticide,  $C_{14}H_9Cl_5$ , used esp. against body lice, house flies, mosquitoes, and agricultural pests.

**DE** (dē'tē'), *U. S. Navy*. Short for *destroyer escort* vessel, smaller than a destroyer but faster than a submarine and heavily gunned and equipped with depth charges and, usually, torpedo tubes.

**de-** [*L. de* from, down, away; also fr. *F. de-*, going back to *L. de-*, or (through *OF. des*) to *L. dis-*. See *DIS-*.] A prefix denoting: 1. Down, as in *depose*, put down, depend, hang down. 2. Separation; off; away, as in *destitute*, stand off, delegate, send away; also, out of, as in *destrain*. 3. Intensification; completely, as in *derelict*, abandoned utterly, denude, make quite nude. 4. Reversing or undoing of an action, or depriving or ridding of, or freeing from, as in *deform*, *degum*.

**dea'con** (dē'kōn; -k'n), *n.* [*AS. diacon*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *Gr. diakonos* servant, minister.] In Christian churches, a cleric or a layman who assists a priest or minister, his duties varying in different communions; also, a cleric in orders next below a priest. — *v. t.* *U. S.* To read aloud each verse of, as a psalm, before singing it. *b* To pack, as fruit, with the best on top; hence, to adulterate, doctor, or the like. — *dea'-con-ry*, *n.* — *dea'-con-ship*, *n.*

**dea'con-ess** (-ēs; -is), *n.* A woman chosen or assigned to assist in church work.

**dead** (dēd), *adj.* [*AS. drād.*] 1. Deprived of life; — *opp.* to *alive* and *living*. 2. Manifesting or marked by absence of sensation, consciousness, etc.; as, a *dead faint*. 3. Being without feeling, spirit, vitality, etc.; as, *dead* to pity. 4. *Colloq.* Very tired. 5. Devoid of motion or action; stagnant; as, *dead air*. 6. Completely ineffective or ineffectual; as, a *dead law*. 7. Lacking in elasticity or resilience; as, a *dead ball*. 8. Extinct; extinguished; disused; obsolete. 9. Dull; tame; quiet; as, a *dead* social season. 10. Deprived or devoid of significance; as, a *dead* custom. 11. Unproductive, unprofitable; as, *dead* capital. 12. Barren; sterile; as, *dead* soil. 13. Having no outlet; as, a *dead* hole. 14. Lacking fire, glow, luster, color, tang, etc. 15. Being as certain, complete, irrevocable, etc.; as, *dead*; as, a *dead* shot; absolute; as, a *dead* loss; unvarying; as, a *dead* level; unrelieved; unalleviated; as, a *dead* weight. 16. *Elec.* Not electrically connected to a source of voltage; not electrically charged. 17. *Law*. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen. 18. *Print.* Having been used, or not to be used; — said of type ready to be distributed, of plates and type ready to be melted, or the like. 19. *Sports*. Out of play (permanently or temporarily).

*Syn.* *Dead*, *defunct*, *deceased*, *departed*, *late*, *lifeless*, *inanimate* mean devoid of life. *Dead* literally applies to that deprived of life in its ordinary sense, but it is figuratively used of that which is destitute of life

ceased to function or operate; *deceased*, *departed*, and *late* always apply to persons who have died, usually recently, *deceased* being largely in legal or journalistic use, *departed* in religious use, and *late* being referred to a person who preceded the present one in a relation or status; *lifeless* and *inanimate* characteristically apply to that which never has had life but both, especially *lifeless*, may equal *dead* in its literal and figurative use. — *Ant.* *Alive*.

— *n.* 1. One who is dead; — now commonly used collectively; as, the *dead* and the living. 2. The most quiet or deathlike time; as, the *dead* of winter.

— *adv.* 1. Absolutely; utterly; as, *dead* ripe; *dead* tired. 2. With sudden and entire, or, almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead*. 3. Directly; exactly; as, they ran *dead* away from us.

**dead-beat** (dēd'bēat), *adj.* *Physica.* Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion.

**dead-beat'**, *adj.* *Colloq.* Completely tired out.

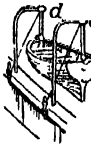
**dead beat**. *Slang.* A sponge; a beat (sense 6).

**dead center**. *Mach.* a In a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. *b* A center that does not revolve, as in a machine tool. *Cf.* *LIVE CENTER*. — *dead-center*, *adj.*

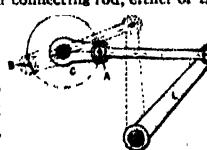
**dead'en** (dēd'en), *v. t.* 1. To make as dead; impair in vigor, force, etc.; dull. 2. Hence: a To lessen the velocity or momentum of. *b* To make listless, vapid, spiritless, etc. *c* To render im-

previous to sound, as a wall. — *n.* 1. To become dead; to lose life, force, etc. — *dead'en-er* (-ēr), *n.*

**dead'en-ing**, *n.* Material used to soundproof walls or floors, to remove gloss or luster, etc.



*d, d Davits.*



*Dead Center. A, B Dead Center; C Crank; D Lever.*

**dead/eye'** (dēd'ī), *n.* *Naut.* A wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with holes to receive the lanyard, used esp. to set up shrouds and stays.

**fall'** (-fāl'), *n.* A trap made so that a log or other weight falls upon the animal and kills or disables it. Cf. **DOWNFALL**, 2.

**dead head.** Mortmain.

**dead/hand'** (dēd'hænd'), *n.* A person who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To treat or behave as a deadhead.

**dead heat.** A heat or course in which the contestants reach the goal at the same instant, so that neither wins.

**dead letter.** *a* That which has lost its force or authority, yet has not been formally abolished, as that law has become a *dead letter*. *b* An uncalculated or undeliverable letter which after a fixed time is sent to a department of the general post office (the *dead-letter office*) to be opened, and either returned to the writer or destroyed.

**dead/light'** (dēd'līt'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* *a* A strong shutter to fit ports or cabin windows and keep out water. *b* A piece of heavy glass in a deck or ship's side to admit light. 2. A skylight made so as not to open.

**dead line.** *a* *Mil.* A line drawn around a prison, to cross which involves for a prisoner the liability of being instantly shot. *b* Hence, a fixed limit, beyond which disaster is imminent. *c* Usually *dead/line'* (dēd'līn'). The hour at which the printing forms of a newspaper are locked, after which no copy can be inserted, hence, the time set as a limit for completion of any operation.

**dead load.** An inert, inactive load, such as, in structures (as a bridge, car, building, engine), as due to the weight of the members, the supported structure, and permanent attachments.

**dead/lock'** (dēd'lōk'), *n.* A stoppage produced by counteraction; a state of inaction or indecision resulting from the opposition of equally powerful persons or factions. — *v. t. & i.* To bring or come to a deadlock.

**dead/ly** (dēd'lī), *adj.* : *LIT-ER* (-lī-ēr); *LIT-EST*. 1. Likely to cause death; capable of causing death, as, a *deadly* disease. 2. Causing death, as, a *deadly* blow. 3. Implacable; desperately hostile; as, *deadly* enemies. 4. Like death; deathly; as, *deadly* pallor. 5. *Colloq.* Very great; excessive.

*Syn.* **Deadly, mortal, fatal, lethal** mean causing or capable of causing death. **Deadly** applies to anything that is certain or extremely likely to cause death; **mortal** usually implies that death has occurred; **fatal** stresses inevitability and applies to that which will result in, or has actually resulted in, death or destruction, **lethal** applies only to that which by its very nature is bound to cause death or which exists for the purpose of destroying life.

— *adv.* 1. *Archaic.* Mortally; fatally. 2. Deathly; as, *deadly* pale. 3. Extremely; excessively; as, *deadly* dull. — **dead/li-ness** (-lī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**deadly nightshade.** = **BELLADONNA**, 1.

**deadly sins.** Also **seven deadly sins.** The seven capital sins, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth, considered as fatal to spiritual progress. Cf. **CARDINAL VIRTUES**.

**dead/ness** (dēd'nēs; -nīs), *n.* State of being dead.

**dead pan.** *Slang.* An expressionless, immobile face. — **dead/-pan'**, *adj.* & *v. t.*

**dead point.** = **DEAD CENTER**.

**dead reckoning.** *Naut.* Method of finding the place of a ship without aid of celestial observations, from a record of the courses sailed and the distance on each course.

**dead weight.** *a* The unrelieved weight of anything inert. *b* = **DEAD LOAD**.

**dead/wood'** (dēd'wōd'), *n.* 1. Wood dead on the tree; hence, material no longer useful, as unsalable stock or inefficient members of an organization. 2. *pl.* Solid timbers, usually horizontal, built in at the extreme bow and stern of a vessel when too narrow to permit framing. 3. *Boatbuilding.* A pin or pins lying on the alley or in the gutters, which in some games must be removed before the next ball is rolled.

**deaf** (dēf; *diaf.* & *archaic* dēf), *adj.* [AS. *dēaf*.] 1. Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part. 2. Unwilling to hear or listen; determinedly inattentive. — **deaf/ly**, *adv.* — **deaf/ness**, *n.*

**deaf-and-dumb'** al'pha-bet. The alphabet used in dactylology (which see).

**deaf/en** (-ēn; -'n), *v. t.* 1. To make deaf. 2. To drown out, as a sound. 3. To make soundproof; deafen. — **deaf/en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**deaf/-mute'**, *n.* A deaf person who cannot, or has not been taught to, speak. — **deaf/-mute'**, *adj.*

**deal** (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dēl*.] 1. A portion; hence, an indefinite amount. 2. *Colloq.* A good or great deal.

**deal** (dēl), *v. t.* : **DEALT** (dēlt); **DEALING**. [AS. *dēlan*.] 1. To give in portions or as one's portion; to distribute; apportion. 2. To bestow; deliver, as blows. 3. To distribute (cards) to the players, as at the beginning of a game; to give (as particular card) in distributing. — *Syn.* See **DISTRIBUTE**. — *v. i.* 1. To make distribution, esp. of cards. 2. To have to do; variously, to be occupied or concerned, or to have intercourse or business relations. 3. To conduct oneself; behave; as, to *deal* justly with all. 4. To contend; to struggle in order to check, correct, etc. 5. To do a distributing or retaining business; as, to *deal* in silks. — *n.* 1. Act of dealing, also, *Card Playing*, a hand. 2. *Colloq.* *a* A bargain. *b* Treatment or method of treatment, with regard esp. to justice, as, a square *deal*. *c* A particular policy of administration, esp. of economic or politico-economic affairs. *d* A clandestine and mutually advantageous arrangement, as in business or politics. 3. Apportionment. — **deal/er**, *n.*

**deal, n.** [MD. or MLC. *dēle*.] 1. A board, now always of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes. Thus, *standard deals*, from which others are sawed, are usually 3 by 9 inches and 12 feet long. 2. Pine or fir wood; deals collectively. — **deal, adj.**

**deal/fish'** (dēl'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.*; *see* **FISH**. [From *deal* a plank.] Any of a genus (*Trachipterus*) of long, thin, deep-sea fishes; — called also *ribbonfish*.

**deal/ing** (dēl'īng), *n.* 1. Usually *pl.* Intercourse; traffic. 2. Method of business or manner of conduct.

**de-am'i/nate** (dē-ām'ī-nāt), *v. t.* [See **DE-**; **AMINO-**.] *Chem.* To deprive of the amino group (NH<sub>2</sub>). — **de-am'i/nation** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**de-am'i/n-ize** (-nīz), *v. t.* *Chem.* = **DEAMINATE**. — **de-am'i/n-i-za-tion** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**dean** (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien* (F. *doien*), fr. LL. *decanus* chief of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] 1. *Ecol.* In a collegiate or cathedral church, the head

of the chapter. 2. *Educ.* *a* *Eng.* A university officer supervising undergraduates. *b* U.S. A university or college administrative officer, under the president, supervising a school, a faculty, a class or a sex of students. 3. The chief or senior of a company or body of men, as of a diplomatic corps; — a courtesy title. — **dean/ship**, *n.*

**dean/er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-īz). Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a dean.

**dear, dere** (dēr), *adj.* [AS. *dēor*.] *Archaic.* Hard; severe.

**dear** (dēr), *adj.* [AS. *dēoro*.] 1. *Obs.* Glorious; honorable. 2. Highly valued or esteemed; loved; beloved; cherished; as, a *dear* friend; — in forms of address, an expression of politeness; as, *Dear Sir*. 3. A costly; expensive. *b* High; — of prices, etc. 4. Heartfelt; earnest; as, his *dearest* wish. — *Syn.* See **CARELY**. — *adv.* Dearly. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — **dear/ly**, *adv.* — **dear/ness**, *n.*

**dearth** (dārth), *n.* [ME. *darthe*.] 1. *Obs.* Dearthness; costliness. 2. Scarcity which renders dear; specif., famine. 3. Lack of sufficiency; as, a *dearth* of news.

**death** (dēth), *n.* [AS. *dātha*.] 1. Act or fact of dying. 2. Cause or occasion of loss of life; *Obs.*, a pestilence. 3. Anything so dreadful as to seem like death. 4. [cap.] The destroyer of life, conventionally represented as a skeleton with a scythe. 5. State of being dead. 6. Cessation or privation, as of function, existence, capacity for development, etc.; extinction. 7. The being deprived of rights and privileges as a citizen or a member of society; civil death. 8. Murder; bloodshed. 9. *Christian Science.* An illusion, the life of life in matter; the unreal and untrue; opposite of Life. *Mary Baker Eddy*.

**death adder.** See **ADDER**.

**death/bed'** (dēth'bēd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; the closing hours of life of one who dies in bed.

**death/blow'** (dēth'blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow.

**death camass.** A cannon plant (*Zygadenus venenosus*) of the bunchflower family, of the western United States, the bulb of which is poisonous to stock.

**death cup.** A very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*); also, a cup-shaped part at its base.

**death duty.** *Law.* A tax or duty imposed on the transfer of property to an heir at the owner's death.

**death/ful** (dēth'fūl; -fī), *adj.* Deadly; murderous; deathly.

**death/less** (-lē; -līs), *adj.* Not subject to death, immortal. — **death/-less-ly**, *adv.* — **death/-less-ness**, *n.*

**death/like'** (-līk'), *adj.* Deathly.

**death/ly** (lī), *adj.* [AS. *dāthlic*.] 1. Deadly; fatal. 2. Like death. 3. *Poetic.* Of death. — *adv.* In a deathlike manner or degree.

**death mask.** A cast taken from the face of a dead person.

**death rate.** The number of deaths per hundred or per thousand persons in a given group within a given time.

**death rattle.** A rattling or gurgling sound produced by air passing through mucus in the throat of a dying person.

**death ray.** A supposititious ray that destroys life at great distances.

**death's/-head'** (lēth's'hēd'), *n.* A skull, emblem of death.

**death's/man** (-mān), *n.* *Archaic.* Executioner.

**death warrant.** *a* *Law.* A warrant to carry out a death sentence. *b* That which ends expectation, joy, etc.

**death/watch'** (dēth'wōch'), *n.* 1. A vigil kept with the dead or the dying. 2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution. 3. Any of several small insects which make a ticking sound superstitiously thought to presage death; esp., any of certain small beetles (family *Anthrenidae*).

**death/y** (dēth'ī), *adj.* & *adv.* *Rare.* Deathly.

**deave** (dēv), *v. t.* *Dial.* To deafen; bewilder.

**de-ba'cle** (dē-bā'k'l; -bā'k'l), *n.* Also [dē-bā'cle (dē-bā'k'l)]. [F. *débacle*, fr. *débâcle*, earlier *debâcle*, to ice, appar. fr. *dē*, *de-* + a verb of *Ice*, origin.] 1. A breaking up of ice in a stream, or the rush of water, ice, etc., that follows. 2. A violent disruption; rout. 3. A sudden breakdown; collapse.

**de-bar'** (dē-bār'), *v. t.* : **BARRED** (-bārd'); **BAR'RING**. [F. *débarrer*.] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar; proclude; — usually with *from*. — *Syn.* See **EXCLUDE**. — **de-bar/ment**, *n.*

**de-bark'** (dē-bārk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *débarkuer*, fr. *dē*, (fr. L. *dis-*) + *barque*.] To disembark. — **de-bar/ka-tion** (dē-bār-kā'shūn), *n.*

**de-base'** (dē-bās'), *v. t.* [de- + *base*.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade, as in dignity, quality, purity, value, etc. — **de-basement**, *n.* — **de-bas/or** (-bās'ēr), *n.*

*Syn.* (1) **Debase**, vitiate, deprave, corrupt, debauch, pervert mean to cause a person or thing to deteriorate in quality or character. **Debase** implies a loss of position, worth, value, or dignity; **vitiate**, a destruction of purity, validity, or effectiveness by allowing entrance of a faulty defect, or the like; **deprave** now implies moral deterioration by evil thoughts, evil influences, and the like; **corrupt**, applied to persons and to things, implies loss of soundness, purity, integrity, or the like, through forces that break down, pollute, or destroy, **debauch** implies a depraving, especially through sensual indulgences; **pervert** implies a twisting or distorting of something (or someone) from what is (to be), is truly, or should be.

(2) *See* **ABASE**.

**de-bate'** (dē-bāt'), *v. i.* [OF. *debatre*. See **DE-**; **BATTER**.] 1. *Archaic.* To engage in strife or combat. 2. To dispute; hence, to discuss or examine a question by considering arguments on both sides. 3. To participate in a debate. — *v. t.* 1. To contend for; esp., to strive to maintain or controvert (a proposition) by argument. 2. To engage in a debate about. 3. To consider the arguments for or against one's own mind. — *Syn.* See **DISCUSS**. — *n.* 1. A debating; discussion; controversy. 2. A regulated discussion of a given proposition between two matched sides as a test of forensic ability. — **de-bat'a-ble** (-bāt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **de-bat'er** (-bāt'ēr), *n.*

**de-bauch'** (dē-bōch'), *v. t.* [F. *débaucher*, fr. OF. *desboochier* to leave work, beidle.] 1. *Obs.* To lead away or seduce, as from an allegiance; to disaffect. 2. To lead away from virtue or excellence; corrupt. — *Syn.* See **DEBASE**. — *v. i.* To indulge excessively in sensual pleasures, esp. eating and drinking. — *n.* An act or occasion of debauchery; also, debauchery. — **de-bauch-ed-ly** (-ēd-lī; -lī), *adv.* — **de-bauch'er**, *n.* — **de-bauch/ment**, *n.*

**deb/au-ches'** (lēb'ā-shē; -chē'), *n.* [F. *débauché*.] One given to sensual excesses; esp., a libertine.

**de-bauch'er-y** (lēb'ōch'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -eries (-īz). 1. Excessive indulgence of the appetites; sensuality; *pl.*, orgies; carousals. 2. Seduction from virtue, duty, etc.



**de-ben-ture** (dē-ben'tūr), *n.* [*L. debentur* (they) are due.] A writing or certificate issued as an evidence of debt; specif., any of various evidences of debt, sometimes secured by a mortgage or other charge upon property, and sometimes no more than an unsecured promissory note of the issuing corporation.

**de-bil'i-tate** (dē-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* *debilitatus*, past part. of *debilitare* to debilitate, *fr. debilis*. — *Syn.* See **WEAKEN**. — **de-bil'i-tat'ion** (tā'shūn), *n.* *debilitatio*, the act or process of debility.

**de-bil'i-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [*L. debilitas*, *fr. debilis* weak.] Weakness; infirmity.

**deb'it** (dēb'it), *n.* [*L. debitum* what is due, debt, *fr. debere* to owe.] Accounting. *Opp.* to *credit*. *a* A record of an indebtedness, as by entry on the left-hand side of an account. *b* Any one, or the sum, of the items on the left-hand side of an account, recording indebtedness. *c* The left-hand side of an account, where such items are recorded. The abbreviation *Dr.* (for *debitor*) is written at the top of this side. — *v. t.* To enter upon the left-hand side of an account; to charge.

**deb'i-tor** (dēb'i-tēr), *n.* *Obs.* A debtor.

**deb'o-nair'**, **deb'o-naire'**, (dēb'ō-nā'r), *adj.* Also **deb'on-naire'**. [*OF. de bon aire*, prop. of good kind or race (*F. débouaire* debonair).] *1.* *Obs.* Good or gentle in disposition. *2.* Affable and courteous; graceful and gay. — **deb'o-na-rily**, *adv.* — **deb'o-nair-ness**, *n.*

**de bonne grâce** (dē bōn' grās'). [*F.*] With good grace; willingly.

**Deb'o-rah** (dēb'ō-rā), *n.* [*Heb.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophetess who helped free the Israelites and celebrated the victory in a famous song of triumph. *Judges* iv, v.

**de-bouch'** (dē-bōsh'), *v. t.* [*F. déboucher*, *fr. dé-* (*fr. L. dis-*) + *bouche* opening, *fr. L. bucca* cheek.] *1.* *Mil.* To march out from

exit; an outlet, as for goods. — **de-bouch'ment**, *n.*

**de-bride'** (dē-brīd'), *v. t.* [*F. débrider*.] To cleanse by débridement.

**dēb'ri/de-ment'** (dēb'ri/dē'mēnt'), *n.* [*F.*] The surgical removal of lacerated, macerated, or contaminated tissue.

**de-bris'** (dē-brīz'), **dē-bri-s'** (dēb'ri-s'), *esp. Brit.*, **dēb'rē**, **dēb'rē**, *n.* [*F. débris*, *fr. OF. débrisier* to break.] *1.* Rubbish, esp. such as results from destruction; ruins. *2.* *Geol.* Any accumulation of fragments of rock; detritus.

**debt** (dēbt), *n.* [*OF. dette*, deriv. of *L. debitus* owed, past part. of *debere* to owe, prop., to have on loan, *fr. de + habere* to have.] *1.* That which is due from one person to another; thing owed; obligation; liability. *2.* A sin; trespass. *3.* State of owing; as, to be in debt. *4.* That portion of the capital of a company represented by obligations secured by the property of the company.

**debt'or** (dēb'tēr), *n.* One who owes a debt; — correlative of *creditor*.

See **DEBUT**.

**de-bunk'** (dē-būnk'), *v. t.* To divest of bunk, esp. of legendary fabrications; to expose the sham pretensions of. — **de-bunk'er**, *n.*

**de-but** (dēbūt; dē-bū' or, *esp. Brit.*, dēb'oo), **dēb'oo**, *n.* [*F. début*, *fr. débute* to make one's first appearance, *begin*.] Entrance upon a career or profession, specif., as a first public appearance, as of an actor.

**debut'ant** (dēbūt'ānt), *n.* *fem.* **debut'ante** (dēbūt'ānt), *n.* [*F. débutante*, *debutant*, pres. part. of *débute*.] One making a debut (esp. sense *b*).

**dec'a-** (dēk'ā), **dec-**. [*Gr. deka*.] A prefix meaning *ten*.

**dec'ade** (dēk'ād or, *esp. Brit.*, -ād; dēk'ād; -ā), *n.* [*F. décade*, *fr. L. decas*, -adis, *fr. Gr. dekás*, *fr. deka* ten.] *2.* A group of ten; esp., a period of ten years.

**de-ca-dence** (dē-kā'dēns, dēk'ā-dēns), *n.* Also **de-ca'den-ey** (-dēn-ē). [*ML. decadentia*, *fr. L. de + cadere* to fall.] Deterioration; decline; esp., a period of retrogression in art or letters. — *Syn.* See **DETERIORATION**.

**de-ca'dent** (dē-kā'dēnt), *adj.* Characterized by decadence; also, of or characteristic of decadents. — *n.* *1.* A decadent person or thing. *2.* One of a school of French writers of the late 19th century, including Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé, who cultivated the abnormal, artificial, and neurotic in subject; — now called *symbolist*.

**dec'a-gon** (dēk'ā-gōn, -gōn), *n.* & *adj.* [*ML. decagonum*. See **DECA-POLYGON**.] *Geom.* A polygon, esp. a plane polygon, of ten angles and ten sides. — **de-ca-g'o-nal** (dēk'ā-gō-nāl; -nāl), *adj.*

**dec'a-gram**, **dec'a-gramme** (-krām), *n.* [*F. décagramme*.] See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 6.

**dec'a-he'dron** (dē-kā'hēdrōn), *n.*; *pl.* -hedra (-hēdrā). Also, less correctly, **dec'a-e'dron** (-ēdrōn). [*NL. fr. deca + tr.*, *hedra* base.] A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec'a-he'dral** (-hēdrāl), *adj.*

**de-cal'i-fi-ca-tion** (dē-kāl'i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* — **de-cal'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* To deprive of calcareous matter.

**de-cal'co-ma-ni-a** (dē-kāl'kō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* — **de-cal'co-ma-ni-a** (-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [*F. décalcomanie*.] *1.* A process of transferring pictures and designs from specially prepared

part. heat when metals in process of heating pass certain temperatures.

**dec'a-li'ter**, **dec'a-li'tre** (dēk'ā-lē'tēr), *n.* [*F. décalitre*.] See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 4.

**Dec'a-logue** (dēk'ā-lōg; 74), *n.* Also **Dec'a-log**. [*F. décalogue*, *fr. LL. fr. Gr. dekalogos*, *fr. deka* ten + *logos* speech.] [*Sometimes not cap.*] *Bib.* The Ten Commandments.

**Dec'a-m'er-on** (dē-kām'er-ōn), *n.* [*It. Decamerone*, *fr. Gr. deka* ten + *azmera* day.] An Italian collection of 100 tales, by Boccaccio, first published in 1353.

**de-ca-m'er-ous** (dē-kām'er-ūs), *adj.* [*deca-* + *-merous*.] Having ten parts or divisions; specif., *Bot.*, having the parts in tens; — said of a flower and usually written 10-merous.

**Dec'a-me'ter**, **dec'a-me'tre** (dēk'ā-mē'tēr), *n.* [*F. décimètre*.] See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Tables 1 & 2.

**de-camp'** (dē-kāmp'), *v. t.* [*F. déc camper*, *fr. de-* (*fr. L. dis-*) + *camp* camp.] *1.* To break up a camp; esp. militarily. *2.* To depart suddenly; run away. — *Syn.* **ESCAPE**; **FLY**; **ABSCOND**. — **de-camp'ment**, *n.*

**deo'ane** (dēk'ān), *n.* [*See DECA-*.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, of the methane series.

**de-onat'** (dē-kānt'), *v. t.* [*F. décanter*, *fr. ML. decanthare* to pour off, *fr. de + cantare* in the sense of the lip of a vessel.] To pour off

scently, as liquor, so as not to roll it; also, to pour from one vessel into another. — **de-onat'ion** (dē-kānt'ā'shūn), *n.*

**de-can't'er** (dē-kānt'ēr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors.

**de-cap'i-tate** (dē-kāp'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*ML. decapitatus*, past part. of *decapitare*, *fr. L. de + caput* head.] To behead. — **de-cap'i-tat'ion** (tā'shūn), *n.* — **de-cap'i-ta'tor** (tā'tēr), *n.*

**dec'a-pod** (dēk'ā-pōd), *n.* [*deca-* + *-pod*.] One of an order (Decapoda) of the largest, most highly organized crustaceans, including the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc. The decapods have five pairs of legs upon the thorax, and stalked eyes. — **dec'a-pod**, *adj.*

**de-car'bon-ate** (dē-kār'bōn-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon dioxide or carbonic acid. — **de-car'bon-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

**de-car'bon-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To remove carbon (from). — **de-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.* — **de-car'bon-is'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.*

**de-car'box-y-late** (dē-kār'bōk'sī-lāt), *v. t.* *Chem.* To deprive of carboxyl (CO<sub>2</sub>H). — **de-car'box-y-lat'ion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**de-car'bu-rize** (dē-kār'bū-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To decarbonize. — **de-car'bu-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**dec'are** (dēk'ār; dēk'ār), *n.* [*F. décaire*.] A metric measure of surface equal to 10 ares, or 0.247 acre.

**dec'a-ster** (dēk'ā-s'tēr), *n.* [*F. décastère*.] See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 6.

**dec'a-syl-la-b'ic** (dēk'ā-sī-lāb'ik), *adj.* Having ten syllables. — *n.* Also **dec'a-syl-la-b'le** (sī-lāb'lē). A decasyllabic verse.

**de-ca-th'ion** (dē-kāth'ion), *n.* [*See DECA-*; *PENTATHLON*.] *Athletics.* A composite contest consisting of ten events on the track and field, esp. in the modern Olympic games.

**de-cay'** (dē-kā'), *v. t.* [*ONF. decaer*, deriv. of *L. de + cadere* to fall.] *1.* To pass gradually from a sound or prosperous state to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; waste away. *2.* To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity, or in health, strength, or vigor. *3.* To rot; decompose. *4.* To undergo decay. See **DECAV**, *n.*, *b.* — *v. t.* To cause to decay.

*Syn.* **Decay**, **decompose**, **rot**, **putrefy**, **spoil**, **disintegrate**, **crumble** mean to undergo or, in some cases, to cause to undergo, destructive dissolution. **Decay** implies change from a state of soundness or perfection; **decompose** stresses a breaking down, but when applied to animal or vegetable matter, a corruption; **rot** is a clear substitute for **decompose** in this latter sense and often suggests foulness; **putrefy** implies the rotting of animal matter and its offensiveness to sight and smell; **spoil** is colloquial for decomposition of foods; **disintegrate** implies a breaking down or apart so that the cohesiveness of parts or particles is destroyed; **crumble** implies disintegration of, or as if of, a substance that breaks into fine particles.

— *n.* *1.* Gradual decline or deterioration. *2.* Ruin; dilapidation. *3.* A disease, esp. phthisis. *4.* Decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity. *5.* *Physics.* Spontaneous disintegration of a radioactive substance.

**de-ca-se'** (dē-kās'), *n.* [*OF. decies*, *fr. L. decies* departure, death, *fr. decedere* to depart, die, *fr. de + cadere* to withdraw.] Death.

— *v. t.* To die.

**de-ceas'ed** (dē-sēst'), *adj.* Dead. — *Syn.* See **DEAD**. — *the deceased*. The dead person.

**de-ced'ent** (dē-sēd'ēnt), *n.* [*L. decedens*, pres. part.] A deceased person; — in U. S. chief as a law term.

**de-cit'** (dē-sīt'), *n.* [*OF. decate*, *fr. past part. of decereve*. See **DECEIVE**.] *1.* A deceiving; an attempt to deceive; deception. *2.* A disposition to deceive; deceitfulness. — *Syn.* See **IMPOSTURE**.

**de-cit'ful** (-fōl; -fē), *adj.* Full of, or marked by, deceit; deceptive; misleading; tricky; fraudulent. — *Syn.* See **DISHONEST**. — **de-cit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-cit'ful-ness**, *n.*

(-būt), *adv.* — **de-cel'it'er**, *n.* — **de-cel'it'ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* **Deceive**, **mislead**, **delude**, **beguile** mean to lead astray or frus-

tration.

lessness or makes him further the agent's end; **mislead** stresses a being led astray usually, though not invariably, by deliberately deceiving; **delude** and **beguile** stress the reactions of one deceived or misled; **de-lude** implying an inability to distinguish between the true and false, and **beguile**, a readiness to be imposed upon by the allurements of the one who deceives.

**de-cel'er-ate** (dē-sēl'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [*de-* + *accelerate*.] To retard; to slow down; to move with decreasing speed. Cf. **ACCELERATION**. — **de-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **de-cel'er-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

**De-cem'ber** (dē-sēm'bēr), *n.* [*OF. decembre*, *fr. L. December*, *fr. decem* ten; — this being the tenth month among the early Romans.] The twelfth and last month of the year, having 31 days. Abbr. **Dec**.

**De-cem'brist** (dē-sēm'brist), *n.* *Russian Hist.* One who conspired for constitutional government against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession in December, 1825.

**de-cem'vir** (dē-sēm'vēr), *n.*; *pl.* -vires (-vērz), -viri (-vīrī). [*L.*, *fr. decemviri*, *pl.*, *fr. decem* ten + *vir* a man.] *1.* One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome. *2.* A member of any body of ten men in authority. — **de-cem'vi-ral** (-vī-rāl), *adj.* — **de-cem'vi-rato** (-rāt), *n.*

**de-cem'a-ry**, **de-cem'a-ry** (dē-sēm'ā-rī), *adj.* [*ML. decennarius*, *fr. decenna*, *decenna*, a tithing.] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to a tithing. — *n.* *pl.* -aries (-rīz). A tithing.

**de-cen'cy** (dē-sēm'ā-sī; -ā-sē), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-rīz). *1.* Quality or state of being decent; propriety; seemliness; hence, modest or decorous behavior or words. *2.* That which is proper or becoming; — chiefly in *pl.* — *Syn.* See **DECORUM**.

**de-cen'na-ry** (dē-sēm'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -naries (-rīz). [*L. decennis* of ten years.] Period of ten years. — *adj.* Decennial.

**de-cen'na-ry**. Var. of **DECENNARY**.

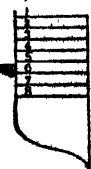
**de-cen'ni-al** (dē-sēm'ā-l; 58), *adj.* Consisting of or happening every ten years; as, a decennial period; decennial games. — *n.* A tenth anniversary. — **de-cen'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**de-cen'ni-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -niums (-ūmz), -nia (-dī). [*L.*, *fr. decennis* of ten years, *fr. decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years.



Decanter.

de'co-her' (de'kō-her'), v. t. & i. [*See* DE-, & *her*.] *Trans.* To restore to return to the normal condition; — said of a coherer affected by a electric wave. — de'co-her'ence (-hē'ēns), n. — de'co-her'ed, a. — de'co-her'ion (-hē'zhūn), n. *Abstr.* De-coherence.



Decks of a typical Merchant Ship, amidships. 1 Bridge Deck; 2 Boat Deck; 3 Promenade Deck; 4 Shelter Weather, or Superstructure Deck; 5 Upper, or Freeboard Deck; 6 Main or 2d, Deck; 7 Lower, or 3d Deck; 8 Orlop or 4th Deck.

3. Extending far laterally; wide. 4. Lying or situated far down or back. 5. Coming from or reaching to a place far down back.

within. 6. Hard to comprehend; profound; obscure. 7. Solemn; serious; grave. 8. Wise; sagacious; also, tricky. 9. Immersed; absorbed; involved. 10. Very great; intense, extreme. 11. Of colors, rich; vivid and dark. 12. Of low tone; not high or sharp. 13. *Physiol.* Subcutaneous.

**Syn.** (1) Deep, profound, *abysmal* mean having great extension downward or, sometimes, backward or inward; as used literally, the words follow a climactic order, *deep* being the general and less definite term, *profound* adding the implication of exceeding depth, and *abysmal*, immeasurable depth. Figuratively, therefore, *deep* applies to that which demands or gives penetration (as, *deep* plots; *deep* knowledge), *profound* to that which takes one very far below the surface (as, a *profound* thinker; a *profound* idea) and *abysmal* to that which in extent or degree cannot be calculated (as, *abysmal* ignorance).

(2) See **BROAD**.

— **to go off** (or, **go off at**, **go in at**, etc.) **the deep end**. To plunge into deep water, hence, *Colloq.*: a U.S. To enter rashly upon a course. *Brit.* To become very excited.

— **n.** 1. That which is deep, as deep water or body of water. 2. Hence, the ocean, the firmament, the extent of space or time, chaos, etc. 3. The middle, or most intense, part; as, the *deep* of winter. 4. *Naut.* Any of the fathom points on a sounding, or lead, line not designated by "marks." See **SOUNDING LINE**, *Ilust.*

— **adv.** [*AS. dēope*]. 1. To a great depth; profoundly. 2. Far on (in time); late; as, *deep* in the night. — **deeply**, **adv.** — **deepness**, **n.**

**deep'en** (dēp'n), **v. t. & i.** To make or become deep or deeper.

**deep'freeze** (dēp'frēz), **n.** A trade-mark applied to a freezer for the quick-freezing and storage of food.

**deep-laid** (dēp'laid'), **adj.** Laid deeply; formed with cunning and sagacity; as, *deep-laid* plans.

**deep-rooted** (see *Frōn*, § 2), **adj.** Having deep roots; deeply embedded or implanted. — **Syn.** See **INTEGRATE**.

**deep-sea** (dēp'sē), **adj.** Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea; as, *deep-sea* soundings.

**deep-seated** (see *Frōn*, § 2), **adj.** Settled deeply; not easily removed. — **Syn.** See **INTEGRATE**.

**deer** (dēr), **n.** *sing. & pl.* [*AS. dēor, dīor*, beast] 1. *Obs.* Any animal; esp., a wild animal. 2. Any of a family (Cervidae) of ruminant mammals, distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns, called *antlers*, borne by the males and shed and renewed annually. In popular language, the term often excludes the large species of the family, as the elk, moose, and caribou. See 2d **BUCK**, 1; **DOE**; **VENISON**; **BLACK-TAILED DEER**, **FALLOW DEER**; **MULE DEER**; **RED DEER**; **ROE DEER**; **VIRGINIA DEER**; **Moose DEER**.

**deerhound** ('hound'), **n.** A large hound of a breed originating in Scotland, and formerly much used in hunting deer. It has a rough, blue-gray coat, a beard and silky mustache, and a long tail.

**deer skin** (dēr'skīn), **n.** The skin of a deer, or leather made from it, also, a garment of such leather.

**deerstalk'ing** (stāk'īng), **n.** The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares. — **deerstalk'er**, **n.**

**de-face** (dē-fāsh'), **v. t.**; **DE-FACE'** (fāsh'), **DE-FACING** (fāsh'īng). [*OF. defacer*, fr. *L. de + facere*, face, to destroy or mar the face or appearance of; to disfigure. — **de-face'a-ble**, **adj.** — **de-face'ment**, **n.** — **de-fac'er**, **n.**

**Syn.** Deface, disfigure, disfigurement mean to mar the appearance of. Deface implies sacrificial injuries, such as the removal or the intrusion of a detail or details; disfigure suggests deeper injuries but such as impair in beauty or attractiveness; disfigurement suggests the marring, as by distortion, deformation, etc., of anything known for its beauty of outline, contour, or the like.

**de-fac-to** (dē-fāk'tō), [*L.*] Actually; in fact; in reality; — distinguished from *de jure*, and often used attributively.

**de-fal-cate** (dē-fāl'kāt; dē-fāl'kāt), **v. t.** [*ML. defalcatus*, past part. of *defalcare* to deduct, orig. to cut off with a sickle, fr. *L. de + falx*, falx, a sickle.] *Now Rare.* To take away or deduct a part of. — **v. i.** To commit defalcation; to embezzle. — **de-fal-ca-tor** (dē-fāl'kāt'ēr; dē-fāl'ēr), **n.**

**de-fal-ca-tion** (dē-fāl'kāt'āshūn; dē-fāl'ēr), **n.** 1. *Now Rare.* Reduction, abatement. 2. A miscalculation of money by one who has it in trust; also, the sum abstracted; embezzlement.

**de-fa-ma-tion** (dē-fā-mā'shūn; dē-fā-), **n.** Act of defaming another; calumny; aspersion. — **de-fam'a-to-ry** (dē-fām'a-tō'rī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-), **adj.**

**de-fame** (dē-fām'), **v. t.** [*OF. diffamer*, fr. *L. diffamare*, fr. *dis* (here confused with *de*) + *fama*, report] 1. *Arch.* To harm or destroy the good fame of. 2. To cast aspersion on the good name or reputation of; to slander, calumniate. 3. *Rare.* To charge, accuse. — **Syn.** See **MALIGN**. — **de-fam'er** (dē-fām'ēr), **n.**

**de-fend** (dē-fēnd'), **v. t.** [*OF. defendre*, fr. *L. defendere*, fr. *de + fendere* (only in comp.) to strike] 1. To repel danger or harm from; to protect; to maintain against force or argument. 2. Of a lawyer, to act on behalf of (an accused person). 3. *Law.* To oppose or resist, as a claim at law to contest, as a suit. 4. *Now Rare.* To prohibit; forbid. — **v. i.** To make a defense. — **de-fend'er**, **n.**

**Syn.** (1) Defend, protect, shield, guard, safeguard mean to secure from danger or against attack. Defend implies the aim to ward off that which threatens or to repel that which attacks; protect implies something (literally or figuratively a covering) that serves as a bar to the admission or impact of that which may injure or destroy; shield suggests protective intervention in imminent danger, in a usual attack, or the like; guard implies a standing watch over and commonly implies use of men; safeguard, on the other hand, implies protective measures where merely potential danger exists.

(2) See **MAINTAIN**. — **de-fend'ant** (fēn'dānt), **adj.** 1. Defending. 2. *Obs.* Defensive. — **n.** *Law.* A person required to make answer in an action or suit; — opposed to *plaintiff*.

**de-fen-es-tra-tion** (dē-fēn's-trā'shūn), **n.** [*L. de + fenestra* window.] A throwing out of a person or thing through a window.

**de-fense**, **de-fence** (dē-fēns'), **n.** [*OF. defense*, *defensa*, fr. *L. defensa*, *defensum*, fr. past part. of *defendere*. See **DEFEND**.] 1. Resistance (to or protection from attack. 2. Argument in support or in justification, as of one's action. 3. A means of warding off attack, danger, etc. 4. The art of self-protection, esp. fencing and boxing; in sports, the guarding of oneself or of one's goal against attack. 5. *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea. — **de-fense'less**, **de-fence'less**, **adj.** — **less-ly**, **adv.** — **loss-ness**, **n.**

**defense mechanism or reaction** 1. A defensive reaction by an organism, as against disease germs. 2. *Psychol.* A mode of behavior, or a belief, adopted by a person to conceal the true condition pertaining to himself or his beliefs.

**de-fen-si-ble** (dē-fēn'shē-), **adj.** Capable of being defended. — **de-fen-si-bil'i-ty** (bīl'i-tē), **n.** — **de-fen-si-ble-ness**, **n.** — **de-fen-si-bly**, **adv.** 1. Serving to defend or protect. 2. Devoted to resisting or preventing aggression or attack; — opposed to *offensive*. 3. In a posture of defending. — **n.** That which defends; a defensive position. — **de-fen-si-vo-ly**, **adv.** — **de-fen-sive-ness**, **n.**

**de-for'** (dē-fūr'), **v. t. & i.** [*DE-FERRE'* (fūr'), *DE-FERRING*. [*OF. differre*. See **DIFFER**.] To put off; postpone; delay.

See **CONQUER**. — **n.** 1. *Obs.* An undoing; destruction. 2. Frustration by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan. 3. An overthrow, as of an army in battle; loss of a contest.

**de-feat'ism** (fē-tīm), **n.** The policy or practice of admitting defeat of one's own country, party, etc., on the ground that the continuation of a contest is impossible or inadvisable. — **de-feat'ist** (fē-tist), **n.** & **adj.**

**de-feat'ure** (dē-fē'tūr), **n.** [*OF. defaicture* a killing, prop., an undoing.] 1. *Obs.* Defeat. 2. *Archaic.* Disfigurement.

**de-fe-ate** (dē-fē-kāt), **v. t.** [*L. defaecare*, past part. of *defaecare*, fr. *de + faex*, *faeces*, dregs, leech.] To clear from impurities; to clarify; refine. — **v. i.** To cast off impurities; to become pure. 2. To void excrement. — **de-fe-ca-tion** (kāt'shūn), **n.** — **de-fe-ca-tor** (kāt'ēr), **n.**

**de-fect'** (dē-fēkt'; dē-fēkt'), **n.** [*L. defectus*, fr. *deficere*, *defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting, fr. *de + facere* to make, do.] 1. Want of something necessary for completeness; deficiency. 2. Imperfection; blemish; fault. — **Syn.** See **BLEMISH**.

**de-fec-tion** (dē-fēk'shūn), **n.** 1. Failing; failure. 2. Conscious breach of allegiance or duty; desertion.

**de-fec-tive** (tīv), **adj.** 1. Incomplete; deficient; faulty. 2. *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as in *defective verb* (*ought, may, can, must*). 3. *Psychol.* Markedly subnormal in intelligence. — **n.** 1. A person or thing that is defective, as a person subnormal in intelligence. 2. *Gram.* A defective word. — **de-fec-tive-ly**, **adv.** — **de-fec-tive-ness**, **n.**

**defective year.** See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**de-fence** (dē-fēns'), **n.** Defence; — the British spelling.

**de-fend'** (dē-fēnd'), **v. t.** [*OF. defendre*, fr. *L. defendere*, fr. *de + fendere* (only in comp.) to strike] 1. To repel danger or harm from; to protect; to maintain against force or argument. 2. Of a lawyer, to act on behalf of (an accused person). 3. *Law.* To oppose or resist, as a claim at law to contest, as a suit. 4. *Now Rare.* To prohibit; forbid. — **v. i.** To make a defense. — **de-fend'er**, **n.**

**Syn.** (1) Defend, protect, shield, guard, safeguard mean to secure from danger or against attack. Defend implies the aim to ward off that which threatens or to repel that which attacks; protect implies something (literally or figuratively a covering) that serves as a bar to the admission or impact of that which may injure or destroy; shield suggests protective intervention in imminent danger, in a usual attack, or the like; guard implies a standing watch over and commonly implies use of men; safeguard, on the other hand, implies protective measures where merely potential danger exists.

(2) See **MAINTAIN**.

**de-fend'ant** (fēn'dānt), **adj.** 1. Defending. 2. *Obs.* Defensive. — **n.** *Law.* A person required to make answer in an action or suit; — opposed to *plaintiff*.

**de-fen-es-tra-tion** (dē-fēn's-trā'shūn), **n.** [*L. de + fenestra* window.] A throwing out of a person or thing through a window.

**de-fense**, **de-fence** (dē-fēns'), **n.** [*OF. defense*, *defensa*, fr. *L. defensa*, *defensum*, fr. past part. of *defendere*. See **DEFEND**.] 1. Resistance (to or protection from attack. 2. Argument in support or in justification, as of one's action. 3. A means of warding off attack, danger, etc. 4. The art of self-protection, esp. fencing and boxing; in sports, the guarding of oneself or of one's goal against attack. 5. *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea. — **de-fense'less**, **de-fence'less**, **adj.** — **less-ly**, **adv.** — **loss-ness**, **n.**

**defense mechanism or reaction** 1. A defensive reaction by an organism, as against disease germs. 2. *Psychol.* A mode of behavior, or a belief, adopted by a person to conceal the true condition pertaining to himself or his beliefs.

**de-fen-si-ble** (dē-fēn'shē-), **adj.** Capable of being defended. — **de-fen-si-bil'i-ty** (bīl'i-tē), **n.** — **de-fen-si-ble-ness**, **n.** — **de-fen-si-bly**, **adv.**

1. Serving to defend or protect. 2. Devoted to resisting or preventing aggression or attack; — opposed to *offensive*. 3. In a posture of defending. — **n.** That which defends; a defensive position. — **de-fen-si-vo-ly**, **adv.** — **de-fen-sive-ness**, **n.**

**de-for'** (dē-fūr'), **v. t. & i.** [*DE-FERRE'* (fūr'), *DE-FERRING*. [*OF. differre*. See **DIFFER**.] To put off; postpone; delay.

**Syn.** Defer, postpone, intermit, suspend, stay mean to delay an action, activity, or proceeding. Defer suggests little more than to put off to a later time, but it may imply a delay in fulfillment or attainment occasioned by conditions beyond one's control; postpone ordinarily implies an intentional deferring; intermit implies a stopping for a time either for relief or as a break in a course or proceeding; suspend also implies a temporary stoppage but adds the implication of waiting until someone or some condition is satisfied; stay suggests the interposition of some obstacle that either stops or suspends process.

**de-for'**, **v. t. & i.** [*DE-FERRE* to pay deference, yield, bring before a judge, fr. *L. deferre* to bring down, fr. *de + ferre* to bear.] To yield or submit to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority. — **Syn.** See **YIELD**.

**de-fer-ence** (dē-fēr'ēns), **n.** Act of deferring; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes. — **Syn.** See **HONOR**.

**de-fer-ent** (dē-fēr'ēt), **adj.** Deferential.

**de-fer-ent**, **adj.** [*L. deferens*, pres. part. of *deferre*. See **DEFER** to yield.] 1. Serving to carry down or out, as a conduit. 2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vas deferens; as, the *deferent* arteries.

**de-fer-en-tial** (fēr'shāl), **adj.** Expressing, or given to, deference; respectful. — **de-fer-en-tial-ly**, **adv.**

**de-fer'ment** (dē-fēr'mēt), **n.** Delay; postponement.

**de-fer-ra-ble** (dē-fēr'ā-), **adj.** Also **de-fer'a-ble**. That can be deferred; eligible for deferment, or such as renders one eligible for deferment, esp. under the Selective Service System. — **n.** One eligible for deferment.

**de-ferred** (dē-fēr'd'), **adj.** Delayed, as a right that does not begin or vest till a future time; withheld for or until a stated time; as, *deferred* annuity; *deferred* assets or liabilities.

**de-fer'or** (dē-fēr'ēr), **n.** One who defers, or puts off.

**de-fiance** (dē-fī'āns), **n.** 1. Act of defying; a challenge. 2. Disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.

**de-fiant** (dē-fī'ant), **adj.** [*OF. défiant*, pres. part. of *défiar*. See **DEFFY**.] Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **de-fiant-ly**, **adv.** — **de-fiant-ness**, **n.**

**de-fic'ience** (dē-fīsh'ēns), **n.** *Now Rare.* Deficiency.

**de-fic'ien-cy** (shēns), **n.**, **pl.** -cies (-sīz). 1. State or quality of being deficient. 2. A shortage; deficit.

**deficiency disease.** *Med.* A disease, as scurvy, caused by a diet lacking in certain elements (cf. **VITAMIN**).

**deficiency judgment.** *Law.* A judgment for the balance of a debt after the security has been realized and the proceeds applied to payment.

**deficient** (dĕ-fī-shĕnt), *adj.* [L. *deficiens*, -entis, pres. part. of *deficere* to be wanting. See DEFECT.] Lacking in some quality necessary for completeness; defective. — *n.* One that is deficient. — *ly, adv.*

**deficit** (dĕ-fī-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., it is wanting, 3d pers. pres. indic. of *deficere*.] Deficiency in amount, as of income.

**de-fide** (dĕ-fī-dĕ), [L.] Literally, of the faith; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, designating a revealed truth taught by the Church.

**de-filer** (dĕ-fī-ĕr), *n.* One who defiles.

**de-filer** (dĕ-fī-ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [Port. To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from frontal or enfilading fire and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire. — *n.* *Mil.* Act or process of defiling.

**de-file** (dĕ-fī-lĕ), *v. t.* [Influenced by *foul* and by *file* to foul, but orig. fr. OF. *defouler* to trample, crush, fr. *de* + *fouler* to trample.] 1. To make filthy; to befoul. 2. *Archae.* To ravish; to violate. 3. To make ceremonially unclean; to pollute. 4. To tarnish, as reputation; to dishonor. — *Syn.* See CONTAMINATE. — **de-filement**, *n.* — **de-filer** (-fī-lĕr), *n.*

**de-file**, *v. t. & i.* [F. *défiler*, fr. *dé* (fr. *L.* *de*) + *filer* a row or line.] To march off in a line, file by file; to file off.

**de-file** (dĕ-fī-lĕ), *v. t.* Any narrow passage or gorge.

**de-fine** (dĕ-fī-nĕ), *v. t.* [OF. *definire*, *definir*, fr. *L.* *definire* to limit, *define*, fr. *de* + *finire* to limit, end, fr. *finis* limit.] 1. To mark the limits or boundaries of; to make distinct or fix in outline or character. 2. To describe, expound, or interpret; to explain; hence, to determine the precise signification of; to discover and set forth the meaning of, as a word. 3. To set apart in a class by identifying marks; to distinguish. — **de-fin-a-ble** (dĕ-fī-nā-bĕl), *adj.* — **de-fin-er** (-fī-nĕr), *n.*

**definite** (dĕ-fī-nĭt), *adj.* [L. *definitus*, past part. of *definire*. See DEFINED.] 1. Having distinct or certain limits; limited; fixed. 2. Clear and unambiguous in meaning; precise in detail; explicit. 3. Limiting; determining, as the definite article. — *Syn.* See EXPLICIT. — *Ant.* Indefinite. — **def-i-ni-ty**, *adv.* — **def-i-ni-ty-ness**, *n.*

**definite article.** *Gram.* The article *the*, which is used to designate a particular person or thing.

**def-ini-tion** (dĕ-fī-nĭsh-ŏn), *n.* 1. Explanation of the meaning or meanings of a word; also, a formulation of such meaning or meanings; as, dictionary definitions. 2. Act or power of making definite and clear or of bringing into sharp relief. 3. Distinctness or clarity of detail or outline, as in a picture. 4. *Radio & Television.* The degree of precision with which a receiver reproduces sound or images.

**de-fin-i-tive** (dĕ-fī-nĭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1. Serving to decide something; conclusive. 2. Serving to define precisely; distinguishing. 3. *Biol.* Complete; fully developed. — *Syn.* See CONCLUSIVE. — *Ant.* Tentative, provisional. — *n.* *Gram.* A word used to define or limit the meaning of a common noun. The definite article, and some pronouns, as *this*, *any*, *other*, *some*, *all*, *none*, are *definitives*. — **de-fin-i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fin-i-tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-fin-i-tude** (dĕ-fī-nĭ-tūd), *n.* Precision, definiteness.

**de-fla-grate** (dĕ-flā-grāt; dĕ-flā-), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deflagratus*, past part. of *deflagrare* to burn up, fr. *de* + *flagrare* to burn. *Chem.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion; to flare or vaporize suddenly. — **de-fla-gra-tion** (dĕ-flā-grā-shŏn), *n.*

**de-flate** (dĕ-flāt), *v. t. & i.* [de + *L.* *flare*, *blatium*, to blow.] To reduce from an inflated state by release of the distending air or gas; to collapse. — *Syn.* See CONTRACT. — **de-fla-tor** (-flā-tĕr), *n.*

**de-flation** (dĕ-flā-shŏn), *n.* 1. A deflating; state of being deflated. 2. Disproportionate and relatively sharp and sudden decrease in the quantity of money or credit, or both, relative to the amount of goods available for purchase. Deflation produces a fall in the general price level. — **de-fla-tion-ar-y** (dĕ-flā-tŏn-ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* — **de-fla-tion-ist**, *n.* & *adj.*

**deflationary spiral.** See SPIRAL, *n.* 5.

**de-flect** (dĕ-flekt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deflectere*, *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn.] To turn aside; deviate.

**de-flection** (dĕ-flek-shŏn), *n.* For spelling, see the note at CONNECTION. 1. A turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or given course, a bending, esp. downward; deviation. 2. *Optics.* Formerly, diffraction. 3. *Physics.* The deviation from zero of the moving system of a galvanometer or other instrument. — **de-flec-tive** (-flek-tĭv), *adj.* — **de-flec-tor** (-flek-tĕr), *n.*

**de-flor-a-tion** (dĕ-flō-rā-shŏn; dĕ-flō-), *n.* [L. *defloratus*.] A deflowering.

**de-flow-er** (dĕ-flou-ĕr), *v. t.* [OF. *defflower*, fr. *L.L.* *defflorare*, fr. *L.* *de* + *flor*, *floris*, flower.] 1. To deprive of virginity; to violate; ravish. 2. To ravage; despoil. 3. To deprive or strip of flowers.

**de-flux-ion** (dĕ-flūk-shŏn), *n.* [L. *defluxio*.] *Med.* A flowing down of fluid matter, as a catarrhal discharge.

**de-fol-i-ate** (dĕ-fō-lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [ML. *defoliatus*, past part. of *defoliare*, fr. *L.* *de* + *folium* leaf.] To strip or become stripped of leaves. — **de-fol-i-a-tion** (-ā-shŏn), *n.*

**de-force** (dĕ-fōrs; 70), *v. t.*; -FORCED (fōr-sĕd); -FORCING (fōr-sĭng). [AF. *deforce*, OF. *deforce*, fr. *de*, *de* (fr. *L.* *dis*) + *forcere* to force.] *Law.* To keep by force from the rightful owner, as lands; also, to keep (a person) out of possession by force. — **de-force-ment**, *n.*

**de-for-est** (dĕ-fōr-shĕnt; 70), *n.* *Law.* One who deforces the owner.

**de-for-est** (dĕ-fōr-ĕst; -ĭst), *v. t.* To clear of forests. — **de-for-est-a-tion** (-ĕs-tā-shŏn; -ĭs), *n.* — **de-for-est-er**, *n.*

**de-form** (dĕ-fōrm), *adj.* [L. *deformis*.] *Archaic.* Misshapen.

**de-form**, *v. t.* [F. *deformer*, fr. *L.* *deformare*, fr. *de* + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma*.] 1. To spoil the form of; disfigure. 2. To deprive of comeliness, grace, or perfection. 3. To cause to have a new form. 4. *Mech.* To change the shape of (a body) by the action of forces or stresses. — *v. i.* To become disfigured; to lose its form. — **de-form-a-bil-i-ty** (-fōr-mā-bĭl-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-form-a-ble**, *adj.*

*Syn.* Deform, distort, contort, warp, snarl mean to mar the appearance or nature of as if by twisting. Deform carries a slighter implication of twisting than any of these at times, but the suggestion of pulling out of shape is usually present; distort and contort clearly imply a twisting or wresting from that which is natural, normal, or true, but contort suggests a more involved twisting and, usually, a more grotesque or painful effect than distort; warp, which literally suggests a drying and shrinking out of shape, figuratively applies to that which has been given a bias, a wrong slant, an abnormal direction, or the like; snarl, used both literally and figuratively, suggests contortions induced by old age, weather, heavy work, misfortune, etc.

**de-for-ma-tion** (dĕ-fōr-mā-shŏn; dĕ-fōr-), *n.* 1. Act of deforming, or state of being deformed; disfigurement. 2. Change for the worse. 3. Alteration of form or shape; also, the product of such alteration.

**de-formed** (dĕ-fōrmd), *adj.* Distorted in form; misshapen. — **de-form-ed-ly** (-fōr-mĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-form-ed-ness**, *n.*

**de-form-i-ty** (-fōr-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* pl. -ITIES (-ĭ-tĭz). 1. State of being deformed; disfigurement. 2. Depravity; ugliness; also, a moral or aesthetic flaw or defect. 3. A deformed person or thing.

**de-fraud** (dĕ-frōd), *v. t.* [L. *defraudare*, fr. *de* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit. — *Syn.* See CHEAT. — **de-frau-da-tion** (dĕ-frō-dā-shŏn), *n.* — **de-fraud-er**, *n.*

**de-fray** (dĕ-frā), *v. t.* [F. *defrayer*, fr. *dĕ* (fr. *L.* *de*) + *frasis*, pl., expense.] 1. To pay, or to provide for the payment of. 2. *Archae.* To bear the expenses of. — **de-fray-a-ble**, *adj.* — **de-fray-al**, *n.* — **de-fray-er**, *n.* — **de-fray-ment**, *n.*

**de-frock** (dĕ-frōk), *v. t.* To unfrock.

**de-frost** (dĕ-frōst), *v. t.* To free from frost.

**de-frost-er** (dĕ-frōstĕr), *n.* A device for freeing or keeping free from frost or ice; specif., one for a windshield.

**deft** (dĕft), *adj.* [ME *defte*. See DART.] Characterized by dexterity; quick and neat in action; skillful. — *Syn.* See DEXTEROUS. — *Ant.* Awkward. — **de-ft-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ft-ness**, *n.*

**de-funct** (dĕ-fŭŋkt), *adj.* [L. *defunctus*, past part. of *defungi* to acquit oneself of, finish, depart, die, fr. *de* + *fungi* to perform.] Dead; deceased. — *Syn.* See DEAD. — *n.* *Rare.* A dead person.

**de-ty** (dĕ-tĭ), *v. t.* -TIED (tĭd); -TYING (tĭng). [OF. *desfier* (F. *désier*), deriv. of *L.* *dis* + *fidus* faithful.] 1. *Archaic.* To challenge to combat. 2. To challenge to perform an action proposed as impossible; to dare. 3. To set at naught; as, to defy public opinion; also, to resist attempts at, as, to defy description. — *n.*; pl. *DE-TIES* (-tĭz). [F. *dés*, fr. the *v.*] *Slang.* A challenge; defiance.

**de-ga-gé** (dĕ-gā-jĕ), *v. t.* [F., past part. of *dégager* to disengage.] Free; at ease; unconstrained.

**de-gas** (dĕ-gās), *v. t.*; DE-GASSED (-gāst); DE-GAS-ING (-gāstĭng). To free from gas.

**de-Gaul-list** (dĕ-gōlĭst), *n.* A follower of Charles de Gaulle; during World War II, one of the *Fidélité* French (which see); in postwar France, a member of *Rassemblement du Peuple Français*, de Gaulle's rightist party (formed April, 1947). — *de-Gaul-list* (ĭz-m).

**de-gauss** (dĕ-gous; -gōs), *v. t.* [de + *gauss*, unit of magnetic induction, after Karl F. Gauss, German mathematician.] To equip (a steel ship) with a web of insulated cable girdling the ship's hull and carrying an electric current that creates a magnetic field equal but opposite to the earth's magnetic field, thus demagnetizing the field and rendering the ship no longer liable to deflect the needle in the detonating device of a magnetic mine.

**de-gen-er-ate** (dĕ-jĕn-ĕr-ĕt), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, degenerate; deterioration.

**de-gen-or-ate** (-ĭt), *adj.* [L. *degeneratus*, past part. of *degenerare* to degenerate, fr. *degener* base, degenerate, fr. *de* + *genus* race, kind.] 1. Having sunk to a state below that normal to a type or thing; having declined markedly, as in virtue or courage, from one's ancestors, predecessors, or former self; degraded. 2. *Biol.* Characterized by degeneration. — *Syn.* See VICIOUS. — *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneration, esp. by birth. — (ĭt), *v. i.* 1. To pass from a higher to a lower type or condition; to become depraved; to deteriorate. 2. *Biol.* To undergo progressive deterioration; to become of a lower type. — **de-gen-or-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-gen-or-ate-ness**, *n.*

**de-gen-er-a-tion** (dĕ-jĕn-ĕr-ĕt-shŏn), *n.* 1. A growing or becoming worse; degeneracy; deterioration. 2. *Biol.* A progressive deterioration, as a return to a less highly organized condition in the evolution of a group of animals or plants. 3. *Med.* Deterioration of a tissue or an organ in which its vitality is diminished. — *Syn.* See DETERIORATION. — **de-gen-er-a-tive** (dĕ-jĕn-ĕr-ĕtĭv; -ĭ-tĭv), *adj.*

**de-glut-i-nate** (dĕ-glōt-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *deglutinare*, past part. of *deglutinare*, fr. *de* + *glutinare* to glue.] To extract gluten from, as wheat flour. — **de-glut-i-na-tion** (-nā-shŏn), *n.*

**de-glut-i-tion** (dĕ-glōt-ĭsh-ŏn; dĕ-glō-), *n.* [F. *deglutition*, fr. *L.* *deglutitio*, fr. *deglutire* to swallow down.] Act or process of swallowing food.

**deg-ra-da-tion** (dĕ-grā-dā-shŏn), *n.* 1. Act or process of degrading. 2. Reduction in rank, condition, etc.; debasement; disgrace. 3. Degeneration; deterioration. 4. *Phys Geog.* A wearing down by erosion.

**de-grade** (dĕ-grād), *v. t.* [OF. *degrader*, fr. *L.L.* *degradare*, fr. *L.* *de* + *gradus* step, degree.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of office or dignity. 2. To lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; to debase; to corrupt. 3. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; to deprecate. 4. *Geol.* To wear down by erosion. — *Syn.* See ABAUSE. — *Ant.* Uphit.

**de-grad-ed** (dĕ-grād-ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* Debased; degenerate. — **de-grad-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-grad-ed-ness**, *n.*

**de-grad-ing** (-ĭng), *adj.* That degrades; debasing.

**de-gree** (dĕ-grĕ), *n.* [OF. *degré*, deriv. of *L.L.* *degradare*. See DEGRADE.] 1. A step, stair, or rung; now, a steplike member of a series; a tier, bank, rank, or the like. 2. A step or station in any series; as, to advance by degrees. 3. A grade of social advancement; relative station in life. 4. A remove in the line of descent; as, a relation in the third degree. See CONSANGUINITY, *Illustr.* 5. Relative quantity or intensity; as, degrees of heat and cold. 6. A position or space on the earth or in the heavens as measured by degrees (sense 10 b) of latitude or longitude. 7. A division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer. Symbol ° (as, 32° F.). 8. *Edue.* A grade or rank to which scholars are admitted by a college or university, in recognition of their attainments; as, the degree of bachelor of arts. 9. *Gram.* One of the three grades — positive, comparative, superlative — in the comparison of an adjective or adverb. 10. *Math.* a *Algebra* A degree as defined by the sum of exponents; as, *a*<sup>2</sup>*b*<sup>3</sup> is a term of the sixth degree. b *Trig.*, etc. A 360th part of the circumference of a circle, or of a round angle. See MEASURE, *Tables 7, 8, 9*; cf. COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.* Symbol ° (as, an angle of 90°). 11. *Music.* a A line or space of the staff. b The interval between any adjacent diatonic tones.

— *by degrees.* Step by step; gradually. — *to a degree.* To a considerable extent; also, in a measure; somewhat.

**de-gree-day**, *n.*; pl. DEGREE-DAYS. A unit representing one degree of declination from a given point (as 05°) in the mean outdoor temperature for one day, often used in measuring fuel requirements of buildings.



**de-gum'** (dē-gŭm'), *v. t.*; DE-GUMMED' (-gŭmd'); DE-GUMMING. To free from gum or gummy substance.

**de-gust'** (dē-gŭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* Also **de-gustate** (-gŭs'tāt). [*L. degustare*, fr. *de* + *gustus* taste.] *Rore.* To taste; to savor. — **de-gustation** (dē-gŭs-tā'shŭn; dē-gŭs-), *n.*

**de-gus-ti-bus non est dīs-pen-tā-dum** (dē-gŭs'ti-bŭs nŭn ēst dīs-pŭt-lŭn-dŭm). [*L.*] There is no disputing about tastes.

**de-hisco'** (dē-hī's), *v. i.* & *i.*; DE-HISCED' (-hīst'); DE-HISCING. To chafe; to hiss. [*L. dehiscere*, fr. *de* + *hiscere* to chafe.] To chafe; to discharge by dehiscence.

**de-his-cence** (-hī'sēns; -'ns), *n.* A bursting open; as, a *Biol.* The opening of an organ along a definite line to discharge its contents. *Biol.* The bursting open of a capsule, pod, or silique at maturity. — **de-his-cent**, *adj.*

**de-horn'** (dē-hŏrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.

**de-hor-t'** (dē-hŏrt'), *v. t.* [*L. dehortari*, fr. *de* + *hortari* to urge.] *Now rare.* To urge to abstain or refrain; to dissuade. — **de-hor-ta-tion** (dē-hŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-hor-ta-tive** (dē-hŏr-tā-tiv), *adj.* & *n.* — **de-hor-ta-to-ry** (-tŏr'i or, esp. *Brit.*, -tŏr-i), *adj.* & *n.* — **de-hor-ter**, *n.*

**de-hu-man-ize** (dē-hū-mān-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, human interests, etc. — **de-hu-man-i-za-tion** (-īzā'shŭn; -īz'ŭ), *n.*

**de-hu-mid-i-ty** (dē-hū-mīd-i-ti), *v. t.*; **DE-HID** (-fid); **DE-HIDING**. To free from moisture, as the atmosphere. — **de-hu-mid-i-ty** (-tē'r), *n.*

**de-hy-drate** (dē-hī-drāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To deprive of, or to lose, water; esp., to render or to become free or relatively free from water, as in the drying of foods to preserve them or to reduce their weight and bulk. — **de-hy-dra-tion** (dē-hī-drā'shŭn), *n.*

**de-hyp-no-tize** (dē-hīp-nŏ-tīz), *v. t.* To arouse from the hypnotic state.

**De-i-a-ni-ra** (dē-yā-nī'rā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Dēianeira*.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Hercules.

**de-ice'** (dē-ī's), *v. t.* *Aviation.* To keep free or rid of accumulations of ice by means of a **de-ice'r** (-ī's'r), variously (1) a mixture of alcohol and glycerin or a pump for spraying this mixture on windshield and side windows, (2) a slinger ring (which see), (3) a mechanism consisting of hollow tubes, or booms, overlying leading edges of wing and tail surfaces, which are alternately inflated and deflated for cracking ice formations.

**de-i-cide** (dē-ī-sīd), *n.* [*L. deicide* a deicide (in sense 1), fr. *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill.] 1. The killer or destroyer of a god; esp., one concerned in putting Christ to death. 2. Act of killing a divine being.

**de-i-fy** (dē-ī-fī), *adj.* [*F.* and *L.*; *F. déifier*, fr. *L. deifiscus*, fr. *deus* god + *facere* to make.] Deifying.

**de-i-form** (dē-ī-fŏrm), *adj.* [*ML. deiformis*.] Godlike.

**de-i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; **DE-IFY** (-fī); **DE-IFYING**. [*OF. deifier*, fr. *L. deifiscare*, fr. *L. deifiscus*. See **DEIFY**.] 1. To make a god; to enroll among the deities. 2. To treat as an object of supreme regard. — **de-i-fi-ca-tion** (-ī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

**deign** (dān), *v. i.* [*OF. deignier*, fr. *L. dignare*, *dignari*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] To think worthy or in keeping with one's dignity; to condescend. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To condescend to receive or accept. 2. To condescend to give; as, to *deign* no reply. — *Syn.* See **STOOP**.

**De'i-gra-ti-a** (dē-ī-grā-ti-ā), [*L.*] By the grace of God.

**dell** (dēl), *n.* *Scot.* Devil.

**Deldrú** (dēl'drú; -drá; dēl'r'), *n.* [*OF. Deldriu* the raging one.] Heroine of an old Irish legend.

**de-ism** (dē-īz'm), *n.* [*L. deus* god.] Belief in a personal God as creator of the world and final judge of men, but as remaining in the interval completely beyond the range of human experience. — **de-ist** (-īst), *n.* — *Syn.* See **ATHEIST**. — **de-ist-ic** (dē-īst'ik), **de-ist-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **de-ist-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**de-i-ty** (dē-ī-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **DEITIES** (-tē-z). [*OF. deite* (*F. déité*), fr. *L. deitas*, fr. *L. deus* god.] 1. Divine nature or rank; divinity. 2. A god or goddess.

**de-ject'** (dē-jēkt'), *adj.* [*L. dejectus*, past part. of *deicere* to throw down, fr. *de* + *jacere* to throw.] *Archae.* Dejected. — *v. t.* 1. *Archae.* To cast down. 2. To cast down the spirits of; to dishonor.

**de-jec-ta** (dē-jēkt-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* fr. *L. dejectus*, past part.] Excrement; as, the *dejecta* of the sick.

**de-jec-ted** (dē-jēkt'ed), *adj.* [*OF. dejeté*, fr. *L. dejectus*, past part.] Low-spirited; depressed. — **de-jec-ted-ly**, *adv.* — **de-jec-ted-ness**, *n.*

**de-jec-tion** (dē-jēkt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Ejection of spirits; depression. 2. *Physiol.* A discharge of excrement. *b* Feces; excrement. — *Syn.* See **SADNESS**. — *Ant.* Exhalation.

**de-jou-né** (dē-zhŭ-nā'), **de-jou-ne'** (dē-jŏn'), *n.* [*OF. dejeuner*.] Breakfast.

**de-jen'ner** (dē-zhŭ-nēr; *E.* dē-zhŭ-nēr), *n.* [*F. déjeuner* breakfast, as a verb, to breakfast, fr. *OF. dejeuner*.] A breakfast; sometimes, also, a lunch or collation.

**de-ju-re** (dē-jŏr-ē), [*L.*] *Law.* By right; by a lawful title; — *distin-*guish from *de facto*.

**dek'a-** (dēk'ā-), *Metric System.* Var. of **DECA-**, as in **dek'a-gram**, **dek'a-li-ter**, **dek'a-me-ter**, **dek'a-ster**, etc.

**de-laine'** (dē-lān'), *n.* [*Short for muslin delaine*, fr. *F. de laine* of wool.] A light woolen, or woolen or cotton, dress fabric.

**de-lam-i-nate** (dē-lām'i-nāt), *v. t.* To split into layers. — **de-lam-i-na-tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

**de-late'** (dē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*L. delatus*, used as past part. of *deferre*. See **DEFER** to yield.] 1. *Chiefly Scot.* To inform against; to accuse. 2. To spread abroad; to make public. — **de-la-tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-la-tor** (-tŏr), *n.*

**Del'a-ware** (dē-lā-wēr), *n.* [After Lord De La Warr.] 1. An American grape, with small, sweet-flavored, reddish berries. 2. An Indian of an Algonquian tribe (now mostly in Oklahoma), formerly of the Delaware Valley.

**de-lay'** (dē-lē'), *v. t.* [*OF. delater*.] 1. To put off; defer. 2. To stop, detain, or hinder, for a time. — *v. i.* To move slowly; stop for a time; linger.

*Syn.* (1) Delay, retard, slow, slacken, detain mean to make late or behind in movement or progress. Delay implies the operation, usually the interfering, of something that keeps back from completion or arrival; retard applies to motion, movement, or progress and suggests some cause of reducing its speed; slow (usually followed by *up* or *down*) and slacken also imply a reduction in speed, *slow* often suggesting deliberate intention, and *slacken* an easing or letting up; detain implies a holding up so as to delay someone, as in reaching a place, in doing something, etc. — *Ant.* Expedite.

(2) Delay, procrastinate, lag, loiter, dawdle, dally mean to move or act slowly so as to hinder progress or accomplishment. Delay usually

carries an implication of putting off, as one's departure, one's beginning of an action or activity, or the like; procrastinate implies blameworthy or inexcusable delay, such as that caused by laziness, indifference, or hesitation; lag implies failure to maintain a speed or pace either as set by others or as necessary to the accomplishment of an end; loiter and dawdle imply delay while in progress, often when one is walking, but dawdle more clearly implies a wasting of time; dally suggests dawdling, usually by trifling, pottering, or the like. — *Ant.* Hasten.

— *n.* The act of delaying; also, state or instance of being delayed; detention.

— **de-lay'er** (dē-lā'ēr), *n.*

**de-le'** (dē-lē), *imperative sing. of L. delere*, to destroy. *Print.* Erase; remove; — a direction usually expressed by a form of *delta*, thus: *δ*. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **DE-LE** (dē-lē); **DE-LE-ING**. *Print.* To erase; delete.

**de-leo'ta-ble** (dē-lē-tā-b'l), *adj.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **de-leo'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-leo'ta-ble-ly** (-bl), *adv.*

**de-leo'tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. delectatus*, past part. of *delectare*. See **DELIGHT**.] To delight.

**de-leo'ta-tion** (dē-lē-tā-t'shŭn), *n.* Delight; now, enjoyment; diversion. — *Syn.* See **PLEASURE**.

**de-le-ga-cy** (dē-lē-gā-si), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sēz). Act of delegating, or state of being delegated; deputized power.

**de-le-gal-ize** (dē-lē-gāl-īz), *v. t.* To remove the status of statutory authorization from (something).

**de-le-gate** (dē-lē-gāt), *n.* [*L. delegatus*, past part. of *delegare* to delegate, fr. *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, depute.] One sent and empowered to act for another; a deputy; a representative; special agent. 1. A representative of a territory in the House of Representatives, having the right to debate but not to vote. *b* A member of the lower or popular branch (*House of Delegates*) of the legislature of Maryland, Virginia, or West Virginia.

— *(gāt)*, *v. t.* 1. To send as one's representative; commission; depute. 2. To entrust to the care or management of another; commit. 3. *Civil Law.* To assign (a debtor of oneself) to a creditor as a debtor in place of oneself.

**de-le-ga-tion** (-gā't'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of delegating; a deputing. 2. One or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention; a deputation.

**de-len'da est Oar-tha'go** (dē-lēn'dā ēst kār-thā'gŏ). [*L.*] Carthage must be destroyed.

**de-lete'** (dē-lē't'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*L. delere*, past part. of *delere* to destroy.] To erase; delete. — *Syn.* See **ERASE**.

**de-le-te-ri-ous** (dē-lē-tē-rē-ŭs), *adj.* [*ML. deleterius*, fr. *Gr. δελήριος*, fr. *deleisai* to hurt, damage.] Hurtful; noxious. — *Syn.* See **PERNITIOUS**. — **de-le-te-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-le-te-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**de-le-tion** (dē-lē-t'ŭn), *n.* [*L. deletio*, fr. *dele*, *dele*. See **DELETE**.] Act of deleting, also, a deleted passage.

**de-lit'ware** (dē-lit'wār'), *n.* Also **de-lit** (dē-lit), **de-lit** (dē-lit). Pottery made in Delft in Holland; esp.: a Brown pottery covered with an opaque, decorated white glaze. *b* In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

**de-lib-er-ate** (dē-līb-ēr-ēt), *adj.* [*L. deliberatus*, past part. of *deliberare* to deliberate, fr. *de* + *librare* to weigh.] 1. Done with deliberation; formed, arrived at, or determined upon as a result of careful thought. 2. Given to weighing facts and arguments; careful in considering. 3. Slow in action; unhurried. — *Syn.* See **VOLUNTARY**. — *Ant.* Impulsive. — *(tāt)*, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider maturely. — *v. i.* To take counsel; to think long and carefully. — *Syn.* See **THINK**. — **de-lib-er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib-er-ate-ness**, *n.*

**de-lib-er-a-tion** (dē-līb-ēr-ēt'shŭn), *n.* 1. A deliberating, or a weighing and examining reasons for and against a choice or measure. 2. Quality or state of being deliberative; deliberateness. — **de-lib-er-a-tive** (-līb-ēr-ēt-iv; -tīv), *adj.* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-lib-er-a-tor** (dē-līb-ēr-ēt'ŏr), *n.* [*L.*] One who deliberates.

**de-lib-er-a-cy** (dē-līb-ēr-ā-si), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sēz). 1. *Obs.* Pleasure; gratification; luxury; richness. 2. A luxury; a daintiness; as, *delicacies* of the table. 3. Nicety or fineness of form or constitution; slender shapeliness; also, frailty or weakness. 4. Nicety of touch; as, the *delicacy* of the painter's stroke; also, quality or state of requiring delicate management; as, the *delicacy* of a diplomatic situation. 5. Critical niceness; sensitiveness. 6. Nice sensibility in feeling and conduct; also, excessive fastidiousness.

**de-li-cate** (-kāt), *adj.* [*F.* and *L.*; *F. délicat*, fr. *L. delicatus* pleasing and exquisite, voluptuous, soft and tender.] 1. *Obs.* Self-indulgent; luxury-loving. 2. Satisfying or pleasing because of its fine quality, flavor, odor, or the like. 3. Finely made or formed; exquisite in workmanship, structure, etc.; hence, fragile; easily injured. 4. Characterized by, or endowed with, nice appreciation or discrimination; exquisitely sensitive; hence: a Fastidious. *b* Scrupulous; considerate. 5. Capable of registering to a minute degree; as, a delicate balance. 6. Requiring nicety and skill in technique; critical; as, a delicate operation; also, marked by ingenuity. — *Syn.* See **CHOICE**. — *Ant.* Gross. — *n.* One that is delicate; as, a *Obs.* A luxurious person. *b* *Obs.* A delight, esp. of the senses; a luxury. *c* A daintiness; a delicacy. — **de-li-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-li-cate-ness**, *n.*

**de-li-ca-ties** (dē-lī-kā-tēz), *n. pl.* [*G.*] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, relishes, etc.; also, a store where such foods are sold.

**de-li-cious** (dē-lī-shŭs), *adj.* [*OF. delectus*, fr. *L. delectosus*, fr. *delectare* to delight, *delectare* to allure.] Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful. — **de-li-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **de-li-cious-ness**, *n.*

**De-li-cious**, *n.* *Hor.* An American variety of light-red apple of high quality and aromatic flavor.

**de-lit'** (dē-līt'), *n.* [*L. delictum* fault.] *Law.* An offense against law; — chiefly in Civil and Scots law.

**de-light'** (dē-līt'), *n.* [*OF. delit*, fr. *deliter* to delight. See **DELIGHT**, *v.*] 1. A high degree of gratification of mind or sense; extreme satisfaction. 2. Anything that gives great pleasure. 3. Power of affording pleasurable emotion. — *Syn.* See **PLEASURE**. — *v. t.* [*OF. delit*, *delecter*, fr. *L. delectare* to delight, deriv. of *de* + *laedere* to entice.] To give joy or satisfaction to; to please. — *v. i.* 1. To take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased. 2. To give keen enjoyment. — **de-light'er**, *n.*

**de-light'ed** (-ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Delightful. 2. Highly pleased; gratified; joyous. — **de-light'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ed-ness**, *n.*

**de-light'ful** (-fŭl; -tī), *adj.* Highly pleasing. — **de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*



**de-light-some** (dē-līt'sūm), *adj.* Very pleasing; delightful. — **de-light-some-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light-some-ness**, *n.*  
**De-lit-ah** (dē-līt'ah), *n.* [Heb. *De-lit-ah*, lit., delicate.] The mistress of Samson, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi); hence, a harlot.  
**de-lim-ite** (dē-līm'īt), *v. t.* [*F. délimiter*, fr. *l. delimitare*.] To fix the limits of; to bound.

**de-lim-ite** (dē-līm'īt), *v. t.* To delimit. — **de-lim-ite-tion** (-tī'zhən), *n.* — **de-lim-ite-ly** (-līt'iv), *adv.*  
**de-lim-ite-ly** (dē-līm'īt'iv), *v. t.* [*L. delineare*, past part. of *delineare* to delineate, fr. *de + lineare* to draw, fr. *linea* line.] 1. To represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to portray; hence, to represent accurately. 2. To convey clearly through the medium of words; to de-

**de-lin-e** (-līn'ē), *n.* 1. A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc. 2. A sketch or description in words. — **de-lin-e-ative** (-līn'ē-ā-tiv), *adj.*

**de-lin-e-a-tor** (dē-līn'ē-ā-tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which delineates; a sketcher. 2. Tailoring. A pattern adjustable to varying sizes.

**de-lin-e-a-rit** (dē-līn'ē-ā-rit), *[L.]* He, or she, drew (it).  
**de-lin-quen-cy** (dē-līng'kwēn-sī), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; fault; misdeed.

**de-lin-quent** (-kwēnt), *adj.* [*L. delinquens*, -entis, pres. part. of *d. linquere* to fail, do wrong, fr. *de + linquere* to leave.] Failing in duty; offending by neglect or violation of duty or of law. — *n.* A delinquent person; as, juvenile delinquents. — **de-lin-quent-ly**, *adv.*

**del-i-ques-cent** (dē-lī'kwēs-ēnt), *v. t.* — **QUES-cent** (-kwēs-ēnt) — **QUES-cent** (-kwēs-ēnt). [*L. delinquere* to melt, dissolve, fr. *de + liquere* to become fluid, fr. *liquere* to be fluid] 1. To melt away; esp., to dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air. 2. Bot. To ramify into fine divisions, as the veins of a leaf. — **del-i-ques-cence** (-kwēs-ēn-s), *n.* — **del-i-ques-cent**, *adj.*

**del-i-r-i-um** (dē-lī'ri-ūm), *n.* [*L. deliratio*.] Aberration of mind; delirium; irrational action or speech.

**de-lir-i-ous** (dē-lī'ri-ū-s), *adj.* Having a delirium; raving; frenzied. — **de-lir-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lir-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**de-lir-i-um** (-līm), *n.* *pl.* -iums (-līm-ē-ā). [*L. fr. delirare* to rave, prop. to go out of the furrow in plowing, fr. *de + lira* furrow.] 1. A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, characterized by confusion, disordered speech, and often hallucinations. 2. Frenzied excitement or wild enthusiasm.

**de-lir-i-um tre-mens** (trēm'ēns), *[L.]* trembling delirium] A violent delirium, induced by excessive and prolonged use of alcoholic liquors.

**de-liv-er** (dē-līv'ēr), *v. t.* [*OF. delivrer*, fr. *LL. deliverare* to liberate, give over, fr. *L. de + liberare* to set free] 1. To set free from restraint; to release; also, to rescue from evil actual or feared. 2. To give or transfer; to commit; to surrender; to resign. 3. To disburden of, or as of, young; to relieve (off) in parturition; — used only in the passive. 4. To disburden (oneself), as of words; to give forth in words, to utter; hence, to communicate; impart. 5. To give or put forth in action or exercise; to discharge; as, to deliver a blow. — *Syn.* See **RESCUE**. — *adj.* Archaic. Nimble; sprightly. — **de-liv-er-a-ble**, *adj.*

**de-liv-er-ance** (-āns), *n.* 1. Act of delivering, or state of being delivered. 2. Anything delivered or communicated, as a publicly expressed opinion or decision.

**de-liv-er-y** (dē-līv'ēr-ē), *n.* *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. A delivering; release, liberation. 2. Surrender; transfer of a thing. 3. Parturition. 4. Utterance; manner of speaking or singing. 5. Act or manner of sending forth, discharging, or throwing, as in pitching a ball. 6. That which is delivered. 7. *Com.* The transportation of a purchase to the purchaser. 8. *Law.* The act of putting property into the legal possession of another.

**dell** (dēl), *n.* [*AS*] 1. A small, retired valley or vale. 2. *pl.* Dalles.

**de-lo-cal-ize** (dē-lō'kāl-īz), *v. t.* To remove from its place or locality. — **de-lo-cal-i-za-tion** (-īz-ā'shən; -ī-zā'shən), *n.*

**de-louse** (dē-lōus; -louz), *v. t.* To remove lice from.

**Del-ph-i-an** (dē-lī'fī-ān), *adj.* Also **Del-phic** (-fīk). [*L. Delphi*, fr. *Gr. Delphos*.] Of or relating to Delphi in ancient Greece or to the famous oracle located there.

**del-ph-i-nine** (dē-lī'fī-nēn; -nīn), *n.* Also **del-ph-i-nin**. *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from various larkspurs (genus *Delphinium*) and used in an ointment to relieve neuralgia.

**del-ph-i-n-um** (dē-lī'fī-n-ūm; -m), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. delphinion* larkspur, fr. *delphos*, -inos, as *delphos*, so named from the shape of the nectary.] Any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of perennial or annual herbs of the crowfoot family, of the North Temperate Zone, having irregular, showy, chiefly blue flowers; a larkspur.

**Del-ph-i-nus** (dē-lī'fī-nūs), *n.* *gen. n.* (-nī). [*L.*, a dolphin.] A northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus.

**Del-sarte** (dē-lī'sārt), *n.* or **Delsarte system**. A system of calisthenics; — from François Delsarte (1811-71), a French teacher.

**del-ta** (dēl'tā), *n.* [*Gr.*] 1. The fourth letter ( $\Delta$ ,  $\delta$ ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *d*. 2. Anything having the shape of the capital  $\Delta$ . *Specif.* a The alluvial tract of land at the mouth of the Nile. b An alluvial deposit at the mouth of any river. — **del-ta'ic** (dēl'tā'ik), *adj.*

**del-toid** (-tōid), *adj.* [*Gr. deltoeidēs* delta-shaped, fr. *delta* ( $\Delta$ ) + *-oides* form.] Shaped like a capital delta ( $\Delta$ ); triangular; as, a deltoid leaf. See **LEAF**, **ILLUSTR.** (13). — *n.* Anat. A large triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and serving to raise the arm laterally.

**de-lu-de** (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* [*L. deludere*, *delusum*, fr. *de + ludere* to play, mock.] 1. To lead from truth or into error; to mislead. 2. *Obs.* To frustrate or disappoint. 3. *Obs.* To evade; elude. — *Syn.* See **DECEIVE**. — **de-lu-der** (-lūd'ēr), *n.* — **de-lu-der-ly**, *adv.*

**de-lu-sion** (dē-lū'zhən), *n.* [*OF*, fr. *L. delusum*, fr. *deludere* to wash away, fr. *de- (dis-) + ludere* to wash.] 1. An overflowing of the land by water; a flood. 2. An irresistible rush of anything in overwhelming numbers, quantity, or volume. — *v. t.* **DELU-sION** (-lū-dē); **DELU-sION-ING** (-lū-jēn). 1. To inundate; flood. 2. To overwhelm as with a deluge. — *the Deluge*. The great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii).

**de-lu-sion** (dē-lū'zhən), *n.* 1. Act of deluding, or state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind. 2. False belief; a fixed misconception; as, to cling to a delusion. 3. *Psychiatry*. A false belief regarding the self, common in paranoia and dementia praecox; as, delusions of grandeur, or of persecution. — **de-lu-sion-al**, *adj.*

*Syn.* Delusion, illusion, hallucination, mirage mean something which one accepts as true or real but which is actually false or unreal. De-

lusion implies deception, commonly self-deception, and, usually, a disordered state of mind; illusion implies an ascription of truth or reality to that which only seems to be true or real; hallucination implies the perception of objects or conditions which have no basis in reality but are the result of disordered nerves or mental derangement; mirage, literally an optical illusion, in its extended sense applies to a dream, a hope, or the like, which one accepts as true, not realizing it is an illusion.

**de-lu-sive** (dē-lū'siv), *adj.* Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive. — **de-lu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lu-sive-ness**, *n.*

**de-lu-so-ry** (-dō-ri), *adj.* Delusive.

**de-luxe** (dē-lōoks; -lōks; *F.* dē-līks'), [*F.*, lit., of luxury.] Specially elegant; sumptuous; as, a de-luxe edition of a book.

**de-lu-z** (dē-lūz), *v. t.* [*AS. delufan* to delude.] 1. Now Chiefly Dial. To delude. 2. *Archais.* To dial. a To make, as a hole, by digging. b To exhume. — *v. i.* To dig or labor with a spade, or as with a spade; to seek laboriously (in books, etc.) for information. — *n.* Rare. A pit; den; cave. — **de-lu-z'er** (dē-lūz'ēr), *n.*

**de-mag-net-ize** (dē-māg'nē-tīz; -nī-tīz), *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic properties. See **MAGNETIZE**. — **de-mag-net-i-za-tion** (-tī-zā'shən; -tī-zā'shən), *n.* — **de-mag-net-iz'er** (-tī-zēr), *n.*

**dem'a-gog'ic** (dēm'ā-gōg'ik; -gōg'ik), **dem'a-gog'i-cal** (-Y-kāl), *adj.* (*O.*, relating to, or like, a demagogue; factious. — **dem'a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**dem'a-gog-ism** (dēm'ā-gōg'iz-m), *n.* The principles or practices of demagogues; demagogic character.

**dem'a-gogue** (dēm'ā-gōg; -gōg), *n.* Also **dem'a-gog**. [*Gr. dēmagōgos*, fr. *dēmos* the people + *agōgos* leading, fr. *agēin* to lead.] 1. Chiefly Hist. A popular leader or orator. 2. A speaker who seeks to make capital of social discontent and gain political influence. — **dem'a-gog-ue-ry** (-gōg'ū-ri; -gōg'ū-ri), *n.*

**dem'a-gog-y** (-gōg'ī; -gōg'ī; -gōg'ī), *n.* Demagogism.

**de-mal en pis** (dē-māl'ēn pē'), [*F.*] From head to worse.

**de-mand** (dē-mān'), *v. t.* [*OF. demandor*, fr. *LL. demandare* to demand, summon, fr. *L. demandare* to give in charge, entrust, fr. *de + mandare* to commit to one's charge, command.] 1. To ask or call for with authority; to claim as due. 2. To inquire authoritatively; to ask, esp., in a peremptory manner. 3. To require; to be in need of; as, the case demands care. 4. To summon; to require to appear. — *v. i.* To make a demand; to inquire.

*Syn.* Demand, claim, require, exact mean to call for something as due or as necessary. Demand strongly implies peremptoriness and insistency, and, often, when the subject names a person, the right to make a request which shall be regarded as a command; claim implies the delivery or concession of something due one as one's own, one's right, or the like; require in precise English suggests such imperativeness as arises from inner necessity, the compulsion of law or regulation, or the exigencies of the situation; exact not only implies demanding but getting what one demands.

— *v. i.* 1. Act of demanding; a peremptory urging of a claim. 2. That which is demanded, esp. by right, or as due. 3. Earnest inquiry; a query. 4. An expressed desire for ownership or use, as of a commodity, as, an increased demand for labor. 5. Econ. A desire to purchase a commodity, accompanied by means of payment. b The quantity of an article demanded at a given price. Cf. **SUPPLY**, *n.* 4. — *on*, or formerly *at*, **demand**. *Finance*. Upon presentation and request for payment.

— **de-mand-a-ble**, *adj.* — **de-mand'er**, *n.*

**de-mand'ant** (dē-mān'dānt), *n.* The plaintiff in a real action.

**demand bill or draft**. *Finance*. A bill payable at sight.

**demand deposit**. *Banking*. A deposit which may be withdrawn without notice.

**demand loan**. A call loan. See **CALL LOAN**.

**demand note**. A note payable on demand.

**de-mant'oid** (dē-mān'tōid), *n.* [*G.* *demant* diamond + *-oid*.] A green variety of andradite used as a gem.

**de-mar'cate** (dē-mār'kāt; -dē-mār'), *v. t.* [*A* back formation from the *n.*, fr. *F. démarcation*, fr. *Sp. demarcación*, fr. *de- (fr. L. de) + marcar* to mark.] To mark by bounds; delimit; hence, to separate; discriminate. — **de-mar-ca-tion** (dē-mār'kā'shən), *n.*

**de-mar'choe** (dē-mār'chō), *n.* [*F.*] A course of action, esp. one involving a change of policy, as in diplomacy.

**de-mat'e-ri-al-i-za-tion** (-mā-tēr'ī-āl-ī-zā-tion), *v. t.* & *i.* To deprive, or become deprived, of material qualities; to lose material form. — **de-mat'e-ri-al-i-za-tion** (-mā-tēr'ī-āl-ī-zā-tion), *n.*

**deme** (dēm), *n.* [*Gr. dēmos* deme.] *Gr. Hist.* One of the hundred townships into which Cleisthenes divided Attica (about 508 B.C.).

**de-mean** (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*de- + mean*, *adj.*] To debase; to lower; to degrade; — usually reflexive. — *Syn.* See **ABASE**.

**de-mean'**, *v. t.* [*OF. demener* to conduct, manage, fr. *de- (fr. L. de) + mener* to lead, conduct, fr. *L. mīnare* to drive animals, fr. *mīnari* to threaten.] 1. *Obs.* To manage; to conduct. 2. To behave or comport (oneself). — *Syn.* See **BEHAVE**.

**de-mean'or**, **de-mean'our** (-ēr), *n.* [*For demeanure*, fr. *demean* to manage.] Outward bearing or behavior. — *Syn.* See **BEARING**.

**de-ment'** (dē-mēnt'), *v. t.* [*L. dementare*, fr. *demens*. See **DEMENTIA**.] To deprive of reason.

**de-ment'ed** (dē-mēnt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.* Insane; mad. — **de-ment'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ment'ed-ness**, *n.*

**de-men'ti-a** (dē-mēn'tī-ā; -shā), *n.* [*fr. demens*, *dementia*, mad, fr. *de + men* mind.] Insanity; in psychiatry, any condition of deteriorated mentality. — *Syn.* See **INSANITY**.

**de-men'ti-a praeco-x** (-kōz; -kōks), *n.* [*fr. praeco-x* early ripe, precocious.] A form of insanity, developing usually in late adolescence, and characterized by loss of interest in people and things and incoherence of thought and action.

**de-mer'it** (dē-mēr'it; -tē), *n.* [*From OF. demerite* ill desert (fr. *L. dis + merite* merit), and from *L. demerere*, *demeritum*, to deserve well (fr. *de + merere* to deserve).] 1. *Obj.* Merit; desert. 2. That which deserves blame; fault. 3. *Educ.* In full **desmerit mark**. A mark denoting a fault or offense, esp. in conduct.

**de-mes-ne'** (dē-mān'; -mēn'), *n.* [*AF* (with silent *n*), for *OF. demesne*, fr. *L. dominicus*. See **DOMAIN**.] 1. *Law*. Possession (of land) as one's own. 2. *Law*. Formerly, an estate or land of which the owner is in possession; now, a lord's chief manor place. 3. *Region* in general; hence, realm or province, esp. of activity; domain.

**De-me'ter** (dē-mē'tēr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Dēmētēr*.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the fruitful soil, of agriculture, and of the fruitfulness of man-

kind, and guardian of marriage, — identified by the Romans with *Ceres*.

**de'mi** (dē'mī), *n.*, *pl.* of DEMOS.

**de'mi-** (dēm'i-; the accent is variable in the compounds). [F. *demi-*, fr. *l. dimidius* half, fr. *di-* (= *dis-*) + *medius* middle.] A prefix signifying half, and hence, often, below the standard or normal in size, quality, etc.

**de'mi-bas-tion** (dēm'i-bās'hūn), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A half bastion, consisting of one face and one flank.

**de'mi-god'** (dēm'i-gōd'), *cf.* *god*, *n.* A divine or semidivine being, as the offspring of a deity and a mortal; a godling; hero (def. 1 b). — **de'mi-god/dess**, *n.*

**de'mi-john** (-jūn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane.] A large narrow-necked bottle of glass or stoneware, enclosed in wickerwork. It holds from 1 to 10 gallons. *cf.* CARBOY.

**de-mil'i-ta-rize** (dēm'mil'i-tā-rīz), *v. t.* *Mil.* To do away with the military organization of; as, to *demilitarize* a frontier. — **de-mil'i-ta-riz-a-tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**de'mi-lune'** (dēm't-lūn'), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A work, orig. crescent-shaped, to defend the entrance to a fort.

**de'mi-mon-daine'** (dēm't-mōn-dān'), *n.* [F.] A woman of the demimonde.

**de'mi-monde** (dēm't-mōnd; -mōnd'; dēm'mōnd'), *n.* [F., fr. *demi* + *monde* world, fr. *l. mundus*.] Women of doubtful reputation; courtesans; hence, the class of society to which such women belong.

**de'mi-pique'** (dēm't-pēk'), *adj.* [*demi* + *peak*, confused with *F. pique* pike.] Having a peak of about half the height of that of an older style of saddle; — said of an 18th-century war saddle. — *n.* A demipique saddle.

**de'mi-re-lief'** (-rē-lēf'), *n.* Also **de'mi-re-lie'vo** (-rē-lē'vō), **de'mi-rile'vo**. *Sculpture.* Half relief. See RELIEF.

**de'mi-rep'** (dēm't-rēp'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation*.] Slang. A woman of doubtful repute; an adventuress.

**de-mis'** (dēm'iz'), *n.* [*démètre*, past part. *démis*, *démise*, to put away, dismiss, fr. *l. mittere* to send away; fr. *de* + *mittere* to send.]

1. *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, chiefly by lease. 2. Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. 3. The decrease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, decrease, death. — *v. t. & i.* 1. *Law.* To convey, as an estate; esp., to lease. 2. To transmit by succession or inheritance. — **de-mis'a-ble** (-miz'ā-b'l), *adj.*

**de'mi-sem'i-qua-ver** (dēm't-sēm't-kwā'vēr), *n.* *Music.* See NOTE, *n.*, 11.

**de-mis-sion** (dēm'mish'ūn), *n.* [F. *démision*, fr. *l. demissio*.] Act of demitting; relinquishment; abdication.

**de-mit'** (dēm'mīt'), *v. t. & i.* DE-MIT'TED (-ēd; -id); DE-MIT'TING. [*F. démettre*. See DEMISE.] 1. *Archaic.* To dismiss. 2. *Chiefly Scot.* To resign.

**de'mi-tasse'** (dēm't-tās', -tās', *F.* dēm'tās'), *n.* [F., fr. *demi* + *tasse* cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

**de'mi-urge** (dēm't-ūrj), *n.* Also **de'mi-ur'gos** (-ūr'gōs) and **de'mi-ur'gus** (-gās); *l. pl.* DEMURGER (-jī). [*Gr. dēmiourgos* a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world, the Creator, fr. *dēmos* belonging to the people (fr. *dēmos* the people) + *-ergos* a worker.]

1. In some of the Ptolemaic states of ancient Greece, a magistrate. 2. [*cap.*] *Philos.* In Platonic philosophy, the subordinate god who created the world. 3. In some Gnostic systems, an inferior, not absolutely intelligent, deity, the creator of the world, identified by some with the creator God of the Old Testament, and distinguished from the supreme God — **de'mi-ur'gous** (-ūr'jūs), *adj.* — **de'mi-ur'gic** (-jīk), **de'mi-ur'gic-al** (-jī-kāl), *adj.*

**de'mi-volt'** (-vōlt'), *n.* Also **de'mi-volte'**. [*F. demi-volte*.] *Manège.* A half vault with the forelegs raised.

**de-mo'bi-lize** (dēm'mōb'il-īz), *v. t.* *Mil.* To disband, as troops. — **de-mo'bi-li-za-tion** (mōb'il-īzā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn; -mōb'l-), *n.*

**de-moc'ra-cy** (dēm-mōkrā'sī), *n.*, *pl.* -cies (-sīz). [*F. démocratie*, fr. *ML.*, fr. *Gr. dēmokratia*, fr. *dēmos* the people + *kratos* to rule, *kratos* authority.] 1. Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly (*absolute*, or *pure democracy*), or indirectly (*representative democracy*) through a system of representation. 2. A community or state so governed. 3. [*cap.*] *U. S.* The principles and policy of the Democratic party; also, that party, or its members. 4. Belief in or practice of social equality; absence of snobbery.

**de'mo-crat** (dēm'mōkrāt), *n.* 1. An adherent of democracy; hence, one who practices social equality. 2. [*cap.*] *U. S.* A member of the Democratic party.

**de'mo-cra-tic** (dēm'mōkrāt'īk), *adj.* Also **de'mo-cra-t'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). 1. Pertaining to democracy; based upon the principles of democracy. 2. Of or characteristic of, or befitting, the common people; as, *democratic art*. 3. Favoring social equality; not snobbish or socially exclusive. 4. Designating or pertaining to a political party called *democratic*. — **de'mo-cra-t'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Democratic party.** *U. S. Politics.* One of the two great political parties since 1828 in the United States.

**de-moc'ra-tize** (dēm-mōkrā-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To render, or to become, democratic. — **de-moc'ra-tiz-a-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**de'mo'dé'** (dēm'mōdē'), *adj.* [F.] Passed out of fashion; out of date.

**de-mo-gor'gon** (dēm'mō-gōr'gōn; dēm'mō'), *n.* *Myth.* A mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity commanding the spirits of the lower world, and appearing in medieval literature as a demon of magic or as a primordial creative power.

**de-mog'ra-phy** (dēm'mōgrā'fī), *n.* [*Gr. dēmos* the people + *-graphy*.] The statistical study of populations, as to births, marriages, mortality, wealth, etc. — **de-mog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **de-mo-graph'ic** (dēm'mōgrā'fīk), *adj.* — **de-mo-graph'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **de-mo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **de-mog'ra-phist** (dēm'mōgrā'fist), *n.*

**dem'ol'le'** (dēm'mwā'zēl'; *F.* dēm'mwā'zēl'), *n.* [F. See DAMSEL.] 1. A young lady; a damsel. 2. A small crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), found in Asia, North Africa, and southeast Europe. 3. Any of numerous slender-bodied dragonflies (*Agrion*, *Calopteryx*, and allied genera).

**de-mol'ish** (dēm'mōl'ish), *v. t.* [F. *démolir*, fr. *l. demoliri*, past part. *demolitus*, fr. *de* + *moliri* to construct, fr. *molea* a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; raze; hence, to ruin; destroy. — **de-mol'ish-er**, *n.* — **de-mol'ish-ment**, *n.*

**de-mol'i-tion** (dēm'mōl'ish'ūn; dēm'mō'), *n.* Act of demolishing; destruction. — **de-mol'i-tion-ist**, *n.*

**de'mon** (dēm'mān), *n.* [F. and L.; *F. démon*, fr. *l. daemon* spirit, evil

spirit, fr. *Gr. daimōn* a divinity.] 1. A tutelary divinity; a daemon. 2. [*L. daemonium*, fr. *Gr. daimonion*, neut. of *daimonios* of a divinity, fr. *daimōn*.] An evil spirit; a devil. 3. A person of great energy or skill.

**de-mon-** = DEMONO-

**de-mon'e-tize** (dēm-mōn'ē-tīz; dēm-mūn'), *v. t.* To deprive (a coin or paper money) of standard value as money; to abandon use of (a metal) as money. — **de-mon'e-tiz-a-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**de-mo'ni-ac** (dēm'mōn'ī-āk), **de-mo'ni-a-cal** (dēm'mōn'ī-ā-kāl), *adj.* [*L. daemonicus*.] 1. Influenced or produced by a demon. 2. Devilish; demonic. — **de-mo'ni-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**de-mo'ni-ac**, *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

**de-mon'ic** (dēm'mōn'īk), *adj.* Also **de-mo'ni-an** (dēm'mōn'ī-ān). [*L. daemonicus*.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of a demon or demons.

**de-mon-ism** (dēm'mān-īz'm), *n.* Belief in demons; also, demonology. — **de-mon-ist** (-īst), *n.*

**de-mon-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into a demon; to infuse demonic fury into. 2. To control by a demon.

**de-mon-o-** (dēm'mōn-ō-), **de-mon-**. [*Gr. daimōn, daimonōs, daemon, demon*] A combining form meaning demon, as in **de-mon-o-cracy**, **de-mon-o-man'cy**, **de-mon-o-ph'o-bi-a** (see CRACY, MANCY, PHOBIA).

**de-mon-o-l'a-ter** (dēm'mōn-ō-lā'tēr), *n.* A demon worshiper.

**de-mon-o-l'a-try** (-trī), *n.* [*de-mono-* + *-latry*.] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers.

**de-mon-o-l'o-gy** (-lōj'jī), *n.* [*de-mono-* + *-logy*.] The branch of learning concerned with demons, or the description of popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in or theory of demons. — **de-mon-o-l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**de-mon'stra-ble** (dēm'mōn'strā-b'l; dēm'n'ūn-), *adj.* 1. Capable of being demonstrated. 2. *Obs.* Apparent; evident. — **de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **de-mon'stra-bly** (-bīl), *adv.*

**de-mon'strant** (dēm'mōn'strānt), *n.* One making or participating in a public demonstration.

**de-mon'strate** (dēm'n'strā-strāt), *v. t.* [*L. demonstratus*, past part. of *demonstrare* to demonstrate, fr. *de* + *monstrare* to show.] 1. *Obs.* To point out; portray. 2. To prove by reasoning, as by deduction; to establish as true. 3. To explain or illustrate, as in teaching, by use of examples, etc. 4. To show or prove publicly. — *Syn.* *show*.

— *v. i.* To make an outward or public display, as of feelings, of military force, etc.; also, to teach by use of examples, experiments, etc.

**de-mon'stra-tion** (-strā'shūn), *n.* 1. An outward expression or display, as of feelings; a manifestation; specif., a public display by a crowd, as of sympathy or antagonism. 2. Act, process, or means of demonstrating, proof; also, a proof. 3. A public showing and emphasizing of the salient merits, utility, efficiency, etc., of an article or product. 4. *Logic.* A demonstrating; proof. 5. *Math.* A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a consequence of assumed premises. 6. *Mil.* An exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack, as to show readiness for war if necessary. — **de-mon'stra-tion-al**, *adj.* — **de-mon'stra-tion-ist**, *n.*

**de-mon'stra-tive** (dēm'mōn'strā-tīv), *adj.* 1. Making evident; exhibiting conclusively. 2. *Gram.* Serving to designate or point out the person or thing referred to or intended; as, *demonstrative* adjective or pronoun (see PRONOUN). 3. Given to displaying feeling; often, ofusive. — *n.* *Gram.* A word, as a demonstrative pronoun, having a demonstrative function. — **de-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-mon'stra-tor** (dēm'n'strā-strā'tōr), *n.* One who makes a demonstration; one who or that which demonstrates; specif., a teacher or assistant whose duty it is to demonstrate experiments, dissections, or the like.

**de-mor'al-ize** (dēm'mōr'al-īz), *v. t.* [*F. démoraliser*.] 1. To corrupt in morals, to pervert. 2. To render untrustworthy in discipline, spirit, or the like. 3. To cast into disorder. — **de-mor'al-iz-a-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **de-mor'al-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**de-mor'tu-is** (dēm'mōr'tu-īz; dēm'mōr'tu-īz; dēm'mōr'tu-īz), *n.* [*L.*] Of the dead (say) nothing but good.

**de-mos** (dēm'mōs), *n.*, *pl.* DEMOI (-mī). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. dēmos*.] 1. A deme. 2. The commons or commonality of an ancient Greek state; hence, the common people; the populace.

**de-mote'** (dēm'mōt'), *v. t.* [*de* + *mote* as in *promote*.] To reduce to a lower grade, as in school or in the army; — opposed to *promote*. — **de-mo'tion** (-mō'shūn), *n.*

**de-mot'ic** (dēm'mōt'īk), *adj.* [*Gr. dēmotikos*, fr. *dēmos* the people.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people; popular. 2. *Egypt.* *Archaic.* Designating a simplified form of the hieratic character, used for books, deeds, etc.

**de-mot'ics** (-jīk), *n.*; see -ICS. Sociology in its broadest sense; — used in library cataloguing.

**de-mount'** (dēm'mōnt'), *v. t.* To remove from a mounted position; as, to *dismount* a rim, an airplane motor. — **de-mount'a-ble**, *adj.*

**dem'p'ster** (dēm'p'stēr; 89), *n.* A demurrer.

**de-mul'oent** (dēm'mūl'sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [*L. demulcens*, pres. part. of *demulcere*.] Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n.* *Med.* A substance capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane or protecting it from irritation.

**de-mur'** (dēm'mūr'), *v. i.*; **DE-MURRED'** (mūr'd); **DE-MUR'RING**. [*OF. demurer, demorer*; to linger, stay, fr. *l. demorari*, fr. *de* + *morari* to delay, stay.] 1. To delay; hesitate. 2. To scruple or object; to take exception. 3. *Law.* To interpose a demurrer. — *n.* 1. Pause; delay. 2. Objection; scruple. 3. *Obs.*, *Law.* A demurrer. — *Syn.* See QUALM.

**de-mure'** (dēm'mūr'), *adj.* [*OF. mētr* mature, ripe, fr. *l. maturus*.] 1. Of sober or serious mien; staid; grave. 2. Affectively modest, decorous, or serious; prim. — **de-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **de-mure-ness**, *n.*

**de-mur'rage** (dēm'mūr'rāj), *n.* The detention of a vessel, a freight car, etc., by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc.; also, the payment made for such detention.

**de-mur'ral** (dēm'mūr'rāl), *n.* Demur; delay.

**de-mur'rar** (dēm'mūr'rār), *n.* One who demurs.

**de-mur'ror**, *n.* [*OF. inf. demorer*, used as a noun. See DEMUR, *v.*] 1. *Law.* A pleading which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party, sets up that it is insufficient in law, or that there is some other defect on the face of the pleadings constituting a legal reason why the opposing party should not be allowed to proceed further. *cf.* PLEA, *n.*, & 4. 2. An objection, or demur.

**de-my'** (dēm'mī'), *n.*, *pl.* DEMYERS (-mīz). [*See DEMY*.] 1. A scholar on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford. 2. Any of certain sizes of paper, about 16 x 21 inches.

**den** (dēn), *n.* [AS. *dean*.] 1. The lair of a wild beast, esp. of a beast of prey; hence, a cavern as a place of concealment. 2. A squalid place of resort; a haunt. 3. A quiet, snug, private retreat, as a room set apart for reading. — *v. t.* & *i.* To live in or as in a den.

**denar'ia** (dē-nār'ī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -NARII (-ī-ē). [L., orig. equiv. to ten asses, fr. *deni* ten by ten.] 1. A Roman coin, originally of silver, later much debased. It was the penny of the New Testament. 2. A Roman gold coin of the same weight as the silver *denarius*.



Denarius of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C.

**dena-ry** (dēn'ā-rī; dē-nār'ī), *adj.* [*L. denarius*.] Containing ten; tenfold; based on or proceeding by tens.

**dena'tion-al-ize** (dē-nāsh'ūn-ā-lī-zē), *v. t.* To divest or deprive of national character or rights. — **dena'tion-al-iza'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

**dena'tu-ral-ize** (dē-nā'tū-rāl-ī-zē), *v. t.* 1. To render unnatural; to alienate from its true or proper nature. 2. To deprive of the rights and duties of a natural subject or citizen. — **dena'tu-ral-iza'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

**dena'tur-ant** (dē-nā'tūr-ānt), *n.* A denaturing agent.

**dena'ture** (-tūr), *v. t.* To deprive of natural qualities; to change the nature of; specif.: a. To render unfit for some purpose, as eating or drinking, without impairing usefulness for other purposes, as alcohol. b. To modify (a protein) as by heat, acid, or alkali, that it no longer has all its original properties. — **dena'tur-a'tion** (-tūr-ā'shūn), *n.*

**dena'tur-ize** (-tūr-ī-zē), *v. t.* To denature. — **dena'tur-iza'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.* — **dena'tur-iz'er** (-lī-zēr), *n.*

**dena'tu-ry** (dē-nā'tū'shī; dē-nā'tū'shī), *v. t.* To rid of Nazism and its influence. — **dena'tu-ry-iza'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**den-dri-form** (dēn'drī-fōrm), *adj.* [*den-dri* + *-form*.] Resembling a tree in structure.

**den-drite** (dēn'drīt), *n.* [*Gr. dendritēs* of a tree, fr. *dendron* a tree] 1. *Min.* A branching treelike figure produced on or in a mineral by a foreign mineral, as in the moss agate; also, the mineral so marked. 2. *Anat. & Physiol.* Any of the branching, tapering processes of a nerve cell which, as a rule, conduct impulses toward the cell body. Cf. *AXON*. — **den-drit'ic** (dēn'drīt'ik), **den-drit'ical** (-lī-kāl), *adj.*

**den-dro** (dēn'drō), **den-dro** (*Gr. dendron*). A combining form meaning tree, as in *den-dro-l-a-try*, *den-dro-phil*.

**den-dro-chro-nol'o-gy** (-krō-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*den-dro* + *chronology*.] The determination of dates of events and intervals of time in former periods by comparative study of the sequence of rings of growth in trees and aged wood. — **den-dro-chro-nol'o-gist** (-krō-nōl'ō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **den-dro-chro-nol'o-gist** (-krō-nōl'ō-jī-ist), *n.*

**den-droid** (dēn'drōid), *adj.* [*Gr. dendroidea* treelike, fr. *dendron* tree + *-oides* form.] Also **den-dro'id** (dēn'drō'id), *adj.* Resembling a tree in form; arboreous.

**den-dro-l'o-gy** (dēn'drō-l'ō-jī), *n.* [*den-dro* + *logy*.] The study of trees. — **den-dro-log'ic** (dēn'drō-lōj'ik), **den-dro-log'ical** (-lī-kāl), *adj.* — **den-dro-log'ist** (-lōj-ist), *n.*

**den-dro-l'o-gous** (dēn'drō-lō-jūs), *adj.* — **den-dro-l'o-gist** (-lōj-ist), *n.*

**den-dron** (dēn'drōn), *n.* = *DENDRITE*, 2.

**den-dron** (dēn'drōn), [*Gr. dendron*.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form meaning tree, treelike formation.

**dene** (dēn), *n.* *Eng.* A sandy tract by the sea.

**Den'eb** (dēn'ēb), *n.* [*Ar. dhanab aldayjah* the tail of the hen.] A star of the first magnitude in Cygnus.

**den'e-ga'tion** (dēn'ē-gā'shūn), *n.* [*L. denegatio*, fr. *denegare* to deny.] Denial.

**den'gue** (dēn'gū; -gē), *n.* [*West Indian Sp.*] *Med.* A specific epidemic disease, chiefly tropical, attended with fever, eruptions, and severe pains; — called also *breakbone fever*; *dandy* (*fever*). See *ADDES*.

**den'i-a-ble** (dē-nī'ā-b'l), *adj.* That may be denied.

**den-i'al** (dē-nī'al), *n.* 1. Refusal to grant; rejection of a request; — the contrary of *compliance*. 2. Refusal to admit the truth of a statement, charge, etc.; assertion of the untruth of a thing stated; — the contrary of *affirmation*. 3. Refusal to acknowledge; disavowal. 4. A restriction or limitation upon one's normal activity or desires; — the contrary of *indulgence*.

**den-i-o-tin-ize** (dē-nī'ō-tīn-ī-zē), *v. t.* To deprive (tobacco) of part of its nicotine, as by washing in water.

**den-ix'er** (dē-nī'ēr), *n.* One who denies.

**den-ier** (*n.*, fr. *L. denarius*). 1. (dē-nēr'; *F.* dē-nī-ēr) A minor coin of France and western Europe, orig. of silver, and current from the 8th to the 16th century. 2. (dē-nī-ēr) A unit expressing the fineness of silk, rayon, or nylon yarns in terms of weights in grams per 9000 meters of length; thus, 100-denier yarn is finer than 150-denier yarn.

**den'i-grate** (dē-nī'grāt), *v. t.* [*L. denigrare*, fr. *de* + *nigrare* to blacken, fr. *niger* black.] To blacken; hence, to sully; to defame. — **den'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.* — **den'i-gra'tor** (-grā'tēr), *n.*

**den'im** (dēn'im), *n.* [*F. serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes, France.] A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, carpeting, etc.; also, a finer variety used for cushions, etc.

**den'i-trate** (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t.* To remove nitric acid, nitrates, the nitro group, or nitrogen oxides, from. — **den'i-trat'ion** (dē-nī'trā'shūn), *n.*

**den'i-tri-ly** (dē-nī'trī-lī), *v. t.* [*de* + *nitrogen* + *-ly*.] To deprive of, or free from, nitrogen or its compounds; also, to convert (nitrates) by reduction into lower compounds. — **den'i-tri-lī-ca'tion** (-lī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**den'i-tizen** (dēn'ī-tī-zē; -z'n), *n.* [*OF. denzein*, prop. one living within (a city or country), fr. *denz* within, fr. *L. de* into, prop. from within.] 1. An inhabitant. 2. One admitted to residence in a foreign country;

zen. 2. To provide with denizens.

**denom'i-nate** (dē-nōm'ī-nāt), *adj.* [*L. denominatus*, past part. of *denominare* to name, fr. *de* + *nominare* to call by name.] Having a specific name or denomination; thus, 7 feet is a *denominative* quantity, while 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number. — (*-nāt*), *v. t.* To give a name to; to entitle; name; call.

**denom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of denominating, or naming. 2. A name, designation, or title; esp., a general name; a category. 3. A class, or society of individuals, called by the same name; a sect. 4. One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names; as, the *denominations* of United States money (\$1, \$2, \$5, etc.). — **denom'i-na'tion-al** (-āl; -lī), *adj.* — **denom'i-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.* — **denom'i-na'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **denom'i-na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**denom'i-na'tive** (dē-nōm'ī-nā'tīv; -nā'tīv), *adj.* 1. Conferring a denomination, or name. 2. *Gram.* Derived from a substantive or an adjective. — *n.* *Gram.* A denominative word. — **denom'i-na'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**denom'i-na'tor** (dē-nōm'ī-nā'tēr), *n.* 1. One that denominates; hence, the origin or source of a name. 2. *Arith. & Alg.* The part of a fraction below the line. In simple fractions it states into how many equal parts the unit is supposed to be divided.

**den-o'ta-tion** (dē-nō'tā'shūn), *n.* 1. The marking off or separation of anything. 2. A sign, indication, or token; a name or designation. 3. Meaning or signification. 4. *Logic* — *EXTENSION*, 4. — *Syn.* See under *DENOTE*.

**den-o'ta-tive** (dē-nō'tā'tīv), *adj.* Having power to denote. — **den-o'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **den-o'ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**den-ote** (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* [*F. dénoter*, fr. *L. denotare*, fr. *de* + *notare* to mark, fr. *nota* mark, sign.] 1. To mark out plainly; to indicate; point out. 2. To signify by way of definition; to mean. 3. *Logic*. To name; to signify by way of denotation. — **den-ot'a-ble** (-nōt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **den-ote'ment**, *n.*

*Syn.* *Denote*, *connote*, when used of terms, together equal *mean*. Taken singly, *denote* implies all that strictly belongs to the definition of the word, *connote* all of the ideas that are suggested by the term; thus, "home" *denotes* the place where one lives with one's family, but it usually *connotes* comfort, intimacy, and privacy. The same implications distinguish *denotation* and *connotation*.

**den-oue'ment** (dē-nō'uēmān; dē-nō'uēmān), *n.* [*F. dénouement*, fr. *dénouer* untie, fr. *dé* + *nouer* to tie, fr. *L. nodare*, fr. *nodus* knot.] The final revelation or occurrence which clarifies the nature and outcome of a plot; also, the passage in which it occurs. Cf. *CATAS-TROPHE*, 1. 2. The issue, outcome, or solution of a complex situation.

**den-ounce** (dē-nōn's), *v. t.*; *DE-NOUNCES* (-nōn's), *DE-NOUNC'ING* (-nōn's'ing). [*OF. denoncer*, fr. *L. denuntiare*, *denunciare*, fr. *de* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger, message.] 1. *Archaic*. To proclaim (esp. an evil); of things, to portend. 2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression. 3. To inform against; accuse. 4. To invoke censure upon; stigmatize. 5. To give notice of the termination of (a treaty, armistice, or the like). — *Syn.* See *CAR-TICIZE*. — **den-ounce'ment**, *n.* — **den-ounce-er** (-nōn's'ēr), *n.*

**de-no'vo** (dē-nō'vō), [*L.*] Anew; afresh.

**dense** (dēns), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *L. densus*.] 1. Having its parts massed or crowded together; close; compact. 2. Of ignorance, stupidity, or the like, impenetrable; crass; hence, of persons, stupid. 3. *Photog.* Relatively opaque; as, a *dense* negative. — *Syn.* See *CLOSE*; *STUPID*. — **dense-ly**, *adv.* — **dense-ness**, *n.*

**den-sim'e-ter** (dēn-sīm'ē-ēr), *n.* [*L. densus* dense + *-meter*.] *Phys. Chem.* An instrument for measuring densities. — **den-si-met'ric** (dēn-sī-mē'trīk), *adj.* — **den-si-met'ric-al-ly** (-lī-kāl), *adv.*

**den-tom'e-ter** (dēn-tōm'ē-ēr), *n.* [*den-ti* + *-meter*.] A densimeter. b An instrument for measuring photographic density.

**den-tal-ity** (dēn'tāl-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tī-ē). 1. Quality or state of being dense; specif., the quantity of anything per unit of volume or area; as, the *density of population*, the average number of persons per unit of area (usually per sq. mi.). 2. *Stupidity*. 3. *Elec.* a Of a static charge, the quantity of electricity per unit area, or per unit volume. b Short for *current density*, the current flowing through unit cross-section area of a conductor. 4. *Physics*. The ratio of the mass of a homogeneous portion of matter to its volume. Abbr. *d* or *D*.

**dont** (dēnt), *n.* [*Var. of DINT*.] A slight depression, or hollow, like that made by a blow or by pressure; indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent upon; to indent. — *v. i.* To become indented.

**dent**, *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. dens, dentis*, tooth.] A toothlike notch, as of a card, a gear wheel, in a lock, etc.

**dent-** = *DENTIS*, as in **den-tal'gi-a** (dēn'tāl-jī-ā).

**den'tal** (dēn'tāl; -tāl), *adj.* [*L. dens, dentis*, tooth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry. 2. *Phonet.* Formed with the tip of the tongue against or near the upper front teeth (*Eng. th*, French *t*, *d*), or less exactly, the upper alveolar ridge (*Eng. t*, *d*, *s*, *z*). The English consonants usually or sometimes classed as dental are *th*, *th*, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *ch*, *j*.

**den'tate** (-tāt), *adj.* [*L. dentatus*.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having a toothed margin; specif.: *Bot.*, having regular sharp pointed marginal teeth directed outward; as, a *dentate* leaf. Cf. *SERRATE*.

**den-ta'tion** (dēn'tā'shūn), *n.* State or quality of being dentate; also, an angular toothlike projection.

**den'ti-** (dēn'tī-), [*L. dens, dentis*, tooth.] A combining form meaning: a *Tooth*, as in *den-tism*. b *Dental* and, as in *den'ti-lin'gual*, pronounced with the tongue against the teeth.

**den'ti-cle** (dēn'tī-k'l), *n.* [*L. denticulus*, dim.] A small tooth or projection.

**den-ti-c'u-late** (dēn'tī-k'ū-lāt), *adj.* Also **den-ti-c'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -lāt'). Having very small toothlike projections; specif., *Arch.*, cut into dentils. — **den-ti-c'u-late-ly**, *adv.*

**den-ti-c'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* State of being denticulate; also, a diminutive tooth or toothlike projection.

**den'ti-form** (dēn'tī-fōrm), *adj.* [*den-ti* + *-form*.] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth; tooth-shaped.

**den'ti-frice** (-frīs), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. dentifricium*, fr. *dens, dentis*, tooth + *fricare* to rub.] A powder, paste, or liquid used in cleaning the teeth.

**den'til** (dēn'tīl), *n.* [*MF. dentille*.] *Arch., Furniture*, etc. A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as under a cornice.

**den'ti-l'bi-al** (dēn'tī-lā'bī-āl), *adj.* & *n.* Labiodental.

**den'tine** (dēn'tēn; -tīn), **den'tin** (-tīn), *n.* [*L. dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Anat.* A calcareous material which composes the main part of a tooth; ivory.

**den'tist** (dēn'tīst), *n.* [*F. dentiste*, fr. *L. dens, dentis*, tooth.] One whose profession it is to treat the teeth and to make and insert artificial teeth.

**den'tist-ry** (dēn'tīs-trī), *n.* Art or profession of a dentist.

**den'ti-tion** (dēn'tīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. dentitio*, fr. *dentire* to cut teeth.] 1. The development of teeth; teething. 2. The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal.

**den'to** (dēn'tō), *n.* = *DENTIR*, as in **den'to-lin'gual**. b *Dental* and, as in **den'to-sur'gi-cal**, pertaining to, or used in, dentistry and surgery.

**den'ture** (dēn'tūr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. dens, dentis*, tooth.] A set of teeth; specif., *Dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth.

**den'u-date** (dēn'ū-dāt; dē-nō'dāt), *v. t.* To denude,

**de-nu-dare** (dē-nū-dā), *v. t.* [*L. denudare, fr. de + nudare to make bare, fr. nudus naked*]. To divest of covering; strip; specif., *Geol.*, to lay bare, as by erosion. **de-nu-dā-tion** (dē-nū-dā-shūn; dē-nū-), *n.* — **de-nu-dā-tor** (dē-nū-dā-tōr), *n.*

**de-nun-ci-ate** (dē-nūn-shi-āt; -ā-), *v. t. & i.* [*L. denuntiare, -ci-ate, past part.*]. See **denounce**. To denounce.

**de-nun-ci-ation** (dē-nūn-shi-ā-shūn; -ā-), *n.* 1. A denouncing; specif., a. *Obs.* Proclamation. b. Announcement or warning of impending evil. c. Act of stigmatizing; arraignment. d. Formal denouncing of a treaty. 2. That by which anything is denounced; a threat of evil; a public menace. — **de-nun-ci-a-tive** (dē-nūn-shi-ā-tiv; -ā-tiv; -ā-tiv), *adj.* — **de-nun-ci-a-tively**, *adv.*

**de-nun-ci-a-tor** (dē-nūn-shi-ā-tōr; -ā-tōr), *n.* One who denounces.

**de-nun-ci-a-to-ry** (dē-nūn-shi-ā-tōr; -ā-tōr), *adj.* Pert. to, or characterized by, denunciation; accusing; threatening.

**de-ny** (dē-nī), *v. t. & i.*; **de-nie** (nī), *v. t.*; **de-ni-al** (nī-āl), *n.* [*OF. denier, denier, fr. L. denegare, fr. de + negare to deny*]. 1. To declare not to be true; contradict. 2. To refuse to grant, gratify, or yield to; as, to deny a request. 3. To disclaim connection with or responsibility for; to disavow. 4. *Archaic.* To refuse (to do, or accept, something); decline. 5. To refuse access to (one called on); to represent as 'not at home'; as, she denied herself to callers. 6. To reject as a false conception; as, to deny man's free will. — **de-ni-al** (nī-āl), *n.*

**Syn.** Deny, gainsay, contradict, negative, traverse, impugn, contravene mean to declare untrue or to counter to the truth. Deny commonly implies a refusal to accept a statement as true; gainsay implies a disputing the truth of what has been said or the integrity of the person saying it; contradict implies an open or flat denial by suggesting the statement's (or the speaker's, etc.) running counter to the truth; negative, a milder term, implies refusal to assent; traverse, chiefly a legal term, implies a formal denial of truth; impugn stresses an attack upon the truth of a statement or of a person making it; contravene stresses a running into conflict between what has been said or taught (and, in law, done) and things as they are. — **Ant.** Concede.

**de-o-dand** (dē-ō-dānd), *n.* [*From ML., fr. L. Deo dandum to be given to God*]. *Eng. Law.* A thing which, because it had been the immediate cause of the death of a person, was given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown for pious uses.

**de-o-dar** (dē-ō-dār), *n.* [*Hind. deodār, fr. Skr. deopadār, prop., timber of the gods*]. An East Indian species of cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), valued for its size, beauty, and timber. See *cedar*, *Illustr.*

**de-o-dor-ant** (dē-ō-dōr-ānt), *adj.* Destroying or masking offensive odors. — Anything deodorant. It may or may not be an antiseptic or disinfectant.

**de-o-dor-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odor. — **de-o-dor-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā-shūn; -ī-zā-), *n.* — **de-o-dor-iz-er** (-ī-zēr), *n.*

**[De-o-fa-ven-to]** (dē-ō-fā-vēn-tō), *n.* [*L.*] With God's favor.

**[De-o-gra-ti-as]** (dē-ō-grā-ti-ās), *n.* [*L.*] Thanks to God.

**de-on-tol-o-gy** (dē-ōn-tōl-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. deon, deontos, necessity, obligation (neut. part. of dei it is necessary) + -logy*]. The science or theory of duty or moral obligation; the ethics of duty. — **de-on-tol-og-i-cal** (dē-ōn-tōl-ō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **de-on-tol-og-ist** (dē-ōn-tōl-ō-jī-št), *n.*

**[De-o-vo-len-to]** (dē-ō-vō-lēn-tō), *n.* [*L.*] God willing. Abbr. *D.V.*

**de-ox-i-dize** (dē-ōk-sī-dīz), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide. — **de-ox-i-d-i-za-tion** (-dī-zā-shūn; -dī-zā-), *n.* — **de-ox-i-diz-er** (-dī-zēr), *n.*

**de-ox-y-gen-ate** (dē-ōk-sī-jēn-āt), *v. t.* Also **de-ox-y-gen-ize** (-īz). *Chem.* To deprive of oxygen, esp. free oxygen; as, deoxygenated water, sewage, or blood. — **de-ox-y-gen-a-tion** (-ī-zā-shūn; -ī-zā-), *n.*

**de-paint** (dē-pānt), *v. t.* *Now Rare.* To depict; paint.

**de-part** (dē-pārt), *v. t.* [*OF. departir to divide, en departir to separate oneself, depart, fr. de (fr. L. de) + partir to part, depart, fr. L. partire. See part, v.*]. To go forth or away; to leave; — opposed to arrive. 2. To turn aside; to desert; to deviate; — with from. 3. To pass away; to die. — **Syn.** See *GO*; *SWEVE*. — *v. i.* *Archaic.* To leave; to depart from; as, to depart this life (that is, to die). — *n.* *Archaic.* Departure; hence, death.

**de-part-ed** (dē-pārt-ēd; -tēd), *adj.* Bygone; also, deceased. — **Syn.** See *DEAD*.

**de-part-ment** (dē-pārt-mēnt), *n.* 1. *Rare.* A part or subdivision. 2. A distinct sphere; province. 3. A division or branch of government, mental administration, national or municipal. 4. Also [*de-par-te-mēnt*] (dē-pārt-mēnt). In France, one of the ninety divisions made for purposes of local government. 5. A division of a business concern; as, the accounting department. 6. *Educ.* A division within a college or school, giving instruction in a branch of the arts and sciences; as, the physics department. 7. *Mil.* A territorial subdivision made for the administration and training of military units. Abbr. *dept.* — **de-part-men-tal** (dē-pārt-mēn-tāl; -tāl), *adj.*

**department store.** A store keeping a great variety of goods arranged in several departments.

**de-part-ure** (dē-pārt-ūr), *n.* 1. A departing, or going away; hence, a setting out, as on a journey. 2. *Archaic.* Death; decease. 3. Deviation or abandonment, as of a course of action. 4. *Navig.* The distance due east or west made by a ship in its course. 5. A ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage, as a point from which to begin the dead reckoning.

**de-pas-ture** (dē-pās-tūr), *v. t. & i.* 1. To pasture; graze.

**de-pend** (dē-pēnd), *v. t.* [*OF. dependre, fr. L. dependere, confused with pendere to hang, v. t., fr. de + pendere, pendere, to hang*]. 1. To hang down. 2. To be contingent; — with on; as, his trip depends on his father's consent. 3. To be conditioned; to be based, as through subjection or relatedness; as, the sciences depend on one another. 4. To be pending, or undecided. 5. To trust; to rely. 6. To be dependent, esp. for support; — with on or upon. — **Syn.** See *RELY*.

**de-pend-a-ble** (dē-pēnd-ā-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of being depended on; trustworthy; reliable. — **de-pend-a-ble-ly** (-b'l-ē-ly), *adv.* — **de-pend-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-pend-a-bly**, *adv.*

**de-pend-ance** (dē-pēnd-āns), *n.* **de-pend-an-ty**, **de-pend-ant**. Vars. of **DEPENDENCE**, etc.

**de-pend-ence** (dē-pēnd-ēns), *n.* 1. To be dependent, esp. for support or aid, on another. 2. Reliance; trust. 3. That on which one depends or relies.

**de-pend-en-ty** (dē-pēnd-ēn-ty), *n.*; **pl.** -cies (-sīz). 1. State of being depend-

ent; dependence. 2. That which depends; that which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, annex, etc. 3. A territory or state subject to the dominion of another, esp. a distinct and more or less remote province; as, Puerto Rico is a dependency of the United States.

**de-pend-ent** (dē-pēnt), *adj.* 1. Hanging down. 2. Relying on, or subject to, something else for support. 3. *Gram.* Subordinate; as, a dependent clause.

**de-pend-ent**, *n.* 1. That which depends; a dependency. 2. One who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor.

**de-pic-tor** (dē-pīk-tōr), *n.*; **pl.** -tors (-tōr). To depict. — **de-pic-tor-y** (dē-pīk-tōr-ē-ty), *n.* [*L. depingere, past part. of depingere to depict, fr. de + pingere to paint*]. 1. To represent by a picture; to portray. 2. To portray in words; to describe. — **de-pic-tion** (-pīk-shūn), *n.*

**de-pic-ture** (-pīk-tūr), *v. t.* To depict; also, to imagine.

**de-pli-ate** (dē-plī-āt), *v. t.* [*L. depilatus, past part. of depilare, fr. de + pilare to deprive of hair*]. To strip of hair. — **de-pli-a-tion** (-lī-ā-shūn), *n.* — **de-pli-a-tor** (-lī-ā-tōr), *n.*

**de-pli-a-to-ry** (dē-plī-ā-tōr-ē-ty, or *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ē-ty), *adj.* Having the quality or power of depilating. — *n.* An agent used to remove hair or wax.

**de-plete** (dē-plēt), *v. t.* [*L. depletus, past part. of depleo to empty out, fr. de + plere to fill*]. 1. *Med.* To empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system by bloodletting or by purgation. 2. To reduce by destroying or consuming; as, to deplete one's strength; to exhaust, as a country of its strength or resources. — **de-ple-tive** (-plēt-iv), *adj.* & *n.* — **de-ple-to-ry** (-tōr-ē-ty), *adj.*

**Syn.** Deplete, drain, exhaust, impoverish, bankrupt mean to deprive of something essential to a thing's existence or potency. Deplete implies a reduction in numbers, quantity, etc., to a dangerous point; drain implies a gradual withdrawal and ultimate deprivation of that which is a necessity to a thing's existence; exhaust stresses an empty-

ing of resources or of the thing's existence. Deplete stresses an emptying of resources or of the thing's existence.

**de-ple-tion** (-plē-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of depleting, or state of being depleted. 2. *Accounting.* Impairment of capital.

**de-plor-a-ble** (dē-plōr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Lamentable; hence, sad; grievous; wretched. — **de-plor-a-bly** (-b'l-ē), *adv.*

**de-plore** (dē-plōr), *v. t.* [*F. deplorer, fr. L. deplorare, fr. de + plorare to cry out, lament*]. To feel or express deep grief for; to sorrow over.

**Syn.** Deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan mean to grieve for or over something. Deplore implies keen regret, especially for that worth keeping; lament implies mourning, now especially in utterance, for something past and gone; bewail and bemoan imply poignant sorrow finding an outlet in words or cries, bewail commonly suggesting loudness, and bemoan lugubriousness.

**de-ploy** (dē-plōi), *v. t. & i.* [*F. déployer*]. *Mil. & Nav.* To extend the front and reduce the depth (of); as, to deploy a column of troops. — **de-plot-ment**, *n.*

**de-plume** (dē-plūm), *v. t.* [*From F. or ML., fr. L. de + plumare to cover with feathers, fr. pluma feather*]. To pluck off the feathers of; hence, to strip of possessions, honors, etc. — **de-plu-ma-tion** (dē-plū-mā-shūn), *n.*

**de-po-lar-ize** (dē-pō-lar-īz), *v. t.* *Optics.* To deprive of polarity; to reduce to an uniaxial condition. — **de-po-lar-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā-shūn; -ī-zā-), *n.* — **de-po-lar-iz-er** (-ī-zēr), *n.*

**de-pone** (dē-pōn), *v. t. & i.* [*L. deponere, depositum, to put down, in ML., to assert under oath, fr. de + ponere to put*]. To assert under oath; to testify.

**de-po-nent** (dē-pōn-ēnt), *adj.* [*L. deponens, -entis, pres. part.*]. *Gram.* Having the form of the passive or middle voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs. — *n.* 1. One who gives evidence, esp. in writing. 2. *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* A deponent verb.

**de-pop-u-late** (dē-pōp-u-lāt), *v. t.* *Archaic.* Depopulated. — **de-pop-u-la-tion** (-lā-tion), *n.* [*L. depopulatus, past part., deriv. of de + populare to ravage, or depopulate*]. 1. *Obs.* To ravage. 2. To deprive of inhabitants, as by war or pestilence. — **de-pop-u-la-tion** (-lā-shūn), *n.* — **de-pop-u-la-tor** (-lā-tōr), *n.*

**de-port** (dē-pōrt), *v. t.* [*F. deporter to behave; also, to transport (fr. L. deportare to carry away, fr. de + portare to carry)*]. 1. To carry, conduct, or behave (oneself). 2. To send into banishment; to exile. — **Syn.** See *BEHAVE*; *DANISH*. — *n.* *Obs.* Bearing; deportment.

**de-port-a-tion** (dē-pōrt-ā-shūn; 70), *n.* 1. Act of deporting; banishment. 2. In modern law, the removal from a country, of an alien not lawfully there or considered inimical to the public welfare.

**de-port-ee** (dē-pōrt-ē-ty), *n.* [*F. déporté deported criminal*]. A deported person, or one under sentence of deportation.

**de-port-ment** (dē-pōrt-mēnt; 70), *n.* Manner of deporting oneself; behavior; conduct. — **Syn.** See *BEARING*.

**de-pos-al** (dē-pōz-āl; -b'l), *n.* Act of depositing from office.

**de-pose** (dē-pōz), *v. t.* [*OF. deposer, in sense of L. deponere to put down, but fr. de (fr. L. de) + posere to place*]. 1. To remove from a throne or other high station; deposite of office. 2. To say under oath; testify, esp. by an affidavit. — *v. i.* To bear witness; testify. — **de-pose-ment** (dē-pōz-mēnt; -b'l), *n.*

**de-pos-ite** (dē-pōz-īt), *v. t.* [*L. depositus, past part. of deponere. See deponere*]. 1. To lodge for safekeeping or as a pledge; to entrust; esp., to put on deposit in a bank. 2. To lay down; to place; to put; to let fall (as sediment). — *v. i.* 1. To be precipitated; to settle. 2. To make a deposit. — *n.* 1. That which is deposited or entrusted to another for safekeeping. 2. That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down. 3. *Geol. & Mining.* A natural occurrence or accumulation of mineral material, as iron ore, oil, or gas.

**de-pos-ite-ary** (-tēr-ē-ty, or *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ē-ty), *n.*; **pl.** -cies (-sīz). 1. The one receiving a deposit. 2. A storehouse; a depository.

**de-po-si-tion** (dē-pōz-ī-shūn; dē-pō-), *n.* 1. Act of depositing, as a sovereign. 2. An opinion, example, or statement, laid down or asserted; testimony. 3. Act or process of depositing. 4. That which is deposited; sediment. 5. *Law.* A testifying or testimony under oath, esp. in writing.

**de-pos-itor** (dē-pōz-ī-tōr), *n.* One who makes a deposit, esp. of money in a bank.

**de-pos-itor-y** (dē-pōz-ī-tōr-ē-ty), *n.* A place where deposits are made, or a place where deposits are kept.

**de-pos-itor-y** (dē-pōz-ī-tōr-ē-ty), *n.* A place where deposits are made, or a place where deposits are kept.

**de-pos-itor-y** (dē-pōz-ī-tōr-ē-ty), *n.* A place where deposits are made, or a place where deposits are kept.

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**de-pos-itor-y** (dē-pōz-ī-tōr-ē-ty), *n.* A place where deposits are made, or a place where deposits are kept.

**de-posi-to-ry** (dē-pōz'ī-tōr'ī, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz).  
1. A place where anything is deposited, as for safekeeping or for sale.  
2. Depository (sense 1).

**de-pot** (dē-pōt, esp. *mil.* and *Brit.*, dē-pō), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, fr. OF. *depos*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit.] 1. A place of deposit for goods; a storeroom. 2. *U.S.* A railroad station. 3. *Mil.* a. A storage point for supplies. b. A station where recruits are assembled and trained.

**de-pra-vation** (dē-prā-vā'shūn; dē-prā-), *n.* Act of depraving, or state of being depraved; corruption; depravity.

**de-prave** (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* [OF. *depravare* to pervert, fr. L. *depravare*, *depravatum*, fr. *de* + *pravus* crooked, perverse, wicked.] 1. To make bad; vitiate; corrupt. 2. *Obs.* To speak ill of; to malign. — *Syn.* See *DEBASE*.

**de-praved** (-prāv'd), *adj.* Characterized by corruption; esp., perverted; evil. — *de-prav'er* (-prāv'ēr), *n.*

**de-prav'i-ty** (-prāv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 1. State of being depraved; corruption. 2. A corrupt act or practice.

**de-pra-vate** (dē-prā-vāt'), *v. t.* [L. *deprecari*, past part. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, deprecate, fr. *de* + *precari* to pray.] 1. To seek to avert, as by prayer. 2. To express disapproval of. — *de-pra-vat-ion* (-vā'shūn), *n.*

**de-pra-ca-tive** (-kā'tīv), *adj.* Deprecatory. — *de-pra-ca-tive-ly*, *adv.*

**de-pra-ca-to-ry** (dē-prā-kā-tōr'ī, esp. *Brit.*, dē-prā-kā'tēr'ī), *adj.* Serving to deprecate; hence, apologetic. — *de-pra-ca-to-ri-ly*, *adv.* — *de-pra-ca-to-ri-ness*, *n.*

**de-pre-ci-a-ble** (dē-prē-shī-ā-b'l), *adj.* That can or may be depreciated in valuation.

**de-pre-ci-ate** (dē-prē-shī-āt; 103), *v. t. & i.* [L. *depretiatus*, past part. of *depretiare* to depreciate, fr. *de* + *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price.] To lessen in price or estimated value; also, to undervalue; disparage; belittle. — *Syn.* See *DECRY*. — *Ant.* Appreciate.

**de-pre-ci-a-tion** (-shī-ā'shūn; -shī-ā'shūn), *n.* A decrease in value; specif.: a. Of money, a reduction or loss in exchange value or purchasing power. b. A lowering in estimation; disparagement. c. Accounting. Decline in value of an asset due to such causes as wear or obsolescence.

**de-pre-ci-a-tive** (dē-prē-shī-ā'tīv; -ā'tīv), *adj.* Deprecatory. — *de-pre-ci-a-tive-ly*, *adv.*

**de-pre-ci-a-to-ry** (-ā'tōr'ī), *n.* [L.] One who depreciates.

**de-pre-ci-a-to-ry** (-ā'tōr'ī, esp. *Brit.*, -ā'tēr'ī, -ā'tēr'ī), *adj.* Tending to depreciate or disparage.

**de-pre-date** (dē-prē-dāt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *depraedatus*, past part. of *praedari*, fr. *de* + *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* plunder, prey.] To plunder; to despoil. — *de-pre-da-tor* (-dā'tēr), *n.* — *de-pre-da-to-ry* (-dā'tōr'ī; dē-prē-dā'tōr'ī, esp. *Brit.*, -dā'tēr'ī), *adj.*

**de-pre-da-tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.* Act of despoiling; a ravaging.

**de-press** (dē-prēs'), *v. t.* [OF. *depresser*, fr. L. *depressus*, past part. of *deprimere*, fr. *de* + *primere* to press.] 1. *Obs.* To suppress. 2. To press down; to let fall, lower. 3. To lessen the activity, force, etc. of; to make dull, as trade. 4. To lower the pitch of, as the voice. 5. To lessen in value or price; depreciate. 6. To sadden. — *de-press-ing*, *adj.* — *de-press-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**Syn.** Depress, weigh down (or weigh on or upon), oppress mean to load a person or thing so heavily that he or it sinks under the weight. Depress now chiefly implies a lowering of spirits, of activity, or the like by mental or physical causes; weigh down (or weigh on or weigh upon) stresses the imposition of difficulty or burden on a person or thing; oppress stresses the burden which is borne and its effect, such as a harassing or a subjection to misery.

**de-pres-sant** (dē-prēs'ant; 'ant), *adj.* Lowering functional or vital activity. — *n.* A depressant drug or other agent.

**de-pressed** (dē-prēs't), *adj.* 1. Pressed down; hence, dejected; dispirited. 2. Underprivileged. 3. *Bot.* Vertically flattened, concave on the upper surface. 4. *Zool.* Having the vertical diameter, as of the body, shorter than the horizontal.

**depressed classes.** The lowest Indian caste; the untouchables. **Brit.** **de-pres-sion** (dē-prēs'hūn), *n.* 1. Act of depressing, or state of being depressed. 2. A place or part that is depressed; a hollow. 3. Dejection, as of mind. 4. Reduction in amount, quality, or force; as, a phase of the business cycle marked by industrial and commercial stagnation, scarcity of goods and money, low prices, and mass unemployment. 5. *Astron.* Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; negative altitude. 6. *Med.* Lowering of vitality or functional activity. 7. *Metecorol.* A low. 8. *Psychopathol.* An abnormal state of inactivity and unpleasant emotion, as in manic-depressive insanity. 9. *Surv.* The angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane that passes through the observer. — *Syn.* See *SADNESS*.

**de-pres-sive** (-prēs'īv), *adj.* Tending to depress; characterized by depression. — *de-pres-sive-ly*, *adv.*

**de-pres-so-mo-tor** (dē-prēs'bō-mō'tōr; 2), *adj.* *Physiol.* Inhibiting movement, or motor response. — *n.* Any depressomotor agent, as:

*res'tr*, *n.* [NL.] 1. One that depresses. 2. *Anat.*

(depressor nerve) that decreases the activity or tone of an organ. Cf. *pressor*. 4. *Surg.* An appliance for keeping a part, as the tongue, out of the way during an operation.

**de-priv'al** (dē-prīv'āl), *n.* Act of depriving; deprivation.

**de-priv'a-tion** (dē-prī-vā'shūn), *n.* Act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; specif., act of depriving, also, privation; loss.

**de-priv'e** (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* [OF. *depriver*, fr. L. *de* + *privare* to bereave, deprive.] 1. To dispossess; bereave; to hinder from possessing; debar. 2. *Obs.* To put an end to; destroy. — *de-priv'a-ble* (-prīv'ā-b'l), *adj.*

**de-pro-fundis** (dē-prō-fūn'dīs), [L.] Out of the depths; — used of a cry from the depths of misery.

**de-pro-pri-e-mo-tu** (prō-prī-ē-mō'tū), [L.] Of one's, or its, own motion; spontaneously.

**de-pose** (dē-pōz; -sō), *n.* Also *de-pōs*. [Gr. *deposin* to tan + *-da*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of tanninlike condensation products of aromatic hydroxy acids.

**depth** (dēpth), *n.* [From *DEEP*.] 1. That which is deep; specif., the watery deep. 2. An abyss. 3. A perpendicular measurement downward from the surface; as, the depth of a river. b. Direct linear measurement from the point of view, as backward from the front. 4. The midmost part, esp. of something that must be penetrated; also, the mid-time of a dark or cold season; as, the depth of night. 5. Quality of being deep; deepness; hence, profoundness. 6. A lowness of pitch;

as, depth of sound. b. Degree of saturation and brilliance; — said of colors.

**depth charge.** An explosive projectile to be used against targets under water, especially submarines; — called also, erroneously, *depth bomb*.

**de-pu-rate** (dē-pū-rā't; dē-pū'rā't), *v. t. & i.* [ML. *depuratus*, past part. of *depurare* to purify, fr. L. *de* + *purare* to purify, fr. *purus* clean, pure.] To free or become free from impurities. — *de-pu-ra-tion* (dē-pū-rā'shūn), *n.* — *de-pu-ra-tive* (dē-pū-rā'tīv; dē-pū-rā'tīv), *adj.* & *n.* — *de-pu-ra-tor* (-rā'tēr), *n.*

**de-pu-tation** (dē-pū-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Appointment, as of a deputy; — *tion*. 2. A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation. 3. *Obs.* An appointment as gamekeeper, — often used as a way of giving hunting privileges.

**de-pu-te** (dē-pū't), *v. t.* [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in L.L., to allot, fr. *de* + *putare* to reckon, think.] 1. To appoint as deputy or agent; to delegate. 2. To assign as a deputy; as, to depute authority.

**de-pu-tize** (dē-pū'tīz), *v. t. & i.* To appoint, or to act, as deputy.

**de-pu-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [F. *député*, prop. past part.] 1. One appointed to act for another; a substitute. 2. A member of a legislative chamber known as the Chamber of Deputies. — *Syn.* See *AGENT*.

**de-rao'i-nate** (dē-rā's'ī-nā't), *v. t.* [F. *déraciner*, fr. *dé* (fr. L. *dis*) + *racine* root, fr. L. *radix*, *radicia*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; extirpate. — *de-rao'i-na-tion* (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**de-raign** (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [OF. *deraigner* to allege, plead, fr. *de* (fr. L. *de*) + *raisonner* to speak, reason, deriv. of L. *ratio* reason.] *Now* *rare*. *Law.* To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle. — *de-raign* *battle*, *combat*, etc. To battle; to array for battle.

**de-rail** (dē-rāl'), *v. t.* [F. *dérailer*, fr. *dé* (see *DE*), 4) + *rail* rail, fr. E.] To cause to run off the rails. — *de-rail'ment*, *n.*

**de-range** (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; see *RANGE*. [F. *déranger*, fr. *dé* (fr. L. *dis*) + *ranger* to range.] 1. To disorder; disarrange. 2. To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism. 3. To render insane.

**de-ranged** (dē-rānj'd), *adj.* Disordered; insane.

**de-range-ment** (-rānj'mēt), *n.* Disarrangement; confusion; esp., mental disorder; insanity.

**de-ray** (dē-rā'), *n.* [OF. *derrei*, fr. *des* (fr. L. *dis*) + *rei* order.] *Archaic.* Disorder; esp., disorderly merriment.

**Der-by** (dūr'bī, esp. for *nonas* 1, dūr'bī; in *England* usually dūr'bī), *n.* 1. (pron. dūr'bī) A race for three-year-old horses, instituted in 1780 by the earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom (near London) over a course 1½ miles and 20 yards long. 2. (pron. dūr'bī or dār'bī) A race or contest of similar prominence of its kind; as, the Kentucky Derby. 3. (pron. dūr'bī; *Brit.* dūr'bī) [not cap.] A stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown; a bowler. 4. [not cap.] *pl.* Handcuffs; darbies.

**ders** (dēr), *Var.* of *DEAR*, *hard*.

**de-der-gle** (dē-dēr'gl), [F.] According to proper form.

**de-re-lict** (dē-rē'likt), *adj.* [L. *derelictus*, past part. of *derelinquere* to abandon, fr. *de* + *relinquere* to leave. — *n.* 1. Given up by the owner; abandoned. 2. *Chiefly U.S.* Unfaithful; neglectful. — *n.* 1. A vessel abandoned on the high seas and constituting a menace to navigation. 2. *Law.* A thing voluntarily abandoned. b. A tract of land left dry by water receding from its former bed. 3. A person abandoned, or outside the pale of respectable society; a "human wreck." 4. *U.S.* One guilty of neglect of duty.

**der-el-ic-tion** (-likt'ishūn), *n.* 1. Abandonment; an utter forsaking. 2. State of being abandoned. 3. A failure in duty; shortcoming. 4. *Law.* A retiring of a body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained.

**de-ride** (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *deridere*, *derisum*, fr. *de* + *ridere* to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to mock. — *Syn.* See *RIDICULE*.

**de-rid-ing-ly** (-rīd'īng-lī), *adv.*

**de-ri-gueur** (dē-rī'gūr'), [F.] According to strict etiquette; obligat-

ory for good form.

**de-ri-able** (dē-rī-ā-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of derision or scorn.

**de-ri-sion** (dē-rī-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of deriding, or state of being derided. 2. An object of derision or scorn.

**de-ri-sive** (dē-rī-sīv), *adj.* Expressing, serving for, or characterized by derision. — *de-ri-sive-ly*, *adv.* — *de-ri-sive-ness*, *n.*

**de-ri-so-ry** (dē-rī-sō-rī), *adj.* Derisive.

**de-ri-v'a-ble** (dē-rī-vā-b'l), *adj.* That can be derived.

**der-i-va-tion** (dēr'ī-vā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of deriving or drawing from a source; transmission. 2. That from which a thing is derived; origin. 3. *Math.* The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. 4. *Philol.* The development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, the tracing or a statement of this process. — *der-i-va-tion-al*, *adj.*

**de-ri-v'a-tive** (dē-rī-vā'tīv), *adj.* Derived, transmitted, or educed; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental. — *n.* 1. Anything obtained or deduced from another. 2. *Chem.* A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in prac-

tice.

**der-i-v'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**de-rive** (dē-rīv'), *v. t.* [OF. *deriver*, fr. L. *derivare*, fr. *de* + *rivus* stream, brook.] 1. To gather by inference; deduce. 2. *Obs.* To cause to come; bring down (upon). 3. To receive, as from a source or origin; — followed by *from*; as, a custom derived from paganism. 4. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of. 5. *Chem.* To obtain by actual or theoretical substitution from another substance. — *v. i.* To take origin; to proceed; to be deduced. — *Syn.* See *SPRING*. — *de-ri-ver* (-rīv'ēr), *n.*

**derm** (-dūrm), [Gr. *derma*, -atos, skin, fr. *derēin* to flay.] A suffix signifying *skin*, *integument*, *covering*, as in *blastoderm*, *ectoderm*.

**der'ma** (dūr'mā), *n.* [NL. See *DERM*.] *Anat. & Zool.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — *der'mal* (-māl), *adj.*

**der'ma-to** (-dūr'mā-tō-), *dermat-*. [See *DERM*.] A combining form meaning *skin*, *hide*, as in *der'ma-titis* (see -ITIS).

**der-mat'o-gen** (dēr-māt'ō-jēn; dūr-māt'ō-jēn), *n.* [*dermato* + *-gen*.]

*Bot.* The thin external layer of primary meristem covering the growing points, esp. of roots, and giving rise to the epidermis.

**der'ma-to-l'o-gy** (dūr-māt'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*dermato* + *-logy*.] The sci-

ence which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. —



**der'ma-to-log'i-cal** (dér'má-tó-ló-jí-kál), *adj.* — **der'ma-tol'o-gist** (tòl'ò-jíst), *n.*

**der'ma-to-phyte'** (dér'má-tò-fít), *n.* [*dermato-* + *-phyte*] *Med.* Any fungus parasitic upon the skin of man or animals, as one (*Trichophyton schoenleinii*) causing favus. — **der'ma-to-phyt'ic** (fít'ík), *adj.* — **der'ma-to-phyt'o-mis** (fít'ò'sis), *n.*

**der'mis** (dér'mis), *n.* [NL. See *-DERM.*] *Anat.* The derma. — **der'mio** (mí-), *adj.*

**der'mo-** (mí-), *derm-* = *DERMATO-*

**der'mi-er** (dér'mí-ér; *Fr.* dér'myé'r), *adj.* [*Fr.* *OF.* *derrenier*, *fr. der-rain*, *fr. L.* *de + retro* back, backward.] Last; final.

**der'nier** (dér'ní-ér; *Fr.* dér'ní-ér), *adj.* [*Fr.*] Literally, latest cry; the latest word; also, the newest fashion.

**der'nier res-sort'** (rè-sòr'), [*Fr.*] Last resort or expedient.

**der'o-gate** (dér'ò-gát), *adj.* [*L.* *derogare*, past part. of *derogare* to derogate, *fr. de + rogare* to ask, to ask the people about a law.] *Rare.* Derogated. — (*-gát*), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To lessen; detract from, disparage. 2. *Archaic.* To take away (from) so as to cause injury or impairment. — *v. i.* 1. To take away; to detract; — usually with *from*. 2. To act beneath one's position or character. — *Syn.* See *DECEAY*. — **der'o-gate-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.* — **der'o-ga'tion** (dér'ò-gá'shún), *n.*

**der'og-a-tive** (dér'ò-gá-tív), *adj.* Tending to derogate; derogatory; disparaging. — **der'og-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**der'og-a-to-ry** (tò-ry or, *esp. Brit.*, -tér-ry), *adj.* 1. Disparaging; detracting. 2. Expressive of derogation, esp. of low estimation or disdain; — of a word or usage. — **der'og-a-to-ry-ly**, *adv.* — **ri-ness**, *n.*

**der'rick** (dér'ík), *n.* [From a hangman named Derrick, early 17th century.] 1. Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam. 2. The framework or tower over a deep drill hole, as an oil well, for supporting the tackle for boring or hoisting or lowering.

**der'ring-do'** (dér'íng-dò'), *n.* During action; — used as an (erroneous) archaism.

**der'rin-ger** (dér'ín-jér), *n.* [After Henry Der- ringer, Amer. inventor.] A short-barreled pocket pistol of large caliber.

**der'ris** (dér'is), *n.* [NL. *fr. Gr.* *derria* a leather covering.] A plant or root of an Old World genus (*Derris*), of the pea family, several East Indian species of which yield toxic products, esp. rotenone, used as fish or arrow poisons or as insecticides.

**der'ry** (dér'ry), *n.* A meaningless refrain word in old songs; — sometimes **der'ry-down'** (-doun'), hence, a ballad.

**der'vish** (dér'vish), *n.* [Turk. *dervish*, *fr. Per.* *darvish* beggar.] A member of any of various Moslem orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and living in monasteries or wandering as friars.

**des'cant** (dès'kánt), *n.* [*OF.* and *L.*; *OF.* *deschant*, *fr. ML.* *dia cantus*, *fr. L.* *dia + cantus* singing, melody, *fr. canere* to sing.] 1. *Music.* A Originally, a melody or counterpoint sung above the plain song of the tenor. b The art of composing or singing part music; also, the music so composed or sung. c The soprano or treble. 2. A song or strain of melody. 3. A discourse or comment on a theme, like variations on a musical air; also, a dissertation.

**des'cant'** (dès'kánt'), *v. i.* 1. *Music.* a To sing or play a descant. b To sing. 2. To discourse at length.

**de-scend'** (dè-sénd'), *v. i.* [*OF.* *descendere*, *fr. L.* *descendere*, *de + scendere* to climb.] 1. To pass from a higher to a lower place; hence, to proceed in any series from a higher or more distant to a lower or nearer point; — opposed to *ascend*. 2. To pass in discourse from the more general or important to the particular or less important. 3. To come down, as from a source, original, or stock; also, to fall or pass by inheritance. 4. To make an attack, or incursion, esp. suddenly and violently. 5. To come down in the social, mental, or moral scale. 6. *Antron.* To move toward the south; also, to approach the horizon. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along. — **de-scend'i-ble** (-sénd'í-b'l), *also de-scend-a-ble* (-dò-b'l), *adj.*

**de-scend'ant** (dè-sénd'ánt), *adj.* Descendant. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor*.

**de-scend'ent** (-ént), *adj.* 1. Descending. 2. Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

**de-scen'sion** (dè-sén'shún), *n.* *New Rare.* Descent.

**de-scen't** (dè-sén't), *n.* [*OF.* *descende*, *fr. L.* *descendere*.] 1. Act of descending; change from higher to lower. 2. Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; pedigree. Cf. *CONSAQUINITY*, *Illust.* 3. A degree in the scale of genealogy; generation. 4. A downward step in station, virtue, value, etc.; decline. 5. Inclination downward; slope; hence, a descending way, as a stairway. 6. Incursion; sudden attack; onslaught. 7. *Law.* Transmission of an estate by inheritance.

**de-scribe'** (dè-skrib'), *v. t.* [*L.* *describere*, *descriptum*, *fr. de + scribere* to write.] 1. To represent by words; to give an account of. 2. To trace or traverse the outline of; as, to describe a circle. 3. By confusion, for *DECEIVE*. — *Syn.* *Recount, narrate.* — **de-scrib-a-ble** (-skrib'á-b'l), *adj.* — **de-scrib'er** (-ér), *n.*

**de-scrip'tion** (dè-skrip'shún), *n.* 1. Discourse, or an example of it, designed to give a mental image of a scene, person, emotional situation, etc. 2. The characterizing features of a class; also, a class, sort, or type. 3. The tracing or traversing of a course. — *Syn.* See *TYPE*.

**de-scrip'tive** (-tív), *adj.* 1. Serving to describe; characterized by description; as, a descriptive science, or branch of a science, that is, one which recounts, characterizes, or classifies the material of the science. 2. *Gram.* a Of an adjunct, expressing quality, kind, or condition; as, a descriptive adjective (*red rose*). b Specif., of an adjective clause, conveying a qualification or statement that is simply additional or parenthetical and not essential to the definiteness of the meaning of the antecedent (the older boys, who work, eat before the others); — opp. to *restrictive*. — **de-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-scrip'tive-ness**, *n.*

**descriptive geometry.** That branch of geometry which provides a graphic solution of a three-dimensional problem by means of projections upon two mutually perpendicular auxiliary planes.

**de-scrip't** (dè-skrip't), *v. t.*; **de-scrip't** (-skrip't); **de-scrip'ting**. [*ME.*, *fr. OF.* *descrier* to proclaim, decry.] 1. To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; hence, to discern or discover by observation or investigation; detect. 2. *Obs.* To reveal.

**des'e-mo'na** (dè-zè-mò-ná), *n.* See *OTHELLO*.

**des'e-orate** (dès'è-krát), *v. t.* [*Appar.* after *consecrate*, *fr. OF.* *des-*

*acerer*, *fr. L.* *dis + acere* to consecrate, *fr. anser* sacred.] To violate the sanctity of; to profane. Cf. *CONSECRATE*. — **des'e-orat'er** (-krát'ér), *n.*

**des'e-ora'tion** (dès'è-krá'shún), *n.* Act or instance of desecrating; profanation. — *Syn.* See *PROFANATION*.

**de-sen'si-tize** (dè-sén'sí-tíz), *v. t.* [*de + sensitize*.] To render insensitive; specif.: a *Physiol.* To render insensitive to, or cause to become nonreactive to, the action of a serum, antitoxin, etc. b *Photog.* To render insensitive to light. c *Psychiatry.* To render immune to a morbid emotional domination; to free from a neurotic state. — **de-sen-si-ti-za'tion** (-tíz'á'shún; -tíz'á'shún), *n.* — **de-sen'si-tiz'er** (-tíz'ér), *n.*

**de-ser't** (dè-zér't), *n.* [*OF.* *desertus*, *fr. de + servare* to merit, or desert.] 1. Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit. 2. That which is deserved; due reward or punishment. 3. Excellence; worth; also, a worthy deed.

**des'ert** (dè-zér't), *n.* [*OF.*, *fr. LL.* *desertum*, *fr. L.* *desertus* solitary, desert, past part. of *deserere* to desert, *fr. de + servare* to join together.] 1. A deserted region; a region left unoccupied. 2. An arid region lacking moisture to support vegetation. — *adj.* 1. (*pron.* dè-zér't) *Archaic.* Deserted; forsaken. 2. Of or pertaining to a desert; waste; barren; wild.

**de-ser't** (dè-zér't), *v. t.* 1. To leave in the lurch; to abandon; also, to fail (one) at need; as, his courage deserted him. 2. *Mil. & Nav.* To abandon (the service) without leave. — *Syn.* See *ABANDON*. — *v. i.* To abandon a service, esp. the military or naval service, without leave. — **de-ser't'er**, *n.*

**de-ser'tion** (dè-zér'shún), *n.* 1. Act of deserting; abandonment of a service, a party, a wife, or any post of duty. 2. State of being forsaken; desolation.

**de-ser've'** (dè-zér'v), *v. t. & i.* [*OF.* *deservir* to merit, *fr. L.* *deservire* to serve zealously, *fr. de + servare* to serve.] To earn; to be worthy of (either good or evil); to merit. — **de-ser've'r**, *n.*

**de-served'** (dè-zér'v), *adj.* 'Such as one deserves. — **de-serv'ed-ly** (-zér'vèd-ly; -víd-ly), *adv.* — **de-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

**de-serv'ing** (-zér'vín), *n.* Desert; merit. — *adj.* Meritorious; worthy. — **de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **de-serv'ing-ness**, *n.*

**des'ha-bille'** (dè-zá-bí'l), *n.* Dishabille.

**des'ic-cant** (dès'í-kánt), *adj.* Drying; desiccative. — *n.* A drying agent.

**des'ic-cate** (-kát), *v. t. & i.* [*L.* *desiccatus*, past part. of *desicare* to dry up, *fr. de + siccare* to dry, *fr. siccare* dry.] To dry up; to preserve by drying, as fish, fruit, or eggs. — **des'ic-ca'tion** (-ká'shún), *n.*

**des'ic-ca'tive** (dès'í-ká-tív; dè-sík'á-tív), *adj. & n.* — **des'ic-ca'tor** (dès'í-ká'tér), *n.*

**de-sid'er-a'ta**, *n., pl.* of *DESIDERATUM*.

**de-sid'er-ate** (dè-síd'ér-át; dè-zíd'), *v. t.* [*L.* *desideratus*, past part. of *desiderare* to desire, miss.] To regard as a desideratum. — **de-sid'er-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **de-sid'er-a'tive** (dè-síd'ér-átív; dè-zíd'; -átív), *adj. & n.*

**de-sid'er-a'tum** (dè-síd'ér-átúm), *n.; pl.* -ATA (-á-tá). [*L.*] Anything desired as essential or needed.

**de-sig'n'** (dè-zín'), *v. t.* [*Fr.* *designer*, *fr. L.* *designare*, *fr. de + signare* to mark, mark out, *fr. signum* mark, sign.] 1. To designate; as, a *Archaic.* To indicate, as by a mark or name. b To appoint or assign, as to an office or a given use. 2. To assign, or set apart, as for a purpose; also, to intend; to mean, as, designed for one's good. 3. To plan mentally; to outline; to scheme, — distinguished from *execute*. 4. To fashion according to a plan, specif.: a *Obs.* To picture. b To sketch as a pattern or model. c To execute as a whole. — *v. i.* To conceive or execute a scheme or plan.

*n.* [*Fr.* *dessiner*, *fr. It.* *disegno*, *fr. designare* to design, *fr. L.* *designare*.] 1. A plan; scheme. 2. Purpose in view; aim; intention. 3. A secret, usually underhanded, scheme; plot; also, deliberate scheming.

**Art.** a A sketch of something to be executed; a delineation; plan. b The arrangement of details which make up a work of art. — *Syn.* See *PLAN*; *DESIGNATOR*.

**de-sig'n-ate** (dè-zín'át; dè-zín'), *adj.* [*L.* *designatus*, past part. of *designare*. See *DESIGN*, *v. t.*] Designated. — (*-nát*), *v. t.* 1. To mark out and make known; to indicate; show; specify. 2. To name; characterize. 3. To indicate or set apart for a purpose. — **des'ig-na'tor** (-nát'ér), *n.*

**des'ig-na'tion** (-nát'shún), *n.* 1. Act of designating; indication. 2. Appointment for a specific purpose. 3. A distinguishing mark, or title; appellation. — **des'ig-na'tive** (dè-zín'átív; dè-zín'), *adj.*

**de-sig-ned'** (dè-zín'd), *adj.* Done by design or purposely. — **de-sig-ned-ly** (-zín'd-ly; -d-ly), *adv.*

**des'ig-nee'** (dè-zín-né; dè-zín'), *n.* One who is designated.

**de-sig'n'er** (dè-zín'ér), *n.* 1. One who designs, or plans; also, a plotter; schemer. 2. *Fine Arts.* One who produces original works of art.

**de-sig'n'ing**, *n.* Act or art of making designs; also, act of marking out, appointing, planning, plotting, etc. — *adj.* a Planning; foreseeing. b Intriguing; artful; scheming. — **de-sig'n'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**de-sig'n'ment** (-mént), *n.* *Obs.* Plan; purpose.

**de-sir'a-ble** (dè-zír'á-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of desire, longing, or choice; pleasing; agreeable. — **de-sir'a-ble'ty** (-bí'l-ty), *n.* — **de-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-sir'a-ble** (-bí-l), *adj.*

**de-sir'e'** (dè-zír'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *desirer*, *fr. L.* *desiderare*.] 1. To long for; covet. 2. To express a wish for or to. — *v. i.* To have or feel desire.

*Syn.* *Desire, wish, want, crave, covet* mean to long for. *Desire* usually stresses ardor, but sometimes striving; *wish*, especially in poetic language, connotes longing for the unattainable, but is sometimes used as less formal than *desire*; *want*, long regarded as colloquial and not to be used in place of *wish* unless need or lack was also implied, is now

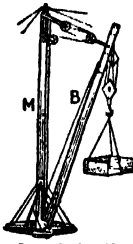
more implies the implication of the object of desire, and is used to denote a wish which implies eager or inordinate longing often, but far from invariably, for something that belongs to another.

*n.* 1. A longing; a craving. 2. An expressed wish; a request. 3. Anything desired.

**de-sir'ous** (dè-zír'ús), *adj.* 1. Impelled or governed by desire; covetous. 2. *Phil.* Desirable; delectable.

**de-sist'** (dè-zíst'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *desistere*, *fr. L.* *desistere*, *fr. de + sistere* to stand, stop, *fr. stare* to stand.] To cease to proceed or act; to stop. — *Syn.* See *STOP*. — **de-sist'ance** (-zíst'áns), *n.*

**desk** (dèsk), *n.* [*ML.* *desca*, *fr. It.* *desco* desk, table, *fr. L.* *discus* disk, *LL.*, *discus*] 1. A table, frame, or case, with a sloping or a flat top,



Derrick. 1. M Mast; B Boom.



reading table or lectern to service is read; also (esp. in

**des'man** (dēs'mān), *n.*, *pl.* **des'mans** (-mānz). [*Ser.*, *rusk.*] A mole-like, aquatic, insectivorous mammal (*Desmana moschata*) of Russia.

**des'mid** (dēs'mīd), *n.* Also **des'mid'i-an** (dēs'mīd'i-ān). [*Dim. fr. Gr. desmos chain.*] *Bot.* Any of a family (Desmidiaceae) of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algae.

**des'moid** (dēs'mōid), *adj.* [*Gr. desmos chain + -oid.*] Ligamentous; fibroid. — *n.* A dense connective-tissue tumor.

**Des Moines squash** (dēz moin'), = ACORN SQUASH.

**des'o-late** (dēs'ō-lāt), *adj.* [*L. desolatus, past part. of desolare to leave alone, forsake, fr. de + solare to make lonely, fr. solus alone*] 1. Destitute, or deprived, of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; as, **desolate** altars. 3. Left alone; forsaken, lonely. — *Syn.* See **ALONE**. — (*lāt*), *v. t.* To make desolate; as, *a* To deprive of inhabitants. *b* To lay waste; ravage. *c* To forsake. *d* To make wretched. — **des'o-lato-ly**, *adv.* — **des'o-late-ness**, *n.* — **des'o-lat'er** (-lāt'ēr), **des'o-la'tor** (-lāt'ēr), *n.*

**des'o-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of desolating, or laying waste; ruin; also, solitariness; gloominess. 2. Hence, a place or country wasted and forsaken. 3. Grief; woe. 4. Loss of companionship; loneliness. **des-pair'** (dēs-spā'r'), *v. i.* [*OF. despaier (3d sing. pres. of despaier), fr. L. desperare, fr. de + sperare to hope.*] To be hopeless, to give up hope. — *v. t.* *a* To despair of, or which causes despair. *b* To lose hope, hopelessness. 2. That which is despair of, or which causes despair.

**des-pair'ing**, *adj.* Feeling or expressing despair. — *Syn.* See **DESPONDENT**. — **des-pair'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **des-pair'ing-ness**, *n.*

**des-patch'**, **des-patch'er**. Vars. of **DISPATCH**, etc.

**des-per-a'to** (dēs'pēr-ā'tō), *n.*, *pl.* **des-per-a'tos** (-dōz). [*OSp., past part.*] A desperate criminal or lawbreaker.

**des-per-a'tion** (dēs'pēr-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Rare. Act of despairing; a giving up of hope. 2. A state of despair or hopelessness leading to recklessness.

**des-pi-ca-ble** (-bly), *adj.* [*Occas. dēs-pīk-ā-bly*, *disc.*] Fit or deserving contemptible. — **des-pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **des-pi-ca-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

**de-spiht'**, **de-spiht'ful**, etc. (Obs. vars. of **DESPITE**, etc.

**de-spise'** (dēs-spīz'), *v. t.* [*OF. despise, in some forms of despise to despise, fr. L. despiciere, deprecium, to despise, fr. de + spicere, specere, to look.*] To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; to condemn. — **de-spis'er** (-spīz'ēr), *n.*

*Syn.* Despise, contempt, scorn, disdain, scout mean to regard a person or thing as beneath one's notice. Despise may imply any emotional reaction from strong distaste to loathing; contempt implies even a harsher judgment than despise; scorn implies quick, indignant, or profound contempt; disdain implies an arrogant aversion to what is, or seems to be, base, scout implies a derisive refusal to consider a person or thing of any value, efficacy, or the like.

**de-spite'** (dēs-spīt'), *v. t.* [*OF. despit, fr. L. despectus contempt, fr. despiciere.* See **DESPISE**.] 1. Archaic. Scorn; contempt; also, malice; spite. 2. Act of insult, malice, hatred, or defiance; high-handed abuse or injury. — *in despite of*. In defiance of; in spite of. — *v. i.* 1. Archaic. To despise. 2. Obs. To vex, enrage. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

**de-spite-ful** (-fūl, -f'f), *adj.* Full of despite, insulting. — **de-spito-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-spito-ful-ness**, *n.*

**des-pit'e-ous** (dēs-pīt'e-ūz), *adj.* Feeling or showing despite, malicious. — **des-pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**de-spoil'** (dēs-spōil'), *v. t.* [*OF. despoillier, fr. L. despoliare, despoli-atum, fr. de + spoliare to strip, rob, fr. spoliūm spoil*] To strip of belongings, or the like; pillage. — *Syn.* See **RAVAGE**. — **de-spoil'or**, *n.* — **de-spoil'ment**, *n.*

**de-spo-li-a'tion** (dēs-spō-lī-ā'shūn), *n.* Spoilation; pillage.

**de-spond'** (dēs-spōnd'), *v. i.* [*L. despondere to promise away, give up, lose (courage), fr. de + spondere to promise solemnly.*] To become discouraged or disheartened. — *n.* Rare. Despondency.

**de-spond'en-ty** (-dēn'ti), *n.* State of being despondent; loss of hope and cessation of effort; dejection of mind.

**de-spond'ent** (-dēnt), *adj.* [*L. despondens, pres. part.*] Marked by, or given to, despondency. — **de-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Despondent, despairing, desperate, hopeless mean having lost all or nearly all hope. Despondent implies deep dejection arising out of a loss of hope and a conviction of the uselessness of further efforts; despairing implies the passing of all hope and, often, accompanying despondency; desperate implies despair, but not the cessation of effort, for it often applies to struggles in the face of defeat or frustration; hopeless suggests despair and the cessation of effort, often implying acceptance or resignation.

**de-spond'ing**, *adj.* Despondent. — **de-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**des-pot'** (dēs-pōt'), *n.* [*OF., fr. Gr. despōtēs master, lord.*] 1. A title signifying "master" or "lord," formerly applied to: *a* The Byzantine emperor and princes. *b* Bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church. *c* Hereditary princes, nobles, or military leaders in the Italian cities, esp. of the 14th and 15th centuries. 2. An absolute ruler; autocrat; now, usually, a tyrant.

**des-pot'ic** (dēs-pōt'ik), *adj.* Also **des-pot'i-cal** (-kāl). Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**des-pot-ism** (dēs-pōt'iz'm), *n.* 1. The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny. 2. A government directed by a despot.

**des-qu-a-mate** (dēs-kwā-māt; dēs-skā-māt), *v. i.* [*L. desquamatus, past part. of desquamare to scale off, fr. de + squama scale.*] *Med.* To peel off in scales. — **des-qu-a-ma'tion** (dēs-kwā-mā'shūn), *n.*

**des-ert'** (dē-ārt'; the dialectal dēz'ert is still common), *n.* [*L. deseru-ir to remove from table, clear the table, fr. des- (fr. L. dis-) + servu-ir to serve.*] *a* U. S. A course of fruit, pastry, pudding, ice cream, or the like, served at the close of a meal. *b* Eng. Fruits served after pudding, cake, etc. — **des-ert'**, *adj.*

**des-ert'spoon'** (-spōon'), *n.* A spoon used in eating dessert. It is intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon. — **des-ert'spoon-ful** (-fūl), *n.*

**des'sia-tine** (dēs'yā-tēn), *n.* [*Russ. desyatina.*] A Russian measure of surface equal to 2.7 acres.

**de-ster'i-lize** (dēs-stēr'i-līz), *v. t.* To release from sterilization and return to useful service, as gold from an insulated condition in the treasury to use as a basis for issuance of additional currency certificates. — **de-ster'i-li-z'a-tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

**des'ti-na'tion** (dēs'tī-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of destining, or appointing. 2. Purpose for which anything is destined. 3. The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent.

**des'tine** (dēs'tīn), *v. t.* [*OF. destiner, fr. L. destinare.*] 1. To de-

stine for London.

**des'ti-ny** (dēs'tī-nī), *n.*, *pl.* **NIES** (-nīz). [*OF. destinée, fr. destiner.*] 1. That to which any person or thing is destined. 2. The predetermined course of events often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate. 3. [*cap.*] The goddess of destiny; *pl.*, the three Fates. — *Syn.* See **FATE**.

**des'ti-tute** (dēs'tī-tūt), *adj.* [*L. destitutus, past part. of destituere to set away, leave alone, forsake, fr. de + statuere to set*] 1. Obs. Abandoned; forsaken. 2. Bereft or not in possession (of something necessary or desirable); lacking. 3. Not possessing the necessities of life; in condition of extreme want.

**des'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shūn), *n.* State of being destitute; extreme poverty. — *Syn.* See **POVERTY**.

**des'tri-er** (dēs'trī-ēr; dēs'trēr'), *n.* [*AF. drenter, OF. destrier, fr. L. dextra right hand, Archaic.*] A war horse.

**de-stry'** (dēs-stroī'), *v. t.* [*OF. destruire, deriv. of L. destrua-ir, -trua-tum, fr. de + struere to pile up, build.*] 1. To ruin the structure, organic existence, or condition of; to demolish. 2. To bring to naught by putting out of existence; to kill; to abolish; to nullify.

**de-stry'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who destroys, ruins, kills, or desolates. 2. *Nav.* A small, speedy war vessel, armed with guns, torpedoes, and, usually, depth charges.

**destroyer escort.** See **DE**, in *Vocab.*

**de-struct'i-ble** (dēs-strūk'tī-bly), *adj.* Capable of being destroyed. — **de-struct'i-ble-ty** (-bīl'ī-ti), *n.*

**de-struc'tion** (dēs-strūk'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of destroying; demolition; ruin. 2. Condition of being destroyed. 3. A destroying agency.

**de-struc'tion-ist**, *n.* 1. One who delights in destroying. 2. An advocate of destroying existing institutions.

**de-struc'tive** (dēs-strūk'tīv), *adj.* 1. Causing destruction; ruinous. 2. Designed or tending to destroy. — **de-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

**destructive distillation.** The process of decomposing a substance (as wood, coal, bone) in a closed vessel by means of heat, and collecting the volatile products evolved.

**de-struc-tiv'i-ty** (dēs-strūk'tīv'ī-ti), *n.* Destructiveness.

**de-struc'tor** (dēs-strūk'tōr), *n.* [*L.L., fr. destrua-ir.*] 1. A furnace for burning refuse.

**de-sue-tude** (dēs'swē-tūd or, esp. Brit., dēs'swē-), *n.* [*L. desuetudo, fr. desuere to grow out of use, fr. de + suere to become accustomed.*] State of disuse.

**de-sul-fur** (dēs-sūl'fēr), *v. t.* To desulfurize.

**de-sul-fur-ize** (dēs-sūl'fīz; -fēr-īz), *v. t.* Also **de-sul-fu-rate** (-fū-rāt). To remove sulfur from. — **de-sul-fu-ri-z'a-tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'-), *n.* — **de-sul-fur-iz'er** (-rīz'ēr; -fēr-ēr), *n.*

**de-sul-phur**, **de-sul-phur-ize**, etc. Vars. of **DESULFUR**, etc.

**des-ul-to-ry** (dēs'ūl-tōrī or, esp. Brit., -tērī), *adj.* [*L. desultorius, fr. desultor a leaper, fr. desilire, desultum, to leap down, fr. de + salire to leap.*] 1. Jumping, or passing, from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; aimless; as, *desultory* reading. 2. Out of course; by the way; as a digression; as, *a desultory remark.* — *Syn.* See **RANDOM**. — **des-ul-to-rī-ly** (-rī-lī; emphatic also -tōrī-lī), *adv.* — **des-ul-to-rī-ness** (-rī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**de-tach'** (dē-tāch'), *v. t.* [*F. détacher.*] To part; to separate or disunite; disengage. — *Ant.* Attach. — **de-tach-a-ble-ty** (-ā-bīl'ī-ti), *n.* — **de-tach'a-ble**, *adj.* — **de-tach'er**, *n.*

**de-tach'ed** (dē-tāch'ed), *adj.* Separate; unconnected; also, aloof. — *Syn.* See **INDIFFERENT**.

**de-tach'ment** (dē-tāch'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of detaching; separation. 2. Dispatch of a body of troops or part of a fleet from the main body on special service; also, the portion so detached. 3. Isolation; aloofness; specif., indifference to worldly concerns or partisan opinion.

**de-tail'** (dē-tāl'; dē-tāl), *n.* [*F. détail, fr. détailler to cut in pieces, tell in detail, fr. dé- (fr. L. de) + tailler to cut.*] 1. A narrative which relates minute points; also, itemizing; as, to go into *détail*. 2. A small part; an item. 3. *Arch. & Mach.* A minor part, as, in a building, the cornice, caps of the buttresses, capitals of the columns, etc., or (called *larger details*) a porch, a gable, etc. 4. In full, *détail drawing*, a separate drawing of a small part of a machine, structure, etc.

*Mil.* Selection for some special service; also, the person or body of persons selected. — *Syn.* See **ITEM**. — *in detail.* Item by item; circumstantially. — (*dē-tāl*), *v. t.* 1. To relate in particulars; to report minutely and distinctly. 2. *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer or a squad of soldiers.

**de-tail'ed** (dē-tāl'ed; dē-tāl'ed), *adj.* Circumstantially told, drawn, or the like; full of details. — *Syn.* See **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**.

**de-tain'** (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [*OF. detenir, fr. L. detinere, detentum, fr. de + tenere to hold.*] 1. To hold or keep as in custody. 2. To keep back; to withhold, as that which is due. 3. To restrain, esp. from proceeding; to delay. — *Syn.* See **KEEP**; **DELAY**. — **de-tain'er**, *n.* — **de-tain'ment**, *n.*

**de-tain'er** (-ēr), *n.* [*OF. detenir, inf. used as a n.*] *Law.* *a* A keeping in one's possession, esp. of what is another's. *b* A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

**de-lect'** (dē-tēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. delectus, past part. of delectare to uncover, detect, fr. de + legere to cover.*] 1. *Now Rare.* To uncover; reveal. 2. To discover the character or action of. 3. To discover the existence, presence, or fact of (something hidden or obscure). 4. *Radio.* To rectify, as in a detector. — **de-lect'a-ble**, **de-lect'ī-ble**, *adj.*

**de-lect'a-ble** (dē-tēkt'ā-bly), *adj.* A telephonic apparatus with an attached microphone transmitter, used esp. for listening secretly.

**de-lect'ion** (dē-tēkt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of detecting; discovery. 2. *Radio.* A rectification, as in a detector. 3. Conversion of a modulated wave or current into the original signal wave or current.

**de-lect'ive** (dē-tēkt'īv), *adj.* Fitted for, employed for, or concerned

with, detection. — *n.* One who detects; specif., one employed in detecting lawbreakers.

**de-tect-or** (dē-tĕk'tŏr), *n.* [L.L., a revealer.] 1. One who detects. 2. *a* that detects; as: *a* an indicator showing the depth of the water in a lake. *b* *a* galvanometer for indicating the direction of a current. (2) Any device for detecting the presence of electric waves. *c* *a* *Radio*. A device for rectifying high-frequency electric current, as to vibrate a telephone-receiver diaphragm which of itself will not respond to such high frequencies.

**de-tend** (dē-tĕnt'; dĕ'tĕnt), *v.* [F. *détendre*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, *re-tirer*, fr. *de* (fr. *L. dia*) + *tendere* to stretch, fr. *L. tendere*.] *Mech.* — *at* (which locks or unlocks a movement; a catch, pawl, dog, or click. — *JACK*, *Illustr.*

**de-tente** (dē-tĕnt'), *n.* [F.] A relaxing, as of strained relations between nations.

**de-ten-tion** (dē-tĕn'shĕn), *n.* 1. Act of detaining; a keeping back; also, a holding back of an action or progress. 2. State of being detained, forced delay.

**de-tē-nū'** (dē-tĕn'ū), *n. maec.*, **de-tē-nū'** (nū'), *sem.* [F.] A detained person; a prisoner.

**de-ter** (dē-tĕr'), *v. i.*; **DE-TERRER** (tĕr'd); **DE-TERRING**. [L. *deterrere*, fr. *de* + *terrere* to frighten, terrify.] To turn aside or discourage through fear; hence, to prevent from action by fear of consequences. — **de-terment**, *n.*

**de-terge** (dē-tĕrj'), *v. t.*; **DE-TERGE'** (tĕrjd'); **DE-TERGING** (tĕrj'ing). [F. or L. *de-tergere*, fr. *L. detergere*, *de* + *tergere* to wipe off.] To cleanse; to purge away, as foul matter.

**de-ter-gence** (dē-tĕrj'ĕns), *n.* Detergency.

**de-ter-gen-ey** (jĕn'ĕi), *n.* Cleansing quality or power.

**de-ter-gent** (jĕnt), *adj.* Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A cleansing agent, as water, soap, or a soluble or liquid preparation ("soapsuds soap"). — *any* synthetic, that resembles soap in the ability to emulsify oils and hold dirt in suspension.

**de-ter-i-o-rate** (dē-tĕr'ĭ-ŏ-rĕt), *v. t. & i.* [L.L. *deterioratus*, past part. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, fr. *deterior* worse.] To make or — *more*; to impair; to degenerate. — **de-ter-i-ŏ-ra-tion** (rĕ-shĕn), *n.*

**Syn.** Deterioration, degeneration, decadence, decline mean the falling from a higher to a lower level as in quality, character, or the like. **Deterioration** implies impairment, as of vigor, usefulness, or the like; **degeneration** stresses retrogression physically, intellectually, or often morally; **decadence** presupposes a former reaching of the peak of development and implies a turn downward with a consequent loss in vitality, or the like; **decline** differs from **decadence** in suggesting more momentum, more obvious evidences of deterioration, and less hope of reinvigoration.

**de-ter-i-ŏ-tive** (tĕr'ĭv), *adj.* Tending to deteriorate; deteriorating.

**de-ter-mi-na-ble** (dē-tĕr'mĭ-nā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being determined or definitely ascertained. 2. Termination.

**de-ter-mi-nant** (nānt), *n.* That which serves to determine. — **Syn.** See **CAUSE**.

**de-ter-mi-nate** (nāt), *adj.* [L. *determinatus*, past part. See **DETERMINE**.] 1. Having defined limits; definite. 2. Determined by resolving or deciding; decided. 3. Resolute; resolved. 4. *Bot.* Cymose. — **de-ter-mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ter-mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

**de-ter-mi-na-tion** (dē-tĕr'mĭ-nā'shĕn), *n.* 1. *Archae.* Termination; limit. 2. Judicial decision; settlement, as of a controversy. 3. Act of coming to a decision; also, conclusion. 4. A determining of bounds; a fixing of the extent, position, or character of anything. 5. Act, process, or result of any accurate measurement, as of length, volume, etc. 6. Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion. 7. The mental quality, habit, or power of deciding definitely and firmly; decision of character. 8. *Logic.* a The act of defining a concept by giving its essential constituents. b The addition of a differentia to a concept, thus limiting its extent; — the opposite of *generalization*.

**de-ter-mi-na-tive** (dē-tĕr'mĭ-nā'tĭv; nā'tĭv), *adj.* Having power or tendency to determine. — **Syn.** See **CONCLUSIVE**. — *n.* 1. One that serves to determine. 2. In some languages, a spoken element attached to a word to determine its meaning more definitely. — **de-ter-mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ter-mi-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

**de-ter-mine** (dē-tĕr'mĭn), *v. t.* [OF. *determiner*, fr. L. *determinare*, *determinatus*, fr. *de* + *terminare* to limit, fr. *terminus* limit.] 1. To set bounds or limits to; to limit in extent, scope, etc. 2. To bring to a close; to terminate. 3. To fix conclusively or authoritatively; to decide. 4. To come to a decision concerning, as the result of investigation, reasoning, etc.; to settle. 5. To regulate; as, demand *determines* the price. 6. To obtain definite and firsthand knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, or the like. 7. To give a definite direction, impetus, or bias to; to impel. — *v. i.* 1. *Now Chiefly* *law*. To come to an end; to end. 2. To come to a decision; to decide; to resolve. — **Syn.** See **DECIDE**; **DISCOVER**. — **de-ter-mi-nar** (mĭn'ĕr), *n.*

**de-ter-mined** (mĭnd), *adj.* Decided; resolute. — **de-ter-mined-ly** (mĭnd-lĭ; mĭn'ĕd-lĭ; lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-ter-mined-ness**, *n.*

**de-ter-mi-nism** (mĭn'ĭz-m), *n.* Any doctrine that acts of the will, social changes, etc., result from determining causes. Cf. **NECESSITARIANISM**. — **de-ter-mi-nist** (ĭst), *n. & adj.* — **de-ter-mi-nis-tic** (ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

**de-ter-rent** (dē-tĕr'rĕnt; dē-tĕr'), *adj.* Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters. — **de-ter-rence** (rĕns), *n.*

**de-ter-sive** (dē-tĕr'sĭv), *adj. & n.* Detergent.

**de-test'** (dē-tĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *détester*, fr. L. *detestari* to curse while calling a deity to witness, execrate, detest, fr. *de* + *testari* to be a witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] To hate intensely; to abominate. — **Syn.** See **HATE**. — **de-test'er**, *n.*

**de-test-a-ble** (tĕs'tā-b'l), *adj.* Arousing intense antipathy or dislike; abominable. — **Syn.** See **HATEFUL**. — **de-test-a-bil'i-ty** (bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-test-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-test-a-bly**, *adv.*

**de-tes-ta-tion** (dĕ-tĕs'tā'shĕn; dĕ-tĕs'), *n.* 1. Intense antipathy or dislike; abhorrence. 2. That which is detested.

**de-throne'** (dē-thrŏn'), *v. t.* To remove from a throne; to depose. — **de-throne-ment**, *n.* — **de-thron'er** (thrŏn'ĕr), *n.*

**de-ti-nus** (dĕ-tĭ-nŭ), *n.* [OF. *dētenuis* detention, fr. *dētēnir* to detain.] Detention of something due; also, *Law*, a common-law form of action, or the writ used, for the recovery of a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained.

**de-tō-nate** (dē-tŏ-nāt; dĕ-tŏ'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *detonare*, *v. i.* to thunder down, fr. *de* + *tonare* to thunder.] To explode with sudden violence. — **de-tō-na-tion** (nā'shĕn), *n.* — **de-tō-na-tor** (nā'tŏr), *n.*

**de-tour** (dē-tŏr; dĕ-tŏr'), **de-tour'** (dĕ-tŏr'), *n.* [F. *détour*, fr. *dé-*

*tourner* to turn aside, fr. *dé* (fr. L. *dia*) + *tourner* to turn.] A turning; a deviation from a direct course; specif., a roundabout way temporarily replacing part of a route. — *v. i.* To go by a detour.

**de-tor-t-oise** (dē-tŏr'tŏisĕ), *v. t.* [*de* + L. *tor-tio* to twist.] To remove the poison or effect of poison from.

**de-tract'** (dē-trăkt'), *v. t.* [F. *détracteur*, fr. L. *detrahere*, past part. of *detrahere* to detract, fr. *de* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To withdraw; subtract. 2. *Now Rare*. To take credit or reputation from; disparage. 3. To distract. — *v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit; to lessen reputation. — **Syn.** See **DECEIT**. — **de-trac-tor** (trăkt'ŏr), *n.* — **de-trac-tress, *n.***

**de-trac-tion** (dē-trăkt'shĕn), *n.* Act of taking away from the reputation or good name of another, esp. by calumny or slander. — **de-trac-tive** (tĭv), *adj.* — **de-trac-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-trac-to-ry** (tŏ-rĭ), *adj.*

**de-train'** (dē-trăn'), *v. t. & t.* To leave, or to cause to leave, a railroad train. — **de-train-ment**, *n.*

**de-tri-ment** (dĕt'rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *detrimētum*, fr. *deterrere*, *de* + *trahere*, to rub away, fr. *de* + *terere* to rub.] Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; hurt.

**de-tri-men-tal** (mĕn'tŏl), *adj.* Causing detriment; hurtful. — **Syn.** See **PERNICIOUS**. — **Ant.** Beneficial. — **de-tri-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**de-tri-tion** (dē-trĭsh'ŏn), *n.* A wearing off or away.

**de-tri-tus** (dē-trĭt'ŭs), *n.* [L., a rubbing away.] 1. *Geol.* Any loose material that results directly from rock disintegration; debris. 2. That which remains after disintegration or wearing away. — **de-tri-tal** (tĕl; tĭl), *adj.*

**de-trop** (dē-trŏ'), [F.] Too much or too many; superfluous; — *esp.* of a person when in the way.

**de-truder** (dē-trŭd'ŏr), *v. t.* [L. *detrudere*, *detrusum*, fr. *de* + *trudere* to thrust, push.] To thrust or force down, out, or away. — **de-tru-sion** (trŭsh'ŏn), *n.*

**de-trun-cate** (dē-trŭnk'tĕt), *v. t.* [L. *detruncatus*, past part. deriv. of *de* + *truncare* to maim, cut off.] To shorten by cutting; lop off. — **de-trun-ca-tion** (dē-trŭnk-kā'shĕn), *n.*

**Deu-ca-li-on and Pyr-ra** (dē-kā'lĭ'ŏn, pir'ĕ). [L. *Deucalion*, fr. Gr. *Deukalĭōn*; L. & Gr. *Pyr-ra*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle, cast behind them stones, from which sprang men and women. Cf. **NOAH**.

**deuce** (dŭs), *n.* [F. *deux* two, fr. OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* two.] 1. The side of a die bearing two pips; a cast in which two aces turn up; also, a card with two spots. 2. A tied score at three-points for each side in a game of lawn tennis. 3. [Prob. fr. *deuce*, two at dice, as lowest throw.] A plauze; bad luck; the devil; — *as* oath. — *v. t.* To bring the score of (a game or a set) to deuce.

**deu'ced** (dŭ'sĕd; sĭd; dŭst), *adj.* Plaguiy; — used in mild imprecations. — **deu'ced**, *adv.* — **deu'ced-ly**, *adv.*

**de'us ex ma'chi-na** (dĕ'ŭs ĕks māk'ĭ-nā). [L.] Literally, a god from a machine; hence, any person or thing artificially introduced, as in a story, to solve a difficulty.

**De'us Mi'se-re-a-tur** (mĭz'rĕ-rĕ-ā'tŭr). [L.] (May) God be merciful; — used as title for the 67th psalm.

**De'us vult** (vŭlt'). [L.] God wills (it); — rallying cry of the First Crusade.

**deu-te-rĭ-um** (dŭ-tĕr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See **DEUTERO**.] *Chem.* The hydrogen isotope of mass number 2. Symbol, *D* or *D*. See **heavy water**, under **WATER**.

**deuterium oxide**. *Chem.* Heavy water, *D*<sub>2</sub>O, composed of deuterium and oxygen.

**deu'ter-o** (dŭ-tĕr'ŏ), **deuter-**. [Gr. *deuteros*.] A combining form meaning *second*, *secondary*, as in **deu'ter-ag'o-mist** (āg'ŏ-nĭst), an actor in ancient Greek drama taking parts of secondary importance. Cf. **PROTAGONIST**.

*ryphia* by Protestants and of certain parts of the New Testament.

**deu'ter-og'a-my** (dŭ-tĕr'ŏg'ā-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. *deutero-gamia*, fr. *deuteros* second + *gamos* marriage.] Marriage after the death of the first spouse. Cf. **MONOGAMY**. — **deu'ter-og'a-mist** (mĭst), *n.*

**deu'ter-on** (dŭ-tĕr'ŏn), *n.* [From Gr. *deuteros* second.] *Chem.* The nucleus of the deuterium atom (D or H<sup>2</sup>), assumed to consist of one proton and one neutron; — called also **deu'ton** (dŭ'tŏn).

**Deu'ter-on'ŏ-m'y** (dŭ-tĕr'ŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [LL. *Deuteronomium*, fr. Gr. *Deuteronomion*, fr. *deuteros* second + *nomos* law.] Fifth book of the Bible. It contains a repetition of the law of Moses. See **BRUTE**.

**deu'to-** (dŭ'tŏ-), **deut-**. A shortened form of **DEUTERO**, as in **deu'to-plasm** (plāz'm), the food matter in the cytoplasm of an egg.

**Deut'sche mark** (dŏi'tŭŝ ĕmĕrk'). The monetary unit of Western Germany which replaced the reichsmark June, 1948. See **MONEY**, **Tables**.

**deu'tzi-a** (dŭ'tsĭ-ā; dŏi'tsĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., after Jan *Deuts* of Holland.] Any of a genus (*Deutsia*) of bushy, ornamental, usually white-flowered shrubs of the hydrangea family, originally of Asia and Central America.

**de'va** (dĕ-vā), *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism & Buddhism.* A divine being, angel, or deity, as *Indra*.

**de-val'u-ate** (dē-vāl'ŭ-ĕt), *v. t.* [See **DE**.] To diminish the value of; specif., *Finance*, to fix the value of a currency at a low level to which an emergency has driven it. — **de-val'u-a-tion** (tĕ-shĕn), *n.*

**De'va-na-ga-rĭ** (dĕ-vā-nā-gā-rĕ), *n.* [Skr. *devanāgarī*.] The alphabet usually employed in writing Sanskrit.

**de'vas-tate** (dĕv'stā-tĕ), *v. t.* [L. *devastatus*, past part. of *devastare* to devastate, fr. *de* + *vastare* to lay waste, fr. *vastus* waste.] To lay waste; ravage. — **Syn.** See **RAVAGE**. — **de'vas-tat-ing-ly** (tĕ-shĕn-lĭ), *adv.* — **de'vas-tat'or** (tĕ-tŏr), *n.*

**de'vas-ta-tion** (tĕ-shĕn), *n.* Act of devastating, or state of being devastated; a laying waste; desolation.

**devel'** (dĕv'ĕl), *v. & n.* *Scot.* (To deal) a stunning blow.

**de-vel'op** (dĕ-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* Also **de-vel'ops**. [F. *développer*, fr. *dé* (fr. L. *dia*), after *envelopper*.] 1. To lay open by degrees or in detail; to disclose; reveal. 2. To unfold more completely; to evolve the possibilities of; to make active (something latent); advance; further; to promote the growth of. 3. To unfold gradually, as a flower from a bud; to form or expand by a process of growth. 4. To make more available or usable; as, to *develop* water power.

5. To express in expanded form, as in a *series*. 6. *Music.* To express by the unfoldings of a musical idea, by the working out of rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic changes in the theme, etc. 7. *Photog.*

ject to the action of chemical agents to bring out the latent image on a sensitized surface; also, to render visible in this way. — *v. t.* 1. To go through a process of natural evolution or growth; to evolve. 2. To become gradually visible or manifest. 3. To become apparent; come to light. — *Syn.* Mature, ripen. — *de-vel'op-a-ble*, *adj.*

*de-vel'op-er* (dē-vel'op-ēr), *n.* One that develops; special, a chemical reagent used in developing photographs.

*de-vel'op-ment* (mēt), *n.* Also *de-vel'op-ment*. The act, process, or result of developing, or state of being developed. — *de-vel'op-ment'al* (mēt'āl), *de-vel'op-ment'a-ry* (lā-rī), *adj.*

*de-vest'* (dē-vest'), *v. t.* [OF. *devestre*, *desvestir*, deriv. of *L. dis + vestire* to dress.] To divest.

*De-vi* (dē-vī), *n.* [Skr. *Devī*, prop., goddess.] *Hinduism*. Any female divinity; esp., the consort of Siva and daughter of Himavat (the Himalaya Mountains).

*de-vi-ant* (dē-vī-ānt), *n.* — *DEVIA-TE*.

*de-vi-ate* (dē-vī-āt), *v. t.* [LL. *deviare* to deviate, fr. *de + viare* to go, travel, fr. *via* way.] To turn aside from a course; to stray, as from a standard, a topic. — *v. i.* To cause to deviate. — *Syn.* See *SWERVE*.

— (*āt*), *n.* An individual who differs considerably from the average. — (*āt*), *adj.* Characterized by or given to considerable departure from the norms of behavior in a given society. — *de-vi-a-tor* (ā-tēr), *n.*

*de-vi-a-tion* (ā-shūn), *n.* Act or instance of deviating; a turning aside.

*de-vice'* (dē-vīs'), *n.* [From OF. *deviser* division, plan, wish, difference; *deviser* with *vis* to see.] 1. A plan or scheme, or a device, or

Both F. words fr. *deviser*. 1. A plan or scheme, or a device, or formed by design; as, a scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; a stratagem. 2. A mechanical contrivance or appliance. 3. An emblematic design, used esp., as a heraldic bearing; also, a motto. 4. Anything fancifully designed, as a masque, or show. 5. *Archaeol.* The act or power of devising; invention. 6. Will; desire; — now only *pl.*; as, left to his own devices.

*de-vil'* (dē-vīl'), *n.* [AS. *dēofol*, *dēoful*, fr. LL. *diabolus*, fr. Gr. *diabolos* the devil, the slanderer, fr. *diaballein* to calumniate, orig., to throw across, fr. *dia* across + *ballein* to throw.] 1. [cap. or *not cap.*] In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness. 2. A lesser evil or malignant spirit; a demon. 3. A maliciously wicked person; a human fiend. 4. Used, with *the*, as an oath. 5. Jocosely or familiarly, a person of superabundant energy, recklessness, etc. 6. — *PRINTER'S DEVIL*. 7. A wretched fellow; as, poor devil. 8. *March*. Any of various machines, as one for tearing or shredding something, as paper stock. 9. *Ind. A.* A dust storm. 10. *Christian Science*. Evil; a lie; error; neither corporeality nor mind; the opposite of Truth; a belief in sin, sickness, and death; animal magnetism or hypnotism. *Mary Baker Eddy*.

— *v. t.*; — (*l'd*) or — (*l'ed*); — (*l'ing*) or — (*l'ing*). 1. *Colloq.* To tease; annoy; haze. 2. In cooking, to grill with pepper and hot condiments; to season highly; as, to *devil* eggs. 3. To treat in a machine called a devil (sense 8); as, to *devil* rails.

*de-vil'ed* or *de-vil'ed* (dē-vīl'ed), *adj.* Chopped fine and highly seasoned, usually after being cooked; as, *deviled* ham.

*de-vil'-ish* (dē-vīl'-ish'), *n.* *pl.*, see *FISH*. 1. Any of several gigantic viviparous rays (genus *Mania* and allied genera, family Mobulidae), found in warm seas. 2. An octopus or other large cephalopod.

*de-vil'-ish* (dē-vīl'-ish; dē-vīl'-ish), *adj.* — Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the Devil; diabolical.

2. *Colloq.* Extremely excessive. — *de-vil'-ish-ly*, *adv.* — *de-vil'-ish-ness*, *n.*

*de-vil'-kin* (dē-vīl'-kīn), *n.* A little devil; an imp.

*de-vil'-ment* (mēt), *n.* Devilry; reckless mischief.

*de-vil'-ry* (rī), *n.* *pl.* — *DEVILS* (rīz). 1. Satanic magic; diabolical art. 2. Wickedness; malignant cruelty. 3. Reckless conduct; mischief.

*de-vil's ad-vo-cate* (dē-vīl's), [ML. *advocatus diaboli*.] *a R.C.Ch.* An official appointed to point out defects in the evidence upon which a plea for beatification or canonization rests. *b* Hence, a champion of the worse cause for the sake of argument.

*de-vil's-darn'ing-nee'dle*, *n.* A dragonfly. See *DRAGONFLY*, *Illustr.*

*de-vil's-tattoo*. A drumming with the fingers or feet.

*de-vil'try* (dē-vīl'trī), *n.*; *pl.* — *DEVILS* (trīz). Devilry.

*de-vil'-wood'* (wūd'), *n.* A small tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the olive family, of the southern United States.

*de-vi-ous* (dē-vī-ūs), *adj.* [L. *devius*, fr. *de + via* way.] 1. Out of a straight line; winding; as, a *devious* path. 2. Deviating from the right or common course; going astray; erring. — *Syn.* See *CROOKED*.

— *de-vi-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *de-vi-ous-ness*, *n.*

*de-vi-s'al* (āl; -'h), *n.* A devising.

*de-vi-se'* (dē-vī-z'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *deviser* to distribute, regulate, fr. *L. divisus* divided, distributed, past part. of *dividere* to divide.]

*Obe*. To divide; distribute. 2. To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, etc.; to invent; contrive. 3. *Archaeol.* To plan for. 4. *Law*. To give by will; — now esp. of real estate. 5. *Obe* To divine; guess. — *v. i.* 1. Act of disposing of property by will; also, a will or clause of a will making such a gift or disposal. 2. Property devised.

— *de-vi-s'a-ble* (dē-vī-z'ā-b'l), *adj.* — *de-vi-s'er* (vī-z'ēr), *n.*

*de-vi-see'* (dē-vī-zē'; dē-vī-z'ēr), *n.* *Law*. One to whom a devise is made.

*de-vi-sor* (dē-vī-zēr; -zōr), *n.* One who devises property.

*de-vi-tal-ize* (dē-vī-tāl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of life or vitality. — *de-vi-tal-i-z'a-tion* (ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā's'), *n.*

*de-vit'r'i-ty* (dē-vī-t'rī-tī), *v. t.*; — (*l'ed*) or — (*l'ing*). To deprive of glasslike luster and transparency; to change from a vitreous to a crystalline condition. — *de-vit'r'i-l-i-ca-tion* (lī-kā'shūn), *n.*

*de-vo-cal-ize* (dē-vō-kāl-īz), *v. t.* *Phonet.* To deprive of sonant, or vocal, quality. — *de-vo-cal-i-z'a-tion* (ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā's'), *n.*

*de-void'* (dē-vōid'), *adj.* [OF. *desvoidier*, *desvoidier*, to empty out. See *DE*; *VOD*.] Desituate; not in possession; — with *of*; as, devoid of sense or of pride.

*de-vol'* (dē-vvā'; dē-vvār), *n.* [F., fr. *L. debere* to owe. See *DUE*.] Duty; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now in *pl.*

*de-vol'u-tion* (dē-vō-lū'shūn), *n.* 1. Transference from one person to another; a devolving upon a successor. 2. *Biol.* Retrograde development; degeneration.

*de-vo-lve'* (dē-vōlv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *devolvare*, *devolutum*, to roll down,

fr. *de + volvere* to roll.] 1. To roll onward or downward. 2. To transfer from one person to another; to hand down; to pass by transmission or succession.

*Dev'on* (dē-v'ōn), *n.* An animal of a small, active, hardy breed of cattle originating in Devon, England.

or the system of rocks formed during this period. It is marked esp. by the development of aquatic vertebrates and is sometimes called the "age of fishes." — *De-vol'u-tion*, *n.*

*de-vote'* (dē-vōt'), *v. t.* [L. *devotus*, past part. of *devovere*, fr. *de + vocare* to vow.] 1. To appropriate by vow; to dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; also, to consign over; to doom. 2. To give up wholly; to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; as, to *devote* oneself to science. — *adj.* *Archaeol.* Devoted. — *de-vote'ment*, *n.*

*Syn.* Devote, dedicate, consecrate, hallow mean to set apart for a particular use or end. *Devote*, which originally implied a vow, now suggests motives as impelling as a vow; *dedicate* implies solemn and exclusive devotion to a sacred or serious use; *consecrate* is even stronger than *dedicate*, for it also implies investing with a solemn and sacred character; *hallow*, a native word, is often used in place of *consecrate*, but it often implies the ascription of intrinsic holiness.

*de-vot'ed* (vōt'ed; -'d), *adj.* 1. Consecrated to a purpose; devout.

2. Dedicated; vowed; also, doomed. — *Syn.* Affectionate, fond, loving. — *de-vot'ed-ly*, *adv.* — *de-vot'ed-ness*, *n.*

*de-vot'ee* (dē-vōt'ē), *n.* One zealously devoted; an ardent adherent, partisan, or the like; a votary; special, one devoted to religious ceremonies; also, a religious fanatic.

*de-vot'ion* (dē-vōt'ishūn), *n.* 1. State or quality of being devoted; ardent affection; zealous attachment; special, religious fervor; piety.

2. An act evincing devotedness. 3. *pl.* Prayers or supplications, esp. as designed for private worship; as, a book of *devotions*. 4. Act of devoting; dedication. — *Syn.* See *FIDELITY*. — *de-vot'ion-al*, *adj.*

— *de-vot'ion-al-ly*, *adv.*

*de-vour'* (dē-vūr'), *v. t.* [OF. *devorer*, fr. *L. devorare*, fr. *de + vorare* to eat greedily.] 1. To eat up greedily or ravenously; to waste; to seize upon and destroy, or appropriate greedily or wantonly; to waste; annihilate. 3. To prey upon; as, to be *devoured* by fear. 4. To take in eagerly by the senses or mind; as, to *devour* a book. — *de-vour'er*, *n.* — *de-vour'ing-ly*, *adv.*

*de-vout'* (dē-vūt'), *adj.* [OF. *devot*, fr. *L. devotus* devoted, past part. See *DEVOTE*.] 1. Devoted to religious or to religious duties or exercises; pious; religious. 2. Expressing devotion or piety. 3. Warmly devoted; sincere. — *de-vout'ly*, *adv.* — *de-vout'ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* Devout, pious, religious, pious, sanctimonious here mean showing fervor and reverence in religious observances. *Devout* stresses a mental attitude that leads to frequent, though not necessarily outwardly evident, prayer or worship; *pious*, the faithful performance of one's religious duties; *religious* may, and usually does, imply devoutness and piety, but it emphasizes faith in a God or gods and adherence to a way of life in keeping with that faith; *pietistic* basically implies an insistence upon the emotional as opposed to the intellectual aspects of religion; *sanctimonious* has lost its implications of holiness and now implies pretensions to or the appearance of piety or holiness.

*dew* (dē; -'h), *n.* [AS. *dēaw*.] 1. Moisture condensed upon the surface of cool bodies, esp. at night. 2. Figuratively, anything that falls lightly and in a refreshing manner. 3. An emblem of dawn, or of morning freshness, purity, or vigor; as, the *dew* of one's youth. 4. Any moisture that exudes or appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc. — *v. t.* To wet with or as with dew; to bedew.

*de-wan'* (dē-wān'; dē-wōn'), *n.* Also *di-wan'* (dē-). [Ar. & Per. *diwān*.] See *DIVAN*. A chief officer or steward, such as a minister of finance, the chief native officer of certain government departments, etc.

*Dew'ar vas'sel* (dū'ēr). [After Sir James Dewar (1842-1923), Scottish chemist.] A double-walled glass vessel for holding liquid air, etc., having the walls silvered and the space between them exhausted so as to prevent transmission of heat; — called also *Dewar bulb*, *Dewar flask*, *Dewar tube*, etc.

*dew-berry* (dū'bēr-ī; dē-bēr), *n.* The fruit of certain brambles or blackberries (genus *Rubus*); also, any plant bearing this fruit.

*dew-lap'* (klōp'), *n.* A ventral digit on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof terminating such a digit, as the inner digit of a dog's forefoot.

*dew-drop'* (dē-drōp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

*dew-lap* (klōp'), *n.* 1. The pendulous fold of skin under the neck of certain animals, orig. of the ox tribe, but now also of other animals, esp. dogs (see *pug*, *Illustr.*); also, the wattle under the neck of certain birds. 2. A flaccid fold of fat or flesh on the human throat. — *dew-lapped'* (klōp't'), *adj.*

*dew-point*. The temperature at which a vapor begins to deposit as liquid.

*dew'y* (dū'y), *adj.*; — (*l'ed*) or — (*l'ing*). Having, affected by, or resembling dew. — *dew'i-ness*, *n.*

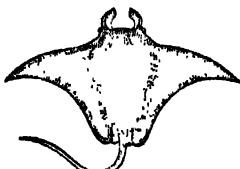
*dex'ter* (dēk'stēr), *adj.* [L. *dexter*.] 1. Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand. 2. *Her.* Designating the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See *ESCUTEGEON*, *Illustr.* 3. Appearing, or observed, on the right side; hence, auspicious; fortunate.

*dex'ter-i-ty* (dēk'stēr-ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quickness, skill, and ease in using the hands; dexterity. 2. Mental quickness or readiness; adroitness.

*dex'ter-ous* (dēk'stēr-ūs; dēk'trōs), *adj.* Characterized by or manifesting dexterity; skillful; expert. — *dex'ter-ous-ly*, *dex'ter-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *dex'ter-ous-ness*, *dex'ter-ous-ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* Dexterous, adroit, deft, fast mean ready and skilled in physical or, sometimes, mental movement. *Dexterous* implies expertness with consequent facility and agility in manipulation or movement; *adroit* basically implies dexterity but tends to stress resourcefulness or artfulness; *deft* emphasizes lightness, neatness, and sureness of touch or handling; *fast*, a bookish word, adds the connotation of grace or beauty of movement. — *Ant.* Clumsy.

*dex'tral* (dēk'strāl), *adj.* 1. Being on the right side; turned or turning to the right; — opp. to *sini'stral*. 2. Right-handed. 3. Favorable; auspicious; — of omens. 4. *Conchol.* Having the whorls turning from the left toward the right as viewed with the apex toward the observer or having the aperture open toward the observer to the right of the axis when the whorls with the spire uppermost; as, the shells of most univalves are *dextral* — opposed to *sini'stral*. — *dex'tral-i-ty* (dēk'strāl-ī-tī), *n.* — *dex'tral-ly*, *adv.*



Devilfish, 1. (*Manta*)

**dextrin** (dēk's-trīn), *n.* Also **dextrine** (-trīn; -trēn). [*F. dextrine*. See **DEXTROROTARY**.] A solubleummy carbohydrate formed by the decomposition of starch by heat, acids, or enzymes. It is used for sizing, as an adhesive, etc.

**dextro-** (dēk's-trō-), [*L. dexter* right]. A combining form meaning: *a* Of, pertaining to, or toward the right. *b* Chem. **Dextrorotatory**, as in **dextroglucose** (= **dextrose**). Abbr. *d*-(no period). **dextro-** (dēk's-trō-), *adj.* *Chem.* = **dextro-**. Abbr. *d*-(no period). **dextro-glucose** (dēk's-trō-glō'shū), *n.* See **dextrose**.

**dextro-rotation** (dēk's-trō-tā'shū), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* **Dextrorotatory**, **dextro-rotatory** (dēk's-trō-tō'ry), *adj.* *Physics & Chem.* Right-handed or clockwise rotation, esp. of the plane of polarization of light.

**dextro-rotatory** (dēk's-trō-tō'ry), *adj.* *Physics & Chem.* **Dextro-rotatory**. Turning toward the right, or clockwise; esp., turning the plane of polarized light to the right; as, **dextrorotatory crystals**; — *opp.* to **levorotatory**.

**dextrorse** (dēk's-trō's; dēk's-trō'sh), *adj.* [*L. dextrorum* toward the right side, *fr. dexter* right + *versus*, *versus*, past part., turned.] *1.* Bot. Twining spirally upward around an axis from left to right; — left to right being interpreted by some botanists as giving a clockwise twining and by others a counterclockwise twining, depending on the point of view; (*1*) clockwise, as in the hop (*Humulus*), when the point of view is above or within the spiral; (*2*) counterclockwise, as in the morning-glory (*Ipomoea*), when the point of view is inside the spiral, in which case a ring of the spiral is observed as passing upward from left to right between the observer and the axis. Cf. **SINISTROSE**. *2.* Conchol. **Dextral**. — **Dextrorsely**, *adv.*

**dextrose** (dēk's-trō's), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline dextrorotatory sugar, **C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>**, occurring in many plants and in the animal organism; — called also **grape sugar**, **dextroglucose**, or **D-glucose** (see **GLUCOSE**). It is obtained, with levulose, by inversion of sucrose but is chiefly made from starch by action of heat and acids. Cf. **INVERT SUGAR**, **CORN SUGAR**.

**dextrous** (dēk's-trūs), **dextrously**, *etc.* Vars. of **DEXTEROUS**, *etc.* **dey** (dē), *n.* [*F. Turk. dey*, *orig.*, maternal uncle.] *Hist.* A. The governor of Algiers before 1830. *b* A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli.

**dharma** (dūr'mā; Skr. dūr'mā), *n.* [*Skr., law*.] *1.* **Hinduism & Buddhism.** Religious law or conformity to it; practice of religion; virtue. *2.* [*esp.*] **Hindu Myth.** An ancient sage whose numerous progeny are personifications of virtues and religious rites.

**dharma** (dūr'mā), *n.* Also **dharṇā**. [*Hind dharṇā*] *India.* An appeal for justice, by fasting even to death while seated at the door of the wronger.

**dhole** (dōl), *n.* See **PLURAL Note 3**. A wild dog (*Cuon dukhunensis*) of India, the hunts, in packs, tigers and other large wild animals.

**dhooly** (dō'ly), *Var.* of **DOOLY**.

**dhooti** (dō'tē), **dhooti** (dō'tē), *n.* [*Hind. dhōtī*] The long loin-cloth worn by Hindu men, also, a fabric for this use.

**dhow** (dōw), *n.* An Arab lateen-rigged vessel with, usually, a long overhang forward, a high poop, and an open waist. See **LATEEN SAIL**, **ILLUSTR.**

**di-** (dī-), [*Gr. di* twice]. A prefix signifying *twofold*, *double*, *twice*; special, *Chem.*, denoting two atoms, radicals, groups, etc.

**di-** A prefix denoting *separation* or *reversal* (= 1st **DIS-**).

**di-** (dī-), **di-** [*Gr. dia* through, *orik*, dividing into two parts.] A prefix denoting *through*; also, *between*, *apart*, *across*.

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Gr. *dialogos*, fr. *dialogēsthai* to converse, fr. *dia-* + *laōein* to speak.] 1. A written composition representing two or more persons as conversing or reasoning. 2. A colloquy between two or more. 3. The conversational element, as in literary or dramatic composition. — *v. i. & t.* To take part or express in dialogue. — *di-a-logu'er* (-lōg'er), *n.* **di-al-y-sis** (dī-āl'ī-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *DIALYSES* (-sēz). [L., separation, fr. Gr. *dialysis*, deriv. of *dia* (through) + *lyein* to loose.] 1. Dissolution; separation. 2. Chem. The separation of colloids from substances in true solution (crystalloids), by means of their unequal diffusion through semipermeable membranes. — *di-a-lyt'ic* (dī-āl'ī-t'ik), *adj.* — *di-a-lyt'i-cal-ly* (-ī-kāl'ī), *adv.*

**di-a-lyse** (dī-āl'ī-z), *v. t.* Chem. To separate, prepare, or obtain by dialysis; to pass through a suitable membrane; to subject to dialysis. — *di-a-lyse'er* (-lī-z'er), *n.*

**di-a-mag-net'ic** (dī-ā-māg-net'īk), *adj.* Physics. Possessing, or pertaining to, the magnetic properties of bodies or substances, as bismuth, whose permeability is less than that of a vacuum. Cf. *FERROMAGNETIC*, *PARAMAGNETIC*. — *n.* A diamagnetic substance. — *di-a-mag-net'ic-al-ly* (-ī-kāl'ī), *adv.* — *di-a-mag-net-ism* (-māg-net'īz-m), *n.*

**di-am-e-ter** (dī-ām'e-tēr), *n.* [OF. *diametre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *diametros*, fr. *dia-* + *metron* measure.] Abbr. *diam.* or *dia.* 1. Geom. Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body. See *CIRCLE*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object; thickness. — *di-am'e-tral* (-trāl), *adj.*

**di-a-met'ric** (dī-ā-met'īk), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter. 2. As remote as possible; directly adverse. — *di-a-met'ri-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**di-a-mond** (dī-ā-mānd), *n.* [OF. *diamant*, fr. ML. *diama*, *antia*, corrupt; fr. L. *adamans* steel, diamond, fr. Gr. *adamas*.] 1. Native, crystallized carbon, highly valued when transparent and free from flaws, as a precious stone; also, a piece of this material. H. 10. Sp. fr. of crystals, 3.52. Diamond is the hardest substance known. 2. A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two *a* and two obtuse angles; a lozenge. 3. A tool holding a diamond, for cutting glass. 4. Baseball. The infield; loosely, the playing field. 5. Cards. A red lozenge stamped on a card, a card, or (in *pl.*) the suit, so marked. 6. Print. A size of type (4½ points). See *TYPE*. — *v. t.* To deck with diamonds.

**di-a-mond-back'** (-bā'k), *adj.* Also *di-a-mond-backed'* (-bā'kt'). Having marks like diamonds or lozenges on the back; as, a *diamond-back rattlesnake* (see *RATTLESNAKE*); *diamondback terrapin* (see *TERRAPIN*).

**Diamond State.** Delaware; — a nickname alluding to its small size. **Di-an'a** (dī-ān'ā), *n.* [L.] 1. *Roma Relig.* Goddess of the wool and helper of women in childbirth. She was later identified with the Greek Artemis and represented as a huntress and worshipped as a moon goddess. 2. The moon.

**di-an'drous** (dī-ān'drūs), *adj.* Having two stamens.

**di-a-no-et'ic** (dī-ā-nō-et'īk), *adj.* [Gr. *dianoetikos*, fr. *dia-* + *noein* to revolve in the mind.] Of or pertaining to reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. — *di-a-no-et'ic*, *n.*

**di-an'thus** (dī-ān'thus), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Zeus*, gen. *Dios*, *Zeus* + *anthos* flower.] Any of a genus (*Dianthus*) of plants of the pink family, including the pinks and carnations.

**di-a-pa'son** (dī-ā-pā'sōn; -zōn; pā'sōn, -sōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diapason*, fr. *dia* through + *pasōn*, gen. *pl.* of *pas* all.] Music. *a* A part in music sounding the consonance of the octave; concord. *b* The entire compass of tones. *c* A standard of pitch. See *PITCH*. *d* A tuning fork. *e* One of two sonorously toned organ stops covering the entire compass of the instrument and sounding pitches in unison with, or an octave higher or lower than, the notes played.

**di-a-per** (dī-ā-pēr), *n.* [OF. *diapre*, *diapre*, sort of figured cloth, fr. ML. *diapirus*.] 1. A fabric, now usually white linen or cotton, woven in a pattern formed by the continuous repetition of a simple unit of design, also, such a pattern (*diaper pattern*). 2. A piece of diaper used as a towel, or esp., as an infant's breechcloth. — *v. t.* To furnish with or as with a diaper, esp. a diaper pattern.

**di-a-pha-ne-ity** (dī-ā-fā-nē-ī-tē), *n.* Diaphanous quality.

**di-aph'a-nous** (dī-ā-fā-nūs), *adj.* [ML. *diaphanus*, fr. Gr. *diaphanēs*, deriv. of *dia-* + *phainō* to show.] So delicate or fine in texture as to be transparent or translucent. — *di-aph'a-nous-ly*, *adv.* — *di-aph'a-nous-ness*, *n.*

**di-a-pho-re'sis** (dī-ā-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diaphorēsis*, fr. *dia* + *phorēin* to carry.] Med. Perspiration, esp. profuse perspiration artificially induced.

**di-a-pho-ret'ic** (-rē't'īk), *adj.* Having power to increase perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic agent.

**di-a-phragm** (dī-ā-frāgm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diaphragma*, fr. *diaphragmynai* to fence by a partition wall, fr. *dia-* + *phragmynai*, *phrassein*, to fence.] 1. A partition composed of muscles and sinews; specif., the partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen. 2. A dividing membrane, or thin partition. 3. Hence: *a* A partition in a tube or pipe. *b* A porous partition, often cup-shaped, for separating solutions, as in a voltaic cell. *c* A vibrating disk or membrane, as in a telephone or phonograph. *d* Optics. A device as a perforated plate, to limit the aperture of a lens or optic system. — *v. t.* To fit or supply a diaphragm to. — *di-a-phrag-mat'ic* (-frāgmāt'īk), *adj.* — *di-a-phrag-mat'ic-al-ly* (-ī-kāl'ī), *adv.*

**di-aph'y-sis** (dī-ā-fī'f-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *-ses* (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *diaphysis* a growing through, fr. *dia-* + *phyein* to bring forth.] Anat. The shaft of a long bone, — the part first ossified. Cf. *EPiphyse*. — *di-aph'y-sal* (dī-ā-fīz'āl), *adj.*

**di-a-poph'y-sis** (dī-ā-pōf'f-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *-ses* (-sēz). [NL. See *DIA-*, *POPHYSE*.] Anat. & Zool. The transverse process of a vertebra (see *VERTEBRA*); — when there are two or more pairs of (transverse processes, used of the dorsal pair. — *di-a-p-o-ph'y-sal* (dī-ā-pōf'f-sāl), *adj.*

**di-ar-chy** (dī-ār-kh), *n.* 1. Government vested in two supreme rulers. 2. = *DYARCHY*. — *di-arch'al* (dī-ār-kh'āl), *adj.*

**di-a-ris't** (dī-ār-īst), *n.* One who keeps or writes a diary.

**di-ar-rhoe'a**, **di-ar-rhoe'a** (dī-ār-rhō-ē), *n.* [L., fr. *diarrhoea*, fr. Gr. *diarrhoea*, deriv. of *dia-* + *rheō* to flow.] A morbidly profuse discharge from the intestines. — *di-ar-rhoe'al*, *di-ar-rhoe'al* (-āl), *di-ar-*

**rho'ic**, **di-ar-rhoe'ic** (-īk), **di-ar-rho'ic**, **di-ar-rhoe'ic** (-rē't'īk), *adj.* **di-ar-thro'nis** (dī-ār-thrō'nīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *diarthrosis*, deriv. of *dia-* + *arthron* to fasten by a joint, fr. *arthron* joint.] A form of articulation which admits of free movement. — **di-ar-thro'ic-al** (-dī-āl), *adj.*

**di-a-ry** (dī-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* *-ries* (-rīz). [L. *diarium*, fr. *diēs* day.] A daily record, esp. of personal experiences or observations; also, a book for keeping such a record.

**di-as-po-ra** (dī-ās-pō-rā), *n.* [Gr. *diáspora* a scattering, fr. *dia* through, asunder + *speirein* to sow.] Literally, "Dispersion"; — applied collectively: *a* To those Jews scattered through the Old World after the Exile. *b* To Jewish Christians of the apostolic age living among the heathen.

**di-a-spore** (dī-ā-spōr; F), *n.* Mineral. An aluminum hydroxide, HALO.

**di-a-stase** (-stās), *n.* [F, fr. Gr. *diastasis* separation, deriv. of *dia-* + *histanaí* to set.] Biochem. *a* = *AMYLASE*. *b* Any of the amylases found in plants or seeds, specif., the amylase of malt. *c* Any enzyme. *d* = *STATICE*.

**di-a-stat'ic** (-stāt'īk), *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, diastase, converting starch into sugar.

**di-as'ter** (dī-ās'tēr), *n.* [*di-* + *lat-* = *aster*.] A stage in mitosis when the chromosomes, having split and separated, group themselves near the poles of the spindle. — **di-as'tral** (-trāl), *adj.*

**di-as'tro-le** (dī-ās'trō-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diastole*, deriv. of *dia-* + *stellō* to set.] 1. The rhythmical expansion or dilatation of the cavities of the heart, during which they fill with blood; — correlative to *systole*. 2. Pros. A lengthening of a short quantity or syllable. — **di-as'tro'ic** (dī-ās'trō'īk), *adj.*

**di-as'tro-phism** (dī-ās'trō-fīz-m), *n.* [Gr. *diastrophē* distortion, fr. *dia* through, thoroughly + *strophē* to turn.] Geol. The process or processes by which the earth's crust is deformed, producing continents, ocean basins, mountains, etc.; also, the results of these processes. See *EPIKOGENY*. — **di-a-stroph'ic** (dī-ās'trōf'īk), *adj.*

**di-a-tes'a-ra-on** (dī-ā-tēs'ā-rōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diatesarōn* the interval of a fourth.] 1. *Ant. Mus.* The interval of a fourth. 2. *Bible Hist.* A combination of the four Gospels into a single consecutive narrative.

**di-a-ther'man-oy** (-thōr'mān-ōy), *n.* [Gr. *diathermanēin* to warm through.] Physics. The property of transmitting infrared radiation.

**di-a-ther'ma-nous** (-mā-nūs), *adj.* Diathermic; — opposed to *athermanous*.

**di-a-ther'mic** (-thōr'mīk), *adj.* [*dia-* + Gr. *thermē* heat.] 1. Affording a free passage to heat rays. 2. Of or pertaining to diathermy.

**di-a-ther'my** (dī-ā-thēr'mī), *n.* Also **di-a-ther'mi-a** (-thēr'mī-ā). The therapeutic heating of tissues beneath the skin by means of high-frequency electrical oscillations; also, the apparatus used. — **di-a-ther'mise** (-thēr'mīz), *v. t.*

**di-a-th'e-sis** (dī-ā-thēs'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *diathesis*, deriv. of *dia-* + *thēnō* to place.] Bodily condition or constitution predisposing to a disease. — **di-a-thet'ic** (dī-ā-thēt'īk), *adj.*

**di-a-tom** (dī-ā-tōm; -tōn), *n.* [Gr. *diatomos* cut in two.] Any of a class (Bacillariae) of microscopic unicellular or colonial algae, the silicified skeletons of which form kieselguhr.

**di-a-to-ma'ceous** (-tō-mā'shūs), *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, diatoms or their siliceous remains, as *diatomaceous earth*, or kieselguhr (which see).

**di-a-tom'ic** (dī-ā-tōm'īk), *adj.* Chem. A consisting of two atoms; having two atoms in the molecule. *b* Bivalent. *c* Having two replaceable atoms or radicals.

**di-a-t'o-mite** (dī-ā-tō-mīt), *n.* Diatomaceous earth.

**di-a-ton'ic** (dī-ā-tōn'īk), *adj.* [From L., fr. Gr. *dianatonikos*, *dianatonos*, deriv. of *dia-* + *teinō* to stretch.] *a* Gr. *Mus.* Comprising two steps and a half step; — distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*. *b* Modern *Mus.* Pertaining to or designating a standard major or minor scale of eight tones to the octave. Cf. *CHROMATIC*; *sic p'rimo*. — **di-a-ton'ic-al-ly** (-ī-kāl'ī), *adv.*

**di-a-tribe** (dī-ā-trīb), *n.* [F, fr. L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, fr. Gr. *diatribē*, prop. a wearing away of time, deriv. of *dia-* + *tribein* to rub.] A prolonged discussion; esp., a bitter or abusive harangue.

**di-a'tro-pism** (dī-ā-trō-pīz-m), *n.* [*dia-* + *tropism*.] Tropistic tendency of certain plant organs to place themselves transversely to the line of action of a stimulus. — **di-a-trop'ic** (dī-ā-trōp'īk), *adj.*

**di-a-zine** (dī-ā-zēn; dī-ā-zē'n; -īn), *n.* Also **di-a-zin**. [*di-* + *az-* + *-ine*] Any of three parent compounds, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms.

**di-az'o-** (dī-āz'ō; dī-āz'ō). [*di-* + *azo-*.] Chem. A combining form denoting the presence of a group of two nitrogen atoms, N<sub>2</sub>, in direct union with one hydrocarbon radical and, usually, with some other group or an atom. Diazo compounds in which the N<sub>2</sub> group forms part of a cation are called **di-a-zo-ni-um com-pounds** (dī-ā-zō-nī-ūm). — **di-az'ol** (dī-āz'ō; -āl), *n.* — **di-az'o-lyse** (dī-āz'ō-līz), *v. t.*

**di-a-zole** (dī-ā-zōl; dī-āz'ōl), *n.* [*di-* + *az-* + L. *plum* oil.] A parent compound containing a ring of three carbon and two nitrogen atoms, or a derivative of it.

**dib** (dīb), *v. t.*; *intrans.* (dīb); *intrans.* 1. To dip. 2. *Anglism.* To let the bait bob and dip lightly.

**di-bas'ic** (dī-bās'īk), *adj.* Chem. A Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — of acids. *b* Containing two atoms of a univalent metal. — **di-ba-sic'it-y** (dī-bās'īs'ī-tē), *n.*

**dib'ber** (dīb'bēr), *n.* A dibble.

**dib'ble** (dīb'bē), *n.* A pointed implement used to make holes in the ground for plants or seeds; a small narrow trowel. — *v. t.*; *intrans.* (-līb); *intrans.* (līb). To plant, or to make holes in (soil), with or as with a dibble.

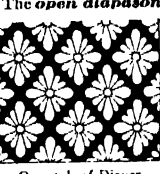
**dib'ble**, *v. t.* 1. To dib. 2. To dabble.

**dib'buk** (dīb'būk; dīb'bōk'), *n.* [Heb. *dibbuk*, fr. *dabag* to cling, cleave.] Jewish Folklore. An evil spirit possessing a man. *b* The soul of a dead person, residing in another's body and acting through it.

**di-bran'chi-ate** (dī-brāng'hī-āt), *adj.* [See *DI-*; *BRANCHIA*.] Of or pertaining to a group (Dibranchia) of cephalopod mollusks, including the squids and octopuses, having eight or ten cephalic arms, and an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid. — *n.* A dibranchiate mollusk.

**di-cast** (dī-kāst; dī-kāst), *n.* [Gr. *dikastēs*, fr. *dikastō* to judge, fr. *dikē* right, judgment, justice.] (Gr. *Antiq.*) A judge; usually, a member of the highest court of the Athenian democracy. — **di-cast'ic** (dī-kāst'īk), *adj.*

**dice** (dīs), *n.*; *pl.* of *DIE*. Small cubes marked on their faces with spots from one to six, used in games or in determining by chance; also, the



One style of Diaper pattern.



castles of, or saming with, dice. — *v. t.*; **DICED** (dīst) *dī-sēd* (dī-sēng). 1. To lose, waste, etc., by playing at dice. 2. To cut into small cubes. 3. To mark with a dice-like pattern; checker. — *v. i.* To play games with dice. — **die'er** (dī-er), *n.*

**di-centra** (dī-sēn'trā), *n.* [NL., fr. *di-* + Gr. *hēntron* spur.] Any of a genus (*Dicentra*) of North American and Asiatic herbs of the fumitory family, with dissected leaves and irregular flowers; species, the bleeding heart.

**di-cha-mal-um** (dī-kā'māl-um; -māl-um), *n.*; pl. -*chia* (-dī). [NL., fr. Gr. *dichasma* division, fr. *dicha* in two, fr. *dis* twice.] Bot. A cymose inflorescence which produces two main axes, as in a dichotomous cyme. Cf. **MONOCHASIAM**, **POLYCHASIAM**. — **di-cha-mal** (-dī), *adj.*

**di-chlo-ride** (dī-klo'rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also **di-chlo-rid**. A compound containing two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical.

**di-cho-** (dī-kō-), *dic-*. [Gr. *dicha*.] A combining form meaning in two, asunder, as in **di-cho-car-pous** (see **CARPOUS**).

**di-cho-ga-mus** (dī-kō-gā-mŭs), *n.* [dī-cho-g + *-gamus*.] Bot. Maturing of stamens and pistils at different periods, insuring cross-pollination; — *opp.* to *homogamy*. — **di-cho-ga-mous** (-mŭs), *adj.* **di-cho-gam-ic** (dī-kō-gām-ik), *adj.*

**di-cho-to-mize** (dī-kō-tō-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To make a dichotomy (of); to exhibit a dichotomy (of). — **di-cho-to-mist** (-mīst), *n.* — **di-cho-to-mi-za-tion** (-mī-zā-shŭn; -mī-zā-shŭn), *n.*

**di-cho-to-my** (-mī), *n.*; pl. *mys* (-mīz). [Gr. *dichotomia*, fr. *dicha* in two, asunder + *temein* to cut.] 1. Division into two subordinate parts; hence, a cutting in two; division. 2. Aeron. That phase of the moon or planet whose path is within the orbit of the earth in which just half its disk appears illuminated. 3. Biol. A forking or bifurcation, esp. repeated bifurcation, as of the stem of a plant. 4. Bot. A system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two branches. True dichotomy may occur with one fork suppressed (*scorpioid dichotomy*) or with each alternate one suppressed (*helicoïd dichotomy*). See **SYMMORPHIC**, *Illust.* 5. Logic. Division of a class into two subclasses, the two opposed by contradiction, as white and not white. — **di-cho-to-mous** (-mŭ), *adj.* **di-cho-tom-ic** (dī-kō-tōm-ik), *adj.*

**di-chro-ic** (dī-kro'ik), *adj.* Also **di-chro-ic-ic** (dī-kro'ik-ik). [See **DICHOISM**.] 1. Having the property of dichroism. 2. Dichromatic.

**di-chro-ism** (dī-kro'iz-m), *n.* [Gr. *dichroos* two-colored, fr. *di-* + *chro* twice + *chroa* color.] 1. *Crystal.* The property of presenting different colors in two different directions, by transmitted light. 2. *Physics.* The property of some bodies of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer, or, in liquids, with the degree of concentration of the solution. 3. *Dichromatism.*

**di-chro-ite** (-it), *n.* Mineral. Iolite.

**di-chro-mate** (dī-kro'māt; dī-kro'), *n.* See **DICHROMIC ACID**.

**di-chro-mat-ic** (dī-kro-māt-ik), *adj.* 1. Having or exhibiting two colors. 2. Of, pertaining to, or affected by dichromatism. 3. Biol. Having two color varieties or phases, independently of age or sex, as certain birds and insects.

**di-chro-ma-tism** (dī-kro'mā-tiz-m), *n.* 1. State, condition, or property of being dichromatic. 2. *Psychol.* The condition of seeing, or being able to see, only two of the fundamental colors, or two colors and their combinations. See **COLOR-BLIND**, *adj.*

**di-chro-mic** (dī-kro'mik), *adj.* Chem. Containing two atoms, or equivalents, of chromium.

**dichromic acid.** An acid, H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, forming a series of stable salts called *dichromates* or *dichromates*.

**di-chro-o-scope** (dī-kro'ō-skōp), **di-chro-scope** (dī-kro'skōp), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *chroa* color + *-scope*.] An apparatus for examining dichroism. — **di-chro-scop-ic** (dī-kro'skōp-ik), *adj.*

**di-ck** (dik), *n.* Slang. U. S. A detective.

**di-ck-er** (dik-er), *n.* Slang. U. S. The black-throated bunting (*Spiza americana*), a migratory bird of the central U. S.

**di-ck-ens** (dik-ēnz; -yuz), *n. & interj.* The devil; the deuce; — a euphemism.

**Di-ck-en-si-an** (dik-ēn-sī-ən), *adj.* Having or exhibiting qualities of Dickens's novels, as, esp., kindly humor and pathos in the portrayal of odd characters from humble life.

**di-ck-er** (dik-er), *n.* [From *L. decuria* a division consisting of ten, fr. *decem* ten.] *Army.* Originally, ten, as of hides or skins; now, any of various numbers or quantities, esp. twelve.

**di-ck-er**, *v. i. & t.* U. S. To barter; haggle; make a dicker. — *n.* U. S. A bartering; exchange; also, loosely, an agreement.

**di-ck-ey**, **di-ck-y** (dik-ēy), *n.*; pl. -*ies*, -*ies* (-y). [From *Dick*, a familiar name.] 1. Any of various articles of clothing, as a false shirt front or a woman's partial blouse consisting of a front, and often also a back panel, worn with suit, sweater, or dress. 2. One of various animals, as a donkey or a small bird. 3. In a vehicle: A seat for the driver; — called also *di-ckey box*. 4. A seat at the back; a rumble.

**Dick test** (dik), [After George F. Dick (b. 1881) and Gladys F. Dick (b. 1881), Am. physicians.] Med. A test to determine susceptibility to scarlet fever, made by injecting scarlet fever toxin into the skin.

**di-ol-i-nous** (dī-ol-ī-nŭs; dī-ol-ī-nŭs), *adj.* [*di-* + Gr. *olīnē* bed.] Bot. Having the androecium and gynoecium in separate flowers. — **di-ol-in-ous** (dī-ol-ī-nŭs), *n.*

**di-ot** (dī-kōt), **di-ot-yi** (dī-kōt-yi), *n.* Bot. A dicotyledon.

**di-ot-y-le-don** (dī-kōt-y-le-dŭn), *n.* [*di-* + *cotyledon*.] Bot. A plant having two cotyledons, or seed leaves; a member of one (Dicotyledones) of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants, including all that produce two cotyledons, such as most deciduous trees, and most herbs and shrubs. — **di-ot-y-le-don-ous** (-lē-dŭn-ŭs; -lē-dŭn-ŭs), *adj.*

**di-ot-y-ma-rin** (dī-kōt-y-mā-rīn), *n.* [*di-* + *coumarin*.] A crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, that prolongs the coagulation time of blood. It is extracted from spoiled sweet clover or synthesized.

**di-ot-y-lo** (dī-kōt-y-lo), *adj.* [*di-* + Gr. *iotēin* to beat.] Physiol. Indicating or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery, which occurs during the diastole of the heart; as, a *di-ot-y-lo* wave or pulse. — **di-ot-y-lous** (dī-kōt-y-lŭs; dī-kōt-y-lŭs), *n.*

**di-ot-y** (dī-kōt-y), *n.* pl. of *di-ot-y*.

**di-o-ta** (dī-kōt-ā), *n.* A trade-mark for a phonographic instrument combining a recorder and reproducer, for use in dictating letters and other matter.

**di-o-tate** (dik-tāt; dik-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. dictatus*, past part. of *dictare*, fr. of *dicere* to say.] 1. To tell or utter so that another may write down. 2. To say, utter, or communicate authoritatively; to deliver (a command); to impose; require; as, to *dictate* terms. — *v. i.* 1. To dictate a letter or the like. 2. To give or impose orders.

**di-o-tate** (dik-tāt; dik-tāt), *n.* An authoritative direction, rule, etc.; a command; as, the *dictates* of conscience.

**di-o-ta-tion** (dik-tāt-shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of dictating something to be written down. 2. Authoritative utterance or arbitrary command. 3. That which is dictated. — **di-o-ta-tion-al** (-dī-), *adj.*

**di-o-ta-tor** (dik-tāt-er; dik-tāt-er), *n.* [L.] One who dictates; specifically, one who exercises supreme authority in a state. — **di-o-ta-tor-ship**, *n.*

**di-o-ta-tress** (dik-tāt-trēs; -trēs), *n.*

**di-o-ta-tri-al** (dik-tāt-tō-rī-dī), *adj.* Pertaining or suited to a dictator; absolute; imperious. — **di-o-ta-tri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **di-o-ta-tri-al-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Dictatorial, magisterial, dogmatic, doctrinaire, oracular mean imposing or tending to impose one's will or opinions on others. Dictatorial stresses autocratic, highhanded methods and, often, an imperious manner; magisterial stresses excessive display of powers, as those of magistrate or schoolmaster, in controlling or in forcing acceptance of one's opinions; dogmatic implies the attitude of one who lays down principles as true and beyond dispute; doctrinaire implies a disposition to be guided by abstract theories in framing laws or in making decisions affecting others; oracular implies the manner of one who delivers his opinions in cryptic phrases or with pompous dogmatism.

**di-o-tion** (dik-tā-shŭn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. fr. *L. dictio* saying, word; akin to *L. dicere*, *dictum*, to say.] 1. Choice of words to express ideas; mode of expression in language. 2. Art or manner of speaking or singing, esp. in public; enunciation, vocal expression, etc.

**di-o-tion-ary** (dik-tā-shŭn-erī or -erī), *n.* [F. or L.; *di-* + *o-tion* (-tā).] [ML. *dictionarius* or *dictionarius* (see *liber*).] See **DICTIONARY**.

A work of reference in which the words of a language or of any system or province of knowledge are entered alphabetically and defined; a lexicon.

**Di-o-ta-graph** (dik-tā-grāf; -g), *n.* A trade-mark for a telephonic instrument having a sound-amplifying device that transmits sounds from a room in which a person is stationed or concealed.

**di-o-tum** (dik-tŭm), *n.*; pl. -*ta* (-tā), -*tae* (-tāe). [L., neuter of *dictus*, past part. of *dicere*.] 1. An authoritative statement, dogmatic principle; as, critical *dicta*; also, current saying; as, a mere *dictum*. 2. Law. A judicial opinion on a point other than the precise issue involved in a case.

**did** (dīd), *past tense* of *do*.

**Did-a-che** (dī-dā-kē), *n.* [Gr. *didachē* teaching.]

ual of the 2d century by an unknown author (called *Did-a-christ* or *Did-a-christ-ian*).

**di-dac-tic** (dī-dak-tik; dī-), **di-dac-ti-cal** (dī-dak-tī-kāl), *adj.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, *di-daknō* to teach, fitted or intended to teach; prescriptive; instructive. — **di-dac-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **di-dac-ti-clism** (-tī-siz-m), *n.*

**di-dac-tics** (-tīks), *n.*; see **-ICS** Pedagog; art of teaching; systematic instruction.

**di-dap-per** (dī-dāp-per), *n.* A dabchick or other small grebe.

**di-dle** (dī-dl), *v. i. & t.* **di-dle** (dī-dl); **di-dling** (-līng). *Colloq.* To move jerkily up and down, or back and forth; to jiggle.

**di-dle**, *v. t. & i.* **di-dle** (dī-dl). 1. To swindle; to hoax. 2. To waste (time) in trifling; to dicker.

**Di-do** (dī-dō), *n.*; pl. in sense 2 *di-dos*, *some-times* *di-dos* (-dōz). [L., fr. Gr. *Didō*.] 1. A Tyrian prince, queen of Carthage and its reputed founder. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, she entertains Aeneas after his flight from Troy, falls in love with him, and on his desertion stabs herself. 2. [not cap.] U. S. A trick; antic; caveat.

**di-dit** (dī-dit), *2d pers. sing. past* of *do*.

**di-dym-um** (dī-dīm-ŭm; dī-), *n.* Also **di-dym** (dī-dīm). [NL., fr. Gr. *didymos* twin.] Chem. A rare metal usually associated with lanthanum. Formerly supposed to be an element, it has been separated into the elements *niodymium* and *praseodymium*.

**di-dy-mous** (dī-dī-mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *didymos* twofold, twin.] Bot. & Zool. Growing in pairs; twin or twofold.

**die** (dī), *v. i.* **di-ed** (dī-dēd); **dy-ing** (dī-īng). [ME. *dien*, *dryen*, fr. ON. *deyja*.] 1. To cease to live; become dead; to die. 2. To suffer the pains of, or as if of, death. 3. To become extinct; also, to vanish; pass; fade. 4. To suffer spiritual death. 5. To grow faint; sink. 6. To languish; hence, to long intensely. 7. To cease from or as if from functions; stop. 8. To become indifferent or as if dead to; as, to *die* into sin.

**die** (dī), *n.*; pl. in senses 1, 2, and (rarely) 3, *di-es* (dīz); in 4, 5, *di-es* (dīz). [OF. *de*, fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, past part. of *dare* to give, throw.] 1. One of the small cubes used in gaming. 2. A small cube; as, to cut potatoes into *di-es*. 3. That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; chance. 4. Arch. The dado of a pedestal.

See **DADO**, *Illust.* 5. Mach. Any of various tools used to shape or impress an object or material; as: A one of a pair (also, the pair) of cutting or shaping tools which operate by being pressed or driven toward one other, the smaller tool, or one that enters the larger, being called a *punch*, the larger a *matrix* or *die*. 6. A hollow, internally threaded screw-cutting tool, as for forming screw threads on bolts, etc. 7. A cutter to cut out blanks. 8. A perforated block, as for forming wire by drawing or extrusion. — *v. t.*; **di-ed** (dīd); **di-ing**. To cut or shape with a die.

**die-back** (dī-bāk), *n.* Plant Pathol. A condition in woody plants in which the ends of branches die, often progressively backward, due to insects, insect injury, or winter injury.

**di-e-clous**, **di-e-clous-ly**. Vars. of **DICHOUS**, **DICHOUSLY**.

**di-e-hard** (dī-hārd), *n.* Also **di-e-hard**. An irreplaceable component of a winning measure, usually a conservative.

**di-e-lec-tric** (dī-lēk-trīk; dī-), [*di-* + *electric*.] Elec. ducting material. — **di-e-lec-tric**, **di-e-lec-tri-cal** (-trī-kāl), *adj.*

**di-en-ceph-a-lon** (dī-ēn-sēf-ā-lŭn), *n.* See **FOREBRAIN**.

**di-er-e-sis**. Var. of **DIARRHEIS**.

**di-es** (dī-ēs), *n.* sing. & pl. [L.] Day.

**die-sel en-gine** (dī-sēl), *n.* Also **die-sel**, *n.* [After Rudolf Die (b. 1858-1913), the inventor.] An internal-combustion engine in which air is compressed to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected directly into the cylinder. Its operations constitute the *die-sel cycle*.

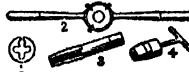


Fig. 5 b (four pieces of a Tap and Die Set). 1 Adjustable round slip Die; 2 Die stock; 3 Tap; 4 Tap Wrench.



that aids digestion. **3.** A strong closed vessel may be heated under pressure, usually with a liquid, in order to soften them, or to extract a soluble ingredient.

**di-gest-i-bil-ity** (dī-jēs'tī-bīl-ē-tē), *n.* — **di-gest-i-bil-ly**, *adv.*  
**di-ges-tion** (dī-jēs'tshn), *n.* The process or power of digesting, esp. food by dissolving and breaking it down chemically through the action of secretions containing enzymes, as the saliva, and the gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal juices in the alimentary canal of higher animals. In lower animals digestion occurs in simpler organs. True digestion occurs also in insectivorous plants, as the pitcher plant, which obtain much of their nitrogenous food from the bodies of entrapped insects.  
**di-ges-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion. — **di-ges-tive**, *n.*  
**dig-ger** (dī-jēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which digs; also, a tool for digging. 2. [esp.] A North American Indian of a tribe of low culture who digs roots for food.  
**dig-ging** (dī-jīng), *n.* 1. Act of one that digs. 2. *pl.* The materials excavated. 3. A place of excavating. *b. pl.* (often construed as singular). A place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging. 4. *pl. Colloq.* Lodgings.  
**digit** (dīt), *v. t.* : **digit** or **digitize**; **digit-ize**. [AS. *dihtan* to dictate, command, dispose, fr. *L. dicere* to say often, dictate, order.]  
**digit** (dīt), *n.* 1. *[L. digitus* finger, toe.] 1. *Wipe clean or dry.* 2. *Any of the digits.* 3. *Any of the figures 1 to 9 inclusive and usually, the symbol 0.* 4. *Zool.* A finger or toe.  
**digit-al** (dīt'āl), *adj.* 1. Of the fingers or digits; digitate. — *n.* 1. *Humorous.* A finger. 2. Of an organ key. — **digit-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**digital computer.** A type of calculating machine that operates with numbers expressed directly as digits in the decimal or some other system.  
**dig-i-tal-in** (dī-jīt'āl-īn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside,  $C_{15}H_{21}O_{10}$ , found in digitalis seeds.  
**dig-i-tal-is** (dī-jīt'āl-īz), *n.* [NL, fr. *L. digitalis* pertaining to a finger; — so named from its finger-shaped corolla.] 1. Any of the genus (*Digitalis*) of Eurasian herbs of the foxglove family, having showy bell-shaped flowers. See *FOXGLOVE*, *Illustr.* 2. *Pharm.* The dried leaf of the common foxglove, containing several important glucosides and serving as a powerful cardiac stimulant and a diuretic. — **dig-i-tal-ize** (dī-jīt'āl-īz), *v. t.*  
**dig-i-tal-ism** (dī-jīt'āl-īz-izm), *n.* *Med.* The bodily condition produced by excessive use of digitalis.  
**dig-i-tate** (-tāt), *adj.* 1. Having fingers or digits. 2. Resembling a finger or fingers; *Bot.* having divisions like fingers, as various leaves. — **dig-i-tate-ly** (-tāt'ēd-ēl), *adv.* — **dig-i-tat-ly**, *adv.* — **dig-i-tation** (-tāshn), *n.*  
**dig-i-ti-form** (dī-jīt-ī-fōrm), *adj.* Finger-shaped.  
**dig-i-ti-grade** (-grād), *adj.* [L. *digitus* finger, toe + *grad* to walk.] Walking on the digits; — of animals (as the horse and cow) in which the digits only bear on the ground, the posterior part of the foot being raised. Cf. *PLANTIGRADE*. — *n.* A digitigrade animal.  
**dig-lot** (dī-jlōt), *adj.* [Gr. *diglōtton* speaking two languages, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) twice + *glōtta*, *glōssa*, tongue. See *GLOTTIS*.] Bilingual. — *n.* A diglot edition, as of a book.  
**dig-ni-fied** (dī-jnī-fīd), *adj.* Marked by dignity; stately. — **dig-ni-fied-ly** (-fīd-ēl), *adv.*  
**dig-ni-ty** (-tē), *v. t.* : **dig-ni-ty** (-tē); **dig-ni-ty**. [OF. *dig-nifier*, fr. *ML. dignificare*, fr. *L. dignus* worthy + *-ficare* to make.] 1. To invest with dignity; to give distinction to. 2. To invest with a pretentious name or appearance.  
**dig-ni-tar-y** (dī-jnī-tēr-y or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-y), *n.* ; *pl.* -IES (-yēz). One in a position of dignity or honor, esp. in the church. — **dig-ni-tar-y**, *adj.*  
**dig-ni-ty** (-tē), *n.* ; *pl.* -ITIES (-tēz). [OF. *dig-nitē*, *dig-nitē*, fr. *L. dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] 1. Elevation of character; intrinsic worth; excellence. 2. Quality of being esteemed; degree of estimation; as, the *dignity* of one's profession. 3. Elevated rank; high office or position; hence, rank; degree; as, a *dignitary*. *b.* Persons of rank collectively; as, to exile the *dignity* of the nation. 5. Nobleness or formal reserve of manner, aspect, or style; statelyness. — *Syn.* See *DECORUM*.  
**di-graph** (dī-grāf), *n.* [di + Gr. *graphē* a writing.] A group of two letters representing a single speech sound (as *ea* in *head*; *th* in *bath*); also, incorrectly, a ligature. — **di-graph-ic** (dī-grāf'ik), *adj.*  
**di-gress** (dī-grēs), *v. t.* [L. *digressus*, past part. of *digredi* to deviate, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *gredi* to step, walk.] To turn aside; to deviate, esp. from the main subject in writing or speaking. — *Syn.* See *SWERVE*.  
**di-gres-sion** (-grēs'hshn), *n.* 1. A digressing; deviation. 2. In discourse, departure from a subject or its main course of treatment. — **di-gres-sion-al** (-āl-ē), *adj.*  
**di-gres-sive** (-grēs'īv), *adj.* Digressing, or of the nature of digression. — **di-gres-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-gres-sive-ness**, *n.*  
**di-he-dral** (dī-hē-drāl), *adj.* [di + Gr. *hedra* a seat, base.] 1. Having, or formed by, two plane faces. 2. *Aeronautics.* A Havinc wings whose upper surfaces make a dihedral angle, usually less than 180°. *b.* Of wing pairs, inclined at a dihedral angle to each other. — *n.* 1. *Math.* The figure formed by two intersecting planes. 2. *Aeronautics.* The angle of inclination of the right and left main supporting surfaces of an airplane, upward or downward from a horizontal transverse line.  
**di-hy-dro-ta-chy-ster-ol** (dī-hī-drō-tā-kī-s'tēr-ōl), *n.* [di + *hydro-* + *lachy-* + *sterol*.] *Biochem.* A crystalline sterol,  $C_{27}H_{46}O$ , obtained by irradiating a derivative of ergosterol. It has vitamin D activity.  
**di-kē** (dī-kē), *n.* [*Dig-dig*, native name in Ethiopia.] A small antelope (*Acacia Madoqua*, *Rhynchotragus*), about the size of a hare.  
**dike** (dīk), *n.* Also *dyke* (dīk). [AS. *dēic*.] 1. A ditch. 2. A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence, a causeway. 3. A bank thrown up to form a barrier; esp., a levee. 4. *Geol.* A tabular body of igneous rock that has been injected while molten into a fissure, often resisting erosion and standing like a wall. — *v. t.* To surround or protect with a dike; also, to drain by a dike. — **dike-er** (dīk'ēr), *n.*  
**di-lac-er-ate** (dī-lās'ēr-āt; -dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dilaceratus* torn apart.] To tear to pieces. — **di-lac-er-ation** (-āshn), *n.*  
**di-lan-tin** (dī-lān'tīn), *n.* [*Dilpheny* + *hydantoin* a sweetish compound in best juice.] A synthetic drug,  $C_{15}H_{19}NaO_4$ , used in the treatment of epilepsy; — called also *lan-tin sodium*.  
**di-lap-i-date** (dī-lāp'ī-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *lapidare* to throw stones, fr. *lapis* a stone.] To bring (a building) into a condition of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse; hence, to squander. — *v. t.* To fall into disrepair or partial ruin. — **di-lap-i-dation** (-dā'shshn), *n.*  
**di-lap-i-dat-ed**, *adj.* Falling or fallen into partial ruin or decay.

**di-lat-ant** (dī-lāt'ant; dī-), *adj.* Having the property of increasing in volume when changed in shape, owing to wider spacing of the particles. — **di-lat-an-ty** (-ān-ēl), *n.*  
**di-lat-ate** (dī-lāt'āt; dī-lāt'āt), *adj.* [L. *dilatatus*, past part. of *dilatare* to dilate.] Widened in some part; dilated.  
**dila-ta-tion** (dī-lā'tā'shshn; dī-lā-), *n.* 1. A dilating; state of being dilated; *Med.*, enlargement, as of the cavities of the heart. 2. A dilated part.  
**dilate** (dī-lāt; dī-), *v. t.* [OF. *dilatar*, fr. *L. dilatare*, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *latere* wide. See *LATITUDE*.] 1. *Noun Rare.* To enlarge upon; to tell in detail. 2. To tend; to enlarge or extend in bulk or size. — *v. i.* 1. To enlarge or exultate; — with *on* or *upon*. 2. To expand. — *Syn.* See *EXPAND*. — **di-lat-a-ment** (-lā'tā-mēt), *n.* — **di-lat-a-ble** (-lā'tā-b'l), *adj.* — **di-lat-er** (dī-lāt'ēr), *n.* — **di-lat-er-ly** (dī-lāt'ēr-ēl), *adv.*  
**dila-tion** (dī-lā'shshn; dī-), *n.* Dilatation; act of dilating.  
**dila-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Causing dilation; tending to dilate.  
**dila-to-ry** (dī-lā'tō-rī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ēl), *n.* [L. *dilatatorius*, fr. *dilatator* a delayer, fr. *dilatatus*, used as past part. of *differre* to defer, delay. See *DIFFER*.] 1. Having the nature or intent of causing delay; tending to delay. 2. Characterized by, or given to, procrastination; tardy; slow. — **dila-to-ry-ly**, *adv.* — **dila-to-ry-ness**, *n.*  
**di-lem-ma** (dī-lēm'mā; dī-), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *dilemma*, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) twice + *lemma* assumption.] 1. An argument presenting an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses. 2. A situation involving choice between equally unsatisfactory alternatives. — *Syn.* See *PREDICAMENT*.  
**dile-tan-ty** (dī-lē'tān'tē; -tānt', -tānt'), *n.* ; *pl.* *DILETTANTI* (-tānt'ē), *n.* [It., pron. pres. part. of *dilectare* to take delight in.] A lover of the fine arts; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily or superficially, or as a pastime. — *Syn.* See *AMATEUR*. — *adj.* Of or characteristic of a dilettante. — **dile-tan-tism** (-tān'tizm; -tānt'izm), *n.*  
**dill** (dīl), *n.* [F. *dill*, fr. *de l'herbe dill*.] A public stagecoach; also, its passengers.  
**dill-igence** (dī-lī-jens; F. *dē-lī-zhāns*), *n.* [F.] A public stagecoach; also, its passengers.  
**dill-igence** (dī-lī-jens), *n.* 1. Quality of being diligent. 2. Persevering application; assiduity.  
**dill-igent** (-jēnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. *L. diligens*, pres. part. of *diligere*, *diligere*, to esteem highly, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *legere* to choose.] 1. Perseveringly attentive; assiduous; industrious. 2. Prosecuted with careful attention; painstaking. — *Syn.* See *NUSE*. — **dill-igent-ly**, *adv.*  
**dill** (dīl), *n.* [AS. *dīle*.] A European herb (*Anethum graveolens*) of the carrot family, the anise of Scripture, whose seeds are carminative and stimulant, and are used in cookery and in flavoring pickles (*dill pickles*).  
**dilly-dally** (dī-lī-dāl-y), *v. i.*; see *DALLY*. To loiter or trifle; dally; dawdle; vacillate.  
**dilu-ent** (dī-lū-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *diluens*, pres. part. See *DILUTE*.] Diluting; also, dissolving; solvent. — *n.* A diluting agent.  
**dilu-er** (dī-lū-ēr), *v. t.* [L. *dilutus*, past part. of *dilue* to wash away, dilute, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *luere* to wash.] To make thinner or more liquid by admixture, esp. with water; to diminish the strength, flavor, or brilliancy of, by thinning; hence, to attenuate. — *adj.* Diluted; weak. — **dilu-er-ness**, *n.*  
**dilu-tion** (dī-lū'shshn; dī-), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted; also, that which is diluted.  
**dilu-vi-al** (dī-lū-vī-āl; dī-), *n.* ; **dilu-vi-an** (-ān), *adj.* [L. *diluvium* deluge.] Of, pertaining to, or effected by, a flood or deluge, esp. that of Genesis vii.  
**dim** (dīm), *adj.*; **dim-mer** (-ēr); **dim-mest**. [AS. *dim*, *dimme*.] 1. Not bright or distinct; hence, *a* Not clearly visible; indistinct. *b* Dull, or without luster; — of color. *c* Faint; — of sound *d* Faded. 2. Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension; obtuse. — *Syn.* See *DAKE*. — *adv.* *dim-ly* (dīm-lē); *dim-ming*. 1. To render or become dim. 2. To deprive of or lose distinct vision. — **dim-out**, *v. t.* To obscure in dimness; as by limiting illumination to mere slits of light, to blue lights, to lights shaded from above, etc.  
**dim-e** (dīm), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. decima*, fr. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten.] U.S. & Canada. A silver coin worth 1/10 dollar. See *SILVER*, *Table*.  
**dim-e novel.** Orig., a novel, usually sensational, sold for a dime; hence, any cheap, lurid novel. Cf. *DREADFUL*, *n.* 2d *SHOCKER*.  
**di-men-sion** (dī-mēn'shshn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. dimensio*, fr. past part. of *dimetere* to measure out, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *metere* to measure.] 1. Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference; also, usually *pl.*, measure in length, breadth, and thickness. 2. The quality of extension; magnitude; hence, scope; importance; as, a project of large dimensions. 3. *Math.* A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term; thus, *abc* is a term of five dimensions. — **di-men-sion-al** (-āl-ē), *adj.*  
**dim-er-ous** (dīm'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [di + Gr. *meros* part.] *a* *Biol.* Having the two joints. *b* *Bot.* Having two members in each whorl; — of flowers. Often written *di-merous*. — **dim-er-ism** (-izm), *n.*  
**dim-er-ter** (dīm'ēr-tēr), *n.* [LL., fr. *dimetretor*, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) twice + *metron* measure.] *Pros.* A verse consisting of two metrical feet or of two diopods.  
**di-mid-i-ate** (dī-mīd'ī-āt; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *dimidiatus*, past part. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half.] To halve or reduce to the half. — *adj.* Halved.  
**di-min-ish** (dī-mīn'ish), *v. t.* [From earlier *diminus* (fr. *L. diminus* to lessen), and from *minish*.] 1. To make less; lessen. 2. To lessen the authority or dignity of; to degrade; abase. 3. *Arch.* To cause to taper. 4. *Music.* To make smaller by a half step; to make (an interval) less than perfect or minor; as, a *diminished fifth*; a *diminished seventh*. — *v. i.* To become less; dwindle; taper. — *Syn.* See *DECREASE*. — **di-min-ish-a-ble**, *adj.* — **di-min-ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**di-min-ish-ing re-turn**. The observed fact that increase of labor or capital applied beyond a certain point causes a less than proportionate increase in production.  
**di-min-u-en-do** (dī-mīn'ū-ēn-dō; It. *dē-mē-nwēn-dō*), *adj.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume; decreasing; — a direction noted by *Dim.* or *Diminu.*, or the like. — *adv.* The opposite of *crecendo*. — *n.* ; *pl.* *diminutions* (-dōz). Diminution in volume, force, etc.; *Music*, a diminishing passage or effect.  
**di-min-ut-ion** (dī-mīn'ū-shshn), *n.* [L. *diminutio*.] Act of diminishing, or process of being diminished; decrease.  
**di-min-ut-ive** (dī-mīn'ū-tīv), *adj.* [OF. *diminutif*, fr. *L. diminutivus*, diminutivus.] 1. Expressing diminution, as a suffix. 2. Below the average size; very small. — *Syn.* See *SMALL*. — *n.* 1. A

## diminutively

derivative denoting something small or young of the kind, or with verbs a petty form of the action. In English, the chief suffixes which form diminutives are *-ule*, *-et*, *-ette*, *-ie*, *-in*, *-en*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-ule*, *-y*. 2. A diminutive form or variety. — *diminutive-ly*, *adj.* — *diminutive-ness*, *n.*

*dim'it-ly* (dīm'it-ly), *adj.* [L. *diminutivus*, *adj.*]. Dismissing; granting leave to depart, esp. to another

*dim'i-ty* (dīm'i-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). [It. *diminti*, *pl.* of *diminto*, fr. Gr. *diminitos* of double thread, *dimity*, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) twice + *mitos* warp thread.] A fine, thin, corded cotton fabric, often figured.

*dim'ly* (dīm'li), *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

*dim'mer* (dīm'mēr), *n.* A device for causing an incandescent lamp to burn or shine less brightly.

*dim'ness* (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being dim.

*di-mor'phic* (dī-mōr'fik), *di-mor'phous* (-fūs), *adj.* [*di-* + *mor-phic*, *-morphous*]. Characterized by dimorphism.

*di-mor'phism* (-fiz-m), *n.* 1. *Biol.* Difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species; in *Bot.*, specif., the occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, or other organs upon the same plant, or upon other plants of the same species; in *Zool.*, strictly, unusual differences such as having two forms of the same sex or two color phases (dichromatism). 2. *Cryst.* Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound.

*dim-out'* (dīm'out'), *n.* Act of dimming out; condition of being dimmed out. See *dim* out, under *dim*, *v.* cf. *blackout*.

*dim'ple* (dīm'pl), *n.* [*ME.* *dympl*]. A slight natural depression or indentation in the surface of some part of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin. — *v.* *i.* & *t.*; *dim'pled* (-pld); *dim'pling* (-plɪŋ). To form, or mark with, dimples. — *dim'ply* (-pli), *adj.*

*din* (dīn), *n.* [*AS.* *dyn*, *dyne*]. Loud noise; esp., a welter of confused and discordant sounds; deafening uproar; clangor. — *v.* *t.*; *dinned* (dīnd); *dinning*. 1. To strike or stun with a din. 2. To impress by insistent repetition; as, to *din* a fact into his mind. — *v.* *i.* To make — *din*.

*din-ar'* (dī-nār'), *n.* [*Ar.* *dīnār*, fr. Gr., fr. L. *denarius*]. 1. The chief gold coin of the Moslems, first struck in the 7th century. 2. A coin unit of Yugoslavia (about \$0.02). 3. The gold monetary unit of Iraq (= £1), divided into 1000 *lis* — officially known as the *Iraqi dinar*. 4. A minor coin value of Iran, the hundredth part of a rial.

*din'dle* (dīn'dl), *v.* *i.* & *t.*; *din'dled* (-dl'd); *din'dling* (-dlɪŋ). [*Chiefly* Scot.]. To ring; vibrate; tingle. — *n.* Thrill; tinkle.

*dine* (dīn), *v.* *i.* [*OF.* *diner* (F. *dîner*), deriv. of L. *dis* + *jejunare* to fast, fr. *jejunus* fasting]. To take dinner. — *v.* *t.* To entertain at dinner. — *n.* *Obs. etc.* Scot. Dinner; also, noon.

*din'er* (dīn'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dines. 2. A railroad dining car or any restaurant resembling this.

*din'er'ic* (dī-nēr'ik), *adj.* [*Lat* *di-* + Gr. *nēros* liquid]. *Physics* Being, or pertaining to, the interface between two liquids, as oil and water, in the same vessel.

*din'e-ro* (dī-nēr'o), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-rōz). Formerly, a silver coin of Peru equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  peso or  $\frac{1}{10}$  sol.

*din'ette*' (dī-nēt'; dī), *n.* 1. U.S. An alcove used for a dining room, as in a small apartment. 2. *Brit.* A hot luncheon.

*dine* (dīn), *v.* *i.* & *t.* 1. To sound, as a bell; to ring. 2. *Collog.* To talk or converse with vehemence or reiteration.

*dine-dong'* (dī-nē'dōŋ'), *n.* The sound as of repeated strokes on a metallic body, such as a bell. — *adj.* *Collog.* Marked by a series of blows; hence, vigorously contested; as, a *dine-dong* race.

*din'ghey*, *din'gy*, *din'guy* (dīn'gē), *n.*; *pl.* DIN'GHEYS, DIN'GIES, DIN'GEYS (-tēz). [*Hebr.* *dinḡi*]. 1. A kind of East Indian rowing boat. 2. A man-of-war's small boat. 3. A light rowboat or skiff, often a tender.

*din'gle* (dīn'gl), *n.* A small, narrow, wooded valley.

*din'go* (dīn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* DIN'GOES (-gōz). [*Native name*]. A wild dog (*Canis dingoo*) of Australia, supposed to have been introduced by man at a very early period.

*din'gy* (dīn'gi), *adj.*; *din'gy-er* (-jēr); *din'gy-est*. Dark-colored; grimy; smoky. — *din'gy-ly*, *adv.* — *din'gy-ness*, *n.*

*dining room*, *hall*, *car* (dīn'ɪŋ), etc. A room, hall (as in a school), railroad car, etc., where dinner and other meals are eaten.

*di-ni'tro* (dī-ni'trō). [*di-* + *nitro*]. *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of *two nitro* (NO<sub>2</sub>) groups, esp. replacing hydrogen, as in *di-ni'tro-benzene*, any of three isomeric compounds, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzene or on toluene. The meta variety of dinitrobenzene is used as a dye intermediate.

*dink* (dīŋk), *adj.* [*Origin* uncert.]. Scot. Trim; neat. — *v.* *t.* Scot. To deck.

*dink'ey* (dīŋk'ē), *n.* *Collog.* A small locomotive for hauling freight, shunters cars, etc.

*dinner* (dīn'ēr), *n.* [*OF.* *diner* (F. *dîner*), inf. used as *n.*]. The principal meal of the day, eaten about midday or in the evening; also, a formal feast in honor of some person or event.

*dinner coat* or *jacket*. = TUXEDO.

*din'dle* (dīn'dl). Var. of DINDLE.

*di-mo'er-as* (dī-mō'ēr-ās), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *deinos* terrible + *keras* horn]. A huge extinct herbivorous hoofed animal having three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull.

*di'mo-saur* (dī-mō'sōr), *n.* [*Gr.* *deinos* terrible + *sauros* lizard]. Any of a group (Dinosauria) of extinct reptiles varying in length from



Skeleton of a Dinosaur (*Brontosaurus*) restored. (a.b.)

2 to 90 feet and having limbs adapted for propping on land and a long tapering tail. See DIPLODOCUS. — *di'mo-sau'r-i-an* (-sō'r'i-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

*di'mo-there* (-thēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *deinos* terrible + *therion* wild beast.]

## diphosgene

An animal of a genus (*Dipotherium*) of extinct proboscidean mammals, notable for a pair of tusks directed downward from the apex of the lower jaw.

*dint* (dīnt), *n.* [*AS.* *dent*]. 1. A blow; a stroke. 2. Force; — esp. in *by dint of*. 3. A dent. — *v.* *t.* To make a dint in; also, to imprint, as a dent.

*di-o'o'-man* (dī-o'ō'-mān; -zān), *adj.* Of or governing a diocese. — *n.* One in charge of a diocese.

*di-o'-cese* (dī-o'ēs or, esp. *Brit.*, -sēs), *n.* [*OF.* *diocesis*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *diokēsis* housekeeping, province, diocese, deriv. of *dia* through + *okein* to manage a household, fr. *oikos* a house.] *Ecol.* The district in which a bishop has authority.

*di'ode* (dī'ōd), *n.* [*2d* *di-* + *2d* *-ode*]. A vacuum tube with a cold anode and a heated cathode, serving as a rectifier.

*di-o'e'-ci-ous* (dī-ē'shūs), *adj.* [*di-* + Gr. *nikos* house.] *Biol.* Having the male reproductive organs in one individual, the female in another; — often, of ferns, *di-o'e'-ci-ous* (-ōi'kūs). — *di-o'e'-ci-ous-ly*, *adv.*

*Di'o-me'des* (dī'o-mē'dēs), *Di'o-mēd* (dī'o-mēd), *n.* [*L.* *Diomedes*, fr. Gr. *Diomedēs*]. *Gr. Myth.* One of the Greek warriors before Troy, who helped Odysseus steal the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium.

*Di'o-ny'-si-a* (dī'o-nīsh'i-ā; -nīsh'ā; -nīz'i-ā), *n.* *pl.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Di-onysia*]. *Gr. Relig.* Any of the festivals of Dionysus, specif. those of Africa, in connection with which Greek drama developed. Cf. BACCHANALIA.

*Di'o-ny'-si-ac* (nīsh'i-āk; -nīz'i-āk), *adj.* [*L.* *Dionysiacus*, fr. Gr. *Dionysakus*]. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or the Dionysia; Bacchic.

*Di'o-ny'-sian* (-nīsh'ān; -nīsh'i-ān; -nīz'i-ān), *adj.* 1. Of or characteristic of Dionysus, as the elder or the younger Dionysus, cruel tyrants of Syracuse. 2. Dionysiac.

*Di'o-ny'-sus* (dī'o-nī'shūs), *Di'o-ny'-sos* (-sūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Dionysos*]. *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, giver of the grape and its wine, and as such worshipped with orgiastic rites; — called also *Bacchus*. In early art he is figured as bearded, later as youthful and somewhat effeminate; the thyrsus, ivy, and the vine are his commonest attributes.

*di-op'side* (dī-ōp'sīd), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *opsis* a sight]. *Mineral.* A variety of pyroxene with little or no aluminum.

*di-op'tase* (-tās), *n.* [*di-* (= *dis*) + Gr. *optasein* to see.] *Mineral.* A hydrous copper silicate found in emerald-green crystals, also massive. [*11*, 57. Sp. gr. 3.47.

*di-op'tic* (-tēr), *n.* [*See* DIOPTRIC]. Also *di-op'tre* (-tēr). *Optics.* A unit used to express the power of a lens. It is equal to the reciprocal of the focal length in meters. — *di-op'tical* (-tāl), *adj.*

*di-op'tom'o-ter* (dī-ōp'tōm'ō-tēr), *n.* [*di-* + *optic* + *-meter*]. An instrument used in measuring the accommodation and refraction of the eye.

*di-op'tic* (dī-ōp'tik), *di-op'tic-cal* (trī-kāl), *adj.* [*Gr.* *dioptrikos* belonging to the use of the *dioptra*, fr. *di-* (= *dia*) through + the root of *opsis* I shall see]. 1. Of or pertaining to dioptrics; refractive; as, a *dioptric* telescope. 2. Of or pertaining to a dioptror or the metric system of numbering optical glasses. — *di-op'tic-cal-ly*, *adv.*

*di-op'tics* (-triks), *n.*; *see* -ICS. *Optics* treating of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses. Cf. CATOPTRICS.

*di'o-ra'-ma* (dī-ō-rā'mā; -rām'd), *n.* [*Gr.* *di-* (= *dia*) through + *horama* that which is seen, a sight]. 1. A mode of scenic representation in which a painting (partly translucent) is seen from a *diorama* through an opening. 2. A small scenic representation employing miniature three-dimensional figures in an illuminated setting.

*di'o-rite* (dī-ō-rīt), *n.* [*Fr.* fr. Gr. *diorasain* to distinguish]. A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of acid plagioclase and hornblende. — *di-o-ritic* (-ritik), *adj.*

*Di'o-su'-ri* (dī-ō-sū'rī), *n.* *pl.* [*Gr.* *Dioskouroi*, fr. Zeus, gen. *Dios*, Zeus + *kouros*, kouros, boy, son]. *Class. Myth.* The twins Castor and Pollux, the former mortal, the latter immortal, who were reunited after Castor's death by Zeus's decree that they live in the upper and lower worlds on alternate days. In another version they become the constellation Gemini.

*di-os'-mose* (dī-ōs'mōs; -sōm'mōs), *n.* & *v.* *t.* *di-os'-mō'sis* (dī-ōs-mō'sis; dī-ōz'), *n.*, etc. = OSMOSE, OSMOSIS, etc.

*di-ox'-ide* (dī-ōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also *di-ox'-id*. [*di-* + *oxide*]. An oxide having two atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

*dip* (dīp), *v.* *t.*; *DIPPED* (dīpt) or *DIPP*; *dip'ping*. [*AS.* *dyppan*]. 1. To plunge or immerse partly or for a time, as into liquid; as, to moisten, color, coat, etc. 2. *Idiom.* To wet; as if by immersing. 3. To procure or take out with, or as if with, an implement that scoops; as, to dip water from a boiler. 4. To lower by bending; to lower and raise quickly, as a flag. 5. To make (a candle) by repeated dipping of a wick in fat or wax. 6. To immerse in a dye, in slip, in a plating or galvanizing solution, etc. 7. To immerse (as a sheep or hog) in a solution that kills bacteria or other parasites. 8. U.S. To rub (snuff) on the gums.

— *v.* *i.* 1. To immerse oneself in a liquid and quickly emerge. 2. To drop down, or out of sight, esp. with suddenness. 3. To reach down with, or as with, a ladle or scoop, esp. to withdraw a part of the contents of something. 4. To enter slightly or cursorily; speak, to read superficially. 5. To incline downward; to slope; specif., to dip, to incline from the plane of the horizon. 6. *Aeronautics.* To drop suddenly before climbing.

— *n.* 1. Action of dipping or plunging into water or the like. 2. Inclination (downward); pitch; also, a depression. 3. A thing made or obtained by or used in dipping; as, a tallow dip; also, a portion dipped.

4. Any liquid into which objects may be dipped, as for cleansing, coloring, lacquering, etc. 5. *Aeronautics.* A sudden drop followed by a climb. 6. *Geol.* The angle which a stratum or similar feature makes with a horizontal plane. 7. *Gymnastics.* An exercise on the parallel bars consisting in letting oneself sink until chin is level with the bars, and then raising oneself by straightening the arms. 8. *Magnetism.* The angle formed with the horizon by a dipping needle (which see).

*dip'hase*' (dī'fāz'), *adj.* Also *dī'phas'ic* (fāz'ik). *Elec.* Carrying, producing, or operated by two alternating currents differing in phase by 90°.

*di-phen'-yl* (dī-fēn'īl; -fēn'īl), *n.* *Chem.* = BIPHENYL.

*di-phen'-yl-a-mine*' (dī-fēn'īl-ā-mēn'; -mēn'; dī-fēn'īl), *n.* Also *di-phen'-yl-a-mine*' (dī-fēn'īl-ā-mēn'; -mēn'; dī-fēn'īl), *n.* Also *di-phen'-yl-a-mine*' (dī-fēn'īl-ā-mēn'; -mēn'; dī-fēn'īl), *n.* An aromatic crystalline compound, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH, obtained by heating aniline with aniline hydrochloride (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>·HCl), and used in making dyes and explosives and as a test for nitric acid.

*di-phos'-gene* (dī-fōz'jēn), *n.* [*di-* + *phosgene*]. *Chem.* A liquid compound, ClCO<sub>2</sub>CCl<sub>2</sub>, used as a lethal gas in World War I.







**dis-case'** (dis-kāz'), *v. t.* To remove the case or sheath of.  
**dis-cept'** (di-sēpt'), *v. i.* [L. *disceptare*.] To debate; also, to disagree. — **dis-cept-in'tion** (dis-sēpt'ish'n), *n.*  
**dis-cern'** (di-zhurn', di-surn'), *v. t.* [OF. *discerner*, fr. L. *discernere*, *-erum*, fr. *dis-* + *cernere* to distinguish.] 1. To make out as with the eye or by the mind; to see; to understand; to detect. 2. To identify as separate and distinct; to discriminate. — *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction. — *Syn.* Perceive, observe, discern. — **dis-cern-er**, *n.* — **dis-cern-i-ble** (zhurn'ib'l; -surn'ib'l), *adj.* — **dis-cern-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-cern-i-bly** (-b'li), *adv.*  
**dis-cern-ing**, *adj.* Discriminating. — **dis-cern-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-cern-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act or faculty of discerning; quickness and accuracy in discriminating.  
*Syn.* Discernment, discrimination, perception, penetration, insight, acumen, divination, clairvoyance here mean a power to see what is not evident to the average mind. Discernment stresses accuracy, as in reading character, motives, etc.; discrimination stresses the power to distinguish or to select the excellent, the true, perception implies quick discernment and delicate feeling; penetration implies a searching mind that goes beyond the reach of the senses; insight suggests depth of discernment and understanding sympathy; acumen implies characteristic penetration combined with keen judgment; divination implies instinctive insight; clairvoyance implies preternaturally clear or acute perception.  
**dis-cerp-ti-ble** (di-surn'p'ti-b'l), *adj.* That can be rent asunder; separable; divisible. — **dis-cerp-ti-bil'i-ty** (-b'li'ti), *n.*  
**dis-charge'** (dis-chārg'), *v. t.* See *CHARGE*. [OF. *decharger*. See *DIS-*; *CHARGE*.] 1. To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; as: a To unload (a ship, etc.). b To absolve, to free (one) from that which oppresses, as an obligation. c To let go or cast off; to fire (a gun, bow, etc.). 2. To release or set free, as: a To remove or let go; to clear out; as to discharge a cargo. b To shoot; to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.). c To set at liberty. d To emit; to pour forth. 3. To dismiss; to throw off; as: a To send away from service or employment. b To get rid of a debt or duty by paying or performing. c To dismiss by satisfying (one) or giving satisfaction for. d To set aside; to dismiss legally. 4. *Arch.* a To receive and distribute, as the weight of a wall above an opening. b To relieve, as an opening or the lintel spanning an opening, from the weight of the wall. 5. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* To bleach out or to remove, as by a chemical process. — *v. i.* To deliver a load, charge, or burden; to unload; also, to go off, as a gun, to run, as a dye; to emit or give vent to fluid or other contents. — *Syn.* See *RELEASE*; *REMOVE*.  
**dis-charge'** (dis-chārg'), *n.* 1. Act of discharging; unloading. 2. Act of relieving of something which oppresses one, as an obligation, accusation, penalty, release. 3. The state or fact of being discharged; acquittal; exoneration. 4. That which discharges or releases, as from imprisonment, an obligation, or a liability; also, a certification of release or payment, as, to produce his discharge as evidence. 5. Legal release from confinement; liberation. 6. Firing off; letting off, as, a discharge of arrows. 7. A flowing or issuing out; also, a rate of flow or that which flows. 8. Act of getting rid of an obligation or liability, as by the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty. 9. a Release or dismissal from an office, employment, etc. b Release from military or naval service, as at the end of an enlistment period, as, an honorable discharge. c. *Electricity.* *See* *DISCHARGE*. 10. *Elec.* The equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points. — **dis-charge-a-ble**, *adj.* — **dis-charge-er** (dis-chārg'ēr), *n.*  
**dis-ciple** (di-si-pl'), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn.] One who receives instruction from another, specif.: a A professed follower of Christ in his lifetime, esp. one of the twelve apostles or one of the seventy (seventy-two in the Vulgate). *Luke* x 1 b An adherent of a school, as in art or philosophy. — *Syn.* See *SCHOLAR*; *FOLLOWER*. — **the disciples**, or **the twelve disciples**. The twelve selected companions of Jesus; — called also **the apostles**. See *APOSTLE*. — **dis-ci-plo-ship**, *n.*  
**Disciples of Christ**. A Christian denomination founded in Pennsylvania in 1810 by Thomas and Alexander Campbell (hence its members are also called *Campbellites*). It rejects human creeds and sectarian names, holds the Bible alone to be the rule of faith and practice, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and baptizes believers by immersion only. It is congregational in church government. Following a separation in 1906, the conservative element became a separate denomination, *Churches of Christ*.  
**dis-ci-pli-nal** (dis-si-pl'i-nāl, -nāl), **dis-ci-pli-nāl** (-āl), *adj.* Of or relating to discipline; of the nature of discipline.  
**dis-ci-pli-nar'i-an** (dis-si-pl'i-nār'i-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to discipline. — *n.* One who disciplines, one who enforces order.  
**dis-ci-pli-nar'y** (dis-si-pl'i-nēr' or, *cap. Brit.*, -nēr'ī), *adj.* Of or relating to discipline or disciplinarians; corrective.  
**dis-ci-pli-ne** (dis-si-pl'n), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *disciplina*, fr. *discipulus*] 1. *Obs.* Teaching; instruction. 2. That which is taught to pupils. 3. Training which corrects, molds, strengthens, or perfects. 4. Punishment; chastisement. 5. Control gained by enforcing obedience or order, as in a school or army; hence, orderly conduct; as, troops noted for their discipline. 6. Rule or system of rules affecting conduct or action; esp., *Eccl.*, practical rules, as, distinct, from dogmatic formulations. — *v. t.* 1. To develop by instruction and exercise; to train in self-control or obedience to given standards. 2. To chasten; punish. 3. To train; drill. — *Syn.* See *TEACH*; *PUNISH*. — **dis-ci-pli-n-a-ble** (dis-si-pl'n-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **dis-ci-pli-n-er**, *n.*  
**disc-jockey**. One who conducts and announces a radio program of musical recordings, often with interspersed nonmusical comments.  
**dis-claim'** (dis-klām'), *v. i.* [AF. *declaimer*. See *DIS-*; *CLAIM*.] 1. *Law.* To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; to make a disclaimer. 2. *Obs.* To disavow all part or share (in). — *v. t.* 1. *Law.* To renounce a legal claim to. 2. To deny or disavow any connection with or responsibility for; to repudiate.  
**dis-claim-er** (-ēr), *n.* [AF. *declaimer*, inf. used as *n.*] Act of disclaiming; a denial or disavowal of claim.  
**dis-claim-a-tion** (dis-klām'ā-sh'n), *n.* Disavowal; disclaimer.  
**dis-close'** (dis-kloz'), *v. t.* [From pres. stem of OF. *dececlor*, fr. L. *disclo-dere*.] 1. *Obs.* To open. 2. To uncover and expose to view; also, to hatch. 3. To make known; to reveal. — *Syn.* See *REVEAL*. — *n.* *Obs.* Disclosure. — **dis-close-er** (-kloz'ēr), *n.*  
**dis-clo-sure** (-kloz'chēr), *n.* 1. Act of disclosing; exposure. 2. That which is disclosed, revealed, or divulged.  
**dis-cob'o-lus** (dis-kōb'ō-lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *diakobolos*, fr. *diakos* discus + *ballein* to throw.] A discus thrower.

**dis-cold** (dis-kold), *adj.* [Gr. *diskoidēs*, fr. *diskos* a round plate, quoit + *-oides* form.] 1. Like a disk or discus; flat and circular. 2. *Bot.* In composite plants, having a tubular instead of a ligulate corolla, as the florets in the center of a daisy. — *n.* Anything having the form of a discus or disk. — **dis-cold-disk** (dis-kold'disk), *n.*  
**dis-col-or'**, **dis-col-our** (dis-kul'ēr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *descolorer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare* to color.] To change to a different color; to stain.  
**dis-col-or-a-tion**, **dis-col-our-a-tion** (-kūl'ēr'āsh'n), *n.* 1. Act of discoloring, or state of being discolored. 2. A stain.  
**dis-col-or-ment**, **dis-col-our-ment** (-kūl'ēr'mēnt), *n.* Discoloration.  
**dis-com-fit** (dis-kūm'fīt), *v. t.* [OF. *desconfit*, past part. of *desconfire*, fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready.] 1. To scatter in fight; to put to rout. 2. To frustrate the plans of; to balk. — *Syn.* See *EMBARASS*. — *n.* *Obs.* Rout; discomfiture.  
**dis-com-fi-ture** (-fīt'ūr), *n.* Act of discomfiting, or state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; frustration.  
**dis-com-fort** (dis-kūm'fōrt), *v. t.* [OF. *desconforter*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) + *conforter* to comfort.] 1. *Archae.* To discourage; to defeat. 2. To disturb the comfort of; to make uneasy. — *n.* 1. Want of comfort; uneasiness, mental or physical, distress. 2. That which causes distress.  
**dis-com-fort-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. *Now Rare.* Causing mental discomfort. 2. Uncomfortable.  
**dis-com-mend'** (dis-kō-mēnd'), *v. t.* 1. To disapprove. 2. To expose to censure or ill favor. — **dis-com-mend-a-ble** (-mēnd'ā-b'l), *adj.*  
**dis-com-mend-a-tion**, **dis-com-mend-ā-tion** (-dā'mēnt'āsh'n), *n.* Blame.  
**dis-com-mode'** (dis-kō-mōd'), *v. t.* To incommode.  
**dis-com-mod-i-ty** (-mōd'i'ti), *n.; pl. -ities* (-i-tēz). 1. Disadvantageousness, inconvenience. 2. Disadvantage, *Econ.*, any substance or action that possesses disutility, that is, anything that it is desired to avoid or get rid of, — the opposite of *commodity*.  
**dis-com-mon** (dis-kūm'mōn), *v. t.* 1. *Engl. Univ.* To forbid (a tradesman) to deal with undergraduates. 2. *Law.* a To deprive of the right of common, as of pasture. b To deprive of commonable quality, as lands.  
**dis-com-pose'** (dis-kōm-pōz'), *v. t.* 1. To destroy the composure of; to agitate. 2. To disturb the order of; to disarrange.  
*Syn.* *Discompose*, *disquiet*, *disturb*, *perturb*, *agitate*, *unsettle*, *flurry* mean to destroy one's capacity for collected thought or prompt action. *Discompose* usually implies greater emotional stress than *disconcert* or *discomfit* and actual loss of self-control or self-confidence; *disquiet* suggests the loss of one's sense of security or peace of mind; *disturb* implies interference with one's mental processes that is caused by worry, perplexity, interruption, etc.; *perturb* implies deep disturbance and unsettlement of mind; *agitate* implies a loss of calmness and obvious signs of nervous or emotional excitement; *unsettle*, like *agitate* in many ways, suggests disappointment, distress, or sorrow; *flurry* suggests bewildered agitation caused by sudden and unexpected demands, commands, etc.; *flurry* suggests excitement, commotion, and confusion induced by great haste or alarm.  
**dis-com-po-sure** (pō'zhūr), *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation.  
**dis-con-cert'** (dis-kūn-sūrt'), *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to unsettle; to discompose. — *Syn.* See *EMBARASS*. — **dis-con-cert-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con-cer-tion** (sūrt'ish'n), *n.*  
**dis-con-cert-ed** (sūrt'ēd, -tēd), *adj.* Disturbed; perturbed. — **dis-con-cert-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con-cert-ed-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-con-form-i-ty** (-fōrm'itē-ti), *n.* Want of conformity.  
**dis-con-nect'** (dis-kūn-nēkt'), *v. t.* To undo or dissolve the union or connection of, to disunite; break up.  
**dis-con-nect-ed** (-nēkt'ēd, -tēd), *adj.* Disjoined; not connected; hence, incoherent; disjointed. — **dis-con-nect-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con-nect'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-con-nect-ion**, **dis-con-nect'ion** (nēkt'ish'n), *n.* Act of disconnecting, or state of being disconnected; separation.  
**dis-con-sid-er** (-kōn-sid'ēr), *v. t.* To bring into disrepute.  
**dis-con-so-late** (dis-kōn-sō-lā-tē), *adj.* [M. *disconsolatus*, fr. L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, past part. of *consolare* to console. See *CONSOLE*, *v.*] 1. Desitute of consolation; deeply dejected; sad. 2. Inspiring dejection; cheerless. — **dis-con-so-late-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con-so-late-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-con-so-la-tion** (-lā'sh'n), *n.* State of being disconsolate.  
**dis-con-tent'** (dis-kōn-tēnt'), *adj.* Not content; discontented; dissatisfied. — *n.* Want of content; dissatisfaction. — *v. t.* To dissatisfy; displease.  
**dis-con-tent-ed** (-tēnt'ēd, -tēd), *adj.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind. Cf. *MALCONTENT*. — **dis-con-tent-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-con-tent-ment** (-tēnt'mēnt), *n.* Discontent.  
**dis-con-tin-u-ance** (dis-kōn-tin'ū-āns), *n.* 1. Lack of continued connection; interruption. 2. *Law.* In practice, the termination of an action by the failure of the plaintiff to properly continue it or by the entry of a discontinuing order on his motion.  
**dis-con-tin-u-a-tion** (-ā'sh'n), *n.* Discontinuance.  
**dis-con-tin-u-e** (dis-kōn-tin'ū-ē), *v. t. & i.* 1. To interrupt the continuance of; to stop; to give. 2. *Law.* To abandon or terminate by a discontinuance. — *Syn.* See *STOP*. — **dis-con-tin-u-er** (-ē-ēr), *n.*  
**dis-con-tin-u-i-ty** (dis-kōn-tin'ū-ē-tē-ti), *n.* 1. Lack of continuity or cohesion. 2. A break in continuity; a gap.  
**dis-con-tin-u-ous** (dis-kōn-tin'ū-ūs), *adj.* Not continuous; broken off; also, lacking sequence or coherence; as, a *discontinuous series*. — **dis-con-tin-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con-tin-u-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-cord** (dis-kōrd), *n.* [OF. *discord*, earlier *descord*, fr. *desco-der*. See *DISCORD*, *v. i.*] 1. Lack of concord or agreement; disagreement; hence, dissension; conflict. 2. *Mus.* a Want of concord or harmony. b A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly. c Dissonance. 3. A harsh sound; esp., noise of conflict; *dis-* *Syn.* Discord, strife, conflict, contention, dissension, variance mean action or state manifesting lack of harmony. Discord also implies *strife* incompatibility of the persons or things involved; conflict usually stresses the process, its ups and downs, the uncertainty of its outcome, etc., but, in a weakened sense, implies an irreconcilability, as of duties; contention now chiefly applies to strife that manifests itself in quarreling, disputing, controversy, and the like; dissension implies strife or discord between persons or parties, but stresses a breach or division into factions;



variance implies a clash between persons or things owing to a difference in opinion, nature, or the like.

**dis-cord'** (dis-kórd'), *v. i.* [OF. *descorder*, fr. L. *discordare*, fr. *dis-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] To disagree; to jar; clash.

**dis-cord'ance** (-kórd'áns), **dis-cord'-an-ey** (-dán-s), *n.* 1. State or instance of being discordant; disagreement. 2. Discord of sounds.

**dis-cord'ant** (dis-kórd'ánt), *adj.* 1. Disagreeing; quarrelsome; not harmonious. 2. Music. Not in harmony or concord; harsh; jarring. — **dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-count** (dis-kount), **dis-kount'**, *v. t.* [OF. *desconter*, *descompter*, to deduct, deriv. of L. *dis* + *computare* to count. See **COUNT**, *v.* 1.] To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like. 2. To lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. 3. To depreciate, as by leaving out of account; to disregard. 4. To make allowance for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.); as, to discount his story. 5. To take in advance at less than the full value of, as, to discount one's enjoyment of a book by reading its advance reviews. — *v. i.* To lend, or make practice of lending, money, deducting the interest in advance; as, the banks discount for 60 or 90 days. — (dis-kount), *n.* 1. The act of discounting; esp.: a A deduction made from a gross sum. b A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon, or purchasing, a bill or note not due. See **BANK DISCOUNT**. Abbr. *disc.* 2. The rate of interest (discount rate) charged in discounting. — **dis-count-a-ble**, *adj.* — **dis-count'er**, *n.* — **at a discount**. Below par, or below the nominal value; hence, out of favor; poorly or lightly esteemed.

**dis-count'e-nance** (dis-kount'én-áns), *v. t.*; see **COUNTENANCE**. [MF. *descontenancer*.] 1. To put out of countenance; to abash; discount. 2. To refuse to look with favor upon; to discountenance by disapproval. — *n. Rare* Disapprobation.

**dis-cour'age** (dis-kúr'tj), *v. t.*; *v. i.*; *AGE* (-j), *AG-ING* (-j-ing). [OF. *descourager*.] 1. To lessen the courage of; to dishearten. 2. To seek to check by disfavoring; also, to cause (one) to weaken in an intention; to deter. — **dis-cour'age** (-j-ér), *n.*

**dis-cour'age-ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; depression. 2. That which discourages; a deterrent. — **dis-cour'ag-ing** (-j-ing), *adj.* Depressing, dispiriting. — **dis-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-cour'se** (dis-kórs; dis-kírs, 70), *n.* [F. *discours*, fr. L. *discursus*, fr. *discurre*, *discursum*, to run to and fro, discourse, fr. *dis* + *currere* to run.] 1. Act, power, or faculty of thinking consecutively and logically; reasoning power. 2. Archaic. Coherent reflection or thought. 3. Conversation, also, art or manner of conversing. 4. Formal or orderly communication of thought in speech or writing; also, an extended treatment of a subject in a speech, writing, oration, or the like. — (dis-kórs), *v. i.* To express oneself in discourse, esp. oral discourse; to talk. — *v. t.* 1. Archaic. To narrate; tell; discuss. 2. Poetic. To utter or give forth. — **dis-cour'ser** (dis-kórs'ér), *n.*

**dis-cour'te-ous** (dis-kúr'té-ús), *adj.* Uncivil; rude. — **dis-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

**dis-cour'te-sy** (-kúr'té-sí), *n.*; *pl.* *-sies* (-síz) Incivility; also, a rude act.

**dis-cov'er** (dis-kúv'ér), *v. t.* [OF. *descovrir*, *descovrir*, fr. L. *discoperire*. See **DIS-**, **COVER**.] 1. Now *Rare* To reveal; to disclose; also, to betray. 2. Archaic. To make a display of; to exhibit; also, to disclose unwittingly, esp. by actions; to manifest. 3. To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known. — **dis-cov'er-a-ble**, *adj.* — **dis-cov'er-er**, *n.*

**Syn.** (1) See **REVEAL**.

(2) Discover, ascertain, determine, unearth, learn mean to find out something not previously known to one. Discover presupposes exploration, investigation, accident, or the like, but it always implies previous existence of that now known; ascertain presupposes one's awareness of ignorance or uncertainty and implies effort to find the facts or the truth; determine emphasizes the intent to establish the facts, often by setting a dispute; unearth figuratively implies bringing to light knowledge which has been forgotten, hidden, or the like; learn, as here compared, implies discovery of that which entails little effort.

(3) See **INVENT**.

**dis-cov'ert** (-ért), *adj.* [OF. *descovert* uncovered.] *Law*. Not covert or under coverture.

**dis-cov'er-y** (dis-kúv'ér-í), *n.*; *pl.* *ERIES* (-íz). 1. Act of discovering. 2. That which is discovered.

**Discovery Day**. See **COLUMBUS DAY**.

**dis-cre-ate'** (dis-kré'té'), *v. t.* To annihilate; to reduce to chaos. — **dis-cre-a-tion** (-áshún), *n.*

**dis-cred'it** (dis-kred'ít), *v. t.* [*dis* + *credit*, *v.*, after F. *discredit*.] 1. To refuse to accept as true; to disbelieve. 2. To destroy confidence or trust in. 3. To bring into discredit; to disgrace. — *n.* 1. Loss of credit or reputation; disesteem. 2. Lack of belief or confidence; disbelief; doubt. 3. Lack of commercial credit.

**dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* Not creditable; disgraceful; disreputable. — **dis-cred'it-a-bly** (-b'ly), *adv.*

**dis-creet'** (dis-kré't), *adj.* [OF. *discret*, fr. L. *discretus*, past part. of *discernere*. See **DISCERN**.] Possessed of or showing discernment or good judgment in conduct and esp. in speech; prudent; circumspect. — *Ant.* Indiscreet. — **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

**dis-crep'ance** (dis-krep'áns; *sometimes* dis-kré'páns), *n.* Now *Rare*. Discrepancy.

**dis-crep'an-ey** (-án-ey; *occasionally* dis-kré'pán-ey), *n.*; *pl.* *-cies* (-síz). State or quality of being discrepant; also, an instance of this; variance. — **dis-crep'ant** (dis-kré'pánt; *sometimes* dis-kré'pánt), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *discrepan*, *antis*, pres. part. of *discrepare* to sound discordantly, fr. *dis* + *crepare* to rattle, creak.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; different; as, discrepant versions.

**dis-cre-té'** (dis-kré'té; dis-kré'té; 2), *adj.* [L. *discretus*. See **DISCREET**.] 1. Separate; individually distinct. 2. Composed of distinct parts or discontinuous elements. — **dis-cre-té-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cre-té-ness**, *n.*

**dis-cern'tion** (dis-kérn'shún), *n.* 1. Disjunction; discontinuity. 2. Now *Rare*. Act or faculty of discerning; discernment. 3. Power of free decision; individual judgment; undirected choice. 4. Quality of discerning; prudence; hence, cautious reserve, esp. in speech. — **dis-cern'tion-al** (-ál; -l), *adj.* — **dis-cern'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cern'g** (-ér) or, esp. *Brit.*, -ér, *adj.* — **at discretion**. At will; to one's judgment.

**dis-crim'i-nate** (dis-krí-m'í-nít), *adj.* [L. *discriminatus*, past part. of *discriminare* to divide, deriv. of *discernere* to discern.] 1. Distinguished by certain tokens; distinct. 2. Marked by discrimination; carefully distinguishing. — (*nát*), *v. t.* 1. Now *Rare*. To serve to distinguish; to differentiate. 2. To separate (like things) one from another in comprehension or use by discerning the minute differences; as, to discriminate synonyms. — *v. i.* 1. To make a distinction; to distinguish accurately. 2. To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others). — **dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-crim'i-nat'ing** (-nát'ing), *adj.* That discriminates — **dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-crim'i-na-tion** (dis-krí-m'í-ná'shún), *n.* 1. Act of discriminating, or state of being discriminated. 2. That which discriminates; a mark of distinction. 3. The quality of being discriminating; faculty of nicely distinguishing. 4. A distinction, as in treatment; esp., an unfair or injurious distinction. — **Syn.** See **DISCERNMENT**.

**dis-crim'i-na-tive** (-krím'í-ná'tív; ná'tív), *adj.* 1. Marking a difference; distinguishing. 2. Observing distinctions; discriminating. — **dis-crim'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-crim'i-na-to'ry** (-ná'tó'ry or, esp. *Brit.*, -lér-í), *adj.* Discriminative; showing favoritism.

**dis-crown'** (dis-króun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

**dis-cur'sive** (dis-kúr'sív), *adj.* Passing from one subject to another; roving; digressive — **dis-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cur'sive-ness**, *n.*

**dis-cuss'** (dis-kús'), *v. t.*; *pl.* *DISCUSSES* (-íz, -íz), *DISCI* (dis'tí). [L. *discuss*.] A heavy, circular plate to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill, a sort of quoit, also, the exercise or game of throwing the discus. — **dis-cuss'** (dis-kús'), *v. t.* [L. *discussus*, past part. of *discutere* to strike asunder, L.L. to discuss, examine, fr. *dis* + *cutere* to strike.] 1. *Obs.* *exc. Med.* To drive away; to dispel. 2. To investigate, as that which is uncertain; esp.: a To argue by presenting the various sides of, as a question; debate. b To discourse about; as, to discuss one's friends. 3. *Obs.* To explain; declare. 4. *Colloq.* To consume appreciatively (food or drink).

**Syn.** Discuss, argue, debate, dispute mean to discourse about so as to reach conclusions or to convince. Discuss also implies a sifting or examining, especially by presenting considerations pro and con; argue, the adducing of evidence or reasons in support of one's position; debate implies formal or public argument between opposing parties or, less often, deliberation with oneself; dispute (archaic in the sense of *discuss*) now implies contentious or heated argument.

**dis-cus'sion** (dis-kúsh'ún), *n.* Consideration of a question in open debate; argument for the sake of arriving at truth or clearing up difficulties.

**dis-dain'** (dis-dán'), *v. t.* [OF. *desdignier*, fr. L. *dedignari* to scorn. See **DEIGN**.] 1. To think unworthy; to deem unsuitable. 2. To reject as unworthy of oneself, or as not deserving one's notice; to scorn to accept, perform, recognize, etc. — **Syn.** See **DESPISE**. — *n.* [OF. *desdain*, *desdign*, fr. the verb.] A feeling of contempt and aversion for that which is regarded as beneath one; scorn.

**dis-dain'ful** (-fúl; -f'), *adj.* Full of, or expressing, disdain; scornful; contemptuous — **Syn.** See **PROUD**. — **dis-dain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-dain'ful-ness**, *n.*

**dis-ease'** (dí-zé'), *n.* [OF. *denaise*, fr. *des* (fr. L. *dis*) + *aise* ease.] 1. Archaic. Lack of ease; discomfort. 2. A condition in which

**dis-em-bark'** (dis'ém-bárk'), *v. t. & i.* To remove to shore from on board a vessel; to land; debark. — **dis-em-bar-ka-tion** (dis'ém-bár-ká'shún), *n.* — **dis-em-bar'kment**, *n.*

**dis-em-bar-rass** (dis'ém-bár'rás), *v. t.* To free from something that impedes or embarrasses, to clear; disentangle. — **Syn.** See **EXTRICATE**. **dis-em-bod'y** (-ém-bód'í), *v. t.*; see **EMBODY**. To invest of the body or corporeal existence; as, disembodied spirits. — **dis-em-bod'y-ment** (-mént), *n.*

**dis-em-bogue'** (-bóg'), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *desembocar*, fr. *des* (fr. L. *dis*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (fr. L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek.] To pass through the mouth of a stream into a sea; to discharge contents; to emerge. — **dis-em-bogue-ment**, *n.*

**dis-em-bos'om** (dis'ém-bó'sóm; -bó'sóm), *v. t.* To separate from the bosom; to reveal. — *v. i.* To reveal oneself; to unbosom.

**dis-em-bow'el** (-bów'él; -v'), *v. t.*; see **EMBOWEL**. To take or let out the bowels of; to eviscerate. — **dis-em-bow'el-ment**, *n.*

**dis-en-a-ble** (dis'én-á'b'l), *v. t.*; see **ENABLE**. To render legally incapable; to disable; disqualify.

**dis-en-chant'** (-én-chánt'; -v'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment. — **dis-en-chant'or**, *n.* — **dis-en-chant'ment**, *n.*

**dis-en-cum'ber** (-én-kúm'bér), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance — **Syn.** See **EXTRICATE**. — *Ant.* Burden, impede.

**dis-en-dow'** (-én-dóu'), *v. t.* To strip of endowment — **dis-en-dow'or**, *n.* — **dis-en-dow'ment**, *n.*

**dis-en-fran'chise** (-frán'chíz), *v. t.* To disfranchise. — **dis-en-fran'chise-ment** (-chíz-mént), *n.*

**dis-en-gage'** (-én-gá'), *v. t.*; see **ENGAGE**. To release from that with which anything is engaged, enmeshed, or involved; to detach. — *v. i.* To release or detach oneself; to get free.

**dis-en-gage-ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act of disengaging, or setting free, or state of being disengaged. 2. Freedom from engrossing ties, occupation, etc.; ease.

**dis-en-tail'** (-én-tál'), *v. t.* *Law*. To free from entail.

**dis-en-tan'gle** (-táng'l), *v. t. & i.*; see **TANGLE**. To free or become free from entanglement; straighten out. — **Syn.** See **EXTRICATE**. — **dis-en-tan'gle-ment**, *n.*

**dis-en-throne'** (dis'én-thrón'), *v. t.* To dethrone; depose. — **dis-en-throne-ment**, *n.*

**dis-en-tit'le** (-tít'l), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.

**dis-en-tomb'** (-tóm'b'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb; to disinter. — **dis-en-tomb'ment**, *n.*

**dis-en-train'** (-trán'), *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To detain.

**dis-en-trance'** (-tráns'), *v. t.*; see **ENTRANCE**, *v. t.* To awaken from a trance or enchantment.

**dis-en-twine'** (-twin'), *v. t. & i.* To untwine; disentangle.

**dis-es-tab'lish** (dis'és-táb'lísh), *v. t.* To deprive of an established position, privilege, etc.; specif., to deprive (a church) of its official connection with and support by the state. — **dis-es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*



**dis-junc-tive** (-tív), *adj.* 1. Tending to disjoin; involving disjunction. 2. Gram. Joining words in co-ordinate construction and expressing an alternative between their ideas, as in **disjunctive conjunction** (either...or). **Disjunctive adverb** (*else, otherwise, or also*). 3. Logic. Expressing alternatives, esp. mutually exclusive alternatives. Cf. **CATEGORICAL**, 1. a. — *n.* 1. Gram. A disjunctive conjunction. 2. Logic. A disjunctive proposition. — **dis-junc-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-junc-tive** (dis-jún'v), *n.* Scot. Breakfast. **disk** (disk), *n.* Also **disco**. [L. *discus*. See **DISC**.] 1. A discus. 2. A flat circular plate; as, a disk of metal; also, something resembling a plate; specif. (usually **disco**), a phonograph record. 3. Bot. In composites (family *Compositae*), the central portion of the head, composed of tubular flowers. See **COMPOSITE**, n. 2. 4. Usually **disco**. Zool. Any of various structures likened to a disk.

**disk** (disk), *v. t.* 1. To cut or form into a disk or disks. 2. To cultivate with a disk harrow. 3. To record on a phonograph disc. **disk harrow**. A form of harrow in which the earth is broken up by disks arranged at an angle with the line of draft. See **HARROW**, *Illustr.*

**disk jockey**. Variant of **disc jockey**. **disk wheel**. A wheel, as on an automobile, presenting a solid surface, either convex or concave, from hub to rim.

**dis-like** (dis-lík), *v. t.* To feel antipathy or aversion to; disrelish; disapprove. — **dis-like-ly**, *adj.* **dis-like-ly-ness**, *n.* Aversion or distaste; an aversion. — **dis-like-ly-ble** (dis-lík'ə-b'l), *adj.*

**dis-lin-e** (dis-lín'), *v. t.* & *i.*; see **LIN**. Post. To efface, or to fade. **dis-lo-cate** (dis-ló'kát; dis-ló'kán), *v. t.* [ML. *dislocatus*, past part. of *dislocare*, fr. L. *dis-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place.] 1. To displace; esp., to remove (a bone) from its normal connections with a neighboring bone; to disjoin. 2. To disarrange, as affairs or plans. — **dis-lo-ca-tion** (dis-ló'ká-shún), *n.*

**dis-lodge** (dis-lój'), *v. t.* & *i.*; see **LODGE**. To drive from a lodge or place of rest; hence, to drive out from hiding or defense. — **dis-lodge-ment** (-lój'mént), *n.*

**dis-loy-al** (-lój'ál), *adj.* [OF. *desloyal*] Not loyal; false where allegiance is due. — *Syn.* See **FAITHLESS**. — **dis-loy-al-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-loy-al-ty** (-tí), *n.* 1. Lack of loyalty; violation of allegiance. 2. A disloyal act or thought.

**dis-mal** (diz'mál), *n.* [ME. *dismale* evil days, fr. OF. *dis mal*, fr. L. *dis* mali.] 1. A dismal person, state, or thing; specif., pl., Colloq., the blues; low spirits; — with the; also, gloomy circumstances. 2. Southern U.S. A swamp. — *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Unlucky; ill-omened; sinister; fatal. 2. Woful; dreadful; horrifying. 3. Gloomy to the eye or ear; cheerless. — **dis-mal-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-mal-ness**, *n.*

**dis-man-tle** (dis-mán'tl), *v. t.*; see **MAN-TLE**. 1. To strip of dress or covering; to divest. 2. To strip of furniture and equipment; as, to **dis-man-tle** a house; specif., to strip of guns or defenses; as, to **dis-man-tle** a fort. — **dis-man-tle-ment**, *n.*

**dis-mas't** (dis-mást'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast.

**dis-may** (dis-máy), *v. t.* [ME. *dismaien*, *desmaien*, fr. OF. *esmaier*, fr. L. *ex* out + a root of *Teut.* origin; cf. OHG. *magan* to be strong or able.] To disabuse with alarm, depress the spirits or courage of; daunt.

*Syn.* **Dismay**, **appall**, **horify**, **daunt** mean to unnerve and arrest in action. **Dismay** implies loss of power to proceed because one is balked by terror or great perplexity; **appall** implies an overwhelming and paralyzing dread or terror or, in current use, a sense of impotence when one is confronted by that which confounds yet which one is unable to alter; **horify** strictly implies a shuddering revulsion from that which is ghastly or hideously offensive, but is now often used in a weakened sense; **daunt** presupposes an attempt to do something requiring courage and therefore implies a stoppage by that which cowers or subdues.

— *n.* Sudden loss of spirit through fear; disabling terror; consternation. — *Syn.* See **FEAR**.

**dis-mem-ber** (dis-mém'ber), *v. t.* [OF. *dismembrer*, fr. L. *dis-* + *membrum* limb.] To tear limb from limb; to disjoin the limbs of; hence, to tear or cut in pieces; mangle. — **dis-mem-ber-ment**, *n.*

**dis-mis-sal** (dis-mís'sál), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *missus*, past part. of *mittere* to send.] 1. To send away; to cause or permit to go. 2. To send or remove from office, service, or employment; discharge. 3. To put away; esp., to put out of mind; to cease to consider. 4. Law. To put (an action or party) out of consideration; to refuse to hear further; — said of the court. — *Syn.* See **EJECT**.

**dis-mis-sal** (dis-mís'sál), *n.* Act of dismissing, or state or fact of being dismissed; — now more usual than **dis-mis-sion** (dis-mís'hún).

**dis-mount** (dis-móunt'), *v. t.* 1. Poetic. To come down; descend. 2. To alight from a horse, camel, motorcycle, or the like. — *v. i.* 1. To throw or remove from the carriage or mount; — said esp. of artillery. 2. To remove from a setting, as a jewel. 3. To unhorse; also, *Mil.*, to deprive of horses, as cavalry. 4. Mech. To take apart (a machine); disassemble. — *n.* Act, process, or method of dismounting.

**dis-na-ture** (-ná'túr), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become unnatural.

**dis-ob-ei-dence** (dis'ó-bé'déns; ós), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.

**dis-ob-ei-dent** (-ént), *adj.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **dis-ob-ei-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-obey** (dis'ó-bé), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *desobeir*, fr. L. *dis-* + *obedire* to obey.] To refuse or neglect to obey.

**dis-ob-lige** (dis'ó-blíg'), *v. t.*; see **OB-LIGE**. 1. To refuse to oblige; to be unaccommodating to; hence, to offend; affront. 2. To cause inconvenience to; to incommode. — **dis-ob-lig-ing** (-blíg'ing), *adj.*

**dis-or-dér** (dis-ór'dér), *n.* 1. Lack of order; confusion; disarray. 2. Neglect of order or system; irregularity. 3. Breach of public order; tumult. 4. Sickness; ailment. — *v. t.* 1. To disarrange; to confuse. 2. To disturb the natural functions of (body or mind); to derange.

**dis-or-dér-ed** (-dér'ed), *adj.* Thrown into disorder; deranged; affected with disorder or disease; specif., morbid; crazed.

**dis-or-dér-ly** (-dér'ly), *adj.* 1. Not in order; disarranged. 2. Unruly; turbulent; as, disorderly people. 3. Law. Offensive to good morals and public decency. **disorderly conduct** is a petty offense. **disorderly houses** include common brothels, common gaming houses, etc. A **disorderly person** is one guilty of any one of various acts (against the public peace, order, morals, or safety) declared by statute to be offenses. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner; irregularly; confusedly. — **dis-or-dér-ly-ness**, *n.*

**dis-or-gan-i-za-tion** (dis'ór-gán-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), *n.* Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized.

**dis-or-gan-ize** (dis'ór-gán-íz), *v. t.* To destroy the organic structure or system of; to throw into disorder; to disarrange. — **dis-or-gan-iz-a-tion** (-i-zá'shún), *n.*

**dis-or-i-ent** (dis'ó-rí-ént), *v. t.* [Dis- + orient.] 1. Rare. To face or turn away from the east. 2. To cause to lose one's bearings; to confuse, as in one's sense of what is right or proper. 3. — cause to depart from the normal or proper position, adjustment, arrangement, or relationship. 4. Psychiatry. To cause loss of appreciation of place and time or of one's own identity, as in certain diseases. **dis-or-i-en-tate** (-tát; -tén'tít; -tér-én'tít), *v. t.* To disorient. — **dis-or-i-en-ta-tion** (-tér-én-tá'shún), *n.*

**dis-own** (dis-ón'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to oneself; to repudiate; disclaim; disavow.

**dis-par-age** (dis-pár'ij), *v. t.*; — **AGE** (-líd); — **AG-ING** (-líg'ing). [OF. *desparagier* to marry unequally, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) + *parage* extraction, lineage, fr. *par* dec.] To lower in rank or estimation by actions or words; hence, to speak slightly of; to depreciate. — *Syn.* See **DECEY**. — **dis-par-age-ment** (-mént), *n.*

1. Diminution of esteem or standing; disgrace. 2. Act of disparaging; depreciation.

**dis-par-ag-ing** (-líg'ing), *adj.* That disparages; as, a **disparaging** remark. — **dis-par-ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-pa-rate** (dis-pá-rát), *adj.* [L. *disparatus*, past part. of *disparare* to part, fr. *dis-* + *parare* to prepare.] Unequal; dissimilar; distinct in respect to quality or ultimate character. — *Syn.* See **DIFFERENT**. — **dis-pa-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pa-rate-ness**, *n.*

**dis-par'i-ty** (dis-pár'i-tí), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tíz). Inequality; difference in age, rank, or condition; also, difference in character or kind.

**dis-part** (dis-párt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *despartir*, fr. L. *dispartire*.] To part asunder; separate.

**dis-part**, *n.* Gun. A piece of metal placed on the muzzle, or near the trunnions, on the top of a piece of ordnance, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore; — called also **dispart sight**.

**dis-part'ment** (-mént), *n.* A parting or division.

**dis-pas-sion-ate** (dis-páh'shún'it), *adj.* Free from passion; not carried away by feeling; calm; impartial. — *Syn.* See **FAIR**. — **dis-pas-sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pas-sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

**dis-patch** (dis-pích'), *v. t.* [Sp. *despachar*.] 1. To send off or away, esp. on official business; as, to **dispatch** a messenger. 2. To put to death; to dispose of, as business, as quickly as business. — *v. i.* Archaic. To hasten; to finish up a matter of business. — *Syn.* See **KILL**. — *n.* 1. A dispatching; as, a The sending of a message or messenger. 2 Dismissal or discharge; esp., official discharge. 3 Act of putting to death; killing. 4 Prompt disposal, quick readiness; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence, diligence; haste. 5 A message, esp. an important official message, sent with speed; also, an item of news sent in by a reporter to a newspaper. 6 An agency for sending goods promptly to their destination. — *Syn.* See **HASTE**. — **dis-patch'er** (-ér), *n.*

**dispatch boat**. A vessel for conveying dispatches.

**dis-pel** (dis-pél'), *v. t.*; — **PELLED** (-péld); — **PEL-LING**. [L. *dispellere*, fr. *dis-* + *pellere* to push, drive.] To drive away by scattering; to clear away; dissipate. — *Syn.* See **SCATTER**.

**dis-pend** (dis-pénd'), *v. t.* [OF. *despendere*, fr. L. *dispendere*. See **DISENSE**, v.] Archaic. To spend; squander.

**dis-pen-sa-ble** (dis-pén'sá-b'l), *adj.* 1. Eccl. Admitting dispensation. 2. Capable of being dispensed or administered. 3. Capable of being dispensed with; hence, not binding. — **dis-pen-sa-ble-ly** (-blí'ly), *adv.* — **dis-pen-sa-ble-ness**, *n.*

**dis-pen-sa-ry** (-rí), *n.*; pl. -ries (-ríz). A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed, esp. free or at low cost to the poor.

**dis-pen-sa-tion** (dis-pén'sá'shún), *n.* 1. Act of dispensing, or dealing out; esp., Theol., the distribution of good and evil by God to man. 2. That which is dispensed, dealt out, or appointed. 3. A specific arrangement; a provision; as, a happy dispensation of nature. 4. A release from performance or obligation; remission; esp., Eccl., exemption from an ecclesiastical law, an impediment, or a vow; as, a marriage dispensation. 5. Theol., a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; as, the Christian dispensation. — **dis-pen-sa-tion-al** (-ál'ly), *adj.*

**dis-pen-sa-tor** (dis-pén'sá-tór), *n.* One who dispenses.

**dis-pen-sa-to-ry** (dis-pén'sá-tó'ri; or, esp. Brit., -tér'it), *n.*; pl. -to-ries (-ríz). 1. A book containing a systematic description of drugs used in medicine. 2. A dispensary.

**dis-pense** (dis-péns'), *n.* *Obs.* Dispensation.

**dis-pense**, *v. t.* [OF. *dispensier*, fr. L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense, fr. *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh.] 1. To dispense in portions; to distribute. 2. To apply, as laws; to administer. 3. To exempt; excuse; absolve. 4. To put up (a prescription or medicine). — *Syn.* See **DISTRIBUTE**. — *v. i.* 1. Rare. To make up; to compensate. 2. To grant dispensation. — **dis-pense with**. To give up, release, or do without, as services, attention, etc. 3. To arrange with for a dispensation. — **dis-pense'er** (-pén'sér), *n.*

**dis-peo-ple** (dis-pé'pl), *v. t.*; — **PEO-PLED** (-péld); — **PEO-PLEING** (-plíng). [OF. *despeupler*.] To depopulate.

**dis-per-sal** (dis-pér'sál; -sh), *n.* Act or result of dispersing or scattering; dispersion; distribution.

**dis-per-se** (dis-pér'sé), *v. t.* [L. *dispersus*, past part. of *dispergere* to disperse, fr. *dis-* + *spargere* to strew.] 1. To cause to break apart and go different ways; to scatter. 2. To cause to become widely separated; to distribute. 3. To spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source; to disseminate; specif.: a Physics. To subject to dispersion. b Physical Chem. To distribute, as colloidal particles, in some other substance (the dispersion medium). 4. To dissipate or dispel, as a vapor. — *v. i.* 1. To separate; to go or move into different parts; hence, to be dissipated; to vanish. 2. To share one's abundance with others. — *Syn.* See **SCATTER**. — **dis-per-sed-ly** (-pér'séd-ly; -sh'ly), *adv.* — **dis-per-se'r** (-pér'sér), *n.* — **dis-per-si-ble** (-sí-b'l), *adj.*

**dis-per-sion** (dis-pér'shún; -zhún), *n.* 1. Act of dispersing, or state of being dispersed. 2. Physics. The separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different colored rays; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of electric waves, etc. 3. Physical Chem. A dispersed substance; hence, the system composed of dispersed substance and dispersion medium.

**dis-per-sive** (-pér'sív), *adj.* Tending to disperse.

**dis-per-soid** (dis-pér'sóid), *n.* [disperse + -oid.] Chem. A substance dispersed in colloidal form; a colloid.

**dis-pir-it** (dis-pí-rít), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; to depress; dishearten. — **dis-pir-it-ed**, *adj.* — **dis-pir-it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pir-it-ed-ness**, *n.*

**dis-pit'eous** (dis-pit'ē-əs), *adj.* Full of despit; pitiless.

**dis-place'** (dis-plās'), *v. t.* 1. To remove from the usual or proper place. 2. To crowd out; to take the place of. 3. To remove from a state, office, or the like; discharge. 4. To expel from one's habitation temporarily or permanently, as by devastation of war or conquerors' compulsion. 5. *Obs.* To banish, as hunger. — *Syn.* See **REPLACE**.

**dis-placed' person** (-plāst'). A person expelled or deported from his country of nationality or of habitual residence by one of the nazi, fascist, or quiding regimes as a prisoner of war or for forced labor or because of race, nationality, religion, or political opinions. *Abbr.* **DP** or **D.P.**

**dis-place'ment** (dis-plās'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of displacing, or state of being displaced. 2. The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body, as by a ship, the weight of the displaced fluid being equal to that of the displacing body. 3. The difference between the initial position of a body and any later position; specif., a geological fault. See **FAULT**, 5, *Illustr.*

**dis-plant'** (dis-plānt'; 9), *v. t.* *Obs.* To displace; dislodge.

**dis-play'** (dis-plē'), *v. t.* [OF. *depleter*, fr. L. *displicare* to scatter, unfold, fr. *dis-* + *plicare* to fold.] 1. To unfold; to spread out or wide. 2. To spread before the view; to show. 3. *Print.* To make conspicuous, as by use of large or prominent type. — *Syn.* See **SHOW**. — *n.* 1. An opening or unfolding; exhibition. 2. Ostentatious show; parade. 3. *Print.* Varying arrangement of lines, as by use of different styles of type faces; also, matter thus printed.

**dis-please'** (dis-plēz'), *v. t.* To incur the disapproval of, esp. disapproval accompanied by aversion or dislike; to be offensive to. — *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense.

**dis-pleas'ure** (dis-plēz'chūr), *n.* 1. The feeling of one who is displeased. 2. Discomfort; trouble. 3. That which displeases; offense; injury. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* To displease.

**dis-plode'** (dis-plōd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *displodere*.] *Obs.* To explode.

**dis-plume'** (dis-plōm'; 114), *v. t.* To strip of plumes; to dishonor.

**dis-pone'** (dis-pōn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *disponere*. See **DISPOSITION**.] *Obs.* *ex. Scol.* To dispose, to arrange.

**dis-port'** (dis-pōrt'; 70), *n.* [OF. *desport*, fr. *desporter*, *v.*] Play, sport, or diversion. — *v. t.* [OF. *desporter*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry; orig., to carry away from work.] To divert or amuse; to make merry — *v. i.* To indulge in salety; to wanton or frolic.

**dis-pos'a-ble** (dis-pōz'ā-b'l), *adj.* Subject to disposal; not assigned to any special use.

**dis-pos'al** (dis-pōz'āl), *n.* 1. A disposing; arrangement. 2. Management; administration; dispensation; as, divine disposal. 3. Transference of anything into new hands, a new place, etc.; bestowal. 4. Power or authority to dispose of; — esp. in the phrase *the disposal of*.

**dis-poser** (dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *disposer*, fr. *dis-* + *poser* to place.] 1. To distribute and put in place; to arrange. 2. To regulate; adjust; settle. 3. To deal out; to assign to a use; to employ, to dispose of. 4. To incline the mind of; to incline. — *v. i.* 1. To arrange or settle matters finally. 2. *Obs.* To bargain; to make terms. — *Syn.* See **INCLINE**. — *dis-posal*, *n.* 1. To determine the fate, condition, employment, etc., of. 2. To set rid of; to put out of the way. 3. To part with; relinquish; bargain away. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* Act of disposing; management; also, power or right of disposal. 2. *Archaic.* Disposition; also, demeanor. — *dis-poser* (dis-pōz'ēr), *n.*

**dis-po-si'tion** (dis-pōz'ish'ūn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose, fr. *dis-* + *ponere* to place.] 1. Act or power of disposing, or state of being disposed; disposal; as, a Management; often, specif., divine dispensation. 2. The setting rid, or making over, of anything; relinquishment; also, the power of making such disposition; control. 3. The ordering or arranging of anything, or the state of being arranged, esp. systematically; as, the disposition of draperies; the disposition of troops. 4. Natural tendency to any action or state; aptitude. 5. Natural or prevailing temper of mind; also, mood; humor. *Syn.* Disposition, temperament, temper, complexion, character, personality, individuality mean the dominant quality or qualities which mark a person or group. Disposition implies the predominating bent of one's mind or spirit; temperament implies the sum total of characteristics that are innate or inherent and the result of one's physical or nervous organization; temper now implies the qualities, largely acquired through experience, that determine the way a person, a people, an age, or the like, meets situations or difficulties; complexion, now archaic, comes close to temperament; character applies to the aggregate of qualities, especially moral qualities, which must be taken into account in any ethical judgment of a person; personality applies to an aggregate of qualities which distinguish one as a person; individuality implies a personality that distinguishes one from all others.

**dis-pos-sess'** (dis-pōz'sēs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of land. — *dis-pos-ses'sion* (dis-pōz'sēsh'ūn), *n.* — *dis-pos-ses'sor* (dis-pōz'sēz'ēr), *n.*

**dis-po'sure** (dis-pōz'chūr), *n.* Disposal or disposition.

**dis-praise'** (dis-prāz'), *v. t.* To notice with disapprobation or censure; to disparage; to depreciate. — *n.* Censure; disparagement. — *dis-prais'er*, *n.* — *dis-prais'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**dis-prize'** (dis-prīz'), *v. t.* To fail to prize; undervalue.

**dis-proof'** (dis-prōof'), *n.* A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation.

**dis-pro-portion** (dis-prō-pōr'shūn), *n.* [F.] Lack of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation; disparity. — *v. t.* To violate symmetry in; to mismatch. — *dis-pro-portion'al* (dis-prō-pōr'shūn), *adj.*

**dis-pro-portion-ate** (-tē), *adj.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; out of proportion. — *dis-pro-portion-ate-ly*, *adv.* — *-ate-ness*, *n.*

**dis-prove'** (dis-prōv'; 2), *v. t.* [OF. *disprover*.] To prove false; refute. — *dis-prov'a-ble* (dis-prōv'ā-b'l), *adj.*

*Syn.* Disprove, refute, confute, rebut, controvert mean to show or attempt to show the untruth of. Disprove implies the success of an argument in showing the falsity or invalidity of another's argument; refute stresses the method more than the effect of argument in disproving; confute implies the reducing to silence of opponents by disproving their arguments utterly or by refuting them brilliantly; rebut even more than refute suggests a formal method in use by those who would disprove; controvert implies both a contradiction of one's opponent's arguments and an attempt to refute them.

**dis-pu-ta-ble** (dis-pū-tā-b'l), *adj.* Subject to dispute; debatable. — *dis-pu-ta-bil'i-ty* (dis-pū-tā-b'l-ē-tē), *n.* — *dis-pu-ta-bly* (dis-pū-tā-b'l-ē), *adv.*

**dis-pu-tant** (dis-pū-tānt), *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes.

**dis-pu-ta'tion** (dis-pū-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of disputing; controversy; debate. 2. *Obs.* Conversation; discussion.

**dis-pu-ta'tious** (-shūs), *adj.* Inclined to dispute. — *dis-pu-ta'tiously*, *adv.* — *dis-pu-ta'tious-ness*, *n.*

**dis-put'a-tive** (dis-pū-tā-tīv), *adj.* Disputatious.

**dis-pute'** (dis-pūt'), *v. i.* [OF. *deputer*, *disputer*, fr. L. *disputare*, -*tum*, fr. *dis-* + *putare* to reckon, think.] To contend in argument; to debate; often, to argue irritably; wrangle. — *v. t.* 1. To make a subject of disputation; to argue pro and con. 2. To oppose by argument or assertion; to deny the truth or validity of. 3. To contend about; contest. — *Syn.* See **DISCUSS**. — *n.* 1. Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; also, a quarrel. 2. *Obs.* Armed or physical combat; a contest. — *dis-put'er* (dis-pūt'ēr), *n.*

**dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (dis-kwōl'ē-fē-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; disability; also, that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

**dis-qual'i-ty** (dis-kwōl'ē-tē), *n.* — *-fy* (-fid), -*-fy'ing*. 1. To deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose; to render unfit. 2. To deprive of some power or privilege, as by positive restriction; to disable legally. 3. *Sports.* To debar from further participation or competition because of an infringement of the rules or of official rulings.

**dis-qui'et** (dis-kwē'tē), *v. t.* To render unquiet; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy. — *Syn.* See **DISCOMPOSE**. — *adj.* Rare. Disquieted; uneasy. — *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness.

**dis-qui'et-ing**, *adj.* Causing disquiet. — *dis-qui'et-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**dis-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* In a disquiet manner; uneasily.

**dis-qui'e-tude** (dis-kwē'tē-tūd), *n.* Want of quiet; disquiet.

**dis-qui-si'tion** (dis-kwē-zish'ūn), *n.* [L. *disquisition*, fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently, fr. *dis-* + *querere* to seek.] A formal inquiry or discussion; elaborate essay.

**dis-rate'** (dis-rāt'), *v. t.* To reduce in rating, rank, or class.

**dis-re-gard'** (dis-rē-gārd'), *v. t.* Not to regard, to pay no heed to; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard. — *Syn.* See **NEGLECT**. — *n.* A disregarding, or state of being disregarded; esp., intentional neglect.

**dis-re-gard'ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Neglectful; heedless.

**dis-re-lish** (dis-rē'līsh), *n.* Want of relish; distaste. — *v. t.* Not to relish; to regard as offensive.

**dis-re-mem'ber** (dis-rē-mēm'bēr), *v. t.* *Dial. & Colloq.* To forget.

**dis-re-pair'** (-rē-pā'r'), *n.* State of being in need of repair.

**dis-rep'u-ta-ble** (dis-rē-pū-tā-b'l), *adj.* Not reputable; of bad repute.

— *dis-rep'u-ta-bil'i-ty* (dis-rē-pū-tā-b'l-ē-tē), *n.* — *dis-rep'u-ta-bly* (dis-rē-pū-tā-b'l-ē), *adv.*

**dis-rep'u-ta'tion** (dis-rē-pū-tā'shūn), *n.* Disrepute

**dis-re-pute'** (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; ill character; low estimation; dishonor. — *Syn.* See **DISGRACE**.

**dis-respect'** (-rē-spēkt'), *n.* Want of respect, incivility; discourtesy. — *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

**dis-re-spect'a-ble** (dis-rē-spēkt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not having or deserving respect

— *dis-re-spect'a-bil'i-ty* (dis-rē-spēkt'ā-b'l-ē-tē), *n.*

**dis-re-spect'ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Wanting in respect; uncivil. — *dis-re-spect'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *dis-re-spect'ful-ness*, *n.*

**dis-robe'** (dis-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* To undress. — *dis-robe'ment*, *n.*

**dis-root'** (dis-rōot'), *v. t.* To uproot, hence, to dislodge.

**dis-rupt'** (dis-rūpt'), *v. t.* [L. *disruptus*, *disruptus*, past part. of *disrumpere*, *disrumpere*, to break asunder, fr. *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst.] Broken asunder; disrupted. — *v. t. & i.* To break asunder.

— *dis-rup't'er*, *n.* — *dis-rup'tor* (dis-rūpt'ēr), *n.*

**dis-rup-tion** (dis-rūpt'shūn), *n.* Act of rending asunder, or state of being rent asunder; breach.

**dis-rup'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Causing, or tending to cause, disruption.

— *dis-rup'tive-ly*, *adv.*

**dis-sat-is-fac'tion** (dis-sāt'is-fāk'shūn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented; discontent.

**dis-sat-is-fac'to-ry** (-tō-rē), *adj.* Causing dissatisfaction

**dis-sat-is-fy** (dis-sāt'is-fē), *v. t.* — *-fy* (-fid), -*-fy'ing* To render unsatisfied; to displease.

**dis-seat'** (dis-sēt'), *v. t.* To unseat.

**dis-sect'** (dis-sēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dissectus*, past part. of *dissecare*, fr. *dis-* + *secare* to cut.] 1. To divide into separate parts, as an animal or a plant, for examination; to anatomize. 2. To analyze, esp. critically. — *Syn.* See **ANALYZE**. — *dis-sect'or* (dis-sēkt'ēr), *n.*

**dis-sect'ed** (-sēkt'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* Cut into several parts; specif.: a *Bot.* Cut deeply into many fine lobes or divisions; as, a dissected leaf. b *Phys. Geog.* Divided into ridges by valleys or gorges; as, a dissected plateau.

**dis-section** (dis-sēk'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of dissecting. 2. Anything dissected; esp., an anatomical specimen so prepared.

**dis-seize'**, *dis-seize'* (dis-sēz'), *v. t.* [OF. *desseier*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) + *seis* to seize, put in possession.] *Law.* To dispossess or oust wrongfully.

**dis-sei-see'**, *dis-sei-see'* (dis-sēz'ēz'; dis-sēz'ēz'), *n.* *Law.* A person dispossessed; — *correlative* to *disseisor*.

**dis-sei-zin**, *dis-sei-zin* (dis-sēz'zīn), *n.* [OF. *desseisine*.] *Law.* Act of disseizing, or state of being disseized.

**dis-sei-zor**, *dis-sei-zor* (-zēr; -zēr), *n.* *Law.* One who disseizes another; — *correlative* to *disseisee*.

**dis-sem'blance** (dis-sēm'blāns), *n.* [OF. *dessemblance*.] Lack of resemblance; unlikeness; difference.

**dis-sem'blans, *n.* Act of dissembling; dissimulation.**

**dis-sem'ble** (dis-sēm'blē), *v. t.* — *-SEM'BLE* (-b'lē); — *-SEM'BLING* (-blīng). [From earlier *dissemulare* to dissimulate (fr. OF. *dissemuler*, fr. L. *dissemulare*.)] 1. To hide under a false semblance; to feign; disguise. 2. To make pretense of; simulate. 3. To pass as if unnoticed; as, to dissemble wrongs. — *Syn.* See **DISGUISE**. — *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, or feeling by a pretense. — *dis-sem'bler* (-blēr), *n.*

**dis-sem'i-nate** (dis-sēm'ī-nā), *v. t. & i.* [L. *disseminatus*, past part. of *disseminare* to disseminate, fr. *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, fr. *semen* seed.] To sow broadcast or as seed; to spread abroad. — *dis-sem'i-nate* (-nā'shūn), *n.* — *dis-sem'i-nat'ive* (-nā'tīv), *adj.* — *dis-sem'i-na'tor* (-nā'tēr), *n.*

**dis-sen'sion** (dis-sēn'shūn), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; discord. — *Syn.* See **DISCORD**.

**dis-sent'** (dis-sēnt'), *v. i.* [F. or L.; fr. *dissentir*, fr. L. *dissentire*, *dissentire*, fr. *dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think.] 1. To differ in opinion; to disagree. 2. *Eccles.* To differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government. — *n.* 1. Act of dissenting; disagree-

ment. 2. *Ecol.* Separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity.

Church of England; nonconformist.

**dis-sen'tent** (dī-sen'shnt), *adj.* Declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents. — **dis-sen'tience** (shns), *n.*  
**dis-sen'ting** (dī-sen'ting), *adj.* Expressing disagreement; as, without a dissenting voice. — **dis-sen'ting-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-sen'tious** (sen'shsh), *adj.* Quarrelsome; factious.  
**dis-sap'i-ment** (dī-sap'i-mnt), *n.* [L. *dissapimentum*, fr. *dissapere*, fr. *dis-* + *sapere* to hedge in, enclose.] A separating tissue; a partition; a septum.  
**dis-sert'** (dī-surt'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dissertus*, past part. of *disserrere*, fr. *dis-* + *serrere* to join.] To discourse; discuss.  
**dis-ser-tate** (dī-sert-tāt), *v. i.* [L. *dissertatus*, past part. of *dissertare* to discuss, freq. fr. *disserrere*.] To give a dissertation; discourse. — **dis-ser-ta'tor** (tā'tr), *n.*  
**dis-sert'ion** (dī-sert'ishn), *n.* An extended treatment of a subject, esp. in writing; essay; thesis.  
**dis-serve'** (dīs-sūrv'), *v. t.* To serve ill; to damage.  
**dis-ser-vice** (sūrv'is), *n.* Ill service; injury; harm.  
**dis-sev'er** (dī-sēv'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To sever thoroughly; disunite. — **dis-sev'er-ance** (āns), *n.* — **dis-sev'er-ment**, *n.*  
**dis-si-dence** (dīs'ī-dns), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.  
**dis-si-dent** (dī-snt), *adj.* [L. *dissidens*, -entis, pres. part. of *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree, fr. *dis-* + *sedere* to sit.] Not agreeing; different — *n.* One who dissents, a dissenter.  
**dis-si-l'ent** (dī-sil'ēnt), *adj.* [L. *dissiliens*, -entis, pres. part. of *dissilire* to leap asunder, fr. *dis-* + *salire* to leap.] Starting asunder; springing apart; specif., *Bot.*, bursting open or dehiscing violently, as the ripe capsules of the balsam. — **dis-si-l'en-cy** (fā-sh), *n.*  
**dis-sim'i-lar** (dī-sim'i-lēr; dīs-sim'), *adj.* Not similar; unlike. — **dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty** (lār'i-ti), *n.*

**Syn.** Dissimilarity, unlikeness, difference, divergence, distinction mean a (or the) lack of correspondence between two or more things. Dissimilarity and unlikeness, the general terms, are distinguishable only in very precise use, *dissimilarity* being preferred when the contrast between the things is obvious and *unlikeness* when they are of the same species or sort. *Difference* suggests notice of a quality or feature which marks each thing as apart from the others; *divergence* applies to a difference between things (often persons) having the same origin, the same end, or the like, and making for their cleavage; *distinction* implies a want of resemblance in detail, especially in some minute or not obvious detail apparent only through study, analysis, or the like.

**dis-sim'i-late** (dī-sim'i-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become dissimilar; to cause to undergo, or to undergo, dissimulation

**dis-sim'i-la'tion** (dī-sim'i-lā'shšn), *n.* A making or becoming dissimilar; specif., *Phonol.*, development of dissimilarity between two identical sounds near each other in a word (as Lat. *peregrinus*, vulgar Lat. *pelegrinus*).

**dis-sim'i-l'i-tude** (dīs'i-mil'i-tūd; dīs'sf'), *n.* Lack of resemblance; unlikeness.

**dis-sim'u-late** (dī-sim'u-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *dissimulatus*, past part. of *dissimulare*.] To dissimulate; feign, pretend. — **dis-sim'u-la'tion** (lā'shšn), *n.* — **dis-sim'u-la'tive** (lā'tiv), *adj.* — **dis-sim'u-la'tor** (lā'tr), *n.*

**dis-sip'ate** (dīs'ī-pāt), *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus*, past part. of *dissipare*, fr. *dis-* + *spargere*, *spargere*, to throw.] 1. To scatter; to break up and drive off; dissipate; dissel; dissolve. 2. To scatter aimlessly or foolishly; as, to dissipate one's energies. 3. To squander. — *v. i.* 1. To separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; vanish. 2. To be wasteful or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure. — **Syn.** See SCATTER. — **dis-sip'at'er** (pāt'ēr), *n.* — **dis-sip'a'tor** (pāt'r), *n.*

**dis-sip'at'ed** (pāt'ēd; -lād), *adj.* 1. Scattered; esp., wasted. 2. Wasteful in pursuit of pleasure; dissolute. — **dis-sip'at'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-sip'at'ed-ness**, *n.*

**dis-sip'a'tion** (pāt'shšn), *n.* 1. Act of dissipating, or state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; also, wasteful expenditure. 2. Diversion; usually, idle, wasteful, or harmful diversion. 3. A dissolute course of life; dissoluteness. — **dis-sip'a'tive** (dīs'ī-pāt'iv), *adj.*

**dis-so-ci-a-ble** (dīs'shā-b'l; -shshā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not well associated; incongruous. 2. (*pron.* dīs'shā-b'l) Unsociable. 3. Separable.

**dis-so-cial** (sō'shāl), *adj.* Unfriendly to society; unsocial.  
**dis-so-ci-ate** (shā't), *v. t. & i.* [L. *dissociatus*, past part. of *dissociare*, fr. *dis-* + *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* companion.] 1. To separate from union; disunite; disassociate. 2. To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.

of the action of heat or other energy on gases, and of solvents upon dissolved substances. 3. *Psychol.* The separation of an idea or desire from the main stream of consciousness and making it coconscious. b The splitting of the personality into disunited parts. — **dis-so-ci-a'tive** (sō'shā't'iv; -ā'tiv), *adj.*

**dis-sol'u-ble** (dī-sōl'u-b'l; dīs'shā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being dissolved. — **dis-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (dī-sōl'u-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**dis-sol'u-tion** (dīs'shō-lū), *adj.* [L. *dissolutus*, past part. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve.] Loosed from restraint; esp., loose in morals and conduct; debauched. — **dis-sol'u-tive**, *adj.*

**dis-sol'u-tion** (lū'shšn), *n.* 1. Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; specif.: a Separation into component parts; disintegration. b Termination of destruction by breaking down or disrupting; ruin. c The extinction of life; death. d The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions. e The breaking up of a partnership. 2. *Finance*. The final liquidation of a business. — **dis-sol'u-tive** (dīs'shō-lū-tiv), *adj.*

**dis-solv'a-ble** (dī-sōl'vā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being dissolved.  
**dis-solve'** (dī-sōlv'), *v. t.* [L. *dissolvere*, *solutum*, fr. *dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free.] 1. To separate into component parts; to disintegrate; esp., to destroy. 2. To disconnect; disunite. 3. To cause to pass into solution; as, to dissolve sugar in water; hence, figuratively, to merge entirely; to melt. 4. To solve; clear up. 5. To bring to an end by dispersal, as an assembly. 6. *Leve*. To annul; rescind; as, to dissolve an injunction. — *v. i.* 1. To waste away; to be dissipated; to

be decomposed. 2. To pass into solution; also, *Obs.*, to become melted or liquefied; hence, to merge; to be converted. 3. To fade away; to lose power. 4. *Motion Pictures*. To appear or fade gradually and be replaced by a different scene. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN. — *n.* *Motion Pictures*. A view that dissolves into a different view. — **dis-solv'er**, *n.*

**dis-sol'vent** (dī-sōl'vnt), *adj.* Having power to dissolve other substances. — *n.* A solvent.

**dis-so-nance** (dīs'shō-nns), *n.* Also **dis-so-nan-cy** (nān-sī). 1. A mingling of discordant sounds; discord. 2. *Music*. A sounding together of tones so out of harmonic relation as to give beats. 3. An unstrutful chord, needing a consonance to follow for completeness. 3. Want of agreement, incongruity.

**dis-so-nant** (dīs'shō-nānt), *adj.* [F. or L.; L. *disonans*, -antis, pres. part. of *disonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant, fr. *dis-* + *sonare* to sound.] 1. Marked by dissonance; discordant. 2. Disagreeing; incongruous. — **dis-so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-suade'** (dī-swād'), *v. t.* [F. or L.; F. *dissuader*, fr. L. *dissuadere*, -suasum, fr. *dis-* + *suadere* to advise.] 1. To advise or exhort against (a course); to advise (a person against some course). 2. To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose. — **dis-suad'er** (swād'ēr), *n.*

**dis-sua'sion** (dī-swā'shšn), *n.* Act of dissuading.

**dis-sua'sive** (siv), *adj.* Tending to dissuade. — **dis-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-sua'sive-ness**, *n.*

**dis-syl-la-ble** (dī-sil'ā-b'l; dīs'sil'), *n.* [F. *disyllabe*, fr. L., *adj.*, fr. Gr. *disyllabos*, fr. *dis-* (= *dis*) twice + *syllabē* syllable.] A word of two syllables, as *pa-per*. — **dis-syl-la-b'le** (dīs'sil'ā-b'l; dīs'sil'), *adj.*

**dis-sym-me'try** (dīs-sim'e-tri), *n.* pl. -tries (-triz). Absence or defect of symmetry. — **dis-sym-me'tric** (dīs'sim'e-trik), *dis-sym-me't-ri-cal* (rī-kāl), *adj.* — **dis-sym-me't-ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**dis'taff** (dīs'taf; t), *n.* pl. *distaffs* (-tāfs), rarely *distaves* (-tāvz). A distaff. 1. The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, in spinning. 2. Woman's work, authority, or domain; also, a woman or women collectively; — used also attributively; as, the *distaff* side, the female branch of a family.

**dis-tain'** (dīs-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *destrindre* to take away color, fr. L. *dis-* + *tingere* to color.] *Archaic*. To discolor; tarnish.

**dis'tal** (dīs'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* [From *distans*.] Remote from the point of attachment or origin; — opposed to *proximal*.

**dis'tance** (dīs'tāns), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Discord; quarrel. 2. The space between two objects; measure of separation in place; hence, length or interval of time. 3. Quality or condition of being distant, or spatially remote. 4. Remoteness in any scale, as in allusion, interest, etc. 5. Representation of distance or spatial separation, as in a painting. 6. A distant point or region; as, fading in the distance. 7. *Music*. The interval between two notes; as, the distance of a fourth. 8. *Racing*. A limit specially marked, as by a flag, in the last part of a racecourse which a horse in a heat race must reach by the time the winner crosses the finish line or be disqualified for later heats. — *v. t.* -TANCED (-tāns); -TANCING (-tāns-ing). 1. To place or keep at a distance. 2. To cause to appear remote. 3. To outstrip; leave far behind; to surpass greatly. 4. *Racing*. To beat by a distance. See *DISTANCE*, *n.*, 8.

**dis'tant** (tānt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *distans*, -antis, pres. part. of *distare* to stand apart, be distant, fr. *dis-* + *stare* to stand.] 1. Separated; at a distance; away. 2. Far separated; not near, in a spatial or any other scale; remote. 3. Different in kind; esp., repugnant. 4. Reserved or retelling in manner; not cordial. 5. At, from, or into a distance; as, *distant* neighbors, voyages. — **dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Distant, far, faraway, far-off, remote, removed mean not close or near, as in space, time, or relationship. Distant stresses separation and so implies an obvious interval, whether short or long and whether made explicit in the context or not; far, more often suggesting a space interval usually implies a relatively long distance away from one; faraway and far-off not only mean extremely far but are usually preferred when distance in time is indicated; remote suggests a far removal from one's point of view, one's time, one's location, and the like; removed, commonly used in the predicate, carries a stronger implication of removal than remote and implies a contrast not only in space or time but in character or quality.

**dis-taste'** (dīs-tāst'), *v. t.* 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to feel aversion to. 2. To offend; displease. — *n.* 1. Dislike of food or drink; disrelish. 2. Aversion; dislike.

**dis-taste'ful** (-fūl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. Unpleasant to the taste; nauseous. 2. Offensive; disagreeable. — *adv.* — **dis-taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

**dis-tem'per** (dīs-tēmp'ēr), *n.* [From *distemper* to derange.] 1. An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection; bad temper. 2. A morbid state of the animal system; malady; chiefly applied to various infectious diseases of animals, esp. a contagious, often fatal, disease of young dogs. 3. By extension, civil or political disorder; tumult. — *v. t.* [OF. *destemper* to disorder, fr. L. *dis-* + *temperare* to mingle properly.] 1. To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; unsettle. 2. To disturb; ruffle; to make ill-humored.

**dis-tem'per-a-ture** (dīs-tēmp'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* A disordered condition; distemper; mental or bodily derangement.

**dis-tend'** (dīs-tēnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *distendere*, -tentum, *tensum*, fr. *dis-* + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. To extend; to stretch. 2. To stretch out or extend in all directions; to enlarge; to swell. — **Syn.** See EXPAND. — *Ant.* Constrict.

**dis-ten'si-ble** (tēn'si-b'l), *adj.* That may be distended. — **dis-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (bil'i-ti), *n.*

**dis-tent'** (tēnt'), *adj.* [L. *distentus*.] Distended.

**dis-ten'tion** (tēn'shšn), *n.* Also **dis-ton'sion**. Act of distending, or state of being distended.

**dis'tich** (dīs'tik), *n.* pl. -tichs (-tikz). [L. *distichon*, fr. Gr. *distichon*, fr. *dis-* (= *dis*) twice + *stichos* row, verse.] *Prose*. A strophic group of two lines.

**dis'tich-ous** (dīs'tik'ūs), *adj.* [Gr. *distichos*.] *Nat. Hist.* Disposed in two vertical rows. — **dis'tich-ous-ly**, *adv.*



**dis-till'** (dis-till'), *v. t.*: **dis-till'** (-till'), **dis-till'** (-till'). [OF. *distiller*, fr. *L. distillare*, fr. *dis + stillare* to drip, fr. *stilla* drop.] To drip; trickle. — *v. i.* 1. To let fall in drops; to let fall (drops). 2. To obtain by, or say by, distillation; as, to *distill* brandy from wine; to *distill* a philosophy from one's experience. 3. To subject to, or transform by, distillation. — **dis-till'a-ble** (-till'-b'l), *adj.*

**dis-till'a-tion** (dis-till'-shun), *n.* **Chem.** A condensed product of distillation; as, the *distillate* from molasses.

**dis-till'a-tion** (dis-till'-shun), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or process of distilling. 2. The process of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort or still, and condensing products therefrom; also, the purification of substances by this operation; rectification. 3. Hence, the abstract or essence of anything.

**dis-till'er** (dis-till'-er), *n.* One who or that which distills.

**dis-till'er-y** (-i), *n.*: **pl.** -*eries* (-i-z) The works where distilling, esp. of alcoholic liquors, is carried on.

**dis-till'ment**, **dis-till'ment** (dis-till'-munt), *n.* Distillation.

**dis-tinct'** (dis-tinkt'), *adj.* [OF. fr. *L. distinctus*, past part. of *distinquere*. See **DISTINGUISH**.] 1. *Obs.* Distinguished; marked out. 2. Distinguished by nature or station; not the same; individual; as, a herd is composed of *distinct* animals; unlike others; distinctive. 3. That may be clearly seen; clear. 4. *Poetic.* Marked; variegated. — **Syn.** See **EVIDENT**.

**dis-tinc'tion** (-tinkt'-shun), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Separation into parts; division; also, a section. 2. Act of distinguishing a difference or difference; discrimination; as, hairsplitting *distinctions*. 3. The object or result of distinguishing; a difference. 4. State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct. 5. A distinguishing quality or mark. 6. Act of giving special recognition; also, the mark or indication of such recognition; the state of being so distinguished; eminence. — **Syn.** See **DISSEMBLABILITY**.

**dis-tinc-tive** (-tiv), *adj.* 1. Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing. 2. *Plural.* Capable of differentiating meaning; — applied to a speech sound. Cf. **NONDISTINCTIVE**. — **Syn.** See **CHARACTERISTIC**.

**dis-tinc-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tinc-tive-ness**, *n.*

**dis-tinct'ly** (dis-tinkt'li), *adv.* With distinctness; clearly.

**dis-tinct'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct.

**dis-tin'guish** (dis-tin'-gwish), *v. t.* [F. *distinquere*, fr. *L. distinguere*, fr. *dis + tingere* (in comp.) to prick.] 1. To recognize or discriminate (one thing from or among others) by marks, signs, etc. 2. To perceive clearly; to discern, esp. by physical sense. 3. To separate into kinds, classes, or categories; as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low. 4. To set apart from others by visible marks, also, to characterize. 5. To make eminent; to confer distinction upon. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination. — **dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *adj.* — **dis-tin'guish-a-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-tin'guish-ed** (-gwish't), *adj.* Marked; notable. — **Syn.** See **FAVORABLE**. — **Ant.** Commonplace.

**Distinguished Conduct Medal.** *Mil., Brit.* A decoration awarded for distinguished conduct in the field. Abbr. *D.C.M.*

**Distinguished Flying Cross.** 1. *Mil., U.S.* A decoration awarded for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight. Abbr. *D.F.C.* 2. *Mil., Brit.* A decoration awarded for acts of gallantry when flying in operations against an enemy. Abbr. *D.F.C.*

**Distinguished Service Cross.** 1. *U.S. Army.* A decoration awarded for extraordinary heroism during operations against an armed enemy. Abbr. *D.S.C.* 2. *Mil., Brit.* A decoration awarded for distinguished service against the enemy. Abbr. *D.S.C.*

**Distinguished Service Medal.** 1. *Mil., U.S.* A decoration awarded for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a wartime duty of great responsibility. Abbr. *D.S.M.* 2. *Mil., Brit.* A decoration awarded for distinguished conduct in war. Abbr. *D.S.M.*

**Distinguished Service Order.** *Mil., Brit.* A decoration awarded for special services in action. Abbr. *D.S.O.*

**dis-tin'guish-ing**, *adj.* Distinctive; characteristic.

**dis-tort'** (dis-tort'), *v. t.* [*L. distortus*, past part. of *distorquere* to twist, distort, fr. *dis + torquere* to twist.] 1. To twist out of regular shape; to twist physically. 2. To twist aside mentally or morally. 3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert. — **Syn.** See **DEFORM**. — **dis-tort'ed** (-tort'id), *adj.* Twisted. — **dis-tort'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tort'ed-ness**, *n.*

**dis-tor'tion** (-tort'-shun), *n.* A distorting; a twisting motion or twisted or misshapen condition. — **dis-tor'tion-al** (-al) (-b'l), *adj.*

**dis-tract'** (dis-trakt'), *adj.* [*L. distractus*, past part. of *distrahere* to draw asunder, fr. *dis + trahere* to draw.] *Archaic.* Distracted; hence, insane. — *v. t.* 1. To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or in different directions; to divert. 2. To agitate by conflicting passions or by a variety of motives or cares; to confuse. 3. To craze; madden. — **Syn.** See **PUZZLE**. — **dis-tract'ed** (-trakt'id), *adj.* — **dis-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tract'ed-ness** (-t'-b'l), *adj.*

**dis-trac'tion** (dis-trakt'-shun), *n.* 1. A distracting, or state of being distracted; perplexity; confusion; disorder. 2. Aitiation from violent emotions; hence, mental derangement; madness. 3. That which diverts attention; a diversion. — **dis-trac'tive** (-tiv), *adj.*

**dis-train'** (dis-train'), *v. t.* [OF. *destrindre* to oppress, force, fr. *L. distringere*, fr. *dis + trahere* to draw asunder, molest, fr. *dis + trahere* to press together.] *Law.* To coerce or punish by levying a distress; later, to levy a distress upon (a person). To seize as a pledge or later, indemnification. — *v. s.* To levy a distress. — **dis-train'a-ble**, *adj.* — **dis-train'ment**, *n.* — **dis-train'or** (dis-train'-er), *n.*

**dis-train't** (dis-traint'), *n.* *Law.* Act of distraining.

**dis-trait'** (dis-trait'), *adj.* [F.] Absent-minded; inattentive because of anxiety, pain, or apprehension.

**dis-tract'ed** (dis-trakt'id), *adj.* [An alteration of *distract*.] Distracted; beset with mental conflict; also, crazed.

**dis-tress'** (dis-tres'), *n.* [OF. *destrace*, fr. *L. districtus*, past part. See **DISTRAIN**.] 1. Oppressed or distressed state; suffering. 2. That which occasions suffering; affliction. 3. A state of danger or necessity; as, a ship in *distress*. 4. *Law.* A seizure and detention of the goods of another as security to obtain satisfaction of a claim, as for rent, taxes, or an injury, by sale of the goods seized. 5. That which is seized to procure satisfaction.

**Syn.** Distress, suffering, misery, agony mean the state of being in great

trouble. Distress is more general than the others, being applicable not only to persons but to things as they affect persons, but it always suggests being under great stress or strain from any cause and in need of relief; suffering, usually applied to human beings, implies conscious endurance of pain or distress and, often, its acceptance as a trial of merit; misery stresses the unhappiness or wretched conditions attending sickness, poverty, etc.; and often connotes sordidness, abjectness, or the like; agony suggests pain of body or mind so intense that one is involved in a struggle to bear it.

— *v. t.* 1. To put to straits; hence, to afflict; to harass. 2. To compel by or as by inflicting pain. 3. *Law.* To levy a distress upon; to distrain.

**dis-tress'ful** (-f'ul), *adj.* Full of distress; causing or indicating distress. — **dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-tress'ing**, *adj.* Causing distress. — **dis-tress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**dis-trib'ute** (dis-trib'yut), *v. t.* [*L. distributus*, past part. of *distribuere* to distribute, fr. *dis + tribuere* to allot.] 1. To divide among several or many; to deal out; allot. 2. *Archaic.* To dispense or administer, as justice. 3. To spread out so as to cover a surface; as, to *distribute* fertilizer. 4. To divide or separate, as into classes; to classify. 5. *Logic.* To use (a term) so as to convey information about every member of the class which it names; thus, the proposition "All men are mortal" *distributes* the term "man" but does not *distribute* "mortal." 6. *Print.* To separate (type matter that has been used) and return the pieces to their compartments in the case. — **dis-trib'u-a-ble** (-u-b'l), *adj.* — **dis-trib'u-er** (-u-er), *n.*

**Syn.** Distribute, dispense, divide, deal, dole mean to give as his share to many or to each. Distribute implies the separation or spreading out of units, parts, amounts, etc., in apportioning or assigning; dispense suggests the giving of a carefully weighed or measured portion to each of a group; divide implies a separation for the purposes of dispensing or sharing; deal, in current use, implies the delivery of a suitable portion to each of a group; dole (often with *out*) strictly implies a dispensing of alms to the needy, but in extended use it implies scantiness and niggardliness in distributing or in giving periodically.

**dis-trib'u-tion** (dis-trib'yushun), *n.* 1. Act of distributing; apportionment. 2. The mode or manner in which things are distributed. 3. Arrangement into parts, classification. 4. That which is distributed.

**dis-trib'u-tive** (dis-trib'yutiv), *adj.* 1. Tending or serving to divide. 2. *Gram.* Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups; as, "each," "either," and "every" may be used as *distributive* adjectives. 3. *Logic.* Taken in its full extension; — said of a term. — *n.* A distributive term. — **dis-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-trib'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

**dis-trib'u-tor** (-tör), *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who or that which distributes. 2. An agent or agency for marketing goods. 3. *Motor Engines.* An apparatus for directing the secondary current from the induction coil to the various spark plugs of a multicylinder engine in their proper firing order.

**dis-trict** (dis-trikt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *ML. districtus* district, fr. *L. districtus*, past part. of *distringere*. See **DISTRAIN**.] 1. A defined portion of a state, city, etc., made for administrative, electoral, or other purposes. 2. Loosely, any portion of territory; region; tract. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.

**District attorney.** *U.S.* The prosecuting officer of a given district. Abbr. *D.A.*

**dis-trust'** (dis-trüst'), *v. t.* To feel no trust or confidence in; to mistrust. — *n.* Lack or absence of trust, suspicion.

**dis-trust'ful** (-f'ul), *adj.* Not confident, lacking confidence or trust. — **dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

**dis-turb'** (dis-turb'), *v. t.* [OF. *destorber*, *desturber*, fr. *L. disturbare*, fr. *dis + turbare* to disturb, trouble.] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to agitate. 2. To agitate the mind of; to disquiet. 3. To interfere with; to interrupt. 4. To damage by shaking, jarring, etc. 5. To put to inconvenience; as, don't *disturb* yourself. — **Syn.** See **DISCOMPOSE**. — **dis-turb'er**, *n.*

**dis-turb'ance** (dis-turb'ans), *n.* 1. A disturbing, as of peace or quiet, or of a regular procedure. 2. Confusion of the mind; agitation. 3. Violent agitation in the body politic; public commotion.

**dis-sul'fide** (dis-sulf'id), *n.* Also **dis-sulf'id**, **di-sul'phide**, **di-sul'phid**. *Inorg. Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of sulfur combined with an element or radical.

**dis-un'ion** (dis-un'yün), *n.* 1. The termination of union; separation; disjunction. 2. Breach of concord; disension.

**dis-un'ion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who favors disunion; specif., in U. S. history, a secessionist. — **dis-un'ion-ism** (-izm), *n.*

**dis-u-nite'** (dis-un'it), *v. t.* 1. To destroy the unity of; to divide, disjoin, or separate. 2. To alienate in spirit. — *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder.

**dis-use'** (dis-us'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise.

**dis-use'** (dis-us'), *v. t.* To cease to use.

**dis-un'it'y** (dis-un'it'i), *n.* *Econ.* Quality of causing inconvenience, discomfort, or pain; — opposite of *utility*.

**dis-val'ue** (dis-väl'yü), *v. t.* To undervalue; depreciate.

**dis-yoke'** (dis-yök'), *v. t.* To unyoke.

**dit** (dit), *v. t.*; **dit'** (-dit'), *v. t.* [*AS. dyttan*.] *Dial.* To obstruct.

**dit'at De'us** (dit'at dē'us), [*L.*] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.

**ditch** (ditch), *n.* [*AS. dic*. See **DICK**.] A trench dug in the earth, as for drainage or irrigation. — *v. t.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in, as for drainage. 2. *U.S.* To throw into a ditch; as, the engine was *ditched*. 3. To land (a landplane) on water. 4. *Slang, U.S.* To abandon; cast off. — **ditch'er**, *n.*

**di'the-ism** (di'thē-izm), *n.* [*di + theism*.] Belief in the existence of two gods or of two original principles, one good and one evil. — **di'the-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **di'the-ist'ic** (-ist'ik), *adj.*

**dith'er** (dith'-er), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Dial.* A trembling; shaking; quivering. 2. *Colloq.* A distracted or unbalanced state of overexcitement. — *v. t.* & *i.* To be or put in a dither; also, *Dial.*, to tremble; quake.

**di'thi-on'ic** (di'thi-on'ik), *adj.* [*di + thionic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid (dithionio acid,  $H_2S_2O_4$ ) known only in solution and in the form of salts.

**di'thi-o-nite** (di'thi-on'it), *n.* [*di + thion* (fr. *Gr. theion* brimstone, sulfur) + *-ite*.] *Chem.* = **HYPOSULFITE**.

**di'thi-o-nous** (-nis), *adj.* *Chem.* = **HYPOSULFUROUS**.

**dith'y-ramp** (dith'y-rāmb; -rām), *n.* [From *L.* fr. *dithyrambos* a kind of lyric poetry in honor of Dionysus.] 1. A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Dionysus. 2. A poem in a wild irregular strain. — **dith'y-ramp'ic** (-rāmb'ik), *adj.*



**dittany** (dī'tā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -mies (-nīz). [OF. *ditan*, *dictam*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *dictamnōn*, -nos, a plant abundant on Mount Dictæ in Crete.] Bot. Any of various herbs; as: a Mint (*Origanum dictamnus*), native to Crete, having drooping spikes of pink flowers. b The fraxinella. c U. S. A small aromatic herb (*Cunila organoides*) of the mint family.

**dittied** (dī'tīd), *adj.* Set, sung, or composed as a ditty.

**ditto** (dī'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ttos (-sē). [It. *ditto*, *ditto*, fr. L. *dictum* dictum.] The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); — often abbreviated to *do.*, or represented by two "turned commas" (") or small marks (*ditto marks*). It is used in bills, accounts, tables of names, etc., to save repetition. — *adv.* As before, or aforesaid; in the same manner, place, or division of time; as, I will act *ditto*.

**ditty** (dī'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -tties (-tīz). [OF. *ditte*, *ditte*, fr. L. *dictatum*, past part. neut. of *dictare* to compose. See DICTATE, v.] A song; a lay; a little poem intended to be sung; — now esp., any short song of simple character.

**ditty bag**. Also **ditty box**. A sailor's small bag or box to hold thread, needles, tape, etc.

**dī-u-rē'sis** (dī-u-rē'sis), *n.* [NL. See DIURETIC.] Med. Free or excessive excretion of urine.

**dī-u-rē'tic** (dī-u-rē'tic), *adj.* Also **dī-u-rē'tic-al** (-tī-kāl). [L. *diureticus*, fr. Gr. *diourētikos*, deriv. of *dia* through + *ourōn* to make water, fr. *ourōn* urine.] Med. Tending to increase the secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

**dī-ur'nal** (dī-ur'nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *diurnus*, fr. *diu* day.] 1. Daily; recurring every day. 2. Relating to the daytime; — opposed to *nocturnal*. — *Syn.* See DAILY. — *n.* 1. Archaic. A day book; a journal; diary. 2. Archaic. A newspaper. — **dī-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.*

**diurnal arc**. See ARC, 2.

**dī-vā** (dē'vā), *n.*; *pl.* DIVAS (-vāz), DIVE (-vē). [It., prop. fem. of *divo* divine, fr. L. *divus*.] A prima donna.

**dī-vā-gate** (dī-vā-gāt), *v. i.* [L. *divagari*, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *vagari* to stroll about.] To wander about; to stray; hence, to digress. — **dī-vā-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*

**dī-vā-lent** (dī-vā-lēnt; dī-vā-lēnt), *adj.* [*di-* + L. *valens*] Chem. Divalent. — **dī-val'ence** (-lēns), *n.*

**dī-vān** (dī-vān or, esp. in sense 1, 2, & 5, dī-vēn), *n.* [Turk. *divān*, fr. Per. *divān* a book of many leaves, a senate, council.] 1. In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state, a royal court. 2. A hall where a council is held; a large reception room. 3. A large low couch with no back or ends, loosely, any couchlike piece of furniture. 4. A coffee and smoking saloon. 5. Persia. A collection of poems written by one author.

**dī-vā'l-ate** (dī-vā'l-kāt; dī-), *v. i.* [L. *divaricare*, past part. of *divaricare* to stretch apart, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *varicare* to straddle.] To part into two branches; to fork. — (*kāt*), *adj.* Diverging; splayed; assunder. — **dī-vā'l-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dī-vā'l-ate-ry** (-kāt'ēr), *n.*

**dī-vā'l-ca'tion** (-kāt'shūn), *n.* 1. A stretching apart; a straddling. 2. A separation into two parts or branches. 3. A disagreement or difference in opinion.

**dive** (dīv), *v. i.*; DIVED (dīvd); DIVING (dīv'ing). Colloq. past, chiefly U. S., *dyve* (dōv). [AS. *dyfan* to sink, v. t. *dyfan*, v. i.] 1. To plunge into water head foremost. 2. Specif., to submerge, as a submarine. 3. To penetrate with the body or with the hand into any substance or recess; — usually implying haste or suddenness. 4. To plunge deeply into any subject, business, etc. 5. Aviation. To descend in a dive. 6. Fancy Diving. To execute a dive. — *n.* 1. Act of one who dives. 2. U. S. A place of low resort. 3. Aviation. A steep descent, in which the air speed attained is greater than the maximum speed in horizontal flight. 4. Fancy Diving. A plunge into water executed by a person in a particular or set manner.

**dive bomber**. A type of bombing plane designed and equipped to discharge a bomb aimed by pointing the nose of the plane at the target in a steep dive within a short distance of the objective. Cf. STUKA — **dive-bomb**, *v. t. & i.*

**dī-ver** (dī-vēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which dives. 2. Zool. A low, also, any of various other birds skillful in diving, as grebes (hell-divers), auks, penguins, etc.

**dī-verge** (dī-vūrg; dī-), *v. i.*; — VERGED' (-vūrid); — VERG'ING (-vūrl'ing). [NL. *divergere*, fr. L. *di-* (= *dis*) + *vergere* to bend, incline.] 1. To extend from a common point in different directions; to deviate (as from a given direction); — opposed to *converge*. 2. To differ from a typical form, to vary from normal. — *Syn.* See SWERVE.

**dī-ver'gence** (-vūrg'ēns), *n.* 1. A receding from each other in moving from a common center; — the opposite of *convergence*. 2. Disagreement; deviation from a standard. — *Syn.* See DISSIMILARITY.

**dī-ver'gen-ey** (-jēn'ē), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (-sēz). Divergence.

**dī-ver'gent** (-jēnt), *adj.* 1. That diverges; — opposed to *convergent*. 2. Relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement. — *Syn.* See DIFFERENT. — **dī-ver'gent-ly**, *adv.*

**dī-vers** (dī-vēr), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different. See DIVER.] 1. Archaic. Different in kind; diverse. 2. Several; sundry.

**dī-verse** (dī-vūrs; dī-vūrs; dī-vūrs'), *adj.* [Same word as DIVERSE.] 1. Different; unlike; distinct; separate. 2. Capable of various forms, multifarious. — *Syn.* See DIFFERENT. — *Ant.* Identical. — **dī-verse-ly**, *adv.* — **dī-verse-ness**, *n.*

**dī-ver'sal** (dī-vūrs'āl; dī-), *adj.* Variegated; as, *diversified* farming; also, distributed, as investments, among different types or securities.

**dī-ver'sal-form** (-fōrm), *adj.* [L. *diversus* different + *-form*.] Of a different form; of varied forms.

**dī-ver'sal-ly** (-fī; v. t.; FIED (-fid); -v'ing). [ML. *diversificare*, fr. L. *diversus* diverse + *ficare* (in comp.).] 1. To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; to give variety to; to variegate. 2. To distribute (investments) among different kinds of securities, or the like. — **dī-ver'sal-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* — **dī-ver'sal-er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*

**dī-ver'sion** (dī-vū'shūn; -zhūn; dī-), *n.* 1. Act of turning (anything) aside from its course, or (a person) from an occupation or purpose. 2. That which diverts; that which relaxes and amuses; sport; pastime. 3. Mil. An attack or feint that draws the attention and force of the enemy from the point of the principal operation.

**dī-ver'sion-ary** (-ērī or, esp. Brit., -ērī), *adj.* Of the nature of a diversion, specif., a military operation, or feint intended to draw the enemy's forces away from the point of principal attack.

**dī-ver'si-ty** (dī-vū'sī-tī; dī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. A state or an in-

stance of difference; unlikeness. 2. Multiformity; variety; as, *diversity* of opinion.

**dī-vert** (dī-vūrt; dī-), *v. t.* [OF. *divertir*, fr. L. *divertere*, -versum, to go different ways, turn aside, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + *vertere* to turn.] 1. To turn aside (from or to); to deflect. 2. To turn away from any business or study; to amuse; to entertain. — *Syn.* See AMUSE, — **dī-vert'er**, *n.*

**dī-ver'tic-u-lum** (dī-vēr'tīk'ū-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-lā). [L., a bypath.] Anat. A blind tube or sac branching off from a cavity or canal; a caecum. — **dī-ver'tic-u-lar** (-lār), *adj.*

**dī-ver'ting** (dī-vūrt'ing; dī-), *adj.* Amusing; entertaining; distracting. — **dī-ver'ting-ly**, *adv.*

**dī-ver'tisse'ment** (dī-vēr'tēs'mēnt), *n.* [F.] 1. An entertainment; diversion; amusement. 2. A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of a play. b A light, diverting piece of music.

**Dī-ves** (dī-vēs), *n.* [L., rich.] The rich man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (Luke xiv. 18-19); hence, a rich man.

**dī-vest** (dī-vēst; dī-), *v. t.* [From *devest*, after M.L. *divestire*, *divestire*. See DEVEST.] 1. To undress; to strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipment. 2. To dispossess; as, to *divest* one of his rights.

**dī-vesti-ture** (-vēstī'tūr), *n.* Also **dī-vesti-ture** (-vēst'itūr). Act of divesting or state of being divested.

**dī-vest'ment** (dī-vēst'mēnt; dī-), *n.* Divestiture.

**dī-vid'a-ble** (dī-vīd'ā-b'l), *adj.* Divisible.

**dī-vid'e** (dī-vīd; dī-), *v. t.* [*di-*, *dividere*, *divisum*, fr. *di-* (= *dis*) + a root akin to L. *vidua* widow.] 1. To part asunder (a whole); to sever. 2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. 3. To make partition of among a number; to apportion. 4. To make hostile; to set at variance. 5. To separate into classes or parts; to classify. 6. Math. To subject to mathematical division. 7. Mech. To mark divisions on; to graduate; as, to *divide* a sextant. — *Syn.* See SEPARATE; DISTRIBUTE. — *v. i.* 1. To be separated; to part; to branch. 2. To have a share; to partake. 3. Colloq. To divide out among the portions or equal shares. 4. To vote, as in the British Parliament, by separating into two parties, that is, the "ayes" dividing from the "noes." — *n.* 1. Colloq. A division or distribution. 2. A dividing ridge between two areas of drainage; a watershed.

**dī-vid'ed** (dī-vīd'ēd; -ēd), *adj.* 1. Parted; disunited. 2. Bot. Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib; — said of a leaf. See LONATION, *Illustr.* (4).

**dī-vī-de et im'pō-ra** (dī-vī'dē ēt im'pō-rā). [L.] Divide and rule; — an ancient political maxim.

**dī-vī-dend** (dī-vī'dēnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided.] 1. Math. The number or quantity that is to be divided by another (called the divisor). See QUOTIENT; *EXAMPLES*, 5. 2. A sum or quantity to be divided and distributed; also, the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; — applied to the profits as apportioned among shareholders, and to assets as apportioned among creditors; as, the *dividend* of a bank, or of a bankrupt estate. 3. Insurance. A share of surplus allocated to a policyholder in a participating insurance policy; — in England often called *bonus*.

**dī-vī'der** (dī-vī'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides. 2. Usually *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, etc. See COMPASS, *n.*, 4.

**dī-vī-div'ī** (dī-vī'tī-dīv'ī), *n.* [Sp. *dividivi*, fr. native name.] 1. A small tree of tropical America (*Coccolpitia coriaria*) of the summa family; also, its stringent pods, yielding tannic and gallic acid. b A tree of a related species (*C. tinctoria*); also, its pods.

**dī-vī'd-ū-ā-l** (dī-vī'd-ū-āl), *adj.* [L. *dividūus* divisible, divided.] 1. A Separate; distinct. b Divisible. 2. Shared or participated in. — **dī-vī'd-ū-ā-l-ly**, *adv.*

**dī-vī-na'tion** (dī-vī-nā'shūn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare*, -natum, to foresee, foretell, fr. *divinus* divine.] 1. The act or practice of foreseeing or foretelling future events or discovering hidden knowledge. 2. Augury; omen; also, prediction. 3. Exercise of intuition; also, an intuitive perception. — *Syn.* See DIVINEMENT. — **dī-vī-na-to'ry** (dī-vī-nā'tōrī or, esp. Brit., -tērī), *adj.*

**dī-vī-ne** (dī-vīn), *adj.* [OF. *divin*, *divin*, fr. L. *divinus*, fr. *divus* belonging to a deity.] 1. Of or pertaining to God. 2. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; religious; holy. 3. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a deity. 4. Godlike; heavenly; supremely admirable. — *n.* A priest; clergyman, also, a theologian. — *v. t.* 1. To perceive through sympathy, or intuition; to detect; to conjecture. 2. *Obs.* To foretell; presage; portend. — *Syn.* See FORESEE. — *v. i.* 1. To use or practice, or to foretell, by divination; to prophesy. 2. To have or feel a presage or foreboding. 3. To conjecture or guess. — **dī-vī-nā-ly**, *adv.* — **dī-vī-ne-ness**, *n.*

**dī-vī-nal-er** (dī-vī-nēr), *n.* [OF. *divineor*.] One who divines.

**div'ing** (dī-v'ing), *adj.* That dives or is used for diving.

**diving bell**. A hollow inverted vessel in which men may work under water, respiration being provided by compressed air at the top, or by fresh air pumped in through a tube.

**dī-vin'ing rod or stick** (dī-vin'ing). A rod, commonly of witch hazel, with forked branches, used professedly as an aid in discovering water or metals under ground; a dowser. Cf. DOOLEBUG.

**dī-vin'ity** (dī-vin'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being divine; deity; godhead. 2. A deity; a god; specif. [*cap.*] usually with *the*, the Deity; God. 3. A celestial being, inferior to God, but superior to man. 4. Divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

5 The science of divine things; theology.

**dī-vī's-ible** (dī-vīz'ī-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being divided or separated. — **dī-vī's-ib-ly** (-b'lī), *adv.* — **dī-vī's-ib-ness**, *n.* — **dī-vī's-ib-ly** (-b'lī), *adv.*

**dī-vī'sion** (dī-vīsh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of dividing, or state of being divided; separation; distribution. 2. That which divides or keeps apart; partition. 3. The portion separated by the dividing. 4. Disunion; dissension; discord. 5. *Obs.* Distinction; contrast. 6. Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote. 7. Biol. A group of organisms forming a part of some larger group. See CLASSIFICATION, 2. 8. Math. The process of, or rule for, finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. The sign + (division sign or mark) placed between numerical expressions indicates that the preceding number or quantity is to be divided by the following quantity. 9. Mil. The elementary organic unit of the combined arms, the normal command of a major general. In the U. S. Army, the division consists of a

headquarters, two infantry brigades, one light-artillery brigade, and certain auxiliary troops. Cf. *CORPS*, 2. 1. *Navy*. One of the groups, usually of four vessels, into which a fleet or large squadron is divided. — *Syn.* See *FLOTILLA*.

**di-vi-sion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Painting*. A method of painting in which the colors are separated into their component hues and these, in pure color, laid side by side upon the canvas in order to be recombined in the eye of the observer, the purpose being to produce an effect of greater vibration and luminosity. See *IMPRESSIONISM*, *POINTILLISM*.

**di-vi-sive** (di-vi'siv), *adj.* 1. Indicating division; making distinctions. 2. Creating dissension or discord.

**di-vi-sor** (-zër), *n.* *Math.* The number or quantity by which another (the dividend) is divided. See *QUOTIENT*; *REMAINDER*, 5; *COMMON DIVISOR*.

**di-vo-rce** (di-vör's; 70), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *divertere*. See *DIVERT*.] 1. *Law*. A legal dissolution of the marriage relation. 2. *Disunion*; separation.

**di-vo-rce**, *v. t.*; -vör'ced (-vörst); -vör'cing (-vör'sing). 1. To put away by divorce. 2. To disunite; sunder; sever. — *Syn.* See *SEPARATE*. — **di-vo-rce** (-vör'sër), *n.*

**di-vor-cé** (di-vör'sä; 70), *n. masc.*, **di-vor-cée** (-së'), *fem.* [F.] A divorcee.

**di-vor-cée** (-së'), *n.* A person divorced.

**di-vo-ré-ment** (di-vör'sémnt), *n.* Divorce; separation.

**di-vot** (di-vüt), *n.* 1. *Scot.* A thin oblong turf. 2. *Golf*. A piece of turf cut out in making a stroke.

**di-vul-gate** (di-vül'gät), *v. t.* [L. *divulgatus*, past part. of *divulgare*. See *DIVULGARE*.] To divulge; disclose. — **di-vul-gat'er** (-gät'er), *n.* — **di-vul-ga-tion** (di-vül'gä-shün), *n.*

**di-vul-gue** (di-vül'gü), *v. t.*; -vül-gued (-vül'id); -vül-guing (-vül'ing). [L. *divulgare*, fr. *dis* = *dis*, *vulgare* to spread among the people, fr. *vulgus* the common people.] 1. *Rare*. To indicate publicly; proclaim. 2. To make public; reveal; disclose. — *Syn.* See *REVEAL*. — **di-vul-gu-ment**, *n.* — **di-vul-g'er** (-vül'jër), *n.*

**di-vul-gence** (-vül'jens), *n.* Act of divulging; disclosure.

**di-vul-gion** (di-vül'gishün), *n.* [F. or L.; fr. *L. divulsiō*, fr. *divulgare*, past part. of *divellere* to rend.] A tearing apart; a rending asunder. — **di-vul-sive** (-siv), *adj.*

**di-wan** (dë-wän'; dë-wän'). Var. of *DEWAN*.

**Dix'ie** (dik'si), *n.*, or **Dixie Land**. [Prob. fr. *dix*, *dixie*, a \$10 note, widely current in Louisiana before the Civil War, with a large *F. dix* (ten) in the center of the reverse.] A collective designation of the Southern States of the United States. b A song composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett, which became a popular Confederate war song and later a national favorite.

**dix'it** (dik'sit), *n.* [L. he has said. See *DIXITION*.] One's (unsupported) statement or affirmation. Cf. *ipse dixit*.

**dix'en** (dik'en; dik'z'n), *v. t.* [MD. *dixen*, fr. MLG. *dixen* bunch of flax on a distaff.] To dress hastily; bedizen.

**dix'ry** (dik'ri), *adj.*; **dix'z-er** (-tër); **dix'z-est**. [AS. *dyssip* foolish.] 1. *Colloq.* Foolish; stupid. 2. Mentally confused or unsteady. 3. Causing, tending to cause, or characterized by giddiness or vertigo. — *v. t.*; **dix'zied** (-id); **dix'z-ing**. To make dizzy or giddy. — **dix'z-ily**, *adv.* — **dix'z-iness**, *n.*

**djin** or **djinn** (jin), **djin-neé** (jin-në'), **djin-ni'**. Vars. of *JIN*, *JINNEE*, *JINNI*.

**D layer** (dë). *Radio*. The lowest of the layers commonly present in the ionosphere. It occurs at varying heights, 25 to 50 miles above the surface of the earth. In it occurs absorption of the energy of radio waves which are reflected by higher layers.

**do** (dö; 4), *v. t.* & *auxiliary*; **did** (did); **done** (dünn); **do'ing** (dö'ing). [AS. *dōn*.] 1. To bring about; to produce, as an effect or result; to render; to pay; as, to do one reverence. 2. To perform, as an action; to execute; to transact; to administer. 3. To bring to an end by action; to finish; — used in the past participle; as, I have done fighting. 4. To put forth; to exert; as, to do one's best. 5. To work at; as, to do odd jobs. 6. To treat or deal with in any way; as, to do the dishes; to do one's hair. 7. To grant, as distance; as, the car does twenty miles on a gallon. 8. *Colloq.* A to trick; to cheat. b To serve; to suit. 9. As an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive without to, to form a periphrastic present and past indicative, and imperative; as, I did say so, and I do say so now. 10. As a substitute verb, to save repetition of a principal verb or a verb and its object; as, "I chose my wife as she did her wedding gown." — *v. i.* 1. To act or behave; to conduct oneself. 2. To fare; to prosper; as, wheat is doing well. 3. To act; to work; to achieve; as, "Let us do or die." 4. To suffice; to avail; to answer the purpose. 5. *Colloq.* To care or provide; specif., to cook meals and keep rooms in order; — with *for*.

**do away**. *Obs.* To get rid of. — **do away with**. a To throw away; to get rid of. b To kill; to destroy. — **do for**. To put an end to; to ruin; hence, to kill. — **do in**. *Slang*. a To thrash. b To overcome; to kill. — **do up**. a To clean and prepare for wearing; to launder; also, to set to rights or renovate, as a dwelling. b To collect and wrap up, esp. into a bundle; to bind up (one's hair).

— (dö), *n.* 1. *Dial.* Ado; stir. 2. *Now Rare*. Deed; duty. 3. *Colloq., Eng.* A cheat; a swindle.

**do** (dö), *n.* *Music*. The first of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.

**do'a-ble** (dö'ä-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being done.

**do'-all'** (dö'äl'), *n.* General manager; factotum.

**dob'ber** (döb'ër), *n.* *Local, U. S.* A float to a fishing line.

**dobbin** (döb'in), [Fr. *Robin*, *Robert*.] A farm horse; a gentle family horse; sometimes, an old nag.

**dob'by** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -bies (-iz). *Dial.* A spirit like a brownie, but often malicious.

**Do-bell's so-lu-tion** (dö-bëll's). [After H. B. Dobell (1828-1917), Eng. physician.] *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and glycerin, used as a spray in diseases of the nose and throat.

**Do-ber-man pin'scher** (döb'ër-män pin'shër; G. döb'ër-män). A large smooth-coated terrier with straight forelegs and broad hind-quarters.

**do-bla** (dö'b'lä), *n.* [Sp.] An old Spanish gold coin.

**do-blón** (dö-blön; Sp. -vlon; 17), *n.*; *pl.* DOBLONES (Sp. dö-blö'näs; 17). [Sp. *doblón*.] A former gold coin of Spain and Spanish America. Cf. *DOUBLON*.

**do-bra** (dö'b'rä), *n.* [Pa.] Any of various former Portuguese coins; specif., a gold coin, the double of the johannes.

**dob'son** (döb's'n), *n.* The hellgrammite.

**do'by** (dö'b'i), *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* Short for *ADONEX*.

**do-cent'** (dö-sent'; G. -tsent'), *n.* [G. *docent*, *docent*, fr. *L. docens*, pres. part.] *Orig.*, short for *PRIVATDOCENT*; now, a teacher or lecturer. — **do-cent'ship**, *n.*

**doch'-an-dör'rach**, **-dör'roch**, or **-dör'ris**, etc. (döx'an-dör'äx, -ük, -is), *n.* A stirrup cup.

**doe'ile** (dö'äli; Brit. dö'all, dö'sli), *adj.* [F., fr. *L. docilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] Disposed to be taught; tractable; as, a docile child. — *Syn.* See *OBEDIENT*. — **doe'ile-ly**, *adv.* — **doe'ill'i-ty** (dö-äli'i-ti), *n.*

**dock** (dök), *n.* [AS. *docea*.] A one of a genus (*Rumex*) of plants of the buckwheat family. Most docks are troublesome weeds having long taproots. b Any of various other weedy plants, as the coltsfoot and the burdock.

**dock**, *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. — *v. t.* 1. To cut off, as the end; to clip. 2. To shorten; to deduct from, as wages.

**dock**, *n.* [MLG. & MD. *docke* (D. *doek*).] 1. An artificial basin for the reception of vessels, with gates to keep in or shut out the water. See *DRY DOCK*, *FLOATING DOCK*. 2. A slip or waterway extending between two piers for the reception of ships. b *Colloq.* A landing pier for boats; a wharf. — *v. t.* To haul or guide (a ship) into a dock, as for repairing, cleaning, or loading. — *v. i.* To come or go into dock.

**dock**, *n.* [Flem. *dok*, *docke*, case, enclosure.] The place in court where a prisoner stands or sits.

**dock'age** (dök'ti), *n.* Curtailment; deduction.

**dock'age**, *n.* *Naut.* a A charge made for the use of a dock. b Docking facilities. c The docking of vessels.

**dock'er** (-ër), *n.* One who or that which docks.

**dock'er**, *n.* One connected with docks, or wharves; specif., a dock laborer; a longshoreman.

**dock'et** (dök'tët; -it), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. *Law*. An abridged entry of a proceeding in an action, or a register of such entries. In the United States the record containing the list of causes to be tried is called the *trial docket*. 2. *U. S.* A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly. 3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as label, or ticket. — *v. t.* 1. To inscribe with a docket; to ticket. 2. *Law*. To enter in a docket book or list.

**dock'mack-le** (dök'mäk-lë), *n.* A North American shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*), of the honeysuckle family, with white flowers succeeded by red berries.

**dock'yard** (dök'yärd), *n.* A yard or storage place for naval stores or timber for shipbuilding, with facilities for building or repairing ships; in England, a navy yard.

**doc'tor** (dök'tër), *n.* [OF. *doctour*, fr. *L. doctor* teacher, fr. *docere* to teach.] 1. *Archaic*. A teacher; a learned man. 2. An advanced academic title; hence, one on whom this title has been conferred by a university or college. A doctor's degree may be merely honorary. Abbr. *Dr.* 3. One duly licensed to practice medicine; a physician; a surgeon. Abbr. *Dr.* 4. A wizard or medicine man in a savage tribe. 5. *Obs. Slang*. A loudie; i. e. *Angling*. Any of several brightly colored artificial flies. 7. *Mech. & Mach.* Any mechanical contrivance for remedying a difficulty, esp. a makeshift one used in emergency. — *v. t.* 1. *Colloq.* To treat as a physician does, to apply remedies to. 2. *Colloq.* To tamper with and arrange to suit one's own purposes. — *v. i.* 1. *Colloq.* To practice medicine. 2. *Colloq.* To take medicine or medical treatment. — **doc'tor-al** (-äl), *adj.* — **doc'tor-ship**, *n.*

**doc'tor-ate** (-it), *n.* Degree, title, or rank of doctor.

**Doc'tors' Com'mons** (dök'tërs). The common dining hall and later the buildings of the College of Doctors of Civil Law, in London, in which were the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts and offices having jurisdiction of marriage licenses, divorces, registration of wills, etc.

**doc'tress** (dök'trës; -tris), *n.* *Now Rare*. A female doctor.

**doc'tri-naire** (dök'tri-nä'r), *n.* [F.] One who would apply a political or economic system based on abstract doctrines or theories, without enough regard for practical difficulties. — *adj.* Of or relating to a doctrine; also, dogmatic about the practical application of one's own theories. — *Syn.* See *DICTATORIAL*. — **doc'tri-nair'ism** (-nä-r'iz'm), *n.*

**doc'tri-nal** (dök'tri-näl; -n'l; Brit. also dök'tri'näl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing, doctrine or something taught and to be believed. — **doc'tri-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**doc'trine** (dök'trin), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. doctrina*, fr. *doctor*. See *DOC-TOR*.] 1. *Archaic*. Teaching; instruction. 2. That which is taught; a principle, or body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; dogma; principle of faith.

*Syn.* *Doctrines*, *dogma*, *tenet* mean a principle accepted as authoritative. *Doctrine* implies acceptance of a principle as taught by a body of believers or of adherents to a philosophy, a school, or the like; *dogma* implies a doctrine that is laid down as true and beyond dispute; *tenet* stresses acceptance and belief rather than teaching and applies to a principle that is held or adhered to.

**doc'u-ment** (dök'u-mënt), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. documentum*, fr. *docere* to teach.] 1. *Obs.* An example or warning; also, evidence; proof. 2. An original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of anything else; — in its broadest sense including any writing, book, or other instrument conveying information. — (mënt), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To teach; to instruct. 2. To furnish documentary evidence of. 3. To furnish with documents. 4. To equip with exact references to authoritative information as proof of statements made; as, to document a book. — **doc'u-men'tal** (-mënt'äl; -t'l), *adj.*

**doc'u-men'ta-ry** (-mënt'ä-rä), *adj.* 1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; contained or certified in writing. 2. Recording or depicting in artistic form a factual and authoritative presentation, as of an event or a social or cultural phenomenon; as, a documentary journalist or film. — *n.* A documentary film.

**doc'u-men-ta-tion** (-mënt'ä-shün), *n.* The provision of documents, copies, etc., in substantiation; also, documentary evidence, as in a treatise; use of historical documents, or conformity to the historical or objective facts.

**doc'der** (dök'tër), *n.* Any plant of a genus (*Cuscuta*, family *Cuscutaceae*) of leafless parasites with yellow or whitish threadlike stems.

**doc'der** (dök'tër), *v. i.* To shake; to totter.

**doc'der-ed** (-ëd), *adj.* Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak; hence, shattered; infirm.

**doc'der-ing**, *adj.* Senile; foolish; insane.

**doc'-a-** (dök'ä-), **dödeca-**. [Gr. *dōdeka*.] A prefix meaning twelve, as in *dodecahedron*.

**do-dec-a-gon** (dō-dēk'ā-gŏn; -gŏn), n. [Gr. *dōdekagōnon*, fr. *dōdeka* + *gōnia* angle.] A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides. — **do-dec-a-gŏ-nal** (dō-dēk'ā-gŏ-nāl; -nāl), adj.

**do-dec-a-hedron** (dō-dēk'ā-hē'drŏn), n.; pl. **hedrons** (-drŏnz), **hedra** (-drŏ). [Gr. *dōdekahedron*, fr. *dōdeka* twelve + *hedra* seat, base.] **Geom.** & **Cryst.** A solid having twelve plane faces. In the **regular dodecahedron** these faces are twelve equal regular pentagons. — **do-dec-a-hed'ral** (-drāl), adj.

**dodge** (dŏj), v. i. & t.; **dogged** (dŏj'd); **dogging** (dŏj'ing). [Origin uncert.] 1. To start suddenly aside, as to avoid a blow; to evade by a sudden shift of position. 2. To evade a duty by low craft; to practice mean shifts. — n. Act of evading by some skillful movement; hence, an artful device to evade, deceive, or cheat; a cunning trick.

**dogger** (dŏj'ĕr), n. 1. One who dodges or evades, esp., one who uses tricky devices. 2. *U. S.* & *Australasia*. A small handbill. 3. A cake made of Indian meal.

**do-do** (dŏ'dŏ), n.; pl. **do-dos** or **donos** (-dŏz). [Fr. *doudo*, prop. silly.] A large, heavy, flightless bird (*Didus neptus*), now extinct, related to the pigeons, but larger than a turkey, formerly found in Mauritius.

**Do-do-nae'an**, **Do-do-ne'an** (dŏ'dŏ-nē'ān), adj. Of or pertaining to the oracle of Zeus at ancient Dodona, in Epirus. Its responses were interpreted from the rustling of oak leaves.

**doe** (dŏ), n. [AS. *dā*.] The female of almost any species of deer, antelope, hare, or other animal whose male is called a  **buck**; — not properly applied to the female of the elk or moose (called **cow**) or red deer (which see).

**do'er** (dŏz'ĕr), n. One who does; an agent.

**does** (dŏz; 4), 3d pers. sing. pres. of **do**.

**doe'skin'** (dŏs'skĭn'), n. The skin of the doe, or leather made of it; hence, a firm woven cloth with a smooth, soft surface like a doe's skin, for men's wear. — **doe's-skin'**, adj.

**doff** (dŏf; 73), v. t. [*do* + *off*.] To put off, as dress; to remove or lift (the head-gear); hence, to put or thrust away; to rid oneself of.

**dog** (dŏg; 74), n. [AS. *dogga*.] 1. A carnivorous domesticated mammal (*Canis familiaris*), type of the family *Canidae*. Cf. **hound**. 2. A male dog. 3. A mean worthless fellow; a wretch. 4. **Colloq.** A rascally fellow. 5. Ostentatious style affected duntily. 6. [cap.] **Astron.** Either of the constellations *Canis Major* (**Greater Dog**) or *Canis Minor* (**Lesser Dog**). 7. **Mech.** Any of various devices for holding, gripping, or fastening something, as one consisting of a spike or bar of metal with a ring, hook, claw, or lug at the end. Cf. **CRAMPON**, *Illustr.*

8. A fire-dog, an andiron. 9. **Metaphor.** A sundog, fogdog, etc. — v. t.; **dogged** (dŏg'd); **dogging** (dŏg'ing). To hunt or track like a hound; to worry as if by dogs.

— **adv.** Extremely; utterly; — used in combinations; as, **dog-cheap'**, **dog-poor'**, **dog-sick'**, **dog-tired'**, **dog-weary'**.

**dog ape**. A baboon, or allied ape.

**dogbane'** (dŏk'bān'), n. Any plant (genus *Apocynum*) typifying a family (Apocynaceae, the dogbane family) of chiefly tropical, mostly poisonous plants with milky juice and often showy flowers. The oleander and periwinkle are cultivated species.

**dogberry** (-bĕr'y), n. 1. The fruit of the dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*. 2. Any of several other plants, or their fruits, as *United States*. (1) The chokeberry. (2) The yellow Clintonia. See **CLINTONIA**. 3. **Local, Eng.** The guelder-rose, dog rose, or bearberry.

**dogcart'** (-kărt'), n. 1. A cart drawn by a dog or dogs. 2. A light one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled and high, with two transverse seats set back to back.

**dog-day** **cl-cl-a-da**. See **CICADA**.

**dog days**. A period of from four to six weeks between early July and early September; popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer. Cf. **CANICULAR**.

**doge** (dŏj), n. [It. fr. *L. dux, ducia*, leader.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice (897-1797) and Genoa (1339-1797 and 1802-05). — **doge-dom** (-dŏm), n. — **doge-ship**, n.

**dog-ear'**, n. & v. = **DOG'S-EAR**. — **dog-eared'**, adj.

**dog-fennel**. = **MAYWEED**. = **HEATH ASTER**.

**dogfight'** (dŏg'fĭt'), n. A fight as between dogs; a melee; specif., in aerial warfare, a free-for-all engagement involving several planes in daring maneuvers at close quarters. — **dogfight'**, v. i. & t.

**dogfish'** (dŏg'fĭsh'), n.; pl., see **FISH**. Any of various small sharks, esp. the **spiny**, or **piked**, **dogfish** (*Squalus acanthias* or *S. suckleyi*) of the North Atlantic or California coasts, and the **smooth dogfish** (*Cynos canis*, *Mustelus mustelus*, etc.) of North Atlantic and southern European waters.

**dog fox**. A male fox.

**dogged** (dŏg'ĕd; -ĭd), adj. Stubbornly determined; tenacious. — **Syn.** See **OBSTINATE**. — **dogged-ly**, **adv.** — **dogged-ness**, n.

**dogger** (dŏg'ĕr), n. A broad-bowed, two-masted, ketchlike fishing vessel, used in the North Sea.

**dogger-el** (dŏg'ĕr-ĕl), adj. Also **dog'grel** (dŏg'ĕr-ĕl). Low in style and irregular in measure; undignified; trivial; as, **doggerel** rhymes. — n. A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic.

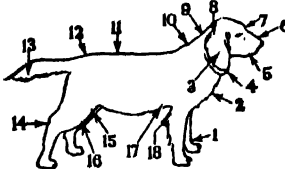
**dogger-y** (dŏg'ĕr-y), n.; pl. **doggeries** (-ĭz). 1. Doglike behavior. 2. Dogs collectively; rabble; canaille.

— **adv.** 1. Like a dog; esp., curriish; snapping.

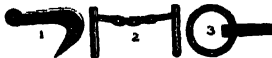
2. **dog-gish-ly**, **adv.** — **dog-gish-ness**, n.



Dodo. (About 140)



Dog, 1. Pastern; 2. Chest; 3. Leather; 4. Dew-lap; 5. Flews; 6. Muzzle; 7. Stop; 8. Occiput; 9. Crest; 10. Withers; 11. Loar; 12. Rump; 13. Thigh; 14. Hook; 15. Stile; 16. Ears; 17. Brisket; 18. Elbow.



Dogs, 7, used in logging. 1 Regular form; 2 Chain Rattling Dog; 3 Ring Dog.

**dog-go** (dŏg'ŏ), **adv.** **Slang.** In hiding; — **in to lie doggo**.

**dog-gy** (dŏg'ĭ), adj.; **dog-gier** (-ĭĕr); **dog-giest**. 1. Doglike; dog-gish. 2. **Colloq.** Pretentiously fashionable; stylish.

**dog-gy, dog-gie** (dŏg'ĭ), n.; pl. **doggies** (-ĭz). A small dog.

**dog-house'** (dŏg'hŏus'), n. 1. A dog's kennel. 2. **Colloq.** An in-nominous state of repudiation or disfavor; — esp. in the **doghouse**. **dog-ly**, **dog-gy** (dŏg'ĭ), n.; pl. **doggies** (-ĭz). **Western U. S.** A motherless calf in a range herd; — a cowboy term.

**dog in the manger**. **Colloq.** One who follows a secretive or underhand policy, esp. to prevent others from enjoying something he does not himself want; — from a fable of Aesop.

**dog Latin**. Barbarous Latin; a jargon imitating Latin.

**dog-leg'** (dŏg'lĕg'; -ĭd; -lĕg'd), adj. Also **dog'leg'** (-lĕg'). Crooked or bent like a dog's hind leg.

**dog-ma** (dŏg'mā; 74), n.; pl. **dogmas** (-māz), **dogmata** (-mā-tā). [L., fr. Gr. *dogma*, pl. *dogmata*, fr. *dokein* to think.] 1. That which is held as an opinion; esp., a definite tenet; also, a code of such tenets. 2. A doctrine or body of doctrines of theology and religion formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed by a church or sect. — **Syn.** See **DOCTRINE**.

**dog-mat'ic** (dŏg-māt'ĭk), adj. Also **dog-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kāl). 1. Of or pertaining to dogma. 2. Characterized by, or given to the use of, dogmatism; asserting a matter of opinion as if it were fact; hence, positive in manner or utterance. — **Syn.** See **DICTATORIAL**. — **dog-mat'ic-ally**, **adv.** — **dog-mat'ic-al-ness**, n.

**dog-mat'ics** (-ĭks), n.; see -**ICS**. The science treating of religious, esp. Christian, doctrines; doctrinal theology.

**dog-ma-tism** (dŏg'mā-tĭz'm), n. Positiveness in assertion in matters of opinion; derogatorily, such positiveness when unwarranted or arrogant. See **SKEPTICISM**.

**dog-ma-tist** (-tĭst), n. One who dogmatizes.

**dog-ma-tize** (-tĭz), v. i. & t. [Mf., *dogmatiz* rare to lay down an opinion, fr. Gr. *dogmatiz* rare, fr. *dogma*] To speak or write in a dogmatic way. — **dog-ma-ti-zation** (-tĭ-zā-shŏn; -tĭ-zā'-), n. — **dog-ma-tiz'er** (-tĭz'er), n.

**do-good'er** (dŏg'gŏd'ĕr; 2), n. An earnest, usually impractical-minded humanitarian bent on promoting welfare work or reform; — commonly with a derogatory implication of naiveté or blundering ineffectualness. — **do-good'** (2), v. i. — **do-good'ism** (-ĭz'm), n.

**dog rose**. A common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*) having stout hooked prickles and light-pink single flowers.

**dog's-ear'** (dŏg's'ĕr'), n. The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog. — v. t. To make a dog's-ear or dog's-ears in. — **dog's-eared'** (-ĕr'd), adj.

**dog's letter**. The letter r, esp. when trilled.

**dog's-tail'**, n., or **dog's-tail grass**. A grass of a genus (*Cynosurus*) of grasses having spike-like panicles. B The yard grass (*Elymus indica*).

**Dog Star**. Sirius; also, sometimes, Procyon.

**dog's-tongue'**, n. = **HOOND'S-TONGUE**.

**dog tent**. Mt. **Slang**. A shelter tent.

**dog-tooth'** (dŏg'tŏth'), n.; pl. **TEETH** (-tĕth'). 1. Also **dog tooth**. A canine tooth. 2. **Arch.** An ornament common in early English Gothic, usually of four leaves radiating from a raised point at the center.

**dog-tooth' vĭ-o-let**. Also **dog's-tooth' vĭ-o-let**. A European bulbous herb (*Erythronium dens-canis*) of the lily family, with two mottled basal leaves and a solitary nodding purple flower appearing in early spring. B Any of several related American species, esp. one (*E. americanum*) with yellow flowers, and one (*E. albidum*) with white flowers, often called **adder's-tongue**.

**dog-trot'** (dŏg'trŏt'), n. A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

**dog-vane'** (-vān'), n. **Naut.** A small vane carried on the weather rail to indicate the direction of the wind.

**dog-watch'** (-wĕch'), n. A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P. M.

**dog whelk**. Any of certain thick-shelled marine snails, esp. of the genus *Alectron* or family Alectronidae. See **GASTROPOD**, *Illustr.*

**dog-wood'** (dŏg'wŏd'), n. Any tree or shrub of the genera *Cornus* and *Cynoxylon*, of the family Cornaceae (the dogwood family), including the **red dogwood** (*Cornus sanguinea*), the **flowering dogwood** (*Cornus florida*), the **State flower** of Virginia and North Carolina, the **red osier dogwood** (*Cornus stolonifera*), etc. Cf. **CORNEL**.

**doggy** (dŏg'ĭ), **Var. of DOGIE**.

**doled** (dŏl'd), adj. **Dial.** Stupid; confused; dazed.

**dol'd** (dŏl'd), n.; pl. **LIRES** (-ĭz). [From the name of a London draper.] 1. A small napkin. 2. A small ornamental piece of linen or lace, for a table.

**do'ing** (dŏw'ing), n. Usually pl. Anything done; deed; action. **doit** (dŏit), n. [D., *duit*.] A former Dutch coin, equal to about 1/4 farthing; hence, a bit; a trifle.

**doit'ed** (dŏit'ĕd; -ĭt), adj. **Scot.** Turned to dotage; senile.

**doit'oe** (dŏit'ŏ), adj. [It., fr. *L. dulcis* sweet, soft.] Soft; sweet; specif., **Music**, soft and smooth in execution.

**doit'oe**, n.; pl. **DOLCI** (-chĕ). [It., sweet, soft.] **Music**. A very soft flute organ stop of either 8-foot or 4-foot pitch. See **STOP**, n.

**doit'oe far nien'te** (fār nyĕn'tĕ). [It.] Literally, it is pleasant to do nothing; hence, delightful idleness.

**dol'drums** (dŏl'drŏms), n. pl. 1. Dullness; state of listlessness or boredom. 2. A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds.

**dole** (dŏl), n. [AS. *dāl* portion, same word as *dāl*. See **DEAL**.] 1. **Archaic**. One's part, lot, or destiny. 2. A distribution, esp. of food or money; also, that which is so distributed; esp., a ration for the needy; alms. 3. Payment out of public moneys made, beginning in 1918, by the British government to unemployed workers; hence, any government grant to the unemployed. — v. t. To deal out in small portions; distribute in the form of a dole. — **Syn.** See **DISTRIBUTE**.

**dole**, n. [OF. *dol*, *deol*, fr. *L. dolere* to suffer.] **Archaic**. Grief.

**dole'ful** (-fŏl; -f'ŏ), adj. Full of grief; expressing or exciting sorrow.

— **dole'ful-ly**, **adv.** — **dole'ful-ness**, n.

**dol'er-ite** (dŏl'ĕr-ĭt), n. [Gr. *doloros* deceptive; — because easily confounded with *diorite*] **Petrog.** A very coarse basalt. **Eng.** **Diabase**. **U. S.** Loosely, any dark igneous rock whose constituents are not determinable megascopically. — **dol'er-ite'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), adj.

**dole'some** (dŏl'sŏm), adj. Doleful; dismal; gloomy.

**dol'i-cho-ce-phal'ic** (dŏl'ĭ-kŏ-sĕ-fĭl'ĭk), **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lous** (-sĕt'ŏ-lŏs), adj. [Gr. *dolichos* long + *kephalē* head.] **Craniom.** Long-

headed; having a cephalic index of less than 80. See CEPHALIC INDEX. — *dol'icho-ceph'a-lism* (dō'l'ī-kō-sēf'ā-lizm), *n.* — *dol'icho-ceph'a-ly* (sēf'ā-lī), *n.*

**doll** (dōl), *n.* [For *Dorothy*, the proper name.] 1. A child's puppet; a toy baby for a child. 2. A pretty but empty-headed person, esp. a woman. — *v. t. & t.* *Slang, U. S.* To array (oneself) in fine, or one's best, attire; — with *up*. — *doll'ish, adj.* — *doll'ish-ly, adv.* — *doll'-ness, n.*

**doll'ar** (dōl'ēr), *n.* [L.G. & D. *daler*, fr. G. *thaler* (now *taler*), for *Jacobus thaler*] A silver coin issued by the British government for use in the Far East; (1) The *Straits dollar*, used in Malaya and the Straits Settlements, no longer legal currency after 1948. (2) The *Hong Kong, or British, dollar*, used in Hong Kong. (3) The *Maria Theresa, or Levant, dollar, or thaler*, a silver coin originally minted in Austria bearing the image of Maria Theresa and the date, 1780, of first minting. It was issued for trade purposes and is still used as currency in some parts of the Near East.

**dollar**, not coined since 1885. (3) The *gold dollar* of 23.5 grains .900 fine, minted 1849-1890. 2. A paper currency note of the value of a dollar, used in several countries, as the U. S., Canada, Federation of Malaya, and Ethiopia. 3. The monetary unit in various countries, as the U. S. (see STANDARD DOLLAR), Canada, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Liberia, British Honduras, and Hong Kong. See MONEY, Tables. 4. The value of a dollar; one hundred cents. Symbol, \$ or \$, usually placed before the sum; also, often in large sums, written without ciphers, as \$16.4 billion. 5. See PESO. 6. = YUAN.

**dollar diplomacy**. Diplomacy used to promote the financial or commercial interests of a country abroad.

**doll'ar-fish'** (dōl'ēr-fish'), *n.*; *pl.* see FISH. A small, spiny-finned, smooth-scaled marine fish (*Poecilia truncatulus*, family Stromateidae) with a laterally compressed body; — called also *butterfish*.

**doll'top** (dōl'tōp), *n.* A lump; a large lump.

**doll'y** (dōl'y), *n.*; *pl.* DOLLIES (-līz). 1. A child's name for a doll. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A wooden instrument used to heat or stir clothes in the process of washing. 3. A small wheeled truck for moving heavy beams, columns, etc. 4. *Mach.* A heavy bar with a cupped head for holding against the made head of a rivet while the other end is being headed. 5. *Mining.* A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis by a handle or winch, for stirring ore to be washed. 6. *Motion Pictures.* A wheeled platform on which a camera is mounted, for ready movement about a set. 7. *Railroads.* A compact narrow-gauge locomotive for moving construction trains, switching, etc.



**Doll'y Var'den** (vār'dēn'), 1. In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, a beautiful, lively, and brightly dressed girl. 2. A style of dress made with a pointed bodice and a skirt of bright, flowered material draped over a skirt of plain color. 3. A large hat for women, having one side bent down and trimmed with many flowers.

**Dolly Varden trout**. See TROUT.

**dol'man** (dōl'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mānz). [F. *doliman*, *dolman*, through G. & Hung., fr. Turk. *dōlāmān*.] A woman's cloak with cape-like pieces instead of sleeves.

**dolman sleeve**. A sleeve cut to fit a very large armhole and give a cape-like outline to a garment.

**dol'men** (dōl'mēn), *n.* [F.] *Archaeol.* A monument consisting of several megaliths arranged so as to form a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb. Cf. CROMLECH.

**dol'mite** (dōl'mīt), *n.* [After D. de Dolomieu, French geologist.] A Mineral. A calcium-magnesium carbonate of varying proportions, (Ca,Mg)CO<sub>3</sub>. It includes much of the common white marble.

**dol'or**. A limestone or marble rich in magnesian carbonate.

**dol'or, dol'our** (dōl'ēr; dōl'ūr), *n.* [OF. *dolor*, fr. L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere* to suffer.] Poetic. Grief; distress; anguish.

**dol'or-ous** (dōl'ēr-ūs; dōl'ūr-), *adj.* 1. Painful; grievous. 2. Sorrowful; doleful. — **dol'or-ous-ly, adv.** — **dol'or-ous-ness, n.**

**dol'phin** (dōl'fīn), *n.* [OF. *dauphin*, *dauph* (F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin), fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, fr. Gr. *delphīs*.] 1. Any of various cetaceans (genus *Delphinus* and allies, family Delphinidae) having the snout produced into a beak. The common dolphin (*D. delphis*) becomes about seven feet long. The *bottle-nosed dolphin* (*Tursiops truncatus*), called also *bottlenose* and popularly *porpoise*, is the best-known American species. 2. Either fishes or phœni.



3. [*cap.*] A vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit, to extend and support the martingale, or a stay supporting the jib boom; — called also *martingale*.

**dolt** (dōlt), *n.* A heavy stupid fellow. — **dolt'ish, adj.** — **dolt'ish-ly, adv.** — **dolt'ish-ness, n.**

**dōm** (dōm; Pg. dōn, thōn), *n.* [Pg.] 1. A title used in addressing ecclesiastics; — now used only by Benedictines and a few monastic orders. 2. In Portugal and Brazil, a title given to certain members of the higher classes, prefixed to the Christian name.

**dōm** (-dōm). [AS. -dōm; from same root as *dōm* judgment.] A suffix forming nouns with the meanings: a *Dignity*, office, *dominion*, *realm*, or *jurisdiction* (col); as in *kingdōm*, *Christendōm*. b *State*, condition, or *fact of being*, esp. with adjectives, as in *freedom*, state of being free. c In a secondary sense, a *total of those having the given office, occupation, interest, character, or state*, as in *officialdom*.

**do-main'** (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, fr. L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* master, owner.] 1. An estate held in possession; landed estate. 2. The territory over which dominion is exerted; hence, sphere of action, weight, influence, etc.

**dōme** (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house.] 1. Chiefly Poet. A building; a mansion. 2. Arch. [F. *dôme*, through Pr., fr. L.L. *doma* a roof, house, fr. Gr. *dōma*.] A domical or semi-circular roof structure; a cupola, esp. a large one. 3. Any erection or natural formation resembling the dome or cupola of a building. 4. *Crypt.* A form composed of planes

parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like a roof. If the planes are parallel to the longer lateral axis, it is called a *macrodome*; if parallel to the shorter, a *brachydome*. See PRISM, 3. — *v. t.* To cover with or as if with a dome; to shape like a dome. — *v. i.* To swell outward like a dome.

**Dō'mai'** (dōm'mā'), *n.* In full **Dō'mai' Tsū'ahin'-sha'** (tsō'ahēn'-shā'). [Jap. *dōmai* federation.] The official Japanese Federated News Agency.

**dōmes'day'** (dōmz'dā'; dōmz'dr'), *n.* A day of judgment. A var. of *doomsday*, now chiefly used in *Domesday Book*, the record of a great survey of the lands of England, made, 1085-86, by order of William the Conqueror.

**do-mes'tic** (dō-mēs'tik), *adj.* [F. and L.: F. *domestique*, fr. L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house.] 1. Of or pertaining to the household or family; as, *domestic duties*. 2. Of or pertaining to, or made in, a nation considered as one's own country; internal; as, *domestic trade*. 3. Homemade or home-grown; native. 4. Domesticated; tame; as, *domestic animals*. 5. Devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a *domestic woman*. — *n.* 1. A house servant. 2. *pl.* Articles of home production or manufacture. — **do-mes'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**do-mes'ti-cate** (-tī-kāt), *v. t. & t.* To make or become domestic. —

**do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

**do-mes'ti-ci-ty** (dō-mēs'tis-tī-tī), *n.* State of being domestic or domesticated; domestic character.

**dom'i-cal** (dōm'ī-kāl; dōm'), *adj.* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome; also, characterized by domes.

**dom'i-cile** (dōm'ī-sāl; dōm'), *n.* Also **dom'i-tīl**. [F. *domicile*, fr. L. *domicilium*, fr. *domus* house.] 1. A place of residence; a dwelling place. — *v. t. & t.* To establish in a domicile; to settle or dwell. — **dom'i-cil'i-ar'y** (-sāl'ī-ēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -sāl'ī-ār-lī), *adj.*

**dom'i-cil'i-ar** (-sāl'ī-ār), *n.* A member of a minor order of canons.

**dom'i-cil'i-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & t.* To domicile.

**dom'i-nance** (dōm'ī-nāns), *n.* Also **dom'i-nan-cy** (-nān-sī). The fact or state of being dominant; authority.

**dom'i-nant** (-nānt), *adj.* [F. fr. L. *dominans*, -antis. See DOMINATE.] 1. Ruling or controlling; predominant. 2. *Biol.* Designating that member of a pair of allelomorphs which, when both contrasting factors are present, predominates over the other in its manifestation; as, a *dominant factor*, which gives rise to a *dominant character*; tallness being *dominant*, dwarfness recessive. See MENDEL'S LAW. 3. *Musical* Based upon, related to, or in the key of, the dominant.

**Syn.** Dominant, predominant, paramount, preponderant, sovereign mean superior to all others in power, influence, position, or the like. Dominant applies to that which is uppermost as in ruling or commanding; predominant, to that which for the time being exerts the most marked influence; paramount, to that which has supremacy as in importance, rank, or jurisdiction; preponderant, to that which outweighs every other thing of its kind in power, influence, or force; sovereign, to that in comparison with which every other thing of its kind is subordinate, inferior, or of lower value.

— *n. Music.* The fifth note of the scale; — from its harmonic importance.

**dom'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t. & t.* [L. *dominatus*, past part. of *dominari* to dominate, fr. *dominus* master, lord.] To predominate over; rule; control.

**dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; sovereignty; often, arbitrary or insolent sway. 2. *pl.* A high order of angels.

**dom'i-na'tive** (dōm'ī-nā'tiv), *adj.* Ruling; imperious.

**dom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.* Lord; ruler; ruling power.

**dom'i-ne** (dōm'ī-nē; dō'mī-nē), *n.* [See DOMINATE.] Obs. Lord; master; — used as a title of respect.

**do'mi-ne, dī'rī-ge nos** (dōm'ī-nē, dī'rī-jē nōs). [L.] Lord, direct us; motto of the City of London.

**dom'i-neer'** (dōm'ī-nēr'), *v. t. & t.* [D. *domineren*, fr. F. *dominer*, fr. L. *dominare*, fr. DOMINATE.] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to be overbearing.

**dom'i-neer'ing** (dōm'ī-nēr'ing), *adj.* That domineers; tyrannical. — **Syn.** See MASTERFUL. — **Ant.** Subservient. — **dom'i-neer'ing-ly, adv.** — **dom'i-neer'ing-ness, n.**

**do-min'i-cal** (dō-mīn'ī-kāl), *adj.* [ML. *dominicalis*, fr. L. *dominus* of a master or lord, fr. *dominus* master.] 1. Of or pertaining to Jesus Christ as Lord. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, the Lord's day, or Sunday.

**dominical letter**. In church calendars, that letter of the first seven in the alphabet which designates the first Sunday of any given year, and consequently all Sundays of that year; as, for 1938, B; 1939, A; 1940 (leap year), G & F.

**Do-min'i-can** (dō-mīn'ī-kān), *adj.* [ML. *Dominicanus*, fr. *Dominicus*, *Dominic*.] Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzmán, 1170-1221), or the religious communities named from him. — *n.* One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic in 1215.

**dom'i-nie** (dōm'ī-nī; in sense 2 usually dō'mī-nī), *n.* [L. *domine*, vocative of *dominus* master.] 1. *Scot.* A schoolmaster. 2. (U. S.) Properly, a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church; hence, *Colloq.*, any minister.

**do-min'ion** (dō-mīn'ī-ŷūn), *n.* [EMF., fr. ML. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium*.] 1. Supreme authority; sovereignty. 2. Territory governed. 3. [*usually cap.*] One of the self-governing units (excluding Great Britain and the Republic of India) included in the British Commonwealth of Nations. 4. *pl.* = DOMINATION, 2. — **Syn.** See POWER.

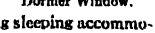
**Dominion Day**. In Canada, a legal holiday, July 1st, anniversary of the proclamation of the Dominion in 1867.

**Dom'i-nique'** (dōm'ī-nīk'), *n.* [F. *Dominica*.] An American breed of domestic fowls with rose combs, yellow legs, and barred plumage; — called also **Dom'i-nick** (dōm'ī-nīk).

**do-min'i-um** (dō-mīn'ī-ŷūm), *n.* [L. See DOMAIN.] Law. Ownership; control; authority.

**dom'i-no** (dōm'ī-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES, -NOS (-nōz). [F. fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral.] 1. A masquerade costume, consisting of a robe with a hood, and a light half mask. 2. A kind of mask; esp., a half mask. 3. A person wearing a domino. 4. *pl.* A game played with flat, oblong pieces, or men, dotted after the manner of dice; — used with a singular verb. Also, *sing.*, one of these pieces.

**Do'mi-nus vo-bis-cum** (dōm'ī-nūs vō-bīs-kūm). [L.] The Lord (be) with you; — a liturgical phrase addressed by the priest to the people in celebrating the Mass.



**dot** (dôt; *F. dôt*). *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. dos, dotis, dowry*.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry, the income of which belongs to the husband during coverture. — **dot**'al (dôt'äl; -t'), *adj.*

**dot** (dôt), *n.* [*AS. dott.*] 1. A small point made with a pointed instrument. 2. A speck; also, a small, usually round, figure. 3. *Colloq.* A precise point, as in time. 4. *Music.* a. A point placed after a note or rest to indicate increase in its length, by one half if one, or by three quarters if two. b. A point placed over a note to indicate staccato. 5. A short click on a telegraph sounder, forming a letter or part of a letter, as in the Morse code. Cf. *DASH*, *n.*, 12. — *v. t.*: **DOT**'ED; **DOT**'ING. 1. To mark with or as with dots. 2. To scatter or disperse like dots. — *v. i.* To make a dot or dots. — **dot**'ter, *n.*

**dot'age** (dôt'äj), *n.* [*From DOTER, v.*] 1. Feeble-mindedness, esp. in old age; senility. 2. Excessive fondness; doting.

**dot'ard** (dôt'ärd), *n.* A foolish old person; one whose mind is impaired by age.

**dote** (dôt), *v. i.* [*ME. doten, dotien.*] 1. To be weak-minded, esp. from age. 2. To be foolishly fond; to love to excess; — with *on* or *upon*. — **dot'er** (dôt'ër), *n.*

**doth** (dôth; 4). *Archaic 3d pers. sing. pres. of DO.*

**dot'ing** (dôt'ing), *adj.* 1. That dotes; senile; also, excessively fond. 2. Decaying from age, as trees. — **dot'ing**, *n.* — **dot'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dot'ing-ness**, *n.*

**dot'ted swiss** (dôt'tëd; -t'd). A light muslin fabric ornamented with raised dots.

**dot'ter-el** (dôt'tër-ël), **dot'trel** (-t'ël), *n.*: see *PLURAL Note*, 3. [*From DOTER, v.*] 1. A European and Asiatic plover (*Hydrobia morinellus*); also, a plover of certain related species in other countries. 2. *Dial.* A dupe; gull.

**dot'tle**, **dot'tel** (dôt'tl), *n.* Tobacco ash caked in the bowl of a pipe.

**dot'ty** (dôt'ty), *adj.* [*From not a point.*] 1. Dotted. 2. *Colloq.* Unsteady in gait; hence, feeble; also, half-witted; crazy.

**dot'y** (dôt'ty), *adj.* Discolored by doting, as timbers.

**douane** (dwän), *n.* [*F.*] A customhouse.

## BIBLE.

**double** (düb'l), *adj.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. duplex, lit., twofold*.] 1. Twofold; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, etc. 2. Being in pairs; coupled. 3. Being twofold in character, relation, structure, etc.; dual; not single; as, a *double* use; also, having two parts; as, a *double* boiler. 4. Equivocal; deceitful; insincere. 5. Folded; doubled. 6. *Hot.* Having the floral leaves increased beyond the natural number, usually by cultivation. 7. *Music.* Duple. — *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, quantity, value, etc. 2. A counterpart of another; duplicate. 3. That which is doubled; fold. 4. A turn or circuit in escaping; hence, trick; shift. 5. One prepared to substitute for an actor, singer, etc.; understudy. 6. *Astron.* A double star. 7. *Baseball.* A hit on which a batter reaches second base. 8. *Bridge.* A doubling of a bid or a hand justifying it. 9. *Ecol.* One of a rank or class of church feasts. 10. *pl Games.* A game between two pairs of players. 11. A combined bet placed upon two different contests, with especially high odds because of the greater risk, as in horse racing and greyhound racing. 12. *Motion Pictures.* An anonymous actor or actress who takes the place of a principal, as for an athletic feat. — *v. t.*: **DOUB**'LED; **DOUB**'LING (-l'ing). 1. To make double as in size, number, or strength. 2. To make of two thicknesses or folds; specif., to clench. 3. To be the double of. 4. To make a double, or circuit, of; also, to avoid by a double; elude. 5. *Bridge.* To increase the trick point value of, or the trick penalty of, as the bid of an adversary. 6. *Naut.* To pass or sail round; as, to *double* the cape. — *v. i.* 1. To be or become double or doubled. 2. To make a double, or return circuit. 3. To serve or act as a double, for a double purpose, etc. 4. To double something, as a bid. — *adv.* Doubly; in a pair; two together. — **double-ness**, *n.* — **double'r** (düb'lër), *n.*

**double bar**. See *BAR*, *n.*, 13.

**double bass**. *Music.* Contrabass. — **double-bass'**, *adj.*

**double bassoon**. A large bassoon an octave lower in pitch than the common bassoon.

**double boiler**. A cooking utensil consisting of two vessels fitting into each other, the contents of the upper being cooked by boiling water in the lower.

**double-breast'ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Lapping over the breast and having two rows of buttons; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

**double cross**. *Slang.* a. The act or an instance of winning, or of doing one's best to win (a fight or a match), after engaging to lose. b. A betraying, cheating, or the like, of an associate. — **double-cross'**, *v. t.* — **double-cross'er**, *n.*

**double dagger**. *Print.* A mark of reference [{}], next in order after the dagger [†]; diesis.

**double-deal'ing**, *n.* Duplicity. — *Syn.* See *DECEPTION*. — **double-deal'er**, *n.*

**double-deck'er**, *n.* A ship, bus, pier, etc., having two decks, floors, etc. [*double-on'ten'äre* (düb'l-ôn'tën'är), *n.*] [*F.* *double double + entendre* to mean (the inf. used substantively). The usual French form is *double entente* ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one often indelicate.

**double entry**. A method of bookkeeping in which every transaction is recorded in two parts, in one place as a debit to one account and in another place as a credit to another account.

**double-faced** (düb'l-fäst'; 2), *adj.* Hypocritical.

**double first**. *Eng. Univ.* The distinction of obtaining a first-class honors degree in two different subjects.

**double-gang'er** (düb'l-gäng'ër), *n.* [*G. doppelgänger, fr. doppel double + gänger walker.*] A wraith of one alive.

**double-head'er**, *n.* *U.S. & Can.* 1. A train with two engines at the front. 2. Two games, as of baseball, between the same teams on the same day; also, two games between two different pairs of teams on the same occasion.

**double image**. *Surrealism.* A representation of an object which is at the same time without deformation a representation of a different object.

**double-minded**, *adj.* Vacillating; also, deceitful.

**double possessive**. See *POSSESSIVE, n.*, a.

**double-quick**, *adj.* *Mil.* In marching, performed in the fastest time, or step, next to a run. — *n.* = *DOUBLE TIME*. — *v. t. & i.* To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

**double-reed**, *adj.* Designating a group of wind instruments having a mouthpiece of two reeds bound together, as the oboe.

**double-rip'per**, *n.* A long sled, made of two sleds connected by a board; — called also **double-run'ner**. Cf. *BOSSLET*.

**double salt**. *Chem.* a. A salt, as Rochelle salt, yielding two different cations or anions. b. A salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts.

**double star**. Two stars very near to each other and generally seen as separate only by means of a telescope. Such stars may be only optically near each other, that is, in nearly the same line of sight, or they may be physically connected (see *BINARY STAR*).

**double stem**. *Skating.* A position for slowing down assumed by spreading the rear ends of the skis with pressure on the heels, and bringing the points close together.

**doublet** (düb'lët; -l'it), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *double* double.] 1. A close-fitting, often elaborate, jacket worn by men of Western Europe in the Renaissance. 2. One of a pair; also, a pair. 3. *pl* Two thrown dice each of which has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost. 4. *Philol.* One of two words in the same language derived from the same original, as *guard* and *ward*.

**double talk**. Talk or writing that to all appearances is earnest and meaningful but is actually a mixture of sense and unintelligible verbiage or subterfuge.

**double time**. *Mil.* The quickest step in marching next to a run. In the U. S. Army it is 180 steps, of 36 inches each, to the minute.

**double-tongue**, *v. i.* To play staccato or similar notes, as on the flute, with vibrations of the tongue.

**double-tree** (düb'l-trë; -tr'y), *n.* The crosspiece of a vehicle, plow, or the like, to which the singletrees are attached.

**double wing back formation**. See *WING BACK FORMATION*.

**double-bloom'** (düb-loon'), *n.* [*F.* or *Sp.*; *F. doublet, fr. Sp. doblón, fr. doble double*.] A former Spanish gold coin orig. equal to 16 dollars but later much reduced in value.

**double-blure** (düb-blür'), *n.* [*F.*] Lining of a book cover, esp. one of tooled leather, painted vellum, or brocade.

**doublely** (düb'l'y), *adv.* 1. Twice. 2. Deceitfully; as, to deal *doublely*. 3. In a twofold manner; — used esp. in botany; as, *doublely* crenate, having crenations which are themselves crenate.

**doubt** (dout), *v. t.* [*OF. douter, douter, to doubt, fear, fr. L. dubitare.*] To waver in opinion; hesitate in belief; be undecided. — *v. t. i.* 1. To question or hold questionable; he inclined not to believe; distrust. 2. To be apprehensive of; fear; also, to suspect. — *n.* 1. Unsettled state; uncertainty. 2. State of being uncertain, unsettled, etc.; as, the result is in *doubt*. 3. *Obs.* Suspicion; dread. 4. Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; point unsettled. — *Syn.* See *UNCERTAINTY*. — **doubt'a-ble** (dout'a-bl'), *adj.* — **doubt'er** (-ër), *n.*

**doubt'ful** (-fööl; -f'), *adj.* 1. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain. 2. Of questionable character; dubious; equivocal. 3. Not settled in opinion, undetermined. 4. Being uncertain, as of an issue or event. — **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Doubtful, dubious, problematical, questionable mean not affording one certainty of its (or his) worth, soundness, or the like. *Doubtful* is usually as positive as to impute worthlessness, dishonesty, or the like, to the person or thing in question; *dubious* stresses suspicion, mistrust, or hesitation in accepting, believing, choosing, or the like; *problematical* is especially applicable to something the existence, meaning, realization, etc., of which is so uncertain that the probabilities balance one another; *questionable* may imply little more than the existence of doubt concerning the thing so qualified. In its commonest use *questionable* is euphemistically employed in guarded statements where one does not wish to assert what he believes to be true (as, *questionable* dealings; a *questionable* character).

**doubt'less**, *adj.* Free from doubt. — *adv.* Undoubtedly; also, presumably. — **doubt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'less-ness**, *n.*

**douce** (döös), *adj.* [*F. doux, masc. douce, fem., sweet, fr. L. dulcis sweet.*] *Dial.* Genial; *Scot.* sober; sedate.

**dou'ceur** (düb'sür'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *doux sweet*.] 1. Gentleness of manner; amiability. 2. Honorarium; tip; often, a bribe.

**douche** (döush), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It. doccia, deriv. of L. ducere to lead*.] 1. A jet of water or vapor, directed upon or into a part of the body; also, a bath taken by such means. 2. A douching instrument. — *v. t. & i.* To give or take a douche.

**dough** (dö), *n.* [*ME. dogh, dow, dagh, fr. AS. dāg*.] 1. A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, thick enough to knead or roll, as in making bread; — disting. from *batter*. 2. Anything of doughlike consistency. 3. *Slang.* Money; cash.

**dough'boy** (dö'boy'), *n.* *Colloq.* a. A flour dumpling. b. *U.S.* An infantryman.

**dough'nut'** (-nüt'), *n.* A fried cake, specif. one of yeast-leavened dough.

**dought** (dout). *Scot.* Past of *dow*, to be able.

**dough'ty** (dou'ty), *adj.*: **DOUGH'TY-ER** (-t'ër); **DOUGH'TY-EST**. [*AS. dohtig.*] *Now Humorous.* Able; strong; valiant. — **dough'ty-ly**, *adv.* — **dough'ty-ness**, *n.*

**dough'y** (dö'y), *adj.*: **DOUGH'Y-ER** (-t'ër); **DOUGH'Y-EST**. Like dough; pasty.

**Douglas fir** (düg'läz). Also **Douglas spruce**, **pine**, or **hemlock**. [*After David Douglas, Scot. botanist in America.*] A pinaceous timber tree of great size (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the western United States; — called also *red fir*, *Oregon pine*.

**Dou'kho-hors**. *Var. of DUKHOBOES.*

**dou'ma** (düm'mä), *var. of DUMA.*

**dour** (döör; dour), *adj.* [*L. durus*.] 1. *Chiefly Scot.* Inflexible; stern; severe. 2. Sour or sullen in aspect.

**dou'ra**, **dou'rah** (dö'rä), *vars. of DURRA.*

**douse** (dous), *v. t.* 1. *Naut.* To lower in haste, as a sail; to stow. 2. *Colloq.* a. To take off, drench. b. To extinguish. 3. [*Perh. a different word.*] To duck; immerse; drench. — *v. i.* To be or become doused. — *n.* *Dial.* a. A blow; stroke. b. A drenching. — **dous'er** (dous'ër), *n.*

**douse-pers** (döüz-pürz'), *n. pl.* *sing.* **DOUSE-PER'** (-pür'). [*F. les douse-pairs* (*OF. pers*).] A body of twelve poets or companions in French romance and history; esp., twelve paladins, or guards of honor, in Carolingian romances.

**dove** (döiv), *n.* [*ME. dove, duve, douve*.] 1. A pigeon; — applied specif. to many of the smaller species, as the *turtledove*, *mourning*



**dove**, etc. 2. One regarded as pure and gentle. 3. The emblem of the Holy Spirit; sometimes [esp.], the Holy Spirit.

**dove** (dōv). Colloq. past tense of *divv*.

**dovecot** (dōv'kōt'), **dovecote** (-kōt'; -kōt'). n. A small, compartmented, raised house or box for domestic pigeons.

**dovekie** (dōv'ki), n. Also **dovekey**. [Dim. of *pove*.] a The black guillemot (*Cephus grylle*). b A small short-billed auk (*Alle alle*) of arctic regions; — called also *roche* or *little auk*.

**Dover's powder** (dōv'vēr). [After Thomas Dover (1680-1742), Eng. physician.] An anodyne diaphoretic powder of ipecac and opium, now compounded in the United States with lactose, in England with potassium sulfate.

**dove-tail** (dōv'tāl'), n. Anything shaped like a dove's tail; specif., a flaring tenon, tongue, or machine part so shaped. — v. t. & i. 1. *Carp.* a To cut to a dove-tail. b To join by dove-tails. 2. To fit in or connect strongly, or nicely.

**dow** (dow; dō), v. i. [*AS. dagan*.] *Scot.* To be able; also, to prosper.

**dowager** (dōw'ā-jēr), n. [*OF. douagiere*, fr. *douage* dowry. See *POWER*.] 1. *Eng. Law.* A widow enjoying some property coming from her deceased husband. 2. An elderly woman of dignity.

**dowdy** (dōw'di), *adj.*; **-DIER** (-dī-ēr); **-DI-EST**. [*ME. doude* a slovenly woman. Not neatly, smartly, or becomingly dressed. — n.: pl. -DIES (-dīz).] 1. A dowdy woman. 2. A deep-dish fruit pie. — **dowdi-ly**, *adv.* — **dowdi-ness**, n. — **dowdy-ish**, *adj.*

**dowel** (dōw'ēl), n. Also **dowel pin**. A pin, fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping — v. t.; **dow'elled** (-ēld) or **dow'elled**; **dow'eling** or **dow'el-ling**. To fasten by, or furnish with, dowels.

**dower** (dōw'ēr), n. [*OF. dotaire*, fr. *ML. datarium*, fr. *L. dos* dowry.] 1. That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow. 2. Dowry. 3. Endowment. — v. t. To supply with a dower; endow.

**dowitch** (dōw'itch'), n.; see *PLURAL, Note*, 3. [*Of Iroquoian origin.*] A long-billed snipe (*Limnodromus griseus*) intermediate between true snipes (*genus Capella*) and sandpipers.

**down** (down), n. [*AS. dūn*.] 1. A hill; esp., a hillock of sand thrown up by wind on or near the shore; — usually in *pl.* 2. A tract of open upland; — usually in *pl.* 3. [*cap.*] A sheep of any breed originating in the Downs of southern England, esp. one of the Southdown breed. — **the Downs**. a Treeless chalk uplands along the south coast of England. b A North Sea roadstead, near Deal.

**down**, n. [*ON. dūnn*.] 1. A covering of soft fluffy feathers, as on young birds or under the ordinary feathers of adult birds, also, one of these feathers. 2. Something downlike, as a soft hairy outgrowth on the face or on a plant; pubescence.

**down**, *adv.* [*For older adown*, fr. *AS. adūn*, *adūne*, of *dūne*, prop., from or off the hill.] 1. Toward or in a lower position, below. 2. Toward or upon the ground, floor, bottom, etc. 3. To the full extent or capacity, as, to *last down*; to *get down* to work. 4. From a past time; as, *handed down*. 5. In a direction considered the opposite of up. 6. To the metropolis, the country, the south, etc., as, *trains going down*. 7. From a greater to a less bulk, amount, etc. 8. In cash or on the spot; as, to *pay down*. — *adj.* 1. Downward; descending; going down. 2. Gone, come, put, pulled, cut, paid, etc., down. 3. Low, as in spirits or condition. 4. *Football*. Of the ball, not in play because either: (1) Its holder cries "down" (2) its progress is wholly stopped, or (3) the officials stop the play for any reason. 5. *Games*. Behind an opponent in the scoring or count, as of holes in golf, as, to be *one down*. — *prep.* Down through, along, toward, in, or upon. — v. t. & i. To go or come or cause to go or come down. — n. 1. A descent; hence, a reverse. 2. *Colloq.* A grudge; a dislike. 3. *Football*. The termination by the referee of an attempt to advance the ball; also, the attempt or its duration.

**downbeat** (doun'bēt'), n. The downward stroke of the conductor's baton marking the principally accented note of a measure; also, this note.

**down-bow** (doun'bō'), n. *Music*. In playing a bowed instrument, a stroke toward the point of the bow; — indicated by the sign  $\curvearrowright$ . Cf. *UP-BOW*.

**downcast** (doun'kást'; 9), *adj.* Cast down; esp., dejected.

**downfall** (doun'fōl'), n. 1. A fall, esp. a sudden or heavy fall, as of rain. 2. A sudden descent as from rank, prosperity, or reputation, ruin. 3. A trap in which a falling object holds or injures the prey. Cf. *DEADFALL*. — **downfall'en** (-fōl'en), *adj.*

**downgrade** (-grād'), n. A downward grade or slope; hence, a descent toward an inferior state. — v. t. To lower in status, rank, grade, etc.

**downhaul** (-hōl'), n. *Naut.* A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail; as, a staysail *downhaul*.

**downhearted** (-hār'tēd'; -tīd; 2), *adj.* Dejected. — **downheart'ed ly**, *adv.* — **downheart'ed-ness**, n.

**downhill** (doun'hīl'), *adv.* Towards the bottom of a hill. — (see *FROM*, 2), *adj.* Sloping downhill.

**downpour** (doun'pōr'; 70), n. A pouring rain.

**downright** (doun'rīt'; 2), *adv.* 1. *Now Rare*. Straight down. 2. In plain terms; without ceremony. 3. Thoroughly.

**downright** (doun'rīt'), n. 1. *Archaeol.* Directed vertically down wards. 2. Unceremonious; blunt. 3. Absolute; thorough; as, a *downright lie*. — **downright'ly**, *adv.* — **downright'ness**, n.

**downstage** (doun'stāj'), *adv.* Toward or at the front of the stage. Cf. *UPSTAGE*. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the front of the stage; hence, *Colloq.* friendly.

**downstairs** (-stārz'; 2), *adv.* Also **down'stair** (-stār'). Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — (-stārz'; 2), *adj.* Below stairs; as, *a downstairs room*.

**downstairs** (doun'stārz'), n. The lower floor or floors of a house.

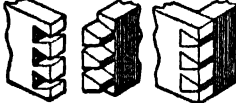
**downstream** (doun'strēm'), *adv.* Down the stream. — (doun'strēm'; 2), *adj.* In the direction of flow of a stream.

**down-town** (doun'toun'), *adv.* To, toward, or in the business center of a town. — (doun'toun') (doun'toun'; 2), *adj.*

**down-trend** (-trēnd'), n. An incipient downward swing.

**down-trod** (doun'trōd'), n. 2, *adj.* Also, esp. formerly, **down-trod** (-trōd'). Trampled down; oppressed.

**downward** (doun'wērd), **downwards** (-wērdz), *adv.* 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc. 2. From the past; from an ancestor or predecessor.



Dovetails, showing Mortises, left.  
Tenons, center.

**downward**, *adj.* 1. Moving or extending downward. 2. Descending from a head, origin, or source. 3. Tending to a lower state; dejected. — **downward'ly**, *adv.* — **downward'ness**, n.

**downy** (doun'y), *adj.*; **-YER** (-ī-ēr); **-YEST**. 1. Having, or covered with, down, or with pubescence or soft hairs. 2. Made of, or resembling, down; hence, soft; quiet. — **downy'ness**, n.

**lowry** (dōw'ri), n.; **pl.** -RIES (-rīz). [*Contr. from dowery*, fr. *OF. douaire*. See *POWER*.] 1. A widow's dower. 2. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dot. 3. A gift of property by a man to or for his bride; dower. 4. Gift of nature; talent.

**dowry** (dōw'ri), n. *Obs.* A sweetheart.

**douse** (dous), **douser** (dous'ēr). Vars. of *DOUSE*, *DOUSER*.

**douse** (dous), v. t. To use the diving rod, as in search of water, ore, etc. — **douse'er** (dous'ēr), n.

**doxology** (dōk'ō-lō-jē), n.; **pl.** -OLOGIES (-lō-jēz). [*ML. doxologia*, fr. *Gr. doxologia*, fr. *doxologia*, deriv. of *doxa* opinion, glory, praise + *logos* to speak.] One of certain hymns or chants of praise to God; specif.: a The Gloria in Excelsis; — called the *greater doxology*. b The Gloria Patri; — called the *lesser doxology*. c A stanza beginning "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." — **dox'ology-cal** (dōk'-sō-lō-jē-kāl), *adj.*

**doxy** (dōk'sh), n.; **pl.** DOXIES (-sīz). *Slang*. A loose wench; harlot.

**doxy**, n. [*See ORTHODOXY, HETERODOXY, etc.*] Opinion; doctrine; an ism; esp., religious opinion.

**doyen** (dōw'ān'), n.; **pl.** DŌYENs, DŌYĒNs, n. *masc.* [*F. See DEAN*.] A dean; the senior member of a body or group. — **doyen'ne** (dōw'ā-yēn'), n. *fem.*

**doyley**, **doyley** (dōi'ly). Vars. of *DOILEY*.

**dose** (dōz), v. i. [*Of Scand. origin.*] To slumber; sleep lightly; be drowsy or dull. — v. t. To pass or spend in drowsiness. — n. A light sleep. — **dose'er** (dōz'ēr), n.

**dozen** (dūz'n), n.; **pl.** DOZEN (before another noun, and usually following a numeral), DOZENS (-nz). [*OF. dozeine*, fr. *douze* twelve, fr. *L. duodecim*, fr. *duo* two + *decem* ten.] A group, set, or collection of twelve. *Abbr. doz.* (*saxa*, & *tw.*). — **doz'ened** (-nēd), *adj.*

**dozen** (dōz'n), v. t. *Chiefly Scot.* To stun; stupefy.

**dozy** (dōz'i), *adj.*; **-IEST**. Drowsy.

**DP** or **D.P.** (dē'pē), *pl.* DP's, DP's; D.P.'s (-pēz). Displaced person.

**drab** (drāb), n. [*Origin obscure.*] 1. A slatternly woman. 2. A loose woman; a prostitute. — v. t.; **DRABBED** (drābd); **DRAB'ING**. To associate with drabs.

**drab**, n. [*F. drap cloth*, fr. *LL. drappus*.] 1. A thick woolen fabric of dull brownish-yellow color. 2. A brown, red yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *adj.*; **DRAB'BER**; **DRAB'BER**. 1. Of the color drab. 2. Dull; monotonous. — **drab'ly**, *adv.* — **drab'ness**, n.

**drab** (drāb), n. [*From DRAB cloth.*] *Eng.* A coarse drab linen fabric, or duck, used for smock frocks, etc.

**drab** (drāb'), v. t.; **-BLED** (-līd); **-BLING** (-līng). To drabble.

**dracae-na** (drā-sē'nā), n. [*NL*, fr. *Gr. drakaina* she-dragon.] Also **dracaena** *palma*. Any of a genus (*Dracaena*) or of an allied genus (*Cordylus*) of shrubs or trees of the lily family, natives of the Old World tropics.

**drachm** (drām), n. [*See DRAM, DRACHMA*.] 1. A drachma. 2. A dram.

**drachma** (drāk'mā), n.; **pl.** -MAS (-māz), -MAE (-mē), or -MAT (-māt). [*L., fr. Gr. drachmē*. See *DRAM*.] 1. A small ancient Greek weight of various values. 2. Any of several modern weights; esp., a dram. 3. An ancient Greek silver coin, weighing one drachma. 4. The monetary unit of modern Greece. It was stabilized in 1928 at \$0.013 but stabilization was suspended in 1932. See *MONETARY, Tables*.

**Draco** (drā'kō), n.; *genitive* DRACONIS (drāk-kō'nīs). [*See DRAGON*.] A northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic.

**Draco-nian** (drā-kō'nī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Draco, an Athenian archon, or the rigorous code of laws said to have been framed about 821 B.C. by him; hence, barbarously severe; harsh. — **Draco-nian-ism** (-īz'm), n.

**draconic** (drā-kō'nīk), **dracon'ian** (-kō'nī-ān), *adj.* [*L. draco, -onis*, dragon. See *DRAGON*.] Of, relating to, or like a dragon.

**dracon'ic**, **dracon'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Draconian.

**draff** (draf), n. Refuse; swill. — **draffy** (-fī), *adj.*

**draft**, **draught** (draft, 9), n. [*AS. dragan* to draw.]

Unless otherwise indicated, *draft* is the usual spelling. 1. Act of drawing; also, the thing or the quantity drawn. 2. Act of drawing loads, as by beasts of burden; also, formerly, a load. 3. A delineating or representing; also, a drawing, map, plan, etc.; esp., a tentative sketch or outline. 4. (Usually *draught*) Act of drawing a net; also, the quantity of fish taken. 5. (Usually *draught*) A drinking or inhaling; also, the liquor, smoke, etc., taken in; hence, a drink; a dose. 6. (Usually *draught*) A drawing from a cask or keg on order; as, beer on *draught*. 7. A current, esp. of air. 8. Any contrivance for regulating the draft in a fireplace, stove, furnace, etc. 9. An order from one person or party to another, directing the payment of money. 10. A heavy demand; a strain. 11. The detaching or selecting of certain individuals from a mass, esp. of men for compulsory military service; also, the group or a body so selected. 12. *pl.* = *draughts*. 13. *Com.* An allowance granted for loss in weight. 14. *Hydraul.* A narrow area of an opening for discharge of water. 15. *Masonry*. A narrow border, or stonecutter's guide, along the edge or across the face of a stone. 16. *Arch.* A taper; or taper; specif., the taper given to a pattern or die to enable the work to be easily withdrawn. 17. *Naut.* The depth of water a ship draws, esp. when laden. — v. t. 1. To make a draft or draught of, from, upon, etc. 2. To draw by selection for a particular purpose, as men for military service. 3. To draw away or off. — *adj.* 1. Used for, or adapted to, drawing loads; as, a *draft horse*. 2. (Usually *draught*) On draught; also, drawn; as, *draught beer*; — *distilling*, from *bottled*. 3. *Drafted*. — **draft'ee** (draft'ē), n. — **draft'er**, **draught'er**, n.

**draft horse** A horse for drawing loads, esp. heavy loads, as *distilling*, from a saddle horse or carriage horse.

**drafter**, **draughtsman** (drafts'mān), n. 1. One who draws pleadings or other writings. 2. One who draws plans and sketches, as of machinery or structures. — **drafter's-man**, **draughtsman's-man**, n.

**drafty**, **draughty** (draft'i), *adj.*; **-YER** (-ī-ēr); **-YEST**. Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air. — **draft'y-ly**, **draught'y-ly**, *adv.* — **draft'iness**, **draught'iness**, n.

**drag** (drāg), *v. t.*; **DRAGGED** (drāgd); **DRAG'ING**. [*ME. draggen*, fr. *ON. draga*, or perh. dial. fr. *AS. dragan*.] 1. To draw slowly or heavily, esp. along the ground or other surface; haul. 2. To draw along, as something burdensome; hence, to pass slowly, painfully, or tediously; as, to drag out one's life. 3. To dredge or search with or as with a drag, grapple, etc. 4. To catch with a dragnet or trawl. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn along on the ground; trail. 2. To fish, or search, with a drag. 3. To lag behind. 4. To move, pass, or proceed tediously; to be tiresomely protracted. — *Syn.* See *PULL*. — *n.* 1. Act of dragging. 2. Anything dragged; as: *a* A heavy harrow for breaking up ground. *b* A device for dragging under water, esp. along the bottom, as a grapnel, a dredger, etc. 3. A sledges for conveying heavy bodies. 4. A heavy coach with seats on top. 5. Anything used to drag a body with, as a dragscope of a gun. 6. Anything that retards; a clog. 7. A dragging movement, as of the feet in walking. 8. *Slang.* Influence; "pull"; special favor. 9. *Aeronautics.* The component parallel to the relative wind of the total force on an airfoil or aircraft due to the air through which it moves. 10. *Hunting.* *a* The scent trail. *b* Something drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail.

**drag'gee** (drā'jē), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A sugar-coated fruit or nut. 2. A sweetmeat containing a portion of medicine at its center.

**drag'gle** (drā'glē), *v. t.*; **-GLED** (-l'd); **-GLING** (-l'ng). [*Pres. of drag*] To wet and muddy by dragging, as on wet grass; drabbie. — *v. i.* 1. To be or become dragged. 2. To straggle.

**drag'gle-tail** (-tīl'), *n.* 1. A slattern who allows her gown to trail in the mire. 2. Skirts that draggle.

**drag'line** (drā'lin'), *n.* A dragrope; a guide rope.

**drag link.** A link joining the cranks of two shafts.

**drag'net** (drā'nēt'), *n.* A net to be dragged as in fishing or in clearing out small game; hence, a network of measures for pursuit, as of criminals.

**drag'o-man** (drā'gō-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-mānz), **-MEN** (-mēn). [*Through F. & It, fr. *Mitr. dragomanos*, fr. *Ar tarjuman*.] An interpreter; — so called in the Near East and Iran.*

**dragon** (drā'gŭn), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. draco*, *-onis*, fr. *Gr. draķōn*.] 1. *Now Rare.* A huge serpent. 2. A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous winged scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian. 3. A fierce or very strict person, esp. a woman; a duenna. 4. Any of several plants of the arum family popularly associated with dragons, as the European *green dragon* (*Dracunculus vulgaris*) and the American *green dragon* (*Arisaema dracontium*). 5. A word used in the Authorized Version to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version. 6. Formerly, a short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt; also, a soldier (dragon) carrying such a musket. 7. An armored tractor. 8. Also *fly-lion dragon*. Any of a genus (*Draco*) of small arboreal lizards of the East Indies and southern Asia. Some of the hind ribs, on each side, are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, aiding them in leaping from tree to tree. 9. [*leap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Draco.

**dragon-et** (drā'gŭn-ēt; -t), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. A little dragon. 2. A small gobyl-like British marine fish (*Callionymus draco*); also, any fish of the same genus or family (Callionymidae).

**dragon-fly** (drā'gŭn-flī), *n.* Any of an order (Odonata) of large harmful insects that feed on flies, gnats, and mosquitoes; — popularly known also as *darning needle*.

**dragon-head** (-hēd'), *n.* Any of either of two genera (*Dracorchestum* and *Moldavia*, esp. *M. parviflora*) of mints.

**dragon-nade** (drā'gŭn-nād'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *dragon dragon*.] Usually *pl.* 1. The persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV, esp. by dragons. 2. A dev- Dragonfly (*Diplax dsa*). (½)

**dragon's blood** (drā'gŭn-ānz). Any of several resinous, mostly dark-red, substances derived from various trees, esp. that from the fruit of a Malayan palm (*Calamus draco*).

**dragon's head**, or *chiefly in senec* 1. **dragon's-head**, *n.* 1. Bot. = *DRAGONHEAD*. 2. *Astron.* The ascending node of the moon or a planet. Symbol  $\Omega$ .

**dragon's tail**. *Astron.* The descending node of the moon or a planet. Symbol  $\omega$ .

**dragon tree.** A tree (*Dracaena draco*) of the lily family, of the Canary Islands, yielding a variety of dragon's blood.

**dra-goon** (drā'gŭn), *n.* [*F. dragon dragon*, *dragon*. See *DRAGON*.] 1. *Obs.* An ancient musket, or dragon. 2. Formerly, a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalryman, usually heavily equipped. — *v. t.* To harass by or as if by dragons; to subject to military persecution; also, to compel (to a certain course of action) as if by the use of dragons.

**drag'rope** (drā'gŭn-rōp), *n.* A rope that drags or is used for dragging; as: *a* A rope attached to an artillery carriage and used in dragging it or locking its wheels. *b* The rope dropped from an acrostat for use as a variable ballast, as a brake, or as a mooring line.

**drag sail or sheet.** A sea anchor made usually from a sail.

**drain** (drān), *v. t.* [*AS. drēnigan*, *drēnman*.] 1. To draw off by degrees; to draw off utterly; exhaust; as, to drain pus. 2. To make gradually dry or empty; hence, to empty of wealth, resources, etc. 3. To filter. — *Syn.* See *DEPLETE*. — *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To become emptied by flowing or dripping of moisture. 3. To empty its waters; as, the Middle Western States *drain* into the Gulf of Mexico. — *n.* 1. Act of draining. 2. A means of drainage, as a channel, trench, sewer, or sink. — *drain'or*, *n.* — *drain'pipe* (-pīp'), *n.*

**drain'age** (drān'j), *n.* 1. Act, process, or mode of draining; also, that drained off. 2. A drain; a device for draining; also, a system of drains. 3. Area or district drained; as, the *drainage* of the Po.

**drake** (drāk), *n.* [*AS. draeca dragon*, fr. *L. draco*. See *DRAGON*.] 1. *Archaic.* A dragon. 2. A small piece of artillery of the 17th and 18th century. 3. In full *drake fly*. A May fly, sometimes used in angling.

**drake, n.** The male of members of the duck family, as the merganser, the swan, the goose.

**drachm** (drām), *n.* [*OF. drame*, fr. *L. drachma* drachm, drachma, fr. *Gr. drachmā*, prop., a handful, fr. *drassein* to grasp.] 1. Abbr. *dr.* (sing. & pl.). *a* A weight. See *WEIGHT*, *Tables 1 & 3*. *b* A fluid drachm. See *MEASURE*, *Table 12*. 2. A small drink or draft, esp. of spirit. 3. A mite; a bit. — *v. t.* & *i.* **DRAMMED** (drāmd); **DRAM-MING**. To drink drama; to play with drama.

**drā'mā**; **drām'd**, *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. drama*, fr. *dran* to do, act.]

*1* prose or verse portraying life or character by

means of dialogue and action and designed for theatrical performance; a play. *a* *closet drama* is a play suited primarily for reading rather than for stage production. 2. Dramatic art, literature, or affairs. 3. A series of real events having dramatic unity and interest.

**Drām'a-mine** (drām'ā-mīn; -mīn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a synthetic drug (chemically, a theophylline derivative), used especially for the relief of motion sickness.

**drā-mat'ic** (drā-māt'ik), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the drama. 2. Characteristic of drama; vivid; moving.

*Syn.* Dramatic, theatrical, melodramatic, melodramatic, histrionic here mean having a character or effect like that of some acted plays. *Dramatic*, applied to situations in real life, or in literature to speeches, etc., suggests the power of deeply stirring the imagination or emotions; *theatrical* suggests a direct and blatant appeal to the emotions or, as applied to gestures, voice, action, etc., a marked artificiality; *dramaturgic*, applied usually to a play as read or acted, suggests a decided fitness for representation on a stage; *melodramatic* suggests an exaggerated emotionalism or inappropriate theatricalism; *histrionic*, as applied to gestures, movements, appearance, etc., suggests likeness to those characteristic of seasoned actors.

**drā-mat'ic-al** (-l-kāl), *adj.* Dramatic. — **drā-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**drā-mat'ic-los** (-lks), *n.* *sing. & pl.*; See *-ics*. Dramatic writings or performances, esp. of amateurs.

**drām'a-tis per-sō'næ** (drām'ā-tis pēr-sō'nē). [*L.*] The characters or actors in a drama

**drām'a-tist** (drām'ā-tist), *n.* A playwright.

**drām'a-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.* 1. To relate in the form of the drama; make into a drama. 2. To give the character of a dramatic presentation to, as to one's acts; to make a dramatic scene of. — **drām'a-tiz-a-tion** (-tīz-āshn; -tīz-ē), *n.* — **drām'a-tiz'er** (-tīz-ēr), *n.*

**drām'a-tur'gy** (drām'ā-tŭr'j), *n.* [*F. & G. dramaturgie*, fr. *Gr. dramaturgia* — *a* drama + *composition* life. Art of dramatic composition and theatrical representation. — **drām'a-tur'gic** (-tŭr'jĭk), **drām'a-tur'gi-cal** (-jĭk-āl), *adj.* — *Syn.* See *Dramatic*. — **drām'a-tur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **drām'a-tur'gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

**drām'mock** (drām'ĭk), *n.* Also **drām'mach** (-ĭk). *Dial.* A mixture of meal and water.

**drām'shop** (drām'shŭp), *n.* A barroom.

**drank** (drānk), *past of drink*.

**drapē** (drāp), *v. t.* [*F. draper*, fr. *drap* cloth.] 1. To cover or adorn with or as with drapery. 2. To arrange in decorative folds; to hang. — *v. i.* To design or arrange drapery. — *n.* A hanging or curtain of drapery. — **drap'er** (drāp'ēr), *n.*

**drap'er** (drāp'ēr), *n.* [*OF. (OF draper)*.] Formerly, a maker of cloth, now, a dealer in cloths or dry goods.

**drap'ery** (drāp'ēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* **DRAP'ERIES** (-tīz). 1. Cloth; woollen stuffs. 2. A draper's occupation and, formerly, shop. 3. A textile fabric used for decorative purposes, esp. when hung loosely; also, hangings, as of a room or bed. 4. The disposition of such draperies or their representation in art. — **drap'ery-ist** (-tīst), *adj.*

**dras'tic** (drās'tĭk), *adj.* [*Gr. drastikos*, fr. *dran* to do, act.] Acting rapidly, violently, or harshly; extreme in effect; rigorous; as, *dras'tic measures*. — **dras'tic-al-ly** (-l-kāl-ē), *adv.*

**dra'tion** (drā), *n.* *U.S. Army.* An emergency ration consisting of three four-ounce bars of concentrated food, including chocolate and skim milk, each furnishing 600 calories and containing vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.

**draught** (draŭt); **draughts'man**, etc. Vars. of **DRIFT**, etc.

**draughts** (draŭts), *n.* *Brit.* The same of checkers.

**drave** (drāv). Archaic & dial. past of *drive*.

**Dra-vid'i-an** (drā-vīd'ē-an), *n.* 1. An individual of an ancient race in India, numerous in the south. 2. The group of related languages of the Dravidians, including Tamil, Telugu, etc. — **Dra-vid'i-an**, *adj.*

**draw** (drō), *v. t.*; **DREW** (drōd); **DRAWN** (drōn); **DRAW'ING**. [*AS. dragan*.] 1. To pull or use force upon so as to cause to follow or to come down, up, out, off, etc., as desired; as, to draw a cart. 2. To cause to come, go, or move; as, to draw one aside; hence, to bring about or bring on; as, to draw troubles upon one. 3. To attract; entice; allure; as, to draw a crowd. 4. To inhale; also, to utter or produce by an inhalation; as, to draw a sigh. 5. To require (a specified depth, as for water, for footing) — said of a vessel. 6. To accumulate or gain. 7. To bring forth or out by design or chance; as, to draw no reply. 8. To remove the contents of, as by sucking, eviscerating, steeping, etc.; as, to draw a fowl or tea. 9. To leave (a contest) undecided; to tie. 10. To pucker, wrinkle, lengthen, etc., as if by pulling; also, to protract. 11. To produce by tracing a pen or pencil over a surface; also, to delineate; hence, to produce or represent as if by drawing. 12. To write in due form, as, to draw a deed. 13. To formulate; as, to draw companions. 14. To withdraw; as, to draw money from the bank. 15. *Billiards.* To strike (the cue ball) below the center so as to give it a backward rotation which causes it to take a backward direction on striking another ball. 16. *Cards.* To take (cards) from a dealer or from a stock. 17. *Croquet.* To play (a short-length ball directed at the leg stump) with an inclined bat so as to deflect the ball between the legs and the wicket. 18. *Curling.* To throw up (the stone) gently. 19. *Mech.* To stretch, spread, or shape (metal) by passing through dies, by hammering, etc.; specif., to make a metal rod into (wire) by pulling it through a series of holes of diminishing size. — *Syn.* See *PULL*.

— *v. i.* 1. To draw or move oneself; as, to draw near. 2. To attract patrons, spectators, etc.; as, the play still *draws*. 3. To draw something, usually understood; as, to draw on an assailant; the ship *draws* deep; the boy *draws* well. 4. To stretch or to contract; esp., to shrink. 5. To be drawn; to admit of being drawn; specif., of tea, to infuse. 6. To make a draft or written demand for payment of money deposited or due; hence, to make a demand; serve as a draft. 7. To produce or admit of a draft, or current, as a chimney. 8. Of a bound, to track same by the scent; also, to approach the game cautiously after pointing. 9. To be effective as an irritant or blistering agent, as a poultice. 10. To come out even; play a drawn match.

— *n.* 1. Act, process, or result of drawing; state of being drawn; specif., a drawn battle, game, etc. 2. That which is drawn, or is subject to drawing; as: *a* An amount drawn. *b* A lot or chance drawn. *c* The movable part of a drawbridge. 3. That which draws, an attraction. 4. *In* draw poker, the deal to improve the hands after players have discarded. *b* *Colloq.* = *DRAW POKER* (See *POKER*).

**draw'back** (drō'bāk'), *n.* 1. A loss of advantage, value, profit, etc.; also, a hindrance; objectionable feature; handicap. 2. Money remitted after being collected; esp., duties or customs remitted by the government on the exportation of that on which they were levied.



**drifty** (drif'ti), *adj.*; **DRIFTY-ER** (-tī-ēr); **DRIFTY-EST**. Full of drifts; also, tending to form drifts, as snow.

**drill** (dril), *n.* (See **DRILL** to bore.) 1. An instrument for boring holes in hard substances. 2. Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art, as in the manual of arms. 3. Hence, any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity and by constant repetition. 4. Manner or style of drilling. 5. A marine snail (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) very destructive to oysters. — *v. t. & i.* [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers).] 1. To pierce or bore with or as with a drill; to perforate. 2. To train in the military art. 3. To instruct thoroughly in any art or branch of knowledge; to discipline. — *Syn.* See **PRACTICE**.

**drill**, *n.* [See **MANDRILL**.] A West African baboon (*Papio leuconphaeus*). It is smaller than the mandrill.

**drill**, *v. t.* 1. To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along a furrow. 2. To sow (ground) in drills. — *Agrie.* A. An implement for planting seeds, usually by making holes or furrows into which it drops them. B. A light furrow into which seed is sown. C. A row of seed sown in a furrow.

**drill**, *n.* [From earlier *drilling*, fr. G. *drillsch*, fr. L. *tristr* having three threads.] A heavy fabric of linen or cotton, having a diagonal weave.

**drill chuck**. See **CHUCK**, *Illustr.* (2).

**drill'er** (dril'ēr), *n.* One who or that which drills, or bores holes, trains persons, sows seed, etc.

**drilling** (dril'ing), *n.* Drill, the fabric

**drilling**, *n.* Act of one that drills

**drill'mas'ter** (dril'mas'tēr), *n.* One who teaches drill or by drilling; esp., one who teaches or oversees military drill

**drill press**. A metal-drilling machine the drill of which is pressed to the metal by hand or by power.

**drill'stock** (dril'stōk'), *n.* *Mach.* A frame or head for holding a drill spindle or a drill

**drily** (dri'li), *var.* of **DRYLY**

**drink** (drink), *v. t.*; *past* **DRANK** (drāngk), formerly also **DRUNK** (drūngk); *past part.* **DRUNK**, *present part.* **DRINKING**. *Drunk* is now rarely used except as a verbal *adj.* in sense of intoxicated. [AS. *drincan*.] 1. To swallow (a liquid), to imbibe. 2. To take in (a liquid), in any manner; to absorb. 3. To take in; to receive through the senses; to inhale, hear, see, etc. 4. To drink a toast to; as, to drink the President. — *v. i.* 1. To swallow anything liquid; to imbibe; to receive something as if in satisfaction of thirst. 2. To drink intoxicating liquors, as convulsively; hence, to take alcoholic liquors to excess; to tiple. 3. To drink a toast, as, to drink to your good health. — *n.* 1. Liquid to be swallowed; a beverage. 2. Intoxicating liquor. 3. Excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor. 4. A notion; a draft.

**drink'able** (drink'a-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being drunk; suitable for drink. — *n.* A beverage; — usually in *pl.*

**drinker** (drink'ēr), *n.* One who drinks, esp., one who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess; a drunkard

**drin** (drin), *v. t.*; *DRIPPED (drip't) or **DRIFT**; **DRIP'PING** [AS. *drīppan*.] To let fall in drops, *v. i.* 1. To let fall drops of moisture or liquid. 2. To fall in, or as in, drops. 3. A falling in drops, also, that which drips; dripping. 4. *Arch.* That part of a cornice, sill course, etc., which projects to throw off rain water; also, an overlapping metal strip for the same purpose.*

**drip'ping**, *n.* 1. A letting fall drop by drop. 2. Often *pl.* That which drips; specif., fat and juice dripped from roasting meat; esp., such fat used as shortening, etc.

**dripping**, or **drip**, *pan*. A pan for catching drippings.

**drip'stone** (drip'stōn'), *n.* 1. *Arch.* A stone drip. 2. Calcium carbonate, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, in the form of stalactites or stalagmites.

**drive** (driv), *v. t.*; *past* **DROVE** (drōv), formerly also **DAVE** (drāv); *past part.* **DRIVEN** (driv'n); *pres. part.* **DRIVING** (driv'ing). [AS. *drifan*.] 1. To impel away from, or along before, the impelling force; to push or urge forward. 2. To clear, by forcing away, or rousing from covert, what is contained; esp., to search (a district) for game. 3. To urge on and direct the motions or course of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle or the vehicle drawn; as, to drive a team; hence, also, to convey in a vehicle. 4. To carry along or keep in motion; as, to drive machinery by steam power. 5. To carry on or carry through energetically; as, to drive a bargain. 6. To force; to constrain, as by necessity, persuasion, etc. 7. To urge to effort or work; as, the slaves were driven too much. 8. To force (a passage into or through) by pressing, digging, etc.; as, to drive a well. 9. *Sports.* A. In baseball, cricket, etc., to propel the ball swiftly, as by a hard or direct stroke or forcible throw. B. *Golf.* To hit (the ball) from the tee. C. *DRIVER* C. — *Syn.* See **MOVE**; **RIDE**. — *v. i.* 1. To rush and press with violence. 2. To be forced along; to be driven. 3. To go by a vehicle whose course is under one's direction. 4. To press forward; to aim or tend to a point, as in discourse or argument. 5. *Sports.* To drive the ball, bowl, etc.

— *n.* 1. Act of driving; esp., a trip in a carriage or automobile. 2. A road prepared for driving, esp. for leisure driving, as in a park; also, a driveway. 3. The driving together of animals for capture, killing, branding, etc. 4. A concerted effort put forth in the execution of some plan; as, to drive to raise funds. 5. *Trade Slang.* An offering of goods or stocks at a low price, as in attempting to depress prices. 6. Violent motion; esp., hurried dispatch of business. 7. *Automobile Vehicles.* The apparatus by means of which the propulsion of a vehicle is directed. 8. *Logging.* A mass of logs floating down a river. 9. *Mach.* The means for giving motion to a machine or machine part; as, a belt drive. 10. *Sports.* The act, or the manner, of driving the ball; the stroke or blow.

— *adj.* Used in or for driving; driving; as, a drive shaft (see **SHAFT**).

**drive-in**, *adj.* Built for the accommodation of patrons' automobiles from which the occupants may watch, purchase, etc. — *n.* A drive-in motion-picture theater.

**driv'el** (driv'el), *v. i.*; — **ELED** (-'lī) or — **ELLED**; — **ELING** or — **EL-LING**. [AS. *drēfan*.] 1. To slaver. 2. To flow from the mouth like spittle. 3. To be silly in manner of speech. — *v. t.* 1. To make flow, or let flow, from the mouth. 2. To utter in an infantile or imbecile fashion.

— *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. 2. Foolish talk; twaddle. — **driv'el-er**, **driv'el-er** (-'lēr), *n.*

**driv'en** (driv'en), *past part.* & *part. adj.* of **DRIVE**.

**driver** (driv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which drives, urges, or impels anything onward; as: A. A coachman, chauffeur, etc. B. A mallet, hammer, or the like. C. *Golf.* A wooden club with a nearly straight face, used in playing the ball from the tee. See **GOLF**, *Illustr.* D. *Mech. & Mach.* A piece for imparting motion to another piece, either directly or indirectly.

**driver ant.** Any of certain African stinging ants (genera *Dorylus* and *Anomma*, subfamily *Dorylinae*) which move in vast armies; — called also *army ant* (see **FORAGING ANT**).

**drive'way** (driv'wā'), *n.* A passage along which vehicles or animals may be driven.

**driv'ing** (driv'ing), *adj.* Having great force of impulse; as, a driving storm; also, communicating force; impelling; as, a driving shaft; a driving wheel of a locomotive. — **driv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**driving iron**. See **GOLF**, *Illustr.*

**driz'le** (driz'li), *v. i. & t.*; **driz'zled** (-'līd); **driz'zling** (-'līng). [Prob. fr. of *M.E.* *drisen* to fall; fr. AS. *drīsan*.] To rain in very small drops; to sprinkle. — *n.* A fine mistlike rain. — **driz'zly** (-'lī), *adv.*

**drogue** (drōk), *n.* *Aeronautics & Naut.* A sea anchor.

**droit** (droit; F. drwa), *n.* [F.] Law. A right; also, that to which one has a right; *pl.*, *droits*, duties.

**droit des gens** (drwa' dā zhān'). [F.] The law of nations; international law.

**droll** (drōl), *adj.* [F. *drôle*.] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; amusing and strange. — *Syn.* See **LATIGARD**. — *n.* A wag; a jester; a buffoon. — *v. i.* To jest or make sport; to play the buffoon.

**droll'er-y** (drōl'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* — **RIES** (-rīz). 1. Something that is droll; as: A. *Obs.* A comic picture. B. A comic entertainment; also, a puppet. C. A droll story, jest. 2. Jesting; buffoonery. 3. Quality of being droll, humor.

**-drome** (-drōm). [Gr. *dromos* a running, fr. the root of *dramein* to run.] A suffix denoting a running, running course, as in hippodrome, airdrome.

**drom'e-dary** (drōm'ē-dēr'y; drūm', or, esp. Brit., drūm'ē-dēr-y; drōm'), *n.*; *pl.* — **IES** (-īz). [OF. *dromedaire*, fr. L. *dromedarius* (sc. *camelus*), fr. L. *dromas* a dromedary, fr. Gr. *dromas* running.] A camel of unusual speed, trained esp. for riding; now, more often, the Arabian or one humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*).

**drom'ond** (drōm'ōnd; drūm'), **drom'on** (-lōn), [OF. *dromont*, fr. L. *dromo*, fr. Gr. *dromon* light vessel.] In the Middle Ages, a large fast-sailing galley or cutter.

**-dromous**. [See **-DROME**.] A suffix meaning running, as in anadromous, catadromous.

**drone** (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān*.] 1. The male of bees, esp. of the honey-bee. It has no sting and gathers no honey. 2. One who lives on the labors of others; a sluggard. 3. A pilotless airplane, vessel, or other craft remote-controlled by radio, as for target purposes or ammunition-laden for blasting enemy defenses.

**drone**, *v. i. & t.* To make or sound with a low, dull, monotonous, murmuring sound; hence, to speak monotonously. — *n.* 1. A bagpipe or similar instrument; also, one of the largest pipes in a bagpipe. 2. One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl. 3. A hummish sound; as, the drone of bees or of a motor. 4. *Musical.* A monotonous bass; a deep sustained monotone.

**drool** (drōol), *v. i.* [Contr. fr. **DRIVEL**.] *Dial Eng. & U.S.* To drivel. — *n.* *Slang, U.S.* Drivel; esp., foolish talk.

**droop** (drōop), *v. i.* [ON. *drōpa*.] 1. To hang bending downward, as from exhaustion, hunger, etc. 2. To grow dispirited or depressed; to languish. 3. To proceed toward a close. — *v. t.* To let drop or sink. — *n.* A drooping. — **droop'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **droop'y**, *adj.*

**drop** (drōp), *n.* [AS. *drōpa*.] 1. The quantity of fluid which falls in one spherical mass; a liquid globule; sometimes, specif., a minim (see **MEASURE**, *Table 12*). 2. A minute quantity, esp. of a liquid. 3. A modicum of drink. 4. That which resembles, or hangs like, a liquid drop, as an earring, a sugarplum, etc.; hence: A *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops. B. A small droplike candy; as, lemon drops. 5. Sudden fall or descent. 6. The depth to which or the distance through which one drops. 7. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: A. A trap door; also, the gallows. B. A drop press or drop hammer. C. A slot in which something is to be dropped. 8. *Football.* Short for **drop kick**. 9. *Naut.* The distance from the head to the foot of a course. 10. *Theater.* A drop curtain.

— *v. t.*; **DROPPED** (drōp't) or **DROPT**; **DROP'PING**. 1. To pour or let fall in drops; also, to cover with drops. 2. To let fall; release. 3. Hence: A. To communicate by a suggestion; as, to drop a hint. B. To give birth to; as, to drop a lamb. C. To send (a letter) as by dropping it in the letter box; as, please drop me a line. D. To let go; dismiss; as, to drop a subject. 5. To fell or bring down; as, to drop one's man. 6. To lower, as a curtain. 7. *Cookery.* To cook by poaching; as, dropped crabs. 8. *Football.* A. To drop-kick (a ball). B. To score (a goal) by drop-kicking. 9. — *v. i.* 1. To fall in drops; also, drip. 2. A. To descend; as, ripe fruit drops. B. To pass from one condition into another less active, desirable, etc.; as, he dropped asleep. 3. To be depressed; to fall; as, the market is dropping. 4. To fall dead. 5. To come unexpectedly, as, my friend dropped in for a visit. 6. To come to an end; to cease. 7. A. To move easily down a river; as, the barges drop down on the ebb tide. B. To fall behind. 8. To be born; also, to let young fall in giving birth; — said of animals.

**drop curtain**. *Theater.* A curtain which is lowered instead of drawn.

**drop'-forge** (drōp'fōr-y; -fōr'y; 70), *v. t.*; see **FORGE**. To forge between dies by a drop hammer. — **drop'-forge** (drōp'fōr-y; -fōr'y), *n.* — **drop forging**.

**drop hammer**. *Mach.* A power hammer for forging, shaping metal, etc., having a weight which is raised and then released to drop on the metal resting on an anvil or die.

**drop kick**. *Football.* A kick given to the ball as it rebounds after having been dropped from the hands; also, the resulting flight of a ball or the distance covered. — **drop'-kick**, *v. t. & i.* — **drop'-kick'er**, *n.*

**drop leaf**. A table leaf hinged to the side or end of a table and folded down when not in use. — **drop'-leaf**, *adj.*

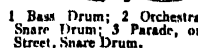
**drop'let** (drōp'lēt; -līt), *n.* A minute drop.

**drop letter**. *U.S.* A letter to be delivered from the office where posted.

**dropwort'** (drôp'wôrt'), n. **a** A Eurasian herb (*Filipendula hern petala*) of the rose family, with panicles of white or reddish flowers  
**b** Any of a genus (*Oenanthe*) of plants of the carrot family.

**dru'id-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction of the druids.

**a** Dryed; dried up; as, a *dry* brook. **b** Not in or under water; as, *dry* land. **c** Exhausted in its supply of water, fluid, or sustenance; as, *dry* fountain pen. **d** Of animals, not giving milk. **e** Thirsty; needing drink. **f** Of the eyes, not shedding tears. **g** Of war, death, injuries, or the like; without bloodshed. **h** Without butter, milk, or the like; — said of bread or toast. **i** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid.



gesting such an extreme of dryness that literally it (usually land or region) cannot produce or support life. This is the basic difference between the two words in their many figurative senses. — **Ant.** Wet. — **v. t. & i.**; **DRY'D** (drīd); **DRY'ING**. To make or become dry. — **n.**; **pl.** **DRYS** (drīz). *Colloq., U. S.* A prohibitionist.





s), *n.* **Chiefly Slang.** 1. A peddler or hawker, esp. of articles. 2. A person incompetent or clumsy, as at a game.

**duf/Bo.** Var. of **duffel**.

**ding** (dīng), *past & past part.* of **dig**.

**ding.** A test.

**du/gong** (doo'gong), *n.* [From Malay *duyong*, Jav. *duyung*, with erroneous *g* for *y*.] An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Dugong dugon*), allied to the manatee, but with a bilobate tail; a sea cow.

**du/gout** (doo'gout), *n.* 1. **Orig.** U.S. A canoe or boat made by hollowing out a large log. 2. A shelter dug out of a hillside; specif., a cave, the side of a trench, etc., often roofed with logs and sod, for storage, protection, etc. 3. **Baseball.** A low shelter containing a player's bench and facing upon the diamond.

**du/hant en bas** (doo'han' en bā), [*F.*] Literally, from above downward; from top to bottom; hence, condescendingly.

**du/ker** (doo'ker), **du/ker-bok** (-bōk'), *n.* Also **du/ker-buck** (-būk'), [*D.* *duiker* diver + *bok* a buck, lit., diver buck; — from its habit of diving suddenly into the bush.] Any of certain small African antelopes (genus *Cephalophus*).

**duke** (dūk; 114), *n.* [*OF.* *duc*, *ducs*, *dux*, fr. *L.* *dux*, *ducis*, leader, commander, fr. *ducere* to lead.] 1. In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy. 2. In Great Britain and certain other European countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince.

**duke/dom** (-dōm), *n.* A duchy; also, the title or dignity of a duke.

**Du/kho-hors** (doo'kō-hōrs), **Du/kho-hor'tsy** (*Russ.* dōo'kū-hōr'tsai), *n. pl.* [*Russ.* *dukhoborsky* spirit wrestlers, fr. *dukh* spirit + *bortsy* wrestlers.] A Russian religious sect, dating from 1785. In 1898, because of persecution, thousands of these sectaries migrated to Canada. **du/foe** at de-o-om est pro pre'ti-a mo'tri (doo'fō ēt dē-kō'rūm fōt prō prē'ti-ā mō'trī; pāt'rī-ā), [*L.*] It is sweet and seemly to die for one's country.

**dul/cot** (dool'sēt; -ēt), *adj.* [*OF.* *doucet*, dim. of *doux* sweet, fr. *L.* *dulcis*.] 1. **Archaic.** Sweet to the taste. 2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; also, soothing or agreeable. — *n.* **Music.** An organ stop like the dulciana, but an octave higher.

**dul/ci-an'a** (dool'si-an'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L.* *dulcis* sweet.] **Music.** A labial organ stop having metal pipes and a tone of soft, sweet, string-like quality.

**dul/ci-ty** (dool'si-ti), *v. t.*; — **PIED** (-fīd); — **PRYING** [*L.* *dulcis* sweet + *-fy*] 1. *Obs.* To sweeten. 2. To mollify; to render agreeable. — **du/ci-li-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**dul/ci-mer** (dool'si-mēr), *n.* [*OF.* *doulcemer*, *doulcemele*, fr. *L.* *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, fr. *Gr.* *melos*.] **Music.** 1. An instrument having wires stretched over a trapezoidal soundboard, played with two light hammers. 2. A kind of bawpipe. *Daniel* iii. 10.

**Dul-cin-e-a** (dool'sin'ē-ā; dūl'si-nē-ā), *n.* [*Sp.*] A mistress; a sweetheart; — from Don Quixote's ladylove in Cervantes' novel.

**du/li-a** (doo'li-ā), *n.* [*ML.*, fr. *Gr.* *doulos* servitude, fr. *doulos* slave.] *RCCh.* Veneration of the angels and saints; — distinguished from *latría*. Cf. *RVP*, *KD*, *LLA*.

**dull** (dūl), *adj.* [*ME.* *dul*] 1. Stupid; dolish. 2. Slow in perception or sensibility; hence, unfeeling; insensible; as, the *dull* cloths. 3. Slow in action or motion; hence, listless, inert. 4. Without zest; depressed. 5. Not keen or sharp; blunt. 6. A Lacking brilliancy of light; dim; as, a *dull* fire. 7. Lacking luster, as, a *dull* mirror. 8. Of low saturation and low brilliancy; as, a *dull* green. 9. Not clear and ringing; — of sound. 10. Tethous; melancholy; as, a *dull* story. 11. Cloudy, overcast; as, a *dull* day. 12. Sluggish; — of trade.

**Syn.** (1) See **STUPID**.

(2) Dull, blunt, obtuse mean not sharp or keen. Dull applies literally to an edge or point which has lost its sharpness through use, or figuratively to that which lacks or has lost that which gives keenness, zest, pungency, or the like (as, a *dull* knife; a *dull* book); blunt applies literally to an edge or point that is through use, nature, or intention, not sharp or keen, or figuratively to that like perception, emotion, etc., which lacks sharpness or keenness (as, the *blunt* edge of a knife; *blunt* in feeling); obtuse applies literally to the shape of something whose point is the end of an angle broader than a right angle, and figuratively to that which is inordinately blunt in perception, in sensibility, or the like (as, an *obtuse* apex; an *obtuse* audience).

— *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull.

**dull/ard** (dūl'ard), *n.* [*dull* + *-ard*.] A stupid person.

**dull/ish** (dūl'ish), *adj.* Somewhat dull.

**dull/ness**, **dull'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being dull.

**dul'ly** (dūl'li), *adv.* In a dull manner.

**dulse** (dūls), *n.* [*Gael.* *duileag*.] Any of several coarse red seaweeds (chiefly *Rhodymenia palmata*, family Rhodymeniaceae) used as food in Scotland, Iceland, and other, principally northern, countries.

**du/ly** (dū'li), *adv.* In a due manner, time, or degree.

revolution (1917).

**dumb** (dūm), *adj.* [*AS.*] 1. Destitute of the power of speech; speechless. 2. Not willing to speak; mute; silent. 3. [Partly fr. *G.* *dumm*, in *Pa.*] *Colloq.* U.S. Dull; stupid. 4. Not having the usual accompaniments of speech and sound; as, *dumb* show. 5. Lacking in something usual or normal; specif., *Eng.*, lacking masts and sails, and depending on outside power; as, a *dumb* barge. — **Syn.** See **STUPID** — **dumb/ly**, *adv.*

**dumb/ague**. Intermittent fever with no well-defined "chill"

**dumb/bell** (dūm'hēl'), *n.* 1. A weight, consisting of two spheres connected by a short bar, used for calisthenic exercise. 2. *Slang*, U.S. A stupid person.

**dumb/ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being dumb.

**dumb/show**. A formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, shown in pantomime. 2. Signs and gestures without words; as, to tell in *dumb show*. — **dumb'-show'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**dumb'-wait'er**, *n.* A portable serving table or stand. 2. A lift on which dishes, food, etc., are passed from one room or story of a house to another.

**dum/dum** (dūm'dūm), *n.*, or **dumdum** bullet. [From *Dum-Dum*, India.] *Mil.* A kind of expanding manstoping bullet.

**dum/fo'und**, **dumb/fo'und** (dūm'fo'und'), *v. t. & i.* Also **dum'-fo'und'er**, **dumb/fo'und'er**. [*dumb* + *confound*.] To strike dumb, as with astonishment; to amaze. — **Syn.** See **PUZZLE**.

**dum/may** (dūm'm), *n.*; *pl.* -mays (-ys). 1. One who is dumb; hence, one who is habitually silent; also, a dolt. 2. One posing or represented as acting for himself, but in reality acting for another. 3. A copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham, as a lay figure on which clothing is exhibited by dealers. 4. *Cards*. In various games, as bridge, an exposed hand played by one of the players in addition to his own hand; also, a player who lays his cards face up on the table to be played by his partner. 5. *Printing*. A pattern volume, often with blank pages, made in advance of an edition for demonstration purposes. — *adj.* 1. Silent; mute. 2. Fictitious or sham. 3. Apparently acting for oneself, but really for another. 4. Having the appearance of a (specified) thing but lacking capacity to function; as, *dummy* hinges. 5. *Card playing*. Played with a dummy; as, *dummy* whist.

**dump** (dūmp), *n.* [*MD.* *domp* haze.] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; low spirits; — usually in the phrase in the dumps. 2. *Archaic*. A melancholy tune; by extension, any tune.

**dump**, *n.* **Chiefly Eng.** A thick, ill-shaped lump or hunk of anything; specif., a lead counter used by boys in games.

**dump**, *v. t.* 1. **Chiefly U.S.** To let fall in a mass; hence, to unload, as from a cart by tilting it; as, to *dump* coal, etc. 2. *Com.* To sell in quantity at a very low price or practically regardless of the price; specif., to sell (surplus goods) abroad at less than the market price at home. — *v. i.* 1. To drop down. 2. **Chiefly U.S.** To deposit something in a heap or unshaped mass, as from a cart. 3. *Com.* To dump goods. — *n.* 1. **Chiefly U.S.** A place for dumping anything, also, that which is dumped. 2. *Slang*, U.S. A shabby or dirty house; a place fit only for refuse. 3. *Mil.* A place for the temporary storage of a division's supplies in the field; as, an ammunition dump. — **dump'er**, *n.*

**dump/ish**, *adj.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy — **dump'-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dump/ish-ness**, *n.*

**dump/ling** (dūmp'ling), *n.* [*dump* an ill-shaped piece + *ling*.] 1. A small light mass of baking-powder-biscuit dough cooked either by boiling, as with a soup or stew, or by steaming or baking, esp. when it contains fruit. 2. *Colloq.* A short, fat, dummy person or animal.

**dumps** (dūmps), *n. pl.* See *1st DUMP*.

**dump'y** (dūmp'i), *adj.*; **DUM'P'Y** (-y-ēr); **DUM'P'Y-EST**. Sullen or discontented; in the dumps.

**dump'y**, *adj.* Short and thick; of proportionately low stature. — **dump'i-ly**, *adv.* — **dump'i-ness**, *n.*

**dummy level**. *Surg.* A level having a short telescope, usually an inverting one, rigidly fixed to a table capable only of rotatory movement in a horizontal plane.

**dum spi-ro**, **spe-ro** (dūm spi'rō, spē'rō), [*L.*] While I breathe, I hope. — a motto of South Carolina. Cf. *ANIMUS OPTIMUS PARATI*.

**dun** (dūn), *v. t. & i.* **DUNNED** (dūnd); **DUN'ING**. To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment; to urge importunately. — *n.* One who duns; also, an urgent request for payment.

**dun**, *adj.* [*AS.* *dunn*.] Dinky or dull grayish-brown. — *n.* 1. Any of several colors varying from red to yellow in hue, of low or very low saturation and brilliancy. See *COLOR*. 2. A May fly. 3. *Angling*. A fly tied to imitate such an insect.

**Dun/can Phyle** (dūn'kān'fīl'), Designating furniture designed or like that designed by Duncan Phyle, a New York City cabinetmaker (1768-1854).

**dunce** (dūns), *n.* [From *Joannes Duns* Scotus (d. 1308), called the *Subtle Doctor*. Orig. in the phrase "a Duns man." ] 1. *Obs.* A sophist; hence, a pedant. 2. A dull witted person.

**dun/eh** (dūnsh; dōnsh), *n.* *Dial.* A short solid block or shove.

**dun/der-head** (dūn'dēr'hēd'), *n.* Also **dun/der-pate** (-pāt'). A dunce; blockhead. — **dun/der-head'ed**, *adj.*

**dun/ce** (dūn), *n.* [*F.*, of *D.* origin.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind.

**dun fly**. *Angling*. Any of various artificial flies, tied in imitation of certain flies in the nymphal stage.

**dung** (dūng), *n.* [*AS.*] Manure; excrement. — *v. t.* To fertilize or dress with dung. — **dung'y** (-i), *adj.*

**dung** (dūng; dōng), *adj.* *Scot.* Exhausted.

**dun/ga-ree** (dūng'gā-rē), *n.* Also **dun/ga-rī** (-rē). [*Hind.* *dugrī*.] 1. A coarse kind of East Indian cotton fabric worn by the poorer classes, and also used for tents, sails, etc. 2. *pl.* Trousers, overalls, or working clothes of dungaree.

**dung beetle**. Any of numerous beetles, as the tumblebugs, dorbeetles, etc., that feed upon and breed in dung.

**dun/geon** (dūn'gēon), *n.* [*OF.* *donjon*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A donjon. 2. A close dark prison or vault, commonly underground.

**dung/hill** (dūng'hīl'), *n.* 1. A heap of dung. 2. Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode. — **dung'hīl'**, *adj.*

**dun/le-was'nal** (dūn'lē-wōs'āl), *n.* [*Gael.* *dunns* man + *uasal* noble.] *Scot.* A gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank.

**dunk** (dūnk), *v. t. & i.* [*G.* *tunken*.] To dip (bread, or the like) into coffee, tea, etc., while eating. — **dunk'er**, *n.*

**Dunk'er** (dūnk'ēr), *n.* Also **Dunk'ard** (-ērd). [*G.* *tunken*, fr. *tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination practicing triple immersion and refusing ordains and military service; — called officially *German Baptist Brethren*.

**Dun/kirk** (dūn'kīrk; dūn'kūrk'), *n.* A desperate evacuation under bombardment of remnants of a defeated army; — after the retreat of the British from Dunkirk in June, 1940. See *Gaz.* — *v. t. & i.* To execute or force to execute a Dunkirk.

**dun/lin** (dūn'lin), *n.*; see *ELUKAL*, *Note*, 3. [*dun* brown + *ling*.] A sandpiper (*Felidina alpina*).

**dun/nage** (dūn'nā), *n.* *Naut.* 1. Loose material used around a cargo to prevent damage. 2. Baggage or personal effects.

**dunn/ite** (dūn'tī), *n.* [After Col. B. W. Dunn (1800-1938), Amer. soldier.] An explosive consisting chiefly of ammonium picrate.

**dunt** (dūnt; dōnt), *n.* [*Var.* of *DINT*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A dull-sounding blow; a wound or bruise from such a blow. — *v. t. & i.* **Chiefly Scot.** To strike or bruise with a dunt.

**du'o** (doo'ō), *n.*; *pl.* *du'os* (-ōz), *dut* (-ē). [*It.*] *Music*. A duet, esp. an instrumental duet.

**du'o-** (doo'ō-), [*duo*, or (irregularly) *Gr.* *duo* two.] A combining form meaning two.

**du'o-de-cil'lion** (-dē-sil'yūn), *n.* See *NUMERATION*, *Table*.

**du'o-de-si-mal** (-dē-si'māl), *adj.* [*duodecim* twelve. See *DOZEN*.] Pertaining to twelve or twelfths; proceeding in computation by twelves.

Cf. DECIMAL. — **n.** 1. A twelfth part. 2. *pl. Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves.

**duo-dec'i-mo** (dū'ō-dēs'f-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-mōz). [*L.* in *duodecimo* in twelfth.] A size of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into twelve leaves, measuring about  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$  inches; also, a book of such size; — called colloquially *twelvemo*, often written 12mo or 12<sup>o</sup>. — *adj.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet.

**duo-dec'i-mal** (dē'nāl; dū'ō-dēs'f-māl), *adj.* Of or pert. to the duodecimal. **duo-dec'i-mal** (dū'ō-dēs'f-māl; dē'nāl; dū'ō-dēs'f-māl), *adj.* [*L.* *duodecimarius*, fr. *duodeni* twelve each.] Containing twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves; having the radix twelve.

**duo-dec'i-mo** (dū'ō-dēs'f-mō; dū'ō-dēs'f-mō), *duodec-*. A combining form of duodecimal, used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the duodecimal, as in *duo-dec'i-mal*, *duo-dec'i-mo*, *duo-dec'i-mo* (see -ITIS, -ROMY, -ROMY).

the jejunum

**duo-logus** (dū'ō-lōg; 74), *n.* [*duo-* + *-logus* as in *monologue*.] Dialogue confined to two persons.

**duo-tono** (dū'ō-tōn), *n.*; *pl.* -ni (-mī). [*It.*] In Italy, a cathedral.

**duo-tone** (dū'ō-tōn), *adj.* Also **duo-toned** (-tōnd). Having or yielding two tones or colors.

**dup** (dūp), *v. t.* [*Contr.* fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch.] *Obs.* see *dup*. To open.

**duppe** (dūp), *n.* [*F.* earlier *duppe*, fr. *L.* *upupa* hoopoe.] One who has been easily deceived. — *v. t.* To delude; deceive; gull. — **dup-a-ble** (dūp'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **dup-er** (dūp'ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Duppe, gull, trick, hoax mean to delude one by underhanded means. Duppe suggests unweariness in the person deluded and the acceptance of what is false as true, of counterfeit as genuine, or the like; gull, great credulousness in the victim or a disposition to be imposed upon, trick, an intent to delude on the part of the agent by means of a ruse, fraud, or the like, but it does not always imply a base end, hoax, a tricking with the aim of proving how gullible a person or persons can be when a skillful imposture is presented to them.

**dup-er-y** (dūp'ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). Act or practice of duping; state of one who is duped.

**dup-ple-tion** (dūp'lē-shūn), *n.* Doubling.

**dup-ple** (dūp'p'l), *adj.* [*L.* *duplus*. See *DOUBLE*.] 1. A twofold. 2. Taken by twos. 2. So constructed rhythmically that there are two beats or some multiple of two to the measure; as, *dup-ple time*.

**dup-plex** (dūp'plēks), *adj.* [*L.* fr. *duo* two + the root of *plicare* to fold.] 1. Double; twofold. 2. *Mach.* Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simple form has but one; as, a *dup-plex* lathe; a *dup-plex* drill. — **dup-plex-i-ty** (dūp'plēks'it-y), *n.* **duplex apartment.** In an apartment house, a suite that includes rooms on two floors.

**duplex house.** U.S. A two-family house

**duplex telegraphy.** A system of telegraphy for sending two messages over the same wire simultaneously; — now restricted to sending of messages in opposite directions.

**dup-ple-tate** (dūp'plē-kāt), *adj.* [*L.* *duplicitas*, past part. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex*. See *DUPLICATE*.] 1. A double; twofold. 2. That is a duplicate. 2. Designating a game, as at whist, in playing which the cards are kept as dealt and played again by other players, allowing a comparison of scores. — *n.* 1. That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; hence, a copy; counterpart. 2. *Card Playing.* Duplicate whist, bridge, etc. — **Syn.** See *REPRODUCTION* (-kēt), *v. t.* 1. To double; to fold, to render double. 2. To make a duplicate, copy, or transcript of.

**dup-ple-ca-tion** (kā'kā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated; esp., a doubling; a fold. 2. A duplicate; counterpart. — **dup-ple-ca-tive** (dūp'plē-kā'tiv), *adj.*

**dup-ple-ca-tor** (dūp'plē-kā'tēr), *n.* [*L.* a doubler.] A copying machine, as a device for duplicating typewriting.

**dup-ple-i-ty** (dūp'plē-s'it-y), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [*F.* *duplicité*, fr. *L.* *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex*. See *DUPLICATE*.] Deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings and acting under the influence of another; double-dealing.

**du-ra** (dū'rā), *n.* = *DURA MATER*. — **du-ral** (-rāl), *adj.*

**du-ra-ble** (dū'rā-b'l), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *L.* *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last. See *DUR*, *v.*] Able to endure; lasting; enduring; not wearing out. — **Syn.** See *LASTING*. — **du-ra-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-tē), *n.* — **du-ra-bly** (-b'ly), *adv.*

**du-ral'u-min** (dū'rāl'ū-mīn), *n.* A trade-mark for an alloy of aluminum, light but comparable in strength and hardness to soft steel.

**du-ra-mat'er** (dū'rā mā'tēr). [*ML.* lit., hard mother.] Anat. The tough, fibrous membrane which envelops the brain and spinal cord external to the arachnoid and pia mater.

**du-ra-men** (dū'rā-mēn), *n.* [*L.* hardness, a hardened, i. e., ligneous vine branch, fr. *durare* to harden.] Bot. The hard tough heartwood of a dicotyledonous tree.

**dur-ance** (dūr'āns), *n.* [*OF.* duration.] 1. Archaic. Continuance; duration. 2. Imprisonment; duress.

**du-ran'te vi-ta** (dū-rān'tē vī'tā), [*L.*] During life.

**du-ra-tion** (dū-rā-shūn), *n.* [*OF.* See *DUR*, *v.*] 1. Continuance in time. 2. The time within which a thing persists or lasts.

**dar-bar** (dār'bār), *n.* [*Hind.* *darbār*, fr. Per. *darbār* house, court, hall of audience, fr. *dar* door, gate + *bār* court, assembly.] India. a An audience hall. b The court of a native prince; a state levee. c A formal reception of native princes, given by the governor general.

**dure** (dūr), *adj.* [*L.* *durus*.] Archaic. Hard; severe.

**dure**, *v. i.* & *t.* [*OF.* *durere*, fr. *L.* *durare*, prob. fr. *L.* *durus* hard.] Archaic & Dial. To endure; to last.

**du-ress** (dūr'ēs; dū-rēs), *n.* [*OF.* *duress* hardship, severity, fr. *L.* *duritia*, *durities*, fr. *durus* hard.] Imprisonment; also, constraint; compulsion.

**Dur-ham** (dūr'hām), *n.* An animal of a breed of short-horned beef cattle, originating in Durham, England.

**du-ri-an** (dū'rī-ān), *n.* [*Malay* *durian*, fr. *du-ri-thorn*] The large oval edible fruit of a tree (*Durio eibethinus*) of the chocolate family, of the East Indies, having a hard prickly rind and soft pulp of fine flavor but offensive smell; also, the tree.

**during** (dūr'ing), *prep.* In the time of; throughout the course of; as, during life.

**dur'mast** (dūr'māst), *n.* A European oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*), having valuable dark, heavy, tough, elastic wood.

**du-ro** (dūr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-rōz). [*Sp.*, short for *peso duro* hard peso.] A Spanish and Spanish American peso or dollar.

**Du-roo-Jer-sey** (dūr'ōk-jūr'zē), *n.* An animal of an American breed of short-headed red swine.

**dur'ra** (dūr'ā), *n.* [*Ar.* *durrah*.] A variety of a grain-yielding sorghum, widely grown for food, etc., in southern Asia and northern Africa.

**durst** (dūrst), *past* of *DARE*.

**dur'rum** wheat (dūr'rūm). Also **dur'rum**. See *WHEAT*.

**dusk** (dūsk), *adj.* [*ME.* *dosc*, *deusc*, fr. *AS.* *doz*.] Tending to darkness; moderately dark; dusky. — *v. i.* & *t.* To grow or appear dusk; to darken. — *n.* 1. The darker part of twilight or of dawn. Cf. *twilight*. 2. Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; gloom; darkness. — **dusk'ish**, *adj.*

**dusk'en** (dūs'kēn), *v. i.* & *t.* To make, or grow, dusk.

**dusk'y** (dūs'k), *adj.*; **dusk'i-er** (-kī'ēr); **dusk'i-est**. 1. Somewhat dark; blackish. 2. Gloomy; sad. — **dusk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **dusk'i-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** (1) See *DARK*.

(2) **Dusky**, **swarthy**, **tawny** mean dark and dull. **Dusky** applies to what is somewhat dark yet not black and void of light or color; **swarthy** and **tawny** apply to darkness or dullness of hue or color only, **swarthy**, to a shade verging on blackness, **tawny**, to a yellowish-brown or tan color.

**dust** (dūst), *n.* [*AS.* *dust*.] 1. Fine dry pulverized particles of earth; hence, fine powder of any kind; as, bone dust. 2. The earthy remains of bodies once alive; esp., the human corpse. 3. The earth; the ground. 4. A cloud of dust; hence, turmoil. 5. *Rare*. A single particle, as of earth. 6. Something worthless; also, a low or mean condition; humiliation. 7. *Brit.* Sweepings or other refuse ready for collection. 8. Gold dust; hence, *Slang*, cash. — *v. t.* 1. To make dusty; to soil with dust. 2. To free from dust; to brush dust from. 3. To sprinkle with dust, powder, or the like. 4. To strew or sprinkle as dust or in the form of dust. — *v. i.* 1. To cover oneself with dust as a bird. 2. To remove dust, as from furniture. — **dust'less**, *adj.*

**dust'bin** (dūst'bīn), *n.* A receptacle for dust, ashes, etc.

**dust bowl.** A region that suffers from prolonged droughts and dust storms; spec. U.S. (often caps), the region along the western borders of the Great Plains.

**dust'er** (dūs'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which dusts. 2. A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust. 3. A device for sprinkling dust; as, a pepper duster.

**dust'man** (dūst'mān; -mān), *n.* 1. *Brit.* One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse. 2. *Folklore*. The genius of sleep, whose coming is marked by one's winking or rubbing the eyes as if to remove dust; a sandman.

**dust'pan** (dūst'pān), *n.* A shovellike utensil for receiving and conveying away dust swept from the floor.

**dust shot.** The smallest size of shot, .04 inch in diameter.

**dust storm.** Meteorol. A violent dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region. The air is very hot, excessively dry, and attended by high electrical tension.

**dust'y** (dūs'tl), *adj.*; **dust'i-er** (-tī'ēr); **dust'i-est**. 1. Filled, abounding, or covered with dust. 2. Lame, or of the nature of, dust. — **dust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **dust'i-ness**, *n.*

**dusty miller.** Anglin. A type of artificial salmon fly. Cf. *FLY*, *Illustr.*

**Dutch** (dich), *adj.* [*MD.* *duutsch*, *duutsch*, *duutsch*, Germanic (*D. duitsch* German), *n.* 1. *New Local or Slang*. German; Germanic.

2. Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, or its inhabitants. 3. Characteristic of the Dutch. — *n.* 1. The language of the Netherlands Dutch, of which there are various dialects. See *LOW GERMAN*, *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table 2* Collective pl. With the. The people of the Netherlands. 3. See *PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH*, — *in Dutch*. *Slang*, U.S. In disfavor or disgrace.

**Dutch Belted.** An animal of medium-sized breed of dairy cattle, black with a broad band of white around the body.

**Dutch cheese.** A small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk; also, cottage cheese.

**Dutch courage.** Colloq. Courage due to intoxicants.

**Dutch door.** A door divided horizontally, so that the lower part can be shut while the upper remains open.

**Dutch elm disease.** A disease of elms caused by a fungus (*Graphium ulmi*), and characterized by yellowing of the foliage, defoliation, and death of the tree.

**Dutch foil, leaf, or gold.** Tombac rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper.

**Dutchman** (dich'mān), *n.* 1. A person of any of the Dutch (German) peoples. (*Obs.* exc. in local, careless, or slang usage. 2. A native of the Netherlands. 3. *Naut.* A Dutch vessel.

**double-spurred flowers.** **Dutchman's-pipe**, *n.* A vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) of the birthwort family, with large leaves, and early summer flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe.

**Dutch metal.** Tombac, esp. in the form of foil.

**after the fire has been let out.**

**Dutch treat.** Colloq. A treat in which each person treats himself, or pays his own way.

**Dutch uncle.** Colloq. One who admonishes or reprimands with great severity and directness; a severe mentor.

**du'te-ous** (dū'tē-ūs), *adj.* Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

**du'ti-a-ble** (dū'tī-ā-b'l), *adj.* Subject to a duty, as imports.

**du'ti-ful** (-tī-fūl; -fū), *adj.* 1. Performing, or ready to perform, duties; obedient. 2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; as, *du'ti-ful* affection. — **du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

**du'ty** (dū'tī; tīz), *n.*; *pl.* **DUTIES** (-tīz). [*AF.* *duet*. See *DUTY*.] 1. Conduct due to parents and superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect. 2. That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the duties of a soldier. 3. That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or not to do;

also, the moral obligation itself. 4. Any payment, service, or other render imposed and recoverable by law or custom, esp. one payable to the government. 5. *Agrie.* The quantity of irrigation water required to mature a given area of a given crop, expressed in acre-inches or acre-feet per acre; — called *duty of water*. 6. *Mach.* Generally, work done by a given machine, etc., under given conditions. — *Syn.* See OBLIGATION; FUNCTION; TASK.

**du-um'vīr** (dū-ūm'vēr), *n.*; *pl.* -vīres (-vērs), -vīri (-vī-rī). [*L.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Either member of a commission or board of two men.

**du-um'vī-rate** (-vī-rāt), *n.* Union of two men in the same office; also, the government of two men thus associated.

**du've-lyn** (dū'vē-tēn), *n.* Also *du've-tyne*, *du've-tyne*. [*F. duvet* down.] A soft fabric with a fine velvety nap, made of wool mixed with spun silk, or cotton, or both.

**dwaln**, **dwaam** (dwām; dwām), *n.* & *v. i.* *Dial.* Swoon.

**dwarf** (dwōrf), *n.* [*AS dworg, dweorh*]. 1. An animal or plant much below the normal size of its species or kind; specif., a diminutive human being. 2. *Astron.* In full, *dwarf star*. One of a class of stars of great density and relatively small mass whose average luminosity is about 1/100 that of the sun. Certain dwarfs of high temperature and extremely great density are known as *white dwarfs*. — *v. i.* To hinder from growing to natural size; to stunt; hence, to diminish in size, scope, power, etc. — *v. t.* To become dwarfed; to become small. — *adj.* Of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny. — **dwarf'ness**, *n.*

**dwarf alder**. A small American buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*) with alderlike leaves.

**dwarf chestnut** = *CITINQUAPIN a*

**dwarf cornel**. Either of two red-berried herbs of the dogwood family (*Chamaepericlymenum canadense* and *C. suecica*).

**dwarf'ish** (dwōrf'ish), *adj.* Like a dwarf; very small; pygmy. — **dwarf'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dwarf'ish-ness**, *n.*

**dwarf mallow**. A prostrate European plant (*Malva rotundifolia*) of the mallow family, having roundish leaves and small flat fruits.

**dwell** (dwēl), *v. i.*; *dwelt* (dwēlt) or sometimes *dwelled* (dwēld); *dwelling*. [*AS. dwellan* to mislead, hinder, tarry]. 1. To delay; to tarry. 2. To abide; remain; linger. 3. To abide as a resident; to live in a place; reside. — **dwell'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**dwell'ing**, *n.* Abode; residence.

**dwindle** (dwīn'ḡl), *v. i.*; *dwined* (-d'ld); *dwining* (-dlīng). [*AS. dwīnan* to languish]. To diminish; to become less; to waste or consume away. — *v. t.* To make less; to bring low. — *Syn.* See DECREASE.

**dwine** (dwīn), *v. i.* *Archaic etc. Dial.* To waste away

**DX** (dē'eks'), *Radio*. Distant; distance; — used to designate long-distance transmission.

**dyad** (dī'ad), *n.* [*L. dyas, dyadis*, the number two, fr. Gr. *dyas*]. 1. Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair. 2. *Biol.* One of the groups of two chromosomes formed by the division of a tetrad (which see); also, in morphology, a secondary unit formed of an aggregate of monads. — *adj.* Consisting of two; dyadic. — **dy-ad'ic** (dī-ad'ik), *adj.*

**Dyak** (dī'ak), *n.* One of the aboriginals of Borneo, a group of tribes of Malayan speech.

**dy'archy** (dī-ar'kī), *n.* [*Gr. dyo* two + *-archy*]. A dual form of government that obtained from 1910 to 1937 in each of the nine major provinces of India. — **dy-ar'chic** (dī-ar'kik), **dy-ar'chi-cal** (-kī-kāl), *adj.*

**dye** (dī), *n.* [*AS. dygan, drah*]. 1. Color produced by dyeing. 2. A material used for dyeing; dyestuff. — *v. t.*; *dyed* (dīd); *dyeing*. 1. To stain; to color, esp. by impregnating the substance with a coloring agent. 2. To impart (a given color) by dyeing. — *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing — *dye in the wool* To imbue thoroughly. — **dy'er** (dī'ēr), *n.*

**dye'ing** (dī'ing), *n.* Process or art of fixing coloring matters permanently and uniformly in the fibers of wool, cotton, etc.

**dy'er's broom** (dī'ēr-z-brōom), *n.* = *WOODWAXEN*.

**dy'er's-weed** (dī'ēr-z-wēd'), *n.* Any of several dye-yielding plants, as the woodwaxen.

**dye'stuff** (dī'stūf'), *n.* A material used for dyeing; a dye.

**dye'wood** (-wēd'), *n.* a. The woodwaxen. b. A small American weedy herb (*Eclipta alba*) of the aster family.

**dye'wood** (-wōd'), *n.* Any wood, such as logwood, fustic, etc., from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

**dy'ing** (dī'ing), *adj.* 1. In the act of dying; mortal; perishable. 2. Of or pertaining to dying or death

**dyke** (dīk), *Var.* of *DIKE*.

**dyna-** (dī'nā; dīn'ā), *dyn-*. [*See DYNAMIC.*] A combining form meaning *power*.

**dyna-mo'ter** (dī-nām'ō-ter; dī-), *n.* [*dyna-* + *-meter*. Cf. *DYNAMOMETER*]. *Optics*. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

**dyna-mic** (dī-nām'ik; dī-), *adj.* Also **dy-nam'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). [*Gr. dynamikos* powerful, fr. *dynamis* power, fr. *dynamhai* to be able]. 1. *Physics*. a. Of or pertaining to physical forces or energy; as, the *dynamic* theory of heat. b. Of or pertaining to dynamics; active; — opposed to *static*. 2. Belonging to, or characterized by, energy; forceful. 3. Pertaining to change or process (regarded as manifestation of energy or agency). — **dy-nam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**dy-nam'ic** (-īk), *n.*; see -ICS. 1. That branch of mechanics treating of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*). 2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws relating to them.

**dy'na-mism** (dī'nā-mīz'm; dīn'ā-), *n.* *Philos.* Any theory which views the universe as essentially constituted by forces; as, the theory that energy is the ultimate physical reality is an example of *dynamism*. — **dy'na-mist** (-mīst), *n.* — **dy'na-mis'tic** (-mīs'tik), *adj.*

**dy'na-mite** (dī'nā-mīt; now seldom dīn'ā-), *n.* [*Gr. dynamis* power]. An explosive mad: of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material. It was invented by Alfred Nobel in 1866. — *v. t.* To shatter with dynamite.

**dy'na-mit'er** (-mīt'ēr), *n.* Also **dy'na-mit'ist** (-mīt'ist). One who uses dynamite, esp. for the anarchistic or other lawless destruction of life or property.

**dy'na-mo** (dī'nā-mō), *n.*; *pl.* *mos* (mōz). [*Short for dynamoelectric machine*]. *Elec.* A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy, esp. into direct-current electricity, by magnetoelectric induction. A dynamo may also be used as a motor. Cf. *GENERATOR*.

**dy'na-mo-** (dī'nā-mō; dīn'ā-), [*See DYNAMIC.*] A combining form meaning *power*.

**dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lēk'trīk), *adj.* Also **dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal** (-trī-kāl). Pertaining to the conversion, by induction, of mechanical energy into electrical energy, or of electrical energy into mechanical.

**dy'na-mom'e-ter** (dī'nā-mōm'ē-ter; dīn'ā-), *n.* [*F. dynamometre*]. An apparatus for measuring power, esp. muscular effort of men or animals, or the power developed by a motor, or that required to operate machinery.

**dy'na-mom'e-try** (-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tīz). Art or process of measuring forces doing work. — **dy'na-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mēt'rīk), **dy'na-mo-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.*

**dy'na-mo'tor** (dī'nā-mō'tor; dīn'ā-), *n.* *Elec.* A special form of motor generator combining the motor and generator in a single machine.

**dy'nast** (dī'nāst; -nōst; *esp. Brit.*, dīn'āst), *n.* [*L. dynastes*, fr. Gr. *dynastes*, fr. *dynamhai* to be able]. A ruler; prince.

**dy'nas'ty** (dī'nās'tī or *esp. Brit.*, dīn'ās-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A race or succession of kings, of the same line or family; the continued lordship of a race of rulers. — **dy'nas'tic** (dī-nās'tik; dī-), **dy'nas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.*

**dy'na-tron** (dī'nā-trōn; dīn'ā-), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *dyna-* + *electron*]. *Elec.* A multielectrode vacuum tube in which the secondary emission of electrons from the plate results in a decrease in the plate current as the plate voltage increases. The dynatron is often used in radio as an oscillator.

**dyne** (dīn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. Gr. *dynamis* power]. *Physics*. The unit of force in the C.G.S. system of physical units. It is such a force that under its influence a body whose mass is one gram would experience an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second.

**dys-** (dīs-). [*Gr. dys* hard, ill]. A prefix used to signify *ill*, *bad*, *hard*, *difficult*, and the like.

**dys-cra'si-a** (dīs-kra'shī-ā; -zhā), *n.* [*MI*, fr. Gr. *dyskrasia*, fr. *dys* + *krasis* mixture, fr. *kerannynai* to mix]. *Med.* An ill habit or state of the constitution.

**dys'en-ter'y** (dīs'ēn-tēr'ī or *esp. Brit.*, -trī), *n.* [*OF. disenterie*, fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *dysenteria*, fr. *dys* + *enteron*, *pl. enteron*, intestines]. *Med.* A disease attended with inflammation of the large intestine, arising pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucus and blood. — **dys'en-ter'ic** (dīs'ēn-tēr'ik), *adj.*

**dys-func'tion** (dīs-fūngk'shūn), *n.* [*dys* + *function*]. *Med.* Impaired functioning, as of an organ of the body.

**dys-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *adj.* [*dys* + *genic*]. *Eugenics* & *Biol.* Detrimental to the hereditary qualities of a stock, as of man; biologically defective. Cf. *EUGENIC*.

**dys-gen'ics** (-jēn'iks), *n.*; see -ICS. The study of racial degeneration. Cf. *EUGENICS*.

**dys-lo-gis'tic** (dīs'lō-gis'tik), *adj.* [*dys* + *eulogistic*]. Unfavorable. Cf. *EULOGISTIC*. — **dys-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**dys-met'ri-a** (dīs-mēt'rī-ā), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *dys* + *metron* measure + *-ia*]. *Psychiatry*. Impaired ability to estimate distance in muscular action.

**dys-pa'thy** (dīs-pā-thī), *n.* [*dys* + *sympathy*]. *Rare*. Antipathy; lack of sympathy.

**dys-pep'si-a** (dīs-pēp'shī; -sī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *dyspepsia*, fr. *dys* + *pepsis*, *pepsis*, to cook, digest]. *Med.* Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion.

**dys-pep'sy** (-pēp'sī), *n.* *Non Chiefly Dial.* Dyspepsia

**dys-pep'tic** (-tīk), **dys-pep'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Pertaining to or having dyspepsia. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**dys-pep'tic**, *n.* A person having dyspepsia.

**dys-pha'gi-a** (dīs-fā-gī-ā), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *dys* + *-phagia*]. Difficulty in swallowing. — **dys-phag'ic** (-fā-gīk), *adj.*

**dys-pha'si-a** (-zhī-ā; -zhā), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *dys* + *-phasia*]. Imperfection in, or loss of, the power to use or to understand language, caused by injury to or disease of the brain. Cf. *APHASIA*.

**dys-pho'ni-a** (dīs-fō-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. *dysphonia*, fr. *dys* + *phōnē* sound, voice]. Difficulty in pronouncing vocal sounds. — **dys-pho'nic** (-fō-nīk), *adj.*

**dys-pho'ri-a** (-fō-rī-ā), *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. fr. *dysphoros* hard to bear]. *Psychol.* A sense of ill-being and dissatisfaction.

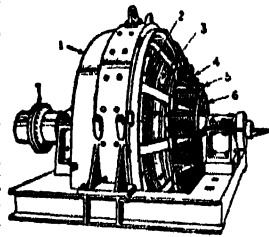
**dysp-no'a**, **dysp-noe'a** (dīsp-nē-ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gr. *dyspnoia*, fr. *dyspnoia* short of breath, fr. *dys* + *pnoia*, *pnoia*, breathing]. *Med.* Difficult or labored respiration. Cf. *EUPNEA*.

**dysp-no'ic** (-nō'ik), **dysp-no'ic** (-nō'ik), *adj.*

**dys-pro'xi-um** (dīs-prō'shī-ūm; -sī-ūm), *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. *dysproxitos* hard to get at]. *Chem.* An element of the rare-earth group, the most magnetic substance known. Symbol, *Dy*; at. no., 66; at. wt., 162.46.

**dys-tro'phy** (dīs-trōf'ī), *n.* Also **dys-tro'phi-a** (dīs-trōf'ī-ā). [*NL. dystrophia*]. *Med.* & *Biol.* Imperfect or faulty nutrition. — **dys-troph'ic** (dīs-trōf'ik), *adj.*

**dys-u'ri-a** (dīs-ū-rī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *dysuria*, fr. *dys* + *ouron* urine]. *Med.* Difficult discharge of urine.



3000 Horsepower, Direct-current Dynamo. 1 Frame; 2 Field; 3 Armature; 4 Brush Riggings; 5 Brushes; 6 Commutator; 7 Coupling.

## E

**E** (E), *n.*, pl. *E's*, *s's*. **ES**, *es*, *ESSES* (*ez*). 1. The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It came through the Latin from the Greek *E* (epsilon), which was derived from a Phoenician letter. 2. The sound of this letter. See *Phon.* § 26. 3. **Music.** a The third tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the fifth tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). b In notation, any symbol representing this tone. c On an instrument, the key or string producing this tone. See *PITCH*, *Illustr.* 4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: a The fifth in order or class. b Excellence — specif. when displayed on pennants awarded by the U. S. Navy to ships and crews, and by the armed services to industrial plants, for exceptional performance.

**e-**, A prefix meaning out, off, from, etc. See *EX-*.  
**each** (*ech*), *adj.* [AS. *ēac*, for *ā-gelte* ever alike.] Every (individual of two or more, esp. of a definite number) considered separately from the rest. — *pron.* 1. Each person. 2. All, considered one by one, — following a series. — *adv.* 1. For each; apiece. Abbr. *ea*.  
**each other**. A phrase used as a reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases; as, we saw *each other's* faces.

**eager** (*ēger*), *adj.* [OF. *agire*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous.] 1. Archaic. Sharp; keen. 2. Spirited; sharply contested, as a fight. 3. Ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; keenly desirous. — *ea-ger-ly*, *adv.* — *ea-ger-ness*, *n.*

**Syn.** Eager, avid, keen, anxious, athirst mean actuated by urgent desire. Eager implies ardor and, often, enthusiasm and, less often, impatience; avid adds to eager the implication of greed or unbounded desire; keen suggests intensity of interest and quick responsiveness in action; anxious emphasizes fear lest one's desires be frustrated or one's hopes not realized; athirst stresses yearning more vividly than the others but it seldom connotes readiness for action. — *Ant.* Listless.

**ea-ger** (*ē-ger*). Var. of *EAGER*.

**eager beaver**. One who is overzealous, overdiligent, and feverishly impatient to perform not only his part but to volunteer for more.

**eagle** (*ē-gl*), *n.* [OF. *egle*, *agle*, fr. L. *aquila*.] 1. Any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family (Falconidae), noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and power of flight. The typical eagles constitute a genus (*Aquila*) in which the legs are feathered to the toes. Well-known species include: the large powerful **golden eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*) of the Northern Hemisphere, of which the American race (*A. c. canadensis*) is now rare; the **imperial eagle** (*A. heliaca*) of Europe; the common North American **eagle**, **bald eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), having white feathers covering the head and neck after it is several years old; the allied flesh-eating **sea eagle**, esp. the northern European **white-tailed sea eagle** (*Haliaeetus albicilla*); the large double-crested **harpy eagle** (*Harpyia harpyja*) of tropical America. 2. The seal or standard of any nation having an eagle as emblem, as the United States, or France under the Bonapartes. 3. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars; — from the eagle on the reverse. 4. [cap.] The constellation Aquila. 5. **Golf.** A score of two strokes less than par on any hole but a par three hole. Cf. *BIRDIE*.



Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

**ea-gle-stone** (*ē-glōn*), *n.* **Mineral.** A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone, about the size of a walnut. Ancients believed that eating these stones to their nest to facilitate egg-laying.

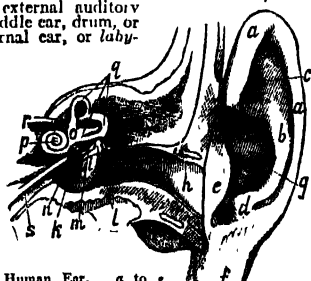
**ea-glet** (*ē-glēt*), *n.* [F. *aiglette*.] A young eagle.

**ea-gre** (*ē-ger*; *ē-ger*), *n.* A bore; a tidal flow, or flow.

**ea-ldor-man**, **ea-ldor-man**. Obs. ecc. hist. forms of *ALDERMAN*.

**ear-ling** (*ēr-līng*), *n.* Obs. A yearling.

**ear** (*ēr*), *n.* [AS. *ēara*.] 1. The organ of hearing. In man and the other mammals the ear consists of three parts: the external ear, which includes the *pinna* and external auditory meatus, or opening; the middle ear, drum, or *tympanium*; and the internal ear, or *labyrinth*. The middle ear is a cavity connected by the *Eustachian tube* with the pharynx, separated from the external auditory meatus by the *tympenic membrane*, and containing a chain of three small bones, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, which connect this membrane with the internal ear. 2. The external ear of man and most mammals. 3. The sense or act of hearing; also, a red and acute sense of hearing; as, a nice ear for music. 4. Attention. esp. favorable attention; hearing; audience. 5. That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal, as one of a pair of tufts of feathers on the head of a bird, a projecting lug on a vase or jar, etc.



Human Ear. a to z  
Parts of the Pinna: a Helix; c Fossa of the Antihelix; b d Antitragus; f Lobule or Lobe; g Concha; h Tragus; i Tympanic Membrane; k Tympanum; m Malleus; n Incus; o Stapes; p Vestibule; q Cochlea; r Three Semicircular Canals; s Auditory Nerve; t Eustachian Tube.

**ear** (*ēr*), *n.* [AS. *ēar*.] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn, wheat, rye, etc.), including the kernels or grains. — *v. t.* To put forth ears; to form ears.

**ear-ache** (*ēr-āk*), *n.* Ache or pain in the ear.

**ear-drop** (*-drōp*), *n.* A pendant for the ear.

**ear-drum** (*-drūm*), *n.* Tympanic membrane of the ear.

**eared** (*ērd*), *adj.* Having ears; esp., having external ears; as, the eared seal, a seal (family Otariidae) with small but well-developed ears.

**ear-ling** (*ēr-līng*), *n.* [From 1st *EAR*.] **Naval.** A line used to fasten the upper corners of a sail to the yard or gaff.

**earl** (*ūr*), *n.* [AS. *eorl* man, noble.] In Great Britain and Ireland, a nobleman ranking below a marquis and above a viscount. The rank

of earl corresponds to that of the count of the continent of Europe. Hence, the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. — *earl-ship*, *n.*  
**earl-dom** (*-dūm*), *n.* The Jurisdiction, territorial possessions, title, or dignity of an earl.

**earl marshal**. The head of the Herald's College in England. The office is now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk. The earl marshal attends the sovereign at the opening and closing of parliament, arranges the order of state processions, etc.

**ear-ly** (*ūr-lī*), *adv.*; **LI-ER** (*-lī-ēr*); **LI-EST**. [AS. *ērice*, fr. *ēr* sooner + *-lice* -ly.] 1. At or in a time or position near the beginning of a period, epoch, season, series, etc. 2. In good season; betimes. — *adj.* 1. Coming or occurring in advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season. 2. Coming near the beginning of a period, series, etc.; specif.: a Occurring in, or belonging to, remote past time; ancient. b Near in the future; as, reply at an *early* date. — *ear-ly-ness* (*-lī-nēs*), *n.*

**ear-mark** (*ēr-mārk*), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; hence, any mark of identification. — *v. t.* To place an earmark on; to mark in a distinctive way.

**earn** (*ūr*), *v. t.* [AS. *earnian*.] 1. To merit or deserve, as by labor or service. 2. To acquire by labor, service, or performance; as, to earn a good living. — *Syn.* See *GET*. — *earn-er*, *n.*

**earn**, *v. t. & i.* [See *YEARN*.] Obs. To yearn; grieve.

**ear-nest** (*ūr-nēst*; *-nīst*), *n.* [AS. *eornest*, *eor-nēst*.] An aroused and intent mental state; as, to be in *earnest*. — *adj.* 1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; not flippant. 2. Of important nature; not trivial. — *Syn.* See *SERIOUS*. — *ear-nest-ly*, *adv.* — *ear-nest-ness*, *n.*

**ear-nest**, *n.* [Appar. fr. OF. *erres*, pl. fr. L. *arra*, *arrrha*, *arrrhabo*, fr. Gr. *arrhabōn*, fr. Heb. *ērābōn*.] 1. **Law.** Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain. 2. A token of what is to come; pledge.

**earnest money**. Money paid as earnest (sense 1).

**ear-ning** (*ūr-nīng*), *n.* [AS. *earnung*.] Act or process of earning, or what is earned; esp., *pl.*, wages.

**ear-phones** (*ēr-fōn*), *n.* *Colloq.* A headphone.

**ear-ring** (*ēr-rīng*), *n.* Orig., an ornament consisting of a ring through the pierced lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant; now, usually, an ornament screwed to the ear.

**ear shell**. An abalone. See *ABALONE*, *Illustr.*

**ear-shot** (*ēr-shōt*), *n.* Also *ear-reach* (*-rēch*). The range within which the unaided voice may be heard.

**ear stone**. An otolith.

**earth** (*ūrth*), *n.* [AS. *eorthe*.] 1. The softer part of land, in distinction from rock; soil. 2. The world as the dwelling place of man, in distinction from heaven and hell. 3. The land; land areas, as distinguished from sea or air. *Now* *pl.* 4. A part of the ground; a country. 5. The planet which we inhabit, the fifth in order of size and third in order of distance from the sun. **Astronomical symbol**, ⊕. It has a diameter of 7918 miles, a period of 365.26 days, and a mean distance of 92,900,000 miles from the sun. See *PLANET*, *Table*. 6. The people on this planet. 7. The lair of a burrowing animal. 8. a The mortal body. b Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual things. 9. **Chem.** Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina, zirconia, yttria, formerly classed as elements. See *RARE EARTH*. 10. **Elec.** = *GROUND*, *n.*, 10.

**Syn.** Earth, world, universe here mean the entire area in which man thinks of himself as living. Earth, in this sense, usually refers to the sphere or globe which astronomers call the earth, but is sometimes thought of as opposed to unastronomical regions of heaven and hell; world, a far less definite term, may apply to that illimitable area which to man's limited senses, includes the earth and other planets and all the space surrounding it and all the bodies contained in it, but it is often used as equal to earth; universe, in its most precise sense, denotes the entire system of created things (or of physical phenomena) regarded as a unit both in its organization and operation.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. *Obs. ecc. Dial.* To inter; bury. 2. To hide, or drive to hiding, in the earth. 3. *Elec. & Radio.* To ground.

**earth-born** (*-bōrn*), *adj.* 1. Born on or of the earth; human; mortal. 2. Relating to, or caused by, earthly objects.

**earth-bound**, *adj.* Bound by earth or earthly interests.

**earth-en** (*ūr-thēn*), *adj.* Made of earth; also, earthly.

**earth-en-ware** (*-wēr*), *n.* Vessels, ornaments, or the like, made of fired clay, esp. the coarser kinds.

**earth-light** (*ūrth-līt*), *n.* **Astron.** Earthshine.

**earth-ling** (*-līng*), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

**earth-ly** (*ūrth-lī*), *adj.* [AS. *eorthlic*.] 1. Of, like, or pertaining to the earth; esp., belonging to this world, or to man's existence on the earth; worldly. 2. Possible; conceivable; as, no *earthly* use. — *earth-ly-ness* (*-lī-nēs*), *n.*

**Syn.** Earthly, terrestrial, mundane, worldly mean belonging to or characteristic of earth. Earthly is used chiefly in opposition to *heavenly* (as, *earthly* love); *terrestrial*, in opposition to *celestial* (as, the *terrestrial* globe); *mundane* and *worldly* both imply a relation to the world thought of as the concerns and activities of men, *mundane* implying opposition to *eternal* (as, *mundane* interests) and *worldly* to *spiritual* (as, a *worldly* character). — *Ant.* Heavenly.

**earth-nut** (*-nūt*), *n.* Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods, such as the peanut; specif., the hognut or pignut; also, any plant producing such a root or tuber.

**earth-pea** (*-pē*), *n.* A vine (*Amphicarpa comosa*) of the pea family, which ripens its pods underground like the peanut.

**earth-quake** (*-kwāk*), *n.* A trembling of a portion of the earth, caused by faulting of the rocks or by volcanic shocks.

**earth-shine** (*ūrth-shīn*), *n.* **Astron.** Sunlight which the earth reflects, and which faintly illumines the darker part of the moon near the time of new moon.

**earth-star** (*-stār*), *n.* A fungus (genus *Geaster*), the outer layer of which splits into the shape of a star.

**earth-ward** (*-wēr*), **earth-wards** (*-wērds*), *adv.* Toward the earth. — *earth-ward*, *adj.*

**earth-work** (*-wūrk*), *n.* **Engin.** The operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth in construction work; also, an

embankment or construction made of earth, specif. one constructed for military purposes.

**earthworm** (érth'wôrm), *n.* 1. Any of numerous oligochaetous worms (*Lumbricus* and allied genera) found in damp soil. 2. A mean, sordid person.

**earth/y** (érth'), *adj.*; **EARTH-Y-ER** (-thi-ér); **EARTH-Y-EST**. 1. Consisting of, or resembling, earth. 2. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly. 3. Gross; low.

**ear trumpet**. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting and intensifying sounds to aid a person of defective hearing.

**ear wax** (ér'waks'), *n.* *Physiol.* Cerumen.

**earwig** ('wíg), *n.* [AS. *earwiga*, fr. *ear* + *wiga* beetle, worm.] 1. Any of a family (Forficulidae) of harmless insects having slender many-jointed antennae, and a pair of large forcepslike appendages at the end of the body; — so called from the mistaken belief that they creep into the human ear. 2. *U. S.* Also, any of a genus (*Geophilus*) of small centipedes. — *v. t.*; **-WIGGED** (-wíg'd); **-WIGGING**. To annoy, or attempt to influence, by private talk.

**ease** (éz), *n.* [OF. *aise* elbowroom, comfort, fr. *L. adjacens* neighbor, environs.] 1. State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, trouble, or annoyance; quiet. 2. Freedom from constraint, formality, embarrassment, etc.; naturalness; as, *ease* of address. 3. Freedom from difficulty or effort; as, *ease* in writing or composing. — *v. t. & i.* [OF. *aisier*, fr. *aise*.] 1. To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to relieve. 2. To render less painful; to alleviate. 3. To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, liftings, or shifting. 4. To make less difficult; to facilitate. 5. *Naut.* To put the helm of (a ship) alee, or to regulate the sail of, so as to meet a wave bow on. — *ease the helm or rudder*. *Naut.* To let the tiller come back a little after having been put hard over.

**easy** (ézi), *adj.* Full of ease; restful.

**easy** (ézi), *n.* [D. *easy*, donkey, hence, *easy*, fr. *L. asinus* ass.] A frame to aid a canvas upright for the painter's convenience, or to hold a picture or the like for exhibition.

**ease/ment** (ézi'mént), *n.* 1. Act of easing, or relieving, as from pain or discomfort; that which gives ease or relief. 2. *Law.* An acquired privilege or right of use or enjoyment which one person may have in the land of another.

**easy/er** (ézi'ér), **easy/est**, *adj. compar. & superl.* OF EASY.

**easy/ly** (ézi'li), *adv.* In any easy manner.

**easy/ness** (-i-nés, -nís), *n.* State or condition of being easy.

**east** (éu), *n.* [AS. *east*, *eastan*, *adv.*] 1. The direction of sunrise; accurately, that point on the visible horizon (see HORIZON, *n.*, 3) where the center of the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction toward the right hand of one facing north. Abbr. *E.* See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.* 2. [cap.] Regions or countries lying to the east, collectively; specif.: a The countries of Asia and of the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe. b *U. S. Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, the part of the United States east of the Allegheny Mountains, esp. the New England States; now, often, the region east of the Mississippi River, esp. that north of Maryland and the Ohio River. — *adj.* 1. Toward or at the east; also, from the east; as, the *east* wind. 2. *Ecol.* Toward or in the direction of the altar as situated with respect to the nave. — *adv.* Eastward.

**east by north**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', north of due east; *N. 78° 45' E.* Abbr. *E b (or by) N.* See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**east by south**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', south of due east; *S. 78° 45' E.* Abbr. *E b (or by) S.* See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**East/er** (ézi'ér), *n.* [AS. *eastre*, pl. *eastron*, fr. name of old Teut. goddess of spring, *As. Eastre*.] An annual church celebration commemorating Christ's resurrection. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that falls on or next after the vernal equinox (March 21 in the Gregorian calendar); if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter is celebrated one week later. Easter Sunday cannot be earlier than March 22 or later than April 25; dates of all other movable church feasts depend on that of Easter.

The Easter dates for the years 1945-1964 are:

| Year | Ash<br>Wednesday | Easter  | Year | Ash<br>Wednesday | Easter  |
|------|------------------|---------|------|------------------|---------|
| 1945 | Feb. 14          | Apr. 1  | 1955 | Feb. 23          | Apr. 10 |
| 1946 | Mar. 6           | Apr. 21 | 1956 | Feb. 15          | Apr. 1  |
| 1947 | Feb. 19          | Apr. 6  | 1957 | Mar. 6           | Apr. 21 |
| 1948 | Feb. 11          | Mar. 28 | 1958 | Feb. 19          | Apr. 6  |
| 1949 | Mar. 2           | Apr. 17 | 1959 | Feb. 11          | Mar. 29 |
| 1950 | Feb. 22          | Apr. 9  | 1960 | Mar. 2           | Apr. 17 |
| 1951 | Feb. 7           | Mar. 25 | 1961 | Feb. 15          | Apr. 2  |
| 1952 | Feb. 27          | Apr. 13 | 1962 | Mar. 7           | Apr. 22 |
| 1953 | Feb. 18          | Apr. 5  | 1963 | Feb. 27          | Apr. 14 |
| 1954 | Mar. 3           | Apr. 18 | 1964 | Feb. 12          | Mar. 29 |

**Easter egg**. An egg or, now often, a candy or other imitation of an egg, given as a present at Easter.

**east/er-ling** (ézi'ér-ling), *n.* *Hist.* A native of a country or region eastward of another.

**east/er-ly**, *adj. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; also, of winds, blowing from the east.

**Easter Monday**. See HOLIDAY, 3.

**east/ern** (ézi'érn), *adj.* 1. [cap.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the East; Oriental. 2. East or easterly; as, an *eastern* wind or voyage. — **east/ern-most** (-môst), *adj.*

**Eastern Church**. Orig., the Church in the Eastern Roman Empire; now, any body of Christians following an Eastern rite (Armenian, Byzantine, Chaldean, Coptic, Maronite, Syrian) as distinguished from the Roman rite.

**east/ern-er** (ézi'ér-nér), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [cap.] of the eastern United States.

**Eastern Question**. Orig., the problem of international politics arising from the instability of the Mohammedan power of Turkey and its relations with the other nations of Europe; later, other problems of the Near East.

**Eastern standard time, Eastern time**. See STANDARD TIME.

**East/er-tide** (ézi'ér-tid'), *n.*, or **Easter time**. The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days) or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

**east/ing** (ézi'ting), *n.* 1. *Navig.* Departure in an easterly direction.

See DEPARTURE, 4 a. 2. Easterly direction.

**east/-north/east'**, *n.*, *adj. & adv.* *Navig.* — *ints.*, or 22° 30', north of due east; *N. 67° 30' E.* Abbr. *ENE*. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**east/-south/east'**, *n.*, *adj. & adv.* *Navig.* Two points, or 22° 30', south of due east; *S. 67° 30' E.* Abbr. *ESE*. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**east/ward** (ézi'wér'd), **east/wards** (-wér'dz), *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

**east/ward**, *adj.* Moving, bearing, or looking toward the east. — *n.* The east.

**east/ward-ly** (-li), *adv. & adj.* Toward the east, or, of winds, from the east.

**easy** (ézi), *adj.*; **EASY-ER** (-i-ér); **EASY-EST**. [OF. *aisié*, prop. past part. of *aisier*.] 1. At ease; free from trouble, pain, care, worry, constraint, etc. 2. Causing or attended with little difficulty or discomfort. 3. Supportable with ease; not burdensome; of garments or fittings, not unduly tight. 4. Of persons, moods, etc.: a Not harsh or exacting; lenient. b Not difficult to influence; tractable. 5. a Giving ease, freedom from care, or comfort. b Given to ease or to idleness. 6. Moderate; unburied. 7. *Card playing*. Evenly divided between opposing sides; as, *easy* cards. 8. *Finance*. Designating a money market in which funds are plentiful and interest rates low. Cf. TIGHT, *adj.*, 11.

**Syn.** (1) See COMFORTABLE.

(2) *Easy*, *facile*, *simple*, *light*, *effortless*, *smooth* mean not demanding or involving much effort or difficulty. *Easy*, however, is applicable not only to persons and things that impose tasks but to the activities required by such tasks; *facile*, once a close synonym of *easy*, now more often applies to that which comes, moves, works, etc., seemingly without effort or at call, and often connotes, in derogatory use, undue haste, shallowness, or the like; *simple*, as here compared, stresses ease in understanding because lacking in intricacy; *light* stresses freedom from exertions that make heavy demands on one; *effortless* stresses the appearance of ease but, usually, the attainment of mastery, artistry, etc.; *smooth* stresses the absence or removal of all difficulties or hardships, as from a course or career. — **Ant.** Hard.

**easy-go'ing** (ézi'gô'ing), *adj.* Having a comfortable gait; hence, taking life easily. — **easy-go'ing-ness**, *n.*

**eat** (ét), *v. t.*; **eat ATE** (ät); *Brit. commonly* **ET** (ét); *Archaic* **EAT** (ét; ét); *at part.* **EATEN** (é'tén), *Archaic* **EAT** (ét; ét); *pres. part.* **EATING**. *S. etam.* 1. To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to swallow, as solid food. 2. To devour or consume; to destroy, use up, or waste, as by eating; hence, to ravage. 3. To consume gradually; to waste or wear away; to corrode. 4. To gnaw, perforate, or bore into. — *v. i.* 1. To take food or a meal. 2. To wear or waste away, as by corrosion, rusting, etc. — **eat crow** (ét). To accept what one has fought against — **eat humble pie**. To be submissive, esp. when compelled to retract something or to retreat from a position. See HUMBLE PIE. — **eat one's words**. To retract what one has said.

**eat/able** (éti'á-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being, or fit to be, eaten. — *n.* Something eatable; esp., pl., things to eat.

**eat/er** (éti'ér), *n.* One who or that which eats.

**eat/h** (éth; éth), *adj. & adv.* *Scot.* Easy; easily.

**eau** (ô), *n.*; *pl.* **Eaux** (ô). [F., fr. *L. aqua*.] Water.

**Eau de Co-logne** (dô kô-lôn'), *n.* A trade-mark for a perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used as a toilet water. See COLOGNE.

**eau de vie** (ô d'vê; ôd'vê). [F., lit., water of life.] Any spirit distilled from wine, esp. brandy.

**eaves** (évz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **EAVE**. Historically, **EAVES** is a singular, but it is now taken as a plural, and an assumed singular **EAVE** has been formed. [AS. *efea* eaves, brim, brink.] The projecting lower edges of a roof, overhanging the walls of a building.

**eaves/drop** (évz'drôp'), *formerly eaves/drip* (-drîp'), *n.* Also **eave/drop** (év'-). Water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house; also, the ground on which the water falls from the eaves.

**eaves/drop**, *v. t.* — **-DROPPED** (-drôp't); **-DROPPING**. To stand under eaves, as to listen; hence, to listen secretly. — **eaves/drop/per** (-drôp'ér), *n.* — **eaves/drop/ping**, *n.*

**ebb** (éb), *n.* [AS. *ebba*.] 1. Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide toward the sea; — opposed to *flow*. 2. State or time of passing away; decline; decay. 3. To recede from its flood, as the tide inward toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow*. 2. To fall back from a better to a worse state; to decline. — **Syn.** See **ABATE**. — **Ant.** Flow.

**ebb tide**. The tide while ebbing or at ebb. See TIDE.

**E/-boat** (é'bôt'), *n.* [For enemy boat.] *Brit.* See MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT.

**eb/ony** (éb'ôn), *n.* *Non Poetic.* Ebony. — *adj.* Consisting of, or like, ebony; of color, black; dark.

**eb/ony-ite** (-it), *n.* [*ebony* + *-ite*.] A black variety of hard rubber, used for combs and buttons, and for insulating material in electric apparatus.

**eb/ony-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To make black, or stain black.

**eb/ony-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* **EBONYIES** (-iz). [L. *ebonus*, fr. Gr. *ebonoe*, fr. Egypt. *hebn*.] Any tree (genus *Diospyros*) typifying a family (Ebonaceae, the ebony family) of trees of tropical Asia and Africa, yielding a hard, heavy, durable wood; also, the wood of any of these trees. The most highly prized ebony is black and takes a high polish. — *adj.* A Made of ebony. b Resembling ebony, esp. in color; black.

**e-brac/-ate** (é-brák'-t-ät), *adj.* Also **e-brac/-ate-at/ed** (-ät'éd; -id). *Bot.* Without bracts.

**e-bul/-il-ence** (é-bul'i-l-énz; -yénz; éb), **e-bul/-il-en-oy** (-i-yén-ai; -yén-ai), *n.* A boiling up or over; overflow; esp., exhilaration of spirits.

**e-bul/-il-ent** (-i-yén; -yén-ai), *adj.* [L. *ebulliens*, *-entia*, pres. part. of *ebullire* to boil up, fr. *e* out + *bullire* to boil.] Boiling up, or causing such action; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling; effervescent. — **e-bul/-il-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**eb/ul/-ition** (éb'ul-i-sh'n), *n.* Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement.

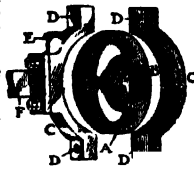
**e-bur/-na-tion** (é-bér-n-ä-sh'n; éb'ér-'), *n.* [L. *eburnus* of ivory, fr. *ebor* ivory.] *Med.* A diseased condition in which bone or cartilage becomes hard like ivory.

**é-car/-té** (é-kär-té; *Brit.* é-kür'té; F. é-kär'té'), *n.* [F.] A game at cards for two persons.

**ee/ee** (é-kä'é; é-kä'), *interj.* [L.] Lo; behold.

**ecce ho'mo** (ék'st hō'mō; ék'st). [L.] Behold the man; — Latin version of the words used by Pilate in presenting Christ, wearing the crown of thorns, to the Jews (John xix. 5).

**ec-cen'tric** (ék-sén'trik; ék-sén'trīk). [F. and ML; F. *excentrique*, fr. ML, fr. Gr. *ekēntros*, fr. *ek* out of + *kentron* center.] 1. Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric*. 2. Deviating from the center, or from the line of a circle; as, an *eccentric* or elliptical orbit. 3. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; irregular; odd; as, *eccentric* conduct. — *Syn.* See *STRANGE*. — *n.* 1. A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it. 2. One who or that which is eccentric, unusual, or odd. 3. *March*. A device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically, and a circular strap which works freely round the rim of the disk for communicating its motion to one end of a rod, the other end of which is constrained to move in a straight line so as to produce reciprocating motion. Its effective radius or throw, called its *eccentricity*, is the distance between the disk center and the center of the shaft with which it revolves. — **ec-cen'tri-cal** (trī-kāl), *adj.* — **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*



One form of Eccentric, 3. A Eccentric Disk with material cut out to save weight, B Hole for Crankshaft, C Eccentric Strap, D Rod Hole for uniting the Strap, E Lubricator, F Eccentric Rod.

**ec-cen'tric-i-ty** (ék-sén'trī-sī-tī; ék'sén'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. State or degree of being eccentric; as, the *eccentricity* of a planet's orbit. 2. Deviation from customary conduct; oddity. 3. *March*. See *EC-CENTRIC*, *n.* 3. 4. The ratio of the distances from any point of a conic to a focus and the corresponding directrix. — *Syn.* *Eccentricity*, *idiosyncrasy* mean a singular trait, trick, or habit. *Eccentricity* stresses divergence from the usual or customary; *idiosyncrasy*, the following of one's peculiar temperament or bent; the former often suggests mental aberration, the latter, strong individuality and independence of action.

**ec-cle-si-a** (ék-klē'shī-ā; -zī-ā; -ī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIAE (-fī). [L., fr. Gr. *ekklēsia*.] 1. In ancient Greek states, a political assembly of the citizens. 2. A church, either the body of members or building.

**ec-cle-si-as'tes** (ék-klē'sī-ās'tēz; -ī), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ekklēsiastēs* a preacher.] A book of the Bible, containing maxims for the cultivation of wisdom. See *BIBLE*. Abbr. *Eccles*.

**ec-cle-si-as'tic** (ék-sī'lik), *adj.* [F. and L.; F. *ecclésiastique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, fr. *ekklēsia* an assembly of citizens called out by the crier, also, the church, deriv. of *ek* out + *kalein* to call.] Ecclesiastical. — *n.* A clergyman; priest.

**ec-cle-si-as'ti-cal** (tī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the church or its organization or government; not secular, — distinguished from *temporal* (see *2d TEMPORAL*, 3). — **ec-cle-si-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ec-cle-si-as'ti-cism** (tī-sīz'm), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, forms, or practices, also, attachment to these.

**ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus** (ék-klē'sī-ās'tī-kūs; -ī), *n.* [L.] A book of proverbs of the Old Testament in the Douay Version or of the Apocrypha. See *BIBLE*. Abbr. *Ecclesi*.

**ec-cle-si-al-o-a-try** (ék-klē'sī-āl-ō-ā-trī; -ī), *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia* church + *-latry*.] Literally, worship of the church; hence, excessive devotion to the church. — **ec-cle-si-al-o-a-ter** (tēr), *n.*

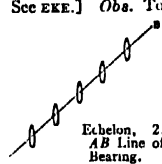
**ec-cle-si-al-o-gy** (sī-ōl-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia* church + *-logy*.] The science or study of ecclesiastical art and antiquities, esp. with reference to the adornment of churches. — **ec-cle-si-al-o-log'ic** (sī-ōl-jīk), **ec-cle-si-al-o-log'ic-al** (sī-ōl-jīk), *adj.*

**ec-dys'i-as't** (ék-dī'st; -īst), *n.* [From *ecdyasia*.] Chiefly *Humorous*. A strip-teaser; — coined by H. L. Mencken.

**ec-dy-nis** (ék-dī'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL, fr. Gr. *ekdyasia* a getting out of insects, crustaceans, etc.]

**echo** (éch), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *echen*, fr. AS. *ēcan*. See *EKE*.] *Obs.* To increase; augment; also, to *echo* (out).

**ech-e-lon** (éch'é-lōn; f. *āsh'lon*), *n.* [F. *échelon*, fr. *échelle* ladder, fr. L. *scala*.] 1. *Mil.* An arrangement of troops with units drawn up in parallel lines, but each somewhat to the left or right of the one in the rear, like a series of steps; also, one of the divisions. 2. *Nav.* An arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in a line of bearing at an angle to the way the ships head. 3. *Mil. Aviation*. Arrangement of aircraft in a formation in which each flies at a certain elevation above and a certain distance behind and to right or left of the plane ahead. 4. *Mil.* One of the fractions of a command arranged in order from combat front to rear, for example in a combat division, the command, reconnaissance, striking, support, and service *echelons*; also, either a forward or rear subdivision of a unit's headquarters. 5. A fraction or subdivision of any arrangement consisting of a series of steps, as one of the grades of command in an army, one of the levels of authority in an organization, one of the ordered steps in an operation or process. — *adj.* Of, pert. to, or of the form of an echelon. — (éch'é-lōn), *v. t. & i.* *Mil.* To place, arrange, or take position, in echelon.



Echelon, 2. AB Line of Bearing.

**echi'nus** (ék'hī'nūs), *n.* [L., a viper, adder, fr. Gr. *echidna*] A mammal (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*, order Monotremata) found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. It is somewhat larger than a hedgehog, with spines on the upper part of the body, a long and tapering snout, and a toothless mouth. It feeds largely on ants.

**ech'i-nate** (ék'hī-nāt), *adj.* Also *ech'i-nat'ed* (-nāt'éd; -īd). Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog.

**ech'i-no-derm** (ék'hī-nō-dēr'm; ék'hī-nō-dōr'm), *n.* [Gr. *echinos* urchin + *-derm*.] A marine animal of a phylum (Echinodermata) consisting of the starfishes, sea urchins, and their allies.

**ech'i-no'id** (ék'hī-nō'id; ék'hī-nō'id), *n.* [See *ECHINUS*; -OID.] *Zool.* — SEA URCHIN. — **ech'i-no'id**, *adj.*

**ech'i-nus** (ék'hī'nūs), *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI (-nī). [L., hedgehog, sea urchin, fr. Gr. *echinos*.] 1. A sea urchin. 2. *Arch.* The rounded molding supporting the abacus of the capital in the Greek Doric order; hence, a similar member in other orders.

**echo** (ék'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ECHOES (-ōz). [L., fr. Gr. *ēchō* echo, sound.] 1. The repetition of a sound caused by reflection of sound waves; hence, the sound due to such reflection and distinguished from it. 2. [cap.] The personification of this phenomenon or its cause; esp., Gr. *Myth.*, a

nymph who pined away for love of Narcissus until nothing was left of her but her voice. 3. Response, esp. as implying sympathetic appreciation. 4. Any repetition, as of the style, sentiments, etc., of another person; also, one who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts. 5. *Bridge, Whist*, etc. The play of a conventional card, in response to a partner's lead, to convey information. — *v. t.*; *ech'o'ond* (ék'ōnd); *ech'o'one* (-ōng). To send back or repeat (a sound). 2. To repeat or imitate, as words. — *v. i.* To give an echo.

**ech'o'ic** (ék'ō'ik), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of an echo. 2. *Philol.* Formed in imitation of some natural sound; imitative; onomatopoeic.

**ech'o-la'lī-a** (ék'ō-lā'lī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. *echo* + Gr. *lalia*, talking, chat.] *Psychol.* A habit of repeating what is said by other people, as if echoing them. — **ech'o-la'lī'ic** (-lā'lī'ik), *adj.*

**éclair'** (ā-klē'r'), *n.* [F.] A small oblong shell of baked paste filled with flavored cream, and glazed or frosted.

**éclair'clisse'ment'** (ā-klē'r'ēs'mēs'mēnt'), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir* to explain.] A clarification; enlightenment.

**ec-lamp'si-a** (ék-lāmp'sī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *eklampsis* a shining forth, deriv. of *ek* out + *lampein* to shine.] A sudden attack of convulsions, esp. during pregnancy or parturition.

**é-clat'** (ā-klē'r'), *n.* [F., fragment, explosion, splendor.] 1. Notoriety; also, a scandal. 2. Brilliance of achievement greeted with acclaim. 3. Demonstration of approval; acclaim.

**ec-lec'tic** (ék-lēk'tik), *adj.* [Gr. *eklektikos*, fr. *eklegein* to pick out, choose out.] 1. Selecting; choosing, as doctrines or methods, from various sources, systems, etc. 2. Pertaining to or manifesting eclecticism. 3. Containing, or made up, of what is chosen or selected; as, an *eclectic* magazine. — *n.* An eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter. — **ec-lec'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**ec-lec'ti-cism** (tī-sīz'm), *n.* Method or practice of selecting what seems best from various systems, esp. in forming religious or philosophical doctrine; also, the chosen body of doctrines, methods, etc.

**ec-lipse'** (ék-klēps'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *eclipse*, fr. Gr. *ekleipsis*, prop., forsaking, deriv. of *ek* out + *leipō* to leave.] 1. *Astron.* The obscuration of light from one celestial body by another. Thus, a *solar eclipse* is caused by the moon's passing between the sun and earth; a *lunar eclipse*, by the moon's entering the earth's shadow.

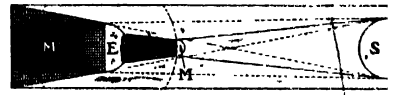


Diagram of Eclipses, showing positions of the Sun S, Earth E, and Moon, M in a Solar, and M' in a Lunar, Eclipse.

2. A dimming, darkening, or obscuring; esp., a temporary obscuring of luster or brilliancy; as, the *eclipse* of one's powers. — *v. t.* 1. To cause an eclipse of; to darken or hide. 2. To obscure or extinguish the beauty, luster, honor, etc., of; to cloud; sully.

**ec-clip'tic** (ék-klēp'tik), *n.* [From F. or L. See *ECLIPSE*, *adj.*] 1. *Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun, or of the earth as seen from the sun; the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere, and inclined to the celestial equator at an angle of about 23° 27'. 2. A great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe, making an angle of about 23° 27' with the equator, and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems. — **ec-clip'tic** (tik), **ec-clip'ti-cal** (tī-kāl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *écliptique*, fr. L. *eclipticus* of an eclipse, fr. Gr. *ekleptikos*.] Pertaining to the ecliptic or eclipses.

**ec-logue** (ék'lōg, 74), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *éclogue*, fr. L. *ecloga*, fr. Gr. *eklogē* a selection, choice extracts, fr. *eklegein* to pick out.] A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing, a bucolic; an idyll.

**ec-col'o-gy** (ék-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* Also **ec-col'o-gy**. [Gr. *oikos* house + *-logy*.] Biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics. — **ec-col'o-log'ic** (ék-kōl'ō-jīk), **-log'ic-al** (tī-kāl), *adj.* — **-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ec-col'o-gist**, **ec-col'o-gist** (ék-kōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**ec-con'o-mic** (ék-kō-nōm'ik; ék'ō-), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *économique*, fr. L. *oeconomicus* orderly, methodical, fr. Gr. *oikonomikos* economical. See *ECONOMY*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the management of one's private business; hence, *Now Rare*, thrifty. 2. Of or pert. to the management of the affairs of a government or community with reference to its source of income, its expenditures, the development of its natural resources, etc.; as, our country's *economic* policy; hence, of or pert. to economics; *see* *economic* theory. 3. Of or pert. to the satisfaction of man's needs; utilitarian; as, *economic* botany.

**ec-con'o-mi-cal** (tī-kāl), *adj.* 1. *Archae*. Domestic. 2. Managing or managed without waste; frugal; thrifty; provident. 3. *Economic*. — *Syn.* See *SPARING*. — **ec-con'o-mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ec-con'o-mics** (ék-kō-nōm'iks; ék'ō-), *n.*; *see* -ICS. The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy.

**ec-con'o-mist** (ék-kō-nōm'ist), *n.* 1. A manager of affairs; esp., a frugal or thrifty one. 2. One conversant with economics.

**ec-con'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To manage with economy; to use economically or to the best advantage. — *v. i.* To be sparing in expenditure; to be frugal. — **ec-con'o-miz'er** (-mīz'ēr), *n.*

**ec-con'o-my** (-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). [F. or L.; F. *économie*, fr. L. *oeconomia* household management, fr. Gr. *oikonomia*, fr. *oikos* house + *nomos* a law, a derivative of *nemein* to manage.] 1. The management or regulation of domestic or household affairs with special regard for costs; hence, management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, and directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness. 2. Thrifty administration; often, retrenchment in expenditure; strict husbanding of resources. 3. An economizing act, move, or means; also, the disposition to economize.

4. The management or ordering of parts, functions, etc., in an organic or organized system; organization; also, a system or body so managed or ordered. 5. An economic stage in man's development or history; also, the economic system characterizing such a stage; as, a *slave economy*; a *barter economy*. 6. *Theol.* & *Theol.* The Creator's plan; the design of Providence. 7. A special dispensation suited to the needs of a nation or period; as, the *Mosaic economy*.

**ec-co-spe'cies** (ék-kō-spē'shīz; ék'ō-), *or, esp. in the pl., -shēz*, *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *oikos* house + *species*.] A biological group comprising organisms fully fertile among themselves but only weakly fertile with members of allied groups; — more or less equivalent to a taxonomic species. — **ec-co-spe-cif'ic** (-spē-sīf'ik), *adj.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*



**ecotone** (ē'kō-tōn; ēk'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *oikos* house + *tone*.] *Ecology.* A transition area between two adjacent communities, as forest and grassland, and as such usually exhibiting competition between species common to both. — *ecotonal* (ē'kō-tō'nāl), *adj.*

**ecotype** (ē'kō-tīp), *n.* *Biol.* A subdivision of an ecosystem that maintains its identity through isolation and environmental selection; more or less equivalent to a taxonomic subspecies. — *ecotypic* (ē'kō-tīp'ik), *adj.* — *ecotypic*, *adv.*

**ecraseur** (ē'krā-sūr), *n.* [Fr. *écraser* to crush.] *Surg.* An instrument used, esp. in removing certain tumors, to lessen danger of hemorrhage. It severs by the gradual tightening of a chain or wire loop. — *ecraseur* (ē'krōs; ē'krōs), *adj.* [Fr. *écru* fr. *crû* raw, fr. *L. crudus*.] Having the beige color of unbleached cloth. — *n.* *Ecru cloth*; also, its characteristic beige color.

**ecstasy** (ēk'stā-sī), *n.* [pl. *ecstasies* (ē'stā-sīz).] [OF. *ecstasie*, fr. LL. fr. Gr. *ekstasis*, fr. *ekstasis* to put out of place, derange, fr. *ex* (= *ek* out) + *stasis* to set, stand.] 1. State of being beside oneself; st. of being beyond all reason and self-control, as when obsessed by a powerful emotion. 2. A state of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture. 3. A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance.

*Syn.* *Ecstasy*, *rapture*, *transport* mean intense exaltation of mind and feelings. *Ecstasy*, in strictest use, implies a trance-like state in which the mind is fixed on what it contemplates or conceives; *rapture*, etymologically a seizing, in earlier use implied a lifting of the mind or soul by divine power, so that it might see things beyond the range of human vision; *transport* implies a carrying out of oneself by any violent emotion. All of these terms now, in looser use, usually imply any overmastering emotion, particularly that of joy or bliss.

— *v. t.*; *ecstasy* (ēk'stā-sīd) (sfd); *ecstasy* (ēk'stā-sīng). To fill with ecstasy.

**ecstatic** (ēk'stāt'ik), *adj.* Pertaining to, causing, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy. — *n.* 1. One subject to ecstasy. 2. *pl.* Ecstatic expressions. — *ecstatically* (ēk'stāt'ik-ly), *adv.*

**ectot-** (ēk'tō-), *ect-* [Gr. *ektos* outside.] A combining form denoting without, outside, external, as in *ectocor* (ēk'tōr) and *ectocra* (ēk'tōr).

**ectoderm** (ēk'tōr'm), *n.* [ecto- + *derm*.] The investing cellular membrane of a multicellular animal, including any tissue derived from the epiblast. — *ectodermal* (ēk'tōr'māl), *dermic* (ēk'tōr'm'ik), *adj.*

**ectoenzyme** (ēk'tō-en-zīm), *n.* Also *ectoenzyme* (ēk'tō-en-zīm). [ecto- + *enzyme*.] *Biochem.* An enzyme acting outside the cell.

**ectogenic** (ēk'tō-jen'ik), *ectogenic* (ēk'tō-jen'ik), *adj.* *Bacterial.* Capable of development apart from the host; — used of certain pathogenic bacteria.

**ectomere** (ēk'tō-mēr), *n.* [ecto- + *mere*.] *Embryol.* A blastomere forming ectoderm. — *ectomeric* (ēk'tō-mēr'ik), *adj.*

**ectomorphic** (ēk'tō-mōr'fik), *adj.* [ecto- + *morphic*.] *Anthropol.* Characterized by predominance of the structures developed from the ectodermal layer of the embryo, that is, the skin, nerves, sense organs, and brain; hence, of the light or asthenic type of body build. Cf. *ENDOMORPHIC*, *MEZOMORPHIC*. — *ectomorph* (ēk'tō-mōr'fī), *n.* — *ectomorph* (ēk'tō-mōr'fī), *adj.*

**ectomy** (ēk'tō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *ektomē* excision. See *EX*, 2; *-omy*.] A combining form denoting surgical removal, as in *appendectomy*.

**ectoparasite** (ēk'tō-pār'āsīt), *n.* Any parasite which lives on the exterior of animals, — opp. to *endoparasite*.

**ectoplasm** (ēk'tō-plāz'm), *n.* [ecto- + *plasm* as in *protoplasm*.] 1. *Biol.* An external or cortical modified layer of protoplasm in a cell, — opposed to *endoplasm*. 2. *Spiritualism.* The emanation from a medium which apparently produces motion in objects at a distance without physical contact. — *ectoplasmic* (ēk'tō-plāz'm'ik), *adj.*

**ectoparasite** (ēk'tō-pār'āsīt), *n.* [ecto- + *parasite*, *narkos*, flesh.] *Biol.* Ectoplasm in some unicellular organisms, as the amoeba.

**ectype** (ēk'tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ektypos* cameo, fr. *ek* out + *typos* stamp, figure.] A copy from an original; a reproduction of an archetype or prototype. — *ectypal* (ēk'tīp'āl), *adj.*

**écu** (ēk'ū), *n.* [pl. *écus* (Fr. *ēk'ū*).] [Fr. fr. *L. scutum* shield.] 1. The small shield carried by a mounted soldier of the 14th and 15th centuries. 2. Any of several French gold and silver coins, esp. the silver crown of the 17th-18th cent., or the current five-franc piece.

**ecumenical** (ēk'ū-mē-nāl), *ecumenical* (ēk'ū-mē-nāl), *adj.* [Ecumenical, fr. Gr. *oikoumenikos*, fr. *oikoumenē* (sc. *gē*) the inhabited world, fr. *oikein* to inhabit, fr. *oikos* house, dwelling.] General; world-wide in extent, influence, etc. An *ecumenical council* represents the entire church. — *ecumenically*, *adv.*

**eczema** (ēk'zē-mā), *n.* [Gr. *ekzema*, fr. *ek* out + *zēma* to boil.] An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by redness, itching, and formation of scales or crusts. — *eczematous* (ēk'zē-mā-tūs; ēk'zē-mā; ēk'zē-mā; ēk'zē-mā), *adj.*

**ed** (*pron.* when a separate syllable -ēl; -ŷd; 30; when combined with a preceding sonant, *pron.* -l, as in spelled, with a preceding surd, *pron.* -t, as in dropped). [AS. *ede*, *ode*, *ade*.] The ending of the past tense of regular, or weak, verbs. Some verbs (chiefly regular) ending in a surd consonant (except *t*) are often spelled with *-for* -*ed* in past tense and past participle.

**ed**. [AS. *ed*, *ad*, *od*.] A suffix forming: a The past participle of regular, or weak, verbs (see *1st* -*ed*). b Analogous forms from participles and adjectives ending in -*ede*, as in *foliated*. c Adjectives from nouns, having the sense of *possessed of*, *provided or furnished with*, *characterized by*, as in *moneyed*; also, *having the characteristics of*, as in *biocided*.

**edacious** (ēd'ā-sīus), *adj.* [L. *edax*, *edacis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Voracious; devouring. — *edaciously* (ēd'ā-sī-ŷ), *adv.*

**Edam** (ēd'ām; ēd'ām), *n.*, or **Edam cheese**. A Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color, made in balls usually colored dark red outside; — from Edam, near Amsterdam.

**edaphic** (ēd'āf'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *edaphos* soil.] Pertaining to or influenced by soil, rather than climatic conditions; hence, indigenous.

**Edda** (ēd'dā), *n.* [pl. *Eddas* (ēd'dāz).] [ON.] Either of two works in the Old Norse, or Icelandic, language: a *The Elder, or Poetic Edda*, a collection of mythological and heroic songs, dating probably from between the 10th and the 13th centuries. b *The Younger, or Prose Edda*, on Norse mythology, language, and poetics, by Snorri Sturluson (1178-1241). — *Eddic* (ēd'dīk), *eddic* (ēd'dīk), *adj.*

**eddo** (ēd'dō), *n.* [pl. *eddos* (ēd'dōz).] [Prob. of W. Afr. origin.] The taro or its root; also, the edible root or stem of any of several related plants.

**edy** (ēd'y), *n.* [pl. *eddies* (ēd'īz).] [ME. *ydy*, prob. fr. ON. *itha*.] 1. A current of air or water running contrary to the main current; esp.,

one moving circularly; a small whirlpool. 2. Any similar current, as of dust or, figuratively, of thought, argument, affairs, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.*; *edy* (ēd'īd) (-īd); *edy* (ēd'īng). To move as an eddy, or as in an eddy.

**edelweiss** (ēd'el-wīs), *n.* [G., fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] A small perennial herb (*Leontopodium alpinum*) of the aster family, growing high in the Alps.

**edema** (ēd'ē-mā), *n.*; pl. *edemata* (ēd'ē-mā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. *oedēma* a swelling, tumor, fr. *oidein* to swell.] Abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the intercellular spaces of connective tissue or in the serous cavities, as the peritoneal or pleural cavities; dropsy. — *edematous* (ēd'ē-mā-tūs), *edematous* (ēd'ē-mā-tūs), *adj.*

**Eden** (ēd'n), *n.* [LL., fr. Heb. *Eden* delight, a place of pleasure, Eden.] In the Bible, the garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise; hence, a paradise.

**edentate** (ēd'en-tāt), *adj.* [L. *edentatus* rendered toothless, fr. *e* out + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Biol.* A destitute of teeth. b Belonging to the edentates. — *n.* One of a group (Edentata) of placental mammals, a few toothless, including sloths, armadillos, and many anteaters.

**edge** (ē), *n.* [AS. *ecg*.] 1. The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument. 2. The brink or extreme verge, as of a cliff. 3. Sharpness; hence, penetrating power. 4. Any sharp terminating border, or the part adjacent; a line where something else begins; as, the *edge* of a book or of a stream. — *Syn.* See *border*. — *on edge*. Exasperated, impatient, or anxious, also, nervous. — *v. t.* & *i.*; *edge* (ēd'ēd); *edge* (ēd'ing). 1. To furnish with an edge. 2. To move by little and little or as by pressing forward edgewise. 3. *Sking*. To incline (a ski) sideways — so that the edge cuts into the surface of the snow.

**edgebone** (ēd'ē-bōn'), *n.* Corruption of *archbone*.

**edge tool**. A tool with a sharp cutting edge, as a chisel.

**edge ways** (ēd'ē-wāz), **edge wise** (ēd'ē-wīz), *adv.* With the edge toward or from; on, by, or with, the edge.

**edging** (ēd'ing), *n.* That which forms an edge or border.

**edgy** (ēd'y), *adj.* 1. Having an edge; sharp; in line, as a sculpture. 2. Being on edge; also, snappish.

**edh** (ēdh), *n.* Also *eth* (ēth). An Anglo-Saxon letter formed with a stroke across the simple *d* (see *eth*, 1) and answering in general to the modern *th*. *ð* and *þ* (see *thorn*, 4) were used interchangeably to represent the dental aspirant *th*, originally voiceless (as in English *thin*), but presumably voiced (as in English *them*) when occurring between voiced sounds.

**edible** (ēd'ī-b'l), *adj.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent. — *n.* Anything edible. — *edibility* (ēd'ī-b'l-ŷ), *n.*

**edict** (ēd'ikt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere*, *edictum*, to declare, proclaim, fr. *e* out + *dicere* to say.] A public notice issued by official authority; proclamation of a command, law, or rule of conduct by sovereign power or competent authority; decree. — *edictal* (ēd'ikt'āl), *adj.*

**edifice** (ēd'īf'is), *n.* [Fr. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium*. See *EDIFY*.] A building; a structure; esp., a large or massive building, such as a palace or a church. — *edificial* (ēd'īf'ī-āl), *adj.*

**edify** (ēd'īf-y), *v. t.*, *edify* (ēd'īf-y), *v. t.* [OF. *edifier*, fr. L. *aedificare*, fr. *aedem* a building, house, orig., a fireplace + *ficare* to make.] 1. *Archaic*. To build; to construct; hence, to organize; establish. 2. To instruct and improve, esp. by good example; to profit morally or spiritually. — *edification* (ēd'īf'ī-kā'sh'n), *n.* — *edificatory* (ēd'īf'ī-kā'sh'ōr-ē), *edificatory* (ēd'īf'ī-kā'sh'ōr-ē), *adj.* — *edifier* (ēd'īf'ī-ēr), *n.*

**edile** (ēd'īl), *n.* Var. of *ADILE*.

**edit** (ēd'īt), *v. t.* [L. *editus*, past part. of *edere* to give out, publish, fr. *e* out + *dicere* to give.] 1. To revise and prepare as for publication; as, to *edit* a manuscript, also, to prepare an edition of; as, to *edit* Poe's works. 2. To direct the editorial policies of; as, to *edit* a newspaper.

**edition** (ēd'īsh'ūn), *n.* Abbr. *ed.* 1. The form in which a literary work is published; as, a single-volume *edition*. 2. The whole number of copies of a work published at one time; as, the first *edition* of a work; — *distinct from impression*. 3. One of the several issues of a newspaper for a single day.

**editors** (ēd'īsh'ōr), *n.* [pl. *editors* (ēd'īsh'ōr-prīn'sh'ōr).] [L.] First edition.

**editor** (ēd'ī-tōr), *n.* [L.] Abbr. *ed.* 1. One who edits, as a text, book, magazine, etc. 2. One who directs the policies and contributions of a newspaper, magazine, book of reference, etc.; as, a dictionary *editor*. b One who has supervision of a special department of a newspaper, magazine, book of reference, etc.; as, a financial *editor*. 3. One who writes editorials. — *editorial* (ēd'ī-tōr-ship), *n.*

**editorial** (ēd'ī-tōr'ī-āl; 70), *adj.* Of or relating to an editor; as, *editorial* office; also, written or sanctioned by an editor; as, *editorial* policy. — *n.* An article in a newspaper or magazine giving the editor's views or those of the person or persons in control of the paper; a leader. — *editorially*, *adv.*

**Edomite** (ēd'ōm-īt), *n.* One of the descendants of Esau, or *Edom* (ēd'ōm), brother of Jacob. — *Edomite* (ēd'ōm-īt'ish), *adj.*

**educable** (ēd'ū-kā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being educated.

**educate** (ēd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *educatus*, past part. of *educare* to bring up a child, educate, fr. *educere*. See *EDUCE*.] To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; fit for a calling by systematic instruction; teach; also, to train, discipline, or form; as, to *educate* the taste. — *Syn.* See *TEACH*.

**educated** (ēd'ū-kāt), *adj.* 1. Having an education complete according to an accepted standard. 2. Trained to a semblance of intelligence; as, *educated* dogs. 3. Giving evidence of education, training, or cultivation; as, *educated* diction.

**education** (ēd'ū-kā'sh'n), *n.* 1. Act or process of educating; discipline of mind or character through study or instruction; also, a stage of such a process or the training in it; as, to receive a college *education*. 2. A science dealing with the principles and practice of teaching and learning. — *educational* (ēd'ū-kā'sh'ōn-āl; -l), *adj.* — *educationalist*, *educationalist*, *n.*

**educative** (ēd'ū-kā'tīv), *adj.* Tending to educate; educating.

**educator** (ēd'ū-kā'tōr), *n.* [L.] One who educates; a teacher.

**educatory** (ēd'ū-kā'tōr-ē), *educatory* (ēd'ū-kā'tōr-ē), *adj.* Educative.

**educer** (ēd'ūs), *v. t.*; *educer* (ēd'ūs); *educer* (ēd'ūs'ing). [L. *educere* to lead forth, fr. *e* out + *ducere* to lead.] To draw forth, as something latent; bring out; elicit. — *educer* (ēd'ūs'ī-ble), *adj.* — *educer* (ēd'ūs'ī-ble), *adj.*

*Syn.* *Educe*, *evolve*, *elicit*, *extract*, *extort* mean to draw out something hidden, latent, reserved, or the like. *Educe* implies the drawing out of a person or thing something potential or latent; *evolve*, originally to

call forth by incantation, now implies a powerful stimulus that arouses an emotion, a passion, or an interest; elicit usually implies pains, trouble, or skill in drawing forth information, affection, etc.; *extract*, both in literal and figurative use, implies pressure, suction, or the like, in bringing out something; *exert*, a wincing or wresting, especially from one reluctant or resisting.

**educt** (ē'dūkt), *n.* [L. *eductum*, fr. *educare*.] 1. That which is educed. 2. Chem. A substance separated from material in which it already existed; — distinguished from *product*.

**eductive** (ē-dūkt'iv), *adj.* Tending to draw out; extractive.

**edulcorate** (ē-dūl'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [M.L. *edulcoratus*, past part., fr. *e* out + *dulcorare* to sweeten, fr. *dulcor* sweetness, fr. *dulcis* sweet.] 1. To sweeten. 2. Chem. To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing, purify. — **edulcoration** (ē-dūl'shūn), *n.* — **edulcorative** (ē-dūl'tiv), *adj.*

**ee** (-ē). [Formed on the F. past participle ending -ē, masc.] A suffix used to indicate the object of an action, the one to whom an act is done or on whom a right is conferred, as in assignee, grantees.

**eel** (ēl), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note, 3. [AS. *ēl*.] 1. Any of an order (Apodes) of voracious, snakelike teleost fishes having a smooth, slimy skin and no pelvic fins. See **CONG** & **EEL**, **ELVER**, **MOKAY**. 2. Any of various other elongate fishes, as the electric eel (which see). 3. An eelworm. — **eel'y** (ēl'i), *adj.*

**eelgrass** (ēl'grās'), *n.* [F. *S.* A submerged marine plant (*Zostera marina*), typifying a family (Zosteraceae) of the eelgrass family, with very long narrow leaves, abundant along the North Atlantic coast.]

**eelpout** (ē-pout'), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note, 8. [AS. *ēlepa*.] 1. Any of a family (Zoaridae) of marine blennioid fishes. 2. See **BURBOT**.

**eelworm** (ē-wōrm'), *n.* Any of various small roundworms (class Nematoda). One kind is found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. (*vinegar eel*), and others cause plant diseases.

**een** (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of **EVEN**.

**eer** (-ēr). [F. -ier, fr. L. -arius.] A noun suffix denoting agency, one who deals in or is concerned with, one who conducts, manages, or produces, professionally, as in charleer, cannoneer, and (formed from English nouns) auctioneer, sonneteer, often with a derogatory implication in the English formation. See -**IA**.

**eer** (ār; ēr; ē), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

**ee'tle**, **ee'try** (ē'tl; ē'tr'), *adj.* [Scot. fr. AS. *eath* timid.] 1. Affected with fear, as of ghosts; frightened; timid. 2. Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny. — **Syn.** See **WILKID**. — **ee'tly**, *adv.* — **ee'tliness**, *n.*

**eface** (ē-fās; f), *v. t.*; **EF-ACED'** (ē-fāst); **EF-FACING** (ē-fā'fing) [F. *effacer*, fr. *eo* (fr. L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to destroy the face or form.] To make indistinct or to obliterate by rubbing out, striking out, etc., as an inscription or impression; erase. — **Syn.** See **ERASE**. — **eface-a-ble**, *adj.* — **eface-ment**, *n.* — **ef-ace'** (ē-fāst'), *n.*

**effect** (ē-fēkt'; f), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *effectus*, fr. *efficer*, *effectum*, to effect, fr. *ex* + *facere* to make.] 1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; immediate result. 2. A purpose; intent; — in phrase to that (or this) effect. 3. Fulfillment or accomplishment; — in phrase to carry into effect, to bring to effect. 4. Reality; fact; — in phrase in effect. 5. The producing or the object of producing a particular impression; effectiveness; — chiefly in phrase for effect. 6. pl. Goods; possessions. 7. State or fact of being operative or enforced; as, the law goes into effect soon.

**Syn.** Effect, consequences, result, event, issue, outcome mean a condition, occurrence, or the like, traceable to a cause. Effect applies only to those factors in a complex situation that may be definitely attributed to the operation of a cause; consequence implies a looser or remoter connection with a cause than effect does; result, in very precise use, applies to the effect that terminates the operation of a cause and is often, therefore, the last in a series of effects traceable to a given cause (thus, the effect of a blow on the head is concussion of the brain, its consequence, shattered health; its result, retirement from business). When the result cannot be foreseen or is affected by conditions beyond human control, it is often called event; when it means an exit from or solution of difficulties, etc., it is called issue; when it is visible, tangible, or the like, it is called outcome.

**ef-fect'**, *v. t.* 1. To bring to pass; execute; accomplish. 2. To produce; make. — **Syn.** See **PERFORM**. — **ef-fect'er**, *n.* — **ef-fect'i-ble**, *adj.*

**ef-fec-tive** (ē-fēkt'iv; f), *adj.* 1. Producing a decided, decisive, or desired effect; as, effective measures. 2. Impressive; striking; as, an effective speech. 3. Being in effect; operative; as, a law. 4. Ready for service or action; — of warships, soldiers, etc.

**Syn.** Effective, effectual, efficient, efficacious mean producing or capable of producing a result. Effective emphasizes the actual production of an effect when in use, exercise, force, or the like; effectual suggests the accomplishment of a result or the fulfillment of an intention and looks backward rather than forward; efficient, applied especially but not invariably to persons, suggests having given proof of power or skill in producing results; efficacious implies possession of a quality or virtue that gives a thing (rarely a person) the power to become effective.

— *n.* One equipped, fit, and ready for active service; esp., a soldier fit for duty. — **ef-fec-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fec-tive-ness**, *n.*

**ef-fec-tor** (ē-fēkt'ōr), *n.* [L.] Physiologist. An organ of response, as a muscle or gland.

**ef-fec-tu-al** (ē-fēkt'ūl), *adj.* Producing, or powerful enough to produce, the intended effect; adequate. — **Syn.** See **EFFECTIVE**. — **ef-fec-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fec-tu-ate** (ēf), *v. t.* [After F. *effectuer*. See **EFFECT**, *n.* & *v.*] To effect. — **ef-fec-tu-a-tion** (ē-fāshūn), *n.*

**ef-fem'i-na-ty** (ē-fēm'i-nāst; f), *n.*; pl. **EFFEMINACIES** (-sīz). Quality of being effeminate.

**ef-fem'i-nate** (ēf), *adj.* [L. *effeminatus*, past part. of *effeminare* to make a woman of, fr. *ex* out + *femina* a woman.] Having marked womanlike traits of character; wanting in manly strength or force; esp., marked by weakness, softness, and love of ease; as, an effeminate civilization. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE**. — **Ant.** Virile. — (ē-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become effeminate.

**ef-fen'di** (ē-fēn'di), *n.*; pl. **EFFENDIS** (-dīz). [Turk. *efendi*, deriv. of Gr. *authēntēs* a chief.] Master; sir; — a Turkish title of respect.

**ef-fer-ent** (ēf'ēr-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *effere*, *entis*, pres. part., deriv. of *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing away, or discharging, as certain blood vessels; conveyed outward, as a nerve impulse; — opposed to afferent. — **ef-fer-ent**, *n.*

**ef-fer-vesce** (ēf'ēr-vēs), *v. i.*; **VE-SCED'** (vēst); **VE-SCING** (vēs'ing) [L. *effervesce*, fr. *ex* + *fervere* to begin boiling, fr. *fervere* to

boil.] 1. To bubble, hiss, and foam, as carbonated water. 2. To show liveliness or exhilaration; to be boisterous. — **ef-fer-ves-cence** (ēf'ēr-vēs'ns; ns), **ef-fer-ves-cen-cy** (ēf'ēr-vēs'ns; ns), *n.* — **ef-fer-ves-cent**, *adj.*

**ef-fete** (ē-fē't; f), *adj.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted, fr. *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth. See **FETUS**.] 1. Exhausted of fertility; no longer capable of producing young, as an animal, fruit, or the earth. 2. Worn out with age; exhausted of energy; spent. — **ef-fete-ness**, *n.*

**ef-fi-ca-cious** (ēf'i-kā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *efficax*, *acis*, fr. *efficere*. See **EFFECT**, *n.*] Having the power to produce intended effect; also, manifesting such power; as, efficacious medicines. — **Syn.** See **EFFECTIVE**. — **ef-fi-ca-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fi-ca-cious-ness**, *n.*

**ef-fi-ca-cy** (ēf'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. -**CACIES** (-sīz). Power to produce effects; — used of things; as, the efficacy of prayer, of medicine.

**ef-fi-cien-cy** (ēf'i-shēns; ns), *n.*; pl. -**CIES** (-sīz). 1. Quality or degree of being efficient; efficient operation. 2. Effective operation as measured by a comparison of production with cost in energy, time, money, etc.

**ef-fi-cient** (ēf'i-shēnt; nt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *efficiens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *efficere*. See **EFFECT**, *n.*] 1. Immediately effective; as, the efficient cause; hence, effective in causing or producing; as, efficient action. 2. Highly capable or productive; effective in operation; as, efficient machinery. — **Syn.** See **EFFECTIVE**. — **ef-fi-cient-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fi-gi-ous** (ēf'i-jī-ōs), *n.* [L.] An effigy.

**ef-fi-gy** (ēf'i-jī), *n.*; pl. -**GIES** (-jīz). [F. or L. F. *effigia*, fr. L. *effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form, fr. *ex* + *fingere* to form.] An image or representation, esp. of a person; often, a crude image or figure representing one who is the object of odium; as, to burn or hang (one) in effigy. — **ef-fi-gi-al** (ēf'i-jī-āl), *adj.*

**ef-flu-resce** (ēf'flō-rēs'), *v. i.*; **-RESCED'** (-rēs't); **-RESCING** (-rēs'ing) [L. *efflorescere* to bloom, fr. *ex* + *florere*, incho., fr. *florere* to blossom.] 1. A Obs. To blossom forth; flower. 2. To burst forth or become manifest as if flowering. 3. Chem. a To change on the surface, or throughout, to a powder from loss of water of crystallization. b To form, or become covered with, a powdery crust.

**ef-flu-res-cence** (ēf'flō-rēs'ns; ns), *n.* Also **ef-flu-res-cen-cy** (ēf'flō-rēs'ns; ns). [F. *efflorescence*.] 1. Act, process, period, or result of efflorescing; hence, a coming to a head; a fullness of manifestation, as of power or beauty. 2. Med. A redness of the skin; eruption. — **ef-flu-res-cent**, *adj.*

**ef-flu-ence** (ēf'flū-ēns), *n.* [L. *effluens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *effluere* to flow out, fr. *ex* + *fluere* to flow.] Outflow; emanation; issue. — **ef-flu-ent**, *adj.* & *n.*

**ef-flu-vi-um** (ēf'flū-vī-ūm), *n.*; pl. -**VI-As** (-vīz). [L.] 1. A flowing out, fr. *effluere*. See **EFFLUENCE**. 2. Physics. A hypothetical imponderable medium to the efflux of which from electrified bodies, magnets, etc., their powers of attraction and repulsion were formerly ascribed. 3. An invisible emanation; esp., a noxious exhalation. — **ef-flu-vi-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**ef-flux** (ēf'flūks), *n.*; pl. **EFFLUXES** (-lūks; -sīz). [See **EFFLUENCE**, **PLUX**.] Effusion, outflow; also, an emanation, effluvia, etc.

**ef-fort** (ēf'fōrt; fōrt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *esfort*, deriv. of L. *ex* out + *fortis* strong.] 1. Exertion of power, physical or mental. 2. A product of exertion; as, a literary effort. 3. Much. Effective force, as distinct from the passive resistance called into action by such a force.

**Syn.** Effort, exertion, pains, trouble mean the active use of energy in producing a desired result. Effort may suggest a single action or continued activity involving toiling or straining to achieve one's end; exertion may mean either a laborious effort or the active, vigorous exercise of any power of mind or body, pains implies toilsome or solicitous effort; trouble implies effort that inconveniences or incommodes. — **Ant.** Ease.

**ef-fort-less**, *adj.* Showing little or no effort; easy; smooth. — **Syn.** See **EASY**. — **ef-fort-less-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fron-ter-y** (ēf'rūn'tēr-i), *n.*; pl. -**TERIES** (-tīz). [F. *effronteris*, deriv. of L. *effrons*, *ontis*, barefaced, shameless.] Impudence; presumptuousness; shameless boldness. — **Syn.** See **TEMERITY**.

**ef-fulge** (ēf'fūlj; f), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-FULGED'** (-fūlj'd); **-FULGING** (-fūlj'ing). [L. *effulgere*, fr. *ex* + *fulgere* to shine.] To shine; radiate.

**ef-ful-gent** (ēf'fūljēnt), *adj.* Diffusing a flood of resplendent light; radiant. — **ef-ful-gence** (-jēns), *n.* — **ef-ful-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**ef-fuse** (ēf'fūs; f), *adj.* [L. *effusus*, past part. of *effundere* to pour out, fr. *ex* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. Archaic. Poured out freely; overflowing. 2. B. Diffuse. 3. Spread out flat without definite form.

**3 Zool.** Having the lips separated by a gap; — said of certain shells.

**ef-fuse** (ēf'fūs; f), *v. t.* To pour out or forth; hence, diffuse; disseminate. — *v. i.* 1. To emanate; issue. 2. Physics. To flow out through an aperture; — of gases passing through an opening too small to permit the fluid to move as a mass.

**ef-fu-sion** (ēf'fūzhūn; f), *n.* 1. Act of effusing. 2. That which is effused; a gushing or unrestrained utterance. 3. Med. Escape of a fluid from its vessels, as by rupture.

**ef-fu-sive** (-siv), *adj.* 1. Pouring out or forth. 2. Unduly demonstrative; gushing. 3. Geol. Formed by solidification of magma at the surface; volcanic; extrusive. Cf. **INTRUSIVE**. — **ef-fu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fu-sive-ness**, *n.*

**eft** (ēft), *n.* [AS. *efeta* lizard.] A newt.

**eft**, *adv.* [AS.] Archaic. Again; afterwards.

**eft-soon's** (ēft-sōon's), *adv.* Also **eft-soon'** (ēft-sōn'). [ME. *eftsoone*, *eftsoone*, fr. AS. *eft* + *sōna* soon.] Archaic. a Again; also, soon afterwards. b Often.

**e-gad'** (ē-gād'), *interj.* By God; — a minced oath.

**e-gal**, **e-gall** (ē-gāl), *adj.* [F. *égal*] Obs. Equal.

**e-gal'i-tar'i-an** (ē-gāl'i-tār'i-ān), *adj.* [F. *égalitaire*.] Equalitarian. — **e-gal'i-tar'i-an**, *n.* — **e-gal'i-tar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

..] A woman adviser; — the second legendary king of

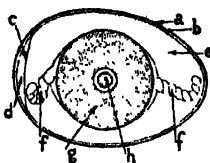
Rome, Numa Pompilius.

**e-ger** (ē-jēr), *v. t.* [L. *eger*, past part. of *egere* to carry out, discharge, fr. *e* out + *gerere* to carry.] To excrete, as from intestines, lungs, or skin. — **e-ger-tion** (-jēr-shūn), *n.* — **e-ger-tive** (-tiv), *adj.*

**e-ger-ta** (ē-jēr-tā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. fr. past part. of L. *egerere*. See **EGEST**.] That which is egested; — opposed to *ingesta*. Cf. **EXCRETA**.

**egg** (ēg), *v. t.*; **ROGGED** (ēgd); **ROG'ING**. [ON. *eggja*, fr. *egg* *odde*.] To urge (on).

**egg** (ĕg), *n.* [ON.] 1. **The reproductive body produced by birds and many reptiles, from which, after a period of incubation or development, the young hatch out; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen. *See* egg cell. *Biol.* An ovum. *Fertilization*, 2. 2. *Some-thing in form or function.* 3. *a. Yellow; chap; as, a good or d) egg. *Slang.* a. A performance or a joke that falls flat. b. An aerial bomb. c. An underwater mine. *egg, v. t.* 1. To cover or mix with eggs, as for cooking. 2. *Colloq.* To pelt with eggs.***



Diagrammatic Section of Hen's Egg  
a Shell; b, c Inner Lining of Shell,  
enclosing Air Space; d, e Albumen  
or White; f, f Chalazas; g Yolk;  
h Caudicle.

**egg and dart** or **anchor or tongue.** Arch., Furniture, etc. An egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart or an anchor or a tongue. — **egg'-and-dart'**, *adj.*

**egg'er** (ĕg'ĕr), *n.* Any of various moths (family Lasiocampidae) whose larvae feed on the foliage of trees.

**egg'nog** (ĕg'nŏg), *n.* [egg + nog *ave.*] A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and sometimes, an alcoholic liquor.

**egg'plant** (ĕg'plānt'), *n.* a. A widely cultivated herb (*Solanum melongena*), allied to the potato. b. The large smooth ovate fruit of this plant, used as a vegetable.

**eg'lis** (ĕg'lis), *Var.* of **AGLIS**.

**eg'lan-tine** (ĕg'lān-tīn), *n.* Also, *Archae.* **eg'la-tore** (ĕg'lā-tŏr'), [F. *eglantine*, fr. OF. *agilant*, *agilenter*.] a. The sweetbrier. b. The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*; — also known as *woodbine* and *twisted egplantine*.

**ego** (ĕgō), *n.*; *pl.* **egos** (ĕgōz; ĕg'ōz). [L., *lit.*, I.] 1. [often *cap.*] *Philos.* a *Schol.* The entire man considered as union of soul and body. b. The conscious and permanent subject of all experience. c. *Psychol.* The self, whether considered as an organization or system of mental states, or as the consciousness of the individual's distinction from other selves. 2. *Colloq.* Egotistic nature. 3. *Psychonatalys.* The self-assertive and self-preserving tendency.

**ego-cent'ric** (ĕgō-sĕn'trĭk; ĕg'ō-), *adj.* [ego + centric.] 1. Regarding everything in its relation to oneself; self-centered. 2. *Philos.* Centering in the ego, or self; viewed from one's own mind as a center; — said esp. of the world as known. — *n.* An egocentric person. — **ego-cent'ric-ity** (ĕn-tŕĭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ego-cent'ricism** (ĕn'trĭz'm), *n.*

**ego-ideal**. Positive standards, ideals, goals, and ambitions that a person has assimilated by introjection from parents or parent figures.

**ego-ism** (ĕgō-iz'm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I.] 1. Excessive love and thought of self; an egocentric attitude. 2. *Egoism.* 3. *Ethics.* The doctrine that individual self-interest is the valid end of all action or the motive of all conscious action.

**ego-ist** (ĕgō-ist), *n.* [F. *égoïste*. See **EGOTISM**.] 1. One given overmuch to egotism. 2. A believer in egotism. — **ego-ist'ic** (ĕgō-ist'ĭk), **ego-ist'ical** (ĕgō-ist'ĭkāl), *adj.* — **ego-ist'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**ego-tism** (ĕgō-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ego* I + *-tism* fr. *-ism*.] The frequent use of the word I; the practice of referring overmuch to oneself; conceit; also, loosely, egotism.

**ego-tist** (ĕgō-tĭst), *n.* One addicted to egotism. — **ego-tis'tic** (ĕgō-tĭst'ĭk), **ego-tis'tical** (ĕgō-tĭst'ĭkāl), *adj.* — **ego-tis'tic-ly**, *adv.*

**egre'gious** (ĕ-grĕ'jĭŭs; ĭt-ĭŭs), *adj.* [L. *egregius*, lit., apart from the herd, i. e., distinguished, fr. *e* out + *grax*, *grejŭs*, herd.] 1. *Now* rare. Prominent; eminent. 2. Conspicuous for bad quality; flagrant. — **egre'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **egre'gious-ness**, *n.*

**egress** (ĕ-grĕs'), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out, fr. *e* out + *grad* to go.] 1. Act or right of going out or leaving; emergence. 2. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from eclipse, occultation, or transit. 3. A place or means of exit; an outlet.

**egress** (ĕ-grĕs'), *v. t.* To go out; issue forth.

**egress'ion** (ĕ-grĕsh'ĭŭn), *n.* Egress; emergence.

**egret** (ĕ-grĕt; ĕ-grĕt'; ĕ-grĕt'), *n.* See **PLURAL**, Note 3. [F. *égrette* egret, tuft of feathers.] 1. Any of various herons which, during the breeding season, bear long plumes (aigrettes). 2. An egret. — **egre'tian** (ĕ-grĕsh'ān), *adj.* & *n.* from Egypt, *Gaz.*; also, *Obs.*, gypsy. *Egyptian cotton.* See **COTTON**, 1.

**Egypt'ol-ogy** (ĕjĭp'tŏlŏg'ĭj), *n.* [Gr. *Agyptos* Egypt + *-logŭ*.] The science or study of Egyptian antiquities. — **Egypt'ol-og'ical** (ĕjĭp'tŏlŏg'ĭkāl), *adj.* — **Egypt'ol-og'ist** (ĕjĭp'tŏlŏg'ĭst), *n.*

**ei'dent**, **ey'dent** (ĕ'dĕnt), *adj.* [ON. *eiðinn*.] *Scot.* Diligent; busy; careful.

**ei'der** (ĕ'dĕr), *n.* See **PLURAL**, Note 3. Also **elder duck**. [Icel. *æðr*.] Any of several large sea ducks (genus *Somateria* and allied genera) of northern Europe, Asia, and America. The female lines her nest with very soft down (**elder down**) plucked from her body.

**ei-do-lon** (ĕ-dŏl'ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* **ei-dŏla** (ĕ-dŏ). [NL., fr. Gr. *eidōlon* image. See **IDOL**.] An image; phantom.

**eight** (ĕt), *n.* [AS. *eahhto*.] See **NUMBER**, Table. 2. Something having as an essential feature eight units or members, as a playing card with eight pips. — *eight, adj.*

**eight ball**. 1. Pool. A black ball numbered "8." 2. *Radio.* A round microphone equally receptive from all directions.

— **behind the eight ball**. In a highly disadvantageous position or baffling situation; — because, in one variety of pool, the cue ball is in a disadvantageous position when the eight ball is between it and an object ball, a player being forbidden to shoot directly at, or pocket, the eight ball until his other object balls have been pocketed. *Slang*, U. S. **eight-ven'** (ā'tĕn'; 2), *n.* & *adj.* [AS. *eahhtoŭne*, *tēne*.] See **NUMBER**, Table. — **eight-ven'th** (ĕ-tĕn'th'; 2), *n.* & *adj.*

**eight-ven'th** (ĕ-tĕn'th'; 2), *n.* & *adj.* See **OLD**.

**eight** (ĕt), *n.* [AS. *eahhto*.] See **NUMBER**, Table. 2.

**eight** (ĕt), *n.* [AS. *eahhto*.] See **NUMBER**, Table. 2.

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**eight** (ĕt), *n.* [AS. *eahhto*.] See **NUMBER**, Table. 2.

[G.] A mighty fortress is our God; — title and first line of a hymn by Martin Luther.

**ein'korn** (ĕn'kŏrn), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

**Ein'stein's e-quation** (ĕn'stĕin' (n'stĕin'), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

**Ein'stein's e-quation** (ĕn'stĕin' (n'stĕin'), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

**Ein'stein's e-quation** (ĕn'stĕin' (n'stĕin'), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

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**Ein'stein's e-quation** (ĕn'stĕin' (n'stĕin'), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

**Ein'stein's e-quation** (ĕn'stĕin' (n'stĕin'), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

**Ein'stein's e-quation** (ĕn'stĕin' (n'stĕin'), *n.* [G.] See **WHEAT**.

**term**, implies both the ease with which a thing yields to pressure or strain and the quickness of its return; *flexible* applies to anything which can be bent or turned without breaking (though not necessarily *elastic*); *supple*, to anything that can be bent, twisted, or folded without any signs of injury. In extended use, *elastic* implies ease in stretching or expanding; *resilient*, a tendency to rebound quickly in health, spirits, etc.; *springy*, youth, freshness and buoyancy; *flexible*, adaptability or tractability; *supple*, a flexibility of temperament that lends itself to the needs of a situation. — **Ant.** Rigid.

**elast'ic** (ē-lās'tik), *n.* 1. Fabric made elastic by rubber woven into it; also, a cord, band, or garter made of such fabric. 2. Rubber specially prepared in cords, strings, or bands, so as to be very elastic; also, something made from such rubber.

**elast'ic'i-ty** (ē-lās'tis'tē; ē'lās-), *n.* Quality or state of being elastic; springiness; resilience. Popularly, a body is said to possess great elasticity when it is easily deformed and is quick in recovering. Scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and thereby to recover its original shape and size when the deforming forces are removed.

**elast'in** (ē-lās'tin), *n.* [elastic + -in.] **Biochem.** An albuminoid forming the chief constituent of elastic fibers.

**elast'o-mer** (ē-lās'tō-mēr), *n.* [elastic + -o + Gr. *meros* part.] **Chem.** An elastic, rubberlike substance, as natural or synthetic rubber.

**elate** (ē-lāt'), *adj.* [L. *elatus*, fr. *e* out + *latius* (used as past part. of *ferre* to bear).] Lifted up or elevated, esp. in spirits; elated. — **v. t.** To exalt the spirit of; to elevate or flush with success. — **elat'er** (ē-lāt'ēr), *n.* — **elation** (ē-lā'shūn), *n.*

**elat'ed** (ē-lāt'ēd; -id), *adj.*

**el'at'er** (ē-lāt'ēr), *n.*

1. Of

a family (Elateridae) of long tapering beetles which jump with a snap or click when laid on the back or held by the abdomen; — called also **snapping beetle** and **click beetle**. b One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails. — **elat'er-id** (ē-lāt'ēr-id), *n.* and *adj.*

**elat'er-in** (ē-lāt'ēr-in), *n.* **Chem.** A white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, the active principle of elaterium.

**elat'er-ite** (It), *n.* **Mineral.** A dark-brown elastic mineral resin, occurring in soft flexible masses.

**el'a-te-ri-um** (ē-lā-tēr'i-ūm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *elatrion*, neut. of *elatrio* driving.] **Pharm.** A purgative obtained from the juice of a Mediterranean plant (*Rhabarbarum elaterium*) of the gourd family.

**Elayer.** **Radio.** A layer in the ionosphere which reflects radio waves. It occurs at varying heights, 50 to 90 miles above the earth's surface.

**el'bow** (ēl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga*, *elboga*; cf. AS. *eln* ell (orig. forearm) and *boga* a bending.] 1. The joint of the arm; the outer curve of a bent arm. 2. A corresponding joint in the anterior limb of an animal. See doc, *Illust.* 3. Any bend like that of the elbow. — **v. t. & i.** To push, lift, or force, with or as with the elbows; to jostle or make one's way by jostling.

**el'bow-room'** (rōom'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, ample room for motion or action; free scope.

**el'd** (ēld), *n.* [AS. *ylde*, *yldu*, old age, fr. *ald*, *old*, old.] 1. **Diad. Age.** esp. old age. 2. **Archaic.** Old times; antiquity.

**el'der** (ēl'dēr), *adj.* [AS. *yltra*, *eldra*, *yltra*, compar. of *eald* old.] 1. Older; of the greater age or of earlier birth. 2. Earlier; former; or of pertaining to former time. 3. Belonging to a more mature time or age; later in life. 4. Prior or superior, in rank, office, validity, etc.; senior; as, an **elder** title. — **n.** 1. One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor. 2. A one who is older; a senior. b An aged person. 3. A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, one of certain officers, in various churches, given special functions or authority consistent with their age, experience, or dignity; specif., in Presbyterian churches, either a **teaching elder**, or minister, or a **ruling elder**, one of the laymen who share with the ministers the government of the church. 4. In the Mormon Church, a person ordained to the higher order of priesthood. — **el'der-ship**, *n.*

**el'der** (ēl'dēr), *n.* [AS. *ellen*, *ellern*.] A any of a genus (*Sambucus*) of shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family, bearing flat clusters of small white or pink flowers, and black or red berrylike drupes. b Eng. The European alder (*Alnus vulgaris*).

**el'der-ber-ry** (bēr'ry), *n.* a The berrylike drupe of the elder. Those of some species are often made into wine. b The shrub or tree itself.

**el'der-ly** (ēl'dēr-lē), *adj.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; also, of or pertaining to later life.

**elder statesmen.** a In Japan, an informal body (*genro*) of confidential advisers of the emperor, consisting of the more distinguished statesmen and nobles who are retired from active public life. It was practically discontinued after 1922. b Any similar class of persons.

**eldest** (ēl'dēst; -dīst), *adj.* Oldest.

**eldest, or elder, hand.** **Cards.** Player on the dealer's left.

**el'ding** (ēl'dīng), *n.* [ON.] **Chiefly Scot. Fuel.**

**El Dorado** (ēl dō-rā'dō; pl. *EL DORADOS* (-dōz)). Also **El'do-ra'do**, *n.* [Sp., lit., the gilded.] 1. A legendary rich king of a South American tribe or his imaginary kingdom, abounding in gold. 2. Any place of fabulous richness.

**el'dritch** (ēl'dritch), *adj.* **Orig. Scot. Weird; eerie.**

**El'e-at'io** (ēl'ē-āt'ē), *adj.* [L. *Elæticus*, from *Elæa* (or *Velia*) in Italy.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a school of Greek philosophers, of the 6th century B.C., who taught the unity of being and the unreality of motion or change. — **El'e-at'ic**, *n.* — **El'e-at'i-cism** (-i-z'm), *n.*

**el'e-cam-pa-ne'** (ēl'ē-kām-pān'), *n.* [ML. *enula campana*, lit. field inula, fr. L. *enula* elecampane.] 1. A coarse herb (*Inula helenium*) of the aster family, with yellow-rayed flowers. 2. A sweetmeat made from the root of the plant.

**el'ect** (ē-lēkt'), *n.*

1. **Legere**

not yet illuminated; set apart to eternal life. — **n.** One who is elect; hence, the elect, the body of those set apart as elect or select. — **v. t. & i.** 1. To choose. 2. To select or take for an office by vote. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE.

**elec'tion** (ē-lēk'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of electing. 2. The process of filling an office by vote, esp. of the electorate. 3. **Theol.** Divine choice; esp., as one of the "five points" of Calvinism, predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; also, those elected. — **Syn.**

**elec'tion-ear'** (ē-lēk'shūn), *v. i.* To work for, or in the interest of, a candidate, party, etc., in an election. — **elec'tion-ear'** (ē-lēk'shūn), *n.*

**elec'tive** (ē-lēk'tiv), *adj.* 1. Appointed, bestowed, or passing, by election; as, an **elective** office. 2. Having or exerting a power of choice; choosing. 3. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice; electoral; as, their **elective** franchise. 4. Tending to combine with, or act upon, one substance rather than another; as, **elective** affinity. — **n.** In American schools and colleges, a subject or course which a student may choose for study. — **elec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **elec'tive-ness**, *n.*

**elec'tor** (ē-lēk'tēr), *n.* 1. One who elects, or has the right of choice; specif., a person entitled to vote. 2. [usually cap.] In the Holy Roman Empire, one of the princes entitled to take part in choosing the emperor. 3. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people, to the electoral college, whose function is to elect the president and vice-president of the United States.

**elec'tor-al** (ē-lēk'tōr-āl), *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of electors; as, the **electoral** college. See **ELECTOR**.

**elec'tor-ate** (ē-lēk'tōr-āt), *n.* 1. The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a German elector. 2. The body of persons entitled to vote in an election. 3. An electoral district.

**Elect'ra** (ē-lēk'trā), *n.* See **ORESTES**.

**Electra complex.** See **COMPLEX**, n., 2.

**elec'tress** (ē-lēk'trēs; -trēs), *n.* 1. [usually cap.] The wife or widow of an elector (sense 2). 2. A female voter.

producing, derived from, or produced or operated by, electricity. 2. Electrifying; thrilling; as, **electric** eloquence.

**elec'tric**, *n.* 1. **Physics.** A nonconductor of electricity, as amber, glass, resin, etc., used to excite or store electricity. 2. **Colloq.** An electric car or trolley. — **elec'tric-ally**, *adv.*

**elec'tri-cal trans-crip-tion** (ē-lēk'trī-kāl), *n.* **Radio.** A broadcasting from a phonograph record by means of apparatus which the impulses given by the record to be impressed upon transmitter radio waves. b A phonograph record designed for use in radio broadcasting.

**electric cable.** See **CABLE**, 4 b.

**electric chair.** A chair used in executing the death penalty by electrocution; hence, the penalty itself.

**electric eel.** An eel-shaped fish (*Electrophorus electricus*), of the Orinoco and Amazon basins, constituting a family (Electrophoridae), having special organs by which it can communicate severe electric shocks.

**electric eye.** A photoelectric cell.

**elec'tri-cian** (ē-lēk'trī-shān; ēl'ēk-), *n.* One who designs, makes, or repairs electric instruments, machinery, etc., or sets up electric installations.

**elec'tric'i-ty** (ē-lēk'trīs'tē; ēl'ēk-), *n.* 1. The property of certain substances, as amber and glass, when activated by friction, to attract; also, their state when so activated. 2. One of the fundamental quantities in nature, consisting of elementary particles, electrons and protons. Electricity is characterized especially by the fact that it gives rise to a field of force possessing potential energy and that, when moving in a stream (an electric current), it gives rise to a magnetic field of force with which kinetic energy is associated. The elementary particles of electricity, the electron and the proton, are opposites electrically. Electricity of which the elementary unit is the electron is called **negative electricity**; electricity of which the elementary unit is the proton is called **positive electricity**. If a substance has on its surface more protons than electrons it is said to be charged with positive electricity. The quantity of an electric charge may be measured, the practical unit being the coulomb. The term **static electricity** applies properly to the electricity of stationary charges, however produced; the term **dynamical electricity**, to moving charges, which give rise to the phenomena of the electric current, whether generated by friction, by induction, by means of a voltaic battery or dynamo, or in any other way. The electric current is of practical importance as a means of transferring energy to a distance and for the transformation of energy, as in the electric furnace, the electric light, in electrolysis, etc. 3. The science which treats of the phenomena and laws of electricity.

**electric organ.** A musical instrument that uses electrical devices instead of wind to produce tones similar in quality to those produced by a pipe organ.

**electric ray.** See **1st RAY**.

**electric thermometer.** See **THERMOMETER**.

**elec'tri-fy** (ē-lēk'trī-fē), *v. t.* : **FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. [Electric + -fy.] 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. 2. a To give an electric shock to. b To excite suddenly and violently; to thrill. 3. To equip, as a railroad, for use of electric power. — **elec'tri-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* — **elec'tri-fier** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

**elec'trize** (-trīz), *v. t. & i.* To electrify. — **elec'tri-za-tion** (-trī-zā'shūn; -trī-zā'), *n.* — **elec'tri-zer** (-trī-zēr), *n.*

**elec'tro** (ē-lēk'trō), *n.* : pl. **ELECTROS** (-trōz). Short for **ELECTROTYPE**, **ELECTROPLATE**.

**elec'tro** (ē-lēk'trō), [Gr. *ēlektron* amber.] A combining form denoting a **Electric**, **electric** and, **electricity**, **electricity** and, as in **electrolysis**, **electrocut**, **Electrolytic**, as in **electroanalysis**.

**elec'tro-a-nal'y-sis** (ē-nāl'ī-sis), *n.* **Chem.** Analysis by electrolytic methods.

**elec'tro-car-di-o-gram** (ē-kār'dī-ō-grām), *n.* **Med.** A photographic record of the heart's action, made by an electrocardiograph.

**elec'tro-car-di-o-graph** (ē-kār'dī-ō-grāf; -f), *n.* [electro + cardio + -graph.] **Med.** An instrument for recording the changes of electrical potential occurring during the heartbeat. It is valuable in diagnosing irregularities of heart action. — **elec'tro-car-di-og-ra-phy** (-ōs-rā-fē), *n.*

**elec'tro-chem'i-str'y** (ē-kēm'is-trē), *n.* The science of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. — **elec'tro-chem'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **elec'tro-chem'ist** (-ist), *n.*

**elec'tro-cute** (ē-lēk'trō-kūt), *v. t.* [electro + -cute as in *execute*.] To execute (a criminal) by electricity; hence, to kill by an electric shock. — **elec'tro-cu-tion** (-kūt'shūn), *n.*

**elec'trode** (ē-lēk'trōd), *n.* [electro + -dō -ode.] **Elec.** Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either conductor by which the current enters and leaves an electrolyte.

**elec'tro-de-pos'it** (ē-lēk'trō-dē-pōz'it), *n.* A deposit made by electrical action. — **v. t.** To deposit (nickel, copper, rubber, etc.) electrically. — **elec'tro-dep'o-si-tion** (-dē-pō-zishūn; -dē-pō-), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ics** (ē-lēk'trō-dī-nām'iks; -dī-), *n.*; see -ics. The phenomena of electricity in motion; also, the science treating of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. — **e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ic** (-īk), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ic-a-ter** (ē-lēk'trō-dī-nām'ik-ē-ter; -dī-nā-), *n.* An instrument which measures the strength of the forces between a current flowing in fixed coils and one flowing in movable coils.

**e-lec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-raph** (ē-nēf'fō-lō-grāf; 9), *n.* [*electro- + encephalo- + -graph*.] *Med.* An apparatus for detecting and recording brain waves. The tracing made by it is called an **e-lec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-ram** (-grām). — **e-lec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy** (-lōg-rāfē), *n.* — **e-lec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-raph-ic** (-lō-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-graph** (ē-lēk'trō-grāf; 9), *n.* [*electro- + -graph*.] **a** A record or tracing made by the action of electricity, as by an electrometer. **b** An electrically controlled apparatus used to trace designs for etching. **c** An instrument for the electric transmission of pictures, maps, etc. **d** An image made by X rays. **e** A cinematograph using the arc light. — **e-lec-tro-graph-ic** (-grāf'ik), *adj.* — **e-lec-tro-graph** (ē-lēk'trō-grāf; 9), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-k-i-net-ics** (ē-lēk'trō-kī-nēt'iks; -kī-), *n.*; see -ics. The branch of electrodynamics which treats of the laws of distribution of electric current. — **e-lec-tro-k-i-net-ic** (-īk), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-lier** (ē-lēk'trō-lī-er; 9), *n.* [*electro- + -lier* as in *chandelier*.] A support for electric lamps, esp. one like a chandelier.

**e-lec-tro-ly-sis** (ē-lēk'trō-lī-sis; 9), *n.* [*electro- + -lysis*.] Chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; also, subsection to this process.

**e-lec-tro-lyte** (ē-lēk'trō-lī-tē; 9), *n.* [*electro- + Gr. lytos* dissolvable.] *Physics & Chem.* **a** A substance in which the conduction of electricity is accompanied by chemical decomposition; — called also **electrolytic conductor**. **b** Any substance which, when dissolved in a suitable liquid, or when fused, becomes an electrolyte (sense *a*).

**e-lec-tro-lyt-ic** (-lī-t'ik), *adj.* Also **e-lec-tro-lyt-ic-al** (-ī-kāl). Pertaining to or deposited by electrolysis; made by electrolysis; pertaining to or containing an electrolyte. — **e-lec-tro-lyt-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**e-lec-tro-lyze** (ē-lēk'trō-lī-zē; 9), *v. t.* To subject to electrolysis. — **e-lec-tro-lyz-a-tion** (-lī-zā-shūn; -lī-zā-), *n.* — **e-lec-tro-lyz-er** (-lī-zēr; 9), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-mag-net** (ē-lēk'trō-māg'nēt; -nēt), *n.* A core of magnetic material, in which always soft iron, surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core.

**e-lec-tro-mag-net-ic** (māg'nēt'ik), **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by electromagnetism. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**electromagnetic induction.** See INDUCTION, 4.  
**electromagnetic wave.** *Physics.* A wave produced by the oscillation of an electric charge, as a light wave and a radio wave.

**e-lec-tro-mag-net-ism** (ē-lēk'trō-māg'nēt'iz-m; -nēt'iz-m), *n.* 1. Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. 2. The branch of science treating of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism as shown by development of magnetism by the electric current, the effect of magnets upon currents, etc. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ist** (māg'nēt'ist, -nēt'ist), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gy** (mēt'āl-lūr-jē; -mēt'āl-lēr-jē), *n.* That department of metallurgy employing the electric current, either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat in smelting, refining, etc. — **e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gi-cal** (mēt'āl-lūr-jē-kāl), *adj.* — **e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gist** (mēt'āl-lūr-jēst; -mēt'āl-lūr-jēst), *n.*

**e-lec-trom-e-ter** (ē-lēk'trō-mē-tēr; 9), *n.* [*electro- + -meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the difference of potential between two points, as of a conductor.

**e-lec-tro-mo-tion** (ē-lēk'trō-mō-shūn; 9), *n.* Motion of or produced by electricity.

**e-lec-tro-mo-tive** (mō'tiv), *adj.* Pertaining to electromotion; producing, or tending to produce, an electric current; causing electrical action or effects.

**electromotive force.** That which moves, or tends to move, electricity; the amount of energy derived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing through the source (cell, generator). Abbr. *e.m.f.*

**e-lec-tro-mo-tor** (ē-lēk'trō-mō-tēr; 9), *n.* 1. A mover or exciter of electricity; an apparatus for generating a current of electricity. 2. An electric motor.

**e-lec-tron** (ē-lēk'trōn; 9), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ēlektron*. See ELECTRIC.] *Physics & Chem.* A very light particle associated with the elementary charge of negative electricity. Each electron has a charge of  $4.80 \times 10^{-10}$  C.G.S. electrostatic units. Its mass is approximately  $1/1846$  that of the proton. Electrons are constituents of atoms. See ATOM. They constitute cathode rays and beta rays, and are emitted by hot bodies. — **e-lec-tron-ic** (ē-lēk'trōn'ik; 9), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-neg-a-tive** (ē-lēk'trō-nēg'ā-tiv), *adj.* = *NEGATIVE*, *adj.*, 4. — *n.* An electronegative substance.

**electron gun.** *Television.* In a cathode ray tube, the electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly for concentrating, controlling, and focusing, by means of an electrostatic or an electromagnetic field, the stream of electrons to a spot of desired size.

**e-lec-tron-ics** (ē-lēk'trōn'iks; 9), *n.*; see -ics. That branch of physics which treats of the emission, behavior, and effects of electrons, esp. in vacuum tubes, photoelectric cells, and the like.

**electron microscope.** An optical instrument using a beam of electrons focused by means of a surrounding electrostatic or magnetic field (an electron lens) to produce an enlarged image of a minute object on a fluorescent screen or photographic plate.

**electron optics.** A branch of electronics dealing with those properties of beams of electrons that are analogous to the properties of rays of light in image formation.

**electron tube.** *Elec.* A form of vacuum tube consisting of a heated cathode, of an anode, or plate, and of a third electrode, or grid, for controlling the current flowing between the other two electrodes. It is used for the detection of radio waves, for amplification of currents, generation of alternating currents of a very great frequency range, and since it transmits current in one direction only, as a rectifier of alternating currents. Called also *radio tube*, *vacuum tube* or *valve*, etc.

**electron volt.** *Physics.* The amount of energy gained by an electron in passing from a point of low potential to a point one volt higher in potential.

**e-lec-tro-pa-thy** (ē-lēk'trō-pā-thē; 9), *n.* Electrotherapeutics. — **e-lec-tro-path-ic** (ē-lēk'trō-pāth'ik), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-pho-re-sis** (ē-lēk'trō-fō-rē'sis; 9), *n.* [NL, fr. *electro- + Gr. -oresis* a being borne] = CATAPHORESIS.

**e-lec-troph'o-rus** (ē-lēk'trōfō-rūs; 9), *n.*; pl. -trophori (-rī). [NL, fr. *electro- + Gr. -phoros*, fr. *pherein* to bear.] *Physics.* An instrument for the production of electric charges by induction. It consists of a disk of resin, shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate.

**e-lec-tro-plate** (ē-lēk'trō-plāt; 9), *v. t.* To plate or cover with a coating by electrical means, especially with metal by electrolysis. Nonconductors, such as wax recording disks, may be electroplated by first coating them with graphite or other conductor. Electroplating from a colloidal solution, as of rubber, is usually called *electrodeposition*. — *n.* Something electroplated. — **e-lec-tro-plat'er** (-plāt'ēr), *n.* — **e-lec-tro-plat-ing** (-plāt'ing), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-pos-i-tive** (ē-lēk'trō-pōz'itiv), *adj.* = *POSITIVE*, *adj.*, 7. — *n.* An electropositive substance.

**e-lec-tro-scope** (ē-lēk'trō-skōp; 9), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for detecting the presence of an electric charge on a body, or for determining whether the charge is positive or negative. — **e-lec-tro-scop-ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-stat-ic** (ē-lēk'trō-stāt'ik; 9), *n.* See INDUCTION, 4.  
**e-lec-tro-stat-ics** (-stāt'iks; 9), *n.*; see -ics. The science which deals with static electricity. — **e-lec-tro-stat-ic** (-īk), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tics** (ē-lēk'trō-thēr'ā-pū'tiks; 9), *n.*; see -ics. *Med.* Use or science of electricity as a curative agent. — **e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tic** (-tēk), **e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tic-al** (-tē-kāl), *adj.* — **e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tist** (-tēst), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-ther-a-py** (-thēr'ā-pē; 9), *n.* *Med.* Electrotherapeutics. — **e-lec-tro-ther-a-pist** (-pēst), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-tom-us** (ē-lēk'trōtō-mūs; 9), *n.* [NL, fr. *electro- + Gr. tonos* tension.] *Physiol.* The modified condition of a nerve when a constant current of electricity passes through any part of it. — **e-lec-tro-ton-ic** (ē-lēk'trō-tōn'ik; 9), *adj.*

**e-lec-tro-type** (ē-lēk'trō-tīp; 9), *n.* 1. A facsimile plate, esp. for use in printing, made by electroplating a wax impression. 2. A print made from such a plate. **b** Electrotypy. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make facsimile plates (pl) by electrotypy. — **e-lec-tro-type-r** (-tīp'ēr; 9), *n.* — **e-lec-tro-type-ing**, *n.*

**e-lec-tro-type-y** (-tīp'ē; 9), *n.* The process of producing electrolyte plates. — **e-lec-tro-type-ic** (-tīp'ik; 9), *adj.* — **e-lec-tro-type-ist** (-tīp'ist; 9), *n.*

**e-lec-tro-val-ence** (-vāl'ēns; 9), **e-lec-tro-val-ēn-ey** (-lēn'sē; 9), [*electro- + valence, valency*.] *Physical Chem.* The number of electrons which an atom must gain or lose to acquire the same stable grouping of electrons as found in the atom of the nearest related inert gas; — called also *polar valency*. — **e-lec-tro-val-ent** (-lēnt; 9), *adj.*

**e-lec-trum** (ē-lēk'trūm; 9), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *ēlektron*. See ELECTRIC.] A natural pale-yellow alloy of gold and silver.

**e-lec-tu-ar-y** (-lō-ēr'ē or, esp. Brit., -ēr-ē; 9), *n.*; pl. -ies (-ēz). [ML. (& I.L.) *electuarius*, fr. Gr. *ēlektron*, fr. *ēlekchein* to lick up, fr. *ēk* out + *lechein* to lick.] *Pharm.* A medicine incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a pasty mass.

**e-lec-mo-sy-nar-y** (ē-lē-mōn'sē-nēr'ē; 9), *n.* [*electro- + -nary*.] *Relig.* **a** *ML.* *elemosynarius*, fr. L. *elemosyna* alms. See ALMS, 1. **b** Relating or devoted to charity or alms. **c** Given in charity or alms. **d** Supported by charity.

**e-le-gance** (ē-lē-gāns; 9), *n.* 1. Refined gracefulness, or propriety expressing fastidious taste; esp., richness and refinement combined. 2. An elegant expression.

**e-le-gan-cy** (-gān-sē; 9), *n.*; pl. -cies (-sēz). Elegance.

**e-le-gant** (-gānt; 9), *adj.* [*Fr.* *élegant*, fr. L. *elegans, -antis*.] 1. Correctly fine in dress and person. 2. Characterized by, or having, elegance. 3. Fastidiously tasteful. 4. In vulgar use, excellent; fine. — *Syn.* See CHOICE. — **e-le-gant-ly**, *adv.*

**e-le-gi-ac** (ē-lē-jē'ik; 9), *adj.* [*Fr.* *élegiac*, fr. L. *elegiacus*.] 1. Of, belonging to, or written in, elegiacs; writing, or having written, elegiacs. 2. Plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation. 3. Used in or suited to elegies. — *n.* 1. A pentameter verse, anciently scanned as follows: — *— — — — —*. It was used not only for elegies but for martial, gnomic, and lyric themes. 2. *pl.* A poem or poems in such verse. — **e-le-gi-ac-al** (ē-lē-jē'ikāl), *adj.*

**e-le-gist** (ē-lē-jēst; 9), *n.* A composer of elegies.

**e-le-git** (ē-lē-jē; 9), *n.* [L., he has chosen, fr. *eligere* to choose.] *Law.* A writ of execution by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, to be held till the debt is paid.

**e-le-gize** (ē-lē-jēz; 9), *v. t.* & *i.* To lament or celebrate in elegy.

**e-le-gy** (-jē; 9), *n.*; pl. -gies (-jēz). [*Fr.* *élegie*, fr. L. *elegia*, fr. Gr. *elegia*, fr. *elegos* elegiac, fr. *elegos* a song of mourning.] 1. *Hist.* Any poem in elegiac meter. 2. *a* A lyrical poem, often a lament, esp. of unrequited love. **b** Now, chiefly, a poem of lamentation for the dead.

**e-le-ment** (ē-lē-mēt; 9), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *elementum*.] 1. One of the simple substances or principles (fire, air, water, and earth) formerly believed to compose the physical universe. 2. Hence: **a** One of the four elements in its natural form or occurrence; as, the watery element, that is, water. **b** pl. Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying severe weather. **c** One of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the element of fishes; hence, the state or sphere suited to any person or thing. 3. One of the constituent parts, principles, or traits of anything. 4. Hence: *pl.* **a** The simplest principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. **b** Any outline regarded as containing the fundamental features of a thing. **c** *Chem.* Any one of a limited number (36 or more) of distinct varieties of matter which, singly or in combination, compose substances of all kinds. Elements are not the ultimate constituents of matter. See ATOM.

## CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

WITH INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS, 1947. (O = 16.)

|           | Sym-<br>bol | At.<br>no. | At.<br>wt. |          | Sym-<br>bol | At.<br>no. | At.<br>wt. |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Actinium  | Ac          | 89         | 227.03     | Boron    | B           | 5          | 10.82      |
| Aluminum  | Al          | 13         | 26.97      | Bromine  | Br          | 35         | 79.916     |
| Americium | Am          | 95         | 243.06     | Cadmium  | Cd          | 48         | 112.41     |
| Antimony  | Sb          | 51         | 121.76     | Calcium  | Ca          | 20         | 40.08      |
| Argon     | Ar          | 18         | 39.944     | Carbon   | C           | 6          | 12.010     |
| Arsenic   | As          | 33         | 74.91      | Cerium   | Ce          | 58         | 140.13     |
| Astatine  | At          | 85         | 210        | Cesium   | Cs          | 55         | 132.91     |
| Barium    | Ba          | 56         | 137.36     | Chlorine | Cl          | 17         | 35.457     |
| Beryllium | Be          | 4          | 9.012      | Chromium | Cr          | 24         | 52.01      |
| Bismuth   | Bi          | 83         | 208.98     | Cobalt   | Co          | 27         | 58.94      |



# elemental

# elk

|                        | Sym. | At. | At.     |                    | Sym. | At. | At.     |
|------------------------|------|-----|---------|--------------------|------|-----|---------|
|                        | bol  | no. | wt.     |                    | bol  | no. | wt.     |
| Columbium.....         | Cb   | 41  | 92.91   | Palladium.....     | Pd   | 46  | 106.7   |
| Copper.....            | Cu   | 29  | 63.54   | Phosphorus.....    | P    | 15  | 30.98   |
| Curium.....            | Cm   | 96  |         | Platinum.....      | Pt   | 78  | 195.23  |
| Dysprosium.....        | Dy   | 66  | 162.46  | Plutonium.....     | Pu   | 84  |         |
| Erbium.....            | Er   | 68  | 167.2   | Polonium.....      | Po   | 84  | ?       |
| Eucadium.....          | Ea   | 63  | 152.0   | Potassium.....     | K    | 19  | 39.098  |
| Fluorine.....          | F    | 9   | 19.00   | Praseodymium.....  | Pr   | 59  | 140.92  |
| Francium.....          | Fr   | 87  |         | Promethium.....    | Pm   | 61  |         |
| Gadolinium.....        | Gd   | 64  | 156.9   | Protoactinium..... | Pa   | 91  | 231     |
| Gallium.....           | Ga   | 31  | 69.72   | Radium.....        | Ra   | 88  | 226.05  |
| Germanium.....         | Ge   | 32  | 72.60   | Radon.....         | Rn   | 86  | 222     |
| Germium = HERYLIUM     |      |     |         | Rhenium.....       | Rh   | 75  | 186.31  |
| Gold.....              | Au   | 79  | 197.2   | Rhodium.....       | Rh   | 45  | 102.91  |
| Hafnium.....           | Hf   | 72  | 178.6   | Rubidium.....      | Rb   | 37  | 85.48   |
| Helium.....            | He   | 2   | 4.003   | Ruthenium.....     | Ru   | 44  | 101.7   |
| Holmium.....           | Ho   | 67  | 164.94  | Samarium.....      | Sm   | 62  | 150.43  |
| Hydrogen.....          | H    | 1   | 1.0080  | Scandium.....      | Sc   | 21  | 45.10   |
| Indium.....            | In   | 61  | 144.76  | Selenium.....      | Se   | 34  | 78.96   |
| Iodine.....            | I    | 53  | 126.92  | Silicon.....       | Si   | 14  | 28.06   |
| Iridium.....           | Ir   | 77  | 193.1   | Silver.....        | Ag   | 47  | 107.880 |
| Iron.....              | Fe   | 26  | 55.85   | Sodium.....        | Na   | 11  | 22.997  |
| Krypton.....           | Kr   | 36  | 83.7    | Strontium.....     | Sr   | 38  | 87.63   |
| Lanthanum.....         | La   | 57  | 138.92  | Sulfur.....        | S    | 16  | 32.066  |
| Lead.....              | Pb   | 82  | 207.21  | Tantalum.....      | Ta   | 73  | 180.88  |
| Lithium.....           | Li   | 3   | 6.940   | Tellurium.....     | Te   | 52  | 127.61  |
| Lutecium.....          | Lu   | 71  | 174.99  | Terbium.....       | Tb   | 65  | 158.9   |
| Magnesium.....         | Mg   | 12  | 24.32   | Thallium.....      | Tl   | 81  | 204.39  |
| Manganese.....         | Mn   | 25  | 54.93   | Thorium.....       | Th   | 90  | 232.12  |
| Mercury.....           | Hg   | 80  | 200.61  | Thulium.....       | Tm   | 69  | 168.94  |
| Molybdenum.....        | Mo   | 42  | 95.95   | Tin.....           | Sn   | 50  | 118.70  |
| Neodymium.....         | Nd   | 60  | 144.27  | Titanium.....      | Ti   | 22  | 47.90   |
| Neon.....              | Ne   | 10  | 20.183  | Tungsten.....      | W    | 74  | 183.92  |
| Neovtterbium = VITREUM |      |     |         | Uranium.....       | U    | 92  | 238.07  |
| Niobium.....           | Nb   | 43  | 92.91   | Vanadium.....      | V    | 23  | 50.95   |
| Nickel.....            | Ni   | 28  | 58.69   | Wolfram = TUNGSTEN |      |     |         |
| Niobium = COLUMBIUM    |      |     |         | Xenon.....         | Xe   | 54  | 131.3   |
| Nitron = RADON         |      |     |         | Ytterbium.....     | Yb   | 70  | 173.04  |
| Nitrogen.....          | N    | 7   | 14.008  | Yttrium.....       | Y    | 39  | 88.92   |
| Osmium.....            | Os   | 76  | 190.2   | Zinc.....          | Zn   | 30  | 65.38   |
| Oxygen.....            | O    | 8   | 16.0000 | Zirconium.....     | Zr   | 40  | 91.22   |

**8. pl. Eel.** The bread and wine used in the Eucharist. **7. Elce** **a** Either of the pieces constituting a voltaic couple. **b** The positive and negative electrodes of a voltaic couple assembled complete. **c** The active part of an electrical device; as, the rotating *element* of a watt hour meter. **8. Kinematics.** Either of the components of a pair. See **PAIR**, n. **9. Math.** An infinitesimal part of any magnitude of the same nature as the entire magnitude. **10. Mil.** **a** One of the subdivisions of a unit or other command, such as a file, squad, or company. **b** A light formation of two or three planks lying as a unit. **Syn.** *Element, component, constituent, ingredient, factor* mean one of the substances, principles, or the like, which make up a compound or complex thing. *Element* (except in its specific sense in science) is the comprehensive term applicable to material and immaterial things and often (always in its scientific sense) connotes irreducible simplicity; *component* and *constituent* are often used to designate any of the substances (whether elements or compounds), or any of the principles or qualities, which enter into the make-up of a complex product, *component*, however, stressing its separate identity or distinguishable character, *constituent* its essential and formative character; *ingredient* is applicable to any of the substances or materials which when combined form a particular mixture such as a medicine, an alloy, etc.; *factor*, to any constituent or element that enables a substance, a system, or the like, to perform a certain kind of work or to accomplish a definite result.

**el'e-men-tal' (el'-mēn'tl', -t'), adj.** **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the elements (see **ELEMENT**, 1, 2) or one of them; hence, **a** Simple; pure; primal; as, *elemental fire*. **b** Ruling or animating the elements or an element; as, an *elemental spirit*. **c** Pertaining to the powers or phenomena of physical nature in general; as, *elemental worship*. **2. Chem.** Elementary; uncombined. **3.** Pertaining to rudiments; elementary. **4.** Forming a constituent part. — **el'e-men-tal'-ly, adv.**

**el'e-mon-ta-ry (tō-r'), adj.** **1.** = **ELEMENTAL**, **adj.**, **1.** **2.** Pertaining to, or treating of, the elements or first principles of anything; rudimentary. **3. Chem.** Of or pertaining to an element; consisting of a single element; simple; uncombined, as, an *elementary substance*. **4. Educ.** Pert. to or concerned with the teaching of basic subjects, as, *elementary education*; *elementary school*, one above the kindergarten and below the secondary school (in the United States commonly embracing either 6 or 8 grades). — **el'-ly (el'-lī), adv.** — **el-ness, n.**

**elementary particle.** *Physics.* Any of the ultimate constituents of matter, considered as infinitely small charged or uncharged bodies. Commonly accepted elementary particles are: (1) electron (2) proton (3) neutron (4) positron (5) meson (6) neutrino.

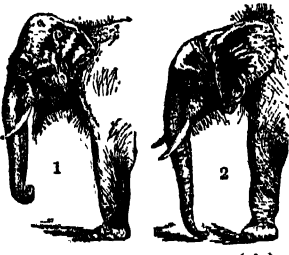
**el'e-mi (el'-mī), n.** [*Sp. elemi*, fr. *Ar. al-lāmi*.] A fragrant oleoresin obtained from various tropical trees, used in making varnishes, and medicinally in ointments.

**el'en-ohus (el'-ēnō'kūs), n.; pl. ELENCHOS (-kē).** [*L., fr. Gr. elenchos.*] *Logic.* A refutation cast in syllogistic form.

**el'en-ōtic (el'-ēnō'tik), adj.** [*Gr. elenktikos.*] *Logic.* Serving to refute.

**el'e-phant (el'-fānt), n.** [*OF. olfant (f. elephant), fr. L., fr. Gr. elephas, antos, ivory, elephant.*] Any of certain thickest, mostly huge, nearly hairless, four-footed mammals (family Elephantidae, esp. genera *Elephas* and *Loxodonta*), having a prolonged muscular proboscis, or trunk, and two incisors in the upper jaw developed, esp. in the male, into long tusks, which furnish ivory.

**el'e-phan-ti-a-sis (el'-fān'ti-ās), n.** [*L., fr. Gr. elephantiōsis, fr. elephas elephant.*] A disease in which



Elephants. 1 Indian; 2 African. (36)

the skin becomes thick, hard, and fissured like an elephant's hide, and the part affected is enormously enlarged because of inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatics. The most severe form is endemic in the tropics and is caused by infestation with a parasitic worm (*Wuchereria bancrofti*).

**el'e-phan'tine (-fān'tīn; -tīn), adj.** Like the elephant; hence, huge; ponderous; unsightly.

**el'e-phant's-ear' (el'-fānts'-ēr'), n.** *Bot.* **a** The begonia. **b** The taro; — so called by florists.

**el'e-phant's-foot', n.** **a** A South African vine (*Testudinaria elephantipes*) of the yam family, with a massive rootstock covered with a fissured bark.

**el'u-sin'-an may'ter-ies (el'-u-sīn'fān').** Religious mysteries at Eleusis, in ancient Attica, in worship of Demeter and Persephone.

**el'e-vate (el'-vāt), adj.** [*L. elevatus*, past part. of *elevar*, fr. *e* out + *levare* to lift up.] *Now Poetic.* Elevated. — **v. t.** **1.** To lift up; to raise. **2.** To raise in rank or station; to exalt; ennoble. **3.** To raise (the voice) in loudness or pitch. **4.** To raise the spirits of; to elate. — **Syn.** See **LIFT**. — **Ant.** Lower.

**el'e-vat'ed (-vāt'ed; -lō), adj.** **1.** Lifted up; raised; hence, exalted; also, elated. **2.** On a high moral or intellectual plane. — **n.** *Colloq.* An elevated railroad.

**elevated railroad or railway.** A railroad or railway raised, as on trestlework, above the ground level, usually in cities and so as to permit traffic or passage underneath.

**el'e-va'tion (-vā'shūn), n.** **1.** Act of elevating; the raising of anything from a lower place, condition, or quality to a higher. **2.** Condition or quality of being elevated; height. **3.** An elevated place or station. **4. Astron.** Altitude. **5. Drawing.** A geometrical projection on a plane perpendicular to the horizon. **6. Geog., etc.** Altitude; height above the level of the sea. **7. E. C. Ch.** [*esp., with the.*] That part of the Mass in which the priest raises the just-consecrated Eucharistic elements for the people to adore. There are two Elevations, one of the Host, the other of the chalice. — **Syn.** See **HEIGHT**.

**el'e-va'tion' (el'-vā'shūn'), n.** [*F.*] A ballet dancer's leap and illusory suspension in the air.

**el'e-va'tor (el'-vā'tēr), n.** [*LL.*] **1.** One that raises or lifts up anything; as, **a** An endless belt or chain conveyor with scoops or buckets for raising material. **b** A cage or platform and its hoisting machinery in a building, mine, etc., for conveying persons or goods to or from different levels; — called in England a *lift*. **c** A building for elevating, storing, discharging, and sometimes processing grain. **2. Aeronautics.** A movable auxiliary airfoil, usually attached to the tail plane, the function of which is to cause the craft to rotate about its lateral axis. See **AIROPLANE, Illustr.**

**el'e-ven (el'-vēn), n.** [*AS. endlefan, enullfan.*] **1.** See **NUMBER, Table**. **2.** Something having as an essential feature eleven units or numbers; as, a football *eleven*. — **e-le-ven, adv.** — **e-le-ven-th (-enth), n. & adj.**

**e-le-ven-fold' (-fōld; -fōld; 2), adj. & adv.** See **-FOLD**.

**elf (elf), n.; pl. ELVES (elvz).** [*AS. elf, ylfr.*] **1.** A mythological being, commonly a spirit, often frail and diminutive, and including pixies, mermaids and mermen, nixes, dwarfs, incubi, and succubi. **2.** An elflike human being; esp., a dainty or mischievous child. — **elf'ish, adj.** — **elf'ish-ly, adv.** — **elf'ish-ness, n.**

**elf'īn (elf'īn), adj.** **1.** Pertaining to elves; produced or ruled by elves. **2.** Resembling elves or an elf. — **n.** An elf.

**elf'lock' (elf'lōk'), n.** Hair matted, as if by elves.

**El'ī (el'ī), n.** [*Heb. Elī.*] *Bib.* A high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained.

**el'e-lic'it (el'-lī'st), v. t.** [*L. elicitus*, past part. of *elicere* to elicit, fr. *e* out + *lucere* to entice.] **1.** To draw out or forth; to induce; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion. **2.** To draw or entice forth; to evoke, as, to *elicit* a reply. — **Syn.** See **EDUCE**. — **e-le-lic'-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n.** — **e-le-lic'-tor (el'-līs'tēr), n.**

**e-lide' (el'-līd), v. t.** [*L. elidere* to strike out or off, fr. *e* + *laedere* to hurt by striking.] **1.** *Scots Law.* To nullify or annul. **2.** To omit from consideration; to ignore. **3.** To cut off or omit in pronunciation, as a vowel or a syllable, usually the final one. — **e-lid'ē-ble (-līd'ē-b'l), adj.**

**el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (el'-jī-bīl'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz).** Quality or state of being eligible; fitness, qualification.

**el'i-g'ible (el'-jī-b'l), adj.** [*F. eligible*, fr. *L. eligere*.] See **ELECT**. Fitted or qualified to be chosen; legally or morally suitable; as, an *eligible* candidate. — **n.** One who is eligible. — **el'i-gi-bly (-b'l), adv.** **eligible paper.** *U. S. Banking.* Notes and bills designated as proper for discount, or rediscount, by Federal reserve banks.

**El'ī'ah (el'-ī'ā), n.** [*Heb. Elīyāh.*] *Bib.* A great Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B. C. See **1 & 2 Kings**.

**e-lim'i-nate (el'-līm'ī-nāt), v. t.** [*L. eliminatus*, past part. of *eliminare*, fr. *e* out + *limen* threshold.] **1.** To remove and get rid of; exclude; to ignore. **2.** To set aside as unimportant; to leave out of consideration; to ignore. **3. Alpy.** To cause to disappear by combining two or more equations; as, to *eliminate* an unknown quantity. **4. Physics.** To expel from the system; to excrete. — **Syn.** See **EXCLUDE**. — **e-lim'i-nation (-nā'shūn'), n.** — **e-lim'i-nā'tive (-nā'tīv; -nā'tīv), adj.** — **e-lim'i-nā'tor (-nā'tēr), n.**

**E-lī'ahā (el'-lī'shā), n.** [*Heb. Elīshā.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah.

**e-lī'sion (el'-lī'shūn), n.** [*L. elisio*, fr. *elidere*, *elimare*, to strike out. See **ELIDE**.] A cutting off, esp. of a vowel, for the sake of meter or euphony, as, in poetry, the dropping or partial pronunciation of a final vowel before an initial vowel or *h* in the next word. Cf. **SYNCOPE**.

a spacing of twelve (standard) or ten (special) letters per inch.

**Elite Guard.** The Schutzstaffel, or a member of it.

**e-līz'ē'r (el'-līz'ēr), n.** [*ML., fr. Ar. al-ikshir*, fr. *Gr. zōrion* a medicinal powder.]

of life; composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form. **3.** The refined spirit; quintessence.

**Elīz'a-be'than (el'-zā-bē'thān; el'-zā-bē'thūn), adj.** Pertaining to or characteristic of Queen Elizabeth or her times. — **n.** An individual, esp. a playwright or poet, of Elizabethan England.

**elk (ēlk), n. sing. & pl.** [*ON. elgr.*] **1.** A In Europe, the largest ex-



**to array** (tr. & intrans.) *to arrange in order of battle, to array for battle; also, to fortify.*

**embryo** (ém'brí-ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* EMBRYOS (ém'brí-ŏ). [*Gr.* *embryon*, *h. en + bryon* to swell, *stem* 1.] *Orbi.* **Emb.** Embryo organism in the early stages of development, as before hatching from the egg. In mammals, *embryo* is applied only to early stages passed within the mother's body; later the young is called a *fetus*. Cf. *Rept.*, *LARVA*, *STAGE*.  
**2.** Hence, a beginning or undeveloped stage of anything. **3.** *Biol.* In seed plants, the young sporophyte. — *adj.* Incipient; embryonic; as, an *embryo* bud.

**emb'ryo-o** (ém'brí-ŏ), **embry-**. [See EMBRYO.] A combining form used for *embryo*, as in *embryogeny*, *embryology*.

**emb'ryo-og-e'ny** (ém'brí-ŏn), **emb'ryo-o-gen'e-sis** (ém'brí-ŏ-sis), *n.* [*embryo* + *gen* + *sis*.] *Biol.* The formation and development of the embryo — **emb'ryo-o-gen'ic** (ém'brí-ŏ-ŏ), *adj.*

**emb'ryo-ŏ-ŏ-gy** (ém'brí-ŏ-ŏ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-ŏ-gy*.] *Biol.* The department of science which pertains to embryogeny in animals and plants. — **emb'ryo-ŏ-log'ic** (ém'brí-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ), **emb'ryo-o-log'i-cal** (ém'brí-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ), *adj.* — **emb'ryo-ŏ-gist** (ém'brí-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ), *n.*

**emb'ryo-on** (ém'brí-ŏn), *n.* = EMBRYO — **emb'ryo-o-nal** (ém'brí-ŏ-nál, -n'ál), *adj.*

**emb'ryo-on'ic** (ém'brí-ŏn'ic), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient and rudimentary.

**embryo sac** *Bot.* A large thin-walled cell within the nucellus of the ovule, in which the egg, becoming after fertilization an embryo, is developed.

**em'cee'** (ém'se'), *n.* [For the initial letters *M C*.] Master of ceremonies. — *v.* *t.* & *i.*; *em'CEE'd* (ém'séd); *em'cē'ing*. To conduct or act as master of ceremonies.

**emo** (ém), *n.* [*AS* *em*.] *Dial.* Uncle, also, friend; ciony.

**e-meor'** (ém'meŏr'), **e-meor'ate**. *VARS* of EMIR, EMIRATE.

**e-mend'** (ém'mend'), *v.* *t.* [*L.* *emendare*. See AMEND.] To free from faults or defects; specif., to make corrections in (a literary work). — *Syn.* See CORRECT, e-mend-a-ble, e-mend-a-ment, *adj.*

**e-mend'an'dum** (ém'mend'ánd'üm), *n.*; *pl.* E-MENDANDA (-lâ). [*L.*, *fr.* *emendare* to emend.] = CORRECTIONUM.

**e-men-date** (ém'men-dâ'te), *v.* *t.* To emend (a text). — **e-men-da'tor** (ém'men-dâ'tör), *n.* (ém'men'), *n.*

**e-men-da'tion** (ém'men-dâ'sh'ün; ém'men'), *n.* **1.** Act of emending; correction. **2.** Critical alteration or correction, as of a literary text; also, a correction. — **e-mend-a-to'ry** (ém'men-dâ-tör'ŏ), *esp. Brit.*, (-tēr'ŏ), *adj.*

**em'er-ald** (ém'er-ăld), *n.* [*OF.* *esmeralde*, *esmeralde*, *fr.* VL. *smaragdus* for *emeraldus*, *fr.* Gr. *smaragdos*.] **1.** A rich green variety of beryl, prized as a precious stone. **b** In full **Oriental emerald**. Green sapphire (see SAPPHIRE, 1b). **2.** A color, yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliancy, the color of the emerald. See COLOR. **3.** *Print.* A size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil. Cf. TYPE, 9. — *adj.* Of the color of the emerald.

**Emerald Isle.** Ireland; — so called from its verdure.

**e-merge'** (ém'mér'), *v.* *t.*; *FR* *émerger* (ém'mérjé); *E-MERG-ence* (ém'mér-jén). [*L.* *emergere*, *emergere*, *fr.* *e* out + *mergere* to dip.] **1.** To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; to come out into view; as, the sun *emerges* from eclipse. **2.** To issue from an obscure or inferior condition into well-being; as, to *emerge* from poverty, slavery.

**e-mer-gence** (ém'mér-jén), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of emerging. **2.** *Bot.* Any of various outgrowths from the tissue below the epidermis, as a prickly net on rose.

**e-mer-gent** (ém'mér-jén), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (jén). **1.** Now Rare. = E-MERGENCE. **2.** An unforeseen combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action; also, less properly, exigency. — *Syn.* See JUNCTURE.

**e-mer'gent** (-jén't), *adj.* **1.** Emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers; issuing forth; rising into notice. **2.** Arising unexpectedly;

Embryo, 3. Seed of *Arbutus* (*Thajal*), 1 showing Embryo, 2 germinating, 3, 4 further advanced, c Cotyledon, b Plumule, h Hypocotyl, r Radicle

calling for prompt action; urgent. 3. *Philos. & Biol.* Appearing as something novel or unpredictable in the course of an evolution.

**emer-i-tus** (ém-er'i-tūs), *adj.* [L., past part. of *emerere*, *emereri*, to obtain by service, serve out one's term, fr. *e* out + *merere*, *mereri*, to merit.] Retired, as for age, with a title corresponding to that held in active service. — *n.* *pl.* -ri (-tī). An emeritus clergyman, professor, etc.

**emer-sal** (ém-er-sāl), *adj.* [L., *emeris*, past part. See **EMERGE**.] Standing out, or of rising above a surface, as of water.

**emer-sion** (ém-er-shūn), *n.* Act of emerging; emergence.

**em-er-y** (ém-er'y), *n.* [F. *émeri*, fr. It., fr. Gr. *smiris*, *smēris*.] A dark granular variety of corundum, used esp. for grinding.

**em-e-tic** (ém-ē'tik), *adj.* [L. *emeticus*, fr. Gr. *emetikos*, fr. *emēin* to vomit.] Med. Causing vomiting. — *n.* An agent which causes vomiting.

**em'e-tine** (ém-ē'tēn; -tīn), *n.* Also **em'e-tin**. [See **EMETIC**.] Chem. A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, extracted from ipecac root. It is used as an emetic and expectorant.

**em'eu** (ém'eu), *Var.* of **EMU**.

**em'eute** (ém'mūt; E. ém-mūt), *n.* [F.] A seditious tumult; an outbreak.

**em-i-a**, **se-mi-a** (ém'mi-ā), [NL., fr. Gr. *-asma*, fr. *haima* blood.] A suffix denoting a (specified) condition of the blood, used esp. in naming diseases, as in *pyemia*.

**em'i-grant** (ém'i-grānt, -grānt), *adj.* Departing from a country to settle permanently elsewhere. — *n.* One who emigrates.

**Emi.** *Emigrant*, *immigrant* mean a person who leaves his country to settle in another. Both refer to the same person, *emigrant* as leaving his country, and *immigrant* as settling in another country.

**em'i-grate** (ém'i-grāt), *v. t.* [L. *emigratus*, past part. of *emigrare* to remove, fr. *e* out + *migrare* to migrate.] To leave a place of abode, esp. a country, for life or residence in another.

**em'i-gra-tion** (ém'i-grāshūn), *n.* 1. Departure from a place of abode for life or residence elsewhere. 2. A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively.

**ém'igré** (ém'igrē), *n.*; *pl.* ém'igrés (é' -grēz). [F.] An emigrant; specif. a One of the Royalist fugitives from France at the time of the French Revolution. b A fugitive from Soviet Russia.

**em'i-nence** (ém'i-nēns), *n.* 1. An elevated condition among men, either in rank, office, or celebrity, high rank. 2. That which is eminent or lofty; a high ground or place. 3. [cap.] A title of honor; — in the Roman Catholic Church applied exclusively to a cardinal.

**em'i-nen-cy** (ém'i-nēn-sī), *n.* *pl.* EMINENCIES (sīz) Eminence.

**em'i-nent** (ém'i-nēnt), *adj.* [L. *eminens*, -entis, pres. part. of *eminere* to stand out, be prominent.] 1. High, lofty. 2. Distinguished as being above others, whether by birth, high station, merit, talent, or virtue. 3. Standing out clearly; evident; notable. — **Syn.** See **FAMOUS** — **em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**eminent domain** *Law* That superior dominion of the sovereign power over property within the state which authorizes it to appropriate all or any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made.

**em'ir**, **e-me'er** (ém'ir), *n.* [Ar. *amīr* commander.] a An Arabian military commander, chieftain, or ruler. b A title given to descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. c A Turkish title of dignity. — **em'irate** (āt), *n.*

**em'is-sary** (ém'i-sā'ri), *n.* *pl.* -saries (-sā-ri). [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere*, *emissum*, to send out. See **MIT**.] An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information, esp., a secret agent. — *adj.* Pertaining to, or acting as, an emissary.

**em'is-sion** (ém-i-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of emitting, emanation. 2. That which is emitted; discharge. 3. A putting in circulation, issuing, as, the emission of paper money; also, *Obs.*, publication. 4. *Elec.* Flow of electrons out of the heated filament or cathode of an electron tube. — **em'is-sive** (ém-i-siv), *adj.* — **em'is-siv-ity** (ém-i-siv'i-ti), *n.*

**em'it** (ém'it), *v. t.*; *em'its* (ém'its); *em'its* (ém'its). [L. *emitte* to send out, fr. *e* out + *mittere* to send.] 1. To send forth, to throw off, as, fire emits heat and smoke. 2. To print and circulate, as bank notes; also, *Obs.*, to publish. 3. To give utterance to; voice. — **em'it-ter**, *n.*

**em-men'a-gogue** (ém-en-ā-gōg; ém-mē-nā', -gā'), *n.* [Gr. *emmenā*, *n.* pl. *menais* (fr. *en* in + *men* month) + *-agogue*.] Med. Any agent that promotes the menstrual discharge.

**em'mer** (ém'mēr), *n.* See **WILLET**.

**em'met** (ém'mēt; It), *n.* [See **ANT**.] Archaic. An ant.

**em'mol-li-ent** (ém-mō'l-i-ent; -zēt; (S); *adj.* [L. *emolliens*, -entis, pres. part., deriv. of *e* out + *molire* to soften, fr. *molis* soft.] Softening; soothing to the skin or mucous membrane. — *n.* Med. A softening or soothing application.

**em'mol'u-ment** (ém-mō'lū-mēnt), *n.* [L. *emolumentum* exertion, profit.] Profit from office, employment, or labor; fees or salary. — **Syn.** See **WAGE**.

**em-o-tion** (ém-mō'shūn), *n.* [F. *émotion*, fr. L. *emovere*, *emotum*, fr. *e* out + *movere* to move.] 1. *Obs.* An agitation; strong feeling; any disturbance. 2. A departure from the normal calm state of an organism of such nature as to include strong feeling, an impulse toward open action, and certain internal physical reactions, any one of the states designated as fear, anger, disgust, grief, joy, surprise, yearning, etc. — **Syn.** See **FEELING**.

**em-o-tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to emotion; prone to emotion; as, an emotional person or nature. 2. Appealing to, or arousing, emotion. — **em-o-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**em-o-tion-al-ism** (ém-mō'z-izm), *n.* Cultivation of an emotional state of mind, tendency to regard things emotionally.

**em-o-tion-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One who is excessively emotional, or who endeavors to arouse emotions. 2. One who uses emotional effects in art, or bases theory or practice in art, ethics, or the like on emotional phenomena.

**em-o-tion-al-ity** (ém-mō'z-i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being emotional.

**em-mo-tive** (ém-mō'tiv), *adj.* Attended by, or having the character of, emotion; expressing emotion. — **em-mo-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **em-mo-tive-ness**, *em-mo-tiv-ity* (ém-mō'tiv-i-ti), *n.*

**em-pale** (ém-pāl). *Var.* of **IMPAL**.

**em-pan-él** (ém-pān-él; -l), *v. t.*; *em-pan-éled* (-él; -l) or *em-pan-élléd*; *em-pan-él-ling* or *em-pan-élling*. To impanel, esp. a jury.

**em-pa-thy** (ém-pā'thi), *n.* [Gr. *empathia*, fr. *en* in + *pathos* suffering.] Imaginative projection of one's own consciousness into another being. — **em-pathic** (ém-pā'thik), *adj.*

**em-pen-nage** (ém-pē'nāzh), *n.* [F.] Tail of an aircraft. See **TAIL**, *n.* 9; **AIRPLANE**, *Illust.*

**em'per-or** (ém-pēr-ēr), *n.* [OF. *empereor*, fr. L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command, fr. *in* in + *parare* to order.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire. — **em'per-or-ship**, *n.*

**em'per-y** (ém-pēr'y), *n.*; *pl.* EMPERIES (-īz). [ME. *empérie*, fr. OF., fr. *empereur* to command, fr. L. *imperator*.] Absolute dominion; sovereignty; empire; also, imperial domain.

**em'pha-sis** (ém-fā'sis), *n.*; *pl.* EMPHASISES (sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *emphasis* significance, fr. *emphainein* to indicate, fr. *en* in + *phainein* to show.] 1. A special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; stress. 2. Insistence upon a particular object as of pre-eminent value or importance. 3. *Rhet.* In reading or speaking, a prominence of utterance given to one or more words or syllables.

**em'pha-size** (-sīz), *v. t.* To give emphasis to; to stress.

**em-phat'ic** (ém-fā'tik), *adj.* [Gr. *emphatikos*.] 1. Uttered with emphasis. 2. Employed, or given to, emphatic speech or decisive action. 3. Attracting special attention; striking. — **em-phat'ic-ally** (-ī-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**em'phy-se'ma** (ém-fī-sē'mā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *emphysēma* inflation, deriv. of *en* in + *physan* to blow.] a Med. A swelling produced by gas in any body tissue. b *Vet.* Heaves. — **em'phy-sem'a-tous** (-sē-mā-tūs; -sē-mā-tūs), *adj.*

**em'pire** (ém-pīr; formerly also -pīr), *n.* [OF., also *empirie*, *empereur*, fr. L. *imperium* sovereignty, empire.] 1. A group of nations or states under a single sovereign power; as, the empire of Alexander. 2. A state characterized by having great extent of territories and variety of peoples united under one rule, or by having *emperor* as the title of its ruler. 3. Imperial sovereignty or rule, dominion. 4. A domain under imperial rule. — **the Empire**. a The first French Empire (1804-15). b The Holy Roman Empire. c The British Empire.

**Em'pire** (ém-pīr; with ref. to French fashions, etc., also ém-pīr), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to an empire, esp. to the first French Empire (1804-15); as, Empire fashions. 2. Designating a style of furniture developed under Napoleon I (1804-15), having long curving lines, some carving, and ornamentation in brass and ivory.

**Empire Day** See **HOLIDAY**, 3.

**Empire gown** A gown with a short waist, short puffed sleeves, and long flowing skirt, fashionable at the time of the first French Empire.

**Empire State** New York; — a nickname.

**em-pir'ic** (ém-pīr'ik), *n.* [L. *empiricus*, fr. Gr. *empirikos* experienced, equiv. to *empeiros*, fr. *en* in + *peira* experiment.] 1. One who follows an empirical method; one who relies upon practical experience. 2. A quack, charlatan.

**em-pir'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **em-pir'ic**. 1. Depending on experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, empirical remedies. 2. Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience; as, empirical knowledge. — **em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**empirical formula** See **FORMULA**, 4.

**em-pir'i-cism** (-ī-sīz-izm), *n.* 1. Empirical method or practice; as, a Pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment. b A practice of medicine founded on mere experience, without the aid of science. c Quackery. 2. The philosophical theory attributing the origin of all knowledge to experience; — applied esp. to British philosophy from Locke to Hume. — **em-pir'i-cist** (-ī-sist), *n.* & *adj.*

**em-place'ment** (ém-plā'smēnt), *n.* 1. Assignment to a definite place; localization. 2. *Fort.* a The space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. b The gun platform, parapet, and accessories.

**em-plot** (ém-plōt), *v. t.* [F. *employer*, fr. L. *implicare* to involve, involve, cause fr. *in* + *plere* to fill.] 1. To make use of; to use. 2. To make use of the services of. 3. To occupy; devote; as, to employ time in study.

**Syn.** (1) See **USE**.

(2) **Employ**, *hire* here mean to engage for work. **Employ**, however, stresses the use of a person's services; **hire**, the act of engaging a person's services for compensation.

— *n.* Employment; state of being employed, esp. in rendering service for wages, as, to be in one's employ.

**em-play-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* See **ABLE**, 4.

**em-plot-ee** (ém-plōt-ē; ém-plōt-ē); 2. **em-plot-ee** (ém-plōt-ē or, esp. Brit., ém-plōt-ē; F. *as-plōt-ē*); **em-plot-ee** (ém-plōt-ē); *n.*; *pl.* EMPLOYEES (-ēz; -ēz), EMPLOYEES (-ēz), EMPLOYEES (-ēz). [F. *employé*, past part. of *employer*.] (One who works for wages or salary in the service of an employer; — distinct from *official* or *officer*.)

**em-plot'er** (ém-plōt-ēr), *n.* One who employs another.

**em-plot-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of employing, or state of being employed; as, to seek employment. 2. That which engages or occupies time or attention; also, an occupation, profession, or trade. — **Syn.** See **WORK**.

**em-poi-son** (ém-poi-z'n; -t) [F. *empoisonner*.] 1. *Obs.* To poison. 2. To corrupt; taint.

**em-po'i-um** (ém-pō'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIUMS (-ūmz), -RIA (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. *emporion*, fr. *emporos* of commerce, fr. *emporos* (traveler, trader, fr. *en* in + *poros* way, path.)] 1. A place of trade; a market place; esp., a commercial center. 2. A store carrying a diversity of articles.

**em-pow'er** (ém-pōw-ēr), *v. t.* To give authority to; to authorize. — **Syn.** See **ENABLE**.

**em'press** (ém-prēs; -prēs), *n.* [OF. *empresse*.] The consort of an emperor, or a female sovereign of an empire; hence, a sovereign mistress. **em'pressement** (ém-prēs'mēnt), *n.* [F., fr. *empresser* to hasten.] Demonstrative warmth or cordiality.

**em-prise**, **em-prize** (ém-prīz), *n.* [OF. *emprise*, fr. past part. of *emprendre* to undertake, deriv. of *in* in + *prehendere* to take.] Archaic. a Enterprise; adventure. b Venturesome nature; boldness.

**emp't-ly** (émpt'i-lī), *adv.* In an empty manner.

**emp'ti-ness** (émpt'i-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being empty, esp. in senses 1 and 4.

**emp'ty** (émpt'i), *adj.*; **EMPTI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **EMPTI-EST**. [AS. *æmetig* empty, idle, fr. *æmetla* quiet, leisure, rest.] 1. Containing nothing; not filled. 2. Vacant; unoccupied. 3. Having nothing to carry, unburdened. 4. Destitute of reality or substance; hollow; vain; destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense. 5. Destitute or devoid of (formerly also with *in* and *from*). 6. *Colloq.* Hungry.

**Syn.** (1) **Empty**, *vacant*, *blank*, *void*, *vacuous* mean lacking that which it may hold. That is **empty** which has nothing in it; that is **vacant** which is without an occupant, such as an incumbent, a tenant, an inmate; that is **blank** (usually a surface) which is free from writings or marks of any kind or has vacant spaces left to be filled in; that is **void**



ing a person or thing; eulogy, a studied speech or writing extolling the virtues and the services of a person (especially at a funeral); panegyric, an elaborate, often poetic, compliment; tribute implies deep praise as conveyed not only through writing or speaking but by any significant action; citation applies to the formal praise which accompanies a person such as in a military order or in awarding an order.

**en-com-pass** (en-kūm'pās), *v. t.* 1. To encircle; surround. 2. To enclose; to contain. 3. *Obs.* To outfit. — **en-com-pass-ment**, *n.* **en-core** (en-kōr; en-kō; 70), *interj.* [F.] An exclamation meaning once more again — used by the audience at plays, concerts, etc. **en-core**, *n.* The demand for repetition or reappearance made by an audience, as by applause; also, the further appearance or performance. **en-core**, *v. t.* To call for a repetition of or by; as, to *en-core* a song or a singer.

**en-counter** (en-koun'tēr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *encouter*, fr. L. *in* + *contra* against.] 1. To meet in opposition or with hostile intent; to engage in conflict. 2. To meet; to come face to face with. — *n.* 1. A meeting with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; battle. 2. A meeting face to face; interview. 3. *Obs.* Behavior on meeting; address. **Syn.** Encounter, skirmish, brush mean a minor battle. An encounter is a hostile meeting, often unexpected; a skirmish, a slight and desultory encounter, as between light detachments; a brush, a short but brisk skirmish.

**en-courage** (en-kūr'ij; 117), *v. t.* — **AGED** (-tj); — **AG-ING** (-ij-ing). [F. *encourager*, fr. *en-* (fr. L. *in*) + *courage* courage.] 1. To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; to animate; hearten; cheer on or up. 2. To give help or patronage to, as an industry, to foster.

**en-courage-ment** (en-mēt), *n.* 1. Act of encouraging, or state of being encouraged. 2. That which encourages.

**en-cour-ag-ing** (-ij-ing), *adj.* Giving hope; inspiring; favoring. — **en-cour-ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-crin-son** (en-krim'sn), *v. t.* To make or dye crimson.

**en-crinite** (en-kri-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *en* in + *krinos* a lily.] *Paleontol.* A fossil crinoid; sometimes, any crinoid.

**en-croach** (en-kroč), *v. t.* [OF. *encrocher* to seize, fr. *en-* (fr. L. *in*) + *croch* hook.] 1. To enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another; to trespass; intrude. 2. To advance beyond desirable or normal limits. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — **en-croach-er**, *n.* — **en-croach-ment**, *n.*

**en-crust** (en-krist), *v. t.* To encrust.

**en-cum-ber** (en-kūm'bēr), *v. t.* [OF. *encumbrer* to obstruct, fr. *combare* abate, of Celt. origin.] 1. To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden. 2. To render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts or the like. 3. To place a burden upon, esp., to load with debts, or other legal claims.

**en-cum-brance** (-brāns), *n.* 1. That which encumbers; a burden that impedes action. 2. A dependent person, esp., a child. 3. *Law.* A claim or lien upon an estate.

**en-cy** (-en-si). [L. *-entia*.] A noun suffix signifying quality or state, as in *encyclopy*. See ANCE.

**en-cyc-le** (en-sik'lē; -sik'lik), *adj. & n.* Encyclical.

**en-cyc-lo-cal** (en-sik'lō-kāl; -sik'lik), *adj.* [L. *encyklios*, for *encyklios*, fr. *en-* (fr. L. *in*) + *kyklos* circle.] Sent to many persons or places; general; as, an *encyclo-cal* letter. — *n.* An encyclical letter; specif., a papal letter addressed to the bishops of the world.

**en-cyc-lo-pe-d'i-a**, **en-cyc-lo-pae-d'i-a** (en-sik'lō-pē-d'i-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *enkykliopaidia*, for *enkyklios paidia*, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See CYCLOPEDIA.] 1. A summary of knowledge, or of a branch of knowledge. 2. A work in which the various branches or fields of learning are treated in separate articles. 3. *Leap.* The work of the Encyclopedists.

**en-cyc-lo-pe-dic**, **en-cyc-lo-pae-dic** (-pē-dik; -pēd'ik), *adj.* Also **en-cyc-lo-pe-d'i-cal**, **en-cyc-lo-pae-d'i-cal** (-pē-dik'kāl; -pēd'ik'), pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia; embracing a wide range of subjects.

**en-cyc-lo-pe-dism**, **en-cyc-lo-pae-dism** (-pē-diz'm), *n.* 1. Possession of the whole range of knowledge. 2. *Leap.* The writings, views, and influence of the Encyclopedists.

**en-cyc-lo-pe-dist**, **en-cyc-lo-pae-dist** (-dist), *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia. — *See* ENCYCLOPEDIA.

**en-cy-st** (en-sist), *v. t. & i.* To enclose or become enclosed in a cyst or capsule. — **en-cyst-ment**, *n.*

**end** (ēnd), *n.* [ME. & AS. *ende*.] 1. A limit or boundary; esp., a limiting region or part. 2. Death; destruction. 3. The extremity or conclusion of any event or series of events. 4. The extreme or last point or part; extremity; tip. 5. The object aimed at in any effort; purpose. 6. Conclusion; issue; consequence; also, ultimate state. 7. That which is left; a remnant; as, odds and *ends*. 8. *Games.* A player stationed on the end of a line or team, as in football.

**Syn.** (1) *End*, *termination*, *ending*, *terminus* mean the point or line beyond which a thing does not or cannot go. *End*, the ordinary and inclusive term, implies the final limit not only in time, space, or magnitude, but in extent of influence, range of possibility, etc.; *termination* and *ending* apply to the end in time or, less often, in space, of something having a set term or predetermined limits, or being complete, finished, futile, or the like; *terminus* applies to the end commonly, but not invariably, in space to which a person or thing moves or progresses. — *Ant.* Beginning.

(2) *See* INTENTION.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To bring or come to an end. 2. To die or put to death. 3. To form or be at the end of. — **Syn.** See CLOSE. — **Ant.** Begin.

**end**, *v. t.* *Now Dial.* To put (corn, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, etc. **end-**, *END-*.

**en-dam-age** (en-dām'ij), *v. t.*; see DAMAGE. To harm.

**en-da-moe-ba** (en-dā-mē'bā), *n.*; pl. **ENDAMOEBAS** (-bē), **ENDAMOEBAS** (-bē). Also **en-da-mo-ba**, *n.*; pl. **ENDAMOBAS** (-bē). [Gr. *endon* within + *amoebe*.] An organism (genus *Endamoeba*) one species of which is parasitic in the intestines and liver of higher animals and man, where it produces amoebic dysentery and liver abscesses.

**en-dan-ger** (en-dān'jer), *v. t.* To bring into danger or peril.

**en-dar-ryn** (ēnd'brān'), *n.* See FOREBRAIN.

**en-dear'** (en-dēr'), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To make higher in cost or estimation. 2. To hold in affection or love. 2. To cause to become an object of affection. — **en-dear-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-dear-ment** (en-dēr'mēt), *n.* Act of endearing; also, that which manifests affection; a caress.

**en-deav-or**, **en-deav'er** (en-dēv'ēr), *v. t.* [ME. *endever*, *endever*, fr. *en-* + *dever*, *dever*, duty, fr. OF. *deveoir*.] *Archaic.* To strive to achieve or reach; to try. — *v. i.* To work for a certain end. — **Syn.** See ATTEMPT. — *n.* An exertion toward attainment of an object; attempt. — **en-deav-or-er**, **en-deav'our-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**en-dēm-ic** (en-dēm'ik), *adj.* Also **en-dēm'i-cal** (-i-kāl), [Gr. *endēmos*, *endēmos*, fr. *en* in + *dēmos* the people.] 1. Native to a particular people or country; not introduced or naturalized. 2. *Epid.* Confined to, or indigenous in, a certain region; as, an *endemic* animal or plant; — opposed to *exotic*. 3. *Med.* Peculiar to a district, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — *n.* An endemic disease. — **en-dēm'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**end'er** (en-dēr), *n.* One who or that which ends.

**en-der-mic** (en-dēr'mik), *adj.* [Gr. *en* in + *derma* skin.] *Med.* Acting through the skin, or by direct application to the skin; as, *endermic* medication.

**en-dēs-ha-bil'itē** (en-dēz'ab'il'itē), [F.] In dishabille.

**en-ding** (en-ding), *n.* [AS. *ending*.] 1. Termination; conclusion; also, death. 2. *Gram.* One or more letters, sounds, or syllables added to a word base, esp. in inflection. — **Syn.** See END. — **Ant.** Beginning.

**en-dive** (en-div; -div; en-dēv; F. en-dēv'), *n.* [F., fr. a deriv. of L. *intybum*, *intybus*, endive.] 1. An annual or biennial herb (*Cichorium endive*) related to chicory. Its curled leaves are used for salads. 2. A variety of chicory having leaves that are blanched and used raw as a salad; — called also *French endive*.

**end-less** (en-dē'les; -lis), *adj.* 1. Having no end; of time, eternal; of space, infinite. 2. Continuous to the end; as, an *endless* bell.

— **Syn.** Interminable, everlasting, unceasing. — **end-less-ly**, *adv.* — **end-less-ness**, *n.*

**end-long** (-lōng), *adv.* 1. Lengthwise. 2. On end.

**end-man**. The last man in a row; specif., the man at either end of the line of performers in a minstrel show.

**end-most** (-mōst), *adj.* Farthest; remotest; at the very end.

**en-do-** (en-dō-), **end-**. [Gr. *endon*.] Combining form meaning within.

**en-do-blast** (-blāst), *n.* [*endo* + *-blast*.] *Biol.* Hypoblast. — **en-do-blas-tic** (-blāst'ik), *adj.*

**en-do-car-di-al** (-kār-dī-āl), *adj.* Also **en-do-car-dī-ac** (-āk). [*endo* + Gr. *kardia* the heart.] *Anat.* Situated within the heart; or of pert. to the endocardium.

**en-do-car-dī-tis** (-kār-dī-tis), *n.* [NL. See -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the thin serous membrane (*en-do-car-dī-um* (-kār-dī-ūm)) lining the cavities of the heart. Cf. MYOCARDITIS. — **en-do-car-dī-tis** (-dīt'ik), *adj.*

**en-do-carp** (en-dō-kārp), *n.* *Bot.* The inner layer of the pericarp, as the stone of a cherry or other drupe, enclosing the single seed.

**en-do-cent'ric** (-sēn'trik), *adj.* *Math.* Having the same grammatical function as one of its component parts; thus, the phrase *little Mary* in "Little Mary won the prize" is *endocentric*; — opp. to *exocentric*.

**en-do-crine** (en-dō-kri-nē; -krīn; -krīn), **en-do-cri-n** (-krīn), *n.* *Physiol.* 1. Any internal secretion. 2. An endocrine gland. — **en-do-cri-nal** (-krī-nāl; -nāl), **en-dō-cri-nous** (en-dō-kri-nūs), *adj.*

**en-do-crine**, *adj.* [*endo* + Gr. *kreinō* to separate.] *Physiol.* 1. A secreting internally; — applied esp. to glands (endocrine glands), as the thyroid and pituitary, whose secretions (autacoids, or hormones) pass directly into the blood or lymph. — *Opp.* to *exocrine*. 2. Relating to an autacid or the gland producing it.

**en-do-cri-nol-o-gy** (-krī-nōl'ō-jī; -krī-), *n.* The science or study of the internal secretions and endocrine glands. — **en-do-cri-nol-o-gist** (-list), *n.*

**en-do-derm** (en-dō-dēr'm), *n.* [*endo* + *-derm*.] *Zool.* The epithelium lining the greater part of the digestive tract; the tissue derived from the hypoblast of the embryo. When *endoderm* is applied to embryonic structures it is strictly synonymous with *hypoblast*. — **en-do-der-mal** (-dēr'māl), **en-dō-der-mī-āl** (-mī-āl), *adj.*

**en-do-der-mis** (-dēr'mis), *n.* [NL. See ENDODERMIS.] *Bot.* A single layer of living cells, usually with thickened radial walls, occurring inside the cortex and surrounding the vascular tissues of many plants, esp. in the roots.

**en-do-en-zyme** (en-dō-en-zīm; -zīm), *n.* Also **en-do-en-zym** (-zīm). [*endo* + *enzyme*.] *Biochem.* An enzyme which acts within the cell; an intracellular enzyme.

**en-dog'a-my** (en-dō-gā'mī), *n.* [*endo* + *-gamy*.] Marriage within the tribe, caste, or social group; inbreeding. (Cf. XOGAMY. — **en-dog-a-mic** (en-dō-gā'mik), **en-dog'a-mous** (en-dō-gā'mi-ūs), *adj.*

**en-dog-en** (en-dō-gēn), *n.* *Bot.* A monocyteledon.

**en-dog'e-nous** (en-dō-gē-nūs), *adj.* 1. Produced from within; originating from or due to internal causes; autogenous; — *dist.* from *exogenous*. 2. *Biol.* Growing from or on the inside; developing within the cell wall, as certain spores. 3. *Physiol. & Biochem.* Designating or pertaining to the metabolism of the nitrogenous substances of cells and tissues, the catabolic products excreted being relatively constant in the normal organism. — **en-dog'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**en-dog'e-ny** (-nī), *n.* [*endo* + *-geny*.] *Biol.* Growth from within; endogenous cell formation.

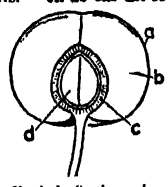
**en-dō-lymph** (en-dō-līm'f), *n.* [*endo* + *lymph*.] *Anat.* The watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

**en-do-morph** (-mōrf), *n.* [*endo* + *-morph*.] 1. *Mineral.* A crystal of one species enclosed in one of another. Cf. PERIMORPH. 2. *Anthropol.* A person having the endomorphic type of body build.

**en-do-mor-phic** (-mōrf'ik), *adj.* 1. *Mineral.* A Of or pertaining to an endomorph. 2. Of pert. to, or produced by, endomorphism. 3. *Anthropol.* Characterized by predominance of the structures developed from the endodermal layer of the embryo, that is, the internal organs; hence, of the pyknic type of body build. Cf. ECTOMORPHIC, MESOMORPHIC. — **en-do-mor-phic** (en-dō-mōrf'ik), *n.*

**en-do-mor-phism** (-mōrf'iz'm), *n.* *Petrog.* Any change produced in an intrusive rock by reaction with the wall rock.

**en-do-par-a-site** (-pār'ā-sīt), *n.* *Zool.* Any parasite which lives in the internal organs of an animal, as tapeworms; — *opp.* to *ectoparasite*.



Vertical Section of a Cherry: a Epicarp; b Mesocarp (Sarcocarp); c Endocarp, or Stone; d Seed. a, b, and c together form the Pericarp.





**en-gage'ment** (én-gáj'mént), *n.* 1. Act of engaging or state of being engaged; specif., betrothal. 2. That which engages, as occupation, obligation, promise, etc. 3. Specif.: A promise to be present at a specified time and place. 4. Employment, esp. for a stated time. 5. *pl. Com.* Pecuniary obligations. 6. *Mach.* State of being in gear. 7. *Mil.* Hostile encounter. — *Syn.* See **BATTLE**.

**en-gag'ing** (-gáj'ing), *adj.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive. — **en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en gar'gon'** (an gár'són'). [F.] As or like a bachelor.

**en gar'do** (nár'do). [F.] On guard.

**en-gar'land** (én-gár'lánd), *v. t.* To encircle with a garland.

**en-gen'der** (én-jén'dér), *v. t.* [OF. *engendrér*, fr. L. *ingenere*, fr. *in* + *generare* to beget.] 1. To beget. 2. To cause to develop, to bring forth; produce; as, angry words *engender* strife. — *Syn.* **Brear**, **generate**, **procreate**, **propagate**. — *v. i.* To assume form; to come into being.

**en-gine** (én-jín; *dial.* or *humorous*, -jín), *n.* [OF. *engin* skill, machine, engine, fr. L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention, fr. *in* in + the root of *gignere* to produce.] 1. *Archaeic.* Anything used to effect a purpose; any agent, means, or method. 2. Any mechanical tool; also, machinery; esp., an instrument or machine of war or torture. 3. *Mach.* Any machine by which physical power is applied to produce a physical effect, as one for converting heat into a more directly usable form, as torque on a crankshaft. 4. Specif., a railroad locomotive.

**en-gi-neer'** (én-jí-neér'), *n.* 1. A designer or constructor of engines. 2. *Mil. & Naval.* One of a corps of men who perform engineering work, as in building forts, bridges, etc. 3. One versed in, or who follows as a calling, any branch of engineering. 4. One who operates an engine. 5. *Colloq.* One who skillfully manages or carries through some enterprise.

**en-gi-neer', v. t.** 1. To lay out, construct, or manage as an engineer. 2. To guide the course of; to manage; as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress. — *Syn.* See **GUIDE**.

**en-gi-neer'ing**, *n.* 1. Originally, the art of managing engines. 2. Applied science concerned with utilizing inorganic products of earth, properties of matter, sources of power in nature, and physical forces for supplying human needs in the form of structures, machines, manufactured products, precision instruments, industrial organization, the means of lighting, heating, refrigeration, communication, transportation, sanitation, and public safety, and other productive work. 3. Maneuvering; contriving.

**en-gi-neer's chain** (én-jí-neér-z). See **CHAIN**, *n.*, 4.

**en-gi-no-ry** (én-jí-no-ri), *n.* Engines or machines in general, esp. instruments of war.

**en-gi-nous** (én-jí-nús; én-jér'), *adj.* [OF. *engignus*] *Obs.* Ingenious; crafty.

**en-gird'** (én-gírd'), *v. t.* See **GIRD**. To gird, encompass.

**Eng-land-er** (Ing'glánd-ér), *n.* A native of England.

**Eng-lish** (Ing'glísh), *adj.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle*, *Angle*, *Engles*, *Angles*, whence also AS. *Engla* land the land of the Angles, *England*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of England or its inhabitants or citizens. 2. Of or belonging to the English language. — *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of England. 2. The language of the English, and of the people of the United States and most of the British colonies. It is commonly divided by periods into *Anglo-Saxon*, or *Old English* (about 450-1100), *Middle English* (about 1100-1500), and *Modern English* (from about 1500). See **ENGLISH** under **LANGUAGES**, *Table*. 3. The English pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax, style, etc., of a locality, or a person, as, *American English*. 4. An English translation or rendering, as of a foreign word. 5. [sometimes not cap.] U.S. *Billiards*, etc. A spinning or rotary motion round the vertical axis given to a ball by striking it to the right or left of its center. 6. *Print.* A size of type (14 points) See **TYPE**, *v. t.* 1. To translate into English. 2. [sometimes not cap.] U.S. *Billiards* To impart English to (a ball).

**English daisy.** The daisy *Bellis perennis*. See **DAISY**, 1.

**English horn.** *Music.* A double reed wood-wind instrument similar to the oboe but a fifth lower in pitch.

**Eng-lish-ism** (Ing'glísh-iz'm), *n.* 1. A quality, characteristic, or mode of procedure peculiar to the English. 2. A form of expression peculiar to English as spoken in England. 3. Attachment to that which is English.

**English ivy.** See **IVY**.

**Eng-lish-man** (Ing'glísh-mán), *n.* A native or a citizen of England. — **Eng-lish-woman** (-wó-mán), *n.*

**Eng-lish-man's tie** (-máns), *n.* See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (36).

**English Pale.** See **PALE**, *n.*, 4.

**English Revolution.** See **REVOLUTION**, 5.

**Eng-lish-ry** (Ing'glísh-ri), *n.* 1. State or fact of being of English birth. 2. *Hist.* People of English descent, esp. in Ireland.

**English setter.** See **SETTER**.

**English sparrow.** See **SPARROW**, 1.

**English toy spaniel.** See **SPANIEL**.

**English wintergreen.** See **WINTERGREEN**.

**English yew.** See **YEW**, *n.*, 1.

**en-glut'** (én-glút'), *v. t.*; see **GLUT**. [F. *engloutir*, fr. LL. *inglutit* See **1st EN**; **GLUT** to swallow.] To swallow or gulp down.

**en-gorge'** (én-górj'), *v. t. & i.*; see **GORGE**. [F. *engorger* to cram, in OF. also to devour, gorge. See **GORGE**, *n.*] To gorge; glut; devour; specif., *Med.*, to fill or congest, as a vein with blood. — **en-gorge'ment**, *n.*

**en-graft'** (én-gráf't), *v. t.* To insert, as a scion of one tree in another for propagation; to graft.

**en-grail'** (én-gráil'), *v. t.* [F. *engrailer*] To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge.

**en-grain'** (én-gráin'), *v. t.* [MH. *engrainen* to dye scarlet, fr. OF. *en grain*, fr. *graine* seed, *hermes*; now confused with *E. grain* texture.] 1. *Archaeic.* To dye in grain, or of a fast color. 2. To incorporate with the grain or texture; to infuse deeply; — chiefly in *past part* The spelling of the finite forms of the verb is *engrain*, but in the *past part* and *part. adj.* the spelling *engrained* is now commoner. — *Syn.* See **INFUSE**.

**en-gram** (én-grám), *n.* 1. *Biol.* A permanent impression left on protoplasm as the result of a stimulus. 2. *Psychol.* A lasting trace left in an organism by psychic experience.

**en-grave'** (én-gráv'), *v. t.* [*en* + *grave* to carve, after OF. *engraver*.] 1. To impress deeply; to infix, as if with a graver. 2. To carve fig-

ures, letters, or devices upon. 3. To form by incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like, esp. for printing; also, to print by means of a plate so formed. — **en-grav'er** (-gráv'ér), *n.*

**en-grav'ing** (-gráv'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of producing upon hard material incised or (by extension) raised patterns, characters, lines, etc., esp. on metal or wood. 2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate or block. 3. An impression from an engraved plate or block; a print.

**en-gross'** (én-grós'), *v. t.* [From F. *en* (fr. L. *in*) + *gross* gross, *gross*, *n.*, an engrossed document, writing in large letters, and fr. OF. *engrossier* to make thick, or gross.] 1. To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, as of a statute. 2. To buy quantities of (commodities), so as to control the market and so make a monopoly profit. 3. Hence, to concentrate in one's possession; to take the whole of. — **en-gross'er** (-ér), *n.*

**en-grossed'** (-grósh'), *adj.* Monopolized; absorbed; fully occupied. — *Syn.* See **INTENT**.

**en-gross'ing** (-grósh'ing), *adj.* Monopolizing; absorbing. — **en-gross-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-gross'ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act of engrossing, in writing or by purchase; also, that which has been engrossed. 2. State of being engrossed, or absorbed.

**en-gulf'** (én-gúlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up as in a gulf; to plunge into or as if into a gulf.

**en-hance'** (én-háns'; 9), *v. t. & i.*; **EN-HANCED'** (-hánsht'); **EN-HANCING** (-hánsing). [AE. *enhancer*, *enhancer*, for OF. *enhaleier*, fr. VL. *in* + *altare*, fr. L. *altus* high.] To advance, augment, or elevate; to make or become greater, as in value or desirability. — *Syn.* See **INTENSIFY**. — **en-hance'ment**, *n.*

**en-har-mon'ic** (én-hár-món'ík), *adj.* [I.L. *enharmonicus*, fr. Gr. *enharmonikos*, *enharmonios*, fitting, accordant, fr. *en* in + *harmonia* harmony.] *Music.* a Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye where a keyed instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of Ab for G#, as, an *enharmonic* interval. b Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys, as, the *enharmonic* scale. — **en-har-mon'ic-ally** (-kál-ly), *adv.*

**en-ig-ma'** (én-ník'má), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-máz). [L. *enigma*, fr. Gr. *ainigma*, fr. *ainesthai* to speak darkly, fr. *ainos* tale, fable.] 1. An obscure saying, a riddle. 2. Anything inexplicable; also, an inscrutable person. — *Syn.* See **MYSTERY**.

**en-ig-mat'ic** (én-ník-mát'ík; én-ík'), **en-ig-mat'ic-ally** (-kál-ly), *adj.* Relating to, or resembling, an enigma; inexplicable; puzzling. — *Syn.* See **OBSCURE**. — **en-ig-mat'ic-ally**, *adv.*

**en-isle'** (én-íl'), *v. t.*; *ISLAND* (íl'd), *ISLANDING* (-íl'ing). To place apart, as on an island; also, to make an island of.

**en-jamb'ment**, **en-jambe'ment** (én-jám'b'mént; én-jám'b'; F. *enjambement*), *n.* [F. *enjambement*, fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach.] *Pros.* The running over of a sentence from one line into another, so that closely related words fall in different lines.

**en-join'** (én-jóin'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoindre*, fr. L. *injungere* to join into, charge, fr. *in* + *ungere* to join.] 1. To command; to admonish or direct with authority. 2. To forbid; prohibit. — *Syn.* See **COMMAND**. — **en-join'er** (-ér), *n.*

**en-joy'** (én-jóy'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoier* to enjoy, fr. *en* (fr. L. *in*) + *joir* to enjoy, fr. L. *gaudere*.] 1. To have satisfaction in experiencing, possessing, etc. 2. To have possession or use of; to have the benefit of. — **en-joy'a-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* — **en-joy'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **en-joy'a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.*

**en-joy'ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Action or state of enjoying anything; possession and use. 2. Something which is enjoyed. — *Syn.* See **PLEASURE**.

**en-kin'dle** (én-kín'dl'), *v. t. & i.*; see **KINDLE**. To kindle. — **en-kin'dler** (-dlér), *n.*

**en-lace'** (én-lás'), *v. t.*; see **LACE**. [OF. *enlacer*.] 1. To lace, to encircle or enfold. 2. To entangle; to entwine. 3. To cover as with lace. — **en-lace'ment**, *n.*

**en-large'** (én-lár'), *v. t. & i.*; **-LARGED'** (-lárj'd); **-LARGING** (-lár'ing). [OF. *enlargier*, fr. *en* (fr. L. *in*) + *large* wide.] To make or grow larger; to increase in size, capacity, or extent; extend; expand; also, to elaborate, expatiate, as, to *enlarge* upon a theme. — *Syn.* See **INCREASE**. — **en-larg'er** (-lárj'ér), *n.*

**en-large'ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act or instance of enlarging, or state of being enlarged; also, that which is enlarged. 2. *Photog.* A print larger than the negative, made by projecting through a lens an image of the negative upon a photographic printing surface.

**en-light'en** (én-lít'n), *v. t.* *Archaeic.* To supply with light. 2. To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to free from ignorance, error, etc.; inform. 3. To supply with spiritual light; to give insight to. — **en-light'en'er** (-én-ér), *n.*

**en-light'en-ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act or means of enlightening; state of being enlightened. 2. [cap., with the.] A philosophic movement of the 18th century, characterized by a lively questioning of authority, much theorizing in the sphere of politics, and emphasis on empirical method in science.

**en-list'** (én-líst'), *v. t.* 1. To engage for military or naval service, usually for a definite period of time. 2. To list, as in a class or category. 3. To secure the support or aid of; as, to *enlist* one in a cause. — *v. i.* To enroll and bind oneself for military or naval service, usually for a definite period of time. — **en-list'ment**, *n.*

**en-list'ed man** (-líst'ed; -tí'd). In the United States service, a private, seaman, or marine, or noncommissioned officer, as distinguished from a warrant or commissioned officer, the latter two not being technically *enlisted*.

**en-liv'en** (én-lív'n), *v. t.* [*en* + *live*, *adj.*, or *life*, *n.*] To give life, action, vigor, spirit, or vivacity to; animate. — *Syn.* See **QUICKEN**. — **en-liv'en-er** (-ér), *n.*

**en masse** (én más'; F. *en mäs'*). [F.] In mass; in a body.

**en-mesh'** (én-mesh'), *v. t.* To entangle in or as in meshes.

**en-mi-ty** (én-mí-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). [OF. *enemiéty*. See **ENEMY**] Ill will on one side or on both; hatred; esp., mutual antagonism.

*Syn.* **Enmity**, **hostility**, **antipathy**, **antagonism**, **animosity**, **rancor**, **animus** mean intense dislike or ill will. **Enmity** suggests positive hatred which may be open or concealed or dormant; **hostility** suggests active and, often, open enmity showing itself in warfare, in attacks, and the like; **antipathy** and **antagonism** imply a constitutional basis for one's

**hatred** or dislike, *antipathy* suggesting repugnance, and *antagonism* a mood which stresses a clash of temperaments and easily breaks into hostility; *animosity* and *rancor* suggest intense anger or bitterness that threaten to kindle hostilities; *animus* adds to *animosity* the implication of violent prejudice or ill will. — **Ant.** Amity.

**en-no-ad** (ĕn'no-ăd), *n.* [Gr. *enneas*, *adna*, fr. *ennea* nine.] A group of nine, esp. [cap.], *Egypt. Relig.*, v. t.; *EN-NÔ-AD* (ĕn'no-ăd); *EN-NÔ-AD* (ĕn'no-ăd). 1. To make noble; to elevate. 2. To raise to the nobility. — **en-no-ble-ment**, *n.* — **en-no-ble** (ĕn'no-ăb), *adj.*

**en-nui** (ĕn'no-ă; *F.* ĕn'no-ă; *n.* *pl.* ENNUIS (ĕn'no-ă; *F.* ĕn'no-ă). [F. See *ANNUI*.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction; tedium; boredom. **en-nuy** (ĕn'no-ă; *adj. masc.* [en-nuy/ĕs' (y-ă)], *fem.* [F., past part. of *ennuyer*]. Affected with ennui. — *n.* One affected with ennui.

**En-noch** (ĕn'no-ă), *n.* [Gr. *Ennoch*, fr. Heb. *Ennoch*] *Bib.* a. A patriarch who "walked with God." See *Gen.* v. 24. b. A son of Cain.

**en-norm** (ĕn'no-ă), *adj.* [F. *enorme*.] *Archaic.* Enormous.

**en-norm-ty** (ĕn'no-ă-mĕ-tĭ), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (tĭz). [F. *enormité*, fr. L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* enormous. See *ENORMOUS*.] State or quality of being enormous, esp., exceeding wickedness; also, an outrageous act or offense.

**en-nor-mous** (ĕn'no-ă-mŭs), *adj.* [L. *enormis*, fr. *e out + norma* rule.] 1. Greatly exceeding the norm, rule, or measure; inordinate; hence, atrocious; outrageous; as, *enormous* offenses. 2. Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; huge; immense. — **en-nor-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **en-nor-mous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Enormous*, *immense*, *huge*, *vast*, *gigantic*, *colossal*, *mammoth* mean exceedingly large or big. *Enormous* suggests an exceeding of all bounds not only in size or amount but in degree; *immense* implies a size, an extent, an amount, or a degree greatly exceeding ordinary measurements or standards, without, however, suggesting abnormality or monstrousness, *huge* usually suggests immensity of bulk; *vast* usually suggests immensity of extent, *gigantic* implies comparison, literally or figuratively, with the size, prowess, or activities of a giant; *colossal* suggests stupendousness or incredibility in something that is large or big; *mammoth* suggests not only the hugeness but the ponderousness characteristic of the mammoth, an extinct and enormous elephant.

**en-nough** (ĕn'no-ă), *adj.* [AS. *genôh*, *genôh*, *adj.* & *adv.*] Satisfying; giving content; sufficient; ample. — **Syn.** See *SUFFICIENT*. — *adj.* 1. A degree or quantity that satisfies sufficiently. 2. Hence: a. Fully; quite; as, ready *enough* to go. b. Tolerably; as, she sings well *enough*. — *n.* A sufficiency. — *interj.* Short for *it is enough*.

**en-nounce** (ĕn'no-ă), *v. t.*; *EN-NOUNCED* (ĕn'no-ă); *EN-NOUNCING* (ĕn'no-ă-sĭng). [F. *annoncer*, fr. L. *annuntiare*, fr. *e out + nuntiare* to announce, fr. *nuntius* messenger.] 1. To set forth, as a proposition or argument; state formally or publicly. 2. To utter; enunciate; pronounce.

**en-now** (ĕn'no-ă), *archaic* *nô*, *adj.* & *adv.* *Archaic.* Enough. **en-pas-sant** (ĕn'pă-sănt), [F.] In passing, in the course of any procedure; — said specif., *Chess*, of the taking of an adverse pawn, which has just made a first move of two squares, by a pawn already so advanced as to threaten the first of these squares. The pawn which takes *en passant* is advanced to the threatened square.

**en-phy-tot'ic** (ĕn'fĭ-tô'tĭk), *adj.* [2d *en- + (r. phylon a plant)*.] *Bot.* Occurring regularly among the plants of a district, as certain fungous diseases. Cf. *ENDOMIC*, *EPHYTOIC*.

**en-plane** (ĕn'plăn), *v. t.* To board an airplane.

**en-plain air** (ĕn'plăn-ăir), [F.] In the open air.

**en-plain jour** (plăn'zhôor), [F.] In open day; hence, without concealment.

**en-prise** (ĕn'prĭz), [F.] *Chess*. Exposed to capture.

**en-queue** (ĕn'kwĕ), [F.] Literally, as a tail, hence, behind; in pursuit; also, in a line.

**en-quire** (ĕn'kwĭr), *en-quir'y*, etc. Vars. of *INQUIRE*, etc.

**en-rage** (ĕn'răz), *v. t.* & *i.*; see *RAGE*. [F. *enrager* to be enraged.] To fill with rage; madden.

**en-rap'port** (ĕn'răp'pôrt), [F.] In or into close or harmonious relations.

**en-rapt** (ĕn'răpt), *adj.* Rapt; enraptured.

**en-rap'ture** (ĕn'răpt'chŭr), *v. t.* To transport or delight beyond measure; to throw into ecstasy.

**en-rav'ish** (ĕn'răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To enrapture.

**en-reg'is-ter** (ĕn'rĕg'ĭstĕr), *v. t.* To register; enroll.

**en-reg'le** (ĕn'răg'ĭl), [F.] According to rule; in due form.

**en-re-van-choe** (ĕn'rĕvăn'chô), [F.] In return or compensation.

**en-rich** (ĕn'rĭch), *v. t.* [OF. *enrichir*.] 1. To make rich or richer. 2. To ornament; adorn. 3. To fertilize (soil). 4. To improve (a food) in nutritive value by addition in processing of vitamins and minerals. — **en-rich'er**, *n.* — **en-rich-ment**, *n.*

**en-robe** (ĕn'rôb), *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe.

**en-roll** (ĕn'rôl), *v. t.*; *EN-ROLLED* (ĕn'rôld); *EN-ROLL'ING*. [F. *enroller* (F. *enroller*).] 1. To insert in a roll, list, or catalogue; hence, to record; also, reflexively, to enlist. 2. To enroll (a document). 3. To roll, coil, or wrap up. — **en-roll'er**, *n.* — **en-roll-ment**, *n.*

**en-root** (ĕn'rôot), *v. t.* To fix by the root; implant deep.

**en-route** (ĕn'rôot; *F.* ĕn'rô), [F.] On or along the way.

**en-sa** (ĕn-să), *n.*; *pl.* ENSA (ĕn-să). [ML. *ensa*, *entia*, a thing.] *Philos.* Being, in the most abstract sense, as having existence without or within the mind.

**en-sam-ple** (ĕn-sămp'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, for *exsample*. See *EX-AMPLE*.] *Archaic*. An example; a pattern.

**en-san-guine** (ĕn-săng'wĭn), *v. t.* To make bloody.

**en-sconce** (ĕn-skôns), *v. t.*; *EN-SCONCED* (ĕn-skônst); *EN-SCONC'ING* (ĕn-skôns'ĭng). [en- + *sconce* a fortification.] 1. To shelter or hide. 2. To settle comfortably or snugly.

**en-semble** (ĕn-sămb'ĭ; *pl.* ĕn-sămb'ĭ; *F.* ĕn-sămb'ĭ), *adv.* [F.] All at once; together. — *n.* 1. A whole; all the parts together or the total effect produced by them. 2. Specif.: a. *Music*. The united performance of all voices and instruments rendering concerted music. b. A complete costume, the pieces of which match or harmonize.

**en-se pe'tit plâ'dam sub l'ber-ta-té qui-ĕ-tem** (ĕn'sĕ pĕ'tĭt plĭă-dă-m sŭb lĭb'rĕ-tă-tĕ kwĭ-ĕ-tĕm). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty; — motto of Massachusetts.

**en-ssp'ul-cher, en-ssp'ul-ohre** (ĕn-sĕp'ŭl-kĕr), *v. t.* To entomb.

**en-shrine** (ĕn-shrĭn), *v. t.* To enclose in, or as in, a shrine; hence, to cherish as sacred. — **en-shrine-ment** (ĕn-shrĭn-mĕnt), *n.*

**en-shroud** (ĕn-shrôud), *v. t.* To put in or as in a shroud.

**en-sil-form** (ĕn-sĭl'fôrm), *adj.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form*.] Sword-shaped, as a leaf. See *LEAF*, *Illustr.* (b).

**en-sign** (ĕn'sĭn; *also, esp. in sense* 4, ĕn'sĭn), *n.* [OF. *enseigne*, fr. L. *insignia*, *pl. neut. of insignis* distinguished, fr. *in + signum* mark, sign.] 1. A flag; a banner; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality. 2. *Obse.* A signal. 3. Sign; badge of office, rank, or power. 4. *Army and navy* *pro.* usually ĕn'sĭn) *Mil. & Nav.* a. In the British Army previous to 1871, a commissioned officer serving as standard-bearer. b. The lowest commissioned officer in the United States Navy, ranking below a lieutenant, junior grade. — **en-sign-cy, en-sign-ship**, *n.*

**en-sil-lage** (ĕn-sĭl'ĭj), *n.* [F.] The process of preserving fodder in a silo; also, fodder thus preserved.

**en-sile** (ĕn-sĭl'; *ĕn-sĭl*), *v. t.* [F. *ensiler*, fr. *en- (fr. L. in) + silo*, fr. Sp. *silo*.] To store (fodder) in a silo.

**en-slave** (ĕn-slăv), *v. t.* To make a slave or slaves of. — **en-slave-ment**, *n.* — **en-slav'er** (ĕn-slăv'ĕr), *n.*

**en-snar'e** (ĕn-snăr'), *v. t.* To snare; entrap. — **Syn.** See *CATCH*.

**en-sor-cel**, *en-sor'cel* (ĕn-sôrs'ĕl), *v. t.* [OF. *ensorceler*. See *SORCERY*.] To bewitch; enchant.

**en-soul** (ĕn-sôl'), *in-soul'* (ĭn-), *v. t.* To endue or imbue with a soul; animate; also, to receive or put in the soul.

**en-sphere** (ĕn-sfĕr'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere; encircle.

**en-sue** (ĕn-sŭ; *ĭl*), *v. t.* [OF. *ensuire*, past part. *ensui*, deriv. of L. *insequi*, fr. *in + sequi* to follow.] To follow; pursue; seek after. — *v. i.* To follow; to come after wards or as a consequence; as, silence *ensued*. — **Syn.** See *FOLLOW*. — **en-sue-ing-ly** (sŭ-ing'ĭl), *adv.*

**en suite** (ĕn swĭt'), [F.] In a succession, series, or set; connected with one another; as, rooms *en suite*.

**en-sure** (ĕn-shôor'; *ĭl*), *v. t.* [AF. *ensurer*.] 1. *Now Rare.* a. To give assurance to. b. To insure. 2. To make sure or certain; guarantee; as, to *ensure* the rule of the majority.

**Syn.** *Ensure*, *insure*, *assure*, *secure* mean to make a person or thing sure. *Ensure* always implies a making certain and inevitable (as, this treatment will *ensure* his recovery); *insure*, really a variant of *ensure*, is not restricted to this sense, for its technical meaning (to indemnify against loss) has affected its more general use so that it sometimes implies a making secure or protected (as, to take measures to *insure* plants against freezing); *assure* is the preferred word when it takes a personal object and implies a making sure by removing all doubt or suspense (as, to *assure* one that he cannot fail); *secure* implies the performance of an act or the like that assures one of safety or protection against contingencies (as, he needs a good income to *secure* him against poverty in his old age).

**en-swathe** (ĕn-swăth'), *in-swathe'* (ĭn-), *v. t.* To swathe, envelop. — **en-swathe-ment** (ĕn-swăth-mĕnt), *n.*

**ent** = ENIG-

**-ent** (ĕnt). [F and L; F. *-ent*, fr. L. *-entem*.] A suffix forming adjectives and nouns of agency. See *ANF*.

**en-tab-la-ture** (ĕn-tăb'lă-tŭr), *n.* [MF, fr. It. *intabulatura* ceiling, fr. *in + tabula* board, tablet, fr. L. *tabula*] *Arch.* The upper section of a wall or story, generally supported on columns or pilasters. In classical orders it consists of architrave, frieze, and cornice. See *ORDER*, *Illustr.*

**en-ta-ble-ment** (ĕn-tăb'lĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabulamentum* boarding.] 1. *Entablature*. 2. The platform or platforms supporting a statue and above the dado.

**en-tail** (ĕn-tăl'), *v. t.* 1. *Law*. To settle, as lands, inalienably on a person and his descendants. 2. To impose or involve as a necessary accompaniment or result; as, the work entails expense. — *n.* An entailing or an entailed estate; also, the rule by which the descent is fixed. — **en-tail-ment**, *n.*

**en-ta-moe-ba** (ĕn-tă-mŏ'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -BAE (bĕ), -BAS (băz). Also *en-ta-me'ba*. [NL.] An endamoeba. — **en-ta-moe-bic, en-ta-me-bic** (bĭk), *adj.*

**en-tan-gle** (ĕn-tăng'ĭl), *v. t.*; see *TANGLE*. 1. To make tangled, complicated, or confused. 2. To involve in a tangle. — **en-tan-gle-ment**, *n.* — **en-tan-gler** (ĕn-tăng'ĭlĕr), *n.*

**en-tel'e-chy** (ĕn-tĕl'ĕ-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [L. *entelechia*, fr. Gr. *entelechia*, fr. *en telos* *entelechy* to be complete.] *Philos.* A. The realization of that which a thing is by virtue of its form; actual, as contrasted with mere potential, existence. b. Among vitalists, the non-mechanical agency responsible for the phenomena of life and growth.

**en-tel'ius** (ĕn-tĕl'ĭŭs), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian long-tailed monkey (*Presbytis entellus*).

**en-ter-tis** (ĕn'tĕntĭs), *n.* [F.] Understanding; an agreement, based on conventions or declarations; also, the parties to such an understanding or agreement.

**en-ter-tis cor'diale** (ĕn'tĕntĭs kôrdĭăl). Cordial understanding; specif. [caps.], an agreement between France and Great Britain (1904), later (1907) expanded into the *Triple Entente* by the inclusion of Russia.

**en-ter** (ĕn'tĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*.] 1. To go or come in to a place or condition; make or effect an entrance. 2. To make a beginning; start; as, to *enter* upon a career or into society. 3. To go (into) as a party, party, or participant; to take part or form a part; as, to *enter* into a discussion; (in *enters* into the composition of pewter. 4. *Law*. To go in (upon lands) as owner; to take possession. — *v. t.* 1. To come or go into. 2. To make a beginning or start in; take up. 3. To cause to go, or to be received (into); to effect the penetration, insertion, admission, etc., of; as, to *enter* a boy in college. 4. To inscribe; enroll; record. 5. To train in the rudiments or first steps. 6. To join as a member; also, to become a participant in. 7. To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse. 8. *Law*. To place in regular form before the court.

**Syn.** *Enter*, *penetrate*, *pierce*, *probe* mean to make way into something. *Enter*, the most general and least explicit of these words, may imply either going in or forcing a way in, but without a context it offers no clear clue; *penetrate* carries a strong implication of an impelling force or of a compelling power that makes for entrance; *pierce* adds to *penetrate* a clear implication of running through with or as if with a sharp-pointed instrument; *probe* more clearly implies an investigating or exploring something beyond the surface by, or more often, as if by, a surgeon's probe, a long narrow instrument used in examining cavities, hidden wounds, etc.

**en-ter-** (én-tér-). = ENTERO-, as in **en-ter-al-gi-a**, **en-ter-co-to-my**, **en-ter-ic** (see -ALGIA, -ECTOMY, -ITIS).

**en-ter-ic** (én-tér-ík), *adj.* [Gr. *enterikos*.] Of or pertaining to the enteron, or alimentary canal; intestinal.

**enteric fever**. Typhoid fever.

**en-ter-o-** (én-tér-ó-), *en-ter-*. [Gr. *enteron*.] A combining form meaning *intestinal*, as in **en-ter-o-gy**, **en-ter-o-to-my**, **en-ter-ot-o-my** (see -LOGY, -STOMY, -TOMY).

**en-ter-on** (én-tér-ón), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *enteron* an intestine.] The alimentary, or enteric, canal or cavity.

**en-ter-prise** (én-tér-príz), *n.* [OF. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake, fr. *entre* between (fr. *L. inter*) + *prendre* to take.] 1. An undertaking, esp. one which involves activity, courage, energy, or the like; an important or daring project; a venture. 2. The character or disposition that leads one to attempt the difficult, the untried, etc.

**en-ter-pris'er** (-príz'ér), *n.* One who undertakes enterprises; specif., an entrepreneur (which see).

**en-ter-pris'ing** (-príz'ing), *adj.* Given to or characterized by enterprise. — **en-ter-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-ter-tain** (én-tér-tán), *v. t.* [OF. *entretenir*, fr. *entre* between (fr. *L. inter*) + *tenere* to hold, fr. *L. tenere*.] 1. *Now* *Karec.* a To maintain; keep up. b To retain, as in service. c To give reception to; to receive. 2. To receive and provide for, esp. in one's home; have as guests. 3. To receive into or keep in the mind; to consider or dwell upon; as, to *entertain* an idea; also, to harbor; cherish, as a grudge. 4. To engage the attention of agreeably; amuse; divert. — *v. i.* To provide entertainment, esp. for guests. — *Syn.* See *AMUSE*. — **en-ter-tain'er**, *n.*

**en-ter-tain'ing**, *adj.* Affording entertainment; diverting. — **en-ter-tain'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-ter-tain'ing-ness**, *n.*

**en-ter-tain'ment** (-mént), *n.* 1. Act of entertaining. 2. *Obs.* State or cost of being entertained, esp. in service; maintenance. 3. Hospitable provision for a guest. 4. That which entertains; specif., a performance intended to entertain, amuse, divert, etc.

**en-thal'py** (én-thál-pí), *n.* [Gr. *enthalpein* to warm in.] *Physics.* The sum of the internal and external energies of a fluid system; thermodynamic potential at constant pressure.

**en-thet'ic** (én-thét-ík), *adj.* [Gr. *enthetikos* fit to insert.] *Med* Caused by an implanted morbid virus.

**en-thrall**, **en-thrál'** (én-thrál'), *v. t.* -THRALLED' (-thrálld'); -THRALL'ING. To hold in or reduce to thrallhood; hence, to hold spellbound, captivate. — **en-thrall'er**, *n.* — **en-thrall'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-thrall'ment**, *n.*

**en-throne** (én-thrón'), *v. t.* To seat on a throne; hence, a To invest with sovereignty. b To install (a bishop) in his see. — **en-throne'ment**, *n.*

**en-thron'ize** (én-thrón'íz), *v. t.* To enthrone, esp. a bishop. — **en-thron'iza'tion** (-í-zá'shún, -í-zá'), *n.*

**en-thuse** (én-thú-z), *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To make, or become, enthusiastic.

**en-thu-si-asm** (én-thú-sí-zm; 114), *n.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, fr. *enthousiazein* to be inspired or possessed by the god, fr. *enthos*, *enthous*, inspired. See 2d *EN*; *ISM*.] 1. *Hist.* Divine inspiration or possession. 2. *Archaic.* Ecstasy; transport. 3. Ardent zeal or interest; fervor. 4. An instance, or an object of cause, of such interest. — *Syn.* See *INSPIRATION*; *PASSION*.

**en-thu-si-ast** (-ást), *n.* One actuated by enthusiasm.

**en-thu-si-as'tic** (-ás'tík), *adj.* Also -**ti-cal** (-tí-kál). Filled with, or characterized by, enthusiasm; ardent. — **en-thu-si-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**en-thy-meme** (én-thí-mém), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, fr. Gr. *enthymēma*, fr. *enthymēnhai* to keep in mind, consider, fr. *en* in + *thymos* mind.] *Logic.* An argument in which one of the propositions, usually a premise, is understood but not stated.

**en-tice** (én-tís), *v. t.* -TICED' (-tísd'); -TIC'ING (-tís'ing). [OF. *enticeur*, fr. *L. en* + *ticio* firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; allure; attract; often, in a bad sense, to tempt; seduce. — *Syn.* See *LUKE*. — **en-tice'ment**, *n.* — **en-tic'er** (-tís'ér), *n.* — **en-tic'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-tire** (én-tí-r), *adj.* [OF. *entier*, fr. *L. integer* untouched, entire.] 1. Complete in all parts; undiminished; unimpaired; whole. 2. *Chiefly* *Bot.* Consisting of one piece, undivided; specif., of a leaf, having the margin continuous; not incised, dentate, serrate, etc. 3. Without mixture or alloy; unqualified. 4. Not gelded; — of male animals. — *Syn.* See *WHOLE*; *PERFECT*. — *n.* 1. Entirely, the whole. 2. *Brewing, Eng. Porter*. — **en-tire-ly**, *adv.* — **en-tire'ness**, *n.*

**en-tire'ty** (én-tí-r'tí), *n.* -**ty** (-tí-tí), *n.* pl. -**ties** (-tíz). Entireness; completeness; also, that which is entire; sum total.

**en-ti'tle** (én-tí-tl), *v. t.* -TITLED' (-tíld'); -TIT'LING (-tíling). [AF. *entituler*, OF. *entituler*, fr. LL. *intitulare*.] 1. To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; style; call. 2. To give a right, legal title, or claim to; to qualify (one) for; as, his knowledge *entitles* him to speak.

**en-ti'ty** (én-tí-tí), *n.*; pl. -**ties** (-tíz). [ML. *entitas*, fr. *ens*, *entia*, thing, fr. *L. ens*, pres. part. of *esse* to be.] A being; esp., a thing which has reality and distinctness of being either in fact or for thought; as, to view the state as an *entity*.

**en-to-** (én-tó-), *ent-*. [Gr. *entos* within.] A combining form signifying *within*, *inner*, as in **en-to-cra-ni-al**, **ent-op'tic**, **ent-o'tic**.

**en-to-blast** (én-tó-blast), *n.* *Bot.* A The endoderm. b A blastomere forming endoderm. — **en-to-blas'tic** (-blást'ík), *adj.*

**en-to-derm** (-dórm), *n.* Endoderm. — **en-to-der'mal** (-dórm'ál), *adj.*

**en-to-der'mio** (-míó), *adj.*

**en-toil** (én-toil'), *v. t.* To take with toils; to ensnare.

**en-tomb** (én-tóm'), *v. t.* [F. *entomber*.] To deposit in a tomb; bury; also, to serve as a tomb for. — **en-tomb'ment** (-mént), *n.*

**en-to-mo** (én-tó-mó), *n.* [Gr. *entomon*.] A combining form meaning *insect*, as in **en-to-mopha-gous**, insectivorous.

**en-to-mol'o-gize** (én-tó-mól'ó-jíz), *v. i.*; **en'to-mol'o-gized** (-jíz'd); **en'to-mol'o-giz'ing** (-jíz'ing). To study entomology; to collect insects for study.

**en'to-mol'o-gy** (én-tó-mól'ó-jí), *n.*; pl. -**gies** (-jíz). [Gr. *entomon* insect (so called because nearly cut in two, fr. *entomos* cut in, fr. *en* in +

including the branchiopods, copepods, cirripeds, etc., which are of comparatively simple organization and usually of small, often minute, size. — *n.* An entomotrachean crustacean.

**en-to-phyte** (én-tó-fít), *n.* [*ento* + *phyle*.] A plant living within the body of an animal or another plant. Cf. *ENDOPHYTE*. — **en-to-phyt'ic** (-fít'ík), *adj.*

**en'to-rage** (én-tó-rážh; F. én-tó's-rážh), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; specif., one's attendants or associates.

**en-tracte** (én-trákt; F. én-trákt), *n.* [F.] *Theater.* a The interval between two acts. b A dance, piece of music, or interlude performed between two acts.

**en-trails** (én-tráil; én-tráiz), *n. pl.* [OF. *entrailles*, fr. LL. *intestina*, fr. *intranea*, fr. *L. intestinum* intestine, fr. *intereunus* inward, fr. *inter* within.] Internal parts; specif., bowels; guts; viscera.

**en-train** (én-trán'), *v. t. & i.* To put or go aboard a train.

**en-train'**, *v. t.* [F. *entraîner*.] To draw along in its train; specif., *Chem.*, to carry along or over (esp. mechanically), as in precipitation or distillation.

**en-trance** (én-tráns), *n.* [OF. *fr. entrer* to enter. See *ENTER*.] 1. Act of entering; entry; ingress; figuratively, induction, debut, or the like. 2. A door, gate, or way at which one enters. 3. Power or permission to enter; admittance. 4. The point at which a performer enters or begins, as in a play.

**en-trance'** (én-tráns'; 9), *v. t.*; **EN-TRANCED'** (-tránsd'); **EN-TRANC'ING** (-tráns'ing). To put into a trance or ecstasy; to carry away with delight, wonder, or rapture. — **en-tranco'ment**, *n.* — **en-tranc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-trant** (én-tránt), *n.* [F., pres. part.] One who enters.

**en-trap** (én-tráp), *v. t.*; see *TRAP*. [OF. *entraper*, *entrappier*.] To catch in or as in a trap; ensnare. — *Syn.* See *CATCH*.

**en-treasure** (én-trésh'ér), *v. t.* To store in a treasury.

**en-treat** (én-tré-tí), *v. t.* [F. *entretraiter* to treat of, fr. *en-* (fr. *L. in*) + *traiter* to treat.] 1. *A choice.* To treat; deal with. 2. To ask earnestly; petition with urgency. 3. *Obs.* To prevail upon by solicitation. — *v. i.* To make an entreaty; plead. — *Syn.* See *NEG.* — **en-treat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-treat'ment**, *n.*

**en-treat'y** (én-tré-tí), *n.* pl. *ENTREATIES* (-íz). Earnest petition or solicitation. — *Syn.* Request, supplication.

**en-tre-cha't** (én-tré-shá't), *n.* [F.] A leap during which a dancer repeatedly strokes the heels together or crosses the legs while in the air.

**en-treo**, **en-trée** (án-tré, F. án-tré), *n.* [F. *entrée*.] 1. Entrance; freedom to enter; access. 2. A dish served between the chief courses, or, in English usage, before the roast; hence, a meat dish not classed as a roast, or a meat substitute, esp. one served as the chief course.

**en-tre-mets** (án-tré-mét, F. án-tré-mét), *n.*; pl. -**METS** (-müz; F. -métr). [F., fr. *entre* between + *mets* a dish, mess. See *MESS*, *n.*] A side dish or dainty.

**en-trench** (én-trénch'), *in-trench'* (ín-), *v. t.* To invade; encroach; trespass. — *v. i.* To surround with a trench or trenches. — *Syn.* See *TRANSPASS*. — **en-trench'ment**, *n.*

**en-tre nous** (én-tré-nú), [F.] Between us; hence, in confidence.

**en-tre-pôt** (án-tré-pót; F. án-tré-pót), *n.* [F.] A warehouse.

**en-tre-preneur** (án-tré-pré-núr; F. án-tré-pré-núr), *n.* [F. See *ENTERPRISE*.] One who assumes the risk and management of business; enterpriser; undertaker. — **en-tre-pre-nour'ship**, *n.*

**en-tre-sol** (én-tré-sól; F. án-tré-sól), *n.* [F.] = *MEZZANINE*.

**en-tro-py** (én-tróp), *n.* [From Gr. *trōpē* a turning, change, after *energō*.] A mathematical factor which is a measure of the unavailable energy in a thermodynamic system.

**en-trust** (én-trúst), *in-trust'* (ín-), *v. t.* To confer a trust upon; esp., to deliver to (another) something in trust, or to surrender (something) to another with confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it; as, to *entrust* a servant with one's goods, or to *entrust* one's goods to a servant. — *Syn.* See *COMMIT*.

**en'try** (én-trí), *n.* pl. *ENTRIES* (-tríz). [OF. *entree*, fr. *entrer* to enter. See *ENTER*.] 1. Entrance; esp., ingress. 2. Also **en'try-way'** (-wí), An entrance, as a passage, vestibule, or hallway. 3. Act of entering into a record, list, etc.; also, the item entered. 4. The exhibition or depositing by a ship's officer of the papers required by law at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods. 5. One entered or enrolled for a contest, race, etc. 6. *Law.* The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on them.

**en-twine** (én-twín'), *v. t. & i.* To twine together or round.

**en-twist** (én-twíst'), *v. t.* To twine.

**en-u-clé-ate** (én-nú-klé-át), *v. t.* [L. *enucleatus*, past part. of *enucleare* to enucleate, fr. *en* out + *nucleus* kernel.] 1. To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from husks or shell; hence, to explain. 2. *Bot.* To deprive of a nucleus. 3. *Surg.* To remove without cutting into (as a tumor, the eyeball, etc.). — (át), *adj.* Enucleated. — **en-u-clé-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **en-u-clé-o-tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

**en-u-mer-ate** (én-nú-mér-át), *v. t.* [L. *enumeratus*, past part. of *enumerare* to enumerate, fr. *en* out + *numerare* to count.] To count over, or tell off one after another; to number; count; to name over. — **en-u-mer-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **en-u-mer-a'tive** (-át'iv; -át'iv), *adj.* — **en-u-mer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

**en-un-clé-a-ble** (én-nún-shí-á-b'l; -éf-á-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being enucleated. — **en-un-clé-a-bil'i'ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.*

**en-un-clé-ate** (-shí-át; -át'ít), *v. t. & i.* [L. *enunclatus*, past part. of *enunclare* to enunclate, fr. *en* out + *nunclare* to count.] To count over, or tell off one after another; to number; count; to name over. — **en-u-mer-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **en-u-mer-a'tive** (-át'iv; -át'iv), *adj.* — **en-u-mer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

**en-u-mer-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **en-u-mer-a'tive** (-át'iv; -át'iv), *adj.* — **en-u-mer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

**en-u-mer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.* — **en-u-mer-a'tive** (-át'iv; -át'iv), *adj.* — **en-u-mer-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.*

**en-u-mer-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **en-u-mer-a'tive** (-át'iv; -át'iv), *adj.* — **en-u-mer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

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**en-u-mer-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **en-u-mer-a'tive** (-át'iv; -át'iv), *adj.* — **en-u-mer-a'tor** (-át'ér), *n.*

(-mól'ó-jí), *n.*

**en-to-mo's-tra-oon** (-mós'tró-kán), *adj.* [NL., fr. *entomo* + Gr. *ostrakon* shell.] *Zool.* Belonging to a primary division of crustaceans

or parabola. **5. Biol.** Any enclosing membrane, shell, etc.; integument. **6. Bot.** Any surrounding leaves, cover, or integument. **7. Geom.** The locus of the intersections of consecutive elements of a family of curves or surfaces.

**en-ven'om** (en-vén'óm), *v. t.* [OF. *envenimer*.] To taint or impregnate with venom; hence, to embitter.

**en-vi-a-ble** (én-ví-á-b'l), *adj.* Such as to excite envy or a desire to have or be like; covetable. — **en-vi-a-ble** (-b'l), *adv.*

**en-vi-er** (én-ví-ér), *n.* One who envies.

**en-vi-ous** (-i-ás), *adj.* [OF. *envieux*, fr. *L. invidiosus*, fr. *invidia*. See *ENVY*.] 1. Feeling or exhibiting envy; actuated by, or proceeding from, envy. **2. Obs. a** Emulous. **b** Malignant; spiteful. — **en-vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **en-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Envious, jealous mean grudging another's possession of something desirable. Envious implies a grudging of that which one covets inordinately; jealous, a grudging of that which one regards as peculiarly one's own.

**en-vi'ron** (én-ví-rún), *v. t.* [OF. *environner*, fr. *environ* about, fr. *en-* (fr. *L. in*) + *viron* circuit.] To form a ring around; surround, encompass, or encircle.

**en-vi'ron-ment** (mén't), *n.* 1. Act of environing; state of being environed. **2.** That which environs, surroundings; specif., the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life and development of an organism, etc., human behavior, society, etc. — **en-vi'ron-men'tal** (mén'tál; -t'l), *adj.* — **en-vi'ron-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**en-vi'rons** (én-ví-rún; én-ví-rún), *n. pl.* [F.] The suburbs or districts round about a place, hence, surroundings.

**en-vis'age** (én-ví-áj; -vís'íj), *v. t.* **EN-VIS'AGED** (-íj-d); **EN-VIS'AGING** (-íj-ing). [F. *envisager*.] 1. To confront; face. **2.** To view with the mind's eye; visualize. — **Syn.** See *THINK*.

**en-vi'sion** (én-ví-zh'ún), *v. t.* To have a mental picture of (something to be). — **Syn.** See *THINK*.

**en-vo'y** (án-vwá'), *n.* [F. *envoy*.] 1. **Envoy**. **2. Envoyé**, fr. *envoyer*, to send, fr. *L. in* + *via* way.] A postscript to a poem, essay, or book; specif., a short stanza appended to a ballad and some other metrical forms.

**en-vo'y**, *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send.] One dispatched upon a mission; a messenger; esp., a person deputed to represent one sovereign or government in its intercourse with another; specif., a diplomatic agent ranking between an ambassador and a minister and having as his full title *envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary*.

**en-vy** (én-ví), *n.*; *pl.* **ENVIES** (-víz). [OF. *envie*, fr. *L. invidia*, fr. *invidia* envious.] 1. **ENVY**. **2. Spite**. **3. Oulium**. **4.** Chagrin or discontent at the excellence or good fortune (of another); resentful grudging. **5.** An object of envious notice or feeling. **6.** Longing; desire. — **v. i.**; **EN-VIED** (-víd); **EN-VYING**. 1. To feel envy at or toward; be envious of. **2.** To feel envy on account of; begrudge. **3.** To long after; covet. — **v. i.** To feel or show envy; — used esp. with *ut*. — **en-vy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**en-wind'** (én-wínd'). *Var.* of *INWIND*.

**en-womb'** (én-wóomb'), *v. t.* To bury or contain, as in a womb.

**en-wrap'** (én-ráp'), *v. t.*; see *WRAP*. To infold; hence, to involve, immerse, or engross.

**en-weath'er** (én-réth'), *v. t.* To wreath in or envelop.

**en-zo-o'tic** (én-zó-ó'tík), *adj.* [Gr. *en* in + *zōon* an animal.] Affecting animals. — *n.* An enzootic disease.

**en-zy-me** (én-zím; -zím), *n.* **ENZYM** (-zím), *n.* [MGr. *enzymos* leavened, fr. *Gr. en* in + *zymē* leaven.] Any of a class of complex organic substances, as amylase, pepsin, etc., that accelerate (catalyze) specific chemical transformations, as in the digestion of foods, in plants and animals. Cf. *ASE*. — **en-zy-mat'ic** (én-zí-mát'ík; én-zí/), **en-zy-mic** (én-zí-mík; -zím'ík), *adj.*

**e-o-** (é-ó-), [Gr. *ēōs*.] A combining form meaning dawn, daybreak, used, as in paleontology and geology, to indicate connection with, or relation to, an early period of time.

**E-o-an-thro-pus** (án-thró-pūs, án-thró-pūs), *n.* [NL, fr. *eo* + Gr. *anthrōpos* man.] *Anthropol.* Genus consisting of the Pliocene man.

**E-o-cene** (é-ó-sén), *adj.* [eo + Gr. *kainos* recent.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the earliest period of the Tertiary division of the Cenozoic era, or the system of rocks formed during this period.

**E-o-cene**, *n.* The Eocene epoch or series.

**e-o-lip'pus** (é-ó-líp'pūs), *n.* [NL, fr. *eo* + Gr. *hippos* horse.] Any of a genus (*Eolippus*) of small primitive four-toed horses from the lower Eocene of the western U. S.

**E-o-li-an**, **E-o-lie**, **e-o-li-an** *Vars.* of *APOLIAN*, etc.

**e-o-lith'ic** (é-ó-lith'ík), *adj.* [eo + *lithic*.] *Archaeol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest assumed stage (*Eolithic period*) of human culture, represented by the use of a type (*e-o-lith* [é-ó-lith]) of rude stone implements.

**e-on** (é-ón), *n.* *Var.* of *AEON*; specif., *Geol.*, any of the grand divisions of geological time.

**e-o-ni-mi-ne** (é-ó-ním'í-né), [L.] By or under that name.

**E-os** (é-ós), *n.* [L. fr. *Eos*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to Aurora.

**e-o-sin** (é-ó-sín), *n.* Also **e-o-sine** (-sín; -sén). [Gr. *ēōs* dawn.] *Chem.* A dye,  $C_{12}H_{10}Br_2$ , obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein; also, the brownish-red sodium or potassium salt. It is used in making pink lakes and red ink, as a rose dye, and in microscopy as a stain. **b** Any of several similar dyes. — **e-o-sin'ic** (-sín'ík), *adj.*

COARSE

**-ous**. [L. *-eus*, as in *ligneus* ligneous.] A suffix forming adjectives, meaning of the nature of, or like, as in aqueous.

**E-o-zo'ic** (é-ó-zó'ík), *adj.* **E-zo'ic**, *n.* [eo + Gr. *zōon* animal + *-ic*.] *Geol.* A Pre-Cambrian. **b** Proterozoic, or Algonkian.

**ep-** = *epi-*, as in *ep-i-cal*, above, or on the dorsal side of, an axis.

**ep-act** (ép-ákt), *n.* [F. *épacte*, fr. *L. epacta*, fr. *epaktos* added, fr. *epagēin* to bring.] In chronology, the period added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar.

**ep-arch** (ép-árk), *n.* [Gr. *eparchos*, fr. *epi* over + *archos* chief.] 1. In ancient Greece, the prefect of a province. **2. Ecll.** A metropolitan.

**ep-arch-y** (ép-árk-í), *n.*; *pl.* **ARCHIES** (-kíz). 1. A province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch; esp., one of the

larger divisions of a nomarchy. **2. Eastern Church.** A diocese or archdiocese. — **ep-arch'i-al** (ép-árk'í-ál), *adj.*

**ep'au-let**, **ep'au-lette** (ép-ó-lét), *n.* [F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule* shoulder, fr. *L. spatula*. See *SPATULA*.] A shoulder ornament, consisting usually of a fringed pad attached by a strap, now worn chiefly on military uniforms on certain occasions.

**ép'ée'** (ép-é'), *n.* [F. *épée*.] Sword; specif., a weapon with a sharp-pointed blade and without a cutting edge, much used in fencing and dueling.

**ép'éo-lst** (-íst), *n.* [See *-IST*.] One expert in *épée* play.

**e-pe'l-ro-gen'o-sis** (é-pí-ró-jén'ó-sís), *n.* Epigenesis. — **e-pe'l-ro-gen'e'tic** (é-pí-ró-jén'ík), *adj.*

**ep'e-dug'o-ny** (ép'í-túg'ó-ní), *n.* Also **ep'i-rog'o-ny**. [Gr. *ēpeiros* mainland + *-geny*.] *Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which such features as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus are produced. See *DIASPORISM*. — **e-pe'l-ro-gen'ic**, **e-pe'l-ro-gen'io** (é-pí-ró-jén'ík), *adj.*

**ep'en-ceph'a-lon** (ép'en-sé-fá-lón), *n.* [NL, fr. *epi* upon, near + *enkephalos* brain.] *Anat.* The cerebellar division of the brain. — **ep'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sé-fál'ík), *adj.*

**ep-en'the-sis** (ép-en'thé-sís), *n.*; *pl.* **EPENTHESES** (-séz). [LL, fr. *Gr. epentheia*, fr. *epi* + *enthesia* to put or set in.] Insertion of a sound in the body of a word (*b* in *numble* from *ML. nimble*). — **ep'en-thet'ic** (ép'en-thét'ík), *adj.*

**e-per'no** (é-pér-nó; -pér-ní), *n.* [F. *parquer* a squaring or saving.] A centerpiece for table decoration, usually consisting of several grouped dishes or receptacles.

**ep'ex'e-ge'sis** (ép-ék-sé-jé-sís), *n.* [NL, fr. *Gr. epexēgēsis* a detailed narrative, deriv. of *epi* + *exēgēsis* to lead, point out. See *EXERGESIS*.] Additional explanation or explanatory matter. — **ep-ex'e-ge'tic** (-jé-tík), **ep-ex'e-gat'i-cal** (-í-kál), *adj.* — **ep-ex'e-got'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e-phah**, **e-pha** (é'fá), *n.* [Heb. *ephah*.] A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel.

**e-ph'e-bus** (é-fé-bis), **e-ph'e-bos** (-bós), *n.*; *pl.* -i (-bí), -i (-bón). [L. *ephebus*, fr. *Gr. ephebos*, fr. *epi* upon, to + *hēbē* youth, puberty.] *Gr. Hist.* A youth entering manhood or just enrolled as a citizen. — **e-ph'e-bic** (-bík), *adj.*

**e-phed'rino** (é-féd'rín; by chemists generally éf'éd-rén; -drín), *n.* Also **e-phed'rín**. [L. *ephedra* horsetail, fr. *Gr.*] *Pharm.* A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{10}H_{15}NO$ , occurring in certain plants (genus *Ephedra*, family *Gnetaceae*), used esp. for colds, in oil solutions applied to the mucous membranes in the head.

**e-phem'er-a** (é-fém'ér-á), *n.*; *pl.* -AE (-é; -AS (-áz)). [NL, fr. *Gr. ephemeron* a dayfly, fr. *ephēmeros* daily, lasting but a day, fr. *epi* + *hēmera* day.] 1. A May fly or ephemeropterid. **2.** An ephemeral thing.

**e-phem'er-al** (-ál), *adj.* Beginning and ending in a day; hence, short-lived. — **Syn.** See *TRANSIENT*. — *n.* An ephemeral thing. — **e-phem'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**e-phem'er-id** (-íd), *n.* *Zool.* A May fly; any of an order (Ephemeroidea) of slender delicate insects with membranous wings. Their adult life is only a few hours or days, though the larval stages often last from one to three years.

**e-phem'er-is** (-is), *n.*; *pl.* **EPHEMERIDES** (é-fém'ér'í-díz). [L., a diary, fr. *Gr. ephēmeris*, also, a calendar, fr. *ephēmeros*. See *EPHEMERIS*.] 1. *Obs.* A diary; journal. **2.** A calendar or almanac, specif.: *a* An astronomical almanac. *b* Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a celestial body for regular intervals.

**e-phem'er-on** (-ón), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-á), -TRONS (-ónz). [NL. See *EPHEMERIS*.] An ephemerid; an ephemeral.

**E-ph'o-sians** (é-fó-zhús, -zús), *n. pl.* construed as *sing.* *Bib.* The Ephsai, to the Ephsians, in the New Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**eph'o-d** (é-fód), *n.* [Heb. *ephod*, fr. *ephad* to gird on.] *Jewish Antiq.* An official garment for the high priest.

**eph'o-r** (é-fór), *n.*; *pl.* **EPHORES** (-fór; -fór), **EPHORI** (é-fó-rí). [L. *ephorus*, fr. *Gr. ephorā*, fr. *ephoran* to oversee, fr. *epi* + *horan* to see.] A magistrate in various ancient Dorian states; esp., one of a body of five Spartan magistrates.

**E-phra'im** (é-frá-ím; é-fí-rá-ím), *n.* [Heb. *Ephrayim*.] *Hib.* 1. See *JACOB*. **2.** The Kingdom of Israel.

**ep'i** (ép'í), **ep-**. Before aspirated words, **eph-**. [Gr. *epi* upon, on, to.] A prefix meaning upon, beside, among, on the outside, above, over, anterior.

**ep'i-blast** (-blást), *n.* [*epi* + *blast*.] The outer layer of the blastoderm. — **ep'i-blast'ic** (-blást'ík), *adj.*

**ep'ib'o-ly** (ép'íb'ó-lí), *n.* [Gr. *epibolē* a throwing upon, deriv. of *epi* upon + *ballō* to throw.] *Embryol.* The growing of one part around another. — **ep'i-bol'ic** (ép'í-ból'ík), *adj.*

**ep'ic** (ép'ík), *adj.* [L. *epicus*, fr. *Gr. epikos*, fr. *epos* speech, tale, song.] 1. Designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a kind of narrative poetry dealing with heroic action and written in elevated style. **2.** Heroic in scale or mold; as, *epic* actions. — *n.* 1. An epic poem; also, an epick theme or work of art. **2.** [*epi* + *ic*] = *OLD IONIC*. See *GREEK*. *a* — **ep'i-cal** (-í-kál), *adj.* — **ep'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ep'i-cal'yx** (ép'í-kál'ík; -kál'ík), *n.* [NL, fr. *epi* + *calyx*.] *Bot.* An involucre resembling an exterior calyx. See *FLOWER*. *Illustr.*

**ep'i-car'dí-um** (ép'í-kár'dí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-á). [NL, fr. *epi* + *cardia* heart.] The visceral part of the pericardium which closely invests the heart. — **ep'i-car'dí-al** (-ál), **ep'i-car'dí-ac** (-ák), *adj.*

**ep'i-carp** (ép'í-kárp), *n.* [*epi* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit. See *ENDOCARP*, *Illustr.*

**ep'i-ce'dí-um** (-sé-dí-úm; -sé-dí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* **EPICEDIA** (-á). [L., fr. *Gr. epikēdeion*, fr. *epikēdeos* funereal, fr. *epi* + *kēdos* sorrow.] A dirge; elegy.

**ep'i-cene** (ép'í-sén), *adj.* [L. *epicenus*, fr. *Gr. epikoinos*, fr. *epi* + *koinos* common.] 1. Common to both sexes; specif., *Gram.*, having but one form to indicate either sex, the qualifiers showing the gender. **2.** Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes. **3.** Neither one thing nor the other; sometimes, effeminate. — *n.* One who is epicene. — **ep'i-cen-ism** (-sén'íz-m), *n.*

**ep'i-cen'ter**, **ep'i-cen'tre** (ép'í-sén'tér), *n.* The earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake; hence, any focal point. — **ep'i-cen'tral** (-sén'trál), *adj.*

**ep'i-cen'trum** (-sén'trá-m), *n.*; *pl.* **TRACIA** (-trá). [NL.] An epicenter.

**ep'i-cot'y-l** (-kót'yl), *n.* [*epi* + *cotyledon*.] *Bot.* The upper portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling, above the cotyledons. Cf. *HYCOTYL*.

**ep'i-crit'ic** (ēp'i-krit'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *epikritikos* determinative.] *Physiol. & Psychol.* Designating or pert. to a type of cutaneous reception or receptor capable of delicate sensory discrimination. Cf. **PROTOPATHIC**.

**ep'i-cure** (ēp'i-kūr), *n.* [L. *Epicurus*, Greek philosopher regarded (erroneously) as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.] Formerly, a luxurious sensualist, esp. in matters of food and drink; now, one who displays fastidiousness in his tastes or enjoyments; a connoisseur.

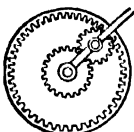
**Syn.** *Epicure*, gourmet, gourmand, glutton, bon vivant mean one who takes pleasure in eating and drinking. *Epicure* implies fastidiousness of taste and, sometimes, voluptuousness; gourmet implies being a connoisseur in viands, wines, and the like, and the fastidious enjoyment of them; gourmand suggests a hearty interest in good food and drink rather than, as glutton, the habit of greedy and voracious eating and drinking, bon vivant adds to gourmand a strong connotation of spirited enjoyment of the pleasures of the table, especially in the company of others.

**Ep'i-cu-re'an** (kū-rē'an), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to Epicurus, or to his philosophy, which taught that pleasure is the end of all morality and that genuine pleasure is derived from a life of prudence, honor, and justice. 2. [not cap.] Characteristic of, or adapted to, the tastes of epicures. — **Syn.** See **SENSUOUS**. — *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus. 2. [not cap.] An epicure; esp., a sensualist. — **Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism** (ī-z'm), *n.*

**ep'i-cu-rism** (ēp'i-kūr-ī-z'm; *sense 1 gen.* ēp'i-kūr-ī-z'm), *n.* 1. [cap.] Epicureanism. 2. Epicurean habits or tastes.

**ep'i-cy-cle** (ēp'i-sī'kl), *n.* [L. *epicyclus*, fr. Gr. *epikyklōs*.] 1. A small circle, esp. one in which a planet moves, the center of which is carried upon the circumference of a large circle. 2. *Geom.* The circle generating an epicycloid or hypocycloid. — **ep'i-cy-clic** (sī'klīk; -sī'klīk), *adj.*

**ep'i-cy-clic train.** A train of spur or bevel wheels, belt pulleys, or the like, having one or more of these constrained to move bodily around the circumference of another, which may be fixed or moving. This device permits an unusual velocity ratio without undue complexity of parts.



**ep'i-cy-cloid** (ēp'i-sī'klōid), *n.* *Geom.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle. Cf. **HYPOCYCLOID**. — **ep'i-cy-cloid'al** (sī'klōid'al; -d'al), *adj.*

**ep'i-cy-cloid'al wheel.** Any wheel of an epicyclic train.

**ep'i-dem'ic** (ēp'i-dēm'ik), *adj.* Also **ep'i-dem'ic** (ī-kāl). [ML. *epidemia*, fr. Gr. *epidēmia*, fr. *epidēmos*, fr. *epi* + *dēmos* people.] Common to, or affecting at the same time, many in a community; — of diseases. — *n.* An unrelenting spread of some thing epidemic, as a disease. — **ep'i-dem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ep'i-dem'ic-ity** (ī-dēm'is'itē), *n.*

**ep'i-de-mi-o'gy** (ēp'i-dēm-i-ō'jē; -dēm'ī-), *n.* Medical science treating of epidemics. — **ep'i-de-mi-o'g-ist** (ī-st), *n.*

**ep'i-der'mal** (ēp'i-dēr'māl), *adj.* Also **ep'i-der'mic** (mīk). Of, relating to, or arising from the epidermis.

**ep'i-der'mis** (dēr'mis), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *epidermis*, fr. *epi* over + *derma* skin.] 1. The outer epithelial layer of an animal's skin; in vertebrates, the nonsecretive and nonvascular layer over the derma; specif., in the higher animals and man, the cuticle. 2. Any of various other integuments; esp., the outer covering of the shells of many mollusks. 3. The thin layer of cells forming the external integument in seed plants and ferns.

**ep'i-der'moid** (ēp'i-dēr'mōid), **ep'i-der'moi'dal** (dēr-moi'dāl; -d'ī), *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling epidermis.

**ep'i-did'y-mis** (dīd'ī-mis), *n.* pl. **ep'ididymes** (dīd'ī-m'ī-dēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *epididymos*, fr. *epi* upon + *didymos* testicle.] An elongated mass at the back of the testicle, composed chiefly of the greatly convoluted efferent tubes of that organ. — **ep'i-did'y-mal** (māl), *adj.*

**ep'i-dote** (ēp'i-dōt), *n.* [F. *épidote*, fr. Gr. *epidōtāi* to give beside; from the enlargement of the base in some crystal forms.] A yellowish-green mineral, occurring massive or in grains, columns, or monoclinic crystals, sometimes used as a gem. — **ep'i-dot'ic** (dōt'ik), *adj.*

**ep'i-foc'al** (ēf'ōkāl), *adj.* Over the focus of an earthquake; as, **epi-focal** district. Cf. **EPIENTER**.

**ep'i-gas'tric** (gās'trīk), *adj.* [Gr. *epigastria* over the belly, fr. *epi* upon + *gaster* belly.] Lying over the stomach; pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen.

**ep'i-gas'tri-um** (gās'trī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *epigastria*.] The epigastric region.

**ep'i-go'al** (jē'gāl), **ep'i-go'an** (ān), *adj.* 1. Bot. Epigeous. 2. Zool. Living near the ground, as certain insects.

**ep'i-gene** (ēp'i-jēn), *adj.* [Gr. *epigenēs* growing after or late, fr. *epi* upon, after + *gignēs* to be born, grow.] Geol. Formed, originating, or taking place, on the surface of the earth, — opposed to *hypogene*, as, **epigene rocks**.

**ep'i-gen'e-sis** (jēn'ē-sis), *n.* 1. The theory of generation holding that the germ or embryo is created entirely new. Cf. **PREFORMATION**. 2. Geol. Change in the mineral character of a rock owing to outside influences. Cf. **METAMORPHISM**. 3. Med. Occurrence of secondary symptoms. — **ep'i-gen'e-tic** (jēn'ē-tik), *adj.*

**ep'i-g'e-nous** (ēp'i-jē-nūs), *adj.* Bot. Growing upon the surface of a leaf or other organ. Cf. **HYPOGENOUS**.

**ep'i-g'e-ous** (ēp'i-jē-ūs), *adj.* [Gr. *epigeios* of the earth.] Bot. a Growing upon or above the ground. b Borne above ground after germination; — of cotyledons. Cf. **HYPOGEAL**.

**ep'i-glot'tis** (glōt'tis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *epiglōttis*, fr. *epi* upon + *glōtta*, *glōttis* tongue.] Anat. & Zool. A thin plate of yellow elastic cartilage in front of the glottis, which folds back over and protects the glottis in swallowing.

**ep'i-gram** (ēp'i-gram), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. *epigramma* inscription, epigram, deriv. of *epi* upon + *graphein* to write.] 1. A short poem treating concisely, pointedly, often satirically, a single thought or event, and now usually ending with a witticism. 2. A bright or witty thought tersely and ingeniously expressed; also, such expression. — **ep'i-gram-matic** (grām-māt'ik), **ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al** (ī-kāl), *adj.* — **ep'i-gram-mat'ic-ly**, *adv.* — **ep'i-gram-ma-tism** (grām-mā-tizm), *n.* — **ep'i-gram-ma-tist** (ī-tist), *n.*

**ep'i-gram-ma-tize** (ēp'i-grām-mā-tīz), *v. t.* To make an epigram of; express epigrammatically. — *v. i.* To write epigrams.

**ep'i-graph** (ēp'i-gráf; ō), *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē*. See **EPICRAM**.] 1. An inscription on a building, a statue, etc. 2. A pertinent motto at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.

**ep'i-graph'ic** (gráf'ik), *adj.* Also **ep'i-graph'ic-al** (ī-kāl). Of or pertaining to inscriptions. — **ep'i-graph'ic-ian** (ī-shi-ān), *n.*

**ep'i-graph'ic-ian** (ī-shi-ān), *n.* One who interprets ancient inscriptions. — **ep'i-graph'ic-ist** (ī-shist), *n.*

**ep'i-g'y-nous** (ēp'i-jy-nūs), *adj.* [epi + Gr. *gynē* woman.] Bot. Adnate to the surface of the ovary as if inserted upon the top of it; — said of stamens, petals, etc., of flowers whose parts are of this type. — **ep'i-g'y-nous-ly** (ī-nūs), *adv.*

**ep'i-lep'sy** (ēp'i-lēp'sī), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, fr. Gr. *epilēpsia* a seizure, deriv. of *epi* upon, besides + *lambanein* to take.] Med. A chronic nervous disease, characterized by fits, occurring at intervals, and attended by convulsive motions of the muscles and loss of consciousness.

**ep'i-lep'tic** (lēp'tik), *adj.* Pertaining to, having, or of the nature of epilepsy. — *n.* One having epilepsy. — **ep'i-lep'tic-al-ly** (ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**ep'i-lep'toid** (lēp'toid), *adj.* Med. Resembling epilepsy.

**ep'i-logue** (ēp'i-lōg; 74), *n.* Also **ep'i-log**. [F. *épilogue*, fr. L. *epilogus*, fr. Gr. *epilogos* conclusion, deriv. of *epi* upon, besides + *legein* to say.] 1. A speech, short poem, or the like, addressed to the spectators, and spoken after the conclusion of a play; also, the speaker or speakers of this. 2. A concluding section, as of a novel, serving to complete the plan of the work.

**Ep'i-m'e-theus** (ēp'i-mē'thēus; -thē-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Epimētheus*.] Gr. Myth. Brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora.

**ep'i-nas'ty** (ēp'i-nās'tē), *n.* [epi + Gr. *nasstos* pressed close.] *Plant* / *anat.* That state in which the more vigorous growth of the upper surface of an organ, as in an unfolding leaf, causes a downward curvature. Cf. **HYPONASITY**. — **ep'i-nas'tic** (nās'tik), *adj.*

**ep'i-neph'rine** (nēf'rīn; -rēn), *n.* Also **ep'i-neph'rīn**. [epi + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] Adrenaline.

**ep'i-neu'r'i-um** (nē-ū'rī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *epi* + Gr. *neuron* a nerve.] The external connective tissue sheath of a nerve trunk. — **ep'i-neu'r'i-al** (ī-āl), *adj.*

**Ep'i-ph'a-nē** (ēp'i-fā-nē), *n.* pl. **-NIES** (nīz). [OF. *epiphania*, fr. L., fr. LG. *epiphania*, Gr. *epiphania* appearance, deriv. of *epi* to + *phainein* to show.] 1. A feast celebrated January 6, commemorating the coming of the Magi as being the first manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Cf. **TWELFTH-NIGHT**, **TWILFTHIDE**. 2. [not cap.] A manifestation, esp. of divinity.

**ep'i-phe-nom'e-non** (ēp'i-fē-nōm'ē-nōn, -nōn), *n.* pl. **-NOMENA** (nā), [NL.] An attendant phenomenon appearing with something else and referred to that as its cause.

**ep'i-ph'y-sis** (ēp'i-fy-sis), *n.* pl. **-YSES** (sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *epiphysis* deriv. of *epi* upon + *phyein* to grow.] A part or process of a bone, which ossifies separately and subsequently becomes ankylosed to the main part of the bone, as in **OSTEOGENESIS**. — **ep'i-ph'y-sal** (ēp'i-fy-sāl; -sāl), *adj.*

**ep'i-phyte** (ēp'i-fīt), *n.* [epi + *phyte*.] Bot. A plant, as many mosses, lichens, and orchids, which grows upon other plants but is not parasitic, deriving the moisture for its development chiefly from the air; an air plant; — contrasted with **geophyte** and **hydrophyte**. — **ep'i-phyt'ic** (ī-fīt'ik), *adj.*

**ep'i-phy-tot'ic** (ī-fīt'ōt'ik), *adj.* [epi + Gr. *phyton* plant + *-otic* as in **epi-otic**.] Common among plants, as certain fungous diseases. Cf. **ENPHYTOTIC**.

**ep'i-rog'e-ny**, **ep'i-ro-gon'ic**. Vars. of **ETEROGENY**, etc.

**ep'i-sco-pa-cy** (ēp'i-skō-pā-sē), *n.* 1. Government of the church by a hierarchy in which bishops are the highest in rank. 2. The state, rank, or length of tenure of a bishop, also, the body of bishops; the episcopate.

**ep'i-sco-pal** (pāl), *adj.* [F. *épiscopal*, fr. ML. (& L.L.) *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus*. See **USUAP**.] 1. Of or pertaining to bishops, governed by bishops. 2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church, or to a church of the Anglican Communion; — preferred to **Episcopalian**. — *Obs. ecc. Colloq.* An Episcopalian. — **ep'i-sco-pal-ly**, **ep'i-sco-pal-ly**, *adv.*

**ep'i-sco-pa-li'an** (pāl'i-ān; pāl'i-ān; 58), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to episcopal government or churches. 2. [cap.] = **EPISCOPAL**. 3. — *n.* 1. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to episcopal church government. 2. [cap.] A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **ep'i-sco-pa-li'an-ism** (ī-z'm), *n.*

**ep'i-sco-pal-ism** (ēp'i-skō-pāl-īz'm), *n.* *Ecc.* The theory that in church government supreme authority resides in a body of bishops, and not in any individual, such as the pope. This theory was rejected by the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican Council (1869-70).

**ep'i-sco-pate** (pāt), *n.* a A bishopric. b Also **ep'i-sco-pa-ture** (pāt-ūr). The collective body of bishops. c The period of a bishop's office.

**ep'i-sode** (ēp'i-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *episodion*, prop. neut. of *episodios* coming in besides, fr. *epi* upon, besides + *odos* a coming in, fr. *eis* into + *hodos* way.] 1. *Gr. Drama*. The part of a tragedy between two choros. 2. A separate but not unrelated incident introduced in narration, for variety or artistic effect, also, a similar digression in a musical composition. 3. A set of events that stand out or apart from others as of particular moment. — **Syn.** See **OC-CUR-RENCE**. — **ep'i-sod'ic** (sōd'ik), **ep'i-sod'ic-al** (ī-kāl), *adj.* — **ep'i-sod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ep'i-spas'tic** (ēp'i-spās'tik), *adj.* [Gr. *epispastikos*, fr. *epi* upon + *spas* to draw to, attract, fr. *epi* upon, to + *span* to draw.] Med. Causing a blister or producing a serious discharge by exciting inflammation. — *n.* A blistering agent; a vesicant.

**ep'i-stax'is** (stāk'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *epi* + Gr. *stasein* to drop.] Med. Bleeding at the nose; nosebleed.

**ep'i-ste-mo-l'o-gy** (ēp'i-stē-mōl'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. *epistēmē* knowledge + *-logia*.] The theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge, esp. with reference to its limits and validity. — **ep'i-ste-mo-l'og'ic-al** (mōl'ō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **ep'i-ste-mo-l'og'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ep'i-ster-num** (ēp'i-stēr'nūm), *n.* pl. **-NA** (nā). [NL., fr. *epi* + *sternum*.] 1. Zool. The interclavicle. 2. Anat. In man and many mammals, the anterior part of the sternum; the manubrium. — **ep'i-ster'nal** (nāl), *adj.* & *n.*

**ep'i-sto-l'ic** (ēp'i-stō-l'ik), *adj.* [OF. *epistole*, *epistole*, fr. L. *epistola* (whence also AS. *epistol*), fr. *epistolē*, fr. *epistellē* to send to, fr. *epi* upon, to + *stellē* to send.] 1. A letter to a person; esp., a formal,

didactic, or elegant letter. 2. [esp.] a One of the Apostolic letters in the New Testament. b A selection, usually from one of the Epistles, appointed to be read between the collect and the Gospel in various liturgies, at the right side (epistle side) of the altar.

**epistler** (ē-pis'tlēr; -lēr), n. 1. A writer of epistles, or of an Epistle of the New Testament. 2. The ecclesiastic who reads the Epistle at the Communion service.

**episto-lary** (ē-pis'tō-lēr'i or, esp. Brit., -lēr'i), adj. 1. Pertaining or suitable to letters. 2. Contained in or carried on by letters.

**epi-style** (ē-pi'stīl; -tīl), n. [L. *epistylus*, fr. Gr. *epistylon*, fr. *epi* upon + *stylon* column.] Arch. = ARCHITRAVE.

**epi-taph** (ē-pi'tāf; -tāf), n. [OF. and L. *epitaph*, fr. L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. *epitaphios*, orig. an adj. at a tomb, fr. *epi* upon + *taphos* tomb.] An inscription on or at a tomb in memory of the one buried there; also, a brief statement worded as if to be inscribed on a monument. — **epi-taphic** (-tāf'ik), adj.

**epi-ta-sis** (ē-pi'tā-sis), n. [NL. fr. Gr. *epitasis* a stretching, deriv. of *epi* upon + *teinein* to stretch.] Part of a play developing the main action and leading to the catastrophe. Cf. CATASTASIS, PROTASIS.

**epi-the-lia-mi-on** (ē-pi'thē-lā'mi-on), n. pl. *-mias* (-d). [NL. & Gr.] An epithalamium.

**epi-the-lia-mum** (-līm), n.; pl. *-mums* (-līmz), *-mias* (-d). [L. fr. Gr. *epithalamios*, fr. *epi* upon, at + *thalamos* bridechamber.] A nuptial song or poem in honor of the bride and bridegroom.

**epi-the-lial** (-thē'lī-āl), adj. Of or pert. to epithelium.

**epi-the-lial** (-thē'lī-āl), n. Like epithelium.

**epi-the-lia-oma** (-ōmā), n.; pl. *-omas* (-d), *-omas* (-māz). [NL. fr. *epithelium* + *-oma*.] Med. A malignant growth of epithelial cells; an epithelial cancer. — **epi-the-lia-oma-tous** (-ōmā-tūs; -ōmā-tūs), adj.

**epi-the-lium** (-thē'lī-ūm), n.; pl. *-liums* (-līmz), *-lia* (-d). [NL. fr. *epi* + Gr. *thēlō* nuzzle.] Anat. & Bot. A cellular, membranlike tissue covering a free surface or forming a cavity, and consisting of one or more layers of cells with little intercellular substance.

**epi-thet** (ē-pi'thēt; -thēt), n. [L. *epitheton*, fr. Gr. *epitheton*, fr. *epithetos* added, deriv. of *epi* upon, to + *titheō* to put.] 1. A descriptive adjective, noun, or phrase, often complimentary, accompanying or occurring in place of the name of a person or thing (Alfred the Great, Stonewall Jackson, rosy-fingered dawn, man's faithful friend). 2. An uncomplimentary name or nickname, or a contemptuous term, used invectively. 3. Biol. The part of a taxonomic name designating a species or lesser division of a genus, thus, in *Rosa chinensis longifolia*, *chinensis* is the specific epithet, *longifolia* a varietal epithet.

**epi-thet'ic** (-thē'tik), **epi-thet'ical** (-kāl), adj. a Of the nature of, or relating to, an epithet. b Abounding with epithets.

**epi-to-me** (ē-pi'tō-mē), n.; pl. *-omes* (-mēz). [L. fr. Gr. *epitome* incision, also, an abridgment, deriv. of *epi* upon + *teinnein* to cut.] 1. A brief statement of the contents of a topic or work; abstract. 2. A part which represents typically a whole. — **Syn.** See ABRIDGMENT.

**epi-to-mize** (-mīz), v. t. To abridge; summarize.

**epi-to-on** (ē-pi'tō-on), n.; pl. *-zoa* (-d). [NL. fr. *epi* + *soon*.] Zool. An external parasite or commensal.

**epi-to-ol'ic** (-zō-tō'ik), adj. [F. *épi-toïque*.] Affecting many animals (of one kind) at the same time; epidemic.

— n. Also **epi-to-ol'y** (-zō-tō'ī). An epidemic disease.

**epi-ty-ri-bus** (ē-pi'tī-bis; -tī-bis), n. [L. *epityrius*, fr. *epityrion*, fr. *epityrion*, one of many, one composed of many; — motto of the United States.]

**epo-ech** (ē-pō-ēch; -ēch), n. [ML. *epucha*, fr. Gr. *epochē* stop, epoch, fr. *epochein* to hold on, check, fr. *epi* upon + *ekhein* to hold.] 1. Any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a relatively new development; as, Chaucer's poetry marks an epoch in English literature. 2. A period of time characterized by a distinctive development or by a memorable series of events; as, the epoch of maritime discovery. 3. Astron. An instant of time or a date selected as a point of reference. 4. Geol. One of the divisions of geologic time; as, the Niagara epoch of the Silurian period. — **Syn.** See PERIOD. — **epo-ech-al** (ē-pō-ēch-āl), adj. — **epo-ech-al-ly**, adv.

**epo-de** (ē-pō-dē), n. [L. *epodios*, fr. Gr. *epōdios*, adj. singing to, sung or said after, deriv. of *epi* upon, to + *aidēin* to sing.] Pros. a A species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; as, the epodes of Horace. b The part of a choral or a Pindaric ode which follows the strophe and antistrophe.

**epo-nym** (ē-pō-nīm), n. [Gr. *epōnymos*, fr. *epi* upon, to + *onoma*, name, name.] 1. The person from whom a family, race, city, or nation is supposed to have taken its name; as, Helen is the *eponym* of the Hellenes. 2. One whose name is so prominently connected with anything as to be a figurative designation for it. — **epo-nym'ic** (-nīm'ik), adj. — **epo-nym'ous** (ē-pō-nīm-ūs), adj.

**ep-on'y-my** (ē-pō-n'y-mī), n. Derivation of the name of a race, tribe, etc., from an eponym.

**epo-poe'** (ē-pō-pē; -pē), n. Also **epo-poe'ia** (ē-pō-pē'ī-ā). [F. *épopee*, fr. Gr. *epopōia*, fr. *epos* song + *poiein* to make.] Epic poetry; also, an epic poem.

**epo-s** (ē-pō-s), n. [L. fr. Gr. *epos*.] Epic poetry; also, an epic poem.

**epi-son** (ē-pi-sōn or, esp. Brit., -sōn), n. [Gr. *epison* a mere e.] The fifth letter (E, e) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English short e (ē).

**epi-son salts or salt** (ē-pi'sōm). [From *Epson*, Eng.] A bitter colorless or white crystalline salt (magnesium sulfate heptahydrate,  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ ), having cathartic qualities.

**epu-ble** (ē-kwā-b'l; ē-kwā-d), adj. [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] 1. Uniform; not varying or changing; as, an *equable* style. 2. Even; tranquil; as, an *equable* temper. — **Syn.** See STABLE. — **epu-ble-ty** (-bīl'ē-tī), **epu-ble-ness**, n. — **epu-ble-ly** (-bīl'ē-ly), adv.

**equal** (ē'kwāl), adj. [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] 1. Exactly the same in measure, quantity, number, or degree; like in value, quality, status, or position. 2. *Archaic*. Characterized by justice; fair. 3. *Obs.* Uniform; equable. 4. *Level*. 5. Evenly balanced or proportioned. 6. Having competent power, abilities, or means. — **Syn.** See SAME. — **Ant.** Unequal. — n. One having the same or a similar age, rank, station, talents, strength, etc.; also, an equal quantity or number. — v. t. **1.** *EQUALED* (ē'kwāld) or **EQUALLED** (ē'kwāld) or **EQUALING** or **EQUAL-LING**. 1. *Archaic*. To make equal or equal to. 2. To be or become equal to; to match. 3. To recompense fully.

**equal-a-re-a**, adj. Designating or pertaining to a map projection of a global surface having in all parts correct representation of area (square mileage). Its central regions are shown in true shape, its outer regions

distorted, but with all areas of the same scale. The Mollweide and sinusoidal projections are equal-area projections.

**equal-i-tar-i-an** (ē-kwōl'ī-tār'ī-ān), adj. Asserting or promoting the view that men are equal, esp. politically or socially. — n. One who holds equalitarian views. — **equal-i-tar-i-an-ism** (-īz-m), n.

**equal-ty** (ē-kwōl'ē-tī), n.; pl. *EQUALITIES* (-tīz). Character or condition of being equal.

**Equality State**. Wyoming; — a nickname alluding to the fact that it was the first state in the United States to grant woman suffrage.

**equal-ize** (ē'kwōl'īz), v. t. 1. To make equal. 2. To make uniform or constant. — **equal-iz-a-tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -īz-ā'shūn), n.

**equal-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), n. 1. One that equalizes. 2. Elec. A conductor of low resistance joining points of equal potential in the armature windings of an electrical machine.

**equal-ly** (ē'kwōl'ē-ly), adv. In an equal manner or degree.

**equa-nim'i-ty** (ē'kwā-nīm'ē-tī; ē'kwā-nī), n. [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimis*, fr. *aequus* equal + *animus* mind.] Evenness of mind; calm temper; composure.

**Syn.** Equanimity, composure, sang-froid, phlegm mean self-possession or lack of perturbation. Equanimity suggests a habit of mind that repels all that disturbs, or that is liable to disturbance only under great strain; composure commonly implies the conquest of emotional or mental agitation but it may imply temperamental freedom from it; sang-froid implies great coolness and steadiness, especially under strain; phlegm implies more insensitiveness than any of the other terms and often suggests apathy rather than discipline or self-control.

**equal'er** (ē'kwā'tēr), v. t. [L. *aequare*, past part. of *aequare* to make equal, fr. *aequus* level, equal.] 1. To make equal, or to represent or express as equal. 2. To make such a correction in as will reduce to a common standard.

**equa-tion** (ē'kwā'shūn; -shūn), n. 1. Act or process of making, or state of being, equal; equilibrium. 2. Variation as in observation, judgment, or method, occasioned by the personal peculiarities of an individual; also, a correction or allowance made for such variation; in full *personal equation*. 3. *Math.* An expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being placed between them; as, a binomial equation, a quadratic equation. 4. *Chem.* An expression representing a chemical reaction quantitatively by means of chemical symbols, the formulas of the reacting substances being placed on the left, and those of the products on the right, of the sign = or →, which should be read "give," not "equal to."

**equa-tional sen'tence** (-dī). *Gram.* A sentence, as in Latin and Russian, in which subject and predicate are not linked by a verb (L. *apes mea* "Christus, Christ [is] my hope"; — called also *nominal sentence*).

**equa'tor** (ē'kwā'tēr), n. [LL. *aequator* one who equalizes.] 1. *Geog.* An imaginary great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, dividing the earth's surface into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. 2. *Astron.* The great circle (*celestial equator*) in which the plane of the earth's equator intersects the celestial sphere; — so called because, when the sun is crossing it, day and night are everywhere of equal length. 3. Any circle dividing the surface of a body into two equal and symmetrical parts, in the manner of the equator of a sphere.

**equa-to'ri-al** (ē'kwā-tō'ri-āl; -tō'), adj. a Of or pertaining to the equator or an equator. b Resembling conditions at the equator, esp. in climate; as, *equatorial* heat. — n. *Astron.* A telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles, one of them (the polar axis) parallel to the earth's axis.

**equer-ry** (ē'kwēr-i; ē'kwēr'ē), n.; pl. *-ries* (-īz). [F. *écurie* stable, fr. OF. *escurie*, confused with OF. *escuyer* squire.] The Eng. word has been influenced by the L. *equus* horse. 1. An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses. In England equerries are officers of the royal household. 2. A personal attendant upon one of the members of the British royal household.

**equ-es'tri-an** (ē'kwēs'trī-ān), adj. [L. *equeter*, fr. *equus* horseman, fr. the stem of *equus* horse.] 1. Of or pertaining to horses, horsemen, or horsemanship. 2. Being or riding on horseback; mounted. 3. Of, pert. to, or composed of knights. — n. One who rides on horseback.

**equ-es'tri-enne** (ē'kwēs'trī-ān), n. [F. *équestre* + F. fem. suffix *-enne*.] A female equestrian; a horsewoman.

**equi-** (ē'kwī-). [L. *aequus* equal.] A prefix, meaning *having equal, equally*, as in *equilibrium*, *equidistant*.

**equi-an-gu-lar** (-āng'ul-ēr), adj. Having equal angles.

**equi-dis-tance** (-dīs'tāns), n. Equal distance.

**equi-dis-tant** (-tānt), adj. Equally distant. — **equi-dis'tant-ly**, adv.

**equi-lat'er-al** (ē'kwī-lāt'ēr-āl), adj. [LL. *aequilateralis*, fr. *aequus* equal + *latus*, *lateralis*, side.] Having all sides equal. — n. A side exactly corresponding, or equal, to others; also, a figure of equal sides. See TRIANGLE, *Illustr.* — **equi-lat'er-al-ly**, adv.

**equi-l'brant** (ē'kwī-l'brānt), n. *Physics*. Any force or system of forces which is capable of balancing a given force or system of forces.

**equi-l'brate** (ē'kwī-l'brāt; ē'kwī-l'brāt), v. t. [LL. *aequilibrare* in equilibrium, fr. *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] 1. To balance, as two scales. 2. To be balanced with; to counterbalance. — **equi-l'bra-tion** (ē'kwī-l'brā'shūn; ē'kwī-l'brā-tī), n. — **equi-l'bra-tor** (-l'brā-tōr), n.

**equi-l'brist** (ē'kwī-l'brīst), n. [F. *équilibriste*.] One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as in ropedancing. — **equi-l'bris'tic** (-brīst'ik), adj.

opposing forces or actions, either *static*, as in the case of a body acted on by forces whose resultant is zero, or *dynamic*, as in a reversible chemical reaction when the velocities in both directions are equal. 2. A state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing influences, interests, etc.

**equi-ne** (ē'kwīn), adj. [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse.] Of, pertaining to, or like a horse. — n. A horse.

**equi-noc'tial** (ē'kwī-nōk'shāl; ē'kwī-), adj. 1. Pertaining to an equinox, or to a state or the time of equal day and night. 2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line. 3. Pertaining to the time when the sun passes the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial storm*, that is, one happening at or near the time of the equinox. — n. 1. The equinoctial circle. 2. An equinoctial storm.

**equinoctial circle or line**. The celestial equator. See EQUATOR, 2.



E'rie (ĕr'ē), n. See IRQUOIAN.



nance, abhorrence, or the like; *eschew*, once nearly equal to *avoid*, now implies avoidance for a moral or prudential reason.

**—n.** 1. Act of escaping, or fact of having escaped; evasion of injury or any evil; also, the means of escape. 2. Leakage or outflow, as of steam. 3. Mental relief from reality or routine; as, literature of *escape*. 4. *Bot.* A plant which has run wild from cultivation. — *adj.* 1. Of a nature to provide escape from reality; as, *escape literature*. 2. Providing a basis for evasion of a moral claim or responsibility; as, an *escape clause*. — **es-cap'ar** (ĕs-kăp'ar; -s-), *n.*

**escape mechanism.** *Psychol.* A mode of behavior or thinking adopted to evade unpleasant facts or responsibilities.

**es-cape-ment** (ĕs-kăp'mĕnt; -s-), *n.* 1. Rare. Act of escaping; escape; also, way of escape; vent. 2. A contrivance in a timepiece which controls the motion of the train of wheelwork and through which the energy of the weight or mainspring is delivered to the pendulum or balance; — so called because it allows a tooth to escape from a pallet at regular intervals. 3. In typewriters, the mechanism which controls movement of the carriage.

**es-cap'ism** (ĕs-kăp'iz'm; -s-), *n.* [Habitual diversion of the mind to purely imaginative activity or entertainment to escape from reality or routine. — **es-cap'ist** (-ist), *adj.* & *n.*

**es-ca-rol** (ĕs-kă-rôl; 70), *n.* [F.] = **ENDIVE**, 1. *Escarpment*, 2. (Deadbeat form).

**es-carp'** (ĕs-kărp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe*, fr. It. *scarpa*.] A scarp. — *v. t.* *Mil.* To make into, or furnish with, a scarp, or steep slope.

**es-carp'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. A long, high, steep face of rock; a long cliff. 2. *Mil.* Ground about a fortified place, cut away steeply to prevent hostile approach.

**-esce** (-ĕs). [L. *-escere*.] A suffix forming inchoative, or incentive, verbs, as in *convalesce*, *effervesce*.

**es-'cenc** (ĕs-'ĕns; -'ns) [L. *-escentia*.] A suffix of abstract nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-escent*, as in *convalescence*, *deliquescence*, *adolescence*.

**-es-cent** (ĕs-'ĕnt; -'nt). [L. *-escens*, *-escentis*, the pres. part. ending of Latin inchoative verbs.] An adjective suffix denoting *beginning*, *beginning to be*, *slightly*, as in *adolescent* (cf. *ADULT*).

**esch'a-lot** (ĕsh'ă-lot; ĕsh'ă-lô't), *n.* Shallot.

**esch'ar** (ĕsh'ă-r; -kĕr), *n.* [F. & L.; F. *eschare*, fr. L. *eschara*. See *SCAR*.] *Med.* A dry slough, crust, or scab.

**esch'ar.** Var. of *ESKIER*.

**es-cha-rot'ic** (ĕs-kă-rô't'ik), *adj.* & *n.* [L. *escharoticus*, fr. Gr. *escharotikos*.] *Med.* Cauteric

**es-cha-to'lo-gy** (ĕs-kă-tô-lô-jĕ), *n.* [Gr. *eschatos* the furthest, last + *-logia*.] *Theol.* The doctrine of the last or final things; as death, resurrection, immortality, judgement. — **es-cha-to-log'i-cal** (-tô-lô-j'kăl; ĕs-kă-tô-lô-), *adj.* — **es-cha-to'lo-gist** (-tô-lô-j'ist), *n.*

**es-choat'** (ĕs-'chô't), *n.* [OF. *eschote*, *eschoteit*, fr. *eschoir*, deriv. of L. *ex* out + *cadere* to fall.] *Law*. 1. In the English feudal law, the reversion of lands to the lord of the fee upon the failure of heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant. 2. Reversion of land to the crown, or to the state in the United States, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. 3. Escheated property; also, escheator. — *v. t.* *Law*. To revert, lapse, or pass by escheat. — *v. i.* To cause to escheat. — **es-choat'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *adj.*

**es-choat'age** (-ij), *n.* Right of taking by escheat.

**es-choat'** (ĕs-'chô't; -chŭ; 114), *v. t.* [OF. *eschuier*, *eschiver*, to shun, avoid, of Teut. origin.] To abstain from or shun as something wrong or distasteful. — **Syn.** See *ESCAPE*. — **es-choat'al** (ă-l), *n.*

**es-cort** (ĕs-kôrt'), *n.* [F. *escorte*, fr. It. *scorta* a guard or guide, fr. *scorgere* to discern, lead, deriv. of L. *ex* out, (route + *corrigere* to correct.)] 1. A body of persons (sold. armed soldiers) or an individual accompanying another or others for protection or as a mark of honor or courtesy. 2. A protective screen of warships or lighter planes, or a single ship or plane, attending upon one or more vulnerable craft for fending off enemy attack.

**es-cort'** (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* To accompany as escort. — **Syn.** See *ACCOMPANY*.

**escort carrier.** *Nav.* A small auxiliary aircraft carrier of about 4000 tons or a converted cargo hull or tanker with flight and hangar decks built on. In United States Navy classed as *CVE*; in navy slang, *jeep*.

**escort fighter.** An offensive fighter plane of great fuel capacity for escorting heavy bombers on raids.

**es-cri-toire** (ĕs-'krĭ-twâr', ĕs-'krĭ-twâr), *n.* [OF., fr. L.L. *scriptorium*. See *SCRIPTORIUM*.] A writing table or desk.

**es-crow'** (ĕs-'krô'; ĕs-'krô'), *n.* [OF. *escroie*, *escroue*, a roll of writings, bond. See *SCROLL*.] *Law*. A deed, bond, or other written engagement, delivered to a third person, to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the performance or fulfillment of some condition. The deposit of the escrow places it beyond the control of the grantor; but no title passes until the fulfillment of the condition.

**es-cu'do** (ĕs-'kŭ-dô; Sp. ĕs-'kŭ-dô), *n.* pl. -dos (-dôz; Sp. -thôz). [Sp. & Pk., lit., shield, fr. L. *scutum*.] Any of several formal gold or silver coins of Spanish countries. 2. (ĕs-'kŭ-dô', Pk. ĕs-'kŭ-dô') The gold monetary unit of Portugal, containing 100 centavos; also, an alloy coin of this value. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

**es-cu-lent** (ĕs-'kŭ-lĕnt), *adj.* & *n.* [L. *esculentus*, fr. *esca* food, fr. *edere* to eat.] Eatable; edible.

**es-cute'on** (ĕs-'kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [ONF. *eschuchon* (OF. *escucon*), deriv. of L. *scutum* shield.] 1. The surface, usually shield-shaped, on which armorial bearings are displayed. The ground of the escutcheon is called the *field* and its tincture is mentioned first in blazoning. The upper part is the *chief*, the lower part the *base*, and the sides *dexter* and *s sinister*, respectively on the right and left of the wearer of the shield. 2. *Arch. & Carp.* A shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the metal shield around a keyhole. 3. *Naut.* The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is displayed.

**Es-'dras** (ĕz-'drăs; -drăs), *n.* [Gr. *Esdras*.] A *Douay* Br. E. Ezra. His name is also given to the book of Nehemiah. b One of two books of the Apocrypha. See *BIBLE*.

**-es- (ĕs; -ĕs).** [OF. *-esia* fr. L. *-ensis*.] An adjective and noun suffix signifying: a) *Of, pertaining to, or originating in* (a certain place or country). b) *Native, inhabitant, or language* (of a certain place or country);

as, Japanese. c) *Peculiar literary style or diction* (of a certain person or type of publication); as, *journal-ese*.

**es'er-ine** (ĕs-'ĕr-ĕn; -ĭn), *n.* Also **es'er-in**. [F. *esérine*, fr. Tshi *aser*, prop. *ase*, bean.] = **PHYSOSTIGMINE**.

**es'ker** (ĕs-'kĕr), *n.* Also **es'kar** (-kĕr; -kĕr). [Ir. *eisicir* a ridge.] (*Geol.*) A narrow ridge or mound of gravelly and sandy drift, deposited by a subglacial stream.

**Es-'ki-mau'an, Es-'ki-mo'an** (ĕs-'kĭ-mô-'an), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Eskimos, or designating the linguistic family comprising the Eskimos and the Aleuts.

**Es-'ki-mo** (ĕs-'kĭ-mô), *n.*; pl. -mos (-môz) or -mo (-mô). [Dan., fr. name applied by the Algonquians to the tribes north of them.] 1. A member of a race whose main habitat is the arctic coasts of America and who are characterized by short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheekbones. 2. The language of the Eskimos.

**Eskimo dog.** A dog of a broad-chested, powerful breed native to Greenland and Labrador, having an outer coat of long, usually graying hair, and an under coat of soft wool, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges and for hunting.

**es'ne** (ĕz-'nĕ), *n.* [A.S.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a domestic slave of a certain class.

**es'o-phag'e-al, es'eo-phag'e-al** (ĕs'ô-fă-'ĕ-ăl; ĕs'ô-fă-'ĕ-ăl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the esophagus.

**es-soph'a-gus, es-soph'a-gus** (ĕs'ôf'ă-gŭs), *n.*; pl. -ci (-ĭ). [NL., fr. Gr. *oisophagga*, perh. fr. root of *oisô* I shall carry + *phagein* to eat.] *Anat. & Zool.* The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; the gullet. In man it is about nine inches long, and passes down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column. See *RUMINANT*, *ILLUSTR.*

**es-ter'ic** (ĕs-'ĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *esôterikos*, fr. *esôteros* inner.] 1. Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone; abstract; also, belonging to the circle initiated in such teachings. 2. Withheld from open avowal; private; as, an *esoteric* purpose.

**es-pal'ier** (ĕs-păl'ĭr), *n.* [F. deriv. of It. *spalla* shoulder.] *Hort.* A railing or trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat. b A plant or row of plants so trained. — *v. t.* To train on or as an espalier; to furnish with an espalier.

**es-par'to** (ĕs-par'tô), *n.*, or **esparto grass**. [Sp.] Either of two Spanish and Algerian grasses (*Stipa tenacissima* and *Lycium spartum*), of which cordage, shoes, baskets, paper, etc., are made.

**es-pe'cial** (ĕs-pĕsh'ăl; -ĭs), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *specialis*, fr. *species*. See *SPECIES*.] 1 Not general; special. 2. Distinguished among others of the same class as exceptional in degree. — **Syn.** See *SPECIAL*. — **es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**es-per'ance** (ĕs-'pĕr-ăns), *n.* [F. *espérance*, fr. L. *sperans*, pres. part. of *sperare*.] *Archae.* Hope, expectation.

**Es-po-ran'to** (ĕs-'pô-rănt'ĭo; răn'tô), *n.* An artificial language devised by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian, who adopted the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" (1887). The vocabulary is based on words common to the chief European languages, and sounds peculiar to any one language are dimmed. Cf. *Volapük*. — **Es-po-ran'tism** (-tĭzm), *n.* — **Es-po-ran'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

**es-p'ial** (ĕs-'pĭ-ăl), *n.* 1. Act of spying; observation. 2. *Obs.* A spy; a scout. 3. Discovery; notice.

**es'pie'gle** (ĕs-'pĭ-ĕ-glĕ), *adj.* [F.] Roushish; frolicsome.

**es'pié'gle-rie** (ĕs-'pĭ-ĕ-glĕ-'rĕ), *n.* [F.] Literally, a roushish trick; hence, roushishness; frolicsome.

**es-pi-o-nage** (ĕs-'pĭ-ŏ-nĭj; ĕs-'pĭ-ŏ-năj; ĕs-'pĭ-ŏ-nĭj; ĕs-'pĭ-ŏ-nĭj), *n.* [F. *espionnage*, fr. *espionner* to spy, fr. *espion* spy, fr. It. *spione*, aug. of *spina* spy.] The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies.

**es-pla-nado** (ĕs-'plă-năd'; năd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *spianata*, fr. *spianare* to level, fr. L. *explanare*. See *EXPLAIN*.] A clear level space, esp. one along a shore used for public walks or drives.

**es-pous'al** (ĕs-'pou-ăl; -ĭ), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., fr. L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* of espousal, fr. *sponsus*. See *ESPOUSE*.] 1. Act of espousing; marriage ceremony; a wedding; or, esp., in later times, a betrothal ceremony. 2. Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; adoption.

**es-pouse'** (ĕs-'pou-z'), *v. t.* [OF. *espouser*, fr. L. *sponsare* to betroth, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, past part. of *spondere* to promise solemnly.] 1. To take a spouse, to marry. 2. *Obs.* To betroth. 3. To make one's own; to take up the cause of; embrace. — **Syn.** See *ADOPT*. — **es-pous'er** (-pou-z'er), *n.*

**es'prit'** (ĕs-'prĕt'; ĕs-'prĕ), *n.* [F. See *SPIRIT*.] Spirit; cleverness accompanied with vivacity; sprightly wit.

**es'prit' do corps** (ă-ĕ kôr'), [F.] The common spirit pervading the members of a group. It implies enthusiasm, devotion, and jealous regard for the honor of the group.

**es-ry'** (ĕs-'rĭ), *v. t.*; **es-ryen'** (-pĭd); **es-ry'ing**. [OF. *espier*, of Teut. origin.] To catch sight of; descry.

**-esque** (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-esco*.] A suffix of adjectives and nouns, mostly from French and Italian, denoting *in the manner or style of*; *like*; as in *arabesque* (original meaning, after the manner of the Arabs). It is often added to the names of poets or artists, as in *Danteesque*.

**Es-qui-line** (ĕs-'kwĭ-lĭn), *n.* [L. *Equinus*, adj.] One of the seven hills of Rome. See *SEVEN HILLS*. — **Es-qui-line**, *adj.*

**Es-qui-mau** (ĕs-'kĭ-mô), *n.* pl. -MAUX (-mô; -môz). [F.] Var. of *ESKIMO*.

**es-quire'** (ĕs-'kwĭr'; -ĭs), *n.* [OF. *esquier*, *esquier*, fr. L. *scutarius* shield-bearer, fr. *scutum* shield.] 1. Orix., a shield-bearer; esp., in chivalry, a candidate for knighthood as attendant on a knight. 2. A man of the English rank of squire next below a knight. 3. *Archae.* A rural landed proprietor; a squire. 4. [cap.] A title of courtesy (usually abbr. to *Esq.*), now written after the surname with no title, such as *Mr.* or *Doctor*, prefixed. 5. A gentleman publicly escorting a lady. — *v. t.* 1. To raise to the rank of, or attend as, *esquire*. 2. To address as *Esquire*.

**ess** (ĕs), *n.*; pl. **esses** (ĕs-'ĕz; -ĭz). 1. The letter S, as, 2. Anything having the shape of the letter S.

**-ess** (-ĕs; -ĭs; 30). [OF. *-essa*, fr. LL. *-issa*, fr. Gr. *-issa*.] A suffix used to form feminine nouns, as in *patroness*.

**es-say'** (ĕs-'ăz'), *v. t.* [OF. *essayer*, *essayer*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, balance, fr. *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do.] 1. To test or try out; specif., to assay (metals). 2. To make an effort to perform; attempt; try. — **Syn.** See *ATTEMPT*. — **es-say'er** (-ĕr), *n.*



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**es-the-si-om'-o-ter, aes-the-si-om'-o-ter** (s-thē-si-om'-ē-tēr; -āl-, *n.* [*esthesis* (fr. Gr. *aisthēsis* sensation) + *-meter*].) An instrument for determining the distance by which two points, pressed against the skin, must be separated in order that they may be felt as separate.

**es-the-si-ae, aes-the-si-ae** (s-thē-si-ē), *n.* [*Esthetica*] Sensation; esp., admiring or aesthetic sensation.

**es-the-tic, aes-the-tic**, etc. *Vars.* of **AESTHETIC, AESTHETIC**, etc.

**es-ti-ma-bile** (s-ti-mā-b'lē), *adj.* 1. Capable of being estimated. 2. *Archaeol.* Valuable. 3. *Archaeol.* 3. *Worthy of esteem; deserving regard.*

**es-ti-ma-bile-ness, n.** — **es-ti-ma-bly** (-blē), *adv.*

**es-ti-ma-tion** (s-ti-māt), *v. t.* [*Estimatus*, past part. of *estimare*. See **ESTIMATE**.] 1. To fix, exp. roughly, or to calculate approximately, as the worth, size, or cost; also, to fix or calculate the worth, size, etc., of; as, to *estimate* the value of a gem or a printing job. 2. To form an opinion of; gauge; judge. — *v. i.* To make an estimate.

**Syn.** (1) Estimate, appraise, evaluate, value, rate, assess mean to judge a thing with respect to its worth. Estimate, the comprehensive term, implies a personal judgment the significance of which can only be made clear by the context; appraise strictly implies an intent to fix definitely and in the capacity of an expert the monetary worth of a thing, but is used of any critical judgment; evaluate suggests an attempt to arrive at a correct judgment of something's worth in other terms than those of money; value equals appraise in its strict sense without, however, implying expert opinion; rate adds to estimate the implication of fixing in the case of values; assess, literally to value for the purposes of taxes, implies, in extended use, a critical appraisal for the purpose of understanding, interpreting, etc.

(2) See **CALCULATE**.

(-māt), *n.* A result of estimating; specif.: a A judgment or opinion based on thought or research. b A rough or approximate calculation. c A statement of the amount for which certain work will be done by one who undertakes to do it.

— **es-ti-ma-tive** (-mā-tiv; -mā-tiv), *adj.* — **es-ti-ma-tor** (-mā-tēr), *n.*

**es-ti-ma-tion** (-mā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of estimating. 2. An estimate. 3. Judgment; opinion. 4. Esteem; respect; honor.

**es-tip'-u-late** (s-tip'-ū-lāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Exstipulate.

**es-ti-val, aes-ti-val** (s-ti-vāl; -s-ti-vāl; *in this and the following words aes- is pronounced es- by many, esp. in England*), *adj.* [*F.* *estival*, fr. *L.* *aestivalis*, fr. *aestivus*, fr. *aestas* heat, *aestas* summer.] Of or belonging to the summer; as, *estival* flowers.

**es-ti-vate, aes-ti-vate** (s-ti-vāt), *v. i.* 1. To spend the summer. 2. *Zool.* To pass the summer in a torpor. Cf. **HIBERNATE**. — **es-ti-va-tor, aes-ti-va-tor** (-vā-tēr), *n.*

**es-ti-va-tion, aes-ti-va-tion** (-vā-shūn), *n.* 1. State of animals, as certain snails, that estivate. 2. *Bot.* The arrangement of floral parts in a bud.

**Es-to-ni-an** (s-tō-nī-ān; 58), *n.* 1. A member of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in Estonia, formerly a Russian province, now a republic in the Soviet Union. 2. The language of the Estonians, highly inflected, and related to the Finnish and the Lapp. See **LANGUAGE**, **Tongues**. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Estonia, the Estonians, or their language.

**es-top'-pel** (s-tōp'-pēl), *v. t.* **ESTOPPEL** (ē-stōp); **es-top'-ping**. [*From AF. estopper and OF. estouper, estouppier*, fr. *L.* *stuppea* tow.] 1. To plug up; bar; stop up. 2. *Law*. To impede or bar by estoppel. 3. To prevent; prohibit. — **es-top'-page** (-tē), *n.*

**es-to per-se'-tu-a** (s-tō per-sē-tū-ā), [*L.*] May she (it) endure forever, — motto of Idaho.

**es-top-pel** (s-tōp'-pēl), *n.* [*OF. estouppail* bung.] An stopping; esp., *Law*, a bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of one's own previous action, by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined.

**es-to-vors** (s-tō-vōrs), *n. pl.* [*OF. estovier, catovior*, prop. an infin. meaning to be necessary.] *Law* Necessary supplies; esp.: a Wood allowed a tenant for fuel, repairs, etc. b Alimony allowed to a woman who has obtained a divorce.

**es-tra-di-ol** (s-trā-dī-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*oestrus* + *di-* + *-ol*.] *Biochem.* A crystalline estrogenic substance, obtained from the ovary, etc.

**es-tran'-ge** (s-trān'-jē; -jē), *v. t.*; **ES-TRAN-GE'** (-trān-jē); **ES-TRAN-GE'ING** (-trān-jing). [*OF. estrangier* to remove, fr. *estraneus* strange. See **STRANGE**.] 1. To take away or keep at a distance; as, to *estrange* oneself from social life. 2. To divert from its original use; to alienate. 3. To cause to become alienated; to separate by enmity or indifference. — **es-tran'-ge-ment**, *n.* — **es-tran'-ger** (-trān-jēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Estrange, alienate, disject, wean mean to cause one to break the tie. Estrange leaves further implies separation or divorce-ment with consequent indifference or hostility; alienate may or may not suggest separation but it always implies loss of affection or interest and, often, a diversion of that affection or interest to another; disject refers especially to groups from whom loyalty is expected and stresses the effects of alienation without separation, as in unrest, rebellion, etc.; wean implies separation from someone or something that has a strong hold upon one.

**es-tray'** (s-trā'-jē; -jē), *n.* [*AF.* See **STRAY**.] 1. *Law*. Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner. 2. Anything out of its normal place. — *v. t.* To stray.

**es-treat'** (s-trē-tē), *n.* [*OF. extraire*, fr. past part. of *extraire* to extract, fr. *L.* *extrahere*. See **EXTRACT**.] *Law*. A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original record, esp. of amercements or penalties. — *v. t.* 1. *Law*. To extract from the records of a court so as to enforce or prosecute. 2. To take by way of a levy, fine, etc.

**es-trin** (s-trīn), *v.* OF **OSTRIN**.

**es-trin-ol** (s-trīn-ōl; -ōl; s-trīn-ē), *n.* [*See OESTRUS*; *-ol*, 1.] A crystalline estrogenic phenol alcohol, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; theol. *Estriol* is now the preferred term.

**es-tro-gen** (s-trō-jēn; -jēn), *n.* [*See OESTRUS*; *-GEN*.] *Biochem.* Any oestrus-promoting substance, as the hormone estrone.

**es-tro-gen-ic** (s-trō-jēn'-ik), *adj.* *Biochem.* Promoting oestrus; of or pertaining to an oestrogen or oestrogen.

**es-trone** (s-trīn), *n.* [*See OESTRUS*; *-ONE*.] *Biochem.* A female hormone, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the stimulus changes characteristic of oestrus and induces growth of the female genital organs; — called also *oestrin*, *theol*.

**es-tro-nal** (s-trō-nāl; -āl), **es-tru-m** (s-trū-m), **es-trus** (-trūs), etc. *Vars.* of **OESTRUS**, **OESTRUS**, etc.

**es-tu-ary** (s-tū-ē-ri or, esp. *Brit.*, -ē-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-i-ē). [*L.* *aestuarium*, fr. *aestus* swell of the sea, tide.] A passage where the tide meets the river current: esp., an arm of the sea at the lower end of a

river; a fifth. — **es-tu-ar-i-al** (ē-sū'ā-rī'āl), **es-tu-a-rine** (ē-sū'ā-rīn; -rīn), **adj.**

**e-sū'ri-ent** (ē-sū'ri-ēnt), **adj.** [*L. esuriens*, pres. part. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; greedy. — **e-sū'ri-ence** (-ēns), **e-sū'ri-ent-ly** (-ēnt-lī), **adv.**

**-et** (ē-t; -y; -ō). [*OF. -et, -ete* (F. *-et, -ette*)] A noun suffix, occurring in diminutives from French; as, *illet*, *billet*. The diminutive force is often lost, esp. when the primitive is not in English; as, *hatchet*, *pocket*.

**ē-tā** (ē'tā; ē'tā), **n.** [*Gr. ēta*.] The seventh letter (H. η) of the Greek alphabet, a long, open vowel pronounced like Enk. *a* in *ale*.

**ē-tā-mine** (ē'tā-mēn), **n.** [*F. étamine*.] A light, loosely woven cotton or worsted fabric, used for dresses.

**ē-tape** (ē'tāp), **n.** [*F. fr. OF. estaple*.] 1. A public storehouse. 2. Supplies issued to troops on the march; also, a halting place, esp. for troops on the march; also, a day's march.

**et-er-a** (ē'tēr-ā; ē'tēr-ā). Also **et-er-a** (ē'tēr-ā). [*L. et* and *cetera* other things.] And others (of the like kind); and the rest; and so on, and so forth; — sometimes written as one word; usually abbreviated to *etc.* or *de.*

**etch** (ēč), **v. t.** [*D. etzen*, fr. G. *ätzen* to feed, corrode, etch, fr. MHG. *etschen*, causative of *essen* to eat.] To produce, as designs, on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by a corrosive; also, to etch such designs in, as a plate. — **v. t.** To practice etching. — **etch'er**, **n.**

**etch'ing** (ēč'ing), **n.** 1. The act of an etcher. 2. The art of producing pictures or designs by means of etched plates. 3. The design produced on, or the impression taken in ink from, an etched plate.

**ē-tē-o-les** (ē'tē-ō-lēs), **n.** [*L., fr. Gr. Eteokles*.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBANS.

**e-ter-nal** (ē-tūr'nāl; -nāl), **adj.** [*OF. Eternel*, fr. *L. aeternus*, fr. *aeternus*. See ETERNITY.] Of infinite duration; everlasting; — **v. t.** **3** Possid or existing at all times; immutable. 4. Timeless. 5. Con-founded; also, constantly and tirelessly used, repeated, etc.; as, *his eternal complaints*. — **n.** 1. *1* *cap.* with *the* God. 2. *pl.* Eternal things. — **e-ter-nal-ly**, **adv.** — **e-ter-nal-ness**, **n.**

**Eternal City**, the. Rome.

**e-ter-ne** (ē-tēr'nē), **adj.** [*OF. fr. L. aeternus*, for *aeviternus*, fr. *aevum* age.] Archaic. Eternal.

**e-ter-ni-ty** (ē-tūr'nī-tī), **n.** **pl.** -ties (-tīz) [*OF. eternité*, fr. *L. aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus*.] 1. Infinite duration; eternal existence. 2. The state after death; esp., immortality. 3. An endless or immeasurable time.

**e-ter-ni-ze** (ē-tūr'nī-zē; also, *esp. formerly*, ē'tēr-), **v. t.** 1. To make eternal; also, to prolong indefinitely. 2. To make forever famous; to immortalize. — **e-ter-ni-za-tion** (ē-tūr'nī-zā'shun; -nī-zā'), **n.**

**e-tē-sian** (ē'tē-zhān; -zān), **adj.** [*L. eteasie*, *pl.*, periodic winds, fr. Gr. *eteasai*, fr. *etos* year.] *Often cap.* Periodical; annual; — applied to certain Mediterranean winds.

**eth** (ēth). Var. of *ēth*.

**eth** (ēth; -y; -ō). [*AS. -eth, -ath, -th*.] Archaic. The Middle English ending of the present indicative third person singular; as, *knoweth*, *thinketh*.

**-eth**. A suffix of ordinal numbers. See NUMBER, Table.

**eth-ane** (ēth'ān), **n.** [From *LITER 1*.] Chem. A gaseous hydrocarbon, CH<sub>4</sub>, occurring in natural gas and (in small amounts) in coal gas. It burns with a pale flame.

**eth-yl-mol** (ēth'ōl-mōl; -mōl), **n.** [*ethane* + *-ol*, 1.] Chem. Ethyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.

**ether** (ēthēr), **n.** [*L. aether*, fr. Gr. *aithēr*.] 1. Also **ae'ther** (ē'tēr). The upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill them. 2. Chem. a volatile, inflammable liquid, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)O, of a characteristic aromatic odor, obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulfuric acid. It is used as a solvent and anesthetic; — called **specif.** **ethyl ether**. **b** Any of a class of compounds of which ordinary ether is the type. 3. *Physics*. A medium postulated in the undulatory theory of light as permeating all space, and as transmitting transverse waves.

**e-thē-re-al** (ē-thēr-ē-āl), **adj.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ether, esp. the upper regions; hence, celestial, spiritlike, airy, tenuous, etc.; — often implying delicacy or spirituality. 2. Chem. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling ether or an ether; as, an **ethereal** solution. — **e-thē-re-al-ty** (-āl-tī), **n.** — **e-thē-re-al-ly**, **adv.** — **e-thē-re-al-ness**, **n.** — **e-thē-re-ous** (-ūs), **adj.**

**e-thē-re-al-ize** (-īz), **v. t.** To render ethereal.

**e-thēr-i-fy** (ē-thēr-ī-fī; ē'tēr-), **v. t.** **1** *-fied* (-fīd); *-i-fy'ing*. To convert into ether or an ether. — **e-thēr-i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shun), **n.**

**e-thēr-ize** (ē'tēr-īz), **v. t.** 1. To etherify. 2. To treat or anesthetize with ether, as by inhalation. — **e-thēr-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shun; -ī-zā'), **n.** — **e-thēr-iz'er** (-īz'er), **n.**

**eth-ic** (ēth'ik), **n.** [*F. éthique*, fr. *L. ethica*.] See ETHICAL.] Ethics; also, an ethical system. — **adj.** Moral.

**eth'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), **adj.** [*L. ethicus*, fr. Gr. *ēthikos*, fr. *ēthos* custom, usage, character.] 1. Of or relating to moral action, motive, or character; also, treating of morals, morality, or ethics. 2. Conforming to professional standards of conduct. — **Syn.** See MORAL. — **eth'i-cal-ly** (-kāl-lī), **adv.** — **eth'i-cal-ness**, **n.**

**eth'i-dae** (ēth'ī-dē), **v. t.** To make ethical; to consider as an ethical being or in ethical relations.

**eth'ics** (ēth'iks), **n.**; see -ics. 1. A treatise on morals. 2. The science of moral duty; broadly, the science of ideal human character. 3. Moral principles, quality, or practice.

**E-thi-op** (ē'thī-ōp; 58). **E-thi-ope** (-ōp), **n.** & **adj.** [*L. Aethiops*, fr. Gr. *Aithiops*, appar. fr. *aithien* to burn + *ōps* face.] Ethiopian.

**E-thi-op-i-an** (-ōp-i-ān; 58), **adj.** Of or pertaining to Ethiopia (see *Gas*), or the Ethiopians, or the Ethiopian race. — **n.** 1. A native of Ethiopia, esp. of the modern kingdom (Abyssinia). 2. *Ethiopol*. A member of one of the former five divisions of mankind, the **Ethiopian** race, which includes the Negro and Negrito peoples of Africa. 3. A Negro; a blackamoor.

**E-thi-op-ic** (-ōp-ik; -ōp-ik), **adj.** 1. Ethiopian. 2. Designating, or relating to, the language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia. — **n.** The Ethiopian language. See LANGUAGE, Table.

**eth-moid** (ēth'moid), **adj.** [*Gr. ethmoidēs* like a sieve, fr. *ēthmos* sieve + *eidōs* form.] Designating one or more bones forming part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. — **n.** An ethmoid bone. — **eth-moid'al** (ēth'moid'al; -d'al), **adj.**

**eth'narch** (ēth'nārk), **n.** [*Gr. ethnarchēs*, fr. *ethnos* nation + *archos*.] The governor of a province or people.

**eth'narch-y** (-nārk-ī), **n.** **pl.** -NARCHIES (-kīz). The dominion of an ethnarch, or his office or rank.

**eth'nic** (ēth'nīk), **adj.** Also **eth'nī-cal** (-nī-kāl). [*L. ethnicus*, fr. Gr. *ēthnikos*, fr. *ethnos* nation, (ecles.) *ta ethnē* the nations, heathens, gentiles.] 1. Neither Jewish nor Christian; pagan. 2. Of, pertaining to, or designating races or groups of races discriminated on the basis of common traits, customs, etc.; ethnological; as, the **ethnic** divisions of mankind. — **eth'nī-cal-ly**, **adv.**

**eth'no-** (ēth'nō-), **ethn-**. [*Gr. ethnos* nation.] A combining form meaning race, peoples, as in **eth-no-con'tric**, **eth-no-graph-ic** (see -GRAPHIC, -GRAPHY).

**eth-nog'e-ny** (ēth'nōg'ē-nī), **n.** [*ethno* + *-geny*.] The genesis of races or the branch of ethnology treating of this.

**eth-nog-ra-phy** (ēth'nōg'rā-fī), **n.** [*ethno* + *-graphy*.] Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology. — **eth-nog-ra-pher** (-fēr), **n.** — **eth-nog-rāph-ic** (ēth'nōg'rāf'ik), **eth-nog-rāph-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), **adj.** — **eth-nog-rāph-ic-al-ly**, **adv.**

**eth-nol'o-gy** (ēth'nōl'ō-jī), **n.** [*ethno* + *-logy*.] The science that treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution, relations, and peculiarities. — **eth-nol'og-ic** (ēth'nōl'ōj'ik), **eth-nol'og-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), **adj.** — **eth-nol'og-ic-al-ly**, **adv.** — **eth-nol'og-ic-al-ness** (-ī-kāl-ness), **n.**

**ē-thos** (ē'thōs), **n.** [*L., fr. Gr. ēthos* character.] 1. The moral, ideal, or universal element in a work of art as distinguished from that which is emotional in its appeal or subjective. Cf. *PATHOS*. 2. The distinguishing character or tone of a racial, religious, social, or other group.

**eth'yl** (ēth'yl), **n.** [*ether* + *-yl*.] 1. A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, or C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>. 2. *Cap.* A trade-mark for an antiknock compound used in motor fuel. The active antiknock constituent of the compound is lead.

**ethyl acetate**. Chem. A colorless liquid, CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, of agreeable odor, made by the interaction of ethyl alcohol, sodium acetate, and sulfuric acid. It is used in flavoring, in organic synthesis, as a solvent, etc.

**ethyl alcohol**. Ordinary alcohol. See ALCOHOL.

**ethyl-ate** (ēth'yl-āt), **v. t.** To treat, as alcohol, so as to cause the introduction of one or more ethyl groups (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>). — **ethyl-a-tion** (-lā'shun), **n.**

**ethyl-ene** (ēth'yl-ēn), **n.** [From *ETHYL*.] Chem. A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, or C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, forming an ingredient of coal gas, and obtained in other ways, as by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid on alcohol. It forms an explosive mixture with air.

**ethylene glycol**. Chem. = GLYCOL **a**.

**ethyl ether**. See *LITER 2*, **a**.

**ethyl'ic** (ēth'yl'ik), **adj.** Pertaining to, derived from, or containing ethyl, as, an **ethyl-ic** ester.

**eth'o-late** (ēth'ō-lāt), **v. t.** & *i.* [*F. étaler*, fr. *étale*, fr. *L. stipula*, stipula, stubble.] To bleach, as by exclusion of sunlight; to bleach; esp., of plants. — **eth'o-lat-ion** (-lā'shun), **n.**

**eth'i-ol'o-gy**, **eth'i-ol'o-gy** (ēth'ī-ōl'ō-jī), **n.** [*L. aetiology*, fr. Gr. *aetiology*, fr. *aithra* cause + *logos* description.] 1. The science, doctrine, or demonstration of causes; esp., the investigation of the causes of any disease. 2. The assignment of a cause or reason; as, the **etiology** of a custom. — **eth'i-ol'og-ic-al**, **eth'i-ol'og-ic-al** (-ōl'ōj'ikāl), **adj.** — **eth'i-ol'og-ic-al-ly**, **adv.** — **eth'i-ol'og-ist** (-ōl'ōj'ist), **n.**

**eth'iquette** (ēth'ī-kēt; or, *esp. Brit.*, ē't'ī-kēt), **n.** [*F. étiquette*. See TICKET.] The forms required by good breeding, social conventions, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life; the rules of decorum. — **Syn.** See DECORUM.

**ē'tna** (ē'tnā), **n.** [From *Mt. Etna*.] A vessel for heating liquids, consisting of a cup fixed in a saucer of alcohol.

**E-to-ni-an** (ē-tō'nī-ān; 58), **n.** A student or former student of Eton College, England. — **E-to-ni-an**, **adj.**

**E-ton jack'et** or **coat** (ē'tn-). A short jacket, open at the front, and cut square at the hips, of a pattern originally worn by students at Eton College. The student's jacket is worn with a large stiff turnover collar (Eton collar).

**E-tru'ri-an** (ē-trū'rī-ān), **n.** & **adj.** Etruscan.

**E-tru's-can** (ē-trū's-kān), **adj.** [*L. Etruscus*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Etruria, its inhabitants, art, language, or civilization. — **n.** A native of Etruria; also, the language (of unknown affinities) of the Etruscans.

**-ette** (-ēt). [*F. -ette*, fem. of *-et*.] A diminutive suffix found in nouns of recent borrowing from the French (*cigarette*, *statuette*), often with loss of the diminutive force. The suffix is also added to English words to form diminutives (as *wagonette*), feminine nouns (as *farmerette*), and trade names of imitation materials (as *satinettes*).

**et'tle** (ē'tl), **n.** [*ON. etla*.] Scot. An endeavor; intent.

**et'ut**, **Brut'el** (ē'tū brū'ēt). [*L.*] Thou also, Brutus; — words attributed to Julius Caesar when he saw his friend Brutus among his assassins. Hence, a charge of treachery against one's intimate friend.

**ē'tude** (ē'tūd; ē'tūd), **n.** [*F. See STUDY*.] A study; spec., *Musie*, a piece for practice of some special point of technique; also, an instrumental composition built upon a single technical motive but played for its artistic value.

**ē-tu'le** (ē'tū-lē; ē'tū-lē), **n.** [*F. étui*.] A case for small articles, esp. toilet articles.

**et'y-mol'o-gist** (ē'tī-mōl'ō-jist), **n.** One versed in etymology.

**et'y-mol'o-gize** (-īz), **v. t.** & *i.* To seek or formulate an etymology for; to study or formulate etymologies.

**et'y-mol'o-gy** (ē'tī-mōl'ō-jī), **n.** **pl.** -gies (-jīz). [*F. étymologie*, fr. *L.*, fr. Gr. *etymologia*. See ETYMON; LOGY.] 1. The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis into elements, by pointing out the root or primitive upon which it is based, or by referring it to an earlier form in its parent language; also, an account setting forth such origin or derivation. 2. The branch of philology concerned with etymologies. — **et'y-mol'og-ic-al** (-mōl'ōj'ikāl), **adj.** — **et'y-mol'og-ic-al-ly**, **adv.**

**et'y-mon** (ē'tī-mōn), **n.**; **pl.** -mons (-mōnz), **ETYMA** (-mā), [*L.*, fr. Gr. *etymon* the literal sense of a word according to its origin, an *etymon*, fr. *etymos* true, real.] A primitive or root word.

**Et'zel** (ē'tsēl), **n.** [*G.*] In German legend, a character, esp. a wise king, representing the historical Attila.

**eu-** (ū-). [*Gr eu* well, orig. neut. of *eue* good.] A prefix meaning good, *advantageous*; — the opposite of *dys-*.



**eu-caine'** (ū-kān'), *n.* [*eu-* + *cocaine*.] Either of two synthetic alkaloids derived from piperidine, a *eucaine*,  $C_{12}H_{19}NO_4$ , or *β-eucaine*,  $C_{12}H_{19}NO_4$ . The hydrochlorides have been used as local anesthetics.

**eu-ca-lypt'** (ū-kā-līpt'), *n.* *Eucalyptus*. — **eu-ca-lyp'tic'** (ū-kā-līpt'ik), *adj.*

**eu-ca-lyp'tole** (ū-kā-līpt'ōl), *eu-ca-lyp'tol* (ū-kā-līpt'ōl), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *L. oleum oil*.] Cineol.

**eu-ca-lyp'tus** (ū-kā-līpt'us), *n.* *pl.* *EUCALYPTI* (-tī), *EUCALYPTUSES* (-tūs-ēr, -lā). [*NL., fr. ev. + Gr. kalyptos covered*, alluding to the covering of the buds.] Any of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of Australian trees (rarely shrubs) of the myrtle family, most of which are important timber trees and some of which secrete resinous gums, whence the alternative name *gum tree* or *gum* (as, *blue gum*, *gray gum*, etc.; see *GUM*, *n.*, § 3). An essential oil (*eucalyptus oil*) is derived from the leaves of any of numerous species of *Eucalyptus*.

**eu-char-is** (ū-kā-rīs), *n.* [*NL., fr. LL. eucharis agreeable*, *fr. Gr. eucharis*] Any of a small genus (*Eucharis*) of South American herbs of the amaryllis family, bearing white bell-shaped flowers.

**Eu-char-ist** (ū-kā-rīst), *n.* [*OF. eucariste*, *fr. LL. eucharistia*, *fr. Gr. eucharistia*, deriv. of *eu* + *charizesthai* to show favor, *fr. charis favor*, thanks.] 1. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, hence a. Any of various Christian rites in which bread and wine are consecrated and distributed at the Communion. b. The consecrated elements of bread and wine. 2. *Christian Science*. Spiritual communion with the Lord. *Mary Baker Eddy*. — **Eu-char-ist'ic** (-rīst'ik), **Eu-char-ist'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.*

**eu-chire** (ū-kīr), *n.* A card game played with a reduced pack and having for its right bower, or highest card, the knave of trumps and for its left bower, or next highest card, the other knave of the same color. See *FIVE HUNDRED*. b. The defeat of the trump-making side by winning three tricks. — *v. t.*; **eu-chir'd** (-kīrd); **eu-chir'ing** (-kīr'ing). To cause the euche of; hence, *slang*, to defeat in any scheme.

**eu-chro-ma-tin** (ū-krō-mā-tīn), *n.* [*eu-* + *chromatin*.] *Biol.* Weakly staining chromatin regarded as largely made up of genes. Cf. *ΠΕΤΕΧΟΧΡΟΜΑΤΙΝ*. — **eu-chro-ma-tic** (ū-krō-mā-t'ik), *adj.*

**eu-chro-mo-some** (ū-krō-mō-sōm), *n.* *Biol.* A somatic chromosome; — opposed to *heterochromosome*.

**eu-clas** (ū-kās), *n.* [*eu-* + *Gr. klasis a breaking*.] A brittle silicate of beryllium and aluminum,  $HBeAlSiO_5$ , occurring in yellow, green, or blue prismatic crystals.

**Eu-clid** (ū-kīld), *n.* A Greek geometer of about 300 B.C.; also, his treatise on geometry (*Euclid's Elements*), and, hence, the principles of Euclidean geometry in general. — **Eu-clid'i-an** (ī-dān), *adj.* Of or pert. to Euclid or the geometry of Euclid; esp. *Geom.*, adopting Euclid's assumptions with respect to space.

**eu-dae-mon** (ū-dē-mōn), *n.* Also **eu-dē-mon**. [*eu-* + *Gr. daimōn one's daemon*.] A good spirit, a daemon.

**eu-dae-mōn'ia** (ū-dē-mōn'ī-ā), *n.* [*fr. eudaimonia*.] Well-being; happiness, esp., in Aristotle's use, felicity resulting from life of activity in accordance with reason. — **eu-dae-mon'ic** (mōn'ik), **eu-dae-mon'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.*

**eu-dae-mōn-ism** (ū-dē-mōn'iz-m), *n.* [*Gr. eudaimonismos a thinking happy*, *fr. eudaimōn blessed with a good genius*, happy. See *LU-*; *DEMŌN*.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being. Cf. *HEPIONISM*. — **eu-dae-mōn-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **eu-dae-mōn-ist'ic** (-ist'ik), **eu-dae-mōn-ist'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **eu-dae-mōn-ist'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-di-om'e-ter** (ū-dī-om'ē-tēr), *n.* [*fr. eudia fair*, clear weather, *fr. euidios fine*, clear + *-meter*.] An instrument, usually a finely graduated and calibrated tube, for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases; — formerly used to determine the purity of the air. — **eu-di-om'e-tric** (ū-dī-om'ē-tr'ik), **eu-di-om'e-tr'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **eu-di-om'e-tr'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-gen'i-o** (ū-jēn'ī-ō), **eu-gen'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* [*Gr. eugenēs well-born*.] Pertaining to eugenics or to the production of good offspring, also, born of sound or fit parents. Cf. *DYSGENIC*. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-gen'ic** (-tīk), *n.*; see *-ics*. The science which deals with influences that improve inborn or hereditary qualities of a race or breed, esp. of the human race. — **eu-gen'i-cist** (ū-jēn'ī-sīst), **eu-gen'ist** (ū-jēn'īst), *n.*

**eu-ge-nol** (ū-jēn'ōl; -nōl), *n.* [*Eugenin*, the genus to which the clove belongs + *-ol*.] A colorless aromatic liquid,  $C_{15}H_{12}O_4$ , found in oil of cloves, and in some other oils.

**eu-he-mer-ism** (ū-hē-mēr'iz-m; ū-hēm'ēr-), *n.* [*L. Euhemerus*, *fr. Gr. Euhēmeros*, a Sicilian philosopher, about 300 B.C.] The theory, held by Euhemerus, that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals; hence, interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical personages and events. — **eu-he-mer-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **eu-he-mer-ist'ic** (-ist'ik), *adj.* — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **eu-he-mer-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*

**eu-lo-gi-a** (ū-lō-jī-ā), *n.* [*LL., fr. Gr. eulogia*. See *EULOGY*.] Bread blessed but not consecrated, and distributed in small pieces to the congregation at the end of Mass.

**eu-lo-gist** (ū-lō-jīst), *n.* One who eulogizes; a panegyrist.

**eu-lo-gis'tic** (-jīst'ik), **eu-lo-gis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Of pertaining to, or characterized by eulogy, laudatory. Cf. *DYSLOGISTIC*. — **eu-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-lo-gi-um** (ū-lō-jī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* *EULOGIUMS* (-fīmz), *EULOGIA* (-ā). A eulogy.

**eu-lo-gize** (ū-lō-jīz), *v. t.* To speak or write in high praise of; extol. — *Syn.* Extol, acclaim, praise, laud. — **eu-lo-giz'er** (-jīz'ēr), *n.*

**eu-ly-gin** (ū-lī-jīn), *n.*; *pl.* *-tines* (-tīz). [*Gr. eulogia*, *fr. eu well* + *legōin* to speak.] A discourse, esp. a set oration, in commendation of someone or something, as of the character and services of a deceased person; also, high praise; laudation. — *Syn.* See *ENCOMIUM*.

**Eu-men'i-dēs** (ū-mēn'ī-dēs), *n.* *pl.* [*L., fr. Gr. Eumenides*, lit., *gracious ones*.] The Erinyes; — a euphemistic name.

**eu-nuch** (ū-nūk), *n.* [*L. eunuchus*, *fr. Gr. eunouchos*, prop., guarding the couch, *fr. eunō couch* + *echein* to keep.] A castrated male person, originally one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as a chamberlain.

**eu-on'y-mus** (ū-on'ī-mūs), *n.* *Evonymus*.

**eu-pa-tri-um** (ū-pā-trī-ŭm; 70), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. eupatorium* hemp agrimony, *fr. Eupator*, king of Pontus.] Any of a genus (*Eupatorium*) of herbs of the aster family, that includes boneset, joe-pye weed, etc.; esp., any cultivated variety, as the mistflower (*E. coelestinum*).

**eu-pa-tri'd** (ū-pā-trī'd; ū-pā-trī'd), *n.* [*Gr. Eupatrides*, *fr. eu well* + *pater* father.] [*also cap.*] One of the Eupatridæ. — **eu-pa-tri'd, eu-pa-tri'd-ae** (ū-pā-trī'd-ē), *n.* *pl.* [*Gr. eupatridai*, *pl. of eupatrides*.] [*often cap.*] The hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens

and other states of Greece, who in early times exclusively made and administered the law.

**eu-pep'sia** (ū-pēp'shā; -sī-ā; 103), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. eupepsia*. See *EU-*; *DYSPEPSIA*.] Good digestion.

**eu-pep'tic** (ū-pēp'tīk), *adj.* Of, produced by, or having good digestion.

**eu-phe-mism** (ū-fē-mīz-m), *n.* [*Gr. euphēmos*, *fr. euphēmōs* to use words of a good omen, *fr. eu well* + *phānai* to speak.] The substitution of an inoffensive or mild expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant; also, the expression so substituted, as "passing away" for "dying" — **eu-phe-mist** (-mīst), *n.* — **eu-phe-mis'tic** (-mīst'ik), **eu-phe-mis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **eu-phe-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-phe-mize** (-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To express by a euphemism; to make use of euphemisms. — **eu-phe-miz'er** (-mīz'ēr), *n.*

**eu-pho-n'ic** (ū-fō-n'ik), **eu-pho-n'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to euphony, in accordance with the laws of euphony. — **eu-pho-n'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **eu-pho-n'i-cal-ness, *n.***

**eu-pho-ni-ous** (ū-fō-nī-ŭs), *adj.* Pleasing in sound; smooth-sounding. — **eu-pho-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **eu-pho-ni-ous-ness, *n.***

**eu-pho-ni-um** (ū-fō-nī-ŭm), *n.* [*NL.* See *EUPHONY*.] A band instrument, similar to the baritone, but with a larger bore, giving a broader, mellower tone.

**eu-pho-nize** (ū-fō-nīz), *v. t.* To make euphonic.

**eu-pho-ny** (-nī), *n.*; *pl.* *-nies* (-nīz). [*LL. euphonia*, *fr. Gr. euphōnia*, *fr. euphōnos* sweet-voiced, *fr. eu well* + *phōnē* sound, voice.] 1. Pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words so formed and combined as to please the ear. — opposed to *cacophony*. 2. *Phonet.* Tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in combinative changes, probably due to increased speed of utterance and cleavage of effort rather than to a striving after a pleasing effect, as once supposed.

**eu-phor'bi-a** (ū-fōr'bī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *EUPHORBIAE* (-āz). [*NL., fr. L. euphorbia* an African plant, *fr. Gr. euphorbia*; after *Euphorbus*, a Greek physician.] Any of the spurge, or cactuslike plants, constituting a large genus (*Euphorbia*) chiefly of South African arid regions.

**eu-phor'bi-aceous** (-āsh'ŭs), *adj.* Belonging to the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*). See *SPURGE*.

**eu-pho-ri-a** (ū-fō-rī-ā; 70), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr., fr. eu well* + *pherein* to bear.] *Psychol.* A sense of well-being and buoyancy. — **eu-phor'ic** (-fōr'ik), *adj.* & *n.*

**eu-phra-sy** (ū-fōr'sī), *n.* [*ML. euphrasia*, *fr. Gr. euphrasia* delight, deriv. of *eu well* + *phrōn* heart, mind.] 'The eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis*.

**Eu-phros'y-ne** (ū-frōs'ī-nē; -frōz'ī-nō), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Euphrosynē*.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Graces. See *GRACE*, *n.*, 11.

**eu-phu-ism** (ū-fū-iz-m), *n.* 1. The affected style of conversation and writing fashionable in the Elizabethan age, and marked by antithesis, alliteration, farfetched similes, and other signs of an effort after elegance; — from *Euphuus*, a prose work by John Lyly. 2. Artificial elegance of language; high flown diction. — **eu-phu-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **eu-phu-ist'ic** (-ist'ik), **eu-phu-ist'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **eu-phu-ist'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**eu-plas'tic** (ū-plās'tīk), *adj.* [*eu-* + *-plastic*.] *Physiol.* Having the capacity of becoming organized readily, adapted to the formation of tissue. — *n.* A euplastic substance.

**eup-ne'a**, **eup-noe'a** (ū-nō-ē-ā), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. eupnoia easy breathing*, *fr. eu well* + *pnōin* to breathe.] *Physiol.* Normal respiration. Cf. *DYS-PNEA*, *HYPER-PNEA*.

**Eur-a-sian** (ūr-ā'shān, -shān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Europe and Asia as a whole (*Eurasia*) or the Eurasians. — *n.* A person of mixed European and Asiatic (especially Indian) descent.

**eu-re'ka** (ū-rē-kā), *interj.* [*Gr. heurēka*.] "I have found (it)"; — the exclamation attributed to Archimedes upon discovering a method of determining the purity of gold and now expressing triumph over a discovery. It is the motto of the State of California.

**eu-ryth'mic** (ū-rīth'mīk; -rīth'mīk), **eu-ryth'my**, etc. Vars. of *EURYTHMIC*, etc.

**Eu-ro-cy'lī-don** (ū-rōk'ī-lī-dōn), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. euroklydōn* (*Acta* xxvii. 14)] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean.

**Eu-ro-pa** (ū-rō-pā), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Eurōpē*] *Gr. Myth.* A Phoenician princess, whom Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried off, swimming with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpelion.

**Eu-ro-pe'an** (ū-rō-pē-ān; *Brit. also yōr'pā*), *adj.* Of or pert. to Europe or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe; loosely, a person of European descent.

**European corn borer**. See *CORN BORER*.

**Eu-ro-pe'an-ize** (ū-rō-pē-ān-īz), *v. t.* To cause to become like Europeans or habituated to European usages.

**European plan**. In hotels, a plan by which lodging and service only are engaged by guests, and meals are taken at their option; — contrasted with *American plan*.

**European Recovery Program**. = *MARSHALL PLAN*. Abbr. *ERP*.

**eu-ro-pi-um** (ū-rō-pī-ŭm), *n.* [*NL., fr. Europe*] *Chem.* A metallic element, one of the rare earth metals, discovered spectroscopically in 1866. Symbol, *Eu*; at. no., 63; at. wt., 152.0.

**Eu-rus** (ū-rūs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Euros*] The southeast wind.

**eu-ry'** (ū-rī). [*Gr. eurys*.] A combining form meaning wide, broad, as in *eu-ry-copal'ic*, *eu-ryg-nath'ic*, *eu-ry-prog-na-thous*.

**Eu-ryd'i-co** (ū-rīd'ī-sō), *n.* See *EURYPUS*.

**eu-ryp'ter-id** (ū-rīp'tēr-īd), *n.* [*Ornith.* + *Gr. pteron* wing.] Any of an order (Eurypterida) of aquatic, exclusively Paleozoic arthropods, related to the arachnids and especially to the king crabs. Individuals of one genus (*Pterygotus*) sometimes exceeded six feet in length and are the largest known arthropods. — **eu-ryp'ter-id, adj.**

**eu-ryth'mics**, **eu-ryth'mics** (ū-rīth'mīks; -rīth'mīks), *n.*; see *-ics*. The art of harmonious and expressive bodily movement; specif., a type of dancing based on musical patterns and used in the study of musical rhythm, phrasing, etc.

**eu-ryth'my**, **eu-ryth'my** (ū-rīth'mī; -rīth'mī), *n.* [*L. eurythmia*, *fr. Gr. eurythmia*, *fr. eu well* + *rhythmos* rhythm, measure, symphony.] Harmonious proportion or movement. — **eu-ryth'mic**, **eu-ryth'mic** (-mīk), **eu-ryth'mi-cal** (-mī-kāl), *adj.*

**eu-sol** (ū-sōl; -sōl), *n.* [*eu-* + *solution*.] An antiseptic solution containing 0.5 per cent of bichloroacetic acid.

**Eu-sta-chi-an tube** (ū-stā-kī-ān), [*After Bartolommeo Eustachio*, It. physician (d. 1574).] A tube connecting the middle ear with the



nasopharynx and equalizing air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane. See EAR, n., 1.

**eu-tec'tic** (ū-tēk'tik), *adj.* [Gr. *eutēktos* easily melted, fr. *eu* well + *tēktō* to melt.] Of maximum fusibility; — of an alloy or solution having the lowest melting point possible with its components; hence, designating or pertaining to such an alloy or solution or its melting or freezing point. *n.* A eutectic alloy or solution.

**eu-tec'toid** (ū-tēk'toid), *adj.* [Eutectic + -oid.] Like a eutectic. *n.* A eutectoid alloy, esp. pearlite.

**Euter-pe** (ē-tūr'pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Euterpe*.] The Muse of music. See MUSE, n., 1.

**eu-tha-na'si-a** (ū-thā-nā'sh'ā: zhōd; -zī-d), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *euthanasia*, fr. *eu* well + *thanatos* death.] Act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from incurable and distressing disease. **eu-then'ics** (ū-thēn'iks), *n.*; see -ics. [Gr. *euthēnein* to thrive.] The science having to do with the betterment of living conditions to secure more efficient human beings.

**eu-xe-nite** (ūk'sē-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *euxenos* hospitable; — so named because it contains a number of rare elements.] A brownish-black mineral with a metallic luster, containing columbium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium. *M.* 6.5. Sp. gr. 4.7-5.0.

**e-vac'u-ant** (ē-vāk'ū-ānt), *adj.* Med. Emetic, diuretic, or cathartic. — *n.* An evacuant agent.

**e-vac'u-ate** (ē-vā-tū), *v. t.* [L. *evacuatus*, past part. of *evacuare* to empty, nullify, fr. *e* out + *vacuus* empty.] 1. To empty of contents or content. 2. To discharge, as excrement; void. 3. a To remove (troops, wounded, civilians, etc.), as from a military position or zone. b To withdraw from military occupation of (a fort or region). c To vacate (premises). — *n.* 1. To withdraw, as from a town in danger of attack. — **e-vac'u-a'tor** (ē-vā-tŭr), *n.*

**e-vac'u-a'tion** (ē-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of evacuating; specif.: a *Mel* Withdrawal of troops from a town, fortress, etc., or of a population from a city or territory. b *Med.* Voidance of matter by the natural passages of the body, by an artificial opening, or by cathartics, venesection, etc. 2. That which is evacuated or discharged.

**e-vac'u-ee** (ē-vāk'ū-ē), *n.* One withdrawn from one's dwelling or home district in an evacuation; specif. one removed by public authorities because of the danger of bombing or military action.

**e-vade** (ē-vād), *v. i.* [F. *evader*, fr. L. *evadere*, *evadum*, fr. *e* out + *vadere* to go, walk.] 1. Now Rare To escape, slip away. 2. To use trickery or sophistry in avoidance or escape; practice evasion. — *v. t.* 1. To get away from or avoid by dexterity, subterfuge, or ingenuity. 2. To be too elusive for; baffles; as, words that evade definition. — *Syn.* See ESCAPE. — **e-vad'a-blo** (ē-vād'ā-b'l), **e-vad'i-blo** (ē-b'l), *adj.* — **e-vad'or** (ē-vād'ŭr), *n.*

**e-vag'i-nate** (ē-vāj'i-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *evaginatus*, past part. unsheathed, fr. *e* out + *pagina* sheath.] To turn inside out; to protrude, or cause to protrude, by eversion of an inner surface. — **e-vag'i-na'tion** (ē-vāj'nāshun), *n.*

**e-val'u-ate** (ē-vāl'ū-āt), *v. t.* [F. *évaluer*.] To ascertain the value or amount of, to appraise; specif. *Math.* to express numerically. — *Syn.* See ESTIMATE. — **e-val'u-a'tion** (ē-vāl'ū-shun), *n.*

**e-van-escence** (ē-vā-nēs'ens), *n.* [esp. Brit. *vān*, *v. i.*; *EVANESCENT* (ē-nēs't); *EVANESCE* (ē-nēs'tn)] [L. *evanesco*, fr. *e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] To dissipate like vapor; vanish. — **e-van-escence** (ē-nēs'tn), *adj.*

**e-van-escence** (ē-nēs'tn), *adj.* Tending to evanesce; fleeting. — *Syn.* See TRANSIENT. — **e-van-escence** (ē-nēs'tn), *adv.*

**e-van-gel** (ē-vān'jēl), *n.* [OF. *evangile*, fr. L. *evangelium*, fr. Gr. *euangelion* glad tidings, fr. *eu* well + *angellos* to bear a message.] 1. The message or news of man's redemption through Christ, hence [cap.], any one of the four Gospels. 2. Good news, glad tidings.

**e-van'gel**, *n.* An evangelist

**e-van-gel'ic-al** (ē-vān'jēl'ik-əl, ē-vān'), *adj.* Also **e-van-gel'ic** (ē-ik). 1. Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. 2. Belonging to, contained in, ascertainable to, or in the spirit of, the gospel, or teachings of the New Testament. 3. Pertaining to or designating any school of Protestants which holds that the essence of the gospel consists mainly in its doctrines of man's sinful condition and need of salvation, the revelation of God's grace in Christ, the necessity of spiritual renovation, and participation in the experience of redemption through faith. — applied esp. to the Low Church party in the Anglican Church, various Lutheran churches in Prussia, and in the United States to churches called *orthodox*, as distinct from Unitarians, Universalists, etc. — *n.* One belonging to an evangelical church. — **e-van-gel'ic-al-ism** (ē-z'm), *n.* — **e-van-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**e-van-gel-ism** (ē-vān'jēl'iz'm), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel, esp. in revival services.

**e-van-gel-ist** (ē-vān'jēl'ist), *n.* 1. [cap.] A writer of any of the four Gospels; Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. 2. A preacher of the gospel, specif.: a A traveling missionary. b An evangelizer. c A revivalist. 3. *Mormon Ch.* A patriarch.

**e-van-gel-ist'ic** (ē-vān'jēl'ist'ik), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to evangelists. 2. Evangelical. 3. Evangelizing. — **e-van-gel-ist'ic-al-ly** (ē-t'ik-əl'ly), *adv.*

**e-van-gel-ize** (ē-vān'jēl'iz), *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; to convert to Christianity. — **e-van-gel-iz-a'tion** (ē-vān'jēl'iz-ā'shun), *n.* — **e-van-gel-iz'er** (ē-vān'jēl'iz'ŕ), *n.*

**e-van-ish** (ē-vān'ish), *v. i.* To vanish completely; die. — **e-vap'o-ra-bile** (ē-vāp'ŭ-rā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being evaporated. — **e-vap'o-ra-bil-ity** (ē-b'il-ē-tē), *n.*

**e-vap'o-rate** (ē-vāp'ŭ-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *evaporatus*, past part. of *evaporare*, fr. *e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor.] 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape as vapor or in the manner of vapor. 2. To give forth vapor. — *v. t.* 1. To convert into vapor; to draw off in vapor or fumes. 2. To expel moisture from, as by heat, until dry or concentrated; as, to evaporate fruit or milk. — **e-vap'o-ra'tion** (ē-vāp'ŭ-rā'shun), *n.* — **e-vap'o-ra-tive** (ē-rā'tiv; -rā'tiv), *adj.* — **e-vap'o-ra'tor** (ē-rā'tŕ), *n.* **e-vap'o-rat'ed milk** (ē-rā'tēd; -ŭd). Milk concentrated by evaporation, without the addition of sugar, to one half or less of its bulk and usually containing a specified amount of milk fat and milk solids. Cf. CONDENSED MILK.

**e-vap'o-rim'e-ter** (ē-vān'ŭ-rīm'ē-tŕ), **e-vap'o-rom'e-ter** (ē-rōm'ē-tŕ), *n.* [L. *evaporare* to evaporate + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the rate of the evaporating power of the air.

**e-vas'ion** (ē-vā'shun), *n.* Act of evading; esp., an evading of the truth or the point at issue when arguing or being questioned; also, a means of evading, as a subterfuge or equivocal statement.

**e-va'sive** (ē-siv), *adj.* Tending to evade; not straightforward or frank. — **e-va'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-va'sive-ness**, *n.*

**eve** (ēv), *n.* [See EVEN, n.] 1. Poetic. Evening. 2. The evening, or the day, before a feast, as Christmas. 3. The period immediately preceding some important event.

**Eve** (ēv), *n.* [AS. *Ēfe*, fr. L. *Eva*, *Hera*, fr. Heb. *Ḥavvāh*.] Bib. The wife of Adam and the mother of mankind.

**e-vec'tion** (ē-vēk'shun), *n.* [L. *evectio* a going up, fr. *evēhere* to carry out, fr. *e* out + *vehere* to carry.] *Astrol.* An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun. — **e-vec'tion-al**, *adj.*

**e'ven** (ē'vĕn), *n.* [AS. *Ēfen*, *Ēfen*.] Now Poetic & Dial. Evening;

**e'ven**, *adj.* [AS. *efen*, *efn*.] 1. Without elevation or depression; level. 2. Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation; uniform; as, *even* rhythm; also, equitable; as, an *even* temper. 3. Hence: a Equitable; fair; as, an *even* bargain. b Straightforward; plain, direct. c Equal in quality or station. d Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares. 5. In the same plane, or in line; parallel; as, snow *even* with the caves. 6. Equal in respect to owing each other or the other nothing; square; esp., revenged, as for an insult. 7. Not odd; divisible by two; — of numbers. 8 Exact; precise; as, an *even* mile, dozen. — *Syn.* See LEVEL; STADY. — **of even date**. Of the same date. — *Obs.* [AS. *efne*.] 1 *Obs.* In an even manner; evenly. 2. In or to such (indicated) degree or kind; specif.: a Precisely, as, it *evens*. b Fully; quite. c Of time; just, but just; as, *even* now, he was here. 3. As an intensive particle. a *Archais.* Emphasizing identity; as, I honor him, *even* every word he utters. b Serving to indicate what might not be expected; as, admired, *even* by his enemies. c Emphasizing a comparative; yet; still; as, he did *even* better. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To make, be, or become even, level. 2. To equal or make equal; specif.: a To make quits. b Now Dial. To liken; compare. — **e-von'er**, *n.* — **e-v'en-ly**, *adv.* — **e-von-ness**, *n.*

**e'ven-fall** (ē-vēn-fōl), *n.* Dusk; nightfall.

**e'ven-hand'ed** (ē-vān'hād; -hād), *adj.* Fair or impartial.

**even if**. Notwithstanding, although.

**e'vening** (ē'vĕning), *n.* [AS. *Ēfning*, fr. *Ēfnian* to grow towards evening, fr. *Ēfen* evening.] 1. The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night; specif.: a Locally in England and the southern states of the United States, the period from noon to and including sunset and twilight. b The period from sunset or from the evening meal to ordinary bedtime. 2. The latter portion, as of life, strength, or glory. 3. The period of an evening's entertainment. — **e'vening**, *adj.*

**evening primrose**. Any of a genus (*Oenothera*, esp. *O. biennis*), typifying a family (Onagraceae, the evening-primrose family), of plants, mostly with yellow nocturnal flowers; also, any of several plants of related genera.

**evening star**. The bright planet of early evening in the western sky; — called also *Vesper* and *Hesperus*. Venus is most conspicuous as evening star. See MORNING STAR.

**e'ven-song** (ē'vĕn-sōng; 74), *n.* [AS. *Ēfen-sang*.] [often cap.] Eccl. A Vespers. b The Anglican service of evening prayer.

**e-vent'** (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out, fr. *e* out + *venire* to come.] 1 The fact of taking place or occurring, occurrence, as, in the *event* of his death, his wife will inherit his fortune. 2. That which comes, arrives, or happens; any incident, esp. a noteworthy one. 3. Consequence; issue; conclusion. 4. Any of the contests in a series or program of sports. 5 *Philos.* That which occupies a restricted portion of four-dimensional space time; thus, from this point of view, one's body from sunrise to sunset is an *event*. — *Syn.* See OCCURRENCE; EFFECT.

**e-vent'ful** (ē-vĕnt'fŭl), *adj.* Full of events; also, momentous. — **e-vent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **e-vent'ful-ness**, *n.*

**e'ven-tu-al** (ē-vĕn'tŭ-əl), *n.* *Archais. & Poet.* Eventink.

**e-vent'u-al** (ē-vĕn'tŭ-əl), *adj.* 1 Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; final; ultimate; as, *eventual* success. 2. Dependent on events; contingent. — *Syn.* See LAST. — **e-vent'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**e-vent'u-al-ty** (ē-vĕn'tŭ-əl-ē-tē), *n.* pl. -tĭ-ēs (-tē) An outcome; esp., a contingent outcome; as, to be prepared for all *eventualities*.

**e-vent'u-ate** (ē-vĕn'tŭ-āt), *v. i.* To come out finally; result.

**ev'er** (ē'vĕr), *adv.* [AS. *Ēfre*.] 1. At all times, always. 2. At any time; as, he is seldom if *ev'er* a visitor. 3. In any case; at all. *Ev'er*, as used in many idiomatic phrases and constructions with more or less modified sense, often constitutes no more than an intensive or emphatic particle. Thus *ev'er* and *anon*, for *over* and *ever*, for *over and a day*, etc., indicate indefinite repetition or continuation. In *or ev'er* (see under *1st OR*), *before ev'er*, *over so*, etc., *ev'er* has chiefly an intensive force.

**ev'er-glade** (ē-glād), *n.* A swamp or inundated tract of low land. — *The Everglades*. A great tract of this nature in Florida.

**ev'er-green** (ē-rĕn), *adj.* *Bot.* Remainink verdant, as coniferous trees and many tropical plants. Cf. DECIDUOUS. — *n.* 1. An evergreen plant. 2. The word *evergreen* is often used loosely as a synonym of *conifer*; but some conifers, as the larch, are deciduous, and many evergreens, as the laurel, are not conifers. Cf. CUNE, *ILLUSTR.* 2. *Pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration.

**Evergreen State**. Washington; — a nickname.

**ev'er-last'ing** (ē'vĕr-lās'tĭng), *adj.* 1 Lasting or enduring forever; eternal. 2. Continuing now or indefinitely; perpetual; hence, tedious from repetition. 3. Wearing indefinitely; durable. — *n.* 1. Eternity. 2. [cap.] God; — with *the*. 3. Any of several plants, chiefly of the aster family, whose flowers may be dried without loss of form or color. 4. One of certain long-wearing fabrics. 5. A card game which continues until one player has all the cards. — **ev'er-last'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ev'er-last'ing-ness**, *n.*

**ev'er-more** (ē'vĕr-mōr; ē'vĕr-mōr; 2; 70), *adv.* Forever; at all times; — often used substantively, with *for*; as, he will regret it for *ev'ermore*.

**e-ver'ni-bile** (ē-vĕr'nĭ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being evicted.

**e-ver'sion** (ē-shŭn), *n.* An everting; state of being everted.

**e-vert'** (ē-vŭrt'), *v. t.* [L. *evertere*, *eversum*, fr. *e* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn outward, or inside out, as an intestine.

**e-ver'tor** (ē-vŭrt'ŕ), *n.* Anat. A muscle which rotates a part outward.

**ev'er-y** (ē'vĕr-ē, ē'vĕr-ē), *adj.* [AS. *Ēfre* ever + *ĕle* each.] 1. Each (individual or part), without exception; as, his *ev'ery* word. 2. *Obs.* All, taken severally. 3. Each within a possible range; as, given *ev'ery* opportunity. 4. Complete; entire; as, to have *ev'ery* confidence in him. **ev'er-y-bod'y** (ē-bōd'ē; -bōd'ē), *pron.* Every person.



ity, as a sample, fr. *eximere* to take out. See **EXEMPT.** 1. One or a portion taken to show the character or quality of all; a sample. 2. That which is to be followed or imitated; a pattern. 3. A precedent, model, or parallel case. 4. A warning case, esp. a punishment inflicted to serve as a warning. 5. An instance illustrating a rule or precept, as a problem to be solved. — **Abb.** *ex.* — **Syn.** See **INSTANCE**. **MODEL.** — **v. t.** **EX-AM'PLED** (-p'ld); **EX-AM'PLING** (-pl'ng). To set an example for; to match; parallel; — chiefly passive.

**ex-an'i-mate** (ēg-zān'f-māt), *v. t.* [*exanimate*, past part. of *exanimare* to deprive of life or spirit, fr. *ex* out + *anima* air, breath, life, spirit.] Lifeless; spiritless.

**ex-a'n'i-mo** (ēks-ān'f-mō), [*ex* From the heart; sincerely.

**ex-an-th'e-ma** (ēks-ān-thē'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **-THEMATA** (-thēm'ā-tā; -thē-mā-tā), **-THEMAS** (-thēm'āz). [*ex-anthēma*, fr. *exanthēma* to burst forth as flowers, break out as ulcers, fr. *ek*, *ex* out + *anthēnē* to bloom, fr. *anthos* flower.] *Med.* Any eruptive disease or its symptomatic eruption, especially when febrile, as measles, smallpox, and scarlatina. — **ex-an-th'e-mat'ic** (ēks-ān-thē-māt'ik; ēg-zān'-), **ex-an-th'e-m'a-tous** (ēks-ān-thēm'ā-tūs), *adj.*

**ex-arch** (ēk'sārk), *n.* [*exarchus*, fr. *Gr.* *exarchos* a commander, fr. *ek*, *ex* out + *archēnē* to rule.] 1. A viceroys of a byzantine emperor. 2. Eastern *Ch.* A deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop. — **ex-arch-at** (ēk'sārk-āt; ēk-sārk'āt), *n.*

**ex-as-per-at** (ēks-āspēr-āt), *v. t.* [*exasperatus*, past part. of *exasperare*, fr. *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to make rough, fr. *asper* rough.] 1. To arouse to keen or bitter vexation; to inflame the anger of. 2. To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant; as, to *exasperate* enemy or disease. — **Syn.** See **IRK**. — **Ant.** *Mollify*. — **ex-as-per-at'er** (-āt'er), *n.* — **ex-as-per-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-as-per-a'tion** (-āsh'pēr), *n.* Act of exasperating or state of being exasperated; keen anger.

**Ex-cal'i-bur** (ēks-kāl'f-bēr), *n.* [*Excalibur*, fr. *ML.* *Caliburnus*, of Celt. origin.] Either of two swords of King Arthur, one unified from a stone, the other received from Vivian.

**ex-ca-the'dra** (ēks-kā-thē'drā; kāl-thē'drā), [*ex* From the chair.] By virtue of or in the exercise of one's office; with authority. — **ex-ca-the'dra-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-ca-vate** (ēks-kā-vāt), *v. t.* [*excavatus*, past part. of *excavare* to excavate, fr. *ex* out + *cavare* to make hollow, fr. *cavus* hollow.] 1. To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in. 2. To form by hollowing, as a tunnel. 3. To dig out and remove, as earth. 4. To expose to view by digging away superposed material.

**ex-ca-vat'ion** (-vāt'āsh'n), *n.* Act or process of excavating; a cavity formed by cutting, digging, or scooping.

**ex-ca-vā'tor** (ēks-kā-vāt'ōr), *n.* One who or that which excavates, as a steam shovel.

**ex-ceed** (ēk-sēd; īk-), *v. t.* [*OF.* *excedere*, fr. *L.* *excedere*, *excessum*, to go beyond, fr. *ex* out + *cedere* to go.] 1. To go or be beyond the limit or measure of; as, to *exceed* one's authority. 2. To be greater than or superior to; to surpass. — *v. i.* To be more or greater than others.

**Syn.** *Exceed*, *surpass*, *transcend*, *excel*, *outdo*, *outstrip* mean to go or be beyond a limit, measure, or degree. *Exceed* implies overpassing any limit, such as one set by the law, or determined by an earlier performance, attainment, or the like; *surpass* is preferred to *exceed* when the idea of superiority is implied in passing a limit; *transcend* implies great measure in exceeding or surpassing; *excel* implies pre-eminence in accomplishment or attainment, especially when no standard of comparison is indicated; *outdo* and *outstrip* (more colloquial than *excel* or *surpass*) are often preferred, *outdo* when the breaking of a previous record is to be inferred, and *outstrip* when one wishes to suggest successful competition in efforts to surpass.

**ex-ceed'ing**, *adj.* Extraordinary. — *adv.* Archaic. Extremely. — **ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-cel'** (ēk-sēl; īk-), *v. t. & i.*; **EX-CEL-LER'** (-sēld); **EX-CEL'LING**. [*excellere*, *excoluere*, fr. *ex* out + *collere* (in comp.) to rise, protect.] To go beyond or surpass in good qualities or deeds; to outdo. — **Syn.** See **EXCEED**.

**ex-cel-lence** (ēk-sēl'ēns), *n.* 1. Quality of being excellent; exalted merit. 2. An excellent quality; a virtue. 3. [usually *cap.*] Excellency (sense 2).

**ex-cel-len-cy** (ēk-sēl'ēn-si), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sēz). 1. Excellence (senses 1 & 2). 2. [usually *cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, as viceroys and ambassadors, and constitutionally belonging to the governors of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

**ex-cel-lent** (ēk-sēl'ēnt), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *L.* *excellens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *excellere*.] 1. Archaic. Excelling; superior. 2. Extremely good of its kind; first-class; hence, of great worth; eminently good. — **ex-cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-cel'nt-or** (ēk-sēl'ēnt'ōr; -r), *adj.* [*ex* compar. of *excellent* elevated, lofty, past part. of *excellere*. See **EXCEL.**] Still higher; ever upward. —  *motto of New York state.* — (-r), *n.* 1. A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing upholstery, for packing, etc. 2. *Print.* A size of type (3 points). See **TYPE**.

**ex-cept'** (ēk-sēpt; īk-), *v. t.* [*OF.* *exceptor*, fr. *L.* *exceptare*, fr. *ex* out + *capere* to take.] To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole; to omit; bar. — *v. i.* To take exception. — *conj.* Archaic. Unless. — *prep.* 1. With exclusion, rejection, or exception of. 2. Otherwise or other than; as, take no orders *except* from me. **Abb.** *ex.*

**ex-cept'ing**, *prep.* Except; with the exception that. — *conj.* Archaic. Except.

**ex-cep'tion** (ēk-sēp'sh'n; īk-), *n.* 1. Act of excepting; exclusion. 2. That which is excepted; as, every rule has its *exceptions*. 3. Objection; something taken as objectionable; hence, cavil; complaint; as, to be beyond *exception*. 4. *Law.* An objection, oral or written, taken, — the course of an action or proceeding, as to bail, to the decision or a ruling of a judge, or to something in his charge to a jury.

**ex-cep'tion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Liable to exception. — **Syn.** See **EXCEPTIONAL**. — **ex-cep'tion-a-ly** (-blī), *adv.*

**ex-cep'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* Forming an exception; uncommon; hence, superior. — **ex-cep'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Exceptional*, *exceptionable*. That is *exceptional* which is an exception, or out of the ordinary; that is *exceptionable* to which exception may be taken; and which is therefore objectionable.

**ex-cep'tive** (ēk-sēp'tiv; īk-), *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or constituting exception; also, captious.

**ex-cerpt'** (ēk-sērpt; v. t. [*L.* *excerptus*, past part. of *excerpere*, fr. *ex* out + *capere* to pick.] To select, as a literary passage; to extract; quote. — **ex-cerpt'ion** (-sērpt'sh'n), *n.*

**ex-cerpt** (ēk-sērpt; ēk-sērpt' īk-), *n.* An extract; a passage selected or copied from a book or record.

**ex-cess'** (ēk-sēs; īk-), *n.* [*OF.* *excess*, fr. *L.* *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere*. See **EXCEED.**] 1. State or fact of going beyond limits, esp. beyond sufficiency, necessity, or duty, also, that which exceeds what is usual, proper, just, or specified; as, *excess* of grief. 2. Interference. 3. The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder. — (ēk-sēs; īk-; ēk-sēs; 2), *adj.* More than or above the usual or specified amount.

**ex-cess'ive** (ēk-sēs'iv; īk-), *adj.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess. — **ex-cess'ive-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Excessive*, *immoderate*, *inordinate*, *extravagant*, *exorbitant*, *ex-*

reasonable, *excessive*, etc.; *immoderate* usually implies lack of restraint or of measure; *inordinate* implies an exceeding of bounds or limits prescribed by authority or dictated by good judgment; *extravagant* adds to *excessive* or *immoderate* the implication of indifference to restraints imposed by truth, prudence, fairness, etc.; *exorbitant* implies departure from that which is the usual amount or degree; *excessive* exceeds the range of possibility but the term is often hyperbolic in actual use. — **Ant.** *Deficient*.

**ex-change'** (ēks-chānj; īk-), *n.* [*OF.* *echange*, fr. *echangier* to exchange, deriv. of *L.* *ex* out + *cambiare* to change. See **CHANGE**.]

1. Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another as an equivalent; trade; specif., barter. 2. Act of substituting one thing for another, as of grief for joy; also, act of giving and receiving or losing and taking reciprocally; interchange; as, an *exchange* of civilities. 3. The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another. 4. A place where things or services are exchanged; specif.: a. The place where merchants, brokers, bankers, etc., meet to do business; as, a cotton *exchange*. **Abb.** *exch.* b. Headquarters or central office or place of business (of a designated sort); as, a telephone *exchange*. 5. *Com.* a. The process of settling accounts between parties remote from each other, without using money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*. b. A bill of exchange. c. The amount paid for the collection of a draft, bill of exchange, check, etc., drawn on one place upon another. d. (1) Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. (2) Short for *rate of exchange*, that is, the price or sum per unit at which the currency of one country is exchanged for currency of another country, or uncurrent money for current money. (3) The amount of the difference in value between two currencies, or between values at two places. e. *pl.* In a clearing-house, the items (drafts, checks, etc.) which are presented for settlement by mutual interchange of credits and debits and payment of balances.

— *v. t.*; **EX-CHANGED** (-chānj'd); **EX-CHANG'ING** (-chānj'ing). 1. To part with, give, or transfer to another for an equivalent, specif., to obtain or to supply something else in place of (goods returned). 2. To part with for a substitute, as a palace for a cell. 3. To give and receive or lose and take reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; swap. — *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass in exchange.

— **ex-change-a-bil'i-ty** (-chānj'ā-bil'f-ti), *n.* — **ex-change-a-ble** (-chānj'ā-b'l), *adj.*

**exchange rate.** *Com.* See **EXCHANGE**, *n.*, 5 d (2).

**ex-cheq'uor** (ēks-chēk'ēr; ēks-chēk'ēr), *n.* [*ME.* *cachequer*, prop., a chessboard, fr. *OF.* *cachequor*. See **CHECKER**.] 1. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Originally, an office of state charged with the management of the royal revenue, then, a court, the *Court of Exchequer*, having jurisdiction in revenue matters, later merged in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. 2. [*often cap.*] *Great Britain.* The department of state charged with the receipt and care of the national revenue; hence, the national banking authority. 3. A treasury, esp., a national or royal treasury. 4. One's financial resources; funds.

**ex-cide'** (ēk-sīd; īk-), *v. t.* [*L.* *excidere*.] To cut out.

**ex-cip'i-ent** (ēk-sip'i-ēnt; ēk-), [*L.* *excipiens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *excipere*. See **EXCEPT.**] *Pharm.* An inert substance used to give preparations a suitable form or consistency.

**ex-cise** (ēk-sīz; ēk-sīs; ēk-sīz; ēk-sīs'), *n.* [*Prob.* fr. *MD.* *excisio*, *accis*, fr. *OF.* *accis*, *accens*, deriv. of *L.* *ad* to + *censu* tax.] A duty or impost levied upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country, or, in the form of exactions for license, for permission to practice or conduct certain sports, trades, occupations, etc. — *v. t.* To impose excise upon or force to pay excise. — **ex-cis'a-ble** (ēk-sīz'ā-b'l; īk-), *adj.*

**ex-cise'** (ēk-sīz; īk-), *v. t.* [*L.* *excisus*, past part. of *excidere* to cut.] To cut out, as a tumor; to remove as by cutting out; to erase; exchange; extirpate. — **ex-cis'a-ble** (-sīz'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **ex-cis'ion** (-sīz'āsh'n), *n.*

**ex-cise-man** (ēk-sīs-mān; ēk-sīs; ēk-sīs; ēk-sīs'), *n.* *Brit.* An officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty.

**ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (ēk-sīt'ā-bil'f-ti; īk-), *n.* Quality of being readily excitable; specif., *Physiol.*, the capacity to be excited (by stimuli).

**ex-cit'a-ble** (ēk-sīt'ā-b'l; īk-), *adj.* Capable of being excited; susceptible of stimulation. — **ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**ex-cit'ant** (ēk-sīt'ānt; īk-; ēk-sīt'ānt), *n.* 1. Stimulant.

**ex-cit'a'tion** (ēk-sīt'āsh'n; īk-), *n.* Act of exciting, or state of being excited; excitement.

**ex-cit'a-tive** (ēk-sīt'ā-tiv; īk-), *adj.* Tending or able to excite.

**ex-cit'a-to'ry** (ēk-sīt'ā-tō'f or *esp.* *Brit.* -tēr-f; īk-), *adj.* Tending to excite; containing, or marked by, excitement.

**ex-cite'** (ēk-sīt; īk-), *v. t.* [*OF.* *exciter*, fr. *L.* *excitare*, fr. *ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, rouse.] 1. To call to activity in any way; to rouse to feeling. 2. *Elect.* To energize (an electromagnet); to produce a magnetic field in, as a dynamo. 3. *Physiol.* To arouse, or to increase the activity of, as a living organism or any of its parts or tissues; to stimulate. — **Syn.** See **PROVOKE**.

**ex-cit'ed** (-sīt'ēd; īd), *adj.* 1. Roused to activity; aroused emotionally. 2. *Physics & Chem.* Pert. to or designating the state of an atom in which one or more electrons have been ejected from their normal orbits to orbits farther away from the nucleus. — **ex-cit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-cite'ment** (-sīt'mēnt; īk-), *n.* 1. Act of exciting, or state of being excited; agitation. 2. That which excites or arouses.

**ex-cit'er** (-sīt'ēr; īk-), *n.* 1. One who or that which excites. 2. *Elect.* A dynamo or battery which supplies the electric current used to produce the magnetic field in another dynamo or motor.



ISSUE.] He (or she) goes on stage; as, *exit* Leah; — a stage direction.



**exit** (ék-sít; ék-zít), *n.* [From 1st *exit*, or fr. *L. exiit* a going out.]  
1. The departure of a player from the stage. 2. Any departure; death. 3. A way of departure; egress.

**ex libris** (ék-lí-bris), *[L.]* ex from + *libris* books. A bookplate, often with ex *libris* (from the library of) before the owner's name.

**ex nihilo** (ék-ní-lí), *[L.]* From (or out of) nothing, nothing is made (or comes).

**ex-** (ék-s), *[Gr. exō]* A prefix signifying out of, outside, outer layer, as in *exosomy*, *exotism*.

**ex-o-carp** (ék-s-kárp), *n.* [exo- + -carp] *Bot.* Epicarp.

**ex-o-centric** (ék-sén-trík), *adj.* *Lang.* Not having the same grammatical function as one of its component parts; thus, the phrase in the barn in "they played in the barn" is *exocentric*; — opp. to *endocentric*.

**ex-o-crime** (ék-só-krí-m; -krín; -krín), *adj.* [exo- + *Gr. krincin* to separate.] *Physiol.* Secreting externally; — of glands that discharge their secretion through a duct. Opp. to *endocrine*.

**ex-o-don** (ék-só-dón), *n.* [NL., fr. 2d *ex-* + *Gr. odón*, *odontos*, tooth + -ia] The branch of dentistry dealing with the extraction of teeth. — **ex-o-dont** (ék-só-dont), *n.*

**ex-o-dus** (ék-só-dús), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. exodos* a going out, fr. *ex* out + *hodos* way.] A going out or specific. (the *Exodus*) the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. 2. [cap.] The second book of the Pentateuch. See *BIBLE*.

**ex-o-en-zyme** (ék-sén-zím; -zím), *n.* = *ECOENZYME*.

**ex-o-fici-o** (ék-só-fí-shí-ó), *[L.]* By virtue or because of an office.

**ex-o-ga-my** (ék-só-gá-mí), *n.* [exo- + -gamy] 1. Marriage outside of the same kinship group, clan, or sib, as required by custom; outbreeding. Cf. *ENDOGAMY*. 2. *Bot.* Conjugation between gametes of different ancestry, as in certain protozoans. — **ex-o-gam-ic** (ék-só-gám-ík), *adj.* — **ex-o-ga-mous** (ék-só-gá-mús), *adj.*

**ex-o-gen** (ék-só-jén), *n.* *Bot.* A dicotyledon.

**ex-o-gous** (ék-só-jús), *adj.* [exo- + -genous] 1. Produced from without; originating from or due to external causes; as, *exogenous* diseases; — distinguished from *endogenous*. 2. *Bot.* Growing from or on the outside, or by addition to the exterior. 3. *Physiol. & Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating the metabolism of nutritious substances obtained from food, the catabolic products excreted being proportionate to the protein ingested in the diet. — **ously**, *adv.*

**ex-on-er-ate** (ék-zón-ér-át, -jé), *v. t.* [NL. *exoneratus*, past part. of *exonerare* to free from a burden, fr. *ex* out + *onere* to load, fr. *onus* load.] 1. To relieve, as of a charge; to clear, as from accusation. 2. To free from blame; to exculpate. *Syn.* See *EXCUSE*. — **ex-on-er-a-tion** (ék-zón-ér-á-shún), *n.* — **ex-on-er-a-tive** (ék-zón-ér-á-tív), *adj.*

**ex-oph-thal-mic** (ék-só-fthál-mík), *adj.* Exhibitive, or accompanied by, exophthalmos; as, *exophthalmic* goiter (see *GOITER*).

**ex-oph-thal-mos** (ék-só-fthál-mós), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. exophthalmos* with prominent eyes, fr. *ex* out + *ophthalmos* the eye.] *Med.* Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.

**ex-o-ra-ble** (ék-só-rá-b'l), *adj.* [NL. *exorabilis*] Responsive to entreaty. — **ex-o-ra-bil-i-ty** (ék-só-rá-b'l-ít), *n.*

**ex-o-rbi-tance** (ék-zór-bít-áns, -tr-, *n.* pl. -TANCES (-táns; -síz), 1. Gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety. 2. Tendency or disposition to be exorbitant; greed.

**ex-o-rbi-tan-cy** (ék-zór-bít-áns, -tr-, *n.* pl. -TANCES (-táns; -síz), The quality or condition of being exorbitant; exorbitance.

**ex-o-rbi-tant** (ék-zór-bít-áns, -tr-, *n.* pl. -TANCES (-táns; -síz), 1. Going beyond the established limits of right or propriety; excessive. 2. *Law.* Not within the orbit, or scope, of the law. — *Syn.* See *EXCESSIVE*. — **Ant.** Just. — **ex-o-rbi-tant-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-or-cise**, **ex-or-cize** (ék-só-ríz, -síz), *v. t.* [F. *exorciser*, fr. LL. *exorcizare*, fr. *Gr. exorkezo*, fr. *ex* out + *horkezo* to bind by an oath, fr. *horke* oath.] To expel or drive off (an evil spirit) by adulation, esp. by use of a holy name; to deliver (a person, place, etc.) from an evil spirit. — **ex-or-cis-er**, **ex-or-ciz-er** (ék-só-ríz, -síz), *n.*

**ex-or-cism** (ék-só-ríz, -síz), *n.* Act or process of exorcising; conjuration of evil spirits; use of formula used in exorcising. — **ex-or-cist** (ék-só-ríz, -síz), *n.* — **ex-or-cism** (ék-só-ríz, -síz), *n.* pl. -TANCES (-táns; -síz), *n.* [NL., fr. *exorcismi* to begin a web, begin, fr. *ex* out + *ordi* to begin a web, begin.] A beginning; an introduction, esp. of an oration. Cf. *EXORDIUM*. — **ex-or-cis-al** (ék-só-ríz, -síz), *adj.*

**ex-o-skel-e-ton** (ék-só-skél-é-tón; -tón), *n.* *Zool.* A hard supporting or protective structure developed on or secreted by the outside of the body, as the shell of a crustacean. Cf. *ENDOSKELETON*.

**ex-os-mo-sis** (ék-só-mó-síz; -síz), *n.* Also **ex-os-mose** (ék-só-mós; -síz), *[NL.]* See *OSMOSIS*. — **ex-os-mo-tic** (ék-só-mó-tík), *ex-os-mo-tic* (ék-só-mó-tík; -síz), *adj.*

**ex-os-to-sis** (ék-só-tó-síz), *n.* pl. -SIS (-síz), *[NL., fr. *Gr. exostosis*, fr. *ex* out + *osteo* bone.] A spur or bony outgrowth from a bone or the root of a tooth.*

**ex-o-ter-ic** (ék-só-tér-ík), *adj.* [NL. *exotericus*, fr. *Gr. exōterikos*, fr. *exō* outside.] 1. External; exterior. 2. Suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, readily comprehensible. Cf. *XSOTERIC*.

**ex-o-ther-mic** (ék-só-tér-mík), *adj.* [exo- + *thermic*] *Chem.* Characterized by, or formed with, evolution of heat; — opposed to *endothermic*.

**ex-ot-ic** (ék-só-tík; -síz), *adj.* [NL. *exoticus*, fr. *Gr. exōtikos*, fr. *exō* outside.] Introduced from a foreign country; extraneous; foreign. — *n.* An exotic thing, as a plant or a word.

**ex-o-tox-in** (ék-só-tóks-ín), *n.* *Biochem.* A toxin excreted by a micro-organism; a true toxin. Cf. *ENDOTOXIN*. — **ex-o-tox-ic** (ék-só-tóks-ík), *adj.*

**ex-pand** (ék-spánd), *v. t.* [NL. *expandere*, *expansum*, fr. *ex* out + *pandere* to spread out, open.] 1. To open wide; to spread out; to diffuse. 2. To make to occupy more space; to dilate; to distend; to enlarge. 3. To work out or develop in full detail, as an argument or an equation. — *v. i.* To spread apart; distend; enlarge; swell. — **ex-pand-a-ble**, *adj.* — **ex-pand-er**, *n.*

*Syn.* Expand, amplify, swell, distend, inflate, dilate mean to increase in size, bulk, or volume. Expand, the most comprehensive term, may be used whether the increase comes from within or without or in any way, such as unfolding or spreading; amplify implies extension of that which is inadequate, as by filling out with details or by magnifying in volume; swell implies expansion; sometimes abnormal expansion, beyond a thing's original circumference or normal limits; distend implies swelling caused by pressure from within forcing extension outward; inflate implies distention by artificial means, as literally by the introduction of gas or air; dilate implies expansion in diameter and suggests a widening of something circular. — **Ant.** Contract, diminish.

**ex-pansive** (ék-spáns-ív; -íks-), *n.* [NL. *expansum*. See *EXPANSE*] That which is expanded or its extent; a wide extent of space.

**ex-pans-i-ble** (ék-spáns-í-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being expanded.

**ex-pans-ive** (ék-spáns-ív; -íks-), *adj.* Capable of, pertaining to, or characteristic of expansion; as, *expansive* movements.

**ex-pans-ion** (ék-spáns-í-shún; -íks-), *n.* 1. Act or process of expanding, or state of being expanded; dilatation. 2. That which is expanded; extended surface; an expanded area. 3. Extent of expansion; also, pure space. 4. *Engin.* The increasing in volume of the working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after cutoff, or, in an internal-combustion engine, after explosion. 5. *Math.* The developed result of an indicated operation; as, the expansion of  $(a + b)^2$  is  $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ .

**ex-pans-ion-ism** (ék-spáns-í-zm), *n.* Advocacy of expansion, as of a nation's territory or currency. — **ex-pans-ion-ist** (ék-spáns-í-shíst), *n.* & *adj.*

**ex-pans-ive** (ék-spáns-ív; -íks-), *adj.* 1. Having a capacity or tendency to expand; diffusive; also, wide-extending. 2. Of persons, feelings, etc., unrestrained; liberal; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies. 3. Working by expansion. 4. *Psychiatry.* Characterized by exaggerated sense of well-being and by delusions of greatness. — **ex-pans-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pans-ive-ness**, *n.*

**ex-par-te** (ék-spár-té), *[L.]* See *EX-; PART.* Upon, from, or in the interest of, one side only.

**ex-pa-tiate** (ék-spá-shí-át), *v. t.* [NL. *expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, past part. of *expatiare*, fr. *ex* out + *patis* to wander, fr. *pater* father.] Exiled; ex-patriated; banished. An exile; a person who withdraws from his own country to live in another country. — (*Ex-*), *v. t.* To banish; to make an exile of. — *v. i.* To withdraw from one's native country and become a citizen of another country. — **ex-pa-ti-a-tion** (ék-spá-shí-át-shún), *n.*

**ex-pa-tri-ate** (ék-spá-trí-át), *adj.* [NL. *expatriatus*, past part. of *expatriare*, fr. *ex* out + *patria* fatherland, fr. *pater* father.] Exiled; ex-patriated; banished. An exile; a person who withdraws from his own country to live in another country. — (*Ex-*), *v. t.* To banish; to make an exile of. — *v. i.* To withdraw from one's native country and become a citizen of another country. — **ex-pa-tri-a-tion** (ék-spá-trí-át-shún), *n.*

**ex-pect** (ék-spékt; -íks-), *v. t.* [NL. *expectare*, *expectare*, -atum, to look out for, await, expect, fr. *ex* out + *pectare* to look at.] 1. *Archae.* To wait for; to await. 2. To look for (mentally); to look forward to; to look for with some confidence. 3. To look for as due; to consider (one) in duty bound; as, he was *expected* to do his duty. — *v. i.* 1. *Archae.* To wait; stay. 2. To look forward; to look with expectation.

*Syn.* Expect, hope, look mean to await some event, occurrence, or the like. Expect usually implies a high degree of certainty and also involves the idea of making preparation, of envisioning, or the like; hope implies entertainment of the idea that one may expect what one desires or longs for and, though it seldom implies certitude, it often connotes confidence or assurance; as, to *hope* to succeed; to *hope* for success; look, the colloquial term, suggests a counting upon or a degree of expectancy rather than confidence or certainty; as, to *look* for a profit; to *look* to profit by the venture.

**ex-pect-ance** (ék-spékt-áns; -íks-), *n.* Expectancy.

**ex-pect-an-cy** (ék-spékt-áns; -íks-), *n.* 1. The quality or state of expecting; expectation. 2. State of being expected or a subject of expectation. 3. That which is expected; the object of expectation or hope. 4. That which is to be expected on the basis of statistical probability; as, *life expectancy*, = *EXPECTATION OF LIFE*.

**ex-pect-ant** (ék-spékt-áns; -íks-), *adj.* Expecting, waiting; having expectations. — *n.* One who expects; a candidate for a position. — **ex-pect-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-pec-ta-tion** (ék-spékt-áns; -íks-), *n.* 1. Act or state of expecting. 2. Prospect of the future, anticipation, esp. of benefits. 3. That which is expected or looked for. 4. State of being expected; as, benefits in *expectation*.

**expectation of life.** The duration of the life of an individual or group after any specified age to be expected from the averages shown in mortality tables.

**ex-pect-a-tive** (ék-spékt-áns; -íks-), *adj.* Pertaining to, or constituting, an object of expectation, contingent.

**ex-pec-to-rant** (ék-spékt-ó-ránt), *adj.* *Med.* Tending to facilitate expectoration, discharges of mucus, etc. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

**ex-pec-to-rate** (ék-spékt-ó-rát), *v. t.* & *i.* [NL. *expectorare* to drive from the breast, fr. *ex* out + *pectus*, *pectoris*, breast.] To discharge, as phlegm, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit.

**ex-pec-to-ra-tion** (ék-spékt-ó-ráshún), *n.* Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated; saliva; spit.

**ex-pe-di-ence** (ék-spé-dí-éns; -éns), *n.* Expediency.

**ex-pe-di-en-cy** (ék-spé-dí-éns; -éns), *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being expedient; fitness. 2. Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient means and methods; esp., subordination of moral principle for the sake of facilitating an end or purpose.

**ex-pe-di-ent** (ék-spé-dí-ént), *adj.* [OF., fr. *L. expediens*, -entis, pres. part. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate. See *EXPEDITE*.] 1. Apt and suitable to the end in view; as, an *expedient* solution; hence, advantageous. 2. Conducive to special advantage rather than to what is universally right; also, of persons, guided by expediency.

*Syn.* Expedient, politic, advisable mean dictated by practical wisdom, as a means, a course, or a method. Expedient implies the accrual of definite and, often, immediate advantages and is now, more often than formerly, used with a derogatory implication; politic stresses judiciousness and tactical value but sometimes, like *expedient*, implies a material motive; advisable is now often preferred by those who wish to avoid the unpleasant implications of *expedient* or *politic*.

— *n.* 1. That which is expedient; suitable means to accomplish an end. 2. Means devised in an emergency; shift. — *Syn.* See *RESOURCE*.

— **ex-pe-di-en-tial** (ék-spé-dí-ént-ál), *adj.* — **ex-pe-di-en-t-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-pe-dite** (ék-spé-dít), *v. t.* [NL. *expeditus*, past part. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, extricate, make ready, fr. *ex* out + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] 1. To accelerate the process or progress of; to facilitate. 2. To execute or carry through with dispatch. 3. To dispatch; to issue officially. — *adj.* Free of impediment or obstacles; hence: a *Free*; light; easy. b *Quick*; prompt. c *Handy*; convenient. — **ex-pe-dit-er** (ék-spé-dít-ér), *n.*

**ex-pe-dit-ion** (ék-spé-dít-shún), *n.* 1. Act of expediting, state of being expedited, or quality of being expedite; efficient promptness. 2. A sending forth or setting forth for some object. 3. A specific purpose; as, a military or exploring *expedition*; of persons making such an excursion. — *Syn.* See *RAZD*.

**ex-pe-dit-ion-ary** (ék-spé-dít-ér-í), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or constituting an expedition; as, a military *expeditionary* force.



**ex-pe-dit'ions** (-dīsh'ns), *adj.* Possessed of, or characterized by, efficiency and rapidity in action; quick; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march. — *Syn.* See *PAST*. — **ex-pe-dit'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pe-dit'ious-ness**, *n.*  
**ex-plā't** (ĕks-plā't), *v. t.* **ex-plā'ter** (-plā'tēr); **ex-plā'ting**. [*L. expellere, expulsum*, fr. *ex* out + *pellere* to drive.] 1. To drive or force out; to eject. 2. To cut out from membership in or the privileges of an institution or society; as, *expel* a student from college. — *Syn.* See *EXJECT*. — **ex-plā'ta-ble**, *adj.*  
**ex-plā'tant** (-plā'tnt), *adj.* Also **ex-plā'tent** (-tnt). Tending or serving to expel. — *n.* An expellant medicine.  
**ex-pend** (ĕks-pend), *v. t.* [*L. expendere, expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, fr. *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh.] To consume by use in any way; to use up; to spend.  
**ex-pend'a-ble** (-pēnd'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being expended; specif., *Mil.*, normally used up or consumed in service; hence, left in the path of the enemy and sacrificed, according to plan, in order to gain time, esp. in a delaying action. — *n.* Usually pl. Item of equipment, armament, or the like, unit or member of personnel, etc., treated as expendable. — **ex-pend'a-ble-ly** (-blī'fī-ly), *adv.*  
**ex-pend'i-ture** (-pēnd'it'ūr), *n.* 1. A laying out of money; disbursement. 2. That which is expended.

which is expended; outlay; hence, the burden of expenditure; as, the *expenses* of war. 3. A source or cause of expenditure; as, children are an *expense*.

**ex-pen'sive** (-pēns'iv), *adj.* Occasioning expense; costly. — *Syn.* See *COSTLY*. — *Ant.* Inexpensive. — **ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pen'siv-ness**, *n.*

**ex-per'i-ence** (ĕks-pēr'i-ēns; ĩks-), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. experientia*, fr. *experire*, *entis*, pres. part. of *experiri*, *experire*, to try, fr. *ex* out + the root of *perire* experienced.] 1. The actual living through an event or over a certain enjoyment or suffering; hence, the effect upon the judgment or feelings produced by personal and direct impressions; as, to know by *experience*. 2. State, extent, or duration of being engaged in a particular study or work, or in affairs; as, business *experience*. 3. Knowledge, skill, or technique resulting from experience. 4. a. The sum total of the conscious events which compose an individual life. b. Observed facts and events in contrast with what is supplied by thought; as, knowledge originates in *experience*. 5. One thing or all things experienced; as, a recent *experience*; never in my *experience*. — *v. t.* — *ENCFD* (-fntst); — *FNCFD* (-fnt-sing). To have experience of or learn by experience; to undergo. — *experience religion*. To undergo conversion.

**ex-per'i-enced** (ĕks-pēr'i-ēnt; ĩks-), *adj.* Having experience; made skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.

**experience table**. *Life Insurance*. A mortality table based upon the experience of statisticians as to lived lives.

**ex-per'i-ent'ial** (ĕks-pēr'i-ēnt'ial), *adj.* Derived from, based on, or pert. to; experience; empirical. — **ex-per'i-ent'ial-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-per'i-ment** (ĕks-pēr'i-mēnt; ĩks-), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try. See *EXPERIENCE*.] 1. A trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; an operation undertaken to discover some unknown principle or effect, or to test some suggested truth, or to demonstrate some known truth; as, a laboratory *experiment*. 2. The conducting of tests. — (*mēt*), *v. t.* To make experiment. — **ex-per'i-ment-or** (-mēnt-ēr), *n.*

**ex-per'i-ment'al** (-mēnt'al; t'), *adj.* 1. Relating to, or based on, experience, esp. personal experience, as distinct from theory. 2. Of the nature of experiment, founded on experiment; as, *experimental* science; given to, or skilled in, experiment. — **ex-per'i-ment'al-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-per'i-men-ta-tion** (-mēnt'al'ishn), *n.* Act of experimenting; practice by experiment.

**experiment station**. An institution for scientific research in such fields as engineering, mining, biology, or esp., agriculture, where experiments are tried, studies of practical value made, and information disseminated.

**ex-per't** (ĕks-pürt; ĩks-pürt; 2), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *L. expertus*, past part. of *experiri* to try. See *EXPERIENCE*.] Thoroughly in exp. practice, or experience; skillful; as, an *expert* surgeon. — *Syn.* See *PROFICIENT*. — *Ant.* Amateurish. — **ex-per't-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-per't-ness**, *n.*

**ex-pert** (ĕks-pürt), *n.* [*L.*] An expert or experienced person; hence, one who has special skill or knowledge in a subject; a specialist.

**ex-pi-a-ble** (ĕks-pi-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being expiated or atoned for.

**ex-pi-ate** (-ā), *v. t.* [*L. expiatus*, past part. of *expiare* to expiate, fr. *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, purely with sacred rites, fr. *pius* pious.] To make complete satisfaction for; atone for; as, to *expiate* sin. — **ex-pi-a-tor** (-ā-tēr), *n.*

**ex-pi-a-tion** (-ā'shšn), *n.* 1. Act of expiating. 2. The means of atonement.

**ex-pi-a-to-ry** (ĕks-pi-ā-tō'ry or, *esp. Brit.*, ĕks-pi-ā-tō'ry, -ā-tēr-l), *adj.* Having power, or intended, to make expiation; atoning.

**ex-pi-ra-tion** (ĕks-pi-rā'shšn), *n.* 1. Act of expiring; as, a. Act or process of emitting air from the lungs. b. *Obs.* Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. 2. A coming to a close; end; also, death. 3. That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound.

**ex-pi-rā-to-ry** (ĕks-pi-rā-tō'ry or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-l), *adj.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration or emission of air from the lungs.

**ex-pire** (ĕks-pi'r; ĩks-), *v. t.* [*F. expirer*, fr. *L. expirare, expirare*, -atum, fr. *ex* out + *spirare* to breathe.] 1. To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; opposed to *expire*. 2. *Obs.* To emit or exhale, as an odor. — *v. i.* 1. To emit the breath. 2. To emit the last breath, to die. 3. To cease; terminate. — **ex-pir'er** (-spir'ēr), *n.*

**ex-pir'y** (ĕks-pi'r'y; ĕks-pi'r-l), *n.*; pl. -ries (-rīz). 1. *Archais.* Death. 2. A coming to an end; termination.

**ex-plan'** (ĕks-plān'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [*L. explanare* to flatten, explain, fr. *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, fr. *planus* plain.] To make plain; to expound. — *v. i.* To give an explanation. — **ex-plan'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.*

*Syn.* Explain, expound, explicate, elucidate, interpret mean to make something clear to the mind. *Explain* implies a making plain or intelligible; *expound* implies a careful, often elaborate explanation; *explicate* adds the idea of a developed or detailed analysis; *elucidate* stresses the throwing of light upon, as by luminous exposition or illustration; *interpret* adds to all these the use of imagination, sympathy, etc., in going below the surface of that which is to be explained.

**ex-plā-na'tion** (ĕks-plā-nā'shšn), *n.* 1. Act or process of explaining. 2. That which explains. 3. The interpretation; sense. 4. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to reconcile differences.

**ex-plan'a-tive** (ĕks-plān'ā-tīv; ĩks-), *adj.* Explanatory.

**ex-plan'a-to-ry** (ĕks-plān'ā-tō'ry; ĩks- or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-l), *adj.* Serving to explain; as, *explanatory* notes. — **ex-plan'a-to-ry-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-plan't** (ĕks-plānt'), *v. t.* To remove to a place or medium outside the natural habitat, esp. in the culture of tissue in a medium outside of the body for purposes of study.

**ex-ple-tive** (ĕks-plē-tiv; *Brit. usu.* ĕks-plē'-, ĩks-), *adj.* [*LL. expletivus*, fr. *expletus*, past part. of *explere* to fill up, fr. *ex* out + *plere* to fill.] Filling up; hence, added merely to fill up. — *n.* Something added merely as a filling, as an extra word, phrase, or syllable; also, an oath or exclamation.

**ex-ple-to-ry** (ĕks-plē-tō'ry or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-l), *adj.* Expletive.

**ex-pli-ca-ble** (ĕks-plī-kā-b'l; ĕks-plī-kā'-), *adj.* That may be explained.

**ex-pli-cate** (ĕks-plī-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. explicare*, past part. of *explicare*. See *EXPLICIT*.] To unfold the meaning of; to explain. — *Syn.* See *EXPLAIN*. — **ex-pli-ca-tive** (-kā-tiv; ĕks-plī-kā-tiv), *adj.*

**ex-pli-ca'tion** (ĕks-plī-kā'shšn), *n.* 1. Explanation; exposition. 2. A detailed description; a full account.

**ex-pli-ca-to-ry** (ĕks-plī-kā-tō'ry or, *esp. Brit.*, ĕks-plī-kā-tō'ry; ĕks-plī-kā-tēr-l), *adj.* Explanatory.

**ex-pli-cit** (ĕks-plī'sit; ĩks-), *adj.* [*L. explicitus*, past part. of *explicare* to unfold. See *EXPLICIT*.] 1. Distinctly stated; plain in language; clear; as, an *explicit* declaration. 2. Having no disguised meanings; outspoken; — applied to persons; as, he was *explicit* in his statement. 3. Clearly developed; with all its elements apparent. — **ex-pli-cit-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pli-cit-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Explicit, express, specific, definite mean perfectly clear in meaning or reference, as an utterance. Explicit implies such plainness and distinctness that there is no reason for difficulty; express implies explicitness and utterance with directness, pointedness, or force; specific implies precision in reference or particularization in statement of the details covered or comprehended; definite stresses precise and determinate limitations, especially where they are necessary, as in orders, in recommendations, etc.

**ex-plode'** (ĕks-plōd'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [*L. explodere, -plodere*, to drive out, as a player by clapping, fr. *ex* out + *plaudere*, *plodere*, to clap, applaud.] 1. *Obs.* To drive (a play or actor) from the stage by noisy disapprobation; to hoot off. 2. To bring into disrepute and reject; as, to *explode* a theory. 3. To cause to burst noisily; to detonate. — *v. i.* 1. To burst or expand violently and noisily as an effect of a sudden production or release of pressure. 2. To burst forth with sudden violence and noise. — **ex-plod'er** (-plōd'ēr), *n.*

**ex-plod'ent** (-plōd'ēt), *n.* An explosive compound.

**ex-plod'ent** (-plōd'ēt), *adj.* Explosive.

**ex-ploit** (ĕks-plōit; ĩks-plōit'), *n.* [*OF. exploit, exploit*, fr. *L. exploitum*, prop. past part. neut. of *explicare* to unfold, display, fr. *ex* + *placare* to fold.] A deed or act; esp., a heroic act. — *Syn.* See *FEAT*.

**ex-plōit'** (ĕks-plōit'; ĩks-), *v. t.* 2 to

**ex-plōi-ta'tion** (ĕks-plōi-tā'shšn), *n.* [*L. exploitatio*, now, esp., selfish or unfair utilization.

**ex-plōi'ta-tive** (ĕks-plōi-tā-tiv; ĩks-), *adj.* Pertaining to exploitation; exploiting.

**ex-plōi'ter** (ĕks-plōi-tēr), *v. t.* To exploit, esp. so as to profit illicitly.

**ex-plō-ra'tion** (ĕks-plō-rā'shšn), *n.* 1. Act of exploring, as for geographical discovery. 2. *Med.* Physical examination, as of the chest.

**ex-plō-r'a-tive** (ĕks-plō-rā-tiv; 70), *adj.* Exploratory.

**ex-plō-rā-to-ry** (ĕks-plō-rā-tō'ry; ĕks-plō-rā-tēr-l), *adj.* Of, relating to, used in, or connected with exploration.

**ex-plō-re'** (ĕks-plō'r; ĩks-; 70), *v. t.* [*F. explorer*, fr. *L. explorare* to spy out, fr. *ex* out + *plorare* to cry, weep.] 1. *Obs.* To seek for or after. 2. To search through or into; to penetrate or range over for discovery. 3. *Med.* To examine minutely, as by means of a probe; as, to *explore* a wound. — *v. i.* To make or conduct a systematic search.

**ex-plō'r'er** (-plō'r'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which explores; esp., a traveler seeking geographical or scientific discovery. 2. An instrument for exploring cavities, as in teeth.

at the end of a stop consonant.

**ex-plō-sive** (-siv), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, characterized or operated by, or suited to cause, explosion. 2. Tending to explosion; as, an *explosive* temper. 3. *Phonet.* Pronounced with an explosion, or puff of breath, after a complete closure of the breath passage. — *n.* 1. An explosive substance, as gunpowder. 2. *Phonet.* An explosive consonant. The stops *p, b, t, d, k, g* are called *explosives*. — **ex-plō-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-plō-siv-ness**, *n.*

**ex-po-nent** (ĕks-pō-nēnt), *n.* [*L. exponens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *exponere* to set forth. See *EXPOUND*.] 1. *Alg.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor; thus, *a<sup>n</sup>* means *a* × *a*. 2. An expounder; interpreter, as of music. 3. One who or that which exemplifies or represents; as, he is the *exponent* of his party's principles. — **ex-pō-nen'tial** (ĕks-pō-nēnt'ial), *adj.* — **ex-pō-nen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-pō-ni-ble** (ĕks-pō-nī-b'l), *adj.* Requiring explanation; — in logic said esp. of propositions needing restatement. — *n.* An explicable proposition.

**ex-pōrt'** (ĕks-pōrt'; often ĕks-pōrt, *esp. in contrast with import*; 70), *v. t.* [*L. exportare, -atum*, fr. *ex* out + *portare* to carry.] To carry or send abroad, esp. to foreign countries, as merchandise or commodities in the way of commerce; — opposed to *import*. — **ex-pōrt'a-ble**, *adj.*

**ex-pōrt** (ĕks-pōrt; 70), *n.* 1. Act of exporting; exportation. 2. That which is exported; — opposed to *import*. — *adj.* Of or concerned with exportation or exports; suitable for exportation.

**ex-pōr'ta-tion** (ĕks-pōrt'ā'shšn), *n.* Act of exporting; also, commodity exported; an export.

**ex-pōrt'er** (ĕks-pōrt'ēr or, *esp. in contrast*, ĕks-pōrt'ēr; 70), *n.* One who exports, as goods in the way of commerce.

**ex-pōs'al** (ĕks-pōs'āl; -l), *n.* Exposure.

**ex-*pose*'** (ĕks-pōz'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [OF. *exposer*, fr. *ex-* (fr. *L. ex* out) + *posere* to place. See *POST*, *v.*] 1. To lay open, as to attack, danger, test, to derive of shelter or care; as, to *expose* troops needlessly; hence, to submit or subject to any action or influence; as, to *expose* iron to a magnet. 2. To turn or cast out; to abandon; as, to *expose* an infant. 3. To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; to exhibit, as goods for sale; to disclose; as, to *expose* a card in dealing, etc.; to lay or leave bare; as, winter clothing that leaves only one's face *exposed*. 4. To disclose or unmask (something criminal, shameful, etc.); to disclose (the faults or crimes of a person). 5. *Photog.* To subject (a sensitive film, plate, etc.) to the action of actinic rays. — *Syn.* See *SHOW*. — **ex-*pos'er*'** (ĕks-pōz'ĕr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*po-sē*'** (ĕks-pō-zē' or, esp. *Brit.*, ĕks-pō-zā'), *n.* [F. prop. past part. of *exposer*] An exposure of something discreditable.

**ex-*posed*'** (ĕks-pōz'd; ĩks-), *adj.* 1. Open to view. 2. Unprotected, as from the weather, danger, etc. — *Syn.* See *LIABLE*.

**ex-*pos'er*'** (ĕks-pōz'ĕr; ĩks-), *n.* One who or that which exposes.

**ex-*po-si'tion*'** (ĕks-pō-zish'ān; ĩks-), *n.* 1. A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, law, etc. 2. Discourse, or an example of it, designed to expound, explain, or appraise analytically. 3. Act or practice of exposing, exposure, abandonment, as of infants. 4. Condition of being exposed, exposure. 5. A public exhibition or show. 6. *Music.* a. The first part of a sonata form. See *SONATA FORM*. b. The opening section of a fugue.

**ex-*pos-i'tive*'** (ĕks-pō-zī-tiv; ĩks-), *adj.* Descriptive; expository.

**ex-*pos-i'tor*'** (ĕks-pō-zī-tōr; ĩks-), *n.* [L. See *EXPONDER*] One who expounds or explains; an expounder; commentator.

**ex-*pos-i'tory*'** (ĕks-pō-zī-tōr; ĩks-), *adj.* Of or relating to exposition; serving to explain or elucidate; as, *expository* writing.

**ex-*post fac'to*'** (ĕks-pōst fāk'tō; ĩks-), *adj.* [L. *ex post facto* from what is done afterwards.] Done or made after a thing but retroacting upon it; retrospective; as, an *ex post facto* law is any law enacted with a retrospective effect.

**ex-*pos-tu-late*'** (ĕks-pōst'ŭ-lāt; ĩks-), *v. i.* [L. *expostulatus*, past part. of *expostulare* to demand vehemently, fr. *ex-* out + *postulare* to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate; — usually followed by *with*. — *Syn.* See *OBJECT*. — **ex-*pos-tu-la'tor*'** (ĕks-pōst'ŭ-lā-tōr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*pos-tu-la'tion*'** (ĕks-pōst'ŭ-lā-shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* Act of expostulating; earnest and kindly protest; remonstrance. — **ex-*pos-tu-la'tive*'** (ĕks-pōst'ŭ-lā-tiv; ĩks-), *adj.* — **ex-*pos-tu-la'tory*'** (ĕks-pōst'ŭ-lā-tōr; ĩks-), *adj.*

**ex-*pos'ture*'** (ĕks-pōz'chŕ; ĩks-), *n.* [From *EXPOSE*.] 1. Act of exposing or state of being exposed. 2. Position as to points of compass, or to influences of climate, etc.; as, a southern *exposure*. 3. *Photog.* The act of exposing a sensitive surface.

**exposure meter.** *Photog.* An instrument for indicating correct exposure under varying conditions of illumination.

**ex-*pound'*** (ĕks-pōund'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [OF. *expondere*, fr. *L. expondere* to set out, expose, expound, fr. *ex-* out + *pondere* to put.] 1. To set forth, state; as, to *expound* a theory. 2. To lay open the meaning of; interpret; as, to *expound* a text. — *Syn.* See *EXPLAIN*. — **ex-*pound'er*'**, *n.*

**ex-*press'*** (ĕks-prĕs'; ĩks-), *adj.* [OF. *expres*, fr. *L. expressus*, past part. of *exprimere* to express, fr. *ex-* out + *primere* to press.] 1. Directly and distinctly stated; definite; clear; explicit. 2. Exact; precise. 3. Of a special sort; as, he came for this *express* purpose. 4. Adapted to or intended for a particular purpose. 5. a. Disbathed with or traveling at special speed, or with a limited number of stops; — often *comp. to land*; as, an *express* train. b. Adapted for travel at special speed; as, an *express* highway. 6. In the British postal service since 1891, designating immediate delivery by special messenger (of a letter or parcel) for which a fee is charged. Cf. *SPECIAL DELIVERY*. 7. Of, pertaining to, or controlling an express (See *EXPRESS*, *n.*, 2, below); as, an *express* company. — *Syn.* See *EXPLICIT*.

— *adv.* Expressly; by express, as, to go *express*.

— *n.* 1. A messenger sent on a special errand, also, a dispatch conveyed by a special messenger. 2. A system for the prompt and safe transportation of parcels, money, or goods, also, a company operating such a system; also, the roads transported by such a system. 3. An express train or other conveyance. 4. An express rifle.

— *v. t.* [OF. *expresser*, fr. *L. ex-* out + *pressare* to press.] 1. To press or squeeze out, as the juice of a fruit, hence, to extort, as a confession; to extude, as a secretion. 2. To represent in words; to state, to make known; exhibit. 3. To delineate; depict. 4. To make known the opinions or feelings of; — used reflexively; as, he *expressed* himself uncompromisingly. 5. To represent by sign or symbol, as, the sign = *expresses* equality. 6. Chiefly *U.S.* To send by express. — **ex-*press'er*'**, *n.* — **ex-*press'i-ble*'**, *adj.*

*Syn.* Express, vent, utter, voice, breath, air mean to let out what one feels or thinks. Express, the general term, suggests an impulse to reveal in any way, as in words, in gestures, in what one makes or produces, etc.; vent stresses an inner compulsion to expression, especially in words; utter stresses use of voice though it may not imply speech; voice does not necessarily suggest vocal utterance but it invariably implies expression in words; breath adds the implication of disclosing; air, that of exposing one's opinions, one's ideas, etc.

**ex-*press-a-ge*'** (ĕks-prĕs'āj; ĩks-), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; also, the charge for such carrying.

**ex-*pres'sion*'** (ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn; ĩks-), *n.* 1. Act or product of pressing out. 2. Act or process of representing, esp. by language. 3. A form, pose, phrase, token, or the like, which manifests a thought, feeling, or quality; esp., a significant word or phrase; as, a common *expression*. 4. Mode, means, or use of significant representation; as, to read or act with *expression*. 5. Quality or fact of being indicative of character, feeling, etc.; also, facial aspect or intonation as indicative of feeling; as, a smiling *expression*. 6. *Math.* A group of characters or signs, esp. algebraic symbols, representing a quantity or operation.

**ex-*pres'sion-ism*'** (ĕks-prĕsh'iz-m; ĩks-), *n.* 1. The theory or practice of freely expressing one's inner, or subjective, emotions and sensations; — a sense orig. developed in painting. Cf. *IMPRESSIONISM*. 2. Belief in, or advocacy and practice of, the free expression of one's individuality, esp. as a means towards the acquiring of individual culture. — **ex-*pres'sion-ist*'** (ĕks-prĕsh'ist; ĩks-), *n.* & *adj.* — **ex-*pres'sion-ist'ic*'** (ĕks-prĕsh'ist'ik; ĩks-), *adj.*

**ex-*pres'sive*'** (ĕks-prĕs'iv; ĩks-), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or marked by expression. 2. Serving to express or represent; indicative. 3. Full of expression; significant; as, *expressive* looks. — *ly*, *adv.* — **ness**, *n.*

**ex-*press'ly*'**, *adv.* 1. In an express manner; explicitly. 2. For the express purpose; particularly.

**ex-*press'man*'** (ĕks-prĕs'mān; ĩks-), *n.* *U.S.* A person employed in the express business.

**express rifle.** A sporting rifle for use at short ranges, employing a large charge of powder and a light (short) bullet, giving a high initial velocity and a flat trajectory.

**ex-*press'way*'** (ĕks-prĕs'wā; ĩks-), *n.* A superhighway.

**ex-*pro-pri-ate*'** (ĕks-prō-prī-āt; ĩks-), *v. t.* [ML. *expropriare*, past part. of *expropriare*.] 1. To deprive of possession or proprietary rights. 2. To take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another. — **ex-*pro-pri-ator*'** (ĕks-prō-prī-ā-tōr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*pro-pri-ation*'** (ĕks-prō-prī-ā-shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* Act of expropriating, or state of being expropriated; specif., the action of the state in taking or modifying the property rights of individuals in the exercise of its sovereignty, as where property is sold under eminent domain.

**ex-*pul'sion*'** (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* [See *EXPEL*.] Act of expelling or state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out. — **ex-*pul'sive*'** (ĕks-pŭl'siv; ĩks-), *adj.*

**ex-*punc'tion*'** (ĕks-pŭnk'tshŭn; ĩks-), *n.* Act of expuncting.

**ex-*punge'*** (ĕks-pŭnj'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [EX-PUNG'D; (pŭnj'd); EX-PUNG'ING (pŭnj'ing).] [L. *expungere*, *expunctum*, to prick out, mark for erasure by dots, fr. *ex-* out + *pingere* to prick.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out. — *Syn.* See *ERASE*. — **ex-*punger*'** (ĕks-pŭnj'ĕr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*pur-gate*'** (ĕks-pŭr-gāt; ĩks-), *v. t.* [L. *expurgatus*, past part. of *expurgare* to purge, purify, fr. *ex-* out, from + *pur-gare* to cleanse.] To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; now, esp., to divest (a publication) of objectionable parts; as, to *expurgate* a book. — **ex-*pur-ga'tion*'** (ĕks-pŭr-gā-shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* — **ex-*pur-ga'tor*'** (ĕks-pŭr-gā-tōr; ĩks-pŭr-gā-tōr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*pur-ga'to-ry*'** (ĕks-pŭr-gā-tōr-ē; ĩks-), *adj.* Expurgatory, pertaining to expurgation or expurgations.

**ex-*pur-ga'to-ry*'** (ĕks-pŭr-gā-tōr-ē; ĩks-), *adj.* Serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous.

**ex-*qui-site*'** (ĕks-kwī-zīt; ĩks-), *adj.* [L. *exquisitus*, past part. of *exquirere* to search out, fr. *ex-* out + *quæ-rire* to search.] 1. Obs. Carefully selected; choice. 2. *Archaic.* Exact in operation, accurate. 3. Carefully wrought; hence, of surpassing quality. 4. a. Highly accomplished, perfected; as, an *exquisite* gentleman. b. Keenly appreciative, discriminating, fastidious; as, *exquisite* taste. 5. Pleasing by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence. 6. Keen, intense, as, *exquisite* pain. — *Syn.* See *CHOICE*. — *n.* A person who is overnice in dress; a fop; dandy. — **ex-*qui-site-ly*'**, *adv.* — **ex-*qui-site-ness*'**, *n.*

**ex-*san'guine*'** (ĕks-sāng-wīn; ĩks-), *adj.* Bloodless; anemic.

**ex-*scind'*** (ĕks-sīnd'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [L. *exscindere*, fr. *ex-* out, from + *scindere* to cut.] To cut off or out, to excise.

**ex-*sect'*** (ĕks-sĕkt'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [L. *exsectus*, past part. of *exsecare* to cut out.] To cut out. — **ex-*sec'tion*'** (ĕks-sĕk'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*sert'*** (ĕks-sĕrt'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [L. *exsertus*, past part. of *exserere* to stretch forth. See *EXERT*.] To thrust out; to protrude. — *adj.* Exserted.

**ex-*ser'tion*'** (ĕks-sĕr'shŭn; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*ser'ted*'** (ĕks-sĕrt'ĕd; ĩks-), *adj.* Bot. & Zool. Protruding beyond some enclosing organ or part.

**ex-*ser'tile*'** (ĕks-sĕrt'il; ĩks-), *adj.* Biol. Capable of being protruded.

**ex-*sic'cate*'** (ĕks-sīk-āt; ĩks-), *v. t.* [L. *exsiccare*, past part. of *exsiccare* to dry up, fr. *ex-* out + *siccare* to make dry, fr. *siccus* dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry up. — **ex-*sic'ca'tion*'** (ĕks-sīk-ā-shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* — **ex-*sic'ca-tive*'** (ĕks-sīk-ā-tiv; ĩks-), *adj.* & *n.* — **ex-*sic'ca'tor*'** (ĕks-sīk-ā-tōr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*stip'u-late*'** (ĕks-sīp'ŭ-lāt; ĩks-), *adj.* Bot. Without stipules, as a leaf.

**ex-*suff'u-cate*'** (ĕks-sŭf'ŭ-kāt; ĩks-), *adj.* [Cf. *L. suffragare* to blow upon.] Prob. inflated; empty; — a nonce use. *Shak.*

**ex-*stānt*'** (ĕks-stānt; ĩks-), *adj.* [L. *extans*, *antis*, or *extans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *extare*, *extare*, to stand out, fr. *ex-* out + *stare* to stand.] 1. Now *Rare*. Standing out; hence, conspicuous. 2. In existence; not destroyed.

**ex-*tem-po-ral*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rāl; ĩks-), *adj.* [L. *extemporalis*, fr. *ex tempore*.] Extemporaneous — **ex-*tem-po-ral-ly*'**, *adv.*

**ex-*tem-po-ra'no-ous*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rā-nō-ŭs; ĩks-), *adj.* 1. Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech. 2. Given to, or clever at, extemporary speaking. 3. Made for the occasion; as, an *extemporaneous* shelter. — **ex-*tem-po-ra-ne'i-ty*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rā-nē-ē-tē; ĩks-), *n.* — **ex-*tem-po-ra'ne-ous-ly*'**, *adv.* — **ex-*tem-po-ra'ne-ous-ness*'**, *n.*

**ex-*tem-po-rar'y*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rār-ē; ĩks-), *adj.* 1. Imposed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; not prepared beforehand; impromptu; as, an *extemporary* speech. 2. Originated for or at the occasion; hence, sudden or unexpected. — **ex-*tem-po-rar-i-ly*'**, *adv.* — **ex-*tem-po-rar'y-ness*'**, *n.*

**ex-*tem-po-re*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rē; ĩks-), *adv.* [L. fr. *ex-* out + *tempore*, abl. of *tempus* time.] Without previous study or meditation; extemporaneously. — *adj.* Extemporary.

**ex-*tem-po-rize*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rīz; ĩks-), *v. t. & i.* To do, make, or utter extemporary, or offhand; to improvise. — **ex-*tem-po-ri-za'tion*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rī-zā-shŭn; ĩks-), *n.* — **ex-*tem-po-riz'er*'** (ĕks-tĕm-pō-rī-zĕr; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-*tend'*** (ĕks-tĕnd'; ĩks-), *v. t.* [L. *extendere*, *extentum*, *extensum*, fr. *ex-* out + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. Obs. To take by force; to seize. 2. To stretch or draw out; hence, to lengthen or prolong either in space or time. 3. To straighten out, as a limb; to stretch. Cf. *PLEX*. 4. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand; spread. 5. Hence: To broaden the application or action of, as, to *extend* power, influence, etc. 6. To exaggerate. 7. To hold out or reach forth, as the hand. 8. To proffer or to bestow; as, to *extend* sympathy. 9. *Finance.* To prolong the time of payment of, as a debt, beyond that originally stipulated. 10. *Law.* a. In Great Britain, to assess or value. b. To take, assign, or levy upon by, or in execution of, a writ of extent. — *v. i.* To stretch out; to spread. — **ex-*tend'i-ble*'** (ĕks-tĕnd'ē-bĕl; ĩks-), *adj.*

*Syn.* Extend, lengthen, elongate, prolong, protract mean to draw out or add to so as to increase in length. Both extend and lengthen may be used in reference to increase in time or space, but only extend to increase in range, as of influence, applicability, etc.; elongate, in technical rather than in general use, implies increase in dimension only; prolong suggests increase in duration chiefly, especially beyond usual or normal limits, protract adds to prolong the implications of indefiniteness, of needlessness, or of the like.

**ex-*tend'ed*'** (ĕks-tĕnd'ĕd; ĩks-), *adj.* 1. Stretched or drawn out; also, outstretched. 2. *Print.* Of type, considerably wider than the standard for the same height. See *TYPE*. — **ex-*tend'ed-ly*'**, *adv.*

**ex-*ten'si-ble*'** (ĕks-tĕn'sī-bĕl; ĩks-), *adj.* Capable of being extended. — **ex-*ten-si-bil'i-ty*'** (ĕks-tĕn'sī-bĕl'ē-tē; ĩks-), *n.*

**ex-ten-sile** (ĕks-tĕn'sīl; 56), *adj.* Extensible.

**ex-ten-sim'u-ter** (ĕks-tĕn-sim'ū-tĕr), *n.* An extensometer.

**ex-ten-sion** (ĕks-tĕn'shūn; 1ks-), *n.* 1. Act of extending, or state of being extended. 2. A part constituting an addition; as, an *extension* to a house. 3. *Com.* A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt. 4. *Logic.* The number or aggregate of things named by a term or comprised in a concept; thus, the *extension* of "plant" is greater than that of "geranium"; denotation. Cf. *intension*. 5. *Physic.* That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 6. *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb. 7. *Surg.* Stretching of a fractured or luxated limb so as to restore it to its natural position.

**ex-ten-si-ty** (ĕks-tĕn'si-tī), *n.* 1. The quality of extension. 2. *Psychol.* Spatial quality as an attribute of sensation.

**ex-ten-sive** (ĕks-tĕn'siv; 1ks-), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, extension. 2. Having wide extent; broad; wide. 3. *Agrie.* Designating, or pertaining to, any system of farming in which large areas of land are used with a minimum of labor and outlay; — opposed to *intensive*. — **ex-ten-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten-sive-ness**, *n.*

**ex-ten-sion-me-ter** (ĕks-tĕn-si-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *extensus*, past part. + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring any more or less minute deformation of a test specimen as caused by tension, compression, bending, twisting, etc.

**ex-ten-sor** (ĕks-tĕn'sōr; -sōr), *n.* [L. *o*, one who stretches.] *Anat.* A muscle serving to extend or straighten a limb or part. Cf. *flexor*.

**ex-ten-t** (ĕks-tĕnt; 1ks-), *n.* [OF. *extente*, fr. past part. of *extendre* to extend, fr. L. *extendere*. See *EXTEND*.] 1. *Hist.* In Great Britain: Valuation or assessment, esp. of land. 2. Space or amount to which a thing is extended, hence: a Compass, size, length. 3. *Decree*; measure, proportion. 3. *Law* a In Great Britain, a *writ of extent*, that is, a writ to recover judgments, under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor may all be seized to secure payment. b A levy or seizure made under a writ of extent. c *Local, U.S.* A writ giving to a creditor temporary possession of his debtor's lands. *Logic.* Extension considered as a characteristic or function. 5. *Math.* Continuous magnitude, esp. geometrical, of any number of dimensions, as a line, surface, space.

**ex-ten-u-ate** (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *extenuatus*, past part. of *extenuare* to make thin, loosen, weaken, fr. *ex* out + *tenuare* to make thin, fr. *tenuis* thin.] 1. To make thin, to attenuate. 2. To diminish, weaken. 3. To underestimate, hence, *Obs.*, to disparage. 4. To treat or represent (a crime, ill, or the like) as less than it appears to be; to excuse. — **ex-ten-u-a-tor** (ĕks-tĕn'ū-ā-tōr), *n.*

**ex-ten-u-ating** (-ā'ting), *adj.* That extenuates.

**ex-ten-u-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of extenuating, or state of being extenuated, esp., palliation, as of a crime, also, something urged or done in palliation, as of a fault. — **ex-ten-u-a-tive** (ĕks-tĕn'ū-ā-tiv; -ā-tiv), *adj.* — **ex-ten-u-a-tory** (-ā-tōr-i or, esp. *Brit.*, -ā-tōr-i, -ā-tōr-i), *adj.*

**ex-te-ri-or** (ĕks-tĕr-i-ōr; 2), *adj.* [L. *exterius*, of *exterius* on the outside, foreign, compar. fr. *ex* out.] 1. External, or outward. 2. Being or occurring without; extrinsic. 3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign. — *n.* 1. The outward surface or part of a thing; outside. 2. Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony. — **ex-te-ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-ter-mi-nato** (ĕks-tĕr'mī-nāt, 1ks-), *v. t.* [L. *exterminatus*, past part. of *exterminare* to abolish, fr. *ex* out + *terminus* limit.] To destroy utterly; to annihilate, to get rid of completely; as, to *exterminate* the termites infesting a building. — **ex-ter-mi-n-a-tor** (-nā'tōr), *n.*

*Syn.* *Exterminate*, *exterminate*, *eradicate*, *uproot* mean to effect the destruction or abolition of something. *Exterminate* implies utter extinction, as by killing off; *exterminate* implies extinction of a race, a family, a species, etc., by destruction of the means by which it is propagated, *eradicate* implies the driving out or elimination of something that has established itself, *uproot* differs from *eradicate* in suggesting force or violence like that of a tempest tearing up trees by the roots.

**ex-ter-mi-na-tion** (nā'shūn), *n.* Act of exterminating; total destruction; eradication.

**ex-ter-mi-na-tive** (-tĕr'mī-nā-tiv; nā-tiv), *adj.* Exterminatory.

**ex-ter-mi-na-to-ry** (-nā-tōr-i or, esp. *Brit.*, -nā-tōr-i, -nā-tōr-i), *adj.* Of or relating to extermination; tending, as war, to exterminate.

**ex-ter-mi-ne** (-mīn), *v. t.* *Obs.* To exterminate.

**ex-tern** (ĕks-tĕrn; 1ks-tĕrn), *adj.* *Obs.* External; extrinsic, not inherent.

**ex-tern** (ĕks-tĕrn), *n.* [F. *externe*, fr. L. *externus*.] A person connected with an institution but not living in it. (Cf. *INTERN*.)

**ex-tern-al** (ĕks-tĕr'nāl, -nāl, 2), *adj.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterior*, on the outside, outward. See *EXTERIOR*.] 1. Outward; exterior; specif., applied or applicable to the outside of the body; as, *external* remedies. 2. Outwardly perceptible; visible; physical, as distinct from mental or moral. 3. Outside of a thing's extent, surface, constitution, etc. 4. Not intrinsic; superficial. 5. Foreign. 6. *External trade*. 7. *Anat.* Near the outside of the body; away from the median plane. 8. *Physiol.* Existing independently of mind. — *n.* Something external; outward part; visible form; — usually in *pl.* — **ex-tern-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-tern-al-com-bus-tion en-gine**, *Mech.* A heat engine which derives its heat from fuel consumed outside the engine cylinder. Cf. *INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE*.

**ex-tern-al-ism** (ĕks-tĕr'nāl-iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being manifest to the senses; also, regard for externals.

**ex-tern-al-i-ty** (ĕks-tĕr'nāl-i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Quality or state of being external.

**ex-tern-al-ize** (ĕks-tĕr'nāl-īz), *v. t.* To make external or externally manifest. — **ex-tern-al-i-za-tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -īz-ā-tī), *n.*

**ex-ter-o-cep-tive** (ĕk'stĕr-ō-sĕp'tiv), *adj.* [L. *exter* outside + *-o-ceptive* as in *receptive*.] *Physiol.* Activated by, pertaining to, or designating, stimuli impinging on the organism from without, as in touch, smell, sight, etc. Cf. *INTEROCEPTIVE*, *PROOCEPTIVE*.

**ex-ter-o-cep-tor** (ĕk'stĕr-ō-sĕp'tōr), *n.* [NL.] A sense organ excited by stimuli arising outside the body.

**ex-ter-i-ri-to-ri-al** (ĕks-tĕr-i-tōr-i-āl; 70), *adj.* [See *EX*.] Beyond the territorial limits; extraterritorial. — **ex-ter-i-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty** (ĕks-tĕr-i-tōr-i-āl-i-tī), *n.* — **ex-ter-i-ri-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-tinct** (ĕks-tīng't; 1ks-), *adj.* [L. *extinctus*, *extinctus*, past part. See *EXTINGUISH*.] 1. Extinguished; quenched. 2. No longer living or active; passed away; that has died out; as, an *extinct* animal or plant; without a qualified heritor; as, an *extinct* title.

**ex-tinc-tion** (-tīng'k'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished. 2. Destruction; annihilation.

**ex-tinc-tive** (-tīng'k'tiv), *adj.* Serving to extinguish.

**ex-tin-guish** (ĕks-tīng'kwīsh; 1ks-), *v. t.* [L. *extinguere*, *extinguere*, to quench, prob. fr. *ex* out + *tingere*, *tingere*, to wet, moisten.] 1. To put out, as a light or fire; hence, to cause to die out; destroy. 2. To obscure; eclipse, as by superior splendor. 3. *Law*. To nullify. — *Syn.* See *ABOLISH*. — **ex-tin-guish-a-ble**, *adj.* — **ex-tin-guish-er**, *n.* — **ex-tin-guish-ment**, *n.*

**ex-tir-pate** (ĕk'stĕr-pāt; 1ks-tĕr'pāt), *v. t.* [L. *extirpatus*, *extirpatus*, past part. of *extirpare*, *extirpare*, fr. *ex* out + *stirps* stock, stem.] To pluck up by the stem or root; to eradicate. — *Syn.* See *EXTIRPATE*.

**ex-tol-er**, *n.* — **ex-tol-ment**, *ex-tol-ment*, *n.* *Rare*.

**ex-tort** (ĕks-tōrt; 1ks-), *v. t.* [L. *extorere*, past part. of *extorquere* to twist out, extort, fr. *ex* out + *torquere* to twist.] To wrest from a person by force or any undue or illegal power or ingenuity; to wring (from); to exact. — *Syn.* See *EDUCE*. — **ex-tort'er**, *n.* — **ex-tort'ive**, *adj.*

**ex-tor-tion** (ĕks-tōrt'shūn; 1ks-), *n.* 1. Act of extorting; act or practice of taking anything from a person by illegal use of fear; technically, *Law*, the offense committed by an officer who unlawfully, by color of his office, claims and takes money or other thing of value that is not due. 2. That which is extorted.

**ex-tor-tion-ary** (-ār-i; -ār-i), *adj.* Extortionate.

**ex-tor-tion-ate** (-āt), *adj.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; also, exorbitant. — **ex-tor-tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-tor-tion-or** (-ōr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

**ex-tor-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* An extortioner.

**ex-tra** (ĕk'strā), *adj.* [From *extraordinary*. See *EXTRA*.] Beyond, or greater than, what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; better or larger than ordinary. — *n.* 1. Something in addition to what is due, expected, or customary; esp., an added charge or fee. 2. An edition of a newspaper other than the regular one. 3. *Cricket*. A run not made from a hit. 4. Something of an extra quality or grade. 5. *Colloq.* An extra workman; *Motion Pictures*, an actor employed by the day to enact a subordinate part, as one of a crowd. — *adv.* Beyond the usual size, extent, or degree. COMBINATIONS ARE:

extra-dry extra-hazardous extra-strong

**ex-tra** (ĕk'strā), *adj.* [L. *fr. exter*. See *EXTERIOR*.] A combining form used to form adjectives, denoting *beyond*, *outside of*, *outside the scope of*, as in: **ex-tra-car-pal**, outside the carpal region; and in the following words.

|                  |                    |                   |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| extra-alimentary | extra-governmental | extraorbital      |
| extracapsular    | extrahistoric      | extraparental     |
| extracellular    | extralegal         | extrapariamentary |
| extracerebral    | extramarital       | extrapariachial   |
| extracorporeal   | extramolecular     | extrasyllagistic  |
| extracutaneous   | extranuclear       | extravaginal      |
| extraembryonic   | extracutaneous     | extravascular     |

**ex-tra-bold** (-bōld; 2), *n.* *Print.* A style of type. See *TYPE*.

**ex-tra-on-nō-i-cal** (-kā-nōn'f-kāl), *adj.* *Becl.* Not included in the canon, or list of authoritative books.

**ex-tra-con-densed**, *adj.* *Print.* Of type, having a narrower face than condensed type. See *TYPE*.

**ex-tract** (ĕks-trākt; 1ks-), *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, past part. of *extrahere* to extract, fr. *ex* out + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To draw out or forth; hence, to derive as if by drawing out; to deduce. 2. To withdraw by expression, distillation, treatment with a solvent, or other mechanical or chemical process. 3. To choose out; to cite or quote. — *v. i.* To yield to the action of drawing out. — *Syn.* See *EDUCE*. — **ex-trac't-able**, **ex-trac't-i-ble**, *adj.*

**ex-tract** (ĕks-trākt), *n.* 1. Something extracted; esp., something prepared from a substance by expression, solution, or the like, specif., a preparation supposed to possess the virtue of the original substance in concentrated form; as, *extract* of beef. 2. A selection from a writing or discourse; quotation. 3. *Chem.* The total solids obtained by evaporating wine, spirits, honey, etc. 4. *Pharm.* A solid preparation obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug, the juice of a plant, or the like.

**ex-trac-tion** (ĕks-trākt'shūn; 1ks-), *n.* 1. Act of extracting, or drawing out. 2. Derivation from a stock or family; lineage. 3. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

**ex-trac-tive** (-tiv), *adj.* 1. Capable of being extracted. 2. Tending or serving to extract; as, agriculture is an *extractive* industry. — *n.* Anything extracted; an extract.

**ex-trac-tor** (-tōr), *n.* One who or that which extracts, as a device for withdrawing a cartridge or shell from the chamber of a breech loading firearm. (See *GUNLOCK*, *Illustr.*)

**ex-tra-cur-ric-u-lar** (ĕks-trā-kŭ-rĭk'ū-lĕr), **ex-tra-cur-ric-u-lum** (-lŭm), *adj.* Not falling within the curriculum, esp., of or relating to those activities, as debating, dramatics, and athletics, which form part of the life of students, but are not part of the courses of study.

**ex-tra-dite** (ĕks-trā-dīt; 1ks-), *v. t.* To deliver up to a foreign jurisdiction; also, to procure the extradition of. — **ex-tra-dit-a-ble** (-dīt-ā-bĕ), *adj.*

**ex-tra-di-tion** (-dīt'shūn; 1ks-), *n.* [Fr. *l. ex* out + *traditio* a delivering up.] The surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another; hence, in general, the surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.

**ex-tra-dos** (ĕks-trā-dōs; 1ks-), [F. fr. L. *extra* outside + *F. dos* (fr. L. *dorsum*) the back.] *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch.

**ex-tra-ju-di-cial** (ĕks-trā-jŭ-dī-shāl; 114), *adj.* Out of or beyond the proper authority of a court or judge.

— **ex-tra-ju-di-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-tra-mun-dane** (-mŭn'dān), *adj.* Beyond the material world.

**ex-tra-mu-ral** (-mŭr'āl), *adj.* 1. Outside of the walls, as of a fortified city. 2. Conducted or coming from outside of the precincts (of a given institution); — said of educational facilities, etc.

**ex-tra-ne-ous** (ĕks-trā-nĕ-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *extraneus*. See *STRANGE*.] Not essential or intrinsic; foreign; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter. — *Syn.* See *EXTRINSIC*. — **ex-tra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tra-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ex-traor-di-nar-i-ly** (ĕks-trōr-dī-nĕr-i-lī; 1ks-), *or, esp. Brit.*, -nĕr-i-lī; -d-n-r-i-lī; (ĕks-trā-dī-ŭs), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner or degree.



*a* Intradors, or Intradors; *b* Extradors.

**ex-tra-or-di-nar-y**

*or.*  
yond or out of the common order or method; not ordinary. 2. Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; hence, remarkable. 3. Employed for a special service; subordinate; as, an ambassador extraordinary.

**ex-tra-phys-i-cal** (eks'tră-fiz'ik-əl), *adj.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

**ex-tra-p-o-late** (eks'tră-pô-lăt), *v. t. & i.* [*extra* + *interpolate*] 1. To project by inference into an unexplored situation (some sequent) from observations in an explored field, on the assumption of continuity or correspondence; as, meteorologists extrapolate local weather conditions from reports of distant stations; oil prospectors extrapolate from a knowledge of geology. 2. *Math.* To calculate (the value of the function lying beyond an interval) from values of the function within that interval. — **ex-tra-p-o-la-tion** (lă'shən), *n.* — **ex-tra-p-o-la-tive** (trăpô-lăt'iv), *adj.* — **ex-tra-p-o-la-tor** (tôr), *n.*

**ex-tra-pro-fes-sion-al** (eks'tră-prô-fesh'ən-əl), *adj.* Not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

**ex-tra-sen-su-ary** (sên'sh-er-i), *adj.* Beyond, or outside the scope of, ordinary sense perception, as in **extraneous perception** (abbr. *ESP*) — used by some psychologists of instances of perceptive powers not scientifically explained, as in clairvoyance and telepathy.

**ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al** (eks'tră-têr'itô-ri-əl), *adj.* Outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction, extraterritorial.

**ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al-ity** (lăt'it-i), *n.* Exemption from the jurisdiction of local tribunals, as in the case of diplomatic agents.

**ex-tra-u-ter-ine** (tôr'it-in; -in), *adj.* Outside the uterus.

**ex-tra-u-gance** (eks'tră-ŭ-gāns; -iks), *n.* 1. Quality of being extravagant; excess, esp., undue expenditure of money. 2. An instance of excess; an action or thing which is extravagant.

**ex-tra-u-gan-ey** (kân-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). Extravagance.

**ex-tra-u-gan-ey** (kân-si), *adj.* [*F.* and *M.L.*; *f.*, *fr.* *M.L.* *extravagans*, *extravagant*, pres. part. of *extravagari*, *fr.* *extra* outside + *vagari* to wander. *ENP*] 1. *Obs.* Wandering. 2. Exceeding due bounds, excessive; as, *extravagant praise*. 3. Profuse in expenditure, wasteful. 4. Excessively high; exorbitant. — *Syn.* See **EXCESSIVE**. — *Ant.* Restrained. — **ex-tra-u-gan-ty**, *adv.*

**ex-tra-u-gan-za** (kân-ză), *n.* [*It.* *extravaganza*, *extravaganza*.] A wildly irregular musical or dramatic composition; esp., a spectacular drama like comic opera, with elaborate setting.

**ex-tra-u-gate** (eks'tră-ŭ-găt), *v. i.* To rove; to exceed normal limits.

**ex-tra-u-gate** (eks'tră-ŭ-găt), *v. t. & i.* [*extra* + *L.* *vas* vessel.] 1. To force or let out of the proper vessels, as blood; to force or pass by infiltration or effusion, as blood, lymph, etc., from its normal channel into surrounding tissue. 2. *Geol.* To erupt in liquid form from a vent; as, *extravagated lava*. — **ex-tra-u-ga-tion** (lăt'shən), *n.*

**ex-tra-u-sion** (eks'tră-ŭ-shən), *adj.* *Anat.* Not contained in vessels. 3. Destitute of vessels, nonvascular.

**ex-tra-ver-sion**, **ex-tra-vert**. Vars. of **EXTROVERSION**, etc.

**ex-trem-e** (eks'trem; -iks; -2), *adj.* [*OF.* *fr.* *L.* *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, *exterior*. See **EXTERIOR**.] 1. At the utmost point or border; utmost; most remote. 2. Last; final; as, the *extreme* hour of life. 3. Very far out; far toward the extreme. 4. Existing in, or going to, the greatest degree; greatest. 5. Very great; hence, immoderate. 6. Radical; ultra; as, *extreme* opinions. — *Syn.* See **EXCESSIVE**. — (eks'trem; -iks), *n.* 1. The utmost point; extremity. 2. Furthest degree; undue departure from the mean; esp., *pl.* things at an extreme distance from each other; as, *extremes* of heat and cold, of virtue and vice. 3. An extreme state or condition; hence, danger, distress, etc. 4. An excessive degree, measure, expedient, or the like. 5. *Logic*. A term appearing in only one of the premises of a syllogism, as contrasted with the middle term. 6. *Math.* The first or the last term of a proportion or series. — **ex-trem-e-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-treme-ness**, *n.*

**extreme unction**. *R.C.Ch.* The sacrament administered by a priest to one in danger of death, through application of holy oil to his organs of sense, and recital of prayers.

**ex-trem-ism** (eks'trem'iz-m; -iks), *n.* Quality or state of being extreme; radicalism. — **ex-trem-ist** (lăt), *n.*

**ex-trem-ity** (trêm'it-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. The utmost limit or part. 2. A limb of the body; esp., the end part of it. 3. The utmost point; highest degree. 4. Great need or peril; necessity; esp., a state that makes immediate death probable. 5. An extremely severe act or measure.

**ex-tri-ca-ble** (eks'trî-kă-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being extricated.

**ex-tri-cate** (eks'trî-kăt), *v. t.* [*L.* *extricare*, past part. of *extricare*, *fr.* *ex* + *tricare* trifles, impediments, perplexities.] 1. To free, as from difficulties; disentangle. 2. To cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* heat. — **ex-tri-ca-tion** (kăt'shən), *n.*

*Syn.* Extricate, disentangle, untangle, disembrace, disembrace mean to free from that which binds or holds back. Extricate implies force or ingenuity in freeing from difficulties, perplexities, etc.; disentangle or, more rarely, untangle suggests a release of that which is actually entangled or complicated; disembrace, a release from that which weighs down, clogs, or the like; disembrace, a release from that which impedes, hampers, or hinders.

**ex-trin-sic** (eks'trîn'sik), *adj.* Also **ex-trin-si-cal** (sîk-ăl). [*L.* *extrinsecus*, *adv.* on the outside, *fr.* *exter* on the outside + *secus* otherwise, beside.] 1. Not contained in or belonging to a body; unessential. 2. Pertaining to, or derived from, things outside; extraneous.

3. *Anat.* Originating outside a part and acting upon the part as a whole, as certain muscles. — **ex-trin-si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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outward; a propensity for finding one's satisfactions in external things; — opposed to *introversion*.

**ex-tro-vert** (eks'trô-vûrt), *n.* [*extra* (*fr.* *extra*) + *L.* *vertere* to turn.] Also **ex-tri-vert** (eks'trî-vûrt). *Psychol.* One whose interest is centered in external objects and actions. Cf. **INTROVERT**.

**ex-tru-de** (eks'trô-dê), *v. t. & i.* [*L.* *extrudere*, *extrusum*, *fr.* *ex* out + *trudere* to thrust.] 1. To force, press, or push out; to protrude. 2. To shape by forcing (metal or plastic, softened usually by heat) through dies by pressure. — *v. i.* To be extruded; also, to protrude.

**ex-tru-sion** (trô-shən), *n.* The act or process of extruding, as a metal or plastic; also, a form produced by the process; protrusion.

**ex-tru-sive** (sîv), *adj.* 1. Expulsive; also, protrusive. 2. *Geol.* Forced out at the surface; effusive; or volcanic. Cf. **INTRUSIVE**.

**ex-u-ber-ance** (eks-ŭ-bêr-âns; -iks), *n.* Also **ex-u-ber-an-ey** (ân-si). 1. State or quality of being exuberant; superabundance; profusion. 2. An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like.

**ex-u-ber-ant** (ânt), *adj.* [*L.* *exuberans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *exuberare* to be abundant, *fr.* *ex* + *uberare* to be fruitful, *fr.* *uber* fruitful.] 1. Characterized by abundance or superabundance; plentiful; profuse. 2. Maintained, experienced, or the like, to an extreme degree; effusive; lavish; — chiefly of persons, emotions, or their expression; as, *exuberant praise*, *zeal*. — *Syn.* See **PROFUSE**. — **ex-u-ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-u-ber-ate** (ât), *v. i.* To be in exuberance; to abound.

**ex-u-date** (eks-ŭ-dăt; 118), *n.* Exuded matter.

**ex-u-da-tion** (dăt'shən), *n.* Act of exuding; sweating; a discharge of moisture, juice, or gum, as through pores or incisions; also, the matter exuded. — **ex-u-da-tive** (eks-ŭ-dăt'iv), *adj.*

**ex-ude** (eks-ŭd; -g-ŭd; -iks), *v. t. & i.* [*L.* *exudare*, *exsudare*, *-atum*, to sweat out, *fr.* *ex* out + *udare* to sweat, *fr.* *sudor* sweat.] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture, juice, gum, etc.

**ex-ult** (eks-ŭlt; -iks), *v. i.* [*L.* *exultare*, *exultare*, *-atum*, to leap joyously, *exult*, *fr.* *exultare* to spring out or up, *fr.* *ex* out + *salire* to leap, *fr.* *salire* to leap, *fr.* *salire* to leap.] To leap; to rejoice in triumph; to glory, as in victory. — **ex-ult-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ex-ult-an-ey** (eks-ŭlt'ân-si; -iks), *n.* Exultation.

**ex-ult-an-ty** (ânt), *adj.* Characterized by, or expressing, exultation; exulting. — **ex-ult-an-ty**, *adv.*

**ex-ult-tion** (lăt), *adj.* Characterized by, or expressing, exultation; exulting. — **ex-ult-tion**, *n.*

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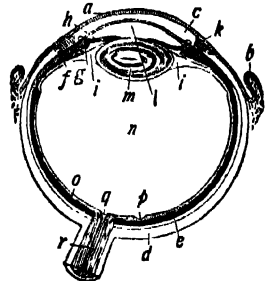
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Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. *a* Cornea; *b* Sclerotic; *c* Choroid; *d* Ciliary Muscle; *e* Ciliary Process; *f* Iris; *g* Suspensory Ligament; *h* Posterior Aqueous Chamber; *i* Lens; *j* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *k* Retina; *l* Yellow Spot; *m* Center of Blind Spot; *n* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

**eye-beam** (têm), *n.* A glance of the eye.

**eye-bolt** (bôlt), *n.* A bolt with a looped head, or an opening in the head. See **BOLT**, *Illustr.*

**eye-bright** (brî't), *n.* A small European herb (*Euphrasia officinalis*) of the figwort family, formerly used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. *b* The scarlet pimpernel (see **IMPATIENT**).

**eye-brow** (brôw), *n.* The arch or ridge over the eye; also, the covering of soft hair growing on this ridge.

**eye-drop** (kûp), *n.* A small liquid cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes.

**eyed** (îd), *adj.* Having eyes or eye-like spots.

**eye-glass** (t'glâs), *n.* 1. A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used singly, commonly called a *monocle*; when used in pairs, *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. Cf. **SPECTACLE**. 2. Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. 3. A glass eyecup.

**eye-hole** (hōl), *n.* 1. The orbit of the eye. 2. A peephole. 3. A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet.

**eye-lash** (lăsh), *n.* a The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid. *b* Now, usually, a single hair of this fringe.

**eye-less** (lēs; -lîs), *adj.* Without eyes; blind.

**eye-let** (lêt; -lît), *n.* [*OF.* *oetlet*, dim. of *oet* (*F.* *œil*) eye, *fr.* *L.* *oculus*.] 1. A small hole, usually buttonholed, for decoration as in embroidery, or for receiving a cord. See **CROCHET**, *Illustr.* 2. A metal ring or grommet, used to line an eyelet hole. 3. A small eye; an oculus. 4. A peephole or loophole. — *v. t.* To make eyelets in.



2. A physical power or function; as, the *faculty* of hearing. *Archaic.* That in which one is trained; trade. 4. Natural aptitude. 5. Power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred. 6. A branch of knowledge.

**faints** (fānts), *n. pl.* Also **feints** (fānts). [See FAINT weak.] The weak and impure spirit which comes over last in the distillation of whisky or other liquor.

WHISKY OR OTHER ALCOHOL:



**fair** (fär), *adj.* [AS *fæger*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 2. a. Plausible; inspiring hope; as, *fair promises*. b. Gracious; courteous; as, *fair speech*. 3. Ample in size; as, a *fair estate*. 4. *Obs.* a Desirable. b. Elegant. 5. Light; blond, as opposed to brunet; as, *fair hair*. 6. a. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, or candor; just. b. In conformity with the established rules of a game, task, etc.; as, a *fair blow*. 7. Clean; pure; spotless; as, a *fair name*. 8. Without sudden or angular deviation, as in line or surface; smooth; flowing; as, a ship's *fair curves*. 9. Distinct; legible; as, *fair handwriting*. 10. Open to legitimate pursuit; — in phrase *fair game*. 11. Free from marked merit or defect; hence, average; pretty good; as, *fair health*. 12. Free from obstacles, open, as, in *fair view*. 13. a Not stormy, favorable; — said of the sky, weather, etc. b Specif., free or nearly free from rain, hail, or snow. 14. Likely; promising; as, a *fair chance* of success.

**Syn.** (1) See BEAUTIFUL.

(2) **Fair, just, equitable, impartial, unbiased, dispassionate, objective** mean free from favor to either or any side. **Fair** implies an elimination of one's own feelings, prejudices, etc.; **just**, an exact following of a standard of what is right and proper without regard to other considerations; **equitable**, less rigid than **just**, generally implies fair and equal treatment of all concerned; **impartial** implies absence of favor for or prejudice against either or any person, party, or side; **unbiased**, even more strongly, the absence of all prejudice or prepossession and a disposition to be fair to all; **dispassionate**, freedom from the influence of strong feeling and great temperateness in judgment, **objective**, a tendency to view events, persons, etc., impartially and as apart from oneself.

— **adv.** 1. In a fair manner. 2. *Obs.* Quietly; moderately. 3. Evenly; squarely; as, struck *fair* between the eyes.

— **n.** *Archaic.* 1. Fairness, beauty. 2. A fair woman; a sweetheart.

3. That which is fair or fortunate.

— **v. t.** Of the weather, to clear.

**fair** (fär), *n.* [OF. *feire* (F. *fièvre*), fr. L. *feriae* holiday, pl. *feriae* days of rest, holidays, festivals.] 1. A gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated time and place for trade. 2. A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for charity. 3. A competitive exhibition of wares, farm products, etc.; as, a county *fair*.

**fair and square.** — *Colloq.* Honest; firm; honestly; firmly.

**fair ball.** *Baseball.* A batted ball that first strikes the ground beyond first or third base and within the foul lines, or that comes to rest before passing first or third base and within the foul lines, or that after striking the ground passes first or third base within the foul lines.

**fair catch.** *Amer. Football.* A catch of a kicked ball made by a player on side who makes a prescribed signal that he will not attempt to advance the ball when caught. He may not then be interfered with.

**fair copy.** A neat and exact copy, esp. of a corrected draft.

**Fair Deal.** The national domestic program, including measures with far-reaching social implications, recommended for enactment to the Eighty-first Congress by President Harry S. Truman — **Fair Dealer**

**fair green.** *Golf.* A fairway.

**fair'ing, n.** a. A present, orig. at or from a fair. b. Due reward or punishment; deserts; as, to give one his *fair'ing*.

**fair'ing, n.** A member or structure whose primary function is to produce a smooth outline and to reduce drag, as in an aircraft.

**fair'ish** (fär'ish), *adj.* Tolerably good, well, or large.

**fair'-lead'** (fär'led'), *n.* *Naut.* a Also **fair'-lead'er** (fär'led'är). A block, link, or strip of plank with holes, serving as a guide for the running rigging of any rope, to keep it from chafing. b Sometimes **fair lead**. A course of running rope that avoids all chafing.

**fair'y, adv.** 1. *Obs.* a Handsomely; also, speciously. b Softly. c Courteously. 2. Actually, positively, as, he is *fair'y* exhausted.

3. Favorably; as, a town *fair'y* situated. 4. In a fair manner; justly.

5. Plainly, distinctly. 6. Tolerably; as, she sings *fair'y* well.

**fair'-mind'ed** (fär'mind'ed), *adj.* Unprejudiced; just, judicial, honest. — **fair'-mind'ed-ness, n.**

**fair'ness** (fär'näs; -näs), *n.* State of being fair; honesty; impartiality.

**fair'-spok'en** (-spök'en), *adj.* Using fair speech; or uttered with fairness, bland, civil; courteous; plausible.

**fair'-trade-a-gree'ment**. An agreement, contract, or code executed between manufacturer and distributor prescribing a minimum price for resale of a commodity bearing the trade-mark of the manufacturer. This type of contract is legal in the United States, under the Miller-Tydings Act (Aug. 17, 1937) for intrastate transactions in states in which a corresponding statute is in effect.

**fair'way** (fär'wä), *n.* 1. The navigable part of a river, bay, etc. 2. *Golf.* That part of a playing course exclusive of tees, putting greens, and hazards; — opposed to *rough*.

**fair'y** (fär'y), *n.*; pl. **FAIRIES** (-iz). [OF. *faierie*, *faerie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fr. LL. *fata* one of the Fates, hence, fairy, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See FATE.] A minor supernatural being, supposed to be able to assume human form (usually diminutive), and to meddle in human affairs — *adj.* Of the nature of, like, a fairy or fairies; as, a being or association with fairies. — **fair'y-hood** (-hood), *n.* — **fair'y-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **fair'y-like** (-lik), *adj.*

**fair'y-land** (-län'd'), *n.* The land or abode of fairies.

**fairy ring.** A circle in a lawn or meadow consisting of luxuriant vegetation or of certain mushroom fungi.

**fairy tale or story.** A simple narrative concerning fairies, dwarfs, gnomes, magicians, etc., told for the amusement of children; hence, *Colloq.*, a fib.

**fair'ly ac'com'plish'** (fär'tä'kän'plish'). [F.] A thing accomplished and presumably irrevocable.

**faith** (fäth), *n.* [OF. *feid*, *fei*, later *fei*, F. *foi*, fr. L. *fides*.] 1. Belief in God, revelation, or the like; as, soundness of *faith*; esp., orthodoxy in theology; in a practical religious sense, trust in God. 2. Fidelity to one's promises, or allegiance to duty, or to a person; loyalty. 3. That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs. 4. Complete confidence, esp. in someone or something open to question or suspicion. — **Syn.** See BELIEF. — *interj.* Also in **faith**. By my *faith*; verily.

**faith cure.** A method or practice of treating diseases by prayer and exercise of faith in God; also, a cure by this method.

and belief; accurate. — **faith'ful-ly, adv.** — **faith'ful-ness, n.**

— **the faithful.** 1. Church members in good standing.

The adherents of any system of religious belief, esp. of Mohammedanism. 3. The devoted or loyal members of an organization.

**Syn.** **Faithful, loyal, constant, staunch** (or *staunch*), **steadfast** (or *steadfast*), **resolute** mean firmly adhering to a person or thing to which one is bound by love, allegiance, etc. **Faithful** implies unwavering adherence both to the person or thing and to the oath, pledge, or the like, by which the tie was contracted; **loyal** adds to *faithful* an implication of unwillingness to be tempted; from that adherence; **constant** stresses firmness of devotion or attachment, but carries weaker implication of strict adherence to one's vows, pledges, or the like; **staunch**, from its earlier sense of watertight, suggests an inherent imperviousness to all influences that would weaken one's loyalty; **steadfast** implies a steady and unwavering course not only in love, allegiance, etc., but more widely, as in quality or character; **resolute** implies steadfast determination, especially in adhering to a person, a cause, an end, or the like.

**faith'less, adj.** 1. Not believing. 2. Not believing in God or religion, esp. the Christian religion. 3. Not observant of promises or covenants; false; disloyal. 4. Delusive; unstable; unsatisfying. — **faith'less-ly, adv.** — **faith'less-ness, n.**

**Syn.** **Faithless, false, disloyal, traitorous, treacherous, perfidious** mean lacking in faithfulness. **Faithless** applies to any person, utterance, or act that implies in any degree a breach of a vow, a pledge, an allegiance, or the like; **false** stresses a failure to be faithful, loyal, or constant; **disloyal** implies lack of faithfulness in thought, in words, or in action to a friend, superior, party, or the like; **traitorous** implies either actual treason or a serious betrayal of trust or confidence; **treacherous** implies, narrowly, readiness to betray trust or confidence but, loosely, especially in reference to things, a false and delusive appearance of safety; **perfidious** implies baseness or wickedness as well as an incapacity for faithfulness in the person concerned.

**fair'tour** (fär'tür), *n.* [OF. *faijor* a doer, fr. L. *factor*.] A formerly, an impostor. b *Dial.* A loafer.

**fake** (fäk), *n.* *Naut.* One loop of a coil of rope which is coiled free for running. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To coil (a rope, line, or hawser) in fakes.

**fako, v. t.** *Colloq.* To work upon in some special way, esp. so as to im part a false character or appearance to; to furnish or "doctor up" in order to deceive; as, to counterfeit; to simulate; feign. — *v. i.* To practice faking any thing. — *n.* *Colloq.* 1. A counterfeit or imitation presented as genuine with fraudulent intent; a fraud. 2. A device or apparatus visible to the spectators, though they may not be aware of it, used by a magician in performing a trick. Cf. GIMMICK b. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR. — *adj.* *Colloq.* That is a fake; false; sham.

**fake'ment** (fäkm'ent), *n.* *Colloq.* A fake.

**fak'er** (fäkr'er), *n.* One who fakes, specif., a *Colloq.* A peddler of petty things at fairs, etc. b *Colloq.* A fraud.

**fa-ki'r** (fä-kir'), *frä'kir'*, *n.* Also **fa-keer'**. [Ar. *fakir* poor.] A member of any sect of Moslems taking a vow of poverty, a dervish; hence, a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; hence, loosely, and esp. in India, a mendicant or an itinerant wonder worker of other religions; a yogi.

**fa la, fa la, or fa-la'** (fä-lä'), *n.* *Musical.* A refrain in old songs.

b Hence, a kind of part song with such a refrain.

**Fa-lan'gist** (fä-län'gist), *n.* [Sp. *Falangista*, fr. *falange* phalanx.]

A member of a Spanish fascist organization. **Fa-lan'ge** (fä-län'ge), *n.*

**fa'ba-la** (fä'bä-lä), **fa'bo-lo** (-böl-lö), *n.* A furbelow.

**fa'cate** (fä'kä'tä), *adj.* [L. *falcatus*, fr. *fals*, *faleis*, sickle, scythe.]

Hooked or curved like a sickle; as, a *falcate* leaf; a *falcate* claw.

**fa'chion** (fä'chün; -shün), *n.* [OF. *fanchion*, fr. L. *fals*, *faleis*,

sickle, scythe.] A broad-bladed sword, slightly curved, of the Middle Ages; hence, *interj.*, a sword.

**fa'ol-form** (fä'öl'förm), *adj.* [L. *fals*, *faleis*, sickle + *-form*.] Hav-

ing the shape of a scythe, or sickle.

**fa'oon** (fä'kün; fä'kün), *n.* [OF. *faoun*, *faulcon*, fr.

LL. *falco*.] 1. a In old usage, any of various hawks

trained for the sport of hawking, or falconry; esp., the

*peregrine falcon* (*Falco peregrinus*). Cf. TERCEL.

b Now, any of various hawks (see HAWK) constituting a

subfamily (Falconinae, type genus *Falco*), having long

wings and a notch and tooth (sometimes two teeth) on

the edge of the upper mandible. See GYRALCOT; KESTREL; SPARROW HAWK. 2. A light piece of ordnance

(15th-17th centuries).

**fa'oon-er** (-är), *n.* A breeder or trainer of hawks for

hunting; also, one who hunts with falcons.

**fa'oon-ot** (fä'kän'öt; fä'öt'), *n.* [Dim. of *falcon*.] 1.

A smaller type falcon, or piece of ordnance. 2. Any of

several very small Asiatic falcons (genus *Microfalco*).

**fa'oon-gen'tle**, *n.* [L. *faucon-genilis*. See FAUCON;

GENTLE.] The female peregrine falcon.

**fa'oon-ry** (fä'kän'ry; fä'ry'), *n.* Art of training falcons;

also, the sport of hunting with falcons.

**fa'de-rol'** (fä'dä-röl'; -röl'), **fa'de-rol'** (-röl'; -röl'),

**fa'de-rol'** (fä'dä-röl'), *n.* 1. A refrain in old songs. 2. A

trifle; a piece of finery; a bit of nonsense.

**faid'stool'** (fäid'fä'tool'), *n.* 1. A folding stool or chair,

esp. one used by a bishop. 2. A similar stool or small desk at which

one kneels during devotions; esp., one used by the king of England at

his coronation. 3. Specif., *Ch. of Eng.*, the desk from which the litany

is read.

**fall** (föll), *v. i.*; **FELL** (föll); **FALL'EN** (föll'en); **FALL'ING**. [AS. *feallan*.]

1. To pass downwards freely; to drop; also, to hang or depend freely.

2. Hence: a To become of lower degree; as, the temperature *fell*.

b To come or come to pass as if by descending; as, the night *falls*

swiftly. c To be uttered; as, words *fall* from the lips. d To be low-

ered, as the glance or the eyes. e To be dropped, or born; — said of

the young of certain animals. f To take a loose tone, as, the voice

*falls*. 3. To cease to be erect; to take suddenly a recumbent posture;

as, a child totters and *falls*. 4. Hence: a To stumble; to be entrapped;

as, to *fall* into error. b To become wounded or dead; esp., to die, as in

battle. c To be overthrown or destroyed. d To break down; to col-

lapse. e To lose station, dignity, etc. 5. To move or extend down-

ward; as, the land *falls* to a river. 6. Hence: a To subside, abate, de-

cline; to ebb, as the tide. b To lose strength, character, vigor, or activ-

ity; specif., to decline in value, price, etc.; as, stocks *fell* several points.

c To assume a look of shame or dejection; — of the face. 7. To oc-

cur; to arrive; as, Christmas *falls* on Friday. 8. Specif.: a To happen;

to come by chance. b To come or pass by lot, distribution, inheri-

tance, or otherwise. c *Obs.* To result; to turn out. 9. To pass some-

what suddenly, and passively, into a new state of body or mind; as, to



Falcon on fist

of falconer.

Head

clawed in a

fl ood, a

with

leathers,

7 leeces. (V2)

**fall asleep.** 10. To strike; to impinge; as, the shot *fell* near him.  
11. To find or have its place or station; as, the accent *falls* on the ultima.  
12. To be arranged or divisible (*into*); as, the work *falls* into three divisions. — *v. t.* *Dial.* To tell; as, to *fall* a tree.

**fall aboard.** *Naut.* To collide with. — **fall back.** To recede or retreat; to give way. — **fall behind or behindhand.** To drop to the rear; to lag behind; to be in arrears. — **fall flat.** To produce no response or result. — **fall foul of** or **(formerly) on or upon.** *Naut.* To have a collision with; to become entangled with. — **fall from.** *Archaeol.* To depart from agreement with; to fail in duty to, as a king. — **fall from grace.** To sin; to backslide. — **fall home.** *Shipbuilding.* To curve inward; — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side. — **fall in.** *a* To sink inward; as, the roof *fell in*. — *b* To agree or concur. — *c* *Mil.* To take one's proper place in line. — **fall off.** *a* To drop; as, ripe fruits. — *b* To become estranged; as, friends. — *c* To diminish or deteriorate; to decline, as in health. — *d* *Naut.* To deviate to leeward of the point to which the ship was headed. — **fall out.** *a* To quarrel. — *b* To happen; to come to pass; hence, to prove to be; to turn out. — *c* *Mil.* To leave one's place in the ranks. — **fall short.** *a* To become or be deficient. — *b* To fail to attain, reach, or perform. — **fall through.** To come to nothing; to fail; miscarry. — **fall to.** *a* To begin; to set about actively. — *b* To come to blows. — **fall upon.** *a* To attack. — *b* To hit upon; to chance upon. — *c* To devote upon as a charge or responsibility.

— *n.* 1. Act of falling; a dropping or descending. 2. A downfall; degradation; ruin. 3. The surrender or capture of a besieged place. 4. A falling out, off, or away; a dropping or shedding; as, the *fall* of leaves. 5. The season when leaves fall from trees; autumn. 6. Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, his *fall* on the ice. 7. Lapse from innocence or goodness; specif., the *fall*, the act of Adam and Eve in eating the forbidden fruit, often called the *fall* of man. 8. A sinking; subsidence; as, *fall* in temperature. 9. A downward direction; declivity. 10. The discharge of a stream into the ocean, lake, or pond. — *b* A waterfall; — usually in *pl.* 10. *a* A thing or quantity that falls; as, a two-inch *fall* of rain. — *b* The distance which anything falls. — *c* Decrease in price or value; as, the *fall* of prices. 11. Dropping (birth), as of lambs; also, the number born. 12. Costume. — *a* Formerly, a wide turned-down ruff or collar. — *b* A woman's veil hanging from a hat. 13. *Mech.* — *a* That part of the rope or chain of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. — *b* A hoisting tackle rope. 14. *Naut.* — *a* A break in a deck line from one level to another. — *b* *pl.* The tackle used in lowering and hoisting a ship's boat from or to the davits. 15. *Wrestling.* Act or method of throwing an opponent; hence, a bout at the game; as, he won two *falls* out of three. — *adj.* Of or pert to fall (the season); occurring or done in the fall; suitable for the fall; as, *fall* clothes.

**fallacious** (fál-lá-shi-ŭs), *adj.* 1. Embodying a fallacy; misleading; as, *fallacious* reasoning. 2. Disappointing; delusive; as, *fallacious* hopes. — **fallacious-ly**, *adv.* — **fallacious-ness**, *n.*

**fallacy** (fál-lá-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sēz). [*L. fallacia*, fr. *fallere* deceitful, fr. *fallere* to deceive.] 1. Deceptive appearance; deception. 2. A false idea; also, the liability to err; fallaciousness. 3. *Logic.* Any reasoning failing to satisfy the conditions of logical proof or violating the laws of valid argument.

**fall-lal** (fál-lál), *n.* A bit of finery, esp. in dress. — *adj.* Fond of fall-lals; affected. — **fall-lal-ry** (-ŕi), *n.*

**fall dandelion.** A European scapose herb (*Leontodon autumnalis*) of the chicory family, naturalized in the United States.

**fall'en** (fál-'ēn), *adj.* Dropped; prostrate; dejected (of a woman, having lost chastity); ruined; decreased; dead; etc.

**fall'er** (-ŕ), *n.* 1. One who falls. 2. *Mech.* A part that acts by falling, as a stamp in a fulling mill.

**fall'fish** (fál-'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see *YISK.* Any of several common North American fishes of the carp family, esp. one *Leucosomus corporalis* of the eastern United States. Cf. *snail*, 2.

**fall guy.** *Slang, U.S.* One who is easily victimized.

**fall'u-ble** (fál-'tū-bŭl), *adj.* [*ML. fallibilis*, fr. *fallere* to deceive.] 1. Liable to err; bearing to the danger of erring or of being deceived. — **fall'u-bil-i-ty** (-tē-ti), *n.* — **fall'u-bly**, *adv.*

**fall'ing** (fál-'ŭng), *adj.* That falls.

**falling band.** See *HAND*, 6 b.

**falling evil or sickness.** Epilepsy.

**falling star.** A meteor.

**Fall'o-lap-tub** (fál-'láp-tūb). [After *Fallopia* of Modena (d. 1562).] In female mammals, the oviduct; one of the pair of tubes which conduct the egg from the ovary to the uterus.

**fall'ow** (fál-'ŭ), *n.* [*ME. falow*; akin to AS. *fealh* a harrow, *fealing* fallow land.] 1. Land ordinarily used for crops, when allowed to lie idle during the growing season. 2. The tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. — *adj.* Left untilled or unsown after plowing; uncultivated. — *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding, to destroy weeds and insects, and render it mellow.

**fall'ow, adj.** [*AS. fealu, fealo*.] Pale; pale-yellow; as, a *fallow* deer. **fallow deer.** [From its *fallow* or pale-yellow color.] A European deer (*Dama dama*), much smaller than the red deer. In summer both sexes are spotted with white. Cf. *DEER*.

**false** (fals), *adj.*; **FALS'ER** (fál-'sēr); **FALS'EST**. [*L.* and *OF.*; *OF. fals*, *fals*, fr. *L. falsus*, past part. of *fallere* to deceive.] 1. Not true, in a false statement. 2. Uttering falsehood; dishonest. 3. Not genuine or loyal; untrue; treacherous. 4. Not genuine or real; hypocritical; sham; feigned. 5. Not well founded; not trustworthy; wrong; as, a *false* claim. 6. Not properly so called; pseudo; as, *false* stratification. — *b* In plant names, of a kind related to or like another species, bearing the unqualified vernacular; as, *false* foxglove.

7. *Mech. & Building.* — *a* Not essential or permanent; as, a *false* bottom, pillar. — *b* Fitting over a main part to strengthen it, to protect it, or to disguise its appearance; as, a *false* deck. 8. *Music.* Inaccurate in pitch; out of tune.

**Syn.** (1) *False*, *wrong* mean neither true nor right. *False*, however, nearly always carries an implication of deceiving or of being deceived, and *wrong* of deviation from that which is right, true, or correct. *Wrong* therefore is simple and direct, and *false* often complicated, in meaning; as, a *wrong* answer is merely not right or correct; a *false* answer is not only this but mendacious, misleading, or the like.

(2) See *FAITHLESS*.

**false foxglove.** Any herb of the genus *Aureolaria*, resembling the foxglove, but with yellow flowers.

**false heart'ed** (fals-här-'tēd; -tīd; 2), *adj.* Treacherous; perfidious.

**false'hood** (fals-'hōd), *n.* 1. Want of truth or accuracy; falsity. 2. A lie; also, the practice of lying. 3. *Obs.* A Treachery; perfidy. — *b* Imposture; a counterfeit.

**false horizon.** See *HORIZON*, 3 a.

**false imprisonment.** *Law.* The imprisonment of a person contrary to law.

**false indigo.** See *BAPTISIA*.

**false keel.** A thin keel below the main keel, to serve as a protection and to increase the ship's lateral resistance.

**false'ly** (fals-'lī), *adv.* In a false manner.

**false'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* State of being false; inaccuracy; deceitfulness; treachery.

**false ribs.** *Anat.* Those ribs the cartilages of which do not unite directly (or at all) with the sternum. Cf. *FLOATING RIBS*.

**false topaz.** See *TOPAZ*, 1 c.

**false'to** (fals-'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz). [*It.* dim. of *falso*, fr. *L. falsus*. See *FALSE*.] 1. A false or artificial voice; specif., *Music & Phonol.*, that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice. 2. A falsetto singer. — *adj.* Of the quality and compass of falsetto; also, singing in falsetto. — *adv.* In falsetto; as, to sing *false'to*.

**false wintergreen.** See *WINTERGREEN*.

**false'fy** (fals-'fī), *v. t.*; -fies (-fīz); -fy'ing. [*F. falsifier*, fr. *ML. falsificare*. See *FALSE*, *ad.*; -fy'.] 1. To make false; as, *a* To represent falsely. — *b* To make false by mutilation or addition, as a record. — *c* To alter from the normal form or correct standard. 2. To prove to be false, or untrue. — *v. i.* To tell lies; to lie. — **false'fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **false'fi-er** (fals-'fī-ŕ), *n.*

**false'si-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 1. Character or quality of being false, or untrue. 2. That which is false, a lie.

**False-staff'an** (fals-'stāf-'ān; 58), *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff, a grossly fat, witty, convivial braggart; also, like the regiment of ragged rascals called by him.

**false'boat** (fals-'bōt; fál-'tō), *n.* [*G. fallboot* folding boat.] A collapsible boat made of rubberized sailcloth stretched over a knuckdown framework, similar in size and shape to a kayak.

**false'ter** (fals-'tēr), *v. i.* [*ME. falleren, fallren*, of uncert. origin.] move unsteadily or waveringly; as, *a* To stumble; totter. — *b* To hesitate; to stagger. — *c* To waver; flinch; to give way. — *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or in a broken manner; as, to *false'ter* an excuse. — *Syn.* See *HEZATATE*. — *n.* A faltering or faltering sound; quaver; unsteady voice. — **false'ter-er**, *n.*

**false'ter-ing**, *adj.* That falters. — **false'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**fame** (fām), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. fama*, fr. root of *fari* to speak.] 1. *Archaeol.* Public report or rumor. 2. A public estimation; reputation. — *b* Lofly reputation; renown. — *v. t.* 1. *Archaeol.* To report, currently, widely, or honorably. 2. To make famous or renowned. — **famed** (fāmd), *adj.*

**Fa-mouse'** (fā-mūz; f'fāmūz), *n.* [*F.* fem. of *fameux* famous.] A late autumn variety of apple; — called also *snow apple*.

**fa-mil'ial** (fā-mil'ī-ŭl), *adj.* [*L. familia* family.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a family.

**fa-mil'iar** (fā-mil'ī-ŕ), *adj.* [*OF. familiaris*, fr. *L. familiaris*, fr. *familia* family. See *FAMILY*.] 1. *Archaeol.* Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. 2. A closely acquainted or intimate. — *b* Having an intimate knowledge of. 3. A *Archaeol.* Easy; affable; accessible.

**fami-liar-i-ty** (fā-mil'ī-ŕ-i-ti), *n.* 1. Aided; familiarity or reserve; as, *familiar* conversation. 2. Of animals, tamed; domesticated. 3. Well known; frequent.

**Syn.** (1) *Familiar*, *intimate* mean close or indicative of closeness in relation or association. *Familiar* stresses characteristics associated with family life, such as informality, ease of address, readiness to take liberties, etc.; *intimate* stresses those associated with persons who are in very close contact through ties of blood, friendship, etc., and who have confidential relations with one another.

(2) See *COMMON*.

— *n.* 1. An intimate; companion. 2. *Obs.* A member of a family or household. 3. A familiar spirit. 4. *Court of Inquisition.* A confidential officer employed especially in apprehending the accused. 5. *R.C.Ch.* A member of the household of a high church dignitary who renders domestic but not menial services.

**fa-mil'iar-i-ty** (fā-mil'ī-ŕ-i-ti; -ŕ-i-ti, 58), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 1. State of being familiar; intimacy. 2. Close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything. 3. Anything said or done by one person to another informally; esp., *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety and courtesy do not warrant; liberties.

**fa-mil'iar-ize** (fā-mil'ī-ŕ-i-zē), *v. t.* 1. To make familiar; to accustom; to make to feel at ease. 2. To make well known, accustomed, or familiar. — **fa-mil'iar-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

**fa-mil'iar-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a familiar manner.

**familiar spirit.** A supernatural attendant that protects and prompts an individual man or woman. Cf. *CONTROL*, *n.*; *GENIUS*, 2 a.

**fam'i-ly** (fām-'lī; fām-'lī), *n.*; *pl.* -lies (-līz). [*L. familia*, fr. *famulus* servant.] 1. The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household. 2. Those descended from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred. 3. Lineage; esp., honorable lineage; as, a man of *family*. — *c* One's children collectively. 3. A group of closely related individuals or groups; as, a *family* of languages.

4. A group comprising immediate kindred; esp., the group formed of parents and children. 5. *Botol.* A group of related plants or animals forming a category ranking above a genus and below an order. Family names of animals end in -idae, of plants, in -aceae. See *CLASSIFICATION*, 2.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to the (or a) family; as, *family* life; *family* prayers.

**family circle.** In a theater or opera house, a gallery or section usually above or behind one containing more expensive seats.

**family man.** 1. A man who has a family. 2. A man of domestic habits.

**family name.** That part of the name of individuals which is common to the family; surname.

**fam'ine** (fām-'īn), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. famēs* hunger.] 1. General scarcity of food; destitution. 2. Hunger; starvation. 3. Extreme scarcity of something; as, a *famine*.

**fam'ish** (fām-'īsh), *v. t.* [*OF. afamer*, fr. *L. famēs* hunger.] 1. To starve or destroy with hunger. 2. To exhaust the strength of by hunger. — *v. i.* 1. To die of hunger; to starve. 2. To suffer extreme hunger, almost to the point of death. — **fam'ish-ment**, *n.*

## famous

**famous** (fā'mōs), *adj.* [L. *famōsus*, fr. *fama* fame. See **FAME**.] 1. Celebrated in fame; renowned. 2. *Arch.* Discreditably renowned; notorious. 3. *Colloq.* Excellent; first-rate; as, a famous dinner. — **famous-ly**, *adv.* — **famous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Famous*, renowned, celebrated, noted, notorious, distinguished, eminent, illustrious mean known far and wide among men. *Famous* applies to men, events, and the like, widely and popularly known, especially for a time; renowned implies more glory and acclamation and celebrated more notice and attention, especially in print, than *famous*; noted implies more distinction, and notorious, especially in present use, more questionableness, in the person or thing than *celebrated*; distinguished implies an excellence or superiority that makes it or him marked in his class, eminent implies even greater conspicuousness for an outstanding quality of character; illustrious implies even more glory or luster that attaches itself to the person or thing so qualified.

**fam'u-lus** (fām'ū-lūs), *n.*; pl. -li (-lī) [L.] A servant or attendant, as upon a scholar or magician.

**fan** (fān), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus* fan, van for winnowing.] 1. *Hist.* A basket or shovel used for tossing grain into the air to let the chaff be blown away. 2. An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the motion of a broad surface; as: A instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, silk, etc., and often mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as when opened to radiate from the center and assume the figure of a sector of a circle. 3. *Mech.* Any revolving vane or vanes. 4. A wheel with revolving vanes for cooling a radiator. 5. Something in the form of a spread fan. 6. *Windmills.* One of the small vanes which receive the impulse of the wind and are so located as to keep the large sails in the direction of the wind.

— **v. t.**; **FANNED** (fānd); **FAN'NING**. 1. To winnow. 2. To move or impel (air) with or as with a fan. 3. To blow or breathe upon, as, the breeze fans one. 4. To direct a current of air upon with or as with a fan; as, to fan coals into a blaze; to stir up to activity as by fanning; stimulate. 5. To spread like a fan; as, to fan out the cards. 6. *Slang, Baseball.* To strike (the batter) out. — **v. i.** 1. To spread like a fan; — often with *out*. 2. *Slang, Baseball.* To strike out; — said of a batter.

**fan**, *n.* [Prob. fr. *fanatic*.] *Slang.* An enthusiastic devotee of a particular doctrine, as baseball; hence, an ardent admirer or champion, as of some person or organization or movement.

**fan-at-ic** (fā-nā'tik), *adj.* [L. *fanaticus* inspired by divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, fr. *fanum*, fan.] Governed or produced by too great zeal; excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — **n.** A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, esp. on religious subjects.

**fan-at'i-cal** (-i-kəl), *adj.* Fanatic. — **fan-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**fan-at'i-cism** (-i-z'iz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm or unreasoning zeal on any subject, as religion.

**fan-at'i-cize** (-i-zīz), *v. t.* To cause to become a fanatic. — **v. i.** To act or feel like a fanatic.

**fan-ci-er** (fān'sī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who is governed by fancy. 2. One who has a special liking for, or interest in, something, esp., one who breeds or sells some kind of animal or plant for points of excellence; as, a pigeon fancier.

**fan-ci-ful** (fān'sī-fūl), *adj.* 1. Full of or guided by fancy, rather than by reason and experience; whimsical. 2. Conceived in the fancy; not based upon facts or reason; as, a fanciful scheme. 3. Curiously shaped or constructed. — **Syn.** See **IMAGINARY**. — **fan-ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fan-ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

**fan-ci-less** (-lēz, -līs), *adj.* Having no fancy; without ideas or imagination.

**fan-cy** (fān'sī), *n.*; pl. -cies (-sīz). [Contr. fr. *fantasy*, fr. OF. *fantasie*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *phantasia*, appearance, imagination, fr. *phantazein* to make visible, fr. *phaino* to show.] 1. Inclination; liking formed by caprice rather than reason, as, to strike one's fancy. 2. A caprice; whim; impression. 3. Imagination, esp. of a capricious sort. 4. Illusion; delusive imagination. 5. Judgment or taste in matters of art, dress, etc. 6. An image of anything formed in the mind; conception; idea. 7. *Obs.* An apparition; phantom. 8. Collectively (usually with *the*), all those intensely interested in some special art, practice, or amusement, as pugilism or the fancy breeding of animals; also, the object of their interest. 9. That which pleases or entertains one's taste or caprice. 10. *Aesthetics.* The power of conception and representation as found in poets, artists, etc.; imagination. — **Syn.** See **IMAGINATION**.

— **v. t.**; **FAN'CIED** (-sīd); **FAN'CY-ING**. 1. To have a fancy for; to like. 2. To form a conception of; to imagine. 3. To believe without being certain; to suppose. — **Syn.** See **THINK**.

— **adj.**; **FAN'CI-ER** (-sī-ēr); **FAN'CI-EST**. 1. Dependent upon fancy; whimsical; irregular. 2. Adapted to please the fancy or taste; ornamental; — opposed to *plain*; as, fancy goods. 3. Extravagant; above real value; as, fancy prices. 4. Based on conceptions of the fancy; as, a fancy portrait. 5. Bred for special points, as an animal. 6. Of particular excellence; — said of fruits, groceries, etc. 7. Executed with technical skill and superior grace; as, fancy skating.

**fancy ball.** A ball in which persons appear in fancy dress.

**fancy diving.** The art or practice of executing any of certain recognized or set dives into water. Cf. **DIVE**, *n.* 4 — **fancy diver**.

**fancy dress.** Dress arranged according to fancy rather than to style, often representing the costume of some period, nation, or noted character. — **fan-cy-dress**, *v. t.* & *adj.*

**fan-cy-free**, *adj.* Free to imagine or fancy; not centering attentions or thoughts on one thing or person, especially one loved.

**fancy man.** 1. A woman's lover. 2. A man who lives on the earnings of a prostitute.

**fancy woman.** A mistress; also, a prostitute.

**fan-cy-work** (fān'sī-wŭrk), *n.* Ornamental work done with a needle or hook, as embroidery, crocheting, etc.

**fan-dan-gō** (fān-dāng-gō), *n.*; pl. -gōs (-gōz). [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, or a tune in its rhythm.

**fan delta.** An alluvial fan.

**fane** (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum*.] *Arch.* A temple; hence, a church.

**fan-fare** (fān-fār), *Brit. also* fān-fār, fān-fān, *n.* [F.] 1. A flourish of trumpets. 2. A showy outward display.

**fan-fa-ron** (fān-fā-rōn), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *fanfarrón*.] A braggart.

**fan-fa-ron-ade** (-rōn-ād), *n.* [F. *fanfaronade*, fr. Sp. See **FANFARON**.] Swaggering; vain boasting; bluster.

**fang** (fāng), *v. t.* [AS. *fōn*.] *Now Dial.* To seize; to lay hold of.

## faradization

**fang**, *n.* 1. A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held torn; — long pointed tooth; — one of the long, hollow or grooved, and often erectile, teeth of venomous snakes. 2. The root of a tooth, or one of the prongs into which the root divides (see **ROOT**, *Il-lust.*); hence, figuratively, any sharp projection or projection of an object. — **fanged** (fāngd), *adj.*



**fan-gle** (fāng'gŭ), *With new:* A fashion, esp. a foppish or silly mode.

**fan-gled** (-gld), *adj.* Showily decorated; foppish; foolish; — usually with *new*. See **NEWFANGLED**.

**fan-light** (fān'līt), *n.* *Arch.* A semicircular window with radiating sash bars, like the ribs of a fan, placed over a door or window.

**fan-ner** (fān'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

**fan-on** (fān'ōn), *n.* Also **fan'ō** (-ō), **fan'um** (-bŭm), **phan'ō** (fān'ō). [OF. *fanon*, of Teut. origin.] *Ecol.* A mantle. b A short cape or deep collar worn by the pope at solemn pontifical Mass.

**fan palm.** Any palm having simple, fan-shaped leaves (see 2d **PALM**, *n.* 1), as the cabbage palmetto (see **PALMETTO**), tailpot, and Washington palm.

**fan-tail'** (fān'tīl'), *n.* 1. A tail or end in the shape of a fan. 2. a Among birds: (1) A variety of the domestic pigeon having a broad rounded tail. (2) Any Australian flycatcher (genus *Rhipidura*, family Muscipidae) having a fanlike tail. b A goldfish of a fancy breed having anal and tail fins double. 3. *Arch.* A structural part likened to a fan; specif., a centering, as of an arch, of radiating struts. 4. *Arch.* A form of counter or after overhang of a vessel, which is shaped like a duck's bill.

**fan-tan** (fān'tān), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *fan-t'an*.] 1. A Chinese gambling game. 2. = **NEWMARKET**, the card game.

**fan-ta-sia** (fān-tā'siā; fān-tā'siā; fān-tā'siā), *n.* [It. See **FANCY**.] 1. A composition in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted by set form. 2. *Music.* An instrumental composition characterized by freedom of fancy unrestricted by set form. b A potpourri of familiar airs.

**fan-tasim** (fān'tāz'm), *Var.* of **PHANTASM**.

**fan-tast** (fān'tāst), *n.* A visionary, a dreamer.

**fan-tas-tic** (fān-tāst'ik; fān-), *adj.* [OF. *fantastique*, or ML. *fantasticus*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *phantastikos* able to represent, fr. *phantazein* to make visible. See **FANCY**.] 1. Imaginary; unreal; as, fantastic fears. 2. Conceived or having the appearance of being conceived by wild and unrestrained fancy; grotesque; quaint. 3. Characterized by extravagant fantasy or imagination; fanciful; hence, odd; eccentric. 4. Due to fancies, capricious. — **Syn.** (1) See **IMAGINARY**. (2) *Fantastic, bizarre, grotesque* mean conceived or made without reference to reality, truth, or common sense. *Fantastic* may connote absurd extravagance in conception or merely ingenuity in devising; *bizarre* applies to that which is untidy, often sensationally, queer and comotes wild contrasts, as in color or sound, or incongruous combinations, as of the tender and horrible, grotesque implies the distortion of the natural to the point of comic absurdity or aesthetically effective ugliness or, in popular use, exaggeration that is ridiculous and suggests caricature.

— **n.** *Arch.* A one who has fantastic ideas. b A person given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.

**fan-tas-ti-cal** (-tāst'ik), *adj.* 1. Indulging in fancy; whimsical. 2. Marked by extravagance of imagination or by oddity or grotesqueness. — **fan-tas-ti-cal-ly** (-kāl'ī-ly), *n.* — **fan-tas-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **fan-tas-ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

**fan-ta-sy** (fān-tā'sī; -zī), *n.*; pl. -sies (-sīz, -zīz). Also — (fān'-). See **FANCY**. 1. A *Obs.* — **fan-ta-sy**, *n.* 1. b = **FANCY**, 3 & 4. 2. A product of imagination; specif., an image; esp., an illusory image, phantasm. 3. Mood, esp. a whimsical or capricious mood. 4. *Music.* = **FANTASIA**, 2. — **Syn.** See **IMAGINATION**. — **v. t.**; **-sied** (-sīd; -zīd); **-sying** (-sī-ing; -zī-ing). To fancy; to imagine.

**fan-tique'** (fān-tēŭ), *fan-teague'*, *fan-teeg'*, *n.* Chiefly *Dial. Eng.* A state of anxiety or unpleasant excitement.

**fan-toc-o-l'** (fān-tōk-ōl'), *n.* pl. [It. dim. fr. *fantoccio* puppet, fr. *fantie* child.] Puppets moved by machinery; also, the puppet shows in which they are used.

**fan-tom**. *Var.* of **PHANTOM**.

**fan-tracery.** *Arch.* Decorative tracery on fan vaulting, vaulting in which the ribs diverge like the rays of a fan.

**fan window.** A window, as a fanlight, with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan.

**fan-wort** (fān-wŭrt), *n.* The water shield *Cabomba caroliniana*, commonly used in aquariums.

**far** (fār), *adv.* [AS. *for*.] 1. At or to a great distance of space; widely; afar. 2. To a great distance in time from any point; remotely. 3. In or to a great degree. 4. In a great proportion; by a great interval; greatly. 5. To, or at, a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so far I will go. — **by far**. By much, greatly. — **far and away**. By much; decidedly. — **far and wide**. Distantly and broadly.

— **adj.**; **FAR'THER** (fār'thēr) and **FAR'THEST** (-thēst; -thīst) are used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, although they are corruptions arising from confusion with *further* and *furthest*. 1. Distant; hence, widely different in time, quality, or nature. 2. Extending to a distance; long. 3. Being the more distant of two; as, the far side. 4. Advanced; progressed; as, far in years. — **Syn.** See **DISTANT**.

**far-ad** (fār'ād), *n.* [After Michael Faraday, Eng. physicist.] *Elec.* The unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt. Abbr. *f.* or *p.*

**far-a-day** (fār'ā-dā; -dī), *n.* [See **FARAD**.] *Physics & Chem.* A unit of quantity of electricity, being 96,500 coulombs. It is the quantity carried in electrolysis by the ions of any substance whose mass equals the chemical equivalent of the substance.

**far-a-dic** (fār'ād'ik), *adj.* [See **FARAD**.] Of or pertaining to induced currents of electricity.

**far-a-diam** (fār'ād'ī-ŭm), **far-a-di-um-tion** (-dī-ŭm-tion; -dī-ŭm-tion), *n.* *Med.* The application of faradic, or induced, currents of electricity for remedial purposes.

**far'a-dise** (fär'-ä-diz), *v. t.* *Med.* To stimulate with, or subject to, faradic, or induced, electric currents. — **far'a-dize** (fär'-ä-diz), *n.*

**far'an-dole** (fär'-än-döl); *f. är-rän'(döl)*, *n.* Also **fa-ran'do-la** (fä-rän'-döl-lä). [*F. farandole, fr. Pr. farandoulo.*] A lively Provençal dance in sextuple measure. *b* The music for such a dance.

**far'a-way** (fär'-ä-wä), *adj.* 1. Distant; remote. 2. Dreamy; abstracted; — said of a look or eyes. — *Syn.* See **DISTANT**.

**faros** (färs), *v. t.* *PARCED* (färs); *PARCING* (färs'ing). [*OF. farcir, farcir, fr. L. farcire to stuff.*] 1. *Obs.* To stuff with force meat; hence, to fill full; to stuff. 2. To make more pretentious or agreeable by padding or seasoning; as, to *farce* a book with wit. — *n.* 1. [*OF. farce.*] *Chokery.* Stuffing as used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat. 2. A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast. 3. The element of broad humor of farce (sense 2); comic trait or feature. 4. Kitchulous or empty show; a mockery. — **far'cial** (fär'-shäl), *adj.*

**far'cour** (fär'-sür), *n.* [*F.*] A joker; wag; one skilled in farce; one who writes, or acts in, a farce.

**far'ci-cal** (fär'-äl-käl), *adj.* Pertaining to farce; ludicrous. — *Syn.* See **LAUGHABLE**. — **far'ci-cal'ly** (-käl'li), *n.* — **far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**far cry**. A long distance; hence, a great contrast.

**far'cy** (fär'-sh), *n.* [*F. farcin, deriv. of L. farciminum a disease of horses.*] *Veter.* A contagious, often fatal, disease of horses, characterized by painful ulcerating enlargements (**far'cy buds** or **button**) of the lymphatics, esp on the legs, and caused by the same organism as glanders.

**far'd** (färd), *n.* [*F.*] *Archaic.* Cosmetic paint. — *v. t.* *Obs.* To paint, as with cosmetics; hence, to gloss over.

**far'del** (färd'el; -ä'l), *n.* [*OF.*] *Archaic & Dial.* 1. A bundle; burden. 2. A miscellaneous collection or lot. 3. Clothing; as, women's *far'dels*.

**fare** (fär), *v. t.* [*AS faran to travel, far.*] 1. To go; to pass; esp., to journey. 2. To be in any state, or pass through any experience, as, to *fare well*. 3. To happen or turn out; — used impersonally, as, we shall see how it will fare with him. 4. To partake of fare; or food; to be entertained. — *n.* [*AS faru journey.*] 1. The price of transportation or passage. 2. The passenger or passengers hiring a public vehicle. 3. *Archaic & Dial.* State of things; fortune; hap; cheer. 4. Rance or stock of food; hence, anything that sustains or nourishes.

**Far East**. The countries of eastern Asia. See **EAST**, *n.*, 2; *c* **MIDDLE EAST**; **NEAR EAST**.

**far'er** (fär'-er), *n.* A traveler.

**fare'well** (fär'-wél); *the accent shifts under influence of the sentence stress*; 2) *interj.* [*fare* (thou, you) + *well*.] An exclamation expressing at parting a wish for one's welfare; good-by; adieu.

**fare'well** (fär'-wél), *n.* 1. A wish of welfare at parting; a good-by. 2. A leave-taking; as, his *farewell* to life.

**fare'well** (fär'-wél; fär'-wél; 2), *adj.* Parting; final.

**far'etched** (fär'-fitcht; 2), *adj.* 1. Brought from a remote place or time. 2. Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced.

**far'-flung** (-fling; 2), *adj.* Flung out to a distance; hence, having wide range; as, a *far-flung* empire.

**far'-forth**, *adv.*, or **far forth** *Archaic.* Far; to a great or definite distance, degree, or extent.

**fa-ri-na** (fä-rä-nä *n.*, esp *Brit.*, fä-rä-nä), *n.* [*L.* meal, flour, *fr. far* spelt; 2) *interj.*] 1. A fine meal made from cereal grains, nuts, or sea moss, and used for puddings and breakfast cereal. 2. Starch; esp., potato starch.

**far'i-na-ceous** (fär'-nä-shüs), *adj.* 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; yielding farina or flour. 2. Like meal; mealy.

**far'i-nose** (fär'-nä-sä), *adj.* 1. Yielding farina; also, like farina. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with a whitish mealy powder.

**far'kle-ber'ry** (fär'-käl-bär'i), *n.* A shrub of small tree (*Vaccinium arboreum*) of the huckleberry family, of the southeastern United States.

**farl, farle** (färl), *n.* *Scot. & Ir.* A small scene.

**farm** (färm), *n.* [*OF. ferme a lease, leased farm, fr. former, fr. L. firmare, fr. firmus firm.*] 1. *Obs.* A fixed sum or due payable at fixed intervals by way of rent, tax, or the like. 2. Hence, a letting out of revenues or taxes for a fixed sum to one authorized to collect and retain them. 3. The condition of being let, or farmed, out at a fixed rent. 4. A district or division of a country leased (or farmed) out for the collection of the revenues of government. 5. Any tract devoted to agricultural purposes. 6. Hence, a plot or tract of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals; as, a chicken *farm*. By extension, a tract of water reserved for the artificial cultivation of some aquatic food; as, an oyster *farm*. 7. *Sports.* A club, as of a minor league, associated with another club, as of a major league, as a subsidiary to which recruits are assigned until needed or for further training.

— *v. t.* 1. To collect and take the fees or profits of (any occupation or business) on payment of a fixed sum. 2. To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, etc., on condition of receiving in return a fixed sum. 3. To contract for the care of (a person or thing) at a fixed price; as, the town *farm* its paupers. 4. To devote (land) to agriculture; to cultivate (land). 5. *Sports.* To assign to a farm (def. 7). — *v. i.* 1. To till the soil; to manure a farm.

**farm'er** (fär'-mēr), *n.* One who farms; as: A one who takes taxes to collect, paying a fixed sum for the privilege. *b* One who conducts or manages a farm.

**farm'er-ette** (-ët), *n.* *Collog.* A woman or girl who farms or works on a farm.

**farm'er-gen'er-al**, *n.*; *pl.* **FARMERS-GENERAL**. [*F. fermier général.*] *Fr. Hist.* One of the men who farmed certain taxes from 1697 to about 1780. — **farm'er-gen'er-al-ship**, *n.*

**farm hand**. A farm laborer, esp. a hired laborer.

**farm'house** (färm'-hous or, esp. *Brit.*, färm'-hous'), *n.* The dwelling house of a farm.

**farm'ing, adj.** Pertaining to agriculture; devoted to, or engaged in, farming. — *n.* 1. Act or custom of letting out to farm. 2. Act or business of cultivating land.

**farm'stead** (färm'-stēd), *n.* Also **farm'stead'ing**. A farm.

**farm'yard** (färm'-yär'd or, esp. *Brit.*, färm'-yär'd'), *n.* The yard attached to a barn, or the space enclosed by farm buildings.

**far'o** (fär'-ö), *n.* A gambling game at cards.

**far'-off** (fär'-öf; 2), *adj.* Remote; distant. — *Syn.* See **DISTANT**.

**far'ouche** (fär'-ösh'), *adj.* [*F.*] Wild; shy.

**far-rag'i-nous** (fä-rä-gi'-nūs), *adj.* [*See FARRAGO.*] *Rare.* Formed of various materials; mixed.

**far-ra'go** (fä-rä'-gō; -rā'-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -o-ges (-gōz). [*L. farrago, aginis, mixed fodder, medley, fr. far a sort of grain.*] A medley; mixture.

**far'-reach'ing** (fär'-rēch'ing; 2), *adj.* Having a wide range or scope; having an influence reaching far in space, time, etc.

**far'rier** (fär'-rēr), *n.* [*OF. ferrier, fr. L. ferrarius blacksmith, fr. ferrum iron.*] 1. One, esp. a smith, who shoes horses. 2. *Obs.* A veterinarian.

**far'ri-ery** (fär'-rēr-i), *n.* 1. The art or science of shoeing horses. 2. *Obs.* The veterinary art.

**far'row** (fär'-ö), *n.* [*AS. farh a little pig.*] A *Obs.* A young pig. *b* A litter of pigs. — *v. t.* *& i.* To bring forth (young); — a now said only of swine.

**far'row, adj.** [*CF. Scot. ferry cow a cow that is not with calf, Flem. varrowe, verrowe.*] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

**far'see'ing** (fär'-sē'ing; 2), *adj.* 1. Able to see to a great distance; far-sighted. *b* Having foresight.

**far'sight'ed** (-sīt'ēd; -id; 2), *adj.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; hence, of good judgment; sagacious. 2. *Med.* Hyperopic. — **far'sight'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **far'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

**far'ther** (fär'-thēr), *adj.*, *compar.* of **FAR**. [*For farther, ME. ferrer, compar. of far; confused with further.*] 1. Beyond the present point; further. 2. More remote. — *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance, as in space, time, or a progression. 2. More completely. *Syn.* **Farther, further** are not always differentiated in use. **Farther** strictly implies greater distance from a point in space or, less often, in time, and **further**, onwardness or advance not only in space or time, but also in quantity, degree, or the like; as, the *farther* tree; which is the *farther* country? no *farther* steps are necessary; let us go *farther*. But sometimes, when both ideas are implied, either adjective or adverb may be used.

**far'ther-most** (-mōst; -mōst), *adj.* Most remote, farthest.

**far'thost** (fär'-thēst; -thōst), *adj.*, *superl.* of **FAR**. [*See FARTHER.*] 1. Most distant or remote. 2. Longest; most extended. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

**far'thing** (fär'-thing), *n.* [*AS. forthung, fr. for-tha fourth, fr. foot, fower, four.*] 1. The fourth of a penny, a small British bronze coin. See **MONEY, Table**. 2. *Obs.* A very small quantity or value.

**far'thin-gale** (fär'-thīng-käl), *n.* [*MF. verdugale, fr. Sp. verdugado, being named from its hoops, fr. verdugo young shoot of a tree, fr. verde green, fr. L. viridis. See VERDANT.*] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a frame of hoops to extend the petticoat.

**fas'ces** (fäs'-ez), *n. pl.* [*L., pl. of fascis bundle.*] *Rom. Antig.* A bundle of rods having around them an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority. — **fas'ci-al** (fäs'-äl), *adj.*

**fasci-a** (fäs'-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -ci-ae (-ē). [*L., a band.*] 1. A band or fillet; esp., in surgery, a bandage. 2. *Arch.* A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band, commonly under eaves and cornices; esp., in the Ionic order, one of the three bands which make up the architrave. See **MOLDING, ORDER, Illusts. 3. *Anat.* A layer of connective tissue covering, in sheathing, supporting, or binding together internal parts of the body; hence, tissue of this character. 4. *Zool.* A broad and well defined band of color. — **fasci-al** (fäs'-äl), *adj.***

**fasci-ate** (-ät), **fasci-at'ed** (-ät'ed; -äd), *adj.* [*L. fasciatus, past part. of fasciare to envelop with bands, fr. fascia band.*] 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage. 2. *Bot.* A fasciated. *b* Exhibiting fasciation. 3. *Zool.* Broadly banded with color.

**fasci-a-tion** (-ä'shün), *n.* 1. Act or manner of binding up; bandage; also, condition of being fasciated. 2. *Bot.* A common malformation in plant stems resulting in enlargement and flattening, as if several were fused.

**fasci-cle** (fäs'-käl), *n.* [*L. fasciculus, dim. of fascis bundle.*] 1. A small bundle; cluster; as, a *fascicle* of fibers, *specif. Bot.*, a glomerule. 2. One of the divisions of a book published in parts; a fasciculus. — **fasci-cu-lar** (fäs'-kü-lär), *adj.*

**fasci-cled** (-käl), *adj.* Arranged in fascicles; as, *fascicled* leaves.

**fasci-cu-late** (fäs'-kü-lät), **fasci-cu-lat'ed** (fäs'-kü-lät'ed; -äd), *adj.* Fascicled. — **fasci-cu-lat'ing**, *adv.* — **fasci-cu-lat'ion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

**fasci-cule** (fäs'-kü-lä), *n.* [*F.*] A fasciculus.

**fasci-cu-lus** (fäs'-kü-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -li (-lī). [*L.*] = **FASCICLE**. *Specif. Anat.*, a slender bundle of fibers, as of nerve fibers.

**fasci-nate** (fäs'-nä-tē; 67), *v. t. & i.* [*L. fascinare, past part. of fascinare, fr. fascinum a spell.*] 1. *Obs.* To bewitch. 2. To hold spellbound, as by some irresistible charm. 3. To allure and hold in- tent, esp. by qualities that charm; to captivate. — *Syn.* See **ATTRACT**. — **fasci-nat'ed-ly** (-nä'tēd-ly; 30), *adv.*

**fasci-nat'ing** (-nä'ting), *adj.* Exercising charm; attractive. — **fasci-nat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**fasci-na'tion** (-nä'shün), *n.* 1. Act or instance of fascinating; state of being fascinated. 2. Quality or capability of fascinating; charming influence.

**fasci-na'tor** (fäs'-nä-tör), *n.* 1. One who fascinates. 2. A crocheted head covering for women.

**fasci-ne** (fäs'-ēn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. fascina a bundle of sticks.*] *Fort. & Engin.* A long bundle of sticks of wood, bound together, used in raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, making revetments for riverbanks, etc.

**fasci-sm** (fäs'-izm; fäs'-), *n.* [*It. fascismo, fr. fascio a (political) group, a club, lit. a bundle, fr. L. fascia a bundle.*] 1. *Colloq. esp.* The principles of the Fascisti; also, the movement or governmental regime embodying their principles. 2. Any program for setting up a centralized autocratic national regime with severely nationalistic policies, exercising regimentation of industry, commerce, and finance, rigid censorship, and forcible suppression of opposition.

**fascist** (fäs'-ist; fäs'-), *n.* An adherent or advocate of fascism.

**fascist, fa-scis'tic** (fäs'-shis'tik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, sponsored by, or embodying fascism; according to, or favoring, fascism; or of pertaining to fascists.

**Fa-scis'ti** (fäs'-shis'tē; *It.* fäs'-shē'stē), *n. pl.* [*It., fr. fascio (see FASCISM), with rel. also to lit. pl. fasci fuses and L. fascies, as if meaning "bearer of the fuses" because the Fascisti were supposed to typify obedience to the law as did the lictors in ancient Rome.*] The members of an Italian organization, originated 1919, which under Benito Mussolini became identical with the government of the Italian state.

**fash** (fäsh), *n.* *Scot.* Vexation. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To vex.

**fash'ion** (fäsh'-ün), *n.* [*OF. façon, facon, orig., a making, fr. L. factio a making, fr. facere to make.*] 1. The make or form of anything. 2.

**Obs.** Act or process of making; hence, craftsmanship. **3.** Kind; sort. **4.** Mode of action or operation; also, method of conduct; behavior. **5.** Manner; custom; way. **6.** The prevailing conventional usage in dress, social forms, etc. **7.** The social group which conforms to the conventional ways of society; fashionable persons collectively.

**Syn.** (1) See **METHOD**.

**(2) Fashion, style, mode, vogue, fad, rage, craze** mean the accepted usage at a given time by those who wish to be regarded as up-to-date. **Fashion**, the most general term, implies any way of dressing, behaving, writing, etc., which is favored at the time; **style** usually implies a distinctive fashion, as in dress, furnishings, etc., adopted by those who have wealth or taste; **mode** suggests the fashion of the moment among those who cultivate elegance in dress, behavior, and the like; **vogue** stresses the prevalence or wide acceptance of the fashion; **fad** stresses caprice in its acceptance and in dropping; **rage** and **craze** stress short-lived and, often, senseless enthusiasm in the fashion.

— **v. t.** **1.** To give shape or figure to; to form. **2.** To bring about by devising; to contrive. **3.** To fit; adapt; accommodate; — with *to*. — **Syn.** See **MAKE**.

**fash'ion-a-ble** (fash'ən-ə-b'l, fash'nə-b'l), *adj.* **1.** *Obs.* Well-appearing. **2.** Conforming to the custom, fashion, or established mode. **3.** Of or pertaining to the world of fashion. — **Syn.** Modish, stylish, smart. — *n.* A fashionable person. — **fash'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

**fash'ion-er** (fash'ən-ər), *n.* One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything; specif., a tailor; costumeur.

**fash'ion-mon'ger** (fash'ən-mōn'g-ər), *n.* A person who studies, follows, and transmits fashions.

**fash'ion-mon'ging** (fash'ən-mōn'g-ing), *n.* *Rare.* Behaving like a fashionmonger. **fashion plate**. *a* A pictorial design showing the prevailing style or a new style of dress. *b* One whose clothes resemble such a design, one dressed in the height of fashion.

**fast** (fast; fəst), *v. i.* [*AS. faetan*]. **1.** To abstain from food. **2.** To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or as a token of grief. **3.** To eat sparingly or abstain from certain foods. — *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, or from certain kinds of food. **2.** A time of fasting.

**fast** (fast; fəst), [*ME. firm, strong, not loose, fr. AS. fæst*]. **1.** Firmly fixed, specif.: *a* Stable, hence, unyielding. *b* Sound, as sleep. *c* Permanently dyed, unfading. *d* Securely attached. *e* Firm in adherence; steadfast; also, narrowly confined. *f* Stuck, as on a reef. *g* Made firm; secure; hence, tenacious; as, a *fast grip*. **2.** Manner or able to move rapidly; hence: *a* Imparting quickness of motion, as, a *fast pitcher*. *b* Making for rapidity of action; as, a *fast track*. *c* Taking a comparatively short time; as, a *fast race*. *d* Registering in advance of that which is correct; — of a timepiece or a device for weighing. **3.** Impelled or characterized by zest for excitement or pleasure; hence, dissipated. **4.** Resistant to a (usually specified) agency or poisonous substance; as, arsenic *fast* protozoa. **5.** *Photog.* = **RAPID**, *adj.* **4.**

**Syn.** **Fast**, rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty, expeditious mean moving or acting with celerity. **Fast** and **rapid** are often used without distinction, but *fast* is particularly applied to the thing which moves, and *rapid* to the movement itself (as, a *fast* horse, *taking a rapid* cast, *current*); **swift** suggests great rapidity coupled with ease of movement; **fleet** adds the implication of lightness or nimbleness; **quick** suggests promptness or taking of little time; **speedy** may imply extreme quickness or great velocity; **hasty** suggests hurry and precipitation, often also connoting carelessness; **expeditious** adds to *quick* or *speedy* the implications of efficiency and absence of hindrance. — **Ant.** Slow.

— **adv.** [*AS. faeste firmly, strongly*]. **1.** In a fast or fixed manner. **2.** Close. *Obs.*, *exc.* in *fast by*, *fast beside*. **3.** Rapidly; swiftly; also, recklessly; dissipatedly.

**fast** (fast), *n.* [*ME. fest, fr. ON festir, a rope*] *Naut.* A mooring rope, hawser, or chain.

**fast and loose**. *Now* coloring, now dissembling; esp., in the phrase *to play fast and loose*, to act with reckless inconstancy or in a tricky manner; to say one thing and do another.

**fas'ten** (fas'tn, v), [*AS. fastenan*]. **1.** To attach or join, as by pinning, tying, nailing, etc. **2.** To make fast, as by locking, clasp, etc. **3.** To fix or set steadily; as, to *fasten* the eyes, hopes, on something. **4.** To attach or affix, as something disagreeable or not obviously connected; hence, to impute; as, to *fasten* blame upon someone. — *v. i.* **1.** To get a firm hold, as with the hand, eye, attention, etc.; — with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To become firm, or set, as plaster. **3.** To be or become fastened. — **fas'ten-er** (fas'tn-ər), *n.* **Syn.** **Fasten**, fix, attach, affix mean to make something stay firmly in place. **Fasten** implies action such as tying, binding, nailing, locking, or otherwise securing; **fix**, literally or figuratively, a driving in or implanting deeply; **attach**, a connecting or uniting by or as by a bond, link, or tie, in order to keep things together or to prevent their separation; **affix**, an imposing of one thing upon another, as by nailing, pasting, or otherwise impressing.

**fas'ten-ing** (fas'tn-ing; fas'n-ing), *n.* A thing that fastens.

**fas-tid'i-ous** (fas-tid'ē-əs; fəst), [*F. or L.; F. fastidieux, fr. L. fastidiosus* (disinclined), *fr. fastidium* loathing, aversion]. Difficult to please; delicate to a fault. — **Syn.** See **NICE**. — **fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**fas-tig'i-ate** (fas-tig'ē-āt), **fas-tig'i-a-ted** (fas-tig'ē-āt), *adj.* [*L. fastigium* gable end, top, height, summit]. **1.** Narrowing toward the top; hence: *a* Bot. Erect and columnar. *b* Zool. United into a conical bundle.

**fast'ness** (fast'nēs; -nēs), *n.* **1.** State of being fast; as: *a* Fixedness; — chiefly of dyes. *b* Swiftness; speed. *c* Dissoluteness. **2.** A stronghold.

**fat** (fat), *adj.*; **FATTER**; **FATTEST**. [*AS. fætt*]. **1.** Abounding with fat; as: *a* Fleeshy; plump. *b* Oily; unctuous; — of food. **2.** Thick; well filled out; as, a *fat* purse. **3.** Richly rewarding, as in income or success; as, a *fat* office. **4.** Fertile; as, a *fat* soil. **5.** Characterized by some element of richness; as, *fat* or *resinous* wool; *fat* coal (coal rich in volatile matter). **6.** Wealthy; affluent. **7.** Well stocked or supplied; as, a *fat* larder. **8.** Dull; stupid. — **Syn.** Obese, stout, corpulent, portly. — **Ant.** Lean.

— *n.* **1.** Any animal tissues consisting chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter; adipose tissue; also, this oily or greasy substance or a like substance in plants, esp. in certain seeds; also, any such substance used in cooking. *Cf.* **LEAN**. **2.** The best or richest productions or part. **3.** Obesity. **4.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (of which the natural fats are mixtures), chiefly glyceryl esters of certain acids, as stearic, palmitic, oleic, bu-

tyric, etc., soluble in ether but not in water. **Fats** constitute a major class of food for animals (see **FOOD**, *n.*, 1). **5.** *Theater.* Effective lines or business in an actor's part.

— *v. t.* *E. & A.* **FAT-TEN**; **FAT-TING**. To make or grow fat.

**fat'al** (fāt'al; -l), *adj.* [*OP. fr. L. fatuus, fr. fatum*. See **FATE**]. **1.** *Archaic.* Fatal; inevitable; also, doomed. **2.** *Fatality*; fraught with fate; as, a *fatal* hour. **3.** Of, relating to, or like fate or the Fates; as, the *Fatal* sisters, and the *fatal* thread they spun; also, foreboding; ominous; as, *fatal* prophecy. **4.** Deadly; mortal; as, a *fatal* wound; calamitous; as, a *fatal* attack. — **Syn.** See **DEADLY**.

**fat'al-ism** (fāt'-l-izm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all events are determined by necessity, or fate. **2.** The mental attitude of a believer in fatalism. — **fat'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **fat'al-is'tic** (-ist'ik), *adj.* — **fat'al-is'ti-cal-ly** (-l'ik-əl-ē), *adv.*

**fat'al-ty** (fāt'-l-ē-tē; -fā-), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tēz). **1.** The agent or agency of fate; as, an overruling *fatality*. **2.** A doctrine of a determining power superior to, and independent of, rational control; determinism. **3.** The quality or condition of being fated; *esp.* destined to disaster. **4.** The quality of being fatal; deadliness. **5.** A fatal outcome; specif., a disaster ending in death.

**fat'al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate. **2.** In a manner issuing in disaster.

**fat'a mor-ga'na** (fāt'ā mōr-gā'nā), [*It., i. e., Morgan the fay*]. A mirage, esp. one seen at the Strait of Messina.

**fat'a vi'am in-ve-ni-ent** (fāt'ā vī'am in-ve'nē-nt), [*L.*] The Fates will find a way.

**fate** (fāt), *n.* [*OP. fr. L. fatum* oracle, what is ordained by the gods, *fr. fari* to speak]. **1.** That principle, or determining cause or will, by which things in general are supposed to come to be as they are or events to happen as they do; destiny. **2.** That which is destined or decreed; appointed lot. **3.** Ultimate lot; final destiny; ruin, disaster; death. **4.** [*cap.*] *Gr. & Roman Relig.* The goddess, or one of the goddesses, of fate or destiny, esp. *pl.* (*L. Fata, pl. of fatum*), the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life. They are *Clotho* (Spinner), who spins the thread of life, *Lachesis* (Disposer of Lots), who determines its length, and *Atropos* (Indelible), who cuts it off. — *v. t.* *Obs. &c. in passive* To foreordain; destiny.

**Syn.** **Fate, destiny, lot, portion, doom** mean the state or end predetermined for one. **Fate** suggests inevitability and immutability in strict use, but usually carries no clear implication of whether it is good or evil; **destiny** implies something foreordained and inescapable, but the term rarely suggests, apart from the context, something to be feared; **lot** and **portion** carry a stronger implication of distribution in the decrees of one's fate, but *lot* suggests the operation of blind chance, and *portion* the apportioning of good and evil, *doom* distinctly implies an unhappy or calamitous fate.

**fat'ed** (fāt'ēd; -d), *adj.* Deceived or controlled by fate.

**fate'ful** (fāt'fūl; -fū), *adj.* **1.** Fraught with fate; involving momentous consequences. **2.** Significant of fate; ominous. **3.** Controlled by irresistible and foreordained forces; as, *fatal* as a Greek tragedy. — **Syn.** See **OMINOUS**. — **fate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fate'ful-ness**, *n.*

**fat'head'** (fāt'hēd'), *n.* [*Collog.*] A stupid person.

**fa'ther** (fāt'hēr), *n.* [*AS. fæder*]. **1.** One who has begotten a child; a male parent. **2.** [*usually cap.*] The Supreme Being and Creator; God. **3.** A forefather; *pl.* ancestors. **4.** One who cares for as a father might; one to whom filial affection and respect are due. **5.** *Ecc.* As a title: *a* A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. *b* A confessor; — called also **father confessor**. *c* A priest. **6.** [*often cap.*] *Ecc.* Any early Christian writer accepted as a trustworthy witness to, or expositor of, the early history or teachings of the church. **7.** An originator; source or prototype. **8.** A senator of ancient Rome. *b. pl.* The leading men of a country, city, or council.

— *v. t.* **1.** To beget; also, to be the founder or author of. **2.** To accept or claim responsibility for. **3.** To treat as a father; to care for. **4.** To impose; to attach; fasten; as, to *father* a base meaning upon the Song of Songs.

**fa'ther-hood** (fāt'hēr-hōd'), *n.* State of being a father.

**fa'ther-in-law'**, *n.* [*fr. FATHERS-IN-LAW*]. The father of one's husband or wife; also, *Now Rare*, stepfather.

**fa'ther-land'** (fāt'hēr-lānd'), *n.* One's native land.

**fa'ther-less** (-lēz; -lēz), *adj.* Orphaned.

**fa'ther-like'** (-l'ik'), *adj.* *adv.* Fatherly.

**father longlegs**. A crane fly.

**fa'ther-ly** (fāt'hēr-ē), *adj.* Like a father in affection, care, or demeanor; paternal. — *adv.* *Archaic.* In the manner of a father. — **fa'ther-ly-ness** (-l'ē-nēs; -nēs), *n.*

**fa'th'om** (fāt'həm), *n.* [*AS. fæthm*]. A measure of length, containing six feet (orig., the space to which a man can extend his arms), used chiefly in measuring cables, cordage, and depth of water by soundings. See **MEASURE**, *Table 9*; *c. SOUNDING LINE*, *Illustr.* *Abbr. f. or fm.* — *v. t.* To measure by sounding; hence, to penetrate and comprehend; as, to *fathom* a mystery. — **fa'th'om-a-ble**, *adj.*

**Fa'th'om-a'tor** (fāt'həm-ə-tōr), *n.* *Naut.* A trade-mark for a sonic depth finder.

**fa'th'om-less** (fāt'həm-lēs; -lēz), *adj.* Incapable of being fathomed. **fa'th'ic** (fāt'id'ik; -fā-), *adj.* [*L. fatidicus, fr. fatum* fate + *dicere* to say, tell]. Of or pertaining to foretelling; prophetic. — **fa'th'ic-al** (-l'ik-əl), *adj.*

**fat'i-ga-ble** (fāt'ē-gə-b'l), *adj.* Easily tired.

**fat'i-gate** (-gāt), *adj.* [*L. fatigatus*, past part.] *Obs.* Fatigued. — *v. t.* *Obs.* To fatigue.

**fa-tigue'** (fāt'ēg), *n.* [*F., fr. fatigare* to fatigue, *fr. L. fatigare*]. **1.** Weariness from labor or exertion; also, labor; toil. **2.** *Mech.* The action which takes place in material, esp. metals, causing deterioration and failure after a repetition of stress. **3.** *Mil.* A fatigue duty. *b. pl.* Fatigue clothes. **4.** *Physiol.* Condition of cells or organs which have undergone excessive activity with resulting loss of power or capacity to respond to stimulation. **5.** *Psychol.* A neurotic condition affecting combat personnel and characterized by anxiety, hysteria, and exhaustion. — *v. t.* **FATIGUE** (*fāt'ēg*); **FATIGUING** (*fāt'ēg-ing*). **1.** To weary; to tire. **2.** To induce a condition of fatigue in. — *v. i.* To become weary. — **Syn.** See **TIRE**.

**fatigue clothes**. *Mil.* Coarse, durable uniforms used for fatigue duties, field work, and fighting.

**fatigue duty**. *Mil.* Occasional work performed by selected details of soldiers in addition to drill duties, especially policing, painting, and camp maintenance.

**Fat'i-ma** (fāt'f-mā; *in the United States, usually fāt-tē-mā*), *n.* **1.**



The favorite daughter of Mohammed. 2. The last wife of Bluebeard.

See BLUEBEARD.

**Fat'mide** (fā't-mīd), **Fat'mite** (-mīt), *adj.* 1. Descended from Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the period of the Fatimid dynasty. — *n.* A descendant of Fatima and Ali. The Fatimid dynasty ruled in portions of northern Africa (800-1171).

**fat'ling** (fāt'ling), *n.* [fat + lat-ling.] A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal, fattened for slaughter.

**fat'ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a fat fashion; like a fat person.

**fat-ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality, state, or result of being fat; as: a Corpulence. 2. Oiliness. 3. Richness.

**fat'-sol-u-bile**, *adj.* Soluble in fats or fat solvents.

**fat'ten** (fāt'ten), *v. t.* 1. To make fat or plump. 2. To make fertile and fruitful; as, to *fat'ten* land. 3. *Poker.* To add chips to (an unopened jack pot). — *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent. — **fat'ten-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**fat'ti ma'schil, pa-ro'se fa'mi-ne** (fāt'ti mā'shīl, pā-rō'sē fām'ē-nē). [Abbr. and altered from Italian.] Literally, deeds masculine, words feminine; i. e., men act, women talk; — motto of Maryland.

**fat'tish** (fāt'tish), *adj.* Somewhat fat. — **fat'tish-ness**, *n.*

**fat'ty** (fāt'tī), *adj.*; **fat'ty-er** (-ī-ēr); **fat'ty-est**. Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat; adipose; greasy. — **fat'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **fat'ti-ness**, *n.*

**fatty acid**. *Chem.* Any one of the series of saturated acids (C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), some of which, as stearic and palmitic acids, occur in the natural fats, and are fatlike substances.

**fatty degeneration**. 1. *Med.* Cell degeneration associated with the deposition of fat. 2. Hence, figuratively, degeneration of character, esp. as caused by luxury.

**fatty tumor**. Lipoma.

**fat'u-lous** (fā't'u-lūs), *adj.* Characterized by fatuity.

**fat'u-lity** (-lī-tī), *n.* *pl.* **-ties** (-tīz). [F. *fatuité*, fr. L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus* foolish.] 1. Stupidity; unconscious dullness; also, anything fatuous. 2. *Now* *hara.* Idiocy; dementia.

**fat'u-ous** (fā't'u-ūs), *adj.* [L. *fatuus*.] 1. Foolish; blandly inane. 2. Without reality; illusory, like the ignis fatuus. — *Syn.* See **SIMPLE**. — **fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fat'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**fat'-wit-ted** (fāt'wīt-tēd), *adj.* 2. *Dj.* Dull; stupid.

**fa'n'bourg** (fā'n'bōor), *n.* [F. *faubourg*, fr. *faux* (fā'z), *faux* a French city; also, any quarter of a city.]

**fa'n'cial** (fā'n'chīal), *adj.* Also **fa'n'cial** (-shīal). [L. *fauces* throat.] Pertaining to the fauces.

**fa'n'cess** (fā'n'fēs), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx.

**fa'n'cet** (fā'n'sēt), *n.* [F. *faisnet*, fr. Pr. fr. L. *fulcare*.] *U. S. & Dial.* A fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, etc.; — called also **tap and cock**. See **BIBCOCK**, *Illustr.*

**faugh** (fō; so pronounced as a word; the expression itself is pf or f'), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, disgust, etc.

**fault** (fōlt), *n.* [OF. *faute*, deriv. of L. *fallere* to deceive.] 1. *a Obs.* Lack. 2. *Next best, default.* 2. A failing; flaw; blemish. 3. A failure to do what is right; esp., a trifling misdeed; also, a mistake; error. 4. Responsibility for wrongdoing; fault. 5. *Geol. & Mining.* A fracture in the earth's crust, with displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture. The surface along which the displaced masses have moved is called, when not notably curved, the **fault plane**. 6. *Hunting.* A lost scent; act of losing the scent. 7. *Tennis, basketball, etc.* Failure to serve the ball legitimately into the proper service court; also, a served ball that fails to land in the proper service court.



Faults. F Normal; F' Reverse. F/F' Fault Plane; inclination in the direction of, measured by angle *fac*, in the *Hade*; as *Thru*; as *Beave*; as *Displacement*. — *See* **STRATA**.

*Syn.* Fault, falling, frailty, folble, *vio* mean an imperfection or weakness of character. Fault implies failure, but not necessarily serious or culpable failure, to reach perfection in disposition, deed, or habit; failing is less censorious than fault, for it usually implies a weakness of which one may not be aware; frailty implies a weakness which makes one prone to fail when tempted; folble, a temperamental failing that is harmless and, often, amiable; *vio*, as here compared, is a general term for any imperfection or weakness of character.

— *as fault*. a Unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, in trouble and unable to proceed; puzzled. *b Colloq.* In fault. — *in fault*. Culpable; to blame. — *to a fault*. Excessively; very; as, gentle to a fault.

— *v. t.* 1. *Now Dial.* To blame. 2. To charge with a fault. 2. *Geol.* To produce a fault in. — *v. i.* 1. *Archaic.* To err; blunder. 2. *Geol.* To fracture so as to produce a fault.

**fault-finding** (fōlt'fīnd'ing), *n.* Act or practice of finding fault; esp., petty censure. — *adj.* Finding, or disposed to find, fault; captious; caviling. — *Syn.* See **CRITICAL**. — **fault'ful**, *adj.*

**fault'less** (-lēz), *adj.* Without fault; free from defect, imperfection, failing, blemish, or error. — **fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'lessness**, *n.*

**fault'y** (fōlt'y), *adj.*; **fault'y-er** (-ī-ēr); **fault'y-est**. 1. Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; imperfect. 2. *Obs.* Guilty of a fault; hence, blamable. — **fault'y-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'y-ness**, *n.*

**fau'ry** (fō'ry), *n.* [L. *faunus*, fr. *favere* to favor.] *Rom. Relig.* One of a class of rural deities, half goat and half man, or of human shape, with pointed ears, horns, and a goat's tail.

**fau'na** (fō'nd), *n.* [L.] 1. Animals or animal life, esp. as distinct from plants, etc.; as, marine *fauna*. 2. The animal life of a given area or period. — *Syn.* **FAUNA**.

**Fau'nus** (fō'nd), *n.* [L. See **FAUN**.] *Rom. Relig.* A rural deity, god of animals and crops and of prophecy, — identified with Pan. **Faust** (fōust), *n.* The title and hero of a drama by Goethe. Faust sells his soul to the Devil, who agrees to fulfill all his wishes. After a sensual life he is carried off by the Devil, but in the final act he is rescued and his soul is saved. An opera by Gounod is based on the first part of the drama.

**fian'toul'** (fīā'tōl'; *Anal.* fīā'tōl), *n.* [F., of Tent. origin.] An armchair.

**Fian'vist** (fīā'vist), *n.* One of a group of French artists (*Maisime*, *De-rain*, and others) who, about 1908, revolted from current tendencies in academic art, as well as from the scientific severity of the neoimpressionists.

**fiaux pas** (fīā'pā; *pl.* **FAUX PAS** (fīā'pā; *fr.* fīā'pā). [F.] A false step; esp., an offense against social convention.

**fa've'o-late** (fā-vē'fō-lāt), *adj.* [From dim. of L. *favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed; alveolate.

**fa'vo'ri-an** (fā-vō'pī-an), *adj.* [L. *Favonianus*.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

**fa'vor, fa'vor-able** (fā'vōr, fā'vōr-ā-b'l), *n.* [OF., favor, fr. L. *favor*, fr. *favere* to be favorable.] 1. Regard or esteem, as shown to another; hence, approbation. 2. Act or instance of kindness; as, a *favor* concession; privilege; as, a great *favor* was granted us. 3. Help; assistance. 4. A mark or token of favor; or, a token of love; now, a token of an occasion, feast, etc. 5. A letter; as, your *favor* received; — now chiefly in acknowledging receipt. 6. Indulgence; permission; also, indulgent treatment; hence, unfair indulgence; partiality. 7. Favorable regard; hence, support; as, to win the *favor* of the voters. 8. That which pleases; charm. 9. *Archaic.* Appearance; look; also, countenance; face. — *in favor of*. 1. Approving; endorsing; in accord or sympathy with. 2. (to one) or to the order of (one); so as to be converted or utilized by (one); — of a check, etc.

*Syn.* Favor, good will, countenance mean a disposition to be friendly or helpful. Favor suggests an active interest and a willingness to give approval or support, sometimes implying partiality; good will usually implies positive friendliness and a willingness to contribute to the success or welfare of a person or group; countenance stresses approval or sanction but may or may not go so far as favor or good will in implying helpfulness or friendliness. — *Ant.* Animus.

— *v. t.* 1. To regard with favor; special. 2. To show partiality towards. 3. To treat carefully; to spare. 4. To oblige; to show kindness to. 5. To afford advantage or success to; as, the darkness *favored* his attempt. 6. To give support to; to sustain. 7. To resemble in features; as, the child *favors* his father. — **fa'vor-er**, **fa'vor-er**, *n.*

**fa'vor-a-ble, fa'vor-able** (fā'vōr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Favoring; propitious; approving. 2. Tending to favor; advantageous; as, a *favorable* breeze. 3. That is in one's favor; as, a *favorable* answer. — **fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Favorable, auspicious, propitious mean presaging a happy outcome. Favorable implies that the persons or circumstances involved are encouraging, as by being kindly disposed, advantageous, or the like; auspicious is applicable to anything that is taken as a favorable sign or omen; propitious, in earlier use applied to fate, omen, etc., in the sense of *favorable*, is now also applied to any time, condition, etc., that seems favorable for starting, proceeding, and the like.

**fa'vored, fa'voured** (fā'vōrēd), *adj.* 1. Regarded with favor; aided; also, endowed with advantages; gifted. 2. Having a certain favor or appearance; featured.

**fa'vor-ite, fa'vor-ite** (fā'vōr-ī-tē), *n.* [MP. *favorit* favored, fr. past part. of It. *favorire* to favor.] 1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; specif., one unduly loved, trusted, or enriched with favors. 2. *Sports.* The competitor (as a horse in a race) judged most likely to win. — *adj.* Regarded with particular affection or esteem. **fa'vor-it-ism, fa'vor-it-ism** (fā'vōr-ī-t-izm), *n.* 1. Manifestation of partiality. 2. State of being a favorite.

**fa'vus** (fā'vūs), *n.* [Gr. *favus*, honeycomb.] *Med.* A contagious skin disease caused by a fungus (*Trichophyton schoenleinii* and allied species).

**fawn** (fōn), *n.* [OF. *faun*, *faun*, deriv. of L. *faunus*.] See **FETUS**. 1. *Zool.* A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. 2. A brown, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See **COLOR**. — *adj.* Of the color fawn.

**fawn, v. i.** [AS. *fagnian*, *fahsian*, to rejoice, var. of *fagnian*. See **FAIN**, *adj.*] 1. To show delight or affection as a dog does, by crouching, wagging the tail, etc. 2. To court favor by a cringing demeanor; — often with *on*.

— *n. Obs.* A cringing or fawning. — **fawn'er, n.** — **fawn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Fawn, toady, truckle, cringe, cower mean to behave abjectly in a superior's presence. Fawn implies the courting of favor by servile flattery or exaggerated deference; toady, an attempt to ingratiate oneself as by a mental attitude; truckle, subordination of self and submission of one's desires, judgments, etc., to those of a superior; cringe, an obsequious bowing or crouching; cower, to fear; cower, abject fear, especially in the presence of those who dominate.

**fat** (fāt), *v. t.* 1. **FAYED** (fā'd); **FAY'ING**. [AS. *fegan* to join.] *Ship-building.* To fit; to join; to unite closely.

**fay, n.** [OF. *fai*. See **FATH**.] *Archaic.* = **FATH**.

**fay, n.** [OF. *fae*, *fai* (F. *fai*).] A fairy; elf.

**fa'y'al-ite** (fā'yāl-īt), *n.* [From the Azores island *Fayal*.] *Mineral.* An iron silicate, FeSiO<sub>3</sub>, of the chrysotile group.

**faze** (fāz), *v. t.* [See **FREEZE** to disturb.] *Colloq., U. S.* To disconcert; worry; daunt. Cf. **FREEZE**.

**faith** (fāth), *adj.* [OF., var. of *faith*, *foith*, fr. L. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *Ades* faith.] *Obs.* Faithful; loyal.

**faith'y** (fāth'y), *n.* [OF. *faith*, *foith*; *faith*, fr. L. *fidelis*, fr. *Ades* faith.] 1. Fidelity of a feudal tenant or vassal to his lord. 2. Observance of allegiance; faithfulness as a duty; constancy; also, state of being faithful or loyal. — *Syn.* See **FIDELITY**.

**fear** (fēr), *n.* [AS. *fēr* danger.] 1. Painful emotion marked by alarm; dread; disquiet; also, an instance of this feeling. 2. State or habit of fear; anxious concern; solicitude. 3. Awe; profound reverence, as for the Supreme Being. 4. Ground for or occasion of alarm; danger. *Now* *hara*, except in *no fear*; as, he will not fail, *no fear*.

*Syn.* **Fear**, dread, fright, alarm, dismay, consternation, panic, terror, horror, trepidation mean painful agitation in the presence or anticipation of danger. **Fear** and **dread** both imply apprehension and anxiety and, often, a complete loss of courage; **fright**, the shock of sudden, startling fear; **alarm**, the fright that comes from awareness of danger; **dismay** implies deprivation of courage or spirit by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; **consternation**, the prostration or confusion of one's faculties; **panic** stresses overwhelming and, often, groundless fear or fright; **terror**, extreme consternation; **horror**, a shuddering fear mixed with abhorrence at something seen; **trepidation** adds to dread the implications of timidity and, often, trembling and hesitation.

— *v. t.* 1. *Archaic & Dial.* To fright; terrify. 2. *Archaic.* To be afraid; — used reflexively. 3. To consider with alarm; to be afraid of.



posits and to give aid in the liquidation of closed banks. Abbr. *FD*

**federalism** (fēd'ēr-ā-liz'm), *n.* 1. The federal principle of national organization; also, advocacy or support of this principle. 2. [cap.] *U. S. Hist.* The principles of the Federalists.

**federalist** (fēd'ēr-ā-liz't), *n.* 1. An advocate of the federal system of national organization. 2. [cap.] *U. S. Hist.* An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence and of the formation and adoption of the Constitution. *b* A member or adherent of the Federal party (which see).

**federalist, federalist** (fēd'ēr-ā-liz't), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or in favor of federalism or the Federalists.

**federalize** (fēd'ēr-ā-līz), *v. t.* To unite by compact, as under a federal government; also, to bring under the sole jurisdiction of a federal government. — **federalization** (fēd'ēr-ā-līz'ā-sh'n; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

**Federal party.** A name given to the group of men most prominent in urging the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and later adopted by the political party favoring a strong centralized federal power.

**Federal Reserve System.** *U. S.* A banking system, including twelve Federal reserve banks throughout the country under the control of a central Federal Reserve Board of eight members, established in 1913 to concentrate the banking resources and to provide an elastic currency.

**Federal Trade Commission.** *U. S.* A commission of five members (created by an act of 1914) appointed by the president, to prevent unfair methods of commerce, to aid in enforcing antitrust laws, and to investigate business practices and management. Abbr. *FTC*.

**federalite** (fēd'ēr-ā-lī-tē), *adj.* [*L. foederatus*, past part. of *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, fr. *foedus*. See *FEDERAL*.] United by compact; confederate.

**federalite** (fēd'ēr-ā-lī-tē), *v. t. & i.* To unite in a league or federation.

**federalization** (fēd'ēr-ā-līz'ā-sh'n), *n.* 1. A uniting by league or covenant, esp. in forming a sovereign power so that each of the uniting powers retains local powers. 2. A federal or confederated government; now, esp., a sovereign state formed by federal union.

**federalitive** (fēd'ēr-ā-līv; -ā-līv), *adj.* Of or relating to a federation; based on, or inclined to, federation. — **federalitively**, *adv.*

**fe-do-ra** (fē-dō-rā; 70), *n.* [From the drama *Fedora* by Sardou.] *U. S.* Any low soft felt hat having the crown creased lengthwise.

**fee** (fē), *n.* [*AF. fee*, *OF. fīu*, *fr. fīeu*, *fief*, of *G. origin*.] 1. In feudal law, any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord. 2. *Law.* At the common law, an estate of inheritance in land, being either a *fee simple*, a fee without limitation to any class of heirs or restrictions upon alienation, or a *fee tail*, an estate of inheritance limited to a class of heirs. 3. The territory held in fee. 4. A charge fixed by law for certain services or privileges, as, sheriff's fees, license fees. 5. Compensation for professional service. 6. A fixed charge for admission, as to a museum, or for stated privileges, as, club fees. 7. A gratuity; tip. — *Syn.* See *WAGE*.

— *v. t. & i.* *FEED* (fēd); *FEED'ING*. 1. To give a gratuity to; to tip. 2. *Chiefly Scot.* To hire; employ.

**feeble** (fē'b'l), *adj.* [*fr. fēb'lis* (b-līr); *FEF'ALIST* (b-līst); *OF. feble*, *foible*, fr. *L. febilis* lamentable, fr. *fere* to weep.] 1. Lacking in strength; weak; also, indicating weakness, as, a feeble man. 2. Deficient in qualities or resources that indicate vigor, authority, efficiency, etc.; ineffective; also, inadequate; inferior. — *Syn.* See *WEAK*. — *See* *feebleness*, *n.* — *See* *feeblily*, *adv.*

**feeble-minded** (fē'b'l-mīnd; -dīd; 2), *adj.* 1. A weak in will or understanding. *b* *Psychol.* Abnormally lacking in intelligence. — *See* *feeble-mindedly*, *adv.* — *See* *feeble-mindedness*, *n.*

**feeblish** (fē'b'lsh), *adj.* Somewhat feeble.

**feed** (fēd), *v. t. & i.* [*fr. fēd* (fēd); *FEED'ING*, [*AS. fīdan*.] 1. To give food to. 2. To furnish something essential as to the growth, sustenance, or maintenance of. 3. To produce, or serve as, food for; as, enough wheat to feed all. 4. To satisfy, as a desire for revenge or flattery; to gratify; also, to give support or cheer to. 5. To supply or furnish for use or consumption, as, to feed coal to a furnace. 6. *Mach.* To supply (the material to be operated upon) to a machine. 7. *Theater.* To supply (a fellow actor) with the cue lines, etc., necessary to bring out his part. — *v. i.* 1. To take food; to eat. 2. To feed oneself; to prey; — with *on* or *upon*. 3. To be nourished or satisfied, as if by food.

— *n.* 1. *Now Collog.* Act of eating; hence, a meal. 2. A food, esp. for livestock; fodder. 3. The amount given at each feeding; as, a feed of oats. 4. *Mach.* The motion, or act, of carrying forward the stuff to be operated upon, as in a machine. 5. Material supplied, as coal to a furnace. 6. The mechanism by which the action of feeding is produced.

**feed-back** (fēd'bāk'), *n.* *Elec.* The returning of a fraction of the output of an electric oscillation to the input to which the fraction is added at the proper phase.

**feed-back**, *adj.* *Elec.* Regenerative.

**feeder** (fēd'ēr), *n.* One who or that which feeds; specif.: a device, apparatus, or organ for giving nourishment. *b* A worker who feeds material into a machine, furnace, etc. *c* A source of supply, as a tributary stream. *d* *Elec.* A heavy wire conductor supplying electricity at some point of a system of electric distribution. *e* *Theater.* An actor or part that feeds or serves as a foil for another.

**feel** (fēl), *v. t. & i.* [*FEEL* (fēl); *FEEL'ING*, [*AS. fīlan*.] 1. To touch; handle; hence, to examine as by touching; to test. 2. To perceive by sensation. 3. To be aware of (an emotional reaction, etc.). 4. To be aware of instinctively or intellectually. 5. To be wounded in one's sensibilities by. — *v. i.* 1. To receive or be able to receive a tactile sensation. 2. To search for something with the fingers; to grope. 3. To appear, esp. to the sense of touch; to seem; as, it feels cold to me. 4. To be conscious of an inward impression, state of mind, etc.; as, to feel friendly. 5. To have sympathy. — *n.* 1. Feeling; perception by sensations. 2. The sense of touch; as, it is soft to the feel. 3. A quality of a thing as imparted through touch. 4. One who or that which feels. 5. A tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle. 6. Anything, as a proposal, put forth to ascertain the views of others.

**feeling**, *n.* 1. Act or condition of one that feels. 2. That one of the five senses of which the skin is the chief end organ, and of which sensations of touch, pressure, etc., are characteristic; specif., touch. 3. A sensation or a perception; bodily consciousness. 4. Appreciative recognition; sense; as, a feeling of injury. 5. Any emotional state;

vey, the emotion of the artist. *b* Sympathetic aesthetic response. 9. *Psychol.* A state of consciousness, or consciousness in general considered in itself and apart from any reference to an object of perception or of thought. — *adj.* That feels; sensitive. — *feel'ingly*, *adv.*

**Syn.** Feeling, affection, emotion, sentiment, passion mean a partly mental and partly physical response that is painful or pleasurable or both in some degree. *Feeling*, apart from the context, gives no hint of the nature, the quality, or the intensity of the response; *affection*, once used, suggests a certain inclination or emotion; *emotion* or *excitement*, the other terms but, occasionally, it connotes artificiality; *passion* suggests a powerful or controlling emotion.

**feel simple, feel tall.** See *FEEL*.

**feet** (fēt), *n., pl.* of *FOOT*. Abbr. *ft.*

**feese, feaze** (fēz; fāz), *v. t.* [*AS. fēasian, fīasian*.] *Obs. ecc. Dial.* To disturb; worry; also, to beat. Cf. *FAZE*.

**feese** (fēz, fāz), *n.* 1. *Obs. ecc. Dial.* A rush. 2. *Collog., U. S.* Fretful alarm.

**feice** (fīs). Var. of *FEIST*.

**feign** (fān), *v. t.* [*OF. feindre* (pres. part. *feignant*), fr. *L. fingere* to form, shape, invent.] 1. To give a mental existence to, as to something not real; to imagine; invent; hence, to form and relate as if true. 2. To represent by a false appearance of; to sham. — *v. i.* To pretend; dissimulate; also, to romance. — *Syn.* See *ASSUME*. — *feign'er* (fēn'ēr), *n.*

**feigned** (fānd), *adj.* a Fictitious *b* Not real or genuine.

**feint** (fānt), *adj.* [*OF. feign*.] *Obs.* Feigned. — *n.* [*FEINT*, fr. *feindre*. See *FEIGN*.] 1. That which is feigned; false appearance; trick. 2. A mock blow or attack on one part when another part is intended to be struck, as in fencing, boxing, war, etc. 3. Usually *pl.* *Distilling.* See *FAINTS*. — *Syn.* See *TRICK*. — *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

**feir'le** (fēr'l), *adj.* [*AS. fīre strong*] *Scot.* Nimble; active.

**feist** (fīst), *n.* Also *feice* (fīs), *fice* (fīs), *fiat* (fīst), *fyce* (fīs). *Local, U. S.* A small dog.

**feist'y** (fīst'ī), *adj.* Also *fice'ty*, *fist'y* (fīs'tī). *Local, U. S.* Various; frisky; meddlesome, pesky, cocky, touchy, or spunky.

**feld'spar** (fēld'spar; fēl'p), *n.* [*G. feldspat*, fr. *feld* field + *spat* spar.] *Mineral.* Any of a group of crystalline minerals, aluminum silicates with either potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium, and an essential constituent of nearly all crystalline rocks. Pl. 6-40, sp. wt. 2.5-2.9.

**feld'spath'ic** (fēld'spāth'ik; fēl'), *adj.* *feld'spath'ose* (fēld'spāth'ōs; fēl'), *adj.* [*L. felix*, *felix*, happy + *facere* to make.] Making happy; causing happiness.

**felicitate** (fē-lī-sī-tāt), *adj.* [*L. felicitatus*, past part. of *felicitare* to felicitate, fr. *felix*, *felix*, happy.] Made happy. — *v. t.* 1. To make happy. 2. To call happy or fortunate, to congratulate, as on a marriage.

*Syn.* Felicitate, congratulate mean to wish one joy or happiness. *Felicitate* is the more formal and *congratulate* the more intimate term, *felicitate* being preferred in wishing happiness to a bride, and *congratulate* to a bridegroom.

**felicitation** (fē-lī-sī-tāsh'n), *n.* Congratulation.

**felicitatous** (fē-lī-sī-tāsh'us), *adj.* Happily applied or expressed; apt; as, a felicitous remark; also, happy in expression. — *Syn.* See *VIT*. — **felicitatously**, *adv.* — **felicitatousness**, *n.*

**felicit'ly** (fē-lī-tī), *n.; pl.* -rits (-tīz). [*OF. felicit'ly*, fr. *L. felicitas*, fr. *felix*, *felix*, happy, fruitful.] 1. State of being happy; bliss, also, an instance of it. 2. That which promotes happiness; success. 3. A pleasing faculty, esp. in art or language, aptness or grace. 4. An apt or peculiarly fitting expression, as, a style marked by many felicities.

**felid** (fē'līd), *n.* Any animal of the cat family.

**feline** (fē'līn), *adj.* [*L. felinus*, fr. *felis*, *felis*, cat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cats (genus *Felis*) or the family (Felidae) which includes the cats, lions, tigers, leopards, pumas, lynxes, etc. 2. Catlike; sly; stealthy. — *n.* An animal of the cat family. — **feline-ly**, *adv.* — **felin'ly**, *adv.*

**felin'ly** (fē-līn'tī), *n.* **feline enteritis.** *Veter.* An acute, usually fatal, viral epizootic of cats characterized by fever, diarrhea and dehydration, and destruction of white blood cells; — called also *cat distemper*, *cat typhoid*.

**fell** (fēl), *n.* [*AS.*] A skin or hide; pelt.

**fell**, *n.* [*ON. fjall*.] *Brit.* A moor; down.

**fell**, *v. t.* [*FEEL* (fēl); *FEEL'ING* (fēl'ing).] [*AS. fellan*.] 1. To cut, beat, or knock down; as, to fell a tree. 2. *Sewing.* To sew or hem down as shown in the illustration. — *n.* 1. Timber cut down during one season. 2. *Sewing.* A seam formed by felling.



**Fell, 2.** Original seam joining pieces A and B; B hemmed down Fell.

**fell**, *adj.* [*OF. fel*, *fel*, *fel*, *orig. nom. of felon*, *n.* See *FELON*.] 1. Cruel; hence 2. *Poetic.* Deadly. 3. *Scot. & Dial.* A sharp; pleasant. 4. *Spirit;* dourly; 5. *Obs.* A very; mightily. — *adv.* *Obs. ecc. Dial.* a. *Very;* greatly. *b* *Very;* greatly.

**fell**, *past* of *FALL*.

**fell'a-bile** (fēl'a-bīl), *adj.* Fit to be felled.

**fell'ah** (fēl'ā), *n.; pl.* Arabic *FELLAHIN* or *HEFEN* (fēl'a-hēn'), English *FELLAS* (fēl'āz). [*Ar. fallāh*, pl. *fallāhīn*.] A peasant in Egypt, Syria, and other Arabic-speaking countries.

**fell'er** (fēl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fells.

**fell'mon'gor** (fēl'mōng'gōr), *n.* A dealer in fells, esp. sheepskins. — **fell'mon'ger-ing**, **fell'mon'ger-y**, *n.*

**fell'noss**, *n.* Fierce barbarity; destructiveness.

**fel'loe** (fēl'ō), *n.* A felly.

**fel'low** (fēl'ō), *n.* [*ME. felawe, felaghe*, fr. late *AS. Fellaqa*, fr. *ON. fellaqi* comrade, fr. *fellaq* partnership.] 1. *Obs.* A sharer; partner. 2. A comrade; associate. 3. One of a pair; a mate. 4. An equal, as in power, rank, character; peer. 5. *Obs.* A person of one of the lower social orders. 6. A man without good breeding or worth. 6. *Collog.* A person; chap. 7. A beau; sweetheart. 7. In certain universities, an incorporated member of a college; also, a graduate student appointed to a fellowship (def. 7). 8. A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society; as, a fellow of the Royal Society. — *v. t.* 1. To represent as equal to. 2. To produce a fellow to; to match. — *adj.* Being a companion, mate, or associate.

**fellow feeling.** Sympathy; also, a feeling of mutual understanding.

**fellow servant.** 1. One of two or more servants employed together. 2. *pl. Law.* Persons employed by the same master and engaged in

Char-

state; atmosphere; as, this has the feeling of a haunted house. 8. A that quality of a work of art which embodies, and is calculated to con-

promoting a common object under such relations to each other that the safety of any one in the ordinary course of events depends upon the exercise of due care and skill by the others.

**fellowship** (fē'lō-ship), *n.* 1. State or relation of being a fellow or associate. 2. Community of interest, activity, feeling, etc. 3. Friendliness; comradeship. 4. Any union or association; esp., a company of equals or friends. 5. *Obs.* Partnership; membership (in a society); intercourse. 6. *Eccl.* Communion; mutual relation between members or branches of the same church. 7. *Universities.* The fellows of a college collectively. 8. The position of a fellow. 9. A foundation for maintenance of a graduate student called a *fellow*, who is pursuing some special line of study and usually resides at the university. — *v. t. & i.* — *SHIPPED* (-shipt) or *-SHIPPED*; *-SHIPPING* (-ship'p'ing) or *-SHIPP'ING*. To admit to a fellowship or to join in fellowship.

**fellow traveler.** [Trans. of Russ. *poppuchiki*.] One who sympathizes with and, often, furthers the ideals and program of, an organized group (originally, and chiefly, the Communist party) without membership in the group or participation in its activities.

**felly** (fē'lī), *adv.* In a fell manner; cruelly.

**felly** (fē'lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). Also **felloe** (-ō). [AS. *fella*.] The exterior rim, or a segment of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. See **WHEEL**, *Illustr.*

**felloe-de-seo** (fē'lō-dē-sē; fē'lō-), *n.*; *pl.* *fellows*-dē-se (fē'lō-dē-sē), *fellows*-dē-se (fē'lō-), *fellows*. [Anglo-Lat., fr. *fello* *felon* + *de* of + *se* self.] *Law.* One who deliberately kills himself; a suicide.

**felson** (fē'lōn), *adj.* [ME. *adj.*, cruel, *n.*, a villain, fr. OF. *felson*, *adj.* & *n.*, perh. fr. *fel*, *felle*, fr. *Arab.* Cruel, wicked. *n.* 1. *Rare.* A villain. 2. *Law.* A person who has committed a felony.

**felson**, *n.* *Med.* A wholeness.

**felonious** (fē'lōn-i-ŷ), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to, or having the quality of, felony; malicious, villainous; traitorous. 2. *Law.* Of the nature of a legal felony. — **feloniously**, *adv.* — **feloniousness**, *n.*

**felony** (fē'lōn-ī), *n.* The class of felonies; specif., the convict population of a penal colony.

**felony** (fē'lōn-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). 1. *Common Law.* A crime in the early common law (with possibly some small anomalies), any crime that could be prosecuted by an appeal. 2. *Law.* An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt. 3. *Common & Statute Law.* Any of various crimes in general greater or more serious in their nature and penal consequences than those called misdemeanors.

**felsite** (fē'līt), *n.* [*fels* (after *u.*, *fels* rock, for *feldspar*) + *-ite*.] A dense, igneous rock chiefly of feldspar and quartz in minute crystals. — **felsitic** (fē'līt'ik), *adj.*

**felspar** (fē'lspär), *Var.* of **FELDSPAR**.

**felt** (fēlt), *n.* [AS. *felt*.] 1. A cloth made of matted fibers of wool, or wool and fur or hair, worked into a compact material by rolling and pressure. 2. An article made of felt. 3. A material resembling felt, as a fabric of fibrous asbestos. 4. *Paper Mfg.* The web, usually a textile fabric, which carries the newly formed sheet of paper over the paper machine. — *n. t.* To make into felt, to cause to adhere and mat together; also, to cover with or as with felt. — *adj.* Pertaining to, or made of, felt.

**felt** (fēlt), *past & past part.* of **FEEL**.

**feltling**, *n.* The material of which felt is made; also, felted cloth; also, the process by which it is made.

**feluc'ca** (fē'lūk'ā), *n.* [It. *feluca*.] *Naut.* A narrow, fast, lateen-rigged vessel, common in the Mediterranean. See **LATEEN SAIL**, *Illustr.*

**femalé** (fē'māl), *n.* [OF. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman.] 1. A woman or girl; a female human being; also, a female animal. 2. *Bot.* A pistillate plant.

**Fem.** *Female, woman, lady* mean one of the sex that is the counterpart of the male. *Female*, the regular term where mere classification by sex is intended, whether of persons, animals, or plants, was once used by good writers in place of *woman* or *lady*, but is now avoided in reference to persons; *woman*, the now generally accepted term in reference to persons, applies to all members of that sex, regardless of any differentiating qualities, such as rank or breeding; *lady*, though often used to designate a woman of rank, now ordinarily connotes the possession of qualities befitting a woman of good class or breeding.

— *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a human being of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; hence, by extension, of or pertaining to animals of the corresponding sex; — opposed to *male*. In *Nat. Hist.* the female sex or female animals or characters are denoted by the symbol of Venus (♀). 2. Peculiar to, or carried on by, woman; feminine. 3. *Obs.* Effeminate; weakly. 4. *Bot.* A pertaining to or designating any reproductive organ or portion in which large, nonmotile gametes requiring fertilization by smaller, motile gametes are organized, or any organ or reproductive body concerned in producing fruit after fecundation. 5. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate. 6. *Mach.* Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding, or male, part.

**Syn.** *Female, feminine, womanly, womanlike, womanish, effeminate, ladylike* mean characteristic of a female. Since *female* suggests sex only, it applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings; *feminine* applies to features, qualities, etc., characteristic of women; *womanly* suggests qualities befitting a rationally developed woman, especially as a wife; *motherly, womanlike*, usually, the typical faults and foibles of women; *womanish* implies behavior typical of a woman and, often, is used in reference to a man; *effeminate* emphasizes the weaker, more delicate aspects of woman's appearance, habits, etc., and is used most often in reference to a man; *ladylike* implies similarity to a lady in conduct, manner, etc., and applies especially to women and girls who evidence good breeding.

**female suffrage.** See **WOMAN SUFFRAGE**.

**fe-mal'ity** (fē-māl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Femininity.

**feme** (fēm), *n.* [OF. (*F. femme*), fr. L. *femina*.] Wife; also, *Obs.*, woman.

**feme covert** (kūv'fērt). [OF. *coverte*, fem. of *covert* covered.] *Law.* A married woman; — *dist.* from **feme sole** (sōl) [OF. *sole* alone], a woman not married.

**feme-sole**/'trad'er or mer'chant (fēm'sōl'ē). A married woman who engages in business on her own account, and, with respect to her trading, is treated at law as a *feme sole*. See **SOLE**, *adj.*

**fem'i-na-ty** (fēm'ī-nā-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Female nature.

**fem'i-nal'ity** (fēm'ī-nāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Femininity.

**fem'i-ne'ity** (fēm'ī-nē'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *feminus* feminine.] Womanliness; femininity.

**fem'i-nin** (fēm'ī-nīn), *n.* *Biochem.* Estrone.

**fem'i-nine** (-nīn), *adj.* [OF. *feminin*, fr. L. *femininus*, fr. *femina* woman.] 1. Female; of the female sex. 2. Characteristic of women.

3. *Gram.* Conforming or denoting conformity to the class of words viewed as distinguished for females. *Abbr.* *fem.* — *Syn.* See **FEMALE**, *adj.* — *Ant.* Masculine. — *n.* *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender, also, the gender thus distinguished. — **fem'i-nine-ly**, *adv.* — **fem'i-nine-ness**, *n.*

**feminine ending.** *Prosody.* An ending of a verse with an unstressed and, usually, hypermetric syllable.

**feminine rhyme.** *Prosody.* Double rhyme in verse with feminine endings, as *motion, ocean*.

**fem'i-nin'ity** (fēm'ī-nīn'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. The quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness. 2. Women collectively; womankind.

**fem'i-nism** (fēm'ī-nīz-m), *n.* 1. Feminine character or characteristics; also, a feminine expression. 2. The theory, cult, or practice of those who advocate such legal and social changes as will establish political, economic, and social equality of the sexes. — **fem'i-nist** (-nīst), *n.* & *adj.* — **fem'i-nis'tic** (-nīst'ik), *adj.*

**fe-min'ity** (fē-mīn'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Femininity.

**fem'i-nize** (fēm'ī-nīz), *v. t.* To make effeminate. — **fem'i-ni-zat'ion** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'sh), *n.*

**femme** (fām), *n.* [F.] A woman; also, a *feme*.

**femme de cham'bre** (fām' dē shān'br'). [F.] A lady's maid; a chambermaid.

**fem'o-ral** (fēm'ō-rāl), *adj.* [L. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh.] Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral artery*.

**fem'ur** (fēm'ēr), *n.*; *pl.* *femures* (-mēr), *FI MORA* (fēm'ō-rā). [L., thigh.] *Anat.* The proximal bone of the hind limb; the thighbone.

**fen** (fēn), *n.* [AS. *fen*, *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt.] Low swampy land; moor, marsh; specif., *the fens*, low-lying districts in Lincolnshire and some other English counties.

**fence** (fēns), *n.* [From DEFENSE.] 1. *Archaic.* A defense; bulwark. 2. Self-defense by the sword; the art and practice of fencing; hence, skill in debate and repartee. 3. An enclosure; esp., an enclosing barrier, as one to prevent straying from within or intrusion. 4. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. — *on the fence.* *Colloq.* Undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties, policies, theories, etc.

— *v. t.* & *i.* **FENCED** (fēnst); **FENCING** (fēns'ing). 1. *a.* To enclose with a fence. *b.* To fend off danger from; protect. *c.* *Archaic.* To repel; ward off. 2. *Brit.* To prohibit hunting or fishing in. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To make a defense. 2. To practice fencing. 3. To fight or dispute in the manner of fencers, to parry arguments by shifting ground. — **fenceless**, *adj.* — **fenceless-ness**, *n.*

**fencer** (fēns'ēr), *n.* One who fences, specif.: *a.* One who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil. *b.* One who bullies or repays fences.

**fen'el'ble** (fēns'ēl'bl), *adj.* *Chiefly Scot.* Capable of defending or being defended. — *n.* *Archaic.* *Msl.* A soldier enlisted for home service only; — usually in the *pl.*

**fen'el'ing** (fēns'ēl'ing), *n.* 1. The art or practice of attack and defense with the sword or foil, hence, the art or practice of fencelike argument or debate. 2. *U. S.* Materials used for building fences. *b.* Fences collectively.

**fend** (fēnd), *v. t.* [From DEFEND.] 1. *Archaic.* To defend. 2. To keep off; to ward off; — often with *off*; as, to *fend off* blows. — *v. i.* 1. To act on the defensive; to resist, parry. 2. To strive; to make shift. — *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* An effort for oneself; a shift.

**fend'er** (fēnd'ēr), *n.* A device that defends or protects; as: *a.* A cushion to lessen shock. *b.* A splashboard. *c.* A railing. *d.* The device in front of locomotives and electric cars to lessen injury to pedestrians or animals in case of collision. *e.* The guard over the wheel of a motor vehicle. *f.* A low metal frame or a screen before an open fireplace.

**fen'es-tel'la** (fēns'ē-tē'lā; fēns'ē-l), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] *Arch.* A small windowlike opening; specif., an opening in an altar front, allowing the relics within to be seen.

**fe-n'es'tra** (fēns'ē-trā), *n.* *pl.* *fenestras* (fēns'ē-trā). 1. *Anat.* A small opening in either of two apertures in the bone between the tympanum and internal ear. 2. *Zool.* A transparent spot, as in the wings of certain moths. — **fe-n'es'tral** (-trāl), *adj.*

**fe-n'es'trate** (-trāt), *adj.* [L. *fenestrare*, past part. of *fenestrare* to furnish with openings and windows.] Having fenestrae or numerous openings; irregularly netted.

**fe-n'es'trat-ed** (-trāt'ēd; -ēd), *adj.* Having windows; characterized by windows; also, fenestrated.

**fen'es-tra'tion** (fēns'ē-trā'shūn; fēns'ē-l), *n.* 1. State of being or process of becoming fenestrated. 2. *Arch.* The arrangement and proportioning of windows; hence, the decorating of an architectural composition by the window (and door) openings, their ornaments, and proportions. 3. *Surgery.* The cutting of an opening in the bone between the tympanum and the internal ear to replace the obstructed natural opening (fenestra), as in *fenestration operation*.

**Fē'nī-an** (fē'nī-ān; fē'nī-yn; 38), [Ir. *fiann*, confused with OIr. *Fine*, a name of the old inhabitants of Ireland.] 1. One of the *Fīn'ān* (fē'nā-n), a body of soldiers who flourished in Ireland in the 2d and 3d centuries A. D. The mass of legends of their exploits constitutes the *Fenian cycle* of Irish romance. 2. A member of the *Fenian Brotherhood*, a secret organization founded in New York in 1844, having for its aim the overthrow of British rule in Ireland. — **Fē'nī-an**, *adj.* — **Fē'nī-an-ism** (fē'nī-izm), *n.*

**fen'ne** (fēn'ē), *n.* [Ar. *fanak*.] *Zool.* A small pale-fawn African fox (*Vulpes zerda*) having large ears.

**fen'nel** (fēn'ēl; -lī), *n.* [AS. *fenol*, *finol*, deriv. of L. *feniculum*, *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, *faenum*, hay.] A perennial European herb (*Foeniculum vulgare*) of the carrot family, cultivated for the aromatic flavor of its seeds. *b.* A staminate plant of the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

**fen'nel-flow'er** (fēn'ēl-flou'ēr; fēn'ē-l), *n.* Any of a genus (*Nigella*) of erect annual herbs of the crowfoot family, esp. one species (*N. arvensis*) which yields *fennel seed*, used as a condiment in India; also, its flower.

**fen'ny** (fēn'ī), *adj.* [AS. *fennig*.] Pertaining to, inhabiting, or grown in, a fen; abounding in fens; boggy.

**feed** (fēd), *n.* Var. of *feed*; specif. feudal estate; *fee*. — **feedal** (fēd-āl), *adj.* — **feedal-ty** (fēd-āl-tē), *n.* — **feed-er-ry** (fēd-ēr-ry), *n.*

**feed-er-ry** (fēd-ēr-ry), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [*ML. feodarius, fr. feodum.*] *Obs. ecc. Hist.* A vassal. A accomplice.

**feed** (fēd; fē), *v. t.* [*AF. jeoffer.*] *Law.* To enfeoff.

**feed**, *Var. of feed.*

**feed-er** (fēd-ēr; fēd-ēr), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a feedment is made.

**feed-ment** (fēd-mēt; fēd-), *n.* *Eng. Law.* The grant of a feed or fee.

**feed-er**, **feed-er** (fēd-ēr; fēd-ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a feedment to another.

**-fer** (-fēr). [*See -ferous.*] A suffix forming nouns denoting agents and materials corresponding to adjectives in -ferous, as in *conifer*; *Lucifer*.

**fer-ous** (fēr-ōs), *adj.* [*L. ferax, -acis, fr. ferre to bear.*] Fruitful; fertile. — **fer-ous-ly** (fēr-ōs-lē), *adv.*

**fer-ous na-ture** (fēr-ōs nā-tūr), *n.* [*L.*] Of a wild nature.

**fer-al** (fēr-āl), *adj.* [*L. fera a wild animal, fr. ferus wild.*] Untamed; undomesticated; hence, wild; savage.

**fer-de-lance** (fēr-dē-lāns), *n.* [*F.*] The iron of a lance. A large venomous snake (*Bothrops atrox*) of South and Central America, allied to the rattlesnake, but with no rattle.

**fero** (fēr), *n.* [*AS. fero, fr. the root of faran to travel.*] *Archaic & Dial.* A mate or companion.

**fero-ty** (fēr-fō-tē or, *exp. Brit.*, -tēr-ty), *n.* *pl.* -ries (rīz). [*ME. ferre, fr. OF. ferre, fr. L. ferreum.*] A an ornate, often portable, bier or shrine for the relics of a saint. b The chapel in which it was kept.

**fer-ri-a** (fēr-rī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* FER-ri-ae (-ē). [*L.*] 1. pl. Festival days; holidays, as, *fer-ri-ae Jo-vi* (jō-vī), festivals of Jupiter. 2. *Ecc.* A weekday, esp. one neither a festival nor a fast. — **fer-ri-al** (fēr-rī-āl), *adj.*

**fer-ri-n** (fēr-rī-n; -īn), *adj.* [*L. ferrinus.*] Feral.

**fer-ri-ngi** (fēr-rī-ngi), *n.* Also **FER-ri-ng-ee**. [*Per. feringi, fr. Ar. Farang, corrupt. of OF. Franc a Frank.*] In India, a European; also, a Eurasian, esp. of Portuguese-Indian blood.

**fer-ri-ty** (fēr-rī-ty), *n.* [*L. feritas, fr. ferus wild.*] Wild or untamed state; hence, ferocity; rudeness; barbarity.

**fer-ment** (fēr-mēt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. fermentum.*] 1. An agent capable of producing fermentation, esp. a living organism, as yeast. See *ENZyme*. 2. Fermentation. 3. State of unrest; agitation; tumult.

**fer-ment** (fēr-mēt), *v. i.* 1. To undergo fermentation; work. 2. To be agitated; to seethe. — *v. t.* To cause fermentation in. — **fer-ment-a-ble**, *adj.*

**fer-ment-a-tion** (fēr-mēt-ā-shūn), *n.* 1. A chemical change with effervescence, as that produced by yeast; any transformation, esp. of organic substances, by the action of ferments, as in the souring of milk or the formation of sugar from starch. 2. Agitation; unrest.

**fer-ment-a-tive** (fēr-mēt-ā-tīv), *adj.* Causing, having power to cause, or produced by, fermentation; fermenting.

**fer-n** (fēr-n), *n.* [*AS. farn.*] Any of a large order (Filicales) of flowerless seedless plants, like seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and having vascular tissue, but reproducing by means of asexual spores. — **fer-n-like** (-līk), *adj.*

**fer-n-ry** (fēr-n-ry), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). A collection of growing ferns; a place or stand where ferns grow.

**fer-n seed**. The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one invisible.

**fer-rous** (fēr-rōs), *adj.* [*L. ferox, -ocis, fierce.*] 1. Fierce; savage. 2. *Colloq.* Unbearably intense. — *Syn.* See *FIERCE*. — **fer-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **fer-rous-ness**, *n.*

**fer-rous-ly** (fēr-rōs-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). Quality of being ferocious; savage wildness; fierceness.

**fer-ous** (-fēr-ōs). [*L. fer, fr. ferre to bear.*] A suffix signifying bringing, producing, yielding, as in *aeriferous*, yielding gold. Hence: **fer-ous-ly**, **fer-ous-ness**.

**fer-rate** (fēr-rāt), *n.* [*L. ferrum iron.*] A salt of ferric acid.

**fer-ret** (fēr-rēt; -rē), *n.* [*It. fioretto, dim. of fiore flower.*] A type of narrow tape; — called also **fer-ret-ling**.

**fer-ret**, *n.* [*OF. fureit, furet, fr. furon, furon, fr. LL. furo, fr. L. fur thief.*] An animal (*Mustela furo*) of the weasel family, kept for hunting rabbits and rats; also, *Western U.S.*, a related species (*M. nigripes*), that feeds on prairie dogs. — *v. t.*; **FER-RET-ED** (-ēt; -īd); **FER-RET-ING**. To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the rabbit; hence, to search (out), as by shrewd questioning. — *v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; hence, to search about. — **fer-ret-er**, *n.* — **fer-ret-y**, *adj.*

**fer-ri-** (fēr-rī; fēr-rī). [*L. ferrum iron.*] *Chem.* A combining form indicating *ferric iron* as an ingredient.

**fer-ri-age** (fēr-rī-ā), *n.* The fare to be paid for passage at a ferry; also, conveyance over a ferry.

**fer-ric** (fēr-rīk), *adj.* [*L. ferrum iron.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, iron; *Chem.*, denoting compounds in which iron has a higher valence than in the *ferrous* compounds, or iron with such a valence, as *ferric oxide*, *Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*, a compound found in nature as the mineral hematite and prepared in various ways as a red powder used as a pigment and for polishing.

**fer-ri-cy-an-ic** (fēr-rī-sī-ān-īk; fēr-rī-ty), *adj.* [*ferric + cyanic.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a brown, unstable, crystalline acid (*ferricyanous acid*, *HiFe(CN)<sub>6</sub>*).

**fer-ri-cy-an-ide** (-sī-ān-īd; -nīd), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ferricyanous acid.

**fer-ri-f-er-ous** (fēr-rī-fēr-ōs), *adj.* [*L. ferrum iron + -ferous.*] Containing iron; iron-bearing.

**Fer-ris wheel** (fēr-rī-shūl). An amusement device consisting of a giant power-driven steel wheel, carrying cars around its rim; — from its inventor, G. W. G. Ferris.

**fer-ri-ty** (fēr-rī-ty), *n.* [*L. ferrum iron + -ity.*] 1. *Petrog. & Metal.*

in *fer-ro-al-loy*, a crude alloy of iron with some other metal. *Ferro-* is used to indicate: a *Presence of, or connection with, iron*, as in *ferrum-magnesian*, *ferry-type*, b *In ironmaking and steelmaking, an alloy of iron with a (specified) metal*, as in:

|                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ferricoluminum | ferrum-ganese  | ferrusilicon    |
| ferrum-alumina | ferrum-lydenum | ferrum-silicium |
| ferrum-bromum  | ferrum-nickel  | ferrum-sulfurum |

o In chemistry, *ferrous iron* as an ingredient, as in *ferruginous*.

**fer-ro-cal-cite** (fēr-kāl-sīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Calcite containing ferrous carbonate, *FeCO<sub>3</sub>*. It turns brown on exposure.

**fer-ro-con-crete** (fēr-kōn-kret; kōn-kret), *n.* Reinforced concrete.

**fer-ro-cy-an-ic** (fēr-sī-ān-īk), *adj.* [*ferric + cyanic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a colorless crystalline acid (*ferricyanous acid*, *HiFe(CN)<sub>6</sub>*), obtained by treating ferrocyanides with acids.

**fer-ro-cy-a-nide** (-sī-ān-īd; -nīd), *n.* A salt of ferricyanous acid.

**fer-ro-mag-ne-sian** (fēr-māg-nē-shān), *adj.* *Mineral.* Containing iron and magnesium.

**fer-ro-mag-net-ic** (fēr-māg-nēt-īk), *adj.* *Magnetism.* a Formerly, paramagnetic, as disting. from diamagnetic and also from magnetic as relating to animal magnetism. b Now, usually, magnetic in a high degree, like iron, nickel, and cobalt; — disting. from *paramagnetic*. Cf. *DIAMAGNETIC*. — **fer-ro-mag-net-ism** (-māg-nēt-īz-m; -nī-īz-m), *n.*

**fer-ro-type** (fēr-rō-tīp), *n.* A photograph made on a thin iron plate by a process in which collodion is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salt; a tintype; also, the process. — *v. t.* *Photog.* To burnish (as a print) by squeezing while wet upon a japanned iron plate.

**fer-rous** (fēr-rōs), *adj.* [*L. ferrum iron.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, iron, specif. *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which iron is bivalent, or iron with such a valence, as *ferrous sulfate*, *FeSO<sub>4</sub>*, an astringent salt obtained as a by-product in certain processes and used as a mordant, in making ink and pigments, as a tonic medicine, etc.

**fer-ru-gi-n-ous** (fēr-rō-jī-n-ōs), *adj.* *Ferruginous*; rust-colored.

**fer-ru-gi-n-ous** (fēr-rō-jī-n-ōs), *adj.* [*L. ferrugineus, -neus, fr. ferrugo, -inis, iron rust, fr. ferrum iron.*] 1. Of, pert. to, or containing iron. 2. Resembling iron rust in color.

**fer-ru-le** (fēr-rūl; -ōl), *n.* [*(After L. ferrum iron) fr. earlier ferral, fr. F. vrole, fr. L. viriola little bracelet, dim. of virae bracelets.*] 1. A ring or cap, usually of metal, put round a cane, tool handle, etc., to strengthen it or prevent splitting. 2. *Mach.* A short tube or bushing. — *v. t.* To supply with a ferrule.

**fer-ry** (fēr-rī), *v. t.*; **FER-ry** (-rī); **FER-ry-ING**. [*AS. ferrian to convey.*] 1. To transport over a river, strait, etc., in a boat; to cross (a river, etc.) by ferry. 2. To bring, deliver, or send as if by ferry; specif.: a To deliver (an air or naval craft) by operating under its own power. b To transport (troops, munitions, etc.) by regular scheduled air service.

*n.* 1. To pass over water, in a boat or by a ferry. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). 1. A place or passage where persons or things are carried across a river, arm of the sea, etc., in a boat. 2. A ferryboat. 3. A franchise or right to ferry passengers or goods. 4. An organized service and route for flying airplanes, esp. across a sea or continent, for delivery to the user. — **fer-ry-man**, *n.*

**fer-ry-boat** (-bōt), *n.* A vessel for conveying passengers, merchandise, etc., across a river or other narrow water.

**fer-til** (fēr-tīl; -tī), *or, exp. Brit.*, (-tī), *adj.* [*F., fr. L. fertilis, fr. ferre to bear, produce.*] 1. Producing in abundance; productive. 2. Causing fertility; promoting production. 3. Plentiful. "Fertile tears." *Shak.* 4. As applied to seeds or eggs, capable of growing or developing. b Capable of breeding or reproducing. 5 *Bot.* a Capable of producing fruit. b Containing pollen, — said of anthers. c Developing spores or spore-bearing organs. — **fer-til-ly**, *adv.* — **fer-til-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Fertile, fecund, fruitful, prolific mean showing power to produce fruit or offspring. Fertile applies to the soil, the egg or seed, a person or animal or pair that manifests this power, or to anything, such as a brain or an idea, that bears a figurative resemblance to them; fecund applies to that which produces in abundance fruit or offspring or, by extension, projects, inventions, works of art, etc.; fruitful may be referred to *fecund* in reference to trees and plants, or to *fertile* in reference to soil or land, but it is very common in extended application to anything that bears fruit, or has useful or profitable results; prolific, which comes close to *fecund* in meaning, usually suggests greater rapidity in reproduction and is often used derogatorily of races, species, etc.

**fer-til-ty** (fēr-tīl-ty; -tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being fertile. 2. *Biol.* The power or quality of producing offspring; reproductive capacity.

**fer-til-za-tion** (fēr-tīl-zā-shūn; -lī-zā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of rendering fertile. 2. *Biol.* Impregnation; specif. the union of a female and male germ cell, termed the *egg* and *sperm*, to form a new individual (*zygote*). The nuclei (usually haploid) fuse to form the (typically diploid) zygotic nucleus. Cf. *CONJUGATION*. 3. *Bot.* Loosely, pollination in seed plants.

**fer-til-ize** (fēr-tīl-īz), *v. t.* 1. To make fertile or enrich; to make productive; as, to *fertilize* land. 2. *Biol.* To cause fertilization of; impregnate. — **fer-til-iz-a-ble** (-līz-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**fer-til-iz-er** (-līz-ēr), *n.* A fertilizing agent or substance, esp. a manure for land, as guano, superphosphate, etc.

**fer-n-la** (fēr-n-lā; fēr-ō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* (see 2) -læ (-lā). [*L.*] giant fennel (its stalks were used in punishing schoolboys), rod, whip. 1. *Bot.* Any of a very large genus (*Ferula*) of Old World plants of the carrot family, yielding various medicinal gum resins, as galbanum and asafetida. 2. A ferule; a rod; hence, school discipline.

**fer-ule** (fēr-rūl; -ōl), *n.* [*L. ferula.* See *FERULA*.] A rod or ruler, used in disciplining children; also, punishment. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

**fer-ule**. Incorrect spelling of *FERULE*.

**fer-ven-oy** (fēr-vēn-ōi), *n.* State of being fervent; hence, ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion.

**fer-vent** (-vēnt), *adj.* [*OF., fr. L. fervens, -entis, pres. part. of fervere to boil, glow.*] 1. Hot; glowing. 2. Warm in feeling; ardent. — *Syn.* See *IMPASSIONED*. — **fer-vent-ly**, *adv.*

**fer-vid** (fēr-vīd), *adj.* [*L. fervidus, fr. fervere.* See *FERVENT*.] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling. 2. Ardent; zealous. — *Syn.* See *IMPASSIONED*. — **fer-vid-ly**, *adv.* — **fer-vid-ness**, *n.*

**FER-vid-er** (fēr-vē-dēr), *n.* [*F.*] See *REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR*.

**fer-vor**, **fer-vour** (fēr-vēr), *n.* [*OF. fervor, fervour, fr. L. fervor, fr. fervere.* See *FERVENT*.] 1. Intense heat. 2. Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor. — *Syn.* See *PASSION*.



Fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) showing Pinnae and Fannules. (34)

pounds which may be regarded as metallic derivatives of the ferric hydroxide *Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>*; as, *franklinite* is zinc *ferrite*.

**fer-ry** (fēr-rō), [*L. ferrum iron.*] A combining form for *ferrous*, as

**Fescon-nine** (fē'sō-nīn; -nīn), *adj.* [*L. Fescenninus*, fr. *Fescennia*, a city of Etruria, Italy.] Scurrilous; obscene.

**fes'one** (fē'sōn), *n.* [*OF. fesse*, deriv. of *L. festuca* stalk, straw.] 1. A straw, wire, stick, etc., used as a teacher's pointer. 2. *Bot.* A tufted perennial grass (genus *Festuca*) with panicle spikelets; — called also *fescue* grass. Cf. **SPURLET**, *Illust.*

**fess** (fē's), *n.* Also **fessie** (fē's). [*OF. fesse, fessie*, fr. *L. fascia* band.] *Her.* A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon. See **ESCUTCHEON**, *Illust.* — **fess'wise**, *adj.* — **fess'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.*

**fes'tal** (fē'stāl; -tāl), *adj.* [*OF. fr. L. festum*. See **FEAST**.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a holiday or a feast; festive. — **fes'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**fes'ter** (fē'stēr), *v. i.* [*ME. festren*, fr. *feater*, *n.*] 1. To generate. 2. To cause progressive poisoning or inflammation; to rankle. 3. To putrefy; rot. — **v. t.** To cause to fester or rankle. — *n.* **OF. fester, fr. *L. fistula* a sort of ulcer.] A small suppurating sore; a pustule.**

**fes'ti-na len'te** (fē's-tī'nā lēn'tē), [*I.*] Make haste slowly.

**fes'ti-nate** (fē's-tī-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [*L. festinatus*, past part. of *festinare* to hasten.] *Rare.* To hasten. — **fes'ti-nate** (-nāt), *adj.* — **fes'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.*

**fes'ti-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* Haste

**fes'ti-val** (fē's-tī-vāl), *adj.* [*OF. fr. L. festivus* festive, gay. See **FEASTIVE**.] 1. Of, pertaining to, appropriate to, or set apart as a festival. 2. *Obs.* Festive. — *n.* 1. A time of feasting or celebration, a feast. 2. A periodical season of entertainment of a specific sort; as, a music festival. 3. Revelry; festivity; — esp. in the phrase *hold, keep, or make festival*.

**fes'ti-vus** (fē's-tī-vŭs), *adj.* [*L. festivus*, fr. *festum* holiday, feast. See **FEAST**.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay. — **fes'ti-vus-ly**, *adv.* — **fes'ti-vus-ness**, *n.*

**fes'ti-vi-ty** (fē's-tī-vi-tē), *n. pl.* **-ties** (-tiz). 1. A *Obs.* Condition or quality of being festive. 2. Joyfulness; gaiety. 2. A festival; now, often *pl.*, festive activities.

**fes'ti-vous** (fē's-tī-vŭs), *adj.* *Rare.* Festive.

**fes'ton** (fē's-tŏn), *n.* [*F. feston*, fr. *It. festone*, fr.  *festa* feast.] 1. A garland or wreath hanging in a curve, used in decoration for festivals, etc. 2. *Arch. & Sculp.* A carved or molded ornament representing a festoon. — *adj.* 1. To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

**fes'toon'er-y** (-ēr-y), *n.* Festoonlike arrangement.

**fet** (fē), *v. i.* **FEET**; **FETTER**. [*AS. fetian*.] *Obs.* To fetch.

**fet'al**, **fet'al** (fē'tāl; -tāl), *adj.* [*Lat. & Sculp.*] *Obs.* Of, relating to, characteristic of, or in the condition of a fetus.

**fet-a-tion**, **fet-a'tion** (fē'tā'shūn), *n.* The formation of a fetus, normally in the womb; pregnancy.

**fetch** (fēch), *v. t.* [*AS. feccan, fetian*.] 1. To go and get; to go and bring (toward the person speaking). 2. To cause to come; to bring to a particular state; as, to *fetch* the butter in the churn. 3. *Now Dial.* To bring to accomplishment; to achieve. Also, to draw (a breath), heave (a sigh). 4. *Dial.* To reach, to arrive at. 5. To derive; deduce, as, to *fetch* analogies from nature. 6. *Collog.* To interest, attract. 7. To bring, as a price; to sell for. 8. *Collog.* To strike; as, he *fetch*ed him a clip on the chin; to deal (a blow). — *v. i.* 1. To get and bring things. *Specif.* *Mounting*, to retrieve killed game. 2. *Naut.* To hold a course; also, to veer. 3. To arrive at a point, — usually with *up* or *through*. — *n.* 1. Act of fetching or reaching after; also, the distance so spanned or the effort involved. 2. A stratagem; trick.

**fetch**, *n.* The apparition of a living person; a double.

**fetch'er** (fēch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fetches.

**fetch'ing**, *adj.* *Collog.* Pleasing; attractive. — **fetch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**fete**, **fête** (fā; fā), *n.* [*F. fête*. See **FEAST**.] A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a lavish scale. — (*fāt*), *v. t.* To feast, to honor or commemorate by a fete.

**fête cham'pêtre** (fā'shān'pā'tr) [*F.*, a rural festival.] An entertainment in the open air.

**fet-o-ri-ta** (fē'tō-rē-tā), *n.* [*Sudanese Ar.*] A grain sorghum related to durra, grown in the southwestern U. S.

**fet-i-a-les** (fē'shī-ā-lēz), *n. pl.* [*Lat. Antiq.*] A priestly board which conducted diplomatic negotiations and, if those failed, declared war. — **fet'i-al** (fē'shāl), *adj. & n.*

**fet-i-cide**, **fet-i-cide** (fē'tī-sīd), *n.* Act of killing a fetus, causing an abortion. — **fet-i-cidal**, **fet-i-cidal** (fē'tī-sīd) (-sīd), *adj.*

**fet'id** (fē'tīd; fē'tīd), *adj.* [*L. fetidus, foetidus*, fr. *fetere*, *foetere*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; stinking. — *Syn.* See **MALEDOROUS**. — **fet'id-ly**, *adv.* — **fet'id-ness**, *n.*

**fet-ish**, **fet'ish** (fē'tīsh; fē'tīsh), *n.* [*F. fetiche*, fr. *Ps. feticio*, *adj.*, artificial, *n.*, sorcery, charm, fr. *L. fictivus* artificial.] 1. An object supposed to possess magical powers, as in saving its owner from harm, in curing disease, etc. 2. Any object of special devotion.

*Syn.* **Fetish**, talisman, charm, amulet mean an object believed useful in averting evil or in bringing good. **Fetish** applies literally to such an object held sacred by savage or barbarous peoples or, figuratively, to anything regarded unreasonably as sacrosanct; talisman applies literally to something such as a gem or a coin believed to have magical powers or, in figurative use, to anything that exerts a magical influence;

**fet'ter-look** (-lōk), *n.* Fetlock.

**fet'tle** (fē'tl), *v. t.*; **fet'tled** (-l'd); **fet'tling** (-līng). [*ME. fet(t)len* to fettle (in sense 1), orig. to gird up, fr. *AS. fetel* stirle, belt.] 1. *Dial.* To put or set in order. 2. *Dial.* To beat; thrash. 3. *Metaph.* To cover or line with loose material, as the hearth of a reverberatory furnace. — *n.* 1. State of being fettle, or made ready; condition; as, in fine fettle. 2. The fettle for a furnace.

**fet'tling** (-līng), *n.* *Metaph.* Loose material, as ore, sand, etc., thrown on the hearth of a furnace, to protect it.

**fet'tra**, **fet'tra** (fē'trā; -trā), *n. pl.* **-trusses**, **fortresses** (-ēz; -lē). [*L. a binding forth, offspring.*] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb, or in the egg, etc., in the later stages of development (in man from the end of the third month until birth, embryo being applied to earlier stages).

**feu** (fū), *n.* [*OF. feu, feu, fief*.] *Scots Law.* a A fee, or feudal benefice. b A tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money; also, a grant of land to be so held; hence, inaccurately, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent. c Land held under one of these tenures. — *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To grant (land) upon feu.

**feu'ar** (fū'ēr), *n.* *Scots Law.* One who holds a feu.

**feud** (fūd), *n.* [*ME. feide*, fr. *OF. feide, feide*, fr. *OHG. fshida*.] A contention or quarrel, esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, etc.

**feud**, **feud** (fūd), *n.* [*ML. feudum, foodum*, of G. origin.] *Law.* A fee, or feudal benefice; a fief.

**feud'al** (fū'dāl; -dāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a feud or state of hostility.

**feud'al**, *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees. 2. Of or pertaining to the feudal system; as, *feud'al law*. — **feud'al-ly**, *adv.*

**feud'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The feudal system, or its principles, relations, and usages. — **feud'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **feud'al-ist-ic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**feud'al-i-ty** (fū'dāl-i-tē), *n. pl.* **-ties** (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being feud'al; feudal practice. 2. A feudal holding; a fief.

**feud'al-ize** (fū'dāl-īz; fū'dāl-īz), *v. t.* 'To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism. — **feud'al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**feud'al system**. The system of polity which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages, based upon the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud. The principal incidents of the feudal system were homage, service of the tenants, vassalship, marriage, reliefs, aids, escheat, and forfeiture.

**feud'a-ry** (fū'dā-rē), *Var.* of **FEODARY**.

**feud'a-to-ry** (fū'dā-tō-rē), *Var.* of **FEUDAL**. — **feud'a-to-ry**, *n.* *pl.* **-ries** (-rēz). 1. One holding lands by feudal tenure. 2. A feud or fief; a feudatory state. — *adj.* Stumbling in, or belonging to, the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord; hence, of a kingdom or state, under the overlordship of another state.

**feud'ist** (fū'dīst), *n.* *Law.* A person versed in feudal law.

**feud'ist**, *n.* *U. S.* One who is party to a (hostile) feud.

**Feuill'ants** (fū'yān'ts), *n. pl.* [*F. Hist.*] A political club of supporters of constitutional monarchy, formed in 1791. The Jacobins suppressed it in 1792.

**feuil'le-ton'** (fū'yē-lōn; fū'yē), *n.* [*F. fr. feuille* leaf.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page) devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; also, the article thus printed. — **feuil'le-ton-ism** (-tōn-iz'm), *n.* — **feuil'le-ton-ist** (-tōn'ist), *n.* — **feuil'le-ton-ist-ic** (-tōn-ist'ik), *adj.*

**feux d'ar'ti'fice** (fū' dār'tī'fēs) [*F.*] Fireworks; hence, a display of wit.

**fe-ver** (fē'vēr), *n.* [*AS. fēffer*, fr. *L. febris*.] 1. *Med.* a Elevation of the bodily temperature. b A diseased state marked by increased heat, accelerated pulse, and general functional derangement, usually with thirst and loss of appetite. 2. Excessive excitement due to strong emotion. — *v. t.* To affect with fever. — **fe'vered** (-vēr'd), *adj.*

**fe-ver-few** (-fū), *n.* [*AE. feversfew*, fr. *L. febris, fugo* (to), fr. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight.] A perennial European herb (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) of the aster family.

**fever heat**. Heat of the body over the normal 98.6° Fahrenheit; hence, an abnormal condition of interest or excitement.

**fe-ver-ish** (fē'vēr-ish), *adj.* 1. Having a fever; showing increased heat and thirst. 2. Indicating, or pertaining to, fever. 3. Causing fever; infected with fever. 4. Disordered as by fever; excited. — **fe'ver-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fe'ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

**fe-ver-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Feverish. — **fe-ver-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**fe-ver-root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* A coarse American herb (*Triosteum perfoliatum*) of the honeysuckle family.

**fever sore**. a A serious ulcer or necrosis. b = **COLD SORE**.

**fever therapy**. *Med.* The treatment of disease by fever induced by various artificial means.

**fever tree**. Any of several trees which are thought to indicate regions free from fever or which yield febrifuges; esp.: a The blue gum *Eucalyptus globulus*. b An ornamental tree (*Pinckneya pubens*) of the madder family, of the southeastern U. S.

**fe-ver-weed'** (fē'vēr-wēd'), *n.* Any of several plants of a genus (*Eryngium*, esp. *E. aquaticum*) of coarse bristly herbs of the carrot family; — from their use in medicine.

**fe-ver-wort'** (-wōrt'), *n.* a = **FEVER-ROOT**. b The honeysuckle *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

**few** (fū), *adj.* [*AS. fæwa*, *pl.*] Not many; of small number.

**few'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* State of being few; paucity.

**few'trils** (fū'trīlz), *n. pl.* *Dial.* Little things; trifles.

**fey** (fē), *adj.* [*AS. fægo*.] 1. *Archaic & Scot.* Fated to die. 2. Having the air of one under a doom or spell; also, visionary.

**fex** (fē), *n. pl.* **-FEXES** (fē'fēs; -fēz). [*F.*, fr. *Fes*, Morocco.] A form of felt or cloth cap, usually red and having a tassel, formerly worn as the national headdress of the Turks. — **fex'ed** (fē'ed), *adj.*

**fi-a-cre** (fē-ā'krē; fē-ā'kr'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. the Hotel St. Fiacre, Paris.] A small French hackney coach.

**fi'an-cé'** (fē-ān-sā; fē-ān-sā'), *n. masc.*, **fi'an-cé'** (*pron.* as for *preceding*), *n. fem.* [*F.*] A betrothed person.

**Fi'an-na** (fē-ān-nā), *n.*, or **Fi'an-na Bhr'eann** (fē-ān-nā), [*Ir. fionna* Fenians + *Eireann* of Ireland.] The Fenians.

**Fi'an-na Fall** (fē-ān-nā fāl), [*Ir. Fionna Fál*, *lit.*, Fenians *Irish Politics*. The party founded in 1920 by withdrawal from Sinn Féin.]

**fi'ar** (fē'ēr), *n.* *Scots Law.* One in whom the fee simple of an estate is vested.







**b** To put (a team or designated players) into the field for actual play; as, to field a weak team. — *v. i.* *Sports.* To play as a fielder.

**field army.** See *ARMY*, 1 *b*.

**field artillery.** *Mil.* An artillery used with armies in the field. **b** *Leaps.* *U. S. Army.* An arm of the regular army under a major general known as the Chief of Field Artillery. See *INSIGNIA*, *Illustr.*

**field battery.** *Mil.* A battery of field artillery.

**field day.** 1. A day or occasion in the field, or out of doors, as by a group of naturalists seeking specimens, or by troops on maneuvers. 2. A day of unusual exertion or display; a gala day; hence, an occasion of unusual success.

**field'er** (fēld'ēr), *n.* One who fields; specif., a player stationed in the field, as in baseball or cricket.

**field'er's choice** (-dēz). *Baseball.* An attempt by a fielder, when handling a batted ball, to retire a base runner other than the batter, when a play to first base would have retired the batter.

**field'fare'** (fēld'fār'), *n.* [*AS. feldeware, for feldefare.*] A medium-sized European thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) with ash-colored head and chestnut wings.

**field glass.** A small compact binocular telescope. See *BINOCULAR*, *Illustr.*

**field goal.** *a* *American Football.* A score made from ordinary play by placement or drop kick not immediately after a touchdown. **b** *Basketball.* A basket thrown while the ball is in play.

**field gun.** = *FIELDPIECE*.

**field hospital.** A military organization of surgeons, nurses, etc., with equipment for establishing a temporary hospital in the field.

**field magnet.** A magnet used for producing and maintaining a magnetic field; — used esp. of the exciting magnets of dynamos and electric motors. See *DYNAMO*, *Illustr.*

**field marshal;** *pl.* *FIELD MARSHALS.* *Mil.* In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

**field mouse.** See *VOLF*.

**field mushroom.** See *MUSTROOM*.

**field music.** *Mil. & Nav.* *a* The musicians, drummers, fifers, buglers, and pipers attached to military companies. **b** The music produced by drummers, fifers, pipers, or buglers.

**field officer.** *Mil.* A military officer of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major.

**field of force.** *Physics.* = *FIELD*, *n.*, 10.

**field of honor.** *a* Formerly, a place where a duel was fought. **b** A battlefield.

**field'piece'** (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.

**field scabious.** See *SCABIOUS*.

**field'sman** (fēldz'mān), *n.* *Cricket.* A fielder.

**field sparrow.** See *SPARROW*.

**field sparrow.** See *SPARROW*, 2.

**field trial.** A trial of sporting dogs in actual performance. Cf. *BENCH* *SHOW*.

**field winding.** *Elec.* The winding of the field magnet of a dynamo or motor.

**field'work'** (fēld'wōrk'), *n.* *Mil.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field.

**field work.** Work of gathering scientific data from the field. — *field'work'er* (-wōrk'ēr), *n.*

**fiend** (fēnd), *n.* [*AS. frōnd*] 1. Satan; the Devil; hence, any demon. 2. A person of diabolical wickedness or, esp., cruelty. 3. *Colloq.* A person who uses something, such as a drug, to excess, as a dope fiend; also, one who is excessively devoted to some pursuit or object of interest; as, a golf fiend.

**fiend'ish**, *adj.* Like a fiend, diabolically wicked or cruel. — *fiend'ish-ly*, *adv.* = *fiend'ish-ness*, *n.*

**fiend'like'** (fēnd'lik'), *adj.* Fiendish.

**fiend'ly** (lī), *adj.* *Rare.* Fiendlike; devilish.

**fierce** (fērs), *adj.*; *PIERCE'* (fērs';) *PIERCE'*. [*OF. fers, fiers, noun of fer, fier, fr. L. ferus wild, savage, cruel.*] 1. Vehement in anger or cruelty; of a nature to inspire terror. 2. Furious; raging; also, extreme in intensity; overpowering. — *fierce'ly*, *adv.* — *fierce'ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* *Pierce*, truculent, ferocious, barbarous, savage, inhuman, cruel mean showing fury or malignity in looks or actions. *Fierce* applies largely to men and beasts that inspire terror because of their menacing aspect or fury in attack; truculent implies the adoption of a bullying or threatening attitude or aspect, often with the intent to inspire terror; ferocious not only implies extreme fierceness, but unrestrained violence and wanton brutality; barbarous, as here compared, implies a ferocity unworthy of civilized men; savage implies the absence of inhibitions characteristic of civilized men when filled with rage, lust, or other violent passion; inhuman implies absence of all feeling that normally characterizes a human being, such as pity, kindness, etc.; cruel implies indifference to suffering and even positive pleasure in inflicting it.

**fiere.** Var. of *FERE*.

**fi'ere-ri** fē'ci-as (fē'ri-fē'sh'ās), [*L., cause it to be done.*] *Law.* A common law writ lying for one who has recovered judgment in debt or damages.

**fi'ery** (fē'ri; fē'ēr'), *adj.*; *PIER-IER* (fē'fēr); *PIER-I-EST*. 1. Consisting of, containing, attended by, or bearing fire. 2. Heated by fire, or as if by fire; hot; burning. 3. Resembling fire; glowing. 4. *a* Vehement; ardent. *b* Passionate, irritable. 5. Inflammable; as, a fiery coal seam. — *fi'ery-ly*, *adv.* — *fi'ery-ness*, *n.*

**fi'es'ta** (fē's'tā; *Andl.* fē's'tā), *n.* [*Sp. See FFAST.*] A religious festival; a saint's day; also, any holiday or festivity.

**fife** (fif), *n.* [*MIIG, p/fife* (whence *F. fife*), *G. pfeife.*] *Music.* A small simple form of flute with shrill tone, used chiefly to accompany the drum. — *v. i. & t.* To play (on) a fife. — *fif'er* (fif'ēr), *n.*

**fife rail.** *Naut.* A rail about the mast, near the deck, to which running gear is belayed.

**fif'teen'** (fif'tēn'; 2), *n. & adj.* [*AS. fiftīne, fiftēne.*] See *NUMBER*, *Table.* — *fif'teenth'* (-tēnth'; 2), *n. & adj.*

**fifth** (fifth), *n.* [*AS. fifta.*] 1. See *NUMBER*, *Table.* 2. *Music.* *a* The interval embracing five diatonic degrees. *b* The tone at this interval. *c* The harmonic combination of two tones a fifth apart.

*d* The fifth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic; the dominant. 3. One fifth of a U. S. gallon used as a measure of spirituous liquor.

— *fifth*, *adj.* — *fifth'ly*, *adv.*

**fifth column.** A originally, the Franco sympathizers within Madrid

during the Spanish Civil War; — so described in a radio address by Gen. Mola when he was leading four columns of troops against the city. *b* Hence, secret sympathizers and supporters of the enemy, engaged in espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities within defense lines. — *fifth col'umn-ist* (kōl'm-ist; -nlist).

**fifth monarchy.** A universal monarchy, supposed to be prophesied in Daniel ii. See *FIFTH MONARCHY* *MFN.*

**Fifth Monarchy Men.** *Hist.* A fanatical sect in England, of the time of the Commonwealth (1649-1660), who maintained that the fifth monarchy, during which Christ would reign on earth a thousand years, was near at hand and that they must assist to establish it by force.

**fifth wheel.** *a* A horizontal segment made up of two parts rotating on each other above the fore axle of a carriage, forming a support to prevent careening. *b* An extra wheel carried for use as substitute for a disabled wheel. *c* Hence, a supernumerary or superfluous person or thing.

**fift'y** (fif'tī), *n. & adj.* [*AS. fiftig.*] See *NUMBER*, *Table.* — *fif'ti-eth* (-tēth; -fth), *n. & adj.*

**fif'ty-fold'** (fōld'; 2), *adj. & adv.* See *-FOLD*.

**fig** (fig), *n.* [*OF. figue, fr. Pr. figa, fr. L. ficus fig tree, fig.*] 1. The oblong or pear-shaped fruit of the fig tree, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar. 2. Any of a genus (*Ficus*) of trees of the mulberry family, distinguished by the peculiar fruit (syconium), esp. the cultivated fig tree (*F. carica*). — See *CAPRICE*, *CAPRIFICATION*. 3. *Australia.* Any of several trees resembling the true fig. 4. *a* The value of a fig, practically nothing; a fiasco; — used in contempt. *b* A gesture of contempt.

**fig, v. t.** *Obs.* To insult with a fiasco. *Shak.*

**fig** (fig), *v. t.* *rigg'er* (fig); *fig'ging.* To dress, to rig; — chiefly with *out* or *up*. — *n.* *Colloq.* 1. Dress; array. 2. Condition; form.

**fig'eat'er** (fē'tēr), *n.* A large flower beetle (*Cotinus nitida*) of the southern United States.

**fight** (fit), *n.* [*AS. fōht*] 1. A violent physical struggle for victory. 2. Struggle, contest, as, fight the good fight. 3. Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity. 4. *Obs.* A screen for the combatants in ships. — *v. i.*; *FOUGHT* (fōt); *FIGHTING*. 1. To attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, to engage in contest. 2. To act in opposition to anything, to contend. — *v. t.* 1. To carry on, or wage, as a battle; to win or gain by struggle, as one's way; to sustain by fighting, as one's case in the courts. 2. To war against. 3. To cause to engage in a fight, as, to fight cocks. — *figh'ta-ble*, *adj.*

— *figh't shy of.* To avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters. — *figh't (with) windmills.* To combat imaginary evils, as Don Quixote tilted against windmills thinking them giants.

**figh't'er** (fī'tēr), *n.* 1. One who fights, as a soldier, a pugnacious person, or one not easily intimidated. 2. In full, *figh'ter plane.* A military or naval airplane of high speed, high rate of climb, great maneuverability, and heavy firepower, primarily for overtaking and attacking enemy aircraft in the air.

**figh'ting cock.** 1. A gamecock. 2. A pugnacious person.

**Fighting French.** Prior to July 14, 1942, called *Free French*. Members of an organized group, *Free France*, headed by General Charles de Gaulle, as president of the French National Committee (set up Sept. 24, 1941) that rejected the 1940 armistice with Germany, repudiated the Vichy regime, and continued the war against Germany.

**figh'ting top.** The top on a war vessel. See *TOP*, *n.*, 14.

**fig'warigold.** Any of several carpetweeds (*Acnus Muenbryanthemum*) with showy white or pink flowers.

**fig'ment** (fig'mēnt), *n.* [*L. figmentum, fr. fingere to form, invent.*] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

**fig'u-rant** (fīg'ū-rānt; *F. fē'kū'rānt*), *n. masc.* [*F., prop. pres. part. of figurare to figure, represent, make a figure.*] One who dances at the opera as one of a group; an accessory character on the stage, with no speaking part.

**fig'u-rante'** (fīg'ū-rānt'; *F. fē'kū'rānt*), *n. fem.* [*F.*] A female figurant; esp., a ballet girl.

**fig'u-rate** (fīg'ū-rāt), *adj.* [*1. figuratus, past part. of figurare. See FIGURE.*] 1. *Now Rare.* Of a definite form or figure. 2. *Music.* Involving passing discords by the free melodic movement of one or more voice parts; as, *figurate* counterpoint. — *fig'u-rate-ly*, *adv.*

**fig'u-ra'tion** (fīg'ū-rā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of giving figure, or determinate form. 2. Form; shape; outline. 3. Act of representation in figures and shapes; emblematic or typical representation. 4. *Music.* *a* The ornamental treatment of a passage by the use of passing notes and other devices. *b* The figuring of a thorough bass.

**fig'u-ra-tive** (fīg'ū-rā-tīv), *adj.* 1. Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; emblematic. 2. Expressing one thing in terms normally denoting another with which it may be regarded as analogous; as, *figurative* language, sense. 3. Abounding in figures of speech; (flowery; as, a *figurative* description. 4. Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc. — *fig'u-ra-tive-ly*, *adv.*

— *fig'u-ra-tive-ness*, *n.*

**figure** (fīg'ūr; *Brit. fīg'ēr*), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. figura*] 1. *a* A written or printed character representing a number, as 1, 2, 3, etc. *b* *pl.* Such characters used in reckoning; also, use of them in figuring; as, good at figures. 2. A body; an object having shape or form. 3. The form of anything; shape; outline. 4. The representation of any form, as by drawing; a likeness; image. 5. A person, thing, or action representative of another. 6. An imagined form; phantasm. 7. A diagram or drawing illustrating the text of a book; a cut. *Abbr., fig.*

*8* An outline traced by a series of evolutions, as with skates on ice or with an airplane in the air. *9* A pattern; design. 10. Appearance or impression made, esp. by a person; as, to present a sorry figure.

*11* A personage; character; as, the great figures of history. *12* *Colloq.* Value, as expressed in numbers; price. *13* *Dancing.* A set or group of evolutions in a dance. *14* *Geom.* A drawing made to represent a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; a surface or space enclosed on all sides, — called *plane* or *superficial* when enclosed by lines, and *solid* when enclosed by surfaces. *15* *Logic.* The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. *16* *Music.* A short, coherent group of tones or chords, which may grow into a phrase, a theme, or an entire composition. *17* *Rhet.* A figure of speech (which see). — *Syn.* See *FORM*.



Fig. Leaves and Fruit (36)

— *v. t.* 1. To represent by a figure; as: *a* To trace the outline of. *b* To portray, as by description. *c* To fashion; shape. 2. To represent by a metaphor. 3. To adorn with figures. 4. To indicate by puerals; also, to calculate. 5. *Music.* To write figures over or under (the bass) to indicate the accompanying chords. — *v. i.* 1. To make a figure; hence, to calculate; to appear. 2. *Colloq.* To reckon in figures; hence, to calculate; to plan.

**fig'ured** (fī'g'urd; Brit. fī'g'rd), *adj.* 1. Represented by a figure, esp. a pictorial figure. 2. Adorned with, formed into, or marked with figures; as, *figured muslin*. 3. Not literal; figurative. 4. *Music.* A figurate. *b* Indicated by figures, as a *figured bass*, a bass in which figures are put under the notes to represent the harmony.

**fig'ure-head** (fī'g'ur-hēd; Brit. fī'g'ur-), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The figure on the bow of a vessel. 2. A nominal, but not real, head; esp., one who allows his name to be used to give standing to enterprises in which he has no responsible interest or duties.

**fig'ure-of-eight knot.** See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (2).

**figure of speech** *Rhet.* A form of expression such as an allegory, metaphor, or simile, other than plain and normal, producing a stylistic effect.

**fig'u-rine** (fī'g'ur-ēn; *n.* [F., fr. It. *figurina*]. A small carved or molded figure or statuette.

**fig'wort** (fī'g'wurt), *n.* Any of a genus (*Scrophularia*) of plants, typifying the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), with leaves having no stipules, an irregular bilabiate corolla, and a 2-celled ovary. The plants are chiefly coarse herbs with small flowers. Also, any plant of this family.

**Fiji** (fī'jī; -jē), *n.* A member of the native race of the Fiji Islands. The Fijis are Melanians with Polynesian intermixture. — **Fiji'an** (fī'jī-ān; fī'jī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**fil'e** (fīl; *v. i.* & *n.* *Scot.* & *Ir.* Fidget; fuss.

**fil'a-ment** (fīl'a-mēnt), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *filamentum*, fr. *filare* to spin.] 1. A thread, or a slender, threadlike object, process, or appendage. 2. *Bot.* a The anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. *b* A threadlike series of cells or a very long cylindrical single cell, as of certain algae, fungi, and bacteria. 3. *Elec.* A threadlike conductor, as of carbon or metal, that is rendered incandescent by the passage of an electric current; in an electron tube, the heated wire forming the cathode. See **INCANDESCENT LAMP**, *Illustr.*

**fil'a-men-ta-ry** (mēn-tā-rī), *adj.* — **fil'a-men-**



**fil'lar** (fīl'ar), *adj.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Of or relating to a thread or line characterized by threads stretched across the field of a view; as, a *fil'lar* microscope.

**fil'lar'ia** (fīl'lar'i-ā), *n. pl.* -lar'ia (-ē). [NL., fr. L. *filum* a thread.] *Zool.* Any of an important group of threadlike nematodes (Filariidae and allied families). These worms are parasites of the blood or tissues of vertebrates to which they are usually transmitted by certain flies or mosquitoes in which the larvae develop. — **fil'lar'i-al** (-āl), **fil'lar'i-an** (-ān), *adj.* — **fil'lar'i-id** (-īd), *adj.* & *n.*

**fil'a-ri-a-mis** (fīl'a-rī-ā-mis), *n.* [NL.] Infestation with filariae; also, the resulting diseased condition.

**fil'a-ture** (fīl'a-tūr), *n.* *a* A drawing out into threads, hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons. *b* A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, also, an establishment for reeling silk.

**fil'bert** (fīl'bērt), *n.* [F. dial.] Either of the two European hazels (*Corylus avellana pontica* and *C. maxima*); also, their thick-shelled and sweet-flavored nut.

**filch** (fīlch), *v. t.* To steal; to pilfer. — *Syn.* See **STEAL**. — **filch'er** (fīlch'ēr), *n.*

**file** (fīl), *n.* [F., row, fr. *filer* to spin, or, in some senses, *F. fil* thread, course; both fr. L. *filum* thread.] 1. A line, wire, or other device by which papers are put and kept in order; now, any device, as a folder or cabinet, in which papers are preserved. 2. An orderly collection of papers. 3. *Obs.* A roll; list. 4. A row of persons, animals, or things, arranged one behind the other. 5. *Chess.* A row of squares from one player to his opponent across the chessboard. 6. *Mil.* a A row of soldiers ranged one behind another; — *opp.* to *rank*. *b* A small number of soldiers detailed as a detachment. *c* *Colloq.* A number or numerical position on the lineal list for promotion.

**file** (fīl), *v. t.* To set in order; to lay away (papers, etc.), arranged in a methodical manner. — *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers.

**file**, *n.* [AS. *fil*, *fol*.] 1. *Maoh.* A hardened steel instrument having cutting ridges, or teeth, upon its surface, used for abrading or smoothing metal and other substances. Cf. *RASP*, *n.* 1. 2. *Slang.* a A shrewd person; also, a fellow; cove. — *v. t.* 1. To rub, smooth, or cut away, with or as if with a file. 2. To remove with a file; — *used with off and away*.

**file**, *v. t.* [AS. *filan*, fr. *fil* foul.] *Archaic & Dial.* To defile.

**fil'e-fish** (fīl'fīsh), *n. pl.* see **FISH**. Any of certain fishes with rough, leathery skins; specifically: *a* A triggerfish. *b* Any of many related oddly shaped plectognath fishes.

**fil'er** (fīl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which files.

**fil'let** (fīl'ēt; E. fīl'ēt; fīl'ēt; 2), *n.* [F.] *a* *Cookery.* Fillet *b* Fillet lace (see **FILLET**, *adj.*)

**fil'et**, *adj.* Designating a lace or net with square mesh.

**fil'et** de sole (d' sōl; E. dē sōl). [F.] Fillet of sole.

**fil'et** mīnion (mē'n-yōn; E. mēn-yōn). [F.] A round, relatively thick piece of beef garnished with pork or bacon before cooking.

**fil'i-al** (fīl'i-āl; -yāl; 58), *adj.* [LL. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter.] 1. Of or relating to a son or daughter; as, *filial* obedience. 2. *Bot.* In Mendelian inheritance, designating any generation successive to the *parental*. They are distinguished as *first filial*, or *F<sub>1</sub>*; *second filial*, or *F<sub>2</sub>*; and so on. — **fil'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**fil'i-ate** (fīl'i-āt), *v. t.* [ML. *filialis*, past part.] To affiliate.

**fil'i-a-tion** (-ā-shēn), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *filialis*.] 1. Relationship of a child to a parent, esp. to a father. 2. Descent from, or as if from, a parent; as, to determine the *filiation* of a language. 3. An offshoot. 4. The formation of branches or offshoots. 5. *Law.* the paternity of an illegitimate child upon some person.

**fil'i-beg** (fīl'i-bēg), *n.* [Gael. *filibeg* kilt + *beag* little.] A kilt.

**fil'i-bus-ter** (fīl'i-būs-tēr), *n.* [Sp. *filibuster*, *filibustero*, ult. fr. D. *vrilbuter*. See **FRIBUSTER**.] 1. An irregular military adventurer;

a freebooter. 2. *U. S.* a A member of a deliberative body who obstructs action by use of dilatory tactics, such as speaking merely to consume time. *b* An instance of filibustering. — *v. t.* 1. To act as a filibuster, or military freebooter. 2. *U. S.* To delay action in an assembly by dilatory motions or other artifices. — **fil'i-bus-ter-er** (-būs-tēr-ēr), *n.*

**fil'i-cide** (fīl'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter + *-cide*.] Act of murdering a son or a daughter; also, the parent who does this. — **fil'i-cid'al** (-sīd'āl; 2), *adj.*

**fil'i-form** (fīl'i-fōrm; fīl'i; 2), *adj.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form*.] Having the shape of a thread or filament.

**fil'i-grain**, **fil'i-grane** (fīl'i-grān), *n.* [F. *filigrane*, fr. It., fr. L. *filum* a thread + *granum* grain.] *Archaic.* Filigree.

**fil'i-gree** (fīl'i-grē), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *filigrane*.] 1. Ornamental work, formerly with grains or beads, but now of fine wire, used chiefly in decorating gold and silver. 2. Ornamental openwork of delicate or intricate design. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or work in, filigree.

**fil'ing** (fīl'īng), *n.* A fragment rubbed off in filing; — *usually pl.*; as, iron *filings*.

**fil'i-pi-no** (fīl'i-pē-nō), *n. pl.* -nos (-nōs). *Fem.* **fil'i-pi-na** (-nā). [Sp.] A member of a native tribe, esp. of a Christianized tribe, of the Philippine Islands. — **fil'i-pi-no**, *adj.*

**fill** (fīl), *v. t.* [AS. *fyljan*.] 1. To put or pour into, till no more can be received. 2. To furnish a supply to. 3. To feed; satiate. 4. To occupy the whole of; as, he *filled* the chair. 5. *a* To officiate in, as an incumbent; to occupy; as, a king *fills* a throne. *b* To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office. 6. To stop up; to plug. 7. To pour, or put, into a receptacle as if to fill it; as, to *fill* coal into vessels. 8. *Civ. Engin.* To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), with earth, gravel, or rock. 9. *Com.* To execute (a business order). 10. *Naut.* *a* To dilate; to distend, as a sail. *b* To trim (a yard) so that the wind will blow on the after side of the sails. 11. *Pharm., U. S.* To compound (a prescription). — *v. i.* 1. To become full. 2. To fill a cup or glass for drinking.

— **fill away.** *Naut.* To trim the sails so that the wind will catch them full; to proceed on the course after having been brought up in the wind. — **fill in.** To insert; also, to complete by insertions; as, to *fill in* an application. — **fill out.** *a* To enlarge to the desired limit; *a* to fill in. *b* To distend. *c* To be distended to proper dimensions.

— *n.* 1. A full supply; as much as supplies want. 2. That which fill esp., material filling a receptacle, cavity, or the like.

**fil'l-a-gree** (fīl'l-a-grē). *Var.* of **FILIGREE**.

**fil'le de cham'bre** (fīl'y dē shān'brī). [F.] A lady's maid.

**fil'led gold** (fīld). *Jewelry.* A substitute for solid gold, consisting of a base metal, usually brass, mechanically covered with a layer of hard gold of appreciable thickness.

**fil'le d'hon'neur** (fīl'y dō'nūr). [F.] A maid of honor.

**fil'led milk.** Skim milk enriched in fat content by the addition of vegetable oils.

**fil'ler** (fīl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which fills; as: *a* Filling or a filling. *b* A substance added to another, as to increase bulk, weight, or viscosity. *c* *Arch.* & *Engin.* A plate or other piece to fill in a space between two parts of a structure. *d* *Painting.* A composition, as of powdered silica and oil, used to fill the pores and grain of wood before applying paint, varnish, etc. *e* *Tobacco.* The tobacco used for the interior portion of cigars.

**fil'ter** (fīl'tēr), *n. sing. & pl.* [Hung.] A minor bronze coin of Hungary, the 100th part of a forint.

**fil'let** (fīl'ēt; -It; *in sense 7*, now often fīl'ē or fīl'ēt), *n.* [OF. *filet*, dim. of *fil* a thread. See **FILE** a row.] 1. A little band, esp. one to encircle the hair. Cf. **SNOOD**, *Illustr.* 2. A narrow ribbon of any material, or a part or ornament resembling a ribbon. 3. A concave junction formed where two surfaces meet; also, a curved strip, as of leather, to form such a junction. 4. *Anat.* A band of fibers, esp. of white matter in the brain. 5. *Arch.* A narrow flat member; esp., a flat molding separating other moldings; also, the space between two flutings in a shaft. See *Notes*, *Illustr.* 6. *Bookbinding.* An ornamental line stamped or rolled on a book cover. 7. *Cooking.* A piece of lean meat without bone; sometimes, a long strip rolled up and tied. *b* A flat slice of fish without bone. — *v. t.* 1. To bind, adorn, or make, with or as with a fillet. 2. To cut into fillets, or slices.

**fil'ling** (fīl'īng), *n.* 1. Act of one who or that which fills; also, a making or becoming full. 2. That which fills or is used to fill a container, cavity, or the like, or to supply a deficiency; filler. 3. *Textiles.* The wool or felt in woven fabrics; also, yarn for the shuttle.

**fil'ling station.** A retail station for gasoline and oil.

**fil'lip** (fīl'ip), *v. t.* 1. To snap with the finger. 2. To snap; to project by or as by a filip. 3. To stimulate; urge. — *v. i.* To make a filip. — *n.* 1. A jerk of a finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow. 2. Something serving to rouse or excite; a stimulus.

**fil'i-po-en** (fīl'i-pēn), *n.* = **PHILOPENA**.

**fil'i-a-ter** (fīl'i-ā-tēr), *n.* An adjustable rabbit plane; also, a rabbit, as on the outer edge of a window-sash bar.

**fil'y** (fīl'y), *n. pl.* -lies (-lē). [ON. *fylja*.] A female foal or colt.

**film** (fīlm), *n.* [AS. *filmen*.] 1. A thin skin or membranous covering. 2. Any thin, slight covering, veil, or layer; a base; also, a pathological growth on, or in the eye. 3. A slender thread, as that of a cob web. 4. A thin, flexible, transparent sheet of cellulose nitrate or acetate or similar material coated with a light-sensitive emulsion, used for taking photographs. 5. Hence, a motion picture; also, *pl.* motion pictures collectively. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with or as with a film. 2. *Motion Pictures.* To photograph on a film; to make a motion picture from a scenario based upon; as, to *film* a novel. — *v. i.* 1. To become covered with a film. 2. *a* To be, or to be adapted to being, photographed for motion pictures. *b* To make a motion picture.

**film'strip** (fīlm'strīp), *n.* A strip of film bearing a sequence of frames of still pictures with explanatory text and captions to be projected upon a screen as a teaching aid or to accompany a lecture.

**film'y** (fīl'my), *adj.*; **fil'm'i-er** (-mī-ēr); **fil'm'i-est**. Composed of or resembling film; covered with or as if with a film; misty; clouded. — **fil'm'i-ly**, *adv.* — **fil'm'i-ness**, *n.*

**fil'lo-sa** (fīl'ō-sā), *adj.* [L. *filum* a thread.] A threadlike. *b* Terminating in a threadlike process.

**fil'la** (fīlā), *n. sing. & pl.* A minor coin of Iraq, established 1932 as the thousandth part of a dinar.

**fil'ls** (fēl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *filius*.] Son; — sometimes used after a proper name to distinguish a son; as, *Dumas, fil*.

**fil'ter** (fīl'tēr), *n.* [F. *filtra*, fr. ML. *filtrum*, *filtrum*, felt, fuiled

[for filters.] 1. A porous article or mass, as of cloth, charlatomaceous earth, through which fluid is passed to separate it matter held in suspension. 2. *Physica*. A device for eliminat-

To gain, or regain, the use of; as, to find one's tongue. 6. To provide; supply; as, to find food for workmen. — *v. t.* *Law*. To determine and declare an issue by its verdict or decision, as a jury or court. — *find fault*. To criticize unfavorably. — *find out*. To detect (a thief); discover (a secret); solve; understand. — *n.* A finding, or something found.

**finder** (fīn'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which finds (in various senses). 2. *Astron.* A small telescope of low power and large field of view, attached to a larger telescope, for finding an object. 3. *Photog.* A camera attachment which shows in miniature the view thrown by the camera lens upon the photographic plate. See *KODAK, Illust.*

**fin de siècle** (fān dē s'vī'cl), [*F.*] Literally, end of the century; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, the close of the 19th century.

**find'ing** (fīn'dīng), *n.* 1. The act of one who finds something; also, that which is found. 2. *pl.* That which an artisan finds or provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; as, shoemakers' *findings*. 3. *Law*. The result of a judicial examination or inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact, as embodied in a jury's verdict, a court's decision, or a referee's report.

**fine** (fīn), *adj.*; **FIN'ER** (fīn'ēr); **FIN'EST**. [*OF. fin*, deriv. of *L. finis* end or *L. finitus* finished.] 1. Finished; brought to perfection; refined; hence, free from impurity; superior. 2. Not large, thick, heavy, coarse, or the like; as, *fine print*; *fine threads*; *fine sand*; a *fine point* in an argument. 3. Of an athlete or animal, trained to a point of weight and muscular activity close to the limit of efficiency. 4. Of senses, emotions, reasoning, etc.; subtle; sensitive. 5. *Obs.* Clever; ingenious; cunning. 6. Superior in character, nature, or ability, as, a *fine man*, *ship*. — *adv.* 1. *Now Dial. & Collog.* Finely; well. 2. *Bilhard's & Pool*. In a manner so that the driven ball strikes the object ball so far to one side as to be deflected but little. — *v. t. & i.* To make fine or grow fine or finer.

**fine**, *n.* [*OF. fin* end, settlement, arrangement, payment, *fr. L. finis* end.] 1. *Obs.* End; conclusion. 2. A formerly, a sum paid by way of compensation or for exemption from punishment; now, a certain payment of money imposed as punishment for an offense; a mulct. 3. Any penalty or forfeiture. 4. *Law*. A compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands. 5. *Eng. Law*. A sum of money or charge for any benefit, favor, or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease — *in fine*. In conclusion; by way of termination. — *v. t.* To set a fine on by judgment of a court.

**fin'ne** (fē'nē), *n.* [*It.*] Music. The end; — used to mark the closing point after a repeat.

**fine art**. Art which is concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake and without relation to the utility of the object produced.

**fine arts**. Painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture; and sometimes, poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art.

**fine-draw'** (fīn'drō'), *v. t.*, *recd. DRAW*. 1. To draw together two edges of (a fabric, as when torn) by very fine stitches. 2. To draw out to extreme fineness or subtlety; as, to *fine-draw* a wire; to *fine-draw* an argument.

**fine'ly** (fīn'ly), *adv.* In a fine manner; excellently; closely.

**fine'ness** (fīn'nēs; nēs), *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being fine. 2. The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand. The fineness of United States coins is 940, or 0.940 fine; that of English gold coin is 925, or 0.925 fine.

**fin'ery** (fīn'ēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* **FIN'ERIES** (-lē). Ornament; decoration; esp., showy clothes.

**fin'ery**, *n.*; *pl.* **FIN'ERIES**. Ironworks. A refinery.

**fin'es** (fīnēs), *n. pl.* Mining. The material that has passed through a sieve.

**fine'spun'** (fīn'spūn'; 2), *adj.* Spun so as to be fine; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; visionary.

**fin'esse** (fī-nēs'), *n.* [*Fr. fr. fin* fine.] 1. Delicate skill; subtle discrimination; refinement. 2. Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; stratagem. 3. *Card Playing*. Act of finessing. — *v. t.*; **FIN'ESSED** (-nēs't); **FIN'ESSING**. 1. To use finessing, artifice, or stratagem. 2. *Card Playing*. To attempt, with second player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is in the hand, in the hope that an intermediate card may be with the right-hand adversary. — *v. t.* *Card Playing*. To play (a card) as a finesse.

**fine-tooth'** (fīn'tōth'), or **fine-toothed'** (-tōth'tē; -tōth'th'), *comb.* A comb with teeth set close together; — used esp. in the phrase to *go over with a fine-tooth comb*, to search through or scrutinize minutely.

**fin'ger** (fīng'ēr), *n.* [*AS.*] 1. One of the five terminating members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb. 2. Anything that resembles or does the work of a finger, as the pointer of a clock, watch, etc. 3. The breadth of a finger, a measure varying from 3/4 inch to one inch; also, the length of a finger, a measure of about four and a half inches. 4. A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted. 5. *Mach.* A projecting piece, which is brought into contact with an object to touch, direct, or restrain a motion, as a *wf* for a ratchet. — *v. t.* 1. To touch with the finger; to handle. — *to pilfer*; to pilfer. 2. *Music*. a To perform on (an instrument) with the fingers. b To perform with a certain fingering. c To mark the notes of (a piece) so as to guide the fingers in playing. — *v. i.* *Music*. a To use the fingers in playing. b To be fingered, as a musical instrument; as, it *fingers* like a cornet.

**finger board**. *Music*. A the part of a stringed instrument against which the fingers press the strings to vary the tone. See *VICIN, Illust.* b The keyboard of a piano, organ, etc.; manual.

**finger bowl** or **glass**. A bowl or basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.

**fin'ger-er** (fīng'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who fingers.

**fin'ger-ing**, *n.* 1. Act or process of handling or touching with the fingers. 2. *Music*. a Act or method of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument, as on a piano. b The marking of the method by figures on a piece of music.

**fin'ger-ling** (fīng'ēr-līng), *n.* [*finger* + *1st ling*]. Anything very small; specif., a small fish; esp., in Great Britain, the parr.

**fin'ger-nail'** (-nāl'; 2), *n.* The horny scale on the upper surface of the end of a finger.

**finger painting**. A technique of spreading spotsches of colored pigments (*finger paints*) on wet paper with the finger, hand, or arm to form an original picture or design; also, a picture so produced. — *fin'painty*, *v. t. & i.*

**post**. A guidepost bearing an index finger.

filter is used to change the character of sounds. b *Light*. A material or device which partly absorbs light rays. c *Photo*. A special colored screen for the lens, used in taking color plates. — *v. t.* a To subject to the action of a filter; to strain; also, to act as a filter toward. b To remove from a fluid by a filter. — *v. i.* 1. To pass through, or as through, a filter; to percolate. 2. *Brit.* To head one's vehicle into and join a line of traffic moving transversely. — **fil'ter-er**, *n.*

**fil'ter-a-ble** (fīl'tēr-ā-b'ē), *adj.* Capable of being filtered; filtrable; as, a *filtrable virus*. — **fil'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tē), *n.*

**filter bed**. A bed of sand, gravel, or the like, used for filtering large quantities of water or sewage.

**filter paper**. Porous unsized paper for filtering liquids, drying crystals, etc.

**filth** (fīlh), *n.* [*AS. fīlh*]. 1. Foul matter; anything that soils or defiles disgustingly. 2. Moral transgression or corruption; obscenity. **filth disease**. A disease due to pollution of the soil or water to insanitary and filthy surroundings and habits.

**filthy** (fīlthī), *adj.*; **FILTH'Y** (-lē); **FILTH'Y-EST**. Dehiled with filth; disgustingly dirty; foul; obscene. — *Syn.* See *DIRTY*. — **filth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **filth'i-ness**, *n.*

**fil'tra-ble** (fīl'trā-b'ē), *adj.* Capable of being filtered, or of passing through a filter; as, a *filtrable virus* (see *VIRUS*, 2 b). — **fil'tra-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tē), *n.*

**fil'trate** (fīl'trāt), *v. t. & i.* To filter. — *n.* The fluid which has passed through a filter.

**fil'tra'tion** (fīl'trā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of filtering.

**fil'um** (fī'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **FILA** (-lā). [*L.*, a thread.] *Anat.* A filament or threadlike structure.

**fin'br-i-ate** (fīn'brī-āt), *adj.* [*L. finbr-iatus* fringed, *fr. finbr-i-a* border, *fringe*.] *Bot. & Zool.* Fringed. — (ā), *v. t.* To hem; *fringe*. — **fin'br-i-at'ed** (-āt'ēd; -lō), *adj.* — **fin'br-i-at'ion** (-'shūn), *n.*

**fin'br-i-ate** (fīn'brī-āt), *adj.* *Bot.* Bordered with a fine fringe.

**fin** (fīn), *n.* [*AS. fīnn*]. 1. A membranous winglike or paddlelike process of an aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. 2. A finlike organ, part, or attachment, as: a *Shang*. The hand or arm. b Any of various small stationary surfaces attached to different parts of aircraft to secure stability; as, a tail fin, skid fin, etc. See *AIRPLANE, Illust.* 3. *Mach.* Any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or internal combustion engine cylinder. 4. *Naut.* A finlike appendage, as of boats, esp. submarine boats; also, a fin keel (which see). — *v. t.* **FINNED** (fīnd); **FIN'NING**. 1. To carve or cut up, as a chubb; cut off the fins of. 2. *Rare*. To progress, or make way, over by use of the fins. — *v. i.* To move the fins; to lash the water with the fins, as a diving whale.



**FINS**. 1 Pectoral, 2 Pelvic or Ventral, 3 First Dorsal, 4 Second Dorsal, 5 Caudal, 6 Anal.

**fin'agle** (fī-nā'g'ē), **fin'ag'ler** (-glēr). *Vars. OF. PAINAGUE, PAINAGUER.*

**fin'al** (fīn'al; -n'), *adj.* [*OF. fr. LL. finalis*, *fr. L. finis* limit, end.] 1. Pertaining to, or occurring at, the end; last. 2. Conclusive; decisive; as, a *final judgment*. 3. Respecting an object to be gained; related to the purpose in view. — *Syn.* See *LAST*. — *n.* That which is final; as, (*pl.*) a final match, game, or the like; an examination at the end of a course, etc. — **fin'al-ly**, *adv.*

**fin'ale** (fē-nā'lē; -lē), *n.* [*It.*] Close; termination, as the last section of a musical composition.

**fin'al-ist** (fīn'al-ist), *n.* *Sports*. Any of the contestants who meet in the finals of an elimination contest.

**fin'al-ty** (fīn'al-tē), *n.*; *pl.* **FINALS** (-tēz). 1. State of being final, settled, or complete. 2. The doctrine or belief that change or advance is impossible. 3. That which is final. 4. *Philos.* Relation of end to means; teleology.

**fin'ance'** (fī-nāns; fī-nāns'; fī-nāns; 2), *n.* [*OF. fr. finer* to pay, settle, end, *fr. fin* end.] 1. Pecuniary resources, esp. of a government. 2. The science and practice of raising and expending public revenue; the management of monetary affairs. — (fī-nāns'; fī-), *v. t.*; **NANCED'** (-nāns't); **NANC'ING** (-nān'shīng). To conduct the finances of; to provide capital for.

**finance bill**. *Govt.* A revenue bill; a legislative act to provide the necessary funds for the public treasury.

**fin'anc'ial** (fī-nān'shāl; fī-), *adj.* Pertaining to finance, or financiers. — **fin'anc'ial-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Financial, monetary, pecuniary, fiscal mean of or relating to money. **Financial** applies relation to money matters especially as conducted on a large scale; **monetary**, to money as coined, distributed, circulating, or the like; **pecuniary**, to money matters, especially as they affect the individual or a small business; **fiscal**, to money as providing revenue for the state.

**financial year**. *Brit.* The fiscal year.

**fin'an-cier'** (fīn'ān-sēr'; fī'nān-sēr'; fī-nān'sī-ēr), *n.* [*F.*] 1. One engaged in financial operations; now, an investor on a large scale. 2. One skilled in financial operations. — *v. t.* To finance.

**fin'back'** (fīn'bāk'), *n.* Also **finback whale**. A rorqual; a whalebone whale (genus *Balaenoptera*). The common species of the Atlantic coast of the United States (*B. physalus*) attains a length of over sixty feet.

**finch** (fīnch), *n.* [*AS. fīnc*]. *Zool.* Any of the numerous singing birds (family Fringillidae), including the sparrows, grosbeaks, cross-bills, linnets, buntings, greenfinches, chaffinches, towhees, etc. are small, stout birds, generally with a short conical or crushing beak. See *BIRD, Illust.*

**find** (fīnd), *v. t.*; **FOUND** (found); **FIND'ING**. [*AS. findan*.] 1. To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; hence, to fall in with, — as a person. 2. To come upon by seeking or by effort; as, a To discover by as, to find bottom. b To discover by study or experiment. c To arrive at, as a conclusion; as, to find a verdict. 3. To learn by experience or trial; to arrive at, as a conclusion; as, to find a verdict. 4.



**fire wall.** A wall to prevent the spread of fire, as around an oil tank.

**fireward/en** (fīr'wōd'ēn), **fireward'** (-wōd'), *n.* U. S. An officer with authority to take measures to prevent fires.

**firewater** (-wōt'ēr; -wōt'ēr), *n.* Ardent spirits; — now jocular.

**fireweed** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts, esp. an American weed (*Erechtites hieracifolia*) of the aster family, and the Jimson weed.

**firewood** (-wōd'), *n.* 1. Wood for fuel. 2. The ironwood *Cyrilla racemiflora* of the southeastern U. S.

**firework** (-wōrk'), *n.* Usually pl. A device for producing a striking display, as of light, noise, or smoke, by the combustion of explosive or inflammable compositions.

**fireworm** (-wōrm'), *n.* The larva of a small tortricid moth (*Rhopobota naevana*), which eats cranberry leaves.

**firing** (fīr'ing), *n.* 1. A act of discharging a firearm, a mine, etc. 2. Act or mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. 3. Application of fire, or of a cauterizer. 4. Ceramics. Exposure to intense heat in a kiln in order to harden or glaze. 5. 2. Fuel; firewood or coal.

**firing line.** 1. *Mil.* Any line delivering fire, or in a position to deliver fire, against the enemy; the front line. 2. The forefront of any activity.

**firing pin.** In the breech mechanism of a firearm, the pin which strikes the head of the cartridge. See GUNLOCK, *Illustr.*

**firk'lin** (fīr'k'lin), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *vierde fourth* + *-kin*.] 1. A small wooden vessel or cask for butter, lard, etc. 2. A measure of capacity, usually one fourth part of a barrel.

**firm** (fīrm), *adj.* [OF. *ferme*(s), fr. L. *firmus*.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed; solid. 2. Not easily moved, shaken, or disturbed; steady; constant. 3. Solid; — opposed to fluid; as, *firm* land. 4. Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* voice or countenance. 5. *Com.* Steady; not fluctuating markedly; — said of prices, a market, etc. — *firmly*, *adv.* — *firmness*, *n.*

**Syn.** *Firm*, *hard*, *solid* mean having a texture or consistency that completely or markedly resists deformation. *Firm* implies such compactness and coherence of substance or material that it is difficult to pull, distort, cut, or the like; *hard* implies impenetrability or virtually complete resistance to pressure, tension, or the like; *solid* implies a texture or construction of so uniform a density throughout that it is not only firm or hard but, usually, heavy. Figuratively, *firm* implies stability or resolution, *hard* obduracy or lack of feeling, and *solid* substantiality (that is, reliability, meatiness, or the like).

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become last, secure, solid, or compact. 2. *Archaic.* To confirm; establish.

**firm, n.** [Sp. & It. *firma*, fr. L. *firmare* to confirm, fr. *firmus* firm.] The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; the firm name; hence, a partnership of two or more persons; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. Under English and American law, a *firm* is not recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it.

**firmament** (fīr'men't), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm.] The vault or arch of the sky, the heavens. — *fīr'men'tal* (-men'tal, -tēl), *adj.*

**fīr'man** (fīr'mān; fīr'mān), *n.* *pl.* *-mans* (man; -mānz). [Turk. *ferman*, fr. Pers. *fermān*.] Formerly in Turkey, and still in some Oriental countries, a royal decree.

**fīr'mer** (fīr'mēr), *adj.* [F. *fermier*.] *Mech.* Designating a chisel, gouge, or the like, designed to withstand driving with a mallet or hammer. See CHISEL, *Illustr.* — *n.* A firmer chisel.

**fīr'm** (fīr'm), *n.* [G., last year's snow.] 1. = *NÉVE*. 2. *Skiing.* Granular snow.

**fīr'ry** (fīr'ry), *adj.* Made of fir; abounding in fir.

**first** (fīrst), *adj.* [AS. *fyrst* 1. Preceding all others; foremost; — used as an ordinal of one (see NUMBER, *Table*); as, Earliest in time or succession. 2. Foremost in position. 3. Foremost in rank. 4. *Automobiles.* Designating the lowest forward gear or speed. — *adv.* 1. Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. 2. For the first time. 3. In preference to anything else; sooner. — *n.* 1. Anything that is first; the beginning. See NUMBER, *Table*. 2. The first, usually highest, class; also, a place, or a person, in such a class. 3. The first year of a reign or the first day of a month. 4. *Automobiles.* The first gear or speed. 5. *pl. Com.* The finest grade of many articles of commerce, as lumber, butter, etc. 6. *Music.* a The upper voice part of a duet, trio, etc. b The highest or chief voice or instrument of its class. c The prime, or unison. 7. *Sports.* The winning place in a race or other contest.

**first aid.** More or less skilled emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, disease, etc., before regular medical or surgical care can be given. — *first-aid* (see *Prose*, § 2), *adj.*

**first base.** *Baseball.* a The base that must be touched first by base runner. b A fielder stationed at this base.

**first-born** (see *Prose*, § 2), *adj.* First brought forth; eldest. — *n.* One that is first born; hence, an heir.

**first cause.** Prime mover; *Theol.*, God as a self-active being, source of all causality.

**first-class** (fīrst'klās'; 2), *adj.* Of the highest class, quality, etc. — *adv.* By a first-class conveyance, etc.

**first class.** The highest class of accommodations in a passenger vessel, esp. one having three classes. First class was formerly sometimes called *cabin class* (which see).

**first-hand** (-hānd'; 2), *adv.* Directly from the original source. — *adj.* Obtained or coming directly from the first, or original, source.

**first lieutenant.** 1. *Mil.* A commissioned officer of the army or marine corps next in rank below a captain and above a second lieutenant. 2. *Nav.* An officer detailed as head of the construction and repair department of a man-of-war and responsible for her cleanliness and upkeep.

**firstling** (fīrst'ling), *n.* The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything.

**firstly** (fīrst'li), *adv.* In the first place; first.

**first mortgage.** A mortgage which has priority as a lien over all other mortgages. — *first-mortgage*, *adj.*

**first offender.** One legally convicted of an offense for the first time.

**first papers.** *Colloq., U. S.* The papers declaring intention, filed by an applicant for citizenship as the first step towards naturalization.

**first-rate** (fīrst'rāt'; 2), *adj.* 1. Of the first rate or order. 2. Of the highest efficiency; also, *Colloq.*, extremely good. — (fīrst'rāt'), *adv.* *Colloq.* Very or quite well.

**first water.** The highest quality or purest luster; — said of gems, esp. diamonds and pearls; hence, the highest grade.

**firth** (fīrth), *n.* [See *FIRTH*.] A narrow arm of the sea; also, the opening of a river into the sea.

**fisc** (fisk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer.

**fiscal** (fisk'al), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus*. See *FISC*.] Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; hence, of or pertaining to financial matters; as, *fiscal* control; a *fiscal* agent or period; the *fiscal* year, that is, the uniform period between one annual balancing of financial accounts and the next (the government fiscal year in the United States ends June 30, in Great Britain and Canada, March 31).

— **Syn.** See *FINANCIAL*. — *n.* 1. In some European countries, one of various officials having the character of public prosecutors, as, formerly, in Spain the king's solicitor. 2. *Physiol.* = *REVENUE STAMP*.

**fiscal agent.** A financial representative, as a trust company serving a corporation.

**fish** (fīsh), *n.* [AS. *fasc*.] **NOTE.** — The word *fish* and its compounds, as *blackfish*, normally use a plural form identical with the singular; they use a plural form in -es chiefly to signify diversity in kind or species; as, to distinguish the North Atlantic and Alaskan blackfishes; except that to represent an emphatically distributive sense, *fishes* (pron. fīsh'ez; -fēz) is frequent. 1. Broadly, almost any exclusively aquatic animal. 2. Specif., any of numerous cold-blooded, strictly aquatic, water-breathing, granate vertebrates having the limbs (when present) developed as fins, and typically a long, scaly, somewhat tapering body ending in a broad vertical caudal fin. See *FIN*, *Illustr.* 3. The flesh of fish, used as food. 4. A piece of wood, iron, or other rigid material, fastened alongside another in order to strengthen it; a fishplate (see *FISH JOINT*). 5. *Colloq.* A person resembling a fish, as in slipperiness, desirability, stupidity, etc. 6. [cap.] Either of the two groups of stars which together form the constellation Pisces. 7. *Naut.* a A purchase used to fish the anchor. b A fish-shaped piece of timber to strengthen a mast or yard.

— **adj.** Of or pertaining to fish, or to the catching or selling of fish.

— **v. i.** 1. To attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net. 2. To search for anything under water, hidden, buried, etc., with hook, dredge, etc. 3. To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth, — often with *for*; as, to *fish* for compliments. — **v. t.** 1. To catch or try to catch; to draw out or up. 2. To try with a fishing rod; to fish in; as, to *fish* a stream. 3. To strengthen (a beam, mast, etc.) by a fish. — *fish-a-ble* (fīsh'ā-b'l), *adj.*

**fish ball, fish cake.** A cake made of fish (often codfish) shredded, mixed with mashed potato, and fried or sautéed.

**fish/bolt** (fīsh'bōlt'), *n.* A bolt for securing a fishplate.

**fish'er** (fīsh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which fishes. 2. A carnivorous arboreal mammal (*Martes pennanti*) of the weasel family, of eastern North America.

**fish'er-man** (mān), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish; also, a ship or vessel used in fishing. 2. One who fishes for sport.

**fish'er-man's bend** (-mānz), *n.* See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (14).

**fish'er-y** (-rē), *n.* *pl.* *-eries* (-rēz). 1. Act, occupation, or season of taking fish or other sea products; fishing. 2. A place for catching fish or taking other sea products. 3. *Law.* The right to take fish at a certain place, or in particular waters, esp. by drawing a seine or net.

**fish hawk.** The osprey.

**fish/hook** (fīsh'hōök'), *n.* A hook for catching fish. Cf. *LURE*, *Illustr.*

**fish'ing** (fīsh'ing), *n.* Act of one that fishes: a Occupation or pastime of fishery. b A place for fishing; fishery.

**fish joint.** A butt joint in which the abutting members are held in alignment by one or more plates, called *fish plates*.

**fish meal.** Ground dried fish and fish waste, used as fertilizer and animal food.

**fish/monger** (fīsh'mōng'ēr), *n.* A person who buys and sells fish.

**fish/pound'** (fīsh'paund'), *n.* [Local, U. S.] A net attached to stakes, for entrapping and catching fish; a weir.

**fish story.** *Colloq.* An extravagant or incredible story.

**fish tackle.** *Naut.* A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale.

**fish/tail** (fīsh'tāl'), *n.* *Aviation.* To skid or swing an aircraft or its tail from side to side to reduce speed.

**fish/wife** (-wīf'), *n.* *pl.* *-wives* (-wīvz'). A woman who sells fish at retail; hence, a scurrilously abusive woman.

**fish'y** (fīsh'y), *adj.* *fish'ly* (-lē), *fish'y-est*. 1. Consisting of fish, having the qualities, taste, or odor of fish; abounding in fish. 2. *Colloq.* Unreliable; improbable. 3. Dull; lusterless; — said of the eyes of a jewel. — *fish'ly*, *adv.* — *fish'ly-ness*, *n.*

**fis'sile** (fīs'il, -lī), *adj.* [L. *fissilis*, fr. *fissus*, past part. of *fissere* to split.] Capable of being split; cleavable. — *fis-sil'ly* (fīs'il'li), *n.*

**fis'sion** (fīs'ion), *n.* [L. *fissio*. See *FISSURE*.] 1. A cleaving, or breaking up into parts. 2. *Biol.* Reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into two or more parts, each of which grows into a complete organism, as in bacteria. 3. *Physics & Chem.* The splitting of an atomic nucleus, as by bombardment with neutrons, resulting in the release of enormous quantities of energy when certain heavy elements, as uranium and plutonium, are split. — *v. t. & i.* To separate by fission.

**fis'sion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* *Physics & Chem.* Capable of undergoing fission; as, *fissionable* material.

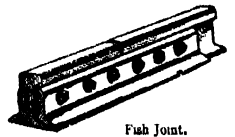
**fis-sip'a-rous** (fīs'ip'ā-rūs), *adj.* [L. *fissus* cleft + *-porus*.] Producing new units or individuals by fission.

**fis-si-ros'tral** (fīs'ī-rōs'trāl), *adj.* [L. *fissus* cleft + *rostrum* beak.] Having the bill broad and deeply cleft, so that the mouth when opened is very large, as in swifts.

**fis'sure** (fīs'ūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fissura*, fr. *fissere*, to cleave, split.] 1. A narrow opening made by the parting of any substance; a cleft. 2. A cleaving, or state of being cleft; cleavage. 3. *Anat.* One of the clefts or grooves separating certain lobes, bones, or tracts. — *v. t. & i.* To break into fissures; to cleave.

**fist** (fist), *n.* Var. of *FIST*.

**fist** (fist), *n.* [AS. *fist*.] 1. The hand with fingers doubled into the palm; the clenched hand. 2. *Now Colloq.* a The clutch; grasp. b The hand, when, closely closed or not; as, give me your *fist*. c Handwriting. 3. *Print.* The index mark [K]. — *v. t.* To strike with the fist; also, to clench.



Fish Joint.



**fist'ic** (fist'ik), *adj.* Colloq. Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic.

**fist'icuff** (fist'ik-uf), *n.* A blow with the fist; *pl.*, a fight with the fists. — *v. t. & i.* To cuff or strike with the fist; to resort to fisticuffs.

— **fist'icuff'er** (-er), *n.*

**fist'ula** (fist'ul-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-láz), -LAE (-læ). [*L.*] *Med. & Veter.* An abnormal passage in an abscess or hollow organ; spiculi, a suppurative inflammation of the withers of the horse.

**fist'ular** (-lär), *adj.* Fistulous.

**fist'ulous** (-lüz), *adj.* *Med. & Veter.* Having the form or nature of a fistula. Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

**fist'y** (fist'y), *Var. of* **vis'y**.

**fit** (fit), *n.* [*AS. fitl.*] *Archaic.* A division of a poem or song; canto.

**fit** (fit), *adj.* **fit'ter** (-er); **fit'test**. [*ME. fit*, of uncertain origin.] 1.

Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified. 2. Proper, right, or becoming. 3. Prepared; ready; as, *fit* for service. 4. In fine physical condition; — said of an athlete, race horse, etc.; hence, in good health.

**Syn.** Fit, suitable, meet, proper, appropriate, fitting, apt, happy, felicitous mean right with respect to the nature, circumstances, use, etc., of the thing considered or qualified. **Fit** stresses adaptability or the possession of qualifications; **suitable**, an answering to requirements or demands; **meet**, a just proportioning; **proper**, a fitness or suitability by nature, custom, or the like; **appropriate**, eminent fitness or suitability; **fitting**, harmony of mood, spirit, or tone; **apt**, fitness by nature or construction; **happy**, singular appropriateness and aptness; **felicitous**, a happiness that is opportune, telling, or graceful.

— *v. t.* **fit** (fit), *fit'ting*. 1. To be suitable to; befit. 2. To be correct in shape, size, adjustment, etc., for; as, the coat *fits* you; also, to make or adjust so as to fit a person or thing; as, to *fit* a coat. 3. To make fit, ready, or qualified. 4. To conform or cause to conform to. 5. To supply with that, as a garment, which fits, outfit. — *v. i.* 1. To be befitting. 2. To be (so) adjusted in shape, size, etc.; as, this cork *fits* tightly.

— *n.* 1. Quality, condition, or manner of fitting or being fitted. 2. Colloq. A making fit or ready. 3. Something, as a garment or part, that fits. 4. Much. Coincidence of parts in contact; tightness of adjustment of adjacent parts.

— **fit'ty**, *adv.* — **fit'ness**, *n.* — **fit'ter**, *n.*

**fit**, *n.* [*AS. fitl.*, *fight*.] 1. A sudden and violent attack of a disorder, esp. epilepsy or apoplexy; a convulsion; a paroxysm. 2. A sudden outburst, as of anger; also, a passing mood, humor, etc. 3. A sudden or transient manifestation; a spell. — *by fits*, *by fits and starts*. By intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly.

— *fit*, *Scot. var. of* **foot**.

**fit'chew** (fit'chö), *n.* Also **fit'ch** (fit'ch), **fit'ch'et** (-ët; -ÿ). [*OF. fit'chaw, fit'ch*] The polecat of Europe, or its fur.

**fit'ful** (fit'ful; -fl), *adj.* [From *fit* + *ful* + *paroxysm*.] Spasmodic; restless; impulsive and unstable. — **fit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fit'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Fitful, spasmodic, convulsive mean lacking steadiness or regularity in movement. **Fitful** implies succession by fits and starts; **spasmodic** adds to *fitful* the implication of alternation of violent activity and of inactivity; **convulsive** suggests an abnormal period when something that is normally still or rhythmical in its movement acquires a jerky, heaving movement.

**fit'ting** (fit'ting), *n.* 1. Act of one that fits. 2. Anything used in fitting up; esp., *pl.*, fixtures, auxiliary parts, etc.; as, the *fittings* of a room, of a machine. Cf. **VURNITING**, 2b. — *adj.* Appropriate. — **Syn.** See **FIT**. — **fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **fit'ting-ness**, *n.*

**five** (fiv), *n.* [*AS. fiv, fife*.] 1. See **NUMBER**, *Table*. 2. Something having as an essential feature five units or members, as a playing card with five pips, a basketball team of five players, etc. — **five**, *adj.*

**Five Civilized Nations or Tribes.** The Cherokee (with the affiliated Delaware), Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole nations of Oklahoma.

**five'-fin'ger**, *n.* 1. A Cinquefoil. 2. The oxlip *Primula elatior*. 3. Bird's-foot trefoil. 4. Virginia creeper. 5. A five-rayed starfish.

**five-fold** (fiv'föld; -t), *adj. & adv.* See **-fold**.

**five hundred.** A variety of euchre, played with the joker and a widow, 500 points constituting a game.

**Five Nations.** See **IXQUROS**.

**five percent.** One who for a fee of five per cent aids businessmen to obtain government contracts or do other business with the government.

**fiver** (fiv'er), *n.* **Slang.** a. A five-dollar bill. b. A five-pound note c. Something that counts or scores five.

**fives** (fivz), *n.* A game similar to handball.

**fix** (fiks), *v. t.* **fix'ed** (fiks't) or **fix't**; **fix'ing**. [*From fix*, *adj.*, fr. *OF. fixe*, or fr. *ML. fixare*, both fr. *L. fixus*, past part. of *figere* to fix.] 1. To make firm, stable, or fast. 2. To hold or direct steadily. 3. To set or place definitely; establish; settle. 4. To place or settle (authorship, blame, etc.) on or upon. 5. To set or place in order; adjust. 6. To render permanent; to give an unvarying form to. 7. Colloq. a. To put to rights; arrange. b. To repair. c. To set into a desired position, condition, or the like, by bribing or injuring, etc. (a person), by tampering with (a race horse), or the like. 8. Chem. To render nonvolatile or solid; to cause to form a nonvolatile or solid compound; as, to *fix* ammonia. 9. Micros. To kill, harden, and preserve, as organisms or fresh tissues, as for microscopic study. 10. Photog. To render permanent by removing the unaffected light-sensitive material from a negative or positive. — *v. i.* 1. To become fixed or stable. — **Syn.** See **FASTEN**.

— *n.* Colloq. 1. A predicament; plight. 2. The position, as of a ship or aircraft, obtained by bearings of objects on shore, by observations of heavenly bodies, or by radar means; also, a determination of the position. — **Syn.** See **PREDICAMENT**.

— **fix'a-bile**, *adj.* — **fix'er**, *n.*

**fix'ate** (fik'st), *v. t. & i.* [*L. fixus*. See **FIX**, *v.*] To render, or become, fixed; specif., *Psychol.*: a. To direct upon an object; as, to *fixate* the eyes. b. To look at. c. To arrest in an immature stage of the development of sexual desire.

**fix'a-tion** (fik-s'ahün), *n.* Act or result of fixating; specif.: a *Psychol.* (1) The formation of a habit or association. (2) An arrest in the development of sexual desire by a strong attachment in childhood. b *Chem.* Process of making fixed, as an oil or a gas.

**fix'a-tive** (fik-s'ativ), *adj.* Having the power or quality of fixing, or making permanent. — *n.* That which fixes, or sets, anything.

**fixed** (fikst), *adj.* 1. Securely placed or fastened. 2. Chem. a. Non-volatile; as, a *fixed acid*. b. Formed into a chemical compound; as, — **fixed-ly** (fik-s'ed-ly; 30), *adv.* — **fix'ed-ness**, *n.*

**fixed charge.** *Finance.* In general, a charge that cannot be escaped or shifted, or altered; specif., such a charge becoming due at stated intervals, as rentals, taxes, etc.

**fixed oil.** *Chem.* A nonvolatile oil; — applied esp. to the liquid fats found in many animals and plants (usually in the seeds); — *distilling* from volatile, or essential, oil.

**fixed star.** *Astron.* A star whose apparent position relative to surrounding stars seems unvarying for long periods of time. Symbol ★ or ☆.

**fix'ing**, *n.* a. Act of making fixed. b *pl.* Colloq. Arrangements; trimmings; accompaniments.

**fix'ity** (fik'si-ti), *n.* Stability; also, that which is fixed; a fixture.

**fixt** (fikst), *Chiefly Poetic.* Past tense of **FIX**.

**fix'ture** (fik'shür), *n.* [From *fixare*, after *mixture*.] 1. Act of fixing, or state of being fixed. 2. A person or esp. a thing firmly fastened in place. 3. Something firmly attached, as a part or an appendage; as, gas *fixtures*; specif., *Law*, anything of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands so as to legally constitute a part thereof; — often called an *immovable fixture*.

**fix'ure** (fik'shür), *n.* [*L.L. fixura* a fastening, fr. *figere* to fix.] *Archaic.* Fixed position, firmness.

**fizz'ig** (fiz'ig), *n.* 1. A quidding, fliriting girl or woman. 2. A firework which fizzes or hisses when it explodes, also, a whirligig; a kind of noisy toy.

**fizz**, **fiz** (fiz), *v. i.*; **fizzed** (fizd); **fizz'ing**. [Partly imitative.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a burning fuse. — *n.* 1. A hissing sound. 2. An effervescent drink. — **fizz'er** (fiz'er), *n.*

**fizz'le** (fiz'li), *v. i.*; **fizz'led** (-lid); **fizz'ling** (-ling). 1. To fizz. 2. Colloq. To fall after a good start. — *n.* A fizzling; esp., Colloq., a failure or an abortive effort.

**fjeld** (fyeld), *n.* [*Nor., fr. ON. fjall*.] *Geog.* A barren plateau of the Scandinavian upland.

**fjord** (fyörd), *Var. of* **FJORD**.

**flab'ber-gash** (flab'ber-gash), *v. t.* [See **FLABBY**; **AGHAST**.] Colloq. To astonish, esp. by extraordinary statements. — **Syn.** See **SURPRISE**.

**flab'by** (flab'by), *adj.* — **flab'ber** (-ber); **flab'ber**. [*See FLAP*.] Lacking firmness, soft and slack, as muscles; flaccid; also, having soft slack flesh or muscles; as, a *flabby* person, figuratively, feeble; weak. — **Syn.** See **LIMP**. — **flab'by-ly**, *adv.* — **flab'bi-ness**, *n.*

**fla-bel'late** (flä-bel'ät), *adj.* Fan-shaped.

**fla-bel'li-** (flä-bel'li-), [*L. flabellum* fan] 1. Bot. A combining form meaning *fanlike*, *fan-shaped*, as in *fla-bel'li-to'li-ate*, *fla-bel'li-form* (see **FOLIATE**, -*form*).

**fla-bel'lum** (flä-bel'lüm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-ä). [*L.*] a fan, dim. of *flabrum* a breeze, fr. *flare* to blow.] 1. A fan or fan-shaped organ or part. 2. Ecol. A fan carried before the pope on state occasions.

**flac'cid** (fläk'sid), *adj.* [*F. flaccide*, fr. *L. floccidus*, fr. *flaccus* flabby.] Yielding to pressure readily or without resistance; flabby. — **Syn.** See **LIMP**. — **flac'cid-ly** (fläk-sid'li-ty), *adv.* — **flac'cid-ly**, *adv.*

**fla'con'** (flä'kön'), *n.* [*F.* See **FLAGON**.] Flask.

**flag** (fläg), *n.* [*ME. flage*.] 1. Any of various monocotyledonous plants having long, ensiform leaves; esp.: a The common yellow-flowered iris of Europe (*Iris pseudacorus*). b Either of two blue-flowered irises (*I. versicolor*, called *blue flag*, and *I. prismatica* of the United States). c The cattail *Typha latifolia*. See **CATTAIL**, *Illustr.* 2. The leaf or blade of such a plant.

**flag**, *n.* [*ON. flaga*.] Any hard stone that splits into pieces suitable for paving, also, a piece of such stone, a flagstone. — *v. t.*; **flag'ged** (flägd); **flag'ging**. To lay with flags. — **flag'ger**, *n.*

**flag**, *n.* 1. A light cloth bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; a standard; banner; ensign. 2. a *pl.* The long feathers on the lower part of the legs of certain hawks, owls, etc. b *pl.* The secondaries of a bird's wing. c The tail of certain dogs, as setters and hounds; also, the tail of a deer. — *v. t.* 1. To put a flag or flags on. 2. To signal to with or as with a flag; also, to bring to a stop by signaling. 3. To convey, as a message, by means of flag signals. 4. To decoy (game) by waving a flag, handkerchief, or the like.

**flag**, *v. i.* 1. To hang limply; droop. 2. To lose vigor; show signs of exhaustion; languish; as, when energy *flags*. — *v. t.* To let droop; to cause to flag.

**Flag Day.** a U. S. June 14th, anniversary of the day in 1777 on which Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag. b [not caps.] Brit. A day on which contributions are solicited for some fund, small flags being given to the contributors. Cf. **TAG DAY**.

**flag'el-lant** (fläg-el-länt; flä-jel'länt), *n.* [*L. flagellans*, pres. part. See **FLAGELLATE**.] One who whips or scourges himself, esp. for a religious motive. — **flag'el-lant**, *adj.*

**flag'el-late** (fläg-el-lät), *v. t.* [*L. flagellatus*, past part. of *flagellare* to scourge, fr. *flagellum* whip.] To scourge; flog. — *adj.* Also **flag'el-lant** (-länt; -ät; -id). Having or bearing flagella; shaped like a flagellum. — **flag'el-la'tion** (fläg'el-lä'shün), *n.* — **flag'el-la'tor** (-lä'tör), *n.*

**fla-gel'li-form** (flä-jel'li-form), *adj.* [*flagellum* + *-form*.] Shaped like a flagellum.

**fla-gel'lum** (fläg'el'lüm), *n.*; *pl.* -LUMS (-lümz), -LA (-ä). [*L.*, whip.] *Biol.* A whiplike process or appendage, as of a cili, serving as the swimming organ of many zoospores and bacteria.

**flag'eo-let'** (fläg'eo-lät'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. fr. *OF. flaguel, flajol*, fr. *L. flabellum* fan.] A small woodwind instrument of the flute class.

**flag'ging** (fläg'ing), *n.* A pavement of flagstones.

**flag'ging**, *adj.* Waning in force; drooping. — **flag'ging-ly**, *adv.*

**flag'i-tious** (fläg'i-shüs), *adj.* [*OF. flagitiouse*, fr. *L. flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* shame.] Shamefully criminal; grossly wicked; scandalous; also, guilty of enmities; villainous. — **Syn.** See **VICIOUS**. — **flag'i-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **flag'i-tious-ness**, *n.*

**flag'man** (fläg'män), *n.* One who bears, or signals with, a flag.

**flag officer.** A naval officer in military command of combatant forces who is entitled to display a flag indicating his command rank, in the U. S. Navy having a rank of commodore (one-starred flag) or above, in the British Navy having a rank of rear admiral or above.

**flag of truce.** A white flag carried, or displayed to an enemy, as an invitation to conference or parley.

**flag'on** (fläg'ün), *n.* [*OF. flacon*, fr. *VL. fiasco*, fr. *fiasco*. See **FLASK**.] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout, and usually a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle; also, its contents (as a measure, two quarts).



**flagpole** (flā'pōl'), *n.* A pole on which to raise a flag.

**flag-grass** (flā'grās-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -grasses (-grās). Also **flag-grass** (-grās). Condition or quality of being flagrant.

**flagrant** (-grāt), *adj.* [*L. flagrans, -antis*, pres. part. of *flagrare* to burn.] 1. Now Rare. Burning. 2. Flaming into notice; conspicuously bad; glaring. — **flagrant-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Flagrant*, glaring, gross, rank mean conspicuously bad, unpleasant, disagreeable, or the like. *Flagrant* applies to that which cannot escape notice or be condoned (as, a *flagrant* abuse); *glaring* implies even more obtrusiveness than *flagrant* (as, a *glaring* fault in a design); *gross*, an exceeding the bounds so as to be wholly inexcusable (as, *gross* carelessness); *rank* applies chiefly to terms of reproach and means that the thing (sometimes person) described is utterly that which it is said to be (as, that is *rank* nonsense).

**flag-grant** de lo-lo (flā'grānt-ē dē-lo-lo). [*L.*] Literally, while the crime is blazing; in the very act.

**flagship** (flā'shīp'), *n.* *Naval.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

**flagstaff** (-stāf'; 9), *n.*; *pl.* -staffs (-stāf's) or -staves (-stāvz'). A staff on

**flagstone** (-stōn'), *n.* Rock that splits into flags; flag.

**flag stop or station.** *a* A railroad station at which trains stop only if signaled, as by a flag. *b* A point along an air transportation line where a stop is made on the usual scheduled flight only by prearrangement.

**flail** (flā), *n.* [*OF. flavel, fr. L. flagellum* scourge, flail.] An instrument for threshing grain by hand, consisting of a wooden handle at the end of which a stouter and shorter stick, called a *swipe* or *swingle*, is so hung as to swing freely. — *v. t. & i.* To beat

with or as if with a flail. *Flail.*

**flair** (flā), *n.* [*OF. flair* odor, *fr. L. fragrare*. See *FRAGRANT*] *a* An instinctive power of discriminating or discerning. *b* Taste combined with aptitude; as, reporters with a *flair* for news, also, bent, aptitude. — *Syn.* See *LEANING*.

**flak** (flāk; 6 flāk), *n.* [*From G. fliegerabwehrkanone*] *Mil.* Anti-aircraft artillery, or the bursting shells fired by such artillery. Hence, *flak ship, flak train.*

**flake** (flīk), *n.* [*ON. flaki, flaki.*] A rack, as for drying fish.

**flake, n.** A flat layer, or flake, of a coiled cake.

**flake, n.** [*ME., of Scand. origin.*] A loose silny mass or a thin scale-like layer of anything; as, a *flake* of snow; *fish flakes*; also, a chip-like piece; as, cereal *flakes*. — *v. t. & i.* To form or separate into flakes, to cover with flakes; to make or become flaky. — **flake'er** (flāk'ēr), *n.*

**flaky** (flāk'y), *adj.*; *-i-ty* (-ē-ty). *Consisting of, lying, or cleaving off, in flakes or layers. — flake'ly, adv. — flake'ly-ness, n.*

**flam** (flām), *n.* 1. A falsehood; trick or deception. 2. Humbug, flimsiness. — *v. t. & i.* FLAMMED (flāmd); FLAMMING. To deceive, as by lying; to cheat.

**flam, n.** [*Prob. imitative*] A drumbeat executed after the manner of a grace note, by allowing the sticks to strike the head so as just to be heard apart.

**flambeau** (flām'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -beaux (-bōz) or -beaus (-bōz). [*F., fr. OF. flambe* flame, *fr. L. flammula* a little flame, dim. of *flamma* flame.] A flaming torch.

**flamboyant** (flām-boi'ant), *adj.* [*F.*] 1. *Arch.* Characterized by waving or flame-like curves, as the tracery of windows, etc., in French Gothic style about 1450-1530; hence, designating this style of gothic architecture. Cf. *TRACERY, Illust.* 2. Florid; ornate; also, resplendent. 3. Marked by ostentation and daring display; showy. — **flamboyance** (-āns), **flamboyance'y** (-āns'y), *n.* — **flamboyant-ly**, *adv.*

**flame** (flām), *n.* [*OF. flame, fr. L. flamma.*] 1. A body of burning gas or vapor. 2. A state of blazing combustion. *b* Any flame-like condition or appearance. *c* Brilliance. 3. Burning zeal or passion, ardor. 4. A sweetheart. 5. In full **flame** **scarlet**. A color, reddish red yellow in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *Syn.* See *BLAZE*. — *v. i.* 1. To burn with a flame; to burst into flame; blaze. 2. To break out in violence of passion. 3. To have a flame-like appearance, glow. — *v. t.* 1. *Poetic.* To kindle; inflame; excite. 2. To treat with flame; to pass (something) over or through a flame. — **flame'er** (flām'ēr), *n.*

**flamens** (flām'ēnz), *n.*; *pl.* FLAMENS (-mēnz), FLAMINES (flām'ī-nēnz). [*L.*] *Rom. Relig.* A priest.

**flameproof** (flām'prōf'; 2), *adj.* See *FIREPROOF*.

**flame thrower.** A device that expels from a nozzle a burning stream of fuel oil under pressure, used in war to penetrate portholes of tanks or pillboxes and in agriculture to kill weeds or insects; also, a person who operates such a device.

**flaming** (flām'īng), *adj.* 1. Blazing; afire; also, flame-like. 2. Ardent; passionate. — **flaming-ly**, *adv.*

**flamingo** (flām'īngō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos or -goes (-gōz). [*Fr. flamingo, Sp. flamenco.*] Any of a family (Phoenicopteridae) of aquatic birds with very long legs and neck and a broad bill bent abruptly downward.

See *ILLUSTR.* Most species have rosy-white plumage with scarlet wing coverts, but one American species (now rare) is bright red.

**flam-ma-ble** (flām'ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being easily ignited; inflammable; — preferred by many technical writers and publications to the older equivalent *inflammable* because of possible misinterpretation of the prefix *in-* as a negative. — **flam-ma-ble'ty** (-bl'ī-tī), *n.*

**flam-rie** (flām'rē), *n.* [*F.*] Aimlessness; idleness.

**flam-rol** (flām'rōl), *n.* [*F., fr. flāner* to stroll.] One who strolls aimlessly; hence, an intellectual trier.

**flange** (flāng), *n.* [*OF. flāngir* to bend, turn.] 1. A rib or rim, for strength, for guiding, or for attachment to another object; as, the *flange* of an iron beam, of a car wheel. 2. A tool for forming flanges. — *v. i.* FLANGED (flāngd); FLANGING (flāng'īng). To make a flange on; to furnish with a flange. — **flang'er** (flāng'ēr), *n.*

**flank** (flāng), *n.* [*OF. flānc.*] 1. The side of an animal between the ribs and the hip; also, a cut of beef or lamb from this part. See *SPER, LAMB, Illust.* 2. Loosely, the thigh. 3. The side of any thing. 4. *Mil. & Nav.* The right or left of an army, fleet, or any command. 5. That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. See *BASTION, Illust.* 6. Either side of a fortification. — *v. t.* 1. *Mil.* To command or guard the flank of. 2. To attack the flank of. 3. To pass around, or turn, the flank of. 4. To be situated at the flank or side of; border. — **flank'er** (flāng'ēr), *n.*

**flannel** (flān'l), *n.* [*W. gulanen* flannel, *fr. gulan* wool.] 1. A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture. 2. Also **flannel-ette**, **flan-**

**nel-ette** (flān'l-ē-ē). A coarse soft cotton fabric napped on one or both sides; as, *Canton*, or *cotton flannel* (used for underwear, infants' wear, etc.) and *oasis flannel* (sometimes mixed with wool). See *SWAN'S-DOWN*, 2 b; *SWANSKIN*, 2. 3. *pl.* Flannel clothing. — *v. t.*; *FLANNELED* (-lēd); *-l'd* or *-NELLED*; *-NELING* or *-NELING*. To clothe in, or rub with, flannel. — **flannel'y** (flān'l-ē-ē); *-l'y*, *adj.*

**flap** (flāp), *n.* [*ME. flappe, fr. flappen.*] 1. Anything broad and lumber or flat and thin that hangs loose, as a hinged leaf of a table, the lapel of a coat, brim of a hat, etc. 2. The motion of anything broad and loose, or of a stroke or sound made with it. 3. *Aeronautics.* A movable auxiliary airfoil attached to the trailing edge of a wing, permitting a steeper angle in landing, etc. 4. *Surg.* A piece of flesh partly severed from the adjoining tissues. — *v. t. & i.* FLAPPED (flāpt); FLAPPING. 1. To strike or rouse with a flap. 2. To turn, fold, or throw suddenly or violently. 3. To move with a beating motion; as, to flap wings.

**flap-doodle** (flāp'dōd'l), *n.* *Colloq.* Talk for fools; nonsense.

**flap/drag** (on -drāg'm), *n.* A game in which raisins or other tidbits are snatched from burning brandy and eaten.

**flap/jack** (-jāk'), *n.* A griddlecake.

**flap/er** (flāp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps. 2. *a Colloq.* A young girl about 15 to 18 years of age, not yet introduced into society. *b* *Slang.* A girl or young woman whose conduct and dress are characterized by somewhat daring freedom and boldness. — **flap/er-dom** (-dūm), *n.* — **flap/er-ish**, *adj.* — **flap/er-lam** (-lā'm), *n.*

**flare** (flār), *v. i.* 1. To burn or flame up with a sudden unsteady light. 2. To become suddenly excited or angry; — usually with *up*. 3. To open or spread outward as the bows of a ship. — *v. t.* To cause to flare; to display flamboyantly; also, to signal by fires or flares. — *n.* 1. An unsteady flaring light. 2. A blaze of fire or light used to signal, illuminate, or attract attention, also, the device or composition that produces the blaze. 3. A sudden outburst, as of sound or anger. 4. A spreading outward, or a part that spreads. 5. *Optics & Photog.* Light resulting from interreflection between lens surfaces. — *Syn.* See *BLAZE*.

**flare/back** (-bāk'), *n.* 1. A burst, as of flame, back or out in a direction other than normal. 2. An outburst of angry rebuke.

**flare-up**, *n.* A flaring up, as of flame, anger, etc.

**flaring** (flār'īng), *adj.* 1. That flares; dazzling; hence, saucy. 2. Opening or spreading outward.

**flash** (flāsh), *v. i.* [*ME. flaschen*, prob. of imitative origin.] 1. *Archetype.* To dash or splash, as waves. 2. To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to flare for a moment. 3. To come or pass like a flash. 4. To act, speak, perform, etc., with the suddenness, unexpectedness, or conspicuousness of a flash. 5. To emit flashes; as, his eyes *flashed*. — *v. t.* 1. *Archetype.* To dash or splash (water). 2. To send out in, as in, or by, flashes; as, to *flash* the news abroad. 3. *Colloq.* To display, esp. in a showy manner. 4. *Building.* To protect against rain, as the valley, hip, or edge of a roof, by sheet metal or a substitute, laid under or over the roofing. 5. *Glass Mfg.* *a* To coat (glass) with a film of different-colored glass. *b* To apply (this colored glass) to glass or glassware; — often with *on*.

*Syn.* *Flash*, gleam, glance, glint, sparkle, glitter, glisten, scintillate, coruscate, glimmer, shimmer mean to shoot forth light. *Flash* implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; *gleam*, a light that shines through a window, etc. or against a dark background; *glance*, a darting or obliquely reflected light; *glint*, quickly glancing or gleaming light; *sparkle* suggests quick, brief, innumerable small flashes; *glitter* connotes even greater brilliancy or showiness; *glisten* implies somewhat subdued sparkling or gleaming and a lustrous quality; *scintillate*, the emission of sparks in a constant stream; *coruscate*, the emission of a brilliant flash or flashes; *glimmer* implies a faint or wavering sparkling or flashing, *shimmer* a soft lustrous sparkling or flashing.

— *n.* 1. A sudden evanescent burst of light. 2. A sudden and brilliant manifestation, as of wit or genius. 3. The duration of a flash; an instant. 4. *Flashiness*. 5. *Thieves' language.* 6. A stream or rush of water, as at a shoal or weir, for letting a boat descend. 7. A device used to procure a flash of water, as a sluiceway. 8. A preparation for coloring liquors. 9. Something flashed, flashed on, etc. 10. A movement of a light, a flash, etc., in signaling. 11. *Colloq.* Short for *FLASHLIGHT*. 12. *Photog.* = *FLASHLIGHT*.

— *adj.* 1. Flashy; also, sporty; fast. 2. (Of or pertaining to thieves, tramps, and the like; as, *flashy* language.

— **flash'er**, *n.* — **flash'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**flash-**. A combining form meaning *for, or in, a very short time*, as in *flash-heated*, *flash-pasteurize*.

**flash back.** A short interruption in the sequence of the plot, as of a motion picture, to introduce events prior to those last presented.

**flash/board** (flāsh'bōrd'; 70), *n.* A board placed on, or at the side of, a dam to increase the water's depth.

**flash'ing** (flāsh'īng), *n.* 1. Act of one that flashes; specif., *Engineering*, the creation of an artificial flood by the sudden letting in of a body of water. 2. Metal used in waterproofing roof valleys, hips, etc.

**flashing point.** = *FLASH POINT*.

**flash lamp.** *Photog.* A lamp for taking flashlights.

**flash/light** (flāsh'līt'), *n.* 1. A flash of light, or a light that flashes; esp., a revolving light in lighthouses. 2. A portable electric light. 3. *Photog.* A sudden bright artificial light used in taking pictures, as at night; also, a picture taken by such a light. — **flash/light**, *adj.*

**flash point.** The temperature at which an inflammable material will flash in air.

**flash'y** (flāsh'y), *adj.*; **FLASH'Y-ER** (Y-ēr); **FLASH'Y-EST**. 1. Flashing; dazzling for a moment. 2. Showy; gay; sporty. — *Syn.* See *GAUDY*. — **flash'y-ly**, *adv.* — **flash'y-ness**, *n.*

**flask** (flāsk; 9), *n.* [*F. flasque* powder flask, *fr. It. fiasco* a large flat bottle, *fr. VL. fiasco* wine bottle.] 1. A bottle-shaped vessel of metal, glass, etc., esp. one with a broad flat body, used to carry gunpowder, liquor, etc. 2. The frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.

**flask/et** (flāsk'ēt; -kēt), *n.* [*OF. flasquet*, dim.] 1. *Eng.* A long shallow basket. 2. A small flask.

**flat** (flāt), *adj.*; **FLAT'TER** (-tēr); **FLAT'TEST**. [*ON. flattr*] 1. Having an even horizontal surface, or nearly so. 2. Lying spread out; prostrate; hence, laid low; ruined. 3. Having a surface, whether horizontal or not, that is smooth and even, or relatively so. 4. Spread out, unrolled, arranged, etc. (upon or against a flat surface). 5. Having broad and smooth lateral surfaces and little thickness. 6. Unmistakable; positive; downright; as, a *flat* refusal. 7. Unvarying; as, a

**HA-VO-pur-pu-rin** (há-vo-pur-pu-rín; háv'-o-), n. [*L. purbus* yellow + *E. purpurin.*] A golden-yellow compound,  $C_{14}H_8O_8$ , found in commercial alizarin.

See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.



**flesh** (flesh), *v. t.* Also **flesh** (flesh). [Dan.] To strip the blubber or skin from, as from a whale. — **flesh** (flesh), *n.* **flesh** (flesh), *n.* [AS. *flesc*.] 1. The soft parts of the body of an animal, esp. a vertebrate animal; more narrowly, only the parts composed chiefly of muscle. 2. Animal food; meat; — often distinct from *fish* and, sometimes, *fruit*. 3. The human body, as distinguished from the soul. 4. A mankind. 5. Living beings generally; animal life. 6. Human nature. 7. In a good sense, tenderness of feeling. 8. In a bad sense, carnality; sensuality. 9. Kindred. 7. The pulp of fruit; also, the edible part of a root, fruit, etc. 8. The external appearance of the body, esp. as to color. 9. The average color of a white person's skin, red-yellow in hue, of very low saturation and high brilliance. See **color**. 10. Christian Science. An error of physical belief, a supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter; an illusion; a belief that matter has sensation. *Mary Baker Eddy*.

— *v. t.* 1. To feed (as dogs) with flesh, as an incitement to exertion. 2. To initiate by giving a foretaste or first experience or by first use, as, to **flesh** raw troops in forays; to **flesh** a sword; hence, to incite to a desire for bloodshed, to rage, etc., by such fleshing. 3. To glut; also, to harden; accustom. 4. To cover with or as with flesh; hence, to fatten. 5. To remove flesh, membrane, etc., from (hides). — *v. i.* To become fleshy — **fleshy** (flesh), *n.*

**flesh fly**. Any dipterous insect of a superfamily (Muscoidea), the larvae or maggots of which feed on flesh; esp., any of a genus (*Sarcophaga*) which deposit living larvae on fresh meat.

**flesh/ings** (flesh/ings), *n. pl.* 1. Flesh-colored tights. 2. Scrapings from fleshed hides, used in making glue.

**flesh/ly** (flesh/ly), *adj.* 1. Corporeal; bodily. 2. Sensual; lascivious. 3. Worldly; mundane. 4. Fleishy; plump. 5. Sensuous; — applied to some 19th century poets or their school (the **fleshy school**). — **Syn.** See **CARNAL** — **fleshy/ness**, *n.*

**flesh/pot** (flesh/pot), *n.* A pot in which flesh is cooked; hence, *pl.*, plenty; luxury.

**fleshy** (flesh), *adj.* 1. **FLESHY** (flesh), **FLESHY** (flesh). 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling flesh, fleshy. 2. Marked by abundant flesh; plump; corpulent. 3. **Bot.** Succulent or pulpy, as certain fruits. — **fleshy/ness**, *n.*

**fletch** (fletch), *v. t.* To feather, as an arrow; fledge.

**fletcher** (fletcher), *n.* [OF. *fletcher*, fr. *fleche* a fledge.] One who fletches or makes arrows.

**Fletcher/ism** (fletcher/ism), *n.* [After Horace Fletcher (1849–1919), Am. author.] The practice of eating only when hungry, and of thoroughly masticating one's food. — **Fletcher/ism** (fletcher/ism), *v. i.*

**fleur-de-lis** (fleur-de-lis), *n.* *pl.* **FLEURS-DE-LIS** (fleur-de-lis) [F. *fleur*, the lily; *de*, the; *lis*, the lily. 2. *lily*. A conventionalized flower (see *lily*), perhaps suggested by the iris.



**flew** (flew), *v. t.* **FLY**. The *champs*, or indulgent lateral parts of the upper lip, of dogs, esp. hounds. See **DOG**, *Illustr.*

**flex** (flex), *v. t. & i.* [L. *flexus*, past part. of *flexere* to bend.] To bend; as, to *flex* the arm.

**flex**, *n.* 1. Act or instance of bending or bowing. 2. Chiefly **Brit.** An electric cord.

**flex/ible** (flex/ible), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *flexibilis*. See **FLEX**.] 1. Capable of being flexed; pliable; not rigid. 2. Ready to yield to influence, tractable. 3. Capable of being adapted, modified, or molded; plastic; pliant, as, Latin is not a *flexible* language. 4. Responsive to, or readily adjustable to, changing conditions, as, to hold flexible opinions. 5. Not rigid. See **ADAPT**. — **Syn.** See **ELASTIC**. — **flex/ibility** (flex/ibility), *n.* — **flex/ibly**, *adv.*

**flex/ile** (flex/ile), *adj.* Flexible; mobile; plastic.

**flex/ion**, **flex/ion-al**. VARS. OF FLECTION, FLECTIONAL.

**flex/or** (flex/or), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A muscle which serves to bend a limb or part. Cf. **EXTENSOR**.

**flex/u-ous** (flex/u-ous), *adj.* Also **flex/u-ose** (flew). [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending.] 1. Having turns or windings; sinuous; undulating. 2. Not rigid in action, adaptable — **flex/u-ous/ly** (flex/u-ous/ly), *adv.* — **flex/u-ous/ness**, *n.*

**flex/ure** (flex/ure), *n.* [L. *flexura*.] 1. A flexing, or state of being flexed. 2. A turn, bend; fold.

**fley** (fley), *v. t.* **DIAL.** To frighten. — *n.* **DIAL.** Fright.

**fley/ber-tig-ber** (fley/ber-tig-ber), *n.* A gossip or chatterer; one who is glibly or frivolous, esp. a woman.

**flicht'er** (flicht'er), *v. i.* **Scot.** To flutter.

**click** (click), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A light stroke, as with a whip; also, a quick jerk. 2. A daub, a streak. — *v. t.* To whip, toss, etc., with a click. — *v. i.* To flutter, flit. — **click'er** (click'er), *n.*

**click'er** (click'er), *n.* [AS. *flicorian*.] 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying. 2. To waver unsteadily; to burn fitfully, as a dying fire. — *v. t.* To cause to flicker. — *n.* 1. A flickering; a brief interval of brightness. 2. A rapidly scintillating light. 3. A momentary quickening or stirring as of an emotion. 4. *Slang*. A motion picture, — esp. in *pl.* — **click'er-y**, *adj.* — **click'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**click'er**, *n.* [Perh. imitative.] A woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), of eastern North America, with a black crescent on the breast, a red nape, white rump, and yellow shafts to the tail and wing feathers.

**click'er-tail** (click'er-tail), *n.* **Central U.S.** A spermophile (*Citellus richardsoni*).

**fled** (fled), *v. t.* See **FLY**, *v. i.*, 7.

**fly'er** (fly'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which flies, specif.: a) An aircraft. b) An airman. 2. An uncommonly speedy coach, train, etc. 3. *Slang*. A reckless venture, as in the stock market. 4. Any thing scattered or distributed in large numbers, as an advertising leaflet. 5. *Arch.* Any of a flight of steps ascending without a turn.

**flight** (flit), *n.* [AS. *fligt*, *fligt*, a flying; akin to E. *fly*.] 1. Act or mode of flying. 2. Power of flying, or distance covered at a flight. 3. A number of beings or things passing through the air together; as, a *flight* of arrows or birds. 4. A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds; a soaring. 5. The stairs from one landing to the next. 6. *Angling*. Any arrangement for causing the bait to spin rapidly. 7. *Archery*. A full, *flight* arrow. A light low-feathered arrow for long-distance shooting. 8. A contest with such arrows. 9. *Aviation*. A military formation of two or more elements flying together as a unit. — *v. i.* To take flight; to move in flight; migrate.

**flight**, *n.* [ME. *flit*, *flucht*; akin to E. *fly*.] Act of fleeing; a running from danger.

**flight'er** (flit'er), *n.* Var. of **FLICKER**.

**flight/less** (flit/less), *adj.* Incapable of flight; — said of certain birds, as the ostrich, cassowary, and emu.

**flight strip**. See **STRIP**, *n.*, 4.

**flight'y** (flit'y), *adj.* 1. **FLYING** (flit'y). 2. **FLYING** (flit'y). 1. Rare. Fleeing; transient. 2. Including in flights of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; volatile. 3. Mildly insane. — **flight'y-ly**, *adv.* — **flight'y-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See **LIGHTNESS**.

**flim/flam** (flim/flam), *n.* 1. A trifle or conceit; also, a swindler's trick. 2. Nonsense; humbug. — *adj.* Tricky; nonsensical. — *v. t.* **FLIM/FLAMMED** (flim/flam), **FLIM/FLAMMING**. *Colloq.* To trick; swindle. — **flim/flam/mor**, *n.*

**flim/sy** (flim/sy), *adj.* **FLIM/SYER** (zif'er); **FLIM/SY-EST**. Without strength or solidity, unsubstantial. — **Syn.** See **LIMP**. — *n.*; *pl.* **SUES** (sly). 1. Something flimsy, frail, or unsubstantial; specul.; *pl.*, *Colloq.*, women's delicate undergarments. 2. *Novelty*, thin or transfer paper or manuscript on such paper. — **flim/sy-ly**, *adv.* — **flim/sy-ness**, *n.*

**flinch** (flinch), *v. i.* [OF. *fleinch*, fr. Teut. origin.] To draw back, as from pain or danger, wince. — **Syn.** See **RECOIL**. — *v. t.* To draw back from; hence, *flinch the reason*, to refrain from drinking. — *n.* 1. A flinching. 2. *Cards*. A round game in which cards are built up on the table in a certain numerical order. — **flinch'er**, *n.* — **flinch/ing-ly**, *adv.*

**flin/dor** (flin/dor), *n.* [ME. *fleuder*.] Piece, splinter, or fragment; usually *pl.*; as, broken to *flinders*.

**fling** (fling), *v. t.* **FLING** (fling), **FLINGING** [ME. *flingen*, *flegen*, to rush, hurl, of Scand. origin.] 1. To cast from or as from the hand; throw, hurl. 2. To put or send violently or suddenly, as, to *fling* one into prison. 3. To throw aside; to cast off; as, to *fling* conventions to the winds. 4. To project or extend suddenly or impetuously; toss, as, to *fling* back the head. 5. To send forth, emit. 6. To throw off or down, to prostrate; overthrow. — **Syn.** See **THROW**. — *v. i.* 1. To rush, spring, plunge, etc., with violence or haste. 2. To use abusive language, to curse. — *n.* 1. Act or instance of flinging. 2. *Colloq.* A try or attempt; a shot. 3. Scandalous remark, a gibe. 4. A lively jestacular dance; as, the Highland *fling*. 5. Unconstrained action, dash, hence, a time of indulgence. — **fling'er** (fling'er), *n.*

**flint** (flint), *n.* [AS.] 1. *Mineral*. A massive, very hard kind of quartz which strikes fire with steel. 2. A piece of flint for striking fire. 3. Anything hard and unyielding, like flint; as, a heart of *flint*. — *v. t.* To supply with flint.

**flint corn**. A type of Indian corn (*Zea mays indurata*) with hard, horny-coated kernels, which do not shrivel.

**flint glass**. A heavy brilliant glass containing lead and having a high dispersion relative to refractive index, crystalline, colorless.

**flint/lock** (flint/lock), *n.* An old-fashioned gun or pistol lock having a flint in the cock, or hammer, for striking a spark to ignite the charge; also, such a firearm.

**flint'y** (flint'y), *adj.* **FLINTY** (flint'y), **FLINTY** (flint'y). Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling flint. — **flint'y-ly**, *adv.* — **flint'y-ness**, *n.*

**flip** (flip), *v. t.*; **FLIPP** (flip), **FLIPPING**. To toss; flipp; flick. — *v. i.* 1. To snap, as with a finger. 2. To move with a jerk or flit; flap. — *n.* 1. Act of flipping. 2. *Colloq.* A somersault, as in fancy diving.

**flip**, *n.* A spiced, sweetened drink of ale, beer, or the like, to which beaten egg is sometimes added.

**flip** (flip), *adj.* **Colloq.** Flippant; pert. — *n.* A flip person.

**flip/pan-cy** (flip/pan-cy), *n.* State or quality of being flippant. — **Syn.** See **LIGHTNESS**. — **Ant.** Seriousness.

**flip/pant** (flint), *adj.* [Cf. *dia* E. *flippant*, phant.] 1. Now *flare*. Nimble, esp. in tongue; voluble. 2. Treating with levity that which is serious or worthy of respect; pert. — **flip/pant-ly**, *adv.* — **flip/pant-ness**, *n.*

**flip/per** (flip/per), *n.* 1. A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as of seals, whales, etc. 2. *Slang*. The hand.

**flirt** (flirt), *v. t.* 1. To throw with a wink; fling suddenly; flipp. 2. To toss about jerkily; to open out or close briskly, as, to *flirt* a fan. — *v. i.* 1. To move jerkily; dart, hence, to trifle. 2. To play at courtship; coquet; to dandle amorously. 3. Hence, to dally, play, or toy; as, to *flirt* with an idea. — **Syn.** See **TRIFLE**. — *n.* 1. Act or instance of flirting. 2. One who flirts. — **flirt/a-tion** (flirt-a-shun), *n.* — **flirt'er**, *n.*

**flirt/a-tious** (flirt-a-shun), *adj.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish.

**flit** (flit), *v. i.*; **FLIT** (flit), **FLITTING**. [ON *fly* to carry away.] 1. To pass or move suddenly or quickly, dart, fleet. 2. *Now Dial.* To depart. 3. To flutter, rove on the wing. 4. *Obs.* To be shifting, evanescent, or the like. — *v. t.* *Archaic*. To transfer; remove. — *n.* Act or motion of flitting. — **flit'ter**, *n.*

**fitch** (fitch), *n.* [AS. *flece*.] 1. The side of a hog salted and cured; a side of bacon. 2. One of the parts secured together to make a large girder or built beam. — *v. t.* To cut into, or off in, fitches or strips.

**flite**, **flyte** (flit), *v. i.* [AS. *flitan* to strive, contend, quarrel.] *Dial.* To quarrel; scold. — *n.* Strife; dispute.

**flit'ter** (flit'ter), *v. i. & t.* [Fr. of *flit*.] *Archaic & Dial.* To flutter.

**flit'ter-mouse** (flit'ter-mouse), *n.*; *pl.* **MITES** (mits). [flit'ter, *v. i.* + *mouse*.] A bat.

**fliv'ver** (fliv'er), *n.* *Slang*. A small inexpensive automobile; hence, anything small and cheap.

**float** (float), *n.* [AS. *flota* ship.] 1. *Now Rare*. Act or state of floating. 2. Anything that floats on a fluid, specif.: a) A life preserver. b) A hollow metallic ball at the end of a lever, in a cistern, tank, or boiler, for regulating the level of the water; also, a similar device in a carburetor. c) The cork or quill used to support the bait line and indicate the bite of a fish. 3. A watertight structure attached to an aircraft to give it buoyancy on water. 4. A trowel or other tool for smoothing. 5. The footlights on a stage; — often in *pl.* 6. A flat-topped vehicle for mounting a display in procession. — *v. t.* [AS. *flotan* to float, swim.] 1. To rest on the surface of a fluid. 2. To move quietly or gently on or as on water; drift along; also, to be suspended or to move within a fluid; as, to *float* in the air. 3. To become detached, loose, or the like; hence, to be unstable, as in one's political situations. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to float. 2. To float. 3. To market, as an issue of bonds. 4. To grind and pass through running water, as pigments, as a refining or levigating process. — **float'a-ble**, *adj.*

**float/age**, **float/a-tion**. VARS. OF **FLOTAGE**, **FLOTATION**.

**float'er** (flit'er), *n.* 1. One that floats. 2. *Colloq.* A person, as a

workman, who shifts often from one place of employment to another.

**3.** A voter who votes illegally in various places.

**float-feed** (flōt'fēd'), *adj.* *Maoh.* Having a feed regulated by a float; as, a float-feed carburetor.

**floating** (flōt'ing), *adj.* 1. That floats. 2. Not fixed or permanent in residence, occupation, form, use, etc.; as, the floating population. 3. *Maoh.* Connected or constructed so as to operate smoothly, as if floating; as, a floating axle. 4. *Med.* Out of the normal position; abnormally movable; esp., subject to downward displacement; as, a floating kidney. — **floating-ly**, *adv.*

**floating debt** (flōt'ing dēbt), *n.* A debt which is of a temporary and shifting nature; that is, one not funded.

**floating dock** (flōt'ing dōk), *n.* A dock which floats on the water and can be partly submerged to permit a ship to enter it and afterwards floated to raise the ship high and dry as in a dry dock; — called also **floating dry dock**. Cf. **DRY DOCK**.

**floating heart** (flōt'ing hārt), *n.* A small white-flowered aquatic plant (*Nymphoides laucunorum*, family Menyanthaceae) of the eastern United States, having heart-shaped leaves; also, any other species of this genus.

**floating island** (flōt'ing īslānd), *n.* A desert consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of egg.

**floating ribs** (flōt'ing rīb), *anat.* Ribs not connected with the sternum or cartilages of other ribs ventrally. In man they are the last two (eleventh and twelfth) pairs. Cf. **FALSE RIBS**. See **THORAX, Illustr.**

**floating scroed** (flōt'ing skroed), *n.* 4.

**floating supply** (flōt'ing sūplī), *n.* A commodity or of securities, available for immediate purchase, delivery, etc.

**float-plane** (flōt'plān'), *n.* A seaplane having one or twin watertight floats suspended from the underside of the fuselage for buoyancy and stability on the surface of the water; — distinguished from **flying boat**.

**floc** (flōk), *n.* Also **flook**. [Abbrev. fr. *floccule*.] *Physical Chem.* A small, light, loose mass, as of smoke or of a fine precipitate.

**floc-bose** (flōk'boz; flōk'ōs), *adj.* [L. *floccosus*.] 1. Woolly, flocculent. 2. *Bot.* Having tufts of woolly hairs.

**floc-on-late** (flōk'ōn-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To aggregate into small flocculent masses, as soils or sediments. — **floc-on-lation** (flōk'ōn-lāshn), *n.*

**floc-on-ule** (flōk'ōn-ūl), *n.* [See **FLOCCULUS**.] A detached mass of fibrous structure like a shredded tuft of wool, a floc.

**floc-on-lent** (flōk'ōn-lēnt), *adj.* 1. Woolly; flocky. 2. Containing, or consisting of, flocs or floccs; as, a flocculent precipitate. 3. *Zool.* Covered with a soft, waxy substance, often resembling wool, as certain aphids, scale insects, etc. — **floc-on-lence** (flōk'ōn-lēns), *n.*

**floc-on-lus** (flōk'ōn-lūs), *n.* [pl. -i (-ī)]. [NL, dim. of *L. floccus* flock of wool.] 1. A small tuft of wool, hairs, etc.; esp., a floccule. 2. *Anat.* A small lobe on the surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum. 3. *Astron.* One of the tufted masses or cloudlike shapes in the solar atmosphere.

**floc-on-s** (flōk'ōn-s), *n.* [pl. *floc-ci* (-sī)]. [L.] A flock, as of wool, a floccule.

**flock** (flōk), *n.* [OF. *floc*, fr. *L. floccus*.] 1. A lock of wool or hair. 2. Woolen or cotton refuse cut up and used for stuffing furniture, beds, etc. 3. Very short wool fibers, or dust of vegetable fiber, used in weighting fabrics or as a coating for wallpaper. 4. *Floc.* — *v. t.* To stuff, coat, etc., with flock.

**flock**, *n.* [AS. *floc* flock, company.] 1. A company of people; hence, pl., multitudes; also, an aggregate, collection, or group; as, a flock of autumn novels. 2. A number of birds or of animals of one kind living or herded together. 3. All Christians in relation to Christ, the "Good Shepherd"; also, a congregation in relation to the pastor. — *v. i.* To gather or move in a flock or floccs.

**flocky** (flōk'ī), *adj.* Floccose; flocculent.

**float** (flōt), *n.* The floating ice formed in a large sheet on a body of water; also, a low, flat mass of floating ice.

**float** (flōt), *v. t.* **FLOPPEN** (flōp); **FLOPPING** (flōp'ing). To beat or strike with a rod or whip; lash. — *n.* Act of flogging; also, *ph* as of a blow, a flogging.

**float** (flōt), *n.* [AS. *flōt*.] 1. A great flow of water, esp., a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land; a deluge; inundation. 2. In full, **float tide**. The flowing in of the tide; — opposed to **ebb**. See **TIDE**. 3. The watery element; specif., the sea. 4. A great stream, flow, issue, etc.; hence, a superabundance. 5. *Collog.* Short for **FLOODLIGHT**. — *v. i.* To inundate or cause to be inundated; fill or cover with, or as with, a flood. — *v. t.* To pour or issue like a flood. — *the Flood*. The Deluge of the days of Noah (*Gen. vii*). — **float'er**, *n.*

**float-gate** (flōt'gāt'), *n.* 1. A gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; a sluice. 2. Something like a floatgate, as in restraining an outburst.

**float-light** (flōt'liht), *n.* Artificial illumination in a broad bright beam; also, a lighting unit with a reflector for projecting a broad beam.

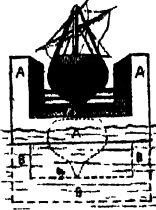
**floor** (flōr; 70), *n.* [AS. *flōr*.] 1. The bottom or lower part of a room, on which one stands. 2. Hence: a Any ground surface, as the bottom of the sea. 3. The platform of a bridge or similar structure. 4. The structure dividing a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story. In the United States, the ground floor is called **first floor**, the floor above it being the second floor; in England and the Continent, first floor designates the one above the ground floor and so on. 5. The main level space in an exchange, legislative chamber, etc., as distinguished from any platform or gallery; hence, with *the*, the right to speak from one's place on the floor; as, the senator from Maine has the floor. 6. A minimum level, as of prices. Cf. **CEILING**. 7. 8. *Shipbuilding*. A flat part of the hull next to the keel. 9. A timber lying across the keel, or in a steel ship a vertical plate of the transverse framing, between the inner and outer bottoms. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with a floor or flooring. 2. To knock down to or as to the floor; hence, to silence, or defeat. — **floor'er**, *n.*

**floor-age** (flōr'āj; 70), *n.* The area, esp. the usable part, of a floor.

**floor-ing** (flōr'ing; 70), *n.* A floor. 2. Material for a floor.

**floor leader** (flōr'lēdər), *n.* U. S. In either house of Congress, a member chosen by his party to have charge of its organization and strategy on the floor.

**floor show** (flōr'shō), *n.* An informal entertainment program presented in the midst of the patrons, as at a night club.



Floating Dock, supporting a ship. A, A, A Tanks filled with air; B, B, B Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

**floor-walk'er** (flōr'wōk'ēr; 70), *n.* U. S. One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director.

**flop** (flōp), *v. t.* **FLOPPEN** (flōp); **FLOPPING**. [Var. of **FLAP**.] *Collog.*

1. To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail; to rise and fall; as, the brim of a hat *flops*. 2. To throw oneself heavily, clumsily, or flabbily; as, to *flop* into a chair. 3. To turn, move, or fall away suddenly. 4. To flop, esp. completely. — *v. i.*

*Collog.* 1. To flap, clap, or strike heavily or clumsily. 2. To cause to flop, or drop. — *n.* 1. *Collog.* Act, sound, or instance of flopping. 2. *Slang.* A failure; fizzle; as, the play was a *flop*. — **flop'per**, *n.* — **flop'py**, *adj.*

**flop-house** (flōp'hous'), *n.* *Slang.* U. S. A doss house.

**flōra** (flōr'ā; 70), *n.* [L. fr. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers. 2. A [not cap.; pl. *FLORAS* (-rās), less often *FLORAE* (-rē)]. Plants or plant life, esp. as distinguished from *fauna*, of a region, period, special environment, etc.; as, *flōra* of the Devonian. 3. A systematic treatise on the plants of a given area.

**flōral** (flōr'āl; 70), *adj.* [L. *flōralis* belonging to *flōra*.] Of, pertaining to, or like flowers. — **flōr'al-ly**, *adv.*

**flōral emblem** (flōr'āl ēmbēm), *n.* A plant or flower recognized as symbolic of a nation, state, territory, or the like. See **STATE FLOWER**.

**flōr'ō-al'** (flōr'ō'āl'), *n.* [F.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

**flōr'es-cence** (flō-rēs'ēns; -ēns), *n.* [L. *flōrescens*, pres. part. of *flōrescere* to begin to blossom, fr. *flōre* to blossom, fr. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower.] State or period of being in bloom, or, figuratively, of flourishing. — **flōr'es-cent** (-ēnt; -ēnt), *adj.*

**flōr'et** (flōr'ēt; -rēt; 70), *n.* [F. *flōr'et*, dim. of OF *flōr* flower.] A small flower; specif., one of the small flowers which compose the head in composite plants, as the daisy. See **COMPOSITE, Illustr.**

**flōr'i-at'ed** (flōr'ī-āt'ēd; -īd; 70), *adj.* Having floral ornaments or a floral form; as, *flōr'i-at'ed* lace.

**flōr'i-cul'ture** (flōr'ī-kūl'tūr; flōr'ī-), *n.* [L. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flōr'i-cul'tur'al** (-kūl'tūr'āl), *adj.* — **flōr'i-cul'tur'al-ly**, *adv.* — **flōr'i-cul'tur'ist**, *n.*

**flōr'id** (flōr'īd), *adj.* [L. *flōridus*, fr. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower.] 1. Flowery; now, esp., flowery in style; embellished with figures of speech, as writing, or with rapid melodic figures, divisions, or passages, as musical composition; excessively ornate. 2. Flashed with red; ruddy. — **flōr'id-ty** (flōr'īd-tī), *n.* — **flōr'id-ly**, *adv.* — **flōr'id-ness**, *n.*

**flōr'id moss** (flōr'īd mōs; 74), *n.* = **LONG MOSS**.

**flōr'if'er-ous** (flō-rīf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [L. *flōrifer*, fr. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing flowers.

**flōr'in** (flōr'īn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *florino*, fr. *flōre* a flower, fr. L. *flōs* flower.] Orig., a gold coin with a lily on it, first struck in 1252 at Florence. Later: a An English gold six-shilling coin of Edward III. 4. A British silver coin worth 2 shillings. See **MONEY, Tables**. 5. An Austrian silver coin worth 48 cents, last coined in 1892. 6. The Dutch guilder.

**flōr'ist** (flōr'īst; flōr'īst; 70), *n.* A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers.

**flōr'ous** (flōr'ūs; fr. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower.) A combining form used after *s* to signify *flowered* or *flowering* (as specified); -*anthous*; as in *multiflorous*, *uniflorous*.

**floss** (flōs; 74), *n.* Also **floss silk**. [F. *flos* soft, downy, fr. OF *foecher* to form flocks.] 1. Waste or unrecalable silk fibers, or the untwisted thread spun from such fibers. 2. A soft lustrous silk thread used in embroidery; — called specif. **embroidery floss**. 3. Such thread, esp. when waxed, used for cleaning between the teeth; — called specif. **dental floss**. 4. A fluffy substance, as silk cotton (see **SILK COTTON**). 5. *Bot.* The styles of the umbelliferous flowers of mallow; silk.

**flōt'age** (flōt'āj; 70), *n.* [Cf. OF. *flotage* (F. *flottage*).] See **FLOAT, v.**

1. Act or state of floating, power to float. 2. That which floats.

**flōt'ation** (flōt'āshn; 70), *n.* [For *flotation*, after F. *flotation* a floating.] 1. Act, process, or state of floating. 2. *Comm. & Finance*. Act of financing a commercial venture or floating an issue of bonds, stock, or the like. 3. *Org. Dressing*. The separation of the particles of a mass of pulverized ore according to their relative capacity for floating on a given liquid.

**flōt'ile** (flōt'īl; 70), *n.* [pl. *FLOTTILES* (-āz)]. [Sp., dim. of *flota* fleet.] A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

**flōt'sam** (flōt'sām), *n.* Also, formerly, **flōt'san** (-ān), **flōt'sen** (-ān), **flōt'son** (-ān; -s'n), etc. [OF. *flotacion*, prop. a floating.] 1. Wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea. Cf. **JETSAM**, **LAGAN**. 2. Drifting persons or things; driftage.

**flood** (flōd), *v. t.* **FLOODING** (flōd'ing); **FLOODING** (flōd'ing). To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring or turn suddenly, as in anger; also, to founder. — *n.* A flooding.

**floods** (flōds), *v. t.* **FLOODING** (flōd'ing); **FLOODING** (flōd'ing). To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring or turn suddenly, as in anger; also, to founder. — *n.* A flooding.

**floods**, *n.* [From earlier **FLOODING**.] A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on a skirt. — *v. t.* To adorn with a floods or floodings.

**flood'ing** (flōd'ing), *n.* Material suitable for floods; also, a floods or floodings.

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**flour'ish-ing**, *adj.* That flourishes. — **flour'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**flout** (flout), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. ME. *flouten* to play the flute.] To mock or insult; treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To practice mocking; sneer. — *Syn.* See *scorn*. — *n.* An insult; a jest; hence, mockery. — **flout'er**, *n.* — **flout'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**flow** (flō), *v. t.* (AS. *flōan*). 1. To move or circulate, as a liquid; run. 2. To come (in), go (away), empty (into), issue (from), etc., in or as in a stream. 3. To rise, as the tide; — opposed to ebb. 4. To abound; be full, so as to run over. 5. To manifest smoothness, continuity, and ease; as, *flowing* verse. 6. To hang loose and waving. — *Syn.* See *spring*. — *v. i.* To cause to flow; flood. — *n.* 1. Act or manner of flowing. 2. The tidal flood. 3. Something which flows or has flowed; a stream; an outpouring. 4. The quantity that flows in a certain time. 5. The form or artistic arrangement of something flowing; as, the *flow* of lines in a statue. 6. *Physics*. The type of motion characteristic of fluids. — **flow'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **flow'ing-ness**, *n.*

**flow'age** (flō'ij), *n.* 1. Act of flowing or flooding, or state of being flooded; also, the liquid that flows or overflows. 2. *Mech.* Deformation by intermolecular shear, as distinguished from fracture.

**flower** (flou'ēr), *n.* [OF. *flour*, *flor* (F. *flour*), fr. L. *flor*, *floris*.] 1. A bloom or blossom (see *blossom*, 1); also, bloom. 2. The fairest or choicest part or specimen. 3. *pl.* A powdery substance, esp. one condensed by sublimation; as, *flowers* of sulfur. 4. Any plant grown or esteemed for its blossoms. 5. An ornament; specif., a figure of speech. 6. *Bot.* In higher plants, a short stem carrying leaves, narrow or all of which are sporophylls; narrowly, in seed-bearing plants, a similar structure protected by a floral envelope. — *v. t.* 1. To blossom; produce flowers. 2. To come into the finest or fairest condition. — *v. i.* To embellish with flowers or a floral design. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a flower; or for flowers; dealing in flowers.

**flower'er-age** (-ij), *n.* A state of flowering; flowers in general; also, floral ornament.

**flower'et** (flou'ēr-ēt; -it), *n.* A floweret.

**flower head**. *Bot.* A capitulum.  
**flower'ing** (flou'ēr-ing), *adj.* 1. In bloom. 2. Having conspicuous flowers; as, the white-bracted *flowering dogwood* (*Cornus florida*), the flower of which is the State flower of Virginia and North Carolina. See *dogwood*.

**flowering quince**. = JAPANESE QUINCE.

**flowering tobacco**. See *TORACCO*, 1.

**flower'less** (flou'ēr-lēs, -līs), *adj.* Having no flowers.

**flower'pot** (-pōt'), *n.* A pot in which to grow plants.

**flower'y** (-y), *adj.* 1. FERTILE (-fērt), -i-est. 1. Full of, or covered with, flowers. 2. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid. — **flower'ly**, *adv.* — **flower'iness**, *n.*

**flown** (flōn), *past part.* of *fly*. — *adj.* That have flown; transported by or as if by flying; as, far *flown* seeds.

**flown**, *adj.* [Obs. *past part.* of *flou*.] Flushed; inflated. "Flown with insolence and wine." *Milton*.

**flow sheet**, or **flow'sheet** (flō'shēt'), *n.* A diagram, chart, or expository outline showing the successive operations and apparatus through which material progresses in a metallurgical or manufacturing plant.

**flu** (flō; 114), *n.* *Collog.* Influenza.

**flue'tu-ant** (flū'k'ŭ-ānt), *adj.* [L. *fluctuans* fluctuating.] Undulating; wavering; fluctuating.

**flue'tu-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *fluctuare* to wave, fr. *fluctus* wave, fr. *fluere*, *fluere*, to flow.] 1. To move as a wave; to roll back and forth. 2. To be constantly changing, as between two points, states, etc.; waver; vary. — *Syn.* See *swing*. — *v. t.* To cause to fluctuate. — **flue'tu-a-tion** (-ā-shŭn), *n.*

**flue** (flō; 114), *n.* [Elem. *fluere*.] Light down, or fluff.

**flue**, *n.* A barb; esp., a fluke, as of an anchor or harpoon; also, a barb of a feather.

**flue**, *n.* 1. An enclosed passage for a current of air, gases, etc., as in a chimney, for conveying flume and smoke to the outer air. 2. In a steam boiler, a pipe for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water. 3. *Music*. *a = FLUTE PIPE*. *b* In an organ flue pipe, the opening between the lower lip and the languet.

**fluent** (flō'ēnt; 114), *adj.* [L. *fluens*, *entis*, *pres. part.* of *fluere* to flow.] 1. Flowing, or capable of flowing; liquid; fluid. 2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; ready; hence, flowing; smooth; facile; as, a *fluent* speaker. — **flu'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **flu'ent-ness**, *n.*

**flue pipe**. *Music*. A pipe, esp. an organ pipe, whose tone is produced by the impinging of a current of air upon an edge, or lip, causing a wave motion in the air within.

**flue stop**. An organ stop made up of flue pipes.

**fluff** (flūf), *n.* 1. Nap; down; also, a light mass as of dust and down. 2. *Theater & Radio*. Act or instance of fluffing. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To make or become fluffy. 2. *Theater & Radio*. To forget or bungle, as a line or passage. — **fluff'er**, *n.*

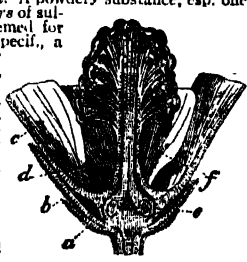
**fluff'y** (flūf'y), *adj.* 1. FUFFY (-fēf); -i-est. Covered with or consisting of fluff; like fluff. — **fluff'ly**, *adv.* — **fluff'iness**, *n.*

**flut'el-man** (flō't'el-mān). Var. of *FUGLEMAN*.

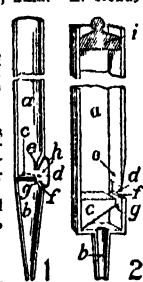
**fluid** (flō'id; 114), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *fluide*, fr. L. *fluide*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] 1. Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing. 2. Flowing, as style; fluent, as speech; tending or free to change in form; as, *fluid* consciousness. — *Syn.* See *liquid*.

— *n.* A fluid substance; a liquid or gas. — **flu'id-ty** (flō'id-ty), *n.* — **flu'id-ly**, *adv.*

**fluid dram** or **drachm**. See *MEASURE*, Table 12.



Flower of Marah Mallow in Section. a Epicalyx; b Calyx; c Petal; d Anther; e Ovule; f Gynoecium.



Flue Pipes in Section. 1 Open Metal Pipe; 2 Stopped Wooden Pipe. a Body; b Foot; c Languet; d Mouth; e Upper Lip; f Lower Lip; g Flue; h Flue; i Flue; j Flue; k Flue; l Flue; m Flue; n Flue; o Flue; p Flue; q Flue; r Flue; s Flue; t Flue; u Flue; v Flue; w Flue; x Flue; y Flue; z Flue.

**fluid drive**. An automotive power coupling that operates on a hydroturbine principle. The flywheel of the engine has a set of blades (impellers) connected directly to it and drives them in, turning another set of turbine blades (runners) attached to the transmission gears of the automobile.

**flu'id-ex'tract** (flō'id-ēk's'trākt), *n.* *Pharm.* A concentrated alcoholic preparation of a vegetable drug, one cubic centimeter of which closely represents the active ingredients of one gram of the dry drug.

**fluid ounce**. Also **flu'id-ounce** (flō'id-'ō-uns), *n.* A measure for liquid medicines, etc. In the United States it equals 1/16 pint, or 29.6 cc.; in Great Britain, 1/16 imperial pint, or 28.4 cc. See *MEASURE*, Table 12.

**fluke** (flōk; 114), *n.* [AS. *flōc*.] 1. A flatfish or flounder. 2. Any of various flattened, parasitic, trematode worms (order Digenea). The best-known are the *liver flukes*, which infest the livers of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., and man.

**fluke**, *n.* 1. That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. See *ANCHOR*, *fluke*. 2. The barbed head or one of the barbs of a harpoon, lance, arrow, etc. See *ARROW*, *fluke*. 3. A lobe of a whale's tail.

**fluke**, *n.* *Slang*. An accidentally successful stroke at billiards or pool; hence, any accidental stroke of luck.

**fluk'y** (flōk'y), *adj.* Also **fluk'ey**. [From *FLUKE* successful stroke.] *Slang*. A happening or obtained by chance. b Uncertain; unsteady.

**flume** (flōm; 114), *n.* [OF. *flum* river, fr. L. *flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] U.S. a ravine or gorge with a stream running through it. b An inclined channel for conveying water from a distance for power, irrigation, etc. — *v. t.* U.S. To transport in a flume, as logs.

**flum'mer-y** (flūm'ēr-y), *n.* *pl.* -MERIES (-iz). [W. *flumyr*, or *flumyr*, a food made of steeped oatmeal.] 1. A soft food like pap. 2. A kind of custard. 3. Something insipid; humbug; trash.

**flum'mox** (flūm'ōks), *v. t.* *Slang*. To perplex; confound.

**flump** (flūmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Imitative.] To set, move, or fall suddenly and heavily. — **flump**, *n.*

**flung** (flūng), *past & past part.* of *FLING*.

**flunk** (flūnk), *v. t.* & *i.* *Collog.* U.S. To fail, as in a recitation or examination; to back out, as through fear; to dismuss or be dismissed for deficiency, esp. from college. — *n.* *Collog.* U.S. A failure.

**flunk'y**, **flunk'ey** (flūnk'y), *n.* *pl.* FLUNKIES, -IES (-iz). 1. A somewhat contemptuous name for a liveried servant; esp., a footman. 2. One who is obsequious or cringing; toady. — **flunk'y-ism**, **flunk'ey-ism** (-iz-m), *n.*

**flu'o-** (flō'ō; 114). [From *FLUOR*.] *Chem.* A combining form indicating *fluorine* as an ingredient, as in *flu'o-bro'mide*, *flu'o-car'bon-ate*, *flu'o-chlo'ride*, *flu'o-phos'phate*, *flu'o-sil'i-cate*; — used also for *fluorescent*. — **flu'o** (flō'ō; 114), *adj.*

**flu'or** (flō'ō; 114), *n.* [L., *fluor*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Fluorite.

**fluor-**. *Chem.* = *FLUORO*.

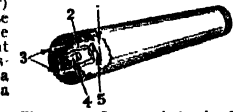
**flu'o-resce** (flō'ō-rēs'), *v. i.* 1. -RESCED' (-rēs't'); -RESC'ING' (-rēs'ing). To produce, undergo, or exhibit fluorescence.

**flu'o-res-co-in** (-rēs'ō-in), *n.* Also **flu'o-res-co-ine**. *Chem.* A yellowish-red crystalline compound,  $\text{CaSO}_4$ ; — from the brilliant yellowish-green fluorescence of its alkaline solutions.

**flu'o-res-cence** (-rēs; -ns), *n.* [From *FLUOR*.] *Physics*. Property of emitting radiation as the result of, and only during, the absorption of radiation from some other source; also, the emitted radiation. Cf. *PHOSPHORESCENCE*.

**flu'o-res-cent** (-rēs; -nt), *adj.* Having or showing fluorescence.

**fluorescent lamp**. A tubular electric lamp coated on its inner surface with a fluorescent material (phosphor) and containing mercury vapor whose bombardment by electrons from the cathode provides ultraviolet light which causes the phosphor to emit visible light, **fluorescent light**, either a close approximation of daylight or of a selected color.



**flu'or-ic** (flō'ō-rīk; 114), *adj.* [F. *fluorique*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing fluorine.

**flu'o-ride** (flō'ō-rīd; -rīd; 114), *n.* Also **flu'o-rid**. *Chem.* A compound of fluorine with another element or radical.

**flu'o-rine** (-rēn; -rīn), *n.* Also **flu'o-rin**. Because found in the mineral *fluorite*. *Chem.* An element of the chlorine family, a pungent, corrosive, greenish-yellow gas. Symbol, *F*; at. no. 9; at. wt., 19.00.

**flu'o-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [From *FLUOR*.] Calcium fluoride,  $\text{CaF}_2$ , a transparent or translucent mineral of different colors, used as a flux.

**flu'o-ro-** (flō'ō-rō-), **fluor-**. *Chem.* A combining form for *fluorine*, *fluorescence*, etc.

**flu'o-ro-scope** (flō'ō-rō-skōp; flō'ō-rō's), *n.* [Fluorescence + *-scope*.] An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence.

**flu'or-os-co-py** (flō'ō-rō'skōp), *n.* Observation by means of fluorescence, esp. by observing the fluorescence of a screen, caused by X rays transmitted through the object.

**flu'o-ro-sis** (flō'ō-rō'sis), *n.* [Fluor- + *-osis*.] *Med.* An abnormal or poisoned condition caused by fluorine, as the spotting of the enamel of teeth caused by too much fluorine in the drinking water.

**flu'or-spar** (flō'ō-rō'spār), *n.* The mineral fluorite.

**flur'ry** (flūr'y), *n.* *pl.* -RIES (-iz). 1. A sudden and brief commotion of the air. 2. Nervous commotion; spasmodic excitation. 3. A sudden shower or snowfall with a gust of wind. 4. *Stock Exchange*. A sudden temporary commotion in prices. — *Syn.* See *STIR*. — *v. t.* **FLUR'RIED** (-id); **FLUR'RY-ING**. To agitate; fluster. — *Syn.* See *DISCOMPOSE*.

**flush** (flūsh), *v. i.* [ME. *fluschen* to fly up, influenced by *flash* and *blush*.] 1. To flow and spread suddenly and freely; as, blood *flushes* into the face. 2. To blush. 3. To show red; to glow. — *v. t.* 1. To animate; encourage. 2. To draw water from, or pour it over, or through (a pond, sewer, etc.); to wash out by a rush of water or other liquid. 3. To make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing.

— *n.* 1. A sudden flowing; a rush which fills or overflows, as of water for cleansing purposes. 2. A sudden increase or expansion; now, esp., a sudden or abundant growth, as, the *flush* of grass. 3. A sudden rush of feeling; a thrill. 4. A any time of red or ruddy light or color. b Glow; vigor. 5. A fit of extreme heat, as in a fever. — **flush'er**, *n.*

**flush**, *adj.* 1. Fully supplied; well filled. 2. Full of life and vigor; lusty; hence, of a ruddy color; flushed. 3. Abundant; hence, lavish. 4. Unbroken or even in surface; on a level with the adjacent surface; as, a *flush* panel, deck. 5. Direct; full; as, a *flush* blow. 6. *Aqu.* Of a vessel, having a flush deck. 7. *Printing*. Set even with the left

edge of the type page; having no indentation. — *adv.* Straight; squarely. — *v. t.* To make flush or level, as joints in masonry by pointing.

**flush** (flʌʃ), *v. i.* [ME. *fluachen*, perh. of imitative origin.] To start up suddenly; to fly like a startled bird. — *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly, as a startled bird.

**flush**, *n.* [F. *flus*, fr. L. *fluxus* flow.] **Card Playing.** A hand of cards all of the same suit. In a *straight flush* the cards are in sequence. A *royal flush*, the highest poker hand, is a straight flush from ace to ten. See *POKER*, *ILLUSTR.*

**flusher** (flʌʃɪər), *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to fuddle; to confuse. — *syn.* See *DISCOMPOSE*. — *v. i.* To be agitated and confused. — *n.* Formerly, heat or glow, as from drinking; now, agitation mingled with confusion.

**flusher-ate** (flʌʃɪ-ɪt), **flush-ate** (-trɪt), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To fluster. — **flusher-ation** (-ɪʃən), **flush-ation** (-trɪʃən), *n.*

**flute** (flʊt; 114), *n.* [OF. *flaute*, *flaute*, fr. Pr. *flaut*.] 1. A wind instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys. 2. A channel or groove, as in plated cloth. 3. *Arch.* A groove of curved section, as one of the grooves used to decorate columns in classical architecture. 4. Any of several fluted stops of flute-like quality and of 8-foot or 4-foot pitch. See *STOP*.

**flute, v. i.** To play on or as on a flute. — *v. t.* 1. To play, whistle, or sing with a note like that of a flute. 2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column.

**fluted** (flʊtɪd; -ɪd; 114), *adj.* 1. Clear and mellow; flute-like; as, fluted notes. 2. Decorated with flutes, grooved.

**fluter** (-ɛr), *n.* 1. A flutist. 2. One who makes grooves or flutings; also, a tool for making flutings.

**fluting** (-ɪŋ), *n.* Decoration with flutes; flutes collectively; as, the fluting of a column, of a ruffe.

**flutist** (-ɪst), *n.* A performer on the flute.

**flutter** (flʌtər), *v. i.* [OE. *floterian* to float about.] 1. To flap the wings rapidly, without flying; to move with quick vibrations, as a sail flutters in the wind; his pulse flutters. 2. To move about with great bustle and show but without much result. 3. To be in agitation; to quiver. — *v. t.* 1. To vibrate or move quickly. 2. To throw into confusion. — *n.* 1. A quick and irregular motion; vibration, as, the flutter of a fan. 2. Agitation, confusion. 3. *Swimming.* A movement, or kick, of the feet employed in the crawl and the backstroke; — called also *flutter kick*. — **flutter-or**, *n.* — **flutter-ingly**, *adv.* — **flutter-y**, *adj.*

**fluvial** (flʊvɪəl), *adj.* [OE. fr. L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Of or relating to rivers, growing in streams or ponds; produced by river action.

**fluvial-ate** (flʊvɪəl-ɪt; 56), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river.] Fluvial.

**fluvio-ma-rine** (flʊvɪ-ɔ-mə-rɪn), *adj.* [L. *fluvius* river + E. *marine*.] *Geol.* Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as deposits at river mouths.

**flux** (flʌks), *n.* [OE. fr. L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] 1. *Med.* A fluid discharge, esp. an excessive discharge, from the bowels or other part. 2. A continuous moving on or passing by, as of a flowing stream. 3. A stream; copious flow. 4. The setting in of the tide toward the shore. 5. *Chem. & Metal.* A any substance or mixture, as silicates, limestone, and fluoric, used to promote fusion, esp. the fusion of metals or minerals. 6. Any substance, as resin, applied to surfaces to be joined by soldering or welding to free them from oxide, thus promoting their union. 7. *Physics.* The rate of flow of fluid or of energy across or through a surface. — *v. t.* 1. To fuse; to treat with a flux. 2. *Med.* To purge. — *v. i.* *Archaeol.* To flow freely.

**fluxion** (flʌkʃən), *n.* 1. Act of flowing; hence, continuous motion or change. 2. *Math.* A infinitesimal calculus. 3. differential. — **fluxion-al**, *adj.* — **fluxion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **fluxion-ary** (-ɪrɪ), *esp. Brit.*, *adj.*

**fly** (flaɪ), *v. i.*; **PLEW** (flɔʊ); **FLOWN** (flaʊn); **FLYING**. [AS. *flugan*.] 1. a To move in or pass through the air with wings, as a bird. b To flee; as: (1) To run from danger. (2) To vanish; disappear. 2. To move through the air or before the wind. 3. To move or pass swiftly. 4. To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag. 5. To be rapidly spent, as money; to seem to pass rapidly, as time. 6. To traverse the air in an aircraft; to fly aerially. 7. *past & past part.* **FLYED** (flɪd). *Baseball.* To hit a fly. 8. *Aviation.* To hunt with a hawk; also, to attack in flight, as a hawk; as, *to fly* at higher game. — *v. t.* 1. a To cause to fly or to float in the air, as a bird, a kite, a flag. b To fly or flee from; to shun. 2. To pass or journey over by flying; as, *to fly* the Atlantic. 3. *Aviation.* To manueve or carry in flight; as, *to fly* an airplane. 4. *Hawking.* To hunt with or as a hawk.

— *n.*; **PLIES** (flaɪ). 1. The course of anything projected through the air; esp., the flight of a battled ball before it strikes the ground. 2. a *Obs. esp. U.S.* A passenger coach or parcels cart. b A covered pleasure carriage. 3. A fold of material on a garment, as to conceal buttons. 4. The outer canvas of a tent with double top. 5. The length of an extended flag from its staff or support, also, the outer end of a flag. 6. *Baseball.* A ball batted in the air. 7. *Bookbinding.* A flyleaf. 8. *Mach.* A contrivance of rotating radial vanes, acting as a fan, or as a governor for clockwork or very light machinery. 9. A flywheel. 10. *pl. Theaters.* The space over the whole stage, above the proscenium — *on the fly*. Flying; hence, moving without coming to a rest; of a battled ball, before it strikes the ground.

**fly** (flaɪ), *n.*; **PLIES** (flaɪ). [AS. *flape*, *flōpe*.] 1. *Orie.* any winged insect; now, a dipterous insect of a family (Muscidae) of which the housefly (*Musca domestica*) is the most familiar form; loosely, almost any insect having transparent wings or otherwise resembling the housefly. With qualifying words *fly* forms the common names of many such insects of various orders, as in *dragonfly*, *ichneumon fly*, etc. 2. *Angling.* A hook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., in imitation of a fly. 3. *Print.* a Formerly, the person who took the printed sheets from the press. b A vibrating frame with fingers, attached to a power printing press for doing the same work.

**fly, adj.** *Slang.* a Knowing; keen. b Nimble.

**fly agaric** or **amanita**. A common poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) having a warty white or yellow pileus and a bulb at the base of the stipe



Fig. 2. 1 Gut; 2 Head; 3 Wing; 4 Body; 5 Butt; 6 Tail; 7 Tag; 8 Hackle.

**fly-a-way** (flaɪ-ə-wə), *adj.* Flighty; light and free.

**fly-belt** (flaɪ-belt), *n.* Any area infested with tsetse. See *TSESE*.

**fly-blow** (flaɪ-blɔʊ), *n.* One of the eggs or young larvae deposited by a blowfly. — *v. t. & i.*; see *BLOW*. To deposit flyblows (in); hence, to taint or contaminate.

**flyboat** (-bɔʊt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *fly* + *boat*.] A fast vessel of any of various kinds.

**fly-by-night**, *adj.* Insecurely financed; irresponsible.

**flycatcher** (flaɪ-kætʃər), *n.* Any of numerous passerine birds (esp. of the families Muscipidae, the Old World or true flycatchers, and Tyrannidae, the American or tyrant flycatchers) that feed upon insects, which they take on the wing. The *crested flycatcher* has a prominent crest, esp. a bird (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) of eastern North America often called *great crested flycatcher*. The *least flycatcher* is a small plainly colored flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) common in eastern North America. See *KINGBIRD*, *FEWEE*.

**fly'er** (flaɪ-ər), *n.* A flier.

**flyer** The spellings *flier*, *flyer* are both in good use.

**fly-fish**, *v. i.* To angle with real or artificial flies.

**fly'ing** (flaɪ'ɪŋ), *n.* Act of one that flies. — *adj.* Moving in the air with or as with wings, hence, passing about freely; fleeting; temporary; hasty.

**flying boat**. A seaplane with a hull adapted for floating.

**flying bomb**. See *ROCKET*.

**flying buttress**. *Arch.* A masonry structure, typically a straight inclined bar carried on an arch, and a solid buttress against which it abuts, for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault. See *GOTHIC*, *ILLUSTR.*

**flying circus**. A rotary echelon formation of airplanes in action.

**flying colors**. Flags unfurled and waving in the air; hence, *to come off with flying colors*, to be victorious; to succeed thoroughly.

**flying column**. *Mil.* A strong detachment, usually of all arms, which operates at a distance from the main force.

**flying dragon**. See *DRAGON*, *n.*, 8.

**Flying Dutchman**. a A fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his crimes to sail the seas till the day of judgment. b His spectral ship, the seeing of which is considered a bad omen by sailors.

**flying fish**. Any of certain fishes (*Exocoetidae* and allied genera) of tropic and warm temperate seas, which have long, windlike pectoral fins, and are capable of moving some distance through the air.

**flying fox**. Any of various large fruit-eating bats (esp. of the genera *Pteropus* and *Epomophorus*) with foxlike faces.

**flying gurnard**. Any of several gurnardlike spiny finned fishes constituting a genus (*Dactylopterus*, family *Dactylopteridae*), with large pectoral fins. They can fly short distances. Cf. *BATFISH*, *GURNARD*.

**flying jib**. *Naut.* A sail set outside of the jib on an extension of the jib boom, called *flying jib boom*. See *SAIL*, *ILLUSTR.*

**flying lemur**. A small Indian mammal (genus *Cynocephalus*) about the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin which extends from the neck to the tail on each side, forming a parachute used in making long sailing leaps. — called also *colugo*. Flying lemurs are now classed as a separate order (Dermoptera) from the lemurs.

**flying machine**. *Aeronautics*. An apparatus for navigating the air; — sometimes restricted to an airplane.

**flying mare**. *Wrestling*. An attack in which the aggressor seizes his opponent's wrist, and, turning, jerks his opponent over his back.

**flying mouse**. See *PHALANGA*.

**flying phalanger**. See *PHALANGER*.

**flying saucer**. Also **flying disk**. Any of various unidentified moving objects reportedly reported as seen in the air over the United States, usually alleged to be saucer- or disk-shaped.

**flying squirrel**. See *SQUIRREL*, 3 a.

**Flying Wing**. A trade-mark applied to a tailless airplane accommodating substantially all of its parts within the outline of its single airfoil.

**fly'leaf** (flaɪ'li:f), *n.*; *pl.* **FLY-LEAVES** (-li:vz). A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, circular, program, etc.

**fly'pa'per** (-pā-pēr), *n.* Poisoned paper, or paper coated with a sticky substance, for killing flies.

**fly'spock** (-spɛk), *n.* A speck made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any small dot. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

**flyte** (flaɪt). *Var.* of *FLITE*.

**fly'trap** (flaɪ-trāp), *n.* 1. A trap for catching flies. 2. a The pitcher plant, b Venus's flytrap.

**fly'way** (-wā), *n.* An established air route of migratory birds.

**fly'weight** (-wāɪt), *n.* A boxer who weighs 112 pounds or less.

**fly'wheel** (-hwēl), *n.* *Mach.* A heavy wheel for opposing and moderating by its inertia any fluctuation of speed in the machinery with which it revolves.

**F.M., F.M., f-m, f.m.** (ɛf'ɛm). *Radio*. Frequency modulation.

**F number**. [From the initial of *focal*.] *Photog.* A number expressive of the effectiveness of the aperture of a lens in relation to brightness of the image. The number is obtained by dividing the focal length by the effective diameter of the lens. Thus, a lens having a focal length of 8 inches and a diameter of 1/2 inch is an F 16 (F/16, f 16, f 16, f/16, f 16, etc.) lens. The lower the F number, the brighter the image and hence the shorter the exposure required.

**foal** (fɔl), *n.* [AS. *fola*.] The young of an animal of the horse family (Equidae). See *COLT*, *FILLY*. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a foal).

**foam** (fɔm), *n.* [AS. *fām*.] The whitish substance, consisting of a mass of bubbles, formed on liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume. — *v. i.* To gather or form foam, to froth. — *v. t.* To cause to foam.

**foam'flower** (fɔm-flaʊər), *n.* An American white flowered spring-blooming herb (*Flaëthella cordifolia*) of the saxifrage family.

**foam rubber**. Spongy rubber produced for use as cushions, etc.

**foam'y** (fɔm'ɪ), *adj.*; **FOAM'Y** (-ɪ); **FOAM'Y-EST**. 1. Covered with foam, frothy. 2. Full of, or like, foam. — **foam'i-ly**, *adv.* — **foam'i-ness**, *n.*

**fob** (fɔb), *n.* 1. A little pocket in men's trousers for a watch. 2. U.S. A short watch chain, ribbon, etc. 3. A small weight or ornament worn at the end of a watch chain.

**fob, v. t.**; **ROBBED** (fɔb); **ROB'ING**. To trick. — **fob off**. To shift off by an artifice; to put aside.

**fo'cal** (fɔ'kəl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

**focal distance** or **length**. *Optics*. The distance of the focus from the surface of a lens or mirror.

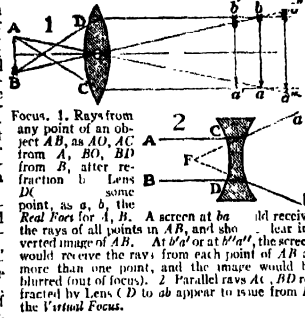
**focal infection**. *Med. & Dent.* A persistent bacterial infection of



some organ or region, as a tonsil or root of a tooth, esp. one causing infections elsewhere in the body.

**focal-ize** (fôk'â-lî-z), v. t. & i. 1. To bring or come to a focus; to focus. 2. Med. To confine, or become confined, to a limited area. — **focal-iza-tion** (-î-zâ'shün; -î-zâ'sh'z), n.

**foc-us** (fôk'us), n. pl. **foc-i** (-fê; -îz), **fo-ci** (fô'si). [L., hearth, fireplace.] 1. A focal distance or length. b Adjustment, as of eye or eyepiece, for distinct vision. 2. A central point; a center of activity, attraction, or attention. 3. Math. a Either of the two fixed points on the principal axis of an ellipse. b Any analogous point in other conic sections. 4. Med. A localized region of disease, or the chief site of a generalized disease. 5. Physics A point at which rays, as of light, heat, or sound, converge or from which they diverge or appear to diverge. Spec. Cf. **Optics**, the point where the geometrical lines (or their prolongations) conforming to the rays diverging from (or converging toward) another point, intersect and give rise to an image after reflection by a mirror or refraction by a lens or optical system. If the lines must be prolonged back ward through the lens or mirror in order to intersect, the focus is called a **virtual focus**; otherwise it is called a **real focus**. 6. Geomol. The place of origin of an earthquake.



Focus. 1. Rays from any point of an object AB, as AO, BO, BD from A, B, after refraction by lens DC, converge at some point, as G, B, the **Real Focus** for A, H. A screen at H would receive the rays for all points of AB, and show a **reversed image of AB**. At G' or at H' or at I', the screen would receive the rays from each point of AB at more than one point, and the image would be blurred (out of focus). 2. Parallel rays AC, BD refracted by lens DC to ab appear to issue from F, the **Virtual Focus**.

— **v. t.**; **foc-used** (fôk'usht) or **foc-using**; **foc-us-ing** or **foc-us-ing** 1. To bring to a focus. 2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.). — **v. i.** To come to a focus.

**fod'der** (fôd'êr), n. [*Fodor*] That which is fed out to domestic animals; esp. coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep. — **v. t.** To feed with or as with fodder.

**fod'el** (fôf'el), n. Scot. Squat; plump. **foe** (fô), n. [*AS. fah hostile, gefi foe*] 1. One who entertains enmity, hatred, guile, or malice against another; an enemy. 2. An enemy in war; a hostile army; an adversary. 3. One who opposes on principle; an ill wisher. 4. Anything prejudicial or injurious. — **Syn.** See **ENEMY**.

**fœhn** (fôn), n. [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. *Favonius* west wind.] A warm dry wind blowing down a mountain side. Cf. **CHINOOK**, 3. b.

**fœ'man** (fô'mân), n. A foe. **fœ'tal**, **fœ'tus**, etc. Vais. of **VITAL**, etc.

**fog** (fôg; 74), n. [*ME. fouge*] 1. A second growth of grass. 2. Scot. Any moss.

**fog**, n. [Prob fr. Dan. fog spray, shower, driving snow] 1. Vapor condensed to fine particles of water and obscuring vision near the ground. International symbol,  $\alpha$ . It differs from cloud only in being near the ground. 2. Any murky condition of the atmosphere, or any substance causing it. 3. A state of mental confusion. 4. Photog. Cloudiness of those parts of a developed film or a photograph which should be clear. — **Syn.** See **HAZE**. — **v. t.**; **fogged** (fôgd), **fog-ging**. 1. To envelop as with fog; to obscure; hence, to perplex, confuse. 2. Photog. To render semitransparent or cloudy, as a plate, as by exposure to silver light. — **v. i.** 1. To become covered, or thick, with fog. 2. To become blurred, as with fog. 3. Photog. To show indistinctly, as the image on a negative.

**fog-bow** (fôg'bô), n. A nebulous arch of white or yellowish light, sometimes seen in fog, etc.

**fog'dog** (fôg'dôg; 74), n. A luminous spot sometimes seen in fog near the horizon; — called also **seadog**.

**fog'gale** (fôg'gâl), n. Scot. Moss; fog.

**fog'gy** (fôg'gî), adj.; **fog'gy-er** (fôg'gî-er); **fog'gy-est**. 1. Filled or abounding with fog; misty. 2. Beclouded; muddled. 3. Photog. Focused. — **fog'gy-ly**, adv. — **fog'gy-ness**, n.

**fog'horn** (-hôr'n), n. A horn sounded as a fog signal; hence, figuratively, a loud hoarse voice.

**fog'gram** (fôg'grâm), **fog'grum** (-grâm), adj. Old-fashioned. **fog'gy** (fôg'gî), n.; pl. **fog-gies** (-gî-z). Also **fog'gy**. A person who is behind the times, overconservative, or slow; — usually with *old*. — **fog'gy-ish**, adj. — **fog'gy-ism** (-î-z'm), n.

**foi'ble** (fô'i'b'l), n. [*OF., feeble*. See **FEENLE**.] 1. A failing; a weak point; frailty. 2. The weaker part of a sword blade, between the middle and point; — opposed to *forte*. — **Syn.** See **FAULT**.

**fole' gras** (fwa'grâs). [*F.*] Fat liver, esp. of a goose. It is usually imported in the form of a pâté. See **PATÉ**, 2.

**foil** (fôil), v. t. [*ME. foilen*, irreg. fr. *OF. fouler* to trample.] 1. *Obs. ecc. Hunt.* To trample. 2. To defeat; to render (an effort) vain; balk. — **Syn.** See **FRUSTRATE**. — **v. i.** 1. Failure; defeat; frustration. 2. A light blunt sword, having a button at the point, for fencing; hence, pl. the art or practice of fencing with a foil. 3. The track or trail of an animal.

**foil**, n. [*OF. foil, fuel*, fr. L. *folium*.] 1. A leaf or very thin sheet of metal; as, tin foil. 2. Anything that serves by contrast of color or quality to adorn or set off another thing to advantage. 3. Arch. The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc.

**foils**, 3; **foils**, 3; **foils**, 3. Cf. **FOILATION**, 3; **FOIL-FLOWER**, 11. **foils**, 3; **foils**, 3. A thin leaf of metal silvered, burnished, and colored, used to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones. — **v. t.** 1. To back, or cover, with foil. 2. To enhance, or set off, by contrast. 3. Arch. To adorn with foils.

**foils'man** (fôil'smân), n. One who wields a foil, as in fencing.

**foin** (fôin), v. i. Archaic. To thrust with a sword; lunge. — **n.** Archaic. A pass in fencing; a lunge.

**foi'son** (fôis'z'n), n. [*OF., fr. L. fusio*. See **FUSION**.] 1. Archaic. Rich harvest; abundance. 2. *Obs. ecc. Dial.* Vitor; strength; pl. resources.

**foist** (foist), v. t. To insert surreptitiously; to pass off (something spurious) as genuine or worthy.

**Fok'ker** (fôk'êr), n. A trade-mark for any of various airplanes.

**fold** (fôld), v. t. [*AS. fealdan*] 1. To lap or lay in plait or folds. 2. To lay or clasp together; to lay close to the body; as, the bird folds its wings; to fold one's arms. 3. To enclose within, or as if within, its wings; to fold one's arms. 4. To fold completely, collapse; — often with *up*. — **n.** 1. A doubling or folding; also, a part laid over on another part; a plait. 2. That which is folded together, or which infolds. 3. Geol. A bend or flexure produced in rock by forces operative after the depositing or consolidation of the rock.

**fold**, n. [*AS. fald, fold*] 1. A pen, or enclosure, for sheep. 2. A flock of sheep; figuratively, the church or a church. — **v. t.** To pen up, or confine in a fold, as sheep.

**-fold**, [*AS. -feald*] A suffix used with numerals to form adjectives and adverbs, denoting multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc., of anything; as, fourfold, four times, increased in a quadruple ratio.

**fold'boat** (fôld'bôit), n. = **FALTHOAT**.

**fold'er** (fôld'êr), n. 1. One who or that which folds. 2. A small folded but unstitched booklet; as, a railroad timetable folder. 3. A binder, as for loose papers.

**fol'de-rol** (fôld'êrôl; -rôl). Var. of **FALDERAL**.

**fol'ia** (fô'li-â), n., pl. of **FOLIUM**.

**fol'ia-ous** (fô'li-âs), adj. [*L. foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] 1. Bot. Belonging to, or like, a foliage leaf. 2. Mineral. Consisting of leaves or thin laminae. 3. Geol. Leaflike in form or mode of growth.

**fol'ia-ge** (fô'li-âj; fô'li-jî), n. [*F. folia*; L. *F. folia*, fr. *feuille* leaf, fr. L. *folia*.] 1. Collectively, the mass of leafage of a plant as produced in nature. 2. A representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, as an ornament. — **fol'ia-ge** (fô'li-âj; fô'li-jî), adj.

**fol'li-er** (fô'li-êr), adj. Consisting of, or pertaining to, leaves.

**fol'li-ate** (-î-â), adj. [*L. foliatus* leaved, leafy, fr. *folium* leaf.] 1. Bot. Furnished with leaves; leafy; — often used in combination, as in *strobilifoliate*. 2. Resembling a leaf or leaves; specul. having leaves, laminae, or leaflike projections. — **fol'li-ate** (-î-â), v. t. & i. 1. To spread over with foil, esp. tin foil. 2. To divide into leaves, or laminae. 3. Arch. To form into, or ornament with, foils or foliage. — **fol'li-at'ed** (-î-âd; -î-â), adj.

**fol'li-a'tion** (-î-â'shün), n. 1. Act or process of forming into a leaf or leaves, also, state of being in leaf, — said of a plant. 2. Act of coating with amalgam, as in making looking glasses. 3. Arch. The enrichment of an opening by foils, etc. See **FOIL**, **TRACERY**, **ILLUSTRATION**. 4. Art. A ornamentation with foliage. b A leaflike ornament or decoration. 5. Bot. = **VERMATION**. 6. Goldbeating, etc. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, or foil. 7. Petrog. Foliated texture.

**fol'li-a-ture** (fô'li-â-tür), n. Foliage; leafage.

**fol'lic** (fô'lik; fô'lik), n. [*L. folliculus* leaf.] Pert. to or designating a nitrogenous acid (follic acid), a growth promoting vitamin belonging to the B complex, abundant in leaves and animal tissues.

**fol'li-o** (fô'li-ô; fô'li-ô), n.; pl. **fol'lios** (-i-ô; -i-ôz) [Abblative of L. *folium* leaf.] 1. A leaf of a book or manuscript. 2. A sheet of paper once folded. 3. A book made of sheets each folded once (four pages to the sheet); hence, a book of the largest kind; according to the American Library Association scale, a book more than 30 cm. in height. 4. The size or form of a folio book. 5. A page in a book, leaving the same serial number. 6. Law. A certain number of words (England, 72 or 90, U. S., 100) taken as a unit in a document for measurement or reference. 7. Print. The page number. Even folios are on the left-hand pages and odd folios on the right-hand. — **adj.** Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages; as, a folio edition. — **v. t.**; **-li-ô-er** (-i-ô-er; -i-ô-er), **-li-ô-ing**. To put a serial number on each folio or page of (a book or manuscript); to page.

**fol'li-o-lar** (fô'li-ô-lâr; fô'li-ô-lâr), n. [*L. foliolaris*, fr. *foliolo*, fr. *folium* leaf, dim. fr. L. *folium* leaf.] 1. Bot. Pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets; — often used in combination.

**fol'li-ose** (fô'li-ô-sê), adj. Also, **fol'li-ous** (-i-ôz). [*L. foliosus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] Bot. Leafy; foliaceous.

**fol'li-ous** (-fô'li-ô-s), [*L. foliosus*] An adjective suffix meaning leaf.

**fol'li-um** (fô'li-ûm), n.; pl. **-ums** (-î-ûmz), **fol'li-a** (-â), [*L. a leaf*.] 1. Geol. A thin layer, esp. in metamorphic rocks. 2. Geom. A loop; a leaf-shaped arc (of a curve) closed at both ends by the same node.

**folk** (fôk), n.; pl. **folks** and **folkes** (fôks). [*AS. folc*.] 1. A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation. 2. In a people bound together by ties of race, language, religion, etc., that great proportion of its number which determines the group character and tends to preserve its civilization, customs, etc., unchanged. 3. People; persons; as, rural folk; folk say. 4. pl. *Colloq.* The persons of one's own family; relatives.

— **adj.** Of or pertaining to the folk; designating songs, dances, etc., originated or used among the common people; as, folk air, folk dance, folk laws, folk music, folk right, folk song, folk story, folk tale, folk tune.

**fol'ke-ting**, **thing** (fô'kê-tîng), n. [*Dan.* See **FOLK**; **THING** assembly.] Lower house of the Danish legislature.

**folk'lore** (fôk'lô; 70), n. Traditional customs, beliefs, tales, or sayings, preserved collectively among a people; hence, the science which investigates the life and spirit of a people as revealed in such lore.

**folk'moot** (fôk'môot), **folk'mote** (môot), n. Also **folk'mot'** (môot'). [*AS. folcmot* folk meeting.] 1. An assembly of the people; esp., a. Law, a general assembly of the people. Cf. **СБОР**, **МОУ**, **WITENAGEMOT**.

**folk'way** (-wâ), n. Any way of thinking, feeling, or acting, common to members of a social group.

**fol'li-cle** (fô'li-k'l), n. [*L. folliculus* small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *folia* bellows, inflated ball.] 1. Bot. A dry one-celled monocarpellary fruit, dehiscent only by one suture, as the fruits of the peony, larkspur, and milkweed. 2. Anat. A small cavity, as a hair follicle, the depression from which a hair grows, also, a crypt. — **fol'li-cu-lar** (fô'li-k'ulâr), adj. — **fol'li-cu-late** (-lât), adj. — **fol'li-cu-lat'ed** (-lât'ed; -lât), adj.

**fol'low** (fô'lo), v. t. [*AS. folgian, fylgan*.] 1. To go or come after; to attend. 2. To go in pursuit of; to seek to gain or attain. 3. To accept; as authority; to obey. 4. To copy after; take after. 5. To walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; also, to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling. 6. To pursue with hostility. 7.



To succeed in order, as of time, rank, or natural sequence. **S.** To result from, as an effect from a cause. **9.** To keep the eyes or mind fixed upon; as, he followed the argument.

**Syn.** Follow, pursue, chase, trail mean to go immediately or shortly after. Follow usually implies a lead or, sometimes, a guidance; pursue suggests an attempt to overtake, reach, attain, or the like; chase suggests fast pursuit of something fleeing, running, or the like; trail suggests a following in one's tracks. — **Ant.** Precede.

— **v. i.** 1. To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; hence, to attend. 2. To result or occur as a consequence. 3. To pursue; to strive for attainment.

**Syn.** Follow, succeed, ensue, supersede mean to come after something or, less often, someone. Follow may imply a coming after in time, sequence, logic, and the like; succeed implies a coming after in a sequence, usually determined by inheritance, election, the laws of rank, or the like; ensue implies logical sequence or the operation of some principle such as necessity, supersede suggests the following of something added and, often, unforeseen or unpredictable.

— **n.** Act or process of following, specif., in billiards, a shot (follow shot) made by hitting the cue ball above the center and thus causing it to continue to roll after impact with the object ball.

**fol'low-er** (fōl'v-er), **n.** 1. One who follows; variously, a pursuer, attendant, disciple, dependent associate, retainer. 2. *Colloq.* A sweetheart; beau. 3. *Arch.* A part of a machine that receives motion from another part. See *STRIVING BOX, ILLUST.*

**Syn.** Follow, adhere, disciple, partisan, satellite mean one who attaches himself to the person or opinions of another. Follower implies nothing more than this, adherent suggests a close and persistent attachment; disciple suggests a devoted allegiance to the teachings of one regarded as a master, partisan suggests a zealous, often prejudiced attachment; satellite suggests an attachment marked by constant and obsequious attendance.

**fol'low-ing**, **n.** One's followers, adherents, or dependents, collectively. — **adj.** 1. Next after, succeeding. *Abbr.* (with reference to pages, chapters, etc.), *pl.* **ff.** 2. That is now immediately to follow or be treated of.

**fol'low-through'** (fōl'v-thrū), **n.** Act of following through, as in the swing of a bat or club; also, that part of the stroke following the striking of the ball.

**fol'low-up'** (fōl'v-), **2), adj.** A *Off* or pertaining to renewed or repeated action; as, a follow-up visit. *b Colloq. Com.* Pertaining to a second or later offer, as to a possible customer; as, a follow-up letter. — (fōl'v-), **n.** *Colloq. Com.* A system of pursuing an initial effort, as in advertising, by supplementary action.

**fol'ly** (fōl'i), **n.** *pl.* **fol'lies** (fz). [*OF. folie, fr. fol foolish, mad. See fool.*] 1. State of being foolish; levity or weakness of mind. 2. A foolish act or idea. 3. Scandalous crime; sin. 4. An unprofitable undertaking, esp. a building left unfinished because the cost proved too great for the builder's resources.

**Fol'som man** (fōl'sŏm) *Anthropol.* One of a Stone Age people supposed to have lived in North America at the end of the last glacial period; — from *fol* (found in 1925 near Folson, New Mexico).

**fo-men't** (fō-mĕnt'), **v. t.** [*FF. fomentar, fr. L. fomentari, fr. fo mentum* a warm application or lotion, *fr. fovere* to warm.] 1. To bathe with warm water or medicated liquid. 2. To nurse to life or activity; to excite, rouse, or instigate; as, to foment revolt. — **Syn.** See *INCITE*. — **fo-men't-er**, **n.**

**fo-men-ta-tion** (fō-mĕn-tā'shŏn), **n.** 1. Excitation; instigation. 2. *Med.* A Application of warm moist substances, as wet cloths, to the body to ease pain. 3. Lotion thus applied.

**fond** (fōn), **n.** [*FF. fond, fr. fond*]. 1. Background; basis; fundamental character. 2. Fund, stock, or store.

**fond** (fōnd), **adj.** [*ME. foned, part of fennen* to be foolish, *fr. fon* fool, foolish.] 1. *Arch.* & *Dial.* Foolish, silly, simple. 2. Greatly pleased; desirous. 3. A Foolishly loving, weakly indulgent. 4. Affectionate, loving; as, a fond mother. 5. Doted on; regarded with unreasoning affection.

**Syn.** Fond, infatuated, insensate mean made blindly or stupidly foolish. Fond implies judgment misled by excessive affection, undue optimism, or the like; infatuated, weakening of judgment under the influence of passion or unreasoning emotion; insensate, the loss of feeling and judgment under the influence of greed, hatred, desire for revenge, and the like.

**fond'ant** (fōn'dānt; *F. fōn'dānt*), **n.** [*F. lit., melting, pres. part. of fondre* to melt. See *FOUND* to cast.] A creamy preparation of sugar, used as the basis of much candy.

**fond'le** (fōn'dl), **v. t.**; **fond'ling** (-d'liŋ); **fond'ling** (d'liŋŋ). [*FF. of fond* fond to dote.] 1. *Obs.* To fondle. 2. To handle tenderly or lovingly; to caress. — **v. i.** To manifest fondness, esp. by caresses. — **Syn.** See *CARESS*.

**fond'ler** (fōn'dl-er), **n.** One who fondles.

**fond'ly** (fōn'dl), **adv.** 1. *Arch.* Foolishly. 2. In a fond manner; affectionately. 3. In a willingly credulous manner.

**fond'ness**, **n.** 1. *Obs.* Foolishness; folly; weakness. 2. Doting affection; also, appetite or relish.

**fond'que** (fōn-dōō; *fōn'dōō, F. fōn'dū'*), **n.** Also, erroneously, **fōn'dū'**. [*FF. See FONDUE.*] *Cookery.* A dish made of melted cheese, butter, eggs, and, often, milk and bread crumbs.

**F1 layer** (fōl'vēr). *Radio.* A layer in the ionosphere which reflects radio waves, occurring at varying heights, 90 to 150 miles above the earth's surface. It exists only in the daytime and at certain seasons.

**fons et o-ris** (fōnz Et ō-ris). [*L.*] Source and origin.

**fount** (fōnt), **n.** Also **fount** (fount; fōnt). [*FF. fonte, fr. fondre* See *FOUND* to cast.] *Print.* An assortment of type of one size and style.

**fount**, **n.** [*AS, fr. L. fons, fontis, spring, fountain*] 1. A basin in which water is contained for baptizing. 2. A fountain; spring; a source; origin. 3. A receptacle for holy water. *Cl.* group, 2. — **fountal** (fōnt'al; -'l), **adj.** Rare.

**fou'ta-nel', fou'ta-nelle'** (fōn'tā-nĕl'), **n.** [*FF. fontanelle, prop. a little fountain, fr. fontaine* fountain. See *FOUNTAIN*.] 1. An opening for the discharge of secretion. 2. *Anat.* One of the intervals, closed by membranous structures, between the incompletely fused angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull.

**food** (fōd), **n.** [*AS. fōda*.] 1. Nutritive material taken into an organism for growth, work, or repair and for maintaining the vital processes. The complex organic substances that form a large part of the food of animals fall into three main classes: proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. *Cl.* **CALORIC** b. **VITAMIN**. 2. Nutrient in solid form, as opposed to drink. 3. Anything that nourishes or sustains.

**Syn.** Food, alimēt, pabulum, nutriment, nourishment, mean material feeding and supporting the body. Food applies to anything that enters the system, is assimilated by it, and contributes to its life, growth, and power for work; alimēt and pabulum, now more common figuratively, are equivalents of food, but alimēt applies usually to that which nourishes and pabulum to an article of diet; nutriment and nourishment imply that which is necessary for health and growth, and sustenance that which is necessary for the maintenance of life.

**food'stuff'** (-stŭf'), **n.** 1. Anything used as food. 2. Any substance of food value, as protein, fat, etc., entering into the composition of a food.

**fool** (fōl), **n.** [*OF. fol foolish, mad, a fool, fr. L. follis* bellows, bag, in *LL.* a fool] 1. A simpleton; dolt. 2. A professional buffoon formerly kept as a retainer, dressed in motley with cap and bells and bawble. 3. One made to appear foolish; a dupe.

**Syn.** Fool, idiot, imbecile, moron, simpleton, natural mean one who is a mental defective. Fool implies lack of understanding and reason or the absence of powers which when developed make for intelligence; idiot, imbecile, and moron now designate three grades of fools; idiot, one incapable of coherent speech, of avoiding the common dangers of life, and requiring constant care; imbecile, one who can be educated to a point where he can attend to the simplest of his wants and avoid the most ordinary dangers; moron, one who has sufficient intelligence to learn a simple trade but needs supervision in his work and recreation; simpleton, a nontechnical term, applies to any fool or, as used in indulgent contempt, to any simple-minded person; natural, now comparatively rare, to anyone congenitally feeble minded.

— **v. i.** 1. To play the fool; to trifle. 2. *Colloq.* To tamper; to waste time. 3. *Arch.* To act as a jester. — **v. t.** To deceive; to dupe. — **fool away.** *Colloq.* To get rid of foolishly.

**fool**, **n.** [*A special use of fool, n.*] *Cookery.* A sweet made of stewed fruit and whipped cream.

**fool'ery** (fōl'ē-ri), **n.** *pl.* fool'eries (-rēz). 1. The habit of fooling; behavior of a fool. 2. Foolish act or deed.

**fool'har'dy** (fōl'hār'di), **adj.**; **fool'har'diness** (-dĭ-nĕs); **fool'har'dy-est** Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Syn.** See *ADVENTUROUS*. — **fool'har'dily**, **adv.** — **fool'har'diness**, **n.**

**fool'ing**, **n.** Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling.

**fool'ish** (fōl'ish), **adj.** 1. Exhibiting folly; unwise. 2. Proceeding from folly. 3. Absurd; preposterous; silly. 4. *Arch.* Paltry, humble. — **Syn.** See *SIMPLE*. — **fool'ishly**, **adv.** — **fool'ish-ness**, **n.**

**fool'proof'** (-prūf'), **2), adj.** So simple, strong, etc., as not to be misused, damaged, etc., even by a fool.

**fool's'cap** (fōl's'kăp), **n.** In senses 1 & 2 often **fool's' cap**. 1. A cap or hood, usually of straw, which is worn by a student of a college, sometimes worn by school children as a punishment. 3. Paper in sheets measuring approximately 13 X 16 or 17 inches; — from the watermark used by old papermakers.

**fool's'errand** A silly, profitless adventure or undertaking.

**fool's'gold** Iron or copper pyrites, resembling gold in color.

**fool's'paradise** A state of illusive happiness.

**fool's'-pars'ley**, **n.** A European weed (*Aethusa cynapium*) resembling parsley but nauseous and poisonous.

**foot** (fōt), **n.**; *pl.* **FEET** (fēt), sometimes **FOOTS** (fōts) [*AS fōt, pl. fēt*] 1. The terminal part of the leg; that part of an animal upon which it rests when standing, or upon which it moves. 2. A measure of length derived from the length of the human foot (see *MEASURE*, Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, & 9). *Abbr.* **ft** (sing & pl.) *Symbol*. In this sense, foot is used as a collective plural when preceded by a designation of the number taken; as, a ten foot pole. 3. The foot as the member used in locomotion; hence, figuratively, motion or power of walking or running; step; also, speed. 4. Something resembling a foot in position or use; lowest part or base; bottom; also, the last of a series, the end.

5. That part of anything that is in proximity to or covers the feet; as, the foot of a stocking. 6. A That which is placed at the bottom or foot, as the sum of an account or the refrain of a song. *b* (*pl.* roots) In reining processes, the bottom portion; sediment; dregs. 7. *Mech.* In a sewing machine, the piece that holds the cloth steady; — called also *presser foot*. 8. *Mil.* Soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry. 9. *Naut.* The lower edge (of a sail). 10. *Print.* *Of* a type, the lowest part of the body, or either side of the groove. See *TYPE, ILLUST.* 11. *Pros.* A group of syllables marked off as constituting a metrical unit in verse, analogous to a measure in music.

— **v. i.** 1. To tread to measure or music; to dance. 2. To walk; — opposed to *ride* or *fly*. 3. To move, esp. as a ship; as, the yacht *foots* fast. — **v. t.** 1. To tread, to walk, run, or dance, on, over, or through. 2. *A Obs. exc. Dial.* To kick; to spurn. 3. To seize or strike with the talons, as a falcon. 3. *a* To sum up, as the numbers in a column. *b Colloq.* To pay (a bill, expenses, etc.). 4. To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking.

**foot'age** (fōt'ij), **n.** Length or quantity expressed in feet; specif.: *a* Lumber, board feet. See *BOARD FOOT*. *b Motion Pictures.* The total number of running feet of film used in photographing any subject.

**foot'-and-mouth' dis-ease'** *Veter.* An acute, contagious disease of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., caused by a filtrable virus, and characterized by vesicles and ulcers in the mouth and about the hoofs.

**foot'ball'** (fōt'bōl'), **n.** 1. An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. 2. A field game played with a football, in which each of two contesting teams tries to kick or carry the ball to or through its opponent's goal or goal line. There are three principal varieties: *Rugby*, in which the ball may be carried, kicked, or thrown, provided it is not thrown forward, and a player in possession of the ball may be tackled bodily; *association* (or *soccer*), in which all use of the arms or hands is prohibited except to the goalkeeper, and the ball is propelled by kicking, or striking it with the head, shoulder, or other parts of the body except the arms; *American*, a development of *Rugby*, in which one side is allowed undisputed possession of the ball at the moment when it is put in play, players may run ahead of the man with the ball to prevent his being tackled, the forward pass is permitted, and, in general, the play is more systematized and formal. The ball used in the *Rugby* and *American* games is ellipsoidal in shape, while the association football is spherical. 3. Hence, a mere toy or plaything; as, the issue became a football of party politics.

**foot'board'** (-bōrd'; 70), **n.**; *pl.* footboards (-bōrds'). 1. A board or narrow platform on which to brace the feet or on which one may stand. 2. A board forming the foot of a bedstead.

**foot'boy'** (-bōi'), **n.** A page; an attendant.

**foot brake.** A brake operated by foot pressure.

## footbridge

**foot/bridge** (fōt'brīj), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

**foot-candle** (fōt'kandl), *n.* *Photom.* A unit of illumination, being the direct illumination on a surface everywhere one foot from a uniform point source of one international candle. See **CANDLE**, *n.* 3; **LUMEN**.

**foot-cloth** (fōt'klōth; 74), *n.* *pl.* **FOOT-CLOTHS** (-klōths; -klōths). 1. Obs. A caparison for a horse. 2. A carpet.

**foot-ed** (fōt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Having a foot or feet, or such or so many feet — often used in combinations, as in **bare-footed**, **four-footed**, **spiny-footed**, **wine-footed**.

**foot'er** (fōt'ēr), *n.* 1. A walker. 2. A person or thing a (specified) number of feet in measure; as, a **six-foot'er**.

**foot/fall** (fōt'fāl), *n.* A footstep; also, sound of a footstep.

**foot/gear** (-gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet, as shoes.

**foot/hill** (-hīl), *n.* A hill at the foot of higher hills.

**foot/hold** (-hōld), *n.* A hold for the feet; footing.

**foot/ing**, *n.* 1. Standing; stable placing of the feet. 2. Place for the foot to rest on; foothold; hence, basis for operation. 3. A moving on foot; specif., walk; tread; dance; also, prowess; coming. 4. A material for making the feet, as of stockings. 5. Act of putting a foot to anything. 6. Relative position; status; condition. 7. *Arch.* An enlargement at the lower end of a wall, pier, or column, to distribute the load.

**foot/le** (fōt'li; fōt'li), *n.* *Slang.* Twaddle; drivel. — *adj.* *Slang.* Trivial; silly.

**foot/less** (fōt'lis; -lis), *adj.* 1. Having no feet; hence, without foundation; unsubstantial. 2. *Colloq.* Clumsy; stupid.

**foot/light** (-līt), *n.* *pl.* A row of lights in the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc. *b* Figuratively, the stage or theater.

**foot/ling** (fōt'ling; fōt'ling), *adj.* [*Prop.*, trifling, fr. **FOOT** + **LING**.] *Slang.* Trivial; foolish and useless.

**foot-loose** (fōt'lūs; -lūs), *adj.* Free; untrammelled.

**foot/man** (-mān), *n.* 1. *Archaeol.* A walker. 2. *a Obs.* A footpad *b* *Rare.* A foot soldier. 3. A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, table, etc.

**foot/mark** (-mārk), *n.* A footprint.

**foot/note** (-nōt), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.

**foot/pace** (-pās), *n.* A walking pace or step.

**foot/pad** (-pād), *n.* [See **1st PAD**.] A highwayman on foot.

**foot/path** (-pāth), *n.* A narrow path for pedestrians only.

**foot-pound**, *n.* *Mech.* A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot. *Abbr.* *ft.-lb.*, or *ft. lb.*

**foot-poundal**, *n.* A unit of work, the work done when a force of one poundal acts through a distance of one foot. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity (32.16) expressed in feet per second per second.

**foot/print** (fōt'prīnt), *n.* An impression of the foot.

**foot/rest** (-rēst), *n.* A support for the feet.

**foot/rope** (-rōp), *n.* *Naut.* A the rope rigged below a yard, on which men stand when reefing or furling. *b* That part of the boltrope sewed to the lower edge of a sail.

**foot soldier**. A soldier who serves on foot; infantryman.

**foot/sore** (-sōr; 70), *adj.* Having sore or tender feet.

**foot/stalk** (-stōk), *n.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

**foot/stall** (-stōl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle. 2. *Arch.* The plinth, base, or pedestal of a pillar.

**foot/step** (-stēp), *n.* 1. A footfall; tread; also, distance covered by a step. 2. The mark of the foot; track. 3. A step on which to ascend or descend.

**foot/stock** (-stōk), *n.* *Mach.* A tailstock or loose headstock, as of lathe.

**foot/stool** (-stōl), *n.* A low stool to support the feet.

**foot-ton**, *n.* *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity through the height of one foot.

**foot/way** (fōt'wā; -wā), *n.* A narrow way or path.

**foot/wear** (-wēr), *n.* Wearing apparel for the feet, esp. boots or shoes.

**foot/work** (-wōrk), *n.* The manueuvring of the feet, and work done with them, as in boxing, football, tennis, etc.

**foot/worn** (-wōrn; 70), *adj.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet; as, a **footworn** path; a **footworn** traveler.

**foot/ty** (fōt'tī), *adj.* *pl.* **FOOT-TIES** (-tīz; -tīz). [*F. foule*.] *Slang & Dial. Eng.* Poor; paltry.

**foot/zie** (fōt'zī; -zī), *v. t. & i.* **FOOTZIED** (-zīd); **FOOTZILING** (-zīling). To bungle; to manage or play unskillfully. — *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A stupid fellow. 2. A bungling act or stroke, as in golf.

**fop** (fōp), *n.* 1. Obs. A silly person; a conceited pretender to wit. 2. A coxcomb; dandy. — *v. t.* Obs. To fool; dupe.

**fop/er-y** (fōp'ēr-ī), *n.* *pl.* **-IES** (-īz). 1. *Rare.* Foolishness; folly. 2. The behavior, dress, or other mark of a fop.

**fop/ish** (-īsh), *adj.* 1. Obs. Foolish. 2. Foplike; dandyish. — *adv.* — **fop/ish-ness**, *n.*

**for** (fōr; 4), *prep.* [*AS.* *for*, fr. *fore*.] In the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of which, in view of which, or with reference to which, anything is, is done, or takes place; as: 1. Obs. Before. 2. Indicating the end with reference to which anything acts, serves, or is done; as, money for studying. 3. Instead of; in place of; as, an eye for an eye. 4. In behalf of; in support of; as, to campaign for a cause. 5. Used with a noun or personal pronoun in the objective case followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent for the noun clause; as, for him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful; also, incumbent upon; as, debts for me to pay. 6. Indicating that in the character of which anything is regarded or treated; as, to know for a fact. 7. Indicating the cause, motive, or occasion of an act or condition; hence, because of; as, cursed himself for showing leniency. 8. Notwithstanding; in spite of; — usually with *all*; as, you don't convince me *for* all your clever arguments. 9. Indicating equality or proportion between numbers or quantities when compared; as, for one poet there are a dozen postasters. 10. As regards; concerning; as, so much for that. 11. Expressing duration of time or extension of space; as, for miles about.

— *for as much as*, or *forasmuch as*. In consideration that; seeing that; since. — *for ever*. Eternally. — *for ever and a day*. Emphatically forever.

— *conj.* Because.

## forceable

**for-** [*AS.*] A prefix, no longer active in English, — It sometimes indicates *unwieldy* or *refusal* to do, but intensive force.

**for/age** (fōr'ij), *n.* [*OF.* *fourage*, *forage*, fr. *forre*, *fuerte*, fodder, straw, of Teut. origin.] 1. Food for animals, esp. domestic animals.

2. To supply with forage. 3. To secure by foraging. — *v. t.* To wander in search of forage; to secure forage; hence, to ravage. — *for/ag-er* (-ij-ēr), *n.*

**for/ag-ing ant** (-ij-ing), *n.* Any species of ant that goes out in search of food in companies, esp. the driver ant.

**for/a-men** (fōr'ā-mēn), *n.* *pl.* **FORAMINA** (-fōr'ā-mīnā; -fōr'ā-mēnā). [*L.* fr. *forare* to pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice. See **VERTEBRA**, *Illust.*

**for/a-men mag'nūm** (māg'nūm), [*L.*, great opening.] The opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes to become the medulla oblongata.

**for-a-min'i-fer** (fōr'ā-mīn'ī-fēr), *n.* [*L.* *foramen*, *amina*, foramen + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* Any of an order (Foraminifera) of rhizopods, generally having a calcareous shell which in many forms is perforated with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia. The foraminifers are mostly marine and very small. Chalk and nummulitic limestone are composed chiefly of their shells. — **for-a-min'ī-fer-al** (fōr'ā-mīn'ī-fēr-āl), *adj.* — **for-a-min'ī-fer-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

**for-a-m'i-nous** (fōr'ā-mīn'ūs), *adj.* Having foramina.

**for-ran** (fōr'rān), *adj.* [*See FOREIGN*.] Pertaining to a remote place or thing; foreign; — chiefly in *vicar for-ran*.

**for/ay** (fōr'ā; -ā; & i.; **FORAYED** (-īd); **FORAY-ING**. [*OF.* *forer* to pillage, fr. *forra*, *fuerra*. See **FORAGE.] To ravage in search of spoils; to pillage. — *n.* A sudden or irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid. — **for/ay-er** (-ēr), *n.***

**for-bad**, **for-bad'** (fōr-bād; -bād'), *parts of FORBID*.

**for-bear** (fōr-bār; 2), *v. t.* **FORBORE** (-bōr; 70); **FOR-BORNE** (-bōrn; 70); **FOR-BEAR-ING**. *Archaeol.* *past* **FOR-BARE** (-bār). [*AS.* *forberan*. See **FOR**; **BEAR** to support.] 1. *Now Dial.* To endure. 2. Obs. To avoid; shun; also, lose. 3. To refrain from doing, using, expressing, injuring, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To refrain; abstain; hold back. 2. To control oneself; to be patient. — *Syn.* See **REFRAIN**. — **for-bear'er** (fōr-bār'ēr), *n.*

**for/bear** (fōr'bār; fōr'bār'), *Var.* of **FORBEAR**, ancestor.

**for-bear/ance** (fōr-bār'āns), *n.* 1. Act of forbearing; patience. 2. A refraining from the enforcement of what is due. 3. Quality of being forbearing; long suffering.

**for-bid** (fōr-bīd; 7), *v. t.* **FORBADE**, **FOR-BAD'** (-bād'); **FOR-BID-DEN**; **FOR-BID-DING**. *Archaeol.* *past* **FOR-BARE** (-bār). [*AS.* *forbidan*. See **FOR**; **BID**, *v.* 1. To prohibit; interdict. 2. To exclude from, or warn off by command. *b* To ban from appearance or use, as in a sport. 3. To oppose or prevent, as if by a command. 4. To occur; — now only in past part. — **for-bid/dor** (-bīd'ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** **Forbid**, **prohibit**, **interdict**, **inhibit** mean to restrain from using, doing, entering, or the like. **Forbid** and **prohibit** are much alike, but **forbid** suggests the restraint of a parent, master, physician, or the like, and **prohibit** that of the law or of the state; **interdict** implies prohibition by civil or ecclesiastical authority, usually for a given time or for a salutary purpose; **inhibit** implies the imposition of restraints or restrictions not only by authority but by the exigencies of time or situation or, now commonly, by one's own conscience.

**for-bid/dance** (fōr-bīd'āns; -ns), *n.* Also **for-bid'dal** (-āl; -'l). Act of forbidding; prohibition.

**for-bid/den** (-n), *adj.* Prohibited; interdicted.

**for-bid/ding**, *adj.* That forbids; prohibiting; esp., repelling approach; repellent. — **for-bid/ding-ly**, *adv.* — **for-bid/ding-ness**, *n.*

**for-bore** (fōr-bōr; 70), *past part.* of **FORBEAR**.

**for-borne** (fōr-bōrn; 70), *past part.* of **FORBEAR**.

**for-by**, **for-by'e** (fōr'bi; prep. [*for + by*]). *Obs.* *etc.* *Dial.* A hard by; beside; by. *b* Beside; by. *Now Dial.* 1. Of time, gone by; of motion, to one side. 2. Besides.

**force** (fōrs; 70), *n.* [*OF.* deriv. of *L. fortis* strong.] 1. Strength or energy; vigor; as: a physical strength or vigor. 2. Power to affect strongly in physical conditions; as, the force of a blow. 3. Power of effective action; as, force of character. 4. Power to persuade or convince. 5. Strength for war; hence, any military body organized for of-

— *exerted*

of the acceleration of the movement of material bodies, as the cause of a body falling freely, of the movements of two billiard balls in collision, or of the movement of two related magnets. — *Syn.* See **POWER**.

— *v. t.* **FORCED** (fōrsd); **FORCING** (fōrs'ing). 1. To do violence to; esp., to ravish; violate. 2. To constrain or compel; to coerce. 3. To impose or cause by necessity. 4. To compel, wrest, extort, etc., violence. 5. To obtain or win by strength or struggle; specif.: a capture by assault. *b* To break open, as a gate or lock. 6. To pass, or effect a passage, through by force, as a hostile country. 7. To press or urge for acceptance; as, to force attentions upon one. 8. To exert to the utmost; to urge; hence, to strain; to urge to, or produce, by unnatural effort; as, to force a laugh. 9. To hasten, as in growth or productivity, by artificial means; as, to force bulbs. 10. Obs. 2. To allow the force of; to value; to care for. 11. To provide with forces; to reinforce. 12. To put in force; to enforce. 13. *Baseball*. 1. To cause (a base runner) to be put out by compelling him to leave his base and try to get to the next base. 2. To cause (a run) to be scored, or (a runner) to score, by compelling the runner to leave third base and cross home plate; — said of a pitcher who gives a base on balls when the bases are full. 14. *Cards*. To cause (a player) to trump by leading a suit of which he has no cards, or to show the strength of his hand, or to play (a certain card). — **force/a-ble**, *adj.*

**Syn.** **Force**, **compel**, **coerce**, **constrain**, **oblige** mean to make a person or thing yield. **Force**, the general term, implies the exertion of strength, often physical strength, but sometimes something analogous such as natural or logical necessity; **compel** typically requires a personal object (though sometimes it takes a personal reaction or response) and always suggests the working of irresistible force; **coerce** suggests the exertion of violence or duress; **constrain** suggests the power of that which presses and binds, such as restrictions imposed by nature, necessity, etc.; **oblige** usually implies the constraint of necessity, of law, or of the like.

**force** (fôrs; 70). *n.* **1.** In internal-combustion engines, a lubricating system in which the lubricant is supplied under pressure. **2.** *forceful* (fôrs'fûl; 71), *adj.* Full of, or possessing, force; effective. — *forceful-ly*, *adv.* — *forceful-ness*, *n.*

**force meat** (fôrs'mî't; 70), *n.* [F. *forcez* steuhn + E. *meat*.] *Cookery.* Meat or fish chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served alone or used as a stuffing; farce.

**forceps** (fôrs'pîs; 70), *n.* *pl.* **FORCEPS** or, rarely, **FORCEPSES** (Ëz; -îz), *forceps* (-sî'pîz). [L. *forceps*, -cîpiis.] A pair of pincers or tongs, esp. for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, surgeons, accoucheurs, dentists, etc.

**force pump** *Mach.* A pump having a solid piston, or plunger, for drawing and forcing a liquid, as water, through valves. It is adapted for delivering liquid at a height above the pump, or under considerable pressure.

**forcer** (fôrs'ër; 70), *n.* One who or that which forces. **forceful** (fôrs'fûl; 71), *adj.* **1.** Effected by force; as, *forceful* entry. **2.** Characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful. — *forceful-ness*, *n.* — *forceful-ly*, *adv.*

**ford** (fôrd; 70), *n.* [AS.] A place where a river, or other water, may be passed by wading — *v. t.* To cross by a ford. — *ford'a-ble*, *adj.* *ford-do'* (fôrd-dô; 70), *fore-do'* (fôrd; 70), *v. t.*, see *po*. [AS. *fôrdon*, fr. *fôrd* + *dôn* to do.] **1.** *Archæol.* To kill, abolish, or destroy. **2.** To exhaust; — in past part.

**fore** (fôr; 70), *adv.* [AS., *adv.* & *prep.*; akin to F. *for*.] **1.** In the part that precedes or goes first; — now only as opposed to *aft*; specif., *Naut.*, in or towards the bows of a ship. **2.** *Obs.* Formerly, previously. — *prep.* Also *fore*. *Obs.* **a** Before. **b** In the presence of, — used in outlays. — *conj.* *Diad.* = *because*. — *adj.* *Advanc'd*; being or coming first; forward. — *n.* The front, hence, that which is in front; specif., *Naut.*, the foremost, or, sometimes, the bows.

**fore**, *interj.* [Short for *no fore!*.] *Golf.* A word cried by a player about to strike the ball to warn persons in the probable line of its flight. **fore** (fôr; 70). [See *FORE*, *adv.*] A prefix denoting before, either in position or time; used: **1.** (*Accent usually on verbal element*) In verbs, verbal adjectives and nouns, and nouns of agency or action, with the sense of: **a** In front; as, *fore-runner*. **b** Beforehand; as, *fore-ordain*. **2.** (*Accent usually on preface*) In other nouns, with the sense of: **a** Front; as, *forelock*; *forearm*. **b** Preceding in time; as, *fore-father*.

**FORE COMBINATIONS ARE**

|             |             |               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| forebank    | foreheel    | forerank      |
| forebitter  | forehilt    | forerib       |
| foreblossom | forepaw     | foreshoulder  |
| forebush    | forepayment | forespecified |
| forebushy   | forequoted  | forewring     |

**fore and aft**. *Naut.* **a** From stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel, — distinguished from *athwart*. **b** In, at, or towards both the bow and stern.

**fore-and-aft**, *adj.* *Naut.* **1.** Living, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel; as, *fore-and-aft* sails. **2.** Of a vessel or rig (*fore-and-aft* rig), having, mainly, sails bent to gaffs or set on the masts or on stays in the midship line of the vessel. (Cf. *SQUARE-RIGGED*; see *BARK*, *SAIL*, *YAWL*, *Illustr.*) — *fore-and-aft-rigged*, *adj.*

**fore-and-aft**, *n.* *Colloq. Naut.* A vessel, esp. a schooner, with a fore-and-aft rig.

**fore-and-aft sail**. Any sail not supported by a yard or yards, usually carried on a gaff, or stay.

**fore-arm** (fôr'ârm; 70), *n.* In primates, that part of the arm or forelimb between the elbow and the wrist.

**fore-arm** (fôr'ârm; 70), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.

**fore-bear** (fôr'bâr; 70), *fore-bear* (fôr'bâr; 70), *n.* [*fore* + *be* + *-er*.] An ancestor; a forefather; — usually in the *pl.*

**fore-bode** (fôr'bôd; 70), *v. t.* & *v. i.* **1.** To foretell; portend. **2.** To have an inward conviction, of, esp. of coming ill; to augur despondingly. *Syn.* See *FORETELL*. — *fore-bod'er* (fôr'bôd'ër; 70), *n.*

**fore-boding** (fôr'bôd'ing; 70), *n.* A presage or presentiment esp. of coming evil.

**fore-brain** (fôr'brân; 70), *n.* *Anat.* The anterior of the three primary divisions of the brain of vertebrates; — called also *prosencephalon*. It is subdivided into an anterior part (*telencephalon* or *endbrain*, composed chiefly of the cerebral hemispheres [see *CEREBRUM*]) and a posterior part (*diencephalon* or *betweenbrain* comprising the thalamus and related structures). (Cf. *HINDBRAIN*, *MIDBRAIN*.)

**fore-cast** (fôr'kâst; 70), *v. t.* & *v. i.* — *CAST*; also *-CAST'ED*; — *CAST'ING*. **1.** To plan ahead. **2.** To foresee; to calculate beforehand. **3.** To draw a forecast from the study of; to foretell; predict; as, to *forecast* the weather. **4.** To serve as a forecast of. — *Syn.* See *FORETELL*.

**fore-cast** (fôr'kâst; 70), *n.* **1.** *Obs.* Previous determination; hence, a plan; design. **2.** Foresight; forethought. **3.** A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or condition.

**fore-cast'er** (fôr'kâst'ër; 70), *n.* One who forecasts; esp., one who officially forecasts the weather.

**fore-cas-tle** (fôr'kâst'îl; 70), *n.* *Naut.* A that part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremost, or of the fore channels. **b** In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, where the sailors live.

**fore-close** (fôr'klôz; 70), *v. t.* [OF. *forecloz*, past part. of *foreclorre* to exclude, fr. *fora* except, outside (fr. *fora*) + *clorre* to close. See *CLOSE*, *v.*] **1.** To shut out; debar. **2.** *Mortgages.* To subject to foreclosure proceedings. — *v. i.* To foreclose a mortgage.

**fore-clo-sure** (fôr'klôz'ÿr; 70), *n.* Act of foreclosing; specif., a proceeding which bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

**fore-course** (fôr'kôrs; 70), *n.* *Naut.* The lowermost sail on the foremost of a square-rigged vessel; the foresail.

**fore-date** (fôr'dât; 70), *v. t.* To antedate.

**fore-deck** (fôr'dêk; 70), *n.* *Naut.* The fore part of a deck, esp. of the main deck.

**fore-do'** (fôr'dô; 70), *var.* of *FORPO*.

**fore-doom'** (fôr'dôom; 70), *v. t.* To doom beforehand.

**fore'doom'** (fôr'dôom; 70), *n.* Doom in advance; destiny.

**fore'fa'ther** (fôr'fâ'thër; 70), *n.* An ancestor.

**fore'fa'ther's Day** (fôr'fâ'thërz; 70), *n.* The anniversary of the day (December 21, 1620) on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. On account of a mistake in reckoning the change from Old Style to New Style, it has generally been celebrated on the 22d.

**fore-feel'** (fôr'fêl; 70), *v. t.*; see *FEEL*. To feel beforehand; to have a presentiment of. — *fore-feel'ing*, *n.* & *adj.*

**fore-fend'** (fôr'fënd; 70), *var.* of *FOREFEND*.

**fore'fin'ger** (fôr'fîng'ër; 70), *n.* Finger next to the thumb.

**fore'foot'** (fôr'fû't; 70), *n.*; *pl.* **FEET** (fêl; 70). **1.** One of the front feet of a quadruped or multiped. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* That point at the forward part of a ship where stem and keel meet.

**fore'front'** (fôr'frûnt; 70), *n.* Foremost part or place.

**fore-gath'er** (fôr'gâth'ër; 70), *var.* of *FORGATHER*.

**fore'glimpse'** (fôr'gîlmp's; 70), *n.* A glimpse of the future.

**fore-go'** (fôr'gô; 70), *v. t.* & *v. i.*; see *GO*. [AS. *foregân*, fr. *fore* + *gân* to go.] To go before; precede — *fore-go'er* (fôr'gô'ër; 70), *n.*

**fore-go'**, *v. t.* & *v. i.*; see *GO*. To forgo, or relinquish. See *FORGO*, *Note*. — *fore-go'er*, *n.*

**fore-go'ing** (2), *adj.* Going before. — *Syn.* See *PRECEDING*.

**fore-gone'** (fôr'gôn; 70), *adj.* That has gone before; previous; past. — *fore-gone-ness*, *n.*

**foregone conclusion**. A conclusion that has preceded argument or examination. **b** An inevitable result.

**fore'ground'** (fôr'grôund; 70), *n.* In nature or in art, the part of the scene nearest to, and in front of, the spectator; — opposed to *background*.

**fore'gut'** (fôr'gût; 70), *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The anterior part of the primitive alimentary canal of vertebrate embryos.

**fore'hand'** (fôr'hând; 70), *n.* **1.** Superior position. **2.** All that part of a horse which is before the rider. **3.** *Tennis, Rackets, etc.* A forehand stroke; also, manner of playing, or position when playing, such strokes. — *adj.* **1.** Done beforehand; anticipative. **2.** Heading; front. **3.** *Tennis, Rackets, etc.* Of a stroke, made with the palm approximately to the front, hence, made without extending the arm across the body; — *opp.* to *backhand*.

**fore'hand'ed** (fôr'hând'ed; 70), *adj.* **1.** Shaped as to the forehead or fore parts. **2.** Early, timely. **3.** *U. S.* Mindful of the future; thrifty; prudent. **4.** *Tennis, Rackets, etc.* Forehand. — *fore'hand'ed-ness*, *n.*

**fore'head'** (fôr'hêd; 70), *n.* [OF. *forhêd*, 74], *n.* [AS. *forhêad*.] **1.** The part of the face above the eyes. **2.** The front or fore part of anything.

**fore'ign** (fôr'îgn; 74), *adj.* [OF. *forain*, fr. L. *forais*, fr. L. *foras*, out of doors, abroad, without.] **1.** Situated outside a place or country, esp. outside one's own country or locality. **2.** Not native or domestic, as, our *foreign* population. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, some other person or material thing than the one under consideration. **4.** Alien in character; not pertinent; not congruous; as, *foreign* to the purpose. **5.** Related to, or dealing with, other countries, esp. nations; as, *foreign* trade. **6.** Not organically connected or naturally related; as, a *foreign* body, a substance occurring in any part of the body or organism which is not normally found. **7.** *Obs.* Not of, or not pertaining to, one's home or household. **8. *Law* Not within the sphere of operation of the laws of the country under consideration; — opposed to *domestic*. — *Syn.* See *EXTRANEAL*.**

**foreign bill**, *bill of exchange*, *draft*, etc. *Law & Com.* Any bill, etc., with respect to any particular jurisdiction, not both drawn and payable within that jurisdiction.

**fore'ign-er** (fôr'îgn'ër; 70), *n.* A person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country; an alien.

**foreign exchange**. **a** The process of settling accounts or debts between persons residing in different countries. **b** Bills or drafts against persons in a foreign country.

**fore'ign-ism** (fôr'îgn'îzm; 70), *n.* Anything in lias to a foreign language or people; a foreign idiom or custom.

**fore'ign-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being foreign.

**fore-judge'** (fôr'jûj; 70), *v. t.*; see *JUDGE*. **1.** To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof. **2.** To estimate beforehand.

**fore-judge'**, *var.* of *FORJUDGE*.

**fore-know'** (fôr'nô; 70), *v. t.*; see *KNOW*. To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand. — *Syn.* See *FORESEE*. — *fore-know'a-ble*, *adj.*

**fore-knowl'edge** (fôr'nôl'êj; 70), *n.* [OF. *forhêd*, 74], *n.* [cf. *KNOWLEDGE*.] Knowledge of a thing before it happens, prescience.

**fore'la'dy** (fôr'lâdî; 70), *n.* *pl.* **LADIES** (dîz). A forewoman.

**fore'land** (fôr'lând; 70), *n.* A promontory; headland.

**fore'leg'** (fôr'lêg; 70), *n.* A fore or forward leg.

**fore'lock'** (fôr'lêk; 70), *n.* *Mach.* A cotter or split pin; a linchpin.

**fore'lock'**, *n.* [*fore* + *lock* (of hair).] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head.

**fore'man** (fôr'mân; 70), *n.* The first or chief man; specif.: **a** The chief man of a jury, who acts as speaker and chairman. **b** The chief workman in a gang or crew; one in charge of a room, department, etc. — *fore'man-ship*, *n.*

**fore'mast'** (fôr'mâst; 70), *n.* *Naut.* The mast nearest the bow.

**fore'most** (fôr'môst; 70), *adj.* [AS. *formest*, *fyrmost*, superl. to *forma* first, itself a superl. fr. the root of *fore*.] First in time, place, or series; most advanced. — *adv.* First; in the first place.

**fore'name** (fôr'nâm; 70), *n.* A Christian name.

**fore'named** (fôr'nâmd; 70), *adj.* Named before; aforesaid.

**fore'noon'** (fôr'nôon; 70), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon. — *fore'noon'*, *adj.*

**fore'ord'** (fôr'ôrd; 70), *adj.* Also, formerly, *fore'ord'inal* (fôr'ôrd'înl; 70), *adj.* *Foreordained*, fr. *fore* + *ord* public place.] Belonging to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; argumentative; rhetorical. — *fore'ord'inal-ly*, *adv.*

**fore'or'dain'** (fôr'ôrd'ân; 70), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; to predestinate. — *fore'or'dain'ment*, *n.*

**fore'or'di-nate** (fôr'ôrd'î-nât; 70), *v. t.* To foreordain.

**fore'or'di-na'tion** (fôr'ôrd'î-nâ'shôn; 70), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; esp., predestination.

**fore-part**, or **fore'part'** (fôr'pârt; 70), *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place.

**fore-passed'**, **fore-past'** (fôr'pâst; 70), *adj.* *Rare.* Bygone.

**forepeak'** (fôr'pēk'), *n.* *Naut.* The part of the hold which is farthest forward, in the angle of the ship's bow.  
**forequarter** (fôr'kwôr'tēr; 2), *n.* A front quarter or part; specif., the front part of the half of a carcass (as of beef, veal, or mutton).  
**fore-reach'** (fôr'réch'; 70), *v. t. & i.* 1. *Naut.* To overhaul and go ahead of when close-hauled. 2. To gain an advantage over.  
**fore-royal** (fôr'roi'ál), *adj.* Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topgallant mast, sail, etc. See *SAIL, Illustr.*  
**fore-run'** (fôr'rún'), *v. t.*; see *RUN*. 1. To run before; to outrun; precede. 2. To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to announce. 3. To forestall; anticipate.

ancestor. *Shak.*

**Syn.** Fore-runner, precursor, harbinger, herald mean one who goes before or announces another. Fore-runner, literally a messenger who announces the approach of his master, is applicable to anything that serves as a sign or presage; precursor, literally fore-runner, now applies to a person or thing paving the way for the success or accomplishments of another; harbinger, literally one who goes before his lord or master to provide lodgings for him, now implies someone or something that prepares for what is to come; herald, literally one who proclaims or announces a great event, similarly applies to that which proclaims an arrival.

**fore-said'** (fôr'séd'; 70), *adj.* Aforesaid.

**fore-sail'** (fôr'sál'; *naut.* fôr's) or (fôr's), *n.* *Naut.* a The sail carried on the foreyard of a square-rigged vessel, being the lowest sail on the foremast. See *SAIL, Illustr.* b The lower sail set abait the foremast of a schooner. c = FORESTAYSAIL.

**fore-see'** (fôr'sē'), *v. t.*; see *SEE*. [*AS. forseon*, fr. *fore* + *seon* to sec.] To see beforehand; foreknow. — **fore-see'a-ble**, *adj.* — **fore-seer** (sē'ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Foresee, foreknow, divine, apprehend, anticipate mean to know beforehand. Foresee, apart from its context, gives no hint of whether one knows by presentiment, inference, or inspiration; foreknow usually implies supernatural assistance, as through revelation; divine comes close to foresee, but usually suggests exceptional sagacity or discernment; apprehend implies an element of foresight mixed with great uncertainty and fear; anticipate, the most complex term, stresses action beforehand which usually connotes divining or foreseeing, but sometimes does not.

**fore-shad'ow** (shād'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure. — **fore-shad'ow-er** (ēr), *n.*

**fore-shank'** (fôr'shānk'), *n.* See *WATER, Illustr.*

**fore-sheet'** (shēt'), *n.* *Naut.* a One of the sheets of a foresail. b pl The forward portion of an open boat.

**fore-shore'** (shōr'), *n.* The part of the shore between high-water and low-water marks.

**fore-short'en** (fôr'shōrt'ēn), *v. t.* *Fine Arts.* To represent (objects) as diminished in such a way as to comply with the laws of perspective and thus seem relatively of the proper size.

**fore-show'** (fôr'shō'), *v. t.*; see *SHOW*. [*AS. forscēwian* to foresee, fr. *fore* + *scēwian* to sec.] To show or exhibit beforehand; to betoken.

**fore-side'** (fôr'sid'), *n.* 1. The front side or part; the front. 2. A stretch of country fronting the sea.

**fore-sight'** (sit'), *n.* 1. Act or power of foreseeing. 2. Act of looking forward; a view forward. 3. Action in reference to the future; provident care. — **fore-sight'ed** (-sit'ēd; -īd; 2), *adj.* — **fore-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

**fore-skin'** (skīn'), *n.* The prepuce.

**fore-speak'** (fôr'spēk'), *v. t.*; see *SPEAK*. 1. To foretell; predict. 2. To bespeak in advance.

**fore-stand'** (fôr'stānd'; -stān), *n.* [*OF. fr. ML. (silva) forestis* (wood) lying outside (that for common use), hunting preserve, fr. *L. foris* outside.] 1. A dense growth of trees and underbrush covering a large tract. 2. *Eng. Law.* A tract of woodland, usually belonging to the sovereign, set apart for game, etc. — *adj.* Of or relating to a forest; sylvan. — *v. t.* To come within trees or forests.

**fore-stall'** (fôr'stāl'), *v. t.* [*IME. forstallen*, fr. *forstal* interception, fr. *AS. forstall*, *for-stall*, prop. a placing oneself before another. See *FORESTALL*.] 1. To exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation, or by measures taken in advance. 2. To get ahead of; anticipate.

**3. Obs.** a To lie in wait for; to intercept. b To obstruct or beset. 4. *Law.* To prevent normal trading in (a fair, market, etc.) by buying or diverting goods, persuading persons to raise prices, etc. — **Syn.** See *PREVENT*. — **fore-stall'or** (ēr), *n.*

**fore-est-a'tion** (fôr'stā'shūn; fôr'stā-), *n.* Establishment of a forest.

**fore-stay'** (fôr'stā'), *n.* *Naut.* A stay from the foremast head to the deck to support the foremast.

**fore-stay'sail'** (fôr'stā'sāl'; *naut.* -s'), *n.* *Naut.* The aftermost head-sail of a schooner, ketch, yawl, or cutter, triangular in shape and set on hanks on the forestay. See *SAIL, Illustr.*

**fore-est-ād** (fôr'stā-ād; fôr'stā-; -tīd), *adj.* Wooded.

**fore-est-er** (fôr'stēr; fôr'stā-), *n.* 1. A person trained in forestry, esp. one in charge of forests or trees. 2. An inhabitant or denizen of a forest. 3. Any of various moths (*Adipia* and allied genera, family Agastidae). 4. *Australia.* The giant kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*).

**fore-est-ry** (fôr'stēr-ī; fôr'stā-), *n.* 1. Forest land. 2. The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests.

**fore-taste'** (fôr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. — **Syn.** See *PROSPECT*.

**fore-taste'** (fôr'tāst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; anticipate.

**fore-tell'** (fôr'tēl'), *v. t. & i.*; see *TELL*. To tell beforehand; predict. — **fore-tell'er** (ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Foretell, predict, forecast, prophesy, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, forebode mean to tell beforehand by special knowledge or occult power. Foretell stresses the telling but does not, apart from the context, indicate how the information was gained; predict now commonly implies inference from facts or accepted laws of nature; forecast, in current use, adds the implication of anticipating eventualities; prophesy connotes inspired or mystic knowledge of what will occur; prognosticate implies prediction based upon signs or symptoms; augur, literally to interpret omens, now implies a similar reason for foretelling; presage and portend imply foreknowing as well as foretelling; but presage may be used of neutral or favorable prognostications

whereas portend is used only of disastrous ones. Forebode implies prognostication from premonitions, presentiments, dreams, or the like.

**fore-thought'** (fôr'thōt'), *n.* A thinking beforehand; anticipation; provident care. — *adj.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand; hence, deliberate.

**fore-thought'ful** (fôr'thōt'fūl; fôr'thōt'-f'l), *adj.* Full of, or having, forethought. — **fore-thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fore-thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

**fore-time'** (fôr'tīm'), *n.* Former or past time.

**fore-to-ken** (fôr'tō'kēn), *n.* [*AS. forætāen*.] Prognostic; premonitory sign.

**fore-tooth'** (fôr'tōt'), *n.* 1. To prognosticate. 2. *pl.* -TEETH. One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor.

**fore-top'** (fôr'tōp'), *n.* 1. Forelock, formerly of a person, now of a horse. 2. *Obs.* The front of a headdress; the top of a periwig. 3. (*prom.* -tōp'; *naut.* -tūp') *Naut.* The platform at the head of the foremast.

**fore-top-gal'lant** (tūp-gāl'lānt; *naut.* -tū-gāl'lānt), *adj.* Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast.

**fore-top'mast** (fôr'tōp'māst), *n.* A mast next above the foremast.

**fore-top'sail'** (sāl'; *naut.* -s'), *n.* The sail above the foresail, set on the fore-topmast. See *SAIL, Illustr.*

**for-ey'er** (fôr'ēv'ēr), *adv.* 1. For a limitless time; eternally. 2. At all times; incessantly.

**for-ey'er-more'** (mōr'), *adv.* Forever; — *emphatic.*

**fore-warn'** (fôr-wōrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand. — **Syn.** See *WARN*.

**fore-wom'an** (fôr'wōm'ān), *n.* A woman acting as a foreman.

**fore-word'** (wōrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand; a preface.

**fore-worm'** (fôr-wōrm'), *n.* Var. of *wormworm*.

**fore-yard'** (fôr-yārd'), *n.* *Naut.* The lowest yard on a foremast.

**forfeit** (fôr'fēt), *n.* [*OF. forfait* crime, prop. past part. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. *ML. forisfacere*, prop. to act beyond, fr. *L. foris* abroad, beyond + *facere* to do.] 1. A thing forfeited; that which is lost by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a penalty. 2. Something deposited for making some mistake and redeemable by a sportive fine; — hence the game of *forfeits*. 3. Forfeiture; as, the *forfeit* of civil rights. — *adj.* Lost or alienated for an error, fault, or crime. — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime; as, to *forfeit* an estate by treason. — **forfeit-a-ble**, *adj.* — **forfeit'er**, *n.*

**forfeit-ure** (fôr'fēt'ūr), *n.* 1. Act of forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited; a penalty; a fine or mulct.

**for-fend'** (fôr-fēnd'), *v. t.* [*for* + *fend*.] 1. *Archaic.* To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. 2. *Chiefly U. S.* To protect; preserve; secure.

**for-fid-ate** (fôr'fīdāt), *adj.* [*L. forficis, forficis*, shears.] Zool. Deeply forked, as the tail of certain birds.

**for-gath'er** (fôr-gāth'ēr), *for-gath'er* (fôr-gāth'), *v. i.* 1. To convene; assemble. 2. To meet, esp. accidentally; to encounter. 3. To fraternize; consort socially.

**for-gave'** (fôr-gāv'), *past* of *FORGIVE*.

**forge** (fôr; fôr'; 70), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. fabrica* artisan's workshop, fr. *faber* artisan, smith, as *adl.*, skillful.] 1. A furnace, or a shop with its furnace, etc., where metal is heated and wrought; a smithy. 2. A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a bloomery.

— *v. t.*; **FORGED** (fôrjd; fôrjd); **FORGING** (fôrjd'jng; fôrj'-). [*OF. forgiere*, to work at a forge. 2. To fabricate falsely; to commit forgery.

**forge**, *v. t. & i.* [*Corrupt. of FORGE*] To move forward or ahead steadily but slowly or gradually.

**for-ger** (fôr'jēr; fôr'-), *n.* One who forges; as: a Formerly, an author or maker; now, a fabricator; falsifier. b One who forges metals.

c One guilty of forgery.

**for-ger-y** (fôr'jēr-ī; fôr'-), *n.* *pl.* -GERIES (-iz). 1. *Poetic.* Act of forging or inventing; esp., feigning; fiction. 2. Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; esp., the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a writ or instrument which if genuine would, or on its face might, be of some legal effect upon the rights of others. 3. That which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited.

**for-get'** (fôr-gēt'), *v. t.*; *past* *FOR-GOT'* (-gōt'); *past part.* *FOR-GOTTEN* (-gōt'tēn), *FOR-GOT'; pres. part.* *FOR-GETTING.* *Archaic* *past* *FOR-GAT'* (-rāt'). [*AS. forgietan, forgiutan.* See *FOR*; *GET*.] 1. To lose the remembrance of; to be unable to recall; also, formerly, to cease from doing. 2. To omit or disregard unintentionally; to neglect. — **Syn.** See *NEGLECT*. — *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing; — **forget oneself**. a To be entirely unselfish. b To become lost in thought. c To lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control. d To become unconscious, as in sleep.

**for-get'ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. Apt to forget; having a poor memory. 2. Heedless; inattentive. 3. *Poetic.* Causing to forget; inducing oblivion. — **for-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **for-get'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Forgetful, oblivious, unmindful mean letting go from one's mind something once known or learned. Forgetful usually implies a propensity not to remember or a defective memory; oblivious, in strict use, suggests forgetfulness because of a failure to remember; unmindful also stresses forgetfulness, usually because of a deliberate not keeping in mind.

**for-ge-tive** (fôr-jēt-iv; fôr'-; 70), *adj.* [*From FORGOT*.] Inventive; imaginative; — coined by Shakespeare.

**for-get-me-not'** (fôr-gēt'mē-nōt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small herbs of the boraginaceae, having bright-blue or white flowers usually in a curving spike. The flowers (esp. of *M. palustris*) are widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity. One species (*M. alpestris*) is the floral emblem of Alaska.

**for-get'ta-ble** (fôr-gēt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Liable to be forgotten.

**for-get'ter** (ēr), *n.* One who forgets.

**for-**

sentiment or claim to requital on account of (an offense); to remit the penalty of, as, *to forgive a wrong*. — *v. i.* To grant forgiveness. — *Syn.* See *excuse*. — *for-giv'a-ble* (fôr-giv'ə-b'l), *adj.* — *for-giv'er* (fôr-giv'ér), *n.*

*for-give-ness* (fôr-giv'nēs; -nī), *n.* Act of forgiving; pardon. — *for-giv'ing* (fôr-giv'ing), *adj.* That forgives; disposed to forgive. — *for-giv'ing-ly*, *adv.* — *for-giv'ing-ness*, *n.*

*for-go'* (fôr-gô'), *for-go'* (fôr-gô'; 70), *v. t.*; see *GO*. [*AS. forġan*, prop. to go past, fr. *for- + gān* to go.] 1. *Archaic.* A. To pass by; hence, to neglect. B. To depart from. 2. To abstain from; renounce. — *v. i.* To refrain; forbear. — *for-go'er*, *for-go-er* (fôr-gô'ér), *n.*

*for-* The prefix *for-*, which gives *forgo* its early meaning of passing over or neglecting and hence relinquishing, is distinct from *fore-* of *forego*, which means before; yet the spelling *forego* has been frequently used for *forgo* from the 10th century and in the United States is accepted usage.

*for-got'* (fôr-gô't'), *past & past part.* of *FORGET*.

*for-got'ten* (fôr-gô't'n), *past part.* of *FORGET*.

*for-into* (fôr-in'to), *n.* [*Hung.* fr. *It. forino*. See *FLORIN*.] The monetary unit of Hungary authorized July 28, 1946, replacing the pengő, subdivided into 100 fillér. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

*for-judge'* (fôr-jūj'd'), *v. t.*; see *JUDGE*. Also *for-judge'* (fôr-; 70). [*OF. for(ju)ger*, fr. *fora* outside + *juger* to judge.] *Obs. exz. Law.* To expel or put out by judgment of a court.

*fork* (fôrk), *n.* [*AS. forca*, force (fr. *L.* *forca*) and fr. *ONF. forque* (*OF. fourche*), fr. *L. furca*.] 1. An implement with two or more prongs or tines, used for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything. 2. Anything like a fork in shape; as, a tuning fork. 3. A barbed point, as of an arrow. 4. A forking; bifurcation. 5. One of the parts into which anything is divided; a branch of a stream, a road, etc. 6. The place where a division or a union occurs; as, the fork of a tree; a road fork. 7. A choice of alternatives; a dilemma.

— *v. t.* To divide into two or more branches, as, a road forks. — *v. i.* 1. To give the form of a fork to. 2. To raise or pitch with a fork.

*forked* (fôrk't; poet. or rhetorical often fôr'k'ed), *adj.* Formed into a forklike shape; dividing into prongs; as, forked lightning.

*for-lorn'* (fôr-lôrn'), *adj.* [*ML.* past part. of *forlorn* to lose utterly, fr. *AS. forlornan* (past part. *forloren*).] 1. Deserted; forsaken; bereft. 2. In pitiful plight; wretched. — *Syn.* See *ALONE*. — *for-lorn'ly*, *adv.* — *for-lorn'ness*, *n.*

*forlorn hope*. [*D. verloren hoop*, prop., a lost band or troop.] A body of men selected, usually from volunteers, for perilous service; hence, an almost hopeless undertaking.

*form* (fôrm), *n.* [*OF. forme*, *fourme*, fr. *L. forma*.] 1. The shape and structure of anything; figure. 2. A body, esp. of a human being. 3. *Archaeic.* Pleasing external appearance; beauty. 3. The ideal or intrinsic character of anything, or that which imposes this character; hence, a pattern or schema. 4. A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; method of expression; formal way of proceeding. 5. A prescribed or set order of words; a formula; as, a matter of form. 6. A conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; hence, empty ceremony. 7. A prescribed manner of behaving in society; a formality or conventionality. 8. Manner of performing something; as, his form in swimming is bad. 9. Manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed standard. 10. Orderly arrangement; also, a particular species of such arrangement as, the sonnet is a poetical form. 11. A kind; species; variety; as, the forms of carbon. 12. Physical and mental condition, esp., good or proper condition for competing, as in a sport or game. 13. The seat, bed, or lair of a hare or other animal. 14. (*pron. formerly generally, and still occas., fôrm*) A long seat; bench; as, a school form. 15. That by which shape is given or determined; a mold. 16. A printed or typed document with blank spaces for insertion of information; as, a form for an income-tax report. 17. *Educ.* A rank of students in a school; a class; grade. 18. *Gram.* One of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection, or change of spelling or pronunciation; as, verbal forms. 19. *Ling.* — *LANGUAGES FORMS*. 20. *Philos.* The essential nature of a thing as distinguished from the matter in which it is embodied; specifically, a Platonism. — *IDEA*, 1 b. *D. Aristotelianism*. That in a thing which determines it in its kind or species. 21. *Print.* The type or other matter from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase.

*Syn.* *Form*, *figure*, *shape*, *conformation*, *configuration* mean the disposition or arrangement of content that gives a peculiar aspect or appearance to a thing. *Form* usually suggests reference to internal as well as external structure and, often, suggests the principle that gives unity to the whole; *figure* applies usually to the form as determined by the lines which bound or enclose a thing; *shape*, like *figure*, suggests an outline but it carries a stronger implication also of the mass or body; *conformation* implies a structure composed of related parts; *configuration* implies the disposition and arrangement of different parts, as in a relief map, or the like.

— *v. t.* 1. To give form or shape to; to fashion. 2. To give a particular form to; also, to model by instruction and discipline. 3. To develop; to contract, as a habit. 4. To go to make up; to act as constituent of; to take the shape of; — said of that out of which anything is formed. 5. *Gram.* To construct or assume (an inflectional form, as the past tense of a verb); to construct (a compound word); to make up or constitute (a clause, sentence, etc.). 6. *Met. & Nav.* To arrange in order; as, the lines were *formed*. — *Syn.* See *MAKE*. — *v. i.* 1. To become formed or shaped. 2. To take form; arise. 3. To take a definite shape or arrangement.

*-form* (fôrm). [*F.* and *L.*; *F. forme*, fr. *L. forma*, fr. *forma* form.] A suffix denoting in the form or shape of, resembling, etc.; — used after *i*, as in *oviform*.

*formal* (fôr'māl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to form, esp. established form or custom; conventional. 2. Characterized by blue form; regular. 3. Done in the form; ceremonial. 4. Devoted to, or done in accordance with, forms or rules; methodical; also, ceremonious. 5. Of the nature of form; as: a. Of the nature of the inner form or reality; essential. b. Of the nature of the external form; apparent. 6. Having the form or appearance without the substance; external; as, formal worship. 7. *Metaph.* Belonging to the essential constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it. — *Syn.* See *CERE-MONIAL*.

*formaldehyde* (fôr-māl'dē-hīd'), *n.* Also *form-al'de-hyd.* [*formic* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A colorless gas,  $\text{HCHO}$ , with a sharp odor, formed by the partial combustion of methanol and in other ways. It is a preservative and disinfectant, and preparations of it, mostly aqueous solutions, are sold under various trade-marks, as *Formalin* (fôr-māl'īn).

*for-mal-ism* (fôr'māl'iz-m), *n.* 1. The practice or doctrine, or an instance, of strict adherence to prescribed forms, as in religion, art, etc. 2. *Psychol.* Gestalt psychology. — *for-mal-ist* (fôr'māl'ist), *n.* — *for-mal-istic* (fôr'māl'is-tik), *adj.*

*for-mal-ity* (fôr-māl'itē), *n.*; *pl.* -ities (-tē). 1. Condition or quality of being formal, or ceremonious, precise, stiff, etc. 2. Compliance with formal rules; ceremony. 3. A legal, social, customary, or religious requirement; a form. 4. A conventional, usual, or legal rule or method of procedure. 5. *Obs.* A form without substance.

*for-mal-ize* (fôr'māl'īz), *v. t.* 1. To give a certain or definite form to; to shape. 2. To render formal. 3. *Obs.* To caviil; scruple. — *for-mal-iza'tion* (fôr-māl'ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — *for-mal-ize'r* (fôr'māl'ī-zér), *n.*

*for-mal-ly*, *adv.* In a formal manner.

*for-mat* (fôr'māt; -māt; *F.* fôr'māt'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. formatus*, past part.] Shape, size, and general make-up of a publication.

*for-mate* (fôr'māt), *n.* A salt of formic acid.

*for-ma'tion* (fôr-mā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of giving form or shape to anything. 2. That which is formed; as, new word formations. 3. The manner in which a thing is formed; structure. 4. *Geol.* Any sedimentary bed or series of beds sufficiently homogeneous or distinctive to be regarded as a unit. 5. An arrangement of a body of troops.

*form-a'tive* (fôr'mā'tiv), *adj.* 1. Giving or having the power of giving form; plastic. 2. *Gram.* Serving to form; derivative; not radical. — *n.* *Gram.* A That element which serves to give a word appropriate form, and is no part of the radical, as a prefix. B A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

*form class*. *Ling.* A class of linguistic forms that have one or more morphological or syntactical features in common (*book-s*, *pipe-s*; *open-ed*, *walk-ed*).

*for-mé*, *for'mé* (fôr'mā), *adj.* *Illeg.* Having the ends cut off square; — said of a cross. See *CROSS*, *ILLU.* (16).

*form'er* (fôr'mér), *n.* One who or that which forms.

*form'er* (fôr'mér), *adj.* [A compound after *ME. foremost*. See *FOR-MOST*.] 1. Preceding in time, place, or order; previous; hence, ancient. 2. Of two things, being the one mentioned first; — opposed to *latter*. — *Syn.* See *PRECEDING*.

*form'er-ly* (fôr'mér-lē), *adv.* 1. In time past; of old; heretofore; once. 2. (*Obs.* In time just preceding.

*for-mic* (fôr'mik), *adj.* [*L. formica* ant.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (*formic acid*,  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}$ ), a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor. It occurs naturally in some ants and various other insects and in plants.

*for-mi-car'y* (fôr'mī-kēr't or, *esp. Brit.*, -kēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). [*ML. formicarum*, fr. *L. formica* ant.] An ants' nest.

*for-mi-cate* (mī-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. formicare* to creep, fr. *formica* ant.] To swarm with or as if with ants.

*for-mi-da-ble* (fôr'mī-dā-b'l), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *L. formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear.] Exciting fear or dread; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach or undertaking; redoubtable. — *for-mi-da-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'itē), *n.* — *for-mi-da-ble-ness*, *n.* — *for-mi-da-bly*, *adv.*

*form-less*, *adj.* Without determinate form; lacking regularity of shape. — *form-less-ly*, *adv.* — *form-less-ness*, *n.*

*for-mu-la* (fôr'mū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lāz), -LAE (-lē). [*L.*, dim. of *forma* form.] 1. A set form of words for use in any ceremony; as, a formula of faith. 2. A prescription; a recipe. 3. A prescribed or set form; a fixed or conventional method. 4. *Chem.* A symbolic expression of the composition or constitution of a substance; as, the formula for water is  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . An empirical formula expresses the results of a quantitative analysis and indicates the number and kind of atoms (as,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ); a structural formula gives in addition information as to the relations of the atoms to each other (as,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3$ ). 5. *Ecol.* A formal statement of doctrines. 6. *Math.* Any general fact, rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.

*for-mu-lar-ize* (fôr'mū-lēr'īz), *v. t.* To state in a formula; to formulate. — *for-mu-lar-iza'tion* (fôr'mū-lēr'ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

*for-mu-lar'y* (fôr'mū-lēr'ē, or, *esp. Brit.*, -lēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). 1. A book of prescribed forms, as of oaths, prayers, etc.; a collection of formulas. 2. A prescribed form or model; formula. 3. *Pharm.* A book containing a list of medicinal substances and formulas. — *adj.* Of or relating to formulas; of the nature of a formula; prescribed.

*for-mu-late* (fôr'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to, or express in or as in, a formula; to put in a systematized statement. — *for-mu-lat'or* (fôr'mū-lāt'ér), *n.*

*for-mu-la'tion* (fôr'mū-lā'shūn), *n.* Act or result of formulating.

*for-mu-lism* (fôr'mū-līz-m), *n.* Attachment to, or reliance on, formulas; a system of formulas. — *for-mu-lis'tic* (fôr'mū-lis'tik), *adj.* — *for-mu-lize* (-līz), *v. t.* To formulate. — *for-mu-liza'tion* (fôr'mū-lī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — *for-mu-lize'r* (fôr'mū-lī-zér), *n.*

*for-myl* (fôr'mīl), *n.* [*formic* + *yl*.] *Chem.* The radical ( $\text{H.C.O}$ ) of formic acid. See *BENZYL*.

*for-ment'* (fôr-nēnt'), *prep.* Also *for-nēnt'* (fôr-nēnt'). [*Fore*, adv. + *nent*.] *Now Chiefly Dial.* A. Opposite to; facing. B. For; in exchange for. C. Opposed to. D. In connection with.

*for-ni-cate* (fôr'nī-kāt), *v. t.* [*LL. fornicatus*, past part. of *fornicare* to fornicate, fr. *fornix*, -icis, brothel, vault.] To commit fornication. — *for-ni-ca'tor* (fôr'nī-kāt'ér), *n.*

*for-ni-ca'tion* (fôr'nī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person. Cf. *ADULTERY*. 2. Figuratively, esp. in Scripture, idolatry.

*for-nix* (fôr'nīks), *n.*; *pl.* FORNICES (fôr'nī-sēz). [*LL.*, an arch or vault.] *Anat.* A. An arch or fold. B. A lamella composed of longitudinal white fibers, beneath the corpus callosum.

*for-rit* (fôr'rit), *adj.* & *adv.* *Scot.* Forward.

*for-sake'* (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; *FOR-SOOK'* (-sôk'ô); *FOR-SAK'EN* (-sāk'ēn); *FOR-SAK'ING*. [*AS. forsaeca* to oppose, refuse, fr. *for- + saeca* to contend. See *FOR*; *SAKE* end.] 1. To renounce (something dear to one). 2. To quit or leave entirely; to desert. — *Syn.* See *ABANDON*. *For-se-t* (fôr'sē-tē), *n.* *Teut. Relig.* A deity worshiped perhaps as a god of justice.

*for-sooth'* (fôr-sôoth'), *adv.* [*AS. forsoðh*, fr. *for*, prep. + *sôðh* sooth, truth.] In truth; indeed; — now used ironically.

*for-spend'* (-spēnd'), *v. t.* Usually in past part. *FORSPENT*. [*AS. forspendan* to consume.] *Archaic.* To waste in strength; to tire out.

*for-swear'* (fôr-swā'r'), *v. t.*; see *SWEAR*. [*AS. forswerian*, fr. *for- + swerian* to swear.] 1. To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly. 2. To deny upon oath. — *Syn.* See *ABJURE*. — *v. i.* 1. To swear falsely; to commit perjury. — *for-swear'er* (fôr-swā'r'ér), *n.* — *for-swear oneself*. To swear falsely; to perjure oneself.



dent; eager; in an ill sense, immodest; bold. 7. *Com.* Of, pertaining to, or for, the future; as, *forward* buying or produce. — *adv.* Toward what is before or in front. — *n. Sports.* In certain games, as soccer

**foul play.** Unfair play; figuratively, unfair, perfidious, or dishonest conduct or dealing; specif., violence; murder.

**tip.** *Baseball.* A batted ball that goes sharp and direct, or but slightly deflected, to the catcher's hands and is legally caught. The batter is out on a foul tip only if he already has two strikes, the tip then counting as a third.

**fou'mart** (fō'märt), *n.* [AS. *ful foul* + *mearth* marten; influenced by OF. *marle*, *marrière*.] The polecat (*Mustela putorius*) of Europe.

**found** (found), *past & past part.* of *find*; *suppl.* *adj.* Usually with qualifying adverb: Supplied, equipped, provided, or supported, esp. with food and lodging; as, his pay was \$10 a week and found.

**found**, *v. t.* [OF. *fonder*, fr. L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom.] 1. To set, or place, as on something solid, for support; to ground, establish. 2. To take the first steps in erecting or building up, to furnish the materials for beginning; originate. — *v. i.* To be founded or based.

**found**, *v. t.* [OF. *fonder*, fr. L. *fundere* to found, pour.] To melt and pour into a mold; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; to cast.

**founda'tion** (foun-dā'shən), *n.* 1. Act of founding; state of being founded. 2. Establishment of an institution with provision for maintenance. 3. A donation to support a charitable institution, constituting a permanent fund. 4. An endowed institution, corporation, or charity. 5. That upon which anything is founded, base. 6. A body, stock, or ground material, upon which anything is built up, as a fabric to stiffen a dress. 7. = FOUNDATION GARMENT. 8. Arch. The supporting member of a wall or structure. — *Syn.* See BASE. — **founda'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**Foundation Day.** In Australia, a holiday, Jan. 26, anniversary of the landing of the British under Arthur Phillip at Sydney Cove, Australia, in 1788.

**foundation garment.** A woman's supporting undergarment; — applied variously to a corset, corselet, or girdle.

**found'er** (foun-dēr), *n.* One who founds, or establishes.

**found'er**, *n.* One who founds or casts metals.

**found'er** (foun-dēr), *v. i.* [OF. *fonder*; to fall in, fr. *fond* bottom. See *FOUND* to establish.] 1. To fall helplessly; to stumble, esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse, also, of a horse, to be affected with founder (laminitis). 2. To fail; miscarry. 3. *Arch.* To become filled with water and sink, as a ship. — *n. i.* 1. To cease to become lame; esp., to cease to become affected with founder (laminitis). 2. To dismay; dumfound. 3. *Naut.* To cause (a ship) to founder; to sink.

**found'er**, *n.* *Veter.* = LAMINITIS.

**found'er-ous** (foun-dēr-ūs), **foun'drous** (-drūs), *adj.* Causing foundering.

**found'ers' shares** (foun-dēr-z), *Finance.* Shares issued to the organizers of a public company, for some supposed right or property. Such shares are often given special privileges over other stock as to voting, and as to the division of profits in excess of a minimum dividend on the common stock.

**found'ling** (foun-dlŭŋ), *n.* [ME. See *FIND*, *n.* 1st -LING.] An infant found after its unknown parents have deserted it.

**found'ry** (foun-drī), *n.*; *pl.* *foundries* (-drīz). [F. *fonderie*.] 1. Act, process, or art of casting metals; also, castings. 2. A building or works where metal or glass founding is carried on.

**foundry proof.** *Print.* A proof for a final reading before making electrolyte or stereotype plates.

**fount** (fount), *n.* [F. *font*, fr. L. *fons*, *fontes*, fountain.] A fountain, a source.

**fount** (fount; fōnt), *n.* *Print.* A font; — a British form.

**foun'tain** (foun'tān, -tēn), *n.* [OF. *fontaine*, fr. L. *fontana*, fr. L. *fontanus* of a spring, fr. *fons*, *fontes*, fountain.] 1. A spring of water. 2. An artificial jet of water; also, the structure in which such a jet rises or flows. 3. A reservoir to contain a liquid which can be drawn off as needed. 4. The source of anything; spring.

**foun'tain-head** (-hēd; -hēd'), *n.* 1. A fountain which is the source of a stream. 2. Primary source.

**fountain pen.** A pen with a reservoir in the holder which furnishes a supply of ink.

**four** (fōr, tō), *n.* [AS. *fourer*.] 1. See *NUMBER, Table*. 2. Something having as an essential feature four units or members, as a playing card with four pips, an internal-combustion engine having four cylinders, or an automobile having such an engine, etc. — *four*, *adj.*

**four-chēf**, **four-chēf** (fōr-shēf), *adj.* *Her.* Forked at the end; — said of a cross. See *CROSS, Illustr.* (17).

**four-chette** (fōr-shēf), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*. See *FOURK.*] Anat. a small fold of membrane connecting the labia minora in the posterior part of the vulva. b The wishbone, or furculum, of birds. c The fork of a hoof.

**four-oy'cle**, *n.* *Thermodyn.* A four-stroke cycle, as for an internal-combustion engine. Cf. *TWO-CYCLE*.

**four-di-men'sion-al**, *adj.* Having, or relating to, four dimensions; esp., *Math.*, of an extent or space or semblance each of whose elements requires four coordinates or determinations to distinguish it completely from all others.

**Four-drin'ler** (fōr-drīn-lēr), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a machine for making paper in an endless web, developed in England in the early 19th century chiefly by H. and S. Fourdrinier. — *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

**four-flush**, *v. i.* In poker, to bluff with a hand (four flush) with four cards of one suit but lacking the fifth of the same suit; hence, *Slang*, to bluff. — *four-flush'er*, *n.*

**four'fold** (fōr-fōld; 2), *adj. & adv.* See *FOLD*.

**four-foot'ed** (fōr-fōt; 2), *adj.* Quadruped.

**four freedoms.** The four essential human freedoms set forth by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, January 6, 1941: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

**four'gon** (fōr-gōn), *n.* [F.] A van or wagon for carrying baggage, ammunition, etc.; also, a railroad baggage car.

**four-hand'ed** (fōr-hān-dēd; -dēd; 2), *adj.* Having, or requiring or participated in by, four hands.

**four hundred**, *the*. U.S. The exclusive social set of any place; — from a comment by Ward McAllister, a New York society leader, who stated, about 1880, that only this number of people were actually "in society" in that city.

**Fou'ri-er-ism** (fōr-i-ēr-iz-m), *n.* The co-operative socialistic system of F. M. C. Fourier (1772-1837), a Frenchman, who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities (phalanxes), living in common. — **Fou'ri-er-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **fou'ri-er-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**Fou'ri-er-ite** (fōr-i-ēr-īt), *n.* A Fourierist.

**four-in-hand** (fōr-in-hānd), *adj.* 1. Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses arranged in two teams driven tandem by one person; as, a four-in-hand coach. 2. Designating a kind of necktie with a slipknot. — *n.* 1. A four-in-hand team or vehicle. 2. A four-in-hand tie.

**four-mast'ed** (-mās'tēd; -tēd; 2), *adj.* *Naut.* Having four masts.

**four-o'clock**, *n.* Any plant of a genus (*Mirabilis*) typifying a family (Nyctaginaceae, the four-o'clock family) of chiefly American plants having apocytalous flowers with an involucre simulating a calyx and the fruit enclosed by the persistent base of the perianth; esp.: a The common garden species (*Mirabilis jalapa*), with fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers opening late in the afternoon. b In California, a related species (*M. laevis*), with red flowers.

**four of a kind**. *Card Playing.* Four cards of the same denomination. See *POKER, Illustr.*

**four'pence** (fōr-pēns), *n.* The sum of four pence, or a British silver coin, not now current, of this value — **four-pen-ny** (-pēn-ī), *n. & adj.*

**four-post'er** (fōr-pōst-ēr), *n.* A large bedstead with tall posts, often carved, at the corners to support curtains.

**four-ra'gère** (fōr-rā-zhār), *n.* [F.] A French military decoration, presented to a unit of troops for distinguished service, consisting of a braided cord worn about the left shoulder seam by all the men of the unit honored.

**four'score** (fōr-skōr; 2), *adj.* Four times twenty.

**four'some** (sūm), *adj.* [four + 1st -some.] *Sport.* Consisting of four; requiring four participants. — *n.* 1. *Golf.* A match between two sides, each of two players, each side playing but one ball, the partners striking alternately, also, the players in such a match. A four-ball match, in which each player plays his own ball and the best ball counts at each hole, is often in the United States called a *Scotch foursome*, or *best-ball foursome*. 2. *Colloq.* A party of four.

**four'square** (-skwā; 2), *adj. & adv.* 1. Square; in a square form. 2. With unshakable firmness; also, forthright; without equivocation. — **four'square'ly**, *adv.* — **four'square'ness**, *n.*

**four'square**, *n.* A four-square figure; square.

**four'teen** (fōr-tēn; 2), *n. & adj.* [AS. *fourteȳne*, *fourteŋne*] See *NUMBER, Table* — **four'teenth** (-tēnth; 2), *n. & adj.*

**Fourteen Points or Fourteen Peace Points.** Fourteen conditions or terms set forth by President Wilson in an address to Congress, January 8, 1918, as the basis of a world peace to follow World War I.

**fourth** (fōrth), *n.* [ME. *fourthe*, fr. *four*.] 1. See *NUMBER, Table*. 2. *Music.* a The interval embracing four diatonic degrees. See *INTERVAL*. b The tone at this interval. c The harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart. d The fourth tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic, the subdominant. — **fourth**, *adj.*

**fourth dimension.** *Math.* The dimension added to a three-dimensional extent or aggregate to convert the former into a four-dimensional extent. Physical space is sometimes regarded, as in the theory of relativity, as consisting of the ordinary three spatial dimensions plus a fourth dimension, time, and is then known as a *space-time continuum*. — **fourth-di-men'sion-al**, *adj.*

**fourth estate.** The public press, the newspapers.

**fourth'ly** (fōrth'ly), *adv.* In the fourth place.

**Fourth of July.** Independence Day in the United States.

**four-way**, *adj.* Allowing passage in any of four directions; as, a four-way cock, or valve.

**four-wheel** (fōr-hwēl; 2), *adj.* a Four-wheeled. b *Automotive Vehicles.* Operative on four wheels, as, four-wheel brakes. See *HYDRAULIC, Illustr.*

**four-wheel'er** (-hwēl-ēr), *n.* A vehicle with four wheels, specif., *Colloq., Eng.*, a public cab with four wheels.

**four'ter**, **fou'tre** (fōr-tēr), *n.* [OF. *foultre* to copulate with, fr. L. *foetura*.] A fig; — a word of contempt.

**fo've-a** (fōv-ē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *foveolae* (-ē), [L., a small pit.] A small depression or pit, a fossa. — **fo've-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**fo've-a-con-tra'lis** (sēn-trā'lis), [L., central pit] Anat. The small rodless area of the retina, affording acute vision.

**fo've-ate** (fōv-ē-āt), *adj.* Pitted; having foveae.

**fo've-o-la** (fōv-ē-ō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *foveolae* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *fovea*.] A very small pit; a small fovea.

**fo've-o-late** (fōv-ē-ō-lāt), *adj.* Also **fo've-o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -īd). Bot. & Zool. Having small pits; foveate.

**fo've-ole** (-ōl), **fo've-o-let** (-ō-lēt), *n.* A foveola.

**fowl** (foul), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note*, 3. [AS. *fugol*.] 1. Orig., a bird of any kind; later, a large or edible bird; — now chiefly in combination, as in wild fowl, waterfowl. 2. When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen (*Gallus gallus*), esp. when considered as an article of food. See *POULTRY, Illustr.* Well-known breeds include *Andalusian*, *Brahma*, *Cochin*, *Dorking*, *Hamburg*, *Houdan*, *Leghorn*, *Minorca*, *Oregon*, *Plymouth Rock*, *Rhode Island Red*, *Wyandotte*, etc. b *Avian* in combination, any of certain other gallinaceous birds, as the *jungle fowl* and *guinea fowl* (see these terms). 3. The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; also, a mature hen, as, distinguishing from a *broiler*, *capon*, etc. — *v. t.* [AS. *fugelian*.] To seek for, catch, or kill wild fowl, for game or food. — **fowl'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**fowl'ing**, *n.* The sport of hunting wild fowl.

**fowling piece.** A light gun, esp. for shooting birds.

**fox** (fōks), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note*, 3. [AS.] 1. A any of certain carnivorous mammals (family Canidae, esp. genus *Vulpes*), smaller than the wolves, and noted for craftiness. The common fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) of Europe and the *red fox* (*V. fulva*) of North America are very similar, and each exhibits color phases in which it is known as *silver fox*, *black fox*, etc. The *gray fox* (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) of North America usually frequents woods and lives in hollow logs or burrows. The *arctic*, or *white*, *fox* (*Alopex lagopus*) and its blue phase, the *blue fox*, generally inhabits the arctic lands and sea ice. Cf. *FENNEC*, *FLYING FOX*. b The fur or pelt of any of these animals. 2. A sly, cunning fellow. 3. [rap.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling in Wisconsin. In 1760 they united with the *Sacs*. c *Obs.* A kind of hawk. d *Naut.* Kope yarn twisted and tarred, used for seizings, mats, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To intoxicate. 2. *Slang*. To beguile; trick. 3. To discolor with stains, as prints, book leaves, etc. 4. To repair (a boot or

shoe) with new front upper leather. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To become intoxicated. 2. Of book leaves, to become foxed.

**foxglove** (fōks'glōv), *n.* [AS. *foxeoglōfa*] Any plant of a genus (*Digitalis*) of the figwort family. The common foxglove (*D. purpurea*) is an ornamental European perennial or biennial, having racemes of dotted white or purple tubular flowers. Its leaves yield digitalis.

**foxhole** (-hōl'), *n.* *Mil.* An individual pit or trench, usually hastily dug with an entrenching tool, for shelter from enemy fire from ground or air, sometimes dug deep enough for a person standing or built with roof and sandbags for two persons.

**foxhound** (-hound'), *n.* A large, swift hound of a breed of great endurance, used in hunting foxes and other quarry.

**fox squirrel**. See **SQUIRREL**, 1a.

**fox tail** (-tāl'), *n.* 1. The tail, or brush, of a fox. 2. *Bot.* Any of several grasses with bristly spikes.

**fox terrier**. A small lively terrier of a breed formerly used to dig out foxes. There are two varieties, smooth haired and wire-haired.

**fox trot**. 1. An easy gait, with short steps, as that adopted by a horse in passing from a walk to a trot. 2. A ballroom dance, in two-two or two-four time, including slow walking steps, quick trotting steps, etc.

**fox-trot**, *v. t.*; **fox-trotted**; **fox-trotting**. To dance the fox trot. **fox's** (fōks'), *adj.*; **fox's-er** (s-fōks); **fox's-est**. 1. Foxlike in disposition or looks; wily. 2. Having the color of the common red fox. 3. Defective in some way as to color or quality, as from age, decay, etc. 4. Sour; unpleasant in taste; — said of wine, beer, etc. 5. *Colloq.* Wide-awake or knowing. — *Syn.* See **SLY**. — **fox'-ly**, *adv.* — **fox'-ness**, *n.*

**foy** (fōi), *n.* [MD. *foy*, *voyn*.] *Dial.* A feast, gift, etc., given at a departure or at the end of a harvest season.

**foy**, *n.* [F. *foi*. See **FAITH**.] *Obs.* Faith.

**foyer** (fōi'ā; fōi'er; fwa'vā), *n.* [F. fr. *foyerum* fireplace.] A lobby, esp. in a theater.

**fo'zy** (fōz'z; fōz'h), *adj.* *Scot.* & *Dial.* Spongy; flabby, fat-witted, also, muggy.

**fra** (frā), *n.* [It. *for*, *frate*, fr. *L. frater*.] Brother, — [cap.] a title of a monk or friar; as, *Fra Angelo*.

**fracas** (frā'kās; *Brit.* usually frā'k'fō), *n.*; *pl.* **FRACAS** (frā'kās-ā, -ā), *Brit.* **FRACAS** (frā'k'fō). [F. fr. *fr. fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to break in pieces.] Uproar, brawl.

**fraction** (frāk'shūn), *n.* [OF. fr. *L. fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] 1. *Now Rare* A breaking. 2. A piece broken off; a fragment; scrap. 3. *Colloq.* A little; bit. 4. *Chem.* One of several separately collected portions, as of a distillate or precipitate. 5. *Math.* One or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer, the indicated quotient of one integer divided by another. Fractions are known as *common*, or *vulgar*, *fraction*, a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed; *complex*, or *compound*, *fraction*, in which a fraction or mixed number is found in the numerator or denominator, or in each; *continued fraction*, in which the numerator is an integer and the denominator an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, and so on; *decimal fraction* (see **NUMBER**, **Table**); *improper fraction*, in which the numerator is greater than the denominator; *partial fractions*, the fractions into the sum of which a fraction may be decomposed; *proper fraction*, in which the numerator is less, or of lower degree, than the denominator; *simple fraction*, which is the ratio of two integers. See **NUMBER**, **Table**. — *v. t.* To separate into fractions.

**fractional** (-āl', -l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to fractions or a fraction; of the nature of, or constituting, a fraction. 2. Relatively small, insignificant. 3. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any process used to separate the constituents of a mixture through differences in boiling point, solubility, combustibility, or the like; — applied to various processes, as *fractional distillation*, *fractional crystallization*, *fractional combustion*, *fractional oxidation*. 4. *Exchanges* Being, or relating to, a number or amount less than the unit of dealing, which for shares is normally one hundred, and for grain 5,000 bushels — *fractional-al-ly*, *adv.*

**fractional currency**. Small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit; specif., certain paper issues of the United States (1862 to 1876), and of Canada, ranking from three to fifty cents; — often called *shinplasters*.

**fraction-ary** (frāk'shūn-ēr'ī or, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ī), *adj.* Fractional.

**fraction-ate** (ā), *v. t.* *Chem.* To subject to fractional distillation, or the like — **fraction-ation** (ā'shūn), *n.*

**fraction-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* & *i.* To separate into fractions. — **fraction-ize-ation** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-t), *n.*

**fractionous** (frāk'shūz), *adj.* Apt to break out into a passion; cross, unruly. — *Syn.* **PEEVISH**, **WASISH**, **IRRITABLE**. — **fractionous-ly**, *adv.* — **fractionous-ness**, *n.*

**fractional** (frāk'fōr-āl), *adj.* Pertaining or due to, or of the nature of, a fraction.

**fracture** (frāk'tūr), *n.* [F. fr. *L. fractura*, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] 1. Act of breaking or state of being broken; rupture; breach. 2. That which is produced by breaking; crack. 3. *Mineral.* The texture, etc., of a freshly broken surface; as, a conchoidal *fracture*. 4. *Surg.* The breaking of a bone or (less often) of a cartilage. In a *simple*, or *closed*, *fracture* the skin remains unbroken; in a *compound fracture* an open wound is produced through which the bone often protrudes.

*Syn.* **Fracture**, **rupture** mean a break in tissue. **Fracture** commonly applies to hard substances such as bones, **rupture** to soft ones such as blood vessels.

— *v. t.* & *i.* To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break.

**fract** (frā). *Scot.* Fro; from.

**fractum**. Var. of **PRENUM**.

**fragile** (frā'jīl; fō), *adj.* [F. fr. *L. fragilis*, fr. *frangere* to break.] Easily broken or destroyed; frail; delicate. — **fragile-ly**, *adv.* — **fragility** (frā-jīl'ī-ty), *n.*

*Syn.* 1. **Frangible**, **fragible**, **brittle**, **crisp**, **frable** mean breaking easily. **Fragile** implies extreme delicacy of material or construction; **frangible**, a susceptibility to being broken; **brittle**, a hardness that makes for



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snappling or fracturing when subjected to any pressure or strain; **crisp**, a firmness and brittleness desirable especially in some foods; **frable**, a quality of some substances that are easily crumbled or pulverized. (2) *See WEAK.*

**fragment** (frāgmēt), *n.* [F. fr. *L. fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break.] A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect or incomplete part. — *Syn.* See **PART**.

**fragmental** (frāgmēt'āl; -t'l), *adj.* Fragmentary.

**fragment-ary** (frāgmēt-ēr'ī or, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ī), *adj.* Composed of fragments; disconnected; not complete. — **fragment-ary-ly**, *adv.* — **fragment-ary-ness**, *n.*

**fragmentation** (-grā'shūn), *n.* Separation into segments or parts; specif., *Mil.*, the shattering into numerous and widely scattered fragments, as of a specially designed bomb, grenade, or shell.

**fragmented** (frāgmēt'ed; -t'ed), *adj.* Broken into fragments.

**fragmentize** (frāgmēt'īz; -īz), *v. t.* To break apart.

**fragrance** (frāgrāns), *n.* Quality or state of being fragrant; sweetness of smell, also, a sweet smell, perfume.

*Syn.* **Fragrance**, **perfume**, **scent**, **incense**, **redolence**, **bouquet** mean a sweet or pleasant odor. **Fragrance** usually suggests the odors diffused by flowers or other growing things; **perfume**, in current use, the artificial odor (also called *scent*) which contains the essence of a fragrant flower or flowers (sometimes synthetically concocted) or a particularly heavy fragrance, such as of lilies; **incense**, the odorless smoke of burning spices, gums, etc., or any odor particularly grateful to the sense; **redolence**, a mixture of fragrant, often pungent, odors, as from a forest; **bouquet**, the distinctive and delicate odor especially of a good wine.

**fragran-ey** (-grān-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). *Fragrance*.

**fragrant** (-grānt), *adj.* [MF. fr. *L. fragrans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *fragrare* to emit a fragrance.] Sweet or agreeable in smell — **fragrant-ly**, *adv.*

**frail** (frāil), *n.* [OF. *frail*, *freel*.] 1. A basket made of rushes, as for fish or raisins. 2. The quantity of raisins contained in such a basket, in Spain, 50 lb. *avoidupois*.

**frail**, *adj.* [OF. *frail*, *frele* (F. *frêle*), fr. *L. fragilis*. See **FRAGILE**.] 1. Easily broken; fragile; not firm or durable; also, weak. 2. Liable to fall from virtue or be led into sin — *Syn.* See **WEAK**. — **frail-ly**, *adv.* — **frail-ness**, *n.*

**frailty** (frāil'ī), *n.*; -ties (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being frail; frailness. 2. A fault due to weakness, (fable). — *Syn.* See **FAULT**.

**fraise** (frāz), *n.* [F. fr. *fraser* to plait, ruffe.] 1. A ruff for the neck. 2. *Fort.* A defense of pointed stakes driven into ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

**fram-boe-si-a**, **fram-boe-si-a** (frām-bō'zī-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [NL. fr. *F. framboise* raspberry.] *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, having many analogies with syphilis; — called also *yaws*.

**frame** (frām), *v. t.* [ME. *framen*, *framen*, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), fr. AS. *framian* to profit, fr. *fram*, *from*, forth, from.] *Obs. ex. Dial.* 1. To make progress; hence, to prosper. 2. To proceed, go. 3. To show promise; to be capable. 4. To contrive; manage. — *v. t.* 1. To shape or fashion, to form; also, to fit or adjust; to regulate. 2. *Obs.* To determine or regulate the course of; to direct. 3. To construct or make. 4. To plan, devise, contrive, or compose; to invent or fabricate; to express or utter, to conceive or imagine. 5. To enclose in or as in a frame; also, to be or serve as a frame to. 6. *Slang.* To devise falsely, as a charge; to make (one) the victim of a false charge. 7. To construct, as a building, by fitting and uniting the parts of the skeleton — **fram'er** (frām'ēr), *n.*

**frame up**. *Slang.* To prepare by conspiracy, as a contest, or the fixing of guilt on (an innocent person).

— *n.* 1. Anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a structure; esp., the constructional system that gives to a building, vessel, etc., its mold and strength. 2. The bodily structure; physical constitution. 3. A kind of open case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things, as a window, door, picture, etc. 4. An enclosing border, esp. an ornamental one. 5. *Obs.* Act of framing, or devising. 6. The form in which anything is framed, structure. 7. Particular disposition, as of the mind, humor; temper; as, a happy frame of mind. 8. *Games.* a. *Baseball Slang.* An inning. b. *Boxing.* One of the several innings forming a game, as in tenpins. c. *Pool.* The triangular form used in setting up the balls. 9. *Arch.* Formerly, a loom; now, any of certain machines built upon or within framework; as, a spinning frame. 10. *Motion Pictures.* One of the series of pictures on a film. 11. *Shipbuilding.* Any of the skeleton structures forming the ribs or framework of a vessel; — called *square frames* when at right angles, and *stretcher frames* when at an oblique angle, and *cant frames* when at an oblique angle to it. 12. *Television.* A picture of the image transmitted.

— *adj.* Framed; esp., of wood, as opposed to masonry.

**frame house**. A house of which the form and support is of wooden timbers, filled in with brick or plaster, or sheathed with clapboards or shingles, as commonly in the U. S.

**frame-up**, *n.* *Slang.* A plot to incriminate a person or to further some fraudulent scheme.

**frame-work** (frām'wōrk), *n.* 1. The work of framing, or the completed construction; as, the *framework* of a ship, the *framework* of a society. 2. *Hort.* The main branches of a tree.

**frame-work** (frām'wōrk), *v. t.* *Hort.* To graft cions on the main branches (of fruit trees) after removal of fruit-bearing laterals, usually to obtain a preferred variety of fruit.

**framing** (frām'īng), *n.* & *v.* 1. Act, process, or style of putting together a frame; also, a frame; that which frames. b. *Arch. & Engin.* A framework, or a system of frames.

**franc** (frānsk), *n.* [F. fr. *franc* a Frank. See **FRANK**.] 1. An old French gold coin; also, an old French silver coin. b. An aluminum-bronze coin of modern France. c. A silver coin of Switzerland. 2. The monetary unit of France, Belgium, and Switzerland. See **MONEY**, **Tables**.

**franchise** (frān'chīz), *n.* [OF. fr. *franchir* to free, fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See **FRANK**, **adj.**] 1. Freedom or immunity from some burden, restriction, or the like; hence, a particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in an individual or individuals; a positive right to do something otherwise legally incompetent, such as: (1) the right to operate a ferry or a railroad; (2) to be, and exercise the powers of, a corporation; (3) to exercise the duties and perform the functions of a public office; (4) to have a patent right in an invention; etc. 2. A franchise is a species of incorporeal hereditament, and is usually granted by a charter. 3. Jurisdiction over which a franchise extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary. 4. A constitutional or statutory right, particularly the right of suffrage.



ory, but in practice often implies self-government, as in matters pertaining to the country itself.

**-adv.** 1. Freely. 2. Without charge; as, admitted *free*. 3. *Naut.* With the wind more than six points from dead ahead; as, sailing, steering, etc., *free*.

**-v. t.;** *FREE* (frēd); *FREE*'ING. To make free; to set at liberty; to exempt; relieve; discharge; clear; — often with *from* or *of*.

**Syn.** *Free, release, liberate, emancipate, manumit, discharge* mean to set loose from anything that restrains or constrains. *Free* refers not only to persons, but to things, whether held under restraint as a prisoner or a captive or by being entangled, encumbered, or the like; *release* chiefly implies a setting loose of a person from that which restrains him by keeping him confined, under obligation, or the like; *liberate* implies a setting at liberty, not only of a person under restraint, but a person or thing attached in some way to another; *emancipate* implies the liberation of a person from subjection; *manumit* implies emancipation from servitude or slavery; *discharge*, a more general term, implies a liberation of a person or thing from that which confines, whether it also restrains or not.

**free alongside ship or vessel.** Delivered at the side of the ship free of charges, the buyer's liability then beginning. *Abbr. f.a.s.* Cf. *FREE ON BOARD*.

**free board** (frē'bōrd; 70), *n.* A *Naut.* A vessel's side, or the distance, between water line and deck. See *PRICK, Illustr.* b In automobiles, the space between the ground and the undercarriage.

**free boot** (frē'būt; 7), *v. t.* To act as a freebooter.

**free booter** (frē'būt'er), *n.* [D. *vrijbutler*, fr. *vrij* free + *buit* booty.] One who goes about plundering; pirate.

**free booty** (frē'būt; 7), *n.* *Obs.* Plunder or plundering.

**free born** (frē'bōrn; 2), *adj.* Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free.

**free companion.** In the Middle Ages, one of a band (free company) of mercenaries who could be hired by any prince or country. Cf. *CONDOTTIERE, FREE LANCE*.

**freed man** (frē'dmān), *n.* A man freed from slavery.

**freedom** (frē'dūm), *n.* [AS. *frēdom*.] 1. Quality or state of being free; as, a liberation from slavery, imprisonment, or restraint. b Ex-

munity; as, freedom from care. b Possession of the rights or privileges of a citizen, as of a city. 1. Unrestricted use; as, the freedom of my house is his. 2. A privilege; franchise. 3. *Philos.* The status of the will as an uncaused cause of human actions; also, sometimes, as with Hegelians, self-determination, spiritual self-fulfillment.

**Syn.** *Freedom, liberty, license* mean, as here compared, the power or condition of acting without compulsion. *Freedom*, a very general term, may imply at one extreme total absence of restraint and at the other, an unawareness of being hampered in any way; *liberty* often differs from *freedom* in implying a power to say, do, etc., what one wishes, as distinguished from being uninhibited in doing, thinking, etc., or release from restraint or compulsion (as, to have the liberty to come and go; to set at liberty); *license* implies liberty that consists in breaking laws or rules, and is sometimes regarded as an abuse and other times as a privilege.

**freedom of the seas.** The doctrine that merchant ships of all non-belligerent nations shall be free to traverse all the seas, outside of territorial waters, alike in peace and war.

**freed woman** (frē'dwōm'n), *n.* A woman freed from slavery.

**free enterprise.** Freedom of private business to organize and operate for profit in a competitive system without interference by government beyond regulation necessary for keeping the national economy in balance.

**free-for-all**, *n.* A competition or fight open to or entered by all.

**free form.** *Ling.* A linguistic form which can be used alone with meaning (*child, children, redemption*). Cf. *BOUND FORM, MORPHEME*.

**Free French, Free France.** See *FRANCIS*.

**free gold.** A gold in the United States treasury not required to redeem gold certificates. It includes the legal reserve. b *Mining.* Gold not combined with another element.

**free hand** (frē'hānd; 2), *adj.* Done by the hand, without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, etc.; — said of a style of drawing or of a drawing thus executed.

**free hand.** The right to act or decide on one's own responsibility; as, to give a subordinate a free hand.

**free hand/ed** (frē'hānd'ed; 2), *adj.* Done with a free hand; also, openhanded; liberal.

**free heart/ed** (frē'hārt'ed; 2), *adj.* Having a free heart; frank; liberal; generous; spontaneous.

**free hold** (frē'hōld; 7), *n.* *Law.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance or for life is held, or the estate itself; also, a similar tenure of an office or dignity. — **free hold/er** (frē'hōld'er), *n.*

**free lance.** A formerly, a knight whose services were purchasable by any state or commander; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to authority. Cf. *CONDOTTIERE, FREE COMPANION*. b One who writes, esp. for newspapers or magazines, without being regularly employed; hence, an artist or actor who moves from one engagement to another. — **free-lance/er** (frē'lāns'er; 2), *adj. & v. i.*

**free liver.** One who gratifies his appetites without stint. — **free-liv/ing** (frē'līv'ing; 2), *adj.*

**free love.** The doctrine or practice of living openly with one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without marriage.

**free/ly** (frē'lī), *adv.* In a free manner.

**free man** (frē'mān), *n.* 1. One who enjoys liberty, esp. civil or political liberty. 2. A citizen of a borough, town, or state.

**free mar/tin** (frē'mārt'n), *n.* A sexually imperfect, usually sterile, female calf, twinborn with a male.

**free ma/son** (frē'mā'sn; frē'mā'sn), *n.* A member of a celebrated secret society (more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*), consisting of persons who are united for fraternal purposes. — **free ma/son/lo** (frē'mā'sn'lō), *adj.*

**Free ma/son-ry** (frē'mā'sn-ry; 2), *n.* 1. Principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons. 2. *SCOTTISH RITE, YORK RITE, SHRINE, & KNIGHT TEMPLAR*. 3. *not com.* Natural or instinctive fellowship.

**free/ness** (frē'nēs; 7), *n.* Condition of being free.

**free on board.** Delivered free of charge on the means of conveyance, as a train or vessel; — said of goods or freight; — usually abbreviated *f.o.b.*; as, *f.o.b. Detroit*. Cf. *FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP*.

**free port.** *Com.* An enclosed, guarded port, or section of a port, where goods may be received and shipped free of customs duty and of most customs regulations. Cf. *FREE ZONE*.

**free-sil-a** (frē'shīl-ā; shīl-ā), *n.* [NL, after E. M. Fries, Sw. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Freeisia*) of sweet-scented South African herbs of the iris family.

**free silver.** *Econ.* The free coinage of silver, often specif. at a fixed ratio with gold, as at the ratio of 16 to 1. — **free-sil-ver, adj.**

**free soil.** *Hist.* Territory in which no slaves can be held.

**free-soil/er** (frē'sōil'er; 2), *adj.* U. S. *Hist.* Pertaining to or advocating the nonexistence of slavery; — applied [*cap.s.*] esp. to a party (Free-Soil party) active in opposing the extension of slavery to the Territories during the period 1848-56; also, of or pertaining to this party or its principles. — **free-soil/er, Free-soil/er, n.**

**free-spo/kan** (frē'spō'kən; 2), *adj.* Outspoken. — **free-spo'kan-ly, adv.** — **free-spo'kan-ness, n.**

**free/stone** (frē'stōn; 7), *n.* 1. Any stone, but esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely without splitting. 2. *Hort.* A stone which, in certain varieties of peach, plum, cherry, etc., does not adhere to the flesh; hence, any fruit having such a stone. Cf. *CLINGSTONE*.

**freestone State.** Connecticut; — from its freestone quarries.

**free-swim/ming** (see *PRON.*, §2), *adj.* *Zool.* Able to swim about; — opposed to *attached*. — **free-swim/mer, n.**

**free/think'er** (frē'thīnk'er; 2), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. independently of the authority of revelation or the church; hence, an agnostic. See *FREE THOUGHT*. — **Syn.** See *ATHEIST*. — **free/think'ing, n. & adj.**

**free thought.** Thought which is free of traditional authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect to religion.

**free trade.** a Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions, as by tariff regulations. b *Specif.* Trade free from any restrictions, burdens, or differences in treatment intended to change its natural course; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of such trade; — opp. to *protection*. c *Archaic Dial.* Smuggling. — **free-trade/er** (2), *adj.*

**free trader, or free trad'er** (frē'trad'er), *n.* One who practices, supports, or advocates free trade.

**free verse.** = *VERS LIBRE*. — **free-ver/si-lier** (frē'vər'sī'lēr), *n.*

**free wheel** (frē'hwēl; 7), *n.* 1. A transmission system in an automotive vehicle with a device permitting the propeller shaft to run freely when its speed becomes greater than that of the engine shaft. 2. *Mach.* A clutch fitted in the rear hub of a bicycle, which permits the rear wheel to run or free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped. — **free-wheel'ing, n. & adj.**

**free will.** Unhindered or uncoerced choice; specif. the doctrine that human beings are not controlled in their choices by physical or divinely imposed necessity.

**free will'** (frē'wīl; 2), *adj.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

**freeze** (frēz; 7), *v. i.;* *FREEZE* (frūz), *FRŌZEN* (frŏ'z'n); *FREEZING*. [AS. *frēosan*.] 1. To be hardened by cold into ice or a like solid. 2. To become coldly formal in manner. 3. To adhere by or as if by freezing; as, the tool *freezes* to the walls of the well. 4. To become clogged with ice; as, the water pipes *freeze*. 5. To be at a temperature cold enough to freeze water. 6. *Colloq.* To stand motionless. — *v. t.* 1. To conceal; to harden into ice. 2. To chill, sometimes, to discourage by coldness of demeanor; also, to anesthetize (a part) by cold. 3. To harden, damage, kill, or the like, by frost. 4. To clog with ice; as, the intense cold *froze* the pipes. 5. *Financial Cant.* U. S. To fix or stabilize a price, as of a security or a commodity. 6. To fix inflexibly, as by executive order, at the point or level or in the status governing on a given day; as, to *freeze* a price, wage, machine design, etc.; also, to forbid further manufacture, use, or sale of (a raw material). 7. *Finance.* To immobilize completely (foreign-owned bank balances) by legislation or governmental edict prohibiting exchange, withdrawal, or even expenditure within the country; as, the United States government *froze* the balances in this country belonging to Japanese nationals. Cf. *LOCK*, *tie*, *block*.

**-n.** a Act of freezing. b State of being frozen. c A state of the weather characterized by low temperature.

**freezer** (frēz'er), *n.* One who or that which cools or freezes; esp., a compartment or apparatus for keeping food, etc., at a temperature below freezing, or for freezing perishable food rapidly at a temperature of -10° to -30° F. for storage in a locker, or for both freezing and storage.

**freezing point** (frēz'ing), *Physical Chem.* The temperature at which a liquid solidifies; — applied esp. to water, whose freezing point is 32° F. or 0° C. *Abbr. f.p.*

**free zone.** An area within which goods may be received and stored without payment of duty. Cf. *FREE PORT*.

**freight** (frāit), *n.* [ME. *freight*, fr. MD. *wreht*.] 1. Compensation paid for the transport of goods. 2. That with which anything is laden for transportation; lading, cargo. 3. a Transportation of goods, or a line (railroad, motor, airplane, or steamship) used esp. for this business; specif., the ordinary transportation of goods afforded by a common carrier (esp. a railroad company). b A train carrying freight (def. 2); a freight train; — in England called *goods train*. — *v. t.* 1. To load with goods for transportation; in general, to load or burden. 2. To transport or ship by freight.

**freight/age** (frāit-ij), *n.* 1. Charge for transportation. 2. Freight; cargo. 3. The transportation of freight.

**freight'er** (frāit'er), *n.* 1. One who loads a ship. 2. One employed in receiving and forwarding freight. 3. One for whom freight is transported. 4. A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

**freind** (frēmd; frāmd), *adj.* [AS. *frēmede*, *frēmds*.] *Obs. ex. Dial.* Strange; foreign; hostile.

**freem'tus** (frēm'tūs; 7), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a murmuring, roaring.] *Med.* Palpable vibration or thrill.

**French** (frēnch), *adj.* [AS. *frēncisc*.] Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants or their language. — *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of France. 2. The chief language of the French people, descended from Latin. It is commonly divided by periods into *Old French* (9th-16th cent. or, sometimes, 9th-13th cent., the term *Middle French* being then applied to the language of the 14th-16th cent.) and *Modern French*. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE, Table*. — *v. t.* To prepare in a French manner or style, as rib chops by trimming the meat from the ends of the ribs. — **French/man, French/wom'an, n.**

**French Academy.** See *IMMORTAL*, 2, b.

**French Canadian.** 1. A Canadian descended from early French colonists. Cf. *HABITANT*. 2. French as spoken in Canada. 3. An

animal of a small hardy breed of black or brown dairy cattle originating in Quebec and resembling Jerseys.

**French chalk**, *n.* A soft white granular variety of steatite used for drawing lines on cloth, in dye cleaning, etc.

**French chop**, *n.* A rib chop with the meat trimmed from the outer end of the rib. See LAMB, *Thust*.

**French dressing**, *n.* A salad dressing of oil and vinegar seasoned with salt, and pepper, mustard, or other spice.

**French endive**. See ENDIVE.

**French fried potatoes**. Potatoes cut into strips and cooked by frying in deep fat.

**French heel**. A high curved heel, pitched well forward, used on some kinds of women's shoes.

**French horn**. A brass-wind instrument derived from the hunting horn.

**French /-ty** (frēnch'ē-tē), *v. t. & i.*: FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. Also french' /-ty. To make or become French.

**French leave**. An informal, hasty, or secret departure.

**French pastry**. Fancy pastry baked in individual portions varying in shape, and filled variously, as with custards or preserved fruits.

**French Revolution**. See REVOLUTION, 5.

**French telephone**. A handset.

**French toast**. Bread dipped in egg and milk and sautéed.

**French window** Arch. A casement window, usually reaching to the floor, opening like folding doors.

**fre-net'io** (frē-nē'tē-ō), **fre-net' /-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* [See PHRENETIC] Frantic. Cf. PHRENETIC. — *n.* A frantic person. — **fre-net' /-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**fre-num, frae-num** (frē-nūm), *n.*: *pl.* NUMS (-nūmz), -N (-nā). [L., a bridle.] Anat. & Zool. A connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain any part, as that which binds down the under side of the tongue.

**fre-n'zied** (frē-n'zīd), *adj.* Affected with frenzy; frantic.

**fre-n'zy** (frē-n'zē), *n.*: *pl.* -ZIES (-zīz). [OF. *frenez*, fr. ML. fr. Gr. *phrenaita*, *phrenia*, disease of the mind; fr. *phrēn*, mind.] Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; wild emotional excitement; as, a *frenzy* of grief, despair, or joy. — *Syn.* See INSPIRATION. — *v. t.*: **FREN'ZIED** (-zīd); **FREN'ZY-ING**. To affect with frenzy; to drive to madness.

**Fre-on** (frē-ōn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a group of halogenated hydrocarbons having one or more fluorine atoms in the molecule, used as refrigerants.

**fre-quency** (frē-kwēn-sē), *n.* Frequency.

**fre-quen-oy** (frē-kwēn-ōy), *n.*: *pl.* -OIES (-ōiz). 1. Quality or state of being frequent; as, a *Archaic*. A crowded state; hence, a crowd. 2. Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated. 3. *Math.* The ratio of the number of actual occurrences of an event to the number of possible occurrences (in the same time). In statistics, frequency is the ratio of the number of individuals falling within a single class to the total number of individuals classified or classifiable. The distribution of the individuals among the various classes is called the **frequency distribution**. 4. *Physics*. In periodic motion, the number of vibrations or cycles in a unit of time; specif.: *Elec.* The number of complete cycles of current per second produced by an alternating-current generator.

**frequency modulation**. *Radio* Modulation of the frequency of the transmitting wave in accordance with speech or a signal; specif., the practically static-free system of broadcasting using this method of modulation. Abbr. *FM* or *F.M.* Contrasted with **amplitude modulation** (abbr. *AM* or *A.M.*), modulation of the amplitude of the transmitting wave, or the system using such modulation.

**fre-quent** (frē-kwēnt), *adj.* [OF. *frequent*, fr. L. *frequens*, -entis, crowded, frequent.] 1. Obs. Filled; thronged. 2. Happening at short intervals; often repeated. 3. Habitual; persistent.

**fre-quent'ly** (frē-kwēnt'lē), *v. t. & i.* To visit often; to associate with, to be in, or to resort to, habitually.

*Syn.* Frequent, haunt, habituate mean to resort to frequently or habitually. Frequent implies little more than this and is used often in reference to places but sometimes to the sacraments, persons, etc.; haunt implies a continual or pertinacious frequenting or, by extension, a frequent obsessing as thoughts, fears, etc.; habituate adds to frequent the implication of a fixed habit.

**fre-quen-ta-tion** (frē-kwēn-tā-shūn), *n.* Act or habit of frequenting, or visiting often.

**fre-quen-ta-tive** (frē-kwēn-tā-tiv), *adj.* Gram. Serving to express frequent repetition; as, the *frequentative* verbs *babble*, *chatter*, *stutter* — *n.* A frequentative verb.

**fre-quent'er** (frē-kwēnt'ēr), *n.* One who frequents.

**fre-quent-ly**, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.

**frère** (frēr), *n.* [L.] A brother. b *Frar*.

**frēs'co** (frēs'hō), *n.*: *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It. fr. *fresco* fresh.] 1. Obs. Cool shade. Cf. ALFRESCO. 2. The art or method of painting on freshly spread plaster before it dries. b A fresco painting. — *v. t.*: **FRēs'COED** (-kōd); **FRēs'CO-ING**. To paint in fresco, as walls. — *frēs'co-er* (-kō-ēr), *n.*

**fresh** (frēsh), *adj.* [ME. fr. OF. and AS.; ME. *fresh*, fr. OF. *frez*, *freis*, fem. *freache*; ME. *ferach*, fr. AS. *ferac*.] 1. Newly produced, gathered, or made; hence, not stored or preserved. 2. Not salt; as, *fresh* water. 3. Pure; refreshing; cool; brisk. 4. Of the wind, strong; specif., according to the latest wind scale of the U. S. Weather Bureau, designating a velocity of 19 to 24 miles per hour. Cf. BEAUFORT'S SCALE. 5. Slang. Intoxicated; tipsy. 6. Coming or experi-

sour, or decayed. 7. NOT USED, OBSCURE, OF THE HKE. 8. A person, or renewed in vigor, alacrity, etc. In dairy farming said specif. of a cow that has recently calved. 9. Having little or no experience; raw; green. 10. Slang. Presumptuous, obtrusive, or meddlesome. — *Syn.* See NEW. — *Ant.* Stale. — *n.* 1. A freshet of water. 2. A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water. — *v. t. & i.* *Now Dial.* To refresh — *adv.* Colloq. Freshly.

**fresh'en** (frēsh'ēn), *v. t.* 1. To make fresh; esp., to refresh; revive. 2. *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place where friction wears it. — *v. i.* To grow or become fresh; specif.: a To grow more brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. b To become fresh in appearance; to brighten. c To lose saltiness. d Of a cow, to calve.

**fresh'et** (-ēt; -tō), *n.* [Fresh, *n.* + -et.] 1. Obs. A stream of fresh water. 2. An overflowing of a stream.

**fresh'ly**, *adv.* In a fresh manner.

**fresh'man** (frēsh'mān), *n.*: *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A novice; esp., a student during his or her first year, as in a college.

**fresh'ness**, *n.* Fresh state, quality, or character.

**fresh'-wa'ter**, *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or living in fresh water. 2. Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman.

3. Hence, untrained; unskilled.

**fret** (frēt), *v. t.*: **FRET'ED**; **FRET'ING**. [ME. *freten* to eat, fr. AS. *fretan*. See FRET; FRET.] 1. To eat away; gnaw; also, to wear away; rub; chafe. 2. To make way or wearing away a substance; as, to *fret* a hole in cloth. 3. To roughen, agitate, or disturb; to ripple. 4. To tease; irritate; vex; worry. — *v. i.* 1. To gnaw; — with *into*, *on*, *upon*. 2. To make way by corrosion; hence, to rankle. 3. To chafe; fray. 4. To be vexed or irritated. 5. To be agitated, as a stream of water. — *n.* 1. Act or state of erosion; a wasting away. 2. A worn or eroded spot. 3. Agitation of mind.

**fret**, *n.* [OF. *frette* latticework, fr. *fretlé*, past part., adorned with interlaced work.] 1. Ornamental network, esp. a woman's headdress of former times. 2. An ornament of small straight lines or bars, arranged in symmetrical patterns. 3. Arch. Ornamental work in relief; fretwork. — *v. t.* 1. To adorn with lines or figures that interlace; to embroider with gold or silver, hence, to variegate; checker. 2. Arch. To enrich with embossed, or pierced, carved patterns.

**fret**, *n.* *Mus.* A ridge of metal, ivory, etc., fixed across the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument. — *v. t.* To furnish with frets.

**fret'ful** (frēt'fūl; -fē), *adj.* Disposed to fret; peevish; irritable; querulous. — **fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fret'ful-ness**, *n.*

**fret saw** A saw for cutting frets, scrolls, etc.

**fret'-saw**, *v. t.*

**fret'ty** (frēt'tē), *adj.*: **FRET'TY-ER** (-ē-ēr); **FRET'TY-EST**. A fretful. b Colloq. Fostering; inflamed, as a sore.

**fret'ty**, *adj.* [See FRET network.] Marked as by fretwork.

**fret'work** (frēt'wōrk), *n.* Work adorned with frets; ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate; hence, any play of light and shade, or the like.

**Freud'i-an** (frōid'ī-ān), *adj.* Relating to, or according with, the theories or practices of Sigmund Freud, in regard esp. to the causes and treatment of hysteria and other psychopathic phenomena, and the interpretation of dreams and other mental products, as based upon a psychology of the unconscious. See PSYCHOANALYSIS. — **Freud'i-an**, *n.* — **Freud'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Fre-y** (frā), **Frø-y** (frō-y), *n.* [ON. *Freyr*.] Norse Relig. God of fertility and the crops, of peace and prosperity. See VANIR.

**Frø-y'a** (frā-yā), **Frø-y'a** (frō-yā), *n.* [ON. *Frøya*.] Norse Relig. The goddess of love and beauty. Her famous possession is the jewel, or necklace, *Brisingargen*, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdall defended. See VANIR.

**fr'i-a-ble** (frī'ā-bē), *adj.* [F. fr. *frail*, fr. *frare* to rub or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; as, *friable* soil. — *Syn.* See FRAGILE. — **fr'i-a-ble-ty** (-bēl'tē), *n.*

**fr'i-ar** (frī'ēr), *n.* [OF. *frere*, *frede*, brother, *frar*, fr. L. *frater* brother.] R.C.Ch. A member of a religious order, esp. of one of the four mendicant orders: Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. Cf. BLACK FRIAR, GRAY FRIAR, WHITE FRIAR. — *Syn.* See RELIGIOUS.

**fr'i-ar-bird'** (būrd'), *n.* An Australian honey eater (*Philemon corniculatus*) with bare head; also, a bird of any allied species.

**fr'i-ar's lan'tern** (frī'ēr-z), *n.* *Imis fatuus*, or will-o'-the-wisp.

**fr'i-ary** (frī'ēr-ē), *n.*: *pl.* PRIARIES (-ī-z). A monastery, a brotherhood of friars.

**fr'i-ble** (frī'bl), *adj.* Frivolous; trifling. — *n.* A frivolous person or thing; also, frivolity. — *v. t.*: **FRIB'LED** (-lēd); **FRIB'LING** (-līng). 1. To act in a trifling manner; to act frivolously. 2. Obs. To totter; falter. — *v. t.* To trifle or fool (away); as, to *fribble* away a fortune. — **fr'i-ble-er** (-lē-ēr), *n.*

**fric'an-doan'** (frīk'ān-dō), *n.* [F. *fricandeau*.] Larded veal, roasted and glazed in its own juices.

**fric'as-see'** (frīk'ā-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, *fricasse*.] A dish made of fowls, veal, or other meat cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy. — (-sē'), *v. t.*: **FRIC'AS-SEED** (-sēd); **FRIC'AS-SÉ-ING**. To cook as a fricassée.

**fric'a-tive** (frīk'ā-tiv), *adj.* [See FRICTION.] *Phonet.* Characterized by frictional rustling of the breath as it is emitted; — said of certain consonants (*f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc.). — *n.* A fricative consonant.

**fric'tion** (frīk'shūn), *n.* [F. fr. L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub.] 1. Act of rubbing one body against another; attrition. 2. Clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work; disagreement tending to prevent or retard progress. 3. *Mech.* The resistance to relative motion between two bodies in contact.

**fric'tion-al** (kāl'), *adj.* Relating to, or moved or produced by, friction, as, *frictional* electricity. — **fric'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**friction clutch or coupling**. *Mach.* Any clutch or coupling operating by friction, for engaging or disengaging revolving parts or for use as a safety appliance.

**friction drive**. *Automobiles*. A power-transmission system having a friction gear (gearing for transmitting motion by surface friction instead of teeth), the driver and follower of which are arranged so that by varying their position relative to one another a full range of variation in desired speed ratios may be obtained.

**friction match**. A match that is ignited by friction.

**friction tape**. *Elec.* A tape impregnated with some insulating material and an adhesive, used to protect, insulate, and support electrical conductors.

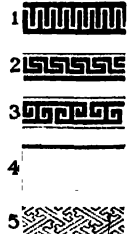
**Fri'day** (frī'dē), *n.* [AS. *Frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīg*, name of a goddess + *dag* day.] The sixth day of the week. Abbr. *Fri.*

**fried** (frīd), *past & past part.* of FRY.

**fried'cake'** (-kāk'), *n.* A cake in the form of a ring, twist, ball, or strip,

fried in deep fat; a doughnut; cruller.

**friend** (frēnd), *n.* [AS. *frēond*, orig. pres. part. of a verb meaning to love, AS. *frēon*, *frēogan*.] 1. One attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; an intimate. 2. One not hostile; one not a foe; also, one of the same nation, party, kin, etc. 3. A favorer; a promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce. 4. *Scol.* A kinsman. 5. [cap.]



Frets, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4 (Greek frets); 5 Japanese fret.



One of a religious sect who lay especial stress upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit, reject outward rites and an ordained ministry, practice simplicity of dress and speech, and oppose war. They are popularly called *Quakers*.

**friend'ed** (frĕnd'ĕd; -dĭd), *adj.* Having, or accompanied by, friends.

**friend'less**, *adj.* Destitute of friends. — **friend'less-ness**, *n.*

**friend'ly** (frĕnd'ĭl), *adj.*; **friend'ly-ER** (-liĕr); **friend'ly-EST**. [AS. *frĕndlic*.] 1. Kindly disposed; hence, amicable; not hostile. 2. Favorable; propitious. — **Syn.** See **AMICABLE**. — **n.**; **pl.** -**LIES** (-liz). A friendly person or act. — **adv.** Amicably. — **friend'ly-ly**, *adv. — **friend'ly-ness**, *n.**

**friend'ship**, *n.* State of being friends; friendly attachment; friendliness; amity.

**frĭ'er** (frĭ'ĕr), *n.* A fryer.

**Frĭ'sian** (frĭ'zhĭn), *adj.* & *n.* Frisian.

**Frĭ's'ic** (frĭ'z'ik), *adj.* & *n.* Frisian.

**frĭ'se** (frĭ'z), *n.* [F. *frise*.] A shaggy-piled wooden fabric.

**frĭ'se**, *n.* [F. *frise*, fr. *ML.* *frisum* fringe, lappet.] *Arch.* a That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice, sometimes enriched with sculpture. See **OXFORD ILLUST.** b Any ornamented band in a building, as on a wall; by extension, a similar band on furniture.

**frĭ'gate** (frĭ'ġt), *n.* [F. *frigate*, fr. *It.* *frigate*.] a **ORIG.** a light vessel propelled by sails and by oars, later, a ship-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvette and a ship of the line. b **Brit. & Canadian Navies.** An antiaircraft escort vessel, smaller than a destroyer.

**frĭ'gate bird**. A long winged web-footed sea bird (genus *Fregata*), noted for its powers of flight and rapacious habits.

**Frĭ'g** (frĭ'g), *n.* Also **Frĭ'g'a** (frĭ'ġa) [ON *Frĭ'gga*.] Norse Myth. Wife of Odinn and goddess of the sky. She presides over marriage and the home, and, with Odinn, shares dominion in heaven and knowledge of the world's fate. Cf. **FRĖYA**.

**frĭ'ght** (frĭ'ht), *n.* [AS. *frġhto*, *frġhta*.] 1. Fear excited by sudden danger; also, 2. A thing that frightens; hence, *Collog.*, anything ugly or shocking. — **Syn.** See **FEAR**. — **v. t.** To alarm suddenly; to frighten.

**frĭ'ght'en** (frĭ'ht'ĕn), *v. t.* 1. To throw into a state of fright; to alarm; scare. 2. To drive (away or into), force (out), etc., by frightening. — **frĭ'ght'en-er**, *n.* — **frĭ'ght'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**frĭ'ght'ened** (-'nd), *adj.* Affected with fright; made afraid; also, *Collog.*, afraid.

**frĭ'ght'ful** (frĭ'ht'fŭl; -fŭl), *adj.* 1. Exciting alarm; frightening; also, shocking. 2. *Collog.* Excessive; extreme. — **Syn.** See **FEARFUL**. — **frĭ'ght'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**frĭ'ght'ful-ness**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being frightful. 2. Action or policy, esp. in warfare, intended to terrorize; — a translation of German *Schrecklichkeit*.

**frĭ'g'id** (frĭ'ġid), *adj.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *figere* to be cold.] 1. Intensely cold. 2. Lacking warmth, ardor, vivacity, etc.; forbidding; stiff and formal. 3. Abnormally averse to sexual intercourse. — **frĭ'g'id-ly** (frĭ'ġid'li), *adv.* — **frĭ'g'id-ly**, *adv.* — **frĭ'g'id-ness**, *n.*

**Frĭ'g'id Zone**. See **ZONE**, *n.*

**frĭ'g'o-rĭf'ic** (frĭ'ġo-rĭf'ik), **frĭ'g'o-rĭf'ic-al** (-ġkĕl), *adj.* [L. *f. igrificus*, fr. *frigus*, *frigus*, cold + *facere* to make.] Cooling, chilling.

**frĭ'jol**, **frĭ'jole** (frĭ'jŏl; -jŏl), *n.*; **pl.** **frĭ'joles** (frĭ'jŏlz; *Sp.* frĭ'jŏ'las). [Sp. *frĭjol*, *frĭjŏl*.] Any cultivated bean of the genus *Phaseolus*, esp. the black seed of a variety of *P. vulgaris*.

**frĭll** (frĭl), *n.* 1. A gathered, fluted, or crimped edging of lace, lawn, etc. 2. *Collog.* A showy superciliousness in dress, manners, etc. 3. Something frill-like; a wrinkling of the edge of the retinal film, as of a photographic plate. 4. A fold of hair or feathers about the neck of some animals. — **v. t.** & **v. i.** To furnish or become furnished with a frill or frills. — **frĭll'er**, *n.* — **frĭll'y**, *adj.*

**frĭll'ing**, *n.* Frills; also, edging suitable for frills.

**Frĭ'maire'** (frĭ'mĕr'), *n.* [F., fr. *frimas* hoarfrost.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

**frĭnge** (frĭnz), *n.* [OF. *frenge*, *fringe*, fr. *L.* *frĭngĭa* fringe.] 1. An edging or trimming made of projecting ends of a fabric, or of loose threads, or strips, twisted or plaited together at the top. 2. Something resembling such an edging or trimming, a border; margin; also, a fringe-like growth or edge, as of hair. 3. *Optics.* One of a number of light or dark bands, produced by the interference or diffraction of light. — **n. i.**; **frĭnged** (frĭnġd); **frĭng'ing** (frĭn'ġing). 4. To furnish with or as with a fringe; to serve as a fringe for.

**frĭnged gen'tian** (frĭnġd). See **GENTIAN**.

**frĭnged orchis**. See **ORCHIS**.

**frĭnge tree**. A small tree (*Chionanthus virginica*) of the olive family, of the southern U. S., having clusters of white flowers.

**frĭn'gĭl'ine** (frĭn'ġil'ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* [L. *frĭngĭlla* a chaffinch.] Belonging to a family (Frĭnġilĭnĭd) of birds, including the finches, sparrows, and usually the buntings.

**frĭp'per-y** (frĭp'ġĕr; -ġĕr), *n.*; **pl.** -**PERIES** (-ġĕr). [F. *frĭperie*, fr. OF. *frĭperie*.] 1. Obs. Castles or places where they are sold; old clothes. 2. Cheap, tawdry finery; hence, affected elegance.

**frĭ-zette**, **frĭ-zette'** (frĭ'zĕt; -ġĕt), *n.* [F. *frĭsette* curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women.

**frĭ'zeur'** (frĭ'zĕr; -ġĕr), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

**Frĭ'sian** (frĭ'zhĭn; frĭ'zhĭn; 58), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Friesland, the Frisians, or Frisian. — **n.** 1. One of an ancient Teutonic tribe of Holland; also, an inhabitant of Friesland. 2. The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue, closely related to Anglo-Saxon. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**frĭsk** (frĭsk), *adj.* [F. *frĭske*.] Frisky. — **n.** 1. Obs. A caracole; caper. 2. A frolic; a gambol. 3. A frisking. — **v. i.** To frolic, gambol. — **v. t.** 1. To move in a frisking manner. 2. To search (a person) by running the hand over the clothing, through pockets, etc.; hence, to steal from in such a manner. — **frĭsk'er**, *n.*

**frĭsk'y** (frĭsk'ġ), *adj.* **frĭsk'y-ER** (-ġĕr); -**EST**. Inclined to frisk; frolicsome. — **frĭsk'y-ly**, *adv.* — **frĭsk'y-ness**, *n.*

**frĭt** (frĭt), *n.* Also **frĭtt**. [F. *frĭtte*, fr. *frĭt* fried.] 1. The calcined or partly fused, but yet unfrittured, materials of which glass is made. 2. *Ceramics.* a A partly or wholly fused compound used as a basis for certain glazes. b A semifused substance used to impart density to soft porcelain. — **v. t.** & **v. i.** **frĭt'ing**; **frĭt'ing**. To prepare by heat (materials for glass); to fuse partly.

**frĭth** (frĭth), *n.* [ON. *fjŕthr*.] An estuary; a frith.

**frĭt'ul-ġr'y** (frĭt'ŭl'ġr' or, esp. *Brit.*, frĭt'ŭl'ġr'ĭ), *n.*; **pl.** -**IES** (-ġz). [L.

*frĭt'ul dicebox*, from the checkered markings of the petals.] 1. Any of a genus (*Frĭt'ul*) of herbs of the lily family having nodding mottled or checkered flowers. 2. Any of numerous butterflies (*Argynnis* and allied genera) distinguished for their spotted coloration.

**frĭt'er** (frĭt'ĕr), *n.* [F. *frĭture*, fr. *L.* *frĭgere* to fry. See **FRY**, *v.*] A small quantity of fried batter or batter-covered fruit, corn, etc.

**frĭt'er**, *n.* [OF. *frĭture*, *frĭture*, a breaking, thing broken, fr. *L.* *fractura*.] A fragment; a shred. — **v. t.** To cut or break into fritters; hence, to scatter; waste. — **frĭt'er away**. To reduce or waste piecemeal; as, to **frĭt'er away time**. — **frĭt'er-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

**frĭv'ol** (frĭv'ŭl), *v. t.*; **SOLED** (-ŭlĭd) or **SOLED** (-ŭlĭd) or **SOLED**. To frolic; to frolic; to frolic. — **frĭv'ol-er** (-ĕr), **frĭv'ol-ly**, *adv.*

**frĭv'ol'ity** (frĭv'ŭl'ġtĭ), *n.*; **pl.** -**ITIES** (-ġtiz). Frivolousness; also, a frivolous act or thing. — **Syn.** See **LIGHTNESS**.

**frĭv'o-lous** (frĭv'ŭl'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *frĭvolus*.] 1. Of little weight or importance; slight. 2. Given to trifling; marked with unbecoming levity. — **frĭv'o-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **frĭv'o-lous-ness**, *n.*

**frĭz**, **frĭz** (frĭz), *v. t.*; **FRĭZZED** (frĭz'd); **FRĭZZ'ING**, **FRĭZZ'ING**. [F. *frĭzer* to curl, crimp, roll up. To form into small curls, as hair, or into burrs or tufts, as the nap of cloth. — **v. i.** To be or become frizzed. — **n.** That which is frizzed, as a wig or hair.

**frĭzz** (frĭz), *v. t.* & *i.* [From **FRY**, with imitative ending.] To fry or sear with a sizzling noise.

**frĭz'zle** (frĭz'zĭl), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-ZLED** (-ġld); **-ZLING** (-ġlġng). To sizzle or make sizzle, as in cooking.

**frĭz'zle** (frĭz'zĭl), *v. t.* & *i.* **Frĭz**; **crimp**. — **frĭz'zly** (-ġl), *adj.*

**frĭz'zy** (-ġ), *adj.* Frizzly. — **frĭz'zly-ly**, *adv.* — **frĭz'zly-ness**, *n.*

**frĭ** (frĭ), *adv.* [ON. *frĭ*.] From; away; back; — now only in *to and fro* — **prep.** Chiefly *Scot.* From.

**frĭok** (frĭŭk), *n.* [OF. *frŭc*, fr. OHG. *hroc*.] 1. A coarse gown or habit worn by monks or friars; hence, clerical office. 2. Any of several garments; as: a A tunic or mantle. b A smock. c A sailor's woolen frock. 3. Hence, to make a clerical frock. 4. Hence, to make a clerical frock.

**frook coat**. A coat for men, usually double breasted, having skirts reaching about to the knees. Cf. **PRINCE ALBERT**.

**frook** (frĭŭ), *n.* Also **frow**. A cleaving tool with handle at right angles to the blade, used for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block.

**frog** (frŭg), *n.* [AS. *frŭga*.] 1. Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians (genus *Rana* and allied genera of the family Ranidae), of aquatic habits. The young hatch out as tadpoles. See **TADPOLE**, *ILLUST.* Among the best-known American species are the **bullfrog** (a large frog, esp. *R. catesbeiana*, *R. gryllus*, and *R. aurora*, uttering loud, guttural notes), **leopard frog** (*Rana pipiens*), and **pickering frog** (*Rana palustris*). A typical frog differs from a typical toad in its more aquatic habits, smooth skin, webbed feet, and greater agility. Cf. **TOAD**, **TOAD**. 2. In full, **frog in the throat**. A soreness or swelling in the throat; hence, hoarseness. 3. The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. See **HOOF**, *ILLUST.* 4. a A loop, as on a belt, for receiving a sword, or the like. b [Perh. fr. *Pg.* *frŭco* tuft of wool or silk, fr. *L.* *flŭccus*.] An ornamental braiding sewed on a coat or dress, often in loops and with a fastener for a button. 5. A device permitting wheels on one rail of a track to cross an intersecting rail. — **v. i.**; **FRŭGGED** (frŭġd); **FRŭGG'ING**. To catch, or look for, frogs.

**frog'eye'** (frŭġ'ġ), *n.* Any leaf disease characterized by concentric rings about spots, esp., a tobacco disease caused by the parasitic fungus *Cercospora nicotianae*.

**frog'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.*; **pl.** see **FISH**. Any of certain pediculate fishes, as the angler; — from the broad mouth and limblike fins.

**frog'hop'por** (-hŏp'ĕr), *n.* A spittle insect; also, any small, leaping insect of the same family (Cercopidae), feeding on plant juices.

**frog split** or **spittle**. See **CUCKOO SPIT**.

**frŭ'gic** (frŭ'ġik), *adj.* [L. *frŭgĭc*, fr. MD. *frŭ*.] Full of fun or mirth; frisky; merry. — **n.** 1. A prank, flight of gaiety, or mirth. 2. Merriment. — **v. i.**; **FRŭG'ICKED** (-ġkĭ); **FRŭG'ICK-ING**. To play pranks; make merry; to caper about; to play. — **frŭ'gic-er** (-ġĕr), *n.* — **frŭ'gic-y** (-ġ), *adj.*

**frŭ'gic-some** (-ŭm), *adj.* Full of gaiety; sportive. — **frŭ'gic-some-ly**, *adv.* — **frŭ'gic-some-ness**, *n.*

**from** (frŏm; 4), *prep.* [AS. *fram*, *fram*.] Forth out of; away out of contact with or proximity to; out of, as a starting point, place, etc., or as an origin, source, or cause; as, to go from home; measure from here.

**frŏm-en-ty** (frŏm'ĕn-tĭ). Var. of **FRUMENTY**.

**frŏnd** (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frŏns*, *frŏndis*, a leafy branch.] 1. *Now Poetic.* A leaf, esp. that of a palm. 2. *Bot.* Any leaflike thallus or thalloid shoot, as, the frond of a lichen. 3. The leaf of a fern, including foliage leaves and sporophylls. See **FERN**, *ILLUST.* — **frŏnd'ed**, *adj.*

**Frŏnde** (frŏnd), *n.* [F., lit., a sling.] *Fr. Hist.* A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV, which opposed the government and the court party.

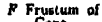
**front** (frŏnt), *n.* [OF., forehead, fr. *L.* *frŏns*, *frontis*.] 1. The forehead or brow; sometimes, the whole face. 2. The countenance or bearing, as expressive of character or temper; as, a bold front. 3. *Collog.* The appearance, often feigned, of wealth, standing, etc. 4. The fore or forward part or surface of a thing. 5. A position before a person or thing. 6. The beginning; as, summer's front. 7. a Land which faces or abuts on a body of water, a road, etc.; frontage. b A promenade along the beach at a seaside resort. 8. A thing attached in front; as: a A shirt front, or dicky. b A cravat. 9. In hotels, the first bellboy in line. 10. [Often cap.] The zone of conflict. 11. A widespread movement arraying diverse forces in the battle for certain common political or ideological objectives; as, labor's united front. 12. a A person appointed as official, often nominal, head of an enterprise to lend it prestige; a figurehead. b A person or group acting for another, as to establish liaison or gain favorable publicity. c A person or group serving, often under guise of patriotic or other fair-seeming activity, as public representative of a pressure group or an illegal or subversive organization, for the end of public delusion. 13. *Arch.* Any face of a building, esp., the one having the main entrance. 14. *Met.* The forward boundary of a discrete current of air, as a warm front, a polar front. 15. *Mil.* a The van. b The most advanced portion of the field of operations.

— **adj.** 1. Being of, on, at, or in, the front. 2. *Phonet.* Pronounced



Frog (*R. catesbeiana*). (56)

roast, parch, fry.] 1. To cook or be cooked over a flame in a pan, esp. with fat; to brown or sear in hot fat. 2. To cause strong agitation in



or to *ut*; to vex; also, *Obs.*, to seethe; boil. — *n.*; *pl.* of anything fried. 2. *Lipid*. An internal part or organ of an animal, usually eaten fried, as *pigs' liver*, calves' pluck, or lambs' testicles; — usually in *pl.*  
**fryer**, *fri'yer* (fri'yer), *n.* One who or that which fries; also, something intended for frying; specif., a young chicken.  
**F2 layer** (fē'fōr), *n.* Radio. A layer in the ionosphere which reflects radio waves, occurring at varying heights from about 125 miles up.  
**fab** (fāb), *v. t.* Var. of *rou*, to trick.  
**fab'ry** (fāb'z), *adj.*; *FAB'RYER* (-zē'yer); *FUN'SI-EST*. Colloq. Plump; chubby; soft and well-stuffed.  
**fuch'sia** (fū'shā; -shī-ā; as a generic name, fōk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., after Leonard Fuchs, Ger. botanist.] 1. Any of a genus (*Fuchsia*) of decorative shrubs of the evening-primrose family, having handsome nodding flowers, usually in deep pinks, reds, and purples. 2. Usually *California fuchsia*. An herb (genus *Zauschneria*, esp. *Z. californica*) with brilliant scarlet flowers.  
**fuch'sin** (fōk'sīn), *fuch'sine* (-sīn; -sēn), *n.* [*fuchsia* + *-ine*; — named from its color.] A dye produced by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidines. It is metallic-green superficially, but when dissolved yields a brilliant bluish red.  
**fu'oid** (fū'oid), *adj.* [*fucus* + *-oid*]. Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling, algae of a family (Fucaceae) which includes the rockweeds and gulfweed. — *n.* A fuoid seaweed.  
**fu'ous** (fū'ōs), *n.*; *pl.* *FUCI* (-sī) or (in sense 2) *-CUSES* (-kūs-ēz; -zē). [L., orchil, used as a dye.] 1. *Obs.* A paint; dye. 2. Any of a genus (*Fucus*, family Fucaceae) of olive-green or brown algae; a rockweed.  
**fu'dle** (fū'dl), *v. t.* -bled (-ld); -bling (-līng). Colloq. To make confused, as with *nk*; muddle. — *v. i.* Colloq. To tiddle.  
**fudge** (fūj), *n.* 1. A made-up story; nonsense; humbug; — often used as an exclamation of contempt. 2. A patch of print, as of colored print, or an insertion of late matter, in a newspaper page; also, a machine or cylinder for printing such patches. 3. A soft sugary candy, often containing chocolate and nuts. — *v. t.*; *FUDGE* (fūjd); *FUDGEING*. To patch together; fake; deceive.  
**Fu-e-gi-an** (fū-ē-jī-ān; fū-ā-jī-ān), *adj.* [Sp. *Tierra del Fuego*, lit., Land of Fire.] Of or pertaining to Tierra del Fuego, or its native Indians. — *n.* A Fucgian Indian.  
**Fuhr'er** (fū'rēr), *n.* See *FÜHRER*.

feed with, or procure, fuel. — *fu'el-er*, *fu'el-er*, *n.*  
**fu-ga-cious** (fū-gā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] 1. Flying, or disposed to fly; hence, evanescent; volatile. 2. Bot. Falling soon after blossoming, as a flower. Cf. *CADUCOUS*, *PRECIPITOUS*. — *fu-ga-cious-ly*, *adv.* — *fu-ga-cious-ness*, *fu-ga-cī-ty* (fū-gās'ī-ty), *n.*  
**-fuge** (-fūj). A combining form denoting in adjectives and derivative nouns that (which) causes to flee or drives away, as in *febrifuge*, *vermifuge*. Derivative adjectives are formed in *-fugal*.  
**fu-gi-tive** (fū-jī-tīv), *adj.* [OF. *fugitif*, fr. *L. fugitivus*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] 1. Resorting to flight; fleeing, as from danger. 2. Itinerant; vagabond. 3. Not fixed, established, or firmly held; evanescent; liable to fade; as, *fugitive colors* or impressions. 4. Dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional; as, *fugitive verse*. — *Syn.* See *TRANSIENT*.  
**fu-gi-tive**, *n.* 1. One who flies from pursuit, danger, service, etc. 2. A *Obs.* deserter. 3. A refugee or exile. 4. Something fugitive, evanescent, or intangible. — *fu-gi-tive-ly*, *adv.* — *fu-gi-tive-ness*, *n.*  
**fu'gle** (fū'gl), *v. i.*; *fu'gled* (-gl'd); *fu'gling* (-glīng). Colloq. To act as guide, or model; also, to motion as if signaling.  
**fu'gle-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* *FUGELMEN* (-mēn). Also *fu'gel-man* (fōg'gē-mān); *pl.* *FUGELMEN*. [G. *Fügelmann* fife leader, fr. *Fügel* wing + *mann* man.] 1. *Hist.* A trained soldier filed in front of a company, as a guide for the others in their exercises. 2. Hence, example.  
**fugue** (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight.] Music. A polyphonic composition, developed from a given theme, according to strict contrapuntal rules.  
**Führ'er** (fū'rēr), *n.* Also **Fueh'rer**. [G.] In Germany, a leader or guide; specif., *der Führ'er* (dēr), the chancellor of the Third Reich; also, a leader of a local Nazi party. See *REICH*.  
**ful** (fōb). [See *FULL*, *adj.*] 1. (*pron.* -fōb; -f'f) An adjective suffix, denoting full of, abounding in, characterized by; also, able to or tending to; as in *graceful*. 2. (*pron.* -fōb) A noun suffix, denoting quantity that would fill, as in *cupful*.  
**Fu'lah**, *Ful'* (fū'lah), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* A native of Sudan of a race of Hamitic stock with Negro admixture.  
**ful'crum** (fū'krūm), *n.*; *pl.* *FULCRUMS* (-krūmz), *FULCRA* (-krā). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] 1. A prop; support. 2. The support, as a wedge, about which a lever turns. See *LEVER*, *Illustr.*  
**Ful'** (fōb) (-f'f), *v. t.*; -filled (-fīd'); -filling. [AS. *fellan*; also, reflexively, to realize or manifest completely. — *Syn.* See *PERMEATE*.] — *ful-fill'er*, *n.* — *ful-fill'ment*, *ful-fill'ment*, *n.*  
**ful'gent** (fū'jēnt), *adj.* [L. *fulgens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *fulgere* to flash, glitter.] Dazzlingly bright; shining. — *ful'gent-ly*, *adv.*  
**ful'gid** (-jīd), *adj.* [L. *fulgidus*.] Shining; glittering.  
**ful'gor**, *ful'gour* (fū'gōr), *n.* [L. *fulgor*, fr. *fulgere* to shine.] Archaic. Dazzling brightness; splendor.  
**ful'gu-rant** (fū'gū-rānt), *adj.* [L. *fulgurans*, pres. part. of *fulgurare*.] Resembling lightning; flashing. — *ful'gu-rant-ly*, *adv.*  
**ful'gure** (-rē), *v. i.* [L. *fulgurare* to flash, fr. *fulgur* lightning. lightning. — *ful'gu-re-tion* (-rē'shūn), *n.*  
**ful'gu-rat'ing** (-rāt'īng), *adj.* *Med.* Resembling lightning; — used to describe sudden intense stabbing pains.  
**ful'gu-rite** (-rīt), *n.* [L. *fulgur lightning*.] Geol. A vitrified crust, often tubular, produced by the fusion of rock, sand, etc., by lightning.  
**ful'gu-rons** (-rōs), *adj.* [L. *fulgur lightning*.] Flashing with light or lightning; fulgurant.  
**ful'man** (fōb'lām), *n.* Also *ful'am*, *ful'om* (-ām). Slang. A loaded die.  
**fu-lu'i-nous** (fū-lū'i-nūs), *adj.* [LL. *fuliginosus*, fr. *fuligo* soot.] Smoky; sooty; dusky. — *fu-lu'i-nous-ly*, *adv.*  
**full** (fōb), *v. t.* & *i.* [OF. *fuler*, *fouler*, fr. *L. fullo* a fuller.] To

thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; to scour, cleanse, and thicken cloth in a mill.  
**full**, *adj.* [AS.] 1. Filled; holding all it can contain. 2. Having an incumbent; not vacant. 3. Satisfied or serving to satisfy; also, sated. 4. Complete as in quota, quantity, duration, etc.; as, a *full jury*, — *t.*, or hour; being at the maximum in size, development, etc.; as, a *full moon*. 5. Sounds, having volume or depth; as, *full tones*. 6. That is, as, a *full cargo*. 7. Abundantly supplied; as, a *full purse*. 8. *Full out*; distended; as, *full sails*. 9. Being encased with a thought, plan, etc. 10. Hanging in folds or gathers; as, a *full skirt*.  
*Syn.* *Full*, *complete*, *plenary*, *replete*. *Full*, the general term, implies either the inclusion of all that is required or the presence of all that may be held, contained, etc. (as, a *full meal*; a *full basket*); *complete* means full in the sense of having everything needed; *plenary* adds to complete the implication of fullness without qualification (as, *complete control*; *plenary powers*); *replete* (with) means full in the sense of being filled to the brim or, sometimes, to satiety.  
— *n.* Full measure, length, size, etc.; maximum.  
— *adv.* Entirely; completely; to the utmost extent; as, *full-blown*.  
— *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become full; to give or attain fullness; esp., to gather, as cloth. — *full-ness*, *ful'ness*, *n.* — *ful-ly* (fōb'lī; -lī), *adv.*  
**full and by**. *Naut.* Sailing close-hauled, with all sails full, and lying as near the wind as possible.  
**full'back'** (fōb'lāk'), *n.* Football. One of the backs; orig., the back stationed farthest from the opponent's goal.  
**full blood** *a* Unmixed descent; as, a Negro of full blood. *b* Relationship through both parents. — *full-blood'* (fōb'lūbd'), *adj.*  
**full-blood'ed** (fōb'lūbd'ēd; -ēd; -ēd'), *adj.* 1. Having a full supply of blood; hence, rubicund, florid. 2. Of pure blood; thoroughbred.  
**full-blown'** (-blōn'), *adj.* 1. Fully expanded or open; as, a *full-blown rose*. 2. Fully distended, as a sail.  
**full-bod'ied** (-bōd'ēd; -ēd; -ēd'), *adj.* Substantial in quality; rich in flavor.  
**full dress**. The style of dress prescribed for occasions of ceremony; esp., customary formal dress for evening.  
**full'er** (fōp'lēr), *n.* [From *FULL* to make full.] Blacksmithing. A hammer for grooving and spreading iron; also, a groove; fluting. — *ful'ler*, *v. t.*  
**full'er**, *n.* [AS. *fullere*, fr. L. *fullo*. See *FULL* to thicken.] One who fuls cloth.  
**full'er's earth** (fōb'lēr's), *n.* A claylike earthy substance used in fulling cloth, as a filter medium, and as a catalyst.  
**fuller's teal**. See *TEASEL*.  
**full'er-y** (fōb'lēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* *-ERIES* (-īz). A mill for fulling cloth.  
**full'-fash'ioned** (fōb'lāsh'fānd; -ēd; -ēd'), *adj.* Knitted so as to conform to the shape of the leg and foot by dropping stitches as the contour narrows; — used of hosiery, underwear, etc.  
**full'-fledged'** (fōb'lējd'ēd; -ēd; -ēd'), *adj.* Fully developed; mature; of birds, having full plumage, hence, figuratively, having reached the developed stage; as, a *full-fledged lawyer*.  
**full house**. Also *full hand*. *Poker*. A hand containing three of a kind and a pair, as three kings and two tens. See *POKER*, *Illustr.*  
**full'-rigg'd'** (-rīgd'; -ēd; -ēd'), *adj.* *Naut.* Having three or more masts, each with its full complement of square sails. See *SAIL*, *Illustr.*  
**full sentence**. *Gram.* See *SENTENCE*.  
**full stop**. Punctuation. A period.  
**ful'mar** (fōb'lēm), *n.* [ON. *full* (full) + *mār* sea mew.] An Arctic sea bird (*Fulmarus glacialis*) of the petrel family. The related *giant fulmar* (*Macronectes giganteus*) of southern seas is nearly as large as an albatross.  
**ful'mi-nant** (fū'lmi-nānt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *fulminans*, pres. part. of *fulminare* to lighten.] 1. Fulminating. 2. *Med.* Coming on suddenly with great severity, as a disease.  
**ful'mi-nate** (-nāt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *fulminatus*, past part. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, fr. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] 1. Rare. To thunder and lighten. 2. To explode suddenly and violently; detonate. 3. To thunder forth, as censures or decrees; to utter or issue with threats or denunciation. 4. To attack with suddenness and violence; — of a disease. — *Syn.* See *FULMINIC*.  
**ful'mi-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — *ful'mi-na-tor* (-nā'tēr), *n.* — *ful'mi-na-to'ry* (-nā'tō'rī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-y), *adj.*  
**ful'mi-na't'ing powder** (-nāt'īng), *Chem.* Any violently explosive powder, esp. one of the salts of fulminic acid.  
**ful'mine** (fū'lmin), *v. i.* & *t.* [F. *fulminer*.] To fulminate.  
**ful'min'ic** (fū'lmin'īk), *adj.* [L. *fulmen* lightning.] *Chem.* Designating a strong, poisonous, unstable acid, C.N.OH, which forms highly explosive salts.  
**ful'mi-nous** (fū'lmi-nūs), *adj.* [L. *fulmen* thunderbolt.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, thunder and lightning.  
**ful'some** (fōb'lūm; fū'l'), *adj.* [*ful*, *adj.* + 1st *-some*.] 1. Offensive; disgusting; esp., offensive because of insincerity or baseness of motive; as, *fulsome praise*. 2. Rare. Lustful; wanton. — *ful'some-ly*, *adv.* — *ful'some-ness*, *n.*  
**ful'vous** (fū'l'vūs), *adj.* [L. *fulvus*.] Tawny; dull yellow.  
**fu-mar'ic** (fū-mār'īk), *adj.* [L. *fumus* smoke, fume.] Designating a white, crystalline acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, occurring in fumitory and other plants, and made artificially.  
**fu-ma-rol'e** (fū-mā-rōl'), *n.* [From F., fr. LL. *fumarolum*, fr. *fumarum*, *f.* *fumus* smoke.] A hole or orifice in a volcanic region, from which issue hot gases and vapors.  
**fu-ma-to-ri-um** (-tō'rī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* *-RIA* (-rī-ā). [NL., fr. L. *fumare*, *fumatum*, to smoke.] An airtight compartment in which vapor may be generated to destroy fungous or insect pests on growing plants.  
**fumatorium**.  
**fum'ble** (fūm'b'l), *v. i.* & *t.*; -bled (-b'ld); -bling (-blīng). 1. To feel or grope about clumsily; to seek awkwardly. 2. To handle or manage awkwardly; specif., in certain games, as baseball and football, to fail to hold, catch, or handle (the ball) properly. — *n.* Act of fumbling. — *fum'bler* (-b'lēr), *n.*  
**fume** (fūm), *n.* [OF. *fum*, fr. L. *fumus*.] 1. Smoke. 2. Aromatic smoke, as of incense. 3. A vaporous or odorous exhalation, esp. if noxious or stifling. 4. Something fumelike; a vapor. 5. An emotional outburst; esp. a fit of anger or vexation. — *v. i.* 1. To smoke; to throw off fumes; rise up, as vapor. 2. To give vent to rage or annoyance. — *v. t.* 1. To fill with, or expose to, fumes; to treat with va-

port, smoke, etc. 2. To throw off in fumes. — *fum'er* (fūm'ēr), *n.* — *fum'ing*, *ing.*, *adv.*

**fum'ette** (fūm'ēt), *n.* Also *fum'ette'* (fūm'ēt'). [F. *fumet* odor, fume of wine or meat, fr. *fumer* to fume.] The odor of long-kept game or other meat or of meat in cooking.

**fum'igant** (fūm'ig'ānt), *n.* Any substance used for fumigation.

**fum'igate** (fūm'ig'āt), *v. t.* [L. *fumigatus*, past part. of *fumigare* to fumigate, fr. *fumus* smoke.] 1. To apply smoke, vapor, or gas to, esp. as a means of disinfecting or disinfecting. 2. To perfume. — *fum'ig'ation* (-g'ā'shūn), *n.* — *fum'ig'ator* (-g'ā'tōr), *n.*

**fum'it'ory** (fūm'it'ōr'ī or, esp. Brit., -tēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-tēr'ī). [OF. *fumeterre*, prop., smoke of the ground, fr. L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth.] Any of a genus (*Fumaria*) typifying a family (Fumariaceae, the fumitory family) of erect or climbing herbs; esp., the common fumitory or *hedge fumitory* (F. officinalis), used in medicine as a tonic, alterative, and diaphoretic.

**fun** (fūn), *n.* [From *fun* to trick, cajole, prob. fr. *son* to befool. See *ROND*, *adj.*] Sport; merriment; playful action or speech. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To act in fun; to make fun, joke.

**Syn.** Fun, jest, sport, game, play mean activity, utterance, etc., intended to amuse or regard as amusing. Fun usually implies the provocation or elicitation of laughter, but it may imply merely a lack of serious purpose (as he is full of fun; she writes for the fun of it); jest always implies a lack of earnestness in what is said or done and may suggest raillery, harking, or the like; sport, especially in the phrases in sport and to make sport, implies the arousing of laughter against one who is the butt of a joke; game, often close to sport, emphasizes mischievous or malicious fun (as, to find sport in his embarrassment); to make game of his scruples; play implies nothing more than opposition to the noun earnest and is sometimes substituted for fun or sport.

**fun'ambulist** (fū-nām'bū-līst), *n.* [L. *funambulus*, fr. *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk.] A ropewalker or ropedancer. — *fun'ambulist* (-līst), *n.*

**func'tion** (fūng'kshūn), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *fonction*, fr. L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform.] 1. The natural, proper, or characteristic action of any thing; esp., the normal and special action of any organ or part of a living animal or plant, the functions of digestion and assimilation. 2. Special purpose, office, duty, or the like; as, the function of education. 3. Profession; occupation; as, the clerical function. 4. A formal, elaborate, or impressive ceremony or social affair. 5. Any quality, trait, or fact so related to another that it is dependent upon and varies with that other. 6. Math. A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former. See ARGUMENT, 7.

**Syn.** Function, office, duty, province mean the acts or operations expected of a person or thing. Function is the most widely applicable of these terms, being used in reference to all living things, their organs, members, etc., and to all created or manufactured things; office applies usually, but not exclusively, to the work to be performed by a person as a result of his trade, profession, position, or the like; duty applies not only to a task required by one's occupation but to one which is imposed by one's rank, status, or calling; province applies to any function, office, or duty which comes within one's range of jurisdiction, one's powers, or one's competence.

— *v. t.* To perform or fulfill its function; act; operate; work

**func'tional** (-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with a function or functions. 2. Serving a function, as a useful purpose or special activity; designed, developed, considered, etc., with reference to functioning, as, a functional plan, style. 3. Med. Affecting functions but not structure; as, a functional disease. Cf. ORGANIC. — *func'tional-ly*, *adv.*

**func'tion-al-ism** (-āl'iz'm), *n.* Any doctrine or practice that lays stress upon function, used and adapted, as, in architecture, conscious adaptation of form to use, structure, and material. — *func'tion-al-ist* (-līst), *n.*

**func'tion-ary** (-ēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -ēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ēr'ī). One charged with the performance of a function; an official

**fund** (fūnd), *n.* [F. *fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, deriv. of L. *fundus* bottom.] 1. An accumulation or deposit of resources, a store; supply. 2. A sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated or devoted to a specific object, as the carrying on of some commercial undertaking; stock or capital; in *pl.* available pecuniary resources. 3. Eng. *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities; — *with the*. — *v. t.* 1. To provide a fund to pay the interest of. 2. To convert into a more or less permanent debt bearing regular interest. 3. To fund a floating debt. 4. To place in a fund; accumulate. 5. *Obs.* To finance.

**fun'da-ment** (fūn'dā'mēnt), *n.* [OF. *fondement*, fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, fr. *fundare* to lay the bottom.] 1. Foundation; basis. 2. The buttocks; specif., the anus.

**fun'da-men'tal** (-mēnt'āl; -t'āl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; basal. 2. Music. Having the root in the bass; — of a chord or its position. 3. Physics. Pertaining to or designating a fundamental. — *Syn.* See ESSENTIAL. — *n.* 1. A principle, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part. 2. Music. A fundamental bass or tone. 3. Physics. The principal component of a wave, the component of lowest frequency or greatest wave length. — *fun'da-men'tal-ly*, *adv.*

**fun'da-men'tal-ism** (fūn'dā'mēnt'āl'iz'm), *n.* [Often cap.] A recent movement in the American Protestantism re-emphasizing as fundamental to Christian belief in the inerrancy of the Scriptures, Biblical miracles, especially the virgin birth and physical resurrection of Christ, etc. b The beliefs so emphasized. c The state or fact of being an adherent of this belief. — *fun'da-men'tal-ist* (-līst), *n.* & *adj.*

**fun'dus** (fūn'dūs), *n.*; *pl.* FUNDI (-dī). [L., bottom.] The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow organ; as, the fundus of the bladder is the lower back part, of the eye is the part opposite the pupil.

**fun'er-al** (fūn'ēr-āl), *adj.* [OF., fr. ML. *funeralis* of a funeral, fr. L. *funus*, *funeria*, funeral.] Pertaining to or befitting a funeral; used at the burial of the dead. — *n.* [F. *funérailles*, *pl.*] 1. The rites used in the disposition of a dead human body, esp. by interment; obsequies. 2. The procession attending the burial of the dead.

**fun'e-re-āl** (-fūn'ēr-ē-āl), *adj.* [L. *funerarius*.] Appropriate to a funeral; sad and solemn. — *fun'e-re-āl-ly*, *adv.*

**fun'e-rest** (-fūn'ēr-ēst), *adj.* [F. *funeste*, fr. L. *funestus*, fr. *funus* a funeral, destruction.] Fatal; dire; doleful.

**fun'gal** (fūng'gāl), *adj.* Bot. Fungus. — *n.* A fungus.

**fun'gi** (fūn'gī), *n.*, *pl.* of *fungus*.

**fungi**. A combining form for *fungus*, as in *fun-gif'er-ous*, *fun-gi-form*, *fun-giv'o-rous* (see *-v'o-rous*, etc.).

**fun'gi-ble** (fūn'gī'b'l), *adj.* Law. Of such kind or nature that one specimen or part may be used in place of another in the satisfaction of an obligation, as money, food, etc. — *n.* [ML. (*res*) *fungibiles*, fr. L. *fungi* to discharge.] A thing that is fungible. — *fun-gi-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

**fun'gi-cide** (fūn'gī'sīd), *n.* [Fungi- + *-cide*.] Any substance that destroys fungi or inhibits the growth of the spores or hyphae. — *fun'gi-cid'ial* (-sīd'āl; -l), *adj.*

**fun'goid** (fūng'gōid), *adj.* [Fungus + *-oid*.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fungus, fungal. — *n.* A fungus.

**fun-gos'i-ty** (fūng-gō'sī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Fungus quality; a fungus excrescence.

**fun'gous** (fūng'gūs), *adj.* [L. *fungosus*.] Fungus.

**fun'gus** (fūng'gūs), *n.*; *pl.* FUNGI (fūn'gī), FUNGUSES (fūng'gūs-ēz; -īz). [L., a mushroom.] 1. Any of a group (Fungi) of thallophytic plants comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, etc. They are destitute of chlorophyll and reproduce mainly by means of asexual spores. 2. Med. A morbid sporey growth, esp. of granulations. — *adj.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or like, a fungus; caused by a fungus; as, a fungoid disease.

**fun'ic-le** (fūn'ī-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* cord.] A small cord, a funiculus.

**fun'ic-u-lar** (fūn'ī-k'ū-lēr), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, like, or consisting of, a funicle, a funiculus, or funiculi. 2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, the tension of a cord. — *n.* In full funicular railway. A cable railway; esp. any form of mountain railway in which the ascending car and the descending car counterbalance each other in weight.

**fun'ic'u-lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little cord. See *umbilic*.] 1. Anat. a The umbilical cord. b A cord, band, or bundle of fibers. c The spermathecal cord. 2. Bot. The stalk of an ovule.

**funk** (fūngk), *n.* *Colloq.* 1. A shrinking back through fear; panic. 2. One who shirks through fear. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To shrink back through fear; flinch. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* 1. To shrink from or shrink because of fright. 2. To cause to flinch.

**fun'nel** (fūn'ēl; -l), *n.* [Fr. *funnel*, *enfounith*, fr. L. *fundibulum*, *infundibulum*, funnel, deriv. of *in* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. A vessel (usually an inverted cone) with a tube at the point, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel. 2. A flue for air, light, smoke, or vapor, a smokestack, esp. of a steamship. 3. A funnel, as, to funnel wheat from an elevator into a freighter; to move or guide in the direction of a focal point.

**fun'nel-form** (fūn'ēl'fōrm; fūn'ī-l), *adj.* Bot. Shaped like a funnel; as, the funnel-form corolla of the morning glory.

**fun'ny** (fūn'ī), *adj.* FUNNY-TR (-tēr); FUNNY-EST [from FUN]. 1. Laughable, esp. from oddness or absurdity; humorous. 2. *Colloq.* Strange, queer; odd. — *Syn.* See LAUGHABLE. — *fun'ni-ly*, *adv.* — *fun'ni-ness*, *n.*

**fun'ny**, *n.*; *pl.* FUNNIES (-tēz). Something funny, esp., *pl.*, *Colloq.* U. S., comic strips, books, etc. See COMIC, *n.*, 2.

**funny bone** [Perh. a joke on *humerus*, *humorous*.] — from the tingling felt when it receives a blow.] The place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against a prominence of the elbow joint in the bone of the upper arm; crazy bone

**fur** (fūr; 117), *n.* [ME. *furra*. See *FUR*, *v.*] 1. A strip or piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals (as the seal, ermine, or fur seal), worn as a trimming or lining to a garment, hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts as a material. 2. An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; esp., a fur tipset. 3. The hairy coat of a mammal, esp. when fine, soft, and thick. 4. *pl.* The skins of such animals with the fur; peltry. 5. Any coating suggestive of fur, as morbid matter on the tongue. — *adj.* Pertaining to, or made of, fur.

**fur**, *v. t.* FURRED (fūrd), FURRING (OF. *forrer*, fr. *ferre*, *forre*, sheath, case, covering.) 1. To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur. 2. Arch. To apply furring to.

**fu'ran** (fūr'ān; fūr'ān'), fu'ra-ne (-rān), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] Chem. A colorless mobile liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O, of peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar by distillation, and in other ways

**fur-be-low** (fūr'bē-lō), *n.* [F. dial. *farbala*, equiv. to F. *falbala*.] A bounce, ruffle, or frill; hence, any showy or fussy trimming. — *v. t.* To deck with furbelows.

**fur'bish** (fūr'bīsh), *v. t.* [OF. *surbir*, *furbir*, fr. OLG. *surban* to clean.] To rub or scour to brightness; burnish; freshen; renovate. — *fur'bish-er*, *n.*

**fur'cate** (fūr'kāt), *adj.* [ML. *furcatus*, fr. L. *furca* fork.] Forked; branching like a fork. — (kāt), *v. t.* To branch like a fork. — *fur'cate-ly*, *adv.* — *fur-ca-tion* (fūr-kā'shūn), *n.*

**fu'r-cu-lā** (fūr'kū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-tē). Anat. & Zool. A forked process or structure, esp. the wishbone or furculum.

**fur'cu-lum** (-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lā). [NL., dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] Anat. A forked part; esp., the wishbone.

**fur'fur** (fūr'fēr), *n.*; *pl.* FURFURES (-fūr-rēz). [L.] Scurf; dandruff; *pl.*, scurfy particles

**fur'fu-ra-ceous** (-fūr-rā'shūs), *adj.* Of or like bran; scurfy; covered with furfures — *fur'fu-ra-ceous-ly*, *adv.*

**fur'fu-ral** (fūr'fēr-āl; fūr'fēr-āl'), *n.* [L. *furfur* bran.] Chem. An oily liquid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of pleasant odor, obtained by distillation of bran, wood, etc. It is used for making lacquers and dyes; — called also *fur'fu-ral-de-hyde* (-āldē-hīd).

**fur'fu-ri-ān** (-ān; -ān'), fur'fu-rāne (-ān), *n.* Furan.

**fu'ri-bund** (fūr'ī-būnd), *adj.* [L. *furibundus*, fr. *furere* to rage.] Full of fury; raging; frenzied.

**fu'ri-ous** (fūr'ī-rēz), *adj.* [OF. *furieux*, fr. L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury.] Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; frenzied; frantic.

2. Moving with violence; rushing; vehement. — *fu'ri-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *fu'ri-ous-ness*, *n.*

**furl** (fōrl), *v. t.* [F. *forler*, fr. OF. *fermier*, fr. *ferre*, *ferme*, fast + *her* to tie, bind.] To wrap or roll tightly, as a sail or a flag. — *v. i.* To curl or fold as in being furled. — *n.* A furling; also, a furled coil.



Fungi. 1 Shaggy-mane or Horse-head Mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*); 2 Mushroom (*Boletus edulis*); 3 Morel or Cup fungus (*Morchella esculenta*).

**furlong** (fûr'lông; 74), *n.* [AS. *furlang*, *furlung*, fr. *furh* furrow + *lang* long.] A measure of length. See MEASURE, Tables 1 & 2.

**furloUGH** (fûr'lô), *n.* [D. *verlof*.] Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier; also, the official paper authorizing such a leave. — *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.

**furmen-ty** (fûr'mên-tî), *fur'me-ty*. Vars. of FRUMENTY.

**fur-nace** (fûr'nîs; -nîs), *n.* [OF. *fornais*, *fornais*, fr. *L. fornax*.] An enclosed place in which heat is produced, as for reducing ores, melting metals, warming a house, etc.

**fur-nish** (fûr'nîsh), *v. t.* [OF. *furnir*, *fornir*, to furnish, finish, fr. OHG. *furnjan* to further, execute, do.] 1. To provide what is necessary for; equip; fit out or fit up. 2. To provide; supply; give — *fur'nish-er, n.*

**Syn.** Furnish, equip, outfit, appoint, accouter (or accoutre), arm mean to supply with necessary or appropriate adjuncts. Furnish implies the provision of all essentials that make a person or thing ready to perform its functions; equip, the provision of a thing or things making for efficiency in action or use; outfit, provision for a journey, an expedition, an occupation, or the like; appoint, provision of complete, often elegant, equipment, accouter, provision of dress, array, or other personal equipment; arm, provision for effective action or operation, especially in war.

**fur-nish-ing, n.** 1. Act of supplying furniture or fittings. 2. Ornament; adornment. 3. *pl.* Furniture, fixtures, etc.

**fur-ni-ture** (fûr'nî-tûr), *n.* [F. *furniture*.] 1. Archaic. A furnishing or state of being furnished. 2. Necessary equipment; furnishings; specif.: a. A set or supply of articles constituting the fittings of a bed, ship, automobile, etc. b. Movable articles, as chairs, tables, beds, etc., used in furnishing a room or rooms; — usually distinct from *fittings*, or permanent adjuncts, as gas fixtures, sanitary appliances, etc. 3. *Print.* Pieces, as of wood or metal, of less height than type, placed around and between matter to give blank spaces and, with quoins, to fasten the type in the chase.

**fu-ror** (fûr'rô), *n.* [F. & L. *furor*, fr. *L. furor*.] 1. Fury; frenzy. 2. Poetic or religious enthusiasm. 3. A public excitement or enthusiasm; esp. a prevalent and excited admiration; a "rage"; a craze. — **Syn.** See INSPIRATION.

**fu-ror** (fûr'rô), *n.* [It. *furor*, fr. *L. furor*.] A "race."

**fu-ror lo-que-n'di** (fûr'rô lô-kwên'dî), [L.] A race for speaking.

**fu-ror poe-ti-cus** (pô-ê-tî-kûs), [L.] Poetic frenzy.

**fu-ror scri-ben-di** (skrî-bên'dî), [L.] A race for writing.

**furred** (fûrd), *adj.* 1. Bearing, wearing, or trimmed with fur. 2. *Arch.* Provided with furring. 3. *Med.* Having a morbid coating; — of the tongue.

**fur-ri-er** (fûr'rî-er, 117), *n.* A dresser of or dealer in furs.

**fur-ri-er-y** (fûr'rî-er-y), *n.* *pl.* LIVES (12). 1. Furs, in general. 2. The business of a furrier; trade in furs.

**fur-ring** (fûr'ring), *n.* 1. Fur trimmings or lining. 2. A supply or accumulation of fur. 3. *Arch.* The application of thin wood, brick, or metal to a surface to level it, as for lathing, plastering, etc., or to make an air space. b. The material so applied.

**fur-row** (fûr'ô), *n.* [AS. *furh*.] 1. A trench in the earth made by or as by a plow. 2. Any narrow channel, or groove; a wrinkle. 3. *Poetic.* Plowed land, field. — *v. t. & i.* To make furrows (in); plow. — **fur-row-er, n.**

**fur-ry** (fûr'ry), *adj.* 1. Covered with or dressed in fur; furred. 2. Consisting of or like fur — **fur-ry-ness, n.**

**fur seal** See SEAL

**fur-ther** (fûr'thêr), *adj. compar.* positive wanting; superl. *FURTHERST*. [A *compar.* fr. the stem of *forth*; *MF. further*, *forther*, fr. AS *furthera*.] 1. More remote; farther. 2. Going or lying beyond; additional. — *adv.* 1. To or at a greater distance; to a greater extent or degree. 2. In addition; furthermore — **Syn.** See FARTHER.

— *v. t.* To help forward, promote. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE. — **Ant.** Hinder. — **fur'thor-er, n.**

**fur'ther-ance** (-âns), *n.* Act of furthering; advancement.

**fur'ther-more** (-môr; 2), *adv.* Moreover; besides.

**fur'ther-most** (-môst; -mîst), *adj.* Most remote; furthest.

**fur'thest** (fûr'thêst, -thîst), *adj. & adv. superl.* [Formed as a superl. under influence of *furth*.] Most remote; at the greatest distance; farthest.

**fur-tive** (fûr'tîv), *adj.* [F. *furtif*, fr. *L. furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, fr. *fur* thief.] Done by stealth, hence, sly; stealthy. — **Syn.** See SECRET.

— **fur-tive-ly, adv.** — **fur-tive-ness, n.**

**fu-run-cle** (fû'rûng-k'l), *n.* [F. *furuncle*, a petty thief, a boil, dim. of *fur* thief.] *Med.* A boil. — **fu-run-cu-lar** (fû'rûng-kû-lêr), *adj.* — **fu-run-cu-lous** (lûs), *adj.*

**fu-ry** (fûr'ry), *n.*; *pl.* FURIES (-rîz) [OF. *furie*, fr. *L. furia*; akin to *L. furor*, *furere* to rage.] 1. Violent anger; rage. 2. [cap.] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* One of the Erinyes, hence, any avenging spirit. 3. A person given to rages; esp., a virago. 4. Fierceness, vehemence. 5. Frenzy; enthusiasm of one possessed as by a god — **Syn.** See ANGER INSPIRATION.

**fu-se** (fûz), *n.* [AS. *fyr*.] A spiny evergreen shrub (*Ulex europaeus*) of the pea family, with yellow flowers, common in Europe; gorse; whin.

**fu-sain** (fû-zân), *n.* [F. *fu*, the spindle tree, charcoal made from it *Pine Arts.* Fine charcoal used in drawing, or a drawing made with it *fu-sous* (fûs'kûs), *adj.* [L. *fusca*.] Dusky or somber in hue.

**fuse, fuze** (fûz), *n.* [It. *fuso* spindle, fr. *L. fusus*.] 1. (usually *fuze*) A tube or cord filled or impregnated with combustible matter for igniting an explosive charge after a predetermined interval, as in firing a cannon or in blasting. 2. (*fuze* in U. S. mil. use) A mechanical detonating device for an explosive charge, as in a shell, bomb, grenade, or other projectile. 3. (usually *fuze*) An electrical safety device consisting of a wire or a strip of fusible metal inserted in a circuit and melting when the current becomes too strong. — *v. t.* To attach a fuse or fuze to.

**fuze** (fûz), *v. t. & i.* [L. *fusus*, past part. of *fundere* to pour.] 1. To liquefy by heat; melt. 2. To unite or blend, as if melted together. 3. *Elec.* To fail, or cause to fail, because of the blowing of a fuse. — **Syn.** See MIX.

**fu-see, fu-zee** (fû-zê), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindleful, *fuser*, fr. *ML., fr. L. fusus* spindle.] 1. A friction match with a bulbous head, not easily blown out. 2. *Horol.* A conoidal spirally grooved pulley from which a chain or cord is unwound on to the barrel which contains the spring. The lessening of the power of the spring is compensated for by

the increasing diameter of the fusee. 3. *Railroads.* A warning signal, esp. a kind of flare.

**fu-se-lage** (fû-zê-lî; fû-zê-lîzh), *n.* [F.] The elongated structure to which are attached the wings and tail unit of an airplane and which holds passengers, power plant, cargo, etc. See AIRPLANE, *Illustr.*

**fu-sel oil, or fu-sel** (fû-zê-lî, -zê-lî; -sêl, -sêl), *n.* [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] An acrid, oily liquid, occurring in insufficiently distilled alcoholic liquors and consisting chiefly of amyl alcohol; also, amyl alcohol.

**fu-sil-î-ty** (fû-zê-hî-lî-tî), *n.* Quality of being fusible; also, relative reaction to heat in the process of fusion, esp. as expressed in terms of a recognized scale.

**fu-sible** (fû-zê-bîl), *adj.* Capable of being fused, esp. of being melted or liquefied; as, **fusible metal**, an easily melted metal such as lead. — **fu-si-bi-ness, n.** — **fu-si-bly, adv.**

**fu-si-form** (fû-zê-fôr-m; fû-sî), *adj.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form*.] Spindle-shaped; tapering at each end.

**fu-sil** (fû-zîl), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *fusil*, *fu-sil*, steel for striking fire, deriv. of *L. focus* hearth, in *Vl. fire*.] A light flintlock musket.

**fu-sil** (fû-zîl; fû-sîl), *fu-sile (fû-zîl; -sîl; -sîb), *adj.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, fr. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour.] 1. Rare. Fusible; also, fusing. 2. Fused; hence, cast; founded.*

**fu-sil-ier, fu-sil-er** (fû-zê-lî-er), *n.* [F. *fusilier*.] 1. *Obs.* A soldier armed with a fusil. 2. *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments.

**fu-sil-lade** (fû-zê-lâd), *n.* [F. See FUSIL firelock.] A simultaneous or rapidly repeated discharge of, or as of, firearms. — *v. t.* To shoot down or attack by a fusillade.

**fu-sion** (fû-zhân), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt.] 1. Act or operation of melting or of melting together. 2. State of being fused; hence, a blending; coalescence; coalition. 3. Something formed by fusing.

**fu-sion-ism** (-îzm), *n.* Policy or practice of bringing political parties into a coalition. — **fu-sion-ist** (-îst), *n. & adj.*

**fuss** (fûs), *n.* 1. Unnecessary or annoying talk about trifles; pother. 2. A fussy person. — **Syn.** See STUPID. — *v. t.* To fidget or be unduly anxious, esp. about trifles. — *v. t. Colloq.* To annoy with trifles; bother. — **fuss-er** (-er), *n.*

**fuss-y** (-y), *adj.* **FUSSY-FUSSY** (F-Û; FUSSEY-FEST). 1. Disposed to fuss; finical. 2. Showing or requiring unusual care. — **fuss-ily, adv.** — **fuss-i-ness, n.**

**fus-tian** (fûs'chân; fûst'yân), *n.* [OF. *fustaigne*, fr. *ML. fustaneum*, fr. *L. fustis* stick of wood.] 1. Formerly, cotton and linen cloth, now, corduroy or velveteen. 2. Bombast, claptrap. — **Syn.** See NON-BAST. — **fus-tian, adj.**

**fus-tic** (fûs'tîk), *n.* [F. *fustoc*, fr. Sp. fr. Ar. *fustaq*, fr. Gr. *πιστάκι* pistachio.] 1. The wood of a tropical American tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of the mulberry family, which yields a light-yellow dye much used in the arts, also, the tree itself. 2. One of several other dyewoods.

**fus-ti-gate** (fûs'tî-gât), *v. t.* [L. *fustigare*, fr. *fustis* stick.] To cudgel — **fus-ti-ga-tion** (-gâ-shûn), *n.*

**fus-ty** (fûs'tî), *adj.* **FUSTY-FUSTY** (-fî-Û; FUSTY-FEST). [OF. *fust* cask, fr. *L. fustis* stick.] 1. Moldy; musty. 2. Old-fashioned; old-foguish; esp., obstinately or peevishly old-foguish — **Syn.** See MALODOROUS. — **fus-ti-ly, adv.** — **fus-ti-ness, n.**

**fu-thore, fu-thork** (fû-thôrk), *n.* Also **fu-tharc, fu-thark** (-thîrk). The runic alphabet; — so called from the first six letters, *f, u, þ, h, o, r* (or *a, r, c, w*).

**fu-tile** (fû-tîl; -tîl; 56), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. fr. *L. inutilis* that easily pours out, vain, worthless.] 1. Useless; vain; ineffectual; as, a *fruitless* struggle. 2. Trifling; frivolous; as, *fruitful* talk. — **fu-ti-le-ly, adv.** — **fu-ti-le-ness, n.** — **fu-ti-li-ty** (fû-tîlî-tî), *n.*

**Syn.** Futile, vain, fruitless mean barren of result. Futile and vain are synonyms only when they imply failure to realize a result, but futile also connotes completeness of failure or unwisdom of undertaking. Fruitless comes close to vain but is especially applicable when long and arduous effort or severe disappointment is implied.

**fu-ti-li-tar-i-an** (fû-tîlî-târî-ân), *adj.* [From *futility*, after *utilitarian*.] Holding the doctrine that all human endeavor and aspiration are futile. — **fu-ti-li-tar-i-an, n.** — **fu-ti-li-tar-i-an-ism, n.**

**fu-ti-ock** (fû-tîk), *n.* [Prob. for *footlock*.] *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a vessel.

**fu-ttock shroud.** One of the short, usually iron, shrouds, connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.

**fu-ture** (fû-tûr), *adj.* [OF. *futur*, fr. *L. futurus*, used as fut. part. of *esse* to be.] 1. That is to be, or come hereafter. 2. *Gram.* Expressive of time yet to come; as, *future* tense. — *n.* 1. Time that is to come; time subsequent to the present. 2. The life after death; the future state. 3. *pl.* Things bought and sold for delivery at a future time, esp. in speculation, as grain, provisions, and stocks. 4. *Gram.* The future tense, or a verb in it. Abbrev. *fut.*

**fu-ture-less, adj.** Without prospect of future success.

**future perfect.** *Gram.* Expressing a future act or event as past in relation to a given future time (By noon I shall have gone); also, the future perfect tense, or a verb in it.

**fu-tur-ism** (fû-tûr-îzm), *n.* A movement in the arts originating about 1910 and characterized by rejection of tradition and convention, and by efforts to express the dynamic energy and movement of contemporary life. — **fu-tur-ist** (-îst), *n. & adj.*

**fu-tu-ri-ty** (fû-tûrî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* FUTURITIES (-tîz). 1. Future state or time. 2. A future event; specif., a futurity race.

**fu-tur-ity race.** *Racing.* A race for futurity stakes.

**fu-tur-ity stakes.** *Racing.* Stakes to be raced for long after the nominations or entries are made, the competitors (in animal races) being often nominated before birth, loosely, a futurity race.

**fuzz** (fûz), *n.* **FUZZ-FUZZ** (-fû-zê). See FUZZ, FUZZE.

**fuzz** (fûz), *n.* Fine, light particles or fibers; down; fluff. — *v. t. & i.* To fly off in, or cover with, fuzz, to become, or cause to be, fuzzy.

**fuzz-y** (-y), *adj.*; **FUZZY-FUZZY** (-fû-zê); **FUZZY-FEST.** 1. Covered with fuzz; also, like fuzz. 2. Indistinct; not clear; as, *fuzzy* outlines, sounds.

**-ty** (-tî). [Through *F* verbs in *-fer*, fr. *L. -ferre*, fr. *-ficus*. See *-fic*.] A suffix signifying to make, to form into, etc.; — usually following *t*, as in *amplify*, *Frenchify*.

**fyce** (fîs), *n.* Var. of *FIST*.

**fyke** (fîk), *n.* [D. *fuk* a bow net.] A long bag fish net.

**fyl-fot** (fîl'fôt), *n.* The swastika.

**gain'say'** (gān'sā'), *n.* A gainsaying; contradiction.





**'gainst**, **gainst** (gənst or, esp. Brit., ɡənst), *prep. & conj.* Aphetic form of AGAINST.

**gait** (ɡaɪt), *n.* [Special use of GAIT a way.] 1. Manner of walking, running, or moving on foot. 2. Specif., of horses, foot movement in going. The principal gaits are the amble, canter, pace, rack, run, single foot, trot, and walk. — *v. t.* 1. To train to a regular gait; as, to *gait* a horse. 2. To prepare for work; as, to *gait* a loom.

**gaited** (-ɪd; -ɪd), *adj.* Having (certain) gait; as, *slow-gaited*. **gaiter** (ɡaɪtər), *n.* [F. *gaiter*.] 1. A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from the knee to the instep. 2. A button shoe, covering the ankle, orig. with a cloth upper, later either with or without cloth. 3. A kind of overshoe, with a cloth upper.

**ga-la** (ɡəˈlɑː), *n.* [F. and It.; F. fr. It. *gala* luery, fr. OF *gal* merry-making.] 1. A festive dress; — now only in *ga-la*. *b* *Obs* Festivity. 2. A festival; celebration. — *adj* Pertaining to or attended by festivities; suitable for festivity; as, a *ga-la* day, a *ga-la* dress.

**ga-lac-tic** (ɡəˈlæktɪk), *adj.* [Gr. *galaktikos* milky, fr. *gala*, -aktos, milk.] 1. — LACTIC. 2. Astron. Of or pertaining to the Milky Way, or Galaxy, to the great circle (galactic circle or equator) passing through its central line, to the plane of this circle (galactic plane), or to the poles of this circle (galactic poles).

**ga-lac-to** (ɡəˈlæktɪk), *galact-*. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*.] A combining form meaning *milk*, *milky fluid*, as in *ga-lac-ta-gogue* (təˈɡɔː), promoting secretion of milk; specif., *Chem.*, denoting *galactose*.

**ga-lac-tose** (ɡəˈlæktɪk), *n.* [galact- + -ose.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. The D variety is obtained by the hydrolysis of lactose and from certain gums.

**Gal-a-had**, **Sir** (ɡəˈlɑːhəd). In late Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, surnamed "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Holy Grail.

**gal-an-gal** (ɡælˈæn-ɡəl), **gal-an-gale** (ɡælˈæn-ɡaɪl). Vars. of GALLINALE. **gal-an-time** (ɡælˈæn-tɪm; ɡælˈæn-tɪn), *n.* [F.] A dish of poultry, fish, game, or other meat, freed of bones, stuffed, cooked, pressed, covered with aspic, and served cold.

**gal-an-ty show** (ɡælˈæn-ti). A pantomime made by throwing shadows on a wall or screen.

**gal-a-te'a** (ɡælˈɑːtə), *n.* [After the *Galatea*, a British man-of-war, the material being used for children's sailor suits (Oxf. E. D.).] A striped cotton fabric used for women's dresses and children's play suits.

**Gal-a-te'a**, *n.* [L. fr. *Galathea*.] An ivory statue of a maiden, by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with the statue, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life.

**Gal-la-tians** (ɡælˈlɑːʃiənz), *n. pl.* construed as *mg.* The Epistle to the Galatians in the New Testament. See BIBL.

**gal-a-vant** (ɡælˈɑːvənt), *Var.* of GALLIVANT.

**gal-lax** (ɡælˈlæks), *n.* [NL.] A plant of a genus (*Gular*) of evergreen herbs (family Diapensiaceae). Its leaves are widely used for funeral decorations.

**gal-lax-y** (ɡælˈlæks-i), *n. pl.* GALAXIES (-sɪz). [F. and L.; F. *galaxie*, fr. It. *galassia*, fr. Gr. *galax*, *galax* (see *kyklos* circle); fr. *gala*, -aktos, milk.] 1. Astron. A (usually) cap. The Milky Way. 2. A milky way or island universe. See ISLAND UNIVERSE. 2. An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

**gal-la-num** (ɡælˈbɑːnəm), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *chalbanē*, fr. Heb. *hel-banāh*.] A brownish gum resin of aromatic odor and unpleasant taste, derived from certain Asiatic plants, mostly species of one genus (*Persea*). It resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicinal purposes, and in the arts.

**gale** (ɡeɪl), *n.* [AS *gagol*.] A bog shrub (*Myrica gale*, family Myricaceae) of the North Temperate Zone, with bitter fragrant leaves; — commonly called *sweet gale*.

**gale**, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A strong wind of a velocity between 39 and 54 miles per hour (U. S. Weather Bureau wind scale). A *whole gale* is a wind with a velocity between 55 and 75 miles per hour. International symbol, *g*. — *CF.* BLAUFORT'S SCALE, BEFFERT, HURRI CANE. 2. Poetic. A breeze. 3. A gust outburst; as, *gales* of laughter. *b* *Colloq.* A state of excitement, passion, etc.

**gale**, *n.* [From GAVEL tribute.] Rare. A periodical payment, as for rent.

**ga-le-a** (ɡəˈleɪə), *n. pl.* GALAEAE (-ɪ). [L., helmet.] *Bot.* Any helmet-shaped part of a calyx or corolla, esp. the upper lip of a rimnet or labiate corolla.

**ga-le-a-te** (-ɪt), **ga-le-at-ed** (-ɪt; -ɪd; -ɪt), *adj.* Helmet-shaped; as, a *ga-leate* corolla.

**ga-le-i-form** (ɡəˈleɪ-ɪfɔrm), *adj.* [galae + -form.] Helmet-shaped.

**Gal-len** (ɡælˈlɛn), *n.* A physician; — from Galen (A.D. 130 or 131–c. 200), a physician of Pergamum in Asia Minor.

**gal-le-na** (ɡælˈleɪnə), *n.* [L., lead ore.] *Mineral.* Native lead sulfide, PbS, the chief ore of lead. It is bluish gray with metallic luster, and shows highly perfect cubic cleavage.

**Gal-len-ic** (ɡælˈlɛnɪk; -lɛnɪk), **Gal-len-i-cal** (-ɪ-kəl), *adj.* Of or relating to Galen, or his medical principles.

**Galenic pharmacy**. The preparation of a medicine (ga-len-i-cal) or medicines from crude drugs or chemical substances by physical means (solution, decoction, etc.).

**Gal-len-ism** (ɡælˈlɛn-ɪzəm), *n.* The Galenic system or practice of medicine. — *CF.* Gal-en-ist (-ɪst), *n.*

**ga-le-nite** (ɡəˈleɪnɪt), *n.* Galena.

**Gal-li-cian** (ɡælˈlɪʃən), *adj.* from GALICIA (Spain). *Gas.* — *n.* A native of Galicia; also, the language of the Galicians, a dialect of Portuguese. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Gal-li-cian** (ɡælˈlɪʃən), *adj.* from GALILEE, *Gas.* — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Hence, a Christian; — after the epithet *the Galilean* applied to Jesus.

**Gal-li-cian**, *adj.* Of or relating to the Italian Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), founder of experimental physics and astronomy; as, the *Galilean* telescope.

**gal-li-lee** (ɡælˈliːli), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *galilaea*.] In certain English churches, a chapel or porch at the entrance, used as an accessory room.

**gal-li-ma-ti-as** (ɡælˈliːməˈtiːəs; -məˈtiː-əs), *n.* [F.] Nonsense; ribberish; confused and unmeaning talk; jargon.

**gal-li-nale** (ɡælˈliːnəl), *n.* [OF. *galinag*, fr. Ar., fr. Per. *khalanjān*.] 1. The pungent aromatic rhizome of various plants related to the true ginger. 2. A English sedge (*Cyperus longus*) with a pungent root.

**gal-li-ot**, **gal-li-ot** (ɡælˈliː-ɪt), *n.* [F. *galote*, dim. fr. OF. *galie*. See GALLIEY.] *Naut.* A small swift galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean. *b* A long, narrow, light-draft Dutch merchant vessel. *c* *Obs.* A Roman galley.

**gal-li-pot**, **gal-li-pot** (ɡælˈliː-pɒt), *n.* [F. *galipot*.] The crude turpentine oleoresin exuded from a pine (*Pinus pinaster*) in southern Europe, esp. France.

**gall** (ɡɒl), *n.* [AS. *gealla*.] 1. Bile, as from the ox, used in arts and in medicine. 2. The gall bladder. 3. Anything bitter to endure. 4. Bitterness of spirit, rancor. 5. *Slang*, U. S. Impudence; brazen assurance. — *Syn.* See TEMERITY.

**gall**, *n.* [ME. *galle* a sore spot. See GALL to chafe.] 1. A sore in the skin from rubbing, esp. one on the back of a horse. 2. A cause, or a state, of irritation, or asperation. 3. A bare or weak spot; law. — *v. t.* [ME. *gallen*, fr. *galle*, fr. AS. *gealle* blister, windblow, but influenced by OF. *galle*, a galling.] 1. To fret and wear away by friction; to chafe. 2. To vex; irritate. 3. To injure; harass. — *v. i.* To become sore or worn by rubbing.

**gall**, *n.* [OF. *galle*, fr. L. *galla*.] A swelling on the tissues of plants, caused by the attacks of certain parasites, as the *gallfly* (Cynipidae), the *gall midge* (Diptera), and certain aphids. Many galls contain much tannic acid and are important in commerce, esp. those produced on certain oaks (esp. *Quercus lanastana*).

**gal-lant** (ɡælˈlɑnt), *adj.* [F. *galant*, prop. pres. part. of OF. *galier* to rejoice, fr. *gale*. See GALE.] 1. Showy; esp., gay or smart in dress. 2. Slately in appearance or action; as, a *gallant* ship. 3. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave. 4. (*pron.* ɡælˈlɑnt; ɡælˈlɑnt) A courteously attentive to women. *b* Amorous; amatory. — *Syn.* See CIVIL. — (gal-lant; ɡælˈlɑnt), *n.* 1. A gay, fashionable person, usually a man. 2. One gallant to ladies; hence, a lover; in a bad sense, a paramour. — *gal-lant-ly*, *adv.*

**gal-lant-ry** (ɡælˈlɑnt-ri), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rɪz). 1. *Obs.* Gallants collectively. 2. Archaic. Gallant appearance; display; hence, a bit of finery. 3. Bravery, as, the *gallantry* of soldiers. 4. The life or conduct of a gallant. 5. A gallant action or speech. 6. Civility or polite attention to ladies. — *Syn.* See HEROISM.

**gall bladder**. Anat. The bladder which receives the bile.

**gal-lo-ess** (ɡælˈlə-ɛs), *n.* [F. *gallesse*, *gallesse*, fr. It. See GALLEY.] *Naut.* A large galley mounting heavy guns; esp., such a vessel used by nations of southern Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.

**gal-lo-on** (ɡælˈlə-ɒn), *n.* [F. *galion* (fr. OF. *galie*) and Sp. *galoon*, fr. *galea*. See GALLEY.] A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce.

**gal-ler-y** (ɡælˈlɪ-ri), *n. pl.* -RIES (-rɪz). [F. *galerie*, fr. It. *galleria*, fr. ML. *gallia* *lata*.] 1. A long narrow room, hall, or other passage; esp., in the southern U. S., a veranda. 2. A room for the exhibition of works of art; as, a picture *gallery*; hence, a collection of paintings. 3. A structure attached to one or more sides of an auditorium above the main floor, to a commodious part of the audience, specif., in a theater, the highest of such structures, usually having the cheapest seats. 4. The occupants of a gallery; hence, the general public; also, any body of spectators at a game, as of golf or tennis. 5. By extension, a place of business shaped like or analogous to a gallery; as, a photograph *gallery*; a shooting *gallery*. 6. An underground passage made by an animal, as by moles or ants. 7. *Fort.* Any sunk or cut passageway covered overhead as well as at the sides. 8. *Mining.* A working drift or level. 9. *Naut.* A platform at the quarters or around the stern, common in old-time vessels (the *quarter gallery* and *stern gallery*).

— *v. t.* & *v. i.* GAL-LER-Y-ING (-ɪŋ); GAL-LER-Y-ING. To provide with, or to make, a gallery of galleries.

**gal-loy** (ɡælˈlɔɪ), *n. pl.* -LOYS (-lɔɪz). [OF. *galie*, *galie*, fr. ML., fr. Gr. *galien*, *galien*.] 1. A lance, long, usually one-edged, vessel propelled by both oars and sails, used throughout the Middle Ages, esp. in the Mediterranean. 2. *Class. Antig.* A seagoing vessel propelled chiefly by oars. 3. A large open rowing boat. 4. The kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel. 5. [F. *galie*.] *Print.* A long oblong tray, with upright sides, to hold type which has been set. 6. A galley proof.

**galley proof**. *Print.* A proof from type on a galley before it is made up in pages; also, such proof collectively.

**galley slave**. A slave acting as a rower on a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work; figuratively, a drudge.

**gal-ly** (ɡælˈli), *n. pl.* -LIES (-liːz). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls. See GALL.

**gal-liard** (ɡælˈliəd), *adj.* [OF. *gaillard*.] Archaic. 1. Gay; lively; gallant. 2. Hardy; valiant. — *n.* A gay, lively, 16th century dance with five steps to a phrase.

**gal-liard-ise** (ɡælˈliəd-ɪz), *n.* [F. *gaillardise*. See GALLIARD, *adj.*] Archaic. Excessive gaiety; merriment.

**gal-li-ess** (ɡælˈli-ɛs), *Var.* of GALFARR.

**gal-li-o** (ɡælˈli-ɔ), [From *gallium*.] Of, relating to, or containing, gallium.

**gal-li-c**, *adj.* [From *gall* excrement.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(OH)COOH, widely distributed among plants, esp. in galls, tea, etc.

**Gal-li-o** (ɡælˈli-ɔ), *adj.* [L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Galli* Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul.] Of or relating to Gaul or France; Gallican; French.

**Gal-li-can** (ɡælˈli-kən), *adj.* Gallic.

**Gal-li-can-ism** (ɡælˈli-kən-ɪzəm), *n.* A theory or policy regarding the relations between the papacy and the French church, tantamount to a demand for an autonomous national church.

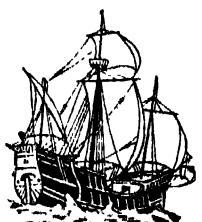
**Gallican Liberties**. The ancient liberties of the Gallican church as maintained by Gallicanism.

**Gal-li-ese** (ɡælˈli-ɛz), *adv.* In French; after the French manner.

**Gal-li-cism**, **gal-li-cism** (ɡælˈli-ɪs-m), *n.* A word or idiom peculiar to French, and borrowed for use in another language, as English.

**Gal-li-cise**, **gal-li-cise** (-sɪz), *v. t. & i.* To conform to the French mode or idiom.

**gal-li-gas-kin** (ɡælˈli-ɡæˈskɪn), *n.* 1. *pl.* Loops, wide hose or breeches, esp. of the 17th century; now, jocosely, loose breeches. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A gaiter or leggings.



(Galloon.)

**gal'i-man'try** (gál'y-mán'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -tries (-trīz). [*F. galimastre.*] 1. A meat ragout. 2. A hodgepodge.

**gal'i-na'ceous** (gál'y-nā'shūz), *adj.* [*L. gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] Zool. Resembling domestic fowls; of or belonging to a group (Gallinae, order Galliformes) of birds including the pheasants, turkeys, grouse, etc.

**gal'l-ing** (gól'īng), *adj.* Such as to gall or chafe; irritating. — **gal'l-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**gal'l-nip'per** (gál'y-níp'pér), *n.* Colloq. A large mosquito or other stinging insect; also, a crane fly.

**gal'l-nu'le** (gál'y-nū'lē), *n.* [*L. gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family (*Gallinula chloropus*), called also *water hen* or *moor hen*. The related American subspecies is known as the *Florida gallinule* (*G. c. encinnana*).

**gal'l-ot** (gál'y-ót), *n.* Var. of **GALLOT**.

**gal'l-pot** (-pót), *n.* [*Prob. galley + pot*, as being brought in galleys.] A small vessel, esp. one used by apothecaries to hold medicines, etc.; hence, Colloq., a drugist.

**gal'l-pot**, *n.* A resin; — var. of **GALPOT**.

**gal'l-um** (gál'y-úm), *n.* [NL.] Chem. A metallic element occurring widely but in minute amounts. It is remarkable for its low melting point (29.7° C. or 85.5° F.). Symbol, *Ga*; at. no., 31; at. wt., 69.72.

**gal'l-vant'** (gál'y-vánt'), *v. t.* 1. To play the gallant. 2. Hence, to travel or roam about for pleasure.

**gal'l-wasp'** (gál'y-wásh'), *n.* [*galley + wasp*; — appar. applied first to a wasp that infested ships in West Indian ports.] A harmless lizard (*Diploglossus monotropis*) of eastern Central America.

**gall midge**. Any of many gall-making knats. See **GALL**.

**gal'l-nut'** (gól'nút'), *n.* A nutlike gall. See 3d **GALL**.

**Gal'lo-** (gál'lo-), [*L. Gallus* a Gaul, Gallic.] A combining form denoting French (and, as in **Gal'lo-Brit'**), a person both French and British, as in nature or sympathies.

**gal'lo-glass'**, **gal'low-glass'** (gál'lo-glás'), *n.* [*fr. gallöglach*, fr. *gall* a foreman or *glach* a servant, soldier.] Obs. *see* **HIST**. An armed Irish foot soldier.

**gal'l-on** (gál'ŏn), *n.* [ONF. *galon*, *fr. galon*, *gallon*, of obscure, perh. Celt., origin.] A measure of capacity; the British standard gallon being the *imperial gallon*, the U. S. standard gallon being the old English *wine gallon*. See **MEASURE**, Tables 11 & 12. Abbr. *gal*. In apothecaries' measure, it is denoted by the symbol *C* (*℥. congius*).

**gal'loom'** (gál'looŋ'), *n.* [*F. galon*, fr. *galloner* to adorn with galloons.] A narrow tapelike binding or trimming; esp., a binding of rich material. — **gal'loomed'** (-looŋ'ed'), *adj.*

**gal'lop** (gál'lop), *v. t.* [*F. galloper*] To move or go at, or as if at, a gallop. — *v. i.* To cause to gallop; as, to *gallop* a horse. — *n.* 1. A springing gait of various quadrupeds; esp., a fast springing gait of the horse, with all four feet off the ground once in each stride, as in a leap. 2. A ride on a galloping animal. 3. Rapid progression, as if by leaps. — **gal'lop-er** (-ér), *n.*

**gal'lo-pade'** (gál'lo-pád'), *n.* [*F. galopade*] A kind of lively dance, or music for it.

**Gal'lo-way** (gál'lo-wā), *n.* 1. A breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway, Scotland. 2. A hardy breed of medium-sized, hornless, chiefly black beef cattle, native to southwestern Scotland.

**gal'low-glass'** (gál'lo-glás'), *n.* See **GALLOGLASS**.

**gal'lows** (gál'fz), *n.* *sing.* *pl.* *gal'lowses* (fz; -yz or, *Archais.* *gallows*). [*ME. galwes*, *pl.* fr. AS. *galfga*, *galfga*, *gallows*, *cross*] 1. A frame, usually of two upright posts and a crossbeam, from which criminals are hanged. 2. A gallows bird. 3. Any upright frame with crosspiece. — *pl.* (*pron.* gál'fz-lz). Chiefly *Dial.* A pair of suspenders, or braces. — *adj.* *Dial.* Deserving the gallows; villainous. — *adv.* *Slang & Dial.* Extremely very.

**gallows bird**. Colloq. A person who deserves hanging.

**gallows tree**, **gal'low tree** (gál'lo), *n.* The gallows.

**gal'l-otone'** (gól'ŏtōn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages. See **CALCULUS**, *n.*

**gal'l-us-on** (gál'yū-lōn), *pl.* *Dial.* Suspenders; braces. See **GALLOWS**, *n.*

**gal'oot'** (gál'oot'), *n.* Slang. An uncouth, awkward fellow.

**gal'op** (gál'ŏp), *n.* [*F.*] A lively dance in duple measure; also, its music.

**ga-lore'** (gá-lŏr'; 70), *adj.* [*fr. go leir* enough.] Colloq. Abundant, plentiful; copious; as, *bandits galore*; evidence *galore*. — *adv.* Colloq. In abundance; plentifully. — *n.* Colloq. Abundance.

**ga-losh'**, **ga-losh'** (gá-lŏsh'), *n.* [*OF. galoches*, *l.* Obs. A clog; to shoo with a heavy sole; hence, a foot or shoe of any sort. 2. An overshoe worn in wet weather.

**gal-van'io** (gál-ván'ŏ), *adj.* Also **gal-van'i-cal** (-i-kál'). [After Luigi Galvani, of Bologna, Italy, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical electricity.] 1. Of or relating to a direct current of electricity, esp. from a battery (*galvanic battery*); voltaic; — *dist.* from *faradic*. 2. Figuratively affected, or affecting, by or as by an electric shock. — **gal-van'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**galvanic pile**. See **PILE**, *n.* 3. a.

**gal-van-ism** (gál-ván'iz-m), *n.* *Physics.* A dynamical, or current, electricity. *b* The branch of physical science treating of the properties and effects of electrical currents.

**gal'va-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* 1. To affect with galvanism; to subject to the action of electrical currents; hence, to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock. 2. To coat (iron or steel) with zinc; as, *galvanized iron*. — **gal'va-niz-a-tion** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'), *n.* — **gal'va-niz'er** (-nī-zēr'), *n.*

**gal'va-no-** (gál'yá-nŏ; gál-ván'ŏ), [*From Galvani.* See **GALVANIC**.]

etc.

**gal'va-nom'e-ter** (gál'yá-nŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-meter*.] Elec. An instrument for measuring a small electric current by movements of a magnetic needle or of a coil in a magnetic field. — **gal'va-no-met'ric** (-nŏ-mēt'rik; gál-ván'ŏ), *gal'va-no-met'ri-cal* (-p'kál'), *adj.*

**gal'va-nom'e-try** (-trī), *n.* Art or process of measuring the force of electric currents.

**gal'va-no-scope'** (gál'yá-nŏ-skŏp; gál-ván'ŏ-skŏp), *n.* [*galvano-* + *-scope*.] Elec. An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electric currents, esp. those of

feeble intensity. — **gal'va-no-scope'ic** (-skŏp'ŏk), *adj.* — **gal'va-nos'-co-py** (gál'yá-nŏs'kŏ-pī), *n.*

**gal'va-no-ther-my** (-thŏr'mī), *n.* [*galvano-* + Gr. *thermē* heat.] Production of heat by electricity.

**Gal'ves-ton plan** or **sys'tem** (gál'yvēs-tŏn). [*From Galveston, Texas.*] Govt. = COMMISSION PLAN.

**Gal'ways** (gól'ywāz), *n. pl.* [*Prob. fr. Galway, Eire*] Slang, U. S. Whiskers following the line of the chin.

**gal'yak** (gál'yák), *n.* Also **gal'yac**. [*Russ golyak* naked one, poor fellow.] A flat fur from the pelt of a lamb or kid.

**gam** (gām), *n.* Naut. *a* A herd, or school, of whales. *b* A visit between whalers at sea; hence, *Local*, U. S., social intercourse between persons ashore. — *v. t.*; **GAMM'D** (gāmd); **GAM'ING**. Naut. *a* To enter in a gam; — said of whales. *b* To engage in a gam, or, *Local*, U. S., in social intercourse. — *v. t.* Naut. To have a gam or visit with.

**ga-mash'es** (gá-mash'ez; gām'ash'), *n. pl.* [*F. gamaches*.] Archais. *see* **Scot.** A type of leggings or gaiters worn, as by horseback riders, to protect the legs.

**gam-b, gam-be** (gām'b), *n.* [ONF. *gambr*, *OF. jambe*. See **JAMB**.] A leg or shank; specif. *Her.*, the leg of a beast.

**gam-be'do** (gām-bē'dŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -bados or -badoes (-dŏz). [*Sp. gambado*. See **GAMBO**.] 1. A spring of a horse. 2. A fantastic movement as in dancing; hence, an antic.

**gam-be'do**, *n.*; usually in *pl.* -bos or -bors (-dŏz). [*It. gambale*.] A long leaping attached to a saddle instead of stirrups; any long gaiter.

**gam-be-son** (gām'bē-sŏn; -sŏn), *n.* [*OF.*, of Teut. origin.] A medieval padded cloak, worn as a defensive garment.

**gam'bier, gam'bir** (gām'bēr), *n.* [*Malay gambir*.] See **CATECHU**.

**gam'bit** (gām'bīt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Pr. gambi* an exchange.] 1. A chess opening in which the first player offers to sacrifice a pawn or a piece for advantage in position. 2. Hence, an opening move or series of moves, esp. one inviting discussion.

**gam'ble** (gām'bŏl), *v. t.*; **GAM'BLER** (-blŏr); **GAM'BLING** (-blīng). 1. To play a game for money or other stake. 2. To hazard; wager. — *v. i.* 1. To lose by gaming; — with *away*. 2. To stake or wager in gaming. — *n.* Colloq. A transaction involving gambling, hence, anything involving a like risk or uncertainty.

**gam'bler** (gām'bŏlŏr), *n.* One who gambles.

**gam'bling** (-blīng), *n.* The action of one who gambles.

**gam-boge'** (gām-bŏj'; -bŏj'; -bŏj'z), *n.* [*NL. gambogium*, ult. fr. *Cambodia*.] 1. An orange-red gum resin, derived from certain trees (*genus Gaietria*, family Clusiaceae) and used by artists as a yellow pigment, also in making wax or a varnish. 2. A color, reddish yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliancy. See **COLOR**.

**gam'bol** (gām'bŏl; -bŏl), *n.* [*F. gambale* gambol, fr. *It. gambata* kick, fr. *gamba* leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic. — *v. t.*; -bŏled (-bŏld, bŏl), -bŏling, -bŏling, -bŏling. To bound or spring as in dancing or play, frisk.

**gam'brel** (gām'bŏrŏl), *n.* [*OF. gambrel* a crooked stick or iron used by butchers, dim. fr. *OF. gambr*, *jambr*, leg.] 1. The hook of an animal, esp. a horse. 2. A gambrel roof.

**gambrel roof**. Arch. A curb roof of the same section in all parts, with a lower steeper slope and an upper flatter one, so that each gable is pentagonal.

**Gam-bri'nus** (gām-bŏr'ŏnŏs), *n.* A mythical king, possibly Flemish, said to have been the inventor of beer.

**game** (gām), *n.* [*AS. gamen*, *gamen*, play, sport.] 1. Sport of any kind; fun. 2. An amusement or diversion. 3. A scheme; plan; project. 4. A contest, physical or mental, according to set rules, undertaken for amusement or for a stake. 5. *Slang*. The contest for success in a vocation or business, as, the advertising *game*. 6. An animal or animals pursued or taken in hunting, also, the flesh of game animals considered as food. 7. Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal. 8. That which is made a subject of sport or ridicule. 9. An objective which one holds in view or pursues. 10. *a* A single contest lasting until a (certain) limit is reached. *b* That which is gained as the result of a game; the number of points necessary to be scored in order to win. *c* *pl.* Organized athletics. 11. *Sports*. A manner or style of playing in a contest; as, a kicking *game*. — *Syn.* See **FUN**.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES** (in sense 6) are

|           |            |                |
|-----------|------------|----------------|
| gamebag   | game fish  | game preserve  |
| game bird | gamekeeper | game sanctuary |
| game dog  | game laws  | game warden    |

— *v. t.* To play, as with cards, dice, billiards, etc., for a wager. — *v. i.* To squander, lose, or dispose of by gaming.

— *adj.* 1. Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock. 2. Of or pertaining to game (sense 6).

**game** (gām), *adj.* Colloq. Lame; as, a *game leg*.

**game'cock'** (gām'kŏk'), *n.* A male game fowl.

**game'ly** (gām'ŏl), *adv.* In a plucky manner.

**game'ness**, *n.* Endurance; pluck.

**game'some** (gām'sŏm), *adj.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome; merry. — **game'some-ly**, *adv.* — **game'some-ness**, *n.*

**game'ster** (-stēr), *n.* [*game + -ster*.] 1. A person who plays at games; esp. a gambler. 2. Obs. A merry frolicsome person. 3. Obs. A lewd person.

**ga-me'tan'gi-um** (gām'ē-tān'jī-ŏm), *n.*; *pl.* -GIA (-jī). [NL. See **GAMETE**; **ANGIO**.] Bot. The cell or organ in which gametes are developed. Cf. **SPORANGIUM**.

**gam'e'te** (gām'ē-tē; gām'ē-tē), *n.* [*From gamete*, fr. *gamen* to marry.] Biol. A matured sex cell or germ cell, usually haploid in chromosome number, capable of uniting with another of like origin to form a new plant or animal. Cf. **ZYGOTE**. — **ga-me'tic** (gām'ē-tīk), *adj.* — **ga-me'ti-cal-ly** (-i-kál'ŏl), *adv.*

**gameto-**. Biol. A combining form for gamete, as in *ga-me'to-cyte*, *gam'e-to-gen'e-sis*.

**ga-me'to-phore** (gām'ē-tŏ-fŏr; 70), *n.* [*gameto-* + *-phore*.] Bot. A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thaloid liverworts.

**ga-me'to-phyte** (-fīt), *n.* [*gameto-* + *-phyte*.] Bot. In the alternation of generations in plants, the generation which bears sex organs; — *dist.* from *sporophyte*.

**gam'lo** (gām'ŏl), *adj.* [*Gr. gamos* marriage.] Biol. *a* Sexual. *b* Developing after fertilization.



**gam'ly** (gām'ly), *adv.* In a *samy*, or plucky, manner.  
**gam'in** (gām'in; *Fr.* gā'mān'), *n.* [F.] A street Arab.  
**gam'i-ness** (gām'i-nēs; -nēs), *n.* Quality of being *samy*.  
**gam'ing** (gām'ing), *n.* Act or practice of gambling.  
**gam'ma** (gām'd), *n.* 1. *pl.* GAMMAS (-dē). [Gr.] 1. The third letter (γ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *g* (as in *go*). It is often used to designate something third in position, order, importance, etc. 2. *pl.* GAMMA. A microgram. 3. *Photog.* The degree of contrast of a printed-out or developed exposure.  
**gam-ma'li-on** (gām'mā'li-on), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dē). [MGr., dim. of *gamma*.] A cross formed of four capital gammas (Γ), esp. in the figure of a swastika. Gamma among early Christians symbolized Christ as cornerstone of the church.  
**gamma globulin**. A fraction of blood plasma rich in antibodies and used against measles, hepatitis, etc.  
**gamma rays**. *Physic.* Radiation, similar to X rays but of shorter wave length, emitted during some nuclear transformations. Gamma rays are used in treating cancer by means of radioactive substances such as radium.  
**gam'mor** (gām'mōr), *n.* [Contr. fr. *godmother*.] An old wife; an old woman; — correlative of *ga'fer*.  
**Gam-mex'ane** (gām-mēk'sān), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a powerful insecticide (chemically, the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride or hexachlorocyclohexane, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>, "606").  
**gam'mon** (gām'mōn), *n.* [ONF. *gambon*, fr. *gambe* leg.] A ham or slice of bacon salted and smoked or dried; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.  
**gam'mon, n.** [See GAME SPORT.] 1. Obs. Backgammon. 2. *Backgammon*. A double game won by the player who bears off all his men before his adversary removes any. — *v. t.* To beat at backgammon by getting a gammon.  
**gam'mon, v. t.** *Naut.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or chain, or by an iron band.  
**gam'mon, n.** *Colloq.* Talk intended to deceive; humbug. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To talk gammon, hence, to feign. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To influence with gammon. — *gam'mon-er, n.*  
**gam'o** (gām'ō), [Gr. *gamos* marriage.] A combining form denoting: *a Biol.* Sexual union, as in *gamogenesis*. *b Bot.* Union or fusion of parts, as in *gamopetalous*. For the meanings of the following, see the definitions of their elements: *gam'o-ma'ni-a*, *gam'o-tropic*, *gam'o-to-ri-um*, *gam'o-phy'lous*.  
**gam'o-gen'e-sis** (gām'ō-jē'nē'sis), *n.* [*gamo* + *-genesis*] *Biol.* Reproduction by means of gametes, sexual reproduction. — *gam'o-gen'ic* (jē'nē'tik), *adj.* — *gam'o-go-net/ical-ly* (-lī-kāl-lī), *adv.*  
**gam'o-pet'al-ous** (gām'ō-pē'tāl-ūs), *adj.* [*gamo* + *-petalous*] *Biol.* Having the petals united; — *opp.* to *choripetalous*, or *polypetalous*.  
**gam'o-sep'al-ous** (gām'ō-sēp'al-ūs), *adj.* [*gamo* + *-sepalous*] *Bot.* Having the sepals united.  
**-gamous** [Gr. *gamos* marriage] A combining form meaning *marrying, uniting for propagation*, as in *monogamous*, *phanerogamous*; — used chiefly in *Biol.* and *Bot.*  
**gamp** (gāmp), *n.* A large umbrella; — alluding to Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.  
**gam'ut** (gām'ūt), *n.* [*gammā*, a name used formerly for the first note of the early scale + *ut*.] 1. The series of recognized musical notes, sometimes, any recognized scale, specific, the major scale. 2. An entire range or series.  
**gam'y** (gām'y), *adj.* GAM-IER (-tēr); GAM-YEST. 1. Abounding in game. 2. *Sporting*; Plucky; game. 3. Having the flavor of game, esp. of game kept until it is high (see *MOG*, *adj.*, 15).  
**-gamy**. [See -GAMOUS.] A combining form denoting *marriage, union for propagation or reproduction*, as in *polygamy*, *oögamy*; — used chiefly in *Biol.* and *Bot.*  
**gan** (gān), *past* of *GIN*, *begin*. It was formerly used with the infinitive to form compound preterites, as *did* is now sometimes used. "This man gan fall (i. e., fell) in great suspicion." Chaucer.  
**gan'der** (gān'dēr), *n.* [AS. *gandra*, *ganra*.] 1. The adult male goose. 2. A simpleton.  
**gan'ef** (gān'ēf), *gan'ot* (-nūt), *n.* Also *gan'oph*, *gan'of*. [Yiddish *ganef*, *ganef*, fr. Heb. *gannab*.] Yiddish. A thief.  
**gang** (gāng), *n.* [AS.] 1. *Scot.* A walk for cattle; pasturage. 2. A set of articles; an outfit. 3. A number going in or forming a company; as, a *gang* of sailors. *Specific*: *a* A group of persons associated under the same direction; as, a *gang* of slaves. *b* A company of persons acting together for some purpose, usually criminal; as, a *gang* of thieves. 4. A combination of similar implements or devices arranged for convenience to act together; as, a *gang* of saws; — also attributively; as, a *gang* condenser, *gang* cultivator, *gang* plow, *gang* punch, *gang* switch, etc. — *v. i.* & *t.* To form or act with a *gang* or *gangs*.  
**gang, v. i.** [AS. *gangan*.] *Obs. ecc. Scot.* To go; walk.  
**gang**. *Var.* of *GANGUE*.  
**gang'er** (gāng'ēr), *n.* Foreman over a gang of workmen.  
**gang hook**. *Angling*. Two or three fishhooks with their shanks joined.  
**gan'gli** (gāng'li), *n.* — *GAN'GLI-ON* (which see), as in *gan'gli-as-the'ni-a*, *gan'gli-oc-to-my*, *gan'gli-on*.  
**gan'gli-a** (gāng'li-ā), *n.*, *pl.* of *GANGLION*.  
**gan'gli-af'ed** (gāng'li-āf), *adj.* *gan'gli-af'ed* (-āf), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Furnished with ganglia; *as*, *gan'gli-af'ed* nerves.  
**gan'gli-ang** (gāng'li-ang), *adj.* *Colloq.* Of a spindle or awkwardly long growth; loosely built; lanky.  
**gan'gli-on** (gāng'li-ōn), *n.* A combining form meaning *ganglion*, as in *gan'gli-o-plex'us*, a spreading ganglion in a mesh of fibers.  
**gan'gli-on** (-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -OLIA (-ō-lī), -GLIONS (-jōnz). [L., sort of swelling or excrescence, fr. *Gr.* *gangelion*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A mass of nervous tissue containing nerve cells, esp. when external to the brain or spinal cord. Cf. *NUCLEUS*, 3. 2. Figuratively, a center or focus of energy, strength, etc. 3. *Med.* A small hard tumor, connected either with a joint or tendon sheath. It is caused by inflammation. — *gan'gli-on'ic* (-ōn'ik), *adj.*  
**gan'gli-on-ec-to-my** (-ēk'tō-mī), *n.* [*ganglion* + *-ectomy*.] Surgical removal of a ganglion.  
**gang'plank** (gāng'plānk), *n.* A long, narrow, movable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel.  
**gangrain**. *Med.* interference with the

local nutrition. — *v. t.* & *i.* To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene. — *gan'gro-nous* (-grē-nās), *adj.*  
**gang'ster** (gāng'stēr), *n.* [*gang* + *-ster*.] *Colloq., U.S.* A member of a gang of roughs, thieves, or the like.  
**gan'gu** (gāng), *n.* [F., fr. *G.* *gang* a metallic vein.] *Mining*. The worthless rock or vein matter in which valuable metals or minerals occur; waste; matrix.  
**gan'gu-way** (gāng'wē), *n.* [AS. *ganweg*.] 1. A passage or way into, through, or out of, any enclosed place, esp. a temporary way of planks. 2. *Specific*: *a* In the British House of Commons, a narrow aisle across the house. *b Naut.* (1) Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deckhouse and the rail and the quarter-deck and forecabin. (2) The passageway through the bulwarks of a vessel. (3) A *gangplank*. *c Mining*. A main level, as in a coal mine. *d Logging*. The incline up which logs are moved from the water into a sawmill. — *interj.* *Orig. Naut.* Stand aside! Make way!

**gan'net** (gān'ēt; -t), *n.* See *PLURAL*, Note 3. [AS. *ganot* a sea fowl.] Any of several large web-footed sea birds (genera *Sula* and *Moria*). The common gannet of the North Atlantic (*M. bassana*), when adult, mostly white and measures about six feet in extent of wings.  
**gan'not** (gān'ōt), *n.* [ONF. *ganot*.] *Var.* of *GANOT*.  
**gan'oid** (gān'ōid), *adj.* [Gr. *ganos* brightness + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to a superorder (Ganoidei) of fishes containing the sturgeons, paddlefishes, gar, the bowfins, and many extinct forms, and having hard scales (*ganoid scales*) often composed of an inner layer of bone and an outer enamellike layer known as *gan'io-lin* (gān'ō-līn). Cf. *PLACOD*. — *n.* A ganoid fish.  
**gan'te-lope, gan'tlope, n.** *Obs.* The gantlet.  
**gan'tlet** (gān'tlēt; gān'tl; -t), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.  
**gan'tlet** (gān'tlēt; gān'tl; -t), *n.* [Earlier *gantlope*, fr. Sw. *gantlope*, orig., a running down a lane, fr. *gata* street, lane + *lopp* career.] 1. A former military punishment wherein the offender ran between two files of men, who struck him with switches, clubs, etc., as he passed. 2. A stretch of railroad track, as over a bridge, where (to obviate switching) two lines of track overlap so that one rail of each track is within the rails of the other. — *v. t.* To run together (railroad tracks) so as to make a gan'tlet.  
**gan'tline** (gān'tlīn; -t), *n.* *Naut.* A line rove through a block, as at a bowsprit end for hoisting rigging, etc.  
**gan'try** (gān'trī; gān'trī), *n.* [OF. *gantier*, *chantier*, fr. L. *cantherius*, fr. Gr. *kanthios* pack ass.] 1. A frame for supporting barrels, as in a cellar. 2. *Engin.* A frame structure raised on side supports so as to span over something; as, a bridge or platform carrying a traveling crane. *b* A structure supporting a number of railroad signals for several tracks.  
**gan'y-mede** (gān'y-mēd), *n.* [L. *Ganymedes*, fr. Gr. *Ganymēdēs*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A beautiful boy who was carried up to Olympus by the eagle of Zeus, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. *HEBE*. 2. A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer. 3. *Astron.* The so-called third (really the fourth) satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610. This and Callisto are the largest known satellites in the solar system.  
**gan'ol** (gān'ol), *n.* [See *JAIL*.] A place of confinement. — *JAIL*. — *gan'ol-bird, gan'ol'er*, etc.  
**gan'ol**. In the United States the forms *ganol*, *ganol'er*, etc., are obsolete, except for occasional legal use. In Great Britain they are still current, esp. in official use.  
**gap** (gāp), *n.* [ON. *gap*.] 1. An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; breach. 2. A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine. 3. Any break in continuity; interval; hiatus. 4. *Aeronautics*. The shortest distance between the planes of the chords of the upper and lower wings of a biplane. — *v. i.* & *t.* *GAP-PED* (gāp'pēd); *GAP-PING*. To make an opening in.  
**gap** (gāp; gāp; gāp), *v. i.* [ON. *gapa*.] 1. To open the mouth wide, as indicating: *a* A desire for food. *b* Sleepiness. *c* Self-forgetfulness in surprise. *d* A desire to injure, devour, or overcome. 2. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap. — *SYN.* See *GAZE*. — *n.* 1. Act of gaping; *specific*: *a* A yawn. 2. An openmouthed stare; hence, a state of wonder. 3. A gap; rent. 3. *Zool.* The median margin-to-margin length of the open mouth. *b* The line along which the mandibles of a bird close. — *gap'er* (gāp'ēr; gāp'ēr; gāp'ēr), *n.* — *gap'ing-ly*, *adv.* — *gap'y*, *adj.*  
**— the gapes.** *a* A fit of yawning. *b* A disease of young poultry, etc., attended with gaping. See *GAP-WORM*.  
**gape'hood** (gāp'hōd; gāp'hood; gāp'hood), *n.* Anything that causes gaping looks.  
**gape'worm** (-wōrm), *n.* A parasitic nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) infesting the trachea and bronchi of birds and causing the gapes.  
**gar** (gār), *n.* [AS. *gār* spear.] *Zool.* Any of certain fishes having an elongate pike-like body and long narrow jaws; — called also *garfish* and *gar pike*. The marine gar are teleost fishes, called also *hill-fishes* and *needlefishes*. The common European species (*Belone vulgaris*) is a wood food fish. The fresh-water gar of North America are ganoids constituting a family (Lepisosteidae), whose members are destructive of other fish.  
**gar, v. t.** [ON. *gera*, *gōra*, to make, do.] *Dial.* To cause; compel.  
**gar-age** (gā-rāz; gā-rāz; gā-rāz; gā-rāz), *n.* [F.] 1. A building for housing automobiles; also, a repair shop for such vehicles. 2. *Aeronautics*. A hangar. — *v. t.* & *i.* *RACED* (-rāzhd; -rāzhd); *RAC'ING*. *Colloq.* To keep or put in a garage.  
**Gar'a-mond** (gār'ā-mōnd), *n.* A style of type, orig. produced in 1540 and based upon the design of Claude Garamond, French type founder. See *TYPE*, *n.*, 9.  
**Gar'and ri'fle** (gār'ān'drī), [After John C. Garand (b. 1899), its inventor.] A semiautomatic rifle having a rapid fire and a light recoil. See *RIFLE*, *illus.*

clothing; hence, outward appearance. — *v. t.* To clothe; array.  
**gar'bage** (gār'bī), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Offal*; refuse animal or vegetable matter, as from a kitchen or a store; hence, anything worthless or filthy; trash.

**gar-ban'-zo** (gär-'bän-thō; -sō; 17), *n.*; *pl.* -zos (-thōs; -sōs). [*Sp.* The chick-pea.

**gar-ble** (gär-'blē), *v. t.*; *GAN'* (-b'ld); *GAN'BLING* (-b'ling). [*It. garbellare*, through *Ar. fr.* — *dim. of erubrum* sieve.] 1. *Now slang.* To scold the at parts of. 2. *Obs. etc. Trade.* To slit or bolt; as, to garble spices. 3. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose, usually unfair; to mutilate (a text, story, record, or the like) in such a way as to mislead; as, to garble an account. — *Act or instance of garbling; a garbled work or passage.* — **gar-bler** (-blēr), *n.* **gar-board** (gär-'bōrd; 70), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The planks or plates next to the keel; — called also **gar-board strake**. **gar-boil** (-boil), *n.* [*MF. garboil.*] *Archae* & *Dial.* Broil; confusion.

**gar-pon'** (gär-'sōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -CONS (*F.* -sōn'). [*F.*] A boy; a waiter. **gar-pon' d'hon'neur'** (dōn-'nūr'). [*F.*] A groomsmen; a best man. **gar-de** & **obs-val'** (gär-'dāsh-vāl'). [*F.*] A mounted guard. **garde du corps** (gärd' dü kör'). [*F.*] A bodyguard. **garde-fou** (gär-'dē-fō), *n.* [*F.*] A fire screen or fender.

**gar-den** (gär-'dēn), *n.* [*ONF. gardin* (*F. jardin*), of Teut. origin.] 1. A piece of ground for the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling. 2. Hence, a rich, well-cultivated tract of country. 3. An enclosure for displaying to the public selected plant or animal life; as, zoological gardens. 4. *Baseball Slang.* Outfield. — *v. t.* To lay out, cultivate, or labor in, a garden. — *v. i.* To cultivate as a garden. — *adj.* Grown, or such as grows, in gardens; hence, hardy; also, figuratively, commonplace.

**garden balm.** See **BALM**, *n.*, 4.

**garden butterfly.** See **CROWFOOT**, 1.

**gar-den-er** (gär-'dēn-ēr; gärd-'nēr), *n.* One who gardens or is versed in gardening.

**gar-de-ni-a** (gär-'dē-nī-ā; -jēn-'vā), *n.* [*NL.*, after Alexander Garden (1730-91), Am. botanist.] Any plant of a genus (*Gardenia*) of Old World tropical trees and shrubs, of the madler family, with showy, fragrant, white or yellow flowers. The *Cape jasmine* (see **JASMINE**, 3) is the gardenia commonly cultivated by florists.

**Garden of Eden.** — **EDEN**.

**garden sauce.** See **SAUCE**, 4.

**Garden State.** New Jersey; — a nickname.

**garde-robe** (gärd-'rōb), *n.* [*F.* See **WARDROBE**.] *Hist.* a A wardrobe or its contents. b A private room.

**gar-de's la foi** (gär-'dā-'lā fōi'), [*F.*] Keep the faith.

**gar-dy-loo'** (gär-'dī-lōō'), *n.* [*F. gare l'eau* beware of the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

**Gar-eth** (gär-'ēth), *n.* In Arthurian romance, a knight of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur.

**gar-fish'** (gär-'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEE **FISH**. A gar.

**gar-ga-ney** (gär-'gā-nē), *n.* [*It. dial. garquello*] A European teal (*Querquedula cyreica*) related to the American blue-winged teal.

**Gar-gan-tu-a** (gär-'gān-'tū-ā; *F.* gār-'gān-'twā'), *n.* [*F.*] Hero of a satirical romance (1535) by Rabelais. He is a gigantic king, educated according to the noblest ideas of the humanist Renaissance. Cf. **PANTAGRUEL**. — **Gar-gan-tu-an** (gär-'gān-'tū-ān), *adj.*

**gar-got** (gär-'gōt; -gīt), *n.* [*OF. garrote*, fr. *L. gurgus* whirlpool.] 1. A disease in swine and cattle marked by inflammation of the head or throat; also, a distemper in hogs. 2. A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc.

**gar-gle** (gär-'glē), *v. t.*; *GAN'GLED* (-g'ld); *GAN'GLING* (-g'ling). [*F. garguiller* to dabble, gargle.] 1. To rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expelling air from the lungs. 2. To utter as if gargling. — *v. i.* 1. To use a gargle. 2. To make a sound as if gargling. — *n.* A liquid used in gargling.

**gar-goyle** (gär-'gōi), *n.* [*OF. gargouille*, fr. *L. gurgulio* rullet, windpipe.] 1. *Arch.* A waterspout, often carved grotesquely, projecting at the upper part of a building, usually from the roof gutter. 2. Hence, a grotesque figure resembling a gargyle. — **gar-goyled** (-gōid), *adj.*



Gargoy.

**gar-bai'di** (gär-'bāi-'dī; -bāi-'dī), *n.* A kind of shirtwaist worn by women; — from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt of the Italian patriot Garibaldi.

**gar-ish** (gär-'īsh), *adj.* 1. Showy; harsh and glaring. 2. Gay to extravagance; flashy. — *Syn.* See **GAUDY**. — *Ant.* Sombre. — **gar-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **gar-ish-ness**, *n.*

**gar-lānd** (gär-'lānd), *n.* [*OF. garlande*] 1. A wreath made of —es, flowers, leaves, etc.; chaplet. 2. A book of extracts; an anthology; esp., a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs. 3. *Naut.* a A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar or hoisting, to prevent chafing, etc. b A band of rope, iron, or wood for retaining shot in place. c A sort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in. — *v. t.* To form into, or deck with, a garland.

**gar-lo** (gär-'lō), *n.* [*AS.*] A European bulbous herb (cucurbit), strong-scented bulb, containing a large quantity of oil. Garlic is much used in cooking, esp. in Europe. — **gar-lick-y** (-līk-'y), *adj.*

**gar-ment** (gär-'mēt), *n.* [*OF. garnement, garniment*, fr. *garnir* to garnish.] Any article of clothing; in women's wear, often specif. — *FOUNDATION GARNMENT.* — *v. t.* To clothe with or as if with a garment.

**gar-net** (gär-'nēt), *n.* [*OF. garnier, grenier*, fr. *L. granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A granary; hence, a store. — *v. t.* To gather for preservation; to store.

**gar-net** (gär-'nēt; -nīt), *n.* [*OF. grenat*, fr. *L. granatus*, fr. *granum* grain.] 1. A hard, brittle, glasslike mineral, occurring massive and in grains, and common in gneiss and mica schist. H. 6.5-7.5. Sp. gr. 3.15-4.3. The precious garnet is a deep red. The common garnet includes the coarser kinds of almandine and andradite, and is used as an abrasive. Garnets are often found as crystals. 2. A color, red in hue, of med. m saturation and low brilliance. See **COLOR**.

**gar-net**, *n.* *Naut.* A hoisting tackle, usually rigged on the mainstay.

**gar-nish** (gär-'nīsh), *v. t.* [*Fr. garnir*, to provide, prepare, garnish, warn, of Teut. origin.] 1. To adorn; deck. 2. *Cookery.* To ornament, as a dish, with something bright and savory; as, fish garnished with parsley. 3. *Law.* To warn, or bring into court, by garnishment, to garnish. — *Syn.* See **ADORN**. — *n.* 1. Decoration; ornament; also, *dress*; *garment*. 2. *a Obs. etc. Hist.* A fee in English jails, an unauthorized fee demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer. b *Slang.* A fee or treat from a new workman. 3. *Cookery.* That which garnishes a dish. — **gar-nish-er** (gär-'nīsh-ēr), *n.* **gar-nish-ee'** (-ē), *n.* *Law.* One who is garnished. — *v. t.* **GAR-NISH-EE'** (-ēd); **GAR-NISH-EE'ING**. *Law.* a To make (a person) a garnish-ee; to garnish. b To attach (the fund or property sought to be secured by garnishment); to trustee.

**gar-nish-ment** (gär-'nīsh-'mēt), *n.* 1. Ornament. 2. *Law.* Legal notice to one to appear in court, specif.: a A notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit. b Warning to a person holding another's attached property not to deliver it to him but to account for it in court.

**gar-ni-ture** (gär-'nī-tūr), *n.* [*F.*] That which garnishes; embellishment; trimming.

**ga-rotte'**. Var. of **GARROTE**.

**gar-pike**. A gar (esp. of the family Lepisosteidae).

**gar-ret** (gär-'ēt; -īt), *n.* [*OF. garrete* watchtower, place of refuge, fr. *garir*, *quarir*, to preserve, defend.] That part of a house just under or within the roof. Cf. **ATTIC**.

**gar-ri-son** (gär-'rī-sōn; -sōn), *n.* [*OF. garison*, fr. *garir*. See **GARRET**.] *Mil.* a A fortified place in which troops are quartered. b A body of troops stationed in a fort. — *v. t.* *Mil.* a To place troops in, as a fortification, for its defense; to furnish with soldiers. b To secure by fortresses manned with troops. c To place on duty in a garrison. d To guard or occupy as a garrison; as, the regiment garrisoned the town.

**gar-rote'** (gär-'rōt; -rōt'), **gar-rotte'** (-rōt'), *n.* [*Sp. garrote*] 1. A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation with an iron collar tightened by a screw; also, the collarlike device. 2. Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery. — *v. t.* -**ROT-ED**, -**ROT-ING**; -**ROT-ING**. To strangle with the garrote; hence, to throttle and rob — **gar-rot-er** (-rōt-ēr; -rōt-ēr), **gar-rot-ter** (-rōt-ēr), *n.*

**gar-ru-lit-ty** (gär-'rō-lī-tī; 114), *n.* Talkativeness.

**gar-ru-lous** (gär-'rō-lūs; -ō-lūs), *adj.* [*L. garrulus*, fr. *garrare* to chatter, talk.] Talking much, also, long-winded; diffus. — *Syn.* See **TALKATIVE**. — **gar-ru-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **gar-ru-lous-ness**, *n.*

**gar-tor** (gär-'tōr), *n.* [*ONF. garter*, fr. *garet* bend of the knee.] 1. A band or supporting strap worn to hold up a stocking. 2. [usually cap.] The distinguishing blue badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood; also, this order or member ship in it. — *v. t.* To bind or support with or as with a garter.

**garter snake** Any of numerous harmless viviparous American snakes (genus *Thamnophis*) with yellow stripes on the back.

**garth** (gärth), *n.* [*ON. garth* yard.] *Archae.* A close; yard; croft.

**gas** (gās), *n.*; *pl.* GASES (gās-'ēz; -īz). [*Invented by the chemist Van Helmont of Brussels (d. 1644); — suggested by L. chaos*, Gr. *chaos*, chaos.] 1. An aeriform fluid, having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. 2. In popular usage, any gaseous mixture except atmospheric air, specif.: a Any gas used to produce anesthesia. b Any combustible gaseous mixture for illuminating or fuel. 3. Any substance, as chlorine, used to produce a poisonous or irritant atmosphere, as in warfare. 4. *Slang.* Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk. 5. *Colloq.* Gasoline. 6. *Mining.* Fire-damp mixed with air, so as to become liable to explosion.

— *v. t.*; **GASSED** (gāst); **GAS'ING**. 1. To affect or treat with gas; as: a *Textiles.* To singe, as in a gas flame, to remove loose fibers. b To subject to the action of gas; as, to gas lime with chlorine in making bleaching powder. c To poison with gas, esp. in warfare. 2. To replenish or supply with gas. 3. *Slang.* To talk "gas" or empty talk. — *v. i.* 1. To give off gas, as a storage battery during charging. 2. *Slang.* To indulge in idle talk.

**gas black.** A fine, bulky carbon obtained as soot by the direct impingement of a burning flame on a metal surface; — often called simply **carbon black**.

**Gas-con** (gās-'kōn), *adj.* [*F.*] Of or relating to Gascony, in France, or its people, who were noted for boasting; also [not cap.], braggart; swaggering. — *n.* One of the natives of Gascony; hence [not cap.], a boaster; swashbuckler.

**gas-con-ade'** (gās-'kōn-'ādē), *n.* [*F. gasconnade*] A boast or boasting; bravado. — *v. t.* To boast. — **gas-con-ade'** (-ād-ēr), *n.*

**gas-e-lier'** (gās-'ē-lēr'), *n.* A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

**gas-e-ous** (gās-'ē-ūs, *Brit.* usually gāz-'ē-ūs or gāz-'ē-ūs), *adj.* 1. In the form, or of the nature, of gas; pertaining to gases; as, gaseous matter; gaseous laws. 2. Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

**gas fitter.** A workman who installs or repairs gas pipes.

**gash** (gāsh), *v. t.* [*For older garsh or garse*, fr. *OF. garser, jarser*, to scarify.] To make a long, deep incision in. — *n.* A deep and long cut.

**gash** (gāsh), *adj.* *Scot.* 1. Knowing; witty. 2. Well-dressed.

**gas helmet.** *Mil.* A gas mask. See **MASK**.

**gas-hold'er** (gās-'hōl-'dēr), *n.* A receptacle for gas; specif., a gasworks, a huge metal cylinder or reservoir, commonly in two parts, one of which telescopes into the other according to the volume of gas or the pressure required; — called also **gasometer**.

**gas-house'** (hous'), *n.* A gasworks.

**gas-i-form** (gās-'ī-fōrm), *adj.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

**gas-i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.*; -**IFIED** (-fīd); -**IFY'ING**. To convert into gas, as by heat or a chemical process. — *v. i.* To become gas. — **gas-i-fi-able** (-fī-'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **gas-i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-'kā-shōn), *n.* — **gas-i-fi-er** (gās-'ī-fī-ēr), *n.*

**gas-ket** (gās-'kēt; -kīt), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furling sail securely. 2. *Mach.* Plated bemp or tallowed rope for packing pistons, making pipe joints, etc.; hence, packing of any other suitable material.

**gas-kīn** (-kīn), *n.* 1. *Obs. pl.* Galters; gallinaskins. 2. That part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between the stifle and the hock. See **HORSE**, *Illustr.* (39).

**gas-kīn**, *n.* Also **gas'king** (-kīng). *Rare.* A gasket.

**gas-light'** (gās-'līt'), *n.* 1. The light yielded by illuminating gas. 2. A burner using gas; also, a lamp lighted by gas.

**gas log.** A hollow perforated device limiting a log, used as a gas burner in a fireplace.

**gas mask.** A face covering that constitutes, or forms part of, a respirator to protect a person from poison gases.

**gas-o-gone** (gās'ō-jōn). Var. of GAZOGENE.

**gas-o-lor** (gās'ō-lōr). n. Var. of GASELIER.

**gas-o-line** (gās'ō-līn; gās'ō-lēn). 2. **gas-o-lene**, n. (gās'ō-lēn, -lōn). A volatile, inflammable, liquid hydrocarbon mixture used as a fuel, esp. for internal-combustion engines, as a solvent for oils, fats, etc., and as a carburetant, — called also **petrol**. It is made by the refining or the cracking of petroleum, by recovery from natural gas, by hydrogenation of coal or water gas, distillation of oil shale, etc.

**gas-om'e-ter** (gās'ōm'ē-tēr). n. [See GAS; -METER.] 1. An instrument for holding and measuring gas. 2. Less properly, a gasholder.

**gasp** (gāsp; 9), v. i. [ON *geipa* to yawn.] To catch the breath sharply, with wide open mouth; to pant. Hence, to pant with eagerness; to show vehement desire. — v. t. To emit or utter with gasps; — with *forth, out, away*, etc. — n. Act of gasping; a gasping utterance.

**gas plant.** The fraxinella.

**gas-ning** (gās'ning), n. 1. Act or process of subjecting to gas, as the subjecting of lime to chlorine gas in making bleaching powder. 2. A poisoning by exposure to noxious gases.

**gas station.** A station for the sale of gasoline and oil.

**gas-ny** (gās'ny), adj.; **gas-ny-er** (-tēr); **gas-ny-est**. Full of or containing gas; like gas; *Collog*, full of boastful talk.

**gas-ter-o-pod** (gās'tēr-ō-pōd'). Var. of GASTROPOD.

**gas-trul** (gās'trūl; -lī). Var. of GASTRUL.

**gas-tight** (gās'tīt; 2), adj. a Impervious to gas. b So constructed that a specified gas will not enter the enclosing case under specified pressure conditions.

**gastro-** = GASTRO-, as in **gas-tro-e-to-my** (see -ECTOMY).

**gas-tral-gi-a** (gās'trāl-jī-ā), n. [NL, fr *gastro* + *-algia*] Pain, esp. neuralgic pain, in the stomach or epigastrium.

**gas-tric** (gās'trīk), adj. [Gr *gastro*, *gastro*, stomach] Of, pertaining to, or situated near the stomach.

**gastric juice.** *Physiol.* The digestive fluid secreted by the glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is a thin watery fluid having an acid reaction, and contains several enzymes, esp. pepsin and rennin.

**gastric ulcer.** *Med.* An ulcer of the inner wall of the stomach.

**gas-trin** (gās'trīn), n. [*gastro* + *-in*] *Biochem.* A hormone causing secretion of the gastric juice.

**gas-tri'tis** (gās'trī'tīs), n. [NL, fr *gastro* + *-itis*] Med. Inflammation of the stomach, esp. its mucous membrane.

**gas-tro-** (gās'trō-), **gastro-**. [Gr *gastro*, *gastro*] A combining form meaning: a *Stomach* or *belly*, as in **gas-tro-l'o-gy** b *Gastric* (and), as in **gas-tro-en-ter-ic**, **gas-tro-he-pat-ic**, **gas-tro-in-test-i-nal**, **gas-tro-to-my**, **gas-trot'o-my** (see -STOMY, -TOMY).

**gas-tro-col-ic** (-kōl'ik), adj. Pertaining to the stomach and colon, as, the **gastrocolic omentum**. See OMENTUM.

**gas-tro-en-ter-ic** (-ēn'tēr'īk), n. [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines. — **gas'tro-en-ter-ic** (-tēr'īk), adj.

**gas-tro-en-ter-o-** (gās'trō-ēn'tēr-ō-), [*gastro* + *entero*] A combining form denoting *pertaining to the stomach and intestine*, as in **gas-tro-en-ter-ol'o-gy**, the anatomy and pathology of the stomach and intestine, **gas-tro-en-ter-ol'o-gy**, **gas-tro-en-ter-ol'o-gy**, **gas-tro-en-ter-ol'o-gy** (see -STOMY, -TOMY).

**gas-tro-nome** (gās'trō-nōm), n. [F.] An epicure.

**gas-tro-nom-ic** (gās'trō-nōm'ik), n. [F. *Gastronomie*, fr. Gr. *gastro-nomia*, fr. *gastro*, *gastro*, stomach + *nomos* law.] The art or science of good eating; epicureism. — **gas-tro-nom'ic** (gās'trō-nōm'ik), adj. — **gas-tro-nom'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), adj. — **gas-tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, adv. — **gas-tro-nom'i-st** (gās'trō-nōm'ist), n.

**gas-tro-pod** (gās'trō-pōd), n. Also **gas'ter-o-pod** (gās'tēr-ō-pōd'). [*Gastro* + *-pod*.] *Zool.* Any of a large class (Gastropoda) of mollusks including most forms having a univalve shell and many having no shell; a snail, slug, or allied mollusk. — **gas'tro-pod**, **gas'trop'o-dous** (gās'trō-pōd'ūs), adj.

**gas-tro-scope** (gās'trō-skōp), n. [*Gastro* + *-scope*.] *Med.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the stomach. — **gas'tro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), adj. — **gas'tro-sco-py** (gās'trō-skōp'ē), n.

**gas-trot-ri-chen** (gās'trōt'rī-chen), n. [*Gastro* + *-trichon*.] *Zool.* Any of a small group of minute fresh-water many-celled animals superficially like infusorians, having cilia on the ventral side. — **gas-trot-ri-chen**, adj.

**gas-tro-vas-cu-lar** (gās'trō-vās'kū-lēr), adj. [*Gastro* + *vascular*.] *Zool.* Functioning both as digestive and circulatory organs; as, the **gastrovascular** canals of coelenterates.

**gas-tru-lar** (gās'trū-lār), n.; pl. -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *gaster* stomach.] *Embryol.* An embryo consisting typically of a cup or open-mouthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells, an outer (epiblast) and an inner (hypoblast). The mouth is called the **blastopore** and the interior cavity the **archenteron**. A recognizable gastrula stage occurs in the early development of most metazoans. Cf. **BLASTULA**. — **gas'tru-lar** (-lē), adj.

**gas-tru-late** (-lāt), v. t. *Embryol.* To become or form a gastrula. — **gas'tru-lat-ion** (-lāt'ishn), n.

**gas-works** (gās'wōrkz), n. pl., usually construed as a singular. A place where gas, esp. illuminating gas, is manufactured.

**gat** (gāt). Archaic & dial. past of OFF.

**gat**, n. [Scand. or I.G. *gat* hole, opening.] A natural or artificial channel or passage, as between sandbanks or cliffs.

**gat**, n. [Short for *Gailling gun*.] *Slang.* Revolver; gun.

**ga'ta** (gāt'ā), n. See **SEE SHARK**.

**gate** (gāt), n. [AS. *gat*, *gat*, *gate*, door.] 1. An opening for passage in an enclosing wall, fence, or barrier; esp., such an opening

with a movable frame or door for closing it. 2. A structure or part of a structure comprising a passageway together with towers, approaches, etc. 3. The frame or door which closes a gate. 4. A valve for entrance or egress. b *Specif.*, a pass or defile in mountains. 5. Something shaped or functioning like a gate; as: a A valve for controlling the passage of fluid. b A stretching frame for a saw or saws. 6. Aggregate money paid for admission; also, the number admitted. **COMBINATIONS** (in various senses) are:

**gatekeeper** (gāt'ē-kep-er), n. **gatekeeper** (gāt'ē-kep-er), n. **gatekeeper** (gāt'ē-kep-er), n. **gatekeeper** (gāt'ē-kep-er), n.

— v. t. *Eng. Schools & Univ.* To punish by confinement to the school or college grounds, entirely or for certain hours.

**gate**, n. [ON. *gata*.] 1. *Archaic.* A way; path. 2. *Now Dial.* Manner of acting or doing; habitual mode.

**gate**, n. *Founding.* a The channel in a mold through which the molten metal flows into the cavity made by the pattern. b The waste piece of metal cast in the opening.

**gate'-leg', or gate'-legged', ta'ble** (gāt'lēg', -lēgd'). A style of table with drop leaves supported by gate-like legs that fold against the frame when the leaves are dropped.

**gate money** *Sports.* Money paid for admission.

**gate'post** (gāt'pōst'), n. A post to which a gate is hung; also, a post against which a gate closes.

**gath'er** (gāt'hēr), v. t. [AS. *gaderian*, *gaderian*; akin to AS. *gæd* fellowship, *gader*, *gader*, together.] 1. To bring together; to collect. 2. To pick out and collect, as a harvest; to cull; to pick. 3. To accumulate by collecting and saving little by little. 4. To assemble by collection of strength, voice, etc., preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's limbs or oneself) together; as, to *gather* one's wits. 5. To gain or win as by gradual increase. 6. To bring closely together the parts of; to draw together, as a piece of cloth by a thread. 7. To derive, or deduce, as an inference; to infer; to conclude. — v. i. 1. To come together; to assemble. 2. To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. 3. To grow larger by accretion; to increase. 4. To bring things together by way of increase; to acquire.

**Syn.** (1) *Gather*, *collect*, *assemble*, *congregate* mean to come or bring together in a group. *Gather* may be used not only of persons and objects but of intangible things; *collect*, often but not always, implies careful selection, orderly arrangement, or the like; *assemble* stresses a close union of persons or things and a definite end in their coming or being brought together; *congregate* implies a flocking together to form a crowd, a huddle, or the like.

(2) See **INTER**.

— **gathered to one's people or fathers**. Dead.

— **n.** A drawing together; fold; specif., a plait in cloth.

**gath'er-er** (-ēr), n. One who or that which gathers.

**gath'er-ing** (-ing), n. 1. A crowd; assembly. 2. A charitable contribution, collection. 3. A gather (of cloth). 4. *Med.* A boil; abscess.

**Gat'ling gun** (gāt'ling), [*After the Amer. inventor R. J. Gatling.*] A machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels revolved by a crank, and loaded and fired once each during a revolution of the group. The service rate of fire was about 600 shots a minute.

**gauche** (gōsh), adj. [F.] Left-handed; hence, awkward; esp., lacking the social graces. — **Syn.** See **AWKWARD**. — **gauche'y**, adv. — **gauche'ness**, n.

**gan'che-rie'** (gān'shē-rē'; gān'shē-rē'; F. *gān'shē-rē'*), n. [F.] Awkwardness; tactlessness; a tactless or awkward action.

**Gan'cho** (gān'chō), n.; pl. *GANCHOS* (-chōz). [Sp.] A cowboy of the pampas, famous for horsemanship and for skill in guerrilla fighting.

**gand** (gān), n. [ME. *gaude*, appar. fr. OF. *gaudir*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] An ornament; a trinket.

**gan'de-a-mus** (gān'dē-ā-mūs), [*gan'dē-ā-mūs* 1/1-tēr; pou'dā-ā-mōz 1/1-tēr]. Let us then be merry; — first words of a favorite Latin song of students. Its present form, dating from about 1781, is probably based on a 13th century Latin song.

**gand'er-y** (gān'dēr-y), n. Finery; ostentatious display.

**gand'y** (gān'dē), n.; **gand'y-er** (-tēr); **gand'y-est**. Ostentatiously fine, showy; now esp., tastelessly fine. — n. 1. *Obs.* A gaud. 2. *Eng.* A festival or entertainment, as an annual college dinner. — **gand'y-ly**, adv. — **gand'y-ness**, n.

**Syn.** *Gaudy*, *tawdry*, *garish*, *flashy*, *meretricious* mean vulgarly or cheaply showy. *Gaudy* implies use of gay colors and lavish and tasteless ornamentation; *tawdry* implies both gaudiness and cheapness; *garish*, a dazzling or offensive brightness; *flashy*, a dazzling yet shallow and vulgar display; *meretricious*, an alluring but deceitful show of worth, value, brilliancy, etc. — **Ant.** Quiet.

**gand'y** (gān'dē), n. [Prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy.] *Eng.* A feast, as an annual college dinner in an English university.

**gaut'er** (gāt'ēr), n. Var. of **GAFFER**.

**gauge**, **gag** (gāg), v. t. **GAUGE**, **GAG** (gāg); **GAUG'ING**, **GAO'ING** (gāg'ing). [ON. *gaguer*.] 1. To find the exact measurement of. 2. To measure the contents or capacity of, as of a keg. 3. To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; to estimate. 4. To limit by or as by a gauge, esp. so as to conform to a standard; as, to *gauge* a line, work; hence, to set bounds to. 5. To render (bricks or stones) of a uniform size or shape by cutting or rubbing. 6. *Plastering*. To mix (plaster) in certain definite proportions, as for quick drying.

— n. 1. A measure; a standard measure. 2. Dimensions; extent. 3. An instrument for or means of measuring or testing; as, a rain gauge; a wind gauge. 4. *Building*. That part of a shingle, slate, or tile, exposed to the weather when laid; also, one course as laid. 5. *Firearms*. The interior diameter of the barrel of a shotgun expressed by the number of spherical lead bullets fitting it required to make a pound; — chiefly in combination; as, a ten-gauge shotgun.

**Cl.** 1st. A device. 2. *Math.* A device for determining whether a specified dimension is within specified limits. 3. *Naut.* Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind. 4. *Plastering*. The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. 5. *A Railroad*. The distance between the rails of a railroad. 6. *Standard gauge* in most countries is now 4 feet 8 1/2 inches; *broad-gauge*, *gauge* in any larger gauge than this, and *narrow gauge* is any smaller gauge. 7. Distance between the wheels of a vehicle. — **Syn.** See **STANDARD**.

**Gauges**, 6. 1. *Feeler*, or *Thickness*; 2. *Wire*, or *Sheet Metal*; 3. *Depth*; 4. *Scratch*, or *Marking*; 5. *Go-Not Go*; 6. *Thread*, or *Screw Pitch*.



Gas Mask. 1 Diaphragm; 2 Outlet Valve, 3 Canister.



Dog Whelk (*Alertrion imitator*), a Gastropod. a Prohousis exerted; b, b Tentacles; c Siphon; d Foot; e Shell; f Operculum; g Caudal Cirr. Nat. size.



**gaug'er, gag'er** (gā'jēr), *n.* One that gauges; esp., an officer who gauges casks; hence, an excise-man.

**gaug'e wheel.** A wheel on the underside of a plow beam which limits the depth of plowing.

**Gaul** (gōl), *n.* [F. *Gaule*; cf. L. *Gallia*, fr. *Gallus* a Gaul.] 1. One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged. 2. A Frenchman.

**gaul'd'er** (gōl'ēr), *n.* [G., fr. *gau* district + *leider* leader.] A district leader of the German National Socialist party, acting in his territory as provincial political governor.

**Gaul'ish** (gōl'ish), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls. — *n.* The Celtic language of ancient Gaul, once spoken over a considerable area in western and central Europe, and even in Asia Minor (Galatia) but extinct since the 5th or 6th century A.D. — called also *Continental Celtic*. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table*.

**Gaul'ist** (gōl'ist), *n.* = *DE GAULLIST*

**gaul'the-ri-a** (gōl'thēr'ā), *n.* [NL., after M. Gauthier, Can. botanist and physician.] A plant of a large genus (*Gaultheria*) of shrubs of the heath family, including the American wintergreen. Oil of wintergreen is also called *gaultheria oil*.

**gaum** (gōm), *v. t.* *Dial.* To smear, as with grease.

**gaunt** (gōnt; gūnt), *adj.* 1. Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; haggard. 2. Forbidding; grim. — *Syn.* See *LEAN*. — **gaunt'ly**, *adv* — **gaunt'ness**, *n.*

**gaunt'let** (gōnt'lēt; gūnt'lēt; -lēt), *n.* [F. *gantlet*, dim. of *gant* glove, of Teut. origin.] 1. A glove to defend the hand from wounds. 2. Hence, a With the, a challenge; — from former use of a glove as a symbol of defiance, as, to fling down the *gantlet*, to take up the *gantlet*. b A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. c The part of a glove covering the wrist. — **gaunt'let-ed**, *adj.*

**gaunt'let.** Var. of *CANTLET*

**gaunt'ry** (gōnt'rī), *Var.* of *CANTRY*

**gauss** (gōus; gōy), *n.* [After Karl F. Gauss, Ger. mathematician] *Elect.* The C.G.S. unit of magnetic flux density. It is equal to one maxwell per square centimeter.

**gauze** (gōz), *n.* [F. *gaze*, *appr.* fr. *Gaza* (Ar. *Ghazze*), a city in Palestine.] 1. A very thin transparent material of silk, cotton, or linen; also, a fabric resembling this, as one of wire. 2. A haze or mist. — *adj.* Made of or like gauze.

**gauz'y** (gōz'y), *adj.* GAUZY-ER (-ēr); GAUZY-EST. Thin and slight as gauze. — **gauz'y-ly**, *adv.* — **gauz'i-ness**, *n.*

**gavage** (gā'vāzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *gaver* to gorge.] a Feeding by means of a stomach tube. b Crumming poultry.

**gave** (gāv), *past* of *GIVE*.

**gavel** (gā'vəl; -l), *n.* U.S. The mallet of the presiding officer in a legislative body, court, etc.

**gavel**, *n.* [AS. *gafol*] *Obs. ecc.* Tribute or rent, as in *gavel bread*, *gavel corn*, *gavel swine*, etc.

**gav'el-kind'** (-kind'), *n.* [ME *gavelkynde*, *gavelkende*. See *GAVEL* tribute; *KIND*, *n.*] *Law*. 1. A common-law tenure of land (now abolished) providing that: (1) Upon the death of the tenant in fee intestate the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on failure of direct or nearer heirs. (2) A tenant in fee can make disposal of his land by feoffment at the age of 15. 2. The custom of dividing an intestate's estate equally among the sons, or other heirs.

**gav'el-lock** (gā'vəl-lōk), *n.* [AS. *gafeluc*.] *Dial.* An iron lever.

**gav'el-al** (gā'vəl-āl), *n.* [F., fr. *hind*, *gharipāl*.] A large harmless crocodilian (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India.

**ga-vot'te'** (gā-vōt'), **ga-vot'** (gā-vōt'; gā-vōt'), *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fr. Pr. *gavoto*, fr. *Gavotte*, the Alpine mountaineers.] 1. A lively dance of French peasant origin in which the feet were raised in the step instead of sliding. 2. Music for this dance, in moderately quick duple measure, having two parts, the first of four measures and the second of eight.

**Gaw'wain** (gā'wān; -wān), *n.* A nephew of King Arthur and a knight of the Round Table.

**gawk** (gōk), *n.* [E. *dial* *gawk* left, left-handed.] A clumsy, stupid person; lout. — *v. i.* *Collog.* To act like a gawk; stare.

**gawk'y** (gōk'y), *adj.*; **gawk'y-er** (-ēr); **gawk'y-est**. Foolish and awkward; clumsy. — *n.* A gawk. — **gawk'y-ly**, *adv* — **gawk'i-ness**, *n.*

**gaw'kie** (gō'sī), *adj.* Also **gaw'sy**. *Scot.* Lark and jolly or good-looking; lusty; big.

**gay** (gā), *adj.*; **GAY-ER** (-ēr); **GAY-EST**. [OF. *gai*.] 1. Excited with merriment; merry. 2. Bright in appearance; brilliant in color. 3. Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence, loose; licentious; as, a *gay* life. — *Syn.* See *LIVELY*. — *Ant.* Sober.

**gay'e-ty** (gā'ē-tī), *Var.* of *GAIETY*.

**gay'ly** (gā'ly), *Var.* of *GAILY*.

**gay'ness** (-nēs; -nēs), *n.* Gaiety.

**Gay-Pay-Dee'** (gā'pā'dē), *n.* [Russ., fr. the initials (G.P.U.) of its name.] The Soviet secret service organization which succeeded the Cheka in 1922. — called also *Oppu*. See *NEKVD*.

**gay'wings** (gā'wīngz'), *n.* A small American herb (*Polygala paucifolia*), with leaves somewhat like wintergreen.

**gaze** (gāz), *v. i.* [ME. *gāzen*.] To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagerness, as in wonder or with studious attention. *Syn.* *Gaze*, *gape*, *stare*, *glare*, *peer*, *glod* mean to look at long and attentively. *Gaze* implies fixed and prolonged attention as in admiration or wonder; *gape*, a stupid or openmouthed wonder or insatiation; *stare*, a fixed and direct gazing, connoting curiosity, insolence, etc.; *glare*, a fierce or angry staring; *peer*, a gazing narrowly and curiously, as if through a small aperture; *glod*, a prolonged or frequent gazing, often with undue or malignant satisfaction.

— *n.* 1. *Archais.* An object gazed on. 2. An intent look.

**ga-zet'to** (gā-zē'tō), *n.* pl. -tos, -toes (-tōz). A balcony with windows.

**gaze'bound'** (gāzē'bound'), *n.* A bound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.

**ga-zelle'** (gā-zē'l'), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note 3*. [F., fr. Ar. *ghazāl*.] Any of numerous small graceful and swift antelopes (*Gazella* and allied genera) with lustrous eyes, found esp. in South Africa, northern Africa, Persia, and India.

**gaz'er** (gāz'ēr), *n.* One who gazes.

**ga-zette'** (gā-zē't'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *gazzetta*.] 1. A newspaper. 2. An official journal; specif. [cap.] one of the three official papers of Great Britain, published twice a week in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, containing lists of honors, names of bankrupts, public notices, etc. — *v. i.* To announce or publish in a gazette.

**gaz'et-ter'** (gāz'ē-tēr'), *n.* [F. *gazetier*, *gazetier*.] 1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news. 2. A geographical dictionary.

**gaz'o-gone** (gāz'ō-jōn), *n.* An apparatus for generating gases or for impregnating a liquid with a gas; specif., a portable apparatus for making carbonated liquids.

**gean** (gēn), *n.* A cultivated sweet cherry, having tender heart-shaped fruit. See *CHERRY*, 1.

**ge'an'ti-cline** (jē'an'tī-kīn), **ge'an-ti-cl'i-nal** (jē'an-tī-kī'nāl; -n'l), *n.* (See *GEO*; *ANTICLINAL*.) *Geol.* A great upward flexure of the earth's crust. Cf. *GEOSYNCLINE*; *ANTICLINE*, *Illustr.* — **ge'an-ti-cl'i-nal**, *adj.*

**gear** (gēr), *n.* [ME. *gere*.] 1. Clothing; garments. 2. Hence: a *Archais.* Warlike accoutrements. b The harness, esp. of horses. c Tools; implements. 3. Goods; movable property. 4. *Archais.* d *Dial.* a Property in general; wealth. b Matter; stuff; also, rubbish. c Business; affair. 5. *Mach.* a An accessory mechanism that performs a specific function in a complete machine, as, a steering gear. b A toothed wheel, or cowwheel, as, a train of gears. See *BEVEL GEAR*, *Illustr.* c Working relation or adjustment; as, in gear. d The diameter in inches of a hypothetical wheel, whose circumference equals the distance a bicycle moves in one complete revolution of the pedal cranks. 6 *Naut.* The rigging in general. — *v. t.* 1. To equip; also, *Mach.*, to provide with or connect by gearing; to put into gear. 2. To adjust so as to match or blend with something; as, production geared to war needs. — *v. i.* 1. *Mach.* To be in, or come into, gear. 2. To blend.

**gear'ing** (gēr'ing), *n.* 1. Act or manner of fitting a machine with a gear or gears. 2. *Mach.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another; gear or a train of gear wheels.

**gear'less** (-lēz; -lēs), *adj.* Without gear.

**gear'shift'** (shīft'), *n.* A mechanism by which the transmission gears in a motor transmission system are engaged and disengaged.

**gear wheel,** or **gear'wheel'** (gēr'hwe'l'), *n.* *Mach.* A wheel that gears with another; specif., a cowwheel. See *BEVEL WHEEL*, *Illustr.*

**geck** (gēk), *n.* [MI., *geck*, *MLG. geck*.] *Obs. ecc. Dial.* An object of scorn; a dupe; a rascal.

**geek**, *v. t. & i.* *Scot. & Dial.* To deride; to toss the head, as in derision.

**geck'o** (gēk'ō), *n.* pl. *GECKOS*, *GECKOES* (-ōz). [Malay *geko*; — from its cry.] Any of a family (Gekkonidae) of small harmless lizards.

**ge'd** (gēd), *n.* [ON. *gedda*.] *Scot.* The pike.

**gee** (jē), *n.* pl. *GEES* (jēz). The letter G, g.

**gee** (jē), *interj. & n.* A command used in guiding teams without reins, to turn to the off side, or to the right; also, used (esp. with *up*) to urge on an animal. — *v. t. & i.* To turn to the off side; to evade.

**gee** (jē), *v. s.* *Slang & Dial.* To agree; harmonize; fit.

**geese** (gēs), *n.* pl. of *GOOSE*.

**geest** (gēst), *n.* [LG. *geest*, *geen* land, sandy, dry land.] *Geol.* a Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. b *Rare* Loose material, earth or soil, formed by decay of rocks in a place.

**gee'zer** (gē-zēr), *n.* [Dial. corrupt of *quieser* a mummer.] *Slang.* A queer old fellow, an old chap; an old woman.

**Ge-hen'na** (gē-hē'nā; gē), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Geenna*, fr. Heb. *Gē Hīn nām*.] The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, used as a receptacle for refuse, fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. Hence, in the New Testament, hell.

**Gei'ger count'er** (gē'jēr), [After Hans Geiger (b. 1882), German physicist.] *Physics.* A thin-walled metallic cylindrical tube with a needlelike electrode projecting within, which detects the passage through its walls of every ionizing particle, such as a cosmic-ray particle, by the momentary current set up on ionization of the contained gas. A similar sensitive counting tube, the **Gei'ger-Müller count'er** (-mū'lēr), containing a slender axial wire, is used for detecting radioactivity and making quantitative measurements.

**gei'sha** (gē'shā), *n.* pl. *GEISHA* (shā), *GEISHAS* (-shāz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

**gel** (jēl), *n.* [From *gelatin*.] A jellylike material formed by the coagulation of a colloidal liquid. — *v. i.*; **GELLED** (jēld), **GEL'ING** To take on the form of a gel.

**ge-lin'do-lūn'ter** (gē-lēn'dō-lōi'tēr), *n.* [G.] *Skiing.* A skier making a cross-country run; langläufer.

**ge-lin'do-sprung** (gē-lēn'dō-shp'rūng), *n.* [G., fr. *gelände* level or open field + *sprung* jump.] *Skiing.* A jump made from a low crouching position with the aid of both ski poles, usually over an obstacle, with a return to the crouch in the moment of landing; — called also **ge-lin'do jump**.

**gel'a-tin** (jē-lā'tīn), **gel'a-tine** (-tīn; -tēn), *n.* [F. *gelatine*, fr. L. *gelata*, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] 1. Animal jelly; glutinous material (as glue or isinglass) obtained from animal tissue by boiling; specif., the protein so extracted. 2. Any of various substances likened to this; as, vegetable gelatins (agar-agar, etc.). 3. A jelly formed with gelatin.

**gel'at'i-nate** (jē-lā'tī-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To turn to gelatin or a jellylike substance. — **gel'a-tin-a-tion** (jē-lā'tīn-ā'shūn), *n.*

**gel'at'i-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To convert into gelatin or jelly; also, *Photog.*, to coat or treat with gelatin. — *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin or a jelly. — **gel'at'i-ni-zation** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**gel'at'i-noid** (jē-lā'tī-nōid; -nōid), *adj.* [gelatin + -oid.] Resembling gelatin. — *n.* A gelatinoid substance.

**gel'at'i-nous** (jē-lā'tī-nōs), *adj.* 1. Jellylike; viscous. 2. Of, pertaining to, or containing gelatin.

**ge-la'tion** (jē-lā'tīōn), *n.* [L. *gelatio* a freezing, fr. *gelare* to freeze.] A cooling and solidifying.

**geld** (gēld), *v. t.*; **GELD'ED** or **GELT** (gēlt); **GELD'ING**. [ON. *gelda*, fr. *geldr* barren.] 1. To castrate; hence, to spay. 2. To deprive of anything essential; to lessen the force of.

**geld** (gēld), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **gelt** (gēlt), **gheld** (gēld). [AS. *gild*, *geld*, *geld*, tribute, payment, fr. the root of *gieldan* to pay, render.] The crown tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings.

**gelding** (gēld'ing), *n.* [ON. *geldingr*.] A castrated animal; specif., a castrated horse; formerly, also, a eunuch.

**gel'id** (gēl'id), *adj.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelu* frost, cold.] Cold; frozen. — **gel'id-ty** (gēl'id-tī), *n.* — **gel'id-ly**, *adv.*



**gel-se'mi-am** (jél-sé'mí-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. It. *gelsemium* Jessamine.] 1. Any of a genus (*Gelsemium*, family Loganiaceae) of woody vines containing two Asiatic species and one species of the southern United States (*G. sempervirens*, the yellow jessamine or Carolina jessamine; see *Jessamine*, 2). 2. *Phlox*. The root of *G. sempervirens*, used in the treatment of spasms and neuralgia.

**gelt** (gél't), *n.* [G. *gold money*, fr. MHG. *gelt*.] *Now* *Humorous*. Money; gold.

**gelt** (gél't), *past & past part.* of *GELD*.

**gem** (jém), *n.* [OF. *jamme*, *gemme*, fr. L. *gemma* a precious stone, bud.] 1. Any jewel; a precious or, sometimes, a semiprecious stone cut and polished for ornament. See *Brilliant*, *Illust.* 2. Something

**ORNAED** (jém'd); **ORNA'ING**. To adorn with or as with gems.

**Ge-ma'ra** (gě-mā'rā; -mō'rā), *n.* [Aram. *gemārā* completion.] *Jewish Lit.* The commentary of the Talmud.

**gem'i-nate** (jém'i-nā't), *adj.* [L. *geminatus*, past part. of *geminare* to double, fr. *geminus* a twin.] In pairs, coupled. — *v. t. & t.* To double; to become double or paired. — **gem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**Gem'i-ni** (jém'i-nī), *n. pl.*; *gen.* **GEMINORUM** (-nō'rūm; 70). [L., twins.] *Astron.* The third zodiacal constellation.

**sign** [ŷ, ŷ, or X] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 21. See *ZODIAC*.

**gem'ma** (jém'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -MAE (-ē). [L., a bud.] *Biol.* In reproduction, a bud or budlike body.

**gem'mate** (-ēt), *adj.* [L. *gemmaeus*, past part.] *Biol.* Having or reproducing by buds or gemmae.

**gem-ma'tion** (jém-mā'shūn), *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by gemmae.

**gem-mip'a-rous** (jém-mip'ā-rūs), *adj.* *Biol.* Producing buds; reproducing by buds. — **gem-mip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

**gem-mol'o-gy** (jém-mō'lō-jī), *n.* Also **gem-mol'o-gy**. [L. *gemma* gem + *-logy*.] The science of gems. — **gem-mol'o-gist** (jém-mō'lō-jīst), *n.*

**gem-mu-la'tion** (jém-mū-lā'shūn), *n.* [See *GEMMULE*.] *Biol.* The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.

**gem'mule** (jém'mūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gemma*, dim. of *gemma* bud.] *Biol.* A one of the hypothetical supramolecular units assumed in Darwin's theory of pangenesis. — *b* *A* gemma.

**gem'my** (jém'mī), *adj.* Full of gems; glittering.

**ge-mot'** (gě-mōt'), **ge-mote'**, *n.* [AS. *gemot*.] See *MOOT*.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A meeting or assembly; a court. Cf. *FOLKMOOT*, *MOOT*, *WITENAGEMOT*.

**gema'bok'** (gěmz'bōk'), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [D.] The largest and handsomest species of oryx (*Oryx gazella*).

**-gen** (-jén; -jén), [F. *-gène*, fr. Gr. *-γενής* born, fr. root of *gignesthai* to be born, become.] A combining form used in forming nouns denoting: *a* A substance that produces or generates, used chiefly in Chem., as in oxygen, halogen. *b* *Biol.* A thing produced or generated, as in antigen, exogen, phellogen.

**gen-darme'** (zhén-dārm', zhán'dārm; F. zhán'dārm'), *n.*; *pl.* **GEN-DARMES** (zhén-dārm', F. zhán'dārm'). [F.] One of a body of policemen organized, armed, and drilled as soldiers, in France and some other European countries.

**gen-darm'er-y** (zhén-dār'mēr'ī), **gen'dar'mo-rie'** (zhán'dār'mō-rē'), *n.* [F. *gendarmérie*.] A body of gendarmes.

**gen-us** (jén'us), *n.* [OF. *genus*, *gendre* (with excrement *o*), fr. L. *genus*, *generis*, birth, race, kind, gender.] 1. *Archaic*. Kind; sort. 2. *Colloq.* Sex, male or female. 3. *Gram.* Form of a noun or form of selection of other words (as adjectives, participles, pronouns) used with the noun as a mark of the noun's membership in a distinct class; also, one of the classes, or such classes, so distinguished. In most Indo-European languages (as Latin, English, and German) there are three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*; in some (as French and Spanish) there are only two, *masculine* and *feminine*. Some non-Indo-European languages have many genders.

**gen'der**, *v. t. & t.* *Archaic*. To engender.

**gene** (jén), *n.* [See *-GEN*, *GENUS*.] *Biol.* An entity concerned with the transmission and development or determination of hereditary characters; an element of the germ plasma, regarded as a small part of a chromosome; a factor.

**gen'e-a-l'o-gist** (jén'ē-ā'lō-jīst; jén'ā-), *n.* One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.

**gen'e-a-l'o-gy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [OF. *genealogia*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *genealogia*, fr. *genealogos* genealogist, fr. *genea* descent + *logos* discourse.] 1. A history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. 2. Regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor; pedigree; lineage. 3. The study of family pedigrees. — **gen'e-a-l'o-g'i-cal** (-ā'lō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **gen'e-a-l'o-g'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**gen'er-a** (jén'ēr-ā), *n.*, *pl.* of *GENUS*.

**gen'er-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being generated.

**gen'er-al** (jén'ēr-āl), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *generalis*, fr. *genus*, -eria, class, kind.] 1. Of or pertaining to the whole; not local; as, a *general* election; *general* anesthesia; also, taken as a whole; (the) whole. 2. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, each and all of a class, kind, or order; as, a *general* law. 3. Not limited to a precise import or application; not specific. 4. Of or pertaining to the typical or generic; generic and abstract; not concrete. 5. Pertaining to many persons, cases, or occasions; prevalent. 6. Not special or specialized; as, a *general* store. 7. Not precise or definite; as, *general* comments. 8. As a second term in some nonmilitary titles, indicating superiority in rank; as, *governor general*. — *Syn.* See *UNIVERSAL*.

— *n.* 1. *Archaic*. The whole; total; a general proposition, fact, principle, etc.; — opposed to *particular*. 2. The general public; the people. 3. *Ecol.* The chief of a religious order. 4. *Mil. & U.S. Army*.

(1) A general officer (four stars) who ranks next above a lieutenant general and next below a general of the army. (2) Inclusive; an officer of one of the first six grades of general officer, namely, general of the armies (a rank created for John J. Pershing), general of the army (five stars), general (four stars), lieutenant general (three stars), major general (two stars), brigadier general (one star). *b* *Brit. Army*. A commander of an independent army, ranking next above a lieutenant general and next below a field marshal. *c* A title used in addressing a general officer.

— *In general*. Generally; for the most part.

**General Assembly**. See *ASSEMBLY*, 2.

**General Court**. *U.S.* The legislature of a state. In the colonial days it had judicial power. Obs., except where (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) it is the legal title.

**gen'er-al-oy** (jén'ēr-āl-ōi), *n.* Office or term of a general.

**General Election Day**. See *HOLIDAY*, 3.

**gen'er-al-is'mo** (jén'ēr-āl-ī-s'f-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [It.] The chief commander, as of a combined military and naval force.

**gen'er-al-ī-ty** (jén'ēr-āl-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being general. 2. That which is general; a general or vague statement or phrase. 3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

**gen'er-al-ī-na'tion** (-āl-ī-nā'shūn; -ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of generalizing. 2. A general inference.

**gen'er-al-ize** (jén'ēr-āl-ī-z), *v. t.* 1. To make general; to reduce to general laws. 2. *a* To derive (a general conception or principle) from particulars. *b* To derive or induce a general conception, principle, or inference from; to use with a more extensive application. 3. To give general applicability to; as, to generalize a law. — *v. i.* To form generalizations. 2. A general inference.

**gen'er-al-ly** (jén'ēr-āl-ī), *adv.* In a general manner.

**general officer**. *U.S. Army*. Any officer above the rank of colonel.

**general of the army**. *U.S. Army*. A general officer of the highest rank, established by act of Congress (Dec. 14, 1944) to be held by no more than four officers on the active list at one time.

**general paralysis or paresis**. *Med.* Insanity caused by syphilitic degeneration of the brain, terminating in dementia and paralysis.

**gen'er-al-pur'pose**, *adj.* Of general utility; — applied specif. to animals, breeds, implements.

**gen'er-al-ship** (jén'ēr-āl-shīp), *n.* 1. Office or tenure of office of a general; exercise of the functions of a general. 2. Military skill in a general officer. 3. Leadership; management.

**general staff**. *Mil.* A group of officers in the headquarters of a division or larger unit who assist the commander in administrative and executive duties. See *G-1*, *G-2*, etc.

**gen'er-ate** (jén'ēr-ēt), *v. t.* [L. *generatus*, past part. of *generare* to generate, fr. *GENUS*.] 1. To beget; procreate. 2. To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; to produce. 3. *Math*. To trace out (a line, figure, or solid) by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order.

**gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of producing offspring; procreation. 2. A single stage in the succession of natural descent; hence, the body of men, animals, or plants of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor. *b* The ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child, — usually taken to be about 33 years. 3. Origination by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; production. 4. *Obs.* A Progeny; offspring. 5. *Race*, kind; breed; stock. 6. *Germ.* The formation of any geometrical figure by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of some other figure; as, the *generation* of a line by a point.

**gen'er-a'tivo** (jén'ēr-ā'tīv, -ā'tīv), *adj.* Having the power, or function, of generating or reproducing.

**gen'er-a'tor** (-ā'tōr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who or that which generates. 2. An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed. 3. *Elec.* Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo. See *DYNAMO*, *Illust*.

**gen'er-a'trix** (-ā'trīks), *n.*; *pl.* -ATRICES (-ā'trī'sēz). [L.] 1. A female that generates. 2. *Math.* That which generates.

**ge-no-ri'o** (jén'ēr-ō), *adj.* Also **ge-no-ri'al** (-ī-kāl). [L. *genus*, *generis*, race, kind.] 1. *Biol.* Pertaining to, or having the rank of, a genus; as, a *genetic* name. 2. General (sense 4); typical; not concrete; — opp. to *specific*. — *Syn.* See *UNIVERSAL*. — **ge-no-ri'al-ly**, *adv.*

**gen'er-on-ī-ty** (jén'ēr-ōn-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Liberty in spirit or act. 2. A generous act.

**gen'er-ous** (jén'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [F. *généreux*, fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, magnanimous, fr. *genus* birth, race.] 1. *Archaic*. Of honorable birth or origin. 2. Exhibiting qualities regarded as belonging to high birth; honorable; magnanimous. 3. Liberal; openhanded. 4. Characterized by munificence, abundant; ample. 5. Full of spirit or strength; rich; as, *generous* wine. — *Syn.* See *LIBERAL*. — **gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**gen'e-sis** (jén'ē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* **GENESSES** (-ē-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *genesis*, fr. root of *gignesthai* to be born.] 1. [cap.] The first book of the Pentateuch, containing an account of creation. See *BIBLE*. 2. The coming into being of anything.

**gen'e-sis** (jén'ē-sīs), *n.* A combining form of *genesis* signifying origination, generation, development, evolution of.

**gen'et** (jén'ēt; jén'ēt'), **ge-nette'** (jén'ēt'), *n.* [F. *genette*, fr. Sp. *ginefa*, fr. Ar. *garnaf*.] Any of a genus (*Genetta*) of small Old World flesh-eating mammals, allied to the civets but without a pouch and with perfectly retractile claws.

**gen'et** (jén'ēt; -ī), *Var.* of *JENNET*, a horse.

**ge-noth'i-l'ao** (jén'ēth-ī-l'āo), *adj.* Also **gen'eth-i'l'a-cal** (jén'ēth-ī-l'ā-kāl). [From F., fr. L. *genethiaco*, fr. Gr. *genethiako*, fr. *genethios* of one's birth.] Pertaining to birthdays; showing position and influence of stars at one's birth. — **gen'eth-i'l'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge-net'ic** (jén'ēt-īk), *adj.* Also **ge-net'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). [From *genesis*, after *antithetic*, etc. See *GENESIS*.] 1. Pertaining to the genesis of anything, or its mode of development. 2. Of or pertaining to genetics. 3. Of, pert. to, or produced by a gene; *genic*. — **ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge-net'i-cist** (-ī-sīst), *n.* A specialist in genetics.

**ge-net'ios** (-īks), *n.*; see *-ICS*. 1. A branch of biology dealing with heredity and variation among related organisms, largely in their evolutionary aspects. As an applied science it deals with the fundamentals of plant and animal breeding, esp. in the production and development of improved strains, varieties, breeds, etc. Cf. *EUGENICS*. *b* A treatise on this subject. 2. The genetic make-up and phenomena of an organism, type, or group.

**ge-ne'va** (jén'ē-vā), *n.* [D. *genever*, *jenever*, fr. OF. *genèvre*, fr. L. *juniperus vulgaris*.] Holland gin.

**Geneva bands**. See *BAND*, *n.*, 6 *b*.

**Geneva cross**. *Mil.* A red Greek cross on a white ground; — more commonly called *Geneva cross*.

**Geneva gown**. The loose, large-sleeved, black academic gown adopted as a vestment for preaching by the Calvinistic clergy of Geneva, and widely used by Protestants.

**Ge-ne-van** (jén'ē-vān), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese. 2. Of or relating to ecclesiastical authorities in con-

trou in Geneva about the time of Calvin; Calvinistic. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Geneva. 2. A supporter of Genevan doctrines.

**gen'ial** (jén'yál, jén'ál), *adj.* [*L. genialis, fr. genius*]. 1. [*prop. jén'ál*] Of or pertaining to marriage or generation; nuptial. 2. Favorable to growth or comfort; hence, contributing to enjoyment of life; cheerful and cheering; enlivening; kindly. 3. *Obs.* Native; inborn. 4. Denoting or marked with genius. — *Syn.* See GRACIOUS. — **gen'ial-ly, adv.** — **gen'ial-ness, n.**

**gen'ial** (jén'yál), *adj.* [*Gr. geneion chin.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the chin; mental.

**gen'ial-ity** (jén'yál-í-ti), *n.* The quality of being genial; esp., sympathetic cheerfulness.

**gen'io** (jén'yó), *adj.* *Biol.* Of, pert to, produced by, or of the nature of a gene; genetic; as, *genic balance*.

**gen'io** (jén'yó), 1. A combining form for adjectives (see -ic) corresponding to nouns ending in -gen and -geny. 2. [*From photogenic*]. A combining form meaning *eminently suitable for production or reproduction by a (given) medium*, as in radiogenic, telegenic.

**gen'io-nú-late** (jén'yó-nú-lát), *adj.* [*L. geniculatus, fr. geniculum* little knee, knot or joint, dim. of *genu* knee.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the bent knee.

**gen'io-nú-lá-tion** (jén'yó-nú-lá-shún), *n.* [*LL. geniculatio* a kneeling.] 1. State of being bent abruptly at an angle. 2. A geniculate part, process, or formation.

**gen'io** (jén'yó), *n.* [*F. génie*]. A genius (def. 2 b), or jinni.

**gen'io** (jén'yó), *n., pl.* of GENIUS.

**gen'io-pap** (jén'yó-páp), *n.* [*Sp. genipe, Pa. genipapa* of Tupian origin.] The edible orange-sized fruit of a tree (*Genipa americana*) of the madder family, of the West Indies and South America; also, the tree itself.

**gen'io-ta** (jén'yó-tá), *n.* [*L. broom*]. Any plant of a genus (*Genista*) of often spiny shrubs of the pea family, including the woodwaxen. *Cf.* broom, 1 b.

**gen'ital** (jén'yó-tál), *adj.* [*OF., fr. L. genitalia, fr. genere, gignere, to beget*]. Relating to generation or the sexual organs.

**gen'itala** (-tálz; -tíz), *n. pl.* The organs of reproduction; esp. the external sexual organs.

**gen'itál-ty** (-tí-vál), *adj.* Possessing genitive form; relating to, or derived from, the genitive case; as, "needs" is a *genitival* adverb.

**gen'itíve** (jén'yó-tí-vé), *adj.* [*L. genitivus*]. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that case of inflected nouns which expresses primarily the relation of source or possession, and also analogous relations. In English these various relations are often expressed by means of prepositional phrases with *of* (*Latin amor dei, God's love, the love of God*). The genitive in English now prevalently denotes the relation of possession, and is therefore commonly called the *possessive*. — *n.* *Gram.* The genitive case, or a word in it. *Abbr. gen.*

**gen'it-ó** (jén'yó-tó), *Anat.* A combining form, French *genito-*, denoting genital (and).

**gen'it-ór** (jén'yó-tór), *n.* *Rare.* One who begets.

**gen'it-ó-urí-nár-y** (jén'yó-tó-urí-nér-y; -nér-d), *adj.* Pertaining to the genital and urinary organs or functions.

**gen'it-ure** (jén'yó-túr), *n.* [*L. genitura*]. *Obs.* a Generation; birth. *b* *Antol.* Nativity.

**gen'ius** (jén'yús or, esp. in senses 1 & 2, jén'yú-s), *n.; pl.* GENIUSES, (-éz; -íz), GENII (jén'yó), (see note, below). 1. [*L., tutelar deity, taste, talent, genius, fr. genere, gignere, to beget*]. 1. [*often esp.*] *Rom. Relig.* An attendant spirit; tutelar deity. 2. Hence: a [*often esp.*] A spirit presiding over the destiny of a person or place. b A nature spirit, esp. a spirit of fire or air; specif. in Arabian and Mohammedan lore, a jinni. 3. By extension, a person who influences another in character, behavior, or the like; as, his evil genius. 4. Inborn mental gift or endowment; talent. 5. Peculiar nature; esp., animating spirit, as of a nation; as, the *genius* of the 18th century. 6. Extraordinary power of invention or origination of any kind; as, a man of *genius*; also, a person endowed with transcendent ability. *Cf.* TALENT, 4. 7. The associations and influences (of a place), as, the *genius* of Edinburgh. — *Syn.* See OIRT.

**Gen** In the senses of def. 1 and 2 the Latin plural, *genii* is now the only correct plural form. For the other senses *geniuses* is the correct plural.

**ige-ní-us lo'el** (jén'yú-s lo'sít) [1.] The tutelary of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, etc.

**gen'o-oidé** (jén'ó-oidé), *n.* [*Gr. genos* race + *-oidé*]. The use of a word of deliberate, systematic measures toward the extermination of a racial, political, or cultural group. — **gen'o-oidál** (-s'idál; -l; -2), *adj.* 1. (*gen'óm*), *gen'óm* (-óm), *n.* [*gene* + *chromosome*]. *Biol.* A pair of chromosomes with the genes they contain, thus, a cell has two *genomes*, a tetraploid, four *genomes*, etc. — **gé-o** (jén'ó-mík; -nóm'ík), *adj.*

**gen'o-type** (jén'ó-típ), *n.* [*Gr. genos* race, kind + *-type*]. *Biol.* 1. The type species of a genus. 2. The genetic make-up of an individual or group; also, a group of individuals sharing a (specified) genetic make-up. *Cf.* PHENOTYPE. — **gen'o-type'ic** (típ'ík), *gen'o-type'icál* (-í-kál), *adj.* — **gen'o-type'ic-ly, adv.**

**-genous**. [*gen* + *-ous*]. A suffix in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in -gen, -geny signifying: a *Producing, yielding*. b *Produced by or arising in*.

**gen'ré** (zhén'ré), *n.* [*F. génie*]. 1. A kind, sort, or species; category; — applied esp. to works of literature or art as falling into distinctive groups with respect to style, form, purpose, etc. 2. *Fine Arts*. A class of art, esp. painting, in which subjects of everyday life are treated realistically; — also used attributively, as, a *genre* painter.

**gen'ró** (zhén'ró), *n.* [*Lat. genrō, lit., first (of the) elders*]. See ELDER STATESMEN.

**gene** (jénz), *n.; pl.* GENES (jén'yéz). [*L. See GENTLE, adj.*] *Rom. Hist.* A clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line.

**gent** (jén), *adj.* [*OF.*] *Obs.* 1. Of gentle birth. 2. Graceful; pretty; elegant.

**gent** (jén), *n.; pl.* GENTS (jénz). *Vulgar.* Shortened form of GENTLE MAN.

**gen-teel'** (jén-téel'), *adj.* [*F. gentil*. See GENTLE.] 1. Having qualities regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; polite; well-bred. 2. Graceful in mien or form; elegant. 3. Suited to a lady or a gentleman; stylish. — **gen-teel'y, adv.** — **gen-teel'ness, n.**

**Gen-teel** is now regarded as at least inelegant, except when used humorously or somewhat sarcastically.

**gen'tian** (jén'tshén), *n.* [*OF. gentiane, fr. L. gentiana, fr. Gentius, an Illyrian king*]. 1. Any plant (genus *Gentiana* or *Dasyanthus*) typifying a family (Gentianaceae, the gentian family) of smooth, opposite-leaved bitter herbs, prized for their handsome flowers, usually blue, as the *blue-flowered gentians* (*G. quinquefolia*) of eastern North America. The North American *closed gentians* (*Dasyanthus*) blooms in the early fall and has clusters of blue tubular flowers which never open. The eastern North American *fringed gentian* (*Gentiana crinita*) has blue tubular, deeply fringed flowers. 2. The roots of the yellow gentian (*G. lutea*), used as a tonic and stomachic. — **gen'ti-a-na-ceous** (jén'tshí-á-ná-shús), *adj.*

**gen'tian-al'ia** (jén'tshán-é-lá; jén'tshí-á-né-lá), *n.* [*N.L., dim. of L. gentiana gentian*]. Any of several gentians, esp. the blue-flowered alpine species (*Gentiana acutina*).

**gentian violet**. A purple dye, a mixture of methyl derivatives, used as a microscopic stain and bactericide.

**gen'til'** (zhén'tí), *adj.* [*F.*] Gentle; well-bred.

**gen'til** (jén'tí), *n.* [*L. and F.; F. gentil, fr. L. gentilis* of the same clan or race]. 1. As used by the Jews, one of non-Jewish faith or race; as used by the Christians, one not a Jew; esp., a Christian as distinguished from a Jew; formerly, as used by Christians, a heathen. 2. Among the Mormons, a non-Mormon. — *adj.* 1. [*often esp.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews; also, belonging or pertaining to Christians, as distinguished from Jews; by extension, belonging or pertaining to non-Mormons. 2. Heathen; pagan. 3. [*pron. -tí*] Pertaining to a nation, tribe, or clan.

**gen'ti-lesse'** (jén'tí-léz), *n.* [*OF. gentillesse, gentiles*. See GENTILE.] *Archaic.* Quality of being gentile.

**gen'til-ism** (jén'tí-líz-m, -tí-líz-m), *n.* 1. Heathenism; paganism. 2. Tribal feeling, devotion to one's gens.

**gen'til-ty** (jén'tí-tí), *n.* 1. Gentile birth. 2. Qualities appropriate to those who are wellborn, as self respect, dignity, courage, courtesy. 3. *Rare.* The gentry.

**gen'tle** (jén'tí), *adj.* **GEN'TLE** (-tíer); **GEN'TLEST** (-tílést; -tíltst). [*OF. gentil* noble, of high birth, *fr. L. gentilis* of the same clan, *fr. gená, gentis*, tribe, race]. 1. Wellborn. 2. Honorable; as, of *gentle* extraction; of, or appropriate to, good birth or high position. 3. *Archaic.* Chivalrous. 4. Hence, used as an epithet of respect or conclusion, as, *gentle* reader. 5. Tamed; docile; as, a *gentle* horse. 6. Refined in manner; not harsh; as, a *gentle* nature. 7. Soft; soothing; as, a *gentle* touch. 8. Moderate; as, a *gentle* warmth. 9. Of the wind, designating a velocity of, usually, 8 to 12 miles per hour. *Cf.* BEAUFORT'S SCALE. — *Syn.* See SOFT.

— *n.* *Archaic.* One wellborn; a gentleman.

— *v. t.*; **GEN'TLED** (-tíld); **GEN'TLING** (-tílng). 1. *Obs.* To raise from the vulgar; to ennoble. 2. To render gentle, smooth, or easy. 3. *Colloq.* To make docile, as a horse.

**gentle craft**. *a* *Obs.* The art or trade of shoemaking. *b* Angling, for sport; — so called by Isaac Walton.

**gentle-folk'** (jén'tí-fólk'), *gentle-folks'* (-fóks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle or good family and breeding.

**gentle-man** (-mán), *n.; pl. MEN* (-mán). 1. *Chiefly Hist.* A man wellborn; sometimes, anyone above the social condition of a yeoman. 2. A well-bred man of fine feelings, good education, and social position. 3. A servant, esp. a valet, of a person of high rank. 4. A man, irrespective of condition; — esp. in *pl.*, as in addressing a group of men. **gentle-man-at-arms'**, *n.; pl. GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS*. One of a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions, formerly called *gentlemen-in-arms*.

**gentle-man-com-mon-er**, *n.; pl. GENTLEMEN-COMMONERS*. One of a privileged class of commoners at Oxford and Cambridge, paying higher fees than ordinary commoners.

**gentle-man-lyke'** (jén'tí-mán-lík'), *adj.* Resembling or appropriate to a gentleman. — **gentle-man-lyke-ness, n.**

**gentle-man-ly** (-lí), *adj.* Having the character of, or characteristic of, a gentleman, in nature, behavior, etc.

**gentleman of fortune**. A gentleman seeking fortune by hazard; hence, a sharper, also, an adventurer.

**gentleman of the road**. A highwayman.

**gentleman's, or gentlemen's, agreement**. An informal substitute for an agreement, secured only by the honor of the participants.

**gentleman's gentleman**; *pl.* GENTLEMEN'S GENTLEMEN. A valet.

**gentle-ness** (jén'tí-néz, -nís), *n.* Quality or state of being gentle; esp., softness of manners, disposition, etc.

**gentle sex, the**. The female sex; women in general.

**gentle-wom'an** (jén'tí-wóm'án), *n.; pl. WOMEN* (-wím'én; -ín). A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Now Hist.*, a woman attending a lady of rank.

**gent'ly** (jén'tí), *adv.* In a gentle, soothing manner.

**Gen-too'** (jén-tó), *n.; pl. -TOOS* (-tóoz'). [*F. gentio* gentle, heathen. See GENTILE.] A Hindu; specif., a Telugu.

**gen'trice** (jén'tríz), *n.* [*OF. gentrieze*]. *Archaic.* 1. Gentility of birth; rank. 2. Gentle feeling; good breeding.

**gen'try** (jén'trí), *n.* [*OF. gentrieze, gentiles*]. 1. *Obs.* Birth; rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. 2. People of education and good breeding; specif., *Eng.*, those between the nobility and the yeomanry. 3. *Archaic.* The qualities appropriate to those of gentle birth, as courtesy, generosity, good breeding. 4. People; persons of a class; — usually with contemptuous or humorous significance; as, the light-hearted *gentry*.

**gen'ty** (jén'tí), *adj.* [*F. gentil*]. *Dial.* Neat; trim.

**gen'u-flex** (jén'yú-flék; jén'yú-flék't), *v. t.* [*See GENUFLECTION*]. To bend the knee, as in worship.

**gen'u-flex-ion, gen'u-flex-ion** (jén'yú-flék'shún), *n.* [*ML. genuflexio, fr. L. genu* knee + *flexio* a bending. See FLEX.] Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.

**gen'u-ine** (jén'yú-ín), *adj.* [*L. genuinus, fr. the root of genere, gignere, to beget*]. 1. Actually belonging to, or proceeding from, the reputed source, origin, or author; authentic. 2. Of or pert. to the original stock or source; as, the *genuine* Aesthetics. 3. Sincere; free from hypocrisy. — *Syn.* See AUTHENTIC. — **gen'u-ine-ly, adv.** — **gen'u-ine-ness, n.**

**gen'us** (jén'yús), *n.; pl. GENERA (jén'yér-dá), rarely GENUSES (jén'yéz). [*L., birth, race, kind, sort*]. 1. *Logic*. A class of objects divided into several subordinate species. See SPECIES, 6. category of classification between family and species; a naturally or phylogenetically related species, or an isolating unusual differentiation. The *genus*.*

species is the genus name, and is capitalized. 3. A class; order; kind; sort.

**-geny** [Gr. suffix *-genesis*. See *-gen*.] A suffix denoting *generation*, *production*, *origin*, *development*, *as*, in *biogeny*, *ontogeny*.

**ge-o-** (jē'ō). [Gr. prefix *gē-*, fr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth.] A combining form signifying *earth*, *ground*, as in *geocentric*.

**ge-o-cent'ric** (jē'ō-sen'trīk), **ge-o-cent'ri-cal** (-t'rī-kāl), *adj.* [*geo-* + Gr. *hēntron* center.] Relating to or measured from the earth's center, having, or relating to, the earth as a center.

**ge-o-chem'is-try** (jē'ō-kēm'is-trī), *n.* The study of the chemical composition of, and chemical changes in, the crust of the earth. — **ge-o-chem'i-cal** (-t'rī-kāl), *adj.*

**ge-o-de** (jē'ō-dē), *n.* [*L. geodes*, fr. Gr. *geōdēs* earthlike, fr. *gē*, *gē*, earth + *eidōs* form.] *Geol.* A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter.

**ge-o-des'ic** (jē'ō-dēs'ik), *adj.* Also **ge'o-des'i-cal** (-t'rī-kāl). *Math.* Of or pertaining to geodesy; geodetic.

**ge-o-d'e-sist** (jē'ō-dē'sist), *n.* One versed in geodesy.

**-di-** (-dī), *n.* [*Gr. diadaisia*, fr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth + *daiein* to divide.] *Math.* That branch of applied mathematics which determines the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the shape and size of the earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity.

**ge-o-det'ic** (jē'ō-dēt'ik), *adj.* Also **ge'o-det'i-cal** (-t'rī-kāl). Of or pertaining to, or determined by, geodesy; geodesic; as, *geodetic surveying*. — **ge'o-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge-o-dy-nam'ic** (jē'ō-dī-nām'ik), *adj.* Also **ge'o-dy-nam'i-cal** (-t'rī-kāl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or noting the forces or processes within the earth. — **ge'o-dy-nam'ic** (-t'rī-kāl), *n.*; see *-ics*.

**ge-o-dy-no-sy** (jē'ō-dē'nō-sī), *n.* [*F. géognosie*, fr. Gr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth + *gnōsis* knowing, knowledge, fr. *gignōskō* to know.] That part of geology treating of the materials of the earth and its constitution.

**ge-o-graph'ic** (jē'ō-grāf'ik), *n.* One versed in geography.

**ge-o-graph'i-cal** (jē'ō-grāf'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **ge'o-graph'ic** (-t'rī-kāl). Of or pertaining to geography; also, of or characteristic of a particular region. — **ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge-o-graph-y** (jē'ō-grāf'ī), *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-t'rī-z). [*F. géographie*, fr. *L. geographia*, fr. Gr. *geographia*, fr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth + *graphō* description.] 1. The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life, including man and his industries. 2. A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description. 3. The natural features, collectively, of an area; as, *the geography of Cuba*.

**ge-old** (jē'ōld), *n.* The figure of the earth; the mean sea level conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid is a spheroid.

**ge-o-log'ic** (jē'ō-lōg'ik), **ge'o-log'i-cal** (-t'rī-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to geology. — **ge'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge-o-l'o-gist** (jē'ō-lō-jist), *n.* One versed in geology.

**ge-o-l'o-gize** (-jī-z), *v. t.* To study geology or make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

**ge-o-l'o-gy** (-jī), *n.*; pl. *-gies* (-jī-z). [*geo-* + *-logy*.] 1. The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. 2. A treatise on this science. 3. The materials of this science; rocks, collectively; as, *the geology of Utah*.

**ge-o-man'ner** (jē'ō-mān'sēr), *n.* One who practices geomancy.

**ge-o-man'cy** (-sī), *n.* [*OF. geomance*, *geomancia*, fr. *ML. geomantia*, fr. Gr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth + *mantia* divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines. — **ge'o-man'tic** (-mān'tik), *adj.*

**ge-o-m'e-ter** (jē'ō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*L. geometres*, *geometra*, fr. Gr. *gōmētrās*, fr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth + *metron* measure.] A mathematician.

**ge-o-m'e-tric** (jē'ō-mē'trīk), **ge'o-m'e-tri-cal** (-t'rī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Pertaining or according to the methods or principles of geometry; determined by geometry; as, *geometric mean* (see *MEAN*, *n.*, 5); *geometric progression* or *series* (see *PROGRESSION*, 4); *geometric proportion* (see *PROPORTION*, 4). 2. (*cap.*) [*Gr. Axiōtēs*, designating, or pertaining to, a style of Greek pottery marked by simple geometric designs, usually rectilinear, such as bands, zigzags, triangles, etc.] 3. Design. Utilizing geometric motives, outlines, etc.; as, *a geometric pattern in a rug*. Cf. *RECT*, *PARQUETRY*, *Illustr.* — **ge'o-m'e-tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ge-o-m'e-tri-cian** (jē'ō-mē'trīsh'ān; jē'ō-mē-), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

**ge-o-m'e-trid** (jē'ō-mē'trīd), *n.* [*L. geometra* geometer.] Any of a family (Geometridae) of medium-sized moths with large wings, whose larvae usually have two pairs of prolegs and progress by a looping movement, whence they are called *measuring worms*, *loopers*, etc. — **ge-o-m'e-trid**, *adj.*

**ge-o-m'e-trise** (-t'rī-z), *v. t.* To make geometrical constructions; to work by geometrical principles.

**ge-o-m'e-try** (-t'rī), *n.*; pl. *-tries* (-t'rī-z). [*OF. geometrie*, fr. *L. geometria*, fr. Gr. *geōmetria*, fr. *geōmetron* to measure land, fr. *gē*, *gē*, the earth + *metron* to measure.] 1. That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the theory of space and of figures in space. Cf. *ANALYTIC GEOMETRY*. 2. A treatise on this science.

**ge-o-mor-phic** (jē'ō-mōr'fīk), *adj.* Of or pert. to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; like the earth.

**ge-o-mor-phol'o-gy** (-mōr'fōl'ō-jī), *n.* That department of physical geography which deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of land and water, and the changes that take place in the evolution of land forms. — **ge'o-mor-phol'o-g'i-cal** (-mōr'fōl'ō-jī-kāl), *adj.*

**ge-o-ph'a-gy** (jē'ō-fā-jī), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. *phagēin* to eat.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. — **ge-o-ph'a-gism** (-jīz'm), *n.*

**-gist** (-jīst), *n.* One versed in geophagy. — **ge'o-ph'a-gist** (-jīst), *n.*; see *-ics*. *Geol.* The physics of the interior of the earth treating of the agencies which modify the earth.

**-cal** (-t'rī-kāl), *adj.* — **ge'o-phys'i-cist** (-t'rī-kāl), *n.* One versed in geophysics.

**-phyte** (-fī), *n.* *Phytogeog.* A plant growing in earth; — *con-* + *hydrophyte* and *epiphyte*.

**-i-cal** (-pōl'ī-t'kāl), **ge'o-pol'i-t'ic** (-pōl'ī-t'ik), *adj.* Of or relating to geopolitics. — **ge'o-pol'i-t'ic-ally**, *adv.*

**ge'o-pol'i-t'ician** (-pōl'ī-t'īsh'ān), *n.* Also **ge'o-pol'i-t'ist** (-pōl'ī-t'ist). An expert or specialist in geopolitics.

**ge'o-pol'i-tics** (-pōl'ī-t'iks), *n.*; see *-ics*. [*From G. Geopolitik*, coined c. 1916 by Rudolf Kjellén (1864-1922), Swedish political scientist and

Pan-German geographer.] 1. Systematic study of internal and continental geographical features, physical, economic, and anthropographic, as essential factors in shaping governmental policies, esp. foreign policy, for achieving national security. — distinguished, by its dynamic quality, viewing the state as an organism with requirements for growth, from political geography, which treats static conditions. 2. A German Nazi expansionist doctrine based upon politico-geographical studies but, as popularized by retired Major General Karl Haushofer, emphasizing strategic frontiers, demand for living space (*Lebensraum*), and racial, economic, and social pressures as factors demanding reallocation of the earth's surface and resources to effect Nazi dominance of the world island.

**ge'o-pon'ic** (-pōn'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. geōponikos*, fr. *gē*, *gē*, earth + *ponikos* tillage, fr. *ponos* labor.] Pert. to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; also, rustic.

**ge'o-pon'ics** (-t'rī-kāl), *n.*; see *-ics*. Agriculture, or a treatise on it.

**George** (jōrj), *n.* 1. A jewel showing a figure of St. George, forming part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter. 2. *Obs.* *Slang.* An English coin bearing St. George's image.

**Geor-gette** (jōr-jēt), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a thin silk crepe of very fine texture.

**Geor-gi-an** (jōr-jī-an; jōr-jī-an), *n.* 1. Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges (1740-1830), or the reign of George V (1910-1936), King of Great Britain. 2. Of or pertaining to Georgia, one of the United States. — *adj.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Georgia, U. S. 2. A one belonging to the Georgian period. — *adj.* Georgian taste or style.

**Geor-gi-an**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians. — *n.* A member of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus; also, their agglutinative language.

**Geor-gia** (jōr-jī), *n.*; see *-ia*. [*Gr. georgios*, fr. Gr. *geōrgios*, fr. *geōrgia* tillage.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs. — *n.* A poetical composition on husbandry, as, *the Georgics of Virgil*.

**ge'o-stat'ic** (jē'ō-stāt'ik), *adj.* [*geo-* + *static*.] *Civ. Engin.* Relating to pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance.

**ge'o-stat'ics** (-t'rī-kāl), *n.*; see *-ics*. *Physic.* That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

**ge'o-stroph'ic** (jē'ō-strōf'ik), *adj.* [*geo-* + Gr. *strophikos*, fr. *strophō* to turn, twist.] *Meteorol.* Of or pertaining to deflective force due to the rotation of the earth.

**ge'o-syn'cline** (-sīn'klīn), **ge'o-syn'cli-nal** (-sīn'klī-nāl), *n.*; *n.* *Geol.* A great downward flexure of the earth's crust. Cf. *GEANTICLINE*.

**ge'o-syn'cli-nal**, *adj.*

**ge'o-tax'is** (-tāks'is), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *geo-* + *-taxis*.] *Biol.* A taxis in which the force of gravity is the directive factor. — **ge'o-tax'ic** (-tāks'ik), *adj.* — **ge'o-tax'i-cal-ly** (-tāks'ī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**ge'o-tect-on'ic** (tēk'tōn'ik), *adj.* *Geol.* Structural; relating to form, arrangement, and structure of rock masses of the earth's crust; as, *geotectonic geology*.

**ge'o-trop'ic** (tōp'ik), *adj.* *Biol.* Characterized by, showing, or pert. to, geotropism. — **ge'o-trop'i-cal-ly** (-tōp'ī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**ge-o-tro-pism** (jē'ō-tōp'iz'm), *n.* [*geo-* + *-tropism*.] *Biol.* Tropism in which gravitational attraction is the orienting factor, as in roots growing down, shoots growing upward, the right-side-up orientation of certain animals, — sometimes, when not otherwise qualified, applied restrictedly to turning or movement toward, rather than away from, the earth. Cf. *AGEOTROPISM*.

**ge'rah** (jē'rah), *n.* [*Heb. g'rah*, lit., a bean.] A small Hebrew weight; 1/20th of a shekel.

**ge-ra-ni-um** (jē'rān'ī-ūm; 58), *n.* [*L.* fr. Gr. *geranion*, fr. *geranos* crane.] 1. *Bot.* A name of a large genus (*Geranium*) of plants typifying a family (Geraniaceae, the geranium family) and having, usually, pink or purple flowers and leaves with a pungent odor, including the *wild geranium* (*G. maculatum*) of eastern North America, with rose-purple flowers, and the *herb Robert* (*G. robertianum*) with small red-purple flowers. The species are also known, from the long slender beak of the corolla, as *cranes-bill* or *cranesbill*. 2. The flower of this plant. 3. A flower or plant of related genera of this family, esp. of: (1) *Pelargonium*, a genus of South African plants, species of which are chiefly red or white flowers, are widely cultivated as garden plants under the name *geranium*, as the *fish geranium* (*P. hortorum*); and (2) *Erodium*, including the forage plant *alfalfa* (which see). The species of both genera are often called *stork's-bill*, and those of *Erodium* called also *heron's-bill*.

**ge-ra-ni-a-ceous** (jē'rān'ī-āsh'ūs), *adj.*

**ger'bill**, **ger'bill** (jēr'bīl), *n.* [*F. gerbille*.] Any of various Old World burrowing leaping desert rodents forming a subfamily of the vole family (Cricetidae).

**ger'ent** (jēr'ēt), *n.* [*L. gerens* bearing, managing.] One who rules or manages.

**ger'i-al'oon** (jēr'ī-āl'ūn; -ī-āl'ūn), *n.* *Gyrfalcon*.

**ger'i-at'rics** (jēr'ī-ātr'iks), *n.*; see *-ics*. [*Gr. gēras* old age + *-iatrics*.] *Med.* The subdivision of medicine which is concerned with old age and its diseases. — **ger'i-a-tri-cian** (-ā-trīsh'ān), *n.*

**germ** (jūrm), *n.* [*F. germe*, fr. *L. germen*, *germinis*, sprout, germ.] 1. An embryo in its early stages; a bud; seed. 2. *Biol.* The germ cells collectively; — *dist.* from *soma*. 3. Any microorganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe. 4. That from which anything springs; a rudiment. — *adj.* A germinal. b Of, pertaining to, or produced by disease germs.

**ger'man** (jūr'mān), *adj.* [*OF. german*, fr. *L. germanus* full, own, having the same parents.] Literally, near of kin; specif.: a Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister); — in *brother-german* and *sister-german*. b Being the child of one's parent's own brother or sister; own, or first (cousin); — in *cousin-german*. Cf. *CONSIGNINITY*. *Illustr.*

**Ger'man**, *n.* [*L. Germanus*, prob. of Celtic origin.] 1. A native or one of the people of Germany. 2. a The Teutonic language of the Germans, including *High German* and *Low German*. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*. b The literary and official language of Germany; High German. The older forms are called *Old High German* (800-1100) and *Middle High German* (1100-1500). 3. [*Not cap.*] a A dance consisting of capriciously involved figures intermingled with waltzes, etc.; a cotillon. b A social party at which the German is danced. — *adj.* a Of, or relating to Germany or the Germans. 2 Of, belonging to, or in German (the language).

**German Baptist Brethren**. See *DUNKERS*.

**ger-man'-der** (jûr-mân-dêr), *n.* [Through corrupted OF. and ML. forms fr. *Gr. chamadrya*, fr. *chama*, on the ground + *drya* tree.] **a** Any plant of a genus (*Eurium*) of the mint family. **b** Any plant of a genus (*Veronica*) of the figwort family. See **SPEEDWELL**.

**ger-man'-io** (jûr-mân-îo), *adj.* **1.** = **1st GERMAN**. **2.** Closely allied; appropriate. — *Syn.* See **RELEVANT**. — **ger-man'-ly**, *adv.*

**Ger-man'-io** (jûr-mân-îo), *adj.* **1.** German. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Teutons, or designating or belonging to the Teutonic languages; Teutonic. — *n.* The Teutonic, or Germanic, languages.

**Ger-man'-ism** (jûr-mân-îz-m), *n.* **1.** A German idiom. **2.** A characteristic German mode of thought, doctrine, etc. **3.** Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits.

**ger-man'-i-um** (jûr-mân-î-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *Germania* Germany.] **Chem.** A grayish-white, brittle, metallic element. Symbol, *Ge*; at. no., 32; at. wt., 72.60. It resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tin in others.

**Ger-man'-i-um** (jûr-mân-î-ûm), *v. t.* **1.** To translate into German. **2.** To make German, or like what is distinctively German. — **Ger-man'-i-za-tion** (-î-zâ-shûn; -î-zâ'-), *n.* — **Ger-man'-i-ze** (-î-zêr), *n.* German measles. Rubella.

**Ger-man'-o** (jûr-mân-ô), *adj.* A combining form for *German*, as in **Ger-man'-o-phile** (jûr-mân-ô-fîl; -fîl), **Ger-man'-o-pho-bi-a** (jûr-mân-ô-fô-bî-ô).

**German shepherd dog.** A shepherd dog of a breed originating in northern Europe at an uncertain date. It is intelligent and trains well and is often used in police work; — hence often called **German police dog**.

**German silver.** A silver-white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel; — now usually called **nickel silver**.

**German text.** *Print.* The modern German type, used in English printing for ornamental headlines, etc., as in the words **German Text**.

**German tinder.** Punk; amadou.

**germ cell.** An egg or sperm cell; — *opp.* to *somatic cell*.

**ger-men** (jûr-mên), *n.*; *pl.* **MENS** (-mênz), **MINA** (mî-nâ). [L.] *Obs. etc.* *Pluvaine*. A germ.

**ger-mi-cide** (jûr-mî-sîd), *n.* [*germ* + *-cide*.] Any agent which destroys germs or microorganisms, esp. disease germs — **ger-mi-cid'-al** (-sîd'-l; -l; 2), *adj.*

**ger-mi-nal** (jûr-mî-nâl; -n'), *adj.* Pertaining to a germ or germ cell; embryonic; as, **germinal band**, groove, etc.

**Ger-mi-nal** (jûr-mî-nâl; -n'), *n.* [L.] **a** See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR** **b** [not cap.] Springtime.

**germinal disk.** *Embryol.* **a** A disklike area of the blastoderm of eggs of certain vertebrates, in which the embryo proper first appears. **b** In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation.

**germinal vesicle.** *Embryol.* The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. *Bot.* = **OOPIER**.

**ger-mi-nant** (jûr-mî-nânt), *adj.* Germinating; sprouting.

**ger-mi-nate** (-nât), *v. i.* [*L. germinatus*, past part. of *germinare* to sprout, fr. *germen* germ.] To begin to grow or develop; — said esp. of a spore or seed, and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout or develop.

**ger-mi-na-tion** (-nâ-shûn), *n.* Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth.

**ger-mi-na-tive** (jûr-mî-nâ-tîv; -nâ-tîv), *adj.* Pert. to germination; having power to grow or develop.

**germ layer.** *Embryol.* Any of the layers of cells differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development.

**germ plasma or plasma.** *Biol.* The substance contained in the germ cells, by which hereditary characters are transmitted, idioplasm.

**germ theory.** *a Biol.* The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. (*Cf.* **BIOGENESIS**, **ANAGENESIS**, **B. Met.**) The theory which attributes contagious and infectious diseases, suppurative lesions, etc., to germs or microparasites.

**ger-on'-to** (jê-rôn-tô), *geront.* A combining form (from Greek *gerôn*, *gerontos*, an old man) meaning *old people* or *old age*, as in **ger-on-tol-o-gy** (jê-rôn-tôl-ô-jî), government by the old; **ger-on-tol-o-gy** (-tôl-ô-jî), the scientific study of the phenomena of old age.

**gerous**. [*L. -ger*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry.] A suffix signifying bearing, producing, as in crystalligerous, producing crystals.

**ger-ry-man'-der** (jêr'-mân-dêr; jêr'-mân-dêr), *v. t.* [*Gerry* + *sala-mander*; after Gov. Elbridge Gerry, whose party, in 1812, divided Essex Co., Mass., so as to form a dragon shaped district.] *Political Cant.* U.S. To divide a state, county, city, into election districts or other civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way, esp. to give a political party an advantage over its opponent. — (jêr'-mân-dêr; jêr'-mân-dêr), *n.* The act or method of gerrymandering, or its result.

**gerund** (jêr-ûnd), *n.* [LL. *gerundium*, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry.] *Gram.* **a** In Latin, the verbal noun expressing the action of the verb as generalized or in continuance (as *gerendum*, the act of bearing). **b** In modern English, the verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses in which it performs the function of a substantive, often taking the case phrase construction (we did not dream of *its being* shc), and at the same time shows the verbal features of tense and voice (*choosing*, *having chosen*, *being chosen*), taking adverbial qualifiers, and governing objects. — **ger-un-d'-al** (jê-rûn-d'-l; -l), *adj.*

**ger-un-dive** (jê-rûn-dîv), *adj.* [LL. *gerundivus*.] *Gram.* (*Chiefly Lat.*) Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, the gerund; gerundial. — *n.* *Gram.* The Latin adjective having the same suffix as the gerund, expressing necessity, fitness, etc., and serving as the future passive participle. **b** An analogous verbal adjective in another language.

**Ger-y-on** (jêr'-î-on; jêr'-î-ûn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Geryôn*.] *Gr. Myth.* A three-bodied winged monster, slain by Hercules.

**geo-no** (jê-ô-nô), *n.* [It., chalk, plaster.] Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, esp. as prepared for use in painting, etc.

**gest, geste** (jêst), *n.* [OF. *geste*. See **JARZ**.] **1.** A deed; adventure;

exploit. **2.** A tale of adventures; a romance, esp. in meter. *Cf.* **CHAMSON DE GESTE**.

**gest, geste**, *n.* [F. *geste*, fr. L. *gestus*, fr. *gerere* to conduct (oneself).] *Archaeol.* Gesture; deportment.

**gest** (jêst), *n.* [OF. *giste* abode.] *Obs.* A stage or route in traveling, esp. in a royal progress.

**Ge-stalt' psychol-o-gy** (jê-shtâlt'-ô-jî). [*G. gestalt* form.] Psychology based on the theory that physical, psychological, and biological events do not occur through the summation of separate elements, as sensations or reflexes, but through formed patterns of these, integrated units which function singly or in interrelation; configurationism. Each of these patterns is called a **Gestalt** (*pl.* **GESTALTEN**).

treasonable offenses.

**ges-tate** (jê-s-tâit), *v. t.* [See **GESTATION**.] To carry in the uterus during pregnancy.

**ges-ta-tion** (jê-s-tâ-shûn), *n.* [*L. gestatio* a bearing, fr. *gestare* to bear, carry, intens. fr. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear.] Act or period of carrying young in the uterus; pregnancy. — **ges-ta-tion'-al** (-l; -l), *adj.*

**ges-tic** (jê-s-tîk), **ges-tic'-al** (-tî-kîl), *adj.* [See **GEST** gesture.] Relating to bodily motion, esp. dancing.

**ges-tic'u-late** (jê-s-tîk'-lât), *v. i.* [*L. gesticulatus*, past part. of *gesticulare* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* a mimic gesture, dim. of *gestus* gesture.] To make gestures, esp. when speaking. — **ges-tic'u-l'a-tive** (-lât-tîv; -lât-tîv), *adj.* — **ges-tic'u-l'a-tor** (-lât-têr), *n.*

**ges-tic'u-l'a-tion** (-lât-shûn), *n.* **1.** Act of gesticulating, or making gestures. **2.** A gesture, as in representing passion, or enforcing arguments.

**ges-tic'u-l'a-to-ry** (jê-s-tîk'-lât-ô-rî or, *esp. Brit.*, -têr-î), *adj.* Representing by, belonging to, or resembling, gesticulation.

**ges-tion** (jê-s-chûn), *n.* [*L. gestio* a managing, fr. *gerere* to bear, manage.] *Archaeol.* Management; conduct.

**ges-ture** (-tûr), *n.* [*ML. gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave, act.] **1.** *Obs.* Carriage; posture. **2.** A motion of the body or limbs intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce or emphasize an argument, assertion, or opinion. **3.** The use of motions of the limbs or body as a mode of expression. **4.** [Influenced by F. *geste*.] Something done or said merely by way of formality, courtesy, or diplomacy.

— *v. i.* To make gestures or a gesture; gesticulate. — **ges-tur'-er** (-tûr-êr), *n.*

**Ge-sund'-heit** (jê-zûnt'-hîit), *n.* [G.] (To your) health; — a salutation, as when drinking, or after a sneeze.

**get** (gê), *v. t.*; past **got** (gôt), *Archaeol.* *Dial.* **gat** (gât); past part. **got**, or (*esp. in U.S.*) **got'ten** (gôt'n); pres. part. **get'ting**. [*ON. geta*.] **1.** To come into possession of; to obtain; acquire, receive. **2.** Hence, in idiomatic uses: **a** To reach by some process, as hunting, sounding, etc.; as, to **get** a fine stag; to **get** bottom. **b** *Collog.* To receive a sentence of; as, to **get** three months. **c** *Slang.* To hit; strike; as, the blow **got** him in the mouth. **d** To procure as by fetching; as, let me **get** my hat. **e** To establish communication with, as by telephone.

**3.** *Specific.* *Chiefly Collog.* To obtain the mastery over, as, a To overmaster; as, a bad habit **gets** one at last. **b** To capture; as, the police **got** the thief. **c** To baffle; puzzle, as, this problem **gets** me; also, to annoy; irritate. **d** To pen; trap; hence, to bring to retribution, also, to kill; as, to **get** the murderer. **e** In certain sports, to retire, or put out (a player), esp. by making a catch. **4.** With *have* and *ad.* Pleonastically, *Collog.*, to be obliged to; as, he **has got** to do it. **5.** **a** To cause to be in any position or condition; as, to **get** one's feet wet. **b** To cause to move or be removed, as, to **get** him away. **c** To get ready; prepare; as, to **get** dinner. **6.** To induce, as, to **get** him to go. **7.** To betake; — reflexively; as, let us **get** us away. **8.** To beget, — now of animals.

— *v. i.* **1.** To arrive at, or bring oneself or itself into, a state, condition, or position; as, to **get** to be friends; to **get** free. **2.** To make acquisition, to profit.

*Syn.* **Get**, obtain, procure, secure, acquire, gain, win, earn mean to come into possession of. **Get**, a very general term, may or may not imply effort or initiative; **obtain** suggests the attainment of an end sought for or hoped for; **procure**, effort in obtaining something for oneself or another; **secure**, difficulty in obtaining and fixing that obtained in one's possession or under one's control, **acquire** stresses addition, as by inevitable result, to something already possessed; **gain** adds to obtain the implications of struggle and, usually, of material value in the thing obtained; **win** adds to **gain** the implication of qualities or circumstances that favor, **earn** implies a correspondence between the effort and what one gets by effort.

— *get ahead of.* *Collog.* To surpass.

— *n.* **1.** An offspring (of an animal); breed. **2.** Betting; as, colts of Man of War's **get**. **3.** In certain games, as lawn tennis and handball, a return of a shot that ordinarily would score for the opponent.

**get'-a'-ble** (jê-tâ'-bîl), *adj.* Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known, approachable; accessible.

**get'-a-way** (jê-tâ'-wâ'), *n.* The act or fact of getting away, starting, going, etc.

**Geth-sem'a-ne** (jêth-sêm'-nê), *n.* [*Gr. Gethsemane, Gethsemane*, fr. Aram. *gath shemîn* (n) oil press.] **1.** *Bib.* The enclosure outside of Jerusalem, scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus. **2. [*sometimes not cap.*] Any place or occasion of great, esp. mental or spiritual, suffering. *Cf.* **CALVARY**, **3**.**

**get'tor** (jê-têr), *n.* **1.** One who gets. **2.** *Elec.* A substance placed in a vacuum tube to remove traces of free gas.

**get'tup** (jê-tûp), *n.* *Collog.* General composition or structure; make-up.

**ge-um** (jê-ûm), *n.* [L., herb bennet.] = **AVENS**.

**gow'-gaw** (gû'-gô), *n.* A showy trifle; bauble. — *adj.* Showy.

**gay** (gâ), *adj.* *Scot.* Considerable; tolerable. — *adv.* *Scot.* Considerably; very; pretty.

**gay'-lies, gay'-lies** (gâ'-lîs), *adv.* *Scot.* Fairly well; very much.

**gay'-ser** (gâ'-zêr; gî'-zêr; *Brit.* also *gâ'-zêr, gî'-zêr*, usually *gê'-* in sense 2), *n.* [*Icel.* *geyser*, the name of a certain hot spring, fr. *geysa* to rush furiously.] **1.** A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam. **2.** *Brit.* An apparatus for heating water rapidly, esp. by injected steam.

**gay'-ser-ite** (gâ'-zêr-î-tî; gî'-zêr-î), *n.* [*From ogysea*.] Hydrous silica, a variety of opal, deposited in white or grayish concretionary form around some hot springs and geysers.



**ghar'ry, ghar'ri** (gār'ri), *n.* [Hind. gār'ri.] *India.* Any wheeled cart or carriage, usually one plying for hire.

**ghast** (gāst), *adj.* *Archaic.* Ghastly.

**ghast'ful, gāst'ful** (gāst'fūl; -fūl), *adj.* [See GHASTLY, *adj.*] *Archaic.* Fit to make one aghast; dreadful.

**ghast'ly** (gāst'li; -li), *adj.*; -li-er (-li-ēr); -li-est. [ME *gastlich*, *gastli*, *ghostli*, causing fear, fr. *gāsten* to terrify, fr. AS *gāstan* 1. Horrible; shocking. 2. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pallid. 3. *Obs.* Terrified. — *adv.* In a ghastly manner. — **ghast'li-ness, n.** *Syn.* Ghastly, grisly, gruesome (or *growsome*), macabre, grim, lurid mean horrifyingly repellent in appearance. Ghastly suggests the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; grim and gruesome, an inspiring of shuddering horror; macabre, preoccupation with the horrors of death; grim, a fierce and forbidding aspect; lurid, ghastliness and sinister-ness.

**ghat, ghaut** (gōt), *n.* [Hind. ghat] 1. *India.* A mountain pass. 2. A mountain range; esp., in *pl.*, the two coastal ranges of the peninsula of India, the Eastern and Western Ghats. 3. In India, a landing place, with stairs descending to a river for purposes of bathing, etc. The burning ghat is the level space at the head of a ghat, the space where Hindus cremate their dead.

**gha'zi** (gā'zī), *n.* [Ar. ghāzī.] 1. Among Moslems, a warrior champion, esp. in the destruction of infidels. 2. [cap.] In the Turkish republic, a title indicating the highest rank, esp. as applied to the president — **gha'zism** (-zīz'm), *n.*

**Ghe'ber, Ghe'bre** (gā'ber; gē'ber), *n.* [F. *gubere*, fr. Per. *gabr*.] One of the Zoroastrian fire worshippers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. Cf. *Parsi*.

**ghes** (gē), *n.* [Hind. ghat clarified butter, fr. Skr. *ghṛta*.] A semisolid butter made chiefly in India, usually by melting buffalo butter, cooling, and pouring off the more liquid portion, which is the *ghes*.

**gheld** (gēld), *n.* Incorrect var. of *geld*.

**gher'kin** (gūr'kin), *n.* [D. *gurkya*.] *Bot.* The small prickly fruit of a species of cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*), used for pickling; also, the plant producing it. *b* The immature common garden cucumber, used for the same purpose.

**ghet'to** (gēt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* GHETTOS (-s), GHETTIs (-tē). [It.] 1. *Hist.* The quarter of a city to which Jews were restricted for residence. 2. A quarter of a city in which members of a racial group are segregated. **Ghib'el-line** (gīb'el-līn; -līn, līn), *n.* [It. *Ghibellino*.] *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy which upheld the authority of the German emperors in Italy. See *Guelph*. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to this faction — **Ghib'el-lin-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**ghost** (gōst), *n.* [AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul] 1. *Archaic.* The soul as the seat of life or intelligence; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body. 2. A spirit or daemon. 3. A disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person conceived either as a denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living in bodily likeness, hence, specter; spook. 4. *Obs.* The Holy Ghost. 5. Any faint shadowy semblance; a glimmering; as, he didn't have a ghost of a chance to escape. 6. One who does work, esp. literary or artistic work, for another who takes the credit. — *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To float about, or to haunt, as a ghost. 2. To act as a literary or artistic ghost (for); esp., to ghostwrite. — **ghost'like** (gōst'lik), *adj.* & *adv.*

**ghost dance.** A religious dance of the North American Indians, looked upon as a rite of invocation to bring the dancer into communion with the spirits of departed friends.

**ghost'ly** (gōst'li), *adj.* **GHOS'T-LI-ER** (-li-ēr); **GHOS'T-LI-EST.** 1. Relating to the soul; spiritual, as, a ghostly confessor. 2. Of or pertaining to an apparition — **ghost'li-ness, n.**

**ghost writer.** A literary ghost (see *ghost*, 6). — **ghost'write** (gōst'rit), *v. t.* & *i.*; **GHOS'T-WROTE** (-rōt), **GHOS'T-WRIT'TEN** (rit'n), **GHOS'T-WRITING** (-rit'ing).

**ghoul** (gōl), *n.* [Ar. *ghūl*, fr. *ghāla* to seize.] 1. Among Eastern nations, an imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds upon corpses. 2. A person whose pursuits suggest those of a ghoul, as a blackmailer, grave robber, etc. — **ghoul'ish, adj.** — **ghoul'ish-ly, adv.** — **ghoul'ish-ness, n.**

**ghyll** (gīl), *Var.* of 2d *Gill*.

**GI, G.I.** General issue. 1. *U.S. Armed Services* — *a Orig. abbr., U.S. Army.* General issue or government issue; — applied to anything provided by an official supply department; as, GI field boots. *b* Prescribed for enlisted personnel or according strictly to regulations or custom; as, a GI haircut. 2. Of or characteristic of enlisted, or former enlisted, personnel; as, GI morale. 3. Designed for the benefit of service or ex-service personnel, as, GI housing. — *n.*; *pl.* GIs, G.I.s, G.I.'s, G.I.'s (gī'z). An enlisted, or former enlisted, person in the U.S. armed forces; in civilian use, any ex-serviceman or ex-servicewoman. — **GI Joe** (gī'jō), **GI Jane** (jān), *ex-GI*.

**gi'ant** (jī'ant), *n.* [ONF. *giant* (OF. *jaiant*, F. *giant*), fr. L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*.] 1. A huge mythical manlike or monstrous being of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. 2. A person, animal, plant, or thing of extraordinary size or power. 3. *Astron.* In full, **giant star.** One of a class of stars of relatively great mass whose average luminosity is about one hundred times that of the sun. — *adj.* 1. Like a giant in size, strength, or power. 2. In plant and animal names, designating a species which is huge, as contrasted with related or similar species. — **gi'ant-ess, n.**

**giant cane.** See *CANF*, 3 b.

**giant fulmar.** See *FULMAR*.

**gi'ant-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being a giant; peculiarity, or practices, of a giant. 2. *Med.* = *GIGANTISM*, 3.

**giant panda.** See *PANDA*, 2.

**giant sequoia.** See *SEQUOIA*.

**giant star.** One of a class of stars of great mass whose luminosity is about one hundred times that of the sun.

*(jour).* [Turk. *giaw* infidel, fr. Per. *paur*, *gabr*. See *REBER*.] An infidel; — applied by Turks to non-Moslems, esp. Christians.

**gib** (gīb), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *Gilbert*, name of a cat.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, a cat, esp. a tomcat.

**gib** (gīb), *n.* *Mach.* A plate of metal or wood, machined to hold other parts in place, to afford a bearing surface, or to provide means for taking up wear. — *v. t.*; **GIBBED** (gīb'd); **GIB'ING.** To fasten with a gib or gibs.

**gibbed** (gīb'd), *adj.* Castrated; — said of a cat.

**gib'ber** (gīb'ēr; gīb'ēr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Prob. imitative.] To talk volubly and foolishly. — *n.* Giberberish.

**gib'ber-ish** (-ish), *n.* Voluble and foolish talk; a gibbering.

**gib'bet** (gīb'ēt; -t), *n.* [OF. *gibet*.] A kind of gallows on which, formerly, malefactors were hanged in chains and allowed to remain as a warning. — *v. t.* 1. To execute by hanging. 2. To hang on a gibbet. *b* Figuratively, to expose to infamy.

**gib'bon** (gīb'ūn), *n.* [F.] Any of two genera (*Hylobates* and *Symphalangus*) of apes of Asia and the East Indies, the lowest, smallest, and most perfectly arboreal of the anthropoid apes.

**gib'bos'i-ty** (gīb'bōs'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tēz). 1. State or quality of being gibbous. 2. A protuberance; swelling.

**gib'bous** (gīb'ūs), **gib'bōse** (gīb'bōsē; gīb'bōs), *adj.* [L. *gibbus* a hunch, hump] 1. Swelling by a regular curve; protuberant; convex; — said specif., *Astron.* of the moon between half-moon and full moon, when both limbs are convex. 2. Hunched; humpbacked. — **gib'bous-ness, n.**

**gibe, jibe** (jīb), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; scoff. — *n. t.* To deride; scoff at. — *Syn.* See *SCOFF*. — *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a scoff.

**Gib'e-on-ites** (gīb'ē-ōn-ī-tēz), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Gibeon, who asked for alliance with Joshua, pretending to have come from afar, and who were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water because of their deceptions.

**gib'er, jib'er** (jīb'ēr), *n.* One of gibes.

**gib'let** (gīb'lēt; -lēt), *n.* [OF. *giblet* game.] Usually *pl.* The edible viscera of a fowl or the like.

**Gi-bral'tar** (jī-brāl'tēr), *n.* [Ar. *jabal* mount (of) + *Tāriq*, name of the Moslem general who landed there in 711 and invaded Spain.] An impregnable stronghold, — from *GIBRALTAR* (see *Gaz.*).

**gib'bus** (jīb'būs; F. zhē'bīb's), *n.*, or **gibus hat.** An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris

**gid** (gīd), *n.* [See *GIDDY*, *adj.*] *Veter.* A disease chiefly of sheep, produced by a larval tapeworm (*Multiceps multiceps*) in the brain. See *COFNUROS*.

**gid'dy** (gīd'ti), *adj.* **GID'DY-ER** (-y-ēr); **GID'DY-EST.** [ME *gidi* mad, silly, fr. AS *gydīg* insane] 1. Having a sensation of whirling or reeling about; dizzy. 2. A promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a giddy height. *b* Turning round with bewildering speed. 3. Characterized by inconstancy, fickleness; also, flighty; heedless. — *v. t.* & *i.* **GID'DY** (-dī); **-DING** To make or become giddy. — **gid'di-ly, adv.** — **gid'di-ness, n.**

**Gid'e-on** (gīd'ē-ōn), *n.* [Heb. *Gid'ōn*.] In the Bible, an Israelite hero who defeated the Midianites and ruled Israel for 40 years.

**gie** (gē; gī). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of *GIVE*.

**gie'r-ea'gle** (jī'r-ē'a'gl), *n.* [D. *gie* vulture.] A bird referred to in the Bible (*Lev. ix. 18* and *Deut. xiv. 17*) as unclean, probably the Egyptian vulture.

**gift** (gīft), *n.* [ME *gift*, fr. ON. *gipt*, *gipt*.] 1. The act, right, or power of giving; as, the office is not in his gift. 2. Anything given; a present. 3. A special talent or aptitude; as, the gift of wit; (*Colloq.*) the gift of gab (a talent for talking fluently). 4. *Obs.* A bribe.

*Syn.* Gift, faculty, aptitude, genius, talent, knack, bent mean a special ability or a capacity for a definite work. Gift often implies favor by God, nature, or fortune, faculty applies to an innate or acquired ability or capacity that is distinctive and requires skill in its exercise; aptitude implies a natural liking for some activity and the likelihood of success in it; genius suggests an inborn gift, usually of an exalted character; talent, often contrasted with *genius*, usually, but not invariably, suggests an inborn gift which depends upon its possessor's industry for development; knack implies a slight gift which makes for ease or dexterity in performance, bent is almost equal to *aptitude*, but is less formal. — *v. t.* 1. To endow with a gift, esp. of some power or faculty. 2. *Scot.* To make a gift of; to present.

**gift'ed** (gīft'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* Endowed by nature with gifts or a gift; talented.

**gig** (gīg), *n.* 1. Anything that whirls or is whirled; specif., *Obs.*, a top. 2. Something odd or grotesque.

**gig, n.** *a* A fish spear. *b* An arrangement of hooks to be drawn through a school of fish when they will not bite, in order to hook them in the bodies. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **GIGGED** (gīgd); **GIG'GING.** To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig.

**gig, n.** 1. A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. 2. *a Naut.* A long, light ship's boat for oars or sail, as, the captain's gig. *b* A rowboat made for speed rather than for work or carrying.

— *n. t.* To travel in a gig; — often with *it*.

**gi'gan'te'an** (jī'gān'tē'ān), *adj.* [L. *giganteus*.] Gigantic.

**gi'gan-tosque** (-tēsk'), *adj.* [F.; fr. It. *gigantesco*.] Like a giant; befitting a giant.

**gi'gan'tic** (jī'gān'tik), *adj.* Also, formerly, **gi'gan'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). [L. *gigas*, *gigantis*, giant.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like a giant. 2. Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; huge. — *Syn.* See *ENORMOUS*.

**gi'gan'tism** (-tiz'm), *n.* 1. Giantism (sense 1). 2. *Biol.* Excessive vegetative growth, often accompanied by the inhibiting of reproduction. 3. *Med.* Development to abnormally large size.

**gi'gan-tom'a-chy** (jī'gān'tōm'ā-kī), *n.* Also **gi'gan'to-ma'chi-a** (jī'gān'tō-mā'kī-ā). [L. *gigantomachia*, fr. Gr. *gigantomachia*, fr. *gigas*, *antos*, giant + *machē* battle.] A war of giants; esp. [*cap.*], *Gr. Myth.*, the war between the Olympians and the giants.

**gig'gle** (gīg'gl), *v. i.*; **GIG'GLED** (-lēd); **GIG'GLING** (-līng). [Of imitative origin.] To laugh with short, convulsive catches of the breath; to titter nervously. — *n.* Act of giggling; a light, silly laugh. — **gig'gler** (-lēr), *n.* — **gig'gling-ly, adv. — **gig'gly** (-lī), *adj.***

**gig'let** (gīs'lēt; -lēt), *n.* Also **gig'let** (-lēt). 1. *Archaic.* A lascivious woman. 2. A giddy, frivolous, frolicsome girl.

**gig'o-lo** (jīg'ō-lō; F. zhē'gō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* GIGGLOS (-lōz). [F.] 1. A man who lives upon the earnings of a professional prostitute. 2. A paid dancing partner or male escort, as at a cabaret.

**gig'ot** (gīg'ōt), *n.* [F.] 1. Leg, as of lamb, when cooked. 2. A leg-of-mutton sleeve; — called also **gigot sleeve**.

**Gila mon'ster** (hē'lō). Also **Gila n.** [From the Gila River, Arizona.] A large orange-and-black venomous lizard (*Holodermis suspectum*) of Arizona, New Mexico, etc.; also, an allied form (*H. horridum*) of Mexico.

**gil'bert** (gīl'bērt), *n.* [After William Gilbert, Eng. physicist.] *Elec.*



Gig, 1.

The C.G.S. unit of magnetomotive force, equivalent to 10 + *es*, or 0.7986 ampere turns.

**gild** (gild), *v. t.*: **GILD**ED or **GILT** (gilt); **GILD**ING. [AS. *gyldan*, fr. *gold* gold.] 1. To overlay with a thin covering of gold; to adorn with a golden color. 2. *Now Rare*. To make ruddy or smear (with blood). 3. To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance; as, to *gild* a lie. 4. To make attractive; to brighten. — **GILD**-ABLE (gild'ə-b'l), *adj.*

**gild** (gild), **gilds**man, etc. *Vars.* of **GUILD**, etc.

**gilder** (gild'ēr), *n.* One who gilds.

**gild'er** (gild'ēr). *Var.* of **GUILDER**.

**gilding** (gild'ing), *n.* 1. A art or practice of overlaying or covering with gold. 2. The material used in gilding. 3. A superficial coating or appearance.

**gill** (gil), *n.* [OF. *gille*, *gelle*, a wine measure.] A small liquid measure. See **MEASURE**, Table 11.

**gill**, **ghyll** (gil), *n.* [ON. *gyl*.] Chiefly *Scot.* A ravine. b A brook (gil) (gil), *n.* [ME. *gyle*, of *Scand.* origin.] 1. An organ for respiration under water, as in fish; a branchia. In fish, gills are commonly leaflike processes situated at each side of the pharynx; water, taken in at the mouth, passes out through the branchial clefts, bathing the gills.

2. A fowl's wattle. b The flesh about the chin or jaws. 3. *Bot. pl.* Gill-shaped plates on the under surface of the top in mushroom fungi. — *v. t.* 1. To gut (fish). 2. To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net.

**gill** (gil), *n.* 1. A girl; wench. 2. *Dial.* = **GROUND IVY**.

**gill fungus** (gil), *n.* An agaric.

**gillie**, **gilly** (gil'i), *n.*: **PL. GILLIES** (-iz). [Gael. *gille*, fr. *giolla*, boy, servant.] 1. In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant; now, an attendant on a hunter. 2. A follower; a servant.

**gill net** (gil), *n.* A flat net suspended vertically in the water, having meshes that allow the head to pass but prevent the escape of fish.

**gillie** (gil'i), *n.*: **PL. GILLIES** (-iz). [Cf. *GILL* a two-wheeled frame, in the *Dial.*] A lumber wagon or any local wagon or truck, hired for hauling circus or carnival paraphernalia. — *v. t.* 1. *GILL*ED (-id); *GILL*ING. To transport or be transportable by such means. *Both Cant.*

**gillyflower** (gil'i-flou'ēr), *n.* Also **gill-flower**. [OF. *groselle*, fr. *Gr. karophyllon* clove tree, fr. *karphon* nut + *phyllon* leaf.] 1. A clove pink (*Dianthus carophyllus*). See **PINK**. b The common wallflower of Europe (*Cheiranthus cheiri*). c Any plant of related species of the genus *Matthiola*, esp. the common stock (*M. incana*). 2. [cap.] *Hort.* An old-time favorite apple of mild flavor.

**gill'son-lie** (gil'son-li), *n.* *Mineral.* Utaite.

**gilt** (gil), *n.* Gold, or that which resembles gold, laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. — *adj.* Gilded.

**gilt**, *n.* [ON. *gyltr*.] A young sow.

**gilt**, *past & past part.* of **GILD**.

**gilt-edge** (gil'tēj; 2), *adj.* Gilt-edged.

**gilt-edged** (-ējd; 2), *adj.* 1. Having a gilt edge. 2. *Colloq.* Of the best quality; as, *gilt-edged* securities.

**gilt-head** (-hēd), *n.* Any or several marine fishes so named from their colors; esp.: a A valuable sparoid food fish (*Sparus auratus*) of the Mediterranean. b The English cunner. See **CUNNER**.

**gim-bals** (jim'bālz; gim'-), *n. pl.* [See **GIMMEL**.] A contrivance for permitting a body to incline freely in any direction, or for suspending anything, as a barometer, ship's compass, etc., so that it will remain plumb, or level, when its support is tipped.

**gim-crack** (jim'krāk), *n.* A fanciful trifle or ornament; a bauble; a trifle. — *adj.* Showy, but of little worth. — **crack'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.*

**gim-let** (jim'lēt; -lit), *n.* [OF. *gimbleto*, *gimbleto*.] A small tool with a screw point, grooved shank, and cross handle, for boring holes.

**gim-mal** (jim'māl; jim'māl), *n.* [OF. *gemel* twin, fr. *L. gemellus*.] In machinery, connecting parts which move within each other; a pair or series of interlocking rings.

**gim-nick** (jim'nīk), *n.* *Slang, U. S.* A secret device by which a grifter controls the mechanism of a prize wheel, anything tricky. b A small device used secretly by a magician in performing a trick. (Cf. **2d FAKE**, *n.* 2.)

**gimp** (gimp), *n.* [F. *guimpe*.] A narrow fabric, often with a wire running through it, used as trimming for dresses, furniture, etc.

**gimp**, *v. n.* *Colloq.* Spirit; vim.

**ginn** (gin), *v. t.* & *n.*: **GANN** (gān); **GINNING**. [ME. *ginnen*, fr. *beginnen*, fr. *AS. beginnan*.] *Archae.* Short for **BEGIN**.

**gin** (gin), *n.* [Contr. fr. *GENEVA* liquor.] A strong alcoholic liquor made by distilling a grain (esp. rye) mash in pot stills with juniper berries; also, a similar liquor made from plain spirit flavored with an aromatic. Cf. **HOLLAND**.

**gin** (gin), *n.* [ME. *gin*, *gynna*, fr. *OF. engin*.] 1. *Obs.* Contrivance; artifice; scheme. 2. Any of various tools or mechanical devices; as, a trap for game. b A machine for raising or moving heavy weights.

**gin** (gin), *n.* — *v. t.*: **GINNED** (gind); **GINNING** 1. To catch in a gin; to snare. 2. To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.

**gin** (gin), *conj.* *Scot.* If; whether.

**ging'al**, **ging'all** (jin'gāl; jin'gāl), *vars.* of **JINGAL**.

**ging'er** (jin'jēr), *n.* [ME. *ginger*, *gingivere*, fr. *AS. gingiber* and fr. *OF. gingibre*, *gingimbre*, both fr. *L. gingiber*, *gingiber*, fr. *Gr. zingiberis*.] 1. Any plant of a genus (*Zingiber*, esp. *Z. officinale*) of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian herbs, typifying a family (*Zingiberaceae*, the ginger family), and having pungent, aromatic rootstalks, used as a condiment and in medicine as a stimulant and a carminative; also, the rootstalk of this plant. 2. *Colloq.* Mettle; spirit. — *v. t.* 1. To treat with ginger. 2. To make lively or animated.

**ginger ale or beer**. A nonalcoholic beer or beverage impregnated with ginger.

**ging'er bread** (jin'jēr-brēd'), *n.* [OF. *gingebres*, *gingembres*, *gingimbrat*, fr. *ML. gingiber*. See **GINGER**.] 1. A kind of plain cake flavored with ginger and usually sweetened with molasses. 2. Something showy but tawdry.

**ging'er-ly** (-lī), *adv.* 1. *Obs.* Daintily; mincingly. 2. Very cautiously. — *adj.* Very cautious; careful.

**ging'er-snap** (-snāp'), *n.* A thin brittle cookie flavored with ginger and usually sweetened with molasses.

**ging'er-y** (-ī), *adj.* Having the characteristics of ginger; flavored with ginger; sharp; spicy.

**ging'ham** (jin'gām), *n.* [F. *gingham*, fr. Malay *gingga* gingham striped.] A cotton cloth, usually in stripes or checks, of two or more colors, woven of dyed yarn and used for dresses, aprons, etc.

**gin-gi-val** (jin-jī-vāl; jin-jī-vāl), *adj.* [L. *gingiva* the gum.] Of or pertaining to the gums; specif., *Phonet.*, alveolar.

**gin-gi-vi-tis** (jin-jī-vī-tis), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the gums.

**gink** (gink), *n.* *Slang, U. S.* An absurd, eccentric person.

**gink-go** (gink'gō; jin'gō), *n.*: **pl.** -gōes (-kōs). [NL. fr. *Jap. gingko*.] A tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), with fan-shaped leaves, native to eastern China.

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deliver, as

**give the sacrament.** **c** To commit; as, to **give** a letter to the postman. **d** To transfer from one's authority or care; as, to **give** a daughter in marriage. **e** To execute and deliver; as, to **give** one's bond as security. **f** To bestow freely; as, to **give** one's energies to a cause. **g** To deliver or deal by bodily action; as, to **give** a blow. **h** To deliver in announce, as, to **give** a dinner. **i** To yield as a product or effect; produce; as, flint and steel **give** sparks. **j** To offer to the action of another; to proffer; as, to **give** a person one's hand. **k** To present for consideration; as, to **give** a reason. **l** To cause to have; to impart; as, to **give** a disease to another. **m** To grant; permit. — **v. i.** **1.** To make gifts or presents. **2.** To yield to force or pressure; as, the earth **gives** under the feet. **3.** To yield to force or pressure; as, he **gave** to the motion of the horse. **4.** To accommodate oneself or itself; as, he **gave** to the motion of the horse. **5.** To open; to afford a view or passage. *A. Gallicism.*

**Syn.** Give, present, donate, bestow, confer, afford mean to pass over to another something which becomes his own. **Give**, the general term, implies a passing over for use, enjoyment, or the like; **present** is more formal and ceremonious, **donate**, an Americanism, implies publicity (in some degree) in giving; **bestow**, the settling of something on one as a gift; **confer**, a giving graciously or as a favor or honor, **afford**, a giving as a natural or legitimate consequence of that which gives.

**give a good account of.** To meet with success in, against, or for; to bear (oneself) with credit. — **give birth to.** To bear or bring forth as a child. — **give tongue.** *Hunting.* To begin barking; — of hounds — **give up.** **a** To abandon. **b** To devote or addict; — used esp. reflexively. **c** To cease from; relinquish. **d** To pronounce incurable or insoluble. **e** To cease from effort; to yield. — **give way.** **a** To give ground. **b** To yield to force or pressure. **c** To give oneself up. **d** To lose control of oneself. **e** *Stock Exchange.* To decline in value, esp. under attack.

— **v. n.** Act of giving; esp., act or process of yielding to force or strain; a giving way; also, springiness, elasticity.

**give-and-take** (gĭv'and-tāk'), *n.* A giving and taking by way of compromise, equalization, or the like; also, exchange, as of repartee, ideas, etc., esp. upon fair terms.

**give-a-way** (gĭv'-a-wā'), *n.* *Slang.* A betrayal, esp. one made unintentionally.

**given** (gĭv'ĕn), *adj.* **1.** Bestowed; presented; as, one's **given** name. **2.** Disposed; addicted; as, **given** to drink. **3.** Stated; fixed; as, in a **given** time. **4.** Executed; dated; — used in official documents; as, **given** under my hand and seal this 10th day of June. **5.** *Math.* & *Logic.* Granted, assumed.

**given name.** The Christian name, or name **given** by one's parents or guardians. Cf. **SURNAME**.

**giv'er** (gĭv'ĕr), *n.* One who gives; a donor.

**giz-zard** (gĭz'ĕrd), *n.* (*OF. gizer, giser, F. g  tier, fr. L. gigeria, pl. cooked entrails of poultry.*) **1.** The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having thick walls and horny lining for grinding food. Cf. **CROP**, **n.** **2.** *PROVENTRICULUS.* **3.** *Humorous & Colloq.* Stomach; interior (of a person).

**glab'el'ia** (glā'bĕl'ĭ-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -l  -   (  ). [*NL., fr. L. glabellus* hairless, *fr. glaber* bald.] *Anat.* The smooth prominence between the eyebrows.

**glab'rate** (gl  br  t), *adj.* [*L. glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections.

**glab'rous** (-br  s), *adj.* [*L. glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections.

**glac'ed** (gl  s'  d), *adj.* [*F., past part. of glacer* to freeze, to ice.] **1.** Made with a smooth glossy surface; — said of cloth, leather, etc.; hence, smooth and glossy; as, a **glac  ** finish. **2.** Coated with ice; as, *marrows glac  s*; also, frozen.

**glac'ed, v. t.** **a.** *GL  C  D' (  s  d); GL  C'ING.* To make glac  ; to ice.

**glac'ial** (gl  s'  l), *adj.* [*F., fr. L. glacialis, fr. glacies* ice.] **1.** Pertaining to ice or to its action, frozen; icy; esp., pertaining to, or produced by the action of, glaciers; as, *glacial* soil. **2.** *Geol.* **a.** *Geop.* — **PLEISTOCENE.** **b.** Of, pertaining to, or designating any of those parts (*glacial epochs*) of geological time when a much larger portion of the earth was covered by glaciers than at present. **3.** *Chem.* Resembling ice in appearance; — of certain compounds. **4.** As cold and hard as ice; calm; also, slow-moving. — **glac'ial-ly, adv.**

**glac'ial-ist** (gl  s'  l-ĭst), *n.* A supporter of the glacier theory; also, a student of glaciers.

**glac'iate** (gl  s'  t-  ), *v. t.* **1.** To freeze. **2.** *Geol.* To subject to glacial action, as in the scoring or erosion of rocks. — **glac'iate-tion** (gl  s'  t-  sh  n; gl  s'  t-  ), *n.*

**glac'ier** (gl  s'  r; gl  s'  r), *n.* [*F., fr. VI. glacia* ice, for *L. glacies*.] A field or body of ice, formed in a region where snowfall exceeds melting, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over a wide area, as in Greenland. Cf. **ICEBERG**. — **glac'iers** (gl  s'  r; gl  s'  r), *adj.*

**glacier theory.** *Geol.* The theory that the drift was deposited by the agency of glaciers during the Glacial epoch.

**glac'is** (gl  s'  s; gl  s'  s), *n.* [*F., fr. OF. glacer* to slip, slide, *fr. glacer* ice. See **GLACIER**.] A gentle slope; esp., *Fort.*, the slope from the top of the counterscarp toward the open country.

**glad**

**Syn.** Glad, happy, cheerful, lighthearted, joyful, joyous mean showing or expressing pleasure or delight. **Glad** and **happy** may express gratification, but the usual implication of **glad** is elation, and of **happy** a sense of well-being and of complete satisfaction; **cheerful** suggests a strong and, often, a spontaneous flow of good spirits, **lighthearted** suggests freedom from care, worry, and discontent; **joyful** and **joyous** suggest exultant rejoicing.

— **v. t.** **a. t.** **GL  D'DED; GL  D'DING.** *Archaic.* To gladden.

**glad'den** (gl  d'  n), *v. t.* **a. t.** To make or become glad.

**glad'den-er** (-  r), *n.* One who or that which gladdens.

**glade** (gl  d), *n.* A grassy open space in a forest.

**glad'ly-ate** (gl  d'  t; gl  d'  ), *adj.* [*L. gladius* sword.] *Bot.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

**glad'ly-ator** (gl  d'  t-  r), *n.* [*L., fr. gladius* sword.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* One who fought with a weapon in public for the amusement of the people, as at a festival. **2.** One who engages in any fierce combat or controversy.

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**tacles.** 4. The contents of a goblet or drinking glass. — *v. t.* 1. *a Rare.* To cover or protect with glass; to case in glass. *b* To pack and seal in glass containers, for shipment. 2. To reflect; to mirror. 3. *Rare.* To make glassy. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or made of, glass.

**glass blowing.** Art of shaping a mass of glass, when heated to a viscid state, by inflating it through a tube. — **glass blower.**

**glass'ful** (glas'fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* GLASSFULS (-fŭlz). The contents of a glass; as much as a glass will hold.

**glass'house** ('chous), *n.* A building constructed chiefly of glass and used for growing plants. Cf. GREENHOUSE.

**glass'mak'er** (-māk'ēr), *n.* A maker of glass.

**glass'man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* GLASSMEN (-mēn). 1. One who sells glassware. 2. A glassmaker. *b* A glazier.

**glass snake.** A limbless lizard (*Ophiasaurus ventralis*) of the southern U. S. superficially like a snake; — from its fragility, the long tail easily breaking into pieces.

**glass'ware** (glas'wār), *n.* Ware made of glass.

**glass wool.** Spun glass resembling wool, used in the filtration of acids, heat insulation, etc.

**glass'work** (glas'wŭrk), *n.* 1. *pl.* A glass factory. 2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glazery. 3. Articles or ornamentation made of glass.

**glass'work'er** (-wŭrk'ēr), *n.* One who works with glass.

**glass'wort** ('wŭrt), *n.* A Any plant of the genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. europaea*, of the goosefoot family. *b* The related saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

**glass'y** (glas'ī), *adj.*: GLASS'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GLASS'Y-EST. 1. Resembling glass, as in smoothness. 2. Dull; wanting life or fire. — **glass'ily**, *adv.* — **glass'iness**, *n.*

**Glas'we'gian** (glas-wē'jān; -jī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Glasgow. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Glasgow.

**Glauber's salt** (glou'ber), **Glauber salt** (glou'ber). [After J. R. Glauber, Ger. chemist.] Often also *pl.* A colorless crystalline sodium salt, NaSO<sub>4</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O, used as a cathartic, aperient, and diuretic.

**glau-co'ma** (glō-kō'mā), *n.* [*L.* fr. Gr. *glaukōma*, fr. *glaukos* light gray, blue gray.] A condition of the eye marked by hardness of the eyeball, causing impairment of vision or blindness. — **glau-co'ma-tous** (-kō'mā-tūs; -kōm'ō-tūs), *adj.*

**glau-co'mite** (glō-kō'mī-tī), *n.* [Gr. *glaukos* bluish green or gray.] *Mineral.* A dull-green amorphous iron potassium silicate, occurring abundantly in greensand.

**glau'cous** (glō'kŭs), *adj.* [*L.* *glauceus*, fr. Gr. *glaukos*] 1. Yellowish-green in hue and of low saturation and very high brilliancy. See COLORED. 2. *Bot.* Having the surface covered with a waxy bloom, a whitish or grayish powdery coating that gives a frosted appearance, as a plum, a cabbage leaf, or a leaf of blue spruce.

**glaze** (glāz), *v. t.* [*ME.* *glazen*, fr. *glas* glass.] 1. To furnish or fit (a window, a sash, etc.) with glass. 2. To overlay with a thin surface consisting of, or resembling, glass; as, to glaze earthenware. 3. To coat with glaze, as meat or fish. 4. *Paint.* To apply a semitransparent color to (a painted surface or another color), to modify the effect. — *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy. — *n.* 1. A substance used for glazing. *b* The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain, esp. one that is transparent, as distinguished from enamel. *c* Figuratively, a film or coating; as, the glaze of death over his eyes. 2. A smooth glassy surface or bright polish. 3. *Cookery.* Broth boiled to a gelatinous paste, and spread thinly over braised dishes. 4. *Meteorol.* Sleet. 5. *Painting.* A coat of semitransparent color applied to modify the effect of another color. — **glaz'er** (glāz'ēr), *n.* — **glaz'i-ness** (-i-nēs; -nīs), *n.* — **glaz'y** (-ī), *adj.*

**glaz'ier** (glāz'ēr or, esp. Brit., -glāz'ēr), *n.* [*ME.* *glazier*, fr. *glas*, after *F.* nouns in *-ier*.] One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc. — **glaz'ier-y** (-ī), *n.*

**glaz'ing** (glāz'īng), *n.* 1. Act, art, or trade of setting glass. 2. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. 3. The glass or glasslike substance with which anything, as pottery, paper, etc., is overlaid. 4. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.

**gleam** (glēm), *n.* [*AS.* *glēma*.] Formerly, a bright light, as of the sun; now, a moderate brightness or a transient illumination. — *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to send out gleams. — *v. t.* To shoot or emit (flashes of light, etc.). — *Syn.* See FLASH. — **gleam'y** (-ī), *adj.*

**glean** (glēn), *v. t.* [*OF.* *gloner*, fr. *LL.* *glanare*, of Celt. origin.] 1. To gather after a reaper, as grain. 2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left by the reapers. 3. To collect with patient labor; to pick out. — *v. i.* 1. To gather what is left by reapers. 2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees. — **glean'er**, *n.*

**glean'ing**, *n.* Act of one who glean; also, usually *pl.*, that which is collected by glean.

**globe** (glōb), *n.* [*L.* and *F.* *glōba*, fr. *L.* *gleba*, *gleba*, land, soil.] 1. *Now Poetic.* Soil; sod. 2. *Archae.* A plot of cultivated ground; a field. 3. *Ecol. Law.* The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

**gled** (glēd), *n.* Also **glod**. [*AS.* *glōda*.] The common European kite (*Milvus milvus*).

**glee** (glē), *n.* [*AS.* *glēo* music, minstrelsy, mirth.] 1. *Music.* An unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices. Cf. MADRIGAL, PART SONG. 2. Exultant, sometimes malicious, joy. — *Syn.* See MIRTH.

**glee club.** A club or company organized for singing glees, and (by extension) part songs, ballads, etc.

**gleed** (glēd), *n.* [*AS.* *glēd*.] *Dial.* A glowing coal.

**glee'ful** (glē'fŭl; -fī), *adj.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous. — **glee'fully**, *adv.* — **glee'fulness**, *n.*

**gleek** (glēk), *n.* *Obs. ex. Dial.* A jest or scoff; a trick. — *v. i.* & *t.* *Obs.* To rib; sneer; cheat; trick.

**gleek**, *n.* [*OF.* *glie*.] *Obs.* A three-handed card game.

**glee'man** (glē'mān), *n.* *Archaic.* A minstrel.

**glee'some** (-sŭm), *adj.* Merry; joyous; gleeful.

**gleet** (glēt), *n.* [*OF.* *glete*, *glēte* (fr. *glete* litharge).] 1. *Obs. ex. Scot.* Slime; ooze. 2. *Med.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; formerly, any morbid discharge. 3. *Veter.* A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities.

**gleg** (glēg), *adj.* [*ON.* *glugg*.] *Scot.* Quick; alert.

**glen** (glēn), *n.* [*OF.* *glēn*, fr. *LL.* *glēna*, of Celt. origin.] A secluded narrow valley.

**Glen'garry** (glēn-gār'ī), *n.*, or **Glen'garry bonnet** or **cap**. [Name of a valley in Scotland.] A type of cap worn by Scottish Highlanders.

**gle'no'id** (glē'nō'id), *adj.* [Gr. *glēnoiōēs*, fr. *glēnē* socket of a joint +

*eidos* form.] *Anat.* Having the form of a smooth shallow depression, as the cavity of the scapula.

**gley** (glē; glī), *n.* & *v.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Squint.

**gli-a-din** (glī'ā-dīn), *n.* [*F.* *gliadine*, fr. Gr. *glia glue*.] *Biochem.* An alcohol-soluble plant protein found in wheat and rye. *b* = PRO-LAMIN.

**glib** (glīb), *adj.*: GLIB'BER (-ēr); GLIB'BEST. 1. *Dial.* Smooth; slippery. 2. Characterized by ease, as action or manner. 3. Speaking or spoken smoothly and flippantly; fluent. — **glib'ly**, *adv.* — **glib'ness**, *n.*

**glid'der** (glīd'ēr), *v. t.* [*AS.* *glidder* slippery.] *Obs. ex. Dial.* To glide. — *v. i.* *Dial. Eng.* To slip.

**glide** (glīd), *v. i.* [*AS.* *glidan*.] 1. To move gently and smoothly; to pass with a smooth, silent motion. 2. To pass gradually or without break; to shale. 3. *Aviation.* To descend at a normal angle of attack without engine power sufficient for level flight; to vplane. 4. *Phonet.* To pass (from one definite sound to another) with a glide, as of the voice. See GLIDE, *n.*, 5. — *v. t.* To cause to glide.

— *n.* 1. Act of gliding or moving smoothly. 2. *Aviation.* The act or action of gliding. 3. *Dancing.* In ballroom dances, a smooth sliding step used with other steps. 4. *Music.* A slur. 5. *Phonet.* A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound, such as the indefinite sound produced in passing from the back position of *g* to the front one of *t* in *gay*.

**glide-bomb** (glīd'bŏm), *v. t.* & *i.* To descend upon (a target) at an angle between 45° and 60°; — distinguished from *drive-bomb*.

**glid'er** (glīd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which glides. 2. A form of aircraft similar to an airplane but with no engine. 3. A porch swing with cushioned seat or couch suspended by links from an upright framework.

**glid'ing** (-īng), *adj.* That glides. — **glid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**gliff** (glīf), *n.* *Scot.* A moment; instant.

**glim** (glīm), *n.* 1. *Scot.* A small bit. 2. *Slang.* A light, as a lamp *b* Eyc.

**glim'e** (glīm), *n.* *Dial.* A shy or sidelong look or glance. — *v. i.* *Dial.* To look askance, or slyly.

**glim'mer** (glīm'ēr), *v. i.* [Akin to *G.* *glimmer* a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer.] To give feeble rays of light; to shine faintly and unsteadily. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* 1. A faint unsteady light; gleam. 2. A slight perception; a bit; as, a glimmer of hope.

**glim'mer-ing**, *n.* A faint, unsteady light; a glimmer; hence, a faint view or idea; a glimpse; an inkling.

**glimpse** (glīmps; 89), *n.* 1. A sudden flash; transient luster. 2. A faint passing appearance; hence, a trace; tinge. 3. A short hurried view. 4. A faint idea; inkling. — *v. i.* 1. To shine faintly or unsteadily; to glimmer. 2. To take a glimpse; to glance. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of.

**glint** (glīnt), *n.* 1. A gleam; also, brightness; luster. 2. *Scot.* A glimpse; a glance. — *v. i.* & *t.* [*ME.* *glinten* to turn aside, glance, of Scand. origin.] 1. To make a quick or sudden movement; dart. 2. To flash; gleam. — *Syn.* See FLASH.

**gli-o'ma** (glī-ō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mā-tā), -MAS (-māz). [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *glia glue* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A tumor springing from the neuroglia of the brain, spinal cord, or the like. — **gli-o'ma-tous** (-ō'mā-tūs; -ōm'ō-tūs), *adj.*

**glimk** (glīsk), *n.* *Scot.* A glance; glimpse.

**glis-sad'e** (glī-sād'; -sād'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *glisser* to slip.] 1. A sliding descent down a snow slope. 2. In ballet dancing, a sliding step to one side. — *v. i.* To slide; to glide, as in mountaineering.

**glis-san'to** (glī-sān'tō), *n.*; *pl.* GLISSANDI (-dī). [As if it = *F.* *glissant* sliding.] *Music.* A sliding effect, as produced by sounding in quick succession adjacent tones.

**glis'ten** (glīs'tēn), *v. i.* [*AS.* *glīstian*.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a mild fitful luster. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* A glistening; a shining brightness.

**glis'ter** (glīs'tēr), *v. i.* [*ME.* *glitren*.] To be bright or brilliant; to sparkle. — *n.* Glitter; luster.

**glit'ter** (glīt'tēr), *v. i.* [*ON.* *glitra*.] 1. To sparkle with light; to gleam. 2. To be showy or striking, and hence attractive. — *Syn.* See FLASH. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy.

**glit'ter-y** (-ī), *adj.* Full of glitter.

**gloom** (glōm), *n.* *Poetic.* The twilight; gloaming.

**gloom'ing** (-īng), *n.* [*AS.* *glōmunga*, fr. *glōm* twilight.] Twilight; dusk.

**gloat** (glōt), *v. i.* [*ON.* *glotta* to smile scornfully.] To look steadfastly; esp., to gaze with malignant satisfaction, ardent desire, lust, or avarice. — *Syn.* See GAZE. — **gloat'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**glob'al** (glōb'āl), *adj.* Spherical; also, relating to the globe, esp. as an entirety; world-wide; as, global war. — **glob'al-ly**, *adv.*

**glob'ate** (glōb'āte), **glob'at-ed** (-bāt-ēd; -īd), *adj.* [*L.* *globatus*, past part., fr. *globus* ball.] Spherical.

**globe** (glōb), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *globus*.] 1. A round or spherical body; a ball; sphere. 2. The earth; — usually with *the*. *b* Hence, any planet. 3. A round model of the earth or heavens. 4. A golden ball carried as an emblem of authority. 5. Anything which is nearly spherical in shape. 6. An appliance for protecting a lamp or for diffusing its light. — *v. i.* & *t.* To gather or form into a globe.

**globe'fish** (-fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see FISH. = PUFFER, 2.

**globe'flow'er** (-flou'ēr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Trollius*) of plants of the crowfoot family, with globose yellow flowers.

**globe-trot'ter**, *n.* *Collog.* One who travels widely, or in all parts of the world. — **globe-trot'ting**, *n.* & *adj.*

**glo-bin** (glō'bīn), *n.* [*L.* *globus* globe + *-in*.] *Biochem.* A histone formed as a cleavage product of hemoglobin.

**glob'oid** (-bōid), *adj.* Approximately globular; globate. — *n.* A globoid figure or body.

**glo'b'ose** (glō'bōs; glō'bōs'), *adj.* [*L.* *globosus*.] Globular; spherical. — **glo'b'os-i-ty** (glō'bōs'ī-tī), *n.*

**glo'b'ous** (glō'būs), *adj.* [*L.* *globosus*.] Globose.

**glob'u-lar** (glōb'ŭ-lēr), *adj.* 1. Globe-shaped; round. 2. Consisting of globules.

**globe'le** (glōb'ŭl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *globulus*, dim. of *globus* globe.] A small spherical particle.

**glob'u-lif'er-ous** (glōb'ŭ-līf-ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [*globule* + *-ferous*.] Bearing or containing globules.

**glob'u-lin** (glōb'ū-līn), *n.* [From GLOBULE.] *Biochem.* Any of a group of proteins insoluble in pure water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

**glo-chid-i-ate** (glō-kīd'ī-āt) *adj.* [Gr. *glōchia* point of an arrow.] *Bot.* Bearing barbs; barbed.

**glock-en-spiel** (glōk'ən-spēl), *n.* [G., fr. *glocke* bell + *spiel* play.] *Music.* A percussion instrument consisting typically of a series of metal bars tuned to the chromatic scale and played with two hammers. Cf. XYLOPHONE.

**glom'er-ate** (glōm'ə-rāt), *adj.* [L. *glomeratus*, past part., fr. *glomus* a ball.] Clustered together.

**glom'er-a-tion** (glōm'ə-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of forming or gathering into; ball. 2. That which is formed into a ball; ball.

**glom'er-ule** (glōm'ə-rūl), *n.* [NL. *glomerulus*, dim. fr. L. *glomus* ball.] *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a compacted, or sessile, cyme, as that of the box tree.

**glom'er-u-lus** (glō-mēr'ū-lūs; -ō-lūs), *n.*; pl. GLOMERULI (-lī). [NL.] *Anat.* A tuft of capillaries at the origin of each uriniferous tubule.

**gloom** (glōm), *n.* [From GLOOM, *v.*] 1. *Scot.* A frown or sullen look. 2. Partial or total darkness; thick shade. 3. A shady, gloomy, or dark place. 4. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; low spirits. *Syn.* See SADNESS. — *v. i.* [ME. *gloum*(b)en.] 1. To look sullen; to frown; also, to look dismal or gloomy. 2. To become dark or threatening, as the sky. 3. To be or appear dark, somber, or gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy; to obscure.

**gloom'ing** (glōm'īng), *n.* 1. A scowl; a sullen fit. 2. *Poetic.* Twilight; gloaming.

**gloom'y** (glōm'ī), *adj.*; GLOOM'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GLOOM'Y-EST. 1. Dark; murky. 2. Affected with gloom; melancholy. 3. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy. — *Syn.* See DARK; SULLEN.

**gloom'i-ly**, *adv.* — **gloom'i-ness**, *n.* **Glor'i-a** (glō'rī-ā; 70), *n.* [L. *gloria*.] 1. *Ecol.* One of certain Latin doxologies beginning with this word; also, its English version; esp. a The *Glori-a in Ex-cel-sis De-o* (in ēk-sel'sis dē'ō), "Glory be to God on high" based on the angelic hymn of Luke ii. 14. b The *Glori-a Pa-tri* (pā'trī; pā'trī), "Glory be to the Father." 2. [not cap.] A nimbus; aureole; also, an imitation of one. 3. [not cap.] A gloss; fabric of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

**glor'i-fi-ca-tion** (glō'rī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. A glorifying, or state of being glorified. 2. A festivity; jollification.

**glor'i-fi-er** (glō'rī-fī-ēr), *n.* One who glorifies. **glor'i-fi-y** (glō'rī-fī-70), *v. t.*; -FI-ED (-fid); -FY'ING [OF. *glorifier*, fr. L. *glorificare*, deriv. of *gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; esp., to elevate to celestial glory. 2. To shed radiance or splendor on. 3. To make glorious by presentation in a favorable aspect, as, to *glorify* everyday life. 4. To magnify in worship; to adore; exalt.

**glor'i-ole** (glō'rī-ōl), *n.* [F. fr. L. *gloriola* a small glory, dim. of *gloria* glory.] An aureole; halo; nimbus; glory.

**glor'i-ous** (-ūs; 70), *adj.* [OF. *glorios*, *gloriosus*, fr. L. *gloriosus*.] 1. Obs. Boastful, vainglorious. 2. Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that deserve or receive glory; praiseworthy. 3. Splendid in appearance, resplendent. 4. *Colloq.* Delightful; magnificent. — *Syn.* See SPLENDID. — *Ant.* Inglorious. — **glor'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **glor'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**glor'y** (glō'rī; 70), *n.*; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [OF. *glorie* (f. *glorie*), fr. L. *gloria*.] 1. Praise, honor, or distinction, accorded by common consent; renown. 2. That which secures praise or renown; an occasion for praise. 3. Honor and praise accorded in worship. 4. Brilliance, splendor. 5. Celestial bliss; heaven. 6. Height of prosperity or splendor; as, Spain in its *glory*. 7. An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity; also, in art, a representation of such light by rays of gold, a golden disk, etc., around the head or body; an aureole, nimbus, or halo. — *v. i.* -R-ED (-rīd); -RY'ING. 1. To exult with joy or triumph; to be proud or boastful. 2. To form a glory; to spread like a glory.

**gloss** (glōs; 74), *n.* 1. Brightness or luster; polish; as, the *gloss* of silk. 2. A specious appearance, superficial quality or show. — *v. t.* 1. To give luster or gloss to. 2. To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; to color.

**gloss**, *n.* [OF. *glose*, fr. L. *glossa* a word needing explanation, fr. Gr. *glossa*, lit., tongue.] 1. An interpretation, as of marginal or interlinear words; a note of explanation; loosely, a running commentary. 2. Hence: a Glossary. b An interlinear translation. 3 A false interpretation; a deceiving explanation. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with glosses; to explain by notes. 2. To interpret speciously, or to pervert in this way. — *v. i.* To make glosses; to comment. — *Syn.* See ANNOTATE.

**gloss'a** (glōs'ā; 74), *n.*; pl. GLOSSAE (-ē). [NL., fr. Gr. *glossa* the tongue.] *Zool.* The median anterior part of the labium of many insects.

**gloss'al** (glōs'āl), *adj.* Of or relating to the tongue.

**gloss'a-ri-al** (glōs'ā-rī-āl; 6), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a glossary. — **gloss'a-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**gloss'a-rist** (glōs'ā-rīst), *n.* A writer of glosses or compiler of a glossary; a commentator; scholiast.

**gloss'a-ry** (-rī), *n.*; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [L. *glossarium*.] A collection of glosses; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, a science, explaining terms or words.

**gloss'a-ter** (glōs'ā-tēr), *n.* [ML.] A writer of glosses.

**gloss'er** (glōs'ēr), *n.* [See 1st GLOSS.] A polisher.

**gloss'er**, *n.* [See 2d GLOSS.] A writer of glosses.

**gloss'o-** (glōs'ō-), *gloss-*. [Gr. *glossa* as, in *gloss'o-to-my*, *gloss'o-to-my* see -ECTOMY, -TOMY. b A *gloss* or glossary. c *Anat. & Zool.* Glossal (and). d *Bot. & Zool.* A tongue-like formation.

**gloss'o-graph** (glōs'ō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *glossographos*, fr. *glossa* tongue + *graphein* to write.] A writer of glosses.

**gloss'o-logy** (glōs'ō-lōj), *n.*; pl. -GIES (-jīz). [*Glossa* + -logy.] The science of language; linguistics. — **gloss'o-log'i-cal** (glōs'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **gloss'o-log'i-st** (glōs'ō-lōj'īst), *n.*

**gloss'y** (glōs'ī; 74), *adj.*; GLOSS'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GLOSS'Y-EST. [From GLOSS.] 1. Smooth and shining; polished. 2. Smooth; specious; plausible; as, *glossy* deceit. — **gloss'i-ly**, *adv.* — **gloss'i-ness**, *n.*

**glot** (glōt), *n.* Glazed ware.

**glot** (glōt), *n.* [Gr. *glōtta* tongue.] A combining form denoting *many of or expression in* (a specified number of) *languages*, as in *polyglot*.

**glot'tal** (glōt'āl; -'l), *adj.* Of, relating to, or produced in the glottis.

**glot'tic** (glōt'īk), *adj.* a Glottal. b Of, relating to, or based upon, language; linguistic.

**glot'tis** (glōt'īs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *glōttis*, *glōttis*, fr. *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue.] *Anat. & Zool.* The space between the vocal fold and arytenoid cartilage of one side of the larynx, and those of the other side.

**glotto-**. [See GLOSS.] A combining form denoting *language*.

**glot-to-log'y** (glōt'ō-lōj'ī), *n.* [*glotto-* + -logy.] Glossology; linguistics. — **glot-to-log'i-cal** (glōt'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **glot-to-log'i-st** (glōt'ō-lōj'īst), *n.*

**glove** (glōv), *n.* [AS *glōf*.] 1. A cover for the hand, now always with a separate sheath for each finger. Cf. MITTEN. 2. A boxing glove. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a glove.

**glov'er** (glōv'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

**glow** (glō), *v. i.* [AS. *glōwan*.] 1. To shine with an intense or white heat. 2. To exhibit a strong, bright color, to be brilliant or red, as with heat, animation, blushes, etc. 3. To feel hot; to burn. 4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to glow. 2. *Rare.* To express by glowing. — *n.* 1. Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence. 2. Brightness or warmth of color; redness. 3. Intense excitement; vehemence or heat of emotion. 4. Heat of body; a sensation of warmth, as from exercise, etc. — *Syn.* See BLAZE.

**glow'er** (glōv'ēr), *v. i.* 1. *Scot.* To look intently. 2. To stare or look angrily or with a scowl. — *Syn.* See FROWN. — *n.* Act of glowing; an angry stare.

**glow'er-ing** (glōv'ēr-ing), *adj.* That glowers. — **glow'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**glow'fly** (glōv'fī), *n.*; pl. -FLIES (-flīz). A firefly.

**glow'ing** (glōv'īng), *adj.* That glows. — **glow'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**glow'worm** (glōv'wōrm), *n.* Any of various luminous insects; as: a The wingless females and larvae of certain European beetles (genus *Lampyris*), which emit light from some of the abdominal segments. b In America, the larvae of certain fireflies and fire beetles, and the wingless adult females of the genus *Phengodes* (family Cantharidae).

**glow-in't-a** (glōk-sīn'fē-ā; 58), *n.* [NL. after B. P. *Glowin*, Ger. botanist.] *Hort.* A popular greenhouse herb (genus *Sinningia*, see the Brazilian *S. speciosa*), with large bell-shaped flowers, often handily spotted.

**glose** (glōz), *n.* [ME. *glose* explanation, flattery, fr. OF. *glose*.] 1. *Archaic.* A note or gloss. 2. *Rare.* Flattery. 3. *Rare.* Specious show; gloss. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To make glosses on; to explain. 2. To smooth over; to palliate, gloss. — *v. i.* To make a gloss; to comment.

**glaze**, *v. t. & i.* To shine, glow; gleam.

**glu-ci-num** (glōs'ī-nūm), *n.* Also **glu-cin'i-um** (-sīn'ī-ūm). [NL., deriv. of Gr. *glykys* sweet.] *Chem.* Brevium. Symbol, *Gl*.

**glu-co-pro'te-in** (glōs'kō-prō'tē-in), *n.* Var. of GLYCOPROTEIN.

**glu'cose** (glōs'kōs; 114), *n.* [F., irreg. fr. Gr. *gleukos* must, sweet wine.] 1. *Chem.* A sugar,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ , occurring in three optically different forms, of which only one (dextrose, D-glucose, dextrorotatory, or ordinary glucose) occurs in nature. See DEXTROSE. 2. *Com.* A light-colored, water-soluble syrup obtained by the incomplete hydrolysis of starch and containing chiefly maltose, dextrin, and dextrose. In U. S., it is made chiefly from cornstarch and is called also *corn syrup* or *starch syrup*. Cf. SYRUP, 2.

**glu-co-sid** (glōs'kō-sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also **glu'co-sid**. [See GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* a Properly, any of certain compounds yielding glucose on hydrolysis. b Often, a glycoside.

**glue** (glō; 114), *n.* [OF. *glu*, fr. L. *glus*, *glutis*.] 1. A hard gelatin, obtained esp. by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, bones, etc., of animals. When heated with water, it is used for sticking things together. 2. By extension, any of various adhesive or viscous substances. — *v. t.* To glue (glōd); GLU'ING (glōv'īng). To cause to stick or hold fast, with or as with glue. — **glu'y** (glōd'ī), *adj.*

**glum** (glūm), *adj.*; GLUM'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GLUM'Y-EST. [ME. *glumen* to look sullen, var. of *gloumen*.] Moody, gloomy. — *Syn.* See SULLEN.

**glum'ly**, *adv.* — **glum'ness**, *n.*

**glu-ma'ceous** (glō-mā'shēus; 114), *adj.* *Bot.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, glumes.

**glume** (glōm), *n.* [L. *gluma* hull, husk, fr. root of *glubere* to peel.] *Bot.* A chaffy bract; sepal, one of the two empty bracts at the base of the spikelet in grasses. See SPIKELET, *Illustr.*

**glump'y** (glūm'pī), *adj.*; GLUM'P-Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GLUM'P-Y-EST. *Colloq.* Glum; sullen; sulky. — **glump'i-ly**, *adv.*

**glunch** (glōnsh; glūnsh), *adj.* *Scot.* Frowning. — *n.* A sullen look. — *v. i.* To frown.

**glut** (glū), *v. t.*; GLUT'tED; GLUT'tING. [OF. *glotir*, *gloutir*, fr. L. *glutire*, *glutire*.] To swallow, esp. greedily.

**glut**, *v. t.* [ME. *glotten*.] 1. To fill to satiety; to satiate. 2. To oversupply any article so that there is no sale for it at the price at which it is offered; — chiefly in *to glut the market*. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously. — *Syn.* See SATIATE. — *n.* 1. Act of glutting, or state of being glutted, a full supply; hence, often, a surfeit. 2. A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price; an oversupply.

**glu'ta-mine** (glōt'ā-mēn; -mīn), *n.* [*gluten* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound,  $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_4$ , widely distributed in plants.

**glu'te'al** (glōt'ē-āl; glōt'ī-āl), *adj.* [From GLUTENS.] Pert. to, or in the region of, the glutens muscles.

**glu'ten** (glōt'ēn; -t'n), *n.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *gluten* glue.] The viscid substance which gives adhesiveness to dough, esp. that made from wheat flour.

**gluten bread**. Bread made of *gluten flour*, which is a flour containing a high gluten and a low starch content.

**glu'te-nous** (glōt'ē-nūs), *adj.* Resembling gluten; rich in, or possessing a high content of, gluten.

**glu'te-us** (glōt'ē-ūs), *n.*; pl. -T-ES (-tē) [NL., fr. Gr. *gloutos* rump, pl. the buttocks.] *Anat.* Any of the three muscles of the buttocks.

**glu'ti-nous** (glōt'ī-nūs), *adj.* [L. *glutininosus*, fr. *gluten* glue.] Of the nature of glue; gluey. — **glu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

**glut'n** (glūt'n), *n.* [OF. *glutun*, *glouton*, fr. L. *gluto*, *glutito*.] 1. One who eats voraciously, or to excess; a gormandizer. 2. [Trans. of G. *velfras* gormandizer, wolverine.] A sharky, thickest, carnivorous mammal (*Gulo gulo*, family Mustelidae) of northern Europe and Asia, related to the martens and sables; also, the closely related wolverine (*Gulo luscus*) of North America. — *Syn.* See EPICURE.

**glut'ton-ize** (-īz), *v. i. & t.* To gormandize.

**glut·ton·ous** (glŭ'tŭ'n-ŭs), *adj.* Given to gluttony; voracious. — **glut·ton·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **glut·ton·ous·ness**, *n.*

**glut·ton·y** (-y), *n.*; pl. **GLUTTONIES** (-iz). Excess in eating. **gly·cer·al·de·hyde** (glŭ's'er-kl'dē-hīd), *n.* [*Glycer*, a combining form for *glycerol* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ , formed by oxidation of alcohol.

**gly·cer·ic** (glŭ's'er-ik; glŭ's'er-ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating an acid (glyceric acid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ ), obtained by partly oxidizing glycerol, and in other ways.

**gly·cer·ide** (glŭ's'er-īd; -īd), *n.* Also **-id**. [See **GLYCERIN**.] *Chem.* An ester of glycerol, either natural, as various fats, or artificial. See **ESTER**.

**gly·cer·in** (-in), **gly·cer·ine** (-in; -ēn), *n.* [*F. glycérine*, fr. *Gr. glykeros, glykys*, sweet.] Glycerol, esp. for industrial use. *Glycerin* was the original name and is still widely used.

**gly·cer·ol** (-ōl; -ōl), *n.* *Chem.* A sweet, sirupy, trihydroxy alcohol,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_3$ , colorless, odorless, and hygroscopic, obtained by saponifying natural fats and fixed oils. It is an excellent solvent.

**gly·cer·yl** (-yl), *n.* [*Glycerin* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A trivalent radical,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$ , of which glycerol is the hydride.

**gly·cine** (glŭ'sēn; glŭ'sēn; -sēn), *n.* [*Gr. glycē*, sweet.] *Chem.* A sweet-tasting crystalline acid,  $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ , obtained from certain proteins, etc.

**gly·co·gen** (glŭ'kō-jēn), *n.* [*Gr. glykys* sweet + *-gen*.] *Biochem.* A white, amorphous, tasteless carbohydrate,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ , related to starch and dextrin, found abundantly in the liver of most animals.

**gly·co·gen·ic** (-jēn'ik), *adj.* Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen; as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

**gly·col** (glŭ'kōl; -kōl), *n.* [*Glycerin* + *-ol*. See **GLYCERIN**.] *Chem.* A thick, sweet, colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$ , produced from certain ethylene compounds. **D** Any of the class of dihydroxy alcohols, of which glycol proper is the type.

*hem.* Designating an acid (**glycolic acid**,  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{COOH}$ ), and in the leaves of the Virginia

ide artificially.

**gly·co·pro·tein** (glŭ'kō-prō'tē-in; -tēn), **gly·co·pro·te·in** (-tēn), *n.* [*Gr. glykys* sweet + *protein*.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of compounds of a protein with a substance or substances (other than nucleic acid) containing a carbohydrate group.

**gly·co·side** (glŭ'kō-sīd; -sīd), **gly·co·sid** (-sīd), *n.* [*From glucose* + *glycose*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, as amygdalin and salicin, which on hydrolysis yield a sugar (most commonly glucose).

**gly·co·sur·ic** (-sŭ'r-ik; -ik), *n.* [*N.L., fr. glycose* glucose + *-uric*.] *Med.* A condition in which sugar, esp. glucose, is excreted in the urine, as in diabetes mellitus — **gly·co·sur·ic** (rik), *adj.*

**glyph** (glŭf), *n.* [*Gr. glyphē* carving, fr. *glyphein* to carve.] 1. *Arch.* A channel or groove, usually vertical. 2. *Alphabet.* A carved figure; hence, a pictograph representing a form for sculpture. — **glyph·ic** (-ik), *adj.*

**glyph·ic** (glŭf'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. glyptos* fit for carving, carved. See **GLYPHE**.] Pert. to carving or engraving, esp. on gems.

**glyph·to·dont** (glŭf'tō-dōnt), *n.* [*Gr. glyptos* carved + *odont*.] *Paleontol.* Any of a genus (*Glyptodon*) of large extinct mammals related to the armadillos.

**glyph·to·ra·phy** (glŭf'tō-rā-fŭ; -fŭ), *n.* [*Gr. glyptos* carved + *-graphy*.] Art or process of engraving gems; also, the description or study of engraved gems. — **glyph·to·ra·pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **glyph·to·graph·ic** (glŭf'tō-rāf'ik), *adj.*

**G man**. [For **Government man**.] *U.S.* A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**gnar**, **gnarl** (nār), *v. t.*; **GNARRED** (nārd); **GNAR'RING**. To snarl; growl; — chiefly of dogs.

**gnarl** (nār), *v. t.* To growl; snarl.

**gnarl, v. t.** To twist or contort. *See* **DEFORM**. — *n.* A knot in wood; a large or hard knot on a tree. — **gnarl'y**, *adj.*

**gnarled** (nārld), *adj.* [*Var. of* **KNUKLED**.] Knotty; full of knots or snarls; twisted; cross-grained, twisted.

**gnash** (nāsh), *v. i. & t.* [*ME. gnasten, gnasten*.] To grind or strike together, as the teeth in anger. — **gnash, n.**

**gnat** (nāt), *n.* [*AS. gnat*.] Any of various small dipterous insects or flies, esp. such as biting; — applied in England chiefly to mosquitoes, in America to smaller forms.

**gnath·ic** (nāth'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. gnathos* jaw.] Of or pertaining to the jaw.

**gnathic index**. *Craniom.* The ratio of the distance from nasion to basion (taken as 100) to that from the basion to the point on the alveolar process midway between the median upper incisor teeth. Cf. **PA·CIAL INDEX**.

**gnath·ion** (nā'th-ŭn; nā'th-ŭn), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Craniol.* The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw.

**gnath·ion·ic** (nā'th-ŭn'ik), *adj.* [*From* *Gnathos*, a parasite in a play of Terence.] Flattering; deceitful.

**-gnathous**. A combining form meaning *-jawed*.

**gnaw** (nō), *v. t.*; **GNAWED** (nōd); **GNAWED** or **GNAWN** (nōn); **GNAW'ING**. [*AS. gnagan*.] 1. To bite so as to wear away or remove a part from; to eat away by scraping or biting with the teeth; loosely, to chew upon. 2. To corrode; to fret away. 3. To produce a pain in (the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing. — *v. i.* 1. To bite with repeated effort; as, *gnawing* on a crust of bread. 2. To have an effect like gnawing with the teeth. — **gnaw'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**gnaw'ing**, *n.* A pain in (the stomach) likened to that caused by gnawing; in pl., pangs; as, *gnawings* of hunger.

**gneiss** (nīs), *n.* [*G. Petrog.*] A laminated or foliated metamorphic rock, corresponding in composition to granite or some other felspathic plutonic rock. — **gneiss·ic** (-ik), *adj.* — **gneiss·oid** (-oid), *adj.*

**gnose** (nōm; nōm), *n.* [*Gr. gnōmē*, fr. root of *gignōskēn* to know.] A brief reflection or maxim; aphorism; saw.

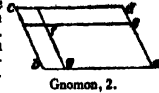
**gnose** (nōm), *n.* [*F.*] One of a fabled race of diminutive subterranean beings, guardians of mines, quarries, etc.

**gnos·m·ic** (nō'm-ik; nōm'ik), *adj.* Also **gnos·m·ic·al** (nō'm-ik-ik; nōm'ik). [*Gr. gnōstikos*, fr. *gnōmē*. See **GNOMON**.] Uttering or containing maxims; aphoristic; also, pertaining to the **gnomic poets**, certain Greek poets whose writings are of a gnomic character.

**gnos·m·o·gy** (nō-mōl'ō-jŭ), *n.* [*Gr. gnōmologia*, fr. *gnōmē* judgment, maxim + *logos* discourse.] Gnostic discourse, or a collection of gnomes.

**gnos·mon** (nō'mōn), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. gnōmōn* one that knows, the in-

dex of a sundial.] 1. Any object which by the position or length of its shadow serves as an indicator, esp. of the time, as the style of a sundial, a column erected perpendicularly to the horizon, etc. 2. *Geom.* The remainder of a parallelogram after removal of a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as, the *gnomon* *bedefy* in the *illus.*



Gnomon, 2.

**gnos·mon·ic** (nō-mōn'ik), *adj.* Also **gnos·mon·ic·al** (-ik-ik). Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of indicating time by means of a gnomon.

**gnos·sis** (nō'sis), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. gnōsis*.] *Metaph.* Positive knowledge, esp. of spiritual truth, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.

**gnosis**. [See **GNOSTIC**.] *Med. & Psychol.* A combining form denoting cognition, or recognition, as in *psychognosis*. Corresponding adjectives are formed in **-gnostic**.

**gnos·tic** (nō'stik), *adj.* Also **gnos·tic·al** (-tik-ik). 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by knowledge or gnosis. 2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or the Gnostics. — **gnos·tic·al·ly**, *adv.*

**Gnos·tio**, *n.* [*L., gnostikos*, fr. *Gr. gnōstikos* gnostic, fr. *gignōskēn* to know.] An adherent of Gnosticism.

**Gnos·ti·cism** (-tik-iz'm), *n.* A philosophical movement of pre-Christian times and later, having several forms, Pagan and Christian, all of which were characterized by the central doctrine that emancipation came through knowledge, gnosis, the possession of which saved the initiates from the clutch of matter.

**gnos·thi·se·au·ton** (a'nō'thŭ'sē-ō-tōn'), [*Gr.*] Know thyself; — maxim inscribed on the ancient temple of Apollo at Delphi.

**gnu** (nō; nū), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note 3. [*Cape Bushman ngu*.] Any of a genus (*Connochaetes*) of African antelopes, with an oxlike head, short mane, downward-curved horns, and long tail.

**go** (gō; v. i.; **WENT** (wēnt); **GOES** (gōs); **GO'ING**. *Went* comes from the *AS. wendan*. See **WEND**, *v.* [*AS. gān*.] 1. To move on a course; to proceed. 2. To depart; — opposed to *come*. 3. To pass about or abroad (in a certain state); as, *to go* *mad*. 4. To be rejected, relinquished, displaced, or abolished; to cease to operate or be efficient; hence, of a person, to fail; fail; die. 5. To be kept in motion or action; to operate, — said of a machine. 6. Of time, to pass to elapse. 7. To pass current or have currency. 8. To follow a course or procedure. 9. To proceed or happen in a given manner. 10. To be expressed or phrased; as, the second clause *goes* thus.

To give way, to break; as, the sails *went* in the gale. 12. To ex-

ceed along a denoted space; to reach; as, this road *goes* to London. 13. To have recourse or resort; as, *to go* to the country with a political issue.

14. To put oneself, as to *go* to *trouble* or *expense*. 15. To participate equally in; as, *to go* shares, etc., with someone. 16. To enter a given relation; as, *to go* bail. 17. To have its usual or proper place; to belong; as, that book *goes* on the second shelf. 18. To harmonize; also, to suit; fit, as, congenial men *go* with any group. — *v. t.* 1. *Colloq.* To endure, tolerate. 2. To bet or wager.

*Go* is used, with many prepositions and adverbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies the main force of the expression, as, *to go* *against*, *go* *out*, *go* *astray*, etc.

**Syn.** *Go*, leave, depart, quit, withdraw, retire mean to move out of or away from the place where one is. *Go*, the most general term, is often used as the opposite of *come*; *leave* usually implies in addition a separation from somebody expressed or understood; *depart*, a more formal or less colloquial term, usually has as its opposite *arrive*; *quit* adds to leave an implication of getting free from that which holds, burdens, or the like; *withdraw* implies a deliberate removal for some just reason and rarely connotes, as *quit* often does, instability, cowardice, or the like; *retire*, close to *withdraw*, is preferred when a relinquishing, a retreat, a recoil, etc., is also implied. — *Ant.* *Come*.

**go about**. *Naut.* To tack. **go behind**. *a* To investigate the elements which have produced (some result); as, *to go* *behind* the returns of an election. *b* To lose money. — **go hotter**. In poker, etc., to raise the previous bet, hence, *Colloq.* to outbid or surpass; to exceed. — **go under**. To sink, as under water; to go to ruin, succumb.

— **go** (gō), *n.*; pl. **GOES** (gōs). 1. *Colloq.* Power of working or doing; energy; spirit. 2. *Colloq.* With the, the fashion; the rage. 3. *Colloq.* A circumstance; incident; as, a pretty *go*. 4. Something that goes or is successful; a success; also, a bargain. 5. *Colloq.* An attempt, or try; as, a brief *go* at farming. 6. *Colloq.* Quantity used or furnished at one time, as of liquor. — **no go**. *Colloq.* Useless; hopeless; as, that plan is *no go*. — **on**, or **upon**, *the go*. In a state of activity, esp. restless activity.

**go'a** (gō'a), *n.* [*Tibetan dgo*ba (pronounced *gowa*).] A common mule (Gazella picticaudata) of Tibet.

**goad** (gōd), *n.* [*AS. gād* spear, point, arrow.] 1. A pointed rod used to urge on a beast. 2. Something that produces the effect of a goad; a spur. — **Syn.** See **MOTIVE**. — *v. t.* To prick; to drive with or as with a goad.

**go-a-head**, *adj.* Advancing; hence, *Colloq.* enterprising.

**goal** (gōl; dial. gōbl), *n.* [*ME. gol*, of uncert. origin.] 1. The mark set to bound a race; the end of a race or a journey. 2. The end to which a design tends; objective; aim. 3. In various games, one of the stations or bounds towards which the players strive to advance the ball, puck, etc., to score points; also, act of causing the ball, etc., to go through or into a goal, or the point or score thus made. — **Syn.** See **INTENTION**. — **goal from the field**. In American football, a goal made by a drop kick or from placement.

**goal·ee**, **goal·ie** (gōl'ē), *n.* *Colloq.* A goalkeeper.

**goal·keeper** (gōl'kē-ēr), *n.* or **goal tender**. In certain games, a player whose duty it is to defend the goal.

**Go'a powder** (gō'a). [*From Goa, India*.] *Pharm.* A bitter powder found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian tree (*Vataireopsis arauoba*) of the pea family. See **CHRYSAORIN**.

**goat** (gōt), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note 3. [*AS. gāt*.] 1. Any of certain hollow-horned ruminant mammals allied to the sheep, but of lighter build, with backwardly arching horns, a short tail, and (usually) straight hair. The true goats constitute a genus (*Capra*, family Bovidae). See **ANGORA GOAT**, **IBEX**. 2. In medieval bestiary lore, the animal type of lechery; hence, a libidinous man. 3. *Slang*. A scape-goat; as, they made him the *goat*. 4. [*cap* *Astron.* = **CAPRICORN**.] — **goat·like** (-lik), *adj.* — **goat·skin** (-skīn).

**goat antelope**. Any of certain ruminants intermediate between the goats and antelopes, as the chamois and goral.



(*Hydrastis canadensis*) of the crowfoot family, with a thick, knotted, yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves. See HYDRASTIS.

**Golden State.** California; — a nickname, from its gold mines.

**golden warbler.** The yellow warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*) or other closely allied species, chiefly yellow in color.

**golden wattle.** *Australasia.* Any of various yellow-flowered species of a genus (*Acacia*, esp. *A. pyramantha* and *A. lanifolia*) of the mimosa family. It is the unofficial floral emblem of Australia.

**gold-exchange standard.** *Finance.* A currency system in which the domestic currency is kept at a parity with the standard money of a foreign gold-standard country.

**gold-filled.** (gôld'fild'), *n.*, *adj.* **Jewelry.** Covered with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold. See FILLED GOLD.

**goldfinch.** (f'finch'), *n.* [AS *goldfinc*.] **a** A small brightly colored European finch (*Carduelis carduelis*), often kept as a cage bird; — so called from the yellow on the wings. **b** In America, any of various small finches (genus *Spinus*, esp. *S. tristis*). In summer the male becomes bright yellow, with black wings, tail, and crown. See BILT, Illust.

**goldfinny.** (gôld'fin'), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (iz). A small brightly colored European wrasse (*Ctenolabrus rupestris*); also, any of several related European wrasses, as the cunner.

**goldfish.** (f'ish'), *n.*, *pl.* see FISH. **1.** A small fish (*Carassius auratus*) of the carp family, chiefly golden yellow or orange, kept in aquaria and ponds. **2.** *Army Slang.* Salmon.

**gold foil.** Gold beaten or rolled out very thin; specif., gold in sheets thicker than gold leaf. — **gold-foil**, *adj.*

**gold-locks.** (gôld'lôk's'), *n.* **1.** A person with golden hair. **2.** **a** A European herb (*Limonys vulgaris*) of the aster family, with heads of flowers resembling those of goldenrod. **b** A European buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*).

**gold leaf.** A leaf of gold, of extreme thinness, used for gilding, etc. It varies ordinarily from 0.000005 to 0.000004 of an inch in thickness. Cf. GOLD FOIL. — **gold-leaf**, *adj.*

**gold note.** *Banking.* A note payable in gold.

**gold-of-pleasure.** *n.* A European herb (*Camelina*, esp. *C. sativa*) of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, widely naturalized in North America.

**gold point.** *Finance.* In foreign exchange, the rate of exchange at which it is as cheap to settle accounts by the shipment of gold as it is to do so by buying exchange.

**gold reserve.** A fund of gold; specif. **a** The gold held by the United States Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes. **b** *Banking.* The amount of gold held by the central bank of a country.

**goldsmith.** (gôld'smith'), *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments, etc., of gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

**goldsmith beetle.** A large, bright yellow American beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*, family Scarabaeidae), which eats the foliage of various trees.

**gold standard.** *Econ.* A standard, consisting solely of gold, used for measuring values; usually, a certain weight of gold declared to constitute a standard coin. The United States in 1933 substituted for the gold standard a managed gold reserve standard by which gold is held as bullion, not coined, often called a "gold-bullion standard."

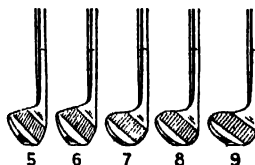
**gold stone.** (gôld'stôn'), *n.* Adventure of jewellike appearance in which the gold spangles are very close and fine.

**gold thread.** (-thred'), *n.* **a** A North American herb (*Coptis groenlandica*) with fibrous yellow roots. **b** Doodler.

**golf.** (gôlf), *n.* [Late ME., prob. fr. MD. *colfe*, *colve* (D. *kolf*), club, *colven* to play a game with sticks or clubs.] A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball (golf ball) with clubs (golf clubs) having heads (wooden or metal), into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) situated at varying distances on a course (golf links) with natural or artificial obstacles, or hazards, irregularly interposed. The object is to put the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. — *v. i.* To play golf. — **golfer** (gôlf'er), *n.*



Golf, fig. 1. Wooden Clubs. 1 Driver; 2 Brassie; 3 Spoon.



Golf, fig. 2. Iron Clubs. 5 Driving Iron, 2 Midiron, 3 Mid Mashie, 4 Mashie Iron, 5 Mashie; 6 Mashie Nickie, 7 Pitcher; 8 Pitching Nickie, 9 Nickie; P Putter.

**Gol-go-tha** (gôlgô-thâ), *n.* [LL. & Gr., fr. Aram. *gûlûthâ*, fr. Heb. *gûlûthê* skull.] **1.** Calvary. **2.** [not cap.] **a** A burial place. **b** A place of torment or martyrdom.

**gol'iard** (gôl'yêrd'), *n.* [OF., jester, glutton, fr. *gole*, gullet.] One of a class of wandering students, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. — **gol-lar'der-y** (gôl-yâr'dêr-y), *n.* — **gol-lar'dic** (-lîk'), *adj.*

**Gol-l'ath** (gôl'l'âth), *n.* [LL., fr. Heb. *Golyôth*.] *Bib.* The Philistine giant killed by David with a sling.

**gol'l'wogg** (gôl'l'wôg'), *n.* *Orig.*, a kind of grotesque black doll, as in Florence K. Upton's illustrations (1895) of the Golliwogg books, hence, a grotesque person.

**go-losh'** (gô-lôsh'). *Var.* of GALOSH.

**gom'bo.** *Var.* of GUMBO.

**gom'er-al** (gôm'er-âl), **gom'er-el** (-âl), **gom'er-ll** (-âl), *n.* *Scot.* A simoleon; fool.

**Go-mor'rah, Go-mor'rha** (gô-môr'â). See SODOM.

**gom-pho'sis** (gôm-fô'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *gomphôsis*, prop., a bolting together, deriv. of *gomphos* bolt, nail.] *Anat.* A form of immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws.

**go-mu'ti** (gô-môb'ti), *n.* [Malay *gumuti*.] **1.** Also **gomuti palm.** A Malayan leather palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) having large leaves with the bases densely clothed with fibers. **2.** The black, waxy fiber from this palm.

**-gon** (-gôn; -gûn). [Gr. *gônia* angle.] *Geom.* A combining form denoting a figure having a (specified) number of angles, as in decagon, pentagon, etc.

**gon'ad** (gôn'âd), *n.* [Gr. *gonâ* that which generates.] *Anat. & Zool.* An essential sexual gland; the ovary, testis, or hermaphroditic gland. — **gon'ad-al** (-âl), **gon'ad-âl** (gôn-nâd'âl), **gon'ad-ic** (-nâd'ik'), *adj.*

**gon'a-do-trop'ic** (gôn'âdô-trop'ik; gôn-nâd'ô), *adj.* [See GONAD; -TROPIC.] *Biochem.* Influencing, usually as a stimulant, the growth, activity, or the like, of the gonads, as a gonadotropic substance.

**Gond** (gônd), *n.* A member of an important Dravidian people of low culture, dwelling chiefly in Central India.

**gon'do-la** (gôn'dô-lâ), *n.* [It., of Venetian, and prob. ult. of imitative, origin.] **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with a high prow and stern, used in the canals of Venice. **2.** U.S. A heavy flat-bottomed barge, used esp. in parts of New England. **3.** U.S. = GONDOLA CAR. **4.** A long car attached to the under part of an airship.



Gondola, 1.

**gondola car.** U.S. A railroad car with sides and ends but without a top, for freight in bulk.

**gon'do-lier'** (gôn'dô-lî-er'), *n.* [F.] A man who rows a gondola.

**gone** (gôn; 74), *past part.* of *go*, used in many special senses; as **a** *Colloq.* Infatuated; with *on* or *upon*, in love with. **b** With *for*, much advanced; deeply involved; also, much wearied. **c** Lost; ruined. **d** With an expression denoting time; ago; since; as, these ten years *gone*.

**gone'sness.** *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness.

**Gon'er-il** (gôn'er-il'), *n.* See KING LEAR.

**gon'fa-lon** (gôn'fâ-lôn, lûn), *n.* [From *f* gonfalon or *It* gonfalone. See GONFALON.] **1. The ensign of certain princes or states, as the medieval republics of Italy. **2.** Loosely, any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame.**

**gon'fa-lon-ler'** (-lêr'), *n.* He who bears the gonfalon, esp., an official of certain republics in medieval Italy.

**gon'fa-non** (gôn'fâ-nôn), *n.* [OF. *gonfalon*, fr. OIG. *gundfano* war flag.] *Obs. ecc. Hist.* A gonfalon.

**gong** (gông), *n.* [Jav. *gon*, Malay *gun*, of imitative origin.] **1.** A disk-shaped instrument of percussion, that produces a resounding tone. **2.** A flat saucerlike bowl.

**gon'id'i-um** (gôn'id'i-um), *n.*, *pl.* GONIDIA (-â). [NL., fr. *gon-* + *dim.* suffix *-idium*.] *Bot.* An asexual reproductive cell or spore arising on the gametophyte. **b** One of the green chlorophyll bearing cells found within the thallus of a lichen. — **gon'id'i-al** (-âl), *adj.*

**gon'li-o** (gôn'lî-ô), *n.* [Gr. *gonia*.] A combining form meaning corner, angle, as in *goniometer*, specif., *Cranial*, equivalent to GONION.

**gon'li-om'e-ter** (gôn'lî-ôm'e-têr), *n.* [F. *goniomètre*, fr. Gr. *gônia* angle + *metron* measure.] **1.** An instrument for measuring angles, as in surveying, cranio-metry, mineralogy. **2.** *Radio.* A direction finder. — **gon'li-o-met'ri-c** (-ô-mê'trîk'), **gon'li-o-met'ri-cal** (-î-k'âl), *adj.* — **gon'li-om'e-try** (-ôm'e-t'ri), *n.*

**gon'li-on** (gôn'lî-ôn), *n.*; *pl.* GONIA (-â). [NL., fr. Gr. *gônia* angle.] *Cranial.* The point at the angle of the lower jaw on either side.

**gon'ni-um** (gôn'nî-um), *n.*, *pl.* GONIA (-â). [NL.] *Biol.* An undifferentiated primitive germ cell, an oogonium or spermatogonium.

**gon'ni-um** (gôn'nî-um). [See GONO-.] *Biol.* A combining form denoting a cell from which, or a structure in which, germ cells are formed, as in *spermatogonium*, *archegonium*.

**gon'o-** (gôn'ô), *gon-*. [Gr. *gonos*, *gonê*, procreation, offspring, semen, fr. the root of *gignesthai* to be born.] **1.** A combining form used to signify sexual, generative.

**gon'o-coc'cus** (kôk'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* GONOCOCCI (-s). [NL., fr. *gono-* + *coccus*.] *Bacterial.* The pus-producing bacterium (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*), which causes gonorrhea. — **gon'o-coc'cal** (-âl), *adj.* — **gon'o-coc'cic** (-sîk'), *adj.*

**gon'of, gon'oph** (gôn'ôf). *VAIS* of GANEF.

**gon'o-phore** (gôn'ô-fôr), *n.* [*gono-* + *-phore*.] **1.** *Bot.* Any sporophyll-bearing prolongation of the axis. **2.** *Zool.* A reproductive zooid of a hydroid colony.

**gon'or-rhe'a, gon'or-rhoe'a** (gôn'ô-rê-â), *n.* [LL. *gonorrhoea*, fr. Gr. *gonorrhoea*, fr. *gonê* that which begets, semen + *rhein* to flow.] *Med.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the genitourinary tract affecting esp. the urethra and vagina. — **gon'or-rhe'al, gon'or-rhoe'al** (-âl), *adj.*

**-gony.** [I. *-gonia*, fr. Gr. *gonia*, fr. root of *gignesthai* to be born.] A combining form used to signify generation, reproduction, manner of coming into being, as in cosmogony.

**goo'ber** (gôb'êr), *n.* Also **goober pea**. [From a Bantu language, *niguba*.] *Southern U.S.* The peanut.

**good** (gôod), *adj.*, *adv.*, *interj.*, *BLST* [AS *gôd*.] **1.** Sufficient or satisfactory for its purpose. **2.** In excess; ample; full. **3.** Considerable; not insignificant; — esp. in the phrases *a good deal*, *a good share*, *a good while*, etc. **4.** Possessing attractive qualities; specif., *a* Stout-hearted; as, *good men* and true. *b* Kind; friendly. *c* Well-behaved. **5.** Agreeable; pleasant. **6.** Adapted to a useful end; beneficial; as, *good advice*. **7.** A Proper; becoming. *b* Virtuous; also, pious or devout. **8.** Of a reliable character; hence: valid; adequate; also, actual; honest; sincere. **9.** Of comparative excellence in its kind; admirable. **10.** A Honorable; untainted. **b** In unquestioned standing; orthodox; as, *good Republicans*. **11.** Commercially sound or reliable; as, *a good risk*. **12.** *Law.* Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the creation or vesting of rights; as, *a good deed*.

— *n.* **1.** That which is serviceable, fit, etc.; — opposed to *ill*, *evil*. **2.** *Ethics.* That which is conceived as fitting in the moral order of the universe. **3.** Prosperity; benefit; — opposed to *harm*, etc. **4.** An object of desire or endeavor; as, an economic good. **5.** *pl.* Wares; commodities. In law, a comprehensive name for almost all personal property, as distinct from land or real property. **6.** Collectively, good persons.

— *interj.* An exclamation of satisfaction.

— *adv.* Well; — in *as good*, with a following *as* expressed or implied, equally well. — *as good as*. In effect; virtually; the same as.

**good book.** [often caps.] The Bible; — often with *the*.



**good'-by', good'-bye'** (gʊd'bi/; 2), *n.* & *interj.* [Contr. of *God be with ye.*] Farewell.

**Good Conduct Medal.** *Mil., U.S.* A medal awarded to enlisted personnel for honorable completion of a specified term of service, under various standards of military efficiency, obedience, etc.

**good fellow.** A person of companionable qualities. — **good'-fel'/low-hood, good'-fel'/low-ship, n.**

**Good Friday.** The Friday of Holy Week, observed as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ.

**good/heart'ed** (gʊd'hɑ:t'ed; 1; 2), *adj.* Of a kind disposition. — **good/heart'ed-ly, adv.** — **good/heart'ed-ness, n.**

**good humor.** A cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind.

**good-hu'mored, good-hu'moured** (hū'mərd; 2), *adj.* Characterized by or indicating good humor. — **good-hu'mored-ly, adv.** — **good-hu'mored-ness, n.**

**good/ly** (gʊd'li), *adj.* — **good/li-ly** (li'li); **good/li-est.** 1. Of pleasing appearance, character, or quality. 2. Large; considerable. — **good/li-ness, n.**

**good/man** (gʊd'mʌn), *n.* *Archaic.* 1. The master (of the house), householder; husband. 2. An appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mister," prefixed to the names of persons under the rank of gentlemen.

**good nature.** Pleasant or kindly nature; a sunny nature.

**good-na'tured** (gʊd'nɑ:t'əd; 2), *adj.* Characterized by good nature. — **Syn.** See AMABLE. — **good-na'tured-ly, adv.** — **good-na'tured-ness, n.**

**good/ness** (gʊd'nēs; -nēs), *n.* Excellence; virtue.

**goods** (gʊdz), *n. pl.* Wares; merchandise; — often used attributively, as, **goods engine, goods train, goods wagon** (car), **goods yard**. This attributive use is chiefly British, the common word in the United States being *freight*.

**Good Shepherd.** Christ. See *John* x. 11, 14.

**good speed.** Good luck; good success; Godspeed.

**good-tem'pered** (gʊd'təm'pəd; 2), *adj.* Having a good temper — **good-tem'pered-ly, adv.**

**good/wife'** (gʊd'wi:f), *n.* *Archaic & Dial.* The mistress of a house or other establishment. Formerly used as an appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mrs."

**good will.** Also **good/will'** (gʊd'wi:l; 2), *n.* 1. Good intention or inclination. 2. Kindly feeling; leniency. 3. Cheerful consent; heartiness, readiness. 4. *Law.* The favor of advantage in the way of custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells. — **Syn.** See FAVOR. — **Ant.** Ill will.

**good/will'y** (gʊd'wi:li), *adj.* *Scot.* Loyal, cordial.

**good/y** (gʊd'i), *n. pl.* *U.S.* *Colloq.* Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bun, — usually *pl.* — **adj.** *Colloq.* Weakly or affectingly good; — often in the reduplicated form **good'y-good'y**.

**good/y, n.** [From *goodly*.] 1. An appellation of civility formerly applied to a woman, esp. a married one, of lowly station, hence, such a woman.

**goof** (gʊf), *n.* *Slang, U.S.* A ridiculous, stupid person.

**goof'y** (i), *adj.* *Slang.* Foolish, silly, also, glibble. — **goof'i-ly, ad.** — **goof'i-ness, n.**

**goofy** (gʊfi), *n.* *Cricket.* A ball so bowled that it swerves one way and breaks the other.

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antelopes (genus *Naemohedus*), found from the southern Himalayas to parts of China.

**gorbelly** (gɔ:bəl'i), *n.* [See *GORGE* blood.] *Obs.* A prominent belly; also, a big-bellied person. — **gorbelly'ed** (-i), *adj.*

**gorcock'** (-kɔ:k'), *n.* The moor cock, or male red grouse.

**gor'di-an** (gɔ:d'i-ən; 58), *adj.* Intricate; complicated, like the **Gordian knot** tied by Gordius, King of Phrygia. An oracle having declared that he who should untie the knot should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great cut it with his sword.

**gor'don set'ter** (gɔ:d'n set'tər), *n.* See *SETTER*.

**gor'e** (gɔ:r; 70), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt, dung.] Blood; esp., clotted blood.

**gor'e, n.** [AS. *gōra* triangular piece of land.] 1. *Now Dial.* A small triangular piece of land. 2. Any tapering or triangular piece of cloth, canvas, etc., used to give a varying width, as in a skirt, or in a sail.

**gor'e, v. t.** 1. To pierce or stab, as with a spear. 2. To pierce with horns or tusks; — of bulls, boars, etc.

**gorge** (gɔ:ʃ), *n.* [OF. *gorge* whirlpool, fr. L. *gurgus*.] 1. The throat. 2. *Archaic & Dial.* a. A hawk's crop; hence, stomach; appetite. b. A hawk's meal; hence, a meal, esp. a full meal. 3. That which is gorged, or swallowed. 4. A kind of earthenware pitcher; as, white *gorges*. *Obs.* 5. A narrow passage, as a defile, ravine, etc. 6. A mass of matter that chokes up a passage; as, an ice *gorge* in a river. 7. Act of gorging, or eating voraciously. 8. *Fort.* Rear entrance into a bastion or other outwork. See *HASTON, Illust.*

**gorge, v. i.** — **gorged** (gɔ:ʃd); **gor'ing** (gɔ:r'ɪŋ) [OF. *gorger*.] To fill the gorge or crop, to eat greedily and to satiety; as, to *gorge* on books. — *v. t.* 1. To fill the gorge or crop, to glut. 2. To swallow with greediness. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.

**gor'geous** (gɔ:r'ʃəs), *adj.* [OF. *gorgeus* beautiful, glorious.] Resplendently beautiful; magnificent. — **Syn.** See SPLENDID. — **gor'geous-ly, adv.** — **gor'geous-ness, n.**

**gor'g'er** (gɔ:r'ʃər), *n.* One who or that which gorges.

**gor'get** (gɔ:r'ʃet; -ʃit), *n.* [OF. *gorgette*, dim. of *gorge* throat.] 1. A piece of armor protecting the throat. See *ARMOR, Illust.* 2. Hence: a. A collar. b. A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women; a wiglet. 3. *Zool.* A specially colored patch on the throat.

**gor'gon** (gɔ:r'gʊn), *n.* 1. *Class.* *Gorgon*, fr. Gr. *Gorgō*, fr. *gorgos* terrible. 2. *Gr. Myth.* One of three snake-haired sisters, whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone; esp., Medusa (which see). 3. [not cap.] Any ugly or repulsive woman.

**gor'gon-ize** (gɔ:r'gʊn-ɪz), *v. t.* To have the effect of the Gorgon's look upon; to petrify, also, to stare at with a Gorgon's look.

**gor'gon-ze-la** (gɔ:r'gʊn-zə-lə), *n.* or **Gorgonzola cheese.** [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort; — from a village near Milan.

**gor'hen'** (gɔ:r'hɛn'), *n.* [*gor-* as in *gorcock* + *hen*.] The female red grouse; a moor hen.

**gor-il-la** (gɔ:r-il-lə), *n.* [An African word.] 1. The largest anthropoid ape (*Gorilla gorilla*), of equatorial West Africa. It is closely related to the chimpanzee, but much larger, the males being more powerful than a man. 2. *Slang.* An ugly brute of a man. 3. *Slang.* A thief who resorts to violence, also, a ruffian; a tough.

**gor'mand** (gɔ:r'mænd), *n.* **gor'mand-ism, etc.** Vars. of *GOURMAND*, etc.

**gor'mand-ize** (gɔ:r'mænd-ɪz), *v. i.* & *t.* [From *F. gourmandise* gluttony.] To eat greedily or ravenously. — *n.* Experience, taste, or indulgence in the pleasures of the table. — **gor'mand-iz'er** (-ɪz'ər), *n.*

**gorse** (gɔ:rs), *n.* [ME. & AS. *gorst*.] *Eng.* Furze. — **gorse'y, adj.**

**gor'y** (gɔ:ri; 70), *adj.* & *adv.* (i-ŋ); **gor't-est.** 1. Covered with gore, bloodstained. 2. Bloody. — **gor'i-ness, n.**

**gos'hawk'** (gɔ:s'hɔ:k'), *n.* See *HAWK*.

**Go'shen** (gɔ:ʃɛn), *n.* *Bib.* The land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt; hence, a land or place of plenty.

**gos'ling** (gɔ:s'liŋ), *n.* [ME. *gōs* goose + *ling*.] 1. A young goose. 2. A foolish or callow person.

**gos'pel** (gɔ:s'pɛl), *n.* [AS. *godspell*, as if *fr. god* God, but prop. *gōd-spell* good tidings. See *SPREAD*, a tale. 1. Glad tidings, esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation; hence, the teachings of Christ and the apostles; the Christian faith, revelation, or dispensation. 2. A the story or record of Christ's life and doctrines, contained in the first four books of the New Testament (*Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John*). 3. [cap.] Esp., one of the four New Testament books containing narratives of the life and death of Jesus Christ, ascribed respectively to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. 4. [usually cap.] *Eccles.* A selection from one of the four Gospels, read in a religious service at the left side (*gospel side*) of the altar. 5. Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true. 6. Any guiding principle for action, often, any doctrine of political or social philosophy; as, this political *gospel*.

**gos'pel-er, gos'pel-ler** (gɔ:s'pɛl-ər), *n.* 1. One who reads or sings the Gospel. 2. *Hist.* A Protestant, esp. one holding views now called fundamentalist; a Puritan or other evangelical sectary.

**gos'port** (gɔ:s'pɔ:rt), *n.* [From *GOSPORT, Eng.*] A flexible speaking tube for one-way communication from flight instructor to student pilot during training.

**gos'sa-mor** (gɔ:s'sə-mɔ:r), *n.* [ME. *gossamer, gossamer*, appar. for *goose summer*, referring to a period of mild weather in November, when geese were eaten.] 1. A film of cobwebs floating in the air in calm clear weather. 2. Any gauze-like fabric. 3. *U.S.* A thin waterproof fabric, or a garment of it. — **gos'sa-mor, gos'sa-mor-y** (-i), *adj.*

**gos'san** (gɔ:s'sən; gɔ:z'), *n.* [Cornish.] Decomposed rock of rusty color (owing to oxidized pyrites).

**gos'sip** (gɔ:s'ɪp), *n.* [AS. *godspib*, *fr. god* God + *sibb* related, a relation.] 1. *Archaic* a. A godparent, b. A friend; crony. 2. An idle tattler; a newsmonger. 3. A gossip's rattle; groundless rumor; also, chatter. — *v. i.* & *t.* *SPREAD* (-i-ŋ); *SPRING*. To act as gossip; to spread gossip. — **gos'sip-er, n.** — **gos'sip-ing-ly, adv.**

**gos'sip-ing** (gɔ:s'ɪp-ɪŋ), *n.* 1. Act of one who gossips. 2. *Now Dial.* a. A chattering or chattering fest. b. A meeting of friends, as at a living-in; also, a merry-making.

**gos'sip-red** (gɔ:s'ɪp-rɛd), *n.* 1. *Hist.* Spiritual relationship between sponsor and sponsored. 2. *Rare.* Gossip; chatter.

**gos'sip-ry** (-rɪ), *n.* Gossip; also, a body of gossips.

**gos'sip-y** (gɔ:s'ɪp-i), *adj.* Full of, or given to, gossip.

**go'ph'er** (gɔ:f'ər), *n.* [F. *gaufer* waffle, honeycomb; — from their burrows.] 1. Any of certain genera (*Geomys*, *Thomomys* and allies, family Geomyidae) of burrowing rodents the size of a large rat, having small eyes and short ears, strong claws on the forelimbs, and very large cheek pouches, whence they are also called *pothole gophers*. 2. See *SPERMOPHILE*. 3. A burrowing land tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus* of the coast region of the southern U.S.). 4. [cap.] *U.S.* A native inhabitant of Minnesota (nicknamed the **Gopher State**).

**gopher snake.** A large harmless burrowing snake (*Drymarcho corais* couperi) of the southern United States.

**gopher wood'** (gɔ:f'ər-wʊd'), *n.* [Ehfr. *gopher*.] The unidentified wood used in building Noah's ark. *Gen.* vi. 14.

**go'ral** (gɔ:r'əl), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note*, 3. Any of several species of goat

**goss-soon'** (gōs-sōn'), *n.* [*F. gargon.*] A boy; lad.

**got** (gɒt; 73), *past & past part.* of *get*.

**Goth** (gɒθ), *n.* [*LL. Gothi, pl.*] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race (divided into two groups, *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*, or *East Goths* and *West Goths*) which early in the Christian Era overran the Roman Empire. 2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.

**Go'tham**, *n.* 1. (gō'tām; gō'tām) A village in England whose inhabitants were proverbial for their follies. 2. (gō'tām; gō'tām) New York City. — **Go'tham-ite** (tī), *n.*

**Goth'ic** (gɒθ'ik), *adj.* [*F. & LL. F. gothicus, fr. LL. Gothicus.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths or their language. 2. Obs. Teutonic; Germanic. 3. [often not cap.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; medieval; romantic as opposed to classical; de-solatorily, rude; barbarous. See **GOOTHICISM**. 4. Pertaining to, or designating, a style of building.

**Gothic architecture**, which originated in France and spread through western Europe (approximately 1100–1530) and which is typically characterized by the converging of weights and strains at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses and by pointed arches and vaulting. 5. *Print.* Designating or pertaining to a style of type. See **GOthic**, *n.* 3, below, *TYPE*. — *n.* 1. The language of the Goths, known only from a few scattered remains. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*, 2. Gothic architecture, ornament, etc. 3. Gothic type: a *Eng.* Black letter. 4. *U. S.* [usually not cap.] A square-cut type with no serifs; — in England called *grotesque*. See *TYPE*. — **Goth'ic-al-ly** (-lī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**Gothic arch** The pointed arch, esp. one with a joint instead of a keystone at its apex.

**Goth'ic-ism** (gɒθ'ik-iz-m), *n.* The principles, style, or characteristics of Gothic art, literature, etc.; specif.: a Rudeness; inelucence or an instance of it. b Lack of classical simplicity or unity; combination of sublime and grotesque

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**gō'thite, goe'thite** (gō'thīt; gō'tīt), *n.* [After the poet *Goethe*.] *Min-eral.* A hydrous iron oxide, FeO, H<sub>2</sub>O.

**got'ten** (gɒt'n), *past part.* of *get*.

**Gō'ter-dām-mor-ung** (gō'tēr-dēm'ēr-mōng), *n.* [*G.*, twilight of the gods.] The fourth and last opera of Wagner's tetralogy of *The Ring of the Nibelung*.

**gō'shale** (gō'shāl), *n.* [*Fr. It. gubia, gulbia.*] 1. A kind of chisel with a concavo-convex cross section. 2. *U. S.* A Colloq. Act of scooping out with or as with such a chisel; a groove or cavity so made. b *Slang.* An imposition; also, an impostor. — *v. t.* **GOUGED** (gougd); **GOUGING** (gougd'ing). 1. To scoop out with or as with a gouge. 2. To scoop out (an eye) or the eye of, as with the thumbnail. 3. *Colloq., U. S.* To defraud. — **gouger** (gougd'ēr), *n.*

**gou'lash** (gō'lash; -lāsh), *n.* or *Hungarian goulash*. [*Hung. gulyás, lit.* (meat of a) herdsmen.] A ragout of beef or veal flavored with paprika and vegetables.

**gourd** (gɔrd, *exp. Brit.* gōrd), *n.* [*OF. gourd, fr. L. cucurbita*] 1. Any plant of a genus (*Cucurbita*) typifying a family (*Cucurbitaceae*, the gourd family) of chiefly herbaceous, tendrill-bearing vines, including the cucumber, melon, squash, and pumpkin; also, any plant of this family. 2. The fruit of any of certain plants of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceae*), including esp. the pumpkin and squash, and also, the hard-shelled *bottle gourd* (*Laguncularia vulgaris* and its varieties). Cf. **CALABASH**. 3. The cleaned dried shell of the fruit, used as a dipper, bottle, etc. 4. a Drinking vessel; bottle. b *Chem.* A cucurbit.

**gourde** (gɔrd), *n.* [*F. gourde, fem., nump, dull, heavy, fr. L. gurdus.*] a The monetary unit of Haiti, established in 1920 at 20 cents, U. S. money. It is subdivided into 100 centimes. b The former unit and coin, equal to five francs (\$0.965).

**gour'mand** (gōrd'mānd; *F. gōrd'mān'), n.* [*Fr. OF. gromel, gormel, servant.*] A hearty or, sometimes, greedy eater; also, one who delights in luxurious food. — *Syn.* See **EPICURE**. — **gour'mand-ism**, *n.*

**gour'met** (gōrd'mē; *F. gōrd'mē'), n.* [*F.*] A connoisseur in eating and drinking. — *Syn.* See **EPICURE**.

**gout** (gout), *n.* [*OF. goutte, goutte, fr. L. gutta drop.*] a A drop; a clot. 2. A metabolic disease marked by painful inflammation of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints, and an excess of uric acid in the blood.

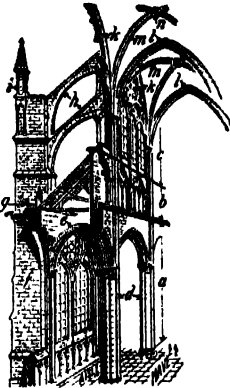
**gout'y** (gout'y), *n.* [*Fr. L. gustus taste.*] Taste.

**gout'y** (gout'y), *adj.* **gout'y-ly** (-lī-ēr); **gout'y-est**. Having or manifesting gout; of, like, or causing, gout. — **gout'y-ly**, *adv.* — **gout'y-ness**, *n.*

**gout'v'er-nante'** (gōd'vēr'nānt'), *n.* [*F.*] Housekeeper; chaperon; governess.

**gov'ern** (gūv'ēr-n), *v. t.* [*OF. gouverner, fr. L. gubernare to steer, gov-ern, fr. Gr. κυβερνάν.*] 1. To direct and control; rule. 2. To regulate; restrain. 3. To be a rule or law for; to determine. 4. *Gram.* To require to be (in a certain case or mood); as, a transitive verb gov-erns a noun in the objective case; or to require (a certain case or mood); as, a transitive verb gov-erns the objective case. — *v. i.* To exercise authority; to rule. — **gov'ern-a-ble**, *adj.*

**Syn.** *Gov-ern*, rule mean to exercise power or authority in controlling others. *Gov-ern* connotes as its end a keeping in a straight course or smooth operation for the good of the individual and the whole; rule more often suggests the exercise of despotic or arbitrary power.



Gothic Church. a Nave Arcade; b Triforium; c Clerestory; d Piers; e Aisle Vaulting; f Buttress; g Parapet; h Flying Buttress; i Pinnacle; k Wall Ribs; l Transverse Ribs; m Diagonal Ribs; n Boss.

**gov'ern-ance** (gūv'ēr-nāns), *n.* Government.

**gov'ern-ess** (-ēr-nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1. A female governor; *Jocular.* a govern-ess's wife. 2. A woman who teaches and trains a child or children, esp. in a private home. — *v. t.* & *i.* To act or serve as governess.

**gov'ern-ment** (gūv'ēr-nmēt), *n.* 1. A governing; exercise of administrative powers. 2. The mode or system of governing; specif., the established form of political administration. *Abbr. gov't., Gov't.* 3. Obs. Demeanor; conduct. 4. Function, office, right, or power of governing. 5. Territory or country governed; also, sometimes, an administrative subdivision of a country, as formerly in Russia and France. 6. The governing body; the administration. 7. *Gram.* The influence of a word that governs the case and mood of another; also, syntactical relationship. — **gov'ern-men'tal** (-nēn'tāl; -t'l), *adj.* — **gov'ern-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**gov'ern-nor** (gūv'ēr-nēr; -nēr; 93), *n.* [*OF. gouverneur (F. gouverneur).*] 1. One who governs; a chief ruler or magistrate; specif.: a A person appointed to govern a province, town, fortress, prison, etc.; esp., the official representing the crown in a British dependency. *Abbr. Gov.* b The person elected as chief executive of a state in the United States. *Abbr. Gov.* 2. A tutor. 3. One who directs, or administers the affairs of a society, club, or the like. 4. *Slang.* a One's employer; chief. b One's father or guardian. 5. An automatic attachment to an engine, turbine, and the like, for controlling its speed.

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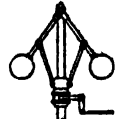
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Governor, 5 (Con-ical-Pendulum mon British daisy (Bellis perennis). — **gov'an-y** type.

**gov'an** (gou'an), *n.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* The common British daisy (*Bellis perennis*). — **gov'an-y** type.

**gov'd** (goud), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Gold.

**gov'k** (gouk; gōk), *n.* [*ON. gaukr.*] 1. *Scot.* A cuckoo. 2. A simpleton.

**gov'n** (goun), *n.* [*OF. gone, gonne, fr. LL. gunna.*] 1. An outer garment; esp. a The ordinary outer dress of a woman. b A garment falling in soft folds, worn by the ancients, as the toga; hence, *Poetic*, the dress of peace. c A loose robe, as a dressing gown or a nightgown. d Official or distinctive robe of certain officers, professional men, or scholars. Cf. **GENEVA GOWN**. 2. College students, collectively; — *dist.* from *town* (townpeople); as, *town* and *gown*. — *v. t.* To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.

**gov'n's-man**

courtesy, especially to inferiors, strangers, etc.; cordial, warmth and heartiness; *amiable*, approachability and readiness to talk in the person conversed with or addressed; *genial*, the qualities that make for good cheer, such as warm human sympathy, a fine sense of humor; *sociable*, a genuine liking for the companionship of others and readiness to engage in social intercourse.

**grack'le** (grăk'ŭl), [L. *graculus* jackdaw.] *n.* Any of certain Old World birds (family Sturnidae), as the mynas. *b* Any of certain American blackbirds (genus *Quiscalus*, *Quiscalus* and *Euphagus*, family Icteridae) with glossy iridescent black plumage; esp., the *purple grackle* (*Q. quiscalus*) and the *bronzed grackle* (*Q. q. aeneus*).

**gra'date** (gră'dĕt), *v. i. & t.* To grade or arrange so as to blend, harmonize, show differences in rank, order, etc.; esp., to shade into another or each other, as colors.

**gra-da'tion** (gră-dă'shĕn), *n.* 1. A gradating. 2. A series or succession resulting from, or as if from, a gradating; also, successive or hierarchical arrangement. 3. *pl.* The steps, stages, degrees, etc., in a graduated series; esp., the transitional steps or stages, etc. — **gra-da'tion-al**, *adj.* — **gra-da'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**grade** (grăd), *n.* [*fr. L. gradus* step, grade.] 1. A stage; step; degree; as, *grades* of military rank. 2. Relative position or standing or a class of things having the same relative position, standing, or value; as, crimes of every *grade*. 3. The rate of ascent or descent of a road, track, etc.; also, a *graded* ascending, descending, or level portion of a road; a *gradient*. 4. Of animals, a hybrid, specif., *Stock Breeding*, an animal having one purebred parent. 5. *U. S.* One of the divisions of the school course, each requiring a year's work. 6. *U. S.* formerly restricted to the elementary school but now used also of the high schools; also, the body of pupils in any one of these divisions. *b pl.* The (or an) elementary school. *c* A school mark or rating. — **at grade**. *U. S.* On the same level; — *of a railroad crossing*. See **GRADE CROSSING**.

**-v. i. & t.** 1. To arrange in grades; class; sort. 2. To graduate. 3. To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road. 4. To assign to a grade or assign a grade to; as, to *grade* pupils; also, to divide into grades; as, a *graded* school. 5. *Stock Breeding*. To improve the blood of, — often with *up*. — **v. t.** To be graded; to be of a grade. — **grad'er** (grăd'ĕr), *n.*

**grade** (grăd). [*L. gradi* to step, walk.] A combining form used chiefly in zoology, to signify *walking, going* (in a certain manner), as in *diuturnade*, *plantigrade*.

**grade crossing** or **Brit. level crossing**. A crossing, or intersection, of a railroad and a highway or another railroad on the same level or grade. Cf. **OVERPASS**, **UNDERPASS**.

**grad'i-ent** (grăd'ĕnt, 58), *adj.* [*L. gradientes*, pres. part. of *gradi* to step, go.] 1. Moving by steps; walking, as, *gradient* automata. 2. Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds. — *n.* 1. Of roads, ways, etc.; a *chiefly Brit.* The grade, or rate of ascent or descent. *b* An ascending or descending part, a slope. 2. A ramp. 3. Rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve that represents it. 4. A series of transitional forms, states, or qualities connecting related extremes.

**grad'in** (grăd'ĭn; *fr. grăd'ĭn*), **grad'ine** (grăd'ĭn), *n.* [*fr. gradin*, *fr. it. gradino*, dim. of *grado*, *fr. L. gradus* step.] One of a series of tiered steps, seats, or shelves.

**grad'u-al** (grăd'ū-əl), *adj.* [*ML. gradualis*] Proceeding or changing by steps or degrees; made or effected by slow, easy, or not clearly marked stages. — *n.* *Ecol.* An antithesis between the Epistle and the Gospel of the Mass. 1 service book containing the portion of the Mass sung by the choir. **grad'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **grad'u-al-ness**, *n.*

**grad'u-al-ism** (grăd'ū-əl-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of proceeding by gradual degrees toward a desired end. — **grad'u-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **grad'u-al-ist'ic** (-ĭst'ĭk), *adj.*

**grad'u-ate** (-ĕt), *adj.* [*ML. graduatus*, past part. of *graduare* to admit to a degree, *fr. L. gradus* grade.] 1. That has been graduated esp. from college; holding a bachelor's degree; as, a *graduate* student. 2. Of, pert. to, or designed for, graduate students.

— *n.* 1. One who has received an academic or professional degree *U. S.* One who has completed the prescribed course of study in a college or school. 2. A graduated, or measuring, cup, tube, or flask. — *(-ĭt)*, *v. t.* 1. To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., in schools, colleges, etc., to admit, at the close of a course, to a standing defined by a diploma. 2. To mark with degrees of measurement, weight, etc.; as, to *graduate* a cup. 3. To divide into grades according to a scale; as, to *graduate* a tax. — *v. i.* 1. To become a graduate. 2. To pass by degrees; change gradually. — **grad'u-a'tor** (-s'tĕr), *n.*

**grad'u-a'tion** (grăd'ū-ă'shĕn), *n.* 1. Act of graduating or state of being graduated. 2. Any of the marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; also, these marks collectively. 3. *Educ.* Commencement.

**gră'dus** (grăd'ūs), *n.* [*L.* step, grade.] A dictionary of prosody to aid in writing Greek or other poetry.

**Gră'e** (gră'ĕ), **Gră'iao** (gră'ĭo; gră'ĭo), *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* Three daughters of a sea deity, sentinels for the Gorgons. They had but one eye and one tooth among them.

**Gră'eism**, **Gră'eizis**, etc. Vais. of **GRECISM**, etc.

**Grăf** (grăf), *n.*; *pl.* **Grăfen** (grăf'ĕn). A German, Austrian, and Swedish title of nobility, equivalent to *earl* in English.

**-gră-fĕr** (-ĕr), *n.*; *pl.* **-gră-fĕr** (-ĕr). [*It. fr. grafio* a scratching.]

*rude* inscription, drawing, or the like, found on rocks, walls, etc. **grăft** (grăft; 9), *n.* [*OF. greffe* a graft, *cion*, *grafe*, *greffe*, *stylus*, *fr. LL. graphium* grafting knife, *L. graphium* stylus, *fr. Gr. graphion*, *graphion*, *fr. graphēn* to write.] 1. *Hort.* A cion. *b* A grafted plant or tree. *c* The point of insertion of a cion upon a stock. 2. A grafting, that which is grafted. 3. *Surg.* A piece of living tissue used in grafting. 4. [*Prob. orig. because such profit was a sort of excrescence, or graft, on a legitimate business undertaking.*] Acquisition of money, position etc., by dishonest or questionable means, as by taking advantage of one's official position; also, anything thus gained.

1. *Hort.* a To insert (a cion) into a stem, root, or branch of a plant, so that a permanent union is effected. *b* To propagate, or fruit, etc., by grafting a cion. 2. To join (one thing) to another or as if by grafting. 3. *Colloq.* To get by graft. 4. *Surg.* to implant (living tissue), as in a lesion, so as to form an organic union. — *v. t.* 1. To be or become grafted. 2. To perform the operation of grafting cions or living tissues. 3. *Colloq.* To practice graft. — **grăft'er**, *n.*

**grăft'age** (grăf'ĭj), *n.* The principles and practice of grafting.

**grăft hybrid**. *Hort.* A graft exhibiting characters of both cion and stock.

**gră'ham flour** (gră'hŭm). [*After Sylvester Graham* (1794-1861), Am. physician.] Flour made from entire kernels of wheat. — **gră'ham**, *adj.*

**grăll** (grăll), *n.* [*OF. grall*.] A platter; cup; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Moys.* *Grăll*, which in some medieval legends was the platter, in others, the cup, used by Christ at the Last Supper. The *Grăll* was brought to Britain but disappeared in time when its keepers became impure. Knight after knight engaged in the search for it, but only Percival, Galahad, and Bors proved worthy of achieving the quest.

**grăin** (grăin), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. granum* grain, seed; in sense *5* *fr. OF. graine* crimson dye, kernels, prop. seed, *fr. L. grana*, *pl. of granum*.] 1. The seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, or oats. 2. Collectively, the seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually the cereal grasses; also, the plants themselves. In British usage all kinds of grain are popularly known as *corn*. 3. Any small, hard particle, as of sand or sugar; hence, a particle of the smallest amount. 4. The unit of the English system of weights, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat. *Abbr. gr.* or *g.* (*ting.* a *pl.*) See **WEIGHT**, *Tables 1, 2, 3, & 4*. 5. *Hist.* Kernels or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a red dye made from either of them; hence, crimson, scarlet, or the like, also, any dye, esp. a fast one. *b* Color; hue. 6. A granulated surface or appearance. 7. The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side. 8. The fiber which forms the substance of wood or other fibrous material. *b* Direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc. 9. Texture and compactness of constituent particles, as in sugar or stone; as, the *grain* of *iron*. 10. Temper, natural disposition. 11. State of being crystallized, as, syrup boiled to the *grain*. 12. *pl.* Remains of grain after the mashing process, as in brewing. 13. The fiber or yarn, as distinct from the woven fabric; as, carpets dyed in the *grain*. — *in grain*. Dyed in grain (sense *5* a), or scarlet or crimson; of a fast color; deeply stained.

— *v. i. & t.* 1. To form grains or into grains; granulate; crystallize. 2. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc.; also, to give a granular surface (to). 3. To dye in grain. 4. To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.). — **grăin'or**, *n.* **grăin alcohol**. Ethyl alcohol, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH; — properly so called when made from grain.

**grăin'y** (grăin'ĭ), *adj.*; **grăin'i-er** (-ĭr); **grăin'i-est**. 1. Granular in texture. 2. Full of grain. 3. Resembling the grain of wood.

**gră'l-a-to-ri-ál** (gră'l-ă-tŏr'ĭ-əl, 70), *adj.* [*L. gullator* one who runs on stilts, *fr. grallae* stilts.] Belonging or pert. to a former order (Grallatores), the wading birds, including shore birds, as snipe, and in land water birds, as herons.

**grăm** (grăm), *n.* [*fr. Pto.* *grā*, *fr. L. granum* grain.] In India *esp.*, one of certain leguminous plants grown for their seed; as: *a* The chick pea. *b* The bean *Phaseolus aureus*.

**grăm**, **grămmine** (grăm), *n.* [*fr. Gramme*, *fr. L. fr. Gr. gramma* that which is written, a letter, a small weight, *fr. graphēn* to write.] A unit of mass and weight in the metric system. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, *Table 5*. *Abbr. g.*, *gm.*, *gr.*

**-grăm** (-grăm). [*See GRAMMAR*.] A combining form denoting *some thing drawn or written, a drawing, writing*, etc.

**gră'ma** (gră'mă), *n.*, or **gră'ma** *grass*. [*Sp. grama* *grass*, *fr. L. gramen*.] A pasture grass (genus *Bouteloua*) of the western United States.

**gră'm'a-ry**, **gră'm'a-ry** (gră'm-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*OF. gramaire*. See **GRAMMAR**.] *Archaic*. Occult science; magic.

**grăm atom**, **gră'm-a-tom'ic weight**. *Chem.* The quantity of an element which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the atomic weight of the element; as, a *gram atom* of oxygen is sixteen grams.

**gră-m'er'cy** (gră-mŭr'ĭs), *interj.* [*fr. grand-merci*.] *Archaic*. An exclamation, as of thanks or surprise.

**gră'm'ĕl'dĭn** (gră'm-ĕl'ĭdĭn; gră'm-ĕl'ĭdĭn), *n.* [*Gram* (*fr. Gram-positive*) + *ĕl'dĭn* (-ĭn)] An antibacterial substance obtained from certain soil bacteria, that is active against certain (Gram-positive) harmful bacteria.

**gră'm'ĭn'o-ous** (gră'm-ĭn'ŏ-ŭs), *adj.* [*L. gramineus*, *fr. gramen*, *minia*, grass.] *a* Of or like grass. *b* Of the grass family; ponceous.

**gră'm'mar** (gră'm'mĕr), *n.* [*OF. gramair*, *fr. L. grammatica*, *fr. Gr. grammatikē*, fem. of *grammatikos* skilled in grammar, *fr. gramma* letter, *fr. the root of graphēn* to write.] 1. The science treating of the classes of words, their inflections, and their syntactical relations and functions; also, the phenomena with which this science deals. *Abbr. gram.* 2. A treatise on grammar. 3. Manner of speaking or writing, with reference to grammatical rules. 4. The elements or principles of any science or art; — chiefly in book titles.

**gră'm-mari-an** (gră'm-mă-rĭ-ăn; 6), *n.* One versed in grammar.

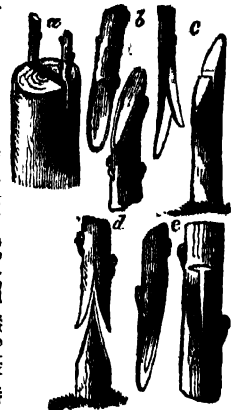
**grammar school**. A *Oris.*, a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a college preparatory school in which Latin, Greek, etc., are taught. *U. S.* The school grades between those called primary and high school.

**gră'm-mat'ic-al** (gră-mă-tĭk'ĕl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to grammar. 2. According to the rules of grammar. — **gră'm-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**grammatical meaning**. *Ling.* The part of meaning that varies from one form of a paradigm to another (plays, played, playing). Cf. **LEXICAL MEANING**.

**grămmie** (grăm). Var. of **GRAM**, weight.

**gram molecule**. Also **gră'm-mo-lēc'u-lar weight**. *Chem.* The quantity of a compound or element which has a weight in grams equal numerically to its molecular weight.



Graftage. a Cleft; b Splice; c Whip or Tongue; d Saddle; e Side.

**Gram'o-phon** (grām'ō-fōn), *n.* A trade-mark for talking machines and records.

**gram'pus** (grām'pūs), *n.*; *pl.* GRAMPUSES (-ē; -īz). *a* A cetacean (*Grampus griseus*) allied to the blackfish; also, one of other cetaceans of like size, as the blackfish. *b* The common killer whale.

**Gram's method** (grāmz). [After H. C. J. Gram (1853-1938), Dan. physician.] A method of differential staining of bacteria by treating

thus affording a basis for classification

**gran'a-dilla** (grān'ā-dī-lā), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *granada* pomegranate. See *GRANATE*.] The edible fruit of certain species of passionflower, esp. that of *Passiflora quadrangularis* of tropical America, used as a dessert; also, the vine.

**gran'a-ry** (grān'ā-rī; popularly grān'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*L.* *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A storehouse for grain, esp. after it is threshed or husked; hence: *a* A region fertile in grain. *b* An abundant supply.

**grand** (grānd), *adj.* [*OF.* *grant*, *grand*, fr. *L.* *grandis*.] *1.* Higher in rank, dignity, etc., than others having the same title or designation; as, *grand* president. *2.* Pre-eminent; foremost; chief. *3.* Notably large or great; — usually with an added significance; as: *a* Comprehensive; as, the *grand* total. *b* Main; principal, as, the *grand* stair. *c* Magnificent; sumptuous; as, *grand* banquets. *d* Imposing; impressive; as, *grand* scenery. *e* Illustrious; also, stately; as, a *grand* old man. *f* *Colloq.* Various; admirable, excellent, fine, in best of looks or spirits. *g* Standing in the second degree of ancestry or descent (cf. *CONAGNATIVITY*, *Illust.*). — generally in composition, as in *grand*'*ant*, *grand*'*child*, *grand*'*daughter*, *grand*'*in*, *ther*, *grand*'*ma*, *grand*'*moth*, *er*, *grand*'*nephew*, *grand*'*niece*, *grand*'*pa*, *grand*'*parent*, *grand*'*son*, *grand*'*uncle*. *h* *Music.* Of full dimensions or for full orchestra; as, a *grand* chorus. — *grand*'*ly*, *adv.* — *grand*'*ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* *Grand*, magnificent, imposing, stately, majestic, august, noble, *grandiose* mean large and impressive. *Grand* is distinguished from other words meaning huge or colossal by its implications of handsomeness and dignity; *magnificent* implies an impressive largeness proportionate to the thing's scale and in accordance with the canons of good taste; *imposing* stresses impressiveness because of size and dignity; *stately* implies dignity, handsomeness, and impressiveness; *majestic* combines the implications of *imposing* and *stately* but adds a connotation of solemn grandeur; *august* implies an impressiveness that awes; *noble* implies the power to impress the imagination, emotions, or the intellect as incomparably great or excellent, *grandiose*, often but not always used derogatorily, implies a grandeur or majesty exceeding that of life or experience.

**grand'dam** (grān'dām; -dām), *n.* Also *grand'dame* (-dām; -dām). [*F.* *grande*, fcm. of *grand* + *dame*.] An old woman; esp., a *grand*-mother.

**grand duchess**. *a* The wife or widow of a *grand* duke. *b* A lady who is sovereign of a *grand* duchy in her own right. *c* Formerly, in Russia, a daughter of a tsar, or one of his female descendants through the male line.

**grand duchy**. *a* A territory of which a *grand* duke or *grand* duchess is sovereign; as, the *grand* duchy of Luxembourg.

**grand duke**. *a* A sovereign duke of certain countries, one degree below a king. *b* Formerly, in Russia, a son of a tsar or one of his male descendants through the male line.

**grand'dee'** (grān-dē'), *n.* [*Sp.* *grande*.] A man of elevated rank or station, or of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.

**[grand'e pas'sion'** (grān'dī' pā'syōn'). [*F.*] Great passion; love.

**grand'deur** (grān'dūr; 118), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *grand* *grandness*; *grandness*, eminence, magnificence; sublimity, also, an instance of such greatness or magnificence.

**gran-dil'o-quence** (grān-dī'lō-kwēns), *n.* [*L.* *grandis* *grand* + *loqui* to speak.] Use of lofty, swelling language or the quality resulting from such use; pompous eloquence. — *gran-dil'o-quent* (-kwēnt), *adj.* — *gran-dil'o-quent-ly*, *adv.*

**gran'di-ose** (grān'dī-ōs), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *grandioso*] *1* Impressive or imposing; displaying grandeur. *2* Characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor, flaunting. — *Syn.* See *GRAND*. — *gran'di-ose-ly*, *adv.* — *gran'di-os'i-ty* (-sē'tī-tī), *n.*

**[gran'dio-so** (grān-dī-ō'sō), *adj.* [*It.*] *Music.* Broad and noble in style; — a direction.

**grand jury**. *Law.* A jury that examines accusations against persons charged with crime, and finds bills of indictment, if the evidence warrants.

**Grand Lama**. See LAMAISM.

**grand larceny**. See LARCENY.

**[grand mal** (grān'māl'), *n.* [*F.*, lit. great sickness.] *Med.* A strongly marked form of epilepsy. Cf. *PIET MAL*.

**Grand Mon'arque'**, le (lē grān' mō'nārk'). [*F.*] Literally, the Great Monarch; — applied to Louis XIV of France.

**[grand monde'** (grān' mōnd'), *n.* [*F.*] The great world; specif., high society.

**grand opera**. Opera in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and the entire text set to music.

**grand'sire'** (grān'dī'rī; 118), *n.* Also *grand'sir'* (-sūr'). *Archaic.* *a* A grandfather. *b* An ancestor; a forefather. *c* An aged man.

**grand'stand'** (-stānd'), *n.* The principal stand at a racecourse, athletic field, etc.

**grandstand play**. *Colloq.* A play executed more showily than necessary to draw applause from the grandstand; hence, an act done to draw applause or make an impression.

**grand tour**. An extended tour on the Continent formerly commonly taken by youth of the British aristocracy as a part of their education; hence, any similar extended tour.

**grand vizier**. The chief officer of state of a Moslem country, esp., formerly, of the Turkish Empire.

**grange** (grānj), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. VL. *granica*, fr. *L.* *granum* grain.] *1.* *rehoise*. A granary. *2.* A farm; esp., a farmhouse with outbuildings. — *Hiet.* An outlying farmhouse, with its barns and other buildings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord. *3.* *U.S.* *a* One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers

to further their interests. *b* [*cap.*] Also, popularly, the association itself.

**grang'er** (grān'jēr), *n.* *U.S.* *a* A member of a grange or the Grange (def. 4). *b* A farmer. — *grang'er-ism* (-īz'm), *n.*

obtain material for such illustration. — *grang'er-ism* (-īz'm), *n.* — *grang'er-i-za'tion* (-ī-zā'shōn; -ī-zā'), *n.* — *grang'er-iz'er* (-ī-zēr), *n.* *grand-*. [*L.* *granum*.] A combining form meaning *grain*, as in *grand*'-*form*. See *FORM*.

**gran'ite** (grān'ī-tī), *n.* [*It.* *granito* granite, *adj.*, grainy, deriv. of *L.* *granum* grain.] *1.* Any very hard natural igneous rock formation of visibly crystalline texture, consisting essentially of quartz and orthoclase or microcline. *2.* Figuratively, unyielding firmness or endurance. — *gran-ite'* (*grān-ī'tīk*), *adj.* — *gran'it-old* (grān'ī-tōld), *adj.* *& n.*

**granite paper**. A thin, wove paper containing tiny pieces of colored silk thread, giving it a mottled appearance.

**Granite State**. New Hampshire; — a nickname, from the granite in its mountains.

**gran'ite-ware'** (grān'ī-tī-wār'), *n.* Enamelled ironware.

**gran'it-ite** (grān'ī-tī-tī), *n.* *Petrog.* Granite that contains biotite.

**gran-niv'o-rous** (grān-nī-vō-rūs), *adj.* [*gran-* + *-vorous*] Feeding on seeds or grain. — *gran'-vore* (grān'ī-vōr), *n.*

**gran'ny**, *gran'le* (grān'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-īz). *1.* Grandmother. *2.* An old woman. *3.* *Colloq.* *a* Southern *U.S.* A nurse. *b* A fussy person. *c* A granny knot.

**gran'ny knot**, *gran'ny's bend*, *gran'ny's knot* (grān'īz). A kind of readily jammed and insecure knot often made by the inexperienced instead of a reef knot. See *knot*, *Illust.* (23).

**gran'o-** (grān'ō-). [*L.* *granum* grain.] A combining form meaning *grain*, *granitic*, *granular*, as in *gran'o-dī-o-rite*, *gran'o-gab'bro*, *gran'o-lite*.

**gran'o-phyre** (-fir), *n.* [*grano-* + *-phyre*] *Petrog.* A porphyritic igneous rock, chiefly of felspar and quartz, having a granular ground-mass. — *gran'o-phy'ric* (-fir'ik), *adj.*

**grant** (grānt; 9), *v. t.* [*OF.* *granter*, *cranter*, *creanter*, to promise, *grān*, fr. *L.* *grādo*, to give. See *GRANT*.] *1.* To agree to, allow to be fulfilled; accord. *2.* To give, esp. in answer to a prayer, request, or petition; esp., *Law*, to bestow formally, as a privilege, make conveyance of; give the possession or title of, esp. by a deed or formal writing, convey. *3.* To admit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved), concede.

*Syn.* *Grant*, *concede*, *youchsafe*, *accord*, *award* mean to give as a favor or a right. *Grant* implies an act of justice or indulgence in answering a request or demand; *concede*, a yielding with reluctance because of some compelling force in the claim or claimant; *youchsafe*, a granting as a courtesy that which is prayed for or begged for or expected, *accord*, a granting of that which is due one or in keeping with his character or status; *award*, the granting of that which has been merited or earned. — *1.* *a* Act of granting; concession; allowance; bestowal. *2.* Think or property granted; gift; esp., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by the government. *3.* In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, a kind of minor territorial division, usually unincorporated, and originally granted to some individual or individuals. *4.* A transfer of property, by deed or writing.

— *grant'a-ble*, *adj.* — *grant'er*, *n.*

**grant'tee'** (grān'tē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a grant is made.

**grant'-in-aid'**, *n.*; *pl.* GRANTS-IN-AID. *1.* A grant or subsidy from public funds paid by central to a local government in aid of some public undertaking. *2.* Any similar financial aid by a private organization.

**grant'or** (grān'tēr; grān'tēr', *esp. in contrast with grantee*), *n.* A grantor; esp., *Law*, the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**gran'u-lar** (grān'ū-lēr), *adj.* *1.* Consisting of or appearing to consist of grains or granules; of the nature of granules; as, a *granular* rock. *2.* *Med.* Granulated; showing granulation. — *gran'u-lar'i-ty* (lār'ū-lī-tī), *n.*

**gran'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* *1.* To form, crystallize, or collect, into grains or granules, as sugar. *2.* To make or become rough, esp. on the surface, by the formation of small elevations or granules. — *gran'u-lat'ed* (-lāt'ēd; -lāt), *adj.* — *gran'u-lat'er* (-lāt'ēr), *n.* — *gran'u-la'tive* (-lāt'īv), *adj.*

**gran'u-la'tion** (-lāt'shōn), *n.* *1.* A granulating, state of being granulated. *2.* One of the elevations or granules in a granulated surface or condition, as of the eyelids in trachoma; also, one of the minute red prominences, made up of new tissue, which form on a raw surface, as of a wound or ulcer, and are the active agents in the process of healing.

**gran'ule** (grān'ūl), *n.* [*L.L.* *granulum*, dim. of *granum* grain.] A small grain or grainlike particle.

**gran'u-lite** (grān'ū-lī-tī), *n.* *Petrog.* *a* A whitish, granular rock, consisting of felspar, quartz, and small red garnets. *b* Aplite. *c* Any rock which, by recrystallization after crushing, has become granular. — *gran'u-lit'ic* (-līt'ik), *adj.*

**gran'u-lose** (-lōs), *adj.* Granular.

**gran'u-lose**, *n.* A polysaccharide forming the inner part of starch granules and convertible to maltose by diastase.

**grape** (grāp), *n.* [*OF.*, bunch of grapes, fr. *graper*, *craper*, to gather grapes.] *1.* Any vine of a family (Vitaceae, the grape family) of woody or herbaceous vines, with leaves that have, usually, tendrill-bearing stems, and with small, greenish, clustered flowers succeeded by several-seeded berries. *2.* A smooth-skinned juicy berry, the edible fruit of two genera (*Vitis* and *Muscadina*) of vines of the grape family (Vitaceae). *3.* A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. See *color*. *4.* *Msl.* Grapeshot; — formerly also used in *pl.*

**grape'fruit'** (-frōt'), *n.* A large citrus fruit that has a bitter yellow rind and somewhat acid juicy pulp and grows in clusters; also, the tree bearing this fruit.

**grape hyacinth**. Any of a genus (*Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides*, called also *bluebell*), and *M. racemosum*) of plants of the lily family, bearing racemes of blue flowers.

**grap'er-y** (grāp'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RAIES (-īz). A building used for the cultivation of grapes.

**grape'shot** (grāp'shōt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls used as a cannon charge.

**grape'stone** (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape.

**grape sugar.** Dextrose, found naturally in ripe grapes.

See **DEXTROSE**.

**grapevine** (grāp'vīn'), *n.* 1. Any grape-bearing vine; esp., any plant (genus *Vitis*) typifying the grape family (Vitaceae). 2. A rumor, esp. a false rumor, conveyed by signals, underground channels, etc. (**grapevine telegraph**); also, an underground channel of information.

**graph** (grāf; 9) [Gr. *graphein* to write.] A combining form meaning a writing; also, a writer, an instrument for making records or for transmitting.

**graph** (grāf; 9), *n.* [See **GRAPH**.] 1. A diagram symbolizing a system of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable and some connected by lines of the same kind. 2. *Math.* A curve or surface, the locus of a point whose co-ordinates are the variables in the equation of the locus — *v. t.* To plot or trace, as a curve from its equation.

**graph-alloy** (grāf'ā-lōi'), *n.* [**GRAPH** + *alloy*.] Graphite impregnated with molten metal under hydraulic pressure. It is made into bushings, electrical contacts, etc.

**grapher.** A combining form denoting *one who writes*; — in nouns corresponding to those in **GRAPH** and **GRAPHY**.

**graph-ic** (grāf'ik), *adj.* Also **graph-i-cal** (-i-kāl) [L. *graphicus*, fr. Gr. *graphikos*, fr. *graphein* to write.] 1. Well delineated, vividly described; also, describing clearly and vividly. 2. Of or pertaining to the arts (**graphic arts**) of painting, drawing, engraving, and any other arts which pertain to the expression of ideas by means of lines, marks, or characters impressed on a surface. 3. Of or pertaining to writings or to representation by graphs or diagrams. 4. *Mineral.* Exhibiting on the surface or in transverse section the appearance of written or printed characters; as, **graphic granite**. — **graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** **Graphic**, **vivid**, **picturesque**, **pictorial**, as applied to writings, mean giving a clear visual impression. **Graphic** stresses the evoking of a clear-cut lifelike picture, **vivid**, impressing upon the mind the vigorous aliveness of something; **picturesque**, the presentation of a striking or effective picture, sometimes without regard to reality; **pictorial**, representation in the manner of painting, with emphasis upon colors, shapes, etc.

**graph-ic** (grāf'ik). Also **graph-i-cal** (-i-kāl). A combining form in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in **GRAPHY** or **GRAPH** (see **IC**).

**graph-ics** (grāf'iks), *n.* See **GRS**. Art or science of drawing, esp. according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, etc.; specif., calculation, as of stresses in engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions.

**graph-ite** (-tī), *n.* [G. *graphit*, fr. Gr. *graphein* to write.] *Mineral.* Soft, black native carbon of metallic luster; — often called *plumbago* or *black lead*. It is used for lead pencils, crucibles, lubricants, etc. II, 1-2. Sp. gr., 2.00-2.25. — **graph-ite** (-tī), *adj.*

**grapho-** [Gr. *grapho* writing, *graphein* to write.] A combining form meaning *writing* or *to write*, as in **grapho-ma-ni-a** (grāf'ō-mā'nī-ā), **grapho-spasm** (grāf'ō-spāz'm).

**graph-o-log-y** (grāf'ō-lōj'), *n.* The study of handwriting, as for detecting forgeries, determining character or aptitudes, or diagnosing nervous diseases. — **graph-o-log-ist** (-jīst), *n.*

**graph-o-mo'tor** (grāf'ō-mō'tōr), *n.* [**GRAPHO** + *motor*.] *Med.* Relating to, or affecting, movements made in writing.

**Graph-o-phon** (grāf'ō-fōn), *n.* A trade mark applied to sound-recording and reproducing machines and records.

**graph paper.** Paper ruled into small squares for drawing graphs, plotting curves, making diagrams, etc.; plotting paper.

**graphy.** [Gr. *graphia*, fr. *graphein* to write.] A combining form denoting: **a** *writing* or *describing*. **b** *A branch of learning* or *descriptively treated*. **c** *A treatise*.

**grap'lin**, **grap'line** (grāp'lin) Corrupt of **GRAPPLING**, a grapple.

**grap'nel** (grāp'nēl, -nī), *n.* [ME. *grapnel*, dim fr. OF. *grapin*, *grapil*, fr. *P.* *grapin*, *grapil*, fr. *grappa* hook, fork.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws; hence, a grappling iron, a snab.

**grap'ple** (grāp'pl), *n.* [OF. *grapilli*, *grapil*. See **GRAPPLING**.] 1. A grapple. 2. A grappling; a seizing or seizure, as in wrestling. — *v. t.* **GRAPPLE** (-lī); **GRAPPLING** (-līng). To seize, hold, as with a grapple, to grip. — *v. i.* 1. To use a grapple, hence, to contend in close combat; seize one another. 2. To make grasping motions; grope. — **grap'pler** (-lī), *n.*

**grappling** (grāp'plīng), *n.* A grapple.

**grappling iron or hook.** A hooked iron for grappling a vessel or other object, under water, etc.; a grapple.

**grap'y** (grāp'y), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, grapes or the vine.

**grasp** (grāsp; 9), *v. t.* [ME. *graspēn* to grip; *grasp* at.] To make the motion of seizing or trying to seize; clutch; — now with *at*. — *v. i.* 1. To take or seize eagerly. 2. To seize and hold by or as by clasp or clutching; grip. 3. To lay hold of with the mind; comprehend. — **Syn.** See **TAKE**. — *n.* 1. A grasping; handgrip; also, an embrace. 2. Torrible holding; possession; control. 3. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing, holding, or comprehending. 4. Proficiency in comprehending. — **grasp'er**, *n.*

**grasp'ing**, *adj.* That grasps; esp., avaricious; covetous. — **Syn.** See **COVETOUS**. — **grasp'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **grasp'ing-ness**, *n.*

**grass** (grās; 9), *n.* [AS *gras*, *grass*.] 1. Green herbage affording food for cattle or other grazing animals; esp., herbage provided by the true grasses (see def. 2), the sedges, and the rushes, in which the leaves have narrow and spear-shaped blades. 2. Any plant of a family (Poaceae, the grass family), distinguished by their jointed stems, sheathing leaves, flowers borne in spikelets of bracts, and fruit of a seedlike grain. 3. Land on which grass is grown for hay or pasture. 4. A blade or leaf of grass; — now only in *pl.* 5. Grass-covered ground. 6. A grass sponge. — *v. t.* 1. To mow, as cattle. 2. To cover with grass. 3. To expose on the grass for bleaching. 4. *Sports.* To bring to the ground; fell. — **grass'land** (-lānd'), *n.* — **grass'plot** (-plōt'), *n.*

**grass'hop'per** (-hōp'ēr), *n.* 1. Any of numerous leaping orthopterous insects of the families Acrididae and Locustidae, feeding on plants and often very destructive. Those of the Acrididae, also called *locusts*, have short antennae and ovipositor and three-jointed tarsi; those of the Locustidae have long antennae and ovipositor and four-jointed tarsi. Among American forms of the Acrididae are the widely distributed **red-legged grasshopper** (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*) and the **Rocky Mountain grasshopper** (*M. spectus*) which often mi-



Grapeshot.

grates in vast swarms over the plains west of the Mississippi River destroying all vegetation in that area. American forms of the Locustidae include the *meadow*, or *green*, **grasshopper** and the *katydid*. See **LOCUST**; **KATYDID**; **INSECT**, *Illustr.*; cf. **CHICADA**. 2. A light unarmed scouting and liaison airplane used esp. in directing field artillery fire.

**grass-of-Par-nas'us**, *n.* Any of a genus (*Parnassia*, family *Parnassiaceae*) of smooth bog herbs with basal entire leaves and white flowers, natives of arctic and temperate regions.

**grass roots.** 1. Roots of grass; also, fig. the very source. 2. The farming district or the people of a farming district thought of as a politico-economic group holding firm independent views.

**grass snipe.** The pectoral sandpiper.

**grass sponge.** A harsh, usually dark brown, often very large sponge (*Hippospongia equima cerebriformis* and allied species), of inferior commercial quality, found in the Gulf of Mexico, off Florida, and in the West Indies.

**grass tree.** A Any of a genus (*Xanthorrhoea*) of Australian plants of the lily family, with a thick woody trunk bearing a cluster of stiff linear leaves and a terminal spike of small flowers, — called also *blackboy*. Some species yield a red and yellow resin (*acacoid resin* or *gum*) used in paper size, varnish, etc. b Any of several Australian trees of grass-like foliage, as the tree of New Zealand.

**grass widow.** A woman separated from her husband, esp. by divorce or by his absence. Hence, **grass widower**.

**grass'y** (grās'y), *adj.*; **GRASS'Y** (-ē); **GRASS'Y-EST**. 1. Covered with grass; consisting of grass. 2. Also **grass'y-green**. Resembling grass in color. — **grass'y-ness**, *n.*

**grate** (grāt), *v. t.* [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, of Teut. origin.] 1. *Archaic.* To scrape; abrade. 2. To pulverize by rubbing against a rough or indented surface, as, to grate a nutmeg. 3. To grind (the teeth) or rub against (something) so as to make a rasping noise, also, *Rare*, to produce (a noise) by grinding or friction. 4. To fret; irritate; offend. — *v. i.* 1. To rub or grind with a rasping sound. 2. To have a rasping or exasperating effect. — **grat'er** (grāt'ēr), *n.* — **grat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**grate**, *n.* [ML *grata*, fr. L. *eratis* hurdle.] 1. A frame of parallel or crossed bars, as in a prison window or in a coal-burning furnace. 2. Hence, *a* *Ob.* A grate cage, also, a prison. *b* A fireplace. 3. A screen or sieve for use in stamp mills for grading ore. — *v. t.* To furnish with a grate or grates.

**grate'ful** (grāt'fūl), *adj.* [Obs. *grate*, *adj.*, agreeable (fr. L. *gratus*) + *full*.] 1. Appreciative of benefits received; thankful. 2. Affording pleasure; gratifying; welcome; as, *grateful* coolness after heat. 3. Expressing gratitude. — **grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** (1) **Grateful**, **thankful** mean feeling or expressing gratitude. **Grateful** more commonly expresses a proper sense of favors received from one's fellow men, **thankful**, acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential. (2) See **PLEASANT**.

**grat'i-fi-ca'tion** (grāt'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. A gratifying, or state of being gratified. 2. A reward; a recompense; a gratuity. 3. A source of satisfaction or pleasure.

**grat'i-fy** (grāt'ī-fī), *v. t.* — **FIED** (-fīd); — **IFY**ING [F. or L.; F. *gratifier*, fr. L. *gratificari*, fr. *gratus* pleasing + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. *a* *Trans.* To gratify in gratitude. *b* *Archaic.* To remunerate. 2. To give or be a source of pleasure or satisfaction to; as, *heavily gratified* the eye, hence, to oblige; favor, indulge, humor. — **grat'i-fy'er** (fī'ēr), *n.* — **grat'i-fy'ing**, *adj.* — **Syn.** See **PLEASANT**. — **ing-ly**, *adv.*

**grat'in** (grā'tān, *Angl.* grāt'īn), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The brown crust formed upon a gratinated dish, also, the dish. Cf. **AU GRATIN**.

**grat'i-nate** (grāt'ī-nāt), *v. t.* [F. *gratiner*, *v. i.*, to form a crust.] To cook with a covering of buttered crumbs or grated cheese, until a crust forms.

**grat'ing** (grāt'īng), *n.* 1. A partition, covering, or frame of parallel bars or crossbars; a grate. 2. *Optics.* A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, esp. lines ruled on a polished surface, used for producing spectra by diffraction.

**grat'ing**, *adj.* Harsh in sound.

**grat'is** (grāt'is; grāt'īs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratius* out of favor, fr. *gratia* favor.] Without recompense. — *adj.* Gratuitous.

**grat'i-tude** (grāt'ī-tūdn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *gratitudo*, fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful, thankfulness.

**grat'u-i-tant** (grāt'ū-tānt), *n.* The receiver of a gratuity.

**grat'u-i-tous** (-tūs), *adj.* [L. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus* pleasing.] 1. Given freely, without recompense, or regardless of merit. 2. Not called for by the circumstances; unwarranted. 3. *Econ.* Designating goods, or utilities, which are the free gifts of nature and not the products of effort. 4. *Law.* Not involving a return, compensation, or consideration, as in **gratuitous contract**, one solely for the benefit of one of the parties. — **Syn.** See **SUPEREROGATORY**. — **grat'u-i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **grat'u-i-tous-ness**, *n.*

**grat'u-i-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* *ties* (-tīz). 1. Something given gratuitously. 2. A voluntary return for a favor or for service, as a tip.

**grat'u-lant** (grāt'ū-lānt), *adj.* [L. *gratulans*, pres. part.] Showing gratification; congratulatory.

**grat'u-late** (lāt), *v. t.* [L. *gratulatus*, past part. of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable.] *Now Rare.* To salute joyfully; congratulate. — *adj.* Obs. Gratifying. — **grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **grat'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō'ī or, esp. *Brit.*, -lā'tēr'ī), *adj.*

**grau'pol** (grāu'pōl), *n.* [G. *graupehn* to sleet, hail.] Granular snow pellets; soft hail. International symbol, Δ.

**grau'va'men** (grā-vā'mēn), *n.*; *pl.* -*VAMINA* (-vām'ī-nā), -*MFNS* (-vā'f-mēnz). [LL. fr. *gravare* to load, fr. *gravis* heavy.] The material part of a grievance, charge, etc.

**grave** (grāv), *v. t.* [F. *graver*, *grève*, beach.] *Naut.* To clean and pay with pitch, as a barnacled vessel.

**grave** (grāv), *adj.* [F. fr. L. *gravis* heavy.] 1. Deserving serious consideration; important; momentous. 2. Solemn and dignified; solemn. 3. Sober; somber; as, *grave* colors. 4. *Music.* Low in pitch; not acute; — said of sound. 5. *Phonet.* A characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the grave accent; marked with this accent; as, *grave* *e* (ā). *b* Entirely unaccented, as a syllable. — **Syn.** See **SERIOUS**. — **Ant.** Gay. — *n.* In full *grave* accent. A mark (˘) indicating: *a* The open quality of a French *e*. *b* A falling inflection. *c* Pronunciation of a final *e* (*armed*). — **grave'ly**, *adv.* — **grave'ness**, *n.*

**grā'vo** (grāv'vō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; serious; — designating the slowest tempo used in music. — **grā'vo**, *adv.*

**grave** (grāv), *v. t.*; **GRAVED** (grāvd); **GRAV'EN** (grāv'ēn) or **GRAVED**;

**GRAVING**. [AS. *grafan* to dig, engrave.] 1. *Archaeol.* a To dig. b To bury. 2. a To carve out with a chisel; sculpture. b To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance; engrave. 3. To impress deeply; fix indelibly.

**grave** (grāv', n. [AS. *græf*].) An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; sepulcher; hence, death.

**grave-clothes** (grāv'klōz', *see* CLOTHES), n. pl. The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

**grav-el** (grāv'el', -l). [OF. *gravelle*, *gravello*, dim. of *grave*, *greve* (F. *grève* sandy shore, strand), of Celt. origin.] 1. Obs. Sand. 2. Loose rounded fragments of rock, such as pebbles. 3. *Med.* A deposit of small calcareous concretions in the kidneys and urinary bladder; also, the disease causing it. — v. t. — *ELFD* (-līd) or *-ELFED*; *-ELING* or *-ELING*. 1. To cover with gravel. 2. *Colloq.* To baffle; embarrass. 3. To ground (a ship) on gravel. — **grav-el-ly** (grāv'el-lī; -lī), *adv.*

**grav-el-blind** (-hīnd'), *adj.* Having very dim sight.

**grav-en** (grāv'ēn), *adj.* Sculptured; engraved; hence, **graven image**, an idol.

**Grav-en-stein** (grāv'ēn-stēin; popularly -stēn), n. [From *Graven-stein*, a place in Silesia.] A large fall apple with streaks of deep red and orange.

**grav-er** (grāv'ēr), n. One that graves; specif.: a An engraver. b Any of various cutting or graving tools, as an engraver's burin.

**Graves' disease** (grāvz'), [After R. J. Graves (1796-1853), Irish physician.] Exophthalmic goiter.

**grave-stone** (grāv'stōn'), n. A stone marking a grave.

**grave-yard** (-yārd'), n. A burial yard; cemetery.

**grav-id** (grāv'id), *adj.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded.] Pregnant. — **gra-vid-i-ty** (grā-vid-i-tī), n. — **grav-id-ly**, *adv.* — **grav-id-ness**, n.

**grav-im-e-ter** (grāv'im'ē-tēr), n. [F. *gravimètre*, fr. L. *gravis* heavy. See *-METER*.] A kind of hydrometer.

**grav-i-met-ric** (grāv'i-mēt'rik), *adj.* Also **grav-i-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl). *Chem.* Of or pertaining to measurement by weight; measured by weight. — **grav-i-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**grav-im-etry** (grāv'im'ē-trī), n. [L. *gravis* heavy + *-metry*.] The measurement of weight or density.

**graving dock** (grāv'ing), n. A dock for holding a ship for cleaning the bottom, etc.; a dry dock.

**grav-i-tate** (grāv'i-tāt'), v. i. To obey the law of gravitation; to tend to move as if influenced by gravitation. — **grav-i-tat'er** (-tāt'ēr), n.

**grav-i-ta-tion** (-tāsh'ōn), n. 1. A gravitating. 2. *Physics.* The phenomenon that any two material particles or bodies, if free to move, will be accelerated toward each other. — **grav-i-ta-tion-al**, *adj.* — **grav-i-ta-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **grav-i-ta-tive** (grāv'i-tāt'iv; -tāt'iv), *adj.*

**grav-i-ty** (grāv'i-tī), n.; pl. *-ties* (-tīs). [F. or L. F. *gravit*, fr. L. *gravis*, fr. *gravis* heavy.] 1. State or quality of being grave; seriousness; solemnity; importance; enormity. 2. *Archaic.* A grave matter. 3. Ponderability; also, weight; — now chiefly in center of gravity. 4. *Physics.* A terrestrial gravitation; specif., the gravitational acceleration of terrestrial bodies toward the center of the earth.

b Loosely, gravitation in general. c Specific gravity. — *adj.* Using gravity; working or operated by gravity; as, a gravity railroad.

**gravity cell**. *Ellec.* A type of cell in which the two fluids remain separate because of the greater specific gravity of the copper sulfate solution.

**grav-ure** (grāv'ūr; grāv'ūr), n. [F.] An engraved copper plate or block of wood; also, a print made from such a plate or block. Cf. *PHOTOGRAVURE*, *XEROGRAVURE*.

**gray** (grāv', n.; pl. *-vies* (-vīz). 1. A sauce for meat, fish, vegetables, etc. 2. The juice that drips from meat in cooking; — usually called *dish gray*. 3. *Slang.* Something got without effort; also, graft; illegal profits.

**gray** (grāv', *adj.* [AS. *græg*, *græg*.] 1. Of the color gray; hence, dull; not bright; also, cheerless; dismal. 2. Gray-haired; hence, elderly or mature. 3. Clothed or habited in gray; as, **Gray Friars**, or Franciscans. 4. Manipulated in restraint of trade by undercover methods not actually or explicitly illegal; as, a gray market in metals. — n. 1. A any color formed by blending black and white. b Technically, a color which has no hue and hence no saturation. 3. A gray animal or thing; also, a person wearing a gray uniform. 3. State of being unbleached and undyed; — of fabrics, hosiery, etc.; — esp. in phrase in the gray. — v. t. & i. To make or become gray or grayish. — **gray-ly**, *adv.* — **gray-ness**, *gray'ness*, n.

**gray-back**, **gray-back** (grāv'bak'), n. Any of various animals distinguished by their gray or grayish upper parts, as a whalebone whale (*Rhachioneles glaucus*), the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*), etc.

**gray-beard**, **gray-beard** (-bērd'), n. One whose beard is gray; an old and experienced man.

**gray birch**. See *BIRCH*.

**gray fish**, **gray fish** (grāv'fīsh'), n.; pl., see *FISH*. The dogfish (either *Cynias canis* or *Squalus acanthias*).

**gray fox**. See *FOX*.

**gray friar**. A friar of the Franciscan order.

**gray goods** or **cloth**. Fabric just as it leaves the loom or knitting machine, unbleached, undyed, unprinted, and unfinished, but not necessarily gray in color; greige.

**gray gum**. See *GUM*, 5 a.

**gray-ish**, **gray-ish** (grāv'ish'), *adj.* Somewhat gray. — **gray-ish**, **gray-ish**, n.

**gray-lag**, **gray-lag** (-līg'), n. The common gray wild goose (*Anser anser*) of Europe.

**grayling** (grāv'ling), n. 1. pl., see *PLURAL*, Note 6. Any of several fresh-water game fishes constituting a genus (*Thymallus*), allied to the trout. 2. Any of various gray and brown butterflies (subfamily Satyridae).

**gray manganese ore**. = *MANGANESE*, 1.

**gray matter**. A Nervous tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and has a brownish-gray color. b *Colloq.* Brains; intellect.

**Gray's Inn** (grāz'). See *INN* OF COURT.

**gray squirrel**. See *SQUIRREL*, 1 a.

**gray wacke**, **gray wacke** (grāv'wāk; -wāk'ē), n. [G. *grauwacke*, fr. *grau* gray + *wacke* wacke.] *Petrog.* A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of firmly cemented, somewhat rounded, fragments of quartz, feldspars, etc.

**graze** (grāz', v. t. [AS. *græsan*, fr. *græs* grass.) 1. To feed or supply (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass or pasture. 2. To feed on (growing herbage); browse. 3. To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. — v. i. 1. To feed on growing herbage. — n. *Colloq.* A grazing or cropping.

**graze**, v. i. 1. To touch lightly in passing; to glance off from. 2. To scratch or abrade. — v. t. To graze, brush, or scrape against something. — n. A grazing; an abrasion made by scraping. — **graz'er** (grāz'ēr), n. — **graz-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**graz-ier** (grāz'ēr or, esp. *Brit.*, -z'ēr), n. 1. One who grazes cattle. 2. In Australia, a person occupying crown or other land for sheep raising. Cf. *SQUATTER*.

**graz-ing** (grāz'ing), n. A pasture; growing grass.

**grease** (grēs', n. [OF. *greisse*, *graisse*, *crasse*, fr. L. *crassus* fat, gross.] 1. Fat, or fatness, in an animal's body; — now only a hunting term. 2. Rendered animal fat; hence, oily matter; esp., a thick lubricant; as, axle grease. 3. a Also **grease wool**. Wool as shorn, before cleansing. b Of wools, furs, etc., state of being uncleaned; as, furs in the grease. 4. Also **grease-heels**. An inflammation of the skin of the fetlocks and pasterns of horses marked by an oily secretion, ulcerations, and in severe cases, by grapes and swelling of the legs.

**grease** (grēs or, esp. *Brit.* & southern U.S., grēz', v. t. 1. To smear, daub, soil, etc., with grease; lubricate. 2. In full **grease the hand** or **palm**. To bribe; to influence by presents.

**greas'er** (grēs'ēr; grēz'ēr), n. 1. One that greases. 2. A Mexican or Spanish American; — usually derogatory.

**grease-wood** (grēs'wōd'), n. Also **grease-bush** (-būsh'). A low stiff shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) of the goosefoot family, common in alkaline soils in the western U.S.; also, any of various related or similar shrubs.

**greas-y** (grēs'y; grēz'y), *adj.*: **GREAS-Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **GREAS-Y-EST**. 1. Greased; soiled with grease. 2. Oily; unctuous; hence, slippery. 3. Affected with grease-heels. See *GREASE*, n., 4. — **greas-i-ly**, *adv.* — **greas-i-ness**, n.

**great** (grāt', *adj.* [AS. *grēat*.] 1. Large in size; big; — opposed to small and little. 2. Specific a *Archaic*. Pregnant. b Grown large; as, great girls. c Elaborately full; as, in great detail. d Designating a species distinguished by the size of its members; as, great auk, lobster, etc. 3. Numerous; as, a great company. 4. Long continued; as, a great while. 5. Being much above the average in magnitude, intensity, importance, etc.; as, great winds, bloodshed, or pain; of persons, their work, etc., eminent; distinguished. 6. *Colloq.* a Remarkably adept or proficient; as, he is great at chess. b Particularly favored; much used or repeated; as, that's a great trick of his. c Capital, excellent. 7. In genealogy, older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation; — often used before grand or another great to indicate one degree more remote from the ancestor in the direct line of descent. See *CONSANGUINITY*, *ILLUST.* — *Syn.* See *LARGE*.

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**great-grandchild** **great-grandmother** **great-grandparent**  
**great-granddaughter** **great-grandnephew** **great-grandson**  
**great-grandfather** **great-grandniece** **great-granduncle**

— *adv.* *Colloq.* Successfully; well. — n. 1. The whole; the gross, as, a contract to build a ship by the great. 2. pl. *Slang.* *Oxf. Univ.* In full great go. The final examination for the bachelor's degree in classics and mathematics. — **great-ly**, *adv.* — **great-ness**, n.

**great albacore**. See *ALBACORE* b.

**great auk**. See *AUK*.

**great-aunt** (grāt'ānt'; -ānt'; 2), n. A grandaunt.

**Great Bear**. *Astron.* The constellation *Ursa Major*. See *URSA MAJOR*, *ILLUST.*

**great circle**. See *CIRCLE*, n., 9. — **great'-cir'cle**, *adj.*

**great'-cir'cle sailing**. See *SAILING*.

**great-coat** (grāt'kōt'; grāt'kōt'; 2), n. An overcoat.

**great Dane**. A large smooth-coated dog of a breed of massive size and great strength. Cf. *BOARHOUND*.

**Great Divide**. 1. A chief mountain watershed, esp. that of the Rocky Mountains. 2. Death; also, a significant crisis.

**great-en** (grāt'n), v. t. & i. To make or become greater; enlarge; magnify; increase.

**great gross**. Twelve gross.

**great-heart-ed** (grāt'hīrt'ēd; -tīd), *adj.* a High-spirited; fearless. b Generous; magnanimous.

**great laurel**. See *RHODODENDRON*.

**Great Mogul**. a The sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols in the 16th century. b [not caps.] A very important personage; a lord.

**great morel**. The belladonna *Atropa belladonna*.

**great-nephew**, n. A grandnephew.

**great-niece**, n. A grandniece.

**Great Rebellion**. See *CIVIL WAR*.

**great rhododendron**. See *RHODODENDRON*.

**Great Russian**. See *RUSSIAN*.

**great seal**. The principal seal of a kingdom or state; also [caps.], the British lord chancellor (custodian of this seal) or his office.

**great-un'cle**, n. A granduncle.

**Great Week**. *Eastern Ch.* Holy Week.

**great white trillium**. A showy perennial herb (*Trillium grandiflorum*, family Trilliaceae) of eastern North America.

**Great White Way**. That part of Broadway, in New York City, centering about Times Square; — from its brilliant electric illumination, esp. of the theaters, at night.

**great willow herb**. See *WILLOW HERB*.

**great year**. = *PLATONIC YEAR*. See *PRECSSION OF THE EQUINOXES*.

**greave** (grēv), n. [OF. *greaves* greaves, ahins.] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually pl.

**greaves** (grēv), n. pl. [LG. *greven*.] Refuse of tallow melting, used as food for dogs.

**grebe** (grēb), n.; see *PLURAL*, Note 3. [F. *grèbe*.] Any of a family (Colymbidae) of swimming birds closely related to the loons, but having lobate toes. They are expert divers. The family includes the little grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*) of Europe and the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) of America. See *DABCHUK*.

**Gre'cian** (grēsh'ian), *adj.* Greek. — n. 1. A Greek. 2. One versed in Greek language and literature; a Hellenist.

**Gre'cian**, **Gre'cian** (grēsh'ian), n. 1. A Greek idiom. 2. The spirit of Greek art or culture.



**grécize** (*gré'siz*), *v. t.* [F. *gréciser*, to Grecize.] To conform to Greek usage.

**Greeco-**, **Graeco-** (*gré'kō*). [*L. Graecus*.] A combining form denoting Greek, as in *Greeco-Latin*; the Greeks, as in *Greeco-phili* (see *-PHIL*); Greek and, as in *Greeco-Roman*.

**gree** (*grē*), *n.* [OF. *gre*.] Archaic. Good will; favor; as, to take or accept in *gree*, to take favorably.

**gree**, *v. i. & t.* Obs. exc. Dial. To agree.

**gree**, *n.* [OF. *gre*, fr. *L. gradus*.] 1. Obs. Degree. 2. Chiefly Scol. Superiority; mastery; hence, a prize.

**greed** (*grēd*), *n.* [FROM *GREEDY*.] Acquisitive desire beyond reason; greediness.

**greedy** (*grēdī*), *adj.*; **GREEDY-ER** (*grēdī-er*), *-EST*. [AS. *grēdīo*.] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous. 2. Eagerly desirous, esp. of wealth; hence, avaricious or grasping. — *Syn.* See *COVETOUS*.

— **greedy-ly**, *adv.* — **greedy-ness**, *n.*

**greengrass** (*grē'grās*). Var. of *GRASS*.

3. [*not cap.*] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat; also, a roisterer; a boon companion; — usually derogatory. 4. The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks; with its various dialects, constitutes the Hellenic subfamily of Indo-European languages. Four dialects are of special importance: (1) *Ionian*, spoken on the coast of Asia Minor and on many of the islands of the Aegean; divided into *Old Ionian*, or *Epic*, the language of Homer, and *New Ionian*, used by Herodotus and spoken in the Ionian cities of Asia; (2) *Attic*, or the dialect of Attica, the standard form of classical Greek, the language of the great dramatists, philosophers, and historians of ancient Greece, and as later modified, of Plutarch and the New Testament; (3) *Aeolic*, the dialects of Aeolis, Thessaly, and Boeotia; (4) *Doric*, used by Pindar and Theocritus, and spoken especially in the Peloponnese, Crete, and Greek colonies. It is sometimes divided chronologically into *Greek proper* (to end of 2d century A.D.), *Late Greek* (to end of 6th century), *Middle Greek* (to end of 15th century), and *Modern, or New, Greek*. *Modern Greek* closely resembles classical Greek but has lost some inflectional forms and certain features of accent and vowel change; *Romantic* is its common speech form. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, Table 5. Something, unintelligible — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

**Greek calends**. A time that will never come, since the Greeks had no calendars.

**Greek Catholic**. a A member of any Orthodox Church. b A Unit Greek or Byzantine.

**Greek Church, or Greek Orthodox Church**. a The Orthodox Church; — differing from the Latin, or Roman Catholic, Church. b The established church of Greece, a part of the Orthodox Church.

**Greek cross**. See *CROSS*, *Illustr.* (6).

**Greek fire**. An incendiary composition said to take fire on wetting; also, wildfire.

**green** (*grēn*), *adj.* [AS. *grēne*.] 1. Of the color green. 2. Characterized by green growth; verdant; of climate or weather, snowless; hence, mild; as, a *green winter*. 3. Full of life and vigor, as, *green memories*. 4. Having a sickly color, as from fear, jealousy, etc. 5. Grown above the ground; more narrowly, leafy, — of a type of vegetable. 6. Not ripened; immature. 7. Inexperienced or untrained, hence, simple; gullible. 8. Not seasoned, mellowed, cured, etc.; not fully processed; raw. — *Syn.* See *RUDE*.

— *n.* 1. A color the hue of which is somewhat less yellow than that of growing fresh grass or of the emerald, or is that of the portion of the color spectrum lying between yellow and blue; one of the four psychologically primary hues. See *COLOR*. 2. Any pigment or dye which colors green. 3. Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; specif.: a pl. Decorations of fresh leaves or branches; also, wreaths. b pl. A dish of a cooked green, or leafy, vegetable, as spinach. c A grassy plain or plat, as a village common, a golf course, or a putting green.

— *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become green.

**green algae**. See *ALGAE*.

**greenback** (*grēn'bāk*'), *n.* Any United States legal-tender notes having the devices on the back printed in green.

**Greenback party**. U.S. *Polit. Hist.* A party, known as the Independent party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the greenbacks, and to all currency except government paper "based on the faith and resources of the nation." Its first convention was in 1874. — **Greenback'er** (*-bāk'er*), *n.*

**green belt** (*grēn'bēlt*'), *n.* [From *Green Belt*, a strip encircling outer London, Eng.] A belt of parkways or farm lands around a planned town or community, that prevents undesirable encroachments.

**green br'er** (*grēn'br'er*), *n.* Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants of the smilax family; esp., a thorny vine (*S. rotundifolia*) of the eastern U.S., bearing umbels of small green flowers.

**green corn**. The immature ears of sweet corn. See *SWEET CORN*.

— *ERIES* (*-īz*). 1. Verdure; a greenness. 2. A greenish hue, as a greenhouse.

**green-eyed** (*-īd*'), 2, *adj.* 1. Having green eyes. 2. Seemingly jealous eyes; biased by jealousy. Cf. *GREEN*, *adj.*, 4.

**greenfinch** (*-fīnch*'), *n.* a A common European finch (*Chloris chloris*) with olive-green and yellow plumage. b The Texas sparrow.

**green gage** (*grēn'gāz*'), 2, *n.* [After Sir Wm. Gage, of Suffolk, who imported it from France about 1725.] Any of a group of greenish-yellow dumplings of high quality.

**green grocer** (*grēn'grō'ser*'), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit. — **green grocer-y** (*-ī*), *n.*

**green gum**. See *GUM*, 6 a.

**green heart** (*-hārt*'), *n.* Any of several tropical American trees furnishing somewhat greenish, usually hard, valuable wood; also, the *q* specif., the evergreen tree *Boerhaavia* (*Nectandra rotundifolia*) whose *q* is esp. valued for shipbuilding and turnery, and whose bark is a medicinal alkaloid.

**green horn** (*-hōrn*'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person.

**green house** (*-hous*'), *n.* A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants.

**greenling** (*-līng*), *n.* [MD. *groeninc*.] Any of several green-skinned

apples, as the well-known greenish-yellow winter apple, *Rhode Island greening*.

**green'ish**, *adj.* Somewhat green; tinged with green.

**green lead ore** (*lād*). Pyromorphite.

**green'let** (*grēn'lēt*), *-līt*, *n.* Any vireo.

**green light**. Chiefly Collog. Authoritative permission to go ahead with a specified project.

**green'ling** (*grēn'līng*), *n.* Any of several rather large carnivorous food fishes of a group (*Scleroperca*) of the rocky North Pacific coasts, constituting a genus (*Hexagrammos*).

**green manure** (*grēn*). a A herbaceous crop, as clover, vetch, etc., plowed under while green for the purpose of enriching the soil. b Fresh or undecayed stable manure.

**green monkey**. A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) with slightly greenish hair.

**Green Mountain State**. Vermont; — a nickname.

**green'ness** (*grēn'nēs*), *-nīs*, *n.* Quality or state of being green.

**green'ock-ite** (*grēn'ōk-īt*; *grīn'*; *grēn'*), *n.* [After C. M. Cathart, Lord Greenock (1783-1830).] Mineral. Native cadmium sulfide, CdS, occurring in yellow, translucent, hexagonal crystals, and as an earthy incrustation.

**green pepper**. See *PEPPER*, 3.

**green'room** (*grēn'rōom*'), *n.* In old theaters, a waiting room for the players between cues or scenes.

**green'sand'** (*-sānd'*), *n.* A sedimentary deposit consisting of dark, greenish grains of glauconite, often mingled with clay or sand.

**green'shank'** (*-shānk'*), *n.* An Old World sandpiper (*Glottis nebularia*) related to the American yellowlegs.

**green'sick'ness** (*-sīk'nēs*), *-nīs*, *n.* Med. Chlorosis. — **green'sick'**, *adj.*

**green soap**. A soft soap, oris, green, used in skin diseases.

**green'stone'** (*grēn'stōn*'), *n.* 1. *Petrog.* Any of various dark-green compact rocks, usually altered, as diorite, etc. 2. Nephrite.

**green'sward'** (*-sward'*), *n.* Turf green with grass.

**green tea**. See *TEA*, 1 b.

**green'th** (*grēnth*), *n.* Green growth; verdure.

**green thumb**. An unusual ability to make plants grow; also, a person with such an ability.

**Green'wich time** (*grēn'wīch*; *grēn'*), *-īch*. See *STANDARD TIME*.

**green'wood** (*grēn'wōd*'), *n.* A forest in foliage.

**greet** (*grēt*), *v. t.* [AS. *grētan* to address, approach.] 1. To address, esp. with expressions of kind wishes; hail; welcome. 2. To meet or receive demonstratively; as, the team was greeted with cheers. 3. To appear or present itself; to come to, as if in greeting; as, tears greeted the candidate. — *v. i.* To meet and give salutations. — **greet'er**, *n.*

**greet'ing** (*grēt'īng*), *n.* Salutation at meeting; also, a compliment from one who is absent.

**grege'a-rino** (*grēgē'a-rīn*; *-rīn*), *adj.* Belonging to an order or subclass (Gregarinida) of minute wormlike sporozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc.

**gre-gar-i-ous** (*grē-gār-i'ūs*), *adj.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex*, *grege*, herd, flock.] 1. Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together. 2. Pertaining to, or affecting, a flock, crowd, or community. 3. *Bot.* Growing in clusters or colonies. — **gre-gar-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gre-gar-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**gre-go** (*grēgō*; *grēgō*'), *n.* [From *I. Greco*, Greek, or Sp. *Griego*, or Pk. *Grego*.] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant; hence, *Obs.*, a rough greatcoat.

**Gre-go-ri-an** (*grē-gō-rī-ān*; *-rī-ān*), *adj. & n.* from *GREGORY* (see in *Biog.*), esp. one of the popes of that name.

**Gregorian calendar**. The calendar, now in general use, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to correct a slight error in the Julian calendar. The date Oct. 5, 1582 was called Oct. 15, 1582, thus dropping 10 days, and to prevent future errors it was provided that of the centesimal years (1600, 1700, etc.), only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years. It was adopted in Great Britain and the English colonies in America in 1752, at which time the difference between the two calendars was 11 days (12 days from 1800 to 1900, 13 days since 1900). The two modes of reckoning are also called *Old Style* (abbr. O.S.) and *New Style* (abbr. N.S.); thus Nov. 13, Old Style, is the same as Nov. 26, New Style (since 1900). Cf. *JULIAN CALENDAR*.

**Gregorian chant**. The ritual plain song, or cantus firmus, in use in the Roman Catholic Church; — after Gregory I.

**greige** (*grā*; *grāzh*), *adj.* [From *F. grège* raw (of silk), fr. *It. griggio*, of unknown origin; probably influenced by *beige*.] In untreated condition, just as it comes from the loom, unconverted by bleaching, dyeing, or finishing; — of fabrics. — *n.* = *GRAY GOODS*.

**greif'sen** (*grī'zēn*; *-zēn*), *n.* [G.] *Petrog.* A crystalline rock of quartz and mica, found in Cornwall and Saxony.

**gre'm'al** (*grē'm'al*; *-āl*), *n.* [L. *gremium* lap, bosom.] A silk or linen apron used by a bishop when seated at Mass or when anointing.

**gre'm'lin** (*grēm'līn*), *n.* [Perhaps fr. *Ir. gruaimin* ill-humored little fellow, by confusion with *goblin*.] One of the impish foot-high gnomes whimsically blamed by airmen for interfering with motors, instruments, machine guns, etc.; hence, any like disruptive elf.

**gre-mad'e** (*grē-nād'*), *n.* [F. *grenade*, pomegranate, fr. OF. *grenate*, fr. *L. (malum) pomegran.* lit. (apple) having many grains or seeds. See *GARNET*.] 1. *Mil.* A bomb or small shell filled with high explosive, gas, etc. Cf. *HAND GRENADE*. 2. A glass bottle or globe, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

**gre'n-a-dier'** (*grēn'a-dī-er*'), *n.* [F.] 1. *Oris.*, a soldier who carries and throws grenades; later, one of a company wearing a distinctive uniform; now, specif., a member of a special regiment or corps; as, a *grenadier* of Napoleon's guard. 2. Any of a family (Macrouridae) of soft-finned, mostly deep-sea, fishes having a tapering body. — **gre'n-a-dier-i-al** (*-ī-āl*), *adj.* — **gre'n-a-dier-ly** (*-ī-ly*), *adv.*

**gre'n-a-dine'** (*grēn'a-dēn*; *grēn'a-dēn*), *n.* [F.] A sirup of pomegranates or red currants used in various mixed drinks.

**gre'n-a-dine'** (see *FRONT*, 2), *n.* [F. *grenadin*, fr. *grenade* pomegranate.] A gauze-like, plain or figured fabric of silk, wool, or cotton.

**Gresh'am's law**, or, sometimes, **Gresh'am's the'o-rem** (*grēsh'amz*), *n.* [After Sir Thomas Gresham, Eng. financier.] The tendency, when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unequal in intrinsic value, for the one having the least intrinsic value to remain in circulation and for the other to be hoarded.

**gress-so'ri-al** (grĕs'ōrĭ-āl; 70), **gress-so'ri-ous** (-i-ās), *adj.* [*L. gressus*, past part. of *gradī* to step, go.] Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects; gradient.

**Gre't-na Green marriage** (grĕt'nā). A runaway marriage; — so called from Greta Green, a Scottish village just across the English border, once much resorted to by runaway couples from England.

**grew** (grōd; 114), *past* of *grow*.

**grew/some** (-sūm), etc. Vars. of *GRUESOME*, etc.

**grey** (grĕy), *adj.*, *n.*, & *v.* Gray; — common in British use.

For some words and phrases beginning *grey*, *gray*, see forms in GRAY, GRAY.

**gray/hound'** (-hound'), *n.* Rarely **gray/hound'**. [*AS. grīghund.*] 1 A tall, slender, smooth-coated dog of a very swift, keen sighted breed. 2 A swift steamer, esp. an ocean steamer.

**grib'ble** (grĭb'l), *n.* Zool. A small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*), which burrows into submerged timber.

**grice** (grĭs), *n.* [*ON. griss.*] Scot. & Dial. A young pix.

**grid** (grĭd), *n.* [*From GRIDIRON.*] 1 A grating or gridiron, or something likened to one. 2 *Elec.* A perforated or ridged plate of lead for use as a storage battery. b The control electrode of an electron tube. It consists usually of an assemblage of parallel wires.

**grid circuit.** *Elec.* The electric circuit including the grid and cathode of an electron tube.

**grid condenser.** *Elec.* A condenser connected in series in the grid circuit of an electron tube.

**grid current.** *Elec.* Current flowing between the grid and cathode of an electron tube.

**grid'dle** (grĭd'ġl), *n.* [*ME. gridel, gredil.*] An iron, aluminum, or soapstone plate or pan for cooking cakes. — *v. t.*; **GRID'DLED** (-lġd), **GRID'DLING** (-lġng). To cook on a griddle.

**grid'dle-cake'** (-kāk'), *n.* A thin-batter cake, as of buckwheat or wheat flour, griddled on both sides.

**gride** (grĭd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*From GRID* to sneer.] To cut or pierce; specif., to cut or scrape raspingly or with a grating sound. — *n.* A rasp or a grating sound.

**grid'd-ron** (grĭd'ŏn), *n.* [*ME. gridrōne, gridrōne, var. of gredil*; — confused with *iron*. See *GRID'DLE*.] 1 A grated iron utensil for broiling food. 2 Something likened to a gridiron; as: a A network of pipes, tracks, or the like. b *Collog.* A football field.

**grid leak.** *Elec.* A resistor used with an electron tube.

**grief** (grĕv), *n.* [*OF. greif, gref, fr. grever* to distress, burden. See *GRIEVE*, *v.*] 1 *Obs.* Suffering; pain; also, a cause of these, as a wound, disease, or grievance. 2 Mental suffering from bereavement, remorse, or the like, or a cause of it. 3 A mishap, disaster; failure; — esp. in to come, or bring, to grief. — *Syn.* See *SORROW*. COMBINATIONS are: **grief'-bowed'**, **grief'-stricken**, **grief'-worn**.

**grief/hooch** (grĕv'hūch), *n.* Scot. & Ir. Hot embers.

**grief/ance** (grĕv'āns), *n.* 1 *Obs.* A suffering, or its infliction; affliction. b Aggrieved state; anger. 2 A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong. — *Syn.* See *INJUSTICE*.

**grieve** (grĕv), *v. t.* [*OF. grever, fr. L. gravare* to burden, fr. *gravis* heavy.] 1 *Archaic.* To injure; harm. 2 To occasion grief to, to try; afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; sorrow; lament. — **grieve'er** (grĕv'ēr), *n.* — **grieve'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**griev'ous** (grĕv'ūs), *adj.* [*OF. grevous, grevous.*] 1 *Archaic.* Heavy; oppressive. 2 Causing, or characterized by, physical pain or suffering; hence, severe, intense. 3 Causing of expressing grief. 4 Heinous; serious; grave, as, a grievous sin. — **griev'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **griev'ous-ness**, *n.*

**griff** (grĭf), *n.* [*L. griffa* a claw.] A claw.

**griff, n.** *India.* A griffin, or Occidental newcomer in India.

**griffe** (grĭf), *n.* [*F., fr. Sp. grifo.*] Local, U.S. The offspring of a mulatto woman and a Negro; also, a mulatto.

**griffe, n.** [*F.*] Arch. A clawlike ornament projecting from the round base of a column.

**griffin** (grĭf'ġn), *n.* Also **griffin** (-ŏn). [*OF. grifoun, fr. OHG grifō, fr. L. griffus, griffus, fr. Gr. gryps.*] Gr. Myth. A monster half lion and half eagle.

**griffin, n.** A white person new to the East; one recently come from the Occident. — **griffin-age** (-b), *n.*

**griffin, n.** Local, U.S. A griffin, or mulatto.

**griffin** (grĭf'ġn), *n.* [*F.*] 1 Gr. Myth. A griffin. 2 A wiry-haired dog of a European breed; — so called because of resemblances to the griffin.

**griff'er** (grĭf'ēr), *n.* Slang, U.S. A trickster, esp. one who operates a wheel of chance or other device upon circus grounds.

**grig** (grĭg), *n.* 1 *Dial.* A Cricket, grasshopper. b A small eel. 2 A lively person; — usually with *merry*.

**grig'ee, grig'gee** (grĕ'grĕ), *n.* [*From a Sudanese language.*] Southern U.S. A Negro charm, or fetish. — *v. t.* To bewitch.

**grig'ri** (grĕ'grĕ), *var.* of *GRUGRI* (palm).

**grill** (grĭl), *n.* [*F. grill, fr. OF. grill, fr. L. craticulum*, dim. of *L. crates* hurdle.] 1 A gridiron. 2 [*From the verb.*] a A broiling. b Something broiled; a dish of broiled meat, etc.; as, a mixed grill. c In full **grill-room'**. In a hotel or clubhouse, a room specially fitted out for serving broiled foods. — *v. t.* 1 To broil on a grill. 2 a To torment by or as by broiling. b To question or cross-examine with distressing persistency. — *Syn.* See *APPLY*. — *v. i.* To undergo broiling, severe questioning, etc. — **grill'er** (grĭl'ēr), *n.*

**grill, n.** *Var.* of *GRILLE*; specif., a rectangular figure of crossed rows made by a metal roll with points, as on some postage stamps. — *v. t.* To emboss with a grill.

**grillage** (grĭl'ġ), *n.* [*F.*] Arch. & Engin. A framework of sleepers and crossbeams of timber or steel forming a foundation in marshy or treacherous soil.

**grille** (grĭl), *n.* Also **grill**. [*F., fr. OF. grille* grille, grill, fr. *L. craticula*.] 1 A grating of wrought iron, bronze, etc., forming an openwork barrier or screen. 2 A window with such a grille, as in a ticket office, bank, etc. 3 *Court Tennis.* A square opening in the corner at the farther end of the court, on the hazard side.

**grilled** (grĭl'd), *adj.* Provided with a grille.

**grill-room'** (grĭl'rūm'), *n.* See *GRILL*, n., 2 c.

**grill's** (grĭl's), *n.*; *pl.* **GRILLS**, rarely **GRILLS** (grĭl's; -als). The young of the salmon (*Salmo salar*) after its first return from the sea; also, a similar stage in other species. Cf. *SMOLT*.

**grim** (grĭm), *adj.*; **GRIMMER** (-ēr); **GRIMMEST**. [*AS.*] 1. Savage and merciless; fierce. 2. Harsh and forbidding; hence, **grimly**; repellent; as, a *grim task*. 3. Unyielding; relentless; stern. — **grim'ly**, *adv.* — **grim'ness**, *n.* — *Syn.* See *GRASTLY*.

**grim-ace'** (grĭ-nās'), *n.* [*F., fr. Sp. grimaso.*] A distortion of the countenance expressing contempt, disapproval, self-satisfaction, etc.; a wry face. — *v. t.*; **-MACED'** (-māst'); **-MAC'ING** (-mās'ġng). To make grimaces. — **grim-ace'er** (grĭ-nās'ēr), *n.*

**grim-mal'kin** (grĭ-māl'kĭn; -mōl'kĭn), *n.* [*For graymalkin, fr. gray + malkin.*] A cat, esp. a she-cat; also, *Contemptuous*, an old woman.

**grime** (grĭm), *n.* [*OF. LG. grimein.*] Soot, smut, or dirt, rubbed in. — *v. t.* To soil deeply; begrime.

**Grimes Golden**, or **Grimes** (grĭmz), *n.* [*After Thomas P. Grimes, of W. Va.*] A late, golden-yellow dessert apple.

**Grimm's law** (grĭmz). [*After Jacob Grimm, Ger. philologist.*] Philol. A statement of the regular changes which the stops, or mute consonants, of the primitive Indo-European consonant system have undergone in the Teutonic languages. The principal changes, which took place independently and at different times, may be set forth as follows: a The Indo-European voiceless stops, *k, t, p*, become in early Teutonic voiceless spirants, *h, th, f* (*Gr. pous, pōs, l. pes, Goth. fatus, E. foot*). b The voiced stops, *g, d, b*, become voiceless stops, *k, t, p* (*L. duo, Goth. twai, E. two*). c The voiced aspirates, *ph, dh, bh* (*Gr. ch, th, ph*) become voiceless stops, *g, d, b* (*Skr. bhārāmī [I bear], Gr. phērō, L. fero, Goth. faira, E. bear*).

**grim'y** (grĭm'ġ), *adj.*; **GRIM'YER** (-ġ-ēr); **GRIM'YEST**. Full of grime; dirty. — **grim'ly** (grĭm'ġl), *adv.* — **grim'iness** (-ġ-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**grin** (grĭn), *v. i.*; **GRINNED** (grĭnd); **GRINNING**. [*AS. grinnan.*] To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth as a dog in snarling, or a person in laughter or pain, esp. to do this in merriment or good humor, as in a broad smile. — *v. t.* To make or express by grinning. — *n.* A facial expression due to grinning. — **grin'ner**, *n.* — **grin'ning-ly**, *adv.*

**grin, n.** [*AS.*] *Dial.* A snare; a gin; a noose.

**grind** (grĭnd), *v. t.*; **GROUND** (grōnd), also, *Rare*, **GRIND'ED**; **GRIND'ING**. [*AS. grindan.*] 1 To reduce to powder by friction; to crush into small fragments. 2 To wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction; whet. 3 To grate or grit, as the teeth. 4 To oppress; harass. 5 To operate or produce by or as by turning a crank. 6 *Collog.* To study hard and constantly. — *v. i.* 1 To perform the operation of grinding. 2 To become ground. 3 To grate. 4 *Collog.* To drudge, esp. in study. — *n.* 1 Act of grinding. 2 *Collog.* A hard unremitting labor, drudgery, etc., as, a study requiring drudgery. b U.S. A student who grinds. — *Syn.* See *WORK*. — **grind'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**grind'er** (grĭnd'ēr), *n.* 1 One who grinds. 2 A machine for grinding.

**grind'er-y** (grĭnd'ēr-ġ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ġ-ēz) 1 Brit. Leatherworkers' materials. 2 A place where tools, etc., are ground.

**grind'stone'** (grĭnd'stōn'), *n.* 1 A millstone. 2 A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding, shaping, or smoothing objects.

**grin/go** (grĭng'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-gos** (-gōz). [*Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. gringo* gilliberish.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or American; — contemptuous.

**grip** (grĭp), *n.* [*AS. gripe.*] 1 A strong or tenacious grasp. 2 Power or force of hold or domination, as, the grip of disease; also, mental grasp. 3 A spasm of pain. 4 A peculiar mode of clasping the hand by which members of a secret association recognize or greet one another. 5 A device for gripping, clutching, etc. 6 A handle or part of a handle adapted to grasping. 7 U.S. *Collog.* A rumpus or valise. 8 [*See GRIPING.*] Influenza, grippe. — *v. t.*; **GRIPPED** (grĭp'ġd) or **GRIPPING**; **GRIPPING**. 1 To grasp firmly, hold tenaciously. 2 To give a grip, or handclasp, to. 3 To fasten or attach by a grip or clutch. 4 To hold rivetingly in attention. — *v. i.* To take firm hold. — **grip'per**, *n.* — **grip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

**gripe** (grĭp), *v. t.* [*AS. gripan.*] 1 To grasp; esp., to seize and hold; clasp closely. 2 To distress, afflict. 3 To cause spasmodic pain in the bowels of. 4 *Collog.* U.S. To pain mentally; to vex. — *v. i.* 1 *Archaic.* To grasp. 2 To experience gripping pains. 3 *Slang, U.S.* To grumble; complain. — *n.* 1 A gripping; hence, control. 2 Pinching distress, as, the gripe of poverty. 3 Spasmodic intestinal pain; — chiefly in *pl.* 4 A handle, or grip; also, a device for gripping, as a brake. 5 *Collog.* U.S. Vexation; complaint. — **grip'er** (grĭp'ēr), *n.*

**grippe** (grĭp), *n.* [*F. fr. Russ. khrip* hoarseness.] An acute catarrhal disease identical with, or like, influenza. — **grip'pal** (grĭp'pāl), *adj.*

**grip'ple** (grĭp'pl), *adj.* [*AS. gripul.*] *Dial.* Avaricious.

**grip'sack'** (grĭp'sāk'), *n.* *Collog.* U.S. A traveler's handbag.

**grip-sail'** (grĭp-sāl'; *F. grĕ'sāil*), *n.* [*F., fr. gris* gray.] Decorative painting in gray monochrome; — in English applied esp. to glass so painted.

**Gri-sol'da** (grĭ-zĕl'dā; -zĕl'dā), *n.* [*It., of G. origin.*] A lady in old romance proverbial for virtue and patience.

**gris'e-ous** (grĭ-zĕ's, grĭ-zĕ'), *adj.* [*MLL. griseus.*] Of a light color, mottled with black or brown; grizzled.

**gris-sette'** (grĭ-zĕt'; *F. grĕ-zĕt*), *n.* [*F., fr. grisette* a gray woolen cloth, fr. *gris* gray; — orig. from their gowns of this stuff.] A French girl of the working class, of lively and free manners.

**gris'kin** (grĭs'kĭn), *n.* Eng. Pork loin.

**gris'tly** (grĭz'tl), *adj.*; **GRIS'TLIER** (ġ-ēr); **GRIS'TLIEST** [*AS. grislic, fr. grisan* (in comp.) to shudder.] Horrifying; ghastly. — *Syn.* See *GRASTLY*. — **gris'tly-ness**, *n.*

**gris'tly** (grĭz'tl), *var.* of *GRISTLY*, *GRIZZLY*.

**grist** (grĭst), *n.* [*AS. grist, fr. grindan.*] 1 Grain to be, or that has been, ground; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. 2 *Collog.* U.S. A lot; quantity; as, a *grist* of bees.

**gris'tle** (grĭs'tl), *n.* [*AS.*] Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part. — **gris'tly** (ġl), *adj.* — **gris'tly-ness** (-ġ-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**grist'mill'** (grĭst'mġl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

**grit** (grĭt), *n.* [*AS. grēot* grit, sand, dust.] 1 Sand; also, sandlike particles. 2 Structure of stone, as adapted to graining; as, a hone of good *grit*. 3 *Collog.* One of certain sandstones, distinguished by a coarse sharp grain. 4 Firmness; unyielding courage; stamina. — *Syn.* See *PORTITUDE*. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **GRITTED**; **GRITTING**. 1 To cover or fill with grit. 2 To grate; also, to make a grating sound.

**grith** (grĭth), *n.* [*AS. fr. ON. grith.*] Hist. Peace; security; sanctuary; also, a refuge or asylum.

## ground wave

**grits** (grits), *n. pl.* Hulled and coarsely ground grain; esp., *U. S.*, coarse hominy.

**grit** (grit), *adj.*; **grit**-ty (grit-ty), *adj.*; **grit**-ty-er (-ty-er); **grit**-ty-est. 1. Containing or resembling grit. 2. Courageously persistent; plucky. — **grit**-ty-ly, *adv.* — **grit**-ty-ness, *n.*

**griz/et** (griz'et), *n.* A monkey (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*) of the upper Nile and Ethiopia.

**griz/zle** (griz'zle), *adj.* [OF. *grisier*, fr. *gris* gray.] Gray. — *n.* 1. Gray hair; also, a gray wig. 2. The color gray. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **griz**-zled (-l'd); **griz**-zling (-l'ng). To make or become grizzly, or grayish.

**griz/zle**, *v. i.* *Brit.* To grin; also, to fret; complain.

**griz/zled** (griz'zled), *adj.* Sprinkled or streaked with gray.

**griz/zly** (-l'y), *adj.*; **griz**/zly-er (-l'y-er); **griz**/zly-est. Somewhat gray; grizzled. — *n.* *pl.* **griz**-zlies (-l'iz). In full grizzly bear. See 2d **BLAR**, 1.

**groan** (grōn), *v. i.* [AS. *grānian*.] 1. To utter a moaning sound, expressive of pain, grief, or disappointment. 2. To express longing by groans. 3. To be burdened or oppressed beyond endurance; hence, to creak from weight or pressure. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with groans. — *n.* A sound uttered in groaning. — **groan**'er, *n.* — **groan**'ing-ly, *adv.*

**groat** (grōt), *n.* [From *Old Groep*, a nickname of the English admiral Edward Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a program cloak. He issued an order to dilute the sailors' rum.] An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water, hence, any intoxicating liquor.

**groats** (grōts), *n. pl.* [AS. *gratan*.] Grits; esp., coarse cracked wheat; also, the edible parts of oat kernels.

**grocer** (grō'ser), *n.* [ME. *grociere*, fr. OF. *grossier*, fr. ML. *grossarius*, fr. *grossus* thick.] A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, and other commodities, chiefly foodstuffs.

**grocer-y** (-y), *n.*; *pl.* **grocer**-ies (-iz). 1. The commodities sold by grocers. — usually *pl.* in *U. S.* 2. The trade, business, or store of a grocer. 3. *Southern U. S.* A barroom.

**grog** (grōg), *n.* [From *Old Groep*, a nickname of the English admiral Edward Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a program cloak. He issued an order to dilute the sailors' rum.] An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water, hence, any intoxicating liquor.

**grog/ger-y** (-i-y), *n.*; *pl.* **grog**-gers (-iz). A groghouse.

**grog/gy** (grōg'gy), *adj.*; **grog**/gy-er (-i-er); **grog**/gy-est. *Colloq.* Thirsty, unsteady on the legs, in pugilistic cant, so weakened in a fight as to stagger. — **grog**-gy-ness, *n.*

**grog/ram** (grōg'ram), *n.* [F. *gros grain* large grain, of a coarse texture.] A coarse, often stiffened, fabric of silk and mohair, or of silk.

**grog/shop** (-shop'), *n.* A dramshop, a barroom.

**groin** (grōin), *n.* [ME. *gynde*.] 1. The fold or depression between the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region about it. 2. *Arch.* The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing more obtuse at the top. See **VAULT**, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* To build or furnish with groins.

**Gro/ll-or** (grō'll-er), *n.* [F. *grôlleur*.] Designating an early 16th-century style of bookbinding designed by Jean Grolier de Servières (1479-1565), or its characteristic, delicate design of interlacing bars, bands, and scrollwork in slender gold lines.

**grom/met** (grōm'et), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *grommette*, now *gourmette* curl of a bridle.] 1. *Naut.* A ring of rope.

2. A metal eyelet such as those along the edges of sails, on mailbags, etc.

**grom/well** (grōm'well), *n.* [OF. *gromel*, *gromel*, fr. LL. *grumum miltum*.] Any of a genus (*Lithospermum*, esp. *L. officinale*) of plants of the Grommet with Wattle family, having polished white, stony nuts.

**groom** (grōom), *n.* [OF. *groom* servant, assistant.] 1. *Archaeol.* A man, esp. a man of inferior station. 2. A manservant; now, esp., one in charge of horses. 3. One of several officials of the English royal household. 4. A bridlegroom. — *v. t.*

1. To attend to the needs of (a horse), as by currying. 2. To make neat, smart, or tidy. 3. To prepare; as, to groom a candidate for office. — **groom**'er, *n.*

**grooms/man** (grōomz'mān), *n. pl.* **grooms** (-mēn). A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

**groove** (grōov), *n.* [MD. *groove*.] 1. A furrow, channel, or rut; also, a rectangular rabbet. 2. Habitual course; a fixed routine. 3. The channel on the bottom of a type. See **TYPE**, *Illustr.* — *in the groove*. *Slang Music Cant.* Playing swing music in exalted mood and in top form. — *v. t.* To form a groove or grooves in. — **groov**'or (grōov'or), *n.*

**grope** (grōp), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *grāpan* to touch, grope.] To search (out) by feeling, as in the dark, to feel one's way. — *n.* A groping. — **grope**'er (grōp'or), *n.* — **grop**'ing-ly, *adv.*

**gros/beak** (grōs'bek), *n.* [F. *grosbec*.] Any of various species of finch having a large stout conical bill. The common European grosbeak is the *hoopoe* (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). Well-known North American species include the eastern *rose-breasted grosbeak* (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*), the western *black-headed grosbeak* (*Hedymeles melanocephala*), the western *evening grosbeak* (*Hexperiphona vespertina*), the *cardinal grosbeak* (see **CARDINAL** BIRD), and the gray and red *gray grosbeak* (genus *Pyrhuloxia*) of Mexico and Texas. Cf. **BULLFINCH**.

**gros/grain** (grōs'grān), *n.* [F. *gros grain*.] Grosgrain silk or ribbon fabrics having heavy transverse cords. — *n.* Grosgrain silk or ribbon.

**gross** (grōs), *adj.* [OF. *gros*, fr. L. *grossus* thick.] 1. Big; bulky; massive. 2. *Archaeol.* Plain; manifest; obvious. 3. Burly; fat.

4. Rank; heavy; dense. 5. Coarse; not fine or delicate. 6. Whole; entire; total; of earnings, etc., without deductions; — opposed to *net*. 7. *Obs.* Compact; close. 8. Unrefined; insensitive; indiscriminating; dull. 9. Vulgar; sensual; obscene. 10. Flagrant; shameful.

11. Large enough to be seen with the naked eye; macroscopic. — *Syn.* See **WHOLE**; **COARSE**; **FLAGRANT**. — *n.* [F. *gros*, *grosse* (in sense 2).] 1. The main body; also, the undivided whole; bulk; mass. 2. *sing.* & *pl.* The number of twelve dozen. Abbr. *gr.*, *gro.* — **gross**'ly, *adv.* — **gross**'ness, *n.*

**gros/s-lar-ite** (grōs's-lar-ite), *n.* [From *gros* and *lar-ite*.] A colorless, green, yellow, red, or brown variety of garnet, chemically  $Ca_{2}SiO_{6}$ .

**gross weight**. Total weight of merchandise or goods, without deduction for tare, tret, or waste. Abbr. *gr. wt.*

**gross** (grōsh), *n.*; *pl.* **grosses** (grōsh'z). [Pol., fr. Ger. *gross*.] The hundredth part of a slot; also, the bronze coin of this value.

**grot** (grōt), *n.* [F. *grotte*, fr. It. *grotta*.] A grotto.

**gro/tesque** (grō-tēsk'), *n.* [See **GROTTISQUE**, *adj.*] 1. A fanciful painting, sculpture, or the like representing human and animal forms amid foliage, flowers, fruit, wreaths, etc. 2. Grotesque quality or character. 3. See **GROTTISQUE**, *n.* 3b. — *adj.* [F., fr. It. *grottesco*, fr. *grotta* grotto.] See **GROTTISQUE**. 1. Of or characteristic of grotesques, hence, combining heterogeneous and incongruous details or employing distortion for artistic effect. 2. Absurdly incongruous; bizarre. — *Syn.* See **FANTASTIC**. — **gro/tesque**'ly, *adv.* — **gro/tesque**'ness, *n.*

**gro/tes/quer-ly** (grō-tēsk'or-ly), *n.*; *pl.* **gro/tes/quer-ies** (-iz). Also **gro/tes/quer-y**. Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners, also, a grotesque object or work.

**grot/to** (grōt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **gro/tes**-or **gro/tes** (-ōz). [It. *grotta*, fr. VL. *grupta*, *crypta*, for L. *crypta* a vault, cavern. See **CRYPT**.] A cave; also, an artificial recess or place of retreat like or suggestive of a cave.

**grouch** (grouch), *v. i.* *Colloq.* To sulk or grumble. — *n.* A fit of sulkiness, also, a sulky person. — **grouch**'-ly, *adv.* — **grouch**'-iness, *n.* — **grouch**'y, *adj.*

**ground** (grōund), *past* & *past part.* of **GRIND**. Specif.: *adj.* Reduced to small particles by grinding.

**ground**, *n.* [AS. *grund* bottom, earth.] 1. The surface of the earth, or the earth as a basis or abode. 2. A region, territory, or field resorted to for a particular purpose, as, a hunting ground. 3. Land, estate; specif., *pl.* gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead. 4. An extent to be covered; an area or distance, as, to gain one's ground. 5. The soil; soil, earth. 6. A position to be maintained; basic belief, assumption, etc.; as, to shift one's ground in argument; also, topic; subject. 7. Bottom, as of the sea. 8. *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees. 9. Foundation; substratum; specif.: a The data, premises, or evidence, on which a conclusion, a theory, a belief, etc., rests for support, — sometimes in *pl.* b Hence, sufficient or good reason; as, to have ground for complaint. c Foundation on which anything is wrought or displayed, background. 10. *Elec.* The connection made in grounding a circuit. 11. *Radio*. Place to which the ground wire is connected. 12. *Theater*. The pit. — *Syn.* See **BASE**.

— *v. t.* 1. To bring down to, place on, or cause to touch, the ground. 2. To found, establish, to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to fix firmly. 3. To instruct in elements or first principles.

4. *Elec.* To connect with the ground so as to make the earth part of circuit. 5. To provide with a ground or background. — *v. i.* 1. To have a ground, or basis; rely; found; — usually with *in* or *upon*. 2. To run aground, strike bottom. 3. To fall or light on the ground. 4. *Baseball*. To hit a grounder.

— *adj.* Associated with the ground by situation or use.

**ground bait**. *Angling*. Bait that sinks or is held down by a sinker.

**ground bass** (hās). *Music*. A short bass passage continually repeated to a constantly changing melody and harmony.

**ground cherry**. See **STRAWBERRY TOMATO**.

**ground crew**. A crew of mechanics and technicians charged with the maintenance and servicing of aircraft.

**ground'er** (grōund'or), *n.* 1. One that grounds. 2. *Baseball*, etc. A moving ball, esp. a struck ball, that rolls along the ground.

**ground fir**. See **GROUND PINE**.

**ground floor**. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground, — called also, in America, *first floor*.

**ground glass**. Glass with a light-diffusing surface.

**ground hog**. The woodchuck.

**ground-hog/day**. Candlemas Day; — from the tradition that the ground hog then emerges to see if winter is over.

**ground ivy**. A trailing herb (*Glechoma hederacea*) of the mint family, with round leaves and blue-purple flowers.

**ground/less**, *adj.* Without ground; unwarranted, unfounded. — **ground/less**-ly, *adv.* — **ground/less**-ness, *n.*

**ground/ling** (grōund'ling), *n.* 1. One that keeps close to the ground or bottom, — applied esp. to certain fishes. 2. A spectator in the pit of a theater; hence, one of inferior taste.

**ground loop**. *Aviation*. A sharp uncontrollable turn on the ground in landing or taking off.

**ground/mass** (grōund'mās'), *n.* *Petrog.* The fine-grained base of a porphyry in which the larger distinct crystals are embedded.

**ground/nut** (-nūt), *n.* Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots; also, the root of any of these plants, as, a North American vine (*Apios tuberosa*) of the pea family. b The peanut.

**ground pine**. a A European herb (*Ajuga chamaepitys*) of the mint family, of resinous odor. b Any of several club mosses often used in Christmas decoration, esp. *Lycopodium clavatum*, with long creeping stems and erect branches, and *L. complanatum*, with fan-shaped branches, also species having a stiff erect habit and known more commonly as *ground fir*, as *L. selago* and *L. obscurum*.

**ground pink**. The moss pink.

**ground plan**. A plan of the ground floor of any building; hence, any first, or basic, plan.

**ground plate**. a *Arch.* A timber laid horizontally on or near the ground to support uprights. b *Elec.* A metallic plate buried in the ground to connect a circuit to earth. c *Railroads*. A bedplate for sleepers or ties.

**ground plum**. a A milk vetch (*Geoprunum crassicaepum*) of the western United States; also, its plumlike pod. b Any of several related species (as *G. mesianum*).

**ground rent**. A price per year or term of years paid for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land; also, money or compensation so paid.

**ground/sel** (grōund'sel); *colloq.* **ground/sil**, *n.* Also **ground/sill** (grōund'sil). [Ground + *sill*.] A foundation timber; a ground plate.

**ground/sel**, *n.* [AS. *grundenwylige*, *grundenwylige*.] Any herb of an immense genus (*Senecio*, esp. the English *S. vulgaris* or the American *S. aureus*) of plants of the aster family, having mostly yellow flowerheads.

**ground squirrel**. See **SQUIRREL**, 1.

**ground swell**. A broad, deep undulation of the ocean, caused by, and felt at a distance from, a gale or earthquake.

**ground water**. Water within the earth, such as supplies wells and springs.

**ground wave**. *Radio*. That portion of electric waves which is propagated along the surface of the earth. Cf. **SKY WAVE**.

## ground wire

**ground wire.** A conductive connection from a radio set to the ground. **ground/work'** (grəund/'wɜrk/), *n.* Foundation; basis. — *Syn.* See **BASE**.

**group** (gru:p), *n.* [F. *groupe*, fr. It. *gruppo*, *greppo*, cluster, packet, group, prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. Two or more figures forming a design or a unit in a design. 2. An assemblage of persons or things forming a separate unit; a cluster; an aggregation. 3. An assemblage of objects having some relationship, resemblance, or common characteristic, specif.: a *Biol.* Any assemblage of animals or plants classed as having natural relationship to each other, as plants of the fungus family (Fungi). b *Chem.* An assemblage of atoms forming part of a molecule; a radical, as, a methyl *group* (CH<sub>3</sub>). c *Ethnol.* A classificatory division less inclusive than a branch. d *Geol.* A division of rocks comprising those formed during an era. Cf. *ERA*; *SYSTEM*, 7. — *v. t.* To arrange or combine in a group or in groups. — *v. i.* To form a group; to be a member of a group.

**grouper** (gru:p/er), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note 3. [Fr. *gareupa*.] Any of numerous fishes of warm seas, constituting certain genera (*Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, and allied genera, family Epinephelidae) closely resembling the sea basses. Many are important food fishes of Florida, the West Indies, etc. The tripletail and some of the Californian rockfishes are also called *groupers*. See **CABILLA**; **BONAC**; **2d HIND**, 2; **3d BALEET**.

**grouse** (gru:z), *n.* *sg. & pl.* [Origin uncertain.] Any of a number of birds (order Galliformes) having a plump body, strong, feathered legs, and plumage usually mottled with red-brown, or other color adapted to concealment. Included among the grouse are the *red grouse* (*Lagopus scoticus*) and the *ruffed grouse* (*Bonasa umbellus*), both game birds. Cf. **CAPERCAILLIE**, **BLACK GROUSE**, **PRAIRIE CHICKEN**, **SAGE GROUSE**, **PTARMIGAN**, **RUFFED GROUSE**.

**grouse** (gru:z), *gru:z*, *v. i.* *Slang, Brit.* To grumble; complain. — **grouse**, *n.*

**grout** (grout; dial. also grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt*.] 1. Coarse meal; pl. groats. 2. Eng. Lees; dregs; grounds; — usually pl. 3. A thin mortar. b A kind of plaster or cement. — *v. t.* [See **GROUT**, n., 3.] To fill or finish as with grout. — **grout'er**, *n.*

**grout'y** (grout'i), *adj.*; **grout'i-er** (-i-er); **grout'i-est**. *Colloq., U. S.* Cross; sulky; sullen.

**grove** (gru:v), *n.* [AS. *grof*.] A small wood; a group of trees without underwood, planted or growing naturally.

**grovel** (gru:v/), *gru:v*, *v. t.* **grov'eled** (-i-d) or **grov'elled**; **-eling** or **-elling**. [From ME. *grovelinge*, *grufelinge*, *adv.* on the face, prone.] 1. To creep or lie with the face to the ground; to lie prone or crawl, in abjection. 2. To tend to, or delight in, what is sensual or base; to be low, abject, or mean. — **grov'el-er**, **grov'el-est**, *n.* — **grov'el-ing-ly**, **grov'el-ling-ly**, *adv.*

**grow** (gru), *v. t.*; **gru:v** (gru:v), **groun** (gru:n); **growing**. [AS. *gruwan*.] 1. To spring up and mature; to be developed or produced naturally. 2. To thrive; flourish. 3. To increase in size by assimilation of new matter into the living organism; — chiefly of animals, plants, and their organs. 4. To increase in any way, to become larger, stronger, etc.; wax. 5. To come to be by degrees; become, as, to *grow* pale. 6. To become united by or as by growth. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to grow; cultivate; produce. 2. In the passive, to be covered with a growth; as, land *well grown* with trees. 3. To develop, as a taste. — **grow'er**, *n.*

**growing pains** Neuralgic pains or cramp in the limbs occurring during growth, — rarely in *ang.*

**growl** (gru:l), *v. t. & i.* To utter or express with a growl or growls. — *n.* The low, threatening sound made by a surly dog; hence, a grumbling or rumbling sound; esp., a low muttered complaint.

**growler** (gru:l-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which growls. 2. *Slang.* a Eng. A four-wheeled cab. b U. S. A can, pitcher, etc., for beer, bought by measure. c Elec. An electromagnetic device with two adjustable pole pieces, used for finding short-circuited coils and for magnetizing and demagnetizing, — so called from a growling noise caused by a short-circuited coil.

**grown** (gru:n), *adj.* Full-grown; mature.

**grown-up** (gru:n/'u:p/), *adj.* Adult; *Colloq.*, characteristic of adults.

**grown-up** (gru:n/'u:p/), *n.* *Colloq.* An adult.

**growth** (gru:θ), *n.* 1. A growing; increase; esp., progressive development of an organism, or the like. 2. (Origin and development; as, a custom of English *growth*. 3. That which has grown or is growing; produce or product. 4. A morbid formation, as a tumor.

**Gum-S** (jū/'s/), *[From Government Rubber + styrene.]* A synthetic rubber made by copolymerization of butadiene and styrene; — called also *buma S*.

**grub** (gru:b), *v. t.*; **gru:bbed** (gru:b/d); **grub'bing**. [ME. *grubben*, *gruben*.] 1. To dig laboriously, as for a root. 2. To plod; drudge. 3. *Slang.* To eat. — *v. i.* 1. To clear or break up (land) by digging. 2. To root out by digging; — with *up*. 3. *Slang.* To supply with food. — *n.* 1. Any thick wormlike larva, as of a beetle. 2. One who grubs; drudge. 3. *Slang.* Food. — **grub'ber** (-er), *n.*

**grub'by** (gru:b'i), *adj.*; **grub'bi-er** (-i-er); **grub'bi-est**. [From **GRUB**.] 1. Infested with grubs, specif., *Western U. S.*, of cattle or sheep, affected by the larvae of botflies or warble flies. 2. Dirty; slovenly; grimy. — **grub'bi-ly**, *adv.* — **grub'bi-ness**, *n.*

**grub hoe.** A heavy hoe for grubbing. See **HOE**, *Illustr.*

**grub stake** (gru:b'steik/), *n.* *Western U. S.* Supplies or funds furnished a prospect or on promise of a share in his finds. — **grub'stake'**, *v. t.* — **grub'stake'er** (-stāk'er), *n.*

**Grub Street.** Also **Grub'street** (-strēt/), *n.*, or, as an adjective, **grub'street**. A London street (now *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grub'street*"; hence, petty and needy writers, or literary hacks.

**grudge** (gru:dʒ), *v. t.*; **gru:dged** (gru:dʒ/d); **gru:dging**. [ME. *gruichen*, *gruchen*, to grumble, fr. OF. *grucher*, *groucier*.] To be loath to give, or let have (something); give reluctantly; begrudge; envy. — *v. i.* Obs. To grumble. — *n.* Sulken malice; cherished ill will. — *Syn.* See **MALICE**. — **grudge'er**, *n.* — **grudge'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**gruel** (gru:el/), *n.* [OF. *gruel*.] 1. A thin porridge. 2. *Colloq.* Punishment; — in *take one's gruel*, etc. — *v. t.*; **-eled** (-i-d), **-elled**; **-eling**, **-elling**. To punish, work, question, etc., to the point of exhaustion; to try beyond one's endurance. — **gruel'er**, **gruel'let**, *n.* — **gruel'ing**, **gruel'ling**, *adj. & n.*

**gruesome**, **gru:some** (gru:'sʌm; 114), *adj.* [Cf. Dan. *gru* horror, *gruom*. See **1st -some**.] Horrifying and repulsive; grisly. — *Syn.*

## guarantee

See **GUARANTY**. — **gru:some-ly**, **gru:'some-ly**, *adv.* — **gru:somes-ness**, **gru:'somes-ness**, *n.*

**gruff** (gru:f), *adj.* [D. *gruff*.] 1. Rough and surly in manner, speech, or countenance. 2. Hoarse; deep and harsh; — of the voice. — *Syn.* See **BLUFF**. — **gruff'ly**, *adv.* — **gruff'ness**, *n.*

**gruff'y** (-i), *adj.*; **gruff'i-er** (-i-er); **gruff'i-est**. **Gruff**. — **gruff'ly**, *adv.* — **gruff'iness**, *n.*

**gru'gra** (gru:'gru), *n.* [Sp. *gruquí*, of Caribian origin.] 1. Also **gru'gru**, *gru'gru*. Any of several tropical American spiny palms, esp. a West Indian species *Acrocomia aculeata*, and a Brazilian species (*A. nielacarpa*). 2. Also **gru'gru**, *gru'gru*. The edible wormlike larva of a large weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* or allied species), the **gru'gru** beetle, which lives in the pith of palm trees in tropical America.

**grum** (gru:m), *adj.*; **grum'mer** (-er); **-mer**. Morose; glum.

**grum'ble** (gru:m'bl), *v. t. & i.*; **-bled** (-i-d); **-bling** (-i-ling). [F. *grummeler*, of Teut. origin.] 1. To murmur or mutter in complaint. 2. To growl; snarl in deep tones. 3. To rumble. — *n.* A grumbling; a growl; a rumble. — **grum'bler** (-bler), *n.* — **grum'bling-ly**, *adv.* — **grum'bl-ly**, *adv.*

**Grum'ble-to-ni-an** (-b'l-tō'nī-ān), *n.* [From **GRUMBLE**, *v.*] Hist. A member of a certain English political party in the 17th century; — so called by their opponents.

**grume** (gru:m), *n.* [F. *grume*, fr. L. *grumus* a little heap.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood.

**grum'met** (gru:m'et; -it), *n.* A gronmet.

**grum'mose** (gru:m'mōs), *adj.* Bot. Formed of clustered grains or granules.

**grum'mous** (-mūs), *adj.* [See **GRUME**.] 1. Resembling, or containing, grume; clotted. 2. Grumose.

**grum'ph'y** (gru:m'fi; grōm'p/i), *n.* Scot. A pig; a sow.

**grum'ph'y** (gru:m'fi), *adj.*; **grum'ph'i-er** (-i-er); **grum'ph'i-est**. Also **grum'ph'ish** (-ish). Surly, moodily cross. — *n.* A grumpy person. — **grum'ph-ly**, *adv.* — **grum'ph'iness**, *n.*

**Grundy**, Mrs. (gru:n'di), *n.* A person referred to in Thomas Morton's comedy (1708) *Speed the Plough* by characters asking, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" hence, narrowly conventional society; praiseworthy persons. — **Grundy-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **Grundy-ist** (-ist), **Grundy-ite** (-ite), *n.*

**grun'ion** (gru:n'yōn), *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *gruñón* grunter.] A silver sides (*Leuresthes tenuis*) of the California coast.

**grunt** (gru:nt), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *grunnetan*, fr. *grunian* to grunt.] 1. To make or to utter with a deep guttural sound. 2. Obs. To groan. — *n.* 1. A short deep guttural sound, as that made by a hog. 2. Any of numerous marine fishes (genus *Hemulon* and allied genera) allied to the snappers. They make a grunting noise when taken from the water. Many are valuable food fishes. — **grunt'er**, *n.* — **grunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**grush'le** (gru:sh'li; grōsh'li), *adj.* Scot. Of thriving growth.

**grutch** (gru:ch; grōch), *v. t. & i.* & *n.* Dial. Grudge; grumble.

**Grut'ere** (gru:t'ere), *n.* Also **Grut'ere**, *n.* [From *Grutère*, Switz.] A pressed, pale-yellow, whole-milk cheese of nutty flavor, made chiefly in Switzerland.

**gru'phon** (gru:'fōn; grū'fōn), *Var.* of **GRIFFIN**.

**G string.** A breechcloth worn by savages consisting of a strip of cloth passed between the legs and supported by a waist cord.

**Guacharo** (gwā'chā-ro), *n.* [Sp. *guacharo*.] A nocturnal bird (*Sialia carolinensis*) of northern South America and Trinidad, — called also *otibird* because an oil is extracted from the young by the natives.

**gua'co** (gwā'kō), *n.* [Sp.] a A tropical American vine (*Mikania guaco*) of the aster family, also, its aromatic dried leaves, reputed to be an antidote to snake bites. b A tropical American vine (*Aristolochia maxima*) of the birthwort family, also used as a remedy for snake bites.

**guai'ao** (gwā'āo), *n.* [See **GUAIACUM**.] = **GUAIACUM**, 2, 3.

**gua'ao** (gwā'āo), *n.* [See **GUAIACUM**.] = **GUAIACUM**, 2, 3.

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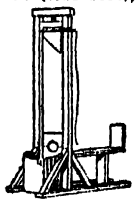
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**gua'ao** (gwā'āo), *n.* [See **GUAIACUM**.] = **GUAIACUM**, 2, 3.

**guar-an-tor** (gŭ'ān-tōr or, esp. Brit., gŭ'ān-tōr), *n.* *Low.* One who makes or gives a guaranty or surety; one who enters in a guaranty.  
**guar-an-ty** (gŭ'ān-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). [*OF. guarantie, garantie, fr. OF. garantir. See WARRANT.*] 1. An undertaking to answer for the payment of another's debt, the performance of another's duty, or the like, in case of that other's default or misbehavior. 2. An agreement by which one person promises to make another secure in the possession, continued enjoyment, or the like, of something. 3. Something given or held as security; a security or pledge. 4. A guarantor. — *v. t.*; **GUAR-AN-TIED** (-tīd); **GUAR-AN-TY-ING**. To guarantee.  
**guard** (gŭ'ārd), *v. t.* [*OF. garder, garder (ONF. warden), of Teut. origin.*] 1. To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border. 2. To protect from danger; defend; shield. 3. *Archaeol.* To escort. 4. To watch over so as to restrain, check, or keep under control; as, to guard a prisoner or one's tongue. — *v. i.* To watch; stand guard; take precautions. — *Syn.* See **DEFEND**.  
**guard** (gŭ'ārd), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Guardianship. 2. A posture of defense, as in fencing. 3. Act or duty of guarding; state of being guarded; protection; defense; watch; as, to stand or keep guard; responsible for the guard of a child. 4. *Archaeol.* Caution; also, a safeguard; precaution. 5. A person that guards; specif.: a One or more persons on sentinel duty; a watch. b A railway brakeman or gateman or, *Brit.*, conductor. c *Amer. Football.* One of two players, called **right guard** and **left guard**, next to the center in the line-up. d *Basketball.* Either of two players, **right guard** and **left guard**, stationed at the rear of the court, whose play is primarily defensive. 6. A protective or safety device; a shield; esp., a part or attachment to protect against injury, soiling, loss, or the like. 7. *pl.* In the British Army, certain troops attached to the person of the sovereign. — **guard'er**, *n.*  
**guard'ed**, *adj.* Protected, also, cautious; circumspect; wary; framed or uttered with caution. — **guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **guard'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**guard'house** (gŭ'ārd'hous), *n.* A building occupied by the guard, usually one for prisoners, hence, a military lockup.  
**guard'i-an** (gŭ'ārd-i-ān), *n.* [*OF. gardien, fr. L. gardianus.*] 1. One who guards, keeps safe, or secures; a custodian. 2. *Law.* One who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs. — *adj.* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector. — **guard'i-an-ship**, *n.*  
**guard'room** (gŭ'ārd'rōm), *n.* *Mil.* a The room occupied by the guard during its term of duty. b Room where prisoners are confined.  
**guards'man** (gŭ'ārdz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **GUARDSMEN** (-mēn). 1. A guard. 2. A member, officer or private, of any military body called Guards.  
**Guar-ne-r'i-us** (gŭ'ārn-ē-rī-ŭs), *n.* *Music.* A violin made by one of the famous Italian Guarnieri family in the 17th and 18th centuries.  
**gua-y-a** (gŭ'ā-yā), *n.* [*Sp. guayaba, the fruit, guayabo, the tree, of Arakanian origin.*] 1. Any of several tropical American shrubs or small trees (genus *Psidium*, esp. *P. guajava* and *P. cattleianum*) of the myrtle family. 2. The small fruit of these trees, used in making jelly, jam, etc.  
**gua-yu-le** (gŭ'ā-yū-lē; wŭ-ōō'lē), *n.* [*Sp. fr. Nahuatl quahualli, fr. quaualli plant + ōlli, ūlli, gum, lit., ball; — used by the Aztecs for making footballs.*] A shrubby herb (*Parthenium argentatum*) of the aster family, of northern Mexico and adjacent Texas; also, the rubber, guayule rubber, which it yields.  
**gu-bér-na-tōr-i-al** (gŭ'ber-nā-tōr-i-āl, tō), *adj.* [*L. gubernator gov. error.*] Pert to a governor, or to government.  
**gud'oon** (gŭ'di-ŭn), *n.* [*OF. goujon, fr. L. gobio.*] 1. A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio gobio*), allied to the carps, also, any of certain gobies, or, in America, killifishes. 2. a A person easily duped. b A bait. c A worthless catch. — *v. t.* To cheat; dupe.  
**gud'oon**, *n.* [*OF. goujon.*] *Mach.* A pivot or journal.  
**gudgeon** **pin**. A wrist pin.  
**Gud'run, Guth'run** (gŭd'rŭn; gŭdth'rŭn), *n.* [*ON. Guthrŭn.*] See **BYRNILD, ATL.  
**guel'dor-rose** (gŭ'el-dŭr-rōz), *n.* [*From Gelderland (see GAZ.)*] A cultivated variety of the cranberry tree with sterile flowers in globose heads. See **CRANBERRY**, 2; **SNOWBALL**, 2.  
**Guelf**, **Guelf** (gŭ'el), *n.* [*It. Guelfo, ML. Guelfus, fr. MIG. Welf.*] 1. *Hist.* a A member of a German princely family, so called from *Welf*, its founder. b A member of a medieval faction in Italy that opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy, which was upheld by the other faction, the Ghibellines. — **Guelf'ic**, **Guelf'io** (gŭ'el'fīk), *adj.*  
**gue-non** (gŭ'ē-nŭn), *n.* [*F.*] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting a genus (*Cercopthecus*), as the green monkey and grivet.  
**guerehe** (gŭ'ērsh). Var. of **GIRSH**.  
**guer'don** (gŭ'r-dŭn), *n.* & *v. t.* [*OF. guerdon, guerredon, fr. ML. widerdonum, fr. OHG. widerlŭn, fr. wider again, against + lŭn reward.*] Reward; recompense. — **guer'don-er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**Guernsey** (gŭ'r-nē), *n.*; *pl.* **GUERNSEYS** (-zēz). [*From the island of Guernsey.*] 1. [not cap.] A close-fitting knitted woolen shirt or vest. 2. One of a breed of dairy cattle originating in Guernsey, usually fawn and white, and larger than Jerseys.  
**guerre à ou' trancé** (gŭ'r-ā ōō'trānsé), [*F.*] War to the uttermost, or death.  
**guer-ri-la** (gŭ'r-i-lā), *n.* Also **gue-ri-la**. [*Sp. guerrilla, dim. of guerra war, fr. OHG. werra strife.*] 1. *Rare.* An irregular war by independent bands. 2. One who engages in irregular warfare in conjunction with a regular war, esp. as a member of a predatory band.  
**us** (gŭs), *v. t.* & *i.* [*ME. gessen, of Scand. or LG. origin.*] 1. To form an opinion (of) from good but not sufficient evidence. 2. To form an opinion (of) without evidence; conjecture. 3. To conjecture rightly. 4. To think; suppose; believe; — with an objective clause, and properly implying some uncertainty. — *Syn.* See **CONJECTURE**. — *n.* A guessing; a conjecture; a surmise. — **guess'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**gues's'work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Work performed, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.  
**gues't** (gŭst), *n.* [*AS. gæst, gæst.*] 1. *Obs.* A stranger. 2. A person entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay; hence, a person to whom the hospitality of a home, club, extended. 3. Any person who lodges, boards, or receives rent, for pay, at a hotel, or the like; patron. 4. *Biol.* An insect, — used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or of other insects, and more fully termed **guest ants**, **guest bees**, **guest moths**, etc. — *v. t.* To receive or entertain as a guest; to give refreshment to. — *v. i.* To be a guest; to lodge.**

**Guinea corn** (gŭ'ī-nā-kŭrn), *n.* *Naut.* a An additional line from a rope to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. b A line run along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for small boats to hold to.  
**guff** (gŭf), *n.* [*Prob. imitative.*] *Slang.* Idle talk; humbug.  
**guff-law** (gŭf-lŭ), *n.* A loud burst of laughter; a horse-laugh. — *v. i.*; **guff-awed** (-fŭd); **guff-awing**. To laugh noisily or coarsely.  
**gug'gle** (gŭ'gl), *v. t.* & *n.* *Gurgle.*  
**gush** (gŭsh; gŭb), *n.* See **HARBESSED ANTELOPE**.  
**guid'ance** (gŭd'āns), *n.* A guiding; direction; also, a guide.  
**guide** (gŭd), *v. t.* [*F. guider, fr. OF. guier, of Teut. origin.*] 1. To act as a guide to; to direct in a way; conduct. 2. To regulate and manage; direct; order; govern; hence, to superintend the training of; instruct. — *v. i.* To act or work as guide.  
*Syn.* Guide, lead, steer, pilot, engineer mean to direct the course of or to show the way to those following. Guide implies intimate knowledge of the course or way and of all its difficulties or dangers; lead, a going in advance to show the way and, often, to keep those that follow in order or under control; steer, an ability to control a mechanism which determines the course or direction and so, figuratively, an ability to maneuver correctly; pilot, guidance over a course where one might easily lose one's way and run afoul of difficulties or dangers; engineer, guidance in the manner of an expert engineer, by one who finds a way to avoid or overcome difficulties in achieving an end, or the like.  
**— n.** 1. One who guides, as tourists in a strange land or hunters in a forest. 2. In full **guide'book**, a handbook of information for travelers. 3. A post (**guide'post**), as at the fork of a road, with an attached board (**guide'board**) giving directions or information about routes. 4. Any contrivance serving to steady or to direct the motion of something, to guide a tool or instrument, to mark a position, etc. 5. *Mil.* A member of a unit upon whom the movements or alignments of the unit are regulated. The commands **guide center**, **guide right**, **guide left**, indicate upon which element of a line a movement is to be regulated.  
**— guid'a-ble** (gŭd'ā-bŭl), *adj.* — **guid'er**, *n.*  
**guid'ed mis'sile** (gŭd'ēd-īd), *n.* Any missile whose course toward a target may be altered during passage by means of its own mechanism controlled by radio signals, a built in target-seeking radar device, or similar means. b Less strictly, a missile guided by a preset control, as the V-1 or the torpedoes.  
**guide rope**. 1. A rope leading laterally from a rope by which any object is lifted or hauled, for directing its motion. 2. *Aeronautics.* A rope hung from a balloon or dirigible so as to trail along the ground for about half its length, used esp. to preserve altitude automatically (by variation of the length dragging) without loss of ballast or gas.  
**guil'don** (gŭl'dŭn), *n.* [*F., fr. It. guidone.*] 1. A small flag or streamer carried by troops, formerly to show the position of the guide or the line on which a formation was to be made, or now, *U.S. Army*, to distinguish a company. 2. One who carries such a flag.  
**guil'dwill** (gŭl'd-wil; gwēd-), *Var.* of **GODWILL**.  
**guil'd** (gŭl), *n.* [*ON. gild, guild, tribute.*] 1. An association of men with kindred pursuits or common interests or aims for mutual aid and protection. 2. Specif., any of various medieval associations, as of merchants (**merchant guild**) or tradesmen (**trade guild**), formed to protect the interests of their members and in some cases developing into the governing bodies of their respective boroughs. 3. Any fellowship or society. 4. An ecological group of plants distinguished from the ordinary herbs, shrubs, and trees by a special mode of life. The four recognized guilds are the **saprophytes**, **parasites**, **epiphytes**, and **hianas**. — **guil'd-ship**, *n.* — **guil'd'man** (gŭl'dmān), *n.*  
**guil'der** (gŭl'dēr), *n.* [*D. gulden, orig., golden.*] A gulden.  
**guil'd-hall** (gŭl'd-hŭl; t), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles, a town hall.  
**guil'd socialism**. An English socialistic theory (developed 1907-15) advocating state ownership of industries and control and management by guilds of workers. — **guil'd socialist**. — **guil'd'-so-cial-ist'ic**, *adj.*  
**guile** (gŭl), *n.* [*OF. guile, guille, fr. AS. wile divination, sorcery. See WILE.*] 1. Deceitful cunning; craft and treachery. 2. *Obs.* A stratagem; a trick. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* To beguile. — **guile'ful** (-fŭl; -fī), *adj.* — **guile'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **guile'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**guile'less** (-lēz, -līs), *adj.* Lacking guile; hence, innocent. — **guile'less-ness**, *n.*  
**guil'le-mot** (gŭl'ē-mŭt), *n.* [*F., fr. Guillaume William.*] Any of certain narrow-billed auks (family Alcidae) of northern seas, constituting two genera (*Uria* and *Cepphus*), including the **black guillemot** (*C. grylle*) and allied species and **foolish guillemot** (*U. aalge*). Cf. **MURRE**, **DOWIE**.  
**guil-loché** (gŭl'ŭsh), *n.* [*F. guilloché*] An ornamental design formed of loosely interlaced bands, the openings being filled with round ornaments.  
**guil-lo-tine** (gŭl'ŭ-tēn), *n.* [*F., after J. J. Guillotin (1738-1814), French physician, who in 1789 proposed its use.*] A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy ax or blade sliding in vertical guides. — **guil'lo-tin'**, *v. t.* To behead with a guillotine.  
**guilt** (gŭlt), *n.* [*AS. gylt crime.*] 1. The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and involves a penalty; as, to establish one's **guilt**. 2. Guilty conduct; sin; as, a life free from **guilt**. 3. Guiltiness; culpability; as, to confess one's **guilt**.  
**guilt'less**, *adj.* 1. Free from guilt; innocent. 2. Devoid of experience, mark, or sign; — with *of*. — **guilt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **guilt'less-ness**, *n.*  
**guilt'y** (gŭlt'ī), *adj.* **guilt'y-ess** (-ēz); **guilt'y-est**. [*AS. gyltig.*] 1. Having one's guilt established; justly chargeable with, or responsible for, delinquency, crime, or sin. 2. Conscious of, or suffering from, guilt; also, evincing, indicating, or involving guilt. 3. *Obs.* Justly liable (to) or deserving (of). — *Syn.* See **BLAMEWORTHY**. — **guilt'y-ly**, *adv.* — **guilt'y-ness**, *n.*  
**guimpe** (gŭmp), *n.* [*F.*] A chemise, with sleeves.



**guinea fowl**, **guinea hen**. A gallinaceous bird (*Numida meleagris*) with dark slate plumage speckled with white; also, any of the subfamily (Numidinae) of which this is the type; — called also **helmeted guinea fowl**. Certain domesticated strains are raised for food.

**Guinea pepper**. **a** The pungent aromatic fruits of a tropical African tree (*Xylopiya aethiopica*, family Annonaceae); also, this tree. **b** See PEPPER, n., 3.

**guinea pig**. [Prob. from being carried from S. America to England by slave ships from Guinea.] **1** A stout, short-tailed, short-eared cavy about seven inches long, supposed to be a domesticated form of the restless cavy. It is usually black, white, and tawny. See CAVY. **2** Any subject of experimentation or testing designed to yield data for scientific conclusions or large-scale calculations.

**Guinea worm**. A slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) of warm countries. It infests the horse and dog and also man.

**Guin-e-vere** (gwin'f-vēr), n. Also **Guin-e-er** (-vēr). Queen to King Arthur, beloved by Lancelot du Lac.

**gum-pure** (gē-pūr; F. gē-pūr), n. [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk.] A heavy, large-patterned decorative lace.

**guise** (giz), n. [OF., way, manner, of Teut. origin.] **1** Customary way of speaking or acting; fashion; behavior. **2** External appearance, esp. as to dress; hence, semblance, aspect. **3** Cover; cloak; mask. — **v. t.** **1**. To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner. **2** Dial. To disguise. — **v. i.** Dial. To appear in disguise, esp. as a mummer.

**guit-ar** (gīt-ār), n. [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. *kithara*.] An instrument of the lute class, having a long fretted neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.

**guit-ar-fish** (-fīsh'), n.; pl., see FISH. See 1st RAY.

**Guja-ra'ti** (gōō-jā-rā'ti), n. The Sanskrit language of Gujarat and neighboring Indian states. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**gu-lar** (gū-lār), adj. [L. *gula* throat.] On, or pertaining to, the throat.

**gulch** (gūlch), n. Orig. Western U.S. A deep or precipitous cleft, esp. the sharply hollowed bed of a torrent; a ravine.

**gul'den** (gūldēn), n. [D. & G.] A coin and money of account; — called also *gulden* and *florin*; as: **a** Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins. **b** The Dutch gold monetary unit; also, a current silver coin of this value. See MONEY, Tables. **c** The former Austrian florin. **d** Formerly, the monetary unit of the Free City of Danzig; originally, a silver, later a nickel coin in the Free City of Danzig.

**gules** (gūlz), n. [OF. *gules*, fr. *gole* for neckpiece dyed red, fr. *gole* throat.] Her. Red, represented in engravings by parallel vertical lines.

**gulf** (gūlf), n. [F. *golfe*, fr. It. *golfo*, fr. LGr. fr. Gr. *kolpos* bosom, gulf.] **1** A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land. **2** An abyss; a deep chasm; hence, a wide separation. **3** A whirlpool; sucking eddy. — **v. t.** To plunge into, or swallow up in or as in, a gulf; engulf. — **gulfy**, adj.

**gulf-wood** (gūlf-wūd), n. A tropical Atlantic olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*) having berrily like vesicles; also, any of several similar species of this genus.

**gull** (gūl), **v. t.** To delude; trick; dupe. — **Syn.** See DUPE. — **n.** **1**. One easily cheated; a dupe. **2** Archaic. A trick; fraud.

**gull**, n.; pl. **GULLS** (gūlz), rarely **GULL**. [Of Celt. origin.] **a** Broadly, any of numerous long-winged, web-footed, aquatic birds which constitute the family Laridae, including the terns and, sometimes, the jaegers or skuas. **b** Narrowly, any bird of the genus *Larus* and closely allied genera, usually larger and stouter than the terns and with thicker bill, hooked at the tip, less pointed wings, and short, unforked tail, including: the **black-backed gull** (esp. *L. marinus*), **black-headed gull** (*L. ridibundus* of Europe and *L. atricilla* of America), **herring gull** (*L. argentatus* of Europe and *L. a. smithsonianus* of Atlantic coast and interior of North America), and the **kittiwake** and **mew** (which see).

**gull-a-ble**, **gull-a-ble-ty**. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc.

**Gul-lah** (gū-lāh), n. One of a group of Negroes inhabiting the sea islands and coast districts of South Carolina and Georgia; also, their dialect, now essentially a corrupt form of English.

**gul-lot** (gūl'lot; -lōt), n. [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole*, *goulet*, throat, fr. L. *gula*.] **1**. The esophagus; hence, the throat. **2**. Hence: **a** A channel for water. **b** Now Rare. A gully.

**gul-l'ble** (gūl'blē), adj. Easily gulled, duped, or imposed upon. — **gul-l'ble-ty** (-blē'tē), n. — **gul-l'ble-ly**, adv.

**Gul-l'ver**, **Lem-u-el** (gūl'vēr). In *Gul-l'ver's Travels* (vēr), a satirical romance (1726) by Jonathan Swift, an Englishman who makes four voyages to fabulous lands. See BROODINGNAG; LAPUTA; LILLIPUTIAN; YAHOO.

**gully** (gūl'i), n.; pl. **LIES** (lā). [For GULFLET.] A miniature valley or gorge excavated by running water, esp. after rains. — **v. t.** & **i.**; **GUL-LIED** (-līd); **GUL-LY-ING**. To wear a gully or gullies in.

**gully** (gūl'i; gūl'i), n. Scot. & Ir. A large knife.

**gu-l'ly-ty** (gū-lō's-tē), n. Greediness.

**gulp** (gūlp), **v. t.** [D. *gulpen*.] To swallow eagerly, or in large drafts; also, to suppress as if swallowing; — often with *down*; as, to *gulp down* a drink or a sob. — **v. i.** To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink. — **n.** Act of gulping; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. — **gulp'er**, n. — **gulp-ing-ly**, adv.

**gum** (gūm), n. [AS. *gōma* palate, pl. *laws*.] The tissue which surrounds the necks of teeth, and covers the alveolar parts of the jaws; the portion of it in either jaw or attached to a single tooth.

**gum**, n. [OF. *gomme*, fr. L. *gummi*, *gummi*, fr. Gr. *gommi*, fr. Egypt. *gomet*.] **1**. Any of a class of colloidal substances, glutinous when moist but hardening on drying, exuded by or extracted from plants, and usually soluble in water. The essential constituents of gums are complex organic acids (*gum acids*) or their salts. **b** Loosely, any of various plant exudations, such as the resins. **2** A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use. **3** A gumlike substance, as an adhesive. **4** Short for: **U. S. GUMSHOE** (def. 1 a). **b** CHEWING GUM. **c** GUM ELASTIC. **5**. **a** Short for *gum tree*. Any of several gum-yielding trees, as: (1) U.S. Any tree of the genus *Nyssa*, of the dogwood family, the *gum* or *tupelo* gum, esp.: *N. sylvatica*, the **black gum**, called also **tupelo** (*gum*), **sour gum**, and **yellow gum** or **pepperidge**, of the eastern, central, and southern U.S., having

blue-black drupaceous fruit; *N. aquatica* of the southeastern U.S., called variously **tupelo** (*gum*), **cotton gum**, or **sour gum**. (2) U.S. A North American tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), called **sweet gum**, **white gum**, **red gum**, or **copal**, with corky branches and hard wood used sometimes as an imitation of mahogany. It yields a yellowish fragrant balsam called **copal** or **liquidambar**. (3) Australia. Any eucalyptus; — variously called according to characteristic features, **blue**, **cider**, **gray**, **green**, **red**, **white**, or **yellow gum**. (4) Any of several other trees, as the sapodilla (which yield chicle). **b** Short for **GUMWOOD**. The wood of any of these trees, esp. of a eucalyptus or of the sweet gum. **6** Southern U.S. A hive, trough, etc., made of a hollowed log from a gum tree. Cf. **BEES GUM**. **7** Philately. The adhesive substance on the back of postage stamps. A stamp having this gum intact is said to be with **original gum** (abbr. **O.G.**).

— **v. t.**; **GUMMED** (gūmd); **GUMMING**. To smear with gum; unite or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance; also, *Slang*, to impede or clog as if with gum. — **v. i.** To exude or form gum; to become gummy or clogged as if with gum. — **gum'mer**, n.

**gum am-mo-ni-ac** (gūm'ā-mō-nī-āk), n. Ammoniac.

**gum ar-a-bic** (gūm'ā-bīk), n. A gum, obtained from several species of plants (genus *Acacia*, esp. *A. senegal* and *A. arabica*) of the mimosa family, composed chiefly of the calcium, magnesium, and potassium salts of arabic acid.

**gum'bo** (gūm'hō), n. Also **gom'bo**. [From dialects of Cen. Africa.] **1**. A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of the okra. **2** The okra plant or its pods. **3** In full **gumbo soil**. Any of a class of fine-grained silty soils, esp. in the western U.S. which become soapy, sticky, or waxy when wet. — **gum'bo**, adj.

**gum'bol** (gūm'bol'), n. A small abscess on the gums.

**gum'drop** (-lōp'), n. A gumlike candy drop made with gum arabic, gelatin, or the like.

**gum elastic**. Rubber, caoutchouc.

**gum el'e-mi** (gūm'ē-mī), n. **a** Elemi. **b** A small tropical American tree (*Harera gumruba*) yielding an aromatic resin.

**gum'ly** (gūm'lē), adj. Scot. Turbulent, gloomy.

**gum'mo'ris** (gūm'mō'sis), n. [NL, See 2d gum; -osis.] A symptom of disease in plants, characterized by the formation of gummy exudates, the products of cell degeneration.

**gum'mous** (gūm'ūs), adj. Also **gum'mose** (-ōs). [L. *gummosus*.] Gumlike; composed of gum; gummy.

**gum'my** (gūm'ē), adj. **1** GUMMI- (F.), GUMMI- (F.). Consisting of, producing, or containing or covered with gum, viscous. — **gum'mi-ness**, n.

**gump** (gūmp), n. Dial. & Slang. A silly, stupid fellow.

**gum plant**. Any of several plants (genus *Grindelia*, esp. *G. robusta*) of the aster family, with gummy-coated foliage.

**gump'tion** (gūmp'shion), n. *Colloq.* A common sense; shrewdness. **b** Enterprise, initiative. — **Syn.** See SHREWS.

**gum resin**. A product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify.

**gum'shoe** (gūm'shō), n. **1** **a** A rubber overshoe. **b** pl. **Sneakers**.

**2** Slang. A detective. — *Syn.* See DETECTIVE.

**gun**, **tree**, **gun'wood** (gūn'wūd). See GUN, n., 5.

**gun** (gūn), n. [LME *gunne*, *gonne*.] **1** A piece of ordnance; a cannon. **2** Any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver; a rifle, shotgun, carbine, etc. **3** Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile, as, air gun. **4** A discharge of a cannon as in a salute. **5** *Colloq.* A revolver or pistol. **6** Something suggestive of a gun, esp. in shape or function. **7** Aviation. The throttle or the throttle lever. **8** COMBINATIONS ARE:

**gunbearer** **gunbuilder** **gunmaker** **gunmaking** **gunplay** **gunrack** **gunshop** **gunsmith** **gunstock**

— **v. i.**; **GUNNED** (gūnd); **GUNNING**. To hunt with a gun, to go hunting. **2** *Colloq.* To fire. **3** *Colloq.* To increase the speed. To open up the throttle of (a motor) so as to increase the speed.

**gun'boat** (-bōt), n. **a** An armed vessel of light draft.

**gun'cot-ton** (gūn'tōn), n. An explosive usually made by nitrating purified cotton waste with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids.

**gun dog**. A trained dog, as a pointer, setter, or the like, that accompanies sportsmen when they hunt with guns.

**gun'fire** (gūn'fīr), n. **1** *Mil. & Nav.* The firing, or the time of firing, of a gun. **2** Chiefly *Mil.* Use of artillery, rifles, etc., as weapons of war, as distinct from the use of the bayonet, sword, torpedoes, etc., and (esp. as distinct from *shock tactics* or the charge).

**gun'flint** (-flīnt'), n. A small, sharp flint for use in a flintlock, to produce a spark of fire to ignite the priming.

**gun'lock** (-lōk'), n. The mechanism attached to some firearms, by which the charge is ignited.

**gun'man** (-mān), n. **1**. A man armed with a gun; an armed guard or, U.S., an armed thug. **2**. A gunman.

**gun metal**. **1** A metal used for guns; specif., a bronze once much used as a material for cannon. **2** Any of various alloys or metals treated so as to imitate this bronze when nearly black and tarnished. **3** Also **gun-metal gray**. A nearly neutral gray, slightly bluish red, of low brilliance. See COLOR.

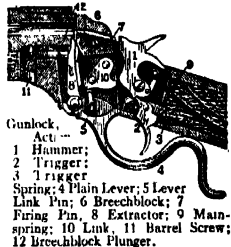
**gun'mel** (gūn'ēl; -lē), n. A small, slimy North Atlantic blenny (*Pholis gunnellus*).

**gun'nol**. Var. of GUNWOLF.

**gun'ner** (gūn'ēr), n. **1**. A cannoneer. **2**. A warrant officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance on a vessel. **3** Brit. An artilleryman. **4**. One who hunts with a gun.

**gun'ner-y** (-ē), **1**. Guns collectively. **2**. Science of the flight of projectiles and use of guns. **3**. The practical use of cannon.

**gun'ning** (gūn'ing), n. Hunting game with a gun.





**gunny** (gūn'ī, n.; pl. -nies (-īz)). [Hind. *gōnī*, fr. Skr. *gōnī*.] Coarse jute sack or bag made of it. Hence, **gunny bag** or **sack**, etc.

**gunpowder** (gūn'pau'dr, n.). 1. An explosive mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulfur, used in gunnery and blasting. 2. Any of various powders used in guns as propelling charges. 3. A Chinese green tea (see TEA, 1 b) with leaves rolled in small pellets.

**gun room**. In the British Navy, the quarters used by midshipmen and junior officers, orig. assigned to the gunner and his mates.

**gun/run/ning** (gūn'rūn'ing, n.). Contraband traffic in arms and ammunition. — **gun/run/ner**, n.

**gun/shot** (gūn'shōt', n.). 1. Shot fired from a gun. 2. A wound made by shot. 3. Effective reach or range of a gun.

**Gun/ter's chain** (gūn'tēr'z), see CHAIN, n. 4.

**Gun/ther** (gūn'tēr), n. See BRUNHILD, SITORFIED.

**gun/wale** (gūn'wāl, n.). Also **gun/wel**. [gūn + wale; because the upper guns were pointed from it.] That part of a vessel where top sides and deck meet.

**gup'py** (gūp'ī, n.). A small minnow (*Lebistes reticulatus*) of Barbados, Trinidad, and Venezuela, frequently kept as an aquarium fish.

**gurgle** (gūrgl, n. & v. i.). [L. *gurges* whirlpool.] Swirl.

**gurgle-tation** (gūrgl-tā'shūn, n.). [L. *gurgle* to flood, fr. *gurges*, -ize, whirlpool.] Boiling of a liquid; ebullition.

**gush** (gūsh, v. i.). [ME. *guschen*.] 1. To issue copiously or violently; to spout. 2. To emit a flood of tears, blood, etc.; to break (into tears, etc.). 3. To exhibit or express affection, enthusiasm, etc., effusively. — **v. t.** To emit freely. — **n.** 1. A gushing; also, that which gushes forth. 2. A free outpouring. 3. Colloq. Effusive display of sentiment. — **gush/iness**, n. — **gush/ing-ly**, adv. — **gush'y**, adj.

**gush'er** (gūsh'ēr, n.). One that gushes; specif., an oil well with a copious natural flow.

**gus'set** (gū'sēt, -t), n. [F. *gousse* armpit, fob, sash, dim. of *gousse* pod, husk.] A triangular piece, inserted in an armpit, glove, etc., to give width or strength. — **v. t.** Gus'set (tū; -t); gus'set-ING To provide with a gusset.

**gust** (gūst, n.). [DN. *gust*.] 1. A sudden brief blast of wind. 2. A sudden outburst, as of temper.

**gust**, n. [L. *gustus*.] Archaic. A Taste; relish; gusto. b Flavor, savor. c Gratification; enjoyment. — **v. t.** Scol. To taste; relish. — **gust/a-ble**, adj. & n.

**gus-tation** (gū's-tā'shūn, n.). Act or faculty of tasting. — **gus-ta-tive** (gū's-tā-tiv, adj. — **gus-ta-tive-ness**, n. — **gus-ta-to-ry** (-tō'rī or, exp. Brit., -tērī), adj.

**gust** (gūst, n.). [It. fr. L. *gustus*.] 1. Taste, liking. 2. Keen, zealous appreciation, great relish. 3. Artistic style or taste. — **Syn.** See TASTE.

**gust'y** (gūst'ī, adj.; **gust'i-fer** (-fēr); **gust'i-fer**). Marked by gusts; winily. — **gust'i-ly**, adv. — **gust'i-ness**, n.

**gut** (gūt, n.). [AS. pl. *guttas*.] 1. a pl. *Now* Coarse. Bowels; ex. trails. b An intestine, the alimentary canal or part of it. Cf. **CALCULUS**. 2. A narrow passage, as a strait or defile. 3. A prepared gut (sense 1 b) esp. of a sheep, used in making sausage cases, catgut, etc. 4. The sac of silk taken from a silkworm used to spin its cocoon and drawn out into a thread for use as a snail's b. cf. *Slung*. Stamina, gut. — **Syn.** See **FORNITURE** v. t.; **gut/feld** (-fēld, -fēld); **gut/fung**. 1. To eviscerate. 2. To destroy or remove the interior or contents of.

**gut/ter**, n.

**Gut/tur/ao** (gū'tū'r-ō, n.). See SIEGRITII.

**gut/tur/ao** (gū'tū'r-ō, n.; pl. -tates (-tē)). [L.] A drop; a droplet marking; esp., Arch., one of a series of droplet ornaments, as on the lower face of a mutule in a Doric entablature.

**gut/tur/ao-cha** (gū'tū'r-ō-shā, n.). [Malay *gū'tah* gum + *pēra* the tree producing it.] A whitish-to-brown substance resembling rubber but containing more resin and changing less on vulcanization, from the latex of several Malaysian trees of the sapodilla family, of the genera *Pajena* and *Palaguim*.

**gut/tate** (gū'tāt, adj.). Also **gut'tat-ed** (-tāt; -tāt). [L. *guttatus*] Droplet; having guttae.

**gut/ter** (gū'tēr, n.). [OF. *goutiere*, fr. L. *gutta* drop.] 1. A channel worn by running water. 2. A channel in the eaves for conveying away the rain. 3. A narrow ditch, esp. at the roadside, to lead off surface water; hence, low life; as, slang of the **gutter**. 4. Any similar narrow channel or groove, as on each side of a bowling alley to catch balls rolled wide. 5. *Platyle*. The spaces between the stamps of the printed sheet to allow for separation or perforation. 6. *Print*. The blank space between pages of a book, along their inside margins. — **v. t.** To form gutters in. — **v. i.** 1. To flow in streams. 2. To become channelled, as a flaring candle. — **gut'ter-y**, adj.

**gut'ter-ants** (gū'tēr-ānt', n. *Slang*). One who frequents gutters, as a street Arab; a gamin.

**gut'tle** (gū'tl, v. t. & i.; -tūld (-ld); -tūld (-līng)) [From *gut*, n.] To gormandize. — **gut'tler** (-lēr), n.

**gut'tur-al** (gū'tūr-āl, adj.). [F., fr. L. *guttur* throat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the throat. 2. A sounded in the throat; popularly, harsh or rasping, as resembling a throat sound. b *Phonet.* Velar. — **n.** A guttural sound or its symbol; guttural utterance — **gut'tur-al-i-ty** (-āl-ī-tē), n. — **gut'tur-al-ly**, adv. — **gut'tur-al-ness**, n.

**gut'tur-al-ize** (-īz), v. t. To speak gutturally; *Phonet.*, velarize. — **gut'tur-al-ization** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), n.

**gut'tur-o-** (gū'tūr-ō, n.). [L. *guttur* throat.] A combining form denoting guttural (and), as in **gut'tur-o-pal'sal**, *Phonet.* having both a guttural and a nasal character; **gut'tur-o-pal'sal**, a tale.

**guy** (gī, n.). [OF. *guy*, *guie*, a guide.] A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it. — **v. t.**; **guyed** (gīd); **guy-ing**. To steady with a guy.

**guy**, n. 1. In English popular custom, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes paraded and burned on the anniversary of his plot to blow up

the king and parliament, Nov. 5, 1805. 2. A person of grotesque appearance or dress. 3. *Colloq.* A person; fellow. — **v. t.** *Colloq.* To make fun of; chaff. — **guy'er** (gī'ēr), n.

**guz'le** (gūz'ī, v. t. & i.; -tūld (-ld); -tūld (-līng)). To drink greedily, excessively, or untemporarily. — **guz'ler** (-lēr), n.

**gybe** (jīb), n. Var. of *gibe*.

**gym** (jīm, n.). *Colloq.* Short for GYMNASIUM.

**gym-kha'na** (jīm-kā'nā, n.). [After *gymnastics*, fr. Hind. *gōd-khānā* jacket court, fr. Per. *khāna* house.] *Orig. Anglo-Indian.* A meeting for athletic contests, mainly racin.

**gym-na'si-arch** (-nā'sī-ārk, n.). [L. *gymnasium*, fr. Gr. *gymnasium*, fr. *gymnasion* + *archō* to govern.] *Gr. Antig.* One who trained athletes or assumed financial responsibility for their training. — **gym-na'si-arch-y** (-ārk-ī), n.

**gym-na'si-ast** (-āst, n.). 1. A gymnast. 2. A student or graduate of a Gymnasium.

**gym-na'si-um** (jīm-nā'sī-ūm; -sūm), n.; pl. -siums (-ūmz), -sia (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. *gymnasium*, to exercise (naked), fr. *gymnos* naked.] 1. A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics. 2. [cap.] (*Ger. pron.* jīm-nā'sī-ūm, -sūm) In Europe, esp. Germany, a secondary school preparing for the university.

**gym-nast** (jīm-nāst, n.). [Gr. *gymnastēs* a trainer of athletes.] A teacher of, or an expert in, gymnastics.

**gym-nas'tic** (jīm-nā'stīk, adj.). Also **gym-nas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). Pertaining to exercise, esp. of the body; athletic. — **gym-nas'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

**gym-nas'tics** (-tīks), n. *sing* & *pl.*; see -ICS. Physical exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium.

**gym-no-** (jīm-nō-, **gymn-**). [Gr. *gymnos*] A combining form, meaning naked, bare, uncovered, as in **gym-no-car'pous**, **gym-nog'o-nous**, **gym-nog'y-nous**, **gym-no-plast**, **gym-no-sore** (see -CARPOUS, -GENOUS, -GYNOUS, etc.). Cf. **ANGIO-**.

**gym-nos-o-phist** (jīm-nōs-ō-fīst, n.). [*Gr. gymnosophistae*, pl., fr. Gr. *gymnosophista*, fr. *gymnos* naked + *sophistēs* philosopher.] 1. One of a sect of ascetic philosophers, found in India by Alexander the Great. 2. A nudist. — **gym-nos-o-phist**, adj. — **gym-nos-o-phist** (-fī), n.

**gym-no-sperm** (jīm-nōs-spēr-m, n.). [Gr. *gymnospermos*, fr. *gymnos* naked + *sperma* seed.] Any plant of a class (Gymnospermae) having seeds naked, or not enclosed in an ovary. Cf. **ANGIOSPERM**. — **gym-no-sper'mous** (-spēr'mūs), adj.

**gyn-** = GYNO-

**gyn-ae-ce'um** (jīm-nē-sē-ūm; jīm-nē-, n.; pl. -cia (-ā)). Also **gyn-ae-ci-um** (sī-ūm; jīm-nē-sē-ūm). [L., fr. Gr. *gynaecium*, fr. *gynē* woman.] 1. *Gr* & *Rom. Antig.* The women's apartments in a house. 2. *Bot.* The gynoecium.

**gyn-an'drous** (jīm-nān'drūs; jīm-), adj. [Gr. *gynandros* of doubtful sex, fr. *gynē* woman + *andros*, man.] 1. *Bot.* Having the androecium and gynoecium united in a column, as orchids. 2. Characterized by gynandry.

**gyn-an'dry** (-drī, n.). Hermaphroditism.

**gyn-arch-y** (jīm-nārk-ī; jīm-nārk-, n. [*gyn-* + -archy.] Government by a woman or women. — **gyn-arch-ic** (jīm-nārk-īk; jīm-), adj.

**gyn-ae-ce** (jīm-nē-sē, jīm-nē-, in learned words, esp. medical terms, often *gyn-ec-ic*), **gynec-**. [Gr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*.] A combining form meaning woman, womanish, female.

**gyn-e-co-ra-cy**, **gyn-ae-co-ra-cy** (jīm-nē-kō-kā-rā-sī, jīm-nē-, n.). [Gr. *gynasokratia*, fr. *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman + *kratos* to rule.] Government by women; in a deprecatory sense, dictatorial rule. See **MATRARCHY** — **gyn-e-co-cra-t**, **gyn-ae-co-cra-t** (jīm-nē-kō-kā-rāt; jīm-), n. — **gyn-e-co-cra-tic** (jīm-nē-kō-kā-rāt-īk, jīm-nē-), **gyn-e-co-cra-ti-cal** (-īk-āl), adj.

**gyn-e-co-l'o-gy**, **gyn-ae-co-l'o-gy** (jīm-nē-kō-lō-jī; jīm-nē-, jīm-nē-, [*gyn-* + -logy.] The branch of medicine which treats of women, their diseases, their hygiene, etc. — **gyn-e-co-log-ic**, **gyn-ae-co-log-ic** (-kō-lō-jīk), adj. — **gyn-e-co-l'o-gist**, **gyn-ae-co-l'o-gist** (-kō-lō-jīst), n.

**gyn-e-co-mor'phous**, **gyn-ae-co-mor'phous** (jīm-nē-kō-mōr-fūs; jīm-nē-kō-), adj. [Gr. *gynaikeomorphos* in woman's shape. See **GYNECO-**, -MORPHOUS.] Having the form or morphological characters of a woman or female.

**gyn-eo**, **gyn-aeo-**. [Gr. *gynaikos* of or for woman.] A combining form equivalent to *gyneco-*, as in **gyn-eo-ra-cy**, **gyn-ae-co-ra-cy**, **gyn-e-o-l'a-try**, **gyn-ae-o-l'a-try** (see -CRACY, -LAIKY).

**gyn-i-at'rics** (jīm-nī-ā'trīks, jīm-nī-, n.; see -ICS. [*gyn-* + -iatrics]. *Med.* Treatment of diseases of women.

**gyn-o-** (jīm-nō-, jīm-nō-, **gyn-**). [Gr. *gynē* woman.] A combining form meaning woman; specif., *Bot.* & *Med.*, a female reproductive organ, a pistil or ovary.

**gyn-o-ci-um** (jīm-nō-sī-ūm; jīm-, n.; pl. -cia (-ā)). Also **gyn-ae-ci-um**. [L., fr. *gynē* + Gr. *oikos* house.] *Bot.* The aggregate of carpels or megasporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the part of a flower consisting of the pistils. See **FLOWER**, *Illustr.*

**gyn-o-phore** (jīm-nō-fōr; jīm-nō-, 70). n. [*gyn-* + -phore.] *Bot.* A stem bearing the gynoecium. — **gyn-o-phor-ic** (-īk), adj.

**gynous**. [Gr. *gynē* woman.] A combining form meaning woman, female; specif., *Bot.*, having or pertaining to (such or so many) female organs or pistils, as in androgynous. Corresponding nouns denoting condition are formed in -gyny.

**gyp** (jīp, n.). Eng. A collier servant.

**gyp** (jīp, n. & v. t. & i.; **GYPPED** (jīpt); **GYPPING**. *Slang*. Cheat; swindle.

**gyp-seous** (jīp-sē-ūs, adj.). [LL. *gypseus*. See **GYPSUM**.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of gypsum.

**gyp-sif'er-ous** (jīp-sīf'ēr-ūs, adj.). [*Gypsum* + -ferous.] Bearing gypsum.

**gyp-soph'i-la** (jīp-sōf'ī-lā, n.). [NL. See **GYPSUM**; -PHIL-]. Any of a large genus (*Gypsophila*) of Old World herbs of the pink family, having small delicate paniculate flowers. *G. paniculata* is called also *babies'-breath*.

**gyp-sum** (jīp-sūm, n.). [L. *gypsum*, fr. Gr. *gypsos* chalk, *gypsum*.] Mineral. Hydrous calcium sulfate, CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O. H., 2. Sp. gr. 2.31-2.32. Gypsum is used as a dressing for sores, for making plaster of Paris, etc. — **v. t.**; **GYPSUMED** (-sūmd); **GYPSUM-ING**. To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.

**gyp'sy**, **gip'sy** (jīp'sī, n.; pl. -nies (-īz)). [Earlier *Gipeyan*, fr. *Gipeyan* Egyptian, *gypsy*.] 1. [often cap.] 1. One of a wandering Caucasian race coming from India into Europe in the 14th or 15th

century, some settling down, some maintaining their itinerant life and tribal organization, and everywhere noted for skill in metalworking and music. 2. U. S. A member of any itinerant dark-skinned family, who live a nomadic life. 3. *loop*. 1 The language of the *gyrates* (sense 1), divided into many dialects. Cf. ROMAN. v. s. i. -suz (-sld); *gyring*. To live or roam like a *gyro*. — *gyr'ay*, *gip'ay*, *adj.* — *gyr'sy-dom*, *gip'sy-dom*, *n.* — *gyr'sy-hood*, *gip'sy-hood*, *n.*

**gyro moth.** An Old World tussock moth (*Parthetia*, syn. *Oenieria*, *dispar*) introduced into Massachusetts about 1869, now found beyond New England. The caterpillars eat the leaves of fruit and forest trees.

**gyrate** (jī'rāt), *adj.* [*L. gyratus* made in a circular form, past part. of *gyrare* to gyrate.] Winding or coiled round; curved. — (jī'rāt; jī-rāt'), *v. i.* To revolve round a central point; move spirally about an axis. — *gyra'tion* (jī-rā'shūn), *n.* — *gyra'tor* (jī-rā'tōr; jī-rā't-), *n.*

**gyra-to-ry** (jī-rā-tō'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *adj.* Gyrrating; whirling. **gyre** (jīr), *n.* [*L. gyrus*, fr. Gr. *gyros*.] 1. A circle described by a moving body; revolution. 2. A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

**gyrene** (jī-rēn; jī-rēn), *n.* [*GI* + *marine*.] *Slang.* A marine.

**gyral/con**, **ger'al/con** (jī-rā'l'kūn; fō'kūn), *n.* [*OF. gerfacon*, *gerfauc*, of Teut. origin.] One of the large falcons of the arctic regions, which constitute a subgenus (*Hierofalco*), as the European falcon *Falco rusticolus rusticolus*.

**gyro** (jī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-rōz). *Colloq.* Short for **GYROSCOPE**, **GYROCOMPASS**, etc.

**gyro** (jī'rō), *gyr-*. [*Gr. gyros* ring.] A combining form denoting: *a* A ring or circle. *b* Spiral, as in *gyro-dal*.

**gyro-compass** (-kūm/pās), *n.* A compass consisting of a continuously driven gyroscope whose spinning axis is confined to a horizontal plane, so that the earth's rotation causes it to assume a position parallel to the earth's axis, and thus point to the true north; — called also **gyrostatic compass**.

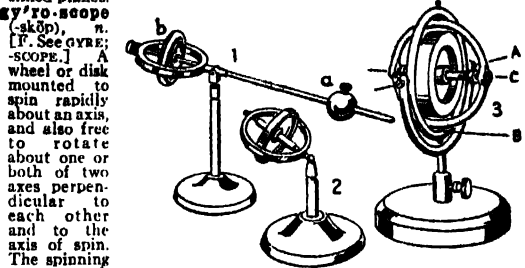
**gyro horizon.** = **ARTIFICIAL HORIZON**, 2.

**gyro-mag-net'ic** (jī'rō-māg-nēt'ik), *adj.* [*See GYRATE; MAGNETIC.*] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the magnetic properties of a rotating electrical particle, esp. the spinning electron in the atom.

**gyro-pl'ot** (jī'rō-pl'ūt), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A control mechanism consisting of two vacuum-driven gyroscopes, one in vertical, one in horizontal position, for automatically controlling elevators, rudder, and ailerons, thus maintaining the plane in straight level flight and on a set course.

**gyro-plane** (-plān'), *n.* [*gyroscope* + *airplane*.] A flying machine

balanced and supported by rapidly rotating horizontal or slightly inclined planes.



Gyroscopes. 1 Balanced (a Counterweight, b Gyroscope); 2 Unbalanced; 3 Supported (A Horizontal Axis, B Vertical Axis, C Spinning Axis).

The spinning gyroscope offers considerable resistance, depending on the angular momentum, to any torque which would change the direction of the axis of spin; it can therefore be used as a stabilizer to resist the rolling of a ship or airplane, or to maintain the equilibrium of a monorail car, or as a steering apparatus, etc. — *gyro-scop'ic* (-skōp'ik), *adj.* — *gyro-scop'ic-ally* (-f-kāl-i), *adv.*

**gyrose** (jī'rōs), *adj.* [*See GYRE.*] Marked with wavy lines.

**gyro-sta'b'il-iz'er** (jī'rō-stā'b'il-iz'er; stāb'it-), *n.* A stabilizing device, as for a ship or airplane, consisting of a continuously driven gyroscope whose spinning axis is confined to a fore-and-aft movement in a vertical plane.

**gyro-stat** (jī'rō-stāt), *n.* A device consisting of a gyroscope in a case. **gyro-stat'ic** (-stāt'ik), *adj.* *Physics.* Of or pert. to the gyrostat or gyrostatics — *gyro-stat'ic-ally* (-f-kāl-i), *adv.*

**gyro-stat'ics** (-fiks), *n.*; see -ics. That branch of physical science which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies.

**gyrus** (jī'rūs), *n.*; *pl.* *gyri* (-rī). [*L. See GYRE, n.*] *Anat.* A convoluted ridge between grooves.

**gyve** (jiv), *n.* [*ME. gyve.*] A shackle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To shackle.

## H

**H, h** (hch), *n.*; *pl.* H's, h's, Hs, hs (hch'z; -fz). 1. The eighth letter of the English alphabet. It came through the Latin from the Greek H (eta) which was derived from a Phoenician letter, corresponding to Hebrew *chet*, that stood for a strong guttural aspirate.

2 The sound of this letter. In English, its sound is usually that of an aspiration or breathing. *See* *pron.*, § 49, and for the various combinations of *h* see under the initial letter. 3. Anything having the shape of the letter *H*. 4. As a symbol, the eighth in order of class.

**haaf** (hāf), *n.* [*ON. haf* the high sea.] Deep-sea fishing grounds off the Shetland and Orkney Islands.

**haar** (hār), *n.* *Scot.* A fog, esp., a chill fog.

**Haab'ak-kuk** (hāb'ā-kūk; hā-bāk'fuk), *n.* *Denay Bible* **Haab'a-ouc** (hāb'ā-kūk; hā-bāk'fuk), *n.* A Hebrew prophet of unknown date. *b* A book of the Old Testament. *See* **BIBLE**.

**ha-be-ne-ra** (hā'bē-nē'rā; 17), *n.* [*Sp.* of Habana (Havana).] *Music.* *a* A dance of voluptuous character in slow duple measure, imported into Cuba from Africa. *b* The music for this dance.

**ha-be-as cor'pus** (hā'bē-as kōr'pūz). [*L.* (that) you have the body.] *Law.* Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge; esp., the prerogative writ, more fully [*ha-be-as cor'pus ad sub'i-ci-en-dum* (ad sub'jēk't-en-dūm)], for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody.

**hab'er-dash'er** (hāb'er-dāsh'er), *n.* 1. A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, and thread, and formerly also hats, now, esp., a dealer in linens, trimmings, etc. 2. U. S. One who keeps a men's furnishing store.

**hab'er-dash'er-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -eries (-fz). The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher; also, a haberdasher's shop.

**hab'er-geon** (hāb'er-jēn), *n.* [*OF. haubergeon* a small hauberk, dim. of *hauberc*.] A jacket of mail, shorter than a hauberk; loosely, a hauberk.

**hab'ile** (hāb'il), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *L. habilis*.] Able; expert; adroit; skillful; clever.

**ha-bit'u-ment** (hā-bit'ū-mēnt), *n.* [*OF. habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress.] Dress; attire; also, *Obs.*, accoutrement; equipment; — chiefly in *pl.*

**ha-bit'u-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* [*ML. habitatus*, past part. of *habitare*, fr. *habitatus*. *See* **ABILITY**.] 1. *Local, U. S.* To fit out, or equip for working, as a mine. 2. To clothe; dress. — *ha-bit'u-ta'tion* (-tāt'shūn), *n.*

**habit** (hāb'it), *n.* [*OF. habit*, *abit*, fr. *L. habitus* state, appearance, dress, fr. *habere* to have.] 1. Dress; garb; attire. 2. A particular costume indicative of rank, calling, or occupation; specif.: *a* The gown or dress of a religious. *b* The riding costume of a lady. 3. Bodily appearance; hence, bodily constitution. 4. Mental or moral constitution. *practi* power of resistance; as, the opium habit. 6. Characteristic form or mode of occurrence or growth; as, elms have a spreading habit. 7. *Rare.* Familiarity or terms of familiarity.

*Syn.* Habit, habitude, practice, usage, custom, use, wont mean a way of behaving, proceeding, etc., that has become fixed through constant repetition. *Habit* specifically implies a doing unconsciously or without premeditation; *habitude*, a fixed attitude or habitual response to a

given stimulus; *practice*, an act or method at first chosen, but followed so regularly that it has become a habit; *usage*, a long-continued and generally adopted practice as in a country or among a class; *custom*, any practice or usage so associated with an individual or a group as to have the force of an unwritten law. *Use* and *wont* are slightly archaic synonyms of *custom*.

**hab'it**, *v. t.* [*OF. habiter*, fr. *L. habitare*, intens. fr. *habere* to have.] 1. To dress; array. 2. *Archaic.* To inhabit. 3. *Obs.* To accustom.

**hab'it-a-ble** (hāb'it-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being inhabited. — *hab'it-a-bil'i-ty* (-b'il-i-ti), *hab'it-a-bil-ness*, *n.* — *hab'it-a-bly*, *adv.*

**hab'it-ant** (hāb'it-ānt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. An inhabitant. 2. Also *ha'bit-ant* (hā'bē-tānt) One of the settlers, or their descendants, of French descent in Canada or Louisiana, of the farming class.

**hab'it-at** (hāb'it-āt), *n.* [*L.*, it dwells.] 1. *Biol.* The natural abode of a plant or animal, esp. the particular location where it normally grows or lives, as the seacoast, desert, etc. 2. Place where a thing is commonly found.

**hab'it-a'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of inhabiting; occupancy. 2. Place of abode; settled dwelling; residence.

**hab'it-ed** (hāb'it-ēd; -fēd), *adj.* Clothed; arrayed.

*Usual; customary; as, a habit:*

*u-al-ly*, *adv.* — *ha-bit'u-al-ness*, *n.*

**ha-bit'u-ate** (-ēt), *v. t.* [*LL. habitatus*, past part. of *habitare* to bring into a habit of body.] 1. To accustom; familiarize. 2. *Colloq.* To frequent. — *Syn.* *See* **FREQVENT**. — *ha-bit'u-a'tion* (-tā'shūn), *n.*

**hab'it-ude** (hāb'it-ūd), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. habitudo* condition.] 1. Native character; hence, habitual attitude. 2. *Archaic.* Habitual association. 3. Habitual disposition or mode of procedure. — *Syn.* *See* **HABIT**.

**ha-bit'u-ō'** (hā-bī'tū-ō'; hā-bit'ū-ō'; *F.* hā'bē'tū-ō'), *n.* [*F.*, past part.] One who frequents a place or class of places.

**Habs'burg** (hāps'būrg; G. hāps'bōrg). *Var.* of **Hapsburg**.

**ha-chure** (hā-shūr; hāsh'ūr), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *hacher* to hack.] *Fine Arts.* A short line used in drawing and engraving, esp. in shading and denoting different surfaces. — (hā-shūr'), *v. t.* To shade with, or show by, hachures

**hack** (hāk), *v. t.* [*AS. haccan*, *haccian* (in comp.).] 1. To cut irregularly, as if by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; as, to hack a post. 2 To break up (land) or cultivate with a hack. 3. *Rugby Football.* To kick the shins of (an opposing player). — *v. i.* 1. To make hacks, or rough cuts. 2. To cough in a short, broken manner. 3. *Rugby Football.* To kick or kick at an opponent's shins deliberately. — *n.* 1. A tool or implement for hacking, as a pick, mattock, hoe, or the like. 2. A notch; cut; nick. 3. A breaking or stumbling in speech. 4. A hacking; a short, broken cough. 5. *Rugby Football.* A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick. — *hack'er* (-ēr), *n.*

**hack**, *n.* [*From HACKNEY.*] 1. A horse let out for hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work, or a horse trained for saddle use. *b* Hence, a horse worn out in service; a jade. 2. A coach or carriage let for hire; a hackney. 3. One who hires himself out for any sort of literary work;

**a drudge.** — *v. t.* 1. To use often, so as to render trite and commonplace. 2. To use as a hack; to let out for hire. — *v. i.* To ride at an ordinary pace, or over the roads, as distinguishing from riding across country. — *adj.* **a** That is used as a hack; as, **a** hack horse. **b** Performed by a hack; as, **a** hack work. **c** Hackneyed.

**hack-a-more** (hăk'ā-mōr; 70). *n.* [Prob. fr. Sp. *jaquima* headstall of a halter.] *Western U. S.* A variety of halter, used chiefly for breaking horses; hence, a loop of rope passed around a horse's neck and through his mouth, serving a similar purpose.

**hack-ber-ry** (hăk'bēr'ī; -bēr'ī). *n.* [Var. of HACHERRY.] Any of a genus (*Celtis*) of trees of the elm family, with small fruit; also, its wood. **hack-būt** (hăk'būt), **hack/būt** (hăk'ā-), *n.* [F. *haquebute*, fr. D. *haakbus*, fr. *haak* hook + *bus* gun barrel.] A harquebus of which the butt was bent down or hooked for convenience in taking aim. — **hack/būt oer** (-ēr), **hack/būt-ter** (hăk'būt'ēr), *n.*

**hack hammer.** A hammer resembling an adz, used in dressing stone. **hack/le** (hăk'lē), *n.* [Akin to *heckle*.] 1. A hatchel. 2. **a** A long, narrow feather, as a neck feather of certain birds, esp. the domestic fowl. **b** The neck plume collectively of the domestic fowl. See *POULTRY*, *Illustr.* (5). 3. *pl.* Erectile bristles along a dog's neck and back. 4. *Anything.* **a** The less of an artificial fly represented by filaments of feathers from the neck of a rooster. See *FLY*, *Illustr.* **b** A hackle fly. — *v. t.* **1.** **hack/le** (-lē), **hack/ling** (-līng). 1. To comb out (hair or hair) with a hackle; to hatchel. 2. To furnish with a hackle for fishing. — **hack/ler** (-lē), *n.*

**hack/le, v. t. & i.** [Freq. of *hack*.] To cut roughly; to hack.

**hackle fly.** *n.* An artificial fly tied without feather wings. **hack/man** (hăk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* HACKMEN (-mēn). The driver of a hack. **hack/mā-tā** (hăk'mā-tă), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] **a** The American larch, or tamarack (*Larix laricina*); also, its wood. **b** The common juniper.

**hack/ney** (hăk'nē), *n.* [ME. *hakeney*, *hakenai*, fr. *hackney*, in *Mid-dlesex*, *Engl.*] 1. A horse for ordinary riding or driving. 2. [cap.] A horse of an English breed with compact build and high knee action. 3. A carriage kept for hire, a hack. 4. A hired drudge. — *adj.* 1. Let out for hire; hence, trite; mean. — *v. t.* To devote to common use, as a horse; to wear out in common service; hence, to make trite, vulgar, or commonplace.

**hackney coach.** A coach standing or plying for hire; a four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses and seated for six persons.

**hack/neyed** (hăk'nēd), *adj.* 1. Commonplace; trite. 2. Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced. — *Syn.* See *TRITE*.

**hack saw, or hack/saw** (hăk'sô), *n.* A fine-toothed, narrow-bladed saw stretched in a frame, for cutting metal.

**had** (hăd; 4), *past & past part.* of HAVE. [AS *hafde*, in past part. *hafede*, *hæfede*.] *See* HAVE. Specific: **a** *Archaic.* Equivalent to would have or should have. **b** With adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as *as well*, *as lief*, *rather*, *better*, *liefer*, *best*, and the like, followed by an infinitive or by a clause introduced by *that*, used to indicate preference or advisability, as, *I had rather so than stay*.

**had/look** (hăd'lūk), *n.*; *see* PLURAL, *Note*, 6. [ME. *haddok*, *hadok*.] An important food fish (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), allied to, but smaller than, the cod, found on both sides of the Atlantic.

**hade** (hăd), *n.* *Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical. See *FAULT*, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* *Geol.* To deviate from the vertical, as a vein, fault, or lode.

**Had/es** (hă'dēs), *n.* [Gr. *Hadēs*, *hādēs*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* **a** See PLUTO. **b** The abode of the dead, a gloomy subterranean realm or a remote island beyond the Western Ocean. 2. The abode or state of the dead; the place of departed spirits; — esp. in Revised Version of New Testament. 3. [sometimes not cap.] *Colloq. Hell.*

**hadj** (hăj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*.] A pilgrimage, esp. of a Moslem to Mecca. **hadj'i** (hăj'ī), *n.* [Turk. *hājji*, colloq. *hādji*, fr. Ar. *hajj* pilgrim.] A Moslem who has made his hadj, — sometimes prefixed as a title **a** A Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem.

**hae** (Scot. hā, hā), *Obs. etc. Dial.* Var. of HAVE.

**haem-, hæ/ma-, hæmat-, hæm'a-to-, hæ/mo-.** Vars. of HEM-, HEMA-, HEMAT-, HEMATO-, HEMO-.

**hæ-** The spelling *haem-* (from Greek *haima*, blood) is preferred in scientific names of botanical and zoological groups and derivatives. Otherwise, *hem-* is preferred.

**haem/a-to-cry/al**, **haem/a-to-cry'al** (hēm'ā-tō-kŕī'al; hēm'ā-tō-), *adj.* *Zool.* Col. blooded, as reptiles and fishes.

**haem/a-to-the/rmal**, **haem/a-to-the/rmal** (hēm'ā-tō-thēr'māl; hēm'ā-tō- + Gr. *thermos* warm). *Zool.* Warm-blooded, as birds and mammals.

**haem/a-tox/y-lin**, **haem/a-tox/y-lin** (hēm'ā-tōks'ī-līn; hēm'ā-), *n.* [*Haemato-* + Gr. *toxylon* wood.] 1. *Bot.* **a** Any of a genus (*Haema-tosylon*) of tropical American trees of the senna family, containing the logwood. **b** The wood or a dye derived from the logwood. 2. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, occurring in logwood and easily oxidizable to the dye hematine. It is used as a stain in microscopy and as an indicator.

**hae/mi-a** (-hēm'ī-ā). Var. of -EMIA.

**haet, hate** (hăt), *n.* *Scot.* A whit; atom; bit.

**haet/et, haet'et** (hăt'ēt; -t), *n.* [AS *haet/et* *haef* the fore part of the head, lit., halfhead.] *Scot. & Ir.* Cheek; temple.

**haet'iz** (hăt'īz), *n.* [Ar. *hāfiz*, lit., one who remembers.] A Moslem who knows the Koran by heart; — a title of respect.

**haet'ni-um** (hăt'nī-ūm; hăt'ī-), *n.* [NL., fr. *Haftna*, L. name of Copenhagen.] *Chem.* A quadrivalent metallic element discovered in 1922 in a Norwegian zircon. Symbol, *Hf*; at. no., 72; at. wt., 178.6.

**haft** (hăft; 9), *n.* [AS. *hafst*.] A handle; usually, the hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger. — *v. t.* To set in, or furnish with, a haft.

**haft** (hăft), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Scot.* A place devoted to a settle use, as for pasture; also, a dwelling.

**hag** (hăg), *n.* [ME. *hagge*, *hagge*, witch, *hag*, fr. AS. *hætte* *hæse*.] 1. *Archaic.* A female demon, ghost, or goblin. 2. A witch. 3. An ugly old woman, esp. one of evil nature. 4. = HACHISSE.

**hag** (hăg; hăg; 4), *v. t.* *Obs.* To harass or terrify.

**hag, n.** [Scot. *hag* to cut. See HAGGLE.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A part of a wood felled or marked off for felling.

**hag, n.** [ON. *hagg* a ravine.] *Scot. & A.* A quagmire; marsh; bog. **b** A firm spot in a bog.

**hag/har** (hăg'hăr; hăg'hăr), *n.* [Aramaic *Hāghār*.] *Bib.* An Egyptian concubine of Abraham and slave of Sarah, who was driven into the desert with her son Ishmael, because of Sarah's jealousy.

**hag/ber-ry** (hăg'bēr'ī; -bēr'ī), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] The hackberry. **hag/born** (-bōrn), *adj.* Born of a hag or witch.

**hag/bush** (-bōsh), *n.* The China tree.

**hag/būt** (hăg'būt). Var. of HACKBUT.

**hag/don** (-dŏn), *n.* A shearwater; — applied to the several species of the North Atlantic by sailors.

**Ha/gen** (hă'gēn), *n.* [G.] **a** In the *Nibelungenlied*, Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried. **b** In Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung*, the half brother of Gunther, who tried to get Siegfried's ring.

**hag/fish** (hăg'fīsh), *n.*; *pl.* *see* FISH. Any of several slimy, eel-like marine cyclostomes, the lowest existing cranulate vertebrates, allied to the lampreys and constituting an order (*Hyporhamphidae*). Hagfishes devour other fishes.

**hag/ga/da, hag/ga/dah** (hă-gă'dă; hă-gă'dă), *n.*; *pl.* -pori (-dōth). [Rabbinic Heb. *haggadah*, fr. *hagad* to relate.] **a** In Jewish rabbinical literature, a story, legend, or explanatory narration; hence [cap.], collectively, the nonlegal portion of Rabbinical literature. **b** [cap.] In a restricted sense, that exegesis or exposition of the Scriptures consisting chiefly in imaginative developments of thoughts suggested by the text, or a didactic or homiletic exposition. Cf. HALAKAH, MIDRASH. — **hag/ga/dic** (hă-gă'dīk; -gă'dīk), **hag/ga/dī-cal** (-gă'dī-kăl; -gă'dī-kăl), *adj.*

**hag/ga/dist** (hă-gă'dīst; -t), *n.* **a** A haggadic writer, or a student of the Hagada. — **hag/ga-dis'tic** (hă-gă'dīs'tīk; -tīk), *adj.*

**Hag/ga-i** (hăg'gā-ī), *n.* **Bib.** **a** A Hebrew prophet who flourished about 520 B.C. **b** A book of the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**hag/gard** (hăg'gărd), *adj.* [MF. *hagard*.] 1. Wild or intractable; untamed; — said esp. *Falconry*, of a hawk caught after acquiring adult plumage. 2. Wild-eyed; later, esp., having the expression of one worried by want, suffering, anxiety, or age; gaunt. — *n.* 1. *Falconry.* A haggard hawk. 2. *Obs.* An intractable person; a coy woman. — **hag/gard-ly**, *adv.* — **hag/gard-ness**, *n.*

**haggad** (hăg; hăg; 4), *adj.* *Obs. etc. Dial.* **a** Bewitched; haggard. **b** Haggard, gaunt.

**hag/gis** (hăg'gīs), *n.* *Scot.* A pudding made of the heart, liver, lights, etc., of a sheep or a cat, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the animal.

**hag/gish** (-gīsh), *adj.* Like, or characteristic of, a hag.

**hag/glo** (hăg'glō), *n.*; *pl.* HAGGLERS (-lŏr), HAGGLING (-līng). [Freq. of *scot. hag*, fr. ON *haggva*.] 1. To cut roughly; to hack. 2. To subject to caviling or chaffering. — *v. i.* To wrangle, esp., to make difficulties in bargaining, to stickle. — *Act* of haggling. — **hag/glor** (-lŏr), *n.*

**hag/i-aroh'y** (hăg'ī-ăr'ī; hăg'ī-), *n.* Government by men in holy orders.

**hag/i-o** (hăg'ī-ō; -hăg'ī-ō), *hagi-*. [Gr. *hagios*.] A combining form meaning *sacred*, *holy*, as in *hagiology*.

**Hag/i-og/ra-pha** (hăg'ī-ōg'ră-fă; -t), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *hagiographa*, fr. *hagios* holy + *graphein* to write.] The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, or that portion not in the Law and the Prophets.

**hag/i-og-ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* One of the writers of the Hagiographa; also, a writer of lives of the saints.

**hag/i-og-ra-phi-st** (-fīst), *n.* A hagiographer.

**hag/i-og-ra-phy** (hăg'ī-ōg'ră-fī; hăg'ī-), *n.* Biography of saints; saints' lives; hagiology. — **hag/i-o-graph'i-cal** (-gă-grăf'ī-kăl; -gă-grăf'ī-kăl), *adj.*

**hag/i-ol-a-try** (-lŏl-ă-trī), *n.* [*hagio-* + *-latry*.] The invocation or worship of saints. — **hag/i-ol-a-ter** (-fēr), *n.* — **hag/i-ol-a-tious** (-tīsh), *adj.*

**hag/i-ol'o-gy** (hăg'ī-ōl'ŏ-gī; hăg'ī-), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [*hagio-* + *-log-y*.] The history of the sacred writings or of sacred persons; a narrative of the lives of the saints; a catalogue of saints. — **hag/i-o-log'ic** (-lŏl'ŏg'ī-k; -lŏl'ŏg'ī-k), *adj.* — **hag/i-ol'o-gist** (-lŏl'ŏ-g'īst), *n.*

**hag/i-o-scope** (hăg'ī-ō-skōp; hăg'ī-ō-), *n.* [*hagio-* + *-scope*.] An opening in the interior walls of a cruciform church to afford a view of the altar to those in the transepts. — **hag/i-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ī-k; -tīk), *adj.*

**hag/ride** (hăg'rīd; -t), *v. t.* *see* RIDE. To ride or harass (a person) in the manner of a hag, or witch.

**hag/seed** (-sēd), *n.* Offspring of a hag.

**ha/-ha'** (hă'hă; -t), *n.* [F. *haha*.] A sunk fence, wall, or ditch.

**hai/duk** (hă'dŭk), *n.* Also **Hey/duk**, **-duke**, **-duc**, etc. [G. *hai-duck*, *heiduck*, fr. Hung. *haiduk*, *pil*.] 1. One of the bandit mountaineers among the Balkan Slavs; also, in Hungary, one of a class of mercenary foot soldiers who received privileges of nobility and local independence in 1805. 2. **a** In Hungary and Poland, a domestic in the household of a noble. **b** Formerly, in France, an outlander in Hungarian costume.

**halk** (hăk; hăk), *n.* [Ar. *halk*, fr. *halka* to weave.] A piece of cloth worn in North Africa as an outer garment.

**hai/kwan'** (hă'kwăn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *hai'-kuan'*, lit., sea gate.] Chinese maritime customs.

**halkwan' tao**, *n.* A Chinese weight (3/4 catty) equivalent to 1 1/4 oz. or 37.50 g. **b** The former Chinese customs unit upon which the other local taels were based. It was superseded 1935 by establishment of the yuan, or Chinese dollar, as legal tender. — *See* TAI, YUAN.

**hail** (hăl), *n.* [AS. *hægel*, *hagol*.] 1. Small, roundish lumps of ice precipitated during thunderstorms. International symbol,  $\text{☉}$ . 2. *New Harv.* A hailstorm. 3. Hence, a shower of anything likened to hail; as, *a* hail of bullets. — *v. t.* To precipitate hail. — *v. i.* To shower forcibly down, as hail.

**hail, v. t.** [From ME. *heil*, *hail*, *n.* & *adj.*, used in greeting, fr. ON. *heil* hale, sound.] 1. To salute, as by saying "hail"; to greet; also, with a complementary object, to name in greeting, as they *hailed* him king. 2. To call loudly to, or after. — *v. i.* *Chiefly Naut.* To call out in order to attract attention, extend greetings, etc. — *hail from*. To come, or claim to come, from as one's home or home port; as, *to hail from* Nantucket. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing respectful or reverent salutation or, occasionally, familiar greeting. — *n.* 1. Act of hailing; a salutation. 2. Hailing distance; as, *within hail*. — *hail or, n.*

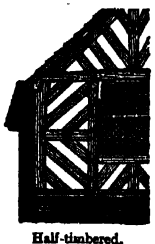
**hail, Chiefly Scot.** Var. of HALE, *adj.*

**hail fellow, or hail/-fel/low.** A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or verb, signifying familiarity or comradeship. The phrase *hail fellow well met*, or *hail/-fel/low-well/-met'*, is similarly used; as, *to be hail fellow well met with everyone*.

**Hail Mary.** = AVE MARIA, 1 & 3.

**hail/stone'** (hāl'stōn'), *n.* [AS. *hagoletān*.] A pellet of hail.  
**hail/storm'** (-stōrm'), *n.* A storm accompanied with hail.  
**hair** (hār), [AS. *hār*.] 1. A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments which form the characteristic coat of mammals; also, the coat or some part of it, esp. that of the human head. 2. Any very small distance, degree, or quantity. 3. Fabric made of hair; haircloth; a mat of such fabric. 4. Bot. A slender outgrowth of the epidermis.  
**hair/breadth'** (-brēdth'), *n.* Also **hairs/breadth'** (hārz'-). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.  
**hair/breadth', adj.** Very narrow; as, a *hairbreadth* escape.  
**hair/brush'** (-brūsh'), *n.* A brush for the hair.  
**hair/cloth'** (-klōth'; 74), *n.* A fabric of camel's hair or horsehair, used for furniture coverings, stiffening, etc.  
**hair/cut'** (-kūt'), *n.* The act, process, or style of cutting the hair. — **hair/cut/ter**, *n.* — **hair/cut/ting**, *n.* & *adj.*  
**hair/do'** (-dōō'), *n.*; *pl.* HAIRDOS (-dōōz'). A way of dressing the hair; coiffure.  
**hair/dress'er** (-drēs'ēr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair. — **hair/dress/ing**, *n.* & *adj.*  
**hair/less** (-lēz; -lēs), *adj.* Having no hair.  
**hair/line'** (-līn'), *n.* 1. A very slender line, as in a type. 2. In textiles, a narrow border striping, or striped cloth. 3. Outline of the scalp, or of the growth of hair on a head.  
**hair/pin'** (-pīn'), *n.* A pin, usually forked, used for fastening the hair, or a headdress, in place. — *adj.* Designating a sharp complete turn, as in a road.  
**hair shirt** A shirt of horsehair, worn as a penance.  
**hair space** *Print.* The thinnest metal space made by type foundry, commonly 6 to the em.  
**hair/split/ter** (hār'splīt'ēr), *n.* One who makes excessively nice or needless distinctions in reasoning, a quibbler. — **hair/split/ting**, *adj.* & *n.*  
**hair/spring'** (spīng'), *n.* *Horol.* The slender recoil spring which regulates the motion of the balance.  
**hair/stroke'** (strēk'), *n.* Any of certain small butterflies (*Thecla* and allied genera, family Lycaenidae) with striped markings under the wings. The *purple hairstreak* (*T. halesus*) has wings bluish-green above.  
**hair stroke.** A delicate stroke in writing or printing.  
**hair trigger.** *Pyrotechnia.* A trigger so adjusted as to permit the piece to be fired by a very slight pressure.  
**hair-/trig/ger** (hār'trīg'ēr), *adj.* *Colloq.* Acting, or operative, under a slight provocation; easily moved.  
**hair/y** (hār'ī), *adj.*; *hair/y-er* (-ēr); *hair/y-est*. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of, or like, hair; hirsute — **hair/y-ness**, *n.*  
**hai/1, hai/1i.** VARS. OF HADJI.  
**hake** (hāk), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 3. 1. Any of several fishes (genus *Merluccius*), allied to the cods. The New England *silver hake* (*M. bilinearis*) is an important food fish. 2. Any of certain marine cod-like fishes (*Hycis* and allied genera) having filamentous pelvic fins under the throat; — called also *codling*. The *white hake* (*P. teneis*) and the common *squirrel hake* (*P. chuss*) are valued as food, for their oil, etc.  
**ha-keem', ha-kin'** (hā-kēm'), *n.* [Ar. *hakīm*, lit., wise one.] In Moslem countries, a physician.  
**ha/ken-krouz'** (hā-kēn-kroīt'), *n.* [G., lit. hook-cross.] Swastika; — used in Germany, Austria, etc., from 1918 as a symbol of anti-Semitism or the emblem of organizations (Häken-krouz/ler [-lēr]) of extreme nationalist tendencies. See SWASTIKA.  
**ha/kin** (hā'kēm), *n.* [Ar. *hakīm*.] In Moslem countries, a ruler or a judge.  
**ha/la-kah', ha/la-cha'** (hāl'ī-kā'; hā-lā'kā'), *n.*; *pl.* -KOTH, -CHOTH (-kōth'; -kōth) [Rabbini Heb. *hālakāh*, practice, rule.] *Rabbini-cal Lit.* Literally, usage or custom, hence [*esp.*], the Jewish oral laws supplementing or explaining the law of the Scriptures, or these laws as later reduced to writings; also [*not cap.*], a single tradition or law. Cf. HAGGADA, MIDRASH. — **ha/la-kist**, **ha/la-chist** (hāl'ī-kīst; hā-lā'kīst), *n.*  
**ha-la-tion** (hā-lā'shūn; hā-), *n.* [See HALO-] *Photog.* A spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky.  
**hal/berd** (hāl'bērd; formerly hāl'bērd, hō-), **hal/bert** (-bērt), *n.* [F. *hallebarde*, *alabarde*, fr. It., fr. MHG. *heimbarte* (G. *heilerbarde*).] *Arm.* A kind of long-handled weapon, esp. in use in the 15th and 16th centuries. — **hal/bert-ler** (hāl'bērd-lēr), *n.*  
**hal/oy-on** (hāl'oi-km), *n.* [L. *halcyon*, *alcyon*, fr. Gr. *halcyōn*, *alcyōn*, kingfisher.] A bird, identified with the kingfisher, fabled to nest at sea about the winter solstice and

**half binding.** A book binding in which the material of the back and sometimes the corners is different from that of the sides. — **half-bound'** (-bound'; 2), *adj.*  
**half blood, or half-blood'**, *n.* 1. (In this sense always *half blood*.) The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the *half blood*. 2. A person so related to another. 3. A half-breed.  
**half-blood'ed** (hāl'blūd'ēd; -īd; hāl'; 2), *adj.* Having half blood; also, having one parent of good and one of inferior stock; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.  
**half boot.** A boot with a top somewhat above the ankle.  
**half-bred', adj.** Half-blooded. — *n.* A half-bred animal.  
**half-breed', n.** The offspring of parents of different races, esp., U. S., of the American Indian and the white race. — *adj.* Half-blooded.  
**half brother.** A boy or man related to a brother or sister through one parent only.  
**half-caste', n.** 1. One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindu or Mohammedan on the other. 2. One born of two distinct races; a half-breed. — *adj.* Of the rank of, or pertaining to, a half-caste or half-castes.  
**half cock.** The position of the hammer of a gun when about half retracted and held by the sear so that it cannot be operated by a pull on the trigger. Cf. 1st COCK, *n.*; 6; COCK, *v.* 1. & 2.  
**half-cooked'** (-kōkt'; 2), *adj.* a At half cock. b *Colloq., U. S.* Figuratively, not fully prepared.  
**half crown.** An English coin, originally of gold, but now of silver, worth 2s. 6d. See MONEY, Tables.  
**half dollar.** U. S. & Canada. Fifty cents, a half of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value.  
**half eagle.** U. S. A five-dollar gold piece.  
**half gainer.** *Fancy Diving.* A dive executed as a back dive, with or without an accompanying Jackknife, but from a front-dive take-off position. Cf. GAINER, 2.  
**half/heart'ed** (hāl'hār'tēd; -īd; hāl'; 2), *adj.* Wanting in heart or interest. — **half/heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **half/heart'ed-ness**, *n.*  
**half hitch.** *Naut.* A simple knot or noose, so made as to be easily unfastened. See KNOT, *Illustr.* (19, 20).  
**half hose.** Short stockings; socks.  
**half-hour', n.** The mid point of an hour. — **half-/hour'**, *adj.* — **half-/hour/ly**, *adj.* & *adv.*  
**half-length'** (see Pron., § 2), *adj.* Of half the full length; specif., designating a portrait showing only the upper half of the person. — **half-length', n.**  
**half life, half-life' pe'ri-od.** *Physical Chem.* The time required for half of the atoms of a radioactive element present to become disintegrated. Since there will still be one quarter of the element left at the end of two half-life periods and one eighth at the end of three, etc., the time for complete disintegration of the element is indefinitely large.  
**half-light', n.** The grayish light of dim interiors, evening, mist, etc. — **half-light', adj.**  
**half-/long'** (hāl'lōng'; hāl'; 2), *adj.* *Phonet.* Having to a recognizable degree the quality of the so-called long vowel (ā, ē, ō, ū) but shortened in duration by occurrence in an unaccented syllable (in Merriam-Webster dictionaries indicated by the symbols ā, ē, ō, ū). Cf. §§ 12, 35, 79, 118 in the *Guide to Pronunciation*.  
**half-/mast'** (see Pron., § 2), *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway down, below the top of a mast or staff or peak of a gaff; as, a flag at *half-mast* (a token of mourning, or, sometimes, of distress). — *v.* 1. To hang at half-mast, as a flag. In lowering a half-mast flag it is first hoisted to the truck.  
**half-/moon', n.** 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. 2. Something shaped like a half-moon or like a crescent. — **half-/moon', adj.**  
**half mourning.** A the period of mourning succeeding that of deep mourning. b Mourning dress lightened by the use of white, gray, or lavender.  
**half nelson.** *Wrestling.* A hold in which one arm is thrust under the corresponding arm of the opponent, generally from behind, and the hand placed upon the back of his neck.  
**half note.** *Music.* See NOTE, *n.*  
**half pay.** Half, or approximately half, of the usual wages or salary; reduced pay; specif., the reduced pay of an army or navy officer when not on active service by *half-pay* (hāl'pā'; 2), *adj.*  
**half/pen-ny** (hāl'pēn'ī; hāl'nī; hāl'pēn'ī; hāl'nī; 2), *adj.* *U. S.* *Eng.* Half a penny, or a coin of this value. — **half/pen-ny**, *adj.*  
**half relief** (hāl'; hāl'). See RELIEF, *n.*, 6.  
**half sister.** A girl or woman related to a brother or sister through one parent only.  
**half sole.** A shoe sole extending from the shank forward; a tap. — **half-/sole'**, *v.* 1.  
**half sovereign.** A British gold coin worth ten shillings.  
**half-staff', n.** Half-mast.  
**half step.** a *Mil.* In the United States infantry, a step of fifteen inches, or, in double time, of eighteen inches. b *Music.* The smallest pitch interval used in modern music, produced by sounding any two adjacent keys on a keyboard instrument; semitone.  
**half tide.** Time or state halfway between flood and ebb.  
**half-/tim/bered**, *adj.* *Arch.* Constructed of a timber frame having the spaces filled in with masonry or with plaster on laths; — said of buildings.  
**half title.** *Print.* The name of a book placed at the head of the first page of text; or a title, as of a subdivision, standing alone on a page introducing the subdivision.  
**half tone, or esp. Photoengraving, half/ton'** (hāl'tōn'; hāl'; 2), *n.* 1. *Fine Arts.* An intermediate tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; a middle tint, neither very dark nor very light. b A halftone photoengraving. 2. *Music.* A half step.  
**half/ton'** (hāl'tōn'; hāl'; 2), *adj.* Having, consisting of, or pertaining to or designating plates, processes, or pictures in which the gradation of tone in the photograph is reproduced by spots caused by interposing a screen between the camera and the object.



Half-timbered.

**hale** (hāl), *adj.* Also **hall** (hāl). [AS. *hāl*.] Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; healthy. — *Syn.* See HEALTHY.  
**hal/er** (hāl'ēr), *n.*; *pl.* HALERS (-ōō). [Czech, fr. MHG. *haller*, *heller*.] — *HELLER* b.  
**half** (hāl; hāl; 0), *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hāl'vz; hāvz). [AS. *healf* / half.] 1. One of two equal parts of anything. 2. Hence, a part of anything approximately equal to the remainder; as, the larger *half* of one's fortune. 3. *Golf.* The same score as the opponent on a hole or round. 4. *Football, etc.* Either of the equal divisions of a game, between which the players rest. — *adj.* 1. Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts. 2. Consisting of a portion that may or may not be an exact half; hence, partial; imperfect. 3. *Bookbinding.* Half-bound in (a specified) material; as, *half-cal.* — *adv.* 1. In an equal part or degree; also, partly; imperfectly. 2. With a negative: Not by a great deal; very little or not at all. 3. In various idiomatic uses, as in expressing the time of day, in which the English idiom is *half past* or *half after*, that is, half an hour past or after the hour named.  
**half-/and-half', n.** That which is half one thing and half another; specif., a mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts. — *adj.* Half one thing and half another. — *adv.* In equal measure or in equal parts.  
**half/back'** (hāl'bāk'; hāl'; 2), *n.* *Football.* One of the backs.  
**half-/baked'** (-bākt'; 2), *adj.* 1. Baked imperfectly. 2. *Colloq.* A Not thought out completely. b Lacking in intelligence and experience.

**half-track**, *n.* Also **half-track** (hălf'trăk; hălf't-). **1.** A chain-track system consisting of an endless metal belt driven by one of two sprockets, running on bogie wheels mounted on the frame, and riding down on the ground as it revolves a flexible track of cleated steel or hard rubber plates and serving, one on each side, to propel a vehicle supported in front by a pair of wheels. Cf. **TRACTLAYER**, in the *Dict.* **2.** U. S. Army. An armored personnel carrier equipped with half-tracks in the rear and wheels forward, and armed. — **half-track**, **half-tracked** (-trăkt'), *adj.*

**half-truth**, *n.* A statement of part of the facts, the remaining facts being purposely suppressed; an incomplete recital, — usually intended to evade blame, or to deceive. — **half-truth**, *adj.*

**half-volley**. In cricket, tennis, football, etc., a "ball" or return played by striking the ball at the instant of its bouncing from the ground. — **half-volley**, *v. t. & i.*

**half-way** (hălf'wâ; hălf-; 2), *adj.* Midway between points, conditions, etc.; partial. — *adv.* In the middle; partially.

**half-wit**, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt.

**half-witted** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Mentally deficient; imbecile. — **half-wittedly**, *adv.* — **half-wittedness**, *n.*

**half-bait** (hălf'bâit; hălf-), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note, 6. Also **holi-bait**. [ME. *holi* haly + *but*, *butter*, flounder, as being eaten on holy days.] **1.** The largest species of flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), one of the finest of food fishes, found in northern seas. The halibut is among the largest of teleost fishes, the female sometimes weighing several hundred pounds. **2.** The flesh of this fish cooked and served as food.

**halide** (hălf'id; -id; hălf'id; -id), *n.* Also **hal'id**. [halogen + -ide, -id]. **Chem.** A binary compound (a chloride, bromide, iodide, or fluoride) of a halogen with an element or radical. — *adj.* Haloid.

**hal'dome** (hălf'dôm; hălf'dôm), *n.* [AS. *hălpdôm*, fr. *hălp* haly + *dôm* dom = dom.] *Archaeol.* Holiness, sanctity, also, a sanctuary or holy relic.

**hal'ite** (hălf'it; hălf'it), *n.* [Gr. *hals* salt.] *Mineral.* Native salt.

**hal'to'asis** (hălf'tô'âsis), *n.* [NL, fr. *halitus* breath + -osis.] *Med.* Condition of having long or offensive breath.

**hal'tus** (hălf'tus; hălf'tus), *n.* [L., fr. *halare* to breathe.] Exhalation; breath; vapor.

**hal'ter** (hălf'tēr; hălf'tēr), *n.* A trade-mark applied to an oil obtained from the liver of the halibut. Its use is similar to that of cod-liver oil.

**hall** (hăl), *n.* [AS. *heal*, *heall*.] **1.** The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain. **2.** *Chiefly Brit.* The manor house of a landed proprietor. **3.** [sometimes *cap.*] A large building used for public or semipublic purposes, often, specif., a town hall. **4.** [sometimes *cap.*] *Colleges & Universities.* A building at Oxford and Cambridge. **5.** Any university building for the residence or instruction of students; now, a building for the use of students in university branches who may or may not have university privileges; in both these senses, the institution formed by the officers and members or residents of such a hall. **6.** In the United States, a college building devoted to any special purpose, as, Science Hall. **7.** An assembly room. **8.** [sometimes *cap.*] The common dining apartment at an English university; hence, the dinner. **9.** The entrance room of a building, also, a corridor or passage.

**hal'lan** (hălf'lan; hălf'lan), *n.* *Scot. & Ir.* A partition in a cottage, esp. between the door and the fireplace.

**hal'lel** (hălf'lel; hălf'lel), *n.* [Heb. *hal'el* praise.] *Jewish Ritual.* A selection of certain psalms of praise.

**hal'le-lu'lah**, **hal'le-lu'lah** (hălf'le-lô'ô'ô'), *n. & interj.* [Heb. *hal'le-lu'lah*. See *ALL HAILA*.] Praise ye Yah (*Jehovah*); praise ye the Lord; — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise.

**hal'hard** (hălf'hărd), *var.* OF ITALYARD.

**hal'mark** (hălf'mărk; hălf'mărk), *n.* Also **hall mark**. The official mark stamped on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall in London to attest their purity; hence, any mark similarly used.

**hal'mark**, *v. t.* Also **hal'-mark**. To stamp with a hallmark. — **hal'mark**, *or* (-mărk'), *adj.*

**hal-loo'**, **hal-loa'** (hălf'lô; hălf'lô). *Vers.* OF HOLLO.

**hal-loo'** (hălf'lô; hălf'lô), *interj.* A shout or call to incite an animal or attract attention. — **hal-loo'** (hălf'lô; hălf'lô), *n.*

**hal-loo'** (hălf'lô; hălf'lô), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. earlier *hallow*, fr. OF. *halloer* to pursue with shouts.] To cry out, as by shouting *halloo*. — *v. t.* ; **HAL-LOOED** (-lôod); **HAL-LOOING**. **1.** To encourage, or incite, with shouts. **2.** To call or shout to; to hail. **3.** To shout loudly.

**hal'low** (hălf'lo; hălf'lo), *v. t.* [AS. *hălgian*, fr. *hălig* holy.] To make holy; to consecrate. — *Syn.* See *DEVOTE*.

**hal'low** (hălf'lo; hălf'lo), *n.* *Hallow*. — **hal'low**, *o.*

**hal'low** (hălf'lo; hălf'lo), *interj.* *Hallow!*

**hal'lowed** (hălf'lôd; hălf'lôd), *in the solemn or liturgical style often hălf'lô-êd*, *adj.* Blessed; consecrated.

**hal'low-œn'** (hălf'lô-ên; sometimes hălf'lô-ên), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallows, or All Saints' Day, the evening of October 31.

**hal'low-mas** (hălf'lô-mas; hălf'lô-mas), *n.* The feast of Allhallows.

**hal'lat civ'il-iz-a-tion** (hălf'lăt; hălf'lăt), *n.* A prehistoric civilization of central Europe, dated from about 1000 B.C. (or 1500 B.C.) to about 500 B.C. (*Hallstatt epoch*), usually associated with the Celtic or Alpine race. It was characterized by expert use of bronze, knowledge of iron, possession of domestic animals, agriculture, and skill in making pottery, etc.

**hal-lu-ci-na-tion** (hălf'lû-si-năt; hălf'lû-si-năt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *hallucinatus*, *alucinatus*, past part. of *hallucinari*, *alucinari*, to wander in mind, dream, fr. Gr. *alûein* to wander in mind.] To affect or be affected with visions or imaginary perceptions.

**hal-lu-ci-na-tion** (hălf'lû-si-năt; hălf'lû-si-năt), *n.* **1.** Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually arising from disorder of the nervous system, as in delirium tremens. **2.** The object of a hallucinatory perception. — *Syn.* See *DELUSION*.

**hal-lu-ci-na-to-ry** (hălf'lû-si-năt-tô-ri; hălf'lû-si-năt-tô-ri), *adj.* Partaking of, or tending to produce, hallucination.

**hal-lu-ci-no-sis** (-nô-sis), *n.* *Psychiatry.* Mental disorder characterized by hallucinations.

**hal'lux** (hălf'lûks; hălf'lûks), *n.*; *pl.* -LUCES (-lû-sêz). [NL, fr. L. *hallex*, *allex*.] *Anat. & Zool.* The first, or preaxial, digit of the hind limb; in man, the great toe; in birds, the hind toe.

**hal'way** (hălf'wâ; hălf'wâ), *n.* U. S. An entrance hall; a corridor.

**hal'm** (hălm; hălm), *var.* OF HALM.

**hal'o** (hălf'ô; hălf'ô), *n.*; *pl.* HALOS, HALOES (-lôz). [L. *halos*, acc. *halo*, fr. Gr. *halô* a shining floor, also, disk of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it.] **1.** A circle of light, appearing to surround a luminous

body. International symbols: solar halo, ☉; lunar halo, ☾. **2.** The glory investing an object idealized by sentiment; as, the halo surrounding medieval chivalry. **3.** *Art.* *See* halo; nimbus. — *v. t. & i.* To form, or surround with, a halo.

**hal'o-gen** (hălf'ô-jên; sometimes hălf'ô-), *n.* [Gr. *halo*, *halos*, the sea, salt + -gen.] **Chem.** An element or nonoxygenated radical (chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and cyanogen) which forms salts by direct union with metals. — **hal-log'e-nous** (hălf'ô-jên-ô-s), *adj.*

**hal'o-gen-ate** (hălf'ô-jên-ăt; hălf'ô-jên-ăt), *v. t.* **Chem.** To combine with halogen; to subject to the action of a halogen. — **hal'o-gen-a-tion** (-jên-ăt-shăn), *n.*

**hal'oid** (hălf'oid; hălf'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *halo*, *halos*, salt + -oid.] **Chem.** Resembling salt. — *n.* A halide.

**hal'o-phyte** (hălf'ô-fit; hălf'ô-fit), *n.* [Gr. *halo*, *halos*, salt + -phyte.] **Bot.** A plant which grows naturally in soil impregnated with salts, as that of the seacoast or alkaline deserts. Cf. *MESOPHYTE*, *XEROPHYTE*. — **hal'o-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *adj.*

**halt** (hăl), *n.* [Sp. *alto* and *F. halte*, both fr. G. *halt*, fr. *halten* to hold.] A stop in marching or walking, or in any action; arrest of progress. — *v. i.* To cease progress; to stop. — *v. t.* To cause to cease marching, to stop.

**halt**, *adj.* [AS. *healt*.] Having a halting walk; lame. — *n.* Act of limping; lameness. — *v. i.* **1.** To limp. **2.** To stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do. **3.** To be imperfect in the relating of the successive steps; as, a halting argument.

**hal'ter** (hălf'tēr; hălf'tēr), *n.* [AS. *hæfter*.] **1.** A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying an animal. **2.** A noose; hence, death by hanging. **3.** A woman's waist, esp. for sports wear, held in place by straps about the neck and across the back, leaving the arms and back exposed. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch with or as if with a halter; to put a halter on, as a horse. **2.** To put a hangman's halter on; to hang.

**hal'ter** (hălf'tēr; hălf'tēr), *n.* *pl.* HALTERES (hălf'tēr-êz). [NL, fr. Gr. *hăl'tēr*, *pl. hăl'tēres*, leaping weight.] In dipterous insects, one of a pair of club-shaped organs, believed to be sense organs and to assist in balancing.

**hal'ting** (hălf'ting; hălf'ting), *adj.* Lame; limping. — **hal'ting-ly**, *adv.*

**halve** (hălv; hălv; 2), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into two equal parts; to share equally with; also, to reduce to one half. **2.** *Golf.* Of a hole, match, etc., to reach or play in the same number of strokes as an opponent.

**halves** (hălv; hălv; 2), *n.* *pl.* OF HALVE.

**hal'yard** (hălf'yărd; hălf'yărd), *n.* [For earlier *hatter*, prop., a puller or hauler, fr. *hale*, *v.*] *Naut.* A rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering yards, sails, flags, etc.

**ham** (hăm; hăm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** *Anat.* The region behind the knee joint. **2.** In quadrupeds, the hock. **3.** The thigh and buttock, — usually *pl.* **4.** The thigh of any animal, esp. a hog, prepared for food. See *PORK*, *ILLUSTR.* **5.** *Slang.* An amateur, inexperienced, or bungling actor or performer of any sort, hence, **ham actor**, esp. a self-assured, affected strutter. **6.** A government-licensed operator of an amateur radio station. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** HAMMED (hămd), HAMMING. *Slang.* To play (as a part or scene) in an artificial, affected, or inflated style.

**Ham** (hăm; hăm), *n.* *Bib.* The second son of Noah.

**ham'a-dry'ad** (hăm'ă-dry'ad; hăm'ă-dry'ad), *n.*; *pl.* -DRYADES (-dry-ăd-êz). [L. *Hamadryas*, -adria, fr. Gr. *Hamadryas*, fr. *hama* together with + *dryas* oak, tree.] **1. Gr. Myth. A dryad. **2.** A king cobra. — *See* *CONRA*. **3.** The sacred cobra.**

**ham-mal'** (hă-mă-l; hă-mă-l), *n.* Also **ham-mal'**, **ha-maul'**, etc. [From Ar. *hammāl* carrier, porter, partly through Turk. *hamul*.] In the Orient, a porter or burden bearer.

**ham'a-me'l-a'd-ceous** (hăm'ă-mê-l'ăd-sheôs; hăm'ă-mê-l'ăd-sheôs), *adj.* [Gr. *hamamēlia* a kind of medlar or service tree.] **Bot.** Belonging to the witch-hazel family (Hamamelidaceae). See *WITCH HAZEL*.

**Ham'man** (hă-măn; hă-măn), *n.* *Bib.* An enemy of the Jews, hanged on the gallows prepared for Mordecai.

**Ham'ble-to-ni-an** (hăm'b'lô-tô-ni-ăn; hăm'b'lô-tô-ni-ăn), *n.* A superior race or strain of American trotting horses descended from a stallion called Hambletonian (1840-76).

**Hamb'burg** (hăm'bûrg; hăm'bûrg), *n.* [From *Hamburg*, Ger.] A European breed of rather small domestic fowls with rose combs and lead-blue legs.

**hamb'burg-er** (hăm'bûr-gēr; hăm'bûr-gēr), *n.* = **HAMBURG STEAK**.

**Ham'burg steak** (hăm'bûrg; hăm'bûrg), [sometimes *not cap.*] A finely ground or chopped beef. **2.** This meat when cooked.

**hame** (hăm; hăm), *n.* [AS. *hama* a cover, skin.] One of the two curved pieces in harness adapted for heavy draft, to which the traces are fastened.

**Ham'ite** (hăm'it; hăm'it), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. Gen. x. 20. **2.** *Ethnol.* A member of the chief native race of North Africa. The Hamites are Caucasians, characterized by tall stature, dark, or even black skin, wavy hair, and oval face.

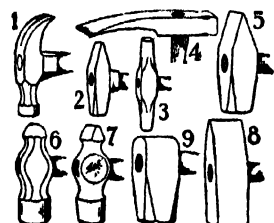
**Ham'it'ic** (hăm'it'ik; hăm'it'ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Hamites, or the family of languages (*Hamitic languages*) including ancient Egyptian, Coptic, and various modern languages. See *LANGUAGE*, *Table*. — *n.* Any of the Hamitic languages.

**ham'let** (hăm'lêt; hăm'lêt), *n.* [OF. *hamel*, dim. of *hameau* (F. *hameau*), fr. *ham*, of Teut. origin.] A little cluster of houses in the country, esp. belonging to a parish or village.

**ham'let**, *n.* A large grouper (*Epinephelus striatus*) common from Key West to Brazil and at Bermuda.

**Ham'let** (hăm'lêt; hăm'lêt), *n.* The title and hero of a tragedy (1602) by Shakespeare.

**ham'mer** (hăm'mēr; hăm'mēr), *n.* [AS. *hamer*, *hamor*.] **1.** An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting of a head, usually of steel, fixed crosswise to a handle. **2.** Something in form or action resembling or likened to a hammer; as: A lever for ringing a bell or striking a gong. **3.** Any of the padded mallets in a piano action for striking the wires. **4.** A gavel with which an auctioneer indicates that an



Hammers. 1. Claw; 2. Riveting; 3. Boiler-maker's; 4. Bricklayer's; 5. Blacksmith's; 6. Mason's; 7. Machinist's; 8. Stone; 9. Spalling.

article is sold to the last bidder; hence, an auction sale. 4. *Anat.* The malleus. 5. *Athletics.* A spherical weight attached to a flexible handle and hurled from a circle. 6. *Firearms.* That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing pin; the cock. See *GUNLOCK*, *Illustr.* 7. *Mock.* A machine, esp. a powder-driven machine, in which a block of metal or other hard substance is used to strike something, as the work in forging or striking up metal. — *v. t.* 1. To beat, strike, or shape with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows. 2. To fasten or build with a hammer, as by nailing. 3. To produce by repeated blows; as, to hammer out a tune on the piano; also, to formulate or create as if by hammer strokes. 4. To force or drive as if by repeated blows from a hammer. — *v. i.* 1. To strike repeated blows with a hammer; to make reiterated efforts. — *ham'mer-er, n.*

**hammer and sickle.** An emblem consisting of a crossed sickle and hammer, used as a symbol of peasant and worker and adopted (1923) by the U.S.S.R. on its national flag.

**hammer and tongs.** *Colloq.* With great force and violence.

**hammered work** (hām'ērd). *Art.* Work in thin metal, as repoussé work, where plate is beaten up by hand.

**ham'ner-head'** (hām'ēr-hēd'), *n.* Any of certain active voracious sharks found in warm seas, and having the sides of the head produced into long flat processes, which bear the eyes. With the shovelhead, they constitute a family (Sphyrnidae).

**ham'ner-less, adj.** *Firearms.* Without a visible hammer; — of a gun having a firing pin or striker inside the lock.

**hammer lock.** *Wrestling.* A hold in which a wrestler's arm is held twisted and bent behind his back by his opponent.

**ham'ner-toe'** (hām'ēr-tō'), *n.* *Med.* A toe deformed by permanent angular flexion. b The deformity of a foot with one or more such toes.

**ham'mock** (hām'ik), *n.* [*Sp. hamaea*, of Arawakan origin.] A swinging couch, usually of netting or canvas, suspended by cords at each end.

**ham'mock, n.** [*Var. of HUMMOCK*] In the southern U.S., esp. in Florida, an area with deep, rich soil and hardwood vegetation.

**ham'per** (hām'pēr), *n.* [*From HANAPER.*] A large basket, usually with a cover; as, a hamper of wine.

**ham'per, v. t.** [*ME. hamperen.*] To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; hence, to impede; encumber.

**Syn.** Hamper, trammel, clog, fetter, shackle, manacle mean to impede one so that he cannot move or act freely. Hamper implies embarrassment by an impediment or restraining influence; trammel, an entangling and restraining, as if enmeshed in a net; clog, a hampering of movement, often of efforts to ascend, by something that weights one down; fetter, a confining or restraining so that one's freedom or power to progress is almost lost; shackle and manacle, such interference with one's freedom that if one is to make headway the bonds must be broken.

— *n.* *Naut.* Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times.

**Ham'pshire Down** (hām'pshīr; -shēr). Also **Ham'pshire, n.** A breed of down sheep which are large, thick-fleshed and hornless.

**ham'ster** (hām'ēr), *n.* [*G.*] Any of several thick-bodied, short-tailed Old World rodents (of *Cricetus* and allied genera) having very large cheek pouches. The **golden hamster** (*C. auratus*) is much used in medical research.

**ham'string** (hām'strīng'), *n.* [*ham + string.*] a In man, either of two groups of tendons at the back of the knee. b In quadrupeds, the large tendon above and behind the hock. — *v. t.*; see **STRING**. To lame or disable by cutting the hamstring; hence, to cripple; disable.

**ham'u-lus** (hām'ū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -tī (-tī). [*L., a little hook.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A hook or hooklike process, as the process terminating some barbels of leathers.

**Han** (hān), *n.* [*Chin. (Pek.) Han'.*] A Chinese dynasty (206 B.C. — 220 A.D.) marked by a bureaucratic monarchy, revival of letters, introduction of Buddhism, and extension of Chinese rule.

**han-a-per** (hān'ā-pēr), *n.* [*OF. hanaper, fr. hanap a drinking vessel, of Teut. origin.*] Formerly, a kind of small hamper in which documents were kept.

**hance** (hāns; 9), *n.* [*OF. haunce (F. hausse) a rise.*] 1. *Naut.* A sudden fall, as of the oil raft to the gangway. 2. *Arch.* The arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch; hence, the haunch of an arch.

**hand** (hānd), *n.* [*AS. hand, hond.*] 1. The terminal part of the arm when, as in man and the apes, it is specially modified as a grasping organ. The hand, or *manus*, includes the *phalanges*, or fingers and thumb; the *metacarpus*, or hand proper; and the *carpus*, or wrist. 2. A part serving the function of or like a hand; as: a The foot of an ape. b The chela of a crustacean. 3. Personal possession; hence, control; direction. 4. Agency; part in any action. 5. Side; part; direction; hence, tendency or trend of events; also, figuratively, side or aspect of a subject, argument, or the like. 6. A pledge, esp. of betrothal or bestowal in marriage; as, he asked for her hand. 7. Ability; skill. 8. Handwriting or style of handwriting; also, a signature. 9. a The hand as a means of assistance, as, to bear, or lend, a hand; a helping hand. b A round of applause, as, to give one a hand. 10. a A performer of some work; 2, two portraits by the same hand. b One employed at manual labor; as, a farm hand. 11. *Archaic.* Handiwork; workmanship. 12. Source; as, knowledge at first hand. 13. Something that resembles a hand in shape, function, or use; as: a An index, or pointer on a dial. b A figure (♠) to point a way or call attention. 14. A hand's breadth, or 4 inches (10.16 cm.); as, a horse 15 hands high. 15. *Card Playing.* a One of the players. b The quota of cards received by one player during one round. c A single round in a game. 16. *Com.* A cluster of bananas containing from 8 to 20 fruits. 17. *Manège.* Skill in handling the reins. 18. *Naut.* A member of a crew. 19. *Roman & Civil Law.* — *MANUS*, 2. 20. *Tobacco, Hemp, etc.* Several leaves tied together.

Near close by; — *at the hand of.* By the act of;

transaction; also, under control. — *on one's hands.* out of one's charge or care. — *on hand.* a In present possession. b Pending; in progress. c U.S. Presently in attendance. — *on one's hands.* In one's care; resting on one as a responsibility or burden. — *out of equal hand.* a Forthwith; without delay. b Done with; also, beyond half-way. — *to hand.* Into possession; under control; as, his letter is

half-way to hand. — *half-back.* pertaining to the hand; worn on or carried in the hand; thought out; hand.

— *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To manage, or manipulate, with the hands. 2. To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; as, to hand a lady into a carriage. 3. To give, pass, or transmit with, or as with, the hand. 4. *Naut.* To furl, as a sail.

**hand down.** a To transmit in succession, as from father to son. b To deliver to the proper officer of an inferior court (the decision of an appellate court); less properly, to announce (the opinion of any court).

— **hand on.** To transmit. — **hand over.** To yield control of.

**hand'bag'** (hānd'bāg'), *n.* A satchel; a small bag.

**hand'ball'** (-bōl'), *n.* A game played in a walled court by players who use the hands in striking a ball.

**hand'bar'tow'** (-bār'tō'), *n.* A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by hand. Cf. **WHEELBARROW**.

**hand'bill'** (-bīl'), *n.* A loose printed sheet to be distributed by hand, as for advertising.

**hand'book'** (-bōk'), *n.* 1. A manual; a guidebook. 2. A betting book of a bookmaker carried in the hand or on the person to evade the laws against making books of bets.

**hand'breadth'** (-brēdth'), *n.* A linear measure varying from about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 inches; a palm.

**hand'car'** (-kār'), *n.* *Railroads, U.S.* A small car propelled by hand, used by railroad laborers, etc.

**hand'cart'** (-kār't), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

**hand'cuff'** (-kūf'), *n.* A metal ringlike fastening which can be locked around the wrist; a manacle; — usually

*pl.* — *v. t.* To manacle.

**hand'ed** (hānd'ēd; -ēd), *adj.* Having a hand or hands, esp. a peculiar or characteristic hand.

**hand'fast'** (hānd'fāst'), *n.* *Archaic.* 1. Firm hold. 2. A clasping of hands to bind an agreement; hence, a contract or covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage.

**hand'fast'ing, n.** 1. *Archaic.* A betrothal. 2. *Hist.* A term of irregular or probationary marriage contracted by the parties joining hands and agreeing to live together.

**hand'ful** (hānd'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -fūls (-fūlz). 1. As much or many as the hand will grasp. 2. A small quantity or number.

**hand glass.** 1. A small mirror with a handle. 2. A magnifying reading glass held in the hand.

**hand grenade.** *Mil.* A grenade to be thrown by hand.

**hand'grip'** (hānd'grīp'), *n.* [*AS. handgrype*] 1. A grasping with the hand; a grip. 2. *pl.* Hand-to-hand combat.

**hand'icap** (hānd'ī-kāp), *n.* [*From hand in cap, in allusion to a certain old sport.*] 1. A race or contest in which, in order to equalize chances of winning, an artificial disadvantage is imposed on a supposedly superior contestant or an artificial advantage is given to one supposedly inferior; also, the advantage given or the disadvantage imposed. 2. Figuratively, any disadvantage that renders success more difficult.

— *v. t.* -CAPPED (-kāpd); -CAP'PING. 1. To encumber with a handicap; hence, to place at a disadvantage. 2. To assign handicaps to, as to horses in a race. — **hand'icap'per, n.**

**hand'icraft** (hānd'ī-kraft; 9), *n.* [*(After handicraft) fr. handicraft, fr. AS. handcræft*] 1. A trade requiring skill of hand; manual skill. 2. *Obs.* A handicraftsman.

**hand'icrafts'man** (-krafts'mān), *n.* A man skilled in handicraft. — **hand'icrafts'man-ship, n.**

**Hand'le-Talk'le** (hānd'fē-tōk'fē), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a small portable radio transmitter-receiver.

**hand'y-lī** (hānd'ī-lī), *adv.* In a handy manner.

**hand'y-neas** (-dī-nēz; -nīs), *n.* Quality of being handy.

**hand'y-work'** (hānd'ī-wōrk'), *n.* [*AS. handgeweorc, fr. hand hand + geweorc work.*] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally.

**hand'ker-chief** (hāng'kēr-chīf), *n.* 1. A small piece of cloth, usually square and often embroidered or trimmed with lace, carried for wiping the face, nose, or eyes. 2. A neckerchief; neckcloth.

**hand-knit', hand'-knit'** (see *KNIT*, § 2), *adj.* Knitted by hand.

**hand'le** (hānd'fē), *v. t.*; *hand'led* (-dīd); *hand'ling* (-dīng). [*AS. handlitan*] 1. To touch, hold, take up, move, or otherwise affect, with the hand. 2. To deal with or manage in writing or speaking or in the arts; to treat, as a theme or subject. 3. To treat; to use, well or ill. 4. To manage in using with the hands, as a spade, an oar, or a weapon; manipulate. 5. To manage; control; direct. 6. To deal with; as, much mail matter was handled. 7. *Chiefly U.S.* To deal or trade in; as, they handle only fruit. — *v. i.* 1. To use the hands. 2. To act, behave, or feel, in a certain way when handled; as, this boat handles easily.

**Syn.** Handle, manipulate, wield mean to manage dexterously as or as if a tool. Handle implies acquired skill directed to the accomplishment of ends and is used especially in reference to men and situations; manipulate implies adroitness in handling, often suggesting the use of craft or of fraud; wield implies mastery and vigor in handling, especially of authority, influence, power, and the like.

— *n.* 1. That part of vessels, instruments, etc., which is held in the hand. 2. Something that resembles a handle in appearance, use, or function. 3. *Dyeing.* A mordant.

**handle bar.** Often in *pl.*, **handle bars.** A straight or bent bar with a handle, specif. one used to steer a bicycle. See **BICYCLE**, **MOTORCYCLE**, *Illustr.*

**hand'less, adj.** Inefficient with the hands; clumsy.

**hand'ling** (hānd'fīng), *n.* 1. A touching, controlling, dealing with, etc., with or as with the hands. 2. The mode of treatment, as in writing or the arts.

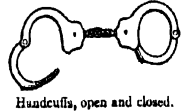
**hand'made'** (hānd'mād'; 2), *adj.* Made by hand as distinguished from natural, or from manufactured, objects.

**hand'maid'** (-mād'), *n.* *Archaic.* **hand'maid'en** (-mād'n). A female servant or attendant.

**hand'-me-down', adj.** *Slang.* Ready-made; hence, cheap; lacking style; also, secondhand; — applied esp. to garments. — *n.* *Slang.* Such a garment.

**hand of writ or write.** *Scot.* Handwriting.

**hand organ.** *Musie.* A barrel organ cranked by hand.



Handcuffs, open and closed.



**hang'out** (hāng'out), *n.* *Slang, U.S.* Food or clothing given to a beggar at a house door. See **HOSO**, *Illustr.*

**hang'rail** (-rāl), *n.* A rail to be grasped by the hand as a support; a railing serving as a guard.

**hang'saw** (-sō), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

**hang'sel** (hāng'sel; hān'-), **han'sel** (hān'sel), *n.* [ON. *handseal* the closing of a bargain by shaking hands, fr. *hand* hand + *sal* sale, bargain.] A gift as a token of good luck, esp. in an enterprise or experience; as: a first gift on any occasion. b A gift at the new year. — *v. t.* — **SELLED** (-sēld) or **SELLING** (-sēl'ing), *v. t.* To give a *hang'sel* to. To inaugurate with some token of pleasure. 3. To use or do for the first time.

**hang'set** (hāng'sēt), *n.* A combined telephone transmitter and receiver mounted on a handle. See **TELEPHONE**, *Illustr.*

**hand'some** (hān'sūm), *adj.* [*hand* + *-some*.] 1. *Dial. & Colloq.* Dextrous. 2. *Dial. & Colloq.* Suitable; becoming; appropriate. 3. Moderately large; considerable; ample. 4. Gracious, liberal, generous. 5. Having a pleasing appearance; comely. — *Syn.* See **ATTRITUT**. — **hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **hand'some-ness**, *n.*

**hand'spoke** (hān'd'spōk), *n.* [(After *spoke*) fr. D. *handspeak*, lit., hand pole or beam.] A bar used as a lever.

**hand'spring** (-sprīng), *n.* A feat of tumbling, consisting in turning in the air as in a somersault, with the aid of a push from both hands, or one hand, on the ground.

**hand to hand**. Attributively, **hand'-to-hand'**. In close proximity; at close quarters.

**hand'-to-mouth'**, *adj.* Consuming at once what is obtained; improvident; as, a *hand-to-mouth* existence.

**hand'wheel** (hān'd'hvōl), *n.* Any wheel worked by hand, esp. one whose rim serves as a handle for operating a valve, brake, or other part.

**hand'work** (hān'd'wōrk), *n.* Work done with the hands, as distinguished from work done by a machine.

**hand'write** (-rīt), *v. t. & i.*; **HAND'WROTE** (-rōt); **HAND'WRITING** (-rīt'ing), *n.* To write by hand.

**hand'writing** (-rīt'ing), *n.* 1. Writing done with the hand; esp., the cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography. 2. *Archaeol.* That which is written by hand, manuscript.

**hand'y** (hān'dl), *adj.*; **HAND'Y** (-dī-er); **HAND'Y** (-dī-er). 1. *Obs.* Performed by the hand. 2. Ready to the hand; conveniently near; also, convenient or suited for use, as, a *handy* tool. 3. Skillful in using the hand; dextrous. 4. *Naut.* Easily managed or handled; esp., obedient to the helm, — said of a vessel.

**handy man**. A man serviceable for odd jobs.

**hang** (hāng), *v. t.*; **HUNG** (hūng) or **HANGED** (hāng'd), **HANG'ING**. With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung*. [AS. *hangian*, *v. t.* *hōn*, *v. t.* (pret. *heng*, past part. *hungen*).] 1. To fasten to some elevated point without support from below; suspend. 2. To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows, specif., to suspend by the neck until life is extinct; — also used in mild oaths, as, *hangy* it. 3. To fasten so as to allow free motion upon the point of suspension; as, to *hang* a pendulum, a swing, a door, etc. 4. To cover, drape, or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, etc.; also, to fasten or adjust (drapery, a skirt, etc.) so as to fall gracefully or evenly. 5. To hold or bear in a suspended or inclined manner or position; to droop. 6. To fit or fix in position, as at a proper angle (a part of an implement that is swung in using), as a scythe to its snath, or an ax to its helve. 7. To prevent, as a jury, from reaching a decision, as by one member's refusal to join in a verdict which must be unanimous. — *v. i.* 1. To be suspended; to dangle. 2. To die or be put to death by hanging. 3. To lean or incline over or downward, to slope down. 4. To be fastened so as to allow free motion on the point of suspension; as, the door *hangs* on its hinges. 5. To be suspended as if without support; however, impeded. 6. To depend; as, his election *hangs* on one vote. 7. To hold for support; to cling; as, she *hung* on his arm. 8. To be in a state of rapt attention; as, he *hung* on her words. 9. To be uncertain; to be in suspense; also, to linger, loiter.

**hang fire**. *Ordin.* To be slow in explosion; as, the gun *hangs fire*; hence, figuratively, to hesitate; to be dilatory — *hang together*. a To remain united. b *Colloq.* To be self-consistent. — **hang out**. *Slang*. To live; lodge; also, to loiter idly. — **hang up**. To keep or remain suspended or in abeyance, as, the plans were *hung up*.

— *n.* 1. Manner in which a thing hangs, as, the *hang* of a scythe; the *hang* of a gown. 2. Meaning; plan, as, to get the *hang* of an argument; also, method of use; knack; as, to get the *hang* of handling a boat. 3. A hesitancy, pause, or slackening, in motion; as, *hang* of an air in the air before entry into the water. 4. The least bit; — used in mild oaths; as, to care not a *hang*.

— **hang'a-ble**, *adj.*

**hang'ar** (hāng'ēr; hāng'ār), *n.* [F.] 1. A shelter or shed, as for a coach. 2. A shelter for housing aircraft.

**hang'bird** (hāng'bōrd), *n.* The Baltimore oriole (see **ORIOLE**, 2).

**hang'dog** (-dōg; 74), *n.* A person fit only to hang a dog or to be *hanged* like a dog. — *adj.* Sneaking; ashamed; base.

**hang'er** (hāng'ēr), *n.* 1. One who hangs, or causes to be hung or *hanged*, as a hangman, a paper hanger, etc. 2. That which hangs; specif., a short, usually slightly curved, sword, formerly much used, esp. by seamen. 3. Any of various hanging devices, esp. for supporting something; as: a A strap by which a dagger or sword was suspended. b A loop on a collar, by which a garment is hung up. c A form on which a garment is hung to retain its pressed shape. 4. Automobiles. A bracket connecting the spring shackle to the chassis frame.

**hang'er-on**, *n.*; pl. **HANGERS-ON**. One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or service; a dependant.

**hang'ing** (hāng'ing), *n.* 1. A suspending or state of being suspended. 2. Execution by hanging. See **HANG**, *v. t.* 3. That which is hung, as drapery, wallpaper, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* — *adj.* 1. Suspended; leaning over or downward. 2. Situated on steeply sloping grounds. 3. Downcast in appearance. 4. Adapted for sustaining a hanging object; as, the *hanging* post of a gate. 5. Deserving, likely to cause, or prone to inflict, death by hanging; as, a *hanging* crime; a *hanging* judge.

**hanging indentation**. *Print.* Indentation of all the lines of a paragraph except the first.

**hang'ing** (hāng'ing), *n.* One who hangs another; esp., a public

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**hang'out** (-out), *n.* A place where one "hangs out"; a rendezvous.

**hang'-over** (-ōvēr), *n.* 1. Something that remains from what is past, as a surviving custom. 2. *Slang*. The aftereffect of dissipation, esp. of overindulgence in intoxicating liquor.

**hank** (hāngk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. A coil or loop; specif., a coil or skein of yarn. A hank of cotton yarn contains 840 yd.; of worsted, 560 yd. 2. *Naut.* A ring of wood, iron, or, rarely, rope attached to the edge of a jib or staysail and running on a stay.

**han'ker** (hān'kēr), *v. i.* To long (for); — usually with *for* or *after*. *Syn.* See **LONG**. — **han'ker-er**, *n.* — **han'ker-ling**, *n.*

**hang'-pan'ly** (hāng'pān'ly), *n.* *Colloq.* Hocus-pocus; hence, jugglery; trickery.

**Han'o-ve'-ri-an** (hān'ō-vēr'i-ān), *adj.* Of, pert to, or supporting, the former ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1123, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV, of England, and by birth, Queen Victoria and her descendants. — **Han'o-ve'-ri-an**, *n.*

**Han'sard** (hān'sārd), *n.* An official report of proceedings in the British Parliament; — from the name of the compilers during a long period.

**hanse** (hāns), *n.* [ML. *hansa* and OF. *hanse*, fr. MHC. *hanse*, *hans*, merchant guild, association.] 1. *Hist.* A merchant guild, as of a town. 2. A fee or tribute paid to a merchant guild. 3. [*cap.*] Also **Han'se-at'ic League**. *Hist.* A medieval league of merchants of various free Germanic towns dealing abroad, and later of the towns themselves, formed to protect their trade.

**Han'se-at'ic** (hān'sē-āt'ik), *adj.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

**Han'sel** (hān'sel), *v. t.* Var. of **HANDSEL**.

**Han'sen's dis-ease** (hān'sēnz), [*After the Norwegian physician G. H. Hansen (1841-1912), who first described (1890) Mycobacterium leprae.*] *Med.* Leprosy.

**han'som** (hān'sūm), *n.* or **hansom cab**. [*After J. A. Hansom (1803-82), Eng. inventor.*] A light two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind.

**han'tle** (hān'tl), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A good many.

**Ha'nuk-kah, Ha'nuk-ka** (hā'nōk-kā; Heb. *kā'el*), *n.* [Heb. *hānukkah* dedication.] See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**hap** (hāp), *n.* [ON *happ* good luck.] Chance; happening; luck; — *v. t.*; **HAPPLY** (hāp'lī); **HAPPING** (MHC. *happen*). See **HAP** chance.] To happen, befall.

**hap** (hāp; an), *v. t.* *Dial.* To cover up; wrap. — *n.* *Dial.* Any covering, as a cloak.

**hap'pax le-go'me-non** (hā'pāks lē-gōm'e-nōn). [*Gr.*] Said or used but once, as a rare word or phrase, evidenced by a single citation.

**hap'haz'ard** (hāp'hāz'ārd), *n.* [*hap* + *hazard*.] Chance; accident; random. — (*hāp'hāz'ārd*); *adj.* Random; determined by chance.

**hap'haz'ard**, *adj.* In a haphazard manner. — *Syn.* See **RANDOM**. — **hap'haz'ard-ly**, *adv.*

**hap'h-ta-rā'** (hāp'h-tā-rā'; hāp'h-tā-rā'), *n.*; pl. — **TAKOTH** (-rōth). [*Heb. haph-tārāh* conclusion.] One of the lessons from the Nehilim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue after the parashoth. See **PARASHAH**.

**hap'less** (hāp'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Without hap; unlucky. — **hap'less-ly**, *adv.* — **hap'less-ness**, *n.*

**hap'lo** (-hāp'lō), **hap'l-**. [*Gr.* *haploos*] A combining form meaning single, simple, as in **hap'lo-scope**, a simple form of stereoscope.

**hap'loid** (hāp'lōid), *adj.* Single; specif., *Biol.*, having the basic chromosome number or half the diploid number characteristic of a species or other group, as most germ cells. Cf. **DIPLOID**. — **hap'loid-ly**, *adv.*

**hap'loid-y** (hāp'lōid-y), *n.* — **hap'loid-ic** (-lōid'ik), *adj.*

**hap'lo'sis** (hāp'lō'sis), *n.* [ML. fr. *haplo* + *-osis*.] *Biol.* The reduction of the chromosome number by the division into two haploid sets in meiosis. Cf. **DIPLOSY**.

**hap'ly** (hāp'lī), *adv.* By hap, chance, luck, or accident.

**hap'pen** (hāp'ēn), *v. i.* [MHC. *happenen*, *happnen*. See **HAP** to happen.] 1. To occur by chance. 2. To come to pass; to befall. 3. To chance; as, I *happened* to hear it. 4. *Obs. & Dial.* To be (in, at, etc.) by chance. 5. To come (on, upon, rarely of) by chance.

*Syn.* **Happen**, **chance**, **occur**, **transpire** mean to come about. **Happen** may imply obvious causation or seeming accident in both personal and impersonal uses; **chance** differs from **happen** in uniformly implying lack of design; **occur** always implies a presentation to sight, to mind, etc. (as, the accident *happened* [or *occurred*] Friday; the word *rarely occurs* [never *happens*] in print); **transpire**, often used in this sense, is acceptable only when its primary implication is a leaking out or becoming known (as, what the chief said has never *transpired*).

**hap'pen-ing**, *n.* Occurrence.

**hap'pi-ly** (hāp'pī-lī), *adv.* 1. *Arohaic*. = **HAPPLY**. 2. By good fortune. 3. In a happy manner or state. 4. With dexterity; felicitously.

**hap'pi-ness** (hāp'pī-nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1. Good luck; good fortune; prosperity. 2. A state of well-being and pleasurable satisfaction; bliss. 3. Graceful aptitude, felicity; — used esp. of language.

**hap'py** (hāp'pī), *adj.*; **HAP'PIER** (-hāp'pī-er); **HAP'PIEST**. [*From hap* chance.] 1. Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; fortunate; prosperous. 2. Dextrous; apt; felicitous. 3. Enjoying well-being, peace, and comfort; joyous. 4. Expressing happiness; as, *happy* laughter. 5. (In slang combinations) in a dazed, irresponsible state of unpredictability, as in *blitz-happy*, *trigger-happy*; also, obsessed, as in *ski-happy*, *pun-happy*. — *Syn.* See **LUCKY**; **FIT**; **GLAD**.

**hap'py-go-luck'y**, *adj.* Trusting to luck; easygoing.

**Haps'burg** (hāps'būrg), *n.* [*From Habsburg, Aargau, Switzerland.*] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which belonged the rulers of Austria from 1276 (Rudolph I) to 1918, of Spain from 1516 (Charles I) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman Emperors.

**hap'ten** (hāp'tēn), **hap'teno** (-tēn), *n.* [*Gr.* *haptein* to fasten + *-ene*.] *Immunol.* A substance that, when injected, unites with a protein to form a compound having specific antigenic properties.

**har'a-kiri** (hā-rā-kī-rī; hā-rā'), *n.* Also, incorrectly, **har'a-kari** (-kārī; -kārī), **har'a-kari** (-kārī; -kārī), *n.* [*Jap.*, belly cutting.] Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practiced by the samurai in cases of disgrace or by government order; — a term rarely used by the Japanese, the proper word being *seppuku*.

**ha-rangue** (hā-rāng), *n.* [F. fr. ML. *harangas*, fr. OHG. *hari* host, army + *ringa* assembly, ring.] A speech addressed to a multitude; often, a noisy, ranting speech. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **HA-RANGUED** (-rāng);



Hansom.

**HA-RANGU'ING** (há-ráng'íng). To make, or address in, a harangue.

**há-rang-u'er** (há-ráng'ér), *n.*  
**har'asser** (há-rás, há-rás'), *v. t.* [F. *harasser*, fr. MF. *harer* to set (a dog) on.] 1. To tire with repeated and exhausting efforts; to weary by importunity; to fatigue. 2. To harry, to lay waste; to raid. 3. *Mil.* To worry by repeated attacks. — *Syn.* See **WORRY**. — **har'ass-er**, *n.* — **har'ass-mont**, *n.*

**har'bin-ger** (há-rbín-jér), *n.* [OF. *herbergeur* a provider of lodgings, deriv. of *herberge* lodgings, inn.] 1. One sent before to arrange for lodgings. 2. A forerunner; a precursor. — *Syn.* See **FORERUNNER**. — *v. t.* To be a harbinger of; to presage.

**har'bor, har'bour** (há-rbér), *n.* [ME. *harbore*, *herberwe*.] 1. A place of security and comfort; a refuge. 2. A portion of a body of water so protected as to be a place of safety for vessels; a port or haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; to shelter; to give a refuge to; to indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling). — *v. i.* To lodge, or abide for a time; to take shelter, as in a harbor. — **har'bor-er, har'bour-er**, *n.* — **har'bor-less, har'bour-less**, *adj.*

**har'bor-age, har'bour-age** (-í), *n.* Shelter; harbor.

**har'bor master.** An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor.

**har'bor seal.** = **SEA DOG**, 1 b.

**hard** (hárd), *adj.* [AS. *heard*.] 1. Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; — opposed to *soft*. 2. Physically fit for exertion or endurance. 3. Carried on energetically or persistently; as, *hard study*. 4. Earnest, persevering; as, a *hard student*. 5. Characterized by or displaying severity; harsh; as, *hard words*. 6. A obdurate; unfeeling; as, a *hard heart*. 7. *Chiefly Dial.* Close in money matters. 8. Rigid; ungracious; repelling; as, a *hard style*. 9. Inclement; — of weather. 10. A Rough; sour, as liquors. 11. U. S. Strong, spirituous, as distilled liquors. 12. Characterized by the presence of substances which prevent lathering with soap. 13. *Collog.* Disreputable; as, a *hard character*. 14. Diligent to bear or endure, hence, oppressive; distressing; as, a *hard lot*. 15. Having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty. 16. *Nov Rare*, etc. in *hard of hearing*. 17. Difficult; laborious; fatiguing. 18. Difficult to manage or deal with. 19. *Agrie.* Having flinty kernels high in gluten which yield a strong flour, — of wheats. 20. *Phonet.* A Of *c* and *g*, pronounced as stop sounds, as in *picnic, geese*, in contrast to the "soft" fricatives or affricates in *cilly, ocean, gem*. 21. Voiceless; — of the stops *p, t, k*, and sometimes also of the fricatives and affricates *s, f, th, sh, ch*, in contrast to the "soft," or voiced, *z, v, th, zh, j*. 22. *Physes.* Designating or pertaining to rays, esp. X rays, of high penetrating power.

*Syn.* (1) *See* **Ant. Soft**.  
(2) *Hard*, difficult, arduous mean demanding great toil or effort. *Hard*, the simple and blunt term, implies the opposite of all that is easy; difficult commonly implies the presence of obstacles to be surmounted and suggests the need of skill, ingenuity, or courage; arduous stresses the need of laborious and persistent or persevering exertion.

— *adv.* 1. With pressure, tension, or strain; with energy; vigorously. 2. Tightly, firmly; as, to hold *hard*. 3. So as to involve pain or trouble; severely. 4. With difficulty. 5. Close or near; as, they waited *hard by*. 6. *Naut.* With the utmost energy, or to the extreme limit. — *esp.* In directing; to the helmsman; as, *Hard aport!*

**hard and fast.** Rigidly directed; strict.

**hard-bitten** (hárd'bitén), *adj.* *Hard* in biting; — of dogs, hence, tough; dogged, as a *hard-bitten* corsair.

**hard-boiled** (-boild'), *adj.* 1. Boiled until both white and yolk have solidified; — said of an egg. 2. *Collog.* Fixed and unyielding in opinion or character; callous.

**hard coal.** Anthracite coal.

**hard'oon** (hárd'ón), *v. t.* 1. To make hard or harder; to make firm, tight, or compact; to indurate. 2. To make unimpressionable or callous. 3. To confirm in disposition, feeling, or actions. 4. To make hardy or robust; as, to *harden troops*. — *v. i.* 1. To become hard or harder; to acquire solidity. 2. To become confirmed or strengthened, in either a good or a bad sense; esp., to become hard in disposition. 3. *Collog. Com.* Of prices, the market, etc., to become higher or less subject to fluctuations downward.

**hard'en-er** (-dén-ér), *n.* One who or that which hardens; specif. a One whose work is to harden a (specified) thing. b A substance added to a paint, varnish, or the like, to impart greater hardness to the film.

**hard'en-ing** (-dén'ing), *n.* That which hardens, as a material used for converting the surface of iron into steel.

**hard'-fa-vored, hard'-fa-voured** (hárd'fá-vér'd; 2), *adj.* Hard-featured; ill-looking. — **hard'-fa-vored-ness, hard'-fa-voured-ness**, *n.*

**hard'-fea-tured** (-fét'úrd; 2), *adj.* Having coarse, unattractive, or stern features. — **hard'-fea-tured-ness**, *n.*

**hard'fist'ed** (hárd'físt'éd; -tít, 2), *adj.* Hardhanded; also, closefisted, niggardly. — **hard'fist'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hard'hack'** (hárd'hák'), *n.* An American spiraea (*Spiraea tomentosa*) with rusty hairy leaves and dense terminal panicles of pink or, rarely, white flowers.

**hard'handed** (-hán'déd; -tít), *adj.* 1. Having hard hands, as a manual laborer. 2. Oppressive; as, a *hardhanded* despot.

**hard'head'** (-héd'), *n.* 1. A shrewd, unfeeling person, also, a blockhead. 2. Any of various fishes, as the menhaden, any of certain gurnards or sculpins. 3. A *hardhead species*, any of certain commercial sponges having a harsh but elastic and durable fiber.

**hard'head'ed** (-héd'éd; -tít, 2), *adj.* 1. Stubborn; willful. 2. Of sound judgment; shrewd. — **hard'head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hard'heart'ed** (-hárd'héd; -tít, 2), *adj.* Unsympathetic; unfeeling; callous; cruel; pitiless. — **hard'heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hard'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hard'hood** (hárd'hú-d), *n.* Boldness, united with firmness of mind, also, impudence. — *Syn.* See **TEMERITY**.

**hard'ly**, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

**hard'ment** (hárd'mént), *n.* [OF. *See* **HAUDY**.] *Archaic.* Hardyhood; boldness; courage.

**hard'ness**, *n.* Hardy quality or state; physical vigor; robustness; endurance.

**hard labor.** *Law.* Compulsory labor such as that which is imposed upon imprisoned criminals as a part of the prison discipline.

**hard'ly** (hárd'li), *adv.* 1. Severely; harshly. 2. In a difficult manner; with difficulty. 3. Scarcely; barely; only just; not probably; as, it will *hardly* be possible.

**hard'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being hard. 2. The peculiar quality exhibited by water containing certain dissolved salts. *See* **HAUD**, *adj.* 9. 3. *Mineral.* The cohesion of the particles on the surface of a body, as determined by its capacity to scratch another, or be itself scratched. The *hardness* of a mineral is expressed in terms of the following scale, introduced by Mohs: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase (feldspar); 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, sulphur (corundum); 10, diamond. "H, 3.5," means that a mineral is harder than calcite, but softer than fluorite.

**hard'pan'** (hárd'pán'), *n.* *Chiefly U. S.* 1. A cementlike or compacted layer in soils through which it is difficult to dig. 2. Hard unbroken ground. 3. The firm, solid, substantial part of anything.

**hard rubber.** Firm and relatively inelastic vulcanized rubber, obtained by heating crude rubber with a large amount of sulfur (usually 30-50 per cent).

**hards** (hárdz), *n. pl.* Hurda.

**hard sauce.** A creamed mixture of butter and powdered sugar, to which, often, cream and flavoring are added.

**hard'-set'** (*see* **Prón.**, § 2), *adj.* 1. Hard pressed; in a hard position. 2. Hard; firm; fixed in rigidity; hence, stubborn.

**hard'-shell, hard'-shelled**, *adj.* 1. Having a hard shell; as a *hard-shelled clam* (*see* **CLAM**); *hard-shelled, or hard-shell*, crab (*see* **CRAB**). 2. *Collog.* U. S. Unyielding; uncompromising.

**hard'ship** (hárd'shíp), *n.* 1. Hardness. 2. That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc. — *Syn.* See **DIFICULTY**.

**hard'-spun**, *adj.* Firmly twisted in spinning.

**hard'tack'** (-ták'), *n.* A type of hard biscuit or sea bread.

**hard up.** *Collog.* Without money or resources.

**hard'ware'** (hárd'wár'), *n.* Ware made of metal, as fittings, trimmings, cutlery, tools, parts of machines, etc.

**hard'wood'** (-wúdd'), *n.* a Any heavy, close-grained, and resistant wood. b In forestry, the wood of any broad leaved deciduous tree as distinct from that of a coniferous tree. c Any tree having hardwood (sense a or b). — **hard'wood'** (*see* **Prón.**, § 2), *adj.*

**hard'y** (hárd'i), *adj.*; **hard'i-er** (-dér), **hard'i-est**. [OF. *hardi*, past part. fr. *hardir* to make bold, of Teut. origin.] 1. Bold, brave; resolute. 2. Confident; full of assurance. 3. Strong; firm. 4. Inured to fatigue or hardships; robust. 5. *Fort.* Capable of living over winter without artificial protection.

**hare** (háir), *n.*; *see* **FLORAL**, *Note* 3. [AS. *hara*.] 1. Any of certain swift, timid, long-eared mammals (mostly of the genus *Lepus*, hardly *Lepus*), technically lagomorphs, having a divided upper lip, long hind legs, and a short, cocked tail. The American forms are generally called *rabbits*. *See* **LEPORID**. 2. One of those chased in the game of hare and hounds.

**hare and hounds.** A sport in which two or more players, the *hares*, having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper, called "scents," are chased by others, the *hounds*.

**hare'bell'** (hárbél'), *n.* a *See* **NUFFBELL**, 1. b = **WOOD HYACINTH**.

**hare'brained'** (-bráind'), *adj.* Giddy; volatile; heedless.

**hare'lip'** (hárlíp'; hárlíp', 2), *n.* A congenitally divided lip, like that of a hare, or this deformity.

**har'ém** (há-rém, há-rém), *n.* [Ar. *harém*, orig. anything forbidden or sacred.] 1. The apartments in a Mohammedan house allotted to females; a seraglio. 2. The wives, concubines, and other females occupying a harém. 3. A Mohammedan sacred place, forbidden to infidels. 4. A group of females associated with a single male, — applied specif. to certain animals.

**har'i-cot** (hárf'kót), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *harigoter* to cut in pieces.] A ragout of meat, esp. mutton or lamb.

**har'i-cot**, *n.* [F., fr. Nahuatl *ayecotli*.] The seeds, or the unripe pod, of the string bean.

**har'i-kar'i** (hárf'kárf'; hárf'kárf'), *Var.* of **HAKA-KIRI**.

**hark** (hárk), *v. t.* [ME. *herken*. *See* **HEARKEN**.] To listen; hearken; — used chiefly in the imperative, formerly often with *ye*, whence the contraction **hark'ee**. — *v. i.* To listen to — **hark back**. To go back a little for a fresh start, as a hound that has lost the scent; hence, to revert.

— *n.* A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.

**hark'en** (hárk'en), *Var.* of **HEARKEN**.

**harl** (hárl), *v. t.* [ME. *harlen* to drag.] 1. To drag or scrape along; to scrape. 2. To plaster with roughcast. — *v. i.* 1. *Scot.* To drag oneself along; also, to peel off, as skin after sunburn. — *n.* 1. *Scot.* A dragging; something harled; a small quantity, also, a road scarer.

**harl**, *n.* [ME. *herle*.] 1. A filamentous substance; esp., the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A harl.

**Harle'ian** (hárl'í-án; hárl'í-án), *adj.* Of Robert Harley (1661-1724), and his son Edward or belonging to their collection of books and manuscripts, now in the British Museum.

**Harle'quin** (hárl'í-kwín; -kín), *n.* [F. *harlequin, arlequin*, fr. It. *arlecchino*, fr. OF. *Herlekin* a demon, goblin.] 1. A character in comedy and pantomime having shaven head, masked face, parti-colored tights, and a sword of lath. *See* **COLUMBINE**. 2. [not *esp.*] A buffoon. — *adj.* [not *esp.*] Parti-colored.

**harle'quin-ade'** (hárl'í-kwín-ád'; -ád'), *n.* [F. *arlequinade*.] That part of a play in which the Harlequin is conspicuous; hence, buffoonery.

**harlot** (hárl'ót), *n.* [OF. *harlot, harlot, arlot*, a rogue.] 1. *Obs.* A rogue; rascal. 2. A male servant. 3. A juggler; entertainer. 4. A loose woman; specif., a prostitute. — *adj.* Wanton; lewd.

**harlot-ry** (-rí), *n.* Prostitution; also, a harlot.

**harm** (hárm), *n.* [AS. *harm*.] 1. Injury; hurt; damage. 2. Evil; wrong. — *v. t.* To hurt; injure; damage. — *Syn.* See **INJURE**.

**har'mat-tan'** (hárm-át-tán'), *n.* [Sp. *harmatán*, fr. Ar. *harim* forbidden or evil thing.] A dust-laden land wind on the Atlantic coast of Africa in certain seasons.

**harm'ful** (hárm'fúl; -fú), *adj.* Injurious; hurtful; mischievous. — **harm'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **harm'ful-ness**, *n.*

**harm'less** (-lēs; -līs), *adj.* 1. Free from harm, liability, or loss. 2. Free from power to harm; inoffensive; innocuous. — **harm'less-ly**, *adv.* — **harm'less-ness**, *n.*

**har-mon'ic** (hárm-ón'ík), *adj.* [L. *harmonicus*, fr. Gr. *harmonikos*, fr. *harmonia*. *See* **HARMONY**.] 1. Of or pertaining to harmonics. 2. Concordant; consonant. 3. *Math.* Having relations bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances; as, *harmonic progression* (*see* **PROGRESSION**, 4). 4. *Musical.* Relating to harmony as distinguished from melody or rhythm. — *n.* 1. *Music & Acoustics.* An overtone, esp. one produced by a vibration frequency which is an in-

tegral multiple of the vibration rate producing the fundamental. **b** A flute-like tone produced on a stringed instrument, by touching a vibrating string at a nodal point. **2. B/c.** One of the component frequencies of a wave or alternating current which is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency. — **har-mo-ni-cal-ly** (f-kd'l), *adv.*

**har-mo-ni-ca** (här-mön'f-kä), *n.* [From *fr. L. harmonica* harmonic.] **Music.** **a** An instrument consisting of a series of hemispherical flanges played by touching the edges with the dampened finger. **b** An instrument of the glockenspiel type having strips of glass or metal. **c** A small wind instrument, played by the mouth, in which the tones are produced by free metallic reeds, one set being sounded by exhaling, another by inhaling; a mouth organ.

**harmonic motion.** **Physics.** A vibratory motion, as that of a sounding violin string or of a swinging pendulum, in which the force causing the motion is always directly proportional but oppositely directed to the displacement of the body from an equilibrium position.

**har-mo-ni-con** (här-mön't-kön), *n.*; *pl.* -ica (-kä). [*fr. harmonikon*, neut. of *harmonikos* harmonic]. **Music.** **a** A harmonica. **b** An orchestration.

**har-mo-ni-cs** (här-mön'tiks), *n.*; see -ics. The science of musical sounds **har-mo-ni-ous** (här-mön'i-us), *adj.* **1.** Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical; congruous. **2.** Marked by harmony of feeling or of sound, free from discord. — **har-mo-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **har-mo-ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

**har-mo-nist** (här-mön'nist), *n.* **1. Music.** **a** A musical composer or performer. **b** One skilled in harmony. **2.** One who shows the agreement of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the Evangelists. **3.** A harmonizer. — **har-mo-nis'tic** (-nis'tik), *adj.*

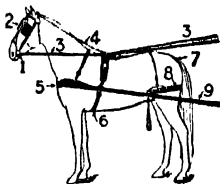
**har-mo-ni-um** (här-mön'i-um, -üm), *n.* [*fr. L.*]. A small reed organ, in which a bellows forces air outward through free metallic reeds.

**har-mo-nize** (här-mön'iz), *v. t.* To be harmonious; to unite in an effect of consonance. — **Syn.** See **ACCORD**. — **Ant.** Clash. — *v. i.* To bring into harmony; **Music**, to accompany with harmony, as melody — **har-mo-ni-za-tion** (-ni-zä'shün; -ni-zä'), *n.* — **har-mo-niz'er** (-ni-z'er), *n.*

**har-mo-ny** (här-mö-ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-niz). [*OF. armonie*, *fr. L. harmonia*, *fr. Gr. harmonia* joint, proportion, concord, *fr. harmonia* a fitting]. **1.** Musical consonance; unctuous sound; a concord. **2.** Just adaptation of parts to each other; agreement between the parts of a design or composition giving unity of effect or of an aesthetically pleasing whole. **3.** Concord in facts, opinions, interests, etc. **4.** A systematic arrangement of parallel passages, as of the Gospels, to show their agreement. **5. Music.** **a** The combination of tones into a chord; a triad. **b** The structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — *dist. from melody and rhythm.* **c** The science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords.

**har-mo-tome** (här-mö'töm), *n.* [*fr. Gr. harmos* joint + *temnein* to cut]. **Mineral.** A hydrous silicate of aluminum, barium, and potassium.

**har-ness** (här'nēs, -nīs), *n.* [*OF. harnais*, *heineis*, *fr. ON. herra* army + *nest* provisions]. **1. Archaic** The complete trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse. **2.** The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, esp. of a horse, dog, or goat. **3.** Tackle, gear, or equipment of any kind. **4.** The part of a loom comprising the healds, by which the warp threads are raised and depressed. — *v. t.* **1. Archaic** To accoutre. **2.** To put harness on, as a horse. **3.** To provide with apparatus so as to secure mechanical power.



Single Harness 1 Bit, 2 Blinder; 3, 3 Reins, 4 Checkrein, 5 Breast Collar, 6 Bellows or Girth; 7 Crupper, 8 Breaching, 9 Trace. See also BIT, *Illustr.*

**har-nessed an-to-lope** (här'nēst; -nist). Any antelope of the genus *Tragelaphus*, having striped markings, as the *blackbuck* or *blackbuck* (*T. sylvaticus*) of South Africa and the *quib* (*T. scriptus*) of West Africa.

**harness hitch.** See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (0).

**harns** (härnz; dial. also ärnz), *n. pl.* **Scot.** The brains.

**harp** (härp), *n.* [*AS. harpe*]. **1.** A musical instrument of strings generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. **2.** Any of various contrivances suggestive of a harp. **3.** [*cap.*] **Astron.** The constellation Lyra. — *v. t.* **1.** To give expression to, to voice. **2.** To bring by harping. — *v. i.* **1.** To play a harp; to sound like a harp. **2.** To dwell on or recur to a subject tediously or monotonously. — **harp'er**, *n.*

**harp'ist** (här'pist), *n.* A harp player.

**har-poon** (här-pōon), *n.* [*fr. harpe* claw, clamp]. A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. — *v. t.* To strike or catch with a harpoon — **har-poon'er**, *n.*

**harp'si-chord** (härp'si-körd), *n.* [*MF. harpechorde*, *fr. It. arpicordo*, *fr. LL. harpa* harp (of Teut. origin) + *chorde*, *fr. corda* string]. A harp-shaped wire-strung keyboard instrument, immediate precursor of the piano, and resembling a grand piano, but producing its tones by the plucking of its strings with quill or leather plectrums, in use from the 10th to the 18th century.

**Harpy** (här'pī), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pi). [*fr. harpie*, *fr. L. harpyia*, *fr. Gr. harpyia*, prob. akin to *Gr. harpe* to snatch]. **1. Class Myth.** One of a group of foul, malign creatures, part woman, part bird, that snatched away the souls of the dead or seized or defiled the food of their victims. **2.** [*not cap.*] A rapacious person. **3.** [*not cap.*] Short for **HARPY EAGLE**.

**harpy eagle.** See **EAGLE**, 1.

**har-que-bus** (här'kwē-būs; -būs), *ar'que-bus* (är'kwē-), *n.*; *pl.* -BUSSES (-būs-ēz; -iz). Also **har-que-buse**, **har'que-buss** [*fr. arquebuse*, *fr. It. archibuso*, *fr. D. haakbus*, prop., a gun with a hook]. An obsolete portable firearm originally having a matchlock operated by a trigger and supported for firing by a hook.

**har-que-bus-ier** (här'kwē-būs-ēr; -är), *ar'que-bus-ier* (är'kwē-), *n.* A soldier armed with a harquebus.

**har'ri-dan** (här'ri-dän), *n.* [*fr. haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade]. A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hsa.

**har'ri-er** (här'ri-ēr), *n.* [*From HARRY*, *n.*] A dog of an English breed used to hunt hares. **B** From a cross-country runner.

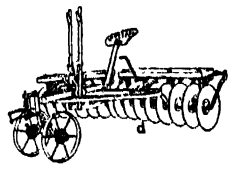
**har'ri-or**, *n.* [*From HARRY*]. **1.** One who harries. **2.** Any hawk of a genus (*Circus*) of hawks feeding on small animals and insects, as the

**hen harrier** (*C. cyaneus*) and **marsh harrier** or **moor buzzard** (*C. aeruginosus*) of Europe, and the **marsh hawk** (*C. hudsonius*) of America.

**Har-ro'vi-an** (här-rō'vi-än; här-), *n.* A student or former student of Harrow, the boys' school in England. — **Har-ro'vi-an**, *adj.*

**har'row** (här'rō), *v. t.* [*See HARRY*]. **Archaic.** To harry.

**har'row** (här'rō), *n.* [*ME. harrow*]. A cultivating implement set with spike-like or spring teeth or disks, used primarily for pulverizing and smoothing the soil — *v. t.* **1.** To draw a harrow over (land). **2.** To lacerate; torment; vex; — often with *up*. — *v. i.* To be affected by harrowing — **har-row'er**, *n.*



Duck Harrow. & Disks.

**har'row-ing**, *adj.* Grituously distressing; acutely painful, as a harrowing experience.

**har'ry** (här'ri), *v. t.*; **har'ried** (-ri); **har'ry-ing**. [*AS. hergian* to afflict with an army, to ravage]. **1.** To make a raid upon, with destruction or seizure of property; to ravage; despoil, pillage. **2.** To persecute as by constant ill-treatment or annoyance; to harass. **3.** *Obs. etc. Scot.* To take in a raid or foray. — **Syn.** See **WORK**.

**harsh** (härsh), *adj.* [*ME. harek*, of Scand. origin]. **1.** Offensive to sense as being coarse, rough, grating, discordant, astrident, etc.; lacking harmony or smoothness, rasping, repellent. **2.** Offensive to one's feeling of aesthetic or intellectual propriety. **3.** Offensive to a sense of justice; severe; unduly rigorous, as, a harsh parent or punishment. — **Syn.** See **ROUGH**. — **harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **harsh'ness**, *n.*

**harsh'en** (härsh'ēn), *v. t.* To make harsh.

**hars'let** (härsh'let), *n.* Var. of **HASLET**.

**harst** (härst; härst), *Scot. var.* of **HARVEST**.

**hart** (här't), *n.*; *pl.* **HARTS** (härts), **HART**; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [*AS. heort, heort*]. — **STAG**, 1 **a**

**har-tal'** (här'täl'), *n.* [*Ind. harṭāl*, *fr. hāt* shop + *tālā* a lock]. In India, concerted cessation of work and business, esp. as a protest against a political situation.

**har'to-beest'** (här'tē-bēst', här't(bēst')), *n.*; *pl.* -BĒSTSES (-bēst's), -BĒSTSES, see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [*S. Afr. D. hart*, earlier also *hart* + *beest*]. A large swift-footed African antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*), having ringed lyrate horns.

**harts'horn'** (härts'hörn'), *n.* **1.** A hart's horn. **2. Old Chem.** a Aqua ammoniac.

**har-um-scar-um** (här'üm-skär'üm, 2), *adj.* **Colloq.** Reckless, wild, irresponsible. — *n.* **Colloq.** Harum-scarum person or conduct.

**har-um-pox** (här'üm-pōks, här'üm-pōks), *n.*; *pl.* -PÖXES (-pōks'ēz; -pōks'ēz). [*fr. Rom. Retic*]. A diviner who interpreted lightning and natural prodigies, and read the entrails of sacrificial victims. — *fr. AUGUR*, 1. — **har-um-pl-cal** (-pl-käl), *adj.* — **har-um-pl-icy** (-pl-si), *n.*

**har'vest** (här'vest; vīst), *n.* [*AS. harfeſt*]. **1.** The season of gathering grain and fruits; also, the gathering of a crop. **2.** A crop, as of grain or fruit; also, the yield, as of honey. **3.** The product or reward of any exertion. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* To reap or gather (a crop).

**harvest bug** or **tick**. — **CUGGER**, **b**

**har'vest-or** (här'vest'ēr; vīs-), *n.* One who or that which harvests; a machine for harvesting field crops; a reaper.

**harvest fly**. See **CICADA**.

**harvest home** The gathering or the time of harvest; also, a feast at the close of harvest; hence, the song sung by the reapers.

**har'vest-man** (här'vest-män; här'vīst-), *n.* **1.** A man engaged in harvesting. **2.** Any of an order (*Phalangida*) of arachnids resembling the true spiders, most of which have very long slender legs and are called *daddy longlegs*.

**harvest moon** The full moon nearest the autumnal equinox.

**Har'voy-lze** (här'vōi-lz), *v. t.* [*After H. A. Harvey* (1824-93), Am. inventor]. To face harden (steel, esp. armor plate) by carburizing the surface at high heat and then suddenly chilling.

**has** (hāz; 4), *3d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE.*

**has'-been'** (hāz'bin'; -bēn'), *n.* **Colloq.** A person or thing that has had his or its day; that which belongs to the past.

**has'en-pfeffer** (hāz'ēn-pfēf'ēr), *n.* [*fr. fr. hare hare + Pfeffer* pepper]. A highly seasoned stew made of pickled rabbit's flesh.

**hash** (hāsh), *v. t.* [*fr. hacher* to hash, *fr. hache* hatchet]. To chop into small pieces and mix, to make a mess of. — *n.* **1.** Meat and vegetables, esp. such as have been already cooked, chopped into small pieces, mixed, and, usually, browned by baking or sautéing. **2.** A new mixture of old matter. **3.** A mixture; a jumble; a mess. **4.** **Chiefly Scot.** A slovenly person; a stupid fellow.

**Hash'im-ite** (hāsh'im-ī-tē), *n.* A member of the Arabic dynasty founded by Husein ibn Ali, King of the Hejaz 1916-24. — **Hash'im-ite**, *adj.*

**hash'ish** (hāsh'ēsh; -sh), *n.* [*Ar. hashish* hemp]. Also **hash'eesh**. Cannabis, chewed or smoked in the East for its intoxicating effect.

**hash mark.** *Mil. Slang.* A service stripe.

**has'let** (hāsh'let; hās', hāz'; -li), *n.* [*fr. hâtelottes* broil, *fr. OF. haste*, *fr. OHG. harsl* gridiron]. The edible viscera (heart, liver, etc.) of a beast, esp. of a hog.

**hasp** (hāsp; 9), *n.* [*AS. haspe*]. A clasp or fastening as for a lid or book covers; esp., a hinged metal strap designed to be passed over a staple and to be secured by a pin, padlock, or the like. — *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

**has'sock** (hās'sök), *n.* [*AS. hassucc* a tuft of bog grass]. **1.** A tuft of bog grass or sedg; tussock. **2.** A stuffed cushion used as a footstool, or a cushion used under the knees when praying.

**hast** (hāst; 4), *3d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE.*

**has'tate** (hās'tāt), *adj.* [*L. hastatus*, *fr. hasta* spear]. Spear-shaped; of leaves, triangular, with the basal angles or lobes spreading. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* (20).

**haste** (hāst), *n.* [*OF. haste*, of Teut. origin]. **1.** Celerity of motion; swiftness; dispatch. **2.** Undue celerity; unthinking or rash quickness of action. **3.** Urgency.

**Syn.** **Haste**, **hurry**, **speed**, **expedition**, **dispatch** (or **despatch**) mean quick or swift in movement or action. **Haste** implies urgency or precipitancy, usually in persons; **hurry** carries a stronger implication of confusion, agitation, or bustle; **speed**, used of things as well as persons, suggests swiftness of movement, or performance, either without bustle or confusion and, often, with success; **expedition** and **dispatch** both

imply speed and efficiency, *expedition* often suggesting ease, and *dispatch*, promptness.

— *v. t. & i.* *Now Literary & Dial.* To hasten; hurry.

**hasten** (hás'ten), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; to accelerate; to expedite; hurry. — *v. i.* To make haste; to hurry. — *has'ten-er* (-er), *n.*

**hasty** (há'stē), *adj.*; **HASTY-ER** (hás'tē-er); **HASTY-EST**. [OF. *hasti*, var. of *hastif*, fr. *haste*.] 1. Done or made quickly; speedy; expeditious; esp., hurried. 2. Obs. In a hurry; impatient; — with infinitive. 3. Precipitate; headlong. 4. Having, proceeding from, or indicating, a quick temper. 5. Made, done, or reached, without deliberation or due caution. — *Syn.* See **FAST**. — *hast'y-ly*, *adv.* — *hast'i-ness*, *n.*

**hasty pudding**. *a Eng.* A batter of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk. *b U. S.* Indian meal mush.

**hat** (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hāt*, *hett*.] 1. A shaped covering, esp. one with a crown and brim, for the head. 2. The red hat, hence, the office, of a cardinal. — *throw, toss*, etc., *one's hat in the ring*. *Colloq.* To announce one's entry, or readiness to enter, into a contest. — *pass the hat*. To take up a collection. — *under one's hat*. In one's head; also, to oneself; secret.

— *v. t.*; **HAT-TED** (hăt'tēd; -tēd); **HAT-TING**. To furnish or cover with a hat.

**hat-a-ble** (hăt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Hatable; odious.

**hat-band** (hăt'bānd), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat; sometimes, a black band worn as a badge of mourning.

**hat-box** (-bŏks), *n.* A box for holding a hat or hats.

**hatch** (hăch), *n.* [AS. *hæc*.] 1. A lower half of a divided door, gate, etc. 2. *Naut.* a. The covering of an opening in the deck, or a grating of wood or metal, but now usually solid. *b* A hatchway. 3. *a* An opening in a floor, covered with a grating or trap door. *b* A floodgate.

**-tch**, *v. t.* [ME. *hacchen*.] 1. To produce (young) from an egg or eggs by incubation, natural or artificial; to produce young from (eggs). — *To originate; concoct; contrive.* — *v. i.* To produce young. — *n.* Act of hatching, also, that which is hatched; hence, outcome. — *hatch-er*, *n.*

**hatch**, *v. t.* [F. *hacher* to chop, hack. See **HASH**.] 1. To mark with hatching. 2. To inlay in fine lines. — *n.* *Fine Arts*. A stroke or line, esp. for shading.

**hatch-el** (hăch'el), *n.* [For *hetchel*, ME. *hechele*.] A toothed instrument for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, burds, or coarse part. — *v. t.* — **ELED** (-elēd) or **-ELLED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING**. To dress with a hatchel.

**hatch-er-y** (hăch'er-ē), *n.*; *pl.* — **-ER-IES** (-iz) A place for hatching eggs, esp. those of poultry or fish.

**hatch-et** (hăch'et; -tē), *n.* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* ax, of Teut. origin.] A short-handled ax with a hammer head, to be used with one hand; sometimes, a tomahawk, esp. in *to dig up to bury the hatchet*, to go to war or make peace.

**hatchet-face**. Thin, sharp face. —

**hatch-et-faced**, *adj.*

**hatch-ing**, *n.* [See **HATCH** to mark.] In engraving, drawing, etc., the process or result of making fine lines in close proximity as shading.

**hatch-ment** (hăch'mēnt), *n.* [Corrupt, fr. *achievement*.] *Her.* A panel on which the arms of a deceased person are temporarily displayed.

**hatch-way** (-wā), *n.* An opening, usually square or oblong, in a deck or floor, from one deck or story to another; also, any similar opening, as to a cellar.

**hate** (hăt), *v. t.* [AS. *hatian*.] 1. To feel an intense aversion to; detest; abhor. 2. To dislike exceedingly, — with an infinitive. — *v. i.* To feel hate or hatred.

*Syn.* Hate, detest, abhor, abominate, loathe mean to dislike extremely. *Hate* implies aversion often coupled with enmity or malice; *detest*, violent antipathy, abhor, profound, often shuddering, repugnance; *abominate*, strong detestation, as of something ill-omened or shameful; *loathe*, utter disgust and intolerance. — *Ant.* Love

— *n.* [AS. *hete*.] 1. Intense aversion; hatred. 2. An object of hatred.

— *hate-a-ble* (hăt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — *hat'er* (hăt'er), *n.*

**hate** (hăt). *Var.* of **HAT**.

**hate-ful** (hăt'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. *Archaic*. Full of hate; malevolent. 2. Exciting or deserving hate; odious. — *hate-ful-ly*, *adv.* — *hate-ful-ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* *Hateful*, odious, abhorrent, detestable, abominable mean intensely disagreeable. *Hateful* applies to that which excites actual hatred; *odious*, to that which arouses offense or repugnance; *abhorrent*, to that which outrages one's sense of what is just, right, honorable, or decent; *detestable*, to that which deserves scorn or contempt; *abominable*, to that which is so abhorrent as to deserve execration.

**hath** (hăth; 4). *Archaic 3d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE.*

**Hath-or** (hăt'hŏr), *n.* [Gr. *Hathōr*, fr. Egypt. *Het-Hert* the house above, var. *Het-Heru* the house of Horus.] *Egypt. Relig.* The goddess of love, mirth, and social joy, often represented with a cow's head or ears.

**Ha-thor-ic** (hăt-thŏr'ik), *adj.* Of the goddess Hathor; *Arch.*, pertaining to a type of Egyptian column (**Hathor column**) having the capital sculptured with heads or masks representing Hathor.

**hat-red** (hăt'rēd; -trēd), *n.* [ME. *hatred*, *hatroden*, in which *-reden* is fr. AS. *reden* condition.] Strong aversion or detestation coupled with ill will.

**hat-ter** (hăt'ter), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

**hat-tree**. A stand with spreading arms for hats.

**hau-berk** (hŏ'bŭrk), *n.* [OF. *hauberc*, fr. OHG *halsberg*.] In medieval armor, a coat of mail developed into a long tunic of chain mail (see **2d MAIL**, 1 and **Illustr.**)

**haugh** (hăk; hŭh), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* A low-lying meadow by a river.

**haught'y** (hŏ'tē), *adj.*; **HAUGHTY-ER** (-ē-er); **HAUGHTY-EST**. [F. *haut* high, fr. L. *altus*.] 1. Disdainfully or contemptuously proud. 2. *Archaic*. Noble; exalted. — *Syn.* See **PROUD**. — *haught'i-ly*, *adv.* — *haught'i-ness*, *n.*

**haul** (hŏl), *v. t.* [Earlier *hall*, fr. ME. *halen*, fr. OF. *haler*, fr. ON. *hala*.] 1. To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing, esp. by conveyance. 2. To call to account; — usually with *up*. 3. *Naut.*

To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind. — *v. i.* 1. To pull; tug; drag. 2. To change direction, as the wind, more often counterclockwise; to shift; — often with *around*. 3. *Naut.* To shift the course of a ship, esp. closer to the wind. — *Syn.* See **PULL**.

— *haul off*. To draw back one's arm so as to gain impetus for a blow. — *n.* 1. A violent pull; a tug. 2. A single draft of a net. 3. That which is caught, taken, or gained at once, as by hauling a net; hence, loot. 4. Transportation by hauling, or the distance or route covered.

**haul-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. Act of hauling, or the force expended in hauling. 2. Charge for hauling; specif., a charge made by a railroad for handling foreign cars.

**haul'er** (-er), *n.* One who hauls; — in Eng. called also **haul'ier** (hŏl'ē-er; dial. hŏl'ē).

**haulm** (hŏm), *n.* [AS. *healm*.] 1. *Eng.* Collectively, the stems or stalks of peas, beans, cereals, etc., without pods, etc. 2. The culm or stem of a plant.

**haunch** (hŏnch; hānch), *n.* [OF. *hanche*, of Teut. origin.] 1. The hip; hence, *pl.*, the hindquarters. 2. Of meats: The leg and loin taken together; as, a haunch of venison. See **LAMB, Illustr.** 3. [Cf. **HANCE**, 2.] *Arch.* Either of the sides of an arch between the crown and the springings. See **ARCH, Illustr.**

**haunt** (hŏnt; hānt), *v. t.* [OF. *hanter* to frequent, dwell, fr. AS. *hāmetan* to house, fr. *hām* abode.] 1. To frequent; to visit intrusively. 2. To inhabit or frequent as a specter; to pervade with spectral activities; as, a room reputed to be haunted. 3. To recur to (the mind, etc.) frequently and spontaneously; as, haunted by vague dreams. — *v. i.* To persist in staying or visiting. — *Syn.* See **RE-ENTR**. — *n.* 1. A place to which one often resorts; a den or lair. 2. (*iron.* hant; hŏnt) *Dial.* A ghost. — *haunt'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**Hau't-ee** (hŏu'tē), *n.* *sing & pl.* One of a numerous and important Negro people of Northern Nieria and the Sudan; also, their language.

**haul'sen** (hŏu'sēn; G. hŏu'sēn), *n.* [G.] = **BLUGA**, 1.

**haus-tel'lum** (hŏu-tel'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* — **-LA** (-ā). [NL, fr. L. *hausire*, *haustum*, to drink.] *Zool.* A proboscis adapted to suck blood or juices of plants, as in many insects.

**haus-to'ri-um** (hŏu-tŏr'ē-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* — **-RIA** (-ā). [NL, fr. L. *haus-ire*, *haustum*, to draw, drink.] In parasitic plants, a specialized outgrowth of stem or root or a hyphal outgrowth (in fungi), serving for the absorption of food.

**haut'boy** (hŏ'boy; ŏ'hoi), *n.* [F. *hautbois*, fr. *haut* high (in tone) + *bois* wood.] *Musical*. An oboe. See **OBOE, Illustr.**

**haut-tour** (hŏ-tŭr; ŏ-), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high.] Haughtiness; pride; arrogance.

**Ha-van'a** (hă-văn'ā), *n.* [From *Havana*, Cuba.] A cigar made in Cuba or from Cuban tobacco.

**have** (hăv; 4), *v. t.*; **HAD** (hăd; 4); **HAV'ING** (hăv'ing). *Indic. present* I have, thou hast, he has, or (archaic) hath; we, ye, they have. [AS. *habban* (imp. *hæfde*, past part. of *hafian*), *hafa*, to have, to possess, to control, to own. 2. To be under necessity or obligation; — followed by the infinitive with *to*; as, *he had to leave*. 3. To hear or begot. 4. To be in a certain relation to, as, *we had the sea on our right*. 5. To entertain in the mind. 6. To perform; experience; participate in; as, *let me have a look at it*. 7. To give expression to; to exercise, as patience. 8. To maintain, assert, as, *rumor had it*. 9. To obtain, acquire; learn; as, *we had no news*. 10. To approve; tolerate; allow; as, *I'll not have it so*. 11. To cause to be, go, or do; to effect. 12. To hold (one) in a position of disadvantage, to hold an advantage over. 13. To suffer from an exterior source; as, *he had his leg broken*. 14. As an auxiliary verb, followed by a past participle, expressing a sense of completed action, thus forming the perfect tenses of any verb; as, *I have worked*; *I shall have eaten*.

*Syn.* *Have*, hold, own, possess mean to control as one's own. *Have*, the general term, may imply any one of numerous reasons for regarding as one's own; hold usually suggests a grasp upon, an occupancy of, or a bond between; own implies a natural or legal right to regard as under one's full control, *possess* is preferred in law as implying a full title as well as a right, but may refer to other things such as power, a quality, etc.

**have'lock** (hăv'lŏk), *n.* [After Sir Henry Havelock, Eng. general.] A cloth covering for the cap, with flap shielding the neck as a protection from the sun.

**hav'en** (hă'ven), *n.* [AS. *hafen*, *hafene*.] 1. A harbor; port. 2. A place of safety; an asylum. — *v. t.* To shelter.

**hav'er** (hă'ver; äv'), *n.* [ME., of Scand. origin.] *Dial.* The oat.

**hav'er** (hă'ver), *v. t.* *Chiefly Scot.* To mander; babble.

**hav'er-el** (hă'ver'el; ä'), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* A babbler; fool.

**hav'ers** (hă'ver; 4), *interj.* *Brit.* Nonsense.

**hav'er-sack** (hă'ver'săk), *n.* [F. *havresac*, fr. G. *habersack* sack for oats.] A bag or case for carrying provisions on a march; — distinguished from *knapsack*.

**hav'or**, **hav'ior** (hăv'ŏr), *n.* *Archaic*. Behavior.

**hav'oc** (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [OF. *havot* plunder, *crier havot* to cry havoc.]

1. In medieval war the order to fall to pillage. 2. Wide and general destruction; devastation. — *v. t. & t.*; **HAV'OCKED** (-ŭkt); **HAV'OCK-ING**. To devastate.

**haw** (hŏ), *n.* [AS. *haga*.] A hawthorn berry; hence, the hawthorn.

**haw**, *interj. & n.* A command used in guiding teams without reins, to turn to the near side, or to the left. — *v. t. & t.* To turn to the near side.

**haw**, *n.* The nictitating membrane, esp. when inflamed.

**Ha-wai'ian** (hă-wŏi'yan; -wŏi'yan), *adj.* From HAWAII, *Gaz.* — *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Hawaii. 2. The Hawaiian language, an Austronesian tongue. See **LANGUAGE, Table**.

**haw'finch** (hŏ'fench), *n.* See **GROBEAK**.

**hawk** (hŏk), *n.* [AS. *hafoc*, *haefoc*.] Any of a family (Falconidae) of diurnal birds of prey, excepting the eagles and vultures and including besides the falcons, typified in America by the small *phoebe hawk* (*Falco columbarius*), the buzzards, harriers, kites, caracaras, and osprey (or fish hawk). Typically, any of a genus (*Accipiter*) including the sparrow hawk (which see) of Europe and the sharp-shinned hawk (*A. velox*) and Cooper's hawk (*A. cooperi*) of America (these two being also called *chickens hawk*), or of a genus (*Aster*) consisting of the *posthawks*, all of which are large short-winged hawks noted for powerful flight, activity, and courage. See **BILL, Illustr.**, **WORMTAIL, Illustr.** — *v. t. & t.* 1. To pursue birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practice falconry. 2. To soar and strike like a hawk.

(hŏk), *v. t.* [Imitative.] To utter a harsh pulsant sound, as

in clearing the throat. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm. — *n.* An audible effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

**hawk**, *v. t.* [From **HAWKER** one who sells.] To offer for sale by outcry in the street; to peddle. — *v. i.* To cry, or peddle, goods about.

**hawk**, *n.* A small board or metal shell, with a handle on its under side, for holding mortar.

**hawk'er** (hók'ér), *n.* A falconer.

**hawk'er**, *n.* [L.G. *håker*.] The E. form was influenced by **hawk** falconer, peddler of hawks. One who sells wares from place to place or by crying them in the street; hence, a peddler.

**Hawk'eye** (hók'í), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Iowa, the **Hawkeye State**; — a nickname.

**hawk'-eyed'** (-í-d'), *adj.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted.

**hawk'le** (hók'í), *n.* *Scot.* A cow with a white face.

**hawk'ing**, *n.* Falconry. See **FALCON**, *Illustr.*

**hawk moth**. Any of numerous family (Sphingidae) of large graceful moths which have a stout body and a long proboscis, usually kept coiled up, and which suck the nectar of flowers; — called also *sphinx*.

**hawk'-n'-beard'** (hók'hérd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Crepis*) of plants of the chicory family having a copious bristly pappus.

**hawk's/bill'** (túrt'l or hawks'bill' (-bíl'), *n.* See **TURTLE**, 1.

**hawk's'-eye'** (túrt'l), *n.* See **TIGRARE**.

**hawk'wood'** (hók'wéld'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Hieracium*) of weedy herbs of the chicory family, having flowers with orange or red rays.

**hawse** (hós; bós), *n.* [Earlier *halse*, fr. ON. *hals* neck, part of the bows of a ship.] *Naut.* 1. A hawsehole; also, that part of the bow in which are the hawseholes. 2. The distance forward from bow to anchor. 3. The situation of a vessel's cables when port and starboard anchors are used.

**hawse'hole'** (-bó'l'), *n.* *Naut.* One of the holes in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

**haw'ser** (hó'zér; hós'ér), *n.* [OF. *haucier* to hoist.] A large rope for towing, warping, or mooring a ship.

**hawser bend**. See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (34).

**haw'sor-laid'** (-laid'), *adj.* Cable-laid.

**haw'thorn** (hó'thórn), *n.* [AS. *hagathorn*, *hæthorn*] Any of a genus (*Crataegus*, esp. the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*) of spring-flowering spiny shrubs of the apple family, with glossy, and often lobed, leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits called *haws*. The blossom of the *downy hawthorn* (*C. mollis*) is the State flower of Missouri. See **COCKSPOK**, 2.

**hay** (há), *n.* [AS. *hæg*, *hig*, *hæg*] Grass or other plant, as clover, mowed and cured for fodder. — *v. t.* To cut and cure grass for hay. — **hay'field'** (-fíld'), *n.*

**hay**, *n.* [AS. *hæge* and OF. *haye*.] Obs. A hedge; a fence.

**hay**, *n.* [MF. *haye*.] A rustic dance with interweaving of couples.

**hay'cock'** (há'kók'), *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay.

**hay fever**. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of eyes, nose, and respiratory tract, often with fever and asthma, caused chiefly by inhaled pollen of various plants.

**hay'fork'** (-fórk'), *n.* A hand fork or esp. a mechanically operated fork for loading or unloading hay.

**hay'lift'** (-líft'), *n.* An airlift engaged in dropping emergency food to cattle isolated by deep snow.

**hay'loft'** (-lóft'; 74), *n.* A loft for hay.

**hay'mak'er** (há'mák'ér), *n.* 1. A person engaged in making hay. 2. *Bozong slang.* A wild swine.

**Hay'mar'kot'** (há'mar'kót'; -kít'), *n.* A street in London, between Pall Mall and Piccadilly Circus, famous as a theater center.

**hay'mow'** (há'móu'), *n.* A mow of hay; a hayloft.

**hay'rack'** (rák'), *n.* 1. A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, for hauling hay, straw, etc. 2. A feeding rack to hold hay for cattle or horses.

**hay'seed'** (-séd'), *n.* Grass seed, esp. that gathered from a haymow; also, the bits of straw, chaff, etc., from hay.

**hay'stack'** (há'stá'k'), *n.* Also **hay'rick'** (rík'). A heap or pile of hay in the open air, often covered for preservation.

**hay'ward'** (há'wórd'), *n.* *Chap.* A hedge + *ward*. An officer charged with care of fences for keeping out cattle.

**hay'wire'** (há'wí'r'), *n.* A wire used to bind bales of hay, straw, etc.; esp., such wire in a tangled mass after removal from the bales. *bale*. Hence, *blang*, anything tangled, amiss, or out of order; — used esp. in the predicate with adverbial or adjectival force.

**ha-zan'**. Variant of **HAZAN**.

**haz'ard** (há'zárd'), *n.* [OF. *hasard*, fr. Ar. *al-azar* the die.] 1. An old dice game of which craps is a simplified form. 2. Chance; a chance. 3. Risk; danger; peril; also, a source of risk. *bShak*. Anything risked; a stake. 4. *Court Tennis*. One of the winning openings in a court. 5. *Eng. Billiards*. A stroke which pockets an object ball, called *winning hazard*, or a cue ball after contact, called *losing hazard*. 6. *Golf*. Any obstruction in playing a stroke, including bunkers, traps, ponds, roadways, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To venture; to risk. 2. To run, or take, the risk of; to venture upon.

**haz'ard-ous** (-zárd'ús), *adj.* 1. Depending on chance or luck; aleatory. 2. Dangerous; risky. — *Syn.* See **DANGEROUS**. — **haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **haz'ard-ous-ness**, *n.*

**haze** (há;), *n.* [Origin uncert.] 1. Light vapor or smoke in the air impeding vision; a lack of transparency in the air, caused by dust or heat. 2. A slightly clouded mental condition.

*Syn.* **Haze**, mist, fog mean a clouding of the atmosphere. **Haze** suggests a diffusion of dust, smoke, and the like, mist, a suspension of fine particles of water; fog, a denser condition than mist, with power to cut off the vision. Figuratively, **haze** suggests a vagueness, mist, a dimness or indistinctness, fog a blinding of mental or spiritual vision.

**haze**, *v. t.* [OF. *haser* to irritate, vex.] 1. *Chiefly Naut.* To harass by exacting unnecessary or difficult work. 2. *U.S.* In schools, etc., to harass with abusive or ridiculous tricks. — **haz'er** (há'zér), *n.*

**haz'el** (há'zél'), *n.* [AS. *hæzel*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Corylus*) of shrubs or small trees of the birch family (in U.S. esp. *C. americana* and *C. cornuta*) bearing nuts enclosed in a leafy involucre and called *hazelnuts* or *filberts*. See **CORNUT**. 2. A stick from the wood of the hazel. 3. The brown of the hazelnut, red yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See **COLOR**. — *adj.* 1. Of hazel or hazel wood. 2. Of the color hazel. — **haz'el-ly** (-lí), *adj.*

**haz'ing** (há'zín'), *n.* 1. Infliction of excessive work. 2. *Chiefly U.S.* A harassment by abusive or ridiculous treatment.

**haz'y** (há'zì), *adj.*; **HA'ZÍ-ZE** (-zì-zè); **HA'ZÍ-EST**. 1. Characterized by

**haze**, usually by obscuring vapor less dense than fog or mist. 2. Vague in thought or sense. — **HA'ZÍ-ly**, *adv.* — **HA'ZÍ-ness**, *n.*

**haz'-sar'**, **haz'-sam'** (há-sár; há-sám'), *n.* [Heb. *hasdin* super officer.] *Jewish Hist.* 1. In the Talmudic period, a synagogue official. 2. In modern times, a cantor.

**Hé'-bóm's** (ách'bóm'), *n.* See **HYDROGEN BOMB**.

**he** (hí; 4), *pron.*; *nom. HE*; *poss. HIS* (híz); *obj. HIM* (hím); *pl. nom. THEY* (há); *poss. THEIR* (háir) or *THEIR* (háir); *obj. THEM* (thém).

[AS. *he*, *maec*, *hæg*, *tem*, *hit*, *neut*; pl. *hit*, or *hte*.] 1. The man or male being previously designated. 2. That or any man or person; anyone; as, *he* who will may believe. — *n.* A man as a male.

**he**. A combining form of *he*, denoting a male of a (specified) class, as in *he'-goat'*.

**head** (héd), *n.* [AS. *hafa*, *hafa*.] 1. The anterior division of the human or animal body, containing the brain, enclosed in the skull, the chief sense organs, and the mouth. 2. The seat of the intellect; hence, a person; as, crowned *heads*; also, natural aptitude; as, a good *head* for figures; poised; mental balance; as, he kept his *head*. 3. A representation of a head as on a coin. 4. An individual; — often used as a plural; as, six *heads* of cattle. 5. The end of anything regarded as the upper end, through being higher, being associated with the head of a person, being opposite to the foot, or the like; as, the *head* of a bed or a valley, hence, either end. 6. A director; chief; speak, a headmaster. 7. The place of leadership or command. 8. Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force. 9. The source, as of a stream. 10. A body of water kept in reserve at a height, as for a mill or in a reservoir; hence, pressure exerted by a body or column of fluid; as, a *head* of steam. 11. A heading; hence, a separate part, or topic; as, the *heads* of a sermon. 12. The top part of a plant, esp. when compact; *bot.*, the capitulum. 13. A headland or a projecting sand bar. 14. The foremost, or front, part, as of a pier. 15. The uppermost extremity or projecting part of an inanimate object, whether fixed or removable; as, the *head* of a cane, a nail, the femur, a sail, a page, a staircase; hence, either end, as of a stick. 16. Hence, specif.: *a* The foam or scum on a fermenting or effervescing liquid. *b* The part of a boil, pimple, abscess, or the like, at which it is likely to break. 17. *Linguistics*. The modified word or words in an endocentric construction. Thus, in "a very polite old man" *very* polite old man, *polite*, old man, and man are heads. The ultimate head, man, is called also *center*. 18. *Mach.* A part or attachment of a machine or machine tool containing the cutter or cutters, as, the turret-head of a lathe. 19. *Msl.* The leading element of a column. 20. *Mining*. A heading. 21. *Music*. *a* The membrane of a drum or tambourine. See **DRUM**, *Illustr.* *b* A violin, lute, etc., the part above the neck. See **VIOLIN**, *Illustr.* *c* The oval part of a note. 22. *Naut.* The bow and adjacent parts. 23. *Newspapers*. The headlines of an article taken as a whole.

— *by*, or *down by*, the *head*. *Naut.* Having the bows lower in the water than the stern. — *out of one's head*. *Colloq.* Delirious. — *over one's head*. *a* Beyond one's comprehension. *b* Passing over one with a higher position; — of promotions. — *to go to one's head*. To make one dizzy or conceited. — *to lay heads together*. To scheme together.

— *adj.* 1. Principal; chief. 2. Situated at the head; as, *head* sails. 3. Coming from in front, as, a *head* sea.

— *v. t.* 1. To behead. 2. To lop off the top branches of; to poll. 3. To fit or furnish with a head, to form the head of. 4. To be or put oneself at the head of; to lead. 5. To go round the head or source of. 6. To get in the front of, as to stop or turn back, hence, to restrain; as, to *head* a drove of cattle. 7. To put something at the head of; to be placed, or stand, at the head of; as, his name *heads* the list; also, to excel. 8. To shape the course of. — *v. i.* 1. To form a head, as cabbage. 2. To go or point in a certain direction; to lead. 3. To have its source, as a river.

**head** (héd), *Nov. Rives*. — *moon*, as in *Godhead*.

**head'ache'** (héd'ák'), *n.* 1. Pain in the head. 2. A vexatious situation or baffling problem confronting one; also, a vexing worryment.

**head'band'** (-bánd'), *n.* 1. *Costume*. A band for the head; a fillet. 2. *Books*. *a* *Chiefly U.S.* A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. *b* A narrow strip of cloth glued to a book at the head and tail of the inner back.

**head'board'** (bórd'), *n.* A board forming the head, as of a bed.

**head'cheese'** (héd'chéz'), *n.* *U.S.* Portions of the meat of a head of head and feet, esp. of swine, cut up fine, boiled, and pressed.

**head'dress'** (-drész'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, a manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

**head'ed** (héd'éd; -íd), *adj.* 1. Furnished with a head or a heading. 2. Formed into a head.

**head'ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2). A combining form of *headed*, denoting *having* (so many or such) *heads* or a *head*, as in *wrongheaded*.

**head'er** (héd'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which heads nails, rivets, etc. 2. A tube, chamber, or the like, to which a series of tubes or connections are joined so as to permit fluid to pass freely from one to another. 3. *Colloq.* A fall or plunge headforemost; a dive. 4. In framing, a piece of timber fitted between two trimmers, and carrying the ends of the tailpieces. 5. *Agric. Mach.* A grain-harvesting machine which cuts off the grain heads and raises them to a wagon. 6. *Masonry*. A brick or stone laid with its end toward the face of the wall.

**head'first'** (héd'fírst'; 2), *head'fore'most'* (-fórmó'st'; -míst'), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

**head gate**. *a* An upper canal lock gate. *b* A gate by which water is admitted to a race, sluice, or the like.

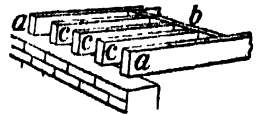
**head'gear'** (héd'gér'), *n.* 1. Headress, as a hat or cap; also, a guard or helmet to protect the head. 2. Harness for a horse's head.

**head'-hunt'ing**, *n.* The custom, esp. of Malayan and Melanesian peoples, of decapitating enemies and preserving their heads. — **head'-hunt'er**, *n.* — **head'-hunt'ing**, *adv.*

**head'ly** (héd'lí), *adv.* In a heady manner; headlong.

**head'ness** (héd'nés; -nís), *n.* Quality or state of being heady.

**head'ing** (héd'ín'), *n.* 1. That which serves to form a head or stands at the head; title. 2. Material for the heads of casks, barrels, etc. 3. *Aeronautics*. The compass direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft points in flight. 4. *Mining*. A horizontal passage or drift of a tunnel; also, the end of a drift.



Header, 4. *a*, *a* Trimmers; *b* Header; *c*, *c*, *c'* Tail pieces or Tail Beams.

**head/land'** (héd'lánd'; *sense 2 usually -lánd*), *n.* 1. Unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence. 2. A cape or promontory.

**head/less**, *adj.* [AS. *hæfodlās*.] 1. Having no head; cephalous; also, beheaded. 2. Destitute of a chief or leader. 3. Destitute of brains or prudence; foolish.

**head/light'** (héd'līt'), *n.* A light with reflector and lens, as at the front of a locomotive; also, a masthead light.

**head/line'** (līn'), *n.* *Print.* A line at the top of a page, giving the running title, the page number, etc.; also, a title line over an article in a newspaper, or over an item.

**head/lin'er** (līn'ēr), *n.* 1. A writer of headlines. 2. A performer whose name is given prominent billing.

**head/lock'** (lōk'), *n.* *Wrestling.* A hold in which the head of one contestant is locked between the body and encircling arm of the opponent.

**head/long** (-lōng; 74), *adv.* [ME. *hedling*, *hedvelynge*, confused with *E. long*, *adj.* & *adv.* 1. Headforemost. *Acts* i. 18. 2. Precipitately. — *adj.* 1. Rash; precipitate. 2. Plunging headfirst. 3. *Poetic.* Precipitous. — *Syn.* See **PRECIPITATE**.

**head/man** (-mān), *n.* [AS. *hæfodman*.] 1. A leading man; a chief. 2. An executioner.

**head/mas'ter** (-mas'tēr; 2), *n.* or **head master**. In some schools, the principal master, or principal. — **head/mas'ter-ship**, *n.*

**head/mis'tress** (-mīs'trēs; -trīs), *n.* or **head mistress**. In some schools, the principal mistress or principal. — **head/mis'tress-ship**, *n.*

**head money**. 1. A capitation tax. 2. Prize money for a person captured or for the head of an outlaw or enemy.

**head/most** (héd'mōst; -mōst), *adj.* Most advanced; foremost.

**head-on'**, *adj.* Having the front facing, esp. in colliding.

**head/phone'** (héd'fōn'), *n.* a A telephone receiver or a pair of them held over the ear or ears by a band. b A receiver like a telephone head-phone for radio reception.

**head/piece'** (héd'pēs'), *n.* 1. A covering for the head, as a helmet, an attachment with headphones for listening to a telephone, etc. 2. The head; intellect. 3. An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter.

**head pin**. *Tenpins.* The pin which stands at the head of the pins when set up.

**head/quarters** (héd'kwō'tērs; 2), *n. pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* The quarters of any chief officer, or head of a police force; the center of operations and of authority.

**head/race'** (-rās'), *n.* In a millrace, the current of water flowing down to the mill wheel.

**head/rest'** (héd'rest'), *n.* A support for the head.

**head/sail'** (-sāl'; *maul*, héd's'l), *n.* *Naut.* Any sail set forward of the foremast, as a jib or forestaysail. See **SAIL**, *Illustr.*

**head/set'** (héd'sēt'), *n.* *Blec.* A pair of headphones.

**head/ship** (-shīp), *n.* The chief authority; chief place.

**heads/man** (hédz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **HEADSMEN** (-mēn). One who beheads.

**head spin**. *Wrestling.* A maneuver for escaping a half nelson, consisting in throwing the feet in the air and spinning round on the head.

**head/spring** (héd'sprīng'), *n.* Fountain; source.

**head/stall'** (héd'stōl'), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encircles the head.

**head/stock** (-stōk'), *n.* *Mach.* A bearing for a revolving part; specif., the part of a lathe that holds the spindle. Cf. **TAILSTOCK**.

**head/stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the cornerstone. 2. The stone at the head of a grave.

**head/stream'** (-strēm'), *n.* A stream which is the source, or one of the sources, of a river.

**head/strong** (-strōng; 74), *adj.* 1. Not easily restrained; willful. 2. Directed by ungovernable will. — *Syn.* See **UNBUILY**.

**head/wait'er** (héd'wā'tēr; 2), *n.* The attendant in charge of the waiters in a dining room, as of a hotel.

**head/wa'ter** (-wō'tēr; -wō'tēr), *n.* Source of a stream; — used chiefly in *pl.*

**head'way'** (-wā'), *n.* 1. Motion forward, as of a ship. 2. Clear space under an arch, or the like. 3. The time interval between two trains traveling the same route.

**head wind**. *Naut.* A wind directly ahead, or opposed to a ship's course.

**head/work'** (héd'wōrk'), *n.* Mental labor.

**head'y** (héd'y), *adj.*; **HEAD'Y** (-Yēr); **HEAD'Y-EST** [From **HEAD**.] 1. Willful; rash; hence, violent; impetuous. 2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating. 3. *Colloq.* Showing good judgment; as, a *heady* player.

**heal** (hēl), *v. t.* [AS. *hælan*.] 1. To make hale, sound, or whole; to restore to health. 2. To cure or restore to a sound or healthy condition (a disease or wound); to remedy or amend (any evil, as grief). 3. To restore to original purity or integrity. — *Syn.* See **CURE**. — *v. i.* To return to a sound state. — **heal'er**, *n.* — **heal'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**health** (hēlth), *n.* [AS. *hæliþ*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole.] 1. State of being hale or sound in body, mind, or soul; esp., freedom from physical disease or pain. 2. A wish of health and happiness, as in pledging in a toast.

**healthful** (-fōl; -f'hl), *adj.* 1. Serving to promote health of body or mind; wholesome; salutary. 2. Enjoying health; sound. — **health'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **health'ful-ness**, *n.*

**health'y** (hēl'th), *adj.*; **HEALTH'Y** (-thYēr); **HEALTH'Y-EST**. 1. Being in a state of health; well. 2. Evincing health; as, a *healthy* complexion. 3. Conducive to health; as, *healthy* exercise. — **health'y-ly**, *adv.* — **health'y-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Healthy**, sound, wholesome, robust, hale, well mean having or showing health of mind or body. **Healthy** implies full strength and vigor as well as freedom from signs of disease; sound suggests the proved possession of perfect health and absence of all signs of disease; wholesome implies a healthiness indicative of a person's physical, mental, and moral soundness; robust implies the antithesis of all that is delicate; hale applies chiefly to the elderly who show no signs of infirmity or senility; well, a less explicit term, means merely freedom from disease or illness.

**heap** (hēp), *n.* [AS. *hæap* heap, multitude.] 1. A pile or mass. 2. *Now Colloq.* A great number or large quantity. — *v. t.*; **HEAP'ED** (hēpt) or **HEAP'**; **HEAP'ING**. 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to amass; lay up; accumulate. 2. To bestow in large quantities. 3. To fill (a measure) more than even full.

(hēp), *v. t.*; **HEARD** (hūrd; formerly *hērd*); **HEAR'ING**. [AS.

*hēran*, *hēran*, *hēran*.] 1. To perceive by the ear. 2. Hence, to gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearings, as the news. 3. To listen to; to heed. 4. To accede to the demand or wishes of. 5. To examine or judge in hearing, as a recitation; specif., *Law*, to give a hearing to. 6. To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper. — *v. i.* 1. To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. 2. To be informed. — **hear'er**, *n.*

**hear'ing** (hēr'ing), *n.* 1. The process, function, or power of perceiving sound; the special sense by which noises and tones are received as stimuli through a characteristic end organ, the ear; the auditory sense. 2. Opportunity to be heard; audience. 3. Extent within which sound may be heard; earshot. 4. A listening to arguments or proofs by an officer, court, or the like; *Law*, in equity practice, a trial.

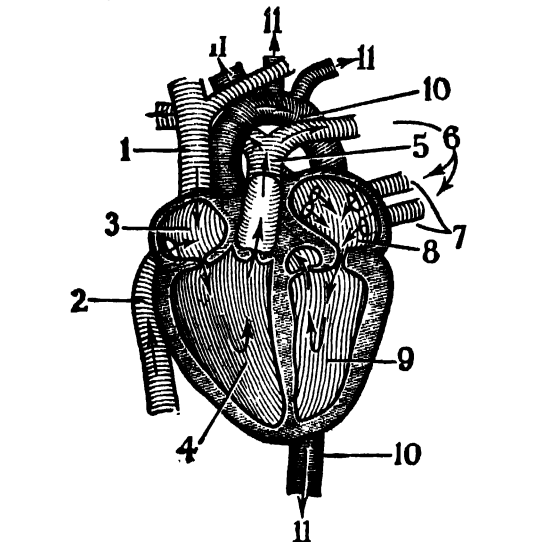
**heark'en**, **hark'en** (hār'kēn), *v. t.* [AS. *herenian*, *heorcnian*, fr. the source of *E. hark*.] To listen; to give ear; to give heed. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* To hear; to give heed to.

**hear/say'** (hēr'sā'), *n.* Something heard from another; report; rumor; common talk. — **hear'say'**, *adj.*

**hearsay evidence**. *Law.* Such evidence as does not derive its value solely from the credit given to the witness himself as such, but rests in part on the veracity and competency of some other person; it is, with a few exceptions, inadmissible as testimony.

**hearse** (hērs), *n.* [OF. *herce* harrow, *hearse* (in sense 1), fr. L. *harpes*, *harpes*, harrow.] 1. A framework with pickets used as a candelabra in Tenebrae or over a coffin in church. 2. *Illustr.* An elaborate framework erected over a coffin or royal tomb to which verses or epigrams were attached. 3. *Archaic.* A bier. 4. A vehicle for conveying the dead to the grave. — *v. t.*; **HEARSED** (hōrsd); **HEARS'ING**. 1. To place on or in a hearse; to bury. 2. To shroud.

**heart** (hārt), *n.* [AS. *heorte*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A hollow muscular organ, which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of



Heart and Circulatory System, simplified. The course of the Blood may be followed, coming from the extremities and entering from the Superior Vena Cava (1) and from the Inferior Vena Cava (2) into the Right Atrium (3), to the Right Ventricle (4), and to the Pulmonary Artery (5); thence to the Lungs (6, not shown), returning by the Pulmonary Vein (7), into the Left Atrium (8), the Left Ventricle (9), and the Aorta (10), from which it goes out (by 11) to the extremities, to return again by 1 and 2.

the blood. 2. The part nearest the center; specif., the core of a tree, the pith of wood, or the like. 3. The inmost or most essential part of any body or system. 4. The bosom. 5. Something resembling a heart in shape; specif., a conventionalized representation of a heart, as a decorative figure (see *Illustr.*) or a trinket. 6. The heart regarded as the seat of spiritual or conscious life; soul; spirit; specif.: a The emotional as distinguished from the intellectual nature; as, *heart and head* often disagree; hence, emotion, esp. a benevolent emotion as sympathy or love. b Courage; spirit. c Memory; — in the phrase *learn by heart*. d Obs., exc. in *after one's own heart*, intent, desire. e Conscience; moral sensibility. f Temperament; mood; as, a *heavy heart*. 7. Vital part; secret meaning. 8. Power of fertile production. 9. One of a suit of playing cards with the figure of the heart in red; *pl.* this suit, also, a game, somewhat like whist, in which the object is to avoid taking tricks containing hearts. 10. A man; a person; as, stout *hearts* that followed me.

— **at heart**. In the inmost character; at bottom. — **from one's heart**. From one's inmost soul; sincerely. — **to have at heart**. To desire (anything) earnestly. — **to have the heart**. To be sufficiently hardhearted. — **with all one's heart**. Very earnestly.

— *v. t.* *Now Rare.* a To hear. b To fix in the heart.

**heart/ache'** (hār'tāk'), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

**heart and soul**. With the utmost earnestness.

**heart block**. *Med.* A pathological condition in which the ventricular beat of the heart does not follow the auricular beat with normal regularity.

**heart/break'** (hār'tbrāk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief.

**heart/break'ing** (-brāk'ing; 2), *adj.* Causing overpowering sorrow.

**heart/bro'ken** (-brō'kēn; 2), *adj.* Overcome by sorrow.

**heart/burn'** (-būrn'), *n.* 1. = **CARDIALGIA**. 2. Heartburning; envy.

**heart/burn'ing**, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

**heart cam**. See **CAM**, *Illustr.*



**heart cherry.** A race of cherries with heart-shaped fruit, derived from the sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*).

**heart disease.** Any abnormal or morbid condition of the heart.

**hearted** (-här'tēd; -tīd). A combining form denoting *having* (such as *a heart*; as, *fainthearted*; *stouthearted*).

**hearten** (här'tēn), *v. t.* To give heart to; to encourage.

**heartfelt** (här'tēfēl), *adj.* Deeply felt; sincere. — *Syn.* See *SINCERE*.

**heart-frae** (-frē; 2), *adj.* Having the affections disengaged; not in love.

**hearth** (härth; *now poet. or dial.* härth), *n.* [AS. *hearth*] 1. The pavement on which a fire is made, usually in a chimney; the floor of a fireplace; also, a corresponding part of a stove. 2. The fireside; the home itself. 3. *Metal.* a The crucible of a blast furnace. b The bottom of a reverberatory or open-hearth furnace on which the ore or metal is exposed to the flame. c A bloomery. d The inside bottom of a cupola.

**hearthstone** (härth'stōn), *n.* 1. Stone forming the hearth; hence, fireside; home. 2. A composition of powdered stone and pipe clay, used to scour hearths, doormats, etc.

**heartily** (här'tēlī), *adv.* 1. With sincerity. 2. With zest or zeal. 3. Abundantly.

**heartland** (här'tlānd), *n.* [AS. *hearth* + *land*] A land area considered invulnerable to seapower and holding mastery of the world island and thereby of the world; specif., northern Eurasia from the Elbe to the Amur.

**heartless**, *adj.* 1. Destitute of courage or zeal; spiritless. 2. Destitute of feeling; unsympathetic; merciless. — **heartless-ly**, *adv.* — **heartlessness**, *n.*

**heart point.** See *ESCUTCHEON*, *Illustr.*

**heart-rending** (här'tēn'dīng; 2), *adj.* Causing anguish.

**heart/skald** (här'tē or här'tē'skōld; -skōld; -skōld; -skōld), *n.* *Dial.* Heartburn; hence, remorse.

**hearts/ease** (här'tē'sē), *n.* Also **heart's-ease**. 1. [Prop. two words, *heart's ease*.] Ease of heart; peace. 2. The wild pansy. See *PANSY*. 3. *U. S.* The common periwinkle.

**heart/sick** (här'tē'sīk), *adj.* Sick at heart; very despondent.

**heart/some** (här'tē'sūm; här'tē; 2), *adj.* Chiefly *Scot.* Animating; also, merry; lively. — **heart/some-ly**, *adv.*

**heart/sore** (här'tē'sōr), *adj.* Grieved; indicative of grief.

**heart-struck** (on -strīk'tēn), **heart'-struck** (-strūk'), *adj.* Struck to the heart with grief, dismay, or the like.

**heart/string** (-strīng'), *n.* A nerve once supposed to sustain the heart; hence, the deepest emotions or affections.

**heart-to-heart**, *adj.* Sincere; frank.

**heart-whole** (här'tē'hōl; 2), *adj.* 1. Having the heart or affections free. 2. Of a single and sincere heart.

**heart/wood** (-wōod'), *n.* The hard central part of the trunk of a dicotyledonous tree. See *PURAMP*.

**heart'y** (här'tē), *adj.* **HEARTY** (-tē; -tē; 2), **HEARTY** (-tē; -tē; 2). 1. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm, cordial; also, energetic. 2. Exhibiting strength or sound health. 3. Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant; as, *heart'y food*; also, enjoying abundant food. 4. Fertile; — of land. — *Syn.* See *SINCERE*. — *n.*; *pl.* **HEARTIES** (-tēz). Comrade; — in addressing sailors, hence, a sailor.

**heat** (hēt), *n.* [AS. *hætu*, *hætu*; akin to *h. hot*.] 1. That which causes a body to rise in temperature, fuse, evaporate, or undergo related phenomena as a result of interaction with another body of higher temperature; the energy involved in such phenomena; in terms of the kinetic theory, the energy associated with the minute parts of a body because of their random motions and mutual forces. 2. High temperature; also, a period of heat; a hot place. 3. Intensity of feeling; also, an instance of it. Specif.: a Rage; vehemence. b Agitation of mind; exasperation. c Animation; as in discourse; ardor. 4. A single effort. 5. A single complete operation or act; as, *heat'ing*, as at a forge or in a furnace; also, the quantity so heated. 6. Appearance, condition, or color of a body, as indicating its temperature; degree of temperature to which something is heated. 7. The height or stress of an action or condition. 8. Sexual excitement; specif., the period during which the female of mammals will accept service by the male; oestrus; as, to be in *heat*. 9. *Slang.* a Extreme pressure, as in police investigation of crime, a racer's spurt or the like; — *esp.* in *to turn on the heat*. b *Underworld Slang.* The relentless trailing of a lawbreaker. c *Underworld Slang.* Coercive application of torture, as for extorting a confession. d Coercion, whether by legal proceedings or by underground compulsion or intimidation. 10. *Psychol.* A sensation resulting from the simultaneous stimulation of warm and cold spots on the skin. 11. *Sports.* a A single course in a race or other contest. b When contestants are too many to compete at once, a division of a contest in which the losers are eliminated. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; hence, to excite; inflame. — **heat/ed-ly** (hēt'ēd-lī; -tēd-lī), *adv.*

**heat engine.** An engine for converting the energy of heat into mechanical energy, as in steam and gas engines.

**heat'er** (hēt'ēr), *n.* 1. A contrivance to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as, a stove, furnace, steam radiator, etc. 2. In an electron tube, an element for supplying heat indirectly to a cathode. 3. One whose work is to heat something; as, an *ingot heater*; a rivet *heater*.

**heath** (hēth), *n.* [ME. *hæth* waste land, the plant heath, fr. AS. *hæth*.] 1. A tract of waste land; *esp.*, in Great Britain, an open, level area with a characteristic vegetation of low shrubs. Cf. *moor*. 2. Any of a large genus (*Erica*) of low evergreen undershrubs having whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small white, pink, or yellow flowers; often, any plant of the family (*Ericaceae*, the heath family), typified by this genus and including the rhododendrons, azaleas, and sometimes the huckleberries and wintergreens. 3. The common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).

**heath aster.** A common aster (*Aster ericoides*) of the eastern United States, with small white flower heads.

**heath/ber'y** (hēt'hēr'y; -bēr-lī), *n.* Any berry growing on a heath, *esp.* the crowberry and bilberry.

**heath/bird** (-bēr'd), *n.* The black grouse.

**heath cock.** The blackcock.

**heath/then** (hēt'hēn), *n.*; *pl.* **HEATHENS** (-thēnz), *colloquially*, **HEATHEN**. [AS. *hæthen*, prob. connected with *hæth* heath, meaning *open*; one who lives in the country or on the heath.] 1. An unconverted member of a people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible;

pagan; specif., *Bib.*, an idolater. 2. An unenlightened or irreligious person. — *adj.* 1. Gentle; pagan; hence, unenlightened; irreligious. 2. Of or pertaining to the heathen. — **heath/then-dom** (-dōm), *n.* — **heath/then-ry** (-rī), *n.*

**heath/then-ess** (-ēs), *n.* *Archaic.* Heathenism; heathendom.

**heath/then-ish** (-ish), *adj.* Of the heathen; heathenlike, pagan, or barbarous. — **heath/then-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **heath/then-ish-ness**, *n.*

**heath/then-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The rites of heathens; idolatry; also, heathenish manners or morals.

**heath/then-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become heathen or heathenish.

**heath'er** (hēt'hēr), *n.* [ME. *hadder*, *hathir*, perh. fr. ON. *hæthir*.] A species of heath (*Calluna vulgaris*) having a rose-colored calyx with a whorl of green bracts at the base; ling; also, any of several other British heaths (genus *Erica*).

**heath'er-y** (-rī), *adj.* Abounding in or like heather.

**heath, or heather, grass.** A European perennial grass (*Sieglingia decumbens*) growing on heaths and moors.

**heath hen.** a The female of the black grouse. b A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido*) closely related to the prairie chicken.

**heath'y** (hēt'hī), *adj.* Of or like heath; heathery.

**heat lightning.** Vivid electric flashes, without thunder, ascribed to far-off lightning, reflected by high clouds. It is seen near the horizon, especially at the close of a hot day.

**heat/stroke** (hēt'strōk'), *n.* *Med.* Exhaustion or illness caused by exposure to excessive heat.

**heav** (hēv), *n.* [F.] A great helmet, worn over a hood of mail or close-fitting steel cap. See *HELMET*, *Illustr.* (9).

**heave** (hēv), *v. t.*; *hFAVED* (hēvd) or *HOVE* (hōv); **HEAV'ING**. [AS. *hæfan* (pret. *hōf*, past part. *hafen*).] 1. To lift or raise, now usually with exertion. 2. Chiefly *Naut.* To throw; to cast. 3. To force from the breast; to utter with effort; as, to *heave* a sigh. 4. To cause to swell or rise, as the breast. 5. *Geol.* To displace (a stratum), as by a fault. 6. *Naut.* To draw or pull; to haul on. — *Syn.* See *LIFT*. — *v. i.* 1. To be thrown up or raised, as ground. 2. To rise and fall with alternate motions. 3. To strain to do something difficult; specif.: a To pant. b Toretch. 4. *Naut.* To haul on a rope to move a vessel in a (specified) direction or manner; also, of the vessel, to move.

**heave in sight.** To seem to rise above the horizon and come in sight.

**heave to.** *Naut.* To bring (a vessel) to a standstill by heading into the wind with headsails aback.

**heave**, *n.* 1. An effort to heave or to raise something. 2. An upward motion; a rising; *esp.*, a physical rising. 3. *Geol.* The horizontal displacement by a faulting. See *FAULT*, *Illustr.* 4. *pl.* (HEAVES) *construed as sing.* A disease, chiefly of horses, marked by permanent distention of the air vesicles, heaving of the flanks, and a persistent cough; broken wind.

**heav'en** (hēv'n), *n.* [AS. *heofon*.] 1. Chiefly *pl.* The expanse of space surrounding the earth, *esp.* that arching over the earth; the firmament; empyrean; the sky. 2. The abode of the Deity and of the blessed dead. 3. [cap.] God; Providence. 4. Any place of supreme happiness or great comfort; also, perfect felicity. 5. The sky or climate of a particular region. 6. *Christian Science.* Harmony; the realm of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spiritual; bliss; the atmosphere of soul. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

**heav'en-ly**, *adj.* 1. Of or dwelling in heaven; celestial. 2. Of the heavens. 3. Divine; also, of more than earthly purity or beauty. — **heav'en-ly-ness**, *n.*

**Heavenly City.** See *NEW JERUSALEM*.

**heav'on-ward** (-wērd), **heav'on-wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward heaven.

**heav'on-ward**, *adj.* Directed or tending toward heaven.

**heav'or** (hēv'ēr), *n.* One who heaves; *Naut.*, a bar used as a lever in twisting rope, etc.

**heav'ly** (hēv'lī), *adv.* 1. In a heavy manner; with great weight. 2. Slowly and laboriously; dully.

**heav'ly-ness** (-tēnz; -nēz), *n.* Heavy state or quality.

**Heav'ly-side, or Ken'nel-ly, heav'ly-side** (kēn'lī-hēv'lī-sīd), *lay'er*. [After O. *Heavende*, Brit. physicist, and A. E. Kennelly, Am. elec. engineer.] = *IONOSPHERE*.

**heav'y** (hēv'ī), *adj.* -*ly* (-lī; -tē; 2), *adv.* [AS. *hæfig*; akin to AS. *hefo* weight, *hebban* to lift, *heave*. See *II AVE*.] 1. Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; hence, of high specific gravity. 2. Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hence, afflictive. 3. Of weighty import; grave; consequential. 4. Deep; intense; as, a *heavy* silence. 5. Burdened; bowed down with care, grief, etc. 6. Great with young. 7. Slow or dull; sluggish; stupid; as, a *heavy* man or style; also, lacking mirth or anxiety; doleful. 8. Overcome with weariness or dull with sleep. 9. Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a *heavy* rain; specif.: a Violent; as, a *heavy* storm. b Gloomy; overcast; lowering; as, a *heavy* sky. c Cloudy; clayey. d Loud; deep; as, a *heavy* sound. e Thick; massive; as, *heavy* features. f Oppressive; as, a *heavy* odor. g Steep; as, a *heavy* grade. 10. Of foods, etc.; a Not easily digested. b Not properly leavened. 11. Above a certain usual weight; as, *heavy* woollens. 12. *Mil.* Heavy-armed. 13. *Theater.* Of a grave or somber nature, as, the *heavy* villain.

*Syn.* **Heavy, weighty, ponderous, cumbersome** mean not easy to bear. **Heavy** implies greater density and compactness in substance than the average of its kind and class; **weighty**, actual and not relative heaviness; **ponderous**, extreme heaviness because of size and massiveness; **cumbrous** and **cumbersome**, heaviness and bulkiness that make for difficulty in moving or carrying. Figuratively, **heavy** applies to a person or thing that weighs on the senses, the spirit, the mind, etc.; **weighty**, to things momentous or deeply impressive; **ponderous**, to things unduly labored, complicated, or the like; **cumbrous** and **cumbersome**, to things both ponderous and unwieldy.

— *n.*; *pl.* **HEAVIES** (-lēz). *Theater.* a A role or actor representing a grave or imposing person. b The villain.

**heav'y-armed** (hēv'ī-ārm'd; 2), *adj.* Wearing heavy armor; having or carrying heavy arms.

**heav'y-du'ty** (-dū'tē; 2), *adj.* Able to withstand unusual strain, exposure, wear, etc.; also, subject to a high tariff rate.

**heavy earth.** Baryta, or barium monoxide.

**heavy-heart'ed** (-här'tēd; -tēd; 2), *adj.* Despondent.

**heavy hydrogen.** Chem. Deuterium; also, tritium.

**heavy spar.** See *BARIUM SULFATE*.

**heavy water.** Chem. a Any species of water heavier than ordinary water; specif., deuterium oxide, D<sub>2</sub>O. b Any water mixture heavier

than ordinary water, esp. that containing a higher than usual proportion of deuterium oxide, D<sub>2</sub>O.

**heavy-weight** (hēv'wīt), *n.* In wrestling, boxing, etc., one in the heaviest of the classes of contestants; esp., any contestant weighing not less than 175 pounds.

**heb-dom-ad** (hēb'dō-mād), *n.* [L. *hebdomas*, -adā, fr. Gr. *hebdomas* the number seven, seven days, fr. *hebdomos* seventh.] 1. The number seven. 2. A week.

**heb-dom-a-dal** (hēb-dōm'ā-dāl; -d'hl), *adj.* [L. *hebdomadalis*.] Of, or occurring at intervals of, seven days.

**He-be** (hē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *hēbē* youth, *Hēbē* Hebe.] Gr. R. The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede.

**he-be-phre-ni-a** (hē'bē-frē'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *hēbē* youth, puberty + *phrēn* mind.] A form of dementia praecox occurring usually at puberty. — **he-be-phre-ni-c** (-frē'nī-k), *adj.*

**he-be-tate** (hē'bē-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *hebetatus*, past part. of *hebetare* to dull.] To make or become dull; to blunt. — **he-b'e-ta-tion** (-tā-shūn), *n.*

**he-bet'ic** (hē-bēt'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *hēbētikos*, fr. *hēbē* puberty.] Of, pertaining to, or occurring at puberty.

**he-bet-ude** (hē'bē-tū-dē), *n.* [LL. *hebetudo*.] Obtuseness.

**he-brā-ic** (hē-brā'ik), *adj.* [LL. *Hebraicus*, fr. Gr. *Hebraikos*.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews, or to Hebrew.

**He-brā-ism** (hē-brā'yē-zm), *n.* 1. A Hebrew idiom or attribute. 2. Hebrew institutions; Judaism. 3. Hebrew character, spirit, or mode of thought. Cf. **HELLENISM**.

**He-brā-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One versed in the Hebrew language and learning. 2. One having the qualities of Hebraism; also, an adherent of Judaism.

**He-brā-is'tic** (-is'tik), **He-brā-is'ti-cal** (-is'tī-kāl), *adj.* Hebraic; marked by Hebraism or characteristic of Hebraists.

**He-brā-ize** (hē-brā'ī-zē), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *hebraiser* to speak Hebrew.] To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; to speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism.

**He-brew** (hē-brō), *n.* [OF. *Ebreu*, fr. L. *Hebraeus*, fr. Gr. *Hebraios*, fr. Heb. *Yehudi*.] 1. A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes, including the Israelites; usually, specif., an Israelite. 2. The Semitic language of the ancient Hebrews. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or Hebrew.

**Hebrew calendar** = **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**He-brews** (hē-brōz), *n. pl.* construed as *sing.* The Epistle to the Hebrews, in the New Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**hec-a-te, hek'a-te** (hēk'ā-tē; -tē; formerly often hēk'āt), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Hekatē*.] Gr. Relig. A goddess of the moon, earth, and underworld; later, dark goddess of magic.

**hec-a-tomb** (hēk'ā-tōm; -tōm), *n.* [L. *hecatombe*, fr. Gr. *hekatombē*, fr. *hekatōn* hundred + *bous* ox.] Gr. Antig. A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at one time; hence, a great slaughter.

**hect** (hēkt), *v. t.* [Fr. *hect*, fr. *hectare* hundred + *F. are* an are.] To badger with questions, comments, or gibes. — **Syn.** See **BAIT**. — *n.* Hackle. — **hect'er** (-fēr), *n.*

**hec-tare** (hēk'tār), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *hectaton* hundred + *F. are* an are.] See **METRIC SYSTEM**, *Table* 3.

**hec-tic** (hēk'tik), *adj.* [F. *hectique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *hektikos* habitual, consumptive.] 1. Pertaining to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption. 2. In a hectic condition; having hectic fever. 3. *Colloq.* Filled with excitement; restless. — *n.* **Med.** A hectic fever; also, a consumptive. b A hectic flush. — **hec-tic-al-ly** (-tī-kāl-ē), *adv.*

**hectic fever** A type of fever occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary tuberculosis, and marked by a daily recurring rise of temperature, profuse perspiration, and flushed face (hectic flush).

**hec-to-** (hēk'tō-), *hect-*. [Gr. *hekatōn*.] A combining form meaning hundred, as in **hec-to-gram** or **hec-to-gramme**, **hec-to-lit'er** or **hec-to-lit're**, **hec-to-me'ter** or **hec-to-me'tre**, **hec-to-ster**. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, *Tables*.

**hec-to-ter-y-lus** (-kōt'ē-lūs; -lūs), *n.; pl.* -y-lī (-lī). [NL., fr. *hecto* + Gr. *kytērē* hollow vessel.] Zool. One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs.

**hec-to-graph** (hēk'tō-grāf; 9), *n.* [*hecto* + *graph*.] A contrivance for manifolding a writing by transferring it to a slab of gelatin treated with glycerin, and then taking transcripts from the gelatin. — *v. t.* To copy with a hectograph. — **hec-to-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**hec-tor** (hēk'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Hektor*, prop., holding fast.] 1. In Homer's *Iliad*, a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans. He slew Patroclus, and was slain by Achilles. 2. [not pop.] One who hectors; a bully; roisterer. — *v. t.* [not pop.] To bully; hence, to torment by words; to irritate by bullying. — **Syn.** See **BAIT**.

**hec-to-ra** (hēk'tō-rā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Hekabē*.] In the *Iliad*, the wife of Priam and mother of Hector.

**hed-dle** (hēd'lē), *n.* One of the sets of cords or wires which compose the harness to guide the warp threads in a loom.

**hedge** (hēd), *n.* [AS. *hega*, *hegg*.] 1. A thicket, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary. 2. A barrier; limit.

— *adj.* Of or for a hedge; as, *hedge plants*; born, living, or done near hedges; roadside; clandestine; as, *a hedge marriage*, hence, low in class or quality.

— *v. t.* **HEDGE** (hēd); **HEDGE** (hēd). 1. To enclose or separate with a hedge. 2. To obstruct as with a barrier; to hinder. 3. To surround as for defense; guard. 4. To surround so as to prevent escape. 5. To safeguard oneself from loss on a risk by making compensatory arrangements on the other side. — *v. i.* 1. To shelter oneself from danger, duty, etc., as if by hiding behind a hedge. 2. To arrange a way of escape from any position taken; specif., to use qualifications in one's speech to avoid committing oneself definitely. 3. *Belting*. To reduce the risk of a wager by making a bet against the side one has bet on. 4. *Stock Exchange*. To counterbalance a sale or purchase of one security by making a purchase or sale of another.

**hedge garlic**. A wild mustard (*Alharia officinalis*) with a strong odor of garlic.

**eg** (hē'gōg), *n.* 1. A Any of a genus (*Erinaceus*) of Old

tained resistance to frontal attack, encirclement, and siege. b A wire entanglement made of barbed wire.

**hedge/hop** (hēd'hōp), *v. t. & i.*; — **more** (hēd't); — **more** (hēd't). *Aviation Slang*. To fly (an airplane) so close to the ground (often at 20-foot elevation) that it is necessary to "hop" over trees, hedges, etc. — **hedge/hop/er** (-hōp'ēr), *n.*

**hedge hyssop**. A Any of a genus (*Gratiola*) of herbs of the figwort family (esp. *G. aurea*). b In Great Britain, any of several similar plants (as *Scutellaria minor*, etc.).

**hedge'er** (hēd'ēr), *n.* One who makes, trims, or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting, evading, etc.

**hedge'row** (hēd'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs or trees, planted for enclosure or separation of fields.

**hedge sparrow**. See **SPARROW**, 3 a.

**he-don'ic** (hē-dōn'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *hēdonikos*, fr. *hēdonē* pleasure; akin to Gr. *hēdys* sweet, pleasant.] 1. Pertaining to, or consisting in, pleasure. 2. Of or pertaining to hedonism, hedonists, or hedonics.

**he-don'ics** (-iks), *n.; see -ics*. A Ethics which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure. b Psychology which treats of pleasurable and unpleasant states of consciousness.

**he-don-ism** (hē-dōn'iz-m), *n.* 1. *Ethics*. The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. Cf. **EUDAIMONISM**. 2. The manner of life of a hedonist; a living for pleasure. — **he-don-ist** (-ist), *n. & adj.* — **he-don-is'tic** (hē-dō-nis'tik), *adj.* — **he-don-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ē), *adv.*

**he-dron** (hē'drōn), *n.* [Gr. *hedra* seat, base.] A combining form denoting a geometrical figure, as in *tetrahedron*, having a (specified) form or number of surfaces, as in *tetrahedron*. Corresponding adjectives usually end in **-hed'ral** (-drāl).

**hee'dle jee'bies** (hē'dlē-jē'bīz). [Origin uncert.] *Slang*. Jitters; also, delirium tremens.

**heed** (hēd), *v. t.* [AS. *hēdon*.] To regard with care; to take notice of. — *v. i.* To pay attention; to have a care. — *n.* Attention; notice; regard. — **heed'er** (-dēr), *n.*

**heed'ful** (-fūl), *adj.* That takes heed; mindful. — **heed'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **heed'ful-ness**, *n.*

**heed'less**, *adj.* Without heed; inattentive; careless. — **heed'less-ly**, *adv.* — **heed'less-ness**, *n.*

**hee'haw** (hē'hō'), *n.* [Imitative.] The bray of an ass; a guffaw. — *v. i.* To bray, or utter heehaws.

**heel** (hēl), *n.* [AS. *hēla*.] 1. a The hind part of the human foot) b In other vertebrates, the part of the hind limb homologous with the human heel. 2. Anything regarded as like a human heel in shape, position, etc., as the crust at the bottom end of a loaf of bread, a cake of cheese, etc., the part of any tool next to the tang or handle, the small projection at the back of the bowl of a spoon, etc., the crook of the head of a golf club where it joins the shaft. 3 The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe. See **SOCK**, *Illustr.* 4. *Naut.* The base of a tuber, cutting, or other part of a plant separated for propagation, esp. when including a portion of the wood or stem of the parent branch. 5. *Naut.* The lower end of a mast, a boom, the sternpost, etc. 6. *Unq.* Underworld *Slang*. U. S. A contemptibly mean spirited scoundrel likely to double cross a pal — **down at the heel** or **at heel**. In a poor plight, in an embarrassed condition; seedy. — **to heel**. Close at the heels, as a hunting dog following the hunter; close behind; hence, obediently following. — *v. t.* 1. To add a heel to; as, **to heel a shoe**. 2. a To arm with a quiff, as a cock for fighting. b *Slang*, U. S. To supply or equip, as with money. — **heel in**. To cover (the roots of a plant) temporarily with soil.

**heel** (hēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hēldan*, *hēldan*.] To tilt or incline; — esp. of ships. — *n.* Act or amount of heeling.

**heel'-and-toe'**, *adj.* Designating a form of speed walking in which each step begins on the heel and ends on the toe.

**heeled** (hēld), *adj.* Having a heel, hence, *Colloq.*, U. S., provided with money; also, armed, as with a revolver.

**heel'er** (hēl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who heels, or puts on heels. 2. *Colloq.*, U. S. One who follows at the heels; specif., a subservient hanger-on of a political patron; one who canvasses for votes, gives bribes, and does other dishonest work for a boss, — called also **ward heeler**.

**heel'less** (-lēz; -lēs), *adj.* Having no heel.

**heel'piece** (-pēs; -s), *n.* A piece at or for the heel of something; as: a The heel of a shoe. b *Telap*. An iron bar connecting the soft-iron cores of an electromagnet.

**heel/post'** (-pōst'), *n.* A post supporting the heel or outer end of a thing, as one to which a door is hinged.

**heel'tap'** (-tāp'), *n.* 1. A lift for the heel of a shoe. 2. A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking.

**heeze** (hēz), *v. t.* [See **NOISE**.] *Scot.* To raise; hoist.

**heft** (hēft), *n.* [From **HEAVE**.] 1. *Obs.* Violent strain or exertion. 2. *Colloq.* Weight; figuratively, influence. 3. *Colloq.*, U. S. The greater part or bulk of anything. — *v. t.* 1. To heave up; to raise aloft. 2. *Colloq.* To prove or try the weight of by raising.

**hefty** (hēftī), *adj.*; **HEFTY** (-tī); **HEFTY** (-tī). *Colloq.* a Moderately heavy; weighty. b Vehement or vigorous.

**he-gar'i** (hē-gār'i; hē-gār-ē), *n.* [Ar. (Sudan) *hegiri*, fr. Ar. *hajari*, *hijari*, stony, stonelike.] A grain sorghum native to the Sudan region of Africa, an early-maturing variety of which is grown in the south-western U. S.

**He-ge-li-an** (hē-gē-lī-ān; hē-gē-lī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Hegel or his philosophy. — *n.* A follower of Hegel.

**He-ge-li-an-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* The philosophy of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), an attempt to unite and harmonize the Greek ontology with the Kantian psychology.

**he-gem-o-ny** (hē-jēm'ō-nī; hē-jēm'ō-nī; hē-jē-; some prefer "hard" q [as in *qual*]), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [Gr. *hēgemonia*, deriv. of *hēgēsai* to lead.] Leadership; preponderant influence or authority, esp. of a government or state. — **he-g'e-mon'ic** (hē-jēm'ō-nīk; hē-jē-), *adj.*

**he-gi'ra** (hē-jī'rā; hē-jī-rā), *n.* Also **he-jī'ra**. [ML., fr. Ar. *hijra*, *hijari*, stony, stonelike.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622 (later taken as the first year of the Moslem era); hence, any similar flight or exodus. See **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR**.

**he-gu-men** (hē-gū'mēn), *n.* [ML. *hegumenus*, fr. Gr. *hēgoumenos*, pres. part. of *hēgein* to lead.] *Eastern Ch.* The head of a religious community, specif., of a smaller monastery. Cf. ARCHIMANDRITE.

**Hel-del-borg** law (hē'l-dēl-būrg; G. hyl'el-bērk). *Anthropol.* A human lower jaw of great geological age, found near Heidelberg, Germany, 1907, and regarded as belonging to an extinct species of man (called *Heidelberg man*). See MAN, *n.*, 8. — *Heidelberg race*

**Hel-duo**, **Hel'duk**. Vars. of HARDUK.

**heifer** (hē'fēr), *n.* [AS. *hēahfora*.] A young cow; a cow that has not had a calf.

**heigh** (hē; hī), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc.; hey.

**heigh** (hē; hī). Scot. var. of MIGN.

**heigh'-ho'** (hē'hō'; hī'hō'; 2), *interj.* An exclamation expressing dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc.

**height** (hīt; dial. hīth, hīth), *n.* Also **highth** (hīth; hīth). [AS. *hēhtu*, *hēahthu*, *hēhtu*; akin to AS. *hēah* high.] 1. The condition of being high. 2. An eminence; a hill or mountain; elevated point or position. 3. Highest part; summit; hence, utmost degree; extreme limit; as, the *height* of a fever, climax, as of action. 4. Altitude, stature. 5. Obs. A. An advanced social rank. B. Hauteur. *Syn.* Height, stature, elevation, altitude mean the distance a thing rises from its base or the level on which it stands. Height may be used of anything so measured, whether high or low; stature, except in a figurative sense, is confined to animal bodies, especially to the human body, and may be used without a figure, as in full stature, average stature, etc.; elevation is applicable to things which are raised or thought of as raised and it, often, and altitude, chiefly, are applicable to things which are exceedingly, but not relatively, high.

**height-on** (hīt'ŋ), *v. t.* 1. To make high; elevate. 2. To carry forward; advance; augment; hence, to render more conspicuous; specif., to render more luminous or intense. 3. Obs. To exalt or elate. — *v. i.* To rise in height; to increase; augment. — *Syn.* See INTENSIFY. — **height'-en-er**, *n.*

**height'-to-pa'-por**, *n.* Print The standard height of type, 0.9186 of an inch. See TYPE.

**heil** (hīl), *interj.* [G.] Hail! Greeting! — **heil**, *v. t.*

**Heim'dall** (hām'dāl), *n.* [ON. *Heimdallr*.] Norse Myth. The warder of Asgard, who can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, can hear the grass grow, and needs less sleep than a bird. At the end of the world he will kill each other.

**heinous** (hē'nūs), *adj.* [OF. *heinous* hateful, fr. *heine* hate, fr. *hāir* to hate, of Teut. origin.] Hatel; hatefully bad; odious; atrocious, giving great offense. — *Syn.* See OUTRAGEOUS. — **heinous-ly**, *adv.* — **heinous-ness**, *n.*

**heir** (hēr), *n.* [OF. *heir*, *heir*, fr. L. *heres*, -edis.] 1. One who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, specif., a *Eng. Common Law*. The one in whom the fee of the real property of an intestate is vested by law at his death, called *legal heir* or *heir-at-law*. B. *Civil Law*. The successor of a deceased person, succeeding orig. to both rights and liabilities. C. In modern civil codes based upon the civil law, as in Europe, the person who succeeds to the (entire) estate of a person. D. Loosely, any person inheriting property of a deceased person. 2. One who receives or is entitled to receive any endowment or quality from a parent, or predecessor; the rightful future recipient or possessor; as, the *heir* of one's virtues. 3. Obs. Offspring; product. — *v. t.* To inherit.

**heir apparent** (hēr; pl. HEIRS APPARENT. *Law*. An heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor; — disting. from *heir presumptive*. — **heir apparent**, *n.*

**heirloom** (hēr'lūm), *n.* State or inheritance of an heir

**heirloom** (-ēs; -is), *n.* A female heir, esp. to wealth.

**heirloom** (hēr'lūm; 2), *n.* [heir + loom implement, tool.] Any personal chattel, which descends to the heir with the inheritance; hence, any piece of personal property owned by a family for several generations

**heir presumptive** One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency.

**heirship** (hēr'shīp), *n.* Right of inheriting; inheritance.

**heir's-rā** (hēr's-rā; hēr's-rā). Var. of HEIRRA.

**hek'tare** (hek'tō-gram, hek'to-graph, hek'to-li'ter, hek'to-me'ter. Vars. of HECTARE, etc.

**Hel** (hēl), *n.* [ON.] Norse Myth. Orig., the underworld (cf. Gr. *Hades*), in Old Norse, the goddess of the dead and queen of the underworld, the daughter of Loki.

**held** (hēld), *past & past part.* of HOLD.

**Hel'en of Troy** (hē'l'ēn; -In). See APPLE OF DISCORD.

**hel'i-a-cal** (hē'l'i-ā-kāl), *adj.* Also **hel'i-a-c** (hē'l'i-ā-k). [Gr. *hēliakos* of the sun, fr. *hēlios* sun.] *Astron.* Pertaining to, or near, the sun; — said esp. of the last setting of a star before, and its first rising after, in visibility due to conjunction with the sun. — **hel'i-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hel'i-an-thus** (hē'l'i-ān'thūs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *hēlios* sun + *anthos* flower.] A sunflower (genus *Helianthus*).

**hel'i-cal** (hē'l'i-kāl), *adj.* [From HELIX.] Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a helix; spiral. — **hel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hel'i-oes** (hē'l'i-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of HELIX.

**hel'i-oline** (hē'l'i-ō-līn), *n.* [Gr. *helix*, *helikos*, a spiral + stem of *klinō* to slope.] A gradually ascending and curving ramp.

**hel'i-oo-** (hē'l'i-kō), *helio-*. [Gr. *helix*, *helikos*.] A combining form meaning *helix*, *spiral*.

**hel'i-oid** (hē'l'i-kōid), *adj.* [Gr. *hēliokoeidēs*, fr. *helix*, -ikos, spiral + *eidos* shape.] Spiral; curved, as the spine of a univalve shell. Cf. SYMPHYDUM, *Illustr.* — *n.* *Geom.* Any of several screw-shaped surfaces. — **hel'i-oid'al** (-kōid'al; -dīl), *adj.* — **hel'i-oid'al-ly**, *adv.*

**Hel'i-oon** (-kōn; -kūn), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Helikōn*.] 1. A mountain in Boccia, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses. The name is often used allusively of poetry and poets. 2. [not cap.] Music. A very large bass tuba used in military bands. — **Hel'i-oon'i-an** (-kōn'i-ān), *adj.*

**hel'i-oopt'er** (hē'l'i-kōp'tēr; hē'l'i-), *n.* [F. *hélicoptère*, fr. Gr. *helix*, -ikos, spiral + *pteron* wing.] *Aeronautics*. A form of aircraft whose support in the air is derived solely from the reaction of a stream of air driven downward by propellers revolving around a vertical axis.

**hel'i-o** (hē'l'i-ō), *helio-*. [Gr. *hēlios*.] A combining form meaning the sun, as in *heliotaxis*, *heliotropism*.

**hel'i-o** (hē'l'i-ō), *n.* *Collog.* Short for HELIOGRAM, HELIOGRAPH.

**hel'i-o-om'trio** (hē'l'i-ō-sēn'trīk), *adj.* Also **hel'i-o-sen'tri-cal** (-trī-kāl). [*helio* + *centric*, *centric*.] *Astron.* Pertaining to, or measured from, the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it; having, or relating to, the sun as a center.

**hel'i-o-chrome** (hē'l'i-ō-krōm'), *n.* [*helio* + *-chrome*.] A photograph in natural colors, orig. one made by use of a form of silver chloride. — **hel'i-o-chro'mic** (-krō'mīk), *adj.*

**hel'i-o-gram** (-grām'), *n.* [*helio* + *-gram*.] A message transmitted by a heliograph.

**hel'i-o-graph** (-gráf; -ŋ), *n.* [*helio* + *-graph*.] 1. A photoengraving. 2. An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. 3. An apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror. — *v. t.* & *i.* To signal by means of a heliograph. — **hel'i-o-graph-er** (-gráf-ēr), *n.* — **hel'i-o-graph'io** (-gráf'īk), *adj.* — **hel'i-o-graph-phy** (-gráf-ī), *n.*

**hel'i-o-gra-vure** (hē'l'i-ō-gráf-vūr; -gráf-vūr), *n.* [F. *héliogravure*.] Any of various photoengraving processes.

**hel'i-ol'a-try** (hē'l'i-ō-l'ā-trī), *n.* = SUN WORSHIP. — **hel'i-ol'a-ter** (-tēr), *n.* — **hel'i-ol'a-trous** (-trās), *adj.*

**hel'i-om'e-ter** (-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [F. *héliomètre*. See HELIO- + METRE.] *Astron.* A double-image micrometer, devised orig. for measuring the diameter of the sun, but now used for accurate measurement of any short arc of the celestial sphere. — **hel'i-o-met'ric** (-ō-mēt'rik), **hel'i-o-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.* — **hel'i-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Hel'i-os** (hē'l'i-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios* sun, *Hēlios*.] *Gr. Relig.* The sun-god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See APOLLO, PHAETON.

**hel'i-o-scope** (hē'l'i-ō-skōp'), *n.* [F. *hélioscope*. See HELIO- + SCOPE.] *Astron.* A telescope or instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

**hel'i-o-stat** (-stāt'), *n.* [*helio* + *-stat*.] A mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is steadily reflected to one spot.

**hel'i-o-tax'is** (tāk'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. *helio* + *-taxis*.] Phototaxis in which sunlight is the stimulus.

**hel'i-o-ther'a-py** (-thēr-ā-pī), *n.* [*helio* + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by sun baths.

**hel'i-o-trope** (hē'l'i-ō-trop; Brit. commonly hē'l'i-ō-trop; -yō-trop), *n.* [F. *héliotrope*, fr. L. *heliotropium*, fr. Gr. *hēliotropion*, fr. *hēlios* the sun + *trepein* to turn.] 1. Any plant which turns toward the sun, as the sunflower, the marigold. 2. Any of a genus (*Heliotropium*, esp. *H. peruvianum*) of herbs of the boraginaceae family, having fragrant white or purple flowers, turnsole. 3. The common valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*). 4. *Mineral.* = BLOODSTONE. 5. A color, reddish bluish in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR.

**hel'i-ol'tro-pism** (hē'l'i-ō-l'trō-pīz'm), *n.* Tropism in which sunlight is the orienting stimulus. The movement may be toward the sunlight or (*apheliotropism*) away from it. Cf. PHOTOTROPISM. — **hel'i-ol'tropic** (-ō-l'trō-pīk; -trō-pīk), *adj.*

**hel'i-um** (hē'l'i-ūm; 58), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *hēlios* the sun.] An inert, colorless, gaseous element, first observed spectroscopically in the sun's atmosphere. Next to hydrogen, it is the lightest of gases and because of its nonflammability is separated from natural gas for use in dirigibles, etc. Symbol, *He*, at. no., 2; at. wt., 4.003. It is a product of radioactive transformations.

**hel'ix** (hē'l'iks), *n.*; *pl.* HELICES (hē'l'i-sēz), HELIXES (hē'l'īk-sēz; -sīz). [L., anything of spiral shape, fr. Gr. *helix*, *ikos*.] 1. Anything having a spiral form. 2. The incurved rim of the external ear. See EAR, *Illustr.* 3. *Arch.* A spiral ornament, esp. a volute in an Ionic or a Corinthian capital. 4. *Math.* The curve formed on any cylinder by a straight line in a plane that is wrapped round the cylinder, as an ordinary screw thread.

**hell** (hēl), *n.* [AS.] 1. [sometimes cap.] The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the grave, — corresponding to *Sheol* and *Hades*. 2. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits, corresponding to *Gehenna*, *Tartarus*; hence: a. Any place or state of misery or wickedness. b. That which causes torment. 3. The evil spirits who dwell in torment; the powers of darkness. 4. A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as: a. A dunce. b. A gambling house. c. A receptacle into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. 5. *Christian Science*. Mortal belief; error; lust; remorse; hatred; revenge; sin. *Mary Baker Eddy*.

**hell-bend'er** (-bēn'dēr), *n.* A large aquatic salamander (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*) of the Ohio Valley.

**hell'box** (hē'l'bōks'), *n.* Print. A hell (def. 4 o).

**hell'broth** (-brōth; 74), *n.* A composition for working black magic.

**hell'cat** (-kāt'), *n.* A witch; also, a malicious person.

**hell'-div'er** (-div'ēr), *n.* A dabchick or other small grebe.

**hell'e-bore** (hē'l'e-bōr; 70), *n.* [L. *helleborus*, fr. Gr. *helleboros*.] 1. A. Any of a genus (*Helleborus*) of herbs of the crowfoot family, as the medicinal herb *H. foetidus* (called also *beet's-foot*, with digitate leaves and offensive smell). B. Any herb of a genus (*Veratrum*, esp. *V. album* and *V. viride*) having short poisonous root stocks. Both of the above species are called *white hellebore*, and one (*V. viride*) is called also *American hellebore* or *false hellebore*. 2. A. The dried rhizome and roots of a medicinal herb (*Helleborus niger*), containing helleborin and helleborein. B. The dried rhizome and roots of white hellebore used as a parasiticide and insecticide.

**hell'e-bo're-in** (-bō'rē-īn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside accompanying helleborin in several species of hellebore and acting strongly on the heart.

**hell'e-b'o-rin** (hē'l'e-bō-rīn; hē'l'e-bō-rīn), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoside occurring in hellebore.

**Hel'ion** (hē'l'ēn; -In), *n.* [Gr. *Hēllēn*.] The eponymous ancestor of the Hellenic race.

**Hel'ione** (hē'l'ēn; -n; *pl.* HELLENES (-ēnz). [Gr. *Hēllēn*.] A Greek.

**Hel'ion'ic** (hē'l'ēn'īk; -lēn'īk), *adj.* Pert. to the Hellenes. — *n.* Classical Greek, esp. of the later period.

**Hel'ion-ism** (hē'l'ēn-īz'm; hē'l'īn; hē'l'ēn; -n), *n.* 1. A Greek phrase or idiom. 2. Greek character or civilization; esp., the culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks. 3. Adoption of the Greek language, thought, and ideals.

**Hel'ion-ist** (-ist), *n.* [Gr. *Hēllēnistēs*.] 1. One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners; esp., a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother tongue. 2. One skilled in literature. 3. One of the Greek scholars.

**Byzantine culture in the Renaissance.**

**Hel'len-is'tic** (hél'y-nis'tík; hél'y-), *adj.* Also **Hel'len-is'ti-cal** (-tí-kál). 1. Of or pertaining to Greek history, culture, or art after Alexander the Great. 2. Of or pertaining to the Hellenists.

**Hel'ten-ize** (hél'ten-iz; hél'tin-), *v. i.* [*Gr. Hellenizein*]. To use the Greek language; to play the Greek. — *v. t.* To give a Greek form or character to. — **Hel'ten-i-ma'tion** (-i-zá'shún; -i-zá-), *n.* — **Hel'ten-iz'er** (hél'ten-iz'ér; hél'tin-), *n.*

**hel'ter** (hél'tér), *n.*; *pl.* **HELTERS** (-tér). [*G.*] A In Austria, up to 1925, a small copper coin equivalent to 1/10 krone. B In Czechoslovakia, 1/10 koruna.

**hell'-fire** (hél'fir; -2), *n.* 1. The fire of hell. 2. Burning spite resentment, or the like.

**hell'gram-mite** (hél'grá-mít), *n.* The carnivorous, aquatic larva of a large North American insect (*Corydalis cornuta*), much used as a fish bait; the dobson.

**hell'hound** (hél'hound), *n.* [*AS. helle hund*]. A dog of hell (cf. *CERBERUS*); hence, a fiend; a demon.

**hell'ion** (hél'yún), *n.* *Collog.* One given to devilry.

**hell'ish**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to hell; like hell; infernal. — **hell'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **hell'ish-ness**, *n.*

**hell'kite** (hél'kit), *n.* A person who shows hellish cruelty.

**hel-lo'** (hél-ló'; various shifts in accent & intonation occur when the word expresses surprise), *interj.* [*See HOLLOW*]. 1. An exclamation used to call attention or to greet persons, esp. in connection with the telephone, as the common form of call, — apparently a form of **HOLLO**, first appearing about 1880. 2. An exclamation expressing surprise, etc. — **hel-lo'** (hél-ló'; hél'lo), *n.*

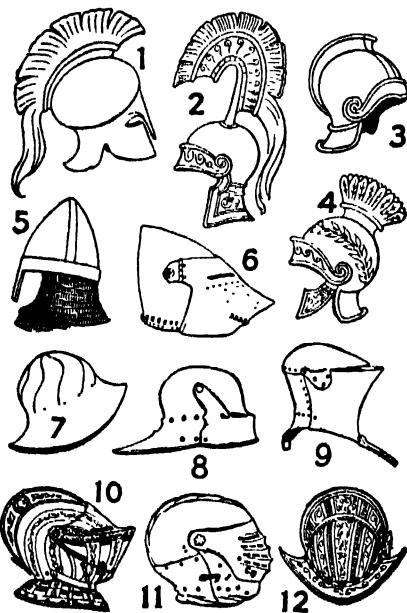
**hel'm** (hém), *n.* [*AS. helma* rudder] 1 *Naut.* The apparatus by which a ship is steered, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone; also, a turn of the helm. 2 In figurative use, guidance or steering of anything. — *v. t.* To steer; direct.

**helm**, *n.* [*AS. Archais.*] A helmet. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a helmet.

**hel'met** (hél'mét; -mít), *n.* [*OF, dim. of helme*, of Teut. origin] 1 A defensive covering for the head. Specif. a The headpiece in armor (see **ARMOR**, *Illustr.*). b The military hat, often made of or



Helgrammite.  
(1/2)



Helmets. 1, 2 Greek; 3, 4 Roman; 5 Norman Casque with fixed Nosepiece, 11th cent.; 6 Basinet, 14th cent.; 7, 8 Sallets, 15th cent.; 9 Tilting Heaume, 15th and 16th cents.; 10, 11 Armets, 16th cent.; 12 Morion, late 16th cent.

strengthened with metal, worn as a guard against head wounds. c A domed hat with a visor and a neckguard, such as worn by policemen, firemen, or by Europeans in hot countries d The headpiece of a diver's armor, provided with air pipes and glass windows. e A leather covering for the head worn by players in certain sports, as American football. 2 That which resembles a helmet in form or position, as the hood-shaped upper sepal or petal of some flowers. 3 *Fencing*, *Singletick*, etc. A head coveying with a mesh, usually of wire, to protect the face. — **hel'met-ed**, *adj.*

**hel'minth** (hél'mínth), *n.* [*Gr. helmins*, -inthos, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm.

**hel'mín-thí'a-sis** (hél'mín-thí'a-sis), *n.* [*NL, fr. Gr. helminthiasis* to suffer from worms, *fr. helmins*, -inthos, worm.] Med. A disease in which worms are present in the body.

**hel'mín-thic** (hél'mín-thík), *adj.* Of, relating to, or expelling worms, or helminths.

**hel'mín-thol'o-gy** (hél'mín-thól'ó-jí), *n.* The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms.

**helms'man** (hélms'mán), *n.* A steersman.

**Hel'ot** (hél'ót; hél'ót), *n.* [*L. Helotes*, *Helotae*, *pl.*, *fr. Gr. Heilotes*, *Heilótai*, bondsmen or serfs.] 1 One of the lowest class (serfs) of the people of ancient Sparta. 2 [*often not cap.*] Hence, a slave or serf.

**hel'ot-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* Serfdom.

**hel'ot-ry** (-rí), *n.* Helots, collectively; slaves; also, slavery; serfdom.

**help** (hélp), *v. t.*; *past* **HELPE** (hélpt), *Archais.* **HELP** (hélp); *past part.* **HELPE**, *Archais.* **HEL'PEN** (hél'pén), *Obs.* **HELP**, *pres. part.* **HELPING**, [*AS. helpan*]. 1 To aid; assist. 2 To furnish with relief, as from pain, disease, or distress, to succor; to be of avail against (an ill). 3 To aid in bringing about, causing, etc.; as, caste feeling *helps* prejudice. 4 a To chance for the better; to improve. b To prevent; as, we cannot *help* his fall. 5 To forgo, avoid; as, we cannot *help* liking him. 6 To wait upon, as a guest at a table; to serve (food), as at table. — *v. i.* 1 To lend aid; to avail or be of use; to assist. 2 To serve food, as at table. 3 To avoid or prevent, as, no more than I can *help*.

**Syn.** (1) **Help**, **aid**, **assist** mean to furnish what is needed to accomplish work or to attain an end. **Help** contains a strong implication of advance toward an objective; **aid** strongly suggests the need of help or relief and therefore imputes weakness to the one aided and strength to the one aiding; **assist** (etymologically, to stand by) suggests a secondary role in the assistance or a subordinate character in the assistance. (2) **See IMPROVE**.

— *n.* 1 Aid; assistance; also, one furnishing aid. 2 Remedy; relief. 3 a A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one b The whole force of hired helpers c *Rural*, U. S. A domestic servant or farm hand. 4 A portion of food.

**help'er** (hél'pér), *n.* One who or that which helps.

**help'ful** (hél'fúl; -fí), *adj.* Furnishing help; assistant; useful; salutary. — **help'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **help'ful-ness**, *n.*

**help'ing**, *n.* The act of one who helps; also, a portion, as of food, to which one is helped.

**help'less**, *adj.* 1 Destitute of help or strength; weak; also, incompetent. 2 *Now rare* Bringing no help; unaiding. — **help'less-ly**, *adv.* — **help'less-ness**, *n.*

**help'mate** (hél'p-mát), *n.* [*Corrupt.* of the "*help meet* for him" of *Genesis* ii. 18.] A helper; companion; specif., a wife.

**help'met'** (-mét'), *n.* A helmet; esp., a wife.

**hel'ter-skel'ter** (hél'tér-skél'tér), *adv.* *Collog.* In hurry and confusion; disorder. — *adj.* Characterized by confused hurry. — *n.* Anything that is helter skelter.

**helve** (hélv), *n.* [*AS. helf*, *helf*, *hylf*] The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz. Cf. **HART**. — *v. t.*; *BEFEL* (hélvd); *HEL'VING*. To furnish or fit with a helve. — **helv'er** (hél'vér), *n.*

**Hel've'tian** (hél-vé'shún), *adj.* [*L. Helvetius*] Of or pertaining to the Helveti or Helvetia; Swiss. — *n.* One of the Helveti; a Swiss.

**Hel've'tic** (-vél'ík), *adj.* Helvetian; Swiss. — *n.* A Swiss Protestant; a follower of Zwingli.

**Hel've'ti-i** (hél-vé'shí-í), *n. pl.* [*L.*] In the time of Julius Caesar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

**hem** (hém), *n.* [*AS. hem*, *hemma*, border, margin] 1 The edge or border of a garment or cloth, now, a border formed by doubling back the edge and sewing it. 2 Border, margin. — *v. t.*; *HEM'ED* (hém'd); *HEM'MING*. 1 To fold and sew down the edge of, hence, to border; edge. 2 To enclose and confine; to surround.

**hem**, *interj.* An exclamation to call attention, to express hesitation, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering or the sound of "hem" — *v. i.*; *HEM'MED* (hém'd), *HEM'MING*. To utter the sound represented by *hem*; hence, to hesitate in speaking.

**hem**, *haem*. = **HEMO**. — *See HAEM*.

**he'ma**, **hae'ma** (hém'a; hém'a-), [*Gr. haima*]. Irregular combination form signifying blood. — *See HEMO*. — **HAEM**.

**he'ma-cy-tom'e-ter** (-sí-tóm'è-tér) Var. of **HFMOCYTOMETER**.

**he'mal**, **hae'mal** (hém'al), *adj.* [*Gr. haima* blood] 1 Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels. 2 *Zool.* In vertebrates, pertaining to the side of the spinal cord where the heart and chief blood vessels are.

**he'ma-tal**, **hae'ma-tal** (hém'má-tál; hém'a-; -tál), *adj.* *Anat.* Relating to the blood or blood vessels.

**he'ma-te'in**, **hae'ma-te'in** (hém'má-té'in; hém'a-), *n.* [*See HEMATO-*] *Chem.* A reddish brown crystalline compound,  $C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_6$ , the essential dye in logwood extracts.

**he'ma-ther'mal**, **hem'a-to-ther'mal**. Vars. of **HAEMATOTHERMAL**, **HAEMATOTHERMAL**.

**he-mat'ic**, **hae-mat'ic** (hém'mát'ík), *adj.* [*Gr. haimatikos*] 1 Of, pertaining to, containing, full of, or having the color of blood. 2 *Med.* Acting on the blood. — *n.* A medicine acting on the blood.

**hem'a-tin**, **haem'a-tin** (hém'a-tín; hém'má-), *n.* Also **-tine**. [*Gr. haima*, *haimatos*, blood. 1 *Chem.* Hematin. 2 *Biochem.* A bluish-black substance containing iron, formed by the decomposition of hemoglobin.

**hem'a-tin'ic**, **haem'a-tin'ic** (-tín'ík), *n.* *Med.* Any substance, such as an iron salt, tending to increase the hemoglobin content of the blood; a hematoc.

**hem'a-tin'io**, **haem'a-tin'io**, *adj.* a Pertaining to, or derived from, hematin. b = **HEMATIC**, 1.

**hem'a-tito**, **haem'a-tito** (hém'má-tít; hém'má-), *n.* [*L. haematites*, *fr. Gr. haimatís* a bloodlike, *fr. haima*, *haimatos*, blood.] *Mineral.* An important ore of iron,  $Fe_2O_3$ , red when powdered. The term *brown hematite* is a synonym for *limonite*. — **hem'a-tit'io**, **haem'a-tit'io** (-tít'ík), *adj.*

**hem'a-to**, **haem'a-to** (hém'má-tó; hém'má-tó-), **hemat**, **haemat**. [*Gr. haima*, *haimatos*, blood.] = **HEMO**, as in **hem'a-to-cele**, **hem'a-to-ly-sis**.

**hem'a-to-crit**, **haem'a-to-crit** (-krít), *n.* [*Hemato* + *Gr. kritos* judge.] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood, generally some form of centrifugal apparatus.

**hem'a-tog'e-nous**, **haem'a-tog'e-nous** (hém'má-tó-jé-nús; hém'má-), *adj.* *Physiol.* a Producing blood. b Produced by or arising in the blood.

**hem'a-toid**, **hae'ma-toid** (hém'má-tóid; hém'a-), *adj.* [*hemat* + *-oid*]. *Physiol.* Resembling blood.

**hem'a-tol'o-gy**, **haem'a-tol'o-gy** (hém'má-tól'ó-jí; hém'má-), *n.* The science dealing with the blood. — **hem'a-to-log'i-cal**, **haem'a-to-log'i-cal** (-tól'ó-jí-kál), *adj.* — **hem'a-tol'o-gist**, **haem'a-tol'o-gist** (-tól'ó-jíst), *n.*

**he'ma-to'ma**, **hae'ma-to'ma** (hém'má-tó'má; hém'a-), *n.*; *pl.* **TOMATA** (-tó'má-tá), **-TOMAS** (fáz), [*NL, fr. hemat* + *-oma*]. A tumor or swelling containing blood.

**hem'a-to-poi'e-sis**, **haem'a-to-poi'e-sis** (hém'má-tó-poi-é-sis; hém'má-), *n.* [*NL, fr. hemato* + *Gr. poiesis* a making.] The formation of blood. — **hem'a-to-poi-et'ic**, **haem'a-to-poi-et'ic** (-é-tík), *adj.*

**hem'a-tose, haem'a-tose** (hēm'a-tōs; hēm'd-), *adj.* *Med.* Full of blood; bloody.

**hem'a-to-sis, haem'a-to-sis** (hēm'a-tō'sis; hēm'd-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *haimatōsis*, fr. *haima* to change into blood.] *Physiol.* A formation of blood. **b** Arterialization of the blood in the lungs.

**hem'a-tox-ylin**. *Var.* of **HAEMATOLYXIN**.  
**hem'a-to-zo-on, haem'a-to-zo-on** (hēm'a-tō-zō'ōn; hēm'd-), *n.*; *pl.* -zoa (-d-). [NL., fr. *hemato* + Gr. *zōon* animal.] *Zool.* Any animal parasite inhabiting the blood, as filariae. — **zo'al** (-d-), **zo'ic** (-ik), *adj.*

**hem-el-y-tron** (hēm-el'ī-trōn), **hem-el'y-trum** (-trēm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trē). [NL. See **HEMI-ELYTRON**.] *Zool.* One of the partly thickened anterior wings of certain insects, esp. of hemipterous insects. — **hem-el'y-tral** (-trāl), *adj.*

**hem'er-o-cal'lis** (hēm'er-ō-kāl'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *hēmerokallis*, fr. *hēmera* day + *kallōs* beauty.] = **DAY LILY**, 1.

**hem'i-** (hēm'i-). [Gr. *hēmi-*. Cf. **HEMI-**.] A prefix signifying half.

**hem'i-a, hae'mi-a** (-hēm'i-a). *Vars.* of **EMIA, ARKIA**.

**hem'i-al'gi-a** (hēm'i-āl'jī-d-), *n.* [NL., fr. *hēmi-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain upon only one side of the body, esp. on one side of the head.

**hem'ic, hae'mic** (hēm'ik; hēm'ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the blood.

**hem'i-cel'lu-lose** (hēm'i-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a group of polysaccharides less complex than cellulose and easily hydrolyzable to simple sugars.

**hem'i-cra-ni-a** (-krā'nī-d-), *n.* [LL. *Med.* Hemialgia of the head.

**hem'i-cy-cle** (hēm'i-sī'k-), *n.* [F. *hémicycle*, fr. L. *hemicyclos*, fr. Gr. *hēmi* + *kyklos*, fr. *hēmi-* + *kyklos*.] 1. A half circle; a semicircle. 2. A curved or approximately semicircular structure.

**hem'i-dem'i-sem'i-qua-ver** (hēm'i-dem'i-sēm'i-kwā'vēr), *n.* [*hemi* + *demisemiquaver*.] *Music*. See **NOTL**.

**hem'i-el'y-tron, hem'i-el'y-trum**. *Vars.* of **HEMIELYTRON**, etc.

**hem'i-el'y-tron** (hēm'i-el'ī-trōn), *adj.* [*hemi* + Gr. *hedra* seat, base.] *Crysl.* Having half of the similar parts of a crystal form, instead of all; consisting of half the faces which full symmetry would require; — opposed to *holohedral*. Cf. **HOLOHEDRAL**, **TETARTOHEDRAL**. — **hem'i-el'y-tral**, *adv.*

**hem'i-hy-drato** (-hī'drāt), *n.* *Chem.* A hydrate containing half a molecule of water to one of the compound forming the hydrate.

**hem'i-morph'ic** (-mōr'fik), *adj.* *Crysl.* Unsymmetrical in form as regards the two ends of an axis. — **hem'i-morph'ism** (-fīz'm), *n.*

**hem'i-morph'ite** (-mōr'fīt), *n.* *Mineral* Calamine (sense a).

**hem'min, hae'min** (hēm'mīn), *n.* [*Gr* *haima* blood.] *Biochem.* A reddish brown substance obtained in the form of microscopic, prismatic crystals by the action on blood of hydrochloric acid or of glacial acetic acid and salt. The obtaining of these crystals, as from suspected stains, is evidence of the presence of blood.

**hem'i-plē-gi-a** (hēm'i-plē'jī-d-), *n.* Also **hem'i-plē-gy** (hēm'i-plē'jī). [NL., fr. *hēmi-* + *plēgia*.] *Med.* Paralysis of one lateral half of the body. — **hem'i-plē-g'ic** (-plē'jīk; -plē'jīk), *adj.*

**hem-mip'ter-ous** (hēm-mīp'tēr-ōs), **hem-mip'ter-al** (-āl), *adj.* [*hemi* + Gr. *pieron* wing.] Belonging to a larger order (Hemiptera) of insects, which have a more or less flattened form, a proboscis adapted for piercing and sucking, and two pairs of wings — an anterior with the basal part thickened and the distal membranous, a posterior wholly membranous. This order comprises those insects to which the term *bug* is most properly applied, as the bedbug, squash bug, etc.

**hem'i-sphere** (hēm'i-sfēr), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *hémisphère*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *hēmisphaion*, fr. *hēmi-* half + *sphaira* sphere.] 1. A half sphere. 2. Half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of it as in a map. The terrestrial hemispheres are customarily divided (1) by the equator, into *Northern Hemisphere* and *Southern Hemisphere*, or (2) by a meridian, so that North and South America are contained in the *Western Hemisphere*, and the other continents chiefly in the *Eastern Hemisphere*. The celestial hemispheres are customarily divided by the horizon, the celestial equator, or the ecliptic. 3. Figuratively: a) A realm; a sphere. b) The inhabitants of a hemisphere. 4. *Anat.* Either of the two parts (*cerebral hemisphere*) chiefly composing the cerebrum. See **CEREBRUM**, **FOREBRAIN**.

**hem'i-spher'ic-al** (-sēr'īk-āl), *adj.* Also **hem'i-spher'ic** (-ik). Of, pertaining or belonging to, or like a hemisphere.

**hem'i-spher'oid** (-sēr'īd), *n.* A half spheroid.

**hem'i-stich** (hēm'i-sī'k), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *hēmistichon*, fr. *hēmi-* half + *stichos* row, line, verse.] Half a poetic verse or line, esp. as divided by a caesura, etc. — **hem'i-stī-cha** (-hēm'i-sī'k-āl; hēm'i-sī'k-āl), *adj.*

**hem'i-ter'pene** (-tēr'pēn), *n.* *Chem.* One of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>. Cf. **TERPENE**.

**hem'i-trope** (hēm'i-trōp), *adj.* [F. *hémitrope*. See **HEMI**; -**TROPE**.] Half turned round; half inverted; *Crysl.*, having a twinned structure. See **TWIN**.

**hem'i-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik), *adj.* *Crysl.* Hemitrope.

**hem'lock** (hēm'lōk), *n.* [AS *hæmlic*, *hymlic*.] 1. Any of several poisonous herbs of the carrot family, having finely cut leaves and small white flowers, esp. the *poison hemlock*, *Coccythium maculatum*, and species of *Cicuta*, the latter known also as *water hemlock* or *cowbane* (which see). 2. Any of a genus (*Taxus*) of trees of the pine family, esp. the *Canadian*, or *eastern hemlock* (*T. canadensis*), and any of several species (esp. *T. mertensiana*) of western United States.

**hem'mer** (hēm'mēr), *n.* One who or that which hems.

**he'mo, hae'mo** (-hēm'd; hēm'd-). [Gr. *haima* blood.] A combining form denoting blood.

**he'mo-cy-tom'e-ter, hae'mo-cy-tom'e-ter** (-sī-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

**he'mo-flag-el-late, hae'mo-flag-el-late** (-fīj'ē-lāt), *n.* *Zool.* Any flagellate protozoan, as a trypanosome, which is a blood parasite.

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**he'mo-flag-el-late, hae'mo-flag-el-late** (-fīj'ē-lāt), *n.* *Zool.* Any flagellate protozoan, as a trypanosome, which is a blood parasite.

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**he'mo-flag-el-late, hae'mo-flag-el-late** (-fīj'ē-lāt), *n.* *Zool.* Any flagellate protozoan, as a trypanosome, which is a blood parasite.

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**he'mo-ly'sin, hae'mo-ly'sin** (-lī'sīn), *n.* *Biochem.* A substance developed in the blood serum, capable of liberating hemoglobin from red corpuscles, esp. those from another animal.

**he-mol'y-sis, hae-mol'y-sis** (hēm-mōl'ī-sis), *n.* [*hemo* + *-lysis*.] *Immunol.* The dissolution of red blood corpuscles with liberation of their hemoglobin. — **he-mol-ly'tic, hae-mol-ly'tic** (hēm-mōl'ī-tik; hēm'd-), *adj.*

**he'mo-philic, hae'mo-philic** (hēm-mō-fīl; -fīl; hēm'd-), *n.* a hemophilic. **a** Hemophilic organism. — **he'mo-philic, hae'mo-philic** (hēm-mō-fīl; -fīl; hēm'd-), *adj.*

**he'mo-phil'i-a, hae'mo-phil'i-a** (hēm-mō-fīl'ī-d; hēm'd-), *n.* [NL., fr. *hemo* + *-phil* + *-ia*.] *Med.* A tendency, usually hereditary, to profuse bleeding even from slight wounds.

**he'mo-phil'i-a-c, hae'mo-phil'i-a-c** (-fīl'ī-āk), *n.* One afflicted with hemophilia.

**he'mo-phil'ic, hae'mo-phil'ic** (-ik), *adj.* 1. *Med.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or affected with, hemophilia. 2. *Biol.* Growing well in blood, as certain bacteria.

**he-mop'ty-sis, hae-mop'ty-sis** (hēm-mōp'tī-sis; hēm-d-), *n.* [NL., fr. *hemo* + Gr. *pyein* to spit.] *Med.* Expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage of the lungs.

**hem'or-rho'id, haem'or-rho'id** (hēm'ō-rōid), *n.* [F. *hémorroïdes*, fr. L., pl., fr. Gr. deriv. of *haima* blood + *rheîn* to flow.] *Med.* A livid and painful swelling formed by dilatation of a vein at the anus, — often in *pl.* and called *piles*. — **hem'or-rhoi'dal, haem'or-rhoi'dal** (-rōid'āl, -d'āl), *adj.*

**he'mo-stat, hae'mo-stat** (hēm-mō-stāt; hēm'd-), *n.* [From **HEMO-STATIC**.] An agent which checks hemorrhage; specif., an instrument for compressing a bleeding vessel.

**he'mo-stat'ic, hae'mo-stat'ic** (-stāt'ik), *adj.* [*hemo* + Gr. *statikos* causing to stand.] *Med.* Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic. — *n.* A hemostat.

**hemp** (hēmp), *n.* [AS. *heneþ*, *heneþ*.] 1. A tall, widely cultivated Asiatic herb (*Cannabis sativa*, family Cannabaceae, the hemp family); — called also *cannabis*, *Indian hemp*, *marijuana*, and (in India) *bang*. b Its tough bast fiber, used for making cloth, floor covering, and cordage. c A narcotic drug from this plant. See **BIANG**, **CANNABIS**, **HASHISH**, **MARIJUANA**. 2. A similar fiber from various other plants, or any of the plants, as jute, Manila hemp or abaca, ramie, sisal. 3. *Slang*. A gallows rope. — **hemp'en**, *adj.*

**hemp agrimony**. A coarse European herb (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) of the aster family, with reddish flower heads and sessile leaves.

**hemp nettle**. Any of a genus (*Galeopsis*) of coarse Old World herbs of the mint family, esp. a bristly Eurasian herb (*G. tetrahit*), common as a weed in the United States.

**hemp'seed** (hēmp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of hemp; figuratively, *Slang*, a rascal; a gallows bird.

**hemp'y** (-ī), *adj.* Hempen, *Dial.*, fit for hanging.

**hem'stitch** (hēm'sī'ch), *v. t.* [*hem* + *stitch*.] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters. — *n.* Sewing. Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in it. — **hem'stitch'er, *n.***

**hen** (hēn), *n.* [AS. *henn*, *henn*.] 1. The female of the domestic fowl, or of any of various other birds. Cf. **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* 2. *Colloq.* The female of any of certain other animals, as the lobster. 3. *Humorous*. A woman.

**hen and chickens, or hen'-and-chick'ens**, *n.* Any of several plants marked by offsets, runners, profliferous flowers, etc.; esp.: a A European houseleek (*Sempervivum globiflorum*). b Ground ivy.

**hen'bane** (hēn'bān), *n.* [*hen* + *bane*.] A fetid Old World herb (*Hyoscyamus niger*) of the nightshade family, with sticky, hairy, dentate leaves and yellowish-brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, esp. to fowls. See **HYOSCYAMIN**.

**hen'bitt** (-hīt), *n.* A mint (*Lamium amplexicaule*) having leaves like those of the nettle but without stinging hairs.

**hence** (hēns), *adv.* [ME. *hennes*, *hens* (the *a* is *adv.* gen. ending), fr. AS. *hennan*, *hennon*.] 1. From this place; away; specif., from this world or life. 2. From this time; as, a week hence. 3. Consequently; therefore; — used conjunctively. 4. From this source or origin.

**hence'forth** (hēns'fōrth', hēns'fōrth'; 70), **hence'for'ward** (hēns'fōr-wērd), *adv.* From this time forward.

**hench'man** (hēnch'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). [ME. *henchman*, *henzman*, appar. fr. AS *hengeat* horse + E. *man*, i. e., a groom.] 1. *Obs.* An attendant, squire, or page. 2. A trusted follower and supporter. 3. A political follower; esp., one serving for personal advantage.

**hen-dec'a-gon** (hēn-dēk'ā-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *hendeka* eleven + *gonia* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) polygon of 11 angles and therefore 11 sides. — **hen-de-cag'o-nal** (hēn-dēk'ā-gōn'āl), *adj.*

**hen-dec'a-syl'la-ble** (hēn-dēk'ā-sīl'ā-b-), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *hendeka* eleven + *syllabē* syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables. — **hen-dec'a-syl'la-b'ic** (-sīl'ā-b'ik), *adj.* & *n.*

**hen-di'a-dys** (hēn-dī'ā-dīs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *hēn dia dyōin* one by two.] *Gram.* Expression of an idea by two nouns connected by *and*, instead of by a noun and an adjunct (we drink from *cups and gold*, for *golden cups*).

**hen'e-quin** (hēn'ē-kēn; hēn'ē-kēn'), *n.* Also **hen'e-quin** (-kīn). [Sp. *henequén*, *jeniquén*, fr. Taino *henequén*.] a A strong, yellowish leaf fiber, derived from the leaves of a Yucatán plant (*Agave fourcroydes*) of the amaryllis family. b The plant yielding this fiber. Cf. **SISAL**.

**hen hawk**. See **BOZZARD**, 1.

**Hen'ley** (hēn'lī), *n.* The Henley Regatta, held annually since 1839 at Henley-on-Thames, in Oxfordshire, England.

**hen'na** (hēn'ā), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā*.] 1. An Old World tropical shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*, family Lythraceae) with small opposite leaves and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers; camphire. Its leaves yield a reddish-orange dye and a cosmetic for tinting the hair red. 2. The dye and cosmetic yielded by this shrub. 3. A brown, reddish yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See **COLOR**. — *v. t.*; **HEN'NAED** (-ād); **HEN'NA-ING**. To dye or paste with henna.



Hemstitch.

**hen-ner-y** (hén'ér-l), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-l-z). A poultry farm; also, an enclosure for keeping hens.

**hen-o-the-ism** (hén'ó-thé-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one + *theism*.] Belief in one god, though not to the exclusion of belief in others. — **hen-o-the-ist** (-íst), *n.* — **hen-o-the-ist-ic** (-íst'ik), *adj.*

**hen-peck** (hén'pék'), *v. t.* To subject to petty attempts to rule; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

**hen-ry** (hén'rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rí-z). [After Joseph Henry, Am. physicist.] Elec. The unit of inductance; inductance of a circuit in which an electric force of one volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second. Abbr. *H*.

**hent** (hént), *v. t.*; **HENT**; **HENT'ING**. [AS. *hentan*.] Archaic. To seize.

**hep** (hép), *adj.* [Appar., with the sense of in step, in line, fr. the drill sergeant's *hep, hep, for step, step*.] Slang. Having intimate knowledge; informed; "wise"; as, to be, or to put one, *hep* to anything.

**he'par** (hép'pár), *n.* [ML. fr. Gr. *hēpar* liver.] Old Chem. A any of several sulfur compounds, liver-colored, made by fusing sulfur or a sulfide with an alkali metal compound or metallic oxide. *b* In homeopathy, calcium sulfide.

**hep'a-rin** (hép'á-rín), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar* liver + *-in*.] Biochem. A substance found in liver and other body tissues, used, either by injection or by addition to drawn blood, to render blood nonclotting.

**hepat-** = **HEPATO**, as in **hep'a-tat'ro-phy**, **hep'a-tes'to-my**.

**he-pat'ic** (hép'át'ik), *adj.* [L. *hepaticus*, fr. Gr. *hēpatikos*, fr. *hēpa* liver.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the liver; also, resembling the liver in color or form, as, *hepatic* aloes. 2. Bot. Pertaining to a class (Hepaticae) of plants, the liverworts.

**he-pat'ic**, *n.* 1. A hepatic medicine, or the like. 2. Bot. A liverwort.

**he-pat'ic-ca** (-t'k-á), *n.* [NL; fr. the shape of the lobed leaves. See **HEPATICA**.] A plant or flower of a genus (*Hepatica*) of herbs of the crowfoot family, having lobed leaves and delicate white, pink, blue, or purplish flowers.

**he-pat'ic-oo** (hép'át'ik-ó), *Comb. form* for *hepatic*, as in **he-pat'ic-oo-gas-tro-to-my**, **he-pat'ic-oo-pul-mo-nar-y**, **he-pat'ic-oo'to-my**.

**he-pat'itis** (hép'át'itis), *n.* [NL, fr. *hepat* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of the liver.

**he-pat'ic-ation** (-t'z'á-shún; -t'z'á-t'), *n.* Med. Conversion of tissue into a substance resembling the liver, as of the lungs in pneumonia, in which the affected tissue becomes solidified and aneural.

**he-pat'ic-to** (hép'át'ik-tó), *hepat-*. [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatina*.] A combining form, meaning the *liver*, as in **he-pat'ic-to-my**, **he-pat'ic-to'to-my** (see -ECTOMY, -TOMY).

**hep-cat** (hép'kát'), *n.*, or **hep cat** [hep + cat.] Swing Music. A musician in a swing band; — called also *cat*.

**He-phae'tus** (hép'hé'tis or, esp. Brit., -fē'tis), *n.* **He-phai'tos** (fē'tós), *n.* [Gr. *Hēphaistos*.] Gr. Relig. The god of fire and of metal-working, son of Zeus and Hera and husband of Aphrodite.

**Hepple-white** (hép'pl'hwít'), *adj.* Designating a style of furniture developed in England under George III, chiefly by A. Hepplewhite & Co. This style is often distinguishable from Sheraton by its greater use of curves, as in the favored shield and heart backs of its chairs.

**hep'ta** (hép'tá), *hept-*. [Gr. *hepta*.] A combining form meaning seven, as in *heptagon*; specif., Chem., denoting the presence of seven atoms or equivalents of a (specified) substance, as in: **hep'tane**, any of nine isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, of the paraffin series; **hep'ta-ho'dral**, **hep'ta-ho'dron**; **hep'ta-lar**.

**hep'ta-chord** (-kórd), *n.* [Gr. *heptachordos* seven-stringed, fr. *hepta* seven + *chordos* chord.] Greek Music. *a* The lyre of seven strings. *b* A diatonic system of seven tones. *c* The interval of a major seventh.

**hep'tad** (hép'tád), *n.* [L. *heptas* the number seven, fr. Gr. *heptas*, -ados, fr. *hepta* seven.] The sum or number, or a group, of seven.

**hep'ta-gon** (hép'tá-gón), *n.* [Gr. *heptágōnos* seven-cornered, fr. *hepta* seven + *gonia* angle.] Geom. A (closed) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides. — **hep'ta-g'o-nal** (hép'te-g'o-nál; -n'l), *adj.*

**hep'ta-mer-ous** (hép'tám'ér-ús), *adj.* [*hepta* + *meros*.] Bot. Consisting of seven parts, or having the parts of the flower in sevens; — often written *7-merous*.

**hep'ta-me-ter** (hép'tám'et-ér), *n.* [*hepta* + *meter*.] Pros. A verse of seven metrical feet or measures.

**hep'tane** (hép'táin), *n.* [Gr. *hepta* seven.] Chem. Any of nine isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, of the methane series.

**hep'tar-oh-y** (hép'tár'k), *n.*; *pl.* -TARCHIES (-kí-z). [*hept* + -archy.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven friendly or allied districts or kingdoms, each under its own ruler; as, the Anglo-Saxon *heptarchy* in England.

**hep'ta-stich** (hép'tá-stík), *n.* [*hepta* + Gr. *stichos* line, verse.] Pros. A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

**hep'ta-teuch** (-túk), *n.* [L. *heptateuchos*, fr. Gr. *hepta* seven + *teuchos* tool, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**her** (hór; 4), *pron.* [AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *hēr* she.] 1. The objective case of *she*. 2. The possessive case of *she*. — *adj.* (Of, belonging to, or relating to that female (person or thing personified).)

**He-ra** (hē'rā), **He're** (hē'rē), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Hērā*, *Hērē*.] Gr. Relig. An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus. She is goddess of women and marriage.

**Her-a-clid-ae** (hēr'á-klí'd), *n. pl.* **Her-a-clid** (hēr'á-klí'd). [Gr. *Hērakleidas*.] Gr. Myth. The descendants of Hercules, fabled to have conquered the Peloponnesus. — **Her-a-clid-ean** (-klí'dēn), *adj.*

**Her-a-kles**, **Her-a-cles** (hēr'á-kí-lēz), *n.* Hercules.

**herald** (hēr'áld), *n.* [OF. *heralt*, *herault*, deriv. of OHG. *hari*, *heri*, army + *walza* to manage, govern.] 1. An officer who proclaimed war or peace, bore messages to or from rulers or commanders, made solemn announcements, etc. *b* In tournaments, an official who issued and announced challenges, marshaled combatants, etc. 2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, and esp. of armorial bearings. 3. Hence, one who proclaims, publishes, or announces; a messenger; precursor; harbinger. — **Syn.** See **FORERUNNER**. — *v. t.* To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to announce; to foretell; to usher in.

**he-rald'ic** (hēr'áld'ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* blazoning.

**herald-ry** (hēr'áld-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rí-z). 1. The art or science of a herald; the science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or emblems armorial. 2. An emblazonment; heraldic symbol; armorial bearing. See **ESCUTCHEON**. 3. Heraldic pomp or ceremony.

**Her-ald's Col'lege** (hēr'áldz), *n.* tains from the Middle Ages; i sons privileged to bear them, i jects.

**herb** (hərb; hərb), *n.* [OF. *herbe*, *erba*, fr. L. *herba*.] 1. A seed plant which does not develop woody persistent tissue, as that of a shrub or tree, but is more or less soft of succulent; specif., one used for medicinal purposes, or for its sweet scent or flavor. 2. Grass; herbaceous.

**her-ba-ceous** (hərb'hé'shús), *adj.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy.] 1. Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an herb. 2. Of the texture, color, or appearance of an ordinary foliage leaf; as, *herbaceous* sepals.

**herb-age** (hərb'hí; hərb'ly), *n.* [F.] 1. Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage. 2. The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.

**herb'al** (hərb'áld, hərb'), *adj.* Pertaining to, or made of, herbs. — *n.* **Hist.** A book describing plants.

**herb'al-ist** (-íst), *n.* Orig. a botanist; in later usage, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.

**her-bar'i-um** (hərb'hár'í-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -IUMS (-úms), -IA (-á). [LL., fr. L. *herba* herb.] A collection of dried plants, usually mounted and classified; also, the room or building where the collection is kept.

**herb bennet**. The common avens (*Geum urbanum*). See **AVENS**.

**herb doctor**. One who cures, or professes to cure, by means of herbs.

**herbiv-ore** (hərb'iv-ör), *n.* An animal feeding chiefly on herbage; esp., **Zool.**, any of a group (**Herbivora** [hərb'iv-ör-á] of mammals, mostly feeding on herbage.

**herbiv-orous** (hərb'iv-ör-ús), *adj.* [L. *herba* herb + *-vorous*.] **Zool.** Eating, or living on, plants; — opposed to *carnivorous*.

**herb Paris**. A European herb (*Paris quadrifolia*, family *Trilliaceae*) resembling members of a related genus (*Trillium*), and commonly reputed to be poisonous.

**herb Robert**. See **GERANIUM**, 1.

**Her-cu-le-an** (hərb'kú'l-án; hərb'kú-l'án), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Hercules. 2. *Loften not cap.* Requiring the strength of Hercules; hence, very difficult or dangerous. 3. *Loften not cap.* Having extraordinary strength or size.

**Her-cu-les** (hərb'kú-lēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Hēraklēs*, fr. *Hērā* Hera + *klos* glory.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A hero, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmena, celebrated for strength and esp. for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed on him as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno). See **NISSUS**. 2. *[gen. HEXACULIS.]* A northern constellation between Corona Borealis and Lyra.

**Her-cu-les'-club** (hərb'kú-lēz), *n.* A small prickly tree (*Araia spinosa*) of the kinsmen family, of the eastern United States, with compound leaves, — called also *angelica tree*.

**herd** (húrd), *n.* [AS. *herd*.] 1. A number of beasts, esp. of large animals, assembled together. 2. The common people in the aggregate; rabble; crowd. — *v. t.* 1. To unite or associate in a herd. 2. To associate; to ally oneself with a group or company. — *v. i.* To form or put into a herd.

**herd**, *n.* [AS. *herde*, *herde*, *hyrde*, *heorde*.] A herdsmen; — chiefly in composition, as *shepherd*, *goatherd*. — *v. t.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsmen.

**herd'er** (húrd'ér), *n.* One who herds; a herdsmen.

**her'dic** (húrd'ík), *n.* [After Peter Herdic, the inventor.] A type of low hung cab, usually with two wheels, but sometimes four, with side seats, and entrance at the back.

**herd'man** (húrd'mán), *n.* Obs. A herdsmen.

**herd's'-grass** (húrdz'grás'), *n.* A Timothy. *b* Redtop (*Agrostis alatonifera* major).

**herds'man** (húrdz'mán), *n.* 1. One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd. 2. *[cap.] Astron.* = **HÖRDES**.

**here** (hēr; 27), *adv.* [AS. *hēr*.] 1. In this place; — opposed to *there*. 2. In the present life or state. 3. To or into this place; hither. 4. At this point; now — *here and there*. In one place and another; irregularly — *neither here nor there*. To no purpose; irrelevant.

**He're** (hēr'ē), *Var.* of **HERA**.

**here'a-bout** (hēr'á-bout'; 2), **here'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* About this place, in this vicinity.

**here-aft'er** (hēr'á-tēr'; 9), *adv.* [AS. *hēr-after*.] After this time or order; in some future time or state. — *n.* The future; a future existence or state, esp. after death.

**here-at'** (hēr'át'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

**here-by'** (-l'í), *adv.* 1. Obs. Close by. 2. By means of this.

**he-red'i-ta-ble** (hēr'éd'ít-á-b'l), *adj.* [MF. fr. ML. *hereditabilis*, fr. *hereditare* to inherit, fr. L. *heres* heir.] Hereditary. — **he-red'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **he-red'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**her'e-dit'a-ment** (hēr'éd'ít-á-mén't), *n.* [ML. *hereditamentum*.] Law. Any property that may be inherited.

**he-red'i-tar'y** (hēr'éd'ít-ér'í or, esp. Brit., -tēr'í), *adj.* [L. *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas* heirship, inheritance, fr. *heres* heir.] 1. Descended, or capable of descending, from an ancestor to an heir at law. 2. Having title or possession through inheritance. 3. Transmitted, or transmissible, as a constitutional quality or condition from parent to offspring. Cf. **CONCENTRAT**, 2. 4. Of or pertaining to inheritance or heredity. — **Syn.** See **INNATE**. — **he-red'i-tar'i-ly**, *adv.* — **he-red'i-tar'i-ness**, *n.*

**he-red'i-ty** (hēr'éd'ít-í), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-ít-z). [F. *hérédité*, fr. L. *hereditas* heirship.] 1. Biol. Hereditary transmission of the physical and psychical characters of parents to their offspring. 2. That which is derived by such hereditary transmission.

**Her'e-ford** (hēr'ēförd; U.S. chiefly húr'förd), *n.* One of a breed of hardy beef cattle originating in Herefordshire, England. Herefords are red with white faces and markings.

**here-in'** (hēr'ín'), *adv.* [AS. *hēr-inne*.] In or into this.

**here-in-aft'er** (hēr'ín-á-tēr'), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, book, etc.).

**here-in-be-fore'** (hēr'ín-bē-för'), *adv.* In the preceding part of this (writing, document, book, etc.).

**here-in'to** (hēr'ín'tó), *adv.* Into this (place, matter, etc.).

**here-of'** (hēr'óv'), *adv.* Of this; concerning this.

**here-on'** (-ón'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

**he-r'e-si-arch** (hēr'ē-sí-árk; hēr'ē-sí-árk), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHES (-árks). [F. or L. fr. *hērēsis*, *heresis*, fr. *hērēsiarcha*, fr. Gr. *hērēsiarchēs*, fr. *hērēsiē* heresy + *archos* leader, *archōn* to lead.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.



**her-e-sy** (hēr'ē-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). [OF. *heresia*, *eresis*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *haireisis* a taking, choice, sect, heresy, fr. *hairein* to take, choose.] **1.** Religious opinion opposed to the authorized doctrinal standards of any particular church, and tending to promote schism. **2.** An opinion held in opposition to the commonly received doctrine, and tending to promote division or dissension.

**her-e-tic** (hēr'ē-tik), *n.* [OF. *heretique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *hairetikos* able to choose, heretical.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having made a profession of Christian belief, deliberately upholds a doctrine varying from that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.

**her-et-i-cal** (hēr'ē-tī-kāl), *adj.* Also **her-e-tic** (hēr'ē-tik). Of the nature of, or characterized by, heresy. — **Syn.** See HETEROPOX. — **her-et-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**her-e-to'** (hēr'ē-tō'), *adv.* To this; heretunto.

**her-to-fore'** (hēr'tō-fōr', 70), *adv.* Up to this time.

**her-un-to'** (hēr'ū-tō'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.

**her-up-on'** (hēr'ū-pōn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.

**herewith'** (hēr'wīth', -wīth'), *adv.* With this.

**her'i-ot** (hēr'ī-ōt), *n.* [AS. *heregote* military equipment, fr. *here* army + *gote*, *pl.* arms.] Eng. Law. A feudal duty or tribute due to a lord upon the death of a tenant.

**her'i-t-a-ble** (hēr'it-ā-b'l), *adj.* [OF.] **1.** Capable of being inherited; inheritable. **2.** Capable of inheriting. — **her'it-a-ble-ty** (-b'l-ī-tī), *n.*

**her'i-t-age** (hēr'it-āj), *n.* [OF. fr. *heriter* to inherit, fr. LL. *hereditare*, fr. L. *heres* heir.] **1.** That which is inherited; inheritance; hence, the lot, condition, or status into which one is born; birthright. **2.** Bib. God's chosen people, Israel; also, the Christian church.

**Syn.** Heritage, inheritance, patrimony, birthright mean something which one receives or will receive from a parent or predecessor. Heritage, the most comprehensive term, may imply anything passed on to one's heirs or to generations that succeed, such as an estate, a tradition, a right, etc.; inheritance applies to that which passes from parents to children, whether it be money, property, traits of character, or the like; patrimony applies strictly to an inherited estate, but is also used of anything inherited from one's ancestors, birthright, as here compared, applies to the property that has come or will come to one by right of birth, usually by primogeniture.

**her'it-ance** (-tāns), *n.* [OF.] Heritage, inheritance.

**her'i-tor** (hēr'it-ōr), *n.* [OF. *heritiour*.] An inheritor; specif., *Scots* Law, the owner in fee of heritable property in a parish.

**herl** (hōrl), *n.* A barb, or barbs, of a feather, used in dressing artificial flies; also, a fly so dressed.

**her'ma** (hēr'mā), *n.*; *pl.* HERMAE (mō), HERMAI (mī). [L. *Herma*, fr. Gr. *Hermēs*, in *Hermai*.] Gr. *Antiq.* An image in the form of a stone pillar, usually square, surmounted by a head of Hermes, generally bearded, set up in many gymnasia and streets.

**her-maph-ro-dite** (hēr-māf'rō-dī-tī), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *hermaphroditos*, so called from the myth of *Hermaphroditus*.] **1.** *Biol.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. **2.** *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to hermaphrodites; characterized by hermaphroditism.

**hermaphrodite brig.** *Naut.* A two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

**her-maph-ro-dit'i-cal** (-dīt'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **her-maph-ro-dit'i-cal** (-dīt'ī-kāl). Relating to a hermaphrodite or to hermaphroditism; hence, uniting contrary natures, joining discordant elements. — **her-maph-ro-dit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**her-maph-ro-dit-ism** (hēr-māf'rō-dīt'iz-m), *n.* *Biol.* The union of the two sexes in the same individual, rare and abnormal in many vertebrates, but normal in some fishes and many invertebrates.

**Her-maph-ro-dit'us** (-dīt'ūs), *n.* [Gr. *Hermaphroditos*.] Gr. *Myth.* A son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who while bathing became joined in one body with a nymph.

**her-me-neu'tic** (hēr'mē-nē'utik), **her-me-neu'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* [Gr. *hermeneutikos*, fr. *hermeneuin* to interpret.] Unfolding the signification, interpretative.

**her-me-neu'tics** (tīks), *n.*; see *ics*. The science of interpretation and explanation, esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws applied by exegesis.

**Her'mes** (hēr'mēs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Hermēs*.] Gr. *Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia. He was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce. He was further god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning, trickery, and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, and conductor of the dead to Hades. His attributes are the winged sandals (talarii), caduceus, and winged hat (petasos).

**Her'mes Tris-me-gis'tus** (trīs'mē-gīs'tūs), [Gr. *Hermēs trimegistos*, lit., Hermes thrice greatest.] A late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of works embodying magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines.

**her-met'ic** (hēr-mēt'ik), **her-met'i-cal** (-y-kāl), *adj.* [ML. *hermeticus*, fr. *hermetus*.] **1.** *Usually cap.* Of, pertaining to, taught by, or derived from, Hermes Trismistus or his teachings; hence, alchemical, magical. **2.** Made perfectly close or airtight by, or as by, fusion, so that no gas or spirit can enter or escape; as, a *hermetic seal*. — **her-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Her-mi-o-ne** (hēr-mī'ō-nē), *n.* Gr. *Myth.* Daughter of Menelaus and Helen.

**her-mit** (hēr'mīt), *n.* [OF. *hermite*, *ermite*, fr. L. *eremita*, fr. Gr. *erēmitēs*, fr. *erēmos* solitary.] **1.** A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives; recluse; anchorite. Cf. CENOBITE. **2.** Obs. A beadsman. **3.** *Cookery.* A spiced molasses cooky, with chopped raisins and nuts.

**her-mit-age** (hēr'mīt-āj), *n.* **1.** The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence. **2.** [cap.] [Fr. *Vin de l'Hermitage*.] Wine made in a certain locality in the Department of the Drôme, France.

**hermit crab.** Any of numerous, mostly marine, decapod crustaceans (families Paguridae and Parapaguridae) which occupy the empty shells of snails and other gastropods. See CRAB, 1 B; PURSE CRAB.

**her-mit'ic** (hēr-mīt'ik), **her-mit'i-cal** (-y-kāl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit. — **her-mit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hern** (hūrn). Scot. var. of HERON.

**her-ni-a** (hūr'nī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -NIAS (-dē), -NIAE (-ē). [L.] *Med.* Protrusion of an organ or part through some opening in the walls of its natural cavity; rupture. — **her-ni-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**hernio**. A combining form for *hernia*, as in *her-ni-o't-o-my* (see TOMY).

**he-ro** (hēr'ō; 27), *n.*; *pl.* -ROES (-ōz). [L. *heros*, fr. Gr. *hērōs*.] **1.** *Myth. & Relig.* A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. **2.** A man honored after death by public worship, because of exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be in part at least of divine descent. **3.** The principal male personage, usually of noble character, in a poem, story, drama, or the like. **4.** A person of distinguished valor or fortitude. **5.** A central personage taking an admirable part in any remarkable action or event; hence, a person regarded as a model.

**He-ro and Le-an'der** (lē-ān'dēr). [L. *Hero*, fr. Gr. *Hērō*; L. *Leander*, fr. Gr. *Leandros*.] In Greek legend, a pair of lovers. Hero was a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos on the Hellespont, and Leander, who lived at Abydos, swam the strait nightly to visit her. One night he was drowned, and Hero, in grief, cast herself into the sea.

**he-ro'ic** (hēr'ō-ik), *adj.* Also **he-ro'i-cal** (-y-kāl). **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a hero or heroes; of the nature of heroes; distinguished by the existence of heroes; as, the *heroic age*; a *heroic people*. **2.** Worthy of a hero; brave; valiant; illustrious. **3.** Treating of, or suitable to or used in the treatment of, heroes and their deeds, as, *heroic poetry*, *verse*. **4.** In the fine arts, larger than life size, but smaller than colossal; hence, often humorously; huge; enormous. **5.** Large; powerful; as, a *heroic dose* of medicine. **6.** Heroic; extreme; as, *heroic measures*, *treatment*. — **he-ro'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**he-ro'ic-ism** (hēr'ō-ik-iz-m), *n.* **1.** A heroic verse or poem. **2. *pl.* Extravagant expression in words or actions.**

**heroic couplet.** A rhyming couplet used in heroic verse, specif., one in iambic pentameter, usually forming a distinct rhetorical as well as metrical unit.

**heroic verso.** **1.** The verse form in which the heroic poetry of a particular language is or should be composed, as the Alexandrine in French. **2.** Specif., in English poetry, the iambic pentameter.

**Her-o-in** (hēr'ō-in, hēr'ō-in; hē-ō'īn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to the white crystalline narcotic diacetyl-morphine, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>.

**her-o'ine** (hēr'ō-in), *n.* [L. *heroina*, fr. Gr. *hērōinē*, fem. of *hērōs*.] **1.** *Myth.* A woman of qualities like those of a hero. **2.** A woman of heroic spirit. **3.** The principal female person figuring in a remarkable action, or as the main subject of a poem, story, or the like.

**her-o'ism** (-iz-m), *n.* The qualities characteristic of a hero; also, display of such qualities.

**Syn.** Heroism, valor, prowess, gallantry mean conspicuous bravery or courage, especially in conflict. Heroism implies superlative, often transcendent, courage especially in fulfilling a superhumanly high purpose where the odds are against one; valor implies illustrious bravery, especially in fighting, and fearlessness and audacity; prowess stresses brilliant achievements or exploits in arms; gallantry, meth and spirit as well as high courage, and an almost gay indifference to danger or hardship.

**her'on** (hēr'ōn), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [OF. *heron* (F. *héron*), of Teut. origin.] Any of a family (Ardeidae) of wading birds with long neck and legs, long tapering bill, large wings, and soft plumage, including the common European species (*Ardea cinerea*), the *great blue heron* (*A. herodias*, a slaty blue American species about 50 inches long), the *great white heron* (*A. occidentalis*) of Florida and Mexico, and the egret. See EGRET; CRANE, *n.*; 2; NIGHT HERON, BITELEAF. Cf. STORK, *ius*.

**her-on-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place where herons breed.

**her-on's-bill** (hēr'ōnz-bīl'), *n.* See CRANUM, 2.

**her-on-saw** (hēr'ōn-sō; -sū), **her-on-sowe**, **her'on shaw** (-shō), *n.* [OF. *heroncel*, later *ceau*, dim. of *heron*. See HERON.] Obs. *v.c.* Dial. A heion.

**her'pes** (hēr'pēs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *herpein*, fr. *herpein* to creep.] *Med.* Any of various acute inflammations of the skin and mucous membrane, in which clusters of small vesicles spread from one part to another; now, esp., shingles ([her'pes zos'ter (zō's'tēr)] or cold sores ([her'pes lab'i-a'lis (lā'b'i-ā'lis)]). — **her-pet'ic** (hūr-pēt'ik), *adj.*

**her-pe-to'l'o-gy** (hūr'pēt'ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *herpeton* reptile, fr. *herpein* to creep + *logos*.] That branch of zoology which relates to reptiles and amphibians, their structure, classification, and habits. — **her-pe-to-log'i-cal** (-tōl'ō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **her-pe-to'l'o-gist** (-tōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**||Herr** (hēr), *n.*; *pl.* HERREN (hēr'ēn). Lord, master; also, now, commonly, a title of respect equivalent to English *master*.

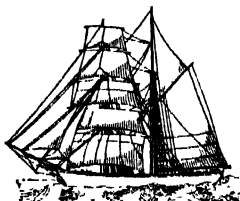
**Her-ren-volk'** (hēr'ēn-fōlk'), *n.* [G. *herren* lords, *masters* + *volk* people.] A supposed pre-eminently superior race fitted to impose itself by force as ruler and model of the world; — in the Nazi-fostered myth, the Germans.

**her-ring** (hēr'ing), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 6. [AS. *herring*, *herring*.] A very valuable chupeid, physostomous food fish (*Clupea harengus*), the type of a family (Clupeidae), extremely abundant in the North Atlantic. The adults are smoked or salted and the young are canned as sardines. A closely allied species, the *California herring* (*C. pallasi*) replaces the true herring in the North Pacific. The name *her-ring* is extended to many members of the herring family and also to some fishes of more or less similar families. Cf. SPRAT.

**her-ring-bone'** (-bōn'), *adj.* Resembling the spine of a herring; esp., arranged in rows of parallel lines, which in any two successive rows slope in reverse directions. — *n.* A herringbone arrangement or pattern. — *v. i.* To produce a herringbone pattern on (a surface); also, to arrange in a herringbone pattern. — *v. t.* To make a herringbone pattern; hence, *skirting*, to proceed, as in a steep ascent, by placing the skis, alternately, at an angle to each other and to the line of progress.

**herringbone stitch.** *Needlework.* A kind of cross stitch used to fasten down material too thick to be hemmed; also, an embroidery stitch.

**her'ry** (hēr'ī). Scot. var. of HARRY, *v.* — **her'ry-ment**, *n.* **hers** (hūrs), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* when it is used abso-



Hermaphrodite Brig.



Great Blue Heron.  
(340)

lutely, that is, without a following noun. Like *yours* and *theirs*, *hers* is the form used after *of*, as, a gift of *hers*.

**herse** (hürs), *n.* [*F.*, harrow, portcullis.] A harrowlike battle formation, as of pikemen or archers.

**her-self** (hür-sél'f; hür-), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pronoun for the third person sing. feminine. Its uses are: 1. For emphasis; as, *she herself* said it. 2. Specif., esp. after *be*, *become*, etc. After normal, proper, or true self; as, *she was demented*, but is now *herself* again. 3. As a reflexive, as, *she blames herself*.

**hertzian** (hért'z-i-án), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the type of experiments, apparatus, etc., used by the German physicist Heinrich Hertz about 1890; as, *hertzian oscillator*, telegraphy; *esp.* *hertzian wave*, an electric wave.

**Hesh'van** (hesh'vân), *n.* Also **Hesh'wan**. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**hes'i-tance** (hész't-áns), *n.* Hesitation.

**hes'i-tan-cy** (-tán-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). Hesitation.

**hes'i-tant** (hész't-ánt), *adj.* Hesitating. — *Syn.* See DISINCLINED. — **hes'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

**hes'i-tate** (tát), *v. i.* [*L.* *haesitare*, intens. fr. *haerere*, *haesum*, to hesitate, stick fast.] 1. To be in uncertainty as to what to do, say, or the like; to pause undecidedly. 2. To stammer. — **hes'i-tat'ing** (-tát'ing), *adj.* — **hes'i-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* **Hesitate**, **waver**, **vacillate**, **falter** mean to show irresolution or uncertainty. **Hesitate** implies a pause or other sign of indecision before making up one's mind what to do, say, choose, or the like; **waver**, **hesitation** after a decision and so, usually, connotes weakness or a retreat; **vacillate**, prolonged hesitation resulting from one's inability to make a fixed and final decision; **falter**, a wavering in purpose or action, usually made evident in trembling, the breaking of the voice, or the like.

**hes'i-tat'ion** (-tát'shün), *n.* 1. Act or fact of hesitating, vacillation. 2. A faltering in speech; stammering.

**hes'i-tat'ive** (hész't-á-tiv; -tá-tiv), *adj.* Showing, or characterized by, hesitation. — **hes'i-tat'ive-ly**, *adv.*

**Hes'per** (hész'pér), *n.* **Hesperus**.

**Hes-per-i-a** (hész-pér'i-á), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.*] The Western Land; — a name given by the Greek poets to Italy and by the Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy.

**Hes-per-i-an** (hész-pér'i-án), *adj.* [*L.* *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* the evening star, fr. *Gr.* *hesperos* evening, *hesperos* as for the evening star.] 1. Western; occidental; specif., of or pertaining to Hesperia. 2. Poetic. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

**Hes-per-i-des** (hész-pér'i-déz), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Hesperides*.] *Class. Myth.* 1. *sing.* **Hes-per-id** (hész-pér'id). The nymphs who guarded with the aid of a dragon the garden in which grew the golden apples which Gaia gave as a wedding present to Hera. 2. The garden producing the golden apples, located in the extreme west.

**hes-per'i-din** (hész-pér'i-din), *n.* [*From hesperidium*, the fruit of the orange. See **HESPERIDES**.] A white crystalline glucoside, *C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>8</sub>*, found in citrus fruit.

**Hes-per-us** (hész-pér-ús), *n.* [*L.*] The evening star; Venus.

**Hes-sian** (hesh'án), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Hesse. 2. *U.S.* — mercenary or venal person; — alluding to the Hessian mercenaries who served with the British in the Revolutionary War. 3. *pl.* [*not cap.*] Short for **HESSIAN BOOTS**. 4. [*not cap.*] A coarse sacking

**Hessian andirons**. Andirons having uprights shaped to represent Hessians.

**Hessian boots**. A kind of high boots introduced into England by the Hessians early in the 19th century. The top extended to just below the knee.

**Hessian fly**. A small two-winged fly, or midge (*Mayetiola destructor*), very destructive to wheat in America.

**hess'ite** (hész'ti), *n.* [*After G. Y. Hess* (1802–50), Swiss chemist.] *Mineral*. A lead-gray silice silver telluride, *As<sub>2</sub>Te*, often auriferous, and usually massive.

**hes-so-nite** (hész'ó-nit), *n.* *Mineral*. Essonite.

**hest** (hést), *n.* [*AS.* *hēs*, fr. root of *hātan* to call, bid.] 1. *Archaic*. Command; precept. 2. *Obs.* A pledge.

**Hes'ti-a** (hész't-i-á), *n.* [*Gr.*] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the hearth; — identified with the Roman *Vesta*.

**Hes'y-chast** (hész'y-kást), *n.* [*Gr.* *hēsychastēs* hermit, fr. *hēsycha* *sein* to be still or quiet, fr. *hēsychos* still, calm.] One of a sect of mystics or quietists in the Eastern Church, which originated among the monks of Mt. Athos, in the 14th century. — **Hes'y-chas'tic** (-kás'tik), *adj.*

**he-tae'ra** (hét'ér-á), **he-tai'ra** (-tí-rá), *n.*; *pl.* **HETAERAE** (-rē), **HETAIRAI** (-rí). [*NL.* *hetæra*, *Gr.* *hetaira*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A female paramour of the better class. The hetærae were usually slaves.

**he-tae'rism** (hét'ér'íz'm), **he-tai'rism** (-tí-ríz'm), *n.* [*Gr.* *hetaira* companion, concubine, fem. of *hetæros*, *hetaira*, comrade.] 1. Concubinage. 2. A supposed primitive state of society, in which women were held in common.

**het'er-o-** (hét'ér-ó-), *heter-*. [*Gr.* *heteros* other.] A combining form signifying: *a* *Other*, *other than usual*, *different*. *b* *Immune*. *For*, *from*, or *to a different species*. *c* *Chem.* (1) (Used adjectively in the form **het'er-o-**) Designating an atom other than carbon, esp. when part of a ring. (2) Denoting an isomer or close relative of the compound to whose name it is prefixed.

**het'er-o-cer'al** (-ó'r-kál), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *Gr.* *kerkos* tail.] *Zool.* Having the upper lobe larger than the lower with the end of the vertebral column prolonged and somewhat upturned, in the upper lobe; — said of the tail fin of certain fishes; also, having, or pertaining to, such a tail fin.

**het'er-o-chro-mat'ic** (-kró-mát'ik), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *chromatic*.] Of, having, or pertaining to different colors, specif. a more or less complex pattern of colors; — opposed to *homochromatic*.

**het'er-o-chro-ma-tin** (-kró-má-tín), *n.* [*Hetero* + *chromatin*.] *Biol.* A densely staining nuclear material appearing as nodules in or along chromosomes and thought to influence the physiology of the cell.

**het'er-o-chrome** (hét'ér-ó-kró-m), *adj.* *Heterochromatic*.

**het'er-o-chro-mo-some** (-kró-mó-sóm), *n.* *Biol.* A sex chromosome, as an X or Y chromosome.

**het'er-o-chro-mous** (-kró-mús), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *Gr.* *chrōma* color.] Of different colors; — opposed to *homochromous*.

**het'er-och'thous** (-ók'thó-nús), *adj.* [*See HETERO*; *AUTOCHTHON*.] Not indigenous; foreign; naturalized.

**het'er-o-clite** (hét'ér-ó-klít'), *adj.* [*F.* *hétéroclite*, fr. *LL.*, fr. *Gr.* *heteroklitos*, fr. *heteros* other + *klínein* to lean, incline, infect.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules, irregular; anomalously marked. 1. *Gram.* A word deviating from the ordinary inflection of like words. 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms.

**het'er-o-cy-clic** (-sí'klík; -sík'lík), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *cyclic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or designating a ring composed of atoms of different kinds.

**het'er-o-dox** (hét'ér-ó-dók-s), *adj.* [*Gr.* *heterodoxos*, fr. *heteros* other + *doxa* opinion.] 1. Contrary to, or different from, some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, a creed, etc.; not orthodox; heretical. 2. Holding unorthodox opinions or doctrines.

*Syn.* **Heterodox**, **heretical** mean not in conformity with orthodox teachings. **Heterodox** implies merely this, **heretical**, in addition, suggests a point of view that regards such teaching as destructive of truth.

**het'er-o-dox'y** (-dók'si), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXYS (-dók-si) 1. Quality of being heterodox. 2. A heterodox opinion or doctrine.

**het'er-o-dyne** (-dín), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *dyne*.] *Radio*. Pertaining to the production of a difference frequency (beats) between two radio frequencies, one of them usually being that of a received signal-carrying current and the other that of an uninterrupted current introduced for the purpose into the resonant apparatus. The beat frequency, being lower than the original frequency, is more readily subjected to the processes of amplification and the like. Cf. **SUPERHETERODYNE**. — **het'er-o-dyne**, *v.*

**het'er-oe'cious** (hét'ér-ó-shüs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *Gr.* *oikia* house.] *Biol.* Parasitic on an alternation of hosts, as rusts, some insects, etc. Cf. **AUTOCHYOUS**. — **het'er-oe'cium** (-shüs), *n.*

**het'er-o-ga-mete** (hét'ér-ó-gá-mét'), *n.* [*Hetero* + *gamete*.] *Biol.* A gamete of a type exhibiting sexual or other differentiation; — opposed to *isogamete*.

**het'er-og'a-mous** (-óg'a-müs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *-gamous*.] 1. *a* *Biol.* Having conjugation of unlike gametes. Cf. **ISOGAMOUS**. *b* Having alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation alternate. 2. *Bot.* A bearing flowers of two different kinds; — opposed to *homogamous*. *b* Characterized by indirect methods of pollination; — opposed to *orthogamous*. — **het'er-og'a-my** (-mí), *n.*

**het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty** (hét'ér-ó-gé-né-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). *Heterogeneous* state or quality.

**het'er-o-ge-ne-sis** (-jén'é-sis), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *hetero* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Alteration of generations; esp., alternation of a dioecious and one or more parthenogenetic generations.

**het'er-o-ge-ne-ous** (-jén'é-shüs), *adj.* [*From NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *heterogenēs*, fr. *heteros* other + *genos* race, kind.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar; — opposed to *homogeneous*. — **het'er-o-ge-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **het'er-o-ge-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**het'er-og'e-nous** (-jót'nüs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *-genous*.] *Biol.* & *Med.* Of other origin; not originating within the body; — opposed to *autogenous*.

**het'er-og'e-ny** (-jót'ní), *n.* *Biol.* *Heterokinesis*.

**het'er-og'o-ni** (-óg'ó-ní), *n.* [*Hetero* + *-gonia*.] 1. *Bot.* State of having two or more kinds of perfect flowers; — opposed to *homogony*. 2. *Biol.* Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a dioecious and hermaphroditic generation. — **het'er-og'o-nous** (-nüs), *adj.* — **het'er-og'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**het'er-og-ra-phy** (-ógrá-fí), *n.* [*Hetero* + *-graphy*.] *a* A spelling differing from standard current usage. *b* Spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds in different words or syllables, as in current English orthography (*g* in *get* and in *ginger*). — **het'er-o-graph-ic** (-ógrá-fík), **het'er-o-graph'i-cal** (-í-kál), *adj.*

**het'er-og'y-nous** (-jót'nüs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *-gynous*.] *Zool.* Having females of more than one kind, as bees.

**het'er-o-l'o-gy** (-ó-ló-jí), *n.* [*Hetero* + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The lack of correspondence between parts, from being composed of different elements, or having a different origin; — opposed to *homology*. — **het'er-ol'o-gous** (-güs), *adj.*

**het'er-ol'y-sis** (-ó-lí-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *hetero* + *-lysis*.] *Biochem.* Destruction by an outside agent, as of a cell by lysins or enzymes from another source; — opp. to *autolysis*. — **het'er-ol'y-tic** (-ó-lít'ík), *adj.*

**het'er-om'er-ous** (-mér'ér-üs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *-merous*.] *Bot.* Having one or more whorls the number of whose members differs from that of the remaining whorls; — said of a flower, and opposed to *isomerous*.

**het'er-o-mor-phic** (-ó-mór'fík), **het'er-o-mor-phous** (-fís), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *-morphie*, *-morphous*.] Deviating from the normal or usual form; exhibiting diversity of form; specif.: *a* *Zool.* Having different forms at different stages, as insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis. *b* *Biol.* Unlike in form or size. — **het'er-o-mor-phism** (-fíz'm), *n.*

**het'er-on'o-mous** (hét'ér-ónó-müs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *Gr.* *nomos* law.] 1. Subject to the law of another. 2. *Biol.* Subject to, or involving, different laws of growth; specialized along different lines.

**het'er-on'o-my** (-mí), *n.* Condition or state of being heteronomous, or not self-governing, not self-determining, etc.; — opp. to *autonomy*.

**het'er-o-nym** (hét'ér-ó-ním), *n.* A word spelled like another, but differing in sound and sense; — opp. to *homonym*.

**het'er-on'y-mous** (-ón'í-müs), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *Gr.* *onyma*, for *onoma* a name, etc.] 1. Standing in opposite relations; *Optics*, pertaining to or designating crossed images of an object seen double. 2. Pertaining to or designating a heteronym. — **het'er-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**het'er-o-on'i-an** (hét'ér-ó-ón'i-án; -ón'i-án), *n.* & *adj.* [*Gr.* *heteroousios*, fr. *heteros* other + *ousia* being, essence.] *Ecccl. Hist.* (One) holding that the Son of God was not of the same substance as the Father; Arian. Cf. **HOMOUSIAN**.

**het'er-o-phy'lous** (-fí-lüs), *adj.* *Bot.* Bearing foliage leaves of more than one form on the same plant or stem, as many eucalypts. — **het'er-o-phy'l-y** (hét'ér-ó-fí-lí), *n.*

**het'er-o-plas'ty** (hét'ér-ó-plás'tí), *n.* Surgical grafting of tissues taken from another individual. Cf. **ATOPLASTY**.

**het'er-o-po-lar** (pó'lér), *adj.* [*Hetero* + *polar*.] *Chem.* Polar. — **het'er-o-po-lar'i-ty** (-pó-lár'i-ti), *n.*

**het'er-o-sex'u-al** (-sék'shó-ú-l; cf. *SEXUAL*), *adj.* 1. Characterized by or pert. to sexual passion for one of the opposite sex; — opp. to *homosexual*. 2. *Biol.* Of or pert. to different sexes. — *n.* A heterosexual individual. — **het'er-o-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-sék'shó-ú-l'i-ti; -shó-), *n.*

**het'er-o-sis** (-ó-sis), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr.* *heterōsis* alteration, fr. *heteros* other.] *Biol.* Increased vigor or capacity for growth often displayed by crossed animals or plants.



**hip'po-pot-a-mus** (hîp'bô-pô'tô-mûs), *n.*: pl. HIPPOPOTAMUSES (-zî-zî). **hippopotamus** (cm), sometimes HIPPOPOTAMUS. [L. fr. Gr. *hippos*, *potamos*, fr. *hippos* horse + *potamos* river.] Any of a family (Hippopotamidae) or of its typical genus (*Hippopotamus*) of herbivorous mammals allied to the hogs, and largely aquatic in habits; esp., one (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) found in African rivers, and, next to the elephant, the largest existing quadruped.

**hip'pus** (hîp'ûs). [Gr. *hippos*.] Zool. A combining form meaning horse, used in scientific names, esp. in paleontology, as *cohippus*.

**hip roof**. A roof with sloping ends and sides; hipped roof.

**hip'shot** (hîp'shô't), *adj.* [Up + shot.] Having the hip dislocated; hence, having one hip lower than the other.

**hir'ine** (hîr'î-nî; -sîp), *adj.* [L. *hircinus*, fr. *hircus* he-goat.] Goatlike, esp. in smell; also, goatish; lecherous.

**hire** (hîr), *n.* [AS *hîr*.] 1. The price paid for the use of a thing or a place, for personal service, or for labor; pay. 2. Act of hiring something. — *Syn.* See WAGE. — *v. t.* 1. To engage the labor or services of, for hire. 2. To procure for temporary use, for a compensation.

**hire** (hîr), *v. t.* To give one's services for hire. — **hir'a-ble** (hîr'â-b'l), **hir'a-ble**, *adj.* — **hir'er** (hîr'îr), *n.*

*Syn.* (1) See EMPLOY. (2) Hire, let, lease, rent, charter mean to engage or grant for use at a price or rate. Hire and let are usually complementary terms, hire implying the act of engaging and let, the act of granting for use; lease, in precise use, implies a letting, but in current and not always approved use it implies hiring on a lease, rent strictly implies the payment of money for use and, so long as this idea is stressed, it may denote either hiring or letting; charter strictly implies hiring a ship on a lease, but is now used of any vehicle, especially a public one.

**hire'ling** (-lîng), *n.* One who is hired; hence, a mercenary. — **hire'-ling**, *adj.*

**hir'ple** (hîr'p'l; hîr'p'), *v. i. & n.* Scot. Hobble; limp.

**hir'sie** (hîr'sî; hîr'p'), *v. i. & t.* Scot. To hitch along.

**hir'sute** (hîr'sû't; hîr'sû't), *adj.* [L. *hirsutus*.] Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy. — **hir'sute-ness**, *n.*

**hir-tel'ous** (hîr-tel'ûs), *adj.* [From L. *hirtus* hairy.] Finely hirsute.

**hir-un'di-mold** (hîr-un'dî-môld), *adj.* [L. *hirundo*, -nis, leech + -oid.] Zool. Resembling a leech.

**hi-run'dine** (hî-rûn'dî-nî, -dî-nî), *adj.* [L. *hirundo* swallow.] Zool. Like or pertaining to the swallows.

**his** (hîz; 4), *pron.* [AS *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hæ*, neut. *hit*. See HE.] Of him, — the possessive case of *he* used as an objective pronoun (as, his memory will live long) or absolutely (as, the book is his). — *adj.* Belonging or pert. to him; made, done, etc., by him.

**His-pa-ni-a** (hîs-pâ-nî-â, -pâ-nî-yâ), *n.* [L.] An ancient country comprising modern Spain and Portugal; now, *Poetic*, Spain.

**His-pa-ni-c** (hîs-pâ-nî-k), *adj.* Spanish. — **His-pa-ni'-cism** (-îs-tîz'm), *n.* **His-pa-ni'-dad** (-îs-pâ-nî-dâd'), *n.* [Sp. See HISPANIA.] A movement based on assertion of the spiritual unity of Latin culture in Europe and America and the doctrine that Spain is destined to control Latin America.

**hispid** (hîs'pîd), *adj.* [L. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines. — **hispidi-ty** (hîs-pîd'î-tî), *n.*

**hispid-u-lous** (hîs-pîd'û-lûs), *adj.* [Dim. of *hispid*.] Bot. & Zool. Minutely hispid.

**hiss** (hîs), *v. t.* [ME *hassen*, of imitative origin.] To make a sharp whistle sound like the prolonged sound of the letter *s* or the sound emitted by an angered goose or snake; esp., to make such a sound as an expression of hatred or disapproval. — *v. i.* 1. To condemn by hissing. 2. To utter with a hiss. — *n.* The sound made in hissing or one like it, esp. as an expression of hatred or disapproval. — **hiss'er**, *n.*

**hiss'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of emitting a hiss or hisses. 2. *Archaic*. An object of scorn or contempt.

**hiss'to** (hîs'tô), *interj.* Hush! Be silent! Listen! — *v. t.* To say "Hiss" to, or urge by or as if by that sound.

**his**

allergic reactions, as in hives and asthma, and in certain respiratory affections. — **his'ta-min'ic** (-mî-nî-k), *n.*

**his'ti-dine** (hîs'tî-dî-nî, -dî-nî), *n.* Also **his'ti-din**. [Gr. *histion* tissue.] Biochem. A crystalline basic amino acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, formed in the splitting of proteins.

**his'tle** (hîs'tl), *adj.* Scot. Bare; barren.

**his'to-** (hîs'tô-), *hist-*. [Gr. *histos* loom, warp, web.] Chiefly Biol. A combining form, meaning tissue; as in:

|                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| histoblast     | histography     | histopathology  |
| histochemistry | histology       | histophysiology |
| histogenesis   | histomorphology | histoloma       |

**his'to-gram** (hîs'tô-grâm), *n.* [Ansto- + -gram.] Statistics. A graphical representation of a frequency distribution by a series of rectangles which have for one dimension a distance proportional to a definite range of frequencies and for the other dimension a distance proportional to the number of frequencies appearing within the range.

**his'toid** (hîs'tôid), *adj.* [Hist + -oid.] Med. Resembling the normal tissues; as, *histoid* tumors.

**hist**, *n.*

**his'tone** (hîs'tôn), *n.* Also **his'ton** (-tôn). [Gr. *histos* tissue.] Biochem. Any of a class of basic proteins, soluble in water and dilute acids, yielding amino acids on hydrolysis. Injected into an animal, they show a toxic action and prevent coagulation of the blood.

**his'to-ri-an** (hîs-tô-rî-ân; 70), *n.* 1. A writer of history; chronicler; annalist. 2. One versed in history.

**his'to-ri-o** (-tô-rî-ô), *adj.* Historical; esp., famous in history.

**his'to-ri-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* [L. *historicus*, fr. Gr. *historikos*. See HISTORY.] 1. Of pertaining to, or of the nature of history; narrating, dealing with, or based upon history; true to history; as, *historical* evidence, fidelity, or novels; few details were *historical*. 2. Not now used except in historical accounts; — of words. 3. Famous in history; associated with history. — **his'to-ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

**historical, or historic, present**. See PRESENT, *adj.*, 5.

**historical school**. A number of economists who have been variously classed together as pursuing the historical method, that is, basing their teaching upon the facts revealed by historical research and the inductions to be drawn from them.

**his'to-ri-ô-ty** (hîs'tô-rî-ô-tî), *n.* Actual occurrence or existence; historical genuineness.

**his'to-ri-ed** (hîs'tô-rîd), *adj.* Having a history; storied.

**his'to-ri-og-ra-pher** (hîs-tô-rî-ô-grâ-fîr), *n.* [Fr. *historiographe*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *historiographos*, fr. *historia* history + *graphein* to write.] A historian; esp., one designated to write a history. — **his'to-ri-og-ra-phy** (-fî), *n.*

**his'to-ry** (hîs'tô-rî; -trî), *n.*: pl. -RIES (-rîz; -trîz). [L. *historia*, fr. Gr. *historia* history, information, fr. *histor* knowing.] 1. A narrative of events; a tale, story. 2. A record of facts about a person, as a *case history*, which lists details relating to ancestry, environment, experiences, and the like, for use in analyzing a case as for treatment or discipline. 3. A systematic written account of events, particularly of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes. 4. The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events. 5. Events which form the subject matter of a history; as, to survey the *history* of a movement. 6. Something that belongs to the past, as, that is all *history*.

**his'to-ri-ty** (hîs'tô-rî-tî), *adj.* [L. *historicus*, fr. L. *histor* an actor.] Of or pertaining to the stage or actors; theatrical. — *Syn.* See DRAMATIC. — *n.* An actor; also, pl., dramatic representation; theatricals. — **his'to-ri-on'-i-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **his'to-ri-on'-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **his'to-ri-on'-i-cism** (-î-sîz'm) or **his'to-ri-o-nism** (hîs'tô-rî-ô-nîz'm), *n.*

**hit** (hî), *v. t.*; *hit*; *hit'ting*. [ON. *hitla*.] 1. To reach with or as if with a stroke; to strike or touch, usually with force and often as a result of an aim. 2. Hence: A to bring into violent contact, knock; as, to *hit* one's head against a wall. B To deliver, as, to *hit* a blow. 3. To affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or disfigurement, as, the *hit* hit him hard. 4. To come upon or meet with an after search or by chance; arrive at; as, to *hit* the answer to a riddle. 5. To accord precisely with; suit. 6. To represent, mimic, or reproduce; as, to *hit* the right note. 7. To set in operation as by striking or touching. — *v. i.* 1. To deliver a blow, make thrusts; strike; — often with *out*. 2. To come in contact forcibly; collide. 3. To come, happen, or light (upon); as, to *hit* upon a solution. 4. To accord; suit; agree. 5. Of an internal-combustion engine, to fire the charge in its cylinders. — *Syn.* See STRIKE. — **hit off**. To improvise, imitate, etc., neatly and easily.

**hit**, *n.* 1. A blow striking the object aimed at. 2. A collision. 3. A stroke of success. 4. A conspicuously successful play, book, etc. 5. A knock or knock-out or directed phrase, esp., a seneam remark. 6. *Backgammon*. A game won after the adversary has removed some of his men, counting less than a gammon, sometimes, any game won. 7. *Ball Games*. A stroke by which the ball is hit so as to result in a score, or some other advantage, speed, *Baseball*, a base hit, — **hit'er**, *n.*

**hit-and-miss**, *adj.* Sometimes hitting, or corresponding in position, and sometimes not.

**hit-and-run**, *adj.* 1. *Baseball*. Designating or pert. to a play in which a base runner starts for the next base as the pitcher starts to pitch, and the batsman attempts to hit the ball. 2. That hits and runs away; — orig and esp. used of motor vehicle drivers who flee after being involved in an accident.

**hitch** (hîch), *v. t.* 1. To move with jerks. 2. To catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; to make fast, unhook, or unhook. — *v. i.* 1. To move haltingly, jerkily, or discontinuously; hobble, hop. 2. To become entangled, caught, or yoked; to catch or cling to something. 3. *Colloq.* To agree; harmonize. — *n.* 1. A sudden movement or pull; a jerk. 2. A hobble, a hop. 3. A stop or sudden halt; impediment, obstacle. 4. Act of catching hold of or on something. 5. A connection between a portable implement, as a plow, and the source of draft, as a tractor. 6. *Nauf.* A knot or noose that can be easily untied; — used for temporary fastening. See KNOT, 1, *Illustr* — **hitch'er**, *n.*

**hitch'hike** (hîch'hîk'), *v. i.* *Slang*. To make one's way, esp. when hiking, by getting rides in automobiles.

**hith'er** (hîth'îr), *adv.* [AS *hider*.] To this place. — *adj.* Being on the side next or toward the person speaking; nearer; also, of time, earlier.

**hith'er-most** (hîth'îr-môst), *adj.* Nearest on this side.

**hith'er-to** (hîth'îr-tô; 2), *adv.* 1. To this place. 2. Up to this time; as yet; until now.

**hith'er-ward** (hîth'îr-wêrd), *adv.* Also **hith'er-wards** (-wêrdz). Toward this place; hither.

**Hit'ter-ism** (hî'tîr-îz'm), *n.* Ger. Hist. The extreme nationalistic doctrines of the National Socialist party under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, from about 1930; German fascism. — **Hit'ter-ite** (-î-tî), *n.* & *adj.*

**hit or miss**. Haphazardly. — **hit'er-or-miss'er**, *adj.*

**Hit'tite** (hî'tî-tî), *n.* [Heb. *hit'tim* Hitites.] 1. One of an ancient people (or group of peoples), of undetermined origin, who invaded and conquered Asia Minor and Syria in the 2d millennium B.C. 2. The official language of the Hitite empire. — **Hit'tite**, *adj.*

**hive** (hîv), *n.* [AS *hîf*.] 1. A beehive. 2. The bees of one hive; a swarm of bees. 3. Something suggestive of a beehive as in a place swarming with busy occupants. — *v. t.* 1. To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive. 2. To store up in a hive, as honey; hence, to lay up a store of. — *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; to reside in a body. — **hiv'er** (hîv'îr), *n.*

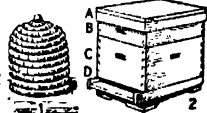
**hives** (hîvz), *n.* [Scot.] Urticaria; any eruptive skin disease.

**ho** (hō), *interj.* [OF.] Stop! Stand still! Whoa!

**ho** (hō), *interj.* Also **hoa**. 1. A cry of surprise, delight, etc., or when repeated, of derisive laughter. 2. Halloo! Attend! 3. Expressing a (specified) direction or destination; as, westward *ho*.

**ho-ac'-tain** (hō-âk'-tî-n). Var. of HOATZIN.

**hoar** (hâr; 70), *adj.* [AS *hâr* gray, old.] 1. White or light gray. 2. Gray or white with age; hoary; venerable. 3. *New Dial*. Moldy; musty; stale. — *n.* 1. Hoariness. 2. Hoarfrost.



Hives, 1. 1 Old-fashioned; 2 Modern; A Cover, B Super; C Brood Chamber; D Bottom.

**hoard** (hōrd; 70), *n.* [AS. *hord*.] A store laid up; a hidden supply. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up; amass and conceal. — *v. i.* To hoard money or the like. — **hoard'er**, *n.*

**hoard'ing** (hōrd'ing), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also, something hoarded.

**hoard'ing**, *n.* [From OF. *houard* barrier, palisade, of Teut. origin.] A temporary screen of boards enclosing a construction; hence, a bill board.

**hoar'frost** (hōr'frost; 74), *n.* A silvery-white deposit of ice needles formed during still, clear nights.

**hoar'hound** (hōr'hound). Var. of **horehound**.

**hoarse** (hōrs; 70), *adj.* [ME. *hors*, also *hos*, fr. AS. *hāsa*.] 1. Harsh; grating; discordant; — of sounds. 2. Having a rough grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a hoarse cry or sound. — **hoarse'ly**, *adv.* — **hoarse'ness**, *n.*

**hoars'en** (hōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become hoarse.

**hoar'y** (hōr'y), *adj.* — *i. fr.* (i-er); — *i. est.* 1. White or whitish; white or gray with age. 2. Remote in time past. — **hoar'y'ness**, *n.*

**ho-at'zin** (hō-āt'zin), **ho-ac'tzin** (hō-āk'tsin), *n.* [Sp. fr. Nahuatl *uatzin*.] A peculiar crested South American bird (*Oryzocorys cristatus*) smaller than a pheasant, with olive-colored plumage marked with white above.

**hoax** (hōks), *n.*; *pl.* **HOAXES** (-ez; -iz). [Prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus*.] A deception for mockery or mischief; a practical joke. — *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax. — **Syn.** See **DUPE**. — **hoax'er** (hōk's-er), *n.*

**hob** (hōb), *n.* [Orig. a familiar alteration of *Robin*, *Robert*.] 1. *Dial.* Eng. A rustic; clown. 2. A fairy, sprite; elf. Orig. [cap.] = **ROBIN GOODFELLOW**. 2. *Colloq.* Mischief; as, to raise *hob*.

**hob**, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be kept warm. 2. A peg, pin, or mark used as a target in some games, as in quoits; also, the game. — **hob-and-nob**, *adj.*, or **hob and nob**. On familiar terms; in close companionship; intimate.

**Hob'bism** (hōb'iz'm), *n.* The philosophical system of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), esp. his theory that absolutism in government is necessary to prevent the anarchy to which natural selfishness and warring interests of men inevitably lead. — **Hob'bist** (-ist), *n.*

**hobble** (hōb'l), *v. t.*; — **BLEED** (-l), — **MANG** (-l'm). [ME. *hobelen*, *hoblen*.] 1. To cause to limp; make lame. 2. To walk lame; limp. — *v. i.* 1. To hobble; gait; limp. 2. *Colloq.* A difficulty. 3. A letter, hopple; clow. — **hob'bler** (-l'r), *n.* — **hob'b'ling-ly**, *adv.*

**hobble-bush** (hōb'l-bōsh'), *n.* A North American shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*) of the honeysuckle family.

**hobble-de-hoy** (-lō-hoi'), *n.* A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky fellow.

**hobble skirt**. A woman's skirt so scant at the bottom as to restrain freedom of movement as a hobble does.

**hobby** (hōb'y), *n.*; *pl.* **-bys** (-iz). [OF. *hobē*, *hobel*, dim. of *hobe* hobby, falcon.] A small Old World falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), formerly trained and flown at small birds.

**hobby**, *n.* [ME. *hoby*, *hobyn*, prop. orig. an ambling or pacing horse.] 1. *Dial.* A strong medium sized horse. 2. An engrossing topic, plan, etc., to which one constantly reverts; also, an occupation or interest to which one gives his spare time.

**hobby-horse** (hōb'l-hōis'), *n.* 1. A figure of a horse fastened to the waist of a performer in the morris dance, pantomimes, etc.; also, the performer. 2. *Obs.* A bullion. 3. A prostitute. 4. A stick, often with a horse's head or figure, on which children pretend to ride; hence, an imitation horse of wood, as one on rockers used as a child's plaything. — *4 = 2d* nouny.

**hob'gob'lin** (hōb'gōb'līn), *n.* 1. A mischievous sprite; esp. [cap.], Robin Goodfellow, or Puck. 2. A booby.

**hob'nail** (-nāl'), *n.* *Obs.* *hob* *per* + *nail*. 1. A short, large-headed nail for studding shoe soles. 2. A rustic; a clownish person. — **hob'nail'd** (-nāl'd), *adj.*

**hob'nob** (hōb'nōb), *adv.* [AS. *hæbbe* have + *nawbe* have not, fr. *n* not + *habban* to have.] Hit or miss.

**hob'nob**, *v. t.*; — **NOBBED** (-nōbd); — **NOBBING**. To drink familiarly; hence, to be on intimate terms; — with *with*. — *n.* A drinking together; a familiar chat.

**hob'bo** (hōb'bō), *n.*; *pl.* **HOBOES**, **HOBOS** (-bōz). [Origin unknown.] a A migratory worker. b A professional tramp.

— **hob'bo-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Hob'son's choice** (hōb's'n), *n.* A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or chosen; — so-called in allusion to the practice of Thomas Hobson (d. 1633), at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and required every customer to take the horse which stood nearest the door.

**hock** (hōk), *n.* [AS. *hōk* heel.] The tarsal joint in the hind limb of distigrade quadrupeds, as the horse, corresponding to the ankle of man, but elevated and bending backward; also, the corresponding joint of a fowl's leg. See **DOO**, **HORSE**, **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* To hamstring.

**hock**, *n.* A certain white Rhine wine (*Rhoch'heil'mer* [hōk'hī'mēr, G. hōk', hōk'-]; hence, any white Rhine wine).

**hock**, *n.* & *v.* *Slang*. U. S. Pawn; pledge.

**hock'ey** (hōk'y), *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *hoquet* shepherd's crook, fr. *hoc* hook, fr. MD. *hoek*.] 1. A field or ice-rink game (*field hockey* or *ice hockey*) in which the players on the two sides try to score goals by driving the ball or the puck (a vulcanized-rubber disk) into the opponents' goal. 2. *pl.* **-EYS** (-iz). In full *hockey stick*. The stick curved or hooked at the end, used in driving in this game.

**hocus** (hōk'us), *v. t.* 1. To cheat. 2. To adulterate; drug.

**hocus-po'cus** (-pō'k'us), *n.* [Prob. invented by jugglers in imitation of Latin.] 1. A juggler's formula. 2. A juggler. 3. A juggler's trick; sleight of hand; hence, nonsense intended to cloak deception. — *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To cheat; trick.

**hod** (hōd), *n.* [MD. *hods*.] 1. A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, brick, etc. 2. A coal scuttle.

**hod carrier**. Also **hod'man** (hōd'mān). A laborer whose business is to carry mortar, brick, etc., in a hod.

**hod'den** (hōd'n), *n.* Chiefly *Scot.* Coarse cloth of undyed wool.

**hodge'podge** (hōd'pōd'), *n.* [From *hodgepodge*.] A stew of various ingredients; hence, a mixture; medley.

**hoe** (hō), *n.* [OF. *houe*, fr. OHG. *houwa*, fr. *houwan* to hew.] A long-handled implement with a thin, flat blade set transversely, used for weeding, cultivating, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* **HOPED** (hōd), **HOP'ING**. To dig, scrape, clean, etc., with a hoe. — **ho'e** (hō'e), *n.*

**hogg'cake** (hōg'kāk), *n.* Southern U. S. A cake of Indian meal, baked before the fire or in the ashes, originally on a hoe.

**hog** (hōg; 74), *n.* [AS. *hopp*, prob. of Celt. origin.] 1. A swine; a pig, sow, or boar; esp., an adult animal suitable for market. See **SWINE**, 1. 2. *Dial.* A young unshorn sheep.

3. *Colloq.* A selfish, gluttonous, or filthy person. — *v. t.* **HOGG'D** (hōgd); **HOG'GING**. 1. To cause to arch like a hog's back. 2. To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly. 3. *Slang*. To take selfishly or in excess of one's due. — *v. i.* To become curved upward like a hog's back; as of a ship's bottom or keel.

**hog'an** (hō'gān), *n.* [Navaho *qoghan* house, hut.] An earth-covered lodge of the Navaho Indians.

**hog'back** (hōg'bāk'), *n.* *Geol.* A ridge formed by the outcropping slopes of tilted strata; any ridge with a sharp summit and steeply sloping sides, as an esker.

**hog cholera**. A highly infectious, often fatal disease of swine, caused by a filtrable virus and characterized by fever, diarrhea, hemorrhages (esp. in the kidneys and lymph glands), etc.

**hog'fish** (-fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see **FISH** 1. Any of various fishes usually so called from some fancied resemblance to a hog; esp.: a large West Indian and Florida wrasse (*Lachnolaimus maximus*) used for food. B the pigfish *Orthopristis chrypterus*. 2. *Obs.* A porpoise. b A manatee.

**hog'gish** (hōg'gīsh), *adj.* Grossly selfish, gluttonous, or filthy. — **hog'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **hog'gish'ness**, *n.*

**hog'ma-nay** (hōg'mā-nāy), *n.* *Scot.* New Year's Eve, when children go about singing, and soliciting gifts.

**hog'no'se**, or **hog'-sosed**, *snake* (hōg'nōz', -nōzd'). Any of several rather small, harmless, stout-bodied North American snakes constituting a genus (*Heterodon*). (Cf. **ADDER** b)

**hog'nut** (hōg'nūt'), *n.* a The earthnut *Conopodium denudatum*. b In the United States, the piknut.

**hog peanut**. The earthpea.

**hogs'head** (hōgz'hēd), *n.* [That is, *hog's head*; why so called is unknown.] 1. A large cask, esp. one containing from 63 to 140 gallons. 2. A large measure for liquids, of varying content, esp. one of 63 U. S. gallons, or 238.5 liters (Cf. 1st butt; PIPE, 7. Abbr. *hhd*).

**hog'-tie** (hōg'tī'), *v. t.*; **TIED** (-tīd'); — **TY'ING**. 1. To tie together the four feet of a hog or other animal). 2. *Colloq.* To tie down; bind fast.

**hog'wash** (hōg'wōsh'), *n.* *Colloq.* Swill for hogs; refuse.

**hog'weed** (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds or coarse plants, as ragweed, knotweed, sow thistle, dock fennel.

**Ho'hen-stau'fen** (hō'hēn-stōu'fēn), *n.* A member of a German princely family, of Swabian origin, which furnished sovereigns of Germany, 1138-1254, and of Sicily, 1194-1200.

**Ho'hen-zol'tern** (hō'hēn-zōl'tērn), *n.* A member of a German princely family, founded about the 11th century, from which came the kings of Prussia from 1701 to 1918 and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918.

**holcks** (hōks), **holck** (hōik), *interj.* *Hunting*. A call used to incite the hounds. — *v. t.* & *i.* To urge by or as by the cry "holcks."

**hoi'den** (hōi'dēn), *n.* Var. of **HOYDEN**.

**hoi pol'loi** (hōi'pōl'oi'), [Gr.] The many; the masses; the populace.

**hoise** (hoiz), *v. t.* **HOISED** (hoizd) or **HOIST** (hoist); **HOIS'ING** (hoiz'ing). [See **HOIST**.] To hoist; — now chiefly in *hoist with his own petard*, blown up by his own bomb.

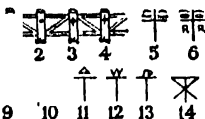
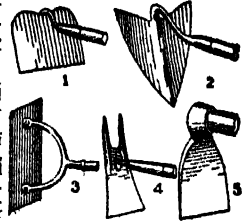
**hoist** (hoist; *dial.* hīst), *v. t.*; **HOIST'ED**; **HOIST'ING**. [Earlier *hoise*, fr. D. *hijzen*, *hijzen*.] To raise; elevate; esp., to lift with tackle. — *v. i.* To rise, or be hoisted. — **Syn.** See **LIFT**. — *n.* 1. *Colloq.* Act of hoisting; a lift; a boost. 2. A lifting apparatus; esp., an elevator, or lift, for heavy loads. 3. A The perpendicular edge or height of a flag, as when flying from a staff. b The height or depth of any sail except a course. Cf. **BOAT**, *n.* 9. — **hoist'er**, *n.*

**hoi'ty-toi'ty** (hōi'toi'toi'), *adj.* Giddy; flighty; also, haughty; patronizing. — *n.* A hoity-toity person or action. — *interj.* A mildly contemptuous exclamation of surprise or disapproval.

**ho'koy-po'key** (hō'koi-pō'kē), *n.* *Hocus-pocus*.

**ho'kum** (hō'kūm), *n.* [Cf. *hocus-pocus*.] *Slang*. In a play, speech, etc., deliberate stimulation of emotion by artificial means; also, the means so used; bunk.

**hold** (hōld), *v. t.* **HELDED** (hēld); **HOLD'ING**. **HOLD'EN** (hōld'ēn), *past part.*, is now rare, archaic, or legal. [AS. *haldan*, *haldan*.] 1. To maintain possession of, or authority over; to retain by force. 2. To retain in love or affection. 3. To receive and retain; contain. 4. To have or keep, as in the grasp; to cause to remain in a given position, relation, or the like; sustain, support. 5. To impose restraint upon; specif.: a To keep from relaxing or letting go, as interest, attention, etc. b To keep from advance or attack or from gaining an advantage. c To keep bound; oblige; as, to hold one to his word. 6. To entertain; harbor; as, to hold no prejudice; to accept; as, to hold a theory. 7. To consider; regard; judge; as, to hold one guiltless. 8. To carry on or join in, as something which is the result of united action; as, to hold a meeting, a session, or conversation; also, to invoke, conduct, or precede at; as, a judge holds a court. 9. To maintain in being; action, a specified state, etc.; as, to hold oneself in readiness. 10. To bear, carry, or is himself erect. 11. To own or possess; occupy;



Hobo, or Tramp, Signs. 1 Good for a handout 2 Cranky woman or bad dog; 3 Not generous, 4 Stay away, 5 Police not hostile, 6 Police hostile (R used for Railroad Police, if applicable) 7 Jail good for a night's lodging; 8 Clean jail; 9 Jail food no good; 10 'Cooties' in jail; 11 Jail has rock pile; 12 Jail is a workhouse; 13 Saloons in town 14 Town is hostile, 15 Streets good for begging 16 Plain-clothes detectives here.

**ho'mo-om'tric** (hō'mō-ōm'trīk; hōm'ō-), *adj.* Having the same center. **ho'mo-om'al** (-ōm'ōkāl), *adj.* [*homo* + Gr. *kerkos* tail.] Having the upper and lower lobes nearly or quite symmetrical, with the vertebral column ending at or near the middle of the base; — said of the tail fin of certain fishes; also, having or pertaining to a tail fin of this structure.

**ho'mo-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-māt'īk), *adj.* [*homo* + *chromatic*.] Consisting of, having, or pertaining to one color or hue; *homochromatic*; — opposed to *heterochromatic*. — **ho'mo-chro-ma-tism** (-krō-mō-līz'm), *n.* — **ho'mo-chrome** (hō'mō-krōm; hōm'ō-), *adj.*

**ho'mo-chro-mous** (-krō-mōs), *adj.* [*homo* + Gr. *chrōma* color.] Of the same or uniform color; — opposed to *heterochromous*.

**ho'mo-o-** (hō'mō-ō-; hōm'ō-ē-). Var. of *homoeo-*, as in: *homoeomorphism* *homoeopathic* *homoeopathy* *homoeopathist* *homoeotypic*

**ho'mo-er-o-tism** (hō'mō-ēr'ō-tīz'm; hōm'ō-), *n.* [*homo* + *erotism*.] *Psychoanalysis*. Homosexuality. — **ho'mo-er-ot'ic** (-ēr'ōt'īk; -ē-), *adj.*

**ho'mo-er-o-my** (hō'mō-ēr'ō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. homogamos* married together, *fr. homos* the same + *gamos* marriage.] 1. *Bot.* A state of having flowers alike throughout, as in the heads of plants of the chicory family; — opposed to *heterogamy*. 2. *Bot.* Maturing of the stamens and pistils at the same period; — opposed to *dichogamy*. 3. The mating of like with like. — **ho'mo-er-a-mous** (-mōs), *adj.*

**ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty** (hō'mō-jē-nē-tī; hōm'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). Homogeneous character.

**ho'mo-ge-ne-ous** (-jē-nē-ōs; 58), *adj.* [*ML. homogeneus*, *fr. Gr. homogenēs*, *fr. homos* the same + *genos* race, kind] 1. Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts or elements; — opposed to *heterogeneous*. 2. *Math.* Alike in nature and therefore comparable in size. Of the same degree or dimensions; as, a homogeneous equation. — *Syn.* See *SIMILAR*. — **ho'mo-ge-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ho'mo-ge-ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ho'mo-gen-e-sis** (hō'mō-jē-nē-sīs; hōm'ō-), *n.* [*homo* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* That method of reproduction in which the successive generations are alike, no alternation of generations taking place.

**ho'mo-g'e-nize** (hō'mō-jē-nīz; v. t. To make homogeneous; specif., to pass (milk, cream, etc.) through an apparatus to break up the fat globules, casein shreds, etc., increasing digestibility. — **ho'mo-g'e-ni-za-tion** (-nī-zā-sh'n; -nī-), *n.* — **ho'mo-g'e-ni-zer** (-nī-zēr), *n.*

**ho'mo-g'e-nous** (hō'mō-jē-nōs), *adj.* *Biol.* Having a resemblance in structure due to descent from a common progenitor.

**ho'mo-g'e-ny** (-nī), *n.* [*Gr. homogeneia*, *fr. homos* the same + *genos* race, kind.] *Biol.* = *HOMOLOGY*.

**ho'mo-g'e-ny** (hō'mō-jē-nī), *n.* [*Gr. homogenos*, *fr. homos* the same + *gonos* offspring.] *Bot.* The condition of having one kind of flowers with the androecium and gynoecium of uniform relative length; — opposed to *heterogony*. — **ho'mo-g'e-nous** (-nōs), *adj.* — **ho'mo-g'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**hom'o-graph** (hōm'ō-grāf; hōm'ō-; 9), *n.* [*Gr. homographos* with the same letters, *fr. homos* + *graphein* to write.] One of two or more words identical in orthography, but different in derivation and meaning; as, *fair*, market, and *fair*, beautiful; *lead*, to conduct, and *lead*, metal. — **hom'o-graph'ic** (-grāf'īk), *adj.*

**hom'o-ō-** (hō-mō-ō-). Var. of *homoeo-*.

**ho'mo-ō-ther'mic** (-thōr'mīk), *adj.* Also **ho'mo-ō-ther'mal** (-māl), *ho'mo-ō-ther'mous* (-mōs). *Physiol.* & *Zool.* Having a relatively uniform body temperature; warm-blooded.

**ho'mo-ou-si-an** (hō'mō-ō-sī-ān; -ō-sī-ān), *n.* & *adj.* [*Gr. homoioutos*, *homoioutos*, of like substance, *fr. homoiōs* like + *ousia* the substance, being, essence.] *Ecclesiastical Hist.* (One) holding a doctrine midway between that of the Homoioussians and Heteroioussians, and affirming the essential likeness of the Son to the Father. — **ho'mo-ou-si-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**ho'mo-ō-gate** (hō-mō-ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*ML. homologatus*, past part. of *homologare* to homologate, *fr. Gr. homologein* to assent, agree.] *Civil Law*. To approve; allow; confirm. — *v. i.* To be or act in accord or agreement.

**ho'mo-log'i-cal** (hō'mō-lō-jī-kāl; hōm'ō-), *adj.* Also **ho'mo-log'ic** (-īk). Homologous. — **ho'mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ho'mo-ō-gine** (hō-mō-ō-jīn; v. t. To make homologous; specif., *Biol.*, to determine the existence of homology between, as parts.

**ho'mo-ō-gous** (-gōs), *adj.* [*ML. or Gr. ML. homologus*, *fr. Gr. homologos* assenting, agreeing, *fr. homos* the same + *logos* speech, proportion.] 1. Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. 2. *Biol.* Exhibiting homology. 3. *Chem.* Having the relation of compounds of a series whose successive members possess similarity in structure but regular difference in formula. 4. *Immunol., Med., etc.* Having the relation of an immune serum and the particular species of bacterium by means of which it is prepared.

**hom'o-ō-graph'ic** (hōm'ō-lō-jī-kāl; 74), *adj.* = *HOMOLOGRAPHIC*.

**ho'mo-ō-logus** (hōm'ō-lō-jūs; 74), *n.* Also **ho'mo-ō-log**. That which is homologous to something else; as, the members or terms of a homologous series in chemistry are the *homologues* of each other; specif., *Biol.*, a part or organ exhibiting homology.

**ho'mo-ō-logy** (hō-mō-lō-jī; 74), *n.* [*Gr. homologia* agreement. See *HOMOLOGOUS*.] 1. Quality of being homologous. 2. *Biol.* Fundamental similarity of structure, regardless of function, due to descent from a common ancestral form; as, the wing of a bird and the forelimb of a horse exhibit *homology*; — opposed to *heterology* and distinguished from *analogy*. 3. *Chem.* The relation existing between the compounds of a series whose successive members possess, in addition to similarity of structure, a regular difference in formula.

**ho'mo-ō-sine** (hō-mō-lō-jīn; -sīn), *adj.* [*homo* + *logos* + *homo*, *fr. Gr. homologos* even + *logos* curve.] Preserving proportional areas by sinusoids; specif., *homologous projection*, a map first developed in 1923 by the American geographer J. Paul Goode, showing the land areas of the globe on a sinusoidal projection from the equator to latitude 40° and on a homolographic (Mollweide) projection for the outer areas. The map is interrupted and presents a minimum of distortion.

**ho'mo-mor-phism** (hō'mō-mōr'fīz'm; hōm'ō-), *n.* Likeness in form; as: a *Biol.* = *HOMOMORPHY*. b *Bot.* State of having perfect flowers of only one type or kind. c *Zool.* Similarity of the larva and the adult. — **ho'mo-mor-phic** (-fīk), *adj.* — **ho'mo-mor-phous** (-fūs), *adj.*

(hō'mō-mōr'fī; hōm'ō-), *n.* [*homo* + *Gr. morphē* ilarity of form with different fundamental struc-

ture; superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups.

**hom'o-onym** (hōm'ō-nīm; hōm'ō-), *n.* [See *HOMONYMOUS*.] 1. A word having the same pronunciation as another, but differing from it in origin, meaning, and often, in spelling, as *bare* and *bear*; a *homophone*. 2. One of two or more having the same name; a *namesake*. 3. *Biol.* A preoccupied generic or specific name, rejected on the basis of the law of priority, which requires the use of the oldest published available name. — **ho'mo-onym'ic** (hō-mō-nīm'īk; hōm'ō-), *adj.*

**ho-mon'y-mous** (hō-mōn'fī-mūs), *adj.* [*L. homonymus*, *fr. Gr. homonymos*, *fr. homos* the same + *onyma*, *fr. onoma* name.] a Having the same name. b Having the qualities of a homonym or homonyms.

**ho-mon'y-my** (-mī), *n.* Homonymous state or character.

**ho'mo-ou-si-an** (hō'mō-ō-sī-ān; -ō-sī-ān; hōm'ō-), *n.* & *adj.* [*Gr. homoioutos*, *fr. homos* the same + *ousia* being, essence, substance.] *Ecclesiastical Hist.* (One) holding that the Son of God is the same essence or substance with the Father. Cf. *HOMOIOUTISAN*, *HETEROOUTISAN*. — **ho'mo-ou-si-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

**hom'o-phone** (hōm'ō-fōn; hōm'ō-), *n.* 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another. 2. A homonym.

**hom'o-pho-n'ic** (-fōn'īk), *adj.* [*Gr. homophonos*, *fr. homos* the same + *phōnē* sound, (tone)] *Music*. a *Oris*, sounding alike; of the same pitch; unisonous. Cf. *ANTIPHONAL*. b *Of* or pertaining to homophony; monodic; monophonic.

**ho-moph'o-nous** (hō-mōf'ō-nōs), *adj.* 1. = *HOMOPHONIC* a. 2. Having or representing the same sound (Greek *φ* and English *ph*). Cf. *HOMOPHONY*.

**ho-moph'o-ny** (hō-mōf'ō-nī; hōm'ō-fōn'ī), *n.* Sameness of sound; specif.: *Music*. a *Union*. b = *MONODY*, 3 a.

**ho-mop'la-sy** (hō-mō-plā-sī; hōm'ō-plā-sī; hōm'ō-), *n.* [*homo* + *-plasy*.] *Biol.* Correspondence between parts or organs not due to their modification from a common ancestor, but acquired independently; analogy. — **ho'mo-plas'tic** (hō-mō-plāst'īk; hōm'ō-), *adj.*

**ho'mo-p'o-lar** (hō-mō-pō-lār; hōm'ō-), *adj.* [*homo* + *polar*.] *Chem.* Designating, pert. to, or characterized by a union of atoms of like state as regards polarity, as in the ordinary covalent bond; — dist. from *heteropolar*, *polar*, or *ionic*. — **ho'mo-p'o-lar'i-ty** (-pō-lār'ī-tī), *n.*

**ho-mop'ter-ous** (hō-mōp'tēr-ōs), *adj.* [*homo* + *Gr. pteron* wing.] *Zool.* Belonging to a large order (Homoptera) of insects having sucking mouth parts, comprising the cicadas, aphids, scale insects, etc. — **ho-mop'ter-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**ho'mo sa'pi-ens** (hō'mō sā-pī-ēnz), [*L. See HOMO; SAPIENT*] Man, regarded as a biological species.

**ho'mo-sex'u-al'i-ty** (hō'mō-sēk'shō-āl'ī-tī; hōm'ō-), *n.* Eroticism for one of the same sex. — **ho'mo-sex'u-al** (-sēk'shō-āl; cf. *SEXUAL*), *adj.* & *n.*

**ho-mos'po-rous** (hō-mōs'pō-rōs; hōm'ō-spō-rōs; 70), *adj.* [*homo* + *-sporous*.] *Bot.* Having asexual spores of one kind only; — opposed to *heterosporous*. — **ho-mos'po-ry** (hō-mōs'pō-rī), *n.*

**ho'mo-tax'is** (hō-mō-tāk'sīs; hōm'ō-), *n.* [*NL. fr. homo* + *-taxis*.] Similarity in arrangement; esp., *Geol.* similarity in fossils and in order of arrangement of stratified deposits which are not necessarily contemporaneous. — **ho'mo-tax'ic** (-sīk), *adj.*

**ho'mo-thal'ic** (-thāl'īk), *adj.* [*homo* + *Gr. thallos* young shoot.] *Bot.* Having a single type of mycelium with two kinds of branches (hyphae), which function as opposite sexes in reproduction; — opp. to *heterothallic*.

**ho'mo-zy-go'sis** (-zī-gō'sīs; -zī-), *n.* [*NL. fr. homo* + *Gr. zygonis* a balancing, *fr. zygon* yoke.] *Biol.* The union of gametes to form a homozygote; the state of being a homozygote.

**ho'mo-zy-gote** (-zī-gōt; -zī-gōt), *n.* [*homo* + *zygote*.] *Biol.* An animal or plant containing either member (not both) of at least one pair of allelomorphous Mendelian characters. Cf. *HETEROZYGOTE*. — **ho'mo-zy-gous** (-zī-gōs), *adj.*

**ho-mun'cu-lus** (hō-mūn'kū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -culi (-ī). [*L.*, dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; a dwarf; manikin; also, the human fetus.

**hom'y** (hōm'ī), *adj.*; *hom'ē-er* (hōm'ī-ēr); *hom'ē-est*. *Colloq.* Honey.

**hone** (hōn), *n.* [*AS. hnan* a stone.] A fine whetstone, esp. for razors. — *v. t.* To sharpen or dress with a hone.

**hone, v. i.** [*F. hognor*] *Dial.* To grumble; lament; also, to yearn.

**hon'est** (ōn'est; -īst), *adj.* [*OF. honeste, oneste, fr. L. honestus*, *fr. honos, honor*, honor.] 1. *Archaic* Honorable; hence, creditable; suitable. 2. Characterized by integrity and straightforwardness in conduct, thought, speech, etc.; free from fraud. 3. Genuine, full, unadulterated, or the like; as, *honest* goods. 4. Open; frank; as, an *honest* countenance. 5. *Archaic*. Chaste; faithful; virtuous. — *Syn.* See *UPRIGHT* — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

**hon'es-ty** (ōn'es-tī; -īs-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being honest; specif.: a *Obs.* Honor. b Integrity; truthfulness; freedom from fraud. c *Archaic*. Chastity. 2. Any of a genus (*Lunaria*) of European plants of the mustard family.

*Syn.* *Honesty, honor, integrity, probity* mean uprightness as shown in one's character or action. *Honesty* implies a refusal to lie, steal

etc.; *probity*, tried and proved honesty or integrity.

**hone'wort'** (hōn'wōrt'), *n.* Any of several plants of the carrot family, as the stone parsley.

**hon'ey** (hūn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* *HONEYES*. [*AS. hunit*] 1. A sweet viscid material produced in the honey sac of bees out of the nectar of flowers.

2. *Honey*. — *adj.* Resembling honey; sweet; hence, dear; precious. — *v. i.* *HON'EYED* or *HON'YED* (-īd); *HON'EY-ING*. 1. To make sweet, as with honey. 2. To make (speech, language, etc.) affectingly endearing or intimate; hence, to flatter or conciliate. — *v. t.* To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing; also, to become obsequious; to fawn.

**hon'ey-bee'** (-bēz), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees (genus *Apis* and allied genera), esp. those of the species *Apis mellifera*, native to Europe, kept for their honey and wax in most parts of Honeybee (Worker).





**hon/ey-comb/** (hūn't-kūm'), *n.* [AS. *huniscamb*.] 1. The mass of hexagonal cells of wax built by honeybees. 2. Any substance, as cast iron, tripe, etc., having cells suggesting a honeycomb. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become full of holes or cavities like a honeycomb. — *adj.* 1. Of, like, or pertaining to honeycomb; esp. having a pattern resembling that of honeycomb; as, a **honeycomb radiator**. 2. *Radio*. Pertaining to a type of basket-weave coil winding in which spaces are left which suggest cells of a honeycomb.



Honeycomb, 1.

**hon/ey-dew/** (hūn't-dū'), *n.* a The sweet material exuding from the leaves of many plants in hot weather. b A honeylike secretion produced by many homopterous insects.

**honeydew melon.** A sweet, smooth-skinned, white variety of muskmelon.

**honey eater.** Also **hon/ey-suck/er** (hūn't-sūk'ēr), *n.* Any of a numerous family (Meliphagidae) of oscine birds of Australasia which extract nectar and insects from flowers. Well-known species are the wattletails and the friarbird.

**hon/eyed** (hūn'tēd), *past & past part.* of **HONEY**. *Specif., adj.* Abounding with, or like, honey; sweet.

**honey guide.** Any of two genera (*Indicator* and *Prodotiaca*) of small, plainly colored nonpasserine birds of Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies. They lead men and animals to the nests of bees.

**honey locust.** An ornamental North American tree (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) of the senna family, bearing spines on the trunk and having bipinnate leaves.

**hon/ey-moon/** (hūn't-mūn'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage, the holiday spent by a couple after marriage. — **hon/ey-moon/**, *v. t.*

**honey sac.** In bees, the distention of the esophagus, in which the honey is produced.

**hon/ey-suck/er** (hūn't-sūk'ēr), *n.* The honey eater.

**hon/ey-suckle/** (-sūk'l), *n.* [AS. *huniſcūce* privet. See **HONEY**; *suck*.] 1. *Obs.* Clover. 2. Any of a genus (*Lonicera*) of shrubs typifying a family (Caprifoliaceae, the honeysuckle family) of woody vines, shrubs, or perennial herbs having opposite leaves and, often, showy flowers. See **TRUMPET FLOWER**, 2 b. 3. Any of several other fragrant-flowered plants; — usually with qualifying adjective; as, the **busch honeysuckle** (*Diervilla*), esp. the yellow-flowered species (*D. lonicera*) of northeastern U. S., blooming in early summer, and the **swamp honeysuckle**, or **swamp azalea** (*Azalea viscosa*) of the eastern United States. See **AZALEA**.

**hong** (hōng), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *hany*, Cant. *hong* a mercantile house, factory.] An establishment, warehouse, or trading station for foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton.

**Hong Kong dollar** (hōng' kōng'; 2). See **DOLLAR**, 1 a.

**hon/led** (hūn'tēd) *Var.* of **HONEYED**.

**hō/nī/** *solt* *qui* *mal* *y* *pense* (hō'nē' swā' kē' mal' ē' pāns'), [F.] Shamed by he who thinks evil of it; — motto of the Order of the Garter, being a reputed remark of Edward III when (c. 1344) he tied upon his own leg the Countess of Salisbury's garter, which had fallen off while he danced with her.

**honk** (hōnk; 74), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of a wild goose or a sound likened to it, as the noise of a horn. — **honk**, *v. t.*

**honk'y-tonk** (hōnk' tōnk'; 74), *n.* [Cf. F. dial. *honk* to idle about.] U. S. A low drinking resort.

**hon/or, hon/our** (hōn'ēr), *n.* [OF. *honor, onur*, fr. *l. honor, honos*] 1. Esteem due or paid to worth, manifestation of respect; hence, fame; credit; good name. 2. That to which esteem is paid; distinguished position. 3. A token of esteem paid to worth; as 'a mark of respect, as a title. b *Obs.* A bow or curtsy. c A ceremonial sign of consideration, as, civil honors. d *pl.* Social courtesies, as, to do the honors of the table. 4. A title applied to the holders of certain civil offices; as, His Honor the Mayor. 5. A that which rightfully attracts esteem, as dignity and courage; esp., excellence of character; in men, integrity; uprightness; in women, purity; chastity. b A nice sense of what is right, just, and true; as, a man of honor. 6. One whose worth brings respect and fame; as, he is an honor to his nation. 7. *pl.* Educ. A grade of academic distinction awarded for high proficiency. 8. *Games* a *Cards* *pl.* (1) *Whist*. The ace, king, queen and jack of trumps. (2) *Bridge*. The five highest cards of the trump suit, or the four aces at no-trump; also, all scores above the line, counting nothing toward game, but affecting the value of the rubber. b *Golf*. The privilege of laying in first from the tee.

**Syn.** (1) Honor, homage, reverence, deference, obsequence mean respect and honor shown to another. Honor implies both the recognition of one's title to respect and esteem or any manifestation of such recognition; **homage** specifically implies accompanying praise and tributes; **reverence**, profound respect mingled with love or devotion; **deference**, such respect for the person or the position, such reverence for his personality, or the like, that one courteously yields one's judgment or preference to his; **obsequence**, a show of honor or reverence by some act or attitude that indicates humility, submission, or the like. (2) See **HONESTY**.

— *v. t.* 1. To regard or treat with honor, as by due obedience and courtesy; also, as used of the Supreme Being, to adore; worship. 2. To bestow honor upon; to elevate in rank or station; to ennoble; exalt. 3. *Com.* To accept and pay when due; as, to honor a draft.

**hon/or-a-ble, hon/our-a-ble** (hōn'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Worthy of honor; a noble; illustrious. b Commendable; estimable. c Of reputable association or use; respectable. 2. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor; as, an honorable burial. 3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds. 4. Entitled to honor; — a title of distinction given to certain officials, usually simply as a courtesy title. Abbr. *Hon.* 5. Characterized or actuated by honor; as, an honorable man — **Syn.** See **UPRIGHT**. — **hon/or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **hon/or-a-bly**, *adv.*

**hon/or-ary** (hōn'ēr-ē'ē, *esp.* *Br.*, *hōn'ār*), *adj.* [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor* honor.] 1. Done or conferred as a sign of honor. 2. Designating a title or place which is held without rendering service or receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it; also, holding such a title or place. 3. Depending on one's honor, as for fulfillment; as, an honorary debt.

**hon/or-er, hon/our-er** (hōn'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who honors.

**hon/or-if/ice** (-if'is), *adj.* Also **hon/or-if/i-cal** (-if'kāl). [L. *honorificus*. See **HONOR**; *-fic*.] Conferring or importing honor or respect; esp., designating a class of epithets in Chinese, Japanese, etc., used in respectful address. — *n.* An honorific word or phrase. — **hon/or-if/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**honor point.** See **ESCUTCHEON**, *Illustr.*

**hon/ors of war** (hōn'ēr), *pl.* Distinctions or privileges granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or town armed and with colors flying.

**hon/or, hon/our-a-ble**, etc. *Brit. spelling of HONOR, HONORABLE, etc.*

**hooch** (hōch), *n.* Short for **HOOCHING**; hence, *Slang*, U. S., crude ardent spirits, esp. liquor surreptitiously made or obtained.

**hoo'chi-noo'** (hō'ch'i-nōō'), *n.* [Var. of *Hutenusu*, name of a Tlingit tribe, applied to an alcoholic drink made by the Indians.]

A distilled liquor made by Alaska Indians.

**hood** (hōd), *n.* [AS. *hōd*.] 1. A flexible covering for the head and neck, as on a robe or mantle. 2. Hence: a A monk's cowl. b An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown or ecclesiastical vestment. c A covering for a horse's head. 3. Something resembling a hood in form or use, as the top of a carriage or automobile, a chimney top, a hood-shaped flower petal, etc. 4. *Falconry*. A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. See **FALCON**, *Illustr.* 5. *Mach.* A cover for parts of mechanisms; specif., the removable metal covering over the engine of an automobile; bonnet. Cf. *cow*, 3. 6. *Zool.* A crest. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a hood; to furnish with a hood or hood-shaped appendage.

**-hood** (-hōd). [ME. *-hod*, *-had*, fr. *hod*, *had*, rank, condition, fr. AS. *hād*.] A noun-forming suffix, denoting in general state, condition, quality, character, as in *manhood*, state or character of being a man. The noun often has several various secondary senses, esp.: (1) A concrete instance or example of the quality or state, as a falsehood. (2) A collective total of those having the given character or state, as a brotherhood.

**hood'ed** (hōd'ēd; -ēd), *adj.* 1. Covered or furnished with a hood. 2. Hood-shaped; esp. *Bot.*, cucullate, as the apoth of the jack-in-the-pulpit. See **SPADIX**, *Illustr.* 3. *Zool.* a Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds. b Having a hoodlike crest on the head. c Having the skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs, as the cobra.

**hooded seal.** A large North Atlantic seal (*Cystophora cristata*). The male has a large, inflatable, hoodlike sac upon the fore part of the head.

**hood'le, hood'y** (hōd'l; -ēd), *adj.* *Scot.* hood'le, *n.* *pl.* hood'les (-lēs). The European hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).

**hood'lum** (hōd'lūm), *n.* *Colloq.* A young rowdy.

**hood'man** (hōd'mān), *n.* *Archaic.* The person blindfolded in hood'man-blind' (-blīnd'), or blindman's buff.

**hoo'doo** (hōd'oo), *n.* 1. = **VOODOO**. 2. *Colloq.* One who or that which brings bad luck. 3. *Western U. S.* A natural rock pile of fantastic shape. — *v. t.* *hoo'dooed* (-dōd); *hoo'doo'ing*. *Colloq.* To be a hoodoo to; to bring bad luck.

**hood'wink** (hōd'wīnk), *v. t.* [*hood* + *wink*.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes. 2. To cover; to hide, as by dissembling. 3. To deceive; to impose upon. — **hood'wink'er**, *n.*

**hoo'ey** (hōē), *interj.* & *n.* *Slang*, U. S. Nonsense.

**hoof** (hōf; 85), *n.* *pl.* hooves (hōvz), rarely *hooves* (hōvz). [AS. *hōf*.]

1. The covering of horn which protects the ends of the digits of ungulates, as the horse, swine, etc.; also, the foot as a whole, esp. of a horse. 2. A hoofed animal; a beast. — *v. t.* & *i.* a To walk. b To trample with the hoofs.

**hoof'bound'** (-bound'), *adj.* Having a dry and contracted hoof.

**hoofed** (hōfēd), *adj.* Furnished with hoofs, ungulate.

**hoof'er** (hōf'ēr), *n.* *Slang*. A clog dancer or a tap dancer.

**hoof'print** (hōf'prīnt), *n.* An impression made by a hoof.

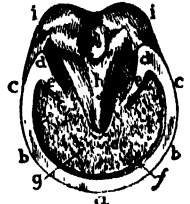
**hook** (hōk), *n.* [AS. *hōc*.] 1. A curved or bent implement for catching, holding, sustaining, or pulling anything. 2. An implement for cutting or lopping, as a sickle. 3. A snare, trap. 4. Something resembling a hook in form, as a spit or narrow cape turned landward at the outer end, an angular or recurved mark in a written character, a recurved part of a plant or animal, etc. 5. *Baseball*. A curve. 6. *Hurling*. A short swinging blow with the elbow bent and rigid. 7. *Golf*. A stroke in which the ball curves to the left of the intended line of play (with a right-handed player). Cf. *slice*, *v. t.*, 5. 8. *Mus.* One of the cross strokes on notes of small denomination; — called also *pennant*. The eighth note (♪) has one hook, the 18th note (♫) has two, etc. — *by hook or by crook*. One way or other; by any means. — *v. t.* 1. To give the form of a hook to; to crook. 2. To catch or fasten with a hook; to seize or hold with a hook; as, to hook a trout, hence, to secure; catch. 3. To steal; pilfer. 4. To pierce with the horns, as cattle; to gore. 5. To work, as canvas, by drawing loops of yarn, etc., through it with a hook. 6. *Sports*. a *Boring*. To strike with a hook. b *Cricket*. To pull. c *Golf*. To strike the ball so that a hook results. — *v. i.* 1. To bend; to curve as a hook. 2. *Slang*. To make off, clear out; — often with *it*. 3. To be caught or fastened by or as if by a hook; as, a dress that hooks.

**hook'ah, hook'a** (hōk'ā), *n.* [Ar. *huggah* a round box, a bottle through which tobacco fumes pass.] A pipe with a long flexible stem, so arranged that the smoke is cooled by passing through water. Cf. **HUBBLE-BUBBLE**, **NARGHILE**.

**hooked** (hōkt or hōk'ēd; -ēd), *adj.* 1. Having the form of a hook. 2. Provided with a hook or hooks; made with hooks; as, a hooked rug. — **hook'ed-ness** (hōk'ēd-ness; -lēs; -nēs), *n.*

**hook'er** (hōk'ēr), *n.* [D. *hoeker* fishing vessel, fr. *hoek* hook.] *Naut.* a A kind of fishing boat with one mast, used on the coasts of England and Ireland. b A sailor's contemptuous term for any old or clumsy seafaring craft.

**hook'up** (-ūp), *n.* 1. An assemblage of apparatus, circuits, etc., used



Hoof of a Horse, unshod. a, b, c, d Parts of Wall (a Toe, b Side Walls, c c Quarters, d d Butresses). e, e Bars; f White Line; g Sole; h Frog; i, s Bulbs.

for a specific purpose, as for radio transmission or reception; also, the plan of such an assemblage. 2. *Colloq.* Establishment of relations or connections; alliance; as, a *hookup* between two governments.

**hookworm** (hōk'wŭrm'), *n.* Any of certain parasitic nematode worms (genera *Ancylostoma*, *Necator*, etc.) having strong buccal hooks or plates.

**hookworm disease.** *Med.* Disease caused by hookworms; ancylostomiasis; uncinariasis.

**hook'y** (hōk'ē), *n.* A word used in the phrase *to play hooky*, to run away, to play truant.

**hoo-li-gan** (hōo'li-gan), *n.* [After an Irish family in London.] *Orig. Slang, Eng.* A loafer or ruffian, like the hoodlum. — **hoo-li-gan, adj.** — **hoo-li-gan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**hoo'ly** (hōo'ly), *dialect.* also hū'ly, hū'ly, *adj. & adv.* *Scot.* Wary; soft, slow.

**hoop** (hōop; 85), *n.* [AS. *hōp*.] 1. A circular strip for holding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or any of various purposes. 2. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; curlic; specif., a finger ring. 3. A circle, or combination of circles, of elastic material, used for expanding the skirts (*hoop skirts*) of ladies' dresses; — chiefly in *pl.* 4. *Croquet.* An arch or wicket. — *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops; hence, to encircle; surround.

**hoop'er** (hōop'ēr), *n.* One who puts hoops on casks or tubs; a cooper.

**hoop'poe** (hōop'pō), *n.* [F. *hoop*, fr. *l. upupa*.] Any of a family (Upipidae) of Old World nonpasserine birds having a slender curved bill.

**hoo-ray'** (hōo-rā'), *Var.* of HURRAH.

**hoose'gow, hoose'gow** (hōos'gou; -kō), *n.* Also **hoose'-gaw**. [Perh fr. Sp. *huésped* a court.] *Slang, U. S.* A jail, lockup, guardhouse.

**hoos'er** (hōos'ēr), *n.* U. S. An inhabitant of the State of Indiana, the Hoosier State; — a nickname.

**hoot** (hōot), *v. i.* 1. To utter a loud shout; now usually, to cry out in contempt. 2. To make a sound resembling that of *hoot*, specif., to utter the cry of an owl. — *v. t.* 1. To assail with contemptuous cries. 2. To express in words. — *n.* 1. A loud articulate shout or noise, esp., a derisive shout. 2. The cry of an owl. — **hoot'er, n.**

**hoot** (hōot; 86), **hoots** (hōots; 86), *interj.* *Scot.* Hush; tut; — an exclamation of impatience, dissatisfaction, etc.

**hooves** (hōovz), *n., pl.* of *HOOF*.

**hop** (hōp), *v. i.* 1. **HOPPED** (hōpt); **HOPPING**. [AS. *hoppian* to leap, dance.] 1. To move by a quick spring leap or successive leaps, as do birds, toads, grasshoppers, etc.; also, to spring or jump on one foot. 2. *Colloq.* To dance. 3. *Slang.* Loosely, to go, as, *hop to it*. — *v. t.* 1. To hop, or leap, about or over. 2. *Colloq.* To get upon or as by hopping, as, *to hop a freight*. — *n.* 1. A short brisk leap, esp. on one leg. 2. *Colloq.* A dance, esp., an informal dance or ball. 3. A flight in an aircraft.

**hop, n.** [MD. *hoppe* (D. *hop*)] 1. A twining vine (*Humulus lupulus*) with 3-lobed or 5-lobed leaves and inconspicuous flowers; the pithy parts in glandular, catkin-like catkins. 2. *pl.* The ripe dried pistillate catkins of these plants used in medicine, and to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors.

**hope** (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hōpa, tōhōpa*.] 1. Desire with expectation of obtaining what is desired, or belief that it is obtainable. 2. Trust; reliance. 3. Ground or source of happy expectation; hence, good promise; as, a land of *hope*. 4. That which is hoped for, an object of hope.

— *v. i.* 1. To entertain hope; — usually followed by *for*. 2. To trust; — usually followed by *in*. — *Syn.* See EXPECT. — *v. t.* 1. To cherish hope of. 2. To desire; wish; trust; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties.

**hope-chest.** *Colloq.* A chest or box in which a young woman accumulates an outfit of clothing, linen, etc., in anticipation of her marriage. *Bottom drawer* is used in England of a drawer, as in a dresser, similarly used.

**hopeful** (hōp'fŭl; -f'ly), *adj.* 1. Full of hope; inclined to hope. 2. Having qualities which excite hope. — *ful-ly, adv.* — **ful-ness, n.**

**hopeless** (-lēz; -lēs), *adj.* 1. Destitute of hope; despairing. 2. Giving no ground of hope; desperate; as, a *hopeless* cause. — *Syn.* See DESPERATE. — **hopeless-ly, adv.** — **hopeless-ness, n.**

**hop'le** (hōp'pē), *n.* One of a Shoshonean tribe of Pueblo Indians, noted for their weaving and dyeing and their religious ceremonies.

**hop'lite** (hōp'lit), *n.* [Gr. *hoplitēs*, fr. *hoplon* tool, weapon.] *Gr. Antig.* A heavy-armed infantry soldier.

**hop'-o'-my-thum'b'** (hōp'-ō-mī-thūm'; *Brit.* -mī-thūm'), *n.* A very diminutive person; a pygmy.

**hop'per** (hōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that hops. 2. The larva of a fly (*Protophaga casei*) infesting cheese; also, any of various other leaping insects; as, the *leathopper*, *grasshopper*. 3. A chute, box, or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped, for delivering any material, as to animals or to a machine; as, the *hopper* in a grain elevator; the *hopper* which feeds coal to a furnace. 4. A tank holding liquid and having a device for releasing its contents through a pipe; as, the *hopper* of a toilet.

**hop'ple** (hōp'pl), *v. t. & n.* Hobbles; fetter.

**hop'scotch'** (hōp'skotch'), *n.* (*hop* to leap + *scotch* a line, scratch.) A child's game in which the player tosses a pebble, block, or the like, from one compartment to another of a figure traced, or scotched, on the ground, and after each toss hurls one foot through the spaces of the figure to get the object, and back again.

**hop'vine** (hōp'vīn'), *n.* The stem of the hop. *b* = 2d hop. 1.

**hō'rā** (hō'rā; 70), *n., pl.* [L. fr. Gr. *Hōra*.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddeses of the seasons, hence of orderliness.

**hō'ral** (hō'rāl), *adj.* [L. *horalis*, fr. *hora* hour.] Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.

**hō'ra-ry** (hō'rā-rē), *adj.* [ML. *horarius*, fr. L. *hora* hour.] 1. Of or pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. 2. Occurring once an hour; hourly. 3. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to specific or fitting times, or their determination.

**hō'm-tian** (hō-m'ā-shān; -shī-ān), *adj.* Of the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 65-8 B.C.), or resembling his poetic style.

**hō'm-ān-ō'cles** (hō-m'ā-shūs kō'k'lēz; hō-m'ā-shī-ūs; kō'k'lēz), *n.* In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army under Lars Porsenna.

**horde** (hōrd; 70), *n.* [F., through G. & Pol. fr. Turk. *ordu* camp, army.] 1. A clan or tribal group of Mongolian nomads; as, the *Golden Horde* of Mongol Tatars that overran eastern Europe in the 13th century (so called from the magnificent tent of Batu Khan, grand son of Genghis Khan). 2. Any loosely organized group of nomads. 3. Any crowd; swarm; pack. — *Syn.* See CROWD. — *v. i.* To associate in or form a horde.

**hor'e'hound'** (hōr'hound'), *n.* [AS. *hār-hūne, hār-hūne*, fr. *hār* hoar, gray + *hūne*, name of a plant.] 1. A bitter mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) with hoary downy leaves. 2. An extract or confection made from this plant. 3. Any of several other mints.

**hō-rī'zon** (hō-rī'z'n), *n.* [OF. *orizonte*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *hōrīzōn* (sc. *kyklos*) the bounding line, horizon, fr. *hōrizein* to bound, fr. *horos* boundary.] 1. The apparent junction of earth and sky, called the *apparent, local, or visible horizon*. 2. Figuratively, range of perception or experience. 3. *Astron.* a A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place; — called the *sensible horizon*. b A plane parallel to the sensible horizon, and passing through the earth's center, or the great circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the celestial sphere; — called the *celestial, rational, geometrical, or true horizon*. c A level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially in observing altitudes; — called *artificial, or false, horizon*. 4. *Geol.* The deposit of a particular time, usually identified by distinctive fossils. 5. *Painting.* In a picture, the imaginary line on which is projected the point of sight of the spectator, esp. in landscapes, where this horizon replaces the natural horizon. 6. *Sols.* A layer of soil or its under-lying material as seen in a vertical section of land. Distinct layers are gradually developed as a result of soil forming processes.

**hō-rī'zon'tal** (hō-rī'zon'tāl, -t'ly), *adj.* 1. A Of, pertaining to, or near the horizon. b Parallel to the horizon, on a level. c Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon. d Designating any of various manner, placed or operating chiefly along a plane parallel to the horizon; as, a *horizontal* engine. — *n.* A thing that is horizontal. — **hō-rī'zon'tal-ly, adv.**

**horizontal union.** = CAPT. UNION.

**hor'mic** (hōr'mik), *adj.* Striving, purposive; as, the *hormic* activities of an organism.

**hor'mone** (hōr'mōn), *n.* [Gr. *hormōn*, pres. part. of *hormainein* to excite.] *Physiol.* A substance, esp. a specific organic product of the cells of one part, as of the adrenal glands, transported in the body fluid or the sap of an organism and producing a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its source; an internal secretion; an autocrine; strictly, one which is excitatory, as distinguished from *chalone*, (Cf. ANDROGEN, ESTROGEN, ESTRONE. — **hor-mō'nal** (hōr-mō'nāl; -n'l), **hor-mō'ne** (hōr-mō'nē), *adj.*

**horn** (hōrn), *n.* [AS.] 1. One of the hard processes borne on the head of many hoofed mammals, and used chiefly as weapons of offense or defense. Those of cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes are unbranched and permanent. Those of deer, called *antlers*, are solid, bony, and branched, and are shed and renewed annually. 2. Any natural projection from an animal, suggestive of a horn, as a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird. 3. An emblem of a cuckold, cuckolds being reputed to wear horns. 4. The tough, fibrous material, keratin, of which true horns are composed, also, any similar substance. 5. A drinking cup, or beaker; hence, a drink. b The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. c A vessel made of a horn, esp. one for containing powder. 6. Something resembling a horn; as, a one of the curved ends of a crescent. b The beak-shaped point of an anvil. See ANVIL, *Illustr.* c The high pommel of a saddle. 7. *Bib.* A symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride. 8. Any of various wind instruments somewhat resembling an animal's horn, as, a French horn. b A device for making sound signals, as, an electric horn. 9. *Radio.* A tube used in some types of loud-speaker.

— *v. t.* 1. To furnish with horns, to give the shape of a horn to. 2. *Archaic.* To cuckold. 3. To core with the horns. — **horn'less, adj.**

**horn'beam'** (bēm'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Carpinus*) of trees of the birch family, having smooth gray bark and hard white wood.

**horn'bill'** (-bīl'), *n.* Any of a family (Bucerotidae) of large nonpasserine Old World birds having enormous bills.

**horn'blende'** (-blēnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] *Mineral.* Amphibole, properly the common dark aluminous variety. — **horn-blēn'dik** (hōrn-blēn'dik), *adj.*

**hornblende schist.** *Petrog.* See AMPHIBOLITE.

**horn'book'** (hōrn'hōok'), *n.* A kind of child's primer formerly in use, consisting typically of a sheet of parchment protected by a sheet of transparent horn. Hence, a rudimentary treatise.

**horned** (hōrd or hōrd, or *rhetorical*, hōr'nēd, -nīd), *adj.* Furnished with a horn or horns; having a hornlike process; — often used in combinations in the sense of *having* (such or so many) *horns*, as in broad-horned, four-horned.

**horned pout.** Bullhead, esp. one species (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) which is common in the eastern United States and has been introduced into streams of the Pacific coast.

**horned toad.** Any of certain small, harmless, scaly, insectivorous lizards (genus *Phrynosoma*) having hornlike spines, of Mexico and western United States.

**horn'net** (hōr'nēt; -nīt), *n.* [AS. *hrynnet*.] A large strong wasp whose sting is very severe; esp., a European species (*Vespa crabro*) and the American *white-faced hornet* (*V. maculata*).

**horn'le** (hōr'n'l), *n.* *Scot.* The Devil.

**hōr-ni'** (hōr-nī'; 8), *Sp.* *hōr-nē'to*, *n.* [Sp., dim. fr. *horno* oven, fr. L. *furnus*.] *Geol.* A low, dome-shaped mound, in volcanic regions, emitting smoke and vapors.

**horn'-mad'** (hōrn'mād'; 2), *adj.* Enraged enough to gore; hence, furious; raving crazy. — **horn'-mad'ness, n.**

**horn of plenty.** A cornucopia. See AMALTHEA.

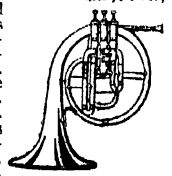
**horn'pipe'** (hōrn'pīp'), *n.* a A musical instrument formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe and a reed mouthpiece. b A lively dance, orig. accompanied by hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. c A lively tune for such a dance.

**horn'pout.** The horned pout.

**horn'stone'** (hōrn'stōn'), *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of quartz much like flint, but more brittle.



Hop, leaves and strobiles. (16)



Horn, 8a.

stout ovipositor. Their larvae burrow in plants, often in trees.

**horn/worm/** (**hŏr'n**), *n.* The larva of various hawk moths, having a hornlike process, as the tobacco worm.

**horn/wort/** (**hŏr't**), *n.* Any of a genus (*Ceratophyllum*, family Ceratophyllaceae) of aquatic herbs found in quiet fresh waters.

**horn'y** (**hŏr'n**), *adj.* **1.** **horn'y-er** (**hŏr'n-ĕr**); **horn'y-est**. 1. Of horn, or a hornlike substance. 2. Having horns or hornlike projections. 3. Hard, callous, or semipaque, like horn; — often in combination, as in **horn'y-hand'ed**.

**hor'o-logs** (**hŏr'ŏ-lŏj**; **-lŏj**), *n.* [OF *horologe*, *orloge*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *hōrologion*, fr. *hōra* hour + *legein* to say, tell.] A timepiece, a watch, clock, or dial.

**hor-ol'o-gur** (**hŏr'ŏ-lŏ-jŭr**), *n.* A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one skilled in horology.

**hor'o-log'ic** (**hŏr'ŏ-lŏj'ik**), *adj.* Also **hor'o-log'i-cal** (**hŏr'ŏ-lŏj'ik-əl**). Of or pertaining to a hor-ologer or horology.

**hor-ol'o-gist** (**hŏr'ŏ-lŏj'ist**), *n.* A horologist.

**hor-ol'o-gy** (**hŏr'ŏ-lŏj**), *n.* The science of measuring time, or the art of constructing clocks, dials, etc., for indicating time.

**hor'o-scope** (**hŏr'ŏ-skŏp**), *n.* [Fr., fr. L., fr. Gr. *hōroskopos*, fr. *hōra* hour + *skopos* watcher.] **Astrology** **1.** Aspect of the stars at a particular time, as at the moment of a person's birth; horoscopy (def. 2). **2.** A diagram or scheme of the twelve houses of heaven, showing the relative positions of planets and signs of the zodiac, by which astrologers profess to foretell the events of a person's life or to answer horary questions.

**hor-os-co-py** (**hŏr'ŏ-skŏ-pŭj**), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of casting horoscopes, or observing the disposition of the stars, with a view to predicting events. **2.** Aspect of the stars at a specific time, as at one's birth.

**hor-ren'dous** (**hŏr'ĕn'ŏ-lŏs**), *adj.* [L. *horrendus*.] Fearful; frightful; horrible — **hor-ren'dous-ly**, *adv.*

**hor'rent** (**hŏr'ĕnt**), *adj.* [L. *horrens*, pres. part. of *horere* to bristle.] **1.** Standing erect, as bristles; bristling. **2.** *Rare.* Horrified, horrible; expressing horror.

**hor-ri-ble** (**hŏr'ĭ-b'l**; **74**), *adj.* [OF *horrible*, fr. L. *horribilis*, fr. *horre*.] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror, dreadful; shocking. — **Syn.** See **FEARFUL**. — **hor-ri-ble-ness**, *n.* — **hor'ri-ly**, *adv.*

**hor'rid** (**hŏr'ĭd**), *adj.* [L. *horridus*.] **1.** *Archaic.* Rough; bristling. **2.** Hideous; shocking, hence, very offensive; now often, *Colloq.*, rather objectionable; offensive. — **hor'rid-ly**, *adv.* — **hor'rid-ness**, *n.*

**hor-rif'ic** (**hŏr'ĭf'ik**), *adj.* [Fr. or L.; F. *horifique*, fr. L. *horificus*, fr. *horere* to be horrible.] Causing horror, horrifying; frightful. — **Syn.** See **FEARFUL**.

**hor-ri-fy** (**hŏr'ĭ-fŭj**), *v. t.* **1.** **FEAR** (**-fĭd**); **LYING**. [L. *horrificare*.] To strike with horror. — **Syn.** See **DEIFY**. — **hor'ri-fi-ca'tion** (**-fĭ-kā-shŏn**), *n.*

**hor-rip'u-la'tion** (**hŏr'ĭ-pŭ-lā'shŏn**), *n.* [L. *horripilatio*, fr. *horripilare* to bristle, fr. *horre* to bristle + *pilus* the hair.] *Med.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc.; goose flesh.

**hor'ror** (**hŏr'ĕr**), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *horror*, fr. *horre* to bristle, shiver, be dreadful.] **1.** *Archaic.* A bristling up, a roughness. **2.** A shivering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. **3.** A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; great aversion and repugnance. **4.** The quality of exciting horror; that which excites horror or dread, or is horrible. — **Syn.** See **FEAR**. — **the horrors**. **1.** The blues. **2.** *Colloq.* A spasm, or spasms, of horror.

**hors de com'bat** (**hŏr' dĕ kŏn'bat**; formerly, and still by many, **hŏr'**), *[F.]* Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

**hors d'œu-vre** (**hŏr'vŕ'**; pl. **d'œuvres** (**hŏr'vŕ'**)). [Fr. *hors d'œuvre*, lit., outside of work.] A relish or appetizer, served usually at the beginning of a meal; — chiefly in pl. — **Syn.** See **APPETIZER**. [AS. *hors*.] **1.** pl. **also hors** (**hŏrs**), *n.*; pl. **HORSES** (**hŏr's**; **-sŏz**). [AS. *hors*.] **1.** pl. **also hors** (**hŏrs**), *n.*; pl. **HORSES** (**hŏr's**; **-sŏz**). **2.** A large, solid-headed,

ocular, friendly, or, sometimes, opprobrious, name for a man; as, old horse. **3.** *Student Slang.* A translation or other illegitimate aid in study or examination; — called also *rot*, *pony*. **4.** Horseplay; tomfoolery. **7.** *Colloq. Chess.* A knight. **8.** *Gymnastics.* An apparatus shaped somewhat like the body of a small horse, used for vaulting exercises, etc. **9.** *Myth.* [pl. **HORSES**.] Mounted soldiery; cavalry; as, a regiment of horses. **10.** *Mineralogy.* A mass of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in a vein. **11.** *Zool.* In a broad sense, any member of the horse family (Equidae), including the ass, zebra, etc.

— **v. t.** **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses; to place on a horse. **2.** To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged; hence, to flog. **3.** *Slang.* To make (one) the object of horseplay; also, to ridicule.

— **v. i.** To get, or go, on horseback.

— **adj.** **1.** Pertaining to a horse or horses. **2.** Large or coarse of its kind or genus; as, a horse mackerel. **3.** Mounted on horses; for mounted troops; as, horse archers.

**horse/back/** (**hŏrs'băk'**), *n.* **1.** The back of a horse. **2.** A natural ridge, a horseback. — **adv.** (On) horseback.

**horse block.** A block or platform for mounting or dismounting from a horse.

**horse/car/** (**hŏrs'kăr'**), *n.* U. S. A railroad car or streetcar drawn by horses. **2.** A car fitted for transporting horses.

**horse chestnut.** The large nutlike seed of a tree (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) brought from Constantinople in the 16th century, now common in the temperate zones; also, the tree. See **BUCKEYE**, **1**.

**horse/cloth/** (**hŏrs'klŏth'**), *n.* A cloth for a covering or trapping of a horse.

**horse/flesh/** (**hŏr'sh'**), *n.* **1.** The flesh of the horse, esp. when slaughtered for food. **2.** *Colloq.* Horses collectively.

**horse/fly/** (**hŏr'flŭj**), *n.* **1.** Any of a family (Tabanidae) of swift two-winged flies, sometimes large; — called also *gadfly*. The females suck the blood of animals. **2.** Any of various other flies annoying to horses.

**horse gentian.** Any of a genus (*Triosteum*, esp. *T. perfoliatum*, the feverroot) of plants of the honeysuckle family.

**Horse Guards.** *Mil.* **1.** A picked body of cavalry so called; esp., the cavalry brigade of the English household troops, which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign. **2.** *Colloq.* The building opposite Whitehall, London, serving as headquarters for several regiments of the guards, and as offices for some departments of the War Office.

**horse/hair/** (**hŏrs'hār'**), *n.* **1.** A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail. **2.** *Archaic.* — **horse/hair'**, *adj.*

**horse/hide/** (**hŏr'hd**), *n.* A horse's hide or leather made from it.

**horse/jockey/** (**hŏr'jŏk-ĕj**), *n.* A professional rider or driver of race horses; usually merely *jockey*.

**horse latitudes.** *Naut.* Either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N. and 30° S. latitude, characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds.

**horse/laugh/** (**hŏrs'lāf'**; **147**), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.

**horse/leech/** (**hŏr'lēch'**), *n.* Also formerly **horse leach**. **1.** *Archaic.* A veterinary surgeon. **2.** A common European leech (*Hæmaphysa quilo*), said (perhaps incorrectly) to attack the nose and mouth of horses when drinking.

**horse/less** (**lĕs**; **-lĕs**), *adj.* Without a horse; specit., not requiring a horse; — said of self-propelled vehicles.

**horse mackerel.** **1.** The common tunny. **2.** Locally, any of several other large fishes, as the bluefish, saurcl, etc.

**horse/man** (**hŏrs'mān**), *n.*; pl. **HORSEMAN** (**-mān**). A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; specit., *Obn.*, a cavalryman. — **horse/man-ship**, *n.*

**horse marine.** One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man out of his element.

**horse/mint/** (**hŏrs'mĭnt'**), *n.* **1.** Any of several European mints, esp. *Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*. **2.** U. S. Any of several coarse herbs of the genus *Monarda*, with yellow or white flowers.

**horse nettle.** A prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*) of the nightshade family, with yellow berrylike fruit.

**horse opera.** *Motion Picture Slang.* A western, esp. a thriller.

**horse pistol.** A large pistol, formerly carried by horsemen.

**horse/play/** (**hŏrs'plāj'**), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

**horse/pow'er** (**-pou'ēr**; **2**), *n.* **1.** The power which a horse exerts in pulling. **2.** *Mech.* A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot-pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot-pounds per second). Abbr. *h.p.* or *hp*.

**horse/pow'er-hour/**, *n.* *Mech.* The work performed or energy consumed by working at the rate of one horsepower for one hour. It is equal to 1,980,000 foot-pounds.

**horse/-rad'ish** (**-răd'ish**; **2**), *n.* A tall coarse white-flowered herb (*Armoracia lapathifolia*) of the mustard family, the pungent root of which is used as a condiment.

**horse rake.** A horse-drawn rake.

**horse sense.** *Colloq.* U. S. Practical common sense.

**horse/shoe/** (**hŏrs'shŏŏ'**; **hŏr'sh'**), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses, usually a narrow plate of iron conformed to the rim of a horse's hoof. **2.** Anything shaped like a horseshoe. **3.** pl. A game like quoits played with horseshoes or horseshoe-shaped pieces of metal. **4.** Short for **HORSESHOE CRAB**. — **v. t.** **-SHOED** (**-shŏŏd'**); **-SHOE'ING**. To furnish with horseshoes; to shoe (a horse). — **horse/sho'er** (**-shŏŏ'ēr**), *n.*

**horseshoe arch.** See **ARCH**, *Illustr.*

**horseshoe crab.** — **KING CRAB**.

**horse/tail/** (**hŏrs'tāil'**), *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse. **2.** Any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of perennial flowerless plants related to the ferns; an equisetum. Cf. **SCORCHING RUST**. **3.** **MAXE'S-TAIL**, **2 a**. **4.** A Turkish standard, denoting a pasha's rank. Commanders were distinguished by the number of horse-tails carried before them.

**horsetail agaric, fungus, or mushroom.** The shaggy-mane.

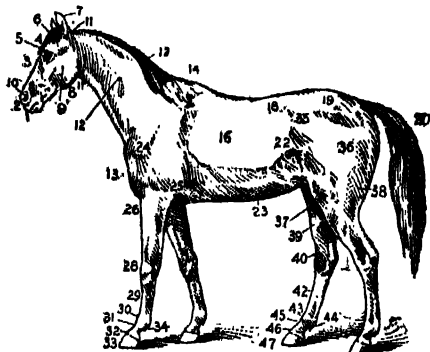
**horse/weed/** (**hŏrs'wĕd'**), *n.* A North American weed (*Leptilon canadense*) of the aster family, with yellowish flowers.

**horse/whip/** (**-hwĭp'**), *n.* A whip for horses. — **v. t.**; see **WHIP**. To flog with a horsewhip.

**horse/wom'an** (**-wŏm'ān**), *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.

**Horst Wes'sel song** (**hŏr'st' wĕs'ŭŭ**). A song by Horst Wessel, young storm trooper (died 1930), sung from 1933, after the national anthem, as the official Nazi rallying song.

**hors'y** (**hŏr'sh**), *adj.*; **hors'y-er** (**-ĕr**); **hors'y-est**. **1.** Pertaining



**Horse.** 1 Line; 2 Nose; 3 Face; 4 Forehead; 5 Eyebrows; 6 Forelock; 7 Ears; 8 Lower Jaw; 9 Cheek; 10 Nostril; 11 Poll; 12 Mane; 13 Chest; 14 Withers; 15 Ribs; 16 Loin; 17 Croup; 20 Tail; 22 Flank; 23 Belly; 24 Shoulder; 25 Elbow; 26 Fore-arm; 28 Knee; 29 Cannon or Shank; 30 Fetlock Joint; 31 Pastern; 32 Coronet; 33 Hoof; 34 Fetlock; 35 Hump; 36 Thigh; 37 Saddle; 38 Buttock; 39 Gaskin; 40 Hock; 42 Cannon or Shank; 43 Fetlock Joint; 44 Fetlock; 45 Pastern; 46 Coronet; 47 Hoof. See also **HARNESS**, **ROOT**, *Illustr.*

herbivorous mammal (*Equus caballus*) domesticated by man since a prehistoric period, used as a beast of burden, a draft animal, or for riding or driving. Well-known breeds include Arab, Belgian, Clydesdale, Gallopway, Hambletonian, Morgan, Percheron, Shetland pony, Shire, Suffolk, Thoroughbred. **1.** Any of certain closely allied extinct species. **2.** The male of the horse; usually, a gelding, but sometimes a stallion. **3.** Anything on which one rides, sits, exercises, or is carried as on a horse. **4.** A frame, usually with legs, to support something, as planks, a stagers, or clothing; specit., a sawhorse. **5.** A

to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, a horse. 2. Addicted to, or having to do with, horses or horse racing; as, a *horsey* man; *horsey* talk. — *hor'se* (hōr'sē; -nē; -nī), *n.*

**hor'ta-tive** (hōr'tā-tiv), *adj.* [L. *hortativus*, fr. *hortari* to incite.] Giving exhortation; advisory; exhortative. — **hor'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**hor'ta-to-ry** (-tōr'i or, *esp.* Brit., -tēr-i), *adj.* [L. *hortatorius*.] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory.

**hor'ti-cul-ture** (hōr'ti-kūl'tūr), *n.* [L. *horti* (gen. of *hortus*) *cultura* cultivation of a garden.] Cultivation of a garden or orchard; art of growing fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants. — **hor'ti-cul-tur-al** (-kūl'tūr-āl), *adj.* — **hor'ti-cul-tur-ist** (-kūl'tūr-ist), *n.*

**hor'tus** (hōr'tūs), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *hōrtos*, fr. Egypt. *Heru*.] Egypt. Relig. The hawk-headed god of day.

**ho-san-na** (hō-zān'nā), *interj.* [LL., fr. Gr. *hōsanna*, fr. Heb. *hōshānā* nānā save now, we pray.] An exclamation of praise to the Lord or the Saviour. — *n.*; pl. *HOSANNAS* (-āz). A cry of "hosanna."

**hose** (hōz), *n.*; pl. *HOSES*, formerly *HOSEIN* (hōz'e'n). [AS.] 1. A lex covering, in modern use covering also the foot; a stocking, or stockings. 2. Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist as formerly worn, often fastened to the doublet by ribbons or strings called *points*; later, breeches reaching only to the knee. 3. *pl.* sometimes *HOSES*. A flexible pipe, as of rubber, for conveying fluids from a faucet, hydrant, etc. — *v. t.* To drench by means of a hose; as, to *hose* the garden.

**Ho-se'a** (hō-zē'ā; -zā'ā), *n.* [Heb. *Hōshāphā*.] A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. b A book of the Old Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**hos'ter** (hōs'tēr), *n.* One who deals in hose, or in clothing knit or woven like hose.

**hos'ter-y** (-tē), *n.* 1. The business of a hosier. 2. Hose in general; goods knit or woven like hose.

**hos'pice** (hōs'pīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, an inn, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest.] An inn for travelers, esp. one kept by a religious order.

**hos'pi-ta-ble** (hōs'pī-tā-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *hospitālis* to receive as a guest.] 1. Receiving and entertaining guests generously and kindly. 2. Proceeding from or suggestive of kindness and generosity to guests or strangers. 3. liberally receptive; as, a mind *hospitable* to ideas. — **hos'pi-ta-bly** (-b'l), *adv.*

**hos'pi-tal** (hōs'pī-tāl; -l), *n.* [OF. (*hōpitāl*), fr. ML., fr. L. *hospitālis* relating to a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] 1. *Hist.* A place for shelter or entertainment of travelers, strangers, etc. 2. *Obs. etc. Hist.* A charitable institution for the refuge, maintenance, or education of needy, aged, infirm, or young persons. 3. An institution in which patients or injured persons are given medical or surgical care.

**hos'pi-tal-er**, **hos'pi-tal-er-y** (hōs'pī-tāl-ēr), *n.* [OF. *hospitalier*. See *HOSPITAL*.] 1. One residing in a hospital; in some London hospitals, once religious establishments, the title of a chief religious officer. 2. *Obs. etc. Hist.* A member of any of many religious orders whose chief purpose was to care for the sick or needy. 3. [cap.] One of a religious military order called the *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, growing out of a hospital founded at Jerusalem about 1048.

**hos'pi-tal-ity** (hōs'pī-tāl-ī-tē), *n.*; pl. *-ITIES* (-tēz). Hospitable treatment, reception, or disposition.

**hos'pi-tal-ize** (hōs'pī-tāl-ī-zē), *v. t.* *Med.* To place in a hospital for treatment. — **hos'pi-tal-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shōn), *n.*

**hos'pi-tal-um** (hōs'pī-tāl-ūm), *n.*; pl. *HOSPITIA* (-ā). [L.] *Hist.* A hospice.

**hos'po-dar** (hōs'pō-dār), *n.* [Romanian.] A title formerly borne by the princes or governor of Moldavia and Walachia as vassals of the Sultan.

**host** (hōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *hostis* enemy, ML., army.] 1. An army. 2. Any great multitude; a throng.

**host**, *n.* [OF. *hoste*, fr. L. *hostis* stranger, guest, host.] 1. One who receives or entertains another; specif., a landlord. 2. *Biol.* Any living animal or plant affording subsistence or lodgment to a parasite. Some parasites pass successive stages in *alternate hosts*, or different species. The one of these in which the parasite attains maturity or passes its sexual stage is the *primary host*; in the *secondary host* the parasite is larval or asexual.

**host**, *n.* [OF. *hoste*, fr. L. *hostia* sacrifice, victim.] [now often cap.] *Ecol.* The Eucharistic wine, or bread, before or after consecration.

**hos'tage** (hōs'tāz), *n.* [OF. fr. ML. *hostaticus*, prob. for *hospitatus* cum, fr. L. *hospes* guest.] State of a person given or kept as a pledge, as for the fulfillment of a treaty; hence, a person in such a state or position; as, held as *hostage*.

**hos'tel** (hōs'tēl; -tēl), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *hospitale*. See *HOSPITAL*.] 1. A place of lodging; inn. 2. One of a system of supervised lodgings or shelters for use by youth, as on hiking trips.

**hos'tel-er** (-ēr), *n.* *Archaic.* The keeper of a hostel or inn.

**hos'tel-ry** (hōs'tēl-rē), *n.*; pl. *-RIES* (rēz). [OF. *hostelerie*. See *HOSPITAL*.] *Archaic.* An inn; a lodginghouse.

**hos'tess** (hōs'tēs; -tēs), *n.* A female host.

**hos'tile** (hōs'tīl or, *esp.* Brit., -tēl; -tēl), *adj.* [F., or L.; F., fr. L. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis* enemy.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; having or showing ill will; inimical; unfriendly. — **hos'tile-ly**, *adv.*

**hos'til-ity** (hōs'tīl-ī-tē), *n.*; pl. *-ITIES* (-tēz). 1. State of being hostile; enmity. 2. An act of open enmity; a hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare. — *Syn.* See *ENMITY*.

**hos'tler** (hōs'tēr; -tēr), *n.* Also **os'tler** (ōs'tēr). [OF. *hostelier* innkeeper.] One who takes care of horses at an inn or stable; hence, anyone who takes care of horses; a groom.

**hot** (hōt), *adj.*; **hot'ter** (-ēr); **hot'test**. [AS. *hāt*.] 1. Having, or characterized by, a (relatively) high temperature; — opposed to *cold* and exceeding *warm* in degree. 2. Characterized by violent activity; emotion, or passion; as, a *hot* temper. 3. Violent; raging. 4. Excited; urgent. 5. Lustful. 6. Kindled with eager desire; as, *hot* for reform. 7. Inducing or suggesting heat; as, *hot* from the press. 8. Producing a sensation as of heat; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard. 9. *Slang.* Highly exciting, novel, or otherwise fashionably taking. 10. *Slang.* A impassioned and exciting in rhythm and mood, often also vehement in execution; as, *hot jazz*; a *hot dancer*. 11. *Swing Music.* Inspired by the music to such a degree as to break free from the score, interpolating variations without losing the original melody and rhythm; of music, played in this style. 12. Exciting, or of an excellence to excite, warm admiration. 13. *Orig Underworld Slang.* Recently stolen or otherwise illegally obtained; as, *hot goods* or bonds; also, contraband; specif.,

of oil (petroleum), illegally pumped and shipped in excess of regulations for proration. 14. *Games.* Very near to the object or solution sought. 15. *Hunting.* Strong; intense; clear; — said of the scent.

**hot'bed'** (-bēd'), *n.* 1. *Hot.* A bed of soil enclosed in glass heated by fermenting manure, etc., for raising seedlings. 2. A place or environment which favors rapid growth or development.

**hot-blood'** (see *Pran*, § 2), *adj.* 1. Excitable; high-spirited; ardent; — opp. to *cold-blooded*. 2. Having Thoroughbred blood; — said esp. of horses.

**hot'box'** (hōt'bōks'), *n.* A journal box, as on a railroad car, overheated by friction.

**hotch** (hōch), *v. t. & i.* [F. *hocker* to shake, fr. D. *hutsen* to shake, jolt.] *Scot.* To jog; to joggle; to fidget.

**hotch'pot'** (-pōt'), *n.* [See *PROPORTION*.] 1. *Law.* A throwing into a common lot or stock, of property for equality of division. 2. A hotchpotch.

**hotch'potch'** (hōch'pōch'), *n.* [From earlier *hotchpot*, fr. F. *hockepot*, fr. D. *hutapot hotchpotch*.] 1. A mingled mass; a stew of various ingredients; a hodgepodge. 2. *Law.* A hotchpot.

**hot cookies.** A rustic, or childish, play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

**hot dog.** *Slang.* A heated wienerwurst or frankfurter, esp. one placed in a split roll.

**ho'tel'** (hō-tēl'; Brit. also hō-tēl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel*, fr. OF. *hostel*. See *HOTEL*.] 1. A house providing lodging and usually meals for the public, esp. for transients, an inn. 2. (*fr. pron.* hō-tēl') In French usage: a The mansion of a person of rank or wealth. b A public building.

**hō'tel' de ville** (hō-tēl' dē vėl'), [F.] A town hall

**hō'tel'-Dieu'** (hō-tēl'dyū'), *n.* [F.] A hospital

**hot'foot'** (hōt'fōot'; -2), *adv.* *Colloq.* In impulsive haste. — (hōt'fōot'), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To hurry; to go hotfoot.

**hot'head'** (-hēd'), *n.* A hotheaded person.

**hot'head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; -īd; -2), *adj.* Fiery; hasty; impetuous. — **hot'head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hot'head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**hot'house'** (-hous'), *n.* 1. *Obs.* a A bathhouse. b A bagnio; a brothel. 2. A glasshouse artificially heated for growing or keeping tender or tropical plants.

**hot'ly** (hōt'li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; ardently.

**hot'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being hot.

**hot plate.** a A heated iron plate or stove lid for use in cooking. b A covered plate or electrical appliance for keeping food warm. c A simple portable gas or electric heater with one or more flat burners or heating elements mounted on a low frame.

**hot pot.** Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-covered pot.

**hot seat.** *Underworld Slang.* U. S. The electric chair.

**hot spring.** See *THERMAL SPRING*.

**hot'spur'** (hōt'spūr'), *n.* A rash, hotheaded man.

**Hot'ten-tot** (hōt'tēn-tōt), *n.* [S. Afr. D., lit., *hot and tot*.] 1. One of a South African race apparently allied to both the Bushmen and Bantus. 2. The Hottentot language. — **Hot'ten-tot**, *adj.*

**hot'ter** (hōt'tēr), *v. i. & t.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To shake, as with rage or laughter.

**Hou'dan** (hōs'dān), *n.* [F., fr. *Houdan*, town in northern France.] One of a French breed of crested domestic fowls with black-and-white or white plumage, and five toes.

**hough** (hōk; *Scot.* hōk), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* The hock.

**hound** (hōund), *n.* [ME. *hune*, fr. or akin to ON. *hūnn* knob.] 1. *pl. Shipbuilding.* The framing at the masthead of a vessel to support the heel of the topmast and the upper parts of the lower rigging. 2. *pl. Vehicles.* Certain side bars that add rigidity to the parts they connect.

**hound**, *n.* [AS. *hund*.] 1. *Orig.* a dog; now, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds have large drooping ears and hunt by scent. 2. A despicable person. 3. A player who is one of the "hounds" in the game of hare and hounds. — *v. t.* 1. To hunt, chase, or track with, or as with, hounds; to pursue unrelentingly. 2. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit. — *Syn.* See *BARR*.

**hound's-tongue** (hōund'stūng'), *n.* [AS. *hundes tunge*.] A coarse weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*), of the boraginaceae family, with tongue-shaped leaves, and reddish flowers; also, any of certain other species of the same genus.

**hour** (our), *n.* [OF. *hore*, *ore*, fr. L. *hora*, fr. Gr. *hōra* a season, hour.] 1. The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes. See *MEASURE*, Table 8. Abbr. *hr.* or *h.* (*sup.* & *pl.*); *hrs.* (*pl.*). 2. The time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece. 3. Fixed time; a particular time or occasion; also, a short indefinite period of time. 4. A measure of distance estimated by the time normally consumed in traveling it. 5. *Astron.* Fifteen degrees of longitude. See *MEASURE*, Table 8. 6. *pl. Ecol.* The times of the day set for prayer. The hours (also called *canonical hours*) in their order from dawn to after nightfall are matins (with lauds), prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, and complin.

**hour'glass'** (-glās'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by the time occupied by a certain quantity of sand, water, or mercury in running from the upper of two compartments through a small aperture into the lower compartment.

**hour'i** (hōr'i; hōr'i), *n.* pl. *-IES* (-iēs), [F., fr. Per. *hūr*, fr. Ar. *hūr* a white-skinned, black-eyed woman.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

**hour'ly** (our'li), *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually. — *adj.* Happening or done every hour; frequent.

**house** (hous), *n.* pl. *HOUSES* (houz'ēz; -īz). [AS. *hūs*.] 1. A structure for human habitation; esp., a human habitation which is fixed in place and is intended for the private occupation of a family or families. 2. Anything serving an animal other than man for habitation, as the shell of a snail, the nest of a bird, etc. b A building in which something is housed; as, a coach *house*. 3. Any place of abode or deposit, as the body as the habitation of the soul, the grave as the final abode of man, etc. 4. Those who dwell in the same house; a household. 5. A family of kindred; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *House of Windsor*. 6. A religious fraternity or its place of abode. 7. A college in a university; a boardinghouse or dormitory in a college or school; also, the students in either collectively. 8. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament or



Hour-glass.

**huck'le-bone'** (-bôn', *n.*    **a** The hipbone.    **b** The anklebone.    See  
**ASTRAGALUS.**

**Quick**, hurried motion; rush; scurry. 2. Act of hurrying, or state of being obliged to hurry; hurried haste or eagerness. — **Syn.** See **HASTE**.  
**hurry-scurry**, **hurry-scurry** (hūr'i-skūr'i; 117), *n.* [**hurry** + **scurry**.] Flustered haste; disorderly confusion. — *v. t. & i.* — **SCUR-**  
**RIED** (-skūr'īd) or **-skūr'ried**; **-scur'ry-ing** or **-skūr'ry-ing**. To move  
 or act hurry-scurry. — **adj.** Marked by, or full of, haste and confusion.  
 — **adv.** Confusedly.

**hurt** (hūrt), *v. t.* **HURT**; **hurt'ing**. [**OF. hurtler** to knock, thrust, of  
 Teut. origin.] 1. To cause physical pain to. 2. To impair the value,  
 usefulness, beauty, or pleasure of; to damage. 3. To wound the feel-  
 ings of; to distress. — **Syn.** See **INJURE**. — *v. i.* 1. To cause pain,  
 injury, or damage of any kind. 2. **Colloq.** To give the sensation of  
 pain; as, my back **hurts**. — *n.* 1. A wounding blow, also, the wound  
 or injury caused by a blow; any bodily injury causing severe pain, or  
 the pain itself. 2. An injury causing pain of mind or conscience. 3.  
 Injury; damage. — **hurt'er**, *n.*

**hurt'er** (hūr'tēr), *n.* [**OF. hurtier**.] A strengthening piece; esp.,  
**Ord.**, a buffer or the like to check the motion of a run carriage as the  
 piece is run into position for firing.

**hurt'ful** (hūr'tfūl; -f'l), *adj.* Tending to impair, damage, or pain,  
 harmful; injurious. — **hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*

**hurt'le** (hūr'tl), *v. i.*; **hurt'led** (-'ld); **hurt'ling** (-'līng). [**ME.**  
**hurtilen**, freq. of **hurten** to hurt.] 1. To meet with violence or shock;  
 to clash. 2. To move rapidly; to rush suddenly. 3. To make a  
 threatening sound, like the clash of arms. — *v. t.* 1. **Archaeol.** To  
 strike against; collide with. 2. To drive or throw violently.

**hurt'le-ber'y** (-bēr'i), *n.* The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium*  
*myrtillus*); also, the American huckleberry (genus *Gaylussacius*).

**hurt'less** (hūr'tl's; -l's), *adj.* Harmless; also, unhurt.

**hus-band** (hūz'bānd), *n.* [**AS. hūsbonda**, fr. **ON. hūsbūdi** husband,  
 householder, peasant.] 1. A man who has a wife; — the correlative  
 of wife. 2. **Archaeol.** A steward; manager. — *v. t.* 1. To direct  
 and manage with frugality; to spend, apply, or use with economy; as,  
 to husband one's resources or one's strength. 2. **Archaeol.** To furnish  
 with a husband; to mate. 3. To become, or act as, the husband of; to  
 marry.

**hus-band-man** (-mān), *n.* A farmer; a tiller of the ground.

**hus-band-ry** (-rī), *n.* 1. Care of domestic affairs; hence, thrift; wise  
 management. 2. The business of a husbandman, farming. 3. Man-  
 agement of one's affairs.

**hush** (hūsh), *v. t.*; **HUSHED** (hūsh't) or, chiefly **Obs.**, **HUSHT**; **hush'ing**.  
 [**ME. hushen** silent, taken as a past part., of interjectional origin.]  
 1. To make quiet, still, or calm. 2. To allay; soothe. 3. To procure  
 silence concerning; — usually with up. — *v. i.* To become or to keep  
 still or quiet. — **adj.** **Archaeol.** Still; hushed. — *n.* Stillness or si-  
 lence; esp. following noise; quiet. — **interj.** An exclamation enjoin-  
 ing silence.

**hush-hush**, *adj.* Made or carried on with secrecy.

**hush'ion** (hūsh'īon), *n.* **Scot.** A stocking without a foot.

**hush money**. Money paid to secure silence, or secrecy.

**husk** (hūsk), *n.* [**MD. huskijn**, dim. fr. **hūs** (**D. huis**) house.]  
 1. The outer covering, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits; **U. S.**, the  
 bracts investing an ear of Indian corn. The husks referred to in the  
 story of the prodigal son (**Luke** xv. 16) were carob pods. 2. The out-  
 side covering of anything, esp. when rough or worthless. — *v. t.* To  
 strip the husk from. — **husk'er**, *n.*

**husk'ing**, *n.* **U. S.** A meeting of neighbors or friends for husking  
 Indian corn; — called also **husking bee**.

**husk'y** (hūsk'ī), *adj.*; **husk'ier** (-k'ēr); **husk'i-est**. [**From** **husk**,  
*n.*] 1. Abounding with, consisting of, or like, husks. 2. Dry in the  
 throat; rough in tone; harsh; as, a husky voice. — **husk'i-ly**, *adv.* —  
**husk'i-ness**, *n.*

**hus'ky** (hūsk'ī), *adj.* **Colloq.** Powerful; strong; burly. — *n.* **Colloq.**  
 A husky person. — **hus'ki-ly**, *adv.* — **hus'ki-ness**, *n.*

**hus'ky** (hūsk'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -kies (-kīz). [**Origin** uncert.] A **an Eskimo**.  
 b **An Eskimo** dog of an unstandardized breed. c **The Eskimo** language.

**hus-sar'** (hūz'sār'), *n.* [**Hung. huszár**, or **hazsár**, a freebooter, fr. **Serb.**  
**hussar**, **guar**, fr. **ML. cursarius**.] **Mil.** **Orig.**, one of the light  
 cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of Eu-  
 ropean armies, usually brilliantly uniformed. Cf. **hussar**, **husar**.

**Huss'ite** (hūz'īt), *n.* [**Eccel. Hist.** A follower of John Huss, Bohemian  
 reformer, who was adjudged a heretic by the Council of Constance  
 (1414-15) and burned alive in 1415. He taught largely the doctrines  
 of Wycliffe except upon the Eucharist, wherein he was orthodox.]  
**Huss'ite**, *adj.* — **Huss'it-ism** (-īt'iz'm), *n.*

**huss'y** (hūz'ī; hūz'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-zīz). [**Contr. fr. huss'ie**.] 1.  
**Conjunctive**. A worthless woman or girl; a jade. 2. **Jocosa**. A  
 pert girl. 3. **Now Dial.** A small case for needles, thread, etc.; a  
 housewife.

**hust'ings** (hūst'īngz), *n. pl.*, usually construed as *sing.* [**AS. hū-**  
**sting**, fr. **ON. hūsting**, fr. **hūs** house + **sting** thing, assembly.] 1.  
**Hist.** A court formerly held in various English boroughs or cities. It  
 still survives in London. 2. The platform from which candidates for  
 Parliament were formerly nominated; also, the proceedings at an elec-  
 tion; now, any place where political campaign speeches are made. 3.  
 Any of various local courts of Virginia; — called usually **hustings**  
**court**.

**hust'le** (hūst'l), *v. t. & i.*; **hust'led** (-'ld); **hust'ling** (-'līng). [**D.**  
**Austelen** to shake.] 1. To shake together in confusion; to push,  
 jostle, or crowd rudely. 2. **Colloq.** To force onward rapidly; as, he  
 hustled the work. 3. **Colloq.** To move or act with resolute energy.  
 — *n.* The act of one who hustles; specif.: a pushing or shoving. b  
**Colloq.** Energetic activity; push.

**hust'ler** (hūst'ler), *n.* One who hustles; specif., **Colloq.**, one who works  
 with indefatigable rapidity and energy.

**hust'wife** (hūst'wīf), *n.* Var. of **HOUSEWIFE**. **Obs.** exc. in sense 3.

**hut** (hūt), *n.* [**F. hutte**, fr. **MLG. hütte**, fr. **OHG. hutta**, **hutta**.] 1. A  
 rude small house, hovel, or cabin. 2. **Mil.** A structure of varying size  
 for housing troops. Cf. **NISSEN HUT**. 3. **Australasia**. A house,  
 sometimes a large permanent structure, for shearers or other workers  
 on a station. — *v. t. & i.*; **hut'ted**; **hut'ting**. To place in a hut  
 or huts; to live in a hut or huts; to furnish with huts.

**hutch** (hūch), *n.* [**OF. huche**, **huce**, fr. **LL. huetica**.] 1. A chest,  
 box, coffer, bin, coop, or the like; as, a grain hutch; a rabbit hutch.  
 2. A hut; hovel. — *v. t.* To put away; hoard.

**huz-za'** (hū-zā'; hūz-zā'), *interj.* **Hurrah!** — *n.* A shout of **huzza**.  
 — *v. t. & i.*; **HUZ-ZAED'** (-zād'); **HUZ-ZA'ING**. To applaud with huzzas;  
 to cheer.

**hy'a-cinth** (hī'ā-sīnth), *n.* [**L. Hyacinthus** a kind of  
 flower, also a proper name. See **HYACINTHUS**.] 1. A  
 precious stone of the ancients, perhaps the sapphire.  
 2. A plant famed in classic myth to have sprung from  
 the blood of Hyacinthus variously identified as the  
 Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), the iris, larkspur, or  
 gladiolus. b Commonly, a well-known plant (genus  
*Hyacinthus*) of the lily family, having spikes of bell-  
 shaped flowers; also, the bulb or flower of the plant. 3.  
 A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and  
 medium brilliance. See **COLOR**. 4. **Mineral**. A trans-  
 parent red or brownish variety of zircon, sometimes used  
 as a gem. See **JACINTUS**.

**hy'a-cin'thine** (-sīnthīn; -thīn), *adj.* Of, or decked with,  
 the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth, as in color.

**Hy'a-cin'thus** (-sīnthūs), *n.* **Gr. Myth.** A youth beloved  
 by Apollo and accidentally killed by him. From his blood  
 Apollo caused the hyacinth to spring.

**Hy'a-des** (hī'ā-jēz), **Hy'ads** (hī'ādz), *n. pl.* [**L. Hyades**, fr. **Gr.**  
**Hyades**.] 1. **Gr. Myth.** Nymphs, daughters of Atlas and nurses of  
 Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the heavens. 2. **Astron.** A V-shaped  
 cluster of stars in the head of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the  
 ancients to indicate rainy weather when they rose with the sun.

**hy'a-e'na** (hī'ā-nā), [**L.**] Var. of **HYENA**.

**hy'a-line** (hī'ā-līn; -līn), *adj.* [**L. hyalinus**, fr. **Gr. hyalinos**, fr. **hya-**  
**los** glass.] Glassy; specif., **Bot.**, transparent or translucent. — *n.*  
 1. **Poetic.** The sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear; anything  
 transparent. 2. (*pron.* -līn; -līn) [**In this use also hy'a-līn.**] **Bio-**  
**chem.** a A nitrogenous substance closely related to chitin, forming the  
 main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts. b Any of several  
 similar substances yielding a carbohydrate as a cleavage product.

**hyaline cartilage**. **Anat.** Typical cartilage consisting of a homo-  
 geneous intercellular matrix in which are small cavities, each contain-  
 ing one or more protoplasmic cells, the **cartilage cells**.

**hy'a-lite** (hī'ā-līt), *n.* [**hyal** + **-ite**.] **Mineral**. A colorless variety of  
 opal, sometimes clear as glass, sometimes translucent or whitish.

**hy'a-lo** (hī'ā-lō), **hyal** [**Gr. hyalos** glass.] a A combining form  
 meaning glass, glassy character. b Hence, a combining form for **hy-**  
**aline** and **hyaloid**.

**hy'a-lo-gen** (hī'ā-lō-jēn), *n.* [**hyalo-** + **-gen**.] **Biochem.** Any of  
 several insoluble substances related to mucoids, found in many animal  
 structures, as hydatids, sponges, etc., and yielding hyalines on hy-  
 drolysis.

**hy'a-loid** (hī'ā-lōid), *adj.* [**Gr. hyaloidea** glassy. See **-OID**.] **Anat.**  
 Glassy; transparent.

**hyaloid membrane**. **Anat.** A very delicate membrane enclosing the  
 vitreous humor of the eye.

**hy'a-lo-plasm** (hī'ā-lō-plāz'm), *n.* [**hyalo-** + **-plasm**.] **Biol.** The  
 clear, more fluid ground substance of protoplasm as distinguished from  
 the reticulum, or from the granules or microsomes. — **hy'a-lo-**  
**plas'mic** (-plāz'mik), *adj.*

**hy'brid** (hī'brīd), *n.* [**L. hybrida**, **hibrida**, the offspring of a tame  
 sow and wild boar.] 1. The offspring of the union of a male of one  
 race, variety, species, genus, etc., with the female of another; a cross-  
 bred animal or plant. Artificial hybrids are obtained among plants by  
 cross-pollinating the flowers of distinct species. By many plant and  
 animal breeders the term **hybrid** is limited to a cross between different  
 species, *crossbred* being used for a cross between races or varieties of  
 the same species. 2. **Philol.** A word composed of elements from dif-  
 ferent languages (Ling. **bucaucracy**, **speedometer**). 3. Anything of  
 heterogeneous origin or composition. — *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or  
 of the nature of a hybrid. 2. Derived from unlike sources.

**hy'brid-ism** (īz'm), *n.* 1. Hybridity. 2. Production of hybrids;  
 crossbreeding; interbreeding.

**hy'brid-ity** (hī'brīd'ītī), *n.* Hybrid state or quality.

**hy'brid-ize** (hī'brīd'īz), *v. t. & i.* To produce, or to cause to produce,  
 hybrid words or, esp., hybrid offspring, as, in **Bot.**, by cross-pollination;  
 to interbreed; to cross. — **hy'brid-iz'a'tion** (-īz'āsh'n; -īz'ā'), *n.* —  
**hy'brid-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**hyd'ra** (hī'drā), *n.* [**Gr. hýdrōn** an edible fungus.  
**Chem.** A salt or ester of **hyd'ro-car'pico**  
**acid**. Sodium hydnocarpate and ethyl hydnocarpate  
 are used in the treatment of leprosy.

**hydro-** = **HYDRO-**.

**Hy'dra** (hī'drā), *n.* **gen. HYDRAE** (-drō); *pl.* **HYDRAS** (-drāz). **HYDRAE**  
 (-drē). [**OF. ydre**, fr. **L. hydra**, fr. **Gr. hydra**.] 1. **Gr. Myth.** A  
 serpent or monster slain by Hercules. It had nine heads, any of which,  
 when cut off, was succeeded by two others, unless the wound was  
 cauterized. 2. [**not cap.**] Hence: A multifarious evil, or an evil hav-  
 ing many sources, that is to be overcome by a single effort. 3. **Astron.**  
 A southern constellation of great length lying south of Cancer, Sextans,  
 Corvus, and Virgo. It is represented on old maps by a serpent. 4.  
 [**not cap.**] **Zool.** Any of a genus (*Hydra*) of small fresh-water hy-  
 drozoan polyps.

**hy'drac'id** (hī'drāz'īd), *n.* [**hydr-** + **acid**.] **Chem.** An acid which  
 contains no oxygen.

**hy'dran'go-a** (hī'drān'jē-a; -drīn'-), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. **hydr-** + **Gr. an-**  
**geion** vessel, capsule.] Any of a genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs and one  
 woody vine, typifying a family (Hydrangeaceae, the hydrangea fam-  
 ily). Hydrangeas have opposite leaves and corymbose clusters of usu-  
 ally showy white or tinted flowers.

**hy'drant** (hī'drānt), *n.* [**Gr. hydrō** water.] A discharge pipe with a  
 valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of water-  
 works.

**hy'dranth** (-drānth), *n.* [**hydra** + **Gr. anthos** a flower.] **Zool.** One  
 of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony.

**hy'drar'gy-rism** (hī'drār'jī-rīz'm), *n.* [**Hydrargyrum** + **-ism**.] **Med.**  
 Mercurialism.

**hy'drar'gy-rum** (hī'drār'jī-rūm), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. **L. hydrargyrum**, fr. **Gr.**  
**hydrargyros**, fr. **hydrō** water + **argyros** silver.] Mercury. **Chem.**  
 symbol, **Hg** (no period). — **hy'drar'gy-lic** (hī'drār'jī-līk), *adj.*





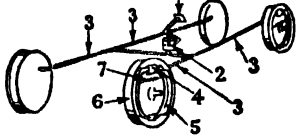
**hy-dras'tine** (hî-drâs'tîn; -tîn), *n.* Also **hy-dras'tin**. [NL. *Hydrastis*, genus name, fr. Gr. *hydrô* water.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline nonpoisonous alkaloid,  $C_{14}H_{15}O_5N$ , found in the rootstock of the golden-sed and used as a tonic.

**hy'drate** (hî'drät), *n.* [Gr. *hydrô* water.] *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance. — *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To cause to become, or to become, a hydrate; in general, to combine with water or the elements of water. — **hy-dra'tion** (hî-drä't-shün), *n.*

**hy'drat-ed** (-drät-éd, -éd), *adj.* *Chem. & Mineral.* Containing water chemically combined, as in hydrates.

**hy-draul'ic** (hî-drô'lik), *adj.* Also, formerly, **hy-drau'li-cal** (-li-käl).

[L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. *hydraulikos*, fr. *hydrô* water + *aulos* flute.] 1. Of or relating to hydraulics; as, *hydraulic engineering*; conveying, or acting by, water; operated or effected by water; as, a *hydraulic crane*, press, or pump; *hydraulic mining*. 2. *Specific.* Designating a machine or device operating by the resistance offered when a quantity of water or other liquid is forced through a small orifice; as, a *hydraulic brake*; *hydraulic elevator*. 3. *Hardening or setting under water*; as, *hydraulic cement*. — **hy-drau'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*



Four-wheel Hydraulic Brake system. 1. Pedal; 2. Master Cylinder (containing Piston); 3, 3, 3. Lines to each Wheel; 4. Wheel Cylinder (containing opposed Pistons); 5. Shoe; 6. Drum; 7. Return Spring.

**hy-draul'ics** (lîks), *n.*; see -ICS. That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of water or other liquid in motion, its action, the machines for conducting or raising it, its use in driving machinery, etc. Cf. *HYDRODYNAMICS*, *HYDROSTATICS*.

**hy'dra-zine** (hî'drâ-zîn; -zîn), *n.* Also **hy'dra-zin**. [*hydr* + *az* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid base,  $NH_4NH_2$ , made by reducing hydrous acid and in other ways. It forms a monohydrate,  $NH_4NH_2.H_2O$  resembling it in properties, and a series of salts (as the sulfate). *b* Any of various organic bases derived from it.

**hy-draz'o-** (hî-drâ-zô; hî'drâ-zô-), [*hydr* + *azo* -]. *Chem.* A combining form denoting the presence of the group -INNHN- united to two hydrocarbon radicals. — **hy-draz'o-** (-ô), *adj.*

**hy'dra-zo'ic** (hî'drâ-zô'ik), *adj.* [*hydr* + *azo* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid,  $HNN$ , obtained by the action of nitrous acid on hydrazine, by heating sodium amide with nitrous oxide, and by other methods. In anhydrous form it is a colorless, mobile, volatile, poisonous liquid of unbearable odor. It and its salts (called *hy'dra-zo'ates* [-äts]), esp. those of silver and mercury, are explosive.

**hy'dric** (hî'drik), *adj.* Pert. to or containing hydrogen.

**hy'dride** (-drîd; -drîd), *n.* Also **hy'drid**. [*hydr* + *-ide*.] *Chem.* *a* Formerly, a hydride. *b* A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

**hy'dri-od'ic** (hî'drî-ôd'ik), *adj.* [*hydr* + *iodic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (*hydriodic acid*, HI), formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and iodine, and in other ways.

**hy'dro** (hî'drô), *n.*; *pl.* -dros (-drôz). Colloquial contraction of *HYDROPLANE*.

**hy'dro** (hî'drô), *hydr-*. [Gr. *hydrô*.] A combining form meaning: *a* Water, as in *hydrogen*. *b* *Chem.* Presence of hydrogen, as in *hydrochloric*. *hy'dro* (-ô), *adj.*

**hy'dro-air'plane** (-ä'rplân'), *n.* = *HYDROPLANE*, 2.

**hy'dro-bi'plane** (-bî'plân'), *n.* A hydroplane having two main supporting planes, one above the other.

**hy'dro-bomb** (hî'drô-bôm'), *n.* A torpedo dropped from an aircraft into water, where it is propelled by a rocket engine.

**hy'dro-bro'mic** (-brô'mik), *adj.* [*hydro* + *bromic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (*hydrobromic acid*, HBr) formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and bromine, and in other ways.

**hy'dro-car'bon** (-kâr'bôn; cf. *CARBON*), *n.* [*hydro* + *carbon*.] *Chem.* A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon, as acetylene, benzene, etc.

**hy'dro-cele** (hî'drô-sel), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *hydrokēlē*, fr. *hydrô* water + *kelē* tumor.] *Med.* An accumulation of serous fluid in a sacculated cavity, specif. in the scrotum.

**hy'dro-ceph'a-lus** (hî'drô-sēf'ä-lûs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *hydrokephalon*, fr. *hydrô* water + *kephalē* head.] *Med.* A condition marked by an excessive amount or pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid in the cranial cavity. — **hy'dro-ceph'a-loid** (-loid), *adj.* — **hy'dro-ceph'a-lous** (-lûs), *adj.*

**hy'dro-ceph'a-ly** (-lî), *n.* *Hydrocephalus*.

**hy'dro-chlo'ric** (hî'drô-klo'rik; -klôr'ik), *adj.* [*hydro* + *chloric*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (*hydrochloric acid*, HCl) formed by the explosive union of its elements, hydrogen and chlorine, by the action of acids on chlorides, and in other ways. The acid is a colorless, incombustible, pungent gas that fumes strongly in moist air, and is commonly known in the form of its solution in water. It is useful in commercial and general chemical work.

**hy'dro-chlo'ride** (-klôr'id; -rîd), *n.* Also **hy'dro-chlo'rid**. *Chem.* A compound of hydrochloric acid.

**hy'dro-cy-an'ic** (-sî-äp'ik), *adj.* [*hydro* + *cyanic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a very weak acid ( $H_2C_2N_2$ , HCN), ad by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways. — *a* acid is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid of peach-blossom odor, and is a deadly poison; — called also *prussic acid*.

**hy'dro-dy-nam'ic** (-dî-näm'ik; -dî-näm'ik), **hy'dro-dy-nam'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* Relating to, or derived from, the dynamical action of water or a liquid; or of pertaining to water power.

**hy'dro-dy-nam'ic** (-lîks), *n.*; see -ICS. That branch of the science of mechanics which relates to fluids, or, as usually limited, which treats of the laws of motion and action of liquids; the principles of dynamics as applied to water and other fluids. Cf. *HYDRAULICS*, *HYDROSTATICS*.

**hy'dro-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lēk'trik), *adj.* Pertaining to, or employed in, production of electricity by water power or the friction of water, steam, etc. — **hy'dro-e-lec'tric'i-ty** (-ē-lēk'trîs'î-tî), *n.*

**hy'dro-flu-or'ic** (-flô-flôr'ik), *adj.* [*hydro* + *fluoric*.] *Chem.* Per-

taining to or designating an acid (*hydrofluoric acid*, HF or  $H_2F_2$ ), a compound of hydrogen and fluorine. The acid is a colorless, mobile, volatile, fuming liquid, very corrosive in its action, and having a pungent, suffocating odor. It attacks all silicates, as glass or porcelain, and is chiefly used in etching glass.

**hy'dro-gen** (hî'drô-jên), *n.* [F. *hydrogène*; — because water is generated by its combustion. See *HYDRO* - GEN.] An element commonly isolated as a colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, inflammable, and lighter than any other known substance (sp. gr., compared with air, 0.00005). Symbol, *H*; at. no. 1; at. wt., 1.0080. The hydrogen atom is the simplest of all atoms, the ordinary isotope ( $H^1$ ) consisting of a single proton in the nucleus and a single electron outside of the nucleus. It is accompanied by a minute amount of a heavier isotope called *deuterium* ( $H^2$  or  $D$ ), the nucleus of which is called *deuteron* or *deut*.

**hy'dro-gen-ate** (-ät), *v. t.* *Chem.* To combine with hydrogen; also, to treat with, or expose to, hydrogen; as, to *hydrogenate* an oil. — **hy'dro-gen-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

**hydrogen bomb**. Also **H'-bomb** (hî'bôm'), *n.* A bomb designed to release an enormous quantity of atomic energy as a result of the union of (heavy) hydrogen nuclei at very high temperature and pressure to form helium nuclei; — called also *fusion bomb*. Cf. *ATOMIC BOMB*, *ATOMIC ENERGY*.

**hydrogen ion**. *Chem.* The positive ( $H^+$ ) ion of all acids.

**hy'dro-g'e-nous** (hî'drô-jé-nûs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

**hydrogen peroxide** An unstable compound,  $H_2O_2$ , used as an oxidizing and bleaching agent, and as antiseptic.

**hydrogen sulfide** An inflammable poisonous gas,  $H_2S$ , of disagreeable odor, found in many mineral waters.

**hy'dro-gra-phy** (hî'drô-grä-fî), *n.* [F. *hydrographie*. See *HYDRO* - GRAPHY.] 1. The description and study of seas, lakes, rivers, and other waters; specif.: *a* The measurement of flow of streams, esp. with reference to utilization of their waters. *b* The charting of water bodies. — **hy'dro-gra-pher** (-fîr), *n.* — **hy'dro-graph'ic** (hî'drô-gräf'ik), **hy'dro-graph'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.*

**hy'droid** (hî'drôid), *adj.* [*hydr* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a hydrozoan (order Hydroidae); resembling the hydraz; polyplike. — *n.* *a* A hydrozoan. *b* The polyp form of a hydrozoan, as distinguished from the medusa or jellyfish form.

**hy'dro-ki-net'ic** (hî'drô-kî-nē'tîk; -kî-nē'tî-), **hy'dro-kî-net'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* *Physics.* Of or relating to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions.

**hy'dro-kî-net'ics** (-îks), *n.*; see -ICS. That branch of kinetics which relates to liquids. Cf. *HYDRAULICS*.

**hy'dro-l'o-gy** (hî'drô-lô-jî), *n.* [*hydr* + *-logy*.] The science treating of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution, esp. with reference to underground water sources. — **hy'dro-log'ic** (hî'drô-lô-jîk), **hy'dro-log'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* — **hy'dro-l'o-gist** (hî'drô-lô-jîst), *n.*

**hy'dro-l'y-sis** (-î-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* *HYDROLYSES* (-sêz). [*hydro* + *-lysis*.] *Chem.* A chemical process of decomposition involving addition of the elements of water.

**hy'dro-lyte** (hî'drô-lî-tî), *n.* Any substance subjected to hydrolysis.

**hy'dro-lyt'ic** (-lî-tîk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or causing hydrolysis.

**hy'dro-lyzo** (hî'drô-lî-zô), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, hydrolysis. — **hy'dro-lyz'a-ble** (-lî-zä'b'l), *adj.* — **hy'dro-ly-sa'tion** (-lî-zä'shün), *n.*

**hy'dro-man'cy** (-mân'sî), *n.* [F. *hydromancie*, fr. L. *hydromantia*, fr. *HYDRO* + *MANCY*.] Divination by water or other liquid, as in observing ebb and flow of tides. — **hy'dro-man'cy** (-mân'sîr), *n.*

**hy'dro-mo-chan'ics** (-mô-kân'îks), *n.*; see -ICS. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics, or laws of equilibrium and motion, of liquids. See *HYDRAULICS*. — **hy'dro-mo-chan'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.*

**hy'dro-me-du'sa** (mê-dû'sä), *n.*; *pl.* -sae (-sê) [NL. See *HYDRA*; *MEDUSA*.] *Zool.* Any medusa, or jellyfish, produced by budding from a hydroid.

**hy'dro-mel** (hî'drô-mêl), *n.* [F. and L.; F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *hydromeli*, fr. *hydrô* water + *meli* honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead*.

**hy'dro-met'al-lur'gy** (-mêt'ä-lûr'jî), *n.* Treatment of ores by wet processes. — **hy'dro-met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-lûr'jî-käl), *adj.*

**hy'dro-me'te-or** (hî'drô-mê-tê-ôr), *n.* A meteor, or atmospheric phenomenon, dependent upon the vapor of water, as rain, hail, etc. — **hy'dro-me'te-or-o'gy** (-ô-jî), *n.*

**hy'drom'e-ter** (hî'drôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*hydro* + *-meter*.] *Physics.* A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc. — **hy'dro-met'ric** (hî'drô-mê-trîk), *adj.*

**hy'drom'e-try** (-trî), *n.* The art or operation of using the hydrometer; hence, formerly, *hydrodynamics*.

**hy'dro-mon'o-plane** (hî'drô-môn'ô-plân'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A hydroplane having but one main supporting plane.

**hy'dro-p'a-thy** (hî'drô-pä-thî), *n.* [*hydro* + *-pathy* as in *-pathy*.] A mode of treating diseases by copious use of water, internally and externally; water cure. — **hy'dro-path'ic** (hî'drô-päth'ik), **hy'dro-path'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* — **hy'dro-p'a-thist** (hî'drô-pä-thîst), *n.*

**hy'dro-phane** (hî'drô-fân), *n.* [*hydro* + *-phane*.] *Mineral.* A semitranslucent variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water. — **hy'droph'a-nous** (hî'drô-fä-nûs), *adj.*

**hy'dro-pho-bia** (hî'drô-fô-bî-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *hydrophobos*, fr. *hydrô* water + *phobos* fear.] *Med. & A.* *b* Rabies, or canine — *Hydrometer*.

The disease is marked in human beings by mental depression, and by convulsions stimulated by any attempt to swallow water. — **hy'dropho-bic** (-fô-bîk; -fôb'îk), *adj.*

**hy'dro-phone** (hî'drô-fôn), *n.* [*hydro* + *-phone*.] *a* An instrument for listening to marines; *b* *ing*

**hy'dro-phyte** (-fî), *n.* A plant which grows in water or in saturated soil; — contrasted with *epiphyte* and *geophyte*. — **hy'dro-phyt'ic** (-fî-tîk), *adj.*

**hy'drop'ic** (hî'drôp'ik), **hy'drop'i-cal** (-i-käl), *adj.* [OF. *idropicus*, fr. L. *idropicus*, fr. Gr. *hydrôpikos*. See *DROPEY*.] *Dropsical*.

**hydro-plane** (hī'drō-plān), *n.* 1. A form of motorboat that glides on the water and receives its support, when in motion, from the dynamic reaction of the water upon a number of planes projecting from the hull. 2. An airplane which is built to rise from or alight upon water; a seaplane. 3. *Naut.* A ladder hung on a horizontal axis on a submarine for steering it upward or downward. — *v. i.* To glide like a hydroplane; also, to drive or ride in a hydroplane.

**hydro-pon-ics** (hī'drō-pōn'iks), *n.*; see -ics. [*hydro* + *Gr. ponos* labor. Cf. *oxoromic*.] The growing of plants, esp. vegetables, with their roots immersed in an aqueous solution containing the essential mineral nutrient salts, instead of in soil; — called also *tray agriculture*, *tank farming*, *water culture*. — **hydro-pon'ic** (-ik), *adj.* — **hydro-p-on-ist** (hī'drō-pōn'ist), *n.*

**hydro-quin-one** (hī'drō-kwī-nōn'; -kwī'nōn), *n.* Also **hydro-quin'ol** (-kwī'nōl; -ōl). [*hydro* + *quinone*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound,  $C_{14}H_{10}(OH)_2$ , obtained by reduction of quinone and otherwise used as a photographic developer and as an antiseptic and antipruritic agent.

**hydro-scope** (hī'drō-skōp), *n.* A device for enabling a person to see at considerable depths below the surface of water. — **hydro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.*

**hydro-sol** (-sōl; -sōl), **hydro-sol-e** (-sōl), *n.* [*hydro* + *solution*.] *Chem.* An aqueous colloidal solution.

**hydro-soma** (-sōm), **hydro-so'ma** (-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. *hydrosoma*. See *Hydra*; 2d. -soma.] *Zool.* The entire colony of a compound hydrosoma; a hydroid.

**hydro-sphere** (-sfeər), *n.* 1. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. 2. The aqueous envelope of the earth.

**hydro-stat** (-stāt), *n.* 1. A contrivance to prevent the explosion of steam boilers. 2. A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

**hydro-stat'ic** (-stāt'ik), **hydro-stat'ic-al** (-stāt'ik-al), *adj.* [*hydro* + *Gr. statikos* causing to stand.] Of or relating to hydrostatics; as, a *hydrostatic*, or *hydraulic*, press.

**hydro-stat'ics** (-iks), *n.*; see -ics. That branch of physics which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of liquids; the principles of statics applied to liquids. Cf. *HYDRAULICS*, *HYDRODYNAMICS*.

**hydro-sul'fide**, **hydro-sul'phide** (hī'drō-sūl'fid; -sīd), *n.* Also **hydro-sul'fid**, **hydro-sul'phid**. *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulfide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by an element or radical.

**hydro-sul'fite**, **hydro-sul'phite** (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydrosulfurous acid, specif., sodium hyposulfite, used as a reducing and bleaching agent.

**hydro-sul'furous**, **hydro-sul'phu'rous** (-sūl-fū'rūs; -sūl'fū-rūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Hydrosulfurous.

**hydro-taxis** (-tāk'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *hydro* + *taxis*.] *Biol.* A taxis in which the proximity of water is the directive factor. — **hydro-tac'ic** (-tāk'ik), *adj.*

**hydro-ther-a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.*; pl. -PIES (-pīz). [*hydro* + *therapy*.] *Med.* A system of treating disease by baths and mineral waters. — **hydro-ther-a-peut'ic** (-thēr'ā-pō'tik), *adj.* — **hydro-ther-a-peut'ics** (-tiks), *n.*; see -ics. — **hydro-ther-a-peut** (-thēr'ā-pōst), *n.*

**hydro-ther-mal** (-thēr'māl), *adj.* [*hydro* + *thermal*.] Of or pertaining to hot water; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise causing mineral changes within the earth's crust (*hydrothermal metamorphism*).

**hydro-thor-ax** (-thō'rāks), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* An abnormal condition characterized by an accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural cavity. — **hydro-thor-ax'ic** (-thō'rāks'ik), *adj.*

**hydro-tro-pism** (hī'drōt'rō-pīz'm), *n.* *Biol.* A tropism in which water or water vapor constitutes the orienting factor, as in many plant roots. — **hydro-trop'ic** (hī'drōt'rōp'ik), *adj.*

**hy'drous** (hī'drūs), *adj.* [*Gr. hydros* water.] Containing water; watery; specif., *Chem.* & *Mineral.*, containing water chemically combined, as in hydrates.

**hydro-ide** (hī'drōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also **hydrox'id**. [*hydro* + *oxide*.] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as present in the form of water; usually, a compound with hydroxyl (OH).

**hydrox-y** (hī'drōk'sī), *Chem.* A combining form for *hydroxyl*; *oxy-* — used in organic compounds, as in **hydrox-y-an-thra-quin-one** (kū'thrō-kwī-nōn'; -kwī'nōn), anthraquinone in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by hydroxyl. — **hydrox'ic** (-sī), *adj.*

**hydrox'yl** (hī'drōk'sīl), *n.* [*hydro* + *oxygen* + *pl.*] *Chem.* The univalent group or radical (OH) consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It is a characteristic part of bases, alcohols, oxygen acids, etc. See *HYDROXIDE*.

**hy-a-mine** (-sīl-ā-mēn'; hī'drōk'sīl'ā-mēn; -mīn), *n.* Also [*hydroxyl* + *amine*.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, nitrogenous,  $NH_2OH$ , resembling ammonia in its reactions but less basic. Amine is a strong reducer.

**hydro-zo-an** (hī'drō-zō'ān), *n.* [*hydro* + *Gr. zōon* an animal.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Hydrozoa) of coelenterates which includes various simple and compound polyps and jellyfishes. — **hydro-zo'an**, *adj.*

**hy-e-na**, **hy-e-na** (hī'e'nā), *n.* [L. *hyaena*, fr. *Gr. hyaina*, fr. *hys* hog.] Any of a family (Hyaenidae) of large and strong, but cowardly, carnivorous mammals of Asia and Africa.

**hy'e-to** (-hī'e-tō), *hyet-*. [*Gr. hyetos*.] A combining form meaning rain, as in *hyetography*.

**hy'e-to-graph** (-grāf'; -g), *n.* [*hyeto* + *-graph*.] A chart showing the average annual rainfall.

**hy'e-top-ra-phy** (hī'e-tōp'rā-fī), *n.* Scientific description of the geographical distribution of rain. — **hy'e-to-graph'ic** (-tō-grāf'ik), *adj.* — **hy'e-to-graph'ic-al** (-tō-grāf'ik-al), *adj.* — **hy'e-to-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hy'e-tal-o-gy** (-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*hyeto* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc. — **hy'e-to-log'ic** (-tōl'ō-jīk), *adj.*

**hy-gi-e-na** (hī'e-jā; -jēdā), *n.* [From L., fr. *Gr. hygieia*, *hygieia* health.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of health.

**hy-gi-en-ist** (hī'e-jēn'ist), *n.* A hygienist.

**hy-giene** (hī'e-jēn; hī'e-jēn), *n.* [F. *hygiène*, fr. *Gr. hygieinos* healthful.] The science of the preservation of health; sanitary science; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health.

**hy-gi-en'ic** (hī'e-jēn'ik; hī'e-jēn'ik), **hy-gi-en'ic-al** (-k-al), *adj.* Of or pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary. — **hy-gi-en'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-gi-en'ics** (-iks), *n.*; see -ics. The science of health.

**hy-gi-en-ist** (hī'e-jēn'ist), *n.* One versed in hygiene; specif., in full *dentist hygienist*, a trained worker, usually a woman, who cleanses teeth and, esp. in schools, instructs in the hygienic care of the teeth and mouth.

**hy-gro** (hī'grō), **hygr-**. [*Gr. hygro*.] A combining form meaning wet, moist, usually denoting moisture, humidity, as in *hygrometer*.

**hy-gro-graph** (hī'grō-grāf'; -g), *n.* An instrument for recording automatically the variations of atmospheric humidity.

**hy-grom'e-ter** (hī'grōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*hygro* + *-meter*.] *Physica.* An apparatus for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

**hy-gro-met'ric** (hī'grō-mēt'r'ik), *adj.* — **hy-grom'e-try** (hī'grōm'ē-trī), *n.*

**hy-gro-phyte** (hī'grō-fīt), *n.* [*hygro* + *-phyte*.] A plant living under conditions of plentiful moisture. — **hy-gro-phyt'ic** (-fīt'ik), *adj.*

**hy-gro-scope** (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* *Physica.* An instrument which shows merely variations in atmospheric moisture.

**hy-gro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or indicated by, the hygroscope. 2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture. — **hy-gro-scop'ic-al** (-skōp'ik-al), *adj.* — **hy-gro-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-ing** (hī'ing), *pres. part.* of *HYE*.

**hy-la** (hī'lā), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. hylē* wood.] A tree load.

**hy-lo** (hī'lō), **hyl-**. [*Gr. hylē*.] A combining form meaning wood, material, substance, matter.

**hy-lo-so'phism** (-zō'fīz'm), *n.* [*hylo* + *Gr. zōō* life.] The doctrine that matter is animated, or that matter and life are inseparable; — often applied specif. to the crude theories of the early Ionian philosophers. — **hy-lo-zo'ic** (-zō'ik), *adj.* — **hy-lo-zo'ist** (-zō'ist), *n.* — **hy-lo-zo'is'tic** (-zō'is'tik), *adj.* — **hy-lo-zo'is'tic-al-ly** (-tō-kāl'ly), *adv.*

**hy-men** (hī'mēn), *n.* [*Gr. hymēn* skin, membrane.] *Anat.* A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina.

**Hy'men**, *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. Hymēna*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* God of marriage. 2. (*not cap.*) Marriage; also, a wedding song.

**hy-me-ne'al** (hī'mē-nē'al), *adj.* Of or pertaining to marriage. — *n.* A marriage song. — **hy-me-ne'al-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-me-ne'an** (-ān), *adj.* Hymeneal.

**hy-me-no** (hī'mē-nō), **hymen-**. [*Gr. hymēn*.] A combining form meaning membrane, as in *hymenopterous*.

**hy-me-nop'ter-on** (hī'mē-nōp'tēr-ōn), *n.*; pl. -TERA (-dē). Also **hy-me-nop'ter** (hī'mē-nōp'tēr).

A hymenopterous insect.

**hy-me-nop'ter-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [*Gr. hymenopteros* membrane-winged, fr. *hymēn* membrane + *pteron* wing.]

*Zool.* Belonging to an extensive and highly specialized order (Hymenoptera) of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc.

When winged they have four membranous wings. Taking into account both their structure and their instincts (apparently not unmixed with true intelligence), exhibited in the provision for their young and in the remarkable social organization of the communities of many of the social forms, they are the most specialized group not only of insects, but of invertebrates. — **hy-me-nop'ter-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**hymn** (hīm), *n.* [From AS. *ymen*, *hymen* (fr. I.L.), and fr. OF. *ymne* (F. *hymne*), fr. L.L. *ymnus*, *hymnus*, fr. *Gr. hymnos*.] An ode or song of praise or adoration; esp., a religious ode or song; as, the *Homeric hymns*. — *v. t.* & *i.* To praise, worship, or extol by singing hymns.

**hym'nal** (hīm'nāl, -nāl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or using, hymns. — *n.* A collection of hymns.

**hymn'book** (hīm'nōk'), *n.* A book containing a collection of hymns, as for use in churches; a hymnal.

**hym'nist** (hīm'nist), *n.* A writer of hymns.

**hym'n-o-dy** (hīm'nō-dī), *n.* [*Gr. hymnōdidō*, fr. *hymnos* hymn + *ōidē* a song, a singing.] 1. Act or act of singing hymns. 2. Hymns collectively. — **hym'n-o-dist** (-dīst), *n.*

**hym-nol'o-gy** (hīm-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. hymnos* hymn + *-logy*.] A The composition of hymns. b The study or science of hymns. c Hymns collectively. — **hym-nol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**hy'oid** (hī'oid), *adj.* [F. *hyoïde*, fr. *Gr. hyoïdēs*, fr. the letter Y (upsilon) + *eidos* form.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a bone (U-shaped in man) or bones at the base of the tongue. — *n.* The hyoid bone.

**Hy'os-cine** (hī'ōs-sēn; -sīn), *n.* Also **Hy'os-cin**. *Chem.* A trade-mark for *levo scopolamine*, also, any variety of *scopolamine*.

**hy-os-cy'a-mine** (hī'ōs'ī'ā-mēn; -mīn), *n.* Also **hy-os-cy'a-min**. [*L. hyoscyamus* henbane, fr. *Gr. hyoscyamos*, fr. *hys* sow, hog + *kyamos* bean.] *Chem.* a A colorless crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$ , found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and other plants of the nightshade family. b Specif., the *levo* variety, used as a hypnotic and sedative and locally as a mydriatic.

**hyp** (hīp), *n.* *Colloq.* Short for *HYPOCHONDRIA*.

**hyp-** = *HYPO-*.

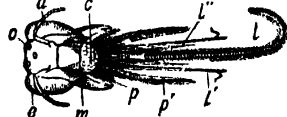
**hyp'a-byas'al** (hīp'ā-bīs'al; -l), *adj.* *Petrog.* Partly crystalline in texture, as formed at a moderate depth below the surface. Cf. *PLUTONIC*.

**hyp'aes-the-si-a**, **hyp'aes-the-sic**. Vars. of *HYPERESTHESIA*, etc.

**hy-pae'thal**, **hy-pe'thal** (hī-pē'thāl; hī-pē't'), *adj.* [*L. hypacethrus* in the open air, uncovered, fr. *Gr. hypacethros*, fr. *hypo* under + *aitēr* ether, the clear sky.] Open to the sky; not roofed over; — applied, *Class. Arch.*, to a building, court, etc.

**hy-pan'thi-um** (hī-pānthī'ūm; hī-pān'), *n.*; pl. *HYPANTHIA* (-dē). [NL., fr. *hyp* + *Gr. anthos* flower.] *Bot.* Any enlargement or special development of the torus below the calyx, as in the rose hip, or fruit. — **hy-pan'thi-al** (-dē), *adj.*

**hy-per** (hī'pēr). [*Gr. hyper* over, above.] 1. A prefix meaning over, above, beyond, beyond the ordinary or normal; used: a *Prepositionally*; *super-*; — chiefly in adjectives, as in *hyperbarbarous*. b *Adverbially*; *extra-*; — chiefly in adjectives and nouns, as in *hypercritical*, *hyperacidity*. c *Anat.* & *Zool.* Denoting position above. 2. *Chem.* = *PER-*, 2, as in *hyper-oxide*, peroxide. 3. *Med.* Denoting:



Hymenopteron. Head and Mouth of a Bee, much enlarged. a Antenna; c Ocelli; e Compound Eye; l Labrum; m Mandible; p Maxillary Palpus; p' Maxilla; l' Labula or Tongue; p' Labial Palpus; p' Paraglossa.

*Abnormal excess in extent or degree; — opposite of hypo-, as in hyperaesthesia.*

☞ COMBINATIONS are:

|                    |                   |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| hyperacid          | hyperdelicate     | hyperphenomena    |
| hyperacidity       | hyperdiabolical   | hyperpigmentation |
| hyperactive        | hyperemitable     | hyperrealism      |
| hyperactivity      | hyperexcitement   | hyperreligiosity  |
| hyperacute         | hyperextension    | hyperseptic       |
| hyperbarbarous     | hyperfunction     | hypersexual       |
| hyperbastic        | hyperfunctional   | hypersexual       |
| hyperbilled        | hyperhypocritical | hyperstomatitis   |
| hyperclassical     | hyperimmunity     | hyperstomatitis   |
| hyperconfident     | hyperinactivity   | hyperstomatitis   |
| hyperconscious     | hyperintellectual | hyperstomatitis   |
| hyperconsciousness | hypermoral        | hyperstomatitis   |
| hyperconservative  | hypermytical      | hyperstomatitis   |
| hypercriticism     | hyperneurotic     | hyperstomatitis   |

hy'per-ae'mi-a, hy'per-ae'mic. Vars. of HYPEREMIA, etc.

to pain. — hy'per-al-ge'sic (-sík), adj.

hy'per-bol-a (hí-púr-ból-á), n.; pl. -nolas (-láz). [NL., fr. Gr. *hyperbolé*, prop., an overshooting, excess. See HYPERBOLIC.] *Geom.* A curve formed by a section of a right circular cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes.

hy'per-bol-e (-lô;-lô), n. [L., fr. Gr. *hyperbolé*, prop., an overshooting, excess, deriv. of *hyper* over + *balloin* to throw.] *Rhet.* Extravagant exaggeration of statement; a statement exaggerated fancifully, as for effect.

hy'per-bol'ic (hí-púr-ból'ík), hy'per-bol'ic-al (-í-kál), adj. 1. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the hyperbola. 2. *Rhet.* Of the nature of, or given to, hyperbole. — hy'per-bol'ic-al-ly (-í-kál-ly), adv.

hy'per-bol-ism (hí-púr-ból-íz'm), n. Use of hyperbole.

hy'per-bol-ize (-íz), v. t. & i. To state, speak, or write with hyperbole.

hy'per-bo-re-an (hí-púr-bór-é-an; 70), n. [L., *hyperboreus*, fr. Gr. *hyperboreos*, perh. prop., beyond the mountains. See HYPER-; *Horas*.] *Myth.* One of a people beyond the north wind in a region of perpetual sunshine. — adj. Of or in the far north; hence, cold.

hy'per-cat-a-lec'tic (hí-púr-kát'-lêk'tík), adj. [From L., fr. Gr. *hyperkatalektos*. See HYPER-; *CATALECTIC*.] *Pros.* Having a syllable or two beyond the last regular measure, esp. when such a measure ends in a long or accented syllable.

hy'per-crit'ic (-kít'ík), n. [hy'per- + *critic*.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a carping critic.

hy'per-crit'ic-al (-lál), adj. Overcritical; also, excessively nice or exact. — *Syn.* See CRITICAL. — hy'per-crit'ic-al-ly, adv.

hy'per-du-lis-a (-dú-líz-á), n. [hy'per- + *dulia*.] *R.C. Ch.* The veneration given to the Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures; higher veneration than *dulia*.

hy'per-e-mi-a, hy'per-ae'mi-a (-é-mí-á), n. [NL.] *Med. & Physiol.* A superabundance or congestion of blood in any part. — hy'per-e'mic, hy'per-ae'mic (-é-mík; -ém'ík), adj.

hy'per-es-the-si-a, hy'per-ae's-the-si-a (-é-s-thê-zhí-á; -zhá; -zí-á; -sí-á), n. [NL.] A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility. — hy'per-es-the'tic, hy'per-ae's-the'tic (-thê'tík), adj.

hy'per-eu-tec'tic (-ú-têk'tík), adj. *Physics, Metal., & Chem.* Containing the minor constituent in an amount in excess of that contained in the eutectic mixture; — opposed to *hypoeutectic*.

hy'per-foc'al (-fók'al), adj. *Photog.* Designating the nearest distance upon which a lens may be focused to produce satisfactory definition at infinity.

hy'per-ion (hí-púr-í-on; L. hí-púr-í-on), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Hyperion*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan father of Helios; also (as a patronymic), Helios. b In later myth, Apollo.

hy'per-ir-ri-ta-bil'ity (hí-púr-í-rí-tá-bíl'í-tí), n. *Med.* Excessive irritability. — hy'per-ir-ri-ta-ble (-á-b'l; -á-b'l), adj.

hy'per-ki-ne-si-a (-kí-nê-sí-á; -zí-á; -kí-), n. Also hy'per-ki-ne'sis (-né'sis). [NL., fr. *hyper* + Gr. *kinêsis* motion.] *Med.* Abnormally increased muscular movement. — hy'per-ki-ne'tic (-nê'tík), adj.

hy'per-met'ic (-mê't'ík), hy'per-met'ri-cal (-rí-kál), adj. *Pros.* Having a redundant syllable; exceeding the common measure.

hy'per-met-ro-pi-a (hí-púr-mê-trô-pí-á), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *hypermetros* excessive + *ops*, *opos*, the eye] = MYOPIA. — hy'per-met-ro-p'ic (-trô-p'ík), hy'per-met-ro-p'ic-al (-í-kál), adj. — hy'per-met-ro-py (-mê-trô-pí), n.

hy'per-mes'tra (hí-púr-mês'trá), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Hypermetra*.] *Gr. Myth.* See Danaides.

hy'per-op'ti-a (hí-púr-ôp'tí-á), n. [NL., fr. *hyper* + *-opia*.] *Med.* A condition of the eye in which vision for distant objects is better than for near objects so that the individual is said to be farsighted. — hy'per-op'ic (-ôp'ík), adj.

hy'per-os-to'sis (-ô-s'tô'sis), n.; pl. HYPEROSTOSES (-sêz). [NL., fr. *hyper* + Gr. *osteon* bone + *stasis*, *stasis*, *stasis*.] *Anat. & Med.* Outgrowth or marked local thickening of bony tissue, normal or abnormal. — hy'per-os-to'tic (-tô'tík), adj.

hy'per-phys-i-cal (-fíz'í-kál), adj. 1. Beyond, or more than, the physical. 2. Independent of the physical.

hy'per-pl-e-si-a (-pî-zhí-á; -sí-á), hy'per-pl-e-sis (-sís), n. [NL., fr. *hyper* + Gr. *plein* pressure, fr. *piecin* to press.] *Med.* Abnormally high blood pressure.

hy'per-pl-u'i-ta-rism (-pî-túf'í-tá-rí-z'm), n. [hy'per- + *pituitary* + *-ism*.] *Med. & Psychol.* Excessive activity of the pituitary body; also, the resultant abnormal state. Cf. HYPOPITUITARISM.

hy'per-pla-si-a (-plâ-zhí-á; -zí-á), n. [NL., fr. *hyper* + *-plasia*.] *Med. & Biol.* An abnormal increase in the elements composing a part, as of the cells of a tissue. Cf. HYPOPLASIA. — hy'per-plas-i-c (-plâs'ík), hy'per-plas'tic (-tík), adj.

hy'per-ploid (hí-púr-ploid), adj. [hy'per- + Gr. *pleos* -fold.] *Biol.* Having or designating a chromosome number greater than the basic chromosome number but usually not a simple multiple of it. Cf. POLYPOID. — hy'per-ploid, hy'per-ploid'y, n.

hy'per-pyrex'ia (hí-púr-pî-rêk'sí-á), n. [NL.] *Med.* Abnormally high fever (for a given disease). — hy'per-py-ret'ic (-rê'tík), hy'per-py-ret'ic-al (-rêk'sí-kál), adj.

hy'per-sen-si-tive (-sên-sí-tív), adj. Excessively sensitive. — hy'per-sen-si-tive-ness, hy'per-sen-si-tiv'ity (-tív'í-tí), n.

hy'per-son'ic (hí-púr-sôn'ík), adj. [hy'per- + *sonic*.] Designating any speed approximately five times that of sound in air or greater; also, moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at such a speed. Cf. SUPRASONIC.

hy'per-sthene (hí-púr-sthên), n. [hy'per- + Gr. *sthenos* strength.] *Mineral.* An orthorhombic grayish or greenish-black or dark-brown mineral of the pyroxene group. — hy'per-sthén'ic (-sthên'ík), adj.

hy'per-ton'ia (hí-púr-tên-shún), n. [hy'per- + *tonion*.] *Med.* a Abnormally high arterial blood pressure, either: (1) without apparent or determinable organic changes in the tissues, requiring partly from factors such as a hereditary tendency, fear and other emotions, and bormonal action, or (2) with demonstrable organic changes, such as in nephritis, diabetes, hyperthyroidism, etc., and old age. b The resulting condition, which may be symptomatic or accompanied by nervousness, headache, dizziness, etc.

hy'per-ton'ic (-tív), adj. *Med.* Characterized by a rise in blood pressure; suffering from hypertension. — n. A hypertensive person.

hy'per-therm (hí-púr-thêrm), n. [hy'per- + Gr. *thermê* heat.] *Med.* An apparatus using hot humid air to produce artificial fever for remedial purposes.

hy'per-thyroid-ism (-thí-rôid-íz'm), n. *Med.* Excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland; also, the resultant abnormal state. Cf. HYPOHYROIDISM. — hy'per-thyroid, n.

hy'per-ton'ic (-tôn'ík), adj. *Physiol.* Having excessive tone. Cf. HYPOTONIC. b Having a greater osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid. — *See* ISOTONIC. — hy'per-ton'ic-ity (-tôn'í-sí-tí), n.

hy'per-tro-phied (hí-púr-trô-fí-d), adj. *Med. & Biol.* Excessively developed; characterized by hypertrophy.

hy'per-tro-phy (hí-púr-trô-fí), n. [hy'per- + *trophy*.] *Med. & Biol.* A condition of excessive development of an organ or part, as from excessive use. Cf. ATROPHY. — hy'per-tro-phy (-trô-fí), adj. — hy'per-tro-phy (hí-púr-trô-fí), v. t.

hy'per-ven'ti-lat'ion (hí-púr-vên'tí-lâ-shún), n. *Med.* Excessive respiration, leading to abnormal loss of carbon dioxide from the blood.

hy'per-vi-ta-mi-nal (-vít'á-mí-nô'sis), n. *Med.* The condition produced by excessive administration of any vitamin.

hy'po-the-si-a, hy'po-es-the-si-a (hí-pê-thê-zhí-á; -zhá; -zí-á; -sí-á), n. [NL., fr. *hypo* + *esthesia*.] *Med.* Imperfect power of sensation. — hy'po-es-the'tic, hy'po-es-the'tic (-sêk), adj.

hy'po-thral (hí-pê-thrál; hí-pê't-), adj. Hypoethral.

hy'pha (hí-fá), n.; pl. -PHAE (-fê) [NL., fr. Gr. *huphê* a web.] *Bot.* One of the threadlike elements of the mycelium of a fungus. — hy'phal (-í-dl), adj.

hy'phen (hí-fên), n. [LL., fr. Gr. *huphen*, fr. *huphê* hen under one, into one, together, fr. *hypo* + *hen*, neut. of *heis* one.] A punctuation point (·) used between the syllables of a divided word or between the parts of a compound word. — v. t. To connect or mark with a hyphen.

hy'phen-ate (-át), v. t. To hyphen. A hyphenated American.

hy'phen-a'tion (-é-shún), n.

hy'phen-at'ed (-át'éd; -íd), adj. Pertaining to citizens of foreign birth whose origin is designated by hy' in German-American, Anglo-American, etc.; — c' biously.

hy'phen-ize (-íz), v. t. To hyphen. — hy'phen-i-zat'ion (-íz-á-shún; -íz-á'-), n.

hy'pno- (hí-pnô), hypn. [Gr. *hypnos*.] A combining form meaning sleep or hypnotism.

hy'pno-a-nal'y-sis (-á-nál'y-sís), n. [hypnosis + *analysis*.] *Med.* The treatment of mental disease using hypnosis and certain psychoanalytical methods.

hy'pno-gen'e-sis (-jên'é-sis), n. [NL.] The production of the hypnotic state. — hy'pno-gen'e'tic (-jên'é-tík), adj.

hy'pno'id (hí-pnô'id), hy'pno'id-al (hí-pnô'id-ál; -ál), adj. *Psychol.* Akin to sleep or to hypnosis.

hy'pno-log'y (hí-pnô-lô-jí), n. [hy'pno- + *logy*.] That branch of science which treats of sleep, esp. of the hypnotic sleep. — (hí-pnô-lô-jík), hy'pno-log'ic-al (-í-kál), adj. — hy'pno-lô-gist (-lô-jíst), n.

hy'pno-sis (hí-pnô-sís), n.; pl. -SES (-sêz). [NL. See HYPNOTIC.] 1. A state resembling normal sleep, differing in being induced by the suggestions and operations of the hypnotizer, with whom the hypnotized subject remains in rapport, responsive to his suggestions. 2. Hence, a similar sleeplike condition.

hy'pno-ther-a-py (hí-pnô-thêr'á-pí), n. [hypno- + *therapy*.] Treatment of disease, esp. mental disease, that uses hypnosis.

hy'pno'tic (hí-pnô'tík), adj. [F. or L.; F. *hypnotique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *hypnotikos* inclined to sleep, fr. *hypnos* sleep.] 1. Tending to produce sleep; soporific. 2. Of or pertaining to hypnosis; in a state of hypnosis; liable to hypnosis. — n. 1. Any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic. 2. A person who is subject to, or under the influence of, hypnosis. — hy'pno'tic-ly (-í-kál-ly), adv.

hy'pno-tism (hí-pnô-tíz'm), n. The study of hypnosis, or the act or practice of inducing it.

hy'pno-tist (-tíst), n. One who practices hypnosis.

hy'pno-tize (hí-pnô-tíz), v. t. 1. To induce hypnosis in. 2. To entrance or overcome by suggestion. — hy'pno-tiz-a-ble (-tíz-á-b'l), adj. — hy'pno-tiz-at'ion (-tíz-á-shún; -tíz-á'-), n. — hy'pno-tiz'er, n.

hy'po (hí-pô), n. [Abbr. from *hyposulfite*.] *Photog.* Sodium hyposulfite, used as a fixing agent.

hy'po (hí-pô), n.; pl. HYPOS (-pôz). *Collog.* Short for HYPODERMIC INJECTION and HYPODERMIC SPRING.

hy'po, n. *Collog.* Hypochondria.

hy'po- (hí-pô; hí-pô), hyp. [Gr. *hypo*.] 1. A prefix meaning under, beneath, down, less than the ordinary or norm; — used: a Prepositionally; sub-; — chiefly in adjectives, as in *hypodermic*. b Adverbially or adjectively; — chiefly in adjectives and nouns, as in *hypothermal*. 2. *Anat., Bot., & Zool.* Denoting position below, as in *hypobranchial*. 3. *Chem.* Indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a low (usually, the lowest) position in a series of compounds. 4. *Med.* Denoting: Abnormal decrease, deficiency, or weakness.

☞ COMBINATIONS include:

|         |           |             |
|---------|-----------|-------------|
| hypocid | hypocidal | hypokinetic |
| hypocis | hypocis   | hypokinetic |
| hypocis | hypocis   | hypokinetic |
| hypocis | hypocis   | hypokinetic |

**hy-po-blast** (hī'pō-blāst; hīp'ō-). *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; the inner of the germ layers of the embryo; the endoderm (which see); endoblast. — **hy-po-blast'ic** (-blāst'ik), *adj.*

**hy-po-bran'chi-al** (-brāng'kī-āl), *adj.* *Zool.* Below the gills.

**hy-po-caust** (hīp'ō-kōst; hīp'ō-). *n.* [L. *hypocaustum*, fr. Gr. *hypochōastōn*, fr. *hypo* under + *kaistōn* to burn.] *Anc. Arch.* A series of small chambers and flues through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms.

**hy-po-chlo'rites** (-chlo'rītēs), *n.* [L. *pl.*, the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. Gr. *hypochondria*, *pl.* fr. *hypochondria*, *adj.*, under the cartilage of the breastbone, fr. *hypo* under + *chondros* cartilage.] *Med.* Morbid depression of mind or spirits; specif., *Med.*, morbid anxiety as to one's own health, with conjuring up of imaginary ailments.

**hy-po-chon'dri-ac** (-kōn'drī-āk), *adj.* 1. *Anat. & Zool.* Below the costal cartilages; designating the two regions of the abdomen lying on either side of the epigastric region and above the lumbar regions. 2. *Med.* Affected, or produced, by hypochondria. — *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

**hy-po-chon'dri-a-cal** (-kōn'drī-ā-kāl), *adj.* Hypochondriac. — **hy-po-chon'dri-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-chon'dri-a-sis** (-kōn'drī-ā-sīs), *n.* [NL., see *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] *Med.* Hypochondria in its pathological aspects.

**hy-po-chon'dri-um** (-kōn'drī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -*dia* (-dī). [NL.] *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

**hy-po-co-rism** (hīp'ō-kō-rīz-m; hī-). [From Gr. *hypokorisma*.] A hypocoristic name, also, formation or use of hypocoristic terms.

**hy-po-co-ris'tic** (hīp'ō-kō-rīs'tik; hīp'ō-), **hy-po-co-ris'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* [Gr. *hypokoristikos*, fr. *hypo* under, secretly + *koristhai*, to care, fr. *koros* child.] Adopted or modified, as by the affixing of a diminutive ending or by abbreviation, for use as a pet name, nickname, or euphemism (as *babykins* for baby, *Billy* for William, tell a story for lie). — **hy-po-co-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-cot'y-l** (hīp'ō-kōt'ī-l; hīp'ō-). *n.* [Hypo- + *cotyledon*.] *Bot.* That portion of the stem or axis below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. See *RADICLE*, 2; *EMBRYO*, *PLUMULE*, *SKED*, *ILLUSTR.* Cf. *EPICOTYL*. — **hy-po-cot'y-lous** (-lūs), *adj.*

**hy-po-crit'ic** (hīp'ō-krit'ik; hī-), *n.*; *pl.* -*ites* (-sītēs). [OF *ypocritie* (F. *ypocrisie*), fr. L. *ypocritēs*, fr. Gr. *hypokritēs* the playing a part on the stage, simulation, deriv. of *hypo* + *kritēs* to decide, (in middle voice) to dispute.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel, esp., the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; canting simulation of goodness.

**hy-po-crite** (hīp'ō-krit), *n.* [OF *ypocrite*, *ypocrite*, fr. L. fr. Gr. *hypokritēs* one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler. See *HYPOCRISY*.] One who feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety. — **hy-po-crit'i-cal** (-krit'ī-kāl), *adj.* — **hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a inserted upon the torus or axis below the gynoecium and free from it; — said of sepals, petals, and stamens. b Having these parts so inserted; — said of a flower. — **hy-pog'y-n** (-n), *n.*

**hy-po-ma'nia** (hīp'ō-mā-nī-ā; hīp'ō-). *n.* [*hypo* + *-mania*.] *Psychiatry.* A mild degree of manic excitement. — **hy-po-ma'nic** (-mā-nīk; -mān'ik), *adj.* & *n.*

**hy-po-nas'ty** (hīp'ō-nās'tī; hīp'ō-). *n.* [*hypo* + Gr. *nastos* closepressed.] *Plant Physiol.* That state in which the more vigorous growth of the lower surface of an organ, as a young fern frond, causes an upward curvature. Cf. *EPINASTY*. — **hy-po-nas'tic** (-nās'tīk), *adj.* — **hy-po-nas'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**hy-po-ni'trous** (hīp'ō-nī'trūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline nitrogenous diacid,  $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  (probably  $\text{HON.NOH}$ ), formed by condensation of hydroxylamine and nitrous acid, and otherwise. As a solid, hyponitrous acid is explosive; in solution, it is more stable.

**hy-po-phar'ynx** (hīp'ō-fār'īngks; hīp'ō-). *n.*; *pl.*, see *PHARYNX*. [NL. See *HYPO*; *PHARYNX*.] *Zool.* An appendage or membranous fold on the floor of the mouth of many insects.

**hy-po-phos'phite** (hīp'ō-fōs'fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

**hy-po-phos'pho-rous** (-fōs'fō-rūs; -fōs'fō'rīs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a monoacid of phosphorus,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_2$ . It is a white crystalline solid, and has a powerful reducing action.

**hy-poph'y-sis** (hīp'ōf'ī-sīs; hī-). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *hypophysis* an undergrowth, fr. *hypo* under + *physis* nature, origin.] *Anat.* The pituitary body. — **hy-po-phys'e-al** (hīp'ō-fīz'ē-āl; hīp'ō-; hīp'ōf'īz'ē-āl; hī-), **hy-po-phys'i-al** (hīp'ō-fīz'ē-āl; hīp'ō-), *adj.*

**hy-po-pi-tu'i-ta-ri-um** (hīp'ō-pī-tū'ī-tā-rī-ūm; hīp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo* + *pituitary* + *-ium*.] *Med.* Delinquent activity of the pituitary body; also, the resultant abnormal state. Cf. *HYPERPITUITARISM*.

**hy-po-pla'sia** (-plā-zhī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *hypo* + *-plasia*.] *Med.* A condition of arrested development in which an organ or part remains below the normal size or in an immature state. Cf. *HYPERPLASIA*. — **hy-po-plas'tic** (-plās'tīk), *adj.*

**hy-po-ploid** (hīp'ō-ploid; hīp'ō-), *adj.* [*hypo* + Gr. *-ploos* fold.] *Bot.* Having or designating a chromosome number which is less than the basic chromosome number. Cf. *HYPERPLOID*. — **hy-po-ploid**, **hy-po-ploid'y**, *n.*

**hy-po-poi'di-um** (-pō'ī-dī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -*idia* (-dī). [NL., fr. *hypo* + *-podium*.] *Bot.* The base of a foliage or floral leaf, including the stalk or petiole if present.

**hy-po-py-on** (hīp'ō-pī-ōn; hī-). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *hypopyon* a sort of ulcer, deriv. of *hypo* under + *pyon* pus.] *Med.* A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

**hy-pos'ta-sis** (hīp'ōs'tā-sīs; hī-), *n.*; *pl.* -*ses* (-sēs). [L., fr. Gr. *hypostasis* subsistence, substance, deriv. of *hypo* under + *histasthai* to stand, middle voice of *histanaō* (to cause to stand).] 1. *Ecol. Hist.* a In the original Nicene use, equivalent to *ousia*; specif., the unique essence of the Godhead, and as such, of the three persons of the Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. b In later use, one of the persons of the Godhead. Also, the whole personality of Christ as distinguished from his two natures, human and divine. 2. *Med.* a That which is deposited at the bottom of a fluid; sediment. b Hyperemia caused by settling of blood in the dependent parts of an organ. 3. *Philos.* Substance, subsistent principle, or essential nature of anything.

**hy-po-stat'ic** (hīp'ōs'tā-tīk; hīp'ō-), *adj.* [Gr. *hypostatikos*.] 1. Of or relating to hypostasis, hence, constitutive, or elementary. 2. Personal, or distinctly personal; relating to the divine hypostases, or subsistences. 3. *Med.* Depending on, or due to, deposition; as, *hypostatic* congestion, due to settling of blood by gravitation; *hypostatic* pneumonia.

**hy-po-stat'i-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* Hypostatic (senses 1 & 2).

**hy-po-sta-tize** (hīp'ōs'tā-tīz; hī-), *v. t.* To make into, or regard as, a separate and distinct substance; also, to assume as a reality. — **hy-pos-ta-ti-zat'ion** (-tī-zā-shūn, -tī-zī'-), *n.*

**hy-po-style** (hīp'ōs'tīl; hīp'ō-), *adj.* [Gr. *hypostylos* resting on pillars, fr. *hypo* under + *stylos* a pillar.] *Arch.* Having the roof resting upon rows of columns; constructed by means of columns, as the hall at Karnak in Egypt.

**hy-po-sul'fite**, **hy-po-sul'phite** (hīp'ō-sūl'fīt), *n.* [*Chem.* a A thio-sulfate; as, *hyposulfite* of soda (sodium thiosulfate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ), a crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent. b A salt of hyposulfurous acid proper. Sodium hyposulfite,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ , is used in dyeing, etc., as a reducing agent.

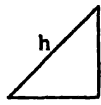
**hy-po-sul-fu'rous**, **hy-po-sul-phu'rous** (-sūl'fū-rūs; -sūl'fō-rūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable diacid,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ , obtained by reducing sulfurous acid. The acid and its salts are strong reducing and bleaching agents.

**hy-po-tax'is** (hīp'ō-tāk'sīs; hīp'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *hypo* + *-taxis*.] *Gram.* Subordinative expression of the syntactic relation between main and qualifying elements; — opposed to *parataxis*. — **hy-po-tac'tic** (-tāk'tīk), *adj.*

**hy-po-ten'sion** (-tēn'shūn), *n.* *Med.* A low blood pressure. b The condition of one having low blood pressure. — **hy-po-ten'sive** (-sīv), *adj.* & *n.*

**hy-pot'e-nuse** (hīp'ōt'ē-nūs; hī-; -nūz), **hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pōth'-), *n.* [L. *hypotenusa*, fr. Gr. *hypoteinusa*, prop., subtending (acc. *grammē*), deriv. of *hypo* under + *teinō* to stretch.] *Geom.* The side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite the right angle.

**hy-po-thal'i-mus** (hīp'ō-thāl'ī-mūs; hīp'ō-), *n.*; *pl.* *HYPOTHALAMI* (-mī). [NL., fr. *hypo* + *thalamus*.] *Anat.* The basal part of the diencephalon, believed to contain vital autonomic nervous centers and fiber tracts. — **hy-po-thal'am'ic** (-thāl'īm'īk), *adj.*



given to a creditor over property of the debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor; — distinguished from a *pignus* or *pledge*. 2. *Scot. Affair*; — usually in the phrase *the whole or hale hypothec*.

**hy-poth'e-car'y** (hīp'ōth'ē-kēr'ī or, esp. *Brit.*, -kēr'ī; hī-), *adj.* *Law.* Of or pertaining to, or created or secured by, a hypothec.

**hy-poth'e-cate** (hīp'ōth'ē-kāt; hī-), *v. t.* [ML. *hypothecare*, past part. of *hypothecare* to pledge, fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge.] 1. *Law.* To

of which they are the motor nerves. — *n.* A hypoglossal nerve.

**hy-pog'y-nous** (hīp'ōg'ī-nūs; hī-), *adj.* [*hypo* + *-gynous*.] *Bot.*

*glidasa*  
reptiles,  
tongue.

subject to a **hypothec**; to pledge without delivery of title or possession.  
**2. Commerce.** To deposit as security for a loan.

**hy-po-th-e-ca-tion** (-k'ásh'án), *n.* [*Law.* Act or contract by which property is hypothecated. — **hy-po-th-e-ca-tor** (-póth'ē-k'á'tér), *n.*  
**hy-po-ther-mal** (hí'pó-thér'mál; hí'pó-), *adj.* [*Hy-po- + thermal.*] Moderately warm; tepid.

**hy-po-th-e-sis** (hí'póth'ē-sis; hí'), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [*N.L., fr. Gr. hypothesis* foundation, supposition, *fr. hypotithenai* to place under, *fr. hypo* under + *tithenai* to put. See **HYPO-**, **THESIS**.] **1.** A tentative theory or supposition provisionally adopted to explain certain facts and to guide in the investigation of others; — frequently called a *working hypothesis*; as, the nebular *hypothesis*. **2.** Something assumed or conceded merely for the purposes of argument or action; as, start with this *hypothesis*.

**Syn.** *Hypothesis*, theory, law mean a formula derived by inference from scientific data explaining a principle operating in nature. **Hypothesis** implies insufficiency of presently attainable evidence and, therefore, a tentative explanation; theory implies a much greater range of evidence and greater likelihood of truth; law implies a statement of order and relation in nature that has been found to be invariable under the same conditions. The terms are not rigidly applied, however, as the discovery of new evidence often changes the status of the formula.

**hy-po-th-e-size** (síz), *v. t.* & *t.* To make a hypothesis; to make a hypothesis of; to assume.

**hy-po-thet-i-cal** (hí'pó-thet'ī-kál; hí'pó-), *adj.* Also **hy-po-thet'ic** (-ík). [*L. hypotheticus*, *fr. Gr. hypothetikos*.] **1.** Involving a formal hypothesis or condition; as, a *hypothetical* proposition or judgment; — in logic, as applied to propositions, contrasted with *categorical*. **2.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, a hypothesis; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof, or of accounting for some fact. **3.** Concerned with hypotheses; given to making hypotheses; as, a *hypothetical* thinker. — **hy-po-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hy-po-thyroid-ism** (-thí'roid-iz'm), *n.* *Med.* Deficient activity of the thyroid gland; also, the resultant abnormal state. Cf. **HYPERthyroidism**. — **hy-po-thyroid**, *n.*

**hy-po-ton-ic** (-tón'ík), *adj.* *Physiol.* **a** Having less than the normal tone. Cf. **HYPERtonic**. **b** Having a lower osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid. See **ISOTONIC**. — **hy-po-to-nic'i-ty** (-tón'is'tē-tē), *n.*

**hy-po-xan-thine** (hí'pó-zán'thēn; thín), *n.* Also **hy-po-xan'thin**. *Biochem.* A crystalline nitrogenous compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, closely related to xanthine and occurring with it, esp. in muscle tissue. — **hy-po-xan'thic** (-thík), *adj.*

**hyps** (híps), *n., pl.* of **HYPER**. *Colloq.* Hypochondria as in *hypsometry*.

**hyp-so-** (hí'pó-só-), [*Gr. hypsoo*.] A combining form meaning height, as in *hypsometry*.

**hyp-sog-ra-phy** (hí'pó-só'grá-fē), *n.* [*hypso- + -graphy*.] *Geog.* **a** Topographic relief. **b** The observation or description of topographic relief.

**c** The parts of a map, collectively, which represent topographic relief. **d** Hypsometry, or the measurement of heights. — **hyp-so-graph'ic** (hí'pó-só'grá'fík), **hyp-so-graph'ic-al** (-kál), *adj.*

**hyp-som'e-tor** (hí'pó-sóm'ē-tér), *n.* [*hypso- + -meter*.] An apparatus for determining heights, as of mountains, by finding the boiling point of a liquid.

**hyp-som'e-try** (-trē), *n.* In geodesy, the measurement of heights, as with reference to the sea level. — **hyp-so-met'ric** (hí'pó-sóm'ē'tr'ík), **hyp-so-met'ri-cal** (-r'íkál), *adj.* — **hyp-so-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **hyp-som'e-trist** (hí'pó-sóm'ē-t'rist), *n.*

**hyr-ax** (hí'ráks), *n., pl.* -RAXES (rák'sēz; -sēz), *RACES* (hí'rá-sēz). [*N.L., fr. Gr. hyrax* shrew mouse.] *Zool.* The daman.

**hy'son** (hí's'n), *n.* [*Chin. (Pek.) hai-ch'un*, lit., blooming spring.] A green tea (see **TEA**, 1 b) from China having a special twist. The early crop [called *pó'ch'ien*, lit., "before the rains"] is *young hy'son*. The light and inferior leaves winnowed from the hy'son are called *hy'son skin*.

**hy'sop** (hí's'p), *n.* [*OE. ysaop*, *fr. L. hyssopus*, *hyssopum*, *puz*, *fr. Gr. hyssōpos*, *pon*, an aromatic plant, *fr. Heb. zāp*.] **1.** A European mint (*Hyssopus officinalis*) with highly aromatic and pungent leaves. The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*). **2.** Local, U.S. Any of several species of a genus (*Artemisia*) of the thistle family. **3.** *Ecol.* The holy water sprinkled in the Asperges; also, the asperillum.

**hyster-** Var. of **HYSTERO-**.

**hys-ter-o-to-my** (hí's'tér-ē'k'ó-mē), *n.* [*hyster- + -ectomy*.] The surgical removal of the uterus.

**hys-ter-o'sis** (-s'is), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. hysterēin* to be behind, to lag.] *Physics.* **a** A retardation of the effect, when the forces acting upon a body are changed, as if from viscosity or internal friction. **b** In a magnetic material, as iron, a lagging in the values of resulting magnetization due to a changing magnetizing force.

**hys-ter-et'ic** (hí's'tér-ē't'ík), *adj.* Of or relating to hysteresis; as, *hysteretic loss*, a loss of energy due to molecular change manifest in heat; *hysteretic constant*, the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle.

**hys-ter'i-a** (hí's'tér-ē'ā), *n.* [*N.L.* See **HYSTERIC**.] **1.** *Med.* A psychoneurosis characterized by emotional excitability and various "motor" derangements, probably due to mental causes, as auto suggestion, dissociation, or repressed emotion. **2. Any outbreak of emotionalism; as, war *hysteria*.**

**hys-ter'ic** (-tér'ík), *adj.* Hysterical

**hys-ter'i-cal** (-kál), *adj.* [*L. hystericus*, *fr. Gr. hysterikos*, *fr. hystera* womb.] **1.** Pertaining to, or affected by hysteria. **2.** Wildly emotional. — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hys-ter'ics** (-iks), *n., pl.*; see **-ICS**. A hysterical fit; hysteria.

**hys-ter-o-** (hí's'tér-ō-), *hyster-*. [*Gr. hystera* the womb.] A combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the uterus or hysteria.

**hys-ter-o-cat-a-lep-sy** (-kát'á-lēp'sē), *n.* *Med.* Hysteria attended with catalepsy.

**hys-ter-o-gen'ic** (-jén'ík), *adj.* *Med.* Producing hysteria; as, the *hysterogenic pressure points* on the surface of the body, pressure upon which may produce or arrest an attack of hysteria.

**hys-ter-old** (hí's'tér-oid), *adj.* Also **hys-ter-oi'dal** (-oi'dál; -d'ál). [*hyster- + -oid*.] *Med.* Resembling hysteria.

**hys-ter-o-neu-ras-thē-ni-a** (-ō-nē'rās-thē'nē-ā; -thē'nē-ā), *n.* [*N.L.* *Med.* Neurasthenia associated with hysteria.

**hys-ter-on-pro'ter-on** (hí's'tér-ōn prō'tér-ōn), [*L.L., fr. Gr. hysteros* the latter + *proteros* before others, sooner.] **1.** An arrangement reversing the natural or rational order, specif.: *Rhet.* A figure in which the natural order of the sense is reversed (*oialet atque vici*, "he is well and lives"). **2.** *Logic.* The fallacy of explaining a thing by that which presupposes it and so inverting the natural order of reason.

**hys-ter-o'to-my** (hí's'tér-ō'tó-mē), *n.* [*Hystero- + -otomy*.] *Med.* **a** The Caesarean section. **b** Incision or section of the uterus, esp. of the neck of the uterus.

**hys-ter-i-co-mor-phic** (hí's'tér-ī-kó-mór'fík), *adj.* [*Gr. hystrix* porcupine + *-morphic*.] Of, belonging to, or designating a suborder (Hystricomorpha) of rodents, comprising the porcupines, caviæ, agoutis, chinchillas, and allies.

**hyte** (hít), *adj.* *Scot.* Mad.

## I

**I**; (*i*), *n.*; *pl.* I's, I's, Is, Is (*īz*). **1.** The ninth letter of the English alphabet. It came through Greek (the *iota*) and Latin from Phœnician (the Semitic *yodh*), and probably ultimately from Egyptian. **2.** The sound of this letter. In Anglo-Saxon the value of the vowel when short was that of modern short *i*; as in *pin*, but when long

**bics**. **2.** *Gr. Lit.* Designating a type of poetry, chiefly satirical, characterized by iambic meter. — *n.* **1.** *Pros.* An iambic foot. **b** A verse composed of iambic feet. **2.** A satirical poem.

**i-am'bus** (-bās), *n., pl.* -bi (-bē). [*L.*] An iamb.

**-ian**. [*F. or L.; F. -ien*, *fr. L. ianus*. See **-AN**.] An adjective suffix, composed of thematic or (rarely) connective *-i* and *-an*, as in *Christian*, *barbarian*, *Jeffersonian*.

**-iana** = *-ANA*; — from use of *-ana* after stems ending in *i*.

**iar'o-vize** (yár'ō-vīz), *v. t.* Var. of **JAROVIZE**. — **iar'o-vi-za-tion** (-vī-zā'shūn; -vī-zā'sh'ōn), *n.*

**-i-a-sis** (-i-ās'is). [*N.L.*] A combining form signifying a process or course of action, as in *odontiasis*; specif. *Med.*, denoting a morbid condition, as in *mydrasias*.

**i-at'rio** (-ā'tr'io), **i-at'ri-cal** (-r'íkál), *adj.* [*Gr. iatrikos* healing, *fr. iatros* physician, *fr. iasthai* to heal.] Of or relating to medicine or a medical practitioner; medical.

**i-at'rics** (-i-ā'tr'iks). *Med.* A combining form, denoting treatment of disease, as in *pediatrics*.

**i-at'ro** (-i-ā'trō; -i-ā'trō-), [*Gr. iatro*, *fr. iatros* physician.] A combining form meaning physician or medicine (and), as in *i-at'ro-cham'is-try*, chemistry united with medicine.

**-i-a-try** (-i-ā'trē). [*Gr. iatros*.] A combining form meaning medical treatment, leading, as in *psychiatry*.

**I-be'ri-an** (-i-bēr'ē-ān), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Iberia (the Spanish peninsula; see **GAZ**), its inhabitants, or the Iberian race. **2.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Iberians of the Caucasus (of modern Georgia). — *n.* **1.** One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia, early known to the Greeks and conquered by the Romans. **2.** Hence, a member of the

*in print*, a word or expression that appears in print, as in *in print*, as in *thirst*; that of *e* in *mate* (in words of foreign origin), as in *rigue*, *machine*; and that of consonant *y* (in many words in which it precedes another vowel), as in *onion*, *million*. See **Pron.**, § 50; **J**, 3. [*Cap*.] In Roman numerals, 1. **4.** Anything having the shape of the letter **I**. **5.** As a symbol, the ninth in order or class.

**I** (*i*), *pron.*; *poss.* **MY** (mē; cf. *my*) or **MIN** (mīn); *object* **ME** (mē; cf. *me*); *pl. nom.* **WE** (wē; cf. *we*); *poss.* *our* (our) or *ours* (ours); *object* **US** (ūs; cf. *us*). [*AS. ic*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person, by which a person denotes himself. — *n.* The pronoun **I** regarded as a word or represented as a person; specif., *Metaph.*, the ego.

**I-**. Archaic var. of **v-**.

**i-**. *Chem.* Inactive; — in optic polarization.

**-ia**.

**ne-**

**neuri-**

**oids**, as in *morpho-*. **e** Names of classical festivals, mostly plural, as in *Saturnalia*. **f** Names of classes, orders, and other divisions of plants and animals, all plural, as in *Mammalia*. **g** Various other words from Latin or Greek, as in *sepia*, and the plurals *memorabilia*, *bacteria*, etc.

**I-a'go** (-ā'gō), *n.* The ancient, or ensign, of Othello, in Shakespeare's *Othello*, a subtle and malignant villain.

**-ial**. An adjective suffix composed of the connective *i* and *-al*, as in *connubial*, *fluvial*.

**i-amb** (ī'āmb), *n.* [*F. iambe*, *fr. L. iambus*, *fr. Gr. iambos*.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *āmān*, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as in *in-sent*. **i-amb'ic** (ī-āmb'ík), *adj.* **1.** *Pros.* Consisting of an iamb or iam-

rt, dark, western ably an-cestors of the modern Georgians. **4.** A native or inhabitant of Spain or Portugal.

curved horns.

**ih-hi'dem** (i-hi'dēm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place; — commonly abbreviated *ibid.*

**ibis** (i'bīs), *n.* see PLURAL, Note, 3. [L., fr. Gr. *ibis*, fr. Egypt. *hab.*] Any of certain wading birds (family Threskiornithidae) related to the herons. The best-known species, the *sacred ibis* (*Threskiornis aethiops*), common in the Nile basin, was venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

**-ible** (i'bīl), [L. *-ibilis*] An adjective suffix. See **-ABLE**. — **-ibility** (i'bīl-ī-tē), *n.*

**-ic** (īk), [F. or O. or Gr.; F. *-ique*, fr. L. *-icus*, native suff. or fr. Gr. *-ikos*] A suffix signifying, in general, *of or pertaining to*, and forming: 1. Adjectives, denoting: a *Of the nature of, consisting of, characterized by*, as in *angelic, iambic*. b *Of or belonging to*, as in *apostolic, volcanic*. c *After the manner of, characteristic of, resembling*, as in *Byronic, quixotic*. d *Connected or dealing with*, as in *aquatic, dramatic*. e *Chem.* Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a *valence relatively higher* than in compounds named with an adjective ending in *-ous*; as, *ferrie, sulfuric*. 2. Nouns from: a The substantive use of adjectives in any of the senses preceding, as in *magic, classic, mechanic, Icelandic*. b Greek or Latin nouns that were originally adjectives used substantively and adopted into English, as in *music, public*. See **-IES**.

**-ical** (īk-āl), [L. *-icalis*, fr. *-icus* + *-alis*] A compound suffix forming adjectives: a From nouns in *-ic*, *-ica*, as in *musical, ethical*. b Parallel to adjectives in *-ic*, as in *fantastical, comical*. See **-ic**.

**-ical** (īk-āl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of *Icarus*; hence, *soaring too high for safety*.

**Ica-rus** (īk-ā-rūs; īk-ā), *n.* See **DAR DALUS**.

**ice** (īs), *n.* [AS. *īs*.] 1. Water frozen. 2. Any frozen dessert, esp. one not containing cream, as a water ice, sherbet, or frappé. 3. Any substance looking like ice; as, *campfire ice*. 4. Icing; frosting. 5. A coldness, as of formality or reserve. 6. *Slang*. A diamond. — *v. t.*; *iced* (īst); *icing* (ī-sīng). a To cover or supply with ice; to convert into ice. b To cover with icing. c To chill or cool, as with ice. — *adj.* Of ice; connected with ice.

**-ice** (īs), [OE. *-īsa*, fr. L. *-itiūs, -itia, -itium*] A suffix denoting *act, quality, condition*, as in *service*.

**ice age** *Geol.* = **GLACIAL EPOCH** (see **GLACIAL**, 2 b).

**ice apron**. See **ICEBREAKER**, 1.

**ice bag**. *Med.* A rubber bag to hold crushed ice.

**iceberg** (īs-bērg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin, perh. through D.] A huge, floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier.

**iceblink** (ī-bliŋk), *n.* = **BLINK**, *n.*, 4.

**iceboat** (ī-bōt), *n.* 1. A skeleton boat or frame on runners propelled on ice by sails. 2. A strong steam vessel for breaking through ice.

**icebound** (ī-bound), *adj.* Surrounded or obstructed with ice; as, an *icebound vessel*; an *icebound harbor*.

**icebox** (ī-bōks), *n.* A refrigerator.

**icebreaker** (ī-brīk-ēr), *n.* 1. A device for breaking ice, as a wedge-shaped structure (called specif. *ice apron*) to protect a bridge pier from floating ice. 2. A vessel equipped with a reinforced bow for making and maintaining a channel through ice, as in a river or harbor.

**icecap** (ī-kāp), *n.* 1. A perennial mantle of ice and snow covering a tract and moving in all directions from the center. A very large icecap is an *ice sheet*, or continental glacier. 2. *Med.* An ice bag shaped to be fitted to the head.

**ice cream** (īs krēm), *n.* A frozen food containing cream, or butterfat, flavoring, sweetening, and, usually, eggs.

**iced** (īst), *adj.* a Covered with ice; also, chilled with ice. b Covered with icing; frosted.

**ice field**. An extensive sheet of sea ice.

**ice foot**. A wall or belt of ice that forms along the shore in arctic regions between high and low watermarks.

**icehouse** (īs-hōus), *n.* A building for storing ice.

**ice-land** (īs-lānd), *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Iceland, the Icelandic, or Icelandic. — *n.* The language of the Icelanders, a Scandinavian tongue divided into *Old* and *Modern Icelandic*. Old Icelandic possesses a literature of sagas, or prose tales, valuable as a chief source of knowledge of the life of the ancient Scandinavian north; Modern Icelandic dates from about 1540. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, Table.

**ice-land moss** (īs-lānd), A lichen (*Cetraria islandica*), of arctic regions, sometimes used medicinally or as food.

**ice-land spar**. *Mineral*. A doubly refracting, transparent variety of calcite, the best of which is obtained in Iceland.

**ice-man** (īs-mān), *n.* A man who deals in or delivers ice

**ice needle**. A slender ice particle that floats in the air in clear, cold weather. International symbol, —

**Ice-people** (īs-pēp-əl), *n. pl.* [I.] An ancient tribe of Britons which under its queen Boadicea (Boudicca) revolted against the Romans, A.D. 61. — *Ice-people* (īk-pēp-əl), *n.*

**ice pack**. 1. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven more or less closely together. 2. A container in which cracked ice is packed for use in making cold applications.

**ice plant**. An Old World plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) of the carpetweed family, with foliage covered with glistening papillose dots or vesicles.

**ice sheet**. See **ICECAP**, 1.

**Ich dēn** (īk dēm), [G.] I serve; — motto of the Prince of Wales.

**ich-neu'mon** (īk-nēm-mōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ichneumon*, lit., the tracker, so called because it hunts out the eggs of the crocodile.] 1. A mongoose, supposed by the ancient Egyptians to devour crocodile's eggs. 2. An ichneumon fly.

**ichneumon fly**. Any of a large group of insects (order Hymenoptera, chiefly of the family Ichneumonidae) whose larvae are for the most part internal parasites on the larvae of other insects, esp. on caterpillars.

**ich-nog-ra-phy** (īk-nōg-rā-fī), *n.* [Through F. & L., fr. Gr. *ichno-*

*graphia*, fr. *ichnos* track, footstep + *graphein* to describe.] A horizontal section, as of a building, drawn to scale; ground plan.

**ich-nol'o-gy** (īk-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* *Geol.* The study of fossil footprints.

**ich-ōr** (īk'ōr; īk'ēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *schōr*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods. 2. A thin, acrid discharge, as from an ulcer. — **Ich-ōr-ous** (īk'ōr-ōs), *adj.*

**ich-thy-ic** (īk'thī-īk), *adj.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *-yos*, a fish.] *Zool.* Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish.

**ich-thy-o** (īk'thī-ō), **ich-thy-**. [Gr. *ichthys*, *-yos*] A combining form meaning *fish*, as in *ichthyology*.

**ich-thy-og-ra-phy** (īk'thī-ōg-rā-fī), *n.* A treatise on fishes.

**ich-thy-oid** (īk'thī-ōid), *adj.* [Gr. *ichthyoeidēs*.] Resembling a fish. — *n.* *Old Zool.* A fishlike animal. — **ich-thy-oid-al** (īk'thī-ōid-āl), *adj.*

**ich-thy-ol'o-gy** (īk'thī-ō-jī), *n.* [*ichthyo* + *-logy*.] a The department of zoology which treats of fishes. b A treatise on fishes. — **ich-thy-o-log-ic** (īk'thī-ō-jīk), **ich-thy-o-log-ic-al** (īk'thī-ō-jīk-āl), *adj.* — **ich-thy-ol'o-gist** (īk'thī-ō-jīst), *n.*

**ich-thy-oph-a-gy** (īk'thī-ō-jī), *n.* [F. *ichthyophagie*, fr. Gr. *ichthyophagia*.] The practice of eating, or living on, fish. — **ich-thy-oph-a-gous** (īk'thī-ō-jī-gūs), *adj.*

**ich-thy-or-nis** (īk'thī-ō-nīs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ichthyl* + Gr. *ornis* bird.] *Paleontol.* Any of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of extinct toothed birds. The best-known species (*I. victor*) was about the size of a gull.

**ich-thy-o-saur** (īk'thī-ō-sōr), **ich-thy-o-sau-rus** (īk'thī-ō-sō-rūs), *n.* [*ichthyo* + Gr. *sauron* lizard.] Any of an order (Ichthyosauria) of extinct marine reptiles, with fish-shaped body and porpoiselike snout.

**ich-thy-o-sis** (īk'thī-ō-sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. *ichthyl* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A disease, usually congenital, in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly. — **ich-thy-ot-ic** (īk'thī-ō-jīk), *adj.*

**-ician** (ī-sh'ān). [F. *-icien*, fr. *-ien* added to nouns.] A suffix denoting a *specialist or practitioner* in (a specified) field, as in *musician, technician*.

**ic-cle** (īk'kl), *n.* [ME. *isikel*, fr. AS. *ice* + *icel* icicle.] A fragment mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water. — **ic-cle** (īk'kl), *adj.*

**ic-ily** (īk'īl), *adv.* In an icy manner.

**ic-ness** (īk'nes; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being icy.

**ic-ing** (īk'īng), *n.* A coating for cakes, made from sugar combined with water, milk, or egg white; frosting.

**ic'ol** *on parlo fran'cais* (īk'ōl ōn pār'fā frān'sē), [F.] French is spoken here.

**ick-er** (īk'ēr), *n.* [AS. *echer*.] *Scol.* An ear of corn.

**icon** (īk'ōn), *n.* pl. *ICONS* (īk'ōnz), *ICONS* (īk'ōn-ēz). [J., fr. Gr. *eikōn, eikonon*.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait; picture; illustration, now usually, a monumental portrait statue. 2. *Eastern Ch.* An image of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic (but never in sculpture).

**icon-ic** (īk'ōn-īk), *adj.* Also **icon-ic-al** (īk'ōn-īk-āl). [L. *iconicus*, fr. Gr. *eikonikos*, fr. *eikōn* image.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, or other representation; — applied specif. in art to statues and busts sculptured according to fixed or conventional representation or symbolism.

**icon'o** (īk'ōn'ō), **icon-**. [See **ICON**.] A combining form meaning *image*, as in **icon-o-class**, *image breaking*.

**icon-o-clast** (īk'ōn-ō-klast), *n.* [ML. *iconoclasta*, fr. MGr. *eikonoklastēs*, fr. *eikōn* image + *klaistēs* a breaker, fr. *klaō* to break.] 1. A breaker of icons or images, as opponent of religious images. 2. One who attacks cherished beliefs as shams. — **icon-o-clas'tic** (īk'ōn-ō-klast-īk), *adj.*

**icon-o-graph-ic** (īk'ōn-ō-g-rā-fīk), **icon-o-graph-ic-al** (īk'ōn-ō-g-rā-fīk-āl), *adj.* Of or pert. to iconography; representing by pictures or diagrams.

**iconog-ra-phy** (īk'ōn-ōg-rā-fī), *n.* [ML. *iconographia*, fr. Gr. *eikōnographia* a sketch or description, fr. *eikōn* image + *graphein* to describe.] 1. Art of representation by pictures or images; the description or study of portraiture or representation. 2. A record or representation by means of pictures or diagrams.

**icon-ol-a-try** (īk'ōn-ō-lā-trī), *n.* [*icono* + *-latry*.] Image worship. — **icon-ol-a-ter** (īk'ōn-ō-lā-ter), *n.*

**icon-ol'o-gy** (īk'ōn-ō-jī), *n.* [*icono* + *-logy*.] Science or lore of icons; study of the use of icons; also, icons collectively. — **icon-ol'o-gic-al** (īk'ōn-ō-lōg-īk-āl), *adj.*

**icon-o-scope** (īk'ōn-ō-skōp), *n.* *Television*. A registered trade-mark applied to a class of electron-gun pickup or camera tubes employing the storage principle in their operation and utilizing an electron scanning beam to convert photoemission effects into video signals.

**icon-ost-a-sis** (īk'ōn-ōstā-sīs), *n.* pl. *-eses* (īk'ōn-ōstā-sīs-ēz). [NL., fr. MGr. *eikonostasis*, fr. Gr. *eikōn* image + *stasis* a standing.] *Eastern Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which separates the bema of a church from the choir or from the nave.

**ico-sa-he-dron** (īk'ō-sā-hēd-rōn), *n.* pl. *-edra* (īk'ō-sā-hēd-rā). [Gr. *eikosaedron*, fr. *eikos* twenty + *hedra* scab, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of twenty faces. — **ico-sa-he-dral** (īk'ō-sā-hēd-rāl), *adj.*

**ico-si** (īk'ō-sī), **icos-**. [Gr. *eikosi*.] A combining form meaning *twenty*, as in **ico-si-tetra-he-dron**, a twenty-four-sided solid.

**-ics** (īks). [See **-IC**.] A suffix used in the names of many sciences, arts, and systematic studies. Form: Such nouns as *acoustics, athletics, dynamics, politics, statistics* originally had in English the singular form, as still in *arithmetos, logic, music, rhetoric*; but since 1600 their plurals have been the regular forms, probably in imitation of the Greek *to physika, ta ethica*, etc., although the singular of certain words also occurs, after French and German usage, as *diagnostic, ethic, and metaphysic*. Scientific and technical nouns have regularly adopted the plural form, as *bionomics, ceramics, demotics, electronics, homiletics, kinetics, logistics, mnemonics, nucleonics, optics, pediatrics, pelagistics, prosthetics, systematics, therapeutics, pyrotechnics*. Construction: As denoting a science or art or its subject matter nouns in *-ics* are now construed as singular (all linguistics is descriptive; genetics is an example of extreme specialization; strategy wins wars, tactics wins battles). As denoting concrete activities, practices, or phenomena such nouns are usually construed as plural (it has been questioned if gymnastics give real endurance; the mechanics of the gyroscope explain the gyrocompass; the phonetics of the language are minutely observed). A few nouns in *-ics* have acceptable uses in both singular and plural in the same sense (*politics is, or are, completely barred*; his *politics was reactionary*; his *politics are the sub-*



ject of debate; Russian tactics is to plunge forward; Japanese tactics were easily diagnosed.

**to-ter-to** (tē-tēr'tō), *adj.* Also **to-ter'to-cal** (-tē-kāl). [*L. ictericus*, fr. *Gr. ikterikos*, fr. *ikteros* jaundice.] Pertaining to, affected with, or serving as a cure for jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

**to-ter-na** (tē-tēr'na), [*PL.*, fr. *Gr. ikteros* jaundice.] 1. *Med.* Jaundice. 2. *Plant Pathol.* A diseased condition, as of grain, in which the foliage turns yellow.

**to-tus** (tē'tūs), *n.*; pl. **ICTUSES** (-tēz); *ICTUS*. [*L.*, fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] 1. *Prose.* Metrical or rhythical stress or beat in utterance. 2. *Med.* A stroke or blow, as in a sunstroke. b A sudden attack; a fit.

**Yoy** (Yōt), *adj.*; **Y'IC-ER** (-tē-ēr); **Y'IC-SAT**. [*AS. fag.*] 1. Having ice within, about, or over; cold; frosty; as, *icy seas*. 2. Resembling ice; chilling; frigid; cold.

**id** (īd), *n.* [*G.*, short for *idioplasma* See **IDIOPLASM**] *Psychanalysis.* The fundamental mass of life tendencies, out of which the ego and libidinal tendencies develop.

**Id** (īd). A contraction of *I would* or *I had* — often used for *I should*.

**-id** (-īd). [*L.*, pl. *-ides*, patronymic suffix, daughter(s) of, fr. *Gr. -is*, pl. *-ides*.] *Astron.* A suffix used with the name of a constellation in naming meteors which appear to radiate from it, as in *Persicid*. b A suffix used in names of epic poems, as in *Aeneid*.

**-id** (-īd). [*CF. F. -ide*. See **IDAE**.] *Zool.* A suffix, derived from *-idae*, used to form English nouns and adjectives designating members of zoological families, as in *clupeid*.

**-id** (-īd). [*F. -ide*, fr. *L. -idus*] *Chem.* = *-IDE*.

**-idae** (-īdē). [*PL.* of *L. -ides*, patronymic suffix, son of, fr. *Gr. -idēs*.] *Zool.* The suffix with which, in modern classifications, all names of families of animals are formed, as in *Felidae* (the cat family).

**-ide** (-īd; -īd; 50). [*From oxide*.] *Chem.* A suffix used in names of compounds, as in *chloride*. In binary compounds it denotes the non-metallic or negative element or radical, as in *hydrogen sulfide*.

**ide-a** (īdē-ā) [*īdē-ā*; see note below], *n.*; pl. **IDEAS** (īdē-ā). [*L.*, fr. *Gr.*, fr. *idein* to see.] 1. *Philos.* A concept; also, a percept. b *Platonism.* One of the archetypes, or patterns, of which existing things are imperfect copies. 2. A design; a preliminary plan, often, a plan or purpose of action, project. 3. *Psychic.* A visible representation of a conception; a realized ideal. 4. *Obs.* An image, or picture recalled by memory. b An indefinite or fanciful notion; a fancy. 5. Broadly, any object of the mind existing in thought; a concept, a notion, or mental impression. 6. A formulated thought or opinion.

**IDE** The pronunciation **īdē-ā** is uncommon provincialism esp. throughout the southern United States.

**Syn.** *Idea*, *concept*, *conception*, *thought*, *notion*, *impression* mean something existing in the mind as the result of apprehension, comprehension, or the formulation of an opinion, a plan, or the like. *Idea* may apply to a mental image of something seen or heard or of fancied, a pure abstraction, a mere supposition, or the like, *concept*, logically, applies to the idea of a species or genus formed by the mind but, popularly, to any idea of what a thing should be; *conception*, often used in place of *concept* in the latter sense, primarily implies something expressed as a result of an individual's or group's conceiving; *thought* applies to an idea expressed or unexpressed that has come to the mind as a result of reflection; *notion* implies more vagueness or carver than *thought*; *impression*, an idea stimulated by something seen, heard, read, etc.

**ide-al** (īdē-āl, īdē-āl), *adj.* [*F. idéal*, fr. *L. idealis*] 1. Existing as a pattern, or archetypal idea. 2. Existing as a mere mental image; existing in fancy or imagination only. *CF. PRACTICAL*. 1. b Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mental images; conceptual. 3. Of or pertaining to an ideal or to perfection of kind; existing as a perfect exemplar. 4. *Philos.* Of or pertaining to idealism; idealistic. — *n.* A standard of perfection, beauty, or excellence. — **Syn.** See **MODEL**.

**ide-al-ism** (īdē-āl-iz'm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* Any theory which affirms the central importance of mind, or the spiritual and ideal, in reality; specif.: a theory which regards reality as essentially spiritual or the embodiment of mind or reason. b Theory which identifies reality with perceptibility or denies the possibility of knowing anything except the mental life. 2. The practice of forming ideals; the tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized. 3. In literature and art, the theory or practice which values ideal or subjective types or aspects of beauty more than formal or sensible qualities, or that which affirms the pre-eminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature; — opposed to *realism*.

**ide-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* 1. A adherent of a theory of idealism in philosophy. b An artist or author who advocates or practices idealism in art, writing, etc. 2. One who idealizes; hence, a visionary; a dreamer. *CF. REALIST*.

**ide-al-ist-ic** (-īst-ik), *adj.* Also **ide-al-ist-ic-al** (-īst-kāl). Of or pertaining to idealists or idealism. — **ide-al-ist-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ide-al-ity** (īdē-āl-ī-tē), *n.*; pl. **ITIES** (-tēz). 1. Quality or state of being ideal; also, existence into an ideal. 2. The capacity to form or certain ideals.

**ide-al-ize** (īdē-āl-īz), *v. t.* To give an ideal form or value; to to attribute ideal characteristics to. *v. i.* To form ideals; to work idealistically. — **ide-al-iz-a-tion** (-īz-ā-shūn; -īz-ā-), *n.* — **ide-al-iz-er** (-īz-ēr), *n.*

**ide-al-ly** (-lī), *adv.* a In idea or imagination; mentally. b Conformably to an ideal; perfectly; as, an actor *ideally* suited to the part.

**ide-ate** (īdē-āt), *v. t.* 1. To form in idea; to conceive. 2. To have ideas, thoughts, or impressions of.

**ide-ate** (-ēt), *n.* *Philos.* An actual existence supposed to correspond with an idea.

**ide-ation** (īdē-ā-shūn), *n.* Function or capacity of the mind whereby it entertains ideas. — **ide-a-tion-al**, *adj.* — **ide-a-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**idee** (īdē), *pron.* & *adj.* [*F.*] A fixed idea.

**idem** (īdēm), *pron.* & *adj.* [*L.*] The same; the same as that mentioned above; — often abbreviated *id*.

**iden-tic** (īdēm-tik), *adj.* Identical; specif., in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments follow precisely the same course or employ the same form; — distinguished from a *joint* action.

**iden-ti-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* [*ML. identicus*. See **IDENTITY**.] 1. The same; not different or other. 2. Exactly alike or equal. 3. *Biol.* Designating the similar twins derived from a single ovum. *CF. FRATERNAL*. — **Syn.** See **SAME**. — **iden-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **iden-ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

**iden-ti-fi-ca-tion** (īdēm-tē-fī-kā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of state of being identified. 2. Something that identifies, or estab- the identity of, a person or thing.

**iden-ti-fy** (īdēm-tē-fī), *v. t.*; **-FY-ING** (-fī-ŋg). 1. To make to be the same; to consider as the same in any relation; as, to *iden-ti-fy* the interests of subjects and their sovereigns. 2. To establish the identity of; to prove the same (with something described, claimed, or asserted). 3. *Biol.* To determine the species of. 4. *Colloq.* To associate (oneself) as with a business or a social or political group. — **iden-ti-fy-er** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

**iden-ti-ty** (-tē), *n.*; pl. **ITIES** (-tēz). [*F. identité*, fr. *LL. identitas*, irreg. fr. *L. idem* the same.] 1. Sameness of essential character; b Sameness in all that constitutes the objective reality of a thing; sameness, oneness. 2. Unity and persistence of personality; individuality; as, to forget one's *identity*. 3. The condition of being the same with something described or asserted; as, to establish the *identity* of stolen goods.

**ide-o-** (īdē-ō; īdē-ō-), [*F. idéo*, fr. *Gr. idéa*.] A combining form meaning *idea*, as in *ideology*.

**ide-o-gram** (-grām), *n.* [*ideo* + *-gram*.] 1. A picture or pictorial symbol as an original (not phonetic) element of writing; an early form of hieroglyph. *CF. PICTOGRAPH*. 2. A graphic symbol used for convenience and representing an idea rather than a word; as, 3 (read as three in English, *drei* in German, *trois* in French).

**ide-o-graph** (-grāf), *n.* [*ideo* + *-graph*.] An ideogram. — **ide-o-graph-ic** (-grāf-ik), **ide-o-graph-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **ide-o-graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ide-o-graphy** (īdē-ō-grāf-ī), *n.* Employment of ideograms; representation of ideas by graphic symbols.

**ide-o-log-ic** (-lōj-ik), *n.*; pl. **ORIES** (-lōj-ēz). [*F. idéologie*. See **IDEO**; -ology.] 1. *Philos.* The science of ideas; specif., a theory of the origin of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation. 2. Visionary theorizing. 3. Manner or content of thinking characteristic of an individual or class; as, bourgeois *ideology*. 4. The intellectual pattern of any widespread culture or movement; as, exposure to Anglo-Saxon *ideology*; specif., the integrated assertions, theories, and aims constituting a politico social program, often with an implication of factitious propagandizing; as, Fascism was altered in Germany to fit the Nazi *ideology*. — **ide-o-log-i-cal** (-lōj-ī-kāl), **ide-o-log-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **ide-o-log-ist** (-lōj-ist), *n.*

**ide-o-mo-tion** (īdē-ō-mō-shūn; īdē-ō-), *n.* [*ideo* + *motion*.] Non-voluntary movement produced as the direct expression of an idea. — **ide-o-mo-tor** (-mō-tōr), *n.*

**ides** (īdēz), *n.*; pl. [*F.*, fr. *L. idus*] See **ROMAN CALENDAR**.

**id est** (īd ēst), [*L.*] That is. *Abbi t. e.*

**id-e-o** (īdē-ō). [*Gr. idéa*.] A combining form meaning: a *One's own, personal, separate, distinct*, as in *idiosyncrasy*. b *Biochem.* *A Med.* Self-produced.

**id-i-o-blast** (-blāst), *n.* [*idio* + *-blast*.] a *Biol.* A hypothetical structural unit of the cell. b *Biol.* An isolated cell differing from neighboring cells. — **id-i-o-blast-ic** (-blāst-ik), *adj.*

**id-i-o-cra-sy** (īdē-ō-kā-sē), *n.*; pl. **-SIES** (-sēz). [*Gr. idiocrasia*. See **IDIO**; -crasy.] Peculiarity of constitution; idiosyncrasy.

**id-i-o-cy** (īdē-ō-sē), *n.* [*From IDIO*.] 1. Extreme deficiency in intelligence, commonly due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain. See **IDIO**, **MENTAL DEFICIENCY**. 2. Anything idiotic.

**id-i-o-lec-tric** (īdē-ō-lēk-trik), *adj.* Also **id-i-o-lec-tri-cal** (-trī-kāl), *adj.* [*ideo* + *electric*.] *Physics.* Capable of becoming electrified by friction.

**id-i-om** (īdē-ōm), *n.* [*F.* and *L.*, *fr. idisme*, fr. *L. idisma*, fr. *Gr. idisma*, fr. *idiōma* to make a person's own, fr. *idios* one's own, proper.] 1. The language peculiar to a people (a tongue), or to a district, community, or class (a dialect). 2. The structural form peculiar to any language. 3. An expression in the usage of a language, that is peculiar to itself either in grammatical construction or in having a meaning which cannot be derived as a whole from the combined meanings of its elements (as, *the more the merrier*, a *picture of the king's*, *to make friends with him*). 4. A form of expression characteristic of an author.

**id-i-o-mat-ic** (īdē-ō-māt-ik), *adj.* Also **id-i-o-mat-i-cal** (-ī-kāl). Of or pertaining to, or conforming to, idiom. — **id-i-o-mat-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **id-i-o-mat-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**id-i-o-mor-phic** (-mōr-fik), *adj.* [*Idio* + *morphic*.] 1. Having a form of its own. 2. *Cryst.* Having its proper crystallographic form or shape; as, an *idiomorphic* mineral, — opposed to *zenomorphic*. — **id-i-o-mor-phic-al-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**id-i-o-pa-thy** (īdē-ō-pā-thē), *n.*; pl. **-THIES** (-thēz). [*Gr. idiopatheia*, fr. *idios* proper, peculiar + *pathein*, *paschein*, to suffer.] *Med.* A morbid state not preceded or caused by any other disease; a primary disease. — **id-i-o-pa-thic** (-ō-pāth-ik), *adj.*

**id-i-o-plasm** (īdē-ō-plāzm), *n.* [*Idio* + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* That portion of the cell protoplasm supposed to determine the character of the species and to be the physical basis of hereditary transmission; germ plasma. *CF. TROPHOPLASM*. — **id-i-o-plas-mat-ic** (-plāz-māt-ik), *adj.*

**id-i-o-syn-ora-sy** (īdē-ō-sīn-kā-sē), *n.*; pl. **-SIES** (-sēz). [*Gr. idiosynkrasia*, fr. *idios* proper, peculiar + *synkrasis* a mixing together.] 1. A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic distinguishing an individual; specif., an eccentricity. 2. *Med.* Individual hypersensitiveness to a drug, food, or other agent, as in a person in whom a sulfa drug causes anemia. — **Syn.** See **ECENTRICITY**. — **id-i-o-syn-ora-tic** (-sīn-kā-tik), *adj.* — **id-i-o-syn-ora-t-i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**id-i-ot** (īdē-ōt), *n.* [*OF. idiot*, fr. *L. idiota*, *idiotes*, ignorant person, fr. *Gr. idōtēs*, also and orig., a private person, fr. *idios* proper, peculiar.] 1. A person afflicted with idiocy. *Idiots* are incapable of connected speech or of avoiding the common dangers of life. 2. A fool; simpleton; — a term of reproach. — **Syn.** See **FOOL**.

**id-i-ot-ic** (īdē-ōt-ik), **id-i-ot-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* [*L. idioticus*, ignorant, fr. *Gr. idiotikos*. See **IDIO**.] Foolish; senseless. — **id-i-ot-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**id-i-ot-ism** (īdē-ōt-iz-m), *n.* [*In sense 1*, fr. *F. idiotisme*, fr. *L. idiotismus* the way of a private person, the common or vulgar manner of speaking, fr. *Gr. idiotismos*, deriv. of *idōtēs*. See **IDIO**.] 1. *Obs.* Idiocy. 2. [*F. idiotisme*.] *Idiot.* Character or quality being idiotic; specif.: a *Rare.* Idiocy. b *Obs.* Insouciance. 3. A foolish act.

**id-le** (īd-lē), *adj.*; **Y'ID-LA** (īd-lē); **Y'ID-LES** (īd-lēs), *adj.* [*AS. idla* vain, useless.] 1. Without worth or basis; useless; vain; as, *idle* theorizing. 2. Not occupied or employed; as, *Not turned to appro-*

painful; disagreeable. 3. Defective; of persons, unskillful; not ac-

cordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; incorrect; characterized by bad intention; malevolent; unkind. 8. Not healthy; hence, sick; indisposed. **Syn.** See **SICK**. — **adv.** In an ill manner; badly; — often used in combination, as in: **ill-assorted** **ill-defined** **ill-mated** **ill-considered** **ill-informed** **ill-pleased** **ill-contrived** **ill-kept** **ill-timed**

— **n.** Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success; evil; misfortune; disease; pain.

**Ill** (il). Colloq. contr. of *I will*; — often used for *I shall*. **ill-advised** (il'ad-vid'ed; 2), **adj.** Exhibiting, or due to, lack of due or wise consideration or counsel; injudicious.

**Il-lu'mi-nat-ion** (il-lu'mi-nā'sh'n), **n.** [L. *illatio*, fr. *illatus*, used as past part. of *inferre* to carry or bring in.] Inference from premises or reasons; hence, that which is inferred or deduced.

**Il-lu's-tive** (il-lu's-tiv; 2), **adj.** [L. *illativus*.] Inferential; as, an *illative* consequence; an *illative* word, as *then*, *therefore*, etc.

**Il-lau-d'a-ble** (il-lod'ā-b'l), **adj.** Not laudable.

**Il-lu-be-ing** (il-lu-be'ing; 2), **adj.** Ill state or condition.

**Il-lu-bi-gi-ous** (il-lu-bi-gi'us; 2), **adj.** Inauspicious; ill-omened.

**Il-lu-bro'd** (il-lu-bro'd; 2), **adj.** Badly brought up; impolite.

**Il-le-gal** (il-lē-gal), **adj.** [F. *illégal*, or M.L. *illegalis*.] Not according to, or authorized by, law; unlawful; illicit; also, not sanctioned by official rules. — **Il-le-gal-ly**, **adv.**

**Il-le-gal'i-ty** (il-lē-gal'i-ti; 2), **n.** **pl.** -ties (-tiz). Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; also, an illegal act.

**Il-leg'i-bile** (il-lē-g'i-b'l), **adj.** [i-l. not + *legible*.] Not legible; undecipherable. — **Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty** (il-lē-g'i-bil'i-ti; 2), **n.** — **Il-leg'i-bile-ness**, **n.** — **Il-leg'i-bly**, **adv.**

**Il-le-git-i-ma-cy** (il-lē-gi'ti-mā-si; 2), **n.** **pl.** -cies (-siz). State or quality of being illegitimate; specif., bastardy.

**Il-le-git-i-mate** (il-lē-gi'ti-māt; 2), **adj.** 1. Unlawfully begotten; bastard. 2. Not legitimately deduced or inferred; illogical. 3. Not according to law; unlawful. 4. Not authorized by good usage. — **Il-le-git-i-mate-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-le-git-i-mate-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'i-tad** (il-lu'i-tād; 2), **adj.** Having an evil fate; doomed to, or fraught with, misfortune or disaster.

**Il-lu'-fa-vored** or **-fa-voured** (il-lu'fā-vōr'd; 2), **adj.** 1. Ugly; esp., evil-looking. 2. Offensive; unpleasant. — **Il-lu'-fa-vored-ly**, **-voured-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-lu'-fa-vored-ness**, **-voured-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'-got'ten** (il-lu'gōt'ten; 2), **adj.** Acquired by evil means.

**ness**, **Il-lu'-moured-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lib'er-al** (il-līb'er-āl), **adj.** [F. *libéral*, fr. L. *liberalis*.] 1. Not liberal; esp., without a liberal education; lacking culture; ungentlemanly. 2. Indicating a lack of culture or breadth of view; bigoted. 3. Not generous; stingy. — **Il-lib'er-al-i-ty** (il-līb'er-āl-i-ti; 2), **n.** — **Il-lib'er-al-ness**, **n.** — **Il-lib'er-al-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lit** (il-lit; 2), **adj.** [F. *illite*, fr. L. *illitatus*, fr. *il* not + *litatus*, past part. of *littere* to be permitted.] Not permitted; improper, unlawful. — **Il-lit-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-lit-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lim'i-t-a-ble** (il-lim'i-t-a-b'l), **adj.** Incapable of being limited; immeasurable. — **Il-lim'i-t-a-bil'i-ty** (il-lim'i-t-a-bil'i-ti; 2), **n.** — **Il-lim'i-t-a-bly**, **adv.**

**Il-lin'-um** (il-lin'-ūm), **n.** [NL., fr. *Illinois* + *-ium*.] Chem. The element of atomic number 61; — a former name. See **PROMETHIUM**.

**Il-li-nois** (il-lī-noi', -noiz'), **n.** [F., of Am. Indian origin.] An Indian of a confederacy of Algonquian tribes, formerly occupying Illinois and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin.

**Il-liq'u-id** (il-lī-kw'id), **adj.** 1. Not liquid, — said of assets, as of a bank. 2. *Law*. That has not been made clear and certain; — said esp. of a right or claim not fixed by a written instrument or by a decree of the court.

**Il-lit'er-a-cy** (il-lit'er-ā-si; 2), **n.** **pl.** -cies (-siz). 1. Quality or state of being illiterate; want of learning, specif., inability to read and write. 2. An instance of such ignorance; a literary blunder.

**Il-lit'er-ate** (il-lit'er-āt; 2), **adj.** [L. *illiteratus*, fr. *il* not + *litteratus* learned.] 1. Ignorant of letters or books; uneducated; specif., unable to read. 2. Unlearned; unrefined; as, *illiterate* style. — **Syn.** See **IGNORANT**.

— **n.** An illiterate person. — **ate-ly**, **adv.** — **ate-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'-look-ing** (il-lu'loōk'ing; 2), **adj.** Ill-favored; homely; also, evil-looking; sinister.

**Il-lu'-man'ered** (il-lu'mā'nērd; 2), **adj.** Impolite; rude. — **Il-lu'-man'ered-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-lu'-man'ered-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu-nature**. Bad disposition or temperament; churlishness.

**Il-lu'-na-tured** (il-lu'nā'turd; 2), **adj.** Cross; crabbed; surly. — **Il-lu'-na-tured-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-lu'-na-tured-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'ness** (il-lu'nes; 2), **n.** 1. Obs. Wickedness; also, unfavorableness. 2. Disease; malady; sickness.

**Il-log'i-cal** (il-lōg'i-kal), **adj.** Not observing the rules of logic or correct reasoning. — **Il-log'i-cal-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-log'i-cal-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'-o-men-ed** (il-lu'ōmēd; 2), **adj.** Having bad omens, inauspicious.

**Il-lu'-sort'ed**, **adj.** Poorly arranged; also, badly suited or matched.

**Il-lu'-starred**, **adj.** Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; ill-fated; unlucky; — from astrological beliefs.

**Il-lu-tem-per**. Bad temper; crossness. — **Il-lu'-tem-per-ed** (il-lu'tēm-pērd; 2), **adj.** — **Il-lu'-tem-per-ed-ly**, **adv.**

**Il-lu'-treat'** (il-lu'trēt'; 2), **v. t.** To treat cruelly or improperly; to maltreat; abuse. — **Il-lu'-treat'-ment**, **n.**

**Il-lu-me'** (il-lūm'), **v. t.** To illuminate.

**Il-lu'mi-nant** (il-lūm'i-nānt), **n.** That which illuminates.

**Il-lu'mi-nat-ion** (il-lūm'i-nā'sh'n), **n.** [L. *illuminatus*, past part. of *illuminare*, fr. *il* in + *luminare* to enlighten, fr. *lumen* light.] 1. To make light; to light up; to enlighten. 2. To throw light on; to elucidate.

3. To render illustrious; to cause to be resplendent. 4. To adorn, as an initial letter, with designs in gold, brilliant colors, or the like, or a book or page, with borders, initial letters, or pictures in colors and gold, as in medieval manuscripts. 5. To decorate with artificial lights, as a building on a gala occasion. — **v. i.** To light up in token of rejoicing.

(-nāt), **adj.** Illuminated; specif., *Obs.*, enlightened. — (-nāt), **n.** One who is enlightened; one of the Illuminati.

**Il-lu'mi-na'ti** (il-lūm'i-nā'ti; 2), **n. pl.** *sing.* ILLUMINATE (-tē). [L. *illuminatus*, *sing.*, fr. *illuminatus*.] See **ILLUMINATE**, *v.* Those who claim special illumination, spiritual or intellectual; — usually capitalized when applied to the members of various special sects or groups.

**Il-lu'mi-na'tion** (il-lūm'i-nā'sh'n), **n.** 1. An illuminating, or state of being illuminated; a lighting up; specif., the lighting up or decoration of buildings, towns, etc.; also, *pl.*, the lights, lighting equipment, etc., with which this is done. 2. Enlightenment, spiritual or mental. 3. Adornment of a letter, manuscript, book, etc., with brilliant colors, gold, silver, elaborate flourishes, miniature designs, or the like; also, the colors, designs, etc., thus used. 4. *Photom.* The surface light density, or luminous flux or power per unit area, on an "receiving surface at a point."

**Il-lu'mi-na'tive** (il-lūm'i-nā'tiv; 2), **adj.** Tending to illuminate; illuminating; enlightening.

**Il-lu'mi-na'tor** (il-lūm'i-nā'tōr; 2), **n.** One who or that which illuminates; as: a One who illuminates manuscripts, etc. b Any of various devices or instruments for lighting.

**Il-lu'mi-ne** (il-lūm'in), **v. t. & i.** [F. *illuminer*, fr. L. *illuminare*.] To illuminate or be illuminated; to light up; enlighten. — **Il-lu'mi-na-ble** (-mē-nā-b'l), **adj.**

**Il-lu'mi-nism** (il-lūm'i-niz'm), **n.** The principles of the Illuminati, esp. the claim to a special enlightenment not accessible to mankind in general. — **Il-lu'mi-nist** (-niz't), **n.**

**Il-lu'-us-age** (il-lū's'ij; 2), **n.** Abusive treatment.

**Il-lu'-use'** (-lūz'), **v. t.** To subject to bad or cruel treatment; to abuse. — (-lūz'), **n.** Ill-usage; abuse.

**Il-lu'sion** (il-lū'zh'n), **n.** [OF., fr. L. *illusio*, fr. *illudere*, *illudum*, to illude.] 1. An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance.

2. State or fact of being deceived; false impression; misconception.

3. A perception which fails to give the true character of an object perceived. Psychologists recognize normal illusions, and abnormal or pathological illusions, which are often not distinguishable from hallucinations.

4. A delicate net lace, for veils, scarfs, etc.; tulle. — **Syn.** See **DELUSION**.

**Il-lu'sion-al** (-lū'zh-nl), **adj.** Of the nature of illusion.

**Il-lu'sion-ism** (-lū'zh-niz'm), **n.** Any doctrine which affirms that the material world is wholly illusory.

**Il-lu'sion-ist** (-lū'zh-nist), **n.** 1. One given to illusion; a visionary. 2. An adherent of illusionism. 3. A conjurer.

**Il-lu'sive** (il-lū'siv; 2), **adj.** Deceiving by false show; illusory; unreal. — **Il-lu'sive-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-lu'sive-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'so-ry** (il-lū'sō-ri; 2), **adj.** Deceiving; illusive. — **Syn.** See **APPARENT**.

**Il-lu'strate** (il-lū's-trāt; 2), **v. t.** [L. *illustrare*, past part. of *illustrare* to illuminate.] 1. *Archeol.* To enlighten; illuminate. 2. *Obs.* To make illustrious. 3. *Obs.* To make luminous; to light up.

4. To make clear; to explain, as by figures and examples. 5. To provide with pictures or designs for elucidation or adornment; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.

**Il-lu's-tra-tion** (il-lū's-trā'sh'n), **n.** 1. Act of illustrating, or state of being illustrated; specif.: a A making illustrious; distinction, or an instance or cause of it. b A making clear, evident, or distinct; elucidation. c Pictorial elucidation; adornment with pictures. 2. That which illustrates; a comparison or example intended to make clear.

3. A picture designed to elucidate or decorate a book, article, etc. *Abbr. illust.* — **Syn.** See **ILLUSTRATION**.

**Il-lu's-tra-tive** (il-lū's-trā'tiv; 2), **adj.** Tending or designed to illustrate. — **Il-lu's-tra-tive-ly**, **adv.**

**Il-lu's-tra-tor** (il-lū's-trā'tōr; 2), **n.** One who or that which illustrates; esp., a person who designs illustrations for books, etc.

**Il-lu's-tri-ous** (il-lū's-tri'us; 2), **adj.** [L. *illustratus*; akin to L. *illustrare* to illuminate.] 1. *Archeol.* Brilliant; lustrous. 2. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, or the like; famous. — **Syn.** See **FAMOUS**. — **Il-lu's-tri-ous-ly**, **adv.** — **Il-lu's-tri-ous-ness**, **n.**

**Il-lu'-vi-al** (il-lū'vī-āl), **adj.** [i-l. + *alluvial*.] Of or pertaining to illuviation or illuviated materials or areas, as soils or soil horizons.

**Il-lu'-vi-a'tion** (il-lū'vī-ā'sh'n), **n.** The process of accumulation of dissolved or suspended material in a soil area or horizon due to eluviation (which see). — **Il-lu'-vi-ate** (il-lū'vī-āt; 2), **v. t.**

**Il-lu-will**. Inimical, esp. malevolent, feeling. — **Syn.** See **MALICE**. — **Il-lu'-willed'** (il-lū'wīld'; 2), **adj.**

**Il-lu'-wish'er**, **n.** One who wishes ill to another.

**Il-lu'-ly** (il-lū'li), **adv.** Badly; ill.

**Il-lu'-ry-an** (il-lū'ri-ān), **adj.** Of or pertaining to ancient Illyria. — **n.** 1. One of the race of people inhabiting ancient Illyria. They were nearly related to the Thracians and are probably represented by the Albanians of today. 2. The language of the Illyrians. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**Il-lu'me-ni-ti** (il-lūmē-ni-ti; 2), **n.** [From *Ilmen*, a chain of the Ural Mountains.] *Mineral.* An iron-black mineral composed of iron, titanium, and oxygen, usually massive.

**Il-lo-kā-ne** (il-lō-kā'ne; 2), **n. pl.** -nos (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp. *Illocano*, fr. *Iloko*, native name.] 1. A member of one of the chief native peoples of the Philippines. They are Christian Malays. 2. Their language, a Malayan tongue.

**Im-** (im-). An assimilated form of *a* Of *in*, not, as in immature. b Of Latin or English *in*, in, sometimes for earlier *em*, as in imbue.

**Im** (im). Colloq. contraction of *I am*.

**Im-age** (im'ij; 2), **n.** [OF., fr. L. *imago*, *imagine*, fr. the root of *imitari* to imitate.] 1. a An imitation or likeness of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or the like; esp., an imitation in solid form, as a sculptured figure; statue. b Hence, form; aspect; likeness; semblance. 2. A copy or counterpart. 3. A mental representation of anything not actually present to the senses; a picture drawn by the fancy; broadly, a conception; idea. 4. *Archeol.* An illusory appearance; an apparition. 5. A type; as, she is the *image* of devotion.

6. A symbol; a representation. 7. The optical counterpart of an object, produced by a lens, mirror, or other optical system. A *real image* is one formed of real foci, as on a photographic plate; a *virtual image* is one formed of virtual foci, as one seen in a plane mirror.

— **v. t.**; **im'AGE** (-ijd; 2); **im'AG-ING** (-ij-ing). 1. To exhibit or represent

**im-pas-si-bile** (im-pās'ī-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *impassibilis*, fr. *im-* not + *passibilis* passible.] 1. *Archaic.* Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to harm. 2. Not to be emotionally moved or touched; unfeeling. Cf. **IMPASSIVE**. — **im-pas-si-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-pas-si-bile-ness**, *n.* — **im-pas-si-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pas-sion** (im-pāsh'ān), *v. t.* To fill with passion; to arouse the passions of.

**im-pas-sion-ate** (-īt), *adj.* *Rare.* Dispassionate; calm.

**im-pas-sion-ate, adj.** [It. *impassionato*, past part.] Impassioned. — **im-pas-sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

**im-pas-sioned** (im-pāsh'ānd), *adj.* Full of passion or warm feeling; ardent.

**Syn.** Impassioned, passionate, ardent, fervent, fervid, perfervid mean actuated by or showing intense feeling. Impassioned implies intensity without violence that passes naturally from the person into his expression.

glows rather than bursts into flame, fervid, intensity of feeling manifesting itself in warm, spontaneous, and, sometimes, feverish expression or acts; perfervid carries an implication of exaggerated and overwrought feelings or of their expression.

**im-pas-sive** (im-pās'īv), *adj.* 1. *Now Rare.* Impassible; also, insensible; inanimate. 2. Devoid of emotion or of signs of emotion; showing indifference, stoicism, apathy, etc.; also, calm; serene. — **im-pas-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pas-sive-ness**, *n.* — **im-pas-siv'i-ty** (im-pās'īv'ī-tī), *n.* **Syn.** Impassive, stolid, phlegmatic, apathetic, stolid mean unresponsive to something that might normally excite interest or emotion. Impassive implies showing no feeling to emotion or sensation, without necessarily implying insusceptibility; stolid implies indifference to pain or pleasure and, usually, connotes unflinching fortitude, phlegmatic implies a temperament or constitution hard to arouse; apathetic now usually implies a state of mind from which it is difficult to arouse one; stolid, applied usually to the countenance or its expression, suggests an inattentiveness due to a plodding, mechanical adherence to routine.

**im-paste** (im-pāst'), *v. t.* [It. *impastare*. See *IM*; *PASTE*.] 1. To enclose in or as in a paste. 2. To solidify. 3. To decorate by impasto. — **im-pas-ta-tion** (im-pās'tāsh'ān), *n.*

**im-pas-to** (im-pās'tō; 9), *n.* [It.] *Painting.* The thick application of a pigment to a canvas or panel; also, the body of pigment so applied.

**im-pat-i-ence** (im-pāsh'ēns), *n.* State, quality, or instance of being impatient; specif.: a lack of endurance, as of pain, suffering, opposition, or delay. b Restless or eager desire or longing, as *impatience* to set out.

**im-pa-ti-ens** (im-pāsh'ēnz; often im-pāsh'ēnz), *n.* [L., impatient.] Any of a widely distributed genus (*Impatiens*) of annual plants, type genus of the family Balsaminaceae (order geraniales), distinguished from the geraniaceae by the irregular flowers. The *impatiens* has irregular spurred or sacrate flowers and dehiscent capsules.

**im-pa-tient** (im-pāsh'ēnt), *adj.* [OF. *impatient*, fr. L. *impatiens*, fr. *im-* not + *patiens* patient.] 1. Not patient; restless because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy. 2. Prompted by, affected by, or indicating impatience. — **Syn.** Nervous, fidgety, jittery. — **im-pa-tient-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pa-tient-ness**, *n.*

**im-pav-id** (im-pāv'īd), *adj.* [L. *impavidus*, fr. *im-* not + *pavidus* timid.] Fearless. — **im-pav-id'i-ty** (im-pāv'īd'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-pav'id-ly**, *adv.*

**im-paw-n'** (im-pōn'), *v. t.* To put in pawn; to pledge. — **im-paw-n'** (im-pōn'), *v. t.* [OF. *impeccare* to prevent, hinder, fr. LL. *impeccare* to entangle, fr. *im-* in + *pecca* letter, fr. *pes*, *pedas*, foot.] 1. To bring an accusation against; specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to accuse; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office. See **IMPEACHMENT**, 2 b. 2. To impute some fault or defect to; to call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives; specif., to challenge the credibility or validity of, as a witness or a promissory note. — *n.* Impeachment. — **im-paw-n'a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-paw-n'a-ble**, *adj.* — **im-paw-n'er**, *n.*

**im-peach-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of impeaching. 2. *Law.* a Accusation or liability thereto. b Arraignment, esp. of a public officer for misconduct while in office. In the U. S. it is the right of the House of Representatives to impeach and of the Senate to try and determine impeachments; similarly, in most of the states the lower house impeaches and the upper house tries the impeachment. In England, the House of Commons impeaches, the House of Lords tries the impeachment.

**im-pearl** (im-pārl'), *v. t.* *Poetic.* To form into, or as into, pearls; to adorn with or as with pearls.

**im-pec-ca-ble** (im-pēk'ā-b'l), *adj.* [LL. *impeccabilis*, fr. *im-* not + *peccare* to err, sin.] 1. Not liable to sin. 2. Free from fault, blemish, or error; faultless. — *n.* One who is impeccable. — **im-pec-ca-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-pec-ca-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pec-cant** (-pēk'ānt), *adj.* Sinless; inerrant. — **im-pec-cant-ness** (-āns), *n.* — **im-pec-cant-ly** (-ān-sī), *adv.*

**im-pe-cu-ni-ous** (im-pēk'ū-n'ī-ūs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *impécunieux*, fr. L. *im-* not + *pecuniosus* rich, fr. *pecunia* money.] Not having money; habitually without money; poor. — **im-pe-cu-ni-ous-i-ty** (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

**im-pe-d'ance** (im-pēd'āns), *n.* [Impede + *-ance*.] 1. Elec. The apparent resistance in a circuit to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual resistance to a direct current. 2. *Acoustical.* The ratio of the pressure to the volume displacement at a given surface in a sound-transmitting medium.

**im-pede** (im-pēd'), *v. t.* [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet, fr. *im-* in + *pes*, *pedas*, foot.] To stop in progress; obstruct; hinder. — **Syn.** See **HINDER**. — **im-ped'er** (-pēd'ēr), *n.*

**im-ped-i-ent** (im-pēd'ī-ēnt), *adj.* & *n.* [L. *impediens*, *-entis*, pres. part.] (One) that impedes.

**im-ped-i-ment** (im-pēd'ī-mēnt), *n.* [L. *impedimentum*.] 1. Obstruction; also, a hindrance; obstacle. 2. A bodily defect obstructing functions; — *Oba.*, exc. of organic obstructions to speech. 3. *Law & Canon Law.* A cause or fact, as lack of legal age, compulsion, or impotence, which prevents the formation of a valid marriage; — usually called *diriment impediment* and called specif.: *absolute impediment* when it prevents a person from marrying at all; *relative impediment* when it only forbids marriage with reference to certain persons or facts. — **im-ped-i-men-tal** (-mēnt'āl; -t'ī), *im-ped-i-men-ta-ry* (-tā-rī), *adj.*

**im-ped'i-men'ta** (-mēnt'ā), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Encumbrances; baggage. 2. *Law.* Impediments. 3. *Mil.* Supply trains.

**im-ped-i-tive** (-pēd'ī-tīv), *adj.* Hindering; obstructive.

**im-pel'** (im-pēl'), *v. t.* & *i.* — **PELLED** (-pēld') — **PELLING**. [L. *impellere*, fr. *im-* in + *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward or on; give an impulse to; propel; force; constrain. — **Syn.** See **MOVE**.

**im-pel'ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* Impelling. — *n.* An impelling agent, force, etc.

**im-pel'ler** (im-pēl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which impels, as the rotor of a centrifugal pump or air compressor.

**im-pend'** (im-pēnd'), *v. i.* [L. *impendere*, fr. *im-* in + *pendere* to hang.] To hang (over) threateningly; hence, to be imminent.

**im-pend'ent** (-pēnd'ēnt), *adj.* Impending; threatening; imminent. — **im-pend'ence** (-dēns), **im-pend'en-cy** (-dēn-sī), *n.*

**im-pend'ing**, *adj.* Threatening to occur soon; approaching.

**Syn.** Impending, imminent mean threatening to occur very soon. But impending implies signs that keep one in suspense; imminent more strongly suggests the shortness of time before happening.

**im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (im-pēn'ē-trā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being impenetrable. 2. That property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot at the same time occupy the same space.

**im-pen'e-tra-ble** (-pēn'ē-trā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Incapable of being penetrated or pierced; impervious. 2. Incapable of being comprehended; unathomable. 3. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc.; as, an *impenetrable* heart or mind. 4. Having the property of impenetrability. — **im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pen'i-tence** (im-pēn'ī-tēns), **im-pen'i-ten-cy** (-tēn-sī), *n.* Fact, quality, or condition of being unrepentant; failure or refusal to repent.

**im-pen'i-tent** (im-pēn'ī-tēnt), *adj.* Not penitent; unrepentant. — **im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pen'i-tent-ness**, *n.*

**im-pen'ate** (im-pēn'āt), *adj.* [L. *im-* not + *penna* feather.] *Zool.* Belonging to an order (Sphenisciformes, or *Impennes*) of flightless aquatic birds, comprising the penguins.

**im-per'a-tive** (im-pēr'ā-tīv), *adj.* [L. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare* to command.] 1. *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, or exhortation. 2. Expressive of, or of the nature of, command, directive; commanding; authoritative. 3. Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding; compulsory; as, an *imperative* task. — **Syn.** See **MASTHEAD**. — *n.* 1. *Gram.* The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it. Abbr. *imp.*, *imper.*, or *impr.* 2. Something which is imperative; a command. See **CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE**. — **im-per'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-per'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**im-per'a-tor** (im-pēr'ā-tōr; -tēr), *n.* [L.] Commander, emperor; — **im-per'a-tor-i-al** (im-pēr'ā-tōr'ī-āl), *adj.* — **im-per'a-tor-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**im-per-cep'ti-ble** (im-pēr-sēp'tī-b'l), *adj.* Not perceptible by the senses or mind; hence, very slight, gradual, or subtle. — **im-per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ī-tī), **im-per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

**im-per-cep'tive** (tīv), *adj.* Without, or lacking in, perception; not perceiving or discerning. — **im-per-cep-tiv'i-ty** (-sēp-tiv'ī-tī), **im-per-cep-tive-ness**, *n.*

**im-per-fect** (im-pēr'fēkt; -fikt), *adj.* [L. *imperfectus*, fr. *im-* not + *perfectus* perfect.] 1. Not perfect; defective; incomplete. 2. *Gram.* Expressive of action or state as incomplete or in continuance; commonly, expressive of incomplete past action (*I was choosing*); as, an *imperfect* tense. 3. *Law.* Not enforceable; having no sanction. 4. *Music.* Diminished. — *n.* *Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it. Abbr. *imp.*, *imperf.*, or *impy.* — **im-per-fect-ly**, *adv.* — **im-per-fect-ness**, *n.*

**imperfect flower.** Bot. A dichlamyous flower.

**im-per-fec-tion** (im-pēr'fēksh'ān), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect; also, deficiency, fault, blemish, or flaw.

**im-per-for-ate** (im-pēr'fōr'āt), *adj.* Also **im-per-for-ate'd** (-rāt'ēd; -īd). 1. Not perforated; having no opening or aperture. 2. *Physiologically.* Without perforations or roulettes separating the individual stamps. Abbr. *imperf.* — *n.* An imperforate stamp. — **im-per-for-ation** (-rātsh'ān), *n.*

**im-pe-ri-al** (im-pēr'ī-āl), *adj.* [OF. *imperial*, *imperial*, fr. L. *imperatoris*, fr. *imperator*. See **EMPIRE**.] 1. Of or pertaining to an empire or an emperor. 2. Supreme; sovereign. 3. Of or pertaining to a state as sovereign and supreme over colonies, and the like. 4. Of superior or unusual size or excellence. 5. Designating the weights and measures established by law in the United Kingdom. See **GALLON**. — *n.* [Cf. F. *impériale*, for senses 3 & 5.] 1. [cap.] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops. 2. An article of unusual size or excellence. 3. The top or roof of a coach, esp. of a diligence. 4. A Russian gold coin of 16 rubles, not coined since 1917. 5. [After Napoleon III, emperor of the French.] A pointed tuft of hair on a man's chin. 6. A size of paper (U. S. 23 in. X 31 in.; Eng. 22 in. X 30 in.). — **im-pe-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**imperial eagle.** See **EAGLE**, 1.

**im-pe-ri-al-ism** (im-pēr'ī-āl'ī-z'm), *n.* 1. Imperial government, authority, or system. 2. The policy, practice, or advocacy of seeking to extend the control, dominion, or empire of a nation. — **im-pe-ri-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **im-pe-ri-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.* — **im-pe-ri-al-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl'ī), *adv.*

**imperial moth.** A large handsome American moth (*Basileia imperialis*), yellow with brown bands.

**im-per'ill** (im-pēr'īl), *v. t.*; & *See PERIL*. To endanger.

**im-pe-ri-ous** (-pēr'ī-ūs), *adj.* [L. *imperatorius*.] 1. Befitting an emperor; lordly. 2. Arrogant; overbearing; domineering. 3. Imperative; urgent; compelling. — **Syn.** See **MASTHEAD**. — **im-pe-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pe-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**im-per-ish-a-ble** (-pēr'īsh-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not perishable; indestructible. — **im-per-ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ī-tī), **im-per-ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per-ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pe-ri-um** (im-pēr'ī-ūm), *n.* & *pl.* — **RIA** (-d). 1. *Law.* Right to command; right to employ the force of the state to enforce the laws. — **im-pe-ri-um** In **im-pe-ri-um** (im-pēr'ī-ūm In **im-pe-ri-ūm**). [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.

**im-per-ma-nent** (im-pēr'mā-nēnt), *adj.* Not permanent. — **im-per-ma-nent-ness** (-nēns), *n.* — **im-per-ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**im-per-me-a-ble** (-pēr'mē-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not permeable; impervious. — **im-per-me-a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ī-tī), **im-per-me-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per-me-a-bly**, *adv.*

**im-per-son-al** (im-pûr'sûn-əl), *adj.* [L. *impersonalis*.] 1. Not personal; specif.: a Without personal reference or connection; as, *impersonal criticism*. b Not having personality; as, an *impersonal* God. 2. *Gram.* a Of certain verbs, denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used either with no subject or a merely formal one (it rains). b Indefinite. — *n.* 1. That which is impersonal. 2. *Gram.* An impersonal verb. Abbrev. *imp.*, or *impers.* — **im-per-son-al-ity** (-i-ti), *n.* — **im-per-son-al-ize** (im-pûr'sûn-əl-īz), *v. t.* — **im-per-son-al-ly**, *adv.*

**im-per-son-ate** (im-pûr'sûn-āt), *v. t.* 1. To invest with personality; personify. 2. To assume or act the person or character of; personate. — *adj.* Invested with personality. — **im-per-son-a-tion** (-ā'shûn), *n.* — **im-per-son-a-tor** (-ā'tôr), *n.*

**im-per-ti-** (im-pûr'ti-nēs), *n.*; *pl.* **im-per-ti-nēs** (-nēs-sē; -āfz). Also *im-per-ti-nen-ty* (-nēn-ōl); *pl.* **im-per-ti-nēs** (-āfz). 1. The fact or action of being impertinent; specif.: a Irrelevance; unfitness; impropriety. b Incivility; insolence. 2. An impertinent, irrelevant, or uncivil remark, action, etc.

**im-per-ti-nent** (-nēnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *impertinens*, -entis, fr. *im-* + *pertinens*.] 1. Not pertinent; irrelevant; inapplicable. 2. Not congruous; inappropriate. 3. Not restrained within due or proper bounds; rudely officious; pert; saucy; insolent. — **im-per-ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Impertinent, officious, meddlesome, intrusive, obtrusive mean unduly concerned in affairs other than one's own. Impertinent implies one's exceeding the bounds of propriety in interest, in curiosity, or the like; *officious*, the offering of services, attentions, or assistance that are unwelcome or offensive; *meddlesome* carries a strong implication of annoying interference in others' affairs; often connoting a prying or inquisitive nature; *intrusive* and *obtrusive* both imply a thrusting oneself, often boldly, into others' affairs, but *intrusive* is generally suggestive of an objectionable disposition, and *obtrusive*, objectionable actions.

**im-per-turb-a-ble** (im-pêr-tûr'bă-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted; calm; serene. — **Syn.** See *cool*. — **Ant.** Choleric. — **im-per-turb-a-bil-i-ty** (-bîl'i-ti), *n.* — **im-per-turb-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-per-turb-a-bly**, *adv.*

**im-per-tur-ba-tion** (-têr-bă'shûn), *n.* Calmness; quietude.

**im-per-vi-a-ble** (im-pûr'vî-ă-b'l), *adj.* Impervious.

**im-per-vi-ous** (-vî-ûs; -s), *adj.* Not pervious; impenetrable; as, by light rays, moisture, etc.; — often figurative. — **im-per-vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-per-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**im-pe-ti-go** (im-pê-tî'gô; -tê'kô), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to attack.] Med. A pustulous skin disease. — **im-pe-tig-i-nous** (-tî'fî-nûs), *adj.*

**im-pe-trate** (im-pê-trā't), *v. t.* [L. *impetrare*, past part. of *impetrare* to obtain, fr. *im-* + *petare* to bring to pass.] 1. To obtain by entreaty. 2. To entreat; beseech. — **im-pe-tra-tion** (-trā'shûn), *n.* — **im-pe-tra-tive** (-trā'tîv), *adj.* — **im-pe-tra-tor** (-trā'tôr), *n.*

**im-pet-u-os-i-ty** (im-pê-tû-ô's-i-ti), *n.* Impetuousness.

**im-pet-u-ous** (im-pê-tû-ûs), *adj.* [F. *impétueux*, fr. L. *impetuosus* See *IMPETUS*.] 1. Rushing with force and violence; furious. 2. Hastily or rashly energetic, impulsive and vehement in action or feeling. — **Syn.** See *PRECIPITATE*. — **im-pet-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pet-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**im-pe-tus** (im-pê-tûs), *n.*; *pl.* **im-pet-ûs** (-êz; -īz). [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, fr. *im-* + *petere* to seek.] 1. The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its mass and its motion; — applied commonly to bodies moving suddenly or violently, and indicating the origin and intensity of the motion. Cf. *MOMENTUM*. 2. Impulse; incentive; stimulus.

**im-pli** (im-plî), *n.* [Zulu.] *S. Africa*. A body of Kaffir warriors.

**im-pli-o-ty** (im-plî-ô-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **im-pli-ô-ties** (-tîz). 1. Want of piety; irreverence; ungodliness; undutifulness. 2. An impious act.

**im-plig-no-rate** (im-plîg'nô-rāt), *v. t.* [ML. *imprimoratus*, past part. of *imprimorare*.] To pledge; pawn; mortgage. — **im-plig-no-ra-tion** (-rā'shûn), *n.*

**im-pinge** (im-pînj), *v. i.*; *im-PINGED* (-pînj'd); *im-PING'ING* (-pînj'ing). [L. *impingere*, fr. *im-* + *pangere* to strike, fix.] 1. To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. with a clash or with sharp collision; of radiant or aerial waves, to come sharply (on or upon a body). 2. To encroach or infringe (on or upon). 3. To come into close contact. — **im-pinge-ment**, *n.* — **im-ping'er** (-pînj'ēr), *n.*

**im-pli-ous** (im-plî-ûs; -s), *adj.* Not pious; lacking piety; specif.: a Irreverent; profane. b Lacking in respect, as for parents; unfilial; undutiful. — **im-pli-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pli-ous-ness**, *n.*

**im-plish** (im-plîsh), *adj.* Having the characteristics of an imp; mischievous. — **im-plish-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plish-ness**, *n.*

**im-pla-ca-ble** (im-plă-kă-b'l; -plăk'ă-b'l), *adj.* Not of a nature to be placated, — pacified; inexorable. — **im-pla-ca-bil-i-ty** (-bîl'i-ti), *n.* — **im-pla-ca-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pla-cent'al** (im-plă-sên'tāl; -tī), *adj.* [See *im-* + *PLACENTAL*.] *Zool.* Belonging to a primary division (Implacentalia) of the Mammalia, including the monotremes and marsupials, most of which have no placenta. — **im-pla-cent'al**, *n.* — **im-pla-cent'ate** (-tāt; -plă-sên'), *adj.*

**im-plant'** (im-plānt'; -t), *v. t.* 1. To plant or set securely or deeply; hence, to instill or inculcate thoroughly. 2. To move or insert living tissue in a living site, as in skin grafting.

**Syn.** Implant, inoculate, instill, inseminate, *infix* mean, in their extended senses, to introduce into the mind. *Implant* (literally, to plant in the soil so that it will take root and grow) implies teaching that makes for permanence of that learned; *inoculate* (etymologically, to tread on with the heels), persistent or repeated endeavor to impress on the mind; *instill* (literally, to pour in drop by drop), gradual, gentle imparting of knowledge, esp. from infancy to adolescence; *inseminate* (literally, to sow, as seed where it will germinate and sprout), a sowing, as of ideas, in many minds, so that they spread throughout a class, community, nation, or the like; *infix* (literally, to set one thing fixedly in another), to implant habit.

*Med., a*

treatment.

— **im-plant'er**, *n.*

**im-plan-ta-tion** (im-plān-tē'shûn), *n.* 1. An implanting. 2. *Med.* a Introduction of a drug beneath the skin. b The artificial moving of tissue into a new site, as in skin grafting. c Spontaneous passage esp. tumor cells, to a new site.

**im-plan-si-ble** (im-plîs'î-b'l), *adj.* Not plausible; not such as to be believed. — **im-plan-si-bly**, *adv.*

**im-plead** (im-plîd'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* [OF. *emplaidier*.] 1. To sue or prosecute at law; hence, to accuse. 2. To plead, as a cause. — **im-plead'a-ble**, *adj.* — **im-plead'er**, *n.*

**im-ple-ment** (im-plê-mênt), *n.* [LL. *implementum* a filling up, fr. L. *implere*, *implētum*, to fill up, finish, fr. *im-* + *plere* to fill.] An article of equipment; esp., a tool, utensil, instrument, etc., essential to the performance or execution of something.

**Syn.** Implement, tool, instrument, appliance, utensil mean, specifically, any relatively simple device used in performing work. *Implement*, which implies an effecting of the end in view, ordinarily applies to any device used by farmers, masons, or the like; *tool*, which implies a facilitation of work, applies usually, but not exclusively, to contrivances used by carpenters, mechanics, etc.; *instrument*, which implies a means of accomplishing an end, is most often applied to precise and delicate tools requiring expert manipulation used by surgeons, dentists, draftsmen, etc.; *appliance* refers to a tool or instrument moved by electric or other power but guided, usually, by the hand; *utensil* applies commonly to any device used in domestic or similar work including not only tools or instruments, but pots, pans, pails, etc. — (*mênt*), *v. t.* 1. To accomplish; fulfill; complete; carry out; as, to *implement* one's revenge. 2. To give practical effect to and insure of actual fulfillment by concrete measures; as, to *implement* a treaty. 3. To provide with an implement or implements. — **Syn.** See *ENFORCE*. — **im-ple-men'tal** (-mên'tāl, -tī), *adj.* — **im-ple-men-ta-tion** (-mên'tā'shûn), *n.*

**im-ple-tion** (im-plê'shûn), *n.* [L. *impletio*. See *IMPLEMENT*.] Act of filling or state of being full; also, the filling, which fills.

**im-plic-a-ty** (im-plî-kă-ti), *v. t.* [L. *implicatus*, past part. of *implicare* to involve.] 1. To fold or twist together; entwine. 2. To imply. 3. To bring into intimate or incriminating connection; involve.

**im-plic-a-tion** (-kă'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of implicating or state of being implicated; involvement; close connection. 2. Act of implying or state of being implied; also, that which is implied; inference. — **im-plic-a-tion-al**, **im-plic-a-tive** (im-plî-kă-tîv, im-plîk'ă-tîv), *adj.* — **im-plic-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plic-a-to-ry** (im-plî-kă-tô-rî, or, esp. Brit., -kă-tô-rî), *adj.*

**im-pli-cit** (im-plîs'î-ti), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *implicite*, fr. L. *implicitus*, past part. of *implicare* to entwine.] 1. Obs. Implicated; entangled. 2. Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied; as, an *implicit* condition of an agreement. 3. Involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown, expressed, or realized, virtual or potential; as, the oak is *implicit* in the acorn. 4. Unreserved; unquestioning; complete, as *implicit* obedience. — **im-pli-cit-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pli-cit-ness**, *n.*

**im-pli-ed** (im-plîd'), *adj.* Virtually involved or included; inferential; not expressly stated. See *IMPLY*.

**im-plor-** (im-plôr'), *v. t.* [L. *implorare*, fr. *im-* + *plorare* to cry aloud.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; pray to, or for, earnestly; beseech; entreat. — **Syn.** See *beg*. — **im-plor'er** (-plôr'ēr), *n.* — **im-plor-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plor-ing-ness**, *n.*

**im-plo-sion** (im-plô'shûn), *n.* [*im-* + *explosion*.] 1. A bursting inwards; — contrasted with *explosion*. 2. *Phonet.* A compression of air between the closed glottis and the closed oral and nasal passages, as in forming the voiceless stops *p*, *t*, *k*. b The inrush of air in forming a suction stop. — **im-plo-sive** (-sîv), *adj.* & *n.*

**im-ply** (im-plî), *v. t.* [L. *implere* (-plîd'); *im-PLI'ING* [OF. *emplier*, fr. L. *implicare*.] 1. Obs. To involve. 2. To involve in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressly stated; to contain by implication, as, war *implies* fighting. 3. To express indirectly; to hint or hint at. 4. Of words or phrases, to involve as a meaning or meanings. — **Syn.** See *INCLUDE*; *SUGGEST*.

**im-pol'i-cy** (-pôl'i-sî), *n.* Unwise policy; inexpediency.

**im-po-lite** (im-pô-lî-ti), *adj.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **im-po-lite-ly**, *adv.* — **im-po-lite-ness**, *n.*

**im-pol'i-tic** (im-pô-lî-tîk), *adj.* Not politic; unwise; inexpedient. — **im-pol'i-tic-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pol'i-tic-ness**, *n.*

**im-pon-der-a-ble** (-pôn'ă-ră-b'l; -plăk'ă-b'l), *adj.* Not ponderable; incapable of being weighed. — 1. A ponderable thing, substance, etc.; — chiefly *pl.*; as, spiritual *imponderables*. — **im-pon-der-a-bil-i-ty** (-bîl'i-ti), *n.* — **im-pon-der-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pon-der-a-bly**, *adv.*

**im-pone** (-pôn'), *v. t.* [L. *imponere*, *impositum*, to place upon.] Obs. To stake; pledge. *Shak*

**im-port'** (im-pôr't), often *im-pôrt*, *esp. in contrast with export*, *v. t.* [L. *importare* to bring in, to occasion, to cause, fr. *im-* + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 & *v. i.* come through F.] 1. To bear or carry with it; specif.: a To purport; mean; signify. b To express or state. c To imply. 2. To introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares) into one country from another country in commerce; — opposed to *export*. 3. To be of importance to; concern. — *v. i.* To be of importance; matter; — with *little*, *much*, etc. — **im-pôrt-a-bil-i-ty** (-pôr'tă-bîl'i-ti), *n.* — **im-pôrt-a-ble** (im-pôr'tă-b'l), *adj.* — **im-pôrt'er**, *n.*

**im-port** (im-pôr't; formerly also *im-pôrt*), *n.* 1. Meaning or signification, as of a word, phrase, or document. 2. Importance. 3. Merchandise imported, — generally in *pl.*, and opposed to *export*. — **Syn.** See *MEANING*.

**im-por-tance** (im-pôr'tāns), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **im-por-tan-cy** (-tān-sî). 1. Quality or state of being important; consequence; moment; weight; significance. 2. *Obs.* A weighty matter. b Importance. c Importance; meaning.

**Syn.** Importance, consequence, moment, weight, significance mean the quality or character of that which impresses one as of great worth, influence, or the like. *Importance* implies a judgment of the mind which ascribes superiority of this sort to a person or thing; *consequence* may imply importance in rank or station but it usually implies importance because of possible or probable effects or results; *moment* implies conspicuous or self-evident consequence; *weight* implies a judgment of the relative importance of a thing; *significance* implies a quality or character in a person or thing which ought to mark it as of importance or consequence.

**im-por-tant** (im-pôr'tānt), *adj.* [F.] 1. Having consequence; momentous; weighty; significant. 2. Consequential; pompous. 3. *Obs.* Importunate; urgent. — **im-por-tant-ly**, *adv.*

**im-por-ta-tion** (im-pôr'tă-ti'shûn), *n.* Act or practice of importing; also, that which is imported.

**im-por-tu-na-cy** (im-pôr'tû-nă-sî), *n.* Importunateness.

**im-por-tu-nate** (-năt), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Troublesome. 2. Trouble-



somely urgent; too solicitous in request or demand; urgent. — **im-por-tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **im-por-tu-nate-ness**, *n.*  
**im-por-tune** (im-por-tūn), *v. t.* [F. *importun*, fr. L. *importunus*, fr. *im-* not + *portus* port, harbor, prop., entrance, access.] Importunate; urgent. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* a To annoy, b To press on import. 2. To ply or press with requests; to urge persistently. 3. *Now Rare.* To request or solicit with urgency. — *v. i.* 1. To be importunate. — *Syn.* See *importune*. — **im-por-tune-ly**, *adv.* — **im-por-tuner** (im-por-tūn-er), *n.*  
**im-por-tun-ity** (im-por-tūn-ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tēz). Quality of being importunate; troublesome pertinacity in requesting or demanding.  
**im-pose** (im-pōz), *v. t.* [F. *imposer*, fr. *im-* in + *poser* to place.] 1. To subject (one) to a charge, penalty, or the like. 2. To lay as a charge, duty, command, etc.; hence, to levy; inflict; as, to *impose* burdens or a penalty. 3. *Rhet.* To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation. 4. *Archaic.* To place; deposit. 5. To pass or palm off; as, to *impose* inferior goods on a buyer. 6. To obtrude; as, to *impose* oneself upon others. 7. *Print.* To arrange in order on a table of stone or metal (imposing stones or table) and lock up in a chase. — *v. i.* 1. To impose oneself or itself, esp. obnoxiously; presume; as, to *impose* upon good nature. 2. To practice tricks or deception; — with *on* or *upon*. — **im-pose-er** (im-pōz-er), *n.*  
**im-pos-ing** (im-pōz-ing), *adj.* Impressive because of size, power, etc. — *Syn.* See *grand*. — **im-pos-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-po-si-tion** (im-pō-zish-ūn), *n.* 1. Act of imposing. 2. That which is imposed; specif.: a A levy or tax. b An excessive, unwarranted, or uncalled-for requirement or burden. c A trick or deception; imposture. 3. Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, as in ordination. 4. *Print.* Act or process of imposing pages of type.  
**im-pos-si-bil-i-ty** (im-pōs-ī-bil-ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tēz). 1. Quality of being impossible. 2. An impossible thing.  
**im-pos-si-ble** (im-pōs-ī-b'l), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *impossibilis*.] 1. Not possible, incapable of being or occurring. 2. Utterly impracticable or hopeless. 3. *Colloq.* Without chance of favor or acceptance, highly unsuitable. — **im-pos-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pos-si-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-post** (im-pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *impositus*, past part. of *imponere* to impose.] 1. A tax; esp., a custom's duty. 2. *Slang.* The weight carried by a horse in a handicap. — *v. t.* *U. S. Customs.* To classify (imports) in order to fix the duties. — **im-post-er**, *n.*  
**im-post, n.** [F. *imposte*, fr. L. *imposita*, fr. L.] *Arch.* The top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of an arch rests. See *ARCH*, *ILLUSTR.*  
**im-pos-tor** (im-pōst-er), *n.* [LL.] One who imposes upon others for the purpose of deception, a pretender.  
**im-pos-ture** (im-pōst-ur), *n.* [F., fr. L. *impostura*] Act or conduct of an impostor; fraud; deception.  
*Syn.* *Imposture*, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug, deceit, deception, counterfeit mean a thing which is imposed upon one by false pretenses. *Imposture* applies to anything foisted upon one as genuine, authentic, or the like; *cheat*, to anything which one believes genuine through being deliberately misled or the victim of delusion or illusion; *fraud*, to any imposture or impostor that positively reveals perversion of the truth in the claims made for it or him; *sham*, to any fraudulent imitation of a thing; *fake*, to a sham that is not necessarily dishonest; *humbug*, to someone or something making pretenses to be what he or it is not; *deceit* and *deception*, to anything that deceives one as to its true character, *deceit* also often connoting that which leads one astray, *counterfeit*, to a very close imitation of a genuine thing that is valuable.  
**im-po-ten-ty** (im-pō-tēns), *n.* Also **im-po-ten-ty** (-tēn-ty). 1. Quality or state of being impotent; weakness. 2. *Poetic.* Want of self-control. 3. Incapacity for sexual intercourse.  
**im-po-tent** (-tēnt), *adj.* 1. Not potent; lacking power, strength, or vigor; whether physical, intellectual, or moral; deficient in capacity. 2. *Obs.* Unfavourable; unable to copulate; sometimes, sterile. — *Syn.* See *sterile*. — **im-po-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **im-po-tent-ness**, *n.*  
**im-pound** (im-pōund), *v. t.* 1. To shut up or place in or as in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in legal custody; as, to *im-pound* stray cattle; to *im-pound* goods or documents. 2. To collect (water) for irrigation purposes, or the like, as a reservoir. — **im-pound-age**, *n.* — **im-pound-er**, *n.*  
**im-pov-er-ish** (im-pōv-ēr-ish), *v. t.* [OF. *empovrir*, fr. *em-* (fr. L. *in*) + *povere* poor.] 1. To make poor, reduce to poverty. 2. To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of (land). — *Syn.* See *deplete*. — **im-pov-er-ish-er**, *n.* — **im-pov-er-ish-ment**, *n.*  
**im-pow-er** (im-pōu-er), *v. t.* Var. of *em-power*.  
**im-prac-ti-ca-ble** (im-prāk-tī-kā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not practicable; infeasible; also, not usable. 2. Unmanageable; intractable. — **im-prac-ti-ca-bil-i-ty** (-bil-ī-tē), *n.* — **im-prac-ti-ca-bil-ity**, *n.* — **im-prac-ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-prac-ti-cal** (im-prāk-tī-kāl), *adj.* Not practical, theoretical, also, not useful. — **im-prac-ti-cal-i-ty** (-kāl-ī-tē), *n.* — **im-prac-ti-cal-ness**, *n.*  
**im-pre-cate** (im-prē-kā), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *imprecatus*, past part. of *imprecari* to imprecate, fr. *im-* in + *precari* to pray.] To invoke, as evil, by prayer; hence, to curse — **im-pre-ca-tor** (-kā-tēr), *n.* — **im-pre-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tēr-ē), *adv.* *Brit.* -*kā-tēr-ē*, *adv.*  
**im-pre-ca-tion** (-kā-shūn), *n.* An imprecating; esp., a curse.  
**im-pre-gna-ble** (im-prē-gnā-b'l), *adj.* [F. *imprégnable*, fr. *im-* not + *pregnare* to impregnate.] Not to be taken by assault; able to resist attack; unconquerable. — **im-pre-gna-bil-i-ty** (-bil-ī-tē), *n.* — **im-pre-gna-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pre-gna-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-pre-gna-ble**, *adj.* Capable of being impregnated, as an egg.  
**im-pre-gna-tion** (-nā), *n.* [L. *impregnatus*, past part. of *impregnare* to impregnate, fr. *im-* in + *pregnare* to impregnate.] Impregnated. — **im-pre-gnat-ly**, *adv.* 1. To make pregnant; act with child or young. 2. To infuse particles of another substance into; cause to be permeated or saturated. 3. To infuse an active principle into; render fruitful or fertile. 4. *Biol.* To introduce sperm cells into; fecundate. — *Syn.* See *soak*. — **im-pre-gna-tion** (im-prē-gnā-shūn), *n.* — **im-pre-gna-tor** (im-prē-gnā-tēr), *n.*  
**im-pre-gna** (im-prē-gnā), *v. t.* 1. To make pregnant; act with child or young. 2. To infuse particles of another substance into; cause to be permeated or saturated. 3. To infuse an active principle into; render fruitful or fertile. 4. *Biol.* To introduce sperm cells into; fecundate. — *Syn.* See *soak*. — **im-pre-gna-tion** (im-prē-gnā-shūn), *n.* — **im-pre-gna-tor** (im-prē-gnā-tēr), *n.*  
**im-pre-sa** (im-prē-sā), *v. t.* 1. To make pregnant; act with child or young. 2. To infuse particles of another substance into; cause to be permeated or saturated. 3. To infuse an active principle into; render fruitful or fertile. 4. *Biol.* To introduce sperm cells into; fecundate. — *Syn.* See *soak*. — **im-pre-sa-tion** (im-prē-sā-shūn), *n.* — **im-pre-sa-tor** (im-prē-sā-tēr), *n.*  
**im-pre-sa-ri-o** (im-prē-sā-ri-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -*rios* (-zē); -*sari* (-sā-ri), *n.* [It. *impresa* enterprise.] 1. The projector, manager, or conductor of an opera or concert company. 2. One who puts on or sponsors a show, concert, radio program, art exhibition, sports contest, or the like.  
**im-pre-scrip-ti-ble** (im-prē-skrīp-tī-b'l), *adj.* Not subject to prescription; inalienable; as, the *impre-scrip-ti-ble* rights of man; also, absolute. — **im-pre-scrip-ti-bil-i-ty** (-bil-ī-tē), *n.* — **im-pre-scrip-ti-bly**, *adv.*

**im-press** (im-prēs), *v. t.* [L. *impressus*, past part. of *imprimere* to impress, fr. *im-* in + *primere* to press.] 1. a To apply with pressure so as to imprint. b To produce, as a mark or stamp, by such pressure. 2. a To produce a vivid impression of; as, to *impress* ideas on the mind. b To affect, esp. forcibly or deeply; as, to *impress* one favorably. 3. To press, stamp, or print something in or upon. 4. *See.* To create or establish (an electromotive force or difference of potential) in a conductor. — *Syn.* See *impress*. — **im-press-er**, *n.*  
**im-press** (im-prēs), *formerly also* **im-prēs**, *n.* 1. Act of impressing. 2. *Im-* made by pressure; imprint; the image, figure or other result of impressing; an impression. 3. Characteristic; mark of distinction; stamp; as, the work bore the *impress* of a great artist.  
**im-press** (im-prēs), *v. t.* [*im-* in + *press* to force into service.] To levy for public service; specif., to take by force for public service; esp., to force into the naval service. — (Im-prēs; formerly *Im-prēs*), *n.* Impressment.  
**im-press-i-ble** (im-prēs-ī-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible. — **im-press-i-bil-i-ty** (-bil-ī-tē), *n.*  
**im-pres-sion** (im-prēs-ūn), *n.* 1. An impressing. 2. Effect produced by impressing; specif.: a An impress; indentation; stamp; imprint. b A characteristic, trait, or feature, resulting from immaterial or indirect influence. c Influence or effect on feeling, sense, or the intellect; esp., a lively or profound effect. d A vague or indefinite remembrance, belief, or opinion. 3. *Dent.* An imprint of the teeth and adjacent parts. 4. *Print.* A pressure of type, plates, etc., on paper, or its result, as to appearance; as, a heavy or a clear *impression*. b A printed copy from type, an engraved block, etc. 5. *Psychol.* The immediate conscious effect produced by stimulation of the senses; also, the stimulation apart from the sensation aroused. 6. *Publishing.* The whole number of copies printed for one issue; esp., those reprinted without alteration. — *Syn.* See *idea*. — **im-pres-sion-al**, *adj.*  
**im-pres-sion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Liable or subject to impression; capable of being molded; plastic; also, impressible; susceptible. — **im-pres-sion-a-bil-i-ty** (-bil-ī-tē), *n.* — **im-pres-sion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*  
**im-pres-sion-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* 1. *Art.* A type of realism (see *REALISM*, 3) the aim of which is to render the immediate sense impression of the artist apart from any element of inference or study of detail; specif., the theory and practice of a school of French painters originating with Edouard Manet (1832-83) and including Monet, Degas, Pissarro, and Renoir. With all of this group, study and depiction of light became the chief aim and divisionism (which sees their usual method, these impressionists are called also *luminists* and *plein-airists*). Cf. *NONIMPRESSIONISM*, *POSTIMPRESSIONISM*. 2. In literature, depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little elaboration of detail. 3. *Musical.* A style of composition designed to create descriptive impressions by evoking moods. — **im-pres-sion-ist** (-ial), *n.* & *adj.* — **im-pres-sion-ist-ic** (-is-tik), *adj.*  
**im-pres-sive** (im-prēs-īv), *adj.* [From *IMPRESS*.] Making, or tending to make, an impression; having power to impress; adapted to touch the sensibilities, or affect the conscience. — *Syn.* See *moving*. — **im-pres-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pres-sive-ness**, *n.*  
**im-pres-sment** (im-prēs-mēt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service, as, the *impressment* of sailors.  
**im-pres-sure** (im-prēs-ur), *n.* Impressment.  
**im-press** (im-prēs), *Archaic* past & past part. of *IMPRESS*.  
**im-press** (im-prēs), *adj.* Advanced; lent — *n.* [*im-* + *press*, after *It. imprestare*. See *PREST*, *n.*] A loan or advance of money; esp., an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties.  
**im-print** (im-prīnt), *v. t.* [From *IMPRESS*.] 1. *Law.* To license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.; also, where censorship of the press exists, approval of that which is published. 2. Hence, sanction; approval.  
**im-print** (im-prīnt), *adv.* [*im-* for *in* *primis* among the first, chiefly.] In the first place.  
**im-print** (im-prīnt), *v. t.* [OF. *empreinter*, fr. *empreinte*, deriv. of *im-* in + *primere* to press.] 1. To impress; mark by pressure; stamp. 2. To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, etc. 3. To fix indelibly, as in the memory. — **im-print-er**, *n.*  
**im-print** (im-prīnt), *n.* 1. Whatever is imprinted; an impress. 2. The place of publication, publisher's name, and date, etc., now usually printed at the foot of a title page; the name of the printer, etc., on any printed sheet.  
**im-pris-on** (im-prīz-n), *v. t.* To put in prison; to confine. — **im-pris-on-ment**, *n.*  
**im-pro-ba-bil-i-ty** (im-prō-bā-bil-ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tēz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikely; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.  
**im-pro-ba-ble** (im-prō-bā-b'l), *adj.* Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be readily believed; not to be expected. — **im-pro-ba-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pro-ba-bly**, *adv.*  
**im-pro-bi-ty** (im-prō-bī-tē), *n.* [L. *improbatus*, fr. *im-* not + *probatus* probity.] Lack of probity; want of integrity.  
**im-promp-tu** (im-prōmp-tū), *adv.* & *adj.* [F., fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness, at hand, fr. *in* + *promptus* visibility, readiness.] Made or done without previous study or preparation; offhand; extemporaneous; extempore; as, an *improptu* verse. — *n.* An impromptu address, composition, etc.  
**im-prop-er** (im-prōp-er), *adj.* Not proper; specif.: a Not appropriate, fit, or congruous; as, *improper* dress. b Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; inaccurate; as, an *improper* conclusion. c Not regularly or normally formed, or not properly so called; as, an *improper* fraction (see *FRACTION*). d Not accordant with propriety or good taste; indecorous. — *Syn.* See *indecorous*. — **im-prop-er-ly**, *adv.*  
**im-pro-pri-ate** (im-prōp-ri-āt), *adj.* [*im-* in + *L. proprius*, past part. of *propriare*. See *APPROPRIATE*.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Improperly. — (-āt), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To appropriate. 2. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* To transfer to lay control or ownership (monastic properties). — **im-pro-pri-a-tion** (-shūn), *n.* — **im-pro-pri-a-tor** (-āt-er), *n.*  
**im-pro-pri-e-ty** (im-prōp-ri-ē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tēz). 1. Quality or fact of being improper. 2. An improper or indecorous act. 3. An incorrect use of a word; a violation of linguistic good usage. Cf. *BARBARISM*, 1; *SOLECISM*, 1.  
**im-prove** (im-prōv), *v. t.* [Earlier *improve*, *enprove*, fr. *OF. en* (fr. L. *in*) + *pro* profit, excellent, fr. L. *pro*, *pro* in *prodesse* to be useful.] 1. To turn to profit or good account; to use to advantage; as, to *improve* one's time.



3. To augment or enhance in value or good quality; make better; as, to improve one's health by exercise. 4. Specif. U.S. to enhance in value, as land: — cultivation or reclamation, or property by erection of buildings, or t. laying out of streets and installing of utilities. — *v. i.* 1. To increase; rise in value. 2. To grow better. 3. To make improvements; usually with *on* or *upon*. — *im-prov'a-bil'i-ty* (im-prōv'ā-bil'ē-tē) *n.* — *im-prov'a-ble*, *adj.* — *im-prov'a-blo-ness*, *n.* — *im-prov'a-ble*, *adj.* — *im-prov'er*, *n.* — *im-prov'ing-ly*, *adv.* *Syn.* Improve, better, help, ameliorate mean to mend or correct in some degree. Improve (the general term) and better (more vigorous and homely) apply both to objects and to states and conditions, not of necessity bad, but capable of being made better; help implies improvement while leaving something to be desired; ameliorate implies conditions hard to bear and their betterment by being made tolerable.

**im-prove'ment** (im-prōv'mēnt), *n.* 1. An improving; esp., betterment. 2. State of being improved; esp., enhanced value or excellence. 3. A result of improving, or that which constitutes it; as, macadam roads were an *improvement* on the old dirt roads. 4. An addition or modification that improves land, a machine, a manufacture, etc.

**im-prov'i-dent** (im-prōv'ēdēt), *adj.* Not provident; lacking foresight or forethought; not providing for the future, thriftless. — **im-prov'i-dence** (-dēns), *n.* — **im-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**im-prov'i-sa'tion** (im-prōv'izh'ā-shūn; im-prōv'ē), *n.* Act, art, or result of composing and rendering music, poetry, etc., extemporaneously. — **im-prov'i-sa'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**im-prov'i-sa'tion-ist** (im-prōv'izh'ā-shūn; im-prōv'ē), *n.* An improviser. — **im-prov'i-sa'to-ri-al** (im-prōv'izh'ā-shūn; -l), *adj.* — **im-prov'i-sa'to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **im-prov'i-sa'to-ry** (im-prōv'izh'ā-shūn; -rē), *n.* or *esp. Brit.*, (-tē), *adj.*

**im-prov'ise** (im-prōv'iz; im-prōv'ē), *v. t. & i.* [F. *improviser*, fr. *It. improvvisare*, fr. *improvvisare* provided, sudden, extempore, fr. *It. improvvisare*, fr. *im-not* + *provisare* foreseen, provided.] 1. To compose, recite, sing, act, etc., extemporaneously; extemporize. 2. To make, do, or provide, offhand; as, to *improvise* a hammer out of a stone. — **im-prov'is'er** (-vīz'er), *n.*

**im-prov'i-sa-to-ry** (im-prōv'izh'ā-shūn; -rē), *n.* or *pl.* — **TORI** (-rē), [It.] One who composes and sings or recites short poems extemporaneously; an improviser.

**im-pru-dent** (im-prōd'ēnt), *adj.* [L. *imprudens*, *entis*, fr. *im* not + *prudens* prudent.] Not prudent; lacking in discretion or caution; indiscreet; injudicious, as, *imprudent* behavior. — **im-pru-dence**, *n.* — **im-pru-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pru-dent-ness**, *n.*

**im-pru-dent** (im-prōd'ēnt), *n.* Also **im-pru-dent-ry** (-dēnt-ry). Quality of being imprudent, shameless effrontery, brazenness, insolence.

**im-pu-dent** (-dēnt), *adj.* [L. *impudens*, *entis*, fr. *im* not + *prudens* ashamed, modest, pres part. of *puere* to feel shame.] 1. *Obs.* Lacking modesty; shameless. 2. Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; insolent. — **im-pu-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pu-dent-ness**, *n.*

**im-pu-dic'i-ty** (im-pū'dis'ē-tē), *n.* Immodesty.

**im-pugn'a** (im-pūgn'ā), *v. t.* [OF. *impugnare*, fr. *L. impugnare*, fr. *in* on, against + *pugnare* to fight.] To assail by words or arguments; to call in question; oppose as false; as, to *impugn* one's veracity. — *Syn.* See *DEBATE*. — **im-pugn'a-ble**, *adj.* — **im-pug-na'tion** (im-pūgn'ā-shūn), *n.* — **im-pugn'er** (im-pūgn'er), *n.*

**im-pu'i-sant** (im-pū'izānt; im-pū'izānt; im-pū'izānt), *adj.* [F. fr. *im* not + *puissant*.] Powerless; impotent; feeble. — **im-pu'i-sance** (-sāns; -āns), *n.*

**im-pulse** (im-pūls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, fr. *impellere*. See *IMPEL*.] 1. Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion; also, the motion produced by such an impulsion. 2. A sudden incentive to action; insight, etc.; a spontaneous inclination; as, to act on impulse. 3. A motive, predilection, or tendency that is not instinctive and not governed by reason, as a man of good impulse. 4. *Elec.* A unidirectional surge of current or voltage. 5. *Mech.* The product of the average value of a force and the time during which it acts, a quantity equal to the change in momentum produced by the force. 6. *Physiol.* A change transmitted through certain tissues, esp. nerve fibers and muscles, and resulting in physiological activity or inhibition. — *Syn.* See *MOTIVE*.

**im-pul-sion** (im-pūls'ion), *n.* [F., fr. *L. impulsio*. See *IMPEL*.] 1. Act of impelling, or state of being impelled; also, the impelling force. 2. An impulse, or sudden inclination to do or not to do something. 3. Onward tendency derived from an impulsion; impetus.

**im-pu'sive** (-siv), *adj.* 1. Having the power of driving or impelling; giving an impulse; moving; impelling. 2. Actuated or characterized by impulse or impulses; impetuous. 3. *Mech.* Acting momentarily, or by impulse. — *Syn.* See *SPONTANEOUS*. — **im-pu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**im-pu-ni-ty** (im-pū'nē-tē), *n.* [F. *impunité*, fr. *L. impunitas*, fr. *im-punus* without punishment, fr. *im* not + *punire* punish.] Exemption or freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.

**im-pure** (im-pūr), *adj.* [L. *impurus*, fr. *im* not + *purus* pure.] Not pure; specif.: a. Containing something unclean; dirty; unwholesome. b. Adulterated. c. Of art, etc., mixed; not of one style, tone, period, etc. d. Unclean ceremonially; not purified; defiled. e. Unchaste; lewd; obscene. f. Characterized by an intermixture of foreign elements (as, an *impure* dialect) or by incorrect, incongruous, or objectionable locutions (as, an *impure* style). — **im-pure-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pure-ness**, *n.*

**im-pu-ri-ty** (im-pū'rē-tē), *n.* or *pl.* — **TIES** (-tē). 1. Condition or quality of being impure. 2. That which is, or which renders, impure.

**im-pu'ta-ble** (im-pū'tā-bē), *adj.* That may be imputed; ascribable; referable; attributable. — **im-pu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ē-tē), *n.* — **im-pu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pu'ta-ble**, *adj.*

**im-pu-ta'tion** (im-pū'tā-shūn), *n.* Act of imputing; ascription; attribution; also, thing imputed; specif., attribution of evil; insinuation. — **im-pu'ta-tive** (im-pū'tā-tiv), *adj.* — **im-pu'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pu'ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**im-pu'te** (im-pū'tē), *v. t.* [F. *imputer*, fr. *L. imputare* to bring into the reckoning, charge, impute, fr. *im* in + *putare* to reckon, think.] 1. To ascribe (to one) as author, responsible originator, or possessor; to charge (a fault or the like); to credit (a virtue or good); as, to *impute* the theft to a tramp. 2. *Law.* To impose as a charge; arraign. 3. *Theol.* To ascribe vicariously. — *Syn.* See *ASCRIBE*. — **im-pu't'er** (-pū't'er), *n.*

**in** (in; 4), *prep.* [AS] Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to a surrounding, encompassment, or enclosure. It may indicate either simple location or direction, the latter sense in modern

distinguished by the use of *into*. See *AT, Note*, as: 1. Indicating being within, as a bounded space, as, *in* a limited time, an encompassing material, a class or group, etc.; as, to travel *in* Italy; *in* one's childhood; dressed *in* silk. 2. Indicating inclusion in a whole; as, the tallest boy *in* the class. 3. Indicating inclusion with respect to scope, influence, occupation, condition, nature, participation, etc.; as, to be *in* difficulties, *in* business, or *in* ruins. 4. Indicating being limited with respect to manner, quality, means, substance, etc.; as, to argue *in* a circle; to be, *in* truth, a sorry lot; a statue *in* marble. — *in* as much as. See *INASMUCH* AS. — *in* as far as. To the extent that; as fully or as widely as. — *in* [AS]. 1. To or towards the inside, as of a house, harbor, etc.; as, come *in*; a ship on the way *in*. 2. So as to be mingled, form a part of, or the like; as, mix *in* the flour; paint *in* another figure. 3. So as to be *in* place, *in* line, *in* agreement, etc.; as, their plans fell *in* with ours; to fit *in* a piece. — *adj.* 1. Being inside or within an understood place, condition, connection, etc.; as, he is not *in*; the *in* party. 2. Coming, bound, etc., *in*, as, the *in* train.

**in** (in), *n.* 1. One who is *in*, esp. in office; — usually *pl.* 2. A re-entrant angle; a nook or corner. — **in** and **outs**. Nooks and corners; twists and turns, peculiarities; details. — *v. t.* *Dial.* To enclose; also, to take *in*; specif., to harvest.

**in-** (in-). A prefix from Eng. prep. and adv. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *forward*, on, as *in* income, *inside*, *indeed*, *indeavour*. In words from the Latin, *in-* regularly appears as *in-* before *i*, *tr-* before *r*, and *im-* before *m* labial, as *in* fusion, *irruption*, *imbu*, *impart*. It is often merely intensive, and sometimes its force is entirely lost. In native words *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant, as *in* inland, *inroad*, *inmate*.

**in-** (in-). [L.; akin to E. *un-*.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not*, *non-*, *un-*, as *in* inactive, *incapable*. *In-* becomes *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, etc. See *1st IN-*.

**in-** (in-). Chem. A suffix. See *2d IN-*. — **in-a-bil'i-ty** (in'ā-bil'ē-tē), *n.* Quality or state of being unable; insufficiency, as of power, strength, or resources.

**in-ab-sen't-i-a** (in'ā-bēn'sēn'tē-ā), [L.] In absence, as of the accused or of a person receiving a decree

**in-ac-ces-si-ble** (in'āk-sēn'sē-ē-ē), *adj.* Not accessible. — **in-ac-ces-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-ac-ces-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ac-ces-si-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ac-cu-ra-cy** (in'āk-kū-rā-sē), *n.* or *pl.* — **CIES** (-sē). Quality or fact of being inaccurate; also, a mistake; an error.

**in-ac-cu-rate** (-rē), *adj.* Not accurate; hence, incorrect; erroneous. — **in-ac-cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac-cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

**in-ac-tion** (in'āk-shūn), *n.* Lack of action; idleness; inertness.

**in-ac-ti-vate** (-tē-vā), *v. t.* To render inactive; specif., *immunol.*, to destroy certain biological activities of, as to destroy the complement action of normal serum by heat. — **in-ac-ti-vat-ion** (-vā-shūn), *n.*

**in-ac-tive** (-tēv), *adj.* Not active; as, an inert; having inertia; not having active properties. b. *Syllogistic*; indolent. c. *Physics & Chem.* Or-ically neutral in polarized light; — said of certain isomeric forms; as, *inactive* fructose. — **in-ac-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac-tive-ness**, *n.* — **in-ac-tiv'i-ty** (in'āk-tēv'ē-tē), *n.*

*Syn.* Inactive, idle, inert, passive, supine mean not engaged in work or activity. *Inactive* is applicable to anyone or anything that for any reason is not in action, operation, use, work, or the like; idle applies chiefly to persons that are not busy or occupied but is also applicable to their powers, organs, implements, etc.; inert, as applied to things, implies inherent powerlessness to move or produce effects, but as applied to persons suggests an inherent or habitual indisposition to be aroused to activity; passive usually suggests immobility or lack of response to influences that act upon one (whether a person or thing); supine, applicable only to persons, implies cowardly inertia or passivity, esp. when danger threatens.

**in-ad-e-quate** (in'ād-ē-kwē), *adj.* Not adequate; deficient; insufficient. — **in-ad-e-qua-cy** (-kwā-sē), *n.* — **in-ad-e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ad-e-quate-ness**, *n.*

**in-ad-mis-si-ble** (in'ād-mis'ē-ē-ē), *adj.* Not admissible. — **in-ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-ad-mis-si-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ad-vert-ence** (-vēr'tēns), *n.* or *pl.* — **CES** (-tēn-sē; -sē). [ML. *inadvertentia*.] Fact, action, or result of being inadvertent; inattention or an error resulting from it; an oversight.

**in-ad-vert-en-ty** (-tēn-sē), *n.* Heedlessness; inadvertence.

**in-ad-vert-ent** (-tēn), *adj.* 1. Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless, inattentive. 2. Unintentional. — **in-ad-vert-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ad-vis-a-ble** (-vīz'ā-bē), *adj.* Not advisable; inexpedient. — **in-ad-vis-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-ad-vis-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**in-ae** (-ē), [L. fem. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inae*.] *Zool.* A termination (in recent classifications) for all names of subfamilies. Cf. *-IDAE*.

**in-ae-ter-num** (in'ē-tēr'nūm), [L.] Forever; everlastingly; always.

**in-al-len-a-ble** (in'āl-lēn'ā-bē), *adj.* Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred. — **in-al-len-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-al-len-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-al-ter-a-ble** (-ēl'tēr'ā-bē), *adj.* Not alterable. — **in-al-ter-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-al-ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-am-o-ra'te** (in'ām'ō-rā-tē), *n.* or *pl.* *INAMORATAS* (-tāz). [L. *innamora'ta*, fem., *innamora'to*, masc., past part. of *innamora'to* to inspire with love.] A woman in love or beloved. — **in-am-o-ra'to** (-tē), *n.* or *pl.* — **TOS** (-tōz).

**in-and-in'**, *adv. & adj.* Repeated (ly) in generations of the same or closely related stocks; — of mating, breeding, etc.

**in-ane** (in'ān), *adj.* [L. *inanis*.] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or significance; pointless. — *Syn.* See *INSIPID*. — *n.* That which is *inane*; esp., the void of space. — **in-ane-ly**, *adv.*

**in-an-i-mate** (in'ān'ē-mā), *adj.* 1. Not animate; not endowed with life and spirit. 2. Bereft of life or consciousness; as, an *inanimate* body. 3. Not animated; dull, spiritless. — *Syn.* See *DEAD*. — **in-an-i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-an-i-mate-ness**, *n.*

**in-a-ni-tion** (in'ān'ē-shūn; in'ān'ē), *n.* [F. or L.; F. fr. *L. inaniti'o* emptiness, fr. *inane* to empty, fr. *inanis* empty.] 1. Inanity; emptiness. 2. Exhaustion from lack or nonconsummation of food.

**in-an'i-ty** (in'ān'ē-tē), *n.* or *pl.* — **TIES** (-tē). 1. State or quality of being *inane*. 2. An *inane* thing, esp., a senseless remark.

**in-ap-peas-a-ble** (in'āp-pēz'ā-bē), *adj.* Not appeasable.

**in-ap-pe-tence** (in'āp-pē-tēns), *n.* or *pl.* — **TIES** (-tē). Lack of ap-petite or desire. — **in-ap-pe-tent** (-tēnt), *adj.*

**in-ap-plic-a-ble** (in-áp'li-ká-b'l), *adj.* Not applicable; unsuitable, irrelevant. — **in-ap-plic-a-ble-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), **in-ap-plic-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ap-plic-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ap-pro-pri-ate** (-áp'p'zít), *adj.* Not appropriate or pertinent. — **in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble** (in-áp'p'ri-á-b'l), *adj.* a Rare. Invaluable. b Too small to be perceived. — **in-ap-pro-pri-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ap-pro-pri-a-tive** (-á'tiv; -á'tiv), *adj.* Not appreciative.

**in-ap-pre-hen-si-ble** (in-áp'rē-hén'si-b'l), *adj.* Not apprehensible, unthinkable.

**in-ap-pre-hen-sive** (-shún), *n.* Lack of apprehension.

**in-ap-pre-hen-sion** (-sív), *adj.* 1. Deficient in power of apprehension 2. Without apprehension of danger.

**in-ap-proach-a-ble** (in-áp'p'ch-á-b'l), *adj.* Not approachable; also, uninvited. — **in-ap-proach-a-ble-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ap-proach-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ap-pro-pri-ate** (-p'p'ri-á't), *adj.* Not appropriate. — **in-ap-pro-pri-a-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ap-pro-pri-a-ness**, *n.*

**in-ap-ty** (in-áp't), *adj.* Not apt; not suitable; also, not ready; inept. — **in-ap-ty-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ap-ty-ness**, *n.*

**in-ap-ti-tude** (-áp'ti-túd), *n.* Lack of aptitude.

**in-arch** (in-árch), *v. t.* [*in*-in + *arch*, *v.*] To graft by bringing cion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots.

**in-arm** (-árm), *v. t.* To surround by or as if by the arms.

**in-ar-tic-u-late** (in-árt'ik'ú-lát), *adj.* [*L. inarticulatus*, fr. *in*-not + *articulus* articulate, *n.*] 1. Of sounds uttered without the definite articulations of intelligible speech. 2. Incapable of articulating dumb; hence, unable to speak intelligibly or expressively. 3. *Zool.* a Not jointed or articulated; having no distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. b Without a hinge; pertaining to a primary division (Inarticulate, or Lycopodiata) of brachiopods. — **in-ar-tic-u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ar-tic-u-late-ness**, *n.*

**in-ar-ti-cu-lo mor-tis** (in-árt'ik'ú-ló mór'tis), [*L.*] At the point of death.

**in-ar-ti-ficial** (in-árt'i-fish'ál), *adj.* 1. Not artificial, natural; artless; simple; direct. 2. Inartistic; clumsy. — **in-ar-ti-ficial-ly** (-fish'ál'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ar-ti-ficial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ar-tis-tic** (in-árt'is'tik), *adj.* Also **in-ar-tis-ti-cal** (-t'ikál). Not artistic, lacking in artistic taste. — **in-ar-tis-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-as-much** as (in-á-much). Seeing that; since.

**in-at-ten-tion** (in-á-tén'shún), *n.* Lack of attention.

**in-at-tentive** (-tív), *adj.* Not attentive; heedless; negligent. — **in-at-tentive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-at-tentive-ness**, *n.*

**in-au-di-ble** (in-á-dí-b'l), *adj.* Not audible. — **in-au-di-ble-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.* — **in-au-di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-au-di-bly**, *adv.*

**in-au-gu-ral** (in-á-gú-rál), *adj.* [*F.*] Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* U. S. An inaugural address.

**in-au-gu-rate** (-rá), *v. t.* [*L. inauguratus*, past part. of *inaugurare* to take omens; hence, to consecrate, inaugurate, fr. *in*-in + *augurare* to augur.] 1. To introduce or induct into an office formally; install. 2. To begin or initiate under favorable or auspicious circumstances or with ceremony. 3. To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); to set in motion. — *Syn.* See **begin**. — **in-au-gu-ra-tion** (-rá'shún), **in-au-gu-ra-tor** (-rá'tór), *n.*

**in-au-gu-ra-tion Day**. The day on which the president of the United States is inaugurated, now the 20th of January in every year next after a year divisible by four, but previous to 1934, the 4th of March in such years.

**in-aus-pi-cious** (in-ás-pish'ús), *adj.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky. — **in-aus-pi-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-aus-pi-cious-ness**, *n.*

**in-be-ing** (in-bé'ing), *n.* 1. Inherence; immanence. 2. Inner or in-most being; essence.

**in-board** (in-bórd; 70), *adj. & adv.* 1. *Naut.* Inside the line of a vessel's bulwarks or hull. Cf. **outboard**. 2. *Mach.* From toward inward; toward the inside.

**in-born** (-börn; 2), *adj.* Born in or with one; natural; such by nature. — *Syn.* See **innate**.

**in-bound** (-bóund), *adj.* Inward bound.

**in-breathe** (in-bréth), *v. t.* 1. To breathe (something) in; to inhale. 2. To infuse by breathing; to inspire.

**in-bred** (in-bréd; 2), *adj.* 1. Bred within; innate. 2. (*pron.* in-bréd') 2 Subjected to or produced by inbreeding. — *Syn.* See **innate**.

**in-breed** (in-bréd'), *v. t.* *IN-BRED* (-bréd', cf. the *adj.*); *IN-BREED*'ING. 1. To produce or generate within. 2. To subject to inbreeding.

**in-breed-ing** (in-bréd'ing), *n.* Breeding or mating of closely related individuals or stocks, to preserve or fix favorable or eliminate unfavorable characters. Cf. **outbreeding**.

**in-burst** (-bórst'), *n.* A bursting in or into; an irruption.

**in-by**, **in-bye** (in-bí'), *adv.* [*in*-in + *by*.] *Scot.* In an inward direction; within; near. — *adj.* *Scot.* Situated close by. — *prep.* *Scot.* Close to.

**In-ca** (in-ká), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. Quechua *yncá* prince of the ruling family.] 1. An Indian of a Quechua tribe or group of tribes of the highlands of Peru, predominant in South America at the advent of the Spaniards. 2. Specif., one of the ruling family; esp., the ruling chief. — **in-can** (-kán), *n. & adj.*

**in-cage** (in-káj), *Var.* of **engage**.

**in-cal-cu-la-ble** (in-kál'kú-lá-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being calculated; very great; also, *adv.* — **in-cal-cu-lable-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), **in-cal-cu-lable-ness**, *n.*

**in-cal-es-cent** (in-ká-lés-ént; -ént), *adj.* [*L. incallescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *incallescere* to grow hot.] *Rare.* Growing warm. — **in-cal-es-cent-ly** (-és; -és), *n.*

**in-cal-me-ra** (in kám'érá), [*L.*] In a chamber; in private; specif., *Law*, in the chambers, or private office, of a judge.

**in-can-dor** (in-kán-dór), *v. t. & i.* *DESCEND* (-dést'); *DESCEND*'ING. [*L. incandescere*] To be or become, or cause to be, become, incandescent.

**in-can-des-cent** (-és; -és), *n.* Glowing due to heat; emission by a hot body of radiation that renders it visible.

**in-can-des-cent** (-ént; -ént), *adj.* [*L. incandescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *incandescere* to become hot, fr. *in*-in + *candescere* to become red-hot, incho. fr. *candere* to be of a glittering whiteness.] 1. White,

glowing, or luminous, with intense heat; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.

2. Pertaining to or designating a lamp (**incandescent lamp**) whose light is produced by incandescence of some specially prepared material, as the filament of an electric bulb. — **in-can-des-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-can-ta-tion** (in-kán'tá'shún), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See **ENCHANT**.] 1. The use of spells or verbal charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic; also, the verbal formula chanted or recited. 2. Loosely, magic; sorcery; enchantment.

**in-ca-pa-ble** (in-ká-pá-b'l), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. incapabilis*] 1. Not capable; lacking in capacity, ability, or qualification; incompetent; unqualified. 2. *Archaic.* Not in a state to receive so as to be affected or moved by, or so as to be sensible; not receptive; not susceptible; — with *of*; as, *incapable* of pain. 3. Not in a state or of a kind to admit; insusceptible; — now only with *of*; as, *incapable* of measurement. 4. Not able or fit for the doing or performance of some specified action. 5. *Law.* Lacking legal qualification or power; disqualified; ineligible. — *n.* One who is incapable. — **in-ca-pa-ble-ly** (-b'il'i-ti), *n.* — **in-ca-pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ca-pa-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ca-pa-cious** (in-ká-pá-shús), *adj.* [*L. incapax*.] Not capacious. (of sufficient capacity; specif., deficient mentally. — **in-ca-pa-cious-ness**, *n.*

**in-ca-pac-i-tate** (-pá'ti-tát), *v. t.* To deprive of capacity or capability; disable; disqualify. — **in-ca-pac-i-ta-tion** (-tá'shún), *n.*

**in-ca-pac-i-ty** (-tí), *n.*, *pl.* -ties (-tíz) [*F. incapacité*] Quality or state of being incapable; lack of physical or intellectual power, or of natural or legal qualification.

**in-car-car-ate** (in-kár'sér-át), *v. t.* [*ML. incarceration*, past part. of *incarcerare* to imprison, fr. *in*-in + *carere* prison.] To imprison; hence, to confine; hem in. — (-tí), *adj.* *Now Rare.* Imprisoned. — **in-car-car-a-tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **in-car-car-a-tor** (-á'tór), *n.*

**in-car-di-nate** (-kár'dí-nát), *v. t.* [*ML. incarnare*.] a *R.C.Ch.* To accept canonically (a candidate for the priesthood) or to receive formally (a priest from another diocese) as a diocesan subject. b To make (one) a cardinal. — **in-car-di-na-tion** (-ná'shún), *n.*

**in-car-na-dine** (kár'ná-dín; -dín), *adj.* [*Fr. incarnadin*; *It. incarnadi*, *na*, fr. *incarnare*, See **INCARNATE**.] a Of the color flesh. b By extension, red, esp. blood-red. — *incarnadine* color. — *v. t.* To make incarnadine; to color pink, red, or crimson.

**in-car-nate** (-nát), *adj.* [*LL. incarnatus*, past part. of *incarnare* to incarnate, fr. *in*-in + *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. Invested with flesh or bodily nature and form; esp., embodied in human form; hence, personified. 2. a Of the color flesh or flesh pink. b Red, rosy. — (-nát), *v. t.* 1. To make incarnate; to invest with flesh; embody. 2. Hence: a To give a concrete or actual form to; realize; actualize. b To show itself as the embodiment of.

**in-car-na-tion** (in-kár-ná'shún), *n.* 1. An incarnating; a clothing, or state of being clothed, with flesh. 2. [*usually cap.*] *Theol.* The union of Divinity with humanity in Christ. 3. A person, animal, or other being, embodying a spirit or deity. 4. Any concrete or actual form into which a principle or something abstract, ideal, or the like; esp., a person showing a trait or typical character to a marked degree.

**in-case** (in-kás), *v. t.* [*in*-in + *case* a box.] To enclose in or as in a case. — **in-case-ment**, *n.*

**in-cau-tion** (in-ká-shún), *n.* Lack of caution; heedlessness.

**in-cau-tious** (-shús), *adj.* Not cautious; heedless; rash. — **in-cau-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cau-tious-ness**, *n.*

**in-con-di-a-ri-sm** (in-sén'dí-á-ríz'm; 58), *n.* Incendiary action or practice (cf. **ARSON**).

**in-con-di-ar-y** (in-sén'dí-ér'y or, *esp. Brit.*, -ér-y), *adj.* [*L. incendarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire. See **INCENSE**, *v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the malicious burning of property; as, *incendiary* material, an *incendiary* crime. 2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel; inflammatory, seditious. 3. Pertaining to or designating missiles containing chemicals which ignite at a bursting of the shell. — *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-íz) 1. One who maliciously or willfully sets fire to a building or other property. 2. One who excites faction, quarrels, or sedition; an agitator. 3. *Obs.* Anything that excites passion, strife, or evil-doing. 4. An incendiary bomb or the like.

**in-cense** (in-séns), *v. t.* [*OF. incenser*, fr. *L. incensare*, past part. of *incendere* to burn, fr. *in*-in + root of *candere* to be of a glowing white.] To kindle or excite, as a passion, now, specif., to inflame with anger; madden. — **in-cense-ment**, *n.*

**in-cense** (in-séns), *n.* [*OF. incens, fr. LL. incensum*, fr. *incensare*, past part. of *incendere* to burn.] 1. Material used to produce a perfume when burned. 2. The perfume or the smoke exhaled from spices and gums when burned in celebratory religious rites; hence, any pleasing scent or fragrance. 3. Pleasing attention; homage; flattery. — *Syn.* See **FRAGRANCE**. — *v. t.* 1. To burn incense before. 2. To perfume as if with incense. — *v. i.* To burn or offer incense.

tends to incite, to determination or action; motive; spur. — *Syn.* See **MOTIVE**.

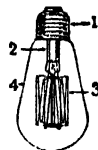
**in-cerp-t** (in-épt'), *v. t.* [*L. incipere* to undertake, begin, *v. freed.* of *incipere* to begin.] 1. To begin; commence; undertake. 2. To take in; to intuscept. — *v. i.* 1. To complete the taking of the degree of master or doctor; — now used only at Cambridge University, England. 2. Hence, to enter upon a career of any sort. — **in-cerp-tion** (-épt'shún), *n.* — *Syn.* See **ORIGIN**. — **in-cerp-tor** (-tér), *n.*

**in-cerp-tive** (-épt'iv), *adj.* 1. Beginning, or relating to a beginning. 2. *Gram.* Denoting the beginning of an action, state, or occurrence; — said of a verb or verb form. — *n.* An inceptive word, phrase, etc.

**in-cer-ti-tude** (-súr'ti-túd), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *ML. incertitudo*, fr. *incertus* uncertain.] Uncertainty of mind; doubtfulness; indecision; hence, insecurity.

**in-ces-sant** (-sés-ánt; -ánt), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. incessans, -antis*, fr. *in*-not + *cessare* to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing. — *Syn.* See **CONTINUAL**. — **in-ces-sant-ly** (-án-s), *n.* — **in-ces-sant-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cest** (in-sést), *n.* [*L. incestus, incestum*, unchastity, incest, fr. *incestus* unchaste, fr. *in*-not + *castus* chaste.] 1. The crime of cohabitation between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. 2. *Ecol.* — **SPIRITUAL INCEST**.



Incandescent Lamp. 1 Base, 2 Stem, 3 Filament, 4 Bulb.

**in-ces'tu-ous** (in-sés'tú-ús), *adj.* Guilty of incest; also, involving, or pertaining to, incest. — **in-ces'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**inch** (inch), *n.* [AS. *ynce*, fr. L. *uncia* the twelfth part, inch, ounce.] 1. A measure of length. See MEASURE, Tables 1 & 2. Abb. in, pl. in. or ins. Symbol  $''$ . 2. Hence: A of rain, snow, etc.: A fall sufficient to cover the surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one inch; as, two inches of rain. 3. A degree of pressure sufficient to balance the weight of a liquid column one inch high in a barometer or manometer (when the liquid is not named mercury is understood). 4. A small distance or pressure of 30 inches. 5. Short for WATER-INC. 6. A small distance or degree; hence, a critical moment. — *v. t.* To drive or move by inches or small degrees. — *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees.

**inch**, *n.* [Gael *innis*] Scot. & Ir. An island.

**inch'meal'** (in-čmēl), *adv.* Also by **inchmeal**. Little by little; gradually.

**in-cho'ate** (in-kō'tē, in-kō-āt), *adj.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *inchoatus*, past part. of *inchoare* to begin.] Recently or just begun; being in the first stages, rudimentary. — **in-cho'ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cho'ate-ness**, *n.* — **in-cho'ation** (in-kō-ā'shūn), *n.*

**in-cho'a-tive** (in-kō-ā'tiv, in-kō-āt'iv), *adj.* 1. Rare. Inchoate. 2. Inceptive; — esp. of a verb. — *n.* An inceptive verb.

**inch'worm'** (inč-wŏrm'), *n.* A measuring worm. Cf. GEOMETRIN.

**in-ci'dence** (in-si-dēns), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; also, range of occurrence or influence. 2. *Physica*. The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface, specif., usually **angle of incidence**, the angle formed by the line of a falling projectile, ray, etc., and a perpendicular arising from the point of incidence. See REFLECTION, *Illustr.* 3. *Geom.* Partial coincidence or community of elements between two figures, as of a point and a line containing it.

**in-ci'dent** (dīnt), *adj.* [F. and L. *i*; fr. L. *incidens*, -entis, pres. part. of *incidere* to fall into or upon, fr. *in*-in, on + *cadere* to fall into.] 1. Liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate or subsidiary feature. 2. *Now Rare* Incidental; fortuitous. 3. Falling or striking, as a ray of light on a surface. 4. *Law*. Dependent on, or appertaining to, another thing (the *principal*), directly and immediately pertaining to, or involved in, something else, though not an essential part of it. — *Syn.* See TABLE. — *n.* 1. That which happens or takes place, an event; occurrence. 2. A subordinate action or event; an accidental occurrence; hence, a slight matter. 3. *Law*. Something that is incident to another. — *Syn.* See OCCURRENCE.

**in-ci'den'tal** (in-si-dēn'tāl, -t'āl), *adj.* 1. Happening as a chance or undesigned feature of something; casual; hence, minor, of secondary importance; as, an *incidental* expense. 2. Liable to happen or to follow as a chance feature or incident; as, trials *incidental* to married life. — *Syn.* See ACCIDENTAL. — *n.* 1. That which is incidental; esp., pl., subordinate items not particularized. 2. *Musical*. A tone, as a grace note, foreign to a chord. — **in-ci'den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cin'er-ate** (in-sin-ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [ML. *incineratus*, past part. of *incinerare* to incinerate, fr. *in*-in + *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes; to consume, or be consumed, by fire; cremate. — **in-cin'er-a-tion** (ā'shūn), *n.*

**in-cin'er-a'tor** (ā'tŏr), *n.* One who or that which incinerates; esp., a furnace for incinerating substances.

**in-cip'i-ence** (in-sip'i-dēns), *n.* Also **in-cip'i-en-cy** (ēn-si). The fact of being incipient; beginning; commencement.

**in-cip'i-ent** (in-sip'i-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *incipiens*, pres. part. of *incipere* to begin.] Beginning to be, or to show itself; commencing; initial. — **in-cip'i-en't-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ci-pit** (in-si-pit), *bl.* Literally, here begins; — used by medieval scribes at the beginning of a manuscript.

**in-cise** (in-si-zē), *v. t.* [F. *inciser*, fr. OF. *enaiser*, fr. L. *incisus*, past part. of *incidere* to incise, fr. *in*-in + *cadere* to cut.] To cut into with a sharp instrument; to depict or inscribe by carving or engraving.

**in-cised'** (sī-zēd'), *adj.* 1. Cut in; engraved. 2. Having the margin deeply and sharply notched. See LEAF, *Illustr.*

**in-ci'sion** (sī-zh'ūn), *n.* 1. An incising. 2. A cut; gash; also, a marginal notch.

3. Acuteness of understanding or expression; incisiveness.

**in-ci'sive** (sī-ziv), *adj.* Cutting; penetrating; hence, acute; clear-cut; trenchant; also, biting. — **in-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Incisive, trenchant, clear-cut, cutting, biting, crisp mean having or showing sharpness, keenness, or acuteness, esp. of mind. *Incisive* specifically implies a power to penetrate the senses, the mind, etc.; *trenchant*, literally applied to a weapon with an extremely sharp edge or point, implies a power of cutting so sharply and clearly as to reveal distinctions, classes, and the like, or of probing deeply into the nature of the thing considered; *clear-cut* suggests the absence of all soft edges, blurring, or the like, in the things presented, described, or defined, so that each stands out in sharp clearness; *cutting* is often used in place of *incisive* when sarcasm or penetrating truthfulness is to be implied; *biting* suggests a power to grip and deeply impress into the mind or memory, as acid bites into an etcher's plate; *crisp* suggests not only incisiveness but a vigorous terseness.

**in-ci'sor** (sī-zēr), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* A tooth adapted for cutting; specif., in mammals, any of the cutting teeth in front of the canines in either jaw. See TOOTH, RODENT, *Illustr.*

**in-ci'so-ry** (sī-zēr-ē), *adj.* Adapted for cutting.

**in-ci'ta'tion** (in-si-tā'shūn; in-si-t'), *n.* An inciting; stimulation; also, an incitement; incentive.

**in-ci'te** (in-si-tē), *v. t.* [F. *inciter*, fr. L. *incitare*, fr. *in*-in + *citare* to rouse, stir up.] To arouse to action; spur or urge on. — **in-ci'te'ment**, *n.* — **in-ci'ter** (sī-tēr), *n.*

*Syn.* Incite, instigate, abet, foment mean to excite to action. *Incite* stresses stirring up and urging on; though *incite* often also suggests prompting, *instigate* invariably does and further connotes underhandness or an evil intention; *abet* now implies a seconding or supporting but it definitely also suggests an encouraging; *foment* implies persistence in goading and does not necessarily carry any implication of instigation.

**in-ci-vil'i-ty** (in-si-vil'i-tē), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being uncivil; rudeness; discourtesy. 2. A rude or discourteous act.

**in-ci-vil-ism** (in-si-vil-iz'm), *n.* Lack of civility or of patriotism.

**in-clasp'** (in-kłasp'), *var.* of ENCLASP.

**in-clem'ent** (in-klem-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *inclementis*, fr. *in*-not + *clementis* mild.] Not clement; harsh; severe; of weather, stormy; of temper,

acts, etc., unmerciful. — **in-clem'ent-ly** (ēn-si), *n.* — **in-clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-clin'a-ble** (in-klin-ā-b'l), *adj.* Having a propensity or inclination; hence, favorably disposed.

**in-clin'a-tion** (in-klin-ā'shūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *inclination*.] 1. A particular disposition; propensity; bent; bias. 2. A tendency; trend. 3. An act or practice to which one is inclined. 4. An inclining, bending, or bowing; esp., a bow; nod. 5. A deviation from the true vertical or horizontal; a slant; also, the amount or degree of such deviation. 6. An inclined surface; a slope. 7. *Geom.* The angle determined by two lines or planes; also, the inclination of two rays of light.

**in-clin'a-to-ry** (in-klin-ā-tŏ-ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *adj.* Leaning or inclining.

**in-cline** (in-klin'), *v. t.* [OF. *incliner*, *incliner*, fr. L. *inclinare*, fr. *in*-in + *clinare* to bend, incline.] 1. To bow; to incline the head or body forward. 2. To lean or tend, as to an opinion or a person; be favorably disposed. 3. To deviate from a line, direction, or course; to slope; slant. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to incline, bend, slant, etc. 2. To turn; dispose; influence. — **in-clin'er** (klin-ēr), *n.* — **in-cline one's ear** To listen favorably.

*Syn.* *Incline*, *bias*, *dispose*, *predispose* mean to influence one to take or to bring an attitude toward a thing. *Incline* implies a tendency to favor one of two or more conclusions, projects, or the like; *bias*, a stronger and more settled leaning, usually connoting a prejudice for or against; *dispose*, an affecting of one's disposition, mood, or temper so that one inclines to a certain thing; *predispose*, a disposing in advance of the opportunity to reveal itself in action.

**in-cline** (in-klin'; in-klin-ā), *n.* An inclined plane; an ascent or descent; a slope.

**in-clined'** (in-klin'd'), *adj.* 1. Having inclination; disposed, esp. favorably. 2. Sloping; leaning. 3. *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane.

**inclined plane**, *Arch.* A plane surface that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. When used as one element of a machine, the machine is classed as a *simple machine* (which see).

**in-clin'ing** (in-klin'ing), *n.* An inclination; disposition. *b* *Archaic*. Party or following.

**in-ol-nom'o-ter** (in-ol-nŏm-tēr), *n.* [*Incline* + *meter*.] 1. *Magnetism*. An apparatus to determine the direction of the earth's magnetic force with relation to the plane of the horizon; a dip needle with its accessories. 2. A machine's clinometer. See CLINOMETER. 3. An instrument or device for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an axis of an aircraft.

**in-close'** (in-kłŏz'), *v. t.* [See ENCLOSE.] To enclose. In legal use in the United States, *inclosure* is preferred in speaking of land. — **in-clos'er** (in-kłŏz-ēr), *n.*

**in-clo'sure** (in-kłŏz'hŏr), *n.* Enclosure.

**in-clude'** (in-kłŏd', 114), *v. t.* [L. *includere*, *inclusum*, fr. *in*-in + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To confine; shut up; enclose. 2. To comprehend or comprise, as the whole comprises a part; contain; embrace. — **in-clud'a-ble** (kłŏd-ā-b'l), **in-clud'i-ble** (i-b'l), *adj.*

*Syn.* *Include*, *comprehend*, *embrace*, *involve*, *imply* mean to contain something within itself as part of the whole. *Include* suggests that it forms a constituent, component, or subordinate part (as, the exhibit *includes* every work of this artist); *comprehend*, that it comes within the range or scope of a statement, a definition, or the like, whether clearly mentioned or not (as, the term "dog" *comprehends* every known variety); *embrace*, that it is gathered within a whole, such as a view, a course, an interpretation as of a law, etc. (as, from that high point, the scene *embraced* hills, valleys, and distant mountains); *involve*, that it is rolled up in a whole, as by being its consequence or an element of its definition (as, surrender *involves* submission); *imply*, that it is involved because it can be inferred through a hint or a necessary cause or effect (as, *gaudy implies* gay colors and lavish display; a watch *implies* a watchmaker). — *Ant.* Exclude.

**in-clud'ed** (kłŏd'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Enclosed; embraced. 2. *Bot.* Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla; said of stamens and pistils; — opposed to *exserted*.

**in-clu'sion** (kłŏz'hūn), *n.* 1. Act of including, or state of being included. 2. That which, or anything that, is included; specif.: a foreign body, gaseous, liquid, or solid, enclosed in the mass of a mineral. *b* *Bot.* A passive product, as of cell activity, as a starch grain.

**inclusion body**, *Chem.* A characteristic stainable particle in the nucleus or cytoplasm in tissues infected with a filtrable virus, as in smallpox and rabies.

**in-clu'sive** (in-kłŏz'iv), *adj.* 1. Including or tending to include. 2. Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*. Abb. *incl.* — **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-co-er-ci-ble** (in-kŏ-ēr-si-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not coercible. 2. *Physica*. Not capable of reduction to a liquid by pressure.

**in-coo'g'** (in-kŏg'), *adj.*, *adv.*, & *n.* *Colloq.* Incognito.

**in-coo'g'i-a-ble** (in-kŏf'i-tā-b'l), *adj.* [L. *incoagulabilis*, fr. *in*-not + *coagulabilis* coagulable.] Not coagulable; inconceivable.

**in-coo'g'i-tant** (-tānt), *adj.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.

**in-coo'g'i-ta** (in-kŏg-ni-tā; in-kŏs-ni-tā), *adj.* & *n.* Fem. of *incoogitro*.

**in-coo'ni-to** (-tŏ), *adj.* & *adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *incognita*, fem., fr. L. *incognitus* unknown, fr. *in*-not + *cognitus* known, past part. of *cognoscere*.] With (one's) identity concealed; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not called for by special recognition. — *n.*; pl. -ros (-tŏs). One appearing incognito; also, the state or disguise or name of such a one.

**in-coo'ni-tant** (in-kŏg-ni-tānt; in-kŏn-t'), *adj.* Not cognisant; unaware; — with *of*.

**in-co-her'ence** (in-kŏ-hēr-ēns), *n.*; pl. -ences (-ēns; -ēns). 1. The state or fact of being incoherent. 2. That which is incoherent.

**in-co-her'ent-ly** (ēn-si), *n.*; pl. -ences (-ēns). Incoherence.

**in-co-her'ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* Not coherent; as: *Lacking cohesion*; loose; disconnected. *b* *Lacking agreement or co-ordination*; incongruous; inconsistent. — **in-co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-com-bus'ti-ble** (in-kŏm-bis-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not combustible; not inflammable. — **in-com-bus'ti-ble-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-bus'ti-ble-ty** (-bi-tē), *n.*

**in-co'me** (in-kŏm), *n.* 1. A coming in; specif., beginning; advent. 2. Something that comes in as addition. 3. That gain or recurrent

benefit (usually measured in money) which proceeds from labor, business, or property, revenue; receipts.

**income account.** In corporation finance, the account that records the amounts, sources, and expenditure of income. Cf. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

**in-com'er** (in'kum'ér), *n.* One that comes in.

**income tax.** A tax on a person's incomes, emoluments, profits, etc., or on the excess over a certain amount.

**in-com'ing** (in'kum'ing), *adj.* Coming in; accruing; as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; beginning, as a year. — *n.* 1. A coming in. 2. That which comes in; an income.

**in-com-men'su-ra-ble** (in'kóm-mén'shóo-rá-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not commensurable; having no common measure, as quantities when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of each. 2. Having no common basis of comparison as to value, size, etc. — *n.* a That which is incommensurable. b One of two or more quantities having no common measure. — **in-com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-men'su-rate** (-rít), *adj.* Not commensurate; specif.: a Incommensurable. b Inadequate; disproportionate. — **in-com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-men'su-rate-ness**, *n.*

**in-com-mo-de'** (in'kóm-mód'), *v. t.* [F. *incommoder*, fr. L. *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient, fr. *in-* not + *commodus* convenient.] To give inconvenience or trouble to; put out; discommode, inconvenience.

**in-com-mo-di-ous** (-mód'dí-ús), *adj.* Not commodious; not affording ease or advantage; inconvenient. — **in-com-mo-di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-mo-di-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-com-mo-di-ty** (-mód'dí-tí), *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; annoyance; disadvantage.

**in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble** (-mú'ní-ká-b'l), *adj.* Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted. — **in-com-mu-ni-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-mu-ni-ca-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-mu-ni-ca-do** (in'kóm-mú'ní-ká'dó), *adj.* [Sp. *incomunicado*.] Without means of communication; also, in solitary confinement.

**in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (-mú'ní-ké'tív; -ká'tív), *adj.* Not communicative; reserved; exclusive. — **in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-com-mu-ta-ble** (-mú'tá-b'l), *adj.* Not commutable; as: a Unchangeable. b Unexchangeable. — **in-com-mu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-mu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-mu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-pact'** (in'kóm-pákt'), *adj.* Not compact; not solid; loose; discrete. — **in-com-pact-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-pact-ness**, *n.*

**in-com-pa-ra-ble** (in'kóm-pá-rá-b'l), *adj.* 1. Beyond comparison. without a peer or equal; matchless. 2. Incommensurable; not suitable for comparison; — followed by *with* or *to*. — **in-com-pa-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-pat'i-ble** (in'kóm-pát'í-b'l), *adj.* 1. Of offices, dignities, etc., incapable of being held at the same time by the same person. 2. Not compatible; incapable of association because contradictory; discordant, or the like; irreconcilable. 3. Phrased of being put or used together because of their effects; — said of drugs or the like.

**in-com-pen-sa-ble** (in'kóm-pén'sá-b'l), *adj.* [F. *incompensable*, fr. L. *incompensatus*.] Quality, state or fact of being incompetent; inadequacy; specif., lack of legal qualification or fitness.

**in-com-pen-tent** (-tént), *adj.* [F. *incompétent*, fr. L. *incompetens*.] Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, capacity, qualifications, or the like; specif., not having the necessary legal qualifications. — *n.* One who is incompetent, as one incapable of managing his affairs because mentally deficient or undeveloped. — **in-com-pen-tent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-com-plete'** (in'kóm-plét'), *adj.* [L. *incompletus*.] 1. Not complete; not finished; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective. 2. Bot. Of a flower, lacking one or more floral whorls; — opposed to *complete*. — **in-com-plete-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-plete-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-ple-tion** (-plé'shún), *n.*

**in-com-pli-ant** (-plí'ánt), *adj.* Not compliant; unyielding; of substances, not pliant. — **in-com-pli-ance** (-áns), **in-com-pli-ant-ly** (-ánt-ly), *n.* — **in-com-pli-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**in-com-pre-hen-si-ble** (in'kóm-pré'hén'sí-b'l), *adj.* 1. Archaic. That no limits can contain; illimitable. 2. Not capable of being comprehended; unintelligible. — **in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-com-pre-hen-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com-pre-hen-si-bly**, *adv.*

**in-com-pre-hen-sive** (-sív), *adj.* Not comprehensive.

**in-com-press-i-ble** (in'kóm-prés'í-b'l), *adj.* Not compressible; resisting, or incapable of, compression. — **in-com-press-i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.*

**in-com-put'a-ble** (-pút'á-b'l), *adj.* Not computable.

**in-con-ceive'a-ble** (in'kón-sé-vá-b'l), *adj.* Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived, imagined, or believed; unthinkable, unimaginable, or incredible. — **in-con-ceive'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-con-ceive'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-ceive'a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-con-clu-sive** (-klú'sív), *adj.* Not conclusive; leading to no conclusion; not leading to a definite result. — **in-con-clu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con-clu-sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-con-den-sa-ble** (-dén'sá-b'l), *adj.* Also **in-con-den-si-ble** (-sí-b'l). Not condensable; incapable of being condensed. — **in-con-den-sa-bil'i-ty**, **in-con-den-si-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.*

**in-con-dite** (in'kón'dít), *adj.* [L. *inconditus*, fr. *in-* not + *conditus*, past part. of *condere* to put or join together.] Badly put together; unformed; crude.

**in-con-form'i-ty** (in'kón-fór'mí-tí), *n.* Lack of conformity.

**in-con-gru-ent** (in'kóng-gró-ént), *adj.* Incongruous; not congruent unsuitable. — **in-con-gru-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con-gru-ent-ness**, *n.*

**in-con-gru-i-ty** (in'kóng-grú-í-tí), *n.* pl. -TIES (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being incongruous; unsuitableness; inconsistency; disagreement. 2. That which is incongruous.

**in-con-gru-ous** (in'kóng-grú-ús), *adj.* [L. *incongruus*.] Not congruous or congruent; specif.: a Incompatible; as, *incongruous* beliefs. b Not conforming (to); being at variance (*with*); as, *conduct incongruous* with one's ethics. c Lacking propriety or suitability. d Having inconsistent or inharmonious parts, qualities, etc.; as, an *incongruous* story. — **in-con-gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con-gru-ous-ness**, *n.* **in-con-sec'u-tive** (in'kón-sék'ú-tív), *adj.* Not consecutive.

**in-con'se-quent** (in'kón'sé-kwént or, esp. Brit., -kwént), *adj.* [L. *inconsequeus*. See *IN-* not; *CONSEQUENT*.] 1. Not following from the premises; illogical; inconsistent. 2. Not in sequence; inconsecutive. 3. Characterized by want of logic or relevancy; irrelevant. — **in-con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* **in-con'se-quant'ial** (-kwén'shál), *adj.* 1. Inconsequent; irrelevant. 2. Unimportant; of no consequence. — **in-con'se-quant'ial-i-ty** (-kwén'shál'í-tí), *n.* — **in-con'se-quant'ial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-con-sid'er-a-ble** (in'kón-síd'ér-á-b'l), *adj.* Not considerable; slight; trivial. — **in-con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-con-sid'er-ate** (-tí), *adj.* 1. Not adequately considered; ill-advised. 2. Not considerate; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; thoughtless. — **in-con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-sid'er-a-tion** (-shún), *n.*

**in-con-sist'ence** (in'kón-síst'én-s), *n.* Inconsistency.

**in-con-sist'en-cy** (-tén-sí), *n.* pl. -CIES (-síz) Quality, state, or an instance of being inconsistent.

**in-con-sist'ent** (-tént), *adj.* Not consistent; incompatible; incongruous; inharmonious; specif.: a Of propositions, ideas, beliefs, etc., so related that both (or all) cannot be true. b Of persons, incoherent or illogical in thought or actions; hence, inconstant; fickle. c In respect to character, sentiment, etc., incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable. — **in-con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-con-sol'a-ble** (in'kón-sól'á-b'l), *adj.* Not consolable; disconsolate. — **in-con-sol'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-con-sol'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-con-so-nant** (in'kón-són-ánt), *adj.* Not consonant; discordant. — **in-con-so-nance** (-áns), *n.* — **in-con-so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

**in-con-spic'u-ous** (in'kón-spí'kú-ús), *adj.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — **in-con-spíc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-con-spíc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-con'stant** (in'kón'stánt), *adj.* Not constant; not stable or uniform; changeable; fickle. — **in-con'stan-cy** (-stán-sí), *n.* — **in-con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Inconstant, fickle, capricious, mercurial, unstable mean lacking in steadiness, esp. in purpose or attachment. Inconstant implies an incapacity for fixity or steadiness and an inherent tendency to change; fickle, an unreliability that shows itself in an incapacity for being true or steadfast or certain, esp. in affections; capricious, variability that suggests guidance by whim, mood, or freak; mercurial, a pleasing but baffling variability and volatility; unstable, a constitutional incapacity for remaining in a fixed position or state mentally or emotionally as well as physically.

**in-con-sum'a-ble** (in'kón-súm'á-b'l), *adj.* Not consumable; incapable of being consumed, wasted, or spent.

**in-con-test'a-ble** (in'kón-trést'á-b'l), *adj.* Not contestable; not to be disputed or controverted; indisputable; incontrovertible; unquestionable. — **in-con-test'a-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-con-test'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-con'ti-nent** (in'kón'tí-nént), *n.*

able to restrain natural evacuations. — **in-con'ti-nence** (-áns), *n.* — **in-con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-con'ti-nent**, *adv.* Also **in-con'ti-nent-ly**. [F. *incontinent*, fr. L. *incontinenti* (sc. *tempore*), lit., in continuous time.] Archaic. At once; immediately.

**in-con-tin'u-ous** (in'kón-tín'ú-ús), *adj.* Not continuous.

**in-con-trol-la-ble** (in'kón-tról'á-b'l), *adj.* Uncontrollable.

**in-con-tro-vert'i-ble** (in'kón-tró-vért'í-b'l), *adj.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con-tro-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-con-tro-vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-con-tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-con-ven'ience** (in'kón-vín'yén-s), *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being inconvenient; discomfort; incommodiousness. 2. That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or unpleasantness. — *v. t.*: **INCONVENIENCE** (-yén-s), **INCONVENIENCED** (-yén-sing). To put to inconvenience; to incommodate.

**in-con-ven'ien-ty** (-yén-sí), *n.* Inconvenience.

**in-con-ven'ient** (-yén-tí), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *inconveniens*.] 1. Obs. Not suitable; inexpedient. 2. Not convenient; giving trouble, annoyance, or delay; inopportune; incommodious. — **in-con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.*

**in-con-vert'i-ble** (in'kón-vért'í-b'l), *adj.* Not convertible; of paper money, not exchangeable on demand for specie. — **in-con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **in-con-vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

**in-con-vin-ci-ble** (-vín'sí-b'l), *adj.* & *n.* (One) incapable of being convinced. — **in-con-vin-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.* — **in-con-vin-ci-bly**, *adv.*

**in-co-or-di-nate** (in'kó-ór'dí-nát), *adj.* Not co-ordinate.

**in-co-or-di-na-tion** (-ná'shún), *n.* Lack of co-ordination.

**in-cor-po-ra-ble** (in'kór-pó-rá-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being incorporated.

**in-cor-po-rate** (-rát), *adj.* [L. *incorporatus*. See *IN-* not; *CORPORATE*.] Incorporate; spiritual.

Formed into or associated as part of a corporation; incorporated. — (-rát), *v. t.* 1. To unite or introduce (*with*, *in*, into a body or mass already formed); as, to *incorporate* new laws in a constitution. 2. To unite intimately; to blend or combine so as to form one body, organization, etc.; as, the thirteen colonies were *incorporated*. 3. To admit as member of a corporation. 4. To form into a legal corporation. See *CORPORATION*, 2, 5. To give a material form to; to embody. — (-rát), *v. i.* 1. To unite in or as one body. 2. To constitute or to become a corporation. — **in-cor-po-ra-tion** (-rá'shún), *n.* — **in-cor-po-ra-tive** (-rá'tív; -rá'tív), *adj.* — **in-cor-po-ra-tor** (-rá'tér), *n.* — **in-cor-po-ra-ted** (-rát'éd; -téd), *adj.* United in one body; esp., forming a legal corporation. Abbr. *inc.*

**in-cor-po-re-al** (in'kór-pó-ré-ál), *adj.* 1. Not corporeal; immaterial; sometimes, of spirits, angels, etc. 2. *Law*. Existing only in contemplation of law; not having physical existence, but existing as an immaterial right. — **in-cor-po-re-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cor-po-re-ity** (in'kór-pó-ré-í-tí), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; also, an incorporeal attribute or entity.

**in-cor-rect'** (in'kór-rékt'), *adj.* 1. Not correct; faulty. 2. Unbecoming; improper. 3. Untrue; inaccurate. — **in-cor-rect-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rect-ness**, *n.*

**in-cor-ri-gi-bil-ity** (in-kŏr'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *adj.* 1. Not corrigible; of being corrected or amended; not reformatory. 2. Unmanageable; unruly; delinquent. — *n.* One who is incorrigible. — **in-cor-ri-gi-bil-ity** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-cor-ri-gi-bil-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor-ri-gi-bil-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-cor-rupt** (in-kŏr'ŭpt'), *adj.* Not corrupt; sound; pure; untainted; also, incorruptible. — **in-cor-rupt-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cor-rupt-ness**, *n.*  
**in-cor-rupt-ible** (in-kŏr'ŭpt'ĭ-bĭl'), *adj.* Not corruptible; incapable of being bribed or corrupted; inflexibly just and upright. — **in-cor-rupt-ib-ly** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-cor-rupt-ib-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor-rupt-ib-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cor-rupt-ion** (in-kŏr'ŭpt'ſhĭn), *n.* *Arch.* Condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible.

**in-cras-sate** (in-kŏr'as'ſt), *adj.* Also **in-cras-sat-ed** (-ſt-ĕd; -ĭd). [*L. in-cras-sare*, past part. of *incrassare*, fr. *in* + *crassus* thick.] *Bot. & Zool.* Thickened or swollen.

**in-cras-sate** (-ſt), *v. t. & i.* To thicken; inspissate. — **in-cras-sa-tion** (in-kŏr'as'ſhĭn), *n.*

**in-crease** (in-kŏr'ĕs), *v. i.* [*OF. encreistre*, fr. *L. increascere*, fr. *in* + *creascere* to grow.] 1. To become greater; to grow; augment; wax. 2. To multiply by the production of young. — *v. t.* To augment; add to; enhance. — **in-crease-a-ble**, *adj.* — **in-crease-ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Increase, enlarge, augment, multiply mean to become or cause to become greater in size, number, etc. *Increase*, esp. as an intransitive verb, implies increase in size, number, etc.

is greater in size, in capacity, or in what it comprehends; augment, like *increase*, implies growth but seldom suggests growth by degrees for it is commonly used in reference to things already well grown, well developed, or the like; multiply commonly implies increase in number, as by generation or mechanically. — *Ant.* Decrease.

**in-crease** (in-kŏr'ĕs), *v. i.* 1. An increasing; enlargement; augmentation; multiplication, esp. of young. 2. That which results from increasing; as: a Addition; increment. b Progeny; issue; offspring. c Produce; profit; interest.

**in-crease-er** (in-kŏr'ĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which increases; as: a A breeder. b *Arch.* A promoter; c *Mech.* Any device to increase size, strength, etc.; as, a traction *increase*.

**in-cre-ate** (in-kŏr'ĕt'; in-kŏr'ĕt'; 2), *adj.* Uncreated; self-existent.

**in-cred-i-ble** (in-kŏr'ĕd'ĭ-bĭl'), *adj.* Not credible; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. — **in-cred-i-bil-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-cred-i-bil-ness**, *n.* — **in-cred-i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-cred-u-lit-y** (in-kŏr'ĕd'ŭ-lĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or instance of being incredulous; a withholding or refusal of belief. — *Syn.* See **unbelief**.

**in-cred-u-lous** (in-kŏr'ĕd'ŭ-lŭs), *adj.* 1. Not credulous; skeptical. 2. Indicating, or caused by, disbelief. — **in-cred-u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cred-u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**in-cre-ment** (in-kŏr'ĕs'mĕnt; in-kŏr'ĕs'mĕnt), *n.* [*L. incrementum*, fr. *incremare*. See **increase**.] 1. An increasing; enlargement; increase. 2. That which is gained or added; esp., one of a series of additions, or, sometimes, of minute additions; — opposed to *decrement*. 3. *Math.* A change, generally arbitrary, either positive or negative, in the value of an independent variable; also, the corresponding change in the value of the dependent function. — **in-cre-ment-al** (-mĕn'tl; -t'l), *adj.*

**in-cre-scent** (in-kŏr'ĕs'sĕnt), *adj.* [*L. in-crescere*, -entis, pres. part. of *increare*.] 1. Increasing; waxing; as, the *incre-scent moon*. 2. *Internal secretion* or a product of it; an autacoid. — **in-cre-scent-ary** (-ĕr'ĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ĕr'ĭ), **in-cre-to-ry** (in-kŏr'ĕs'tŏr'ĭ; -ĕr'ĭ), *adj.*

**in-crim-i-nate** (in-kŏr'im'ĭ-nĕt), *v. t.* [*ML. in-criminatus*, past part. of *in-criminare*, fr. *in* + *crimare*, *crimare*, to accuse one of a crime. See **CRIMINATE**.] To charge with, or involve in, a crime or fault; accuse. — **in-crim-i-na-tion** (-nĕſhĭn), *n.* — **in-crim-i-na-tor** (-nĕſĕr), *n.* — **in-crim-i-na-to-ry** (-nĕſ'tŏr'ĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ĕr'ĭ), *adj.*

**in-crust** (in-kŏr'ŭst'), *v. t.* [*Fr. incrustar*, fr. *L. incrustare*, fr. *in* + *crustare* to cover with a crust.] To cover or line with or as with a crust, or hard coat.

**in-crus-ta-tion** (in-kŏr'ŭst'ā-shĭn), *n.* 1. Act of incrusting, or state of being incrustrated. 2. A crust or hard coating.

**in-cu-bate** (in-kŏ'bāt; in-kŏ'bāt), *v. t.* [*L. incubatus*, past part. of *incubare* to lie on, fr. *in* + *cuare* to lie down.] To sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; brood; hence, to maintain (eggs, embryos, or the like) under conditions favorable for hatching or development. — *v. i.* To sit on eggs; brood; also, to undergo incubation. — **in-cu-ba-tive** (-bāt'ĭv), *adj.*

**in-cu-ba-tion** (-bāt'ſhĭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of incubating, as eggs, bacteria, etc. 2. Brooding or brooding upon. 3. *Med.* The development of an infectious disease from inception to visible manifestation. — **in-cu-ba-tion-al**, *adj.*

**in-cu-ba-tor** (in-kŏ'bāt'ŏr; in-kŏ'bāt'), *n.* [*L.*] One who or that which incubates; specif., any apparatus for incubating eggs, microorganisms, prematurely born babies, etc.

**in-cu-bus** (in-kŏ'bŭs; in-kŏ'bŭs; *n.*; pl. **INCUBI** (-bĭ), **INCUBÆ** (-bŭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [*L.*, the nightmare, *ML.*, a demon, fr. *L. incubare*. See **INCUBATE**.] 1. An evil spirit, supposed to lie upon persons in their sleep, and esp. to have sexual intercourse with women by night. Cf. **SUCCUBUS**. 2. Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens. 3. *Med.* Nightmare.

**in-cu-dae** (in-kŏ'dĕz), *n.*, pl. **INCUS**.

**in-cul-cate** (in-kŏl'kāt; in-kŏl'kāt), *v. t.* [*L. in-culcatum*, past part. of *inculcare* to tread on, fr. *in* + *culcare* to tread, fr. *culx* the heel.] To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions; to urge on the mind; — with *on* or *upon*. — *Syn.* See **IMPLANT**. — **in-cul-ca-tion** (in-kŏl'kāt'ſhĭn), *n.* — **in-cul-ca-tor** (in-kŏl'kāt'ŏr), *n.*

**in-cul-pa-ble** (in-kŏl'pā-bĭl'), *adj.* Not culpable; blameless; innocent.

**in-cul-pate** (in-kŏl'pāt; in-kŏl'pāt), *v. t. & i.* [*ML. in-culpatus*, past part. of *inculpare* to blame, fr. *L. in* + *culpa* fault.] To impute guilt (to); to involve or implicate in guilt; incriminate. — **in-cul-pa-tion** (in-kŏl'pāt'ſhĭn; in-kŏl'pāt'ſhĭn), *n.* — **in-cul-pa-to-ry** (in-kŏl'pāt'ŏr'ĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ĕr'ĭ), *adj.*

**in-cul-t** (in-kŏl't'), *adj.* [*L. incultus*, fr. *in* + *not* + *cultus*, past part. of *cultare* to cultivate.] Uncultivated; uncivilized; crude; rude; rough.

**in-cum-ben-ey** (in-kŏ'kŭm-bĕn'ĕy), *n.* [*L.*] An incumbent, is imposed as

a bequest; possession and exercise of any office. c An incumbent, or overlying, weight, or mass.

**in-cum-bent** (-bĕnt), *adj.* [*L. incumbens*, -entis, pres. part. of *incumbere* to lie down upon, press upon.] 1. Lying or reclining, esp. with downward pressure; hence, impending. 2. Imposed as a duty or obligation; obligatory; — with *on* or *upon*. 3. Lying upon or opposed to; as, an *incumbent* author. 4. *Geol.* Overlying. — *n.* One holding a bequest or office. — **in-cum-bent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-cum-ber** (-bĕr), *v. t.* To encumber. — **in-cum-brance** (-brāns), *n.*

**in-cu-nab-u-la** (in-kŏ'nŭb'ŭ-lā), *n.*, pl. [*Lat. sing. -lŭm* (-lĕm). [*L.*, pl., cradle, birthplace, origin.] 1. Cradle period or state; beginnings; infancy. 2. *Biblic.* Works of an early epoch; specif., books printed before A.D. 1500. — **in-cu-nab-u-lar** (-lār), *adj.*

**in-cur** (in-kŏr'), *v. t.*; **-CURRED** (-kŏr'd); **-CURRING**. [*L. incurere* to run into or toward, fr. *in* + *currere* to run.] To meet with, as a thing inconvenient or harmful; become liable to; bring down on oneself.

*Syn.* Incur, contract, catch mean to bring something upon oneself. Incur may or may not imply foreknowledge, but it usually implies responsibility for the act or acts which bring something upon one; contract implies more strongly effective acquirement, but is equally implicit as to the part played by accident; catch, a more popular term, implies infection or something comparable in tracing the means of communication.

**in-cur-a-ble** (in-kŏ'rā-bĭl'), *adj.* Not curable; irremediable. — *n.* A person diseased beyond cure. — **in-cur-a-bil-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-cur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cur-a-bly** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *adv.*

**in-cur-i-ous** (in-kŏ'rĭ'ŭs), *adj.* Not curious, or inquisitive; indifferent; uninterested. — *Syn.* See **INDIFFERENT**. — **in-cur-i-ous-ly** (in-kŏ'rĭ'ŭs'ĭ-tĭ), *adv.* — **in-cur-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cur-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-cur-rence** (in-kŏr'ŕĕns), *n.* Act or process of incurring; as, *incur-rence of debt*.

**in-cur-rent** (-ĕnt), *adj.* [*L. incurrens*, -entis, pres. part. See **INCUR**.] *Zool.* Characterized by an inward-flowing current. Cf. **CLAM**, **ILLUS**.

**in-cur-sion** (-zhŭn; shŭn), *n.* [*L. incursum*. See **INCUR**.] A running in, into, or against; a hostile entrance into a territory; a sudden invasion; raid; inroad.

**in-cur-sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* Making incursions; invasive.

**in-cur-vate** (in-kŏ'r'vāt; in-kŏ'r'vāt), *adj.* [*L. incurvatus*, past part. of *incurvare* to crook, fr. *in* + *in-curvare* to crook; *incurvatus*; *incurvatus* (-vĕl), *v. t. & i.* To bend; crook; specif., to curve inward. — **in-cur-vate-tion** (in-kŏ'r'vāt'ſhĭn), *n.* — **in-cur-vature** (in-kŏ'r'vātŭr), *n.*

**in-cur-ve** (in-kŏ'r'v), *n.* Also **in-cur-ve**, *n.* In curve. A curving in; a bend; a ball that curves in. See **CURVE**, 4.

**in-cur-ve** (in-kŏ'r'v), *v. t. & i.* [*See INCURVATE*.] To curve, esp. inward.

**in-cus** (in-kŏ's), *n.*; pl. **INCUS** (in-kŏ'dĭs). [*L.*, anvil.] *Anat.* The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil. See **EAR**, **ILLUS**.

**in-cuse** (in-kŏ's), *adj.* [*L. incusus*, past part. of *incutere* to strike with the hammer.] Struck or stamped in; — esp. on the face of a coin by the punch with which it was struck or design.

**Ind** (Ind), *n.* Chiefly *Poetic*. a India. b Indies.

**Ind.** = **INDO**.

**in-da-da** (in-dā'dā), *n.* [*Zulu in-dada*, prop., matter, affair.] Among South African natives, a conference.

**in-da-gate** (in-dā'gāt), *v. t.* [*L. indagare*, past part. of *indagare* to seek.] To investigate. — **in-da-ga-tion** (-gāt'ſhĭn), *n.* — **in-da-ga-tor** (-gāt'ŏr), *n.*

**in-da-mine** (in-dā'mĕn; -mĭn), *n.* Also **in-dā-mine**. [*Prob. fr. indigo + amine.*] *Chem.* Any of a series of organic bases, the simplest of which has the formula  $NH_2C_6H_4NH_2$ . Their salts are unstable blue and green dyes.

**in-debt** (in-dĕt'), *v. t.* [*OF. endetter*, fr. *en* (fr. *L. in*) + *dette* debt.] To bring into debt; place under obligation. — **in-debt-ed** (-ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.*

**in-debt-ed-ness**, *n.* 1. State of being indebted. 2. The sum owed; debts, collectively.

**in-de-cent** (in-dĕ'sĕnt; -ĕnt), *adj.* Not decent; specif.: a Unbecoming or unseemly; indecorous. b Morally offensive; unfit to be seen or heard. — *Syn.* See **INDECOROUS**. — **in-de-cent-ly** (-ĕn'tl; -ĕn'tl), *adv.* — **in-de-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-de-cid-u-ate** (in-dĕ'sĭd'ŭ-āt), *adj.* Having no decidua.

**in-de-cid-u-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Not deciduous; as leaves; evergreen, as — **a-ble** (in-dĕ'sĭd'ŭ-ā-bĭl'), *adj.* Not decipherable. — **in-de-cid-u-ly** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *adv.*

**in-de-ci-sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision, settled purpose, or firmness; hesitation; vacillation; irresolution.

**in-de-ci-sive** (-sĭs'ĭv), *adj.* 1. Not decisive; inconclusive. 2. Prone to indecision; irresolute. 3. Not certain; dubious; indefinite. — **in-de-ci-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-ci-sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-de-clin-a-ble** (in-dĕ'klĭnā-bĭl'), *adj.* Not declinable; as: a *Obs.* Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable. b *Gram.* Not varied by inflectional terminations.

**in-de-com-po-s-a-ble** (in-dĕ'kŏm-pŏz'ā-bĭl'), *adj.* Not decomposable; not resolvable into constituent parts. — **in-de-com-po-s-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**in-dec-o-rous** (in-dĕk'ŏ-rŭs; in-dĕk'ŏ-rŭs), *adj.* Not decorous; violating good manners; unbecoming. — **in-dec-o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-dec-o-rous-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Indecent, improper, unseemly, indecent, unbecoming, indelicate mean not conforming to the accepted standard of what is right or fitting. Indecorous suggests a transgression of what polite society regards as good manners; improper, of what the authorities in etiquette, language, aesthetics, etc., regard as right or correct; unseemly adds to these a suggestion of offensiveness to persons of good taste; indecent, once meaning great unseemliness, now more often implies gross offensiveness to persons of sound morals; unbecoming suggests behavior, expressions, etc., that do not best one's character or standing; indelicate suggests a lack of modesty or the like which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions.

**in-de-co-rum** (in-dĕ'kŏ-rŭm), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *indecorus* unbecoming.] 1. Want of decorum; impropriety, now esp. of behavior. 2. An indecorous action.

**in-deed** (in-dĕd'), *adv.* [*in*, prep. + *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in

fact; to be sure. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, irony, incredulity, etc.

**in-de-fat-i-ga-bile** (in-dē-fā-tē-gā-b'ē), *adj.* [*L. indefatigabilis*]. Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; tireless. — **in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), **in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'e-ness**, *n.* — **in-de-fat-i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-fea-si-ble** (in-dē-fē-sē-b'ē), *adj.* Not defeasible; incapable of being annulled or made void. — **in-de-fea-si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-de-fea-si-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-fect-i-ble** (in-dē-fēk'tē-b'ē), *adj.* Not liable to defect, failure, or decay; also, faultless. — **in-de-fect-i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-de-fect-i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-fec-tive** (-fēk'tēv), *adj.* Not defective.

**in-de-fen-si-bil'e** (-fēn'sē-b'ē), *adj.* Not defensible; unjustifiable; untenable. — **in-de-fen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), **in-de-fen-si-bil'e-ness**, *n.* — **in-de-fen-si-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-fin-a-ble** (-fin'ā-b'ē), *adj.* Incapable of being defined or exactly described. — *n.* Anything indefinable. — **in-de-fin-a-bil'e-ness**, *n.* — **in-de-fin-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-finite** (in-dē-fī-tē), *adj.* [*L. indefinitus*]. 1. Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; specif.: a Vague or general; not precise or certain; as, an *indefinite* plan. 2. Having no prescribed limit or known limits; as, an *indefinite* supply, or area. 3. Unmeasured or unmeasurable, though not infinite; as, an *indefinite* number. 4. *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted; — of members of a floral whorl. 5. *Gram.* Not defining or determining; as, "any" is an *indefinite* pronoun. Abbr. *indef.* — **in-de-fī-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-fī-nite-ness**, *n.*

**indefinite article.** *Gram.* The article *a* or *an*.

**in-de-his-cent** (in-dē-hīs'ēnt; -ēnt), *adj.* *Bot.* Remaining closed at maturity; not dehiscent; — said specif. of many fruits. — **in-de-his-cent-ness** (-ēns; -ēns), *n.*

**in-de-lib-er-ate** (-līb'ēr-ē-tē), *adj.* Without deliberation; unpremeditated. — **in-de-lib-er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-lib-er-ate-ness**, *n.*

**in-de-lit-er-able** (in-dē-lī-t'ēr-ā-b'ē), *adj.* [*L. indelibilis*, fr. *in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed]. That cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; also, making marks not readily erased. — **in-de-lit-er-abil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), **in-de-lit-er-abil'e-ness**, *n.* — **in-de-lit-er-ably**, *adv.*

**in-de-li-c-a-cy** (-kā-sē), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sēz). 1. Quality of being indelicate. 2. Anything indelicate.

**in-de-li-cate** (-kāt), *adj.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; coarse; gross; improper. — *Syn.* See *indecorous*. — **in-de-li-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-li-cate-ness**, *n.*

**in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion** (in-dēm'nī-fī-kā'shēn), *n.* 1. An indemnifying or being indemnified; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty. 2. A payment or recompense which indemnifies. — **in-dem-ni-fi-ca-to-ry** (-dēm'nī-fī-kā'tō-rē), *adj.*

**in-dem-ni-fy** (in-dēm'nī-fī), *v. t.*; -fied (-fīd); -fy'ing. [*L. indemnus* unhurt (fr. *in-* not + *dammum* hurt, damage) + *-fy*]. 1. To secure against loss or damage. 2. To make restitution or compensation to; reimburse, also, to make good (a loss). — *Syn.* See *pay*. — **in-dem-ni-fy'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*

**in-dem-ni-ty** (-tē), *n.* One who gives indemnity.

**in-dem-ni-ty** (-tē), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [*L. indemnitas*, fr. *L. indemnitas*, fr. *indemnus* uninjured]. 1. Protection or exemption from loss or damage, past or to come; security; insurance; specif., immunity from penalty for past offenses; amnesty. 2. Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss or injury sustained.

**in-de-mon-str-a-ble** (in-dē-mōn'strā-b'ē), **in-dem'nā-ble**, *adj.* Not demonstrable; not subject to proof. — **in-de-mon-str-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-de-mon-str-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-dene** (in-dēn), *n.* [*indole* + *-ene*]. *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, *Calia*, obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar and in other ways.

**in-dent** (in-dēnt), *v. t.* [*OF. endenter*, fr. *ML. indentare*, fr. *L. in* in + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth]. 1. To make a notch or a series of notches in the border of; to make jagged or serrate. 2. To cut into (a board, etc.) for mortising or dovetailing; to join together by so doing. 3. To sever the parts of (a document) by way of indenture; to draw up (an agreement or the like) in duplicate. 4. To indenture. 5. To make an order upon; to draw upon; as for stores; also, *Com.* to make an indent, or order, for (goods). 6. To score (a line or lines) in from the margin; to form an indentation in (a paragraph, etc.). — *v. i.* 1. To form a recess or indentation. 2. To agree by indenture; contract. 3. To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil; hence, to make a requisition; to draw (on). — (in-dēnt'; in-dēnt), *n.* 1. A notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch; *Print.*, an indentation. 2. An indented writing; an indenture. 3. An indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. 4. *Eng.* An official requisition or order for supplies. 5. *Com.* A foreign order for goods; esp., one with detailed specifications. — **in-dent'er**, *n.*

**in-dent'** (in-dēnt'), *v. t.* [*in-* in + *dent*]. To dent; impress; stamp or press in; as, to *indent* a pattern in metal; also, to form a dent or dents in. — (in-dēnt'; in-dēnt), *n.* A dent.

**in-den-ta-tion** (in-dēn-tā'shēn), *n.* 1. An indenting or state of being indented; also, the result of indenting, as: a A notch or recess in a border. b *Print.* Indentation. 2. A denting; a dent.

**in-den-tion** (in-dēn'shēn), *n.* 1. The result of indenting; a cut, notch, recess, or the like in a margin; an indentation or dent. 2. *Print.* A act of setting a line or lines in from the margin or a little within the flush line of the text. b The blank space so left. Cf. *HANGING INDENTATION*.

**in-den-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [*OF. endenture, endenture*]. 1. An agreement in writing (usually in duplicate, the parts originally being notched or cut so as to correspond to each other). 2. Specif., usually *pl.*, a contract by which an apprentice is bound to a master, or a servant to a master.

**in-de-pend-ence** (in-dē-pēn'sēns), *n.* 1. State or quality of being independent; freedom from control by others; self government. 2. A sufficiency of means for a livelihood; a competency.

**Independence Day.** *U. S. & Phila.* A holiday, the 4th of July, anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

**in-de-pend-en-cy** (in-dē-pēn'sēns), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sēz). 1. Inde-

pendence. 2. An independent state, province, etc. 3. [*cap.*] *Ecol.* Doctrine and polity of the Independents.

**in-de-pend-ent** (-dēnt), *adj.* 1. Not dependent; not subject to control by others; self-governing. 2. A Irrespective of others, each other or another; as, an *independent* inquiry. b Irrespective; exclusive; — with *of*. 3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Independents. 4. Not being a dependent (of), as for support; hence: a Earning or earned. b Having or forming a competency. 5. Not subject to bias or influence; hence, self-reliant, self-confident, self-respecting, or the like; not subservient. 6. *Gram.* Not subordinate; main; — of a clause. 7. *Math.* Not dependent on another quantity in respect of value or rate of variation; — said of quantities and functions. 8. *Politics.* Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting. — *Syn.* See *FREE*.

— *n.* 1. [*cap.*] *Ecol.* a One who believes that the local Christian church is complete in itself and independent of all external ecclesiastical authority. b *Eng.* A Congregationalist. 2. An independent person or thing; esp., *Politics*, one who does not acknowledge an obligation to support a party's candidate under all circumstances.

— **in-de-pend-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-de-scrib-a-ble** (in-dē-skrib'ā-b'ē), *adj.* That cannot be described; surpassing description. — **in-de-scrib-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-struct-i-ble** (-strūk'tē-b'ē), *adj.* Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed. — **in-de-struct-i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ē-tē), *n.* — **in-de-struct-i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-de-ter-mi-na-ble** (-tūr'mī-nā-b'ē), *adj.* Not determinable, impossible to be definitely known, defined, or limited. — *n.* An indeterminate thing or question.

**in-de-ter-mi-nate** (-nāt), *adj.* 1. Not determinate; indefinite; not distinct or precise, vague. 2. Not fixed, not predetermined; also, not leading to a definite end or result. 3. *Bot.* a Racemose. b Having the parts of the perianth separate and not overlapping in the bud. — **in-de-ter-mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-ter-mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

**in-de-ter-mi-na-tion** (-nā'shēn), *n.* 1. Lack of determination. 2. State of being indeterminate or undefined.

**in-de-ter-min-ism** (in-dē-tūr'mīn-iz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the will is free, or esp., that one's deliberative choices or acts are not completely determined by, or predictable from, antecedent causes. — **in-de-ter-min-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **in-de-ter-min-ist-ic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**in-de-vout'** (in-dē-vōut'), *adj.* Not devout; irreverent.

**in-dex** (in-dēks), *n.* *pl.* INDEXES (-dēks-sēz; -sēz), INDEXES (in-dēks-sēz), [*L., fr. indicare* to point out. See *INDICATE*]. 1. In full *index finger*. The forefinger. 2. A pointer or indicator. 3. That which indicates or discloses, a token or indication. 4. *Obs.* Table of contents, argument, preface, or prologue. 5. [*pl.* commonly *indexes*]. A table, list, or file, usually arranged alphabetically, for facilitating reference to topics, names, objects, etc., esp. in a book or a collection. 6. The ratio, or formula expressing the ratio, of one dimension of a thing to another dimension. Cf. *CYCLICAL INDEX*. 7. A ratio or other number derived from a series of observations and used as an indicator or measure of a certain condition; as, an *index* of intelligence. 8. [*pl.* always *indexes*]. *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity; exponent. 9. *Print.* A sign [*fr.*] used to direct particular attention to a note or paragraph; a "list." See *FIST*; 3; *HAND*, 13 b. 10 [*cap.*] *R.C.C.* A list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted by the church authorities. The *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* [*fr.* *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*] [*L.*], or *Prohibitory Index* is a list of books forbidden as dangerous to faith and morals. The *Index Expurgatorius* [*fr.* *Index Expurgatorius*], is a list of books interdicted until amended. — *v. t.* 1. To provide with, or put into, an index. 2. To put on the index. See *INDEX*, *n.*, 10. 3. To be an index of. — **in-dex-er**, *n.*

**index of refraction.** *Optics.* A measure of refracting power, being either (*absolute index of refraction*) the ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum (or, commonly, in air) to that in a given medium, or (*relative index of refraction*) the ratio of the velocity of light in two different media.

**in-di-a ink** (in-dī'ā; *esp. Brit.*, -dīyā; 58). A black pigment used for writing, painting, etc., brought chiefly from China and Japan, now consisting of specially prepared lampblack or ivory black.

**in-di-a-man** (-mān), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). *Naut.* A vessel in the India trade; specif., a large vessel belonging to the East India Company.

**in-dian** (in-dī'an; 58), *adj.* [*From India*, fr. *L. India*, fr. *Gr. India*, fr. *Indos* the Indus river, fr. *OPer. & Av. Hindu* India]. 1. Of or pertaining to India or the East Indies; designating the Indians or their civilization. 2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the aborigines, or Indians, of America. 3. Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian pudding*. — *n.* 1. A member of one of the native races of India or of Indo-China, whether Hindu, Moslem, or animist. 2. A member of the aboriginal American race; an American, or Red, Indian. 3. An American Indian language; any one of the many, diverse languages spoken by members of the aboriginal races of North and South America. See *LANGUAGE*, *Table*.

**Indian club.** A form of wooden club which is swung for gymnastic exercise.

**Indian corn.** 1. A native American cereal grass (*Zea mays*); maize; — called *corn* in the United States, Canada, and Australia. 2. A The ripened ears of this plant; also, the seeds, widely used as food for human beings and livestock. b A crop of this cereal.

**Indian file.** Single file, the Indian way of traversing woods.

**Indian gift.** *Colloq., U. S.* A gift for which an equivalent or more is expected in return, or which is expected to be returned.

— **Indian giver.**

**Indian hemp.** An American herb (*Apocynum cannabinum*) of the dogbane family, having milky juice, and tough, Club, fibrous bark. The root is emetic and cathartic. b The common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), esp. the variety cultivated in India. Cf. *HEMP*, *CANNABIS*, *HASHISH*, *BEHANG*.

**Indian hogweed.** An East Indian herb (*Abrus precatorius*) of the pea family, whose root is a substitute for licorice.

**Indian mallow.** An East Indian yellow-flowered mallow (*Abutilon theophrasti*), widely naturalized as a weed.

**Indian meal.** Ground Indian corn, or maize.

**Indian millet.** A Durra. b Pearl millet.

**Indian paintbrush.** — *PAINTED CUP*.

**Indian pipe.** A waxy-white leafless saprophytic herb (*Monotropa uniflora*, family *Monotropaceae*), native to Asia and the U. S.



**Indian pudding.** A pudding whose chief ingredients are Indian meal, milk, and molasses.

**Indian red.** A yellowish-red earth, orig. from the Persian Gulf, used as a pigment; also, a pigment of similar color made by calcining iron salts.

**Indian summer.** A period of warm or mild weather late in autumn or in early winter.

**Indian tobacco.** An American wild lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*) with small blue flowers.

**Indian turnip.** The jack-in-the-pulpit; also, its root.

**India paper.** A thin, delicate paper made in China, and used for prints of engravings, etc. b A very thin opaque printing paper.

**India rubber or, often, in di-a-rub-ber** (In'di-á-rúb-ér), n. 1. Rubber; caoutchouc. 2. A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber.

**India silk.** A soft, thin silk fabric in plain weave.

**Indio** (In'di-ó), adj. [L. *Indicus*, fr. Gr. *Indikos* Indian.] 1. Of or pertaining to India; Indian. 2. Designating, or belonging to, the Indian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Indi-can** (In'di-kán), n. [See INDIGO.] 1. Chem. A glucoside, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, occurring in the indigo plant, woad, etc. It is the source of natural indigo. 2. Biochem. An indigo-forming substance, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NOS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>H, found (as a salt) in urine and other animal fluids; called also *urozanthin*.

**Indi-cant** (In'di-kánt), adj. Serving to point out; indicating. — n. That which indicates or points out.

**Indi-cate** (In'di-kát), v. t. [L. *indicatus*, past part. of *indicare* to indicate, fr. *in-* + *in-* + *dicare* to proclaim. See DIC-ION.] 1. To point out or to; to be an index, sign, or token of; betoken. 2. To state or sketch briefly; to intimate or show indirectly. 3. Med. To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedy or treatment.

**Indi-ca-tion** (In'di-ká-shún), n. 1. An indicating; suggestion. 2. That which serves to indicate or point out, sign. 3. The degree indicated by a thermometer, gauge, etc.; a reading.

**Indi-ca-tive** (In'di-ká-tív or, in sense 2, esp. Brit., In'di-ká-tív), adj. 1. Designating, or pertaining to, that mood, **indicative mood**, of the verb which represents the denoted act or state as an objective fact, as distinguished from a mood representing an act or state merely entertained in thought. 2. Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge (of something not visible or obvious); suggestive. — (In'di-ká-tív), n. Gram. The indicative mood or a verbal form denoting it. Abbr. *ind.* or *indic.* — **Indi-ca-tive-ly**, adv.

**Indi-ca-tor** (In'di-ká-tór), n. 1. One that shows or points out; an indication or sign. 2. Specif., any device or apparatus for indicating something; as, an index hand or pointer. b A gauge, as, to show pressure. c A dial which registers, as the positions of trains, the movement of an elevator, etc. d Mach. An instrument for automatically making a diagram which shows the pressure of the working fluid in an engine at every point of the stroke. 3. Chem. A substance used to indicate to the eye the condition of a solution as to the presence of free acid, alkali, or other substance. Thus, litmus is blue in alkalies, violet in neutral solutions, and red in acids. — **Indi-ca-to-ry** (In'di-ká-tór-í or, esp. Brit., ká-tór-í, ká-tór-í), adj.

**Indi-ces** (In'di-sés), n., pl. of INDEX.

**Indi-ci-al** (In'di-shí-ál), n., pl.: *INDIC-ION* (shím). [L. pl. of *indicium* sign, token.] Signs, indications, appearances; specif., U.S. Post Office, the markings printed in place of stamp, cancellation, postmark, etc., on envelopes in bulk mail.

**Indi-ct** (In'di-kt), v. t. [See INDICT.] To charge with an offense; esp., Law, to find an indictment against. — **Indi-ct-a-ble**, adj. — **Indi-ct'er** or, esp. in Law, **Indi-ct'or** (In'di-kt'ér), n.

**Indi-ct-ion** (In'di-kt'í-shún), n. [OF. or L. *Indictio*, fr. *indicare* to announce, appoint. See DIC-ION.] 1. Rare. Proclamation. 2. The edict of a Roman emperor establishing the valuation for assessment of property tax every fifteen years; hence, a tax so levied. 3. Chron. A recurring cycle of fifteen years, called in full the **cycle of indiction**, formerly used as a method of reckoning periods of time.

**Indi-ct'ment** (In'di-kt'mént), n. 1. Act or process, esp. the legal process, of indicting; state of being indicted. 2. Law. The formal written statement charging one or more persons with an offense as framed by the prosecuting authority of the state, and found by the grand jury. — **Indi-ct'er-ence** (In'di-kt'ér-éns), n. Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; specif.: a Lack of feeling for or against anything; apathy. b Lack of distinction or difference. c Lack of sufficient importance to constitute a difference or consideration; insignificance.

**Indi-ct'er-en-ey** (In'di-kt'ér-én-sí), n. Indifference.

**Indi-ct'er-ent** (In'di-kt'ér-ént), adj. [F. or L.; *Indifferent*, fr. L. *indifferens*, -entis.] 1. Having a neutral or unbiased disposition; specif.: a Chiefly Legal. Impartial; unprejudiced. b Not interested in or concerned about something; esp., without predilection or choice; as, *indifferent* to discomfort; *indifferent* to heat or cold. c Hence, apathetic; not easily interested or moved. 2. Neutral; neither good nor bad, large nor small, desirable nor undesirable, etc.; as, in *indifferent* health; a room in *indifferent* order. 3. Having no preponderating influence or value; hence, unimportant; as, *indifferent* matters; also, of a rite or custom, observable at one's option. 4. Characterized by lack of active quality; as, the *indifferent* part of a magnet. 5. Biol. Undifferentiated; as, *indifferent* tissue. — **Indi-ct'er-ent-ly**, adv.

**Syn.** *Indifferent*, unconcerned, incurious, aloof, detached, disinterested mean not feeling or showing interest. *Indifferent*, in strict use, implies neutrality of attitude when two or more persons or things are considered; *unconcerned* implies indifference arising from unconsciousness, insensitiveness, selfishness, or the like, which prevents one

like; detached, a commendable aloofness resulting from freedom from all bias; *disinterested*, freedom from all concern for personal or party advantage that permits one to see or tell the truth.

**Indi-ct'er-ent-ism** (In'di-kt'ér-ént-izm), n. State of being indifferent, esp. to what is true or false; systematic want of interest or earnestness. — **Indi-ct'er-ent-ist** (-íst), n.

**Indi-gence** (In'di-jéns), n. Condition of being indigent; penury; poverty. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

**Indi-gens** (In'di-jén), **Indi-gen** (In'di-jén), n. [F. *indigène*, fr. L. *indigena*.] An indigenous animal or plant; a native. — **Indi-g'e-nous** (In'di-jé-nús), adj. [LL. *indigenus* native, fr. L. *in-*

*digena* a native, fr. *indu*, *endo*, in, within + the root of L. *gignere* to beget, bear.] 1. Produced, growing, or living naturally in a country or climate; native. 2. Inborn; inherent; innate. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — **Indi-g'e-nous-ly**, adv. — **Indi-g'e-nous-ness**, n.

**Indi-gent** (In'di-jént), adj. [F. fr. L. *indigens*, pres. part. of *indigere* to stand in need of, fr. *indu* in, within + *egere* to need.] 1. Archaic. Wanting; also, destitute. 2. Needy; poor.

**Indi-gest'ed** (In'di-jést'éd; -tíd; In'di-), adj. Not digested; hence, not properly ordered or considered; as, an *indigested* array of facts.

**Indi-gest'i-ble** (In'di-jést'í-b'l; -tí-b'l), adj. Not digestible; not readily digested. — **Indi-gest'i-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **Indi-gest'i-ble-ness**, n.

**Indi-ges'tion** (In'di-jés'tí-shún), n. Lack of digestion; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion. — **Indi-ges'tive** (-tív), adj.

**Indi-gne** (In'di-ín), adj. [F. *indigne*, fr. L. *indignus*.] Obs. exc. Poetic. Undeserving; disgraceful; undeserved.

**Indi-gnant** (In'di-ínánt), adj. [L. *indignans*, -antis, pres. part. of *indignari* to be indignant, diadain, fr. *indignus* unworthy, fr. *in-* + *dignus* worthy. See DIGNITY.] Affected with indignation; wrathful because of unworthy or unjust treatment, mean action, etc. — **Syn.** See ANGRY. — **Indi-gnant-ly**, adv.

**Indi-gna-tion** (In'di-ín-áshún), n. Anger excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; righteous wrath. — **Syn.** See ANGER.

**Indi-gni-ty** or **Indi-gni-té** (In'di-ín'í-tí), n.; pl. -ties (-tíz). [L. *indignitas*.] 1. Unworthiness or disgraceful quality, state, or act. 2. Any action toward another which shows contempt for him; an offense against personal dignity; contumely. — **Syn.** See AFFRONT.

**Indi-go** (In'di-gó), n.; pl. -gos or -goes (-géz). [Sp. *indigo*, *indico*, fr. L. *indicum* indigo, fr. Gr. *indikon*, fr. *Indikos* Indian.] 1. A blue dye obtained from several plants, esp. species of *Indigofera* and woad, but now chiefly made synthetically from aromatic amino compounds. 2. Any plant (*indigo plant*) which yields indigo; specif. any of a genus (*Indigofera*) of herbs of the pea family, esp. the indigo-producing *I. tinctoria*, *I. anil*, and *I. articulata*. Cf. WILD INDIGO. 3. A color, reddish-blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliancy, one of Newton's seven prismatic colors. See COLOR. — **Indi-go**, adj.

**Indigo blue.** a Indikotin. b The color indigo. — **Indi-go-blue**, adj. **Indigo hunting or bird.** A small finch (*Passerina cyanea*) of the eastern U. S. The male is indigo-blue.

**Indi-gold** (In'di-góld), adj. [*Indigo* + -oid.] Designating, or belonging to, an important class of vat dyes, characterized by the same color-producing atoms as indigo. — n. An indigoid dye.

**Indi-g'o-tin** (In'di-gó-tín; In'di-gó'tín), n. Also **Indi-g'o-tine** (-tín; -tén). The essential coloring principle, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, of indigo. It is a dark-blue earthy powder with a coppery luster.

**Indi-rect** (In'di-rékt; In'di-), adj. Not direct; specif.: a Not straight or rectilinear; circuitous. b Not straightforward; dishonest; misleading; as, *indirect* dealing. c Not directed straight to the point, the person involved, etc.; roundabout; as, an *indirect* accusation. d Remotely, not directly, connected; not immediate or primary; as, *indirect* causes or results. e Quoted after a verb of saying, thinking, asking, etc., with changes in person and tense; as, *indirect discourse* (He said that he could come when I call him), *indirect question* (He asked me what was my view). — **Indi-rect-ly**, adv. — **Indi-rect-ness**, n.

**Indi-rect-ion** (In'di-rékt'í-shún), n. 1. Indirect procedure; an indirect act or means. 2. An act or practice not fair or open; deceit. **Indirect lighting.** See LIGHTING, n., 3.

**Indirect object.** See OBJECT, n., 4.

**Indirect tax.** A tax exacted from a person other than the one who is to bear the ultimate burden.

**Indis-cern-i-ble** (In'dis-á-rn'í-b'l; -dí-súr-í), adj. Not discernible; imperceptible; undistinguishable.

**Indis-cov'er-a-ble** (In'dis-kúv'ér-á-b'l), adj. Undiscoverable.

**Indis-cree't** (In'dis-kré't), adj. Not discreet; wanting in discretion; unjudicious; unwise. — **Indis-cree't-ly**, adv. — **Indis-cree't-ness**, n.

**Indis-cro'te** (In'dis-kró'té; In'dis-kró'tí), adj. [L. *indiscrētus* unseparated.] Not discrete or separated; compact.

**Indis-cro'tion** (In'dis-kresh'ú-n), n. Lack of discretion; imprudence; also, an imprudent or unwise act. — **Indis-cro'tion-ar'y** (-ér'í or, esp. Brit., -ér-í), adj.

**Indis-crim'i-nate** (In'dis-krí-m'ín-ít), adj. Not discriminate; showing lack of discrimination or distinction. — **Indis-crim'i-nate-ly**, adv. — **Indis-crim'i-nate-ness**, n. — **Indis-crim'i-na-tion** (-náshún), n.

**Syn.** *Indiscriminate*, wholesale, sweeping mean including all within the range of choice or operation. *Indiscriminate* implies lack of consideration of individual deserts or merits (as, *indiscriminate* charity); *wholesale*, the failure to escape of any person or thing within the set limits (as, *wholesale* slaughter of a people); *sweeping*, a reaching out so as to bring all or everything within its range (as, *sweeping* accusations).

(-bíl'í-tí), **Indis-pen'sa-ble-ness**, n. — **Indis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **Indis-pen'sa-ble-ness**, n. — **Indis-pen'sa-bly**, adv.

**Indis-pose'** (In'dis-póz'), v. t. 1. To render unfit; disqualify. 2. To separate or separate; hence, not distinguished or not readily distinguishable; confused. — **Indis-pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **Indis-pu-ta-ble-ness**, n. — **Indis-pu-ta-bly**, adv.

**Indis-pu-ta-ble** (In'dis-pú-tá-b'l; In'dis-pú-tá-b'l), adj. Not disputable; incontestable. — **Indis-pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **Indis-pu-ta-ble-ness**, n. — **Indis-pu-ta-bly**, adv.

**Indis-so-lu-ble** (In'dis-só-lú-b'l; In'dis-só-lú-b'l), adj. Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, annulled, disintegrated, or the like. — **Indis-so-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), **Indis-so-lu-ble-ness**, n. — **Indis-so-lu-bly**, adv.

**Indis-tinct** (In'dis-tíngkt'), adj. [L. *indistinctus*.] 1. Not clear; difficult to distinguish, as from faintness, blurring, etc.; obscure. 2. Not separate or separable; hence, not distinguished or not readily distinguishable; confused. — **Indis-tinct-ly**, adv. — **Indis-tinct-ness**, n.

**Indis-tinc-tive** (-tíngkt'ív), adj. Not distinctive; without distinction.

**Indis-tin-guish-a-ble** (In'dis-tíngwísh-á-b'l), adj. Not distinguishable; as, a Not capable of being discriminated. b Not discernible; imperceptible. — **Indis-tin-guish-a-ble-ness**, n. — **Indis-tin-guish-a-bly**, adv.

**in-dite'** (in-dī'tē), *v. t.* [OF. *enditer* to indicate, dictate, write, inform, fr. L. *in-* in, upon, against + *dicere* to declare, proclaim.] 1. To compose, or to compose and write; hence, to describe or phrase; also, to put in writing. 2. *Obs.* To dictate; prompt. — **in-dite'-ment**, *n.* *Now Rare.* — **in-dit'er** (-dī'tēr), *n.*

**in-di-um** (in-dī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *indicum* + *-um*. See **INDIGO**.] *Chem.* A white, malleable, easily fusible metallic element combined in many ores, esp. zinc blende. It has two indigo-blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol, *In*; at. no., 40; at. wt., 114.76.

**in-di-vert'i-ble** (in-dī-vēr'tīb'l), *adj.* Not to be diverted or turned.

**in-di-vi-d'u-al** (-vī'dī-ŭ-āl), *adj.* [ML. *individuum*, fr. L. *individuum* indivisible, fr. *in-* not + *dividuum* divisible.] 1. *Obs.* a Not divisible; of one essence. b Inseparable. c Identical. 2. Arising from, pertaining to, or possessed or used by an individual. 3. Existing as a distinct entity; particular; — opposed to *general* and *universal*. 4. Of the character of an individual, or indivisible entity. 5. Having individuality; of a peculiar, striking, or idiosyncratic character; as, an individual style. — *Syn.* See **SPECIAL**; **CHARACTERISTIC**. — *n.* A single or particular being or group of beings, esp.: a A person. b An instance, case, or unit. c An indivisible entity or a totality. d *Biol.* A single organism as distinguished from a group. — **in-di-vi-d'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-di-vi-d'u-al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* 1. A individuality; personality. b An individual peculiarity; idiosyncrasy. 2. Egoism. 3. Any doctrine or practice based on the assumption that the individual and not society is the paramount consideration or end; specif.: a *Econ.* A theory maintaining that individual initiative, action, and interests should be independent of governmental or social control. b *Ethics.* The conception that all values, rights, and duties originate in individuals, and not in the social whole. — **in-di-vi-d'u-al-ist** (-īst), *n.* & *adj.* — **in-di-vi-d'u-al-ist-ic** (-īst'ik), *adj.*

**in-di-vi-d'u-al-ity** (-āl'itē), *n.* ; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. The quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; distinctive character. 2. Separate or distinct existence. 3. *Obs.* Indivisibility or inseparability. 4. An individual; esp., a person. — *Syn.* See **INDIVIDUUM**.

**in-di-vi-d'u-al-ize** (-vī'dī-ŭ-īz), *v. t.* 1. To make individual; mark as an individual. 2. To treat or notice individually; particularize. — **in-di-vi-d'u-al-iz-a-tion** (-īz'āsh'n; -ī-zā'), *n.*

**in-di-vi-d'u-ate** (in-dī-vī'dī-ŭ-āt), *v. t.* [ML. *individuat*, past part of *individuar*. See **INDIVIDUAL**.] 1. To distinguish from others of the species; form into an individual. 2. To endow with individuality.

**in-di-vi-d'u-a-tion** (-ē'āsh'n), *n.* 1. Process by which an individual develops his or its peculiar character. 2. Personal or individual existence. 3. *Philos.* The development of the individual from the universal, or the determination of the individual in the general.

**in-di-vi-s'i-ble** (in-dī-vīz'īb'l), *adj.* Not divisible or separable into parts. — *n.* An indivisible thing. — **in-di-vi-s'i-ble-ly** (-bīl'ē-lē), *adv.*

**in-di-vi-s'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-di-vi-s'i-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**Indo-** (īn'dō-), *Ind.* [Gr., fr. *Indos* (L. *Indus*) East Indian. See **INDIAN**.] A combining form meaning *Indian* (East Indian), denoting: a *Pertaining to, belonging to, or derived from India; of Indian (or Hindu) stock.* b *Indian and, as in Indo-British, Indo-Malay'an.*

**Indo-Ary'an**, *adj.* Pertaining to the Indo-Aryans, or designating, or of, the Aryan languages of India (see **INDO-EUROPEAN**). — *n.* A member of one of the native races of India of Aryan speech and blood, characterized by light stature, light complexion, fair complexion with dark hair and eyes, plentiful beard, and narrow and prominent nose.

**Indo-Chi-nese'**, *adj.* 1. Usually **Indo-chi-nese'**. Of or pertaining to Indochina. 2. Of or pertaining to the Mongoloid races of Indochina; pertaining to or designating a family of languages spoken by them. See **LANGUAGE**, **Table**.

**Indo-chi-nese'**, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* An inhabitant of Indochina.

**in-doc'i-le** (in-dō'shēl; *Brit.* -dō'shēl, -dō'shēl), *adj.* Not docile; unteachable; intractable. — **in-do-cil'i-ty** (in-dō-sil'itē), *n.*

**in-doc'i-tri-nate** (in-dō'shētrī-nāt), *v. t.* [ML. *in-* in + *doctrinare* to teach, fr. *doctrina* teaching.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instruct (in), or imbue (with), as principles or doctrines; sometimes, in a derogatory sense, to imbue with a partisan or sectarian point of view. — **in-doc'i-tri-na-tion** (-nā'sh'n), *n.* — **in-doc'i-tri-na-tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*

**Indo-Eu-ro-pe'an**, *adj.* Designating, or belonging to, certain languages constituting a linguistic family comprising the Indo-European languages. See also **LANGUAGE**, **Table**. — **Indo-Eu-ro-pe'an**, *n.*

**Indo-European languages.** The most important linguistic family of the globe, comprising the chief languages of Europe together with the Indo-Iranian and other Asiatic tongues. In the 19th century, comparative and historical study of these languages, called also *Indo-Germanic* or *Aryan*, established their descent from a common ancestor, spoken in the late Stone Age, probably in eastern Europe, by a people or group of peoples of unknown, perhaps mixed, race. This unrecorded language and, in some degree, the civilization and religion of those who spoke it, have been largely hypothetically reconstructed by scientific philological method. The prehistoric dialects of the primitive Indo-Europeans accompanied their migrations into India, Persia, Greece, Rome, and the western borders of Europe, where they are found at the beginning of history. The parent speech was highly inflected, but historically the general tendency of the Indo-European languages has been toward the analytic type, as in French or English. The broadest classification of these languages is that into two great divisions, the *centum* and the *satem*, depending, among other criteria, upon the development of prehistoric palatal gutturals into stops or mutes, in the western division, and into spirants, or sibilants, in the eastern, as illustrated by the word for hundred (for example, Latin *centum*, pronounced *centum*; but Avestan *satem*). They are further classified into eight main subfamilies, as shown in the Table herewith. Cf. **ARYAN**, **SOGDIAN**, **TOCHARIAN**.

TABLE OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

| DIVISION | SUBFAMILY  | BRANCH                       | LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS*   | CHIEF LOCALITY†                      |
|----------|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| OR SA'   | <b>INDO-IRANIAN</b><br>OR<br><b>ARYAN</b>              | <b>Indic</b>                 | <i>Sanskrit</i> ( <i>Vedic, Classical</i> ); <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Prakrit</i> , Kashmiri, Sindhi; Marathi; Oriya; Bengali; Eastern Hindi; Western Hindi (Hindustani, incl. Urdu); Rajasthani, Gujarati, Panjabi, Sinhalese, Romany or Gypsy         | <b>India</b>                         |
|          |  | <b>Iranian</b>               | <b>EAST:</b> Afghan or Pashto; Baluchi  | Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc.       |
|          | <b>THRACO-PHYRGIAN</b><br>OR<br><b>THRACO-ILLYRIAN</b> | <b>Phrygian</b>              | <b>WEST:</b> Avestan, Old Persian, Middle Persian ( <i>Pahlavi, Parsi</i> ), Modern Persian; Kurdish; <i>Scythian</i> , Ossetic   | Iran (Persia), Kurdistan, Caucasasia |
|          |  | <b>Armenian</b>              | <i>Phrygian</i>   | Ancient Phrygia                      |
|          |  |                              | <i>Armenian</i> (Old or Classical, Modern)  | Armenia                              |
|          |  |                              | <i>Thracian, Illyrian</i> , Albanian  | Balkan Peninsula                     |
|          | <b>HELLENIC</b>  | <b>Slavic or Slavonic</b>    | <b>SOUTH:</b> <i>Church Slavonic</i> or <i>Old Bulgarian</i> ; Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian (Serbian, Croatian), Slovenian   | Bulgaria, Yugoslavia                 |
|          |  |                              | <b>EAST:</b> Great Russian or Russian, White Russian, Little Russian or Ukrainian   | Russia                               |
|          |  |                              | <b>WEST:</b> Czechoslovak (Czech, Moravian, Slovak); Sorbian or Wendish; Polish   | Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany      |
|          |  | <b>Baltic or Lettic</b>      | <i>Old Prussian</i> , Lithuanian, Lettish   | East Prussia, Lithuania, Latvia      |
|          | <b>ITALIC</b>  | <b>Greek</b>                 | <i>(Old Ionic or Epic, New Ionic, Attic; Doric; Aeolic)</i> , Modern (Greek (Romaine))  | Greece and Asia Minor                |
|          |  | <b>Oscio-Umbrian</b>         | <i>Oscan; Umbrian</i>   | <b>Italy</b>                         |
|          | <b>GERMANIC</b>  | <b>Sabellian</b>             | <i>(Sabine, Volscian)</i>   | <b>Italy</b>                         |
|          |  | <b>Latinian</b>              | <i>Latin</i> ; Romance languages: <i>langue d'oïl, langue d'oc</i> , French, Provençal, Franco-Provençal, Catalan; Spanish (Castilian), Portuguese (Galician); Italian (Tuscan or standard Italian); Rhaeto-Romanic (Romanish, Ladin); Romanian | Italy, France, Portugal, Romania     |
|          | <b>CELTIC</b>  | <b>Continental</b>           | <i>Gaulish</i>  | Ancient Gaul                         |
|          |  | <b>Insular</b>               | <b>CYMRIC:</b> Cornish, Welsh, Breton   | Cornwall, Wales, Brittany            |
|          | <b>TEUTONIC</b><br>OR<br><b>GERMANIC</b>               | <b>East</b>                  | <b>GOIDELIC:</b> Irish, Gaelic, Manx  | Ireland, Scotland, Isle of Man       |
|          |  | <b>North or Scandinavian</b> | <i>Gothic</i>   | Ancient Germany, etc.                |
|          |  |                              | <i>Old Norse</i> , Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian  | Scandinavia                          |
|          |  | <b>West</b>                  | <b>HIGH:</b> <i>Old High German</i> ( <i>Frankish</i> in part, <i>Bavarian</i> ), <i>Middle High German</i> , German  | Germany, Austria                     |

\* Semiclons [;] divide subgroups; parentheses [( )] indicate dialects. Small capitals indicate groups; italics show dead languages.

† Localities where Indo-European languages have been carried in recent times by immigration, as North America for English, Spanish America for Spanish, are not here indicated.

**Indo-Germanic**, *adj.* Indo-European.

**Indo-Iranian**, *adj.* [*Indo + Iranian*.] Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages spoken chiefly in India and Iran (Persian). See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**Indole** (in'dōl), *n.* Also **indol** (in'dōl). [*Indigo + -ol (of phenol)*.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, feebly basic compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N, obtained by reduction from indigo blue and in other ways, and formed from proteins by putrefaction; also, a derivative of this substance.

**Indolence** (in'dōl-əns), *n.* [*F. or L.; F. fr. L. indolentia* freedom from pain.] Quality, condition, or instance of being indolent; in-disposition to labor; sloth.

**Indolent** (-lənt), *adj.* [*F. or L.; F. fr. L. indolens, -entia, fr. in-not + dolens, pres. part. of dolere to feel pain.*] 1. *Med.* Causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumor. 2. Indulging in ease; avoiding exertion; lazy. — **Syn.** See **LAZY**. — **Ant.** Industrious. — **Indolent-ly**, *adv.*

**Indomitable** (in-dōm'f-tə-bəl), *adj.* [*L. indomitabilis, fr. in-not + domitare, intens. fr. domare to tame*.] Not to be subdued; unconquerable; invincible. — **Indomitable-ly**, *adv.*

**Indonesian** (in-dō-nē'shān), *adj.* [*Indo + Gr. nēsoisland*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Indonesia or the Indonesians. 2. Designating the subfamily of Austronesian languages spoken chiefly in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. See **LANGUAGE, Table**. — *n.* A member of a race forming the chief part of the population of the Malay Archipelago preceding the Malays, and probably sprung from a mixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid immigrants.

**Indoor** (in'dōr; 70), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to the interior of a building.

2. Done, living, or belonging within doors.

**Indoors** (in'dōrs; in'dōr's), *adv.* In or into a building.

**Indo-phenol** (in-dō-fē'nōl; -nōl), *n.* [*Indigo + phenol*.] Any of a series of synthetic blue dyes, derivatives of quinonimines.

**Indorseable**, **indorsement**, **indorse**, *v.* Vars. of **ENDORSEABLE**, etc. — **Indorse** (in-dōrs'), *v. t.* [*After M.L. indorsare*. See **ENDORSE**.] To endorse.

**Indoxyl** (in-dōk'sīl; in'dōk-sīl'), *n.* [*Indigo + hydroxyl*.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO, occurring in plants and animals, and made artificially as a step in indigo manufacture.

**Indra** (in'drā), *n.* [*Skr. Hindu Indra*.] In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Indo-Aryans. Later he sinks to secondary rank.

**Indraft**, **indrafting** (in'drāft; -t), *n.* 1. Drawing or pulling in; inward attraction. 2. An inward flow or current, as of air, water, etc.

**Indrawn** (in'drɔn; -t), *adj.* Drawn in.

**Indri** (in'drī), *n.* [*F. indri, a mistaken application of the Malagasy indry lol or indry tzy there he is. Orf. R. D.*] The largest of the lemurs of Madagascar (*Indris brevicaudatus*), about two feet long.

**Indubitable** (in-dū'bī-tə-bəl), *adj.* Not dubitable; too evident for doubt; unquestionable. — **Indubitable-ness**, *n.* — **Indubitable-ly**, *adv.*

**Induce** (in-dūs'), *v. t.* : **inducere** (-dū'st'; -dū'st'ing) (-dū'st'ing). [*L. inducere, inducere, fr. in + ducere to lead*.] 1. To lead on; prevail on to move by persuasion or influence. 2. **Obs.** a To induce. b To imbue. c To over-persuade. 3. To bring on or about; effect; cause. 4. To induce by exposure. 5. **Logic.** To conclude or infer from particulars or by induction. Cf. **INDUCE**. 6. **Physics.** a To produce by induction, as an electric current. b To produce (radioactivity) in an element by artificial means, as by bombardment. — **Inducible** (-dū'st'ib; -t), *n.* — **Inducible-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Induce, persuade, prevail on or upon mean to move another to act in a certain way. Induce implies influence over the reason or judgment, persuade implies an appeal to a person's emotions, prevail on or upon may be used in place of induce or persuade but it usually carries a stronger implication of opposition to be faced or of arguments to be overcome.

**Inducement** (-mənt), *n.* 1. Act of inducing or state of being induced. 2. That which induces; motive; consideration. 3. *Law* Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the main allegations of a pleading. — **Syn.** See **MOTIVE**.

**Induct** (in'dūkt'), *v. t.* [*L. inducere, past part. of inducere*. See **INDUCE**.] 1. To introduce, as into an office; install; specif., to introduce ceremonially into a benefice; — in the Church of England, distinguishing from *institute*. 2. To bring in; introduce; hence, initiate. 3. *Mil.* To enroll for training and service under a selective-service act or bring into federal service as part of the National Guard of the U. S.

**Inductance** (-dūkt'āns), *n.* **Elec.** a That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or in a neighboring circuit. b The property of an electric circuit by which it lags in receiving in full measure the force of a current or, when the current is cut off, in decreasing to zero. c A circuit or a device possessing inductance, as a reactor.

**Inductee** (in'dūkt'ē), *n.* A person inducted into the armed forces. — **Inductible** (in'dūkt'ib; -t), *adj.* Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding. — **Inductively** (in'dūkt'iv; -t), *adv.*

**Induction** (in-dūk'shən), *n.* 1. An inducting; installation, as in an official position; initiation. 2. An inducing; specif., a bringing forward of facts to prove something. 3. A causing or bringing about something, as a fever or disease. 4. *Archaeol.* An introduction or introductory scene, preface; prelude. 5. *Elec. & Magnetism.* Act or process by which: (1) an electrical conductor becomes electrified when

flux set up by a magnetic field in a circuit by varying the magnetic field linked with the circuit (**electromagnetic induction**). 5. *Engin.* In internal-combustion engines, the inspiration of the fuel-air charge from the carburetor into the cylinders. 6. *Logic.* Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; the inference so reached. Cf. **DEDUCTION**. 7. *Mil.* The formality by which a civilian is inducted into military service under the provisions of a draft law.

**Induction coil**, *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming a direct current, such as an ordinary battery current, by induction into an alternating current of high potential.

**Inductive** (in-dūkt'iv), *adj.* 1. Inducing; persuasive; tempting. 2.

**Inductivity** (in'dūkt'iv; -t), *n.* **Elec.** a Capacity for induction; specif., inductance. b Specific inductive capacity.

**Inductor** (in-dūkt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who inducts. 2. *Biol.* A substance capable, under certain circumstances, of inducing a specific type of development in embryonic or other undifferentiated tissue; as, the dorsal margin of the blastopore is an *inductor* of embryonic differentiation. 3. *Elec.* a A part of an electrical apparatus which acts upon another, or is itself acted upon, by induction. b A reactor.

**Indue** (in-dū'), *v. t.* [*L. induere to put on, clothe.*] 1. To assume; put on, as clothes; draw on. 2. To clothe; invest; hence, endow; furnish; supply, esp. with moral, mental, or spiritual qualities.

**Indulge** (in-dūlj', -t; -dūlj' (-dūlj'ing); -dūlj'ing (-dūlj'ing)). [*L. indulgere to be kind to, to yield to.*] 1. To be complacent or tolerant toward; to give way to; specif., a Of a habit, desire, etc., to give oneself up to. b Of a person, to yield to the desire of; humor; as, to *indulge* children. 2. To grant as by favor. — *v. i.* To indulge oneself; gratify one's tastes or desires. — **Indulger** (-dūlj'ēr), *n.* — **Indulging-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Indulge, pamper, humor, spoil, baby, mollify mean to show undue favor or attention to a person or his desires. Indulge implies complaisance or even weakness in gratifying another's desires; pamper implies inordinate gratification of taste for that which is luxurious or dainty (and, therefore, enervating in its effects); humor stresses a yielding to a person's moods, whims, or caprices; spoil stresses indulging or pampering with injurious effects on character or disposition; baby stresses the giving of the excessive care and attention proper only when its recipient is a baby; mollify stresses inordinate attention to another's health or welfare, or undue efforts to relieve him of strain or hardships.

**Indulgence** (in-dūlj'əns), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or practice of indulging; gratification; humoring. 2. An indulgent act; favor granted. 3. Self-gratification; self-indulging; also, an act or habit indulged in. 4. *Com. & Law.* An extension of the time for payment or performance, granted as a favor. Cf. **MORATORIUM**. 5. *Eng. & Scot. Hist.*

**R.C.C.A.** Remission of the temporal (usually purgatorial) punishment due for sins whose eternal punishment has been remitted and whose guilt has been pardoned by the reception of the sacrament of penance. — *v. t.* : **indulgent** (-jənt); **indulgence** (-jən'shən). **R.C.C.A.** To attach an indulgence to.

**Indulgent** (-jənt), *adj.* [*L. indulgens, -entia, pres. part.*] Indulging or prone to indulge; showing indulgence; compliant; lenient. — **Indulgent-ly**, *adv.*

**Induline** (in'dū-lēn; -līn), *n.* Also **indulin**. [*From indigo.*] *Chem. & Dyes* Any of a large series of blue or violet dyes prepared by heating certain nitrogen compounds with amines in presence of a mineral acid and in other ways.

**Indult** (in-dūlt'), *n.* [*F. or L.; F. fr. L. indulgentia* indulgence, favor. See **INDULGE**.] *Canon Law.* A special privilege granted by ecclesiastical authority for a definite or indefinite period of time.

**Indumentum** (in-dū-mēn'tūm), *n.* [*L., a covering.*] 1. *Zool.* The leathery covering of a bird. 2. *Bot.* A dense woolly pubescence.

**Induplicate** (in-dū-plī-kāt), *adj.* [*Ind. in + duplicate*.] *Bot.* Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in aestivation. b Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping; — said of leaves in vernation. — **Induplicate** (-kāt'shən), *n.* — **Induplicate** (-kāt'iv), *adv.*

**Indurate** (in'dū-rāt), *adj.* [*L. induratus, past part. of indurare*. See **INDURE**.] Hardened, physically or morally. — (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* 1. To make grow hard; to harden, as, great heat *indurates* clay. 2. To make unfeeling; render stubborn or obdurate. 3. To make or become hardy or enduring; inure. — **Indurate** (-rāt'ion; -rāt'shən), *n.* — **Indurate** (-rāt'iv), *adv.*

**Industium** (in-dū'st'ium; -zhī-ūm), *n.* : **pl.** -sīa (-dī). [*L., an undergarment, fr. induere to put on*.] 1. *Bot.* In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf which covers or invests the sori in many species. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Any membrane covering, as the amnion. — **Industial** (-shī), *adj.* — **Industiate** (-shī), *adj.*

**Industrial** (in-dū'st'ri-əl), *adj.* [*From F. industriel and M.L. industrialia*. See **INDUSTRY**.] Having to do with industry; as, a Of the nature of, or constituting, an industry or industries. b Characterized by highly developed industries; as, an *industrial* nation; the *industrial* revolution (see **REVOLUTION**, 4). c Engaged in industries, esp. in the manual labor of industries; as, the *industrial* classes. d Derived from industry, or human toil; as, *industrial* wealth. e Pertaining to or aiding those engaged in industries; as, *industrial* medicine or training. f Produced by an organized industry; — applied to products. — *n.* 1. A person employed in an industrial pursuit; esp., one engaged in manufacturing industry. 2. A stock, bond, or other security based upon the assets of an industrial corporation or enterprise. — **Industrial-ly**, *adv.*

**Industrialism** (-iz-m), *n.* Social organization in which industries, esp. large-scale industries, are dominant.

**Industrialist** (-ist), *n.* A person engaged in, or connected with, some industry; a manufacturer or operative.

**Industrialize** (-iz), *v. t.* To make industrial; affect with, or give over to, industrialism. — **Industrialization** (-iz-ā'shən; -iz-ā'-t'), *n.* **Industrial school.** A school giving for participation in industry; specif., a public institution of this type for young persons committed to it by legal proceedings.

**Industrial union** A labor union, local or national, which admits to membership workmen in an industry irrespective of their occupation or craft; — called also *vertical union*. Cf. **CRAFT UNION**.

**Industrious** (in-dū'st'ri-ūs), *adj.* [*From L. industrius, perh. through F. industrieux*.] 1. *Obs.* Exhibiting or marked by intelligent work; skillful. 2. Steadily and perseveringly active; painstaking; busy; diligent; — commonly implying devotion to lawful and useful labor. — **Syn.** See **BUSY**. — **Industriously**, *adv.* — **Industriousness**, *n.*

**Industry** (in'dū'st'ri; -t), *n.* : **pl.** -tries (-trīz). [*L. industrie, fr. L. industria*.] 1. *Obs.* Skill; industry. 2. Habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit; steady attention to business; assiduity. 3. Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business; esp., one which employs much labor and capital and is a distinct branch of trade; as, the sugar *industry*. 4. *Econ.* Systematic labor or habitual employment. — **Syn.** See **BUSINESS**.

Inductive means inducing internal change, and response. — **Inductive-ness**, *n.*

**infix** (in-'fiks'), *v. t.* [OF. *infixer*, fr. L. *infixus*, past part. of *infigere* to infix, fr. *in-* + *figere* to fix.] 1. To fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in. 2. To implant; instill; inculcate. 3. *Gram.* To insert as an infix. — *Syn.* See **IMPLANT**.

**infix** (in-'fiks'), *n.* *Gram.* A derivative or formative element sometimes analogous to a suffix, inserted in the body of a word, as *n* in *L. vinco* from the stem *vinc*.

**in-flame** (in-'flām'), *v. t.* [OF. *enflamer*, fr. L. *inflammare*, -*matum*, fr. *in-* + *flammare* to flame, fr. *flamma* flame.] 1. To set on fire. 2. To kindle or intensify, as passion or appetite. 3. To incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden as from anger. 4. *Med.* To cause inflammation in. — *v. i.* To burst into flame; become inflamed; etc. a To become excited or angered. b To become morbidly congested or affected with inflammation. — **in-flam'er** (-flām'ēr), *n.* — **in-flam'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**in-flam'ma-ble** (in-'flām'ā-b'l'), *adj.* 1. Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible. See **FLAMMABLE**. 2. Easily inflamed, excited, or angered; irascible. — *n.* An inflammable thing or substance. — **in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-flam'ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-flam'ma-bly**, *adv.*

**in-flam'ma'tion** (in-'flām-mā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed. 2. *Med.* A local response to cellular injury marked by capillary dilatation, leucocytic infiltration, redness, and heat. It serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of noxious agents and the repair of damaged tissue.

**in-flam'ma-to'ry** (in-'flām'ā-tō'rī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tērī), *adj.* 1. Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate. 2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, *inflammatory* writings. 3. *Med.* Accompanied by, or tending to cause, inflammation.

**in-flate** (in-'flāt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflatus*, past part. of *inflare* to inflate, fr. *in-* + *flare* to blow.] 1. To swell with air or gas; expand; distend. 2. To puff up; elate. 3. To expand or increase abnormally or improperly; to extend imprudently; as, to *inflate* currency or credit. — *Syn.* See **EXPAND**. — **Ant.** Deflate. — **in-flat'a-ble** (-flāt'ā-b'l'), *adj.* — **in-flat'er** (-flāt'ēr), *n.* — **in-fla'tion** (-flāt'ion), *n.*

**in-flat'ed** (-flāt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1. Distended, as with air. 2. Turgid; bombastic; as, an *inflated* style. 3. Expanded abnormally or unjustifiably, as prices. 4. *Bot.* Hollow and distended, as a stem or capsule; open and swelled out, as a perianth.

*Syn.* Inflated, statulent, tumid, turgid mean filled with or as if with air or gas. Inflated implies stretching to the point of tautness or tension or, in figurative use, to a point not justified by value, use, etc.; statulent implies a distention, literally of stomach and bowels by gases generating from within, and figuratively, therefore, of substance but seemingly full; tumid implies an abnormal or conspicuous increase in volume without a proportionate increase in mass or weight; turgid implies distention due to the presence of some vital fluid such as blood or sap or, in figurative use, of something such as vital but undisciplined emotion which makes the thing so described unrestrained or unmeasured (as, *inflated* currency or style; *statulent* stomach or bombast; *tumid* limbs or language; *turgid* woody tissue or prose).

**in-fla'tion** (-flāt'shūn), *n.* 1. An inflating; state of being inflated. 2. Disproportionate and relatively sharp and sudden increase in the quantity of money or credit, or both, relative to goods available for purchase. Inflation always produces a rise in the price level.

**in-fla'tion-ary** (-ērī or, esp. *Brit.*, -ērī), *adj.* Of or pertaining to inflation; esp. as an economic process; producing or tending to produce inflation; as, an *inflationary* policy.

**inflationary spiral.** See **SPIRAL**, *n.*, 5.

**in-fla'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who favors inflation, esp. inflation of the currency by the issue of paper money. — **in-fla'tion-ism** (-izm), *n.* — **in-fla'tion-ist-ly**, *adv.*

**in-flect** (in-'fleks'), *v. t.* [L. *inflectere*, *inflexum*, fr. *in-* + *flexere* to bend.] 1. To turn from a direct line; bend; deflect. 2. To modulate, as the voice; to vary in pitch. 3. *Bot.* To bend inward, or toward the main axis. 4. *Gram.* To vary (a word) by inflection; to decline, as a noun, or conjugate, as a verb. — **in-flec'tor** (-flek'tēr), *n.*

**in-flec'tion** (-flek'shūn), *n.* 1. An inflecting; state of being inflected. 2. A bend; curve; angle. 3. A change in pitch or tone of voice. 4. *Gram.* The change of form which words undergo to mark distinctions of case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc. b A form, suffix, or element involved in such variation. 5. *Math.* Change of curvature from concave to convex or conversely; also, the point where it takes place.

**in-flec'tion-al**, **in-flec'tion-al** (-dī; -lī), *adj.* *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to an affix used in inflection (John's; sings; played; longer); — distinguished from *derivational* (unhappy; childhood). — **in-flec'tion-al-ly**, **in-flec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-flex'ed** (in-'fleks't'), *adj.* 1. Turned; bent. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Bent or turned abruptly inward or downward, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.

**in-flex'i-ble** (-fleks'ī-s'b'l'), *adj.* [L. *inflexibilis*.] See **IN-** not; **FLEXI-** 1. Not capable of being bent; rigid. 2. Firm in will or purpose; unyielding; inexorable. 3. Incapable of change; unalterable. — **in-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-flex'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-flex'i-bly**, *adv.* (*Syn.* (1) See **STIFF**.)

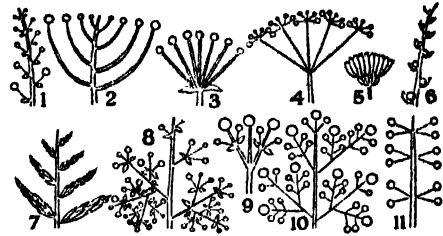
(2) *Inflexible*, *inexorable*, *obdurate*, *adamant* mean incapable of being moved from one's course or purpose. *Inflexible* implies rigid adherence to principle, but sometimes also connotes slavish conformity; *inexorable*, deafness to entreaty but, in extended use, relentlessness, as, applied to things, inevitableness; *obdurate*, hardness of heart or insensitiveness to external influences such as divine grace or appeals for mercy; *adamant*, impenetrability to temptation or entreaty.

**in-flict** (in-'flikt'), *v. t.* [L. *infectus*, past part. of *infigere* to strike on, indict, fr. *in-* + *figere* to strike.] To give or cause by, or as if by, striking (a blow, pain, etc.); to cause to suffer; impose, as a penalty. — **in-flict'er**, **in-flic'tor** (-flik'tēr), *n.* — **in-flic'tive** (-flik'tiv), *adj.*

**in-flic'tion** (-flik'shūn), *n.* Act of inflicting; also, that which is inflicted, as punishment or disgrace.

**in-flu'orescence** (in-'flō-rē'sns; -ns), *n.* [NL. *inflorescentia*, fr. L. *inflorescere*, pres. part. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom, fr. *in-* + *florescere* to begin to blossom.] 1. A flowering. 2. *Bot. & Gen.*

a solitary flower. Excluding the solitary flower, the principal types of



Types of Inflorescence. Racemose 1 Raceme; 2 Corymb; 3 Umbel; 4 Compound Umbel; 5 Capitulum, or Head; 6 Spike; 7 Compound Spike; 8 Panicle. Cymose: 9 Cyme. Mixed 10 Thyrus, 11 Verticillaster.

inflorescence are shown in the *Illustr.* — **res'onant** (-ēnt; -nt), *adj.*

**in'flow** (in-'flō'), *n.* A flowing in; influx.

**in'flu-ence** (in-'flō-ēns, -ēns), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *influentia*, fr. L. *influen*, -*entis*, pres. part. See **INFLUENT**.] 1. *Astrol.* Orig., an ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; later, a supposed emanation of occult power from stars. 2. *Poetic.* Emanation or elusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. 3. The act or the power of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority; as, *influence* by suggestion. 4. Hence, power arising from station, character, wealth, etc. 5. A person or thing that exerts influence, esp. considerable influence. 6. *Elec.* Induction.

*Syn.* Influence, authority, prestige, weight, credit mean power exerted over the minds or acts of others. Influence originally implied and still often implies an affecting insensibly but, in current use, it often suggests conscious and, sometimes, underhanded power used in affecting a person or in effecting a result; authority implies the power resident in a person or thing to win devotion or allegiance and to gain (rather than exact) obedience and belief; prestige implies power to gain ascendancy over the minds of men for conspicuous excellence in its kind; weight implies measurable influence, esp. in determining the acts of others; credit, influence that arises from one's reputation for inspiring confidence.

— *v. t.* **EN-CED** (-ēnt); **EN-CING** (-ēn-sīng) 1. To exert influence upon; as, to *influence* the demand for goods. 2. To modify or determine; as, prices *influence* the demand. — *Syn.* See **AFFECT**. — **in'flu-enc'er** (-ēn-sēr), *n.*

**in'flu-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *influen*, -*entis*, pres. part. of *influen*, *influen*, to flow in, fr. *in-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing in. — *n.* That which flows in, inflow.

**in'flu-ent'ial** (-ēn'shēl), *adj.* [See **INFLUENT**.] Exerting or possessing influence, hence, potent; effective. — **in'flu-ent'ial-ly**, *adv.*

**in'flu-en'za** (-ēn'zā), *n.* [It., influence, an epidemic formerly attributed by astrologers to the influence of the heavenly bodies, *influenza*.] 1. *Med.* An epidemic disease characterized by acute inflammation of the throat and bronchi, and accompanied by great muscular prostration and often severe neuralgic pains. 2. *Veter.* A contagious disease of horses, affecting the mucous membrane of the air passages and the eyelids, and often complicated with diseases of the liver and intestines.

**in'flux** (in-'flüks'), *n.* [F or L; F., fr. L. *influxus*, fr. *influen*.] See **INFLUENT**.] 1. A flowing in; inflow; as, impouring. 2. The mouth or debouchment of a river.

**in-fold** (in-'fōld'), *v. t.* 1. To wrap up or cover with folds; envelop. 2. To embrace. 3. To fold or fold over.

**in-form** (in-'fōrm), *adj.* [F. *informe*, fr. L. *informis*, fr. *in-* not + *forma* form.] 1. Shapeless, deformed; as, an *inform* monster. 2. Without form or an informing principle; unformed.

**in-form**, *v. t.* [OF. *enformer*, fr. L. *informare*, fr. *in-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form.] 1. To give form to, to be the formative principle of; hence, to animate. 2. *Now Rare.* To train; instruct. 3. *Obs.* To communicate knowledge of; to make known. 4. To communicate knowledge of; to acquaint; to tell; enlighten. 5. To tell by way of accusation. 6. To permeate or impregnate as an animating and characterizing quality; — usually followed by *with*. — *v. i.* To give intelligence or information, esp. in accusation. — **in-form'ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Inform, acquaint, apprise, notify mean to make one aware of something. Inform implies impartation of knowledge, esp. of occurrences or facts; acquaint puts more stress upon introduction, as into knowledge, experience, or the like; apprise implies a message or sign communicating something of interest or importance; notify implies sending a notice or the like concerning a thing requiring attention.

**in-for'mal** (in-'fōr-māl), *adj.* Not in conventional or customary form; as, *informal* evening dress; hence, without ceremony or formality; as, an *informal* meeting. — **in-for'mal'i-ty** (in-'fōr-māl'i-ti), *n.* — **in-for'mal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-form'ant** (in-'fōr-mānt), *n.* One who gives information; specif., a native speaker engaged to repeat words, phrases, and sentences in his own language or dialect as a model for imitation and a source of information for one learning, transcribing, or teaching it; hence, anyone supplying linguistic data for scientific study.

[In *for'ma pan'p'e-ris* (in 'fōr-mā pō'p'e-rīs). [L.] *Law.* In the form of a pauper; as a poor man.]

**in-for'ma'tion** (in-'fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of informing; specif., communication of knowledge or intelligence, also, accusation. 2. Knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction; esp., unorganized or unrelated facts or data. 3. News; advices; intelligence. 4. An employee whose work is to answer queries. 5. *Law.* a A kind of prosecution for an offense that differs from an indictment chiefly in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. b A formal accusation by the public prosecutor, substituted for indictment by a grand jury in many states. — **in-for'ma'tion-al**, *adj.*

**in-form'a-tive** (in-'fōr-mā-tiv), *adj.* Informing; instructive.

**in-form'er** (in-'fōr-mēr), *n.* 1. One who imparts knowledge or news; an informant. 2. One who informs against another; specif., one (often called a *common informer*) who, esp. for a financial reward, makes a practice of informing against others for violation of penal laws.

**in-för-tune** (in-för'tün), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *infortunium*.] 1. Obs. Misfortune. 2. *Astrol.* One of the malevolent planets, Saturn, Mars, or sometimes Mercury.

**in-fra** (in-frä), [*in-fra*, adv. & prep.] A prefix meaning *below, beneath, lower, inferior*, as in:

**in-fra-aal** (*in-frä'ä-l*), *in-fra-marginal (*in-frä-mär-jä-l*), *in-fra-natural (*in-frä-nätür-l*), *in-fra-normal (*in-frä-nör-mäl*), *in-fra-ordinary (*in-frä-ör-din-ä-r*), *in-fra-ordinary* (*in-frä-ör-din-ä-r*), *in-fra-ordinary* (*in-frä-ör-din-ä-r*).****

**in-fra-tion** (in-frä'tiön), *v. t.* [*in-fra*, *in-fra*, past part. of *infringere* See INFRINGE.] To break; infringe; violate, as a law or right. — **in-fra-tor** (in-frä'tör), *n.*

**in-fra-tion** (in-frä'tiön), *n.* Act of infracting, or breaking; breach; violation; as, *in-fraction* of a treaty, law, regulation.

**in-fra-die** (in-frä'di-ä), *colloq.* For *in-fra-dig-ni-tä-tem* (däg-ni-tä'tem) (L.), beneath one's dignity, undignified.

**in-fra-lap-sar-i-an** (in-frä-läp-sär'i-än), *n. & adj.* [*in-fra* + L. *lapsus* a falling, fall. See LARSE.] Sublapsarian. — **in-fra-lap-sar-i-an-ism** (in-frä-läp-sär'i-än-iz-m), *n.*

**in-fra-me-di-an** (in-frä-mä'di-än), *adj.* *Zoogeog.* Designating a zone of the sea bottom lying at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms. — **in-fra-me-di-an**, *n.*

**in-fra-gi-ble** (in-frä-gi-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts. 2. Not to be infringed or violated. — **in-fra-gi-ty** (in-frä-gi-ti), *n.* — **in-fra-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-fra-gi-ly**, *adv.*

**in-fra-red** (in-frä-räd'), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating those rays lying just beyond the red end of the visible spectrum, such as are emitted by a hot nonincandescent body. Their wave lengths are longer than those of visible light and shorter than those of radio waves Cf. ULTRAVIOLET.

**in-fre-quent-ly** (in-frä'kwent-sli), *n.* State of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rarity.

**in-fre-quent** (in-frä'kwent), *adj.* 1. Happening or occurring seldom; rare. 2. Placed or occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional; sparse. — **in-fre-quent-ly**, *adv.*

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as, a covering; sweepings; a mooring. C  
aterial for; as, bedding; roofing.

**in-gem-i-nate** (in-jäm'ä-nät), *v. t.* [*in-gem-inatus*, past part. of *ingeminare* to double, fr. *in* + *gem-inare*. See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; reiterate. — **in-gem-i-na-tion** (in-jäm'ä-shän), *n.*

**in-gen-er-ate** (in-jän'ä-rät), *adj.* [*in-generatus*, past part. of *ingenerare*. See ENGENERATE.] Inborn; innate. — (-ät), *v. t.* To generate within; beget; cause.

**in-gen-i-ous** (in-jän'yüs; 88), *adj.* [*in-génieux*, fr. L. *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium* natural quality or capacity, genius.] 1. Obs. Possessed of genius or unusual mental powers. 2. Possessed of ingenuity; inventive. 3. Proceeding from or characterized by cleverness or ingenuity; curiously or cleverly fashioned; as, an *ingenious* machine; also, of ideas, adroit; shrewd; as, an *ingenious* solution. — **Syn.** See CLEVER.

**in-gen-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-gé-nu-ty** (in-jän'yü-ti), *n.* [*in-génuitas*, fr. L. *ingenitus*, fr. *in* + *genu*, to be born.] 1. Ingenuousness; candor. 2. Ingenuousness; inventiveness; skill in devising or combining; also, cleverness of design or contrivance.

**in-gen-u-ous** (in-jän'yüs; 88), *adj.* [*in-génuitas*, fr. L. *ingenitus*, fr. *in* + *genu*, to be born.] 1. Of a superior character; noble; honorable. 2. Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; open; frank; candid; also, naive; artlessly frank. 3. Error. For *INGENUOUS*. — **Syn.** See NATURAL. — **Ant.** Disingenuous. — **in-gen-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-gest** (in-jäst'), *v. t.* [*in-gestus*, past part. of *ingerere* to put in, fr. *in* + *gerere* to bear.] To take in for digestion, as into the stomach. — **in-ges-tion** (in-jäst-shän), *n.* — **in-ges-tive** (-tív), *adj.*

**in-ges-ta** (in-jäst-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] That which is ingested; — opposed to *egesta*.

**in-gine** (in-jin'), *n.* Scot. Genius; ingenuity.

**in-gle** (in-gäl'), *n.* [Scot., prob. fr. Gael. *angral* fire.] Flame; blaze; also, a fireplace.

**in-gle-nook** (in-gäl-nök'), *n.* or **ingle nook**. Chimney corner.

**in-glo-side** (in-glä-sid'), *n.* A fireside.

**in-glo-ri-ous** (in-glä-ri'üs; 70), *adj.* 1. Not glorious; not famous or honored. 2. Shameful; ignominious; as, *inglorious* defeat. — **in-glo-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-glo-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**in-go-ing** (in-gö'ing), *adj.* Going in; entering.

**in-got** (in-göt'), *n.* [ME, fr. AS. *in* + *goten*, past part. of *geotan* to pour.] 1. A mold in which metal is cast. 2. A mass of metal cast into some convenient shape for storage or transportation, to be later remelted for casting or finished by rolling, forging, etc. — *v. t.* To turn into ingots.

**ingot iron**. A commercial form of iron cast from the molten state into malleable masses which do not harden when quenched. It usually contains less than 0.1 per cent carbon. See WROUGHT IRON.

**in-graft** (in-gräft'), *v. t.* To graft or engraft.

**in-grain** (in-grän'), *v. t.* To engrain. In the past participle and participial adjective, *ingrained* is the usual spelling. — **Syn.** See IN-GRASS.

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**in-hal'ant** (in-häl'änt), *adj.* Inhaling; used for inhaling. - *n.* 1. An inhaler. 2. That which is to be inhaled.  
**in-ha-le-tion** (in-hä-lä'shün), *n.* An inhaling; also, an inhalant.  
**in-ha-le-tor** (in-hä-lä'tör), *n.* INHALE, 2.  
**in-hale'** (in-häl'), *v. t.* [L. *inhälare*, fr. *in-* + *halare* + *halare* to breathe.] To breathe or draw in, esp. into the lungs. - *v. i.* To inhale air, smoke, etc.  
**in-hal'er** (in-häl'ér), *n.* 1. One who inhales. 2. An apparatus facilitating inhalation of a gas, spray, etc.; also, one for filtering air, etc.  
**in-har-mon'ic** (in-här-mön'ik), *adj.* Also **in-har-mon'i-cal** (-i-käl) Not harmonic; discordant.  
**in-har-mon'i-ous** (in-här-mön'i-üs), *adj.* [in- not + *harmonious*.] Not harmonious or in harmony; discordant. - **in-har-mon'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* - **in-har-mon'i-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**in-haul'** (in-häl'), *n.* **in-haul'er** (-ér), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used to draw in a sail, as a sparker on its gaff.  
**in-her'e** (in-hér'), *v. i.* [L. *inherere*, fr. *in-* + *haerere* to stick, hang.] To be inherent; to be a fixed element or attribute; to belong, as attributes, rights, etc.; as, in a democracy sovereignty *inheres* in the people.  
**in-her-e-nce** (-hér'ens), *n.* State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent; specif., *Philos.*, the relation of a quality to a substance or subject.  
**in-her-en-cy** (-én-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siez) Inherence; also, an inherent character; attribute, or the like.  
**in-her'ent** (-ént), *adj.* [L. *inherens*, *entia*, pres. part. See *INHERE*.] Firmly infixed, esp. involved in the constitution or essential character of anything; belonging by nature or settled habit; intrinsic. - **in-her-ent-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-her'it** (in-hér'it), *v. t.* [OF. *enheriter* to appoint as heir, fr. L. *inhereditare*, fr. *in-* + *hereditas* to inherit, fr. *heres* heir.] 1. *Obs.* To make heir; put in possession. 2. To come into possession of. 3. To receive by law from an ancestor or from another at his death; as, to *inherit* property from a relative. 4. To derive or acquire from an ancestor; as, to *inherit* a strong constitution. 5. To have in turn or to receive from a predecessor; as, they *inherited* that problem from the previous administration. - *v. i.* 1. To take or hold a possession or rights by inheritance. 2. To derive its nature or character (from).  
**in-her'it-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being inherited; transmissible; descendible, as a title or an estate. 2. Capable of inheriting; hence, entitled (to), as a birthright. - **in-her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), - **in-her'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*  
**in-her'it-ance** (-i-täns), *n.* 1. An inheriting. 2. That which is or may be inherited; that which is derived from an ancestor or as a legacy or which is transmissible to an heir or to offspring. 3. A possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift or without purchase; a benefaction. 4. Possession; ownership. - *Syn.* See *HERITAGE*.  
**inheritance tax.** *Law.* U. S. A death duty.  
**in-her'i-tor** (in-hér'i-tör), *n.* One who inherits; an heir. - **in-her'i-tress** (-trés; -trís), **in-her'i-trix** (-tríks), *n. fem.*  
**in-hib'it** (in-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *inhibere*, past part. of *inhibere*, fr. *in-* + *habere* to have, hold.] 1. To forbid; interdict. 2. To hold in check; restrain. - *Syn.* See *FORBID*. - **in-hib'it-a-ble**, *adj.* - **in-hib'it-ive** (-i-tiv), **in-hib'it-o-ry** (-i-tör'i or, esp. *Brit.*, -tör'i), *adj.*  
**in-hib'it-ion** (in-hib'it-shün), *n.* 1. Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint, prohibition. 2. Any inner impediment to free activity, expression, or functioning; esp. any psychical activity imposing restraint upon another activity. 3. *Physiol.* A restraining of the function of an organ or an agent.  
**in-hib'i-tor** (in-hib'i-tör), *n.* One who or that which inhibits, as a nerve. Specif., *Physical Chem.*, any substance which interferes with or retards a chemical reaction.  
**in hoc sig'no vin'ces** (in hók sig'no vín'sēs), [L.] In, or by, this sign thou shalt conquer. - motto said to have been adopted by the emperor Constantine after seeing a vision of the cross.  
**in-hos'pi-ta-ble** (in-hös'pít-ä-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not hospitable. 2. Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; desert. - **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* - **in-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (in-hös'pít-ä-l'i-ti), *n.* Inhospitalableness.  
**in-hu-man** (in-hü-män), *adj.* [Fr. *inhumain*, fr. L. *inhumanus*.] 1. Destitute of human or humane feeling; cruel, brutish. 2. Unlike what is normally human, nonhuman. - *Syn.* See *FERACE*. - **in-hu-man-ly**, *adv.* - **in-hu-man-ness**, *n.*  
**in-hu-mane** (in-hü-män), *adj.* [in- not + *humane*; formerly a form of *inhuman*.] Not humane; lacking humanity; inhuman. - **in-hu-mane-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-hu-man'i-ty** (-män'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz) Quality, state, or instance of being inhuman or inhumane, cruelly.  
**in-hu-ma'tion** (-mü'shün), *n.* Burial, interment.  
**in-hume'** (in-hüm'), *v. t.* [L. *inhumare*, fr. *in-* + *humare* to cover with earth.] To deposit, as a dead body, in the earth; bury; inter. - **in-hum'er** (-hüm'ér), *n.*  
**in-im'i-cal** (in-im'i-käl), *adj.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. L. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile, fr. *in-* not + *amicus* friendly.] 1. Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly. 2. Opposed, adverse; antagonistic. - **in-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-im'i-ta-ble** (-i-tä-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being imitated; matchless. - **in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* - **in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*  
**in-ion** (in'ion), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *inion* the back of the head.] The external occipital protuberance of the skull.  
**in-iq'u-i-ty** (in'ik-wi-ti), *adj.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. - *Syn.* See *VICIOUS*. - **in-iq'u-i-tous-ly**, *adv.* - **in-iq'u-i-tous-ness**, *n.*  
**in-iq'u-i-ty** (in'ik-wi-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz) [OF. *iniquité*, fr. L. *iniquitas* inequality, injustice, fr. *iniquus* uneven, unjust, fr. *in-* not + *aequus* even, equal.] 1. Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; gross injustice; wickedness. 2. An iniquitous act or thing; an offense; a heinous sin.  
**in-i'tial** (in'ish'äl), *adj.* [F. and L.; F. fr. L. *initialis*, fr. *initium* entrance, beginning, fr. *inire* to go into, fr. *in-* + *ire* to go.] 1. Of or pertaining to the beginning; marking the commencement; in-cipient. 2. Placed at the beginning; first. - *n.* The first letter of a name; also, a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph. - *v. t.* - **in-i'tial-ed** (-i'täl-ed), **in-i'tial-ing** (-i'täl-ing). To mark with initials. - **in-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-i'ti-ate** (in'ish'ä-ti), *v. t.* [L. *initiatum*, past part. of *initiare* to

begin, fr. *initium* beginning. See *INITIAL*.] 1. To introduce by a first act; begin. 2. To instruct in the rudiments or principles. 3. To admit to a club, sect, or the like, as by special rites. 4. *Polit. Sci.* To cause or bring to pass by the initiative (see *INITIATIVE*, 3 b). - *Syn.* See *BEGIN*. - (-ät), *adj.* 1. Initiated; also, pertaining to an initiate. 2. In the initial stage; begun; commenced. - (-ät), *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated. - **in-i'ti-a-tor** (-ä'tör), *n.*  
**in-i'ti-a-tion** (ä'shün), *n.* 1. An initiating; process of being initiated. 2. The rites, ceremonies, orials, or instructions with which one is made a member of a sect, society, etc.  
**in-i'ti-a-tive** (in'ish'ä-tiv; -ä-tiv; -ish'ä-tiv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to initiation, serving to initiate; introductory; preliminary. - *n.* 1. An introductory step. 2. Energy or astuteness displayed in the initiation of action. 3. Self-reliant enterprise; self-initiated activity. 3. *Polit. Sci.* A right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action, as in legislation; as, the *initiative* in respect to revenue bills is in the House of Representatives. 4. The procedure or device by which legislation may be introduced or enacted directly by the people, as in the Swiss Confederation and in many of the states of the United States, - chiefly used with *the*. - **in-i'ti-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-i'ti-a-to-ry** (-ä-tör'i or, esp. *Brit.*, -tör'i), *adj.* 1. Introductory; prefatory. 2. Tending or serving to initiate; used in initiation; as, *initiatory* rites. - **in-i'ti-a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*  
**in-ject'** (in-jék't'), *v. t.* [L. *injeculus*, past part. of *injacere*, to throw in, fr. *in-* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. To throw, drive, or force in. 2. Hence, to throw in by way of suggestion, interruption, etc.; inter-ject. 3. To force a fluid into a vessel, cavity, or organic tissue, as for preserving or hardening, for relieving pain, or for preventing disease.  
**in-jec'tion** (-jék'shün), *n.* 1. An injecting, esp. by means of a syringe, pump, etc. 2. That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine injected into the subcutaneous tissue or a cavity of the body; an enema.  
**in-jec'tor** (-tör), *n.* One who or that which injects; specif., a device for injecting feed water into a steam boiler by the direct action of live steam.  
**in-ju-di-cious** (in-jöö-dish'üs; 114), *adj.* Not judicious; indiscreet; unwise. - **in-ju-di-cious-ly**, *adv.* - **in-ju-di-cious-ness**, *n.*  
**in-junc'tion** (in-jünk'shün), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere*, *in-junctum*, to join into, to enjoin. See *ENJOIN*.] 1. An enjoining; act of directing, commanding, or prohibiting. 2. That enjoined; an order; precept. 3. *Law.* A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, requiring a party to do or to forbear certain acts.  
**in-jure** (in-jür'), *v. t.* [F. *injurier*, fr. L. *injuriari*, fr. *injuria* injury. See *INJURY*.] To do harm to; hurt; impair, as health; to wound, as the person; to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate, to tarnish, as reputation; to give pain to, as the feelings. - **in-jur'er** (-jér-ér), *n.*  
**Syn.** *Injure*, *harm*, *hurt*, *damage*, *impair*, *mar* mean to rob of soundness or perfection. *Injure*, in current use, implies the infliction of anything detrimental to one's appearance, health, success, comfort, or the like; *harm* often carries a stronger implication of pain, suffering, or annoyance inflicted; *hurt*, of a wound not only to the body but to the feelings; *damage*, of an injury that lowers value or involves loss of efficiency or the like; *impair*, of deterioration or diminution, as in value, strength, validity, etc.; *mar*, of an injury that disfigures or maims.  
**in-ju-ri-ous** (in-jör'i-üs; 84), *adj.* [F. *injurieux*, fr. L. *injurius*. See *INJURY*.] 1. Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; harmful; detrimental. 2. Slandorous, abusive; defamatory. - **in-ju-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* - **in-ju-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**in-ju-ry** (in-jér-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz) [AF. *injurie*, fr. L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, unjust, fr. *in-* not + *jus*, *aria*, right, law, justice.] 1. Damage or hurt done or suffered; detriment to, or violation of, person, character, feelings, rights, property, or interests, or the value of a thing. 2. An act which injures. 3. *Obs.* Abusive speech, an insult. 4. *Law.* An actionable wrong. *Syn.* See *INJUSTICE*.  
**in-just'ice** (in-jüs'tis), *n.* [F., fr. L. *injustitia*.] 1. Want of justice; violation of another's rights, wrong. 2. An unjust act; a wrong. *Syn.* *Injustice*, *injury*, *wrong*, *grievance* mean an act that inflicts loss, hardship, or the like. *Injustice*, the general term, applies to any (or all) acts that involve unfairness to another or a violation of his rights; *injury* (in this sense a legal term) applies to any injustice for which a person may sue to recover compensation or specific property or both; *wrong*, in law, applies not only to an injury as defined but to any misdemeanor or crime punishable according to the criminal code, but in general use it applies to a flagrant injustice; *grievance* applies to any circumstance or condition that to the sufferer constitutes a wrong and gives him just ground for complaint.  
**ink** (ink), *n.* [OF. *enque*, fr. L. *encaustum* the purple-red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, fr. Gr. *enkauston*, fr. *enkaustos* burnt in, encaustic. See *ENCAUSTIC*.] 1. A fluid or viscous material, of various colors, but commonly black, used for writing and printing. 2. *Zool.* The black protective secretion of a cephalopod. - *v. t.* To put ink upon; to blacken or color with or as with ink. - **ink'er** (-ér), *n.*  
**ink'ber'ry** (-bér'i; -bér-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz) a. The holly (*Ilex* *plabra*) of eastern North America, with evergreen oblong leathery leaves, and small black berries. b. The pokeweed. c. The fruit of either of these plants.  
**ink'horn'** (-hörn'), *n.* A small bottle of horn or other material for holding ink. - *adj.* Pedantic; affectedly learned.  
**in'kle** (ing'k'l), *n.* A type of linen tape or braid; also, the thread or yarn from which it is made.  
**in'kling** (ing'k'ling), *n.* [ME. *inclin* to hint, of uncert. origin.] 1. A hint; an intimation. 2. A slight knowledge or vague notion; - usually with *of*.  
**ink'stand'** (ink'ständ'), *n.* An inkwell; also, a device for holding ink, pens, etc.  
**ink'well'** (-wél'), *n.* A container for writing ink.  
**ink'wood'** (-wööd'), *n.* A tree (*Erothea paniculata*) of the soapberry family of Florida and the West Indies, having dark wood.  
**ink'y** (ink'i), *adj.*; **ink'y-er** (-y-ér); **ink'y-est**. Consisting of, using, or resembling ink; soiled with ink; black.  
**inky cap.** Any mushroom of the genus *Coprinus*. Its pileus melts into an inky fluid after maturation of the spores.  
**in-laid'** (in-läd'; in-läd'), *adj.* Set into a surface so as to form a design; also, decorated with a design so formed.  
**in'land** (in'länd; in'länd'), *n.* The interior part of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population. - (in'länd), *adj.* 1.



Of, pertaining to, or limited to the inland; not coastal or frontier.  
**2.** Within the land; not bordering on the sea; as, *inland transportation*.  
**3.** Confined to a country or state; domestic; as, *inland commerce*. — (*In*land; -lând; 2), *adv.* Into, or toward, the inland, away from the frontier or coast.

**in-länd-er** (in-lân-dēr), *n.* One who lives inland.

**in-law** (in-lô), *v. t.* [*AS. inlagan* See *IN*, *LAW*.] *O. Eng. Law.* To clear of outlawry or outlaw; to place under the protection of the law. — **in-law-er** (in-lô-r), *n.*

**in-law** (in-lô), *n. Colloq.* A relative by marriage.

**in-lay** (in-lē), *v. t.* See *LAY*. **1.** To set into the body of a surface; also, to adorn (a surface or ground) by the insertion of other material.  
**2.** To insert (a print, a printed page, etc.) in a heavier or stouter sheet serving as a mat or frame for it; to provide (a book) with inlay illustrations. — **in-lay-er** (in-lē-r), *n.*

**in-lay** (in-lē), *n. 1.* Material inlaid, inlaid work. **2. Dent.** A filling made and then cemented into a tooth.

**in-let** (in-lēt; *Brit. also* -lît), *n. 1. Now Rare.* Act of letting in. **2.** A place of ingress, entrance. **3.** A recess in a shore, a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands, a creek. **4.** That which is let in or inlaid.

**in-lit-er** (in-lī-tēr), *n. Geol.* A mass of stratified rock whose outcrop is wholly surrounded by rock of later deposition.

**in-lim-i-ne** (in-līm-f-nē) [*L.*] On the threshold; at the beginning

**in-lo-co** (in-lô-kô), [*L.*] In (the proper or natural) place.

**in-lo-co pa-ren-tis** (pâ-rēn-tis) [*L.*] In the place of a parent

**in-ly** (in-lī), *adv.* [*AS. inflice*] **a.** Internally, in the heart **b** Hence, heartily, intimately. — *adj.* Internal, felt only

**in-mate** (in-māt), *n.* [*in + mate* an associate.] **1.** One who lives in the same house or apartment with another. **2.** One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling or home, now esp. one kept in an institution, as an asylum or poorhouse. **3.** An inhabitant.

**in-mo-di-as res** (in-mô-dī-as rēz) [*L.*] Into the midst of things, — used specif. of the method of beginning a narrative with an important event rather than with the first time, as in some old epics.

**in-me-mo-ri-am** (in-mē-mô-rī-ām), [*L.*] In memory (of); to the memory (of), — used in epitaphs, etc.

**in-mesh** (in-mēsh), *Var. of INMESH*

**in-most** (in-môst; môst), *adj.* [*AS. innemest*, a double superlative of *inne* within.] Deepest within, innermost

**inn** (in), *n.* [*AS.* house, chamber, lodging] **1. Obs.** A place of shelter, hence, dwelling, abode. **2.** A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers or wayfarers for a compensation, hotel, also, tavern. **3.** A residence or hostel for students, — *Obs.* except in names of buildings. See *INN* or *COURT*. — *v. t.* *Now Rare.* To lodge, stop, or put up (at, or as at, an inn).

**in-nards** (in-nârdz), *n. pl. Colloq.* = *INWARD*, *n. a.*

**in-nate** (in-nât; -nât; 2), *adj.* [*L. innatus*, fr. *in* + *natus* born, past part. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Inborn, native, natural, not acquired, as, *innate* vigor, of nonliving things, existing within, belonging to the essential nature of, as, an *innate* defect in a plan. **2. Philos.** Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect; not acquired from experience, as, *innate* ideas. — **in-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-nate-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Innate, inborn, inbred, congenital, hereditary mean not acquired after birth. Innate and inborn often apply to qualities, characters, etc., but innate suggests them as part of one's constitution and inborn as so natural or deep seated as to seem to have been born in one, inbred implies reference to the processes of generation and nourishment of offspring and suggests something deeply rooted and ingrained, congenital and hereditary refer to something coming before birth, congenital implying acquisition during the development of the fetus in the womb, and hereditary implying transmission from an ancestor through the germ plasma.

**in-ner** (in-ēr), *adj.* [*AS. innera*, comp. of *inne* within.] **1.** Farther in; interior, internal, — *opp. to outer*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mind or spirit or its phenomena. **3.** Near to a center, esp. of influence; as, *inner* circles. **4.** Not obvious or easily discovered. — *n.* The inside part. — **in-ner-ly**, *adv.*

**Inner Light.** In Quaker doctrine, a divine presence in the soul, enlightenment and guiding it.

**in-ner-most** (in-ēr-môst; môst), *adj.* [From *innmost*, after *inner*.] Farthest inward; innmost. — *n.* Innmost part or being.

**Inner Temple.** See *INN* or *COURT*.

**in-ner-ve** (in-nēr-vē; -nēr-vē), *v. t.* [See *INNERVE*.] **1.** To supply with nerves. **2.** To stimulate (a nerve or an organ) to activity.

**in-ner-va-tion** (in-ēr-vâ-shŏn), *n. 1. Anat.* The distribution of nerves to or in a part. **2. Physiol. The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs. — **in-ner-va-tion-al**, *adj.***

**in-ner-ve** (in-nēr-vē; -nēr-vē), *v. t.* [*in* + *nerve*] To give nervous energy or power to, invigorate; stimulate

**in-nér-hôld-er** (in-nôld-ēr), *n.* An innkeeper

**in-nîng** (in-nîng), [*AS. innung*.] **1.** Act of taking in, gathering, enclosing, reclaiming, etc. **2. pl.** Reclaimed lands. **3. A Baseball.** A division of the game in which each side, or, occasionally, only one side, has a full turn at bat. *b. Trick.* [*In this sense, in-nîngs* (in-nîngz), *n. sing. & pl.*] A turn at bat of a side or of an individual player. **c.** The turn of a person, or party, in power.

**inn-keep-er** (in-nēp-ēr), *n.* The landlord of an inn

**in-no-cence** (in-nô-sēns; -sŏs), *n. 1.* State or quality of being innocent; as, **a.** Freedom from sin, purity of heart. **b.** Guilelessness; simplicity. **c.** Guilelessness. **d.** Harmlessness; innocuousness. **2.** An innocent person. **3. a.** The bluet. **b.** A small herb (*Collinsia verna*) of the figwort family, of the central United States; also, a related species (*C. bicolor*) of California.

**in-no-cen-cy** (-sŏn-sŏ; -sŏ-n-sŏ), *n.* Innocence or an instance of it.

**in-no-cent** (-sŏnt; -sŏnt), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *innocens*, *entis*, fr. *in* + *nocens*, pres. part. of *nocere* to harm.] **1.** Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a.** Doing or thinking no evil; unacquainted with evil; pure. **b.** Free from blame, censure, or guilt; not

**a.** A young child. **b.** A simpleton; also, an idiot. **2. pl.** U. S. Bluets. See *INNOCENCE*, **3. a.** — **in-no-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-no-cu-ous** (in-nôk-ŭ-ŭs), *adj.* [*L. innocuus*, fr. *in* + *nocuus* hurtful, fr. *nocere* to hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect or no injury. — **in-no-cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-no-cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Inn of Court.** *Eng.* One of the four sets of buildings in London (*Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn*) belonging to the four societies of "students and practicers of the law of England" which alone admit to practice at the bar; *pl.*, the four societies.

**in-nom-i-nate** (in-nôm-nât; in-nôm-v), *adj.* [*L. innominatus*, fr. *in* + *nominare* to name.] Having no name

**innominate bone.** *Anat.* The great bone which makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals; hipbone. It is composed of three bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis, consolidated into one in the adult.

**in-no-vate** (in-nô-vât), *v. t. & i.* [*L. innovatus*, past part. of *innovare* to renew, fr. *in* + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new.] To make changes or innovations (in). — **in-no-va-tive** (-vâ-tiv), *adj.* — **in-no-va-tor** (-vâ-tôr), *n.*

**in-no-va-tion** (-vâ-shŏn), *n.* Act of introducing something new or novel as in customs, rites, etc.; also, a change effected by innovating; a novelty added or substituted. — **in-no-va-tion-al**, *adj.* — **in-no-va-tion-ist**, *n.*

**in-nu-en-do** (in-nô-nē-dô; *n.*; *pl.* -dôes (-dôz)). [*L.*], by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere*, innuere, to give a nod, to intimate, fr. *in* + *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] **1.** A Meaning; namely, to wit; — a term formerly employed in legal documents to introduce matter explanatory of the text. **b.** Hence, the parenthesis or explanation so introduced, esp. an interpretation of expressions alleged to be injurious or libelous. **2.** Remote and derogatory reference, esp. to a person; a depreciatory allusion, insinuation.

**in-nu-mer-a-ble** (in-nû-mēr-â-b'l; in-nû-v), *adj.* **1.** Too many to be counted; indefinitely numerous; numberless. **2.** Characterized by vast or countless number. — **in-nu-mer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-nu-mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-nu-mer-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Numberless; innumerable

**in-nu-tri-tion** (in-nû-trī-shŏn; in-nô-sh), *n.* Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment. — **in-nu-tri-tious** (-ŭs), *adj.*

**in-ob-serv-ance** (in-nôb-zûr-vâns), *n. 1.* Lack of attention; heedless-ness. **2.** Nonobservance, as of a treaty, law, regulation, etc. — **in-ob-serv-ant** (-vânt), *adj.*

**in-oc-u-la-ble** (in-ôk-ŭ-lâ-b'l), *adj.* Susceptible to, or transmissible by, inoculation.

**in-oc-u-lant** (lânt), *n.* Inoculum

**in-oc-u-late** (lât), *v. t. & i.* [*L. inoculatus*, past part. of *inoculare* to engraft, fr. *in* + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, fr. *oculus* an eye; a bud.] **1. Obs.** To graft by budding. **2. a.** To communicate a disease by, by inserting its virus into the tissues. **b.** To introduce an immunizing serum into. **3.** To introduce (a microorganism, virus, etc.) by inoculation. **4.** To introduce into the mind of, usually with harmful effects. — **Syn.** See *INFECTION*. — **in-oc-u-la-tive** (-lâ-tiv), *adj.* — **in-oc-u-la-tor** (lâ-tôr), *n.*

**in-oc-u-la-tion** (lâ-shŏn), *n. 1.* Act, process or art of inoculating. **2.** The introduction of minute organisms or of serum or the like into living tissues, milk, culture media, soil, etc.; in medicine, such communication of a disease virus to a healthy individual in order to induce a mild form of the disease and protect immunity.

**in-oc-u-lum** (in-ôk-ŭ-lŭm), *n.* [*NL.*] Material, as spores, bacteria, etc., used in making an inoculation

**in-of-fen-sive** (in-ôf-fēn-siv), *adj.* Not offensive; not offending or annoying, unobjectionable; also, harmless. — **in-of-fen-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-of-fen-sive-ness**, *n.*

**in om-ni-a pa-ra-tus** (in ôm-nî-â pâ-râ-tŭs) [*L.*] Ready for all things.

**in-op-er-a-ble** (in-ôp-ēr-â-b'l), *adj. 1.* Not operable. **2. Surg.** Not suitable for operation, as, *inoperable* cases.

**in-op-er-a-tive** (in-ôp-ēr-â-tiv; -â-tiv), *adj.* Not operative; not in operation, producing no effect, as laws that are not enforced. — **in-op-er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-op-por-tune** (in-ôp-ôr-tŭn), *adj.* Not opportune; unseasonable. — **in-op-por-tune-ly**, *adv.* — **in-op-por-tune-ness**, *n.*

**in-op-por-tun-ist** (-ŭst), *n.* One who holds an action, policy, etc., inopportune; esp. [*cap.*] any member of the Vatican Council (1870) who opposed promulgation of the dogma of papal infallibility, as inopportune.

**in-or-di-nate** (in-ôr-dî-nât), *adj.* [*L. inordinatus* disordered.] Not ordered or kept within bounds; unregulated; unrestrained; hence, excessive; immoderate. — **Syn.** See *EXCESSIVE*. — **in-or-dî-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-or-dî-nato-ness**, *n.*

**in-or-gan-ic** (in-ôr-gân-ik), *adj.* Not organic; specif.: **a.** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable; hence, inanimate. **b.** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism. **c.** Designating, or pertaining to, the branch of chemistry treating all substances but those called organic. See *CHEMISTRY*, **1.**

**in-os-cu-late** (in-ôsk-ŭ-lât), *v. i. & t.* [*L.* in + *osculare*.] To unite by apposition or contact, as two tubular vessels at their extremities, to anastomose; hence, to unite or join so as to become or make as one; to blend. — **in-os-cu-la-tion** (-lâ-shŏn), *n.*

**in-ô-si-tol** (in-ô-sŏ-tôl; -tôl), *n.* Also *in-ô-site* (in-ô-sŏt). [*Gr. is, inos*, muscle, fiber + *-site* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline alcohol, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, existing in several isomeric modifications. The inactive variety is found in certain animal tissues and fluids and in some plants. It is a growth-promoting vitamin of the B complex.

**in-o-ward** (in-ô-ēr), *adv. & prep. Scot.* In toward; inhy.

**in-ox-i-dize** (îk-sŏ-dî-zē), *v. t.* To keep from oxidation.

**in-pa-tient** (in-pâ-shŏnt), *n.* A patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital or infirmary

**in per-pe-tu-um** (in pēr-pēt-ŭm) [*L.*] Forever.

**in por-to-nam** (pôr-sŏ-nâm), [*L.*] **1.** Against a particular person. **2.** Against the person, as distinguished from things.

**in pet-ite** (in pēt-ŏt), [*L.*] In the breast; secretly; — applied specif. to cardinals appointed by the pope but not named in consistory.

**in-phase** (in-fâz), *adj. Elec.* Being of the same phase.

**in pos-se** (in pōs-ē), [*ML.*] Potentially; in possibility or capacity.

[*L.* IN ESSSE.

**in-pour** (in-pôur; 70), *v. i. & t.* To pour in.

**in praes-en-ti** (in prâ-zēn-ti), [*L.*] At the present (time).

**in-ter-nal** (in-tēr-nâl), *adj.* [*AS. innere*, comp. of *inne* within.] **1.** Internal, interior, internal, — *opp. to outer*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mind or spirit or its phenomena. **3.** Near to a center, esp. of influence; as, *inner* circles. **4.** Not obvious or easily discovered. — *n.* The inside part. — **in-ter-nal-ly**, *adv.*

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**in pro'pri-a per-so'na** (in prō'pri-ā pēr-sō'nā). [*L.*] In one's own person or character.

**in'put** (in'pōt'), *n.* That which is put in; specif., *Mech.*, power or energy put into a machine, storage battery, etc.

**in'quest** (in'kwēst'), *n.* [*OF. enqueste*, deriv. of past part. of *L. inquirere*. See *INQUIRE*.] 1. *Law*. A judicial or official inquiry, esp. before a jury; as, a coroner's inquest (see *CONORER*). 2. A jury or body assembled to hold such an inquiry. 3. The finding of such a jury. 4. Inquiry; investigation.

**in'qui'et** (in'kwī'ēt'), *adj.* Disturbed; uneasy. — **in'qui'et-ly**, *adv.*

**in'qui'et-ness**, *n.* — **in'qui'e-tude** (-tūd'), *n.*

**in'qui-line** (in'kwī-līn; -līn), *n.* [*L. inquilinus* tenant, lodger.] An animal, esp. a hymenopter, that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species; a guest; a commensal. — **in'qui-line**, *adj.*

**in'quire** (in'kwīr'), *v. t.* [*OF. enquerre*, deriv. of *L. inquirere*, *inquasum*, fr. *in* + *querere* to seek.] 1. *Obs.* a To interrogate; question. b To seek; — often with *out*. 2. To seek to know by asking; make examination or inquiry respecting. — *v. i.* 1. To ask a question; to put queries. 2. To make an investigation, examination, or the like. — *Syn.* See *ASK*. — **in'quir'er**, *n.* — **in'quir-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**in'quir'y** (in'kwīr'ī; in'kwī'r-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **IN-QUIRIES** (-zī; -rīz). An inquiring; specif.: a Search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; investigation. b A seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; a question or questioning.

**in'qui-si'tion** (in'kwī-zīsh'ūn), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. inquisitio*. See *INQUIRE*.] 1. Act or instance of inquiring; inquiry. 2. A judicial or official inquiry before a jury; also, the finding of the jury. 3. [*cap*] *R.C.Ch.* The systematic pursuit of heresy and the punishment of heretics; a tribunal (the *Holy Office*) established for that purpose. The *Spanish Inquisition*, as reorganized and put under state control in 1480, conducted its proceedings from the beginning to the middle of the 19th century with extreme severity. — **in'qui-si'tion-al** (-āl; -l'), *adj.*

**in'qui-si'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* An inquisitor.

**in'quis'i-tive** (in'kwīz'īv; -īv), *adj.* 1. Given to examination, investigation, or research. 2. Disposed to ask questions; improperly curious. — *n.* An inquisitive person. — *Syn.* See *CURIOUS*. — **in'quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in'quis'i-tor** (-tōr), *n.* One who inquires or makes inquisition, esp. officially, as a coroner, sheriff, or member of the Inquisition.

**in'quis'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rī-āl; -tō'), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an inquisitor or inquisitors; making rigorous or obnoxious inquiry. 2. *Law*. Designating, or pertaining to, that system of criminal procedure in which the judge also acts as prosecutor, or in which the proceedings are secretly conducted. — **in'quis'i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **in'quis'i-to'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

**in re** (in'rē). [*L.*] In the matter of; concerning.

**in rem** (in'rēm). [*L.*] *Law*. In or against a (or the) thing. — used esp. of any right available over its subject without reference to one person more than another.

**in'road** (in'rōd'), *n.* 1. A sudden or desultory hostile incursion; raid; foray; hence, forcible entrance, encroachment. 2. A serious encroachment, often by wasteful consumption or destruction, as, *inroads* on one's time or one's health.

**in'rush** (-rūsh'), *n.* A rushing in; impour; influx.

**in sae'u-la sae'cu-lo-rum** (in sāk'ū-lā sāk'ū-lō'rēm). [*L.*] For ages and ages; forever and ever.

**in-sal'i-vate** (in-sāl'īv-āt'), *v. t.* *Physiol.* To mix with the saliva. — **in-sal'i-va'tion** (-vā'shūn), *n.*

**in-sal'u-bri-ous** (in-sāl'ū-brī-ās), *adj.* Not salubrious; unwholesome.

**in-sal'u-bri-ty** (-brī-tī), *n.*

**in-sane** (in-sān'; -s), *adj.* [*L. insanus*. See *IN* + *sanē*.] 1. Unsound; — said of the mind; exhibiting unsoundness or disorder of mind; not sane; mad. See *INSANITY*. 2. Used by, or for, persons not of sound mind. 3. Characterized by the utmost folly, chimerical, impractical; as, an *insane* plan. — **in-sane-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sane-ness**, *n.*

**in-san'i-tar'y** (in-sān'ī-tēr'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; liable to promote disease.

**in-san'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Lack of sanitation; unsanitary condition.

**in-san'i-ty** (in-sān'ī-tī), *n.* 1. State of being insane; unsoundness or derangement of mind, esp. without recognition of one's own illness. *Insanity* is rather a social and legal than a medical term, and implies mental disorder resulting in inability to manage one's affairs and perform one's social duties. The term covers a variety of disorders, such as manic-depressive insanity, dementia praecox, paranoia, general paralysis, and the alcoholic insanities. Mental deficiency is not usually included. 2. *Law*. Such unsoundness of mental condition as, with regard to any matter under action, modifies or does away with individual legal responsibility or capacity. 3. Extravagant folly, or an example of it.

*Syn.* *Insanity, lunacy, psychosis, mania, dementia* denote a serious mental disorder. *Insanity*, chiefly a legal term, implies inability to manage one's own affairs or perform one's social duties, and is usually distinguished from inborn mental deficiency and from temporary neurosis or delirious conditions; *lunacy*, in Great Britain, is still to an extent used in place of *insanity*, but ordinarily it suggests occasional spells of fury intermingled with lucid periods; *psychosis* is the medical term for any mental disease; *mania* definitely implies insanity but is often used specifically for one of the spells of extreme mental derangement that characterize some mental diseases; *dementia*, a technical psychiatric term, applies to any mental disease or any condition of one that involves marked mental deterioration.

**in-sa'ti-a-ble** (in-sā'tī-ā-b'l; -shā'b'l'), *adj.* Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased. — **in-sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sa'ti-ate** (in-sā'tī-āt'), *adj.* Not satiated; insatiable.

**in-scribe** (in-skrīb'), *v. t.* [*L. inscribere*. See *IN* + *scribere*.] 1. To write or engrave words or characters; also, to mark or engrave (a tablet or the like). 2. To enter the name of, as upon a list; enroll. 3. To address; dedicate informally. 4. To stamp deeply; impress. 5. *Brit.* To register the names of the holders of securities, as stocks, etc. 6. *Geom.* To draw (one figure within another) so as to have as many incidences as possible. — **in-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ēr), *n.*

**in-scrip'tion** (-skrīb'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of inscribing. 2. That which is inscribed; esp., an engraved text or record. 3. An address, or informal dedication, as of a book. 4. *Brit.* Registration, or inscribing, of securities; also, *pl.*, securities so inscribed. — **in-scrip'tion-al** (-āl; -l'), *adj.*

**in-scrip'tive** (in-skrīb'īv), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an inscription.

**in-scrōll** (in-skrōl'), *v. t.* To write on a scroll; record.

**in-scrū'ta-ble** (-skrō'tā-b'l), *adj.* [*L. inscrutabilia*. See *IN* + *scrutari*.] Incapable of being searched into and understood; incomprehensible; unfathomable. — *Syn.* See *MYSTERIOUS*. — **in-scrū'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-scrū'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-scrū'ta-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sculp'** (in-skūlp'), *v. t.* [*L. insculpere*.] Now Rare. To engrave; sculpture.

**in-sect** (in'sēkt'), *n.* [*L. insectum*, fr. *insectus*, past part. of *insecare* to cut in; — because their bodies appear cut in, or almost divided.]

1. Strictly (*Zool.*), any of a class (*Insecta*) of small invertebrate animals, with three clearly defined body regions, head, thorax, and abdomen, with only three pairs of legs, and usually with wings, as beetles, bees, flies, etc. 2. Popularly, also, any of certain allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as spiders, mites, ticks, etc. 3. A small, contemptible person. — *adj.* Pertaining to or like insects; as, *insect* eggs; for insects; as, an *insect* cabinet.

**in-sect-ar'i-um** (in'sēk-tār'ī-ūm; -ū), *n.*; *pl.* **-IA** (-ā). Also **in-sect-ar'y** (in'sēk-tār'ī; esp. *Brit.*, -tār-ī). [*L. insectarium*.] A place in which living insects are kept and propagated; also, the collection in such a place.

**in-sect-i-cide** (in'sēk-tī-sīd'), *n.* [*L. insectum* insect + *-cide*.] 1. An agent or preparation for destroying insects.

**in-sect-i-fuge** (-fūj), *n.* An agent or preparation for repelling or destroying insects.

**in-sect'ile** (in'sēk'tīl; -l'), *adj.* 1. Like, or of the nature of, an insect; consisting of insects.

**in-sect'i-val** (in'sēk-tī-vāl; in'sēk'tī-vāl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like an insect.

**in-sectiv'o-rous** (in'sēk-tīv'ō-rūs), *adj.* [*L. insectum* an insect + *vorare* to devour.] 1. Feeding on insects. 2. Belonging to an order (*Insectivora*) of mammals including the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies, which are mostly small, terrestrial, nocturnal, and feed on insects. — **in-sect'iv-ore** (in'sēk-tī-vōr; -vōr), *n.*

**in-se-cure** (in'sēk'ūr; -ūr'), *adj.* Not secure; specif.: a Not fully protected or sustained; unsafe. b Not tightly fastened or firmly fixed; loose or shaky.

**in-se-cu'ri-ty** (-kūr'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-ITIES** (-tītēz). Condition or quality of being insecure; want of safety or assurance; also, an insecure condition or circumstance.

**in-sem'i-nate** (in-sēm'ī-nāt'), *v. t.* [*L. inseminatus*, past part. of *inseminare* to sow. See *IN* + *seminare*.] 1. To sow or sow in; implant. 2. To introduce spermatozoa into the vagina of; to impregnate. — *Syn.* See *IMPLANT*. — **in-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**in-sen'sa'to** (in-sēn'sāt'), *adj.* 1. Without sensation, inanimate. 2. Without sense, foolish; fatuous. 3. Without sensibility, unfeeling; brutal. — *Syn.* See *FOND*. — **in-sen'sa'to-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sen'sa'to-ness**, *n.*

**in-sen'si-bil'i-ty** (in-sēn'sī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being insensible; lack of feeling.

**in-sen'si-ble** (in-sēn'sī-b'l; -b'), *adj.* 1. Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation, specif. a Not endowed with consciousness, inanimate; insentient. b Deprived of consciousness, unconscious; as, to fall *insensibly*. c Not endowed with acute sense perception; as, *insensibile* to cold, pain, etc. 2. Not apparent or clearly apparent to the senses; hence, imperceptible. 3. Devoid of sensibility or sensitiveness; apathetic; indifferent; also, unaware; as, *insensible* of their danger. 4. Now Rare. Devoid of sense, reason, meaning, etc. — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sen'si-tive** (īv), *adj.* Not sensitive; esp., not quick to react; unimpressible or unresponsive. — **in-sen'si-tiv'i-ty** (-tīv'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-sen'ti-ent** (in-sēn'tī-ēnt; -shēnt), *adj.* Not sentient; nonconscious or inanimate. — **in-sen'ti-ence** (-shēn's), *n.* — **in-sen'ti-on-ey** (-shēn'sh), *n.*

**in-sep-a-ra-ble** (in-sēp'ā-rā-b'l; -b'), *adj.* Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined. — *n.* One of inseparable things or persons; — usually in *pl.* — **in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**in-se'rt** (in-sūrt'), *v. t.* [*L. insertus*, past part. of *inserere* to insert, fr. *in* + *serere* to place, connect.] 1. To set so as to be within; to put or thrust in; to introduce; as, to *insert* a cion in a stock or a letter in a word. 2. *Zool., Bot., etc.* To attach by natural growth, as the parts of a flower, or a muscle or tendon; — only in *past part.* — *Syn.* See *INTRODUCE*. — **in-se'rt'er**, *n.*

**in-se'rt** (in'sūrt'), *n.* A thing inserted or to be inserted; esp., *U.S.*, an extra leaf or leaves, a circular, or the like, placed within the leaves of a pamphlet, the folds of a newspaper, etc.

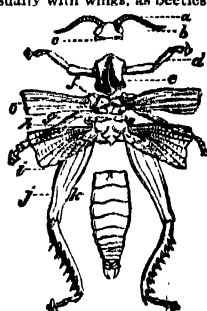
**in-ser'tion** (in-sūrt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of inserting. 2. That which is set in, or inserted; esp.: a Embroidery or needlework made to be inserted into plain material to ornament it; also, a piece of such work. b Each appearance of an advertisement, as in a newspaper. 3. *Zool., Bot., etc.* a The mode or place of attachment of an organ or part. b *Anat.* The end or part of a muscle by which it is attached to the part to be moved.

**in-ses-so'ri-al** (in-sēs'sō'rī-āl), *adj.* [*L. insessor* a sitter in, fr. *insidere*, *insessum*, to sit in or down. See *INSIDIOUS*.] *Zool.* Perching, or adapted for perching.

**in-set'** (in'sēt'), *v. t.*; *IN-SET'* or, occasionally *Brit.*, *IN-SET'TED*; *IN-SET'TING*. To set in; insert as an inset.

**in-set'** (in'sēt'), *n.* 1. Act of setting in; inlay; as, the *inset* of the ide. 2. That which is inserted, or set in. 3. One or more separate leaves inserted in a book, usually before binding. 4. A piece of cloth set or let into a garment. 5. A small map, illustration, etc., set within a larger one.

**in-sheathe'** (in-shēthēd', -shēthēd'), *v. t.*; *INSHEATHED'* (-shēthēd'ing). To insert as in a sheath.



Part of an Insect (Grasshopper).

a Antennae; b Eyes; c Head; d Prothorax; e Mesothorax; f Metathorax; g Middle Legs; h Base of Posterior Wing; i Posterior Legs; j Abdomen; k Base of Anterior Wing.

**inshoot** (in'shōt), *n.* Baseball. A pitched ball (or its course) that curves toward a right-handed batter; incurve.

**inshore** (in'shōr; in'shōr; 2), *adj.* Near, or directed in toward, the shore. — (in'shōr), *adv.* In toward the shore; as, he was headed inshore.

**inside** (in'sīd; 2), *n.* 1. The inner side, surface, or part; interior. 2. Inward turn or being. *S. Collog.* *a pl.* Entrails. *b* An inside passenger, as in a coach. *P. Fr.* The side of a sheet containing the second name. — *adj.* 1. Internal; interior. 2. Employed or working indoors; as, an inside man. 3. Pertaining or known to insiders; as, inside information. 4. Placed on or toward the inner side of any curve or turn; as, edge the inside ski. 5. Entrained to work within a plant or organization as a spy upon workers or members. *Slang.* — *adv.* Within. — (in'sīd; 2), *prep.* Inside of; within

**in'side'er** (in'sīd'ēr), *n.* A person inside; hence, one in a position to have firsthand information.

**inside track.** The inner side of a curved racecourse; hence, *Collog.*, advantage of place, facilities, etc., in competition.

**in-sid'ous** (in-sīd'ūs; 58), *adj.* [*F. insidieux*, *fr. in- + sidere* to sit] 1. Full of plots; watching for an opportunity to ensnare; devised so as to entrap; wily, sly; treacherous. 2. Having a more serious effect than is apparent; as, an insidious disease or poison. — **in-sid'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sid'ous-ness**, *n.*

**in'sight** (in'sīt), *n.* Keen discernment or understanding; penetration; also, intuition; immediate apprehension or cognition — *Syn.* See DISCERNMENT

**in-sig'ne cum lau'de.** See CUM LAUDE.

**in-sig'ni-a** (in-sīg'nī-ā; 58), *n. pl.*; *sing.* INSIGNE (-nē). [*L. insigne*, *pl. insignia*, *fr. insignis* distinguished by a mark, *fr. in- + signum* a



Insignia of the United States Army. 1 General Staff Corps. 2 Adjutant General's Dept. 3 Inspector General's Dept. 4 Judge Advocate General's Dept. 5 Quartermaster Corps. 6 Finance Dept. 7 Corps of Engineers. 8 Ordnance Dept. 9 Signal Corps. 10 Cavalry (when applicable, the regimental number is placed in upper angle). 11 Field Artillery (regimental number in 10). 12 Infantry (regimental number in 10). 13 Air Corps. 14 Coast Artillery (regimental number as in 10). 15 Chemical Warfare Service. 16 Medical Corps. 17 Dental Corps. 18 Chaplain (Christian). 19 Aide (to Brigadier General). 20 Warrant Officer. Cf. *WARRIOR*.

**mark, sign.** 1. Distinguishing marks of authority, office, or rank; badges; emblems; as, the *insignia* of royalty or of an order. 2. Typical and characteristic marks or signs by which anything is distinguished; as, the *insignia* of a trade.

**in-sig-nif'i-cance** (in-sīg-nīf'ī-kāns), *n.* Condition or quality of being insignificant, lack of significance.

**in-sig-nif'i-can-cy** (-kān-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Insignificance, also, an insignificant thing or person

**in-sig-nif'i-cant** (-kānt), *adj.* Not significant; as, a meaningless; void of sense. *b* Unimportant; trifling; without weight. *c* Not conspicuous for size, influence, etc.; small; little; mean. — **in-sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

**in-sin-cere** (in-sīn-sēr'), *adj.* Not sincere, hypocritical; dissembling — **in-sin-cere-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sin-cer'i-ty** (-sēr'ī-tī), *n.*

**in-sin'u-ate** (in-sīn'ū-ā), *v. t.* [*L. insinuatus*, past part. of *insinua* to insinuate, *fr. in- + sinua* the bosom.] 1. To introduce gently or gradually; hence, to introduce or work (in) artfully, indirectly, etc.; insinuate; instill. 2. To hint indirectly; suggest; imply. — *v. i.* *Obs.* *a* To creep, wind, or flow in. *b* To insinuate oneself. — *Syn.* See INTRIGUE. — **in-sin'u-ating** (in-sīn'ū-ā), *adj.* — *Syn.* See DISSEMBLING. — **in-sin'u-ating-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sin'u-ative** (-ā-tīv; -ā-tīv), *adj.* — **in-sin'u-a-tor** (-ā-tēr), *n.*

**in-sin'u-ation** (-ē-shūn), *n.* 1. An insinuating; esp., covert suggestion. 2. That which is insinuated; specif.: *a* An insinuating act or speech. *b* An intimation by indirect or remote allusion.

**in-sip'id** (in-sīp'īd), *adj.* [*F. and L. F. insipide*, *fr. LL. & ML. insipidus*, *fr. in- + sipidus* savory, *fr. sapere* to taste] 1. Without taste or savor; vapid. 2. Lacking in spirit or animation; uninteresting; flat; dull. — **in-sip'id-i-ty** (in-sīp'īd'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-sip'id-ness**, *n.* — **in-sip'id-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Insipid, vapid, flat, jejune, banal, insane mean lacking in qualities that give spirit, character, or substance. Insipid, literally without taste or savor, applies not only to food or drink but to persons, works of art, and the like, which are thin, weak, and characterless; vapid applies to that which has lost its freshness, sparkle, or tang and is stale, pointless, or the like; flat implies extreme vapidness; jejune implies an absence of substance or nutritive quality; banal implies a commonplaceness that makes for flatness or jejuneity; insane implies an absence of sense, significance, or point.

**in-sip'i-ence** (in-sīp'ī-ēns; 58), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. insipientia*.] Lack of intelligence; stupidity. — **in-sip'i-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.*

**in-sist** (in-sīst), *v. t.* [*F. or L. F. insistere*, *fr. L. insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist, *fr. in- + sistere* to stand, cause to stand, *fr. stare* to stand.] To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing.

**in-sist'ence** (-sīst'ēns), *n.* Also **in-sist'ency** (-ēn-sī). Act or instance of insisting, state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

**in-sist'ent** (-tēnt), *adj.* Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; hence, compelling attention — **in-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-sist'nt** (in-sīst'nt), [*L.*] In its natural or original position.

**in-snare** (in-snār). Var. of KENNARE.

**in-so-cia-ble** (in-sō'shā-b'l), *adj.* Unsociable — **in-so-cia-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-so-cia-bly**, *adv.*

**in-so-far** In such measure; to such extent or degree; — properly written as one word, **in-so-far** (in-sō-fār), and usually followed by *as*.

**in-so-lato** (in-sō-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. insolation*, past part. of *insolare* to expose to the sun, *fr. in- + sol* the sun] To expose to the sun's rays, as for drying, ripening, etc.

**in-so-la'tion** (in-sō-lā'shūn), *n.* 1. An insulating. 2. *Med.* a Sunstroke *b* Treatment of disease by sun baths. 3. *Meteorol.* a Received solar radiation, as by the earth. *c* Rate of delivery of all direct solar energy per unit of horizontal surface.

**in-sole** (in-sōl'), *n.* The inside sole of a shoe; also, a loose, thin inner sole added for warmth or ease. See *Suol*, *Illust.*

**in-so-lence** (in-sō-lēns), *n.* 1. Quality of being insolent; contemptuous and overbearing demeanor. 2. An insult.

**in-so-lent** (-lēnt), *adj.* [*L. insolens, -entis*; akin to *L. insolens* to be insolent] 1. Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; grossly disrespectful. 2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, insolence. — *Syn.* See *PROUD*. — *Ant.* Deferential — *N.* An insolent person. — **in-so-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-sol'u-ble** (in-sōl'ū-b'l), *adj.* Not soluble; specif.: *a* Rare. Indissoluble. *b* Not to be solved or explained; insolvable. *c* Incapable or very difficult of being dissolved (in a liquid). — **in-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sol'u-bly**, *adv.*

**in-solv'a-ble** (in-sōl'vā-b'l), *adj.* Admitting no solution; as, an insoluble problem.

**in-sol'ven-cy** (in-sōl'vēn-sī), *n.* State of being insolvent.

**in-sol'vent** (-vēnt), *adj.* *Law* *a* Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts. *b* Not sufficient to pay all the debts enforceable against it, as, an insolvent estate. *c* Relating to insolvents; as, insolvent laws. — *N.* An insolvent debtor.

**in-som'ni-a** (in-sōm'nī-ā), *n.* [*L., fr. insomnia* sleepless, *fr. in-* not + *nomus* sleep] Prolonged inability to obtain due sleep; sleeplessness. — **in-som'ni-ous** (-iūs), *adj.*

**in-som'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.* A person affected with insomnia.

**in-so-much** (in-sō-much'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such way; so; — usually followed by *that* or *as*.

**in-sou'ci-ance** (in-sō'sī-āns, *P.* ān'sō'sī-āns), *n.* [*F.*] Want of concern; indifference, esp. as an attitude of mind. — **in-sou'ci-ant** (-ānt; *P.* -sānt), *adj.* — **in-sou'ci-ant-ly** (in-sō'sī-ānt-lī), *adv.*

**in-soul'** (in-sōl'), *v. t.* To ensoul

**in-span'** (in-spān'), *v. t.* & *i.*, see SPAN. [*D. inspannen*.] *S. Africa.* To yoke or harness.

**in-spect'** (in-spēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. inspicere*, past part. of *inspicere* to inspect, *fr. in-* in + *specere* to look at] 1. To look upon; to view closely and critically; scrutinize. 2. To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, etc. — *Syn.* See *SCRUTINIZE*. — **in-spect'i-ve** (in-spēkt'īv), *adj.*

**in-spec'tion** (in-spēkt'shūn), *n.* An inspecting; critical, esp. official, examination; scrutiny. — **in-spec'tion-al**, *adj.*

**in-spect'or** (-tēr), *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who inspects. 2. A police officer in charge of a number of precincts, ranking below a superintendent or deputy superintendent. — **in-spect'o-ral** (-tō-rāl), *adj.* — **in-spect'o-r-ate** (-tī-tī), *n.*

**in-sphere'** (in-sfēr'), *v. t.* To ensphere.

**in-spi-ra-blo** (in-spī-rā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being inspired.

**in-spi-ra'tion** (in-spī-rā'shūn; *Brit.* also in-spī-rē-), *n.* 1. Act of breathing in; specif., the drawing of air into the lungs; — the opposite of expiration. 2. Act or state of being intellectually or emotionally inspired. 3. *Theol.* A supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth. 4. Any inspiring influence, person, etc. 5. That which results from inspiration.

*Syn.* Inspiration, enthusiasm, affluence, fury, furor (or furore), frenzy, esp. when qualified by *divine* or *poetic*, mean a power compelling creation or expression. Inspiration implies an infusion of divine power or a preternatural enlightening of the mind; enthusiasm, its now rare equivalent, derived from Greek, stresses the first implication and came to be applied to some preachers, affluence, a bookish term, implies merely an inspiring influence; fury, furor, and frenzy stress the emotional excitement which carries the artist out of himself.

**in-spi-ra'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Produced by, or moved by, inspiration; inspired. 2. Of, pertaining to, or communicating inspiration. — **in-spi-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-spi-ra'to-ry** (in-spī-rā'tō-rī; *or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī*), *adj.* Pertaining to, aiding, used for, or marked by inspiration.

**in-spi-re** (in-spī-rē), *v. t.* [*OF. inspirer, inspirer*, *fr. L. inspirare*, *fr. in-* in + *spirare* to breathe.] 1. *Archae.* *a* To blow or breathe into or upon. *b* To infuse by breathing. 2. To inhale; — *ovip.* to expire. 3. To fill with or as with a supernatural power or energy; to affect (so as to enliven, animate, or esp., impel or stimulate; as, the success of his first play inspired him to write even better. 4. To infuse into the mind; to communicate by or as by supernatural influence; as, behavior that inspires confidence. — *v. i.* 1. To inhale. 2. To impart inspiration — **in-spi-rē** (-spī-rē), *n.* — **in-spi-ring-ly**, *adv.*

**in-spir'it** (in-spī-rīt), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into; animate; encourage. — **in-spir'it-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**in-spi-sate** (in-spī-sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*LL. inspissatus*, past part. of *inspissare* to thicken, *fr. in-* in + *spissare* to thicken, *fr. spissus* thick.] To thicken, as by evaporation. — **in-spi-sa'tion** (in-spī-sā'shūn), *n.* — **in-spi-sa'tor** (in-spī-sā'tēr), *n.*

**in-sta-bil'i-ty** (in-sṭā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). Quality or condition of being unstable, or an instance of it; specif.: *a* Want of firmness; insecurity. *b* Lack of determination; inconstancy.

**in-sta-ble** (in-sṭā-b'l), *adj.* Not stable; unstable.

**in-stall**, **in-stall'** (in-sṭāl'), *v. t.*; *in-STALLED* (-sṭōld); **in-STALL-ING**.

[F. *install*, fr. ML. *installare*, fr. *in-* + *stallum*, fr. OHG. *stal* a place, stall.] 1. To place in office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat; hence, to place formally in an office, rank, or order; induct. 2. To set in a seat; to establish in a place. 3. To set up or fix, as a lighting system, for use or service. — *in-stall-er* (in-stôl'ér), *n.*

**in-stal-la-tion** (in-stôl-lâ'shün, in-stô'), *n.* 1. Act of installing or state of being installed. 2. That which is installed, or set up; specif., pl., appointments, furnishings.

**in-stal-ment, in-stal'ment** (in-stôl'mént), *n.* [install + -ment.] Installation.

**in-stal-ment, in-stal'ment, n.** [From earlier *estallment*, fr. *estall* to agree upon payment by installments, fr. OF. *estaler* to stop, fix.] 1. Any portion of a debt or sum of money divided into portions that are made payable at different times, as to pay for a new automobile by monthly installments. 2. One of several parts, as of a novel presented at intervals.

**in-stance** (in'stâns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *instantia*, fr. *instans*. See INSTANT.] 1. Archaic. Urgent or earnest solicitation; insistence. 2. Instigation; suggestion; request; as, a book written at the instance of the publishers. 3. An illustrative case, an example. 4. Step in an action; occasion, as, in the first instance. 5. *Obs.* a Impelling motive or cause. b A token; a sign. c A detail or circumstance. 6. *Law.* The institution and prosecution of a suit; a proceeding or process; suit, as, a court of the first instance.

**Syn.** *Instance, case, illustration, example, sample, specimen* mean a concrete thing which represents a type, a homogeneous whole, or the like. *Instance* applies to any individual person, act, or the like, brought forth in support or disproof of a general statement; *case*, to an instance that shows the occurrence or existence of something being considered, studied, dealt with, etc.; *illustration*, to an instance or case cited as a means of throwing light upon what has been discussed in general terms, *example*, to a typical, representative, or illustrative instance or case; *sample*, to a part of a larger whole, offered as an indication of its qualities, *specimen*, to any example or sample.

**in-stance, v. t.** *IN-STAN-CE* (stâns), *IN-STAN-CE* (stân-sing). 1. *Rare* To demonstrate by an instance, or example. 2. To mention as an example; to cite.

**in-stan-cy** (in'stân-si), *n.* Quality or state of being instant; as: a Urgency; insistence. b Instantaneousness.

**in-stant** (stânt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *instant*, -antis, pres. part. of *instare* to stand or press upon, fr. *in-* + *stare* to stand.] 1. Pressing; urgent; important; as, continuing instant in prayer. 2. Present; current; — used with dates to indicate the current month (abbr. *inst.*); as, the 10th inst. 3. Closely pressing in respect to time; immediate; as, this matter demands instant attention. 4. Not mediate; direct. — *adv.* *Portic.* Instantly. — *n.* 1. A point in duration; a moment; esp., an infinitesimal portion of time, also, any particular moment. 2. The present or current month. Abbr. *inst*

**in-stan-ta-ne-ous** (in'stân-tâ-né-üs, -s), *adj.* 1. Done or occurring in an instant; as, an instantaneous flash. 2. Done instantly; prompt; as, an instantaneous reply. — *in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly, adv.* — *in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ness, n.*

**in-stan-ter** (in'stân-tér), *adv.* [L., earnestly.] Immediately, instantly; at once

**in-stan-ty** (in'stânt-i), *adv.* a With urgency or impetuosity; pressingly. b Without the least delay; at once — *conj.* As soon as; directly.

**in-star** (in'stâr), *n.* [L., form.] An insect or other arthropod in any of the forms assumed between successive molts. Thus the pupa and imago of a butterfly are *instars*.

**in-star** (in'stâr), *v. t.*; see *STAR*. 1. To place as a star; turn into a star. 2. To stud with or as with stars.

**in-state** (in'stât), *v. t.* 1. To set or establish, as in a rank or office; install. 2. *Obs.* a To invest; endow. b To bestow; confer.

**in-sta-tu-quo** (in'stâ-tu kwô), [L.] In the state in which (it is or was); in the former (or same) state

**in-stau-ra-tion** (in'stô-râ'shün), *n.* [L. *instauratio*, fr. *instauratus*, past part. of *instaurare* to renew.] Restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation

**in-stead** (in'stêd), *adv.* [*in-* + *stead* place.] 1. In the place; in lieu. 2. In its stead, rather.

**in-stop** (in'stôp), *n.* [Appar. but obscurely, fr. *in-* + *stop*.] 1. The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint, also, the upper portion of this part. 2. That part of the hind leg of the horse between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint. 3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep (sense 1).

**in-sti-gate** (in'sti-gât), *v. t.* [L. *instigare*, past part. of *instigare* to instigate, fr. *in-* + *stigare* (in comp.) to prick.] To goad or urge forward; to set on; provoke; incite. — *Syn.* See INCITE. — **in-sti-ga-tion** (-gâ'shün), *n.* — **in-sti-ga-tive** (-gâ'tiv), *adj.* — **in-sti-ga-tor** (-gâ'tör), *n.*

**in-still, in-still** (in'stîl), *v. t.*; *STILLED* (-stîld), *STILLING*. [F. or L.; F. *instiller*, fr. L. *instillare*, -latum, fr. *in-* + *stilla* to drop, fr. *stilla* a drop.] To drop in; to pour in drop by drop, hence, to impart gradually; infuse slowly — *Syn.* See IMPLANT. — **in-stil-la-tion** (in'stîl-lâ'shün), *n.* — **in-still-er, n. — **in-still-ment, in-still'ment, n.****

**in-stinct** (in'stingkt), *adj.* [L. *instinctus*, past part. of *instingere* to instigate, incite.] Impelled by an inner or animating agency; hence, imbued; filled, charred; as, a poem instinct with passion.

**in-stinct** (in'stingkt), *n.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *instinctus*. See INSTINCT, *adj.*] 1. A natural aptitude or knack; as, an instinct for order. 2. A tendency to actions which lead to the attainment of some goal natural to the species; natural and unreasoning prompting to action; as, the web-building instinct of spiders. b The native or hereditary factor in behavior; as, habit is based upon instinct.

**in-stinct-ive** (in'stingktiv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse. — *Syn.* See SPONTANEOUS. — **in-stinct-ive-ly, adv.**

**in-sti-tute** (in'stî-tüt), *v. t.* [L. *institutus*, past part. of *instituere* to place in, institute, fr. *in-* + *statuere* to set.] 1. To set up; originate and establish; found; organize; hence, to set on foot; initiate; as, to institute an inquiry. 2. a To appoint, specify, as heir; to install, as in a benefice. b *Ch. of Eng.* Specif., to invest with spiritual charge of a benefice; — *dist.* from *induct*. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* Act of instituting; institution. 2. That which is instituted; specif.: a An elementary principle; a precept or rule, recognized as authoritative; usually, pl., a collection of such institutes; esp., a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions, as, the *Institutes* of Justinian. b An institu-

tion; an organization to promote art, science, or the like, as a society, college or technical school; also, a building devoted to its work. c Also *teachers' institute*. A meeting of schoolteachers for instruction. — **in-sti-tu-er** (tüt'ér), **in-sti-tu-tor** (-tüt'ér), *n.*

**in-sti-tu-tion** (in'stî-tü'shün), *n.* 1. Act or process of instituting; establishment. 2. *Obs.* *see* *in Law*. A textbook; a system of elements or rules. 3. That which is instituted: as: a An established practice, law, custom, etc. b An established society or corporation; an establishment, esp. one of a public character; a foundation; as, a charitable institution; also, the building or buildings used by such organization. 4. *Ecc.* a The designation, authorization, or ordination by Christ of certain signs or ceremonies as sacraments. b The instituting of a clergyman into a benefice.

**in-sti-tu-tional** (-shün'), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of institution or an institution; as, institutional ceremonies or management. 2. Highly organized so as to include various charitable, educational, and other activities; — of religion, a church or the like. 3. *Advertising Cant.* Designed to create good will and prestige for a company and its products, and not aimed at immediate sales. — **in-sti-tu-tion-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* — **in-sti-tu-tion-al-ly, adv.**

**in-sti-tu-tion-al-ism** (-izm), *n.* The upholding of institutions, of their usefulness, validity, or, in the case of established institutions, of their authority and sanctity.

**in-sti-tu-tion-ary** (-ér-î, or, *esp.* Brit., -ér-î), *adj.* Of or pert. to legal institutions, to clerical institution, or to an institution or institutions.

**in-sti-tu-tive** (in'stî-tütiv), *adj.* 1. Tending or intended to institute; or of pertaining to institution. 2. Established; conventional. — **in-sti-tu-tive-ly, adv.**

**in-struct** (in'strûkt), *v. t.*; *IN-STRUCTED*; *IN-STRUCTING*. [L. *instruere*, past part. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, instruct, fr. *in-* + *struere* to build.] 1. To impart knowledge to, esp. methodically; teach. 2. To inform. 3. To furnish with direction; direct. — *Syn.* See TEACH; COMMAND.

**in-struc-tion** (in'strûk'shün), *n.* 1. Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs. 2. That which instructs or is imparted in order to instruct; esp., a lesson or teaching, a precept; also, a direction, an order — **in-struc-tion-al** (-shün'), *adj.*

**in-struc-tive** (-tiv), *adj.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform — **in-struc-tive-ly, adv.** — **in-struc-tive-ness, n.**

**in-struc-tor** (-tör), *n.* [L., a preparer, in ML. a teacher.] 1. One who instructs, a teacher. 2. Specif., in American colleges and universities, a teacher of a certain rank below any of the various grades of professor. — **in-struc-tor-ship, n.** — **in-struc-tress, n. fem.**

**in-stru-ment** (in'strû-mént), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *instrumentum*. See INSTRUMENT.] 1. That by means of which something is performed or effected; a means. 2. A tool; implement. 3. A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced. 4. *Law.* A writing, as a deed, writ, etc. 5. A device for measuring the present value of the quantity under observation. — *Syn.* See MEANS; IMPLEMENT.

**in-stru-men-tal** (-mên'tâl, -tâl), *adj.* 1. Acting as an instrument; being an efficient agent or means. 2. Of or pertaining to, designed for, or performed on a musical instrument. 3. Of, pertaining to, or done with an instrument or tool. 4. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to a case expressing means or agency. English shows a surviving trace of it in such expressions as "the more the merrier," where the represents Old English *þu*, instrumental case of *þu* (= the, that). — *n. Gram.* The instrumental case, or a word in that case. Abbr. *instr.* or *instr.* — **in-stru-men-tal-ly, adv.**

**in-stru-men-tal-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who plays upon a musical instrument — **in-stru-men-tal-ist, adj.**

**in-stru-men-tal-ity** (in'strû-mên-tâl'î-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Quality or fact of being instrumental or an instrument; agency.

**in-stru-men-ta-tion** (-tâ'shün), *n.* 1. A use of, or operation with, instruments. 2. *Music.* The arrangement or composition of music for instruments, as for a band.

**instrument board.** — *DASHBOARD*, 2.

**instrument flying.** Navigation of an aircraft solely according to data given by instruments without it. — *opp.* to *contact flying*. — **instru-ment flight, instrument landing**

**in-sub-or-di-nate** (in'sû-bôr'dî-nêd), *adj.* Not subordinate; specif., not submitting to authority; disobedient; mutinous. — *n.* An in-sub-ordinate person — **in-sub-or-di-nate-ly, adv.** — **in-sub-or-di-na-tion** (-nâ'shün), *n.*

**in-sub-stan-tial** (in'sûb-stân'shshl), *adj.* Not substantial; as: a Immaterial; apparitional. b Unsubstantial; flimsy. — **in-sub-stan-ti-al-ity** (-shî-tî'î-ti), *n.*

**in-suf-fer-a-ble** (in'sûf'ér-â-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being endured; intolerable; as, insufferable wrongs. — **in-suf-fer-a-ble-ness, n.** — **in-suf-fer-a-bly, adv.**

**in-suf-fi-ci-ence** (in'sûf-îsh'ens), *n.* *Rare.* Insufficiency. — **in-suf-fi-ci-ent-cy** (-ên-si), *n.* Lack of sufficiency; as: a Inability; incompetency. b Lack of sufficient force, quantity, etc.; inadequacy.

**in-suf-fi-ci-ent** (-ént), *adj.* Not sufficient, inadequate to use, purpose, etc.; also, incompetent. — **in-suf-fi-ci-ent-ly, adv.**

**in-sufflate** (in'sûf-lâ't), *v. t.* [L. *insufflare*, past part. of *insufflare*.] 1. To breathe upon, as a person being baptized in certain Christian rites, to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life and the expulsion of evil spirits. 2. To blow upon or into; as, to insufflate a room with an insecticide. 3. To blow, as air into the lungs in cases of asphyxia. — **in-suf-fla-tion** (in'sû-flâ'shün), *n.*

**in-suf-fla-tor** (in'sû-flâ'tör), *n.* A device for insufflating; specif.: a A device for blowing air into a person's lungs. b A kind of injector for blowing the powder used in fingerprinting.

**in-su-lar** (in'sû-lér), *adj.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like an island; dwelling or situated on, or forming, an island. 2. Insulated; isolated; detached, as a column. 3. Of or pertaining to islanders; hence, narrow; circumscribed; illiberal. 4. *Med.* a Arranged in or characterized by isolated patches or spots. b Of or pertaining to islands of tissue, specif. to the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas. — **in-su-lar-ity** (-lâr'î-ti), *n.*

**Insular Celtic.** The Celtic (Welsh and Gaelic (Irish, Gaelic, Manx) languages of the Celtic subfamily spoken in the British Isles. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**in-su-late** (in'sû-lât; in'sû-), *v. t.* [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula* island.] To place in a detached situation; isolate; specif.: *Physics & Elec.*, to separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat, or sound.

**specif., Elec.**, a nonconducting substance or body, as porcelain or glass, used in insulating wires, etc. Cf. CONDUCTOR, NONCONDUCTOR.

**in-su-lan' (in-lan)**, *n.* [*L. insula* island + *-in-*] *a* The crystalline active principle of the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas, which promotes the utilization of sugar in the organism. *b* [cap.] A trade-mark applied to a solution of this made from the pancreas of sheep or oxen, and used hypodermically as a specific for diabetes.

**in-sult' (in-sult')**, *v. t.* [*F. or L. F. insultare*, fr. *L. insultare*, freq. fr. *insulare* to leap into or upon, fr. *in-* + *salire* to leap.] *1* To treat with insolence; affront wantonly. *2* *Obs.* To assault; specif., *Mil.*, to attack suddenly.

**Syn.** See OFFEND. — *v. i.* *Archais.* To display insolence; to exert insolently. — **in-sult'er**, *n.* — **in-sult'ing**, *adj.* — **in-sult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**in-sult' (in-sult')**, *n.* *1* *Archais.* Act of attacking, onset; attack. *2* Gross injury offered to another; an insulting speech or act; an affront. *3* *Med.*, that which produces injury; also, the injury (fre- quently subliminal) so produced. — **Syn.** See ABRUPT.

**in-sul-t'ion (in-sul-t'shun)**, *n.* *Archais.* Insult.

**in-su-per-a-ble (in-sü-pär-ä-b'l)**, *adj.* Not superable; incapable of being surmounted, overcome, or passed over as, an insuperable difficulty or barrier. — **in-su-per-a-ble'ty (in-sü-pär-ä-b'l-ty)**, *n.* — **in-su-per-a- bly**, *adv.*

**in-sup-port-a-ble (in-sü-pör-tä-b'l)**, *70*, *adj.* Not supportable; un-derstandable. — **in-sup-port-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sup-press-i-ble (in-sü-präs-sä-b'l)**, *adj.* Not suppressible; ir- resistible. — **in-sup-press-i-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sur-a-ble (in-shür-ä-b'l)**, *adj.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc., affording a sufficient ground for insurance. — **in-sur-a-ble'ty (in-sü-pär-ä-b'l-ty)**, *n.*

**in-sur-an-co (in-shür-äns)**, *84*, *n.* *1* Act of insuring; a contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a contingent event; also, the business of making such contracts. In U. S. and popular British use, *insurance* is the term for all forms of insurance. By the majority of British insurance companies, *assurance* is used for life insurance, and *insurance* for marine, fire, or accident insurance. *2* Premium paid for insuring. *3* Sum for which anything is insured.

**in-sur-ant' (änt)**, *n.* The person insured.

**in-sure' (in-shür')**, *84*, *v. t.* [*ME. ensuren*, prob. for *assuren*, by a change of prefix.] *1* To assure against loss by a contingent event; to give, take, or procure an insurance on or for; to enter into, or carry, a contract of insurance on. *2* To ensure; make certain. — *v. i.* To give, take, or procure insurance; specif., to underwrite. — **Syn.** See ENSURE.

**in-sured' (in-shürd')**, *n.* *pl.* INSUREDS (in-shürdz'). A person whose life or property is insured.

**in-sur'er (in-shür'er)**, *n.* One who or that which insures; specif., an insurance underwriter.

**in-sur-er'cy (in-sür-jens)**, *n.* An uprising; insurrection.

**in-sur-gen-cy (in-sür-jens)**, *n.* *1* Quality, state, or fact of being insurgent; insurrection. *2* *Int. Law.* A revolt against a government, not reaching the proportions of an organized revolution, and not recognized as belligerency.

**in-sur-gent' (änt)**, *adj.* [*L. insurgens*, pres. part. of *insurgere* to rise up, fr. *in-* + *surgere* to rise.] Rising in opposition to authority; rebellious; manifesting insurgency. — *n.* *1* An insurgent person; one participating in an insurgency; often, a rebel not recognized as a belligerent. *2* *U. S.* One who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of his political party.

**in-sur-moun't-a-ble (in-sür-moun-tä-b'l)**, *adj.* Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable. — **in-sur-moun't-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-sur-rec'tion (in-sür-räk'shun)**, *n.* [*F.*, fr. *LL. inuirectio*, fr. *insurgere*. See INSURGENT.] A rising up against civil or political authority. — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — **in-sur-rec'tion-al (äl)**, *adj.*

**in-sur-rec'tion-ar'y (är'i or esp. Brit., -är-i)**, *adj.* & *n.* Rebel; insurgent.

**in-sur-rec'tion-ist (ist)**, *n.* One who favors, or takes part in, insur- rection; an insurgent. — **in-sur-rec'tion-ism (iz'm)**, *n.*

**in-sus-cep-ti-ble (in-süs-söp-tä-b'l)**, *adj.* Not susceptible; not im- pressible. — **in-sus-cep-ti-ble'ty (in-süs-söp-tä-b'l-ty)**, *n.* — **in-sus-cep-ti- bly**, *adv.*

**in-swath'e (in-swäth')**, *Var.* of ENSWATH.

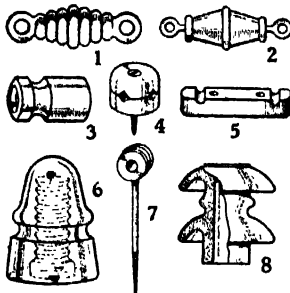
**in-swep't' (in-swäp't')**, *adj.* Narrowed at the forward end; — said of an automobile fender.

**in-tact' (in-täkt')**, *adj.* [*L. intactus*, fr. *in-* + *tactus*, past part. of *tangere* to touch.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms, defiles, etc.; uninjured; unimpaired; left complete or entire. — **Syn.** See PERS- PECT.

**in-tag-i'lo (in-tägl'yö; -l'yö; It. in-tägl'yö)**, *n.* *pl.* INTAGLIOS (in-tägl'yö-z), INTAGLI (in-tägl'yö-z). [*It.*, fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve, fr. *in-* + *tagliare* to cut, carve.] *1* An engraving; esp., an incised figure or design in stone or the like, depressed below the surface of the material so that an impression from it yields an image in relief; — opposed to *cameo*. *2* Art or process of executing intaglios. *3* Anything, esp. a gem, carved in intaglio.

**in-take' (in-täkt')**, *n.* *1* Place where a fluid is taken into a channel, conduit, etc. *2* A taking in; as: Suction. *b* A narrowing; contraction. *3* A thing or the amount taken in; specif., *Mech.*, energy taken in.

**in-tan-gi-ble (in-tän-tä-b'l)**, *adj.* Not tangible; incorporeal. — *n.* Anything intangible; esp., an asset which is not corporeal, as good will, a patent right, etc. — **in-tan-gi-ble'ty (in-tän-tä-b'l-ty)**, *n.* — **in-tan-gi- bly**, *adv.*



Insulators. 1, 2 Antennae. 3 Knob. 4 Split-knob. 5 Cleat. 6, 8 Tettis. 7 Standoff.

**in-tar'si-a (in-tär-si-ä)**, *n.* [*It. intarsio*] A decoration in woodwork, much used in Italy in the 15th century and later, in which designs were produced by inlaying wood in a background of wood; also, the art or process of making such work. — **in-tar'si-äto (-ät)**, *adj.*

**in-tar'sist (-ist)**, *n.* One who works in intarsia.

**in-to-ger (in-tä-jär)**, *n.* [*L.*, untouched, whole] A complete entity; esp., a whole (not fractional or mixed) number.

**in-to-ger vi'tao sce'l'o-ris/que pu'rus (vi'tä skäl'ä-ris'kwä pü'rus)**, [*L.*] Blameless of life and free from guilt.

**in-to-gra-ble (in-tä-grä-b'l)**, *adj.* *Math.* That may be integrated, as a function or differential equation.

**in-to-gral (in-tä-gräl)**, *adj.* [*ML. integralis*, fr. *integer* entire.] *1* Essential to completeness; integrant; as, an integral part. *2* Composed of constituent parts making a whole, composite; as, an integral whole. *3* Lacking nothing of completeness; entire; as, integral re- sultance. *4* *Math.* *a* Of, being, or pertaining to an integer. *b* Re- lating to, or concerned with, integrals or integration. — *n.* *1* A whole; an entire thing; a totality. *2* *Math.* The result of an integra- tion either of a function or of an equation, an expression whose deriva- tive is the integrand — **in-to-gral'i-ty (in-tä-gräl'i-ti)**, *n.* — **in-to- gral-ly**, *adv.*

**integral calculus.** See CALCULUS, 2 b.

**in-to-gral-ist (in-tä-gräl-ist)**, *n.* Also [*In'te-gral-ist* (Enn'tä-gräl-ist- äd); *pl.* INTTEGRALISTS (-ists)] [*Pr. Integrallista*. See INTEGRAL- ist.] A member or adherent of the Brazilian fascist party.

**in-to-grand' (in-tä-gränd')**, *n.* [*L. integrandus*, gerundive of *inte- grare* to make whole] *Math.* The expression to be integrated.

**in-to-grant (gränt)**, *adj.* & *n.* [*L. integrans*, -antis, pres. part.] Constituent, component; integral.

**in-to-grate (-grät)**, *v. t. & i.* [*L. integratus*, past part. of *integrare* to make whole, renew, i. *integer*, whole.] *1* To form into a whole; to unite or become united so as to form a complete or perfect whole; unify; as, to integrate the plots of a play. *2* To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of. *3* *Math.* To subject to integration. — **in- to-gra-tion (-grät'ion)**, *n.* — **in-to-gra-tive (-grät'iv)**, *adj.*

**in-to-gra'tion (grät'shun)**, *n.* [*L. integratio* a renewing, restoring.] *1* Act or process of integrating; specif., act or process of making whole or entire. *2* *Math.* The operation of finding a function of which the integrand is the derivative, or of finding an equation among finite vari- ables that is the equivalent of the differential equation integrated. The sign of integration is  $\int$ . *3* *Psychol.* A co-ordination and relation of the total processes of perception, interpretation, and reaction insuring a normal, effective life. *b* Harmonious co-ordination of behavior and personality with one's environment.

**in-to-gra'tor (in-tä-grä'tör)**, *n.* *1* A one who or that which integrates. *b* An instrument for performing mechanically the calculations formerly made through calculus.

**in-to-gri-ty (in-tä-grä-ti)**, *n.* [*F.* and *L. F. integrität*, fr. *L. integritas*. See INTEGRITY.] State or quality of being complete, unviolated, or unbroken; entirety. *2* Unimpaired state; soundness; purity. *3* Moral soundness; honesty; uprightness. — **Syn.** See INTEGRITY; HONESTY.

**in-to-gru-ment (-ment)**, *n.* [*L. integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover, fr. *in-* + *tegere* to cover.] A covering; investment; external coating or skin. — **in-to-gru-ment-a-ry (-mät-är-i)**, *adj.*

**in-to-lect (in-tä-läkt)**, *n.* [*F.* and *L. F. fr. L. intellectus*, fr. *intel- legere*, -ligere, intellectum, to understand. See INTELLIGENT.] *1* The power or faculty of knowing or understanding; the power to feel and to will, esp., the power of reasoning, judging, comprehending, etc.; understanding. *2* A mind or intelligence; also, a person of in- telligence.

**in-to-lect'ion (-läkt'shun)**, *n.* Exercise of the intellect; cognition; com- prehension; also, a specific act of the intellect; a notion.

**in-to-lect'i-ve (-tiv)**, *adj.* Pertaining to, possessed of, or characterized by intellect, rational. — **in-to-lect'i-ve-ly**, *adv.*

**in-to-lect'u-al (in-tä-läkt'ü-äl)**, *adj.* *1* Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; as, intellectual processes.

*2* Endowed with intellect; having unusual mental capacity; much above the average in intellect. *3* Suitable for the exercise of in- tellect; as, an intellectual occupation. — *n.* *1* *pl.* *a* *Archais.* In- tellectual powers or faculties. *b* Things pertaining to the intellect. *2* An intellectual person; *pl.* such persons as a social class. — **in-to-lect'- u-al'i-ty (-äl'i-ti)**, *n.* — **in-to-lect'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-to-lect'u-al-ism (-iz'm)**, *n.* *1* Quality of being intellectual. *2* The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason, also, the doctrine that the ultimate principle of reality is reason. — **in-to-lect'- u-al-ist (ist)**, *n.* — **in-to-lect'u-al-ist'ic (-is'tik)**, *adj.*

**in-to-lect'u-al-ize (-iz)**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become intellectual; also, to think.

**in-to-li-gence (in-tä-l'i-jens)**, *n.* *1* The power or act of understand- ing; intellect or mind in operation; also, mental acuteness or sagacity. *2* The power of meeting any situation, esp. a novel situation, success- fully by proper behavior adjustments, also, the ability to apprehend the interrelationships of presented facts in such a way as to guide action to- wards a desired goal. *3* Information; news; advice. *4* The obtain- ing or dispensing of information, particularly secret information; also, the persons engaged in obtaining information; secret service. *5* [*of- ten cap.*] An intelligent being or spirit; specif., an angel. *6* *Chris- tian Science.* The primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind. *Mary Baker Eddy.*

**intelligence bureau or department.** A bureau for collecting infor- mation or statistics of a particular character; esp., one dealing with mili- tary or naval information.

**intelligence office.** *U. S.* An office established to bring together workers seeking employment and employers seeking workers.

**intelligence quotient.** A number denoting the intelligence of a person, determined by multiplying his mental age by 100 (to eliminate deci- mals) and dividing by his chronological age. Abbr. IQ or I. Q.

**in-to-li-genc-er (in-tä-l'i-jän-sär)**, *n.* One who or that which conveys in- telligence or news; esp., a secret agent; spy.

**intelligence test.** Any psychological test designed to determine the relative mental capacity of the persons examined.

**in-tel-li-gent (-änt)**, *adj.* [*L. intelligent*, fr. *intelligere* to understand, fr. *in-* + *tellegere* to understand.] *1* Possessing a high or fitting degree of intelligence. *2* Cognizant or aware; skilled or versed. — **in-tel-li-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Intelligent, clever, alert, quick-witted, knowing mean intellectu- ally keen. *Intelligent* stresses success in meeting or solving problems,

esp. new or abstruse problems; *clever* implies native ability or aptness more than *intelligent*; *alert* implies quickness in apprehending or comprehending a situation; *quick-witted* implies alertness and promptness in action, speech, or the like; *knowing* stresses the possession of knowledge necessary or useful under the circumstances but, sometimes, connotes sophistication, self-wisdom, or the like.

**in-tel-li-gen-tial** (in-tel'i-jen-shl), *adj.* 1. Of, like, pertaining to, or having intelligence. 2. Transmitting news.

**in-tel-li-gent** (in-tel'i-jent), *n.* [Russ. *intelligentsiya*, fr. *it.* *intelligensia*. See INTELLIGENT.] Informed intellectual people collectively; the educated class.

**in-tel-li-gibil-ity** (in-tel'i-jibil'i-ty), *n.* 1. Clearness; perspicuity; definiteness. 2. That which is intelligible.

**in-tel-li-gible** (in-tel'i-jib'l), *adj.* [L. *intelligibilis*.] 1. Capable of being understood; comprehensible. 2. *Philos.* Apprehensible by the intellect only; purely conceptual. — **in-tel-li-gibil-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tem-per-ate** (in-tem'per-āt), *adj.* [L. *intemperatus*, fr. *in-* not + *temeratus* defied.] Involuntarily; pure; undebilitated.

**in-tem-per-ance** (in-tem'pēr-āns), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being in-temperate, want of moderation or restraint. 2. Any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions, esp., habitual or excessive indulgence in intoxicants.

**in-tem-per-ate** (in-tem'pēr-āt), *adj.* 1. Not temperate; immoderate; excessive; inclement, as weather; inordinate, as zeal; violent, as language. 2. Characterized by intemperance, esp. in use of intoxicants. — **in-tem-per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tem-per-ate-ness**, *n.*

**in-tend'** (in-tend'), *v. t.* [OF. *entendre*, fr. L. *intendere*, *-tensum*, *-tensum*, to intend, attend, extend, fr. *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. To understand; also, to signify. 2. To have in mind as a design or purpose; plan; purpose. 3. To direct oneself to; to be intent upon. 4. *Archaic.* To direct or turn, as one's mind, course, etc.; bend. 5. *Obs.* To stretch; extend; strain; expand. 6. *Law.* To give effect or construction to a law having a certain meaning; construe by intendment. — *v. i.* 1. To have an intention. 2. *Archaic.* To direct or bend one's course or way.

**in-tend-ance** (in-tend'āns), *n.* 1. Management; superintendence. 2. An administrative department. 3. An attendant's office or headquarters; intendency.

**in-tend-an-cy** (in-tend'ān-si), *n.* *pl.* CIES (sīz). 1. The office, function, or employment of an attendant; also, a body of attendants. 2. [*Sp. intendencia*.] A district under an attendant.

**in-tend-ant** (in-tend'ānt), *n.* [F. fr. L. *intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One who has the direction or management of some public business; a superintendent; — used specif. of various foreign officials; as, an *intendant* of finance, of marine.

**in-tend-ed** (in-tend'ed), *adj.* 1. Purposed, intentional. 2. *Colloq.* Betrothed; affianced. — *n.* *Colloq.* An affianced lover.

**in-tend-ment** (in-tend'ment), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* Intention; design; purpose. 2. *Obs. ecc. Law.* Meaning; intent.

**in-ten-er-ate** (in-ten'er-āt), *v. t.* [*in* in + *tener* soft, tender.] To make tender, soften. — **in-ten-er-ate** (in-ten'er-āt), *n.*

**in-ten-se** (in-ten's), *adj.* [F. fr. L. *intensus* stretched, tight, past part. of *intendere* to stretch.] 1. In a strained or extreme degree; having or showing its distinctive quality or character in a high degree; as, an *intense* light; the *intense* sun. 2. Strained or straining to the utmost; profoundly earnest or intent, as, *intense* study or thought. 3. Feeling deeply; characterized by or expressive of strong emotion, earnest purpose, or the like; as, an *intense* version or expression. 4. *Philos.* Intensified; dense. — **in-ten-se-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten-se-ness**, *n.*

**in-ten-si-ty** (in-ten'si-ty), *n.* 1. *PHYS.* FIED (fīd); F.WING. 1. To render or become intense or more intense. 2. *Philos.* To increase the intensity of (an image) by treating a film or plate with any of various solutions (*intensifiers*). — **in-ten-si-fi-ca-tion** (in-ten'si-fī-kā-shūn), *n.* — **in-ten-si-fi-er** (in-ten'si-fī-er), *n.*

**Syn.** *Intensify*, *aggravate*, *heighten*, *enhance* mean to increase markedly in degree or measure. *Intensify* implies a deepening or strengthening of a thing or its characteristic quality; *aggravate* implies a manifest increase in gravity or seriousness; *heighten* and *enhance* both imply a lifting or raising, *heighten* a lifting above the ordinary, the true, the commonplace, and *enhance* a lifting above the norm or the average in desirability or attractiveness.

**in-ten-sion** (in-ten'shūn), *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* Tension. 2. Intensity. 3. Intensification. 4. Energetic use or exercise, as of the mind; determination. 5. Intensiveness. 6. *Logic.* All or any of the attributes, qualities, or characteristics comprised in a concept or implied by a term; thus, the *intension* of "triangle" implies that of "plane figure"; — opposed to *extension*.

**in-ten-si-ty** (in-ten'si-ty), *n.* *pl.* TIES (tīz). 1. State or quality of being intense; extreme or very high degree. 2. Degree or amount of strength, force, energy, radiation, or the like, specif.: a *Physic.* (1) Current strength. (2) Current density. (3) Potential, or electromotive force. b *Photog.* Degree of opacity. c *Photom.* = CANDLE POWER d *Physic.* Magnitude of force or energy per unit of surface, charge, mass, or the like; as, *intensity* of electric field; *intensity* of radiation.

**in-ten-sive** (in-ten'siv), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or marked by intensity or intensification. 2. Exhaustive or concentrated; as, *intensive* preparations, bombings. 3. *Agric.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of cultivating land designed to increase the productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labor upon it; — opp. to *extensive*. 4. *Gram.* Intensifying; esp., serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb. 5. *Med.* Marked by increased intensity or strength of treatment in successive operations. — *n.* That which intensifies; specif., *Gram.*, an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten-sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-ten-t'** (in-ten't), *adj.* [*in* *intensus*, past part. See INTEND.] 1. Directed with keen, eager, or fixed attention; as, mind *intent* on a problem. 2. Having the mind or attention closely directed; engrossed. — **in-ten-t'ly**, *adv.* — **in-ten-t'ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Intent*, *engrossed*, *absorbed*, *rapt* mean having one's mind or attention deeply fixed on something. *Intent* suggests the direction or end to which the mind is bent; *engrossed*, monopolization of one's attention by an interest, an emotion, or the like; *absorbed*, a capturing of one's attention so firmly that it is not easily distracted; *rapt*, complete absorption as though one were taken out of oneself.

**in-ten-t'**, *n.* [OF. *entent*, *entente*, understanding, purpose, fr. L. *intendere*, *intendum*. See INTEND.] An intending; also, that which is intended; hence: a *Design*; purpose; intention. b Meaning; import; significance. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

**in-ten-tion** (in-ten'shūn), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* Close attention; intentness. 2. A determination to act in a certain way or to do a certain thing. 3. The object toward which the thoughts are directed; end; aim; specif.: a *pl. Colloq.* Purpose as to marriage. b *R.C.Ch.* The will to apply the benefits of a Mass, prayers, etc., to a particular person or purpose. 4. *Archaic.* Intent, or import. 5. *Logic.* A concept or notion; esp., a concept considered as a product of attention directed to the object conceived. 6. *Surg.* A process or manner of healing of wounds; — called (*healing by the*) *first intention* when the healing is by union without granulation, and (*healing by the*) *second intention* when it is by granulation of the surfaces following suppuration.

**Syn.** *Intention*, *intent*, *purpose*, *design*, *aim*, *end*, *object*, *objective*, *goal* mean that which one proposes to accomplish or attain. *Intention* often implies little more than a having in mind; *intent*, and general use, suggests clearer formulation or more deliberation; *purpose* suggests a more settled determination; *design* suggests a more carefully calculated plan than *intention*; *aim* adds to these an implication of efforts and energies directed to accomplishing or attaining; *end* names the effect one aims to produce or the condition one hopes to attain; *object* often equals *end*, but is used more often when the end is determined by a wish or a need (as, one's *object* in writing is to earn money, but one's *end* is the edification of the reader); *objective* implies attainability; *goal* implies struggle and endurance of hardships but cessation of effort at attainment.

**in-ten-tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Done by design; intended. 2. Of or pertaining to intention. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY. — **in-ten-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter'** (in-tēr'), *v. t.*; -TERRED' (-tūrd); -TER'RING. [OF. *enterrer*, deriv. of *interrare*, fr. *in-* in + *terra* the earth.] To deposit (a corpse) in the earth or in a tomb; bury.

**in-ter-** (in-tēr-), [*L.* fr. *inter*, prep., among, between, a compar. form of *in*.] A prefix meaning: 1. *Among*; *between*; *together*; as, *inter-lace*, to lace together, *in-ter-jacent*, lying among or between; — chiefly with verbs and their derivatives; as in:

|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| interbedded | intergrowth | intermesh   |
| interbed    | interjoin   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interknit   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interknit   | intermix    |
| interbore   | interlink   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interlink   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interlink   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interlink   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interlink   | intermingle |
| interbore   | interlink   | intermingle |

2. *Mutual or mutually*; *reciprocal* or *reciprocally*; as, *in-ter-ac-cuse'*, to accuse each other in turn; *interplay*, mutual or reciprocal action or influence; — chiefly in verbs and their derivatives; as in:

|                  |                 |             |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| interagree       | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |
| intercommunicate | interconversion | interrelate |

3. *Between the parts, individuals, units, etc., of*; as, *intercontinental*, between or among continents; — chiefly in adjectives derived from nouns; as in:

|                |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| inter-Allied   | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| inter-American | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| inter-Andean   | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |
| interarmy      | intercollegiate | intermunicipal |

4. *Placed, occurring, etc., between*; *intervening*; *intermediate* or *intermediary*, as, *interparoxysmal*, occurring between paroxysms; also, something between, as, *inter* node, the part between two nodes; — chiefly in nouns and their derivative adjectives, as in:

|                |            |               |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |
| interdependent | intermural | interscapular |

**in-ter-act'** (in-tēr-ākt'), *v. i.* To act upon each other.

**in-ter-ac-tion** (in-tēr-āk'shūn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal action or influence.

**in-ter-ac-tive** (in-tēr-ākt'iv), *adj.*

**in-ter-a-li-a** (in-tēr-ā'lī-ā), [*L.*] Among other things.

**in-ter-a-li-os** (in-tēr-ā'lī-ōs), [*L.*] Among other persons.

**in-ter-brain'** (in-tēr-brān'), *n.* = DIENCEPHALON (see FOREBRAIN).

**in-ter-breed'** (in-tēr-brēd'), *v. t.* & *i.*; see BREED. To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.

**in-ter-ca-lar'y** (in-tēr-kā-lēr'), *adj.* [*L. intercalarius*, *intercalarius*.] 1. *Chron.* Inserted or introduced in the calendar; as, an *intercalary* month or day (as Feb. 20 in leap years); also, of a year, having such an inserted month, day, etc. 2. Inserted or introduced between the original or usual elements, interpolated; as, *intercalary* matter in a document.

**in-ter-ca-late** (in-tēr-kā-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. intercalatus*, past part. of *intercalare* to intercalate, fr. *inter-* + *calare* to proclaim.] To insert, as a day in a calendar; also, to insert among others; interpolate. — **Syn.** See INTRODUCE. — **in-ter-ca-la-tion** (in-tēr-kā-lā-shūn), *n.* — **in-ter-ca-la-tive** (in-tēr-kā-lāt'iv), *adj.*

**in-ter-cede'** (in-tēr-sēd'), *v. i.* [*L. intercedere*, *intercessum*, fr. *inter-* + *cedere* to pass.] 1. *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto; — said of a magistrate, esp. a tribune. 2. To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; mediate; — usually followed by *with* and *for*. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE. — **in-ter-ced'er** (in-tēr-sēd'ēr), *n.*

**in-ter-cept'** (in-tēr-sēpt'), *v. t.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. intercepter*, fr. L. *interceptus*, past part. of *intercipere* to intercept, fr. *inter-* + *capere* to take, seize.] 1. To take or seize by the way, or before arrival at destination; to interrupt the course of; as, to *intercept* a letter. 2. To prevent; hinder. 3. To cut off communication with, a view of, etc. 4. *Math.* To include between; as, the part *intercepted* between two points. — **in-ter-cep-tion** (in-tēr-sēp'shūn), *n.* — **in-ter-cep-tive** (in-tēr-sēp'tiv), *adj.*

**in-ter-cept'** (in-tēr-sēpt'), *n.* *Math.* A part intercepted.

**in-ter-cep-tor** (in-tēr-sēpt'ēr), *n.*, or **interceptor**. A fighter; often specif., a defensive fighter of high rate of climb for intercepting enemy raiders.

**in-ter-ces-sion** (in-tēr-sēs'shūn), [*F.* or *L.*; *F. intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety. See INTERCEDE.] Act of interceding; mediation; prayer, petition, or entreaty in behalf of another or others. — **in-ter-ces-sion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**in-ter-ces-sor** (in-tēr-sēs'sēr; in-tēr-sēs'sēr), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.

**in-ter-ces-sor-y** (in-tēr-sēs'sōr-ē), *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, intercession.



## interchange

**in-ter-change'** (in-ter-chān'), *v. t.*: see CHANGE. [OF. *entrechancier*.] See INTER-CHANGE. 1. To put each in the place of the other; reciprocate in giving and taking. 2. To alternate; vary. — *v. i.* To make an interchange. — (in-ter-chān'), *n.* An interchanging; mutual exchange; specif., barter; also, alternation. — in-ter-change'er (-chān'-jēr), *n.*

**in-ter-change'a-ble** (-chān'-jā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being interchanged; specif., admitting of mutual substitution; as, *interchangeable parts* in a machine. — in-ter-change'a-ble'ty (-b'l'-tē), *n.* — in-ter-change'a-ble-ness, *n.* — in-ter-change'a-blely, *adv.*

**in-ter-clav'i-ale** (-klāv'-k'ā'l), *n.* Zool. A ventral median bone in front of the sternum and between the clavicles in certain vertebrates. — in-ter-clav'i-ale'lar (-klāv'-lā'l), *adj.*

**in-ter-col-um'i-a'tion** (-kō-lūm'-i-ā'shūn), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium*.] Arch. a The clear space between two columns. b The system of spacing between columns.

**in-ter-com'** (in-ter-kōm'), *n.*, or **in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca'tion sys'tem** A two-way communication system with microphone and loud-speaker at each station for localized use, as in a ship, airplane, or building.

**in-ter-com-mu-ni-ty** (-kō-mū'nē-tē), *n.* Quality of being common to two or more; participation in common.

**in-ter-con-nect'** (-kō-nēkt'), *v. t.* To connect mutually or with one another. Specif., *to connect* so that the movement of any part causes the movement of the rest. — in-ter-con-nect'ion (-nēkt'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-ost'al** (-kō'stāl; -tāl), *adj.* [NL. *interostalis*, fr. L. *inter* between + *costa* rib.] 1. Anat. & Physiol. Between the ribs. 2. Bot. Between the veins or nerves of a leaf. — in-ter-ost'al-ly, *adv.*

**in-ter-course** (in-ter-kōrs; 70), *n.* [OF. *entrecourse* commerce, exchange, deriv. of L. *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-; COURSE.] 1. Dealings or connection between persons, organizations, or nations, as in common affairs, civilities, or business, communication. 2. Sexual connection.

**in-ter-crop'** (-krōp'), *v. t. & i.*: see CROP. To grow (crops) simultaneously, as in alternate rows; as, to *intercrop* an orchard.

**in-ter-crose'** (-krōs'; 74), *v. t. & i.* 1. To cross each other, as lines. 2. To interbreed. — *n.* An interbreeding or its result.

**in-ter-cur-rent** (-kūr'ēnt), *adj.* [L. *intercurrere*, pres. part. of *intercurrere*. See INTERCOURSE.] Running or coming between or among; specif., a Intervening. b Med. Occurring in and modifying the course of another disease.

**in-ter-den'tal** (-dēntāl; -tāl), *adj.* Situated between teeth; *Phonet.*, articulated with the tongue between the front teeth.

**in-ter-de-pend'ent** (-dē-pēnd'ēnt), *adj.* Mutually or reciprocally dependent. — in-ter-de-pend'ence (-dēns), *n.* — in-ter-de-pend'ent-ly, *adv.*

**in-ter-dict** (in-ter-dīkt), *n.* [OF. *interdit*, fr. L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere* to interpose, prohibit, fr. *inter* + *dicere* to say.] 1. A prohibitory decree; a prohibition. 2. Law. a Roman Civil Law. An administrative order, usually a prohibition, of the praetor. b In the Scots law, Dutch law, etc., an order corresponding to the injunction. 3. R.C.Ch. A punitive censure restraining certain persons or peoples from the sacraments, Christian burial, etc. — (in-ter-dīkt'), *v. t.* To prohibit; debar; esp., to lay under, or prohibit by, an interdict. — *Syn.* See FORBID. — in-ter-dic'tion (-dīkt'shūn), *n.* — in-ter-dic'tive (-dīkt'iv), *adj.* — in-ter-dic'tor (-tēr), *n.* — in-ter-dic'to-ry (-tēr-ē), *adj.*

**in-ter-est** (in-ter-ēst; 1st; or, esp. Brit., in-ter-īst), *n.* [ML. *interesse* usury, compensation, fr. L. *interesse* to be between, be different, be of importance, fr. *inter* between + *esse* to be, influenced by OF. *interesse*, fr. L. *interesse*, it interests, it is of interest, 3d sing. pres. of *interesse*.] 1. A right, title, or share in a thing, participation in advantage, profit and responsibility. 2. The business or affairs in which one has such an interest; business. 3. Advantage; good; benefit. 4. The price or rate of premium per unit of time paid by a borrower for use of what he borrows; specif., a rate per cent of money paid for the use of money or on an overdue debt; also, the money so paid. Interest paid only on the principal lent is called *simple interest*; when paid on unpaid interest (usually periodically added to the principal) besides the original capital, it is called *compound interest*. 5. Payment of more than is due or deserved. 6. Influence; esp. personal, social, or political influence. 7. Persons interested, as in a particular industry or measure, as, the iron *interest*, *pl.*, such groups of persons collectively; as, the *interests*. 8. Excitement of feeling, accompanying special attention to some object; concern; also, that which causes or holds such interest; power to interest. — *v. t.* 1. To involve the interest or welfare of; affect; concern. 2. To cause or induce to have a share or interest. 3. To engage the attention of; to excite interest.

**in-ter-est-ed** (in-ter-ēst-ēd), *adj.* [OF. *inter-est*; -ēd; or, esp. Brit., in-ter-īst-ēd; -ēd], *adj.* 1. Having the attention aroused; as, an *interested* listener. 2. Having a share or concern in some project, liable to be affected or prejudiced; as, an *interested* witness; also, having self-interest; not disinterested. — in-ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* — in-ter-est-ed-ness, *n.*

**in-ter-est-ing** (in-ter-ēst-ing; -īst-ing; or, esp. Brit., in-ter-īst-ing), *adj.* Engaging the attention; arousing interest. — in-ter-est-ing-ly, *adv.* — in-ter-est-ing-ness, *n.*

**in-ter-face** (in-ter-fās'), *n.* A surface, esp. a plane surface, forming a common boundary of two bodies or spaces. — in-ter-fa'cial (-fā'shāl), *adj.*

**in-ter-fere'** (in-ter-fēr'), *v. i.* [OF. *entreferir* to strike (each other), fr. *entre* between (fr. L. *inter*) + *ferre* to strike]

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## intermeddler

a Action of illegally hampering an opponent. b Amer. Football. Action of protecting a ball carrier or passer by blocking would-be tacklers; also, players affording this protection. — in-ter-fer'en'tial (-fēr-ēn'shāl), *adj.*

**in-ter-fer-om'e-ter** (-fēr-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [See INTERFERE; -METER.] Physics. An instrument that uses light interference phenomena for measurement of wave lengths, etc., and for the analysis of a narrow spectrum region.

**in-ter-fuse'** (in-ter-fūz'), *v. t.* [L. *interfusus*, past part. of *interfundere* to pour between, fr. *inter* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. To combine by scattering; as, *interfusing* intermingling. 2. To pass into or through others; infuse; diffuse. 3. To permeate; pervade. — *v. i.* To blend; fuse. — in-ter-fu'sion (-fū'zhūn), *n.*

**in-ter-gla'cial** (-glā'shāl), *adj.* Geol. Occurring between two glacial epochs; as, an *interglacial* climate.

**in-ter-grade'** (in-ter-grād'), *n.* An intermediate or transitional form. **in-ter-grade'** (-grād'), *v. i.* To merge gradually one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms, kinds, or types. — in-ter-gra-da'tion (-grā-dā'shūn), *n.* — in-ter-gra'di-ent (-grā-dī-ēnt), *adj.*

**in-ter-im** (in-ter-īm), *n.* [L. *adv.*, meanwhile, fr. *inter* between.] The meantime; time intervening; interval. — *adj.* Done, made, occurring, etc., for or during an interim; as, an *interim* dividend.

**in-ter-i-ol'** (in-ter-ēr-ēl), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *interior*, compar. fr. *inter* between.] 1. Being within; inside; inner; — opp. to *exterior*, or *superficial*. 2. Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. 3. Belonging to the inner constitution of a thing, or the inner life of a person; hidden, private, spiritual, etc. — *n.* 1. That which is interior; as, a The inside. b The inland. c Inner nature or character. 2. The internal affairs of a state or nation, as, the Department of the Interior. 3. A scene or view of the interior of a building. — in-ter-i-ol'i-ty (-ōr'ē-tē), *n.* — in-ter-i-ol-ly, *adv.*

**in-ter-ject'** (in-ter-ēkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *interjicere*, past part. of *interjicere* to interject, fr. *inter* between + *jacere* to throw.] To throw in or come between; interpose; interpolate. — *Syn.* See INTRODUCE. — in-ter-ject'or (-jēkt'ōr), *n.* — in-ter-ject'o-ri-ly (-tō-rē-lē), *adv.* — in-ter-ject'o-ry (-tō-rē), *adj.*

**in-ter-jection** (-jēkt'shūn), *n.* 1. An interjecting; also, that which is interjected. 2. Gram. An exclamatory word or form of speech, usually thrown in without grammatical connection (*O! Aah!*); also, a mere cry rather than a real word (*Whew! hew! bah!*). Abbr. *int.* or *interj.* — in-ter-ject'ion-al, *adj.* — in-ter-ject'ion-al-ly, *adv.*

**in-ter-lace'** (in-ter-lās'), *v. t. & i.*, see LACE. To unite as by lacing together, to twine or weave together; also, to vary by alternation; intersperse, mix. — in-ter-lace'ment, *n.*

**in-ter-lam'i-nate** (in-ter-lām'-i-nāt), *v. t.* To insert between laminae; also, to arrange in alternate laminae. — in-ter-lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-lard'** (-lārd'), *v. t.* [F. *entrelarder*. See INTER-; LARD.] 1. Now Rare. To alternate with layers or strips of fat; to insert lard or bacon in, to lard. 2. To introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into; as, to *interlard* a conversation with oaths.

**in-ter-leaf'** (in-ter-lēf'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAVES (-lēvz'). A leaf inserted between other leaves; also, the matter printed or written on it.

**in-ter-leave'** (-lēv'), *v. t.* To insert a leaf or leaves in; to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others.

**in-ter-line'** (-līn'), *v. t. & i.* To write or print something between the lines (of).

**in-ter-line'**, *n.* To insert a lining in (a garment) beneath the ordinary lining

**in-ter-lin'e-al** (in-ter-āl, 58), *adj.* Interlinear; also, disposed in alternate lines. — in-ter-lin'e-al-ly, *adv.*

**in-ter-lin'e-ar** (-ēr), *adj.* 1. Contained between lines; interlined. 2. Written or printed in different languages or texts in alternate lines; as, an *interlinear* Bible. — *n.* An interlinear translation.

**in-ter-lin'e-ate** (in-ter-līn'-ē-āt), *v. t. & i.* To interline, as a document, page, book, etc. — in-ter-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-lin'ing** (in-ter-līn'-ing), *n.* Interlining

**in-ter-lin'ing** (in-ter-līn'-ing), *n.* A lining inserted beneath the ordinary lining of a garment; also, a cotton or wool fabric for such linings.

**in-ter-lock'** (-lōk'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To unite, engage, or interlock with one another; lock into one another. 2. Mech. To construct in such a way that the motion of any part is constrained by another part or parts; esp., *Railroads*, to arrange the connections of (switches, signals, etc.) so that one lever cannot be worked independently. — in-ter-lock', *n.*

**in-ter-lo-qu'i-tion** (-lō-kū'shūn), *n.* [L. *interloquus*, fr. *interloqui*, -locutus, to speak between, fr. *inter* + *loqui* to speak.] Interchange of speech; conversation

**in-ter-loc'u-tor** (-lōk'ū-tōr), *n.* One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; a talker, interpreter, or questioner; specif., in a minstrel show, the man in the middle of the line, who questions the end men.

**in-ter-loc'u-to-ry** (-tō-ry, or esp. Brit., -tēr-ē), *adj.* 1. Consisting of, or having the nature of, dialogue, conversational. 2. Interruptive; interjected. 3. Law. Intermediate; not final or definitive; as, an *interlocutory* decree.

**in-ter-loc'u-tress** (-trēs, -trīs), *n.* in-ter-loc'u-trice (-trīs), in-ter-loc'u-trix (-trīks), *n.* A female interlocutor.

**in-ter-loop'** (in-ter-lōp'), *v. i.* [Prob. fr. D. *entlooper*, fr. *entre* between (fr. L. *inter*) + *looper* a runner.] To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to intrude, intermeddle. — *Syn.* See INTRUDE. — in-ter-loop'er (in-ter-lōp'-ēr), *n.*

**in-ter-lude** (in-ter-lūd'), *n.* [ML. *interludium*, fr. L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, fr. *ludere* to play.] 1. *Hist.* A light or farcical entertainment introduced between acts of the old mystery or morality plays or presented in fetes; hence, a farce, comedy, or an early type of drama. 2. A performance or entertainment between the acts of a play. 3. A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song, the acts of a drama, etc. 4. An intervening or interruptive space, feature, event, or the like.

**in-ter-lu'nar** (-lū'nēr), *adj.* Relating to the interval between old and new moon, when the moon is invisible.

**in-ter-mar'ry** (in-ter-mār-ē), *v. i. & t.*, see MARRY. To become connected by marriage between their members; — said of families, ranks, castes, etc. — in-ter-mar'riage (-mār-ē), in-ter-mār-ē, *n.*

**in-ter-mod'dle** (-mēd'ē), *v. i.*, see MEDDLE. To mix or mingle together. — *v. t.* To meddle with the affairs of others; meddle officiously. — in-ter-med'dler (-lēr), *n.*

**in-ter-me-di-a-cy** (in'tēr-mē'dī-ās), *n.* Intermediateness.

**in-ter-me-di-ary** (-ēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -ēr-ī), *adj.* 1. Intermediate.  
2. Acting as a mediating agent or agency. — *n.* 1. *a* Mediator. *b* A mediating agency; means. 2. An intermediate form, stage, or product.

**in-ter-me-di-ate** (-tē), *adj.* [ML. *intermediatus*, fr. L. *intermedius*.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree; between extremes or limits; coming or done between. — *n.* 1. Something intermediate. 2. A mediator or an intermediary. 3. *Chem.* A compound formed as an intermediate step between the initial material and the final product. — **in-ter-me-di-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ter-me-di-ate-ness**, *n.*

**in-ter-me-di-ate** (ā), *v. t.* To come between; also, to mediate. — **in-ter-me-di-ation** (ā'shūn), *n.* — **in-ter-me-di-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

**in-ter-mēnt** (in-tūr'mēnt), *n.* Act or ceremony of interring; burial.

**in-ter-mēz** (in'tēr-mē'z; -mē'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -MEZZI (-mē'zē; -mē'zē), -MEZZOS (-zōz; -zōzā). [It.] 1. A short, light entr'acte. 2. *Music.* *a* A movement in a symphony or other extended work. *b* A short independent instrumental composition.

**in-ter-mi-na-ble** (in-tūr'mī-nā-b'l), *adj.* [OF. or LI., fr. L. *interminabilis*.] Without termination; endless. — **in-ter-mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-mis-sion** (in'tēr-mīsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *intermissio*. See INTERMIT.] 1. Act of interrupting, or state of being interrupted; interruption; discontinuance. 2. Cessation for a time, a pause; respite; also, an intervening period of time; an interval. — **in-ter-mis-sive** (-mīs'iv), *adj.*

**in-ter-mit** (-mīt), *v. t. & i.*; -MIT-TED; -MIT-TING. [L. *intermittere*, fr. *inter* between + *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] To stop or cease for a time, or at intervals; discontinue; to make or be intermittent. — *Syn.* See *DISCONTINUE*. — **in-ter-mit'ter**, *v.*

**in-ter-mit'tent** (mīt'tēt), *adj.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic. — **in-ter-mit'tence** (-tēns), **in-ter-mit'tent-ly** (-tēns), *adv.*

*Syn.* **Intermittent**, **recurrent**, **periodic**, **alternate** mean happening or appearing in interrupted sequence. **Intermittent** implies repeated omission or disappearance with invariably a return; **recurrent**, the repeated return after a period of intermission; **periodic**, recurrence at fairly regular intervals; **alternate**, usually said of two things, implies both intermittence and recurrence, each one following the other.

**Intermittent current** *Elec.* A current that flows and ceases to flow at intervals, but is not reversed.

**Intermittent fever** *Med.* A form of fever in which there is a fall of temperature to normal at periodical intervals, as in malarial fevers.

**in-ter-mix** (in'tēr-mīks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix or mingle together.

**in-ter-mix'ture** (-mīks'tūr), *n.* 1. An intermixing, or state of being intermixed; also, a mass formed by mixture. 2. Admixture, an additional ingredient.

**in-tern**, **in-ter-ne** (in'tūr'n; in-tūr'n), *adj.* [L. *internus*.] *Archaic.* Internal. — *n.* *Poetic.* Internal nature.

**in-tern'** (in-tūr'n'), *v. t.* To sequester and detain, as suspicious persons; also, to hold; detain in port, as ships carrying contraband.

**in-tern** (in'tūr'n), *n.* [F. *interne*.] 1. Also **in-ter-ne** (in'tūr'n; in-tūr'n). *Med.* A resident physician, surgeon, or officer in a hospital; esp., one serving in preparation for independent practice. Cf. *EXTERNE*.

2. A person interned, as an alien during a war. — **in-tern-ship** (in'tūr'n-ship; in-tūr'n'), *n.*

**in-tern**, *v. i.* *Med.* To act as a hospital intern.

**in-ter-nal** (in'tūr-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [ML. *internalis*, fr. L. *internus*, fr. *in* in.] 1. Enclosed; inward; interior; — *opposed to* *external*. 2. Inner; spiritual. 3. Inwardly taken or applied; as, *internal* remedies.

4. Belonging to or inherent in the thing itself; not derived from or dependent on anything external; as, *internal* evidence. 5. Domestic; not foreign; hence, *U.S.*, derived from taxes or duties on domestic commerce, trade, industries, etc.; as, *internal* revenue. 6. *Anat.* Near or toward the inside of the body. 7. *Psychol.* Occurring or arising within the organism; as, an *internal* stimulus. — **in-ter-nal-ly** (in'tēr-nāl'ē-ly), *adv.* — *n.* 1. *pl.* The internal organs of the body. 2. Inner or essential nature or quality. — **in-ter-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-nal-com-bus-tion engine** *Mech.* A heat engine in which the pressure necessary to produce motion of the mechanism results from the ignition or burning of a fuel air mixture within the engine cylinder. Cf. *EXTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE*.

**Internal medicine** *Med.* The branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the interior of the body.

**in-ter-na-tion-al** (in'tēr-nāsh'ūnāl; -l), *adj.* [Inter + *national*.] 1. Common to or affecting two or more nations. 2. [cap.] Of or concerning any of the associations called *International*. — *n.* 1. A participant in any international contest. 2. [cap.] Any of several working-class Socialist organizations of international scope; esp., *a* *First International* (1864-1876), founded in London, with Karl Marx as moving spirit. *b* *Second International*, founded in Paris in 1889. *c* *Third International*, founded at Moscow in 1919 under the leadership of the Russian Communist party and composed of affiliated national Communist parties. It called upon the world proletariat to support the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917, and to overthrow everywhere the existing "capitalist" governments. It was officially disbanded at Moscow May 23, 1943, but Communist activities were carried on by the various national Communist parties. Called also *Communist*, or *Red International*; also *Comintern*.

*d* *Labor and Socialist International*, formed at Hamburg, Germany, in 1923, by the merging of the Second International and the *Vienna International* (1921). 3. [cap.] A rallying song of communism, composed in French by Eugène Pottier in 1871 and set to music by Adolphe Degtayer. — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ity** (-āl'ē-ty), *n.* — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ize** (-āl'ē-zē; -l-iz), *v. t.* — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**international code** *Telegr.* See *MORSE CODE*.

**international date line** The date line.

**in-ter-na-tio-nale** (ān'tēr-nā'syō'nāl), *n.* [F.] = *INTERNATIONAL*, *n.*, 2 & 3.

**International Labor Organization** A body created by the Treaty of Versailles to promote uniform labor legislation among member nations. Abbr. *ILO*.

**international law** The body of rules which modern civilized nations regard as binding them in their mutual intercourse.

**International Monetary Fund** A fund established, under terms of an agreement adopted at the Bretton Woods conference July 1944, and made effective Dec. 27, 1945, to promote international monetary co-

operation and exchange stability, and to aid the contributing nations in current monetary transactions.

**International Phonetic Association** A society founded in 1886 "to promote the scientific study of phonetics." In its *International Phonetic Alphabet* the pronunciation of practically any language can be represented. Abbr. (for either association or alphabet), *IPA*.

**in-ter-ne** (in'tūr'n; in-tūr'n), *v.* See 1st & 3d *INTERN*.

**in-ter-ne-cine** (in'tēr-nē'shīn; -sīn), *adj.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, fr. *internecare* to kill, slaughter, fr. *inter* + *neare* to kill.] Mutually slaughterous or destructive of life.

**in-ter-ne-e'** (in'tūr'n-ē'), *n.* One interned, as an enemy alien during a war.

**in-ter-nment** (in-tūr'n'mēt), *n.* An interring; state of being interned. See 2d *INTERN*.

**in-ter-nos** (in'tēr-nōs'), [L.] Between ourselves; entre nous.

**in-ter-nun-ci-o** (in'tēr-nūn'shī-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [It. *internuncio*, fr. L. *internuntius*, fr. *inter* + *nuntius*, *nuntius*, messenger.] 1. An envoy. 2. A diplomatic representative of the pope, of lower rank than a nuncio.

**in-ter-o-cep-tive** (in'tēr-ō-sēp'tiv), *adj.* *Physiol.* Activated by, pertaining to, or designating stimuli arising in the viscera. Cf. *EXTEROCEPTIVE*, *PROCEPTIVE*.

**in-ter-o-cep-tor** (-tēr; -t), *n.* [NL.] *Physiol.* A receptor for stimuli of visceral origin.

**in-ter-os-cu-late** (in'tēr-ō'skū-lāt), *v. t.* To osculate with each other; intermix; specif. *Biol.* of species, etc., to have characters in common. — **in-ter-os-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-pel-lant** (-pēl'lānt), *adj.* [L. *interpellans*, pres. part. See *INTERPELLATE*.] Interrupting. — *n.* One who interpellates.

**in-ter-pel-late** (in'tēr-pēl'lāt; in-tūr'pēl'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *interpellatus*, past part. of *interpellare*, fr. *inter* + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive.] To question formally, as a minister, or other executive officer, in order to obtain a statement or defense of his policy, conduct, etc. — **in-ter-pel-la'tion** (-pēl'lā'shūn), *n.* — **in-ter-pel-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*

**in-ter-pen-e-trate** (in'tēr-pēn'ē-trāt), *v. t. & i.* To penetrate between, within, or throughout; permeate; also, to penetrate mutually. — **in-ter-pen-e-tra'tion** (-trā'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-phon-e'** (in'tēr-fōn'), *n.* A telephone system for intercommunication between points within a small area, as in an airplane, tank, ship, or office building.

**in-ter-play'** (in'tēr-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect.

**in-ter-play'** (-plā'), *v. i.* To exert interplay.

**in-ter-plead'** (in'tēr-plēd'), *v. i.* *Law.* To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right on which the action of a third party depends.

**in-ter-plead'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who interpleads.

**in-ter-plead'er**, *n.* *Law.* A proceeding to enable a person to compel parties making the same claim against him to litigate the matter between themselves.

**in-ter-po-late** (in-tūr-pō-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *interpolatus*, past part. of *interpolare* to form anew, interpolate, fr. *interpolus*, *interpolus*, falsified, vamped up, fr. *inter* + *polus* to polish.] 1. To alter or corrupt, as a text, by inserting new or foreign matter. 2. To insert between other things or parts, intercalate. 3. *Math.* To insert intermediate terms in, as a series according to the law of the series. — *v. i.* To make interpolations. — *Syn.* See *INTERPOLATE*. — **in-ter-po-la'te** (lā'tē), *fr.* **in-ter-po-la'tor** (lā'tēr), *n.* — **in-ter-po-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **in-ter-po-la-tive** (-lā'tiv), *adj.*

**in-ter-poser** (in'tēr-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *interposer*. See *INTERPOSE*, *v.*] 1. To place between, as, to *interpose* a screen. 2. To thrust in; intrude. 3. To introduce or inject between parts of a conversation or argument. — *v. i.* 1. To be or come between. 2. To mediate; intervene. 3. To interrupt. — **in-ter-pos'al** (-pōz'āl; -l), *n.* — **in-ter-pos'er** (-pōz'ēr), *n.* — **in-ter-pos-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ter-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*

*Syn.* (1) See *INTERRUPT*.

(2) *Interpose*, *interfere*, *intervene*, *mediate*, *intercede* mean to come or go between two (persons or things, or persons and things). *Interpose*, in its general use, implies no more than this, gaining additional implications only from the context; *interfere* implies a getting in the way, as by crossing a path or, more often, by creating a condition that hinders movement, activity, view, or free operation; *intervene*, the interposition of something, often, but not always, in space or time, or of someone, interested in conciliation or the like; *mediate*, intervention between those that are hostile, antagonistic, or otherwise opposed; *intercede*, intervention on a person's (usually an offender's) behalf.

**in-ter-pret** (in-tūr-prēt; -prīt), *v. t.* [OF. *interpretare*, fr. L. *interpretari*, past part. *-atus*, whence L. *interpretor* interpreter, negotiator.] 1. To explain or tell the meaning of; translate; elucidate. 2. To construe in the light of individual belief, judgment, or interest; as, to *interpret* a contract. 3. To apprehend and represent by means of art; show by illustrative representation; as, an actor who *interprets* Hamlet. — *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; translate. — *Syn.* See *EXPLAIN*.

— **in-ter-pret-a-bly** (-ā-b'l), *adv.* — **in-ter-pret-er**, *n.* — **in-ter-pret-ive** (-prēt'iv), *adj.* — **in-ter-pret-ive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-pret-a-tion** (in-tūr-prēt-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. An interpreting. 2. Explanation, construction, or sense given by an interpreter. 3. A person's conception of a work of art, subject, etc., as shown in performance, criticism, artistic representation, or the like. — **in-ter-pret-a-tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* — **in-ter-pret-a-tive** (in-tūr-prēt-ā'tiv; -lā'tiv), *adj.* — **in-ter-pret-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-reg-num** (in'tēr-rēg'nūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nā). [L., fr. *inter* + *regnum* dominion.] 1. The time during which a throne is vacant between two successive reigns. 2. Any period during which the functions of government or any kind of control are suspended. 3. Hence, a break, lapse, or pause in a continuous series.

**in-ter-ro-gate** (in'tēr-rō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* 1. [L. *interrogatus*, past part. of *interrogare* to ask, fr. *inter* + *rogare* to ask.] To question; esp., to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness. — *Syn.* See *ASK*. — **in-ter-ro-gat-ing-ly** (-gāt'ing-ē-ly), *adv.* — **in-ter-ro-ga'tion** (-gāt'ūn), *n.* — **in-ter-ro-ga'tion-al**, *adj.* — **in-ter-ro-ga'tor** (-gāt'ēr), *n.*

**in-ter-ro-ga-tion point or mark** (-gāt'ūn), *n.* The mark [?] indicating that the preceding sentence is a direct question.

**in-ter-ro-ga-tive** (in'tēr-rō-gā'tiv), *adj.* Interrogatory. — *n.* A word used in asking questions, as *what* *what* *which*? Abbr. *interrog.* — **in-ter-ro-ga-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-ro-ga-to-ry** (in-tēr-gō-gā-tō-rī, or *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Containing, expressing, or implying a question. — *n.* A formal question or inquiry. — **in-ter-ro-ga-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-rupt** (in-tēr-rūpt), *v. t.* [*L. interruptus*, past part. of *interrumpere* to interrupt, *fr. inter- + rumpere* to break.] 1. To break into, or between; to hinder by or as by breaking in. 2. To make a break in the continuity, uniformity, monotony, etc. of. — *v. i.* To break in upon some action or discourse, esp. with questions or remarks. — **in-ter-rupt-ive** (-rūpt'iv), *adj.*

**in-ter-rupt'er** (-rūpt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which interrupts; specif., *Elec.*, any of various devices to interrupt or make and break an electric current, usually automatically.

**in-ter-rupt-ion** (-rūpt'shūn), *n.* 1. An interrupting. 2. A break caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention. 3. Obstruction of current, progress, or motion. 4. Interruption; suspension.

**in-ter-se** (in-tēr-sē), [*L.*] Among, or between, themselves.

**in-ter-sect** (in-tēr-sēkt), *v. t. & i.* [*L. intersectus*, past part. of *intersecare* to intersect, *fr. inter- + secare* to cut.] To pierce or divide by passing through or athwart; cut across, cross.

**in-ter-sec-tion** (-sēk'shūn), *n.* Act or place of intersecting; as, the intersection of two roads.

**in-ter-sec-tion-al** (-āl, -'h), *adj.* a Between sections, as, an intersectional contest; drawn from various sections; as, an intersectional gathering. b Of or pertaining to an intersection.

**in-ter-sex-u-al** (-sēk'shō-āl, -sēk'shū-āl), *adj.* [*inter- + sexual*.] 1. Between the sexes. 2. *Biol.* Designating or pertaining to an individual (an *in-ter-sex*) intermediate in sexual characters between a typical male and a typical female. — **in-ter-sex-u-al-i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.*

**in-ter-space** (in-tēr-spās), *n.* Intervening space; interval.

**in-ter-spere** (in-tēr-spūrs), *v. t.* [*L. interspersus* interspersed, *fr. inter- + spargere* to scatter.] 1. To scatter or set here and there among other things. 2. To diversify or adorn with things so set or scattered. — **in-ter-spere-sed-ly** (-spūrs-sēd-lī), *adv.* — **in-ter-spersion** (-spūrs'hūn), *n.*

**in-ter-state** (in-tēr-stāt), *2, adj.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of states; existing between, or including, different states, as, *international commerce*.

**in-ter-stel-lar** (-stēl'ēr), *adj.* Located among the stars or passing from one to another; as, *interstellar space*.

**in-ter-stice** (in-tēr-stīs), *n., pl. -stices* (stī-sēs; -sīz). [*fr. L. interstitium*, *fr. inter- + sistere*, *stare*, to place, stand.] A space between one thing and another, esp. between things closely set, or between the parts of a body, chink; crevice. — *Syn.* See *APFURTURE*.

**in-ter-sti-tial** (in-tēr-stīsh'āl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to interstices; of, pertaining to, or situated in, the interstices of a tissue — **in-ter-sti-tial-ly**, *adv.*

**in-ter-strat'i-fy** (-strāt'i-fī), *v. t. & i.*; — *FIELD* (fid); — *IFY*ING. To insert, or to lie, between other strata; to arrange, or to lie, in alternate strata — **in-ter-strat'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**in-ter-strat'u-ro** (-tērks'ŭr), *n.* An interweaving; also, that which is interwoven.

**in-ter-trop'i-cal** (-trōp'i-kāl), *adj.* Situated between or within the tropics; relating to regions within the tropics.

**in-ter-val** (in-tēr-vāl), *n.* [*Fr. intervalle*, *fr. L. intervallum* interval, orig., space between runways, *fr. inter- + valium* a wall.] 1. A space of time between any two points or events, esp. between recurrent conditions or states. 2. A pause or break in the course of something, as sessions. 3. A space, gap, or distance between objects, states, qualities, etc. 4. *Music* The relation of two tones with regard to pitch. An interval is *harmonic* if between simultaneous tones; *melodic* if between successive tones.

**in-ter-vale** (-vāl), *n.* [Same word as *interval* a space between, influenced by *E. vale*.] *Local, U.S. & Canada* A tract of low, usually alluvial, ground between hills, or along the banks of a stream.

**in-ter-vene** (in-tēr-vēn), *v. i.* [*L. intervenire*, *intervenire*, to intervene, hinder, *fr. inter- + venire* to come.] 1. To enter or appear as an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance, to come (in between). 2. To occur, fall, or come between points of time or events. 3. To come in or between by way of hindrance or modification; to interpose; as, to *intervene* to settle a quarrel. 4. To be or have its place (*between*), as, the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.

**5. Law.** To become a party to an action or other legal proceeding, for the protection of an alleged interest therein; — said of a third person not originally a party thereto — *Syn.* See *INTERPOSE*. — **in-ter-ven'er** (-vēr), *in-ter-ven'or* (-vēr), *n.* — **in-ter-ven'ient** (-vēr'ēnt), *adj. & n.*

**in-ter-ven-tion** (-vēr'shūn), *n.* 1. An intervening; interposition. 2. Any interference that may affect the interests of others; specif., *Internat. Law*, the interference of a state in the affairs of another state for the purpose of compelling it to do or forbear certain acts or to maintain or alter an internal condition — **in-ter-ven-tion-al** (-āl, -'h), *adj.*

**in-ter-ven-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who intervenes, or who favors intervention — **in-ter-ven-tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**in-ter-view** (in-tēr-vī), *n.* [*Fr. entrevue*, *fr. entrevoir* to see imperfectly, have a glimpse of, *entrevoir* to visit each other. See *INTERVIEW*.] 1. A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; usually, a formal consultation. 2. A meeting between a representative of a newspaper with a person from whom he seeks information for publication; also, the press article giving this information. — *v. t.* To have an interview with. — **in-ter-view'er**, *n.*

**in-ter-vivos** (in-tēr-vī-vōs), [*L.*] Between living persons; specif., *Law*, designating a gift which passes title from one living person to another.

**in-ter-vo-cal'i-c** (in-tēr-vō-kāl'ik), *adj.* Situated between vowels; immediately preceded and followed by vowel sounds.

**in-ter-weave** (-wēv), *v. t. & i.*; see *WEAVE*. 1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction. 2. To mingle together; unite or connect closely. — **in-ter-weav'ing** (-wēv'ing), *adj.*

**in-ter-ta-ry** (in-tēs-tā-sh), *n.* State of being or dying intestate.

**in-tes-tate** (-tāt), *adj.* [*L. intestatus*, *fr. in- + testatus*, past part. of *testari* to make a will.] 1. Without having made a valid will. 2. Not disposed of by will — *n.* *Law*, A person who dies intestate

**in-tes-ti-nal** (in-tēs-tī-nāl; -nī; *rare & esp. Brit.*, in-tēs-tī'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the intestine.

**in-tes-tine** (in-tēs-tīn), *n.* [*L. intestinus*, *fr. intus* on the inside, within, *fr. in- in*.] Internal, esp. with regard to a state or country; domestic; — applied usually to disorders, calamities, etc. — *n.* The

tubular part of the alimentary canal, terminating at the anus; the bowels; — commonly *pl.* In the human adult the *small intestine* comprises the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the *large intestine*, the caecum and vermiform appendix, the colon, and the rectum. See *MINANT, Illust.*

**in-thrall', in-thral'** (in-thrōl'), *v. t.* To enthrall. — **in-thrall'ment**, *n.*

**in-throne** (in-thrōn). *Var.* of *ENTHRONE*.

**in-ti-ma** (in-tī-mā), *n., pl. -mā* (-mō). [*NL., fr. L. intimus* innermost.] *Anat. & Zool.* The innermost coat of an organ, esp. of a blood vessel or lymphatic.

**in-ti-ma-cy** (in-tī-mā-sī), *n., pl. -cies* (sīz) State or instance of being intimate; close association, familiarity.

**in-ti-mate** (-māt), *v. t.* [*L. intimatus*, past part. of *intimare* to put, drive, or press into, to announce, *fr. intimare* the innermost. See *INTIMATE*, *adv.*] 1. To announce; notify. 2. To suggest obscurely or indirectly; hint — *Syn.* See *SUGGEST* — **in-ti-mat'er** (-māt'ēr), *n.* — **in-ti-ma'tion** (-māt'shūn), *n.*

**in-ti-mate** (māt), *adj.* [Formerly *intime*, *fr. L. intimus* a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior*. The form *intimate* is due to confusion with *L. intimatus*, past part. See *INTIMATE*, *v. t.*] 1. Intrinsic; innermost; inmost; hence, very personal; private. 2. Characterized by or arising from close union, contact, association, acquaintance, investigation, or the like; as, *intimate friends* or knowledge. 3. Having illicit sexual relations (*with*). 4. Closely personal; — of garments. — *Syn.* See *FAMILIAR*. — *n.* An intimate friend or associate. — **in-ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ti-mate-ness, *n.***

**in-tim'i-date** (in-tīm'i-dāt), *v. t.* [*ML. intimidatus*, past part. of *intimidare* to frighten, *fr. in- + timidus* timid.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire or affect with fear; specif., to deter, as by threats; overawe; cow — **in-tim'i-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.* — **in-tim'i-da'tor** (-dā'tōr), *n.*

**in-tinc-tion** (in-tīngk'shūn), *n.* [*L. intinctio*.] *Ecol.* Administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.

**in-ti-tle** (in-tī'tl) *Var.* of *ENTITLE*.

**in-ti-tule** (in-tī'tūl), *v. t.* [*Fr. intituler*, *fr. L. intitulare*] To give a title to, as a legislative act.

**in'to** (in'tō; -tō; 4), *prep.* [*in + to*.] 1. From being outside of, as in place, state, form, etc., to within; to the place, state, form, etc., of; — usually after verbs of motion, change, or the like. 2. *Math.* By or together with; — with *multiply* expressed or understood; as,  $a \times b$  may be read *a* is multiplied *into b*.

**in-tol'er-a-ble** (in-tōl'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not tolerable; insufferable. — *adv.* Intolerably. — **in-tol'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **in-tol'er-a-bil'e-ness**, *n.* — **in-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

**in-tol'er-ance** (-āns), *n.* Quality or instance of being intolerant; incapacity to endure, esp. refusal to tolerate others' opinions, religious beliefs, etc. — *liberality*, *bigotry*.

**in-tol'er-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* Manifesting intolerance — *n.* An intolerant person. — **in-tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tonb'** (in-tōm'), *n.* *Var.* of *ENTOMB*, etc.

**in-to-nate** (in-tō-nāt), *v. t.* [*See INTONE*.] 1. To intone. 2. *Phonet.* To utter with voice.

**in-to-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* 1. The act of intoning or chanting, as a part of a liturgy; esp. act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale. 2. That which is intoned; specif., the opening tones of a Gregorian chant. 3. Manner of singing, playing, or uttering tones, esp. with relation to pitch or harmony. 4. *Phonet.* The rise and fall in pitch of the voice in speech.

**in-tone** (in-tōn), *v. t. & i.* [*ML. intonare*, -*natum*, *fr. in- + L. tonus* tone.] To utter in soft or prolonged tones, chant; recite in singing tones or in monotone. — **in-ton'er** (-tōn'ēr), *n.*

**in-tort'** (in-tōrt'), *v. t.* [*L. intortus*, past part. of *intorquere* to twist.] To twist inwards or in and out, twice. — **in-tor'sion** (-tōr'shūn), *n.*

**in to to** (in tō'tō). [*L.*] In the whole; entirely.

**in-tox'i-cant** (in-tōk'sī-kānt), *adj.* Intoxicating. — *n.* That which intoxicates, an intoxicating agent, as alcohol.

**in-tox'i-cate** (-kāt), *adj.* [*ML. intoxicatus*, past part. of *intoxicare* to drug or poison, *fr. in- + L. toxicum* poison. See *TOXIC*.] Intoxicated. — *verb.* *to* *intoxicate*. To poison. 2. To make drunk; inebriate. 3. To excite to a frenzied state excessively. — **in-tox'i-ca-tive** (-kāt'iv), *adj.* — **in-tox'i-ca'tor** (-kāt'ēr), *n.*

**in-tox'i-ca'ted** (-kāt'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* Affected by an intoxicant; also, emotionally wrought up, as by sorrow or joy. — *Syn.* See *DRUNK*.

**in-tox'i-ca-tion** (-kāt'shūn), *n.* 1. An intoxicating; specif., *Med.*, a poisoning, as by a spirituous substance, or by serum injections, by bacterial toxins, etc. 2. State of being intoxicated, or drunk. 3. Transport; frenzy.

**in-tra** (in-trā). [*L. intra*, prep., within, on the inside.] A prefix meaning 1 *Within, inside*; as in:

|                  |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| intra-abdominal  | intracranial  | intranational |
| intra-atomic     | intracranial  | intranuclear  |
| intra-cardiac    | intradermal   | intrasplinal  |
| intra-cellular   | intramarginal | intrastate    |
| intra-collebrate | intramural    | intra-uterine |

2 *Into*; *intra-* as in *intra-sus-cip-tion*, intussusception; *in-tra-ta-ble* (in-trāk'tā-b'l), *adj.* Not tractable; specif.: a Not easily governed, managed, or directed; not disposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed; stubborn; obstinate. b Not easily manipulated, wrought, cured, or the like, refractory. — *Syn.* See *UNLUKY*. — **in-tra-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **in-tra-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-tra-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**in-tra-tille** (-tīl), *adj.* Not tractile; not ductile.

**in-tra-dos** (in-trā-dōs), *n.* [*Fr. L. intra* within + *F. dos* the back.] *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch. See *ARCH*, *EXTRADOS*, *ILLUSTR.*

**in-tra-mo-lec'u-lar** (in-trā-mō-lēk'ŭ-lēr), *adj.* Existing or acting within the molecule; formed by reaction between different parts of the same molecule.

**in-tra-mu'ral** (-mūr'āl), *adj.* 1. Within the walls, as of a city; of collegiate activities, confined to members of the college; as, *intramural games*. 2. *Anat. & Med.* Within the substance of the walls or boundaries of an organ.

**in-tra mu'ros** (in-trā mūr'ōs). [*L.*] Within the walls, esp. city walls or the precincts of a college.

**in-tra-mus-cu-lar** (in-trā-mūs-kŭ-lēr), *adj.* *Med.* In or within a muscle; specif., into muscular tissue, esp. by injection.

**in-tran-si'gent** (in-trāns'ē-zhānt), *n. & adj.* [*F.*] (An) intransigent. — **in-tran-si'gen-ty** (-zhānt'), *n.*

**in-tran-si-gent** (in-tran-si-jent), *adj.* [*F. intransigent*, fr. *Sp. intransigente*, fr. *L. in-* not + *transigere* to come to an agreement. See **TRANSACT**.] Refusing compromise; uncompromising; irreconcilable. — *n.* A radical or irreconcilable (in politics). — **in-tran-si-gence** (-jens), **in-tran-si-gency** (-jén-si), *n.* — **in-tran-si-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tran-si-tive** (in-tran-si-tiv), *adj.* Not transitive; specific, *Gram.*, not passing over to an object; as, an *intransitive* action; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself; as, an *intransitive* verb (e.g., *seem*, *be*, *exist*) or construction. Abbr. *intrans.* — **in-tran-si-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tran-si-tive-ness**, *n.*

**in-trant** (in-trant), *n.* [*L. intrant*, pres. part. of *intrare* to enter. See **ENTER**.] One who enters; esp., a person entering upon some office, station, order, or association.

**in-tra-ve-nous** (in-trá-vé-nús), *adj.* In or within a vein or veins; specific, into a vein, esp. by injection. — **in-tra-ve-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**in-treat** (in-tré-t), *v. t.* To entreat.

**in-trench** (in-trénch), *v. t. & i.* 1. To cut in; furrow. 2. To surround with a trench; to entrench. — *Syn.* See **TRASPASS**. — **in-trench-er**, *n.* — **in-trench-ment**, *n.*

**in-trep-id** (in-trép-id), *adj.* [*L. intrepidus*. See **IN-** not; **TREPIDATION**.] Not trembling or shaking with fear, fearless; bold, undaunted. — *Syn.* Dauntless, valiant, brave, courageous. — **in-trep-id-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tro-pid-i-ty** (in-tré-píd-i-ti), *n.* Quality of being intrepid; boldness, dauntlessness.

**in-tri-oc-ey** (in-trí-ká-sh), *n. pl.* -cies (-shz). State, quality, or an instance of being intricate, complex.

**in-tri-cate** (-kít), *adj.* [*L. intricatus*, past part. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex.] Entangled; involved; complicated; difficult to understand, follow, etc. — *Syn.* See **COMPLEX**. — **in-tri-cate-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tri-gant** (in-trí-gant; *fr. in-trí-gant*), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -gants (-gánts); *fr. in-trí-gant*; *fr. in-trí-gant*; *n. fem.*; *pl.* -gantes (-gántes). [*Fr. in-trigant* and *intrigante*.] An intriguer.

**in-trig-ue** (in-tré-), *v. t.* — **in-trig-ue** (-trég), *in-trí-guing* (-tré-ging), [*Fr. intriguer*, fr. *It. intrigare*, fr. *L. intricare*. See **INTRICATE**.] 1. To cheat, trick, contrive by intrigue; also, to bring about or set by intrigue. 2. To entangle, complicate. 3. To puzzle, perplex. 4. To arouse the interest, desire, or curiosity of, as by an engaging, beguiling, or baffling quality. — *v. i.* 1. To carry on a secret and illicit amour. 2. To plot or scheme; to contrive to accomplish a purpose by secret artifice. — **in-trig-ue** (-trég), *n.* 1. A plot or plotting to gain a desired end; machination. 2. A secret amour. — *Syn.* See **FLIRT**. — **in-trig-uer** (in-trí-gér), *n.* — **in-trí-guing-ly**, *adv.*

**in-trin-sic** (in-trín-sik), *adj.* [*Fr. intrinsèque*, fr. *ML. intrinsecus*, fr. *L. intrinsecus*, adv., inward, on the inside.] 1. Belonging to the constitution, nature, or essence of a thing, essential, inherent. 2. *Anat.* Included wholly within an organ or limb, as certain groups of muscles. Cf. **EXTRINSIC**. — **in-trin-sic-cal** (-sík-ál), *adj.* — **in-trin-sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tro** (in-tró), *adv.* [*L. fr. intro*, adv., inwardly, within. See **INTER**.] A prefix signifying *to; into; within; inward*.

**in-tro-duce** (in-tró-dú-s), *v. t.* -duces (-dú-s); *in-tro-duc-ing* (-dú-sing). [*L. introducere, -ductum*, fr. *intro* within + *ducere* to lead.] 1. To bring into play; hence, to bring into practice or use; institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion. 2. To lead or bring in; contrive the entrance of, conduct or usher in, as, to *introduce* European birds into America. 3. To lead to and make known formally, esp. a To cause to be acquainted, as, to *introduce* strangers. b To present formally as at court or to society. 4. a To begin or present, as, to *introduce* a subject. b To make known or to call to the attention of, as, to *introduce* readers to a poem. 5. To insert, as a probe. 6. To bring forward formally or in an official manner; as, to *introduce* a bill into Congress. — **in-tro-duc-er** (-dú-sér), *n.* — **in-tro-duc-tive** (-dú-k-tív), *adj.*

*Syn.* **Introduce**, insert, **intimate**, **interpolate**, **intercalate**, **interpose**, **interject** mean to put something among or between other things. **Introduce** suggests a bringing in of a thing (or person) into a group, collection, or the like (as, to *introduce* an amendment into the bill); **insert**, introduction into a fixed space between or among; **intimate**, introduction by or through the way through; **interpolate**, insertion of something extraneous or spurious; **intercalate**, **interjective**, insertion of something in a sequence or series; **interpose**, insertion of some obstacle, obstruction, or cause of delay; **interject**, introduction of something that breaks in.

**in-tro-duc-tion** (-dú-k-shún), *n.* 1. An introducing or bringing to notice. 2. That part of a book, discourse, etc., introducing the main subject or part; a preface. 3. A formal preliminary treatise; a guide. 4. Act of formally making persons known to each other.

**in-tro-duc-to-ry** (-dú-k-shún), *adj.* Serving to introduce; preliminary.

**in-tro-duc-to-ri-ly** (-rí-ly), *adv.*

**in-tro-ít** (in-tró-ít), *n.* [*Fr. introit*, fr. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to go into, enter, fr. *intro* within + *ire* to go.] 1. [*cap.*] *R.C. Ch.* The first part of the proper of the Mass. It now consists usually of an antiphon and verse from one of the psalms followed by the *Gloria Patri*. 2. In Anglican churches, a psalm, anthem, or hymn, sung or played at the beginning of the Communion service.

**in-tro-jec-tion** (in-tró-jék-shún), *n.* [*Intro-* + *L. jacere* to throw.] *Psychol.* The addition of externals (persons or objects) into the self, so as to have a sense of oneness with them and to feel personally affected by what happens to them; — opp. to **projection**.

**in-tro-mit** (-mít), *v. t.* -mits (-mít); *in-tro-mit-ting*. [*L. intramittere, -missum*, fr. *intro-* + *mittere* to send.] To send or put in; insert; also, to let pass in; admit. — **in-tro-mis-sion** (-mísh-ín), *n.* — **in-tro-mit-tent** (-mít-ént; -nt), *adj.* — **in-tro-mit-ter** (-ér), *n.*

**in-tro-verse** (in-tró-vér), *adj.* [*L. introversus* inward, contr. fr. *introversus*. See **INTROVERT**.] Bot. Facing inward, or toward the axis of growth. Cf. **EXTRORSE**. — **in-tro-verse-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tro-spec-t** (in-tró-spék-t), *v. t. & i.* [*L. introspectus*, past part. of *introspectere* to look into, fr. *intro* within + *specere* to look.] To look into or within, as one's own mind; to inspect, as one's own thoughts or feelings; to practice self-examination. — **in-tro-spec-tion** (-spék-shún), *n.* — **in-tro-spec-tive** (-tív), *adj.* — **in-tro-spec-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**in-tro-ver-sion** (-vú-shún; -zhún), *n.* 1. Act of introverting, or directing one's attention within oneself. 2. *Psychol.* Interest directed inward; a propensity for finding one's satisfactions in the inner life of thought and fancy; — opp. to **extroversion**. — **in-tro-ver-sive** (-sív), *adj.*

**in-tro-ver-t** (-vúrt), *v. t. & i.* [*Intro-* + *L. vertere, vertere*, to turn]

1. To direct (the mind, thought, or effort) within oneself; practice introversion. 2. To turn or bend inward. 3. *Zool.* To draw in or invaginate (one tubular part or organ within another).

**in-tro-vert** (in-tró-vúrt), *n.* 1. That which is or can be introverted, as the eyestalks of certain snails. 2. *Psychol.* A person strongly inclined to introversion. Cf. **EXTROVERT**. — *adj.* Characterized by or characteristic of introversion.

**in-trude** (in-tró-dú; -tí), *v. t.* [*L. intrudere, intrusum*, fr. *in-* in + *trudere* to thrust.] 1. To thrust or force (something) in or upon; esp., to force (oneself) in without leave or welcome. 2. *Geol.* To enter, or cause to enter, by force. — *v. i.* 1. To thrust oneself in; to enter; encroach; trespass. — **in-trud-er** (-tró-dér), *n.* — **in-trud-ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* **Intrude**, **obtrude**, **interlope** mean to thrust oneself or something in without invitation or authorization. **Intrude** usually implies rudeness, officiousness, or invasion of another's property, time, etc.;

or position with advantage to oneself and injury to one or both of the persons or things originally concerned.

**in-tru-sion** (in-trú-shún), *n.* 1. An intruding; esp., the forcing of oneself into a place without right or welcome; specific, *Law*, the act of wrongfully entering upon, seizing, or taking possession of, the property of another. 2. *Geol.* The forcible entry of molten rock or magma into

by solidification of a molten magma forced into fissures or between layers of older rock formations, as, an *intrusive* sheet or dike. Cf. **EXTRUSIVE**. b Plutonic. — *Syn.* See **IMPETUOUS**. — **in-tru-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tru-sive-ness**, *n.*

**in-trust** (in-trúst), *v. t.* To entrust.

**in-tu-ba-tion** (in-tú-bá-shún), *n.* [*In-* in + *tube*.] The introduction of a tube into a hollow organ to keep the latter open, esp. into the larynx through the glottis. — **in-tu-bate** (in-tú-bát), *v. t.*

**in-tu-it** (in-tú-ít), *v. t. & i.* To apprehend by intuition.

**in-tu-ition** (in-tú-shún), *n.* [*ML. intuitio*, fr. *L. intueri* to look on, fr. *in-* in, on + *tuere*. See **TUITION**.] The power of knowing, of the knowledge attained, without recourse to inference or reasoning, innate or instinctive knowledge; familiarly, a quick or ready apprehension. — **in-tu-ition-al** (-ál; -b), *adj.*

**in-tu-ition-ism** (-íz-ím), *n.* 1. *Ethics*. The doctrine that moral values are intuitively apprehended. 2. *Philos.* a The doctrine that there are self-evident truths, intuitively known, which form the basis of human knowledge. b The doctrine that objects of perception are intuitively known to be real. — **in-tu-ition-ist** (-íst), *n. & adj.*

**in-tu-itive** (in-tú-ítív), *adj.* 1. Knowing, or perceiving, by intuition; having, or characterized by, intuition. 2. Received, known, reached, or perceived by intuition. — **in-tu-itive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tu-itive-ness**, *n.*

**in-tu-í-tiv-ism** (-tív-íz-ím), *n.* 1. **INTUITIONISM**. 1. Intuitive character, quality, faculty, or power. — **in-tu-í-tiv-ist** (-íst), *adj.*

**in-tu-mesce** (in-tú-més), *v. i.* -mesces (-més), -mescing (-més-ing). [*L. intumescere*, fr. *in-* in + *tumescere* to swell up, *incho. fr. tumere* to swell.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell or bubble up.

**in-tu-mes-cence** (-més-ns; -ns), *n.* 1. An intumescing; also, state of being swollen; intumescence. 2. Any thing swollen or enlarged, as a tumor. — **in-tu-mes-cent** (-nt), *adj.*

**in-turn** (in-túrn), *n.* An inward turn or bent, as of toes.

**in-tus-sus-cep-t** (in-tús-sú-sép-t), *v. t.* To receive into some other thing or part; invaginate. — **in-tus-sus-cep-tive** (-ép-tív), *adj.*

**in-tus-sus-cep-tion** (-sép-shún), *n.* [*L. intus within + suscep-tio, fr. suscipere* to take up.] An intussusception; reception of one part within another, specific: a *Med* The slipping of one part of the intestine into an adjacent part, esp. of the small intestine into the large. b *Biol.* The deposition of new particles of formative material among those already embedded in a tissue or structure, as in the growth of living organisms. Cf. **APPPOSITION**.

**in-twine** (in-túvín), *v. t.* Var. of **INTWINE**.

**in-twist** (in-túvíst), *v. t.* To entwine.

**in-tu-lase** (in-tú-lás), *n.* [*Inulin* + *-ase*.] *Biochem* An enzyme capable of converting inulin into levulose.

**in-u-lin** (-lín), *n.* [*L. inula* elecampane + *-in*.] A tasteless, white, semicrystalline polysaccharide, found dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of many plants.

**in-unc-tion** (in-úngk-shún), *n.* [*L. ununctio*, fr. *ungere* ungere, *inunctio*, to anoint. See **UNCTION**.] 1. An anointing, or state of being anointed; specific, *Med.*, the rubbing of ointments into the skin. 2. An ointment.

**in-un-dant** (in-ún-dánt), *adj.* Overflowing; inundating.

**in-un-date** (in-ún-dát), *v. t.* [*L. inundatus*, past part. of *inundare* to inundate, fr. *in-* in + *undare* to rise in waves, to overflow, fr. *unda* a wave.] To cover with or as with a flood; overflow; deluge. — **in-un-da-tion** (-dát-shún), *n.* — **in-un-da-tor** (-dát-ér), *n.* — **in-un-da-to-ry** (in-ún-dá-tó-rí or, *esp. Brit.*, -tór-í; -tór-í), *adj.*

**in-ur-bane** (in-úrbán), *adj.* Not urbane; uncivil; discourteous. — **in-ur-ban-i-ty** (-bán-í-ti), *n.*

**in-ure** (in-ú-r), *v. t.* [*L. in-urere*, fr. *in-* in + *urere* to burn, to scorch.] To accustom to something hard or painful; harden; habituate. — *v. i.* To urinate; to use; to be applied; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heir. — **in-ure-ment**, *n.*

**in-urn** (in-úr-n), *v. t.* To put in an urn; hence, entomb.

**in-utile** (in-ú-tíl), *adj.* [*Fr. fr. L. inutilis*.] Useless; unprofitable. — **in-utile-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ú-ti-lí-ty** (in-ú-tí-lí-ti), *n.*

**in va-cu-o** (in-vák-ú-ó), [*L. in a vacuum*.]

**in-vade** (in-vád), *v. t.* [*L. invadere, invasum*, fr. *in-* in + *vadere* to go.] 1. To enter for conquest or plunder. 2. To infringe; or encroach on; as, to *invade* the rights of the people. 3. To spread over injuriously and progressively; as, gangrene *invades* healthy tissue. 4. To enter with a rush or make an irruption into, with or as if with intent to take possession; as, a crowd of tourists *invaded* the village.

— *v. i.* To make an invasion. — *Syn.* See **TRASPASS**. — **in-vad-er** (-vád-ér), *n.*

**in-vag-i-na-ble** (in-vág-í-ná-b'l), *adj.* Capable of invagination.

**in-vag-i-nate** (-nát), *v. t.* [*L. in-* in + *vagina* sheath.] To insert as



the written, printed, or spoken expression by which one is invited.  
2. A drawing one; allurements; enticement. — **in-vi-ta'tion-al** (in-vi-tā'shūn-āl; -l), *adj.*

**in-vi-ta-to'ry** (in-vi-tā-tō'rī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* Containing invitation.

**in-vite'** (in-vi't), *v. t.* [*F. inviter, fr. L. invitare.*] 1. To request graciously, politely, or formally, the presence or attendance of; to ask to come as a guest, a participant, etc. 2. To urge courteously; also, to request a person or persons to give, pay, utter, etc.; as, to *invite* donations. 3. To induce by encouraging; tempt; as, the quiet *invites* sleep. — **in-vit'er** (-vit'ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** *invite, solicit, court* mean to encourage a falling in with one's plans or desires. *Invite* often implies a courteous or attractive method of requesting one's presence, one's participation, or the like, but sometimes implies merely an attracting or tempting; *solicit* suggests urgency rather than courtesy in encouraging; *court* suggests an endeavor to win something, such as the love of a lady or the favor of the public, by suitable words or acts.

**in-vit'ing** (in-vi'ting), *adj.* That invites; alluring; tempting. — **in-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vit'ing-ness**, *n.*

**in vi'tro** (in vi'trō). [*L.*] In glass; hence, in a test tube, beaker, etc.; as, digestion *in vitro*. Cf. **IN VIVO**.

**in vi'vo** (vi'vō). In a living organism, as a man, animal, or plant. Cf. **IN VITRO**.

**in-vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of invoking; prayer or solemn entreaty, esp. for a blessing, aid, or intercession. 2. An invocatory prayer or plea; specif.: a) A prayer, esp. one offered at the beginning of a service. b) In the classic epic or similar poems, a formal introductory appeal for the aid, as of a Muse. 3. Act of, or formula for, conjuring, or summoning devils, spirits, etc.; incantation. 4. *Law*. A judicial calling in of papers or evidence from another case into court.

**in-voice** (in-vois), *n.* [*F. envois* *things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of envoi, fr. envoyer* to send. See **ENVOY**.] 1. An itemized statement of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, etc., with the quantity, value or prices, and charges annexed. 2. The lot or set of goods as shipped or received. — *v. t.*: **VOICED** (-voist); **VOIC-ING** (-vois-ing). To make an invoice of; to enter in an invoice.

**in-vok'er** (in-vōk'), *v. t.* [*F. invoquer, fr. L. invocare, fr. in- + vocare* to call, *fr. vox* voice.] 1. To call on for aid or protection; to address an invocation, or prayer, to. 2. To call forth by incantation, etc.; conjure. 3. To appeal to for support; to cite; as, to *invoke* Plato. — **in-vok'er** (in-vōk'ēr), *n.*

**in-vo-lu-col** (in-vōl'ō-sē), *n.* Bot. A secondary involucre, subtending the branches of a compound umbel. See **INVOLUCRE, Illust.**

**in-vo-lu'cral** (in-vōl'ō-kūl), *adj.* Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling, an involucre.

**in-vo-lu'crate** (-krāt), *adj.* Bot. Having an involucre.

**in-vo-lu'cre** (in-vōl'ō-kēr), *n.* Also **in-vo-lu'crum** (in-vōl'ō-k'rūm); *pl.* -cra (-krā). [*F., fr. L. involucre* a covering, *fr. involvere*. See **INVOLVE**.] Bot. In seed plants, a whorl or rosset of bracts, often resembling an ordinary calyx, subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit. Involucres are characteristic of all composites, as the daisy.

**in-vol-un'tar'y** (in-vōl'ūn-tēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī, -trī), *adj.* 1. Not voluntary; not done, given, etc., willingly, by choice, or by an act of the will, as *involuntary* submission or weeping. 2. Not under the control of the will, as an organ or its action; as, an *involuntary* muscle.

**in-vol-un'tar'i-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vol-un'tar'i-ness**, *n.*

**in-vo-lu'te** (in-vōl'ūt; -lūt), *adj.* [*L. involutus, past part. of involvere*. See **INVOLVE**.] 1. Involved; intricate; as, an *involute* plot. 2. Bot. Rolled inward at the margin or edges, as foliage leaves in vernation, or floral leaves in estivation. 3. *Zool.* Having the whorls closely coiled; convolute; as, an *involute* shell. — *n.* Something intricate or involved; specif.: *Geom.* a curve traced by any point of a perfectly flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon or unwound from another curve. See **VOLUTE, Illust.**

**in-vo-lu'ted** (-lūt'ēd; -lūt), *adj.* Involute. — **in-vo-lu'ted-ly**, *adv.*

**in-vo-lu'tion** (-lūt'shūn), *n.* [*L. involutio*. See **INVOLVE**.] 1. An involving or infolding; also, that which is involved. 2. State of being involved; complication, entanglement; hence, something entangled. 3. *Biol.* Retrograde development; degeneration. 4. *Gram.* An involved construction; esp. one caused by inserting clauses between the subject and predicate. 5. *Math.* Act or process of raising a quantity or symbol to any assigned power, — the inverse of evolution. 6. *Med.* The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the uterus after pregnancy. 7. *Physiol.* Presenile decline, marked by the menopause in women and by the decrease of vital force in both sexes.

**in-vo-lu'tion-al** (-āl; -l), *n.* — **in-vo-lu'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -ēr-ī), *adj.*

**in-volve'** (in-vōlv'), *v. t.* [*OF or L.; OF involver, fr. L. involvere, involutum*, to roll about, wrap up, *fr. in- + volvere* to roll.] 1. To roll about, or infold, esp. so as to conceal, obscure, cause perplexity, etc.; envelop. 2. To draw into a complication; implicate. 3. To complicate or make intricate in thought or form. 4. To wind or coil; roll up intricately. 5. To roll up in itself so as to gather in, embrace, or comprehend; include; as, this problem *involves* the others. 6. To contain by implication; to require, as implied conditions, effect, etc.; as, surrender *involves* submission. 7. To occupy (oneself) absorbingly or engrossingly; — usually passive. — **Syn.** See **INCLUDE**. — **in-volve'ment**, *n.* — **in-volv'er**, *n.*

**in-volved** (in-vōlv'd), *adj.* 1. That is involved; complex. 2. *Zool.* — **INVOLVED**, 3. — **Syn.** See **INVOLVE**.

**in-wall'** (in-wōl'), *n.* An inner wall, as of a blast furnace.

**in-wall'** (in-wōl'), *v. t.* To enclose with or as with a wall.

**in'ward** (in-wērd), **in'wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* [*AS. inweard*.] 1. To-

ward the inside, center, or interior. 2. *Obs.* Internally. 3. Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts.

**in'ward**, *adj.*

**in'ward**, *land*

**in'ward**, *private*. — *n.* That which is inward; esp., *pl.*: a) (*colloq.* in'wērdz) The entrails. b) *Eng.* Imports or dues on imports.

**in'ward-ly** (in-wērd-lī), *adv.* 1. Internally. 2. In spirit; secretly.

**in'ward-ness**, *n.* 1. Internal or true state; of intrinsic nature. 2. Quality or state of being inward, esp. spiritually. 3. *Now Rare*. Intimacy.

**in'ward-ly** (in-wērdz), *adv.* Inward.

**in-weave'** (in-wēv'), *v. t.*; see **WEAVE**. To weave in or together; interweave; interlace.

**in-wind'** (in-wīnd'), **en-wind'** (ēn-), *v. t.*; see **WIND**. To wind in or about; entwine.

**in-woven** (in-wōv'n), *adj.* Woven in; interwoven.

**in-wrap'** (in-rāp'), *v. t.*; see **WRAP**. To enwrap.

**in-wreath'** (in-rēth'), *v. t.* To enwreath.

**in-wrought'** (in-rōt', in-rōt'; 2), *adj.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; inwoven into a fabric; of a fabric, wrought or adorned, as with figures.

**I'o** (ī'ō), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Iō*.] *Gr. Myth.* A maiden loved by Zeus. Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer and set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her.

**I'o-date** (ī'ō-dāt), *v. t.* To impregnate or treat with iodine. — *n.* *Chem.* A salt of iodic acid,  $\text{HIO}_3$  — **I'o-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

**I-od'ic** (ī-ōd'ik), *adj.* [*See IODINE*.] Pertaining to, caused by, or containing iodine; specif., *Chem.*, denoting those compounds in which iodine has a valence of five.

**I'o-dide** (ī'ō-dīd; -dīd), *n.* Also **I'o-did**. *Chem.* A compound of iodine with another element or radical; a salt or ester of hydriodic acid.

**I'o-dine** (ī'ō-dīn; -dīn; by chemists generally -dēn or, less often, -dīn), *n.* Also **I'o-din**. [*F. iode* iodine (*fr. Gr. iōdēs* violetlike, *fr. ion* a violet + *eidōs* form) + *L. chlorine* — from its violet vapor.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the halogen group, isolated as a shining, blackish-gray, crystalline solid of peculiar chlorinelike odor. Symbol,  $\text{I}$ ; at. no., 53; at. wt., 126.92.

**I'o-dism** (ī'ō-dīz-m), *n.* *Med.* A morbid state produced by the use of iodine and its compounds.

**I'o-dize** (-dīz), *v. t.* To treat with iodine or an iodide, as a photographic plate.

**I'o-do-** (ī'ō-dō-, ī'ō-dō-), *iod-*. [*NL. iodium* iodine.] *Chem.* A combining form meaning *iodine*; denoting also an *iodine* compound.

**I-o-do-form** (ī'ō-dō-fōrm; ī-ōd'fō-), *n.* [*iodo-* + *formyl*.] *Chem.* A crystalline, volatile compound,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{I}_2$ , used as a healing and antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

**I'o-dol** (ī'ō-dōl; -dōl), *n.* [*iod-* + *pyrrole*.] A crystalline compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{IN}$ , used like iodoform.

**I-o-dous** (ī'ō-dūs; ī-ōd'ūs), *adj.* Pert to or containing iodine; as, *iodous* acid (a hypohalous acid,  $\text{HIO}_3$ ).

**I'o-lite** (ī'ō-līl), *n.* [*Gr. ion* violet + *-lite*.] *Mineral.* An orthorhombic mineral of various shades of blue, with glassy luster and strong dichroism. It is a silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium, easily altered by exposure.

**I'o-moth** (ī'ō), [*See IO*.] A large handsome American moth (*Automeris* sp.) with a spot on each hind wing, resembling the spots on the tail of a peacock.

**I'on** (ī'ōn), *n.* [*Gr. ion*, neuter of *ion*, pres. part. of *ienai* to go.] *Chem. & Physics.* An electrically charged atom or group of atoms. Some compounds (salts, bases, acids) are thought to consist wholly or partly of ions held together by electric attraction. In electrolysis the negative ions (anions, containing an excess of one or more electrons, denoted by minus signs, as  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$ ) move toward the anode, while the positive ions (cations, deficient in electrons, as  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{++}$ ) move toward the cathode. In gases a molecule may lose an electron, as by the action of X rays, thus becoming a positive ion, the free electron may attach itself to another molecule, forming a negative ion.

**-ion** [*F. or L.; F. -ion, fr. L. -io, -ione*.] A suffix forming nouns meaning: a) *act* or *process*; as, *rebellion*; its result; as, *in solution*, *rebellion*. b) *State or condition*; also, a thing acted upon or so conditioned; as, *in subjection*, *ambition*.

**I-on'ic** (ī'ōn'ik), *adj.* [*ion* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or existing in the form of ions or an ion; as, *ionic* hydrogen.

**I-on'ic** (ī'ōn'ik), *adj.* [*L. Ionicius, fr. Gr. Ionikos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Ionia (see **GAZ**) or the Ionians. 2. *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Ionic order of architecture, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital. See **IONIC, Illust.** 3. *Pros.* Designating a kind of foot, verse, or meter. See **IONIC, n. 2**. — *n.* 1. The Ionic dialect. See **GREEK, n. 4**. 2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot consisting of four syllables: (a) two long and two short (— — — —), called the *greater Ionic*, or two short and two long (— — — —), called the *smaller Ionic*. b) A verse or meter of Ionic feet. 3. *Print.* A kind of heavy-faced, legible type.

**I-o-ni-um** (ī'ō-nī-ūm; 58), *n.* [*ion* + *-ium*; — from its ionizing action.] *Chem.* A radioactive isotope of thorium, of at. wt. 230.

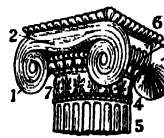
**I-on-ize** (ī'ōn-īz), *v. t. & i.* [*ion* + *-ize*.] *Physics & Chem.* a) To convert or be converted (wholly or partly) into ions. b) To render or become conducting, supposedly by formation of ions. — **I-on-i-z'a-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā-), *n.* — **I-on-i-z'er** (-ī-zēr), *n.*

**I'o-none** (ī'ō-nōn), *n.* [*Gr. ion* violet + *ketone*.] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric compounds ( $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ ) with the scent of violets, found in orrisroot, also prepared from citral.

**I-on'o-sphere** (ī'ōn'ō-sfēr; ī'ōn'ō-), *n.* *Radio.* A region of electrically charged (ionized) air beginning about 25 miles above the surface of the earth, by means of which radio waves are transmitted to great distances. It includes several layers (D layer, E layer, F1 layer, F2 layer) that vary in height and ionization with season and time of day. The air particles in the ionosphere are ionized by the ultraviolet rays from the sun, and to a less extent by the charged particles from the sun. — **I-on'o-spher'ic** (-āfēr'ik), *adj.*



a Involucre, and b, b, b, b Involucels, of a Compound Umbel.



Greek Ionic Capital. 1 Volute; 2 Lintel; 3 Helter; 4 Necking; 5 Shaft; 6 Abacus; 7 Anthemion Band.



**i-o-ta** (i-ō'tā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *iōta*.] 1. The ninth (and smallest) letter (I, i) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English I, i. 2. A very small quantity; a jot.  
**i-o-ta-cism** (i-ō'tā-siz'm), *n.* [LL. *iota-cismus*, fr. Gr. *iōtakismos*.] Excessive use of the letter iota or of its sound.  
**IOU** (i-ō'yu). [I owe you.] A paper having on it the letters **IOU**, with a sum named, and signed as an acknowledgment of debt.  
**-ious**. An adjective suffix, *-ous* following thematic *-i*, as in ambitious, invidious; — often in adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-ion*.

**IR** (ir), *v. t.* [ME. *irken*.] To weary or trouble, to annoy; bore. — *Syn.* See **ANNOY**.

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**Ir-id-ic** (i-rī-'dīk), *adj.* Chem. Of or pertaining to iridium

**type 4.** To treat by radiant heat or other radiant energy; specif., *Med., Chem., etc.*, to treat by exposure to radiation, as of ultraviolet light, radium, etc. — *v. i.* To emit rays; to be radiant. — (*-it*), *adj.* Made brilliant; illuminated. — *ir-ra-di-a-tive* (i-r'ā-tiv; -d-tiv), *adj.*

**ir-ra-di-ation** (i-r'ā-dī-ā-shūn), *n.* 1. An irradiating; state of being irradiated; illumination; irradiance. 2. Mental light or illumination. 3. A ray, as of light. 4. Exposure to any type of rays, as ultraviolet light. 5. Application of X rays, radium rays, or other radiation, as for therapeutic purposes. 6. *Physics.* The radiant power per unit area on an intercepting surface at a point.

**ir-ra-tion-al** (i-r'ā-sh'ān-āl; -l), *adj.* [*L. irrationalis*] Not rational; specif.: a) Not endowed with reason or understanding. b) Not according to reason; unreasonable. c) *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Not preserving the normal ratio between arsis and thesis (see *RATIONAL*); — applied to (1) a long syllable used where the normal measure calls for a short; or (2) a foot containing such a syllable. d) *Math.* Not expressible as an integer or as the quotient of two integers; surd. — *ir-ra-tion-al-ly*, *adv.* — *ir-ra-tion-al-ness*, *n.*

**Syn.** *irrational, unreasonable* mean not governed or guided by reason. *Irrational* may imply mental derangement, but more often it suggests actions, words, etc. directly in conflict with reason; *unreasonable* suggests guidance by some force other than reason (such as self-will) that makes one deficient in good sense (as, *irrational* beliefs; *unreasonable* demands).

**ir-ra-tion-al-ism** (i-r'm), *n.* Irrational belief or action.

**ir-ra-tion-al-i-ty** (i-r'ā-ti-ōn-āl-i-tē), *n.* Quality of being irrational.

**ir-ra-claim-a-ble** (i-r'ā-klām-ā-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — *ir-ra-claim-a-ble-ly* (i-r'ā-klām-ā-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-ra-claim-a-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-ra-claim-a-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-re-con-cil-a-ble** (i-r'ē-kōn-sil-ā-b'l; i-r'ē-kōn-sil-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not reconcilable; implacable; inconsistent; as, *irreconcilable* enemies, statements. — *n.* One who is irreconcilable; one who refuses to compromise. — *ir-re-con-cil-a-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-kōn-sil-ā-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-re-con-cil-a-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-re-con-cil-a-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-re-cov-er-a-ble** (i-r'ē-kōv-ē-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being recovered or rectified; irreparable; irremediable. — *ir-re-cov-er-a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-cu-sa-ble** (i-r'ē-kū-sā-b'l), *adj.* [*Fr. or L.L.; Fr. irrecusable*, *fr. L.L. ir, not + recusare* that should be rejected, *fr. recusare* to reject.] Not liable to rejection or refusal. — *ir-re-cu-sa-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-deem-a-ble** (i-r'ē-dēm-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not redeemable; specif.: a) Not convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder; inconvertible; — said of paper money. b) Not terminable by payment of the principal; as, an *irredeemable* bond. 2. a) Admittance of no change; as, *irredeemable* gloom. b) Beyond redemption; ir reclaimable. — *ir-re-deem-a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-dēn-tist** (i-r'ē-dēn-tist), *n.* [*It. irredentista*, *fr. irredento* unredeemed, *fr. L. ir- not + redemptus* redeemed.] 1. *Italian Politics.* One of a party formed about 1878, for incorporating with Italy neighboring regions (called *Italia irredenta*, unredeemed Italy), largely Italian in population but subject to other governments. 2. Any advocate of policies for regaining for the country territory formerly belonging therein but later lost. — *ir-re-dēn-tist* (i-r'ē-dēn-tist), *n.*

**ir-re-duc-i-ble** (i-r'ē-dū-s-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not reducible; incapable of being brought into a proper or normal state; as, an *irreducible* formula; an *irreducible* equation.

**ir-ref-ra-ga-ble** (i-r'ē-frā-gā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not refragable; unanswerable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument. 2. Unbreakable; indestructible. — *ir-ref-ra-ga-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-frā-gā-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-ref-ra-ga-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-ref-ra-ga-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-re-fran-gi-ble** (i-r'ē-frān-gi-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Inviolable. 2. Not refrangible; that cannot be refracted.

**ir-ref-u-ta-ble** (i-r'ē-fū-tā-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of refutation or disproof. — *ir-ref-u-ta-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-fū-tā-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-ref-u-ta-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-ref-u-ta-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-reg-u-lar** (i-r'ē-gū-lēr), *adj.* [*OF. irregular*, *fr. M.L. v. regularis*] 1. Not regular; not according to established law, method, or usage; not conformable to nature or to the rules of moral rectitude; immaterial; not straight; not uniform. 2. Not belonging to, or having conformed to, the requirements of some particular organized body; as, an *irregular* physician. 3. *Bot.* Showing a lack of uniformity, as, an *irregular* corolla; *zygomorphic*; — said specif. of flowers. 4. *Gram.* a) Not conforming to the normal manner of inflection; as, *well* and *cast* are *irregular* verbs. b) Specif., strong; — of verbs. Abbr. *irreg.* 5. *Mil.* Not belonging to the regular army organization, but raised for a special purpose. — *ir-reg-u-lar-ly*, *adv.*

**Syn.** *irregular, anomalous, unnatural* mean outside the sphere of that which conforms to law, rule, or the like. *Irregular* especially implies a not conforming to a law or regulation imposed for the sake of uniformity in method, practice, or conduct; *anomalous*, a not conforming to what might be expected because of the class or type to which it belongs, the laws which govern its existence, or the like; *unnatural*, a contrariness to nature or to natural law (i. e., principles accepted by all civilized men as essential to the well-being of society); as, *irregular* conduct; an *anomalous* situation; an *unnatural* appetite; an *unnatural* deed.

— *n.* One who is not regular; esp., *Mil.* (usually in *pl.*), a soldier not in regular service.

**ir-reg-u-lar-i-ty** (i-r'ē-gū-lār-i-tē), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Quality or state of being irregular; that which is irregular.

**ir-re-l-a-tive** (i-r'ē-lā-tiv), *adj.* 1. Not relative; unrelated; also, irrelevant. 2. *Musical.* Not having tones in common; as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc. — *ir-re-l-a-tive-ly*, *adv.* **ir-re-l-a-tive-ness, *n.***

**ir-rel-e-vance** (i-r'ē-lē-vāns), *n.* Irrelevancy.

**ir-rel-e-van-cy** (i-r'ē-lē-vān-si), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-siz). Quality or state of being irrelevant; that which is irrelevant.

**ir-rel-e-vant** (-vānt), *adj.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; extraneous. — *ir-rel-e-vant-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-li-ev-a-ble** (i-r'ē-lē-vā-b'l), *adj.* Not relievable.

**ir-re-li-gion** (i-r'ē-lī-jūn), *n.* State of being irreligious; lack of religion; impiety. — *ir-re-li-gion-ist* (-ist), *n.*

**ir-re-li-gious** (-i-ās), *adj.* [*L. irreligiosus*] 1. Disregarding of religion; ungodly. 2. Indicating irreligion; profane; as, *irreligious* speech. — *ir-re-li-gious-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-rem-e-d-i-a-ble** (i-r'ēm-ē-d-ā-b'l; i-r'ēm-ē-d-ā-b'l), *adj.* [*L. irremediabilis*, *fr. ir- not + remediabilis* returning, *fr. remeare*] Admitting no return. — *ir-rem-e-d-i-a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-me-d-i-a-ble** (i-r'ēm-ē-d-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not remediable; not capable of being remedied; specif., incurable. — *ir-re-me-d-i-a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *ir-re-me-d-i-a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-mis-si-ble** (i-r'ē-mis-ē-b'l), *adj.* Not remissible; unpardonable; as, *irremissible* crimes; also, obligatory; as, *irremissible* duties. — *ir-re-mis-si-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-mov-a-ble** (i-r'ē-mōv-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not removable. — *ir-re-mov-a-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-mōv-ā-b'l-ē), *adv.*

**ir-rep-a-ra-ble** (i-r'ēp-ā-rā-b'l), *adj.* Not repairable; irremediable. — *ir-rep-a-ra-ble-ly* (i-r'ēp-ā-rā-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-rep-a-ra-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-rep-a-ra-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-re-peal-a-ble** (i-r'ēp-ē-pē-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not repealable.

**ir-re-place-a-ble** (i-r'ēp-lās-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not replaceable.

**ir-re-press-i-ble** (i-r'ēp-rēs-ē-b'l), *adj.* Not repressible; unrestrainable; uncontrollable. — *ir-re-press-i-ble-ly* (i-r'ēp-rēs-ē-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-re-press-i-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-re-press-i-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-re-proach-a-ble** (i-r'ēp-rōch-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not reproachable; blameless. — *ir-re-proach-a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *ir-re-proach-a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-sist-i-ble** (i-r'ē-sist-ē-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be successfully resisted; resistless. — *ir-re-sist-i-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-sist-ē-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-re-sist-i-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-re-sist-i-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-res-o-lu-ble** (i-r'ēz-ō-lū-b'l), *adj.* 1. Incapable of being resolved; insoluble. 2. Incapable of being relieved or loosened.

**ir-res-o-lute** (-lūt), *adj.* Not resolute; wavering; vacillating. — *ir-res-o-lute-ly*, *adv.* **ir-res-o-lute-ness, *n.***

**ir-res-o-lu-tion** (-lū-shūn), *n.* Want of resolution; irresoluteness; indecision; vacillation.

**ir-resolv-a-ble** (i-r'ēz-ō-lū-vā-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being resolved; not solvable; insoluble; not separable into component parts.

**ir-re-spon-sive** (-spōn-siv), *adj.* *Rare.* Having no regard for persons, conditions, or consequences. — *ir-re-spon-sive-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-respec-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Without regard to; independent of. — *ir-respec-tive-ly* (i-r'ēz-spēk-tiv-ē), *adv.* **ir-respec-tive-ness, *n.* — *ir-respec-tive-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-respon-si-ble** (i-r'ēz-spōn-si-b'l), *adj.* Not responsible (so as to sustain life).

**ir-respon-si-ble-ly** (i-r'ēz-spōn-si-b'l-ē), *adv.* *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Lack of, or freedom from, responsibility.

**ir-respon-si-ble-ness** (-spōn-si-b'l-ē), *n.* 1. Free from, or incapable of incurring, responsibility. 2. Not able to answer for consequences; not able to render satisfaction; insolvent. — *n.* An irresponsible person. — *ir-respon-si-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-respon-sive** (i-r'ēz-spōn-siv), *adj.* Not responsive; not able, ready, or inclined to respond. — *ir-respon-sive-ness*, *n.*

**ir-re-ten-tive** (i-r'ē-tēn-tiv), *adj.* Not retentive.

**ir-re-trace-a-ble** (i-r'ē-trās-ā-b'l), *adj.* Not retracable.

**ir-re-triev-a-ble** (i-r'ē-triv-ē-b'l), *adj.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable. — *ir-re-triev-a-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-triv-ē-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-re-triev-a-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-re-triev-a-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-re-ver-ence** (i-r'ē-vēr-ēns), *n.* 1. Lack of reverence; disrespect to what is sacred; also, an irreverent act or utterance. 2. State of not being revered.

**ir-re-ver-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* [*OF. fr. L. irreverens, -entis*] Not reverent; showing lack of reverence. — *ir-re-ver-ent-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-re-vers-i-ble** (i-r'ē-vēr-s-ē-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being reversed. — *ir-re-vers-i-ble-ly* (i-r'ē-vēr-s-ē-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-re-vers-i-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-re-vers-i-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-rev-o-ca-ble** (i-r'ēv-ō-kā-b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being revoked, unalterable. — *ir-rev-o-ca-ble-ly* (i-r'ēv-ō-kā-b'l-ē), *adv.* **ir-rev-o-ca-ble-ness, *n.* — *ir-rev-o-ca-ble-ly*, *adv.***

**ir-ri-ga-ble** (i-r'ē-gā-b'l), *adj.* That can be irrigated.

**ir-ri-gate** (i-r'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. irrigatus*, past part. of *irrigare* to irrigate, *fr. ir- in- + rigare* to water.] 1. To subject to irrigation; to supply (land) with water by causing a stream to flow upon, over, or through it, as in artificial channels. 2. To refresh as if by watering. — *ir-ri-ga-tor* (-gāt-ōr), *n.*

**ir-ri-ga-tion** (-gā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of irrigating; or state of being irrigated; specif., the artificial watering of farm land by canals, ditches, flooding, etc., supply growing crops with moisture. 2. *Med.* Application of a continuous stream of liquid to an affected part for cleansing, disinfecting, etc. — *ir-ri-ga-tion-al* (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**ir-ri-ga-tive** (i-r'ē-gāt-iv; -gā-iv), *adj.* Serving to irrigate.

**ir-ri-g-u-ous** (i-r'ē-gū-ōs), *adj.* [*L. irriguus*] 1. Well-watered. 2. Irritative.

**ir-ri-ta-ble** (i-r'ē-tā-b'l), *adj.* [*L. irritabilis*] 1. Quality or state of being irritable; specif.: a) Quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger; petulance; fretfulness. b) *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part; undue susceptibility to stimuli. c) *Physiol.* The characteristic property of living organisms, and, specif., their protoplasm, of responding to environmental changes (*stimuli*), as by change in shape or by production or cessation of motion.

**ir-ri-ta-ble** (i-r'ē-tā-b'l), *adj.* [*L. irritabilis*] Capable of being irritated; specif.: a) Very susceptible of impatience, anger, or passion; easily exasperated. b) Easily excitable. c) *Med.* Susceptible of irritation; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. d) *Physiol.* Responsive to stimuli. — *Syn.* *Peevish, fretful, querulous.* — *ir-ri-ta-ble-ness*, *n.* — *ir-ri-ta-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-ri-tan-cy** (-tān-si), *n.* Irritating quality; irritation.

**ir-ri-tant** (-tānt), *adj.* [*L. irritans, -antis*, pres. part. of *irritare*] Producing irritation or inflammation. — *n.* That which irritates or excites; specif., *Physiol. & Med.*, any agent by which irritation is produced.

**ir-ri-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. irritatus*, past part. of *irritare*] 1. To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in; to provoke; exasperate. 2. To cause to be irritable, as a wound. 3. *Physiol.* To produce irritation in; to stimulate, as a muscle to contraction by artificial stimulation.

**Syn.** *Irritate, exasperate, nettle, provoke, roll, peeve* mean to excite angry annoyance. *Irritate* suggests a provocation that greatly displeases and evokes momentary impatience or an outburst of rage; *exasperate*, bitter and keen irritation at something not to be endured; *nettle*, a stinging and piquing rather than enraging; *provoke*, an arousing of a feeling of strong annoyance or vexation; *roll*, angry agitation that disturbs one's peace of mind; *peeve*, a tendency to be easily irritated and to become fretful.

**ir-ri-tat-ing** (-tāt-ing), *adj.* Provoking; causing displeasure. — *ir-ri-tat-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**ir-ri-ta-tion** (-tā-shūn), *n.* An irritating, or state of being irritated; annoyance; anger; specif., *Med.*, a condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part of the body.

**ir-ri-ta-tive** (i-r'ē-tā-tiv), *adj.* 1. Serving to irritate; irritating. 2. Accompanied with, or produced by, irritation.

**ir-rupt-ion** (i-rup'tshn), *n.* [*L. irrumpere, fr. irrumpere, irruptus, fr. ir- + rumpere* to break.] 1. A bursting in. 2. A sudden and violent inroad or invasion.  
**ir-ruptive** (-tív), *adj.* 1. Rushing in or upon; tending to irruption. 2. *Petrolology.* Intrusive; — of igneous rocks.  
**is** (iz; é). [*AS.*] A verb form supplying the third person singular present indicative of the verb *be*; as, *he is a man.*  
**is-** = *ISO-*.

**Isaac** (í-zák; -zík), *n.* [*LL., fr. Heb. Yitzhâq, lit. laughter.*] *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, husband of Rebekah, and father of Jacob and Esau.  
**is-a-cous'tic** (is-á-kóus'tík; -kous'tík), *adj.* [*is- + acoustical.*] Of or pertaining to equal intensity of sound.  
**is-a-gog'se** (í-sá-gó'sé), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. eisagôgê, fr. eisagôgê* to introduce, *fr. eis* into + *agôgê* to lead.] An introduction, as to a subject of research. — **is-a-gog'ic** (-góg'ík), *adj.*

**is-a-gog'ic** (-góg'ík), *is-a-gog'ic* (-ík), *n.*: see *-ics*. Introductory study; esp. *theol.*, that part of theology directly preliminary to actual exegesis and concerned with the literary history of the Bible.  
**is-a-lah** (í-zá'yá; í-zá'á), *n.* *Douay Bib.* **Isaías** (í-zá'yás; í-zá'ás). [*Heb. Yishai'ah, lit. salvation.*] A minor Hebrew prophet in Judah (about 740 to 701 B.C.). **a** book of the Old Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**is-al-to-bar** (í-sál'tó-bár), *n.* [*is- + allo- + Gr. baros weight.*] *Meteorol.* An imaginary line, or a line upon a chart, connecting the places of equal change of atmospheric pressure within a specified time.  
**is-a-tin** (í-sá-tín; í-zá'-), *n.* Also, less properly, **is-a-tine** (-tín; -tén). [*NL. Isatis, a genus of plants, fr. L. isatis* a kind of plant, *fr. Gr. isatis* word.] *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline compound,  $\text{CaH}_2\text{NO}_4$ , obtained by oxidation of indigo, and from certain other aromatic compounds.

**is-ba'**, **is-ba'** (í-zá-bá; í-zá'á), *n.* In Russia, a log hut.  
**Is-car'i-ot** (í-sá-kár'í-ót), *n.* [*L. Iscariot, fr. Gr. Iskariôtês, fr. Heb. ish-qariyôth* the man of Kerioth (a village in Palestine).] Surname of Judas, who betrayed Christ; hence, a traitor.  
**is-che'mi-a**, **is-chae'mi-a** (í-she-kém'í-á), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. ischein* to check + *-emia*.] *Med.* Deficiency of blood in a part; local anemia — **is-che'mic** (kém'ík; -kém'ík), *adj.*  
**is'chi-um** (í-s'kí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* **CHIA** (-á) [*L., fr. Gr. ischion*.] *Anat.* The dorsal and posterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis. — **is'chi-al** (-ál), **is'chi-ad'ic** (-ád'ík), **is'chi-at'ic** (-át'ík), *adj.*

**-ise** (-íz). A suffix, in verbs, equivalent to *-ize*.  
**Is-sult'** (í-sólt'). *Var.* of *ISOLDE*.  
**-ish** (-ish). [*AS. -isc.*] A suffix used to form adjectives: **a** On names of peoples, as in *Scottish, Turkish*. **b** On nouns, with the meaning of the nature of, *belonging to*, as in *boyish, clownish*; — now often derogatory in force, with the sense *having or showing the undesirable traits of*, as in *childish petulance*. **c** On nouns, with the sense of *versing upon, suggestive of, resembling*, as in *bookish phrases*. **d** On adjectives, with the sense of *somewhat*, as in *whitish*.

**Is'h-ma-el** (ísh'má-él), *n.* [*Heb. Yishma'el, i. e., God hears.*] *Bib.* Son of Abraham and Hagar (see *HAGAR*); hence, a social outcast.  
**Is'h-ma-el-ite** (-ít), *n.* 1. A descendant of Ishmael. 2. An outcast. — **Is'h-ma-el-ít'ish** (ísh'má-él'ít'ish), *adj.*

**Is'h'tar** (ísh'tár), *n.* [*Assyr. -Bab.*] *Babylon. Relig.* The chief goddess of the pantheon; the goddess of love and of the reproductive forces of nature; also, esp. with the Assyrians, goddess of war.

**is'in-glass** (í-zín-glás; í-zín'), *n.* [*Obs. D. hysenblas, lit., bladder of the huse, or large sturgeon.*] 1. A semitransparent, whitish, and very pure form of gelatin, prepared from the air bladders of certain fish (originally sturgeons, now largely cod, ling, and carp), used in making jellies, glue, etc. 2. *Colloq.* Mica, esp. in thin transparent sheets.

**Is'is** (í'sis), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Isis, fr. Egypt. Aset*.] *Egypt. Relig.* An Egyptian goddess of motherhood and fertility, sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is sister and wife of Osiris.

**Is-lâm** (íslám; í-zám), *n.* [*Ar. Islâm, lit., submission* to the will of (God).] The religion of the Moslems; Islamism. Their creed, or formula of faith, is: There is no god but Allah, and Moham-med is his prophet. 2. The whole body of Moslems, or the countries they occupy. — **Is-lâm'ic** (íslám'ík; í-zám'ík), *adj.* — **Is-lâm-ít'ic** (íslám'ít'ík; í-zám'ít'ík), *adj.*

**Is-lâm-ism** (íslám'íz-m; í-zám'íz-m), *n.* The faith, doctrines, or religious system, or sway, of the Moslems, Islam.

**Is-lâm-ite** (-ít), *n.* A Moslem.

**Is-lâm-ize** (-íz), *v. t. & t.* To conform, or convert, to Islam.

**is-land** (í-lánd), *n.* [*AS. ígland, ígland, ígland, fr. íg, íg, íg, island + land, land*.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent. Abbr. *l.*, *Is.* (*ring, & pl.*). 2. Anything that is regarded as resembling an island in position, isolation, etc., as a safety zone on a street. 3. *Anat.* Any group of cells differentiated from the surrounding tissue, as in structure or staining properties, as the **islands of Langerhans** (láng'er-hans), groups of granular cells among the gland tubules and alveoli of the pancreas, which produce an internal secretion controlling the oxidation of sugar. 4. The superstructure on a ship or on a board of an aircraft carrier, flanking the flight deck, and containing usually the signal bridge, navigation office, cranes, and fire-fighting equipment. — *v. t.* 1. To isolate. 2. To furnish with or as with islands.

**is-land-er** (í-lánd-ér), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.  
**Islands of the Blessed.** *Class. Myth.* Islands of the Western Ocean, where favorites of the gods dwell, after death.

**island universe.** *Astron.* Any of the million or more galaxies of stars like our own Galaxy.

**isle** (íl), *n.* [*OF. íle, íale, fr. L. insula.*] Chiefly *Poetic.* An island, now, usually, a small island. — *v. t. & t.*: **ISLE** (íl); **ISLING** (íl'íng). To cause to become an island, or like an island; to put in, or as in, an island; also, stay in an isle.

**is-let** (í-lét; -lét'), *n.* [*OF. islette, dlm. of íale.*] A little island.  
**-ism** (í-zm). [*F. or L.; F. -isme, fr. L. ismus, fr. Gr. -ismos.*] A suffix forming nouns, with the meaning of *a action*: (1) *Act or fact of doing* (what the corresponding verb denotes), often also the *result*, as in *baptism, ostracism, plagiarism*. (2) *Manner of action or conduct characteristic of* (the person or kind of person indicated), as in *despotism, heathenism*. **b** *State, condition, or fact of being*; — from passive or neutral verb senses, or from adjectives or nouns of state or condition, as in *hypnotism, barbarism*. **c** (*1*) *Doctrine or practice of* (a

religious or philosophical system or a theory or principle), as in *Quakerism, Berkeleyanism*. (2) *Adherence or attachment to* (a system or idea), as in *Anglicanism*. **d** *A characteristic or peculiarity of* (esp. language), as in *Americanism, a colloquialism*. **e** *Med.* An abnormal condition from excess of a (specified) thing, as in *alcoholism*.  
**ism** (í-zm), *n.* [*See -ism.*] A distinctive doctrine, ideal, system, or practice; — usually disparaging.

**is-o-** (í-só-), *is-*. [*Gr. isos equal.*] A combining form meaning *equal, alike, the same*: **a** Denoting equality, similarity, uniformity, or identity, as in *isochronal*. **b** (*pron. í-só-; occas. í-só-*) [*From isomeric.*] *Chem.* Denoting isomeric with, as **is-o-cy-an'ic** acid, which is isomeric with cyanic acid: **is-o-bu'tane**, **is-o-bu'tyl**.  
**is-o-ag-glut'i-na-tion** (í-só-ág-glút'í-ná-shn), *n.* *Med.* The agglutination of the blood corpuscles of an animal (or man) by the serum of another animal of the same species.

**is-o-ag-glut'i-nin** (í-só-ág-glút'í-nín), *n.* *Immunol.* An agglutinin specific for the cells of another individual of the same species.  
**is-o-bar** (í-só-bár), *n.* [*iso- + Gr. baros weight.*] 1. *Meteorol.* A line marking places upon the earth's surface where the height of the barometer reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period. 2. *Chem.* One of two atoms or elements having the same atomic weights or mass numbers but different atomic numbers. — **is-o-bar'ic** (-bár'ík), *adj.*

**is-o-cheim** (í-só-kím), *n.* [*iso- + Gr. cheima winter.*] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line connecting places having the same mean winter temperature. Cf. *ISOTHERM*. — **is-o-cheim'al** (-kí'mál), **is-o-cheim'-ne-nal** (-kí'mé-nál), *adj.*  
**is-o-chor** (í-só-kór), *n.* Also **is'o-cho-re**. [*iso- + Gr. chōra space.*] *Thermodyn.* A line representing the variation of pressure with temperature when the volume of the substance operated on is constant.  
**is-o-chro-mat'ic** (í-só-mít'ík), *adj.* 1. *Optics.* Of the same color; — said of lines or curves of the same tint appearing in figures formed by interfering light waves passing through biaxial crystals. 2. *Photog.* = *ORTHOCHROMATIC*.

**is-o-chro-nal** (í-só-kró-nál; -n'l), *adj.* Uniform in time; of equal time; recurring at regular intervals. — **is-o-chro-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **is-o-chro-nism** (-níz-m), *n.*

**is-o-chro-nize** (-níz), *v. t.* To render isochronal.

**is-o-chro-nous** (í-só-kró-nús), *adj.* [*fr. isochronos, fr. isos equal + chronos time.*] Isochronal. — **is-o-chro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**is-o-chro-ro-us** (-ús), *adj.* [*iso- + -chroous.*] Of the same tint or color throughout.

**is-o-clin'al** (í-só-klí-nál; -n'l), *adj.* [*iso- + Gr. klinein to incline.*] Of, having, or indicating equality of inclination or dip, as of a dip needle; as, *isoclin'al lines joining points on the earth's surface*. — *n.* An isoclin'al line

**is-o-clino** (í-só-klí-n), *n.* [*See ISOCLINAL.*] An anticline or syncline so closely folded that the rock beds of the two sides have the same dip.

**is-o-clin'ic** (klín'ík), *adj.* & *n.* Isoclin'al.

**is-o-cra-cy** (í-só-krá-sh), *n.* [*fr. isokratia.*] See *ISO-DEMOCRACY*. A system of government in which all have equal political power. — **is-o-crat'ic** (í-só-krá't'ík), *adj.*

**is-o-cy-a-nine** (í-só-sí-fá-nín; -nín), *n.* Also **is-o-cy'a-nin**. [*See ISO-CYANO.*] Any of a certain series of dyes capable of sensitizing photographic material.

**is-o-di-a-met'ric** (í-só-dí-mét'ík), *adj.* Having equal diameters.

**is-o-di-mor-phism** (í-só-dí-mór'fíz-m), *n.* *Mineral.* Isomorphism between the two forms, severally, of two dimorphic substances. — **is-o-di-mor-phous** (-fús), *adj.*

**is-o-dy-nam'ic** (í-só-dí-nám'ík; -d'l), *adj.* Also **is'o-dy-nam'ic-al** (-í-kál). Of, having, or denoting equality of force; marking points of the same magnetic intensity.

**is-o-lec'tric** (í-só-lét'ík), *adj.* *Physics.* Having the same electric potential; as, *isoelectric points*.

**is-o-lec'tron'ic** (í-só-lét'í-rón'ík; -í-k'), *adj.* *Physics.* Having the same number of extranuclear electrons.

**is-o-ga-mete'** (-gá-mét'), *n.* *Bot.* A gamete of a type not exhibiting sexual or other differentiations; — opposed to *heterogamete*.

**is-o-g'a-mous** (í-só-gá-mús), *adj.* [*iso- + -gamous.*] *Bot.* Characterized by the conjugation of similar gametes. — **is-o-g'a-my** (-mí), *n.*

**is-o-g'e-nous** (í-só-gé-nús), *adj.* [*iso- + -genous.*] *Bot.* Having the same origin. — **is-o-g'e-ny** (-ní), *n.*

**is-o-ge-o-therm** (í-só-gé-ó-thér-m), *n.* [*iso- + geo- + Gr. thermē heat.*] *Geol.* A line or curved surface beneath the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature. — **is-o-ge-o-thor-mal** (-thór'mál), **is-o-ge-o-thér-mic** (-mík), *adj.*

**is-o-gloss** (í-só-glós), *n.* *Ling.* **a** In a speech area, a line between places which delimits any feature of language, such as pronunciation, inflection, vocabulary, or syntax. **b** A line on a map representing an isogloss.

**is-o-g'o-nal** (í-só-gó-nál; -n'l), *adj.* Having equal angles; isogonic.

**is-o-gon'ic** (í-só-gón'ík), *adj.* [*Gr. isogōnios* having equal angles.] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles. An **isogonic line**, or **isogonic**, is an imaginary line joining places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same. See *VARIATION, TRUE*.

**is-o-gram** (í-só-grám), *n.* A line on a chart connecting points having equal values of some phenomenon, as temperature, pressure, rainfall.

**is-o-hel** (í-só-hél), *n.* [*iso- + Gr. hēlios sun.*] *Meteorol.* A line on a chart connecting places having equal duration of sunshine.

**is-o-hy'et** (í-só-hí-ét), *n.* [*iso- + Gr. hyetos rain.*] *Meteorol.* A line on a chart connecting places having equal rainfall.

**is-o-late** (í-só-lát; í-só-), *v. t.* [*From isolated, fr. F. isolé, fr. It. isolato, past part. of isolare* to isolate, *fr. isola* island, *fr. L. insula*.] 1. To place apart by itself. 2. *Chem.* To separate from all other substances. 3. *Med.* To separate (a patient with an infectious disease) from persons not similarly infected. — **is-o-la-ble** (-lá-b'l), *adj.*

**is-o-la-tion** (í-só-lá-shn; í-só-), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; loneliness. — *Syn.* See *SOLITUDE*.

**is-o-la-tion-ist** (-íst), *n.* 1. One who favors or advocates isolation, esp. keeping aloof politically from other countries. 2. An advocate or adherent of a strict national policy of nonparticipation in alliances, engagements, or conflicts with other nations.  
**Isold's** (í-sóld's), *n.* [*OF. Isolt, Isult.*] See *TRISTRAM*.  
**is-ol'o-gous** (í-só-ló-gús), *adj.* [*iso- + Gr. logos proportion.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of two or more compounds of related

are and a characteristic difference of composition other than  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , or the series which they form. Cf. **HOMOLOGOUS**.

**iso-mag-net'ic** (i-sō-māg-nē'tik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating equality of magnetic force. — *n.* An isomagnetic line.

**iso-mer** (i-sō-mēr), *n.* **Physics & Chem.** A substance or nucleus isomeric with another or others.

**iso-mer'ic** (i-sō-mēr'ik), *adj.* [*iso* + *Gr. meros* part.] 1. **Chem.** Composed of the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties because of difference in structure. 2. **Physics & Chem.** Having the same atomic number and mass number, but differing in one or more properties, as in the rate of radioactive decay; — said of atomic nuclei.

**iso-mer'ism** (i-sō-mēr'iz-m), *n.* **Chem.** State, quality, or relation of being isomeric. See **ISOMERIC**.

**iso-mer'ous** (-ūs), *adj.* Having an equal number of parts, ridges, markings, etc.; specif., *Bot.*, having the members of each floral whorl equal in number; — opposed to **heteromous**.

**iso-met'ric** (i-sō-mē'tr'ik), *adj.* Also **iso-met'ric-al** (-r'ik-əl). [*iso* + *Gr. metron* measure.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or indicating equality of measure. 2. **Crystallog.** Pertaining to or designating a system characterized by three equal axes at right angles, as in the cube and regular octahedron. — *n.* Also **isometric line**. **Thermodyn.** A line representing changes of pressure or temperature under conditions of constant volume. — **iso-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

**iso-mo-tro'pi-a** (-mō-tro'p-i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *iso* + *Gr. metron* measure + *-opia*.] Equality in refraction in the two eyes.

**iso-met'ry** (i-sō-mē'tr-i), *n.* [*iso* + *-metry*.] Equality of, or in respect of, measure; specif., *Geog.*, equality of elevation, as, the **isometry** of Alpine summits.

**iso-morph** (i-sō-mōrf), *n.* One of two or more substances or organisms isomorphous with each other.

**iso-morph'ic** (i-sō-mōrf'ik), *adj.* Of identical or like form; specif., *Biol. & Cryst.*, exhibiting isomorphism.

**iso-mor'phism** (i-sō-mōrf'iz-m), *n.* 1. **Biol.** Similarity in organisms of different ancestry resulting from convergence. 2. **Chem. & Cryst.** A similarity of crystalline form between substances of similar composition. (Cf. **HOMOMORPHISM**.)

**iso-mor'phous** (i-sō-mōrf'us), *adj.* [*iso* + *Gr. morpheus*.] Isomorphous.

**iso-no-my** (i-sō-nō'm-i), *n.* [*Gr. isonomia*, fr. *isos* equal + *nomos* law.] Equality of laws or rights.

**iso-oct'ane** (i-sō-ōk'tān), *n.* **Chem.** An octane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane) which because of its branched structure has high antiknock value.

**iso-pl-e's'tic** (i-sō-pl'ēst'ik), *adj.* [*iso* + *Gr. piezein* to press.] Denoting equal pressure; isobaric. — *n.* An isopiestic line; isobar.

**iso-pleth** (i-sō-plēth), *n.* [*Gr. isopletēs* equal in quantity or number, fr. *isos* equal + *plethos* quantity, number.] 1. A graph showing the occurrence or frequency of any phenomenon as a function of two variables, generally used with reference to meteorological elements. 2. **Math.** The straight line on which the corresponding values of the dependent and independent variables.

**iso-pod** (i-sō-pōd), *n.* [*iso* + *pod*.] Any of a large order (Isopoda) of small sessile eyed crustaceans in which the body is composed of seven free thoracic segments each bearing a pair of legs typically alike in size and direction. — **iso-pod', adj.** — **iso-pod'-dan** (i-sō-pōd'dān), *adj.* & *n.*

**iso-prene** (i-sō-prēn), *n.* [*Appear* an arbitrary formation. Cf. **ENE**.] **Chem.** A volatile liquid unsaturated hydrocarbon,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8$ , obtained by heating rubber and otherwise.

**iso-prop'yl** (-prō'p'il), *n.* **Chem.** A univalent radical,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$ , isomeric with normal propyl.

**iso-pyre** (i-sō-pir), *n.* [*iso* + *Gr. pyrr* fire.] **Mineral.** An impure opal containing iron, alumina, etc.

**iso-sceles** (i-sōs'ē-lēz), *adj.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. isosceles*, fr. *isos* equal + *skelos* leg.] **Geom.** Having two equal sides; — of a triangle. See **TW-ANGLE**, **Illustr.**

**iso-sels'mal** (i-sō-sēlz'māl; -sēlz'māl), *adj.* **Isoseismic**. — *n.* An isoseismic line.

**iso-sels'mic** (-m'ik), *adj.* [*iso* + *seismic*.] Affected with, pertaining to, or indicating equal intensity in an earthquake shock.

**iso-sta-sy** (i-sōs'tā-si), *n.* [*iso* + *Gr. stasis* a standing still.] The state or quality of being isostatic, specif., **Geol.**, general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under gravitative stress.

**iso-stat'ic** (i-sōs'tā't'ik), *adj.* **Physics & Geol.** Subjected to equal pressure from every side; being in hydrostatic equilibrium, as a body submerged in a liquid at rest.

**iso-there** (i-sō-thēr), **iso-ther'al** (i-sō-thēr'al), *n.* [*iso* + *Gr. theras* summer.] **Phys. Geog.** A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature. Cf. **ISOTHERM**. — **iso-ther'al**, *adj.*

**iso-therm** (-thērm), *n.* [*iso* + *Gr. thermē* heat.] 1. **Phys. Geog.** A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or the same mean temperature for a given period. 2. **Physics & Chem.** An isothermal line.

**iso-ther'mal** (i-sō-thēr'māl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or indicating equality of temperature; specif., **Phys. Geog.**, relating to the geographical distribution of temperature, as shown by isotherms. — *n.* An isothermal line.

**isothermal line or curve.** A **Physics & Chem.** A line representing changes of volume or pressure under conditions of constant temperature. Cf. **Phys. Geog.** — **ISOTHERM**, *n.*

**iso-ton'ic** (i-sōn'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. isotonos*. See **ISO**; *tonic*.] 1. Having, or indicating, equal tones, or tension. 2. **Biochem. & Physical Chem.** & **Physiol.** Having the same or equal osmotic pressure; — cap. of solutions containing the proper percentage of salts to keep the red blood corpuscles unaltered in form and to prevent the removal of the hemoglobin. — **iso-to-nic'ity** (i-sōn'ik-i-ti), *n.*

**iso-topes** (i-sō-tōp), *n.* [*iso* + *Gr. topos* place.] **Chem. & Physics.** Any of two or more forms of the same element, occupying the same position in the periodic table (that is, having the same atomic number), closely similar in chemical behavior, but distinguishable by radioactive transformations, differences in atomic weight, etc. According to present theory the nuclei of the isotopes of an element contain the same

number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. — **iso-top'ic** (-tōp'ik), *adj.* — **iso-top'ic** (i-sōt'ōp'ik), *n.*

**iso-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik; -trō'p'ik), *adj.* [*iso* + *tropic*.] 1. **Physics.** Having the same properties in all directions. 2. **Biol.** Not having predetermined axes, as certain eyes. — **iso-tro'p'ic** (i-sōt'ōp'ik), *n.*

**iso-tro'pous** (i-sōt'ōp'ō-us), *adj.* **Isotropic**.

**Is-ra-el** (i-z'ā-ēl; -r'ēl), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Israel*, fr. Heb. *Yisrā'el*, lit., contender with God.] 1. **Bib.** Jacob. **Gen. xxxii. 28.** 2. The northern Hebrew kingdom. 3. Jacob's descendants; the Jews. 4. Figuratively, God's chosen people; the elect; Christians collectively. 5. The Jewish state in Palestine proclaimed May 15, 1948.

**Is-ra'el** (i-z'ā-ēl), *adj.* Of or pert. to the state of Israel. — *n.*; *pl.* **ISRAELIS** (-līz).

**Is-ra-el'ite** (i-z'ā-ēl'it), *n.* 1. A descendant of Israel, or Jacob, a Jew. 2. One of God's chosen people. — *adj.* **Israeli**, **Jewish**

**Is-ra-el'it'ish** (-t'ish), *adj.* Also **Is-ra-el'it'ic** (-it'ik). Of or pertaining to Israel or the Israelites.

**Is-ra-shar** (i-s'ā-kār), *n.* **Bib.** See **JACOB**.

**Is-sol'** (ē-sōl'), *n.*; *pl.* **ISSUES**, **ISSUES** (-sōz). [*Jan.* is first + *self* generation.] A Japanese immigrant in the U. S., ineligible for citizenship. (Cf. **NISEI**, **KIREI**.)

**is-su-a-ble** (i-sh'ū-ā-b'l), *adj.* [*From ISSUE*.] 1. Leading to an issue; capable of being made an issue at law. 2. Lawful or liable to be issued; as, a writ issuable on these grounds. 3. That may issue, as rents.

**is-su-ance** (-āns), *n.* Act of issuing, or giving out, issue.

**is-su-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* Issuing; — *in Her.* said of a beard with only the upper part visible.

**is-sue** (i-sh'ū; -ō), *n.* [*OF. issue*, *issuare*, fr. *issir*, *emitter*, to go out, fr. *L. exire*, fr. *ex* out of, from + *ire* to go.] 1. A going, passing, or flowing out, egress; exit. 2. A means or place of issue; an exit, outlet, or vent. 3. The outcome or result; upshot; event. 4. *Obs.* An action of deed. **Shak.** 5. Progeny; offspring. 6. Produce; profits from property. 7. A point in debate on which the parties take affirmative and negative positions. 8. Act of sending out; delivery; issuance. 9. That which is issued; the whole quantity emitted at one time; as, an issue of stock, or stamps. 10. *Med.* 2. A discharge, or flux, as of blood. 3. An artificial ulcer made, as by incision, to secure discharge of pus. — *Syn.* See **EFFECT**. — *at issue*. At variance; disputed.

— *v. t.* 1. To pass or flow out, esp. through an opening, from an enclosed place. 2. To ally forth; emerge. 3. To proceed, as progeny; to be descended. 4. To accrue, as rents. 5. To be derived; to emanate; to be produced as an effect; result. 6. To be given out officially, as a proclamation, or emitted, as money. 7. To terminate; as, how will the cause issue? — *Syn.* See **SPRING**. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to issue; to discharge. 2. To deliver, or give out, as provisions. 3. To send out officially; to publish, to emit. — **is-su-er** (i-sh'ū-ēr; -ō-ēr), *n.*

**-ist** (-ist). [*F.* or *L.* or *Gr.* + *-iste*, fr. *L. ista*, fr. *Gr. -ista*.] A suffix forming agent nouns denoting a (1) one who does, or makes a practice of (1) a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize*, as in **monopolist**; or (2) a specified class of conduct, as in **bis-myst**. b One who practices a given act, as in **rhapsodist**; one professionally or particularly occupied with, or skilled in, a given department of knowledge or a (specified) musical instrument, as in **botanist**, **organist**; or a given subject or thing, as in **humorist**, **balloonist**.

c One who professes, or adheres to, or advocates to an extreme, a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism*, as in **atheist**, **helonist**.

**isthm'i-an** (i-s'm'i-ān; i-s'm'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus, as [*cap.*]: a The Isthmus of Panama. b The Isthmus of Corinth, Greece, or the gates anciently celebrated there. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of an isthmus.

**isthm'us** (i-s'm'us; i-s'm'), *n.*; *pl.* **ISTHMI** (-ēz; -iz), **ISTHMI** (-m'i). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. isthmus* isthmus, neck, narrow passage.] 1. **Geog.** A neck or narrow strip of land by which two larger portions of land are connected. 2. **Anat. & Zool.** A contracted part or passage connecting two larger structures or cavities.

**is'tle** (i-s'tl), *n.* Also **is'tle** (i-s'tl; -it'). [*Sp. iztle*, fr. Nahuatl *ichtli*.] a The fiber from the leaves of a kind of wild pineapple (*Bromelia sylvestris*). b The fiber from various Mexican agaves, used for cordage, basketry, etc.

**it** (it; 4), *pron.*; *poss. it*; *obj. it*. [*ME* *it*, *hit*, fr. *AS. hit*, neut. of *hē*.] The neuter pronoun of the third person, singular number, used.

1. As a substitute for any neuter noun in the nominative or objective case. 2. As a demonstrative, as, what is it? 3. As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb; as, it snows. 4. As a substitute for such general terms as the state of affairs or the circumstances; as, how fares it? 5. As a grammatical (usually anticipatory) subject or object of a verb; as, it is hard to believe what one hears. 6. *Colloq.* As an indefinite object after some verbs, or after a substantive used as a verb; as, to foot it. — *n.* In certain games, as **taxi**, the player who must perform a given task, as catching another player.

**it-a-col'u-mite** (i-tā-kōl'ū-mīt), *n.* [*From Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil.] **Petrog.** A micaceous quartzite which in thin layers is flexible (called *flexible sandstone*).

**Ital'ian** (i-tāl'yan), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Italy or its people, or their language or literature. — *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Italy, or a member of one of its native races. 2. The language of the Italians, developed from the vulgar, or popular, Latin of ancient times, the standard dialect being the Tuscan. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, **Table**.

**Ital'ian-ate** (-āt), *adj.* Having an Italian form, character, or appearance. — (-āt), *v. t.* To Italianize.

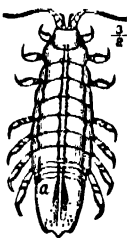
**Ital'ian-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* A practice, phrase, or idiom peculiarly Italian; Italian quality, spirit, etc.

**Ital'ian-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To speak or become Italian. — *v. t.* To render Italian in any respect. — **Ital'ian-iza-tion** (i-tāl'yan-iz-ā-sh'n; -iz-ā-sh'n), *n.*

**Ital'ic** (i-tāl'ik), *adj.* [*L. Italicus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or its peoples. 2. [*not cap.*] Designating type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in these words. See **TYPE**, *n.* — 1. A subfamily of the western division of Indo-European languages, comprising the Osco-Umbrian, Sabelian, and Latinian branches. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, **Table**. 2. [*not cap.*] An italic letter or type, or such letters, print, etc., collectively, called also **italics** (-iks) and now used chiefly to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, etc. See **TYPE**, *n.*

**Ital'ic-ism** (-iz-iz-m), *n.* An Italianism.

**Ital'ic-ize** (-iz-iz), *v. t.* To print in italics; to underline (written letters or words) with a single line.



An isopod (*Isopoda*) a Caudal Shield, or Pygidium.

# itch

**itch** (ich), *n.* [AS. *gicec*. See *rice*, *v.*] 1. An itching, contagious eruption of the skin; specif., one caused by a certain parasitic mite, the **itch mite** (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). 2. A sensation in the skin occasioned, or like that occasioned, by the itch eruption. 3. A constant irritating desire or longing. — *v. i.* [ME. *ischen*, *viechen*, fr. AS. *gicean*.] 1. To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected. 2. To have a constant desire; to long. — **itchy** (ich'ē), *adj.*

**itching palm**. Avaricious desire, as for bribes.  
**ite** (-it), [F. or L. or Gr.; F. *-ite*, fr. L. *-ita*, *-ites*, fr. Gr. *-itēs*, fem. *-itis*.] 1. A noun suffix denoting: a *A native or citizen of*, as in *Gothamite*. b *One of a party, a sympathizer with or adherent of*, as in *Benthamite*. 2. An explosive or any of various other manufactured substances, as in *melinite*. 3. *Chem.* — *-itol*, as in *mannitol*. 4. *Mineral*. A mineral or rock, as in *anthracite*, *kyanite*. 5. *Paleontology*. A fossil, as in *trilobite*. 6. *Zool.* A division of the body or of a part, as in *somite*.

**ite**. [L. *-itus*, an ending of past participles.] A suffix in adjectives and verbs formed from Latin past participle stems, as in *favorite*, *exquisite*, *expedite*, *unite*.

**ite**. [Arbitrary var. of *-ate* (see 1st -ATE, 3).] *Chem.* A suffix denoting a *salt or ester* formed from an acid whose name ends in *-ous*, as *nitrite*, from *nitrous acid*.

**item** (it'ēm; it'ēm), *adv.* [L.] Also; — used to introduce each article in an enumeration. — *n.* 1. *Obs.* A warning, a hint. 2. An article; a separate particular in an enumeration or account; a detail. 3. A separate piece of news or information; a short article; paragraph. — *v. t.* To set or note down as an item, or by in items.

**Syn.** *Item*, *detail*, *particular* mean one of the distinct parts of a whole. *Item* applies usually to each thing specified in a list, an account, or the like; *detail*, to each thing which enters into a construction, a performance, etc., such as a house, a painting, a job, a way of living, or the like; *particular*, often implying a relation to the general or universal, may be used in place of *item* or *detail* when it stresses the smallness, singleness, or concreteness of each thing.

**itemize** (it'ēm-īz), *v. t.* Chiefly U.S. To state in items, or by particulars; as, to *itemize* charges or an invoice.

**iter-ance** (it'ēr-āns), *n.* Iteration, repetition.

**iter-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* [L. *iterans*, pres. part. of *iterare*.] Iterating.

**iter-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *iteratus*, past part. of *iterare* to repeat, fr. *iterum* again.] To utter or do a second time or many times; to repeat. — **Syn.** See *REPEAT*. — **iter-a-tion** (it'ēr-āshn), *n.*

**iter-a-tive** (it'ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* Repeating, repeated.

**ith'er** (ith'ēr). Scot., N. of Eng., and fr. var. of OTHER, EITHER.

**It'huan, It'hun** (it'hwān), *n.* Norse Myth. The wife of Bragi, having the golden apples of youth in her keeping.

**It'huri-el** (it'hwū-ēl), *n.* [Heb. *ithuri'el*] the superiority of God.] In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, an angel who found Satan "snat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear to his proper shape.

**ithy-phallic** (ith'y-fāl'ik), *adj.* [L. *ithyphallicus*, fr. Gr. *ithyphallos*, fr. *ithyphallos* membra virile erectum, or a figure thereof.] 1. Of the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus, hence, lewd. 2. Written in the meter of the Bacchic hymns; esp., consisting of a trochaic triad.

**it-in'er-a-cy** (it'in'ēr-ā-sē), *n.* Also **it-in'er-an-cy** (-ānsē). 1. Act of itinerating, or state of being itinerant, a passing from place to place. 2. A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; also, a body of itinerants. 3. Itinerant preaching, or system of rotation, of ministers.

**it-in'er-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* [L. *itinerans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *itinerrare* to make a journey, fr. L. *itei*, *itineris*, a walk, journey.] Passing about a country, as *itinerant* laborers, going or preaching on a circuit, as, an *itinerant* preacher. — *n.* One who travels from place to place. — **it-in'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**it-in'er-ar-y** (it'in'ēr-ēr't; Y; or, esp. Brit., -ēr'ē), *adj.* Pertaining to a route, or journeying, or roads. — *n.* pl. -ar-ies (-ēz). 1. A route. 2. A record of a journey. 3. A traveler's guidebook or outline of a route.

**it-in'er-ate** (it'in'ēr-āt; Y; v. i. [L. *itinatus*, past part.] To travel about or on a circuit, esp. to preach. — **it-in'er-a-tion** (it'ā-shn), *n.*

**-it-ion** (-it'ēshn). [F. or L.; F. *-ition*, fr. L. *-itionem*.] A noun suffix equivalent to *-ation*, as in *addition*, *transition*.

# jack

**-itious** (-yah'sh). [L. *-icius*.] An adjective suffix denoting of the nature of or characterized by, as in *fictionist*.

**-itis** (-y'tis; by some, -ē'tis). [Gr. *-itis*, orig. fem. adj. suffix.] A noun suffix used to denote: A *disease*; specif., an *inflammatory disease of a (specified) part*, as in *bronchitis*.

**-itol** (-i-tōl; -i-tōl). [1st -ite + -ol, l.] *Chem.* A compound suffix used in naming certain alcohols having more than one hydroxyl group.

**its** (its), *adj.* [it, pron. + s, possessive case ending; formerly written *it's*.] Of or belonging to it, that object, or itself, as possessor. 2. Of or relating to its source, cause, agent, etc. 3. Of or relating to it as object.

**it's** (its). Contraction of *it is*.

**it-self** (it-sēlf), *pron.* Emphasized or reflexive form of *it*.

**it's me**. See *Note* under *mr*.

**-ity** (-tē). [F. or L.; F. *-ité*, fr. L. *-itas*. See -rv.] A suffix denoting state, condition, quality, or degree, as in *acidify*, *calamity*.

**ium** (-i-ūm). *Chem.* A modern Latin suffix used in forming the names of elements, as in *uranium*, *sodium*, *helium*.

**-ive** (-iv). [F. or L.; F. *-if*, fem. *-ive*, fr. L. *-ivus*.] A suffix signifying: a *Having the nature or quality of* (as thing), as in *affirmative*. b *Given or tending to* (an action), as in *conclusive*.

**I've** (iv). Colloq. contraction of *I have*.

**ivied** (iv'ēd), *adj.* Overgrown with ivy.

**ivory** (iv'vōrē), *n.*; pl. *-RIES* (-ēz). [AF. *ivoire*, ONF. *ivurie*, OF. (& F.) *ivoire*, fr. L. *choreus* made of ivory, fr. *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory.] 1. The hard, creamy white, opaque, fine-grained dentine composing elephants' tusks; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or of any tooth. 2. A color, reddish yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliancy. See *color*. b *Whiteness*, as of the skin. 3. A tusk, esp. of the elephant. 4. An ivorylike substance; as, *vegetable ivory*. 5. *Slang*. Any article made of ivory, as *pl.*, dice or piano keys. — *adj.* Of or like ivory, of the color ivory.

**Ivory black**. A fine black pigment made by calcining ivory.

**Ivory nut**. The nutlike seed of a South American palm, the *ivory palm* (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*), containing a very hard endosperm (called *reputable ivory*) used for turning and carving, as for buttons.

**Ivory tower**. A retreat; a secluded place for meditation; — figuratively, as, an *ivory tower* of aloofness from life.

**Ivy** (iv'ē), *n.*; pl. *IVIES* (-vz). [AS. *īfig*.] 1. A well-known climbing or prostrate woody vine (*Hedera helix*) of the ginseng family, with evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries; — called in the United States *English ivy*. 2. Any of various other plants resembling the true ivy; as, *American ivy* (see *VIRGINIA CREEPER*); *poison ivy* (see *POISON IVY*, *Illustr.*) (Cf. JAPANESE IVY).

**Ivy-ber'ry** (-bēr'tē), *n.* U.S. The wintergreen *Gaultheria procumbens*.

**I-wis', y-wis'** (i-wis'), *adv.* [AS. *gewis* certain.] *Archaic*. Certainly, — often mistakenly written *I wis*, as if from the verb *wit*, to know.

**Ix'ia** (ik'si-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ixos* birdlime; — from the viscid nature of some species.] A bulb, plant, or flower of a genus (*Ixia*) of South African bulbous plants of the Iris family.

**Ix'ion** (ik'si-ōn), *n.* Gr. Myth. A king of the Lapthae, a Thesagian people, bound in Tartarus to an endlessly revolving wheel for asping to the love of Hera.

**ix'illo**. See *ISTLE*.

**Iyar, Iy'yar** (i-yar'), *n.* [Heb. *iyār*.] See *JEWISH CALENDAR*.

**-iza-tion** (-iz-ā'shūn; -iz-ā'shūn). A compound suffix forming nouns derived from verbs in *-ize*, as in *sterilization*.

**iz-ba'**. Var. of *ISBA*.

**-ize** (-iz). [F. or J., or Gr.; F. *iser*, fr. LL. *-izare*, fr. Gr. *-izein*.] A suffix forming verbs with the following senses: 1. (Transitive verbs) a *To subject to* (action, treatment, or process), as in *catechize*, *cauterize*, *salinize*. b *To render, make into, put into conformity with*, or *make like* (thing, character, or quality), as in *Christianize*, *sterilize*. c *Chem.* *To impregnate, treat, or combine with*, as in *oxidize*. 2. (Intransitive verbs) *To act in the way of, or practice, or carry on*, as in *suavitate*, *botanize*.

**IZ'** Certain words ending with the sound of *iz* are always spelled with *-ize* after the French *-iser* or *-ise*, as *devise*, *surprise*. But the great body of words so ending are spelled either *-ize* or *-ise*. There is a tendency to prefer the *-ize* spelling. In general, the forms in *-ise* are not entered in this dictionary. See *Orthography*, § 18.

**iz'zard** (iz'ērd), *n.* [Formerly *ezed*.] *Dial.* The letter *Z*, *z*.

**J, j** (jē), *n.*; pl. *J's*, *j's*, *Js*, *js* (jēz). 1. The tenth letter of the English alphabet. *j* is a late variant of the Latin *i*, which was used indifferently as a vowel or as a consonant (English *y* in *yet*). As the form prolonged above or below the line was often initial, and the initial was usually consonantal, the *j* gradually became differentiated from *i* in function as well as form until in the 17th century the distinction of *j* as consonant and *i* as vowel was fully established. 2. The sound of this letter. In English, the regular sound of *j* is as in *jet* (= *deh*), the same as *g* in *gem*. See *Pron.*, § 59. Etymologically, English *j* is of varied origin (cf. the etymologies of *conjure*, *jelly*, *jol*, *journey*, *joy*). 3. As a symbol, tenth in order or class.

**jab** (jāb), *v. t. & i.*; JABBED (jāb'd); JAB'RING. [Var. of *job* to stab.] To thrust abruptly with something sharp; to poke. — *n.* A jabbing; a quick or abrupt thrust or stab.

**jab'ber** (jāb'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To talk or utter rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; to chatter. — *n.* Act of jabbering; incoherent utterance; gibberish. — **jab'ber-er**, *n.*

**jab'ru** (jāb'y-rō), *n.* [Sp & Pg *jabiru*, fr. Tupi *jabiru*, *jaburu*.] The wood ibis (*Mycteria americana*).

**jab'o-ran'di** (jāb'o-rān'di), *n.* [Pg. & Sp., fr. Tupi *jaborandi*.] *Pharm.* The dried leaflets of a shrub (*Pilocarpus jaborandi*) of the rue family, containing alkaloids, as *pilocarpine*.

**ja'bot'** (zhā'bō' or, esp. Brit., zhā'bō), *n.*; pl. *JABOTS* (zhā'bōz'; zhā'bōz; F. zhā'bō'). [F.] 1. Originally, a ruffle worn by men on the shirt bosom. 2. A trimming of lace, tulle, chiffon, etc., worn by women down the dress front.

**ja'ca-na'** (zhā'sā-nā'), *n.* [Pk., fr. Tupi *jaçanam*, *jaseanam*.] Any of a family (Jacanidae) of wading birds having extremely long toes, enabling them to run about on floating lily pads.

**jac'a-ran'da** (jāk'a-rān'dā), *n.* [NL, fr. Pg. *jacaranda*, fr. Tupi *jacarandá*.] A tropical American tree (family Bignoniaceae) having pinnate leaves and showy blue flowers, also, its wood.

**ja'cinth** (jā'sīnth, jā'sīnth), *n.* [OF. *vacinte*, *vacinete* (F. *jacinthe*), fr. L. *hyacinthus*.] Hyacinth, the gem, esp. when nearly pure orange in color.

**jack** (jāk), *n.*; pl. *JACKS* (jāks), sometimes *JACK*. [Pg. *jac*, fr. Malayalam *caḥka*.] The fruit of a large East Indian tree (*Artocarpus integrus*) of the mulberry family, allied to the breadfruit; also, the tree, or its fine-grained yellow wood, used in cabinetwork.

**jack** (jāk), *n.* [OF. *jaque*, fr. Sp. *yaco* jacket, coat of mail.] 1. A medieval coat of defense, esp. one of leather. 2. [Perhapp from resemblance to a jack boot.] *Archaic*. A pitcher or can for liquor, orig. of waxed leather.

**jack**, *n.* [OF. *Jaques* James, fr. LL. *Jacobus*, fr. Gr. *Jakōbos*, fr. Heb. *Ya'qōbh* Jacob, *propr.*, supplanter. Also, in E., a familiar form

of John. 1. [cap.] A familiar nickname of the masculine proper name John. 2. [cap.] A man of the common people. 3. [often cap.] A sailor. 4. [sometimes cap.] A deer of odd jobs. 5. A figure, esp. on old clocks, which strikes the time on the bell. 6. The male of certain animals. 7. Short for JACKASS, JACK RABBIT, JACKDAW, JACKKNIFE, etc. 8. Any of various contrivances, orig. one that took the place of a boy; as: a A contrivance for turning a spit. b A hood placed over a chimney or vent pipe. c A bootjack. 7. *Bonola*. The small ball used as a mark. 8. *Card Playing*. Any of the knaves in a pack. 9. *Elec.* A receptacle with connections to electric circuits, arranged for convenient plugging in. 10. *Hunting, U.S.* The pan for the fuel of the torch used in attractive game or fish at night. 11. *Mach. & Mach.* A portable machine, for exerting great pressure, or lifting a heavy body through a small distance, as a jackscrew, a ratchet jack, a hydraulic jack. 12. *Naut.* A bar of iron at a towsail masthead, to support a royal mast and spread the royal shrouds. 13. *Naut.* A small flag used as a signal, usually the same as the union (and then often called *union jack*).



Jack, 11 (Ratchet Jack with Foot Lift). A Socket for Elevating Lever, B Lifting Pawl, C Detent; D Rack, E Lifting Foot; F Lifting Head.

— v. t. 1. To move or lift by means of a jack (sense 11); — with up; hence, *Collog.* a To increase, as prices. b To bring up to one's duty. 2. U.S. To hunt or fish for at night with a jack.

**Jack-a-dan-dy**, n. A little dandy, or foppish fellow.

**Jack'al** (jāk'āl), n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [Turk. *çapıl*, fr. Per. *şapıl*, *şapıl*.] 1. Any of several wild dogs (esp. *Canis aureus*) of the Old World, smaller, more yellowish, and much more cowardly than wolves. 2. One who does mean work for another's advantage.

**Jack-a-napes** (jāk'-nāps), n. (For *Jack o' (= a) Napes* (for *Naples*) a Jack (monkey or ape) from Naples in Italy.) 1. *Archaeol.* A monkey; an ape. 2. A cockbird; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

**Jack-a-roo** (jāk'-rōō), n. [*Jack + kangaroo*.] *Collog. Australia.* A young apprentice on a sheep station, or otherwise engaged in acquainting himself with colonial life.

**Jack'ass** (jāk'as'; 9), n. [*Jack + ass*.] 1. A male ass. 2. A dolt or blockhead.

**Jack boot**, or **Jack'boot** (jāk'boōt'), n. A type of large boot reaching above the knee, formerly worn by cavaliers.

**Jack'daw** (jāk'dō), n. [*Jack + daw*, n.] A common glossy black crowlike bird (*Corvus monedula*) of Europe, similar to the American *crackles*.

**Jack'et** (jāk'et; It), n. [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*. See 2d JACK.] 1. A short coat without skirts, usually with sleeves. 2. Any of various outer coverings or casings; as: a U.S. A wrapper for an official document. b A tough metal covering on a bullet or projectile. c A coating or jacketing of some nonconducting material, used to prevent heat radiation. d An outer casing through which can be passed a fluid for maintaining a predetermined temperature. e A detachable outer paper wrapper, issued with a bound book. — v. t. To put a jacket on; to furnish with a jacket.

**Jack Frost**. Frost or frosty weather personified.

**Jack-in-a-box**, n. A tropical tree (*Hernandia sonneri*) typifying a family (Hernandiaceae, the jack-in-a-box family), bearing a drupe that rattles in the calyx when drv.

**Jack-in-the-box**, n.; pl. JACK-IN-THE-BOXES. A child's toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is raised, a figure springs.

**Jack-in-the-pulpit**, n.; pl. PULPITS. An American spring-flowering woodland herb (*Arisaema racemosa*) of the arum family, bearing an upright club-shaped spadix with an overarching green and purple spathe; — called also *Indian turnip*. See SPADIX, *Illustr.*

**Jack Ketch** (kēch). [After a notorious executioner.] *Engl.* A public hangman.

**Jack'knife** (jāk'nīf), n.; pl. -KNIVES (-nīvz). 1. A large, strong pocketknife. See KNIFE, *Illustr.* (2). 2. A dive in which the diver bends from the waist and touches his ankles while holding his knees unflexed.

**Jack light**. U.S. A torch used in hunting or fishing at night.

**Jack-of-all-trades**, n. A person who can do passable work at various trades; a handy man.

**Jack-of-lan-tern**, n.; pl. -LANTERNS. 1. An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. 2. A lantern made of a pumpkin, so as to show features of a human face.

**Jack plane**. See PLANE, *Illustr.*

**Jack pot**. *Poker*. A pot or pool which cannot be opened until some player has a pair of jacks or better. Cf. *POKER, Illustr.*

**Jack rabbit**. Any of several large hares (genus *Lepus*) of western North America, having very long ears and long hind legs.

**Jack'screw** (jāk'skrō), n. A jack in which a screw is used for lifting or for exerting pressure.

**Jack'snipe** (-snīp), n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3. a A true snipe (*Limnophila gallinula*) of the Old World, smaller than the common snipe. b The pectoral sandpiper.

**Jack'-span-lard**, n. Any of numerous tropical social wasps, esp. of the genus *Polybia*, which build paper nests.

**Jack'stay** (-stē), n. *Naut.* a An iron rod, wooden bar, or wire rope, stretching along a yard of a vessel, to which the sails are fastened. b A support of wood, iron, or rope, running up and down a mast, on which a yard travels.

**Jack'stone** (-stōn), n. a pl. A game played with five or six small stones or specially shaped pieces of metal. b One of such metal pieces.

**Jack towel**. A coarse towel, hung on a roller.

**Ja'cob** (jāk'ōb), n. [L. *Jacobus*. See 3d JACK.] *Bib.* Hebrew patriarch, son of Isaac and Rebekah, father (*Gen. xxv-1*) of the twelve patriarchs, ancestors of the twelve tribes of Israel: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph (his tribe later dividing and being named for his two sons Manasseh and Ephraim), and Benjamin.

**Ja'o-be-an** (jāk'ō-bē-an), adj. [NL. & L. *Jacobaeus*, fr. *Jacobus Jacob*, James.] Of or pertaining to James<sup>d</sup>, of England, or his reign or

lecture and a continuous, the classical orders. — n. A Jacobean statesman or writer.

**Ja'o-bin** (jāk'ō-bin), n. [F.] 1. *Ecol. Hist.* A Dominican friar. 2. One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the

**Ja'o-bin'ic** (bīn'ik), **Ja'o-bin'ic-al** (-y-kāl), adj. Of or pertaining to the Jacobins of France; violently radical.

**Ja'o-bin-ism** (jāk'ō-bin'iz-m), n. 1. The principles of the French Jacobins; violent radicalism, esp. in politics. 2. A Jacobinic idea or trait. — **Ja'o-bin-ize** (-iz), v. t.

**Ja'o-bite** (-bīt), n. [L. *Jacobus* James. See JACOBINE.] *Engl. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II, after his abdication, or of his descendants. — **Ja'o-bit'ic-al** (-bīt'ik-kāl), adj. — **Ja'o-bit-ism** (jāk'ō-bīt'iz-m), n.

**Ja'cob's lad'der** (jāk'ōb'z), 1. The ladder which Jacob saw in his dream. (*Gen. xxviii. 12*). 2. *Naut.* A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

**Ja'cob's-lad'der**, n. A pinnate-leaved European perennial herb (*Polemonium caeruleum*) with bright-blue or white flowers; also, any of several related American species.

**Ja'o-bus** (jāk'ō'būs), n. [See JACOBITE.] The English gold coin unite.

**Ja'c-quard' loom** (jāk'kürd'), [After J. M. Ja'cquard (1752-1834), a French mechanician.] A loom fitted with a mechanism controlled by a chain of perforated cards, for weaving figured fabrics.

**Ja'c-que'ni-not** (jāk'mī-nō; F. *zhak'mēnō*), n. [After a French gen-ral.] A deep crimson perennial rose.

**Ja'c-que's-ri** (zhāk'ri'), n. [F.] A revolt of French peasants against the nobles in 1358, named from the contemptuous title, *Jacques Bonhomme* (zhāk' bō'nōm), given by the nobles to the peasantry; hence, any revolt of peasants.

**Ja'o-ta'tion** (jāk'ō-tā'shūn), n. [L. *ja'tatio*, fr. *ja'tare* to throw, boast.] 1. Med. Jactitation. 2. Boasting.

**Ja'o-ti-ta'tion** (jāk'ō-ti-tā'shūn), n. [ML. *ja'tatio*.] 1. Boasting; bragging; specif., *Law*, false boasting or assertions repeated to another's prejudice; false claim. 2. Med. A tossing or jerking of the body; excessive restlessness.

**Ja'o-late** (jāk'ō-lāt), v. t. & i. [L. *jaculatus*, past part. See JACU-LATE.] To throw, as a dart. — **Ja'o-la'tion** (jāk'ō-lā'shūn), n.

**Jade** (jād), n. [F., fr. Sp. *pedra de ijada* (stone of the side, fr. *ijada* flank, side, pain in the side (the stone being supposed to cure this pain), fr. L. *ila* flanks.)] 1. A tough, compact green stone, commonly green, capable of a high polish, cut from two minerals: a Jadeite, or *true jade*. b Nephrite. The color jade green.

**Jade** (jād), n. Also, *Scot.* **Jad** (jād; jad). 1. A horse; a mean, tired, vicious, or worn-out horse. 2. A woman; a disreputable woman; a wench. — v. t. & i. To tire or wear out; to bring severe or tedious tasks. — *Syn.* See *Wear*. **Jad'ish** (jād'ish), adj.

**Jad'ed** (jād'ed; -id), adj. Exhausted; worn out; also, dulled; surfeited. **Jade green**. A color varying from yellowish-green to greenish-yellow in hue. — **Jade'-green**, adj.

**Jade'ite** (jād'it), n. *Mineral*. A monoclinic mineral of the pyroxene group, constituting a valuable variety of jade.

**Ji'a'doub'e** (zhā'dōub'), [F.] Literally, I adjust; — used in playing chess and checkers when a player touches a piece without meaning to make a move.

**Ja'e'gor** (jā'gēr; in sense 2 also jāk'gēr), n. 1. Var. of JAGER. 2. Any bird (esp. of genus *Stercorarius*) of the family Stercorariidae (sometimes ranked as a subfamily of Laridae; see 2d GULL, a), noted for harassing weaker birds until they drop or disgorge their prey; — called also *skua*.

**Jag** (jāg), n. Also **jagg**. A sharp projecting part; a tooth. **Jag**, v. t.; **JAGGED** (jāgd); **JAG'GING**. 1. *Dial.* To prick, stab, or jab. 2. To pink or slash, as a garment; to cut into teeth as those of a saw; to cut indentations in; to notch.

**Jag**, n. Also **jagg**. [Origin unknown.] 1. *Dial.* A small load, as of hay. 2. *Slang, U.S.* Enough liquor to make one noticeably drunk; a spree; — esp. in the phrase to have a jag on, to be drunk.

**Jag'an-nath** (jāg'-nāt; -nōt), **Jag'an-na'tha** (-nāt'hā), n. Also **Jag'ger-naut** (jāg'gēr-nōt). [Hind. *Jagannāth* lord of the world, fr. Skr. *jagannātha*.] *Hinduism*. A form of Vishnu, or of Krishna, whose chief idol during festival is drawn upon a car adorned with obscene paintings, under the wheels of which it was once supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed.

**Ja'ger** (jā'gēr), n. [G. *jäger*, fr. root of *jagen* to hunt.] 1. A hunter. 2. [often cap.] A German or Austrian rifleman. 3. (jā'gēr; jā') A Jaeger.

**Jag'god** (jāg'gōd; -Yd), *part. adj.* Having jaws or sharp notches; sharply pointed. — **Jag'god-ly**, *adv.* — **Jag'ged-ness**, n.

**Jag'gor-y** (jāg'gōr-y), n. [Hind. *jāgri*, fr. Skr. *śarkarā*.] A coarse brown East Indian sugar made from palm sap.

**Jag'uar** (jāk'wār; -ō-r; -ō-r), n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [Sp. & Pg., of Tupian origin.] A large powerful cat (*Felis onca*), brownish yellow or buff marked with black spots, ranging from Texas to Paraguay.

**Jah've**, **Jah'veh** (yā've), **Jah'vism**, etc. Vars. of YAHWEH, etc.

**Jai-al-lai** (hī'ā-lī'), n. [Sp., fr. Basque *jai* festival + *alai* merry.] A court game, resembling rackets, played with a ball and wicker rackets by two players on each side.

**Jail** (jāl), n. Also **gaol** (jāl). [OF. *jainle*, ONF. *gaiole*, fr. VL. *cabrola*, dim. fr. L. *cavea* cage.] A building for the confinement of persons held in lawful custody, esp. for minor offenses or pending judicial proceeding; a lockup. — v. t. To confine in or as in a jail.

**Jail'bird** (-hūrd'), n. Also **gaol'bird**. *Collog.* A prisoner in jail, esp. a habitual criminal.

**Jail delivery**. 1. *Eng. Law*. The clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial, esp. at the assizes. 2. Deliverance from a jail, whether by force or otherwise.

**Jail'er** (jāl'ēr), n. Also **jail'or**, **gaol'er**. The keeper of a jail.

**Jain** (jān), **Jai'na** (jā'nā), [Hind. *Jaina*, fr. Skr. *Jaina*, fr. *jina* saint, fr. *jina* victorious.] An adherent of Jainism.

**Jain'ism** (-iz-m), n. A heterodox Hindu religion founded about the 6th century B.C. in which the Vedas are rejected, as in Buddhism, and respect for the lives of animals is carried to great lengths.



**jalap** (jál'áp), n. [F. fr. Sp. *jalapa*, fr. *Jalapa*, town in Mexico.] **1.** The purgative tuberous root of a Mexican plant (*Eragrostis purpurea*) of the morning-glory family; also a powdered drug prepared from it. **2.** Any plant yielding jalap.

**jalapa-pin** (jál'á-pín), n. Chem. An ether-soluble glucoside constituent (about ten per cent) of true jalap resin.

**jalopy**, **ja-lap'py** (jál'áp'pí), n.; pl. -ies (-yá). [Origin obscure.] Slang, U. S. A dilapidated automobile or airplane.

**jam** (jám), v. t.; **JAMMED** (jám'd); **JAMMING**. Also **jamb** (jám). **1.** To press into a close or tight position; to crowd; squeeze; wedge in; also, to thrust or apply with force and suddenness; as, to *jam* one's brakes on; to force as if by jamming; as, to *jam* a bill through a legislature. **2.** To crush or bruise. **3.** To cause to be wedged or fixed so as to be unworkable, as some movable part of a machine. **4. Radio.** To render (radio signals) unintelligible by sending interfering signals. — v. i. **1.** To become blocked, wedged, or fixed. **2.** To become unworkable through the wedging or fixing of some part or parts. **3. Swing Music.** To participate in a jam session. — n. **1.** Act of jamming; state of being jammed; a crush. **2. Colloq., U. S.** A state of involved affairs; a "tight place." — **Syn.** See **PREOCCUPANT**.

**jam**, n. Fruit boiled with sugar to a thick consistency, without preserving the shape of the fruit.

**jamb** (jám), n. Also **jambe**. [F. *jambe* les, *jambe de force* a principal rafter, fr. *J. gamba, gamba*.] **1.** An upright piece forming the side of an opening, as of a door or fireplace. **2. Armor.** A jambeau. See **ARMOR, II**.

**jambeau** (jám'bó), n.; pl. **JAMBEAUX** (-bóz). [F. *jambe* les.] A piece of armor for the leg. See **ARMOR, II**.

**jambo-ree** (jám'bó-ree), n. [Origin uncertain.] **1. Slang.** A noisy carousal or merry-making. **2.** An international, national, or inter-sectional gathering of boy scouts. Cf. **CAMPORÉE**.

**James** (jámz), n. [F. fr. *Ja. Jacobus*.] **Bib.** An apostle, son of Zebedee. **2.** An apostle, son of Alphaeus. **3.** James the Less, often identified with James, son of Alphaeus. **4.** The James called the Lord's brother in Gal. i. 19. **5.** The Epistle of James in the New Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**jam session**. [See 1st **JAM**, n.] **Swing Music.** A meeting of musicians for playing without scores in the impromptu swing-music style for their own entertainment.

**Jam-shid**, **Jam-shyd** (jám-shíd'), n. [Per. *Jamshid*.] **Persian Myth.** The king of the peris, who, in punishment for his boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and dwell on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia.

**jang** (jáng), v. i.; **JANGLED** (-léd), **JANGLING** (-línj). [OF. *jangler*.] **1.** To talk idly; to prate. **2.** To quarrel in words; to wrangle. **3.** To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. — v. t. To cause (bells) to jangle. — n. Act or sound of jangling.

**jan-i-tor** (ján'í-tór), n. [L.; akin to *J. janua* door.] **1.** A door-keeper; porter. **2. U. S.** One having the care of a building, offices, etc. — **jan-i-to-ri-al** (-tór'í-ál), **adj.** — **jan-i-tress** (-trés; -trís), n. fem.

**Jan-i-zar-y** (ján'í-zér'í), **esp. Brit.** -zér'í), n.; pl. -ies (-yá). Also **Jan-i-sar-y** (-sér'í), **Per.** — **Jan-i-zar-y** (ján'í-zér'í), **prob. fr.** *Janissary*, a soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th century, consisting at first of slaves, and later forming the main fighting force of the Turks until abolished 1826; also any Turkish soldier.

**Jan-sen-ism** (ján'sén'í-zm), n. **Ecol Hist.** The doctrines of Cornelius Jan-sen (1585-1638), bishop of Ypres, including total depravity, irresistible grace, loss of free will, predestination, and limited atonement. — **Jan-sen-ist** (-íst), n. — **Jan-sen-ist-ic** (-íst'ík), **Jan-sen-ist-ical** (-íst'ík-ál), **adj.**

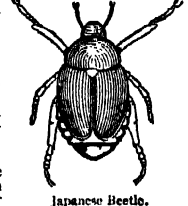
**Jan-u-ary** (ján'ú-ér'í), **esp. Brit.** -ér'í), n. [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, Latin deity to whom the month was sacred.] The first month of the year, having 31 days. **Abbr.** **Jan.**

**Jan-us** (ján'ús), n. [L.] An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, and hence, of all beginnings. He was represented with two opposite faces, probably symbolizing the faces of a door. — **Jan-us-faced** (-fá-séd'), **adj.**

**ja-pan'** (já-pán'), n. [From *Japan*, the country.] **1.** Any varnish yielding a hard brilliant coating, as the natural Japanese lacquer (see **LACQUER**, 1b). **2.** Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner. — **adj.** Of pertaining to, or coated or treated with Japan. — v. t.; **JAPANNE** (-nánné), **JAPAN'ING**. To cover with a coat of Japan, or of some other hard, brilliant varnish; to lacquer.

**Ja-pa-nese** (jáp'á-néz'; -néz'; 2), n. **1. sing. & pl.** A member of the native race of Japan; also, a native or inhabitant of Japan. **2.** The language of the Japanese, an agglutinative tongue, forming a family by itself. It is distantly related to Korean and perhaps to the Ural-Altaic family. See **LANGUAGE, Table**. — **adj.** Of or pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or their language.

**Japanese beetle**. **Zool.** A small green



Japanese Beetle.

on the roots of grasses. It is a serious pest of the roots of grasses. It is a serious pest of the roots of grasses. It is a serious pest of the roots of grasses.

**Japanese ivy**. A woody Chinese and Japanese vine (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) having 3-lobed, or trifoliate, leaves and clinging to walls by its leaf-bearing tendrils.

**Japanese lantern**. — **CHINESE LANTERN**.

**Japanese quince**. A hardy Chinese shrub (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*) with handsome scarlet flowers, grown chiefly for ornament, often under the syn. *Cydonia japonica*. A similar smaller-flowered species (*Chaenomeles japonica*) is called *dwarf Japanese quince*. Both are known also as *flowering quince* and *japonica*.

**messe yew**. See **YEW**, n., 1.

**jápn**, v. i. To jest; to play tricks; to leer. — v. t. To trick; to deride; mock. — **ja**, a jest; fraud; now usually, a joke; a libel.

**ja-er-y** (já-er-y), n. — **ja-er-y** (-y), n.

**Ja-pheth** (jáf'eth), n. [L. *Japheth* or *Gr. Iapheth*, fr. Heb. *Yapheth*.] **Bib.** One of the sons of Noah.

**Ja-phet'ic** (já-fét'ík), **adj.** Pertaining to, or derived from, *Japheth* of Noah; — formerly used vaguely of the Caucasians and some adjacent parts of Asia.

**ja-pón'ica** (já-pón'í-ká), n. [NL., Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan.] **1.** = **CAMELLIA**. **2.** = **JAPANESE QUINCE**.

**Ja-ques** (jáf'kwéz; -kwéz'), n. A lord attending the exiled duke in *As You Like It*. He affects a cynical philosophy.

**jar** (jár), n. [F. *jarre*, fr. *jarro*, fr. *Ar. jarrah* earthen water vessel.] **1.** A deep, broadmouthed vessel of earthenware or glass, for holding preserves, etc., or for ornament. **2.** Such a vessel and its contents; a jarful.

**jar**, n. [See **AJAR**.] A turn; — only in phrase on the *jar*, on the turn, ajar, as a door.

**jar**, v. t.; **JARRED** (járd); **JAR'RING**. **1.** To sound harshly, esp. with a grating noise; to give forth rude discords; of notes, tones, etc., to be discordant. **2.** To make a jarring sound, esp. to shake or vibrate so as to cause such a sound; hence, to shiver; quake. **3.** To have or exert a discordant or harshly disagreeable effect. **4.** To be or act at variance; to clash; conflict. — v. i. **1.** To cause to shake, esp. so as to produce a harsh sound, also, to produce discordant (music, notes, etc.). **2.** To affect (a person, one's nerves, etc.) painfully; to shock; — now usually regarded as barbarous or outlandish. — n. **1.** A harshly discordant sound; also, a rattling vibration. **2.** A state of discord or disagreement; clash, as of interests or opinions; hence, dispute, esp., a petty dispute. **3.** A painful effect, as that produced by discords or concussion; a shock, as to the nerves.

**jar-di-niere** (jár'dí-ní-ér', zhí-ér'; F. zhú'dí-ní-ér'), n. [F. *jardinier*, orig. *adi. fr. jardiner* sardener.] **1.** An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, flowers, etc. **2. Ceramics.** A large flowerpot.

**jar-gon** (jár'gón; -gún), n. [OF. *jarçon*, *gargon*, a chattering, warbling.] Confused, unintelligible language; gibberish; hence: **1.** A language, speech, or dialect regarded as barbarous or outlandish. **2.** A hybrid speech or dialect arising from a mixture of languages, as a *lingua franca*. **3.** The technical or secret vocabulary of a science, art, trade, sect, profession, or other special group; a (mno. — **Syn.** See **DIALLECT**. — v. i. To utter jargon; talk unintelligibly.

**jar-gon** (jár'gón), **jar-goon'** (jár'gón'), n. [F. *jargon*, through *Pa. & Ar.*, fr. *Per. zargūn* gold-colored.] **Mineral.** A variety of zircon. See **ZIRCON**.

**jar-go-nelle** (jár'gó-nél'), n. Also **jar-go-nel'**. [F. *jargonelle*.] An early variety of pear.

**jar-gon-ize** (jár'gón-íz), v. i. To utter jargon. — v. t. To utter in, or render into, jargon.

**jarl** (jár), n. [ON., nobleman, chief.] A Danish or Norse chieftain or headman below the king.

**jar'o-site** (jár'ó-sít, já-ró'sít), n. [From *Barranco Jaroso*, in Spain.] **Mineral.** An ochre yellow of brown mineral,  $K_2O.3FeO.4SO_3.6H_2O$ , occurring in minute rhombohedral crystals or massive.

**jar'o-vize** (jár'ó-víz), **jar'o-vize** (jár'ó-víz), **jar'o-vize**, v. t. [Russ. *yar'* spring grain] = **VERNALIZE**. — **jar'o-vi-zá'tion** (-víz'áz'án; -víz'), n.

**jar-voy** (jár'vói), n.; pl. **JARVOYS** (-vóiz). [From the name *Jarvis*, *Jarvis*, *Eng.* **1.** The driver of a hackney coach or of an Irish cab. **2. Obs.** A luckless touch.

**ja'sey** (já'sé), n.; pl. **JASEYS** (-zíiz). **Colloq., Eng.** A wig, esp. a worsted one.

**jas'mine** (jáz'mín; -jáz'), **jos'-sa-mine** (jós'-sá-mín), n. Also **jas'mín**. [F. *jasmin*, fr. *Ar. yásmín*, colloq. *yásmín*, fr. *Per. yásmán*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Jasminum*) of shrubs of the olive family, the species of which are noted for their fragrant flowers, esp. *J. officinale*, the *jasmine* of poetry. **2.** A plant (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) of southern U. S., usually called *yellow jasmine* or *Carolina jasmine*. It is the State flower of South Carolina. Its root is used medicinally (see **ELIXIR** M). **3.** Any of numerous other plants having sweet-scented flowers, as *Cape jasmine* (*Gardenia jasminodes*) and *red jasmine* (*Plumieria rubra*; see **FRAGRANCE**, 1).

**Ja'son** (jáz'són; -són), n. [L. *Jaason*, fr. *Gr. Jáson*.] **Gr. Myth.** Nephew of Pelias, King of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece, kept by Aëtes, King of Colchis. With the help of Medea, Jason fulfilled the conditions imposed upon him by Aëtes and secured the fleece. See **MEDIA**, **ARGONAUT**.

**ja-sper** (jáz'spér), n. [OF. *jaspre*, *Jaspe*, fr. *L. iaspis*, fr. *Gr. iaspis*, of Semitic origin.] An opaque, compact, uncrystalline variety of quartz, stained red, brown, green, yellow, etc. The jasper of the Bible was probably a dark-green or obsidian stone.

**Jat** (ját), n. [Hind. *Jāt*.] A member of an important Indo-Aryan people or caste, dwelling chiefly in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces.

**ja'to u'nit** (já'tó), [jet + assisted + take-off.] **Aeronautics.** An auxiliary means of propulsion for assisting the take-off of an airplane, consisting of one or more rocket engines which are usually discarded after the fuel has been consumed.

**jauk** (jáuk; jók), v. i. **Scot.** To dally; trifle.

**jaun'dice** (jón'díz; ján'), n. [OF. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, *jaïne*, yellow, fr. *L. galbinus* yellowish, fr. *galbus* yellow.] **Med.** A morbid condition characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes and deep yellow color of the urine, due to the presence of bile pigments in the blood and tissues. — v. t.; **-piced** (-dí-séd); **-pí-ting** (-dí-sínj). To affect with jaundice, or to make yellow as if with jaundice; hence, to color by prejudice or envy.

**jaunt** (jánt; jant), v. i. **1. Obs.** To go to and fro wearily; to trudge about. **2.** To ramble here and there, esp. for pleasure; to stroll. — n. **1. Rare.** A wearisome journey. **2.** A short excursion for pleasure or recreation.

**jaunt'ing car**. fr. A light two wheeled open vehicle with seats placed lengthwise, face to face or back to back.

**jaun'ty** (jón'tí; ján'), **adj.** — **TIER** (-tí-ér); **TIEST**. [Formerly spelled *jan'ty*, fr. *F. gentil*, See **GENTLE**.] **1. Obs.** Gentle; gentlemanly. **2.** Stylish; showy. **3.** Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — **jaun'ti-ly**, **adv.** — **jaun'ti-ness**, n.

**jaup** (jáup; júp), v. i., v. t., & n. **Scot.** Splash.

**Ja'va** (já'vá; jáv'), n. [From *Java* (see **QAZ**).] A variety of coffee.

**Java man**. See **PITHECANTHROPUS**. See **MAN, II**.

**Ja'va-nese** (jáv'á-néz'; -néz'; 2), n. **1. sing. & pl.** A native of Java. **2.** The language of the natives of Java, closely akin to Malay. See **LANGUAGE, Table**. — **adj.** Of or pertaining to Java, its people or their language.

**Java sparrow**. See **SPARROW**, 3b.

**javelin** (jāv'lin; jāv'z-lin), *n.* [F. *javeline*.] 1. A light spear, to be thrown or cast either as a weapon of war or in hunting. 2. *Athletics*. A slender spearlike shaft of wood, not less than 200 centimeters (approximately 8½ feet) long, thrown for distance as an athletic feat. **Ja-vol-le**, or **Ja-vol'**, *wa'ter* (zhā-vēl'). An aqueous solution of (now usually) sodium hypochlorite, NaOCl, used as an antiseptic, bleaching agent, etc.

**jaw** (jā), *n.* [Perh. akin to *chaw*, *chew*, influenced by F. *joue* the cheek.] 1. In most vertebrates, either of two complex cartilaginous or bony structures bordering the mouth, a relatively fixed **upper jaw** (cf. MAXILLA) and a hinged movable **lower jaw** or **mandible**. 2. Usually *pl.* The bones, muscles, nerves, and other structures surrounding the mouth and serving to open and close it. 3. *Zool*. Any comparable structure in an invertebrate animal. Cf. MANDIBLE. 4. Anything resembling or suggesting the jaw of an animal in form or action; esp., *pl.*, the mouth or entrance; specif., either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close, for grasping or crushing anything between them; as, the jaws of a vise. 5. *Slang*. Talk, esp. when offensive; impudent talk. — *v. i.* *Slang*. To talk, esp. offensively; to scold.

**jaw**, *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* A wave, or dash, or considerable quantity, of water or other liquid. — *v. i. & t.* *Chiefly Scot.* To splash; pour. **jaw'bone** (jāv'bōn'; 2), *n.* One of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, esp. of the lower jaw.

**jaw'breaker** (-brāk'ēr), *n.* Literally, something that breaks the jaws, as, *Slang*, a word difficult to pronounce, or a hard kind of candy. **Jay** (jā), *n.* [OF. (*P. jay*), fr. VL *gavia*, perh. fr. L *Jasus*, prop. name.] 1. *Zool*. A European bird (*Corvus glandarius*), type of a subfamily (Garrulidae) of the crow family (Corvidae); hence, any of numerous birds of this subfamily, as the *blue jay* and *Canada jay* (which see). The jays are smaller and more arboreal than the crows, more graceful, and more highly colored. 2. *A* an impertinent chatterer. 3. *Slang*. A stupid, glib, or gawky person.

**Jay'haw'ker** (jā'hōk'ēr), *n.* 1. *Slang, U.S.* A member of a band of guerrillas, or anti-slavery men, esp. in Kansas and Missouri, before and during the Civil War; hence, an irregular soldier. 2. [cap.] A native or resident of Kansas; — a nickname.

**Jay'walk'** (jā'wōk'), *v. i.* To cross a street carelessly, so as to be endangered by the traffic. — **Jay'walk'er**, *n.* — **Jay'walk'ing**, *n.* *All Collog.*

**jazz** (jāz), *n.* [Creole jazz to speed up, applied to syncopated music, of Am. Negro and prof. African origin.] *A Music*. A type of American music characterized by melodious, subtly syncopated dance rhythms, and varied orchestral coloring. *b* A dance to jazz music. *c* A quality suggestive of jazz music, esp. in literary style. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by jazz. — *v. t.* *Slang*. To transform into, or infuse with, jazz. — **jazz'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **jazz'y** (-y), *adj.*

**jealous** (jē'āsh), *adj.* [OF. *jealous*, *gelos* (F. *jaloux*), fr. (assumed) VL *zelosus*. See ZELOUS.] 1. Exacting exclusive devotion, intolerant of rivalry. 2. *a* Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest and affection. *b* Prompted by such apprehension; as, *jealous fears*. 3. Suspiciously watchful. 4. *Archaic & Dial* zealous, devoted. 5. *Non Dial* distrustful; suspicious. 6. Vigilant or exact in observation. — *Syn.* See ENVIOUS. — **jealous-ly**, *adv.* — (*Now Rare*) **jealousness**, *n.*

**jealous-y** (jē'āsh-y), *n. pl.* -ies (-īz). 1. Unpleasant fear, suspicion, or resentment, arising from mistrust of another, specif.: *a* Unpleasant suspicion of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover. *b* Grudging; envy; as, *jealousy of rank*. 2. State or quality of being jealous.

**jean** (jēn; jīn), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *Genes* Genoa.] A twilled cotton cloth used for overalls, etc.; *pl.*, a garment of this kind.

**jeep** (jē), *n.* *Scot* var. of GKE, *v.*

**jeep** (jēp), *n.* [From GP (general purpose) through association with the sound "jeep" made by a roentgenite wonderworker (Eugene) in a comic strip ("Popeye") by E. C. Segar.] 1. *U.S. Army*. *a* A diminutive multipurpose cross-country vehicle of 80-inch wheelbase and quarter-ton capacity, weighing 2200-2300 lbs., equipped with four-wheel drive, and capable of a speed of 60 miles per hour. Called also *batamb*, *batambay*, and (by armored forces) *jeep*. *b* A raw recruit; rookie. *c* A tiny 2100 lb. airplane for reconnaissance and liaison. *d* A diminutive amphibious truck capable of carrying five men. 2. *U.S. Navy Slang*. An escort carrier.

**jeer** (jēr), *v. i. & t.* To utter sarcastic or scoffing reflections; to taunt; flout. — *Syn.* See SCOFF. — *n.* A railing remark, a taunt. — **jeer'er**, *n.* — **jeer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**jeer**, *n.* *Naut.* Usually *pl.* An assemblage of tackles, for hoisting or lowering the lower yards.

**Jeff** (jēf), *n.* [Sp.] Chief; military commander. **Jeff'er-son-ian** (jēf'ēr-sōn-ē-ān), *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States) or his political doctrines, which were those of the Republicanism of his time, as opposed to those of the Federalists. — **Jeff'er-son-ian-ism** (-īz-m), *n.*

**Je-ha'd'** (jē-hā'), *n.* Var. of JHAD.

**Je-hosh'a-phat** (jē-hōsh'ā-fāt), *n.* *Bib.* A king of Judah.

**Je-ho'vah** (jē-hō-vā), *n.* [Heb. usually *Yhōvāh*; prob. properly *Yahweh*.] God; — Christian form given to the Tetragrammaton — **Je-ho-vio** (-vīk), *adj.*

**Je-ho-vah's Wit'ness-es** (-vīz). Members of a Christian sect founded by Charles T. Russell and under the leadership of "Judge" Rutherford from 1916 to 1942. The members, known originally as *Russellites*, constitute a society known as the International Bible Students' Association.

**Je-ho'vist** (-vīst), *n.* *Hist.* One who maintains that the vowel points of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* are the proper vowels of that word. **Je-ho-vist'ic** (jē-hō-vīst'ik), *adj.* Marked by the use of *Jehovah* (properly *Yahweh*) as a name of God; Yahwistic.

**Je-ho'vāh** (jē-hō-vā), *n.* 1. *Bib.* King of Israel (841-815? B.C.). 2. [not Je-ho-vāh] *unofficial*. A fast driver; a coachman.

**Jacob, James** [Of 2], *adj.* [L. *jejunus* hungry, dry, barren.] 1. quality. 2. Void of interest or satisfaction; dry;

insipid. — *Syn.* See INSIPID. — **Je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **Je-june'ness**, *n.* **Je-jun'o** (jē-jōō'nō; jejun-). *Med.* A combining form for *jejunum*, denoting the *jejunum*; — in nouns, as in **Je-jun'o-to-my**, **Je-jun'o-to-my**, **Je-jun'o-to-my** (see FCTOMY, STOMY, etc.).

**Je-jun'um** (jē-jōō'nūm), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *jejunus* empty, dry.] *Anat.* The middle division of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum; — so called because formerly supposed to be empty after death. **Jell** (jē), *n.* *Collog.* Jelly. — *v. i.* 1. To jelly. 2. Also *v. t.* *Collog.* To solidify or crystallize; as, public opinion has *jelled* on the question.

**Jell'ied** (jē'īd), *adj.* Brought to the state or consistency of jelly; furnished or covered with jelly.

**Jell'ify** (jē'īf-y), *v. t. & i.* -fied (-fid); -fy'ing. To make, or to become, gelatinous; to jelly. — **Jell'ify-ca-tion** (jē'īf-ī-shūn), *n.*

**Jelly** (jēl-y), *n. pl.* -lies (-līz). [OF. *gelée* jelly, frost, fr. L. *gelata* (that which is) congealed, *gelare*.] 1. A food preparation with a soft, somewhat elastic, homogeneous consistency, owing to the presence of gelatin, pectin, or a similar substance. 2. Anything of the consistency of jelly (in sense 1). — *v. i. & t.* **Jell'ied** (-īd); **Jell'ify** -ing. To become jelly; to come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly; to set in jelly, as, *jellied tongue*.

**Jelly'fish** (-fish'), *n.* See FISH. 1. Any of various marine free-swimming coelenterates (classes Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa) having a body of jellylike consistency, a medusa. Many have long tentacles with stinging hairs. 2. A person without stamina.

**Jem'a-dar** (jēm'ā-dār), *n.* [Hind. *jama'dār*, fr. Per. *jama'at* body of men + *-dār* holder.] In the native army of India, a native officer second to the subahdar; also, one of several Indian government police or other officials.

**Je main'tion'drai'** (zhē mǎn'tyān'drā'), [F.] I will maintain; — motto of the Netherlands.

**Jem'my** (jēm'my), *n. pl.* JEMMIES (-īz). [i. e., *Jimmy*, a familiar for *James*.] 1. *Obs.* A type of riding boot. 2. A short crowsbar; *junmy*. 3. *Slang, Eng.* A sheep's head used for food.

**Je ne sais** quōt (zhē sā' kwā'), [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.

**Jen'net** (jēn'ēt, -it), *n.* [F. *genet*, fr. Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier.] A small Spanish horse.

**Jen'ny** (jēn'y), *n. pl.* JENNIES (-īz). 1. [cap.] A familiar form of the feminine proper name *Jane*. 2. With names of animals, often used to denote a female (as in *Jenny ass*, *Jenny wren*, etc.); hence, loosely, any of these animals. 3. Short for SPINNING JENNY.

**Jeopard** (jēp'ər-d), *v. t.* To put in jeopardy; to risk.

**Jeopard-ize** (jēp'ər-dīz), *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; to risk.

**Jeopard-ous** (-ūz), *adj.* Exposing to death, loss, or injury; perilous.

— *Syn.* See DANGEROUS.

**Jeopard-y** (-d-y), *n.* [OF. *jeu parti* an even game, fr. L. *jeus parti*. See JOKE; PART, *v.*] 1. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; peril; danger. 2. *Law*. The danger that an accused person is subjected to when duly put upon trial for a criminal offense.

**Je-quir'i-ty** (jē-kwī'r-ī-tī), *n.*, or **jequirity bean** [F. *jequirity*, fr. Pr *jequiriti*.] The seed of the Indian lichen (*Abrus precatorius*), used for beads in rosaries and necklaces, as a standard weight, etc.; also, the plant.

**Jer-bo'a** (jēr-bō'a), *n.* [NL, fr. Ar *yarbū'*.] Any of several social, nocturnal, jumping rodents (family Dipodidae) inhabiting arid parts of the Old World; esp., *Jerboas* (family) of northern Africa.

**Je-ree'd'**, **Je-rid'** (jē-rē'd', -rīd'), *n.* [Ar *yari'd* shaft, rod.] A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries.

**Jer'e-mi'ad** (jēr'ēm-i'ād), *n.* [F. *jeremiade*, fr. *Jérôme* Jeremiah, alluding to the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*.] A lamenting and denunciatory complaint; a dolorous tirade.

**Jer'e-mi'ah** (jēr'ēm-i'ā), *n.* *Donay Bib.* **Jer'e-mi'as** (-ās) [LL *Jeremias*, fr. Heb. *Yirmāyah*.] A major Hebrew prophet whose preaching of denunciation and judgment is recorded in the Old Testament books of *Jeremiah* (D.V. *Jeremias*) and *Lamentations*. See BIBLE.

**Jerk** (jērk), *v. t. & i.* 1. To give a quick and suddenly arrested push, pull, or twist. 2. To throw with a quick motion suddenly arrested. 3. To utter in a snappy or sharply broken manner. 4. To dispense (sodas) as a soda jerk. — *n.* 1. A sharp, suddenly arrested pull, twist, or the like. 2. = SODA JERK. 3. *Slang*. A despicable or worthless person. 4. *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic muscular movement due to reflex action; in *pl.* with the, chorea or involuntary twitches due to nervous excitement.

**Jerk**, *v. t.* [F. *chercher*, *chercher*.] To cut into long slices or strips and dry in the sun, as, to *jerk* beef. See CHARQUI.

**Jerk'kin** (jērk'kīn), *n.* A jacket or short coat.

**Jerk'wa'ter** (jērk'wō'tēr, -wō'tēr), *n.* [*Jerk* + *water*.] A train on an early branch railroad; — also used attributively; as, *jerkwater* railroad; *jerkwater* station.

**Jerk'y** (jērk'y), *adj.* **Jerk'ing** (-kī-ēr); **Jerk'y-est**. Moving by jerks and starts. — **Jerk'y-ly**, *adv.* — **Jerk'y-ness**, *n.*

**Jer-reed'**, **Jer-rid'**. Vars. of JEREED.

**Jer'ry** (jēr'y), *n.* [From German.] *Slang*. A German.

**Jer'ry**, *adj.* *Builders' Cant.* Flimsy; jerry-built.

**Jer'ry-build'**, *v. t.* -built; -built'ing. To build cheaply and unsatisfactorily. — **Jer'ry-build'er**, *n.*

**Jer'soy** (jēr'sōy), *n. pl.* JERSEYS (-zēz). [From *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.] 1. A kind of knitted jacket; hence, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment of an elastic fabric. 2. [cap.] A breed of dairy cattle originating on the island of Jersey. They are usually fawn-colored, rather small, and yield rich milk. 3. Also *Jersey cloth*. A silk, wool, or cotton knitted fabric, sometimes napped, used for clothing.

**Je-ro'u-sa-lem art'i-choke** (jē-rōō'sā-lēm). [Corrupt of It. *pirasole*.] A perennial American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*); also, the tuber of the plant, used as a vegetable.

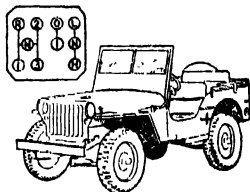
**Jess** (jēs), *n.* [OF. *pies*, *piez*, prop. pl. of *piet*, *get*, *jet*. See JET a gush.] *Falconry*. A short strip secured round the leg of a hawk and usually provided with a ring. See FALCON, *Illustr.* — **Jessed** (jēs't), *adj.*

**Jes'-sa-mine** (jēs'sā-mīn), *n.* [MK. *jeasemin*.] See JASMINE.

**Jes'sant** (jēs'sānt), *adj.* *Her.* Lying over; also, issuing.

**Jes'se** (jēs'sē), *n.* *Bib.* The father of David.

**Jest** (jēt), *n.* [OF. *gentie*, fr. L. *gens* deers, exploits, neut. pl. fr. *gens*, past part. of *gerere* to bear, accomplish.] 1. *Obs.* An exploit. 2. A story of action; a tale; a jest. 3. A jering or satirical remark; also, something done or said in banter or railery. 3. A joke;



Jeep (U.S. Army truck, 1/4-ton, 4x4). Inset shows simplified instruction plate for standard transmission (left) and front axle drive (right).



boom which serves as an extension of the bowsprit.

**jibe** (jīb), *v. i.* Also **gybe**. [*D. gijben, gijpen*. Cf. 1st jib.] *Naut.* 1. To shift suddenly from one side to the other; — said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom when the vessel is steered off the wind until the sail falls on the opposite side. 2. To change the course of a vessel so that the sail jibes. — *v. t.* To cause to jibe.

**jibe**, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] *Collog.* U.S. To agree; to harmonize; as, his words and actions do not jibe.

**jibe** (jīb), **jib'er** (jīb'ēr). Vars. of GIBE, OTHER.

**jib'ity** (jīb'ī), *n.*; *pl.* jib'ities (-īz). Also **jibb**. *Collog.* A moment; instant; as, I will go in a jib'ity.

**jig** (jīg), *v. t.*; *JOGEED* (jīg'ēd); *JO'GING*. [*OF. gijner* to hop, dance, fr. *gigue* a fiddle, of Teut. origin.] 1. To sing, play, or dance as a jig. 2. To jerk or jolt up and down, or to and fro. 3. *Mach.* To treat, cut, or form in or with a jig, as a piece of metal in a jigsaw machine. — *v. i.* 1. To dance a jig. 2. To move jerkily. 3. a To fish with a jig. b To work with the aid of a jig. — *n.* [From jōg, *v. t.*] 1. Any of several lively spry dancers in triple rhythm; also, its music. 2. *Now Slang*. A piece of sport; a trick; — now chiefly in the (his, etc.)

**jig is up**, the game is ended; the time of reckoning has come. 3. Any of several devices used in fishing, as a kind of spoon hook, jerked up and down through the water, esp. in fishing through the ice. 4. *Mach.* A contrivance with hard steel surfaces to guide a tool, as a drill, or to form a shield or template to work to, as in filing. 5. A device in which crushed ore is concentrated, or coal is cleaned, by agitating it in water.

**jigger** (jīg'ēr), *n.* [Corrupt. of catgoyr.] a = CHOCOR a; — called also **jigger dea**. b = CHOCOR b.

**jigger**, *n.* [See jōg, *n.* & *v.*] 1. One who dances a jig. 2. One who has something, as the strings of a puppet. 3. A small measure of liquor; a dram; also, a small glass used in mixing drinks, holding one and one-half ounces. 4. Any of various mechanical devices or contrivances; a ratchet. 5. *Angling*. A jig used to catch fish. 6. *Billiards & Pool*. A kind of bridge. 7. *Golf*. An iron club with a narrow, fairly well lofted face. 8. *Mining & Ore Dressing*. A jig. 9. *Naut.* a A light tackle. b A small vessel, rigged like a yawl. c Also **jigger mast**. A small mast stepped in the stern, as in a yawl or ketch; also, the aftermost mast of a four-masted vessel.

**jig'gle** (jīg'gl), *v. t.* & *i.*; *JO'GLEED* (-'lēd); *JO'GLING* (-'līng). [*Freq.* of jōg.] To move with quick little jerks. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

**jig saw**. A sawing machine with a narrow, vertically reciprocating saw, used to cut curved and irregular lines, or ornamental patterns in openwork. — **jig-saw** (jīg'sō), *v. t.*

**jig-saw** (jīg'sō), *adj.* Made up of pieces cut by a jig saw; as, a jigsaw puzzle, a picture puzzle so made.

**jihad**, **je-had** (jē-hīd'), *n.* [*Ar. jihād*.] *Moham.* A religious war against infidels; also, a crusade for a principle.

**jilt'er** (jīlt'ēr), *n.* [*Dim.* of *Jilt*, *Gill*, a woman's name.] *Chiefly Slang*. A jilt or flirt.

**jilt** (jīlt), *n.* A woman who capriciously casts off a man previously accepted as a lover. — *v. t.* To cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, as a lover. — **jilt'er**, *n.*

**jim'jams** (jīm'jāms), *n. pl.* *Slang*, U.S. Delirium tremens.

**jim'my** (jīm'mī), *n.*; *pl.* JIMMIES (-īz). A short crowbar used by burglars. — *v. t.* To open with or as with a jimmy.

**jimp** (jīmp), *adj.* *Scot. & Dial.* Slender; spruce; trim.

**jimp'non weed** (jīm'nōn), [*From Jamestown, Va.*] An intensely poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family. It is a tall coarse annual with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

Var. of JINN.

**jīn'gai** (jīn'gāi), *n.* [*Dim.* of *jīn'gāi*.] A long, heavy musket or rule cannon fired from a rest, used in central Asia.

**jīn'gle** (jīn'gl), *n.* [*OF. ginclo*.] Corruption of GINGKO.

**jīn'gle** (jīn'gl), *v. t.* & *i.*; *JO'NGLED* (-'lēd); *JO'GLING* (-'līng). [*ME. jingelen*, *jo'nglen*, of imitative origin.] 1. To sound with line, sharp, continued clinking or tinkling sounds. 2. To rhyme or sound with a jinking effect. — *n.* 1. A jinking sound, or that which makes it, as one of the disks on a tambourine. 2. A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, or the verse itself. 3. A two-wheeled covered car used in parts of Ireland and Australia. — **jīn'gly** (jīn'glī), *adj.*; *JO'GLER* (-'glēr); *JO'GLER*

**jīn'go** (jīn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* JINGOES (-gōz). 1. *Collog.* A word used as a jocular oath; — chiefly in *big jingo*. 2. One who favors or supports a bellicose policy in foreign affairs. — **jīn'go**, *adj.*

**jīn'go-lam** (-'lām), *n.* Belief, policy, or practice of or characteristic of jingoes. Cf. CHAUVINISM. — **jīn'go-ist** (-'īst), *n.* & *adj.* — **jīn'go-istic** (-'īstīk), *adj.*

**jink** (jīnk), *v. i.* & *t.* *Orig. Scot.* To move quickly, esp. with a sudden turn; to dodge; to escape by a quick turn. — *n.* 1. *Chiefly Scot.* Evasion. 2. *pl.* Pranks; frolics; — esp. in the phrase *high jinks*. — **jink'er**, *n.*

**jinn** (jīn), *n.* 1. *pl.* of JINNI. 2. [*pl.* JINNS] Impudently, a jinni.

**jīn-nī'**, **jīn-neo'** (jīn-nē'), *n.*; *pl.* JINN (jīn). [*Ar. jinni, pl. jinn*; in English somewhat confused with *genie, gennius*.] In Mohammedan belief, one of a class of supernatural beings, subject to magic control.

**jīn-rik'i-sha** (jīn-rīk'ī-shā; -shō), *n.* Also **jīn-rik'i-sha**. [*Jap. jin man + riki power + sha carriage*.] A small two-wheeled hooded vehicle drawn by one or more men, orig. used in Japan.

**jinx** (jīnks), *n.* & *v.* *Slang*. Hoodoo.

**jīp-lī-pa** (jē'pē-lī'pā), *n.* [*Sp. fr. Jipijapa*, town in Ecuador.] A Central and South American palmlike plant (*Carludovica palmata*, family Cyrtanaceae); also, a Panama hat made from its young leaves.

**jīt'ney** (jīt'nē), *n.* *Slang*. a Five cents; a nickel. b An automotive vehicle which carries passengers for a small, orig. a five-cent, fare.

**jīt'ter** (jīt'ēr), *v. t.* *Slang*, U.S. To be or act nervous.

**jīt'ter-bug** (jīt'ēr-būg), *n.* [*Jitter*, *v.* + bug enthusiast (*Slang*).] A devotee of swing music impelled by the rhythm to athletic dancing expressive of vigorous youth. — **jīt'ter-bug**, *v. t.*; -BUGG'ING.

**jīt'ters** (jīt'ērz), *n. pl.* *Slang*, U.S. Extreme nervousness; nerves. — **jīt'ter-y** (-ēr-l), *adj.*

Vars. of JITTER.

music or selections in this style; also, the lingo of *Slang*. a Any unintelligible jargon. b Idle chatter; bunk. — *v. t.* To play swing music; also, to jitterbug.

**jō** (jō), *n.*; *pl.* JOES (jōz). *Scot.* Sweetheart; darling.

**jō-an'nes** (jō-an'ēz; -z). Var. of JOHANNES.

**jō'bug**, *v. t.* & *i.*; **JOBBED** (jōbd); **JO'B'ING**. [*ME. jobben* to peck.] 1. *Orig. U. S.* To strike, stab, or dig with something pointed, esp. a knife or dagger; to jab. — *n.* A jab.

**jōb**, *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. *ME. jobbe* a lump.] 1. a A piece of work; specif., any definite work undertaken in gross, esp. for a fixed price; also, a piece of work of the small miscellaneous kind taken as it comes from the public. b The material thing on which work is being done.

2. A piece of business done ostensibly as an official duty, but really for private gain. 3. *Collog.* Any affair, circumstance, or event. 4. *Collog.* A situation or employment. — *Syn.* See TASK; POSITION.

— *v. t.*; **JOBBED** (jōbd); **JO'B'ING**. 1. To do odd or occasional pieces of work for hire. 2. To seek private gain under pretense of public service. — *v. t.* 1. To buy and sell as a broker; to deal in as a middleman. 2. To sublet (work); as, to job a contract. 3. To make a job of (a matter of public trust or duty). 4. To hire or let by the job or for a period of service. — *adj.* For hire or sale by the job.

**Jōb** (jōb), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Iōb*, fr. Heb. *Iyyōbh*.] *Bib.* a The Old Testament patriarch who undergoes afflictions with fortitude and faith. b A book of the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**jō'ber** (jō'b'ēr), *n.* 1. One who buys goods from importers or producers and sells to other dealers; a middleman. 2. One who works by the job; a pieceworker; hack. 3. *Eng.* A dealer in stock-exchange securities; a stockbroker. 4. One who is in official or public business; hence, one who does corrupt work in office, politics, etc.

**jō'b'er-y** (jō'b'ēr-l), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; esp., the conduct of matters of public trust or duty for private graft; corruption in public office.

**jōb'hold'er** (jōb'hōl'd'ēr), *n.* One who has a regular job; specif., U.S. a government employee.

**jōb lot**. Any miscellaneous, presumably inferior, collection.

**jōb printer**. One who does miscellaneous printing, as circulars, cards, billheads, etc. — **jōb printing**.

**Jōb's com'fort'er** (jōbz'kōm'f'ēr), *n.* One who maliciously afflicts with words ostensibly meant to comfort.

**Jōb's-tears** (jōbz'tērz), *n. pl.* The hard, pearly white, capsule-like seeds of an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacu-jina-joh*) often used as beads; also, the plant itself.

**Jō-cas'te** (jō-kās'tē), **Jō-cas'to** (-tō), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Iokastē*.] See OEDIPUS.

**jock** (jōk), *n.* 1. A jockey. 2. A jock strap.

**jock'ey** (jōk'ē), *n.* [*Dim.* of *Jock*, *Scot.* form of *JACK*.] 1. One who rides or drives a horse, now, a professional rider of horses in races. 2. *Hist.* A wandering minstrel; a vagabond. — *v. t.* 1. To cheat, outwit, or overreach. 2. To manage with skill; esp., to treat trickily; to effect, put, or the like, by tricky dealing. — *v. i.* To cheat; to take unfair advantage; also, to maneuver for advantage.

**jock'o** (jōk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* JOCKOS (-ōz) [*F. fr. earlier (F.) engoco*, of Bantu or Sudanic origin.] *Orn.*, the chimpanzee; often, a familiar name for any monkey.

**Jock Scott** (jōk skōt). *Angling*. An artificial varicolored trout and salmon fly. Cf. FLY, *Illus*.

**jock strap**. A supporter for the scrotum worn originally by jockeys and now generally by men participating in sports or athletic exercise.

**jock'te-log** (jōk'tē-lōg), *n.* *Scot.* A large clasp knife.

**jō-cos'e** (jō-kōs'), *adj.* [*L. jocundus*, fr. *jocus* joke.] Given to jokes and jesting; sportively humorous. — *Syn.* See WITTY. — **jō-cos'e'ly**, *adv.* — **jō-cos'e'ness**, *n.*

**jō-cos'i-ty** (jō-kōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A jocosé act or saying; jocoseness.

**jōc'u-lar** (jōk'ū-lār), *adj.* [*L. jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke.] 1. Given up disposed to jesting; acting in jest; overtly jocular; as, a jocular person. 2. Said or done in joke; sportive; merry. — *Syn.* See WITTY. — **jōc'u-lar'i-ty** (jōk'ū-lār'ī-tī), *n.* — **jōc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**jōc'und** (jōk'ūnd), *adj.* [*OF. jocond, jocond*, fr. *L. jucundus* (after *jocus* joke), fr. *L. jucundus* pleasant, orig., helpful, fr. *juvare* to help.] Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of mirth or good cheer; merry; gay. — *Syn.* See MERRY. — **jōc'und-ly**, *adv.*

**jō-cun'di-ty** (jō-kūnd'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being jocond, also, a jocond action or speech.

**jōdh'purs** (jōd'h'pūrs), *n. pl.* or **jōdh'pur breech'es** (-pūri). [*From Jodhpur, Rajputana*.] Riding breeches that fit closely from the knee to just above the ankle.

**joe** (jō). Var. of JO, a sweetheart.

**Jō'e** (jō'ē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Iōēl*, fr. Heb. *Yōēl*.] *Bib.* a A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date, assigned by some to about 830 B.C.; by others, to a postexilic period. b A book of the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**jōe'-pyo' weed** (jōē'pī) Either of two tall perennial American herbs (*Eupatorium maculatum* and *E. purpureum*), having whorled leaves and terminal flower clusters.

**jō'ey** (jō'ē), *n.* [*Australian jōe*. *Orf. E. D.*] *Australia*. The young of an animal; esp., a young kangaroo.

**jōg** (jōg), *v. t.*; **JOGEED** (jōgd); **JO'GING**. [*Partly of imitative origin, and partly fr. earlier shōg*.] 1. To push or shake, as with the elbow or hand; to jostle; nudge. 2. To suggest to; to remind; to call the attention of; as, to jog the memory. — *v. i.* To move slowly, leisurely, or monotonously. — *n.* 1. A slight shake; a push; jolt. 2. A slow motion or pace with marked jogs or beats. 3. *Chiefly U. S.* A projecting or retreating part, as in a wall.

**jōg'gle** (jōg'gl), *v. t.*; *JO'GLED* (-'lēd); *JO'GLING* (-'līng). [*Freq.* of jōg.] 1. To shake slightly; to jostle; jog. 2. To join by means of a joggle or joggles; sometimes, loosely, to dodel. — *v. i.* To shake slightly to and fro; to totter. — *n.* 1. A jog; a jog trot. 2. A notch in the joining surface of any piece of building material to prevent slipping.

**jōg trot**. A slow, regular, jolting gait; a routine habit or method persistently adhered to; a slow, easygoing way.

**jō-han'nes** (jō-hān'ēz; -z), *n.* *mg. & pl.* Also **jō-an'nes** (jō-an'ēz). [*NL.* See JOHN.] A Portuguese gold coin (1725-1835) worth about \$8.81 and named from John V. See DOSSA.

**John** (jōn), [*LL. & ML. Iohannes, Mil. Iohannes*, fr. *Gr. Iōānēs*, fr. Heb. *Iōhānān*.] a Any of various Biblical characters; esp.: (1)

**John Bull** (jōn'bul). The English nation personified; the English people; also, the, or a, typical Englishman.

**John Doe** (dō). *Law*. The fictitious lessee acting as plaintiff in the common-law action of ejectment. Hence, a fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to any transaction, action, or proceeding.

**John Dory** (dō'ry; 70); *pl.* John Dories (-rīz). Also **John Do'ro** (-rō). [*John + dore, dory*, the fish.] A marine fish of the family *Zelidae*; specif., a common yellow to olive European food fish (*Zelus faber*), or an allied Australian fish (*Zelus australis*).

**John Hancock** (hān'kōk). An autograph signature;—from the legibility of the handwriting of John Hancock.

**John's cake** (jōn's'kāk). *n.* [For *journey cake*.] U.S. A bread made of Indian meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc.

**John's jump** (-mp', n). Also **Johnny jumper**. *a* Any of several American violets, as the bird's-foot violet. *b* U.S. The wild pansy.

**John's son** (jōn's'zōn; -sōn). *n.* The diction or literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, or one formed in imitation of it;—used derogatorily of stilted or pompous style.

**John'son grass** (jōn's'n). [After W. Johnson of Alabama, who planted it about 1840-45.] A tall perennial European grass (*Sorghum halepense*) valuable in southern and western U.S. for pasture and hay.

**John-so'-ni-an** (jōn-sō'ni-an; 58), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Dr. Samuel Johnson or his style; derogatorily, pompous; inflated. — *n.* A follower or copier of Dr. Johnson. — **John-so'-ni-an-ism** (-izm), *n.*

**Jole de vi'vor** (zhwā' dē'vī'vōr). [*F.*] Literally, joy in living, hence, zest; keen enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

**Join** (jōin), *v. t.* [*OF. joindre*, fr. *L. jungere* to yoke, to join.] 1. To connect physically; to fasten or put together; to couple. 2. To unite in association, specif., in marriage; to associate oneself with as to join the church. 3. To unite in time, effort, action, consideration, or other immaterial manner; as, to join prayers. 4. To assemble in a group; as, to join forces. 5. To accept, or engage in, as a contest; as, to join battle. 6. *Colloq.* To be adjacent to; adjoin. 7. *Geom.* To connect by a line, esp. by a straight line. — *v. i.* 1. To come together so as to be connected; to unite. 2. To engage; to join battle.

**Syn.** Join, combine, unite, connect, link, associate, relate mean to attach or fasten two or more things to each other or to become so attached or fastened. Join presupposes prior detachment and the bringing of them into contact or conjunction, combine usually implies a mingling or merging, often suggesting the loss of identity of each unit; unite implies a union that results from a joining or combining; connect implies a loose or obvious attachment without loss of any unit's identity; link implies the strength of the connection; associate, referring more often to persons than to things, suggests a connection based upon companionship or the like, relate, if used of persons, suggests a connection by blood, or if used of things, a connection based on some logical principle, such as cause of an effect, effect of a cause, subordination, etc. (as, to join hands, to combine ingredients; to unite churches, to connect railway coaches, to link persons in marriage; to associate ideas; to relate one event to another).

— *n.* Act of joining; place or point of junction.

**Join'er** (jōin'ēr), *n.* [*F. joindre*, inf. as *n.*] 1. Act of joining; a putting together; a conjunction. 2. *Law*. *a* A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit. *b* Acceptance of an issue tendered. *c* A joining of causes of action or defense.

**Join'er** (jōin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who joins, that which joins. 2. One whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood; a skilled woodworker who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings.

**Join'ery** (-ē), *n.* Also **joiner work**. Art or trade of a joiner, the work of a joiner; also, things made by a joiner.

**Joint** (jōint), *n.* [*OF. jointer, jointer*, fr. *L. junctura*, past part. of *jungere*, junctura, to join.] 1. The part, or the arrangement of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; hence, a part in a plant where branches grow off. 2. The part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes. 3. Specif., any of the large pieces of meat as cut for roasting. 4. The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction; as, a joint in a pipe; a joint between two pieces of timber. 5. *Slang*. A gathering place; loosely, any establishment, resort, etc. 6. *Geol.* A fracture in rock, smaller than a fault and not accompanied by dislocation.

— *adj.* [*OF. past part. of joindre*.] 1. Joined; combined; specif., of the lives of two or more persons, united in time; concurrent. 2. Common to two or more; as *a* Involving the united activity of two or more. *b* Shared by, or affecting, two or more; as, a joint account, a joint fine, specif., in diplomacy, designating an action or expression in which two or more governments unite (dist. from *identical*). 3. United, joined, or sharing with another or with others; acting together; as, joint creditor; joint debtor. 4. *Parl. Practice*. Of or pertaining to the two branches of a legislative body; as, a joint committee.

— *v. t.* 1. To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together. 2. To separate the joints off; cut up into joints, as meat. 3. To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate.

**Joint'ed** (jōin'tēd, -tēd), *adj.* Having joints.

**Joint'er** (jōin'tēr), *n.* 1. One that joints; esp., any various tools used in making joints. 2. *Agric. Mach.* A triangular-shaped edged attachment to a plow beam for covering trash in plowing. See *Plow, Illust.*

**Joint'y**, *adv.* In a joint manner; together, unitedly.

**Joint resolution**. A resolution adopted jointly by the two branches of a legislative body.

**Joint'ness** (jōin'trēs; -trēs), *n.* *Law*. A woman who has a jointure.

**Joint stock**. Stock or capital held in company; capital held as a common stock or fund.

**Joint'-stock com'ra-ny**. *Law*. A company or association, consisting of a number of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain, with a joint stock, the shares owned by any member being transferable without the consent of the rest.

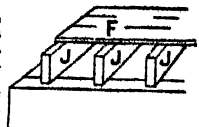
**Joint'ure** (jōin'tūr), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join.] 1. *Obs.* A joining; union. 2. *Law*. The joint tenancy of an estate, or the estate so held. *Obs.*, except specif., an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower.

**Joint'weed** (jōin'twēd'), *n.* U.S. An American herb (*Polygonella*

*articulata*) of the buckwheat family, with jointed, almost leafless stems, and spike-like racemes of small white flowers.

**Joint'worm** (-wōrm'), *n.* The larva of any of several small chalcid flies (genus *Harmolita*, family Eurytomidae), which attack the stems of grain and cause gall-like swellings.

**Joist** (jōist), *n.* [*OF. giste*, fr. *L. jacere* to lie.] *a* Any of the small timbers or beams ranged parallelwise from wall to wall in a building to support the floor, or to support the joists or furring strips of a ceiling. U.S. A stud or scantling about 3 by 4 inches in section. — *v. t.* To furnish with joists.



J, J, J Joists; F Floor.

**joke** (jōk), *n.* [*L. jocus* joke, jest, game.] 1. Something said or done to excite a laugh; something witty or sportive; jest; witticism. 2. Something said or done in sport and not seriously. 3. A laughingstock; as, he is a joke. — *Syn.* See *jest*. — *v. i.* To do something as a joke; to be merry; to jest. — *v. t.* To make merry with; to rally; to banter; as, to joke a comrade. — **jok'ing-ly** (jōk'ing-ly), *adv.*

**jok'er** (jōk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who jokes; a jester. 2. *a* Political Cant. An apparently harmless clause inserted in a legislative bill to render it moderate or uncertain in some respect without arousing opposition at the time of its passage. *b* Hence, an unsuspected clause in a document, or the like, which in effect nullifies or greatly alters its apparent terms. 3. *Card playing*. An extra card now usually made to accompany the regulation pack. When used, it has special privileges; thus, in euchre it is the best trump.

**jole** (jōl), *Var. of jowl.*

**joll'ier** (jōl'ēr), *n.* *Colloq.* One who jolles, flattens, etc.

**joll'i-fi-ca'tion** (jōl'i-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*jolly + -fication*.] *Colloq.* A merrymaking; jovial festivity.

**joll'i-ty** (jōl'i-tē), *v. t. & i.* -*tying* (-tīd); -*ty'ing*. *Colloq.* To make, or to be, jolly.

**joll'i-ty** (jōl'i-tē), *n.* *pl.* -*ties* (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being jolly; gaiety. 2. *Brit.* A festive rathering. — *Syn.* See *mirth*.

**jolly** (jōl'i), *adj.*; *joll'ier* (-ēr), *joll'i-est*. [*OF. joly, jolif, joyful, merry*.] 1. Full of spirits; joyful. 2. Full of life and mirth; jovial; merry. 3. Expressing or inspiring mirth. 4. *Colloq.* Splendid; pleasant; also, large, strong. — *Syn.* See *merry*. — *n.*; *pl.* *JOLLIES* (jōl'ēz). 1. *Brit. Slang*. A marine. 2. *Colloq.* Something said or done to keep a person or people in good humor or quiet. 3. *Slang, Eng.* A social meeting for mirth and good cheer. — *v. t.*; *joll'ied* (-id); *joll'y-ing*. *Colloq.* To encourage to feel pleasant or cheerful;—often implying a bantering spirit; hence, to poke fun at; rally. — *v. i.* 1. To be or act jolly. 2. *Colloq.* To jolly a person or people. — **joll'i-ly**, *adv.* — **joll'i-ness**, *n.*

**jolly boat**. *Naut.* A boat of medium size belonging to a ship, used for general rough or small work.

**Jolly Roger**. See *ROGUE*, 2.

**jolt** (jōlt), *v. t. & i.* 1. To shake with short, abrupt rising and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground; to jar. 2. *Boxing*. To jar with a hard blow. — *n.* A butt, knock, or blow; a sudden shock or jerk; in boxing, a jarring blow. — **jolt'er**, *n.*

**Jon'ah** (jō'nā), *n.* [*Heb. Yōnāh*, lit., dove.] 1. *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet, who, during a tempest sent by God because of his disobedience, was cast overboard from his ship, swallowed by a great fish, and remained in its belly three days before being cast out. 2. The book of the Old Testament that tells his story. See *BIBLE*. 3. One who brings ill luck.

**Jon'as** (nās), *n.* Douay *Bib.* Jonah.

**Jon'a-than** (jōn'ā-thōn), *n.* [*Heb. Yōnāthān*.] *Bib.* Son of Saul, and friend of David.

**Jon'a-than**, *n.* *Horl.* A late autumn variety of red apple.

**Jon'gler** (zhōn'glēr; jōn'glēr), *n.* [*F. See JUGGLER*.] In medieval France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel who recited or sang by way of entertainment, as at courts.

**Jon'quill** (jōn'kwil; jōn'; *still by some, jōn'kwil*), *n.* [*F. jonquille*, fr. *St. Junquille* (Jonquille), recd., dim. of *juncea* a rush, fr. *L. juncus*.] A bulbous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*) of southern Europe and Algeria, with long, rushlike leaves, and yellow or white, single or double, fragrant flowers resembling those of the daffodil; also, a bulb or flower of the plant. See *CRONIA, Illust.*

**Joek joint** (jōk; jōk). See *JOKE* JOINT.

**Jor'dan** (jōr'dān; jōr'dēn), *n.* *Obs. etc. Dial.* A chamber pot.

**Jor'dan al'monds** (jōr'dān). [*MF. jardyne almaunde* (jardyne, fr. *OF. jardyn* garden; hence, prop., a cultivated almond.)] Almonds imported from Málaga, used in confectionery.

**Jor-na'da** (hōr'nā'thū), *n.* [*Sp.*] The toil, travel, or the like, of a day; hence, *Southwest U.S. & Mexico*, a long stretch of desert region.

**Jor'um** (jōr'ūm; 70), *n.* [*Prob. from Joram*, in 2 Sam. viii. 10, who brought vessels of silver, etc.] *Colloq.* A large drinking vessel, or its contents.

**Jo'seph** (jō'zēf; -zēf), *n.* [*L. Joseph, Josephus*, fr. Gr. *Ioṣēph*, fr. Heb. *Yōsēph*.] 1. *Bib.* *a* A Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, who gave him a "coat of many colors." See *JACOB*. *b* The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. *c* The rich counselor of Arimathea, *Joseph of Arimathea*, who placed the body of Jesus in his tomb. 2. [*Int. cap.*] An 18th-century cloak, esp. a woman's riding coat.

**Josh** (jōsh), *v. t. & i.* *Slang, U.S.* To make fun (of); to chaff; banter. — *n.* *Slang, U.S.* A bantering joke. — **josh'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**Josh'u-a** (jōsh'u-ā), *n.* [*Heb. Yōshūa*.] *Bib.* *a* The successor of Moses, who led the Israelites into Canaan. *b* A book of the Old Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**Joshua tree**. A branched treelike yucca (*Yucca brevifolia*) of the southwestern U.S., often 25 feet high, with short leaves and clustered greenish-white flowers.

**Jos'kin** (jōs'kīn), *n.* *Slang*. A bumpkin; a boor.

**joss** (jōs), *n.* [*Pidgin English*, fr. *Pa. deos, deus*, a god, fr. *L. deus*.] *Pidgin English*. A Chinese household divinity; also, a cult image.

**joss house**. *Pidgin English*. A Chinese temple.

**joss stick**. A reed covered with, or a cylinder of, paste made of the dust of odoriferous woods. The Chinese burn joss sticks as incense.

**jost'le** (jōs'tl), *v. t. & i.*; -*ty* (-tēd); -*ty'ing* (-tīng). [*Dim. of joust, just*, *v.* See *JOUST*.] To run against and shake; to elbow; to hustle; to crowd. — *n.* *a* A crowding or bumping together; interference. — **jost'ler** (-lēr), *n.*

**Jos'u-a** (jōs'ū-ā), *n.* Douay Bib. Joshua.

**jot** (jōt), *n.* [L. *jota*, fr. Gr. *iota*, the smallest letter of the alphabet.]

An iota; a point; a little.

**jot, v. t.;** **jot'ted;** **jot'ting.** To set down; to make a brief note of; usually followed by *down*.

**jot'ting.** *n.* A brief note or memorandum.

**Jo'tunn, Jo'tun** (jō'tōn), **Jō'tunn** (jō'tōn), *n.* [ON. *jōtunn*.]

Norse Myth. A giant.

**Jo'tunn-helm** or **Jo'tunn-helm** (jō'tōn-hām, -hām'r), **Jō'tunn-helm** or **Jō'tunn-helm** (jō'tōn-hām), *n.* [ON. *jōtunnhalm*, pl.] Norse Myth. Abode of the giants, in the far northwest where the ocean joined the world's edge.

**joule** (jōk), *v. i. & t.* Scot. To dodge or duck; skulk; bow.

**joule** (jōl); often *joul*; see *note below*, *n.* [After James P. Joule, Eng. physicist.] Physics. A unit of work or energy equal to 10<sup>7</sup> ergs, and practically the energy expended in one second by an electric current of one ampere in a resistance of one ohm. One joule is approximately equal to 0.738 foot pound, or 0.24 small calorie. Abbr. *J.*

**joul** (jōl). The physicist's own pronunciation was pretty certainly jōl, and may originally have been jōl; joul is frequent for the unit, however, throughout the English-speaking world.

**jounce** (jouns), *v. t. & t.*; **jounced** (jounst); **jouncing** (joun'stng).

To shake, esp. by jolt riding; to jolt. — *n.* A shaking bump; a jolt.

**journal** (jūr'nāl; -n'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis*. See *DIURNAL*.]

1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. 2. The record of transactions kept by a deliberative body. 3. A newspaper published daily; by extension, any periodical publication; a magazine.

4. **Bookkeeping.** a A daybook. b In double entry, a book of original entry. When specialized cash, sales, purchase, and other journals are used, the journal is the original entry book for transactions which cannot be recorded properly in the specialized journals. 5. **Mach.** That portion of a rotating shaft, axle, spindle, etc., which turns in a bearing. See *CRANK, Illust.*

**journal box.** **Mach.** A box or bearing for a journal.

**journal-ese** (jūr'nāl-ēz; -ēz), *n.* **Colloq.** Language of a style considered characteristic of newspaper writing.

**journal-in-time** (zhōr'uāl'ān'tīm), [F.] Private diary.

**journal-ism** (jūr'nāl-iz'm), *n.* The business of managing, editing, or writing for journals or newspapers, also, journals or newspapers collectively.

**journal-ist** (jāt), *n.* 1. An editor or other professional writer for a periodical; now, esp., one who conducts a public journal. 2. One who keeps a journal, or diary.

**journal-istic** (-is'tik), *adj.* Characteristic of journalism or journalists. — **journal-istic-ly** (-tī-kāl), *adv.*

**journal-ize** (jūr'nāl-iz), *v. t.* 1. To enter or record in a journal, or book for accounts or records, as in bookkeeping. 2. To enter, narrate, or describe in a diary, or journal.

**jour'ney** (jūr'nī), *n.* [OF. *journee* a day, a day's work or travel, fr. L. *diurnum* day, fr. *diurnus* daily.] 1. Travel or passage from one place to another; hence, a trip. Cf. *VOYAGE*, *n.* 1. 2. **Now Dial.** A day's travel (in the Middle Ages estimated at 20 miles). — *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to go on a journey.

**jour'ney-er** (jūr'nī-ēr), *n.* One who journeys.

**jour'ney-man** (-mān), *n.* A worker who has learned a handicraft or trade, — distinguished from *apprentice, foreman, and master*.

**jour'ney-work** (-wōrk), *n.* Work done by a journeyman.

**joust** (jōst; jōst, jōst), *v. i.* Also **joust** (jōst). [OF. *jouster, joster*, fr. L. *juxta* near to, nigh, fr. root of *jungere* to join.]

1. **Obs.** To join battle; to engage, esp. on horseback, as men-at-arms. 2. To engage in a joust; to tilt. — *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances spears, a combat (often mock) of this kind as part of a tournament; often, *pl.*, a tournament. — **joust'er** (jōst'ēr; jōst'ēr; jōst'ēr), *n.* **Obs.** A joustier.

**Jove** (jōv), *n.* [L. *Jovis*, used as gen. of *Jupiter* and as a nom., god of the sky.] Jupiter (deity or planet).

**jo'vial** (jō'vī-āl), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis* pertaining to Jove. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial.] 1. **Cap.** Of or pertaining to Jupiter, the god (Jove) or the planet. 2. Characterized by mirth or jollity; merry; hilarious; jolly. — **Syn.** See *MERRY*. — **jo'vial-ly**, *adv.* — **jo'vial-ness**, *n.*

**jo'vial-ty** (-āl'tī), *n.* Quality or state of being jovial.

**Jo'vian** (jō'vī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to or like Jove.

**jow** (jou; jō), *v. t. & t.* Scot. To ring (a bell); clang; toll.

**jowl** (jou; jō), *n.* [After F. *joue* cheek], fr. ME. *chevel, chavel*, fr. AS. *ceof* jaw.] 1. A jaw, esp. the under jaw. 2. The cheek; a cheek.

**jowl**, *n.* [ME. *cholle*, of uncert. origin.] The hanging part of a double chin; the dewlap (of cattle); the wattle (of a fowl).

**jowl**, *n.* The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish.

**joy** (jōi), *n.* [OF. *joie*, fr. L. *gaudica*, pl. of *gaudium* joy, fr. *gaudere* to rejoice, be glad.] 1. The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight. 2. State of happiness; bliss. 3. That which causes happiness. 4. The exhibition of joy; *gauche*. — **Syn.** See *PLEASURE*. — *v. i. & t.* To rejoice; delight; also, *Archaic*, to enjoy.

**joy'ance** (jōi'āns), *n.* Enjoyment; delight; gaiety.

**joy'ful** (-fōl; -fō), *adj.* Full of joy; having or causing joy; very glad. — **Syn.** See *GLAD*. — **joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ful-ness**, *n.*

**joy'less**, *adj.* Not having or causing joy; unenjoyable. — **joy'less-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'less-ness**, *n.*

**joy'ous** (jōi'ūs), *adj.* Glad; joyful, also, affording joy. — **Syn.** See *GLAD*. — **joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

**joy ride.** **Colloq.** A pleasure ride, esp. in an automobile, often a surreptitious one with companions and characterized by reckless driving.

— **joy rider.** — **joy riding.**

**jubbah** (jōbb'ā), *n.* [Ar. *jubbāh*.] A long garment worn in Mohammedan countries by both sexes.

**ju'bi-lant** (jō'bī-lānt), *adj.* [L. *jubilans*, *antis*, pres. part.] Shouting with joy; exulting. — **ju'bi-lance** (-lāns), **ju'bi-lant-ly** (-lān's), *adv.*

**ju'bi-late** (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *jubilatus*, past part. of *jubilare*, fr. *jubilum* a wild cry, shout.] To exult; rejoice.

**ju'bi-la'te** (jō'bī-lā'tē; -lā'tē), *n.* [L., imper. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] 1. The 100th Psalm (100th in the Vulgate and the Douay Version) — from its opening word in the Latin version. 2. Third Sunday after Easter; — from first word of the Introit for that day.

**ju'bi-la'tion** (jō'bī-lā'shūn), *n.* A triumphant shouting; rejoicing; exultation.

**ju'bi-lee** (jō'bī-lē; 114), *n.* [OF. *jubilé*, fr. L. *jubilaeus*, fr. Gr. *jōbilaios*, fr. Heb. *yōbēl* ram's horn, jubilee; confused with L. *jubilum* a shout.] 1. **Jewish Hist.** An institution (Lev. xiv. 8-17) to be kept every fiftieth year by the liberation of all slaves who were Hebrews, the restoration of alienated lands, and omission of sowing and reaping of any kind. 2. A plenary indulgence proclaimed by the pope every 25 years (*ordinary jubilee*) or during a time of stress, as a plague, or of rejoicing, as an anniversary (*extraordinary jubilee*). Paul II in 1470 fixed the interval between ordinary jubilees at 25 years. 3. The anniversary completing fifty (sometimes twenty-five) years in continuance, service, etc., or a joyful commemoration on such an anniversary. 4. A season or occasion of general joy. 5. A state of exultation; jubilation.

**Ju'dah** (jō'dā), *n.* Douay Bib. **Ju'dā.** Bib. Son of Jacob, and founder of the tribe of Judah, which constituted one of the main elements of the Kingdom of Judah (933-586 B.C.) in southern Palestine.

**Ju'da'ic** (jō'dā'ik), *adj.* Also **Ju'da'ic-al** (-ī-kāl). Of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish.

**Ju'da-ism** (jō'dā-iz'm), *n.* 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. — **Ju'da'ist** (-ist), *n.* — **Ju'da'ist**, **Ju'da'is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**Ju'da-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & t.* To conform, or to convert, to the doctrines, observances, or methods of the Jews. — **Ju'da'ize'r** (-iz-ēr), *n.*

**Ju'das** (jō'dās), *n.* [L. See *JUDEA*.] The disciple, called Iscariot, who betrayed Christ. 2. A treacherous person; a traitor.

3. Bib. a One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot (*Luke* vi. 16, *Acts* i. 13, and *John* xiv. 22). b A brother of James (*Matt.* xiii. 55; *Mark* vi. 3).

**Judas tree.** Any of a genus (*Cercis*) of shrubs and trees of the senna family, including the tree (*C. siliquastrum*) on which Judas Iscariot is said to have hanged himself.

**Judo** (jōdō), or **Ju'das** (jō'dās), *n.* [L. *Judas*, fr. Gr. *Ioudas*; same name as *Judah*.] Author of the Epistle of Jude in the New Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**Ju'de'an, Ju'dae'an** (jō'dē-ān), *adj.* [L. *Judaeus*.] Of or pertaining to Judea or the Jews. — *n.* A Jew.

**judge** (jūj), *n.* [OF. *juge*, fr. L. *judex, judex*, fr. *jus* law + the root of *icare* to care.] A public officer who is invested with authority to determine litigated questions; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. 2. An umpire, as of a race. 3. One who has knowledge sufficient to decide on the merits of a question; a connoisseur; a critic. 4. **Jewish Hist.** One of the magistrates who governed Israel for more than four hundred years after Joshua's death. — *v. t. & t.*

**JUDGE** (jūj), **JUDG'ING** (jūj'ing) 1. To hear and determine the case of (a person or persons) in a court of justice, to hear and determine (a matter) judicially, or try. 2. To decide or decide by the exercise of the judgment; to estimate; suppose. 3. To decide or adjudge to be or be done. 4. **Archaic.** To govern. — **Syn.** See *INFER*. — **Judge'ship**, *n.*

**judge advocate**; *pl.* **JUDGE ADVOCATES.** **Mil & Nav., U.S.** An officer appointed to act as prosecutor at a court-martial.

**judge-made**, *adj.* Created by judges or judicial decision.

**judge'r** (jūj-ēr), *n.* One who judges.

**Judges** (jūj-ēz; -iz), *n. pl.* **constituted as syn.** The seventh book of the Old Testament, recording the history of the judges. See *BIBLE*.

**judg-mat'ic** (jū-mat'ik), **judg-mat'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* [*judge* + *-matic* as in *dogmatic*.] **Colloq.** Judicial. — **judg-mat'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**judgment, judge'ment** (jūj'mēnt), *n.* 1. The pronouncing of a formal opinion or decision, also, the opinion or decision given. 2. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of punishment. 3. **Archaic.** Justice. 4. The result of judging, opinion, decision. 5. The mental act of judging, the operation of the mind, involving comparison and discrimination, by which knowledge of values and relations is mentally formulated. 6. The power of arriving at a wise decision; discernment. 7. **Law.** a The act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the decree or sentence of a court. b The obligation, esp. a debt, created by the decision or decree of a court, also, the official certificate evidencing such a decision or decree. 8. **Theol.** The mandate or sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., **Last Judgment**, God's or Christ's final judgment of mankind; also, the time of it; as, the great day of Judgment. — **Syn.** See *SENSE*.

**judgment day.** [*from caps.*] **Theol.** The day of the last judgment; the last day, doomsday.

**ju'di-ca-ble** (jō'dī-kā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, judged.

**ju'di-ca'tive** (jō'dī-kā'tiv; -kā'tiv), *adj.* Having power to judge; judicial; as, the *judicative* faculty.

**ju'di-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.* [L. See *JUDICE*.] One who judges; a judge.

**ju'di-ca'tory** (-kā'tōrī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tōrī), *adj.* Of or pertaining to judgment; exercising judicial functions; judicial; as, *judicatory* tribunals. — *n. pl.* **JUDICES** (-rē). [L. *judicatorum*.] 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. 2. Administration of justice; judicature.

**ju'di-ca-ture** (-tūr), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *judicatura*.] 1. State, profession, or function of those employed in the administration of justice; also, the action of judging. 2. Judges collectively; a court of justice; a judiciary. 3. The right of judicial action; jurisdiction.

**ju'di-ci-a-ble** (jō'dī-sh'ā-b'l; 58), *adj.* Judicable.

**ju'di'cial** (jō'dī-sh'āl; 114), *adj.* [OF. or L., OF. fr. L. *judicialis*, fr. L. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex* judge.] 1. Of or pertaining to or appropriate to the administration of justice, or courts of justice, or a judge thereof, or the proceedings therein; as, *judicial* power; *judicial* proceedings; — distinguished in general from *legislative, executive, administrative, ministerial*. 2. Sanctioned, ordered, or enforced by a court; as, *judicial* sale. 3. Disposed to form or pass judgment; critical; exercising, involving, or relative to judgment; as, a *judicial* mind. 4. Belonging or proper to a judge or the judiciary; as, the *judicial* ermine. 5. **Theol.** Arising from a judgment of God; coming as a divine punishment; as, a *judicial* pestilence. — **ju'di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**ju'di'ci-ar'y** (jō'dī-sh'ā-rī or, esp. *Brit.*, -rī), *adj.* Of or pertaining to courts, or a judge thereof or the procedure therein; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges, taken collectively; judiciary.

**ju'di'cious** (jō'dī-sh'ūs), *adj.* [F. *judicieux*.] Directed or governed by sound judgment; wise. — **Syn.** See *WISE*. — **ju'di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ju'di'cious-ness**, *n.*



the Douay Bible. See BIBLE.

**ju'do** (joo'do), *n.* = JUDO.

**Ju'dy** (joo'di), *n.* [Familiar form of JUDITH.] A character in the puppet show of *Punch and Judy*. See PUNCH.

**jug** (jig), *n.* [A corruption of, or nickname for, Joan, or Joanna.]  
1. A pitcher or ewer; specif., U.S., a deep, large vessel of earthenware, with a narrow mouth and a handle; also, the contents of such a vessel.  
2. *Slang*. Prison; a jail; a lockup. — *v. t.*; *jugged* (joo'jig); *jugging*. 1. To seethe or stew as a hare, in a jar. 2. *Slang*. To commit to jail.

**jugal** (joo'gal; 114), *adj.* [L. *jugalis*, fr. *jugum* yoke.] Anat. & Zool. Pertaining to or designating a bone of the lateral part of the face below the eye; zygomatic.

**jugate** (-gāt), *adj.* [L. *jugatus*, past part. of *jugare* to join.] 1. Biol. Paired. 2. Bot. Having leaflets in pairs, as a pinnate leaf.

**Jugger-naut** (joo'jer-nōt), *n.* [See JAGANNATH.] 1. *Hinduism*. A form of Vishnu. See JAGANNATH. 2. [not cap.] A belief calling for blind self-sacrifice 3. [not cap.] Any massive inexorable force that advances irresistibly, crushing whatever is in its path

**juggins** (joo'jinz), *n.* *Slang*. A simpleton.

**juggle** (joo'gl), *v. t.*; *juggled* (-ld); *juggling* (-ling). [OF *jogler*, *jogler*. See JUGGLER.] 1. To perform the tricks of a juggler. 2. To practice artifice or imposture. — *v. i.* 1. To bequeal or deceive, as by jugglery. 2. To perform juggling tricks with; as, to *juggle* knives. — *n.* An act or piece of juggling; an imposture; deception.

**juggler** (-lēr), *n.* [OF *jogler*, *jogler*, *joglar*, fr. L. *juculator* a jester, joker, fr. *jocularis* to jest, fr. *joculus* a little jest or joke, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke.] 1. One who entertains people by tricks of illusion, esp. sleight of hand. 2. A deceiver; a cheat.

**juggler-y** (-lēr), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ēz). 1. Art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand. 2. Trickery; imposture.

**juggling** (joo'ling), *n.* Jugglery. — *adj.* Cheating; tricky.

**Juglans-da-ceous** (joo'glān-dā'shees), *adj.* [L. *juglans* walnut.] Bot. Belonging to the walnut family (Juglandaceae). See WALNUT.

**Ju-go-slav', Ju-go-slav'ic**, etc. Vars. of YUGOSLAV, etc.

**jugal-ur** (joo'gl-ūr; joo'gl-ūr), *adj.* [NL. *jugaluris*, fr. L. *jugulum* the collarbone.] Anat. & Of or pertaining to the throat or neck; as, the *jugalur* vein. b Of or pertaining to the jugular vein (see JUGULAR, *n.*, below). — *n.* Anat. Short for *jugalur vein*, any of several veins of each side of the neck; esp., one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.

**juice** (jooz, 114), *n.* [OF *jus* broth, juice, fr. L. *jus*] 1. The fluid contents of plant cells or structures. 2. The fluid content of animal flesh, esp., *pl.*, all the fluids in the body. 3. Any liquid extracted from a body; also, an essence. 4. *Slang*. A medium that supplies power, as electricity, gasoline, or oil. — *juiceless*, *adj.*

**juicy** (joo'zē), *adj.*; *juicer-y* (-ēz); *-i-est*. A. Abounding with juice; succulent. b Rich in interest or coloring; esp., *Collog.*, racy or piquant. — *juicily*, *adv.* — *juiciness*, *n.*

**ju-jit-su** (joo'jītsō; Jap. joo'jītsō), *n.* Also *ju-jit-su* (joo'jōtsō; Jap. joo'jōtsō), *ju-jit-su*, *ju-jit-su* (joo'jōtsō) [Jap. *jūjutsu*, fr. *jū* soft, pliant, yielding + *jutsu* art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, depending largely upon the principle of making use of an opponent's strength and weight to disable or injure him. — *ju-jit-su*, *ju-jit-su*, etc., *adj.* & *v.*

**ju'ju** (joo'joo), *n.* A fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes, or the magic attributed to it, also, the beliefs connected with the use of juju. — *ju'ju-ism* (-izēm), *n.*

**ju'ju-fruit** (joo'joo'frūt; 114), *n.* [F. fr. L. *zizyphum*, fr. Gr. *zizyphos*, fr. Per. *zizyphos*.] 1. a The edible drupaceous fruit of any of several trees (genus *Zizyphus*) of the buckthorn family. b Any tree producing this fruit. (Cf. CHRIST'S-THORN.) 2. a A jelly made from this fruit. b A lozenge made of, or flavored with, this fruit.

**juke**, or **jook**, **joint** (jook; jōök), [Appar of West African origin.] Orig. Southern U.S. Orig. an out-of-the-way shack used by Negro turpentine workers as a drinking and dancing resort; hence, any roadhouse or dance hall or like resort for drinking and dancing, esp. to the music of an automatic player of phonograph records that plays one record on deposit of a coin in the slot, called a *jukebox* (-bōks) or *juke*.

**ju'lep** (joo'lēp; -lēp), *n.* [F. fr. Ar. *julāb*, fr. Per. *qulāb* rose water, *julen*, fr. *gul* rose + *āb* water.] 1. A refreshing drink flavored with aromatic herbs. 2. U.S. A beverage of brandy or whisky, with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint; — called also *mint julep*.

**Ju'lian** (joo'lyān; 58), *adj.* [L. *Julianus*, fr. *Julius*.] Relating to Julius Caesar.

**Julian calendar**. The calendar introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., in which the year consisted of 365 days, each fourth year (leap year) having 366 days, and the months having the same names, order, and length as now. Cf. GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

**ju'li-en-ne** (joo'li-ēn'; P. zhū'lyēn'), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc. — *adj.* Designating vegetables cut in matchlike strips.

**Ju'li-et** (joo'li-ēt; -ēt; joo'li-ēt'; joo'lyēt'; 58), *n.* See ROMEO.

**Ju'ly** (joo'ly; 114), *n.*; *pl.* JULIES (jīz). [AF. *Julie*, fr. L. *Julius*; — from Gaius Julius Caesar, born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days. Abbr. *Jul*.

**Ju-mā'da** (joo-mā'da), *n.* [Ar. *Jumāda*.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

**jum'ble** (jūm'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.*; *jum'bled* (-b'ld); *jum'bling* (-b'ling). To mix in a confused mass. — *n.* 1. A confused mixture. 2. A shaking or jolting about. 3. A small, thin, sugared cake, usually ring-shaped.

**jum'bo** (jūm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* JUMPOS (-bōz). A big, clumsy thing or person; esp. [cap.], a very large African elephant, weighing 6½ tons, formerly exhibited in Barnum's circus. — *adj.* Huge of its kind; as, a *jumbo* roll.

**jump** (jūmp), *v. i.* [ML. *jumpare*, of obscure origin.] 1. To spring or leap free from the ground; to project oneself through the air. 2. To bounce; *jump*. 3. To change or pass abruptly as if by a leap; as, the price *jumped*. 4. To coincide; agree; — followed by *with*. 5. To undergo a displacement, as the images of a motion picture, owing to improper alignment of the film on the mechanism. 6. *Checkers*. To

move over a square occupied by an opponent's man, capturing the man. — *v. t.* 1. To pass over or across by a spring or leap. 2. *Obs.* To risk; hazard. 3. To evade as if by a jump; as, to *jump* bail. 4. To come down upon and seize, as a mining claim. 5. To cause to jump; as, he *jumped* his horse across the ditch. 6. a U.S. To leap aboard of; as, to *jump* a train. b To leave as if by a leap; as, to *jump* the track. 7. *Bridge*. To increase (the partner's bid), usually to show four trumps; also, at contract, to make any unnecessarily high bid in (a partner's suit). 8. *Checkers*. To capture (a man) by jumping. 9. *Sporting*. To flush; to start, as game.

*n.* 1. Act of jumping; a leap; spring; hence, a transition as if by jumping over; as, a *jump* in the price. 2. a The space traversed by a leap; as, a *jump* of twelve feet; also, something to be jumped over; as, a racecourse with *jumps*. b *Collog*. Space gained as if by jumping at starting a race; advantage. 3. A start; a twitch; *pl.*, convulsive twitches, as in chorea; hence (usually the *jumps*). *Slang*: a Choreia. b Delirium tremens. 4. *Checkers*. A move made by jumping. 5. *Sports*. In athletic games, any of various competitions featuring a leap, spring, or bound.

*adv.* *Obs.* Exactly; pat.

**jump bid**. Bridge. Any declaration which is more than necessary to overcall the previous bid.

**jump'er** (jūmp'ēr), *n.* [From E. dial. *jump* a jacket.] A loose upper garment; as: a A sort of blouse or loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress. b In women's and children's clothes, a loose blouse or jacket, often a slip-on. c Usually *pl.* Rompers.

**jump'er**, *n.* One who or that which jumps; as: a Any of various devices operating with a jumping motion. b Any of various kinds of sleds, as one used by boys in coasting. c *Elec.* A short wire used to close a break or cut out part of a circuit. d *Mining*, etc. A drill consisting of a bar which is jumped up and down in the bore hole.

**jump'ing bean**. A seed of any of certain Mexican shrubs (genera *Neobaptisia* and *Saprum*, family Euphorbiaceae), which tumbles about because of movements of the contained larva of a small moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*).

**jumping jack**. A toy figure of a man, jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings or a sliding stick.

**jump spark**. A spark produced by the jumping of electricity across a permanent gap.

**jump'y** (jūmp'y), *adj.*; *jump'ier* (-ēz); *jump'i-est*. Jumping, or inclining to jump, characterized by jumps or sudden variations; hence, nervous, apprehensive, irritable.

**Jun-ca-ceous** (jūn-kā'shees), *adj.* [L. *juneus* rush + *-aceous*.] Belonging to the rush family (Juncaceae, order Liliales). See RUSH.  
**jun'co** (jūn'kō), *n.*; *pl.* JUNCOS, sometimes JUNCULES (jūnz). [NL, fr. Sp. *juncos* a rush. See JUNCUS.] Any of a genus (*Juncus*) of small American finches found from the Arctic Circle to Guatemala; as, the *state-colored junco* (also known as the *snowbird*), common in northeastern North America.

**junc'tion** (jūn'kshn), *n.* [L. *junctio*, fr. *jungere*, *junction*, to join.] 1. Act of joining, or state of being joined. 2. The place or point of union; specif., the place where lines of a railway meet or cross.

**junc'ture** (jūn'kshn), *n.* [L. *junction*.] 1. A joining; junction. 2. A joint; articulation; connection; seam. 3. A point of time, esp. one made critical by a concurrence of circumstances; a conjuncture; hence, a crisis; emergency.

*Syn.* *Juncture*, *pass*, *emergency*, *contingency*, *pinch*, *strait*, *straits*, *crisis* mean a critical or crucial time or state of affairs. *Juncture* stresses the concurrence or convergence of events that, in combination, threaten, warn, etc.; *pass*, a state of affairs, usually evil, brought about, usually, by a combination of causes; *emergency*, the pressure of restrictions or the urgency of demands created by a juncture or pass; *emergency*, a sudden and unforeseen juncture, often having the character of an emergency; *contingency*, an emergency or emergency seen as possible or as about to happen; *pinch*, a juncture that resembles an emergency; *strait*, a commonly used *strait*, a situation from which it is extremely difficult to escape; *crisis*, a juncture or pass the outcome of which serves as a turning point, as in a life, a history, etc.

**jun'dy**, **jun'dio** (jūn'di), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* *Scot.* Joust; *join*.

**June** (jūn; 114), *n.* [OF. *juin*, fr. L. *Junius*; from name of a Roman gens.] The sixth month of the year, containing 30 days. Abbr. *Je*.

**June beetle** or **bug**. a In the northern U.S., any of several species of large brown beetles (genus *Phyllorhiza* and related genera) related to the rose beetles. b In the southern U.S., the figeater.

**June'ber'y** (jūn'bēr'y; -bēr'y), *n.* The pome of any of several shrub-bushes (*Amelanchier*); also, any of these trees.

**June grass**. See MEADOW GRASS.

**jun'gle** (jūn'gl), *n.* [Hind. *jāngal* desert, forest, fr. Skr. *jāṅgala* waste ground, desert.] 1. a Any impenetrable thicket or tangled mass of vegetation. b Any dense intermingled growth. 2. *Slang*, U.S. A hobo camp.

**jungle fever**. *Med.* A severe form of malaria endemic to East India.

**jungle fowl**. Any of several Asiatic wild birds (genus *Gallus*); esp., one species (*G. gallus*) of India, from which domestic fowls are believed to have descended. — *jungle cock*. — *jungle hen*.

**jun'ior** (jūn'yer; 114), *adj.* [L., compar. of *juvenis* young.] 1.

*Juniors* (of *junior* class). 1. *Collegiate*. One of the highest class, next below, or a mortgage, lien, or the like, inferior or subordinate as to right of preference. — *n.* 1. A younger person. 2. Hence: One of a lower or later standing; specif., in American colleges and schools, one in the third year of a four-year course, or one in the second year of a three-year course.

**jun'ior-ate** (-āt), *n.* *REC Ch.* A two-year course of instruction for Jesuits preparatory to an extended course in logic, metaphysics, etc.; also, a seminar for this purpose.

**junior college**. A college providing courses of freshman, and often of sophomore, grade, either as an independent unit or as part of a standard college or of a secondary school.

**junior high school**. A school including either the 7th and 8th grades of the elementary school and the 1st year of the high school, or only the 7th and 8th or the 8th and 9th grades, permitting limited election of subjects, and having some subjects usually taught in the high school.

**Junior League.** One of the organizations, the first of which was established in New York in 1901, making up the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc. (founded 1921), composed of young women of leisure and dedicated to the "education of the members for intelligent citizen participation," esp. through direct volunteer service in agencies for social betterment.

**juniper** (joo'n-pēr; 114), *n.* [*L. juniperus.*] 1. Any of a genus (*Juniperus*) of evergreen shrubs or trees, esp. of those having a prostrate or shrubby habit. Cf. CEDAR, 1 b. The blue, berrylike fruits of common juniper (*J. communis*) have a warm, pungent taste. The acid oil is employed in medicine, in the manufacture of varnish, etc. Cf. 2d CADR. 2. *U. S.* Loosely, any of several coniferous trees resembling the juniper, as the larch. *b* In the English version of the Old Testament, the retene (*Retama ruscifolia*).

**junk** (jūnk), *n.* [*Pg. juncu*, fr. *Jav. jon.*] 1. *Naut.* Any of various vessels of Chinese waters having as common features bluff lines, very high poop and overhanging stem, little or no keel, and pole masts. 2. Old iron, glass, paper, etc., which may be used again in some form; waste; hence, *Slang*, valueless refuse; as, a piece of junk. 3. A chunk, lump. 4. *Naut.* Hard salted beef supplied to ships. — *v. t.* *Slang*. To discard as worthless, to scrap. — *Syn.* See DISCARD.



Chinese Junk.

**junk**, *n.* [*Prob. fr. Pg. juncu*, *juncu*, cordage, rush, fr. *L. juncus* a bulrush.] 1. Pieces of old cordage used for making gaskets, mats, oakum, etc. 2. Old iron, glass, paper, etc., which may be used again in some form; waste; hence, *Slang*, valueless refuse; as, a piece of junk. 3. A chunk, lump. 4. *Naut.* Hard salted beef supplied to ships. — *v. t.* *Slang*. To discard as worthless, to scrap. — *Syn.* See DISCARD.

**junior** (yūn'jōr), *n.* [*G.*] A young German noble; esp., a member, of any age, of the Prussian aristocracy; — often implying conservatism, haughtiness, etc. — **jun'kor**, *jun'kor*, *adv.* — **jun'kor-dom**, *jun'kor-dom* (-dōm), *n.* — **jun'kor-ism**, *jun'kor-ism* (-iz'm), *n.*

**jun'ket** (jūnk'ēt; -kēt), *n.* [*It. guncata* cream cheese, served in a wicker or rush basket, fr. *guncu* rush, fr. *L. juncus.*] 1. A cheese, or a dish of curds and cream. 2. *Obs.* A sweetmeat; any delicate food. 3. A banquet; often, esp. in the U. S., opprobriously, an outing or excursion at the public cost. — *v. t.* & *t.* To least; banquet; often, esp. in the U. S., opprobriously, to go on an outing at public cost. — **jun'ket-er**, *n.*

**Jun'no** (jūn'no), *n.*; *pl.* JUNOS (-nōz). [*L.*] 1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Hera. 2. A stately, matronly woman.

**jun'ta** (jūn'tā), *n.* [*Sp. fr. L. jungere, junctum*, to join.] 1. A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or administration, as in Spain. 2. A junta.

**jun'to** (jūn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz) [*Corrupt. of JUNTA.*] A number of men combined for some purpose, esp. a political one; a faction; cabal.

**jupe** (jūp; *F.* zhūp), *n.* [*From OF jupe, tunic, and fr. F. jupe.* See JUPON.] 1. A man's coat or tunic. 2. A man's shirt; a woman's bodice; *pl.* staves.

**ju'p-ter** (jūp'tēr; 114), *n.* [*L. Jupiter, Juppiter*, orig. a vocative.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian god identified with the Greek Zeus. 2. *Astron.* The largest of the planets, having a mean diameter of 87,000 miles. It ranks second only to Venus in brightness. It revolves around the sun in 11.86 years, at a mean distance of 483,000,000 miles. Symbol, ♃. See PLANET, Table.

**ju'p-on** (jūp'ōn; jūp'ōn; *F.* zhūp'ōn), *n.* [*OF, fr. jupe, fr. Sp. aljuba* a Moorish garment, fr. *Ar.*] A ripon.

**Ju'ra** (jū'ra), *n.* [*F. & L.*] *Geol.* The Jurassic period or the rocks belonging to it.

**ju'ral** (jū'ral; 114), *adj.* [*L. jus, juris*, right.] Of or pert. to law; juristic; also, of or pert. to rights or obligations.

**ju'ra-men-ta-dō** (jū'ra-mēn-tā-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -dos (-tōs). [*Sp.* bound by an oath.] A (Mohammedan) Moro who has taken an oath to die while engaged in killing Christians.

**ju'rant** (jū'rant), *adj.* [*L. jurans, -antis*, pres. part.] Making oath. — *n.* One who makes oath.

**Ju'ras'sic** (jū'ras'sik), *adj.* [*F. jurassique*, fr. the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the period of the Mesozoic era between the Triassic and the Cretaceous, or the system of rocks formed during this period. In this period ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and other reptiles abounded in the sea, dinosaurs, pterosaurs, etc., on land, and birds first appeared. — **Ju'ras'sic**, *n.*

**ju'rat** (jū'rat), *n.* [*F. & Pr. jurat* and *ML. juratus*, fr. *L. juratus* sworn, past part. of *jurare* to swear.] 1. *Hist.* A person under oath, as a juror. 2. [*L. juratum*, neut. past part.] *Law.* A memorandum added to an affidavit, stating when, before whom, and (in British practice) where, it was made.

**ju'ral** (jū'ral), *n.* [*Sp.*] Any of several carangoid food fishes of warm seas, as *Paratrachus*, or *Cairac*, *cynos* of the Atlantic and *P. caballus* of the Pacific.

**ju'rid'ic** (jū'rid'ik), *adj.* Juridical.

**ju'rid'i-cal** (jū'rid'i-kāl), *adj.* [*L. juridicus*, fr. *jus, juris*, right, law + root of *dicere* to say.] 1. Of or pertaining to the administration of justice, or the office of a judge. 2. Of or pertaining to law in general, or jurisprudence; *legal*. — **ju'rid'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**juridical days.** Days on which courts are open.

**ju'ris-con-sult** (jū'ris-kōn-sult; -kōn'sult), *n.* [*L. jurisconsultus*, fr. *jus, juris*, right + *consultus* skillful. See CONSULT.] A man learned in law; a jurist.

**ju'ris-pru'dence** (-prō'dēns), *n.* [*F. & L.*; *F.*, fr. *L. jurisprudentia*, fr. *jus, juris*, right, law + *prudens* (in comp.) to make, *L. To prove or show to be just; to vindicate.* 2. To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to absolve. 3. To adjust or arrange exactly. 4. *Law.* A show to have had a sufficient legal reason for an act made the subject of a charge or accusation. *b* To qualify (oneself) as a surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property. 5. *Print.* etc. To space (a line of type) so that it is exactly the intended length. — *Syn.* See MAINTAIN. — *v. i.* 1. *Law.* A show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. *b* To qualify as bail or surety. 2. *Print.* To form an even surface or true line with something else; to fit exactly; — of type.

**Jus-tin'i-a-ni-an** (jūs-tīn'i-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Justinian (483-527), the Byzantine emperor under whom the laws were codified in what is called the **Jus-tin'i-an** (jūs-tīn'i-ān), or, rarely, **Justinianian Code**. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

**Jus-ti-ti-a om'ni-bus** (jūs-tī-ti-ā om'ni-būs), [*L.*] Justice to all; — motto of the District of Columbia.

**just** (jūs't), *adj.* Var. of JUSTICE.

**just'ly** (jūs'tlī), *adv.* In a just manner.

**justness**, *n.* Quality or state of being just.

**jut** (jūt), *v. t.* & *t.*; *jut'ted*; *jut'ting*. [*Corrupt. of jut, v.*] To

(jūt'tat or, esp. *Brit.*, jūt'tat), *n.* [*F. juriste*, fr. *ML. jurista*, *juris*, law.] One who professes or is versed in the law. — **just-ly** (jūs'tlī), *adv.* Of or pertaining to a jurist or jurisprudence; relating to, created by, or recognized in law. — **ju'ris-ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **ju'ris-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ju'ror** (jū'ror; esp. *Brit.*, jūr'r; 114), *n.* [*OF. juror* one who takes oath, fr. *L. jurator* a swearer, fr. *jurare, jurari*, to swear.] 1. *Law.* A member of a jury, or one summoned to serve on a jury. 2. A member of any jury for awarding prizes, etc.

**ju'ry** (jū'ry; esp. *Brit.*, jūr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* JURIES (-iz). [*OF. jurge* an oath, juridical inquiry, fr. *jurare, jurari*, to swear.] 1. *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, upon some matter submitted to them; esp., a body of men legally selected to inquire into any matter of fact, and to render their verdict according to the evidence. 2. A committee for determining relative merit or awarding prizes at an exhibition or competition.

**ju'ry**, *adj.* [*First in jury mast*, prob. fr. *OF. ajurie* relief, help, fr. *L. adjutare* to help.] *Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency; as, a jury mast.

**ju'ry-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (-mēn). A juror.

**ju'ry-rigged**, *adj.* *Naut.* Rigged for temporary use.

**jus** (jūs), *n.* [*F.*] Juice; gravy.

**jus** (jūs), *n.*; *pl.* JURA (jū'ra). [*L.* See JURV.] *Law* Law; laws, collectively; a rule or principle of law; a law; also, legal right; legal power.

**Jus ca-no-ni-cum** (kā-nōn'i-kūm), [*L.*] Canon law.

**Jus ci-vi-le** (sī-vī'lē), [*L.*] Civil law.

**Jus di-vi-num** (dī-vī'nūm), [*L.*] Divine law or right.

**Jus gen'ti-um** (jēn'shī'nūm), [*L.*] The law of nations; international law.

**Jus post'i-vi-m** (pōst'i-vī'nūm), [*L.*] See POSITIVISM.

**just** (jūs't), *adj.* [*L. jubeo, jussum*, to command.] *Gram.* Expressing, or having the effect of, a command. — *n.* *Gram.* A word, form, case, or mood, expressing command.

**just** (jūs't), *adj.* [*OF. juste*, fr. *L. justus*, fr. *jus* right, law, justice.] 1. Conforming to spiritual law; righteous, esp. before God. 2. Righteous or equitable in action or judgment; impartial; hence, as of punishments, merited. 3. Legally right; as, a just title. 4. Conformed to the truth of things, well founded; as, a just statement. 5. Exact; accurate. — *Syn.* See UPRIGHT; FAIR. — *adv.* 1. Precisely; exactly, as it was placed just so. 2. Closely; nearly; almost. 3. Precisely at the time referred to or implied; now, or but a moment ago; as, one just dead. 4. Barely, by a very small space or time; as, just too late. 5. *Colling.* Simply; quite, intensive, as, just tired out.

**just** (jūs't), *just'or* (jūs'tēr). Vars. of JUST, JUSTICE.

**juste-mi-lieu** (zhūs'tē-mī'līu'), [*F.*] The just or golden mean.

**justice** (jūs'tis), *n.* [*OF. justice, justus*, fr. *L. justitia*, fr. *justus* just.] 1. The maintenance or administration of that which is just; also, merited reward or punishment. 2. A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice; a judge or magistrate. 3. Administration of law, according to the rules of law or equity. 4. The principle of rectitude and just dealing of men with each other; also, conformity to it; integrity; rectitude; — one of the cardinal virtues. 5. Rightfulness; as, the justice of a cause. 6. *Obs.* A court of justice or its jurisdiction. — **jus-tice-ship**, *n.*

**justice of the peace.** *Law.* A subordinate magistrate appointed (first in 1327) for the conservation of the peace in a specified district, with, esp. formerly in England, other incidental powers specified in his commission. In Great Britain and the United States his principal duties are to administer summary justice in minor cases and to commit for trial in a superior court on cause shown, and, in Great Britain, to grant licenses and, if a county justice, as at judge at the quarterly sessions.

**justi-cer** (jūs'tī-ēr), *n.* [*OF. justicier.*] Archaic. A judge.

**just'i-ci-able** (jūs'tī-shā-b'l), *adj.* Liable to trial in a court of justice; as, a justifiable dispute.

**just'i-ci-ary** (jūs'tī-shā-ry), *n.* Also **just'i-ci-ary** (-ē-ry; -ē-ry). [*ML. justitarius.*] *Eng. Hist.* A chief political and judicial officer of the Norman and later kings until the 13th century. *b* A high royal judicial officer.

**just'i-fi-a-ble** (jūs'tī-fī-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being justified, or shown to be just. — **just'i-fi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **just'i-fi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **just'i-fi-a-bly**, *adv.*

**just'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* 1. Act of justifying, or state of being justified; also, that which justifies; vindication. 2. *Print.* Adjustment, as of type, by spacing it so as to make it exactly fill a line, or of a cut so as to hold it in place. 3. *Theol.* A being accepted by or made acceptable to God, as righteous or worthy of salvation; chiefly in phrases giving grounds of such acceptance, as justification by faith. — **just'i-fi-ca-tion** (jūs'tī-fī-kā'shōn), *adj.*

**just'i-fi-ca-to-ry** (jūs'tī-fī-kā-tō-ry; jūs'tī-fī-kā-), *adj.* Tending or serving to justify; vindictory.

**just'i-fi-er** (jūs'tī-fī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which justifies.

**just'i-ty** (jūs'tī-tī), *v. t.*; -tied (-tīd); -ty'ing. [*OF. justifier*, fr. *LL. justificare*, fr. *justus* just + *facere* (in comp.) to make, *L. To prove or show to be just; to vindicate.* 2. To pronounce free from guilt or blame; to absolve. 3. To adjust or arrange exactly. 4. *Law.* A show to have had a sufficient legal reason for an act made the subject of a charge or accusation. *b* To qualify (oneself) as a surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property. 5. *Print.* etc. To space (a line of type) so that it is exactly the intended length. — *Syn.* See MAINTAIN. — *v. i.* 1. *Law.* A show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. *b* To qualify as bail or surety. 2. *Print.* To form an even surface or true line with something else; to fit exactly; — of type.

**Jus-tin'i-a-ni-an** (jūs-tīn'i-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Justinian (483-527), the Byzantine emperor under whom the laws were codified in what is called the **Jus-tin'i-an** (jūs-tīn'i-ān), or, rarely, **Justinianian Code**. See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

**Jus-ti-ti-a om'ni-bus** (jūs-tī-ti-ā om'ni-būs), [*L.*] Justice to all; — motto of the District of Columbia.

**just** (jūs't), *adj.* Var. of JUSTICE.

**just'ly** (jūs'tlī), *adv.* In a just manner.

**justness**, *n.* Quality or state of being just.

**jut** (jūt), *v. t.* & *t.*; *jut'ted*; *jut'ting*. [*Corrupt. of jut, v.*] To

shoot out or forward; to project; protrude. — *n.* That which projects or juts; a projection.

**jute** (jūt), *n.* [Urbani *jū*, fr. Skr. *jūta* matted hair] **a** The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian plants (*Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*) of the linden family. It is used chiefly for sackings, burlap, and twine. **b** The plant producing this fiber. — [*jute*, *adj.*]

**Jute**, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — [*Jut* (*jūt*), *adj.*]

**jut** (*jūt*), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-iz). [See *JUTTY*, *n.*] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. — *v. t. & i.* *Obs.* To project beyond; to jut.

**ju've-ne-scent** (jū've-nēs-sēnt; -nt), *adj.* [*L. juvenescens*, pres. part. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, fr. *juvenis* young.] Growing young. — [*ju've-nēs-ence* (-ēs; -ns), *n.*]

**ju've-nile** (jū've-nīl; -nīl; -nīl usual in British usage, and not uncommon in America, esp. for the noun), *adj.* [*L. juvenis*, fr. *juvenis* young.] **1.** Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped.

## K

**K, k** (kā), *n.*; *pl.* K's, k's, Ks, ks (kāz). **1.** The eleventh letter of the English alphabet. It came through the Latin from Greek *K* (*kappa*), which took it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *kaph*, or *kaph*). Its value is that of a voiceless velar, or guttural, stop, or mute consonant. See *Phon.*, § 60. **2.** The sound or any sound of the letter *K*. **3.** As a symbol, the tenth or (when *j* is used for the tenth) the eleventh, in order or class.

**Kaa'ba** (kā'bā; kī'bā-bā), *n.* Also **Oaa'ba**, **Kaa'beh** (-bē). [*Ar. ka'bah*, lit., a square building, fr. *ka'b* cube.] The small stone building in the court of the Great Mosque at Mecca which contains the famous Black Stone said to have been given by Gabriel to Abraham. The Kaaba represents the direction (*qiblah*) to which Moslems turn in praying. Since the time of Mohammed the Kaaba has been the chief object of pilgrimage of the Islamic world.

**kab** Var. of *CAB*.

**kab'a-la**, **kab'ba-la** Vars. of *CABALA*.

**ka-bob'** (kā-bōb'). Var. of *CABON*.

**Ka-bylo'** (kā-bī'lō'), *n.* [*Ar. qabilah* tribe, *pl. qabā'il*] **a** A Berber of Algeria or Tunisia. **b** The Hamitic language of these Berbers.

**ka'di** Var. of *CADI*.

**Ka-diak'** (*Russian* kū-dyāk'), or **Ko'diak** (kō'dī-āk), *bear* A brown bear (*Ursus middendorffi*), larger than the grizzly bear, found on Kodiak island.

**Ka'fir**, **Ka'fir** (kā'fēr), *n.* [*Ar. kāfir* infidel, fr. *kafara* to be skeptical in religious matters.] A member of the most intelligent and powerful of the Bantu races of South Africa, also, their language.

**ka'fir** (kā'fēr), *n.* Any of certain grain sorghums derived from one species (*Sorghum vulgare*), and cultivated for grain and forage in dry regions. Called *iron*, **ka'fir corn**.

**Ka'fir** (kā'fēr), **Ka'fir** (kā'fēr), *n.* One of a small group of tribes in the Hindu Kush, Kalistan (see *Gaz.*).

**ka'f'tan** Var. of *CAPTAIN*.

**ka'ak** Var. of *KAYAK*.

**kall** (kāl). Var. of *COLL*, *KALP*.

**kall'yard'** (kā'l'yārd'), *Var.* of *KALFYARD*; — applied to a type of fiction which describes Scottish life with much use of the vernacular. The writers of it, as Ian MacLaren and Sir J. M. Barrie, are alluded to as the **kall'yard school**.

**ka'l-nite** (kā'l-nīt, k'nt), *n.* Also **ka'l-nit** (-nīt) (following the Ger. form). [*G. kainit*, fr. *Gr. kainos* recent] **Mineral.** A natural salt containing when pure 39.1% of potassium sulfate, 24.2% of magnesium sulfate, 18.1% of magnesium chloride, and 21.8% of water of hydration. It is used as a fertilizer and as a source of potash.

**ka'lor** (kā'lor), *n.* [*G. fr. L. Caesar*] Emperor; — a title of: **a** *Obs. etc. Hist.* Heads of the Holy Roman Empire. **b** Emperors of Austria (1804-1918). **c** Esp., the German emperors (1871-1918).

**Ka'ler-ism** (-lā'm), *n.* = CAESARISM.

**ka'p-ut** Var. of *CAJUPUT*.

**ka'ka** (kā'kā), *n.* [Maori *kaka* a parrot; — from its note.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*), olive brown with gray and red markings.

**ka'ka-po'** (kā'kā-pō'), *n.* [Maori.] A parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*), peculiar to New Zealand, living in holes or burrows in the ground.

**ka'ke-mo'no** (kā'kē-mō'nō), *n.* [*Japan.*] A picture or writing on silk or paper, suitable for hanging, and usually having a roller at its lower edge.

**ka'ki** (kā'kī), *n.* [*Japan.*] The Japanese persimmon. See *PERSIMMON*.

**kale** (kāl), *n.* [*Scot. kale*, *kail*, *oyle*, the northern form of *COLL*] **1.** Cole or colewort; in Scotland, *Collog*, any plant of the cabbage tribe. **2.** Specif., a very hardy type of cabbage with curled leaves. See *CABBAGE*. **3.** *Dial.* A broth or soup of kale; any vegetable soup. **4.** *Slang, U. S.* Money; cash.

**ka-lei'do-scope** (kā-lē'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. kalos* beautiful + *eidos* form

forms. **2.** A variegated changing pattern, scene, or the like. — [*ka-lei'do-scope* (-skōp'ik), *ka-lei'do-scope* (-i-kāl), *adj.* — [*ka-lei'do-scope* (-i-kāl), *adv.*]

**kali'en-dar** Var. of *CALENDAR*.

**kali'ends** (kā'lēnds; -lēnds). Var. of *CALENDS*.

**Ka'le-va'la** (kā'lē-vā'lā), *n.* [*Finn.* from the country (Finland) of the giant hero *Kaleva*.] A collection of Finnish heroic poetry, systematized as a national epic by Elias Lönnrot. The original songs, dating from the Middle Ages, deal with mythic-heroic material but are dominantly lyric and characterized by a love of magic.

**kale'yard'** (kā'l'yārd'), *n.* *Scot.* A kitchen garden. See *KALLYARD*.

**ka'li** (kā'lī; k'li), *n.* [*Ar. qili*. See *ALKALI*.] = GLASSWORT *b*.

**ka-lan'** (kā-lān'), *n.* [*Per. kalān*.] A Persian form of the hookah.

**ka'li'f** (kā'līf; k'li'f). Var. of *CALIPH*.

**2.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for youth. — *n.* **1.** A young person or youth. **2.** *Theat.* An actor of youthful parts. **3.** A book for children.

**ju've-ni-li-a** (jū've-nī'lī-ā), *n.* *pl.* [*L.*] Youthful compositions; immature work, esp. literary or artistic.

**ju've-ni-li-ty** (-nī'lī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tīz). **1.** Youthfulness or youthful manner or character. **2.** Juveniles as a body; *pl.*, juvenile traits, acts, etc.

**jux'ta** (jūks'tā), [*L. juxta* by the side of, near.] A combining form denoting situated near, as in *jux'ta-am-pullar*, *jux'ta-ar-tis*, *jux'ta-ma-rino'*, *jux'ta-ap'i-nal*, *jux'ta-trop'i-cal*. See *AMPULLAR*, etc.

**jux'ta-poss'** (jūks'tā-pōz'), *v. t.* To place side by side.

**jux'ta-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. juxta* near + *F. posi-tion*.] A placing or being placed side by side.

**ji'y suis**, **ji'y reste** (zhē swē, zhē rēst'), [*F.*] I am here; here I remain; — attributed to MacMahon in 1855 when advised to abandon the Malakoff.

**kal'mi-a** (kāl'mī-ā), *n.* [*NI.*, after Peter Kalm (1715-1770), Sw. botanist.] **Bot.** A plant of a small genus (*Kalmia*) of North American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, with handsome corymbose flowers. See *MOUNTAIN LAUREL*.

**Kal'muk**, **Kal'muk** (kāl'mūk), *n.* [*Turki kal'muk* the part of a nomad Tatar tribe remaining at home, *prop.*, past part. of *kalmak* to remain] **1.** A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes, mostly of western China. **2.** The language of the Kalmuks.

**ka'long** (kā'lōng), *n.* [*Java. kaloh*.] A large fruit-eating bat of warm parts of the Old World; a flying fox (which see).

**kal'pak** Var. of *CALPAC*.

**kal'so-mine** (kāl'sō-mīn). Var. of *CALCIMINE*.

**ka-ma'la** (kā-mā'lā; kām'ā-lā), *n.* [*SK.*] **a** An East Indian tree (*Mallotus philippinensis*). **b** The orange-red powder from its capsules, used for dyeing silk and wool.

**kame** (kām), *n.* **1.** Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of *COMB*. **2.** A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift, esker.

**Ka-me'ha-me'ha Day** (kā-mā'hī-mā'hā) June 11, the birthday (1730) of Kamehameha, first king of Hawaii, celebrated as a holiday. See *MONDAY*, 3.

**ka'me-rad'** (kā'mā-rād'), *n.* [*G.*] Comrade; — an appeal for quarter by German soldiers.

**ka'mi-ka'ze** (kā'mī-kī-zē), *n.* [*Japan. divane wind*.] The pilot of an explosives-laden Japanese plane whose sole mission was a suicidal crash dive upon a target, esp. a ship; also, such a plane.

**kam-seen'**, **kam'sin** Vars. of *KHAMSEIN*.

**Kan'a-ka** (kā'nā-kā; kā-nā-kā), *n.* [*Polynesian, prop., man.*] **a** Hawaiian; a Polynesian or Melanesian.

**Ka'na-rose'** (kā'nā-rōz'; -rōz'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Kanara, India. — *n.* (*sing. & pl.*) One of a civilized Dravidian people of southern India; also, their language.

**kano** (kān), **kain** (kīn), *n.* *Scot.* Produce paid as rent in kind.

**kan'ga-roo'** (kāng-gā-rōō'), *n.* See *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [*Said to be a native name.*] Any of a family (Macropodidae) of herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands, esp., the larger species of one genus (*Macropus*). Kangaroos have a small head, large ears, small forelegs, long and powerful hind legs, and a long thick tail, used as a support in standing or walking.

**kangaroo court** *Slang, U. S.* An irresponsible, unauthorized, or irregular tribunal, or one in which the principles of law and justice are disregarded or perverted.

**kangaroo rat**. Any of numerous pouched, nocturnal, ferboidlike burrowing rodents (genus *Dipodomys*) of arid parts of western U. S.

**Kant'i-an** (kān'tī-ān), *adj.* Of or pert. to Immanuel Kant; conformed or relating to Kantianism. — *n.* A follower of Kant.

**Kant'i-an-ism** (-i-ā'm), *n.* The philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). He held that the mind furnished the forms of experience and the sense organs furnish only impressions. Our knowledge is therefore only subjective. But Kant shows the necessity of a belief in God, freedom, and immortality, if we are to have the institutions of civilization. And he further shows that without the a priori idea of intelligent design in nature we could not recognize any phenomena of life in plants of animals or other organisms.

**ka'o-li-ang'** (kā'ō-lī-āng'), *n.* [*Chin. (Pek.) kao' liang'*, lit., tall grain] Any of a group of grain sorghums derived from *Sorghum vulgare*, having open erect panicles and slender, dry, bity stalks.

**ka'o-lin** (kā'ō-līn), *n.* Also **ka'o-līne**. [*F. kaolin*, fr. *Chin. (Pek.) kao' liang'*, lit., high hill, from the place where it was found.] A very pure white clay, used to form the paste of porcelain.

**ka'o-lin-ite** (-it), *n.* *Mineral.* Pure kaolin.

**ka-pell-meis'ter** (kā-pēl'mēis'tēr), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [*G.*, fr. *kapelle* chapel, private band of a prince + *meister* a master.] **Music.** A choirmaster or orchestra conductor.

**ka'pok** (kā'pōk; kīp'ōk), *n.* [*Java. kapuk*.] The mass of silky fibers investing the seeds of the silk-cotton tree, or **kapok tree** (*Cesba pentandra*), used as a filling for mattresses, etc.; — called also *ceiba* and *silk cotton*. **kapok oil**, from the seeds, is used for soapmaking.

**ka'pa** (kā'pā), *n.* [*Gr.*] The tenth letter (Κ, κ) of the Greek alphabet. It is equivalent to *Enk*, *k*, but is often transliterated by *c*.

**ka-pnt'** (kā-pōōt'), *adj.* used predicatively. [*G.*] Finished; done for; ruined.

**kar'a-kul** (kā'rā-kūl), *n.* Also **kar'a-kulo**. [*From Kara Kul*, lake in the Pamirs, lit., black lake.] **1.** A broad-tailed sheep of a hardy breed (Karakul) from the province of Bokhara. **2.** The tightly curled, glossy, black coat of the newborn lambs of this breed, valued as fur. Cf. *ASTRAKHAN*, 1; *BROADTAIL*, 2; *PERSIAN LAMB*.

**kar'at** (kā'rāt). Var. of *CARAT*.

**Ka-ren'** (kā-rēn'), *n.* **a** One of a people living in eastern and southern Burma. **b** Their language. — **Ka-ren'**, *adj.*

**kar'ma** (kā'rma; k'r'mā), *n.* [*Skr. karma*, nom. *karma*.] **1.** In Hinduism and Buddhism, the whole ethical consequence of one's acts

considered as fixing one's lot in the future existence. 2. Hence, loosely, destiny; fate.

**kar-roos'** (kă-rōs'), *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *karra*, but perh. of Hottentot origin.] *S. Africa.* A square garment or rug of skins worn by native

**kar-roo'**, **ka-roo'** (kă-rōo'), *n.* *pl.* -roos (-rōz'). [Prob. fr. a Cape Hottentot word meaning red soil.] One of the dry table lands of South Africa.

**kar-roo'** (kă-rōo'), *adj.* *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a major division of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic of South Africa, nearly 80,000 feet thick.

**kar'y-o-** (kăr'ŷ-ō-), **kar'y-** (kăr'ŷ-). Also **car'y-o-**, **car'y-**. [Gr. *kar-yon*.] A combining form meaning *nut, kernel*, used specif. in biology to denote *nucleus* of a cell.

**kar'y-o-ki-ne-sis** (kăr'ŷ-ō-kī-nēs; kī-), *n.* [NL, fr. *karyo-* + Gr. *kinein* to move.] *Biol.* Mitosis. *b* In a narrower sense, nuclear division only. See CYTOKINESIS. — **kar'y-o-ki-ne'ti'o** (-nēt'ŷk), *adj.*

**kar'y-om'i-tō-ma** (kăr'ŷ-ō-mī-tō-m), *n.* [*karyo-* + Gr. *mitos* thread.] *Biol.* The network of fibers of which the nucleus of a cell is in part composed.

**kar'y-o-plasm** (kăr'ŷ-ō-plāz'm), *n.* Also **kar'y-o-plas'ma** (-plāz'mā). [*karyo-* + *plasma*.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the nucleus. Cf. CYTOPLASM. — **kar'y-o-plas'mic** (-plāz'mīk), **kar'y-o-plas-mat'ic** (-plāz'mīk'tīk), *adj.*

**kar'y-o-some** (-sōm'), *n.* [*karyo-* + 2d *-some*.] *Biol.* A nucleolus-like body in the chromatin network of the cell nucleus, as opposed to the true nucleolus, or plasmosome. See CELL, 4, *Illustr.* *b* A chromosome. *c* The nucleus of a cell.

**kar'y-o'tin** (kăr'ŷ-ō'tīn), *n.* [*karyo-* + *chromatin*.] *Biol.* The stainable, often reticular, material of the nucleus.

**ka'sher** (kă'shēr). Var. of *KOSHER*, *adj.* & *n.*

**ka'sher** (kă'shēr; Heb. kă-shīr'), *v. t.* Also **kosh'er** (kōsh'ēr). To make or pronounce *kasher*, or legally sanctioned.

**Kash-mī'rī** (kăsh-mī'rī), *n.* The language of the Kashmirians (natives of Kashmir), a Sanskrit tongue with many Arabic and Persian words, and a considerable literature. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.

**kata-**. Variant of *CATA-*, as in:

|                      |                  |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>katabolē</b>      | <b>katalase</b>  | <b>katalytic</b> |
| <b>katabolically</b> | <b>katalysis</b> | <b>katalyzes</b> |
| <b>katabolism</b>    | <b>katalyst</b>  | <b>katalasid</b> |

**ka-tab'-a-sis** (kă-tăb'-ă-sīs), *n.* *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [Gr., fr. *katabainein* to go down.] Literally, a going down; specif., the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis; hence, any similar retreat.

**ka-thar'is** (kă-thăr'is), *n.* [Gr., fr. *kathairein* to cleanse.] *Catharsis*. — **ka-thar'tic** (-tīk), *adj.*

**kath'ode**, **ka-thod'ic**, etc. Vars. of *CATHODE*, etc.

**kat'ion**. Var. of *CATION*.

**ka'ty'-did'** (kă'tŷ-dīd'), *n.* Any of several large, green, arboreal American orthopterous insects of the grasshopper family Locustidae; — from the sound made by the males in summer and fall.

**ka'u'ri**, **ka'u'ry** (kou'ri), *n.* [Maori.] *a* A tall timber tree of New Zealand (*Agathis australis*) of the pine family. *b* The wood of this tree. *c* Kauri resin. *d* By extension, any other species of *Agathis*, as the red *kauri* (*A. lanceolata*).

**kauri resin**, *gum*, or *copal*. A resinous product of the kauri, found in the form of colorless, yellow, or brown lumps in the ground where the trees have grown. It is used for making varnish, and as a substitute for amber.

**ka'va** (kă'vā), *n.* Also **ka'va-ka'va** (kă'vā-kă'vā). [Maori, etc., *kauva*, lit., bitter.] Either of two Australasian peppers (*Piper methysticum* and *P. excelsum*), from which an intoxicating beverage is made; also, the beverage.

**Kay, Sir** (kē). A boastful malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and senechal of King Arthur.

**ka'yak** (kă'yăk), *n.* [Of Eskimau origin.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of seal and completely decked, the covering being laced about the paddler.

**ka-zoo'** (kă-zōo'), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A toy or rough musical instrument consisting of a tube containing a strip of catgut made to vibrate by singing or humming into it.

**ke'a** (kă'ā; colloq. kē'ā), *n.* [Maori.] A large, chiefly dull-green New Zealand parrot (*Neutor notabilis*). Normally insectivorous, it has learned to attack live sheep, and inflicts lethal wounds by devouring their kidney fat.

**keb'ar**. Scot. var. of *CANER*, a beam.

**keb'bock**, **keb'bock** (kēb'ŷk), *n.* [Gael. *ceapag*, *ceapac*, a cheese, wheel.] *Dial.* A cheese.

**keek** (kēk), *v. i.*; *KECKED* (kēkt); *KECK'ING*. [Imitative.] To retch; to feel or show disgust.

**keek'sy** (kēk'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-sīz). = *KEX*.

**keg'dah** (kēd'ā), *n.* [Hind. *khadā*.] *India.* An enclosure constructed to entrap wild elephants.

**keg'de** (kēd'), *v. t.* & *i.*; *KEGDED* (kējd); *KEGDO'ING*. [Origin uncert.; cf. *cadge* to carry.] *Naut.* To move (a vessel, raft, etc.) by carrying out a kedgie in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

**keg'de**, *n.*, or **keg'de anchor**. *Naut.* A small anchor, used in light work, as kedging.

**ke-el'** (kē-ēl'). Var. of *KEP*.

**keek** (kēk), *v.* [ME. *kiken* to peep, prob. fr. MD. *kiken* (D. *kijken*).] *Dial. Eng., Scot., & Ir.* To peep.

**keel** (kēl), *n.* [ON. *kjöl* keel (Sw. *kjöl*, Dan. *kjøl*).] 1. A longitudinal timber, or series of timbers, or in a metal vessel a combination of plates, extending along the center of the bottom of a vessel. It often projects below the bottom. 2. *Poetic.* A ship. 3. Something resembling a ship's keel in form, position, or function. 4. *Aeronautics.* The assembly of members at the bottom of the hull of a semi-rigid or rigid airship. 5. *Bot. & Zool.* Any ridgeline process; a carina. — *v. t.* & *i.* To turn up the keel (of); to turn over.

**keel over**. *Colloq.* To upset; to capsize; to fall suddenly.

**keel**, *n.* [MD. *kīel* ship.] A flat-bottomed ship, esp. a barge or lighter used on the Tyne to carry coal; also, a barge-load of coal. *b* A British weight for coal, equal to 21.2 long tons avoirdupois.

**keel**, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *ēlan* to cool.] *Dial.* To cool; to prevent boiling over, as by skimming, etc.

**keel**, *n.* [Origin uncert.; cf. *Ir. & Gael. ēil* ruddle.] A red ochre used for marking lumber, sheep, etc.; ruddle.

**keel/boat'** (kēl'bōt'), *n.* *U. S.* A shallow, covered freight boat with a keel but no sails, used on western rivers.

**keel/haul'** (kēl'hāl'), *v. t.* Also **keel/hale'** (-hāl'). [D. *kielhalen*.] *Naut.* To haul under the keel of a ship as a punishment or mode of torture.

**keel/son** (kēl'sn; kēl'-), **keel'son** (kēl'-), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A longitudinal structure incorporated with the framing of a ship to stiffen it; esp., such a structure above, and fastened to, the keel.

**keen** (kēn), *adj.* [AS. *cāne* bold, wise.] 1. Sharp; having a fine edge or point; as, a *keen* razor. 2. Sharply painful; bitter; piercing; as, *keen* sarcasm; a *keen* wind. 3. A pungent or stinging to touch or taste. *b* Vivid, shrill, or strong; as, a *keen* scent. 4. A eager; vehement. 5. Greatly interested, eager, or enthusiastic. 6. Intense; — of emotion, desire, etc. 7. Acute; sensitive; — of sight, smell, etc. 8. Acute of mind; expressing mental acuteness; sharp; as, *keen* questions. — *Syn.* See *SHARP*; *EAGLE*. — **keen'ly**, *adv.* **keen'ness**, *n.*

**keen** (kēn), *n.* [Ir. *coine*.] *Ir.* A lamentation or dirge for the dead. — *v. t.* & *i.* To wail, or bewail, with the *keen*. — **keen'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**keep** (kēp), *v. t.*; *KEPT* (kēpt); *KEEPING*. [AS. *cēpan* to observe, notice.] 1. To observe (anything prescribed or obligatory); to adhere to; to practice or perform, as duty. 2. Specif.: *a* To observe duly (a rite, festival, or the like); to celebrate. *b* *Archais.* To conform one's habits or conduct to (anything prescribed); to attend regularly, as church or chapel. 3. To preserve or maintain; — in various senses, as: *a* To guard; defend. *b* To have the care of; tend. *c* To continue to hold; to maintain; as, *to keep* silence. *d* To cause to remain; to detain; to detain. *e* Obs. To behave. *f* To supply with necessities of life; to support. *g* To have in one's service; to have and maintain, as a servant, mistress, horse, etc.; also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, *to keep* boarders. *h* To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, or events in; as, *to keep* books. *i* To have habitually in stock for sale. 4. To restrain from departure or removal; to hold; retain; detain. 5. Hence: *a* To reserve; to withhold, as evil tidings. *b* To refrain from communicating, as a secret; to conceal. *c* To confine oneself to; to remain in; as, *to keep* one's house. *d* To conduct or carry on; to maintain; to manage; continue. — *v. i.* 1. *Now Colloq.* Chiefly *U. S.* To reside for a time; lodge. 2. To remain in any position or state; to continue. 3. To abstain or refrain; as, *unable to keep* from talking. 4. To persevere or continue; as, *to keep* to the right. 5. To last; to endure; not to sour or spoil, as, *milk will not keep* in such heat. 6. *Colloq.* To be in session; as, *school keeps* today.

*Syn.* (1) *Keep*, *observe*, *celebrate*, *commemorate* mean to pay due attention to something prescribed, obligatory, or the like. *Keep* stresses the idea of not neglecting or violating (as, *to keep* a promise, the commandments); *observe*, of punctiliousness in performance of the required acts, rites, etc. (as, *to observe* the Sabbath); *celebrate*, of demonstrations such as demanded, esp. by a festive or joyous occasion (as, *to celebrate* Independence Day); *commemorate*, of observances that call to mind the event, the day, the season, etc., celebrated. (2) *Keep*, *retain*, *detain*, *withhold*, *reserve* mean to let go from one's possession or control. *Keep* implies nothing additional; *retain* suggests continued keeping, esp. against a threat to seize or of forced loss; *detain* suggests a delay in letting go; *withhold* suggests, usually, a refusal to let go, often for some good reason; *reserve* suggests either a keeping in store for future use or a withholding from others' use, enjoyment, or the like.

**keep company**. To go together in courtship. — **keep tab** or **tabe**. To keep count (of) or a check (on). — **keep track**. To keep oneself informed, as of some matter.

— *n.* 1. *Archais.* Custody; guard. 2. A fortress; a castle; specif., the donjon of a medieval castle. 3. *Rare.* State of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; as, to be in *good keep*. 4. The means or provisions by which one is kept, supported. 5. *pl.* The right to retain after having won; also, a game played for keeps. — *for keeps*. *Colloq.* For the recipient or winner to retain, for good.

**keep'er** (kēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who watches, guards, maintains, etc. 2. Specif.: *a* One who has care of a prison. *b* In England, a game-keeper. *c* One who maintains an establishment, as for eating, lodging, or sale of specified articles; as, an *innkeeper*; *storekeeper*. *d* A custodian, as in a museum. 3. Any of various devices to keep something in position, as a lock nut. 4. One that may be kept; as: *a* A fruit that keeps well. *b* A fish not undersized.

**keep'ing** (kēp'īng), *n.* 1. Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; maintenance; also, the state of being so kept; retention; preservation. 2. Means of maintenance; keep; support. 3. Conformity; harmony; as, a remark not in *keeping* with the tone of the meeting.

**keep'sake** (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship; specif., an early 19th-century type of giftbook.

**kei** (kēi), *n.* [Ar. *kayf*, colloq. *kaf*, enjoyment.] 1. Langor; dreamy tranquillity, as from drugs. 2. The smoking material used to produce this state, esp. Indian hemp; — in this sense often spelled *kiaf*, *keef*.

**keg** (kēg), *n.* [Earlier *cag*, fr. *cage*, of Scand. origin.] *a* A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less. *b* *U. S.* A weight for nails, equal to 100 lb.

**keg'ler** (kēg'lēr), *n.* [G.] *Tenpins.* *Colloq.* A bowler.

**Ke'ru-le's** for *mu'-la* (kă'kōo-lāz). See *BENZENE* ring, *Illustr.*

**kel'log**, **kel'lock**, **kel'lock**. Vars. of *KILLICK*.

**ke'loid** (kē'lōid), *n.* [Fr. *kéloïde*, *chélôide*, fr. Gr. *chēlē* crab's claw + *-oid*.] *Med.* A dense fibrous tumor of the skin, an overgrowth of scar tissue. — **ke'loid**, *adj.*

**kelp** (kēlp), *n.* [Formerly *kilps*, fr. ME. *culp* or *culps*.] 1. The ashes of seaweed; — now used chiefly as a source of iodine. 2. Any of various large brown seaweeds (families Laminariaceae and Fucales), as the *giant kelp* of the Pacific coast (*Macrocystis pyrifera*).

**kel'pie**, **kel'py** (kēl'pī), *n.*; *pl.* -pies (-pīz). *Gael. Myth.* A water sprite, usually equest in form, believed to warn those who are to be drowned or to assist in their drowning.

**kel'son** (kēl'sn). Var. of *KEELSON*.

**Kelt**, **Keltic**, etc. Vars. of *CELT*, etc.

**kel'ter** (kēl'tēr). Var. of *KILT*.

**Kelvin scale** (kēl'vīn). [After Wm. Thompson, 1st Baron Kelvin, Brit. scientist.] *Physical Chem.* The scale of absolute temperature,

in which the zero is approximately  $-273.1^{\circ}\text{C.}$ ; — called also *absolute scale*.

**kemp** (kēmp), *n.* [AS. *cempa*.] Scot. A champion; warrior or athlete. — *v. i.* Scot. To contend, esp. in reading.

**kenn** (kēn), *v. t.*; KENNED (kēnd); KEN'NING. [ME. *kennen* to teach, — *ake* known, (after ON.) to know, fr. AS. *cennan* to make known.] 1. *Archaeol. & Dial.* To recognize; discern. 2. Scot. To know, understand. 3. To recognize or admit. (*Obs.*, except Scots Law. To recognize as heir. — *v. t.* *Archaeol. & Dial.* To know (of or about). — *n.* Cognizance; sight; esp., range of sight; understanding.

**kennel** (kēn'el), *n.* [Fr. *kennel*.] 1. A kennel. 2. A variety of vetch.

**kendal green** (kēn'dəl), *n.* A cloth colored green by Flemish weavers at Kendal, England; also, the color of this cloth.

**kennel** (kēn'el), *n.* [From ONF. *canal* channel.] The water-course of a street; a gutter.

**kennel**, *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

**Kennelly-Hoavside layer.** See HEAVYSIDE LAYER.

**kenning** (kēn'ing), *n.* [See KEN, *v.*] 1. Scot. A Recognition. 2. A perceptible portion; a small amount. 3. In Norse and early Teutonic literature, a metaphorical name having a conventional meaning in poetic diction.

**Ken'y moth'od or treat'ment** (kēn'Y), A method of treating poliomyelitis developed by Elizabeth Kenny, Australian nurse.

**ke'no** (kē'nō), *n.* A form of lotto used in gambling.

**ke'no-ge'n'e-sis** (kē'nō-jēn'ē-sis; kē'nō'), *n.* **ke'no-ge-ne'tic**. Vars. of CENOGENESIS, CENOGENETIC.

**ke-no'sis** (kē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *kenōsis* an emptying, fr. *kenos* empty.] Theol. Christ's action of "emptying himself" on becoming man (*Phil.* ii, 7, R. V.), humbling himself even to suffering death; also, any of various theories based upon this. — **ke-no'tic** (-nō'tik), *adj.*

**ken'speck'le** (kēn'spēk'el), *adj.* Scot. Conspicuous.

**ken'tledge** (kēn'tlēj), *n.* Naut. Pir-iron ballast.

**Ken-tuck'y blue/grass** (kēn'tūk'Y), *n.* See BLUEGRASS.

**Kentucky coffee tree.** A tall North American tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) of the senna family, with large woody brown pods, the seeds (Kentucky coffee beans) of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

**Kentucky Derby** (dī'rīb; by some dī'rīb, after the British pron.). The foremost American Derby (see DERBY, 2), run since 1875 at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.

**Ken'tuck'y** (kēn'tūk'Y), *n.* [D.] Dial.

**keppi** (kēppi), *n.* A mil front, and a visor.

**kept** (kēpt), *past & past part.* of KEEP.

**ke-ram'ic** (kē-rām'ik), *n.* **ke-ram'ics**. Vars. of CERAMIC, CERAMICS.

**kerat-** = KERATO- (which see), as in **ker'a-tal'gi-a**, **ker'a-toc-ta'si-a**, **ker'a-toc'to-my**, **ker'a-tif'is**, **ker'a-to'ma**.

**ker'a-tin** (kē'rā'tin), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, -atos, horn.] Biochem. An albuminoid forming the chemical basis of epidermal tissues, as horn, hair, nails, feathers, and the like. — **ke-rat'i-nous** (kē-rāt'i-nūs), *adj.*

**ker'a-to-** (kē'rā'tō-), *kerat-*. [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, horn.] A combining form meaning: *a* horn, as in **ker'a-to-g'e-nous**. *b* Horny tissue, as [from *Keratoid*.] *Anat.*, *Med.*, & *Surg.* The cornea, as in **ker'a-to'fo-my** (see -OMY).

**ker'a-to'id** (kē'rā'tō'id), *adj.* [kerat + -oid.] Horny.

**ker'a-tose** (-tōs), **ker'a-to-de** (-tōd), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, -atos, horn.] A tough, horny animal substance, part of the skeleton of sponges and other invertebrates. — **ker'a-tose**, *adj.*

**kerb** (kērb), **kerb'stone**. Vars. of CURB, CURBSTONE.

**ker'chief** (kērchīf), *n.* [OF. *couverchief*, *couverchef*, fr. *couver* to cover + *chief* head. See COVER; CHIEF.] 1. A cloth worn by women as a coverlet for the head, hence, a similar cloth worn or carried as for ornament. 2. A handkerchief. — **ker'chiefed**, **ker'chieft** (-chīft), *adj.*

**keri** (kēri), *n.* [AS. *cyrs* a cutting off, fr. *reorfan* to cut, carve.] 1. Act of cutting; a cut or stroke. 2. The slit or notch made in cutting, as by a saw. 3. Something cut off; a cutting, as of wool in shearing.

**ker-man'shah'** (kē-rām'shā'), *n.* See KIRMAN.

**ker'mes** (kērmēs), *n.* [F. *kermès*, fr. Gr. *qirmis*.] 1. The dried bodies of the females of certain scale insects (*kerus Kermes*) allied to the cochineal insect, which are found on an oak (*Quercus coccifera*) of the Mediterranean region. They contain a purplish-red coloring matter. 2. Also *kermes* oak. The oak on which kermes insects feed.

**ker'mis** (kērmis), **ker'mess** (-mēs), *n.* [D. *kermis*, fr. *kerk* church + *mis* Mass.] *a* In the Low Countries, a local outdoor festival.

**U. S.** An indoor entertainment and fair.

**ker'n**, **kerne** (kērn), *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* a foot soldier, *ceatharn* a of soldiers.] *a* A light-armed Celtic foot soldier of Ireland or Scotland; — used chiefly of medieval times; also, a body of kerns.

*b* A rude peasant; a boor.

**ker'n** (kērn), *n.* [F. *carne* a projecting angle, fr. L. *cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge. *Of. E. D.*] *Type Founding*. A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank. — *v. t.* *Type Founding*. To form with a kern; also, to smooth (type) about the kern.

**ker'nel** (kēn'el; -n'), *n.* [AS. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn* grain.] 1. A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of wheat or corn. 2. The inner portion of a seed within the integuments; hence, the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits. 3. The essential part of anything; gist; core.

**ker'o-sene** (kē'rō-sēn; kē'rō-sēn'; 2), *n.* Also **ker'o-sine** (-sēn; -sēn'). [Gr. *keros* wax.] A thin mineral oil used for burning in lamps, and also in oil stoves, etc. It is produced by distillation, chiefly from petroleum but also from oil shale. Called also *coal oil*.

**Ker'ry** (kē'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [From County Kerry, Eire.] An Irish breed of small black dairy cattle.

**Kerry blue terrier.** A terrier of a breed originating in Ireland before 1800, with a long head, a deep chest, and a silky blue coat.

**ker-san'nah** (kē-sān'nāh), *n.* [Ar. *kirsannah*.] Also **ker-san'nē** (-sān'nē). [F.] A variety of vetch.

**ker'sey** (kērsē), *n.* [From *Kersey*, village in Suffolk, Eng.] 1. A

kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed. 2. *pl.* Varieties of kersey; trousers made of kersey. — **ker'sey**, *adj.*

**ker'sey-mere** (-mēr), *n.* [From *casimere*, after *kersey*.] Casimere, a kind of woolen cloth.

**kes'trel** (kēs'trēl), *n.* [ME. *castral*, fr. OF. *cresserelle*.] A small European falcon (*Falco tinnunculus*) noted for its habit of hovering in the air against a wind. It is about a foot long, bluish gray above in the male and reddish brown in the female.

**ketch** (kēch), *n.* [Prob. fr. *catch*, *n.* or *v.*] Naut. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with mainmast and mizzenmast, similar to a yawl, but with mizzenmast stepped farther forward and a larger mizzen.

**ketch'up** (kēch'ūp), *n.* See CATCHUP.

**ke'tone** (kē'tōn), *n.* Also **ke'tan** (-tēn). [ketone + -ene.] Chem. A colorless gas,  $\text{H}_2\text{C}:\text{CO}$ , of penetrating odor, prepared by decomposition of acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride, by high heat.

**ke'to-** (kē'tō-), *ket-*. Chem. & Med. A combining form for *ketone*, meaning relating to, or denoting, ketones or ketone bodies, as in **ke'to-gen'e-sis**, **ke'to-ly-sis**, **ke'to-ne'mi-a**, **ke'to-nu'tri-a**. — **ke'to** (-tō), *adj.*

**ke'tone** (kē'tōn), *n.* [G. *keton*, fr. F. *ketone*.] Chem. A compound containing the carbonyl group ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ ) doubly united with carbon, as with two hydrocarbon radicals, with a single bivalent radical, or with derivatives of these. — **ke-ton'ic** (kē-tōn'ik), *adj.*

**ke-to'asis** (kē-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *ketone* + -osis.] Med. Excess of acetone or other ketones in the organism, occurring in diabetes, acidosis, etc.

**ket'tle** (kē'tl), *n.* [ON. *ketill*, like AS. *catel*, D. *ketel*, etc., fr. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* a deep vessel, bowl.] 1. A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; a pot; now, esp., a teakettle. 2. Short for KETTLED-RUM. 3. Geol. Also **kettle hole**. A steep-sided hollow, without surface drainage, esp. in a deposit of glacial drift.

**ket'tle-drum'** (-drūm'), *n.* Music. A drum made of a hollow hemisphere of brass or copper with a parchment head.

**kev'el** (kēvel; -l), *n.* [ONF. *kevile*, fr. L. *clavicula* fork, peg.] Naut. A strong timber, bittard, or cleat, for making fast the heavier lines of a vessel.

**kex** (kēks), *n.* Chiefly Dial. Eng. The dry stalk of various hollow-stemmed plants, as cow parsnip, wild chervil, etc.

**key** (kē), *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, fr. Taino *cayo*, *caya*, small island.] A low island or reef, as off the southern coast of Florida

**key** (kē), *n.* [AS. *cēg*, *cēgg*.] 1. An instrument by which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn. 2. That which affords or prevents entrance, possession, etc.; *as*, the key of a lock, of a safe, etc. 3. A piece inserted between other pieces, as bolt, cotter, pin, or wedge. 4. A tool or other device like a key in form or function; *as*, a watch key. 5. That which serves to reveal, discover, or solve something; *as*, the key to a riddle; hence, an outline map, a word-for-word translation, a book containing solutions to problems, etc. 6. General pitch or tone of the speaking voice; also, a certain tone of voice; *as*, a plaintive key. 7. Characteristic style or tone; *as*, writings all in the same key. 8. Advertisement. The matter used to key an advertisement. See KEY, *v. t.*, 2. 9. *a* Bot. & Zool. A table in which the salient characters of a group of plants or animals (or of species, genera, etc.) are arranged so as to facilitate the determination of their names and taxonomic relationships. *b* Bot. = KEY FRUIT. 10. Building. A keystone in an arch. 11. Carp. A tapered piece of wood driven in a mortise between the parts of a scarfed joint to bring them together. 12. Elec. A small switch for opening or closing a circuit. 13. Mach. *a* A small, parallel-sided piece, flat or tapered on top, for securing pulleys, cranks, etc., to shafts. *b* In such instruments as the typewriter, linotype, etc., any of a set of levers analogous to the keys of a piano. See TYPEWRITER, *Illustr.* 14. Music. *a* In keyboard instruments, one of the levers, or esp. the exposed front end of it, by depressing which the player actuates the mechanism that produces the tones. *b* *Obs.* The keynote of a scale. *c* A system of tones based on their relation to a keynote, or tonic, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; *as*, the key of C major.

— *v. t.* 1. To lock with a key; to fix the key or keys of; *esp.*, figuratively, to harmonize; to attune. 2. Advertisement. To insert in (an advertisement) some direction or other matter intended to identify answers to it. 3. Mach. *a* To secure by a key, as a pulley on a shaft. *b* To finish off (an arch) by inserting the keystone. 4. Music. To regulate the pitch of; *as*, to key the strings.

**key up.** To raise in key, *as* by tightening the strings; hence, to produce or cause a nervous tension in, to excite.

**key'board'** (kē'bōrd'; 70), *n.* 1. The bank or row of keys on an organ, piano, etc. 2. The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, linotype, etc. See TYPEWRITER, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* & *i.* Printing. To set type by using a keyboard.

**key'od** (kēd), *adj.* *a* Furnished with keys. *b* Reinforced by a key or keystone. *c* Set to a key, as a tune.

**key fruit.** A samara. See SAMARA, *Illustr.*

**key'hole** (kē'hōl'), *n.* A hole for receiving a key.

**key industry.** An industry whose output is essential to the successful operation of many other industries.

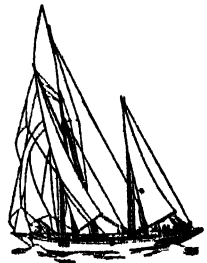
**key man.** Also **key'man'** (kē'mān'), *n.* A person doing such work in an organization that his services are indispensable.

**key'note'** (kē'nōt'; 2), *n.* 1. Music. The tonic of a key or scale as written or sounded. When sounded it is called also **key tone**. 2. The fundamental fact or idea; *as*, keynote of a policy. — (kē'nōt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To sound the keynote (of); also, to deliver a keynote address. — **key'not'er** (-nōt'ēr), *n.*

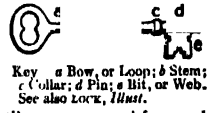
**keynote address or speech.** An address, *as* at a political convention, that presents the essential issues of interest to the assembly.

**Keys** (kēz), *n. pl.* The twenty-four officials constituting the House of Keys, the representative branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man.

**key signature.** Music. The sign, composed of one or more sharps or



Ketch.



Key. *a* Bow, or Loop; *b* Stem; *c* Collar; *d* Pin; *e* Bit, or Web. See also LOCK, *Illustr.*

flats, placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key.

**key'stone'** (kē'stōn'), *n.* 1. *Arch.* The voussoir at the crown of an arch, regarded as binding the whole. See *ARCH.* 2. A part or force on which associated things depend.

**Keystone State.** Pennsylvania; — a nickname alluding to its central position among the original 13 colonies.

**key'way'** (kē'wā'), *n.* 1. *Mach.* A groove or channel for a key, as in a shaft or in the hub of a pulley. 2. The aperture for the key in locks having flat steel keys.

**khād'dār** (kūd'dār), *n.* Also **khā'dī** (kū'dī). [*Hind. khādār, khādī.*] India. Homespun cotton cloth.

**khak'ī** (kāk'ī; kāk'ī), *adj.* [*Hind. khākī, lit. dusty, dust-colored, fr. Per. khāk dust.*] Of the color khaki; — applied to cloth, orig. to a stout brownish cotton cloth used for uniforms in the Anglo-Indian army. — *n.* 1. Khaki cloth or uniform. 2. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR.*

**khā'lif** (kāl'if; kāl'if), **khā-lī'fa** (kāl'ī-fā), **khā'lif**, **khā'lee-fate**, **khā'lī-fat**, **khā'lī-fate**. Vars. of *KALIPH*, *CALIPHATE*.

**kham'sin** (kām'sin; kām-sēn'), *n.* Also **kham-seen'**, **kam'sin** [*Ar. khamāsin* fifty, abbr. fr. *riḥ al-khamāsin* the wind of fifty (days).] A hot southerly wind in Egypt, coming from the Sahara.

**khan** (kīn; kām; kām), *n.* [*Ar. khān*] In the Near East, a caravanserai, or resthouse.

**khan**, *n.* [*Turki khān.*] Literally, lord; prince; — a Tatar title of sovereignty of the successors of Genghis Khan now applied to dignitaries of various rank in Persia, Afghanistan, etc. — **khan'ate** (-āt), *n.* **khed'ah** (kē'dā), *Var.* of *KHEDIV*.

**khe-dive'** (kē'dēv'), *n.* [*F. khédive, fr. Turk. khidiv, fr. Per. khidiv* a prince.] The title from 1867 to 1914 of Turkish viceroys in Egypt. — **khe-dī'vi-al** (kē'dē'vī-āl), *adj.* — **khe-dī'vi-ate** (-āt), *n.*

**khid'mat-gar**, **khid'mut-gar** (kīd'māt-gār), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. khidmatgār.*] India. A male waiter.

**Khmer** (k'mēr), *n.* 1. One of the native race of Cambodia, of undetermined origin. The Khmers developed a great Hindu and Buddhist civilization during the Middle Ages. 2. The language of the Khmers.

**ki-ang'** (kī-āng'), *n.*; *pl.* **KIANGS** (-āngz), *sometimes KIANG.* A Tibetan wild ass (*Equus kiang*). See *ONAGER*.

**kiaugh** (kyāg), *n.* *Scot.* Trouble; anxiety.

**kibe** (kīb), *n.* A chapped or ulcerated chilblain.

**ki'bei'** (kē'bē'), *n.*; *pl.* **KIBEI**, **KIBEIS** (kāz'). [*Yap.*] An American born of Japanese parents in the United States, who has acquired all or part of his education in Japan. Cf. *NISEI*, *ISSEI*.

**ki'bitz** (kīb'its), *v. t.*; **ki'bitted** (-itted); **ki'bitt-ing**. *Colloq.* To act as a kibitzer.

**ki'bts-er** (kīb'ts-ēr), *n.* [*Viddish, fr. colloq. G. kibitzen* to look on (at cards), fr. *kibitz*, *kibitz*, a looker on, a meddlesome spectator.] *Colloq.* A meddler; one who gives gratuitous advice, specif., a spectator at cards.

**ki'b'lah** (kīb'liā), *n.* See *KAHNA*.

**ki'b'osh** (kīb'ōsh; kīb'ōsh'), *n.* *Slang.* Nonsense; stuff. — *to put the kibosh on.* *Slang.* To do for finally; squelch.

**kick** (kīk), *v. i.* [*ME. kiken.*] 1. To strike out with the foot or feet, as in defense or in bad temper, or at a ball in games, or in swimming. 2. *Now Colloq.* To show opposition or ill temper, to object strenuously; as, to kick against a decision. 3. *Slang.* To die; — often *kick in, kick off, kick the bucket.* 4. Of a firearm, to recoil when fired. — *Syn.* See *OBJECT*. — *v. t.* 1. To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot. 2. To strike violently as if with the foot, or as a gun does in recoiling; to impel or drive as by kicking. 3. *Football.* To score (a goal) by kicking. — **kick'er**, *n.*

**kick back.** *a Colloq.* To recoil upon one in an unexpected manner. *b Slang.* To return (part of a sum received as wages, fees, etc.).

— *n.* 1. A blow with the foot or feet, power to kick. 2. *Eng. Slang.* A pocket. 3. Any movement resembling a kick; specif., the recoil of a firearm. 4. *Slang.* A distinct protest. *b Slang.* 5. Grounds of objection or complaint. 6. *Slang.* A strongly stimulating effect, as of liquor. *b Pleasurable excitement.* 6. The indentation at the bottom of a molded glass bottle to lessen its holding capacity. 7. *Football.* Act or instance of kicking the ball.

**kick'back'** (-bāk'), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A reaction, esp. when sharp or violent. 2. *a Thieves' Slang.* A restoration by a thief of part or all of stolen property. *b* A return of a part of a sum received, as of wages, commissions, fees, etc., specif. because of confidential agreement or coercion.

**kick'off** (-ōf'; 74), *n.* *a Football.* Act of starting play by a place kick at or near the center of the field. *b Colloq.* Figuratively, a commencement.

**kick'shaw'** (-shō'), **kick'shaws'** (-shōz'), *n.* [*F. quelque chose* something.] 1. Something fantastical, a toy; bauble. 2. A fancy dish; a tidbit; a delicacy.

**kick turn.** *Skiing.* A method of reversing direction by swinging first one ski high with a jerk and planting it in the desired direction, then lifting the other ski into a parallel position. — **kick'-turn'**, *v. i.*

**kick'up'** (-ūp'), *n.* *Slang.* A row; a disturbance.

**kik** (kīd), *n.* A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.

**kīd**, *n.* [*ON. kith*] 1. A young goat. 2. The flesh, fat, or skin of a kid; also, a thing made of kid, specif.: *a* = *KIDSKIN*, *b* *pl.* Kid gloves. 3. *Colloq.* A child; a youngster. — *v. t.* **KID'DED**; **KID'DING**. To bring forth; to say; — said of a goat or an antelope.

**kīd**, *v. t.* *a*; **KID'DED**; **KID'DING. *Slang.* *a* To hoax; humbug. *b* To make fun (of), esp. by deceptive talk; rally; jolly. — *n.* *Slang.* Humbug; a hoax. — **kīd'der**, *n.***

**Kīd'der-min'ster** (kīd'dēr-mīn'stēr), *n.* Inlaid carpet; — from the English town where first made.

**kīd'nāp** (kīd'nāp; formerly kīd'nāp'), *v. t.*; — **NAP'D** (-nāp'd) or — **NAPPED**, — **NAP'ING** or — **NAPPING**. [*kīd* a child + *nāp* to seize, to grasp.] To carry (anyone) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to seize and detain him for the purpose of so carrying him away. — **kīd'nāp'er** (-nāp'ēr), **kīd'nāp'per**, *n.*

**kīd'ney** (kīd'nē), *n.* [*ME. kydney, kydenes*, first element of unknown origin; second in *ME. ey* *eye*.] 1. In vertebrates, one of a pair of glands, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column, and serving to excrete urea, uric acid, and other waste products of metabolism. In man, the kidneys are bean-shaped organs, about 4½ inches long.

Each kidney is made up chiefly of epithelial tubules (*uriniferous tubules*) which secrete urine, collect it, and discharge it into a main cavity whence it is conveyed by the ureter to the bladder for periodical discharge. Each tubule begins as a thin-walled invagination of capsule surrounding the *glomerulus*, or *Malpighian tuft*, the capsule and glomerulus together constituting a *kidney corpuscle*. 2. Temperature; disposition; sort; kind. 3. The tissue of the kidney of an animal, as of the ox or sheep, used as an article of food; as, *kidled kidneys*.

**kidney bean.** *a Bean.* The common bean *Phaseolus vulgaris*. *b* The scarlet runner (*P. coccineus*).

**kidney vetch.** A perennial Eurasian herb (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) of the pea family, with cloverlike heads of red or yellow flowers, once used as a remedy for renal disorders.

**kid'skin'** (kīd'skīn'), *n.* The skin of a young goat, used for footwear, gloves, etc. — **kīd'skīn'**, *adj.*

**kīef** (kēf), *Var.* of *KEY*.

**kier** (kēr), *n.* [*ON. ker* a tub.] A large vat in which textile goods, cotton, etc., are boiled, bleached, etc.

**kīe'sel-guhr'**, **kīe'sel-gur'** (kē'sēl-gōr'), *n.* [*G., fr. kiesel* flint + *guhr* sediment.] Loose or porous diatomite. See *DIATOM*.

**kīe'ser-ite** (kē'sēr-īt), *n.* [*After D. G. Kreser, of Jena.*] *Mineral.* Hydrous magnesium sulfate,  $MgSO_4 \cdot 11H_2O$ .

**kīl'der-kīn** (kīl'dēr-kīn), *n.* [*MD. kinderkin, kinneken, fr. ML. quintale* See *QUINTAL*.] A cask, or small barrel; hence, an old English measure usually equal to 18 gallons.

**kīl'erg'** (kīl'ērg'), *n.* [*kilo- + erg.*] *Physics.* A unit of work equal to one thousand ergs.

**Kil-ken'ny cats** (kīl-kēn'ny). Two cats which fought till nothing was left but their tails; — probably a parable of a local contest between Kilkenny and Irishmen.

**kill** (kīl), *v. t.* [*ME. kellen, kellen, cullen, to kill, strike.*] 1. To deprive of life; to slay. 2. To slaughter (an animal for food); hence, to convert a food animal into (beef, pork, or the like); as, *to kill beef*. 3. To deprive of vital quality; to destroy. 4. Specif.: *a* To consume (time). *b* To defeat, or veto. *c* To stop; as, *to kill an engine*. 5. *awn Tennis, etc.* To play (a ball) so hard that it cannot be returned. 7. *Print.* To mark or designate (matter) as not to be used.

*Syn.* Kill, slay, murder, assassinate, dispatch (or despatch), execute mean to deprive of life. Kill, the general term, may or may not suggest human agency or a human victim or even, in figurative use, an animate victim; slay implies killing wantonly or deliberately; murder, a motive and, usually, premeditation; assassinate, murder by stealth or treachery, esp. of an important person; dispatch, getting rid of a person or the like or killing him quickly; execute, the carrying out of a sentence to death.

— *n.* *a* The act of killing. *b* An animal, or, collectively, the animals, killed in a hunt or by hunting.

**kill**, *n.* [*1. kill, MD. kille*] *Local, U. S.* A channel; creek; stream; as, the *Kill*, between Staten Island and Bergen Neck; — also used in combination, as, *Catskill*.

**kill'deer'** (kīl'dēr'), *n.*; see *FLURAT*, *Note*, 3. Also **kīl'deer'** (-dēr') [*So named from its notes*] A plover (*Oryzopsis vociferus*) found throughout temperate North America. It has a plaintive and penetrating cry.

**kill'er** (kīl'ēr), *n.* 1 One who or that which kills, as an assassin. 2 Also **killer whale.** Any of several ravenous gregarious cetaceans of the dolphin family, mostly of northern seas. The common Atlantic species (*Orcinus orca*) is 20 to 30 feet long.

**kill'lick** (kīl'fīk), *n.* Also **kīl'lock** (-lōk). A small anchor, also, a kind of anchor formed by a stone, usually enclosed by pieces of wood, loosely, any anchor.

**kīl'lick-in-nic'**, **kīl'li-ki-nick'** (kīl'fī-kī-nīk'). Vars. of *KINKINNICK*. **kīl'li-fish'** (kīl'fī-fīsh'), *n.*, *pl.*, see *FISH*. Any of numerous small American cyprinodont fishes (genus *Fundulus* and allied genera), some of which are equally well in fresh, brackish, or sea water. They are much used as bait.

**kill'ing** (kīl'ing), *n.* 1 Act of one who kills, esp., homicide; murder.

2 That which is killed, as the amount of game taken on one hunt.

3 *Colloq.* A large gain or profit acquired; as, to make a *kill*ing on the stock market. — *adj.* That kills or pertains to killing; also, *Colloq.* captivating; irresistibly amusing. — **kill'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**kill'-joy'**, *n.* One who causes gloom, a dispiriting person.

**kīln** (kīl; kīln), *n.* [*As. eȳln, eȳlen, fr. L. culina* kitchen.] A large stove or oven, or furnace of brick or stone, or a heated chamber, for hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a *limekiln* or cement *kīln*. — *v. t.*; **KILN'D** (kīl; kilnd); **KILN'ING**. To burn, bake, or dry in a kiln.

**kīln'-dry'** (-drī'), *v. t.*; see *DRY*. To dry in a kiln.

**kī'lo** (kē'lō; kī'lō), *n.*; *pl.* **KILOs** (-lōz). [*F.*] A kilogram; a kilometer; — shortened form.

**kī'lō'** (kī'lō'), [*F. kilo.*] See *KILOGRAM* A prefix meaning thousand, used chiefly in names of units in the metric system, as in **kī'lō-am'pere**, one thousand amperes, **kī'lō-dyne**, **kī'lō-gauss'**, **kī'lō-joule**, **kī'lō-lumen**, **kī'lō-volt**.

**kī'lō-cal'o-rie** (kī'lō-kāl'ō-rē), *n.* *Physics.* A unit of calorie. See *CALORIE*. **kī'lō-cy'cle** (kē'lō-sīk'lē), *n.* A thousand cycles; also, esp. *kī'lōs*, one thousand cycles per second. Abbr. *kc*.

**kī'lō-gram**, **kī'lō-gramme** (-grām), *n.* [*F. kilogramme, fr. kilo- (fr. Gr. χιλις a thousand) + gramma* gram.] See *METRIC SYSTEM*, *Table 5*. Abbr. *kg*.

**kī'lō-gram-me'ter**, **kī'lō-gram-me'tre** (-mē'tēr), *n.* *Mech.* A unit of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram through the height of one meter, in the latitude of Paris. It is nearly equal to 734 foot-pounds.

**kī'lō-il'ter**, **kī'lō-il'tre** (lī'tēr), *n.* [*F. kilolitre.*] See *METRIC SYSTEM*, *Table 4*. Abbr. *kl*.

**kī'lō-me'ter**, **kī'lō-me'tre** (kī'lō-mē'tēr; sometimes kī'lōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*F. kilomètre.*] See *METRIC SYSTEM*, *Tables 1, 2, 3*. Abbr. *km*, *kilom.*, or *km*. — **kī'lō-me'tric** (-mē't'fīk), **kī'lō-me'tri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.*

**kī'lō-watt'** (kī'lō-wōt'), *n.* [See *KILOGRAM*; *WATT*.] *Elec.* A unit of power, equal to one thousand watts. Abbr. *kw*.

**kī'lō-watt'-hour'**, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of work or energy equal to that done by one kilowatt acting for one hour, — approx. = 1.34 horsepower hour. Abbr. *kw-hr* (no period).

**kilt** (kīlt), *n.* [*From GILT, v.*] A type of short plaited petticoat worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men; hence, any similar garment.



— *v. t.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. *Scot.* To tuck up. 2. To lay in plaits like those of a Highland kilt.

**kilt'er** (kilt'ēr), **kol'ter** (kol'tēr), *n.* *Colloq. & Dial.* Order; proper condition; — chiefly in phrases; as, *out of*, or *in*, *kilt'er*.

**kilt'ie**, **kilt'y** (kilt'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **kilt'ies** (-īz). One who wears a kilt, specif. a regimental kilt.

**kilt'ing**, *n.* *Dressmaking.* A series of perpendicular flat plaits, each folded so as to cover about half of the preceding.

**kilm'ner** (kilm'nēr). *Scot. & dial. var. of CUMMER, lass.*

**ki-mo'no** (ki-mō'nō; ki-mō'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz; -nōz). [*Jan.*] 1. A type of loose robe or gown tied with a sash, worn as an outer garment by Japanese men and women. 2. A similar gown worn as a dressing gown by women of Western nations.

**kin** (kīn), *n.* [AS *cygn* kin, race, people.] 1. *Archaic.* A group of persons of the same stock, race, or family; a sept, clan, or tribe. 2. One's relatives, collectively; kindred; also formerly, a kinsman. 3. *Rare.* Relationship; connection by birth or marriage. — *adj.* Kindred; related.

**-kin** (-kīn). [ME. *-kin*, fr. MD. *-kin*, *-kijn*.] A diminutive suffix, as, in *manikyn*.

**kin/aes-the-sic**, **kin/aes-the-sis**, **kīn/aes-the'tic**. Vars. of KINES-THESIS, etc.

**kin'ase** (kī'nās; kī'nās), *n.* [kinetic + -ase.] *Biochem.* A substance that converts a zymogen into an enzyme.

**kin'ohin** (kīn'chīn), *n.* *Slang.* A child.

**kin'ohin-mort'** (mōrt'), *n.* *Slang.* A girl or infant.

**kind** (kīnd), *n.* [AS *cynd*, *gecynde*, *gecynde*, fr. the root of E. *kin*.] 1. *Archaic.* Nature, character; style; mode of action. 2. A natural group, class, or division, as, the bird *kind*. 3. A class; sort; variety; description; as, several *kinds* of eloquence. 4. The generic or specific quality or character of anything; as, differences in *kind*. — *Syn.* See *TYPE*. — *in kind*. 1. In the same or like manner. 2. In produce or commodities, instead of in money; as, payment *in kind*. — *of a kind*. Of the same class, sort, value, etc.

**kind**, *adj.* [AS *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, innate. See *KIND*, *n.*] 1. *Oba.* Natural; native; hence, appropriate; rightful. 2. Having feelings befitting our common nature, benevolent, well-disposed; also, showing kindness or tenderness, gracious. 3. Proceeding from, or characterized by, goodness or benevolence; as, a *kind* act. 4. *Now Chiefly Dial.* Loving, affectionate. 5. Gentle; tractable; as, a horse sound and *kind* in harness.

*Syn.* Kind, kindly, benign, benignant mean showing a gentle, considerate nature. Kind and kindly both imply interest in another's welfare, and sympathy, humaneness, and the like, but *kind* stresses a disposition to be helpful, and *kindly* the expression of a benevolent nature, mood, or impulse (as, to have a *kind* heart, to take a *kindly* interest); benign and benignant stress mildness, graciousness, and mercifulness, and apply more often to superiors than to equals, but *benign*, usually, describes a person, and *benignant* his acts, words, etc. (as, a *benign* master; a *benignant* influence).

**kin'der-gar'ten** (kīn'dēr-gār'tēn), *n.* [*G.*, lit., children's garden.] A school for young children conducted on the theory that education should be begun by cultivating the normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, imitation, and construction, and emphasizing the necessity of social training.

**kin'der-gar'ten** (-gār'tēn), *n.* Also **kin'der-gar'ten-er**. 1. A kindergarten teacher. 2. A kindergarten pupil.

**kind'heart'ed** (kīnd'hār'tēd; -īd), *adj.* Having kindness of nature; sympathetic. — **kind'heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **kind'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

**kind'le** (kīn'dl), *v. t.*; *kind'led* (-dld), *kind'ling* (dlīng). [*ON kynda*.] 1. To set on fire, to ignite, light. 2. To inflame, as the passions, to rouse, excite. 3. To light up or inflame as if with flame. — *v. i.* 1. To take fire. 2. To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated.

**kind'le**, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *kindlen*, *cundlen*.] To bring forth young **kind'less** (kīnd'lēs; -lēs), *adj.* Destitute of kindness; also, *Oba.*, unnatural. — **kind'less-ly**, *adv.*

**kind'ling** (kīn'dlīng), *n.* 1. Act of causing to burn, or of exciting the passions. 2. Material, especially lighted, for starting a fire.

**kind'ly** (kīn'dl), *adj.*; **kind'ly-er** (-lēr); **kind'ly-est**. [AS *cyndelic*, *gecyndelic*.] 1. *Archaic.* Natural; native; hereditary. 2. Humane, sympathetic; hence, benevolent; gracious; kind. 3. Favorable; genial; agreeable. — *Syn.* See *KIND*. — *adv.* [AS *gecyndelic*.] 1. Naturally. 2. In a kind manner; agreeably; pleasantly. 3. *Colloq.* As a considerate, courteous, or gracious act; as a favor or gesture of good will; as, I would take it *kindly* if you would come; will you *kindly* fill out this blank? — **kind'ly-ness**, *n.*

**kind'ness** (nēs; -nēs), *n.* 1. State or quality of being kind; specif., beneficence; rarely, kind feeling; affection. 2. A kind act; an act of good will.

**kind'of**. *Colloq.* In a way; somewhat; rather; as, he is *kind of* queer.

**kin'dred** (kīn'drēd; -drēd), *n.* [ME. *kinrede*, *kynrede*, *kunreden*, fr. AS *cygn* kin, race + the termination *-ræden* condition, rule.] 1. Relationship; affinity; kinship. 2. The family, or the like, to which one belongs; collectively, relations; persons related to each other. — *adj.* Belonging to the same family or race; related; of the like nature or properties; connate.

**kin** (kīn), *n. pl.* [For older *kyen*, formed like *ozon*, fr. AS *cū*, pl. of *cow*.] *Archaic & Dial.* Cows; cattle.

**kin'e-mat'os** (kīn'māt'ōs; kīn'ē-), *n.*; see -OS. [Gr *kinēma*, *kinēmatos*, motion, fr. *kynein* to move.] *Physics.* The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes; also, the application of this science to mechanical contrivances. — **kin'e-mat'ic** (-ik), **kin'e-mat'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**kin'e-mat'o-graph** (kīn'māt'ō-grāf; kīn'ē-), **kin'e-ma-tog'ra-phy**, etc. Vars. of CINEMATOGRAPH, etc.

**kin'e-scope** (kīn'ē-skōp; kīn'ē-), *n.* *Television.* A trade-mark applied to a form of cathode ray tube having at one end a screen of luminescent material on which are produced visible images, such as pictures or oscillograph curves. Cf. *TELESCOPE*.

**kin'es-the-sis** (kīn'ēs-thē'sis), *n.* [*Gr.* *kinēin* to move + *anathēsis* perception.] The sense whose end organs lie in the muscles, tendons, and joints and are stimulated by bodily tensions; the muscle sense. — **kin'es-the'tic** (-thē'tik), *adj.*

**kin'et'ic** (kī-nēt'ik; kī-), *adj.* [Gr. *kinētikos*, fr. *kynein* to move.] *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or due to motion; — often contr. with *potential*; as, *kinetic energy*.

**kin'et'ic** (-īk), *n.*; see -OS. The branch of dynamics treating of the changes of motion produced by forces.

**kinetic theory of matter**. *Physics.* The theory that the minute particles of substances are in vigorous motion. The **kinetic theory of gases** assumes that the particles of a gas move in straight lines with high average velocity, continually encountering one another and, hence, changing their individual velocities and directions, and that the pressure of the gas is due to the impact of the particles against the walls of the containing vessel. The **kinetic theory of heat** assumes that the temperature of a substance depends on the average kinetic energy of the minute particles, and that when heat is added to a substance there is an increase in this average kinetic energy.

**kin'e-to-graph** (kī-nēt'ō-grāf, kī-nēt'ō-, kī-), *n.* [Gr. *kinētos* moving + *-graph*.] An apparatus for taking a series of photographs of

*ré-ff, kī-nē', n.*

**kin'folk**, **kin'folks'**. *Dial.* variants of KINSMEN.

**king** (kīng), *n.* [AS *cyng*, *cyning*.] 1. A male sovereign; the monarch of a state distinctively called a kingdom, and usually independent. 2. One that holds a pre-eminent position or rank; as, a railroad *king*. 3. *Cards.* A card conventionally picturing a king. 4. *Checkers.* A crowned man. 5. *Chess.* The principal piece, moving ordinarily one square in any direction, but obliged never to enter or remain in check. Abbr. & (no period). — *adj.* Chief; most important; — often in combination, as in *kingbolt*.

**King apple**. A red-striped variety of winter apple.

**King Arthur**. See ARTHURIAN.

**king'bird** (kīng'bōrd), *n.* Any of several American tyrant flycatchers (genus *Tyrannus*), some species of which are noted for their pugnacity, as the common kingbird (*T. tyrannus*) of the eastern U. S.

**king'bolt** (-bōlt), *n.* A vertical bolt by which the forward axle and wheels of a vehicle or the trucks of a railroad car are connected with the other parts.

**King Charles spaniel**. See SPANIEL.

**king crab**. Any of several closely related species of large marine arthropods (order Xiphosura and class Merostomata); a horseshoe crab; a xiphosuran. Cf. CRAB.

**king'craft** (kīn'krāft), *n.* The art of governing as a sovereign.

**king'cup** (kūp'), *n.* See CROWFOOT, 1.

**king'dom** (kīng'dŏm), *n.* [AS *cyningdŏm*.]

1. *Archaic.* The rank, state, or attributes of a king; royal authority. 2. A state or monarchy the head of which is a king; dominion; realm. 3. *Nat. Hist.* One of the three grand divisions into which all natural objects are commonly classified, the **mineral kingdom** comprising all unorganized and lifeless substance and objects, the **vegetable kingdom** containing all plants, the **animal kingdom** containing all animals. 4. *Theol.* The spiritual realm having God as its head.

**king'fish** (-fīsh), *n. pl.*, see FISH. 1. An American marine sciaenoid food fish (genus *Menticirrhus*), esp. one (*M. azatlis*) of the Atlantic coast. 2. The orah. 3. Either of two sierras, the *cero* (*Sierra cavallia*) or the *pin-tado*. 2. *Colloq.* The undisputed master in a community, faction, legislature, etc.

**king'fish'er** (-fīsh'ēr), *n.* Any of a family (Alecithidae) of nonpasserine birds, mostly crested and brightly colored, with a short tail and long, stout, sharp bill, as the slate-blue **belted kingfisher** (*Megascops alpeyon*) of the United States, with a chestnut band across a white breast.

**King Horn**. The title and hero of various old metrical romances in English, Scotch, and French.

**King James Bible**. The Authorized Version of the Bible. See BIBLE.

**King Lear** (lē). The title and hero of a tragedy by Shakespeare. Lear is a legendary king of Britain, who divides his kingdom between his elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, and disinherits his youngest daughter, Cordelia. The elder daughters drive the old man to madness by neglect and abuse. Cordelia, with her husband, the king of France, enters Britain with an army to rescue her father, but is defeated, captured, and hanged in prison. Lear dies of grief.

**king'let** (kīn'let; -lēt), *n.* 1. A little or insignificant king. 2. Any of several very small birds (genus *Regulus*), resembling the warblers, as the **golden-crowned kinglet** (*R. satrapa*) and **ruby-crowned kinglet** (*R. calendula*).

**king'ly** (-lī), *adj.*; **king'ly-er** (-lēr); **king'ly-est**. Belonging to, suitable to, or befitting a king; characteristic of, or resembling, a king; monarchical; royal; august; noble; grand. — *adv.* In a kingly manner. — **king'ly-ness**, *n.*

**king'-of-arms'**, *n.*, or **king of arms**. [*also caps.*] The chief heraldic officer of a country.

**king'pin** (kīng'pīn), *n.* 1. *Boating.* A tall pin, or any pin, in the center of the frame. 2. *Colloq.* The chief person in a group or undertaking. 3. A kingbolt.

**king post**. *Carp.* A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base. Cf. *QUEEN POST*; see *ROOF, Illustr.*

**Kings** (kīngz), *n. pl.*, *contr.* used as *king*. One of two (or, in Douay Bible, four) books of the Old Testament recording the reigns of Jewish kings. See BIBLE.

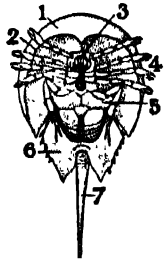
**King's or Queen's Bench**. *Eng. Law.* A former court of record and the highest court of common law in England. The sovereign used to sit there in person.

**King's Birthday**. See HOLIDAY, 3.

**king's counsel**. *Brit.* Barristers, or a barrister, designated as counsel for the king; — called **queen's counsel** when the sovereign is a queen. Abbr. K.C. or Q.C.

**king's English**, the English speech or usage regarded as if sanctioned by royal, or official, authority.

**king's, or queen's, evidence**. *Eng. Law.* Evidence for the king or queen, that is, the crown or state; esp., the evidence voluntarily given by an accomplice who confesses the crime and testifies against his accomplices. It is called **state's evidence** in the United States.



King Crab (*Xiphosurus* *sowerbyi*), ventral aspect. (1) Carapace; (2) Anterior Appendages; (3) Ambulatory Appendages of Cephalothorax; (4) Operculum; (5) Abdomen; (6) Caudal Spine, or Telson.

**king's evil** *Scrofula*; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

**king'ship** (kīng'shīp), *n.* **a** State, office, or dignity of a king. **b** Royal government. **c** Personality of a king; majesty.

**king snake**. A large, harmless snake (*Lampropeltis getulus*, family Colubridae) of the southern United States. It kills other snakes, but lives chiefly on mice and rats.

**king's, or queen's, proctor**. In England, an officer of the court who may intervene in actions for divorce, chiefly to prevent collusive proceedings.

**king's, or queen's, shilling**. A shilling given by a recruiting officer to a recruit, the taking of which, until 1870, constituted a binding enlistment in the British Army.

**king truss**. A truss framed with a king post.

**king wood'** (kīng'wōd'), *n.* A handsome violet-marked wood from a tree (*Dalbergia coarctata*) of the pea family, of Brazil; also, this tree.

**kink** (kīngk), *n.* [From *D. kink* or *sw. kink* a twist in a rope.] **1.** A short and often tight twist, loop, or curl as in a rope, thread, hair, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself. **2.** A cramp in some part of the body; a crick. **3.** A peculiarity; a quirk; also, a mental twist; crocheted. — *v. t. & t.* To wind into or form a kink.

**kin-kaid'** (kīn-kā'id'), *n.* [After Moses P. Kinkaid (1854-1922), Am. Congressman.] **Local, U.S.** One of the settlers on free land in Nebraska under terms of the Kinkaid Act (1904), which allowed each bona fide settler 840 acres upon payment of a filing fee of fourteen dollars.

**kin'ka-jou** (kīng'kā-jō), *n.* [From *F.* *Sp.*, or *Pr.* fr. Tupi *kinkajou*, *kinkajou*.] A nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal (*Potos caninus*, family Procyonidae), inhabiting Mexico and Central and South America. It is about three feet long, and has a slender body, long prehensile tail, large lustreous eyes, and soft woolly yellowish-brown fur. It may easily be tamed.

**kin'kle** (kīng'kl'), *n.* A little kin — **kin'kled** (-kl'd), *adj.*

**kink'y** (kīng'kī), *adj.*; **kink'y-er** (-ē-ēr); **kink'y-est**. Full of, or having, kinks; closely twisted; as, kink'y hair. — **kink'y-ly**, *adv.* — **kink'y-ness**, *n.*

**kin'ni-kin-nick'**, **kin'ni-ki-nie'** (kīn'ni-kī-nīk'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] A mixture of leaves and bark formerly smoked by the Indians and pioneers in the Ohio Valley.

**kin'no** (kē'nō), *n.* Also **kinno gum**. [Mandingo *kono* or *kano* African kin (the variety first known).] A dark red or blackish product similar to catechu, obtained from various tropical trees and used in medicine, in tanning, etc.

**kins'folk** (kīnz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Formerly also **kins'folks** (-fōks'). Relatives; kindred; kin; persons closely related.

**kin'ship** (kīn'shīp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin; relationship by blood or, loosely, by marriage.

**kins'man** (kīnz'mān), *n.* A man of the same race or family; relative. — **kins'woman** (kīnz'wōmān), *n.*

**ki-oak'** (kē-ōsk'), *n.* [*F. kiosque*, fr. Turk. *kiūshk* pavilion, fr. Per. *kīshk* portico, palace.] **1.** A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion. **2.** (*pron. often kī'ōsk*) A similar light ornamental structure used as a newsstand, display stand, handstand, etc.

**kip** (kīp), *n.* **1.** The undressed hide of a young steer, cow, or horse. **2.** A set or bundle of such hides.

**kip, n. [AS. *cip* brothel.] *Slang, a Oha.* A brothel. **b** A lodging-house; a lodging or bed in one, hence, a bed.**

**kip'per** (kīp'ēr), *n.* **a** A male salmon or sea trout during or after spawning. **b** A kippered salmon or herring. [*Cf.* *BLOATER*.] *Slang, Eng.* A fellow; chap. — *v. t.* To cure by cleaning, salting, and, often, treating with pepper, spice, etc., and then drying or smoking.

**Kir-ghiz'**

**kirk** (kūr; *Scot.* kīrk), *n.* [*Scot.* See *CHURCH*.] **1.** *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A church. **2.** [usually *cap.*, and with *the*.] *Eng.* In English usage, the national church of Scotland as distinguished from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

**kirk'man** (-mān), *n.* **1.** *Scot.* An ecclesiastic; a churchman. **2.** A member or adherent of the Church of Scotland.

**Kir-man'** (kīr-mān'), *n.* [From Per. *Kirmān* Kerman (see *Gaz.*)] A carpet or rug woven in Kerman province, Persia, characterized by elaborate floral designs and soft colors. The *Kir-man'-Le-nah'* (-lē-vā') is the highest quality; the *Ker-man'shah'* (kē-mān'shā'), or *Kir-man'shah'*, is a cheaper grade.

**kir'moss** (kūr'mēs). Var. of *KERMIS*.

**kirn** (kūr; *Scot.* also kīrn), *n. & v.* *Chiefly Scot.* Churn.

**kirn, n.** *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A merry-making at the end of the harvest. **2.** Last handful or sheaf reaped at harvest.

**kirsch** (kīrsh), **kirsch'was'ser** (-vī'sēr), *n.* [*G.* fr. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic liquor made by distilling the fermented juice of the morello cherry.

**kir'sen, kir'sten** (kūr'sēn), *Dial. vars.* of *CITRISTEN*.

**kir'tle** (kūr'tl'), *n.* [AS. *cýrtel*.] *Archaic.* **1.** A man's tunic or coat. **2.** A woman's gown. — **kir'tled** (-tl'd), *adj.*

**Kis'lev** (kīs'lēf), *n.* Also **Kis'leu, Kis'lew** (-lēf). [*Heb.* *Kislev*.] See *JEWISH CALENDAR*.

**kis'met** (kīs'mēt; kīs'), *n.* Also **kis'mat** (-mūt). [*Turk.* *qismet*, fr. *Ar.* *qismah* portion, lot.] Destiny; fate

**kiss** (kīs), *v. t. & t.* [AS. *cýssan*; akin to AS. *coos* a kiss.] **1.** To touch or press with the lips, as in love, affection, greeting, etc. **2.** To touch gently, as if fondly or caressingly; to touch or hit lightly. — *n.* **1.** Act of kissing; a touch or caress with the lips; as, a *kiss* of pardon. **2.** A gentle touch or contact. **3.** A sweetmeat made of beaten egg whites and sugar, baked lightly. — **kiss'er**, *n.*

**kiss'ing bug**. Any of several species of bloodsucking, venomous insects (order Hemiptera), as the conenose, which sometimes bite the lips, causing painful sores.

**kist** (kīst), *n.* [*ON.* *kista*, fr. *L.* *cista*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A chest; jocularly, the counter of a shop.

**kist**. Var. of *CIST*.

**kit** (kīt), *n.* A kitten.

**kit, n.** *Musie.* A small violin; — more fully, **kit violin**.

**kit, n.** [*MD.* *kitte* (*D.* *kit* *jux*)] **1.** *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* A wooden tub of various sizes, kinds, and uses. **2.** A set of implements or of personal effects forming part of one's equipment; an outfit; also, the

box, bag, etc., in which such a kit is carried. **3.** *Colloq.* A set or collection; as, the whole *kit* and bundle of them (see *MOODLE*).

**kit'chen** (kīch'en; -in), *n.* [AS. *cýcene*, fr. *L.* *coquina*, fr. *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A room or part of an establishment appropriated to cooking. **2.** The cooking department; cuisine. **3.** *Scot. & Dial.* Food eaten as a relish to other food. — *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial.* To impart relish to; to season.

**kit'chen-er** (kīch'ē-nēr), *n.* A kitchen servant; a cook.

**kit'chen-ette'** (kīch'ē-nēt'), *n.* Also **kit'chen-et'**. A very small room or an alcove combining kitchen and pantry, with the conveniences compactly arranged.

**kitchen garden**. A garden in which vegetables are cultivated; — called also **kitchen ground, garth, or plot**.

**kitchen midden**. See *MIDDEN*.

**kitchen police**. *Mil.* Enlisted men detailed to assist the cooks in an army mess; also, their work. *Abbr.* *K.P.*

**kit'chen-ware'** (kīch'ēn-wēr'), *n.* Hardware for kitchen use.

**kite** (kīt), *n.* [AS. *cýfta*.] **1.** Any of certain birds of the hawk family (Falconidae; *Milvina*, *Elanus*, and other genera), mostly of rather small or medium size, with long narrow wings. See *GLIDER*. **2.** One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal. **3.** A light framework covered with paper or cloth, intended to be flown in the air at the end of a string. See *BOX KITE, Illust.* **4.** *Com.* A piece of fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit, as a check which represents no deposit in bank. **5.** *Aeronautics.* A form of

in light breezes, as skysails.

— *v. t.* **1.** *Colloq. & Dial.* To fly, soar, or glide like a kite. **2.** *Com.* To get money or credit by kites. — *v. t.* *Com.* To use (a kite) to get money or credit.

**kith** (kīth), *n.* [AS. *cýðthe*, *cýðh*, native land, fr. *cýðh* known.] Familiar friends, neighbors, or relatives, collectively. *Archaic*, except in **kith and kin**, friends and kindred; now, often, kindred; relations.

**kithe, kythe** (kīth), *v. t.* [AS. *cýðhan*, fr. *cýðh* known.] To make known; to manifest. — *v. i.* To show oneself; to become known, appear. *Both Now Scot. & Dial.*

**kit'ling** (kīt'līng), *n.* *Now Scot. & Dial.* A kitten.

**kit'ten** (kīt'tēn), *n.* [*ME.* *kitoun*, fr. *OF.* *caton*, *chaton*, dim. of *chat*.] A young cat; also, sometimes, the young of other animals, as rabbits. — *v. t. & t.* To give birth to (a kitten or kittens).

**kit'ten-ish, adj.** Resembling, or like that of, a kitten; playful. — **kit'ten-ish-ly, adv.** — **kit'ten-ish-ness, n.**

**kit'ti-wake** (kīt'tī-wēk), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note, 3.* [In imitation of its cry.] Any of several ruls (genus *Rissa*), having the hind toe short or rudimentary. See *2d OUTL.*

**kit'tle** (kīt'tl'), *v. t.* [*MD.* *kitelen*.] *Scot.* **a** To tickle; enliven. **b** To perplex. — *adj.* Ticklish; hence, difficult to manage, understand, or pronounce.

**kit'ty** (kīt'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A kitten; — a pet name.

**kit'ty, n.** [*Origin uncertain*.] **a** A pool, as in a poker game, formed by contributions from the players for some special purpose. **b** In some card games, an extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table.

**kit'ty-corn'ered**. [*U.S.* Var. of *CATER-CORNERED*.]

**ki'wa** (kē'wā), *n.* [*Native name*.] In Pueblo Indian architecture, a ceremonial chamber or structure.

**Ki-wa'ni-an** (kē-wī'nī-ān), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs (**Ki-wa'nis** (-nīs) *Clubs*), in the United States and Canada, having the same constitution, the first organized in 1915 at Detroit. The Kiwanian principles are fair dealing and the observance of the golden rule.

**ki'wi** (kē'wī), *n.* [*Maori*.] An apteryx. See *APTERYX, Illust.*

**Klam'ath wood** (klām'āth). [*From Klamath River, California*] The St.-John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum*.

**Klan** (klān), *n.* The Ku Klux Klan, or one of its local units. — **Klans'man** (klānz'mān), *n.*

**Klebs'-Löf'ler bac'il'lus** (klēps'lof'ēr). See *DIPHTHERIA*.

**klepht** (klēft), *n.* [*NGr.* *klephtēs* robber, fr. *Gr.* *kleptēs*.] One of the Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest of Greece, formed communities of brigands.

**klep'to-ma'ni-a** (klēp'tō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr.* *kleptēs* thief + *mania*.] A persistent neurotic impulse to steal, esp. without economic motive.

**klep'to-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.* A person having kleptomania.

**klieg eyes** (klēg). Eyes inflamed from excessive exposure to light from klieg lights; also, the affliction itself.

**klieg, or klieg, light** (klēg). [*After Kliegl* brothers, the inventors.] A type of arc light, used in taking motion pictures, with carbons that emit a light rich in actinic rays.

**Kling'sor** (klīng'sōr), *n.* [*G.*] In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a magician who, having been refused admission to the knighthood of the Grail, takes revenge by setting fire to women to besure the knights, from whose chief, Amfortas, he takes the sacred spear.

land.

**kils'ter** (kīs'tēr), *n.* [*Nor.*] *Shiing*. Soft wax used esp. for corn snow or crust.

**||kloof** (Cape D. kloof), *n.* [*D.*] *S. Africa.* A deep glen; ravine; gorge.

**klys'tron** (kīs'trōn), *n.* [*From Gr.* *klystēr* syringe + *-tron* as in *electron*.] *Physics.* An electron tube that converts direct current into ultra-high-frequency current through electromagnetic sorting of electronic velocities.

**knack** (nāk), *n.* A sharp sound; a crack. — *v. t. & t.* *Now Dial.* To strike sharply; to crack.

**knack, n.** **1.** A trick; device; now esp., a clever way of doing something; an ingenious expedient. **2.** Aptness at doing something; facility; dexterity. **3.** A clever contrivance; a knickknack. — *Syn.* See *GIFT*.

**knack'er** (nāk'ēr), *n.* **1.** *Eng.* One who buys and slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc. **2.** A buyer of old ships, houses, etc., for their materials.

**knap** (nāp), *n.* [AS. *enep, cnepp*, top, knob, button.] A top or crest (of a hill); a summit.

**knap** (nkp), *v. t. & i.*; **KNAPPED** (nkp't); **KNAP**<sup>ING</sup>. *Now Dial.* 1. To rap; snap. 2. To shape or dress by breaking off pieces, as flints; to chip. 3. To bite smartly; to snap; nibble. — *n.* *Dial.* A sharp or abrupt blow; a rap.

**knap/sack** (nkp'sk'), *n.* [*D.* *knapack*, fr. *knappen* to eat + *sak* bag.] A case of canvas or leather for carrying on the back a soldier's necessities or a traveler's clothing, etc.; — *distina.* from *haver-sack*.

**knap/weed** (nkp'wēd'), *n.* [*From* **KNAP** *top.*] A plant of a genus (*Centaurea*) of the aster family; esp., a common European plant (*C. nigra*) having knoblike heads of purple flowers. See **STAR THISTLE**.

**knap** (nkr), *n.* A knot or burr in wood. — **knarred** (nārd), *adj.* — **knarry** (nā'rī), *adj.*

**knave** (nāv), *n.* [*AS.* *cnafa* a boy, youth.] 1. *Archaic.* A boy servant; hence, a male servant; also, a man of humble birth or position. 2. A tricky, deceitful fellow; a rogue. 3. A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

**knave/ry** (nāv'er-ī), *n.*; *pl.* — **KNAVES** (-īz). 1. Practices of a knave; petty villainy; fraud; rascality. 2. *Obs.* Roguishness; mischievous sportiveness.

**knave/ish** (nāv'ish), *adj.* Like or characteristic of a knave. — **knave/ish-ly**, *adv.* — **knave/ish-ness**, *n.*

**knead** (nēd), *v. t.* [*AS.* *cneadan*.] 1. To work and press into a mass, as dough, usually with the hands. 2. To treat or form as by kneading; to mix or operate on as if by kneading. — **kneaded** (ēr), *n.*

**knee** (nē), *n.* [*AS.* *cneō*, *enōw*.] 1. In man, the joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg. 2. In animals: a The joint in the hind limbs of vertebrates homologous with the knee of man. See **DOC**, *ILLUSTR.* b In the forelimb of hoofed quadrupeds, the carpal joint (corresponding to the wrist in man). c In birds, the tarsal joint. 3. Something suggestive of the human knee, esp. when bent, as a crook in a tree branch. 4. That part of a garment which covers the knee. — *v. t.*; **KNEED** (nēd); **KNEE**<sup>ING</sup>. To strike or touch with the knee.

**knee action**. *Automobiles.* A type of front-wheel suspension permitting independent vertical movement of each front wheel. — **knee/ac-tion** (2), *adj.*

**knee/cap** (nē'kăp'), *n.* The patella; kneecap. **knee-deep** (-dēp'; 2), *adj.* 1. Rising to the knees; knee high. 2. Sunk to the knees; as, men *knee-deep* in water.

**knee-high**, *adj.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees.

**knee/hole** (nē'hōl'), *n.* An open space for the knees, as under a desk.

**knee jerk**. A kick produced by a light blow on the tendon below the kneecap.

**kneel** (nēl), *v. t.*; **KNELT** (nēlt) or **KNEELED** (nēld); **KNEEL**<sup>ING</sup>. [*AS.* *cneoulian*.] To bend the knee; to fall or rest on the knees. — *n.* Act of kneeling. — **kneel'er** (nēl'ēr), *n.*

**knee/pad** (nē'păd'), *n.* A pad to protect stockings, etc., at the knee. **knee/pan** (-păn'), *n.* The patella; kneecap.

**knee-sprung**, *adj.* *Veter.* Having the knees bent when they should normally be straight, as from straining, etc.

**knell** (nēl), *v. t.* [*AS.* *cnyllan*.] 1. *Obs.* To ring, esp. to toll (a bell). 2. To summon by or as by a knell. 3. To announce by or as by a knell. — *v. i.* To ring, esp., to toll; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen. — *n.* The stroke or sound of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral; hence, a warning of, or a sound indicating, death.

**knelt** (nēlt), *past & past part.* of **KNEEL**.

**knew** (nū; 114), *past* of **KNOW**.

**knicker-bock'er** (nk'ēr-bōk'ēr), *n.* 1. A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; more widely, any New Yorker; — from *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Irving's (1809) *History of New York*. 2. [*not cap.*] *pl.* A style of short breeches, gathered at the knee; also, the costume of which these are a part.

**knicker's** (nk'ēr), *n. pl.* Short for **KNICKERBOCKERS**; hence, a woman's undergarment similar to bloomers.

**knick/knack** (nk'kăk'), *n.* [*Redupl.* of **KNACK**.] A small article, as of furniture, dress, etc., rather for ornament than for use; a gimcrack; a gewgaw.

**knife** (nif), *n.*; *pl.* **KNIVES** (nīvz). [*AS.* *cniſf*.] 1. An instrument con-

sisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle. 2. A weapon consisting of or like a knife. 3. *Mach.* A cutting blade or tool in a machine. — *v. t.*; **KNIFEED** (nif); **KNIFE**<sup>ING</sup> (nif'ing). 1. To use a knife on; cut or stab with a knife. 2. *Slang, U.S.* To try to defeat by underhand means, esp. in politics. — **knife/like** (-līk'), *adj.*

**knife-edge**, *n.* 1. Edge of a knife, or an edge likened to that of a knife in sharpness. 2. *Mach.* A sharp hardened steel wedge used as a fulcrum for a lever beam in instruments of precision, as scales, testing machines, etc.

**knight** (nīt), *n.* [*AS.* *cniht*, *cneht*, boy, youth, attendant, military follower.] 1. A military attendant or follower; hence, one who devotes himself to a lady as her attendant or champion. 2. a In feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms serving a superior; esp., one who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct. b In modern times, a man upon whom a corresponding dignity has been conferred by a sovereign. In Great Britain the knight ranks next below a baronet. He has the title *Sir* prefixed to his name. The dignity is not hereditary. 3. A person of ancient history regarded as of a rank equivalent to that of knight. 4. A member of an order or society, or the holder of a degree or rank in such an order or society, whose official title is "knight." 5. *Chess*. A piece, usually bearing a horse's head, having a move of two squares such that it passes over any adjacent square whether occupied or not, and alights on a square of different color from that from which it started. *Abbr.* *Kt* (no period). — *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight.

**knight bachelor**; *pl.* **KNIGHTS BACHELORS**. A knight of the most ancient, but the lowest, order of English knights.

**knight-errant**, *n.*; *pl.* **KNIGHTS-ERRANT**. A wandering knight; a knight traveling in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity.

**knight-errant-ry**, *n.*; *pl.* **KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES** (-rīz). The character or actions of knights-errant; practice of wandering in quest of adventures; quixotic conduct.

**knight/hood** (nīt'hōd'), *n.* 1. The rank, dignity, profession, or vocation of a knight, or of knights as a class. 2. Knightliness; chivalry. 3. The whole body of knights.

**knightly**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a knight; chivalrous; also, made up of knights. — *adv.* In a knightly manner. — **knight/ly-ness**, *n.*

**Knights of Columbus**. A fraternal and benevolent society of Roman Catholic men, founded in 1882.

**Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. See **HOSPITALITY**, 3.

**Knight Templar**. 1. *pl.* **KNIGHTS TEMPLARS**. See **TEMPLAR**, 1. 2. *pl.* **KNIGHTS TEMPLAR**. A member of a certain order of Freemasonry, claimed to be a lineal descendant of the ancient order of Templars.

**knit** (nit), *v. t.*; **KNIT** or **KNITTED**; **KNIT**<sup>ING</sup>. [*AS.* *cnyttan*; akin to *E. knot*.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* To tie together, as cord; to fasten by or as by knots. 2. To form, as a fabric, by interlacing a single yarn or thread in loops, by means of long thin bluntly pointed rods (*knitting needles*). Cf. **CROCHET**. 3. To bring or bind together as by knitting; to interlock; as, to *knit* the hands; to conjoin, cement, consolidate; as, to *knit* the parts of a fractured bone. 4. To draw together; to contract into wrinkles, as, he *knit* his brow in thought. 5. To bind by a social, legal, or similar tie; as, to *knit* persons together by marriage. — *v. i.* 1. To form a fabric by interlacing a single yarn or thread in a series of loops. 2. To become drawn together or contracted into wrinkles; also, to become compact, to consolidate. 3. To become united closely; to grow together, as bones. — **knit/ter** (nīt'ēr), *n.*

**knit/ting** (nīt'ing), *n.* a The action of one who knits. b The work or product made by one who knits.

**knit/wear** (nīt'wār'), *n.* Knit goods for clothing.

**knives** (nīvz), *n. pl.* of **KNIFE**.

**knob** (nōb), *n.* 1. A rounded protuberance or mass; a bunch; lump. 2. A knoblike ornament or handle; as, a doorknob. 3. A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one. — **knobbed** (nōbd), *adj.* — **knob/by** (nōb'ī), *adj.*

**knob/ker/rie** (-kē'rī), *n.* [*S. Afr. D.* *knopkirie*, fr. *D.* *knophout*, knotty stick + *Hottentot kērrī* club.] A short club with a knobbed end used as a missile weapon, esp. by Kaffirs; — called also **knob/stick** (-stīk').

**knock** (nōk), *v. i. & t.* [*AS.* *cnocean*, *cnuccian*.] 1. To strike a sharp or resounding blow; to rap. 2. To drive or be driven against something; to collide; bump. 3. Of machinery, to rattle or make a pounding noise, as, in an internal-combustion engine, from a detonation of the charge. 4. *Slang, U.S.* To find fault; to criticize capriciously.

**knock down**. a To strike down; hence, to vanquish. b To assign to a bidder at an auction, as by the fall of the hammer. c To separate (a manufactured article) into parts for convenience of transportation or storage; — opposed to *set up*. — **knock off**. a To leave off (work, etc.). b To deduct; as, to *knock off* five dollars from a bill. c To cease as from work; to stop working. — **knock out**. To defeat; vanquish; specif.: a *Baseball*, more fully *knock out of the box*. To cause (a pitcher) to retire or be pulled from the box by hitting the balls pitched by him hard or often. b *Pugilism*. To disable (an opponent) so that he is unable to rise before the referee has completed a count of ten seconds. — **knock up**. a To arouse by knocking. b *Colloq., Eng.* To tire out; to fatigue.

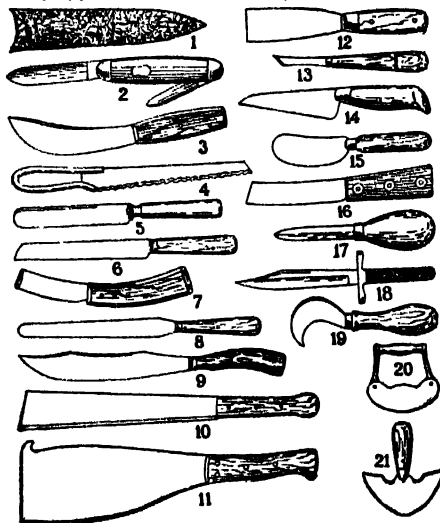
— *n.* 1. An act of knocking; specif.: a A sharp or resounding blow. b In an internal-combustion engine, the sound produced by improper operation, due either to a mechanical defect, as a loose connecting rod, or improperly timed or uneven combustion; also, detonation. 2. *Slang, U.S.* A piece of severe faultfinding.

**knock-a-bout** (nōk'ā-bout'), *adj.* 1. Marked by roughness; boisterous. 2. Characterized by, or suitable for, knocking about, or traveling hither and thither. — *n.* *Naut.* A sloop-rigged yacht of 21-foot water line, without a bowsprit, designed for sailing on open waters.

**knock/down** (nōk'doun'), *adj.* 1. Of such force as to fell or overthrow; overwhelming. 2. Made so as to be capable of being knocked down or taken apart, as for transportation. — *n.* 1. That which knocks one down. 2. A knocking down; a felling by a blow. 3. Something that takes apart, for packing or removal, as a piece of furniture.

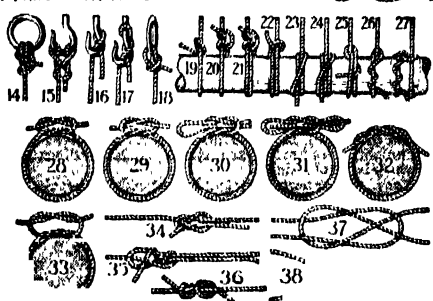
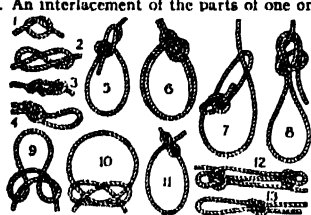
**knock'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who or that which knocks; as: a One who raps at a door. b A kind of hammer hinged to a door, with which to knock for admittance.

**knock-knee**, *n.* A condition in which the knees bend in so as to touch each other in walking. — **knock-kneed**, *adj.*



**Knives.** 1 Indian Jasper Blade; 2 Pocketknife; 3 Skinning Knife; 4 Bread Knife; 5 Table Knife; 6 Goldbeater's Knife; 7 Farmer's Knife; 8 Palette Knife; 9 Carving Knife; 10 Corn Knife; 11 Canoe Knife; 12 Putty Knife; 13 Wood Carver's Knife; 14 Felt Knife; 15 Paper Hanger's Knife; 16 Hacking Knife; 17 Oyster Knife; 18 Hunting, or Bowie, Knife; 19 Oilcloth Knife; 20, 21 Chopping Knives. See also **DRAWKNIFE**, *ILLUSTR.*

**knock'out'** (nôk'out'), *adj.* That knocks out; as, a *knockout* blow. — *n.* 1. Act of knocking out, or state of being knocked out. 2. *Slang.* U.S. A striking or attractive person or thing. 3. *Boxing.* Act of knocking out an opponent; also, a *knockout* blow. **knoll** (nôl), *v. & n.* *Archaeol. & Dial. Eng.* Knell. **knoll**, *n.* [AS. *cnoll*.] A little round hill; a mound. **knop** (nôp), *n.* A knob; a stud, boss, or bunch. **knosp** (nôsp), *n.* [G. *knospe* hurl.] A knob; a boss. **knot** (nôt), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sandpiper (*Calidris canutus*) which breeds in Arctic regions and migrates south. **knot**, *n.* [AS. *cnotta*.] 1. An interlacement of the parts of one or more flexible bodies, as cordage, forming a lump or knob; any tie or fastening formed with a cord, rope, or the like, including bends, hitches, splices, etc. 2. Figuratively: a something not easily solved; a difficulty; a problem. *b* A bond of union; a tie; specif., the tie or bond of marriage. 3. A bow, cockade, or epaulet. 4. A place where several



Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. (K. = Knot; B. = Bend; H. = Hitch.) 1. Overhand K. 2. Figure-eight K. 3. Stevedore's K. 4. Loop K. 5. Bowline (Knot). 6. Bowline on a Bight. 7. Running Bowline. 8. Bowline with a Bight. 9. Harpoon H. 10. Trolongue K. 11. Slide K. 12. Sheepshank. 13. Slip-knot. or Running K. 14. Anchor K. or Fisherman's B. 15. Cat's-paw. 16. Single. 17. Double. Blackball H. 18. Studding sail Tack H. 19. 20. Hall Hitches. 21. Rolling H. 22. Round Turn and Half H. 23. Clove H. or Buhrer's K. 24. Magnus H. 25. Studding-sail Halyard H. 26. Timber H. 27. Timber and a Hall H. 28. Reef, Square, or Flat K. 29. Granny K. 30. Single. 31. Double. Bowknot. 32. 33. Surgeon's K. 34. Becket. Sheet, or Hunter H. 35. Double Sheet B. 36. Englishman's Tie. 37. Single. 38. Double. Carrick B.

or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect and form a thickening. 5. A figure the lines of which are interwoven, as in embroidery, etc. 6. A knob or protuberance, as in a muscle. 7. A cluster of persons or things; a group. 8. A swelling in the tissues of a plant, as the node of a grass; hence, the hard, irregular lump formed at the point of insertion of a branch in a tree trunk; also, a cross section of this in the surface of wood. 9. Any fungus disease of trees characterized by the development of abnormal excrescences. 10. *Archaeol.* A flower garden elaborate in design. 11. *Naut.* A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. Hence: *b* A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile, or 6,080.20 feet, an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight *knots*. *c* Loosely, a nautical mile.

— *v. t.* **KNOT'TED**, **KNOT'TING**. 1. To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots. 2. To unite closely or intricately; to entangle. — *v. i.* 1. To form knots, as in a cord; to become entangled. 2. To knit knots for fringe or trimming.

**knot'grass'** (nôt'gras', *n.* A cosmopolitan weed (*Polygonum aviculare*, family Polygonaceae) having jointed stems, linear leaves, and minute greenish flowers. *b* Any of several grasses with reniculate stems, as oat grass, etc.

**knot'hole'** (-hól'), *n.* A hole in a board, tree trunk, etc., where a knot or branch has come out.

**knot'stitch**. Any of a variety of stitches which are used in embroidery to form lines ornamented at intervals with knots, and in drawn work to tie threads. See *STITCH*, *THROW*.

**knot'ted** (nôt'téd', -téd', *adj.* 1. Tied in or with a knot or knots. 2. Full of knots or knobs; gnarled. 3. Having intersecting lines or figures; laid out in elaborate patterns; as, a *knotted* flower garden. 4. Entangled; puzzling. 5. Ornamented with knots, or bosses.

**knot'ter** (nôt'tér), *n.* 1. One that knots, as a machine for tying knots. 2. One who removes knots, as from yarn.

**knot'ty** (nôt'ty), *adj.* **KNOT'TY-ER** (-tér); **KNOT'TY-EST**. 1. Full of knots; tied in knots; knotted. 2. Difficult; perplexing; puzzling. — *Syn.* See **COMPLEX**. — **KNOT'TY-NESS**, *n.*

**knot'weed'** (nôt'wéd'), *n.* Knapweed; also, knotgrass.

**knout** (nout; nôot; *some-times* k'noót), *n.* [Russ. *knut*.] A type of whip for flogging criminals. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

**know** (nô), *v. t.* **KNEW** (nô; *114*); **KNOWN** (nôn); **KNOW'ING**. [AS. *cnôwan*.] 1. To perceive directly; to recognize; to discern the char-

acter with the person, character, etc., of; as, to *know* an author. 4. To have sexual intercourse with. 5. To have practical knowledge of; to be skilled in; as, to *know* carpentry. — *v. i.* 1. To have knowledge. 2. To be or become cognizant. — *n.* Knowledge; — chiefly in colloq. phrase in the *know*, having special, often somewhat exclusive, knowledge or information. — **KNOW'ABLE**, *adj. & n.* — **KNOW'ER**, *n.*

**knows**, **know** (nou; nô), *n.* *Scot.* A knoll or mound.

**know-how'** (nô'hôu'), *n.* Technical expertise and accumulated

tical skill in lining up a complicated operation for smooth and — *lent* execution.

**know'ing** (nô'ing), *n.* Acquaintance; cognizance; hence, *Obs.*, an experience. — *adj.* 1. Informed; intelligent. 2. Having or displaying discernment; shrewd; wide-awake. — *Syn.* See **INTELLIGENT**. — **KNOW'ING-LY**, *adv.* — **KNOW'ING-NESS**, *n.*

**know'ledge** (nôl'ej', -jî; *by some, esp. in Brit. usage, nôl'êj', -jî*), *n.*; *pl.* **KNOWLEDGES** (-jêz', -jê). 1. Familiarity gained by actual experience; practical skill. 2. Acquaintance with fact; hence, scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge*. 3. The act or state of understanding; clear perception of truth; cognition. 4. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; enlightenment; learning; also, broadly, the sum of information conserved by civilization; — often personified. 5. A thing that is or may be known; — chiefly in the *pl.* 6. Sexual intercourse, as, carnal *knowledge*.

**know'ledge-a-ble** (nôl'êj'-â-b'l'; nôl'tî-), *adj.* *Colloq.* Having or showing knowledge or shrewdness.

**known** (nôn), *past part.* of **KNOW**.

**know'-noth'ing**, *n.* 1. An ignoramus; also, an agnostic. 2. [*caps.*] U.S. *Hist.* A member of a secret political party (*American party*) which flourished 1853-56 and advocated rigid measures to restrict the political power of the foreign-born population.

**knuck'le** (nûk'li), *n.* [ME. *knokel*, *knokil*.] 1. The rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint; also, the joint itself; — in man now commonly restricted to those at the joints of the fingers. 2. The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, used chiefly for soups, stews, etc. See **BREW**, *ILLUSTR.* 3. *pl.* A knuckle-duster; as, brass *knuckles*. 4. *Mech.* Any of the joining parts of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes; also, a knuckle joint. 5. *Shipbuilding.* The meeting of any two surfaces, of a vessel at an angle instead of a continuous curve. — *v. i.*; **KNUCK'LED** (-léd); **KNUCK'LING** (-ling). 1. To place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble; — often with *down*; as, to *knuckle* at the law. 2. To yield; to submit; — usually with *down* or *under*. 3. To apply oneself earnestly, as, to *knuckle* to work.

**knuckle ball**. *Baseball.* A slow ball delivered with the thumb and little finger grasping the sides of the ball and the first joints of the remaining fingers bent and pressing against the top of the ball.

**knuck'le-bone** (nûk'li-bôn'), *n.* The bone of a knuckle joint; — in man, now only of a finger; in an animal, a limb bone with a knob at the joint end, or the knob itself.

**knuck'le-dust'er**, *n.* A metal weapon fitting over the front of the doubled fist.

**knuckle joint**. *a* A joint forming a knuckle. *b* *Mech.* A hinge joint in which a projection with an eye on one piece enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes on another piece, and is retained by a pin.

**knur** (nûr), *n.* [ME. *knorre*.] A knot, as in a tree trunk; a gnarl.

**knurl** (nûrl), *n.* 1. A knot in wood, a knob, also, a ridge or one of a series of small beads on a metal surface, as on a circular nut, to aid in gripping it. 2. *Scot.* A thick-set person — **knurled** (nûrld), *adj.*

**K.O.** (kô'ô'), *Acronym.* — *v. t.*; *K.O.'D* (-ôd'), *K.O.'ING*. To knock out *ko'a* (kô'â), *n.* A Hawaiian timber tree (*Aracacia koa*) with valuable fine-grained wood.

**ko-a'la** (kô-â'la, *native pron* kô-â'la), *n.* [Native name.] An Australian arboreal marsupial (*Phascogaleos cinereus*), about two feet long, with large hairy ears, gray fur, and sharp claws. It feeds upon eucalyptus leaves.

**ko'bold** (kô'bôld; -bôld), *n.* [G.] In German folklore: *a* A domestic spirit, often mischievous. *b* A gnome haunting underground places.

**Ko'dak** (kô'dâk), *n.* A trade-mark applied (originally) to a small hand camera.

**Ko'di-ak bear**. See **KADIAT BEAR**.

**Ko'el** (kô'el), *n.* 1. Hind *koel*, *kopal*, fr. *Skrt.* *kôkila*. 2. Any of several cuckoos (genus *Eudynamis*) of India, the East Indies, and Australia.

**Koh'-i-noor'** (kô'i-nôor'), *n.* Also **Koh'-i-nur'** (-nôor'), or **Koh'-i-noor'** (-nôor') [Per *koh-i-nûr*, lit., mountain of light]. A large and famous diamond, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.

**kohl** (kûl; kô'h'l'), *n.* [Ar. *kuhl*.] See **ALCOHOL**. *a* Preparation used by women of the East to darken the edges of the eyelids.

**kohl'ra'bi** (kôl'ra'bî; -râb'l'), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rîz). [G., fr. It. *cavoli-rapa*, *pl.*] A race of cabbage, in which the stem is greatly enlarged and is eaten like cauliflower.

**Kol-no'** (koi-nô'; koi'nô'), *n.* [Gr. *koinô* (*dialectal*) common (language).] The literary Greek dialect used in the New Testament; also [*not cap.*], any mixed dialect used as a common or commercial language.

**kol'-sa-ghyz'** (kôl'sâ-sâ-ghyz'), *n.* [Turk. *kök* root + East Turk. *sâghiz* rubber, gum.] A perennial dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz*) native to Kazakh Republic, U.S.S.R., cultivated for its fleshy roots, which contain a high rubber content.

**ko'la** (kô'la), *n.* *a* *Pharm.* Kola nut or an extract of it. *b* Any tree of the genus *Cola*.

**kola**, or **kol'la** (kô'lâ), *nut.* [From a West African Negro word.] The brown, narcotic-containing seed of various African trees (genus *Cola*, esp. *C. nitida*) cultivated in tropical America. It is important as a masticatory and an ingredient of beverages.

**ko-lin'sky** (kô-lîn'skî), *n.* [Russ. *kôlinskî* of Kola, a district in northeastern Russia where the finest minks abound.] *a* Among furriers, any of several Asiatic minks (esp. *Musela siberica*). *b* The fur or pelt of any of these minks.

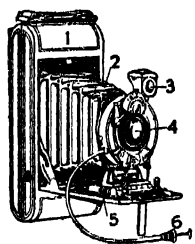
**kol-khoz'** (kôl-kôz'; Russ. kûl-kôz'), *n.* Also **kol-hoz'**, **kol-khos'**. [Russ. *kollektivnoe* collective + *khosyatsvo* household, housekeeping, farm.] A collective farm of Soviet Russia.

**Kom'in-tern'**. Var. of **COMINTERN** (see **INTERNATIONAL**, *n.*, 2 *o*).

**kon-ta'ki-on** (kôn-tâ'ki-on; Gr. *kôn-tâ'kye-on*), [*MGr.*] *Eastern* *Gr.* *a* A short hymn in praise of a saint. *b* A small book or folder containing the prayers of a priest or deacon at a given service.

**koo'doo** (kô'dôo), *Var.* of **KUDU**.

**kook'a-bur'ra** (kôk'â-bûr'â; kôk'â-bûr'â), *n.* [Native name.] *Australia.* — *LAUGHING JACKASS*.



Kodak. 1 Case; 2 Bellows; 3 Finder; 4 Lens; 5 Focusing Device; 6 Release.

**koo'ra-jong** (kōō'rā-jōng). Var. of KURRAJONG.

**||kop** (kōp), n. [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *kop* head.] S. Africa. Hill; mountain.

**ko'pek** (kō'pēk), n. Also **ko'pek**, **co'pek**, etc. [Russ. *kopeika*.] A minor Russian bronze (orig. silver) coin and money of account, 1/10 ruble. Abbr. *kop*.

**||kop'je** (kōp'jē), n. [S. Afr. D., dim. of *kop*.] S. Africa. A hillock; a small kop.

**kor** (kōr; kōr), n. [Heb. *kōr*.] An ancient Hebrew measure of capacity; a homer.

**Ko-ran** (kō-rān; -rān; Ar. *kōr-ān*), n. [Ar. *Qur'ān*, fr. *qara'a* to read.] The scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations to Mohammed.

**Ko-re'an** (kō-rē'an), n. 1. A member of the native race of Korea, a mixed race of Mongoloid type. 2. The language of the Koreans, an agglutinative tongue related to Japanese. — **Ko-re'an**, *adj.*

**Ko-ran** (kō-rān; -rān; n; pl. KORUNY (n), KORUN (kō'rōn). [Czech, fr. L. *corona*.] The monetary unit of Czechoslovakia, stabilized (1945) at two United States cents. Abbr. *K* or (pl.) *Kč* or *Kčs*.

**kos** (kōs), n. *sing.* & *pl.* [Hind. *kos*, fr. Skr. *krośa*.] A measure of distance in India varying from 1 1/2 to 3 miles.

**ko'sher** (kō'shēr), *adj.* Also **ka'sher** (kū'shēr). [Heb. *kāshēr* fit, proper.] Jewish *Relig.* Sanctioned by Jewish law; especially, designating food that may be eaten as ritually clean. — *n.* Kosher food; also, a kosher shop.

**kosh'er** (kōsh'ēr), *v. t.* To kasher.

**ko'tow'** (kō'tou'). Var. of KOWTOW.

**kou'miss**, **kou'miss**, **kou'mys**. Vars. of KUMISS.

**kour'bash**. Var. of KURBASH.

**kow'tow'** (kō'tou'; kōu'tou'), *v. i.* [Chin. (Pek.) *k'ou't'ou'* knockhead.] 1. Chinese. To kneel and touch the forehead to the ground by way of homage, worship, or deep respect. 2. Hence, to treat (one) with obsequious deference. — *n.* Chinese. The prostration made by kneeling and touching the forehead to the ground.

**kraal** (krāl), n. (D., a village, enclosure, park, fr. Pg. *rural* a cattle pen.) 1. A village of South African natives; also, the social unit which the kraal represents. 2. S. Africa. An enclosure for cattle or sheep. — *v. t.* To confine in a kraal.

**kraft** (kraft), n. Also **kraft paper**. [G., strength.] A strong paper, usually dark brown, made from sulfate pulp.

**Krag** (krāg; krās), n. *Colloq. Mil.* A Krag-Jørgensen rifle.

**Krag-Jørgensen ri'fle** (-yūr'jōn-sēn). [After Capt. O. Krag and E. Jørgensen of Norway, the inventors.] A type of breechloading rifle, used by Denmark and Norway. With modifications, it was the standard arm of the United States Army from 1892 to 1898.

**krait** (krīt), n. [Hind. *karai*.] A very venomous snake (*Hungarus coruulus*) of India, allied to the cobra, which causes more deaths than any other snake.

**kra'ken** (krā'kēn; krā'), n. [Nor. dial. *krake* (the final *n* is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

**kra'ter**, n. See CRATER, 1.

**K ration** (kā). U. S. ARMY. A heatproof and coldproof 32 oz. package containing three boxes of concentrated foods providing three meals (3726 calories) including bread, meat, beverage, and confection.

**krom'lin** (krēm'līn), n. [F, fr. Russ. *krem'*.] Russia. The citadel of a city, esp. [cap.] of Moscow.

**krou'tzer** (kroūt'sēr), n. Also **krou'zer** (kroūt'sēr). [G. *kruizer*.] An old German or Austrian copper coin worth about half a cent.

**krieg'spiel** (krēg'spīl), || **Kriegs'spiel** (krēks'shuc'l; krēg'spīl'), n. [G. *krieg'spiel*, fr. *krieg* war + *spiel* game.] A game in which blocks, pins, flags, etc., representing contending forces, runs, etc., are moved about according to rules representing conditions of actual warfare.

**Kriem'hild** (krēm'hīlt), n. [MIG. *Chriemhilt*, *Kriemhilt*.] In the *Nibelungenlied*, the wife of Siegfried. After his death she marries Etzel and instigates the slaughter of her kinsmen in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. See BRUNHILD.

**krim'mer** (krīm'ēr), **crim'mer**, n. [G. *krimmer*, fr. *Krim* Crimea.] A gray fur resembling astrakhan, made from the pelts of young lambs of the Crimean Peninsula region. Cf. ASTRAKHAN.

**kris** (krēs). Var. of CRESE.

**Krish'nā** (krīsh'nā), n. [Skr. *Kṛṣṇa*.] Hindu *Relig.* The eighth avatar of Vishnu and one of the most widely worshiped of the Hindu deities. — **Krish'nā-ism** (-iz'm), n.

**Kris Krim'gle** (krīs krīm'gl). [G. *Christkindl*, -del, Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of *Christkind*.] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

**krō'na** (krō'nā), n.; pl. KRONUR (-nēr). [Icel.] The monetary unit of Iceland, containing 100 aurar. See MONEY, Tables.

**krō'na** (krō'nā; Sw. *krō'nā*), n.; pl. KRONOR (-nōr). [Sw.] The monetary unit and a silver coin of Sweden, containing 100 öre. See MONEY, Tables.

**krō'no** (krō'nē), n.; pl. KRONER (-nēr). [Dan.] The gold monetary unit of Denmark and Norway, equal to 100 öre; — called also *crown*. See MONEY, Tables.

**krō'ne** (krō'nē), n.; pl. KRONEN (nēn). [G.] a The German gold 10-mark coin, discontinued in 1924. b The former monetary unit of Austria-Hungary (1892-1925); also, the corresponding coin, equivalent to 100 heller.

**Kro'nos** (krō'nōs). Var. of CRONUS.

**kroon** (krōōn), n.; pl. KROONS (krōōnz) or KROONI (krōō'nī). [Estonian *kroon*.] Formerly, the coin unit of Estonia, equal to the Swedish krona.

**kru'l'er**. Var. of CRULLER.

**kry'o-**. Var. of CRYO-.

**kryp'ton** (krīp'tōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *krypton*, neut. of *kryptos* hid-

den.] Chem. An element, one of the inert gases, occurring in air (one volume in about a million). Symbol, *Kr*; at. no., 36; at. wt., 83.7.

**Kshat'ri-ya** (kshā't'ri-yā), n. [Skr. *kshat'riya*.] One belonging to the governing and military caste, second of the four great Hindu castes.

**kn'chen** (kōn'chēn), n. [G. See CAKE.] A variety of German cake, typically one made from sweetened yeast dough, rolled thin, covered with a coating of sugar and spices, and baked.

**ku'dos** (kū'dōs; kōō'dōs), n. [Gr. *kydos* glory.] *Colloq.* Glory; fame, renown; praise.

**ku'du** (kōō'dōo), n. [Totentot.] A large grayish brown African antelope (*Strepsaceros strepsacerus*).

**Ku'fo** (kū'fō), *adj.* Also **Ou'fo**. Of or pertaining to Kufa, or Cufa, a town on the Euphrates, south of Babylon; — applied esp. to an Arabic alphabet early employed there.

**Ku'-Klux', Ku'klux'** (kū'klīks'; kōō'-), n. [Gr. *kyklos* circle.] U. S. Hist. A secret political organization in the Southern States, active after the close of the Civil War, and having for its chief aim the establishment of white control; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan**. b Hence, a member of the Ku-Klux.

**Ku Klux Klan** a = Ku-Klux. a b A fraternal secret order, ostensibly reviving the Ku-Klux, incorporated in Georgia in 1915 as the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Its membership is said to be confined to American-born Protestant whites. — **Ku Klux Klanner**.

**ku'lak** (kū'jōō'lāk; kū'jōō-lāk'), n. [Russ., lit., fist, fr. Estonian *ku-lak*.] Russia. A rich peasant; esp., a farmer or peasant who has made money out of the poorer class or who refuses to co-operate with the government. — **Ku'lak-ism** (-iz'm), n.

**||Kul-tur'** (kōōl-tūr'), n. [G.] Culture regarded as an evolutionary force developing advanced stages of social organization; hence, a stage or type of such organization.

**Kul-tur'kamp'** (kōōl-tōōr'kamp'), n. [G, fr. *kultur* civilization + *kampf* fight.] Gen. Hist. The struggle (1872-87) between the Roman Catholic Church and the German government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control education and ecclesiastical appointments.

**ku'miss**, **kou'miss** (kōō'mīs), n. [Russ. *kumys*, fr. Tatar *kumiz*.] An intoxicating fermented (or distilled) liquor originally made by the Tatars from mare's or camel's milk.

**kūm'mel** (kūm'el; G. *kūm'el*), n. [G., cumin, caraway seed, fr. OHG. *kumil*, *kumin*, fr. L. *cuminum*.] A liqueur flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc. It is made chiefly at Riga.

**kum'mer-bund'**. Var. of CUMMERBUND.

**kum'quat** (kūm'kwōt), n. [From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *chin'-ghu'*, lit., golden orange.] a A Chinese citrus fruit cultivated for making preserves and confectionery. b The tree (genus *Fortunella*, of the rue family) which bears it.

**kunz'ite** (kūōōts'it), n. [After Geo. F. Kunz (1856-1932), Am. gem expert.] Mineral. A variety of spodumene occurring in beautiful lilac crystals.

**Kuo'min'tang'** (kwō'mīn'dāng'), n. [Chin. (Pek.) *kuo'* nationalist + *min'* people's + *tang'* party.] The revolutionary and nationalist party in the Chinese Republic organized chiefly by Sun Yat-sen. It gained control of most of China in 1926-27.

**kur'bash** (kūr'bish), n. [Turk. *qırbaç*.] A lash or whip of hide used as an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — *v. t.* To lash with the kurbash.

**Kurd** (kūrd; properly *kūrd*), n. One of a numerous Moslem people dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan.

**Kurd'ish** (kūr'dīsh; kōōr'), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Kurds; also, designating a Kurdistan. — *n.* The Iranian language of the Kurds. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Kur'di-stan'** (kōōr'dī-stān'), n. [See KURDISTAN, in *Gas*.] Any of the rugs of several varieties woven by Kurds in Turkey or, mainly, in Persia; — called also **Kurdish rug**.

**kur'ra-jong** (kūr'rā-jōng), n. Also **koo'ra-jong** (kōō'rā-jōng), **our'ra-jong**. [Native name.] Any of several trees or shrubs (families Malvaceae and Sterculiaceae) from the fiber of which Australian aborigines make cordage, nets, and matting.

**||Kur'saal'** (kōōr'sāl'), n.; pl. KURZALE (-zāl'). [G, fr. *kur* cure + *saal* hall.] A public hall for visitors at watering places.

**ku-rus'** (kōō-rōōsh'), n. *sing.* & *pl.* [Turk.] The legal monetary unit of Turkey, equivalent to 1/20 of a Turkish pound. See MONEY, Tables.

**kvass** (kvās), n. Also **kvās**, **quass**, etc. [Russ. *kvās*.] A thin sour beer, commonly made by pouring warm water on rye or barley and letting it ferment.

**ky'ack** (kī'āk), n. Western U. S. A pack-sack to be swung on either side of a pack-saddle.

**ky'a-nite** (kī'yā-nīt). Var. of CYANITE.

**kyle** (kil), n. [Gael. *caol*.] Scot. A fir.

**ky'mo-graph** (kī'mō-grāf; 9), n. [G. *kyma* wave + -graph.] An automatic apparatus on which curves of pressure, etc., may be traced. b An instrument for recording the rotary motions of an airplane in flight. — **ky'mo-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**Kym'ri** (kīm'rī), **Kym'ric**, **Kym'ric**. Vars. of CYMRY, CYMRIC.

**ky-pho'sis** (kī'fō'sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *kyphōsis*, fr. *kyphos* hump-backed.] Angular curvature of the spine; condition of one who is hump-backed. — **ky-pho'tic** (-fō'tik), *adj.*

**Kyr'i-e o-le'i-son** (kī'rī'ē-ōlē'i'sōn; kī'rī'ē-ō). [LL., fr. Gr. *kyrie eleison*.] Eccl. The Greek words, or their English translation "Lord have mercy upon us," used in various offices, esp. of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, as one of a series of petitions or as a response; also, a musical setting for such a petition or response.

**kyts** (kīt), n. Scot. Stomach; belly.

**kythe**. Var. of KITH.

**L**, **l** (l̥), *n.*: pl. **L**'s, **l**'s, **L**s, **l**s (l̥z). 1. The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*lambda*), which took it from the Phoenician. 2. The sound of this letter. In English **L** normally represents a voiced lateral continuant, loosely classed as a liquid consonant. See *Phon.*, §61. 3. [cap.] In Roman numerals, 50 or, in the form **L**, 50,000. 4. A anything having the shape of the capital letter **L**, as an extension on a building constructed at right angles to the length of the building. **b** As a *symbol*, the eleventh or (cf. **K**, 3) twelfth in order.

**L** (l̥), *adj.* *Chem.* [cap. or small cap.] Similar in configuration to *l*-glyceraldehyde; as, *l*-glucose, the *l* family.

**la** (l̥), *n.* *Music.* A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization.

**laager**, **la'ger** (l̥a'gēr), *n.* [D. (in South Africa), also *leger*.] *S. Africa.* A camp, esp. one with a defensive barrier of travelers' wagons. — *v. t. & i. S. Africa.* To form into, or camp in, a laager.

**la'ba-num** (l̥a'bā-nūm), *n.*: pl. -**ra** (-rā). [L.] The imperial standard of the later Roman emperors, esp. that adopted by Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. It bore a monogram of the first two letters (XP) of the name of Christ in its Greek form.

**la'ba-num** (l̥a'bā-nūm), *n.* Also **la'da-num** (l̥ā-dā-nūm). [ML. & L. fr. Gr. *ladanon*, *ladanon*, fr. *lādan* music, fr. Ar. *lādan*, fr. Per. *lādan*.] A soft dark oleoresin derived from various species of rockrose (*genus Cistus*), used in making perfumes.

**la'ba-fac-tion** (l̥a'bā-fāk'shūn), *n.* 1. *lab/facere* to cause to totter, weaken. 2. A weakening; impairment.

**la'bel** (l̥ā'bēl), *n.* [(OF. *label*, *lambel*, sort of ribbon or fringe.)] 1. A band, fillet, or the like. 2. A slip of ribbon, parchment, etc., on a document, to hold the seal. 3. A slip of paper, cloth, leather, metal, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, rating, etc. 4. A term or phrase attached by way of classification or characterization. 5. *Arch.* A projecting molding by the sides, and over the top, of an opening; a dripstone. — *v. t.*: **LA'BELED** (-bēl'd; -b'ld) or **LA'BELED**; **LA'BELING** or **LA'BEELLING**. 1. To affix a label to; to mark with a name, etc. 2. To describe or designate as by a label; to tag. — **la'bel-er**, **la'bel-er**, *n.*

**la belle dame sans merci** (l̥ā bēl dām sās mē'rē'sē). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.

**la'bel-lum** (l̥ā-bēl'lūm), *n.*: pl. -**la** (-d). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of an orchid. Cf. *LADY'S-SLIPPER*, *Illustr.*

**la'bi-a** (l̥ā'bī-ā), *n.*: pl. of **LABIUM**

**la'bi-al** (l̥ā'bī-āl), *adj.* [ML. *labialis*, fr. L. *labium* lip.] 1. Of or pertaining to the lips, or labia. 2. *Music.* Giving its tones from impact of an air current on a liplike edge, as a flute. 3. *Phonet.* Articulated, as a consonant, mainly by the lips (b, p, m). *b* Modified, as a vowel, by circular contraction of the lip opening (oo in food; o in old). — *n.*: 1. *Music.* A labial organ pipe. Cf. *BLUE PIPE*. 2. *Phonet.* A labial consonant.

**la'bi-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Phonet.* Quality of being labial; tendency to labialize sounds.

**la'bi-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* *Phonet.* To make labial; to round (a vowel or a consonant, as o or r). — **la'bi-al-iza-tion** (-iz-ā'shūn, -iz-ā'-zhūn), *n.*

**la'bi-ate** (l̥ā'bī-āt), *adj.* Having lips; lipped; specif., *Bot.*, having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two parts, one projecting over the other, as in the snapdragon.

**la'bi-le** (l̥ā'bī-lē), *adj.* 1. [*labilis* apt to slip, fr. *labi* to slip.] 1. Characterized by adaptability to change or modification; plastic; unstable. 2. *Chem.* *Physics.* Readily undergoing change, as in cleavage or molecular rearrangement.

**la'bi-o-** (l̥ā'bī-ō), [See **LABIUM**] A combining form denoting: *a* The lips. *b* Labial and, as in labiodental.

**la'bi-o-den-tal** (-dēn'tāl; -t'āl), *adj.* [*labio-* + *dental*.] *Phonet.* Formed with the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

**la'bi-o-nas-al** (-nā'sāl; -z'āl), *adj.* [*labio-* + *nasal*.] *Phonet.* Uttered with the joint use of the lips and the nasal passage, as *m*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

**la'bi-o-ve-lar** (-vē'lār), *adj.* [*labio-* + *velar*.] *Phonet.* Formed with the lips rounded, narrowed, or closed, and with the back of the tongue touching or near the velum, as *w*. — *n.* A labiovelar vowel or consonant.

**la'bi-num** (l̥ā'bī-nūm), *n.*: pl. **LABIA** (-rā). [L.] 1. Lip. 2. *pl. Anat.* The folds of integument at the opening of the vulva; as, the **la'bi-a ma-jor-a** (l̥ā'bī-ā mā-jō'rā), the outer folds, and the **la'bi-a mi-nor-a** (l̥ā'bī-ā mī-nō'rā), the inner folds of the vulva. 3. *Bot.* The lower lip of a labiate corolla. 4. *Zool.* The lower lip of an insect, formed by the second pair of maxillae. See *HYMENOPTERON*, *Illustr.*

**la'bor**, **la'bour** (l̥ā'bōr), *n.* [(OF. *labour*, *labor*, fr. L. *labor*.] 1. Physical or mental work; toil. 2. That which requires effort for its accomplishment; a task. 3. The service rendered or part played by the laborer, operative, and artisan in the production of wealth, as distinguished from the service rendered by capitalists or by those whose occupation is primarily and almost entirely mental. 4. Laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class, esp. as united in efforts to secure economic rights and better living and working conditions. 5. *Mod.* Travail; childbirth. — *Syn.* See *WORK*. — *v. t.* 1. To perform labor; to work; hence, to strive; take pains. 2. To be in travail. 3. To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; to do one's work under conditions that make it hard, wearisome, or grievous. 4. *Naut.* To pitch or roll heavily, as a ship. — *v. i.* 1. *Non Chiefly Literary.* To expend labor on; specif., to till, cultivate. 2. *Archae.* To form, perform, or bring with labor. 3. To treat or work out with effort and in detail; as, to labor a point.

**la'bo-ra-re** *ant* **o-ra-re** (l̥ā'bō-rā-rē *ant* ō-rā-rē). [L.] To work is to pray.

**la'b-o-ra-to-ry** (l̥ā'bō-rā-tō'rī; *Brit.* l̥ā'bōr-ō-tēr-ī, l̥ā'bō-rā-tēr-ī, -trī), *n.*: pl. -**ries** (-rīz). *Orig.*, the workshop of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in any science, or to the testing and analysis of drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.; by extension, a place where something is prepared or some operation is performed. — *adj.* Of or pert. to, or used or done in, a laboratory.

**Labor Day.** In most states of the United States, the first Monday of September, set aside as a legal holiday in honor of, or in the interest of, workmen as a class; also, a similar holiday (*Labour Day*) in Canada, Australia, etc. In many European countries and in the Philippine Islands the first day of May is observed as Labor Day.

**la'bored**, **la'boured** (l̥ā'bōrd), *adj.* Produced or performed with labor; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural; as, a *labored* style or speech.

**la'bor-er**, **la'bour-er** (l̥ā'bōr-ēr), *n.* One who labors; specif.: *a* One who does physical labor, one who does work that requires strength rather than skill. *b* A person who performs labor of any kind.

**la'bo-ri-ous** (l̥ā'bō-rī-ūs, 70), *adj.* [(OF. *laborios*, fr. L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor.)] 1. Requiring much work; toilsome. 2. Devoted to labor; industrious. — **la'bo-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **la'bo-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**La'bor-ite**, **La'bour-ite** (l̥ā'bōr-īt), *n.* [*labeimenes* not cap.] A member of a labor party, esp. of the British Labor party.

**la'bor om'ni-a vin'cit** (l̥ā'bōr ōm'nī-ā vīn'sīt). [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Oklahoma.

**Labor party.** A political party claiming to represent especially the economic interests of wage earners.

**la'bor-sav-ing**, **la'bour-sav-ing** (l̥ā'bōr-sāv'īn), *adj.* Adapted to replace or decrease the labor, esp. manual labor, of men; as, *laborsaving* devices.

**labor union.** A trade-union. See **TRADE-UNION**.

**la'bour**, **la'bour-er**, etc. *Brit.* spelling of **LABOR**, **LABORER**, etc.

**la'bra-dor-ite** (l̥ā'b-rā-dōr-īt, l̥ā'b-rā-dōr'īt), *n.* [*Labrador* + *-ite*.] A triclinic felspar showing a beautiful play of colors.

**la'br-et** (l̥ā'b-rēt), *n.* [L. *labrum* lip.] A piece, as of wood, shell, or stone, worn in a perforation of the lip, as among various peoples of low culture.

**la'broid** (l̥ā'b-rōid), *adj.* [J. *labrus*, *labras*, a kind of fish.] *Zool.* Belonging to the wrasse family (*Labridae*) or to a former superfamily (*Labroidae*) that included the wrasses, the parrot fishes, etc. — *n.* A labroid fish.

**la'brum** (l̥ā'b-rūm; l̥ā'b'rūm), *n.*: pl. -**bra** (-brā). [L.] 1. A lip or edge, as of a basin. 2. *Zool.* A the upper or anterior lip of arthropods. See *HYMENOPTERON*, *Illustr.* *b* The external margin of a gastropod shell.

**la'bur-num** (l̥ā'būr-nūm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* One of a genus (*Laburnum*) of Eurasian poisonous shrubs and trees of the pea family, having bright-yellow flowers.

**la'b-y-rinth** (l̥ā'b-ī-rīnth), *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, fr. Gr. *labyrinthos*.] 1. A place full of intricate passages, a maze, specif., in Greek myth, the maze in Crete in which the Minotaur was confined. 2. Any intricate enclosure; esp., a maze of paths in a park or garden. 3. Any inextricable or bewildering state of things, etc.; a perplexity. 4. *Anat. & Zool.* The internal ear. See *EAR*, 1.

**la'b-y-rin'thi-an** (-īn'thī-ān), **la'b-y-rin'thic** (thīk), **la'b-y-rin'thi-cal** (thī-kāl), *adj.* Labyrinthine.

**la'b-y-rin'thine** (-thīn or, *esp. Brit.*, -thīn), *adj.* Like, or of the nature of, a labyrinth; intricate; involved.

**lac** (lāk), *n.* [Per *lak* or Hind. *lāk*, fr. Skr. *lākṣā*.] A resinous substance secreted by a scale insect (*Tachardia lacca*) widely cultivated, esp. in northern India. This resin is melted, purified, and then solidified in thin layers, which form the shellac of commerce.

**lac, lakh** (lāk), *n.* [Hind. *lāk*, fr. Skr. *lakṣa* mark, sign, lac.] *India.* One hundred thousand; also, a great number; specif., 100,000 rupees (written *Rs.* 1,00,000).

**lac-co-lith** (lāk-kō-līth), **lac-co-lite** (-līt), *n.* [Gr. *lakkos* a cistern + *-lith*, *-lite*.] *Zool.* A mass of igneous rock intruded between sedimentary beds and producing a domical bulging of the overlying strata.

**lace** (lās), *n.* [(OF. *las*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare.)] 1. A cord, band, or line, esp. one used in drawing together parts of a garment, a shoe, etc. 2. An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, coats, uniforms, etc.; — now only in *gold lace* and *silver lace*. 3. A delicate openwork fabric, usually figured, of fine threads, used in handkerchiefs, table covers, etc., or worn as an ornament of dress. 4. A dash of spirits (or formerly sugar) added to coffee or some other beverage. — *v. t.*: **LACED** (lās't; *lac'ing* (lās'īn). 1. To fasten or unite with or as with a lace or laces. 2. To compress the waist of (a person) by tightening the laces of a garment, as a corset. 3. To beat; lash. 4. To adorn with or as if with lace. 5. To interlace; intertwine. 6. To add a dash of spirits, or formerly sugar, to (a beverage). — *v. i.* 1. To be fastened, or to admit of being fastened, with a lace or laces. 2. To use lacing for compression of the waist, as by a corset.

**lac'er-ate** (lās'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [L. *laceratus*, past part. of *lacerare* to lacerate; akin to L. *lacer* mangled.] To rend; to mangle; hence, to afflict; harrow.

**lac'er-ate** (-āt), **lac'er-at-ed** (-ēd; -īd), *adj.* 1. Torn; mangled; also, harrowed, distracted. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Having the edges deeply and irregularly cut.

**lac'er-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* A act of lacerating. *b* A breach or wound made by lacerating.

**lac-er'ti-an** (lāk-sēr'tī-ān; 58), *adj.* & *n.* *Zool.* Lacertilian.

**lac-er'ti-l'ian** (lāk-sēr'tī-l'ī-ān; 58), *adj.* [L. *lacertus*, *lacerta*, lizard.] *Zool.* Of or belonging to a division (*Lacertilia*) of reptiles, comprising lizards, chameleons, geckos, and allied limbless forms. — **lac-er'ti-l'ian**, *n.*

**lace'wing** (lās'wīng), *n.* Any of certain insects (order Neuroptera) of *Chrysopa*, *Hemerobia*, and allied genera. They have delicate, lace-like wings and brilliant eyes.

**lach'es** (lāk'hēs; -yā), *n.* [(OF. *lachessne*, ult. fr. L. *laxus* loose, lax.)] *Law.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time; undue delay in asserting a right, or in claiming or asking for a privilege.

**lach'o-sis** (lāk'hō-sis), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Lacheia*, lit. lot, fr. *lachanein*, *lachain*, to obtain by lot.] See *PATE*, *n.*, 4.

**lach'ry-mal** (lāk'rī-māl), *adj.* Also **lac'rī-mal**. [ML. *lachrymalis*, *lacrimalis*, fr. L. *lacrima* a tear.] 1. Of or pertaining to tears. 2. *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or situated near, the organs (*lacrimal glands*) producing tears. — *n.* 1. *pl.* *Lacrimal* organs. 2. = **LACRYMATORY**.



**lachry-ma'tor** (lák'ri-má'tór), *n.* A tear-producing substance.

**lachry-ma'tory** (lák'ri-má'tór-ē), *n.* *pl.* **-ries** (-rīz). A vase for tears; esp., *Archaeol.*, one of a class of narrow-necked vessels found in ancient tombs, and so called from a former notion that the tears of the deceased person's friends were collected in them. — *adj.* Of or pert. to tears; tending to make tears flow.

**lachry-mose** (lák'ri-mōz), *adj.* [*L. lacrimosus.*] Generating or shedding tears; tearful. — **lachry-mose-ly**, *adv.*

**lace** (lās), *n.* 1. Action of one that laces. 2. Any of various things that lace; a lace.

**la-cin'i-ate** (lá-sín't-ē), **la-cin'i-at'ed** (-t'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* [*L. lacinia* lapet.] Fringed; *Bot.*, cut into deep irregular lobes; narrowly incised.

**lack** (lák), *n.* [*ME. lac.*] 1. Fact or state of being deficient or wanting; deficiency; want; need. 2. That which is lacking; thing needed. — *v. t.* 1. To be wanting, missing, or deficient. 2. To have need; to be short; — with *of* or *in*. *Specif.*, to be in want or need. — *v. i.* 1. To be without, destitute of, or deficient in. 2. To want; need; require. *Syn.* **Lack**, want, need, require mean to be without something essential or greatly desired. **Lack** may imply either an absence or a shortage in supply (as, the house **lacks** a dining room, the army **lacks** airplanes); want frequently adds to **lack** the implication of a pressing desire but more often of necessity (as, the house **wants** painting); need clearly suggests urgent necessity (as, the man **needs** food and clothing); **require** heightens this implication by suggesting imperativeness (as, the house **requires** a fresh coat of paint).

**lack-a-dai-si-cal** (lák'a-dāi-si-kál), *adj.* Affectedly languid; listless. — **lack-a-dai-si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **lack-a-dai-si-cal-ness**, *n.*

**lack-a-day** (lák'a-dā), *interj.* Short for ALACKADAY.

**lack'er** (lák'ér), *var.* of **LACQUER**

**lack'ey** (lák'ē), *n.*; *pl.* **LACKEYS** (-īz). [*F. laquais*, fr. Sp. *lacayo*.] A footman; a valet; figuratively, a servile follower; a toady. — *v. t.* & *i.* To attend as a lackey.

**lack'luster**, **lack'luster** (lák'lú-s'tér), *n.* A lack of luster. — *adj.* Lacking luster or brightness.

**la-con'ic** (lá-kón'ik), *adj.* [*L. Laconicus* Laconian, fr. Gr. *Lakóni-kos*.] Summing up words; terse; brief and pithy. — *Syn.* See **CONCISE**. — **la-con'ic-ally** (-i-kál-ē), *adv.*

**la-co-nism** (lá-kó-niz-m), *n.* [*Gr. Lakónismos*, fr. *Lakónizein* to imitate Laconian manners, to speak laconically.] Vigorous, brief expression; laconic style or brevity.

**la-quer** (lák'ér), *n.* [*MF. laque*, fr. Pg. *laquer* sealing wax, fr. or var. of *Pa. laça* lac.] 1. A spirit varnish, as shellac. 2. Any of certain natural varnishes, specif. that obtained in Japan and China (*Japanese* or *Chinese lacquer*) from the sap of a sumac (*Rhus vernici-fua*). 3. Any of various artificial varnishes and varnish paints, opaque or colored, some of which are baked on. 4. A decorative article made of wood coated with lacquer. — *v. t.* To coat with lacquer. — **la-quer-er** (-ér), *n.*

**la-quey** (lák'ē), *var.* of **LACKEY**

**la-ri-mal**, **la-ry-mal** (lák'ri-mál), **la-ri-ma'tory**, **la-ry-ma'tory**, **la-ry-mose**, **la-ry-mose**. *Vars.* of **LACHRYMAL**, **LACHRYMATORY**, **LACHRYMOSE**.

**la-crosse** (lá-króz', 74), *n.* [*F. la crosse*, lit., the crozier, hooked stick.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, played with a long-handled racket (*crosse*), with which the ball is caught, carried, or thrown.

**lact-** = **LACTO-**

**lac-tam** (lák'tám), *n.* [*lactone* + *amino*.] *Chem.* An anhydride of an amino acid, formed by the loss of a molecule of water from the amino and carboxyl groups.

**lac-ta-ry** (lák'tá-rē), *adj.* [*L. lactarius*, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Of, pert. to, or connected with milk.

**lac-tase** (lák'tās), *n.* [*See LACTOSE*; *-ase*.] *Biochem.* An enzyme, found in certain yeasts and in the animal body, which decomposes lactose into dextrose and galactose.

**lac-tate** (-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

**lac-ta'tion** (lák'tā'shún), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

**lac-to-al** (lák'tó-ál), *adj.* [*L. lacteus* milky, fr. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling milk; milky; as, the *lactae* fluid. 2. *Anat.* Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lactae* vessels. — *n.* *Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestine which convey the chyle from the intestine to the thoracic duct.

**lac-to-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* Milky; resembling milk.

**lac-tos'ence** (lák'tō-s'ens; -ns), *n.* Also **lac-tos'oen-ey** (-ēn-ē; -n-s). A becoming milky; milkiness.

**lac-tos'cent** (-ēnt; -nt), *adj.* [*L. lactescens*, pres. part. deriv. of *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] 1. Having a milky look. 2. Secreting, or concerned in the secretion of, milk.

**lac'tic** (lák'tik), *adj.* [*L. lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Of or pert. to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* acid.

**lactic acid**. A colorless sirupy acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ .

**lac-tis'er-ous** (lák'tis'ér-ūs), *adj.* [*L. lac*, *lactis*, milk + *-ferous*.] Secreting or conveying milk.

**lac'to-** (lák'tó-), *lact-*. [*L. lac*, *lactis*.] 1. Combining form meaning *milk*. 2. *Chem.* Combining form for *lactate*, *lactic*.

**lac-to-ba-cil'lus** (-bá-sil'ūs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *lactis* + *bacillus*.] Any of a genus (*Lactobacillus*) of lactic-acid-forming bacteria.

**lac'to-fla-vin** (lák'tó-flā-vin; 2), *n.* [*lacto* + *flavin*.] Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (see **VITAMIN**).

**lac'tone** (lák'tōn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of cyclic anhydrides of acids having one or more hydroxyl groups in addition to that in the acid group.

**lac-to-pro'tein** (lák'tó-prō'tē-in; -tēn), *n.* Also **lac'to-pro'te-id** (-tē-id). [*lacto* + *protein*.] Any of the proteins in milk.

**lac'to-scope** (lák'tó-skōp), *n.* [*lacto* + *-scope*.] An instrument for estimating the amount of cream in milk.

**lac'tose** (-tōs), *n.* [*L. lac*, *lactis*, milk + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A sugar,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ , present in milk, separable by evaporation as hard crystals containing a molecule of water; milk sugar.

**la-cu'na** (lá-kū'ná), *n.*; *pl.* **-NAE** (-nē), **-NAS** (-nāz). [*L.*, ditch, pit, lake.] 1. A blank space, as in a manuscript; gap. 2. *Specif.*: a *anat.* One of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells. 3. *Biol.* Any space of cavity in or among cells.

**la-cu'nal** (-nāl; -n'), **la-cu'nar** (-nēr), *adj.* Lacunary.

(-nēr), *n.*; *pl.* **LACUNAR** (-nēr), **LACUNARIA** (lák'ū-nā-rī-ā; 6).

**Arch.** A ceiling, esp. one of the ancient Roman type made up of sunk panels.

**la-cu'na-ry** (lák'ū-nā-rē), *or, esp. Brit.*, **-nēr**; **la-kū'nā-rē**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lacuna; having lacunae.

**la-cu'nose** (lá-kū'nōs), *adj.* Having, or full of, lacunae.

**la-cu's-trine** (lá-kūs'trīn), *adj.* [*L. lacus* lake.] Of or pertaining to, or growing in, lakes.

**la-cy** (lās'ē), *adj.*; **la-cy-er** (-ē-ēr), **la-cy-est**. Resembling, or consisting of, lace. — **la-cy-ly**, *adv.* — **la-cy-ness**, *n.*

**lad** (lād), *n.* [*ME. ladde*.] A boy; youth; often, in familiarity, a man of any age.

**lad'a-num** (lād'ā-nūm), *var.* of **LADANUM**.

**lad'der** (lād'ér), *n.* [*AS. hlæder*, *hlæder*.] 1. An appliance consisting of two long sidepieces, usually parallel, joined at intervals by cross-pieces on which a person may step in ascending or descending. 2. Something resembling or likened to a ladder in form or use. 3. A run, as in a stocking.

**lad'der-back'** (-hāk'), *adj.* Having a back consisting of two upright posts connected by horizontal slats; as, a *ladder-back* chair.

**ladder stitch**. An embroidery stitch with crossbars.

**lad'die** (lād'dē), *n.* *Chiefly* Scot. A lad.

**lade** (lād), *v. t.*; **lad'ed** (lād'ēd; -tēd), **lad'ed** or **lad'ed** (lād'ēd; -tēd); **lad'-ing** (lād'īng). [*AS. hladan* to load, draw (water).] 1. To load; to put a burden or freight on or in, or to put or place as a load or cargo; as, to *lade* a vessel; to *lade* goods on a vessel. 2. To throw or lift in or out with a ladle, dipper, or the like; to dip; to bail. — *v. i.* 1. To load; take on cargoes. 2. To draw water, etc., by dipping as with a ladle.

**lad'en** (lād'ēn), *adj.* Loaded, freighted; burdened; as, a *laden* vessel.

**lad'en**, *v. t.* To lade.

**lad'ies' man** (lād'ēz-mān), = **LADY'S MAN**.

**lad'in'** (lād'ēn'), *n.* [*L. Latinus* Latin. See **LATIN**.] 1. Any of the Rhaeto-Romanic dialects spoken in parts of Switzerland and Tirol. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*. 2. One speaking Latin as a mother tongue.

**lad'ing** (lād'īng), *n.* 1. A loading; also, a bailing or lading. 2. That which lades; cargo; freight.

**La-din'o** (lá-dē'nō; *Sp.* lá-thē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [*Sp.* cunning, learned, lit.; Latin, fr. *Latina* Latin.] 1. The mixed Spanish and Hebrew language spoken by Sephardim. 2. [*cap.*] In Spanish America and Spanish colonies, a mestizo. 3. [*not cap.*] *South-eastern U.S.* A cunningly vicious horse. 4. = **LADIN**.

**la-dle** (lād'ē), *n.* [*AS. hlædl*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain.] A cuplike spoon, often large, with a long handle, used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.*; **lad'dled** (-dēd); **lad'dling** (-dīng). To take up and convey in a ladle. — **lad'dler** (-dē-ēr), *n.*

**la-dron'** (lá-drōn'), *n.* [*Sp. ladrón*, fr. *l.* *latro* robber.] A thief; esp., a highwayman; — in Spanish-speaking regions.

**la-dron'ism** (lá-drōn'iz-m), *n.* *Chiefly* Phil. I. Robbery or intimidation by ladrones; brigandage.

**la-dy** (lād'ē), *n.*; *pl.* **LADIES** (-ēz) = [*ME. lady*, *lavedi*, *lufdi*, fr. *AS. hlædige*, fr. *hlaf* loaf + a stem akin to *dæge* maid.] 1. *Obs.* The mistress of a household. 2. A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority over a feminine correlate of *lord*. 3. [*cap.*] *Specif.*, the Virgin Mary; — usually with *Our* (*Our Lady*). 4. [*cap.*] In the British Empire, a title prefixed to the name of women of certain ranks, as to that of (1) A marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; (2) The daughter of a nobleman not lower than earl; (3) The wife of one who has *Lord* prefixed by courtesy to his Christian name; (4) The wife of a baronet or knight. 5. Wife; — now applied to one of recognized social standing. 6. A woman of social distinction or position; — now correlative of *gentle*.

*Fig.* In addressing women, the *sing.*, *lady*, is now confined to poetic, rhetorical, or uneducated use, the ordinary form being *madam*; but in the *pl.*, *ladies* in the ordinary term.

7. A woman to whom one is devoted or bound; a sweetheart. 8. The triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster. — *Syn.* See **FEMALE**, *n.* — *adj.* 1. Belonging or becoming to a lady or ladies; ladylike. 2. Female; as, *lady* president.

— *v. t.* *Obs.* To make a lady of.

**lady beetle**. A ladybird.

**la-dy-bird'** (lād'ē-bīrd'), *n.* [*Equiv.* to *bird* of *Our Lady*.] Any of a family (Coccinellidae) of small, often brightly colored beetles of temperate and tropical regions, feeding upon insects and their eggs. They are of great value to man in destroying plant lice and scale insects.

**la-dy-bug'** (-būg'), *n.* *U.S. & Dial. Eng.* A ladybird.

**Lady chapel**. A chapel in a cathedral or parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; hence, erroneously, any side chapel in a church.

**Lady Day**. *Orig.*, any last day of the Virgin Mary; now, Annunciation Day, March 25; — the present use in England where it is a quarter day.

**la-dy-fin-ger** (lād'ē-fīn-gēr), *n.* *Cookery*. A small finger-shaped spongecake.

**lady in waiting**. A lady of a queen's or a princess's household, appointed to wait upon or attend her.

**la-dy-kill'er**, *n.* *Slang*. A man who has the reputation of fascinating women. — **la-dy-kill'ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

**la-dy-kin** (lād'ē-kīn), *n.* [*lady* + *-kin*.] A little lady.

**la-dy-like** (-līk'), *adj.* 1. Like a lady; well-bred. 2. Becoming or suitable to a lady. — *Syn.* See **FEMALE**, *adj.*

**la-dy-love** (-lēv; 2), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

**la-dy's-fin-ger** (lād'ēz-fīn-gēr), *n.* *Cookery*. *Var.* of **LADYFINGER**.

**la-dy-ship** (lād'ē-shīp), *n.* Rank, position, or personality of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the ranking title of *Lady*.

**la-dy-slip'per**, *n.* = **LADY'S-SLIPPER**.

**lady's maid**. A woman servant who cares for a lady's clothes and assists at her toilette.



Lacunar in the Pantheon, Rome.

**lady's, or ladies' man.** A man who affects the society of ladies, is liked by his attentions to them, etc.

**lady's slipper, n.** Also **lady-slipper.** A Any orchid of the genera *Cypripedium* and *Pisipedium*, having a pouch shaped lip somewhat resembling a slipper. *Pisipedium acaule* and all species of *Cypripedium* are also called **moccasin flower.** The moccasin flower *C. virginica* is the State flower of Minnesota. b Any of certain other orchids having similar flowers, as *Cytherea bulbosa* and *Perseus pycnanthus*. **lady's-smock, n.** = CUCKOOFLOWER a. **lady's-tress/ess, lady's-trac/ess, n.** Any orchid of the genus *Spiranthes*.



Lady's-slipper. (45)

**Lae-er'tes** (lā-ēr'tēs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Laertes*.] 1. In Greek legend, father of Odysseus. 2. The impetuous son of Polonius, and brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

**Lae-ta-ro Sun/day** (lā-tā-rō), n. The fourth Sunday of Lent; — from *Laetare* (rejoice), the first word of the Introit for that day.

**lae-ro** (lā-rō), v. **Var.** of **LEVO**, as in **lae-ro-ro-ta-tion.** — **lae-ro** (-vō), **adv.**

**lag** (lāg), **adj.** 1. **Now Dial.** Last; hindmost. 2. **Obs. exc. Dial.** Belated; sluggish; tardy. — **v. i.** LAGGED (lāgd), **LAGGING.** 1. To walk or move slowly; to stop or fall behind, to linger or loiter. 2. *Marbles.* To toss one's jaw toward a line (*lag line*) on the ground, to determine the order of play. — **Nyn.** See **DI-LAY.** — **n.** 1. **Now Rare.** One who lags; that which is last. 2. **Obs.** The lowest class. 3. **A** act or condition of lagging; retardation, as in movement or development. b Amount of retardation. 4. *Marbles.* Act of lagging.

**lag, v. t.** **Slang.** a To transport for crime; to send to penal servitude. b To arrest. — **n.** **Slang.** a Also **LAGGER.** One who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude; a jailbird. b A term of transportation or penal servitude.

**lag, n.** A stave of a cask, drum, etc.; also, one of the narrow strips covering a boiler, a carling machine cylinder, or the like. — **v. t.** LAGGED (lāgd), **LAGGING.** To cover or provide with lags or lagging.

**lag'an** (lāg'an), **lag'end** (-ēnd), n. [OF. *lagan*, *lagand*.] **Law.** Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached in order that they may be found again. Cf. **PIOTISAM**, **JETSAM.**

**lag bi'mor** (lāg bi'mōr), **See** **JEWISH HOLIDAYS.**

**lag'er** (lāg'ēr), **Var.** of **LAGGER.** **lag'ess** (lāg'ēs), **lag'ess** (lāg'ēs), **lag'ess** (lāg'ēs), **lag'ess** (lāg'ēs), n. [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *beer* beer.] A beer, made only in Germany, that is laid up or stored for some months before use.

**lag'ard** (lāg'ārd), **adv.** Slow; sluggish, loitering. — **n.** A loiterer. — **lag'ard-ly, adv.** — **lag'ard-ness, n.**

**lag'gon** (lāg'gon), n. One who lags. **lag'gon** (lāg'gon), **lag'gon** (-n), n. **Dial.** The inside angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.

**lag'ging** (lāg'ging), n. a Action of covering something, as a boiler, with lags, strips, or the like, or with a covering of nonconducting material. b The material so used.

**La Gio-con-da** (lā-giō-kōn-dā), **See** **MONA LISA.**

**la-grappe** (lā-grāp), **la-grappe** (lā-grāp), n. [C. *le*, fr. F. *la* the + *Sp. rappa, yapa*, in the same sense.] In Louisiana, a trilling present given to customers by tradesmen.

**lag'o-morphy** (lāg'o-mōrfī), n. [NL, fr. *lago-* (combining form, fr. Gr. *lagos* hare) + *morphē*.] **Zool.** A member of an order (*Lagomorpha*) of gnawing mammals having two pairs of upper incisors one behind the other, comprising rabbits, hares, and pikas.

**la-goon** (lā-gōon), n. Also **la-gune**. [F. and It. *laguna*, fr. It. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, fr. *lacus* lake.] A shallow sound, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea; as the *lagunes* of Venice. Cf. **ATOL.**

**la'io** (lā'io), **adj.** [I. *laicus*.] Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular. — **n.** A layman. — **la'io-cal** (lā'io-kāl), **adj.** — **la'io-cal-ly, adv.**

**la'i-cise** (lā'i-sīz), **v. t.** To secularize; to put under the direction of, or to open to, laymen. — **la'i-ci-za-tion** (lā'i-sī-zā-shūn), **n.** **laid** (lāid), **past & past part.** of **LAY.**

**laid paper.** Paper marked with parallel lines or watermarks, as if ribbed, from parallel wires. Cf. **WAVE PAPER.**

**laigh** (lāig), **adj. & adv.** **Scot. Low.** — **n.** **Scot.** A lowland, or bottom; a hollow.

**lain** (lān), **past part.** of **LIE**, to recline.

**lair** (lāir), n. [AS. *leger*.] A place in which to lie or rest; a bed or couch; esp., the bed of a wild beast. — **v. i.** To go to one's lair; to rest. — **v. t.** To provide with a lair.

**lair, v. i.** **Scot.** To stick or sink when wading in mud.

**lair.** **Dial.** var. of **LORE**, learning. **laird** (lāird), **Scot.** **lāird**, n. [See **LORD**.] Chiefly **Scot.** A landed proprietor. — **laird-ly, adj.**

**lais'ser faire** (lāi-sā'fāir). Also **lais'ser faire** (lāi-sā'fāir). [F.] Literally, let (people) do, or make (what they choose); hence, noninterference; — a phrase used in economics, esp. by the physiocrats, deprecating governmental interference intended to foster or regulate labor, etc. **lais'ser-faire** (lāi-sā'fāir). Noninterfering; tolerant.

**laith** (lāith), **Dial.** var. of **LOATH.**

**la'i-ty** (lā'i-tī), n. pl. **-ties** (-tīz). [See **LAY, adj.**] 1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy or laymen. 2. Those not of a certain profession, as law or medicine, as distinguished from those belonging to it.

**La'tun** (lā'tūn; lā'tūn), n. See **OFIDIPUS.**

**lake** (lāk), n. [F. *laque*, fr. Per. *lak*. See **LAC** resin.] 1. A purplish-red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal; also, the color of this pigment. 2. Any of many colored insoluble metallic compounds of dyes. — **lake'y** (lāk'y), **adj.**

**lake** (lāk), n. [OF. *lae*, fr. L. *lacus*.] 1. A considerable inland body of standing water. 2. A pool of other liquid, as lava, oil, or pitch. — **lake'y** (lāk'y), **adj.**

**Lake District or Country.** See **Gas.**

**lake dwelling.** A dwelling built over a lake; specif., such a dwelling of prehistoric times. Cf. **CRANNOG**. — **lake dweller.**

**lake hearing.** See **CISCO.**

**Lake poets.** Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, who lived in the Lake District; — orig. so called in derision.

**lak'er** (lāk'ēr), n. 1. One who lives or works on a lake or on a lake steamer. 2. A fish, esp. a lake trout, living in or taken from a lake. 3. A vessel for lake navigation.

**lake salmon.** The namaycush.

**lake trout.** Any of certain trout and salmon found in lakes; esp., in America, the namaycush.

**lakh** (lāk). **Var.** of **LAC**, one hundred thousand.

**la'kin** (lā'kīn), **Obs.** contraction of **LADYKIN.** **La'l'an** (lāl'an), **adj.** **Scot.** Of the Lowlands. — **n.** **Scot.** Lowland Scottish.

**lai-la'tion** (lā-lā'shūn), n. [L. *lallare* to sing lally, or lullaby.] Imperfect enunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it sounds like *l*.

**lam** (lām), **v. t. & i.** LAMMED (lāmd); **LAM'MING.** **Now Slang.** To beat soundly; to thrash; to whack.

**lam, v. i.** **Slang.** To flee, esp. from an officer of justice. — **n.** **Slang.** A getaway; escape. — **on the lam.** In precipitate flight. — **take it on the lam.** To flee precipitately. **Underworld Slang.**

**la'ma** (lā'mā), n.; pl. **LAMAS** (-māz). [Tibetan, written as *blama*.] In Tibet, etc., a priest of Lamaism; — so called by foreigners.

**La'ma-ism** (-iz'm), n. The Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia, the tenets of which are those of Buddhism coupled with corrupted Sivaism and native shamanistic practices. Its elaborate hierarchy is headed by the *Grand, or Dalai, Lama*. — **La'ma-ist** (-ist), **n. & adj.** — **La'ma-is'tic** (-is'tik), **adj.**

**La-marck-i-an** (lā-mār'kī-ān), **adj.** Designating, or pertaining to, the theories of Lamarck. See **LAMARCKISM**. — **n.** A supporter of these theories.

**La-marck-ism** (lā-mār'kī-iz'm), n. **Biol.** The theory of organic evolution proposed and maintained by the French naturalist Lamarck (1744-1829), that changes in environment cause changes in structure of animals and plants, and that acquired characters are transmitted to offspring.

**la'ma-ser'y** (lā'mā-sēr'y or, *Brit.*, -sēr'y; lā-mā-sēr'y), n.; pl. **-SERIES** (-zē). A monastery or convent of lamas in Tibet, Mongolia, etc.

**lamb** (lām), n. [AS. *lamb*.] 1. A young sheep. 2. The flesh of a young sheep, when slaughtered and dressed for food. 3. A short for **LAMBSKIN**. b The fur or pelt of a lamb, one that obtained from the karakul lamb, as astrakhan or broadtail. 4. A person innocent, gentle, or weak as a lamb. 5. *Stock Exchange Cant.* One who speculates amateurishly. — **v. i.** To bring forth a lamb or lambs; to yearn.

**lamb'baste** (lām'bāst), **v. t.** [lam + *baste* to beat.] **Slang.** To beat, thrash; also, to chide roughly.

**lamb'da** (lām'dā), n. [Gr.] The eleventh letter (A, λ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *l*.

**lamb'dold** (lām'dōld), **adj.** Also **lamb'dold** (lām'dōld), **adj.** [L. *lambdoides*, fr. *lambda* the letter lambda (A) + *eidos* shape.] Of the shape of the Greek lambda (A), hence, *Anat.* designating the suture connecting the occipital and parietal bones.

**lamb'ben-ey** (lām'bēn-ē), n.; pl. **-CIFS** (-zē). Quality, state, or fact of being lambent, that which is lambent.

**lamb'ent** (-bēnt), **adj.** [L. *lambens*, -entis, pres. part. of *lambere* to lick.] 1. Playing lightly over a surface; flickering; as, a *lambent flame*. 2. Softly radiant; as, *lambent eyes*. 3. Characterized by lightness of touch and brilliancy; as, *lambent humor*.

**lamb'ent-ly, adv.**

**lamb'ert** (lām'bērt), n. [After Johann H. Lambert (1728-77), Ger. physicist.] *Photom.* The C.G.S. unit of brightness, equal to the brightness of a surface which is radiating or reflecting one lumen per square centimeter.

**Lamb'eth Pal'ace** (lām'bēth; -bēth), **The** official London residence of the archbishop of Canterbury.

**lamb'dilly** (lām'dīl'y), n. **U. S.** = **SHEEP LAUREL.**

**lamb'kin** (lām'kīn), n. 1. A small or young lamb. 2. A young or tender person, — chiefly in endearment.

**lamb'like** (-līk), **adj.** Like a lamb, gentle; meek.

**Lamb of God, the Lamb.** *Bib.* Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb. *John* i. 29.

**lamb'boys** (lām'boiz), n. [Perh. fr. F. *lambcaux* flaps.] The steel skirt, from waist to knees, of armor of the 15th and 16th centuries.

**lamb'bre-quin** (lām'brē-kīn; lām'bēr-), n. [F.] 1. **Obs. exc. Hist.** A scarf attached to a helmet, to protect it from wet or heat. 2. **U. S.** A piece of drapery hanging from a shelf or from the casing above a window.

**lamb'skin** (lām'skīn), n. A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on.

**lame** (lām), **adj.** [AS. *lamma*.] 1. Physically disabled; infirm. 2. Disabled by reason of the imperfect action of a limb through injury or defect; specif., disabled in the leg or foot. 3. Hence, hobbling; limping; also, unsatisfactory; as, a *lame excuse*. — **v. t.** To make lame; cripple. — **v. i.** To go or become lame. — **lame'y, adv.** — **lame'-ness, n.**

**lame** (lām; F. *lām*), n. [F., fr. L. *lamina*, *lamna*.] a A thin plate, as of metal. b pl. Small steel plates combined so as to slide one upon the other and form a piece of armor.

**la'mé** (lā'mē), n. [F., lit., laminated, fr. *lame* gold or silver thread or wire.] A rich fabric woven from metal threads sometimes mixed with silk, wool, or cotton.

**lame duck.** A disabled person or thing; specif.: a *Stock Exchange*. A person unable to fulfill his engagements. b *U. S. Political Cant.* An officeholder who has failed of re-election, esp. one who is nearing the end of his term.

**la-mel'la** (lā-mēl'ā), n.; pl. **-LAE** (-ē), **-LAS** (-dz). [L., dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part; as a *Bot.* The layer (*middle lamella*) of intercellular material, composed chiefly of pectins, that cements together adjacent cells. b One of the thin plates forming the shells in bivalve mollusks.

c A sill of a mushroom.

**la-mel'lar** (lā-mēl'ēr; lām'y-ēr), **adj.** **Lamellate.**

**lam'al-late** (lām'al-lāt; lām'āl'tū), **lam'al-lat'** (lām'al-lāt'; -lāt'), **adj.** a Composed of, or furnished with, thin plates or lamellae. b Composed of a flat plate or leaf.



**la-mel'li-bran-ch** (lá-mel'li-brán'k), *n.* [See LAMELLA; BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Lamellibranchia or Lamellibranchiata) of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc., distinguished by having the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and enclosed within the mantle, which builds up a bivalve shell whose right and left parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back. — **la-mel'li-bran'-ch-i-ate** (-brán'li-ét), *adj.* & *n.*

**la-mel'li-corn** (-kór'n), *adj.* [Lamella + L. cornu a horn.] *Zool.* 1. Having or designating antennae ending in flattened plates. 2. Belonging to a superfamily (Lamellicornia) of beetles having this form of antennae. — *n.* A lamellicorn beetle, as the dung beetle.

**la-mel'li-rostr'al** (-rós'trál), **la-mel'li-rostr'ate** (-trít), *adj.* [See LAMELLA; ROSTRUM.] Belonging to a group (Lamellirostrales) of birds including ducks, geese, and swans.

**la-mel'lose** (lá-mel'ós; lám'ós-lós), *adj.* Lamellate

**la-men't** (lá-mén't), *v. i.* [F. *lamentar*, fr. L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament.] To express or feel sorrow; to mourn greatly. — *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for or about. — *Myn.* See *DEPLORE*. — *n.* 1. Expression of grief or sorrow; lamentation, weeping. 2. An expression of lamentation in a literary form, as an elegy or dirge.

**lam-en-ta-ble** (lám'en-tá-b'l), *adj.* 1. Mournful; expressing grief. 2. Fitted to awaken lament; sorrowful; pitiable; deplorable. — **lam-en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**lam-en-ta-tion** (-tá'shún), *n.* Act of lamenting or bewailing; audible expression of sorrow; wailing; a lament.

**Lam-en-ta-tions** (-shúnz), *n. pl.*, *constructed as sing.* A book of the Old Testament attributed to the prophet Jeremiah. See *BIBLE*.

**la-men'ted** (lá-mén'téd; -téd), *adj.* Mourned for.

**la-mi-a** (lá-mí-á), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *lamia*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and body of a serpent. 2. Hence, a vampire; witch; sorceress

**la-mi-a-ceous** (lá-mí-á'shús), *adj.* [NL. *Lamium*, genus name (fr. L. *lamium* a dead nettle) + *-aceous*.] *Bot.* Belonging to the mint family (Lamiaceae, syn. Menthuaceae). See *1st MINT*.

**lam'i-na** (lám'i-ná), *n.* *pl.* *-NAE* (-né), *-NAS* (-nádz). [L.] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer; a flake. See *VERRETRA*, *Illustr.* 2. *Bot.* The blade or expanded part of a foliage leaf; — distinguished from *petiole*, or *leafstalk*. 3. *Par.* One of the narrow thin parallel plates of soft sensitive tissue which cover the flesh inside the wall of the hoof.

**lam'i-na-ble** (lám'i-ná-b'l), *adj.* That may be formed into laminae.

**lam'i-nar** (-nér), *adj.* Also **lam'i-nal** (-náil). Arranged in, consisting of, or like laminae.

**laminar flow** Streamline flow in a viscous fluid near solid boundaries; — contrasted with *turbulent flow*

**lam'i-nar'i-a-ceous** (-ná'i-á'shús), *adj.* [NL. *Laminaria*, genus name (fr. L. *lamina* thin plate) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to a family (Laminariaceae) of brown algae, comprising many seaweeds, including the largest of the kelps (species of *Macrocystis*). See *ALGA*.

**lam'i-nate** (lám'i-nát), *adj.* Shaped like, or consisting of, laminae — (*-nát*), *v. t.* 1. To cause to separate into laminae. 2. To form, as metal, into a thin plate, as by rolling. 3. To cover or construct with laminae. 4. To make (a plastic) by bonding together superposed layers of paper, fabric, or plywood, impregnated with a resinoid, by simultaneous application of heat and pressure, into a dense, tough, homogeneous solid. — (*-nát*), *v. i.* To divide into laminae. — *n.* A laminated plastic.

**lam'i-nat'ed** (-nát'éd; -téd), *adj.* Laminated.

**lam'i-na'tion** (ná'shún), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated, also, a laminated structure; a lamina.

**lam'i-nitis** (-ní'tis), *n.* [NL.] Inflammation of a lamina, esp. of the fleshy laminae of the horse's hoof.

**lam'i-nose** (lám'i-nós), *adj.* Laminated

**lam'i-nous** (-núz), *adj.* Laminated.

**Lam-mas** (lám'ás), *n.* [AS. *lammæne*, *hlūfmaesse*, loaf Mass, bread (feast, fr. *hlāf* loaf + *maesse* Mass.) The first day of August (*Lammás Day*) or the time of year (*Lammas-tide*) [—tíd] about that day.

**lam-mer-ge'er**, **lam-mer-gey'er** (lám'ér-er'ér), *n.* Also **lam-mer-geir** (-er'). [G. *lammgeier*, fr. *lamm*, pl. *lummer*, lamb + *geir* vulture.] The largest European bird of prey (*Gypaetus barbatus grandis*), found in mountainous regions from the Pyrenees to northern India, resembling both the eagles and the vultures.

**lamp** (lám), *n.* [OF. *lampe*, fr. L. *lampas*, *-adis*, fr. Gr. *lampas*, *-adoq*, torch, fr. *lampen* to shine.] 1. A vessel with a wick for burning oil or other inflammable liquid to produce artificial light; hence, any of various vessels or devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc lamp; safety lamp. 2. *Poetic.* a. A torch. b. A heavenly body, as the sun, moon, or a star; also, a flash.

**lamp'ad** (lám'pád), *n.* [Gr. *lampas*, *lampados*. See *LAMP*.] A lamp or candlestick; — from *Rev* iv. 5.

**lamp'as** (lám'páz), *n.* [F.] A decorative textile fabric, as a flowered silk.

**lamp'as**, *n.* [F.] In horses, congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.

**lamp'black** (lám'bák), *n.* [*lamp* + *black*.] Fine soot deposited by imperfectly burning carbonaceous materials. It is used esp. in paints, varnishes, and printer's ink.

**lamp'ber oel** (lám'bér), *n.* Any lamprey.

**lamp'oil-on** (lám'póil-ún), *n.* [F.] A small lamp, as a pot of oil with a wick.

**lamp/light'er** (lám'páit'ér), *n.* One who or that which lights a lamp, as a spill of paper or wood for lighting lamps.

**lam-poon** (lám-pún), *n.* [F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking song, fr. *lampons* let us drink.] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive. — *v. t.* To subject to abusive ridicule in writing. — **lam-poon'er**, *n.* — **lam-poon-er-y**, *n.* — **lam-poon'ist**, *n.*

**lam'prey** (lám'prí), *n.* [OF. *lampreie*, fr. ML. *lampreda*.] Any of an order (Hyperartia) of eellike aquatic vertebrates, widely distributed in temperate and subarctic regions in both fresh and salt water. The mouth is large, circular, jawless, and suctorial.

**la-na'í** (lá-ná'í), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A veranda; porch.

**la-na'te** (lá-nát), *adj.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool, down.] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair.

**Lan-ca-ster** (lám'kás'tér; U. S. also lán[kr]'kás'tér), *n.* Name of an English royal house or family. See *LANCASTER*, *n.*

**Lan-ces'tri-an** (lám-kás'trí-án), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* a *Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of Lancaster, esp. in the War of the Roses in which its symbol was the red rose. Cf. *Yorkist*. b A native or citizen of Lancashire.

**lance** (láns; 0), *n.* [OF. *lance*, fr. L. *lancea*.] 1. A weapon with a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry. 2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer. 3. Any of various sharp objects suggestive of a soldier's lance, as a spear used by fishermen, a lancet, etc. — *v. t.* 1. *Lance* (láns); *Lance* (láns) (dui lák). [OF. *lancer*.] 1. To pierce, as with a lance. 2. To open with or as with a lancet.

**lance.** Var. of *LAUNCE*.

**lance corporal.** *Mil.* A private appointed acting corporal without change of pay.

**lance'let** (láns'lét; -lét), *n.* [*lance* + *-let*.] Any of certain small, translucent marine animals (constituting the subphylum Cephalochordata) most nearly related to the vertebrates.

**Lan'ce-lot** (lám'sél-lót; lán'slót), *n.* [F.] The most famous knight, called also *Lan'ce-lot du Lac* (dui lák), of King Arthur's Round Table, paramour of Guinevere.

**lan'ce-o-late** (lám'sél-ó-lát), *adj.* [L. *lanceolatus*, fr. *lancoola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea lance*.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Lance-shaped. See *LXIV*, *Illustr.* (3).

**lance'or** (lám'sér), *n.* 1. One who carries a lance; specif., a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance. 2. *pl.* Also **lan'ciers** (lám'sérz). A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement; also, the music for these dances.

**lance sergeant.** *Mil.* A corporal appointed to perform temporarily the duties of a sergeant; an acting sergeant.

**lan'cet** (lám'sét; -sét; 0), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance lance*.] 1. A surgical instrument, commonly sharp-pointed and two-edged, used to open boils, etc. 2. *Arch.* A lancet arch or window.

**lancet arch.** An acutely pointed arch. See *ARCH*, *Illustr.*

**lan'cet-ed** (lám'sét-éd; -sét-éd; -téd; 0), *adj.* Having a lancet arch or window.

**lancet window.** A high narrow window with an acutely pointed head and without tracery.

**lance'wood'** (láns'wú'd), *n.* A tough, elastic wood, often used for shafts, fishing rods, cabinetwork, etc.; also, any of several trees (esp. *Orandra lanceolata*) yielding this wood.

**lan'ci-nate** (lám'sí-nát; *v. t.* [L. *lancinatus*, past part. of *lancinare* to tear.] To pierce or stab. — **lan'ci-na'tion** (-ná'shún), *n.*

**land** (lánd), *n.* [AS. *land*, *land*.] 1. The solid part of the surface of the earth. 2. Any portion of the surface of the earth, considered by itself, as a country, estate, farm, or tract; hence, a nation; a people. 3. Ground, esp. in respect to its situation, nature, or quality; soil. 4. Landed property; *pl.* territorial possessions; as, to divide lands among heirs. 5. In any surface prepared with indentations or grooves, a part not so treated, as the surface of the bore of a rifle between consecutive grooves. 6. *Econ.* All those elements in the wealth of a nation supposed to be furnished by nature. 7. *Law.* a. Any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, regarded as the subject of ownership. b. An interest or estate in land, loosely, any tenement or hereditament.

**-land** (-lánd; -lánd), *a combining form of land*, denoting: a. A kind of tract or soil, as lowland. b. A country or region, as in Ireland. c. A realm of (a specified) class or type, as in dreamland. Corresponding nouns, denoting inhabitants, are formed in *-lander*, as in Highlander.

**land** (lánd), *v. t.* 1. To set or put on shore from a ship; to disembark. 2. To set down after conveying; to cause to reach, or come to rest in, a particular place; also, *Stang*, to deliver squarely upon the spot aimed at, as a punch. 3. To catch; as, to land a fish; also, *Colloq.* to win, gain, or secure, usually as a result of artificial effort; as, the detective landed the criminal. — *v. i.* 1. a. To go ashore from a ship; to disembark. b. Of a ship or boat, to touch at a place on shore. c. Of aircraft, to come to the ground or the surface of water. 2. To come to the end of a course, to a stage in a journey, or to a particular position; to come to rest; to arrive

**land'au** (lám'dó; -dóu), *n.* [From *Landau*, town in Germany.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with a top provided so that the vehicle can be used opened or closed; also, a closed automobile body with provision for opening or folding the rear quarter.

**land'au-let'** (lám'dó-lét'), *n.* Also **land'au-lette'**. 1. A small landau. 2. An automobile body with an enclosed rear section containing one cross seat, the roof being collapsible and the driver's seat open.

**land bank.** 1. A bank, such as any of the Federal Land Banks in the United States, whose chief function is the financing of transactions in real property. 2. Formerly, in England, a bank which based its currency upon real property.

**land'ed** (lám'déd; -déd), *adj.* Having an estate in land; consisting in land or real estate; as, landed men or property.

**land'fall'** (lám'dfól'), *n.* a *Naut.* A sighting or making land when at sea. b *Aeronautics.* A landing.

**land grant.** A grant of land by the government, esp. for roads or railroads, or for agricultural colleges

**land'-grant' col'lege** or *u-ni-ver'si-ty.* One of certain institutions for higher education in the United States, receiving federal aid under the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 (*Land-Grant Acts*). They are so called because the original law granted public lands to each state for the support of at least one college teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

**land'grave'** (lám'dgráv'), *n.* [G. *Landgraf*, lit., land count.] A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes

**land-gra-viate** (lám'dgrá-ví-át), **land-gra-vate** (lám'dgrá-vát), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

**land-gra-vine** (lám'dgrá-vín), *n.* [G. *Landgräfin*.] The wife of a landgrave, or a woman of the rank and position of a landgrave.

**land'hold'er** (-hól'dér), *n.* A holder or owner of land.

**land'ing**, *n.* 1. A going or bringing on or to shore or land; act of alighting on the earth, as of an airplane. When made because of engine failure or bad weather it is called a *forced landing*. 2. A place for discharging persons or things, as a platform, pier, dock, etc. 3. *Arch.* The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs.

**landing craft.** Any of numerous naval war vessels specially designed for putting ashore troops and/or equipment, esp. in amphibious beach assault, as the ocean-going 328 ft. Landing Ship, Tank (LST) diplace-

ing 5500 tons, the 157 ft. Landing Craft, Infantry (LCI) with bunks for 200 soldiers, the 36 ft. Landing Craft, Personnel (LCP) bearing 36 assault troops, and smaller control and support craft.



Landing Craft (LSI).

**landing field.** A field where aircraft may land and take off.

**landing gear.** The under structure of an aircraft, designed to carry the load when in contact with the land or water. See AIRPLANE, *Illustr.*

**landing strip.** See STRIP.

**land/la'ry** (lând'lâ'ry), *n.*; *pl.* *la'ries* (-lâ'ries). 1. A woman having real estate which she leases. 2. The mistress of an inn, lodgknghouse, or boardinghouse.

**land/less**, *adj.* Having no property or estate in land.

**land/look'ed** (lând'lôk't), *adj.* 1. Enclosed, or nearly enclosed, by land, as a harbor. 2. Confined to fresh water by some barrier; cut off from the sea; — said of certain fish, as, the **landlocked salmon**.

**land/lord'** (-lôrd'), *n.* 1. The owner or holder of land or houses which he leases. 2. The master of an inn.

**land/lord'-ism**, *n.* The system or doctrine of the ownership of the soil being vested in one who leases it to cultivators.

**land/lou'p'er** (lând'loun'p'er; -lôp'p'er), *n.* Also **land'/lop'er** (lôp'p'er). [D. *landlooper*, fr. *land*, runner.] A vagrant.

**land/lub'ber** (-lûb'p'er), *n.* [*land* + *lubber*.] *Naut.* One who passes his life on land; hence, anyone who is clumsy on shipboard; — a term used in ridicule.

**land/man** (mân), *n.* A man who lives or serves on land.

**land/mark'** (mârk'), *n.* 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land. 2. Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality. 3. Any event which marks a turning point.

**land measure.** A system of square measure used for measuring land; also, a table of areas used in such measurement. See MEASURE, *Table 3*; METRIC SYSTEM, *Table 3*.

**Land of Ben'iamin** (bên'iâmîn). In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a land of rest and quiet lying upon the hither side of the River of Death. The name occurs in Isaiah lxii 4.

**land office.** A government office in which the entries upon, and sales of, public land are registered.

**land/-of'ice busi'ness.** *Colloq., U. S.* Extensive and rapid business.

**Land of Promise.** Canaan; — so called because promised to Abraham (*Gen.* xv. 18; xvii 8); hence [*not caps.*], a better country or condition of which one has expectation.

**land/own'er** (lând'ôn'er), *n.* An owner of land. — **land'/own'er-ship**, *n.* — **land'/own'ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

**land/-poor'** (-pôor'; 3), *adj.* *Colloq.* Pecuniarily embarrassed by owning much unprofitable or encumbered land.

**land power.** a Military power. b A nation having military power, esp., formidable military power. Cf. SEA POWER.

**land/scape** (lând'skâp; lând'skîp; 25), *n.* Formerly also **land/skip** (-skîp). [D. *landschap*, fr. *land* land + *schap*, equiv. to [*ship*].]

1. A portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, esp. in its pictorial aspect. 2. A picture representing inland natural scenery. — *v. t.* To improve by landscape architecture or gardening. — *v. i.* To engage in landscape gardening.

**landscape architect.** One whose profession is to so arrange the effects of natural scenery over a given tract as to produce the best aesthetic effect, considering the use to which the tract is to be put. — **landscape architecture.**

**landscape garden'ed.** A person who lays out or develops a garden, grounds, etc. — **landscape gardening.**

**land/side'** (lând'sîd'), *n.* A sidepiece opposite the moldboard in a plow, guiding the plow and receiving the side pressure when the furrow is turned. See PLOW, *Illustr.*

**land/slide'** (lând'slîd'; 25), *n.* 1. The slipping down of a mass of earth or rock on a mountain or slope or behind a sea cliff; also, the mass which slips down. 2. A great majority of votes for one side, esp. in an election.

**land/slip'** (-slîp'), *n.* Chiefly *Eng.* A landslide (sense 1).

**lands'/man** (lând'smân), *n.* 1. One who lives on the land. 2. *Naut.* a *Obs.* A sailor on his first voyage. b A sailor of little experience rated below an ordinary seaman. See SEAMAN.

**Lands'ting, Lands'thing** (lând'stîng), *n.* [*Dan.* *landsting*, *lands'ting*, fr. *land* land + *ting*, thing, parliament.] *Denmark.* The upper house of the legislature.

**Land/sturm'** (lând'shtôrm'), *n.* [G. See LAND; STORM.] *Mil.* a A calling out of the militia; a general levy in time of war. b The force so summoned. In Japan and Switzerland and, before World War I, in Germany, Austria, etc., a force composed of all men liable to service not already in the army, navy, or reserves.

**Land'tag** (lând'tâg'), *n.* *pl.* *TAGE* (-tâ'gê). [G.] A diet, or legislative assembly, esp. in one of the German states.

**land/ward** (lând'wêrd), *adv.* Also **land'/wards** (-wêrdz). Toward the land.

**land/ward**, *adj.* Lying or being towards the land.

**Land/wehr'** (lând'vêr'), *n.* [G., fr. *land* land, country + *wehr* defense.] *Mil.* That part of the armed forces in the former German and Austrian empires, Japan, Switzerland, etc., which has completed service with the colors.

**lane** (lân), *n.* [AS. *lane*, *tona*.] 1. A narrow way between fences or hedges which is not traveled as a highway; hence, in a general sense, any narrow way or track. 2. a An ocean route prescribed for steamers traveling in the same direction, in order to avoid collisions. b A strip of roadway used for a single line of traffic. c *Sports.* Any of several parallel courses laid out on a running track, etc.

**lane.** Scot. var. of *lane*, as in *his lane*, by himself.

**lane** (lân). Scot. & dial. *Eng.* var. of *long*.

**lang/lau'** (lâng'lou'), *n.* [G. lit., long course.] *Skijng.* Running or racing across country on skis.

**lang'lu'lar** (-lôl'fêr), *n.* [G.] A cross-country skier.

**lan'grage** (lân'grî), *n.* Also **lan'grêl** (lân'grêl), **lan'gridge** (-grî). A type of shot formerly used in battle at sea, for tearing sails and rigging.

**lang'syne'** (lâng'sîn'; Scot. lânt'), *adv., adj., & n.* [Scot. *lang long* + *syne* since.] Scot. Long ago.

**lan'guage** (lâng'kwî), *n.* [With *u* after *F. langue*, fr. ME. *langage*, fr. OF. *langage*, fr. *langue* tongue, language, fr. L. *lingua*.]

1. The body of words and methods of combining words used and understood by a considerable community; a tongue.

THE CHIEF LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF THE WORLD\*

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| I AFRICAN                                | {<br>Negro<br>Hamitic                                       | {<br>Bantu<br>Sudanic                            |
|  |   | {<br>Coptic<br>Heber<br>Cushitic                 |
| SEMITIC (Arabic, Egypt,<br>North Africa) |   | {<br>Phoenician<br>Hebrew<br>Aramaic<br>Ethiopic |
| III INDO-EUROPEAN or ARYAN               |   | (See INDO-EUROPEAN LAN-<br>GUAGES, Table)        |
| IV INDO-CHINESE                          | {<br>Chinese<br>Thai<br>Tibetan<br>Burmese                  | {<br>Siamese<br>Shan                             |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |
| V JAPANESE                               |   |  |
| VI URAL-ALTAIC                           | {<br>Finno-Ugric<br>Turkic<br>Mongolian                     | {<br>Magyar<br>Finnish<br>Estonian               |
|  |   | {<br>Uigur<br>Turkish<br>Uzbek<br>Kirghiz        |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |
| VII AUSTRONESIAN                         | {<br>Indonesian<br>Polynesian<br>Melanesian                 | {<br>Malay<br>Javanese<br>Tagala                 |
|  |   | {<br>Maori<br>Hawaiian                           |
|  |   |  |
| VIII INDIAN (North American)             | {<br>Algonquian<br>Siouan<br>Uto-Aztecan                    |  |
| IX INDIAN (South American)               | {<br>Arawakan<br>Cariban<br>Tupian<br>Quechua<br>Araucanian | {<br>Tupi<br>Guarani                             |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |
|  |   |  |

\* Only the most important language names are given in this Table.

2. Any means, vocal or other, of expressing or communicating feeling or thought. 3. *Specif.* a The faculty of verbal expression and the use of words in human intercourse, also, the words themselves in their grammatical relationships. b The inarticulate sounds by which animals express their feelings. c A form or manner of expression; style. d The vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge. e The suggestion, by objects, actions, or conditions, of ideas associated therewith; as, the *language* of flowers. f The study of language, a language, or languages.

**langue d'oc** (lâng'ôk'), [F., prop., language of yes, *Pr. oc* yes.] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called from *oc* (yes) in contrast with the **langue d'oïl** (dô'îl') [OF. *oïl* yes, *F. ouï*] of the basin of the Loire and north, and the **langue de si** (dê'sî') [It. *si* yes] of Italy. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**lan'guet**, **lan'guette** (lân'gwê't), *n.* [F. *langnette*, dim. of *langue* tongue. See LANGUAGE.] Anything resembling the tongue in form or office; a tongue-like part. See FLUE PIPE, *Illustr.*

**lan'guid** (lâng'gwîd), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *languide*, fr. L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be languid.] 1. Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; weak. 2. Sluggish; dull; listless. 3. Slow; without force; as, a *languid* interest. — **lan'guid-ly**, *adv.* — **lan'guid-ness**, *n.*

**lan'guish** (lâng'kwîsh), *v. i.* [OF. *languir*, fr. L. *languere*.] 1. To become languid; to pine, wither, or fade; to lose force. 2. To lose strength or vitality because of outward circumstances; as, he *languished* in prison. 3. To assume an expression of weariness or emotion, appealing for sympathy. — *n.* A languishing, tender look or expression. — **lan'guish-er**, *n.*

**lan'guish-ing**, *adj.* That languishes; as, a *becoming languid* and weak. b Amorously pensive. c Slow; without force or interest. d Languishing; as, a *languishing* illness. — **lan'guish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**lan'guish-ment** (-mênt), *n.* 1. Act or state of languishing; weakness; lassitude. 2. Tenderness of look or mien.

**lan'guor** (lâng'gôr; lânt'gôr; -gwôr), *n.* [OF. *langour*, fr. L. *languor*.] 1. A languid feeling; lassitude. 2. Dulness; sluggishness; lack of vigor. — *SYN.* See LETARGY.

**lan'guor-ous** (-ôs), *adj.* Producing, or tending to produce, *lanquor*, characterized by languor. — **lan'guor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**lan'gur'** (lâng'gôr'), *n.* [Hind. *langûr*, fr. Skr. *lângûlin*.] Any of many species of Asiatic slender, long-tailed monkeys (genus *Presbytis*) with bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft.

**lani-** [*L. lana*]. Combining form meaning *wool*, as in *lanif'er-ous*, *lan-ig'er-ous*.

**lan'ard** (lân'yêrd). Var. of **LANYARD**.

**lan'i-ar'y** (lân'î-êr't; -êr't; lân't-). *adj.* & *n.* [*L. lanarius*, fr. *lanius* butcher, fr. *lanians* to tear in pieces.] *Anat.* Canine; as, *lanitary teeth*.

**lan'i-tal** (lân't-âil), *n.* A trade-mark applied to threads and yarns made of artificial wool obtained from casein.

**lank** (lânk), *adj.* [*AS. lanco*]. 1. Slender and thin; lean. 2. Of hair, without curl or wave. — *Syn.* See **LEAN**. — **lank'ly**, *adv.* — **lank'ness**, *n.*

**lank'y** (lânk'y), *adj.*; **LAN'Y-ER** (-î-êr); **LAN'Y-EST**. Lank; of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed. — *Syn.* See **LEAN**. — **lank'y-ly**, *adv.* — **lank'y-ness**, *n.*

**lan'ner** (lân'êr), *n.* [*Fr. lanier*, ult. fr. *L. laniare* to tear in pieces.] A falcon (*Falco biarmicus fidegagii*) of southern Europe. *b* Falconry. The female lanner, the male (which is smaller) being called **lan'ner-ot** (-ô) (*Fr. laner-ot*).

**lan'o-lin** (lân'ô-lîn), **lan'o-line** (-lîn; -lên), *n.* [*L. lana* wool + *-ol*, 2 + *-in*]. Wool fat or grease, esp. when purified and incorporated with water, used in ointments, cosmetics, etc.

**lan'nose** (lân'nôz), *adj.* Lanate; woolly.

**lans'downe** (lânz'doun), *n.* A fine, closely woven dress fabric of silk and wool.

**lans'que-net** (lânz'k-ê-nê), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *G. landknecht* a foot soldier, also a game of cards, fr. *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant.] 1. A German foot soldier in foreign service, 15th to the 17th centuries. 2. A gambling game at cards.

**lan-tâ-na** (lân-tâ'nâ; -tânâ), *n.* [*NI.*, viburnum] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Lantana*) of tropical shrubs of the verbena family (Verbenaceae).

**lan'tern** (lân'têrn), *n.* [*OF. lanterne*, fr. *L. lanterna*, *laterna*, fr. *Gr. lampôn* light, torch, fr. *lampôn* to shine.] 1. An enclosure for a light, protecting it from wind, rain, etc. 2. A lighthouse; now, the chamber in a light house containing the light. 3. Short for **MAGIC LANTERN**. 4. *Arch.* A light open structure upon a roof, to give light and air to the interior. *b* A smaller cupola or towerlike member crowning a larger one, for ornament, or to admit light. 5. *Fr. Hist.* [*Fr. lanterne*] A street lamp, to the cords or chains of which many "aristocrats" were hanged in the French Revolution.

**lantern fly** Any of several species of large, handsomely marked insects (*Laternaria*, *Pulgora*, and allied genera) having the front of the head prolonged into a hollow structure formerly supposed to be luminous.

**lantern jaw**. An undershot jaw; *pl.*, long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. — **lan'tern'-jawed** (-jôd'), *adj.*

**lantern pinion**. Also **lantern wheel**. *Mach.* A pinion or wheel having cylindrical trundles, instead of teeth.

**lan'thâ-num** (lân'thâ-nûm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *G. lanthanein* to hid.] *Chem.* A rare-earth metallic element (see **RARE EARTH ELEMENT**). Symbol, *La*; at. no., 57; at. wt., 138.92.

**lan'thorn** (lân'thörn; lân'têrn). Archaic var. of **LANTERN**.

**lan'u-gi-nose** (lân'ûj-lî-nôz), *adj.* Lanuginous.

**lan'u-gi-nous** (nûs), *adj.* [*L. lanuginosus*, fr. *lanugo*, -ginis, down, fr. *lana* wool] Covered with down; downy.

**lan'ugo** (lân'ûgô), *n.* [*L.*] A dense cottony or downy growth; specif., *Anat.*, the soft woolly hair which covers the human fetus and that of some other mammals.

**lan'yard**, **lan'ard** (lân'yêrd), *n.* [*Fr. lanrière*, fr. *OF. lasniere*, fr. *lasnie* strap, thong, noose.] 1. *a* *Naut.* A short piece of rope for fastening something in ships; esp., one of the pieces passing through deadeyes and used to extend shrouds, stays, etc. *b* A cord worn around the neck, as one worn by sailors to which is usually attached a knife (*knife lan'yard*). 2. *Mil.* A strong cord with a hook at one end used in firing certain kinds of cannon.

**La-og'o-on** (lâ-ôk'ô-ôn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Laokoön*]. *Class. Myth.* A Trojan priest who distrusted the wooden horse and, with his two sons, was destroyed by two huge serpents, which Athena caused to come up out of the sea.

**La-od'i-oe'an** (lâ-ôd'î-ô-ê'n), *adj.* Lukewarm or indifferent, as were the Christians of ancient Laodicea, a city in Greater Phrygia. — **La-od'i-oe'an**, *n.*

**lap** (lâp), *n.* [*AS. leppa*]. 1. A lower part of a garment that may be folded over; a skirt of a coat or of a gown. 2. A fold of a garment used as a receptacle. 3. The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body when one sits; hence, that part of the person thus covered; figuratively, a place of rearing and fostering; as, the *lap* of luxury.

**lap**, *v. t.*; **LAPPED** (lâpt) or, *Rare*, **LAPT**; **LAP'PING**. [*ME. lappen* to fold.] 1. To fold; to bend and lay (over or on something); as, to *lap* a piece of cloth. 2. *Archaeol.* To wrap; to wrap up. 3. To infold; to hold as in the lap. 4. To lay together one partly over another; as, to *lap* weatherboards; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something); as, the hinder boat *lapped* the foremost one. 5. *Carp.* To unite, as beams or timbers, so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout, as in scarfing. 6. *Mach.* To cut or polish with a lap (sense 2), as glass, gems, cutlery, etc. 7. *Racing*. To get or be a lap in the lead of. — *v. i.* To be folded; to lie partly on or by the side of something, or of one another; to project (over, beyond, or into something); as, the cloth *laps* back; the edges *lap*.

— *n.* [*From LAP*, *v.*, to fold, wrap.] 1. That part of anything that overlaps another part; also, the measure of such overlapping. 2. *Mach.* A revolving disk of brass, lead, etc., used to hold an abrasive powder on its surface for cutting glass, gems, etc. 3. *Racing*. One circuit around a race track, when such a circuit is a fraction of the distance to be traversed. 4. *Roofing*. The distance one layer of shingles or slate extends over the second one below. Cf. **COVER**, *n.*, 7.

**lap**, *v. i.* [*AS. lapian*]. 1. To take up liquid food with the tongue,

in the manner of cats or dogs. 2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* 1. To lick up with a quick motion of the tongue. 2. Of water, waves, etc., to flow against, or wash, with a sound as of licking up liquid. — *n.* [*From LAP* to lick.] 1. Act of lapping with or as with the tongue. 2. A sound of or as of lapping. 3. That which is lapped, as liquid food for dogs.

**lap**. *Dial.* past tense of **LEAP**.  
**lap'a-ro** (lâp'â-rô), *lapar-*. [*Gr. laparên*] *Med. & Surg.* A combining form denoting the *flank*, or, loosely, the *abdominal wall*, as in *lap'a-ro'to-my*, *lap'a-ro'to-my* (see *-tomy*, *-ectomy*).

**lap'board** (lâp'bôrd; -bôrd; 70), *n.* A board used on the lap as a substitute for a table, as by tailors, seamstresses, etc.

**lap dog**. A pet dog which may be held in the lap.

**la-pel'** (lâ-pêl'), *n.* [*Dim.* of *LAP* a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat in continuation of the collar; — usually *pl.*

**lap'ful** (lâp'fûl), *n.* As much as the lap can contain

**lap'i-dar'y** (lâp'î-dêr'î or, *esp.* *Brit.*, -dêr'î), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-îz). [*See LAPIDARY*, *adj.*] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. — *adj.* [*L. lapidarius* pert. to stone, fr. *lapis* stone.] 1. Of or pertaining to the art of cutting stones. 2. Engraved upon stone.

**lap'i-date** (-lât), *v. t.* [*L. lapidatus*, past part. of *lapidare*, fr. *lapis* stone.] To stone; to kill by stoning. — **lap'i-da'tion** (-dâ'shûn), *n.*

**la-plid'i-ty** (lâ-plîd'î-tî), *v. t.* & *i.* -FIED (-fid); *FY'ING*. [*Fr. lapidifier*. See **LAPIS**; *-FY*] To turn to stone; to petrify. — **la-plid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.*

**la-pli'tus** (lâ-plî'tûs), *n.*; *pl.* **LAPILLI** (-î). [*L.*] A small stone; *pl.*, small volcanic stony or glassy fragments.

**la'pin'** (lâ'pân'; *Angl.* lâp'în), *n.* [*F.*] A rabbit; also, rabbit fur.  
**la'pis** (lâ'pîs; lân'pîs), *n.*; *pl.* **LAPIDES** (lâp'î-dêz). [*L. lapis*, *lapidea*.] A stone; — chiefly in Latin phrases.

**lap'is laz'u-li** (lâ'pîs, or lâ'pîs, lâz'ô-lî or -lî). [*F.* & *NL.*; *ML. lazulus* is fr. *Ar.* See **AZURE**.] A stone, a complex silicate containing sulfur, of a rich azure-blue color; also, the color of this stone.

**lap joint**. A joint made by one layer, part, or piece overlapping another. — **lap'-joint**, *v. t.*

**Lap'land-er** (lâp'lân-dêr'), *n.* A Lapp.

**Lapp** (lâp), *n.* [*Sw.*]. 1. One of a Mongoloid race of northern Scandinavia and parts of Russia, very short and brachycephalous. 2. The language of these people.

**lap'per** (lâp'êr), *n.* One who or that which laps.

**lap'per** (lâp'êr), *Scot.* & fr. var. of **LOPPER**, to curdle.

**lap'pet** (lâp'êt; -î), *n.* [*Dim.* of *LAP* a fold.] 1. A loose fold or flap of a garment or headpiece. See **VESTMENT**, *Illustr.* 2. Anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendant, as a flap of flesh, a lobe of the ear, the wattle of a bird, etc.

**lap-sa'tion** (lâp-sâ'shûn), *n.* *U. S.* A lapsing.

**lapse** (lâps), *n.* [*L. lapsus*, fr. *labi*, past part. *lapsus*, to slide, fall.] 1. A slip, as of the tongue or pen; slight error. 2. A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling, esp. from a higher to a lower state, or in time. 3. A falling into ruin or disuse, as, the *lapse* of a custom. 4. *Law*. The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within some limit of time. 5. *Meteorol.* Decrease of temperature, pressure, etc., as the height increases. 6. *Theol.* A fall or apostasy. — *Syn.* See **ERROR**. — *v. t.* 1. To pass or slip gradually and smoothly downward, backward, or away. 2. To slide or slip from virtue. 3. To fall into disuse or ruin. 4. *Law*. To fall or pass from one to another by lapse.

**lap'streak'** (lâp'strêk'), *adj.* = **CLINKER BUILT**. — *n.* A clinker-built boat.

**lap'sus** (lâp'sûs), *n.* [*L.*] A slip; error; as in: **lap'sus ca'la-mi** (kâl'â-mî), a slip of the pen; **lap'sus lin'guæ** (lîng'wæ), a slip of the tongue; **lap'sus rus-mô'ri-æ** (mô-mô'ri-ê), a slip of the memory.

**La-pu'ta** (lâ-pû'tâ), *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a flying island whose inhabitants are philosophers, devoted to mathematics and music.

**lap'wing** (lâp'wîng'), *n.* [*AS. hīræwinc*] An abundant crested plover (*Vanellus vanellus*) of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa, noted for its slow irregular flapping flight and its shrill wailing cry.

**lar** (lâr), *n.*; *pl.* **LARES** (lâr'êz; 6). [*L.*] See **LARES**.

**larboard** (lâr'bôrd; -bôrd; 70), *n.* [*With a* after *starboard*, fr. *ME. ladeborde*, appar. the loading side.] *Naut.* The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing toward the bow; port; — opposed to **starboard**. — **larboard**, *adj.* & *adv.*

*Fr.* Larboard has been, in actual use, superseded by *port*.

**lar'ce-ner** (lâr'sê-nêr), **lar'ce-nist** (-nîst), *n.* One who commits larceny; a thief.

**lar'ce-nous** (-nûs), *adj.* Having the character of larceny; committing larceny; thievish. — **lar'ce-nous-ly**, *adv.*

**lar'ce-ny** (-nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). [*Fr. larcin*, fr. *OF. larrecin*, fr. *L. latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber.] *Law*. The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same; theft. Larceny at the common law was formerly distinguished as *grand larceny* and *petty*, or *petty larceny*, according to the value of the property stolen, but this distinction has been generally abolished.

**larch** (lârçh), *n.* [*G. larche*, fr. *L. larix*, -ice.] Any of a genus (*Larix*) of trees of the pine family, of graceful habit, distinguished by their short fasciated deciduous leaves; also, the tough durable wood of these trees.

**lard** (lârd), *n.* [*OF.*, *bacon*, fr. *L. lardum*, *lardum*.] The melted and clarified fat of swine, esp. the internal fat of the abdomen. — *v. t.* 1. To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon. 2. To smear with lard, fat, or grease. 3. To mix or garnish with something, as by way of improvement; to interlard. 4. *Obs.* To fatten; to enrich with fat.

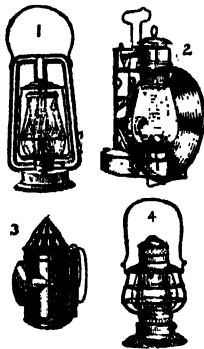
**lard'er** (lâr'dêr), *n.* [*OF. lardier*, fr. *ML. lardarium*.] A place where meat and other articles of food are kept. Cf. **PANTRY**.

**lar'don** (lâr'dôn), **lar'doon'** (lâr'dôon'), *n.* [*Fr. lardon*, fr. *lard* lard.] A strip of pork or bacon used in larding.

**la'res** (lâr'êz; 6), *n.* *pl.* *ang. lar* (lâr). [*L.*] *Rom. Relig.* Tutelary gods or spirits, as of the house, etc.

**la'res and pe-na'tes** (lâr'êz or lâr'êz; pî-nâ'têz). Household gods; hence, one's personal or household effects.

**large** (lârj), *adj.*; **LAR'GE** (lâr'jêz); **LAR'GE-EST**. [*OF.* fr. *l. largus*, 1. *Obs.* Liberal; lavish. 2. *Archaeol.* Abundant; ample; also, broad; wide. 3. Having more than usual power, capacity, range, or scope; comprehensive; magnanimous. 4. Exceeding most other things of



Lanterns. 1 Baku; 2 Scotch-light; 3 Bull's-eye; 4 Railroad.

like kind in bulk, capacity, etc.; big; great; — opposed to *small*. 6. *Archais.* Full in statement; diffuse. 6. *Archais.* Lax; unrestrained; of speech or language; loose; licentious. 7. *Naut.* Of the wind, free; fair; favorable. 8. Handling or dealing with great numbers or quantities; as, a large exporter.

**Syn.** Large, big, great mean above the average of its kind in magnitude. Large is the preferred term when the dimensions, the extent, the capacity, the quantity, etc. are being considered (as, a large lot; a large hall; a large allowance); big is the preferred term when the emphasis is on bulk, weight, or volume (as, a big book; a big box; a big voice); great sometimes implies physical magnitude, then also connoting some impression such as wonder, surprise, awe, etc., but more often it implies magnitude in degree (as, great kindness; great haste). Figuratively, large suggests breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity, big, impressiveness rather than solidity; great, eminence, distinction, or supremacy.

— *adv.* 1. *Obs.* Amply; liberally. 2. *Naut.* With the wind free, or abate the beam; as, to sail large.

— *n.* Liberty; freedom. *Obs.* exc. in at large, meaning: a Without restraint or confinement. b Diffusely; at length; as, to speak at large. c In general; altogether; as, society at large. d U.S. Of electors, representatives, etc., chosen to represent the whole of a state, county, or other division having subdivisions.

— *large-ly, adv.* — *large-ness, n.*

**large/heart'ed** (lär'häit'ed, -l; 2), *adj.* Having a generous heart; liberal. — *large/heart'ed-ness, n.*

**large-mind'ed** (-mīnd'ed; -līd, 2), *adj.* Liberal in ideas; characterized by breadth of view; not narrow. — *large-mind'ed-ly, adv.* — *large-mind'ed-ness, n.*

**large-scale, adj.** That is on a large scale; of wide scope; also, drawn to a large scale.

**large-ess** (lär'ges) (lär'jes), *n.* [OF. *largesse*. See *LARGE, adj.*] Liberal giving; also, a liberal gift.

**lar-ghe'to** (lär'ghē'tō), *adj.* [It. dim. of *largo*; *largo*.] Music. Some what slow, but less so than *largo*. — *n.* A larkhetto movement. — *adv.* In larkhetto tempo.

**lar-gish** (lär'gish), *adj.* Rather large.

**lar-go** (lär'gō), *adj. & adv.* [It. fr. *Largus*.] Music. Very slow; broad; stately; — used as a direction. — *n.* A lark movement or piece. — *adv.* In lark tempo.

**lar'i-at** (lär'i-ät), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope.] a A lasso; riata. b A rope for picketing animals while grazing.

**lar'ine** (lär'in, lär'in, 6), *adj.* [L. *larus* gull, fr. Gr *laros*.] Belonging to or designating a subfamily (Larinae, family Laridae) of birds, comprising the typical gulls, as distinct from the terns and jaegers.

**lar-ith'mos** (lär-ith'mōs), *n.*; see *ITS* [Gr. *laos* people + *arithmos* number.] The scientific study of the quantitative aspects of population. — *lar-ith'mic* (mīk), *adj.*

**lark** (lärk), *n.* [AS *lārwece*, *lārwece*] 1. Any of numerous singing birds (family Alaudidae), esp. the skylark. They are found chiefly in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. 2. Any of many, usually ground-living, similar birds of other families, as, the meadow larks, titlarks, etc.

**lark, v. i. Collog.** To sport; frolic, also, to ride across country or over obstacles. — *v. t. Collog.* a To make sport of. b To jump, on horseback; as, to lark the hedge. — *n.* A frolic. — *lark'er, n.*

**lark'spur** (lärk'spūr), *n.* [Lark bud + *spur*.] Any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of plants of the crowfoot family, many species of which are cultivated for their showy irregular flowers with spurred calyxes. The scarlet larkspur (*Delphinium cardinale*) is a native of southern California.

**lar'ri-gan** (lär'ri-gān), *n.* U.S. & Canada. An oil-tanned moccasin with legs, used by lumbermen and trappers.

**lar'ri-kin** (lär'ri-kīn), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *larrakin* a mischievous or frolicsome youth, *larrick* lively, careless, *larrack* to frolic.] A towly street loafer. — *adj.* Rowdy, rough.

**lar'rup** (lär'rup), *v. t. Collog. To beat or flog soundly. — *n. Collog.* A blow.*

**lar'um** (lär'üm; lär'üm), *n. Archais.* Short for ALARUM

**lar'va** (lär'vā), *n.*; pl. -VAE (-vā) [L. *larva*, mask] 1 The immature, wingless, and often wormlike form in which certain insects hatch from the egg, and in which they remain, with in increase in size and other minor changes, until they assume the pupa or chrysalis stage. Various kinds are known as caterpillars, grubs, maggots, etc. See *ROTTEN, WORM, SILK, WORM, WIGGLE, ILLUS*. 2. *Zool.* The early form of any animal which while immature is unlike its parent and must pass through a metamorphosis before assuming the adult characters. — *lar'val* (-vāl), *adj.*

**lar'vi-cide** (lär'vī-sīd), *n.* [Larva + *-cide*.] An agent or preparation for destroying larvae. — *lar'vi-cid'al* (-sīd'al; 2), *adj.*

**lar'yn-gal** (lär'rin-gāl), *adj.* Produced in the larynx.

**lar'yn-go-al** (lär'rin-gō-āl; lär'rin-gō-āl), *adj.* [From LARYNX.] Of or pertaining to, or used on, the larynx.

**lar'yn-gi'tis** (lär'rin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL, fr. *larynx* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the larynx. — *lar'yn-gi'tic* (-jī'tik), *adj.*

**lar'yn-go** (lär'rin-gō), *larynx*. [Gr. *larynx*, *ynos*.] A combining form denoting: a The larynx, as in *lar'yn-go-to-my* (see *TONY*). b Laryngeal and, as in *lar'yn-go-pha-ryn-go-al*, pertaining to both larynx and pharynx.

**lar'yn-go-l'o-gy** (lär'rin-gō-lō-jī), *n.* [Larynx + *-logy*.] Systematized knowledge of the larynx; pathology of the larynx. — *lar'yn-go-log'i-cal* (lär'rin-gō-lō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — *lar'yn-go-l'o-gist* (lär'rin-gō-lō-jīst), *n.*

**lar'yn-go-scope** (lär'rin-gō-skōp), *n.* [Larynx + *-scope*.] An instrument for examining the interior of the larynx. — *lar'yn-go-scop'ic* (lär'rin-gō-skōp'ik), *lar'yn-go-scop'i-al* (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — *lar'yn-go-scop'ist* (lär'rin-gō-skōp'ist), *n.* — *lar'yn-go-sco-py* (pī), *n.*

**lar'ynx** (lär'ring), *n.*; pl. LARYNXES (lär'rin-jēs), LARYNXES (lär'ring-ēs, -sīz). [NL, fr. Gr *larynx*, *ynos*.] Anat. & Zool. The modified upper part of the trachea. In man and other mammals, and in amphibians, it is the organ of voice. Cf. SYNX, PHARYNX.

**lar'car** (lär'kär; lär'kär'), *n.* [Hind. *laashkar* army, fr. Per. *lashkar*, fr. Ar. al-askar the army.] An East Indian native sailor.

**lar-ci'vous** (lär-sīv'ūs), *adj.* [LL. *lascivus* wanton, fr. L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton.] 1. Wanton, lewd; lustful. 2. Tending to produce lewd emotions. — *lar-ci'vous-ly, adv.* — *lar-ci'vous-ness, n.*

**lash** (lāsh), *n.* [ME. *lache* a whiplash, a blow.] 1. A stroke with a whip, or anything pliant and tough; hence, a sudden swinging blow. 2. The flexible part of a whip; anything used for whipping. 3. A stroke of satire, sarcasm, or the like. 4. An eyelash. — *v. t.* 1. To whip or scourge. 2. To strike forcibly and quickly, as with a lash. 3. To berate; as, to lash vice. 4. To drive, as with a lash. 5. To throw with a jerk or quickly. — *v. i.* 1. To move suddenly; to dash; as, the rain lashes down. 2. To ply the whip; to strike. — *lash'er, n.*

**lash, v. t.** [OF. *lacier*, dial. form of *lacier* to lace.] To bind with a rope, cord, or chain. — *lash'er, n.*

**lash'ing, pres. part. & verbal n.** (of either) LASH. Specif.: *n.* 1. A act of one who lashes or binds. b That used to bind anything, as the cord for a sailor's hammock. 2. Act of one that lashes; chastisement.

**lass** (lās), *n.* [ME. *lasse*, *lase*.] 1. A young woman; also, sweetheart. 2. *Scot. & Dial.* A maidservant.

**las'sle** (lās'le), *n.* Diminutive of LASS.

**las'si-tude** (lās'ī-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* faint, weary.] Condition of weariness, a fact or instance of this, languor. — *Syn.* See LETHARGY.

**las'so** (lās'sō; sometimes lās'sō'), *n.*; pl. LASSOS (-sō; -sōz'), LASSOES (-sō; -sōz') [Sp. *lazo*, fr. L. *laqueus*. See LACK.] A rope or long thong of leather with a running noose, used for catching horses, cattle, etc., lariat; riata. — *v. t.* LASS' (lās'g; lās'gōd'; lās'gōd'; lās'gō-īng). To catch with a lasso. — *las'so'er* (lās'sō-ēr; lās'gō-ēr), *n.*

**last** (last; 9), *n.* [AS. *hlæst*.] A certain weight or measure, often estimated at 4000 lb., but varying for different articles and in different countries.

**last, n.** [AS. *lāst*, *læt*, trace, footstep.] A block or form shaped like a foot, over which shoe uppers are drawn and shaped. — *v. t.* To shape with a last. — *last'er, n.*

**last, adj.** [ME. *last*, *last*, contr. of *latens*, superl. of *late*.] 1. Being or remaining after all others; following all the rest, final. 2. Next before the present; most recent; as, last week. 3. Lowest in rank or degree, as, the last prize. b Furthest of all from a given quality or condition, most unlikely, as, the last person to be accused. 4. Conclusive. 5. Supreme, highest in degree, utmost. 6. *Eccl.* Final as being administered to one dying; — said of the sacraments of penance, viaticum, and extreme unction collectively.

**Syn.** Last, final, terminal, eventual, ultimate, mean following all others, esp. in time or importance. Last refers to that which comes at the end of a series and usually implies that no more will follow or have followed; final, to that which definitely closes a series, a process, or the like, terminal, to that which is at the end of something and marks the limit of its extension, of its growth, etc., or its completion, eventual, to that which is bound to follow as the final effect of cause, already operative or likely to be operative, ultimate, to that beyond which a thing cannot go and by which it is definitely and forever terminated (as, the last page of a book; the final day of school; the terminal syllable of a word), the eventual defeat of the enemy, the ultimate collapse of civilization).

— *adv.* 1. After all others, at the end. 2. At a time or on an occasion which is latest or most recent. 3. In conclusion; lastly; finally. — *n.* That which is last; the end.

**last, v. i.** [AS. *læstan* to perform, follow, last, fr. *læst*, *læt*, footstep, course] 1. To continue in time, to endure. 2. To endure in a given use, state of existence, or the like. — *Syn.* See CONTINUE. — *n.* Power or quality of lasting, endurance. — *last'er, n.*

**Las'tex** (lās'tēks), *n.* A trade-mark applied to an elastic yarn produced by winding a round filament made from latex with strands of inelastic cotton, silk, wool, or rayon.

**last'ing, n.** 1. Endurance. 2. A very durable woolen stuff, for women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc.

**last'ing, adj.** Existing or continuing a long while; enduring. — *last'ing-ly, adv.* — *last'ing-ness, n.*

**Syn.** Lasting, permanent, durable, stable mean enduring for so long as to seem fixed or established. Lasting, used sometimes in the sense of *enduring*, more often implies a capacity for continuing indefinitely; permanent applies chiefly to things which are not temporary, tentative, or the like, but which continue indefinitely; durable implies power to resist destructive agencies; stable implies freedom from subjection to fluctuation, to variation, or the like.

**Last Judgment** Theol. God's or Christ's final judgment or trial of mankind, also, the time of it.

**last'ly, adv.** In the last place, in conclusion.

**Last Supper.** The supper which was partaken of by Christ and his disciples on the night of his betrayal.

**lat** (lāt), *n.*; pl. LATS (lats), LATU (lāt'ū). [Lett. *lats*, pl. *lats*, fr. *Latvia*.] The monetary unit of Latvia, representing .20 of a gram of gold; also, a coin of this value.

**Lat'a-ki'a** (lāt'ā-kē'dā), *n.* A superior kind of Turkish smoking tobacco; — from the Syrian port of Latakia.

**latch** (lāch), *n.* [ME. *lache*, prob. fr. *laccen* to seize, fr. AS. *laccan*.] A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; specif., the catch which holds a door or gate when closed, though it be not bolted. — *v. t. & i.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

**latch'et** (lāch'ēt, -ēt), *n.* [OF. *lachel*, dial. form of *lacet* plaited string, lace, dim. of *laz*, lace. See LACE.] *Archais.* The narrow thong by which a shoe or sandal is fastened upon the foot.

**latch'key** (lāch'kē), *n.* A key used to lift or pull back a latch of a door, loosely, a front-door key.

**latch'string** (lāch'strīng), *n.* A string on a latch, either hanging on the outside of the door so as to permit the raising of the latch from the outside, or drawn inside to prevent intrusion.

**late** (lāt), *adj.* LATER (lāt'ēr), or LATTER (lāt'tēr), LATEST (lāt'ēt; -ēt), or LAST (last). [AS. *læt*.] 1. Coming, or doing, after the due, usual, or proper time; tardy. 2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, a late hour of the day. 3. Existing, or holding some position or relationship, recently, but not now; lately deceased, departed, or gone out of office; as, the late administration. 4. Made, appearing, or happening just previous to the present time; recent. 5. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, late revels. — *Syn.* See DEAD.

— *adv.* 1. After the usual or proper time; after delay. 2. Far in the night, day, week, or other period. 3. Not long ago; lately; recently. — *of late.* During a time not long past.

**lat'ed** (lāt'ēd; -lād), *adj.* Poetic. Belated.

**lateen** (lāt'ēn), *adj.* [F. *voile latine* lateen sail, prop. *Lat'n* sail.] *Naut.* Designating, or pertaining to, a peculiar rig characteristically used in the Mediterranean. Cf. LATEEN SAIL.



**lateen sail.** *Naut.* A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, slung to the mast, which is usually low. It is chiefly used in the Mediterranean and by Arabs.

**Late Greek.** See GREEK, n., 4.

**Late Latin.** See LATIN, n., 1.

**latefy** (lā'tēf), *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

**latefy** (lā'tēf), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). State or quality of being latent; concealed being or nature.

**La Tène** (lā tēn'). *Archaeol.* Designating a period of civilization of the Iron Age in Europe following the Hallstatt epoch and assumed to date from 500 B.C. to A.D. 100.

**latefy** (lā'tēf; -nīz), *n.* State or quality of being late.

**latent** (lā'tēnt), *adj.* [*L. latens, -entis*, pres. part. of *latere* to lie hid.] Not visible or apparent; hidden; (dormant. — *latent-ly*, *adv.*)

**Syn.** Latent, dormant, quiescent, potential, *abeyant* mean not now manifesting its existence. Latent stresses concealment as of that which is present without showing itself; dormant suggests inactivity or lack of activity as of a thing that is sleeping; quiescent suggests the cessation of action, usually for the time being; potential applies to that which does not yet exist but is bound to exist if the process of coming into being is not arrested; *abeyant* applies to being in abeyance, or state of suspended activity only.

**latent period.** *a Med.* The incubation period of a disease. *b Physiol.* The interval between stimulation and response.

**lat'er-al** (lā'tēr-āl), *adj.* [*L. lateralis*, fr. *lātus*, *lateralis*, side, flank.] Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed towards, or coming from, the side. — *n.* Anything having a lateral situation, growth, or extension; as: *a Football.* A lateral pass. *b Mining.* A drift to one side of, and parallel to, a main drift. — *lat'er-al-ly*, *adv.*

**lateral pass.** *Football.* A pass made in a direction approximately parallel with the goal line.

**Lat'er-an** (lā'tēr-ān), *n.* [*L. Lateran*... Named from the *Laterani* family, who possessed a palace on or near the spot where the church now stands. 1. The basilica of St. John Lateran, the cathedral church of Rome and highest in rank of all churches in the Catholic world. 2. The Palazzo del Laterano, adjoining the basilica.

**lat'er-ite** (lā'tēr-īt), *n.* [*L. later brick, tile.*] *Geol.* A residual product of rock decay, red in color and having a high content in the oxides of iron and hydroxide of aluminum.

**la'tes-cent** (lā'tēs-sēnt, -nt), *adj.* [*L. latescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *latescere* to be concealed.] Becoming concealed, or latent, or hidden from view — *la'tes-conce* (-sēns, -ns), *n.*

**lat'ex** (lā'tēks), *n.*; *pl.* LATICES (lā'tēk-sēz), LATICES (lā'tēk-sēz; -sēz). [*L. a fluid.*] *Bot.* A milky, usually white, fluid found in certain cells in some families (as Asclepiadaceae, or milkweed family, also Apocynaceae, Sapotaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, and Cichoriaceae) of seed plants. The latex contains various gum resins, fats, wax, and often a complex mixture of other substances. Rubber, gutta percha, chicle, and balata are the chief commercial products. See RUBBER, 3.

**lath** (lath; 9), *n.* *pl.* LATHS (lath; lāths). [*AS. lētt.*] *Building* *a* Any of a number of thin narrow strips of wood, nailed to rafters, ceiling joists, etc., to make a groundwork for tiles, plastering, etc. *b* Metal in sheets, stiffened over wire cloth, or the like, used as a substitute for wooden laths. *c* Laths collectively, or lathwork. — *v. t.* To cover or line with laths — *lath'er* (lath'ēr), *n.*

**lathe** (lath), *n.* [*Prob. of Scand. origin.*] *1 Mach.* A machine in which the work is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool. *2* A form of potter's wheel. — *v. t.* To cut, or shape, with a lathe. — *lath'er* (lath'ēr), *n.*

**lathe, n.** The movable swing frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and driving the weft to its proper position.

**lath'er** (lath'ēr), *Brit.* also lath'ēr, *n.* [*AS. lathor* washing soda.] *1.* The foam or froth formed when soap is agitated in water. *2.* Foam, or condition of foaming, from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* *1.* To spread over with lather; as, to lather the face. *2. Colloq.* To beat severely, as with a strap — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To form lather, or a froth like lather. — *lath'er-er*, *n.* — *lath'er-y*, *adj.*

**lath'ing** (lath'ing), *n.* Act or process of placing laths; also, laths, collectively; lathwork.

**lathing hammer or hatchet.** A hammer having a hatchet blade, used to trim and nail laths. See HATCHET, *Illustr.*

**lath'work** (lath'wōrk'), *n.* Lathina.

**lat'i-ces** (lā'tī-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of LATEX.

**lat'i-ci-f'er-ous** (lā'tī-sīf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [*L. latex, laticis*, a liquid + *-ferous*.] Containing, bearing, or secreting latex.

**lat'i-to-li-ate** (lā'tī-lī-āt), **lat'i-to-li-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [*L. latus* broad + *-foliate, -foliosus*.] Broad-leaved.

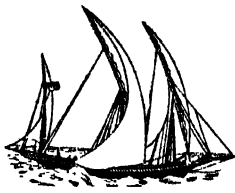
**lat'i-fun-dū-m** (lā'tī-fūn-dū-m), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-dī). [*L., fr. latus* broad + *fundus* estate.] A large landed estate.

**Lat'in** (lā'tīn; -n), *adj.* [*L. Latīnus*] *1.* Of or pertaining to Latium, or its people, the Latins, or the language used by the Romans, or Latins. *2.* Of or pertaining to the Latin Church (which see). *3.* Designating the peoples (French, Italian, Spanish, etc.) or countries whose languages and culture are descended from the Latin — *n.* *1.* The language of ancient Latium and of Rome, and until modern times the dominant language of school, church, and state in western Europe. The language, from the end of the classical period (ab. A. D. 180), is often divided into *Late Latin* (2d-6th cent.; abbr. *LL.*), *Medieval*, or *Middle Latin* (6th-10th cent.; abbr. *ML.*), and *New Latin* (abbr. *NL.*) or *Modern Latin* (used chiefly in scientific description and classification, and esp. in scientific names coined in Latin form from Latin or Greek or modern elements). Late Latin is sometimes used to include Medieval Latin as well; *Low Latin* is equivalent either to *Medieval Latin* or to *Late Latin* in this broader use. See VULGAR LATIN; INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. *2.* One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome.

**Latin Church or Rite.** The portion of the Catholic Church which recognizes the pope as both pope and patriarch in distinction from such Eastern churches as recognize him only as pope. See PATRIARCH, 4; URIAT; WESTERN CHURCH.

**Latin cross.** See CROSS, *Illustr.* (1).

**Lat'in-ian** (lā'tīn-ī-ān), *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, Latin;



Lateen Sails.

also, pertaining to certain dialects forming a branch of the Italic languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Lat'in-ism** (lā'tīn-īz-m), *n.* A Latin idiom or mode of speech.

**Lat'in-ist** (lā'tīn-īst), *n.* One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

**Lat'in-ty** (lā'tīn-ī-tī), *n.* The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom.

**Lat'in-ize** (lā'tīn-īz), *v. t.* Also **lat'in-ize**. *1.* To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to. *2.* To make like the Roman Catholic Church or diffuse Roman Catholic ideas in; as, to *Lat'inize* the Church of England. — *v. i.* To use Latinisms. — **Lat'in-i-sa-tion** (-īz-ā-shūn; -īz-ā'), *n.*

**Latin Quarter.** [*Fr. Quartier Latin.*] The educational center of Paris, a district south of the Seine, containing the Sorbonne, Institute of France, and Luxembourg, and famous for its Bohemian life and revolutionary ideas.

**lat'ish** (lā'tīsh), *adj.* Somewhat late.

**lat'i-tude** (lā'tī-tūd), *n.* [*OF. or L.; OF., fr. L. latitudo* breadth, *fr. latus* broad.] *1. Naut.* Breadth; also, scope. *2.* Freedom from narrow limits; as, great *latitude* of thought and speech. *3.* A region as marked by its latitude (sense 4). *4. Astron. & Geog.* Angular distance from some specific circle or plane of reference; as: *a Astron.* Angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic. *b Geog.* Angular distance measured on a meridian; now, distance measured in degrees (*degrees of latitude*) north and south, from the equator. Cf. LONGITUDE. *5. Photog.* The time range within which a film or plate may be overexposed or underexposed and still produce a good negative. — **lat'i-tu-dī-nal** (-tū-dī-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* — **lat'i-tu-dī-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**lat'i-tu-dī-nar-i-an** (-tū-dī-nār-ī-ān; -ān), *adj.* Deviating from a standard of belief or opinion, esp. in matters of religion; tolerant of variations in opinion or doctrine; as, *latitudinarian* divines. — *n.* *1.* One who is broad and liberal in his standards of belief and conduct. *2. Ch. of Eng.* [*often cap.*] A churchman who favors freedom and difference of opinion respecting government, worship, or doctrine, within the church. — **lat'i-tu-dī-nar-i-an-ism** (-īz-m), *n.*

**lat'ri-a** (lā'trī-ā), *n.* [*LL., fr. Gr. latreia* service.] *R.C.C.A.* The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God only; — distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*.

**lat-rine** (lā'trīn), *n.* [*Fr. pl. latrines*, *fr. L. latrina*, *fr. lavatrina*, *fr. lavare* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp.

**lat'ron** (lā'trōn), *n.* [*Lat. latro*, *latronis*, hireling.] A brigand.

**-latry.** [*Gr. latreia* service.] A combining form denoting *worship* or *fanatical devotion* to a specified object.

**lat-teen'** (lā'tēn'). Var. of LATIKEN.

**lat'ten** (lā'tēn; -n), *n.* [*OF. laton*.] *1.* A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils. *2.* Sheet tin; also, any metal in thin sheets.

**lat'ter** (lā'tēr), *adj.* [*ME. later, latter* (*fr. AS. lætra*), compar. of *late*. See LATE.] *1.* Being more recent; later; *superl.* being, or belonging to, the last of a period of time. *2.* Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opposed to *former*. *3. Obs.* Last; final.

**lat'ter-day** (see *Prose*, § 2), *adj.* Of present or recent times.

**Lat'ter-day Saint.** A Mormon.

**lat'ter-ly** (lā'tēr-lī), *adv.* Latefy; of late; recently.

**lat'ter-most** (-mōst; -mīst), *adj.* Last; hindmost.

**lat'tice** (lā'tīz), *n.* [*OF. latice* lathwork, *fr. latice* lath, of G. origin.] *1.* A framework or structure of crossed wood or metal strips; as, the *lattice* of a window; — called also *latticework*; hence, any window, door, gate, or the like, having a lattice. *2. Obs. & Hist.* A lattice (in sense 1) or an imitation of a lattice, used as the sign of an alchouse. — *v. t.* *1.* LAT'ICED (-īst); LAT'ICING (-īz-ing), *1.* To make a lattice of; to give the appearance of a lattice to. *2.* To close or enclose, as an opening, with latticework.

**lattice girder.** A girder, as of a bridge (*lattice bridge*), with top and bottom flanges connected by a latticework web.

**lat'tice-work** (-wōrk'), *n.* A lattice, or work made of lattices; lattices collectively.

**lat'tic-ing** (lā'tīz-ing), *n.* *1.* Process of making a lattice. *2.* A lattice; latticework.

**lat'u** (lā'tū), *n.*, *pl.* of LAF.

**laud** (lōd), *n.* [*OF. laude*, *fr. L. laus, laudis*.] *1.* High commendation; praise. *2.* *pl.* [*often cap.*] *Ecol.* A religious service which constitutes the second (or, with matins, the first) of the canonical hours and which, in monastic houses, is usually sung at dawn. *3.* An ascription or hymn of praise to God. *4.* A song in praise of anyone. — *v. t.* To praise, extol.

**laud'a-ble** (lā'd-ā-b'l), *adj.* *1.* Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy. *2. Med.* Healthy; not noxious; as, *laudable* pus. — **laud'a-ble-ty** (-bīl-ī-tī), *n.* **laud'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laud'a-bly**, *adv.*

**laud'a-num** (lō'd-ā-nūm; lō'd-nūm), *n.* [*NL., prob. fr. ML. laudanum*, var. of *ladanum*] Formerly, any of various preparations of opium; now, a tincture of opium.

**laud-da'tion** (lō-dā-shūn), *n.* Act of lauding; praise.

**laud'a-tive** (lō'd-ā-tīv), *adj.* *1.* Laudatory.

**laud'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Pertaining to or expressing praise.

**laud'er** (lōd'ēr), *n.* One who lauds.

**laugh** (lāf; lāf; 9), *v. i.* [*AS. hehhan, hlyhhan, hliehhan*.] *1.* To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by an expression of the face and explosive or chuckling sounds from the throat. *2.* To be or appear gay, cheerful, etc. — *v. t.* *1.* To affect, influence (in a specified manner), or to effect, by means of laughter. *2.* To express by, or utter with, laughter. — *laugh in one's sleeve.* To laugh privately or secretly while appearing grave or serious. — *n.* Act of laughing; the sound heard in laughing.

**laugh'a-ble** (lāf-ā-b'l; lāf-ē; 9), *adj.* Fitted to excite laughter. — **laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous, comic, comical, farcical, risible, droll, funny mean provoking or evoking laughter or mirth. *Laugh-able*, the general term, implies no more than this; *ludicrous* suggests also the absurdity, incongruity, or preposterousness of that which is laughable; *ridiculous* suggests its extreme absurdity, foolishness, or contemptibility; *comic* applies esp. to that which arouses thoughtful laughter or amused reflection; *comical* applies to that which arouses unrestrained laughter; *farcical* applies to that which is highly comical because extravagant, nonsensical, or the like; *risible* applies to that which evokes amusement of any sort or degree; *droll* usually implies oddity, strangeness, quaintness, etc., to that which is laughable or risible; *funny*, the ordinary colloquial term, may be used in place of any term in the group, but frequently carries the implications of *droll*.

**laugh'er** (lâf'ér; lâf'ér), *n.* One who laughs.

**laugh'ing**, *adj.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter; — in phrases such as a *laughing matter*.

**laughing gas**. *Chem.* = NITROUS OXIDE.

**laughing jackass**. A kangaroo (*Dacelo gigas*), of Australia, with a call resembling loud laughter.

**laugh'ing-ly**, *adv.* With a laugh; with laughter.

**laugh'ing-stock** (lâf'ing-stôk; lâf'ér; 9), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

**laugh'ter** (lâf'tér; lâf'ér; 9), *n.* [AS. *hleahtr*.] 1. A movement of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision, and attended by explosive sounds from the throat; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of amusement. 2. A cause of, or subject for, laughter.

**lance**, **lance** (lâns), *n.* [ME. *lance*, *lance*, *lance*.] One of a family (Ammodontidae) of teleost fishes; a sand lance.

**lance** (lâns; lîns), *v. t.* [ONF. *lancier* (OF. *lancier*). See LANCE, *v. i.*] 1. To throw, as a lance. 2. To cause to slide into the water; as, to *lance* a ship. 3. To shove or send off, esp. with force; as, to *lance* an airplane. 4. To plunge or start (a person) in a specified course. 5. To start or set in operation. — *v. i.* 1. To move with force and swiftness like a ship sliding into the water. 2. To set out, as upon the sea; — often with *forth* or *out*. — *n.* The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. from the stocks on which it is built.

**lance** (lâns; lîns), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *lança*.] *Naut.* a The boat of the largest size belonging to a ship of war. b An open, or largely undecked, power-driven boat.

**launch'er** (lâns'chér; lâns'), *n.* One who or that which launches; specif.: a *Mil.* A rifle accessory with special rights for firing high-explosive — armor-piercing grenades. b Any device for launching a rocket or rocket shell; *cf.* a rocket launcher.

**launder** (lâns'ér; lâns'), *v. t.* [ME. *lander*, fr. *lavender*, fr. OF. *lavandiere* laundress, fr. L. *lav*, fr. *lavandus* to be washed, fr. *lavare* to wash.] A trough; specif.: *One dressing, a conduit conveying midlings or tailings suspended in water.* — *v. i.* 1. To wash, as clothes, to wash, and to smooth with a flatiron or mangle. — *v. i.* To launder clothes, etc. — **launder'er**, *n.*

**launderess** (-drés; -dris), *n.* A woman who launders.

**launder'y** (-di), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIS (-dris). 1. Act of laundering; a washing. 2. A place where laundering is done. 3. Clothes or other articles sent to a laundry to be washed.

**launder'ing-man** (-mân), *n.* A male worker in a laundry. — **launder'y-woman** (-wôman), *n.*

**lau'ra'ceous** (lâ-râ'shûs), *adj.* [L. *laurus laurel*.] Belonging to the laurel family (Lauraceae). See LAUREL.

**lau're'ate** (lâ-rê-ât; -ti), *adj.* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea* laurel tree, fr. *laurus* of laurel, fr. *laurus laurel*.] Crowned, or decked, with laurel as a mark of honor; hence, distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence. — *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. — (-ti), *v. t.* 1. To honor by crowning with a wreath of laurel. 2. To appoint to the office of poet laureate. — **lau're'ate-ship**, *n.* — **lau're'ation** (-ti'shûn), *n.*

**lau're'ol** (lâ-rê-ôl; lâ-rê-ôl), *n.* [OF. *lorier*, *laurier*, fr. *lor*, fr. L. *laurus*] 1. Any of a genus (*Laurus*) of trees or shrubs typifying a family (Lauraceae, the laurel family) including also sassafras, cinnamon, etc.; specif., the true laurel (*nothin*), of southern Europe. See DAPHNE. 2. Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks to crown victors in the Pythian games, and as a mark of distinction for certain offices. Later, a crown of laurel was used to indicate academic honors. 3. Any of various trees or shrubs like the true laurel; as: U. S. Any of two genera (*Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*) of plants of the heath family. See KALMIA, MOUNTAIN LAUREL, RHODODENDRON. 4. A crown of laurel; hence, honor; fame; — *v. t.* LAURELED (-rêd; -rêd) or LAURELLED; LAURELING or LAURELING. To deck or crown with laurel.

**lau're'tine** (lâ-rê-tî-nê), *n.* [NL. *lauratium*, fr. L. *laurus* the laurel + *tinus* laurel-colored shrub (*Viburnum tinus*) widely cultivated for its evergreen leaves and white or pink fragrant flowers.]

**lau's De'o** (lâs dê'ô; lous dê'ô), [L.] Praise (be) to God.

**lau'wine** (lâ-wî-nê; L. *lau'vî-nê*). [G.] = LAUINE.

**la'va** (lâ-vâ; lîv'â), *n.* [It. *lava*, orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr. It. & L. *lavare* to wash.] Fluid rock such as that which issues from a volcano; also, such rock solidified. According to its constituent material, lava is classed as basaltic, trachytic, etc.

**la'va'bo** (lâ-vâ'bô; -bô), *n.*; *pl.* LAVABOS (-bôs). [L. I will wash.] 1. R.C.Ch. a [cap.] The verses 6-12 of Psalm xxv in the Vulgate (xxvi in A.V. and R.V.) beginning "Lavabo inter innocentes" recited by the priest in the Mass, after the Offertory, while washing his hands. b The liturgical act which this recitation accompanies. c [cap.] The towel used in this rite. d The basin used for this washing. 2. A wash basin with its necessary fittings.

**lav'age** (lâv'âj; F. *la'vâzh*), *n.* [F. See LAVE to wash.] A washing; esp., *Med.*, the washing out of an organ.

**la'va-la'va** (lâ-vâ-lâ-vâ), *n.* [Native word.] A printed calico waist cloth or kilt worn about the loins by natives of Samoa and Tonga.

**la'va-li'er**, **la'va-li'ère** (lâ-vâ-lî-ér; lâ-vâ-). Also **la'val-li'ère** (F. *la'val-li-ère*). [F. *la valtière*, *la valtière*, a sort of necktie, perch. from *Louise de La Vallière*, mistress of Louis XIV.] A pendant ornament made up of one or many gems, often on a chain.

**la'va-rel** (lâ-vâ-rêl; -rêl), *n.* [F.] A central European whitish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) found in mountain lakes.

**la'va'tion** (lâ-vâ'shûn), *n.* A washing or cleansing.

**la'va'tory** (lâ-vâ'tô-ri or, *cap.* Brit., -tê-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rîz). [L. *lavatorium*. See LAVE to wash.] 1. A basin or other vessel for washing. 2. A room with conveniences for washing. 3. *Rare.* A laundry. 4. *Ecol.* A ritual washing of the hands by a celebrant of the Eucharist: a During the service, at the Offertory. b *Obs.* After the cleansing of the vessels.

**lave** (lâv), *v. t.* & *i.* [From AS. *laetan* to lave, pour water on (perh. fr. L.) and fr. OF. *laver*, fr. L. *lavare*.] Chiefly Poetic. To wash; bathe; wash or flow along or against.

**lave**, *n.* [AS. *láf*.] *Obs. ecc. Dial.* The remainder.

**la'vee'r** (lâ-vê-r; -vê-r), *v. i.* [D. *laveren*.] *Archaic. Naut.* To beat against the wind; to tack.

**lav'en-der** (lâ-vân-dêr; -în-dêr), *n.* [AF. *lavendre*, fr. ML. *lavendula*, *lavendula*.] 1. A European mint (*Lavandula officinalis*) with spikes of small lilac-purple flowers, cultivated for its aromatic oil, known as *oil of lavender*. 2. The dried leaves and flowers of this plant, used to

lume clothing, bed linen, etc. 3. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, w saturation and medium brilliancy; the color of lavender flowers. — *color*. — *adj.* Of the color of lavender. — *v. t.* To sprinkle, or perfume, with lavender.

**lav'er** (lâ-vêr), *n.* [L., a water plant.] Any of several common purple seaweeds (genus *Porphyra*, as *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*); — called also *red laver*. The fronds are eaten in Europe, either pickled or stewed.

**lav'er**, *n.* [OF. *lavoir*, fr. LL. *lavatorium* a washing place.] 1. *Archaic.* A vessel for washing; a basin or bowl. 2. *Jewish Antig.* a A large brazen vessel where the priests washed their hands and feet. b One of several vessels in Solomon's Temple in which the offerings for burnt sacrifices were washed. 3. That which cleanses; specif., baptismal water.

**lav'er-ock** (lâ-vêr-ôk; lîv'rôk), **lav'rock** (lîv'rôk), *n.* *Now Scot.* A lark.

**lav'ish** (lîv'ish), *adj.* [OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, a deluge of rain, fr. Pr. *lavaci*, fr. L. *lavatio* a washing, fr. *lavare* to wash.] 1. Expending or bestowing profusely; prodigal. 2. Expended or produced profusely; very abundant. — *Syn.* See PROUSE. — *Ant.* Sparing. — *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion; to squander. — **lav'ish-er**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

**law** (lâ), *n.* [AS. *lagu*, fr. Scandinavian.] 1. The binding custom or practice of a community; rule of conduct enforced by a controlling authority; also, any single rule of conduct so enforced. 2. A divine commandment or a revelation of the will of God; collectively, the whole body of God's commandments. 3. In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure; a principle, maxim, or usage; as, the *laws* of poetry. 4. The whole body of rules relating to one subject; as, insurance *law*. 5. *Bible* The Jewish or Mosaic law, contained in the Hexateuch (Pentateuch and Joshua) and in Ezekiel xl-xlviii; also, this part of the Scriptures. Hence, in Christian usage, the Old Testament. 6. *Law & Polit. Sciences.* a A rule of conduct or action prescribed by

ety, brought about by the existence and enforcement of such rules.

**STATUTE LAW**, **COMMON LAW**, **CIVIL LAW**, **CANON LAW**, **NATURAL LAW** (ub der **NATURAL**, *adj.*, 4). c Legal science; jurisprudence. d Trial o remedial justice under or by the laws of the land; judicial remedy; litigation; as, to go to *law*. e In England and many of her colonies, the system of rules expounded and remedies administered by the common law courts. f The legal profession as a whole. 7. *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything proceeds or comes into being. 8. *Philos. & Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena which, so far as known, is invariable under the given conditions. 9. *Sports.* An allowance of time or distance given to a weaker competitor, an animal in the chase, or the like.

**Syn.** (1) *Law*, rule, regulation, precept, statute, ordinance, canon mean a principle laid down or accepted as governing conduct, action, or procedure. *Law* usually implies imposition by a sovereign authority and the obligation of obedience on the part of those governed; rule may or may not imply prohibition but it usually suggests a desire for order, discipline, uniformity in method, or the like, regulation often equals rule but it carries a stronger implication of prescription by authority for the sake of controlling an organization or system, precept usually implies a law but one having a greater bearing on individual conduct than on government and communicated by teaching; statute implies a law enacted by a legislative body; ordinance implies, in America, a local law, or, in England, a law or regulation enacted by a lesser body than parliament; canon implies, strictly, a law of the church but, also, any law having the sanction of authority that is enforced by conscience. (2) See HYPOTHESIS.

— *v. i.* *Collog.* To go to law; to litigate.

— *adj.* Of or pert. to the law, the legal profession, or its procedure.

**law** (lâ), *Scot. & N. of Eng.* var. of *LOW*.

**law'-a-bid'ing**, *adj.* Abiding by or obedient to the law.

**law'break'er** (lâ-brâk'êr), *n.* One who violates the law. — **law'break'ing**, *n. & adj.*

**law'ful** (-fôl; -f'â), *adj.* 1. Conformable to law; legitimate. 2. Constituted, authorized, or established by law; rightful. — **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Lawful*, *legal*, *legitimate*, *licit* mean in accordance with law. *Lawful* is distinguished by its reference to law of any sort, such as divine law, the law of the land, canon law, etc., and is often close in meaning to *allowable* or *permissible*; *legal* implies reference to the law as it appears on the statute books or is administered in the courts; *legitimate* implies, usually, a legal right establishing one's claim (as son, heir, king, etc.) but sometimes comes nearer to *rightful* in meaning; *licit* implies conformity to the provisions of the law respecting the way in which something should be carried on, executed, or the like (as, a *lawful* practice; *legal* interest; *legitimate* owner; a *legitimate* conclusion; a *licit* marriage).

**law'giver** (-gîv'ér), *n.* A maker of laws; legislator.

**law'-hand'**, *n.* *Eng.* The peculiar style of handwriting used in engrossing old legal documents.

[**La-wi'no** (lâ-vê-nô; -nê), *n.*; *pl.* -NEN (-nên). [G.] *Avalanche*.

**law'ing** (lâ-ing), *n.* *Scot.* A reckoning at a tavern.

**law'less** (lâ-lêz; -lîz), *adj.* 1. Without law; not regulated by law; having no laws; as, the *lawless* desert. 2. Not restrained by law; unruly; licentious; also, illegal. — **law'less-ly**, *adv.* — **law'less-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See ANARCHY.

**law'mak'ing** (-mâk'ing), *adj.* Enacting laws; legislative. — *n.* The enacting of laws; legislation. — **law'mak'er** (-êr), *n.*

**law mer'chant** (môr'chânt), *n.* A *Orig.*, the legal rules which were applied to cases arising in mercantile transactions. b Loosely, the legal rules dealing esp. with mercantile transactions; commercial law; mercantile law.

**lawn** (lôn), *n.* [Earlier *laune lînen*, i. e., *lawn linen*, fr. *Laon*, town in France.] A fine, sheer, plain-woven linen or cotton fabric, thinner than cambric, used for dresses, handkerchiefs, and the like. — **law'ny** (-î), *adj.*

**lawn** (lôn), *n.* [OF. *launde*, *lande*, moor, of Celt. origin.] 1. *Archaic.* A glade. 2. Ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown, esp. about a house. — **law'ny**, *adj.*

**lawn mower**. A machine used to clip the grass on lawns.

**lawn tennis**. A variety of tennis, played on a court of turf or some even surface.

**Law of Moses**. The Pentateuch.

## law of nations. International law.

**law'suit** (lɔ'laɪt), n. A suit in law; a case before a court.

**lawyer** (dɔ'yer), n. 1. One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, serjeants, advocates, etc. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A bramble, or the thorny stem of a briar.

**Syn.** Lawyer, counselor, barrister, counsel, attorney, solicitor mean one authorized to practice law. Lawyer, the general term, applies to anyone in the profession; counselor (more fully *counselor at law*) applies to one who accepts court cases or gives advice on legal problems; the corresponding British term is *barrister* but the emphasis is on court pleading; counsel is used in the United States sometimes for *counselor* but often collectively for its plural, and in England in the phrase "king's counsel" (abbr. *K.C.*) or "queen's counsel" (abbr. *Q.C.*) for a leading barrister; attorney, in the United States, and solicitor, in England, are strictly applied to a lawyer transacting legal business for his client.

**law** (lɔ), *adj.* [*L. laxus*]. 1. Of the bowels, loose; open; also, having the bowels loose. 2. Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack. 3. Not rigid, strict, or stringent; as, *law discipline*. 4. *Bot.* Loose; watery; open; as, a *law pumice*. 5. *Phonet.* Of vowels, uttered with the tongue and associated muscles in a relatively relaxed state, as *i*, *o*, as contrasted with tense *e*, *u*; wide. — **Syn.** See *NEGLIGENCE*. — **law'y**, *adv.* — **law'ness**, n.

**law'a-tion** (lɔks'ə-shiən), n. [*L. laxatio*]. Act of loosening or relaxing; state of being loosened or relaxed.

**law'a-tive** (lɔks'ə-tiv), *adj.* [*F. laxatif*, fr. *L. laxativus* mitigating, assuaging]. 1. Having a tendency to loosen or relax, or, esp., to relieve from constipation. 2. *Now Rare*. Free; loose; incontinent; as, a *lawative tongue*. — n. A *lawative medicine*.

**law'ly** (lɔks'ə-lī), n. [*F. larit*, fr. *L. laritas*, fr. *larus* loose, slack]. State or quality of being lax; lack of tenseness, strictness, or precision.

**lay** (lɔ), *past of lie*, to recline.

**lay**, n. [*OF. lai*, fr. *L. laicus*, fr. *Gr. laikos* of or from the people, lay, fr. *laos*, *laon*, people]. 1. Of or pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy. 2. Belonging to that class in a religious order occupied with domestic or manual work; as, a *lay brother*; — contrasted with *choir*. 3. Not of or from a particular profession; as, a *lay opinion*.

**lay**, v. t.; *lay'ing*, *lay'ing*. [*AS. leagan*, caus. fr. the root of *leagan* to lie]. 1. To (bring) down; with force; to beat down. 2. To place in a recumbent or lower position resting on or in something; to deposit. 3. To bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs). 4. To water; bet. 5. To calm; allay; suppress. 6. *Obs.* To deposit as a pledge or hostage. 7. To dispose over or as over a surface; as, to *lay* a pavement; also, to press down smooth or even; as, to *lay* nap on cloth. 8. To impose as a duty, burden, punishment, etc. 9. To set in order for a meal; as, to *lay* the table. 10. To place or repose (something immaterial) on or on something or someone; to put; as, he *lays* stress on correct grammar. 11. To place or put in position or in operation or action; as, he *laid* an ambush; he *laid* the ax to the tree. 12. To put into, cause to be in, or place in, a given condition; as, to *lay* waste a region. 13. To present, offer, or put forward as true or valid. 14. To prefer or assert; as, he *laid* claim to the estate. 15. To advance as an accusation; to impute; charge; ascribe. 16. *Rope-making*. To put (strands) in place and twist to form a rope, a cable, or the like. — *v. i.* 1. To prowl and deposit eggs. 2. *Now illit.* To lie (the prostrate, etc.). 3. To lay a wager; to bet. 4. *Now Dial.* To plan; prepare; scheme. 5. To apply oneself vigorously; as, to *lay* to one's oars. 6. *Naut.* To place oneself in a specified position; as, to *lay* aloft; to *lay* forward.

**lay about**, **lay about one**. To strike vigorously in all directions; to act vigorously. — **lay by the heels**. 1. To put in the stocks, to fetter. — **lay down**. a To discard; to give up, as, to *lay down* one's arms, i. e., to surrender. b To stake, as a wager, pledge, or payment. c To construct or put in place the foundation of, to frame; hence, to establish; prescribe. d To assert, or command, dogmatically. e To store, esp. to store (wine, etc.) in a cellar; to store or pack as eggs in water glass. — **lay hold of**, or **on**. To seize; grasp. — **lay off**. a To cease to operate or employ; esp., to dismiss (a workman). b To cease (work). c *Slang*. To desert. — **lay on**. a To apply or spread on a surface; lay; as, to *lay on* paint. b To strike; beat; attack. — **lay out**. a To spread out; to prepare (a corpse) for burial. b To expend. c To map out; to arrange, as grounds or plans. d To display; exhibit. e To exert; reflexively, *Colloq.*, to exert oneself greatly. f *Slang*. To knock unconscious. g To purpose; plan. — **lay siege to**. To besiege. — **lay to**. *Naut.* a To bring (a ship) into the wind and hold stationary except for drifting. b To lie to. — **lay up**. a To store up; deposit for future use. b To confine; disable, as with illness.

— n. 1. *Slang*. A plan, or field, of operations or business; a job. 2. A share of the profit of a venture, as on whaling and sealing vessels; hence, employment on shares. 3. The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; as, the *lay* of the land. 4. *Rope-making*. a The amount of advance of any point in a strand for one turn. b The nature of a fiber rope as determined by the amount of twist, the angle of the strands, and the angle of the threads in the strands.

**lay day**. a *pl.* The days allowed by the charter party for loading or unloading a vessel. b A day of delay in port.

**layer** (lɔ'er), n. 1. One who lays (in various senses), as, a hen that is a *good layer*. 2. That which is laid; a stratum; one thickness, cover, or fold laid over or under another; as, a *layer* of clay; a *layer* of bricks. 3. *Hort.* A shoot which is bent down and covered with soil for propagation. — *v. t. & i.* *Hort.* To propagate by layers.

**layer-age** (-i), n. *Hort.* Propagation by layers.

**layer cake**. A fancy cake made in thin layers, usually held together by a sweet filling.

**lay-ette** (lɔ'et), n. [*F.*] A complete outfit of clothing, blankets, etc., for a newborn infant.

**lay figure**. [*For older layman*, fr. *D. leeman*, fr. *MD. led*, *lit*, limb, member + *man* man]. a A jointed model of the human body, used by artists for showing the disposition of drapery, etc. b A puppet.

**layman** (lɔ'mæn), n.; *pl.* -men (-mæn). [*lay* + *man*]. One of the laity; also, one not belonging to some particular profession. — **lay'woman** (-wumən), n.

**lay'off** (-ɔf; 74), n. The act of laying off, esp. work or workman; a period of being laid off work; a shutdown.

**lay'out** (-out), n. 1. Act or process of planning; the arrangement of

something planned. 2. That which is laid out; specif.: a An outfit or supply. b An outline usually with a diagram providing directions for work. c The make-up of a book, newspaper, etc. 3. *Slang*. Something displayed; a spread; as, the dinner was a fine *lay-out*.

**lay'over** (-ɔ'vər), n. A stay for a period in a place.

**laz'ar** (lɔ'zər; lɔ'z'ər), n. [*ML. lasarus*, fr. *Lasarus* the beggar (*Luke* xvi. 20)] A person, esp. a poor person, afflicted with some loathsome disease; specif., a leper.

**laz'a-rot', laz'a-rette'** (lɔ'zə-rɔt'; by seamen often lɔ'zə-rɔt'), n. [*F. lasaret*, fr. *It.*] A lazaretto.

**laz'a-rette'** (-rɔt'), n.; *pl.* -ros (-rɔz). [*It. lazaretto*, fr. Venetian *lasareto* (after *It. lasaro* leper, fr. *Lasarus* Lasarus), fr. *nasareto*, fr. the church Santa Maria di Nasaret, used in 15th cent. as a pest-house.] 1. A public hospital, esp. for lazars. 2. *Naut.* A space between decks in some merchant vessels, used as a storeroom.

**Laz'a-rus** (lɔ'zə-rus), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Lasaros*, fr. *Heb.*] 1. *Bib.* A brother of Mary and Martha, whom Jesus raised from the dead. 2. *Laetitia* in the parable of the rich man and beggar. *Luke* xvi. 19. 3. *Sometimes not cap.* A diseased, esp. a leprosy, beggar.

**laze** (lɔz), *v. t.* [*From LAZY*]. To be lazy; to act lazily. — *v. i.* To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness.

**laz'u-ine** (lɔ'zə-īn), n. = *LAZUS LAZULI*. — **laz'u-line** (-īn; -īn), *adj.*

**laz'u-lite** (lɔ'zə-līt), n. [*ML. lazulum*. See *LAZUS*]. *Micas*. A native azure-blue hydrous phosphate of aluminum and magnesium, often occurring in crystals.

**laz'y** (lɔ'zi), *adj.*; *LAZ'Y-ER* (-zɪ-ər); *LAZ'Y-EST*. 1. Inclined to action or exertion, indolent; slothful. 2. Slow; sluggish; as, a *lazy stream*. 3. Of a livestock brand, lying on its side, as *lad* (a *lazy E*). — **la'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **la'zi-ness**, n.

**Syn.** Lazy, indolent, slothful mean not easily aroused to activity. Lazy suggests a disinclination or aversion to work; indolent, a habitual love of ease and a settled dislike of movement or activity; slothful, the temper of one who is inactive when he knows he should be active or who moves or acts with slowness when speed is essential.

**laz'y-bones'** (-bɔnz'), n. A lazy person.

**Lazy Susan**. 1. A small three-tiered table for holding sandwiches, cakes, etc., at tea. 2. A revolving tray placed on a dining table to hold condiments, relishes, etc.

**lazy tongs**. A system of jointed bars capable of great extension, sometimes with a device for picking up objects.

**laz'za-ro-ne** (lɔ'zə-rɔn); *It.* lɔ'zə-rɔn; n.; *pl.* -roni (*It.* -nɛ). [*It.*, fr. *lasaro*].

One of the homeless idlers of Naples.

**bar, L beam**. An L-shaped steel bar or beam. — **Lazy Tong**.

**lea** (lē), n. [*AS. lēah*, *lēa*]. Pasture or grassland; meadow.

**lea**, n. *Textile Manuf.* A varying measure of yarn; for linen, usually 300 yards; for cotton and silk, 120 yards.

**leach** (lēch), *v. t.* [*From AS. leccan* to moisten and *ON. leka* to leak, trickle]. 1. To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes. 2. To subject to the action of percolating liquid in order to remove the soluble parts. 3. To dissolve out by a percolating liquid; as, to *leach* out alkali from ashes. — *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents under the effect of a percolating liquid. — A perforated vessel to hold wood ashes through which water is to be passed to extract the lye. — **leach'or** (-ər), n.

**lead** (lēd), n. [*AS. lēad*]. 1. A heavy, pliable, and inelastic metallic element. Symbol, *Pb* (*L. plumbum*); at. no., 82; at. wt., 207.21; sp. gr., 11.34. It is usually found in the form of the sulfide galena, its chief ore. Lead at at. wt. from 206 to 208 is formed in certain radioactive decompositions. 2. An article made of lead or an alloy of lead; as, a plummet for sounding at sea. See *SOUNDING LINE*, *line*. 3. *pl. Eng.* A flat roof which may be treated as a floor. 4. Lead framing for panes in windows. Cf. *CAME*, n. 3. 5. A short for black lead. 6. A thin cylinder of black lead, or plumbago, used in pencils. 7. White lead. 8. Bullets; as, a shower of lead. 9. *Print.* A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing. — *adj.* Pert. to or made of lead; containing lead. — *v. t.* 1. To cover, or line the inside of, with lead; also, to weight with lead. 2. To treat or mix with lead or lead compound. 3. *Building*. To (window glass) in position with leads. 4. *Ceramics*. To glaze (pottery) with a glaze of which lead is the chief constituent. 5. *Print.* To place leads between the lines of.

**lead** (lēd), *v. t.*; *LED* (lēd); **LEAD'ING**. [*AS. lēdan*; prop. caus. fr. the root of *AS. lētan* to go]. 1. To guide or conduct; hence, to direct in action, thought, opinion, etc.; instruct. 2. To precede and direct in movement; as, to *lead* an army; hence, to be foremost among; as, *Demosthenes leads* all orators. 3. To follow the path or course of. 4. To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; to allure; as, to *lead* one astray. 5. To take the directing part in; as, to *lead* an orchestra. 6. To aim a firearm in front of (a moving object); as, to *lead* a duck. 7. *Boring*. To direct (a blow) at the opponent. 8. *Cards, Dominoes*, etc. To begin a game, round, or trick, with; as, to *lead* trumps. — **Syn.** See *GUIDE*. — *v. i.* 1. To guide or conduct; — used in most of the corresponding senses of *lead*, *v. t.* 2. To be led; to admit of being led. 3. To tend or run in a certain direction; to take its course. 4. *Boring*. To direct a blow at the opponent. 5. *Cards*. To play the first card on any trick.

— n. 1. a *Obs.* Action of one that leads; guidance; direction. b Position at the front; van. c Leadership. 2. Precedence; also, the measure of precedence; as, a *lead* of a second. 3. That which leads or acts as a guide, clue, etc. 4. *Boring*. A blow directed at the opponent. 5. *Cards, Dominoes*, etc. Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; also, the card, suit, or piece so played. 6. *Elec.* An insulated conductor. 7. *Journalism*. A brief summary introducing a newspaper article. 8. *Mining*. A lode. 9. An auriferous gravel deposit in an old river bed, esp. one buried under lava. 10. *Naut.* The course of a rope from end to end. 11. *Theat.* A role for a leading man or woman; one who plays such a role.

— *adj.* That acts as a leader.

**lead acetate** (lēd). *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, *Pb* (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, of sweet, astringent, metallic taste.

**lead arsenate** (lēd). *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, *Pb*(AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, used as an insecticide.

**lead'en** (lēd'n), *adj.* 1. Made of lead; of the nature of lead; — often used with special allusion to its qualities (as softness, heaviness, etc.); as, a *lead'en sleep*. 2. Hence: a Like lead in color; dull gray. b Base in quality; cheap. c Heavy or dull, as in action, feeling, understanding, etc.; sluggish. — **lead'en-ly**, *adv.* — **lead'en-ness**, n.

**lead'er** (léd'ér), *n.* One that leads; as: 1. A guide; conductor. 2. A chief; commander; also, the head of a group, sect, undertaking, etc. 3. A horse placed in advance of others. 4. A pipe for conducting fluid. 5. *Angling.* a A net for leading fish into a pound, weir, etc. b A short line of transparent fiber, used to attach the end of a fishing line to the lure. 6. *Com.* A chief article of trade, esp. one sold at a low price to bring trade. 7. *Journalism.* An editorial article, a leading article. 8. *Music.* a = CONDUCTOR d. b The leading performer of a group. 9. *Naut.* A metal fitting or block of hardwood pierced with suitable holes for leading ropes in their proper places. 10. *Pl. Print.* A row of dots or hyphens, used to lead the eye across a space to the right word or number. — **lead'er-ship**, *n.*

**lead glass** (léd'), Glass containing lead.

**lead-in'** (léd'in'), *adj.* That leads in; — used esp. of an electrical conductor, as, a **lead-in wire**.

**lead-in'** (léd'in'), *n.* *Radio.* The part of an antenna which runs to the transmitting or receiving set.

**lead'ing** (léd'ing), *n.* Lead, or articles of lead, collectively.

**lead'ing** (léd'ing), *n.* 1. Action of one who leads, guidance. 2. Suggestion; hint. — *adj.* That leads, guiding; directing; foremost.

**leading article.** An editorial article; a leader.

**leading edge.** *Aeronautics.* The foremost edge of an airfoil or propeller blade. See **AIRPLANE**, *Illustr.*

**leading question.** A question so framed as to guide the person questioned in making his reply.

**leading strings.** Strings by which infants learning to walk are sometimes supported. — *in leading strings.* Dependent on, or under the guidance of, others.

**leading tone or note.** *Music.* The seventh note or tone in the major and minor scales, — so called from its tendency to lead up to the tonic. Called also (rarely) the *subtonic*.

**lead line** (léd'), *Naut.* A sounding line. See **SOUNDING LINE**, *Illustr.*

**lead-off'** (léd'ôf'), *adj.* That leads off.

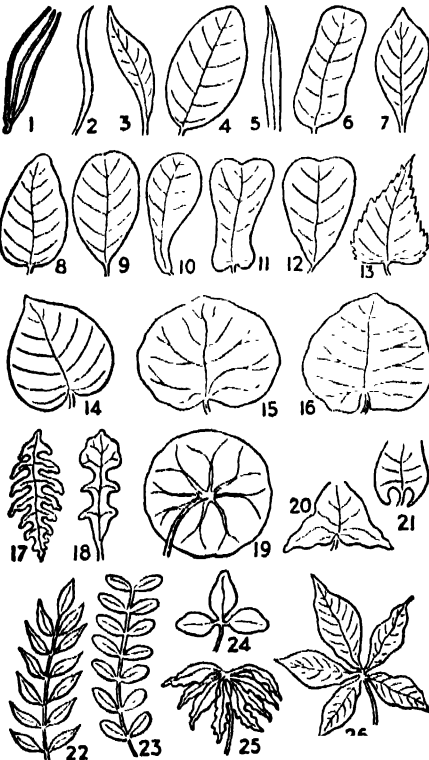
**lead-off'** (léd'ôf'), *n.* a A beginning or leading action. b A player who leads off, as, in baseball, the player who heads the batting order.

**lead pencil** (léd'). A pencil of which the marking material is graphite.

**lead poisoning.** A diseased condition caused by the absorption of lead into the system; plumbism.

**lead'man** (léd'mán), *n.* *Naut.* The man who heaves the lead.

**leaf** (láf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lévz). [*AS leaf*] 1 One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem of a plant; esp., in popular usage, one of the ordinary green expanded organs (*foliage leaves*) of plants. 2 Popularly, a petal; as, a rose leaf. 3. Collectively, the leaves of any plant as an article of commerce; specif., the leaves of the tea plant; also, tobacco leaves. 4 Something suggestive of a leaf, as a A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side. b A part that slides or is hinged, as of folding doors, gates, etc. c The movable part of a table top. d A thin sheet or plate of any substance; a lamina. e *Now Chiefly Dial.* One of the layers of fat (*leaf fat*) about the kidneys of a hog. See **PORK**, *Illustr.* 5. One of the plates of a leaf spring.



Forms of Leaves. 1 Aciculate; 2 Linear; 3 Lanceolate; 4 Elliptic; 5 Ensiform; 6 Oblong; 7 Ob lanceolate in form, with acuminate tip; 8 Ovate in form, with acute tip; 9 Ob ovate; 10 Spatulate; 11 Pinnatifid; 12 Cuneate; 13 Deltoid; 14 Cordate; 15 Reniform; 16 Orbiculate; 17 Runcinate; 18 Lyrate; 19 Peltate; 20 Hastate; 21 Sagittate; 22, 23 Pinnate (22 Odd-pinnate; 23 Abruptly Pinnate); 24-26 Palmate (24 Trifoliate, 25 Pedate in form, with margin incised; 26 Quinquefoliate). See also **LOBATION**, **VENATION**, *Illustr.*

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a leaf or leaves; as, *leaf tobacco*. — *v. i.* To shoot out or produce leaves; to leave. — *v. t.* To turn the leaves or pages of; as, to *leaf* a book.

**leaf'age** (láf'áj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

**leaf'bug'** (láf'bóg'), *n.* Any of numerous leaping insects (family Cicadellidae) which suck the juices of plants.

**leaf lard.** Lard made from leaf fat (see **LEAF**, *n.*, 4 e), the highest quality lard.

**leaf'less** (láf'lés), *adj.* Having no leaves.

**leaf'let** (láf'lét), *n.* 1. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound (pinnate or palmate) leaf. 2. Popularly, a small foliage leaf. 3. A leaf-like organ or part. 4. a A small printed sheet, as for fire distribution. b *Print.* A sheet of small pages folded, but not stitched; a folder.

**leaf spring.** A spring made of superposed strips, or leaves. See **SPRING**, *Illustr.*

**leaf'stalk'** (láf'stók'), *n.* A petiole.

**leaf'y** (láf'y), *adj.*; **leaf'y-er** (láf'y-ér); **leaf'y-est**. 1. Furnished with, or abounding in, leaves. 2. Having broad-bladed leaves. 3. Made or consisting of leaves. 4. Of the nature of a leaf; laminate.

**league** (lég), *n.* [*OF. league (F. lieue), fr. LL. leuga, leuca, of Gaulish origin.*] 1. A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles (3.9-7.4 kilometers). See **MEASURE**, *Tables 1 & 9.* 2. A measure of area; a square league (6760 acres for the English land league; about 4430 acres, or 1706 hectares, for the old Spanish land league).

**league** (lég), *n.* [*F. league, fr. It. liga, var. of lega, fr. legare to bind, fr. L. ligare.*] An agreement or covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons, for the accomplishment of some purpose by their co-operation, as for mutual defense, also, the alliance or combination so formed; a confederacy. — *v. i.* & *t.*; **LEAGUED** (léd); **LEAGUING** (láf'ing). To unite in a league or confederacy. — **lea'guer** (láf'gér), *n.*

**League of Nations.** An association of states for strengthening the likelihood of war, encouraging adoption of the principle of arbitration, administering conquered or surrendered colonies (mandates), and promoting international co-operation on other world problems. It came into existence January 10, 1920 in accordance with a covenant inserted in the peace treaty (1919) following World War I. It was officially dissolved April 18, 1946, and many of its functions were taken over by the United Nations (which see).

**lea'guer** (láf'gér), *n.* [*Id. league camp, couch, lair.*] a *Obs. etc. Hist.* The camp of a besieging army. b *Rare.* A siege or beleaguering. — *v. t.* To besiege; beleague.

**leak** (lák), *n.* 1. A crack or hole which (contrary to intention) admits fluid, or lets it escape; figuratively, anything which (contrary to intention) permits the admission, or escape or loss, of something, as, a *leak* in the treasury. 2. Act of leaking; leakage. 3. *Elec.* A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation; also, the point at which such loss occurs. — *v. i.* [*ON. leku.*] 1. To let fluid in or out (contrary to what is intended) through a hole, crevice, etc. 2. To enter or escape (contrary to what is intended), as a fluid, through a hole, crevice, etc.; figuratively, to be divulged gradually or clandestinely, as, the facts *leaked* out. — *v. t.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak.

**leak'age** (lák'áj), *n.* 1. A leaking; an entering or escaping by a leak. 2. *Elec.* A leaking; the amount that leaks in or out.

**leaky** (lák'y), *adj.*; **LEAK'y-ER** (láf'y-ér); **LEAK'y-EST**. 1. Permitting leakage of fluid. 2. *Colloq.* Apt to disclose secrets; tattling. — **leak'y-ness**, *n.*

**leal** (láf), *adj.* [*OF. loial* See **LOVAL**] *Poetic etc. Scot.* Faithful; loval. — **leal'y** (láf'y), *adv.* — **le'al-ty** (láf'ál-tí), *n.*

**lean** (lén), *v. i.*; **LEANED** (lénd); sometimes **LEANT** (lént); **LEAN'ING**. [*AS. hleanian, hleanan, v. i.*] 1. To incline, deviate, or bend from a vertical position. 2. To incline or bend so as to receive support; as, he *leaned* on his staff. 3. To rely for support, comfort, etc. 4. To incline in opinion or desire; to conform in conduct. — *v. t.* To cause to lean; incline. — *n.* Act of leaning.

**lean, adj.** [*AS. hlæne.*] 1. Lacking flesh; deficient in fat; thin. 2. Having little fat; — said of flesh. 3. Wanting fullness, richness, or productiveness; slender; poor; mean. 4. Of a mixture of air and gas or vapor, deficient in the combustible component; — opp. to *rich*.

— *n.* That part of flesh which consists principally of muscle without the fat; lean meat — **lean'y**, *adv.* — **lean'ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Lean, spare, lank, lanky, gaunt, rawboned, scrawny, skinny mean thin because of absence of superfluous flesh. Lean stresses lack of fat and of curving contours; spare, leanness from abstemious living or much exercise; lank, tallness as well as leanness; lanky, awkwardness and loose-jointedness as well as lankness; gaunt, a lankness that suggests overwork or undernourishment; rawboned, a gaunt, ungainly frame; scrawny and skinny, an extreme leanness that suggests deficient vitality.

**Le-an'der** (láf'án'dér), *n.* See **HERO AND LEANDER**.

**lean'ing** (lén'ing), *n.* Act or state of one that leans; inclination.

**Syn.** Leaning, propensity, proclivity, penchant, fair mean a strong instinct or liking for something that drives or leads one to it. Leaning implies a natural bent or the pull of that which attracts; propensity, an inherent or innate and, often, uncontrollable longing; proclivity, a proneness or natural inclination, often to something evil, heightened by habitual indulgence or constitutional peculiarities; penchant, a decided taste for in the person or an irresistible attraction in the thing; fair, an instinct comparable to that of a dog on the scent, that leads to success in following it.

**lean-to'** (lén'tó'), *adj.* *Arch.* Having only one slope or pitch; — said of a roof. — *n.* *pl.* LEAN-TOS (lén'tós). 1. *Arch.* A wing or extension of a building having a lean-to roof. 2. A rough shed with an inclined roof, built against posts or trees.

**leap** (lép), *v. i.*; **LEAPED** (lépt) or **LEAPT** (lépt); **LEAP'ING** (lép'ing). [*AS. hlæpan to leap, jump, run.*] 1. To spring clear of the ground with the feet; to jump; vault. 2. To spring or move suddenly as if by a jump; to bound; move swiftly. — *v. t.* 1. To pass over by a leap or jump. 2. To cause to leap; as, to *leap* a horse across a ditch. — *n.* 1. Act of leaping; a jump. 2. A place that is, or must be, leaped over; the distance covered by a leap.

**leap'frog'** (láf'fróg'), *n.* A child's game, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him. — *v. i.*; **LEAP'FROGGED** (láf'fróg'géd); **LEAP'FROG'GING**. To vault as in leapfrog. — *v. t.* 1. To leapfrog over. 2. *Met.* To advance (two units) by keeping one in action and moving the other past it to a more advanced position.

**leap year.** A year containing 366 days, February 29 being added as the extra day. Every year exactly divisible by 4 (for example, 1904 or 1940) is a leap year, except the years at the end of a century, which

are leap years only when exactly divisible by 400. See MEASURE, Table 6. b By extension, a year (in any calendar) in which there is intercalation.

lear (lēr), n. *Now Scot.* Learning; lore.

lear (lēr), n. Var. of 1st LEER.

lear (lēr), n. = KING LEAR.

lea rig (lē rīg; lī), *Scot.* A ridge left unplowed.

learn (lūr), v. t.; LEARNED (lūrd), LEARN'T (lūrt); LEARN'ING. [AS. *lærnan*.] 1. To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation. 2. To find out about; to ascertain. 3. To teach; — *now a vulgarism*. — *Syn.* See MISCOVER. — *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; to receive instruction. — *learn'er*, n.

learn'ed (lūr'nd; -n'd), *adj.* Of or pert. to learning; characterized by learning; erudite. — *learn'ed-ly*, *adv.*

learn'ing, n. 1. Acquisition of knowledge or skill. 2. Knowledge or skill received by instruction or study.

lease (lē), v. t. [OF. *laisier*, *lassier* (F. *laisser*), to leave, transmit, fr. L. *lazare* to loose, fr. *lazus* loose.] 1. To grant by lease; to let. 2. To hold under a lease; to take a lease of. — *Syn.* See HIRE. — *n.* [OF. *lais* (F. *legs* legacy), fr. the v.] 1. A contract by which one conveys real estate for life, for a term of years, or at will, usually for a specified rent; also, the act of such conveyance, or the term for which it is made. 2. A piece of leased land or property.

leasehold' (hōld), *adj.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held. — *leasehold'er* (-hōld'ēr), n.

leash (lēsh), n. [OF. *lesse*, *laisse*, fr. L. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus* loose.] 1. A thong or cord, as for a hawk or dog. 2. In sporting, a brace and a half; three, as of greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares. — *v. t.* To tie together, or hold, with a leash.

leash'ing (lēsh'ing), n. [AS. *læssung*, fr. *læssian* to lie, fr. *læsa* false.] *Archaeol. & Dial.* Act of lying; a lie or lies.

least (lēst), *adj.* [AS. *læast*, *læast*, superl. of *læssa* less.] Used as the superlative of *little*. Smallest, shortest; slightest; most unimportant. — *n.* The smallest amount, quantity, price, etc. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

least common multiple. See COMMON MULTIPLE.

least flycatcher. See FLYCATCHER.

least'ways' (lēst'wāz), *adv.* Chiefly *Dial.* Leastwise.

leath'wise' (-wīz), *adv.* *Collog.* At least.

leath'er (-lēth'ēr), n. [AS. *lether*.] 1. The skin of an animal, tanned or otherwise dressed for use. Cf. *HIDE*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. An article or part made of leather. 3. *Sporting.* The pendulous part of the ear of a dog, esp. of a bloodhound. See *DOG*, *ILLUSTR.* — *adj.* Pertaining to, made of, or like leather. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with leather. 2. *Collog.* To beat with a strap; to thrash.

leath'er-back' (-bāk'), n. See TURTLE, 1.

leath'er-ette' (lēth'ēr-ēt'), n. A trade-mark for a paper or cloth product imitating leather.

leath'ern (lēth'ēr-n), *adj.* [AS. *letheren*.] 1. Made of leather; consisting of leather. 2. Of the nature of leather.

leath'or-neck' (lēth'ēr-nēk'), n. *Slang.* A marine.

leath'or-wood' (-wōd'), n. *U. S.* A small tree (*Dirca palustris*) with tough, pliant stems and yellow flowers.

leath'ry (-lē), *adj.* Resembling leather in appearance or consistency; tough. — *leath'ry-ness*, n.

leave (lēv), n. [AS. *lēaf*.] 1. Permission; allowance, specif., leave of absence, as from military duty. 2. A formal parting; farewell.

leave (lēv), *v. t.*; LEFT (lēft), LEAV'ING. [AS. *lēfan*.] 1. To allow or cause to remain; as, he left a coin on the table; hence, to bequeath at death; as, he left a legacy to his sister. 2. To let remain unremoved or undone; to let stay or continue, in distinction from what is removed or changed, as, seven from ten leaves three. 3. To let be without interference; to commit; refer; as, to leave the decision to arbitrators; also, to suffer to be undisturbed in action; as, I left him alone. 4. To put, place, deposit, deliver, or the like, so as to allow to remain. 5. To take leave of or withdraw oneself from, to go away or depart from. 6. To desert; forsake; hence, to give up; relinquish. 7. To cease from, stop. — *v. i.* 1. *Collog.* To depart; to set out. 2. To cease; to desist. — *Syn.* See GO.

leave in. *Bridge.* To refuse to take (one's partner) out of his declaration. — *leave off.* a To desist from; stop. b To cease wearing or using. c To forsake.

leave (lēv), *v. i.* [See LEAF.] To send out leaves; to leaf.

leaved (lēvd), *adj.* Having (such or so many) leaves; — chiefly in combination, as in broad-leaved.

leav'en (lēv'en), n. [OF. *levain*, fr. L. *levamen*, alleviation, taken in the sense of a raising, that which raises, fr. *lenare* to raise.] 1. Any substance used to produce fermentation, as in dough or liquors; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; also, specif., yeast, barm. 2. Sometimes, any ferment. 3. Anything which makes a general assimilating change in a mass or aggregate; as, a leaven of wit. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to ferment, as dough; hence, to make light by a leavening agent. 2. To mingle or permeate with a transforming element or admixture; to imbue, impregnate, alloy, or the like. — *Syn.* See INFUSE.

leav'en-ing (-ēn'ing), n. 1. Act of making light, or causing to ferment, by leaven. 2. That which leavens, or makes light; leaven.

leaves (lēvz), n., pl. of LEAF.

leave'-tak'ing, n. Taking of leave; adieu.

leav'ing (lēv'ing), n. 1. Thing left; remnant; residue; — usually in pl. 2. pl. Refuse; offal.

leav'y (lēv'y), *adj.* LEAV'Y-ER (-lēv'ēr); -I-ERT. Leafy.

Le'bens-raum' (lē'bēns-room'), n. [Gr., lit., space for living.] In the Nazi ideology, territory that the state must bring under complete political and economic control in order to insure the nation's economic self-sufficiency.

lech'er (lēch'ēr), n. [OF. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, glutton, libertine, fr. *le-chier* to lick.] A man given to lewdness.

lech'er-ous (-ūs), *adj.* Addicted to lewdness or lust. — *lech'er-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *lech'er-ous-ness*, n.

lech'er-y (-y), n. Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.

lec'thin (lēk'thīn), n. [Gr. *lekithos* yolk of an egg + -in.] *Biochem.* Any of several complex nitrogenous substances found esp. in the brain and nerve tissue and in yolk of eggs. Lecithin is used in manufacture as an emulsifier.

lec'tern (lēk'tēr-n), n. [OF. *lestrun*, *lestrun*, fr. LL. *lectrum*, fr. L.

*legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A reading desk in some churches, from which the Scripture lessons are read.

lec'tion (lēk'shūn), n. [L. *lectio*, fr. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] 1. A reading; a variation in the text. 2. *Reccl.* A selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.

lec'tion-ary (-ēr'y or, esp. *Brit.*, -ēr'y), n.; pl. -ies (-īs). *Ecol.* A book, or a list, of lectures, for divine service.

lec'tor (lēk'tēr; -tōr), n. [L.] *Ecol.* One whose chief duty is to read the lessons in the church service.

lec'ture (lēk'tūr), n. [Fr. L. *lectura*, fr. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] 1. A discourse delivered on any subject; esp., a formal discourse intended for instruction. 2. A reprimand or formal reproach; admonition. — *v. t.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. — *v. i.* a To read or deliver a lecture or lectures; to instruct by lectures. b To reprove formally; to reprimand. — *lec'tur-er* (-tūr-ēr), n.

lec'ture-ship, n. Office or function of a lecturer.

led (lēd), *past & past part.* of LEAD, to guide.

ledge (lē), n. [ME. *legge* a bar.] 1. A projecting ridge or raised edge along a surface; a shelf. 2. A ridge or reef, esp. one under water near the shore. 3. A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall of rock. 4. *Mining.* A lode or vein.

ledg'er (lēj'ēr), n. [Earlier *lidge*, *legger*, appar. fr. ME. *ligger* to lie, *leggen* to lay.] 1. A large flat stone, esp. one laid over a tomb. b A horizontal piece of timber secured to the uprights supporting the putlogs in a scaffolding, or the like. 2. *Angling.* A ledger bait, line, or tackle; as, to fish with a ledger; — sometimes spelled *leg'er*. 3. *Bookkeeping.* The final book of record in business transactions, in which all debits and credits from the journal, etc., are placed under appropriate heads.

ledg'er, leg'er (lēj'ēr), *adj.* Lying or remaining in a place; hence, resident; stationary; — now only in certain phrases.

ledg'er bait. Fishing bait attached to a floating line fastened to the bank of a stream, pond, etc.

ledg'er board. A horizontal board forming the top rail of a simple fence, the handrail to a balustrade, or the like.

ledg'er line. a *Angling.* See LEDGER TACKLE. b *Music.* A line added above or below the staff to extend its compass.

ledg'er paper. A medium to heavy writing paper, with good erasing quality, used esp. in ledgers.

ledg'er tackle, line, etc. *Angling.* A tackle, line, etc., arranged so that the lead rests upon the bottom.

lee (lē), n. [AS. *lēga*, for *hlōwa*, shelter, protection.] 1. Shelter or protection; also, a sheltered place or side, esp. one protected from the wind; as, the lee of a mountain. 2. *Naut.* The quarter towards which the wind blows, that side, as of a ship, that is farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *adj.* *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the lee — opposed to *weather*.

lee (lē), n.; pl. LEES (lēz). [OF. *lie*, fr. ML. *lia*.] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor, esp. wine; sediment, dregs; — used now only in pl.

lee'board (lē'bōrd; -70), n. A device for preventing leeway in a sailing vessel, consisting of a plane of wood or metal attached to the outside of the hull and lowered or raised by a tackle.

leech (lēch), n. [OF. I.G. *orrian*.] *Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; also, the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail.

leech, n. [AS. *lēcc*.] 1. *Archaeol.* A physician or surgeon. 2. Any of numerous carnivorous or bloodsucking annelid worms (constituting a class (Hirudinea). One order (Gnathobdellae) includes the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), a European fresh-water species two or three inches long formerly much used by physicians for bleeding patients. 3. One who clings to another to draw gain from him. 4. *Med.* An apparatus for drawing blood by suction. — *v. t.* a *Archaeol.* To cure, heal; to treat as a physician. b To bleed by the use of leeches.

leek (lēk), n. [AS. *lēc*, *lēc*.] A cultivated biennial (*Allium porrum*), of the lily family, much like the closely related onion and having similar culinary uses, but distinguished from the onion by having smaller bulbs and the succulent leaves. It is the floral emblem of Wales.

leer, lea' (lē), *adj.* [ME. *lere*.] *Now Dial.* Empty; void.

leer (lē), v. t. [Cf. ME. *lere* cheek, look.] To look askance; esp., to cast a sidelong lustful or malicious look. — *n.* A gaze askance; a look conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion. — *leer'ing-ly*, *adv.*

leer'y (-y), *adj.* *Dial.* Leer, or empty; faint with hunger.

leer'y, lea'ry (lē'r'y), *adj.* *Slang.* Knowink, wary.

lees (lēz), n. pl. Dregs. See 2d LEF.

lee shore. A shore on the lee side of a vessel, — a danger in stormy weather. — *on a lee shore.* In difficulties.

leet (lēt), n. *Eng. Hist.* A kind of manor court, or its jurisdiction, or the day on which the court was held.

lee'ward (lē'wērd; *naut.* & *hist.* lē'wērd, lē'wērd), *adj.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the lee part or side; — opp. to *windward*. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

lee'way' (lē'wā'), n. 1. A *Naut.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course. b *Aeronautics.* The angle of drift due to cross currents of wind. 2. *Collog.* Margin or room for action or the like.

leaze me on (lēz' mē ōn). *Scot.* I delight in; give me.

left (lēft), *past & past part.* of LEAVE. — *left'ly*, *adv.* [ME. *left*, *līft*, *lūft*.] 1. Designating, or pertaining to, that side of the body on which in man the muscular action of the limbs is with most individuals, weaker than on the other side; — opposed to *right*; as, the left hand. 2. Situated so that the left side of the body is toward it; as, the left wing of an army is that to the left of the center to one facing an enemy. — *n.* 1. That part of space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; the part on the left side. 2. In games, etc., the person, place, or action, at or to the left side. 3. *Politics.* [Sometimes *esp.*, when used of a specific group.] In some legislative bodies of Europe, those members collectively who have seats to the left of the presiding officer; also, the liberal or radical groups which occupy these seats; hence, political liberals or radicals collectively.

left'-hand', *adj.* 1. Situated on the left. 2. Left-handed.

left'-hand'ed (-hān'dēd; -dēd; 2, *adj.* 1. Using the left hand habitually or more easily than the right. 2. Of, pert. to, adapted to, or done with the left hand. 3. *Marine.* a Clumsy. b Viewed from, also, in sincere, malicious; as, a left-handed compliment. 5. a Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch viewed from in front; counterclockwise; — said of a twist, rotary motion, or spiral curve as

viewed from a given direction with respect to the axis of rotation. **b** Having a structure involving a counterclockwise direction; as, a *left-handed screw*. — *left-hand'ed*, *adv.* — *left-hand'ed-ly*, *adv.* — *left-hand'ed-ness*, *n.*

**left'ist** (lĕf'tist), *n.* **1.** *Politics.* **a** A member of the left. See **LEFT**, *n.* **3.** **b** A member of a radical or revolutionary party; a radical. **2.** One who holds or advocates ultraliberal principles. — *left'ist*, *adj.* **left wing** (lĕf't-wing), *Colloq.* The more liberal or radical element, as of a political party.

**leg** (lē), *n.* [*ON. laggr* leg, *calc.*] **1.** A limb of an animal used for supporting the body; specif.: **a** That part of the limb between the knee and foot. **b** The back half of a hindquarter of lamb, mutton, or veal. See **LAMB**, *Illust.* **2.** The part of an article of clothing which covers the leg. **3.** *Archaic.* A bow or obeisance, esp. in the phrase, *to make a leg*. **4.** That which resembles a leg in form or use; as: **a** A

between the rear boundary and the popping crease extended. See **CREASE**, *n.* **2.** **3.** *Math.* Either side of a triangle as distinguished from the base or hypotenuse. **7.** *Naut.* The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack. **8.** *Sports.* The first event won, when a second is still necessary to decide the contest. — *v. t.*; **LEGGED** (lēgd); **LEGGING** To use the legs, as in walking (usually with *it*).

**leg'a-cy** (lē-gā-sē), *n.*; *pl.* **CIES** (-sēz). [*OF. legacie* the office of a legate, fr. *ML. legatus*, fr. *L. legatus* legate] **1.** Something coming from an ancestor or predecessor. **2.** *Law.* A gift of property by will; a bequest.

**leg'al** (lē-gāl), *adj.* [*F. légal*, fr. *L. legalis*, fr. *lex, legis*, law.] **1.** Of pertaining to, based upon, or governed by law. **2.** In conformity with, or permitted by, law; lawful; — opposed to *illegal*, *unlawful*. **3.** Enforced, protected, or the like, in courts of law; — distinguished from *equitable*. **4.** Established by the constructions of law; as, a *legal fiction*. **5.** *Theol.* **a** According to the law of Moses. **b** According to the law of works as distinguished from free grace; resting on works for salvation. — *Syn.* See **LAWFUL**. — *Ant.* *Illegal*. — *n.* A class of securities in which savings banks, savings departments of commercial banks, and similarly regulated institutions of deposit, may legally invest. — *leg'al-ly*, *adv.*

**legal cap.** A folio writing paper, made for lawyers, in narrow sheets with the fold at the top.

**legal holiday.** A day set apart by law as exempt from official business, service of process, demand and protest of commercial paper, etc. See **HOLIDAY**, *s.*

**leg'al-ism** (lē-gāl'iz-m), *n.* Strictness, or the doctrine of strictness, in conforming to law, or, in theology, to a code of deeds and observances as a means of justification. — *leg'al-ist* (lĕst), *n.* & *adj.* — *leg'al-ist'ic* (-is'tik), *adj.*

**leg'al-ity** (lē-gāl'it-ē), *n.* *pl.* **ITIES** (-it-ēz). **1.** Conformity to, or observance of, law. **2.** Quality or state of being legal; lawfulness.

**leg'al-ize** (lē-gāl'iz), *v. t.* To make legal; to give legal sanction to. — *leg'al-iz'a-tion* (-iz'ā-shūn; -iz'ā-), *n.*

**legal reserve.** *Banking.* The reserve required by statute to be held against deposits.

**legal separation.** *Law.* A divorce which leaves the parties husband and wife but discharges them from the duty of living together.

**legal tender.** *Law.* That currency, or money, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations.

**leg'ate** (lē-gā't), *n.* [*OF. legat*, fr. *L. legatus*, fr. *legare* to send with a commission, deputy, fr. *lex, legis*, law] **1.** An ecclesiastic representing the pope and invested with the authority of the Holy See. **2.** Ambassador or envoy, a delegate. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* **a** An official assistant of a general or governor of a province. **b** Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province. — *leg'ate-ship*, *n.*

**leg'a-tee** (lē-gā'tē), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

**leg'a-tine** (lē-gā'tin; -tīn), *adj.* Of or pert. to a legate.

**leg'a-tion** (lē-gā'shūn), *n.* [*F. légation*, fr. *L. legatus*] **1.** The sending forth of one person to act for another; the errand on which one is sent. **2.** A legate and his associates, an embassy; deputation. **3.** The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister. **4.** The office and dignity of a legate.

**leg'a-to** (lē-gā'tō; -tō), *adj. & adv.* [*It, tied.*] *Musical.* Smooth and connected with no breaks between tones

**leg bye.** *Cricket.* A bye made on a ball that glances off the body (except the hand or wrist).

**leg'end** (lē-jēnd; lē-jēnd), *n.* [*OF. legenda*, fr. *ML.*, fr. *L. legendus* to be read, fr. *legere* to read.] **1.** *Obs. ecc. Hist.* A story of life, as of a saint, or a collection of such stories. **2.** An inscription, motto, or title, as on a medal or coin. **3.** Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popularly taken as historical though not verifiable, also, such stories collectively. **4.** *Print.* A title or a brief description beneath an illustration.

**leg'end-ary** (lē-jēnd-ēr-ē), *adj.* [*OF. légend-ary*, *adj.*] Of or pertaining to a legend or legends; like a legend, fabulous. — *Syn.* See **FICTITIOUS**.

**leg'end-ry** (lē-jēnd-rē), *n.* Legends collectively.

**leg'er** (lē-jēr), *v.* Var. of **LEDGER**, *n. & adj.*

**leg'er-de-main'** (lē-jēr-dē-mān'), *n.* [*F. léger de main*, lit., light of hand.] A sleight of hand. **b** Any artful trick. — *leg'er-de-main'* (-ist), *n.*

**leg'er-ly** (lē-jēr-lē), *n.* [*F. légèreté*.] Lightness; nimbleness. — *Syn.* See **CELEBRITY**.

**leg'ges** (lē-jēs), *n.*, *pl.* of **LEG**.

**legged** (lēgd; in comb., -lēgd; -yd, or, *esp. Brit.*, -lēgd), *adj.* Having (such or so many) legs; — chiefly in combination.

**leg'ging** (lē-jing), *n.* [*From LEG*.] A cover for the leg, like a long garter; — chiefly in *pl.*

**leg hit.** *Cricket.* A hit sending the ball to leg.

**leg'horn** (lē-jhōrn; lē-jhōrn; -ōrn; *Brit. also* lē-jhōrn'), *n.* **1.** A plaiting made from straw grown in Tuscany, Italy; — from *Leghorn*, the seaport. **2.** A hat or bonnet of this plaiting. **3.** [*cap.*] One of a small hardy Mediterranean breed of fowls.

**leg'i-bile** (lē-jē-b'l), *adj.* [*L. legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read.] **1.** Capable of being read or deciphered; plain. **2.** Easy to read. — *leg'i-bil'ity* (-bil'it-ē), *n.* — *leg'i-bly*, *adv.*

**leg'ion** (lē-jēn), *n.* [*OF. legion*, fr. *L. legio*, fr. *legere* to gather, collect.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A body of soldiers forming the principal army

unit, varying from 3000 foot soldiers and 300 cavalymen in early times to 5000-6000 foot soldiers under the empire. **2.** A military force; an army. **3.** A great number; a multitude.

**leg'ion-ary** (lē-jē-ōr, or, *esp. Brit.*, -lē-jē-ōr), *adj.* Belonging to a legion; also, consisting of a legion or legions. — *n.*; *pl.* **-ies** (-iz). A member of a legion.

**leg'ion-naire'** (lē-jēn-ār'), *n.* [*F. légionnaire*.] A member of a legion, esp. of a patriotic organization of military and naval veterans.

**Legion of Honor.** A French order, established by Napoleon in 1802 as a reward for either civil or military merit.

**Legion of Merit.** *Mil.* U. S. A decoration awarded for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services, awarded to foreigners in any of four degrees (chief commander, commander, officer, and legionnaire) but to U. S. personnel without degree.

**leg'is-late** (lē-jis-lāt), *v. t.* [*See LEGISLATOR*.] To make or enact a law or laws. — *v. i.* To cause to be, become, go, etc., by legislation.

**leg'is-la-tion** (lē-jis-lā-shūn), *n.* [*L. legis latio*. See **LEGISLATOR**.] **1.** Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws. **2.** Also, the laws that are so enacted.

**leg'is-la-tive** (lē-jis-lā-tiv; -lā-tiv), *adj.* **1.** Making laws; — distinguished from *executive* or *administrative*, and *judicial*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the making of laws, or the body which makes the laws; suitable to, or involved in, legislation. — *n.* The legislative power, body, or department; the legislature. — *leg'is-la-tive-ly*, *adv.*

**leg'is-la-tor** (lē-jis-lā-tōr), *n.* [*L. legis lator*, prop., a proposer of a law, fr. *lex, legis*, law + *lator* a proposer.] A member of a legislative body; a lawgiver. — *leg'is-la-tor'ial* (-lā-tōr'ē-āl; -tōr'), *adj.* — *leg'is-la-tress* (lē-jis-lā-trēs; -trīs), *leg'is-la-trix* (-lā-triks), *n.*, *fem.*

**leg'is-la-ture** (lē-jis-lā-tūr), *n.* The body of persons in a state invested with power to make, alter, and repeal laws.

**leg'ist** (lē-jist), *n.* One skilled in the law.

**leg'it** (lē-jit'), *n.* *Slang.* Short for **LEGITIMATE DRAMA**. — *leg'it'*, *adj.*

**leg'it'i-ma-cy** (lē-jit'īm-ā-sē), *n.* State or quality of being legitimate.

**leg'it'i-mate** (-mīt), *adj.* [*ML. legitimatus*, past part. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. *L. legitimus* legitimate. See **LEGAL**.] **1.** Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock. **2.** Real; genuine. **3.** Accordant with law; lawful; hence, existing or ruling by hereditary right; as, a *legit'imate monarch*. **4.** Conforming to recognized principles or accepted standards; as, *legitimate reasoning*. — *Syn.* See **LAWFUL**. — (-mīt), *v. t.* To make legitimate; to give legal force to. Hence, to authorize or justify. — *leg'it'i-mate-ly*, *adv.* — *leg'it'i-ma-tion* (-mā'shūn), *n.*

**legitimate drama,** or **leg'it'i-mate** (-mīt), *n.* *Orig.*, drama of literary value as opposed to farce and melodrama; later, spoken drama with plot, dialogue, and action.

**leg'it'i-ma-tize** (lē-jit'īm-ā-tiz), *v. t.* To legitimate.

**leg'it'i-mist** (-mīt), *n.* One who supports legitimate authority, esp. a monarchy. — *leg'it'i-mism* (-mīt-izm), *n.* — *leg'it'i-mist', adj.* — *leg'it'i-mis'tic* (-mīs'tik), *adj.*

**leg'it'i-mize** (-miz), *v. t.* To legitimate. — *leg'it'i-mi-z'a-tion* (-miz'ā-shūn; -miz'ā-), *n.*

**leg'len** (lē-jlēn), *n.* *Scot.* A milk pail.

**leg'less** (-lēz, -lēs), *adj.* Having no leg or legs.

**leg'-of-mut-ton**, *adj.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton; as, a *leg-of-mutton sail*, a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead. See **SHARPE**, *Illust.*

**Le-gree'** (lē-jrē), *Simon.* In Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a brutal slave dealer. Hence, a cruel taskmaster.

**leg stump.** *Cricket.* The stump on the leg, or "on," side.

**leg'ume** (lē-jūm; lē-jūm'), *n.* [*F. légume*, fr. *L. legumen*, prob. fr. *legere* to gather.] **1.** The fruit or seed of a pod-bearing plant, as peas, beans, etc., used for food; hence, any edible vegetable. **2.** A leguminous plant, esp. one grown as a forage crop, as clover, alfalfa, soybeans, etc. **3.** *Bot.* A superior one-celled monocarpellary fruit usually dehiscent into two valves, having the seeds attached along the ventral suture; — commonly called pod. **4.** A globulin found in legumes.

**leg'u-min-ous** (-mī-nūs), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of the nature of, peas or other legumes. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pert. to a group (Leguminosae) of dicotyledonous plants bearing legumes, or pods.

**le-hu'a** (lē-jū-ā), *n.* [*Hawaiian*.] *Hawaii.* A common, showy tree (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) of the myrtle family, found on the Pacific islands and having bright-red corymbose flowers and a hard wood; also, its flower, the floral emblem of the island of Hawaii.

**lei** (lē; lā; nā; *pl.* **LEIS** (lēz; lāz) [*Hawaiian*.] A wreath, garland, or ornamental headress, as of leaves and flowers.

**lei** (lē), *n.*, *pl.* of **LEU**.

**Leices'ter** (lē-s'tēr), *n.* [*From Leicester*, county seat of Leicestershire, Eng.] A breed of white-faced sheep originating in England, but now widely kept elsewhere.

**leis'ter** (lē-s'tēr), *n.* [*ON. ljōstr*.] A spear armed with three or more prongs, for striking fish. — *v. t.* To spear with a leister.

**leis'ure** (lē-jhūr; lē-jhūr), *n.* [*OF. leisir*, orig., permission, fr. *L. licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Freedom afforded by exemption from occupation or business; time free from employment. **2.** Time free from engagement; hence, convenience; ease. — *adj.* Unemployed; as, *leisure hours*.

**leis'ure-ly**, *adj.* Characterized by leisure, taking abundant time. — *adv.* In a leisurely manner. — *leis'ure-li-ness*, *n.*

**leit'mo-tiv**, **leit'mo-tif'** (līt'mō-tīf'), *n.* [*G. leitmotiv*.] *Musical.* In Wagnerian music drama, a marked melodic phrase or short passage, expressive of, or associated with, a certain idea, person, or situation, and accompanying its reappearance.

**lem'an** (lē-m'ān; lē-m'ān), *n.* [*ME. lemman, lefman*, fr. *AS. lēaf* dear + *mann* man.] *Archaic.* A sweetheart or lover, of either sex; specif., a mistress.

**lem'ma** (lē-m'd), *n.*; *pl.* **-MAS** (-āz); **-MATA** (-ā-tā). [*L., fr. Gr. lēmna* anything received, an assumption, fr. root of *lambanai* to take, assume.] A preliminary or auxiliary proposition accepted as true and used in a demonstration of some other proposition.

**lem'ma** (lē-m'd), *n.*; *pl.* **LEMMAS** (-āz). [*Gr.*] The lower of the two bracts enclosing the flower in the spikelet of grasses.

**lem'ming** (lē-m'ing), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, **3**. [*Dan. & Nor.*] Any of several small rodents of circumpolar distribution (genera *Lemmus* and *Dicrostonyx*), four or five inches long, with a short tail, furry feet, and small ears. A European species (*L. lemmus*) is notable for making devastating migrations in enormous numbers at long and irregular intervals.



**lem-nis'ous** (lēm-nīs'ōs), *n.*; *pl.* LEMNISCUS (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *lemniscus* a ribbon hanging down.] *Anat.* Any band of fibers, esp. nerve fibers.

**lem-on** (lēm'ōn), *n.* [F. *limon*, fr. Ar. *laymūn*.] 1. The acid fruit of a tree (*Citrus limonia*) related to the orange. The rind contains the fragrant essential oil of lemon. 2. The stout, thorny tree which bears the fruit. 3. The color lemon yellow, the color of ripe lemons, reddish-yellow in hue, of high saturation, and very high brilliance. See COLOR. 4. *Sheng*, U.S. Something worthless; a flat failure. — *adj.* Lemon-colored.

**lem-on-ade** (lēm'ōn-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade*.] A beverage of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

**lem-on geranium**. A common garden pelargonium, having lemon-scented foliage.

**lem-on squash**. Brit. Lemonade.

**lem-on ver-bena**. A small South American shrub (*Lippia citriodora*) of the verbenaceae family, with narrow verticillate lemon-scented leaves.

**lem-pi-ra** (lēm-pē'rā), *n.* [Amer.-Sp., after a native chief.] The gold monetary unit of Honduras, authorized by law in 1926, and under the International Monetary Fund made equivalent to the U. S. half dollar.

**le-mur** (lē'mēr), *n.*; *pl.* LEMURS (-mērz). [L. *lemures* nocturnal spirits, ghosts. So named from its nocturnal habits.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals, allied to the monkeys but usually regarded as constituting a distinct suborder (Lemuroidea), found chiefly in Madagascar. Lemurs have a sharp foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and very soft woolly fur. See MACACO; cf. FLYING LEMUR. — *lem-u-roid* (lēm'ū-roid), *adj.*

**lem-u-ros** (lēm'ū-rōz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] *Rom. Relig.* Nocturnal spirits; souls of the dead.

**lend** (lēnd), *v. t.* LENT (lēnt), LENDING. [AS. *lēnan*, fr. *lēn* loan.] 1. To allow the use of, on condition of the return of the same; as, to lend a book; opposed to borrow. 2. To let out (money) for temporary use on condition of return with interest. 3. To afford; furnish; as, to lend assistance. — *v. i.* To make a loan or loans. — *lend'er*, *n.* **Lend'-lease** *Adm'in-is'tra-tion*. In full **Office of Lend-Lease Administration**. U.S. An administrative unit established by executive order (Oct. 28, 1941) to exercise powers granted to the president by the **Lend-Lease Act** (March 11, 1941), known as H. R. 1776, for supplying any government whose defense the president deems vital to the defense of the U. S. with war requirements of tanks, aircraft, weapons, other munitions, metals, tools, raw materials, foodstuffs, and services, such as rental or repair of ships, supply bases, etc. — *lend'-lease*, *adj.* & *v. t.*

**length** (lēnth; lēnth; 68), *n.* [AS. *length*, fr. the stem of *lang*, long, long.] 1. The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from breadth or width, extent from end to end. 2. A specific extent or distance in this dimension, as, a length of two feet. See MEASURE, METRIC SYSTEM, Tables. 3. Extent in time, number, or quantity. 4. Quality or state of being long, in space or time; extent, duration. 5. A portion of space or of time, esp. when long; a long stretch. 6. Prolongation in time; as, to pursue a subject to a great length. 7. A single piece of a series of pieces which may be connected together; as, a length of pipe. 7. *Phonet.* Of a vowel or consonant, duration in time as long or short, also, inaccurately, quality of vowels. 8. *Pros.* Quantity, as of a vowel or syllable. 9. *Racing.* The general measure of the thing competing, as a boat or horse, constituting a unit to describe the amount of space by which one wins. — *at length* *at* or in the full extent, without abbreviation. — *at length* *at* or in the full extent, without abbreviation. — *Syn.* See EXTEND.

**length'en** (lēn'thēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer. — *Syn.* See EXTEND.

**length'wise** (lēnth'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally. — *adj.* Moving, placed, or directed lengthwise. — *length'ways* (-wāz), *adv.*

**length'y** (lēnth'y), *adj.* LENGTH'Y-ER (-thī'ēr), LENGTH'Y-EST. Having length; specific: a rather longer or too long, not brief; — said chiefly of discourses, etc. — *Colloq.* Of a person, tall. — *length'y-ly*, *adv.* — *length'y-ness*, *n.*

**le-ni-en-cy** (lē'nī-ēn-sī; lē'nī-ēn-sī), *n.* Also **le-ni-en-ces** (lē'nī-ēn-sēz), (lē'nī-ēn-sēz). Quality or state of being lenient.

**le-ni-ent** (lē'nī-ēnt; lē'nī-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *leniens*, -entis, pres. part. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] 1. Relaxing; mollifying; softening. 2. Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe. — *Syn.* See SOFT. — *le-ni-ent-ly*, *adv.*

**Len'-Len'a-pe**, **Len'-Len'a-pe** (lēn'lēn'ā-pē), *n. pl.* The Delaware Indians.

**Len'in-ism** (lēn'in-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine, tactics, and practice of the Bolshevik (Communist) party as established and modified by Nikolai Lenin. Founded upon Marxism, it was transformed after 1928 into Stalinism. — *Len'in-ist* (-ist), *n. & adj.* — *Len'in-ite* (-ī-tē), *n. & adj.*

**len-i-tive** (lēn'ī-tīv), *adj.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating; mollifying. — *n.* 1. *Med.* A medicine or application that eases pain. 2. That which softens or mitigates; a palliative.

**len-i-ty** (lēn'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [OF. *lenitē*, fr. L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness; also, a lenient act or action; — opposed to severity and rigor. — *Syn.* See MERCY. — *Ant.* Severity.

**lens** (lēnz), *n.* [L., *lentil*; — from the resemblance in shape of a double convex lens to the seed of a lentil.] 1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, and commonly used to focus or disperse light.

**lens**. OF SPHERICAL LENSES THERE ARE SIX VARIETIES, AS SHOWN IN SECTION: viz., a plano-concave; b double-concave, or biconcave; c plano-convex; d double-convex, or biconvex; e converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; f diverging concavo-concave, or diverging meniscus. 2. A combination of two or more simple lenses. 3. *Anat.* & *Zool.* A highly transparent, biconvex, lens-shaped (or nearly spherical) body in the eye which serves to focus the rays of light, as upon the retina. See EYE, Illustr.

**lent** (lēnt), *past & past part.* of LEND.

**Lent** (lēnt), *n.* [AS. *lengten*, *lencen*, spring, Lent.]

1. *Ecol.* The spring period of fasting in preparation for Easter; in the Western Church, a penitential period extending from Ash Wednesday to Easter, 40 fast days (in the Western Church, 46 calendar days; in the Eastern Church, 56 calendar days). See EASTER, Table. 2. A period of fasting, as, in the Middle Ages, St. Martin's Lent, from Martinmas (Nov. 11) to Christmas.

**len-ta-men'te** (lēn'tā-mān'tē), *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slowly; — used as a direction.

**len-tan'to** (lēn'tān'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Becoming slower; retarding; — used as a direction.

**Len'ten** (lēn'tēn), *adj.* 1. *Often not cap.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or suitable to, Lent. 2. Spare; meager; somber; as, *Lenten* fare, dress.

**len'ti-col** (lēn'tī-sēl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, dim. fr. L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil.] *Bot.* One of the cortical pores in the stems of woody plants by means of which air penetrates to the interior.

**len-ti-cu-lar** (lēn'tī-kū-lēr), *adj.* [L. *lenticularis*.] 1. Like a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double-convex lens. 2. Of or pertaining to a lens.

**len-tig'i-nous** (lēn'tī-jī-nūs), *adj.* Freckly.

**len-ti-go** (lēn'tī-gō), *n.*; *pl.* TIGINES (-tī-jī-nēz). [L., fr. *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] A freckly pigmentation of the skin.

**len'til** (lēn'tīl; -tīl), *n.* [OF. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, *lentis*, lentil.] 1. A Eurasian annual plant (*Lens culinaris*, syn. *culenla*) of the pea family, grown for its edible, lens-shaped seeds. 2. The seed of this plant.

**len-tis-si-mo** (lēn'tī-sī-mō; lēn'tī-sī-mō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Very slow; — a direction. — *adv.* Very slowly.

**len'to** (lēn'tō), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Slow; — used as a direction. — *adv.* Slowly.

**len'toid** (-toid), *adj.* [See LFNS; -oid.] Lens-shaped.

**len-voi', len-voy'** (lēn-vōi'; F. lēn'vōi'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending.] = 1st ENVOY.

**Le'o** (lē'ō), *n.*; *gen.* LEONIS (lē'ō-nīs). [L. See LION.] A northern constellation east of Cancer. The fifth sign (♌) of the zodiac. See ZODIAC.

**Le'o-nar-does-que** (lē'ō-nār-dēsk'), *adj.* After the style of the painter Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), whose work is remarkable for its subtlety, mysticism, and draftsmanship.

**Le'o-nid** (lē'ō-nīd), *n.*; *pl.* LEONIDES (-nīdz), LEONIDES (lē'ō-nī-dēz). [From LEO.] *Astron.* One of the shooting stars which constitute the meteoric shower that recurs near the 14th of November.

**le'o-rine** (lē'ō-rīn), *adj.* [L. *leominus*, fr. *leo*, *leontis*, lion.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the lion.

**leop'ard** (lēp'ārd), *n.* [OF. *l.*, fr. Gr. *leopardos*, fr. *leōn* lion + *pardos* pard.] 1. A large and ferocious spotted cat (*Felis pardus*) of southern Asia and Africa. Its color is tawny with black spots. A black phase is known, usually showing the spotted pattern in certain lights. Called also *panther*. 2. *Her.* A lion represented as walking forward, with head facing to the front, as a lion of England. — *leop'ard-ess*, *n.*

**leop'ard's-bane** (lēp'ārdz-bān'), *n.* See DORONICUM.

**le'o-tard** (lē'ō-tārd), *n.* [After *Léotard* (b. 1838), French aerial gymnast.] A short, close-fitting sleeveless garment worn by acrobats and aerial performers.

**lep'er** (lēp'ēr), *n.* [OF. *lepre*, fr. L. *lepra*, fr. Gr. *lepra*, fr. *leproso* scaly.] A person affected with leprosy, a leper.

**lep'i-do** (lēp'tī-dō), *lepid*. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*] A combining form, meaning scale, flake, as in *lepidopterous*.

**le-pid'o-lite** (lēp'tī-dō-līt; lēp'tī-dō-līt), *n.* [*lepidos* + *-lite*.] *Mineral.* A species of mica containing lithium.

**lep'i-dop'ter-on** (lēp'tī-dōp'tēr-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -TERA (-dē). *Zool.* A lepidopterous insect.

**lep'i-dop'ter-ous** (-hūs), *adj.* [*lepidos* + Gr. *pteron* feather, wing.] Belonging to an order (Lepidoptera) of insects which consists of the butterflies and moths, which when adult have four broad wings usually covered with minutely overlapping, often brightly colored scales. — *lep'i-dop'ter-al* (-āl), *adj.* — *lep'i-dop'ter-an* (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**lep'i-do-si-ren** (lēp'tī-dō-sī-rēn), *n.* [*lepidos* + Gr. *seirēn* a siren.] *Zool.* One of a genus (*Lepidosiren*) of dipnoan eel shaped fishes of the swamps of the Amazon and La Plata.

**lep'i-dote** (lēp'tī-dōt), *adj.* [Gr. *lepidotos* covered with scales, fr. *lepis*, -idos, a scale.] *Bot.* Covered with scurf.

**lep'o-rid** (lēp'ō-rīd), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *lepus*, *leporis*, hare + -id.] *Zool.* One of a family (Leporidae) consisting of the hares and rabbits, which with the pikas (Ochotonidae) constitute an order (Lagomorpha). — *lep'o-rid*, *adj.*

**lep'o-rine** (lēp'ō-rīn; -rīn), *adj.* [L. *leporinus*.] Of, pertaining to, or like a hare.

**lep're-chaun** (lēp'rē-shān), *n.* [Ir. *lepracán*, *luoghacáin*, MíR *lu-chrapán*, fr. *lu* little + *corpán*, dim. of corp body, fr. L. *corpus*.] *Irish Folklore.* A little fairy usually conceived as a tricky old man, who if caught may reveal the hiding place of treasure.

**lep'rose** (lēp'rōs), *adj.* *Nat. Hist.* Scurfy; scaly.

**lep-to-sy** (lēp'tō-sī), *n.* [See LEPROUS.] *Med.* A chronic endemic infectious disease, apparently caused by a microorganism (*Mycobacterium*, formerly *Bacillus leprae*) and marked by the formation of nodules, ulcerations, and deformities, and by disturbances of sensation.

**lep'tous** (lēp'tūs), *adj.* [OF. *leprosus*, *leproso*, fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra* leprosy. See LEPRO.] 1. Infected with leprosy; pert. to or resembling leprosy. 2. Leprose.

**lep'ty** (lēp'tī), **lep'ti-a** (-lēp'tī-ā), [NL. *leptia*, fr. Gr. *leptia*, as in *epileptia* epilepsy.] Suffering denoting a seizure, esp. in medicine, a violent or paroxysmal attack, as in epilepsy, etc.

**lep'to** (lēp'tō), *lept*. [Gr. *leptos*.] A combining form meaning small, weak, thin, fine, as in *lep'to-dactylous*, having slender toes, as some birds; *lep'to-phyllous*, having slender leaves.

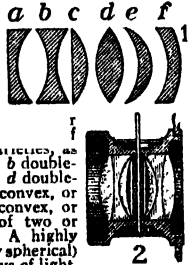
**lep-ton** (lēp'tōn), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). [Gr.] A minor coin denomination of modern Greece, equivalent to 1/10 drachma.

**lep'tus** (lēp'tūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *leptos* thin, small.] *Zool.* The six-legged larva of certain mites; — sometimes [cap.] used loosely as a generic name.

**lepus** (lēp'ūs), *n.* [L., a hare.] *Zool.* The genus (family Leporidae) including most of the hares and rabbits.

**le roi est mort, vive le roi** (lē rwā ē mōr', vēv' lē rwā'). [F.] The king is dead, long live the king!

**le roi le veut** (lē vō'). [F.] The king wills it.



1 Lenses, 1: 2 Lens, 2: Cf. focus, Illustr.

**Les-bi-an** (lēz/bi-ān), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Lesbos (now Mytilene), one of the Aegean islands. 2. Erotic; — in allusion to the reputed sensuality of the people of Lesbos. 3. Of or pertaining to Lesbianism. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Lesbos. 2. A homosexual woman. **Les-bi-an-ism** (lēz/bi-ān-iz-m), *n.* *Mod.* Homosexual relations between women. **les-se** mā/ōs-tē (lēz/mā/ōs-tē; -i-ty). Also **les-sē** mā/ōs-tē (lēz/mā/ōs-tē; -i-ty). *fr.* *L. laesae*, fem. *laesa*, injured + *maiestas* majesty. *Law.* Any crime committed against the sovereign power; specif., any of various offenses violating the dignity of a ruler as representative of sovereign power.

**le-sion** (lēz/hān), *n.* [*fr.* *lésion*, *fr.* *laesio*, *fr.* *laedere*, to harm, to injure.] 1. A hurt, an injury. 2. *Med., Veter., & Plant Pathol.* Any morbid change in the structure of organs or parts.

**les-pe-de-sa** (lēz/pē-dē-sā), *n.* [*NL.* *erion*, after V. M. de Zeepeda, Spanish governor of East Florida.] Any bush clover; esp., Japan clover. See **CLOVER**, 2.

**less** (lēz), *adj.* [*AS.* *læssa*.] Used as the comparative of *little*. 1. Smaller, not so great, so much, so many, etc. 2. In respect to age, rank, etc., secondary; inferior. (*Obs.*, except as in the phrase "no less a person than.") — *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree. — *n.* 1. A smaller portion or quantity. 2. The inferior, younger, or smaller. — *prep.* Diminished by; minus, with the subtraction of; as, five dollars less interest; six less four. **-less** (lēz/-lēs; -sō). [*AS.* *-lēas*, also separately *lēas* free from, without, false.] A privative adjective suffix, denoting a. With nouns, without, destitute of, not having, free from, as in *childless*. b. Beyond the range of; — with nouns of action, as in *countless*. c. With verbs, unable or without power to be acted on, or to act, as indicated by the verb, as in *resistless*, not to be resisted.

**les-see** (lēz/sē), *n.* *Law.* A tenant under a lease.

**less-en** (lēz/n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become less; to decrease, diminish; reduce. — *Syn.* See **DECREASE**.

**less-or** (lēz/er), *adj.* [*See* -*er*.] Less, smaller, inferior.

**Less-or Bear.** *Astron.* = **URSA MINOR**.

**les-sion** (lēz/n), *n.* [*OF.* *leçon* lesson, reading, *fr.* *L. lectio* a reading, *fr.* *legere* to read.] 1. Something which is learned or taught; instruction. 2. A reading or exercise assigned to a pupil to be studied. 3. A severe lecture; reproof. 4. *Eccles.* A portion of Scripture read in divine service for instruction. — *v. t.* To give a lesson or lessons to; also, to lecture or rebuke; to punish.

**les-sor** (lēz/or), *n.* *Law.* One who leases.

**lest** (lēst), *conj.* [*AS.* *l̥ēþ* the less than.] 1. For fear that; that. — *n.* 2. That; — after certain expressions denoting fear or apprehension.

**le style, c'est l'homme** (lē stēl, sē lōm'). [*F.*] The style is the man, i. e., exhibits his character.

**let** (lēt), *v. t.* [*AS.* *lettan* to delay, hinder; akin to *AS.* *let* slow.] *Archae.* To hinder, impede; prevent. — *n.* 1. A retarding, hindrance; obstacle. — common in the phrase without let or hindrance. 2. *Lawn Tennis, Rackets, etc.* An obstruction of the ball in some way specified as such in the rules, as a served ball otherwise good which touches the net. In such a case the ball is replayed.

**let**, *v. t.* [*Obs.* *LET* (*LET*), *LET* (*LET*).] [*AS.* *lettan* (past tense *lēt*, past part. *lēten*).] 1. To leave, abandon. *Archae.* except when followed by *alone* or *be*; as, *let me alone*; *let me be*. 2. To leave, rent; hire out; also, to give or assign, as a work or contract. 3. To permit; allow. An infinitive following *let* in this sense is commonly without the sign to, as, to let us walk, i. e., to permit or suffer us to walk. Sometimes there is entire omission of the verb, as, to let to be or to go loose. 4. To cause, make. *Obs.*, except in to let (one) know. 5. To make escape, as a fluid or sound; — now *Diad.*, except in to let blood, to bleed. 6. To permit to enter, pass, or leave. — *v. i.* To be let or leaved; as, the farm lets for \$500 a year.

*Syn.* (1) See **HIRE**. (2) *Let, allow, permit* mean not to prevent or forbid. *Let* (always followed by an expressed or elliptical infinitive) sometimes implies inadvertence, negligence, or the like, and, sometimes, lack of power or authority; *allow* implies little more than forbearance of prohibition, *permit* implies willingness or acquiescence.

**-let** (-lēt; -lēt; -sō) [*From two French dim. endings -el* (*fr.* *L. -ellus*) and *-et*, as in *bracelet*.] A noun suffix having a diminutive force, as in *ringlet, leaflet*; denoting also an article worn on, as in *armlet, wristlet*.

**lēt-tat'**, *c'est moi* (lē-tā, sē mōi'). [*F.*] The state, it is I; I am the state; — a saying wrongly attributed to Louis XIV, of France.

**let-down** (lēt/dōwn), *n.* 1. A slackening, as of speed or effort. 2. *Colloq.* A disappointment.

**le-thal** (lēth/āl), *adj.* [*L.* *lethalis*, better *letalis*, *fr.* *letum* death.] 1. Deadly, fatal. 2. Of or relating to death. — *Syn.* See **DEADLY**.

**lethal factor or gene.** Any gene which in certain (homozygous) conditions may prevent development or cause the death of an organism.

**le-thar-gic** (lē-thār/gik), *adj.* Also **le-thar-gi-cal** (-jī-kāl). Pertaining to, affected with, causing, or resembling, lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy. — **le-thar-gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**leth-ar-gi-ous** (lēth/er-jē-ōs), *v. t.* To make lethargic.

**leth-ar-gy** (-jē), *n.* *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [*fr.* *L. lethargia*, *fr.* *lethargia*, *fr.* *lethargos* forgetful, *fr.* *lēthē* forgetfulness.] 1. Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep. 2. A state of inaction or indifference.

*Syn.* **Lethargy, languor, lassitude, stupor, torpor, torpidity** mean physical or mental inertness. **Lethargy** implies aversion to activity induced by disease, fatigue, intemperance, or the like, **languor**, in current use, an inertia arising from soft living, an enervating climate, amorous emotion, or the like, **lassitude**, listlessness or seediness resulting from great strain, poor health, or intense worry; **stupor**, a deadening of the mind by extreme drowsiness, by coma, or by narcotics or intoxicants; **torpor** and **torpidity**, a state of suspended animation, as in some forms of physical or mental illness.

**Le-the** (lē-thē), *n.* [*L.* *fr.* *lethē* forgetfulness.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past. 2. Oblivion; forgetfulness. — **Le-the-an** (lē-thē-ān), *adj.*

**le-thif-er-ous** (lē-thif/er-ōs), *adj.* [*L.* *lethifer*, *letifer*, *fr.* *letum* death + *ferre* to bear.] Deadly, destructive.

**Le-to** (lē-tō), *n.* Mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus.

**lēt-tol-le' du nord** (lē-tōl-lē dū nōr'). [*F.*] The star of the north; — motto of the State of Minnesota.

**le tout en-sam-ble** (lē tōt-tān-sān-blē). [*F.*] The whole taken or considered together.

**lett** (lēt), *n.* One of a people, closely related to the Lithuanians, dwelling chiefly in Latvia.

**let-ter** (lēt/er), *n.* One who lets or permits.

**let-ter**, *n.* [*OF.* *lettre*, *fr.* *L. littera, litera*, a letter, pl., an epistle, a writing, literature.] 1. An alphabetic character; one of the symbols used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. 2. A written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature. 3. Usually pl. *literature* as belles-lettres; hence, learning; erudition; as, a man of letters. 4. Verbal expression; literal statement or meaning; as, the letter of the law. 5. A size of paper, 10 in. × 16 in. 6. *Print.* A single type; type, collectively, a style of type. — *v. t.* To mark with letters or words, as a book. — **let-ter-er**, *n.*

**letter box.** A box for letters, as for mailing.

**letter carrier.** *U. S.* A postman.

**let-tered** (lēt/er-d), *adj.* 1. Literate; educated. 2. Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. 3. Inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.

**let-ter-gram** (lēt/er-grām), *n.* *Telegr.* A long telegram sent at special low rates in consideration of its being dispatched and delivered subject to priority of regular messages; — called also *day or night letter* or *lettergram*.

**let-ter-head'** (hēd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; also, paper having such heading.

**let-ter-ing**, *n.* 1. Act or business of making, or marking with, letters. 2. The letters made.

**letter of advice.** A letter, as from a consignor to a consignee, giving some special information; specif., the letter by which the drawer of a bill of exchange notifies the drawee that the bill has been issued.

**letter of credit.** *Com.* A letter addressed by a banker to his correspondent, certifying that the person named therein is entitled to draw on him or his credit up to a certain sum; — often called a *traveler's letter of credit*. — *Bank.* A letter addressed by a banker to the person to whom the credit is given authorizing him to draw on the maker up to a certain sum, and guaranteeing to accept the drafts if duly made.

**letter, or, usually, letters, of marque (and reprisal).** A license or commission granted by a government to a private person to fit out an armed vessel to cruise as a privateer and make prize of the enemy's ships and merchandise.

**let-ter-per-fect** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Knowing the words or lines of a (player's) part, recitation, or the like, perfectly.

**letter press.** A press for copying letters.

**let-ter-press'** (lēt/er-prēs'), *n.* *Print.* — often used of the reading matter in distinction from illustrations.

**letters of administration.** *Law.* The instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods or estate of a deceased person.

**letters of credence.** Also **letter of credence, letters credential** *Internat. Law.* A formal document furnished a diplomatic agent for accrediting him to the government to which he is sent.

**let-ter's pa-tent** (pā'tēnt). Chiefly *Eng. Law.* A writing granting to a person power and authority to do some act or enjoy some right; — construed as both *sing.* & *pl.*

**letters testamentary.** *Law.* An instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor of a will, authorizing him to act as executor.

**Let-tic** (lē-tik), *adj.* 1. Designating, or belonging to, the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of the Indo-European languages. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**. 2. = **LETTISH, adj.** — **Let-tic**, *n.*

**Let-tish** (lē-tish), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their language. — *n.* The language of the Letts, a member of the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages, closely related to the Lithuanian. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**let-tre de ca-chet'** (lē-t'rē dē kashē'). [*F.*] A sealed letter, esp. from the sovereign. Arbitrary orders of imprisonment were often given by lettres de cachet in France before the Revolution.

**let-tre de change** (shānzhē'). [*F.*] A bill of exchange.

**let-tre de cré-ance'** (krā'āns'). [*F.*] A letter of credit.

**let-tuce** (lē-tūs, -s), *n.* [*OF.* *laitue*, pl. of *laitue*, *fr.* *L. lactuca* lettuce, *fr.* *lac, lactis*, milk, on account of its milky juice.] Any of a genus (*Lactuca*) of plants of the chervil family; esp., the common garden species (*L. sativa*), the crisp, succulent leaves of which are used as a salad.

**let-up** (lē-tūp'), *n.* [*See* **LET** for to hear.] *Colloq.* Abatement; cessation; as, it rained without let-up.

**leu** (lē-ō), *n.* *pl.* **LEI** (lē). Also **ley** (lē) [*Romanian, lit., lion*]. The monetary unit of Rumania containing 100 bani. See **MONEY, Tables**.

**leu-cine** (lē-ō-sin; -sīn), *n.* Also **leu-cin**. [*Gr.* *leukos* white.] *Bio-chem.* A white, crystalline, amino acid,  $C_6H_9NO_3$ , formed in the decomposition of protein by pancreatic digestion and otherwise.

**leu-cite** (-sīt), *n.* [*G.* *leucit*, *fr.* *Gr.* *leukos* white.] *Mineral.* A white or gray mineral found in igneous rocks. It is a potassium aluminum silicate,  $KAl(SiO_3)_2$ .

**leu-co-** (lē-ō-kō), **leuc-**. [*Gr.* *leukos* white.] A combining form meaning: 1. White, colorless, as in *leucocyte*. 2. *Chem.* A colorless or weakly colored compound obtained by reduction of a dye, or closely related to a colored compound.

**leu-co-cyte** (lē-ō-kō-sīt), *n.* [*Leuco-* + *cyte*.] *Anat.* A white or colorless blood corpuscle. See **CORPUSCLE**.

**leu-co-cy-the-mi-a, leu-co-cy-thas-mi-a** (-sīt-thē-mī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *leucocyte* + *-hemia* (see *EMIA*).] *Med.* Leukemia.

**leu-co-cyt-ic** (-sīt-ik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by an excess of leucocytes.

**leu-co-cy-to-sis** (-sīt-tō-sīs), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *leucocyte* + *-osis*.] *Physiol. & Med.* An increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. — **leu-co-cy-to-tic** (-tō-ik), *adj.*

**leu-co-der-ma** (-dōr-mā), *n.* [*NL.* See **LEUCO-**; *-derm*.] *Med.* Abnormal whiteness of the skin in spots.

**leu-co-ma** (lē-ō-kō-mā), *n.* [*NL.* *fr.* *Gr.* *leukōma*, *fr.* *leukos* white.] *Med.* A dense, white opacity in the cornea of the eye.

**leu-co-ma-lus** (-mā-lūs; -lūs), *n.* Also **leu-co-ma-lin**. [*leuco-* + *-mains* as in *ptomaine*.] *Biochem.* Any basic substance normally produced in the living animal body as a decomposition product of protein matter.

**leu-co-me-lan-ic** (lē-ō-kō-mē-lān-ik), *adj.* Leucomelanous.

**leu-co-mel-a-nous** (-mē-lā-nūs), *adj.* [*leuco-* + *Gr.* *melas*, -anos, black.] Of a fair complexion with dark hair or dark hair and eyes.

**leu-co-plast** (lō'kō-plāst), **leu-co-plas'tid** (plās'tīd), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-plastid*, *plastid*.] *Bot.* One of the colorless plastids in the cytoplasm of plants in the interior of tissues where light cannot penetrate, as in tubers or roots. They serve as nuclei for starch grains.

**leu-co-rhe'a**, **-rhe'o'a** (lō'kō-rē'ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *leuco-* + *-rrhea*.] *Med.* A morbid discharge of a whitish viscid mucus from the vagina.

**leu-co-sis** (lō'kō-sīs), *n.* [*leuco-* + *-osis*] *a* = *LEUKEMIA*. *b* *Veter.* Any of several diseases of poultry marked by disturbed blood formation and by paralysis, tumor formation, leukemia, or visual disturbances. — **leu-co-sis** (lō'kō-sīs), *adj.*

**leu-co-tome** (lō'kō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr.* *leukos* white + *-tome*.] A narrow rotating blade in a cannula for use in **leu-co-tomy** (lō'kō'tōmī), incision into the frontal lobe of the brain for severing nerve fibers for relief of certain mental disorders.

**leud** (lūd), *n.*; *pl.* **LEUDS** (lūdz), **LEUDS** (lū'dēz). [*M.L.* *leudes*, of Teut. origin.] *Hist.* A feudal tenant or vassal.

**leu-ke'mi-a**, **leu-kae'mi-a** (lō'kē'mī-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *leukos* white + *-emia*.] A morbid state characterized by an excessive number of leucocytes in the blood.

**leu'ko**, **leuk-**. Vars. of *LEUCO-*, *LEUC-*.

**lev** (lēv), *n.*; *pl.* **LEVA** (lēvā). [*Bulg.* *lev lion*.] The gold monetary unit of Bulgaria, containing 100 stotinki. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

**le-vant'** (lē-vānt'), *n.* [*F.* *levant*, lit. rising (of the sun), fr. *se lever* to rise.] 1. The East; the Orient. Obs. except, specif., the countries washed by, or near to, the eastern Mediterranean. 2. [not cap.] Levant morocco.

**le-vant'** (lē-vānt'), *v. i.* [*Sp.* *levantar* to raise, go from one place to another.] *Eng.* To run away from debts, to decamp. — **le-vant'or**, *n.*

**Levant dollar or thaler**. See *DOLLAR*, *n.*, 1 b.

**Le-vent'er** (lē-vānt'ēr), *n.* [usually not cap.] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

**Le-vent'ine** (lē-vānt'īn; -tīn, lē-vānt'īn; -tīn), *adj.* [*F.* *levantin*, or *Le. levantin*.] Of or pertaining to the Levant. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of the Levant. 2. [not cap.] [*F.* *levantine*.] A stout twilled silk fabric formerly made in the Levant.

**Levant morocco**. A variety of morocco leather with large, irregular grain, highly prized for bookbinding.

**le-va'tor** (lē-vā'tēr; -tōr), *n.* *pl.* **LEVATORS** (lēv'ā-tō'rēz; 70), [*N.L.*, fr. *L.* *levare* to raise.] 1. *Anat.* A muscle that serves to raise some part. 2. *Surg.* A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

**lev'ee** (lēv'ē), *n.* [*F.* *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise, fr. *L.* *levare*.] 1. *U.S.* An embankment to prevent inundation; also, a landing place, pier, or quay. 2. *Trigon.* A small continuous dike or ridge of earth for confining the areas of land to be flooded. — *v. t.* *U.S.* To make levees on.

**lev'ee** (lēv'ē; -vē), *n.* Also **lev'ee** [*F.* *levé*, *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, *se lever* to rise.] 1. *a* A morning reception, esp. one held by a person of distinction. *b* In Great Britain and Ireland, a court assembly held (in the early afternoon) for men only. *c* Any miscellaneous gathering of guests, at any time of day, esp., *U.S.*, one of the president's receptions.

**lev'el** (lēv'ēl; -lī), *n.* [*OF.* *livel*, *nivel*, deriv. of *l.* [*Ital.* *leve*], water level, plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, level.] 1. A device for establishing a horizontal line, the essential part being a glass tube nearly filled with alcohol or ether and enclosing a movable bubble which when centered indicates the tangent to the tube at the point or the line of sight to be truly horizontal. 2. A measurement of the difference of altitude of two points by means of a level. 3. Horizontal condition; equilibrium marked by a horizontal surface of even altitude; as, water seeks its own level. 4. A horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude, or distance from sea level. 5. A surface or an area practically horizontal. 6. A certain position, rank, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation; as, to find one's level. 7. A line or surface that cuts perpendicularly all plumb lines that it meets; — strictly the *geoid*, or *true level*. 8. *Mining*. A horizontal passage in a mine, intended for regular working and transportation.

— *adj.* 1. Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the curvature of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface. 2. Parallel with the plane of the horizon; horizontal. 3. Of the same rank, condition, etc., specif. *a* Even or equally advanced with anything else. *b* Even or uniform in quality, tone, style, pitch, stress, etc. 4. *Colloq.* Well balanced; steady, as, a level head. 5. *Physics*. Perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force; equipotential.

*Syn.* Level, flat, plane, even, smooth mean having a surface comparable to that of a calm sea. Level usually describes a horizontal surface which throughout its extent lies on a line corresponding to that of the horizon, as applies to any surface free or approximately free of prominences or depressions; plane applies to any flat surface, real or imaginary.

OF THE LINE OF SIGHT IS TO BE TRULY HORIZONTAL, SHOWING THE EVENNESS OF SURFACE AS THOUGH ROLLED, PLAINED, OR THE LIKE.

— *adv.* In a straight or level line; directly.

*v. t.*; **LEV'EL** (lēv'ēl; -lī) or **LEV'ELLED**; **LEV'ELING** or **LEV'EL-LING**. 1. To make level, flat, or even. 2. To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to aim. 3. To bring to a common level or plane, esp. as to rank, privilege, etc.; also, to bring to a level with. 4. To bring to a lower level; to overthrow; to lower. 5. To make even, equal, or uniform, as in color. 6. *Surg.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level. — *v. i.* 1. To aim a gun, spar, etc.; hence, to aim or direct one's effort or comment. 2. To bring persons or things to a level.

**level off**. *a* To make level, or flat or even; to flatten. *b* *Aviation*. To fly horizontally, near the ground, preparatory to landing.

**level crossing**. See *GRADE CROSSING*.

**lev-el-er**, **lev-el-er** (lēv'ēl-ēr; -lī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which levels, or brings to a level. 2. One who would remove social or political inequalities or distinctions.

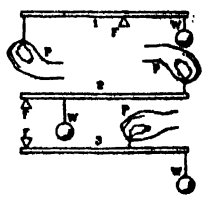
**lev-el-head'ed** (lēv'ēl-hēd'ēd; -lī; lēv'ēl; 2; 30), *adj.* Having sound judgment. — **lev-el-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**lev-el-ing rod or staff**. *Surg.* A graduated rod used in measuring the vertical distance between given points and the line of sight of a leveling instrument.

**lev-el-ly** (lēv'ēl-ī; -lī-ī), *adv.* In a level manner.

**lev-el-ness**, *n.* State of being level.

**lev'er** (lēv'ēr; lēv'ēr), *n.* [*OF.* *levour*, prop., a lifter, fr. *lever* to raise, fr. *L.* *levare*.] 1. A bar used to pry or dislodge something firmly fixed; a pry. 2. A piece to open or close the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. See *UNLOCK*, *Illustr.* 3. *Mech.* A rigid piece capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and in which are two or more other points where forces are applied, used for transmitting and modifying force and motion; specif., a bar used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by the application of a force at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*. See *SIMPLE MACHINE*, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* To pry up, raise, etc., as with a lever; also, to use as a lever.



The Three Classes of Levers. F Fulcrum; P Power; W Weight.

**lev'er-age** (lēv'ēr-āj), *n.* The action of a lever, or the mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

**lev'er-et** (lēv'ēr-ēt; -it), *n.* [*Dim.* fr. *OF.* *levre* hare, fr. *L.* *lupus*, *leporis*.] A hare in its first year.

**lev'it** (lēv'it), *n.* [*Heb.* *lavi*, lit., joining.] *Bib.* See *JACOB*, *LEVITE*.

**lev'i-a-bile** (lēv'ī-ā-bīl), *adj.* That may be levied or levied on.

**lev'i-a-than** (lēv'ī-ā-thān), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Heb.* *lavyathan*.] 1. *Bib.* An aquatic monster imported variously as a crocodile (*Job* xli. 1-8, *Ps.* lxxiv. 14), a whale (*Ps.* cv. 26), as a dragon (*Job* iii. 8 *R.V.*, *Is.* xxvii. 1). 2. Something huge and formidable of its kind.

**lev'i-er** (lēv'ī-ēr), *n.* One who levies.

**lev'i-gate** (lēv'ī-gāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *levigatus*, past part. of *levigare* to make smooth, fr. *levi* smooth.] To make smooth; as, *a* To free from grit, to reduce to powder or paste. *b* To mix thoroughly, as semi-liquids. *c* To polish. — *adj.* Smooth, as if polished. — **lev'i-ga-tion** (lēv'ī-gāshn), *n.*

**lev'in** (lēv'in), *n.* [*ME.* *levene*.] *Archaic*. Lightning.

**lev'i-rate** (lēv'ī-rāt; lēv'ī), *n.* [*L.* *levir* a husband's brother.] A Jewish custom obliging the brother of a man who died leaving a widow but no children to marry the widow (*Deut.* xxi. 5-10). — **lev'i-rat'ical** (lēv'ī-rāt'ī-kāl), *adj.*

**Levi's** (lēv'īz), *n.* A trade-mark applied to bibbless overalls of heavy blue denim reinforced at strain points with copper rivets; — the possessive form of the first name of their manufacturer, Levi Strauss.

**lev'i-tate** (lēv'ī-tāt), *v. t.* [*See* *LEVITY*.] To rise, or tend to rise, by or as if by lightness or buoyancy.

**lev'i-ta'tion** (lēv'ī-tāshn), *n.* 1. Act or process of levitating; also, buoyancy. 2. The phenomenon or illusion of moving heavy objects, as the human body, in the air without support; also, the subjective illusion of rising into or moving through the air without support, as in dreams.

**Lev'ite** (lēv'īt), *n.* *Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests in the care of the tabernacle, sacred vessels, and temple.

**Lev'i-tal** (lēv'īt'āl), *adj.* Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites or the law contained in the book of Leviticus.

**Lev'i-ta-ous** (lēv'īt-ās), [*L.L.*] The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the ceremonial laws for the priests and Levites. See *BIBLE*.

**lev'i-ty** (lēv'ītē), *n.*; *pl.* **TIFS** (tīz). [*L.* *levitas*, fr. *leva* light in weight.] 1. Lightness; buoyancy. 2. Lack of gravity in deportment or character; trifling gaiety; unseemly frivolity or jocularity. 3. Lack of constancy; fickleness. — *Syn.* See *LIGHTNESS*.

**lev'o**, **lae'vo** (lēv'ō). [*L.* *laevus* left.] A combining form meaning: *a* (*l*), pertaining to, or toward the left. *b* *Chem.* Levorotatory, as in *lev'o-tar'tar'ic* (acid). *Abbr.* *l.* (no period).

**lev'o**, **lae'vo** (lēv'ō), *adj.* *Chem.* = *LEVO-* *b*. *Abbr.* *l.* (no period).

**lev'o-gy'rate**, **lae'vo-gy'rate** (lēv'ō-gī'rāt; lēv'ō-gī'rōus, lae'vo-gī'rōus) (*l*), *adj.* Levorotatory.

**lev'o-ro-ta'tion**, **lae'vo-ro-ta'tion** (lēv'ō-rō'tāshn; lēv'o + rota-tion), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* Left-handed or counterclockwise rotation, esp. of the plane of polarization of light.

**lev'o-ro-ta'to'ry**, **lae'vo-ro-ta'to'ry** (lēv'ō-rō'tā'tō'rī or esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Turning toward the left, or counterclockwise; esp., turning the plane of polarized light to the left; as, *levorotatory* crystals; — *opp.* to *dextrorotatory*.

**lev'u-lin** (lēv'ū-līn), *n.* *Chem.* A substance resembling dextrin and yielding levulose on hydrolysis.

**lev'u-lose** (lēv'ūs), *n.* [*L.* *laevus* left + *-ule* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A levorotatory sugar,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ , crystallizable with difficulty, occurring in honey and in most sweet fruits, and obtained, with dextrose, by inversion of sucrose; D-fructose; — called also *fruit sugar*. See *FRUCTOSE*.

**lev'y** (lēv'y), *n.*; *pl.* **LEVIES** (lēz). [*F.* *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See *LEVER*.] 1. A collection or exacting by authority or superior force. 2. A mustering or calling into service of troops. 3. That which is levied, as an army.

— *v. t.*; **LEV'YED** (lēv'ēd); **LEV'YING**. 1. To raise or collect, as by assessment or exaction. 2. To raise or collect (as troops) for service. 3. To make or carry on (war); to wage. 4. *Law*. In the phrase *to levy a fine*, to establish a fine, that is, a compromise, esp. of a suit for lands. — *v. i.* To seize property; to make a levy.

**lev'y on masse** (lēv'ī mās'), [*See* *LEVY*, *n.*; *EN MASSE*.] *Internal Law*. The spontaneous taking of arms for self-defense by the people of a territory threatened by the approach of an enemy but not yet occupied, when the people lack time to organize under recognized rules of warfare.

**lew'd** (lūd), *adj.* [*ME.* *lewed*, *lew'd*, *lay*, ignorant, vile, fr. *AS.* *lūweda* laical.] 1. *Obs.* Wicked; worthless; base. 2. Lustful; lascivious; unchaste. — **lew'dly**, *adv.* — **lew'd-ness**, *n.*

**lew'is** (lēw'is; lōō'), *n.* Also **lew'is-son** (lēw'īs-sūn). An iron dovetailed tenon, made in sections, which can be fitted into a dovetail mortise, as to hoist stones.

**lew'is-ite** (lēw'īs-īt; lōō'), *n.* [After W. Lee Lewis (1878-1943), Am. chemist.] *Min.* A colorless vesicant, produced by a reaction of acetylene with arsenic trichloride, developed as a poison gas for war use.

**Lew'is ma-chine** (lēw'īs mās'), *n.* A light gas-operated and air-cooled automatic rifle or machine gun, fed from circular magazines, invented by Col. J. N. Lewis, U. S. Army.

**lex** (lēks), *n.*; *pl.* **LEXES** (lē'jēz). [*L.*] A law; the law.

**lex'i-cal** (lɛk'si-kəl), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with words, or the vocabulary of a language, as distinguished from its grammar or construction. 2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon or lexicography. **lexical meaning.** *Lex.* The meaning of the base in a paradigm (plays, played, playing). Cf. **GRAMMATICAL MEANING**.

**lex'i-coo-graph'er** (-koo-gráf-er), *n.* [Gr. *lexikographos*, fr. *lexikon* dictionary + *graphein* to write.] An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

**lex'i-coo-graph-y** (lɛk'si-gráf-i), *n.* Art, process, or occupation of making a lexicon or dictionary. — **lex'i-coo-graph'ic** (-koo-gráf'ik), **lex'i-coo-graph'i-cal** (-i-kál), *adj.* — **lex'i-coo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**lex'i-con** (lɛk'si-kən), *n.* [Gr. *lexikon* (sc. *biblion*), neut. of *lexikos* of words, fr. *lexis* word, phrase, diction; akin to Gr. *legenai* to speak.] A book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; a dictionary.

**lex'ic-ist** (lɛk'si-ist), *n.* [L.] The law of the place; — in legal phrases.

**lex non scrip'ta** (nɒnskriptá), [L.] Unwritten law; esp., the common law.

**lex scrip'ta**, [L.] Written law; the statute law.

**lex tal'i-onis** (lɛltá'nis), [L.] Law of retaliation.

**ley** (lé), *Var.* of **LEV**.

**ley de fu'ga** (lé'fú'gá), [Sp., lit., law of flight.] In Spanish America, the right of police to kill a prisoner trying to escape, often used as a pretext for killing a prisoner purposely set free.

**Leyden jar** (lɛ'den; -dɪn), [From *Leiden*, Holland.] *Elec.* An electrical condenser consisting of a glass jar coated with tin foil, within and without, and surmounted by a brass knob which communicates with the inner coating.

**leze maj'es-ty.** *Var.* of **LESE MAJESTY**.

**li** (lī), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *li*.] A Chinese unit of measure equal to about one third of a mile.

**li-a-bil'i-ty** (lɪ-áb-í-lí-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tíz). 1. State or quality of being liable. 2. That for which one is liable; specif., in the *pl.*, one's pecuniary obligations, or debts, collectively; — opposed to **assets**. 3. *Accounting.* A debt; an amount which is owed, whether payable in money, other property, or services.

**li-a-bil'e** (lɪ-áb-í-l), *adj.* [*li*, *lier* to bind, fr. *L. ligare*.] 1. Bound or obliged by law or submission to other forces; answerable; as, he is *liable* for the debt; men *liable* for military service. 2. Exposed to the danger or risk of something undesired; as, *liable* to err; a disease to which man is *liable*.

**Syn.** (1) See **RESPONSIBLE**.

(2) *Liable*, *open*, *exposed*, *subject*, *prone*, *susceptible*, *sensitive*, *incident* mean such that something may be incurred. *Liable* implies that the possibility of incurring depends on a person's or thing's position, state, nature, or the like, *open*, on its lack of barriers or on its ease of access; *exposed*, on its lack of protection or powers of resistance, *subject*, on its openness for any reason to something which must be suffered, borne, or undergone; *prone*, on its natural tendency or propensity; *susceptible*, on conditions existing in its nature or constitution that make it open or prone (*to*) or admit (*of*); *sensitive*, on physical or emotional conditions that make for susceptibility, *incident*, differing from the others, applies not to the person or thing which is liable or open but to the thing to which he or it is liable, *open*, etc. (as, *liability* is subject to change; *change is incident* to *liability*).

**li-a-ion** (lɪ-á-zhən; lɪ-á-zhən; lɪ-á-zhən), *n.* [*li*, fr. *lier* to bind. See **LIABLE**.] 1. A bond or connecting link; a linking up; also, coordination of activities; as, close *liaison* between departments. 2. An intimacy, esp. illicit, between a man and a woman. 3. *Cookery.* A thickening of flour and butter, dextrin and butter, or egg yolk, for sauces, soups, etc. 4. *Mil.* Intercommunication between a com-

beginning

**li-a-na** (lɪ-á-ná; lɪ-á-ná), *n.* [*li*, fr. *lier* to bind. See **LIABLE**.] A climbing plant that roots in the ground. Woody lianas are characteristic of tropical rain forests.

**liang** (liáng), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [Chin. (Pek.) *liang*.] A Chinese unit of weight,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a catty. Since 1929, the official liang has been equivalent to the hectogram.

**li-ar** (lɪ-ər), *n.* A person who knowingly utters falsehood.

**li-as** (lɪ-əs), *n.* [OF. *liasia* (F. *liasse*) sort of limestone.] *Geol.* The oldest division of the European Jurassic system, being a series of clayey limestone rich in fossils.

**li-a-tion** (lɪ-áb-shən), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to pour out as an offering.] 1. A pouring of a liquid, as wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of a deity; also, the liquid poured. 2. *Humorous.* A votation.

**li-bec'cio** (lɪ-bát'shō), *n.* Incorrectly **libecchio** [It. *libeccio*, fr. Gr. *lyps, libos*.] The southwest wind.

**li-bel** (lɪ-bél; -b'el), *n.* [OF. fr. *L. libellus*, dim. of *liber* book, inner bark of a tree on which was written.] 1. *Obs. ecc. Hist.* A handbill, circular, or the like, defaming a person. 2. Loosely, any defamatory statement, oral or in writing, as, this account of New York is a *libel*.

3. *Law.* Any statement or representation, published without just cause or excuse, or by pictures, effigies, or other signs, tending to extort another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; also, the act, tort, or crime of publishing this. Cf. **SLANDER**. 4. *Law.* In civil law practice and in that of admiralty and ecclesiastical courts, the plaintiff's written statement of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. — *v. t.* **LI-BELLED** (-bél-d; -b'el-d) or **LI-BELLED**; **LI-BELING** or **LI-BELLING**. 1. To make or publish a libel against. 2. *Law.* To proceed against by filing a libel, as against a ship or goods.

**li-bel-ant**, **li-bel-lant** (lɪ-bél-ánt; lɪ-b'el-), *n.* One who institutes a suit by a libel. See **LIBEL**, *n.*, 4.

**li-bel-er**, **li-bel-lee** (lɪ-bél-er; lɪ-b'el-), *n.* One against whom a libel is filed.

**li-bel-er**, **li-bel-ler** (lɪ-bél-er; lɪ-b'el-), *n.* One who libels.

**li-bel-ous**, **li-bel-lous** (lɪ-bél-ús; lɪ-b'el-ús), *adj.* Involving a libel; defamatory.

— **li-bel-ous-ly**, **li-bel-lous-ly**, *adv.*

**li-ber-al** (lɪ-bér-əl), *adj.* [OF. fr. *L. liberalis*, fr. *liber* free.] 1. Befitting a man of free birth; not restricted; as, a *liberal* manner or education. 2. Bestowing in a large and noble way; generous; bounteous; openhanded. 3. Bestowed in a large way; hence, abundant; bountiful; ample. 4. *Archaic.* Free from restraint; unchecked; licentious; as, a *liberal* villain. 5. Not confined or restricted to the literal sense; free; as, a *liberal* translation. 6. Not narrow or contracted in mind; broad-minded. 7. Not bound by orthodox tenets or estab-

lished forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican, as distinguished from monarchical or aristocratic forms; hence [*cap.*], designating one of the political parties, as in England. Cf. **CONSERVATIVE**. — *n.* One who is liberal in thought or principles; specif. [*cap.*], a member of the Liberal party. — **li-ber-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Liberal*, *generous*, *bountiful*, *munificent* mean giving freely or unstintingly. *Liberal* suggests openhandedness and largeness in the thing given; *generous*, warmhearted readiness to give, more than the size or importance of the gift; *bountiful*, ungrudging liberality in giving or providing; *munificent*, splendid or princely liberality.

**Liberal arts.** [Trans. of *L. artes liberales* the higher arts, which, among the Romans, only freemen (*liberi*) were permitted to pursue.] The languages, sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the curriculum of academic or collegiate education, as distinguished from technical or professional education. The abbreviated term *arts* is also used; as, bachelor of *arts*.

**li-ber-al-ism** (lɪ-bér-ál-iz-m), *n.* Liberal principles and theories; specif. *Often cap.*: 1. The principles of the Liberal party. 2. A movement in contemporary Protestantism emphasizing intellectual liberty and the spiritual and ethical content of Christianity. — **li-ber-al-ist** (-íst), *n.* & *adj.* — **li-ber-al-ist'ic** (-íst'ik), *adj.*

**li-ber-al'ity** (lɪ-bér-ál-í-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tíz). 1. Quality of being liberal in giving; generosity. 2. A gift. 3. Quality or state of being liberal in mind; broad-mindedness.

**li-ber-al-ize** (lɪ-bér-ál-íz), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To make, or become, liberal. — **li-ber-al-iz-a-tion** (-íz-á-shən; -íz-á-zhən), *n.* — **li-ber-al-ize'r** (-íz-ér), *n.*

**li-ber-ate** (lɪ-bér-át), *v. t.* [*L. liberatus*, past part. of *liberare* to free, fr. *liber* free.] 1. To release from restraint or bondage; to free. 2. To disengage; free from combination, as cases. — **Syn.** See **FREE**. — **li-ber-a'tion** (-át-shən), *n.* — **li-ber-a'tor** (-át-ér), *n.*

**li-ber-tar'i-an** (lɪ-bér-tár-í-ən; -i), *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. liberty of thought and action. — **li-ber-tar'i-an**, *adj.* — **li-ber-tar'i-an-ism** (-íz-m), *n.*

**li-ber-ti-cide** (lɪ-bér-tí-síd), *n.* [*L. libertas* liberty + *-cide*.] The destruction, or a destroyer, of liberty. — **li-ber-ti-cid'al** (-síd'al; -al), *adj.*

**li-ber-tin-age** (lɪ-bér-tín-ij), *n.* Libertinism in conduct.

**li-ber-tine** (lɪ-bér-tén; -tín), *n.* [*L. libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, fr. *liber* free.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A manumitted slave. 2. A freethinker, — used derogatorily. 3. One free from self-restraint; specif., a rake. — *adj.* 1. Freethinking in religion; — used derogatorily. 2. *Now Rare.* Uncontrolled. 3. Dissolute; licentious; profligate; loose in morals.

**li-ber-tin-ism** (-tín-íz-m), *n.* Licentious conduct; debauchery; lewdness.

**li-ber-ty** (lɪ-bér-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tíz). [OF. *liberté*, fr. *L. libertas*, fr. *liber* free.] 1. Exemption from slavery, bondage, imprisonment, or control of another. 2. Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; also, with of and to, leave or permission, as, the *liberty* of the air. 3. Privilege; franchise; right or immunity by grant. 4. The sum of the rights and immunities of all the citizens of an organized civil community concurrent with the guaranteed protection against interference with such rights and privileges (*civil liberty*), or the state or condition of those who have the right effectually to share in framing and conducting their government (*political liberty*), or of those who are free from external restraint in exercising rights without the province of a government to control (*individual liberty*). Individual liberty now generally involves freedom of the person in going and coming (*personal liberty*), equality before the courts, security of private property, freedom of opinion and its expression, and freedom of conscience. 5. A privilege or license in violation of property; a familiarity; as, to take a *liberty*. 6. A certain amount of freedom; also, the limits within which such freedom is exercised; as, the *liberty* of the dungeon. 7. *U. S. Navy.* Permission for a sailor to go ashore off duty for a specified number of hours, longer absences being granted as *leave*. 8. *Philos.* The power of choice; freedom from necessity. — **Syn.** See **FREEDOM**. — *at liberty* *a* Unconfined. *b* At leisure; unoccupied. *c* Free or having the right to do something.

**liberty cap.** A limp, close-fitting cap often used as a symbol of liberty.

**li-bid'i-nous** (lɪ-bíd-í-nús), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *libidineux*, fr. *L. libidinosa*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libel*, *libet*, it pleases.] Having lustful desires; lustful; lascivious. — **li-bid'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **li-bid'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

**li-bid'o** (lɪ-bíd-ó; -b'íd), *n.* [L.] 1. Desire, esp., sexual desire. 2. *Psychoanalysis.* Energy, motive force, desire, or striving, either as derived from the sex instinct or from the primal urge to live. — **li-bid'i-nal** (-bíd-í-nál; -n'ál), *adj.*

**li-bra** (lɪ-brá), *n.*; *pl.* -BRAE (-brē). [L.] 1. A weight of ancient Rome, equal to 0.718 lb. av. 2. [Sp.] A former gold coin of Peru equal in value to 10 sols.

**li-brar'y** (lɪ-brár-í), *n.*; *gen.* LIBRARIES (-brē). [L., a balance.] 1. A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, represented as a pair of scales. 2. The seventh sign (♏) of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September. See **ZODIAC**.

**li-brar'i-an** (lɪ-brár-í-ən; -i), *n.* One who has the care or charge of a library.

**li-brar'y** (lɪ-brér-í; lɪ-brí; -b'í; -b'í), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-íz). [OF. *libraria* library (F., bookseller's shop), fr. *librarius* copyist (F., bookseller), fr. *L. librarius*, fr. *liber* book.] 1. An apartment or a building devoted to a collection of books, manuscripts, etc., kept for use but not for sale; also, an institution for the custody, circulation, or administration of such a collection. 2. A collection of books, manuscripts, etc., kept for study or reading. 3. A commercial establishment for the renting of books. 4. A series of books of some similarity issued by the same publisher.

**li-brate** (lɪ-brát), *v. i.* [L. *libratus*, past part. of *librare* to balance, fr. *libra* balance.] To vibrate as a balance does before coming to rest; hence, to be poised.

**li-brat'ion** (lɪ-brát-shən), *n.* 1. Act or state of librating, or of being balanced or poised. 2. *Astron.* A real or apparent oscillatory motion, like that of a balance.

**li-brat'ory** (lɪ-brát-ór-í, or, esp. *Brit.*, -tér-í), *adj.* Balancing; moving like a balance as it tends to an equilibrium.

**li-brét'ist** (lɪ-brét-íst), *n.* The writer of a libretto, as of an opera.

**li-brét-to** (lɪ-brét-ó), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-s), -ri (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro*

book.] *Music.* a The text, or words, of an opera or any extended choral composition. b The book containing such a text.

**liberiform** (lī'brī-fōrm), *adj.* [L. *liber* bast + -form.] *Bot.* Having the form of, or resembling, bast or fiber.

**lies** (līz), *n., pl.* of *liege*.

a certain business otherwise illegal, and the document embodying such permission. 2. Excess of liberty; freedom abused; also, licentiousness. 3. That deviation from strict fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for the effect gained; as, poetic license. 4. Any permitted unusual freedom of action. — *Syn.* See FREEDOM.

**license** (lī'sens; -s'ns), *v. t.* Also **license**. To permit or authorize, esp. by formal license; to give license to. — **licensee**, **licensee** (-sēn-sēr; -s'n-), *n.*, in *Law*, **licensee** (-sēr).

**licensee** (-sēn-sēr), **licensee** (-sēn-sēr), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a license is given.

**licensee** (-sēn-shī-tī), *n.* 1. One who has a license to practice a profession, esp. one granted by a university; as, a *licensee* in medicine. 2. In Europe, a university degree intermediate between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

**licensee** (-sēn-shī-tī), *adj.* [F. *licencieux*, fr. L. *licentiosus*.] 1. Characterized by license; lawless; now esp., dissolute; libertine; lewd. 2. Unrestrained by strict rules of correctness, as verse. — **licensee** (-sēn-shī-tī), *adv.* — **licensee** (-sēn-shī-tī), *n.*

**lich** (līch), *n.* [AS. *lic* body.] *Scot & Dial. Eng.* Corpse.

**liche** (lēchē). Var. of *lich*.

**lichen** (lī'chēn; -līn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *leichen*.] Any of a group of thallophytic plants (Lichenes) growing as epiphytes on rocks, bark, etc. A lichen is a composite organism, consisting of an ascomycetous (rarely basidiomycetous) fungus (lichen fungus) living symbiotically with an alga. — *v. t.* To cover with lichens — **lichen** (-sēn), **lichen** (-sēn), *adj.*

**lichen** (-lī'chēn; -līn), *n.* *Chem.* A gelatinous polysaccharide, (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>10</sub>), found in certain mosses, etc.

**lichen** (-lī'chēn; -līn), *n.* The study of lichens.

**lich gate** (līch), [See *lich*, *n.*] An opening or gate to a churchyard where a hier is placed to await the arrival of the clergyman, and which when a hier is roofed.

**licht** (Scot. līkt), *licht* (ly). Scot. vars. of *light*, etc.

**lic** (lī'st), *adj.* [F. *licite*, fr. L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, fr. *licere*.] In accordance with the law. — **lic** (-lī'st), *adv.*

**lick** (līk), *v. t.* [AS. *liccan*.] 1. To draw or pass the tongue over; as, a dog *licks* his master's hand. 2. To pass, or play, over or about, like a tongue; as, flames *licked* the woodwork. 3. *Colloq.* To strike with repeated blows for punishment; to flog, also, to conquer, as in a fight. — *Syn.* See CONQUER. — **lick** the dust. a To be slain; to fall in battle. b To show abject servility. — *n.* 1. A stroke of the tongue in licking. 2. A small quantity such as might be taken upon the tongue. 3. *Colloq.* A quick and careless application of anything, as by a stroke of the tongue; hence, a stroke (of work), also, a burst of energy, speed. 4. A place where salt is found on the surface of the earth (*salt lick*), to which wild animals resort to lick it up. 5. *Swinging Cant.* A musical figure, often specific, an interpolated figure or phrase.

**licker** (-līk; -līk), *adj.* [From earlier *lickerous*, fr. ONF. form of OF. *lecher*.] 1. Eager or craving; esp., eager to taste or enjoy. 2. *Obs.* Tempting the appetite; dainty. 3. Lecherous; lustful. — **licker** (-līk; -līk), *n.*

**licking** (-līk; -līk), *n.* Act of one who licks; esp., *Colloq.*, a flogging or thrashing.

**lickspit** (-līk; -līk), **lickspit** (-līk; -līk), *n.* An abject parasite or toady.

**licorice** (-līk; -līk), **licorice** (-līk; -līk), *n.* [ME. *licoria*, through OF., fr. L. *liquiritia*, corrupted fr. *glycyrrhiza*, fr. Gr. *glykkyrrhiza*, fr. *glykys* sweet + *rhiza* root.] 1. A European plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) of the pea family, with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. 2. Its dried root or an extract from it, used in medicine, brewing, flavoring tobacco, confectionery, etc.

**licor** (-līk; -līk), *n.* [L. *Rom Antiq*] An officer bearing the fasces as insignia, whose duty was to clear the way for the chief magistrates in public.

**lid** (līd), *n.* [AS. *līd*.] 1. That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; a movable cover; as, a stove *lid*. 2. An eyelid. 3. *Slang.* A hat. 4. *Colloq.* A curb or check; as, the *lid* is on gambling. 5. *Bot.* a In mosses, the operculum. b The cap of a pyxis. — **lid** (-līd; -līd), *adj.*

**lidless** (-līd; -līd), *adj.* Having no lid; not covered with the lids, as the eyes; hence, sleepless; watchful.

**lie** (lī), *v. t.* [AS. *lyge*.] 1. A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive. 2. Anything which deceives; as, his cordiality was a *lie*. 3. A charge of lying; as, to take the *lie* from none. — *v. i.* 1. **lie** (līd; -līd), *adj.* [AS. *lēogan*.] To utter falsehood with intent to deceive; to tell or act a lie. — *v. i.* To affect by lying; as, he *lied* himself out of trouble.

*Syn.* Lie, prevaricate, equivocate, palter, sb mean to tell an untruth. Lie is the straightforward word, imputing dishonesty; prevaricate implies evasion of the truth, as by quibbling, dodging, etc.; equivocate, the use of words having more than one sense in the hope that a sense not intended will be accepted; palter, a playing fast and loose not only in statements but in dealings; sb, a telling of an untruth that is trivial in matter or in significance.

**lie**, *v. i.*; **LAY** (lī); **LAIN** (lān); **LYING** (lī'ing). [AS. *liegan*.] 1. To have or assume a position as of rest extended on the ground or any support; to be prostrate; to recline. 2. To be in a position implying helplessness. 3. Of inanimate things, to be or remain in a flat or horizontal position upon any broad support. 4. To have direction; to extend; as, the road *lies* before you. 5. To occupy a certain relative place or position; as, Ireland *lies* west of England; to have its place in relation to other things; as, the difficulty *lies* here. 6. To sojourn; lodge; specif., to be in camp or quarters or temporarily stationed. 7. To be or exist; to consist; — with *in*; as, his greatness *lay* in his character. 8. *Law.* To be sustainable or admissible.

**lie by**. To rest; to intermit labor, activity, etc. — **lie in**. To be in childbed. — **lie low**. a To lie prostrate. b *Colloq.* To remain in hiding. c *Slang.* To hide one's intentions. — **lie to**. *Naut.* To lie as nearly stationary as feasible with head to windward.

— *n.* 1. The lay, as of land; slope. 2. The haunt of an animal; covert. 3. *Golf.* Position of a ball on the ground.

**lied** (lē; -lī; -lī), *n.*; *pl.* **lieders** (lē'dēr). [G.] *Music.* A German lyric or lay; a German song.

**lieders** (lē'dēr; -krānts), *n.* A trade mark applied to a cheese with the texture of Camembert but with a strong flavor and odor.

**lied** (lē), *adj.* [AS. *lēof*.] *Archaic.* Dear; beloved; also, willing; glad. — *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now only in *had as lief*, would as lief, had or would lief, etc.

**liege** (lē), *adj.* [OF. *liege*, *liege*, liege, free, fr. LL. *laeticus*, fr. *letus* (liege, freedman).] 1. *Feudalism.* Entitled or pertaining to, or bound to, service and allegiance. 2. Bound to loyalty or fidelity; hence, loyal; faithful. — *n.* 1. A liege lord. 2. A liege subject.

**liege man**, or **liege** man (lē'mān), *n.* A vassal; hence, a devoted adherent and follower.

**lien** (lē'n; -līn), *n.* [F., band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] *Law.* A charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty; a right in one to control or to enforce a charge against the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.

**lien** (-lē'n; -līn), *n.* [Through F. & ML., fr. Gr. *leipnēra*, fr. *leios* smooth + *enteron* an intestine.] *Med.* Diarrhea in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested. — **lien** (-lē'n; -līn), *adj.*

**lierne** (lē'n; -līn), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* In Gothic vaulting, any rib which does not spring from the impost and is not a ridge rib, but passes from one boss of the main ribs to another.

**lien** (līn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *locus* place.] Place; stead; — chiefly in the phrase *in lieu of*, that is, instead of.

**lien** (-lē'n; -līn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *locus* place.] Office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant.

**lieutenant** (lē'tēn'ānt; in *Brit.* use generally lē'tēn'ānt, līf-, but sometimes līō- in the navy), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, pres. part. of *tenir* to hold, fr. L. *tenere*.] 1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. 2. *Abbr.* *Lieut.* or *Lt.* a *Mil.* A commissioned officer of a grade below a captain. There are two grades in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, called *first* and *second lieutenant*, the former being higher in rank. b *Nav.* A commissioned officer ranking above an ensign and below a lieutenant commander, either a *lieutenant junior grade*, ranking next above an ensign, or a *lieutenant*, ranking above a lieutenant junior grade and next below a lieutenant commander.

**lieutenant colonel**. *Mil.* A commissioned officer who ranks above a major and below a colonel.

**lieutenant commander**. *Nav.* A commissioned officer ranking above a lieutenant and below a commander.

**lieutenant general**. A commissioned army officer next in rank below a general and next above a major general.

**lieutenant governor**. A deputy governor; specif.: a U.S. An officer of a state, next in rank to the governor. b *British.* An acting governor of a district or province under a governor general.

**lieve** (lēv), *adj. & adv.*; **liever** (lēv'er); **liev'est**. *Liel.* — formerly standard literary written form but now used in writing chiefly to represent dialect and archaic usage.

**life** (līf), *n.*; *pl.* **lives** (līvz). [AS. *līf*.] 1. The quality or character distinguishing an animal or a plant from inorganic or from dead organic bodies, which is especially manifested by metabolism, growth, reproduction, and internal powers of adaptation to environment. 2. The vital force, whether regarded as physical or spiritual, the presence of which distinguishes organic from inorganic matter. 3. The series of experiences, of body and mind, which make up the history of an animal from birth to death. 4. Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul or as the soul's nature and being. 5. The state of that which is alive, or the fact of being a living being; specif.: a Exercise of vital activities; animate existence; as, to bring to life. b Vital or living being, esp. a person. c Living beings collectively or in the aggregate; as, marine life. 6. The duration of a life. 7. An individual human existence; as, each day of one's life; also, a biography. 8. A way or manner of living; hence, human affairs; also, lives, considered collectively, as a distinct class or type; as, low life. 9. The activities of a given sphere or time, and the participants in them; as, night life. 10. That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor; as, he was the life of the company. 11. The living form or semblance; as, a drawing from the life, also, animation spirit. 12. The period of duration of anything; as, the life of a state, a machine. 13. [*leap*.] *Christian Science.* A synonym for God.

**life belt**. A life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt.

**life blood** (līf'blūd), *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life. 2. That which gives strength and energy.

**life boat** (-bōt), *n.* 1. A strong, buoyant boat especially designed for use in saving shipwrecked people. 2. One of the boats carried by a vessel for use in emergency.

**life buoy**. A float, usually a ring of buoyant material, intended to support persons who have fallen into the water.

**life cycle**. *Biol.* The series of stages in form and mode of life which an organism exhibits between successive recurrences of a certain primary stage.

employed at a bathing resort to safeguard bathers and to prevent drownings.

**life history**. *Biol.* The history of the changes which an organism passes through in its development from the egg, spore, or other primary stage until its natural death; also, one series of these changes, often constituting a life cycle.

the end of a specified period.

**lifeless**, *adj.* Destitute of life, or deprived of life; dead; not giving or sustaining life; hence, spiritless; powerless; dull. — *Syn.* See DEAD.

**lifeless**, *adv.* — **lifeless**, *n.*

**life-like** (līf'lik), *adj.* Accurately representing or imitating real life.

— **life-like**, *n.*



Lifeboat mounted on Wagon.

**lifeline** (lī'fīn), *n.* 1. A line shot over a vessel in distress, by which a hawser can be taken aboard. 2. Any of various anchored lines to be clung to, as one for surf bathers. 3. That which may be depended on, as long as it remains intact, to save from complete loss or breakdown. 4. A line attached to a diver's helmet, by which he is lowered and raised. 5. An indispensable sea, land, or air route for moving vital supplies to and/or from a remote place, often a sea lane or transcontinental railroad joining parts of a far-flung commercial system or a military line of communication.

**life-long** (lī'fōng; 74), *adj.* Continuing through life.

**life net**. A strong net or blanket held by firemen or others to catch persons jumping from burning buildings.

**life preserver**. 1. An apparatus for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body while in the water. 2. A short, usually flexible, bluejean loaded with lead at one end.

**lifer** (lī'fēr), *n.* *Slang.* One sentenced to imprisonment, or similar punishment, for life.

**life raft**. A very buoyant raft for use in lifesaving.

**life-saver** (lī'fāv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who saves a life. 2. A member of the **Lifesaving Service**, a service which has many stations along the coasts equipped with lifesaving apparatus and manned by crews who patrol the beach. — **life-saving** (-sāv'ing), *adj.* & *n.*

**life-sized**, **-size**, *adj.* Of natural size; of the size of the original.

**life table**. = **MORTALITY TABLE**.

**life-time** (lī'fīm), *n.* The time that a life continues. — **life-time**, *adj.*

**life-work** (-wōrk), *n.* The whole or chief work of one's life.

**lift** (līft), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air.] *New Dial.* The sky.

**lift** (līft), *v. t.* [ON. *lypta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *løfte*), prop., to raise into the air.] 1. To bring up from a lower place to a higher one; to raise; elevate. 2. To exalt or improve in rank, estimation, spirits, etc.; to raise to a higher plane, as, to *lift* an issue out of petty politics; also, *lift*, to puff up. 3. *Colloq.* To steal to plunking. 4. *New Dial.* To collect, as money, due. 5. *U. S.* To may and so take up (a mortgage bond). 6. *Chiefly Dial.* To remove, esp. from the ground, as treasure. 7. *Golf.* To pick up (a ball) from the ground. — *v. i.* 1. To try to raise something. 2. To rise; to become or appear raised or elevated.

**Syn.** Lift, raise, rear, elevate, hoist, heave, boost mean to move from a lower to a higher place. Lift usually implies effort exerted to overcome resistance of weight, but in figurative or poetic use it may be used of anything that rises; raise carries a stronger implication of bringing something to a vertical position or, in figurative use, of bringing up something as into being; rear is often used in place of raise, especially when the bringing up of children is implied; elevate is often used in place of lift or raise, esp. when exalting, enhancing, or the like is implied; hoist implies lifting something heavy, esp. by mechanical means; heave implies a lifting with strain or effort, as by an impulsion from below; boost, an Americanism, implies lifting by means of a push or the like.

— *n.* 1. Act of lifting, or raising; also, the act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement, hence, elevated carriage, as of the head. 2. That which is or may be lifted at one time, as a load. 3. A rise in position or condition, advance; promotion. b Assistance, as by lifting; and towards attainment, help. c A ride along one's way in a vehicle. d Lifting power; hence, elevating influence or effect; elevation of spirit. 4. That by means of which something lifts or is lifted; specif.: a *Chiefly Eng.* An elevator. b *Mining.* A set of pumps. c *Shoe Mfg.* One of the layers composing a heel. 5. Extent to which a thing rises or is raised, degree of elevation; rise. 6. The distance through which something is lifted. 7. *Aeronautics.* That component of the total air force which is perpendicular to the relative wind and in the plane of symmetry. It is the force which is opposed to gravity. — **lift-er**, *n.*

**lig-a-ment** (lī'gā-mēt), *n.*; *pl.* LIGAMENTS (-mēnts). [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] 1. Anything that ties one thing or part to another; a bandage, a bond. 2. *Anat.* A tough band of tissue serving to connect the articular extremities of bones or to support an organ in place. — **lig-a-ment-a-ry** (-mēt-ā-rē), **lig-a-ment-ous** (-tūs), *adj.*

**lig-a-men-tum** (lī'gā-mēn'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* LIGAMENTA (-tō). [L.] Ligament.

**lig-an** (lī'gān). *Var.* of LAGAN.

**lig-ate** (lī'gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ligatus*, past part. of *ligare*.] To tie with a ligature, as a bleeding artery.

**lig-a-tion** (lī'gā-shūn), *n.* [L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] Act or process of binding, or state of being bound; also, that which binds; ligature; bond.

**lig-a-ture** (lī'gā-tūr; 118), *n.* [F., fr. L.L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare*, *ligatum*, to bind; or *tyne*, to tie.] 1. Act of binding or tying. 2. Anything that binds; a bandage. 3. *Music.* A curve or line connecting notes; a tie; a slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur. 4. *Print. & Writing.* A character consisting of two or more letters or characters united, as *sz*, *fl*, — distinguished from *logotype*. b A connecting line or stroke; a tie. 5. *Surp.* A thread or string for tying the blood vessels. b A thread or wire used to remove tumors and the like. — *v. t.* To bind or furnish with a ligature.

**lig-ance** (lī'jāns; 12-), *n.* [OF.] 1. *Archae.* Alliance. 2. *Law.* The jurisdiction of a liege lord or of a sovereign.

**light** (līt), *n.* [AS. *liht*.] 1. The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness; hence: a An emanation from a light-giving body; as, flames give light. b The sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual centers in the brain. 2. The sun's light; daylight; also, day; esp., the dawn of day. 3. *Poetic.* The power of perception by vision; eyesight. 4. Mental or spiritual illumination or enlightenment or its source; as, to throw light on a subject. 5. Visible state or condition; hence, state of exposure to public observation; as, to bring, or come, to light. 6. Appearance due to the particular facts presented to view; as, to put a person in a false light. 7. That which furnishes, or is a source of, light, as the sun, a star, candle, lamp, etc. 8. A particular or local illumination; a radiance; a brightness; as, the picture hung in a good light. 9. *pl.* Natural or acquired means of informing one's mind; as, a good man according to his lights. 10. One who is conspicuous or noteworthy; a model or example. 11. The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or pane in a window. 12. That by which something, as a cigar, may be lighted. 13. *Law.* The natural light unobstructed by erections, or a right to it. 14. *Painting.* That part of a picture which represents those objects upon which the light is supposed to fall. 15. *Physics.* A The radiant energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, enables them to

perform their function of sight; — more accurately called *luminous energy*. Light is transmitted by an undulatory, or vibrational, movement at a velocity of about 186,300 miles a second. b Radiant.

also *luminous flux*.

— *adj.* 1. Having light; not dark or obscure; bright; as, a light room. 2. a Somewhat resembling white; pale in color; as, a light complexion. b Of colors, of high or very high brilliancy.

— *v. t.* 1. *Light* 'em (līt'ēd; -d) or *lit* (līt); **LIGHT**'em. [AS. *lihtan*, *lihtan*, to shine.] 1. To set fire to; to ignite; as, to light the gas. 2. To illuminate; to fill with light or furnish with lights; as, *lighted* by electricity, hence, to animate; brighten; — often with up; as, *lighted up* his eyes. 3. To attend with or as with a light. — *v. i.* 1. To be illuminated; to brighten; — usually with up. 2. To become ignited, as a match.

**light**, *adj.* [AS. *liht*, *liht*.] 1. Having comparatively little weight; not heavy. 2. Not burdensome; easy to be endured, performed, or the like; not severe; as, light taxes. 3. Hence: a Easy to be digested; hence, moderate; slight; as, a light lunch. b Slight; not important; as, held in light esteem. 4. A Not heavy or violent in movement or pressure; as, a light touch. b U. S. Weather Bureau. Of a velocity up to 7 miles per hour. — of wind. Cf. BEAUFORT'S SCALE. c Active; nimble; swift; as, light of foot. 5. Easily influenced by trifling considerations; volatile; fickle; as, a light fancy. 6. Not oppressed by care or suffering; buoyant, as, a light heart. 7. Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; trifling; frivolous. 8. Wanton; unchaste. 9. Dizzy; giddy; fluky; delicious; as, light in the head. 10. Designed merely to entertain; not serious in theme or mood; as, light opera. 11. Having a relatively small percentage of alcohol. 12. Loose; easily pulverized; as, a light soil. 13. Having little weight in proportion to bulk. 14. Not copious; not dense; as, a light snow. 15. Below the legal or standard weight; — of coin. 16. Not heavy or massive in construction or appearance; as, light tracery. 17. Not heavily encumbered; carrying a relatively small load. 18. *Cookery.* Well leavened, not soggy. 19. *Mil.* Armed with light weapons of accountments, as light artillery; cavalry. 20. *Phonet. & Pros.* Of a syllable, unaccented; of a vowel, unaccented and obscurely pronounced; of an accent or stress, weak. — **Syn.** See EASY. — **Ant.** Heavy.

— *adv.* Lightly; as, she treads so light; light armed.

come or arrive by chance; to happen.

**light-on** (līt'ŋ), *v. i.* 1. To flash or shine brightly. 2. To grow lighter; brighten. 3. To shine with, or like, lightning. — *v. t.* 1. To make light or clear; illuminate. 2. To illuminate intellectually or spiritually, to enlighten. 3. To disclose in or as in lightning.

**light-en**, *v. t.* [See LIGHT to alight.] 1. To relieve of a load in whole or in part; to make lighter. 2. To make less burdensome, to alleviate. 3. To cheer; gladden. — **Syn.** See RELIEVE.

**light-en-er** (līt'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which lightens.

**light-er** (līt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which lights or ignites.

**light'er**, *n.* [D. *lichter*, fr. *lichten* to make light, unload.] *Naut.* A large boat used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves, or in transporting freight about a harbor. — *v. t.* To convey by a lighter.

**light'er-age** (-j), *n.* a Price paid for lightering. b Loading, unloading, or transportation by means of a lighter.

**light'face** (līt'fās), *n.* *Print.* A type having light, thin lines. See TYPE. — **light'face**, *adj.* — **light'-faced** (-fāst'), *adj.*

**light'-fingered** (-fīng'ēr; 2), *adj.* Dexterous in stealing, esp. by picking pockets; thievish; pilfering.

**light'-footed** (-fōt'ēd; -d; 2), *adj.* Also **light'-foot**. Having a light, springy step; nimble footed. — **light'-foot'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **light'-foot'ed-ness**, *n.*

**light'head** (līt'hēd), *n.* A light-headed, or frivolous, person.

**light'head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; -d; 2), *adj.* 1. Dizzy; delicious. 2. Thoughtless; heedless; frivolous; fickle. — **light'head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **light'head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**light'heart'ed** (-hārt'ēd; -d; 2), *adj.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful. — **Syn.** See GLAD. — **light'heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **light'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

**light heavyweight**. *Boxing.* A man weighing not less than 161 or more than 175 pounds.

**light'-horse-man** (-hōrs'mān), *n.* A soldier of light cavalry.

**light'house** (līt'hōus), *n.* A tower with a powerful light at the top, for guiding navigators at night; a pharos.

**light'ing** (līt'ing), *n.* 1. Illumination. 2. Incidence or disposition of light, as in a painting. 3. Artificial supply of light or the apparatus providing it. In *direct lighting*, the greater part of the light goes directly from the fixture toward the area to be illuminated; in *indirect lighting*, it is reflected from a ceiling or other object external to the fixture.

**light'less**, *adj.* Having no light.

**light'ly** (līt'ly), *adv.* 1. With little weight or force; hence, gently. 2. In a small degree or quantity; as, he ate lightly. 3. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. 4. *Archae.* Easily. 5. Swiftly; nimbly. 6. Without heed or care; slightly. 7. Without dejection; cheerfully; gaily. 8. Not chaste; wantonly. — *v. t.* *Chiefly Scot.* To treat slightly.

**light'-mind'ed** (līt'mīn'dēd; -d; 2), *adj.* Frivolous; volatile; trifling. — **light'-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **light'-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

**light'ness** (līt'nēs; -nēs), *n.* [AS. *lihtnes*.] 1. State, quality, or degree of illumination. 2. Absence of depth or of dusiness in color.

**light'ness**, *n.* [From LIGHT in weight.] State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence, buoyancy; levity; fickleness; wantonness; nimbleness; delicacy; grace; etc.

**Syn.** Lightness, levity, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, slightness mean indifference and salety, esp. when seriousness is expected. Lightness implies a lack of weight or seriousness in character, mood, or conduct;



Lighthouses. 1 Stone Tower; 2 Sied Tower; 3 Sied Cylinder.



**levity**, trifling or unseasonable gaiety; frivolity, indulgence in meaningless gaieties or in empty or idle speech or conduct; flippancy, an unbecoming levity, esp. in speaking of serious or sacred things; volatility, such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long dwelling on any idea or plan; **lightness**, extreme volatility that often implies loss of mental balance.

**lightning** (līt'nīng), *n.* [Fr. *lightening*, fr. *lighten* to flash.] The flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; hence, the discharge itself.

**lightning arrester**. A device for protecting electrical apparatus or radio sets from injury by lightning, as by carrying the discharges to the ground.

**lightning beetle or bug**. A firefly.

**lightning rod**. A metallic rod connected with the earth or water, as on a house or vessel, to diminish the chances of destructive effect by lightning.

**light-o'-love** (līt'ō-līv'), *n.* A fickle or wanton woman.

**light quantum**. = QUANTUM, 2.

**lights** (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their lightness in weight.] The lungs of animals.

**lightship** (līt'shīp'), *n.* A vessel carrying a brilliant light or lights, moored off a shoal or place of danger to navigation.

**light/some** (-sūm), *adj.* Lighted; luminous; bright.

**light/some**, *adj.* 1. Airy; graceful; nimble. 2. Gay; cheerful; merry. 3. Frivolous; fickle — **light/some-ly**, *adv.* — **light/some-ness**, *n.*

**light-struck** (-strūk'), *adj.* Photog. Fogged by light.  
**light/weight** (-wāt'), *adj.* Light in weight; specif., that is a light-weight. — *n.* One of less than average weight; specif.: a In boxing, one weighing between 127 and 135 pounds. b Colloq. A person of little importance or ability.

**light/wood** (-wōd'), *n.* Southern U.S. Pitchy pine wood.

**light-year**, *n.* Astron. The distance over which light can travel in a year's time; — used in expressing stellar distances. It is approximately 6,000,000,000,000 miles. Most of the stars are more than 100 light-years away from the earth.

**light/woods** (līt'wūdz), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *lignum alois* wood of aloes.] The soft resinous wood of an East Indian tree (*Aquilaria apallosa*) of the mezereum family, burnt as a perfume. 2. The drug aloes.

**lig-neous** (līg'nē-ūz), *adj.* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood.] Of, of the nature of, or like wood; woody.

**lig-ni-** (līg'nī-), **lig-no-** (līg'nō-), **lign-** [L. *lignum*.] A combining form for wood, as in **lig-ni/o-rus**, **lig-ni/o-rous**, **lig-nog'**ra-phy (wood engraving).

**lig-ni-fy** (līg'nī-fī), *v. t.*; — **FIED** (-fīd); — **FY'ING**. [lign- + -fy.] Bot. To convert into wood. — *v. i.* To become wood or woody by conversion of constituents of the cell wall into lignin. — **lig-ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**lig-nin** (līg'nīn), *n.* [lign- + -in.] Bot. & Chem. A substance related to cellulose and with it constituting the essential part of woody tissue.

**lig-nite** (-nīt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lignum* wood.] Mineral. A noncaking, usually brownish black, variety of coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the texture of the original wood is distinct; — called also *brown coal*. — **lig-ni'te** (līg'nī'tē), *adj.*

**lig-no-cell'u-lose** (līg'nō-sēl'yū-lōs), *n.* [lign- + cellulose.] Bot. & Chem. Any of several closely related substances constituting the essential part of woody tissue, as jute fiber.

**lig-nose** (līg'nōs), *n.* [lign- + -ose.] 1. Bot. & Chem. Lignin. 2. An explosive consisting of wood licker and nitroglycerin.

**lig-num vi'tae** (līg'nūm vīt'ē), [NL, wood of life, fr. L. *lignum vitae* + *vita*, gen. *vita*, life.] 1. A tropical American tree (*Guaiacum officinale*) of the bean-caper family; also, its hard, heavy wood. 2. A related tree (*G. sanctum*), the *bastard lignum vitae*.

**lig-ro-line**, **lig-ro-in** (līg'rō-līn), *n.* A volatile, inflammable petroleum distillate used as a solvent in chemistry and pharmacy.

**li-gu-la** (līg'yū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē), -LAS (-lāz). [L. See LIGULE.] 1. Bot. A lule. 2. Zool. The distal segment of part of the labium of insects. See HYMENOPTERON, *Illustr.*

**li-gu-late** (līg'yū-lāt), *adj.* 1. Strap shaped; — applied esp. to the narrow flat corollas of the ray flowers in a composite plant. 2. Furnished with lules or with strap-shaped corollas.

**li-gu-le** (līg'yū-lē), *n.* Also **li-gu-lā** (-lā-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē), -LAS (-lāz). [L. *ligula* little tongue, projection, strap.] Bot. A thin appendage of a leaf at the junction of blade and petiole, as in the leaves of grasses. b A ligulate corolla of a ray floret.

**li-gu-rus** (līg'yū-rū), [L. *ligurus*, fr. LGr. *ligyron*.] Bib. A variety of precious stone, perhaps the jacinth.

**like-a-ble**, **like-a-ble** (līk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Such as can be liked or attracts liking. — **like-a-ble-ness**, **like-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**like** (līk), *adj.*; formerly, but now infrequently, **like'ER** (līk'ēr), **like'EST** (-ēst; -īst). [AS. *gelic*, fr. *ge* + *like* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body or shape, and hence, like.] 1. Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics as another or others referred to as a basis of comparison. Specif.: a The same, or nearly the same, in character or degree; as, members of the cat family have like dispositions; fluids of like viscosity. b Indistinguishable; as, "almost as like as two eggs" (Shak.). c Equal, or nearly equal, in amount or extent; as, contributing a like sum. d Closely resembling its original; as, the sketch is not at all like. e Now Rare. Alike; as,

as; "Wishing me like to one more rich in hope" (Shak.); "where fore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren" (Heb. ii. 17); "My father's brother, but no more like my father Than I Hercules" (Shak.); "There is an El Greco hung there that is like Tintoretto than him" (B. Y. Lucas); "Unchanging, yet so like our perishing earth" (Wallace Stevens); your reactions are not quite like mine. Hence: a Characteristic of; as, such behavior is just like him. b Indicative of; giving promise of; as, it looks like good fishing today. c Inclined toward; disposed to; as, to feel rather like taking a jk. 3. Colloq. Likely; as, they're like to meet again. — *adv.* S. *gelice*. See *like*, *adj.*, above.] 1. In a manner similar to or characteristic of; so as to equal in speed, skill, etc.; as, "You speak like my dear old master" (Dickens); no one can recite quite like

2. In the manner of one that is; — now chiefly in like mad. Colloq. Likely; probably; as, that was he, like enough; you'll like him in a bar; as like as not it'll rain. 4. Popular. As it were; or at least somewhat so or seemingly so; as, his tone was condescending like.

— *prep.* 1. Identical with; indistinguishable from; corresponding or similar to; (being) characteristic of; (seeming) indicative of; (feeling) inclined toward; as, your reactions are like mine. 2. In the same manner as; so as to equal in speed, skill, etc.; as, to run like a deer. — *conj.* In the same manner or to the same extent or degree as; as, "They raven down scenery like children do sweetmeats" (Keats); he took to figures like a duck to water.

3. Like introducing a clause, either a complete clause or one in which the predicate is to be supplied from the context, is common in popular usage but in the work of careful writers is usually replaced by *as*.

**like** (līk), *n.* That which is like another; counterpart.

**-like** (-līk). The *adj.* like, used as a suffix to form adjectives meaning: a Having the characteristics of, as in lifelike. b Like that or those of, as in tigerlike ferocity.

3. The suffix -like usually forms a typographically solid word, but in *bell-like*, etc., it is hyphenated.

**like** (līk), *v. i.* [AS. *lician*, *gelician*, to please.] 1. Archaic. To be suitable, pleasing, or agreeable; as, it likes me not. 2. To choose; feel inclined; as, you may do as you like. — *v. t.* To be attracted to; to have a liking for; to wish for; to enjoy. — *n.* A liking; a preference; a fancy; — usually *pl.*

**like-a-ble**, **like-a-ble-ness**. Vars. of LIKABLE, etc.

**like-li-hood** (līk'li-hōd), *n.* 1. Probability; as, it will rain in all likelihood. 2. A probability; also, an indication.

**like-ly** (līk'li), *adj.*; **like-ly-er** (-lē-ēr); **like-ly-est**. 1. Of such a nature or so circumstanced as to render something probable; as, the fate likely to befall them. 2. Appearing like truth; probable; credible; as, a likely story. 3. Suitable or qualified; as, a likely place to fish. 4. Giving evidence of capability; promising. — *Syn.* See PROBABLE. — *adv.* In all probability.

**like'en** (līk'ēn), *v. t.* To represent as like; to compare.

**like-ness** (līk'nēs; -nīs), *n.* 1. State or quality of being like. 2. Appearance; guise; semblance. 3. A copy; effigy; portrait.

*Syn.* Likeness, similarity, resemblance, similitude, analogy, affinity mean agreement or correspondence in details, qualities, or the like, brought out by comparison. Likeness commonly implies closer correspondence than similarity, which often implies that they are merely somewhat alike; resemblance implies similarity in appearance or in external qualities; similitude is sometimes preferred when an abstract term is desired; analogy implies likeness or parallelism in relations rather than in appearance or qualities; affinity adds to resemblance the implications of a relationship such as kinship, or common experiences or influences, where possible for the similarity.

**like-wise** (-wīz'), *adv.* [See WISE, *n.*] 1. In like manner. 2. Also; moreover; too.

**li-kin'** (lī'kīn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *li-chin'*.] A Chinese provincial tax at inland stations on articles in transit.

**lik'ing** (līk'īng), *n.* [AS. *licung*.] Favorable regard; fondness; one's taste or preference.

**li-lac** (lī'lāk; -lāk), *n.* [MF. (F. *lilas*), fr. Sp. *lilac*, fr. Ar. *laylak*, fr. Per. *nilak* bluish, dim. fr. *nīl* blue, indigo.] 1. A common garden shrub (*Syringa vulgaris*) with large panicles of pink-purple fragrant flowers which are the State emblem of New Hampshire. 2. The color of lilacs, bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. See COLOR. — *adj.* Of the color lilac.

**li-l'ae-ceous** (lī'l'ē-shūs), *adj.* [L. *lilaceus*, fr. L. *lilium* lily.] 1. Like, or pertaining to, lilies. 2. Bot. Belonging to the lily family (Liliaceae). See LILY.

**li-l'od** (lī'l'ōd), *adj.* 1. Like a lily; fair as a lily. 2. Covered or decorated with, or having many, lilies.

**li-l'ith** (lī'l'īth; -līth), *n.* [Heb. *li-lith*.] Semitic Myth. A female evil spirit reputed to despoil places, attacking children. In Jewish and medieval popular belief, she was the first wife of Adam; in the demonology of the Middle Ages, she was a famous witch.

**li-l'it-bul'e-ro** (lī'l'it-bū-lē-rō; -lā-rō), *n.* Part of the refrain of a song, mocking the Irish Catholics, popular in England during the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself.

**li-l'it-pur'tian** (-pū'hāzūn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput, an imaginary island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the inhabitants of which were six inches tall, hence, diminutive; dwarfed. — *n.* One of these people; hence, a pygmy.

**li-lit** (lī'līt), *n.* [See LILT, *v.*] 1. A lively, buoyant, cheerful song or air. 2. Rhythmic swing, flow, or cadence. 3. A springy motion or movement. — *v. i.* & *v. t.* [ML. *lulten*, of obscure origin.] To sing rhythmically or cheerfully.

**li-l'y** (lī'l'y), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ēz). [AS. *lilie*, fr. L. *lilium*, prob. fr. Gr. *leirion*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Lilium*), typifying a family (Liliaceae), the lily family, of bulbous herbs with whorled or scattered leaves and showy flowers; also, a flower or bulb of such a plant. Common species are the *golden-banded lily* (*L. auratum*), the *Madonna lily* (*L. candidum*), *Turk's-cap lily* (garden species *L. martagon* or wild species *L. superbum*), *wood lily* (*L. philadelphicum*), *meadow lily* or *Canada lily* (*L. canadense*). See DAY LILY, MARIONA LILY, TIGER LILY. 2. Any of numerous plants, flowers, or bulbs related to or like the lily. See CALLA, WATER LILY. 3. The heraldic fleur-de-lis as the symbol of France. See FLEUR-DE-LIS, *Illustr.*

**li-l'y**, *adj.* Like a lily; hence, pure, white, pale, or delicate.

**li-l'y iron**. A kind of harpoon with detachable head.

**li-l'y-liv'ered** (lī'l'y-līv'ērd), *adj.* White-livered; cowardly.

**lily of the valley**. A low perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*), having a raceme of fragrant nodding bell-shaped white flowers. The lily of the valley typifies a family (Convallariaceae), the lily-of-the-valley family of herbs resembling lilies but having fleshy baccate fruit and no bulb.

**lily pad**. U.S. One of the floating leaves of the water lily.

**li-m'a bean** (līm'mā) A common variety of bean (*Phaseolus limensis*); also, its flat seed, much used for food.

**lim'a-cine** (līm'mā-sīn; -sīn; līm'mā-sīn), *adj.* [L. *limax*, *limacis*, a slug.] Zool. Of, pertaining to, or like the slug (genus *Limax* and its allies).

**limb** (līm), *n.* [AS. *lim*.] 1. A leg or arm of a human being; a leg, arm, or wing of an animal. 2. A large primary branch or bough of a tree. 3. A thing or person regarded as a part or agent; as, a limb of

the law. 4. *Colloq.* A young scamp. 5. A branch or arm of anything, as of the sea. — *Syn.* See *shoot*. — *v. t.* To dismember; to cut or tear off the limbs of.

**limb** (līm), *n.* [*L. limbus* border.] A border or edge, in certain special uses, as: 1. The graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles. See *SEXTANT*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. *Astron.* The outer edge (of a celestial body). 3. *Bot.* The upper spreading portion of a gamopetalous corolla or of a gamopetalous calyx, as distinguished from the basal tube.

**limbate** (līm'bāt), *adj.* [*L. limbatus*, fr. *L. limbus* border, edge.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another.

**limbed** (līm'd), *adj.* Having limbs; esp., in combinations, having (such or so many) limbs; as, large-limbed.

**limber** (līm'bēr), *adj.* 1. Pliant; yielding. 2. Bending easily; supple; lithe. — *v. t.* To make limber. — **limber-ly**, *adv.* — **limberness**, *n.*

**limber**, *n.* *Mil.* The detachable fore part of a gun carriage or caisson, consisting of two wheels, an axle, and a pole. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Mil.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage).

**limbers** (līm'bērs), *n. pl.* [*F. limière*, lit., light.] *Shipbuilding.* Gutter or conduits on each side of the keelson to afford a passage for water to the pump well.

**limbic** (līm'bik), *adj.* Of or forming a limb.

**limbless** (līm'lēss), *adj.* Without limbs.

**limbo** (līm'bō), *n.; pl. LIMBOS (-bōz), [*limbus* border, edge, in *limbo* on the border.] 1. *Often cap.* *Theol.* The abode of souls barred from heaven through no fault of their own, esp. of the souls of just men who died before the coming of Christ, or of the souls of unbaptized infants. 2. Hence: A place of confinement, or a place or condition of neglect or oblivion.*

**Limburg** or (līm'būrg-ēr), *n.* A semihard unpressed cheese originally made in the Belgian province of Limburg (Limbourg), having a peculiar odor and a nutty flavor.

**limbus** (līm'būs), *n.* [*L.*] *Zool.* & *Bot.* A border distinguished by color or structure.

**lime** (līm), *n.* [*AS. līm*.] 1. Birdlime. 2. A caustic, highly infusible solid, white when pure, chemically CaO obtained by calcining limestone, shells, or other forms of calcium carbonate, — called also *quicklime*, *burnt lime*, *caustic lime*. Quicklime develops great heat when treated with water, forming a crumbly mass of *slaked lime*, or *hydrated lime*, which is calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>. — *v. t.* 1. To cement. 2. To smear with a viscous substance, as birdlime. 3. To enslave, as if with birdlime. 4. To treat with lime, as hides for removing the hair, or sails for whitening. — **lime**, *adj.*

**limo**, *n.* [*Formerly lime*, for earlier *limd*.] The linen.

**limo**, *n.* [*F. le fruit*, fr. *Pe. limo*, fr. *limon*.] See *LEMON*. An Asiatic tree (*Citrus aurantiifolia*) of the rose family, also, its small, globose, greenish-yellow fruit, containing a juicy, very acid pulp of a characteristic flavor.

**limekiln** (līm'kil-, -kīn'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned and reduced to lime.

**limelight** (-līt'), *n.* 1. An instrument for lighting a stage, producing a concentrated beam of light by directing an oxyhydrogen flame on a cylinder of lime; also, the light thus produced or cast. 2. *A Theater.* That part of the stage upon which the limelight is cast, usually where the chief action is. 3. Conspicuous position before the public.

**limen** (līm'), *n.* [*L.*] *Psychol.* & *Physiol.* — *TRANSITION*. 3. **limen-er-ek** (līm'ēr-ēk), *n.* [*From limen-ek, Eccl.*] A nonsense poem of five anapestic lines of which lines 1, 2, and 5 are of three feet, and rhyme, and lines 3 and 4 are of two feet, and rhyme.

**limes** (līm'ēss), *n.; pl. LIMITES (līm'ē-tēz). [*L.*] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A boundary; special. [*cap.*] one of the fortified frontiers of the Roman Empire. 2. [*cap.*] (*pron. līm'ēz*; *G. līm'ēss*) A line of defensive fortifications built by Germany facing the Maginot line; — called also *Siegfried line*.*

**limestone** (līm'stōn), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate, usually an accumulation of organic remains such as shells, which yields lime when burned. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*. See *CHALK*, *1*; *POCAHONTAS*.

**lime tree**. a The linden tree; b A tupelo, or sour gum (*Nyssa ogechee*), of the southern United States. See *GUM*, *n.* 5.

**lime twig**. A twig covered with birdlime, hence, a snare.

**lime-water** (līm'wōt-ēr; -wōt'ēr), *n.* 1. A water solution of slaked lime. 2. Natural water containing considerable amounts of calcium carbonate or sulfate in solution.

**lim'ey** (līm'ēy), *n.* [*From lime-juicer*, applied to a British ship or sailor because of the compulsory provision of lime juice on British ships to prevent scurvy.] *Slang.* An English sailor or soldier; by extension, an Englishman.

**limicoline** (līm'ikō-līn; -līn), *adj.* [*L. limicolae* dwellers in the mud, fr. *L. limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] Shore-inhabiting; belonging to a suborder (Charadrii) of wading birds, the shore birds, including the plovers, snipes, and sandpipers.

**limicoline** (līm'ikō-līn), *adj.* Living in mud.

**liminal** (līm'nāl; -nāl; in *psychology* usually līm'nāl), *adj.* [*L. limen, liminis*, threshold.] Pertaining to, or at, the limen, or threshold.

**limit** (līm'it), *n.* [*L. limen, limitis*.] 1. A boundary or boundary line; *pl.* bounds. 2. That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; the utmost extent; as, the *limits* of knowledge. 3. *Archaic.* A region defined by bounds. 4. *Games.* In betting, the sum agreed on as the greatest by which stakes may be increased at one time. 5. *Math.* A fixed value or form which a varying value or form may approach indefinitely but cannot reach. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs. see. Law.* To assign to or within certain limits. 2. To apply a limit to, or set a limit or bounds for. — **lim'it-a-ble**, *adj.*

**Syn.** Limit, restrict, circumscribe, confine mean to set bounds for. Limit implies a point in space, time, speed, or the like, beyond which a person or thing cannot go or is not permitted to go; restrict implies a boundary that encircles or encloses and often connotes a narrowing or tightening within those boundaries; circumscribe differs from restrict only in being clearer or more emphatic; confine may imply limitation, restriction, or circumscription, but it carries stronger connotations of cramping, hampering, bottling up, and the like.

**lim'itary** (līm'it-ē-rē or, *esp. Brit.*, -tē-rē), *adj.* 1. Limited, as an authority. 2. Of or pertaining to a boundary; limiting.

**lim'it-a-tion** (-tā'shān), *n.* 1. Act or instance of limiting; state of

being limited. 2. That by which something is limited; restriction; qualification; as, his *limitations* as a writer. 3. *Law.* A certain statutory period after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

**lim'it-a-tive** (līm'it-ē-tīv; -tā-tīv), *adj.* Limiting; restrictive.

**lim'it-ed** (līm'it-ēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed. 2. *Railroads.* Accommodating a limited class of passengers, and usually requiring an extra fare. 3. Conditioned by constitutional limitations upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches; as, a *limited* monarchy. 4. *Eng.* Limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his stock, or shares, or to an amount fixed by a guarantee; as, a *limited* (or *limited-liability*) company. Abbr. *Ltd.* — *n.* A limited train.

**lim'it-er** (līm'it-ēr), *n.* One who or that which limits.

**lim'it-ing**, *adj.* *Gram.* Restrictive; answering to the questions who, what, or which? as, in *limiting adjectives* (including pronominal and numeral adjectives, and the articles).

**lim'it-less**, *adj.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

**lim'ner** (līm'nēr), *n.* *Scot.* A hussy; also, a rascal.

**limn** (līm), *v. t.* **LIMENED** (līm'ning; līm'nīng), [*OF. enluminer* to illuminate, *limn*, fr. *L. illuminare*.] To draw or paint, as a picture; to portray; delineate. — **lim'ner** (līm'nēr), *n.*

**lim-net/le** (līm-nē'tē), *adj.* [*Gr. limnē* pool, marsh.] Pertaining to, or living in, fresh water; as, *limnetic* organisms.

**lim-nol-o-gy** (līm-nō'lō-jē), *n.* [*Gr. limnē* pool + *-logy*.] The scientific study of fresh waters, esp. ponds and lakes, including physical, chemical, and biological conditions.

**lim-o-nene** (līm'ō-nēn), *n.* [*NL. Limonum* (fr. *Citrus medica limon*, the lemon) + *-ene*.] *Chem.* A widely distributed terpene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, occurring in three modifications, all liquids of agreeable lemonlike odor. **lim-on-ite** (līm'ō-nīt), *n.* [*Gr. limon* meadow.] *Mineral.* Hydrous ferric oxide, 2FeO·3H<sub>2</sub>O, an important ore of iron, occurring in mammillary or earthy forms as ochers, and as a yellowish-brown powder; — called also *brown hematite* (see *HEMATITE*). — **lim-on-ite** (-nīt'ē), *adj.*

**lim-on-sine** (līm'ōn-zēn; -zēn), *n.* [*F.* closed carriage, orig. a hood, cloak, fr. *limousin*, old province in France.] An automobile having an enclosed compartment for passengers and a driver's seat outside but covered by a roof.

**limp** (līm-p), *adj.* 1. Lacking stiffness; flaccid; flexible; as, a *limp* cravat. 2. Lacking firmness or strength.

**Syn.** Limp, lippy, flaccid, flabby, flimsy, sleazy mean wanting firmness in texture or substance. Limp implies a lack or loss of stiffness, with a tendency to droop; lippy, a humanly limp as if sagging; flaccid, a want or loss of resilience with loss of power to keep or return to shape; flabby, a hankiness loosely from its own weight; flimsy, a looseness of structure or texture as to be without value or endurance; sleazy, a flimsiness that suggests carelessness or fraud.

— *v. i.* To halt; to walk lamely; also, to proceed with difficulty; as, a ship *limps* to port.

— *n.* A halt in one's walk; the act of limping.

— **limp'er**, *n.* — **limp'ly**, *adv.* — **limp'ness**, *n.*

**lim'pet** (līm'pēt; -pēt), *n.* [*AS. lēmpedu*, fr. *ML. lampreda* limpet, lamprey.] Any marine gastropod mollusk having a low conical shell, broadly open beneath and lacking any internal partition or shelf. It is usually found adhering to rocks or tubers.

**lim'pid** (līm'pīd), *adj.* [*F. limpide*, fr. *L. limpidus*, fr. *limpa*, *lump*, water.] Characterized by clearness or transparency, pellucid; as, a *limpid* atmosphere. — **Syn.** See *CLEAR*. — **lim'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **lim'pid-ness**, *n.*

**lim'pid-ty** (līm'pīd-tē), *n.* Quality or state of being limpid.

**limp'kin** (līm'kīn), *n.* See *COURLEAN*.

**lim'py** (līm'pē), *adj.* Also **lim'py** (līm'pē). *U. S.* & *Dial.* Limp; flimsy.

**lim'u-loid** (līm'ū-lōid), *adj.* Also **lim'u-lous** + *-oid*. *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the king crabs. — *n.* A king crab.

**lim'u-lus** (-lūs), *n.; pl. LIMULI* (-lī). [*L.*, dim. of *limus* sidelong, askance.] A king crab.

**lim'y** (līm'y), *adj.* **lim'y-er** (-ē-ēr); **lim'y-est**. 1. Smeared with, or consisting of, lime; viscous. 2. Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime.

**lin'age** (līm'ij), **line'age**, *n.* [*lin* + *-age*.] a Alignment. b Number of lines of written or printed matter.

**lin-al-o-ol** (līm'alō-ol; -ōl; līm'alō-ol), *n.* [*lin* + *-al*]. A Mexican perfume-yielding wood + *-ol*, *l.*] *Chem.* An alcohol, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O, having an open-chain structure, but closely related to the terpenes. It is found in various essential oils.

**linch-pin** (līmch'pīn), *n.* A pin inserted in an axletree outside of the wheel to prevent the latter from slipping off.

**lin'coln** (līm'kōln), *n.* [*From Lincoln, Eng.*] An English breed of sheep similar to the Leicester, but heavier.

**Lin'coln's Birth-day** (līm'kōnz). February 12, a holiday in many states of the United States.

**Lincoln's Inn.** See *INN* or *COURT*.

**Lin'd-bergh Act** (līm'dbērg), [*After Charles A. Lindbergh*, Am. aviator, whose son was kidnapped, March, 1932.] *Colloq.* A law (Patterson Act) passed by Congress (1932) providing a penalty of life imprisonment for transporting a kidnapped person across state boundaries, amended (Federal Crime Control Act, Number 232, 1934) to provide the death penalty unless the victim be returned unharmed or the jury recommend mercy.

**lin'den** (līm'dēn), *n.* [*Orig. an adj. fr. lind* linden tree, fr. *AS. lind*, *linde*.] Any of a genus (*Tilia*, esp., in the United States, *T. glabra*) of fine-proportioned trees with large cordate leaves and cymose yellowish flowers which abound in honey; the basswood. *The genus* is typical of a family (Tiliaceae, the linden family) of herbs, shrubs, or trees distinguished mainly by the free stamens and 2-celled anthers.

**line** (līn), *n.* [*AS. līn* cord, rope, row, line; influenced by *F. ligne* line, fr. *L. linea*.] 1. A thread, string, cord, or rope; esp., a comparatively slender and strong cord; as, a *towline*. 2. A cord, wire, steel tape, or the like, used in measuring, leveling, etc. 3. *pl.* The boundary lines of an estate, inheritance, or the like; figuratively, fortune; lot. 4. The piping for conveying a fluid, as steam or oil, from one location to another. 5. The wire or pair of wires connecting one telegraph or telephone station with another, or the whole of a system of such wires. 6. A fishing line. 7. Something distinct and marked as if drawn by a pencil or graver, as a furrow or band; as, the *lines* in

**10.** A threadlike crease on the face or the hand. **11.** A mark of division or outline as on a map; hence, a boundary; often, any definite division or limitation; as, to *overset the line of good taste*. **12.** Lineaments; outline; contour. **13.** A plan of making or doing something; as, an *epic on the lines of the Iliad*. **14.** A row of letters, words, etc., written or printed; esp., a row of words extending across a page or column (abbr. *l.*; pl. *lls*); specif.: **a** A verse. **b** A short letter or other writing; a note. **c** pl. *Collog.* Marriage certificate. **15.** Course of conduct, thought, or policy; as, the *line of duty*. **16.** A series of ancestors or descendants of a given person; lineage. **17.** The course followed by anything regarded as in motion; hence, a road or route; as, out of the *line of fire*. **18.** A series or rank of objects counted as of the same kind; as, a *line of type*. **19.** A department of industry or trade. **20.** A number of public conveyances plying regularly under one management over a certain route; also, any system of transportation or the company owning or operating it. **21.** Advertising. One *gate line* one column wide. **22.** *Bridge.* In scoring, the horizontal line dividing trick scores (*below the line*) from honor scores (*above the line*). **23.** pl. *Drama.* The words of a part. **24.** *Fine Arts.* **a** A mark made by a pencil, brush, etc., forming a part of the formal design as distinguished from shading or coloring. **b** The general style of a composition with respect to the sequence or arrangement of its outlines and contours; — chiefly in pl. **25.** *Geog.* **a** On a map, a circle of latitude or of longitude. **b** The equator. **26.** *Math.* A locus of points whose co-ordinates depend on a single independent variable or parameter; a curve; the intersection of two surfaces. **27.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A trench or rampart. **b** pl. Distinctions made to cover extended positions and present a front to the enemy. **c** A formation of troops or ships in which the elements are abreast of each other. **d** The regular troops of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteers, etc.; also, the purely combatant forces as distinguished from the staff corps and supply departments. **e** *U.S. Navy.* The officers in military command, or in succession to military command, of combatant forces. **28.** *Music.* One of the horizontal parallel strokes of the staff. **29.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used in towing, in hauling, or in mooring. **b** Hose or pipe; as, an *air line*. **30.** *Railroads.* The track and roadbed. **31.** *Television.* A scanning line (see *SCAN*, v. t., 3). **32.** *Trade.* A supply or stock of various qualities and values of the same general class of articles.

— *v. t.* **1.** To mark with a line or lines; to cover with lines. **2.** To represent by lines; portray, esp. in outline; hence, to outline. **3.** To place, be placed, or be, in a line along; as, wharves *line the harbor*. **4.** To bring into accurate adjustment to a line or into agreement with some standard; to align; as, to *line troops*. — *v. i.* To form a line. **Syn.** *Line, align (or aline), range, array* mean to arrange in a line or lines. Literally, *line* (or, more often, *line up*) implies a setting in single file or in parallel rows; *align* implies a bringing of points or parts into a straight line; *range* implies a forming in parallel lines, but often also connotes a separation into groups or classes according to a plan; *array* implies esp. a setting in battle order and therefore suggests full equipment and readiness for action. Figuratively, *line* (or *line up*) suggests organization for unity or singleness of effort; *align*, falling into line or a line-up; *range*, a putting or falling into a group; *array*, arrangement in logical, or chronological, or merely impressive, order. **line** (līn), *v. t.* [Fr. *lign.* ME. *lin* flax. See *LINEN*.] **1.** To cover the inner surface, as of a cloak. **2.** To put something in the inside of, as a purse. **3.** To serve as the lining of, as the walls. **4.** To strengthen (books) after sewing, by applying glue to the back and affixing super, leather, etc., and paper.

**line-age** (līn'ē-jī), *n.* [OF. *lignage*, fr. L. *linea* line.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor; also, the line thus descending; race; family. — **Syn.** See *ANCESTRY*.

**line-age** (līn'ē-jī), *Var.* of *LINAGE*.

**line-al** (līn'ē-āl), *adj.* [F. *linéal*, fr. L. *linealis* belonging to a line, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** Of or pert. to a line or lines; linear, as, *lineal measure*. **2.** Consisting of, or being in, a direct line of ancestry or descendants; — opp. to *collateral*. See *CONSEQUENTIVITY*, *Illust.* **3.** Derived from ancestors in the direct line; hereditary. — **line-al-ly**, *adv.*

**line-a-ment** (līn'ē-ā-mēnt), *n.* [F. *lignement*, fr. L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea* line.] One of the outlines, features, or contours of a body or figure, esp. of the face.

**line-ar** (līn'ē-ēr; 39), *adj.* [L. *linearis*, *linearis*, fr. *linea* line.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of a line or lines; linear. **2.** Like a line; long and uniform in width; as, a *linear leaf*. See *LEAF*, *Illust.* (2).

**linear accelerator.** A device in which charged particles are accelerated through a long vacuum tube by successive impulses from a series of electric fields.

**linear equation.** *Math.* An equation of the first degree between two variables.

**linear measure.** A measurement of length; also, a system for such measurement. See *MEASURE*, *Table 1*.

**line-ate** (līn'ē-āt), *adj.* Also **line-at-ed** (ā'tēd; -īd). [L. *lineatus*, fr. *linea* line.] Marked with lines or stripes.

**line-a-tion** (ā'shūn), *n.* **1.** A marking with lines; an outlining; hence, an outline. **2.** An arrangement of lines; markings.

**line breeding.** Breeding or mating of successive generations among themselves to secure certain desired characters. — **line-breed**, *v. t.*

**line drawing.** A drawing done in solid lines or solid masses as copy for engravings, esp. with a pen, crayon, or other pointed instrument.

**line engraving.** Engraving in which the effects are produced by lines of different width and closeness, cut into copper or similar material; also, a plate so engraved, or a picture produced from such a plate.

**line-man** (līn'mān), *n.* **1.** *U.S.* One who carries the line in surveying, etc. **2.** A man employed to set up or repair telegraph, telephone, or electric-light or power lines. **3.** *Amer. Football.* A forward

**lin-en** (līn'en; -īn), *n.* [ME. fr. AS. *līnen* made of flax.] **1.** Thread or cloth made of flax or (rarely) of hemp, often including articles made of cambric, shirting, sheetings, etc. **2.** Clothing as shirts and collars, or house furnishings as sheets and tablecloths, made, or formerly made, of linen (sense 1). **3.** A high grade writing paper, originally made from linen rags only. — *adj.* Made of flax or linen.

A line in a field of force, whose tangent at any point gives the direction of the field at that point.

**line of sight.** **1.** The line or direction along which one looks when sighting an object. **2.** = *LINE OF VISION*.

**line of vision.** A straight line joining the fovea of the eye with the fixation point.

**line-o-late** (līn'ē-ō-lāt), *adj.* [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line.] *Zool.* & *Bot.* Marked with fine lines.

**lin-er** (līn'ēr), *n.* **1.** One who *lines*. **2.** Something used to line or back up another part.

**lin'er**, *n.* **1.** One who makes or draws lines. **2.** Anything with which lines are made. **3.** A vessel or aircraft belonging to a regular line; as, a transatlantic *liner*. **4.** Baseball. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.

**lin-es'man** (līn'smān), *n.* **1.** A line-man. **2.** A *Laon Tenny*. An official who decides whether a ball falls on one side or the other of the line or lines that he watches. **b** *Amer. Football.* An official who marks the distances gained or lost, marks the point where the ball goes out of bounds, and reports to the referee certain violations of the rules.

**line squall or thunderstorm.** *Meteorol.* A squall or thunderstorm occurring along a cold front.

**line-up**, **line-up** (līn'ūp), *n.* **1.** A line of persons arranged for inspection, esp. of suspects for identification. **2.** The formation or disposition of players before the start of a game or a restart of play; hence, any arrangement of persons having a common purpose.

**ling** (līng), *n.* [ON. *līng*.] The common heather.

**ling**, *n.*; see *FLURAL*, *Note 5*. [MF. *linge*; — from its being *long*. See *LONG*, *adj.*] **a** A large scabrid marine fish (*Mora moro*), of northern Europe and Greenland, usually salted and dried. **b** See *BURNOT*.

**ling** (-līng), [AS.] **a** A noun suffix used: **a** To denote one pertaining to or having the quality of, as in *worldling*. **b** To convey a diminutive or a deprecatory force, as in *princeling*. **ling**, **lings** (-līngz), [AS. *-ling*; an adverbial *s*, orig. a genitive ending, sometimes added.] **a** A suffix expressing direction, used chiefly to form adverbs of state or manner, as in *darkling*, *batling*.

**lin'ger** (līng'ēr), *v. i.* [Freq. of ME. *lengen* to tarry, fr. AS. *lēngan* to prolong, put off, fr. stem of *lang* long.] **1.** To delay; tarry; to be slow in parting or in quitting anything. **2.** To procrastinate; dally; hesitate. **3.** To remain alive, although waning or dying; as, old customs *linger*. **4.** To move slowly; to saunter. — **Syn.** See *STAY*. — *v. t.* To spend or pass in a lingering manner. — **lin'ger-er**, *n.*

**lin'ge-rie** (līn'zhē-rē; -rā; līn'zhē-rē; fr. līnzh'rē), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively; linen underwear, esp. of women; loosely, underwear of silk, rayon, etc. — **lin'ge-rie**, *adj.*

**lin'go** (līng'ō), *n.* pl. *LINGOS* (-gōz), sometimes *LINGOS* (-gōz). [Pr., fr. L. *lingua* tongue, language.] LANGUAGE; dialect; often contemptuously, a foreign language or a strange speech. — **Syn.** See *DIALECT*.

**lin'gua** (līng'kwā), *n.* pl. *LINGUAE* (-kwē). [L., the tongue.] **a** A tongue or tongue-like organ; as, *Zool.*: **a** The glossa. **b** The proboscis of a butterfly or moth.

**lin'gua fran'ca** (frān'kā), [It., prop., language of the Franks.] **a** A language, consisting of Italian mixed with French, Spanish, Greek, and Arabic, spoken in Mediterranean ports. **b** Any hybrid language used widely as a commercial tongue, such as pidgin English.

**lin'gual** (līng'gwā), *adj.* [ML. *lingualis*, fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] (Of or pertaining to the tongue or of a tongue-like organ or part; glossal; *Phonol.*, formed with *l* the tongue (as *t, d, n, s*). — *n.* A lingual sound or letter.

**lin'gul-form** (līng'gwī-fōrm), *adj.* [L. *lingua* tongue + *-form*.] Having the form of the tongue; tongue-shaped.

**lin'guist** (līng'gwīst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, language.] **1.** A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages. **2.** A person versed in linguistics.

**lin'guis'tic** (līng'gwīst'īk), *adj.* Also **lin'guis'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). Of or pertaining to language or the study of languages; relating to linguistics. — **lin'guis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**linguistic atlas.** Also *dialect atlas*. A set of maps on which are recorded dialectal variations of pronunciation, vocabulary, and idiom.

**linguistic form.** *Ling.* A meaningful unit of speech, whether a phoneme, a combination of phonemes, a word, phrase, or sentence; — called also *speech form*.

**linguistic geography.** = *DIALECT GEOGRAPHY*.

**lin'guis'tics** (-tīks), *n.*; see *-ICS*. The study of human speech including the origin, structure, and modification of language, or languages. It includes esp. phonetics, morphology, semantics, general or philosophical grammar; — called also *linguistic sciences*. Cf. *PHILLOGY*.

**lin'gu-late** (līng'gū-lāt), *adj.* [L. *lingulatus*, fr. *lingula* a little tongue.] Shaped like the tongue; lingulate.

**lin't-ment** (līn't-mēnt), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint.] A preparation thinner than an ointment, rubbed on the skin, esp. as an anodyne or counterirritant; an embrocation.

**lin'in** (lī'nīn), *n.* [L. *linum* flax.] **1.** *Chem.* A bitter, white purgative substance, derived from a European annual herb (*Cathartium catharticum*). **2.** *Biol.* The substance of the achromatic fibrous network of a cell nucleus. See *CELL*, 4, *Illust.*

**lin'ing** (līn'īng), *n.* [See *LINE* to cover the inside.] **1.** That which lines the inner surface of anything, as of a garment; also, the contents of anything. **2.** Act of providing or inserting a lining. **3.** *Bookbinding.* The material used in reinforcing the back (spine) of a book. **4.** *Elec.* An insulating part between live and other parts.

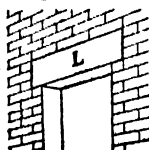
**link** (līnk), *n.* A torch made of tow and pitch, or the like.

**link**, *n.* [ME. *linke*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** A single ring or division of a chain; specif., one of the divisions of a surveyor's chain (see *MEASURE*, *Tables 2 & 4*). **2.** Anything analogous to a link of a chain in form or function; specif.: **a** *Chiefly Dial.* A sausage or pudding as a division of a chain. **b *Scot.* A winding of a stream; also, the adjacent ground; — usually pl. **3.** Something which binds together or connects. **4.** *Chem.* = *BOND*. **5.** *Mech.* The fusible member of a fuse. **6.** *Mech.* Any intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion. See *GUNLOCK*, *Illust.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To connect or unite with or as with a link. — **Syn.** See *JOIN*.**

**link**, *v. i.* *Scot.* To trip or skip smartly along.

**link-age** (līnk'āj), *n.* **1.** Act of linking, or state of being linked; also, a system of links. **2.** *Biol.* The tendency of certain genes (or the corresponding characters) to remain associated in inheritance; the failure of segregation during maturation of such genes or characters. Linked genes (*linkage groups*) are considered to be located in the same chromosome. **3.** *Elec.* The product of the magnetic flux through a coil by its number of turns, the magnetic flux and the coil being connected like two links of a chain. **4.** *Mech.* Any system of links or bars joined together and more or less constrained by having a link or links fixed, by which straight lines, or other point paths, may be traced.

**lir'i-o-den'dron** (lir'i-ô-dên'drôn), *n.*; *pl.* -DRA (-drô). [NL., fr. *G*  
leirion lily + -dendron.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Liriodendron*)



North American and Asiatic trees of the magnolia family, as the tulip tree *L. tulipifera*.

**lir'ipipe** (lir'ip-pip), **lir'ip-pip** (-pōp), *n.* [ML. *liripipium*.] Obs. *esc. Hist.* A pendant part of the old clerical or academic tippet; afterwards, a tippet; scarf; hood.

**lisle** (lil; F. lē), *n.* Short for **lisle thread**, a hard twisted thread, orig. made at Lille (form. Lisle); also, a fabric or article woven of Lisle thread. — **lisle**, *adj.*

**lisp** (lisp), *v. i.* [AS. *lispian*, fr. *lisp* stammering, lispings.] 1. To pronounce the sibilants *a* and *s* imperfectly, as by giving them the sounds of *th*. 2. Hence, to speak imperfectly or falteringly. — *v. t.* To pronounce or speak in a faltering manner; hence, to express by the use of simple, childish language. — *n.* The habit or act of lispings; also, a lispings sound. — **lisper**, *n.*

**lis pen'dens** (lis pen'dēns), [*l.*] A pending suit; — used esp. with reference to the doctrines that a court has control over the property involved in a suit.

**lis'some** (lis'sōm), *adj.* Also **lis'som**. [From LITHE-SOME.] Limber; supple; hence, nimble; agile. — **lis'some-ly**, *adv.* — **lis'some-ness**, *n.*

**list** (list), *n.* [AS. *līste*.] 1. A bordering strip. Obs., etc. as a strip forming the selva of cloth. 2. A strip or band of material, esp. of cloth. 3. A stripe of color, as on an animal's body. 4. A division of the hair or beard, formed by parting. 5. A limit or boundary; also, an enclosure. 6. [From *list* border, merged with OF. *lice* the lists, enclosing barrier, of Teut. origin.] *pl.* The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself; the field or arena for a tournament. 7. Hence, a place of combat or contest; an arena. *esp. in to enter the lists*, to join in a contest. 8. [F. *liste*, fr. OHG. *līsta*.] A roll or catalogue, as of names of items; a register. 9. *Agrie.* *N. Amer.* One of the ridges made in listing. 10. *Arch.* A narrow fillet; a listel. 11. *Carp.* A narrow strip of wood, esp. sapwood, cut from the edge of a plank or board. 12. *Stock Exchange.* With the, the total register of securities admitted to trading on a stock exchange. — *adj.* Made of selva or other strips of cloth, usually woolen, as, *list carpet*.

— *v. t.* 1. To put a list, or border, on; as, to *list* a garment; also, to put on as a list or border. 2. Specific, to cover with list, or with strips of cloth. 3. To enter or enroll in a list, catalogue, register, or the like; as, to *list* property for taxation, goods listed above the market price; also, to enlist. 4. *Agrie.* A Southern U. S. To prepare (land) for a crop by making alternating beds and furrows. 5. *N. Amer.* To put (land) in corn (maize) with a lister. 6. *Carp.* To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of, as, to *list* a board. 7. *Stock Exchange.* To enter (a stock or other security) in the list of those officially admitted to dealings on the exchange. — *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.

**list**, *v. i.*; **list'ed**, *Archaeic* **list**; **list'ed**; **list'ing**. [AS. *lystan* to be pleasing, fr. the stem of AS *lust* pleasure.] 1. *Archaeic*. To please; suit, like; wish; incline (to). 2. [From *list* inclination.] *Naut.* *a* To careen, — said of a ship. *b* To heel. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To cause to list. 1. *Archaeic*. Inclination; wish. 2. An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical, as, the ship has a *list* to starboard.

**list**, *v. t. & i.* [See **LISTEN**.] *Archaeic*. To hearken; attend.

**list'el** (lis'tēl; 'tēl), *n.* [F. *Arch.* A list, or narrow fillet. See **IONIC**, **ILLUST**.]

**list'en** (lis'n; 105), *v. i.* [AS. *lystan*, fr. *lyst* hearing.] 1. To give ear, to hearken. 2. To give heed; to yield to advice. — *v. t.* *Archaeic*. To hearken to. — *n.* Act of listening. — **list'en-er** (lis'n-ēr; lis'n-ēr), *n.*

**list'er** (lis'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which lists. 2. *Agrie.* *Mach.* A double moldboard plow which throws a furrow slice both ways. 3. Also **lister drill**. A machine in which such a plow is combined with a drill which sows as the furrow is opened.

**list'er-ine** (lis'tēr-ēn; lis'tēr-ēn), *n.* A trade-mark for (originally) a chemical or medical preparation, an antiseptic.

**list'less** (lis'tlēss; lis; *adj.* [list desire + -less.] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless. — **list'less-ly**, *adv.* — **list'less-ness**, *n.*

**lit** (lit), *n.*; *pl.* **LITS** (lits) See **LITAS**.

**lit** (lit), *past & past part.* of **LIGHT**.

**lit'a-ny** (lit'a-ni), *n.*; *pl.* **LITANIES** (-niz). [OF. *letanie*, fr. LL. *letania*, fr. Gr. *litēnē*, *a. akin to Gr. litanein* to pray.] A form of liturgical prayer, consisting of a series of invocations and supplications with alternate responses in which clergy and congregation join. *b* [cap. with *The*] The general supplication of this form contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

**litas** (lī'tās), *n.*; *pl.* **LITAI** (lā), **LITU** (-tōz); *Anal.* **lit** (lit), *pl.* **LITS** (lits). The former gold monetary unit of Lithuania, equivalent at par to \$0.1693 U. S. currency.

**lit'ohi** (lī'chē; 'chin lē'dāi'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *li'chih'*.] 1. The fruit of a tree (*Litochi chinensis*) of the soapberry family. The fruit is oval, the outer covering hard and scaly, and the seed small and hard. The flesh surrounding the seed when dried is firm, sweetish, and black, constituting the edible part of the so-called **litohi nuts** of commerce. 2. The tree bearing this fruit.

**lit de jus'tice** (lī' dē zhū'stēs), [F.] *Fr. Hist.* Bed of justice; the platform on which the king sat when he held a formal session of Parliament, also, the session itself.

**-lith** (-lith), [After F. *-lith*, fr. *-lithē*.] A combining form equivalent to *-lith*, denoting a mineral, rock, or the like.

**lit'er**, **lit're** (lī'tēr), *n.* [F. *litre*, fr. *litron* an old measure, fr. ML., fr. Gr. *litra* a silver coin, pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system. *Abbrev.* *l.* (sing. & pl.). See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 4.

**lit'er-a-ry** (lī'tēr-ā-ri), *n.* State of being literate.

**lit'er-al** (lī'tēr-āl), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *literalis*, *literalis*, fr. L. *littera*, *littera*, a letter.] 1. According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression. 2. Hence: a True to the fact; not exaggerated. 3. Giving a strict construction; matter-of-fact; — applied to persons. 4. Of, pertaining to, or expressed by letters or alphabetic characters; as, a *literal* error. 5. Of senses of words, conveying the primary meaning; — opposed to *figurative*, *specific*, etc. 6. Of translations, transcriptions, etc., representing or following the exact words. — **lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **lit'er-al-ness**, *n.*

**lit'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Practice or theory of following the letter, or literal sense, or the tendency to adopt literal interpretations; hence, *Fine Arts*, extreme realism in portrayal. — **lit'er-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **lit'er-al-ist-ic** (-ist-ik), *adj.*

**lit'er-al-ity** (-i-tē-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-ities** (-tēs). State or quality of being literal; also, a literal meaning or interpretation.

**lit'er-al-ize** (lī'tēr-ā-līz), *v. t.* To make literal; to interpret according to literal meaning. — **lit'er-al-iza'tion** (-i-zā'shōn; -i-zā'shōn), *n.*

**lit'er-ary** (lī'tēr-ēr-i or, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-i), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres). 2. Versed in literature, connected with literature or with men of letters.

**lit'er-ate** (-it), *adj.* [L. *litteratus*, *litteratus*. See **LETTER**.] 1. Instructed in letters; specific, able to read and write. 2. Pertaining to, or learned in, literature; literary. — *n.* 1. A learned or literary person. 2. One who can read and write.

**lit'e-ra'ti** (lī'tēr-ā-ti; -rā-ti), *n. pl.* [L.] Men of letters; also, *Colloq.*, well-educated persons.

**lit'e-ra'tim** (-rā'tim), *adv.* Formerly **lit'e-ra'tim**. [L., fr. *littera*, *littera*, letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

**lit'er-a'tor** (lī'tēr-ā-tēr), *n.* A literary man, esp. a critic.

**lit'er-a-ture** (lī'tēr-ā-tūr), *n.* [F. *littérature*, fr. L. *litteratura*, *litteratura*, learning, grammar, writing, fr. *littera*, *littera*, letter.] 1. *Rare*. Literary culture. 2. Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation. 3. Literary productions as a collective body; as: a The total of preserved writings belonging to a given language or people. 4. *Specific*, that part of it which is notable for literary form or expression; belles-lettres. 5. The body of writings having to do with a given subject; as, the *literature* of magic. 6. *Colloq.* Any kind of printed matter, as, advertising.

**lith** (lith), *n.* [AS.] *Now Scot.* A joint or limb; a member.

**-lith** (-lith), [F. *-lith*, fr. Gr. *lithos* stone, calculus.] A combining form used to denote: a *Art & Archaeol.* A structure, figure, or implement of stone, as in monolith. 6 *An artificial stone or cement.* c *Med.* A calculus, as in nephrolith. d *Mineral, Geol., & Palaeontol.* — **-lith**.

**lith'arge** (lith'ā-jē; lith'ār-i), *n.* [OF. *litharge*, fr. L. *lithargyros*, fr. Gr. *lithargyros* the scum of silver, fr. *lithos* stone + *argyros* silver. *Litharge* is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] *Chem.* A fused form of lead monoxide; loosely, lead monoxide in any form. Cf. *MASSACOT*.

**lith'e** (lith), *adj.* [AS. *lith* tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. — **lith'e-ly**, *adv.* — **lith'e-ness**, *n.*

**li-th'e-mi-a**, **li-thae-mi-a** (lī-thē-mī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *lithic* + *-emia*.] *Med.* A condition in which uric acid is present in the blood in excess. — **li-th'e-mic**, **li-thae-mic** (-mīk), *adj.*

**lith'e-some** (lith'eshm), *adj.* Pliant; limber; supple.

**lith'i-a** (lith'i-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *lithos* stone.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, lithium oxide, Li<sub>2</sub>O.

**li-th'i-a-sis** (lī-thī-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *lithiasis*, fr. *lithos* stone.] *Med.* The formation of stony concretions in the body, esp. in the urinary bladder and gall bladder.

**lithia water**. A mineral water characterized by the presence of lithium salts.

**lith'ic** (lith'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to lithium.

**lith'ic**, *adj.* [Fr. *lithique* of stones, fr. *lithos* stone.] 1. Of or pertaining to stone. 2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, formation of uric-acid concretions (stones), esp. in the bladder.

**-lith'ic** (-lith'ik), [Gr. *lithos* stone + *-ic*.] An adjective suffix denoting pertaining to or characteristic of a (specified) stage in the use of stone, as in *neolithic*.

**lith'i-um** (lith'i-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *lithos* stone. — it was discovered in a mineral.] *Chem.* A soft, silver-white metallic element, the lightest metal known (sp. gr., 0.53). Symbol, *Li*; at. no., 3; at. wt., 6.940.

**lith'o** (-lith'ō), **lith-**. [Fr. *lithos*.] A combining form meaning *stone*, *calculus*, as in **lith'o-ne-phroto-my**.

**lith'o-graph** (lith'ō-grāf; ō), *v. t.* [**litho** + *-graph*.] To produce, copy, or portray by lithography. — *n.* A print made by lithography.

**li-thog'ra-pher** (lī-thōg'rā-fēr; lith'ō-grāf'ēr), *n.* One who lithographs.

**li-thog'ra-phy** (lī-thōg'rā-fī; lith'ō-grāf'ī), [**litho** + *-graphy*.] The art or process of putting printing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom; also, any process based on the same principle, as one using zinc, aluminum, or some other substance instead of stone. — **lith'o-graph'ic** (lith'ō-grāf'ik), **lith'o-graph'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **lith'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**lith'oid** (lith'ōid), *adj.* Also **li-thoi'dal** (lī-thoi'dāl). [Gr. *lithoideōs*.] Like a stone.

**li-thoi'o-gy** (lī-thoi'ō-gī; lith'ō-gī), [**litho** + *-logy*.] The study of rocks. — **li-tho-log'ic** (lith'ō-lōj'ik), **li-tho-log'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **li-thoi'o-gist** (lī-thoi'ō-jist), *n.*

**lith'o-marge** (lith'ō-mār-i), *n.* [**litho** + *L. marga* marl.] *Mineral*. A smooth compact variety of common kaolin.

**lith'o-phyte** (-fī), [**litho** + *-phyte*.] 1. *Rare*. A plant or plant-like organism having a stony structure, as corals. 2. A plant which grows on the surface of rocks.

**lith'o-pone** (-pōn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *litho* + *L. ponere* to place.] A white pigment containing zinc sulfide, used in linoleum, rubber goods, etc.

**lith'o-print** (-prīnt), *v. t.* To lithograph. — *n.* A lithographed book. — **lith'o-print'er**, *n.*

**lith'o-sphere** (-sīēr), [**litho** + *-sphere*.] The solid part of the earth.

**li-thot'o-my** (lī-thōt'ō-mī), *n.* [LL. *lithotomia*, fr. Gr. *lithotomia*. See **LITHO**; *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder. — **li-thot'o-mic** (lith'ō-tōm'ik), *adj.* — **li-thot'o-m'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.*

**li-thot'r'i-ty** (-rī-ti), *n.* [**litho** + *L. terere*, *tritum*, to rub, grind.] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into pieces capable of being voided.

**lith'u-a-ni-an** (lith'ū-ā-nī-ān; 58), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania or the Lithuanians or their language. — *n.* 1. A native of Lithuania. 2. One of a branch of the Lettish and Lithuanian peoples in the Baltic area bordering on the Gulf of Riga. 3. The language (archaic and highly inflected) of the Lithuanians. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, Table 4.

**lit'i-ga-ble** (lī'tī-gā-b'l), *adj.* Such as can be litigated.

**lit'i-gant** (-gānt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *litigans*, *antis*, pres. part.] Disposed to litigate; also, engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

**lit'i-gate** (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *litigare*, past part. of *litigare*, fr. *lis*, *litis*, dispute, lawsuit.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest in law.



— *v. t.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process. — **lit'i-ga'tor** (lit'i-gā'tēr), *n.*

**lit'i-ga'tion** (lit'i-gā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; also, figuratively, dispute; discussion.

**lit'i-gious** (lit'i-gi-ŭs), *adj.* [F. *litigieux*, fr. *l. litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, quarrel, fr. *litigare*. See **LITIGATE**.] 1. Inclined to judicial contest; contentious. 2. Subject to, or involved in, dispute at law. 3. Of or pertaining to litigation. — **Syn.** See **BELLIGERENT**. — **lit'i-gious-ly**, *adv.* — **lit'i-gious-ness**, *n.*

**lit'mus** (lit'mŭs), *n.* [ON. *litmus* lichen used in dyeing, fr. *litr* color, dye + *most* moss.] Chem. A dyestuff prepared from arctil (a product of certain genera of lichens such as *Rocella* and *Lecanora*). It turns red in an acid and blue in a basic medium.

**litmus paper**. Chem. Unaltered paper colored with litmus.

**lit-to-tas** (lit'tō-tē; lit'tō'), *n.* [NL., fr. *litotēs*, fr. *litos* plain, simple.] Rhet. Understatement to avoid censure or to increase the effect (a citizen of no mean city, that is, of an illustrious city).

**lit're** (lit'rēr). Var. of **LITRE**.

**lit'ten** (lit'tn), *adj.* Poetic. Lighted.

**lit'ter** (lit'tēr), *n.* [OF. *litere*, deriv. of *L. lectus* bed.] 1. A couch with shafts, usually covered and provided with curtains, for carrying passengers. 2. A stretcher for carrying a sick or wounded person. 3. The young brought forth at one time by a sow or other multiparous animal, taken collectively. 4. Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals, or for other uses, as for a covering for plants. 5. Things lying scattered about, scattered rubbish. 6. Disorder or untidiness. 7. Forestry. The upper, only slightly decomposed, portion of the forest floor. — *v. t.* 1. To supply with litter, as cattle; to cover with litter. 2. To put into disorder, as a room. 3. To bear a litter of; to give birth to; — said primarily of animals. — *v. i.* To produce a litter, or young.

**lit'te-rae hu-ma-ni-o-res** (lit'tēr-ē hū-mān'ti-ō-rēz), [L.] Humane letters; the ancient classics and belles-lettres.

**lit'te-ra'teur** (lit'tēr-ā'tūr), **lit'ter-a'teur** (lit'tēr-ā-tūr), *n.* [F. *littérateur*.] A literary man.

**lit'tle** (lit'l), *adj.* **LIT'LE** (lĕp); **LIT'TLEST**; both chiefly dial. or familiar, comparison being regularly made by **LESS** or **LESSERT**, **LEAST**, except in some special applications. [AS. *līfel*.] 1. Small in size or extent; diminutive; — the opposite of *big*, *large*, or *great*; as, a *little* body. 2. Short in duration; brief. 3. Small in quantity, amount, or degree; not much. 4. Small in dignity, power, importance, or scope. 5. Small in force or efficiency; not strong; weak. 6. A pleasantly small or trifling; as, fascinating *little* ways. 7. Small in extent of view; narrow; illiberal; as, men of *little* natures. — **Syn.** See **SMALL**. — *adv.* 1. In a small quantity or degree, slightly. 2. When preceding a verb: Not at all; as, he *little* thought he was going to his doom. — *n.* 1. That which is little; a small amount, time, distance, etc. 2. A small degree or scale, miniature. — **lit'tle-ness**, *n.*

**little auk**. See **DOVEKIE**.

**Little Bear**. Astron. *Ursa Minor*. See **URSA MINOR**, *Illust.*

**little go**. Cambridge Univ. The first examination for the B.A. degree, officially "The Previous Examination."

**little hours**. R.C.Ch. The offices of prime, tierce, sext, and none. Vespers and complin are sometimes included.

**lit'tle-neck** (lit'l-nēk'), *n.*, or **littleneck clam**. See **CLAM**, 1.

**little office**. R.C.Ch. An office in honor of the Virgin Mary like, but shorter than, the *Breviary*.

**Little Rhod'y** (rōd'ŷ). Rhode Island; — a nickname alluding to its small size.

**Little Russian**. See **RUSSIAN**, *n.*, 1 & 2; **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**little theater**. A small theater, esp. one in which a company, usually amateur, produces experimental dramas.

**lit'to-ral** (lit'tō-rāl), *adj.* [L. *littoralis*, prop. *littoralis*, fr. *litus*, prop. *litus*, the seashore.] 1. Of or pert. to a shore, esp. of the sea. — *n.* [It. *littorale*.] A coastal region.

**lit'tu** (lit'tō), *n.*, *pl.* of **LIT**.

**lit'tur-gal** (lit'tūr-jāl), *adj.* Also **lit'tur-gic** (jĭk). [Gr. *leitourgikos*.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, a liturgy; of or pert. to public prayer and worship. — **lit'tur-gal-ly**, *adv.*

**lit'tur-gies** (lit'tūr-jĭk-s), *n.*; see **LIT**. The science of worship; the history, doctrine, and interpretation of liturgies.

**lit'tur-gist** (lit'tūr-jĭst), *n.* 1. A one who favors or adheres to a liturgy. 2. A student or compiler of liturgies.

**lit'tur-gy** (jĭ), *n.*, *pl.* -gies (jĭz). [F. *liturgie*, fr. ML. *liturgia*, fr. Gr. *leitourgia* a public service, public worship.] 1. Eccl. The public rites and services of the Christian Church; specif.: a The Eucharistic rite, called the *Liturgy* (also *Divine Liturgy*) in the Eastern, the *Mass* in the Western, Church. b The Eucharistic rite in any of its historical forms; as, the Roman *liturgy*. See **RITE**. 2. A rite or body of rites prescribed for public worship.

**liv'a-ble** (liv'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Such as can be lived; enduring. 2. Such as is pleasant or suitable to live in or with.

**live** (liv), *v. i.* [AS. *libban*, *liban*.] 1. To be alive; to have life. 2. To continue in life. 3. To get a livelihood; subsist; also, to be nourished; feed. 4. To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits or circumstances. 5. To dwell, reside. 6. To continue in human memory or record. 7. To exist in danger; to float; — said chiefly of a vessel. 8. To live a life rich in experience. — *v. t.* 1. To experience, pass, or spend, as one's life. 2. To act habitually in conformity with; as, to *live* new ideas.

**live** (liv), *adj.* [From **ALIVE**.] 1. Alive; not dead. 2. Of or pertaining to the living state or a living being or beings. 3. Of fire, fuels, etc.: Burning; glowing; hence, ardent; as, a *live* hatred; of a match, etc., not burned, exploded, or the like. 4. Full of life; specif.: a Teeming with living beings. b Chiefly U.S. Full of, or characterized by, vigor or alert interest; also, of current interest; as, a *live* topic. 5. Of color, bright; vivid; also, of timber, etc., of normal brightness; not "dead," or opaque. 6. In its pure or native state; of rock, unwrought; not quarried. 7. Elec. Electrically connected to a source of voltage, or electrically charged. 8. Engin. Imparting power; driven; as, a *live* axle. 9. Gun. Charged, as a shell, cartridge, etc. 10. Print. Ready for use; not dead; as, *live* matter.

**live'a-ble** (liv'ā-b'l), *var.* of **LIVABLE**.

**live-center** (liv). Mach. A center that rotates with the spindle and work. Cf. **DEAD CENTER**.

**lived** (livd), *adj.* Having life.

**live'-for-ey'er** (liv'vēr), *n.* A common Eurasian garden herb (*Sedum triphyllum*) of the orpine family, naturalized in eastern North America.

**live'lĭ-hood** (liv'lĭ-hōd), *n.* [ME. *lifode*, *lifode*, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance, fr. AS. *lif* life + *lād* way, maintenance.] Means of supporting life; living; subsistence.

**live load** (liv), Arch. & Eng. The load to which a structure is subjected in addition to its own weight.

**live'long** (liv'lōng; liv'v; 74), *adj.* [ME. (the) *life longe*, *leve-longe*. See **LIVE**; **LONG**.] Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time, esp. as tedious.

**live'ly** (liv'lĭ), *adj.* **LIVER** (liv'r); **LIVELY**. [AS. *liffe* living. See **LIVE**, **LIV**.] 1. Full of life; as: a Vigorous; brisk. b Animated; spirited. c Vivid; keen. 2. Rare. Representing life; lifelike. 3. Indicating or imparting activity; enlivening; as, a *lively* air. 4. Responding quickly to outer forces; rebounding quickly; as, a *lively* ball. — *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vividly. — **live'ly-ly**, *adv.* — **live'ly-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Lively, animated, vivacious, sprightly, gay mean keenly alive. Lively suggests briskness, alertness, or energy; animated, spiritedness and brightness; vivacious, and especially sprightly, greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; gay, utter carefreeness and exuberant or overflowing spirits. — **Ant.** Dull.

**live'ly** (liv'lĭ), *v. i. & t.* Colloq. To enliven.

**live oak** (liv). Any of several evergreen oaks; esp., *Southeastern U.S.*, a timber tree (*Quercus virginiana*) much used in shipbuilding.

**liv'er** (liv'r), *n.* 1. One who or that which lives. 2. A resident; a dweller; as, a *liver* in Brook.

**liv'er**, *n.* [AS. *lifer*.] 1. In vertebrates, a large glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in the blood, esp. by converting sugars into glycogen, and in forming urea. 2. In many invertebrates, a large compound gland discharging into the alimentary canal. 3. The liver regarded as the seat of passion or desire. A *white liver* is traditionally the characteristic of a coward. 4. The tissue of the liver of an animal used as food.

**liver extract**. An extract of the water-soluble constituents of fresh mammalian liver, used in anemia.

**liv'er-ied** (liv'r-ēd), *adj.* Wearing a livery.

**liv'er-ish** (lĭsh), *adj.* Colloq. Having a disordered liver; hence, crabbed; testy.

**liv'er-wort** (liv'r-wŭrt'), *n.* 1. Any bryophyte of a class (*Hepaticae*) related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction, development, and in the structure of the gametophyte. 2. Any herb of the genus *Hepatica*.

**liv'er-wurst** ('wŭrst'; -wŭrst'), *n.* [Partial trans. of G. *Leberwurst*.] A sausage containing a large proportion of liver.

**liv'er-y** (liv'r-ŷ), *n.*, *pl.* -rĭs (-rĭz). [OF. *livree* a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., that handed over, fr. *livrer* to deliver, fr. ML. & *Libere*.] 1. That which is delivered out formally; as: a *Now Rare*. An allowance of food, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc. b The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers. c The peculiar dress by which the servants of a person of some fashion are often distinguished. 2. Characteristic dress or outward appearance. 3. a Persons in one's service; retainers; — used as a collective noun. b The peculiar garb appropriated by any association of persons to their own use; also, the whole company of persons wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association; a livery company. 4. Of horses: a The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay. b The keeping of horses, and hence of vehicles, boats, etc., in readiness to be hired. c U.S. A livery stable. 5. Law. The act of delivering legal possession of property.

**livery company**. One of the guilds of London.

**liv'er-y-man** (liv'r-ŷ-mān), *n.* 1. *Archae.* A liveried retainer. 2. A freeman of the city in London, entitled to wear the livery of the company to which he belongs. 3. One who keeps a livery stable.

**livery stable**. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

**lives** (livz), *n.*, *pl.* of **LIVE**.

**live steam**. Steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion.

**live'stock** (liv'stŭk), *n.* Domestic animals used or raised on a farm, esp. those kept for profit.

**liv'id** (liv'ĭd), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *livide*, fr. L. *lividus*; akin to L. *livere* to be of a bluish color.] 1. A discolored, as flesh by contusion; black and blue. b Of the color lead. 2. Ashy pale. — **liv'id-ty** (liv'ĭd-tĭ), *n.* — **liv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **liv'id-ness**, *n.*

**liv'ing** (liv'ĭng), *n.* 1. The state of one that lives. 2. The passing of one's life (in a specified manner), as, a riotous *living*. 3. Means of living; livelihood. 4. *Archae.* Estate; property. 5. Eng. Eccl. A benefice.

— *adj.* 1. Alive; that lives; — opp. to *dead*. 2. Active; operative; as, *living* ideas; a *living* faith. 3. Ignited; burning; as, *living* coals. 4. Of or pertaining to the living; as, within *living* memory. 5. Producing life or vigor; enlivening. 6. Full of, or true to, life; vivid; — *the living*. Those who are alive.

**Syn.** Living, alive, quick, animate, animated, vital mean endowed with or manifesting life. Living and alive are opposed to *dead* and are applied usually to organic bodies which have life as opposed to those from which life has departed; *quick* is applied usually to things which have life because it is their nature as distinguished from those incapable of life, *animate* presupposes life but is used in opposition to *inanimate*, which may be applied to bodies that are dead or to things incapable of life; *animated*, opposed to *lifeless* and *inert*, is applicable only to that which becomes alive; *vital*, opposed to *mechanical*, is applied chiefly to power, motion, energy, etc., which result from life. In figurative use, *living* implies continued activity, efficacy, and force; *alive* and *vital*, abundance, vigor, etc.; *animated*, qualities suggestive of life; *quick* and *animate*, newness, freshness, responsiveness.

**living death**. Life deprived of all that makes it worth living.

**living room**. A room in a residence designed for general use, and not for any special function; a sitting room.

**living wage**. Econ. A wage sufficient to live on, that is, generally, to meet the reasonable mental, moral, and physical needs of a person in his station in life.

**liv'ye** (liv'ēr; F. *liv'r*), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces.] A former French money of account, orig. the value of a pound of silver.

**liv'ly-late** (liv'lĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *livis*, fr. *liz* ashes, *lye*.] To separate by wash with some solvent; leach. — **liv'ly-lā-tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* — **liv'ly-lā-tor** (-tēr), *n.*



**lix-iv-i-um** (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-ŭm), n. [*L. lixivium, lixivia*.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation; esp. lye.

**lix-ard** (lĭs'erd), n. [OF. *laysard* (F. *lizard*), fr. VL. *lacertus*, for L. *lacerta*.] A any of the numerous small, long-bodied, four-legged reptiles, with tapering tail and scaly or tuberculated skin. The term is extended to similar reptiles, many of them of large size, as dinosaurs, crocodilians, etc., and, incorrectly, to similarly shaped amphibians, as salamanders and newts. **b Zool.** Any member of a division (Lacertilia) of reptiles including chameleons, geckos, and allied limbless forms.



Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*). (34)

**lizard fish.** A any of certain slender marine fishes constituting a family (Synodontidae) and having a scaly lizardlike head and large mouth. **b The saury.**

**lla'ma** (lĭ'mā), n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [Sp., fr. *Quercus lla'ma*.] Any of several wild and domesticated South American ruminants allied to the camels, but smaller and without a hump; esp., the domesticated variety of the guanaco, used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

**lla'nō** (lĭ'nō), Sp. [lĭyā'nō], n.; pl. LLANOS (nōz; Sp. -nōs). [Sp., plain, even, fr. L. *planus*.] Sp. Amer. An extensive plain.

**Lloyd's** (lō'id), n. *Insurance*. 1. A corporation of London, Eng., for conducting an insurance business, protecting the commercial and maritime interests of its members, and publishing shipping news. Marine insurance is the principal business. Lloyd's originated from the coffee-house opened by Edward Lloyd, in 1688. 2. A society in London, whose chief object is the establishment of a standard of construction for merchant vessels and yachts. It publishes annually **Lloyd's Register** of vessels, their age, build, tonnage, classification, etc.

**lo** (lō), interj. [ME. *lo*, fr. AS. *lā*.] Look! Behold!

**loach** (lōch), n.; pl. LOACHES (-ēz; -iz). [F. *loche*.] Any of certain small Old World fresh-water carpioid fishes (*Cobitis*, *Nemachilus*, and allied genera), constituting a family (Cobitidae).

**load** (lōd), n. [ME. *lode* load, way, prop. the same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade*.] 1. That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; hence, a cargo, pack. 2. A weight or quantity of anything resting upon something else regarded as its support. 3. That which burdens or weighs down the mind or spirits. 4. The charge of a firearm; as, a *load* of powder. 5. *Colloq. pl.* A great deal, very much. 6. The amount of work which an office or worker is expected to carry; as, a teaching *load* of twelve hours. 7. *Elec.* The power delivered by a source of electric current. 8. *Mech.* A amount of pressure due to superimposed weight, whether stationary or moving. 9. *External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover.* 9. *Mech. & Elec. Engin.* The rate at which work is being done at any time by a plant or system, also, its output at any moment. — *v. t.* 1. To lay a load or burden on or in, hence, to add weight to so as to oppress or embarrass. 2. To place on or in something, as for carriage. 3. To weigh down or oppress as does a burden. 4. To supply abundantly; as, to *load* a man with honors. 5. To increase in weight by addition of some heavy substance, as, to *load* sugar, sponges, etc.; *loaded* dice are weighted so as to influence their position on settling after a throw. 6. To place a load or charge in (a firearm, etc.). 7. To adulterate or drug; as, to *load* wine. 8. *Insurance.* To add loading to (a premium). — *v. i.* 1. To give or receive a load. 2. To insert the charge or cartridge in a firearm.

**load displacement.** *Naut.* The displacement of a ship when loaded to the extent for which she was designed.

**load'er** (lōd'ēr), n. One who or that which loads.

**load factor.** *Elec.* The ratio of average to maximum load, whether of production, use, or endurance.

**load'ing**, n. *a Aeronautics.* The wing loading. *b Insurance.* An amount added to the net premium to provide for business expenses, future contingencies, etc.

**loading coil.** *Elec.* A coil inserted in a circuit to increase its inductance.

**load line.** *Naut.* The line on a vessel indicating the depth to which she sinks in the water when properly loaded.

**load'star'** (lōd'stār'). Var. of LOPESTAR.

**load'stone'**, **lode'stone'** (lōd'stōn'), n. [*load, lode* + *stone*.] Magnetite possessing polarity; hence, that which strongly attracts.

**loaf** (lōf), n.; pl. LOAVES (lēvz). [AS. *lāf*.] 1. *a Obs. exc. Dial.* Bread. *b* A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread, hence, a shaped mass of cake or sugar. 2. *Cookery.* A dish, as of highly seasoned minced meat and vegetables, baked in the form of a loaf.

**loaf**, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To spend time in idleness.

**loaf'er** (lōf'ēr), n. 1. One who loafs; a lazy lounge. 2. A man's or woman's low leather step-in shoe with upper resembling a moccasin but with broad flat heel and the outside of a regular shoe.

**loam** (lōm; Brit. lōm or lōom; lōom is common in the U. S., but not now in good usage), n. [AS. *lām*.] 1. *Archae.* Any earth or soil. 2. A soil consisting of a friable mixture of varying proportions of clay, sand, and organic matter. — *v. t.* To cover or fill with loam. — *loam'y* (-i), *adj.*

**loan** (lōn), n. [ON. *lān*.] 1. Act of lending; a lending; permission to use; as, the *loan* of a book. 2. That lent or borrowed, esp. a sum of money lent at interest. 3. Short for LOANWORD. — *v. t. & i.* To lend.

**loan** (lōn), **loan'in** (lōn'in), n. *Scot.* A milking yard, also, a lane.

**loan translation.** A term indirectly borrowed by translation (*superman*, from German *Übermensch*; *normal school*, from French *école normale*).

**loan'word'** (lōn'wōrd'), n. Also **loan word**. [After G. *Lehnwort*.] A word taken from another language and at least partly naturalized.

**loath**, **loth** (lōth), *adj.* [AS. *lāth* hostile, odious.] 1. *Obs.* Hatelful; repulsive. 2. Reluctant; averse. — *Syn.* See DISINCLINED.

**loathe** (lōth), *v. t.* **LOATHED** (lōthd); **LOATH'ING** (lōth'ing). [AS. *lāthan* to be hateful.] To dislike greatly; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at; to abhor. — *Syn.* See HATE.

**loath'ful** (lōth'fūl; -fī), *adj.* Loathsome.

**loath'ing** (lōth'ing), n. Extreme disgust; detestation.

**loath'ly** (lōth'li), *adj.* Loathsome. — (lōth'-; lōth'-), *adv.* Unwillingly.

**loath'some** (lōth'sūm), *adj.* Fitted to cause loathing; disgusting; odious. — **loath'some-ly**, *adv.* — **loath'some-ness**, n.

**loaves** (lōvz), n., pl. of LOAF.

**lob** (lōb), n. *Obs. exc. Dial.* A dull, heavy person.

**lob**, *v. t.* **LOBBED** (lōbd); **LOB'ING**. To throw, toss, or the like heavily

or slowly; as, *a Cricket*. To bowl underhand. **b Lawn Tennis.** To return (a ball) in a high curve. — *v. i.* 1. To go heavily or lumberingly. 2. *Lawn Tennis.* To make a lob. — *n.* *a Cricket.* A slow underhand ball pitched well up in the air, usually with considerable spin. **b Tennis. A ball returned in a high curve.**

**lob'ar** (lōb'ēr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lobe or lobes; as, *lobar pneumonia*.

**lob'ate** (lōb'ēt), *adj.* Also **lob'at-ed** (-bīt-ēd; -īd). [See LOBE.] Having lobes or rounded divisions. — **lob'ate-ly**, *adv.*

**lob'a-tion** (lōb'ā-shŭn), n. *a* State of being lobed; formation of lobes or lobules. *b* A lobe or lobule.

**lob'ber** (lōb'ēr), n. One who lobs.

**lob'by** (lōb'ī), n.; pl. -BIES (-iz). [ML. *lobium, lobia*. See LODGE.] 1. A passage or hall, esp. when large enough to serve also as a waiting room, etc., as in the British House of Commons, and in the United States in capitols and large railroad stations. Hence, the foyer of a hotel. 2. The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobes of a legislative house to transact business with the legislators, esp. in the effort to influence proceedings by personal agency. — *v. i.* -BIES (-īd); -ING (-ing). *U. S.* To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere, with intent to influence legislation. — *v. t.* To urge or procure passage of (a bill, etc.) by lobbying.

**lob'by-ist** (-ist), n. *U. S.* One who lobbies. — **lob'by-ism** (-iz'm), n. *lob'by*, n. [F. *lobe*, NL. *lobus*, fr. Gr. *lobos*.] 1. A projection or division of a rounded form. 2. *Anat.* A rounded projection of an organ or part, esp. one marked off by a fissure; as, the *lobes* of the brain, the lungs, etc. See EAR, *Illustr.*

**lobed** (lōbd), *adj.* Having lobes; lobate; — *specif. of leaves*. See LOBATION, *Illustr.* (1).

**lob'e-lia** (lōb'ē-lī-ā; -lē'yā; -lē), n. [NL., after Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), Flemish botanist.] Any of a genus (*Lobelia*), family Lobeliaceae, the lobelia family) of herbaceous plants, of wide distribution. Many species are cultivated.

**lob'lo-ly** (lōb'lō-lī), n.; pl. -LOLLIES (-līz). 1. Thick gruel. 2. Also **lobbly pine**. Any of several pines of the southern United States, esp. one (*Pinus taeda*) with thick, flaky bark, and spiny-tipped cones; also, the wood.

**lobbly boy.** A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

**lob'bo** (lōb'bō), n.; pl. LOBOS (-bōz). [Sp., fr. L. *lupus*.] *Western U. S.* The timber wolf. See WOLF, 1. *a*.

**lob'bo'o-my** (lōb'bō'ō-mī), n. [*lob* + *-omy*.] Leucotomy.

**lob'scouse'** (lōb'skōus'), n. Also **lob'scours'** (-skōrs'; 70). *Naut.* A stew of meat, vegetables, ship biscuit, etc.

**lob'ster** (lōb'stēr), n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [AS. *lōppestre, lōpystre*, fr. L. *locusta* lobster, locust, perh. under the influence of AS. *lōp* a spider.] 1. Any large marine macrural crustacean used as food. The common lobsters of Europe and North America, with stalked compound eyes, and five pairs of legs, of which the first pair is modified into enormous chelae, or pincers, are chiefly of the genus *Homarus*, sometimes regarded as type of a family (Homaridae). The *spiny lobsters* or *sea crayfishes* (constituting the family Palinuridae, type genus *Palinurus*) lack the large chelae. 2. *Slang.* A gullible, awkward, bungling, or red-faced person.

**lobster pot.** A trap for catching lobsters, commonly an oblong cage with slat sides and a funnel-shaped net, opening inward at each end.

**lob'ster ther'mi-dor** (lōb'stēr'mī-dōr). A mixture of lobster meat, mushrooms, and cream sauce, served in a lobster shell and browned.

**lob'ule** (lōb'ūl), n. A small lobe; also, a subdivision of a lobe. See EAR, *Illustr.* — **lob'u-lar** (-ū-lēr), *adj.*

**lob'worm'** (lōb'wōrm'), n. A lugworm.

**lo'ca** (lō'kā), n., pl. of LOCUS.

**lo'cal** (lō'kāl), *adj.* [F. fr. LL. *localis*, fr. *locus* place.] 1. Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space; as, a *local* body. 2. Characterized by, relating to, or occupying a particular place or places; not general or widespread, as, *local* anesthesia; *local* celebrities. 3. Hence, not broad or general; as, a *local* point of view. 4. A relating to, esp. confined to or dependent upon, a single transportation line, esp. a railroad; as, *local* traffic. *b* Of railway trains, accommodating a certain limited district; as, *local* service, rates; — *opp.* to *through*. *c* Of a public conveyance, making all the stops on its run; — *opp.* to *express*. — *n.* A local person or thing; as, *a* local train, or other public conveyance. *b* A local branch, lodge, or chapter of a fraternal organization or the like, as a labor union or a college fraternity. *c* *Newspapers.* An item of news relating to the place where the paper is published. — **lo'cal-ly**, *adv.*

**local color.** *Literature.* Color derived from the presentation of the features and peculiarities of a particular locality and its inhabitants.

**lo'cale'** (lō'kāl'; -kāl'), properly **lo'cal'**, n. [F. *local*.] A locality, esp. with reference to some characteristic feature.

**local government.** *Polit. Sci.* Self-government in local affairs by a city or other limited area; also, the governing body or person of such a city or locality.

**lo'cal-ism** (lō'kāl'iz'm), n. State or quality of being local; a concernment with local affairs; sectionalism; specif., tendency to place local interests above national. *b* A local idiom or peculiarity of speaking or acting.

**lo'cal-ity** (lō'kāl'ī-tī), n.; pl. -ITIES (-tīz). 1. Fact or state of being local. 2. Position; place; situation.

**lo'cal-ize** (lō'kāl'īz), *v. t.* [From LOCAL.] To make local; to fix in, or assign or confine to, a definite place or locality. — **lo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'sh'), *n.*

**local option.** The right of determining by popular vote within certain districts, as in each county, city, or town, whether the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed.

**lo'cate** (lō'kāt; lō'kāt'), *v. t.* [L. *locatus*, past part. of *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place.] 1. *Chiefly U. S.* To designate the site of; as, to *locate* a public building, a mining claim. 2. To set or establish in a particular spot. 3. To search for and discover the position of; as, to *locate*



Lobation, *Bot.* 1 Lobed, 2 Cleft; 3 Parted; 4 Divided.



American Lobster (*Homarus americanus*). (310)

cost an enemy. 4. To assign a place to; as, to *locate* the reign of an American king. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To take up one's residence; to settle. **lo-ca-tion** (lō-kā'shən), *n.* 1. Act or process of locating (in various senses). 2. Situation; place; specif., locality of or for a residence, factory, store, etc. 3. That which is located; esp., a tract of land designated in respect to place and purpose, as a mining claim (U. S.), a farm or station (Australia). 4. *Civil Law.* A letting for hire; a contract for the use of a thing, or service of a person, for hire. 5. *Motion Pictures.* A place outside of a studio where a picture or part of it is filmed; — chiefly in or on location.

**lo-ca-tive** (lō-kā'tiv), *adj.* [From *L. locus* place, after *L. vocativus* vocative.] *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place, or the place where, or wherein (*L. domo*, at home). — *n.* The locative case; also, a word in that case.

**lo-ca-tor** (lō-kā'tēr; lō-kā't(ēr)), *n.* [*L.*] 1. *U. S.* One who locates land or a mining claim. 2. = **RADIOLOCATOR**.

**loch** (lōk), *n.* [*Gael. & Oir.*] *Scot.* A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked.

**lo-chi-a** (lō-kī'd; lō-kī'd), *n. pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. lochia*, pl. fr. *lochia* of childbirth, fr. *lochos* a lying-in, childbirth.] *Med. & Veter.* The discharge from the uterus and vagina following delivery. — **lo-chi-al** (lō-kī'd), *adj.*

**lo-cl** (lō'cl), *n. pl.* of **LOCUS**.

**lock** (lōk), *n.* [*AS. locc*.] 1. A tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair; hence, *pl.*, the hair of the head. 2. A naturally cohering bunch of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; a flock.

**lock**, *n.* [*AS. loc* enclosure, an enclosed place.] 1. A fastening, as for a door, a trunk lid, a drawer, etc., operated by a key or a combination.

2. An enclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level.

3. A locking or fastening together; also, a state of being locked or fixed.

4. *Engin.* A chamber with airtight doors connecting a compartment where the air is under pressure (as a ship's stoke-hold under full draft) with places having normal air pressure.

5. *Firearms.* The part or apparatus by which the charge is exploded; as, a matchlock.

6. *Vehicles.* A device to lock a wheel in descending a hill. 7. *Wrestling.* Any of various holds; esp., one in which a limb of one contestant is twisted in some way around a limb of the other.

— *v. t.* 1. To fasten the lock or locks of; as, to *lock* a door; to *lock*, or *lock up*, a room. 2. To confine, or to shut in or out. 3. To make fast by the interlinking of parts; as, to *lock* arms; to *lock* wheels. 4. Figuratively: a To grapple in combat. b To invest, as capital, where it is not easily convertible into money. c To hold inactive; to overcome.

5. *Engin.* etc. a To move (a vessel) or permit it to pass, by raising or lowering it. b To provide with locks, as a canal. c To divide off (a portion of a river) by a lock; — with *off*. 6. *Print.* To fasten (imposed type, etc.) securely in a chase by tightening the quoins; with *up*. — *v. i.* 1. To become locked, as a door. 2. To interlock or interlink. 3. *Engin.*, etc. a To build locks to facilitate navigation. b To go or pass by means of a lock, as of a canal, etc. — *lock out*. To withhold employment from (a body of employees) as a means of bringing them to accept the employers' terms.

**lock-age** (lōk'ij), *n.* a Act or process of passing a vessel through a lock. b Toll paid for passing through a lock, as in a canal. c Locks collectively; a set or system of locks.

**lock'er** (lōk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which locks. 2. A drawer, cupboard, compartment, or chest, that may be closed with a lock. 3. A compartment for storing quick-frozen foods for long periods at constant subfreezing temperature and proper humidity. 4. *Naut.* Any chest or compartment for stowing anything snugly; as, a chain locker.

**lock'et** (lōk'it; -līt), *n.* [*F. loquet* latch, dim. of *OF. loc* latch, lock.] A little case for a memento, as for a miniature, usually worn suspended as from a necklace.

**lock'jaw** (lōk'jō), *n.* *Med.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together.

**lock nut**, or **lock'nut** (lōk'nūt), *n.* *Mech.* A nut screwed down hard on another to prevent it from slackening back. See **VALVE**, *Illustr.*

b A nut so constructed that it locks itself when screwed up tight.

**lock'out** (lōk'out; -t), *n.* Act of locking out, specif., of locking out employees. See *lock out*, under **LOCK**, *v.*

**lock'smith** (lōk'smith), *n.* An artificer who makes or mends locks. — **lock'smith'er-y** (lōk'smith'ēr-ē), *n.* *lock'smith'ing*, *n.*

**lock step**. A mode of marching in step by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible.

**lock stitch**. A stitch formed by the interlocking of two threads, as in the work done by some sewing machines.

**lock'up** (lōk'up), *n.* 1. A locking up or being locked up. 2. A jail.

**lo-co** (lō'kō), *n.* [*Sp. loco* insane] a = **LOCOWEED**. b = **LOCO DISEASE**. — *v. t.* To poison with locoweed, hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad. — *adj.* [*Sp.*] *Slang.* Crazy; out of one's mind.

**lo-co ci-ta-to** (lō'kō sī-tā'tō), [*L.*] In the place cited; in the passage quoted. Abbr. *loc. cit.*

**loco disease**. [*Sp. loco* insane.] A chronic nervous affection of cattle, horses, and sheep, caused by eating locoweed.

**lo-co-to-oo** (lō'kō-tō'kō), *n.* 1. *Obs.* *U. S.* A friction match. 2. [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of the antimonopolist wing of New York City Democrats (1835); — later applied for a time by the Whites to any Democrat.

**lo-co-mo-tion** (lō'kō-mō'shūn), *n.* [*L. locus* place + *motio* motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place; progressive movement; hence, travel.

**lo-co-mo-tive** (lō'kō'tiv), *adj.* [*See LOCOMOTOR*.] 1. Of or pertaining to locomotion, or travel. 2. Able to move from place to place. 3. *Of,*

pertaining to, or designating a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by operation of its own mechanism. — *n.* A self-propelled engine or vehicle; specif., a steam engine or electric motor used for hauling cars, wagons, etc., on a railroad.

**lo-co-mo'tor** (lō'kō'tēr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to movement or locomotion.

**locomotor ataxia**. *Med.* A disorder of the nervous system caused by syphilis, attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, difficulty in coordinating voluntary movements, etc.

**lo-co-weed** (lō'kō-wēd), *n.*, or **loco weed**. Any of a number of herbs (as *Asclepias mollis*, *A. bigelovii*, *Oxytropis macounii*, and *O. splendens*) of the western U. S., which poison cattle, sheep, and horses (see **LOCO DISEASE**); — called also *crazyweed*.

**lo-co-lar** (lō'kō-lēr), *adj.* [*See LOCULUS*.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having or composed of cells or loculi; as, *bilocular*.

**lo-co-late** (lō'kō-lāt), *adj.* [*L. loculatus*.] *Bot.* Having loculi.

**lo-co-lat'ed** (lō'kō-lāt'ed; -lāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Loculate.

**lo-co-li-cid'al** (lō'kō-lī-sīd'āl; -lī; -t), *adj.* [*L. loculus* cell + *caedere* to cut.] *Bot.* Dehiscent along the dorsal suture of a carpel or loculus; — of capsular fruits. Cf. **SEPTICIDAL**.

**lo-co-lus** (lō'kō-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* **LOCULI** (lō'kō-lī). [*L.*, little place, a compartment, dim. of *locus* place.] 1. A small chamber or cavity; specif.: *Bot.* a One of the cells of a compound ovary. b The cavity of a pollen sac.

**lo-cum** (lō'kūm), *n.* *Colloq.* A locum tenens.

**lo-cum te-nens** (lō'kūm tē-nens). [*L.*, holding the place, fr. *locus* place + *tenens*, pres. part. of *tenere* to hold. See **LITUITANT**.] A substitute; one temporarily taking the place of another, as esp. of a doctor or clergyman.

**lo-cus** (lō'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* **LOCi** (lō'kī), **LOCA** (lō'kā). [*L.*, place.] 1. A place; locality. 2. Short for **LOCUS CLASSICUS**. 3. *Math.* The path of a point or curve moving according to some law; the assemblage of all possible positions of the moving or generating element.

**lo-cus clas'si-cus** (lō'kūs klās'sī-kūs), *pl.* **LOCi CLASSici** (lō'kī klās'sī-kī), [*L.*] A classical passage; a standard passage important for the elucidation of a word or subject.

**lo-cus si-gil'lī** (sī-gil'lī), [*L.*] The place of the seal. Abbr. *L. S.*

**lo-cust** (lō'kūst), *n.* [*OF. or L.*; *OF. locuste*, fr. *L. locusta* locust, grasshopper.] 1. Any grasshopper of the family *Acrididae*, esp. any of certain migratory species destructive to vegetation, as the migratory locust of Europe and Asia (*Phaenocarpa migratorius*), a South African species (*P. pardalina*), and the Rocky Mountain grasshopper of North America (*Melanoplus spretus*). See **GRASSHOPPER**. 2. = **CICADA**. 3. [The name of the insect was first applied to the carob bean.] Any of several trees: a In U. S. also called *acacia*. A North American tree (*Rhonia pseudoacacia*) of the pea family, with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of fragrant white flowers; also, its hard, durable wood. b The honey locust. c The carob tree.

**lo-cus'ta** (lō'kūs'tā), *n.* [*NL.* See **LOCUST**.] *Bot.* A spikelet. See **SPIKELET**, *Illustr.*

**lo-cu'tion** (lō'kū'shūn), *n.* [*L. locutio*, fr. *loqu* to speak.] 1. Style of discourse; phraseology. 2. A particular form of expression; as, odd or figurative locutions.

**lo-de** (lō'dē), [*AS. lād* way, journey.] 1. *Dial Eng.* A waterway. 2. *Mining*. a Strictly, a mineral deposit that fills a fissure in the native rock. b Any ore deposit occurring in its natural or original position within definite boundaries, separating it from adjoining rocks.

**lo-de'star**, **load'star** (lō'dē'stār), *n.* [*lo-de*, *load* + *star*. See **LODE**.] A star that leads; esp., the polestar.

**lo-de'stone** (lō'dē'stōn), *n.* Var. of **LOADSTONE**.

**lodge** (lōj), *n.* [*OF. loge*, fr. *ML. laubia*, *lobia*, porch, gallery, fr. *OHG. loubia*, fr. *lob* foliage.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* A but; hovel. 2. a A house set apart for residence in the hunting or other special season. b A house on an estate, occupied by a gamekeeper, caretaker, porter, or the like. c At Cambridge, Eng., the residence of the head of a college. 3. In Masonic and other orders or societies, esp. secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members composing such a branch. 4. The den or lair of a wild animal or voracious group of animals, esp. one requiring constructive work, as a beaver's lodge. 5. A cabin, hut, or tent of the North American Indians; a wigwam, hence, or the like (cf. *TEPEK*, *WICKIUP*, *WIGWAM*); hence, the regular occupants of such a lodge; a family of Indians.

— *v. t.* **LODGED** (lōj'd); **LONGING** (lōj'ning). 1. To provide quarters for, esp. temporarily; also, to serve as a shelter for. 2. Hence, to receive as a guest or denizen; specif., to take as a paying guest. 3. To establish or settle (oneself) in a place. 4. To bring to a certain position, as by casting, discharging, thrusting; as, to lodge a sword in one. 5. To throw or heat down, as growing grain; as, oats lodged by the rain. 6. To place or vest as in an agent; as, to lodge powers in a commission. 7. To place or deposit; as, to lodge records in a place of deposit. 8. To lay or deposit, as a complaint, before a proper authority; as, to lodge information against a swindler. — *v. i.* 1. To occupy a place temporarily; to have lodging; as, to lodge at a hotel. 2. To reside as a paying guest, or lodger. 3. To stop and remain; as, the bullet lodged in the bark of a tree.

**lodg'er** (lōj'ēr), *n.* One who or that which lodges; specif., one who occupies a hired room in another's house; a roomer.

**lodg'ing** (lōj'ing), *n.* 1. Dwelling; abode; esp., temporary abode; sleeping place; quarters. 2. *pl.* A room or rooms in the house of another, as a place of residence.

**lodg'ing-house** (lōj'ing-hūs), *n.* A house where lodgings are provided and let.

**lodg'ment**, **lodge'ment** (lōj'mēnt), *n.* 1. A lodging place; lodgings. 2. Act, fact, or manner of lodging, esp., a placing, depositing, or coming to rest; as, the lodgment of a balloon in a tree. 3. An accumulation of something deposited in a place or remaining at rest. 4. *Milit.* The occupation and holding of a position in hostile or disputed territory; as, to effect a lodgment.

**lod'i-cule** (lōd'ī-kūl), *n.* [*L. lodicula*, dim. of *lodix*, *lodixis*, a coverlet.] *Bot.* In the flowers of grasses, one of the two delicate membranous scales borne on the torus outside of the stamens, possibly representing a perianth or merely a bractlet.

**loo**, **loo** (loo), *n.* *Scol.* var. of **LOVE**.

**lo-ess** (lō'ēs; lūs), *n.* [*OF. liess*, dial. fr. *liessen* to pour, dissolve.] *Geol.* An unstratified deposit of yellowish-brown loam covering areas in North America, Europe, and Asia, now generally thought to be chiefly an eolian deposit.

**loft** (lōft; -t), *n.* [*ME.*, air, height, loft, fr. *AS. laft*, fr. *ON. lapt* air, heaven, loft.] 1. An upper room or story; esp., an attic. 2. Hence:

**a A loyoff.** **b U.S.** One of the upper floors of a new building, especially when without partition, church, hall, etc., as the organ loft. **3. Golf.** **a** A face of a club. **b** Act of lofting, or a lofting at make or furnish with a loft. **2.** To play or at pions. **3. Golf.** **a** To strike (the ball) so to lay back the face of (a club). — *v. i.* **Golf.** To **3.** Also lofting from. **Golf.** An iron club with the for use in lofting the ball.

**log** (lōg; 74), *n.* [ME. *logge*, prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** A bulky piece or length of the trunk of a tree or of unshaped timber. **2.** Figuratively, something inert, heavy, or stupid. **3.** [Orig. an ordinary piece of wood.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water, consisting of a block (dog chip) fastened to a line (dog line) and run out from a reel (dog reel). **4.** Hence: **a** The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress; also, the full nautical record of a ship's voyage. **b** The full record of a flight by an aircraft. **5.** Hence, any record of performance; specif.: **a** The record of an engine, boiler, or other test. **b** A record of the progress in drilling a well. — *adj.* Made from a log or built of logs; as, a log cabin. — *v. t.*; **LOGGING** (lōg'ing). **1.** To fell and lop (a tree); to cut (timber) into logs. **2.** To enter in a logbook; as, to log the miles run; also, to sail or move (a specified distance) as shown by the ship's log. — *v. i.* To engage in the business of cutting or transporting logs for timber.

**loganberry** (lōg'ən-bēr'ē), *n.*; *pl.* **LOGANBERRIES** (-zē). [After Judge J. H. Logan, who found it in 1881.] A red-fruited upright-growing dewberry, variously regarded as a variety of the western dewberry (*Rubus ursinus*), or as a hybrid (*R. loganobaccus*) between it and the red raspberry (*R. idaeus*); also, the berry on this plant.

**loganiaceae** (lōg'ə-ni-ā'shēz), *adj.* [After James Logan, Jr. botanist.] **Bot.** Belonging to a family (Loganiaceae; order Gentianales) of herbs, shrubs, and trees distinguished from the gentian family by the presence of stipules. See **BUDDLEIA**, **GELEUM**, **STRYCHNOS**.

**log-a-oe-dic** (lōg'ə-ōi-dik), *adj.* [Gr. *logos*, discourse, prose + *oide*, song.] **Gr. & Lat. Pros.** Composed of dactyls and trochees, or of anapaests and iambi, combined in the same cola, or metrical series. — *n.* A logaedic verse.

**log-a-rithm** (lōg'ə-rith'm; -rith'm; 74), *n.* [NL. *logarithmus*, fr. Gr. *logos*, word, proportion + *arithmos*, number.] **Math.** The exponent of that power of a fixed number (called the base) which equals a given number (called the antilogarithm). Abbr. *log* (no period). Logarithms to the base 10 are called **common**, or **Briggsian**, and are universally used in computation.

**log-a-rith-mic** (rith'm'ik; -rith'm'ik), *adj.* Also **log-a-rith-mi-cal** (-m'i-kāl). **Math.** Of or connected with the logarithm. — **log-a-rith-mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**log-book** (lōg'boōk'), *n.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather and incidents of the voyage.

**log chip.** *Naut.* See **LOG**, *n.*, 3.

**loge** (lōzh), *n.* [F. See **LOGER**.] A booth or stall; specif., a box or stall, as in a theater or opera house.

**logger** (lōg'ēr; 74), *n.* **Lumbering.** **a** One engaged in logging. **b** A machine for hauling and loading logs.

**logger, adj.** [Cf. **LOGGERHEAD**.] **Scot.** Heavy; stupid

**logger-head** (-hēd'), *n.* [Dial. *logger* a log or block of wood + *head*.] **1.** A blockhead; numskull. **2.** A long-handled iron tool terminating in a ball or bulb used, when heated, to melt tar, to heat liquids, as flip, etc. **3.** In a whaleboat, an upright piece of round timber around which a turn of the line is taken when it is running out too fast. **4.** Also **loggerhead turtle**. See **TURTLE**, 1. **5.** Also **loggerhead shrike**. See **SHRIKE**. — *to be at loggerheads*. To quarrel.

**loggia** (lōj'ā; lōj'ā; It. lōj'ā), *n.*; *pl.* **LOGGIAS** (lōj'āz; lōj'ā-dz), **LOGGIE** (lōj'ā), [It., fr. OF. *logia*. See **LOGE**.] **Arch.** A roofed open gallery. It differs from a *veranda* or *porch* in being more architectural and in forming more decidedly a part of the main edifice.

**logging** (lōg'ing; 74), *n.* The business of felling trees, cutting them into logs, and transporting the logs to sawmills or to market.

**log'i-a** (lōg'ī-ā), *n.*, *pl.* of **LOGION** (lōn). [Gr. *pl.*, sayings, fr. *logos* word.] Sayings of a religious teacher; specif. *lofted cap.*, sayings of Jesus; — applied esp. to early collections supposed to have been used by the evangelists, and to Asaph's.

criteria of validity in thought and demonstration; the science of the formal principles of reasoning. **2.** A treatise on this science; also, the methodology or formal principles of any branch of knowledge; as, the *logic of art*. **3. Reasoning; esp., sound reasoning; also, ironically, whatever convinces or makes argument useless; as, artillery has been called the *logic of kings*. **4. Connection, as of facts or events, in a rational way; as, by the *logic of events*, anarchy leads to tyranny.****

**log'i-cal** (lōg'ī-kāl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to logic; used in logic. **2.** According to the rules of logic; as, *logical reasoning*. **3.** Skilled in logic; as, he is a *logical thinker*. **4.** In accordance with the inferences reasonably to be drawn from events or circumstances; as, a *logical candidate*; the *logical result*. — **log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**log'i-cal-i-ty** (lōg'ī-kāl-i-tē), *n.* Logical character.

**log'i-cian** (lōg'ī-sh'ān), *n.* One skilled in logic.

**log-ion** (lōg'ī-ōn), *n.*, *sing.* of **LOGIA**.

**logistics** (lōg'is-tiks), *n.*; *see* -ics. [F. *logistique*, fr. *logis* quarters, *logis*, fr. *loger* to quarter.] **Mil.** That branch of the military art which embraces the details of the transport, quartering, and supply of troops. — **log-is-tic** (-tik), *adj.* — **log-is-ti-cal** (-tikāl), *adj.*

**log line.** *Naut.* See **LOG**, *n.*, 3.

**log-o-** (lōg'ō-), *log-*. [Gr. *logos*.] A combining form meaning word, thought, speech, discourse.

**log-o-gram** (-grām), *n.* [*loga* + *-gram*.] A word letter; a phonogram representing a word. — **log-o-gram-mat'ic** (-grām-māt'ik), *adj.* (-grām; 9), *n.* A logogram.

**log-og-ra-phy** (lōg'ō-grā-fē), *n.* [Gr. *logographia* a writing of speeches, *logos* word, speech + *graphein* to write.] **1.** Use of logotypes in

printing. **2.** A mode of reporting speeches in longhand, a number of reporters taking three or four words each in succession. — **log-o-graph'ic** (lōg'ō-grāf'ik), **log-o-graph'i-cal** (-ikāl), *adj.*

**log-o-griph** (lōg'ō-grif), *n.* [*loga* + Gr. *griphos* a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle.] A sort of riddle in which it is required to discover a chosen word from various combinations of its letters; — thus, to discover the chosen word *chatter* from *cat, rat, hats, rats, etc.* **b** An anagram.

**log-o-m'a-achy** (lōg'ō-mā-ā-kē), *n.*; *pl.* -ACHIES (-kēz). [Gr. *logomachia*, fr. *logos* word + *machē* fight, contest.] **1.** Contention in or about words; a war of words. **2.** A game of wordmaking. — **log-o-m'a-achist** (-kist), *n.*

**log'o-rhe'a** (lōg'ō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *logo* + *-rrhea*.] Excessive and often incoherent talkativeness.

**log'os** (lōg'ōs), *n.* [Gr. the word or form which expresses a thought, also, the thought.] **1.** *Philos.* [often cap.] The rational principle in the universe. **2. [cap.] *Theol.* The Word (that is, the actively expressed, creative, and revelatory thought and will) of God, at once distinguished from and identified with him; — identified with Jesus Christ in the prologue to the Fourth Gospel (John 1, 1-18).**

**log'o-type** (lōg'ō-tip), *n.* [*loga* + *-type*.] **Print.** A single type body containing two or more letters often associated, as *the* and *and*; — distinguished from *ligature* (which see). — **log'o-type'y** (-tip'y), *n.*

**log reel.** See **LOG**, *n.*, 3.

**log-rolling** (lōg'ōl'ing), *n.* **Chiefly U.S.** **1.** The rolling of logs in water by treating; also, a sport in which men treading logs try to dislodge one another. **2.** A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return, esp. among politicians for political ends. — **log-roll**, *v. t.* & *i.* — **log-roll'er**, *n.*

**log ship.** Var. of **LOG CHIP**. See **LOG**, *n.*, 3.

**logue** (-lōg; 74), [F. fr. L. *logus*, fr. Gr. *logos*. See **-LOGY**.] A combining form denoting a (specified) type of discourse or discourse, as in *dialogue*, *travelogue*.

**log-way** (lōg'wē; 74), *n.* **Logging.** = **GANGWAY**, 2 d.

**log-wood** (-wōd'), *n.* [So called from being imported in logs.] A The very hard brownish heartwood of a Central American and West Indian medium-sized tree (*Haematoxylon campechianum*) of the sassa family. It is used in dyeing. **B** The tree itself.

**log'y** (lōg'i), *adj.*, **LOG'Y** (-g'i-er), **LOG'Y** (-g'i-est). **U.S.** Heavy or dull, esp. in motion or thought.

**-logy**. [F. or L. or Gr.; F. *-logie*, fr. (Gr. or) L. *-logia*, fr. Gr. *-logia*, fr. *logos* word, discourse, *legō* to speak.] A combining form denoting: **a** A speaking, or saying, as in *eulogy*. **b** A doctrine, theory, or science, as in *biology*.

**Lo-hen-grin** (lō'hēn-grīn), *n.* [G.] The title and hero of a medieval German romance, and of a music drama (1850) by Richard Wagner.

**loin** (loin), *n.* [OF. *loigne*, deriv. of L. *lumbus* loin.] **1.** That part of a human being or quadruped on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs (see *POB*, *ILLUSTR.*); — chiefly in *pl.* and often, in Biblical and poetic diction, denoting: **a** That part of the body to be clothed or girded. **b** The seat of generation or procreation. **2.** The front part of a hindquarter of beef, mutton, lamb, pork, or veal, with the flank removed. See **BEEF**, **LAMB**, **PORK**, *ILLUSTR.*

**loin-cloth** (-klōth'; 74), *n.* A primitive garment consisting of a cloth worn about the loins.

**loit'er** (loi'tēr), *v. t.* [MD. *loteren* to shake, be loose (D. *louteren* to loiter).] To be slow in moving; lag behind. — **Syn.** See **DELAY**. — **loit'er-er**, *n.*

**Lo'ki** (lō'kē), *n.* [ON.] **Norse Myth.** A god, contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Aesir, sometimes with the Jotunns.

**loll** (lōl), *v. i.* [ME. *lollen*, *lullen*, of imitative origin.] **1.** To hang laxly; to droop; dangle. **2.** Of an animal, to let the tongue hang out, as when heated by labor. **3.** To move or recline in a lax, lazy, or indolent manner. — *v. t.* To let droop or dangle. — *n.* Act of lolling. — **loller**, *n.*

**Lo'llard** (lō'lārd; 74), *n.* [MD. *lollaerd*, lit., a mumber of prayers or psalms, fr. *lollen* to mutter, doze.] One of the followers of Wycliffe in the 14th and 15th centuries.

**lo'l'i-pop** (lō'lī-pōp), *n.* A variety of candy, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick.

**lo'llop** (lō'lōp), *v. i.* [From **LOLL**.] **1.** *Collog. & Dial.* To loll; lounge. **2.** To go with bounds or leaps; also, to bound or bob up.

**Lom'bard** (lōm'bārd; -bērd; lōm'-), *n.* [F. fr. It. *Lombardo*.] **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe which invaded Italy in 568 and settled in the valley of the Po; hence, a person descended from the Teutonic Lombards, or a native of the part of Italy which derived its name from them. **2.** [also *not cap.*] A moneylender or banker; — from the fact bankers or moneylenders of Lombardy. — **Lom-bar'dio** (lōm'bārd'io), *adj.*

**Lombard Street.** The principal street in London for banks and note brokers; the money market of London. Cf. **WALL STREET**.

**Lom'bard-y pop'lar** (lōm'bārd'ī; lōm'-; bīrd'ī), *n.* See **POPLAR**, 1 a.

**lo'ment** (lō'mēnt), *n.* [L. *lomentum* bean meal, used as a cosmetic wash, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] **Bot.** An indehiscent legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded joints. It is the characteristic fruit of the tick trefoil (*genus Desmodium*) and related plants of the pea family. — **lo'men-ti-aeous** (lō'mēn-ti-ā'shēz), *adj.*

**lo-men'tum** (lō'mēn'tūm), *n.* [L.] **Bot.** A loment.

**lone** (lōn), *adj.* [From **ALONE**.] **1.** Without company; solitary; hence, lonesome. **2.** *Rumorous.* Single; unmarried or widowed.

**3.** Situated apart from other things of the kind; also, unfrequented; hence, lonely. — **Syn.** See **ALONE**.

**lone'ly** (lōn'ly), *adj.*; **-LY** (-lī-er); **-LY** (-lī-est). **1.** Without company; lone; as, a *lonely traveler*. **2.** Sequestered from company; solitary. **3.** Not frequented by human beings; as, a *lonely wood*. **4.** Depressed at being alone; lonesome. **5.** Giving a feeling of loneliness; desolate; as, a *lonely sky*. — **Syn.** See **ALONE**. — **lone'ly-ly**, *adv.* — **lone'ness**, *n.*

**lone'some** (-sūm), *adj.* **1.** Secluded from society; solitary. **2.** Conscious of, and depressed by, solitude. — **Syn.** See **ALONE**. — **lone'some-ly**, *adv.* — **lone'some-ness**, *n.*

**Lone'-Star' State.** Texas; — a nickname alluding to the single star on its coat of arms.

**long** (lōng; 74), *adj.*; **LONGER** (lōng'ēr); **LONGEST** (lōng'ēst; -gēst). [AS. *lang*, *lang*.] **1.** Of considerable extent from end to end; as, a *long road*; *long hair*; specif.: **a** With reference to shape; forming the chief linear dimensions; as, the *long side* of anything; hence, notably

greater in this dimension than in any other; as, a *long* boat. **b** Of great or unusual extent from base to top; tall; as, a *long* person. **2. a** Of time: Having great duration; not brief. **b** Hence, tiresomely long; tedious. **c** Of a series: Containing many items, counts, or members; as, a *long* list. **3** Extended to a (specified) measure of length, in space or time or in any series; as, a mile *long*; a drama five acts *long*. **4** Designating a measure of a greater length or quantity than the standard; as, a *long* mile. **5** Extending or directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility; as, *long* sight (farsightedness); hence, involving more than ordinary liability to error; as, a *long* guess. **6** Having a high percentage of some specific ingredient; as, *long* in oil. **7. Finance & Com.** Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or believing in, advance in prices; as, *long* of cotton. Hence: *to be, or so, long of the market*, to be on the long side of the market, to hold products or securities for a rise in price. **8. a** *Phonet.* Of relatively great duration; — said esp. of a vowel or consonant sound as compared with one called *short*. **b** *Pros.* Of a syllable or vowel, of relatively extended duration. **9. Gambling.** Of unusual degree of difference in related amounts; as, to give long odds of 30 to 1; also, of or pertaining to the greater amount in betting odds.

— **n.** **1. Com.** One who purchases or is on the long side of the market. **2. Phonet. & Pros.** A long sound or syllable. — *the long and (the) short*. The sum and substance.

— *adv.* [AS. *lange*.] **1.** For or during a long time. **2.** At a point of duration far distant. **3.** In the comparative: After or beyond the indicated time; as, to stay *longer*; to hold out *longer*. — *as, or so, long as*. On condition that; since; as, *so long as* you desire it, we will do it. — *so long*. Slang. Good-by.

**long** (lɒŋ; 74), *adv.* *Archaic & Dial.* Aphetic form of ALONG.

**long** (lɒŋ; 74), *v. i.*; **LONGED** (lɒŋd); **LONGING** (lɒŋɪŋ). [AS. *langian* to grow long, to long.] To feel a strong desire or craving; to yearn.

**Myth.** *Long, yearn, hanker, pine, hunger, thirst* mean to have an urgent desire for something. *Long* implies a wishing with one's whole heart and, often, a striving to attain; *yearn*, an eager, restless, often passionate, longing; *hanker*, an uneasy desire because of an unsatisfied appetite or passion; *pine*, a languishing or a fruitless longing; *hunger* and *thirst*, a compelling, insistent craving for something good or bad.

**long**, *v. i.* [AS. *gelang* belonging, dependent, consequent.] **1. Archaic.** To be suitable or meet. **2. Obs. ecc. Dial.** To belong as property.

**long-a-nim'-ty** (lɒŋ-ə-nīm'-tī), *n.* [LL. *longanimitas*, fr. *longus* long + *animus* mind.] Disposition to bear injuries patiently; forbearance.

**long/boat'** (lɒŋ-ˈbɔt'), *n.* *Naut.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

**long/bow'** (-bɔ'), *n.* A wooden bow drawn by hand, usually 5½ to 6 feet long. — *to draw (pull, use, etc.) the longbow*. To tell large stories; to exaggerate.

**long-dis'tance** (see *Proem*, § 2), *adj.* Being a long distance away; also, covering a long distance, specif., *Telephony*, of, pertaining to, or designating communication with points connected with a distant exchange, esp. one in another city. — *n.* The operator or exchange that gives long-distance connections.

**long dozen.** One more than a dozen; thirteen.

**longe** (lɒŋ), *n.* [F. *Manège*.] A long rope used to lead or guide a horse in training. **b** The use of such a rope. — *v. t.*; **LONGED** (lɒŋd); **LONGING**. To guide or exercise (a horse) by means of a longe.

**[lɒŋ-ge-ron']** (lɒŋ-ge-ˈrɒn'), *n.* [F. *Aéronautique*.] A fore-and-aft framing member of an airplane fuselage.

**long-ge'-ty** (lɒŋ-ge-ˈtī), *n.* Length of life.

**long-ge'-vous** (-jə-vəs), *adj.* [L. *longaeuus*.] Long-lived.

**long green.** Slang, U.S. Paper money, esp. greenbacks.

**long/hand'** (lɒŋ-ˈhænd'; 74), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting. Cf. **SHORTHAND**.

**long/head'** (lɒŋ-ˈhɛd'), *n.* **1. a** A head with a low cephalic index. **b** A dolichocephalic person. **2** Written long head. *Colloq.* Foresight; sagacity. — **long/head'-ed** (-hɛd'ɛd'; -ɪd; 2), *adj.* — **long'-head'-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **long/head'-ed-ness**, *n.*

**long/horn'** (-hɔrn'), *n.* A long-horned animal; specif., any of certain practically extinct long-horned cattle of Spanish derivation, often called *Texas longhorns*, formerly common in the southwestern U.S.

**long house.** The communal dwelling of the Iroquois.

**long hundredweight.** The British hundredweight of 112 lb. av. (50.8 kg.).

**long-ri-** (lɒŋ-ri-). [L. *longus*.] A combining form meaning *long*, as in **longi-cau'dal**, having a long tail.

**long-ri-corn** (-kɔrn), *adj.* [*longi* + L. *cornu* horn.] *Zool.* Having long antennae. — *n.* A longicorn beetle.

**long-ling** (lɒŋ-ɪŋ; 74), *n.* An eager desire; craving.

**long-ling-ly** (-li), *adv.* In a manner showing eager desire.

**long-ly** (lɒŋ-ly), *adj.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

**longi-tude** (lɒŋ-ɪ-ti-d), *n.* [OF. or L. *OF.*, fr. L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus* long.] **1. Jocular.** Length. **2. Astron. & Geod.** Angular distance measured on a great circle of reference from the intersection of the adopted zero meridian with this reference circle to the similar intersection of the meridian passing through the object. **3. Gen.** The

longitude of a place is expressed either in degrees (**longitude in arc**) or in time (**longitude in time**); as, the *longitude* of New York is 74° or 4 h. 56 min. west of Greenwich. Cf. **LATITUDE**; see **MEASURE**, Table 8.

**long-i-tu'di-nal** (-tū'di-nəl; -n'), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to length. **2.** Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse*. **3.** Pertaining to the lengthwise dimension. — **long-i-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**long jump.** *Athletics.* — **BROAD JUMP**.

**long-leaf** (lɒŋ-ˈleɪf) (lɒŋ-ˈlɛf'), *n.* Also **longleaf pine**, **longleaf yellow pine**, **long-leaved pine**. The Georgia pine (see **PINE**).

**long-lived** (-lɪvd'; *Brit.* also -lɪvd'; 2), *adj.* Having a long life; as, a *long-lived* tree. — **long-lived-ness**, *n.*

**long measure.** — **LINEAR MEASURE**.

**long moss.** An epiphytic plant (*Tillandsia usneoides*) of the pine-apple family, with threadlike stems, forming pendent tufts on trees in the southern U.S. and the West Indies.

**Long-go-bar'di** (lɒŋ-ɡo-bər'di), *n. pl.* [LL.] Lombards.

**long pig.** The human victim of a cannibal feast; — from the terms employed by Maori and Polynesian cannibals.

**long run.** The whole course of things; — in the phrase *in (or at) the long run*, in the course of time; finally.

**long/shore-man** (lɒŋ-ˈʃɔr-mæn), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *alongshoreman*.] U.S. A laborer, as a stevedore or loader, who works about the wharves of a seaport.

**long-sight'-ed** (-sɪt'ɛd; -ɪd; 2), *adj.* Able to see objects at a distance; hence, having foresight; sagacious; farsighted.

**long-some** (lɒŋ-ˈsʊm), *adj.* [AS. *langsum*.] *Archaic & Dial.* Extended in length; hence, tediously long.

**long/spur'** (-spɜr'), *n.* [From the length of the hind claw.] Any of several long-clawed fringillids birds (chiefly of the genus *Calcarius*) inhabiting the arctic regions and the Great Plains of North America.

**long-suf'-fer-ance**, *n.* *Archaic.* Long-suffering.

**long-suf'-fer-ing**, *n.* Long and patient endurance of offense. — **long-suf'-fer-ing** (see *Proem*, § 2), *adj.*

**long-term' bond or note.** *Finance.* An obligation, esp. of a government, that runs for at least two years.

**Long Tom.** **1. Naut.** A long pivot gun, carried on deck. **b** Any large gun of long range, esp. when used ashore. **2. [not cap.] U.S.** A trough for washing gold-bearing earth.

**long ton.** See **TON**, 1 a.

**[lɒŋ-ɡueʊr']** (lɒŋ-ɡʊr'), *n.* [F.] A dull or tedious passage in a book, drama, or the like.

**long-wind'-ed** (lɒŋ-ˈwɪn'ɛd; -ɪd; 2), *adj.* Tediously long in speaking; as, a *long-winded* talker. — **long-wind'-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **long-wind'-ed-ness**, *n.*

**long-wise'** (lɒŋ-ˈwɪz'), *adv.* Also **long-ways'** (-wəz'). Lengthwise.

**loo** (loo), *n.* [From older *lanterloo*, fr. F. *lanterlu*, orig., the refrain of a vaudeville.] **1.** A game at cards. **2.** The money played for, or each stake, at loo. — *v. t.*; **LOOED** (loo'd); **LOO'ING**. To cause to deposit a new stake at loo, as for not winning a trick.

**loo-by** (loo-ˈbi), *n.*; *pl.* **LOOBIES** (-bi-z). An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

**loof** (loo), *n.* *Scot.* The palm of the hand.

**loof.** Var. of **LUFF**.

**look** (loo), *v. i.* [AS. *lūcian*.] **1.** To have or exercise the visual sense, to see. **2.** To turn, direct, or hold the eyes as for viewing, noting, or ascertaining. **3.** To seem to a perceptive; to appear; hence, with *like*, to show promise of; as, *it looks like* snow. **4.** To direct or pay attention; as, *look to your laurels*. **5.** To expect; to look forward (to). **6.** To have (an indicated) direction or outlook; as, the house *looks* to the east. **7.** To indicate; point; as, the evidence *looks* to acquittal. **8.** To appear or show oneself to see or as if to see; — usually with *out*. — **Syn.** See **EXPECT**. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe; inspect; examine. *Now Dial.*, except in *look over*. **2.** To look for; specif.: **a** To look forward to. **b** To search for. *Obs.*, except with *out* or *up*; as, *look up* information. **c** To direct the vision in order to perceive or find out, as, *look where you are going*. **3.** To give a look to, as, to *look* a man in the eyes. **4.** To influence by looking; as, to *look* down opposition. **5.** To express by a look. **6.** To appear as accords with; as, *to look one's age*.

— **n.** **1.** Act of looking; a glance. **2.** Appearance or expression of the countenance. **3.** Appearance, aspect.

**look'er** (loo-ˈkɛr), *n.* One who looks, specif., *Slang*, a person having features or an appearance of a specified kind.

**look'er-on'**, *n.*; *pl.* **LOOKERS-ON**. A spectator; onlooker.

**look'ing glass**. A mirror.

**look/out'** (loo-ˈkɔt'), *n.* **1. a** A careful looking or watching for any object or event. **b** The place, esp. an elevated place, from which such observation is made. **c** A person engaged in watching. **2.** View; prospect. **3. Colloq.** Object of care or concern. **4. Naut.** A crow's-nest.

**loom** (loo), *n.* [See **LOON** the bird.] **a** A loon. **b** An auk, guillemot, or puffin.

**loom**, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] **1.** To come into sight, esp. above the surface of sea or land, in enlarged, or distorted and indistinct form, often because of atmospheric conditions. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to appear in an exaggerated or an impressively great form. — *n.* An appearance of exaggerated height or size of anything, as of land or a ship seen in fog or darkness; also, a looming shadow, as of land.

**loom**, *n.* [AS. *geloima* utensil, implement.] **1** A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric, the operation being performed by laying lengthwise a series called the *warp* and weaving in across this other threads called the *weft*, *woof*, or *filling*. **2. Naut.** That part of an air which is inboard from the rowlock.

**loon** (loo), *n.* Also, *Obs. ecc. Dial. & Scot.*, **looun**, **looun** (looŋ). [*Scot. loon*, *looun*, *loon*.] **1** A loot; rascal. **2. Archaic.** A menial. **Shak.** **3. Scot.** A lad; also, a harlot.

**loon**, *n.* [From *loom*, of Scand. origin.] Any of several fish-eating diving birds (genus *Gavia*) of the northern part of the Northern Hemisphere. The common loon (*G. immer*) is nearly three feet long.

**loony'y**, **lun'y** (loo-ˈni), *adj.*; **LOONY-ER**, **LUNY-ER** (lū-ˈni-er); **LOONY-EST**, **LUNY-EST**. [From *lunatic*.] *Slang.* Crazy; daff. — *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-i-z). *Slang.* A loony person.

**loop** (loo), *n.* [ME. *loupe*.] *Archaic.* A small, narrow opening; a loophole.

**loop**, *n.* [ME. *loupe*, perh. of Celt. origin.] **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, cord, rope, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., can be passed; hence, a ring or fold forming a catch, often one of metal or wood; an eye, staple, etc. **2.** A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, or the like; as, the *loop* of the letter "h". **3. Aviation.** An aerial maneuver in which the airplane describes an approximately circular path in the plane of the longitudinal and normal axes, the lateral axis remaining horizontal and the upper side of the airplane remaining on the inside of the circle. **4. Elec.** A complete electric circuit. **5. Needlework.** A stitch in crocheting, knitting, netting, and tatting. See **STITCH**, *Illustr.* **6. Physics.** The part of a vibrating string, air column, etc., between two nodes; also, its middle point. See **NODE**, **8**, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* **1.** To make a loop or loops of or in. **2.** To make a loop or loops on or about. **3. Elec.** To connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a circuit in a loop. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a loop. **2.** To crawl after the manner of a measuring worm. **3. Aviation.** To execute a vertical loop; — *loop*, *loop the loop*.

**loop**, *n.* [F. *loupe*.] *Ironworks.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition gathered into a ball for the tilt hammer or rolls.

**looper**, *n.* 1. One who or that which loops, as a shuttle in a double-thread sewing machine. 2. See **GEOMETRID**. 3. One who performs a loop, as in aviation.

**loop/hole** (-hōl), *n.* [**loop** opening + **hole**.] 1. *Mil.* A small opening, as in a parapet, through which small arms may be discharged. 2. A hole that gives a passage, means of escape, etc. — *v. t.* To make loopholes in.

**loop knot**. See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (4).

**loop stitch**. — **RAILWAY STITCH**. See **STITCH**, *Illustr.*

**loop'y** (lōop'y), *adj.* 1. Having loops. 2. *Scot.* Sly.

**loose** (lōos), *adj.* [**ON. lausa**.] 1. Not fastened so as to be fixed, rigid, firm, or tight. 2. Free; unattached; — said esp. of things ordinarily confined. 3. Hence, disconnected; detached; random; as, loose information. 4. Not dense, close, or compact, in structure or arrangement. 5. Composed of free particles; as, loose sand. 6. Wanting in restraint, lax; open; as, a loose tongue. 7. Wanting in moral restraint; as, a loose life; hence, immoral, unchaste. 8. Wanting in precision; not strict, close, or rigid; as, loose reasonings. — *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain.

— *v. t.* 1. To make loose; to unbind, untie, undo, etc. 2. To break up the firmness or coherence of; as, to loose the soil. 3. To relax; to make less rigid, tight, or strict. 4. To let or set loose; to free. 5. To release from anything obligatory or burdensome; hence, to absolve; remit. 6. *Chiefly Naut.* To cast loose; to let go. Hence, *Obs.*, loose the anchor, to weigh anchor. 7. To discharge (an arrow, a gun); hence, to send forth as a missile. — *v. i.* 1. To become loose; to loosen. 2. To discharge an arrow, gun, etc.; to shoot.

— **loose'ly**, *adv.* — **loose'ness**, *n.*

**loose'-joint'ed**, *adj.* Having joints apparently not closely articulated; hence, capable of unusually free movements.

**loose'en** (lōos'en), *v. t.* 1. To set or let loose; to free. 2. To free from binding, tightness, firmness, or fixedness; as, to loose'en the earth around the roots of the tree. 3. To relax (the bowels). 4. To permit to become less strict, as, to loose'en discipline. — **loose'-on'-er** (-ēr), *n.* **loose sentence**. *Rhet.* A sentence the latter part of which contains only inconsequential modifiers and unimportant ideas. Cf. **PERIPHORETIC SENTENCE**.

**loose'strife** (lōos'strīf), *n.* [**loose**, *v. t.* + **strife**; as a trans. of the *L.* name *lysimaquia*.] A any of a genus (*Lysimachia*) of plants of the primrose family, with leafy stems and yellow or white flowers. b Any of a genus (*Lythrum*, family Lythraceae, the loosestrife family) of herbs, esp. the purple loosestrife (*L. salicaria*) with a long spike of purple flowers.

**loot** (lōot), *n.* [**Hind. lūt**.] 1. Plunder; booty; esp., the booty taken in war, or the gains of corrupt officials. 2. The action of looting; as, the loot of a bank. — **Syn.** See **SPOIL**. — *v. t. & i.* To plunder or sack, as a conquered city; to rob, esp. by corruption; as, to loot a city's funds. — **loot'er**, *n.*

**loot**. *Scot.* part of *L. T.*

**lop** (lōp), *v. t.*; **LOPPED** (lōp't); **LOPPING** 1. To hew or cut branches, twigs, etc., from (a tree, vine, etc.); to trim. 2. To cut off, or remove, as superfluous parts. — *n.* A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off, esp., parts not measured for timber; trimmings.

**lop**, *v. i. & t.* To hang downward; to be pendulous; hence, to flop about loosely. — *adj.* Hanging down; as, lop ears

**lope** (lōp), *v. t.* [**ON. lapa**.] To go or move with a lunge, as, a loping pony. — *n.* 1. An easy gait, resembling a canter. 2. Hence, an easy bounding gait capable of being sustained for a long time. — **lop'er** (lōp'ēr), *n.*

**lop'-eared'**, *adj.* Having ears that droop.

**lo'pho-branch** (lō'fō-brānk; lō'fō'), *adj.* [**Gr. lophos** crest, tuft + **branchion** gill.] Of or pert. to a suborder of small teleost fishes including the sea horses and pipefishes. — *n.* A lophobranch fish. — **lo'pho-bran'chi-ate** (-brānk'i-āt), *adj. & n.*

**lop'per** (lōp'ēr), *n.* One who lops.

**lop'per**, *v. i. & t.* *Now Dial.* To curdle. — *n.* Clabber.

**lop'py** (lōp'y), *adj.*; **LOP'PY-ER** (-ī-ēr); **LOP'PY-EST**. Hanging loose; limp — **Syn.** See **LIMP**.

**lop'sid'ed** (lōp'sīd'ēd; -īd; 2), *adj.* Leaning to one side, as from a defect of structure; as, a lop'sided barn; hence, unsymmetrical. — **lop'sid'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **lop'sid'ed-ness**, *n.*

**lo-quac'i-ous** (lō-kwā'shūs), *adj.* [**L. loquax**, -acis, talkative, *fr. loqui* to speak.] Given to talking; garrulous. — **Syn.** See **TALKATIVE**. — **lo-quac'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**lo-quac'i-ty** (lō-kwā'sī-tī), *n.* Talkativeness; garrulity.

**lo'quat** (lō'kwōt; lō'kwōt'), *n.* [**Cant. pron.** of Chin. (Pek.) *lu' chui*, lit., rush orange.] a An Asiatic evergreen tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) often cultivated for its fruit. b The plumlike fruit of this tree, used for preserves, etc.

**llo'qui-tur** (lōk'wī-tēr), *v. i.* [**L.**] He (she, or it) speaks; — used esp. in stage directions.

**lo'ran** (lō'ran; lō'fān), *n.* [**Long-range navigation**.] A system of long range navigation in which pulsed signals sent out by two pairs of radio stations are utilized by a navigator to determine the geographical position of a ship or aircraft. Cf. **SHORAN**.

**lord** (lōrd), *n.* [**AS. hlāford**, *fr. hlāfu*ward, i. e., bread keeper, *fr. hlaf* bread, loaf + *ward* keeper, guard.] 1. One who has power and authority, as from headship or leadership; a master; ruler. 2. [**esp.**] a The Supreme Being; Jehovah. b The Saviour; Jesus Christ. 3. A titled nobleman; — applied in England: (1) to a baron; (2) less formally, to any temporal peer from baron to marquis;

— *v. i.* To play the lord; to dominate; — often with *it*.

**lord chancellor**. In Great Britain, the first great officer of state, whose official title is Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He ranks next after the blood royal and the archbishop of Canterbury. He is keeper of the great seal, privy counselor, president and prolocutor of the House of Lords, and usually a member of the cabinet.

**lord'ing**, *n.* [**lord** + **1st-ing**.] 1. *Archaic*. A lord; — frequent as a form of address; esp., *pl.*, sirs; masters. 2. A petty lord.

**lord'ling** (lōrd'ling), *n.* A little or insignificant lord.

**lord'ly** (-lī), *adj.*; **LORD'LY-ER** (-ī-ēr); **LORD'LY-EST**. Suitable for a lord; or of pertaining to, or like, a lord; specif.: a Grand; noble. b Proud; haughty. — **Syn.** See **PROUD**. — *adv.* In a lordly manner. — **lord'-liness**, *n.*

**Lord of hosts**. Jehovah as supreme over all.

**lord of misrule**. Formerly, in England, the master of revels, as at Christmas.

**lor-do'sis** (lōr-dō'sis), *n.* [**NL**, *fr. Gr. lordosis*, *fr. lordos* bent so as to be convex in front.] *Med.* Curvature of the spine forward.

**Lord's day**, *the*. Sunday; — so called as that of the resurrection of Christ. *Luke* xiv. 1, 6; *Rev.* i. 10.

**lord'ship** (lōrd'ship), *n.* 1. The rank or position of a lord; hence (with *his* or *your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or duke, who is called *his* or *your Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc. 2. Seigneurie; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction. 3. Dominion; authority.

**Lord's Prayer**, *the*. The prayer which Christ taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9-13.

**Lord's Supper**, *the*. a The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. b The sacrament of the Eucharist; the Holy Communion.

**Lord's table**, *the*. *Ecol.* The altar; the Communion table.

**lore** (lōr; 70), *n.* [**L. lorum** thong.] *Zool.* The space between the eye and bill in birds, and the corresponding region in reptiles and fishes.

**lore**, *n.* [**AS. lār**.] 1. *Archaic*. Act of teaching, or that which is taught; hence, instruction; wisdom; counsel. 2. Knowledge; learning; often, the whole body of knowledge possessed by a people or class, or pertaining to a particular subject, esp. when such knowledge is regarded as of a traditional description.

**Lor'-lei** (lōr'-lē), *n.* Also **Lor'lei** (lōr'-lē). [**G.**] In German legend, a siren who haunted a rock on the Rhine, and by her beauty and song lured sailors to destruction.

**lor'nette** (lōr'net), *n.* [**F.**] An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle; also, an opera glass.

**lor'non'** (lōr'nyōn'), *n.* [**F.**] Eyeglasses, esp. a pince-nez.

**lo-ri'ca** (lō-ri'kā), *n.* **ROMAN** (-sē). [**L.** lit., a corselet of thongs, *fr. lorum* thong.] 1. A Roman cuirass, or coat of leather. 2. *Zool.* A hard protective case or shell.

**lor'i-cate** (lōr'i-kāt), *adj.* Also **lor'i-cat'ed** (-kāt'ēd; -īd). *Zool.* Having a lorica; of the nature of a lorica.

**lor'i-koet** (lōr'i-kōt; lō'rī-kōt'), *n.* [**lory** + **parakeet**.] Any of numerous small, arboreal, usually brush-tongued parrots or lories, found mostly in Australasia.

**lo'ris** (lō'ris; 70), *n.* [**F.**, *fr. Flem. lorriss* lazy, the sloth.] Either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs, esp. the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*) of southern India.

**lorn** (lōrn), *adj.* [**See FORLORN**.] 1. *Archaic*. Lost; ruined. 2. Forsaken; desolate; bereft; forlorn.

**Lor-raine' cross** (lō-rān'; lō-). See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (5)

**lor'ty** (lōrt'), *n.* *pl.* -RIES (-zē) [**Prob** from *dial. lurry* to pull or lug.] 1. A large, low horse or automobile truck. 2. Any of various trucks or other vehicles running on rails.

at the tip, found in Australia, New Guinea, and the adjacent islands.

**lose-a-ble** (lōs'a-b'l), *adj.* That may be lost.

**lose** (lōsē), *v. t.*; **LOST** (lōst; 74); **LOSING** (lōz'ing). [**AS. lōsian** to become lost, perish.] 1. To bring to destruction; to ruin; — how? *Rare*, except in the passive; as, the ship was lost on the reef. 2. To miss from one's possession, or from its customary place. 3. To be deprived of, esp. in an unforeseen manner. 4. To suffer loss through the death or removal of, or final separation from (a person); as, to lose a son; of a commander, to suffer loss through the killing, wounding, capture, or desertion, of (troops, etc.). 5. To waste; squander. 6. To fail to gain or win; as, to lose a prize, a game; hence, to fail to catch with the mind or senses; miss; as, I lost a part of what he said. 7. To cause the loss of; as, this speech lost him the election. 8. To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain (something precarious); as, to lose one's balance. 9. a To cause or suffer (oneself, a person) to wander from his way, as, he lost himself in the maze of the city streets. b To suffer loss of identity, clearness of thought, etc.; as, to lose oneself in reverie. 10. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to lose one's way; also, to draw away from; to outstrip; as, the runner lost all his competitors. 11. To fail to keep in sight or mind. 12. To forget. — *v. i.* To suffer loss.

**lose caste**. To lose social position or consideration. — **lose face**. *Orig. China*. To undergo loss of prestige. — **lose out**. *Collog.* To be defeated; to fail of success. — **lose track of**. To cease to keep in touch with.

**lo'sel** (lō'sēl; lōs'el; *dial.* also lōz'el), *n.* [**ME.**] *Archaic* *exc. Dial.* A worthless person. — *adj.* Worthless.

**los'er** (lōs'ēr), *n.* One who or that which loses.

**los'ing** (lōs'ing), *n.* Act of one who loses; also, *pl.*, that which is lost, as stakes. — *adj.* That loses.

**loss** (lōs; 74), *n.* [**AS. lōs destruction**.] 1. State or fact of being lost or destroyed; ruin; destruction. 2. a Act or fact of living (in various senses); esp., unintentional parting with something of value; as, the loss of property; also, the deprivation, harm, etc., which ensues from such loss. b An instance of losing. 3. That which is lost; specif., waste. 4. a Act or fact of failing to win, gain, obtain, or utilize. b Decrease in amount or degree (without reference to its effect); — opposed to *gain*. 5. *Elec.* The power diminution of a circuit element, corresponding to conversion of electric power into heat by some form of resistance. 6. *Insurance*. Death, injury, destruction, or damage in such a manner as to charge the insurer with a liability under the terms of the policy; an instance of it; also, that which incurs it. 7. *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender; also, chiefly in *pl.*, killed, wounded, or captured soldiers. — **at a loss**. Puzzled; unable to determine; uncertain.

**l[ord]**, *pl.* Usually with *the*, the House of Lords (the Lords). 4. A title of reference or address prefixed to the names of titled noblemen and forming part of certain official titles, as *Lord Advocate*, *Lord Chamberlain*, etc. Its use is now as follows: (1) in less formal use for "Marquis," "Earl," "Viscount," with or omitted when it occurs in the full title; thus, "the Earl of Derby," becomes *Lord Derby*. (2) A baron, whether actual or by courtesy, has Lord before his title of peerage, the Christian name, if mentioned, coming first; thus, Alfred, Lord Tennyson. (3) The younger sons of dukes and marquises have (by courtesy) Lord before their name and surname. 5. *Astrol.* A planet having controlling power or influence. 6. *Feudalism*. One of whom a fee or estate is held; the proprietor of feudal land. 7. *Humorous*. A husband; as, her lord and master.

**loss leader.** *Com.* A popular article sold for less than its regular price, often below cost, to draw customers.

**loss ratio.** *Insurance.* The ratio between losses incurred and premiums earned during a given period.

**lost** (lɒst; 74), *past & past part.* of **lose**. *Specif.: adj.* 1. Ruined or destroyed. 2. A parted with; gone out of one's possession. 3. That has ceased to be known or practiced; as, *lost arts*. 4. Having wandered from, or unable to find the way; as, *a lost sheep*; also, no longer visible. 5. Absorbed; as, *lost in thought*. 6. Not gained or won; also, wasted; as, *a lost opportunity*. 7. With to: taken from the possession of, or denied to the efforts of; as, the victory was *lost to* them. 8. Of persons, hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; insensible; as, *lost to shame*.

**lost tribes.** Those members of the ten tribes of the ancient kingdom of Israel who were carried into captivity by Sargon after his capture of Samaria, 722 B.C., and who never returned in a body to Palestine.

**lot** (lɒt), *n.* [AS. *lōt*.] 1. An object used as a counter or check in determining a question by chance. 2. The use of such a counter as a means of deciding anything; as, to choose by *lot*. 3. What comes to or befalls one upon whom a choice by *lot* has fallen; hence, a share; allotment. 4. *will of the pot*: *Divine Pity*. 5. *Brit.* A tax, duty, or customs fee. 6. A distinct portion or plot of land; *specif.*: a One of the smaller portions of land (as a division of a block) into which cities, towns, or villages are laid out. 7. A parcel of land in a cemetery, for burial of one or more persons. 8. A number of associated persons or things taken collectively. 9. *Colloq.* A considerable quantity or number. 10. *Colloq.* Kind or sort (of person, etc.); as, he is a bad *lot*. 11. *Motion Pictures.* A studio and its adjoining territory. — *Syn.* See **FATE**.

— *adv.* To a great extent or degree; a great deal; — used in phrases. as *a lot better*, *a lot worse*, *a lot more*, etc. — *v. t.*: **LOTTERED**; **LOTTING**. 1. To form or divide into lots; as, to *lot* land. 2. To allot; apportion. 3. To choose or divide by *lot*. — *v. i.* To use or draw lots.

**Lot** (lɒt), *n.* [Heb. *Lōt*.] *Bib.* The nephew of Abraham, who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back when fleeing. *Gen.* xiii, xix.

**lot's** (lɒts), *n.* [Hind. *lōṭ*.] *India.* A small vessel for water, usually globular and made of brass or copper.

**lots** (lɒts), *n.* *Archaic* = **LOTUS** (in various senses).

**loth**, **lothly**, **lothsome**, etc. *Vars.* of **LOATH**, etc.

**Lo-thar-i-o** (lɒ-thar-i-ŋ; 6), *n.* *pl.* **LOTHARIOS** (-ŋz). In Rowe's drama *The Fair Penitent*, a gay and unscrupulous rake and seducer; hence, a gay seducer.

**lotion** (lɒʃhən), *n.* [*L.* *lotio*, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] 1. *Obs.* Act of washing; ablution. 2. A liquid medicinal preparation for washing; a wash.

**lot's**, **lot's-er**, **lot's-er**. *Vars.* of **LOTUS**, **LOTUS-FATER**.

**lot-ter-y** (lɒt-er-i), *n.* *pl.* **TERIES** (-iz). [*It.* *lotteria*, fr. *lotto* lottery, *lot*, fr. *F.* *lot* share, *lot*, of *Teut.* origin.] 1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by *lot*; esp., such a scheme in which lots, or chances, are sold. 2. Figuratively, an affair of chance.

**lot-to** (lɒt-tə), *n.* [*Cl.* *prop.*, a *lot*.] A game of chance, played with numbered cards. [*Cl.* *κENO*.]

**lot-us** (lɒt-əs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *lotos*.] 1. *Gr. Legend.* The fruit eaten by the lotus-eaters, causing indolence and dreamy contentment; also, the tree (*Trochilus lotus*) of the buckthorn family, reputed to bear this fruit. 2. Any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art: 3. *The Indian lotus*, or *sacred lotus* (*Nelumbo nucifera*), with stately leaves and large pink flowers. 4. Either of two African water lilies (the white *Nymphaea lotus* and the blue *N. corulea*), called *specif.* *Egyptian lotus* and used as the floral emblem of Egypt. 5. Any of a genus (*Lotus*) of widely distributed herbs or subshrubs of the pea family.

**lot-us-er**, **lot's-er**, **lot's-er** (lɒts-er-i), *n.* In the *Odyssey*, one of a people who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it induced.

**loud** (laʊd), *adj.* [AS. *hlūd*.] 1. Of sound: Marked by intensity; not low, soft, or subdued. 2. Giving or making a resounding sound; or sounds; as, *a loud trumpet*; hence, noisy; as, *a loud street*. 3. Figuratively: Striking or impressive as from clamor, emphasis, or the like. 4. *Colloq.* Of other than auditory impressions, offensively vivid or strong; as, *loud colors*; showy; as, *loud jewelry*; hence, unrefined; as, *loud manners*. — *adv.* [AS. *hlūde*.] With loudness; loudly. — *loudly*, *adv.* — **loudness**, *n.*

**loud-en** (laʊd-ən), *v. t. & t.* To become, or make, loud.

**loud-mouthed** (laʊd-mu:thd; -mu:tht; 2), *adj.* Having a loud voice; talking or sounding noisily; blatant.

**loud-speaker**, *n.* *Elec.* A form of telephone receiver for producing sounds loud enough to be readily heard some distance away.

**lough** (lɒk), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *loch*.] 1. *Obs.* A lake; a pool; water; sea. 2. *Dial.* A loch.

**louis d'or** (lɒi-z d-ɔr). [*F.* gold louis.] 1. A French gold coin, 1040-1795, ranging in value from \$3.84 to \$5.70. 2. A former French gold coin, the 20-franc piece (\$3.86).

**Lou's** **Trize** (lɒi-z trīz), **Lou's** **Qua-torze** (kə-tɔr-z), **Lou's** **Quinze** (kənz), **Lou's** **Seize** (səz). [*F.*] Designating, respectively, or pertaining to, the French styles in architecture, furniture, etc., prevailing during the times of Louis XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, respectively.

**lounge** (laʊn), *v. i.*: **LOUNGE** (laʊn); **LOUNGING** (laʊn-ŋ). To move or act in a lazy or listless way; also, to spend time lazily, whether looking or idly sauntering. — *v. t.* To waste by lounging; to fritter (away), as time. — *n.* 1. A act or period of lounging. 2. An idle gait or stroll. 3. A place of lounging; a room where one may lounge. 4. An upholstered piece of furniture adapted for one reclining; a sofa; a couch. — **lounger** (laʊn-ŋ), *n.*

**leap** (leɪp; lɒp; lɒp), *v. i.* [*ON.* *laupa*.] Chiefly *Soot.* To leap; to flee.

**leap** (leɪp), *n.* [*F.*] A half mask, usually of silk.

**leap-er-vier** (leɪp-er-vyer), *n.* [*F.*] See **LYNX**.

**leap-ga-rus** (leɪp-gə-rʊs), *n.* *pl.* **LOUPES-GAROUS** (lɒp-gə-rʊs). [*F.*, fr. *leup* wolf + a *Teut.* word akin to *E. werewolf*.] A werewolf; a lycanthrope.

**leat** (leɪt), **leat-ing**, **leat-y**. *Vars.* of **LOWER**, **frown**, etc.

; *pl.* **LYNX** (lɪks). [*AS.* *lūs*, *pl.* *lūs*.] 1. Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. They constitute two groups: (1) The true lice, or *sucking lice*, forming an order (An-

any of various insects or small arachnids, crustaceans, etc., which live on animals or plants, sucking their blood or juices, including the *plant louse* (an aphid or related insect) and *scale insect* (which see); also, any of various similar forms that are not parasitic, as the *wood louse* (which see), and *book louse* (a wingless insect injurious to old books and papers).

**louse-wort** (-wɜrt), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pedicularis*) of plants of the fiawort family, formerly reputed to cause sheep feeding upon them to be subject to vermin; wood betony.

**lous-y** (laʊz-i), *adj.*: **-ER** (-i-er); **-EST**. Infested with or as if with lice. Hence, *Slana*, disgusting or contemptible. — **lous-i-ly**, *adv.* — **lous-i-ness**, *n.*

**lout** (laʊt), *v. t. & t.* [*AS.* *lutan*.] *Dial.* & *Archaic*. To bend; bow; stoop.

**lout**, *n.* [*ON.* *litr* bent down, stooping.] A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin. — *v. t.* *Obs.* To treat as a lout; to flout.

**lout-ish** (laʊt-ɪsh), *adj.* Clownish; rude; awkward. — *Syn.* See **BOORISH**. — **lout-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lout-ish-ness**, *n.*

**louver** (lʊv-er), *n.* [*It.* *louver*, *louver*.] 1. *Medieval Arch.* A roof lantern, or turret, for the escape of smoke, or the admission of light and air. 2. A louver board, or an aperture or frame with louver boards fitted in; a slatted panel, as in a ship's bulkhead or automobile hood, for ventilation. — **louvered** (vɜrd), *adj.*

**louver boards** or **boarding**. The sloping boards set to shed rain water outward in openings which are to be left otherwise unfilled, as belfry windows.

**Louvre** (lʊv-er), *n.* [*F.*] An ancient palace in Paris, now occupied by a museum of art and public offices.

**lov-a-ble** (lʊv-ə-bəl), *adj.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love. — **lov-a-ble-ty** (-bəl-i-ti), *n.* — **lov-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lov-a-bly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* **Lovable**, amiable mean worthy of liking. **Lovable** implies a definitely personal reaction; **amiable**, little more than an agreeable impression. — *Ant.* **Hateful**.

**love-age** (lʊv-ɪ), *n.* [*OF.* *lurache*, *leuesche*, fr. *L.L.* *levaticum*, deriv. of *L.* *ligusticus*, *Ligurian*.] A European herb (*Levisticum officinale*) of the carrot family, cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy.

**love** (lʊv), *n.* [*AS.* *lufa*.] 1. A feeling of strong personal attachment induced by sympathetic understanding, or by ties of kinship; ardent affection. 2. The benevolence attributed to God as being like a father's affection for his children; also, men's adoration of God. 3. Strong liking; fondness; root will, as, *love of learning*; *love of country*.

4. Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex. 5. The object of affection; sweetheart. 6. [*cap*] Cupid, or Eros, as god of love; sometimes, *Venus*. 7. [*cap*] 1. *Christian Science.* A synonym for *God*. 2. *Tennis*, etc. Nothing; no points scored; — used in counting the score. — *Ant.* **Hate**. — *v. t.*: **LOVED** (lʊvd); **LOVING** (lʊv-ŋ).

1. To have or manifest love for. 2. To take delight or pleasure in; as, to *love* books. 3. To show love for by caring. — *v. i.* To have the feeling of love, esp. for one of the other sex; to be in love.

**love-a-ble**, **love-a-bly**, etc. *Vars.* of **LOVABLE**, etc.

**love affair**. An affair between lovers, an amour.

**love apple**. The tomato.

**love-bird** (lʊv-bɜrd), *n.* Any of numerous small parrots (esp. genera *Agapornis* of Africa and *Psittacula* of South America) that show great affection for their mates.

**love feast**. Among the primitive Christians, a meal taken together to signify the Christian affection existing between members of the church; hence, among some religious denominations, a religious service in imitation of this.

**love game**. *Tennis*, etc. A game won without loss of a point.

**love-in-a-mist**, *n.* A European garden plant (*Nigella damascena*) of the crowfoot family, having the flowers enveloped in a number of finely dissected bracts.

**love-in-a-mile**, *n.* The wild pansy. See **PANSY**.

**love knot**. A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

**love-less**, *adj.* Without love; unloved or unloving. — **love-less-ly**, *adv.* — **love-less-ness**, *n.*

**love-les-bleed-ing**, *n.* Any cultivated amaranth.

**love-lock** (lʊv-lɒk), *n.* A long lock of hair; esp., that worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

**love-love** (lʊv-lʊv), *adj.* Forsaken by one's love.

**love-ly** (lʊv-ly), *adj.*: **LOVELIER** (-li-er); **LOVELY-EST**. 1. *Archaic*. Loving; also, lovely. 2. Beautiful; esp., having a delicate or exquisite beauty. 3. Beautiful in refined moral or spiritual quality. 4. *Colloq.* Very pleasing; as, *a lovely view*. — *Syn.* See **BEAUTIFUL**. — **love-ly-ly**, *adv.* — **love-ly-ness**, *n.*

**love-mak-ing** (māk-ŋ), *n.* Courtship.

**lover** (lʊv-er), *n.* One who loves; *specif.*: a One held in affection by, or holding affection for, another; a friend. b One who is in love with one of the other sex; usually, *sing.*, a male lover; *pl.*, a pair in love with each other. c A paramour. d One who has a strong liking.

**lover-ly** (-ly), *adj.* & *adv.* Like or as a lover.

**love seat**. A double chair, or a settee or sofa for two persons.

**love set**. *Tennis*, etc. A set won without loss of a game.

**love-sick** (lʊv-sɪk), *adj.* Languishing with love; expressive of languishing love. — **love-sick-ness**, *n.*

**love-some** (-səm), *adj.* *Archaic* & *Dial.* 1. Lovely; lovable. 2. Loving; amorous.

**love vine**. The dodder.

**lov-ing** (lʊv-ŋ), *adj.* Feeling or expressing love or kindness. — **lov-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **lov-ing-ness**, *n.*

**loving cup**. A large ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles for convenience in passing.

**lov-ing-kind-ness**, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

**low** (lɒ), *v. t.* [*AS.* *lōwan*.] To make the calling sound of cows; to moo. — *v. i.* To utter with a lowing sound. — *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.



**low, lows** (lō), *n.* & *v. i.* [ON. *logi*, *n.*, *loga*, *v.*] *Scot.* Flame; blaze; glow; light.

**low** (lō), *adj.* [ME. *low*, *louch*, *lah*, fr. ON. *lōgr*.] 1. Having small elevation; extending upward relatively little. 2. Situated below the surface, or base of measurement, or the mean elevation. — *now* only as predicate *adj.* 3. Of a dress: Low-necked; — *not* loud; as, a *low* voice. 4. a Near, or not very distant from the equator; as, in the *low* northern latitudes. b Near the horizon; as, the afternoon sun is *low*. 5 With reference to historic time: Comparatively recent; as, a coin of *low* date. 7. Inferior; commonplace; specif., humble in rank or station. 8. Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, or the like, specif.: a Deficient in vital energy. b Wanting animation; dejected. 9. Deficient or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; as, *low* pressure; a *low* fever; *low* wages. 10. In an automotive vehicle, designating the least speed or gear ratio. 11. Lacking elevation or high character; specif.: a Wanting dignity; as, a *low* comparison. b Mean; vulgar. 12. Not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing; plain; simple; as, a *low* diet. 13. Not advanced in evolution, civilization, etc.; as, *low* organisms; the *low* races. 14. *Ecol.* Holding Low Church doctrines. 15. *Mus.* & *Acq.* Depressed in the scale of pitch; grave. 16. *Phonet.* = BROAD, *adj.*, 10 a. — *Syn.* See *BASE*.

— *adv.* 1. In or to a low position; in a low manner; not aloft. 2. a In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. b Humbly; meekly. 3. Cheaply, as, to sell wheat *low*. 4. a With a low sound; not loudly. b With a low musical pitch or tone. 5. *Astron.* Near the equator, or near the horizon.

— *n.* That which is low; specif.: a Automobiles. The low gear or speed. b Card Playing. The lowest trump. c Meteorol. An area of low barometric pressure. d Sports, Games, etc. The lowest number, score, etc.

**low-born** (lō'bōrn'), *adj.* Born in a low condition or rank.

**low-boy** (lō'boy'), *n.* A table with drawers, about three feet high.

**low-bred** (-brēd'), *adj.* Vulgar; coarse; unrefined.

**low-brow** (-brou'), *n.* A person without intellectual interests or cultivation; often, one with low tastes. — *low-brow*, *adj.*

**Low Church.** The party in the churches of the Anglican Communion holding evangelical views. — **Low-Churchman**, *n.*

**low comedy.** Comedy bordering on farce, characterized by burlesque, horseplay, or the representation of low life.

**low-down** (lō'daun'; 2), *adj.* Colloq. Very low, mean, or base.

**low-down**, *n.* Slang. The actual facts; inside information.

**lows** (lōs). Var. of *low*, flame.

**low'er** (lō'ēr), *low'r* (lō'r), *v. i.* [ME. *lowren*, *luren*.] 1. To frown; to look sullen. 2. To be dark and threatening, as clouds. — *Syn.* See *ROWN*. — *n.* A lowering look.

**low'er** (lō'ēr), *adj.* comparative of *low*.

**low'er** (lō'ēr), *v. t.* [From *LOWER*, compar. of *low*, *adj.*] 1. To let descend by its own weight; to let down. 2. To reduce in value, amount, etc. 3. To depress as to direction or object; as, to *low'er* one's hopes. 4. To bring down; humble. 5. To reduce the degree, intensity, strength, etc., of. 6. To reduce the height of; as, to *low'er* a wall. — *v. i.* 1. To become lower or less, to decrease.

**lower case.** Print. a See 2d CASE, *n.*, 6. b Print in small letters. Abbr. *l.c.*

**low'er-case** (lō'ēr-kās'; 2), *adj.* Print Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital); as, *lower-case* letters. — *v. t.* To change to small letters.

**low'er-class** (lō'ēr-klas'mēn'), *n.* A sophomore or freshman in a school or college.

**lower criticism.** Textual criticism, or criticism which aims to reconstruct the original texts of the Bible. Cf. *HIGHER CRITICISM*.

**Lower House.** [often *not cap.*] The popular, and usually the larger and more representative, branch of a legislature having two chambers.

**low'er-ing** (lō'ēr-ing), *low'ring* (lō'r-ing), *adj.* Frowning; gloomy. — *low'er-ing-ly*, *low'ring-ly*, *adv.*

**low'er-most** (lō'ēr-mōst), *adj.* Lowest.

**Lower Silurian.** *Geol.* The Ordovician.

**lower world.** A the Earth. b The nether world.

**low'er-y** (lō'ēr-y), *low'ry* (lō'r-y), *adj.* [From *LOWER*, *LOW*, *n.*] Cloudy; gloomy; lowering; as, a *low'ry* sky.

**low'est com'mon mul'ti-ple** (lō'est, -lāt). See *COMMON MULTIPLE*.

**Low German.** A the German dialects of the lowlands, esp. near the seashore. b Plattdeutsch. c The group of West Germanic languages including Dutch, English, etc. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table*.

**low-land** (lō'lānd), *n.* Low or level country — *the Lowlands.* The southern and eastern part of Scotland, or the speech of that district. — **low'land**, *Low-land*, *adj.*

**low-land-er** (lō-lānd-ēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the lowlands, esp. [cap.] of Scotland.

See *LATIN*, *n.*, 1.

(lō'lānd-ēr), *n.* *Archais.* Lowly state.

**low-ly** (lō'ly), *adj.*; **LOW-ly-er** (-lō'ēr); **LOW-ly-est**. 1. Belonging to a low rank; hence, modest; humble; meek. 2. Low in position or development; inferior, secondary; as, *low-ly* organisms. — *Syn.* See *UNBORN*.

— *adv.* 1. Humbly; meekly. 2. In a low position, manner, or degree. — **low-ly-ness**, *n.*

**Low Mass.** Mass said without music or choir.

**low-mind-ed** (lō'mīn'dēd; -dīd; 2), *adj.* Inclined in mind to low or unworthy things; showing a base mind. — **low-mind-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **low-mind-ed-ness**, *n.*

**lown** (loun), *adj.*, *n.*, & *v. t.* & *i.* [Of Scand. origin.] *Dial.* Calm; quiet.

**lown** (lōwn). Var. of *LOW*.

**low-necked** (lō'nēkt'; 2), *adj.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté; — said of a woman's dress.

**low-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being low.

**low-pres-sure** (-prēsh-ēr; 2), *adj.* Having, employing, exerting, or operating under a low degree of pressure.

**low railed.** See *RAIL*, *n.*, 6.

(*dial. adj.* lōs; *vb.* lōs). *Scot.* & *dial.* var. of *LOUSE*.

**low'-spir'-it-ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Dejected; depressed. — **low'-spir'-it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **low'-spir'-it-ed-ness**, *n.*

**Low Sunday.** The Sunday following Easter.

**low'-ten'-sion** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* a Having a low potential. b Constructed to be used at low tension, as certain apparatus.

**low'-test'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Having a high boiling-point range; — said of gasoline, etc.

**low tide.** The farthest ebb of the tide.

**low water.** Low tide; a low stage of the water in a river, lake, etc. — **low'-wa'ter** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**lox'o-drom'ic** (lōk'sō-drōm'ik), *adj.* Also **lox'o-drom'i-cal** (-f-kāl). [*Gr.* *loxos* oblique + *drome*.] Pertaining to sailing on rhumb lines. **lox'o-drom'ics** (-iks), *n.*, see *-ics*. Also **lox-ed'ro-my** (lōks-ēd'rō-mī). The art or method of sailing on rhumb lines.

**loy'al** (lō'āl), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. OF. *loial*, *leial*, fr. L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law.] 1 Faithful to the lawful government, or to the sovereign to whom one is subject. 2. True to any person to whom one owes fidelity; constant. 3. Of, pertaining to, or showing loyalty; as, *loyal* expressions. 4. *Obs.* Lawful; legitimate. — *Syn.* See *FAITHFUL*. — **loy'al-ly**, *adv.*

**loy'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* A person who is loyal, esp. in times of revolt; specif., one who at the time of the American Revolution was opposed to separation from Great Britain. — **loy'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **loy'al-ist**, *adj.*

**loy'al-ty** (-tī), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (-tīz). Trust, quality, or instance of being loyal; fidelity. — *Syn.* See *FIDELITY*.

**loz'enge** (lōz'enj; -īn), *n.* [*OF.* *lozange* (*F.* *losange*), fr. *lozengé* rhombic.] 1 A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; diamond. 2 Something having the general form of a lozenge (sense 1), as a small candy.

**lubb'er** (lūb'ēr), *n.* 1 A blin, clumsy fellow; a lout. 2. *Naut.* A clumsy or unskilled seaman. — *adj.* Clumsy; lubberly.

**lubb'er-ly** (-lī), *adj.* & *adv.* Like a lubber. — **lubb'er-li-ness** (-lī-nēs; 30), *n.*

**lubb'er's hole** (lūb'ēr'z). *Naut.* A hole in the floor of the "top," next the mast, through which one may go farther aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds.

**lubber's line.** Also **lubber line** or **lubber's point.** In a mariner's compass, a vertical line on the inner surface of the bowl from which the readings are made. The compass is set up with the lubber's line toward the ship's head.

**lube** (lūb; 114), *n.*, or **lube oil.** *Mach.* Short for **lu'bri-cat'ing oil**, oil distilled from petroleum and used for lubricating machinery.

**lu'bric** (lū'brik), **lu'bri-cal** (-brī-kāl), *adj.* [*F.* *lubrique*, fr. L. *lubricus* slippery.] *Now Rare* Lubricious

**lu'bri-cant** (-brī-kānt; 114), *adj.* Lubricating. — *n.* That which lubricates; specif., a substance, like oil or grease, which may be interposed between moving parts of machinery to make surfaces slippery, reduce friction, and prevent sticking between the lubricated surfaces.

**lu'bri-cate** (lū'bri-kāt; 114), *v. t.*; **lu'bri-ca-ted** (-kāt'ed; 114), *pt.*; **lu'bri-cat'ing** (-tīng; 114), *part. pres.* *lu'bri-cate* to lubricate, fr. *lubricus* slippery. 1. To make smooth or slippery. 2. To apply a lubricant to, as oil, tallow, graphite, etc. — **lu'bri-ca-tive** (-kāt'iv; 114), *adj.*

**lu'bri-ca-tion** (-kāt'sh'n), *n.* Act of lubricating, or state of being lubricated. — **lu'bri-ca-tion-al** (-āl; 114), *adj.*

**lu'bri-ca'tor** (lū'bri-kāt'ōr), *n.* One who or that which lubricates; a lubricant; specif., a device for lubricating.

**lu'bri-ci-ty** (lū'bri-sī-tī), *n.*, pl. *-ities* (112). [*F.* *lubricité*, fr. L. *lubricitas* slipperiness.] 1 Smoothness; also, property that diminishes friction; as, the *lubricity* of oil. 2 Slipperiness; instability. 3 Lasciviousness; lewdness.

**lu'bri-cious** (lū'bri-kīūs), *adj.* Rarely, **lu'bri-cious** (lū'bri-sh'ūs). [*L.* *lubricus*.] a Having a smooth surface, slippery. b Unstable; elusive; tricky.

**lu-carno** (lū-kār'nō), *n.* [*F.*] A dormer window.

**luce** (lūs), *n.* [*OF.* *lusa*, fr. L. *lucius* a kind of fish.] A pike, esp. when full grown.

**lu-cent** (lū'sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [*L.* *lucens*, pres. part. of *lucere* to shine.] Shining; bright; also, clear, translucent. — **lu'-cen-oy** (-s'nt-ōy; -s'nt-ōy), *n.* — **lu'-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**lu-corne**, **lu-cern** (lū-sūrn'), *n.* [*F.* *lucerne*.] A deep-rooted European herb (*Medicago sativa*) of the pea family, with trifoliate leaves and bluish-purple cloverlike flowers, — in the U. S. called more often *alfalfa* (see *ALFALFA*, *lūst*); in England called often *purple medick*.

**lu'cos** (lū'sōz), *n.*, pl. of *LUX*.

**lu'id** (lū'id; 114), *adj.* [*L.* *lucidus*; akin to *L.* *lucere* to shine.] 1 Shining; bright. 2 Clear; pellucid. 3 Designating, or characterized by, a sane or normal state of the faculties; as, a *lucid* patient. 4 Easily understood; clear. — *Syn.* See *CLEAR*. — **lu'id-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'id-ness**, *n.*

**lu'id-ly** (lū'id-ly; 114), *n.* Quality or state of being lucid.

**lu'ci-fer** (lū'sī-fēr; 114), *n.* [*L.* bringing light, the morning star, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light + *ferre* to bring.] 1. *Astron.* The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star. 2. Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall. 3. [not *cap.*] Also  *Lucifer* match. A type of friction match.

**lu'-cif-er-in** (lū-sī-fēr-in), *n.* [*lucifer* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* A diffusible thermostable compound formed in the cells of luminescent organisms, as fireflies, giving practically heatless light in undergoing oxidation which is promoted by an enzyme, **lu'-cif-er-ase** (-ās).

**lu'-cif-er-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [See *LUCIFER*.] Giving light; affording mental illumination; illuminating.

**Lu'cite** (lū'sīt; 114), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a transparent synthetic resin, namely polymerized methyl methacrylate.

**luck** (lūk), *n.* [*MD.* *gheluck*, *ghelucke* (*D.* *geluck*, *luck*).] 1. That which happens to one seemingly by chance; hap; fate; fortune. 2. Good luck; favorable fortune.

**luck-less**, *adj.* Being without luck; having ill fortune; unfortunate. — **luck-less-ly**, *adv.*

**luck'y** (lūk'y), *adj.*; **LUCK-Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **LUCK-Y-EST**. 1. Favored by luck; fortunate. 2. Producing or resulting in good, by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; fortunate. — **luck'-ly**, *adv.* — **luck'i-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* *Lucky*, fortunate, happy, providential mean meeting with or having a favorable issue. *Lucky* implies success by chance rather than as the result of merit; fortunate, less suggestive of a favorable accident, may carry a hint of being watched over by a higher power or of being blessed beyond one's deserts; *happy* combines the implications of *lucky*



Lowboy.



lung

501

lux

This space is often filled by windows or by mural painting. 2. Fort. A fieldwork consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and two parallel flanks. 3. Ord. A ring in the plate at the rear of a gun carriage to receive the pintle.

**lung** (lŭng), n. [AS. *lungan*.] 1. One of the (usually two) saclike organs forming the special respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates. Cf. BRONCHIAL TUBE, *Illustr.* 2. Any of various somewhat analogous saclike respiratory organs of certain air-breathing invertebrates, as pulmonate gastropods, spiders, and scorpions.

**lung** (lŭng), n. [From *allonge*, fr. F. *allonger*, fr. *allonger*, fr. *all* (l. *ad*) + *long* (long).] 1. A sudden thrust, as with a sword. 2. Act of plunging forward; a plunge, pitch, or leap. — v. i. & t.; LUNGED (lŭngd); LUNGING (lŭng'ing). 1. To make, cause to make, or move with a lunge. 2. *Mange*. To cause (a horse) to move in a circle while held by a long rein; to longe. — *lung'er* (lŭng'ēr), n.

**lung'ous** (lŭng'yŭs), adj. [*Lunge* a thrust + *-ous*.] *Dial. Eng.* Given to lunging, or thrusting; hence, mischievous.

**lung'er** (lŭng'ēr), n. *Slang, U.S.* A tubercular person.

**lung'fish'** (lŭng'fĭsh'), n.; pl., see *fish*. Any of a group (Dipnoi) of fishes which breathe by lungs as well as gills; a dipnoan fish.

**lung'gi**, **lung'gee** (lŭng'gĭ, -gĕ), n. [Hind. & Pers. *lungi*.] India. A long cloth worn as a scarf, loincloth, turban, etc.

**lung'wort'** (lŭng'wŭrt'), n. A European herb (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) of the boraginaceae family, with blue flowers.

**lun'** (lŭn'), [L. *luna*.] A combining form meaning *moon*, as in *lun'i-form*, and denoting also *lunar* and, as in *lun'i-so-lar*.

**lun'ion'** *fait la force* (lŭnyŭn' fĕ la fŏrs'). [F.] Union makes strength; — motto of Belgium.

**lun'i-tidal** (lŭn'i-tĭd'ĭ; -l'), adj. Pertaining to tidal movements dependent on the moon; as, the *lunital tidal interval*, the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of the lunar high tide next following.

**lunk'head'** (lŭnk'hĕd'), n. *Colloq. U.S.* A blockhead.

**lurch** (lŭrt; lŭrt'), [D. *lont*.] Chiefly Scot. a slow match; a torch. b Smoke. — v. i. & t. *Chiefly Scot.* To kindle; light; also, to smoke.

**lun'ule** (lŭn'ul; 114), n. Also *lun'ula* (lŭn'ul; 114). [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.] *Zool. & Anat.* A crescent-shaped part or marking, as the whitish mark at the base of the fingernails. — **lun'ul-ar** (lŭn'ul-ēr), adj. — **lun'ul-ate** (-lĭt), **lun'ul-ated** (-lĭt'ed; -lĭt'), adj.

**lun'y** (lŭn'y), Var. of *loony*.

**Lu'per-ca-li-a** (lŭp'ēr-kă'lĭ-ă), n. pl., or, *Now Rare*, **Lu'per-cal** (lŭp'ēr-kăll), n. [L. *Rom Relig.* A ceremony observed on Feb. 15, in which the priests of Faunus (Lu'per' (lŭp'ēr'st)) made a circuit of the Palatine Hill, striking with *casti-k* thongs all women encountered, a rite believed to ensure fertility and easy delivery. — **Lu'per-ca-li-an** (-ĭn), adj.]

**lu'pine** (lŭp'ĭn; 114), adj. [L. *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf.] Wolfish; ravenous.

**lu'pine** (lŭp'ĭn), n. [L. *lupinus*, *lupinus*.] a Any of a genus (*Lupinus*) of herbs of the pea family, with white, yellow, or blue flowers. See *BONNET*, 2 b. b The seed of this plant, esp. of the white lupine of Europe (*L. albus*), used as food.

**lu'pu-lin** (lŭp'ulĭn; 114), n. [NL. *lupulus* the hop, fr. L. *lupus* the hop.] The yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops. It is a sedative.

**lu'pus** (lŭp'ŭs), n. [L., a wolf.] *Med.* A tuberculous disease occurring in several forms, affecting the skin. **lu'pus or'y-tho-m'a-to'sus** is characterized by scaly red patches, esp. in the region of the nose; **lu'pus vul-gar-is** is marked by nodules esp. on the face, which often ulcerate and leave scars.

**lurch** (lŭrtch), n. [Origin obscure.] A sudden roll of a ship; hence, a swaying or staggering movement. — v. i. To roll or sway suddenly to one side, as a ship or a drunken man; to move with a lurch or lurches.

**lurch**, n. [F. *lourche* name of a game, as adj., deceived, embarrassed.] 1. A conclusion of a game or set of games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score. 2. Embarrassment; disadvantage; discomfiture. *Obs.* except in the phrase *to leave one in the lurch*.

**lurch**, v. i. [Var. of *lure*.] *Obs. & Dial.* To stay about a place furtively; to prowl; lurk. — v. t. *Archaic.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent his getting a fair share, as of food; hence, to cheat or rob (a person); to fish or steal (goods). — n. *Obs.* Act of lurching, or lurching, or a lurching place.

**lurch'er** (lŭrtch'ēr), n. 1 One who lurches, or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap. 2. *Brit.* A mongrel breed of dogs, often used by poachers.

**lur'dan**, **lur'dane** (lŭrd'ān), n. [OF. *lourd*, fr. *lourd* heavy, dull.] A lazy, stupid person. — adj. Stupid and lazy.

**lure** (lŭr; 114), n. [F. *lurre*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A bunch of feathers attached to a long cord, and often baited with raw meat, used by falconers in recalling hawks. 2. An allurement; enticement. 3. A decoy or bait for fish or animals, specif., a tassellike structure on the head of pediculate fishes. Cf. *ANGLER*, *Illustr.* — v. t. To draw to the lure; hence, to entice. — **lur'er** (lŭr'ēr), n.

**Syn.** Lure, entice, inveigle, decoy, tempt, seduce mean to draw one into danger or evil through attracting and deceiving. Lure implies an irresistible and, often, baleful attraction; entice, the exercise of artfulness and adroitness; inveigle, enticement by cajoling or besuiling; decoy, an entrapping or endampering by artifice or by false appearances; tempt, an attraction so strong that it overcomes the objections of conscience or better judgment; seduce, a leading astray from rectitude, propriety, or duty by overcoming one's scruples.

**lur'id** (lŭr'ĭd), adj. [L. *luridus*.] 1. Ghastly pale; wan; dismal. 2. Appearing like glowing fire seen through cloud or smoke; as, *lurid lightning*. 3. Harshly vivid or terrible; often, marked by violent passion or crime; as, a *lurid story*. — **Syn.** See *GHASTLY*. — **lur'id-ly**, adv. — **lur'id-ness**, n.

**lurk** (lŭrk; v. i. [ME. *lurken*, *lorken*.] 1. To lie hidden, as in a bush; to stay in or about a place secretly or furtively. 2. To escape notice or to exist secretly; as, a *lurking passion*. 3. To move furtively; to sneak or steal. — **lurk'er**, n. — **lurk'ing-ly**, adv.

**Syn.** Lurk, couch, skulk, sneak mean to behave so as to escape

attention. Lurk implies a lying in wait, usually stealthily and often for an evil intention; couch, a hiding from view, often with a malign intention; skulk, furtive movements, often sinister or cowardly; skulk, stealthy or sly movements, often merely to escape attention; sneak, a getting into or out of a place by slinking, or out of a difficulty or the like by methods that are underhanded or not straightforward.

**Lur'lei** (lŭr'lei), Var. of *LORELEI*.

**lus'cious** (lŭsh'yŭs), adj. 1. Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious. 2. Deliciously sensuous; often, cloying. — **lus'cious-ly**, adv. — **lus'cious-ness**, n.

**lush** (lŭsh), adj. 1. Characterized by, or covered with, luxuriant growth. 2. a Lavish; opulent; luscious; luxurious. b Extravagant; oversweet; too rich. c Richly profitable or prosperous. — **Syn.** See *PROFUSE*. — **lush'ness**, n.

**lush**, n. *Slang.* Liquor; also, a drunken person. — v. i. & t. *Slang.* To drink liquor, or to give drunk to.

**lust** (lŭst), n. [AS. *pleasure, longing*.] 1. Obs. A Pleasure; liking. b Inclination; desire. 2. Sensuous desire; bodily appetite; commonly, sexual desire as a degrading passion. 3. Longing or eagerness to enjoy. — v. i. To have an eager and, esp., an inordinate or sinful desire.

**lus'ter**, **lus'tre** (lŭs'tēr), n. [F. *lustrer*, fr. It. *lustrare*, fr. *lustrare* to illuminate, fr. L. *lustrare*.] 1. Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss. 2. Brightness; glitter; as, the *luster* of the stars. 3. Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor; distinction. 4. A light-giving object; specif., a chandelier. 5. A substance which imparts luster to a surface, as plumbago. b A fabric of wool and cotton with a lustrous surface. 6. *Mineral.* The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, its reflecting qualities. 7. *Pottery.* A surface, *metallic luster*, sometimes iridescent and always metallic in appearance. — v. t. To make or finish with a lustrous gloss, as cotton by mercerizing, or pottery by adding a glaze. — v. i. To have luster; become lustrous.

**lus'ter**, **lus'tre**, n. [L. *lustrum*.] A lustrum.

**lus'ter-ware**, **lus'tre-ware** (-wŕ), n. Earthenware decorated by applying to the glaze metallic oxides, which acquire brilliancy in the process of baking.

**lust'ful** (lŭs'tfŭl; -fŭl), adj. 1. Full of, or excited by, lust; characterized by lust. 2. Obs. Strong; lusty. — **lust'ful-ly**, adv. — **lust'ful-ness**, n.

**lust'i-hood** (lŭs'tĭ-hŭd; -hŭd), n. Also **lust'i-head** (hĕd). *Archaic.* State of being lusty; vigor of body.

**lus'tral** (lŭs'trāl; -trāl), adj. [L. *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum*.] 1. Of or pert. to, or used for, purification; as, *lustral days*. 2. Of or pert. to a lustrum.

**lus'trate** (lŭs'trāt), v. t. [L. *lustratus*, past part. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum*.] To make pure by means of a propitiatory offering; to purify. — **lus-tra'tion** (lŭs-tră'tŭshŭn), n.

**lus'tro** (lŭs'trŭ), Var. of *LUSTRA*.

**lus'tring** (lŭs'trĭng), n. [F. *lustrine*, fr. It. *lustrino*. See *1st LUSTER*.] A plain, stout, lustrous silk fabric, used for dresses and for ribbon.

**lus'trous** (-trŭs), adj. Having lustre; shining; hence, radiant; illustrious. — **Syn.** See *BRIGHT*. — **lus'trous-ly**, adv. — **lus'trous-ness**, n.

**lus'trum** (-trŭm), n.; pl. **LUSTRUMS** (-trŭmz), **LUSTRA** (-trŭ). [L.; akin to L. *lavare* to wash.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* a A purification of the whole Roman people made after the census every five years. b Hence, the census. 2. A period of five years; a lustrum.

**lust'y** (lŭs'tĭ), adj.; **lust'i-er** (-tĭ-ēr); **lust'i-est**. [From *LUSTY*, n.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* Merry; gay. 2. Full of life and vigor; sturdy. 3. Obs. a Pleasant; agreeable. b Lustful. c Courageous. — **Syn.** See *VIGOROUS*. — **lust'ly**, adv. — **lust'ly-ness**, n.

**lute'** (lŭt'), n. [L. *lutum*, fr. *lutum* mud, clay.] A substance, esp. a cement of clay, for packing a joint, coating a porous surface, etc., to produce imperviousness to gas or liquid. — n. t. To seal with lute.

**lute**, n. [OF. *lute*, fr. Pr. *laut*, fr. Ar. *al lūt* the piece of wood.] *Music.* A stringed instrument with a large pear-shaped body, a long neck with a fretted finger board, and a head with screws for tuning. It is played by plucking the strings with the fingers. — v. l. & t. To play on, or to sound, a lute.

**lu'te-al** (lŭt'ē-āl; 114), adj. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the corpus luteum.

**lu'te-col-um**, n. See *LUTEUM*.

**lu'te-in** (lŭt'ē-in; 114), n. [From *corpus luteum*] *Biochem.* a = XANTHOXYLL a. b A hormone from corpus luteum.

**lu'te-o-** (lŭt'ē-ŏ), [L. *luteus* yellow.] A combining form signifying orange yellow or brownish yellow. — **lu'te-ŏ** (-ŏ), adj.

**lu'te-ŏ-lin** (-ŏ-lĭn), n. [F. *lutéoline*, fr. NL. *Reseda luteola*, fr. L. *luteolus* yellowish, fr. *luteus* yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, used in dyeing.

**lu'te-ous** (-ŭs), adj. [L. *luteus*, fr. *lutum*, a plant used by dyers.] Of any of several colors averaging yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. See *COLOR*.

**lu'te-ti-um** (lŭt'ē-tĭ-ŭm), n. Formerly **lu'te-ti-um** (-shĭ-ŭm; -ŭt-ŭm). [NL., fr. L. *Lutetia* a town in Gaul, now Paris.] *Chem.* A metallic element (see *RARE EARTH ELEMENT*) separated from ytterbium in 1907. Symbol, *Lu*; at. no., 71; at. wt., 174.90.

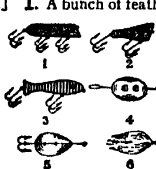
**Lu'ther-an** (lŭth'ēr-ān; 114), adj. (Of or pertaining to Martin Luther (1483-1546); adhering to the doctrines of Luther. — n. A member or adherent of a denomination of Christians that accepts the doctrines of Luther. The cardinal doctrine is that of justification by faith alone. — **Lu'ther-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), n.

**Lu'tine bell** (lŭt'ĭn), n. The bell of the British warship *Lutine*, wrecked in 1799, which was salvaged and hangs in the offices of Lloyd's (see *LLOYD'S*, l). The bell is sounded before announcements of ships lost at sea or reports of overdue ships.

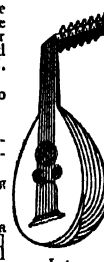
**lut'ing** (lŭt'ĭng), n. *Chem.* = *LUTE*, cement.

**lut'ist** (-ĭst), n. A lute player; also, a maker of lutes.

**lux** (lŭks), n.; pl. **LUXES** (lŭk's; -ŭks), **LUCES** (lŭk's; -ŭks). [L., light.] *Photom.* The international unit of illumination, being the direct illumination on a surface which is everywhere one meter from a uniform point source of one international candle. It is equal to one lumen per square meter, or 0.0929 foot-candle.



Lures, 3, for fishing. 1 Wiggle; 2 Plunker; 3 Minnow; 4 Spinner; 5 Spoon; 6 Bucktail.



Lute.

*lū'kāt*, v. t. [*L. luxatus*, past part. of *luxare* to dislocate.]  
1. as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. — *lux-a'tion* (lū'kā-shūn), n.

*lū's* (lū's; *lūks*; *F. lūks*), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. luxus*.] Elegance; sumptuous quality or state; usually preceded by *de* (ol); as, articles *de lūze*.  
*lux-u'ri-ous* (lūks-ū'ri-ōs; *lūks-shōō'ri-ōs*), n. Also *lux-u'ri-an-ey* (lū'ān-ē). State or quality of being luxurious; rank.

*lux-u'ri-ant* (-ānt), adj. [*L. luxurians*, pres. part. of *luxuriare*.]  
1. Now Rare. Exceedingly fertile; 2. Exuberant in growth; rank; as, *luxuriant foliage*. 3. Hence, characterized by profuse and intricate design, great fertility in invention, or vivid or florid figures. — *Syn.* See *PROFUSE*. — *lux-u'ri-ant-ly*, adv.

*lux-u'ri-ate* (-āt), v. t. [*L. luxuriari*, -are, to luxuriate.] 1. To grow exuberantly. 2. To feed or live in luxury. 3. To indulge with unrestrained delight and freedom; as, to *luxuriate* in description. — *lux-u'ri-a'tion* (-ā'shūn), n.

*lux-u'ri-ous* (-ūs), adj. Of or pertaining to luxury; ministering to luxury. — *lux-u'ri-ous-ly*, adv. — *lux-u'ri-ous-ness*, n.

*Syn.* (1) See *SENSUOUS*. — *Ant.* Ascetic.  
(2) Luxurious, sumptuous, opulent mean ostentatiously rich or magnificent. Luxurious applies to that which is exceedingly choice or costly; sumptuous, to that which overwhelms one with its grandeur, gorgeousness, luxuriousness, or the like; opulent, to that which seems to flaunt its luxuriousness, luxuriance, or in some cases, coarseness.

*lux-u'ry* (lūks-shōō'ri; *lūks-ū'ri*), n., pl. -ries (-rīz). [*OF. luxuria*, fr. *L. luxuria*, akin to *L. luxus* luxury.] 1. A free indulgence in costly food, dress, or anything which gratifies the appetites or tastes; also, a mode of life characterized by material abundance. 2. Anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain; an expensive rarity; as, silks and jewels are *luxuries*.

*-ly* (-lī). [*AS. -lic*, -lic, orig. the same word as *lic* body.] A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting: a *Like* in appearance, manner, or nature; characteristic of; as in *queenly*, fatherly; sometimes specific, in a good sense, befitting, as in *manly*, timely. b With nouns of time, every (so often), as in *daily*.

*-ly*. [*AS. -lice*, -lice.] A suffix forming adverbs from adjectives, participles, and (rarely) nouns, as in *slowly*, *badly*, *smilingly*, *unexpectedly*, partly.

*LY* Comparison is now made with *more* and *most*, but formerly by *-lier* and *-liest*, as in *softerlier*, *truerlier*. Before *-ly*, various contractions occur, esp. by dropping *l* or *le* or by changing *y* to *i*, as in *capably*, *duly*, *truly*, *happily*.

*ly-can-hound* (lī'kān-hound'), *lyme'-hound* (līm'), n. Obs. eze. *Hist.* A bloodhound.

*ly'ard*, *ly'art* (lī'ārd, -ārt), adj. *Dial.* Gray, or streaked with gray.  
*ly-can-thrope* (lī'kān-thrōp; *lī-kān't*), n. [*Gr. lykanthrōpos*, fr. *lykos* a wolf + *anthrōpos* a man.] 1. One affected with lycanthropy. 2. A werewolf.

*ly-can-thro-py* (lī'kān-thrōp-ē), n. 1. A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf. 2. *Folklore.* Assumption of the form and traits of a wolf by witchcraft or magic. — *ly-can-thro-pic* (lī'kān-thrōp'ik), adj.

*ly'cée* (lī'sē), n. [*F.*] A French public secondary school which prepares for the university.

*ly-cē-um* (lī'sē-ūm), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr. lykeion*, after the neighboring temple of Apollo, fr. *Lykeios*, epithet of Apollo.] 1. [*cap.*] A tract of ground near ancient Athens, the site of a gymnasium, but most famous as the place in whose shaded walks Aristotle taught. 2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures. 3. U.S. An association providing inspirational lectures, concerts, entertainments, etc. 4. *LYCÉE*.

*lych, ly-gate*. Vars. of *LICH*, *LICH GATE*.

*lych'nis* (lī'k'nīs), n. [*L.*, a kind of red flower, fr. *Gr. lychnis*.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Lychnis*) of herbs of the pink family, with terminal cymes of showy, mostly red or white flowers, as the scarlet *lychnis* (*L. chalcedonica*) and the rose campion (*L. coronaria*). See *CAMPION*.

*ly-co-pod* (lī'kō-pōd), n. Also *ly-co-pō-di-um* (-pōdī-ūm). [*Gr. lykopos* a -pod, -podium.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Lycopodium*), family Lycopodiaceae, the club-moss family) of erect or creeping plants, with evergreen leaves. See *GROUND PINE* b.

*lydd'ite* (līd'it), n. [*From Lydd, Eng.*] A high explosive, chiefly picric acid, as used as a shell explosive.

*lyd'i-an* (līd'ī-ān; 58), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Lydia, its inhabitants, or its language. 2. Soft or effeminate; also, voluptuous. — n. a A citizen or one of the people of ancient Lydia. b The language of ancient Lydia, showing certain affinities with the Hittite.

*lye* (lī), n. [*AS. lēah*.] 1. Originally, a strong alkaline liquor (containing chiefly potassium carbonate), obtained by leaching wood ashes and formerly much used in soapmaking, washing, etc.; now, any strong alkaline solution. Solid sodium (or potassium) hydroxide is often called *concentrated lye*. 2. Any solution obtained by lixivation; a lixivium. — v. t. *LYED* (līd); *LYING* (lī'ing). To treat with lye.

*lying* (lī'ing), *pres. part.* of *LYE* (either sense) — *Syn.* See *DISHONEST*.  
*lying-in'*, n. The state attending, and consequent to, childbirth; confinement; also, act of bearing a child.

*lymph* (līm; 58), n. [*L. lymphā*, for earlier *limpa*, *limpa*, water, goddess of water, fr. *Gr. nympha* bride, nymph, goddess of moisture, 1. Poetic. A spring of water; hence, water. 2. Obs. The sap of plants. 3. *Anat. & Physiol.* A nearly colorless coagulable fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels. It consists chiefly of blood plasma and colorless corpuscles. (Cf. *CHYLE*.)

*lymph* = *LYMPHO*.

*lymph-a-dē-ni'tis* (līm-fā-dē'nī'tis; *līm-fā-dē*), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *lymph* + *aden* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of lymphatic glands.

*lymph-an-gi-al* (līm-fān'gī-āl), adj. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lymphatic vessels.

*lymph-an-gi-o-* (līm-fān'gī-ō-), *lymphang-*. A combining form for *lymphangial*, as in *lymph-an-gi-o'tis*, *lymph-an-gi-o'to-my* (see -ITIS, -TOMY).

*lymph-at'ic* (līm-fā'tik), adj. [*L. lymphaticus* distracted, frantic.] 1. Of, pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph; pertaining to lymph glands or lymphatic system; also, caused by lymphatic leukemia. 2. Pertaining to lymphatic energy or indisposed to exertion or excitement. — n. A vessel containing or conveying lymph.

*lymphatic gland* = *LYMPH GLAND*.

*lymph-a-to-* (līm-fā-tō-). A combining form for *lymphatic*, as in *lymph-a-to'ly-sis* (see *LYSIS*).

*lymph cell* = *LYMPHOCYTE*.

*lymph gland or node*. One of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue, surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue, which occur in the course of the lymphatic vessels. They are not true glands, but consist of a reticulum of connective tissue fibers in the meshes of which are contained numerous small round cells, the *lymphoid cells*, having a large, round, deeply staining nucleus. These cells, when carried off by the lymph flowing through the gland, become lymphocytes.

*lymph'o-* (līm-fō-), *lymph-*. [*See LYMPH*.] A combining form for *lymph* denoting: Connection with, or relation to, lymph or the lymphatics.

*lymph'o-blast* (līm-fō-blāst), n. [*lympho* + *-blast*.] *Anat.* A cell destined to become a lymphocyte. — *lymph'o-blas'tic* (-blāst'ik), adj.

*lymph'o-cyte* (-sit), n. [*lympho* + *-cyte*.] A white or colorless amoeboid blood cell derived from lymphatic tissues. Cf. *LEUCOCYTE*.

*lymph'o-cy-to'mis* (-sī-tō'sis), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *lymphocyte* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A condition marked by increased number of lymphocytes in the blood.

— *lymph'o-cy-to'tic* (-sī-tō'tik), adj.

*lymph'o-gran'u-lo'ma* (-grān'ū-lō'mā), n. [*lympho* + *granuloma* (*N.L.*, fr. *LL. granulum* granule + *-oma*).] *Med.* A contagious venereal disease, caused by a filtrable virus, which is marked by swelling and ulceration of lymphatic tissues in the hip and groin regions.

*lymph'oid* (līm'foid), adj. [*lymph* + *-oid*.] *Anat.* A like, pert. to, or resembling lymph. b Of like, or pert. to lymphoid tissue, the tissue characteristic of the lymph glands. See *ADENOID*, adj., b.

*lymphoid cell*. See *LYMPH GLAND*.

*lym-oe'an* (līm-ō'ān), adj. Of or pertaining to a lynx; sharp-sighted.

*lynch* (līnch), v. t. To inflict punishment, especially death, upon, without the forms of law, as when a mob captures and hangs a suspected person. — *lynch'er*, n.

*lynch law*. Formerly *Lynch's law* (līnch'fā). [*Prob.* after Charles Lynch (1736-96), planter and justice of the peace in Virginia, who employed extralegal methods of trial and punishment.] Act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.

*lynx* (līnks), n.; see *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [*L. lynx*, *lynceus*, fr. *Gr. lynx*]

Any of a genus (*Lynx*) of wildcats having long legs, a short stubby and often tufted ears. There is a common lynx of northern Eur. (*Lynx lynx*). The American lynxes include the *Canada lynx* or *looup-cervier* (*L. canadensis*) and the *bay lynx* of eastern United States (*L. rufus*) and allied varieties of western U.S. and northern Mexico. The bay lynx and allied varieties are called also *bobcat*.

*lynx'-eyed*, adj. Having acute sight.

*ly-on-nais* (lī'ōn-nāz; *F. lī'ōn'nāz*), adj. [*F.*, fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyon.] *Cookery* (cooked *à la lyonnais*, or with flaked or sliced fried onions, as *lyonnais* potatoes).

*Ly-on-nesse* (lī'ōn-nēs'), n. [*OF. Leonoise*.] In Arthurian legend, a country fabled to have been formerly contiguous to Cornwall, but to have long since sunk beneath the sea.

*ly-o-phil'ic* (lī'ō-fīl'ik), adj. [*lyo*-, combining form (fr. *Gr. lyein* to loose, dissolve) + *Gr. philos* loving.] *Chem.* Denoting strong affinity between a colloid and the liquid in which it is dispersed.

*ly-o-pho-bic* (-fō-b'ik; -fōb'ik), adj. [*lyo*-, combining form (fr. *Gr. lyein* to loose, dissolve) + *phobos* fear.] *Chem.* Denoting lack of strong affinity between a colloid and the liquid in which it is dispersed.

*Ly'ra* (lī'rā), n.; gen *LYRAE* (-rē). [*L.* See *LYRE*.] A northern constellation, representing the lyre of Orpheus or Mercury; the Harp. It contains Vega, fourth brightest star in the heavens.

*ly'rate* (lī'rāt), adj. Also *ly'rat-ed* (-āt-rēd; -īd). 1. *Bot.* Lyre-shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes toward the base. See *LEAF*, *Illustr.* (18). 2. Shaped like a lyre, as the tail of the lyrebird. — *ly'rate-ly*, adv.

*lyre* (līr), n. [*OF. lyre* (*F. lyre*), fr. *L. lyra*, fr. *Gr. lyra*.] 1. *Mus.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation. 2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Lyra.

*lyre'bird* (-bīrd'), n. Any of three species of Australian passerine birds (genera *Menura* and *Harpicorhiza*), the males of which have very long tail feathers which are lyre-shaped when spread.

*lyr'ic* (lī'r'ik), adj. [*F.* or *L.*; *F. lyrique*, fr. *L. lyricus*, fr. *Gr. lyrikos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a lyre. 2. Suited to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song; as, *lyric poetry*. *Lyric poetry*, whether actually sung or not, is generally composed in stanzas, is expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of outward incident or events, and may take a special form, as ode, sonnet, hymn, roundel, or any of numerous verse schemes. 3. *Mus.* a Of a quality especially adapted for singing songs; contrasted with *dramatic* and *coloratura*, and said of voices. b Musical; operatic; as, the *lyric drama*. — n. A lyric poem or composition.

*lyr'i-cal* (lī'r'ī-kāl), adj. *Lyric*. — *lyr'i-cal-ly*, adv.

*lyr'i-cism* (lī'r'ī-siz'm), n. Quality of being lyric.

*lyr'i-co-dra-ma'tic* (lī'r'ī-kō-dra-mā'tik), *lyr'i-co-sp'ic*. A combining form for *lyric*, denoting *lyrical and*, as in *lyr'i-co-dra-ma'tic*, *lyr'i-co-sp'ic*.

*lyr'ism* (lī'r'iz'm; *lī'r'iz'm*), n. a Act of playing on a lyre or harp. b (*pron. lī'r'iz'm*) = *LYRICISM*.

*lyr'ist* (lī'r'ist; *lī'r'ist*), n. A player on the lyre; hence (*pron. lī'r'ist*), a composer or singer of lyrical poetry.

*lyse* (līs), v. t. *Bacteriol. & Physiol.* To cause to undergo lysis. — v. t. *Bacteriol. & Physiol.* To undergo lysis.

*-lyse* (-līs) = *-LYSE*.

*ly-si-* (lī'si; *līs't*), *lys-*. [*Gr. lysis*.] A combining form meaning loosening, used as equiv. to *-lysis*, as in *lysin*.

*ly-sim'e-ter* (lī-sīm'ē-tēr), n. [*lysi* + *-meter*.] A device for measuring percolation of water through soils and determining the soluble constituents removed in drainage.

*ly'sin* (lī'sin), n. *Biochem.* Any of a class of substances capable of dissolving bacteria, blood corpuscles, etc.

*ly'sing* (lī'sēn; -sīn), n. Also *ly'sin*. [*Gr. lysis* a loosening, dissolution.] A biologically important basic amino acid, *CaH<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*, produced on hydrolysis of many proteins.

*ly'sis* (lī'sis), n. [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. lysis*.] 1. *Med.* The resolution or favorable termination of a disease, coming on gradually. Cf. *CRISIS*. 2. *Biochem.* A process of disintegration or solution, as the action of a lyso; cell destruction.

*lysis*. [*Gr. lysis* a loosening.] A combining form signifying: 1. A



Lyre.

**loosing, dissolving, solution, dissolution**, as in *catalysis, paralysis, parasitology*. 2. *Chem.* a The decomposition of a substance, as in *electrolysis, hydrolysis*. b In biochemistry, *dissolution, destruction, or desintegration*; as in *autolysis*.

**lyso-zyme** (lī'sō-zīm; -zīm), n. [*lys- + enzyme*] *Biochem.* A bacterolytic substance occurring in body secretions.

**-lytic** (lī'tik). [*Gr. -lyticos*, corresponding to nouns in *-lysis*.] *Physical Chem.* A combining form denoting a substance subjected to decomposition, as in *electrolytic*.

**-lytic** (lī'tik). = *-lytic*.

**lytic** (lī'tik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to lysis or a lysis; specif., *Biochem.*, productive of, or effecting, lysis, or cell destruction.

## M

**M, m** (ē), n.; pl. **M's** (ēz), **Ms**, **ms** (ēnz). 1. The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek *M* (mu), which in turn was derived from a Phoenician letter. 2. The sound of this letter. Its sound is that of a voiced, or sonant, bilabial continuant. See *Pron.*, § 64. 3. [cap.] In Roman numerals, 1,000, or, in the form *M*, 1,000,000. 4. As a symbol, the twelfth or (see *K*, § 3) thirteenth in order of class.

**m** - *Chem.* See *META*.

**ma'am** (mām; mām; after "yes," also 'm), n. Madam; — a colloquial contraction. At the English court it is used (pron. mām) in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

**Mab** (māb), n. See *QUEEN MAB*.

**mac** (māk), n. *Colloq., Brit.* Short for *MACINTOSH*.

**ma-ca-bre** (mā-kā'b'r; F. mā-kā'b'r'), *adj.* Also **ma-ca'ber** (mā-kā'b'r'). [*F. macabre*, for *OF. Macabré, dance Macabré*, the dance of *Macabré*, where *Macabré* is a proper name.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, a dance in which Death, as a skeleton, leads skeletons to the grave; hence, gruesome. — *Syn.* See *GHASTLY*.

**ma-ca'oo** (mā-kā'kō), n. [*Pg. fr. Tupi macaca, macaco*, monkey. Cf. *MACAQUE*.] Any of several lemurs, as the black lemur (*Lemur macaco*) and the ring-tailed lemur (*L. catta*).

**mac-ad'am** (māk-ād'ām), n. [After John I. McAdam (1756–1836), Scot. engineer.] a Macadamized roadway or pavement. b The broken stone used in macadamizing.

**Mac-a-da'mi-a** (māk-ā-dā'mī-dā), n. [NL., after John Macadam (1827–65), Scottish scientist in Australia.] Bot. A small Australian genus of trees or shrubs (family Proteaceae) characterized by the 4-lobed disk and by the two pendulous ovules.

**mac-ad'am-lie** (māk-ād'ām-lī), v. t. To construct or finish (a road) by packing a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed. — **mac-ad'am-i-za'tion** (-zā'shūn; -zā'zā'), n.

**ma-caque** (mā-kā'k), n. [*F. fr. Pg. macaco*.] Any of certain short-tailed monkeys (genus *Macaca* and allied genera) of Asia and the East Indies.

**mac-a-ro'ni** (māk-ā-rō'nī), n.; pl. **-NIS** (nīz), esp. in sense 1, or **-NIES** (-nīz), esp. in sense 2. [*It. maccheroni, macaroni*, pl.] 1. A paste, chiefly of wheat flour, dried in the form of slender tubes, and used, when cooked, as food. Cf. *SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI*. 2. *Hist.* One of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways; hence, a fop; a dandy.

**mac-a-ro'nic** (-rō'nīk), *adj.* Also **mac-a-ro'n'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). 1. Like or likened to macaroni; hence, mixed; confused. 2. Of or pertaining to a burlesque composition (called a *macaronic*) in which vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with Latin words, and with hybrid.

**mac-a-roon'** (māk-ā-rōon'; -rōon'), n. [*F. macaron, fr. It. maccheroni*.] A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds, or, sometimes, filberts, coconut, or the like.

**ma-caw'** (mā-kā'), n. [*Pg. macao*.] Any of numerous parrots (chiefly genus *Ara*) of South and Central America. They are among the largest of parrots, with brilliant plumage. See *PARROT, Illust.*

**Mac-beth'** (māk-bēth'), n. A tragedy by Shakespeare; also, its hero.

**Mac-ca-be'an** (māk-ā-bē'an), *adj.* Of or pert. to Judas Maccabeus or the Maccabees; as, the *Maccabean* princes.

**Mac-ca-bees** (māk-ā-bēz), n. pl. 1. The name given in later times to the Hasmonaeans, a family of Jewish patriots, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV, 175–164 B.C. 2. (n. pl., construed as sing.) *Douay Bib.* *Macchabees* (māk-ā-bēz). One of two historical books of the Apocrypha. See *HBLZ*.

**mac-ca-boy** (māk-ā-bōy), **mac-op-boy** (māk-ā-bōy), n. [*From Macouba, district in Martinique where it is made.*] A variety of snuff.

**mac-ca-ro'ni**, **mac-ca-ro'nie**. Vars. of *MACARONI*, etc.

**Mac-Goy', the** (mā-kōy'). Also, **the real McCoy**. *Slang, U.S.* The genuine person or article; the real thing.

**mace** (mās), n. [*OF. mace*.] 1. A heavy staff, often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor. Hence, a club used as a weapon. 2. A staff borne by, or carried before, a dignitary as an ensign of his authority. 3. One who carries a mace. 4. *Billiards*. A rod with a flat wooden head, formerly sometimes used instead of a cue.

**mace**, n. [*OF. macis*.] An aromatic spice consisting of the dried external fibrous covering of the nutmeg.

**mace-bear'er**, n. An officer who carries a mace.

**mace-o'-does** (mās-ō-dōes; F. mā-ō-dōes'), n. [*F.*] A mixture of cut or small cooked vegetables served as a salad or cocktail or in a jellied dessert, or used in a sauce or as a garnish.

**mace'er** (mās'er), n. [*F. massier*.] A mace-bearer.

**mace'er-ate** (mās'er-āt), v. t. & i. [*L. maceratus*, past part. of *macerare* to soften.] 1. To waste away; hence, to oppress; torment. 2. To soften by steeping in a liquid; to separate the parts (of vegetable fibers) by steeping; also, to soften and wear away (food) by digestive or other physiological processes. — **mace'er-ate'or** (-ē'ter), **mace'er-ator** (-ē'ter), n. — **mace'er-a'tion** (-ē'shūn), n.

**Mach**, n. See *MACH NUMBER*.

**Mach-a-bees**, n. pl. See *MACCABEES*, 2.

**Ma-chete** (mā-chā'tē; also mā-shē't, mā-shē't'), n. [*Sp.*] A large heavy knife, used, esp. in South America and the West Indies, for cutting cane, clearing paths, etc.

**-lytic** (lī'tik). [*Gr. -lytikos, fr. lytikos*, able to loose, loosing.] 1. A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis*, as in *analytic, paralytic*. See *-LYSIS*. 2. *Biochem.* A suffix denoting hydrolytic enzyme action on the substance to the name of which it is added.

**lyt'ia** (lī'tā), n.; pl. **LYTIAE** (-ē). [*L.*, a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, fr. *Gr. lytia, lyssa*, lit., madness.] A rod of cartilage lying along the tongue in many carnivores, as dogs.

**-lyze**, **-lyse** (līz). [*F. -lyser*.] A combining form forming transitive verbs corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis*, as in *analyze, catalyze, hydrolyze*.

**Mach'i-a-vel'i-an** (māk'ī-ā-vē'lī-ān; -yān; 58), *adj.* Also **Mach'i-vel'i-an**. a Of or pertaining to the Florentine statesman Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), or relating to his political theories, esp. to the doctrine that any means, however unscrupulous, may be justifiably employed by a ruler in order to maintain a strong central government. b Hence, characterized by political cunning or bad faith. — **Mach'i-a-vel'i-an**, n. — **Mach'i-a-vel'i-ism** (-vē'lī-iz'm), n.

**ma-chic'o-late** (mā-chīk'ō-lā), v. t. [*ML. machicolatus*, past part.] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

**ma-chic'o-la'tion** (lā'shūn), n. *Arch.* An opening between the corbels of a parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, for discharging missiles upon assailants; also, a gallery or parapet containing such openings. See *BATTLEMENT, Illust.*

**mach'i-nate** (māk'ī-nāt), v. t. & i. [*L. machinatus*, past part. of *machinari* to devise, plot. See *MACHINE*.] To plan; contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; to plot.

**mach'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), n. 1. Act of machinating. 2. An artful design or plot. — *Syn.* See *PILOT*.

**mach'i-na'tor** (māk'ī-nā'tēr), n. A plotter.

**ma-chine'** (mā-shēn'), n. [*F. fr. L. machina* machine, device, trick, fr. *Gr. mēchanē*, fr. *mēchos* means, expedient.] 1. *Archae.* A material construction, handiwork of a divine or supernatural power; specif., the bodily frame. 2. Hence, a contrivance of a mechanical sort; specif., a vehicle or conveyance; — applied formerly to a coach, cart, etc., now variously to an automobile, airplane, bicycle, etc. 3. a In the theater, an apparatus to produce stage effects; — chiefly in reference to the ancient stage. Cf. *DEUS EX MACHINA*. b Hence, in reference to literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., a supernatural agency. 4. Any device consisting of two or more resistant, relatively constrained parts, which may serve to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do some desired kind of work (see *SIMPLE MACHINE, Illust.*); popularly, a complex combination of such parts together with their framework, fastenings, etc. 5. Any person or organization that acts like a machine. 6. The working bodies, often under the power of a boss, in a political party, through which its policies and activities are directed; — used disparagingly. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a machine or machinery; as, *machine parts*; characterized by the use of machinery; as, *the machine age*; also, produced by machinery; as, *machine products*; figuratively, stereotyped. — v. t. To plane, shape, turn, mill, etc., by a machine or machines.

**machine gun**. *Mil.* An automatic gun using small-arms ammunition for rapid continuous firing. See *WFFE, Illust.*

**ma-chine'-made**, *adj.* 1. Made by machinery; — disting. from *handmade*. 2. Figuratively, stereotyped.

**ma-chin'er-y** (mā-shēn'ēr-ī; -shēn'ēr-ī), n. 1. The assemblage of contrivances employed in the development of a plot, as of a poem. 2. Machinery, in general or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine. 3. The means and appliances by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained.

**machine shop**. A workshop in which work is machined to size and assembled. — **ma-chine'-shop**, *adj.*

**machine tool**. Any machine, such as a lathe, planer, etc., which is operated by power, and is partly or wholly automatic. — **ma-chine'-tool**, *adj.*

**ma-chin'ist** (mā-shēn'ist), n. 1. a A constructor of machines and engines. b One skilled in the use of machine tools. c One who works or runs a machine. 2. One who constructs or controls theatrical machinery. 3. *U.S. Navy*. A warrant officer assistant to the engineer officer.

**Mach' num'ber** (māk'), Also **Mach**, n. [After Ernst Mach (1838–1916), Austrian physicist.] *Aerodynamics*. A number representing the ratio of the speed of a body to the speed of sound in the surrounding atmosphere. For subsonic speeds the Mach number is less than one, as 0.80, and for supersonic speeds it is greater than one, as 1.31.

**ma-chree'** (mā-krē'), n. [*fr. mo my + eroides, Oir. eride, heart.*] An Anglo-Irish term of endearment.

**-machy**, [*Gr. machē* battle.] A combining form denoting *contest between or by means of*, as in *logomachy*.

**mac'in-tosh** (māk'in-tōsh). Var. of *MACINTOSH*.

**Mac'in-tosh** (māk'in-tōsh), n. Also **Macintosh** Red. [After John McIntosh, of Ontario, who discovered it.] *Hort.* A late-ripening fine variety of brilliant-red apple.

**mac'ker-el** (māk'ēr-ēl), n.; see *PLURAL Note*, 3. [*OF. macquerel*, fr. *ML. macarellus*.] An important North Atlantic spiny-finned food fish (*Scomber scombrus*, family Scombridae), about 18 inches long, green with blue bars above and silvery below; also, any of various related fishes of a superfamily (Scombroideae), as the *frigate mackerel* (*Auxis thazard* and *A. rochei*), and the *Spanish mackerel* (genus *Scomberomorus*, esp. *S. maculatus*) found off the American Atlantic coast from Cape Ann to Brazil. Cf. *ROSE MACKEREL*.

**mackerel sky**. A sky covered with rows of clouds, alto-cumulus or cirro-cumulus, resembling the patterns on a mackerel's back. See *CLOUD, Illust.*

**Mack'i-naw** (māk'ī-nō), *adj.* [*Can. F. Mackinac, fr. Michilimackinac*.] Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Straits of Mackinac.

**Mackinaw blanket**. A thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States.

**Mack'-naw boat** (măk'ŋ-nô). A flat-bottomed boat, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries.

**Mackinaw coat, or Mack'-naw, n.** U.S. A short, heavy, plaid coat.

**Mackinaw trout.** The namaycush.

**măk'ŋ-tôsh** (măk'ŋ-tôsh), *n.* [After Charles Macintosh (1768-1843), the inventor.] A waterproof outer garment.

**The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.**

**măk'ŋ-tôsh** (măk'ŋ-tôsh), *n.* [F. *maculose*.] A macule; specif., *Print.*, a blue or double impression, as from a slipping of the paper. — *v. t.*

**Print.** To blur or double (an impression from type).

**măk'ŋ-tôsh** (măk'ŋ-tôsh), *n.* [F.] A twin crystal; esp., a flat, twinned crystal of diamond.

**b** A dark spot in a mineral.

**măk'ra-mé** (măk'ra-mă), *n.*, or **macramé lace.**

[Turk. *magramah* handkerchief, fr. Ar. *magramah* embroidered veil.] A coarse, usually fringed, lace made by tying threads into knots (**macramé knots**) to form geometrical designs, used esp. for decorating furniture.

**măk'ro-** (măk'ro-), **macr-**. [Gr. *makros* long.] A combining form meaning *long in extent or duration*;

— opposed to *micro-*, as in *macrocosm*. Specif.: a

*Anat. & Med.* An enlargement or excessive development;

— chiefly in nouns, as in

**macrocephaly** **macroctylism** **macrostomia** **Macramé Knot.**

**b** Bot. & Zool. Having (a specified part) unusually large, esp. elongated; — in adjectives, as in

**macrocarpus** **macromandibular** **macrostomatous**

**c** [Cf. **MACROSCOPUS**.] An individual or unit of greater size in a (specified) type; — chiefly in *Biol.* and *Measures*, as in:

**macrobacterium** **macrocochlea** **macrofarad**

**d** Denoting a kind visibly large; **macroscopic**.

**măk'ro-ol'mate** (măk'ro-ol'mit; 2), *n.* [**macro-** + *climate*.] The

over-all climate of a region, generally of a large geographic area, as opposed to a *microclimate*; — **macro-ol'matic** (-klî-măt'ik), *adj.*

**măk'ro-ozm** (măk'ro-ôz'm), *n.* [F. *macrozome*, fr. Gr. *makros* long, area + *kosmos* world.] The great world; the universe; — contrasted with *microcosm*. — **măk'ro-ôz'mic** (-ôz'm'ik), *adj.*

**măk'ro-cyst** (-sist), *n.* A large spore case or cyst; specif., *Biol.*, a very young encysted plasmodium.

**măk'ro-cyte** (-sit), *n.* [**macro-** + *-cyte*.] *Med.* A very large red blood corpuscle, found especially in the blood in pernicious anemia.

**măk'ro-dome** (-dôm), *n.* *Crypt.* See **DOMA**, *n.*, 4.

**măk'ro-gamete** (măk'ro-gă-mit'), *n.* *Biol.* The large (commonly the female) gamete of a heterogamous organism; — in botany the preferred term is *megagamete*. Cf. **MICROGAMETE**.

**măk'ro-graph** (măk'ro-grăf, 9), *n.* A graphic reproduction of an object either unamplified or slightly magnified. Cf. **MICROGRAPH**, 2.

**măk'ro-graphy** (măk'ro-grăf-ŋ), *n.* Writing of great size, an indication of nervous disorder.

**măk'ron** (măk'rôn; măk'rôn), *n.* [Gr. *makron*, neut. of *makros* long.] A short, straight, horizontal mark [ ] placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

**MACR** In the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary the macron indicates the regular "long," or name, sounds of the vowels: ä in *däme*, ē in *ēve*, ī in *īre*, ō in *ōid*, and ū in *ūse*.

**măk'ro-scop'ic** (măk'ro-skôp'ik), *adj.* Large enough to be observed by the naked eye; — opposed to *microscopic*.

**măk'ro-spore** (măk'ro-spôr; 70), *n.* Bot. = **MEGASPORE**.

**măk'ru'-ral** (măk'ru'-râl), *adj.* [**macro-** + Gr. *oura* tail.] *Zool.*

Belonging to or designating a suborder (Macrura) or other division of decapod crustaceans, including the lobsters, prawns, shrimps, and many similar forms. — **măk'ru'-ran** (-ân), *n.* — **măk'ru'-râl** (-ôid), *adj.* — **măk'ru'-rous** (-ûs), *adj.*

**măk'ru'-la** (măk'ru'-lâ), *n.*, pl. **MACULAE** (-lê). [L., spot, stain.] A spot, blotch, or stain; a macule.

**măk'ru'-late** (-lât), *v. t.* [L. *maculatus*, past part. of *maculare* to spot.] To spot; stain; defile. — (It), *adj.* Blotched; hence, defiled; impure.

**măk'ru'-lion** (lî'sh'ŋ), *n.* A spotting; a spot; blemish. **b** The arrangement of spots on an animal or plant.

**măk'ule** (măk'ûl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *macula*.] A spot or blemish; a macula; a mackle. — *v. t. & i.* To blur; to spot; to mackle.

**mad** (măd), *adj.*: **mad'per** (-ēr); **mad'dest**. [AS. *gemêd*, past part. of a *v. fr. gemîd* mad.] 1. Crazy; insane. 2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, delusion or want of reason; foolish; esp., rashly foolish; senseless. 3. Carried away by anger; enraged. **b** Frantic or distraught; as, *mad with anxiety*. **c** Carried away by desire; senselessly devoted. **d** Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; hilarious.

**4.** Rabid; furious because of abnormal excitation. **5.** Affected with rabies; as, a *mad dog*. — *v. t. & i.*: **mad'perr**; **mad'bing**. To madden.

**mad'am** (mă'dâm), *n.* [See **MADAME**.] A form of polite address to a lady; — variously used. Cf. **MADAM**.

**mad'ame** (mă'dâm; F. mă'dâm), *n.*; pl. **MESDAMES** (mă'dâm). [F., fr. *ma my* (fr. L. *ma*) + *dame* (dame)] My lady; — a French title given to all married women. In English usage it is commonly applied to foreign married ladies of whatever nationality. Abbr. *Mme.*; pl. *Mmes.*

**mad'cap** (măd'kăp'), *adj.* Inclined to wild sports; hence, wild; reckless. — *n.* A madcap person.

**mad'den** (măd'n), *v. t.* To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; enrage. — *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

**mad'den-ing**, *adj.* That maddens; also, irritating; vexatious. — **mad'den-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**mad'der** (măd'ēr), *n.* [AS. *maedere*.] 1. A Eurasian herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) type of a family (Rubiaceae, the madder family), of mostly tropical plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs and trees, and including the trees yielding coffee and cinchona, the gardenias, houstonias, and the bedstraw. The madder has verticillate leaves and small yellowish

panicled flowers succeeded by berries. Also, by extension, any other species of the genus *Rubia*. 2. The root of this plant, used in dyeing, also, a dyestuff prepared from it. 3. The color (Turkey red, etc.) imparted by madder. — *v. t.* To treat or dye with madder.

**mad'ding** (măd'ŋ), *adj.* Mad; raving; wild; furious.

**mad'dish** (-ish), *adj.* Somewhat mad.

**made** (măd), *past & past part.* of **MAKE**, *v.*

**Ma-dei'ra** (mă-dē'râ; mă-dē'râ), *n.* Wine made on the island of Madeira.

**[mă-dē-môl'selle'** (măd'mwâ-zêl'; mă-dē-mô-zêl'; *colloq.* măm'zêl'),

*n.*; pl. **MENEMOISELLES** (măd'mwâ-zêl'). [F., fr. *ma my*, fem. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady.] A French title of courtesy given to an unmarried lady, equivalent to *Miss*. Abbr. *Mlle.*; pl. *Mlles.*

**made'-up**, *adj.* A falsely devised; fabricated, as a story. **b** Artificial; as, a *made-up* complexion.

**mad'house** (măd'hôus'), *n.* A house where insane persons are detained and treated; also, a place of confusion.

**mad'ly** (-lî), *adv.* In a mad manner; wildly.

**mad'man** (-mân), *n.*; pl. **MEN** (-mên). A lunatic; a crazy man.

**mad'ness**, *n.* Condition or instance of being mad; lunacy; also, extreme folly or rage.

**Ma-don'na** (mă-dôn'ŋ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady.] 1. [*not cap.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian, formerly equivalent of *madame*, where *signora* is now substituted. 2. A An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary. **b** A pictorial or carved representation of the Virgin Mary.

**ma-dras'** (mă-drăs'; -drăs'; măd'răs), *n.* [From *Madras*, India.] 1. A large silk or cotton kerchief, usually of bright colors, such as is often used by Negroes for turbans. 2. A fine cotton fabric used for dresses and shirts. — **ma-dras'**, *adj.*

**[ma'dre** (Sp. mă'thrâ; It. mă'd'râ), *n.* [Sp. & It.] Mother.

**mad're-pore** (măd'rê-pôr; 70), *n.* [F. *madrepore*, fr. It. *madrepore*, fr. *madre* mother + *poro* pore (see **PORE**, *n.*) or perh. Gr. *pōros* a soft stone.] Any of an order (Madreporaria) of stony anthozoan corals, often greatly branched, the chief reef-building corals of tropical seas.

**mad'ri-gal** (măd'rî-gâl), *n.* [It. *madrigale*, *mandrigale*, fr. LL. *matricaria* (sc. *herba*) an everlasting.] 1. A lyric, usually amorous and adapted to musical setting. 2. *Music.* A An unaccompanied setting of such a poem in (usually) five or six parts. **b** Any part song or piece.

**mad'ri-gal-ist** (-ist), *n.* A composer of madrigals.

**ma-dro'ña**, **ma-dro'ño** (mă-drô'nyâ, -nyô; local U.S. -nâ for both), *n.* [Sp. *madroño*.] An evergreen tree or shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*), of the Pacific coast of North America, having a smooth bark and edible red berries (**madroña apples**).

**ma-du'ro** (mă-dô'ro), *adj.* [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; — said of cigars. Cf. **CLARO**, **COLORADO**. — *n.* A *mauro* cigar.

**mad'wom'an** (măd'wôm'ân), *n.*; pl. -**WOMEN** (-wîm'ên; -fîn). An insane woman.

**mad'wort'** (-wôr't'), *n.* A Any cross of the genus *Lobularia*. **b** Gold-of-pleasure.

**mae** (mă). Scot. & dial. var. of **MORE**.

**Ma-e-ce'nas** (mă-sê'nâs), *n.*; pl. -**CENASES** (-zê; -zê). [L., name of the patron of Ilorace and Veril. See *Biog.*] A patron, esp. of literature and art.

**mael'strom** (măl'strôm), *n.* [D., now *maelstrom*, fr. *malen* to grind, whirl round + *strom* stream.] A whirlpool off the west coast of Norway; hence [*not cap.*], any turmoil of wide-reaching influence; as, a *maelstrom* of vice.

**mae'nad** (mă'nâd), *n.*; pl. **MAENADS** (-nâdz), **MAENADES** (mă'nâ-dêz). [L. *Maenas*, -adis, fr. Gr. *maenas*, -ados, fr. *maenesthai* to rave.] 1. Gr. *belig*. A nymph attendant upon Dionysus; a bacchant. 2. Any frenzied or unnaturally excited woman. — **mae'nad'ic** (mă'nâd'ik), *adj.*

**[ma'es-to'so** (mă's-tô'sô), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Majestic; stately; — used as a direction. — **ma'es-to'so**, *adv.*

**mae'stro** (mă'strô; almost mî'strô), *n.*; pl. -**STROS** (-strôz), -**STRI** (-strî). [It., fr. L. *magister*. See **MASTER**.] Master; a master in any art, esp. music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence.

**Ma-e West** (mă'wêst'), [After *Ma'e West* (b. 1892), Amer. actress.] A yellow lifesaving jacket, inflatable by means of two cartridges of carbon dioxide, which is worn like a vest by pilots in flights over the sea. **b** U.S. Army. A twin-turreted combat tank.

**mafi'a** (măf'fî-â), **mafi'a** (măf'fî-â), *n.* [It. *mafia*.] 1. In Sicily, popular hostility to the law; also, the body of persons imbued with this sentiment which in time developed into a loosely organized secret society. 2. [*cap.*] Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility to law and by acts of violence.

**maf'fick** (măf'fik), *v. i.* [From *Mafeking*, town in South Africa.] *Colloq. Brit.* To celebrate hilariously, as the English did after the relief of Mafeking, May 17, 1900.

**[ma toi** (mă tî-â), [F.] My faith; indeed.

**mag** (măk), *n.* *Slang, Eng.* A halfpenny.

**mag'a-zine** (măg'â-zên; in sense 4, often măg'â-zên; 2), *n.* [F. *magasin*, through OF. & It., fr. Ar. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhāza* storehouse, granary, cellar.] 1. A warehouse, storehouse, or depot, esp. for military stores. 2. A The room in which powder is kept in a fort or a ship. **b** A district rich in natural products. **c** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, battery, camera, or other apparatus. **d** A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed to the piece. 3. The contents of a storehouse; as: A An accumulation of munitions of war. **b** A stock of provisions or goods. **d** A periodical containing miscellaneous articles, stories, poems, etc. 5. In France, a store, or shop.

**magazine gun, rifle, or pistol** A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, with a reservoir of cartridges.

**mag'a-zin'ist** (măg'â-zên'ist), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag'a-zin'ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Mag'da-len** (măg'dâ-lên; see note below), **Mag'da-lene** (-lên or, esp. in Mary Magdalene, măg'dâ-lên), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*, fr. Gr. *Magdalēnē*.] 1. Mary Magdalene; — used with the. 2. [*not cap.*] A reformed prostitute. **b** A house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes.

**Mag'da-len** (măg'dâ-lên) is usual for *Magdalen* College, Oxford, and *Magdalene* College, Cambridge.

**Mag'da-le'm-an pe'ri-od** (măg'dâ-lên'ân; 58). *Archaeol.* A period representing the highest paleolithic culture in Europe; — from *La Madeleine* in France, where artifacts were discovered.

**mage** (mă), *n.* [F., fr. L. *magus*.] A magician.

**Mag'e-lan'ic** (măg'ê-lân'ik; măk'ê-lân'ân), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or named from Magellan, the navigator.

**Magellanic Cloud.** *Astron.* A Either of two nebulous appearances about 30° from the South Pole, resembling thin clouds. **b** A black space in the Milky Way, near the Southern Cross.



**ma-gan'ta** (má-jén'tá), *n.* [From *Magenta*, Italy.] Fuchsin; also, the purplish shade of red produced by the dye.

**mag-got** (mág'gót), *n.* 1. A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as of the housefly; — applied esp. to forms living in decaying matter. 2. A fantastic notion or caprice; as, a bigger *maggot* than usual in his head. — *mag-got-y* (-t), *adj.*

**mag'ic** (mág'ík), *n. pl.; sing.* *Magus* (-gús). [L., *pl.* of *Magus*, fr. Gr. *magos*, fr. *magi*.] 1. A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster. 2. [not esp.] *Pl.* of *Magus* b. — *an*, *mag'i-an* (má'í-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**mag'ic** (mág'ík), *n.* [OF. *magique*, fr. *L. magice*, fr. Gr. *magiké* (sc. *techné*), *fr. magikos*. See *MAGIC*, *adj.*] 1. The art which claims or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. 2. The power brought into play by magic; hence, any seemingly occult power.

— *adj.* Also *mag'i-cal* (-í-kál). [OF. *magique*, fr. *L. magicus*, fr. Gr. *magikos*, *fr. magos*. See *MAGI*.] 1. Of or pertaining to magic. 2. Hence: Seemingly requiring more than human power, startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural, as, a *magic lantern*; *magic skill*. 3. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence, enchanting; as, a *magic land* or scene. — *mag'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**mag'i-clan** (má'í-sh'án), *n.* [F. *magicien*] One skilled in magic; a necromancer; sorcerer, conjurer.

**magic lantern**. An optical instrument having lenses for throwing upon a screen magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens. See *STEREOPHON*.

**mag'ic-ly** (má'í-k'ly), *adv.* Vars. of *MAGIC*.

**mag'i-not line** (má'í-nót'ín). [After André *Magnot* (1877-1932), Fr. minister of war.] A line of defensive fortifications built by France (1930-34) to protect her eastern border.

**mag'i-ter'ial** (má'í-tér'í-ál), *adj.* [ML. *magisterialis*, fr. LL. *magisterius*.] 1. Of or pert. to a master; authoritative; hence, dictatorial. 2. Of or pert. to a magistrate, his office, or his duties. — *Syn.* See *DICTIONARY*. — *mag'i-ter'ial-ly*, *adv.*

**mag'is-ter** (má'í-s'tér), *n.* [L. *magister*, fr. *magis*, *adv.*] 1. The office of a chief, president, director, tutor. See *MAGISTRATE*. 2. *Alchem.* A principle of nature having transmuting or curative powers.

**mag'is-tra-cy** (-trá-sí), *n.; pl.* -cies (-síz). 1. State of being a magistrate. 2. Office or dignity of a magistrate; also, the collective body of magistrates. 3. District or jurisdiction of a magistrate.

**mag'is-tral** (-trál), *adj.* [L. *magistratus*.] 1. Magisterial; authoritative. 2. Prescribed by a physician; hence, effectual. 3. *Fort.* Guiding; principal; as, *magistral line*, a guiding line with reference to which the drawing for a work is made. 4. *Pharm.* Formulated for a particular case; — opposed to *official* and said of prescriptions and medicines.

**mag'is-trate** (-trát; -trí), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magis*, *adv.*] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer; as, the official first in rank in a government, the *chief*, or *first*, *magistrate*. 2. A public official of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction, as, a police *magistrate*.

**mag'is-tra-ture** (-trá-túr), *n.* Magistracy.

**mag'ma** (mág'má), *n.; pl.* -mata (-ná-tá), -mas (-máz). [L., fr. Gr. *magma*.] 1. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of a thin paste. 2. *Geol.* Molten rock material within the earth from which an igneous rock results by cooling and crystallization. 3. *Pharm.* A suspension of precipitated material in a watery vehicle; as, *magnesia magma* (milk of magnesia). — *mag-mat'ic* (mág-mát'ík), *adj.*

**Mag'na Obar'ta** (mág'ná kár'tá), *Mag'na Oar'ta*. [ML.] 1. The Great Charter, so called, to which the English barons forced King John to affix his seal June 15, 1215, at Runnymede. 2. A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

**mag'na cum laude**. See *CUM LAUDE*.

**mag'na est ver'i-tas**, *et prae'va-le-bi-t*, or *prae'va-let* (mág'ná est vér'í-tás, et prae'vá-le-bí-t, prae'vá-let). [L.] Truth is mighty and will prevail.

**mag'na-nim'i-ty** (mág'ná-ním'í-tí), *n.; pl.* -ties (-tíz). 1. Quality of being magnanimous; afulness of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain meanness and revenge, and to make sacrifices for worthy ends. 2. A magnanimous act.

**mag'na-ni-mous** (mág'ná-ním'ús), *adj.* 1. *Magnumus*, *fr. magnus* great + *animus* mind. 2. Great of mind; elevated above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. 3. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable. — *mag-nan'i-mous-ly*, *adv.* — *mag-nan'i-mous-ness*, *n.*

**mag'na-te** (mág'nát), *n.* [LL. (*pl.*) *magnates*, *magmati*, fr. *magnus* great.] 1. A person of rank or distinction. 2. Formerly, one of the nobility, or certain high officers of state, of Hungary or of Poland. 3. A person prominent in the management of a large industry; as, an oil *magnate*.

**mag'ne-sia** (mág'né-shá; -zhá), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *hē Magnēsia lithos*, prop., the Magnesian stone.] *Chem.* Magnesium oxide, MgO, a light earthy white substance, slightly alkaline, used as a mild antacid laxative. It is also used in making firebricks and crucibles, as an insulator, etc. — *mag-ne'sian* (-shán; -zhán), *adj.* — *mag-ne'sic* (-sík), *adj.*

**mag'ne-si-te** (mág'né-sít), *n.* Native magnesium carbonate, MgCO<sub>3</sub>. — *mag-ne-si-um* (mág'né-shí-úm; -zhí-úm), *n.* [NL. See *MAGNESIA*.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg*; at. no., 12; at. wt., 24.32. It burns with a dazzling, strongly actinic light (*magnesium light*), used in signaling and in photography.

**mag'net** (mág'nét), *n.* [OF. *magnete*, fr. *L. magnes*, *etia*, fr. Gr. *magētis lithos* a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., stone of Magnesia.] 1. A loadstone; hence, something which attracts. 2. Any body having the property of attracting iron; specif., a mass of iron or steel having this property artificially imparted and hence called an *artificial magnet*; — called also, according to its shape, a *bar magnet*, *horseshoe magnet*, etc. Cf. *FIELD MAGNET*; see *MAGNETO*, *ILLUSTR.* (1).

**mag-net'ic** (mág-nét'ík), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a substance that becomes magnetized when it is in a magnetic field; as, a *magnetic needle*. 2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic meridian*. 3. Capable of being magnetized,

as a piece of iron. 4. Endowed with great personal attractiveness. 5. Having, susceptible to, or induced by, hypnosis (formerly called *animal magnetism*); as, a *magnetic sleep*. — *mag-net'ic-al* (-í-kál), *adj.* — *mag-net'ic-al-ly*, *adv.*

**magnetic declination or variation**. = *DECLINATION*, *n.*, 5.

**magnetic dip**. = *DIP*, *n.*, 8.

**magnetic equator**. The aciline line. See *ACILINE*.

**magnetic field**. The portion of space near a magnetic body (or a body carrying a current) in which the forces (*magnetic forces*) due to the body (or current) can be detected.

**magnetic flux**. The total amount of magnetic induction across or through a given surface.

**magnetic induction**. See *INDUCTION*, 4.

**magnetic mine**. A naval mine which is detonated when the hull of a passing vessel causes the deflection of a magnetic needle that closes an electric circuit.

**magnetic moment**. *Physics*. The product of the distance between the poles of a magnet and the strength of either pole.

**magnetic needle**. A slender bar of magnetized steel which, when suspended so as to be free to turn, is used to indicate the direction of the earth's magnetism. It constitutes the essential part of a compass.

**magnetic north**. The direction indicated by the north-seeking pole of the horizontal magnetic needle. See *VARIATION*, *ILLUSTR.*

**magnetic pole**. Either of the poles of a magnet; specif., [each], either of two spots on the earth's surface, toward which the compass needle points from any direction throughout adjacent regions. These spots are respectively the *North Magnetic Pole* (approximately 73° 35' N. lat., 92° 20' W. long.) and the *South Magnetic Pole* (approximately 70° S. lat., 148° E. long.). Cf. *VARIATION*, *ILLUSTR.*

**magnetic recorder**. A device for recording sound by magnetic means, as a tape or wire recorder.

**magnetic storm**. Any marked disturbance of the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection between sunspots and magnetic disturbances is established.

**mag'net-ism** (mág'nét'íz'm; -n'í-tíz'm), *n.* 1. *Physics*. A property of the molecules of certain substances, as iron, in virtue of which they may be magnetized. 2. Power to attract or gain the affections. 3. The science which treats of magnetic phenomena. 4. Mesmerism.

**mag'net-ite** (-ít), *n.* Mineral An iron oxide (FeO<sub>2</sub>) and important ore, sometimes possessing polarity, being then called *loadstone*.

**mag'net-iz-a-ble** (-tíz-á-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being magnetized. — *mag'net-iz-a-bil'ity* (-bíl'í-tí), *n.*

**mag'net-ize** (mág'nét-íz, -n'í-tíz), *v. t.* 1. To communicate magnetic properties to; to convert into a magnet; as, to *magnetize* a needle. 2. To attract as a magnet attracts; to charm; captivate. 3. To hypnotize. — *mag'net-iz-a-tion* (mág'nét-í-zá'shún; -tí-zá'; -mág'n'í), *n.*

**mag-ne'to** (-mág'nét'ó). [See *MAGNET*.] A combining form for *magnetic*, denoting: a *magnetic force*, as in *magnetometer*. b *Pertaining to or actuated by magnetism*, as in *magnetolectric*. c *Magneto-electric*, as in *mag-ne'to-ma-chine*, *mag-ne'to-tel'e-graph*, *mag-ne'to-tel'e-phone*.

**mag-ne'to** (-mág'nét'ó), *n.; pl.* -NETOS (-tíz). *Elec.* A magneto-electric machine; esp., an alternator (*magneto-alternator*) with permanent magnets, used to generate the current for the electric ignition in an internal-combustion engine and operated by the engine itself.

**mag-ne'to-chem'is-try** (mág'nét'ó-kém'ís-trí), *n.* The science which deals with the relation of magnetism to chemical phenomena. — *mag-ne'to-chem'í-cal* (-í-kál), *adj.*

**mag-ne'to-dy-na-mo** (-dí-ná-mó), *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

**mag-ne'to-e-lec'tric** (-é-lék'trík), *adj.* Also *mag-ne'to-e-lec'tri-cal* (-trí-kál), *Physics*. Pertaining to or characterized by electricity developed by magnets.

**mag-ne'to-e-lec'tric'ity** (-é-lék'trí-sít'í), *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science dealing with such electricity.

**mag-ne'to-gen'er-a'tor** (-jén'ér-á'tér), *n.* A magneto.

**mag-ne'tom'e-ter** (mág'nét'óm'é-tér), *n.* [Magnetometer + *-meter*.] *Physics*. An instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of magnetic forces. — *mag-ne'tom'e-try* (-trí), *n.*

**mag-ne'to-mó'tive** (mág'nét'ómó'í-ví), *adj.* *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force (*magnetomotive force*), the cause of a flux of magnetic induction.

**mag-ne'ton** (mág'nét'ón), *n.* [NL. See *MAGNET*.] *Physics*. The natural unit of magnetic moment.

**mag-ne'to-op'tics** (mág'nét'ó-p'í-tíks), *n.; see* *INCUS*. [Magnetometer + *optics*.] A branch of physics dealing with the influence of the magnetic field upon light. — *mag-ne'to-op'tic* (-tík), *mag-ne'to-op'ti-cal* (-tí-kál), *adj.*

**mag-ne'to-scope** (mág'nét'ó-skóp; -mág'nét'ó), *n.* *Physics*. An instrument for detecting magnetic force.

**mag-ne'to-stric'tion** (mág'nét'ó-strík'shún), *n.* [Magnetometer + *striction* a drawing together.] *Physics*. A change in the dimensions of a body when magnetized.

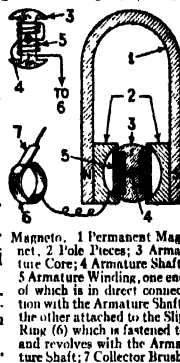
**mag-ne'tron** (mág'nét'rón), *n.* [Magnet + *electron*.] A vacuum tube containing an anode and a heated cathode, the flow of electrons from cathode to anode being controlled by an externally applied magnetic field.

**magni-**. [L. *magnus*.] A combining form meaning *big*, *great*, as in *magnificent*, *magniloquent*; *mag-nip'o-teno*, *mag-nip'o-tent*, *mag-nis'o-nant*. Specif., *Zool.*, *long*, as in *mag-ni-cau-date*, *mag-ni-ros'trate*.

**mag-ni'fo** (mág-ní'fí), *adj.* Also *mag-ni'fo-cal* (-í-kál). [F. *magnifique*, fr. *L. magnificus*.] 1. Magnificent; sublime. 2. Grandiloquent; also, eulogistic.

**mag-ni'fi-cat** (-í-kát), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] The Latin version of the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke 1, 46-55.

**mag-ni'fi-ca-tion** (mág'ní'fí-ká'shún), *n.* A magnifying; specif.: a *laudation*; exaltation, as by praise. b *Apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument*.



Magneto. 1 Permanent Magnet; 2 Pole Pieces; 3 Armature Core; 4 Armature Shaft; 5 Armature Winding, one end of which is in direct connection with the Armature Shaft, the other attached to the Slip Ring (6) which is fastened to and revolves with the Armature Shaft; 7 Collector Brush.

--- (măg-nîf'î-sens; -s'ns), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. magnificens*, *fr. magnificus* magnificent, *fr. magnus* great + *facere* to make.] Splendor of surroundings; also, grandeur; spectacular beauty.

**magnîfî-cent** (măg-nîf'î-sent), *adj.* [OF.] 1. Exalted in place; now only of former famous rulers; as, Lorenzo (de' Medici) the *Magnificent*. 2. Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; also, characterized by grandeur or majestic beauty. 3. As applied to ideas, language, etc., exalted; noble. — *Syn.* See **GRAND**. — *Ant.* Modest. — **magnîfî-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**magnîfî-oo** (măg-nîf'î-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -oos (-kōz). [It., *magnifico*.] 1. An honorary title denoting a grandee of Venice. 2. Any person of high position.

**magnîfy** (măg-nîf'î), *v. t.* [OF. and *L.*; OF. *magnifier*, *fr. L. magnificare*. See **MAGNIFICENCE**.] 1. *Arch.* a. To praise highly. b. To cause to be held in greater esteem or respect. 2. To enlarge, either in fact or in appearance, as, the microscope *magnified* the object 100 diameters. 3. To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss. — *v. t.*, **MAGNIFYED** (-fid); **MAGNIFYING** To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are. — **magnîfî-er** (fî'er), *n.*

**magnîfî-quent** (măg-nîf'î-kwent), *adj.* [L., *magnus* great + *uenis*, *entia*, pres. part. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking pompously; — *basistic*; grandiloquent. — **magnîfî-quentoo** (-kwēns), *n.* — **magnîfî-quent-ly**, *adv.*

**magnî-tude** (măg-nî-tūd), *n.* [L., *magnitudo*, *fr. magnus*, great.] 1. Greatness; grandness. 2. *Obs.* Greatness of character; fame; nobility. 3. Greatness of influence or effect. 4. A size; spatial quality. 5. Quantity, capability of being greater or less. 6. *Astron.* A degree of brightness of a celestial body, esp. of a fixed star, also, a number expressing brightness. 7. *Math.* A number assigned to a quantity, by which the quantity may be compared with other quantities of the same class.

**magnô-li-a** (măg-nô-lî-ā, -nô-lî-ā; 58), *n.* [NL., after Pierre Magnol (1638-1715), French botanist.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of trees or shrubs, typifying a family (Magnoliaceae, the magnolia family), chiefly with fragrant, large, white, pink, or purple flowers; also, the flower. American species include the *evergreen magnolia* (*M. grandiflora*), whose blossom is the State flower of Louisiana and of Mississippi, the *cucumber tree* (*M. acuminata*), and the umbrella tree (which see). — **magnô-li-a-coccus** (măg-nô-lî-ā-shās), *adj.*

**Magnolia State**, Mississippi, a nickname.

**magnûm** (măg-nûm), *n.*; *pl.* **MAGNUMS** (-nûmz). [Neut. sing. of *L. magnus* great.] A two-quart bottle for wine or spirits.

**magnûm opus** (ôp'ûs). [L.] A great work; esp., a literary or artistic work of importance; one's greatest work.

**magnus hitch** (măg-nûs). See **KNOT**, 111st. (24).

**măg'pie** (măg'pî), *n.* [*Mag*, *Maggot*, *fr. F. Margot*, old dim. of *Marguerite*, common name of the magpie. See **PIE** magpie.] 1. Any of numerous birds (genus *Pica* and related genera) allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail and black-and-white plumage; esp., the common European species (*P. pica*), and the closely similar American species (*P. p. hudsonia* and *P. nuttalli*). 2. A chatterer; also, a scold.

**măg'uey** (măg-wă; *Sp.* măg'wē), *n.* [*Sp.*, prob. of Taíno origin.] A. Any of the fleshy-leaved Mexican agaves, esp. one yielding pulque. B. Any fiber-yielding plant of a genus (*Furcraea*) related to the agaves. C. The century plant.

**Măg'us** (măg'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* **MAGI** (-î). [L.] a. One of the Magi. b. [*not cap.*] *pl.* **MAGI** (-î). A magician.

**Măg'yar** (măg'yîr; *Hung.* mőd'yör), *n.* [*Hung.*] One of the dominant people of Hungary; also, their language, a Finno-Ugric tongue. See **LANGUAGE**, **Table**. — **Măg'yar**, *adj.*

**Ma-ha-bhă-ra-ta** (mă-hî-bhî-rā-tā), *n.* Also **Ma-ha-bhă-ra-tam** (-tām). [*Skr. Mahābhārata*, lit. the Great Bharata (Story).] One of the two great epics of the Hindus.

**Ma-ha-ra'ja**, **ma-ha-ra'jah** (mă-hî-rā-jā), *Angl.* mă-hî-rā-jā, *n.* [*Skr. mahārāja*, *lit. mahat* great + *rājā* king.] 1. Title of certain Hindu princes, esp. of the ruling chiefs of the principal native states, ranking above a raja. 2. One bearing this title.

**ma-ha-ra'nî**, **ma-ha-ra'nee** (mă-hî-rā-nî; *Angl.* mă-hî-rā-nî), *n.* [*Hind. mahārānī*, *queen*, *fr. L. regina*.] 1. Title of a queen or sovereign princess of an Indian state. 2. One bearing this title.

**ma-hat'ma** (mă-hî-tām; *Angl.* mă-hî-tām), *n.* [*Skr. mahātman*, *lit. great-souled*, *wise*.] 1. Any individual regarded as high-minded or great-souled. 2. *Theos.* One of a class of sages, reputed to have superior knowledge and powers. — **ma-hat'ma-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Măh'îd** (mă-hî-d), *n.* [*Ar.*, the guided one.] Among Mohammedans, the last imam, or leader of the faithful. The title has been taken by several leaders of Moslem sects, notably by Mohammed Ahmed, who overran the Egyptian Sudan, and in 1885 captured Khartoum.

**Ma-hî-can** (mă-hî-kān), *n.* Any of the Algonquian Indians formerly between the Hudson River and Narragansett Bay; specif.: a. One of the Mohican, a confederacy on the upper Hudson. b. One of the Mohegan, a tribe of Connecticut.

**măh'-jongg'** (mă-hōng'), **măh'jong'**, *n.* [*From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) mā-ch'iao*, lit., house sparrow.] A Chinese game played, usually, by four persons with 144 'tiles,' similar to dominoes.

**măh'stick'** (mă-hî-tîk; mōl'), *n.* Var. of **MAULSTICK**.

**ma-hog'a-ny** (mă-hōg'ā-nî), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nîz). [*Obs. Sp. mahogani*, formerly current in the W. Indies.] 1. The tropical American tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*) yielding a family (Meliaceae, the mahogany family) of tropical trees and shrubs characterized chiefly by the monadelphous stamens; also, the valuable hardwood yielded by this tree. 2. Any of various other trees yielding a wood resembling mahogany (sense 1). 3. The average color of mahogany wood, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See **COLOR**. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mahogany.

**Ma-hom'et-an** (mă-hōm'et-ān; -tān), **Ma-hom'et-an-ism**, *etc.* Var. of **MOHAMMEDAN**, *etc.*

**ma-hô-nî-a** (mă-hō-nî-ā), *n.* [NL., after Bernard McMahon, American botanist.] Any of a genus of North American and Asiatic shrubs of the barberry family. See **OREGON GRAPE**.

**Ma-hound'** (mă-hōnd'; -hōnd'), *n.* [*OF. Mahon*, *Mahom*; influenced by *E. hound*.] 1. *Arch.* Mohammed. 2. *Scot.* The Devil.

**ma-hout'** (mă-hout'), *n.* [*Hind. mahaut*.] *East Indies.* The keeper and driver of an elephant.

**Măh-rat'ā** (mă-rāt'ā), **Măh-rat'î**, *vars.* of **MARATHA**, **MARATHI**.

**mă-hua** (mă-hwā), *n.* [*Hind. mahua*, *fr. Skr. madhwa*, *fr. madhu*

An East Indian tree (genus *Madhuca*) of the sapo-dilla family whose honey-filled flowers yield food and an intoxicating drink and whose seeds yield a white or yellow butterlike fat, **MAHUA BUTTER**.

**maid** (măid), *n.* [*From MAIDEN*.] 1. An unmarried girl or woman; usually, a young unmarried woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin. 2. A female servant.

**maid'en** (măid'n), *n.* [*AS. meoðen*; akin to *AS. meoðt* maid.] 1. A maid. 2. An instrument like the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading. 3. *Crick.* A maiden over. 4. *Horse Racing.* In trotting, a horse that has never won a race. — *adj.* 1. Never having been married; virgin. 2. Of or pertaining to a maiden; characteristic of a virgin. 3. First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech. 4. Designating, or pertaining to, a horse that has never won a prize, soil that has never been plowed, etc.; fresh; untried, unused.

**maid'en-hair'** (-hîr'), *n.*, or **maidenhair fern**. Any of a genus (*Adiantum*) of ferns with delicate fronds.

**maid'en-head** (-hēd), *n.* 1. Maidenhood; virginity. 2. The hymen, or vaginal membrane.

**maid'en-hood** (-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a maid or a virgin; virginity. 2. Newness; freshness.

**maid'en-ly** (-lî), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidenhood; gentle; modest. — **maid'en-li-ness**, *n.*

**maiden name**. The surname of a woman before she is married.

**maiden over**. *Crick.* An over from which no runs are scored from hits.

**maid'hood** (măid'hōd), *n.* Maidenhood.

**maid of honor**. An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess. b. The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony, so called when unmarried; when married, called *matron of honor*.

**maid'servant** (măid'sûrvânt), *n.* A female servant.

**ma-len'tic** (mă-lēn'tîk), *adj.* [*Gr. mairētikos*, *fr. maia* midwife.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (which see); — so called because Socrates held that teaching is eliciting memory.

**ma-len'ti-cal** (-tî-kāl), *adj.*

**maî'gre** (măî'gr; măî'gr'), *adj.* [*F.* See **MEAGER**.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh and hence appropriate for fast days.

**maî'hem** (măî'hēm). Var. of **MATM**, **MAYHEM**.

**mail** (măil), *n.* Also **MAILL**. [*AS. māl*, *fr. ON. māl* speech, agreement.] *Obs. exc. Scot.* Payment; rent.

**mail**, *n.* [*OF. maille*, *fr. L. macula* spot, a mesh of a net.] 1. A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings used as defensive armor; — called also *chain mail*. Cf. **COAT OF MAIL**, **HAUBERK**. 2. The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a lobster. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.

**mail**, *n.* [*OF. male*, *fr. OHG. malaha*, *malha*, wallet.] 1. *Obs. exc. Scot.* A bag, a traveling bag. 2. A bag or bags, with the letters, papers, etc., conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. 3. The system of appliances used in the postal service. 4. *Chiefly U. S.* That which comes in the mail; letters, etc., received through the post office. 5. That which conveys mail, as a vehicle, boat, or person. — *adj.* Carrying or used in handling mail. — *v. t.* *Chiefly U. S.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission; to post — **mail'bag** (-bāg'), *n.* — **mail'box** (-bōks'), *n.*

**mail'a-ble** (măil'ā-bl), *adj.* U. S. Lawful to mail, or post.

**mailed** (măild), *adj.* [See 2d **MAIL**.] Protected by mail; armed with mail; also, covered with maillike scales, etc.

**mailed fist**. Figuratively, threat of armed force.

**maî'ler** (măî'ēr), *n.* One who or that which mails; also, a machine (mailing machine) for addressing mail matter.

**maî'ling** (măî'îng), *n.* [See **MAIL RENT**.] *Scot.* A rented farm, or the rent paid.

**maîl** (măil). Var. of 1st **MAIL**.

**[maîl'tot'** (măî'vōt'), *n.* [*F. dim.* See 2d **MAIL**.] A tight fitting garment covering the torso, and used by dancers, acrobats, swimmers, etc.

**maî'man'** (măî'mān'), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn). A postman.

**maîl order**. An order for goods which is received and filled by mail. — **maîl'-or'der**, *adj.* — **maîl-order house**.

**maîm** (mām), *v. t.* [*OF. mahaigner*, *mesahaigner*.] 1. To deprive of the use of a member, so as to render a person less able to defend himself. 2. To mutilate; disable.

**maîm**, *n.* In law language **may'hem** (măî'hēm; -ēm), and **maî'hēm**. [*ME. mahym*, *fr. OF. mahaing*.] *Arch.* Privation of the use of a member of the body; a serious physical injury; hence, a serious defect or blemish.

3. [*From MAIN*, *adj.*] The chief part; the essential point. 4. A principal line or conduit; specif.: a. A principal duct or pipe, as from a reservoir. b. A principal conductor in a system of electric distribution. c. A trunk line of a railroad. 5. *Naut.* Mainmast. — *for, or in, the mains*. For the most part.

— *adj.* 1. Powerful; forceful. 2. Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force. 3. Designating a great stretch of land, sea, or expanse of space. 4. Principal; chief. 5. *Obs.* Essential to results, momentous, exalted in rank, etc. 6. *Gram.* Expressing the chief predication in a complex sentence (see **SENTENCE**). 7. *Naut.* Attached to, or connected with, the mainmast.

**main**, *n.* 1. In the game of hazard, a number which the caster calls before throwing; also, figuratively, a match at dice, a stake played for, etc. 2. A match at cockfighting.

**main'land** (măn'lānd'; -lānd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opp. to *island* or *peninsula*.

**main'ly**, *adv.* 1. *Arch.* Powerfully; forcibly; hence, abundantly. 2. Principally; chiefly.

**main'mast'** (măn'măst'; -măst'), *n.* *Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. It is the second mast from the bow except in two-masted vessels where the aftermast is small, as in a yawl or ketch.

**mains** (māns), *n.* [*Scot.*, *pl.* of *main* for *domain*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Scot.* The farm attached to a mansion.

**mainsail** (mān'sāil; naut. mān'sā), *n.* *Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast. In a square-rigged vessel it is the main course and hangs from the main yard. See **SAIL**, **BLOOF**, **ILLUSTR.**

**main-sheet** (shēt'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or sheet by which the mainsail is trimmed and secured.

**main-spring** (s'pring), *n.* *1.* The principal spring in a piece of mechanism. See **GUNLOCK**, **ILLUSTR.** *2.* The chief motive, agent, or agency.

**mainstay** (stā), *n.* *1.* *Naut.* The stay from the maintop forward, usually to the foot of the foremast. *2.* Main support.

**main-tain** (mān-tāin; mēn-), *v. t.* [OF. *maintenir*, fr. L. *manu tenere* to hold in the hand.] *1.* To continue or persevere in or with; to carry on. *2.* To keep possession of. *3.* To hold or keep in any condition, esp. in a state of efficiency or validity; to support, sustain, or uphold; to keep up. *4.* To uphold and defend. *5.* To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument. *6.* To bear the expense of; support. — **main-tain'a-ble**, *adj.* — **main-tain'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Maintain, assert, defend, vindicate, justify mean to uphold as true, right, just, etc. Maintain implies firmness of conviction and is often used in place of *argue* for that reason; assert, determination to make others accept what one puts forward; defend, a maintaining in the face of attack; vindicate, a successful attempt at defending; justify, a showing conclusively to be true, valid, or the like.

**main-to-tenance** (mān'tū-āns; mānt'āns), *n.* *1.* Act of maintainings, or state of being maintained; support, defense, etc. *2.* That which maintains; means of sustenance. *3.* The upkeep of property, equipment, etc. *4.* *Crim. Law.* An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means to carry it on.

**Maintenance of membership.** A clause in certain labor-union contracts by which all who have previously joined the union or who join during the term of the contract must keep up payment of union dues or on failure must be discharged by the employer. Such a clause does not forbid employment of nonmembers of the union nor require a nonmember to join.

**main-top** (mān'tōp'), *n.* *Naut.* The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.

**main-top/mast** (tōp'māst), *n.* A mast next above the mainmast.

**main yard.** *Naut.* The yard of the mainsail.

**mair** (mā), *maist* (māst). Dial. vars. of **MORE**, **MOST**.

**maison** (māzōn) do san'tō (māzōn' dō sāt'tō). [L.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.

**maître d'hôtel** (mā'trē dō'tēl; māt' dō'tēl'). [F., lit., master of the house.] *a* A chief officer or servant of a house, hotel, etc.; house steward; *maior-domo*. *b* A kind of sauce, of melted butter, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and lemon juice or vinegar.

**maize** (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz*, fr. It. *mais*, *mayz*.] Indian corn (*Zea mays*). See **CORN**, *n.*, *3*.

**ma-jes'tic** (mā-jēs'tik), *adj.* Also **ma-jes'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; noble, grand. — **Syn.** See **GRAND**. — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ma-jes'ty** (mā-jēs'tē), *n.* *pl.* -tē-ties (tēz). [OF. *majeité*, fr. L. *majestas*, fr. an old comp. of *magnus* great.] *1.* Dignity or authority of sovereign power; also, the person of a sovereign. *2.* Hence [esp.], with a possessive, the title of an emperor, empress, king, queen, etc., as, His Britannic Majesty. *3.* Grandeur, stateliness.

**ma-joli-ca** (mā-jōl'ē-kā, mā-jōl'), *n.* [It.] A variety of Renaissance Italian pottery, glazed and richly colored and ornamented.

**ma-jor** (mā-jēr), *adj.* *LL.*, compar. of *magnus* great. *1.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent. *2.* Greater in dignity, rank, or importance. *3.* Of full legal age. *4.* Constituting the majority; as, the *major* vote. *5.* *Educ.* *U.S.* Designating a principal subject of study, chosen by a student for a degree, in which he is required to take a certain number of courses or hours. *6.* *Cf. MINOR*, *adj.* *7.* *Music.* *a* Greater by a half step than the minor, — of an interval. *b* Based on the scale pattern of the major mode; as, the key of *E major*. *c* Distant by a major interval; — of a tone.

— *n.* *1.* One of superior rank in a given class. *2.* *Educ.* A major subject or course. *3.* *Law.* A person of full legal age. See **AGE**, *n.*, *3* & *4*. *4.* *Logic.* The *major term*, that is, the predicate of the conclusion; also, the *major premise*, that is, that premise which contains the major term. — The first proposition of a regular syllogism. *Cf. MINOR*, *n.*, *3*. *5.* *Mil.* A commissioned officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel. Abbr. *Maj.*

— *v. i.* *Collog.* To take a certain subject as one's major.

**ma-jor-do-mo** (mā-jōr'mō), *n.* *pl.* -nomos (-mōz). [Sp. *mayordomo*, fr. *ML.* *major domus*, fr. *major* the chief + *domus*, gen. of *domus* house.] A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a princely establishment; a head steward. Hence, jocularly, a butler or steward.

**ma-jor-ette** (mā-jēr-ēt'), *n.* Short for **DRUM MAJORETTE**.

**major general**; *pl.* **MAJOR GENERALS.** *Mil.* A commissioned officer ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general, properly commanding a division. — **ma-jor-gen'er-al-cy** (mā-jēr-jen'er-dī-āl), *n.* — **ma-jor-gen'er-al-ship**, *n.*

**ma-jor-i-ty** (mā-jōr'ē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -tē-ties (tēz). [F. *majorité*.] *1.* Quality or state of being major or greater; superiority; now, specif., the status of being of full legal age. *2.* The greater of two numbers regarded as parts of a whole; the number greater than half; also, the excess of this greater number, as of votes, over the remainder. *Cf. PLURALITY*, *4*. *3.* The group or party whose votes preponderate. *4.* The military rank and office of a major. — *to go over to, or to join, the majority or the great majority.* To die.

**major key.** *Music.* A key or tonality in the major mode. *Cf. MINOR KEY*.

**major league.** *Baseball.* Either of the two principal leagues of professional baseball clubs in America. *Cf. MINOR LEAGUE*.

**major mode.** *Music.* The arrangement or grouping of tones as found in the major scale. *Cf. MINOR MODE*.

**major scale.** *Music.* One of the two standard scales of modern music. It consists of eight tones (the eighth being the octave of the first) with a major third between the first and third tones. The intervals between the scale tones are all whole steps except those between 3 and 4 and 7 and 8, which are half steps. *Cf. MINOR SCALE*.

**major suit.** *Bridg.* Either spades or hearts; — from their superior value in the count. *Cf. MINOR SUIT*.

**ma-jus-cule** (mā-jūs'kūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *maiuscula* somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of *maior*, *maius*.] A large letter, capital or uncial; — a term used chiefly in paleography, often in contrast to *minuscula*. See **UNCIAL**, *ILLUSTR.* — **ma-jus-cule**, *ma-jus-cu-lar* (-kū-lēr), *adj.*

**make** (māk), *n.* [AS. *gemac*.] *Noun Dial.* A companion or mate.

**make** (māk), *v. t.*; **MADE** (mād); **MAK'ING** (māk'ing). [AS. *macian*.] *1.*

To form or constitute in external nature; primarily, to fashion or construct; secondarily, to enter into as parts or elements. *2.* To form by an assembling of individuals; as, twice one *makes* two; also, to enter in as, or count as; as, he *made* the thirtieth at the table. *3.* To compose, as parts or materials; as, the house is *made* of stone. *4.* To lay out or construct, as a road. *5.* To form the essential being of; as, one swallow does not *make* a summer. *6.* To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; as, wool *makes* warm clothing. *7.* To frame or formulate in the mind. *8.* To treat in thought or feeling. *9.* To compute to be; as, he *made* the weight about fifty pounds. *10.* To skilfully; as, that *makes* no difference in my plans. *11.* To regard or consider as being. *12.* To understand; as, I could *make* nothing of his words; hence, to *make* neither head nor tail of, not to understand. *13.* To cause to exist, appear, or occur; as, God *made* the universe. *14.* To perform (the action indicated by the object); to do, act, work, commit, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* war. *15.* To so act that (one thing) appears in place (of another); as, to *make* a friend of an enemy. *16.* To constrain or compel (some action, or some person in respect to action). *17.* *Archais.* To do; to be concerned in. *18.* To cause to be or become; as, to *make* known; to *make* fast. *19.* To cause (someone) to go or come (to some specified state); as, he was *made* to death; — now commonly in the intransitive form, to *make* away with. *20.* To perform in the appropriate manner; as, to *make* a note, a will. *21.* To cause or assure the success of. *22.* To deliver orally; as, to *make* a speech. *23.* To act or behave so as to produce or gain; as, to *make* friends. *24.* To gain; acquire; as, to *make* money. *25.* To go to, accomplish by going, traverse, etc.; as, to *make* ninety miles an hour; to *make* the rounds of a camp. *26.* *Collog.* To acquire a place on; as, to *make* the team. *27.* *Card Playing.* *a* To take a trick with (a card). *b* To shuffle (the cards). *c* To name (the trump). *28.* *Elec.* To complete (a circuit), to effect (a contact). *29.* *Sports & Games.* To score or secure as a score.

**Syn.** Make, form, shape, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, forge mean to cause something to come into being, esp. material being. Make, the most general term, covers not only a producing by the hands, machinery, etc., but by the mind, by God, or the like; form implies that the thing produced has a definite outline, design, structure, or the like; shape suggests impressing a form upon some material; fashion suggests the use of inventive power or ingenuity; fabricate suggests a making of many parts into a whole, sometimes implying use of the imagination; manufacture, in current use, suggests a making by machinery; forge suggests a devising or concocting by physical or mental effort.

— *v. i.* *1.* To cause something to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action, as, to *make* ready. *2.* *Archais.* To behave, esp. with feigning, to pretend; as, he *made* as if he were angry. *3.* To proceed, move; go; also, to lie in the direction (*toward* or *through*), as, the road *makes* toward Rome. *4.* To act in a certain manner, as in *make* free; *make* merry. *5.* To increase, as in height, thickness, etc.; augment; as, the snow *makes* fast. *6.* To engage in a process of forming or constructing something. *7.* To start to do something; as, he *made* to go. *8.* To tend; to have effect; as, it *makes* for his advantage.

**make a clean breast.** To confess. — **make as if or as though.** To pretend that. — **make believe.** *a* To cause the belief. *b* To feign. — **make head.** *a* To advance. *b* To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler. — **make heavy weather.** *Naut.* To labor in a heavy sea. — **make no bones.** *Collog.* To make no scruple; not to hesitate. — **make out.** *a* To draw up or write; as, to *make out* a bill. *b* To accomplish; achieve. *c* To discern or descry. *d* To find out; decipher. *e* To prove; to establish. *f* To make complete or exact. — **make over.** *a* To transfer the title of; as, he *made over* his estate in trust. *b* To refashion, as garments. — **make sail.** *Naut.* *a* To set or spread sail. *b* To set out on a voyage. — **make sternway.** To move with the stern foremost. — **make up.** *a* To compose, as from ingredients, to constitute. *b* To compose, as a document. *c* To invent or concoct, as a story. *d* To wrap or fasten up, as a parcel. *e* To form by an arranging of parts; as, to *make up* a train of cars. *f* To prepare, arrange, adjust; also, to assume a guise; to impersonate. *g* *Print.* To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. *h* To bring up to; as, to *make up* a required sum. *i* To compensate for; to make good; as, to *make up* sleep. *j* To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage; to apply cosmetics. *k* To reconcile or become reconciled; as, to *make up* a difference. *l* To settle or arrange mentally; to decide; as, to *make up* one's mind; also, in the passive, to be composed or prepared in mind. *m* To advance; go or come; as, a beggar *made up* to us. *n* To compensate or atone (for). *o* *Educ.* To remove (a deficiency in record), as by special study or examination.

**make** (māk), *n.* *1.* The manner in which a thing is constructed; structure; form. *Cf. BUILD*, *n.* *2.* Nature; character; kind. *3.* Action or process of manufacture; — often referring to the quality or origin of an article; as, what *make* is your car? *b* Quantity manufactured; output. *3.* *Bridg.* The declaration; esp., the final declaration. *4.* *Elec.* The closing or completing of an electric circuit.

**make and break.** *Elec.* An apparatus for making and breaking an electric circuit.

**make/bate** (māk'bāt'), *n.* [*make*, *v.* + obs. *bate* quarrel.] *Archais.* One who excites contentions and quarrels.

**make-believe.** *n.* *1.* A feigning to believe; pretending. *2.* A pretender. — *adj.* Feigned; insincere.

**make/fast** (māk'fast'), *n.* *Naut.* Anything to which a boat is fastened, as a buoy or a post on a wharf.

**make/less.** *adj.* Obs. Having no mate.

**make/peace.** *n.* A peacemaker.

**mak'er** (māk'ēr), *n.* *1.* One who makes. *2.* Hence: *a* [esp.] The Creator; — with the *Archais.* & *Sent.* (*Sent.* pron. māk'ēr). One who writes verses, a poet. *b* *Law.* The person who makes a promissory note. *3.* *Bridg.* The player who first names the winning declaration; the declarer.

**make/read/y.** *n.* *Print.* The process of preparing a form, plate, or engraving to obtain the proper impression; also, the material used in the process.

**make/shift** (māk'shif't'), *n.* A temporary expedient; a shift; stopgap. — *Syn.* See **RESOURCE**. — *adj.* Also **make/shift'y** (-shif'tī). Serving as makeshift.

**make-up**, *n.* *1.* The way in which the parts of anything are put together; also, the constitution or composition of anything. *2.* Material, as cosmetics, wigs, etc., used for making up; as, theatrical *make-up*.

**3. Colloq., Educ.** A special examination in which a student may make up for absence or failure at a regular examination. **4. Printing.** An arrangement of type for printing. **5. The arrangement of articles, illustrations, headlines, etc., of a newspaper, periodical, or book.** **6. Theater.** The act, process or result of dressing up, painting, etc., as for a part.

**makeweight** (māk'wīt), *n.* **1.** That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. **2.** A counterweight.

**making** (māk'ing), *n.* **1.** Action of one who or that which makes (forming, causing, doing, etc.). **2.** Process or means of advancement or success; as, misfortune was the making of him. **3.** Composition or structure. **4.** Something made; as, a making of bread. **5. a** Material from which something can be developed; as, there is the making of a race horse in this colt. **6. Colloq., U.S. pl.** The materials from which something, as a cigarette, may be made.

**māk'luk** (māk'lūk), *n.* [Alaskan Esk. *makliak*, *muklok*, large seal.] A large seal.

**mal-** (māl-), [*Fr. mal*, fr. *L. male*, adv., fr. *malus* bad, ill.] A combining form denoting *ill*, *badly*, *bad*, *evil*, as in *malcontent*, *mal-treat*.

**mal-lao'ca cane** (mā-lā'k-ā), [*From Malacca*, See *Gaz.*] A cane, often mottled, from an Asiatic rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*).

**mal-la-shūs** (mā-lā'shūs), *adj.* [*L. malus* apple tree, *malum* apple.] *Bot.* Belonging to the apple family (Malaceae). See *APPLE*.

**Mal-la-chi** (māl-lā'kī), *n.* *Douay Bib.* **Mal-la-chi-as** (kī'zās), [*Heb. Mālākī*], **a** Hebrew prophet, ascribed to the Persian period, about 464-424 B.C. **a** Book of the Old Testament. See *HIBLE*.

**mal-la-chite** (māl-lā'kīt), *n.* [*Fr.*, fr. *OF. melochite*, fr. *Gr. malachē*, *malochē*, a mallow; — from its green color, like that of a mallow leaf.] *Mineral* A native green basic carbonate of copper,  $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu(OH)}_2$ .

**mal-la-co** (māl-lā'kō), [*Gr. malakos* soft]. A combining form meaning: *a* Soft, as in *malacopterygian*. *b* Mollusk, as in *malacology*.

**mal-la-col'o-ry** (māl-lā'kōl'ō-ry), [*maluco* + *-logy*]. The branch of zoology which deals with mollusks.

**mal-la-oopt'er-yg'i-an** (kōp'tēr-y'g'i-an), *adj.* [*maluco* + *Gr. pteryx*, *pterygo*, wing, fin] *Zool.* Of or pert. to a division (Malacopterygii) of teleost fishes having soft fin rays.

**mal-la-oostr-a-can** (kōs'trā-kān), *adj.* [*maluco* + *Gr. ostrakon* shell]. *Zool.* Belonging to a subclass (Malacostraca) of crustaceans, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, pill bugs, sand fleas, etc. — **mal-la-oostr-a-can**, *n.* — **mal-la-oostr-a-cous** (kōs-), *adj.*

**mal-lad-ap-ta-tion** (māl-lād-āp-tā'shūn), *n.* Poor or inadequate adaptation.

**mal-lad-just'ed** (māl-lā'jūs'tēd), [*tidy*], *adj.* Badly, or inadequately, adjusted; *Psychol.*, out of harmony with one's environment, from failure to reach a satisfactory adjustment between one's desires and one's conditions of life.

**mal-lad-just'ment** (māl-lā'jūs'tmēt), *n.* Poor or inadequate adjustment.

**mal-lad-min'is-ter** (lād-mīn'is-tēr), *v. t.* To administer badly. — **mal-lad-min'is-tra-tion** (trā'shūn), *n.*

**mal-la-droit** (māl-lā'drōit'), *2*, *adj.* [*Fr.* See *MAL*; *ADROIT*] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward. — *Syn.* See *AWKWARD*. — **mal-la-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **mal-la-droit'ness**, *n.*

**mal-la-dy** (māl-lā'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -dies (-diz). [*OF. maladiē*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, fr. *L. male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition.] **1** Any disease of the human body. **2** A moral or mental defect or disorder.

**mal-la-fa'ide** (māl-lā'fā'īd), [*L.*] In or with bad faith.

**mal-la-fa'ides** (fā'īdēs), [*L.*] Bad faith.

**mal-la-ga** (māl-lā'gā), [*From Málaga*, city and province of Spain] **1** A white wine from Málaga. **2** A sweet, white, firm fleshed grape of Spain and California.

**Mal-la-gas'y** (māl-lā'gās'y), *n.* **1. sing. & pl.** A native of Madagascar. **2.** The Malay language of these natives.

**mal-la-ise** (māl-lā'zē), *n.* [*Fr.*, fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] An indefinite feeling of bodily uneasiness or illness, also, generally, a feeling of discomfort.

**mal-la-mute** (māl-lā'mūt), *Var.* of *MALEMUITE*.

**mal-la-mers** (māl-lā'mērs), *n. pl.* [*Fr. malandres*, fr. *L. malandria* blisters or sores, esp. on horses.] A chronic eczema on the posterior surface of the forelegs in horses. (C. *SALENDERS*)

**mal-la-perf** (māl-lā'pērf), *adj.* [*OF. mal apert*, *mal* ill + *apert*, bold; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person. — **mal-la-perf'ly**, *adv.* — **mal-la-perf'ness**, *n.*

**Mal-la-prop**, Mrs. (māl-lā'p-rōp). [*From MALAPROPOS*]. A character in Sheridan's *Rivals*, noted for her blunders in the use of words. — **mal-la-prop-i-ism** (iz-əm), *n.*

**mal-la-pro-pos** (māl-lā'p-rōp'ōs), *adj.* [*Fr. mal à propos*, fr. *mal* badly + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately. Cf. *APROPOS*.

**mal-lar** (māl'lār), *adj.* [*L. malus* the cheek.] Pert. to the cheek, or sides of the head. — *n.* The bone of the cheek.

**malaria** (mal-ē-ri-ā), *n.* **1.** A disease caused by the malaria parasite (genus *Plasmodium*), which multiplies in and destroys red blood cells. It occurs in three forms caused by separate species of the parasite which are transmitted to man by the bite of the anopheline mosquito. All are characterized by recurrent paroxysms marked by chill followed by high fever and sweating and by progressive anemia. — **ma-lar'i-al** (-āl), **ma-lar'i-an** (-ān), **ma-lar'i-ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

**mal-la-nim'i-la-tion** (māl-lā'nīm'i-lā'shūn), *n.* *Med.* Imperfect assimilation of nutritive material.

**mal-la-te** (māl'lāt; māl'lāt), *n.* [*L. malum* apple.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of malic acid.

**Mal-la-y'** (mā-lā'y; mā'lā'y), *2*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Malay Peninsula or Malaysia or their inhabitants. — **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the Malay Peninsula and Malaysia. **2.** The agglutinative language spoken by the Malays, an Indonesian tongue. See *LANGUAGE*, Table. **3.** An oriental breed of game fowls. — **Mal-la-y'an** (mā-lā'ān), *adj.*

**Mal-la-yā-lam** (māl-lā'yā-lām), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil.

**Mal-la-y'o** (mā-lā'yō), *n.* A combining form for *Malay*, meaning *Malayan* and, as in *Mal-la-y'o-lā-dō-ne'sian*.

**Mal-la-y'o-Pol-y-ne'sian**, *adj.* Pertaining to both the Malays and the Polynesians; belonging to or designating the family of languages now usually called the Austronesian (which see).

**Mal-la-y'sian** (mā-lā'yshān; zhān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Malaya, or the Malay Archipelago. — *n.* A native of Malaysia.

**mal-lon-tent** (māl'lōn-tēnt), *adj.* [*Fr.*, fr. *mal* ill + *content*.] Discontented; esp., dissatisfied with the government; rebellious. — *n.* One discontented; esp., a discontented subject of a government; a political agitator.

**mal de mer** (mal dē mēr), [*Fr.*] Seasickness.

**mal du pays** (dū pē'z), [*Fr.*] Homesickness.

**male** (māl), *adj.* [*OF. male*, *masle*, *masle*, fr. *L. masculus* male, masculine, dim of *mas* a male] **1.** Designating, or of or pertaining to, a human being or animal of the sex which begets young; — opposed to *female*. **2.** Suitable to the male sex; characteristic of a male; masculine. **3.** Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything. **4.** Consisting of males; as, a male choir. **5. Bot.** Pertaining to or designating any organ or reproductive body accomplishing fertilization, or the plant bearing such organs, as, a male gamete. In seed plants, male is a popular equivalent of *staminate*. In *Zool.* & *Bot.* the male sex is indicated by the symbol of Mars (♂). **6. Mach.** Adapted for fitting into a corresponding hollow piece; as, a male gauge.

*Syn.* **Male**, masculine, manly, manlike, mannish, manful, virile mean of or like a male. Male applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings and always indicates sex; masculine usually suggests qualities distinguishing men; manly, the finer qualities of a mature man, esp. as found in youth; manlike, the characteristic qualities of men, particularly their foibles, mannish, applied usually to women and boys, usually suggests imitation of the airs, manners, dress, etc., of a man; manful differs from manly in stressing sturdiness and resolution, virile in stressing aggressiveness, forcefulness, etc. — *Ant.* Female.

— *n.* A male human being; hence, any male organism.

**mal-e-dict** (māl'ē-dīkt), *adj.* [*L. maledictus*, past part. of *maledicere*] *A. chanc.* Accursed, abominable.

**mal-e-dic'tion** (-dīk'shūn), *n.* [*L. maledictio*, fr. *maledicere* to speak ill, to curse, fr. *male* ill + *dicere* to say] **1.** A proclaiming evil against someone; a curse; — opposed to *benediction*. **2.** A speaking evil; slander. — **mal-e-dic'to-ry** (-dīk'tō-ry), *adj.*

**mal-e-fac'tion** (-fāk'shūn), *n.* An evil deed, offense.

**mal-e-fac'tor** (māl'ē-fāk'tēr), *n.* [*L. malfacere* to do evil, fr. *male* ill, evil + *facere* to do] One guilty of a malefaction; a criminal. — **mal-e-fac'tress** (-trēs, -trīs), *n.*

**mal-e-fic** (māl'ē-fīk), *adj.* [*L. maleficus*] Harmful.

**mal-e-fic'ence** (māl'ē-fīk-ēns; -sēns), *n.* **1.** Evil action; also, an evil deed. **2.** Maleficent or malefic quality.

**mal-e-fic'ity** (-sēnt; -sēnt), *adj.* [*See* *MALEFIC*] Harmful.

**Mal-la-mute** (māl-lā'mūt), *n.* A dog of a breed originally bred and owned by natives of the arctic regions.

**mal-lon'ton'du'** (māl-lōn'tōn'dū), *adj.* [*Fr.*] Ill-conceived; ill-conceived. — *n.* Misunderstanding.

**mal-le-v'o-lent** (māl-lē'vō-lēnt), *adj.* [*OF. malivolent*, fr. *L. malevolens*, *entis*, fr. *male* ill + *volens* wishing.] Wishing evil; arising from, or indicative of, ill will — **mal-le-v'o-lence** (-lēns), *n.* — *Syn.* See *MALICE*. — **mal-le-v'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**mal-lea'sance** (māl-lē'zāns), *n.* [*Fr. malaisance*, fr. *malaisant* doing ill, fr. *mal* ill, evil + *aisant* doing.] The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; an illegal deed; — often used of official misconduct.

**mal-lea'sant** (-zānt), *n.* A criminal.

**mal-for-ma'tion** (māl'fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* Irregular, anomalous, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure.

**mal-formed** (māl'fōrmd'), *adj.* Characterized by malformation; ill-formed; abnormally formed.

**mal-gré** (māl'grē), *prep.* [*Fr.*] In spite of.

**mal-gré lui** (māl'grē lui), [*Fr.*] In spite of oneself; i. e., against one's intent or belief.

**mal'lo** (māl'lō; māl'līk), *adj.* [*Fr. malique*, fr. *L. malum* an apple] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable hydroxy diacid  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$  occurring in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, etc.

**mal'ice** (māl'is), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. malitia*, fr. *malus* ill, evil.] **1.** Enmity of heart; ill will. **2. Law.** The state of mind manifested by an intent to commit an unlawful act; esp., malice aforethought, a deliberate intention to commit the act.

*Syn.* **Malice**, malevolence, ill will, spite, malignity, spleen, grudge mean a wish for another's suffering. Malice usually implies a deep-seated and often unreasonable dislike that takes pleasure in seeing others suffer; malevolence and ill will, a mood born of hatred, resentment, or the like which has similar effects; spite, active malevolence or ill will colored by envy or meanness of spirit; malignity, the intensity of the malevolence and its driving force; spleen, deep-seated ill will combined with a choleric temper; grudge, a cherished feeling of ill will which seeks satisfaction.

**ma-lil'clous** (mā-līl'chūs), *adj.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice. **2.** Proceeding from ill will; dictated by malice. **3. Law.** Done with wicked or mischievous intentions or motives. — **ma-lil'clous-ly**, *adv.* — **ma-lil'clous-ness**, *n.*

**mal-lign'** (mā-līn'), *adj.* [*OF. maligne*, *malin*, fr. *L. malignus*, for *maligenus*, i. e., of a bad kind or nature, fr. *malus* bad + root of *genus* race, kind.] **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; malevolent; — opposed to *benign*. **2.** Tending to injure; baleful. — *Syn.* See *SINISTER*. — *v. t.* To speak evil of; to traduce. — **mal-lign'ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* **Malign**, traduce, asperse, vilify, calumniate, defame, slander mean to injure by speaking evil of regardless of truth. Malign and traduce both suggest bitter persecution, but malign does not always imply deliberate lying, and traduce stresses the resulting inordinacy; asperse and vilify imply efforts to destroy one's good name, asperse by detracting from one's reputation, and vilify by open attempts to blacken it; calumniate imputes malice to the speaker as well as falsity to his assertions; defame and slander suggest the effects, defame stressing the actual injury to one's good name, and slander the suffering of the victim.

**mal-lig'nan-cy** (māl-lī'gān-sē), *n.* Also **mal-lig'nance** (-nāns). State or quality of being malignant; specif.: *a* Evil, malignant, or baleful nature. *b* Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity. *c* *Med.* Virulence; as, the malignancy of a tumor.

**mal'ig-nant** (mă-lîg'nănt), *adj.* [*L. malignans, -antis*, pres. part. of *malignare, malignari*, to do or make maliciously.] 1. Rebellious against God or against a government; malevolent. 2. Having a baleful influence; malign. 3. Disposed to do harm; malicious. 4. *Med.* Tending or threatening to produce death; virulent; as, a *malignant tumor*; — opposed to *benign*. — *n.* A malignant. — **mal'ig-nant-ly**, *adv.*

**mal'ig-nant-ly** (mă-lîg'nănt-ly), *adv.* One who maligns.

**mal'ig-nan-ty** (mă-lîg'nănt-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). 1. State or quality of being malignant; malignancy. 2. Usually in *pl.* A malignant act; feeling, event, etc.; as, "war, waste, plague, famine, all *malignities*." — *Syn.* See *malice*.

**mal'ine** (mă-lîn'; *F.* mă-lîn'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. = *MECHLIN LACE*. 2. Also **mal'ine** (mă-lîn'). A fine silk net, rather stiff, used in millinery and dressmaking.

**mal'in-ger** (mă-lîng'jēr), *v. i.* [*F. malingre* sickly, weakly.] To feign illness or inability in order to avoid doing one's duty; to shirk. — **mal'in-ger-er** (-jēr), *n.*

**mal'i-son** (mă-lî'sŏn; -s'n), *n.* [*OF. maleison*, fr. *L. maledictio*. See *MALEDICTION*.] Malediction; curse.

**mal'ic-in** (mă-lî'kîn), **mal'ic-in** (mă-lî'kîn), *n.* [*Dim. of Maud, Matilda.*] 1. *Obs. ecc. Dial.* A slattern; a drab; also, a scarecrow. 2. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A hare; also, a cat; also [*cap.*], a cat personified as a specter or familiar spirit.

**mall** (môl; māl; in *Pail Mall*, māl is the preferred pron. Cf. *PALL-MALL*), *n.* [*From ME. malle* (see *MAUL*), but associated in 17th cent. with *F. mail*.] 1. The maillet used in pall-mall. 2. The game of pall-mall. 3. A place for playing pall-mall. Hence, A shaded walk; as, *the mall*, a fashionable promenade in St. James's Park, London.

**mall** (môl). Var. of *MAUL*.

**mall'ard** (mă-lî'rd), *n.* [*OF. mallard*.] 1. The drake of the common wild duck, or *Obs.*, of any of its domesticated varieties. 2. *pl.*, see *PLURAL*, Note. 3. Hence, The common wild duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), of either sex, of the Northern Hemisphere. The domestic ducks are descended from it.

**mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (mă-lî'ē-ā-bîl'i-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

**mal'le-a-ble** (mă-lî'ē-ā-b'l, -b), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *L. malleare* to hammer, fr. *malleus* a hammer.] 1. Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by the pressure of rollers. The so-called *malleable cast iron*, or, popularly, *malleable iron*, is cast iron made by a complex process from a certain variety of pig iron. 2. Susceptible of being fashioned or molded. — *Syn.* See *PLASTIC*. — **mal'le-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**mal'lee** (mă-lî'ē), *n.* [*Native name*] a Any of several low-growing Australian eucalypts (esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*). b *Australia* The dense thick forest by these eucalypts.

**mal'lo-muck** (mă-lî'fō-mîk), *n.* [*D. mallemok*, fr. *mal* foolish, silly + *mok* mew, gull.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird.

**mal'le-o-lar** (mă-lî'fō-lîr; mă-lî'fō-lîr), *adj.* [*See MALLEOLUS.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a malleolus.

**mal'le-o-lus** (mă-lî'fō-lîs), *n.*, *pl.* -oli (-lî). [*L.*, dim. of *malleus* hammer.] *Anat.* The rounded lateral projection on each bone of the leg at the ankle.

**mal'let** (mă-lî't; -lî), *n.* [*F. maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See *MAUL*.] 1. A small maul with a short handle, used esp. for driving a chisel. 2. Hence: a A long-handled stick with a cylindrical head, used in playing croquet. b A polo stick. See *POLO*, *n.*

**mal'le-us** (mă-lî'ē-ŭs), *n.*, *pl.* MALLEI (î). [*L.*, hammer. See *MAUL*.] *Anat. & Zool.* The outermost of the three small bones of the ear. See *EAK*, 1 & *Illustr.*

**mal'low** (mă-lô'), *n.* [*AS. meallow*, fr. *L. malva*.] Any of a genus (*Malva*) typifying a family (Malvaceae, the mallow family) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, including the checkerbloom, cotton, okra, hollyhock, hibiscus, althaea, etc. The genus *Malva* includes plants with palmately lobed or dissected leaves, including the common wild mallow (*M. sylvestris*) of Europe, or the dwarf mallow (*M. rotundifolia*). Cf. *ROSE MALLOW*.

**mallow rose**. = *ROSE MALLOW* a.

**mal'm** (măim; *dial. also* môm), *n.* [*AS. mealm.*] *Petrog.* a A soft, grayish-white, friable limestone. b *Dial. Eng.* A rich clayey soil containing chalk, marl.

**mal'm-ey** (măim'zî), *n.* [*ML. malmasia*, fr. Gr. *Monembasia*, or *Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, orig. produced in Cyprus, but now also in Spain, Italy, Madeira and elsewhere, from the malvasia grape.

**mal'nu-tri-tion** (mă-lî'nô-trîsh'ŭn), *n.* Faulty or imperfect nutrition.

**mal'o-dor**, **mal'o-dour** (mă-lî'ô-dŭr), *n.* An offensive odor.

**mal'o-dor-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Ill-smelling. — **mal'o-dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mal'o-dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Malodorous, stinking, fetid, noisome, putrid, rank, fusty, musty mean evil-smelling. Malodorous, the general term, implies distinct offensiveness; stinking, and fetid (the literary term) imply also disgusting foulness; noisome, poisonous or unwholesome malodorousness; putrid, loathsome malodorousness as of decaying flesh; rank, a strong and unpleasant but not necessarily loathsome odor; fusty and musty suggest lack of air and sunlight, but *fusty* also implies prolonged uncleanness, and *musty* moldiness or aze.

**mal'o-nic** (mă-lô'nîk; -lî'nîk), *adj.* [*F. malonique.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline diacid,  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ , obtained esp. by oxidation of malic acid.

**mal'pigh-i-a-ceous** (mă-lî'pî'gî-ŭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [*See MALPIGHIAN.*] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (Malpighiaceae) of tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Geraniales), having opposite leaves and yellow or red flowers.

**Mal'pigh-i-an** (mă-lî'pî'gî-ŭn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or discovered by Marcello Malpighi (1628-94), Italian anatomist.

**Malpighian body** or **corpuscle**. *Anat.* A kidney corpuscle. See *KIDNEY*, 1.

**Malpighian layer**. *Anat.* The deeper portion of the epidermis, consisting of cells whose protoplasm has not yet changed into horny material.

**Malpighian tubes** or **vessels**. *Zool.* Tubular glands opening into the posterior portion of the alimentary canal in nearly all insects.

**Malpighian tuft**. See *KIDNEY*, 1.

**mal'po-si-tion** (mă-lî'pô-sîzh'ŭn), *n.* Wrong or faulty position, as of the fetus; misplacement.

**mal'prac-tice** (mă-lî'prăk'tîs), *n.* The treatment of a case by a surgeon or physician in a manner contrary to accepted rules and with injurious results to the patient; hence, any professional misconduct or unreasonable lack of skill in performing professional or fiduciary duties. — **mal'prac-ti-tion-er** (mă-lî'prăk'tîsh'ŭn-ēr), *n.*

**malt** (môlt; mōlt), *n.* [*AS. mealt.*] 1. Grain, generally barley, softened by steeping in water and allowed to germinate. Malt is essential in brewing and distilling. Its large carbohydrate and protein content is responsible for its use as a nutrient, esp. in wasting diseases. 2. *Collog.* Malt liquor, beer. — *v. t.* 1. To convert into malt, or malt-like material; as, to malt barley. 2. To make or treat with malt or malt extract; as, malted milk. — *v. i.* To become malt or maltlike; also, to make grain into malt. — **malt**, *adj.*

**Malt'a fe'ver** (môlt'ā; mōlt'ā), [*From Malta*. See *Gas.*] Undulant fever.

**malt'ase** (môlt'ās; mōlt'-), *n.* [*malt* + *-ase*.] *Biochem.* An enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of maltose to dextrose. It is found in plants, animals, yeast, bacteria, etc.

**Malt'ese** (môlt'ēz; -tēs; mōlt'; -tē), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Malta or its inhabitants. — *n.* 1. *sing.* & *pl.* A native of Malta. 2. The native language of the Maltese.

**Malt'ese cat**. A bluish-gray variety of the domestic cat.

**Malt'ese cross**. See *CROSS*, *Illustr.* (8).

**malt extract**. A sugary mucilaginous substance obtained from wort.

**malt'ha** (mălt'ha), *n.* [*L.* fr. *gr. maltha*] 1. Any of various cements, some bituminous, others like mortar. 2. a A black viscid substance intermediate between petroleum and asphalt; mineral tar. b A variety of ozocerite.

**Malt'hu'sian** (mălt'hu'zhîn, -zî-ŭn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the political economist Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766-1834), or to his views; as, *Malthusian theories*. Malthus held that population tends to multiply faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and that, unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint, poverty is inevitable. — **Malt'hu'sian**, *n.*

**malt liquor**. A fermented liquor, as beer, made with malt.

**malt'ose** (môlt'ōs; mōlt'-), *n.* [*From MALT*.] A crystalline sugar,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ , formed esp. from starch by the action of amylase; — called also **malt sugar**. It is dextrorotatory and fermentable.

**malt'treat'** (mălt'trēt'), *v. t.* [*F. maltraiter*.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly. — **malt'treat'ment**, *n.*

**malt'stor** (môlt'stēr; mōlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.

**malt'y** (môlt'î; mōlt'-), *adj.* a Containing, or like, malt. b *Humorous*. Addicted to malt liquor. c *Slang*. Drunk.

**mal'va-ceous** (mă-lv'ŭ-sh'ŭs), *adj.* [*L. malva* mallow.] *Bot.* Belonging to the mallow family (Malvaceae). See *MALLOW*.

**mal'va-si'a** (mă-lv'ŭ-sî'ā; -sî'ā), *n.* [*It.* See *MALMSEY*.] A variety of grape which yields the wine known as malmsley; also, the wine itself. — **mal'va-si'an** (ān), *adj.*

**mal'ver-sa-tion** (mă-lv'ēr-să'shŭn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office, fr. *L. male* ill + *versari* to occupy oneself.] Evil conduct; esp., misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

**mal'vol-ile** (mă-lvôl'îl; mă-lvôl'-), *n.* [*F.*] Malmsey.

**mal'ma** (mă-mă; mă-mă; *Brit.* usually mă-mă), *n.* Var. of *MAMMA*.

**mam'ba** (mă-mă'ba), *n.* [*Zulu* *in-amba*, fr. *in-amba*.] Any of several tropical and southern African venomous snakes (genus *Dendroaspis*) allied to the cobras but with no hood; — called also *cobra* or *tree cobra*.

**Mam'e-luko** (mă-m'fō-lîk), *n.* [*F. Mameluk*, fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a white (non Negro) slave or captive.] 1. One of a body of soldiers recruited from slaves converted to Islamism, who had great political power in Egypt (Mameluke sultans, 1250-1517) until exterminated or dispersed by Mehmet Ali in 1811. 2. [*not cap.*] In Mohammedan countries a white or yellow slave. 3. [*not cap.*] A fighting slave.

**ma-mey'** (mă-mă'), *Var.* of *MAMMEE*.

**mam'ma** (mă-mă; mă-mă; *f. of MAMA*), *n.* Also **ma'ma**. [*Reduplicated from the infantine word* *mā*, influenced in spelling by *L. mamma* breast.] Mother; — now usually a child's word.

**mam'ma** (mă-mă), *n.*; *pl.* -mæ (-fē). [*L.*, breast.] *Anat. & Zool.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male.

**mam'mal** (mă-mă'l), *n.* A mammalian.

**mam-ma'l-an** (mă-mă'l-ān), *n.* [*L.L. mamma's* of the breast, fr. *mamma* breast.] *Zool.* Any of the highest class (Mammalia) of vertebrates, including man and other animals that nourish their young with milk. — **mam-ma'l-i-an**, *adj.*

**mam-mal'o-gy** (mă-mă'l-ô-jî), *n.* [*Mammalia* + *-logy*.] The branch of zoology which deals with mammals.

**mam'ma-ry** (mă-mă-rî), *adj.* Of or pert. to the mammae; as, the *mammary glands*.

**mam-ma-to-cu'mu-lus** (mă-mă'tô-kŭ'lŭ-mŭ-lŭs), *n.* *Meteorol.* A cumulus cloud having nipplelike protuberances below and indicating rain.

**mam'mee** (mă-m'ē; mă-m'ē), *n.* Also **ma-mey'** (mă-mă'). [*Sp. maney*, fr. Taino name.] Any one of three tropical American trees or their fruits; a Also **mammee apple**. One of a genus (*Mammea*, esp. *M. americana*) of trees with a valvate 2-parted calyx and a large drupaceous fruit. b The marmalade tree or its fruit, called also **mammee sa-po'ta** (să-pô'tā) or **mammee col'o-ra'do** (kôl'ô-rô'dô). c The sapodilla.

**mam'mer** (*dial.* mă-m'ēr, mă-m'ēr), *v. t. & i.* *Dial.* To confuse or be confused; perplex; waver; stagger.

**mam'met**. *Dial.* var. of *MAUMET*.

**mam'mil'er-ous** (mă-mîl'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [*mamma* breast + *-ferous*.] Having breasts, or mammae.

**mam'mil'la** (mă-mîl'î-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-ē). [*L.*, better *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* a breast.] *Anat.* A nipple.

**mam'mil-lar'y** (mă-mîl'î-lăr'î, or esp. *Brit.*, -lăr-î), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mamilla.

**mam'mil-late** (mă-mîl'î-lăt), **mam'mil-lat'ed** (-lăt'ēd; -lăt'), *adj.* Having nipples.

**mam'mock** (mă-m'ŭk), *n.* *Dial.* A shapeless piece; scrap.

**mam'mon** (mă-m'ŭn), *n.* [*L.L. mammona*, fr. Gr. *mamōna*, fr. Aram. *māmōnā* riches.] In the New Testament, riches; hence [*cap.*], the demon of curiosity. — **mam'mon-i-ist**, *adj.*

**mam'mon-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness. — **mam'mon-ist** (-îst), **mam'mon-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**mam'moth** (mă-m'ôth), *n.* [*Russ. mammot, mamont, mamont.*]

extinct elephant (family Elephantidae) distinguished by molars like cement filling the spaces between the ridges of enamel. The *y.* or northern mammoth (*Mammontus primigenius*) resembled the existing Indian elephant, but had very long, upwardly curving tusks, and a long thick hairy coat. The imperial mammoth (*Archidiskodon imperator*) of the American Pleistocene, is the largest known, reaching a height of nearly fourteen feet. — *adj.* Like a mammoth in size; very large. — *Syn.* See ENORMOUS.

**mammy** (mām'i), *n.*; *pl.* -mies (-iz). *a.* Mother; — a child's word. *b.* U.S. A Negro woman who is a nurse or servant.

**man** (mān), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mēn). [AS. *mann*, *man*, *mona*, *mon*.] *1.* A human being; esp., a male human being; — now restricted to males except in general application; as, every man; few men. *2.* The human race; mankind. *3.* (with *a*) One, or anyone, indefinitely. *4.* Manly character; manliness. *5.* A married man; a husband; — correlative to *wife*. *6.* Now chiefly *Dial.*, except in the phrase *man and wife*. *7.* An adult male servant, as a valet; also, an adult male employee; as, the men are on a strike. *8.* A term of familiar address often implying authority, impudence, or contempt; as, Come, man, we must go. *9.* One having manly excellence. *10.* *Anthropol.* An ideal (genus *Homo*, family Hominidae, class Mammalia) of the highest type of animal existing or known to have existed, differing from other high types of animals, esp. in his extraordinary mental development. Only one human species (*Homo sapiens*) is generally admitted.

But some anthropologists consider the extinct Neanderthal man (which see) as intermediate between the Java man (see PITHECANTHROPUS) and existing races. Cf. PEKING MAN, PILT-

Right, Piltown Man. Below, 1 Java Man, 2 Neanderthal Man; 3 Cro-Magnon type of *Homo sapiens*. After the restorations of J. H. McGregor.



DOWN MAN, HEIDELBERG MAN, CRO-MAGNON. *10.* *Christian Science*. The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind. *Mary Baker Eddy*. *11.* *Feudalism*. A vassal or liege man. *12.* *Games*. One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played. — *v. t.* **MANNED** (mānd); **MANNING**. *1.* To supply with men, as for service, defense, etc. *2.* To furnish with strength for action; to fortify; brace. *3.* *Polonary*. To accustom to man, as a hawk; to tame. *4.* *Naut.* To station men to take hold of and exert strength upon, as by pulling. — *adj.* Male; as, man cook.

**mana** (mā'nā), *n.* [Polynesian.] *Polynesia & Australasia*. Extraphysical power immanent in and emanating from nature viewed as the embodiment of all elemental forces which produce and maintain the order of the universe. Mana is manifested physically by authority, prestige, magical powers, etc.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [OF. *manicle*, fr. *L. manica* a little hand, dim. of *manus* hand.] A handcuff; hence, a fetter; restraint; usually in *pl.* See HANDCUFF, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* **MAN-A-GLED** (-k'ld); **MAN-A-CLING** (-klīng). To impede by, or as if by, putting handcuffs on. — *Syn.* See HAMPER.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* to manage, fr. *mano* hand, fr. *L. manus*. In Eng. influenced by *F. ménage* house-keeping.] *1.* *Archaeol.* Management. *2.* *Archaeol.* The action and paces of a trained riding horse. *3.* A riding school; manège. — *v. t.* **MAN-AGED** (-jīd); **MAN-AG-ING** (-jīng). *1.* To train (a horse) in the manège; to put through his paces. *2.* To control and direct; to conduct; guide; administer. *3.* To render and keep (one) submissive; to wield with address. *4.* To treat with care; to husband. *5.* To bring about by contriving; to contrive. — *Syn.* See CONDUCT. — *v. i.* *1.* To direct affairs; to carry on business or affairs. *2.* *Colloq.* To achieve one's purpose.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* Such as can be managed; submitting to control; tractable. — **MAN-A-GLE-ty** (-blī'ti), *n.* — **MAN-A-GLE-NESS**, *n.* — **MAN-A-GLE-ly**, *adv.*

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* Currency whose purchasing power is theoretically to be stabilized, as by variation of the gold content represented by the standard monetary unit.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [The collective body of those who manage any enterprise or interest.]

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* *1.* One who manages; director. *Abbr.* *Mgr.* *2.* A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy. — **MAN-A-GLE-ship**, *n.*

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* A female manager.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a manager. — **MAN-A-GLE-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [See MANIKIN.] *1.* Any of numerous small brightly-colored clamaratorial birds (family Pipridae) of Central and South America. *2.* Var. of MANIKIN.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [Sp.] Tomorrow. — *adv.* Tomorrow; before long.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* *1.* Douay Bib. *Man-a-gle* (-ēz). [Heb. *Managel*.] *1.* See JACOB. *2.* A king of Judah. *2.* *Rape* xii.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.*; *pl.* MEN-A-GLES. A soldier; esp., a heavily-armed horse soldier.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, of Caribean origin.] Any of

several aquatic herbivorous mammals (genus *Trichechus*), differing from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded; a sea cow. *man-a-gle* (mā'nā-gē); *chilo*, *n.* *Arctost.* *Dial. Eng.* A loaf or roll of fine wheat bread.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [F. *manacilla*, fr. Sp. *manacilla*, fr. *manama* apple.] A poisonous tropical American tree (*Hyppomane*, *manacilla*) having a milky juice and apple-shaped fruit.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Manchuria or its inhabitants. — *n.* *1.* One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, which conquered China and established a dynasty (Manchu, or Ch'ing, dynasty, 1644–1912). *2.* The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue. — **MAN-CHU-ri-an** (Yān), *adj.* & *n.*

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [OF. *mancipie*, *mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. *L. mancipium*, fr. *mancipare* to sell.] A steward or purveyor, as for a college or Inn of Court.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), [OF. or LL.; OF. *mancia*, fr. LL. *mantia*, fr. Gr. *mantia* divination.] A combining form denoting divination, esp. by means of a (specified) thing, as in chiromancy.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [Mandean *mandayyā* having knowledge.] A dialect of Aramaic.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [L., we command, fr. *mandare* to command.] *Law.* & *Orig.* In England, any of various ancient prerogative writs; hence, the prerogative writ issued to enforce the performance of some public duty. *b.* U.S. A common-law writ similarly issued and used. *c.* By extension, any of various court orders similarly issued. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To serve or coerce with a mandamus.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [Fr. *mandarin*, fr. Malay *mandari* minister of state.] *1.* Under the Chinese Empire, a public official of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat. *2.* (esp.) *a.* The dialect of Chinese used by the official classes, under the Empire. *b.* More widely, the chief dialect of China (of which Pekingese is the standard form). See CHINESE. *3.* Any of a group of Chinese oranges (derived from *Citrus reticulata*) or their reddish-sweet fruit, smaller than the common orange, with a loose rind and yellow pulp; — called also *tangerine*. *4.* An orange dye.

**mandarin duck**. A beautiful, crested Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*), often domesticated.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.*, *pl.* -TARIES (-iz). [LL. *mandatus*.] One to whom a mandate is given (see MANDATE, *n.*, 4).

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [F. and L.; F. *mandat*, fr. *L. mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, to order, oris, to put into one's hand. See MANUAL.] *1.* An authoritative command; order. *2.* A precept from a superior court or official to an inferior one. *b.* *Canon Law Hist.* A papal ordinance in an individual case, as preferment to a benefice. *c.* *Roman Hist.* An order of the emperor to an imperial officer, esp. in the provinces. *d.* In the Civil-law systems and often in law text writers, any contract of agency in which one undertakes to perform some act for another. *3.* *Political Science*. The instruction given by a constituency to the elected legislative body or one of its members. *4.* An order or commission, granted by the League of Nations as mandator to a member nation as its mandatory, for the establishment of a responsible government over former German colonies or other conquered territory; also, a mandated territory. — *v. t.* To administer or assign under a mandate.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* One who gives a mandate.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* *1.* Containing or of the nature of a mandate or command; hence, obligatory. *2.* Of or pertaining to a mandate as granted by the League of Nations; as, mandatory powers. — *n.* A mandatory; esp., one holding a mandate from the League of Nations.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *n.* [OF. fr. LL. *mandibula*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] *1.* *Anat.* *a* = JAW, *b* = UPPER esp. of the jaws of beaked animals, as birds. Cf. BILL, *Illustr.* *b* See JAW, *1. a*. *2.* *Zool.* In arthropods, either one of the anterior pair of mouth appendages which often form strong biting jaws. See HYMENOPTERA, *Illustr.*

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a mandible. — *n.* The mandible, or lower jawbone.

**man-a-gle** (mā'nā-gē), *adj.* *1.* Having jaws adapted for chewing, as certain insects. *2.* Having a lower jaw, as most vertebrate animals. — **MAN-A-GLE-ly**, *adv.*

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Mandrake (*M. officinarum*). (14)



**SHARK.** **MAN** or tiger that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh.

**ma-nèg'** (mā-nēh'; -nēh'), *n.* Also **ma-nèg'**. [F. *manège*, fr. It. See **MANAGE**, *n.*] 1. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses; a riding academy. 2. Art of horsemanship; also, the paces of a trained horse.

**man'es** (mā'nēs), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. [often cap.] *Rom. Relig.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world. 2. Hence, ancestral spirits worshipped as gods.

**ma-nen'-ver**, **ma-noen'-vre** (mā-nōv'vēr; -nū'vēr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, fr. L. *manuopera* handwork, manual labor, fr. *L. manu operari* to work by hand.] 1. A military or naval evolution. 2. Hence, *pl.*, extended field exercises of troops, or similar exercises in which ships and coast defenses participate. 3. Management with artful design; adroit proceeding. — **Syn.** See **TRICK**. — *v. i.* 1. To perform a movement in military or naval tactics for setting advantage in attack or defense. 2. To manage with address or art; to scheme. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to execute tactical movements. 2. To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering. 3. To manage, or bring about, with skill; to manipulate. — **ma-nen'-ver-a-bil'i-ty** (-vēr-ā-bil'i-ty), **ma-nen'-vra-bil'i-ty** (-vrā-bil'i-ty), *n.* — **ma-nen'-ver-a-ble**, **ma-nen'-vra-ble**, *adj.* — **ma-nen'-ver-er**, **ma-noen'-vrer**, *n.*

**man Friday.** A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a servile follower.

**man'ful** (mā'n'fōl; -f'f'), *adj.* Showing manliness; brave; resolute. — **Syn.** See **MALE**. — **man'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **man'ful-ness**, *n.*

**man'ga-nate** (māng'gā-nāt), *n.* A salt of manganic acid.

**man'ga-nese** (-nēs; -nēz), *n.* [F. *manganèse*, fr. It. *manganesa*, corrupt. fr. *ML. magnesia*. See **MAONISIA**.] *Chem.* A grayish-white metal with reddish tinge, soft when pure but ordinarily hard and brittle, like iron but not magnetic. Symbol, *Mn*; at. no., 25; at. wt., 54.93; sp. gr., 7.2.

**manganese spar.** Rhodonite.

**manganese steel.** Cast steel containing 12 to 14 per cent of manganese. It is very hard without becoming brittle.

**man-gan'io** (mān-gān'io), *adj.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing manganese; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with *manganous* compounds; as, **manganic acid**, an acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{MnO}_4$ , known only in the form of its salts.

**man'ga-nite** (māng'gā-nīt), *n.* [*manganese* + *-ite*.] 1. *Mineral.* An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide  $\text{MnO}(\text{OH})$ ; — called also *gray manganese ore*. 2. *Chem.* Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids (*manganous acids*).

**man'ga-nous** (māng'gā-nūs; mān-gān'ūs), *adj.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or designating those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence than in *manganic* compounds.

**mange** (mān), *n.* [OF. *mangue*, *mangue*, itching, eating, fr. *man-jer*, *mangier* (F. *manger*) to eat. See **MANGFR**.] Any of various forms of skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. those caused by parasites (*mange mites*). Cf. **SCAB**.

**man'gel-wurzel** (māng'gē'l-wū'r'z'l), *n.* Also **man'gel** [G., corrupt. fr. *mandigolwurzel*, fr. *mandigol beet* + *wurzel* root.] A large coarse variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris maritima*) grown, esp. in Europe, as food for cattle.

**man'ger** (mān'jēr), *n.* [OF. *maingeure*, deriv. of L. *mantucare* to eat, chew (whence F. *manger* to eat).] A trough or box holding fodder for horses or cattle to eat.

**man'gle** (māng'gē), *v. t.*; **MAN'GLED** (-g'ld); **MAN'GLING** (-g'ling). [AF. *mangler*, *mahangler*, freq. of OF. *mahangier*. See **MAN**.] 1. To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated blows. 2. To spoil or injure in making or performing. — **man'gler** (-glēr), *n.*

**man'gle**, *n.* [D. *mangel*, fr. *mangelen* to mangle.] A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, clothing, etc., by roller pressure. — **man'glo**, *v. t.* — **man'gler**, *n.*

**man'go** (māng'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos or -gos (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Malay *manga*, fr. Tamil *mān-gā*.] An oblong, yellowish-red tropical fruit, with a thick rind, a fibrous, agreeably subacid juicy pulp, and a hard stone; also, the tree (*Mangifera indica*) of the sumac family, which bears this fruit.

**man'go-nel** (māng'gō-nēl), *n.* [OF. deriv. of Gr. *manganon*.] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

**man'go-steen** (māng'gō-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangustan*.] An East Indian fruit, with a thick rind and juicy flesh; also, the tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) which bears it.

**man'grove** (māng'grōv), *n.* [Sp. *mangle* mangrove + E. *grove*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Rhizophora*, esp. *R. mangle*) of tropical maritime trees or shrubs which throw out many prop roots. Mangrove swamps become active land builders. 2. A tree (*Avicennia marina*) of the West Indies and southern Florida coast, forming dense thickets extending into the water; — called specif. **black mangrove**.

**man'y** (mān'y), *adj.*; **MAN'YER** (-jēr); **MAN'YEST**. 1. Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by the mange. 2. Shabby; squalid; formerly, mean; "lousy." — **man'y-ly**, *adv.* — **man'y-ness**, *n.*

**man'hā-dle** (mān-hān'd'l; -hān'd'ld), *v. t.*; **MAN'DLED** (-d'ld); **MAN'DLING** (-dlīng). 1. To move, or manage, by human force. 2. To handle roughly.

**man'hole** (mān'hōl'), *n.* A hole through which a man may go, esp. to gain access to a drain, electric conduit, etc.

**man'hood** (mān'hōd'), *n.* 1. State of being man (i. e., a human being), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman. 2. Manly quality; courage. 3. Men collectively.

**man'-hour**, *n.* A unit of work performed by one man in one hour, esp. as a basis of wages and cost finding.

**man'ia** (mā'n'ā; 58), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mania*.] 1. Madness; specif. the excited phase of manic-depressive insanity, characterized by disordered speech and thinking, by impulsive movements, and by excessive emotion. 2. Excessive enthusiasm; a craze; as, the sport *mania*. — **Syn.** See **INSANITY**.

**ma-ni'a** (-mā'n'ā; 58), [Gr. *mania* madness.] A combining form denoting: a. A (specified) type of madness or manic condition, as in *kleptomania*. b. An infatuation or passion for; a craze; as in *Anglomania*. Corresponding adjectives, often used also as nouns, are formed in **ma-ni'-ac** (-āk).

**ma-ni'-ac** (mā'n'ā-āk; 58), *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman. — **ma-ni'-ac**, *adj.*

**ma-ni'a-cal** (mā'n'ā-kāl), *adj.* Affected with, or characterized by, madness; manic. — **ma-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ma-ni'o** (mā'n'io; mīn'io), *adj.* [Gr. *manikos* mad.] Med. Affected with mania; pertaining to or like mania.

**ma-ni'o-de-pres-sive**, *adj.* Characterized by alternating mania and mental depression; — esp. in **ma-ni'o-depressive** insanity.

**Man'-chee'an**, **Man'-chee'an** (mān'kē'ān), *n.* [L. *Manichaean*.] A believer in the doctrines of Manes (216?–276?), a Persian who taught a system compounded of Zoroastrian dualism and Christian soteriology. According to it, man's soul, sprung from the Kingdom of Light, seeks escape from the Kingdom of Darkness, the body. — **Man'-chee'an**, **Man'-chee'an**, *adj.* — **Man'-chee'an-ism**, **Man'-chee'an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **Man'-chee'ism**, **Man'-chee'ism** (mān'kē'īz'm), *n.* — **Man'-chee'** (mān'kē'), *n.* A Manichaean.

**man'-cure** (mān'kūr; 114), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *cure* care.] A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails. b. The care of the hands and nails; also, a single treatment of them. — *v. t.* 1. To do manicure work (on); to trim. — **man'-cure'ist** (-kūr'ist), *n.*

**man'-fest** (mān'fēst; 114), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *manifeste*, fr. L. *manifestus*, *manifestus*, orig., seized by the hand, hence, palpable.] Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; hence, obvious to the understanding; not obscure. — **Syn.** See **EVIDENT**.

— *v. t.* 1. To make to appear distinctly; to display; evidence. 2. To exhibit the manifest of, as of a cargo. — **Syn.** See **SHOW**.

— *n.* 1. *Obs.* A manifesto. 2. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the customs-house.

**man'-fes-tant** (-fēs-tānt), *n.* One who participates in a manifestation.

**man'-fes-ta-tion** (-fēs-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of manifesting; also, that which manifests; display; disclosure. 2. Specif., a public demonstration of power and purpose, as by a government or by a political party. 3. *Spiritualism.* A materialization.

**man'-fest-ly** (mān'fēst-lī), *adv.* In a manifest manner.

**man'-fest-to** (-fēs'tō), *n. pl.* -tōes, sometimes -tōs (-tōz). [It.] 1. A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or person claiming large powers, showing intentions and motives. 2. A statement of policy or opinion issued by an organization, party, or school. — *v. t.* 1. **MAN'-fes-tōd** (-tōd); **MAN'-fes-tō-ing**. To issue a manifesto.

**man'-fold** (mān'fōld), *adj.* [AS. *manifald*. See **MAN**; **-FOLD**.] 1. Numerous and varied; as, our *manifold* blessings. 2. Comprehensive of various features. 3. Being so in many ways; rightfully so called for many reasons; as, he is a *manifold* traitor. 4. Consisting of or operating many of one kind combined; as, a *manifold* bell pull. — *v. t.* 1. To make manifold; to multiply. 2. To make many or several copies of; as, to *manifold* a letter. — *n.* 1. That which is manifold. 2. A copy made with a manifold. 3. *Mach.* A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with others. — **man'-fold-ly**, *adv.* — **man'-fold-ness**, *n.*

**man'-fold-er** (-fōld'ēr), *n.* One who or that which manifolds; — *contrivance* for manifold writing. Manifold.

**man'-i-hot** (mān'ī-hōt), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *manihot*, of Tupian origin.] Any of a genus (*Manihot*) of tropical economic plants. See **CASSAVA**.

**man'-i-kin** (mān'ī-kīn), *n.* [D. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man.] 1. A little man; a dwarf. 2. A mannequin. 3. A model of the human body, commonly in detachable pieces, for exhibiting the parts and organs.

**Ma-ni'l'a hemp** (mā-nī'l'ā), *n.* The fiber obtained from the leaf stalk of a banana (*Musa textilis*), native to the Philippine Islands; — called also by the native name *abacá*.

**Manila paper.** A durable brown or buff paper made orig. of Manila hemp, used as a wrapping paper.

**Manila rope.** Rope made from Manila hemp.

**ma-ni'l'a** (mā-nī'l'ā), *n.* Also **ma-ni'l'e**. [F. and Sp.; F. *manille*, fr. Sp. *malillo* (sc. *carta card*), fr. *malillo*, dim. of *mallo* bad.] In various card games, the second-best trump in phrases above.

**Ma-ni'l'a** (mā-nī'l'ā), *n.* Var. of **MANILLA**, as in phrases above.

**man'-i-oc** (mān'ī-ōk; mān'ī-ōk), *n.* [F., of Tupian origin.] Cassava.

**man'-i-ple** (mān'ī-plē), *n.* [OF. *manipule*, *manipule*, fr. *manipulus* a handful, fr. *man*, hand, and *plē* root of *plere* to fill.] 1. A subdivision of the Roman legion, either 120 or 60 men. 2. *Eccl.* A narrow band of the same material and color as the chasuble carried suspended from the left arm by the celebrant and ministers at Mass. See **VESTMENT**, **ILLUST.**

**ma-nip'-u-lar** (mā-nip'ū-lēr), *adj.* [L. *manipularis*.] 1. Of or pert. to a Roman manipule. 2. Manipulatory. — *n.* A soldier of a manipule.

**ma-nip'-u-late** (mā-nip'ū-lēt), *v. t.* [See **MANIPULATE**.] 1. To operate with the hands, or by mechanical means, esp. with. To treat or manage with the intellect. 2. To control the action; management; as, to *manipulate* a convention; also, to manage artfully or fraudulently. 3. *Exchanges.* To force (prices) up or down, as in matched orders, wash sales, etc.; to rig. — **Syn.** See **MANIPULATE**. — **ma-nip'-u-lat'a-ble** (-lēb'l; -lēb'l), *adj.* — **ma-nip'-u-lat'ive** (-lē'tiv; -lē'tiv), *adj.* — **ma-nip'-u-lator** (-lē'tēr), *n.*

**ma-nip'-u-lat'ion** (-lē'hā'shūn), *n.* [F.] 1. Act of manipulating or state of being manipulated. 2. Skillful or dexterous management, sometimes for purposes of fraud.

**ma-nip'-u-lat'ory** (mā-nip'ū-lāt'ōr'y; -lē'tōr'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or performed by manipulation; manipulative.

**man'-i-to** (mān'ī-tō), **man'-i-tou** (-tōō), **man'-i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the powers dominating the forces of nature.

**man'kind**, *n.* 1. (*pron.* mān'kīnd'; formerly also mān'kīnd') The human race; man, taken collectively. 2. (*pron.* mān'kīnd') Men, as distinguished from women.

**man'like** (mān'lik'), *adj.* Like, becoming to, or belonging to a man or men; manly. — **Syn.** See **MALE**.

**man'ly** (-lī), *adj.*; **MAN'LY-ER** (-lī-ēr); **MAN'LY-EST**. Having qualities becoming to a man; manlike; esp., brave; resolute; noble. — **Syn.** See **MALE**. — *adv.* In a manly manner; manfully. — **man'ly-ness**, *n.*

**man'-na** (mān'ā), *n.* [L.L., fr. Gr. *manna*, neut., fr. Aram. *manā*, fr. Heb. *mān*.] 1. The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (*Ex. xvi*); hence, divinely supplied spiritual nourishment. 2. Something likened to the Biblical manna. 3. The sweetish exudate of the European flowering ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) and of several related species, used as a mild laxative.

**manna grass.** = MEADOW GRASS *b*.

**man'no-quín** (mán'fz-ín), *n.* [*F.* (fr. D.). See MANIKIN.] 1. An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure. 2. A woman hired to display gowns by wearing them, as at a costumer's or on the stage.

**man'ner** (mán'ér), *n.* [*OF.* *maniere*, fr. *L.* *manuarius* belonging to the hand, fr. *manus* hand.] 1. A way of acting; a mode of procedure. 2. A customary way of acting; normal behavior; habit; custom. 3. Hence: Mode of living or acting; conduct; specif.: *a pl.* Social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs; as, the novel is a study of *manners*. *b pl.* Habitual deportment; as, good *manners*; also, good or polite deportment. *c* Bearing; mien; as, the grand *manner*. 4. Distinguished deportment. 5. *Archaic.* a. Sweets; kind; sort; as, all *manner* of goods. *b* Fashion; nature. — *Syn.* See METHOD; BEARING. — *to the manner born.* Born to follow a certain practice or custom; having lifelong acquaintance with given conditions, customs, etc.

**man'nered** (mán'ér-d), *adj.* 1. Having manners; as, a well-mannered child. 2. Affected with mannerism or excessive peculiarity.

**man'ner-ism** (mán'ér-iz-ím), *n.* Excessive adherence to a peculiar style, esp. in literature or art, a characteristic mode or peculiarity of action, bearing, speaking, etc. — *Syn.* See POSE. — **man'ner-ist** (-íst), *n.*

**man'ner-less**, *adj.* Destitute of manners; unmannerly.

**man'ner-ly**, *adj.* Showing good manners; civil; polite. — *adv.* Politely. — **man'ner-ly-ness**, *n.*

**man'nik-in**. Var. of MANIKIN.

**man'nish** (mán'ish), *adj.* Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of a man; manlike. — *Syn.* See MALE. — **man'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **man'nish-ness**, *n.*

**man'nite** (mán'ít), *n.* *Chem.* Mannitol. — **man-nit'io** (mán-nít'í), *adj.*

**man'ni-tol** (mán'f-tól; -töl), *n.* [*mannite* + *-ol*, *i.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alcohol, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>, occurring in three optically different modifications.

**man'nose** (mán'ós), *n.* [*mannitol* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A sugar, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), obtained by oxidation of mannitol.

**ma-noeu'ver**, etc. Vars. of MANEUVER, etc.

**man'-of-war'**, *n.*; *pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.

**man'-of-war'** bird or hawk. = PRIGATE BIRD

**man'-om'e-ter** (mán'-óm-é-tér), *n.* [*Gr* *manos* thin, rare + *-meter*.] A gauge for measuring pressure of gases and vapors; a pressure gauge. — **man'-o-met'ric** (mán'-óm-é-trík), **man'-o-met'ric-al** (-rí-ál), *adj.*

**man'or** (mán'ér), *n.* [*OF.* *manoir* habitation, village, fr. inf *manoir* to stay, dwell, fr. *L.* *manere*.] 1. *Obs.* The house or hall of an estate; mansion. 2. *Eng. Hist.* An estate administered as a unit, esp. a demesne of a lord for which a court-baron was held; later, the holding of a lord having at least the number of freehold tenants required to entitle it to hold a court-baron. 3. *Amer. Hist.* In law, a tract occupied by tenants who pay a fixed rent to the proprietor.

**manor house.** The house of the lord of a manor.

**man'-or-ial** (mán'-ór-é-ál; -tál), *adj.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, manorial court; manorial accounts.

**man power.** Also **man'pow'er** (mán'pou-ér; 2), *n.* a Power available from or supplied by physical effort of man. *b* Usually *manpower*. The strength of a nation as expressed in terms of the number of men and women available for the armed services and/or civilian defense services.

**man'qué** (mán'kú), *adj.* *masc.* **man'qué'** (-kú'), *sem.* [*F.*] Literally, defective; that has not achieved the quality expected of its kind; short of fulfillment of one's aspiration.

**man'rope** (mán'róp), *n.* *Naut.* A side rope to a gangway, ladder, etc., used as a handrail.

**man'sard roof** (mán'sárd), *Arch.* A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper one.

**man'se** (mán's), *n.* [*ML.* *mansa* a farm, fr. *L.* *manere*, *manere*, to stay, dwell.] 1. *Archaic.* The dwelling of a householder. 2. The residence of an ecclesiastic, esp., in Scotland, the house assigned to or occupied by a minister.

**man'serv-ant** (mán'sér-vánt), *n.*; *pl.* MEN-SERV-ANTS (mén'sér-vánts). A male servant.

**man'sion** (mán'shén), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L.* *mansio* a dwelling, fr. *manere*, *manere*, to dwell.] 1. *a Obs.* Stay; sojourn. *b Archaic.* A dwelling place; abode. 2 A separate lodging, apartment, etc.; — chiefly *pl.* 3. Formerly, a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension. 4. *Arch.* a. A house. *b* One of twenty-eight parts into which the moon's monthly course is divided.

**man'slaughter** (mán'sláú-ér), *n.* *Law.* The unlawful killing of a human being without malice express or implied.

**man'slayer** (-slá-ér), *n.* One who commits manslaughter.

**man'stop'ping** (-stóp'pín), *adj.* *Mil.* Designating a bullet (*man'stop'per*) that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge.

**man'sue-tude** (mán'swé-túd), *n.* [*L.* *mansuetudo*.] Tameness; mildness.

**man'ta** (mán'tá; *Sp.* mán'tá), *n.* [*Sp.*] 1. A blanket or cloth, as for a horse or mule; also, a kind of cloak or wrap, worn esp. as a protection. 2. *Mil.* A portable bulwark or shelter; a mantelet. 3. *Zool.* A devil-fish.

**man'teau** (mán'tú; *F.* mán'tó), *n.* [*F.*] *a Obs.* A mantua. *b* A loose robe; a negligee.

**man'tel** (mán'tl), *n.* [*See* MANTLE.] 1. The beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace; a mantle-tree. 2. The framework or finish around a fireplace. 3. The shelf above a fireplace, often forming part of the mantle (def. 2).

**man'tel-et** (mán'tl-ét; mán'tl-ét; -ít), *n.* [*OF.* dim. of *mantel*. See 1.] 1. A short mantle or cape. 2. *Mil.* Often *man'tel-et* (-ít), *a* kind of movable shelter, formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking. *b* A bulletproof screen or shelter.

**man'tel-ét-ta** (mán'tl-ét-tá), *n.* [*It.*] *R.C.Ch.* A short mantle of silk or wool with armholes but without sleeves, worn over the rochet by cardinals, bishops, and prelates of the first rank.

**man'tel-piece** (mán'tl-pés'), *n.* Also **man'tel-shelf** (-shélf'). The shelf of a mantle.

**man'tol-tree'** (-tré'), *n.* *Arch.* A mantel, esp. of wood.

**man'tic** (mán'tík), *adj.* [*Gr.* *mantikos* prophetic, fr. *mantis* seer.] Of or pertaining to divination; also, gifted with prophetic powers.

**man'til-la** (mán'tíl-lá), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *manila*.] 1. A woman's light cloak or cape. 2. A kind of veil worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

**man'tis** (mán'tis), *n.*; *pl.* -TES (-tíz), -TISES (-tíz; -íz). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *mantis* prophet.] Any of certain insects (*venen* *fantis* or allied genera) remarkable for their gestic form, and for holding their stout anterior legs like hands folded in prayer; — hence often called *praying mantis*.

**mantis crab or shrimp.** A squilla.

**man'tis-sa** (mán'tís-sá), *n.* [*L.*, an addition, makeweight] *Math.* The decimal part of common logarithms.

**man'tle** (mán'tl), *n.* [*From* *AS.* *mantel* (fr. *L.*) and fr. *OF.* *mantel* (*F.* *manteau*), fr. *L.* *mantellum*, *mantellum*.] 1. A loose sleeveless garment worn over other garments; a cloak. 2. Something that envelops, enfolds, or covers. 3. A lacelike hood or envelope of some refractory material which, placed in position over a flame, gives light by incandescence. The common type is the *Welbach mantle*, composed chiefly of thorium and ceria. 4. *Mech.* The outer wall and casing of a blast furnace, above the hearth. 5. *Zool.* *a* In mollusks and branchiopods, the fold, or lobe, or pair of lobes, of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. *b* See CLAW, *oviger*, *Ilust.* *b* In tunicates and barnacles, the soft external body wall which lines the test or the shell. *c* In birds, the back together with the folded wings. — *v. t.*; — **TLED** (-tld); — **TLING** (-tling). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak. — *v. i.* 1. *a* To spread out the wings, one after the other, over the legs; — said of hawks. *b* To spread out; — said of wings. 2. To gather or assume a covering, as froth or scum. 3. To spread over the surface as a covering; as, a scum *mantled* the pool; to be or become suffused with blood; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush or blush; to blush; flush.

**man'tle** (mán'tl). Var. of MANTEL.

**man'tlet** (mán'tlet; -lt). Var. of MANIET.

**Man'toux test** (mán'tóú; *F.* mán'tóú), [*After* Charles Mantoux (b. 1877), Parisian physician.] *Med.* A type of tuberculin test that uses diluted old tuberculin in intracutaneous injection. See TUBERCULIN.

**man'tu-a** (mán'tú-á), *n.* [*From* *Mantua*, Italy.] 1. *Obs.* A rich fabric, prob. of silk. 2. *Hist.* [*From* MANTEAU; confused with MAN'TUA.] A lady's loose bodied robe, usually an overdress, resembling a mantle.

**man'u-al** (mán'ú-ál), *adj.* [*F.* and *L.*; *F.* *manuel*, fr. *L.* *manuális*, fr. *manus* hand.] 1. Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated by hand; as, *manual* labor. 2. Of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text. — *n.* 1. A small book; handbook. 2. *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon; as, the *manual* of arms. 3. *Mus.* An organ keyboard for the fingers. — **man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**manual training.** Training in work done with the hands, as wood-working, metalworking, sewing, etc.

**ma-nu'bri-um** (mán-nú-brí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -BRIA (-á), -BRIUMS (-úmz). [*L.*, handle, fr. *manus* hand.] *Anat.* A handlelike process or part; especially, in man and most mammals, the cephalic segment of the sternum.

**man'u-fac-to-ry** (mán'ú-fák-tó-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A factory.

**man'u-fac-ture** (-túr), *n.* [*F.* fr. *ML.* *manufactura*, fr. *L.* *manu*, abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, fr. *facere* to make.] 1. *Obs.* A making by hand. 2. The process of making wares by hand, by machinery, or by other agency, often with division of labor and the use of machinery. 3. Anything manufactured. 4. By extension, the making of anything by any agency or process. — *v. t.* 1. To make (wares) by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; to produce, by labor, esp. now, with division of labor, and usually with machinery. 2. To work into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, iron, etc. 3. To fabricate; invent; as, to *manufacture* an excuse; also, to produce mechanically. — *Syn.* See MAKE. — **man'u-fac-tur-ing** (-túr-ing), *adv.*

**man'u-fac-tur-er** (-túr-ér), *n.* One who manufactures; an employer of operatives in manufacturing. *Abbr.* Mfr.

**man'u-mis'sion** (-mish'ún), *n.* Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted; formal liberation of a slave.

**man'u-mit'** (-mít'), *v. t.*; — **MITTED**; — **MITTING**. [*OF.* *manumitter*, fr. *L.* *manumittere*, *manumissum*, fr. *manu*, abl. of *manus* the hand + *mittere* to send forth.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave. — *Syn.* See FREE.

**ma-nure'** (mán'nú-ér; 114), *v. t.* [*OF.* *manouvrier* to cultivate by manual labor. See MANPUVER.] To apply manure to; to enrich, as land, by application of a fertilizer. — *n.* A fertilizer; esp. refuse of stables and barnyards, consisting of animal excreta, with or without litter, the dung of birds, etc. — **ma-nur-er** (-núr-ér), *n.*

**man'us** (mán'ú), *n.*; *pl.* MANUS. [*L.*, the hand.] 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* The distal segment of the forelimb of a vertebrate, including the carpus and forefoot or hand. 2. *Rom. Law.* The power or rights of a husband over his wife.

**man'u-script** (mán'ú-skript), *adj.* [*L.* *manu scriptus*. See MANUAL; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand. — *n.* 1. A written composition, as an ancient book. 2. An author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting; a written or typewritten document of any kind as distinguished from a printed copy. *Abbr.* MS., *M.*, or *ms.*, *pl.* MSS., *Mss.*, or *ms.*

**man'ward** (mán'wér-d), *adv.* Toward, or in relation to, man.

**man'ward**, *adj.* Directed toward man.

**man'wise'** (-wí-z), *adv.* After the manner of men.

**Manx** (mángx), *adj.* [*For* *Manek*, *Maniek* fr. an (assumed) Scand. *adj.*, fr. the Celtic name of the island.] Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. — *n.* 1. The native language of the Manxmen, a Goidelic dialect of Celtic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. 2. Manxmen.

**Manx cat.** One of a breed of domestic cats having a rudimentary tail, containing only about three vertebrae.

**Manx'man** (mángx'mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). A native of the Isle of Man.

**man'y** (mén'í), *adj.* The comparative and superlative are supplied by *more*, *most*, from a different root. [*AS.* *manig*, *maenig*, *monig*.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few.

**127** With a singular noun *many* is now used attributively only in



Manor House.

**many** *a*, and predicatively only in an inverted construction; as, *many is the time I've warned him*.  
**— n.** A large number; as, a good *many* came; — considered elliptical for "a many of."  
**— pron.** Many persons; as, *many* knew him.  
**man'y-piles** (mən'pī-līz), *n.* [*man'y*, *adj.* + *piles*, pl. of *ply* a fold.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium. See RUMINANT, *Illust.*  
**man'y-sid'ed** (-sīd'ēd; -īd; 2; 30), *adj.* Having many sides or aspects; hence, versatile. — *Syn.* See VERSATILE.  
**man'za-nī'ta** (mān'zā-nē'tā; mān'sā-nē'tā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana* apple.] Any of various Californian shrubs (genus *Arctostaphylos*) of the heath family.  
**Ma'o-ri** (mā'ō-ri; mōu'ri; mā'ō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* MAORIS (-rīz). 1. One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people, tall, vigorous, and brave. 2. The language of the Maoris. See LANGUAGE, *Table*. — *Ma'o-ri*, *adj.*  
**map** (māp), *n.* [*F. mappé*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. *ML. mappa mundi*, fr. *L. mappa* napkin.] 1. A representation (usually flat) of the surface of the earth, or of part of it; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of part of it. (Cf. CHART.) 2. Anything suggestive of a map. — *v. t.* MAPPED (māp't), MAP'PING. 1. To delineate as on a map; also, to explore, survey, etc., in setting data for a map. 2. To chart the course of; to plan in detail.  
**map'le** (mā'p'l), *n.* [*AS. mapolde*, *mapulder*, *mapultrōw*, *maple tree*.] Any of a genus (*Acer*) of trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and a fruit of two united samaras (see SAMARA, *Illust.*), typifying a family (Aceraceae, the maple family); also, the hard, light-colored, close-grained wood of these trees, used for hardwood floors, house furnishings, etc. American species include the *broad-leaved maple* (*Acer macrophyllum*) of the Pacific coast; the *striped maple* or *moosewood* (*A. pennsylvanicum*) of eastern North America; the *sugar maple* or *rock maple* (*A. saccharum*) of eastern North America, yielding a sap which is the main source of *maple sugar*, and having gray bark, 3-5-lobed leaves (adopted as the floral emblem of Canada), and umbellike clusters of drooping yellow flowers; the *silver maple* (*A. saccharinum*) with deeply cut leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath; the *red maple* (*A. rubrum*) with crimson flowers produced before the leaves in early spring; the *Norway maple* (*A. platanoides*) introduced into United States and planted as a shade tree, with dark-green leaves; and the *Schwedler's maple* (*A. platanoides schwedleri*), a variety of the Norway maple, with bronze-red foliage in the spring turning later to green. Any species of maple having compound leaves is called *box elder* (which see). Cf. BIRD'S-EYE, *adj.*; 2; CURV, 2.  
**maple sirup**. Sirup made by concentrating the sap of certain maples, esp. the sugar maple. By further evaporation *maple sugar* is obtained, which consists largely of sucrose with some invert sugar, organic matter, and ash.  
**ma'quis** (mā'kī), *n.* *sing* & *pl.* [*F.*, tough scrub.] A Corsican outflow, hence, during World War II, a French guerrilla fighting the Germans.  
**mar** (mār), *v. t.*; MARRED (mārd); MAR'RING [*AS. meran*, *myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate.] 1. To damage greatly; impair. 2. To do physical injury to, disfigure. — *Syn.* See INJURE.  
**mar'a-bou** (mār'ā-bōō), *mar'a-bout* (bōōt), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A large stork (genus *Leptoptilus*, esp. the African species *L. crumeniferus*). Also, the adjutant (*L. dubius*). 2. Collectively, the long soft tail or wing coverts of a marabou or adjutant, used in millinery. 3. A kind of thrown raw silk; also, a thin fabric made from it.  
**ma-ra'da** (mā-rā'dā), *n.* [*Fr. marada*.] A drivel sound or a soundlike rattle containing peevish, petty, as a percussion instrument.  
**ma-ra-schi-no** (mā-rā'shī-nō), *n.* [*It. fr. marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, fr. *L. amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of the *ma-ra-sca* (mā-rā'skā), a small bitter wild cherry (*Prunus cerasus marasca*).  
**maraschino cherries**. Cherries preserved in maraschino.  
**ma-ras-mus** (mā-rāz'mūs), *n.* [*INL*, fr. *Gr. marasmos*, fr. *marasmeîn* to waste away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation, esp. in infants. — *ma-ras'mic* (-mīk), *adj.*  
**Ma-ra'thi** (mā-rā'thī), *Mah-rat'ta* (-rāt'tā), *n.* [*Hind. Marhātā*, fr. *Skr. Mahrāṭra*.] A member of a race of India of the western Deccan and Bombay province.  
**Ma-ra'thi** (mā-rā'thī; -rāt'thī), *Mah-rat'ti* (-rāt'thī), *n.* A Sanskrit language spoken here by the Marathas. It has an extensive literature dating from the 13th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.  
**mar'a-thon** (mār'ā-thōn; -thīn), *n.* A long-distance running race (*marathon race*), now usually 26 miles, 385 yards in length, commemorating the reputed feat of the Greek who ran from Marathon to Athens bearing news of victory (490 B.C.); hence, any similar long-distance contest or an endurance contest.  
**ma-raud'** (mā-rāud'), *v. t.* [*F. marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond.] To rove in quest of plunder; to raid. — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder. — *n.* Act of marauding; plundering. — *ma-raud'er* (-ēr), *n.*  
**ma-ra-vē'dī** (mā-rā-vē'dī), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *Ar. Murābūn*, a Moorish dynasty.] 1. The dinar of the Moors in Spain and Morocco. 2. Obs. A Spanish copper coin unit, worth about 1/4 cent.  
**mar'ble** (mār'b'l), *n.* [*OF. marbre*, fr. *L. marmor*, fr. *Gr. marmaros*, or'ik, stone, boulder.] 1. Any limestone, granular to compact in texture, capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work. Marble (proper) differs from common limestone in being more or less crystallized by metamorphism. 2. A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a work of art, record, etc., of marble. 3. By transfer, something suggesting marble in coldness, smoothness, hardness, etc. 4. A little ball, orig. of marble, used as a plaything by children. 5. A mottled color or pattern like that of variegated marble; mairling. 6. Games. *marbles* (-b'iz) (*pl. in form but used with singular verb*). A children's game played with marbles (sense 4).  
**— adj.** 1. Resembling or imitating marble; also, made of marble. 2. Cold, hard, smooth, white, etc., as marble. — *v. t.*; BLEED (-b'īd); BLING (-b'īng). [*FROM MARBLE, n.*] To stain or vein like marble; as, to *marble* book edges.  
**marble cake**. A loaf cake that is mottled by the use of alternate spoonfuls of light and dark batter.  
**mar'ble-ize** (mār'b'līz), *v. t.* U.S. To make, stain, vein, or grain, in imitation of marble.  
**mar'bling** (-blīng), *n.* 1. Art or practice of variegating like marble

**b** Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of the markings of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat. 2. *Bookbinding*. Decoration of surfaces, as book edges, to resemble certain marbles.  
**marc** (mārk; *F. mār*), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *marcho* to trample.] 1. The refuse matter remaining after pressing seeds, fruits, etc., esp. grapes. 2. An insoluble residue left after extracting a substance with some solvent.  
**mar'ca-si-te** (mār'kā-sīt), *n.* [*F. marcassite*.] 1. *Mineral*. A formerly, crystallized iron pyrites. 2. Iron disulfide, FeS<sub>2</sub>, resembling iron pyrites, but of lower specific gravity. 3. A piece of crystallized iron pyrites used for ornament and formerly for striking a light with steel.  
**mar'cel** (mār-sēl'), *v. t.*; -CELLED' (-sēl'd); -CEL'LING. [*After Marcel* (b. 1832), French hairdresser.] To dress (the hair) with a *marcel* wave. — *n.* A *marcel* wave.  
**marcel wave**. Also **mar'cel**, *n.* *Hairdressing*. A deep-grooved wave made by a special curling iron.  
**mar'ces-cent** (mār-sēs'ēnt; -nt), *adj.* [*L. marcescens*, pres. part. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off.  
**March** (mārch), *n.* [*OF. march*, *mars*, fr. *L. Martius* (sc. *mensis* month) of *Mars* Mars.] The third month of the year containing 31 days. Abbr. *Mar*.  
**mar'ch**, *n.* [*OF. marche*, of Teut. origin.] A territorial border or frontier; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, pl., the frontier borderlands between England and Scotland, and England and Wales. — *v. t.* To border.  
**mar'ch**, *v. t.* [*F. marcher*, in *OF.* also, to tread, trample.] 1. To advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body. 2. To walk in a grave or stately manner; hence, to proceed; progress; as, time *marches* on. — *v. i.* To cause to march, or move in military array. — *n.* 1. Act of marching; military progress; advance of troops. 2. Measured and regular advance or movement, like that of soldiers, hence, progress; course. 3. A regular and uniform step, esp. by soldiers. 4. *Mil.* The amount of marching done in one continuous advance; as, an hour's *march*. 5. *Music*. A piece of strongly rhythmical music designed or fitted to accompany marching. A march in quick tempo is often called a *quickstep* (which see), or *military march*; one in slow tempo, a *processional march*.  
**||Mar'chon** (mār'chōn), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [*U.*] A story; fiction; esp., a fairy tale or folk tale.  
**mar'ch'er** (mār'ch'ēr), *n.* [See *MARCH* border.] One who inhabits a march, or border region.  
**mar'ch'or**, *n.* One who marches.  
**||mar'che'sa** (mār'chē'sā), *n.*; *pl.* -CHES (-zā). [*It.*] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness.  
**||mar'che'se** (-zā), *n.*; *pl.* -CHES (-zā). [*It.* See *MARQUIS*.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*).  
**mar'chion-ess** (mār'shūn-ēs; -īs; 30), *n.* [*ML. marchionissa*, *marcionessa*, fr. *marchio*, fr. *marca* march.] Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.  
**mar'ch'pane'** (mār'ch'pān'), *n.* [*It. marzapane*.] A sweetmeat of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc.  
**Mar-co'ni** (mār-kō'nī), *adj.* [*After Guglielmo Marconi*, It. inventor.] Designating, or pertaining to, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.  
**mar-co'ni-gram** (-grām), *n.* A Marconi radio message.  
**mar-co'ni-graph** (-grāf; 9), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy. — **mar-co'ni-graph**, *v. t.* & *v. i.*  
**Marconi rig**. A type of yachting rig introduced about 1920, characterized by a tall pole mast and relatively short boom, the triangular sail hoisting on a slide or jacksay on the mast with the foot laced to the boom.  
**Mar'di gras** (mār'dī grāf; 2). [*F.*, lit., fat Tuesday.] Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities a day of carnival.  
**Mar'duk** (mār'dōk), *n.* [*Bab.*] *Babylon Relig.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon, orig. a local sun deity.  
**mare** (mār), *n.* [*AS. mara* incubus.] *Obs.* A spirit or goblin popularly believed to produce nightmare.  
**mare**, *n.* [*AS. mere*, *myre*, fem. to *AS. mearh* horse.] The female of the horse and other members of the horse kind, as the ass and the zebra.  
**mar'e clau'm** (mār'ē klāw'm), *n.* [*L.*] Closed sea; a sea within the separate jurisdiction of one state.  
**||mar'e li'be-rum** (lī'b'ē-rām), [*L.*] Open sea, as contrasted with *mare clau'm*.  
**ma-rem'ma** (mā-rēm'dā), *n.*; *pl.* -M (-rē). [*It.*, in sense 1, fr. *L. maritimus*.] 1. In Italy, low marshy maritime country. 2. The miasma of such a region.  
**mar'e's-pest'** (mār'ēs'pēst'), *n.* Something believed to be wonderful, but turning out to be imaginary or a hoax.  
**mar'e's-tail'**, *n.* 1. A spreading cirrus cloud. 2. A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense whorls of subulate leaves. 3. HORSETAIL, 2a.  
**mar-gar'ic** (mār-gār'īk; -gār'īk; mār'gā-rīk), *adj.* [See *MARGARITE*.] *Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid (margaric acid), C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>75</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, between palmitic and stearic acids.  
**mar'ga-rine** (mār'gā-rīn; -rīn; -gā), *n.* [*F.*] A food product made from a blend of refined vegetable oils or of refined vegetable oils and meat fats, churned with ripened skim milk to a plastic consistency, used as a spread on bread and as a cooking fat. Other ingredients may be added, especially coloring matter, which is subject to legal restrictions, and salt. Margarine is generally fortified with a minimum of 9000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per pound.  
**mar'ga-rite** (mār'gā-rīt), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. margarita*, fr. *Gr. margarīte* a pearl, fr. *margaron* pearl, fr. *margaros* pearl oyster.] *Archaeol.* A pearl.  
**mar'gay** (mār'gā), *n.* [*F.* (& *Sp.*), fr. *Pg. maracajá*, fr. *Tupi maracajá*.] An American spotted cat (*Felis tigrina*) resembling the ocelot, ranging from Central America to Brazil.  
**marge** (mārj), *n.* [*F.*] *Poetic*. A margin.  
**mar'gent** (mār'jēnt), *n.* *Archaeol.* A margin.  
**mar'gin** (mār'jīn), *n.* [*L. margo*, *qins*.] 1. A border; edge. 2. A condition approximately marking a limit; limit. 3. An amount, as of time or money, which is allowed to meet conditions that cannot be foreseen. 4. *Com.* The difference between the net sales and the cost of merchandise sold, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc. 5. *Econ.* The minimum return or reward, barely covering the costs of production, and constituting a limit below which economic activity under existing conditions cannot be continued. 6.

That part of a page outside of the main body of printed or a matter. 7. *Stock & Produce Exchanges*. A cash or col- deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on a contract. 8. A customer's equity if his account is terminated at prevailing market price. 9. A speculative transaction in which the broker does part of the risk. 10. *Psychol.* That part of the momentary field of con- sciousness which is felt only vaguely and dimly. — *Syn.* See *border*. — *v. t.* 1. To enter or summarize in the margin of a page. 2. To fur- nish with a margin; to form a margin to; to border. 3. *Com. & Stock Exchanges*. To deposit a margin upon; to keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin.

**marginal** (mār'jē-nāl; -n'), *adj.* [*NL. marginalis*]. 1. Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal note*. 2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at a margin or border. 3. Occupying the borderland of any relatively stable territorial or cultural area or the margin of consciousness; as, *marginal tribes* or sensations. 4. Close to the lower limit of qualification, acceptability, or worthwhile operation; as, *marginal capacity*. 5. *Econ.* Producing or able to produce a supply of goods which, when sold at existing price levels, will barely cover cost of production; as, *marginal land*; of, pertaining to, or derived from goods produced and marketed with such result; as, *marginal profits*. 6. So- cially incompletely assimilated and denied full social acceptance and participation by the dominant group or groups in a society because of cultural conflict; as, a second-generation immigrant often — as a *marginal man* because of color, racial, and other barriers. — *Adverbially* (mār'jē-nāl-ly), *adv.*

**marginal** (mār'jē-nāl-ly), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Marginal notes.

**utility**. The minimum degree of utility necessary for con- tinued production or use of goods or services.

**marginate** (mār'jē-nāt), *adj.* [*L. marginatus*, past part.] Having a margin distinct in appearance or structure. — *v. t.* To margin.

**margination** (mār'jē-nāsh'n), *n.*

**marginate** (mār'jē-nāt; -d), *adj.* Marginate.

**margrave** (mār'grāv), *n.* [*MD. margrave* (*D. markgrava*)].

1. A military keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. 2. English equivalent of the German hereditary title of nobility *Markgraf*.

**margrave** (mār'grāv; -vāt), *n.* [*MD. margrave* (*D. markgrava*)].

**margrave** (mār'grāv; -vāt), *n.* [*MD. margrave* (*D. markgrava*)].

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**margrave** (mār'grāv; -vāt), *n.* [*MD. margrave* (*D. markgrava*)].

**margrave** (mār'grāv; -vāt), *n.* [*MD. margrave* (*D. markgrava*)].

(märk), *n.* [*AS. marc*]. 1. An old weight for gold and silver, equal to about 13s. 4d. 2. A silver coin.

**mark**, *n.* [*AS. marka, merc*]. 1. *Archaeol. & Hist.* Boundary; march.

2. A thing aimed at; a target; goal. 3. An indication of character; characteristic trait. 4. Importance; distinction; as, a fellow of no mark. 5. A brand, size, quality, or the like. 6. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to come up to the mark. 7. *Obs.* A landmark.

8. A label, brand, seal, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, etc.; trade-mark. 9. A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, as a badge or sign of honor, stigma, etc. 10. A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. 11. A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation mark. 12. A number or other character used in register- ing; hence, the unit of award in any system of registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the award made. 13. A stamp, figure, stain, scar, etc. 14. A conspicuous ob- ject of known position serving as a guide for travelers; as, a mark for pilots. 15. Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record position; as, a low water mark. 16. *Naut.* One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at inter- vals. Cf. *DEEP*, *n.*; 4. See *SOUNDING LINE*, *Illustr.* 17. *Plimoth MARK*. 18. *Sports*. A Row. The lack. 19. *Boxing*. The pit of the stomach. 20. *Track Athletics*. The position at the starting line as- signed to a contestant. 21. *Veter.* A hollow on a horse's incisor tooth indicative of the animal's age. — *Syn.* See *sign*.

— *v. t.* 1. To put a mark on; specify. 2. To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of. 3. To affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade-mark, hall-mark, etc. 4. To designate as by a mark; as, his courage marked him for a leader. 5. To indicate by marks or symbols; as, to mark an accent; also, to register, as a barometer. 6. To form, as a figure, by making marks. 7. To furnish with natural marks (of a specified kind). 8. To notice or observe. 9. To give attention to. 10. To distinguish, as, stunted trees mark the higher peaks. 11. To set apart by or as by mark. 12. To determine the value or correctness of; to grade. 13. *Com.* To put price signs on (articles). 14. *Games*. To keep account of (the points); to score. 15. *London Stock Exchange*. To record a transaction so that it will appear on the official price list. — *v. i.* 1. To make a mark, as with a pencil. 2. To notice or observe critically. 3. *Games*. To record points made.

**Mark** (märk), *n.* [*L. Marcus*, fr. *Mars*, *Martia*]. 1. A The evan- gelist John Mark, traditionally regarded as author of the Gospel of Mark. 2. The Gospel of Mark in the New Testament. See *BIBLE*.

2. See *TRISTRAM*.

**Mark** (märk), *n.* [*G. marke* label, brand]. *Mill.* A designation, used with a numeral, for a particular model of a weapon, machine, or article of equipment; as, a Mark IV tank; a Mark 18 sight. *Abbr. Mk.*

**marked** (märkt), *adj.* Having a mark; hence, emphasized; noticeable.

**markedly** (märkt-ly), *adv.* 1. In a marked manner. 2. In a marked manner.

**marker** (märk-er), *n.* 1. One who marks, as a scorer at games, a monitor, etc. 2. That which marks, as a bookmark, a device for marking lines on tennis courts, etc.

**market** (märk-ēt; -t), *n.* [*ONF. market*, fr. *L. mercatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, past part *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, fr. *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise]. 1. A meeting of people for traffic by private purchase and sale, and, usually, not by auction; also, the people at such a meeting. 2. A public place (as in a town), or a large build- ing, where a market is held. 3. The region in which any commodity can be sold. 4. The course of commercial activity by which the ex- change of commodities is effected; as, the market is active. 5. A body or group of men associated in, or organized for, the buying and selling of goods; as, the stock market; the beef market. — *at the market*. *Stock Exch.* At the price obtainable when a broker executes a customer's order. — *v. t.* 1. To deal in a market; to buy or sell. — *v. i.* 1. To expose for sale in a market; by extension, to sell. — *mark-er* (är), *n.*

**market-able** (ä-b-ä), *adj.* 1. Fit or qualified to be offered for sale. 2. Pert. to buying or selling. — *mark-er* (är), *n.*

**market-garden**. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market.

**market-gardener**. — *market gardening*.

**market-ing**. The aggregate of functions involved in transferring title and in moving goods from producer to consumer, including among others buying, selling, storing, transporting, standardizing, financing, risk bearing, and supplying market information.

**market order**. *Exchanges*. An order to buy or sell at the price pre- vailing in the market when the order is executed.

**market place**. An open place or square in a town where markets or public sales are held.

**market price**. *Econ.* The price given in current market dealings.

**market value**. *Econ.* The average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period.

**marking**. *n.* Act of one who marks; also, the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks.

**markka** (märk'kä), *n. pl.* MARKKAA (-kä). [*Finn.*, fr. *Sw. mark*]. A nickel coin and the monetary unit of Finland, containing 100 pennia.

See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

**marksman** (märks'män), *n.* One who shoots at a mark; one skillful in hitting a mark. — *marksman-ship*, *n.*

**mark-up** (märk'üp), *n.* 1. Raising of price; an article raised in price. 2. *Commerce*. The amount added to the cost price in figuring a selling price to cover overhead and profit.

**marl** (mär), *n.* [*OF. marie*, fr. *LL. maripolia*, dim. of *L. marpa* marl].

1. An earthy, crumbling deposit consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate, used esp. as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime. 2. *Postic. Earth*. — *v. t.* To overspread or fertilize with or as with marl. — *marl-y* (mär'ly), *adj.*

**marl**, *v. t.* [*D. marlen*]. To cover or fasten with marline.

**marled** (märld), *adj.* *Scot.* Marbled; variegated.

**marlin** (mär'līn), *n.* [*From marlinespike*]. A Any of several large oceanic game fishes (genus *Makara*), related to sailfishes and spearfishes. One species (*M. amplus*) occurs in the Atlantic, and the black marlin (*M. longus*), barred marlin (*M. mitsukurina*), and striped marlin (*M. hioides*) are well-known Pacific species. 3. A spearfish.

**marline** (mär'līn), *n.* Also *marling* (-līng). [*From D. marling* (fr. *marlen*) and *D. marlijn*, fr. *marren* to fasten + *lijn* line]. *Naut.* A small line of two strands twisted loosely left-handed, used for sewing.

**Martinezpika.**

dolphin striker; also, rarely, the dolphin striker. 3. Any system of

betting which, in a series of bets, seeks to determine the amount to be wagered after each win or loss.

**Martinmas** (mā'tīn-mās), *n.* [St. Martin + mas.] *Ecol.* The feast of St. Martin, November 11th.

**mart'let** (mārt'let; -lēt), *n.* [F. *martele*, fr. *martinet*.] See **MARTIN** the bird. The common European martin.

**mar'tyr** (mārt'ēr; -tēr), *n.* [AS, fr. LL. *martyr*, fr. Gr. *martyr*, *martyrs*, prop., a witness.] 1. One who voluntarily suffered death for refusing to renounce his religion. 2. One who sacrifices his life, station, etc., for the sake of principle. 3. *Colloq.* A constant sufferer, as from disease. — *v. t.* 1. To put to death for adhering to some belief, esp. Christianity. 2. To torture.

**mar'tyr-dom** (mārt'ēr-dūm), *n.* 1. The suffering of death for adherence to the Christian faith, or to any cause. 2. Affliction; torture.

**mar'tyry** (-tē), *v. t. & i.* To make or become a martyr. — **mar'tyry-ism** (-tē-iz'm; -tē-iz'm), *n.*

**mar'tyry-ol-o-gy** (-ōl-ō-jē), *n.* pl. -gies (-jē). [ML. *martyrologium*.] See **MARTYR**; **-LOGY**. A history or register of martyrs. 2. Ecclesiastical history treating of the lives and sufferings of martyrs. — **mar'tyry-ol-o-gist** (-ōl-ō-jist), *n.*

**mar'tyry-ol** (mārt'ēr-ol), *n.* pl. -tyries (-tē). [ML. *martyrium*.] A shrine erected in honor of a martyr.

**mar'vel** (mārv'el; -vī), *n.* [OF. *mirabelle*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, fr. *mirari* to wonder at.] 1. That which causes wonder; a prodigy. 2. Wonder; astonishment. — *v. i.* -veled (-vīd) or -veiled (-vīl) or -velling (-vīl-ŋg). 1. To be struck with surprise; wonder. 2. To have a wondering curiosity (about something); as, I *marveled* at what he told me.

**mar'vel-of-Pe-ru'**, *n.* The four o'clock *Mirabilis jalapa*.

**mar'vel-ous**, **mar'vel-lous** (mārv'el-ūs), *adj.* 1. Exciting marvel; astonishing. 2. Partaking of the character of miracle; incredible. 3. *Colloq.* Surprised. — **mar'vel-ous-ly**, **mar'vel-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **mar'vel-ous-ness**, **mar'vel-lous-ness**, *n.*

**Marx'an** (mārk'ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818-83) or the socialist theories held by him. See **SOCIALISM**. — **Marx'an**, *n.*

**Marx'ism** (mārk'āz-m; -izm), *n.* [Marx + -ism.] The social ism of Marx and Engels, which makes the class struggle the fundamental force in history. Cf. **COMMUNISM**. — **Marx'ist** (-sist), *n.* & *adj.*

**Mary** (mā'ri; -rē), *n.* pl. **MARIES** (-rē). [L. *Maria*, fr. Gr. *María*, *Mariam*, fr. Heb. *Miryām* Miriam.] *Bib.* a The mother of Jesus; — often called the *Blessed Virgin Mary* or *Saint Mary*. b The sister of Martha. c Mary of Magdala, *Mary Magdalene*, who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus.

**mar'zi-pan** (mā'zi-pān; mār'zi-pān), *n.* Var. of **MARCPANE**.

**-mas** (-mās). Combining form of *Massa*, denoting a *feast day* or *feast* or *time of the celebration*, as in *Candlemas*, *Michaelmas*.

**mas-car'a** (mās-kār'a; mās-kār'a), *n.* A preparation for coloring the eyelashes.

**mas'cle** (mās'klē), *n.* [OF. *l. Her*.] A lozenge voided; formerly, a lozenge plain. 2. A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on 18th-century armor.

**mas'cot** (mās'kōt; -kōt), *n.* Also **mas'cotte**. [F. *mascoite*, fr. Pr. *masco* a little sorcerer, fr. *masco* sorcerer.] Any person or thing supposed to bring good luck.

**mas'cu-line** (mās'kū-līn), *adj.* [OF. *masculin*, fr. L. *masculus*, fr. *masculus* male, manly. See **MAL**.] 1. *Now* *Male*. 2. Belonging to, or consisting of, males; appropriated to, or used by, males. 3. Suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, virile, robust; sometimes, of a woman, mannish. 4. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words viewed as distinguished for males. See **GENDER**. *Abbr.* **mas**. — **syn.** See **MAL**. — **Ant.** Feminine. — *n.* That which is masculine; as: a A male person. b *Gram.* A word or form of the masculine gender; also, the masculine gender. — **mas'cu-line-ly**, *adv.* — **mas'cu-line-ness**, *n.* — **mas'cu-line-ty** (-līn'tē-tē), *n.*

**mas'cu-line rhyme**. *Pros.* A rhyme in which only final and accented syllables correspond, as *amend* and *intend*. See **FEMININE RHYME**.

**mas'h** (māsh), *n.* [AS. *māsc*, *māsc*, in comp.] 1. *Brewing*, etc. Crushed malt, or meal of grain, steeped and stirred in hot water to produce wort. 2. A mixture of ground feed for feeding livestock. 3. A soft, pulpy mass of anything. — *v. t.* 1. *Brewing*. To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and straining, for preparing wort. 2. To reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure. — **mas'h'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**mas'h, v. t. Slang.** To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard. — *v. i.* To love; flirt. — *n.* **Slang**. A state of being sentimentally enamored; also, one who feels or is the cause of such a state. — **mas'h'er**, *n.*

**mas'h'le**, **mas'h'y** (māsh'le), *n.* pl. **MASHLES** (-lē). *Golf*. An iron club with a rather wide blade well laid back; — in combination, any of certain other clubs for lofting, as, **mas'h'le iron**, **mas'h'le niblick**. See **GOLF**, **ILLUSTR.**

**mask** (māsk; -g), *n.* [F. *masque*, fr. It. *maschera*, *maschera*, fr. Ar. *maskharah* buffoon.] 1. A cover for the face, used for disguise. 2. A festive dance where all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; now often spelled *masquerade*. 3. That which disguises or conceals; as, the *mask* of night. 4. A person wearing a mask; a masker. 5. A grotesque false face worn at carnivals, etc. 6. A sculptured face or face and neck, or a copy of a face made by means of a mold in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask*. 7. The head or face of an animal, as a fox or dog. 8. A protective covering, esp. for the face; as, a baseball *mask*; a gas *mask* (which see). 9. A respirator to allow the inhalation of a gas or vapor; as, an oxygen *mask*.

**10. Arch.** etc. A head or face, often grotesque, used as an adornment. **11. Myth.** A natural or artificial terrain feature which conceals or protects. **12. Theater.** A in classical antiquity, a figure of a head worn on the stage, serving to identify the character and project the voice. b Also **masque**. An old form of dramatic performance in which the actors wore masks; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance. — *v. t.* 1. To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense. 2. To disguise; cover. 3. To conceal from the enemy's sight, as the position of a battery. — **syn.** See **DISGUISE**.

**mas'ka-longe** (mās'ka-lōn), **mas'ka-nōnge** (-nōn). Vars. of **MUSKELLING**.



Ancient Greek Masks used in (1) Tragedy and (2) Comedy.

**mas'ke** (māskē), *n.* [F. *masque*, fr. It. *maschera*, *maschera*, fr. Ar. *maskharah* buffoon.] 1. A cover for the face, used for disguise. 2. A festive dance where all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; now often spelled *masquerade*. 3. That which disguises or conceals; as, the *mask* of night. 4. A person wearing a mask; a masker. 5. A grotesque false face worn at carnivals, etc. 6. A sculptured face or face and neck, or a copy of a face made by means of a mold in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask*. 7. The head or face of an animal, as a fox or dog. 8. A protective covering, esp. for the face; as, a baseball *mask*; a gas *mask* (which see). 9. A respirator to allow the inhalation of a gas or vapor; as, an oxygen *mask*.

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**mas'ka-longe** (mās'ka-lōn), **mas'ka-nōnge** (-nōn). Vars. of **MUSKELLING**.

**mask'er** (mās'kēr; -g), *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

**mask'ing pot** or **pot**. *Scot.* A teapot.

**mas'och-ism** (mās'ōk-iz'm), *n.* [After L. von Sacher-Masoch (1835-95), Austrian novelist, who described it.] *Med.* Abnormal sexual passion characterized by pleasure in being abused by one's associate. Cf. **SADISM**. — **mas'och-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**ma'son** (mā'sn; -n), *n.* [OF. *masson*, *maçon*, fr. ML. *matio*, *macio*, -onis.] 1. One who builds with stone, brick, or the like. 2. [cap.] A Freemason. — *v. t.* To construct of masonry; to build stonework or brickwork about, under, etc.

**Ma'son and Dix'on's line** (mā'sn, dīk'sn), also **Ma'son-Dix'on Line** (-dīk'sn). The southern boundary line of Pennsylvania, run (except about thirty-six miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, between 1763 and 1767 to settle an old boundary dispute between proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It became famous in U. S. history as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave states.

**ma'son bee**. Any of numerous solitary bees (esp. *Chalcidodoma muraria*) which construct nests of mud and sand.

**ma'son'ic** (mā-sōn'ik; mā-), *adj.* [usually *cap.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Freemasons or their mysteries.

**Ma'son-ite** (mā'sn-ī-tē), *n.* A trade-mark applied to various fiberboards made from steam-exploded wood fiber, and used variously, as for insulation and paneling.

**Mason jar**. [Patented by John L. Mason, of N. Y. City.] A glass jar for use in home canning.

**ma'sōn'ry** (mā-sōn'ri; -rē), *n.* pl. -ries (-rē). 1. Art, trade, or occupation of a mason. 2. The work of a mason. 3. Anything constructed of the materials, as stone, brick, or tiles, used by masons. 4. [cap.] Freemasonry.

**Ma-so'rah**, **Ma-so'rah** (mā-sō'rah), *n.* [NHeb. *māsōrāh* tradition, fr. Heb. *māsōrēth*.] The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scriptures; also, in the written editions, the marginal notes, or the text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition.

**Ma'so-rete** (mā-sō-rē-tē), *n.* A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp., one of the scribes who wrote down the Masora.

**Ma'so-ret'ic** (-rē'tik), **Ma'so-ret'ic-al** (-l-kāl), *adj.* Of or relating to the Masora or the Masoretes.

**mas'que** (māsk; -g), *n.* Var. of **MASK**, 2 & 11 b.

**mas'quer-ade** (mās'kēr-ād; -g), *n.* [F. *masquerade*, fr. It. *maschera*, fr. *maschera* a mask. See **MASK**.] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks, as at a dance. 2. A costume for wear at such an assembly. 3. Acting or living under false pretenses. — *v. i.* & *v. t.* To take part in a masquerade. b To frolic in disguise, to make a show of being what one is not. — **mas'quer-ad'er** (-ād'er), *n.*

**Mass** (mās, mas, -g), *n.* [AS. *massa*, fr. L. *missa*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, dismiss.] 1. A the Eucharistic rite of the Latin church; the sequence of prayers and ceremonies constituting the commemorative sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ under the appearances of bread and wine. b *Litany* not cap.] A celebrant of the Mass. When sung, and when there are assisting ministers, it is called *High Mass*. *Low Mass* is the service without music. 2. *Music*. The setting of portions of the Mass considered as a musical composition.

**mass**, *n.* [OF. *masse*, fr. L. *massa*, fr. Gr. *maza* a barley cake.] 1. A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering together in one body or quantity, usually of considerable size. 2. A large quantity; a bulk. 3. Magnitude; size. 4. The principal part; as, the *mass* of imports. 5. With the, *the masses* (-ēz; -lē), the great body of the people, as contrasted with the classes, the populace. 6. *Physics*. A measure of the quantity of matter in a body as determined by comparing the changes in the velocities that result when the body and a standard body impinge. Mass is the quotient obtained by dividing the weight of a body by the acceleration due to gravity. Cf. **INERTIA**, **WEIGHT**, **SLOG**. — **syn.** See **BULK**. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mass or the masses (see **MASS**, 5, above), as *mass* education. — *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *masser*.] To form or collect into a mass.

**mas'sa-ore** (mās'sā-ōr; -g), *n.* [F. fr. OF. *massacre*, *maccece*, shambles, slaughter.] The killing of a number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty. — *v. t.* -cres (-kēr), -cring (-krīŋg). [F. *massacrer*.] To kill by massacre; slaughter. — **mas'sa-crore** (-krōr), *n.*

**mas'sage** (mā-sāzh; -g), *n.* [F. fr. Brit. also *mā'sāzh*.] 1. [F.] A method of treating the body for remedial or hygienic purposes, consisting in rubbing, stroking, kneading, tapping, etc., with the hand or an instrument. — *v. t.* -saged' (mā-sāzh'ed); -sag'ing (-sāzh'īŋg). To treat by massage. — **mas'sag'er** (-sāzh'ēr), *n.* — **mas'sa-geuse** (mās'sāzh'ūz; -g), *n.* — **mas'sag'ist** (mā-sāzh'ist), *n.*

**mas'sa-sau'ga** (mās'sā-sō'gā), *n.* [From *Mississauga* River, Ontario.] Any of several small rattlesnakes of the genus *Sistrurus*.

**mass defect**. *Physics & Chem.* The difference between the mass number of an isotope and its atomic weight.

**mas'se'** (mā-sā' or, esp. Brit., mās'ē), *n.*, or **massé shot**. [F. *massé*, past part. of *masser* to make such a stroke, fr. *masser* cue, club. b *Billiards*. A stroke made by hitting the cue ball nearly vertically on the side so as to make it pass round an obstructing object ball.

**mass'-en'er-gy e-quation**. | *Physics & Chem.* An equation for the interconversion of mass and energy, developed by Albert Einstein in 1905. It may be written  $E = MC^2$ , where  $E$  is the energy in ergs,  $M$  is the mass in grams, and  $C$  is the velocity of light in centimeters per second. A loss of one ounce of mass, as by fission of uranium, means the liberation of about 700 million kilowatt hours of energy; — called also *Einstein equation*.

**mas-se'ter** (mā-sē'tēr), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *masētēr* a chewer, *mys* *masētēr* a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, fr. *masa* flesh, to chew.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw and assists in mastication. — **mas'se'ter'ic** (mās'sē'tēr'ik), *adj.*

**mas'se-ur** (mā-sō'r; -g), *n.* pl. -seurs (-sōrz; -g), *n.* [F. *mas* practitioner of massage. — **mas-seuse** (-sōz; -g), *n.* fem.; pl. -seuses (-sōz; -g; -ēz; -g).]

**mas'si-ool** (mās'tī-kōt), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. Sp. *masocote* potash, soda.] Unfused lead monoxide, PbO. Cf. **LITHARGE**.

**mas'sif** (mās'if; -g), *n.* [F. *massif*, fr. L. *massa*.] A principal mountain mass. b A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults and displaced as a unit without internal change.

**mas'sive** (mās'iv; -g), *adj.* [F. *massif*.] 1. Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; massy. 2. Of the features, large and bold.



**3.** Of immaterial things, impressive as solid, imposing, or broad in scope, effect, or the like. **4.** Impressive for nonphysical solidity and strength, latent power, or accumulated momentum. **5.** Large in comparison to what is typical; — used esp. of medical dosage or infective agents. **6.** Extensive and severe; — of pathological conditions. **7.** *Adverbial.* **8.** In mass, not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form. — **mas'sive-ly, adv.** — **mas'sive-ness, n.**

**mass meeting.** A large or general assembly of people.

**mass number.** *Physics & Chem.* The integer which most closely expresses the mass of an isotope. Symbol, *A*. [See **ATOMIC MASS**.]

**mas-so-ther-a-py** (mäs'sô-thêr'ä-pî), *n.* [Gr. *massein* to knead + *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by massage.

**mass production.** *Com.* Production of goods in quantity usually by machinery. — **mass'-pro-duce'**, *v. t.* — **mass'-pro-duced'**, *adj.*

**mass spectrograph.** *Physics.* An instrument for deflecting electrified particles into separate streams according to their respective masses, the resulting spectrum being called a **mass spectrum**.

**mass'y** (mäs'tî; mäs'tî), *adj.*; **mas'ter-ly** (tî-êr), *adj.* **mas'ter-ly-ness, n.** Having bulk and weight or substance; massive. — **mas's-ly-ness, n.**

**mas't** (mäs'tî; tî), *n.* [AS. *mas't*, fem.] Nuts collectively, esp. as food for hogs or other animals, specif., beechnuts.

**mas't, n.** [AS. *mæst*, masc.] **1.** A long pole or spar rising from the keel of a vessel through the decks, if any, into the air to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging generally. Masts of one length are called **pole masts**; masts made of several pieces bound together are called **made, or built-up, masts**. **2.** Any vertical pole, as an upright post in various cranes. See **DECKRICK, Illust.** — *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or masts. — **before the mast** *Naut.* Forward of the foremast; hence, as a common sailor, — because of the quartering of sailors in the forecabin.

**mas't.** — **MASTO-**, as in **mas'ter-to-my**.

**mas'ta-ba** (mäs'tä-bä), *n.* Also **mas'ta-bah** [Ar. *mas'tabah*.] *Egypt. Archaeol.* A type of tomb, oblong with sloping sides and connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.

**mas'ter** (mäs'têr; tî), *n.* [From AS. *magister* and fr. OF. *maître*, both fr. L. *magister*, orig. a double comparative from the root of *magnum* great.] **1.** A male person having another being subject to his will, as a teacher, an employer, an owner of a slave or a dog, an official in a school, etc.; often [*esp.*] with *the, our*, etc. Christ, as a leader and teacher of his disciples and followers. **2.** One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; as, to be **master** of one's time. **3.** A victor, as in a contest. **4.** A title of a man or youth, orig. used only of persons of high rank, later of men in general. As a courtesy title for men, **master** came to be pronounced *mäs'tîr*, and only the abbreviation *Mr.* and the spelling *Master* are now so used. **5.** A youth or boy too young to be called *master*. **6.** In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron; as, the **Master** of Ballantrae. **7.** A presiding official in an institution or society, as a college, corporation, etc. **8.** A workman so proficient as to follow his trade independently and teach apprentices. **9.** A one, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill in the use of anything; as, a **master** of oratory. **10.** A painting, statue, etc., by one of the great artists of former times; as, it was an old **master**.

**8. Educ.** **a.** A tutor or preceptor. **b.** [*sometimes cap.*] A person holding an academic degree of an advanced character; also, the degree itself. It is now usually the second degree, ranking above *bachelor* and below *doctor*. **9. Law.** Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge, as by hearing and reporting upon matters referred to him. **10. Naut.** The commander of a merchant vessel.

— *v. t.* **1.** To become the master of; subdue. **2.** To become an adept in; as, to **master** a science. **3.** To rule or direct.

— *adj.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; principal; controlling; often specif., *Mach.*, etc., designating a device or mechanism that controls the operation of different mechanisms or establishes a standard; as, a **master** key. — **mas'ter-dom, n.** — **mas'ter-hood, n.** — **mas'ter-less, adj.**

**mas'ter-at-arms, n.** *Naut.* A petty officer on a man-of-war charged with the maintenance of order, discipline, the custody of prisoners, etc.

**master builder.** One who has attained proficiency in one of the building crafts and is qualified to supervise building construction.

**mas'ter-ful** (mäs'têr-fûl; fî), *adj.* **1.** Dominating; arbitrary. **2.** Having the skill or power of a master; also, indicating or expressing power or mastery. — **mas'ter-ful-ly, adv.** — **mas'ter-ful-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Masterful, dominating, imperious, peremptory, imperative mean imposing one's will on another. Masterful implies a strong, virile personality and ability to deal commandingly with affairs; dominating, an overbearing or tyrannical manner and an obstinate endeavor to enforce one's will; imperious, more arrogance than masterful but less insolence than dominating; peremptory, an insistence on an immediate response to one's commands; imperative, peremptoriness more from the urgency of the situation than from one's temperament.

**mas'ter-ly, adj.** Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master, indicating superior skill and power; as, a **masterly** performance. — **mas'ter-ly, adv.** — **mas'ter-ly-ness, n.**

**master mason.** **a.** A mason thoroughly competent in his trade, usually one in business for himself. **b.** [*Leaps.*] A Freemason raised to the third degree.

**master mechanic.** **1.** A foreman mechanic. **2.** A mechanic who is a thorough master of his trade.

**master of ceremonies.** **a.** A person appointed to determine or supervise matters of formal procedure as on a public occasion. **b.** A person who conducts a program, as on the radio, introducing numbers, interviewing speakers, and usually providing the continuity.

**mas'ter-piece** (mäs'têr-pîs; tî), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a chef-d'oeuvre.

**mas'ter-ship, n.** **1.** The authority of a master. **2.** Status, office, or function of a master. **3.** The proficiency of a master; mastery.

**mas'ter-sing'er** (sîng'êr), *n.* [Trans. of G. *Meistersinger*.] = **MEISTERSINGER**.

**master stroke.** A capital performance; a masterly action.

**mas'ter-work** (mäs'têr-wôrk'), *n. The most important work by a skilled person, as in architecture, literature, etc.; also, a masterpiece.*

**master workman.** One especially skilled in any art, handicraft, or trade, or who is an overseer, foreman, or employer.

**mas'ter-y** (mäs'têr-î), *n.*; *pl.* **ies** (-îz). [OF. *maistrîe*.] **1.** A title, status, position, or authority of a master; mastership. **2.** Superiority or ascendancy in war or competition. **3.** A mastering, or state of having mastered; skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject.

**mas't-head'** (mäs't'hêd'), *n.* **1. Naut.** The top of a mast, esp. of the lower mast. **2.** The matter printed in every issue of a newspaper or journal, stating the title, ownership, advertising rates, etc.

**mas't-head'** (mäs't'hêd'; mäs't'hêd'), *v. t.* *Naut.* **a.** To send to the masthead as a punishment. **b.** To hoist to the masthead, as a flag.

**mas'tic** (mäs'tîk), *n.* [OF. fr. LL. *masticum*, fr. Gr. *masticô* gum mastic.] **1.** A resin exuding from the **mastic tree** (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of southern Europe, obtained by incision. It is used as an astringent and also as an ingredient in varnishes. **2.** Short for **MASTIC TREE**.

**3.** Any of various pasty cements.

**mas'ti-cate** (mäs'tî-kât), *v. t.* & *i.* [LL. *masticatus*, past part. of *masticare* to chew, fr. Gr. *masticô* to gnash the teeth, *mastic* mouth, morsel.] **1.** To grind or crush with or as if with the teeth and prepare for swallowing, as food; to chew. **2.** To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber. — **mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kâ'shî-n), *n.* — **mas'ti-ca'tor** (-kâ'tôr), *n.*

**mas'ti-ca-to-ry** (-kâ-tô-rî or, esp. Brit., -têr-î or -kâ'tô-rî), *adj.* **1.** Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food. **2.** Of or pert. to or affecting the masticating organs. — *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-rîz). A substance to be chewed to increase saliva.

**mas'tiff** (mäs'tîf; tî), *n.* [ME. *mas'tif* with ending after OF. *mas'tif* mongrel, fr. OF. *mas'tin*, deriv. of L. *manuvelus* tame.] A giant smooth-coated dog of a very old breed, orig. used as a hunting dog.

**mas'ti'tis** (mäs'tî'tîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mas't* + *-itis*.] *Med. & Veter.* Inflammation of the breast or of the mammary gland.

**mas'to-** (mäs'tô-), *mas't-*. [Gr. *mastos* breast.] A combining form denoting: **a.** The breast; **a.** a mammary gland, as in **mas'to-car-cin-o-ma**, **mas'to-tô-ma**. **b.** Mastoid and, as in **mas'to-pa-rî-tis**.

**mas'to-don** (mäs'tô-dôn), *n.* [NL., fr. *mas't* + Gr. *odon*, *odontus*, tooth; — from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] Any of numerous extinct elephantlike animals (families *Mammutidae* and *Buonmastodontidae*, esp. genus *Mammut*), differing from the mammoths and existing elephants chiefly in the molar teeth.

**mas'toid** (mäs'tôid), *adj.* [Gr. *mastoidês*, fr. *mastos* the breast + *eidos* form.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a.** Resembling a nipple or breast; specif., in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. **b.** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process. — *n.* The mastoid process of bone, *Collog.*, mastoiditis.

**mas'toid-ec-to-my** (-êk'tô-mî), *n.* [*mas'toid* + *-ectomy*.] Surgical removal of the bone surrounding the mastoid cells.

**mas'toid-i'tis** (tî'tîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *mastoid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mastoid, esp. of the mastoid cells.

**mas'tur-ba'tion** (mäs'tôr-bâ'shî-n), *n.* [L. *mas'turbatus*, past part.] Self-pollution.

**ma-su'-ri-um** (mâ-zûr'î-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. *Masuria*, region in East Prussia.] *Chem.* The element of atomic number 43, supposed to have been discovered in tantalite, columbite, etc.; — a former name. Symbol, *Ma*. Cf. **TECHNETIUM**.

**mat** (mât), *n.* [AS. *mat*, *meatt*, fr. I. *matto* a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting rushes, straw, hemp, or the like, hence, any thing of similar form and use. **2.** A piece of material for use at a door to wipe the shoes on. **3.** Anything closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat; as, a *mat* of hair. **4.** A piece of material, as of knitted work, used to support vases, dishes, etc., or for ornament. **5. Wrestling.** A cushion several inches thick and sixteen to twenty feet square, on which matches are contested. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** **MAT'ED** (-êd, -îd); **MAT'ING.** To cover with or as with a mat or matting; hence, to twist or interweave into, or like, a mat.

**mat, adj.** [F. See **MAT BORDER**.] Without luster or gloss; as, a *mat* surface, having a dulled but even surface. — *v. t.* To render mat, as metal or glass. — *n.* [*F.*] A dull color, fr. *mat*, *adj.*, dull-colored, without brilliancy, fr. OF. *mat* defeated, overcome, fr. Ar. *mât*.] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, serving as a frame of a picture. **2.** A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding or in painting. **3. Printing, etc.** A matrix.

**mat.** Var. of **MATTE**.

**Mat'a-be'le** (mât'ä-bê'le) or **Mat'a-be'les** (-lêz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **MAT'ABELE.** A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1837, and now in Matabeland.

**mat'a-dor** (mât'ä-dôr; dôr), *n.* [*Sp.*, prop. a killer.] **1.** The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights. **2. Card playing.** In certain games, as solo, quadrille, or ombre, one of the principal trumps.

**match** (mäch), *n.* [OF. *meche* (f. *mèche*).] **1.** A wick or cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. **2. Obs. exc. Hist.** A splint of wood or a piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulfur to make it ignitable by tinder. **3.** A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced, as by friction.

**match, n.** [AS. *gemrecca*.] **1.** A person or thing equal or similar to another. **2.** One able to mate or cope with another. **3.** An exact counterpart. **4.** A pair suitably associated, as the carpet and curtains are a *match*. **5.** A bringing or coming together of two or more parties for a contest, or the like. **6.** A matrimonial union. **7.** A person to be gained in marriage. **8. Obs.** An equal or companion, as in *are* or *rank*; also, a rival. **9.** A contest under formal regulations between two persons, teams, etc.

— *v. t.* **1.** To marry; — with reference to the suitability of the parties. **2.** To encounter as an antagonist; now, to encounter successfully; also, to rival. **3.** To bring a match, or equal, against; to show an equal competitor to. **4.** To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to; as, to *match* a vase, horses. **5.** To adapt, fit, or suit (one thing to another). **6.** To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; as, to *match* boards. **7. Collog.** To toss or flip (a coin) so that it falls with the same face up as a coin tossed by another; also, to toss coins with (a person) to decide something by their fall. — *v. i.* **1.** To be united in marriage; to mate. **2.** To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, or the like, to suit.

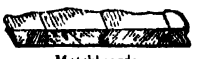
**match-board** (mäch'bôrd; bôrd), *n.* *Carp.* A board, one of many cut for ceiling, etc., each having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.

**matched order** (mäch't), *Exchanges.* An order to buy and to sell the same amount of a single stock or produce at the same price.

**match'er** (mäch'êr), *n.* One who or that which matches.

**match-less, adj.** Having no equal; unequal. — **match-less-ly, adv.** — **match-less-ness, n.**

**match-lock** (mäch'lôk'), *n.* An old form of sunlock with a match, usually of cord, for firing the priming; hence, a gun with such a lock.



Matchboards.

**match/mak'er** (māch/māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes matches for burning. — **match/mak'ing** (-īng), *n.* & *adj.*

**match/mak'ér**, *n.* One who arranges a match; esp., one who schemes to bring about marriages. — **match/mak'ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

**match play**. A play in a sporting match. **b Golf**. Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes won or lost by each side. Cf. **NEEDLE PLAY**. — **match player**.

**match point**. The last point needed to win a match.

**match/wood** (māch/'wud), *n.* Wood suitable for matches; hence, splinters; small pieces.

**mate** (māt), *v. t. & i.*; **MAT'ED** (māt'ēd; -īd); **MAT'ING**. [OF. *mater* to overcome, checkmate, *fr. mat.* See *mat' border*.] 1. To checkmate. 2. To overcome, as by prowess, terror, etc.; to confound; baffle. — *n.* & *adj.* Chess. Checkmate.

**mate**, *n.* [ME. appar. *fr. M.L.G. māt, mate, companion*.] 1. A comrade. 2. A husband or wife; also, one of a pair of creatures or objects, as of birds or gloves. 3. *Archaic*. A suitable companion; a match. 4. *Naut.* A deck officer in the merchant marine ranking below the captain. 5. *Nov.* A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a boatswain's mate. **b In the U. S. Navy**, a subordinate officer having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men. — *v. t.* 1. To join as mates; to match; of animals, to pair for breeding. 2. To couple or associate as mate, or equal. 3. *Obs.* To oppose as equal; to match.

**mat'á**, **mat'is** (māt'á; māt'is), *n.* [Sp. *mate*, *fr. Quechua*.] 1. An aromatic beverage prepared in South America from the leaves of the *Paraguay tea* (*Ilex paraguayensis*). 2. The plant *Paraguay tea*.

**mat'e-lote** (māt'ē-lōt), **mat'e-lotte** (-lōt), *n.* [F. *matelote*, *fr. matelot sailor*.] A dish, commonly of fish, served with a wine sauce containing onions, mushrooms, etc.

**mat'er dō-lo-rō'sa** (māt'ēr dō'lō-rō'sā), [L.] Literally, sorrowful mother; — applied esp. to the Virgin Mary.

**mat'er-i-a-m'il-l'as** (māt'ēr-i-ā-m'il'l'is), *n.* [L., *fr. mater* mother + *familias*, *gen. of familias* family.] The mistress of a house; the mother of a family; a matron.

**mat'er-i-al** (māt'ēr-i-āl), *adj.* [L.L. *materialis*, *fr. materia* stuff, matter.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, matter; not spiritual; physical. 2. A of solid or weighty character; of consequence; important. 3. Relevant; pertinent. 3. Relating to, or derived from, matter as the constituent of the physical universe; as, *material forces*. 4. Pertaining to, or affecting, man's bodily wants, interests, or comforts. 5. *Philos.* Pertaining to real significance rather than to form, logical manner, etc.

**Syn.** (1) *Material*, physical, corporeal, phenomenal, sensible, objective mean of or belonging to actuality. *Material* (opp. to *spiritual*) suggests formation out of matter, but substantiality; physical (opp. to *mental*), perception, identification, or the like (as, *material objects*; *physical forces*); corporeal, tangible physical existence (as, *energy is a physical power found chiefly in corporeal things*); phenomenal, existence known through the senses or experience rather than by intuition or the like; *sensible* is a more ordinary term describing anything that may be seen, heard, touched, or the like; *objective* is a philosophical term implying that the thing one hears, sees, touches, etc., has material existence corresponding to the image one has of it (2) *See RELEVANT*.

— *n.* 1. The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, stock, or the like, of which anything is composed or may be made; as, *raw materials*. 2. Data of any sort, such as notes, sketches, etc., which may be worked up into a more finished form. 3. Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality. 4. *pl.* The implements necessary to the doing of anything; as, *writing materials*. 5. A fabric; specif., wooden or cloth stuff.

**mat'er-i-al-ism** (māt'ēr-i-āl-iz'm), *n.* 1. A Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. Cf. *ATOMISM*. 2. The ethical doctrine that consideration of material well-being, esp. of the individual himself, should rule in the determination of conduct. 3. The tendency to give undue importance to material interests. — **mat'er-i-al-ist** (ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **mat'er-i-al-ist'ic** (-ist'ik), *adj.* — **mat'er-i-al-ist'ic-al-ly** (-ist'ik-āl-lī), *adv.*

**mat'er-i-al-ist'ic-ty** (-ist'ik-ē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tēz). 1. Quality or state of being material. 2. That which is material; *pl.*, material things.

**mat'er-i-al-ize** (māt'ēr-i-āl-īz), *v. t.* 1. To invest with material characteristics; hence, to present to the mind through the medium of material objects. 2. *Spiritualism*. To make visible or as in a material form; — said of spirits. — *v. i.* 1. To appear as a material form; to become a realized fact. 2. *Spiritualism*. To assume visible or concrete form; — said of a spirit. — **mat'er-i-al-iz-ation** (-iz-ā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **mat'er-i-al-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.*

**mat'er-i-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. *Philos.* In respect to the matter, as distinct from the form; in respect to the material cause. 2. With respect to physical substance; in a material state or manner. 3. In an important regard; substantially. 4. As regards material interests or comforts.

**mat'er-i-a med'i-ca** (māt'ēr-i-ā mēd'i-kā), [ML. See **MATTER**; MEDICAL.] A material or substance used in preparing remedies. **b** Medical science treating of the nature and properties of all the substances used in curing diseases.

**mat'er-i-ol'** (māt'ēr-i-ēl'), *n.* [F. See **MATERIAL**.] Material equipment, apparatus, and supplies of an organization or institution; — distinct from personnel.

**mat'er-nal** (māt'ēr-nāl), *n.* & *adj.* [F. *maternel*, *fr. L. mater* mother, *fr. mater* mother.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mother; motherly. 2. Derived or received from one's mother. — **mat'er-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**mat'ny** (māt'nī), *n.* & *pl.* **-TIES** (-tēz). 1. State or quality of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; motherliness. 2. *Med.* for maternity hospital, a lying-in hospital. — **mat'er-nal-ty**, *adj.*

**mat'ny** (māt'nī), *adj.* Companionable.

**math** (māth), *n.* [AS. *māth*.] *Now Dial.* A mowing.

**math'e-mat'ic** (māth'ē-māt'ik), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *mathématique*, *fr. L.* *fr. Gr. mathēmatikos* disposed to learn, mathematical, *fr. mathēma* things learned, *fr. manthanein* to learn.] *Now Rare*. Mathematical. — *n.* Mathematics.

**math'e-mat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or according to mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate. — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**math'e-ma-ti-cian** (māth'ē-mā-tish'ān), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

**math'e-mat'ic-ian** (-māt'ik-ian), *n.*; see **-ics**. That science treating of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed.

**mat'in** (māt'in), *n.* [OF. *matin*, *fr. L. matutinus* of the morning.] 1. *pl.* [often esp.] *Ecol.* A service or office which with lauds constitutes the first of the canonical hours. **b In the churches of the Anglican Communion**, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelled *matins*. 2. *Poetic*. A morning song or ode. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to matins or morning. — **mat'in-ál** (māt'in-āl; -ā'l), *adj.*

**mat'i-nee'** (māt'i-nē'; *esp. Brit.*, māt'i-nē'), *n.* [F. *matinée*, *fr. matin* morning.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime, esp. in the afternoon. — **mat'i-nee'**, *adj.*

**mat'ing** (māt'ing), *n.* A pairing or matching.

**mat'rass** (māt'rās), *n.* [F. *matras*, *fr. matras* arrow, bolt.] A *Old Chem.* A round-bottomed glass flask having a long neck; a bolt-head. **b Chem. (Also *matrass* in the trade). A small hard glass tube closed at one end, used in blowpipe analysis.**

**mat'ri-**. [L. *mater*, *matris*.] A combining form meaning *mother*, as in *matricide*.

**mat'ri-arch** (māt'ri-ārk), *n.* [L. *mater*, *matris*, mother + *E. patri-arch*.] A woman who rules a family, a group, a state; specif., *Sociol.*, a mother who is head and ruler of her family and descendants. — **mat'ri-arch'al** (-ārk'āl), *adj.*

**mat'ri-arch-ate** (-ārk'āt), *n.* 1. A family, group, or state governed by a matriarch. 2. *Sociol.* A theoretical stage or state in primitive society in which women, or mothers, held the chief authority.

**mat'ri-arch'y** (-ārk'y), *n.* 1. = **MATRIARCHATE**. 2. *Sociol.* A state or stage in social evolution in which descent is traced in the female line, all children belonging to the mother's clan. Cf. **PATRIARCHY**. — **mat'ri-arch'ic** (-ārk'ik), *adj.*

**mat'ri-ces** (māt'ri-sēz; māt'ri'; *rarely*, māt'ri-sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of **MATRIX**.

**mat'ri-cide** (māt'ri-sīd; māt'ri'; *n.* [L. *matricidium*, *fr. mater* mother + *caedere* to kill, slay.] 1. Murder of a mother by her child. 2. [L. *matricida*.] One who murders one's own mother. — **mat'ri-cid'al** (-sīd'āl; -'āl), *adj.*

**mat'ri-cu-lant** (māt'ri-kū-lānt), *n.* A matriculating student.

**mat'ri-cu-late** (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *matricula* a public roll, dim. of *matris* a mother.] To enroll, esp. in a body or society, as a college or university, by entering the name in the register. — (-lāt), *n.* One who is matriculated. — **mat'ri-cu-lat'ion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**mat'ri-mo-ni-al** (māt'ri-mō-ni-āl; -āl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to marriage. — **mat'ri-mo-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Matrimonial*, marital, conjugal, connubial, nuptial mean of or characteristic of marriage. *Matrimonial* is applicable to that which has to do with matrimony or marriage in any of its senses; *matrimonial*, strictly, implies reference to the husband and his part in marriage but is often used as equal to *matrimonial*; *conjugal* implies reference to persons who are married, *connubial* to the marriage state, but the terms are often interchanged; *nuptial* applies to rites, ceremonies, etc., attending marriage.

**mat'ri-mo-n'y** (māt'ri-mō-n'ī or, *esp. Brit.*, -mān'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nēz). [OF. *matrimoine*, *matrimonie*, *fr. L. matrimonium*, *fr. mater* mother.] 1. The union of man and woman as husband and wife; the rite (see **SACRAMENT**), or act of marrying; also, the married state; marriage; wedlock. 2. *Card Playing*. A game of cards. **b** Any king and queen in this game.

**matrimony vine**. The boxthorn.

**mat'rix** (mā'triks; māt'riks), *n.*; *pl.* **MATRICES** (māt'ri-sēz; māt'ri'; *rarely*, māt'ri-sēz); **MATRICES** (māt'riks-sēz; -sēz; māt'riks). [L.] 1. The womb. 2. A place or enveloping element within which something originates, takes form, or develops. 3. A material in which any metal, fossil, pebble, crystal, or gem is embedded. **b** Gangue; veinstone. 4. That which gives form, origin, or foundation to something enclosed or embedded in it, as a mold for casting; specif., a plaster or papier-mâché impression of type used in stereotyping or electrotyping. 5. *Anat. & Biol.* The intercellular substance of a tissue. **b Anat. The part of the cutis beneath a nail. 6. *Type Foundry*. A metal plate, usually of copper, suitably formed to mold the face of a type.**

**mat'ron** (mā'trūn), *n.* [OF. *matrone*, *fr. L. matrona*, *fr. mater* mother.] 1. A wife or a widow, esp. one who has borne children, a staid or motherly woman. 2. A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution. **b** A woman having supervisory charge of women and children, as in a dormitory, police station, etc. — **mat'ron-al** (mā'trūn-āl; māt'rūn-āl), *adj.*

**mat'ron-age** (mā'trūn-ij; māt'rūn-), *n.* 1. A body of matrons. 2. Matronly care; also, matronly state.

**mat'ron-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* 1. To make matronlike. 2. To act the part of a matron toward; to chaperon.

**mat'ron-ly** (mā'trūn-lī), *adj.* & *adv.* Like, or befitting, a matron. — **mat'ron-li-ness**, *n.*

**matron of honor**. See **MAID OF HONOR**.

**mat'ro-nym'ic** (mā'trō-nīm'ik), *adj.* & *n.* [L. *mater* mother + *-onymic* as in *patronymic*.] Metronymic.

**matte** (māt), *n.* Also **mat**. [F.] 1. *Metal*. A crude mixture of sulfides formed in smelting sulfide ores of certain metals, esp. copper, lead, and nickel. 2. Mat or dull finish.

**mat'ted** (māt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Tangled closely together.

**mat'ter** (māt'ēr), *n.* [OF. *matere* (F. *matière*), *fr. L. materia* matter, wood.] 1. That of which any physical object is composed; material; constituents; also, a particular kind or portion of material; as, *coloring matter*. 2. Specif., substance discharged by suppuration from living animal bodies; pus; purulent substance. 3. Amount; quantity; — often indefinite. 4. *Archaic*. That which pertains to a subject or sphere; as, this is not *matter* for dispute. 5. Indefinitely, a thing or things; as, *personal matters*. 6. A formerly, an affair concerning a (specified) person; as, his *matter* shall be sped. **b pl.** Circumstances having reference to a particular occasion; as, carrying *matters* too far. 7. Material treated or to be treated in a book, speech, etc. 8. Affair worthy of account; importance; — in the phrases *what matter?* *no matter*, etc. 9. *Obs.* Ground; reason; cause. 10. *Chri-*

*ence*. Another name for mortal mind; illusion; the opposite that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance; that which mind sees, feels, hears, tastes, and smells only in belief. *See* **ILLUSION**.

**Eddy**. 11. *Law*. That which is to be proved; as, a *By some record (matter of record)*. 12. *Philos.* The indeterminate



**may/on-naise'** (mā'ō-nāz; *F. mā'yō'nāz*), *n.* [F.] A thick sauce of egg yolk beaten up with edible vegetable oil and seasoned; — used in dressing salads, fish, etc.

**may/or** (mā'ōr; *mā*), *n.* [OF. *maire*, fr. L. *major* greater, higher.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough.

**may/or-ly** (mā'ōl-ē), *adv.* In or from the office of a mayor.

**may/or-ess** (mā'ōr-ēs; *mā'ōr-ēs*; *is*; 30), *n.* **a** The wife of a mayor. **b** A woman holding the office of mayor.

**May/pole** (mā'pōl; *n.*), *n.* A tall pole in an open place and wreathed with flowers, forming a center for May-day sports.

**may/pop** (pōp; *n.*), *n.* [Corrupt. of *maracoe*, an Amer. Indian word.] The insipid, yellow, applelike fruit of the aster family (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern U. S. also, the plant itself. The blossom was formerly the State flower of Tennessee.

**May queen**, *n.* A girl crowned queen in May-day sports.

**May/tide** (mā'tīd; *n.*), *n.* **May/time** (tīm; *n.*), *n.* The month of May.

**may/weed** (wēd; *n.*), *n.* [For *maythe-weed*.] A strong-scented European weed (*Anthem. cotula*) of the aster family, naturalized in the U. S. It has flowers with a yellow disk and white rays.

**may/zard**, **mā/zard** (māz'ērd; *n.*), *n.* **Obs.** **a** A cup or bowl. **b** The head.

**Maz'da** (māz'dā; *n.*), *n.* A trade-mark applied to certain electric lamps.

**Maz'de-ism**, **māz'de-ism** (māz'dā-īz'm; *n.*), *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM.

**maze** (māz; *n.*), *n.* [ME. *maze*, *mase*.] **1.** *Now Colloq.* A state of bewilderment. **2.** A confusing and baffling network, as of paths; labyrinth. — *v. t.* *Now Rare or Archaic.* **a** To make dizzy; daze. **b** To bewilder.

**mā/zēr** (mā'zēr; *n.*), *n.* [ME. *mazer*.] A large drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood.

**ma-zur'ka** (mā-zūr'kā; *mā-zōr'kā*), **ma-zour'ka** (mā-zōr'kā; *n.*), *n.* [Pol. *masurka* a woman of the province Mazovia.] **a** A Polish dance in moderate triple measure. **b** Music for this dance, usually in 3 or 4 measure, slower than the waltz.

**mā'zī** (mā'zī; *adj.*), *adj.* **MA'ZĪ-ER** (zī'ēr); **MA'ZĪ-EST**. [From MAZE.] Perplexed with or as if with turns and windings; winding; intricate. — *MA'ZĪ-ly*, *adv.* **MA'ZĪ-ness**, *n.*

**māz'ard** (māz'ērd; *n.*), *n.* [Earlier *mazer*.] The wild sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*), used as rootstocks for improved varieties. See CHERRY, 1.

**māz'ard**, *Var.* of MAZARD.

**May (ērd)**, *n.* Mobilization day, or the day of initial outbreak of active hostilities commencing a war.

**me** (mē; *weak forms* mē, mā; 4), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc.] The objective case of *I*, used either as a dative of indirect object, or as the direct object of a verb, etc.

**Me** used predicatively with forms of the verb *be* is acceptable in spoken and informal English instead of *I*; thus, *it's me*.

**mead** (mēd; *n.*), *n.* [AS. *meodu*.] A fermented drink of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc.; also, one made from manna. See HYDROMEL.

**mead**, *n.* [AS. *mēd*.] *Poetic.* A meadow.

**mead/ow** (mēd'ō; *n.*), *n.* [AS. *mēdwe*, an inflectional form of *mēd*.] Grassland, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level grassland.

**meadow crowfoot**. See CROWFOOT, 1.

**meadow fescue**. A tall European fescue grass (*Festuca elatior*) widely cultivated in Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay. It is sometimes divided into two species, *F. elatior* and *F. pratensis*, the former then being called *tall fescue*, the latter *meadow fescue*. See SPIKELET, *Illustr.*

**meadow grass**. **a** Any pasture grass of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*, so called in England, but better known as *Kentucky bluegrass* or *June grass* in the United States. **b** U. S. Any grass of the genus *Glyceria*; manna grass.

**meadow lark**. Any of several North American birds (genus *Sturnella*, family Icteridae) about the size of a robin, with brown and buff upper parts and yellow breast.

**meadow mouse**. See VOLE.

**meadow mushroom**. See MUSHROOM.

**meadow rue**. Any of a genus (*Thalictrum*) of plants of the crowfoot family, with leaves resembling those of rue.

**mead/ow-sweet** (mēd'ō-swēt; *n.*), *n.* Any spiraea; esp., an Asiatic shrub (*Spiraea alba*; *folia*), with white flowers in terminal panicles, and a common American species (*S. latifolia*). See SPIRAEA. **b** Any plant of a closely related genus (*Filipendula*).

**mea/ger**, **mea/gre** (mē'gēr; *adj.*), *adj.* [OF. *meigre*, *maigre*, fr. L. *macer*.] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin. **2.** Destitute of richness, strength, or the like. — **mea/ger-ly**, **mea/gre-ly**, *adv.* — **mea/ger-ness**, **mea/gre-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Meager, scanty, scant, exiguous, spare, sparse mean falling short of that which is normal or necessary. Meager implies thinness, esp. in substance, quality, or the like; scanty, insufficiency in amount, quantity, extent; scant, deficiency in amount, quantity, etc., of that which is desired or desirable; exiguous, a marked deficiency in number or measure; spare, a falling short of that which is enough or ample; sparse, a thin scattering of units, esp. where density or the like is desirable (as, a meager diet; a scanty supply; scant weight; an exiguous navy; sparse vegetation; sparse population).

**meal** (mēl; *n.*), *n.* [AS. *malu*, *melo*.] **1.** A coarsely ground and unbolled grain, esp. cereal grain; specif., U. S., Indian meal. **b** Hence, a similar product made by grinding other seeds, or nuts. **2.** Any substance resembling meal (sense 1 a).

**meal**, *n.* [AS. *māl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal.] The portion of food taken at one time to satisfy appetite; also, act or time of eating a meal.

**-meal** (-mēl; *AS. -mālum*, orig. dat. pl. of *māl* measure. See MEAL repeat.) A suffix used formerly in forming adverbs, and signifying the measure or portion taken at one time, as in *piecemeal*.

**meal/ies** (mē'lē; *n. pl.*; *sing.* MEALIE (-ī), MEALY (-ī). [S. Afr. D. *malje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, millet, fr. L. *milium* millet.] *S. Africa.* Maize, or Indian corn. In *sing.*, an ear of maize.

**meal/time** (mē'l'tīm; *n.*), *n.* The usual time for eating.

**meal worm**. The larva of certain beetles (family Tenebrionidae) that infests granaries, bakeries, etc., and is injurious to flour and meal.

**meal/y** (mē'lē; *adj.*), *adj.* **MEALY-ER** (-ī-ēr); **MEALY-EST**. **1.** Soft, dry, and friable, like meal. **2.** Containing meal; farinaceous. **3.** Overspread with or as with meal. **4.** Soft-spoken; mealy-mouthed. **5.** Flecked with white or gray; spotted; also, pale; floury. — **meal'y**.

**mealy-mouthed'** (-mōuthd; -mōutht; 2), *adj.* Smooth, plausible, and insincere; as, a mealy-mouthed orator.

**mean** (mēn; *v. t.*; MEANT (mēnt); MEAN'ING. [AS. *mēnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish.] **1.** To have in the mind as a purpose; to intend. **2.** To have in mind as the object, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; hence, to signify; denote; as, the words do not mean that. **3.** To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like); as, his criticism is not meant for me. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a purpose or intention. *Rare*, except in *to mean well*, or *ill*. **2.** To be of a (specified) degree of importance in influence or effect; as, environment means much to a child.

**mean**, *adj.* [AS. *gemēne* common, general.] **1.** Destitute of distinction; common; humble. **2.** Destitute of power or acumen; ordi-

indisposed.

**Syn.** Mean, ignoble, abject, sordid mean below standards of human behavior or dignity. Mean usually suggests repellent antisocial characteristics such as small-mindedness, malevolence, or cupidity; ignoble suggests loss or lack of some essential high quality of mind or soul, such as moral excellence or elevation; abject, in its most inclusive sense, suggests extreme lowliness in station, degree, or scale, but often, specifically, degradation, debasement, servility, etc.; sordid, sordid applied to men but to their surroundings, circumstances, etc., suggests repellent dullness, drabness, drudgery, or the like.

**mean**, *adj.* [OF. *meien* (F. *moyen*), fr. L. *medius* that is in the middle, fr. *medius* middle.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; intermediate in place, time, order, etc. **2.** *Math.* Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes; as, mean distance; mean motion.

— *n.* **1.** *Obs.* Something intermediate. **2.** The middle point, or that which is at or near it; as, the golden mean; hence, medium; moderation. **3.** That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; — now always in the pl. form, *means*, with either sing. or pl. sense and construction. **4.** *pl.* Resources; property, revenue, or the like. **5.** *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived and of which it expresses the mean value. Usually, it is the one simple average (*arithmetical mean*) formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number. The *geometric mean* of two quantities is the square root of the product of the quantities.

**Syn.** (1) See AVERAGE.

(2) In plural form *means*. Means, instrument, agent, agency, medium mean a person or thing through or by which an end is effected. Means may be used abstractly or with definite reference to a person or a thing of any sort; instrument always implies someone or something definite used as a means (often suggesting a tool) of carrying out one's intentions; agent implies a person, or sometimes a thing, acting to achieve the ends conceived by another's agency; the activity or operation of a person or thing which serves as cause producing an effect; medium implies the means by which something is conveyed, transmitted, communicated, or the like.

**me-an'der** (mē-ān'dēr; *n.*), *n.* [L. *maeander*, fr. Gr. *maieandros*, fr. *Maeandros*, a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings (now the Menderes).] A turn or winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding path or course; a labyrinth. — *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To wind or turn in a course; to follow a meander or intricate course. **2.** To wander aimlessly or listlessly.

**mean distance** (of a planet from the sun). *Astron.* The mean of the perihelion and aphelion distances, which is equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit.

**me-an'drous** (mē-ān'drūs; *adj.*) Winding; flexuous.

**mean'ing** (mēn'ing; *n.*), *n.* **1.** That which is meant, intent; aim; object. That which one intends to convey by an act or, esp., by language; also, sense in which a statement, or the like, is understood. **3.** Hence, sense; significance, as a look full of meaning. — **mean'ing-ful**, *adj.*

**Syn.** Meaning, sense, acceptation, signification, significance, import denote the idea conveyed to the mind. Meaning, the general term, is used of anything requiring interpretation, such as a word, a sign, a poem; sense, of the meaning (or one of the meanings) of a word or phrase; acceptation, of a sense of a word or phrase as accepted by a large number of writers and speakers; signification, of the meaning of a term, symbol, character, or the like, esp. as established; significance, of the covert as distinguished from the ostensible meaning (or lack of meaning) of a speech, a book, or the like; import, of the meaning a person wishes to convey, esp. through language.

— *adj.* Intending; also, significant; as, a meaning look. — **mean'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**mean'ing-less**, *adj.* Without meaning. — **mean'ing-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ing-less-ness**, *n.*

**mean'ly**, *adv.* [From MEAN common.] In a mean manner; specif.: **a** Poorly; humbly. **b** In an inferior manner; badly. **c** Ungenerously; stingily; shabbily.

**mean'ly**, *adv.* [From MEAN middle.] *Obs.* Moderately.

**mean'ness**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being mean (in various senses). **2.** A mean act, or as to quality of a meanness.

**means** (mēnz; *n., pl.* of MEAN (see esp. defs. 3 & 4).

**means test**. *Brit.* The test made of an unemployed person's means, at the cessation of his unemployment insurance payments, to determine his eligibility to receive further payments from noninsurance funds.

**mean sun**. *Astron.* A fictitious sun supposed (for purposes of calculation) to move uniformly in the equator. When the mean sun is on the meridian it is *mean noon*.

**meant** (mēnt; *past & past part.* of MEAN.

**mean'time** (mēn'tīm; 2), *adv.* Also **mean'while** (-hwīl'). In the intervening time, at the same time. — *n.* The intervening time.

**mean time**, or **mean solar time**. Time as measured by the apparent westward motion of the mean sun, but actually due to the uniform eastward turning of the earth on its axis.

**mean'while** (mēn'hwīl'), *adv.* See MEANTIME.

**mea'nled** (mē'zld; *adj.*) Infected with measles, as pork.

**mea'sles** (mē'zēz; *n., pl.* in form, but used as singular in senses 1 & 2 a. [ME. *masel*, pl. *maselles*, *meel*.] **1.** *Med.* **a** A contagious febrile disease, marked by the appearance of round red spots on the skin. **b** With qualifier, any of various other eruptive diseases; as, German measles (see RUBELLA). **2.** [Prob. fr. ME. *leprosus*.]

**Veter.** a. A disease of cattle and swine caused by the larvae of certain tapeworms (genus *Taenia*). b. pl. The larvae causing this disease. **meas'ly** (mē'zli), *adj.*; MEA'SLI-ER (-zli-ēr); MEA'SLI-EST. 1. Infected with measles. 2. Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat. 3. Slang. Contemptible; mean.

**meas'ur-a-ble** (mēzh'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being measured. — **meas'ur-a-ble'ty** (-b'l'i-ti), *adj.* **meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **meas'ur-a-blely**, *adv.*

**meas'ure** (mēzh'ēr), *n.* [OF. *measure*, fr. LL. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] 1. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; specif.: a. Extent or degree not excessive; due limitation; — esp. in: *measure*; *with* or *beyond*, *measure*; etc. b. Determined extent; prescribed limit. 2. An instrument for measuring, as a yardstick, a graduated tape, or a vessel of known capacity. 3. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring. 4. *Poetic.* A tune; melody. 5. Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing. 6. A system of measurement; as, long *measure*; board *measure*. See also *Tables* at METRIC SYSTEM and WEIGHT.

## TABLES

(with metric equivalents)

## 1. Linear Measure or Long Measure

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 12 inches (in., pl. in. or ins.; symbol ") | = 1 foot (ft., sing. & pl.; symbol')        |
| 3 feet                                     | = 1 yard (yd., pl. yd. or yds.)             |
| 5½ yards or 16½ feet                       | = 1 rod (rd.) or pole (p.) or perch (p.)    |
| 40 rods                                    | = 1 furlong (fur.)                          |
| 8 furlongs or 1760 yards or 5280 feet      | = 1 mile (m. or mi.) (English statute mile) |
| 3 miles                                    | = 1 (land) league                           |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 in. = 2.54 cm.; 1 ft. = 0.3048 m.; 1 yd. = 0.9144 m.; 1 rd. = 5.029 m.; 1 fur. = 201.17 m.; 1 mi. = 1.6093 km. or 1609.3 m.; 1 league = 4.83 km.

## 2. Chain Measure

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 7.92 inches          | = 1 link (li.)     |
| 100 links or 66 feet | = 1 chain (ch.)    |
| 10 chains            | = 1 furlong (fur.) |
| 80 chains            | = 1 mile (mi.)     |

The *engineer's chain* is 100 feet long, with links one foot long (528 chains = 1 mile). *Metric Equivalents:* 1 link = 20.12 cm.; 1 chain = 20.12 m.

## 3. Square Measure (Area)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 144 square inches (sq. in.)                                | = 1 square foot (sq. ft.)  |
| 9 square feet  | = 1 square yard (sq. yd.)  |
| 30¼ square yards   | = 1 square rod (sq. rd.) or square pole or square perch (sq. p.) |
| 160 square rods or 4840 square yards or 43,560 square feet | = 1 acre (A.)  |

*Metric equivalents:* 1 sq. in. = 6.452 sq. cm.; 1 sq. ft. = 929 sq. cm. (0.0929 sq. m.); 1 sq. yd. = 0.8361 sq. m.; 1 sq. rd. = 25.29 sq. m.; 1 acre = 40.4687 ares (0.4047 ha.).

## 4. Surveyor's Measure (Area)

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 625 square links (sq. li.) | = 1 square pole (sq. p.)                      |
| 16 square poles            | = 1 square chain (sq. ch.)                    |
| 10 square chains           | = 1 acre (A.)                                 |
| 640 acres                  | = 1 square mile (sq. mi.) or 1 section (sec.) |
| 36 square miles            | = 1 township (tp.)                            |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 sq. mi. = 259 ha. (2.59 sq. km.); 1 tp. = 9324.0 ha. (93.24 sq. km.).

## 5. Cubic Measure (Volume)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)                  | = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)                |
| 27 cubic feet                                | = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)                |
| 16 cubic feet (for measuring cordwood, etc.) | = 1 cord foot (cd. ft.) or 4' × 4' × 1' |
| 8 cord feet or 128 cubic feet                | = 1 cord (cd.) or 4' × 4' × 8'          |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 cu. in. = 16.387 cu. cm.; 1 cu. ft. = 0.0283 cu. m.; 1 cu. yd. = 0.7646 cu. m.; 1 cd. = 3.025 cu. m.

## 6. Time Measure

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 60 seconds (sec. or s.; symbol ") | = 1 minute (min. or m.; symbol') |
| 60 minutes                        | = 1 hour (hr.)                   |
| 24 hours                          | = 1 day (da. or d.)              |
| 7 days                            | = 1 week (wk.)                   |
| 30 days (commonly)                | = 1 calendar month (mo.)         |
| 365 days or 12 calendar months    | = 1 common year (yr.)            |
| 366 days                          | = 1 leap year                    |
| 100 years                         | = 1 century                      |

The length of the *astronomical year* is about 365¼ days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.61 seconds. As the *common year* is 365 days, it becomes necessary once in every four years to add a day to the year, making the *leap year* of 366 days. See *LEAP YEAR*, in *Vocab*.  
For *sidereal day*, *hour*, *minute*, *second*, see *SIDEREAL*, *adj.*, in *Vocab*.

## 7. Circular Measure

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 60 seconds (")             | = 1 minute (') |
| 60 minutes                 | = 1 degree (°) |
| 90 degrees                 | = 1 quadrant   |
| 4 quadrants or 360 degrees | = 1 circle     |

## 8. Longitude and Time

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 second of longitude (") | = ¼ sec. of time |
| 1 minute " "              | = 4 sec. of time |
| 1 degree " "              | = 4 min. of time |
| 15 degrees " "            | = 1 hour         |
| 360 degrees " "           | = 24 hours       |

## 9. Nautical Measure

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| ½ feet             | = 1 fathom (f. or fm.)   |
| ½ fathoms          | = 1 cable's length (ordinary). A cable's length, however, is taken variously as: 606 ft. (Br.), 720 ft. or 120 fathoms (U. S. Navy). |
| 10 cables' lengths | = 1 nautical mile, taken as 6080.20 ft. (U. S.) and 6080 ft. (Br.)   |

1 nautical, or geographical, or sea, mile = 1.1516 statute miles (cf. *Table 1*, above)  
3 nautical miles = 1 (marine) league = 3.45 statute miles  
60 nautical miles = 1 degree (of a terrestrial great circle)  
*Metric Equivalents:* 1 fathom = 1.829 m.; 1 nautical mile = 1853.248 m. (U. S.) or 1853.2 m. (Br.); 1 (marine) league = 5.56 km. The nautical, or geographical, mile (called *Admiralty mile* in Great Britain) is the length of a minute of longitude (see *Tables 7 & 8*), or 1/1000 of a great circle of the earth.

## 10. Dry Measure (Grain, Fruit, etc.)

|               |                  |                                |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 pints (pt.) | = 1 quart (qt.)  | = 67.20 cu. in. = 1.1012 l.    |
| 8 quarts      | = 1 peck (pk.)   | = 537.61 cu. in. = 8.8066 l.   |
| 4 pecks       | = 1 bushel (bu.) | = 2150.42 cu. in. = 35.2383 l. |

The British dry quart = 1.0320 U. S. dry quarts, as given above.  
The weight of a bushel of wheat, as fixed by the United States government, is 60 lb. avoirdupois; of barley, 48 lb.; of oats, 32 lb.; of rye, 56 lb.; and of Indian corn, 56 lb. In the various states, a bushel of corn varies in weight from 52 to 56 lb., and of barley from 32 to 50 lb. The customary legal weight of a bushel of potatoes is 60 lb., but in North Carolina and West Virginia it is 56 lb.

## 11. Liquid Measure

|               |                   |                              |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 gills (gi.) | = 1 pint (pt.)    | = 28.875 cu. in. = 0.4732 l. |
| 2 pints       | = 1 quart (qt.)   | = 57.75 cu. in. = 0.9463 l.  |
| 4 quarts      | = 1 gallon (gal.) | = 231 cu. in. = 3.7853 l.    |

A *gill* = 0.118 l. The *imperial gallon* of Great Britain = 277.274 cu. in. contains 4 *imperial quarts* each of which = 1.2003 U. S. liquid quarts. The *barrel* is usually 31½ gallons in U. S., or 36 imperial gallons in Great Britain. See also in *Vocab*, HOOSHEAD; 1st BUTT; PIPE; 7 TUN, 2.

## 12. Apothecaries' Fluid Measure (Drugs, etc.)

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 60 minims or drops (℥)                    | = 1 fluid dram (℥ss)  |
| 8 fluid drams                             | = 1 fluid ounce (℥)   |
| 16 (in U. S.; in Britain 20) fluid ounces | = 1 pint (O. or o.)   |
| 8 pints                                   | = 1 gallon (C. or c.) |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 minim = 0.062 ml. (U. S.); 1 fluid ounce = 0.2976 dl. or 0.0297 l.

7. A unit of measurement, esp. a unit of length, area, or volume. 8. Any standard with reference to which something is valued or estimated; a criterion. 9. Regulated division of movement; rhythm. 10. An extent, degree, or quantity (of something); as, a *measure* of indulgence is due to children. 11. A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy, specif., a legislative enactment. 12. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder. 13. *Dancing.* A dance; esp., a slow and stately dance. 14. *Geol.* pl. Beds or strata, esp. of coal. 15. *Mus.* The group of beats made by the regular recurrence of primary, or heavy, accents, the position of which is marked on the staff by bars just before them. Hence, the notes or rests between two adjacent bars. 16. *Pros.* Measured rhythm in verse, meter.

— *v. t.* [OF. *mesurer*, fr. LL. *mensurare*. See *MEASURE*, *n.*] 1. To ascertain the extent, degree, or capacity of, by a standard; hence, to estimate. 2. *Archaic.* To allot by measure. 3. To determine or lay off in measuring, as a distance. 4. To pass through or over in journeying. 5. To mark the bounds or limits of; — *with out*. 6. To serve as the measure of; as, the thermometer *measures* changes of temperature. 7. To bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to *measure* one's skill against a rival. — *v. i.* 1. To take or make a measurement; to measure something. 2. To resolve, or turn out, on being measured, esp. in respect of length, breadth, etc.; as, the cloth *measured* three yards. — **meas'ur-er** (mēzh'ēr-ēr), *n.*

**meas'ured** (mēzh'ēr-d), *adj.* 1. Regulated by a standard; hence, uniform; graduated; also, calculated; deliberated. 2. Metrical; rhythmic. — **meas'ured-ly**, *adv.*

**meas'ure-less**, *adj.* Without measure; immeasurable.

**meas'ure-ment** (mēzh'ēr-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act or result of measuring something; mensuration. 2. The extent, capacity, or amount ascertained by measuring. 3. A system of measures.

**meas'ur-ing worm** (mēzh'ēr-ing). The larva of any geometrid moth. See *GEOMETRID*.

**meat** (mēt), *n.* [AS. *mete*.] 1. Food in general; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything; as, the *meat* of a lobster, a nut, an egg. 2. The flesh of animals used as food; specif., = *FLESH*, *n.*, 2. 3. A meal, specif., dinner, the chief meal; — esp. in the phrases *at before*, or *after meat*, etc. — **meat'less**, *adj.*

**meat'man'** (mēt'mān'), *n.* A butcher; one who vends meat.

**me-a'tus** (mē-ā'tūs), *n.*; pl. TUSES (-ēz; -lū), -TUR. [L., a passage, fr. *meare* to go.] Anat. a. A natural passage or canal. b. The opening of such a passage.

**meat'y** (mēt'i), *adj.*; MEAT'Y-ER (-i-ēr); MEAT'Y-EST. Abounding in, or resembling, meat; hence, full of matter for thought; pithy; also, solid; substantial.

**Mec'ca** (mēk'ā), *n.* An Arabian city, birthplace of Mohammed and holy city of the Moslems (cf. KAABA); hence [often not exp.], any place sought by numbers of people as a goal. — **Mec'can** (-ān), *adj.* **me-chan'ic** (mē-kān'ik), *adj.* [L. *mechanicus*, fr. Gr. *mēchanikos*, fr. *mēchanē* machine. See *MACHINE*.] 1. Pert. to manual labor; involving manual skill; as, the *mechanic* arts. 2. Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class. 3. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines; mechanical; as, *mechanic* devices. — *n.* One who practices any mechanic art; an artisan.

manual labor; or the artisan class. 3. Done as if by a machine; proceeding automatically; as, *mechanical* singing. 4. Pert. to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics; as, *mechanical* work, principles.

**8.** Explaining phenomena in terms of mechanics; as, *mechanical physiologists*. — *Syn.* See *SPONTANEOUS*. — *me·chan'ic-al-ly*, *adv.*

**mechanical advantage.** *Me·ch.* The ratio of the force which performs useful work of a machine to the force which is applied to the machine; — called also *actual mechanical advantage*. The *theoretical mechanical advantage* is the ratio of the distance which the applied force moves to the distance which the resisting force moves.

**mech'a-ni·cian** (mek'ā-nīsh'ān), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a mechanic.

**me·chan'ics** (mek'ā-nīk's), *n.* See *-ics*. 1. That part of physical science which treats of the action of forces on bodies. Cf. *DYNAMICS*, *STATICS*, *KINETICS*, *KINEMATICS*. 2. The practical application of the principles of physics, esp. the laws of motion, and of the effect of forces upon the properties of bodies, to the working of machines. 3. Mechanical details; as, the *mechanics* of play writing.

**mech'a-nism** (mek'ā-nīz'm), *n.* 1. The parts of a machine, taken collectively; the arrangement or relation of the parts of anything as adapted to produce an effect. 2. Mechanical operation or action. 3. *Philos. & Biol.* A natural process conceived as being machine-like or mechanically necessitated. b The doctrine that natural processes are mechanically determined and capable of explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry. Cf. *TELEOLOGY*, 2. 4. *Psychol.* A The combination of mental processes by which a result is obtained; as, the *mechanism* of invention. b The means unconsciously adopted to gratify a desire; as, a *defense mechanism*, one adopted to conceal a person's weaknesses.

**mech'a-nist** (nīst), *n.* 1. *Rare.* One skilled in mechanics. 2. *Philos.* One who holds the doctrine of mechanism.

**mech'a-nis'tic** (nīst'ik), *adj.* 1. Mechanically determined; as, a concept of a *mechanistic* universe. 2. Of or pert. to the theory of philosophical mechanism. 3. Mechanical.

**mech'a-nize** (mek'ā-nīz), *v. t.* 1. To make mechanical or machine-like; to replace personnel with machinery wherever possible. 2. *Mil.* To equip with mechanical aids for the efficiency and protection of personnel, esp. armed and armored self-propelling motor vehicles from which to fight. — **mech'a-ni·za'tion** (nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'-), *n.*

**mech'a-no-mor'phism** (mek'ā-nō-mōr'fīz'm), *n.* The conception of deity as a force or energy, operating mechanically or according to the laws of physics or chemistry. — **mech'a-no-mor'phic** (-fīk), *adj.*

**mech'a-no-ther'a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* *Med.* Treatment of disease by mechanical means, esp. by forced movements.

**Meck'lin lace** (mek'lin), *n.* Orig., any Flemish lace; now, a dainty bobbin lace made in Malines (Mechlin), Belgium.

**med'al** (mēd'əl), *n.* [F. *medaille*, fr. It. *medaglia*, deriv. of *l. metal-lum* metal.] A piece of metal, cast or struck with a device, etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or person, or to serve as a reward. See *SERVICE MEDAL*. — *v. t.* — **AL·ED** or **-AL·ED** (-h); — **AL·ING** or **-AL·ING**. To honor or reward with a medal.

**Med'al for Merit** *U. S.* A decoration awarded to civilians for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

**med'al·ist** (mēd'al-ist), *n.* 1. A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. 2. One who has gained a medal as a reward.

**med'al·lion** (mē-dāl'yon), *n.* [F. *medaillon*, fr. It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia*. See *MEDAL*.] 1. A large medal. 2. Something resembling a large medal, as a tablet bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, or a design in lace.

**Med'al of Honor** *Mil., U. S.* A decoration awarded in the name of the Congress for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action with an enemy.

**med'al play.** *Golf.* Play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total strokes for the round of the course. Cf. *MATCH PLAY*.

**med'dle** (mēd'li), *v. t.* — **med'dled** (-ld); **med'dling** (-līng). [OF. *medler*, *medler*, deriv. of a dim. of *l. miscere* to mix.] 1. *Obs.* To mix; mingle; also, to fight. 2. To interpose oneself unnecessarily or impertinently; interfere. — **med'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

**med'dle-some** (-sūm), *adj.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive. — *Syn.* See *IMPERTINENT*. — **med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

**Mede** (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media, a kingdom in what is now northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power 700–500 *B. C.*

**Me-de'a** (mē-dē'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Mēdēia*.] An enchantress, daughter of Aeetes, King of Colchis. She helped Jason to win the Golden Fleece and returned with him to Iolcus, retarding her father's pursuit by strewing the sea with the limbs of her brother. She restored Jason's father to youth, and brought about the death of Pelias. When Jason deserted her, she sent her rival a poisoned robe, killed her own children, set fire to the palace, and fled.

**me-di-a** (mēd'ā), *n.*; *pl.* *MEDIAE* (-ē). [NL., fr. *l. medius* middle.] 1. *Phonet.* One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops), *β, δ, γ* (*b, d, g*), in Greek, or their equivalents in other languages, so named as intermediate between the *tenues*, *π, τ, κ* (*p, t, k*), and the *aspirates*, *φ, θ, χ* (*ph or f, th, ch*). 2. *Anat.* The middle coat of the wall of a blood vessel.

**me-di-a**, *n.*, *pl.* of *MEDIUM*.

**me-di-a-ry** (mēd'ā-d-ri), *n.* Mediate state or quality; also, intermediate agency.

**me-di-a-val**, **ae-val**, **ism**, etc. Vars. of *MEDIEVAL*, etc.

**me-di-al** (mēd'āl; 58), *adj.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle.] 1. Being, situated, or occurring, in the middle. 2. *Phonet.* Situated within a word, as *a* in *aged*, *eagle*. 3. Of or pertaining to a mean or average; mean; average. — *n.* *Gram.* A medial letter; also, a form of a letter used medially. — **me-di-al-ly**, *adv.*

**me-di-an** (-ān), *adj.* [L. *medianus*.] 1. Being in the middle; medial; middle. 2. *Statistics.* Designating a point so chosen in a series that half of the individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average*, suppose five persons have wages respectively of \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, and \$11. The *average* wage is \$6; the *median* wage is \$5. 3. *Zool.* Lying in a plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left halves. — *n.* A median line, point, or number. — *Syn.* See *AVERAGE*.

**me-di-ant** (mēd'ānt), *n.* *Musie.* The third note above the keynote, dividing the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

**me-di-as'tinum** (mēd'ā-s'tī-nūm), *n.*; *pl.* *-tina* (-nā). [NL., fr. *ML. mediastinus* medial, fr. *medius* middle.] *Anat.* The space containing the heart and all the viscera of the chest except the lungs.

**me-di-ate** (mēd'ā-tē), *adj.* [L. *mediatus*, past part. of *mediare*, *v. i.* to halve, *v. i.* to be in the middle.] 1. *Rare.* Intermediate. 2. Acting by an intervening cause or instrument; not direct. 3. Gained

or affected through an intermediate agency or condition. — (51), *v. t.* To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each, esp. to effect a reconciliation. — *v. i.* 1. To effect or settle by mediation. 2. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, bringing about, transferring, or the like. — *Syn.* See *INTERPOSE*.

**me-di-a-ty** (mēd'ā-tī), *adv.* In a mediate manner, by or through an intervening cause or agent; — opposed to *immediately*.

**me-di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of mediating; specif., intervention. 2. *Internat. Law.* Intervention of one power between other powers on their invitation or consent to arrange amicably differences between them.

**me-di-a'tive** (mēd'ā-tīv), *adj.* Mediating; used in mediation.

**me-di-a-tize** (-ā-tīz), *v. t.* [From *F. mediatizer*, or *G. mediatizeren*.] 1. Under the Holy Roman Empire, to cause (a prince or state) to hold mediately instead of immediately of the empire; hence, to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and usually some governmental rights. 2. To render mediate; to cause to be mediate in position. — **me-di-a-ti·za'tion** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

**me-di-a'tor** (-ā'tōr), *n.* One who mediates; esp., one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them.

**me-di-a-to'ry** (-ā-tō'rī, -tō'rī), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mediation. — **me-di-a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rī-āl; 70), *adj.*

**me-di-a'tress** (mēd'ā-t'rēs; -trī), *n.* Also **me-di-a'trice** (-ā'trīs), **me-di-a'trix** (-ā'trīks), *n.* A female mediator.

**med'ic** (mēd'ik), *n.* [L. *medica*, fr. Gr. *medikē* (sc. *poa*) a kind of clover from *Medea*, fr. *Medikos* Median.] Any of a genus (*Medicago*) of cloverlike herbs, esp. the alfalfa. The black medick is *M. lupulina*. See *SHAMROCK*, *Illustr.*

**medic**, *n.* a *A* physician. b *Colloq.* A medical student.

**med'i-ca·ble** (mēd'ī-kā-b'l), *adj.* [L. *medicabilis*, fr. *medicare*, *medicare*, to heal, fr. *medicus* physician.] Capable of being medicated, cured, or healed.

**med'i-cal** (mēd'ī-kāl), *adj.* [F. *médical*, fr. L. *medicālis*, fr. *l. medicus* physician.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with the healing art or the science of medicine. — **med'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**medical examiner.** *Law.* A governmental official whose functions are to make post mortem examination of bodies dead from violence, suicide, crime, etc., and to investigate the circumstances of the death. Cf. *CORONER*.

**me-di-ca-ment** (mē-dīk'ā-mēnt; mēd'ī-kā-), *n.* [L. *medicamentum*.] A medicine, a healing application.

**med'i-cate** (mēd'ī-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *medicatus*, past part. of *medicare*, *medicare*, to heal.] 1. To treat with medicine; to cure. 2. To impregnate with anything medicinal; to drug.

**med'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of medicating; medical treatment; also, a medicament.

**med'i-ca'tive** (mēd'ī-kā'tīv, -kā'tīv), *adj.* Medicinal, curative.

**med'i-oe'an** (mēd'ī-ō'ē-ān), *adj.* Of or pert. to a Florentine family, the Medici, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

**me-di-o'na·ble** (mē-dī-ō'nā-b'l; *older* *prom.* mēd'ī-ō'nā-b'l), *adj.* *Archaic.* Medial; heinous.

**me-di-o'nal** (mē-dī-ō'nāl, *n. l.* form, mēd'ī-ō'nāl or mēd'ī-ō'nāl), *adj.* [OF.] Curative or alleviative. — **me-di-o'nal-ly**, *adv.*

**med'i-ol·ine** (mēd'ī-ō-līn; *n. l.* form, mēd'ī-ō-līn), *n.* [OF. *medicane*, *medicane*, fr. *l. medicina*, fr. *medicus*. See *MEDICAL*.] 1. Any preparation used in treating disease. 2. a The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. b In a narrower sense, that part of this science and art which is the province of the physician as distinguished from the surgeon and obstetrician. 3. *Obs.* A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as a love potion, a poison, etc. 4. Among the North American Indians, any object supposed to give control over natural or magical forces; also, magical power or a magical rite. — *v. t.* To give medicine to.

**medicine ball.** A large, stuffed, leather-covered ball weighing several pounds, tugged and caught for exercise.

**medicine lodge.** Among the North American Indians, a lodge for ceremonial dances, initiations, etc.

**medicine man.** Among the North American Indians and other primitive peoples, a person who professes to cure sickness by drugs, charms, and fetiches; a shaman; a magician.

**med'i-co** (mēd'ī-kō), *n.*; *pl.* *-cos* (-kō). [Sp. *medico* physician, or *It. medico*.] *Colloq.* A physician, surgeon, or medical student.

**med'i-co** (mēd'ī-kō), [L. *medicus*.] A combining form signifying: a *Medical*, as in *med'i-co-ma-ni-a*, *med'i-co-psy-cho-l'o-gy*. b *Medical* and, as in *med'i-co-lo-gal*.

**me-di-e-val**, **me-di-ae-val** (mēd'ī-ē-vāl or, *esp. Brit.*, mēd'ī-), *adj.* [L. *medius* middle + *aeum* age.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Middle Ages; as, *medieval* architecture; like the literature, art, etc., of the Middle Ages. — **me-di-e-val-ly**, **me-di-ae-val-ly**, *adv.*

**me-di-e-val-ism**, **me-di-ae-val-ism** (-ē-vāl-izm), *n.* Medieval belief or practice; the method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions, arts, and practices of the Middle Ages; also, a survival from the Middle Ages. — **me-di-e-val-ist**, **me-di-ae-val-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**Medieval Latin.** See *LATIN*, *n.*, 1. — *Abbr.* *ML*.

**me-di-o** (mēd'ī-ō), **me-di-o** (mēd'ī-), [L. *medius*.] A combining form meaning *middle*.

**me-di-o·c're** (mēd'ī-ō-k'rē; mēd'ī-ō-k'rē; 2), *adj.* [F. *médiocre*, fr. *l. mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle + *ocris* peak.] Of but moderate excellence, ordinary.

**me-di-o·c'ri-ty** (-ō-k'rī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being mediocre; moderate ability, skill, etc. 2. A mediocre person.

**med'i-tate** (mēd'ī-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *meditatus*, past part. of *meditari* to meditate.] 1. *Rare.* To contemplate; ponder. 2. To intend; plan. — *v. i.* To dwell in thought; to muse; reflect; cogitate. — *Syn.* See *ponder*. — **med'i-ta'tor** (-tāt'ōr), *n.*

**med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of meditating; thought; esp., close or continued thought. 2. A form of private devotion consisting of deep, continued reflection on some religious theme. 3. A treatise or discourse treating a theme meditatively.

**med'i-ta'tive** (mēd'ī-tā'tīv), *adj.* Disposed or given to meditate, or to meditation. — **med'i-ta'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**med'i-ter-ra-ne-an** (mēd'ī-tēr-nē-ān; 58), *adj.* [L. *mediterraneus*, fr. *medius* middle + *terra* land.] 1. Enclosed, or nearly enclosed, with land; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea. 2. [esp.] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.







**me-mo'ri-al-ize** (mē-mō'rī-ā-līz), *v. t.* To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to; also, to commemorate. — **me-mo'ri-al-iz-a-tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'), *n.*  
**me-mo'ri-ter** (mē-mō'rī-tēr), *adv.* [L.] By, or from, memory; by heart.

**mem'o-ri-ze** (mēm'ō-rī-zē), *v. t.* [FROM MEMORY.] To commit to memory; to learn by heart. — **mem'o-ri-za-tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'), *n.* — **mem'o-ri-zer** (-rī-zēr), *n.*

**mem'o-ry** (mēm'ō-rī), *n.* *pl.* **-ries** (-rīz). [OF. *memoire*, *memorie*, fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor*, mindful.] 1. The power, function, or act of reproducing and identifying what has been learned or experienced; the faculty of remembering. 2. Commemoration; remembrance; as, in *memory* of youth. 3. The sum of what one can remember; as, a richly stored *memory*. 4. A character or conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance, history, or tradition; as, the war became only a *memory*. 5. The time within which past events can be or are remembered. 6. Any particular act or experience of remembering; as, absorbed in *memories* of childhood; also, the thing or things remembered.

**Syn.** Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence mean a remembering or being remembered. Memory applies chiefly to the power or function of remembering, esp. what has been experienced or learned; remembrance, to the act or process of remembering or to the fact of being remembered; recollection adds the implication of bringing back to mind that which is not clear in all of its details; reminiscence, of remembering incidents, experiences, etc., from a remote past, such as of one's childhood, in old age.

**Mem'ph-is** (mēm'fī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian.

**mem'ph-is** (mēm'fī-ān), *n.* [Hind. *mem-phī*, fr. *mem*, fr. E. *ma'am*.] India. Lady; mistress; — used in addressing European women.

**men** (mēn), *n.* *pl.* of MAN.

**men'ace** (mēn'ās; -ās), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *minacia*, fr. *minaz*, -acys, projecting, threatening, fr. *minari* to threaten.] 1. The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat. 2. That which threatens. — *v. t.*: **men'aced** (-īst; -ād); **men'ac-ing** (-īz; -īng). To express or show intention to inflict evil or injury upon; to threaten. — *v. i.* To act threateningly; to utter threats. — **Syn.** See THREATEN. — **men'ac-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**men'ad**, **me-nad'** (*me-nad'*). Vars. of *menad*, *menad*.

**me-nage'** (mē-nāzh; -āzh), **me-nage'** (mē-nāzh; -āzh), *n.* [F. *ménage*.] 1. A household. 2. Domestic management; housekeeping.

**me-nag'er-ie** (mē-nāzh'ēr-ī; -āzh'ēr-ī), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, fr. *ménage* household, fr. LL *mansuonatus* pert. to the house, fr. *mansio* a dwelling.] 1. A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition. 2. A collection of wild animals in cages, esp. for exhibition.

**mend** (mēnd), *v. t.* [FROM AMEND.] 1. To free from faults or defects; — as in *to mend one's manners or ways*; to correct; as, *to mend* a fault, also, to repair, to put in shape again, as, *to mend* clothes, shoes. 2. To make amends for; — now only in *least said, soonest mended*. 3. To improve, better, or ameliorate; as, *to mend* conditions. — *v. i.* To improve, esp. in health. — **mend'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Mend, repair, patch, rebuild, remodel mean to make something damaged fit for use. Mend now implies a making whole or sound something broken, torn, worn, etc.; repair, often used in place of mend, is the preferred term when the thing has become dilapidated, or the like; patch implies mending of a hole, a rent, a breach, or the like by the insertion or application of the same or similar material; rebuild is often preferred to repair when the intent is to suggest a making like new; remodel is preferred when there are changes in structure or design.

— *n.* Act of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place. — **on the mend**. Growing better, as in health; improving.

**men'da-cious** (mēn-dī-shūz), *adj.* [L. *mendax*, -acys, lying.] Given to falsehood; lying. — **Syn.** See DISHONEST. — **men'da-cious-ly**, *adv.* **men'da-c'i-ty** (mēn-dī-tī; -tī), *n.* *pl.* -ities (-tīz). Quality or state of being mendacious; a lie.

**Men'de-li-an** (mēn-dē-lī-ān; -ān), *adj.* [See MENDEL'S LAW.] Biol. Of or pertaining to Mendel; pertaining to or following Mendel's law. — **Men'de-li-an-ism** (-īz; -m), **Men'de-lism** (mēn-dē-līz; -m), *n.*

**Men'del's law** (mēn-dē-līz), *n.* The law observed in the inheritance of many characters in animals and plants, discovered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot, 1822-84) in breeding experiments with peas. He showed that the height, color, and other characters depend on the presence of determining factors (*genes*) which behave as units, and that the second and later generations of crossbreeds exhibit these characters in all possible combinations, each combination in a definite proportion of individuals.

**Men'de-lye-er's**, or **Men'de-le-er's, law** (mēn-dē-lī-ē(r)z; -ēz), *Russ.* mēn-dē-lī-ē(r)z. Chem. = PERIODIC LAW.

**men'di-cant** (mēn-dī-kānt), *adj.* [L. *mendicans*, -antis, pres. part. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicans* beggar.] Practicing beggary; living by alms (as the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians). — *n.* A beggar; specif., a member of a mendicant order. — **men'di-can-ey** (-kān-sī; -sī), *n.*

**men'di-c'i-ty** (mēn-dī-sī-tī; -tī), *n.* [F. *mendicite*, fr. L. *mendicitas*.] Mendicancy.

**Men'o-la'us** (mēn'ō-lā'ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Menelaos*.] A king of Sparta, son of Atreus and younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See APPLE OF DISCORD, ATREUS.

**men-ha'den** (mēn-hā'dēn), *n.* See PLURAL, Note 4. [Of Algonquian origin.] A marine clupeoid fish (*Brevoortia tyrannus*), abundant along the Atlantic coast of the United States, used for bait or converted into oil and fertilizer.

**men'hir** (mēn'hīr), *n.* [F., fr. Bret. *men* stone + *hir* long.] Archaeol. An upright rough stone, a monolith standing either alone or as one in an avenue or circle.

**men'i-al** (mēn'ī-āl; mēn'yāl; -āl), *adj.* [ME. *meineal*, fr. *meins*, mayne, household, fr. OF. *meins*, *maisons*.] Pertaining or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; low; mean. — **Syn.** See SUBSERVIENT. — *n.* 1. A domestic servant or retainer. 2. A person of a servile character. — **men'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**men-in'ges** (mēn'nī-jēz), *n.* *pl.*; *sing.* MENINX (mēn'īngks), [NL., fr. Gr. *meninx*, -ingos, membrane.] Anat. The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which develop the brain and spinal cord. — **men-in'ge-al** (-jē-āl), *adj.*

**men-in-gi-tis** (mēn'nī-jī-tis), *n.*; *pl.* -giti-des (-jī-tē-dēz). [NL. See MENINGES; -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the meninges, esp. the pia

mater and the arachnoid; also, any disease in which it occurs, caused by any of various bacteria (as *Neisseria intracellularis*). — **men-in-gi'tis** (mēn'nī-jī-tis), *adj.*

**men-in'go-oc'e-us** (mē-nīng'ō-kō'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -cocci (-ā). Bacteriol. The bacterium *Neisseria intracellularis* (*syn.* *Diplococcus*, or *Micrococcus intracellularis meningitidis*) which causes cerebrospinal meningitis. — **men-in'go-oc'e-al** (-ā), *adj.* — **men-in'go-oc'e-ic** (-āik), *adj.*

**men-is'ous** (mē-nīs'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -ci (-nī-tē). -cuses (-kūz; -z). [NL., fr. Gr. *meniskos*, dim. of *mēnē* the moon.] 1. A crescent or crescent-shaped body. 2. Optics. A concavo-convex lens. See LENS, *illus.* 3. Physics. The curved upper surface of a liquid column, concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid and convex when not. Cf. CAPILLARITY, 2.

**men'i-sper-ma'teous** (mēn'ī-spēr-mā'shūs), *adj.* [Gr. *mēnē* the moon + *sperma* seed.] Bot. Belonging to the moonseed family (*Menispermaceae*). See MOONSEED.

**Men'non-ite** (mēn'nō-ī-tē), *n.* One of a denomination of evangelical Protestant Christians, so called from Menno Simons (1492-1550) of Friesland, who have stood for nonresistance, plainness of dress, restriction of marriage to members of the group, and the rite of foot washing.

**Men'no** (mēn'nō), *adv.* [It.] Music. Less; — in directions; as, **men'no mos'so** (mōs'sō), less rapid.

**men-nol'o-gy** (mē-nōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [NL. *menologium*, fr. LGr., fr. Gr. *mēn* month + *logos* discourse.] A calendar of months; specif., a collection of short lives of saints arranged in calendar order for liturgical use.

**men'o-pause** (mēn'ō-pōz), *n.* [Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, month + *pausē* to cause to cease.] Physiol. The period of natural cessation of menstruation, occurring usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty. — **men'o-paus'al** (pōz'āl; -āl), *adj.*

**men'or-rhea'gi-a** (mēn'ō-rī-ā-jī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, denoting duration to menstruation + *-rrihgia*.] Med. Excessive menstrual discharge.

**men'sal** (mēn'sāl; -āl), *adj.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to, or used or done at, the table.

**men'sal, adj.** [L. *mensis* month.] Monthly.

**men'se** (mēnz), *n.* [For *mensh*, fr. ME. *menche*, fr. ON. *mennaka* humanity.] Scot. Propriety or grace in behavior; discretion. — **men'se'ful**, *adj.* — **men'se'less**, *adj.*

**men'ses** (mēn'sēz), *n.* *pl.* [L. *mensis* month, *pl.* *menses*, lit., months.] Physiol. Flow of bloody fluid from the uterus, occurring normally every four weeks.

**Men'she-vik**, **men'she-vik** (mēn'shē-vīk), *n.*; *pl.* MENSHEVIKI, MEN(mēn'shē-vīk); -SHEVICS (-vīks). [Russ., lit., the little; — because orig. the minority group of the party.] In Russian politics, a member of the less radical wing of the Social Democratic party. Cf. BOLSHÉVİK. — **Men'she-ism**, **men'she-ism** (-vīz'm), *n.* — **Men'she-ist**, **men'she-ist** (-vīst), *adj.*

**Mens sa'na in cor-po-re sa'no** (mēnz sā'nā īn kōr-pō-rē sā'nō). [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

**men'stru-al** (mēn'strō-āl), *adj.* [L. *menstrualis*.] 1. Recurring once a month. 2. Pertaining to the menses.

**men'stru-ate** (ā), *v. t.* To discharge the menses. — **men'stru-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**Men'stru-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [L. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis* month.] 1. Having the menses. 2. Menstrual.

**men'stru-um** (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ums (-ūmz), -STRA (-ā). [L., neut. of *menstruus*.] Any substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

**men'sur-a-ble** (mēn'shūr-ā-b'l), *adj.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure.] That can be measured; measurable. — **men'sur-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**men'su-ral** (mēn'shūr-āl), *adj.* Of or pert. to measure.

**men'su-ra-tion** (mēn'shūr-ā-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *mensuratio*, fr. *mensurare*, past part. See MEASURE.] 1. Act, process, or art of measuring. 2. The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding length of lines, areas of surfaces, and volumes of solids, from certain simple data of lines and angles.

**men'su-ra-tive** (mēn'shūr-ā-lā'v), *adj.* Adapted for measuring.

**-ment** (-mēt). [F., fr. L. *mentum*.] A suffix forming nouns chiefly from verbs, and meaning: 1. A Concrete result or thing; as in entanglements (objects that entangle). 2. Concrete means or instrument, as in nutriment, ornament. 3. Action; as in abridgment; — often implying process, continuance, manner, act, amount, or other modification; as in development, the fact or process of developing. 4. State or quality; state, condition, quality or degree; as in amazement.

**men'tal** (mēn'tāl; -tāl), *adj.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] Anat. & Zool. Of or pertaining to the chin; genial.

**men'tal, adj.** [F., fr. L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] 1. Of or pertaining to mind; — in the broadest sense referring to the integrated activity of the organism; as, *mental* life; *mental* hygiene; — often with emphasis on intellectual activity; as, *mental* deficiency, or on internal as against overt motor activity or sensory processes; as, *mental* arithmetic, image. 2. Affected with mental deficiency or disorder; as, a *mental* patient; intended for care of the insane; as, a *mental* hospital.

**mental deficiency.** Psychol. Lack of intelligence such as to disqualify an individual from parity with his fellows in school or in later life; feeble-mindedness. *Idiocy* (the most extreme degree), *imbecility*, and *morosity* (the mildest degree) are forms of mental deficiency.

**mental healing.** The act, practice, or process of healing ailments of any kind through the instrumentality of the mind. — **mental healer.**

**men-tal'i-ty** (mēn'tāl'i-tī), *n.* 1. Mental endowment or acumen; mental power. 2. Mind considered as a characteristic; as, the *mentality* of the lower animals.

**men-tal-ly** (mēn'tāl-lī), *adv.* In the mind; intellectually.

**men-tha'ceous** (mēn-thā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *mentha* mint. See MINT the plant.] Lamiaceae.

**men-thene** (mēn'thēn), *n.* [Menthol + -ene.] Chem. A colorless oily hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, obtained from menthol by dehydration.

**men'thol** (-thōl; -thāl), *n.* [L. *mentha* mint + -ol, i. e.] Chem. A white anodyne crystalline alcohol, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>OH, the principal constituent





**meristems** to divide, *f* [part.] *Bot.* Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue the cells of which are capable of active division. *apical meristem* is located at the tips of the axes, etc.; *intercalary meristem* lies at nodal regions separating portions of permanent tissue; *lateral meristem* has a layered distribution. — **meri-stem-atic** (mēr'ī-stē-mā'tīk), *adj.*

**merit** (mēr'it), *n.* [OF. *merite*, fr. L. *meritum*, fr. *merere*, *mereri*; to deserve.] 1. Due reward or punishment; usually, reward deserved; a mark or token of excellence or approbation. 2. Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; as, each according to his merit. 3. Worth; excellence. 4. That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of deserving well; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To earn by service or performance; deserve.

**merit-ed**, *adj.* Deserved. — **merit-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**meri-to-ri-ous** (mēr'ī-tō'rē-ūz), *adj.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] Deserving of reward or honor; well-deserving. — **meri-to-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **meri-to-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**merit system**. The system of appointing employees to the civil service, and of promoting them, for competence only. Cf. *spoils system*.

**merle** (mūr'l), *n.* [F. *merle*, fr. L. *merulus*, *merula*.] The blackbird (*Turdus merula*).

**merlin** (mūr'līn), *n.* [OF. *esmerillon*.] A small European falcon (*Falco aesalon*) resembling the American pigeon hawk (*F. columbarius*) to which the name has been extended. See *HAWK*.

**Merlin**, *n.* [ML. *Merlinus*, W. *Myrddin*.] In medieval romance, a prophet and magician of the 5th century. Cf. *VIVIAN*.

**merlon** (clōn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo*.] Fort. One of the solid intervals between crenels of a battlemented parapet. See *BATTLEMENT*, *Illustr.*

**mermaid** (mūr'mārl), *n.* [See *MERMAID*; *MAID*.] A fabled marine creature, typically represented with a woman's body and a fish's tail. The corresponding male is called *merman* ('mān); *pl.* — *MEN* ('mēn).

**mer-o-blast'ic** (mēr'ō-blāst'īk), *adj.* [Gr. *meros* part + *-blast'ic* -ic.] *Embryol.* Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; — said of eggs that contain considerable accumulations of food yolk, and opp. to *holoblastic*.

**-merous**. [Gr. *meros* part.] *Bot.* A suffix meaning *partite*, denoting of (so many or such) parts, as in *dimerous*, *trimerous*, *tetramerous*, *pentamerous*, etc. (Often written *2-merous*, etc.)

**Mer-o-vin-gi-an** (mēr'ō-vīn'gē-ān), *adj.* Of or designating the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I about A.D. 500. Cf. *CAROLINGIAN*.

**mer-ri-ment** (mēr'ī-mēnt), *n.* Act of merrymaking; gaiety; mirth; hilarity; fun.

**mer-ry** (mēr'ī), *adj.* — *RI-ER* (ī-yēr); — *RI-ER*. [AS. *myrre*, *myrre*, pleasant.] 1. *Archaeol.* Pleasant, delightful; of sounds, etc., sweet; of a wind, favorable. 2. Laughingly gay; mirthful. 3. Amusing; funny. 4. Marked by gaiety or festivity. 5. *Archaeol.* Facetious; jocular. — **mer-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **mer-ri-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Merry, blithe, jocund, jovial, jolly mean exhibiting high spirits or lightness of heart. *Jolly* implies uninhibited enjoyment of frolic, festivity, or fun; blithe stresses, in addition, freshness and buoyancy as manifest in singing, leaping, and dancing; jocund stresses exhilaration of spirits and elation; jovial stresses the stimulation of good fellowship or conviviality; jolly stresses extremely high spirits as manifest in jesting, bantering, and the like.

**mer-ry-an-drew** (mēr'ī-drō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon, a clown, a zany.

**mer-ry-go-round**, *n.* 1. A revolving contrivance for children, as a ring of wooden horses on a revolving platform; a carousel. 2. Figuratively, a rapid round; a whirl.

**mer-ry-mak-ing** (mēr'ī-māk'īng), *adj.* Festive; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry; festivity. — **mer-ry-mak'er** (ēr), *n.*

**mer-ry-thought** (t-hōt), *n.* The wishbone.

**Mer-thi-o-late** (mēr'thē-ō-lā), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a mercurial antiseptic and germicide used in medicine and surgery, and as a biological preservative.

**mes-**. = *meso-*, as in *mesencephalon*.

**mes-sa** (mēs'sā), *n.* [It.] A flat-topped rocky hill with steeply sloping sides, common in southwestern U.S.

**mes-sal'liance** (mēs'sā-lyāns; mēs-sāl'lyāns), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position.

**mes-cal'** (mēs-kāl'), *n.* [Sp. *mescal*, fr. Nahuatl *mescalli* a drink.] 1. A small cactus (*Echinophora ulmi-ram*), having rounded stems or joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being called *mescal buttons*. The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. among the Mexican Indians. 2. A colorless liquor distilled from pulque; also, any plant which yields the liquor, esp. *maquey*.

**mes-dames** (mēs'dām'), *n.* *pl.* of *MADAM*, *MADAME*.

**mes-de-moi-selles** (mēs'dē-mwā-zēl'), *n.* *pl.* of *MADemoisELLE*.

**mes-seems'** (mēs-sēms'), *n.* *impers.*; *past tense* ME-SEEMED' ('sēmd'). Chiefly *Archaic*. It seems to me.

**mes-en-ceph-a-lon** (mēs'en-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* See *MIDBRAIN*. — **mes-en-ce-phal'ic** (-sēf'ā-l'īk), *adj.*

**mes-en-olyme** (mēs'en-ō-līm), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *en* in + *chein* to pour.] *Embryol.* A mesoblastic tissue, comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures derived from it, which gives rise to the connective tissues, blood lymphatics, bone, cartilage, etc. — **mes-en-olym'ic** (mēs'en-ō-līm'īk), *adj.*

**mes-en-ter-on** (mēs'en-tēr-ōn), *n.* *pl.* — *TERES* (-tēr). [NL., fr. *meso-* + *enteron*.] *Anat. & Zool.* All that part of the alimentary canal developed from the archenteron and lined with hypoblast; — *distal* — **mes-en-ter-on (-ōn)** (-tēr-ōn), *adj.*

**mes-en-ter-y** (mēs'en-tēr'ī, or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr'ī), *n.* *pl.* — *TERIES* (-tēr). [From ML., fr. Gr. *mesenterion*, fr. *mesos* middle + *enteron* intestine.] *Anat. & Zool.* The membranes or one of the membranes that invest the intestines and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity; also, in various invertebrates, a similar membranous fold. — **mes-en-ter'ic** (-tēr'īk), *adj.* — **mes-en-ter'itis** (mēs'en-tēr'ī-tis), *n.* (see -ITIS).

**mes-** (mēs), *n.* 1. One of the spaces enclosed by the threads of a net or knot; also, one of the similar spaces of any network, coarseness or fineness of screens is expressed as the linear inch; as, a 60-mesh screen. 2. *pl.* — *meses*, a space. 3. Network; a net. 4. Mesh, engagement, or working contact, of the teeth of wheels or of a wheel

and rack; — chiefly in *in mesh*. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To catch in meshes as of a net; to entangle. 2. *Mach.* To cause to engage; put in mesh. 3. To put into close adjustment; — often with *into* or *with*. — *v. i.* 1. To become entangled in or as in meshes. 2. *Mach.* To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels. 3. To fit together in close adjustment. **mes-work** (mēs'wōrk'), *n.* Meshes; network.

**mes'al** (mēs'āl), *adj.* [Gr. *mesos* middle.] Middle; dividing an animal into right and left halves. — **mes'al-ly**, *adv.*

**mes-ity-lane** (mēs'itē-lān; mēs'itē-lān), *n.* [*mesityl* (Gr. *mesitis* mediator, fr. *mesos* middle) + *-ane*.] *Chem.* A colorless oily hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, prepared by distilling acetone with sulfuric acid.

**mes-mer'ic** (mēs-mēr'īk; mēs'), *adj.* [OF. *pert. to*, or induced by *mes-*merism. — *mes-mer'ic-ally* (-tē-l'ī), *adv.*

**mes-mer-ism** (mēs-mēr'īz-m; mēs'), *n.* [After F. A. Mesmer (1734-1815), Viennese physician.] Hypnotism. — **mes-mer-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**mes-mer-ize** (mēs-mēr'īz; mēs'), *v. t. & i.* To hypnotize. — **mes-mer-iz'er** (-īz'er), *n.*

**mesne** (mēn), *adj.* [Law F. form of AF. *mesn*. See *MEAN* intermediate.] *Law*. Middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, one tenant to a superior but lord to his own tenant.

**mes-o-** (mēs'ō; mēs'ō-), *mes-*. [Gr. *mesos* middle.] A combining form meaning: 1. In the middle, as in *mes-o-sels'mal*, pert. to the center of an earthquake disturbance; *intermediate in position, size, time, or degree*, as in *mes-o-dont*, having medium-sized teeth. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* An intermediate connective part, as in *mes-o-cae'cum*, the fold of peritoneum attached to the caecum; *mes-o-rep'tum*, b 4 mesenterly, as in *mes-o-rep'tum*, a mesentery joining the abdominal wall; *mes-o-va'ri-um*, *n.*

**mes-o-blast** (mēs'ō-blāst; mēs'ō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-blast*.] *Embryol. & Zool.* The middle germ layer of the embryo. — **mes-o-blast'ic** (-blāst'īk), *adj.*

**mes-o-carp** (-kārp), *n.* [*meso-* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp. See *ENDOCARP*, *Illustr.*

**mes-o-ce-phal'ic** (-sēf'ā-l'īk), *adj.* Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity.

**mes-o-derm** (mēs'ō-dōrm; mēs'ō-), *n.* [*meso-* + *-derm*.] *Embryol. & Zool.* The mesoblast; also, the tissue subsequently developed from it. — **mes-o-der'mal** (-dōr'māl), *adj.*

**mes-o-gas'tri-um** (-gās'trē-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *gaster* belly.] *Anat. & Zool.* In the embryo, either of the two mesenteries of the stomach. b The umbilical region. — **mes-o-gas'tric** (-trīk), *adj.*

**mes-o-gloe'a**, **mes-o-glo'e'a** (-glō'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *gloia* a glutinous substance.] *Zool.* In coelenterates, a jellylike interstitial material which takes the place of the mesoblastic layer of higher animals. — **mes-o-gloe'al**, **mes-o-glo'e'al** (-āl), *adj.*

**mes-o-gna-thous** (mēs'ō-gnā-thūs; mēs'), *adj.* [*meso-* + *-gnathous*.] *Anthropom.* Having the jaws of medium size and slightly projecting; also, having a facial profile angle of 80° to 85°. — **mes-o-gna-thism** (-thīz-m), **mes-o-gna-thy** (-thē).

**mes-o-morph'ic** (mēs'ō-mōr'fīk; mēs'ō-), *adj.* [*mesoderm* + *-morph'ic*.] *Anthropom.* Characterized by predominance of the structures developed from the mesodermic layer of the embryo, that is, bone, muscle, and connective tissue; hence, of the athletic type of body build. Cf. *ECTOMORPHIC*, *ENDOMORPHIC*. — **mes-o-morph'y** (mēs'ō-mōr'fī; mēs'ō-), *n.* — **mes-o-morph** (mōr'), *n.*

**mes-on** (mēs'ōn; mēs'ōn), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *electron*.] *Physics & Chem.* A particle of approximately 200 times the mass of the electron, having either a positive or a negative charge. It has been detected in cosmic rays and in the rays from vacuum tubes producing high-energy X rays. It is unstable and has a half life of a few microseconds. Called also *mesotron*.

**mes-o-neph'ros** (mēs'ō-nēf'rōs; mēs'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the middle of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the Wolffian body. — **mes-o-neph'ric** (-rīk), *adj.*

**mes-o-phyl'l** (mēs'ō-fīl'; mēs'ō-), *n.* *Bot.* The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf.

**mes-o-phyl'te** (-tē), *n.* A plant that grows under medium conditions of moisture. — **mes-o-phyl'tic** (-tīk), *adj.*

**mes-o-plas'ic** (-plāst'īk; mēs'ō- + *-plāst'ic*). *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell. — **mes-o-plas'tic** (-plāst'īk), *adj.*

**mes-o-the'll-um** (mēs'ō-thē'll'ūm; mēs'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *epithelium*.] *Anat. & Embryol.* A epithelium of mesoblastic origin. b That part of the mesoblast which lines the primitive coelom, and is distinguished from the mesenchyme by its epithelial character. — **mes-o-the'll'al** (-āl), *adj.*

**mes-o-tho'rax** (-thō'rāks), *n.* *Zool.* The middle of the three segments of the thorax of an insect. See *INSECT*, *Illustr.*

**mes-o-tho-ri-um** (mēs'ō-thō'rē-ūm; mēs'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *thorium*.] *Chem.* Either of two radioactive products intermediate between thorium and radiothorium; specifically, *mesothorium 1* (at. no., 88, an isotope of radium), disintegrating to give *mesothorium 2* (at. no., 89).

**mes-o-tron** (mēs'ō-t'rōn; mēs'ō-), *n.* [NL., fr. *meso-* + *electron*.] = *MESON*.

**mes-o-zo'ic** (mēs'ō-zō'īk; mēs'ō-), *adj.* [*meso-* + Gr. *zōō* life.] Of, pertaining to, or designating an era of geological history between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic, or the group of rocks formed in this era. It is the age of dinosaurs, of marine and flying reptiles, and of saurian fishes. — **Mes-o-zo'ic**, *n.*

**mes-quite** (mēs-kē'tē; mēs-kē'tē), *n.* [Sp. *mesquite*, fr. Nahuatl *misquitli*.] A spiny deep-rooted tree or shrub (*Prosopis juliflora*) of the mimosa family, of southwestern U.S. and Mexico, bearing bean-like pods rich in sugar. B The screw bean.

**mess** (mēs), *n.* [OF. *mes*, fr. L. *mensis* course at a meal, prop. part. of *mittere* to put, place (e.g., on the table), fr. L. *mittere* to send.] 1. A quantity of food; specific: a prepared dish or a portion or of soft food, as milk or porridge. b A sufficient quantity (of a s- kind of food) for a dish or meal. 2. A group of persons who ri eat together; also, the meal so taken; as, absent from *mess*. 3. a confused or disagreeable mixture of things; a hodgepodge. b A mud- dle; botch. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To supply with messes, or meals. 2. *Colloq.* To make a mess of; to muddle. — *v. i.* 1. To take meals with a mess. 2. To make a mess; hence, to putter; meddle.

**mes-sage** (mēs'sāj), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *missaticum*, fr. L. *missare* to send.] 1. Any notice or c- son to another. 2. A messenger's err- i communication, as of a proph



## messaline

**messaline** (mēs'ā-lēn'; mēs'ā-lēn), *n.* [F.] A soft, twilled, usually silk, fabric.

**mess** (mēs'dn), **mess** (mēs'n), *n.* [Gael. *measan*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A lap dog; a cur.

**mess-guards** (mēs'ā-nūz; F. mās'se'nūz), *n., pl.* of **MONSIEUR**.

**mess** (mēs'ā-jēr; -jēr), *n.* [With intrusive *n*, fr. OF. *messagier*.] See **MESSAGE**. 1. One who bears a message or does an errand; as: a government dispatch bearer; courier. 2. An envelope who bears messages; a runner. 3. A forerunner; herald.

**messiah** (mēs'ā-dā), *n.* [Aram. *māshīā*, Heb. *māshīā*, anointed.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews, the Christ. — **messiah-ship**, *n.* — **messiah-an** (mēs'ā-n), *adj.*

**messiah** (mēs'ā-dā), *n.* [LL. fr. Gr.] The Messiah.

**mess** (mēs'ā-dā), *n.* [F., fr. L. *messis* harvest + Gr. *dōron* gift.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

**messieurs** (mēs'ēz; -zēr; F. mās'yō), *n., pl.* of **MONSIEUR**; — used [esp.] as pl. of *E. Mister* (Mr.); and abbreviated to *Messrs*.

**mess jacket**. *Mil. & Nav.* A short tailless uniform jacket open in front, worn on semi-formal evening occasions.

**mess kit**. The cooking and table utensils of a mess, with the container in which they are packed for transportation; also, a soldier's or a camper's kit for cooking or holding food at mess.

**mess/mate** (mēs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess, esp. in a sailors' mess.

**messuage** (mēs'wīj), *n.* [AF. *messuage*, prob. for *message*. See **Messuage**.] *Law*. A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands; a lot.

**messy** (mēs'ī), *adj.*; **messy-er** (-ēz); **messy-est**. Like a mess; disordered; untidy. — **messy-ness**, *n.*

**mes-tis** (mēs'tēz), *n.* [From **MESTIZO**.] A mustee.

**mes-tis** (mēs'tēz), *n., pl.* -tis (-zēz). [Sp., fr. LL. *misticus*, *misticus*, fr. L. *misticus* mixed.] Esp. in Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood; esp., the offspring of a European and an (East) Indian, Negro, or Malay; often, *Phil. I.*, a person of Chinese and native blood. — **mes-tis-za** (-zā), *n.* *Jen.*

**met** (mēt), *past & past part.* of **MEET**.

**met'a** (mēt'ā), *met-*. [Gr. *meta* between, with, after.] A prefix meaning in general along with, after, denoting: 1. *a* Posteriority or succession, as in *metagenesis*; also, *Anat.*, *dorso-*. 2. *b* Change; transposition; transfer; trans-; as in *metamorphosis*. 3. *c* [From *metaphysics*.] Beyond; transcending; higher; as in *metapsychosis*. 4. *d* Chem. *a* A substance isomeric with, or otherwise closely related to (the one to whose name the prefix is attached). *b* Denoting certain inorganic acids and hydroxides derived from the ortho, or ordinary, form by loss of water (usually of one molecule of water from each molecule of acid or hydroxide), as in *metaphosphoric acid*, *HPO<sub>3</sub>*. *c* Any of certain benzene derivatives or compounds analogous to them in structure. *Abb. m.* See **BENZENE RING**. 5. *d* Med. Occurring subsequently; post-; as in *met'a-in-fec-tive*, occurring after infection.

**met'a** (mēt'ā), *adj.* Chem. = **META-**; 2, as *meta* position.

**met'a-bol'ic** (mēt'ā-bōl'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *metabolikos*, fr. *metabolō* change, fr. *meta* beyond + *ballein* to throw.] 1. *Biol. & Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by metabolism. 2. *Zool.* Undergoing, or pertaining to, a metamorphosis.

**met-a-bol-ism** (mēt'ā-bōl'iz'm), *n.* 1. *Biol. & Physiol.* The sum of the processes concerned in the building up (*anabolism*) of protoplasm and its destruction (*catabolism*) incidental to life; the chemical changes in living cells, by which the energy is provided for the vital processes and activities, and new material is assimilated to repair the waste. 2. *Zool.* Metamorphosis; — esp. that in insects.

**met-a-bol-ite** (-līt), *n.* Any product of metabolism.

**met-a-bol-ize** (-līz), *v. i. & t.* *Physiol.* To subject to or perform metabolic.

**met'a-car'pus** (mēt'ā-kār'pūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *metakarpion*, fr. *meta* beyond, + *karpōs* the wrist.] *Anat. & Zool.* The part of the hand or forefoot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges. — **met'a-car'pal** (-pāl), *adj. & n.*

**met'a-cent'er**, **met'a-cent'ro** (mēt'ā-sēn'tēr; mēt'ā-sēn'tēr), *n.* [See **METACENTER**.] *Hydrost. & Shipbuilding*. The point of intersection (*M*) in *Illustr.* of the vertical through the center of buoyancy (*B*) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy (*B'*) when the body is displaced however little. When *M* is above the center of gravity (*G*) of the floating body the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable; when coincident with it, neutral. — **met'a-cent'ric** (mēt'ā-sēn'tr'ik), *adj.*

**met'a-chro'ma-tism** (mēt'ā-khrō'mā-tiz'm), *n.* [*meta* + Gr. *chrōmatōs*, color.] Change of color; specif., *Physical Chem.*, su change, due to a change in physical conditions, esp. in the tempers of a body.

**met'a-ox'y-mene** (-sī'mēn), *n.* See **CYMENE**.

**met'a-gal'axy** (mēt'ā-gāl'āk-sī; 2), *n.* [*meta* + *galaxy*.] *Astron.* The entire system of galaxies external to our own Galaxy; the universe. — **met'a-gal-act'ic** (-gāl'āk't'ik), *adj.*

**met'age** (mēt'ij), *n.* [From **METE**, *v.*] Official measurement of contents or weight; also, the charge for it.

**met'a-gen'e-sis** (mēt'ā-jen'ē-sīs), *n.* *Biol.* Alternation of generations. — **met'a-gen-etic** (-jē-nē't'ik), *adj.*

**met-tag'na-thous** (mēt'tā-gnā-thūs), *adj.* [*meta* + *gnathous*.] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. — **met-tag'na-thism** (-thiz'm), *n.*

**met'al** (mēt'āl), *n.* [OF. *metail*, fr. L. *metallum* metal, mine, fr. Gr. *metallon* mine.] 1. Any of a class of substances which typically show a peculiar luster, are good conductors of electricity and heat, are opaque, and may be fused; also, any such substance without reference to special character; as, a piece of metal. 2. Material; substance; stuff; hence, spirit; mettle. 3. *Chem.* An elementary metal (sense 1), as distinguished from a mixed metal, or alloy. 4. *Glass Mfg.* Glass in a state of fusion. 5. *Her.* Or (gold) or argent (silver) used as a tincture. 6. *Naval.* The effective power of guns on a war vessel, expressed in terms of the weight of projectiles fired in a broad-

## metaplasia

side; as, a ship with more metal in its main battery. 7. *Print.* Type metal; hence, state of being in type. 8. *Roads, Railroads, etc.* Crushed stone, cinders, etc., used in making roads, ballasting roadbeds, or the like. — *v. t.*; **met'al-ize** (-līz) or **met'AL-ize**; **met'al-ize** or **met'AL-ize**. To cover or furnish with metal.

**met'al-ize**, **met'al-ize** (-līz), *v. t.* To coat with or impregnate with a metal or metallic compound.

**met'al-iz'ing** (mēt'āl'iz'ing), *adj.* 1. Of pertaining to, or made of a metal; of the nature of metal; being, or characteristic of, a metal in the first state. 2. Resembling metal, as in sound under percussion, or in hard, inflexible quality. 3. Yielding metal; metalliferous.

**met'al-lif'er-ous** (mēt'āl'īf'er-ūs), *adj.* [L. *metallifer*, fr. *metallum* metal + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or containing metal.

**met'al-line** (mēt'āl'īn; -īn), *adj.* 1. Metallic. 2. Impregnated with metallic salts.

**met'al-log-ra-phy** (-lōg'ā-fī), *n.* Microscopic study of metal structure and alloys. — **met'al-log-rap'hic** (mēt'āl'ōg-rāf'ik), *adj.*

**met'al-loid** (mēt'āl'ī-ōid), *n.* *Chem.* A nonmetal. See **NONMETAL**. *b* An element, as arsenic, antimony, or tellurium, resembling the typical metals in certain properties only. — *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a metal. 2. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a metalloid.

**met'al-lo-ther'a-py** (mēt'āl'ō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* [Gr. *metallon* metal + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by administration of metals, or esp., of their salts.

**met'al-lur'gy** (mēt'āl'ūr'jī; mēt'āl'ēr'jī), *n.* [NL. *metallurgia*, fr. Gr. *metallourgos*, fr. *metallon* metal + *-ergos* worker.] The science and art of extracting metals from their ores, refining them, and preparing them for use. — **met'al-lur'gic** (mēt'āl'ūr'j'ik), **met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **met'al-lur'gist** (mēt'āl'ūr'j'ist; mēt'āl'ēr'j'ist), *n.*

**met'al-ware** (mēt'āl'wār), *n.* Work or ware of metal; esp., artistic work in metal.

**met'al-work'ing** (mēt'āl'wōrk'ing), *n.* The process or occupation of shaping things out of metal. — **met'al-work'** (-wōrk'), *n.* & *p.* — **met'al-work'er** (-wōrk'ēr), *n.*

**met'a-mere** (mēt'ā-mēr), *n.* [*meta* + *-mere*.] *Zool.* One of the more or less similar segments arranged in a longitudinal series cing the body of many animals. — **met'a-mer'ic** (-mēr'ik), *adj.*

**met'a-mor'ph-ism** (mēt'ā-mōr'f'iz'm), *n.*

**met'a-mor'phic** (mēt'ā-mōr'f'ik), *adj.* 1. Involving physical transformation; as, a *metamorphic* potion. 2. Pertaining to metamorphosis. 3. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, produced by, or exhibiting metamorphism; — esp. of rocks.

**met'a-mor'phism** (-f'iz'm), *n.* 1. Metamorphosis. 2. *Geol.* Change in the constitution of any rock; esp., a pronounced change effected by pressure, heat, and water, resulting in a more compact and crystalline condition.

**met'a-mor'phose** (-f'iz; -fōs), *v. t.* 1. To change into a different form; to transform; transmute. 2. To cause to undergo metamorphosis (or *Geol.*) metamorphism. — *Syn.* See **TRANSFORM**.

**met'a-mor'pho-sis** (mēt'ā-mōr'fō-sīs; mōr'fō-sīs), *n.; pl.* -phoses (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *metamorphosis*, fr. *metamorphō* to transform, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *morphē* form.] 1. Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; also, the form resulting from such a change. 2. A striking alteration in appearance, character, or circumstances. 3. *Med.* A form of degeneration marked by conversion of certain tissues or structures into other material. 4. *Zool.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure (and usually also in the habits, food, etc.) of an animal during postembryonic development, as when the larva of an insect becomes a pupa, or a tadpole changes to a frog.

**met'a-neph'ros** (-nēf'rōs), *n.* [NL., fr. *meta* + Gr. *nephron* kidney.] *Embryol.* One of the posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates.

**met'a-phase** (mēt'ā-fāz), *n.* *Meta-phase*. *Biol.* A stage in mitosis following the prophase, in which the split chromosomes are grouped in the equatorial plane of the spindle. (Cf. **ANAPHASE**.)

**Met'a-phen** (mēt'ā-fēn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a mercurial antiseptic used in skin sterilization, treatment of urogenital infection, and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat.

**met'a-phor** (mēt'ā-fēr; -fōr), *n.* [F. *métaphore*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *metaphora*, fr. *metapherein* to carry over, transfer, fr. *meta* beyond, over + *pherein* to bring, bear.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them (the ship plows the sea; a valley of oaths). Cf. **COMPARISON**; **SIMILE**; **TROPE**, 3.

**met'a-phor'ic** (-fōr'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **met'a-phor'ic** (-īk). Of, pertaining to, or comprising a metaphor. — **met'a-phor'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**met'a-phos'phate** (mēt'ā-fōs'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

**met'a-phos-phor'ic ac'id** (mēt'ā-fōs'fōr'īk; -fōr'īk). See **PHOSPHORIC ACID**.

**met'a-phrase** (mēt'ā-fraz), *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis*, fr. *metaphrassein* to paraphrase.] A translation from one language into another. — *v. t.* *a* To make a metaphor of. *b* To alter the wording of.

**met'a-phras't** (-frāst), *n.* One who metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter, or prose into verse.

**met'a-phys'ic** (-fīz'ik), *adj.* Metaphysical. — *n.* *Metaphysics*. Hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning. 2. Having, or pert. to, real being or essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysic* truth. 3. *Obs.* Preternatural or supernatural. 4. Designating or pertaining to a school of 17th-century poets, whose works abound in elaborate subtleties of thought and expression, including Donne, Cowley, and Herbert. — **met'a-phys'ic-ally**, *adv.*

**met'a-phys'ic-ian** (-fīz'īsh'ān), *n.* A person versed in metaphysics.

**met'a-phys'ics** (-fīz'īks), *n.; see* -ics. [Gr. *meta ta physika* after physics, fr. *meta* beyond, after + *physikos* relating to external nature, natural, fr. *physics* nature.] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and cosmology, or the science of the fundamental causes and processes in things; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology alone.

**met'a-pla'si-a** (mēt'ā-plā'zhī-ā), *n.* [NL. See **META-**; **-PLASIA**.] *Physiol.* Direct transformation of one form of tissue into another form, as of cartilage into bone.





**methy'l-a-mine'** (mēth'ī-l-ā-mēn'; -ām'īn), *n.* Also **methy'l-am'in**. *Chem.* A colorless, inflammable gas,  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ , of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained by distillation of bones, wood, etc., and otherwise.

**methy'l-ate** (mēth'ī-l-āt), *n.* [**methy'l** + **1st-ate**, 3.] *Chem.* A compound derived from methanol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal. — *v. t.* **a.** To impregnate or mix with methanol. **b.** To introduce the radical methyl ( $\text{CH}_3$ ) into.

**methy'l-at'ed spir'it** (-lāt'ēd; -lāt). Ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol denatured with methanol.

**methy'l-ine** (mēth'ī-l-īn), *n.* [**F. méthylène**, fr. Gr. *methy* wipe + *lin* joined to correspond to the name used *epi'ph'ic*] *a Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical,  $\text{CH}_2$ , not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds; as, **methy'l-ene** bromide,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$ . **b Chem.** Methanol.

**methy'l-ic** (mēth'ī-l'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from methyl; as, **methy'l-ic** amine.

**methy'l methacrylate**. *Chem.* The methyl ester of methacrylic acid. This substance polymerizes to form a light strong transparent plastic, used esp. as a substitute for glass.

**methy'l-ous** (mēth'ī-l'ōs), *adj.* [**F. méteilouzeux**, fr. L. *metioulous*, fr. *metus* fear.] Unduly or excessively careful of small details; finically scrupulous. — *MYN.* See **CAREFUL**. — **methy'l-ous-ly** (-lōs'ē-ly), *adv.*

**methy'l-ous-ly** (mēth'ī-l'ōs'ē-ly), *adv.* [**F.**] One's calling or profession; occupation to which one is specially adapted; line. — *MYN.* See **WORK**.

**methy'l-ous-ly** (mēth'ī-l'ōs'ē-ly), *adv.* [**F.**] A person of mixed blood; specif., *Canada*, a half-breed; locally, *U. S.*, an octoroon.

**Met'ol** (mē'tōl), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a whitish soluble powder (chemically, the sulfate of methyl-p-aminophenol) used as a photographic developer.

**Meton'ic cy'cle** (mē'tōn'ik), *n.* [After *Meton*, Athenian astronomer of the 6th century B.C.] A period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same days of the year. It was the basis of the Greek calendar.

**met'o-nym** (mē'tō-nīm), *n.* A word used in metonymy.

**met'o-nym'ic-al** (mē'tō-nīm'ik-əl), *adj.* Also **met'o-nym'ic** (-ik). Pertaining to, involving, or used in metonymy.

**met'o-nym'ic** (mē'tō-nīm'ik), *n.* [**L. metonymia**, fr. Gr. *metōnymia*, fr. *metō*, indicating change + *onyma*, *onoma*, name.] *Rhet.* Use of one word for another that it suggests, as the effect for the cause, the cause for the effect, the sign for the thing signified, the container for the thing contained, etc. (a man keeps a *good table*, instead of good food). Cf. **SYNECHDOCHE**.

**met'o-pe** (mē'tō-pē; mē'tō'p), *n.* [**L. metopa**, fr. Gr. *metopē*, fr. *metō* with + *opē* opening, hole.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, often adorned with carved work.

**met'op-ic** (mē'tōp'ik), *adj.* [**Gr. metōpon** the forehead.] *Anat.* Of the forehead; frontal; as, **met'op-ic** suture, a suture uniting the frontal bones in the fetus.

**met'ral-gi-a** (mē'trāl'jī-ā), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. Gr. *metra* uterus + *-algia*.] Pain in the uterus.

**Met'r-a-sol** (mē'trā-sōl; -sōl), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a drug,  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}_2$ , used as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant and also to produce a state of convulsion in the treatment of certain mental disorders.

**met'ro** (mē'trō). Var. of **METER**.

**met'ric** (mē'tr'ik), *adj.* [**L. metricus**, fr. Gr. *metrikos*.] 1. Relating to measurement; involving, or proceeding by, measurement. 2. [**F. métrique**.] Of or pertaining to the meter (measure) or the metric system. 3. = **METRICAL**.

**met'ric-al** (-r'ik-əl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to meter; arranged in meter. 2. = **METRIC**, 1 & 2.

**met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* of **METRIC**, **METRICAL**.

**met'ric hundredweight**. A metric weight of 50 kilograms.

**met'r-i-an** (mē'tr'ish-ān), *n.* A composer in, or student of, meter.

**met'r-ics** (mē'tr'iks), *n.*; see -**ICS**. The part of prosody dealing with metrical composition.

**met'ric system**. A decimal system of measures and weights, with the meter and the gram as bases. The unit of length, the meter, was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian from the equator to the pole, or 39.37 U. S. inches. Upon the meter are based the other primary units of measure: the *square meter*, the *cubic meter*, or *stere*, the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (the volume of a kilogram of distilled water at 4° C., equal to 1.000027 cubic decimeters), and the *gram* (the weight, very nearly, of distilled water at 4° C. contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter). The Greek prefix *deca-*, or *deka-*, before a unit means ten; *hecto-*, one hundred; *kilo-*, one thousand; *myria-*, ten thousand; *mega-*, one million; thus, a *hectometer* is 100 meters. Similarly, the Latin prefix *centi-* before a unit means one tenth; *centi-*, one hundredth; *milli-*, one thousandth; and *micro-*, one millionth; thus, a *centigram* is one hundredth of a gram. See also **TABLES at MEASURE and WEIGHT**.

## METRIC TABLES

The most commonly used names are printed in italics.

### 1. Measures of Length

|                      |                       |                         |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 10 millimeters (mm.) | = 1 centimeter (cm.)  | = 0.3937 in.            |
| 10 centimeters       | = 1 decimeter (dm.)   | = 3.937 in.             |
| 10 decimeters        | = 1 meter (m.)        | = 39.37 in. or 3.28 ft. |
| 10 meters            | = 1 decimeter (dkm.)  | = 393.7 in.             |
| 10 decameters        | = 1 hectometer (hlm.) | = 328 ft. 1 in.         |
| 10 hectometers       | = 1 kilometer (km.)   | = 0.62137 mi.           |
| 50 kilometers        | = 1 myriameter (nym.) | = 6.2137 mi.            |

The *micron* ( $\mu$ ) is one millionth of a meter or one thousandth of a millimeter.

### 2. Measures of Surface

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 100 sq. millimeters (mm <sup>2</sup> ) | = 1 sq. centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )  |
| 100 sq. centimeters                    | = 1 sq. decimeter (dm <sup>2</sup> )   |
| 100 sq. decimeters                     | = 1 sq. meter (m <sup>2</sup> )        |
| 100 sq. meters                         | = 1 sq. decameter (dkm <sup>2</sup> )  |
| 100 sq. decameters                     | = 1 sq. hectometer (hkm <sup>2</sup> ) |
| 100 sq. hectometers                    | = 1 sq. kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> )   |

### 3. Land Measure

|                                  |                        |                 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 100 m <sup>2</sup>               | = 1 centiare (ca.)     | = 1550 sq. in.  |
| 100 m <sup>2</sup>               | = 1 are (a.)           | = 119.6 sq. yd. |
| 10 m <sup>2</sup>                | = 1 hectare (ha.)      | = 2.471 acres   |
| sq. kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> ) | = 1,000,000 sq. meters | = 386.1 sq. mi. |

The *square kilometer* is used in surveys on a large scale, or in maps or charts that show roads, plans of towns, contour lines, etc. It is used for field measurements, like our *acre*. For city lots and the like, the *are* is generally used.

### 4. Measures of Capacity

The standard unit of capacity is the *liter*, equal to 1 cubic decimeter or 0.9001 dry quart or 1.0567 liquid quarts.

|                      |                      |  |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 10 milliliters (ml.) | = 1 centiliter (cl.) | = 0.338 fl. oz.                        |
| 10 centiliters       | = 1 deciliter (dl.)  | = 2.64 fl. oz.                         |
| 10 deciliters        | = 1 liter (l.)       | = 1.0567 dry qt. or 1.0567 liquid qts. |
| 10 liters            | = 1 decaliter (dcl.) | = 84 bu. or 2.64 gal.                  |
| 10 decaliters        | = 1 hectoliter (hl.) | = 38 bu. or 26.418 g.                  |
| 10 hectoliters       | = 1 kiloliter (kl.)  | = 5.316 cu. ft. or 264.1               |

### 5. Weights

The standard unit of weight is the *gram*, equal to 15.432 grains.

|                         |                            |              |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 10 milligrams (mg.)     | = 1 centigram (cg.)        | = 0.1543 gr. |
| 10 centigrams           | = 1 decigram (dg.)         | = 1.5432 gr. |
| 10 decigrams            | = 1 gram (g.)              | = 15.432 gr. |
| 10 grams                | = 1 decagram (dkg.)        | = 0.3527 oz. |
| 10 decagrams            | = 1 hectogram (hg.)        | = 3.5274 oz. |
| 10 hectograms           | = 1 kilogram or kilo (kg.) | = 2.2046 lb. |
| 10 kilograms            | = 1 myriagram (mya.)       | = 22.046 lb. |
| 10 myriagrams           | = 1 quintal (q.)           | = 220.46 lb. |
| 10 quintals or 1000 kg. | = 1 metric ton (M.T.)      | = 2204.6 lb. |

### 6. Measures of Volume

The standard unit of volume is the *cubic meter*, equal to 1.308 cubic yards.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1000 cu. millimeters (mm <sup>3</sup> ) | = 1 cu. centimeter (cm <sup>3</sup> )             |
| 1000 cu. centimeters                    | = 1 cu. decimeter (dm <sup>3</sup> )              |
| 1000 cu. decimeters                     | = 1 cu. meter (m <sup>3</sup> ), or 1 stere (st.) |

The *stere* is used for firewood. 1 stere = 0.2759 cord; 1 decistere = 1/10 stere; 1 decastere = 10 steres.

**met'rio ton**. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 5.

**met'r-i-ty** (mē'tr'ī-tī), *v. t.*; -**IED** (-tīd); -**ING**. [**F. métrifier**. See -**IFY**.] To compose in, or put into, meter; to make a metrical version of — **met'r-i-ty** (-tī-ty), *n.*

**met'r-ist** (mē'tr'ist; mē'tr'is), *n.* [**ML. metrista**.] A maker of verses; also, one skillful in handling meter.

**met'r-itis** (mē'tr'it'is), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. Gr. *metra* uterus + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uterus.

**Met'ro** (mē'trō), *n.* Also **met'rō**. Orig., short for *Metropolitan District Railway*, one of the underground and suburban railways of London; hence, any underground railway, as in Paris, Madrid, etc.

**met'r-o-log-y** (mē'trō-lō'jī), *n.* [**Gr. metron** measure + *-logia*.] The science of, or a system of, weights and measures. — **met'r-o-log'i-cal** (mē'trō-lō'jī-kəl), *adj.* — **met'r-o-log-ist** (mē'trō-lō'jī-s't), *n.*

**met'r-o-nome** (mē'trō-nōm), *n.* [**Gr. metron** measure + *nomos* law.] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music, usually a clockwork pendulum. — **met'r-o-nom'ic** (-nōm'ik), *adj.*

**met'r-o-nym'ic** (mē'trō-nīm'ik; mē'tr'ō), *adj.* [**Gr. metronymikos**, fr. *metēr* mother + *onyma*, *onoma*, name.] Derived from the name of the mother or other female ancestor. — *n.* A metronymic name or appellation.

**met'r-o-pol'is** (mē'trō-pō'l'is), *n.*; pl. -**LISES** (-līz); -**LIES** (-līz), or, *incorrectly*, -**LIES** (-līz). [**L.**, fr. Gr. *metropolis*, fr. *metēr* mother + *polis* city, 1. The mother or parent city or state of a colony; — *orig.* used of Greek cities or states. 2. The chief or capital city of a country, state, region, etc. 3. A principal seat or center, as of religion. 4. *Ecol.* The seat, or see, of a metropolis (sense 1). **met'r-o-pol'it-an** (mē'trō-pō'l'it-ān), *adj.* 1. *Ecol.* Pertaining to or designating a metropolis or metropolitan. 2. Of, pertaining to, or being a metropolis. — *n.* 1. *Ecol.* The head of an ecclesiastical province. 2. One who lives in or has the manners or ideas of a metropolis (sense 2). 3. *Gr. hist.* A citizen of a metropolis (sense 1).

**met'r-o-rhe'gi-a** (mē'trō-rhē'jī-ā; mē'tr'ō), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. Gr. *metra* uterus + *-rrhagia*.] Prolapse bleeding from the uterus, esp. such as is not menstrual.

**met'r-o-style** (mē'trō-stīl), *n.* [**Gr. metron** measure + *style*.] A speed-regulating device for player pianos.

**-met'ry**. [**See** -**METER**.] A combining form denoting an *art, process, or science of measuring*, as in *acidimetry*.

**met'ric** (mē'tr'ik), *n.* [**F. métral**, used in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade.] Quality of temperament or disposition; spirit, esp. as regards honor, fortitude, ardor, etc. — *SYN.* See **COOL**, **ACC.** — *on one's met'ric*. Iced to the use of one's best efforts.

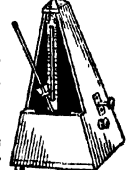
**met'ric-some** (mē'tr'ik-sōm), *adj.* Also **met'ric** (-l'ed). Full of mettle, or spirit; spirited.

**met'rum** (mē'tr'm), *n.* [**L.**] Literally, mine; — used in *met'rum et tu'um* (ē'tū'ūm), as, to confound *met'rum et tu'um*, to fail to distinguish one's own property from that of others.

**mew** (mū), *n.* [**AS. mēw**.] A gull (see **2d GULL**); esp., the common European gull (*Larus caesus*).

**mew**, *v. t. & i.* [**OF. muer** to molt, change, fr. L. *mutare* to change.] *Archaeo.* To shed, cast, or change (feathers); to molt; — of birds.

**mew**, *v.* [**OF. mue** change of feathers, scales, skin, fr. *muer* to molt, mew.] 1. A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A breeding cage, as for canaries. 3. Concealment; also, a place where a bird is kept. 4. *pl. a mew*. A royal stable built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. 5. A range of with coach houses, round an open space or area. 6. A row of garages. — *v. t.* 1. To put or keep (a hawk) in a mew, esp. when molting. 2. To shut up; to enclose; to conceal, as in a cage; as, to *mew oneself* up from the world.



Metronome.

— *v* (mū), *v*. t. [Imitative.] To utter a cry sounding like *mew*, as a cat; *mew*. — *n*. The common cry of the cat.

**mewl** (mū), *v*. t. & *i*. To cry weakly, as a young child.

**mewl-can-been beetle** (mū'k'ā-kā). A spotted ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) which feeds on the leaves of beans.

**Mexican hairless dog**. A dog, about the size of a fox terrier, of a breed of unknown origin found in Mexico. It is hairless except for a tuft on the skull and fuzz along the lower half of its long tail.

**Mexican poppy**. See **PRICKLY POPPY**.

**me-sa-ro-on** (mē'sā-rō-on), *n*. [ML., fr. Ar. *māzariyūn*.] A small European shrub (*Daphne mezereum*), with fragrant lilac-purple flowers, type of a family (Thymelaeaceae, the mezerion family) of tough-barked trees, shrubs, and herbs. *b* = **MEZERION**.

**me-sa-ro-um** (-kū), *n*. [NL.] *a* = **MEZERON**. *b* *Pharm.* & *Med.* The dried acrid bark of mezerion, used in liniments and internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant.

**me-mu'rah, me-mu'sa** (mē-mū'zā), *n*. [Heb. pl. -zōth (-zōth).] [Heb. *mēzūsa* doorpost.] Among the orthodox Hebrews, a piece of parchment bearing the passages Deut. vi. 4-10 and xi. 13-21 written in twenty-two lines. It is rolled up in a wooden, metal, or glass case or tube and attached to the doorpost as both the passages command.

**me-sa-nine** (mē'sā-nē; -nīn), *n*. [F., fr. It. *mazzanino*, fr. *mazzano* middle, fr. L. *mediānus*.] An intermediate or fractional story between the floor and ceiling of a main story, usually just above the ground or main floor and extending over only part of a main floor, as, in a theater, projecting between the main floor and the first balcony.

**mez-zo** (mē'zō), *adj.* *mase*, *mez'za* (-zā), *fem.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle, half.] *Music.* Mean; not extreme.

**mez-zo-re-lie-vo** (mē'zō-rē-lē'vō), [mez-zo-rē-lie-vo (mē'd'zō-rē-lē'vō), *n*; pl. -vos (-vōz), MEZZI-RELIEVO (mē'zō-rē-lē'vō).] [It. *mezzo rilievo*.] See **RELIEF**, *n*, *f*.

**mez-zo-so-pra'no** (mē'zō-sō-prā'nō; -prā'nō), *n*; pl. -nos (-nōz), -ni (-nē). [It. *Music.* A woman's voice having full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. *b* A singer having such a voice. — *mez-zo-so-pra'no*, *adj.*

**mez-zo-thut** (mē'zō-tūt, mē'zō-t). *n*. Also *mez-zo-tin'to* (-tū'n'tō). [It. *mezzo half + tin'to tinted, past part.*] A manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping or burnishing a roughened surface to produce light and shade. *b* An engraving so produced. — *v*. *t*. To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint.

**MGB** (ēm'jē'bē). [From the initials of the Russ. Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti.] The Soviet Ministry of State Security, charged with investigating cases involving treason against the Soviet state.

**mho** (mō), *n*. [Anagram of *ohm*.] *Elec.* A unit of conductance, being the reciprocal of the ohm.

**mi** (mē), [IL.] *Music.* A syllable applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale in solmization.

**MI-am'i** (mī-ām'i; mē-ā'mi; locally often -ā, mā), *n*, *pl.* MIAMI, MIAMIS (-iz). An Indian of an Algonquian tribe, formerly of the region about Indiana.

**MI-aow', MI-aou'** (mē-ōu', myou), *interj.* & *n*. [Imitative.] The mew of a cat. — *n*. *t*. & *i*. MI-AOWED', MI-AOUSED' (mē-ōu'd', myoud); MI-AOWING, MI-AOUI'NG. To mew.

**MI-as'ma** (mī-āz'ma; mī-), *n*; pl. -MATA (mā-tā), -MAS (-māz). [NL., fr. Gr. *masma* deflement.] A noxious effluvia formerly supposed to emanate from putrescent matter, swamps, etc., and to float in the air, esp. in night mist. *b* Figuratively, noxious influence or atmosphere. — *MI-as'mal* (-māl), *adj.* — *MI-as'mat'ic* (mī-āz'mā'tik), *MI-as'mat'ic-al* (-ikāl), *adj.* — *MI-as'mic* (mī-āz'mik; mī-), *adj.*

**MI-aul'** (mī-ōl', mī-ōul'), *v*. *t*. & *i*. To cry as a cat; to mew, caterwaul. — *n*. The crying of a cat.

**mi'b** (mīb), *n*. *Dial.* A marble, *pl.*, the game of marbles.

**mi'oa** (mī'ōā), *n*. [L. *mica* crumb, grain.] *Mineral* Any of a group of mineral silicates crystallizing in monoclinic forms that readily separate into very thin leaves. The transparent forms are popularly called *isingslass*. — *mi'oa*, *adj.* — *mi-ōa-ōs-ous* (mī-ōā'shē-ūs), *adj.*

**MI'cah** (mī'kā), *n*. [Heb.] A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. *b* A book of the Old Testament. See **BIBL.**

**mice** (mīs), *n*, *pl.* of *mouse*.

**mi-celle'** (mī-sē'l), *n*. Also *mi-cel'la* (mī-sē'lā; mī-), *mi-cell'*. [NL., *micella*, dim. fr. L. *mica* morsel, grain.] *Biol.* & *Chem.* A unit of structure built up from complex molecules in colloids. It may have crystalline properties and is capable of change in size without chemical change.

**MI'chael** (mī'kāl; -kāl; Bib. mī'kāl-ēl), *n*. *Bib.* One of the archangels. **MI'chael-mas** (mī'kāl-ēl-mās; -l-mās), *n*, or **Michaelmas Day**. [*Michael + mas*.] The feast of the archangel Michael, September 29, one of the four quarter days in England.

**Michaelmas daisy**. A wild aster, esp. one blooming about Michaelmas. *b* Any of various hybrid asters.

**miche** (mīch), *v*. *t*. [Prob fr. OF. *muchier*, *musser*, to conceal, lurk (of Celt. origin).] *Now Dial.* To skulk; sneak; also, to play truant. — *miche'r* (mīch'er), *n*.

**MI-che'sas** (mī-kē'sās). *Douay Bib.* Micah.

**MIck'ey Finn, mick'ey finn** (mī'k'ēl fīn). *Slang, U.S.* A drugged drink of liquor.

**mick'le** (mī'k'l), *adj.* [AS. *mīcel*, *mycol*.] *Archaic & Dial.* Great; much. — *mick'le*, *adv.*

**MIc'mac** (mī'k'mā), *n*. One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada.

**MI'cron** (mī'krō), *n*, *pl.* of **micron**.

**MI'crib'le** (mī'krī-b'l), *v*. *t*. & *i*. -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To make small or insignificant.

**MI'cro-** (mī'krō; *ecce*, mī'krō-), *micr-*. [Gr. *mikros*.] A combining form (opposed to *macro-* and *mega-*), meaning: 1. *Small, petty*, as in *microsome*, *mic* ology; used also to denote specif.: a *Enlarging as does the microscope*; — in names of instruments, as in *microphone*. *b* In the metric system and in various terms in electricity, etc., one *millionth part* of a (specified) unit, as in:

|              |            |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| micronampere | microerg   | microliter  |
| microatom    | microfarad | micropot    |
| microcoulomb | microgram  | microsecond |
|              | micrometer | microwatt   |

2. *Microscopia*, as in *MI'cro-mu'te-le-mu*, a lesser nucleus; esp., dealing with or used in *microscopia*, as in:

|                      |                 |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| microbiology         | micromechanics  | microphotography |
| microchemistry       | micrometallurgy | microphotolary   |
| microcrystallography | micromineralogy | microphysiology  |
| microcrystalloids    | micromineralogy | microphysiology  |
| microgeology         | micropathology  | microzoology     |

3. *Bot. & Zool.* A *Very small* in a (specified) feature; — in adjectives, as in *microphyllous*. *b* A *variety of a (specified) type relatively small in size or extent*; — in nouns, as in *microgamete*, *micro-*

4. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to, or for, *very small or minute* — *microanalytical*, as in *MI'cro-bal'ance*, *MI'cro-*

as in *MI'cro-oc-phal'ic*, *MI'cro-oc-ph'a-lous*, having a small head or small cranial capacity. 6. *Petrol.* A *Of very fine grain*. *b* *Visible only under the microscope*.

**MI'cro-a-nal'y-sis** (-ā-nāl'ī'sis), *n*. [NL.] *Anal. Chem.* Analysis of minute quantities of material. — *MI'cro-an-a-lyt'i-cal* (-lī'kāl), *adj.*

**MI'cro-bar'o-graph** (-bār'ō-grāf; 9), *n*. A barograph for recording small and rapid changes.

**MI'crobe** (mī'krōb), *n*. [F., fr. Gr. *mikros* small + *bios* life.] A very minute organism; a microorganism; a germ; — popularly, a bacterium, esp. a pathogenic form. — *MI'cro-bi-al* (mī'krō-bī-dl), *adj.* — *MI'cro-bic* (-krōb'ik; -krōb'ik), *adj.*

**MI'cro-bi-cide** (mī'krō-bī-sīd), *n*. [*microbe + -cide*.] Any agent that kills microbes. — *MI'cro-bi-cid'al* (-sīd'āl), *adj.*

weather conditions are substantially the same. Differences of soil, soil covering, and elevation sometimes are responsible for different climates in areas only a few hundred feet apart. Cf. **MACROCLIMATE**. *MI'cro-cl'im-a-to-log'y-cal* (-tō-lō-jī-kāl), *adj.*

**MI'cro-cline** (mī'krō-clīn), *n*. [*micro + Gr. klīnēn* to incline.] *Mineral.* A mineral of the felspar group, like orthoclase or common feldspar in composition, but triclinic in form. It is white to pale yellow, red, or green.

**MI'cro-oc-cus** (-kōk'ūs), *n*; pl. -occi (-sī). [NL., fr. *micro + -occus*.] *Bacterial.* Any of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of spherical bacteria occurring in plates or irregular groups and living on dead matter or as parasites. — *MI'cro-oc-cal* (-dāl), *adj.* — *MI'cro-oc-cic* (-sīk), *adj.*

**MI'cro-ocsm** (mī'krō-kōz'm), *n*. [F. *microcosme*, fr. LL. *microcosmus*, fr. Gr. *mikros kosmos*, lit., little world. The Gr. phrase = *universe*.] 1. A little world; esp., man as a supposed epitome of the exterior universe or great world; — *contr.* with *macrocosm*. 2. A community, institution, town, etc., regarded as an epitome of the world or as being a little world. — *MI'cro-oc-smic*, *MI'cro-oc-sm'ic-al* (-kōz'mīk, -mī'kāl), *adj.*

**MI'cro-ocsm'ic salt** (-kōz'mīk). *Chem.* A white crystalline salt, NaNH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O, originally obtained from human urine. It is used as a blowpipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides.

**MI'cro-orys'tal-line** (-kōz'mī'kāl-līn), *adj.* *Petrol.* Having its constituent crystalline grains visible by microscope.

**MI'cro-cyte** (mī'krō-sīt), *n*. [*micro + -cyte*.] *Med.* An abnormally small red blood corpuscle characteristic of certain anemias. — *MI'cro-cy'tic* (-sīt'ik), *adj.*

**MI'cro-de-tect'er** (-dē'tēk'tēr), *n*. A device for detecting small amounts or changes, as in electric current.

**MI'cro-dis-sec'tion** (-dī'sēk'shən), *n*. Dissection under the microscope.

**MI'cro-dont** (mī'krō-dōnt), *adj.* [*micro + -odont*.] Having small teeth. — *MI'cro-dont'ous* (-dōnt'ūs), *adj.*

**MI'cro-ē-le-mēt** (mī'krō-ē-lē-mēt; 2), *n*. *Chem.* An element occurring in minute quantities only.

**MI'cro-film'** (mī'krō-fīlm'), *n*. [*micro + film*.] A film of small size; specif., a strip of film of standard motion-picture film size or smaller, used for keeping a photographic record of printed matter, manuscripts, etc., in a small space. — *v*. *t*. & *i*. To photograph on microfilm.

**MI'cro-ga-mete'** (-gā-mē'tē), *n*. [*micro + gamete*.] *Biol.* The smaller (commonly the male) gamete of a heterogamous organism. Cf. **MACROGAMETE**.

**MI'cro-gram**, *MI'cro-gramme* (mī'krō-grām), *n*. [*micro + gram*.] *Physics.* One millionth of a gram. Symbol *μg*.

**MI'cro-graph** (grāf; 9), *n*. 1. Instrument for executing minute writing or engravings. 2. A graphic reproduction of an object as seen through the microscope. Cf. **MACROGRAPH**. 3. *Physics.* An instrument for measuring minute movements by the magnified record of movements of a diaphragm.

**MI'cro-gra-phy** (mī'krō-grā-fī), *n*. [*micro + graphy*.] 1. Description of microscopic objects. 2. Art or practice of minute handwriting. 3. Examination or study with the microscope. — *MI'cro-graph'ic* (mī'krō-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**MI'cro-l'o-gy** (mī'krō-lō-jī), *n*. [Gr. *mikrologia*. See **MICRO-**, **-LOGY**.] Attention to petty items or differences.

**MI'cro-m'e-ter** (mī'krō-mē-tēr), *n*. [F. *micromètre*. See **MICRO-**, **-METER**.] A *meter*, used with a telescope or microscope for measuring minute distances. *b* Short for **MICROMETER CALIPER**, etc.

**micrometer caliper**. *Math.* A caliper with micrometer screw attached, used for very exact measurement.

**micrometer screw**. A screw with a graduated head (*micrometer head*) and fine threads, used in micrometers, etc.

**MI'cro-m'e-try** (mī'krō-mē-trī), *n*. Art of measuring with a micrometer.

**MI'cro-mil'l'i-me'ter**, *MI'cro-mil'l'i-me'tre* (mī'krō-mī'l'i-mē-tēr), *n*. The millionth part of a millimeter, or a millimicron; also, as in *Biol.*, a micron. Symbol, *mμ*.

**MI'cron** (mī'krōn), *n*; pl. **MICRONS** (-krōnz), *MCRA* (-krā). [NL., fr.



Micrometer Caliper. *a* Frame; *b* Anvil; *c* Moveable Spindle; *d* Sleeve; *e* Thimble. Turning *e* through each one of the 25 divisions on the beveled scale moves *d* .001 inch toward or away from *b*. Vernier (not shown) on *d* gives measurements of .0001 inch.

**1.** A unit of length, the thousandth part of one meter. Symbol,  $\mu$ . See METRIC SYSTEM, Table 1. **2. Physiol.** A particle of diameter between 0.01 and 0.001 millimeter.

**mi/cro-ne-lan** (mī'krō-nē-lān; -shān), *adj.* [From *Micronesia*, fr. Gr. *mikros* small + *nēlos* island.] Of or pertaining to Micronesia or the Micronesian peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks, or to their Melanesian languages. — *n.* A native of Micronesia.

**mi/cro-or-gan-ism** (mī'krō-ōr-gān-iz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Any organism of microscopic (also, in a broad sense, ultramicroscopic) size; — applied esp. to bacteria and protozoa.

**mi/cro-par-a-site** (pā'r-ā-sīt), *n.* A parasitic microorganism. — **mi/cro-par-a-sit-ic** (-sīt'ik), *adj.*

**mi/cro-phone** (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [*micro* + *phone*.] *Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds. The transmitter of the modern telephone is essentially a microphone, the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm. The more sensitive forms, as radiomicrophones, are devices for converting sound into electrical waves. — **mi/cro-phonic** (-fōn'ik), *adj.*

**mi/cro-pho-to-graph** (-fōtō-grāf, ū), *n.* & *a* Microscopically small photograph. *b* Loosely, a photomicrograph. — **mi/cro-pho-to-graph-ic** (-grāf'ik), *adj.* — **mi/cro-pho-to-graph-y** (-fōtō-grāf'ī), *n.*

**mi/cro-phyte** (mī'krō-fīt), *n.* *Bot.* A minute plant, esp. one of the bacteria. — **mi/cro-phyt-ic** (-fīt'ik), *adj.*

**mi/cro-print** (-prīnt'), *n.* A photographic reproduction in which printed matter, manuscript, or the like, is reduced in size, often 300 or 400 diameters.

**mi/cro-pyle** (-pīl), *n.* [Fr. *micro* + Gr. *pylē* gate.] **1. Zool.** A minute opening, as that in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. **2. Bot.** The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac. — **mi/cro-pylar** (-pīl'ēr), *adj.*

**mi/cro-py-rom-e-ter** (-pī-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for the optical determination of the temperature or emissivity of microscopic glowing bodies.

**mi/cro-scope** (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [*micro* + *scopē*.] *Optic.* A microscope. See MICRO- + *scopē*. An optical instrument, consisting of lens, or combination of lenses, for making enlarged or magnified images of minute objects. The *simple microscope* consists merely of a single lens or magnifying glass set in a frame; the *compound microscope* requires an objective and an eyepiece, usually mounted in a sliding tube.

**mi/cro-scop-ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.* Also **mi/cro-scop-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or conducted with the microscope or microscopically; as, a *microscopic examination*. **2.** Like a microscope; able to see very minute objects. **3.** So small or fine as to be invisible or not clearly distinguished without the use of a microscope. Hence, loosely, very small. — **mi/cro-scop-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**mi/cro-scop-y** (mī'krō-skōp'ī, mī'krō-skōp'ī), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope. — **mi/cro-scop-ist** (-pīst), *n.*

**mi/cro-seism** (mī'krō-sēzm; -sīzm), *n.* [*micro* + Gr. *seismos* earthquake.] A feeble earthquake. — **mi/cro-seis-mic** (-sīzm'ik; -sīv'), *adj.* **mi/cro-seis-mi-cal** (-mī-kāl), *adj.*

**mi/cro-some** (-sōm), *n.* [*micro* + *2d* *soma*.] *Biol.* One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplasm.

**mi/cro-spo-ran-gi-um** (-spō-rān'jī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -*GIA* (-dī). [*micro* + Gr. *spora* spore, *angion* seed vessel.] A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

**mi/cro-spor-e** (mī'krō-spōr, 70), *n.* [*micro* + *spore*.] *Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the male prothallium, as the pollen grain of seed plants.

**mi/cro-spo-ro-phyll** (mī'krō-spōr'ō-fīl), *n.* *Bot.* A sporophyll bearing microsporangia.

**mi/cro-stom'a-tous** (-stōm'ā-tūs; -stō'mā-), *adj.* Also **mi/cro-sto-mous** (mī'krō-stō-mūs). [*micro* + Gr. *stoma*, *-atos*, mouth.] Having a small mouth.

**mi/cro-tome** (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [*micro* + *tome*.] An instrument for cutting sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopic examination.

**mi/cro-to-my** (mī'krō-tōm'ī), *n.* Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopic study. — **mi/cro-tom-ic** (mī'krō-tōm'ik), *adj.* — **mi/cro-tom-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **mi/cro-tom-ist** (-mī-kāl), *n.*

**mi/cro-wave** (mī'krō-wāv'), *n.* *Radio.* A very short electromagnetic wave; formerly any wave of less than 10 meters, more recently any wave between 100 centimeters and 1 centimeter, in wave length.

**mic-tu-rate** (mīk'tō-rāt), *v. i.* [See MICURITION.] To urinate.

**mic-tu-ri-tion** (-rīsh'ūn), *n.* [*micro* + *urine*.] The desire to make water, desiderative verb fr. *micurare*, *micurum*, to make water. Orig. desire to urinate; hence, excessively frequent passage of urine, due to disease; also, the act of urinating.

**mid** (mīd), *adj.*; *compar.* wanting; *superl.* **mid-most** (mīd'mōst; -mīst). [*AS. midd*.] **1.** Denoting or being the middle part. **2.** Occupying a middle position; middle. **3. Phonet.** Midway between *high* and *low*; half-close or half-open; — said of certain vowel sounds (ā in āle; ē in ēl; ī in īd). — *n.* *Archaic.* Middle.

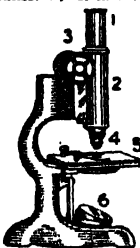
**mid-** (mīd-). Combining form denoting the *middle* or *middle part* (of the thing named), as in **mid'-chan-nel**, **mid'-oon'ti-nent**, **mid'-line**, **mid'-ocean**, **mid'-point**.

**mid-** (mīd). Aphetic form of *amid*; — often written *mid*.

**mid-as** (mīd'ās), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Midās*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia who asked Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold. Even his food being thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. This was done by his bathing in the river Pactolus, which thereafter had golden sands.

**mid-brain** (mīd'brān), *n.* *Anat.* The middle of the three primary divisions of the brain of vertebrates; — called also *mesencephalon*. Cf. FOREBRAIN, HINDBRAIN.

**mid-day** (mīd'dē; 2), *n.* [*AS. middæg*.] The middle part of the day; noon. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to midday.



Compound Microscope.

1 Eyepiece; 2 Objective Lenses; 3 Stage; 4 Illuminating Mirror; 5 Base; 6 Illuminating Mirror.

**mid'den** (mīd'n), *n.* [*ME. midding*, of Scand. origin.] **1. Dial.** A dunghill. **2.** An accumulation of refuse about a place; as, a *kitchen midden*, a refuse heap marking the primitive habitation.

**mid'dle** (mīd'l), *adj.* [*AS. middel*.] **1.** Equally distant from given extremes; mean; medial. **2.** Intermediate; intervening; rarely, intermediary; formerly, taking a middle course. **3. [cap.]** Denoting a division intermediate to those prior and later, upper and lower, etc.; as, the *Middle Ages*. **4. Philol.** Pertaining to or designating a form or voice of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent and the object of action. **5. [cap.]** Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called *New or Modern*; as, *Middle English*, *Middle French*, *Middle German*, *Middle Persian* (see ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, PERSIAN). **6. Phonet.** Medial. — *n.* **1.** A middle point, part, or position; midet; central portion; speci., the waist. **2. Now Rare.** Something intermediate between extremes. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **mid'dled** (mīd'ld); **mid'dling** (-līng). *Chiefly Naut.* To fold in the middle; to double.

**middle age**. **a** The middle period of life; middle life. **b [caps.]** Usually in *pl.* The period between ancient and modern times, as between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters; also, the period from about A.D. 400 to 1400. The term *Dark Ages* is applied to the whole or, more often, to the earlier part of this period because of its intellectual stagnation.

**mid'dle-aged** (mīd'lē-āgd; 2), *adj.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, between youth and age; also, pertaining to or characteristic of people of this age.

**mid'dle-break'er** (-brāk'ēr), *n.* Also **mid'dle-bust'er** (-būs'tēr). *Agric. Mach.* — LIST R. 2 a.

**middle C**. The note designated by the first ledger line below the treble staff and the first above the bass staff. See *PITCH, Illustr.*

**middle class**. [often in *pl.*] In England, people who have an intermediate position between the nobility or leisured class and the working class. It includes professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors. Hence, a similar class elsewhere. Cf. *BOURGEOISIE*. — **mid'dle-class** (-klās; 2), *adj.*

**middle distance**. **1. Painting.** In a picture, that part between the foreground and the background. **2. Running.** Any distance from 880 yards to (but not including) one mile.

**middle ear**. *Anat.* The tympanum.

**Middle East**. An extensive region comprising the countries of southern and southwestern Asia and northeastern Africa — a term of British origin used to include the Near East and the countries (Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Burma) to the borders of the Far East. Cf. FAR EAST, NEAR EAST.

**Middle Kingdom**. **a** Also **Middle Empire**. In ancient Egypt, the kingdom with Heliopolis and Upper Thebes, as its capital, from about 2400 B.C. to 1580 B.C. **b** [Transl. of Chin. (Pek.) *Chung'kuo*.] China, — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper; or (2) to the Chinese empire as occupying the center of the earth.

**middle lamella**. *Bot.* See LAMELLA.

**mid'dle-man** (mīd'l'mān; -mān), *n.*; *pl.* *MEN* (-mēn; -mēn). An agent between two parties; speci., *Com.*, any agent between the producer and the consumer, esp. between the producer and a retail merchant, as a jobber, or commission merchant.

**mid'dle-most** (-mōst; -mīst), *adj.* Midmost.

**Middle Temple**. See INN or COURT.

**middle term**. *Logic.* That term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises.

**mid'dle-weight** (mīd'l-wēlt'), *n.* One of average weight; speci., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the middleweight limit being 160 pounds.

**Middle West**. Also **Mid'west** (mīd'wēst'), *n.* [also *not cap.*] That part of the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies, north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. — **Middle Western**, *adj.* — **Middle Westerner**, *n.*

**mid'ding** (mīd'līng), *adj.* Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; medium; ordinary. — *adv.* *Dial.* Moderately; rather.

**mid'ding**, *n.* Usually *pl.* Any of various commodities of intermediate position or quality, as the medium-sized particles separated in the sifting of ground grain used in producing the finest flour.

**mid'dy** (mīd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* *DIES* (-īz). *Colloq.* A midshipman.

**middy blouse**. A loose blouse with sailor collar, worn by women and children; — often called simply *mid'dy*.

**Mid'gard** (mīd'gārd), *n.* Also **Mid'garth** (-ātrh), **Mid'garth** (mīth'gār'thēr). [*ON. mithgarth*.] & *Teut. Myth.* The middle space between heaven and hell, the abode of human beings; the earth.

**midge** (mīj), *n.* [*AS. mycga, mycg*.] **1.** Any very small gnaw or fly (esp. of the family Chironomidae, genus *Culicoides*). **2.** A diminutive person.

**midg'et** (mīd'jēt; -jē), *n.* A very diminutive person. — *adj.* Like a midget in size; very diminutive.

**mid'-gut**, *n.* *Embryol. & Zool.* The middle part of the alimentary canal between the fore-gut and hind gut.

**Mid'di** (mīd'dē), *n.* [*Fr.*] The south, esp. of France.

**Mid'di-an-ite** (mīd'ī-ān-īt), *n.* *Arab.* One of a north-Arabian tribe, descendants of Abraham's son Mid'di-an (mīd'ī-ān). *Gen. xiv. 2.*

**mid'd-nette** (mīd'ī-nēt; F. mīd'ī-nēt'), *n.* [*Fr. Colloq.*] A Parisian shopgirl; — so called because these girls come out of the shops in great numbers at noon.

**mid'd-ron** (mīd'ī-rōn), *n.* *Golf.* An iron club having more loft than a cleft and less than a mashie. See *GOLF, Illustr.*

**mid'land** (mīd'lānd), *n.* The central region of a country; — usually in *pl.*; speci. [*cap.*], the central counties of England. — *adj.* **1.** Being in the interior country; inland. **2. [cap.]** Of or pertaining to the English Midlands.

**mid mashie**. See *GOLF, Illustr.*

**mid'most** (mīd'mōst; -mīst), *adj.* **1.** In the exact middle. **2.** Particularly, being the middle of. **3.** Most intimate.

**mid'night** (-nīt'), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. — **mid'night**, *adj.*

**midnight sun**. The sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer.

**mid'noon** (mīd'nōn; 2), *n.* Midday; noon.

**mid'rash** (mīd'rāsh), *n.*; *pl.* *mid'rashim* (mīd'rāshēm), *mid'rashoth* (-shōth), or *-sot* (-shōt). [*Heb.*, explanation.] An exposition of the

## midrib

Hebrew Scriptures, esp. [cap.] that made during a period of about 1500 years after the Exile. Cf. HAGGADA, HALAKAH.

**midrib** (mīd'rib), *n.* Central vein of a leaf. See VENERATION, *Illust.*  
**midriff** (mīd'rif), *n.* [AS. *midhrif*, fr. *mid* mid, middle + *hrif* bowels, womb.] 1. The diaphragm (of the body). 2. a The part of a woman's garment, usually an inset, made to fit snugly over the diaphragm. b A w<sup>c</sup> garment, usually in two pieces, which exposes the middle of the body.

**mid** (mīd), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship.

**mid** (mīd), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). 1. In the British Navy, a mate officer, usually a minor, who is receiving on shipboard his education for promotion to the grade of lieutenant. 2. In the United States Navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy. Cf. CADET, 3.

**midship-mite** (mīd'ship-mīt), *n.* Now Humorous. Midshipman.

**midships** (mīd'ships), *adv.* Amidships.

**midst** (mīdst), *n.* [From *middest*, in the *middest*, for older in *midde*, where -a is adverbial.] 1. The interior or central part or place; middle. Now Rare, etc. i governed by *in*, *from*, etc.; as, in the *midst* of the forest.

**midst** (mīdst), *adv.* The construction in our (your, their) *midst* for in the *midst* of us (you, them) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.

2. Hence: a The position or condition of being beset; as, in the *midst* of duties. b Environment; setting.

**midst**, *prep.* In the *midst* of; amidst.

**midsum'mer** (mīd'sūm'ēr; 2), *n.* The middle of summer; the period about the summer solstice. — **midsum'mer** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**midway** (mīd'wā; 2), *n.* *pl.* MIDWAYS (-wāz). [AS. *midweg*.] 1. Obs. A middle way or course. 2. At a fair or exposition, a central avenue for exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, etc. — (wā; 2), *adv.* & *adj.* In the middle of the way or distance.

**midweek** (mīd'wēk; 2), *n.* The middle of the week; among the Friends, [cap.], Wednesday. — **midweek**, *adj.* — **midweek'ly**, *adv.* & *adj.*

**midwest** (mīd'wēst; 2), *n.* MIDDLE WEST. — **Midwest**, *adj.* — **Midwest'ern** (-wēst'ēr), *adj.* U. S. — **Midwest'ern-er** (-tēr-ēr), *n.*

**midwife** (mīd'wīf; 2), *n.* *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz). [AS. *mid* with + *wīf* woman, wife.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

**midwifery** (mīd'wīf'ēr; 2), *n.* *pl.* -WIFERIES (-wīf'ēr-ēz). Art, practice, act, or fact of assisting at childbirth; obstetrics.

**midwinter** (mīd'wīn'tēr; 2), *n.* [AS.] The middle of winter; specif., the winter solstice.

**midyear** (mīd'yēr; 2), *adj.* Occurring in the middle of a year, esp. an academic year. — *n.* *Colloq.* A midyear examination; *pl.*, the period of midyear examinations.

**mien** (mēn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *demean*, *n.*; influenced by F. *mine*, fr. Bret. *min* beak, muzzle.] Air; demeanor; bearing; as, a man of haughty *mien*; formerly, aspect; appearance. — *Syn.* See BEARING.

**miff** (mīf), *n.* Slang. A petty quarrel; tiff. — *v. t. & i.* Slang. To offend or take offense. — **miffy** (-ī), *adj.*

**mig, migg** (mīg), *n.* A marble.

**might** (mīt), *past* of MAY.

**might**, *n.* [AS. *meht*, *mīht*.] Power to do something; force or power of any kind. — *Syn.* See POWER.

**mighty** (mī'ty), *adj.* MIGHTY-ER (-tēr); MIGHTY-EST. 1. Possessing might; potent. 2. Accomplished or characterized by might; hence, extraordinary; wonderful. — **mighty'ly**, *adv.* — **mighty'ness**, *n.* — **mighty**, *adv.*

**mignon** (mīn'yōn; F. mēnyōn), *adj. masc.* **mignonne** (mīn'yōn; F. mēnyōn), *fem.* [F.] Delicate and graceful; dainty; daintily small; petite.

**mignonette** (mīn'yōn-ēt), *n.* [F. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon*.] Any of a genus (*Reseda*) of herbs typifying a family (*Resedaceae*, the mignonette family); esp., a garden annual (*R. odorata*) bearing racemes of greenish-white flowers. See *RESEDA*.

**milgraine** (mīl'grān; mīl'grān; mē'grān), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *hēmikranion*, fr. *hēmi*- half + *kranion* skull.] A variety of nervous headache, usually periodical and confined to one side of the head.

**milgrant** (mīl'grānt), *adj.* [L. *migrans*, pres. part.] Migrating. — *n.* One that migrates, as a plant or animal.

**milgrate** (mīl'grāt), *v. i.* [L. *migratus*, past part. of *migrare* to migrate.] 1. To move from one country or place of abode to another, with a view to residence. 2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds and other animals.

**milgration** (mīl'grā'shūn), *n.* [L. *migratio*.] 1. Act or instance of migrating; also, collectively, the individuals taking part in a migratory movement. 2. Chem. A shifting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. b A movement or drift of ions toward one or the other electrode under the influence of electromotive force. — **milgration'al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**milgratory** (mīl'grā-tōr-ī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* 1. Making a migration. 2. Roving; nomadic; as, *migratory* habits. 3. Of or pertaining to migration.

**mil-kado** (mī-kā'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi*, a term of respect + *kado* door.] [often cap.] The title used by foreigners for the emperor of Japan.

**milks** (mīlk), *n.* Slang. Short for MILKPOPHONE.

**mil'kron** (mīl'krōn), *Var.* of MICRON.

**mil** (mīl), *n.* [L. *millie* thousand.] 1. A unit used in measuring the diameter of wires, being 0.001 inch. 2. *Mil.* A unit of angular measurement, equal to  $\frac{1}{60}$  of 360 degrees, used for figuring fire data. 3. The one-thousandth part of the Israeli pound; also, a bronze coin of this value. See MONEY, *Tables*.

**mil-lady** (mīl-lā'dy), *n.* [F., fr. E. *my lady*.] An English noblewoman or gentlewoman; a woman of fashion. Cf. MILORD.

**mil'age** (mīl'ij). *Var.* of MILEAGE.

**milsh** (mīsh; now often mīlk), *adj.* Giving milk; as, a *milsh* cow.

**mild** (mīld), *adj.* [AS. *milde*.] 1. Gentle in nature or behavior; expressing gentleness. 2. Moderate in action or effect; clement. 3. Soft; malleable; as, *mild* steel. — *Syn.* See SORT. — **mild'ly**, *adv.* — **mild'ness**, *n.*

**mild'en** (mīl'dēn; -d'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mild.

**mildew** (mīl'dū), *n.* [AS. *mēldēow*, *mēldēaw*, *honeydew*.] 1. A thin, whitish growth produced on organic matter and on plants by fungi (as of the families Erysiphaceae and Peronosporaceae). b Any fungus producing mildew. 2. Popularly, any discoloration caused by

## milk sugar

parasitic fungi on vegetable matter or on other substances. — *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew. — **mildew-y** (-ī), *adj.*

**mile** (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. L. *millia*, *millia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *mille passuum* a thousand paces, the ancient Roman mile being about 1620 English yards or 1482 meters.] A measure of distance. Abbr. *m.*, *mi.* See MEASURE, *Tables* 1, 2, 4, & 9.

**mileage** (mīl'ij), *n.* 1. An allowance for traveling expenses at a rate per mile. 2. Aggregate length or distance in miles. 3. *pl.* A charge per mile, as for the use of the cars of a road; also, loosely, a book of mileage tickets, tickets issued in a . . . as in a *mileage book*, each ticket entitling the bearer to travel one or more miles.

**milepost** (mīl'pōst), *n.* A post indicating the distance in miles from a given point.

**mil'er** (mīl'ēr), *n.* Racing Slang. A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or go a mile.

**mil'les gl'o'ri-ō'sus** (mīl'ēz gl'ō'rī-ō'sūs); *pl.* MILITES GLORIOSI (mīl'ē-tēz gl'ō'rī-ō'sī). [L.] Boastful soldier; esp. [cap.], the title of a comedy by Plautus.

**milestone** (mīl'stōn), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost; hence, a significant point in any course.

**mil'foil** (mīl'fōil), *n.* [OF. *milfoil*, fr. L. *millefolium*, fr. *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf.] The yarrow.

**mil'ar'ia** (mīl'ār'ī-ā; 2), *n.* [NL. See MILIARY.] An inflammatory disease of the skin characterized esp. by an eruption, burning and itching, and, usually, excessive perspiration.

**mil'ary** (mīl'ār-ī; -ēr; mīl'ār-ī), *adj.* [L. *militarius*, fr. *militum* millet.] 1. Resembling millet seeds. 2. Med. Accompanied with an eruption of spots resembling millet seeds.

**miliary tuberculosis**. Tuberculosis in which one or several organs contain minute tubercles developed from a tubercle bacillus carried in the blood from another focus.

**mil'leu** (mīl'ēu), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *mi* middle (fr. L. *medius*) + *lieu* place.] Environment; setting.

**mil'tant** (mīl'tānt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *militans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *militare* to be a soldier. Engaged in warfare; fighting; also, combative; aggressively active. — *Syn.* See AGGRESSIVE. — *n.* A militant person. — **mil'tan-ty** (-tān-ty), *n.* — **mil'tant-ly**, *adv.*

**mil'ta-rism** (-tār'ī-zm), *n.* Predominance of the military class or prevalence of their ideals; the spirit which exalts military virtues and ideals; the policy of aggressive military preparedness.

**mil'ta-ris't** (-rīst), *n.* An expert in military matters; also, one imbued with militarism. — **mil'ta-ris'tic** (-rīs'tīk), *adj.* — **mil'ta-ris'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**mil'ta-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* To imbue with militarism. — **mil'ta-riz-a-tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'), *n.*

**mil'tar'y** (mīl'tēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* [F. *militaire*, fr. L. *militaris*, fr. *miles*, *militia*, soldier.] 1. Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies. 2. Performed or made by soldiers; supported by armed force. — *Syn.* See MARTIAL. — *n.* Soldier; troops; the army. — **mil'tar-ily**, *adv.*

**mil'tary** (mīl'tēr'ī), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *mi* middle (fr. L. *medius*) + *lieu* place.] A label in this Dictionary, *military* (abbr. *Mil.*) is often used to include all branches of the armed services.

**military attaché**. An army officer on duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital.

**military police**. *Mil.* An organized part of an army or command, which exercises the functions of police among the soldiers and those attached to the troops. Abbr. *MP* or *M.P.*

**militate** (mīl'itāt), *v. i.* [L. *militare*, *militatum*, to be a soldier.] 1. Rare. To serve as a soldier. 2. Of things, to have weight or effect; to make (for or against); — used esp. with *against*; as, his *age militated* against him.

**militia** (mīl'itā), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force for periodical instruction, discipline, and drill, but not called into active service except in emergencies. In the United States, it includes all able-bodied male citizens between eighteen and forty-five and is divided into two classes, the *organized militia* of the individual states, and the *reserve militia*, the organized militia being now called the *National Guard*. — **mil'itiaman** (-mān), *n.*

**milk** (mīlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc*, *meoloc*, *meolc*, *mīlc*.] 1. A fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. 2. A liquid resembling milk in appearance, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, etc. — *v. t. i.* 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of; to withdraw the milk of. 2. To draw from the breast or udder; to extract, as milk. 3. To draw anything from as if by milking; to exploit. 4. To draw (out); to drain, as something away. 5. To draw out the sap, venom, etc., from. 6. To subject to an action suggestive of that practiced in milking an animal. — *v. i.* To draw or to yield milk.

**milk adder**. The milk snake.

**milk-and-wat'er** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Weak; insipid; wishy-washy.

**milk'er** (mīl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which milks. 2. One that gives milk, or a fluid likened to milk.

**milk fever**. A slight fever attending first lactation.

**milk leg**. A painful general swelling of the leg, at childbirth, caused by inflammation and clotting in the veins.

**milk-liv'ered**, *adj.* Cowardly; timorous.

**milk'maid** (mīl'k-mā'd), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

**milk'man** (-mān; -mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn; -mēn). A man who sells or delivers milk.

**milk of magnesia**. *Pharm.* A milk-white suspension of magnesium hydroxide, Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, in water, used as an antacid and laxative.

**milk punch**. A punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, etc.

**milk shake**. *Colloq.* U. S. A beverage of milk, or milk and eggs, and usually ice cream, flavored, and shaken or beaten thoroughly.

**milk sickness**. A disease characterized by vomiting, constipation, and muscular tremors, and caused by eating the dairy products or meat of cattle poisoned by certain plants.

**milk snake**. A common harmless snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*), gray with black-bordered blotches and an arrow-shaped occipital spot; — called also *cheekered*, *milk*, or *spotted adder*.

**milk'sop** (mīl'k'ōp), *n.* An unmanly man; a mollycoddle.

**milk sugar**. = LACTOSE.





## introduction

[F. *minonne*.] A size of type (7 points). See TYPE. — *adj.* Delicate; dainty.

**minish** (mín'ish), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *minuier* to make small.] Now Rare & Archaic. To diminish; lessen.

**minis-ter** (mín'is-tēr), *n.* [OF. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister* (after *magister*; cf. *MASTER*), fr. root of *minor* less.] 1. *a* *Archaic*. A servant; attendant. *b* *Now Rare*. An agent. 2. One duly authorized to conduct Christian worship, preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, etc.; esp., a priest; pastor; clergyman. 3. One to whom the sovereign or executive head of a government entrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs. 4. A representative of a government sent to a foreign nation to transact diplomatic business. Cf. AMBASSADOR. — *v. t.* 1. *Archaic*. To furnish; supply. 2. *Now Rare*. To administer; to dispense, as a sacrament; to apply. — *v. i.* 1. To act as an attendant or agent; to attend. 2. To do things needful or helpful; to aid.

**minis-ter-i-al** (-tēr'ē-āl), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to ministry or service. 2. Of or pert. to the office of minister or the ministry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal. 3. Of the nature of those acts or duties belonging to the administration of the executive function or done by a *n* manner prescribed by the nature of his official position; — *to judicial*. 4. Acting or active as an agent. — *minis-ter-i-ally*, *adv.*

**minis-ter-i-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

**minister plenipotentiary**; *pl.* MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY. A principal diplomatic agent with full authority. Cf. AMBASSADOR.

**minis-trant** (mín'is-trānt), *adj.* [*L. ministrans*, *-antis*, pres. part.] Ministering. — *n.* One who ministers.

**minis-tration** (-trā'shūn), *n.* Act of ministering, esp. in religion; ministry. — *minis-trat'ive* (mín'is-trā'tiv; -trā'tiv), *adj.*

**minis-try** (mín'is-trī), *n.* [*pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). [*L. ministerium*, fr. *minister*].] 1. Act of ministering; ministrations. 2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister; ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassadorial function or position, collectively. 3. Ministers of religion, collectively; the clergy. 4. Agency; instrumentality. 5. An incumbent's period of ministrations. 6. *a* The body of ministers of a state; sometimes, loosely, the body consisting of those ministers who, as in Great Britain, acting together, with the prime minister, form the cabinet. *b* In many countries of Europe, a government department presided over by a minister; also, the building in which such a department transacts its business.

**min'ium** (mín'yūm), *n.* [*L.*, an Iberian word, the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain.] 1. The color vermilion. 2. Red oxide of lead, PbO<sub>2</sub>.

**min'iver** (mín'yēr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur, fr. *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur.] A fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume; — officially, in England, recently used to mean a plain white fur.

**mink** (mínk), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note 3. 1. A slender-bodied semiaquatic weaslike mammal (genus *Mustela*, esp. *M. vison* of North America), larger than most weasels, with partly webbed feet and a somewhat bushy tail. Its thick soft fur is usually dark brown in color with a few white spots on the chin and breast. A related species (*M. sibirica*) occurs in eastern Asia. 2. The fur of the mink.

**min'ing-er** (mín'ēng'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *minne* love + *stengen* to sing.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians who flourished from about 1150 to about 1350.

**min'nie** (mín'ni), *n.* *Scol.* Mother; — a child's word.

**min'nie** (mín'ni), *n.* *Slang*. Short for MINNEWATER.

**min'now** (mín'nō), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note 3. [*AS. myna*.] *a* A small European fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) of the carp family. *b* In America, any small fish of the carp family (Cyprinidae), or any of the killifishes (family Cyprinodontidae); also, loosely, any of various other small fishes.

**mi-no'us** (mí-nō'us), *adj.* [*L. Minous*, fr. *Minos*.] *Archaic*, etc. Designating or pertaining to the prehistoric culture of Crete, later than neolithic. It dates from about 3000 to about 1100 B.C.

**mi-nor** (mí-nēr), *adj.* [*L.*] 1. Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller. 2. Not having reached the age of majority. 3. Constituting the minority; as, the *minor* vote. 4. *Educ. U.S.* Designating a subject in which a student is required to take a certain number of courses or hours, fewer than required for a *major* subject. 5. Designating a course in which the number of class hours is less than for a *major* course. Cf. MAJOR, *adj.*, 5. 6. *Music*. *a* Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval. *b* Based on the scale pattern of the minor mode; as, the key *A minor*. *c* Distant by a minor (def. 5 *a*) interval; — of a tone; as, *E-flat* is the *minor* third of *C*. — *n.* 1. A person under full age or majority. 2. *Educ. U.S.* A minor subject or course. 3. *Logic*. The *minor term*, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the *minor premise*, that is, that premise which contains the minor term, the second proposition of a regular syllogism. Cf. MAJOR, *n.*, 4. 4. *Music*. A minor chord, key, or mode. 5. *U.S. Sports*. A minor league; — usually in *pl.* with the *mode*. 6. *U.S. Sports*. A minor league; — usually in *pl.* with the *mode*.

**mi-nor'ia** (mí-nō'ri-ā), *n.* [*From Minors*, Balearic Islands, fr. Sp. *Menorca*.] A domestic fowl of a Mediterranean breed resembling the Leghorns, but larger.

**mi-nor-ite** (mí-nēr'it), *n.* A Franciscan friar.

**mi-nor-ity** (mí-nēr'it; mī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. State or period of being a minor, or under age. 2. The smaller number; esp., in a political body, the group having less than the number of votes necessary to control; — opposed to *majority*. — *mi-nor-i-ty*, *adj.*

**minor key**. *Music*. A key or tonality in the minor mode; hence, figuratively, a tone or mood of melancholy or pathos.

**minor league**. *U.S. & Can.* Any league of professional clubs in a sport, as baseball or ice hockey, other than the recognized major league or leagues. — *mi-nor-leag'uer*, *n.*

**minor mode**. *Music*. The arrangement or grouping of tones as found in the minor scale. It often gives an effect of somberness or weirdness. Cf. MAJOR MODE.

**minor scale**. *Music*. A scale of eight tones (the eighth being the octave of the first) with a minor third between the first and third tones. In the original form the intervals are wide steps except between 2-3 and 5-6, which are half steps. Cf. MAJOR SCALE.

**minor sentences**. *Gram.* See SENTENCE.

**minor suit**. *Bridge*. Either clubs or diamonds. Cf. MAJOR SUIT.

**mi-nos** (mí-nōs), *n.* [*Gr. Mīnōs*.] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, after death a Judge in Hades, or his

grandson, the husband of Pasiphaë and father of Ariadne. See MINOTAUR.

**Min'o-taur** (mín'ō-tōr), *n.* [OF. *Minotaur*, fr. L. *Minotaurus*, fr. *Gr. Minotaurus*, fr. *Mīnōs* Minos + *tauros* a bull.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth built by Daedalus for Minos, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until slain by Theseus. See ARIADNE, PASIPHAE.

**min'ister** (mín'is-tēr), *n.* [*AS. mynster*, fr. LL. *monasterium*.] A church of a monastery. The name is often retained and applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist and is also often used for any large church.

**min'stel** (mín'strēl), *n.* [OF. *ministrál*, *menestrel*, *ministrál*, fr. LL. *ministrialis* an official, fr. *ministerium* office, service.] 1. One of a troupe of comelians, typically giving Negro melodies, jokes, etc., and usually blacked in imitation of Negroes; hence: *minstrel show*. 2. *a* A body of minstrels. *b* A body of songs, orig. of minstrel's songs.

**mint** (mínt), *n.* [*AS. mīnte*, fr. L. *menta*, *mentha*, fr. *Gr. mēnthā*.] Any of a genus (*Mentha*) of aromatic herbs, typifying a family (Lamiaceae, the mint family), and used for flavoring, condiments, etc.; by extension, any related plant.

**mint**, *n.* [*AS. mynet* money, coin, fr. L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, fr. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] 1. *Obs.* A coin; money. 2. A place where money is coined. 3. A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum or amount. 4. A place where anything is manufactured; as, nature's *mint*. — *adj.* In the original condition, as if fresh from a mint; as, *mint* specimens of postage stamps. — *v. t.* 1. To make by stamping, as money; to coin. 2. To fabricate; invent. — *mint'er*, *n.*

**mint**, *v. t. & i.* *Now Scot.* To intend; hint at.

**mint'age** (mín'tij), *n.* 1. Act or process of minting coin; coinage. 2. The cost of coining. 3. The stamp impressed upon a coin in minting.

**mint julep**. See JULEP, 2.

**min'u-end** (mín'ū-ēnd), *n.* [*L. minuendus* to be diminished, fr. *minuere* to lessen.] *Math.* The number or quantity from which another (the *subtrahend*) is to be subtracted. See REMAINDER.

**min'u-er** (mín'ū-ēr), *n.* [*OF. menuer*, fr. *menu* small; — from the short steps of the dance.] 1. A slow graceful dance, consisting of a shift from one foot to the other, a high step, and a balance. 2. Music for this dance.

**mi-nus** (mí-nūs), *prep.* [*L.*, *adj.*, neut. of *minor* less. See MINOR, *adj.*] Diminished by; with the subtraction of; less; as, seven *minus* four. — *adj.* 1. Indicating subtraction; as, the *minus* sign [−]; also negative (in mode of reckoning); not positive; as, a *minus* quantity or value. Symbol [−]. 2. *Collog.* Deprived of, without; as, he was *minus* his hat. 3. *Bot.* Pertaining to a physiological sexlike differentiation comparable to *female*, in certain plants, as *funghi*; as, a *minus* strain or mycelium. — *n.* *a* The *minus* sign; also, a *minus* quantity. *b* Hence, a lack; defect; deficiency.

**mi-nus-cule** (mí-nūs'kūl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *minuscule* rather small, fr. *minus* less.] 1. *Paleog.* Any of several styles of ancient and medieval writing developed from the cursive hand distinguished by simplified and relatively small letters; also, a letter of this style. Cf. MAYJUSCULE. 2. *Print.* A lower-case letter. — *adj.* 1. In, or of the size or style of, minuscules. 2. Very small.

**minus sign**. *Math.* The sign — (opposed to +, or *plus* sign), indicating subtraction or a negative quantity.

**min'ute** (mín'yūt), *occas. in Brit. usage, esp. in sense 4, also* mín'yūt, *n.* [*F.* and *ML.*; *f.* fr. LL. *minuta*, fr. L. *minutus* small. See MINUTE, *adj.*] 1. The sixtieth part of an hour of time or of a degree. Abbr. *min.* or *min.* See MEASURE, Tables 6, 7, & 8. 2. The distance one can traverse in a minute. 3. A short space of time; moment. 4. *a* A memorandum or draft, as of instructions; as, to take *minutes* of a debate. *b* *Specif.* *pl.* The official record made of proceedings at a meeting. — *v. t.* To make a minute or a summary of.

**mi-nute** (mí-nūt; mī-nūt), *adj.* [*L. minutus*, past part. of *minuere* to lessen.] 1. Very small; little. 2. Of small importance; trifling. 3. Marked by, or paying, attention to small things or details. — *Syn.* See SMALL; CIRCUMSTANTIAL. — *mi-nute-ly*, *adv.* — *mi-nute-ness*, *n.*

**min'ute gun** (mín'yūt), *n.* A discharge of a cannon repeated at intervals of a minute, usually as a sign of distress or mourning.

**min'ute hand**. The long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

**min'ute-ly** (mín'yūt-lī), *adv.* Happening every minute; continual. — *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

**min'ute-man** (-mín'), *n.* *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, during, and just previous to, the War of Independence.

**min'ute steak** (mín'yūt). A small thin steak that can be quickly cooked.

**mi-nu'ti-a** (mí-nūt'ē-ā; mī-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIAE (-ēz). [*L.*, fr. *minutus* small, minute.] A minute, precise, or minor detail; — used chiefly in *pl.*

**minx** (mínks), *n.*; *pl.* MINXES (-ēz, -īz). 1. *Obs.* A wanton woman. 2. A pert girl; — now used playfully.

**mi'o-cene** (mí'ō-sēn), *adj.* [*Gr. mēion* less + *kainos* new, recent.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the period of the Tertiary division of the Cenozoic era between the Oligocene and the Pliocene periods, or the system of rocks formed during this period. — *mi'o-cene*, *n.* *mi-o'cēns* (mí-ō'sēns), *mi-o't'ic* (-ō't'ik). Vars of *MIOTIS*, *MYOTIS*; *MEOTIC*, *MYOTIC*.

**miq'u-e-lit** (mík'ū-ē-lēt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. Sp. *miquelete*.] *Mil.* *a* An irregular or partisan soldier during the Peninsular War. *b* A soldier of certain Spanish local infantry regiments, much used as escorts.

**mir** (mēr), *n.* [*Russ.*] *Russian*. — VILLAGE COMMUNITY.

**mi-ra-b'l-e** (mí-rā'b'l-ē; mī-rā'b'l-ē; mī-rā'b'l-ē; mī-rā'b'l-ē), *n.* [*L.*] Wonderful to relate.

**mir'a-ble** (mí-rā'b'l-ē; -l-ē), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder.] 1. An event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws; an extraordinary, anomalous, or abnormal event brought about by supernatural agency. 2. A wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel. 3. A miracle play. 4. *Christian Science*. That which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science.

**Mary Baker F**

**miracle play**. One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint; also, the type itself. In England the term was used for both this type and the *mystery*.

**miraculous** (mī-rā'kū-lūs), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a miracle. 2. Working, or able to work, miracles. — *ly, adv.* — **miraculousness**, *n.*

**mirador** (mī-rā-dōr', -dōr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mirar* to behold, view.] Arch. A turret, or often a bay window, oriel window, or the like, designed to command a wide outlook; — used in Spanish architecture.

**mirage** (mī-rāzh'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, aim, see *mirer* to look at oneself in a glass, reflect, be reflected, fr. VL *mirare* to look at.] 1. An optical phenomenon produced by a stratum of hot air of varying density across which the observer sees reflections, usually inverted, of some distant object or objects. 2. Something illusory like a mirage (sense 1). — *Syn.* See DELUSION.

**mirre** (mīr), *n.* [ON. *mýrr* swamp.] 1. Wet, spongy earth; bog. 2. Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like. — *v. t.* To cause to stick fast or as in mire; hence, to entangle or involve. *b* To soil with mud or foul matter. — *v. i.* To sink or stick in mire. — **miry** (mīr'ī), *adj.*

**mirk** (mōrk), *mirky*, etc. Vars. of *murk*, etc.

**mirroir** (mī-rōir'), *n.* [OF. *mirour*, *mirroir* (F. *miroir*), fr. VL *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder.] 1. Any glass or polished or smooth substance that forms images by reflection; a looking glass; speculum. 2. *Archaic*. A crystal or similar device used by diviners, soothsayers, etc. 3. That which gives a true likeness or image; hence, a pattern. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

**mirth** (mīrth), *n.* [AS. *myrth*, *myrth*, *mirhth*. See MERRY.] Gladness or merriment, as shown by, or accompanied with, laughter; merriment; jollity. — **mirthless**, *adj.* — **mirthlessness**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Mirth*, *glee*, *jollity*, *hilarity* mean the mood or temper of a person in high spirits. *Mirth* implies lightness of heart, a love of gaiety, and, often, great amusement; *glee*, applicable to an individual or group, suggests exultancy manifested in laughter, cries of joy, or, sometimes, malicious delight. *Jollity* suggests exuberance or lack of restraint in mirth or glee; *hilarity* suggests exhilaration of spirits and, sometimes, boisterousness.

**mirthful** (-fōl; -fī), *adj.* Full of, expressing, or indicating mirth. — **mirthfulness**, *adv.* — **mirthful-ness**, *n.*

**mirza** (mī-rā), *n.* [Per. *mirza*, abbr. fr. *mirzādah*, fr. Ar. *amīr* commander + Per. *sādh* son of.] The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname.

**mis-** (mīs-). [In words of Teut. origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; in words from French, fr. OF. *mes-* (F. *mé-*, *més-*), fr. L. *minus* less; but the two prefixes are commonly confounded.] A prefix meaning *amiss*, *wrong*, *ill*, *wrongly*, used: *a* With adverbial force, before verbs, and participial and other adjectives, as in *mislead*, *misconstrue*, *mispend*. *b* With attributive force before verbal and other nouns, *bad*, as in *misgiving*, *misconduct*, *misdeed*.

COMBINATIONS ARE:

|                     |                         |                        |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>misadvise</b>    | <b>misgaue</b>          | <b>mispunctuation</b>  |
| <b>misbehavior</b>  | <b>misgender</b>        | <b>misquality</b>      |
| <b>mischose</b>     | <b>misinstruct</b>      | <b>misrecte</b>        |
| <b>mis-citation</b> | <b>misintend</b>        | <b>misregulate</b>     |
| <b>mis-cite</b>     | <b>mislabel</b>         | <b>misrelate</b>       |
| <b>misclassify</b>  | <b>mislocate</b>        | <b>mis-send</b>        |
| <b>misconceal</b>   | <b>misnumber</b>        | <b>mistaught</b>       |
| <b>misdate</b>      | <b>mispare</b>          | <b>misterm</b>         |
| <b>misderive</b>    | <b>misplant</b>         | <b>misthrow</b>        |
| <b>misdescribe</b>  | <b>mispronounce</b>     | <b>mis-transcribe</b>  |
| <b>misemploy</b>    | <b>mispronunciation</b> | <b>mis-translate</b>   |
| <b>misform</b>      | <b>misproportion</b>    | <b>mis-translation</b> |
| <b>misformation</b> | <b>mispunctuate</b>     | <b>misword</b>         |

**mis-** = MISS-

**misadventure** (mīs-ād-vēn'chūr), *n.* Mischance; esp., a mishap.

**misalliance** (-ā-lī'āns), *n.* [After F. *misalliance*.] An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a misalliance.

**misalily** (-ā-lī'ī), *v. t.*; see ALLY. To ally unsuitably.

**misanthrope** (mīs-ān-thrōp; mī-z'p), *n.* [Gr. *misanthropos*, fr. *mis-* to hate + *anthropos* a man.] A hater of mankind.

**misanthropic** (-thrōp'ik), *adj.* Also **mis-an-throp'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). Of pertaining to, like, or characteristic of a misanthrope; hating or disliking mankind. — *Syn.* See CYNICAL. — **mis-an-throp'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**misanthropist** (mīs-ān-thrō-pīst; mī-zā'n'), *n.* A misanthrope.

**mis-an-thro-py** (-pī), *n.* Hatred of mankind; — opposed to *philanthropy*.

**misap-ply** (mīs-ā-pī'ī), *v. t.*; see APPLY. To apply wrongly; as, to *misapply* public money. — **mis-ap-pi-ca-tion** (mīs-ā-pī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**misap-pro-hend** (mīs-ā-p-rē-hēnd'), *v. t.* To apprehend wrongly; to misunderstand.

**misap-pro-hen-sion** (-hēn'shūn), *n.* A misapprehending; misunderstanding.

**misap-pro-pri-ate** (mīs-ā-p-rō-p'rī-ā-tē), *v. t.* To appropriate wrongly; to misapply. — **mis-ap-pro-pri-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**misar-range** (mīs-ā-rān'), *v. t.*; see ARRANGE. To arrange wrongly.

**misar-range-ment**, *n.*

**misbe-come** (-bē-kūm), *v. t.*; see BECOME. Not to befit; to suit ill.

**misbe-com-ing** (-kūm'ing), *adj.* Unbecoming.

**misbe-got** (-gōt), *n.* **misbe-got'** (-gōt'), *adj.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate.

**misbe-have** (-bē-hāv'), *v. t.* & *i.* To behave improperly. — **misbe-hav'or**, **misbe-hav'our** (-hāv'yēr), *n.*

**misbe-lief** (-lēf), *n.* Erroneous or false belief.

**misbe-lieve** (-lēv'), *v. t.* To believe erroneously, or in a false religion.

**misbe-lieve-er** (-lēv'ēr), *n.*

**mis-brand** (mīs-brānd'), *v. t.* *Com.* To brand falsely.

**mis-cal-cu-late** (mīs-kāl-kū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To calculate erroneously.

**mis-cal-cu-la-tion** (mīs-kāl-kū-lā'shūn), *n.*

**mis-call** (mīs-kōl'), *v. t.* 1. To call by a wrong name; to misname.

2. *Obs. ecc. Dial.* To abuse; revile.

**mis-car-riage** (-kār'ī), *n.* 1. Mismanagement; failure. 2. A failure (of something sent) to arrive. *b* Failure to carry properly; as, *mis-carriage* of goods. 3. Premature expulsion of a fetus; abortion.

**mis-car-ry** (-ī), *v. t.*; see CARRY. 1. To undergo mishap or go wrong; to go astray. 2. To suffer miscarriage or be delivered prematurely.

3. To fail of the intended effect or of one's object; as, the project *mis-carried*.

**misce-ga-na'tion** (mīs'ē-jē-nā'shūn), *n.* *race*. 1. An interbreeding of races. 2. — *ing* of whites and other races; — used with Negroes.

**miscel-lan-ia** (mīs'ē-lā'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [L.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; esp., a literary miscellany.

**miscel-lan-ia-ous** (mīs'ē-lā'nē-ōs), *adj.* [L. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscel-lus* mixed, fr. *miscere* to mix.] 1. Consisting of diverse things or members; heterogeneous. 2. Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse subjects. — **miscel-lan-ia-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **miscel-lan-ia-ous-ness**, *n.*

**miscel-lan-ist** (mīs'ē-lā'nīst; -lā-nīst; mī-sē-lā'), *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

**miscel-lan-y** (mīs'ē-lā'n-y or, esp. Brit., -lā-n-y; Brit. also mī-sē-lā'n-y; S); *n. pl.* -ies (-nī). [F. *miscellanée*, fr. L. *miscellaneus*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*.] 1. A mixture of various things; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects. 2. *pl.* Miscellaneous treatises collected into one book.

**mis-chance** (mīs-chāns'; θ), *n.* [OF. *meschance*.] Ill luck; a mishap; misadventure. — *Syn.* See MISFORTUNE.

**mis-chief** (mīs-chīf'), *n.* [ME. *mescheif* had result, fr. OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate, fr. *mes-* (fr. L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head.] 1. Harm; damage; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency. 2. Harmful quality or character; mischievousness. 3. A cause or source of harm, trouble, or vexation; esp., a person who causes mischief or annoyance. 4. Action that annoys or vexes; esp., such as may cause trivial trouble to others.

**mis-chief-mak'er** (mīs-chīf-māk'ēr), *n.* A maker of mischief; an inciter of quarrels. — **mis-chief-mak'ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

**mis-chi-ous** (mīs-chī-vūs), *adj.* Causing mischief; full of mischief; specif.: *a* Injurious; harmful. *b* Causing, or inclined to cause, petty injury, trouble, or annoyance to others, as from carelessness or in sport. — **mis-chi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-chi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**mis-ci-ble** (mīs'ī-b'l), *adj.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed. — **mis-ci-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

**mis-col-or**, **mis-col-our** (mīs-kōl'ēr), *v. t.* To give a wrong color to; figuratively, to misrepresent, as facts.

**mis-con-ceive** (mīs-kōn-sēv'), *v. t.* & *i.* To conceive wrongly; interpret incorrectly. — **mis-con-ceive-er** (-sēv'ēr), *n.*

**mis-con-cep-tion** (-sēp'shūn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving; an inaccurate or erroneous conception.

**mis-con-duct** (mīs-kōn-dūkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

**mis-con-duct** (mīs-kōn-dūkt'), *n.* Wrong or improper conduct; unlawful behavior; specif., malfeasance or adultery.

**mis-con-struc-tion** (mīs-kōn-strūkt'shūn), *n.* A misconstruing; erroneous interpretation.

**mis-con-strue** (mīs-kōn-strōō'; mīs-kōn'strōō'), *v. t.*; **mis-con-strued** (-strōō'd); **mis-con-stru'ing**. To construe wrongly; interpret erroneously; misinterpret.

**mis-count** (mīs-kōunt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To count erroneously; miscalculate. — *n.* A wrong computation.

**mis-cro-ance** (mīs-krō-āns), *n.* *Archaic*. Adherence to false faith; unbelief.

**mis-cro-an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* 1. *Archaic*. Miscreance. 2. Villainy; turpitude.

**mis-cro-ant** (mīs-krō-ānt), *adj.* [OF. *meccroant*, pres. part. of *meccrore* to disbelieve, fr. *mes-* (fr. L. *minus* less) + *croire* to believe, fr. L. *credere*.] 1. *Archaic*. Infidel; heretical; unbelieving. 2. Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous; villainous. — *n.* 1. *Archaic*. An infidel or heretic. 2. A base villain; a vile wretch; a rascal.

**mis-cro-ate** (mīs-krō-āt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To create mishap or amiss.

*adj.* Miscreated. — **mis-cro-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**mis-cue** (mīs-kū'), *n.* A *Billiards* & *Pool*. A stroke in which the cue slips. *b* *Slang*. A mistake, a slip. — *v. t.*; **mis-cue'd** (-kū'd'); **mis-cue'ing** (-kū'ing). *a* To make a miscue. *b* *Theater*. To miss one's cue; to answer a wrong cue.

**mis-deal** (-dēl'), *v. t.* & *i.* To deal or distribute wrongly. — *n.* A misdealing. — **mis-deal'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**mis-deed** (-dēd'), *n.* A gravely wrongful deed.

**mis-deem** (-dēm'), *v. t.* & *i.* To deem wrongly.

**mis-de-mean** (mīs-dē-mēn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To misbehave.

**mis-de-mean'ant** (-ānt), *n.* One convicted of a misdemeanor; also, one guilty of misconduct.

**mis-de-mean'or**, **mis-de-mean'our** (-ēr), *n.* 1. *Now Rare*. Misbehavior. 2. *Law*. A crime less than a felony.

**mis-di-rect** (mīs-dī-rēkt'; mīs-dī'), *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to.

**mis-di-rec-tion** (-rēk'shūn), *n.* 1. A misdirecting. 2. *Law*. An error of a judge in charging the jury on a matter of law.

**mis-do** (mīs-dō'), *v. t.* & *i.*; see DO. [AS. *mis-dōn*.] To do wrongly or improperly; to do amiss. — **mis-do'er** (-dō'ēr), *n.* — **mis-do'ing** (-ing), *n.*

**mis-doubt** (-dout'), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To have doubts or suspicion (of).

2. To fear. — *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

**mise** (mēz; mīz).

*L. mittere* to send.

**mise** of Lewes, two *ag* and rebellious barons. 2. *Law*. The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right.

**mis-ease** (mīs-ēz'), *n.* Discomfort; distress; uneasiness.

**mis-en-scène** (mīs-ēn-sān'). [F.] A scenery, properties, etc., for presenting a play; also, the arrangement of scenery and players in a scene. *b* Hence, setting; milieu.

**mis-er** (mīz'ēr), *n.* [L. *miser* wretched.] 1. *Obs.* A wretched person.

2. A covetous, grasping person; esp., one who lives miserably to increase his hoard.

**mis-er-a-ble** (mīs'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* [F. *miserable*, fr. L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched.] 1. Being in a state of misery; wretched; — often hyperbolic. 2. Causing misery, unhappiness, or great discomfort; as, a *miserable* cold. 3. Fit to be lamented; now esp., mean; palty; sorry; as, a *miserable* dinner. — *n.* One who is miserable, or in misery. — *Syn.* Wretched. — *Ant.* Comfortable. — **mis-er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **mis-er-a-bly**, *adv.*

**Mis-er-er-e** (mīs'ēr-ēr-ē; -rē'), *n.* [L. *have mercy*, fr. *miserari* to have mercy, fr. *miser* wretched.] 1. The 50th Psalm in the Vulgate (51st in A.V.); — from its first word. 2. A musical setting of this

**mis-say** (mĭ-s'ay; mĭ-, n. [*Gr. misagogeia*].) **Hated of women;** — opposed to *philogyny*. — **mis-say'st** (-shĭt-, n. **mis-say'st-o-ry** (mĭ-s'ay'st-, mĭ-, n. [*Gr. misagogeia*, fr. *misagō* to hate + *logos* discourse].) **Hated of argument or discussion or of enlighten-ment.** — **mis-sol-o-gist** (-lĭst-, n. **mis-sol-neism** (mĭs'ol-nĭz; mĭs'ol-, n. [*misol-* + *Gr. neos* new + *-ism*].) **A hatred or intolerance of anything new or changed.** — **mis-sol-neist** (-lĭst-, n. **mis-splck'd** (mĭs'plĭk'd), n. [*G.*] *Mineral*. **Arsenopyrite.** **mis-place** (mĭs-plās'), v. t. To put in a wrong place; to place upon an unworthy object; as, **misplaced confidence.** — **mis-place'ment**, n. **mis-play** (-plĭz', n. **A wrong play; a mismove.** — v. t. & i. To play wrong. **mis-plead'ing** (-plĭd'ĭng), n. **Chiefly Law.** An error in pleading; a wrong pleading. — **mis-plead'**, v. t. & i. **mis-print'** (mĭs-prĭnt'), v. t. To print wrong or incorrectly. — (mĭs-prĭnt'; 2), n. A mistake in printing. **mis-prĭson** (mĭs-prĭz'hŭn), n. [*OF. mesprison, mesprison, mis-take*, fr. *mesprendre* to do wrong, prop. to mistake, fr. *mes-amen* (fr. *L. minus*) + *prendre* to take.] 1. Misconduct, esp. in office or in neglect of duty. 2. *Archaic.* Misunderstanding; mistake. **mis-prize** (mĭs-prĭz', n. *Archaic.* Contempt; scorn. **mis-prĭse** (-prĭz', v. t. Also **mis-prise'**. [*OF. mespriser* (for orig. *mesprendre*) to despise, fr. *mes-amen*, wrong (fr. *L. minus* less) + *L. prĭsio* to value, fr. *L. pretium* price.] To scorn, despise; slight or undervalue. **mis-proud'** (-proud'), v. t. *Archaic.* Wickedly proud. **mis-quote'** (mĭs-kwōt'), adj. & i. To quote erroneously. — **mis-quō-tation** (mĭs-kwō-tā'shŭn), n. **mis-read'** (-rĕd'), v. t.; see **READ**. To read amiss; to misinterpret in reading. **mis-rock'on** (-rĕk'hŭn), v. t. & i. To miscalculate; miscount. **mis-re-mem'ber** (mĭs-rĕm'bĕr'), v. t. & i. To mistake in remem-bering; not to remember correctly. **mis-re-port'** (-rĕ-port'; 70), n. Erroneous report. — v. t. & i. To report erroneously. — **mis-re-port'er** (-pōr'tĕr'), n. **mis-rep-re-sent'** (-rĕp-rĕ-zĕnt'), v. t. & i. To represent incor-rectly; to misrepresent. — To give a false, improper, or imperfect repre-sentation. — To fail to mention or signify as an agent or representa-tive. — **mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), n. **mis-rule'** (mĭs-rŭl'), v. t. To rule badly; misgovern. — n. Bad misgovernment; hence, disorder, confusion. **miss** (mĭs), n.; pl. *misses* (mĭs'ĕz, lŭz). [*Contr. fr. MISTRESS.*] 1. [esp.] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman. 2. A young unmarried woman or a girl; — now sportive or in trade use. **miss**, v. t. [*AS. missan.*] 1. To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, at-taining, getting, reaching, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc. 2. To es-cape; to avoid. — *Now* *Dr.* or *with* respect to a baby or just missed being killed. 3. To omit; fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc., as, to *miss* one's classes. 4. To discover or feel the absence or loss of; want. — v. i. 1. To fail to hit; fly wide. 2. To fail; not to succeed. 3. *Archaic.* To fail to obtain, receive, do, find, see, profit, etc.; — with of. **miss fire**. To fail to discharge; — of firearms; hence, to fail in dis-charging a function. — n. 1. *Now* *Chiefly Dial.* Loss; lack. 2. Failure to hit. 3. Failure to reach, hit, obtain, achieve, succeed, etc. **mis-sal's** (mĭs'āl-, n. [*ML. missale*, liber *missalia*, fr. *missa* Mass.] A book containing that which is said or sung at Mass for each and every day of the year. b Loosely, a book of devotions. **mis-say'** (mĭs-say'), v. t. & i.; see **SAY**. *Archaic* & to speak evil (of); slander. b To say amiss, or wrongly. — **mis-say'er** (-sā'ĕr), n. **mis-seem'** (mĭs-sĕm'), v. t. *Now Rare.* To misbecome. **mis-sel** (mĭs'sĕl'; -l-, n. Also **missel thrush.** See **THRUSH**. **mis-shape'** (mĭs-shāp'), v. t. To shape ill; distort; deform. — **mis-shap'en** (-shāp'hŭn), adj. **mis-sile** (mĭs'sĭl'; -l-, 56), adj. [*L. missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to cause to go, send, throw.] Capable of being thrown, hurled, or projected, so as to strike a distant object. — n. A missile weapon or object, as a spear, arrow, or bullet; also, a self-propelling pilotless weapon, as a rocket or a robot bomb. **mis-sis-sippian** (mĭs'sĭng), adj. Absent; lost; not present when called or looked for. **missing link**. a A member needed to complete a series. b A hypothetical intermediate form between man and his presumed simian pre-nitors. Cf. **PITHECANTHROPUS**. **mis-sion** (mĭs'ĭŭn), n. [*L. missio*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] 1 A sending forth; now, *Eccles.*, a sending forth of men with authority to preach, and administer the sacraments. 2 Persons sent some-where to perform a stipulated service, esp. sent by one country to a foreign country to carry on negotiations, establish relations, etc.; a body of envoys; a special, or *U. S.*, a permanent, embassy. 3 That with which a person or society is charged; errand; commission. 4 A body of missionaries; also, esp. pl., organized missionary work. 5 A station of missionaries; a missionary field or post. 6 A course of ser-mons and services designed to quicken the faith and zeal of Christians, or to convert unbelievers. 7 That which one is destined or fitted to do; calling. 8 An organization for doing religious and charitable work among the needy, outcast, etc. 9 A village or outlying district in-charged to be ruled, pastored, or administered by a neighboring parish church. 10 *U. S. & Naval*. definite task or errand, usually calling for per-formance in a combat area or enemy territory, assigned to an individual or unit, as a flight operation of a single airplane or a group of air-planes. — v. t. 1. To commission. 2. To carry on a mission among or in. — adj. Of or pertaining to missions, a. among the early Spanish missions in and near California; as, **mis-sis-sippian** a type of plain, dark, heavy furniture. — **mis-sis-sippian** (-sĭ; -l-, adj. — **mis-sis-sion-er** (-ĕr), n. **mis-sion-ary** (-ĕr), *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -ĕr-ĭ-, -ŭr-ĭ-, adj. Of or pertaining to missions, or to missionaries, esp. church missionaries, a. a missionary society; missionary zeal. — n.; pl. -ĭ-es (-ĭ-a). One sent on a mission; now, esp., one sent to propagate religion. **mis-sis** (mĭs'sĭz; -ĭ-a, n. *Illiterate.* Mistress; wife. **mis-sis-sip-pl-an** (mĭs'sĭs'tĭp'pl-an), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Missis-sippi or the Mississippi river. 2. *Geol.* See **CAMBODIENSIS**, 2. — **Mis-sis-sip-pl-an**, n.

## misive

**mis-ative** (mîs'iv), *n.* [F. See *MISERON*, *n.*] A letter. — *adj.* Specially sent or prepared to be sent.  
**mis-spell** (mîs-spel'), *v. t. & i.*; see **SPELL**. To spell incorrectly.  
**mis-spend** (mîs-spênd'), *v. t.*; see **SPEND**. To spend amiss; to squander.  
**mis-state** (mîs-stâ't), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **mis-state'ment**, *n.*  
**mis-step** ('stêp), *n.* A false step; slip; as in conduct.  
**mis-sus** (mîs'sûs; -zûs). Var. of **MISSUS**.

**it** (mîst), *n.* [AS.] 1. Water in the form of particles suspended in a atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; small water drops, floating or falling and approaching the form of rain. Cf. *anything which obscures, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or*. 3. Dimness of vision; a film before the eyes. 4. A cloud of smoke, dust, or the like; a haze. 5. A suspension of any finely divided liquid in any gas. — *Syn.* See **MAZE**. — *v. s & t.* To be, become, or cause to become, misty; dim or blur with or as with mist.

**mis-tak-a-ble** (mîs-tak'ə-b'l), *adj.* Liable to be mistaken or misunderstood; capable of being misconceived.

**mis-take** ('tāk), *v. t.*; see **TAKE**. [ON. *mistaka*. See **MIS**; **TAKY**.] 1. To misapprehend, misunderstand, or misconceive. 2. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception; as, to *mistake* James for John. 3. To err in recognizing, estimating, etc. — *v. e.* To make a mistake. — *n.* 1. An apprehending wrongly; a misunderstanding. 2. An unintentional error. — *Syn.* See **ERROR**.

**mis-taken** ('tāk'n), *adj.* 1. In error; judging wrongly; as, he is *mis-taken*. 2. Erroneous; as, a *mis-taken* notion. — **mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*

**mis-teach** ('têch), *v. t.*; see **TEACH**. To teach wrongly; to instruct imperfectly. — **mis-teach'er** ('têr), *n.*

**Mis'ter** (mîs'têr), *n.* [See **MASTER**.] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man and to a designation of occupation or office; — usually in abbreviated form *Mr.* (pl. *Messrs.*); as, *Mr. Smith*; *Mr. President*.

**mis'tlow'er** (mîs'tlou'êr), *n.* A cultivated herb (*Nepotium coccineum*) of the aster family, with violet heads.

**mis-think** (mîs-thînk'), *v. t. & i.*; see **THINK**. To think wrongly or unfavorably; think erroneously or ill (of).

**mis-time** ('tîm), *v. t.* To time wrongly.

**mis-tle-toe** (mîs'tlî-tô; mîz'tlî), *n.* [AS. *mistelîn*, fr. *mistel* mistletoe + *tân* twig.] 1. A European semiparasitic green shrub (*Viscum album*), with thick leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries. It is typical of a family (Loranthaceae, the mistletoe family). 2. A related American plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*), which grows on certain deciduous trees, esp. the tupelo and the red maple. The mistletoe is the State emblem of Oklahoma.



American Mistletoe.  
(14)

**mis-tool'** (mîs-tûk'), *past & obs. past part.* of **MISTAKE**.

**mis'tral** (mîs'trâl; mîs'trâl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., fr. L. *mastrata*, *adj.*] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

**mis-treat** (mîs-tîrê'), *v. t.* To treat ill, abuse. — **mis-treat'ment**, *n.*

**mis'tress** (mîs'trîs; trîs), *n.* [OF. *maistrice*, fem. of *maistre*. See **MASTER**.] 1. A woman having authority or ownership; the female head of a family, a school, etc. 2. A woman paramour. 3. A sweetheart; lady love. 3. *Archaic & Dial.* for **MADAM**. 4. A woman teacher. 5. A woman having the mastery of something. 6. [*cap.*]

## woman.

**mis-trial** (mîs-trî'âl), *n.* *Law.* A trial legally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings.

**mis-trust** ('trîst), *n.* Lack of confidence or trust. — *Syn.* See **UNCERTAINTY**. — *v. t. & i.* a. To regard with suspicion; have no confidence (in). b. To doubt the integrity, truth, validity, or the like (of). c. *Now Rare.* To forebode; surmise. — **mis-trust'er**, *n.* — **mis-trust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**mis-trust'ful** ('fûl), *adj.* Full of mistrust or forebodings; suspicious. — **mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

**mis-tryst** (mîs-trîst'), *v. t.* *Scot.* a. To fail to keep a tryst with. b. To perplex; — in the passive.

**mis'try** (mîs'trî), *adj.*; **MIST'RY** ('trî-êr); **MIST'RY-EST**. [AS. *mistig*.] 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; blurred by, or as by, mist. 2. Vague; indistinct; shadowy; hazy. — **mis'try-ly**, *adv.* — **mis'try-ness**, *n.*

**mis-un-der-stand** (mîs'un-dêr-stând'), *v. t. & i.* To fail to understand; misconceive; miscomprehend.

**mis-un-der-stand'ing**, *n.* 1. Mistake of meaning; misinterpretation. 2. Disagreement; quarrel.

**mis-un-der-stood** ('stûd'), *adj.* a. Wrongly or inadequately understood. b. Not sympathetically appreciated.

**mis-use** (mîs-'ûs; -tîz'), *n.* 1. Ill usage; abuse. 2. Wrong or improper use, as of words.

**mis-use** ('ûs'), *n.* 1. Wrong use; misapplication; misappropriation. 2. *Obs.* a. Improper conduct. b. Maltreatment. — **use'** ('ûz'), *v. t.* To subject to misuse; misapply; maltreat. — **us'er** ('ûz'êr), *n.*

**mis-val'ue** (mîs-vâl'û), *v. t.* To value wrongly, misesteem.

**mis-ven'ture** (mîs-vên'tûr), *n.* A misadventure.

**mis-worship** ('wôr'shîp; -shîp), *n.* Wrong or false worship.

**mis-write** ('rît'), *v. t.* **MIS-WROTE** ('rît); **MIS-WRIT'TEN** ('rît'n); **MIS-WRIT'ING** ('rît'îng). To write incorrectly.

**mite** (mî), *n.* [AS. *mite* mite (in sense 1).] 1. Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids (order Acarina), often infesting animals, plants, stored foods, etc. 2. [MD. *mite* (D. *mijs*), perh. through OF. Same word as **MITE**, 1.] A small coin or sum of money; — translating the New Testament *lepton*; specif., half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42). 3. *Now Collog.* A minute object or creature; a particle; bit; jot.

**mit'er**, **mit'tre** (mî'têr), *n.* [OF. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, fr. Gr. *mitra*.] 1. *Eccl.* A headband or fillet worn by women. 2. A liturgical headress worn by bishops and abbots; hence, a bishop's office or dignity; bishopric. See **VESTMENT**, *Illustr.* 3. [*Perh. a different word.*] *Carpen'try.* A The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a **miter joint**, or joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction, is made. b. *Miter joint.* c. A miter square. d. *Jewels.* A miter. The official head-dress of the high priest. — *v. s & t.* **MITERED** or **MIT'ERED** ('têrêd); **MIT'ERING** ('têr'îng) or **MIT'ERING** ('têr'îng). 1. To invest with a miter; — chiefly in past part.; as, *mitered* abbots. 2. To match or fit together in a miter joint. — **mit'er-er** ('têr), *n.*



Miter joint.

**miter box**, *Carpen'try.* An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood.

**miter gear**. A bevel gear in which the wheels are of equal diameter with axes at right angles. See **BEVEL GEAR**, *Illustr.*

**miter square**. *Carpen'try.* A bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45°; also, a square with an arm adjustable to any angle.

**mit'er-wort'**, **mit'tre-wort'** (mî'têr-wôr't'), *n.* a. Any of a genus (*Mitella*) of plants of the saxifrage family, whose capsule resembles a bishop's miter. b. An annual tomentaceous herb (*Cynodo-* *trolos*) of the southern U. S.

**Mith'gar'thr** (mîth'gâr'thêr). Var. of **MIDGARD**.

**Mith'râs** (mîth'râs; mîth'râs), *n.* Also **Mith'râ** (mîth'râ); [*L. & Gr. Mithra*, fr. *Offer. Mithra*.] A Persian god of the tender of truth, and enemy of the powers of darkness.

**mith'râ'th** ('th), *adj.* — **Mith'râ'th'ism** ('th'îz'm), *n.* — **Mith'râ'th'ist** ('th'îst), *n.* — **Mith'râ'th'ist'ic** ('th'îst'ik), *adj.*

**mith'rî-date** (mîth'rî-dât'), *n.* [*ML. mithridatum*, fr. *L.L. mithrî-datum*.] *Hist.* An antidote against poison; esp., an electuary, supposed to be a remedy for poison.

**mith'rî-da'tism** ('dât'îz'm), *n.* Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually increased doses of it; — from *Mithridates VI*, King of Pontus (d. 63 B.C.), who is said to have produced this condition in himself. — **mith'rî-da'tic** ('dât'ik), *adj.*

**mit'i-ga-ble** (mî'tî-gə-b'l), *adj.* That can be mitigated.

**mit'i-gant** ('gânt), *adj.* Mitigative; alleviating; soothing.

**mit'i-gate** ('gât), *v. t. & i.* [*L. mitigare*, past part. of *mitigare* to soften, fr. *mitis* mild, soft.] 1. *Now Rare.* To render or become mild or milder; mollify. 2. To make or become less severe, harsh, etc.; meliorate; temper; as, to *mitigate* grief. — *Syn.* See **ALLEVIATE**. — *Ant.* Intensify. — **mit'i-ga'tion** ('gâ'shûn), *n.* — **mit'i-ga'tive** ('gâ'tiv), *adj. & n.* — **mit'i-ga'tor** ('gâ'têr), *n.*

**mit'i-ga'tory** ('gâ'tôrî; -gâ'tôr-î), *adj. & n.* Serving to mitigate; palliative.

**mit'is cast'ing** (mî'tis; mî'tis), *n.* A process for producing malleable iron castings (*mitis*, or *mitis metal*); also, a casting made by this process.

**mit-to'sis** (mî-tô'sis), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. mitos* a thread.] *Biol.* Cell division in which complex nuclear processes precede the dividing of the cytoplasm; indirect cell division; — called also *karyokinesis* and opposed to *amitosis*. It typically involves four successive stages: (1) the *prophase*, in which the chromatin condenses into a threadlike *spindle* (or several spindles) which splits longitudinally and rearranges into paired chromosomes (see *CHROMOSOME*); (2) the *meta-phase*, during which the chromosomes orient at the median transverse plane of the spindle (see *SPINDLE*, 2 b); (3) the *anaphase*, in which a chromosome of each pair moves to an opposite pole of the spindle; (4) the *telophase*, during which each polar set of chromosomes forms a new nucleus containing the original (diploid) number of chromosomes. Cf. *MEIOSIS*. — **mit-to'tic** ('tô'tik), *adj.* — **mit-to'tally** ('tô'tlî), *adv.*

**mit'trail'leur** ('mî'trâ'lyûr), *n.* [F.] *Mit.* a. An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse. b. A mitrailleuse.

**mit'trail'louse** ('mî'trâ'loz; F. *mî'trâ'lyûz*), *n.* [F., fr. *mitraille* to fire grapeshot.] *Mit.* A breech-loading machine gun firing small projectiles rapidly from a number of barrels.

**mit'ral** (mî'trâl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a miter or the mitral valve.

**mitral valve**. *Anat.* The cardiac valve guarding the opening between the left auricle and the left ventricle, and preventing the return of blood to the auricle.

**mit'tre** (mî'têr), etc. Vars. of **MITER**, etc.

**mit'ten** (mî't'n), *n.* [OF. *mitaine*.] a. A covering for the hand having a separate sheath only for the thumb. Cf. *gloves*, 2, pl. *Slang*. Boxing gloves. — *to get, or give, the mitten*. To be refused, or to refuse, as a lover.

**mit'ti-mus** (mî'tî-mûs), *n.* [*L.* we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law.* A warrant of commitment to prison.

**mit'tvah**, **mits'vah** (mîts'vâh), *n.*, pl. **MIT'VOVOT** ('vôth). [*Heb. mitzvah* commandment.] *Jewish* *Relig.* a. A Biblical or rabbinic commandment. b. An act of charity performed in the interests of Jewish religion or law, or of any individual.

**mix** (mîks), *v. t. & i.*; **MIXED** (mîk'st) or **MIXT**; **MIX'ING**. [*From earlier mixt*, past part., fr. F. *mixte*, fr. L. *mixtus*, past part. of *miscere*.] 1. To unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; mingle. 2. To unite with in company; associate; hold intercourse. 3. To form by mingling; compound. 4. *Breeding*. To cross. — **mix'er** (mîk'sêr), *n.*

*Syn.* **Mix**, **minge**, **commingle**, **blend**, **merge**, **coalesce**, **amalgamate**, **fuse** mean to combine so as to form a more or less homogeneous whole. **Mix** may or may not imply complete loss of each element's identity; **minge** usually suggests that the elements are somewhat distinguishable; **commingle**, that they form a close, intimate union; **blend**, that though losing or obscuring their individual qualities, the mixture resulting is enhanced; **merge**, a combining that causes the loss of one or more elements in the whole; **coalesce**, a natural affinity in the things merging and, usually, a resulting organic unity; **amalgamate**, an effective, harmonious union rather than a complete loss of identities; **fuse**, a bringing into an indissoluble union by or as by being melted.

**mix**, *n.* 1. Act or result of mixing; also, state of being mixed or confused. 2. A mixture; *Collog.* a muddle. 3. A commercial preparation of mixed ingredients used, as an ice-cream mix.

**mix'at**, *adj.* [*For mixt*, fr. F. *mixte*, fr. L. *mixtus*. See

**mix**, *v.* 1. Mingle; blended. 2. Made up of dissimilar parts, qualities, or the like; as in:

**mixed grill** **mixed metaphor** **mixed nerve**  
3. Made up, or involving the action, of persons of different types, races, etc., or, specif., of both sexes, sides, etc., as in:  
**mixed commission** **mixed fousness** **mixed marriage**  
4. Muddled, esp. with drink. **5. Bot.** Combining racemose and cymose formations. See **HYPOCHAMPHYL**. **6. Law.** Involving relations with two or more classes of property rights, etc.; as, a mixed action. **7. Phonet.** Of a vowel, having a tongue position intermediate between front and back, as the *a* in *sofa*; central.

**mixed number**. *Math.* Sum of an integer and a fraction.

**mix-ture** (miks'tūr; 118), *n.* [F., fr. *L. mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] 1. A mixing. 2. Addition or presence of a foreign element, ingredient, etc.; admixture; as, English ancestry without *mixture*. 3. Something mixed; as: a fabric woven of variously colored threads. b A preparation consisting of two or more ingredients, kinds, etc.; as, a smoking *mixture*. 4. *Physics & Chem.* A complex of two or more ingredients which do not bear a fixed proportion to one another and which, however thoroughly commingled, are conceived as retaining a separate existence. Cf. **COMPOUND**.

**mix-up**, *n.* *Colloq.* A confusion; also, a conflict or melee.

**Mix'ar** (miks'ār), *n.* A star of the second magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper. See **URSA MAJOR**, **ILLUSTR.**

**mis'sen**, **mis'en** (miz'sen), *adj.* [*mis* *mis* foresail, fr. *L. mizzena*, fr. *mezzano* middle. See **MEZZANINE**.] *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast. — *n.* a fore-and-aft set on the mizzenmast. b A mizzenmast; — often used in hyphenated names of sails, as **mis'sen-royal**, **mis'sen-top-gallant**. See **SAIL**, **ILLUSTR.**

**mis'sen-mast**, **mis'en-mast** (-māst'), *naut.-mast*, *n.* *Naut.* The aftermost mast in a two-masted vessel (sloop or ketch), and in a three-masted vessel (ship, bark, barkentine, and schooner), and the third mast in a vessel having four or more masts.

**mis'sile** (miz'sil), *v. t. & i. n.* *Dial.* Drizzle; mist.

**mis'sile**, *v. i.* *Slang.* To take oneself off, decamp.

**mis'mon'io** (miz-mōn'io), *adj.* [*Gr. mēmōnikos*, fr. *mēmōnē* mind-ful, fr. *mnaōthai* to remember.] Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; or of pert. to mnemonics or memory. — *n.* 1. A mnemonic device. 2. Mnemonics.

**mis'mon'ios** (-iks), *n.*; see -ics. 1. The art of improving the efficiency of the memory. 2. *pl.* Mnemonic figures or characters.

**Mis'mo'sy'ne** (miz-mōs'yē; nē-mōs'yē), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. mīmōsyne* remembrance, memory.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, goddess of memory, and mother of the Muses by Zeus.

**-mo** (-mō). A suffix added to certain numerals, or their names, to indicate number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper, as in sixteen *mo* or *lomo*. Symbol: *as*, 16°.

**mo'a** (mō'ā), *n.* [Native name.] Any of numerous extinct flightless ratite birds confined to New Zealand and constituting a family (*Dinornithidae*). The largest (*Dinornis robustus*) was about 12 feet in height. Cf. **APERYX**, **ILLUSTR.**

**Mo'ab'ite** (mō'āb'it), *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people related to the Hebrews. *Gen. xix. 37.* — **Mo'ab'ite**, **Mo'ab'ite'sh** (-t'ish), *adj.* — **Mo'ab'ite'ss** (-ēs), *n.*

**moan** (mōn), *n.* [*MF. mone*, *mon*, *mane*] Lamentation; complaint; now a low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or of grief; also, a sound like a moan. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To bewail audibly; to emit moans; lament; bemoan. 2. To utter with moans. — **moan'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**moat** (mōt), *n.* [*OF. mote* hill, ditch, bank.] A deep wide trench around the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, usually filled with water; a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

**mob** (mōb), *n.* [*L. mobilis*, the movable common people. See **MOBILE**, *adj.*] 1. The populace; the masses. 2. The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; hence, a promiscuous collection of people; a crowd. 3. *Slang.* A criminal gang. — *Syn.* See **CROWD**. — *v. t.* **MOBBED** (mōbd); **MOBBING**. To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy. — **mob'bish**, *adj.*

**mob'cap** (mōb'kăp), *n.* *Chiefly Hist.* A woman's cap; esp., one having a full crown and frills, and fastened under the chin.

**mo'bile** (mō'bīl; bīl; 50), *adj.* [F., fr. *L. mobilis*, fr. *movere* to move.] 1. Movable. 2. Characterized by extreme fluidity, as mercury or ether. 3. Characterized by ease of movement; as: a Readily expressing changes, esp. in feeling; as, *mobile* features. b Quickly responding to any stimulus; easily moved; hence, changeable; also, versatile. 4. *Met.* Capable of being readily moved about; as, *mobile* artillery. — **mo-bil'i-ty** (mō-bīl'itē), *n.*

**mo'bi-lise** (mō'bī-līz), *v. t.* [F. *mobiliiser*.] 1. To render mobile. 2. *Met. & Naut.* To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army or a fleet. 3. To assemble and make ready for use, as resources. — *v. i.* To be mobilized. — **mo'bi-liz-a'tion** (mō'bī-lī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**mo'ble** (mō'bīl), *v. t.* *Obs. etc. Dial.* To wrap or muffle the head of, as in a hood.

**mob-o'ra-oy** (mōb-ōk'rā-ōy), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). [*mob* + *-eracy*] 1. Rule of the mob. 2. The mob as a ruling class. — **mob-o'rat'io** (mōb-ōk'rāt'io), *n.* — **mob-o'rat'ic** (-īk), *adj.*

**mo'o-ca-sin** (mō'kā-sin), *n.* [*Of Algonquian origin.*] 1. A soft-leather heeled shoe having its sole and sides made of one piece whose edges are joined with a puckered seam to a U-shaped piece lying on top of the foot. 2. Any pit viper (see **VIPER**, 1 b) of the genus *Akistrodon*, esp. the *water moccasin*, or *cottonmouth* (*A. piscivorus*) of the southern United States, which reaches a length of over four feet and feeds largely on fish, and the *copperhead* (which see). Certain harmless water snakes of the genus *Natrix* resemble the moccasins in color, are commonly mistaken for them, and are sometimes called *water moccasins*.

**moccasin flower**. See **LADY'S-SLIPPER**, 2.

**Mo'cha** (mō'kā), *n.* 1. A variety of coffee from Mocha or the Yemen district, Arabia. 2. A soft pliable leather for gloves, esp. one made from the skin of an Arabian goat. — *adj.* [*not cap.*] Designating a rich icing made with butter and chocolate and flavored with coffee, or a cake iced with it.

**mock** (mōk; 74), *v. t.* [*OF. moquer*.] 1. To treat with scorn or contempt; deride; ridicule. 2. To deceive; delude. 3. To defy; disdain. 4. To imitate; counterfeit; to deride; to mimic in sport; to deride by mimicry. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or jest; scoff; jeer. — *Syn.* See **RIDICULE**; **COPY**. — *n.* 1. A mocking; a sneer; a jibe.

2. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule. 3. Mockery; derision. 4. Imitation. — *adj.* Imitating reality or the real thing; not real; sham. — **mock'er**, *n.* — **mock'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**mock'er-y** (mōk'er-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rēz). 1. Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision. 2. A subject of laughter or derision. 3. Mimicry; imitation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impudent imitation. 4. That which is ridiculously or impudently unsuitable.

**mock'-be-ro'ic**, *adj.* Ridiculing or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or action; as, a *mock-heroic* poem.

**mock'ing-bird** (mōk'ing-būrd'; 74), *n.* A common bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) of the southern United States, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

**mock orange**. *U. S.* Any of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of shrubs of the hydrangea family.

**mock turtle soup**. A soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup.

**mock-up** (mōk'up), *n.* [From *mock*, *v. t.*, 4.] A full-sized dummy or structural model, built accurately to scale out of plywood, cardboard, canvas, clay, etc., chiefly for instructional purposes and for perfecting details of designing for the test model, as of an airplane fuselage.

**mod'al** (mōd'al; -l), *adj.* [*ML. modalis*, fr. *L. modus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mode; specif.: a *Law*. Containing provisions as to the mode or manner of taking effect; — said of a will, contract, etc. b *Logic*, impossibility or expressing modality. c *Music*. Written in one of the old church modes, as the Gregorian chant. 2. *Gram.* Pertaining to some particular attitude (as wish, possibility, supposal, etc.) toward the fulfillment of the action or state predicated, which may be conveyed by inflectional mood, use of auxiliary verb, word order, etc.; also, expressive of such an attitude; as, a *modal* auxiliary or link verb (so lest he should be angry); a *modal* adverb (she doubtless smiled). 3. *Philos.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting in form as opposed to substance, relating to the mode, or manifestation; as, a *modal* distinction between things. — **mod'al-ly**, *adv.*

**mod'al-ty** (mōd'al'itē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. Modal quality; also, mode; method. 2. *Logic*. That qualification of propositions a title to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content.

*Mod.* Any agency used in physical therapy, such as diathermy; any apparatus for applying such agency.

**mode** (mōd), *n.* [*L.* and *E. F.*, fr. *L. modus* a measure, manner, form.] 1. Manner of doing or being; method; fashion; particular form. 2. *Gram.* = 1st mood. 3. *Logic*. a The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions. b The form of a proposition with reference to its modality. 4. *Metaphysics*. A manifestation, form, or manner of arrangement, in general use, a particular form or manifestation of some underlying substance, or of some permanent aspect or attribute of such a substance. 5. *Music*. a An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals. b A rhetorical scheme. 6. *Petrog.* The actual mineral composition of a rock as distinguished from the hypothetical. 7. *Statistics*. The item, in a series of statistical data, which occurs oftenest. — *Syn.* See **METHOD**.

**mode**, *n.* [F., fr. *L. modus* manner.] A prevailing popular custom or style; fashion; etc. — *Syn.* See **FASHION**.

**mod'el** (mōd'l), *n.* [F. *modèle*, fr. *It. modello*, fr. *L. modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See **MODER**.] 1. *Obs.* A set of plans for a building. 2. *Dial.* A copy. 3. A miniature representation of a thing; sometimes, a facsimile. 4. Style of structure; design. 5. An archetype. 6. An example for imitation; as, a *model* of virtue. 7. A pattern of something to be made; as, the clay *model*. 8. A person or thing that serves as an artist's pattern, specif., a person who poses for an artist. 9. A woman employed to display gowns, hats, etc., to customers; a mannequin.

*Syn.* **Model**, **exemplar**, **pattern**, **exemplar**, **ideal** mean something held up before one for imitation or guidance. **Model** may or may not carry a further implication of a person or thing eminently worthy of imitation; **example** stresses the prominence, authoritativeness, etc., of the person or thing that challenges imitation, but apart from the context carries no implication of its worth; **pattern** suggests someone or something to be followed as rigidly as a pattern, or carefully worked-out plan of design; **exemplar** suggests a person or thing that sums up the qualities (usually but not invariably good qualities) that distinguish the type; **ideal** suggests a person or thing, whether real or conceived, that represents the perfection one hopes to attain.

— *v. t.* **MOD'ELLED** (-ld) or **MOD'ELLED**; **MOD'ELING** or **MOD'ELLING**. To plan or form after a pattern; form in model; shape; mold. — *v. i.* 1. To make a model or models. 2. To assume the appearance of natural relief; — said of parts of drawing when being drawn. 3. To act, pose, or serve as a model (senses 8 & 9). — *adj.* Serving, or suitable, for a model or pattern. — **mod'el-er**, **mod'el-ler** (-ēr), *n.*

**mod'er-ate** (mōd'er-āt), *adj.* [*L. moderatus*, past part. of *moderare*, *moderari*, to moderate, regulate.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive; restrained; as: a Sparring; temperate; abstemious. b Reasonable; calm; tempered. c Not extreme in opinion, in partisanship, etc.; as, *moderate* views. d The wind, according to Beaufort's scale (which see) and the wind scale of the U. S. Weather Bureau, designating a velocity of 13 to 18 miles per hour. e Fair; mediocre; as, *moderate* abilities.

*Syn.* **Moderate**, **temperate** mean neither too much nor too little. **Moderate** implies absence or avoidance of excess; **temperate**, restraint or restriction.

— *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics; hence [*usually cap.*], a member of any party designated "Moderate".

— (-āt), *v. t. & i.* 1. To render or become moderate; to diminish or become diminished in force, violence, etc.; abate. 2. To preside (over); serve as moderator (of). — **mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **mod'er-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

**mod'er-ate-ly** (mōd'er-āt'ē), *adv.* [*It.*] *Music*. Moderate; — used as a direction indicating tempo.

**mod'er-a'tor** (mōd'er-ā'tōr), *n.* 1. One who moderates; esp., the presiding officer, as of a town meeting or of a presbytery, synod, or other court of the Presbyterian church. 2. *Physics & Chem.* A substance, as graphite, deuterium (in heavy water), or beryllium, used for slowing down neutrons in an atomic pile. — **mod'er-a'tor-ship**, *n.*

**mod'ern** (mōd'ēr), *adj.* [*F. moderne*, fr. *LL. modernus*, fr. *mod* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure, hence, by measure, just now.]



1. Of or characteristic of the present or recent time; hence, new-fashioned. 2. [esp.] Designating the most recent period of a language or literature, in contrast with its earlier periods, usually termed *1. Middle* and *2. Modern*. *Modern English*, *Modern French* (see ENGLISH, ENCYC). — *mod-ern-ly*, *adv.* — *mod-ern-ness*, *n.* — *mod-ern-ist* (mōd'ēr-nīst), *n. & adj.* — *mod-ern-ism* (mōd'ēr-nīz-m), *n.* — *mod-ern-ly*, *adv.* — *mod-ern-ness*, *n.*

[the Bible, and places less emphasis on historic dogmas and 3. [esp.] R.C.Ch. A body of methods and tendencies in the of Scripture, apologetics, dogma, history, and ethics, seeking to Church teachings to the conclusions of modern scientific and ritual research. Plus X condemned it as substituting purely subjective criteria in matters of faith and morals for the authority of the Church. — *mod-ern-ist* (mōd'ēr-nīst), *n. & adj.* — *mod-ern-ism* (mōd'ēr-nīz-m), *n.*

*mod-ern-ist* (mōd'ēr-nīst), *n.* *pl.* -ISTS (-īz). Modernness; something modern; opposed to antiquity. *mod-ern-ism* (mōd'ēr-nīz-m), *n.* 1. To render modern; make conform to present usage, style, taste, etc. — *mod-ern-ize* (mōd'ēr-nīz-ē), *v. t.* — *mod-ern-ization* (mōd'ēr-nīz-ē-shūn), *n.* — *mod-ern-ize* (mōd'ēr-nīz-ē), *v. t.*

*mod-est* (mōd'ēst; -īst), *adj.* [F. *modeste*, fr. L. *modestus*.] 1. Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own merits; not forward or boastful. 2. Evincing, or arising from, lack of boldness, presumption, display, etc.; moderate; unpretentious; as, a *modest* request or home. 3. Observing the proprieties of sex; chaste; decent. — *Syn.* See HUMBLE: SHY; CHASTE (Ant. Immodest). — *mod-est-ly*, *adv.*

*mod-est-ty* (mōd'ēst-ē-ty; -īst-ē-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being modest; also, the temper resulting from a modest estimate of oneself; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, or presumption.

*mod-i-cum* (mōd'ī-kūm), *n.* *pl.* -CUMS (-kūms). [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus* measure.] A little; a small quantity or portion. *mod-i-fi-able* (mōd'ī-fī-ā-b'l), *adj.* That may be modified.

*mod-i-fi-ca-tion* (mōd'ī-fī-kā-shūn), *n.* Act of modifying, or state of being modified; specif.: a limitation or qualification. b Partial alteration; state or result of being so altered; also, a modified form. c Biol. A noninheritable change in an organism caused by the influence of its environment.

*mod-i-fi-ca-to-ry* (mōd'ī-fī-kā-tō-rī), *adj.* Tending to modify. *mod-i-fi-er* (mōd'ī-fī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which modifies. 2. *Gram.* — QUALIFIER, 2.

*mod-i-ty* (mōd'ī-tī), *v. t.* — FIED (-fīd); -FY-ING. [OF. *modifier*, fr. L. *modificare*, *modificari*, fr. *modus* limit + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To reduce in extent or degree, moderate. 2. To change somewhat the form or qualities of; as, to *mod-ify* the terms of a contract. 3. *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; qualify. 4. *Philol.* To change by umlaut. — *v. i.* To undergo or make a modification. — *Syn.* See CHANGE.

*mod-ifi-cation* (mōd'ī-fī-kā-shūn), *n.* [It. *modificazione*.] Arch. An ornamental block or bracket under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders.

*mod-i-o-lus* (mōd'ī-ō-lūs), *n.* *pl.* -OLI (-lī). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] Anat. The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear.

*mod-ish* (mōd'īsh), *adj.* In the mode; fashionable. — *mod-ish-ly*, *adv.* — *mod-ish-ness*, *n.*

*mod-i-ate* (mōd'ēst), *n.* [F.] A dressmaker.

*mod-er* (mōd'rēd), *n.* A knight of the Round Table, the rebellious nephew of King Arthur.

*mod-u-lar* (mōd'ū-lār), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a module or modulus.

*mod-u-late* (mōd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *modulatus*, past part. of *modulari* to measure, modulate, fr. *modulus*. See MODULE.] 1. To adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; temper; soften. 2. To tune to a certain key or pitch; or inflect in tone, as the voice. 3. To intone; as, to *mod-ulate* a prayer. 4. Elec. To change the frequency of (an electrical wave) by imposing upon them others of another, usually a lower, frequency. — *v. i.* 1. To modulate the tones, as in singing. 2. *Music.* To pass by regular chord or melodic progression, as from one key to another. 3. *Radio.* To produce modulation. — *mod-u-lat-er* (mōd'ū-lāt-ēr), *n.* — *mod-u-lat-o-ry* (mōd'ū-lāt-ō-rī), *adj.*

*mod-u-lation* (mōd'ū-lā-shūn), *n.* 1. A modulating; also, extent or degree of being modulated. 2. *Music.* The use of stress or pitch to convey meaning; also, an instance of this. 3. *Music.* Act or process of changing from one key to another, esp. without a break in the melody or chord succession. 4. *Radio.* Alteration of the amplitude or frequency of a wave in accordance with speech or a signal.

*mod-ule* (mōd'ū-lū), *n.* [F. and L., fr. L. *modulus* a small measure. See MODULE.] 1. A standard or unit of measurement. 2. Arch. The size of some part, as the apothecary of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure for regulating proportions.

*mod-u-lus* (mōd'ū-lūs), *n.* *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a small measure. See MODULE.] A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; — often denoted by *M* or *M*; as, the *modulus* of elasticity.

*mod-us op-er-an-di* (mōd'ūs ōp-ēr-ān'dī), [L.] Manner or mode of operating or working.

*mod-us vi-ven-di* (mōd'ūs vī-vēn'dī), [L.] Mode of living; hence, a temporary arrangement pending settlement of a dispute.

*mo-fette* (mō-fēt'), *n.* Also *mo-fette*. [F. *mo-fette*.] Geol. A vent in the earth from which carbon dioxide and other gases issue.

*mog* (mōg), *v. i. & t.* *Dial.* To depart; move slowly; lag.

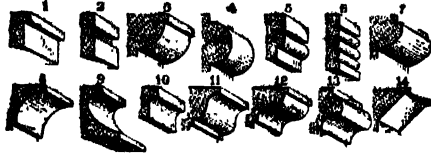
*Mo-gul* (mō-gūl; -gūl; -gūl; -gūl), *n.* [Per. *Mughul* a Mongolian, the Great Mogul.] 1. A person of the Mongolian race; specif., one of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. 2. Hence [not cap.]: a great personage; magnate; autocrat. b A type of locomotive.

*mo-hair* (mō-hār), *n.* [It. *moccasin*, fr. Ar. *mukhayyar*.] 1. A fine camel hair from the hair of the Ankara goat; also, such hair or the yarn made from it. 2. A lustrous fabric imitating true mohair, usually of cotton and wool mixed. 3. A garment of this fabric.

*Mo-ham-med-an* (mō-hām-mēd-ān; -y-dān), *adj.* [From *Mohammed*, fr. Ar. *Muhammad* praiseworthy, highly praised.] Of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islam; a Moslem.

**Mohammedan calendar.** A lunar calendar of the hejira (Anno Hegiras, abbr. A.H.), A.D. 610, constitute a cycle, of which the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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in or as in a mold; also, shape; model. 3. To ornament by molding or carving. 4. *Founding*. To form a mold of, as in sand. — **mold'a-ble**, *mold'a-ble*, *adj.* — **mold'a-ss**, *mold'er*, *n.*  
**mold'board**, *mold'board* (*mold'bôrd*), *dial.* *môlbôrd*; 70). *n.*  
 1. A curved iron plate attached to a plowshare which lifts, turns, and pulverizes the soil. See *plow, illus.* 2. One of the boards forming a mold for concrete.  
**mold'er**, *mold'er* (*môld'êr*), *v. t.* [From *mold* soil.] To crumble into particles; to turn to dust by natural decay.  
**mold'ing**, *mold'ing*, *n.* 1. Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds. 2. Anything cast in a mold, or which ap-



**Moldings**, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia; 2 Sunk Fillet; 3 Quarter Round, sometimes called Ovolo; 4 Turus (when large and combined with other moldings); 5 Bead or Astragal; 6 Bead or Reeling; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb; 8 Cavetto; 9 Scotia; 10 Congé; 11 Cyma Recta; 12 Cyma Reversa; 13 Beak; 14 Splay.

pears to be so cast. 3. *Arch.* a. A plane, or curved, narrow surface, either sunk or projecting, used for decoration. b. A strip of material having such a surface.

**mold'warp**, *mold'warp* (*môld'wôrp*), *n.* [AS. *mold* soil + *weorpan* to throw up.] *Local, Eng.* The European mole (*Talpa europaea*).

**mold'y**, *mold'y* (*môld'î*), *adj.*; -*y* (ô-î); -*y* (ô-î). [From 1st *mold*.] Overgrown with, or containing, mold; musty. — **mold'y-ness**, *n.*

**mole** (*môl*), *n.* [F. *mûle*, fr. *L. mola* mill, cake, and (after Gr. *mûlê*) *mola*.] A mass of fleshy or other more or less solid matter generated in the uterus.

**mole**, *n.* [AS. *mâl*.] A congenital spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

**mole**, *n.* [ME. *molle*.] 1. Any of numerous burrowing insectivores (chiefly of the family Talpidæ) with minute eyes, concealed ears, and soft fur. 2. One who works in a dark place or in the dark. 3. Mole-skin; pl. moleskins.

**mole** (*môl*), *n.* [F. *mûle*, fr. *MGy. mûlos*, fr. *L. moles* mass, burden.] A massive work of masonry or of large stones, laid in the sea, often as a breakwater.

**mole**, *n.* [See *MOLECULE*.] *Chem.* A gram molecule.

**molech** (*môl'êk*). Var. of *MOLOCH*.

**mole'cu-lar** (*môl'êk'û-lêr*), *adj.* [See *MOLECULE*.] *Physics & Chem.* Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of molecules; as, molecular grouping, etc.

**molecular film**. *Physical Chem.* A monomolecular layer. See *MONOMOLECULAR*.

**molecular weight**. *Chem.* The weight of any molecule, being the sum of the weights of its constituent atoms.

**mole'cu-les** (*môl'êk'û-lêz*), *n.* [F. *molecule*, fr. *L. mola* mass, See 4th *MOLE*.] 1. Any minute particle. 2. *Chem. & Phys.* a. A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound that retains chemical identity with the substance in mass. b. A quantity proportional to the molecular weight; specif., a gram molecule.

**mole'hill** (*môl'hîl*), *n.* A little ridge thrown up by moles; hence, an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, etc.

**mole'skin** (*ak'în*), *n.* 1. The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it. 2. A fabric resembling moleskin, or velvet. 3. *pl.* Garments, esp. trousers, made of this fabric.

**mole'st** (*môl'êst*), *v. t.* [OF. *molestare*, fr. *L. molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome.] To interfere with or meddle with unwarrantably so as to injure or disturb. — **mole'st'er**, *n.*

**mole'st-ing** (*môl'êst'îng*), *n.* Act of molesting, or state of being molested; annoyance.

**mole'st'ry** (*môl'êst'î*), *adj.* *Her.* Resembling the rind of a millstone in shape; — said of a cross. See *CROSS, illus.* (15).

**Moll** (*môl*), *n.* 1. A diminutive of *MARY*. 2. [often not cap.] *Slang & Dial.* a. A wench; prostitute. b. A gangster's mistress.

**moll'as-cent** (*môl'ê-s'ênt*), *adj.* [L. *mollascens*.] Tending to soften; softening. — **moll'as-cence** (*-êns*; -*ns*), *n.*

**moll'i-fi-ca-tion** (*môl'î-fî-k'ê-shûn*), *n.* Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; mitigation.

**moll'ify** (*môl'î-fî*), *v. t.*; -*fy* (î-fî); -*fy* (îng). [F. *mollifier*, fr. *LL. mollificare*, fr. *mollis* soft + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. *Rare*. To soften. 2. To allay, as rage, appease; mitigate; calm. — *Syn.* See *PACIFY*. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To become soft. 2. To become softened. — **moll'î-fî'er** (*-fî-êr*), *n.* — **moll'î-fy**, *adv.*

**moll'î-ti-ess** (*môl'î-tî-êss*), *n.* [L. *mollitudo*.] Softness.

**moll'us-cod** (*môl'ûs-kôid*), *adj.* Also **moll'us-cô'id** (*môl'ûs-kô-i-d*); -*d* (î). Like a mollusk. — *n.* A molluscoid animal.

**moll'us-cous** (*-kûs*), *adj.* Molluscan.

**moll'usk** (*môl'ûsk*), *n.* Also **moll'usko**. [F. *mollusque*, fr. *L. molluscus* soft, fr. *mollis* soft.] One of a large phylum (Mollusca) containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish* except the crustaceans. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc., all of which have a soft unsegmented body protected in most instances by a calcareous shell. — **moll'us-kan** (*môl'ûs-kân*), *adj.*

**Moll'weide** (*môl'vî-dî*), *n.* [After Karl B. Mollweide (1774-1825), Ger. mathematician and astronomer.] An equal-area representation of the surface of the earth as a plane in the form of an

as straight lines and areas are progressively distorted. It was first used by Mollweide in 1805.

**moll'y-cod'dle** (*môl'î-kôd'î*), *n.* A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* To coddle; pamper. — *Syn.* See *PUZZLE*. — **moll'y-cod'dle-er** (*-î-êr*), *n.*

**Mô'loah** (*mô'lô-ê*), *n.* [L. *Gr. Môloah*, fr. Heb. *Môloah*.] Bib. A Semitic deity, who was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of first-born children.

**Mô'lo-ah broad'head'et** (*môl'ô-ê-êt*; *môl'ô-ê-êt*). [A. V. M. *Moloch* (b. 1800).] A torpedolike rack that, on being dropped, rotates as it falls, scattering one by one by centrifugal force a series of incendiary bombs, and in some types a detonation bomb with delayed-action fuse.

**Molotov cocktail**. [After V. M. Molotov.] A crude hand grenade made of a bottle filled with an inflammable liquid, chiefly gasoline, and fitted with a wick or saturated rag taped to the bottom, which is ignited at the moment of hurling.

**molt**, *molt* (*môlt*), *v. i.* [AS. *moltan*, in transition to exchange for fr. *L. mutare*.] To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, the castoff parts being replaced by new growth. — *v. t.* To cast off and renew by molting. — *n.* A molting; also, the castoff covering. — **molt'er**, *molt'er*, *n.*

**molt'en** (*môlt'ên*), *adj.* Archaic past part. of *molten*. Hence: *adj.* 1. Melted; in a molten state. 2. From intense heat. 3. Made by melting and casting; as, a *molten* metal.

**mol'to** (*môlt'ô*), *adv.* [It. *Molto*.] Much; very; — in directions; as in *mol'to a d'alto* (ô-d'ôl'tô), very slowly.

**mo'ly** (*môl'î*), *n.*; pl. *moles* (-lîz). [L. fr. Gr. *moly*.] A fabulous herb of occult power, mentioned by Homer, Milton, and others.

**mo'lyb'de-ni-t** (*môl'îb'dê-nî-t*), *n.* [See *MOLYBDENUM*.] A chemical element, symbol *Mo*, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite.

**mo'lyb'de-num** (*môl'îb'dê-nûm*; *môl'îb'dê-nûm*), *n.* [NL, fr. *L. molybdaenus* galeena, fr. Gr. *molybdæna*, fr. *molybdænos* lead.] A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steel like all with carbon. Sp. gr., 10.2. Symbol, *Mo*; at. no., 42; at. wt., 95.1.

**mo'lyb'dic** (*môl'îb'dîk*), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing molybdenum, esp. in a higher valence. Cf. *MOLYBDIC*.

**mo'lyb'dous** (-dûs), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or containing molybdenum, esp. in a lower valence. Cf. *MOLYBDIC*.

**mom'e** (*môm*), *n.* Archaic. A blockhead.

**mo'ment** (*mô'mênt*), *n.* [OF, fr. *L. momentum*.] 1. A minute movement, motion, moment, fr. *move* to move. 2. A minute unit of time; an instant. 3. Importance, as in influence or effect; sequence; as, affairs of *moment*. 4. A definite period or point; esp. *Chiefly Philos.*, a stage in development, as in the history of thought, social institution, etc.; esp., a stage in logical development, in a theory, etc. 5. An essential or constituent element. 6. *Mech.* A tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. — *Syn.* See *IMPULSION*.

**mo'men-tar'y** (*mô'mên-t'î*), *adj.* *esp. Brit.*, (-î-î), *adj.* Continuing only a moment; transitory; ephemeral. — *Syn.* See *TRANSIENT*. — **mo'men-tar'i-ty**, *adv.* — **mo'men-tar'i-ness**, *n.*

**mo'men-ly** (*mô'mên-t'î*), *adv.* 1. From moment to moment; every moment; as, increasing *momently*. 2. At any moment; instantly. 3. For a, or the, moment; as, *momently* hidden.

**mo'men-tous** (*mô'mên-t'ûs*), *adj.* Of moment or consequence; very important; as, *momentous* decisions. — **mo'men-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **mo'men-tous-ness**, *n.*

**mo'men-tum** (-tûm), *n.*; pl. -*ta* (-tâ), -*tums* (-tûmz). [L.] 1. *Mech.* Quantity of motion; the property of a moving body which determines the length of time required to bring it to rest when under the action of a constant force or moment. 2. Popularly, impetus. 3. = *MOMENT*, 6.

**Mô'mus** (*mô'mûs*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mômos* blame, ridicule, *Momus*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Ridicule personified as a mocking and censorious god. 2. Hence, a carping critic.

**mon** (*môn*). *Scot. & Dial.* Var. of *MAN*.

**mon-** (*môn-*). = *MONO-* (which see), as in *monandrous*.

**mon'a-chal** (*môn'â-kâl*), *adj.* [ML. *monachalis*, fr. *monachus* a monk.] Monastic.

**mon'a-chism** (-îz'm), *n.* Monasticism.

**mon'a-d** (*môn'â-d*), *n.* Var. of *MONAD*.

**mon'ad** (*môn'âd*; *mô'nâd*), *n.* [L. *monas*, -*adis*, a unit, fr. Gr. *monas*, -*ados*, fr. *monê* a unit; *Philos.* a unit; individual; atom. b. An individual elementary being, psychical or spiritual in nature, reflecting within itself the whole universe. 2. *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit. 3. *Zool.* A flagellate protozoan. — *adj.* Of the nature of a monad. — **mon'ad-ic** (*mô'nâd'îk*), **mon'ad-i-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.*

**mon'a-del-phous** (*môn'â-dêl'fûs*), *adj.* [*mon-* + Gr. *adelphos* brother.] *Bot.* Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynoecium, as in flowers of the mallow family.

**mon'ad-ism** (*môn'âd'îz'm*; *mô'nâd'îz'm*), *n.* The theory that the universe is a composite of monads.

**mon'ad'nock** (*mô'nâd'ôk*), *n.* [From Mt. *Monadnock*, N. H., a typical example.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill or mountain of resistant rock surmounting a peneplain.

**Mô'na Li'sa** (*mô'nâ-lî-zâ*; *mô'nâ-lî*). [It. *Mona, Monna* madam.] Leonardo da Vinci's portrait of Lisa, wife of a Florentine, Francesco del Giocondo, which is famous for its subtleties; — called also *La Gioconda*.

**mon'androus** (*mô'nân-drûs*), *adj.* [*mon-* + *andrus*.] 1. Having flower with a single stamen, as many orchids. 2. [Gr. *monandros*.] Of or pertaining to monandry.

**mon'an-dry** (-drî), *n.* [Gr. *monandros* having one husband.] 1. State or custom of having only one husband at a time. Cf. *POLYANDRY*. 2. *Bot.* Condition of being monandrous.

**mon'an-thous** (-thûs), *adj.* *Bot.* One-flowered.

**mon'arch** (*môn'êrk*), *n.* [LL. *monarcha*, fr. Gr. *monarchos*, fr. *monos* alone + *archein* to be first, — *preme ruler*; also, *ti* monarchy. 2. One in position, dignity, power, etc.; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest. 3. A large butterfly (*Danaus archippus*) with black and black-bordered orange-brown wings, the larva of which feeds on milkweed. — **mon'ar-chal** (*môn'êr-kâl*), **mon'ar-chi-al** (-î-kâl), *adj.*

**mon'ar-chi-an-ism** (*môn'êr-kî-ân-îz'm*), *n.* *Ecol. Hist. & Theol.* Any of several anti-Trinitarian doctrines current in the church of the 2d and 3d centuries, the common principle of which was that God is one in person as well as in nature. — **mon'ar-chi-an-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**mon'ar-chi-ol** (-kîl), *adj.* Also **mon'ar-chi-al** (-î-kâl), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; favoring a monarchy. — **mon'ar-chi-ol-ly**, *adv.*

**mon'ar-chism** (*môn'êr-kîz'm*), *n.* *ant* or *prin-*

chies, or advocacy of them. — **mon'arch-ist** (mōn'ārk-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **mon'arch-is'tic** (-ist'ik), *adj.*  
**mon'arch-y** (mōn'ārk-ē), *n.* — **mon'archy** (mōn'ārk-ē), *n.* [OF. *monarchie*, fr. LL. *monarchia*, fr. *monarchia*.] 1. *Now Rare.* Sovereignty. 2. A state ruled over by a monarch; also, the rule exercised by such a person. A monarchy is called an absolute monarchy when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's power; a limited, or constitutional, monarchy, when there are such limitations. 3. Government in which a single person is sovereign.

**mon'as** (mōn'ās; mō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* **MONADES** (mōn'ā-dēz). [LL.] A monad.

**mon'as'ter-y** (mōn'ās-tēr'ē or, esp. *Brit.*, -trē), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-tēz). *monast'ery*, fr. Gr. *monastērion*, fr. *monastēs* a solitary, a monk, fr. *monastēs* to be alone, live in solitude, fr. *monos* alone. 1. A place of religious retirement, or of seclusion from the world for persons taking religious vows, esp. monks; a convent. — **Syn.** See **CLOISTER**. — **as'ter-i-al** (-tēr'ē-āl), *adj.*

**mon'as'tic** (mōn'ās'tik), *adj.* [ML. *monasticus*.] Of or pert. to monasteries or their occupants; also, secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. — *n.* A monk. — **mon'as'ti-cal** (-tē-kāl), *adj.* — **mon'as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**mon'as'ti-cism** (mōn'ās'tē-sizm), *n.* The monastic life, system, or condition; specif., organized asceticism.

**mon'a-tom'ic** (mōn'ā-tōm'ik), *adj.* [*mon-* + *atomic*.] *Chem.* Consisting of one atom; having one atom in the molecule. *b* Univalent. *c* Having one replaceable atom or radical.

**mon'ax'ial** (mōn'āks'ē-āl), *adj.* [*mon-* + *axial*.] Having a single axis; uniaxial; specif., *Bot.* developing inflorescence directly on the primary axis. *Cf.* **PLUMAXIAL**.

**mon'a-xite** (mōn'ā-zīt), *n.* [*Gr. monaxēin* to be solitary; in allusion to its isolated crystals.] A mineral occurring often in sand deposits, especially in the Carolinas, Brazil, and India. It is a phosphate of certain rare earths, essentially (Ca, La, Nd, Pr)PO<sub>4</sub>, usually also containing thorium.

**mon'cher** (mōn shār'), *masc.*; [*ma chère* (mā shār'), *fem.* [F.] My dear.

**Mon'day** (mūn'dē), *n.* [AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of (sacred to) the moon; a translation of L. *lunae dies*.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday. *Abbr.* *Mon.*

**mon'de** (mōnd; *B.* mōnd), *n.* [F.] The world of fashion; society; one's coterie or circle.

**mon'e'olous** (mō-nē'ōlūs). *Var.* of **MONOCIOUS**.

**Mon-el'** (mō-nēl'), *n.* **Monel metal**. A trade-mark for an alloy of nickel, copper, and other elements, chiefly iron and manganese, in certain proportions, made by direct reduction from ore in which the constituent metals occur in these proportions. It resembles nickel.

**mon'e-tary** (mōn'tē-tēr'ē; mūn'-, or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ē), *adj.* [L. *monetarius* belonging to a mint.] 1. Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency. 2. Of or having to do with money; pecuniary. — **Syn.** See **FINANCIAL**. — **mon'e-tar'i-ly**, *adv.*

**monetary unit**. The standard unit of value of a national currency. See **Tables**, below.

**mon'e-tize** (mōn'tē-tīz; mūn'-), *v. t.* To convert or coin into money; give a standard value to in a national currency; as, to monetize silver. — **mon'e-tiz-a'tion** (-tē-zā'shūn; -tē-zē'-), *n.*  
**mon'ey** (mūn'ē), *n.*; *pl.* **MONETIES** (-sē). The irregular plural *monetis* occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [OF. *moneta*, fr. L. *moneta*. See **AD MINT**.] 1. Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange. See **Tables**, below. 2. A sum (definite or indefinite) of money. 3. Wealth reckoned in terms of money. 4. Any form or denomination of coin or paper lawfully current as money; — chiefly *pl.* 5. Anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value, as sheep, wampum, gold dust, etc. 6. Written or stamped promises or certificates, which pass current as a means of payment; paper money (which *see*).  
**COMBINATIONS are:**

**money-changer** **moneylender** **money-mad**

**mon'ey-bag'** (-bāg'), *n.* 1. A bag for containing money. 2. *pl.* *Colloq.* a Wealth. *b* A rich person.

**mon'eyed** (mūn'ēd), *adj.* 1. Supplied with money; wealthy. 2. Consisting in, derived from, or due to money.

**mon'ey-er** (mūn'ē-ēr), *n.* 1. An authorized coiner of money; a mintner. 2. *Rare.* A banker.

**mon'ey-mak'ing** (-māk'ing), *n.* Act or process of making or acquiring money. — *adj.* 1. Lucrative. 2. Engaged in money-making. — **mon'ey-mak'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**money of account**. A denominator of value, or basis of exchange, used in keeping accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; thus, the mill is a *money of account* in the United States, but not a coin.

**money order**. An order issued by a post office or express or telegraph office for payment of a specified sum of money at another named office.

**mon'ey-wort'** (mōn'ē-wūrt'), *n.* A trailing herb (*Lysimachia nummularia*) of the primrose family, with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils.

**mon'ger** (mūng'ēr), *n.* [AS. *manper*, fr. *mangian* to trade.] A trader; a dealer; — now often implying petty or discreditable dealing or traffic.

**mon'ger-ing** (mūng'ēr-ing), *n.* & *adj.* Dealing; trafficking; trading; — chiefly in combination, as in *newsmongering*.

**Mon'gol** (mōng'gōl), *adj.* Mongolian. — *n.* 1. One of the native tribes of Mongolia, mostly nomadic tent dwellers. 2. = **MONGOLIAN**, *n.*, 2. 3. A member of the Mongolian race.

**mon'go-lian** (mōng-gōl'ē-ān; gōl'ē-ān; mōn'), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Mongolia, the Mongols, or their language. 2. Designating, or belonging to, the division of mankind named the **Mongolian race**, and comprising the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest. 3. *Med.* Pertaining to or afflicted with Mongolism. — *n.* 1. A member of the Mongolian race; also, a Mongol (sense 1). 2. The language of the Mongols (sense 1), which comprises various dialects written in an alphabet derived from the Uigur. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*. 3. *Med.* One afflicted with Mongolism.

**Mon'gol'ic** (-gōl'ik), *adj.* Mongolian. — *n.* The Mongolian language.

## TABLES OF MONETARY UNITS AND DENOMINATIONS

### WITH VALUES OF FOREIGN UNITS IN U. S. CURRENCY

**NOTE.** In the following tables the monetary units are indicated (in column two) by italic type and their par values in terms of United States currency are given (in column three). For many of the monetary units the par values have been determined by agreement between the particular countries concerned and the International Monetary Fund, established as an agency of the United Nations in July 1944; such values are indicated by an asterisk. These par values are not always the same as the actual exchange rates, which may change from day to day and which may vary considerably over a given period of time. For the current effective exchange value of any particular unit the daily newspapers should be consulted. By law the gold content of the U. S. dollar was fixed Jan. 31, 1934 at 15,238 grains of gold, or \$35.00 to a fine ounce; the British sovereign contains 113 grains. Because gold is held in reserve by the chief governments of the world, few gold coins have in recent years actually been minted or remain in circulation. Paper money and silver are most widely used for the higher denominations, aluminum-bronze and nickel for coins of smaller value, and bronze, copper, and alloys for the coins of lowest value.

| United States of America   |      |  | Bulgaria                            |  |            |
|--|------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| 100 cents (c., ¢) = 1 dollar (\$)  |      |  | 100 stotinki = 1 lev (л.)           |  | \$0.00348  |
| Minor coins are the nickel (5 cents), dime (10 cents), quarter (25 cents), half dollar (50 cents). The ten-dollar gold piece, formerly coined, was known as the eagle. The silver dollar contains (since 1837) 412.5 grains of silver .900 fine. |      |  | <b>Burma:</b> Same system as INDIA. |  |            |
| Afghanistan  |      |  | Canada                              |  |            |
| 100 pulḥ = 1 afghani (rupee)   |      | \$0.0595   | 100 cents = 1 dollar (\$)           |  | \$0.9091 * |
| Argentina  |      |  | Ceylon                              |  |            |
| 100 centavos = 1 peso (p., \$)   |      | (gold) \$1.633<br>(paper peso = .44<br>gold peso) \$0.7185 | 100 cents = 1 rupee                 |  | \$0.2100   |
| Australia  |      |  | Chile                               |  |            |
| 20 shillings = 1 Australian £ (Same system of coinage as Great Britain.)   | (£A) | \$2.240 *  | 100 centavos = 1 peso (p., \$)      |  | \$0.0323 * |
| Austria  |      |  | China                               |  |            |
| 100 groschen = 1 schilling (s.)  |      | \$0.08944  | 100 cents = 1 yuan (¥)              |  |            |
| Belgium  |      |  | Colombia                            |  |            |
| 100 centimes = 1 franc (fr.)   |      | \$0.0200 *   | 100 centavos = 1 peso (p., \$)      |  | \$0.5128 * |
| Bolivia  |      |  | Costa Rica                          |  |            |
| 100 centavos = 1 boliviano (b.)  |      | \$0.0167 *   | 100 centimos = 1 colon (¢)          |  | \$0.1781 * |
| Brazil   |      |  | Cuba                                |  |            |
| 5 cruzeiros = 1 cruzeiro (Cr.\$)   |      | \$0.0541 *   | 100 centavos = 1 peso (p., \$)      |  | \$1.00 *   |
| 1 conto = 100,000 cruzeiros  |      |  | Czechoslovakia                      |  |            |
|  |      |  | 100 heller = 1 koruna (Kč)          |  | \$0.02 *   |
|  |      |  | Denmark                             |  |            |
|  |      |  | 100 lire = 1 krone (k.)             |  | \$0.1448 * |

## Dominican Republic

100 centavos = 1 peso (p., \$) \$1.00 \*

## Ecuador

100 centavos = 1 sucre (s.) \$0.0741 \*

## Egypt

10 millèmes = 1 piastre (Pt., pias.)  
100 piasters = 1 Egyptian pound (£E) \$2.872 \*

## El Salvador

100 centavos = 1 colon (¢) \$0.40 \*

## Ethiopia

100 centimes = 1 dollar (\$E) \$0.4025 \*

## Finland

100 pennia = 1 markka (mk.) \$0.004348

## France

100 centimes = 1 franc (fr.) \$0.00246

## Germany (Western)

100 pfennig = 1 Deutsche mark (DM, Dm.) \$0.2381

## Great Britain

4 farthings = 1 penny (d.)  
12 pence = 1 shilling (s.)  
20 shillings = 1 pound (£)  
21 shillings = 1 guinea \$2.800 \*Additional coins in the British system are threepence, sixpence, florin, half crown, crown, half sovereign, sovereign. (See these in *Vocab*)

## Greece

100 lepta = 1 drachma (dr., d.) \$0.0002

## Guatemala

100 centavos = 1 quetzal (q.) \$1.00 \*

## Haiti

100 centimes = 1 gourde (g., gde.) \$0.20

## Honduras

100 centavos = 1 lempira (l.) \$0.50 \*

## Hong Kong

100 cents = 1 dollar (HK\$) \$0.1750 \*

## Hungary

100 fillér = 1 forint \$0.0852

## Iceland

100 aurar = 1 króna (kr.) \$0.0614 \*

## India, Republic of

3 pies = 1 pice  
4 pice = 1 anna  
16 annas = 1 rupee (R., Rs.) \$0.2100 \*  
13½ rupees = 1 pound sterling (£1)  
100,000 rupees = 1 lac

## Iran

100 dinars = 1 rial \$0.031 \*  
100 rials = 1 pahlavi

## Iraq

1000 fils = 1 Iraqi dinar (I.D.) \$2.800 \*

## Ireland, Republic of

Same system as GREAT BRITAIN.

## Israel

1000 mils = 1 Israeli pound (£I) \$2.80

## Italy

100 centesimi = 1 lira (l.) \$0.0016

## Japan

10 rin = 1 sen  
100 sen = 1 yen (¥) \$0.0028

## Lebanon

100 piasters = 1 Lebanese pound (£Leb.) \$0.4563 \*

Luxembourg: Same system as BELGIUM.

100 centavos = 1 peso (p., \$) \$0.1156 \*

## Netherlands

100 cents = 1 guilder or guilden (gld.) \$0.2632 \*

## New Zealand

Same system as GREAT BRITAIN.

## Nicaragua

100 centavos = 1 cordoba (C\$) \$0.20 \*

## Norway

100 öre = 1 krona (k.) \$0.1400 \*

## Pakistan

16 annas = 1 rupee \$0.3023  
(Same system of coinage as in INDIA.)

## Panama

100 centesimos = 1 balboa (b.) \$1.00 \*

## Paraguay

100 centimos = 1 guarani \$0.3236 \*

## Peru

100 centavos = 1 sol (s.)

## Philippine Republic

100 centavos = 1 peso (P) \$0.500 \*

## Poland

100 groszy = 1 złoty (zl.) \$0.01

## Portugal

100 centavos = 1 escudo  
000 escudos = 1 conto \$0.03478

## Romania

100 bani = 1 leu (L.) \$0.0067

## Spain

100 centimos = 1 peseta (p., pla.) \$0.0913

## Sweden

100 öre = 1 krona (k.) \$0.1930

## Switzerland

100 centimes = 1 franc (fr.) \$0.234

## Syria

100 piasters = 1 Syrian pound (£Syr.) \$0.4563 \*

## Thailand

100 satang = 1 baht (or tical) \$0.0800

## Turkey

40 paras = 1 kuruş (Krs)  
or piaster (Pt., pias.)  
100 kuruş = 1 Turkish pound (£T),  
or lira \$0.3571

## Union of South Africa

Same system as GREAT BRITAIN.

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

100 kopecks (kop.) = 1 ruble (rub.) \$0.25  
10 rubles = 1 chervonets (ch.)

## Uruguay

100 centesimos = 1 peso (p., \$) \$0.6581

## Venezuela

100 centimos = 1 bolivar (b.) \$0.2985 \*

## Yugoslavia

100 paras = 1 dinar (d., din.) \$0.020 \*

**Mong'ol-ism** (mŏng'gŏl-iz'm), *n.* *Med.* A congenital malformation, in which the child has slanting eyes, a large tongue, and a broad, short skull. Such children are often imbeciles.**Mong'ol-oid** (-oid), *adj.* Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols; specif., designating or pertaining to, the peoples of the Himalaya regions and the peninsula of Indochina in which Mongolian traits appear in a modified or inconstant form. — **Mong'ol-oid**, *n.***mon'goose** (mŏng'gŏs), *n.*; *pl.* MONGOOSES (-ēz; -iz). [*Marathi mungŭs.*] A viverrine mammal of India (*Herpestes nyula*) about the size of a ferret. It fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes. See ICONEUMON, 1.**mon'grel** (mŏng'grēl; mŏng'-), *n.* 1. The progeny resulting from the crossing, originally of two, now of several, breeds, as of dogs; anything of mixed breed; — often disparaging. 2. A cross between types of persons or things. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to an impure or mixed breed or race. 2. Of mixed origin or character; of no definite type.**\*mongst** (mŏngst), *prep.* Aphetic form of AMONGST.**mon'ī-ker, mon'lok-er** (mŏn'ī-kēr), *n.* A tramp's identifying sign or mark. *b* *Slang.* A name; a nickname.**mo-ni'le-form** (mŏ-ni'li-fŏrm), *adj.* [*L. monile necklace + -form.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Jointed or constricted at regular intervals, so as to resemble a string of beads.**mon'ish** (mŏn'ish), *v. t.* *Archaic.* To admonish.**mon'ism** (mŏn'iz'm; mŏ'niz'm), *n.* [*NL. monismus, fr. Gr. monos single.*] *Philos.* a The doctrine that there is only one kind of substance or ultimate reality, as mind or matter. *b* The doctrine that reality is one unitary, organic whole, with no independent parts. *Cf.* DUALISM, PLURALISM. — **mon'ist** (mŏn'ist; mŏ'nist), *n.* — **mo-nis'tic** (mŏ-nis'tik), **mo-nis'ti-cal** (-tī-kəl), *adj.***mo-ni'tion** (mŏ-nish'ŭn), *n.* [*OF, fr. L. monitio, fr. monere to warn, bring to mind.*] 1. An admonition; warning; caution. 2. An intimation or notice, as of something impending. 3. *Law.* A summons or citation to appear and answer, or to appear and answer in default of performing some certain act.

# monitor

**mon-i-tor** (mōn'ī-tēr), n. [L., fr. *monere* to warn.] 1. One who admonishes, esp. in reproof or caution. 2. A pupil or student selected for special duties, often disciplinary. 3. A warning; a reminder. 4. Any of certain large pleurodont lizards constituting a genus (*Varanus*) and a family (Varanidae), of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia. 5. A device, from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to a heavily armored war vessel, with low freeboard, having one or more revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. 6. One who monitors or an instrument used for monitoring. — v. t. & e. 1. To check by means of a receiver (the operation of a telegraph, radio, television, or similar transmitter) to ascertain the fidelity to a frequency band, etc., or (the mat-

signifi-  
cance of ra-  
dio signals) whether the intensity comes within specified limits. — **mon-i-tor-i-al** (mōn'ī-tōr'ē-āl), adj. — **mon-i-tor-ship**, **mon-i-tress**, n. **mon-i-to-ry** (mōn'ī-tōr'ē-ri), esp. Brit., -tēr-ē-ri, adj. [L. *monitorius*.] Admonishing; warning. — n. Also **monitory letter**. A papal letter containing an admonition.

**monk** (mōnk), n. [AS. *munuc*, fr. VL *monachus*, fr. LL *monachus*, fr. Gr. *monachos*, fr. *monos* alone.] 1. A man who retired from the world and devoted himself to asceticism as a solitary or cenobite;

within the limits of a monastic establishment. — **Syn.** See **RELIGIOUS**. **monk-er-y** (mōnk'ēr-ē-ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-rēz). 1. Monastic state, life, or profession; pl., monastic usages, practices, etc.; — often disparaging. 2. A community of monks.

**mon-key** (mōng'kē), n.; pl. -KEYS (-kēz). [Prob. fr. M.G. *monke*, a word of Romanic origin, and ult. fr. Turk.] 1. A broadly, any member of the highest order of mammals (*Primates*) except man, and, usually, the lemurs. 2. A narrow, one of the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the apes. 3. The fur or skin of certain long-haired monkeys, used as trimming. 4. A person likened to a monkey; esp., a mischievous child. 5. Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., as a falling weight of a pile driver. — v. t. & e. **mon-key-er** (-kē-er); **mon-key-ing**. To act as a monkey acts; to meddle; trifle; fool. — v. i. To treat as a monkey does; to ape; mimic. — **mon-key-ish**, adj.

**monkey bread**. The fruit of the baobab; also, the tree. **monkey flower**. Any of a genus (*Mimulus*) of plants of the flaxwort family, with a gaping or rinated corolla; esp., the **scarlet monkey flower** (*M. cardinalis*).

**monkey jacket**. A short tight jacket, worn by sailors, etc.

**monkey-nut** (mōng'kē-nūt'), n. The peanut.

**monkey-pot** (mōng'kē-pōt'), n. 1. A tree-shaped fruit of various trees (genus *Lecythis*, family Lecythidaceae) of Brazil. It is a large woody capsule with numerous nuts. 2. The tree bearing this fruit.

**monkey-shine** (mōng'kē-shīn'), n. Slang, U. S. A monkeyish trick, antic, or prank.

**monkey wrench**. A wrench having a straight handle, one fixed jaw at right angles to the handle, and one adjustable jaw. See **WRENCH**, **Illustr.**

**mon-khmer** (mōn'k'ēm-ēr), adj. Designating a division of primitive monosyllabic languages of southeastern Asia.

**monk-hood** (mōnk'hōod'), n. 1. The condition or profession of a monk. 2. Monks collectively.

**monk-ish** (mōnk'ish), adj. 1. Of or pert. to monks; monastic. 2. Characteristic of monks or monasticism; — often derogatory; as, **monk-ish** manners. — **monk-ish-ly**, adv. — **monk-ish-ness**, n.

**monk's cloth** (mōng'k's klōth), n. A coarse, heavy fabric in basket weave, orig. of worsted and used for monks' habits, but now chiefly of cotton or linen and used for draperies, etc.

**monks' hood** (mōng'k's hōod'), n. Any of a genus (*Aconitum*, esp. *A. napellus*) of plants of the crowfoot family; — so called from the shape of the flower.

**mon-o-** (mōn'ō-), **mon-**. [Gr. *monos*.] 1. A combining form meaning *one*; *single*; *alone*; as in *monoplane*, *monogamy*, *monograph*. 2. (pron. mōn'ō; mō'nō). Chem. Indicating that a compound contains one atom or group of that to the name of which it is united, as in *monoxide*, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule. 3. Physical Chem. Short for **MONOMOLECULAR** as in **mon-o-film**, **mon-o-layer**.

**mon-o-a-cid** (mōn'ō-ā-kīd'; mō'nō-ā-kīd'), adj. Also **mon-o-a-cid-ic** (-ā-kīd-ic), Chem. A Capable of reacting with but one equivalent of an acid to form a salt or ester; characterized by one hydroxyl group; — said of bases and alcohols. b Having but one acid hydrogen atom in the molecule. — n. Chem. An acid having but one replaceable hydrogen atom.

**mon-o-bas-ic** (mōn'ō-bās'ik), adj. 1. Chem. a Having but one hydrogen atom replaceable by a metal or basic radical; — said of acids. b Having but one basic hydroxyl group. c Containing a metal or basic radical replacing one acid hydrogen atom. 2. Biol. Based upon a single species; — said of genera.

**mon-o-car-pel-lar-y** (mōn'ō-kārp'el-lēr'ē-ri), esp. Brit., -lēr-ē-ri, adj. Bot. Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume.

**mon-o-car-pic** (kār'p'ik), adj. [mono- + Gr. *karpos* fruit.] Bot. Bearing fruit but once, and dying, as all annuals and biennials and certain other plants, as the century plant. Such plants are called **mon-o-carps** (mōn'ō-kārp's).

**mon-o-car-pous** (kār'p'ūs), adj. Bot. Having a gynoeceum forming a single ovary.

**mon-o-cha-mi-ni-um** (mōn'ō-chā-mī-nē-ūm; -zē-ūm), n.; pl. -SIA (-dē). [NL, fr. *mono-* + Gr. *chasia* division.] Bot. A cymose inflorescence which produces only one main axis. Cf. **DICHASium**, **POLYCHASium**. — **mon-o-cha-mi-nal** (-dē), adj.

**mon-o-chlor-ide** (mōn'ō-klor'īd'; -rīd; mō'nō-), n. Chem. A chloride containing one chlorine atom in the molecule.

**mon-o-chord** (mōn'ō-kōrd'), n. [From LL, fr. Gr. deriv. of *monos* only, single + *chorē* string.] 1. Music & Acous. A one-stringed instrument for measuring the mathematical relations of musical sounds. The string is stretched over a sounding board and a movable bridge set on a graduated scale so that the string can be divided into separate vibrating parts which can be measured. 2. Rare. Concord; agreement.

**mon-o-chro-ma** (mōn'ō-khrō'mā), adj. [Gr. *monochroos*, fr. *monos* single + *chroō*, *chromos*, color.] Monochromatic.

**mon-o-chro-mat'ic** (mōn'ō-khrō'māt'ik), adj. Having, or consisting of, one color or hue. — **mon-o-chro-mat'ic-al-ly** (-lē-kāl-ē), adv. **mon-o-chrome** (mōn'ō-khrōm), n. [Gr. *monochromos* of one color,

**chrom-ist** (mōn'ō-khrōm'ist), n.

**mon-o-cle** (mōn'ō-klē), n. [F., fr. L. *monoculus*.] An eyeglass for one eye. — **mon-o-cled** (-klēd), adj.

**mon-o-clinal** (mōn'ō-klē-nāl; -nāl), adj. Geol. Having, or pert. to, a single oblique inclination. — n. Geol. A monocline.

**mon-o-cline** (mōn'ō-klē-nē), n. Geol. A monoclinical fold.

**mon-o-clin'ic** (mōn'ō-klē-n'ik), adj. [mono- + Gr. *klinein* to incline.] Cryst. Having one oblique intersection of the axes.

**mon-o-clin'ous** (mōn'ō-klē-n'ūs; mōn'ō-klē-n'ūs), adj. [mono- + Gr. *klineō* couch.] Bot. Having both androecium and gynoecium in the same flower. Cf. **DICLI-nous**.

**mon-o-cot** (mōn'ō-kōt), **mon-o-cot'y-l** (-kōt'ē-l), n. Bot. A monocotyledon.

**mon-o-cot'y-le-don** (mōn'ō-kōt'ē-lē-dōn), n. Bot. Any seed plant having a single cotyledon; a member of one (Monocotyledones) of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angiospermae), co-ordinate with the dicotyledons, and including all that produce a single cotyledon. The grasses, lilies, orchids, palms, etc., are monocotyledons. — **mon-o-cot'y-le-don-ous** (-lē-dōn'ūs; -lē-dōn'ūs), adj.

**mon-o-cracy** (mōn'ō-krah-sē; -sē), n. [mono- + Gr. *cracy*.] Government by one autocrat, or **mon-o-cratic** (mōn'ō-krah'tik), adj.

**mon-o-o-lar** (mōn'ō-kōl'ār; mōn'ō-kōl'ār), adj. [L. *monoculus*, fr. Gr. *monos* single + L. *oculus* eye.] a Having only one eye. b Pertaining, or adapted, to the use of only one eye.

**mon-o-cul-ture** (mōn'ō-kūl'tūr), n. Agric. Cultivation of a single product, as wheat or wool, to the exclusion of other possible uses of the land.

**mon-o-cy-cle** (mōn'ō-sīklē; -sīklē), n. A one-wheeled vehicle propelled by its rider.

**mon-o-cy-clic** (mōn'ō-sīkl'ik; -sīkl'ik), adj. Having a single cycle; specif.: a Bot. & Zool. Arranged in or consisting of one whorl or cycle. b (pron. mōn'ō; mō'nō). Chem. Containing one ring.

**mon-o-dactyl'ous** (mōn'ō-dākt'yl'ūs), adj. [Gr. *monodaktulos*, fr. *monos* single + *daktulos* finger.] Having but one digit or claw.

**mon-o-dic** (mōn'ō-dīk), adj. Also **mon-o-dic-al** (-īkāl). [Gr. *monodikos*.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of monody.

**mon-o-dra-ma** (mōn'ō-drā'mā; -drām'ā), n. [mono- + Gr. *drama* drama.] A drama acted, or designed to be acted, by one person.

**mon-o-dy** (mōn'ō-dē), n.; pl. -DIES (-dēz). [LL. *monodia*, fr. Gr. *monōdia*, fr. *monōdia* singing alone, fr. *monos* single + *didō* song.] 1. Gr. Lit. An ode sung by one voice, as in a tragedy; a funeral song; a dirge. 2. A species of poem in which a single mourner laments.

3. Music. a The style of composition in which only one voice part carries a melody; homophony, as opposed to *polyphony*. b A monodic composition — **mon-o-dic** (-dīst), n.

**mon-o-e-cious** (mōn'ō-ēsh'ūs), adj. [mon- + Gr. *oikos* house.] Biol. Having both male and female reproductive organs in the same individual; specif., Bot., having staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the hazel, oak, walnut, etc.

**mon-o-gam-ic** (mōn'ō-gām'ik), adj. Monogamous.

**mon-o-ga-mist** (mōn'ō-gām'ist), n. One who practices or upholds monogamy. — **mon-o-ga-mist**, adj.

**mon-o-ga-mous** (-mūs), adj. [LL. *monogamos*, fr. Gr. *monogamos*, fr. *monos* single + *gamos* marriage.] Of or pert. to monogamy; upholding or practicing monogamy.

**mon-o-ga-my** (-mē), n. Single marriage; specif.: a One marriage only during life. Cf. **DIGAMISM**, **BIGAMY**. b Marriages with but one person at a time; — opposed to *bigamy* and *polygamy*.

**mon-o-gen'e-sis** (mōn'ō-jēn'ē-sīs), n. [NL, fr. *mon-* + *genesis*.] 1. Oneness of origin; specif.: Biol. a The theory of the development of all living things from a single cell; — opposed to *polygenesis*. b Microgenism. 2. Biol. a Asexual reproduction. b Direct development without metamorphosis.

**mon-o-ge-net'ic** (jē-nē't'ik), adj. 1. Biol. Relating to, or involving monogenesis. 2. Geol. Resulting from one process of formation; — used of a mountain range.

**mon-o-gen'ic** (jēn'ik), adj. 1. Having a single or a common origin; specif., Biol., monogenetic. 2. Zool. Reproducing in one way only.

**mon-o-g'e-nism** (mōn'ō-jēn'ē-zm), n. The theory or doctrine that all human races have descended from a single created pair, or from a common ancestral type. — **mon-o-g'e-nist** (-nīst), n.

**mon-o-g'e-ny** (-nē), n. 1. Biol. Monogenesis (sense 2 a). 2. Monogenism.

**mon-o-gram** (mōn'ō-grām), n. [L. *monogramma*, fr. Gr. *monos* single + *gramma* letter.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name. — **mon-o-gram-mat'ic** (-grām'āt'ik), adj.

**mon-o-graph** (mōn'ō-grāf; -grāf), n. A written account of a single thing, or class; a special treatise on a particular subject. — **mon'o-graph-ic**, v. t. — **mon-o-graph-er** (mōn'ō-grāf'ēr), n. — **mon'o-graph'ic** (mōn'ō-grāf'ik), adj.

**mon-o-gy-n-y** (mōn'ō-jēn'ē-nē), n. [mono- + Gr. *gynē* woman, female.] State or custom of having only one wife at a time. Cf. **POLYGYNY**.

**mon-o-hy-drate** (mōn'ō-hīd'rāt; mō'nō-), n. Chem. A hydrate containing one molecule of water.

**mon-o-hy-dric** (-d'rik), adj. Chem. a Containing one hydroxyl group. b Having one replaceable hydrogen atom.

**mon-o-i-cous** (mōn'ō-īk'ūs), adj. Bot. Monocious.

**mon-o-l-a-try** (mōn'ō-lā-trē), n. [mono- + Gr. *latreia* worship.] Worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing. — **mon-o-l-a-try** (-tēr), **mon-o-l-a-trist** (-trīst), n.

**mon-o-lith** (mōn'ō-līth), n. [F. *monolithe*, fr. L. *monolithos*, fr. Gr. *monolithos*, fr. *monos* single + *lithos* stone.] A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.

**mon-o-lith'ic** (-līth'ik), adj. 1. Consisting of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a monolith. 2. Constituting one mass; — whole, exhibiting solid uniformity and one throughout; as, a *monolith* party or culture.

**mon-o-logue** (mōn'ō-lōg; 74), n. Also **mon'o-log**. [F. *monologue*, fr. Gr. *monologos* speaking alone, fr. *monos* alone, single + *logos* discourse.] 1. Literary composition, or a poem, of the nature of, or in

1. form of, a soliloquy. 2. long speech uttered by one person; *mon'o-log'ist* (mŏn'ŏ-lŏj'ist) *n.* [*mon'o-log'ist* (-i-kŏl) *n.* — *mon'o-log'ist* (mŏn'ŏ-lŏj'ist), *n.* — *mon'o-log'ist* (mŏn'ŏ-lŏj'ist), *n.*]

*mon'o-ma'ni-a* (mŏn'ŏ-mŏn'ŏ-ŏ-ŏ), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *mona* + *mania*.] Mental derangement (orig., insanity) restricted to one idea or group of ideas. — *mon'o-ma'ni-ac* (-ŏk), *n.* — *mon'o-ma'ni-a-cal* (-mŏn'ŏ-kŏl), *adj.*

*mon'o-mer* (mŏn'ŏ-mēr; mŏn'ŏ-ŏ), *n.* [*mona* + *Gr. meros* part.] Chem. The simple unpolymerized form of a compound, as distinguished from *polymer*. — *mon'o-mer'ic* (mŏn'ŏ-mēr'ik), *adj.*

*mon'o-mor'ous* (mŏn'ŏ-mŏr'ŏ-ŏ), *adj.* [*Gr. monomorphos* single, fr. *monos* alone + *meros* part.] Bot. Having a single member in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and often written *monomorphous*.

*mon'o-me-tal'ly* (mŏn'ŏ-mē-tŏl'ŏ), *adj.* Consisting of, or employing, one metal; of or pertaining to monometallism.

*mon'o-met'al-lism* (mŏn'ŏ-mē-tŏl'ŏ-ŏ), *n.* The legalized use of one metal only, as gold or silver, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory or practice favoring such a standard. Cf. *BIMETALLISM*.

*mon'o-mi'al* (mŏn'ŏ-mi'al), *adj.* [*mona* + *nomial* as in *blomial*.] 1. *Algo.* Consisting of but a single term. 2. *Biol.* Consisting of a single word or term. — *n.* A monomial name or expression.

*mon'o-mo-le-cu-lar* (mŏn'ŏ-mŏ-lē-kŏ-lŏr; mŏn'ŏ-ŏ), *adj.* Designating or consisting of a layer one molecule in thickness.

*mon'o-mor'phic* (mŏn'ŏ-mŏr'fik), *mon'o-mor'phous* (-ŏs), *adj.* [*mona* + *morphic*, *morphous*.] *Biol.* Having but a single form; exhibiting the same or an essentially similar type of structure. Cf. *DIAPYCNIC*, *DIAPYCNIC*, *POLY-MORPHIC*.

*mon'o-pet'al-ous* (pē-tŏl'ŏ-ŏ), *adj.* [*mona* + *petalous*.] Bot. a Gamopetalous. b Having a solitary petal.

*mon'o-pho-bia* (mŏn'ŏ-fŏ-bi-ŏ), *n.* [*N.L.* See *MONO-*; *-PHOBIA*.] Med. Morbid dread of being alone.

*mon'o-pho'nic* (-ŏn'ŏ), *adj.* Music. — *MONOPHIC*.

*mon'oph-them* (mŏn'ŏ-thŏng; 74), *n.* [*Gr. monophthongos* with one sound, fr. *monos* alone + *phthongos* sound, voice.] *Phonet.* A single, simple vowel sound, formed with the supralaryngeal speech organs in a fixed position. — *mon'oph-them'al* (-thŏng'ŏl), *adj.*

*mon'o-phy-let'ic* (mŏn'ŏ-fŏ-lē-t'ik), *adj.* [*See MONO-*; *PHYLETIC*.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form. Cf. *POLYPHYLETIC*.

*mon'ophyl'ous* (mŏn'ŏ-fŏ-lŏ-ŏ), *adj.* [*Gr. monophyllous*, fr. *monos* alone + *phyllos*.] Bot. Composed of a single leaf; as, a *monophyllous*

*Monophy'site* (mŏn'ŏ-fŏ-sit), *n.* [*Gr. monophysis*, fr. *monos* single + *physis* nature.] *Rel.* One of those who maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature. — *Mon'o-phy-sit'ic* (mŏn'ŏ-fŏ-sit'ik), *adj.*

*mon'o-plane* (mŏn'ŏ-plŏn), *n.* An airplane with only one main supporting surface. — *mon'o-plan'ist* (plŏn'ist), *n.*

*mon'o-ple-gia* (-ŏlŏ-gi-ŏ), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *mona* + *Gr. pleghō* a stroke.] Med. Paralysis affecting a single limb or part of the body. — *mon'o-pleg'ic* (-ŏlŏ-gik; -ŏlŏ-gik), *adj.*

*mon'opod* (mŏn'ŏ-pŏd), *n.* [*L. monopodius*.] 1. A one-footed creature. 2. Bot. A monopodium.

*mon'o-pod'i-um* (-ŏd'ŏ-lŏ-ŏ), *n.* pl. -*dia* (-ŏ). [*N.L.* See *MONO-*; *-PODIUM*.] Bot. A main axis that continues its original line of growth, giving off axes or lateral branches, as in the excurrent trunks of certain coniferous trees. Cf. *SYMPODIUM*. — *mon'o-pod'i-al* (-ŏl), *adj.*

*mon'o-poly-tion* (mŏn'ŏ-pŏ-lŏ-ŏ), *v. t.* To acquire a monopoly of. — *mon'o-poly-tion* (-ŏlŏ-zŏ-shŏn; -ŏlŏ-zŏ-ŏ), *n.* — *mon'o-poly-tion* (-ŏlŏ-zŏ-ŏ), *n.*

*mon'o-poly* (-ŏl), *n.* pl. -*lies* (-ŏz). [*L. monopolium*, fr. *Gr. monopoliā*, *monopolion*, fr. *monos* alone + *pōlein* to sell.] 1. Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market; hence, in popular use, any such control in a given market as enables the one having this control to raise the price of a commodity or service materially above the price fixed by free competition. 2. A grant or charter of a monopoly (sense 1). 3. Exclusive possession of anything, as of learning. 4. The commodity to which the monopoly relates. 5. A company or combination having a monopoly. — *mon'o-poly'ism* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ), *n.* — *mon'o-poly'ist* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ), *n.* & *adj.* — *mon'o-poly'tic* (-ŏlŏ-tik), *adj.*

*Syn.* Monopoly, corner, pool, syndicate, trust, cartel, though not strictly synonyms, are often confused. Monopoly implies exclusive control, as of a public service, or, now esp., of exclusive power to buy or sell a commodity or the like in a given market; corner, a temporary monopoly of something sold on stock or produce exchanges, thereby compelling the buyer to pay the price asked; pool, a joint undertaking, esp. by competing companies, to manipulate prices, to regulate output, etc.; syndicate, an organization of financiers to profit by a monopoly, but now more often of corporations, etc., to carry on a temporary enterprise such as marketing an issue of bonds; trust, a merger of corporations by which control is given to trustees and the individual owners are compensated by shares of stock; cartel commonly implies an international combination (in Europe, often a local state-fostered combination) of firms for controlling production and sale of their products.

*mon'o-rail* (mŏn'ŏ-rŏl), *n.* A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage, truck, etc.

(mŏn'ŏ-rŏlŏ-rŏl; -ŏlŏ; mŏn'ŏ-ŏ), *n.* [*mona* + *Gr. rail*.] A simple sugar, not decomposable by hy-

*mon'o-sper'al-ous* (mŏn'ŏ-spēr'al'ŏ-ŏ), *adj.* [*mona* + *-sper'alous*.] Bot. a Gamopetalous. b Having a single sepal.

*mon'o-sper'mal* (-ŏp'r'mŏl), *adj.* Also *mon'o-sper'mal* (-ŏl), *adj.* [*mona* + *Gr. sperma* seed.] Bot. Having only one seed.

*mon'o-stich* (mŏn'ŏ-stŏk), *n.* [*Gr. monostichos*, deriv. of *monos* single + *stichos* line, verse.] Pros. A single verse, or a poem of one verse.

*mon'o-stome* (mŏn'ŏ-tŏ-mŏs), *mon'o-stome* (mŏn'ŏ-stŏm), *adj.* [*mona* + *-stome*.] Having one mouth or sucker.

*mon'o-stro'phic* (mŏn'ŏ-strŏ-fik; mŏn'ŏ-strŏ-fŏ), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. monostrophos*, fr. *monos* single + *strophē* atrophic.] Pros. A poem in which all the strophes are of the same metric form. — *mon'o-stroph'ic* (mŏn'ŏ-strŏ-fik), *adj.*

*mon'o-stylous* (mŏn'ŏ-stŏlŏs), *adj.* Bot. Having a single style.

*mon'o-syl'la-bic* (mŏn'ŏ-sŏl'ŏ-bŏ), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or be, monosyllabic. — *mon'o-syl'la-bism* (-ŏlŏ-m), *n.*

*mon'o-syl'la-bis* (mŏn'ŏ-sŏl'ŏ-bŏ), *n.* [*L. monosyllabus* of one syllable, fr. *Gr. monosyllabos*.] A word of one syllable. — *mon'o-syl'la-bic* (-ŏlŏ-bŏ), *adj.* — *mon'o-syl'la-bic'ly* (-ŏlŏ-bŏ-ŏ), *adv.*

*mon'o-sym-met'ric* (mŏn'ŏ-sŏm-mē-t'rik), *mon'o-sym-met'ric'al* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ), *adj.* 1. *Cryst.* Monoclinic. 2. *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical; Bot., see *SYMMETRICAL*, 2 a.

*mon'o-the-ism* (mŏn'ŏ-thē-ŏ-ŏ), *n.* [*mona* + *Gr. theos* god.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God. Cf. *MONOTHEISM*. — *mon'o-the-ist* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ), *n.* & *adj.* — *mon'o-the-ist'ic* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ), *adj.* — *mon'o-the-ist'ly* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ-ŏ), *adv.*

*mon'o-tint* (mŏn'ŏ-tŏnt), *n.* Monochrome.

tone. b Recitation in such a tone, esp. of liturgy; intonation.

*mon'o-tone* (mŏn'ŏ-tŏn), *adj.* [*Gr. monotonos*, fr. *monos* single + *tonos* tone.] 1. Uttered in one unvarying tone. 2. Without change or variety; wearisomely uniform. — *mon'o-tone'ly*, *adv.* — *mon'o-tone'ness*, *n.*

*mon'o-ton'ous* (-ŏn), *n.* 1. Sameness of tone or sound; use or continuity of one unvarying tone or sound. 2. Sameness or want of variety, esp. wearisome sameness.

*mon'o-tram'a-tous* (mŏn'ŏ-trēm'ŏ-tŏs; -trēm'ŏ-tŏs), *adj.* [*mona* + *Gr. tréma* hole.] Zool. Of the lowest order (Monotremata) of mammals, consisting of the duckbills and the echidnas.

*mon'o-trem'e* (mŏn'ŏ-trēm), *n.* A monotrematous animal.

*mon'o-tri-chous* (mŏn'ŏ-trŏ-kŏ-ŏ), *adj.* Also *mon'o-trich'ic* (mŏn'ŏ-trŏ-kŏ-ŏ). [*mona* + *Gr. trichō*, *trichos*, hair.] *Biol.* Having a single flagellum at one pole, as certain bacteria.

*mon'o-type* (mŏn'ŏ-tŏp), *n.* [*mona* + *-type*.] *Biol.* The only representative of its group, as a single species constituting a genus.

*Mon'o-type*, *n.* A trade-mark for either of two machines for setting type, one a keyboard machine, the other a casting machine.

*mon'o-ty'p'ic* (-ŏlŏ-ŏ), *adj.* *Biol.* 1. Having a single type or representative, as a genus with only one species; — *opp.* to *polytypic*. 2. Of the nature of a monotype.

*mon'o-va'lent* (mŏn'ŏ-vŏ-lēnt; mŏn'ŏ-vŏ-lēnt; 2), *adj.* [*mona* + *L. valens*, *drac* part. See *VALENCE*.] *Bacteriol.* Containing antibodies specific for, or antisens of, one strain of a given species. b Chem. Univalent. — *mon'o-val'ence* (-lēns), *mon'o-val'ent-ry* (mŏn'ŏ-vŏ-lēnt'ŏ-ŏ), *n.*

*mon-ox'ide* (mŏn'ŏ-kŏ-lŏ; mŏn'ŏ-kŏ-lŏ; -ŏlŏ), *n.* Chem. An oxide containing but one oxygen atom in the molecule.

*Mon-ro'e Doc'trine* (mŏn'ŏ-rŏ-ŏ), *U. S. Hist.* The unilateral statement, now generally accepted, made by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), that the United States will reward as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems or their control in the Western Hemisphere.

*mons* (mŏn), *n.* [*L.* See *MOUNT*.] Mountain; eminence. The Mons *pu'bis* (pŏb'is) is the rounded eminence at the lower point of the abdomen (at the pubic symphysis); in the female it is often called the Mons *Ve'ne-ri-s* (vēr'ŏ-ŏ).

*mon'se'neur* (mŏn'ŏ-sē-nŏr; F. mŏn'sē-nŏr), *n.* pl. *MESSEIGNEURS* (mē-sŏ-nŏr; F. mŏn'sē-nŏr). [*F.*, fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, fr. *L. senior* older.] My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes and church and court dignitaries, and used before titles of office or rank; as, *Monsieur* the Archbishop. Abbr. *Mgr.*

*mon'sieur* (mŏn'ŏ-sŏr), *n.* pl. *MESSEURS* (mŏn'sŏr). [*F.*, fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur* lord.] 1. Literally, my lord; sir; — title [*cap.*] of civility in France corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr. *M.*, pl. *MM.* or *Messrs.* 2. [*cap.*] *Hist.* The oldest brother of the King of France; — a title.

*mon'si'gnor* (mŏn'ŏ-sē-nŏr; It. mŏn'sē-nŏr), *mon'si'gnor'e* (mŏn'ŏ-sē-nŏr'ŏ), *n.* pl. *Monsignori* (mŏn'sē-nŏr'ŏ). [*It.*, my lord.] [*usually cap.*] A title of honor borne by some prelates. Abbrs. *Mgr.*, *Mgr.*

*mon'soon* (mŏn'ŏ-sŏn), *n.* [*Obs. D. monsoon*, fr. *Pa. monsoon*, fr. *Ar. mauzun* a time, a season.] A periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia. Also, the rainy season of the southwest monsoon in India.

*mon'ster* (mŏn'stēr), *n.* [*OF. monstre*, fr. *L. monstrum*, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune.] 1. An animal or plant departing greatly in form or structure from the usual type of the species; a monstrosity. 2. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange, grotesque, or horrible form. 3. Any enormous animal or thing. 4. Anything monstrous, esp. a person of unnatural ugliness, cruelty, etc. — *adj.* Enormous in size, extent, or numbers.

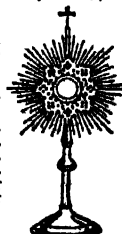
*mon'strance* (mŏn'strŏns), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *ML. monstrantia*, fr. *L. monstrare* to show.] *ECCL.* A vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed to receive the veneration of the faithful.

*mon'strous'ty* (mŏn'strŏs'ŏ-ŏ), *n.* pl. -*ties* (-ŏz). [*L. monstruositas*.] Quality or state of being monstrous; also, a monster.

*mon'strous* (mŏn'strŏs), *adj.* [*OF. monstrous*, fr. *L. monstruosus*, fr. *monstrum*. See *MONSTER*.] 1. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder; esp., huge. 2. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster. 3. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character; malformed. 4. Shockingly wrong or ridiculous. — *mon'strous-ly*, *adv.* — *mon'strous-ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* (1) Monstrous, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous mean astonishingly impressive, esp. in size. Monstrous further implies ugliness, fabulousness, or the like; prodigious, a marvelousness exceeding belief; tremendous, in strict use, a power to terrify or inspire awe; stupendous, a power to stun or astound. (2) See *OUTRAGEOUS*.

*mon'tage* (mŏn'tāzh; mŏn; F. mŏn'tāzh), *n.* [*F.*, mounting, assembling, fr. *monter*. See *MOUNT*, v. 1.] a The act or process of producing a composite picture by combining several distinct pictures, often so that they blend with or into each other. b Such a composite picture. 2. Any literary, musical, or artistic composite combining and blending more or less heterogeneous elements usually superimposed or overlapping each other, as in radio often a c



Monstrance.



and sound effects. 3. *Motion Pictures*, a The rapid succession of images to illustrate an association of ideas. 4. The process of producing several images that revolve around each other or that rush one after the other to a sharp focus in the ground, as newspaper headlines. 5. A portion of a motion picture montage. — v. t. To combine into or depict in a montage.

**montage** (mōn'tāz), n. See ROMEO.  
**montane** (mōn'tān), adj. [L. *montanus*.] Pertaining to or living in mountains; said esp. of flora and fauna.  
**montanist** (mōn'tānist), n. [L. *montanus* + *ist*]. A mountaineer (are) always free men; — motto of West Virginia.  
**montan wax** (mōn'tān waks), n. [L. *montanus* of a mountain, fr. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] A wax of varying composition obtained by extraction of certain lignites, peat, etc. It is used in making candles and phonograph records.

rate to poor people.

**monte** (mōn'tā), n. Fully, **monte bank**. [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the cards remaining after laying out a certain number.] **Carde**. A Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game, played with a Spanish pack of cards.

**monte** (mōn'tē), n. A large 17th-century punch bowl, usually of silver; — from the name of the inventor.

**montero** (mōn'tēro), n.; pl. -ros (-rōs; E. -rōs). [Sp. *montera* hunting cap, *montera* huntsman, fr. *monte* mountain.] A round cap with a flap, worn by huntsmen.

**montes-sorri method** or **system** (mōn'tē-sōrri: It. mōn-tā-sōrri). Educ. A system of training and instruction for children from three to six years of age, devised by Dr. Maria Montessori (b. 1870), of Rome, Italy.

**mont-sorri** (mōn't-sōrri: Fr. mōn-sōrri/vā), n. A balloon raised by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire in the lower part; — so called from Jacques and Joseph Montsolfier, who first made one.

**month** (mōnth), n. [AS. *mōnath*; akin to *mōna* moon.] 1. A One of the twelve portions (*calendar month*) into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodical revolution of the moon; popularly, a period of four weeks or of thirty days. See *MEASURE*, Table 6. Abbr. *mo.*; pl. *mo.* or *mos*. 2. Astron. More fully **lunar month**. The period of a complete revolution of the moon, esp. of a synodical revolution, mean length 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.8 seconds. 3. The twelfth part of the solar year; — called also **solar month**.

**monthly** (mōnthli), adj. 1. Continued, or in, a month; as, the monthly revolution of the moon. 2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month. 3. Of or pertaining to the menses. — n.; pl. -lies (līz). 1. pl. The menses. 2. A publication appearing once a month. — adv. Once a month; in every month.

**month's mind** (mōnth's), R.C.Ch. A requiem Mass for a person a month after his death.

**monticule** (mōn'tikūl), n. [F., fr. LL. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] A little mound; specif., a subordinate cone of a volcano.

**monument** (mōn'ū-mēnt), n. [OF., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind.] 1. Obs. A tomb or burial vault. 2. A written memorial. 3. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or of a person, event, etc. 4. A statue; effigy. 5. A work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record or of enduring. 6. A stone or other permanent object to mark a boundary. 7. Any natural feature, as a mountain, canyon, natural bridge, etc., reserved by the government as public property (*national monument*).

**monumental** (mēn'tūl), adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring on a monument. 2. Serving as a monument. 3. Of the nature of a monument; hence, massive and lasting; impressive. 4. Colossal; notable. — **monumentality**, adv.

**monumentalize** (līz), v. t. To record or memorialize lastingly as by a monument.

**-mony**. [F. or L.; F. *monie*, *moine*, fr. L. *monia*, *monium*.] A suffix in nouns denoting resulting thing or abstract condition; -ment; as in *acrimony*, *ceremony*.

**monzo-nite** (mōn'zō-nīt), n. [From Mt. Monzoni, Tirol.] *Petrage*. A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite. — **monzo-nitic** (nī'tik), adj.

**moor** (mōr), v. t. ; **moored** (mōrd); **mooring**. [Imitative.] To make the characteristic noise of a cow; to low. — n. The lowing of a cow.

**moorch** (mōrch), v. t. & i. *Slang*. To steal; pilfer; also, to sponge; beg; live as a vagrant. — **moorch'er** (-ēr), n.

**mood** (mōd), n. [From *mode*, after *mood* temper. See *MOPE*.] *Gram*. Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived, whether as fact, or as a matter of supposal, wish, possibility, etc.; a set of forms expressive of one of these modal forces. English has the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative* moods; verbal phrases with modal force (as with *would*, *should*, etc.) are also loosely called moods, as *conditional*, *potential*, etc.

**mood**, n. [AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage.] 1. Obs. Anger; temper. 2. A temper of mind; humor; particular state of mind, esp. as affected by emotion; as, to be in the mood to work. b pl. A morose state of mind.

**Syn.** *Mood*, *humor*, *temper*, *vein* mean a mental state in which an emotion or set of emotions gains ascendancy. *Mood* implies perversiveness and compelling power; *humor*, a mood which results from one's peculiar temperament or one's physical or mental condition; *temper*, a mood dominated by a towering emotion, esp. anger; *vein*, a transitory mood or humor.

**moodily** (mōd'li), adj.; **moodily-er** (-ēr); **moodily-est**. 1. Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper. 2. Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood. — **moodily-ly**, adv. — **moodily-ness**, n.

**mool** (mōl), n. *Scot.* A Mold; soil. b A grave; — often pl. **moon** (mōn), n. [AS. *mōna*.] 1. The satellite of the earth, revolving about the latter from west to east in a little less than a calendar month and accompanying it in the annual revolution about the sun. The moon's diameter is 2,160 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,857 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. See *MOON*, *TIDE*, etc.

**Symbols:** New First quarter Full Last quarter

2. A month; also, the moon during that period. 3. The light of the moon; moonlight. 4. Something shaped like the moon, esp. like a crescent moon. 5. Any satellite, or secondary planet. — v. t. 1. *Rare*. To revolve or emit light as a moon. 2. To act as if moonstruck; to wander, idle, or saze, about in an abstracted manner.

**moonbeam** (mōn'bēm), n. A ray of moonlight.

**moon-blind** (-blind), adj. Afflicted with moon blindness.

**moon blindness**, 1. *Veter.* An inflammation of the eye of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals. 2. *Med.* Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to moonlight.

**moon calf** (mōn'kāl'), -kāl'; 9), n.; pl. **MOONCALVES** (-kālvs; -kālvs'). 1. *Archaic*. A monster; a monstrosity. 2. A dolt; a born fool; also, one who moons.

**mooned** (mōndəd, or, esp. poet. mōn'ēd), adj. Of or like the moon; symbolized by, or identified with, the moon.

**moon-eye** (mōn'ī), n. A An eye affected with moon blindness.

**moon-eyed** (-īd'), adj. 1. Moon-blind. 2. Round-eyed, as in wonder, terror, or dismay.

**moonfish** (-fīsh), n.; pl., see *FISH*. 1. Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes, as any species of two carangoid genera (*Vomer* and *Argyrops*), esp. one (*V. setapinnis* or *A. pomor*) of the southern coasts of North America. 2. Any of various other fishes, as a Mexican top minnow (*Platy-pocetus maculatus*, family Poeciliidae).

**moonflower** (-flou'ēr), n. 1. *Eng.* The oxeye daisy (see *DAISY*, 2). 2. *U.S.* A tropical American morning-glory (*Calonyction aculeatum*); also, any of several species of related genera.

**moonish** (-ish), adj. Like the moon; hence, capricious.

**moonlight** (-līt'), n. The light of the moon. — adj. Of or pertaining to moonlight; occurring during or done by moonlight; moonlit.

**moonlit** (-līt'), or, *Poetic*, **moonlit** (-līt'), adj. Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

**moonrise** (mōn'rīz), n. The rising of the moon.

**moonseed** (-sēd'), n. Any of a genus (*Menispermum*) of plants with crescent-shaped seeds, type of a family (*Menispermaceae*, the moonseed family) of herbaceous or woody climbers having small 3 parted dioecious flowers and narcotic properties.

**moonset** (-sēt'), n. The setting of the moon.

**moonshine** (-shīn'), n. 1. The light of the moon. 2. Hence, show without substance or reality; empty show. 3. *Slang*. Liquor, esp. whisky, illicitly distilled.

**moonshiner** (-shīn'ēr), n. *Slang*. A person engaged by night in an illicit trade, as illicit distilling.

**moonstone** (mōn'stōn'), n. A transparent or translucent feldspar of pearly or opaline luster, used as a gem.

**moonstruck** (-strūk'), adj. Also **moonstricken**, adj. Having a derangement attributed to an influence of the moon; lunatic.

**moonwort** (mōn'wōrt'), n. A Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, esp. *B. lunaria*. b The plant honesty.

**moon'y** (mōn'ī), adj.; **moon'er** (-ēr); **moon'est**. 1. Resembling a moon; esp., crescent-shaped; round. 2. Pertaining to, or like, moonlight. 3. Illuminated by the moon. 4. *Colloq.* Given to mooning; dreamy.

**moor** (mōr; 84), n. [AS. *mōr*.] An extensive area of waste ground overlaid with peat, and usually more or less wet. Cf. *HEATH*, 1. — **moorish**, adj. — **moorland**, n. — **moor'y**, adj.

**moor, v. t.** [Late ME. *mōren*.] *Naut.* To secure (a vessel) in a place by fastening with cables and anchors or with lines. — v. i. 1. To secure a vessel by mooring; to anchor. 2. To be secured by being moored.

**Moore** (mōr; 84), n. [F. *Mora*, *Maur*, fr. L. *Maurus*, fr. Gr. *Μαυρος*.] 1. A native of Morocco, or North African states. 2. A Moorman, one of the native North African races or of the Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.

**moorage** (mōr'āj), n. Act of mooring or a place for mooring; also, a charge for mooring.

**moorcock**. The male of the moorfowl.

**moorfowl** (-foul'), n. The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

**moorhen**. A The female of the moorfowl. b A gallinule, esp. the common European species (*Gallinula chloropus*).

**mooring** (mōr'ing), n. 1. That which moors a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc.; — usual pl. 2. pl. The place or position of a moored vessel.

**mooring mast** or **tower**. A mast with a fitting at the top to receive the mooring device of a rigid dirigible airship.

**Moortish** (mōr'tīsh; 84), adj. Of, pert. to, or in the style of the Moors.

**moorwort** (mōr'wōrt'), n. A small box or moor shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) of the heath family, of the North Temperate Zone.

**moose** (mōs), n. sing. & pl. [Of Algonquian origin.] A large mammal of the deer family (*Alces americanus*), inhabiting forested parts of Canada and the northern United States. The male is called a *bull*, the female a *cow*. b The European elk.

**moosewood** (-wōd'), n. The striped maple (see *MAPLE*).

**moost** (mōst), n. [AS. *mōst* (in comp.), *gemōst*, a meeting.] 1. *Eng. Hist.* A deliberative meeting, esp. of the freemen of a village, town, hundred, shire, etc. The term *moost* was applied to any assembly met to administer justice or for administrative purposes. 2. Discussion, debate, or argument; now, a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice, as by law students. — v. t. & i. [AS. *mōstian* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss.] To argue for and against; to debate; discuss; esp., *Archaic*, to discuss by way of exercise; to argue for practice. — adj. Subjected or subject to argument or discussion.

— **moost'er** (mōst'ēr), n.

**moost court**. A mock court, such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

**mop** (mōp), n. [ME. *mappa*, fr. *mappa*.] 1. An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, coarse yarn, or rags, fastened to a handle. 2. Something likened to a mop, as a kind of dredge for collecting starfish, a tangled mass of hair, etc. — v. t. ; **mopped** (mōpt); **mopping**. To rub or wipe with or as with a mop.

**mop, v. t.** To make a wry mouth. — n. A pout; grimace.

**mopboard** (mōp'bōrd; 70), n. *U.S.* The baseboard around the bottom of the walls of a room.

**mope** (mōp), *v. t.* To be dull and spiritless. — *v. i.* To make spiritless or dejected. — *n.* 1. A dull, spiritless person. 2. *pl.* Low spirits; dumps. — **mop'er** (mōp'ēr), *n.*  
**mop'ish** (mōp'ish), *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, moping. — **mop'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mop'ish-ness**, *n.*  
**mop'pet** (mōp'ēt-īt), *n.* [Dim. fr. ME. *mop*, *moppe*, rag doll, baby.] 1. *Archais.* Baby; darling. 2. *Colloq.* Child; youngster.  
**mop-quet** (mōp'kēt), *n.* [F.] A variety of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile.  
**mō'rā** (mō'rā; 70), *n.* [L. *MORAS* (-rē), *MORAS* (-rāz).] [L.] *Pros.* The unit of quantitative meter, a common short syllable; — represented by  $\sim$  or by the eighth note.

**mō'rā'oacus** (mō'rā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *morus* the mulberry tree.] Relating to the mulberry family (Moraceae). See *MULBERRY*.

**mō'rānēs** (mō'rān'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* An accumulation of earth, stones, etc., deposited by a glacier. There are various types, as terminal, lateral, medial, etc.

**mō'rāl** (mō'rāl; 74), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom, habit.] 1. Characterized by excellence in what pertains to practice or conduct; right and proper. 2. Dealing or concerned with establishing principles of right and wrong in behavior; ethical; as, *moral philosophy*. 3. Serving to teach or convey a moral; as, a *moral lesson*. 4. Pertaining to character, conduct, intentions, social relations, etc., viewed ethically; as, *moral ideas*; *moral convictions*. 5. Conforming to a standard of what is good and right; virtuous; as, a *moral life*. 6. Pertaining to or affecting morality, morals, or morale; as, a *moral force*. 7. Sanctioned by, or operative upon, one's conscience or ethical judgment; as, a *moral obligation*. 8. Capable of right and wrong action; as, a *moral agent*. 9. Virtual, rather than actual, immediate, or completely demonstrable; as, to have *moral* certainty of B's guilt.

**Syn.** *Moral*, ethical, virtuous, righteous, noble mean conforming to a standard of what is right or good. *Moral* sometimes means just this, esp. as applied to conduct or character, but sometimes, esp. as applied to goodness, value, etc., implies an opposition to *spiritual*, *intellectual*, *aesthetic*, etc.; ethical implies a relation to or dependence upon the principles of morality; virtuous, the possession or manifestation of moral excellence in character; righteous, guiltlessness or blamelessness; noble, eminence in virtuousness.

— *n.* 1. Moral conduct or teachings; — usually *pl.* 2. The inner meaning or practical lesson of a fable, an experience, etc. 3. A maxim. 4. (*pron.* mō'rāl) = *MORALE*.

**mō'rāl's** (mō'rāl'; -rāl'), *n.* [F. *moral*. See *MORAL*, *adj.*] 1. Formerly, moral principles, teachings, or conduct. 2. Prevailing mood and spirit conducive to willing and dependable performance, steady self-control, and courageous, determined conduct despite danger and privations, based upon a conviction of being in the right and on the way to success and upon faith in the cause or program and in the leadership, usually connoting, esp. when qualified by the adjective *high*, a confident, aggressive, resolute, often buoyant, spirit of wholehearted co-operation in a common effort, often attended particularly by zeal, self-sacrifice, or indomitableness.

**mō'rāl hazard**. *Insurance.* The hazard arising from the uncertainty of the honesty of the insured.

**mō'rāl-ism** (mō'rāl-'iz-m), *n.* 1. Moral teaching or counsel; moralizing. 2. A maxim embodying a moral truth. 3. Practice of morality as distinct from religion; leading a moral life as distinguished from a religious life.

**mō'rāl-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals. 2. One who leads a moral life. — **mō'rāl-ist's** (-ist's), *adj.*

**mō'rāl-ity** (mō'rāl-'it-ē), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tēz). 1. Moral character; virtue. 2. That which instills moral lessons; moral inference, meaning, or lesson. 3. The science, or a system, of morals. 4. Moral practice or action. 5. The quality of that which conforms to right ideals or principles of human conduct. 6. A type of allegorical play, with actors representing Charity, Faith, Vice, etc.

**mō'rāl-ize** (mō'rāl-'īz), *v. t.* 1. To explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from. 2. *Archais.* To furnish with moral lessons. 3. To render morally better; as, efforts to *moralize* business. — *v. i.* To make moral reflections. — **mō'rāl-izā'tion** (-īzā'shūn; -īzā's-), *n.* — **mō'rāl-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**mō'rāl-ly** (mō'rāl-'lī), *adv.* In a moral sense, manner, etc.

**mō'rāl philosophy**. *Ethics.*

**mō'rāls** (mō'rāl's), *n. pl.* 1. Science or doctrine of conduct, esp. as to the sense of duty; ethics. 2. Moral principles and practice.

**mō'rās'** (mō'rās'), *n.* [D. *moeras*, fr. OF. *marais*, fr. ML. *mariscus*.] A marsh; swamp.

**mō'rā-ti-um** (mō'rā-tī-'ūm; 70), *n.* *pl.* -RIA (-rā), -RIUMS (-rēz). [NL. See *MORATORY*.] A period of permissive or obligatory delay; specif., law, a period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally, by a moratory law.

**mō'rā-to-ry** (mō'rā-tō-'rī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ē), *adj.* [LL. *moratorius* delaying, fr. *morari* to delay.] Of or pertaining to delay; esp., designating a law granting a moratorium.

**Mō'rā-vi-an** (mō'rā-vī-'ān; 58), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moravia, Moravians, or the Moravian sect. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Moravia, a part of Czechoslovakia. 2. The speech of the Moravians; — a group of dialects transitional between Slovak and Czech. 3. *Ecol.* One of a Protestant Christian sect established in Bohemia as the *Bohemian Brethren* in 1407 and reconstituted as *Moravians* in 1722. See *BOHEMIAN BRETHREN*.

**mō'rāy'** (mō'rā-'ē; 70), *n.* A name of a number of voracious, savage, and often brightly colored eels, constituting a family (Muracidae). They occur in all warm seas, esp. in crevices about coral reefs. A Mediterranean species (*Muraena helena*) is a valued food fish. See *EEL*.

**mō'r-bid** (mō'r-'bīd), *adj.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] 1. Not sound and healthful; diseased; hence, abnormally impressionable, esp. by ideas of a gloomy nature. 2. Relating to disease; as, *morbid anatomy*. 3. Grisly; gruesome; as, *morbid details*. — **mō'r-bīd-ly**, *adv.* — **mō'r-bīd-ness**, *n.*

**mō'r-bīd-ēss** (mō'r-bē-'dēss; -tēss), *n.* [It.] In the fine arts, delicacy or softness, esp., *Painting*, in representation of flesh.

**mō'r-bīd-ē-ty** (mō'r-bīd-'ē-tē), *n.* Morbid state or character.

**mō'r-bīl's** (-bīl's), *mor-bīl'-cal* (-l'kal), *adj.* [L. *morbus* disease + *bilis*. See *CAUSING* sickness.] Causing sickness.

**mō'r-bīl'y** (mō'r-bī-'lī), *n. pl.* [ML.] *Med.* Measles.

**mō'r'cean'** (mō'r'ēš'), *n.* [F.] A bit; a morsel; — applied esp. to a short literary or musical piece.

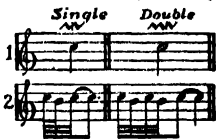
**mō'r-dā'clous** (mō'r-dī'shūs), *adj.* [L. *mordax*, -acis, fr. *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] Biting or given to biting; acrid; hence, now of language, caustic. — **mō'r-dāc'it-y** (-dās'it-ē), *n.*

**mō'r-dān-cy** (mō'r-dān-sī), *n.* Biting or caustic quality or tendency; mordacity.

**mō'r'dant** (-dānt), *adj.* [F., pres. part. of *mordre* to bite, fr. L. *mordere*.] 1. Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen. 2. *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Acting as a mordant. — *n.* 1. Any corroding substance used in etching. 2. *Dyeing.* Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound or lake, serves to produce a fixed color in a textile fiber, in leather, etc. — *v. t.* To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant.

**Mō'r'dē-cal** (mō'r'dē-kī; -kāl'), *n. Bib.* In the book of Esther, the cousin of Esther, who saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman.

**mō'r'dent** (mō'r'dēnt), *n.* [G., fr. It. *mordente*.] *Music.* A grace made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone usually a half step lower. It is either *single* or *double* (long). The name *inverted mordent* is sometimes applied to the pralltriller (which see).



**more** (mōr; 70), *adj.* *now often used as compar. of MUCH, MANY, positive wanting; superl. MOST (mōst).* [AS. *ma, mā*.] 1. Greater, as in size, number, power, desire, etc. 2. Additional; other; as, no *more* worlds to conquer. — *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number. 2. That which is in addition; an additional amount; as, no *more*; much *more*. — *adv.* 1. In or to a greater extent or degree. 2. In addition; moreover.

**mō'rēn'** (mō'rēn'), *n.* A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or embossed.

**mō'rēl'** (mō'rēl'), *n.* [F. *morelle*, fr. LL. *maurella*.] Any of various nightshades, esp. the black nightshade. See *NIGHTSHADE*; cf. *GREAT MORRIS*.

**mō'rēl'** (mō'rēl'; mō'rēl'), *n.* [F. *morille*, fr. D. *morille*, fr. ORIG.] Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*. (See *FUNGUS*, *Illustr.*)

**mō'rēl'lo** (mō'rēl'lo), *n.* [L. *litem. morelle*, fr. *amarelle*, fr. It. deriv. of *l. amarus* bitter.] A cultivated sour cherry of any of several types distinguished from the amarels by their dark-colored skin and juice. See *CHERRY*, 1; *KIRSCH*.

**mō'rē-ō-ver** (mō'rē-'ō-ver; 70), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further.

**mō'rēs** (mō'rēs), *n. pl.* [L.] Customs, specif., fixed customs or folkways imbued with an ethical significance; customs or conventions which have the force of law.

**Mō'rēque'** (mō'rēk'), *adj.* [F., fr. It. *moreno*, fr. *Mora*.] Moorish. — *n.* Moorish style of architecture or decoration.

**Mō'r-gain**, or, *commonly*, **Mō'r-gan**, **le Fay** (mō'r-gān; -gān lē fā). [OF. *Morgain la fée* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur.

**Mō'r-gan** (mō'r-gān), *n.* [After Justin Morgan (1747-1798) an American horse breeder.] One of a celebrated American breed of light horses which originated in Vermont.

**mō'r-ga-nat'ic** (mō'r-gā-nāt'ik), *adj.* [ML. *matrimonium ad morgp-naticum*, fr. *morgana*, a morning gift, fr. (HIG) *morg* morning, in *morgengeba* morning gift.] Of the nature of a form of marriage which members of various royal families in Europe may contract with persons of inferior rank, and wherein the wife, if inferior, does not acquire the husband's rank, and the children do not succeed to the titles, fiefs, or entailed property of the parent of higher rank. — **mō'r-ga-nat'ic-ally** (-l'kal-ē), *adv.*

**mō'r-gan-ite** (mō'r-gān-'itē), *n.* [After J. P. Morgan, Am. financier.] A rose colored gem variety of beryl.

**mō'r-gen** (mō'r-gēn), *n. pl.* MORGEN or MORGENS (-gēnz). [D. & G.] A land measure of varying value in different countries. The old Dutch *morgen* was about 2.5 acres.

**mō'r-gue** (mōr-gē), *n.* [F.] 1. A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. 2. *Journalism.* A department of a newspaper office where miscellaneous material for reference is filed.

**mō'r-i-bund** (mō'r-'i-būnd), *adj.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *moriri* to die.] In a dying state; near death. — **mō'r-i-būnd-ē-ty** (-būnd'ē-tē), *n.* — **mō'r-i-būnd-ly**, *adv.*

**mō'r-i-on** (mō'r-'i-ōn; 70), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *morrión*, fr. *morra* the upper part of the head.] A foot soldier's visorless high-crowned helmet, of Spanish origin, with edge turned up. See *RIEMER*, *Illustr.* (12).

**mō'r-i-on**, *n.* [G.] A dark, nearly black variety of cairngorm (smoky quartz).

**Mō'r-is'eo** (mō'r-'is'ēo), *adj.* [Sp., fr. *Moro Moor*.] Moorish. — *n.* *pl.* -COS or -COES (-kōz). A Moor, esp. of Spain.

**mō'r-i-tū'rī** to **sa-lu-ta-mus** (mō'r-'itū'rī tō sā-lū'tā-mūs), [L.] We (who are) about to die, salute thee; — cry of the Roman gladiators to the emperor.

**Mō'r-mon** (mō'r-'mān), *n.* A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (unofficially but generally called **Mormon Church**). — **Mō'r-mon**, *adj.* — **Mō'r-mon-ism** (-iz-m), *n.*

**mōrn** (mōrn), *n.* [ME. *morn*, *morwen*, *morgen*, fr. AS. *morgen*.] Chiefly *Poetic.* Morning.

**mōrning** (mō'r-'nīn), *n.* [ME. *morning*, *morwening*, with -ing after evening. See *MORN*.] 1. The first or early part of the day. 2. The first or early part; as, the *morning* of life. 3. The dawn. 4. [esp.] The goddess Aurora or Eos. — *adj.* Pertaining to the morning; being, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning.

**mōrning-glōry** (descended from *r. nil*) with crested, frilled, and double flowers; also, the flower. 5. Any vine, herb, shrub, or tree of related genera of the same family (Convolvulaceae, the *morning-glory* family), having alternate leaves and regular pentamerous flowers, typified by the convolvulus (which see). See *FLUWEL*, *Illustr.*

**mōrning gun**. A gun fired at the first note of reveille or of a preceding march at military posts or on naval vessels.

Any vine of the ious colors, including the *Japanese*

**Med.** Nausea and vomiting on rising in the morning; — a common sign of pregnancy.

**morning star.** *a* Any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus. *b* An annual Californian herb (*Mentzelia aurea*) having handsome yellow flowers.

*n.*; *pl.* **Moors** (-rōz). [*Sp.* *Moors*.] A member of any tribes of the southern Philippine Islands, of mixed stock; also, their language. — **Mo'ro**, *adj.*

**mo-roo'oo** (mō-rōō'ō), *n.* Also **moroooco leather**. A fine variety of leather from goatskin tanned with sumac; — said to have been first made by the Moors.

**mo'ron** (mō'rōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *mōron*, neut. of *mōros* sluggish, dull.] A moderately feeble-minded person. Most morons can be happy with tasks too simple and monotonous to satisfy an intelligent person. See **MENTAL DEFICIENCY**. — **Syn.** See **FOOL**. — **mo-ro'n'ic** (mō-rōn'ik), *adj.* — **mo-ro'n-ism** (mō'rōn-'iz-m), *n.* — **mo-ro'n'i-ty** (mō-rōn-'i-ti), *n.*

**mo-rose'** (mō-rōs'), *adj.* [*L.* *morosus*, fr. *mos*, *moris*, manner, habit, way of life.] Of a sour or gloomy temper; glum; sullen. — **Syn.** See **SULKY**. — **mo-rose'ly**, *adv.* — **mo-rose'ness**, *n.*

**-morph** (-mōr'). [*Gr.* *morphē* form.] A combining form denoting one characterized by a (specified) form; — in nouns, usually corresponding to adjectives ending in *-morphic*, or *-morphous*.

**morpheme** (mōr'fēm), *n.* [*F.* *morphème*, fr. *Gr.* *morphē*.] *Linguistics.* *a* An element or property of language showing grammatical relations. It may be an affix (John's), a preposition (of John), a conjunction, a relation adverb (more blessed), an auxiliary or copulative verb, intonation, accentuation, ablaut variation, or an order of words. Cf. **REMANENTE**. *b* A meaningful linguistic unit, whether a *free form* (pin, child, load, pray) or a *bound form* (yins, childhood, unload, prayed), which contains no smaller meaningful parts.

**Morpheus** (mōr'fūs; popularly mōr'fē-ūs), *n.* [*L.* as if fr. *Gr.* *Morphēus*, prop., the fashioner, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, fr. *morphē* form, shape.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of dreams; hence, popularly, the god of sleep.

**morph-i-a** (mōr'fē-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*] Morphine.

**-morphic** (-mōr'fik). [*Gr.* *morphē* form + *-ia*.] A combining form meaning characterized by a (specified) type of formation.

**morphine** (mōr'fēn; -fēn), *n.* Also **morphin**. [*F.* *morphine*, *G.* *morphin*, fr. *MORPHEUS*.] *Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic base, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O, the principal alkaloid of opium.

**morphin-ism** (mōr'fēn-'iz-m), *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of morphine.

**morpho-gen'e-sis** (mōr'fō-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *morphē* form + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* Production or evolution of morphological characters. — **morpho-gen'ic** (-jēn'fik), *adj.*

**morphologic construction.** *Ling.* See **CONSTRUCTION**.

**morpho'gy** (mōr'fō-jē-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *morphē* form + *-logy*.] *1. a* The branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of structural organic types. *b* The features, collectively, comprised in the form and structure of an organism or any of its parts. *2.* The branch of linguistic study which deals with the history and functions of inflections and derivational forms. *3. Geol.* The external structure of rocks in relation to the development of form; or topographic features produced by erosion. — **morpho-log'ic** (mōr'fō-jē-jik), *adj.* — **morpho-log'ic-al** (-jē-jik), *adj.* — **morpho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **morpho'lo-gist** (mōr'fō-jē-jist), *n.*

**-morphous** (-mōr'fūs). [*Gr.* *morphē* form.] A combining form meaning formed or shaped of or like, denoting of a (specified) form or shape.

**morris** (mōr'is), *n.* More fully **morris dance**. [From earlier *morrys*, *morish*, Moorish. See **MOOR**.] A spectacular, often mumming dance, once common in England in peasants and May-day games.

**Morris chair.** [After William Morris, Eng. artist, but in use before his time.] An easy chair, with adjustable back and removable cushions.

**Morris Plan bank.** *U.S.* An industrial bank organized to extend loans in small amounts to wage earners.

**mo'ro** (mō'rō; *Angl.* mō'rō'), *n.* [*Sp.*] A round hill or point of land; hence, **mo'ro castle**, a castle on a hill.

**mo'row** (mō'rō), *n.* [*M.E.* *morewen*, fr. *AS.* *morgen*.] *1. Archaic.* Morning. *2. a* The day subsequent to any day specified or understood. *b* Tomorrow.

**Mors** (mōrz), *n.* [*L.*] *Rom. Relig.* Death, as a deity.

**Morse** (mōrs), *adj.* Of or pert. to a Morse telegraph system or code; also, loosely, of any similar system or code. — *n.* *Colloq.* Morse alphabet, or telegraph, or the like.

**Morse code or alphabet.** *Telep.* The telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. A modified form, differing in eleven letters, is called **continental code**.

**mor'sel** (mōr'sēl; -sēl), *n.* [*OF.* *fr. morceau*, fr. *more*, fr. *L.* *morus* a bite, fr. *mordere* to bite.] *1.* Orig., a little bite or bit of food; now, a small quantity; a little piece. *2.* A tasty dish. — *v. t.* **MOR'SEL** or **MOR'SELLED** (-sēld; -sēld); **MOR'SELING** or **MOR'SEL-ING**. To divide into or portion in small parts.

**Morse telegraph.** A form of electric telegraph first used publicly in 1844 and still the form in most common use.

**mort** (mōrt), *n.* [*F.*, death, fr. *L.* *mors*, *mortis*.] *1. Obs.* Death. *2. Hunting.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill.

**mort**, *n.* A salmon in its third year.

**mort**, *n.* *Dial.* A great quantity or number.

**mortal** (mōr'tal; -tēl), *adj.* [*OF.* *mortal*, *mortel*, fr. *L.* *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, *mortis*, death.] *1.* Subject to death; destined to die. *2. a* Destructive to life; deadly; fatal; specif., exposing to or deserving spiritual death; as, *mortal sin*. *b* So severe as to be thought of as threatening death. *c* Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; deadly; as, a *mortal enemy*. *3.* Human; belonging to man; as, *mortal wit*. *4.* Of or pertaining to death or its occasion; deathly; as, the *mortal place*, a vital spot. *5. Colloq.* Extreme; very great; esp., very tedious; as, a sermon lasting two *mortal hours*. — **Syn.** See **DEADLY**. — *adv.* **Mortally**; — now rare except, *Chiefly Dial.*, in the sense of "extremely"; as, *so mortal cold*. — *n.* A being subject to death; a human being.

**mortal-i-ty** (mōr'tal-'i-ti), *n.* *1.* Condition or quality of being mortal. *2.* The death of large numbers, esp. by war or disease. *3.* The proportion of deaths to population; death rate; as, a time of great, or of low,

*mortality*. *4.* Quality of being deadly or, of sin, mortal. *5.* The human race; humanity. *6. Obs.* Death.

**mortality table.** *Ins.* A table giving the number, *L.*, of people out of an arbitrarily selected number of births who have been found to reach the age of *x* years. It may be constructed from two sources: population statistics and statistics of insurable lives.

**mortal-ly** (mōr'tal-i; -tēl), *adv.* of **MORTAL**. A fatally; deadly. *b* Very severely; as, *mortally offended*. *c* In the manner of a mortal. *d* Extremely; as, he was *mortally* jealous.

**mortal mind.** *Christian Science* Nothing claiming to be something, for Mind is immortal; a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in and of matter; the opposite of Spirit, and therefore the opposite of God, or good; the belief that man is the offspring of mortals; the belief that there can be more than one creator. *Mary Baker Eddy*.

**mort'ar** (mōr'tār), *n.* [*AS.* *mortere* (fr. *L.*), and fr. *OF.* *mortier*, fr. *L.* *mortarium*.] *1. a* A strong vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. *b* Hence, any similar mechanical device. *2.* [*F.* *mortier*.] *a Mil.* A cannon with a tube short in relation to its caliber, used to throw projectiles with low muzzle velocities at high angles. *b* A similar cannon used to throw a lifeline. *c* Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs.

**mort'ar**, *n.* [*OF.* *mortier*, fr. *L.* *mortarium* mortar, a trough in which mortar is made.] *1.* A plastic building material, as that made by mixing lime, cement, or the like with sand, water, and sometimes other materials. — *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

**mort'ar-board'** (mōr'tār-bōrd'; 70), *n.* *a* A board about 30" x 30" used by masons and plasterers for holding mortar. *b* An academic cap with a broad, projecting, square top.

**mort'gage** (mōr'gē), *n.* [*OF.* *fr. mort* dead (fr. *L.* *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge.] *1. Law.* At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms. *2.* The instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is made, the state of the property so conveyed, or the interest of the mortgagee therein. — *v. t.*; *-gaged* (-gējd); *-gaging* (-gē-jing). *1. Law.* At common law, to grant or convey by a mortgage. *2.* To pledge; to subject to a claim or obligation.

**mort'ga-gee'** (mōr'gē-jē'), *n.* *Law.* A person to whom property is mortgaged.

**mort'ga-gor'** (mōr'gē-jōr'; mōr'gē-jōr'), *n.* Also **mort'ga-g-er** (mōr'gē-jēr). *Law.* One who gives a mortgage.

**mort'ice** (mōr'is). *Var.* of **MORTISE**.

**mort'i-cian** (mōr'ti-'shān), *n.* [*L.* *mors*, *mortis*, death + *physician*.] A professional undertaker.

**mort-i-fi-ca-tion** (mōr'ti-fē-kā-shēn), *n.* *1.* A mortifying, or state of being mortified; as: A subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc. *2.* Humiliation and chagrin caused esp. by something which wounds one's pride, as a slight. *3.* That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation. *4. Med.* Gangrene; necrosis.

**mort'i-ty** (mōr'ti-ti), *v. t.*; *-fied* (-fid); *-fy'ing* [*OF.* *mortifier*, fr. *LL.* *mortificare*, fr. *L.* *mors*, *mortis*, death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] *1. Obs.* To destroy the vigor, strength, or the like, of. *2.* To weaken by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to abase; humble. *3.* To affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation. *4.* To cause (a part of the body) to become gangrenous. — *v. i.* *1.* To practice mortification (sense 1 a). *2.* To lose vitality and organic structure; to gangrene.

**mort'ise**, **mort'ice** (mōr'tis), *n.* [*F.* *mortaise*, fr. *OF.* *mortoise*, fr. *Ar.* *murtas* fastened, fixed in.] A cavity, hole, or the like, into or through which some other part fits or passes; specif., a cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive a tenon. See **DOVE-TAIL**, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* *1.* To join or fasten securely; specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise. *2.* To cut or make a mortise in.

**mort'main** (mōr'tmān), *n.* [*OF.* *mortmain* (*F.* *majnmorte*), fr. *ML.* *murtua manus*. See **MORTAL**; **MANUAL**.] *Law.* Literally, dead hand; hence, the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations, ecclesiastics being in the early law deemed civilly dead; later, the possession of, or tenure by, any corporation which, by reason of the nature of corporations, may be perpetual.

**mort'u-ary** (mōr'tō-ē-ry or, *esp. Brit.*, -ē-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *-ies* (-iz). [*ML.* *mortuarium*.] *1. Hist.* A gift to the priest of a parish from the personal estate of a person dying in the parish or to a priest's superior from the estate of a priest. *2.* A place where dead bodies are kept for a time before burial. — *adj.* [*L.* *mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead.] Of or pert. to the burial of the dead; also, of, pert. to, or connected with death or mourning.

**mort'u-la** (mōr'tō-lā; -ō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *-LAE* (-lē). [*N.L.*, dim. of *L.* *morum* a mulberry.] *Embryol.* The globular mass of cells (*blastomeres*) formed by cleavage of the egg of many animals in its early development.

**Mo-sa'ic** (mō-sā'ik), *adj.* Also **Mo-sa'ic-al** (-sā'ik). Of or pert. to Moses, or the institutions or writings attributed to him; as, the *Mosaic law*.

**mo-sa'ic**, *n.* [*F.* *mosaïque*, through *It.* and *ML.*, fr. *Gr.* *Moussaïos* of the Muses.] *1. Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other material; also, the process of making it. *2.* A picture or design made in mosaic. *3.* Something likened to mosaic, as a literary composition. *4.* Also **mosaic disease.** *Plant Pathol.* Any of certain virus diseases of plants characterized by mottling of the foliage. — **mo-sa'ic**, *adj.*

**mosa'ic gold.** A stannic sulfide, SnS<sub>2</sub>, used as a pigment. *b* Ormolu.

**mo-sa'ic-ist** (mō-sā'ik-'ist), *n.* A designer of mosaics, or a workman who makes them; also, a dealer in mosaics.

**mosaic vision.** *Zool.* A type of vision characteristic of insects in which, because of the presence of compound eyes made up of many simple independent visual units, the object viewed resembles a mosaic.

**mos'cha-tel'** (mōs'kā-tēl'; mōs'kā-tēl'), *n.* [*F.* *moscatello*, fr. *It.* *moscatella*. See **MUSCATEL**.] A small herb (*Adoza moscatellina*) of the North Temperate Zone, with greenish-white musk-scented flowers.

**Mo-selle'** (mō-sēl'), *n.* Wine made in the valley of the Moselle from Trier to Coblenz.

**Mō'ses** (mō'sēz; -sēs), *n.* [*L.* *Moses*, *Moyses*, fr. *Gr.* *Mōūēs*, *Mōūēs*, fr. Heb. *Mōshēh*, perh. of Egypt. origin.] *1. Bib.* The great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt. *2.* Figuratively, a leader; also, a meek man.

Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem.

color is chiefly green and the tail is long and peculiar.



with a broad yellow border to the wings, found both in Europe and America.

**mourning dove.** A wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*), of the United States, named from its plaintive note.

**mouse** (mous), *n.*; *pl.* *mice* (mīs). [AS. *mūs*, *pl. mīse*.] 1. Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the *house mouse* (*Mus musculus*), now found in human habitations throughout most of the world. (*cf. voles*. 2. A person, as a woman, so called by way of endearment. 3. *Slang.* a. A dark-colored swelling caused by a blow. b. A person without spirit or courage. 4. *Naut.* a. A knob made on a rope with spun yarn parcels, or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slipping. b = mousing.

**mouse** (mous), *v. i.*; **MOUSED** (mouzd); **MOUS'ING** (mouz'ing). 1. To hunt for and catch mice. 2. To watch for or pursue anything in a sly manner. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To handle as a cat does a mouse; hence, to pull about roughly in sport; to toy or play with wantonly. 2. To hunt as a cat hunts a mouse.

**mouse'-ear'** (mous'ēr'), *n.* a. Also **mouse'-ear' hawk'weed'**. A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*); — from its soft hairy leaves. b. The forget-me-not (*Myosotis*).

**mouse'-ear chickweed.** Either of two common hairy chickweeds (*Cerastium vulgatum* and *C. viscosum*).

**mouse'ér** (mous'ēr), *n.* 1. A cat or, sometimes, other animal that catches mice. 2. One who pries about looking for something.

**mouse'tail'** (mous'tāl'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Myosurus*, esp. *M. minimus*) of plants of the crowfoot family; — so called from the taillike torus of the flower.

**mouse'ing** (mouz'ing), *n.* *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spun yarn or spall stuff, or a metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook.

**mouse'-que-taire'** (mōs/k'k-tār'), *n.* [F.] A musketeer; esp. [cap.], one of the French royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries conspicuous both for their daring and their dandified dress. The term is used adjectively of articles of dress regarded as like theirs.

**mouse** (mōs), *n.* [F., froth, foam.] *Cookery.* A frozen dessert of sweetened and flavored whipped cream or thin cream and gelatin, frozen without stirring.

**mouse'/line'** (mōs/lēn'), *n.* [F.] Muslin.

**mouse'/line' de laine** (dē lēn'). [F., muslin of wool.] = DELAINE.

**mouse'/line' de soie** (swā'). [F., muslin of silk.] A soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of muslin.

**mouse'-tache'**, **mouse'-t'chio**, etc. Vars. of MUSTACHE, etc.

**Mous'-tér'-an**, **Mous'-tér'-an** (mōs-tēr'f-dn), *adj.* [F. *moustérien*.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a period of paleolithic culture named after the type station of Le Moustier cave, on the bank of the Vézère, in France. This period marks the culmination of the Neanderthal race.

**mouse'y** (mous'y; mouz'y), *adj.*; **MOUS'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); **MOUS'Y-EST**. a. Of or resembling a mouse. b. Quiet, like a mouse. c. Infested with mice.

**mouth** (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* **MOUTHS** (mouθz). [AS. *mūth*.] 1. The opening through which an animal receives food; also, the cavity containing the tongue and teeth (when present) or the structures enclosing this cavity. 2. a. The mouth as the means of eating, tasting, etc.; hence, a person as a consumer of food; as, hungry *mouths*. b. The mouth as a means of speech or voice; hence, speech; utterance. 3. An opening resembling or likened to a mouth, as one affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as, the *mouth* of a jar, tube, cave, volcano, etc.; the *mouth* of a river where it empties into the sea. 4. A wry face; a grimace. 5. *Music.* The opening between the lips of an organ pipe (see *FLUE PIPE*, *Illustr.*); also, an opening, as in a flute, across which the performer blows.

**mouth** (mouth), *v. t.* 1. To utter; now usually, to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner; to declaim. 2. To take into, or put in, the mouth; to mumble; flck. — *v. i.* 1. To speak; talk; now only, to declaim; rant. 2. To make mouths or grimaces, esp. in contempt. — **mouth'er** (mouth'ēr), *n.*

**mouth'-breed'er** (mouth'brēd'ēr), *n.* a. Any small fish (family Cichlidae) which carries its eggs and young in the mouth, as a brightly marked African species (*Haplochromis multicolor*) often kept in aquariums. b. Any of several marine catfishes with similar habits.

**mouth'-ful** (mouth'fōl), *n.*; *pl.* **MOUTHFULS** (-fōls). 1. a. As much as the mouth will hold. b. As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time. 2. A small quantity.

**mouth organ.** *Music.* a = PANPIPE. b = HARMONICA.

**mouth'-piece'** (mouth'pēs'), *n.* 1. Something placed at or forming a mouth. 2. The part of a horse's bit that passes through the mouth. See *art. Illustr.* 3. The part of a musical instrument to which the mouth is applied. See *REED*, *Illustr.* 4. One who delivers the opinion of others; a spokesman. 5. *Slang.* A criminal lawyer.

**mouth'y** (mouth'y; mouth'f), *adj.*; **MOUTH'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); **MOUTH'Y-EST**. Emptyly loquacious; bombastic. — **mouth'ily**, *adv.* — **mouth'i-ness**, *n.*

**mou'ton-née'** (mō'tōn-nē'), *adj.* Also **mou'ton-néed'** (-nēd'). [F. *moutonnée*.] *Phys. Geog.* Rounded like a sheep's back.

**move'a-ble** (mōv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Also **move'a-ble**. 1. Capable of being moved; not fixed or stationary. 2. Changing from one date to another; as, *moveable* feasts, the dates of which vary from year to year. — *n.* 1. A thing capable of being moved. 2. An article of wares or goods; esp., and now only, an article of furniture; — usually in *pl.* 3. *Law.* Usually *pl.* A subject of property of such a nature as to permit of its being moved from place to place without injury; — opposed to *immovable*. — **move'a-ble'ty**, **move'a-ble'ty** (-b'l'ty), *n.* — **move'a-ble-ness**, **move'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **move'a-bly**, **move'a-bly**, *adv.*

**move** (mōv), *v. t.* [OF. *mover* (3d pl. pres. *muvent*), fr. *L. movere*.] 1. To change the place or position of; to shift. 2. To set in motion; to stir; actuate. 3. To rouse by appeal to the mind or desires; to influence; impel. 4. To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to affect with any emotion; as, the pitiful tale deeply *moved* them. 5. To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally for consideration in a deliberative assembly; to submit, as a resolution. 6. *Com.* To cause to move, or be sold. 7. *Med.* To cause to operate; as, to *move* the bowels.

*Syn.* *Move*, *actuate*, *drive*, *impel* mean to set or keep going or in motion. *Move* is so general that the direction or nature of the motion can be gathered only from the context; *actuate* implies communication of power to work or set in motion; *drive*, forward, and usually continuous motion, often emphasizing the effect produced rather than the impetus; *impel*, greater force in the impetus and more headlong action.

— *v. t.* 1. To change place, position, or posture; to stir; proceed; also, of a door, machine, etc., to turn; work; revolve. 2. To progress; advance. *b Colloq.* To show marked activity. 3. To carry on one's mode of life or activities; as, to *move* in select circles. 4. To take action; to begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter. *b Colloq.* To depart; to take oneself off; — often with *on*. 5. To make an appeal, application, or the like; — used with *for*; as, the plaintiff *moved* for a rehearing. 7. To change residence. 8. Of the bowels, to have an evacuation. 9. *Com.* To be sold or exchanged; — said of commodities.

— *n.* Act of moving; a movement; specif.: a. An act for the attainment of an object; a device; as, a shrewd *move*. b. A change of place or habitation.

**move'ment** (mōv'mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of moving; change of place, position, or posture; a particular act or manner of moving. 2. An act of evacuation of the bowels; also, the matter evacuated. 3. A series of acts and events tending toward some definite end; as, the prohibition *movement*; *pl.* activities of a person or group of persons. 4. An effect as of motion; hence, in literature and other art, action; incident. 5. *Mech.* A system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion; esp., a delicate train of wheelwork, as in a watch. 6. *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver. 7. *Music.* a = MOTION, *n.* 9. b Rhythm; as, a dance *movement*. c Time. d = TEMPO. e A structural division of an extended composition, as a symphony. 8. *Pros.* Particular rhythmical flow.

**mov'er** (mōv'ēr), *n.* A person or thing that moves.

**mov'ile** (mōv'īl), *n.* A motion picture. — **mov'ile**, *adj.*

**mov'ing** (mōv'ing), *adj.* a. Changing place or posture; causing motion or action. b. Adapted to move the sympathies, etc. — **mov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Moving*, *impressive*, *poignant*, *affecting*, *touching*, *pathetic* mean exciting deep emotion. *Moving*, the most general word, may imply entrancing, thrilling, agitating, saddening, or the like; *impressive*, imposing itself upon the mind by compelling admiration, conviction, etc.; *poignant*, producing so sharp an impression that it pierces one's heart; *affecting*, moving to tears or similar manifestation of feeling; *touching*, arousing tenderness or compassion; *pathetic*, moving one to pity or, sometimes, contempt.

**moving picture.** *Colloq.* A motion picture.

**moving staircase or stairway.** An escalator.

**mow** (mou), *n.* [AS. *mīga*, *mīha*.] A heap or mass of hay, sheaves of grain, etc., esp. one stowed in a barn, also, the place in a barn for such stowing.

**mow** (mō; mou), *n.* Also **mowe**. [OF. *moue*, fr. MD. *mouwe*.] *Archaic.* A grimace. — *v. t.* To make grimaces; to mock.

**mow** (mō), *v. t.*; **MOWED** (mōd); **MOWED** or **MOWN** (mōn); **MOW'ING**. [AS. *māwan*.] 1. a. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. b. To cut the grass, grain, etc., from; as, to *mow* a lawn. 2. To cut down; to cause to fall in rows or masses; as, the machine guns *mowed* down the men. — *v. i.* To cut grass, etc., with a scythe or machine.

**mow'er** (mō'ēr), *n.* One that mows; a mowing machine.

**mow'ing ma-chine'** (mō'ing), *Agrie. Mach.* An implement with cutting blades for cutting standing grain, etc.

**mox'a** (mōk's), *n.* [Corrupt. of Jap. *moqusa* (pronounced *monga*), a caustic.] 1. *Med.* A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance similarly used. 2. The plant from which this substance is obtained.

**||moy'en' age** (mōi'yē-nāzh'), [F.] The Middle Ages.

**mox-zet'ta** (mō-zēt'ta; It. mōi-tsāt'ta), **mox-zet'ta** (mō-zēt'ta), *n.* [It. *mozzetta*.] A short cape with a small ornamental hood, worn, ordinarily, over the rochet by the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots and canons.

**mpret** ('m-prēt'), *n.* The title of the ruler of Albania (1913-14).

**Mr.** (mīs'tēr). The written form of the title Mister.

**Mrs.** (mīs'tiz; -iz). The form of Mistress used as a title.

**mu** (mū; mō; mī), *n.* [Gr. *μῦ*.] The twelfth letter (M, μ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *m*.

**muc.** = MUCO-.

**much** (mūch), *adj.*; *compar.* **MORE** (mōr; 70); *superl.* **MOST** (mōst); — both from another root. [ME. *moche*, *muche*, fr. *mochel*, *muchel*, fr. AS. *mycel*, *mucel*.] 1. *Archaic.* Many in number. 2. Great in quantity, extent, or duration. — *n.* 1. A great quantity; also, an indefinite quantity. 2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable. *37* *Much* can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word expressed, and may often, therefore, be modified by *as*, *so*, *too*, *very*.

— *adv.* 1. To a great extent; greatly. 2. Nearly; almost.

**much'ness** (mūch'nēs; -nīs), *n.* Greatness.

**mu'cic** (mū'cīk), *adj.* [F. *mucique*, fr. *L. mucus*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline diacid, (CHOH)<sub>2</sub>(COH)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by the oxidation of gums, lactose, etc.

**mu'cid** (-sīd), *adj.* [L. *mucidus*, fr. *mucus* *mucus*.] Musty; slimy; mucous. — **mu'cid-ness**, *n.*

which have been isolated complex carbolydrates. 2. An aqueous solution of gum, or the like, used as an adhesive.

**mu'ci-lag'i-nous** (-lā'j'i-nīs), *adj.* -1. Moist and viscid, or sticky. 2. Of, pert. to, or secreting mucilage, as a cell.

**mu'cin** (mū'sīn), *n.* [From *mucus*.] *Biochem.* Any of certain mucoproteins originating from mucous membranes. — **mu'cin-ous** (-sīnīs), *adj.*

**muck** (mūk), *n.* [ME. *muk*, of Scand. origin.] 1. Dung in a moist state; manure. 2. Any impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure. 3. That which befouls; filth.

1. To manure with muck. 2. *Colloq.* To defile with muck or filth.

**muck'er** (-ēr), *n.* *Slang.* U. S. A coarse, vulgar person.

**muck'le** (mūk'li), *n.* *Dial.* U. S. A club for killing fish.

**muck'luck** (mūk'lūk). Var. of MUKLUK.

**muck rake.** A rake for scraping up muck or dung.

To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations. — **muck'ra-k'** (-rā'k'), *n.*

**muck'worm'** (-wōrm'), *n.* 1. A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure. 2. A miser.

**muc'ius** (mūk'īk). Var. of MUKLUK.



**muco-** (mū'kō-), *muco-*. A combining form for *mucus* or *mucous membrane*, as in *muco-purulent*, containing mucus and pus.

**mucoacid** (mū'kō'id), *n.* [*Mucin* + *-oid*.] *Biochem.* Any of a group of glycoproteins resembling mucin. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in cysts, in tissues, etc.

**muco-protein** (mū'kō-prō'tē-in; -prō'tēn), *n.* [*Muco-* + *protein*.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of viscous glycoproteins found in mucous secretions and elsewhere.

**mucoor** (mū'kō'r), *n.* *Bot.* A mold of a genus (*Mucor*) containing some of the commonest molds, as those on bread, jam, etc.

**muco-sa** (mū'kō'sā), *n.*; *pl.* -sae (-sē). [*N.L.*] *Anat.* A mucous membrane.

**mucoous** (mū'kō's), *adj.* [*L. mucosus*, fr. *mucus* mucus.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling mucus. 2. Secreting or containing mucus. 3. Covered with mucus, or the like; slimy. — **muco-sa'ty** (mū'kō'sā'tē), *n.*

**mucous membrane.** The lining membrane of those cavities of the body which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior.

**mu'cro** (mū'krō), *n.*; *pl.* mucrovus (mū'krō'nē). [*L.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

**mu'cro-nate** (mū'krō-nāt), *adj.* Also **mu'cro-nat'ed** (-nāt'ēd; -īd). [*L. mucronatus*.] Ending in a sharp point, as some leaves.

**mu'cus** (mū'kūs), *n.* [*L.*] A viscid, slippery secretion produced by mucous membranes, which it moistens and protects.

**mud** (mūd), *n.* [*M.E. mode, muddle*.] 1. A slimy, sticky mixture of solid material with water. 2. Abusive and malicious remarks or charges; as, to throw mud at a rival. — *v. t.* To make muddy or turbid.

**mud dauber.** Any of numerous wasps (family Sphecidae) which construct mud cells in each of which the female places an egg, with spiders or insects, paralyzed by a sting, as food for the larva.

**mud'dle** (mūd'dl), *v. t.* — **mud'dled** (-līd; -līng) (-līng). [*From MUD.*] To confuse; specif.: a To cloud or fog, as one's brain. b To render stupid with liquor. c To mix confusedly. d To make a mess of; to bungle. — *n.* Confusion; a jumbled mess. — **mud'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

**mud'dle-head** (-hēd'), *n.* A dolt; blockhead. — **mud'dle-head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; -īd; 2; 3), *adj.*

**mud'dy** (mūd'dī), *adj.*; **mud'dier** (-ī'r); **mud'diest**. 1. Of or formed from mud. 2. Abounding in mud; besmeared with mud; also, turbid with sediment; as, muddy coffee. 3. Not clear or bright; dull or cloudy in color; murky. 4. Clouded or confused; muddled. — *Syn.* See **TURBID**. — *v. t.*; **mud'died** (-īd); **mud'dying**. 1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid. 2. To cloud or fog. — **mud'dily**, *adv.* — **mud'diness**, *n.*

**mud'fish** (mūd'fīsh), *n.*, *pl.* see **FISH**. Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in mud, as a loach, bowfin, and killifish.

**mud'guard** (-gārd'), *n.* A guard over a cycle or wheel wheel to catch or deflect mud.

**mud hen.** A coot, gallinule, or large rail; a marsh hen.

**mud puppy.** Any of various, mostly large, American salamanders; esp., the hellbender.

**mud'sill** (mūd'sīl), *n.* The lowest sill of a structure, as of a house, bridge, or dam, usually embedded in soil.

**mud'sling'ing** (-slīng'īng), *n.* Use of offensive epithets and personalities, as in political campaigns. — **mud'sling'ing**, *adj.* — **mud'sling'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**mud'stone** (-stōn), *n.* *Petrog.* A hardened shale, produced by the consolidation of mud.

**mud turtle.** See **TURTLE**, 1.

**mud-e'er-in** (mūd-ē'r-in; mūd-), *n.* [*Ar. mu'adhdhar*.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

**muff** (mūf), *n.* [*D. muf, fr. Walloon mouffe, fr. F. moufle* mitten.] 1. A soft, thick cover to protect the hands from cold. 2. A bungling performance; in games, a failure to hold a ball in trying to catch it. 3. *Collog.* = **DUFFER**, 2. — *v. t.* & *i.* (a) To handle awkwardly; to bungle; in games, to fail to hold (a ball) when trying to catch it.

**muff'in** (mūf'in), *n.* A quick bread made of batter containing egg and baked in a cup-shaped pan; also, a similarly shaped biscuit (*English muffin*) made from yeast dough.

**muff'in-e'er** (mūf'in-ē'r), *n.* A dish for keeping muffins hot; also, a vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, or the like.

**muff'le** (mūf'li), *v. t.* — **muff'led** (-līd; -līng) (-līng). [*OF. enmouffler*. See **MUFFLE**, *n.*] 1. To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; hence, to conceal or cover the face of. 2. To wrap or pad with something to deaden or dull the sound of; as, to muffle oars, hence, to deaden the sound of; as, to muffle a cry, a drum. — *n.* [*F. moufle* mitten. See **MUFF**.] 1. Anything with which another thing is muffled. 2. An oven used in a furnace in firing certain wares which must be protected from flame. 3. In mammals, the end of the muzzle.

**muff'ler** (mūf'ler), *n.* 1. A scarf for the throat. 2. Hence: a A covering, as a veil or scarf, worn as a protection or as a disguise. b A mitten with a thumb. 3. *Mach.* Any of various devices to deaden noise.

**muff'ti** (mūf'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -tis (-tīz). [*Ar.*] An official expounder of Moslem law, often an assessor to a court.

**muff'ti, n.** *Collog.* Civilian dress, esp. when worn by a naval or military officer; ordinary dress.

**mug** (mūg), *n.* hand hold.

**b a a.** 1. *Slang.* To grimace; make faces (at). 2. To photograph; — esp. used of photographing criminals.

**mug, mug** (mūg), *v. t.* & *i.* *Slang, U.S.* To assault, esp. by snarotting, for robbery.

**mug'ger** (mūg'ēr), *n.* One who mugs (in any sense).

**mug'ger** (mūg'ēr), *n.* Also **mug'gar**, **mug'gur** (-ēr). [*Hind. maggar, fr. Skr. makara* sea monster.] The common crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India, the East Indies, etc.

**mug'gins** (mūg'īnz), *n.* 1. A simpleton. 2. One form of a game of dominoes. 3. A game at cards.

**mug'gy** (mūg'ī), *adj.*; **mug'gy-er** (-ēr); **mug'gy-est**. [*From dial. mug a mist, of Scand. origin.*] Warm, damp, and close; as, muggy weather. — **mug'gy-ness**, *n.*

**mug'wump** (mūg'wūmp), *n.* [*Of Algonquian origin.*] *Polit. Cant, U.S.* A boister from the Republican party in 1894; hence, an independent in politics.

**Mu-ham-med-an** (mū'kō-hām-dān), *n.* **Mu-ham-med-an**, **Mu-ham-med-an-ism**, etc. *Var.* of **MOHAMMEDAN**, etc.

**Mu-har-rām** (mū'kō-hār-rām), *n.* [*Ar. muhar-rām* sacred, forbidden, the first month of the lunar year.] The first month of the Mohammedan year. See **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR**.

**mu-jik** (mū'kō-shīk; mū'kō'shīk), *n.* *Var.* of **MUZHUK**.

**muk'luk** (mū'kō'lūk), *n.* Also **muk'lek** (-lēk). [*See MAKLUK.*] A type of scalpin boot worn by Eskimos.

**mu-lat'to** (mū'kō-lāt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOS (-lēz). [*Pg. & Sp. mulato, masc., mulata, fem., of mixed breed, fr. mulo mule, fr. L. mulus.*] The first generation offspring of a pure Negro and a white; in popular use, any person of mixed Caucasian and Negro blood. — *adj.* Of the yellowish-brown color of a mulatto.

**mul'berry** (mū'l'bērī; -lē-rī), *n.*; *pl.* MULBERRIES (-lēz). [*M.E. mulberrie, murberie* (see **BERRY**), fr. *OF. mure, moure, fr. VL. mora, fr. L. morum* mulberry, fr. (*Gr. moron, moran*).] 1. Any of a genus (*Morus*) of trees, typifying a family (Moraceae), the mulberry family) and including the *white mulberry* (*M. alba*), grown esp. for its leaves, which serve as food for silkworms. 2. The edible, usually purple, berrylike fruit of these trees. 3. The color of this fruit, reddish-blue in hue, of very low saturation and very low brilliance. See **COLOR**.

**muloh** (mūlch), *n.* [*M.E. molsch, adj.*] *Agric.* Any substance, as straw, spread upon the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. — *v. t.* To cover with mulch.

**mulet** (mūlēt), *n.* [*MF. mulette, fr. L. mulcta, multa.*] A fine or penalty. — *v. t.* To punish for an offense by imposing a fine; hence, to deprive of, as by deceit.

**mule** (mūl), *n.* [*OF. mul, masc., mule, fem., fr. L. mulus, mula.*] 1. A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare. Cf. **BIVVY**. 2. *Collog.* A very stubborn person. 3. *Biol.* A hybrid, esp. a sterile one; — used of hybrids between the canary and related birds. 4. *Spinning.* A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops.

**mule, n.** [*F., fr. D. mul, fr. L. mulleus* a shoe of red leather.] A variety of slipper without quarter.

**mule deer.** A long-eared deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) of western North America, larger than the Virginia deer. Cf. **DEER**.

**mule skinner.** *Collog., U.S.* A mule driver.

**mule-teer** (mū'l-ē-ēr), *n.* [*E. mulatier, fr. mulet a mule, dim. fr. L. mulus.*] One who drives mules.

**mule'y** (mū'lī; mōlī; mōlī'), *Var.* of **MULFIFY**.

**muley saw.** A stiff, long saw guided at the ends but not stretched in a saw.

**muli'eb'ri-ty** (mū'lī-ēb'rī-tē), *n.* [*LL. muliebritas, fr. muliebris* of a woman, fr. *mulier* woman.] 1. State of being a woman; womanhood; — correlative of *virility*. 2. Womanliness; femininity.

**muli'ish** (mū'līsh), *adj.* Like a mule; specif.: a Sullen; stubborn. b Hybrid; sterile. — *Syn.* See **OSTINATE**. — **muli'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **muli'ish-ness**, *n.*

**mull** (mūl), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. maimal*.] A thin, soft muslin.

**mull, v. t. & i.** [*M.E. mullen to pulverize.*] *Collog.* To ponder mentally; to cogitate.

**mull, v. t.** To heat, sweeten, and spice, as wine.

**mull'ah** (mū'lā; mōl'ā), *n.* Also **mull'ā**. [*Turk., Per., & Hind. mulla, fr. Ar. mualla*.] In Mohammedan use, a teacher or expounder of the law and dokmas of Islam.

**mull'lein** (mū'līn), *n.* Also **mull'len** (-lēn; -līn). [*OF. moleine*.] Any of a genus (*Verbascum*) of herbs of the figwort family, including the woolly-leaved *great mullein* (*V. thapsus*) and the *moth mullein* (*V. blattaria*).

**mull'er** (mūl'ēr), *n.* [*M.E. mullen to pulverize, fr. mul, mol, dust.*] A stone or thick lump of glass or metal used as a pestle for grinding grates, pigments, dunks, or ore.

**mull'et** (mūl'ēt; -īn), *n.* See **PLURAL**, Note 3. [*OF. mulet, prob. dim. fr. L. mulus* a small mule, fr. (*Gr. mullus*).] 1. Any of a family (Mullidae) of valuable food fishes, the *gray mullets*, occurring in streams and most seas. 2. Any of a family (Mullidae) of moderate-sized fishes, the *red mullets* or *surmullets*, usually red or golden in color, with two barbels on the chin.

**mull'ey** (mōl'ē; mōl'ī), *n.*; *pl.* MULLEYS (-lēz). [*Also muley, mooley, moiley, of Celt. origin.*] 1. U.S. A polled animal. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A cow; — in the United States, a child's word. — *adj.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

**mull'ig-gan** (mūl'ī-gān), *n.* *Slang, U.S.* A stew of vegetables, meat, etc.; — used *orig.* by tramps.

**mull'ig-ga-taw'ny** (mūl'ī-gā-tāw'nī), *n.*; *pl.* MULLIGATAWNIES (-nīz). [*Tamil mulligattani, or Malayalam muligattani, pepper water.*] An East Indian curry soup, made of chicken or other meat.

**mull'ig-grubs** (mūl'ī-g'rūbz), *n.* *pl.* *Slang.* A rippling of the intestines; colic; hence, the sulks; the blues.

**mull'ion** (mūl'īon), *n.* [*OF. moienel, meienel, medial, fr. L. medianus*.] *Arch.* A slender bar or pier between lights of windows, screens, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with or divide by mullions.

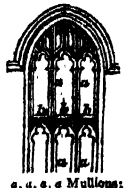
**mull'lock** (mūl'lūk), *n.* *Australasia. Mining.* Refuse earth or rock from a mine; also, earth or rock bearing no gold. — **mull'lock-y**, *adj.*

**Mul-read'g** (mūl-rēd'g; mūl-rēd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* MUL-READERS (-lēz). The first postal envelope (1d. and 2d.) ever used, issued by Great Britain in 1840, designed by William Mulready, British artist.

**mult.** = **MULTI-** (which see), as in **mul-tan'gu-lar**, having many angles.

**mul'ti-** (mūl'tī-), [*L. multus*.] A combining form meaning many, much. Specif.: a *Consisting of, containing, or having many*, as in *multicellular*, *multi-phase*. b *Many times over; in many respects*, as in *multimillionaire*. c *Often restrictedly, more than two*. d *Med. Affecting many parts*.

**mult.** The meanings of the following words can be understood from the definitions of their elements.



a, b, c, d Mullions; e, f, g Transoms.

1. To become greater in number. 2. To increase in extent and influ

**mur-ae-na** (mū-rē'nā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *myrina*.] A moray.  
**mur'al** (mūr'āl), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *murālis*, fr. *murus* wall.] 1. Of or pertaining to a wall; on or in a wall; as, *mur'al* paintings. 2. Like a wall, as in being steep; as, a *mur'al* precipice. — *n.* A mural painting.  
**mur'der** (mūr'dēr), *n.* [ME. *morder* (influenced by OF. *mordre*, of Teut. origin), *morthor*, fr. AS. *morthor*.] Law. The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. — *v. t.* 1. To kill (a human being) unlawfully and with premeditated malice. 2. To mutilate, spoil, or deform with wretched performance; to mangle; butcher. — *v. i.* To commit murder. — *Syn.* See **KILL**. — **mur'der-er**, *n.* — **mur'der-ess**, *n.*  
**mur'der-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* Of or pertaining to murder; characterized by, or causing, murder or bloodshed; bloody. — **mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**mur** (mūr), *n.* [F. *mur*, fr. L. *murus*.] Obs. A wall. — *v. t.* To enclose within walls; to immerse.  
**mur'tox** (mūr'tōks), *n., pl.* -*tox* (-tōks), -*tox-es* (-tōks; -sēs). [L., the purple fish.] Any mollusk of a genus (*Murex*) of marine gastropods having a rough shell. A secretion of the animal is used as a purple dye.  
**mur'geon** (mūr'jēn), *n. & v.* Now Scot. Grimace; grumble.  
**mur'i-at-ic** (mūr'i-āt), *n.* Chem. A salt of hydrochloric acid; a chloride; specif., *Fertili-sera*, potassium chloride.  
**mur'i-at-ed** (-āt'ēd; -īd), *adj.* Containing much salt; briny; as, *mur'i-at-ed* waters.  
**mur'i-at'ic** (-āt'ik), *adj.* [L. *muraticus* pickled, fr. *muria* brine.] Hydrochloric, — a commercial term, as, *mur'i-at'ic* acid.  
**mur'i-cate** (mūr'i-kāt), *adj.* Also **mur'i-cat'ed** (kāt'ēd; -īd). [L. *muricatus*, fr. *murex* a pointed rock or stone.] Having sharp points; prickly.  
**mur'ine** (mūr'in; -rīn, 56), *adj.* [L. *murinus*, fr. *mus*, *muris*, mouse.] Zool. Belonging to a family (Muridae) of rodents, including the true rats and mice and their allies. — *n.* **mur'ine**, *n.*  
**murk**, **mirk** (mīrk), *adj.* [AS. *mirce*, or fr. ON. *myrk*.] Poetic & Dial. Dark; hence, obscure; also, gloomy. — *n.* *Chesley Dial.* Darkness; gloom.  
**mur'ky**, **mirk'y** (mūr'kī), *adj.*; -*ier* (-kī'ēr); -*iest*. Dark; obscure; gloomy. — *Syn.* See **DARK**. — **mur'k-ily**, *adv.* — **mur'k-iness**, *n.*  
**mur'mur** (mūr'mūr), *n.* [OF. *murmure*.] 1. A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water, as, the *murmur* of conversation. 2. A low, muttered complaint or repining; grumbling. 3. Med. An abnormal sound, heard on auscultation of the heart, as in leaking heart valves. — *v. i.* & *t.* [OF. *murmurer*, fr. L. *murmurare*, fr. *murmur* murmur.] To make, or utter in or with, a murmur. — **mur'mur-er**, *n.* — **mur'mur-ing**, *adj.*  
**mur'mur-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* Attended with, or making, murmurs; low and indistinct. — **mur'mur-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**mur'phy** (mūr'fī), *n.*; *pl.* **MURPHYS** (-fīz) [From proper name] *Jocose*. A potato.  
**mur'rain** (mūr'rain), *n.* [OF. *morine*, fr. *morri* to die, fr. L. *mori*, *moriri*.] A pestilence or plague, now only one affecting domestic animals, as anthrax or Texas fever; — formerly sometimes used in imprecations; as, a *mur'rain* take you, a plague take you.  
**mur're** (mūr), *n.* A any of several guillemots (genus *Uria*); specif., the foolish guillemot. *b* The razor-billed auk.  
**mur'roy** (mūr'roi), *n.* [OF. *more* a dark-red color, fr. ML. *morata*, fr. L. *morum* mulberry.] A color, red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. See **COLORED**. — *adj.* Of a dark-red color.  
**mur'rhine** (mūr'rin, -īn), *adj.* [L. *murr(hinus)*, fr. *murr(ha)*] *Rom. Antiq.* Made of **MURRA**, or **MURRAH** (mūr'ā), a semiprecious stone (perhaps fluorite) of which beautiful and costly vases were made. — *n.* A murrhine vase.  
**mur'rhine glass** Glassware in which the body is transparent and shows embedded pieces of colored glass.  
**mur'ther** (mūr'tēr), *n.* Now Dial. Var. of **MURDER**.  
**mur'sa'ceous** (mūr'sā'shūs), *adj.* [NL. *Musa* (type genus, fr. Ar. *musakh* banana) + *-aceus*.] Belonging to the banana family (Musaceae). See **BANANA**.  
**mus'ca-dol'** (mūs'kā-dōl'; mūs'kā-dēl), *n.* = **MUSCATEL**.  
**mus'ca-dine** (mūs'kā-dīn; -dīn), *n.* 1. Obs. *see* **HIST**. Muscatel, the wine. 2. A grape (*Muscadina rotundifolia*) of the southern United States.  
**mus'cae vo-l'an'tes** (mūs'kē vōl'ān'tēs), [L., flying flies] Figures, as dots, in the field of vision, due to cells and fragments in the vitreous humor and lens.  
**mus'cat** (mūs'kāt; -kāt), *n.* [F., *n.* & *adj.*, fr. Pr. *muscat*, prop., smelling like musk, fr. LL. *Musca musk*.] 1. Muscatel, the wine. 2. Any of several cultivated varieties of the European grape.  
**mus'ca-tel'** (mūs'kā-tēl'; mūs'kā-tēl), *n.* [MF. *muscatel*, *muscadel*, fr. Pr. *muscat*. See **MUSCAT**.] 1. A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes. 2. The muscat grape.  
**mus'cid** (mūs'īd), *adj.* [L. *musca* a fly.] Belonging to a family (Muscidae) of dipterous insects, of which the housefly is the type. — **mus'cid**, *n.*  
**mus'cle** (mūs'īl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus* muscle, little mouse, dim. of *mus mouse*.] 1. An organ whose special function is the production of motion; also, the tissue of which such an organ is made, consisting of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (called **MUSCLE FIBERS**), which contract when stimulated. 2. Muscular strength or development. — *v. i.*, *mus'cle* (-līd); *mus'cling* (līng). *Colloq.* To make one's way by brute strength; as, to *mus'cle* through a crowd.  
**mus'cle-bound**, *adj.* Med. Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity — a condition sometimes produced by excessive athletic exercise.  
**muscle sense**. *Psychol. & Physiol.* The sense whose end organs lie in the muscles.  
**mus'co-va-do** (mūs'kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *mascabado* or Pr. *mascavado* unrefined, for *mascabado*, past part. of *mascabar* to depreciate, for *menoscabar*, fr. *menos* less + *cabo* head, end.] Raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses.  
**Mus'co-va-vit** (mūs'kō-vīt), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Muscovy, or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian. 2. [not cap.] *Mineral.* Common, or potash, mica, essentially (H. K.) **ALISO**. — **Mus'co-vite**, *adj.*  
**mus'co-yy duck** (mūs'kō-vī), [A corruption of *musk duck*.] A duck (*Carina moschata*), native from Mexico to southern Brazil, but widely kept in domestication.

**mus'cu-lar** (mūs'kū-lēr), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to a muscle of muscles; consisting of a muscle or muscles. 2. Pert. to muscle or the muscles; also, affecting the muscles. 3. Having developed muscles; brawny; strong. — **mus'cu-lar-ity** (-lēr-ī-tē), *n.*  
**mus'cu-la-ture** (-lēr-ī-tūr), *n.* [F.] The muscles of an animal or of any part of it considered with reference to their arrangement of relations or functions.  
**mus'cu-lo-** (mūs'kū-lō-), *muscul-*. [L. *musculus*.] A combining form meaning **MUSCLE**.  
**Muse** (mīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [OF. *muser* to loiter, trifle, to muse, reflect.] To meditate; ponder. — *Syn.* See **PONDER**. — *n.* A state of profound meditation. — **mus'er** (mūs'ēr), *n.*  
**Muse**, *n.* [OF. fr. L. *Musa*, fr. Gr. *Mousa*.] 1. Gr. Myth. One of the nine goddesses of song and poetry and also the arts and sciences; — often in pl. They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia or Polymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. 2. [often not cap.] The inspiring goddess of a poet.  
**mus'ful** (mūs'fūl; -fīl), *adj.* Meditative.  
**mu-sette'** (mūs-zēt'), *n.* [F.] 1. A small baskie formerly popular in France, esp. in the 18th century, having a soft and sweet tone. 2. Also **musette bag**. A canvas or leather case or wallet suspended from a belt worn over the shoulder, used esp. by soldiers for carrying provisions.  
**mu-se-um** (mū-zē'ūm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. *mouseton*, fr. *Mousa* a Muse.] A building, or part of one, in which are preserved and exhibited objects of permanent interest in one or more of the arts and sciences.  
**mush** (mūsh), *n.* [E. dial. *mush* a mash, crumbled matter.] 1. U. S. Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water. 2. Anything soft and thick, like mush. 3. *Colloq.* Sickly sentimentality. — *v. i.* & *t.* *Dial.* To reduce to mush; to crumble.  
**mush**, *n.* [Prob. short for *mush on*, a corrupt. of F. *marchons*, the cry of voyageurs and trappers to their dogs.] *Northwestern America.* A march on foot, esp. across snow with dogs. — *interj.* *Northwestern America.* A call to urge dog teams on. — *v. i.* *Northwestern America.* To travel on foot, esp. across snow with dogs. — **mush'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**mush'room** (mūsh'rōm), *n.* [OF. *mousseron*, *mousseron*.] 1. Any fleshy fungus of a large class (Basidiomycetes) including also the rusts, smuts, puffballs, etc.; popularly, any edible fungus (orders Agaricales or Lycoperdales), esp. the *meadow*, or *field*, **mushroom** (*Agaricus campestris*). Cf. **AGARIC**, **CHAMPIGNON**, **CHANTERELLE**; see **VINOUS**, **HUUS**. 2. A parvenu, upstart. 3. Anything like, or likened to, a mushroom in shape. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to mushrooms. 2. Mushroomlike in its quick growth and decay; hence, upstart; also, shaped like a mushroom. — *v. i.* 1. To rise or grow rapidly, like a mushroom. 2. To spread at the end so as to resemble a mushroom.  
**mush'y** (mūsh'ī), *adj.*; **mus'f-r** (-f-r); **mus'h'-r**. Soft like mush; esp., good naturally weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.  
**mus'ic** (mūs'īk), *n.* [OF. *musique*, fr. L. *musica*, fr. Gr. *mousikē* (sc. *technē*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music.] 1. The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance. 2. *a* Obs. A composition so made. *b* Tones arranged into such a composition; as, to set to *music*. *c* Such compositions collectively. *d* Musical composition. 3. Sounds having rhythm and melody. 4. Figuratively, *a* Obs. *see* **MELODY**. *b* A band of musical performers; as, the *music* of a regiment. *c* Responsiveness to music.  
**mus'ic-al** (mūs'īk-āl), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to music or the notation or performance of music. 2. Having the pleasing qualities of music; melodious; harmonious. 3. Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music. 4. Set to music; accompanied by music. — *n.* *Colloq.* A musicale. — **mus'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **mus'ic-al-ness**, *n.*  
**musical comedy** A type of theatrical performance, typically whimsical or picturesque, consisting of musical numbers and of dialogue, with a slender plot.  
**mus'ic-alo'** (mūs'īk-ālō'), *n.* [F. *soirée musicale*.] A social entertainment, with music as the leading feature.  
**music box** A box or case containing apparatus moved by clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically.  
**music drama** An opera in which the text and action are not interrupted by set arias, duets, etc., the music being determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness.  
**music hall** A place for public musical entertainments; specif., *esp. Eng.*, a hall for vaudeville performances.  
**mus'ic-ian** (mūs'īsh-ān), *n.* One skilled in music; esp., a composer or professional performer. — **mus'ic-ian-ly**, *adj.*  
**music of the spheres** An ethereal harmony supposed by Pythagoras to be produced by the planetary motions.  
**mus'ing** (mūs'īng), *adj.* Meditative. — *n.* Meditation. — **mus'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**musk** (mīsk), *n.* [OF. *musc*, fr. LL. *muscus*, ML. *moschus*, fr. Gr. *moschos*, *moschos*, fr. Per. *mushk*.] 1. A substance obtained from a sac (**MUSK BAG**) under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. 2. The musk deer; also, any animal resembling the musk deer, esp. in having a musky odor. 3. Any of various plants with musk-scented foliage or flowers, as the grape hyacinth, the musk rose, etc. 4. The perfume emitted by musk or any like perfume.  
**mus'kal-lunge** (mūs'kāl-lūn), *mus'kal-lunge*. Vars. of **MUSKELLUNGE**.  
**musk deer** A small ungulate (*Moschus moschiferus*) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia, constituting a subfamily of Cervidae (see **DEER**).  
**mus'kog** (mūs'kōs), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] A Northern U. S. & Canada. A bog characterized by an abundance of sphagnum moss and by tussocks. *b* Any of various mosses of the genera *Sphagnum*, *Hypnum*, etc.  
**mus'kel-lunge** (mūs'kē-lūn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Ojibway *maskeinoje*, lit., great pike.] A large North American lake (*Esox maskeinoje*), valued as a game fish, sometimes weighing 60 to 80 pounds.  
**mus'ket** (mūs'kēt; -kēt), *n.* [F. *musquet*, fr. It. *moschetto*, formerly a kind of hawk, fr. L. *musca* a fly.] A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. infantry. Locally, any piece carried by infantry.  
**mus'ket-er** (mūs'kēt-ēr; -kēt-ēr), *n.* [F. *mousquetaire*.] A soldier armed with a musket.  
**mus'ket-ry** (mūs'kēt-ēr; -kēt-ēr), *n.*; *pl.* **MUSKETRIES** (-rīz). 1. Mus-

kets; also, musketeers. 2. The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets.

**Mus-kho'-gan** (mŭs'kŏ'gān), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating one of the chief linguistic families of North American Indians, formerly dwelling in southeastern United States. They include the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles (of the Five Civilized Nations), now chiefly in Oklahoma.

**Mus-kel-on** (mŭs'kēl'ŏn), *n.* [*mus* + *melon*.] The fruit of a plant (*Eucumia melo*, or esp. *C. reticulata*, also known as *net-melon*) of the gourd family; also, the plant. Broadly, muskmelons are of three general types specified as *muskmelons*, *cantaloupes*, and *winter melons*. In the United States there is no clear distinction between the first two types, although the varieties having skins with a netlike pattern are generally known as *cantaloupes*.

**Musk ox.** A hollow-horned unkatule (*Ovibos moschatus*), now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of North America.

**Musk'rat'** (mŭs'krāt'), *n.* See **PLURAL**, Note, 3. 1. An aquatic rodent (*Onychia zibethicus*) of the United States and Canada. It has the tail long, scaly, and laterally compressed, the hind feet webbed, and the fur dark glossy brown. Cf. **RODENT**, *Illustr.* 2. The fur or pelt of this animal.

**Musk rose.** A rose (*Rosa moschata*) of the Mediterranean region, with fragrant flowers.

**Musk'y** (mŭs'kŭ), *adj.*; **MUSK'Y-ER** (-kŭ'ēr); **MUSK'Y-EST**. Having an odor of or like musk.

**Mus'lem** (mŭs'lem, mŭs''), **Mus'lim** (-lŭm). Vars. of **MOSLEM**.

**Mus'lin** (mŭs'lin), *n.* [*F. mousseline*, fr. *l. musolinus*, through *Ar. fr. Moal*, a city of Mesopotamia.] Any of various cotton cloths; as: *a* A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. *b* A stouter fabric, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted. *c* U.S. Any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods.

**muslin delaine.** — **DELAINE**.

**muslin kail** (kāl). *Scot.* Broth of barley and greens.

**Mus'quash** (mŭs'kwōsh), *n.* [*Of Algonquian origin.*] = **MUSKRAT**, 1.

**mus** (mŭs), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A scramble. 2. Chiefly *Dial.* & *Colloq.* *a* A state of disorder. *b* That which makes disorder, as rubbish. *c* Slang, U.S. A row, squabble. — *v. t.* Chiefly *Dial.* & *Colloq.* *a* To disarrange, as clothing, rumple. *b* To soil; to mess. — **MUS'Y** (mŭs'ŭ), *adj.*

**Mus'sel** (mŭs'ŭ), *n.* Also **Mus'sole**. [*AS. musela*, fr. *J. musculus* *muscul*, *muscle*.] 1. Any of certain marine bivalve mollusks (genus *Mytilus* and related genera). The common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) is much used as food. 2. Any of numerous fresh-water bivalve mollusks (*Unio*, *Anodonta*, and related genera) found esp. in the central United States. Their shells are used in making buttons, etc.

**Mus'sul-man** (mŭs'ŭl-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **MANS** (mānz), sometimes **MEN** (-mēn). [*Per. & Turk. musulmān*, fr. *Ar. muslim*, *pl. muslimūn*. See **MOSLEM**.] A Moslem.

**must** (mŭst), *n.* [*AS, fr. L. mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, fresh.] The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine.

**must, n.** Mustiness; mold.

**must** (mŭst; 4), *v. t.* Used, without inflection, as *pres.*, and (sometimes) *past, tense*. Infinitive and participles lacking. [*ME. muste*, a pret., could, was free to, had to, *pres. must, mozt*, fr. *AS. mōste*, pret., *mozt*, *pres.*] An auxiliary of preterite action used before the infinitive without *to*, denoting an obligation, or, as, are, etc.) obliged, required, compelled, etc. — *adj.* Of a nature to demand doing, reading, visiting, adoption, etc., without fail; as, *a must book*; designated as mandatory; as, items on the editor's *must list*. — *n.* A must, or obligatory, action or item.

**must** (mŭsb), *n.* *Scot.* Musk; also, hair powder. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To powder (the hair).

**must, adj.** Also **musth**. [*Hind. masht rutsh*, intoxicated, fr. *Per. masht*.] Being in a condition of dangerous frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; — said of adult male elephants. — *n.* *a* The condition of frenzy. *b* An elephant in such a condition.

**Mus-tache'**, **mous-tache'** (mŭs'tāsh'; mŭs'tāsh'; or, esp. *Br.*, mŭs'tāsh'; 9), *n.* [*F. moustache*, fr. *l. mustaceo*, -chio, fr. *ML. mustacia*, fr. *Gr. mustax* mustache, upper lip.] 1. The hair growing on man's upper lip or that on either side of the upper lip. 2. A *Gallinism*. A soldier; — in phrase *old mustache*. 3. *Zool.* Hair or bristles round the mouth of an animal.

**Mus-tachio** (mŭs'tāsh'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-chios** (-shō) A mustache. — **Mus-tachioed** (-shōd), *adj.*

**Mus'tang** (mŭs'tāng), *n.* [*Sp. mestano* belonging to the grazers, strayed, wild.] The small, hairy, half wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc. Cf. **BRONCO**.

**Mus'tard** (mŭs'tārd), *n.* [*OF. moustarde*, fr. *L. mustum* must; — mustard was prepared for use by being mixed with *must*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Brassica*) of plants typifying a family (*Brassicaceae*, the mustard, cabbage, or crucifera) and having lyrate lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods. The *white mustard* (*B. hirta*) and the *black mustard* (*B. nigra*) are cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds. Cf. **UPPER GARLIC**. 2. A yellow powder of mustard seed mixed with liquid for use as a condiment and as a rubefacient or counterirritant. 3. The sharp pungent flavor of mustard seed.

**mustard gas.** *Chem.* An oily liquid, (CIClHClH<sub>2</sub>NS), used as a shell filling in World War I because of its violent irritant and blistering properties.

**mustard oil.** An oil from mustard; esp., a fixed semidrying oil of unpleasant odor used in soapmaking, etc.

**mustard plaster.** A counterirritant and rubefacient plaster containing powdered mustard.

**Mus'tee'** (mŭs'tē'; mŭs'tē'), *n.* [*From MUSTIZO.*] West Indies & India. An octopus; loopy, any half-breed.

**Mus'te-line** (mŭs'tē-līn; lŭt, 66), *adj.* [*l. mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] Belonging to or designating a family (*Mustelidae*) containing the weasels, badgers, otters, minks, skunks, etc. — **Mus'te-line**, *n.*

**Mus'ter** (mŭs'tēr), *v. t.* [*ME. mustren*, prop., to show, fr. *OF. moestre*, *mustre*, *monstre*, fr. *L. monstrare* to show.] 1. To assemble, as troops, for a muster. 2. *Obs.* To enroll. 3. Hence: To summon together; to collect and display. — **SYN.** See **SUMMON**. To be gathered together for a muster; to come together as parts of a force or body. — *n.* 1. *New Rare.* A sample; pattern. 2. An assembly of troops or a ship's company, as for parade; in the army and navy, such an assembling for roll call. 3. The sum total of a company assembled for muster; also, the roll of the men. 4. An assemblage.

**Mus'ty** (mŭs'tŭ), *adj.*; **MUS'TY-ER** (-tŭ'ēr); **MUS'TY-EST**. [*Perh. for ear-*

lier *moisty*. See **MOIST**.] 1. Having the disagreeable odor and taste of substances that have spoiled in close, muggy weather; sour and fetid; moldy; as, *musty* corn, wine, books. 2. Spoiled by age; stale; trite. 3. Dull and spiritless. — **SYN.** See **MALODOROUS**. — **Mus'ty-ly**, *adv.* — **Mus'ty-ness**, *n.*

**Mus'ty, n.** A former cheap snuff of a musty flavor.

**Mu'ta-ble** (mŭ'tā'bŭl), *adj.* [*l. mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change.] 1. Capable of change or being changed in form or nature. 2. Given to constant or frequent change; changeable; changeably; fickle. — **Mu'ta-bly** (mŭ'tā'bŭl), *adv.* **Mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

**Mu'tant** (mŭ'tānt), *adj.* & *n.* [*l. mutans*, -antis, *pres. part.* of *mutare* to change.] (One) that undergoes mutation.

**Mu'tate** (mŭ'tāt or, esp. *Brit.*, mŭ'tā'tŭ), *v. t. & i.* To alter; to undergo mutation. See **MUTATION**, 3.

**Mu'ta-tion** (mŭ'tā'shŭn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change.] 1. Change; alteration in form or qualities. 2. *Biol.* *a* A sudden variation, the offspring differing from its parents in some well-marked character or characters, due to changes within the chromosome or genes. *b* The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation. 3. *Philol.* Umlaut. — **SYN.** See **CHANGE**. — **Mu'ta-tion-al** (-āl; -'h), *adj.* — **Mu'ta-tive** (mŭ'tā'tŭv), *adj.*

**Mu'ta-tis mu-tan-tis** (mŭ'tā'tŭs mŭ'tān'tŭs), [*L.*] Necessary changes having been made.

**Mu'ta-to no'mi-ne** (mŭ'tā'tō nŏm'ŭ-nē), [*L.*] The name being changed.

**mutch** (mŭch), *n.* [*MD. mutsch*.] *Dial.* A woman's linen cap.

**mutch'kin** (mŭch'kŭn), *n.* [*Obs. D. muscheren*.] *Scot.* An old English pint, equal to 4 imperial pints.

**Mute** (mŭt), *adj.* [*l. mutus*.] 1. Not speaking; silent. 2. *Law.* Of a prisoner, refusing to plead. He is then said to *stand mute*. 3. *Phonet.* *a* Not uttered, unpronounced. *b* Produced with a complete momentary closure of the breath passage. — *n.* 1. One who does not speak. *Specific.* *a* A deaf mute. *b* Among the Turks, an attendant selected for his place because he cannot speak. *c* A person employed by undertakers to attend a funeral as a hired mourner. 2. *Musical.* Any device on a musical instrument serving to deaden, soften, or muffle its tone. 3. *Phonet.* *a* A letter representing no sound, a silent letter. *b* A consonant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*. See **SILENT**. — *v. t.* To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute. — **Mute-ly**, *adv.* — **Mute-ness**, *n.*

**Mu'ti-late** (mŭ'tŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [*l. mutilatus*, past part. of *mutare* to mutilate, fr. *mutare* to maim.] 1. To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of, to maim; sometimes, to castrate. 2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect. — **Mu'ti-la-tive** (-lātŭv), *adj.* — **Mu'ti-la'tor** (-lāt'ŭr), *n.*

**Mu'ti-la-tion** (-lāt'shŭn), *n.* A mutilating, or state of being mutilated.

**Mu'ti-neer'** (mŭ'tŭ-nēr'), *n.* [*F. mutinier*.] One guilty of mutiny. — *v. i.* To mutiny.

**Mu'ti-nous** (mŭ'tŭ-nŭs), *adj.* Disposed to or indicating mutiny; seditious; rebellious; hence, unruly, as, *mutinous* passions. — **Mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

**Mu'ti-ny** (nŭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-nies** (nŭz). [*From mutine* to mutiny, fr. *F. se mutiner*, fr. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. *OF. mutel riot*, fr. *L. mobere* to move.] 1. *Obs.* Tumult, strife. 2. Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted authority, esp. military or naval authority; insubordination. — **SYN.** See **REBELLION**. — *v. i.*; **NFD** (-nŭd); -**NYING**. To excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny.

**Mu'tism** (mŭ'tŭzŭm), *n.* Condition or state of being muted, or without power of speech.

**Mut** (mŭt), *n.* Also **mut**. [*From mutthead* a stupid person.] *Slang.* *a* A commonplace or stupid person. *b* A mongrel dog, cur.

**Mu'ter** (mŭt'ēr), *v. t.* [*ME. muteren*, *muteren*.] 1. To utter words incoherently, esp. in expressing complaint or anger; to grumble. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *v. i.* To utter with incoherent articulations, or with a low voice. — *n.* Represented or obscure utterance, murmur. — **Mu'ter-er, n.** — **Mu'ter-ing-ly, adv.**

**Mu'ton** (mŭt'ŭn), *n.* [*OF. muton*, *muton*, a ram (*F. mouton* sheep), fr. *ML. mutō*.] 1. The flesh of a sheep. Cf. **LAMB**. 2. *New Rare.* A sheep. — **Mu'ton-y** (-n'ŭ), *adj.*

**Mu'ton-chop'** (-chŏp'), *adj.* Having a form suggestive of a mutton chop, or roundish at one end and narrow and prolonged at the other, — said esp. of side whiskers (*mutton chops*).

**Mu'tu-al** (mŭ'tŭ-āl), *adj.* [*F. mutuel*, fr. *L. mutuus*, orig., exchanged, lent.] 1. Entertainment, proffered, or exerted by each with respect to the other of two, or each of the others of a group; reciprocally given and received. Also, having the same relation to each other; as, *mutual* foes. 2. Common; joint, as, *mutual* effort. This use is now avoided by careful writers. 3. *Insurance.* Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (*mutual plan*) in which the policyholders constitute the members of the insuring company, electing their own managers or directors and sharing the profits. — **SYN.** See **RECIPROCAL**. — **Mu'tu-ally**, *adv.*

**Mu'tu-al-ity** (mŭ'tŭ-āl'ŭtŭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ITIES** (-tŭz). State or quality of being mutual, interaction, interdependence.

**Mu'tu-al-ize** (mŭ'tŭ-āl'ŭz), *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become mutual. 2. *Colloq. Finance.* To organize or reorganize (a corporation) so as to place a substantial amount of the common stock in the hands of its employees or customers. — **Mu'tu-al-iza-tion** (-ŭzā'shŭn, -ŭzā'tŭz), *n.*

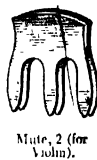
**Mutual savings bank.** A savings bank without capital, the depositors of which share in the profits.

**Mu'tulo** (mŭ'tŭl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. mutulus*.] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice.

**Mu-zhik', mu-zhik'** (mŭzh'zhik'; mŭzh'zhik'), [*Russ. muzhik*.] A Russian peasant.

**muzz** (mŭz), *v. i.* *Slang, Eng.* *a* To study; "grind" *b* To idle. — *v. t.* *Slang, Eng.* To make muzz, or muddled.

**Muz'zle** (mŭz'zŭl), *n.* [*OF. musel* muzzle or snout, fr. *ML. musellum*, dim. of *musus*.] 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal (see *DOG*, *SHEEP*, *Illustr.*); hence, jocosely, the human mouth or face. 2. A fastening or covering for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating, vicious biting, etc. 3. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge; as, the *muzzle* of a gun. 4. A respirator; a gas mask. — *v. t.*; **MUZ'ZLED** (-lŭd); **MUZ'ZLING** (-lŭng). To bind the muzzle of; to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, to restrain from speech or action; *gag*. — **Muz'zlor** (-lŭr), *n.*



**muzz'le-load'er** (müz'li-lôd'ér), *n.* A gun that is loaded through the muzzle. — **muzz'le-load'ing** (-lôd'îng; 2), *adj.*

**muzz'zy** (müz'zî), *adj.*; **muzz'zi-er** (-î-ér); **muzz'zi-est**. Dull-spirited; muddled.

**MVD** (ém'vô'dê'), [From the initials of the Russ. Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del.] The Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs, charged with preserving internal order, administering the fire and highway departments, police, border guards, labor camps, etc.

**my** (mî; 4), *pron.* [ME. *my*, fr. *min*.] Possessive case of *I*. Cf. *mine*. — *adj.* Of, belonging to, or relating to me. Cf. *mine*. **my-** = *myo-* (which see), as in **my-al'gi-a**, **my-as-the'ni-a**.

**my-co'il-um** (mî-sô'il-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -lia (-â). [NL., fr. Gr. *mykēs* mushroom.] Bot. The mass of interwoven threadlike filaments forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi, also, the similar mass formed by certain of the higher bacteria. Cf. *myxia*. — **my-co'il-al** (-î-âl); — **my-co'il-oid** (-ôid), *adj.*

**My-co-nae'an** (mî'sô-nê'ân), *adj.* Of or pert. to the ancient city of Mycenae in Argolis or designating the civilization in the Mediterranean area (c. 1400 B.C.–1100 B.C.) which preceded the Greek.

**my-co'tes** (mî-sô'tîz), [NL., fr. Gr. *mykōtes*, *mykōtes*.] Bot. A combining form meaning *Fungus*; — used in names of large classes, as in *Ascomycetes*. For a member of the class *-my-cete'* (-mî-sê'tî) is used. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-my-co'tous** (-mî-sô'tîs), **-my-co'tic** (-tîk).

**my-co-to-zo'an** (mî-sô-tô-zô'ân), *adj.* Myxomycetous.

**my-co-** (mî'kô-), *myco-*. [Gr. *mykōs*] A combining form meaning *fungus*, as in *mycology*.

**my-co-bac'te-ri-um** (mî-kô-bâk'tî-rî-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *bacterium*.] Bacteriology Any of a genus (*Mycobacterium*) of nonmotile, aerobic bacteria difficult to stain. One species (*M. tuberculosis hominis*) causes tuberculosis in man, one (*M. t. bovis*) causes tuberculosis in cattle and man, and another (*M. leprae*) causes leprosy.

**my-co'l-o-gy** (mî-kô'lô-jî), *n.* [*myco-* + *-logy*.] The branch of botany dealing with fungi. Hence, fungal life, as of a region; also, the life phenomena exhibited by a fungus; as, the *mycology* of a mold. — **my-co'l-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**my-cor-hi-za**, **my-co-rhi'za** (mî'kô-rî-zâ), *n.* [NL., fr. *myco-* + *-rhiza*.] Bot. The association, usually symbiotic, of the mycelium of various fungi and the roots of seed plants. — **my-cor-rhi'zal**, **my-co-rhi'zal** (-rî-âl), *adj.* — **my-cor-rhi'ze**, **my-co-rhi'ze** (-rî-ze), *adj.*

**my-co'sis** (mî-kô'sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -coses (-î-zê) [NL., fr. *myco-* + *-osis*.] Med. A. The infestation of any part of the body by fungi. B. A disease due to such infestation. — **my-co'tic** (-kô'tîk), *adj.*

**my-dri-a-sis** (mî-dî-rî-â-sîs; mî-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *mydrasis*.] Physiol. & Med. A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye. **mydri-atic** (mî-dî-rî-â-tîk), *adj.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — *n.* A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

**my-o-lon-ceph'a-lon** (mî-ô-lôn-sê-fô-lôn), *n.* See *HYDROPHALUS*.

**my-o-lin** (mî-ô-lîn), *n.* Also **my-e-lin** (-lîn; -lên). [G. *myelin*, fr. Gr. *myelion* marrow.] Anat. & Biochem. A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which, in certain nerve fibers, forms a thick sheath (the *myelin*, or *medullary sheath*) about the axis cylinder.

**my-o-lo-** (mî-ô-lô-), *myel-*. [G. *myelos* marrow.] Med. A combining form meaning *marrow*; the *spinal cord*; as in **my-e-litis**, inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow.

**my-e-loid** (mî-ô-lôid), *adj.* [*myel-* + *-oid*.] Anat. A. Of or pert. to the spinal cord. B. Of, pert. to, arising from, or like the bone marrow.

**my-la-sis** (mî-ô-lâ-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myla* fly.] Med. Any disease due to presence of larvae of flies or in on the body.

**my'na**, **my'nah** (mî'nâ), *n.* [Hind. *marîcâ*.] A common bird (*Acridotheres tristis*) of southeastern Asia, allied to the starlings.

**My'n-heer'** (mî-nâr; mî'n-êr), *n.* [D. *mylheer*.] Dutch equi. of *My* or *Sir*; hence [not cap.] a Dutchman.

**my-o-** (mî'ô-), *my-*. [Gr. *myos*, *myos*.] A combining form meaning *muscle*, as in **my-o-l-o-gy**, the science that treats of muscles, and in: *myo-genetic* myogenic *myo-neural* myoneural *myo-scope* myoscope *myo-generation* myoneuralgia *myo-tomy* myotomy

**my-o-car'di-o-graph'** (mî-ô-kâr-dî-ô-grâf'; 9), *n.* [*myo-* + *cardio-graph*.] Physiol. A recording instrument for making a tracing (**my-o-car'di-o-gram'** [-grâm']) of the action of the heart.

**my-o-car'di-tis** (kâr-dî-tîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *myocardium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the muscular part (**my-o-car'di-um** [-kâr-dî-ûm]) of the heart wall; *carditis*. Cf. *ENDOCARDITIS*, *PERICARDITIS*.

**my-o-graph** (mî-ô-grâf, 9), *n.* [*myo-* + *-graph*.] Physiol. An instrument for making a record (**my-o-gram** [-grâm]) of intensity, velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction.

**my-o-l-o-gy** (mî-ô-lô-jî), *n.* The branch of science that treats of muscles. — **my-o-l-o-gist** (-îst), *n.*

**my-o-ma** (mî-ô-mâ), *n.*; *pl.* -mata (-mâ-tâ). [NL., fr. *my* + *-oma*.] Med. A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. — **my-om'a-tous** (-ôm-ô-tûs; -ô-mâ-tûs), *adj.*

**my-o-pl-i-a** (mî-ô-pî-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myōps*, *myōpos*, fr. *myein* to shut the eyes + *ops*, *ōpos*, the eye.] Med. Near-sightedness; a condition of the eye in which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before reaching the retina, hence, figuratively, shortsightedness. — **my-op'ic** (-ô-pîk), *adj.*

**my-o-sin** (mî-ô-sîn), *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] Biochem. A globulin of muscle held to be the protein of rigor mortis and to give a clot of insoluble protein.

**my-o-sis** (mî-ô-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *myein* to close the eyes or lips.] Med. Abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.

**my-o-so'tis** (mî-ô-sô'tîs), *n.* Also **my-o-sote** (mî-ô-sô'tî). [NL., fr. Gr. *mysotia*, lit., mouse ear.] Bot. One of a genus (*Myosotis*) of herbs of the boraginaceae family, including the common forget-me-not (*M. palustris*).

**my-o'tic** (mî-ô'tîk), *adj.* Med. Of or pertaining to myosis; producing myosis, as opium, etc.; affected with myosis. — *n.* A myotic drug.

**myr'i-a** (mî-rî-â), **myr'i-**. [Gr. *myrias* a myriad.] A combining form, used esp. in the metric system (see *METRIC SYSTEM*, *Tables*), denoting *ten thousand* (times), as in: **myr'i-a-gram'**, 10 kilograms, or 10,000 grams; **myr'i-a-lî-ter**; **myr'i-a-me'ter**.

**myr'i-ad** (mî-rî-âd), *n.* [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*, fr. *myrios* numberless, *pl. myrios* ten thousand.] 1. The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things. 2. An indefinitely large number. — *adj.* Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, number.

**myr'i-a-pod'** (mî-rî-â-pôd'), *n.* [NL., fr. *myria* + *-pod*.] Zool. Any of a group (*Myriapoda*) of arthropods having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs. The group includes the millipedes (class *Diplopoda*) and the centipedes (class *Chilopoda*). — **myr'i-a-pod'**, *adj.* — **myr'i-ap'o-dan** (-dân), *adj.* & *n.* — **myr'i-ap'o-dous** (-dîs), *adj.*

**myr-me-co'l-o-gy** (-kô'lô-jî), *n.* [*myrmeco-* + *-logy*.] Zool. The scientific study of ants. — **myr-me-co-log'i-cal** (-kô-lô-jî-kâl), *adj.* — **myr-me-co'l-o-gist** (-kô'lô-jî-st), *n.*

**Myr'mi-don** (mî-rî-mî-dôn; -dân), *n.*; *pl.* -dones (-dônz; -dânz), *dones* (mî-rî-mî-dôn-zê). [L. *Myrmidon*, *pl.*, fr. Gr. *Myrmidon*.] 1. Gr. Myth. One of a Thessalian tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan War. 2. [not cap.] A subordinate who executes orders without protest or pity; — sometimes applied to bailiffs, policemen, etc.; as, the *myrmidons* of the law.

**my-rob'a-lan** (mî-rôb'â-lân; mî-), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *myrobolan*, fr. L. *myrobolanum* fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, fr. Gr. *myrobalanos*, fr. *myron* any sweet juice distilling from plants + *balanos* an acorn.] A dried astringent fruit much like a prune, yielded by a tropical tree (genus *Terminalia*). It contains tannin, and is now used in tanning and dyeing.

**myrrh** (mîr), *n.* [From AS. *myrra*, *myrra* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *myrra*, fr. L. *myrrha*, *myrra*, fr. Gr. *myrrha*, of Sem. origin.] A yellowish-brown to reddish-brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste. True myrrh is obtained from a tree (*Commiphora abyssinica*) of east Africa and Arabia. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and labdanum.

**myr'ta-co'ous** (mî-rî-tâ'shûs), *adj.* [L. *myrtus* myrtle + *-aceous*.] Bot. Belonging to the myrtle family (Myrtaceae). See *MYRTACEAE*.

**myr'tle** (mî-rî'tl), *n.* [F. *myrtille* bilberry, OF. *myrtilbercy* fr. ML. *myrtillus*, fr. L. *myrtus* myrtle, fr. Gr. *myrtos*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Myrtus*) of shrubs typifying a family (*Myrtaceae*, the myrtle family) of trees and shrubs including many gum producing and timber trees, as the eucalypts and many plants yielding spices (cloves, pimento, allspice, etc.); esp., a European species (*M. communis*) which has ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves and solitary, axillary, white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. 2. U.S. A. The common trailing periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). B. The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

**my-self'** (mî-sêlf'; 4), *pron.*; *pl.* OURSELVES (ôur-sêlvz'). An emphasized form of the pronoun for the 1st person singular; as *I myself* was there; *I brought one for myself*.

**mys'ta-gogue** (mîs'tâ-gôg; 74), *n.* [L. *mystagogus*, fr. Gr. *mystagōgos*, fr. *mystis* one initiated in mysteries + *agōgos* leading, *n.*, a leader, fr. *agēin* to lead.] One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, or, the Eleusinian mysteries. — **mys'ta-gog'y** (mîs'tâ-gô-jî), *n.*

**mys'te-ri-ous** (mîs'tî-rî-ûs), *adj.* [L. *mysterium* mystery.] Of or pertaining to mystery; containing, conveying, or implying, a mystery; enigmatical. — **mys'te-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mys'te-ri-ous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Mysterious, inscrutable mean beyond one's power to discover or explain. **Mysterious** applies to that which excites wonder, curiosity, or surprise, yet baffles all attempts to explain, **inscrutable**, to that which defies one's efforts to understand and leaves one feeling hopeless or defeated.

**mys'ter-y** (mîs'tî-rî-û; *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-tî-z)). [L. *mysterium*, fr. Gr. *mysterion*, akin to fr. *myein* one initiated in mysteries (prop., close-mouthed), fr. *myein* to close, be shut.] 1. Something that has not been, or cannot be, explained; hence, something beyond human comprehension. 2. A profound secret; an enigma. 3. *pl.* Rites, practices, or doctrine revealed only to initiates. 4. A profound and inexplicable quality or character. 5. *Class. Relig.* A secret religious rite to which none but duly initiated worshippers were admitted. 6. [not cap.] A cult characterized by such rites; as, the Eleusinian mysteries. 7. [not cap.] A drama. One of a class of medieval religious dramas based on Scriptural incidents, and usually centering in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ; also, this type of drama. 8. *H.C. & Eastern Churches.* A The Mass or Divine Liturgy. 9. The Eucharist. 10. *Theol.* An article of faith beyond human comprehension, as the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Syn.** Mystery, problem, enigma, riddle, puzzle, conundrum mean anything which baffles and seeks solution. **Mystery**, in strictest use, implies the thing's incapacity for comprehension by human reason, but in loose use, only its extremely mystifying quality; **problem**, a demand for a solution which, if not found, will put one into a predicament; **enigma**, a meaning extremely difficult to find; **riddle**, an enigma involving a paradox or a contradiction that can be solved only by guessing; **puzzle**, an enigma or problem that tests one's ingenuity; **conundrum**, a riddle phrased as a question and, usually, involving speculation, often endless.

**mys'ter-y**, *n.* [ML. *mysterium* (after *mysterium*; cf. 1st MYSTERY), fr. L. *ministerium* service, office.] Archaic. A trade; craft; also, a body of persons engaged in a particular trade; a guild.

**mys'tic** (mîs'tîk), *adj.* [L. *mysticus*, fr. Gr. *mystikos* belonging to secret rites, fr. *mystis* one initiated.] 1. *Now Rare.* = *MYSTICAL*, 1. 2. Of or pertaining to ancient mysteries, as the Eleusinian; hence, designating or pertaining to any occult or esoteric rite, religion, etc. 3. Of or pertaining to mysticism, mystics, the mystical experience, or the like; as, *mystic* state, the *mystic* way. 4. Loosely, mysterious; enigmatic. — *n.* One having frequent mystical experiences; a follower, often an expounder, of a mystical way of life.

**mys'ti-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* 1. Having a spiritual meaning, reality, or the like, neither apparent to the senses nor obvious to the intelligence; symbolical; as, the church is the *mystical* body of Christ. 2. Of, resulting from, or manifesting an individual's direct communion with God through contemplation, vision, an inner light, or the like; as, *mystical* rapture. 3. *Now Rare.* Unintelligible; cryptic. — **mys'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **mys'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

**mys'ti-cism** (mîs'tî-sîz-m), *n.* 1. The doctrine or belief that direct knowledge of God, of spiritual truth, etc., is attainable through immediate intuition or insight and in a way differing from ordinary sense perception or the use of logical reasoning; as, nature *mysticism*. 2. Any type of theory asserting the possibility of attaining knowledge or power through faith or spiritual insight. 3. Hence, vague speculation. **mys'ti-fy** (mîs'tî-fî; *v. t.*; -fîed (-îd); -fî-ing. [F. *mystifier*. See *MYSTIC*, -FY.] 1. To involve in mystery; to make difficult to under-

stand; as, to *mystify* a passage of Scripture. 2. To puzzle; bewilder. — *myth'i-fi-ca-tion* (mī'thī-fī-kā'shān), *n.* — *myth'i-fi-ing-ly*, *adv.*  
*myth* (mīth; *Brit.* also mīth), *n.* [Gr. *mythos* myth, fable, tale, talk, speech.] 1. A story, the origin of which is forgotten, ostensibly historical but usually such as to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs. 2. A person or thing existing only in imagination. 3. Such legends collectively; legendary or mythical matter.  
*myth'i-cal* (mīth'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also *myth'ic* (-īk). Based on, or described in, a myth or myths; of the nature of a myth; also, arbitrarily invented; imaginary. — *Syn.* See *fictionous*. — *myth'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*  
*myth'i-cism* (mīth'ī-siz), *v. t.* To turn into myth or envelop in myths. — *myth'i-cism* (-sīz'm), *n.*  
*myth'i-co-* (mīth'ī-kō-), *a combining form* for *mythic*, denoting *mythical* and, as in *myth'i-co-his-tor'i-cal*  
*myth'o-* (mīth'ō-), [Gr. *mythos* fable, legend.] A combining form: a *Myth*, *myths*, as in *myth'o-ra-pher*, a maker of, or writer about, myths. b *Mythical* and, as in *myth'o-his-tor'ic*.  
*myth'o-log'i-cal* (mīth'ō-lō-jī-kāl), *adj.* Also *myth'o-log'ic* (-īk). Of or pertaining to mythology or myths; mythical; legendary. — *myth'o-log'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*  
*my-thol'o-gist* (mī-thōl'ō-jist; mī-), *n.* One versed in mythology or myths; also, a maker of myths.  
*my-thol'o-gize* (-jīz), *v. i.* To relate, classify, and explain myths; to write about myths. — *my-thol'o-gis'er* (-jīz'ēr), *n.*  
*my-thol'o-gy* (mī-thōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [F. or LL.; F. *mythologie*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *mythologia*, fr. *mythos* fable, myth + *logos* speech, discourse.] 1. A body of myths; esp., the collective myths

esp. denoting and legendary human beings in stories which involve supernatural elements. 2. The science which treats of myths; also, a treatise on myths.  
*myth'o-ma-ni-a* (mīth'ō-mā-nī-dā), *n.* [NL., fr. *mytho-* + *mania*.] *Psychopathol.* An abnormal propensity for lying and exaggerating. — *myth'o-ma-ni-ac* (-īk), *n.* & *adj.*  
*myth'o-po'e-ic*, *myth'o-pe'ic* (-pē'īk), *adj.* [Gr. *mythopoeia* making myths, fr. *mythos* myth + *poiein* to make.] Making or giving rise to myths. — *myth'o-po'e-ism* (-īz'm), *n.* — *myth'o-po'e-ist*, *myth'o-pe'ist* (-īst), *n.*  
*myx-* = *myxo-*.  
*myx'o-de'ma*, *myx'oo-de'ma* (mīk'sē-dē'mā), *n.* [NL. See *myxo-* & *DEMA*.] Med. A diseased condition of the skin, characterized by dryness and swelling. It is due to insufficiency of thyroid function. — *myx'o-dem'a-tous*, *myx'oo-dem'a-tous* (-dēm'ā-tūs; -dē'mō-tūs), -dēm'ic (-dēm'īk), *adj.*  
*myx'o-* (mīk'ō-), *myx-*. [Gr. *myxa*.] A combining form meaning *mucus*, *slime*, as in *myxomycetes*.  
*myx'o-my-cete* (-mī-sē'tē), *n.* A myxomycetous organism; a slime mold.  
*myx'o-my-cetous* (-mī-sē'tūs), *adj.* [*myxo-* + Gr. *mykta*, *myktaos*, fungus.] Bot. Of or belonging to a class (Myxomycetes) of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, sometimes considered to be animals (Mycetozoa), but commonly regarded as plants and included by some botanists in the phylum Thallophyta, by others separated as a distinct phylum (Myxophyta). Except for a few parasitic species, they are found on damp earth and decaying vegetable matter, and consist of naked masses of protoplasm.

## N

**N, n** (ēn), *n.*; *pl.* N's, n's, Ns, ns (ēnz). 1. The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. N comes through the Latin from the Greek N (nu), which took it from the Phoenician. 2. The sound of this letter. See *Form*, § 66. 3. *Math.* [not cap.] An indefinite number. See *NUM*. 4. As a symbol, the thirteenth or (cf. K, 3) fourteenth in order or class.

*na* (nā; nō), *adv.* [See *NO*, *adv.*] Sent. & Dial. No. — *conj.* *Not* & *Dial.* No.

*na'b* (nāb), *v. t.*; *NABBED* (nābēd); *na'b-ING*, *Slang.* a To catch or seize in arrest. b To seize suddenly; snatch away.

*na'bob* (nā'bōb), *n.* [Hind. *naubā*, *naubā*, colloq. *naubā*, fr. Ar. *na'wab*, pl. of *na'ib* vicegerent, governor.] 1. A native deputy or viceroy in India; a Mook provincial governor. 2. A man of great wealth. — *na'bob-er-y* (nā'bōb'ēr-ī, nā'bōb'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* NABOBRIES (-īz). — *na'bob-lam* (nā'bōb-lā'm), *n.*

*Na'both* (nā'bōth; -bōth), *n.* *BiB.* Owner of a vineyard which Ahab coveted and seized. 1 *Kings* xxi.

*na-celle* (nā-sēl), *n.* [F.] An enclosed shelter on an aircraft for passengers and for a power plant.

*na'cre* (nā'kēr), *n.* [F.] 1. A shellfish, as any of certain oysters, river mussels, and abalones, that yields mother-of-pearl. See *ABALONE*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. Mother-of-pearl. — *na'cre-ous* (nā'krē-ūs), *adj.*

*na'dir* (nā'dēr; also, *Brit.*, nā'dēr), *n.* [OF., fr. Ar. *naḍir* (al-sam) opposite (the zenith).] 1. That point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where one stands, and directly opposite to the zenith; the inferior pole of the horizon. 2. The lowest point; time of greatest depression; as, the *na'dir* of his fortunes.

*nae* (nā), *adj.* & *adv.* Dial. var. of *NO*, *NOT*.

*nae'void* (nē'vōid), *nae'vus*. Vars. of *NEVOID*, *NEVUS*.

*nag* (nāk), *n.* [ME, *nagge*.] A pony; hence, any horse; — now used in a derogatory sense.

*nag*, *v. t.* & *i.*; *NAGGED* (nāgd); *nag'ging*, [Of Scand. origin.] To annoy by faultfinding; to irritate by persistent scolding or urking. — *nag'ger*, *n.* — *nag'ging-ly*, *adv.*

*na-ga'na* (nā-gā'nā), *n.* [Zulu *u-lu-nakano*.] S. Africa. A disease of livestock caused by certain parasitic protozoans (genus *Trypanosoma*) transmitted by the tsetse fly.

*Na-hua-tl* (nā'wā-tl), *n.* The language of an American Indian linguistic stock, related to the Shoshonean, comprising the Aztec and other civilized tribes of central Mexico and parts of Central America. — *Na-hua-tl*, *Na-hua-tlan* (-tlan), *adj.*

*Na-hum* (nā'hiim; -hūm), *n.* [Heb. *Nahūm*.] *BiB.* A Hebrew prophet of the 7th century B.C. b A book of the Old Testament. See *BiB.L.E.*

*na'lad* (nā'lād; n'lād), *n.*; *pl.* NALADS (-ādz), NALADES (nā'lā-dēz; n'lā-dē). [L. *naia*, -*adia*, -*naia*, -*idia*, a water nymph, fr. Gr. *naia*, *naia*.] Gr. & Rom. Myth. One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains. Cf. *DRYAD*.

*na'lf* (nā-lēf), *adj.* [F. See *NALVE*.] Naive.

*na'li* (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nael*.] 1. The horny scale or plate on the upper fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. 2. A slender, usually pointed and headed, piece of metal used for driving into or through wood. 3. One sixteenth of a yard, or 2 1/4 inches (6.715 cm.). — *on the nail*, a On the spot; immediately. b On immediate interest.

— *v. t.* 1. To fasten, stud, or boss up or as with nails; also, to close up or secure by means of nails. 2. To secure; to bind, pin, or hold, as to a bargain; hence, to catch; to trap; as, to nail a thief. 3. To fix in steady attention, as the eyes. 4. To detect and expose, and keep from spreading, as a lie. — *na'li'er* (-ēr), *n.*

*na'li-book* (nā'nōk; nā'n-), *n.* [Hind. *naishukh*, lit. eye delight.] A variety of muslin, plain or striped.

*na-ive* (nā-ēv), *adj.* Also *na-ivē*. [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L.

*nativus* innate, native.] Having unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; unsophisticated. — *Syn.* See *NATURAL*. — *na-iv'e-ly*, *adv.* — *na-iv'e-ness*, *n.*

*na-iv'e-té* (nā-ēv'tē), *n.* Also *na-iv'e-té*. [F.] The quality or an instance of being naive; artlessness.

*na'ked* (nā'kēd; -kīd), *adj.* [AS. *naecod*.] 1. Having on no clothes; nude. 2. Destitute of customary or natural covering; as, a Out of or not provided with, a sheath or case; as, a *naked sword*. b Stripped or barren of leaves, grass, etc., as, *naked trees*. c Bare of furnishings; as, *naked rooms*. d Bot. Without pubescence, as a stem; also, destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves; as, a *naked bud*. e Zool. Destitute of hair, feathers, shell, etc. 3. Without additions that strengthen, embellish, dignify, etc.; plain; simple; as, to tell the *naked truth*; *naked history*. 4. Without concealment or disguise; as, facts *naked* and glaring. 5. Defenseless; unprotected. 6. Bot. a Without pubescence. b Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending leaves, as a flower without a perianth or buds without scales. 7. Law. Having nothing to confirm or support it; as, a *naked title*. — *Syn.* See *BARE*. — *na'ked-ly*, *adv.* — *na'ked-ness*, *n.*

*na'm-a-ble*, *na'm'e-a-ble* (nām'ā-b'l; -ā-b'l), *adj.* a Capable of being named. b Worthy of being named; memorable.

*na'm-ay-cush* (nām'ā-kīsh), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] A large trout (*Chasalomys namaycush*) of the lakes of North America from New Brunswick to Alaska. See *trout*, 1.

*na'm-by-pam-by* (nām'bi-pām'bi), *adj.* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, ridiculing his verses.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental, insipid. — *n.* Namby-pamby talk, writing, etc.

*name* (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama*.] 1. The title by which any person or thing is known or designated. 2. A descriptive or qualifying appellation; an epithet, often disparaging in nature; as, to call one *names*. 3. Reputed character; reputation, esp., illustrious fame; honorable reputation, as, he has made a *name* for himself as a writer. 4. A noted or notorious figure or individual; as, the great *names* of past ages. 5. Mere appellation or designation in distinction from reality; semblance; as, there was only the *name* of friendship between them. 6. Those of a certain name, a family; clan. 7. Logic. A term; any word or phrase designating a logical concept.

— *adj.* Bearing or known by a name; hence, *Colloq.*, recognized as of front rank; as, a *name band*.

— *v. t.* 1. To give a distinctive name to; entitle; style; term. 2. To refer to by name; mention. 3. To select and designate; nominate; appoint; as, to *name* a day for a wedding. 4. To call by name; to identify or specify by class or proper names; as, to *name* the cities of a state. 5. To cite; state; as, to *name* a price. — *na'm'er* (nām'ēr), *n.*  
*name'less*, *adj.* 1. Undistinguished; obscure. 2. Not known by name; anonymous. 3. Having no legal right to a name, illegitimate; bastard. 4. Not having been given a name; unnamed. 5. Not marked with any name; as, a *nameless* grave. 6. Unnamable; indescribable; also, unmentionable. — *name'less-ly*, *adv.* — *name'less-ness*, *n.*

*name'ly* (nām'li), *adv.* That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

*name'sake* (-sāk), *n.* [For *name's sake*; i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another.

*nan-keen* (nān-kēn), *n.* Also *nan-kin*. [From *Nanking*, China.]

1. Brownish-yellow cloth of firm texture and great durability, originally brought from China. 2. *pl.* Naukeen trousers. 3. *leap*. In full *Nankon porcelain*. Chinese porcelain painted in blue on white.

*nan'ny goat* (nān'i). *Colloq.* A female goat.

*Na-o'mi* (nā-ō'mī; nā-ō-mī; -mī), *n.* [Heb. *Nā'omi*.] *BiB.* The mother-in-law of Ruth.

*na'os* (nā'ōs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *naos*.] Arch. = *CELLA*.

*nap* (nāp), *v. t.*; *NAPPED* (nāpd); *nap'ping*. [AS. *hæmpan*.] To have a short sleep; doze; hence, figuratively, to be off one's guard.

— *n.* A short sleep; a doze.

*nap*, *n.* [MD. *nappe* (D. *nopp*).] A hairy or downy surface found on some fabrics, esp. of wool, and now raised by teasing, brushing, etc.; — *dist.* from *pile*. — *v. t.* & *i.* To raise a nap (on).

*nap*, *n.* = *NAPOLEON*, 1 & 2.

*na'palm* (nā'pām), *n.* [From names of aluminum salts of naphthelic and palmitic acids.] A thickener technically a mixture of aluminum







**national bank.** **a** A bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Reichsbank of Germany. **b** U.S. A commercial bank organized under the National Bank Act, and chartered by the federal government.

**National Guard.** **U.S.** A militia force controlled and partly maintained by the several states but subject to the call either of the state government or of the federal government.

**National Heroes' Day.** **Phil. I.** See HOLIDAY, 3.

**National Industrial Recovery Act.** An act of Congress (passed June 13, 1933; declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court May 27, 1935) recognizing "a national emergency" and vesting in the president of the U. S. authority to approve or establish codes of fair competition for various trades and industries, regulate wages, hours of labor, output of goods, imports, etc. **The National Recovery Administration** (abbr. *NRA*) was established to administer the act. See *BLUE EAGLE*.

**na'tion-al-ism** (nāsh'ūn-ā-līz'm, -līz'm), **n.** 1. National character, nationality. 2. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation. 3. Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national unity and independence. 4. Chiefly U.S. Socialism advocating the nationalization of industries.

**na'tion-al-ist** (-ist), **n.** 1. An advocate of national independence, unity, etc. 2. One who favors the nationalizing of industries. **na'tion-al-ist, adj.** **na'tion-al-ist-ic** (-is'tik), **adj.** **na'tion-al-ist-ical-ly** (-ē-kāl-lē), **adv.**

**na'tion-al-ty** (nāsh'ūn-ā-lē-tē), **n.** **pl.** -TIES (-tīz). 1. State or quality of being a nation or national; national character or existence. 2. State, quality, or fact of belonging to a nation, as by nativity or allegiance. 3. A people united by common institutions, language, etc.; a nation.

**na'tion-al-ize** (nāsh'ūn-ā-līz), **v. t.** 1. To make national; make a nation of. 2. To vest in the national government the control, ownership, or the like, of, as, to *nationalize* industries. **na'tion-al-ize-tion** (-līz'zhūn; -līz'zhū), **n.** **na'tion-al-ize-er** (-līz'ēr), **n.**

**National Labor Relations Act.** = *WAGNER ACT*.

**National Labor Relations Board.** **U.S.** A government agency, created July 9, 1934, and established under the Wagner and Taft-Hartley acts, with power to investigate labor controversies, to safeguard employees' right to self-organization and collective bargaining, to prevent unfair labor practice, etc. Abbr. *NLRB*.

**national monument.** See MONUMENT, 7.

**national park.** **U.S. & Canada.** An area of special scenic, historic, or forest value owned and managed by the federal or dominion government, mostly for recreational purposes.

**National Socialist German Workers' party.** A German Fascist party, formerly the *National Socialist party*. See NAZISM.

**National War Labor Board.** **U.S.** A board, established by executive order Jan. 12, 1942, amended Oct. 3, 1942, for adjusting and settling all labor disputes in which negotiations and procedures otherwise provided have failed, and for controlling wage rates. Terminated Dec. 1945. Abbr. *NWLB*, *WFLB*.

**na'tive** (nā'tiv), **adj.** [*Fr. natif, fr. L. natusus, fr. nasci, past part. natus*]. 1. Born with one; inborn; not acquired; as, *native* cheerfulness. 2. *Archaic*. Closely related, as by birth. 3. Born in a particular place, region, or country; as, a city's *native* sons, specif., of the non-Caucasian people or peoples inhabiting a colony, dependency, or the like; as, to use *native* troops in India. 4. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to one as the place of one's birth, or because of the place or the circumstances of one's birth, as, *native* land, language, etc. 5. *Natural*; native; unaffected. 6. Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country; as, *native* art; specif., *Biol.*, indigenous; as, a *native* species. *Native* is applied by colonists, as in Australia, to indigenous plants and animals related to, or resembling, those of the mother country. 7. Constituting the original substance, source, or condition; original, as, salt in its *native* state. 8. Of, pert to, or characteristic of natives, as, *native* customs. 9. Occurring naturally; not combined with other elements or artificially prepared.

**Syn.** Native, indigenous, endemic, aboriginal mean of the locality in question. *Native*, said of individuals, implies birth, or origin there; indigenous, said of species and races, adds to *native* the implication of not having been introduced; endemic, said of diseases, plants, etc., implies peculiarity to the region; aboriginal, said chiefly of races, implies an absence of any known predecessor.

— **n.** 1. One born in a place or country referred to; specif. **a** An indigenous animal, fruit, or vegetable. **b** One of a race inhabiting a country when it was discovered, colonized, etc. 2. **a** An inhabitant, as, distinct, from a visitor or temporary resident. **b** A product from nearby rather than from distant regions; as, *native* peaches. 3. *Astrol.* **a** One born under a particular sign. **b** The subject of a nativity. — **na'tive-ly**, **adv.** — **na'tive-ness**, **n.**

**native cod.** See COD.

**na'tiv-ism** (nā'tiv-iz'm), **n.** 1. Policy of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants. 2. *Philos.* The doctrine of innate ideas. — **na'tiv-ist** (-ist), **n.** — **na'tiv-ist-ic** (-is'tik), **adj.**

**na'tiv-ity** (nā'tiv-ē-tē), **n.** **pl.** -TIES (-tīz). [*OF. nativité, fr. LL. natiuitas*]. 1. Birth, or the circumstances attending it. 2. [*cap. usually with the*] The birth of Christ; also, Christmas Day. 3. *Astrol.* A horoscope at or of the time of one's birth.

**na'tri-um** (nā'trī-ūm), **n.** Sodium. Symbol, *Na* (no period). **na'tro-lite** (nā'trō-līt; nā'trō-), **n.** [*nation + -ite*]. Mineral. Native sodium aluminum silicate  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**na'tron** (nā'trōn), **n.** [*Fr. Sp. natrōn, fr. Ar. natrōn, fr. Gr. nitron*]. Mineral. Native sodium carbonate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**na'tty** (nā'tē), **adj.** [*Fr. nêty; Ti-EST. Colloq.*] Trimly neat and tidy; spruce. — **na'tty-ly**, **adv.** — **na'tty-ness**, **n.**

**na'tu-ral** (nā'tū-rəl, -līz), **adj.** [*OF. fr. L. naturalis, fr. natura*]. See *NATURE*, 1. **1.** Of, from, or by, birth, innate; inborn, as, *natural* instincts; also, being such in character, gift, etc., by birth; as, a *natural* fool. 2. Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. 3. In accordance with the nature of its kind; normal to the species; as, parental love is *natural*; the *natural* food of dogs; also, of men, human; not brutal or bestial. 4. Pertaining to, in accordance with, or determined by, nature; specif. **a** Designating law (*natural* law) discernible to reason, as, law, from law in codes by state, church, etc.; hence, despite its validity from natural law; as, *natural* rights, the rights to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. **b** Characteristic of or exerted by the operations of the physical world; as, the *natural* cause of a seeming miracle. 5. Of or pertaining to the physical universe or the study of it; physical; — often in old names of science or the

sciences; as, *natural* history or philosophy. 6. Being or found in its native state; specif. **a** Not regenerate, enlightened, etc.; as, passions of the *natural* man. **b** Not artificial, synthetic, processed, acquired by external means, etc.; as, *natural* rubber. 7. Truly representing or expressing one's nature, appearance, sentiment, etc.; as, a *natural* gesture or portrait. 8. *Math.* Starting from, or referred to, 1 as the base; as, *natural* number, an integer as 1, 2, or 3; *natural* sine, cosine, etc., a sine, cosine, etc., taken in a circle with radius 1. 9. *Music*, **a** Having neither flats nor sharps, as a key or scale. **b** Neither sharpened nor flattened; — of notes and tones. **c** Having the pitch modified by the natural sign (♮).

**Syn.** (1) See *REGULAR*.

(2) *Natural*, *ingenuous*, *naïve*, *unsophisticated*, *artless* mean free from all pretense. *Natural* implies lack of artificiality, and an ease or spontaneous suggestiveness of nature; *ingenuous*, inability to disguise or conceal one's thoughts or feelings; *naïve*, freedom from all that is conventional, artificial, or worldly-wise; *unsophisticated*, lack of experience or training necessary for ease and adroitness, esp. in social relations; *artless*, naturalness that results from unawareness of the impression one is producing.

— **n.** 1. One that is natural; esp., a natural fool; an idiot. 2. **a** Any one who is naturally expert. **b** *Slang*. Anything that is immediately successful. 3. *Music*. **a** In full *natural* sign. A character (♮) placed on any degree of the staff to annul, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat preceding it. **b** A note or tone affected by this sign. **c** A white key, as of a piano. — **Syn.** See *ROOT*.

— **na'tu-ral-ly**, **adv.** — **na'tu-ral-ness**, **n.**

**natural gas.** A gas issuing from the earth's crust through natural openings or bored wells and often accompanied by petroleum.

**natural history.** Formerly, zoology, botany, mineralogy, etc.; — now commonly restricted to a study of these subjects in a more or less unsystematic way.

**na'tu-ral-ism** (nā'tū-rəl-iz'm), **n.** 1. Action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone. 2. Realism in art or literature, specif., a type of realism, represented by Zola, Maupassant, and others, emphasizing scientific methods of observation and experiment in the treatment of character. 3. *Philos.* The doctrine, deny-

positiv in religion, and the rejection of revelation as a means of attaining truth. **na'tu-ral-ist** (nā'tū-rəl-ist), **n.** 1. One versed in natural science; esp., a student of animals or plants. 2. An adherent of naturalism, as in art or literature. — **na'tu-ral-ist-ic** (-is'tik), **adj.**

**na'tu-ral-ize** (-īz), **v. t.** 1. To bring into, or treat as in, accord with nature; give a natural aspect to or explanation of, as, to *naturalize* so called miracles. 2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on, to adopt as a subject or citizen. 3. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular, as, to *naturalize* foreign words. 4. To cause to grow, as something not indigenous, acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a fruit. — **v. i.** 1. To become as if native. 2. To explain phenomena by natural facts, agencies, or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural. 3. To carry on investigations in natural history. — **na'tu-ral-ize-tion** (-līz'zhūn, -līz'zhū), **n.**

**natural law.** See *NATURAL*, *adj.*, 4.

**natural philosophy.** **a** The study of the physical universe. **b** Physics. — **natural philosopher.** **a** The study of the physical universe. **b** Physics. **natural resources.** Capacities, as native wit, or materials, as mineral deposits or water power, supplied by nature.

**natural rights.** See *NATURAL*, *adj.*, 4.

**natural science.** The branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics or philosophy.

**natural selection.** The natural process tending to cause the "survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live), and extinction of the less adapted forms. Darwin considered natural selection as the most important factor in organic evolution.

[*na-tu-ra non fa'cit sal'tum* (nā-tū-rā nōn fā'sit sā'l'tūm). [*L.*] Nature makes no leap; — implying the uniformity and continuity of natural phenomena]

**na'ture** (nā'tūr; -līz), **n.** [*OF, fr. L. natura, fr. natus born, produced, past part of nasci to be born*]. 1. Essential character or con-

— **fr** spiritual *nature*; hence, kind, sort.  
— **this nature.** 3. Innate or inherent character, disposition, or temperament; as, contrary to one's *nature*. 4. The vital functions, processes, organs, or the like; — now chiefly a euphemism; as, interference with *nature*. 5. The system of all phenomena in space and time; the physical universe; as, the study of *nature*. 6. [*sometimes cap.*] An agent, force, or principle, or set of such forces or principles, viewed as creating, controlling, or guiding the universe; as, by provision of *nature*. 7. In an individual, any of the natural instincts, desires, or appetites, or all collectively; as, to control *nature* by grace. 8. Natural feeling, esp. kindness or affection. 9. Man's native, or original, state; the condition of simple, primitive man; as, a return to *nature*. 10. Natural scenery; as, wild *nature*. — **Syn.** See *TYPE*.

**nature study.** The objective study of any or all the objects and phenomena of nature, as birds, flowers, weather, etc., esp. as a subject of instruction in elementary schools.

**na'tur-op'a-thy** (nā'tū-rōp'ā-thē), **n.** [*L. natura nature + -pathy*]. A system of treatment of disease which emphasizes assisting nature. It sometimes includes the use of certain medicines such as herbs, vitamins, and salts, and of certain physical means such as manipulation and electrical treatment. — **na'tur-op'ath-ic** (nā'tū-rōp'ā-thē-tik), **adj.** — **na'tur-op'a-thist** (-ōp'ā-thist), **n.** — **na'tur-op'ath-ic-ly** (-ōp'ā-thē-tik-lē), **adv.**

**naught** (nōt), **n.** [*See NOUGHT*]. 1. The arithmetical character 0; zero; also, a zero or cipher. 2. Var. of *NOUGHT*.

**naught.** Var. of *NOUGHT*, *adj.* & *adv.*  
**naught-ty** (nō'tē), **adj.** — **ti-ty** (-tē-tē); **ti-est.** 1. *Archaic*. Wicked; morally bad; wrong. 2. Mischievous; wayward; disobedient; — now chiefly applied to children. — **Syn.** See *BAD*. — **naught-ty-ly**, **adv.** — **naught-ty-ness**, **n.**

**nau-ma'chi-a** (nō-mā'kē-ā), **n.** **pl.** -CHIAE (-ē), -CHIAS (dz). Also **nau'ma'chy** (nō'mā-kē); **pl.** -CHIES (-kēz). [*L., fr. Gr. naumachia*,

fr. *naus* ship + *machē* battle.] *Rom. Antig.* a Mock sea fight or a spectacle representing a naval battle. b A place for such exhibitions. **naup'li-us** (nô'plī-ŭs), *n.*; pl. -plī (-tī). [L., a kind of shellfish.] In many crustaceans, a larval form (usually the first stage after leaving the egg) with three pairs of appendages, a median eye, and little or no segmentation.

**naus'ea** (nô'shē-d; -st-ô, -hō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *nausia*, fr. *naus* ship.] 1. Any sickness of the stomach, like seasickness, with a desire to vomit; qualm. 2. Extreme disgust. **naus'e-at** (nô'shē-t; -st-āt), *v. t. & i.* [L., *nausare*, *nausatum*, fr. *nausia*.] To affect or become affected with nausea; disgust; sicken. — **naus'e-a-tion** (nô'shē-shŭn), *n.*

**naus'eous** (nô'shŭs; -shē-sŭ), *adj.* [L., *nausosus*.] Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; disgusting. — **naus'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **naus'eous-ness**, *n.*

**naut'ic** (nôch), *n.* [Hind. *nāc*, fr. Prakrit *naeca*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dancing.] India. An entertainment chiefly of dancing by professional dancing girls [nautch girls].

**naut'i-cal** (nô'tī-kāl), *adj.* [F. *nautique*, fr. L. *nauticus*, fr. Gr. *nautikos*, fr. *nautēs* a seaman, sailor, fr. *naus* ship.] Of or pertaining to seamen, navigation, or ships, as, **nautical measure** (see MEASURE, Table 9) — **naut'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**naut'i-lus** (nô'tī-lŭs), *n.*; pl. -lŭs (-ēz, -īz), NAUTILI (tī). [L., fr. Gr. *nautilus* a sailor, a shellfish supposed to have a membrane which served as a sail, fr. *naus* ship.] 1. Any of a genus (*Nautilus*) of cephalopod mollusks of the South Pacific and Indian oceans, having a spiral chambered shell, pearls on the inside, whence the name *pearly nautilus*. The animal has four gills and four suckers. 2. An eight-armed cephalopod (*Nautilus* *argonauta*) related to the octopus, the female having a fragile, papery, unchambered shell; — called also *paper nautilus*.

**Nav'a-ro, Nav'a-jo** (nô'vā-dhō), *n.*; pl. -nos, -jos (-hōz), or -noes, -joes (-hōz). [Sp. *Apaches de Navajo*.] One of a tribe of Indians mostly living on a reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

**nav'al** (nāv'al), *adj.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship.] 1. *Obs.* Of or pertaining to ships or shipping. 2. *Of, pert. to, possessing, or characteristic of vessels of war or a navy.*

**nave** (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu*.] 1. The hub of a wheel. See WHEEL, *Illustr.* 2. *Rare.* The nave.

**nave**, *n.* [L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened.] In basilican and cruciform churches, the part that rises higher than the aisles flanking it and has, usually, a clerestory. See GOTHIC, *Illustr.*

**nav'el** (nāv'el), *n.* [AS. *nafu*.] 1. A depression in the middle of the abdomen, umbilicus. 2. Center; the middle. 3. *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON, *Illustr.*

**navel orange**. A type of orange in which the fruit encloses a small secondary fruit, the rim showing externally a navel-like pit. They are usually seedless.

**nav'ol-wort** (nāv'ôl-wôrt), *n.* See PLEASANT.

**nav'i-cert** (nāv'i-sŭrt), *n.* [From *navigation* certificate.] A certificate issued by authorized British officials, such as consular officers, exempting a noncontraband consignment from seizure or search by patrols maintaining a British blockade.

**nav'ic'u-lar** (nāv'ik'ŭ-lŕ), *adj.* [L. *navicularis*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship.] Boat shaped, scaphoid. — *Also* **nav'ic'u-lar'io** (-lŕ-ŕ). A bone having a fancied resemblance to a boat, as the lateral bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus.

**nav'i-ga-ble** (nāv'ig-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being navigated; specif.: a Deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a *navigable river*. b Druggible, as a balloon. — **nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (hŭl'it-ŭ), **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* — **nav'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

**nav'i-gate** (nāv'ig-āt), *v. i.* [L., *navigatus*, past part. of *navigare*, fr. *navis* ship + *agere* to move, direct.] 1. To journey by water; sail or manage a vessel. 2. To direct one's course; steer; esp., to operate an airplane or airship. — *v. t.* 1. To pass over in vessels; to sail over or on; hence, to direct one's course through. 2. To conduct (a vessel) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen; hence, to operate, steer, control the course of (an airplane or airship).

**nav'i-ga-tion** (nāv'ig-ā-shŭn), *n.* Act or art of navigating; esp., the science of navigating ships, airplanes, etc. through the use of calculations as to position and direction, etc. — **nav'i-ga-tion-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**nav'i-ga-tor** (nāv'ig-ā-tŕ), *n.* [L.] 1. One who navigates or is skilled in navigation; on war vessels, an officer charged with the navigation of the ship; on aircraft, one who handles its controls or directs its operations (see WINGS, *Illustr.*). 2. *Eng.* A navy.

**nav'vy** (nāv'vī), *n.*; pl. NAVVIES (-īz). [Abbr. fr. *navigator*.] *Knq.* An unskilled or common laborer.

**nav'y** (nāv'y), *n.*; pl. NAVIES (-vīz). [OF *navie* ship, fleet, deriv. of L. *navis* ship.] 1. *Archaic.* A fleet of ships. 2. The war vessels belonging to a nation, considered collectively. 3. [usually *cap.*] The naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, stations, men, ships, officers and officers, etc.; the complete organization for naval warfare. 4. In full, **navy blue**. A color, reddish blue in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. It is of lower brilliance than indigo. See COLOR.

**navy bean**. A white-seeded variety of the common kidney bean, grown esp. for its nutritious seeds awarded for extraordinary heroism in operations against an armed enemy.

**navy yard**. A shore station for the navy, with facilities for building, equipping, and repairing war vessels.

**na-wab** (nô-wâb'), *n.* [H. ind. *navāb*. See NABOB.] India. A viceroy under the Mughal government; also [cap.] the title of a Muslim prince, inferior only to *Nizam*. b [cap.] A courtesy title. c A rich, retired Anglo-Indian, a nabob.

**na-y** (nā'y), *adv.* [ME *nay*, *nei*, fr. ON. *nei*, fr. *ne* not + *ei* ever.] 1. *Archaic.* No; — a negative answer. 2. Not thus merely, but also; not only so, but. — *n.* 1. A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition. 2. A negative reply, vote, or voter.

**Naz'a-rene** (nā'zā-rēn'), *adj.* [LL. *Nazarenus*, fr. Gr. *Nazarēnos*.] Of or pertaining to Nazareth, or, usually, the Nazarenes. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ. 2. A Christian.

**Naz'a-rite** (nā'zā-rīt), *n.* Also **Naz'i-rite** (nā'zī-). [I. L. *Nazaraeus*, fr. Gr. *Nazaraeus*, fr. Heb. *nāzar* to dedicate.] 1. Among ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, forbidden to use wine, cut the hair, or touch a corpse. 2. *Now Rare.* A (or the) Nazarene.

**Na'zi** (nā'tsē; nā'tsē), *n.*; pl. NAZIS (tsēz; -sēz). [G., abbr. repre-

senting pron. of first two syllables of *Nationalsozialistische (Partei)*.]

1. A member of the former National Socialist German Workers' party, founded on fascist principles in 1919, headed by Hitler from 1921. 2. [also *not cap.*] An adherent of Nazism in another country. — **Na'zi, na'zi, adj.** — **Na'zi-ly, na'zi-ly** (nā'tsē-lī; nā'tsē-lī), *v. t.*

**Na'zi-ism** (nā'tsē-iz'm; nā'tsē-iz'm), **Na'zi-ism** (nā'tsē-iz'm; nā'tsē-iz'm), *n.* The body of political and economic doctrines held and put into effect by the National Socialist German Workers' party in the Third German Reich, including the totalitarian principle of government, state control of all industry, predominance of groups assumed to be racially superior, and supremacy of the Führer; German fascism.

**Ne-an'der-thal'** (nē-ān'dēr-tāl'; Ger. *nā-nā-dēr-tāl'*), *adj.* *Anthropol.* Of or pertaining to the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, in which were found parts of a skeleton of an early type of man; hence, designating a species (*Homo neanderthalensis*), the *Neanderthal race*, or *man* (see MAN, *Illustr.*), known from other remains to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe.

**neap** (nēp), *adj.* (AS. *nēplōd* near flood.) Designating certain tides (neap tides), the least in the lunar month. — *n.* A neap tide. See TIME, *Illustr.*

**neap, n.** U. S. The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals.

**Ne'a-pol'i-tan ice cream** (nē-ā-pō'lī-tān) A mold of from two to four kinds of ice cream and, often, water ice, arranged in lengthwise layers.

**near** (nēr), *adj.* [AS. *nār*, compar. of *nārā* high.] 1. At, within, or to a little distance (in place or time). 2. Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree. 3. Closely; as, they are near related. 4. Thoroughly.

*adj.* 1. Closely akin or related. 2. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate; as, one's near friends. 3. Not far distant; not remote; high. 4. Close; narrow; as, a near escape. 5. Of animals, vehicles, etc., left, as, the near ox; the near wheel. 6. Direct; short. 7. Closefisted, parsimonious. 8. Close to anything followed or imitated; also, approximating the genuine; as, near silk. — *Syn.* See CLOSE.

— *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon.

— *v. t. & i.* To draw near (to), approach.

— *near'ly, adv.* — *near'ness, n.*

**near'by**, **near by**, **near-by'** (nēr'bi'), *adv.* Close at hand — **near'by**, **near-by'**, *adj.*

**Near East**. a *Brit.* The Balkan States. b U. S. The Balkan States and the countries of southwestern Asia. c *Far East, Middle East.*

**near'est** (nēr'ēst; -st), *adj.*, *superl.* of *NEAR*.

**near-hand**, *adv.* *Scot.* A near at hand. b Almost; nearly.

**near'sight'ed** (nēr'sīt'ēd; -d; 2), *adj.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted — **near-sight'**, *n.* — **near'sight'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **near'sight'ed-ness, n.**

**neat** (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *nēat*.] Cattle of the ox kind, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats. — *neat, adj.*

**neat, adj.** [F. *net*, fr. L. *nitidus* brilliant, elegant, L.L., clean, pure, fr. *nitere* to shine.] 1. Free from admixture or adulteration; as, *neat silk*; of liquors, undiluted; straight. 2. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; tasteful. 3. Free from bungling; adroit, as, a *neat retort*. 4. Orderly and cleanly; tidy. 5. Clear; net; as, he made a *neat profit* on the transaction. — **neat'ly, adv. — **neat'ness, n.****

*Syn.* **Neat, tidy, trim, trig** mean showing care and orderliness. **Neat** suggests perfect cleanliness or freedom from that which clutters; **tidy**, orderliness, careful arrangement, and a place for everything; **trim**, smartness or spryness in appearance; **trig**, compactness, neatness, and neatness in appearance.

**neath** (nēth; nēth), *prep.* *Poetic.* Contr. of *neath*.

**neat'herd'** (nēth'ēr-d'), *n.* A herdsman, a cowherd.

**neat's-foot' oil** (nēts'fōt'ŭl), *n.* A pale-yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shin bones of neat cattle, used chiefly as a leather dressing and fine lubricant.

**neb** (nēb), *n.* [AS. *nebb*.] 1. The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill; hence, a The face. b The nose; a snout. c A person's mouth. 2. The tip or nib, as of a pen.

**Ne'b'im'** (nēb'īm'; Heb. *nē-vē'im'*), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nēb'im*, pl. of *nabi* prophet.] The books of the Hebrew Bible placed between the Torah and the Hagiographa, and generally called the *Prophets*.

**Neb'u-chad-nēz'zar** (nēb'ŭ-kād-nēz'ŕ), or, more properly, **Neb'u-chad-roz'zar** (-rēz'ŕ), *n. Bib.* King of Babylon from 605 to 562 B.C., who captured Jerusalem.

**neb'u-la** (nēb'ŭ-lā), *n.*; pl. -LAE (-lŕ), -LAS (-lŕēz). [L., mist, cloud.] 1. *Astron.* One of a large class of celestial structures, of great extension and extreme tenuity, composed of matter in a gaseous or finely divided state. 2. *Med.* A slight cloudlike opacity of the cornea. b A cloudy appearance in the urine. — **neb'u-lar** (-lŕ), *adj.*

**neb'u-lar hy-po-th'e-sis** A hypothesis that the stars and planets were formed out of primal nebular matter, esp., as in the hypothesis of Laplace, by the throwing off of successive rings from a vast, rotating, gradually cooling and contracting nebular mass.

**neb'u-lize** (nēb'ŭ-līz), *v. t.* To reduce to a fine spray; atomize. — **neb'u-liz'a-tion** (-līz-ā-shŭn; -līz-ā-tŭn), *n.* — **neb'u-liz'er** (-līz'ŕ), *n.*

**neb'u-lous** (nēb'ŭ-lŭs), *adj.* Nebulous. — **neb'u-lous'ly** (-lŭs'ŭl-ŭl), *n.* **neb'u-lous** (-lŭs), *adj.* [L. *nebulosus*.] 1. Cloudy; hazy; misty; vague, also, cloudlike; cloudy. 2. *Astron.* Of, pertaining to, or like a nebula; nebular. — **neb'u-lous-ly, adv. — **neb'u-lous-ness, n.****

**ne'ces-sar'i-an** (nē's-sār'ī-ān; G), *adj. & n.* Necessitarian.

**ne'ces-sar'y** (nē's-sēr'ŭf'er, or *ne'p*, *ne'p*, -sēr'ŭf'er), *adj.* [L. *necessarius*, fr. *necesse* necessary, fr. *ne* not + *cedere* to give way.] 1. Essential to an end or condition; indispensable. 2. Resulting from necessity; inevitable. 3. Resulting from, or acting under, compulsion; not voluntary. 4. Rendering service, esp. of an essential and intimate kind; — now only in phrase *necessary woman*. 5. *Logic* a Logically unavoidable; as, a *necessary consequence*. b Impossible of denial without contradiction; as, a *necessary truth*. — *n.*; pl. *ne'ces-sar'ies* (-īz). 1. A necessary thing; a requisite; esp., pl., *Law*, such things as are requisite for support of an incompetent or dependent in his station of life. 2. *Now Dial.* A privy; a water closet. — **ne'ces-sar'i-ly** (nē's-sēr'ŭf'er-ŭl; emphatic also nē's-sār'ī-ŭl), *adv.*

**ne'ces-si-tar'i-an** (nē's-sī-tār'ī-ān; G), *adj.* Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — *n.* An adherent of necessitarianism.

**ne'ces-si-tar'i-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free. Cf. DETERMINISM



justly demand; omission of duty in doing or forbearing. 3. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.

**neg-li-gent** (nĕ-g'ĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF., fr. L. *negligens*, pres. part. of *negligere*. See NEGLECT.] Guilty of, or given to, neglect or disregard; culpably careless, inattentive, indifferent, etc. — **neg-li-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *negligent, neglectful, lax, slack, remiss* mean culpably careless. *Negligent* implies inattention to one's duty or business; *neglectful* adds the implication of laziness or blameworthiness; *lax* implies want of strictness, severity, or precision; *slack* implies want of proper or necessary diligence, expedition, and care; *remiss* implies culpable carelessness that shows itself in slackness, forgetfulness, or neglect.

**neg-li-gible** (-jĭ-b'l), *adj.* That may be neglected or disregarded. — **neg-li-gibil-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **neg-li-gib-ly**, *adv.*

**neg-o-ti-a-ble** (nĕ-g'ō-shĭ-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable in the ordinary course of business; specif., transferable by delivery, with or without endorsement; as, *negotiable instruments*; *negotiable bonds*. — **neg-o-ti-a-bil-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**neg-o-ti-ant** (-ānt), *n.* A negotiator.

**neg-o-ti-ate** (nĕ-g'ō-shĭ-tĭ), *v. i.* [L. *negotiatu*, past part. of *negotiarī*, fr. *negotium* business, fr. *neg-* not + *otium* leisure.] To hold intercourse with a view to coming to terms; to confer regarding a basis of agreement; as, to *negotiate* for the purchase of a house. — *v. t.* 1. To transfer for a valuable consideration; to sell, pass, or the like, as commercial paper, bills of exchange, etc. 2. To negotiate concerning; to procure, or arrange for, by negotiation; as, to *negotiate* peace; to *negotiate* a loan. 3. *Colloq.* To surmount or traverse; accomplish; to deal with as desired. — **neg-o-ti-a-tor** (-tōr), *n.*

**neg-o-ti-ation** (-ā-shĭn), *n.* A negotiating; a parley or conference regarding terms.

**Neg-ri'to** (nĕ-grĭ'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A Negro; a Pygmy or Bushman.

**Neg-ri'to** (nĕ-grĭ'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES or -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish Negrooid peoples, found esp. in central and southern Africa and in Oceania.

**Neg-ro** (nĕ-grō), *n.*; *pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). [Sp. *negro*, fr. *negro* black, fr. L. *niger*.] 1. A person of the typical African branch of the black race (formerly called the Ethiopian) inhabiting the Sudan, or loosely, of any of the black races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. See LANGUAGE, Table. 2. A black man; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. — **Neg-ro**, *adj.*

**Neg-roid** (-grōid), *adj.* Characteristic of, or like, the Negro or Negroes. — *n.* A member of a race perceptibly sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits; esp., a Bantu.

**Neg-ro-phil** (nĕ-grō-fĭl), *n.* Also **Neg-ro-phil** (-fĭl). [*Negro* + *-phil*, *-phil*.] One friendly to the Negro.

**Neg-ro-pho-bi-a** (-fō-bĭ-ā), *n.* Dread of, or strong aversion to, the Negro. — **Neg-ro-phobe** (nĕ-grō-fōb), *n.*

**Neg-us** (nĕ-g'ūs), *n.* [Amharic (fr. Eth.) *nēgūs* king.] The title of the sovereign of Ethiopia.

**neg-us** (nĕ-g'ūs), *n.* [After Col. Francis Negus (d. 1732), its first maker.] A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.

**Ne-he-m'ah** (nĕ-hĕ-m'ā; nĕ-hĕ'), *n.* [Doubtful Heb. *Ne-he-m'ah* (-ahs) [Heb. *Nĕhemĕyah*.] Bib. A famous Jewish leader of the 5th century B.C. b. A book of the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**neigh** (nā), *v. i.* [AS *hnanan*.] To utter the loud and prolonged cry of the horse. — *n.* Sound of neighing.

**neigh'bour**, **neigh'bour** (nā'bŭr), *n.* [AS. *nĕahgēbŭr*, lit. night-dweller.] 1. A person who lives near another. 2. A person or thing near another. 3. A fellow man — *adj.* Neighboring; nearby. — *v. t.* 1. To adjoin; border on; be near to. 2. To bring near; hence, to draw into close association. — *v. i.* 1. To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. 2. To be or associate on neighborly terms.

**neigh'bour-hood**, **neigh'bour-hood** (-hōd), *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* Neighborhood. 2. Quality or condition of being neighbors; proximity. 3. Vicinity; a place or region near; usually with *of*. 4. The people living near one, or near one another, community. 5. A district or section, esp. with reference to the condition or type of its inhabitants.

**neigh'bour-ing**, **neigh'bour-ing**, *adj.* Living or being near; adjacent.

**neigh'bour-ly**, **neigh'bour-ly**, *adj.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; friendly. — *Syn.* See AMICABLE. — **li-ness**, *n.*

**neither** (nĕ-thĕr; nĕ-thĕr), *conj.* [AS. *nānther*, *nānawether*, *nānawether*, *nānther*, fr. *nā*, *nā*, not + *hwæther* whether.] Not either; as, *neither* one of us. — *pron.* Not the one or the other; as, *neither* is a man of substance; — sometimes construed as plural. — *conj.* 1. Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more co-ordinate words or clauses joined by *nor* or, formerly, *neither*. 2. Nor yet; also not; as, do not eat it, *neither* touch it. — *adv.* *Now Chiefly Dial.* Any more so; — used at the end of a clause to enforce a fore going negative (*nor*, *not*, *no*); as, very tall but not too tall *neither*.

**nek'ton** (nĕk'tŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nēkton*, neut. of *nēktos* swimming.] Zool. The actively swimming pelagic organisms. Cf. PLANKTON. — **nek-ton'ic** (nĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

**ne-lum'bo** (nĕ-lŭm'bō), *n.* [NL., fr. Sinhalese *nelumbū*.] Any of a genus (*Nelumbū*) of large water lilies, esp. the Indian lotus, and the water chinquapin; — called also **ne-lum'bi-um** (nĕ-lŭm'bĭ-ŭm).

**ne-m'a-thel'mĭnth** (nĕ-m'ā-thĕl'mĭnth), *n.* Also **ne-m'a-thel'mĭnth** (-tĕl'mĭnth). [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, thread + *helminth*, *helminthos*, worm.] Any of a phylum (Nemathelminthes) of worms including the roundworms or nematodes, having a cylindrical unsegmented body.

**ne-m'a-to** (nĕ-m'ā-tō), **ne-mat**. [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*.] Bot. & Zool. A combining form meaning: a *thread*, as in **ne-m'a-to-blast** b *Nematode*, as in **ne-m'a-to-ly-gy**.

**ne-m'a-to-cyst** (-sĭst'), *n.* [*Nematode* + *-cyst*.] Zool. One of the stinging organs of hydroids, cephropods, and anthozoans, or of various protozoans, mollusks, worms, etc. — **ne-m'a-to-cyst'ic** (-sĭst'ĭk), *adj.*

**ne-m'a-to-de** (nĕ-m'ā-tō-dĕ), [Gr. *nēma*, *nēmatos*, thread.] Any of a class (Nematoda) of worms, including the pinworm, trichina, and Guinea worm; a roundworm. Cf. NEMATHELMINTH. — **ne-m'a-to-de**, *adj.*

**Ne-m'u-tal** (nĕm'bŭ-tāl; -tāl), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a sedative, hypnotic, and antispasmodic, chemically sodium ethyl-(1-methylbutyl) barbiturate.

**Ne-m'e-an** (nĕ-mĕ-ān; nĕ-mĕ-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nemea, a

valley in Argolis. The biennial Nemean games constituted one of the four chief Panhellenic festivals.

**Nemean lion**. Gr. *Myth.* A fierce lion of Nemea the strangling of which was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

**ne-m'er'ti-an** (nĕ-mĕr'tĭ-ān), **ne-m'er'ti-an** (-tĭ-ān), *n.* [Gr. *Nēmer'tis*, name of a Nereid.] Any of a class (Nemertinea) of often vividly colored, marine worms, most of which burrow in the mud or sand along seacoasts. — **ne-m'er'ti-an**, **ne-m'er'ti-an**, *adj.* — **ne-m'er'ti-an** (-tĭ-ān) (nĕm'er-tĭ-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ne-m'o-sis** (nĕm'ō-sĭs), *n.* [Gr., prop., imputation, distribution, fr. *nēmō* to deal out.] 1. Gr. *Ne-mō*. Goddess of retributive justice. 2. *Often met. cap.* *pl.* NEWSS'S (-sĭz). One who inflicts retribution; also, an act of retribution.

**ne-mi-ne con'tra-dic'tion** (nĕm'f-nĕ kŏn'trā-dĭ-kŭn'ŭn). [L.] Without a dissenting vote, unanimously. *Abbr. nem. con.*

**ne-mi-ne dis-sen'ti-on'te** (nĕm'f-nĕ dĭs-sĕn'tĭ-ŏn'tĕ). [L.] Without a dissenting vote; unanimously. *Abbr. nem. diss.*

**ne-mo me im-pu-ne la-ces'sit** (nĕm'ō mĕ ĭm-pŭ-nĕ lā-sĕs'ĭt). [L.] No one attacks me with impunity, — motto of Scotland.

**ne'o** (nĕ'ō), [Gr. *neos* new.] A combining form meaning: 1. *New, recent*; esp., a *new and different period or form* of a faith, school, language, etc., as in.

|                  |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| neo-Catholic     | neo-Egyptian | neo-Hellenic |
| neo-Christianity | neoformation | neo-Latin    |
| neoclassic       | neo-Gothic   | neopaganism  |

2. *Geol.* The latest subdivision of a period, as in **Ne'o-pa-leo-ozo'ic**.

**ne'o-ars-phen'a-mine** (-ārs-fĕn'ā-mĕn; -ā-mĭn), *n.* Also **ne'o-ars-phen'um**. *Pharm.* A synthetic organic compound of arsenic, essentially  $\text{CaH}_2\text{As}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}_4$ .

**Ne'o-cone** (nĕ'ō-kŏn), *n.* [*Neo* + Gr. *kainos* new.] *Geol.* Pertaining to designating the latest portion of the Tertiary, including both the Miocene and Pliocene. See TERTIARY, *adj.* — **Ne'o-cone**, *n.*

**Ne'o-Dar-win-ism**. The theory which holds natural selection, as explained by Darwin, to be the chief factor in the evolution of plants and animals, and denies the inheritance of acquired characters. Cf. NEO-LAMARCKISM, WEISMANNISM. — **Ne'o-Dar-win'ian**, *adj.* & *n.* — **Ne'o-Dar-win-ist**, *n.*

**ne'o-dym'i-um** (nĕ'ō-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See NFO; DIDYMIUM.] A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Nd*; at. no., 60; at. wt., 144.27.

**Ne'o-gae'a** (nĕ'ō-gĕ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *neo* + Gr. *gaia* earth.] *Biogeo.* The Neotropical region regarded as one of three primary divisions. — **Ne'o-gae'an**, **Ne'o-gae'an** (-gĕ-ān), *adj.*

**Ne'o-He-bra'ic**, *n.* The modern Hebrew language. — **Ne'o-He-bra'ic**, *adj.*

**ne'o-im-pres'sion-ism** (nĕ'ō-ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭz-m), *n.* *Painting.* A development, on more rigorously scientific lines, of the theory and practice of impressionism, originated by Georges Seurat. Its characteristic method is *pointillism*. See IMPRESSIONISM, POINTILLISM. — **ne'o-im-pres'sion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *adj.*

**Ne'o-La-marck'ism**, *n.* *Biol.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and expounded by recent biologists, esp. as maintaining that the offspring inherits acquired characters. Cf. NEO-DARWINISM. — **Ne'o-La-marck'ian**, *adj.* & *n.* — **Ne'o-La-marck'ist**, *n.*

**ne'o-lith** (nĕ'ō-lĭth), *n.* A Neolithic stone implement.

**ne'o-lith'ic** (nĕ'ō-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [*Neo* + *-lith* + *-ic*.] Designating or pertaining to a stage (Neolithic period) of culture following the paleolithic and characterized by the use of polished stone implements, and many cultural advances, as pottery making, domestication of animals, cultivation of grain and fruit trees, linen weaving, etc.

**ne'o-l'o-gism** (nĕ'ō-lŏ-gĭz-m), *n.* A new word, usage, or expression; the use of a new word or of an old word in a new or different sense. — **ne'o-l'o-gist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **ne'o-l'o-gis'tic** (-ĭst'ĭk), **ne'o-l'o-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kāl), *adj.*

**ne'o-l'o-gy** (nĕ'ō-lŏ-gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*F. néologie*. See NEO-; -LOGY.] Neologism. — **ne'o-lŏ-g'ic** (nĕ'ō-lŏ-g'ĭk), *adj.*

**ne'on** (nĕ'ŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *neos* new.] *Chem.* A colorless inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere. Symbol, *Ne*; at. no., 10; at. wt., 20.183. It gives a reddish glow in a vacuum tube and is used with other gases in a type of electric lamp (neon lamp).

**ne'o-phyte** (nĕ'ō-fĭt), *n.* [L. *neophytus*, fr. Gr. *neophytos*, prop. newly planted, fr. *neos* new + *phuton* grown, fr. *phyein* to grow.] 1. A new colony; esp., a newly baptized Christian. 2. R.C. Ch. A newly ordained priest. 3. A novice in a convent. 4. A beginner; tyro.

**ne'o-plasm** (-plāz-m), *n.*; *pl.* -PLASMS (-plāz-mz). *Med.* Any abnormal formation; any morbid growth, as a tumor.

**ne'o-plas'tic** (-plāst'ĭk), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to a neoplasm or to neoplasia.

**ne'o-plas'ti-cism** (-plāst'ĭz-m), *n.* A school of abstract painting founded by the Dutch painter Pieter Mondrian, characterized by asymmetrical, straight-line designs. — **ne'o-plas'ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

**ne'o-plas'ty** (nĕ'ō-plāst'ĭ), *n.* *Surg.* Restoration of a part by a plastic operation.

**Ne'o-pla-to-nism**, **Ne'o-Pla'to-nism** (nĕ'ō-plā'tŏ-nĭz-m), *n.* The philosophy of a group of thinkers of the early Christian Era who endeavored to reconcile the teachings of Plato and Aristotle with Oriental conceptions; also, teachings and doctrines, similar to those of the ancient Neoplatonists, promulgated in medieval and modern times. — **Ne'o-pla-ton'ic**, **Ne'o-Pla-ton'ic** (-plā'tŏn'ĭk; -plā-), *adj.* — **Ne'o-pla-to-nist**, **Ne'o-Pla-to-nist** (-plā'tŏ-nĭst), *n.*

**ne'o-prene** (nĕ'ō-prĕn), *n.* [*Neo* + *chloroprene*.] A synthetic rubber-like plastic formed by the polymerization of chloroprene.

**Ne'o-sal-var-san** (-sāl'vĕr-sān), *n.* A trade-mark for neosarsphenamine.

**Ne'o-Scho-las'ti-cism**, *n.* A current philosophy which aims to restate and expound scholasticism in modern terms and to extend its scope by using the findings of modern research. — **Ne'o-Scho-las'tic**, *adj.*

**ne'o-style** (nĕ'ō-sĭl), *n.* [*Neo* + *style*.] A type of manifold design. — *v. t.* To duplicate by neostyle.

**ne'o-ter'ic** (nĕ'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *neotericus*, fr. Gr. *neoterikos*, fr. *neōteros*, compar. of *neos* young, new.] Modern; new. — **ne'o-ter'ic**, *n.* — **ne'o-ter'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kāl'ĭ), *adv.*

*Geog. & compari-son.*

**ne'o-yl-ter'bi-um** (-ĭ-tĕr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* = YTTERBIUM.

**Ne'o-zo'ic** (nĕ'ō-zō'ĭk), *adj.* & *n.* [*Neo* + Gr. *zōē* life.] *Geol.* A Per-

taining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time. **b** = CENOZOIC, *adj.* & *n.* **c** = TERTIARY, *adj.*, *n.*, *2.*

**Nep**, **NBP** (nēp), *n.* Short for NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

**ne-pen'the** (nē-pen'thē), *n.* Also **ne-pen'thes** (-thēs). [From *L.*, fr. *Gr.* *nēpentēs*, neut. of *nēpentēs* removing sorrow, an epithet of an Egyptian drug, fr. *nē* not + *penthos* sorrow.] A potion or drug used by the ancients to draw pain and sorrow; hence, anything causing oblivion.

**neph'e-lin-ite** (nēf'ē-līn-īte), *n.* *Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar.

**neph'e-lite** (nēf'ē-līte), **neph'e-line** (līn), *n.* [*Gr.* *nephelē* cloud.] A native silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminum,  $K_2NaAlSi_3O_8$  occurring in various igneous rocks.

**neph'e-lom'e-ter** (lōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *nephelē* cloud + *-meter*.] **1.** *Bacteriol.* A set of barium chloride standards used for estimating turbidity of a fluid and thereby the approximate number of bacteria in suspension. **2. *Physical Chem.* An instrument for studying the character of suspensions by means of diffuse transmitted or reflected light.**

**neph'ew** (nēf'ū or, *esp. Brit.*, nēf'ū), *n.* [*OF.* *neveu*, *neveu*, fr. *L.* fr. *L.* *nepos*.] **1.** The son of a brother or a sister, or, loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Cf. CONSANGUINITY, *Illustr.* **2.** *Obs.* A grandson, or remote linear descendant.

**neph'o-** (nēf'ō), [*Gr.* *nephos*.] A combining form meaning *cloud*, as in **neph'o-gram**, **neph'o-graph**, **neph'o-o-gy**, **neph'o-scope**.

**neph'r-** = **NEPHRO-**, as in **neph'r-al-gia**, **neph'-phroc-to-my**.

**neph'ric** (nēf'rik), *adj.* [*Gr.* *nephros* kidney.] *Renal*.

**neph'rid-i-um** (nēf'rid-ē-ūm), *n.* [*Gr.* *nephros* kidney + *-id-ium* (*n.*), *pl.* -ia (*n.*).] [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *nephridion* of the kidneys.] *Zool.* & *Anat.* An excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, mollusks, certain arthropods, etc. — **neph'rid-i-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**neph'ri-um** (nēf'rid-ē-ūm), *n.* [*neph'r-* + *-ium*.] *Med.* The morbid condition caused by chronic disease of the kidney.

**neph'rite** (-rit), *n.* [*G.* *nephrit*, fr. *Gr.* *nephros* kidney. See **NEPHRITIC**.] *Mineral.* A compact variety of amphibole, constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases.

**neph'rit-ic** (nēf'rit-ik; nēf'), *adj.* [*L.* *nephritis*, fr. *Gr.* *nephritis*, *fr.* *nephros* a kidney.] **1.** *Renal.* **2.** *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with nephritis.

**neph'rit-itis** (-rit-itis), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *nephritis*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Nephritis occurs in acute and chronic forms, certain types of which are known as acute and chronic *Bright's disease*.

**neph'ro-** (nēf'ō), **neph'r-**. [*Gr.* *nephros*] A combining form meaning: **1.** *Kidney*, as in:

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| nephro- | nephro- | nephro- | nephro- |
| nephro- | nephro- | nephro- | nephro- |
| nephro- | nephro- | nephro- | nephro- |
| nephro- | nephro- | nephro- | nephro- |

**2.** In adjectives, *nephro* and, as in **neph'ro-car'di-ac**, **neph'ro-gas'-tric**.

**Neph'u-lā** (nēf'ū-lā), *n.* *Pouay Bib.* Naphthali. See **JACOB**.  
**[ne plus ul'tra** (nē plus ūl'trā). [*L.*, fr. *ne* no not + *plus* more + *ultra* beyond.] The uttermost point to which one can go; hence, the summit of achievement.

**nep'man** (nēp'mān), *n.* In Russia, one who engages in private trade as permitted by the New Economic Policy (Nep).

**nep'o-tism** (nēp'ō-tiz'm), *n.* [Through *F.* & *It.* fr. *L.* *nepos*, *nepotis*.] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship rather than merit. — **nep'o-tist** (-tist), *n.*

**Nep'tune** (nēp'tūn), *n.* [*L.* *Neptunus*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A god identified with the Greek Poseidon, god of the sea. **2.** *Astron.* The third largest of the planets. Its diameter is about 33,000 miles, its mean distance from the sun, about 2,793,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution, 104.7 years. It is invisible to the naked eye. Symbol, ♆ or ♆. See **PLANET**, *Table*. — **Nep'tu-ni-an** (nēp'tū-ni-ān; 58), *adj.*

**Nep'tu-ni-um** (nēp'tū-ni-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Neptunus* the planet.] *Chem.* A short-lived radioactive element artificially produced by neutron bombardment of the uranium isotope of atomic weight 238. Symbol, Np; at. no., 93. The disintegration of neptunium 239 proceeds with the emission of an electron and the formation of plutonium.

**Ne're-id** (nēf'ē-īd), *n.* [*L.* *Nereis*, *-idis*, fr. *Gr.* *Nēreïs*, *-īdos*] *Gr. Myth.* A sea nymph, one of the daughters of **Ne'rōus** (nēf'ūs), a sea god.

**Ne're-ids** (nēf'ē-īd; -īs), *n.*; *pl.* **NEEREIDES** (nēf'ē-īd-ēz). [*L.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid.

**ner'oli oil** (nēf'ē-ōil; nēf'ō) [*F.* *néroli*, fr. *It.* *neroli*, said to be from the name of an Italian princess.] A yellowish essential oil obtained from orange flowers, chiefly by distillation, and used in cologne and other perfumes, in liqueurs, etc.

**ner'val** (nēf'vāl), *adj.* [*F.*, or *L.* *nervalis*.] *Neural*.

**ner'vate** (nēf'vāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Having nerves.

**ner'va-tion** (nēf'vā-shūn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. those of leaves; neurvation, venation.

**nerve** (nūrv), *n.* [*L.* *nervus*] **1.** A sinew or tendon; — now rare etc. in phrase *to strain very nerve*, to put forth the utmost exertion. **2.** One of the cordlike or filamentous bands of tissue that connect parts of the nervous system with the other organs, and conduct impulses. **3.** Constitutional vigor; energy; strength. **4.** Power of endurance; pluck; resolution; as, to work on one's *nerve*. **5.** *Slang.* Audacity. **6.** *pl.* A Nervous system as an index of health, endurance, etc.; as, he has *nerves* of steel. **7.** Nervousness, often, hysteria; as, an attack of *nerves*. **7.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* A vein, nervure. **8. *Dent.* The sensitive pulp of a tooth. — **Syn.** See **NERVITY**. — *v. t.* To give strength, vigor, or courage to.**

**nerve center.** *Anat.* & *Physiol.* A group of associated nerve cells controlling those impulses concerned with or regulating any bodily function, as respiration.

**nerve fiber.** *Anat.* A protoplasmic process of a nerve cell.

**nerve-less**, *adj.* **1.** Destitute of strength or of courage; powerless; inert; unnerved. **2.** Without nerves — **nerve-less-ly**, *adv.* — **nerve-less-ness**, *n.*

**nerve-rack-ing**, *adj.* Also **nerve-wrack-ing**. Extremely trying on the nerves.

**ner'v-ine** (nēf'vīn; -vīn), *adj.* [*N.L.* *nervinus*.] *Med.* Affecting the nerves; soothing. — *n.* A nerve tonic.

**ner'vous** (nūf'vūs), *adj.* [*L.* *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous. See **NERVE**.]

**1.** Sinewy; strong. **2.** Manifesting vigor of mind; forcible in thought, feeling, or style; spirited. **3.** Composed of, or abounding in, nerves. **4.** Of or pertaining to the nerves; affected by or affecting the nerves; as, *nervous excitement*. **5.** Easily excited, agitated, or annoyed; excitable; hence, fearful; apprehensive. — **Syn.** See **VIGOROUS**. — **ner'vous-ly**, *adv.* — **ner'vous-ness**, *n.*

**ner'vous system.** The nerve cells and associated cells, collectively, which among higher forms are organized into nerves and nerve centers, co-ordinating and regulating excitation of effectors, as muscles, and directly conditioning behavior and consciousness. In all higher, and some lower, animals they form a central nervous system with peripheral connections. In vertebrates the nervous system comprises two major parts, the *cerebrospinal* and the *autonomic*.

**ner'vure** (nūf'vūr), *n.* [*F.*] **a** *Bot.* A vein. **b** *Zool.* One of the ribs in an insect's wings.

**ner'vy** (nūf'vī), *adj.* **NERVY-ER** (-vī-ēr); **NERVY-EST**. **1.** Strong; sinewy. **2. *Colloq.* Characterized by assurance; bold. **3. *Chiefly Brit.* Nervous; excitable.****

**nes'ci-ence** (nēsh'ē-ns; nēsh'ēns), *n.* [*LL.* *nescientia*, fr. *L.* *nesciens*, *-entia*, pres. part. of *nescire* not to know, fr. *ne* not + *scire* to know.] Lack of knowledge; complete ignorance; specif., *Philos.*, the doctrine that God, and all that goes beyond natural phenomena, are incapable of being known. — **nes'ci-ent** (-nt), *adj.* — **Syn.** See **IGNORANT**.

**ness** (nēs), *n.* [*AS.* *nās*, *nes*.] A promontory; cape; headland; — often a suffix in place names, as, *Sheerness*.

**-ness** (-nēs; -nīs, 30). [*AS.* *-ness*, *-nysa*, *-nys*.] **1.** A suffix used primarily to form nouns denoting *state*, *condition*, *quality*, or *degree*, as in *goodness*, *quality* or *state* of being good. **2.** Hence, denoting: **a** A particular instance of the quality or state; as, to show them many kindnesses. **b** Something exhibiting or causing the quality or state; as, to rub off the dross from a glass.

**Nes'sel-rode pudding** (nēs'f'ōd), [*After* Count K. R. *Nesselrode*, Russ. diplomat.] **1.** A gelatin pudding containing chestnuts. **2.** A rich ice cream containing chestnuts, candied fruit, and maraschino.

**Nes'sus** (nēs'ūs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Nessus*.] *Gr. Myth.* A centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to ravish his wife, Deianira. Following the advice of the dying Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned Hercules, causing such agony that he killed himself.

**nest** (nēst), *n.* [*AS.*] **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young. **2.** The place where the eggs of insects, fishes, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched. **3.** Any snug retreat or abode. **4.** A haunt; den. **5.** The occupants or frequenters of a nest, collectively, *swarm*. **6.** A set or group of similar things; esp., a graduated series of boxes, bowls, or the like, each put within the one next larger. — *v. t.* To form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

**nest-ce pas?** (nēf'pāz). [*F.*] Isn't it so?

**nest egg.** An egg left in the nest to induce the hen to lay more in the same place, hence, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.

**nes't-ian** (nēs'ti-ān), *v. i.* **NEST'IED** (-īd); **NEST'ING** (-īng). [*AS.* *nest-ian*.] **1.** *Now Rare* To nest. **2.** To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest, cuddle up; to settle as in a nest. — *v. t.* **1.** To settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest. **2.** To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling. — **nes't-ior** (-ī-er), *n.*

**nest'ling** (nēs'tlīng; nēs'tlīng), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest; hence, a very young child.

**Nes'tor** (nēs'tōr, -tēr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Nestor*.] An aged and wise counselor of the Greeks in the Trojan War; hence, figuratively, a wise old counselor.

**Nes'to-ri-an** (nēs'tō-ri-ān; 70), *n.* *Ecol. Hist.* An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, condemned as a heretic by the Council of Ephesus in 431. He maintained that in Jesus Christ a divine person (the *Logos*) and a human person were joined in perfect harmony of action but not in the unity of a single individual. — **Nes'to-ri-an**, *adj.* — **Nes'to-ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**net** (nēt), *n.* [*AS.*] **1.** A fabric wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, etc. **2.** Anything fitted to entrap or catch; a snare. **3.** Anything wrought or woven in meshes; as, a tennis net. **4.** A network, as of lines. **5.** *Tennis*, etc. A ball hit into the net. — *v. t.* **1.** **NETTED** (-ēd; -īd), **NETTING**. **1.** To cover or enclose with or as with a net or nets. **2.** To take in or as in a net; to capture by strategy. **3.** To make into a net. **4.** *Lawn Tennis*, etc. To hit (the ball) into the net. **5.** *Netted*, *net* (fabric).

**net**, *adj.* Also **nett**. [*F.* See **NET** clean.] Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc.; specif.: **a** Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, loss, etc.; as, *net profit*; *net income*; — opposed to *gross*. **b** Clear of or excluding all tale, tret, or the like; as, *net weight*. — *n.* A net amount, profit, weight, etc. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

**net'h'er** (nēf'ēr), *adj.* [*AS.* *nithra*, fr. the adv. *nither*, *nithor*, downward.] Situated down or below; lower; under.

**net'h'er-most** (-mōst; -mōst), *adj.* Lowest.

**net'her world.** World of the dead or of future punishment.

**net'ting**, *n.* **a** Act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes. **b** Act, process, or right of fishing with a net or nets. **c** A piece of network.

**net'tle** (nēf'li), *n.* [*AS.* *netele*, *netle*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Urtica*) of plants, chiefly coarse herbs armed with stinging hairs, typifying a family (Urticaceae, the nettle family). **2.** Any of many other prickly or stinging plants. — *v. t.* **1.** **NETTLED** (-īd); **NETTLING** (-īng). **1.** To whip with nettles. **2.** To fret or sting as with nettles; hence, to irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See **IRRITATE**.

**nettle rash.** *Med.* An eruption on the skin resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles; urticaria.

**net ton.** A short ton. See **TON**.

**net'work** (nēf'wōrk), *n.* **1.** A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings. **2.** Any system of lines or channels interlacing like the fabric of a net. **3.** *Radio.* A chain of radio stations.

**Neuf'châ'tel** (nūf'chā'tēl; -tēl), *n.* or **Neuchâ'tel cheese.** A variety of soft white cheese; — from Neuchâtel in France.

**neuk** (Scot. nūk). Scot. & dial. var. of *nook*.

**neur-** = **NEURO-**.

**neur'al** (nūf'āl), *adj.* [*Gr.* *neurôn* nerve.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system. **b** In vertebrate



anatomy, situated in the region of, or on the same side of the body as, the brain and spinal cord; as, *neural arch* (see *VERTEBRA*, *Illustr.*).

**neu-ral-gia** (nū-rāl'jā; -jī-ā), *n.* [NL, *fr. neur-* + *-algia*, *Illust.*] *Med.* An acute pain, radiating along the course of a nerve and its branches; also, the morbid condition characterized by such pain. — **neu-ral-gic** (-jīk), *adj.*

**neu-ras-thē-ni-a** (nū-rās-thē-nī-ā; 114), *n.* [NL, *fr. neur-* + *Gr. asthenia weakness*.] *Psychopathol.* A neurotic condition characterized by worry, disturbances of digestion and circulation, etc. It is attributed to emotional conflict, feeling of inferiority, etc. — **neu-ras-thē-nic** (-thē-nīk; -thē-nīk), *adj.* & *n.*

**neu-rat-ion** (nū-rā'shūn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. the nerves of the wings of insects.

**neu-ri-lem'ma** (nū-rī-lēm'mā), *n.* [NL, (also *neurilemma*), *fr. Gr. neuron* nerve + *eilemma* covering.] *Anat.* The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber.

**neu-rite** (nū-rī-tī), *n.* = AXON.

**neu-rit-is** (nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL, *fr. neur-* + *itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves; also, the resultant morbid condition. — **neu-rit-ic** (-rī'tīk), *adj.*

**neu-ro-** (nū-rō'), *neur-*. [*Gr. neuron*] A combining form, meaning nerve, as in **neu-ro-cy-tol** (see *-ECTOMY*), **neu-ro-blast**, one of the embryonic cells from which nerve cells develop; **neu-ro-omele**, the cavity in the interior of the central nervous system; **neu-ro-pa-thol-o-gy**, **neu-ro-psy-chi-a-try**, **neu-ro-tol-o-my** (see *TOMY*), **neu-ro-trop-ic** **neu-ro-trop-ic** (nū-rō'trōp'ik), *n.* [NL, *fr. neuro-* + *Gr. tropia* glue.] *Anat.* The supporting tissue which fills the interstices and supports the essential elements of nervous tissue, esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia.

**neu-ro-l'o-gist** (nū-rō'lō-jist), *n.* a One versed in neurology. b One skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases.

**neu-ro-l'o-gy** (-jī), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-logy*.] The science dealing with the nervous system, specif. with diseases of the nervous system. — **neu-ro-l'og-ic** (nū-rō'lō-jīk), *adj.*

**neu-ro-ma** (nū-rō-mā), *n.* *pl.* -MATA (-mā-tā), -MAS (-māz). [NL, See *NEURO*; -OMA.] A tumor developed from a nerve.

**neu-ron** (nū-rōn; -rōn), **neu-rone** (-rōn), *n.* [NL, *neuron*, *fr. Gr. neuron* nerve.] *Anat.* A nerve cell with all of its processes. — **neu-ron'ic** (nū-rōn'īk), *adj.*

**neu-ro-path** (nū-rō-pāth), *n.* *Med.* A person liable to nervous disease.

**neu-ro-pa-thist** (nū-rō-pā-thist), *n.* A specialist in nervous diseases.

**neu-ro-pa-thy** (-thī), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* An abnormal condition of the nervous system or of a nerve. — **neu-ro-path-ic** (nū-rō-pāth'īk), **path-ic** (-īk), *adj.* — **neu-ro-path-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**neu-ro-psy-chol'o-gy** (nū-rō-psi-kō-lō-jī), *n.* [NL, *fr. neuro-* + *psycho* + *logos*.] *Med.* Mental disorder closely connected with, or caused by, nerve disease.

**neu-rop'ter-ous** (nū-rōp'tēr-ūs), *adj.* [*neuro-* + *Gr. pteron* a wing.] Belonging to an order (Neuroptera) of insects with four net-veined wings and jaws adapted for chewing, including the lacewings, ant lions, and allied forms. — **neu-rop'ter-an** (-ən), **neu-rop'ter-old** (-ēd), *adj.* — **neu-rop'ter-on** (-ōn), *n.*

**neu-ro-sis** (nū-rō'sis), *n.* *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL, *fr. Gr. neuron* nerve.] 1. *Physiol.* Any activity of the nervous system. 2. *Psychiatry.* A functional nervous disorder, without demonstrable physical lesion (cf. *PSYCHOSIS*).

**neu-ro-tic** (-rō'tīk), *adj.* [*Gr. neuron* nerve.] *Med.* a Of, pert. to, or affecting the nerves; b Affected with neurosis. — *n.* *Med.* a Any toxic agent affecting the nervous system. b A disease in the nerves. c A neurotic person.

**neu-tral** (nū-trī), *adj.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. neutre*, *fr. L. neuter*, *fr. ne-* not + *uter* either, one of two]. 1. *Gram.* Neither masculine nor feminine; as, the *neuter* gender; a *neuter* noun. 2. *Archaeol.* Taking no side; neutral. 3. *Biol.* a Having no generative organs; sexless. b Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee. — *n.* 1. *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender, also, the gender thus distinguished. 2. A person who is neutral. 3. One of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees, that do the work of the community. 4. A castrated animal.

**neu-tral-ity** (nū-trī'al-ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being neutral. 2. The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities; as, to respect the *neutrality* of a port. 3. *Internat. Law.* The condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers; also, a condition of immunity from invasion or use by belligerents.

**neu-tral-ize** (nū-trī'al-īz), *v. t.* 1. *Chem.* To render neutral; to destroy the peculiar properties or effect of; as, to *neutralize* an acid with a base. 2. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; as, to *neutralize* efforts, opposition, etc. 3. *Elec.* To make void of electricity, or electrically inert, by combining equal positive and negative quantities. 4. *Internat. Law.* To invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability by belligerents. — **neu-tral-iz-a-tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -īz-ā'), *n.* — **neu-tral-iz'er** (-īz-ēr), *n.*

**neu-tral-no** (nū-trī-nō), *n.* [See *NEUTRON*; 2d -INF.] *Physics & Chem.* A hypothetical uncharged particle of smaller mass than the neutron.

**neu-tron** (nū-trōn), *n.* [NL, *fr. L. neuter* neither; — from having neither positive nor negative charge.] *Physics & Chem.* An uncharged particle of slightly greater mass (1.00893 atomic mass units or  $1.675 \times 10^{-24}$  gm.) than the proton. Neutrons are constituents of atomic nuclei (except those of ordinary hydrogen). Being uncharged, neutrons are able to penetrate nuclei and are therefore used for bombarding in nuclear disintegration experiments. Symbol *n* (no periodicity). — **neu-tron'ic** (nū-trōn'īk), *adj.* [*F.* ult. *fr. L. nix, nivis*, snow.] The partially compacted granular snow at the upper end of a glacier; by extension, any field of granular snow; firm.

**nev'er** (nēv'ēr), *adv.* [AS *nēfre*, *fr. ne* not, no + *fre* ever.] 1. Not ever; at no time. 2. Not in any decree, way, or condition.

**nev'er-more** (-mōr'; 70), *adv.* Never again.

**nev'er-the-less** (-thē-lēs'), *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet. **nev'us**, **nae'vus** (nē'vīs), *n.* *pl.* vī (vī). [NL.] *Med.* A pigmented place on the skin, usually congenital; a birthmark; esp., a vascular tumor. — **nev'oid**, **nae'void** (-vōid), *adj.*

**new** (nū, 114), *adj.* [AS *nīwe*, *nīwe*.] 1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; recent; modern; — opposed to *old*. 2. a Recently manifested, recognized, or experienced; hence, strange; unfamiliar; as, *new* lands. b Other than the former, or old; as, a *new* teacher. 3. Not habituated, unaccustomed; as, *new* to the plow. 4. Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of some previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; also, renovated or recreated; as, rest had made him a *new* man. 5. Different or distinguished from a person, place, or thing of the same kind or name that has longer existed, as, the *new* reservoir. 6. Not of ancient lineage; recently acquiring rank, distinction, or the like; as, a *new* family. 7. [*cap.*] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, *New* Greek, *New* Latin (see *GREEK*, *LATIN*).

**Syn.** *New*, *novel*, *modern*, *original*, *fresh* mean having recently come into existence or use. *New* applies to that never until recently known, experienced, manufactured, or the like; *novel*, to that which is not only new but strange, unusual, or unfamiliar; *modern*, to that which belongs to the present time or is characteristic of it; *original*, to one who produces, or for a thing that is, something new or novel and, at the same time, the first of its kind; *fresh*, to that which is or seems so new that it has not lost signs of newness. — **Ant.** *Old*.

— *n.* That which is new; something new.

— *adv.* Newly; recently; anew.

**new-born** (nū-bōrn', 2), *adj.* Recently born.

**New Church.** See *NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH*.

**new-com'er** (nū-kōm'ēr), *n.* One who has lately come.

**New Deal.** A number of measures of President F. D. Roosevelt designed to promote economic recovery and social security.

**New Economic Policy.** The policy of the Russian Soviet government (1921) by which the smaller industrial plants were returned to private ownership, private trading was legalized, and the wage system restored. Often called *Nep*, or *NEP*.

**new-el** (nū-ēl), *n.* [*OF. nouel*, *novel*, stone of a fruit, newel, *fr. LL. nucle*, deriv. of *L. nux, nucis*, nut.] *Arch.* The upright about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairways with straight flights, the main post at the foot, or a secondary one at a landing.

**New England aster** See *ASTER*, 1.

**new-fan-gled** (nū-fāng'gld, nū-fāng'ld; 2), *adj.* 1. Inclined to novelties, given to new theories or fashions. 2. Newly made; novel.

**new-fash-ioned** (nū-fāsh'fōnd; 2), *adj.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

**New-found-land dog** (nū-fōund'ldnd; *see in Gaz. for pron. of place name*). A large, intelligent, usually black-coated dog of a breed native to North America.

**New-gate** (nū-gāt', -gīt), *n.* A famous old prison in London, razed in 1902.

**New Ionic.** See *GREEK*, *n.*, 4.

**New Jerusalem.** The Heavenly, or Celestial, City; the abode of the redeemed. *Rev.* xxi 2.

**New Jerusalem Church, New Church, or Church of the New Jerusalem.** The church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. See *SWEDENBORGIAN*.

**New Learning.** English learning of the 16th century based on the study, then introduced into England, of the Bible and the classics in the original; also, the learning or doctrines of the English Reformation.

**new-ly** (nū-lī), *adv.* 1. Lately, recently. 2. Afresh.

**new-mar-ket** (nū-mar'kēt, -kēt), *n.* [*From N'ewmarket*, England.] 1. A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; — called also *Newmarket coat*. 2. A game at cards.

**new-noss** (nū-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being new.

**news** (nūz, 114), *n.* *pl.* plural in form but construed as *sing.* [*From NEW*.] 1. A report of a recent event; tidings. 2. Matter of interest to newspaper readers.

**news-boy** (-bōi'), *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

**news-cast** (-kast'; 9), *n.* *Radio.* A broadcast of a program of news.

**news-cast'er** (-kast'ēr; 9), *n.* *Radio.* One who is engaged to edit and broadcast news; sometimes, a commentator. — **news-cast'ing**, *n.*

**news-let'ter** (-lēt'ēr), *n.* A circular letter written or printed for the dissemination of news.

**news-man** (-mān), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). a A newspaperman. b A man who distributes or sells newspapers.

**news-mon'ger** (-mōng'ēr), *n.* A gossip; one active in spreading news.

**news-mon'ger-ing**, *n.*

**news-pa'per** (nūz-pā'pēr; nūz'-), *n.* A paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc.

**news-pa'per-man** (-mān'), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mēn'). One who writes for, or one who owns or conducts, a newspaper.

**news-print** (nūz-prīnt'), *n.* Cheap machine-finished paper, chiefly from wood pulp, and used mostly for newspapers.

**news-reel** (-rēl'), *n.* A reel of motion pictures of current events.

**news-stand** (-stānd'), *n.* A place, esp. an open-air stall, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, etc.

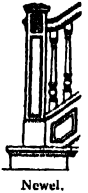
**New Style.** The style or method of reckoning time as fixed by the Gregorian calendar (which see). *Abbr.* N. S.

**news'y** (nūz'ī), *adj.* *NEWSY-ER* (-ēr); *NEWSY-FEST.* *Colloq.* Abounding in news.

**newt** (nūt), *n.* [*ME. newte*, for *note*, *evete*, *fr. AS efete*; an *ewt* being taken for a *newt*.] Any of various small salamanders of semi-aquatic habits, esp. those of the genus *Triturus*; an *eft* or *triton*.

**New Testament.** The covenant of God with man embodied in the coming of Christ and the teaching of Christ and his followers as set forth in the Bible; hence, usually, that portion of the Bible in which the covenant is contained. *Abbr.* N. T., *New Test.* See *BIBLE*, *TESTAMENT*, 1.

**New Thought.** Any form of modern belief in and practice of mental healing other than those associated with traditional Christianity, Christian Science, and hypnotism and psychotherapy.



Newel.

**New-to-m'an** (nū-tō'nān; 58), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or following Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), his discoveries, or doctrines. — *n.* A follower of Newton.

**New World.** The land of the Western Hemisphere.

**new year.** The year approaching or just begun; also, the first days of a year; also, New Year's Day.

**New Year's Day, or Collog, New Year's.** The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. See **HOLIDAY**, 3.

**next** (nĕkst), *adj.* *superl.* of **NIGH**. [AS. *nāht*, *nīht*, *nīht*, *superl.* of *nāh* *nigh*.] Nearest; immediately preceding or following. — *adv.* 1. In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding. 2. On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

**next friend.** *Law.* One who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not sui juris, as in a suit at law.

**next of kin.** *Law.* Literally, the nearest blood relatives; hence, those blood relatives of a person who in case of his death intestate will be entitled to share his estate.

**nex'us** (nĕk'sūs), *n.*; *pl.* **NEXUSES** (-ēz, -īz), **NEXUS**. [L.] Connection or interconnection; tie; link.

**Nez Perce'** (nĕ'pĕr'sĕ; *Angl.* *nĕz' pŭr's*); *pl.* **NEZ PERCÉS** (-sĕ'). [F., lit., pierced nose.] An Indian of the chief Shalhapian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho, eastern Oregon, and Washington.

**ni-a-cin** (nī'ā-sĭn), *n.* Nicotinic acid + *-in*. A member of the vitamin-B complex. See **VITAMIN**.

**nib** (nĭb), *n.* [Cf. **NEB**.] 1. *Zool.* A bill or beak. See **BILL**, *Illust.* 2. The point of a pen; also, the whole pen, as of steel or gold, intended for insertion into a holder. 3. A pointed part; a prong. — *v. t.*; **NIBBED** (nĭb'd); **NIBBING**. a To furnish with a nib; to point. b To mend the point of a pen.

**nib'ble** (nĭb'bl), *v. t. & i.*; **NIBBLED** (-l'd); **NIBBLING** (-lĭng). To bite lightly or gently; to eat in small bits. — *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite, or the amount taken with such a bite. — **nib'bler** (-lĕr), *n.*

**Ni'bo-lung-en-lod'** (nī'bŏ-lŭng'en-lŏt'), *n.* [G. See **NIBELUNGS**.] **LIED.** A great medieval German late 12th-century epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila and mythological elements pointing to heathen times.

**Ni'bo-lungs** (-lŭngs), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **NIBELUNG** (-lŭng). Also **Nĭ-blungs** (nī'blŭngs). In German mythology, the children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demonic beings, the original possessors of the famous hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied.

**nib'lock** (nĭb'lŭk), *n.* A golf club with an iron head, having a wide face laid back at an angle of 45 degrees or more. See **GOLF**, *Illust.*

**Ni-ce'an** (nī'sĕ'ān), *adj.* Nicene.

**ni-co'-olite** (nī'kŏ-lĭt), *n.* [NL. *niccolum* nickel. See **NICKEL**.] *Mineral.* A mineral of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster, usually occurring massive. It is essentially a nickel arsenide, NiAs.

**nice** (nĭs), *adj.*; **NICE'ER** (nĭs'ĕr); **NICE'EST**. [OF., ignorant, fool, fr. L. *nescius* ignorant, fr. *nescire* to be ignorant, fr. *ne* not + *scire* to know.] 1. *Obs.* A foolishly silly. 2. Levity; wanton. 3. *Archais.* Affecting coy reserve; coy. 4. Fastidious; being finical; also, refined; discriminating. 5. Demanding close discrimination, delicate handling, or the like. 6. Displaying, or characterized by, close discrimination, delicate treatment, etc.; subtle; as, a *nice* distinction. 7. Susceptible to fine distinctions, or able to make them; delicately discriminative; hence, of instruments, methods, etc., minutely accurate. 8. Scrupulous; punctilious. 9. Pleading; agreeable. 10. Properly modest; well-mannered. — **nice'ly**, *adv.* — **nice'ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** (1) *Nice*, dainty, fastidious, finical, particular, squeamish mean exacting, as in selection, judgment, or workmanship. *Nice* implies power of discriminating the very good from the good; dainty, a tendency to select or to reject that which does or does not satisfy one's delicate taste or sensibility; fastidious, the possession of ethical, artistic, or social standards so high as to impose strain on the selector or the selected; *nice*, an overnice fastidiousness; particular, insistence that one's standards should be met; squeamish, disgust for or an aversion to that which does not satisfy one's standards.

(2) See **CORRECT**.

**Ni-coen'** (nī'sĕn; nī'sĕn; 2), **Ni-ce'an** (nī'sĕ'ān), *adj.* [LL. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, fr. Gr. *Nikaia*.] Of or pertaining to Nicaea, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor; also, designating, or pertaining to, the Nicene Creed.

**Nicene Creed.** *Ecol.* a A confession formulated and decreed by the First Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325. b An expanded form of the foregoing read at the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451) as the creed of the Council of Constantinople; — hence called also **Ni-ce'no-Cons-tan-ti-no-pol'i-tan** or **Constantinopolitan Creed**. c A form now in use in the Western Church identical with the preceding except for one extra clause inserted at a church council in A.D. 680. Cf. **CREDO**.

**nice'** (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *nichier* to nestle, deriv. of L. *nidus* nest.] 1. A recess in a wall, esp. one for a bust, etc. 2. A place, condition of life or work, position, or the like, suitable for the abilities or merits of a person, or for the qualities of a thing; as, his poetry fills a *niche* of its own.

— *v. t.* To place in, or in, a niche.

**nich'er** (Scol. nĭk'ĕr), *v. & n.* *Scol.* = **NICKER**, neigh. [Incht wahr? (nĭkt vār).] *Golf.* Not true? Isn't that so?

**nick** (nĭk), *n.* 1. A notch; slit. 2. A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, *nicks* in china. 3. A particular point considered as marked by a nick; hence, the precise time of any occurrence; as, he arrived at the *nick* of time. 4. *Print.* A notch on the body of a type. See **TYPE**, *Illust.* — *v. t.* 1. To make a nick or nicks in; to chip. 2. To record. 3. To cut; to cut through, into, or out; to cut short. 4. To make a cut or cuts across the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher); to cut under the tail of a horse. 5. To hit, strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time. 6. *Slang.* To catch off guard; also, to cheat; as, he *nicked* his partner for a thousand dollars.

**Nick** (nĭk), *n.* [Dim. of *Nicholas*.] The Devil; — usually **Old Nick**. **nick'el** (nĭk'ĕl; -l), *n.* [G., abbr. fr. *bupfarnickel*, fr. *bupfer*; + prob. *nickel* demon (the ore seeming to contain copper, none).] 1. *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile, *silvery-white*, nearly silver-white, capable of a high polish, and resistant to oxidation. Sp. gr., about 8.8; symbol, *Ni*; at. no., 28; at. wt., 58.69. Nickel occurs native in meteorites. 2. *Collog.* *U. S. & Canada.* The five-cent piece. See **MONEY**, *Tables*. — *v. t.* To plate with nickel.

**nick'el-ic** (nĭk'ĕl-ĭk; nĭk'ĕl-ĭ), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing nickel, esp. trivalent nickel.

**nick'el-if'er-ous** (nĭk'ĕl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [*nickel* + *-ferous*.] Containing nickel; as, *nickeliferous* iron.

**nick'el-o-de-on** (-ŏ'dĕ-ŏn), *n.* [See **NICKEL**; cf. **ORPHEUM**.] 1. *U. S.* A theater affording a motion-picture exhibition, variety show, or the like, for a nickel. 2. A juke box.

**nick'ol-ous** (nĭk'ŏl-ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing nickel, esp. bivalent nickel.

**nick'ol-plate'**, *v. t.* To electroplate with nickel.

**nickel silver.** See **GERMAN SILVER**.

**nick'or** (nĭk'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which nicks; specif., one of the 18th-century night brawlers of London noted for breaking windows with halfpence.

**nick'or**, *n. & v. i.* [Imitative.] *Dial.* Neigh; laugh.

**nick'naok'** (nĭk'nŏk'). Var. of **KNICKKNACK**.

**nick'names'** (nĭk'nām'), *n.* [ME. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, an *ekename* being understood as a *nekename*. See **EKE**; **NAME**.] 1. A name given instead of the one belonging to a person, place, or thing, usually descriptive and given in sport. 2. A familiar form of a proper name, as "Bill." — *v. t.* 1. To misname. 2. To give a nickname to; to call by a nickname.

**ni-co'-ti-a'na** (nī'kŏ-shĭ-ā'nā), *n.* [NL., after Jean Nicot. See **NICOTINE**.] See **TOBACCO**, 1.

**ni-co'-tin'a-mide** (nī'kŏ-tĭn'ā-mĭd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid**. One of the members of the vitamin-B complex. See **VITAMIN**.

**ni-co'-tine** (nī'kŏ-tĕn; -tĭn), *n.* Also **-tine**. [F. *nicotine*, after Jean Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1500.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, oily, acrid liquid. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory; aqueous solution it is used as an insecticide.

**ni-co'-tin'e ac'id** (nī'kŏ-tĭn'ĭk'). A member of the vitamin-B complex. See **VITAMIN**.

**ni-co'-tin-ism** (nī'kŏ-tĕn-ĭz'm; -tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The morbid condition induced by excessive use of tobacco.

**ni-co'-tate** (nī'kŏ-tĭt), *v. t.* Also **ni-co'tate** (nī'kŏ'tĭt). [*nicitiate*, fr. *nicotia*, fr. *nicotiana*, *nicotiana*, to wink.] To wink. — **ni-co'-tate'ion** (nī'kŏ-tĭt'ŭsh'ŭn), **ni-co'tate'ion** (nī'kŏ'tĭt'ŭsh'ŭn), *n.*

**ni-co'-tat'ing** (nī'kŏ-tĭt'ĭng), or **ni-co'tat'ing** (-tĭt'ĭng), *mem'brane*. A thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball.

**ni-d'er-ing** (nĭd'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* Also **ni-d'er-ing**. *Pseudoarchais.* Coward. — *adj.* Infamous; base; cowardly.

**nide** (nĭd), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *nid*, fr. L. *nidus* a nest.] *Chiefly Eng.* A nest or brood of pheasants.

**nid'i-fi-cate** (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā), *v. t.* [L. *nidificare*, -catum, fr. *nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To build a nest; to nidify; — **nid'i-fi-ca'tion** (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'sh'ŭn), *n.*

**nid'i-ty** (nĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *v. t.*; **nid'i-ty'en** (nĭd); **nid'i-ty'ing**. To build a nest.

**nid'us** (nĭd'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **NIDI** (-dĭ), **NIDUSSES** (-dĭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L.] 1. A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc. 2. A breeding place; esp., the place in an animal or plant where disease germs or other organisms lodge or develop.

**niece** (nĭs), *n.* [OF. *niece*, fr. VL. *neptia*, fr. L. *neptis* a granddaughter, *niece*.] A daughter of one's brother or sister, or, loosely, of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Cf. **CONSEQUINITY**, *Illust.*

**ni-el'lo** (nī'ĕl'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* **NIELLES** (-ĕs), **NIELLOS** (-ŭs). [It., fr. L. *niellus*, dim. of *niger* black.] 1. Any of several metallic alloys of sulfur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep-black color. 2. Art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy; work of this kind. 3. A piece of metal, or any object, so decorated. — *v. t.*; **NI-EL'LOED** (-ŏd); **NI-EL'LO-ING**. To inlay, or ornament, with niello. — **ni-el'list**, *n.*

**Nier'stein'er** (nĕr'stĭn'ĕr; -shĭn'ĕr), *n.* [G., fr. *Nierstein*, Hesse, Ger.] A white, still, Rhine wine.

**Nie'tzsche-ism** (nĕ'tshĕ-ĭz'm), *n.* The philosophical doctrines of Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (German philosopher, 1844-1900) and his followers, esp. that of the perfectibility of man through forcible self-assertion, leading to glorification of the superman. — **Nie'tzsche-an** (-ān), *n. & adj.* — **Nie'tzsche-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

**nieve** (nĕv), **neif** (nĕf), *n.* [ME. *neve*, *nefs*, fr. ON. *hnaf*.] *Archaic & Dial.* The fist; the hand.

**ni'fer** (nĭf'ĕr), *n. & v.* *Scol.* Exchange; bargain.

**ni'f'heim**, **ni'f'ol-hĕim** (nĭf'ŭl-hĕm), *n.* Also **ni'f'heim** (-hĕm'ĕr). [ON. *Nifheimr*.] *Norse Myth.* The northern region of cold and darkness.

**nig'fy** (nĭf'ĭ), *adj.*; **nig'fy'ing** (-tĭ-fĭng); **nig'fy-est**. *Slang, Chiefly U. S.* Very good; esp., attractively stylish.

**nig'gard** (nĭg'ĕrd), *n.* [ME. *nig* a niggard + *-ard*.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *adj.* Niggardly. — *v. t. & i.* *Obs.* To treat or act niggardly.

**nig'gard-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a niggard. — *adj.* 1. Meanly parsimonious. 2. Characteristic of a niggard; scanty; as, *niggardly* gifts. — *Syn.* See **STINGY**. — *Ant.* Bountiful. — **nig'gard-ly-ness**, *n.*

**nig'ger** (nĭg'ĕr), *n.* [Earlier *neger*, fr. F. *negre*, fr. Sp. *negro*. See **NEGRO**.] (A substandard term.) 1. A Negro; — often used familiarly, now chiefly contemptuously. 2. Loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race. — **nig'ger-iah**, *adj.* — **nig'ger-y**, *adj.*

**nig'ger-fish'** (nĭg'ĕr-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* **-fishes**, **-fishes** (-fĭsh'ĕz; -ĭz). A grouper (*Cephalopoda fulvus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, with blue or black spots.

**nig'gle** (nĭg'gl), *v. t.*; **nig'gle'd** (-l'd); **nig'gling** (-lĭng). To trifle; to potter. — **nig'gler** (-lĕr), *n.*

**nig'gling** (-lĭng), *n.* Pottering work, esp. on unimportant detail. — *adj.* That niggles. — **nig'gling-ly**, *adv.*

**nigh** (nĭ), *adv.* [AS. *neah*, *nāh*.] *Now Archaic & Dial.* 1. Near, esp. in place, time, relationship, likeness, or in the course of events; close. 2. Almost; nearly; — often, *Dial.*, with *about*, *by*, *on*, *upon*.

**night** (nait), *n.* [AS. *neah*, *n.* of domestic animals, etc., on the left; near. — *Syn.* See *close*.] *prep.* Close upon; near to; as, "The bridge that stood **night** it." *Samuel Woodworth.* — *v. t. & i.* *New Rare.* To approach.

**night** (nait), *n.* [AS. *neah*, *n.*] 1. The time from dusk to dawn, when no light of the sun is visible. 2. Nightfall. 3. The darkness of night; hence, a concealment. b Intellectual or moral darkness. c A period of affliction. d The period after life; death. — *night*, *adj.* **night blindness.** Nyctalopia. — **night-blind**, *adj.* **night-blooming** *ce-ro-re-na.* a *A cerus (Selenicereus grandiflorus)*

**night-cap** (nait'káp), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed or, formerly, in undress. 2. Something soporific taken at bedtime, esp. a drink of spirits. 3. The final contest in a day's sports.

**night clothes.** Garments worn in bed.

**night club.** A commercial establishment operating at night to supply food and entertainment to its customers.

**night crawler.** *Collog.* U. S. = NIGHTWALKER b.

**night-dress** (nait'drés), *n.* A nightgown; night clothes.

**night-fall** (-fôl'), *n.* The close of the day; dusk.

**night-gown** (-goun'), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A dressing gown worn esp. at night. 2. A long, loose garment worn in bed.

**night-hawk** (-bôk'), *n.* 1. A Any of several North American goatsuckers (genus *Chordeiles*) related to the whippoorwill. Cf. *HULLBAT*. The European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*). 2. One who is habitually up or abroad at night.

**night heron.** Any of certain herons (of *Nycticorax* and allied genera) active at night or at twilight, esp. one (*N. nycticorax*) which ranges from southern Europe to India and northern Africa. The American variety is the **black-crowned night heron** (*N. n. hoacti*).

**nightingale** (nait'ing-âil; nait'ing-), *n.* [AS. *nihtgale*, *prop.*, night singer.] Any of several Old World birds (genus *Luscinia*) of the thrush family (Turdidae). The common species of Great Britain (*L. megarhynchos*) is about six inches long and is noted for the sweet song of the male, heard at night during the breeding season.

**night-lark** (nait'lârk'), *n.* [See *lark* to sound.] A goatsucker, especially the common European species (*Caprimulgus europaeus*).

**night latch.** A kind of door latch or lock having a spring bolt (called the **night bolt**) operated from the outside by a key (**night key**) and from the inside by a knob.

**night letter, night lettergram.** See *LETTERGRAM*.

**night-long** (nait'lông; 74), *adj. & adv.* Lasting all night.

**nightly**, *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night or every night. 2. Characteristic of, or resembling, night. — *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.

**night-mare** (nait'mâr'), *n.* [night + *mare* incubus.] 1. A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep. 2. A condition brought on in sleep, commonly by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme discomfort or by frightful dreams. 3. Any impression or experience having a similar effect.

**night owl.** a An owl of especially nocturnal habits. b *Collog.* One who keeps late hours at night.

**night raven.** A bird that cries at night; esp., a night heron.

**night rider.** Chiefly U. S. One of a secret band who ride masked at night doing acts of violence to punish or terrorize.

**night robe.** A nightgown.

**nights** (nits), *adv.* *New Dial. exc. U. S.* At or by night

**nightshade** (nait'shâd'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada*.] a Any of a genus (*Solanum*) typifying a family (Solanaceae, the nightshade family) of strong-scented, often narcotic, herbs, shrubs, and trees including the **black nightshade** (*S. nigrum*), a weed with poisonous leaves, white flowers, and edible black berries, and the potato, eggplant, etc. b The belladonna — called also **deadly nightshade**. c The henbane.

**night-shirt** (-shîrt'), *n.* Nightgown for a man or boy.

**night soil.** The excrement collected at night for manure.

**night stick.** A policeman's club carried by night.

**night-tide** (nait'tîd'), *n.* Nighttime.

**night-time** (-tîm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn.

**night-walker** (-wôk'ër), *n.* One who or that which roves about at night; specif. a *New Rare.* A footpad. b Any large anguliform crawling insect.

**night watch.** a A watch or guard during the night. b A chronological division of the night; — usually in *pl.*

**nigri-tude** (nig'ritûd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, *fr.* *niger* black.] Blackness; intense darkness; also, anything black.

**nigro-sine** (nig'rô-sîn; -sîn), *n.* Also **nigro-sin**. [From L. *niger* black.] *Chem.* a Any of several dyes closely related to the indulines. dye obtained by heating aniline and iron with certain coloring varnish, leather, etc.

**nil** (nil), *n.* [L.] Nothing; a thing of no value.

**nil-ism** (nil'iz-m; nî'hi-), *n.* [L. *nilis* nothing.] 1. *Philos.* a A doctrine which denies any objective or real ground of truth. b A doctrine which denies any objective ground of moral principles; called also **ethical nihilism**. 2. a The doctrine that conditions in its own self the program of action for a revolution or a revolution and resorted to terrorism. b In loose usage, revolutionary propaganda; terrorism.

**nil-ist** (-list), *n.* One who advocates a doctrine of nihilism; esp. [*cap.*], a member of a Russian nihilistic party resorting to terrorism.

**nil-ist**, **nil-ist**, **nil-ist** (-list), *adj.*

**nil-ity** (nil'itî; -itî), *n.* *pl.* *nilities*. Nothingness.

**nil-ist** ob'stat (nil'ist ob'stat), [L.] R.C.C.A. Nothing hinders; — a formula on title pages signifying the impracticability of the official censor, whose name follows.

**Nike** (nikê; nê'kî), *n.* [Gr. *Nîkê*.] *Gr. Relig.* a The goddess of victory, represented as winged and as carrying a wreath and a palm. b Athena, as giver of victory.

**nil** (nil), *n.* [L., a contr. of *nilis*. See *nilis*.] Nothing.

**nil ad'mi-ra'ti** (id'mi-râ'tî), [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.

**nil de'spo-ran'dum** (dês'pô-rân'dîm), [L.] Nothing must be despaired of; never despair.

**nil green** (nil), *n.* A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliancy. See *color*.

**nil-gai** (nil'gî), *n.* See *FLURAL*, Note, 3. [Hind. & Per. *nîl-gai*, *prop.*, a blue cow.] A large antelope (*Dioselaphus tragocamelus*) of India.

**nil** (nil), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *nyllan*, *nellan*, *fr.* *ne* not + *willan* to will.] *Archaic.* Not to will; to be unwilling.

**nil ni'si bo'mum**. Short for *DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM*.

**nil-om'e-ter** (nil'ôm'ê-ter), *n.* [Gr. *Neilometron*, *fr.* *Neilos* the Nile + *metron* measure.] Instrument for measuring the height of water in the Nile, esp. during flood.

**nil-ot'ic** (nil'ôt'ik), *adj.* [L. *Niloticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Nile or the peoples of the Nile basin.

**nil si'ne nu'mi-ne** (nil'sî'nê nu'mî-nê), [L.] Nothing without the divine will; — motto of Colorado.

**nilm** (nilm), *v. t. & i.* *past* *NAM* (nâm; nâm) or *NIMMED* (nîmmed); *past part.* *NI-MEN* (nî-mên) or *NOMK* (nôm); *pres. part.* *NI-MING*. [AS. *niman*.] *Archaic.* To take; specify, to look.

**nimble** (nim'bly), *adj.* [ME. *nimble*, *prop.*] 1. Quick and light in motion; agile. 2. A Alert; as, a nimble wit; also, quick-witted; adroit; as, a nimble thinker. b Revealing mental quickness; as, a nimble jest. — *Syn.* See *AGILE*. — **nimble-ness**, *n.* — **nimbly** (-bly), *adv.*

**nim-bo** (nim'bô), *n.* A combining form for *nimbous*, denoting *nimbous* and, as in *nim-bo-stratus*. See *CLOUD*, *Illust.*

**nim-bus** (nim'bûs), *n.* *pl.* *NIMBI* (-bî), *NIMBUSES* (-bûs-êz; -îz). [L., rainstorm, cloud.] 1. A luminous vapor or cloud about a god or goddess when on earth; hence, a cloud, as of romance, about a person or thing. 2. *Art.* A circle or any indication of radiant light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, on medals, pictures, etc. 3. *Meteorol.* The rain cloud, uniformly gray and extending over the entire sky; in general, any cloud from which rain is falling. Cf. *CLOUD*, *Illust.*

**nim'fo-ty** (nim'fô'tî), *n.* [L. *nimifitas*, *fr.* *nimius*, *adj.*, *nimis*, *adv.*, too much.] Excess; redundancy.

**nim'ny-pim'ny** (nim'fî-nî-pîm'fî-nî), *adj.* Affectedly refined; mincing; effeminate.

**nil'm'porte'** (nîl'm'pôrt'), [F.] It doesn't matter; it's no matter.

**Nim'rod** (nim'rôd), *n.* 1. *Bib.* A son of Cush, described in Gen. x. 8-10 as a mighty hunter and ruler. 2. A hunter.

**nil'm'poop** (nim'kôm-pôop; 2), *n.* A fool; simpleton.

**nine** (nîn), *n.* 1. [AS. *ninan*, *nigan*.] See *NUMBER*, Table. 2. Something having as an essential feature nine units or members, as a playing card with nine nines, a baseball team of nine players, etc. — *nine*, *adj.* — *the Nines*. The Muses.

**nine-fold** (nîn'fôld; 2), *adj. & adv.* See *FOLD*.

**nine'pence** (-pên-s), *n.* *pl.* *PENCES* (-pên-sêz; -sîz). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value.

**nine-pin'** (-pîn'), *n.* One of the pins used in ninepins.

**nine'pins'** (-pîn's), *n.* *pl. in form*, but construed as *sing.* a A bowling game played with nine wooden pins set on end. b Tenpins without the head pin.

**nine'teen** (nîn'tên; 2), *n. & adj.* [AS. *nigontîne*, *nigontîne*.] See *NUMBER*, Table. — **nine'teenth** (-tênth; 2), *n. & adj.*

**nine'ty** (nîn'tî; 2), *n. & adj.* [AS. *Nigontig*.] See *NUMBER*, Table. — **nine'ty** (-tî-th; -tî-th; -tî-th), *n. & adj.*

**nine'ty-fold** (fôld; 2), *adj. & adv.* See *FOLD*.

**nin'ny** (nîn'tî; 2), *n. pl.* *NINES* (-îz). A fool; a simpleton.

**nin'ny-ham'mer** (-hâm'mêr), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person.

**nil'non'** (nî'non'), *n.* [F.] Any of various fabrics, as a silk voile.

**ninth** (ninth; 106), *n. & adj.* See *NUMBER*, Table. — **ninth'y**, *adv.*

**Ni'o-be** (nî'ô-bê), *n.* [L. *Nioba*, *Niobe*, *Gr.* *Niôbê*.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew Niobe's children. Niobe, changed by Zeus into stone, continued to weep her loss.

**ni'bi-um** (nî'ô-bî-ûm), *n.* [NL, *fr.* L. & E. *Nioba*.] *Chem.* A later name of columbium. See *COLUMBIUM*.

**nip** (nip), *v. t. & i.* *NIPPED* (nîp); *pres. part.* *NIPPING*. [ME. *nippen*.] 1. To catch hold or squeeze tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points; to pinch; clamp. 2. Chiefly *Brit.* To sever, esp. by pinching or clipping with shears, as a shoot. 3. To beguile (cheeks, fingers, etc.) as by severe cold; hence, to slight. 4. To check sharply and, sometimes, to destroy the growth, progress, or fulfillment of; — now often with *in the bud*, *head*, or the like. 5. To seize suddenly; snatch. — *v. i.* To move nimbly; to hurry.

— *n.* 1. The act of nipping; a peck. 2. Something that nips; as, a stinging remark. b A check to the growth of vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sudden, sharp cold. c A sting in a cold wind. d A tang in cheese.

**nip**, *n.* Formerly, a half pint of ale; now, a sip or small draft; a dram.

— *v. t. & i.* To take (liquor) in nips; esp., to tupples.

**Nip** (nip), *n. & adj.* *Collog.* *Nipponese*; Japanese.

**nî'pa** (nî'pâ; nî'pâ), *n.* [Sp. *fr.* Malay *nî'pâ*.] a An East Indian palm (*Nipa fruticans*). b An alcoholic drink made from its juice. c A thatch made of its leaves.

**nip and tuck.** U. S. With rapid alternation of favorable and unfavorable prospects.

**nî'per** (nî'pêr), *n.* 1. One who or that which nips. 2. Usually in *pl.* Any of various devices for nipping, as pincers. See *PINCERS*, *Illust.* 3. *Collog.* Handcuffs or legirons. 4. a In horses, an incisor, esp. one of the middle four. b One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster. 5. *Slang, Eng.* A young boy; lad.

**nî'ping** (nî'pîng), *adj.* That nips; as, a *nipping frost*. — **nî'ping-ly**, *adv.*

**nî'p'le** (nî'p'li), *n.* 1. The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; teat; pap. 2. a An artificial device resembling a teat and used for sucking. b A similarly constructed device with an orifice through which the discharge of a fluid can be regulated, as in a stopcock. 3. Any protuberance resembling or suggesting the nipple of a breast; esp., a projection on metal or glass.

**Nippon-ese'** (nĭp'pō-nēz'; -nēz'; 2), *n. sing. & pl.* [From *Nippon*, the Japanese name for Japan.] A Japanese; also, the Japanese. — *adj.* Japanese.

**nĭp'py** (nĭp'pī), *adj.*; -pĭ-er (-ĭ-ēr); -pĭ-est. Disposed or tending to nip; nipping; biting; hence, active; brisk; as, a *nippy* wind.

**nĭr-vā'pa** (nĭr-vā'nā; popularly nĭr-vā'nā, -vā'nā), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa*.] 1. *Hinduism*. Extinction of the flame of life; final emancipation; reunion with Brahma. 2. *Buddhism*. The dying out in the heart of passion, hatred, and delusion. This emancipation involves a beatific spiritual condition, and freedom from the necessity of future transmigration. 3. Oblivion to care, pain, or external reality.

**Nĭ'san** (nĭ'sān; Heb. nē-sān'), *n.* [Heb. *Nisān*.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical calendar, corresponding to March-April. See *JEWISH CALENDAR*.

**nĭ'sei'** (nĭ'sēi'), *n. pl.* NISEI, NISEIS (-āzē'). [Jap. *ni* second + *sei* generation.] A native-born resident of America, esp. U. S. or Canada, having Japanese immigrant parents, who is in the U. S. a citizen by right of birth. (Cf. 1881.)

**[nĭ'sei]** (nĭ'sēi), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after the word of *deceit* or *order* to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, unless before then it is modified or avoided by cause shown or further proceedings.

**nĭ'si pri'us** (nĭ'sī pri'ūs), [L.] *Law*. Lit., unless before; — used of certain causes, writs, actions, or trials.

**Nĭ'sen hut** (nĭ'sēn'), [After its British designer, Lieut. Col. P. N. Nissen (1871-1930).] *Mil.* A barrel-shaped prefabricated shelter of corrugated iron, with cement floor.

**nĭ'sus** (nĭ'sūs), *n. pl.* NISUS, NISES (-āzē'). [L. *ni*, past part. *nissus*, to strive.] 1. A striving; conative state or character. 2. *Physiol.* The periodic procreative desire manifested in the spring by birds, etc.

**nĭt** (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnutu*.] The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the insect itself when young.

**nĭ'ter, nĭ'tro** (nĭ'tē), *n.* [F. *nitre*, fr. L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, fr. Gr. *nitron*.] 1. *Obs.* Natron. 2. *Chem.* A Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). b Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter).

**nĭ'trid** (nĭ'trĭd), *adj.* [L. *nitidus*.] Rare. Bright; lustrous.

**nĭ'tron** (nĭ'trōn), *n.* [L. *nitro* to shine.] = RADON. Symbol *Nt*.

**nĭ'trate** (nĭ'trāt), *n.* 1. *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. 2. Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer. — *v. t.* To treat or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate; specif., *Org. Chem.*, to convert into a nitro compound or a nitrate.

**nĭ'tric** (nĭ'trĭk), *adj.* [F. *nitrique*.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitrogen; specif., designating compounds in its higher valence.

**nitric acid.** A colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid,  $\text{HNO}_3$ , made esp. by the action of sulfuric acid on nitrates, used in making explosives, dyes, celluloid, etc.

**nitric bacteria.** See *NITROBACTERIA*

**nitric oxide.** A colorless poisonous gas, NO, obtained by oxidation of nitrogen or ammonia.

**nĭ'tride** (nĭ'trĭd, -trĭd), *n.* Also **nĭ'trid** [From *NITROGEN*.] *Chem.* A binary compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.

**nĭ'tri-l-a-tion** (nĭ'trĭ-l-ā'shĭn), *n. Chem. & Bacteriol.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., the oxidation, esp. by bacteria, of ammonium salts to nitrites and the further oxidation of nitrites to nitrates. See *NITROBACTERIA*.

**nĭ'tri-fy** (nĭ'trĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; -fĭed (-fĭd); -fĭ'ing. [F. *nitrifier*. See *NITER*; -fy.] *Chem.* A. To combine or impregnate with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound. b To convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts.

**nĭ'trile** (nĭ'trĭl, -trĭl; -trĭl, in compounds often -nĭ'trĭl', -nĭ'trĭl'), *n.* Also **nĭ'tril**. [See *NITRO*-] *Chem.* An organic cyanide, characterized by the univalent group CN, which on hydrolysis yields an acid with elimination of ammonia.

**nĭ'trite** (nĭ'trĭt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

**nĭ'tro** (nĭ'trō), *nitr-*. [L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, fr. Gr. *nitron*. See *NITER*.] A combining form denoting: 1. *Niter*, as in *nitro*bacteria. 2. *Chem.* A certain compounds of nitrogen or of its acids. b The group or radical  $\text{NO}$ , or its compounds, as in *nitro*benzene. — **nĭ'tro** (-trĭd), *adj.*

**nĭ'tro-bac-ter-i-a** (-bāk-terĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They are of two classes: the *nitric bacteria* which oxidize nitrites to nitrates, and the *nitrous bacteria* which oxidize ammonia compounds to nitrites.

**nĭ'tro-ben'zene** (-bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), *n. Chem.* Any nitro derivative of benzene; specif., the compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$ , produced by action of nitric acid on benzene. It is used in making explosives, dyes, perfumes, etc.

**nĭ'tro-cel'lu-lose, nĭ'tro-cel'lu-lose** (-sēl'ū-lōs), *n.* Nitrated cellulose.

**nĭ'tro-gen** (nĭ'trō-jēn), *n.* [F. *nitrogène*. See *NITRO*-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.03 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume, and a constituent of all living tissues. Symbol, *N*; at. no., 7; at. wt., 14.008.

**nitrogen cycle.** *Chem.* The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, as by the aid of bacteria, and its passage into the soil, into plant tissue or into plant and then animal tissue, and back to the soil, where it is converted by bacteria into forms suitable for plant growth or into gaseous nitrogen.

**nitrogen fixation.** a The conversion of free nitrogen into combined form so as to render it useful for fertilizers, explosives, etc. b The assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by certain soil organisms, called *nitrogen fixers*, as those living symbiotically on roots of various leguminous plants. Upon the death of the bacteria and plants, the nitrogen unites with elements in the soil, becoming available as plant food. — **nĭ'tro-gen-ix'ing**, *adj.*

**nĭ'tro-gen-ize** (nĭ'trō-jēn-īz), *v. t.* To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds. — **nĭ'tro-gen-i-zā'tion** (nĭ'trō-jēn-ī-zā'shĭn; -ī-zā'shĭn), *n.*

**nitrogen mustard.** *Chem.* Any of a group of toxic, blistering compounds analogous in composition to mustard gas but with nitrogen replacing sulfur.

**nĭ'tro-g'e-nous** (nĭ'trō-jē-nūs), *adj. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitrogen.

**g'er-in, nĭ'tro-glyc'er-ine** (nĭ'trō-glĭs'ēr-īn), *n.* [Nitro- + *Any nitrate of glycerol*; specif., a colorless, heavy, oily, ex-

plosive liquid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_3)_3$ , obtained by treating glycerol with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids, used esp. in making dynamite (which see).

**nĭ'tro'ic** (nĭ'trō'ĭk), *adj. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula  $\text{RC}(\text{NO}_2)\text{NO}_2$ , formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroaromatics.

**nĭ'tro-m'e-ter** (nĭ'trōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [nitro- + -meter.] *Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance analyzed.

**nĭ'tro-par-a'fin** (nĭ'trō-pār-ā-fĭn), *n. Chem.* A nitro derivative of any member of the paraffin series.

**nĭ'tro-s-a-mine'** (nĭ'trōs-ā-mēn'; -ām'fĭn), *n.* Also **nĭ'tro-s-am'fĭn**. [nitroso- + amine.] *Chem.* Any of a class of neutral compounds characterized by the grouping  $\text{>NNO}$ .

**nĭ'tro'so-** (nĭ'trō'sō-), [L. *nitrosus* nitrous.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting the group or radical NO (called the *nitroso* group, or **nĭ'tro'syl** [nĭ'trō'sĭl; nĭ'trō'sēl; nĭ'trō'sōl]) or its compounds, as in **nĭ'tro'so-ben'zene**,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}$ . — **nĭ'tro'so** (-sō), *adj.*

**nĭ'trons** (nĭ'trīs), *adj.* [L. *nitrosus* full of nitron. See *NITER*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, containing, or impregnated with niter; of the nature of, or like, niter. 2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any compound in which nitrogen is lower in valence than in *nitric* compounds.

**nitrous acid.** *Chem.* An acid,  $\text{HNO}_2$ , forming a series of salts, the *nitrites*, but itself known only in solution.

**nitrous bacteria.** See *NITROBACTERIA*

**nitrous oxide.** *Chem.* A colorless gas,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , which when inhaled produces loss of sensibility to pain, preceded by laughter. It is used as an anesthetic in dentistry; — called also *laughing gas*.

**nĭ'twit'** (nĭ'twĭt'), *n. Slang.* A stupid person

**nĭ'vōse'** (nĭ'vōz'), *n.* [F.] See *REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR*.

**nĭx** (nĭks), *n.*; fem. **nĭx'e** (nĭk'sē); *pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sē; -sē); *G. pl.* NIXE (nĭk'sē) or NIXEN (-sēn). [G.] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, in the form sometimes of a woman, sometimes of a man, or part man, part fish.

**nix**, *n.* [G. *nichts* nothing.] *Slang.* Nothing; no one; also, no; I don't agree, allow, permit, etc.

**nĭx'le** (nĭk'sl), *n.* A female water sprite. See 1st **NIX**.

**nĭ-zam'** (nĭ-zām; zām'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nizām* ruler, fr. Ar. *nizām* order, arrangement.] 1. The title in use since 1713 by the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, India. 2. [not cap.] [Turk. (fr. Ar.) *nizām*.] *pl.* NIZAM. A regular soldier of the Turkish army.

**nĭ-zam'ate** (-ā), *n.* The territory of the Nizam.

**Njorth** (njōrth), *n.* Also **Njörd** (njōrd). [ON. *Njörthr*.] One of the Vanir, Scandinavian gods of fertility.

**NKVD, NK V D.** (ēnk'vā'vē'dē'). [Russ., from the initial letters of the words for People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs.] The Soviet secret police, succeeding the OGPU. See *GAY-PAY-OO*.

**no** (nō; 4), *adv.* [AS. *nā*, fr. *ne* not + *ā* ever.] 1. Not; — now only *Scol.* or in expressions of alternative or opposing courses of action, judgments, or the like. 2. Not any; not at all. 3. Not so; — the opposite of *yes*. — *n.*; *pl.* NOES (nōz). 1. Act of uttering *no*; a refusal by use of *no*, a denial. 2. A negative vote or decision; *pl.*, those who vote in the negative; as, the *noes* have it. — *adj.* Not any; not a; as, I have *no* great regard for him.

**no** (nō), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **no'-ga'ku** (nō-gā'kōb). [Jap. *nō*] *Japanese Drama.* A type of drama, originating in an ancient religious dance accompanied with choric songs.

**No-ach'lan** (nō-ā'k-lān), *adj.* Also **No-ach'ic** (nō-ā'k'ĭk; -ā'k'ĭk). Of or pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time; figuratively, ancient or antique.

**No'ah** (nō'h), *n.* [Heb. *Nōah*.] *Bib.* A patriarch who at God's command built an ark to save his family and a number of individuals of all living creatures in the time of the Deluge, or Flood. *Gen. v. 28 x Cf. DEUCALION AND PYRRHUS*

**nob** (nōb), *n. Slang* 1. The head. 2. *Cribbage.* A knave, or jack, of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand. It counts one to the holder.

**nob**, *n. Slang.* One in a superior position in life.

**no-ball'**, *n. Cricket.* A ball unfairly bowled. A no-ball counts one run to the batting side and cannot take a wicket.

**nob'ble** (nōb'bl), *v. t.* **NOB'LED** (-lĭd); **NOB'LING** (-lĭng). a *Racing Cant, Eng.* To incapacitate (a horse), as by drugs. b *Slang, Brit.* (1) To win over to one's side or interest, as by bribery. (2) To steal. (3) To swindle. (4) To catch; "nab." — **nob'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

**nob'by** (nōb'ī), *adj.*; -bĭ-er (-ĭ-ēr); -bĭ-est. [From *NOB* a swell.]

*Slang.* Of, pert. to, or befitting "nobs"; stylish.

**No-bel' prizes** (nō-bēl'). Prizes for the encouragement of persons who work for the interests of humanity, established by the will of Alfred Nobel (1833-96), Swedish inventor of dynamite, who left his estate for this purpose.

**no-bil'i-ar'y** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-ēr'ī; -vā-rĭ; 58), *adj.* [F. *nobilis*. See *NOBLE*.] Of or pertaining to the nobility.

**no-bil'i-ty** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *nobilité*, fr. L. *nobilitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being noble in character, ability, rank, etc. 2. Collectively: Usually with *the*, those who are noble; the body of titled persons in a state; in Great Britain, a peerage.

**nō'ble** (nō'bl), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *nobilis* well-known, highborn, noble.] 1. Of persons, possessing eminence, dignity, or the like; illustrious; of deep or acts, famous. 2. Of high birth or exalted rank or station; aristocratic; as, *noble* blood, birth. 3. A possessing excellent qualities; as, *noble* hawks. b Broadly, very good or excellent; as, a *noble* estate. 4. Grand, esp. in appearance; stately; as, a *noble* edifice. 5. Possessing, characterized by, or indicating, superiority of mind or character; magnanimous; lofty. 6. *Chem.* Resisting chemical action; inert. 7. Designating a metal or alloy, as gold or silver, of high value or superior qualities, esp. resistance to corrosion; — opposed to *base*. — *Syn.* See *GRAND*; *MORAL*.

— *n.* 1. A person of noble rank or birth; a nobleman; peer. 2. An English gold coin, current, till 1461, at 6s. 8d. 3. *Labor Union Slang.* A captain of strikebreakers ("hinks"), or an overseer in charge of strikebreaking operations.

**nō'ble-mān** (nō'bl-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One of the nobility; a peer. — **nō'ble-wom'ān** (-wōm'ān), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (-wĭm'ēn; -īā).

**nō'ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being noble.

**nō-blēs'se'** (nō-blēs'), *n.* [OF. *nobiles*, fr. F. *noblesse*. See *NOBLE*.] 1. *France.* Noble birth or condition; nobility. 2. The nobility, esp. of France.

## noblesse oblige

**[no'blesse' o'blije' (nô'blēs' ô'bliēzh').** [F.] Nobility obligates; — used to denote the obligation of honorable and generous behavior associated with high rank or birth.

**no'bly** (nô'bli), *adv.* **a** With greatness of soul; gallantly. **b** Magnificently. **c** Of noble extraction; as, *nobly* born.

**no'bod-y** (nô'bôd-i; -bûd-i), *pron.* Not anybody. — *n.*; *pl.* **-nôdies** (-iz). **a** Person of no influence, standing, etc.

**no'cent** (nô'sent; -snt), *adj.* [L. *nocens*, pres. part. of *nocere* to hurt.] **a** Not blameless. **b** Doing hurt or harm; harmful.

**no'ci-as-so-ci-ation** (nô'si-â-sô-si-â'shün; -shî-â'shün), *n.* [L. *nocere* to hurt + *so-ci-ation*.] **Med.** Nervous energy discharge as manifested in shock, trauma, etc.

**nock** (nôk), *n.* **a** Archery. **a** Notch, as at either end of a bow for the string, or in an arrow for taking the string. See **ARROW**, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* To make a notch in, as in a bow or in an arrow; also, to fit (an arrow) on the string.

**noo-tam/bu-la'tion** (nô-tâm'bû-lâ'shün), *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *ambulare* to walk.] Also **noo-tam/bu-lism** (-lâm'bû-lîz'm). **Somnambulism.** — **noo-tam/bu-list** (-lîst), *n.*

**nocti-** [L. *nox*, *noctis*.] **a** Combining form meaning *night*

**nocti-lu'ca** (nôk'ti-lû'kâ), *n.* [L. *nox*, something that shines by night, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night + *lucere* to shine, fr. *lux*, light.] Any of a genus (*Noctiluca*) of marine bioluminescent thaliaceans (order Dinoflagellata). The phosphorescence of the sea is often due to these organisms.

**nocti-lu'id** (nôk'ti-lû-id), *n.* [L. *noctua* a night owl.] **Zool.** Any of a family (Noctuidae) of moths comprising a great variety of forms, including the cutworm moths, army worm moth, and their allies, and containing a majority of the moths that fly into houses at night. Their larvae are in most cases naked, many of them are well known pests to agriculture. — **nocti-lu'id**, *adj.*

**noctule** (nôk'tûl), *n.* [F.] A large Old World brown bat (*Nyctalus noctula*).

**nocturnal** (nôk'tûr-nâl; -n'ly), *adj.* [LL. *nocturnalis*, fr. L. *nocturnus*, fr. *nox*, *noctis*, night] **1.** Of, pert. to, done, or occurring in the night; — opposed to *diurnal*. **2.** Moving about at night, as, *nocturnal* birds and insects. — **nocturnal-ly**, *adv.*

**nocturnal** *See* **ART**, 2.

**nocturne** (nôk'tûrn; -nôk'tûrn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Mus.* A composition dealing with or referring to night; a serenade; esp., a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition. **2.** *Painting.* A night scene.

**noct-u-ous** (nôk'tû-ûs), *adj.* [L. *noctuus*, fr. *nocere* to hurt] **a** Hurtful, noxious. — **noct-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **noct-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**nod** (nôd), *v. t. & i. t.*; **nod'd**; **nod'ding**. [ME. *nodden*.] **1.** To make a quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness. **2.** To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion, as, *nodding* plumes. **3.** To be for the moment inattentive; to make a slip or error. — *n.* Act of one who nods. — **nod'der**, *n.*

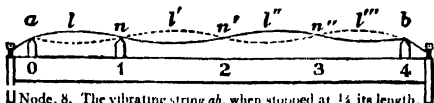
**nod'al** (nôd'âl; -'ly), *adj.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, a node.

**nod'dle** (nôd'dl), *n.* *Chiefly* *Jocose*. The head; pate.

**nod'dle**, *v. t. & i. t.*; **nod'dled** (-ld); **nod'dling** (-ling). [Freq. of *nod*.] To nod quickly or slightly.

**nod'dy** (nôd'di), *n.*; *pl.* **-dies** (-iz). **1.** A simpleton; fool. **2.** Any of several stout-bodied terns (genera *Anous* and *Melanerpes*) so called from their tameness and stupidity.

**node** (nôd), *n.* [L. *nodus*.] **1.** A knot or complication, as in a drama. **2.** A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling. **3.** A point at which subsidiary parts center. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* A swelling; some part likened to a knot. **5.** *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is called the *ascending node* (♈), that passed in going south, the *descending node* (♏). See **DRAGON'S HEAD**, 2. **6.** *Bot.* The joint of a stem; also, the point of insertion of a leaf or leaves. **7.** *Geom.* A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points. **8.** *Physics.* A point, line, or surface of a vibrating body marked by absolute or relative freedom from vibratory motion



U Node. **a**, The vibrating string *ab*, when stopped at  $\frac{1}{4}$  its length, forms Nodes *n, n', n''*, respectively, at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{5}{4}$  *ab*; the segments *l, l', l'', l'''*, etc., are called *Loops*.

**nod'i-cal** (nôd'i-kâl; -nô'di'), *adj.* *Astron.* Of or pert. to the nodes; as, the *nodical* revolution of the moon.

**no'dose** (nô'dôs; -nô-dôs'), *adj.* [L. *nodosus*, fr. *nodus* knot.] **Knotty**; having numerous or conspicuous nodes, or protuberances. — **no-dôs-ly** (nô-dôs-ly), *adv.*

**no'dous** (nô'dûs), *adj.* [L. *nodosus*.] See **NODE**. **Knotty**.

**nod'u-lar** (nôd'û-lâr), *adj.* Pert. to, characterized by, having, or in the form of nodules; as, *nodular* structure.

**nod'ule** (nôd'ûl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus* knot.] **1.** A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little lump. **2.** *Bot.* A tubercle, as on the roots of certain legumes.

**nod'u-lose** (nôd'û-lôs; -nôd'û-lôs'), *adj.* Also **nod'u-lous** (nôd'û-lûs). Having nodules, or small knots or knobs.

**no'dus** (nôd'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* **-di** or **-di**. [L., knot.] **Knot**; node; suffix, a complication, or difficulty.

**no-el** (nô-êl), *n.* [F. *noël*, fr. L. *natalis* birthday, fr. *natalis* natal. See **NATAL**.] **1.** A Christmas carol; also, the shout of *noel*, made as a sign of joy. **2.** [cap.] (*pron.* nô-êl; -êl) Christmas.

**no'e-sis** (nô-ê-sis), *n.* [Gr. *noein*, fr. *noein* to perceive, fr. *noein* mind.] **1.** *Philos.* Purely intellectual apprehension. **2.** *Psychol.* Cognition, esp. through direct and self-evident knowledge. — **no-ê-tic** (-ê-tik), *adj.*

**nog, nogg** (nôg), *n.* **1.** *Dial. Eng.* A kind of strong ale, formerly brewed in Norfolk. **2.** Short for *egg nog*. **3.** *U.S.* Loosely, any mixed drink containing an egg beaten with (usually) spirits; as, a brandy *nog*.

**nog** (nôg), *n.* A wooden peg, pin, or block of the size of a brick, as in a wall to serve as a hold for nails.

## nominative

**nog'gin** (nôg'jn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill; as, a *noggin* of milk.

**nog'ging** (-jng), *n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.

**no'how** (nô'hôu'), *adv.* *Dial.* In no way; not at all.

**noil** (nôil), *n.* A piece or knot of short hair or fiber, as of wool combed from the longer staple, or a similar piece of waste silk; also, such pieces collectively.

**noise** (noiz), *n.* [OF., noisy strife, brawl.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting; clamor. **2.** *Obs.* General or common talk; rumor; specif., slander. **3.** Sound or a sound of any sort; esp., sound without agreeable musical quality. — *v. t.* To report; to rumor. — *v. i.* **1.** To talk much or loudly. **2. To make a noise.**

**noise'less**, *adj.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; without noise; silent; quiet; as, the *noiseless* foot of time. — **noise'less-ly**, *adv.* — **noise'less-ness**, *n.*

**noise'mak'er** (noiz'mâk'ér), *n.* One who or that which makes noise; specif., any of several devices, as a horn, a clapper, for making noise at celebrations, etc. — **noise'mak'ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

**nois'ome** (noiz'ûm), *adj.* [For *noisome*, fr. *noy* for annoy. See **ANNOY**.] **1.** Noxious; harmful. **2.** Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting. — *Syn.* See **MALEVOLENT**. — **nois'ome-ly**, *adv.* — **nois'ome-ness**, *n.*

**nois'y** (noiz'ti), *adj.*; **nois'i-er** (-i-êr); **nois'i-est**. **1.** Making a noise, esp., a loud sound. **2.** Characterized by noise, as, the *noisy* town. — **nois'i-ly**, *adv.* — **nois'i-ness**, *n.*

**no'is-vo'is-ens** (nô'iznz vô'iznz), [L.] Unwilling (or) willing; willy-nilly.

**no'i-mô tan'go-ro**, or **no'i-mô-tan'go-re** (nô'i-mô-tân'jê-rê), *n.* [L., touch me not.] **1.** A warning against touching or interference. **2.** A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection. — *John* xiv. 17.

**no'le pros'e-qui** (nô'le prô'sê-kwi'), [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] *Law*. An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some count. — *Abb.* *not pros.*

**no'lo con-ten'de-re** (nô'lo kôn-tên'dê-rê), [L., I do not wish to contend.] *Law*. A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to conviction, but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding.

**no'l'-pros'** (nô'l'prôsh'), *v. t.* **-PROSS'ed** (-prôst'ed); **-PROSS'ing** To discontinue by entering a *nolle prosequi*.

**no'ma** (nô'mâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nomê*, lit., a feeding.] *Med.* Gangrenous stomatitis, occurring oftenest in debilitated children, esp. after exhausting diseases.

**no'mad** (nô'mâd or, *esp.* *Brit.*, *nôm'âd*), *n.* [L. *nomas*, -adus, fr. Gr. *nomas*, -adus, pasturing, roaming about for pasture.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place. — *adj.* **Roaming**; nomadic. — **no'mad-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**no-mad'ic** (nô-mâd'ik), *adj.* Also, *Rare*, **no-mad'ic-cal** (-kâl) Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering. — **no-mad'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**no man's land**, *a* Strip of unowned land, as at a border. **b** In warfare, a belt of ground between the most advanced trenches of opposing armies.

**nom'arch** (nôm'ârkh), *n.* [Gr. *nomas* a district + *-arch*.] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

**nom'arch-y** (-âr-ki), *n.*; *pl.* **-ARCH'ies** (kîz). A province of modern Greece; a nome or department.

**nom'bles** (nôm'blyz), *n.* Var. of **NUMBLES**.

**nom'bril** (nôm'bri), *n.* *Her.* See **ESCUDETON**, *Illustr.*

**nom de guerre** (nôm' dē gâr'), [F.] Literally, war name, hence, a fictitious name; pseudonym.

**nom de plume** (nôm' dē plûm'; *F.* *nôn' dē plûm'*). [An English formation from French.] Literally, pen name; a name assumed by an author, a pseudonym.

**nome** (nôm), *n.* In Greek form **no'mos** (nô'môs). [Gr. *nomos*.] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt.

**no'men** (nôm'mên), *n.*; *pl.* **NOMINA** (nôm'mîna). [L.] The name of the gens, the second of the three names (*praenomen*, *nomen*, *cognomen*) of a person among the ancient Romans.

**no'men-cla'tor** (nôm'mên-kî-lâ'tôr), *n.* [L., fr. *nomen* name + *calare* to call.] **1.** One who calls persons or things by their names; in modern use, one who announces the names of guests at a persons socially. **2.** One who gives names to things; a classifier of objects under appropriate names.

**no'mon-cla'ture** (nôm'mên-kî-lâ'tûr; -nôm'mên-kî-lâ'tôr), *n.* The system of names used in a particular branch of knowledge or art, or by any school or individual; esp., the names used in classifications, as distinct from other technical terms. — *Cf.* **TERMINOLOGY**.

**nom'i-nal** (nôm'î-nâl, -n'ly), *adj.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen*, *nominis*, name.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names. **2.** Existing in name only; not real or actual; hence, so small, slight, or the like, as to be hardly worth the name; as, a *nominal* price. **3.** Consisting of, containing, or giving names; bearing the name of a person, as shares. **4.** *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a noun or nouns. — **nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**nom'i-nal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that there are no universal essences in reality, and that the mind can frame no single concept or image corresponding to any general term; — opposed to (logical) *realism*. — **nom'i-nal-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **nom'i-nal-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**nominal sentence** *Gram.* = **EQUATIONAL SENTENCE**.

**nominal value**. Value stated, as on the face of a certificate of stock.

**nominal wages**. See **REAL WAGES**.

**nom'i-nato** (nôm'î-nâti), *v. t.* [L. *nominalis*, past part. of *nominare* to nominate, fr. *nomen* name.] **1.** Formerly; **a** To call; entitle; name. **b** To specify. **2.** To name as a candidate for an election, choice, etc.; to propose for office. — (*nâti*), *adj.* Having a special or certain name.

**nom'i-na'tion** (-nâ'shün), *n.* A nominating, or state of being nominated, esp. of a candidate for office.

**nom'i-na-tive** (nôm'î-nâ-tiv; -nâ'tiv), *adj.* [F. or L.; *F.* *nominatif*, fr. L. *nominativus* of a name, nominative.] **1.** (*pron.* usually *nôm'î-nâ'tiv*) Named for an office; nominated. **2.** Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares. **3.** *Gram.* Designating or pert. to the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the

subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions; also, designating or pertaining to the relation of subject, etc., denoted by this case. — *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it. *Abbr. nom.*

**nomi-na'tor** (nóm-'nā-tŭr), *n.* [LL.] One who nominates.

**nomi-nate** (nóm-'nē), *v.* [See NOMINATE; -E.] A person named for any office, duty, or position.

**nomi-nal-ism** (nóm-'mī-zm), *n.* [Gr. *nomos* law.] Ethical or religious basing of conduct on the observance of moral law. — **nomi-nal-ist** (nóm-'mī-t), *adj.*

**nomo-graph** (nóm-'gráf), *n.* Also **nomo-graph** (-gráf; 9). *a* A graph that enables one by the aid of a straightedge to read off the value of a dependent variable when the value of the independent variable is given. *b* A graphic representation of numerical relations by any of various systems. *c* A treatise on the drafting of laws.

**no-mog-ra-phy** (nó-móg-'rá-fī), *n.* [Gr. *nomographia*, fr. *nomos* law + *graphein* to write.] *a* The art of, or a treatise on, drafting laws. *b* The making of nomograms.

**no-mo-log-ic** (nó-mó-'lóg-ik), *n.* [Gr. *nomos* law + *-logia* | *a* The science of law and legislation. *b* The science of the laws of the mind.

**nomo-logi-cal** (nó-mó-'lóg-ik-ál), *adj.*

**nomo-thet-ic** (nóm-'thét-ik), **nomo-thet-ic-al** (-tík-ál), *adj.* [Gr. *nomothetikos*.] Giving or enacting laws, legislative.

**nom-y**. [Gr. *nomos* law.] A combining form denoting a *system of laws governing a (specified) field or the sum of knowledge regarding them*, as in *astronomy*.

**non-** (nŭn; *accent varies according to emphasis or sentence rhythm*). [F. and L.; OF. *non-*, fr. L. *non* | A prefix in common use in the sense of *not*, *un-*, *etc.* *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite think or quality. Cf. *nonreligious*, *irreligious*; *nonmoral*, *immoral*; *non-Christian*, *un-Christian*.

*Key* The meanings of the words in the list beginning at the foot of this page can be understood from the definitions of the terms with which *non-* is combined.

**non-age** (nŏn-'āj), **non-'ty**, *n.* [OF. *See NON-*; AGE.] State of not being of age; legal minority; immaturity.

**non-a-go-nar-i-an** (nŏn-'ā-jŏ-nār-ē-ŭn or, *exp. Brit.*, nŏn-'ā-j), *adj.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each.] Ninety, or between ninety and one hundred, years old. — *n.* A person of such age.

**non-a-gon** (nŏn-'ā-gŏn), *n.* [L. *nonus* ninth + *Gn*, *gŏnia* angle.] *a* Math. A polygon having nine angles and therefore nine sides.

**non-na-ry** (nŏn-'nār-ē), *adj.* [L. *nonus* ninth.] 1. Consisting of nine; ninefold. 2. *Math.* Using nine as a base; — said of a system of numeration.

**non-es** (nŏn-s), *n.* [For the *nonces*, fr. ME. for the *nones*, fr. for *then ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *n* in *tham*, dat. of *thē*. See *THU*.] Literally, the one, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose); — chiefly in the phrase *for the nonces*.

**nonce word**. A word formed and used for one particular occasion, but not adopted into general use.

**non-cha-lance** (nŏn-'shā-lāns; -lāns), *n.* [F.] State of being non-

chalant; lack of enthusiasm or interest; also, *Colloq.*, jaunty carelessness; gay imperturbability.

**non-cha-lant** (-lānt; -lānt), *adj.* [F., fr. *non* not (fr. L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (onced) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; also, *Colloq.*, casual and imperturbable. — *Syn.* See COOL. — **non-cha-lant-ly**, *adv.*

**non-com'** (nŏn-'kŏm'), *adj.* & *n.* *Mil.* Noncommissioned (officer).

**non-com-bat-ant** (nŏn-'kŏm-'bāt-ānt; nŏn-'kŏm-'bāt-'nt; nŏn-'kŏm-'bāt-nt), *n.* *Mil.* A person whose military or naval duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain; also, any civilian.

**non-com-mis-sioned** (nŏn-'kŏm-'mī-shŏnd), *adj.* Not having a commission; as, **noncommissioned officer**, a subordinate officer, as a corporal or sergeant, appointed from the enlisted personnel of an army by a warrant issued by an appointing officer, as a regimental commander, named by law. See WARRANT OFFICER, a, COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

**non-com-mit-tal** (-mīt-'tāl; -'tāl), *adj.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit oneself; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non-com-mit-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**non-com-pos men-tis** (nŏn-'kŏm-'pŏs mēnt-'tis). [L.] Law. Not of sound mind; — a term including all mental unsoundness. Often shortened to *non compos*. Cf. *COMPOS MENTIS*.

**non-con-duc-tor** (nŏn-'kŏndŭkt-'tŏr), *n.* *Physics & Elec.* A substance that does not conduct (convey or transmit) heat, electricity, sound, or the like; — opp. to *conductor*. Cf. *INSULATOR*.

**non-con-form-ist** (-fŏr-'mīst), *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; esp. [*often cap.*], one who does not conform to the established Church of England. Cf. *CONFORMIST*.

**non-con-form-ity** (-fŏr-'mī-tī), *n.* Neglect, failure, or refusal to conform, as, to a rule or practice; specif., refusal to conform to an established church, esp. [*often cap.*], the Church of England.

**non-co-op-er-a-tion**, *n.* Failure or refusal to co-operate; specif., refusal, through civil disobedience, of a people to co-operate with the government of a country, esp. by nonpayment of taxes. — **non-co-op-er-a-tion-ist**, *n.* — **non-co-op-er-a-tive**, *adj.* — *er-a-tor*, *n.*

**non-de-script** (nŏn-'dĕskript), *adj.* [*non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] Not easily described; belonging, or apparently belonging, to no particular class or kind. A person or thing of no particular class or kind; — usually applied disparagingly.

**non-dis-tin-ct-ive** (nŏn-'dīst-ŏng-'tīv), *adj.* Not distinctive; specif., *Phonet.*, not capable of differentiating meaning; — applied to a speech sound. Cf. *DISTINCTIVE*.

**none** (nŭn), *pron.* [AS. *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *ān* one.] 1. Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction. 2. No one; not one. 3. Not any such thing or person; as, half a loaf is better than none. — *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent.

**nono** (nŏn), *n.* [F. *nona*, fr. L. *nona* See NONA.] = NONES, 2.

**non-o-go** (nŏn-'ŏ-gŏ; -'gŏ), *n.* [L. *non* + *ŏgos* (ŏgŏ), *Philo.* The external world or object of knowledge as contrasted with the subject of ego.

**non-on-ti-ty** (nŏn-'ŏn-'tī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties*, (-tīz). 1. Nonexistence; negation of being. 2. A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. 3. A person or thing of little or no account.

**nones** (nŏn), *n.* *pl.* [F., fr. L. *nonae*, fr. *nonus* ninth.] 1. The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

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**Non-** See NON.

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**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.

**Non-** See NON.



187. *See NON-.* *Note.* | nonlowering | nonindividual |

**nonmagnetizable** | **nonodororous** | **nonprehensile**

nonodorous  
nonoffensive  
nonofficial  
nonofficially  
nonoperating  
nonoperative  
nonoptimal  
nonorganic  
nonoriental  
nonorthodox  
nonoxidizable  
nonoxidizing  
nonoxyanated  
nonpalate  
nonpagan  
nonpalatal  
nonpalatalization  
nonpapal  
nonpapist  
nonp  
nonparallel  
nonparalytic  
nonparasitic  
nonparental  
nonparishoner  
nonparliamentary  
nonparochial  
nonparticipant  
nonparticipation  
nonpartnership  
nonpathogenic  
nonphysiologic  
nonpayment  
nonpelagic  
nonpenalized  
nonpensionable  
nonperceptual  
nonperished  
nonperforating  
nonperformance  
nonperformer  
nonperforming  
nonperiodical  
nonperishable  
nonpersuaded  
nonpermanent  
nonpermeability  
nonpermeable  
nonpermissible  
nonperpendicular  
nonpersuasive  
nonpersecution  
nonperseverance  
nonpersistence  
nonpersistent  
nonphilanthropic  
nonphysiological  
nonphysical  
nonphysiologic  
nonplanetary  
nonplastic  
nonplausible  
nonplutocratic  
nonpoetic  
nonpolitic  
nonpolarizable  
non-Polish  
nonpolitical  
nonporous  
non-Portuguese  
nonpractical  
nonpredatory  
nonpredicative  
nonpredictable  
nonpreferential

**non-re-stric-tive** (nɒn-rɛ-strɪk-tɪv), *adj.* Not restrictive; specif., *Gram.*, = *DESCRIPTIVE*, 2 b.

**non-rig-id** (nɒn-rɪd), *adj.* Not rigid. See *ARMSUP*.

**[non sans droit]** (nɒn-sɑnz drɔɪt). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.

**non-sense** (nɒn-sɛns, *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -sɛnz), *n.* [*non-* + *sense*.] 1. That which is not sense, or has no sense; words or language having no meaning; also, senseless action or behavior; absurdity. 2. Trifles; things of no importance or value. 3. Humbug, also, evasive treatment or conduct; *as*, to stand *non-sensical*. — **non-sen-si-cal** (nɒn-sɛn-si-kəl), *adj.* — **non-sen-si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**[non sequi-ter]** (nɒn-sɛk-wɪ-tɜr). [*L.*, it does not follow.] *Logic*. An inference that does not follow from the premises, specif., any fallacy resulting from a simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent.

**non-skid** (nɒn-skɪd), 2, **non-skid-ding** (nɒn-skɪd-ɪŋ), *adj.* Having the tread corrugated or otherwise specially constructed to resist skidding, — said esp. of automobile tires.

**non-stand-ard** (nɒn-stænd-ɜrd), *adj.* Not standard; specif., of language, not conforming in choice of word, form of word, pronunciation, grammatical construction, or idiom to the preferred pattern universally accepted by educated native speakers of the language for both formal and casual communication. Cf. *STANDARD* 2 b.

**non-stop** (nɒn-stɒp), 2, *adj.* & *adv.* Without a stop.

**non-such** (nɒn-sʊtʃ). Var. of *NON-SUCH*.

**non-suit** (nɒn-sʊt), *n.* 1. *Law*. To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having terminated his suit by default or failure to establish a good cause of action. 2. Hence, to deny the suit of. — *n. Law*. A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or his inability to establish a prima-facie case at the trial.

**non-sup-port** (nɒn-sʊp-ɔrt), 70), *n. Law*. Failure to provide maintenance on the part of one under obligation to provide such support.

**[non trop-po]** (nɒn-trɒp-pɔ) [*Fr.*] *Musical*. Not excessively, — used in directions; *as*, **[non trop-po pre-sto]** (prɛs-tɔ), not too fast.

**non-un-ion** (nɒn-ʊn-ɪən), *n.* Lack of union; failure to unite; specif., *Med.*, failure of parts of a broken bone to knit.

**non-un-ion, adj.** a Not belonging to, or affiliated with, or according with the requirements of a union, *as*, *non-union* carpenters, labor b Not recognizing any union as representing the eligible employees and excluding union affiliates; *as*, a *non-union* shop or plant.

**non-un-ion-ism** (lɪzm), *n.* The theories, opinions, or practices of those who do not support or favor trade-unions. — **non-un-ion-ist** (-ɪst), *n.* & *adj.*

**non-die** (nɒn-dɪ), *n.* [*CF. non-die*.] A simpleton; blockhead.

**non-die, n.** [*G. nudel* vermicelli.] An alimentary paste, shaped in ribbon form, and usually made with egg.

**nook** (nɒk), *n.* [*ME. nok*.] A space formed by an angle; a corner; specif.: a *Non-Chiefly* Sept. A corner of cloth, paper, etc. b A corner piece or angular portion of land. c An interior angle or corner formed by the meeting of two walls. d The like. e A sheltered corner or place.

**noon** (nu:n), *n.* [*AS.* *no*, rig, the ninth hour, fr. *L. nona* (sc. *hora*) the ninth hour, or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, later at noon.] 1. The mid. of the day, midday. 2. A Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night*. b *Poetic*. The moon's position in the sky at midnight. 3. The highest point. — **noon, adj.**

**noon/day** (nu:n-dɪ), *n.* & *adj.* Midday.

**no one, or no-one** (nu:n wʌn), *pron.* No person; nobody.

**noon-ing** (nu:n-ɪŋ), *n.* *Dial.*, *U.S.* A Noontime. b A meal or drink taken at noon. c A midday intermission, *as*, for food.

**noon-tide** (-tɪd), *n.* 1. Noon; midday. 2. Midnight; the moon's place at midnight. 3. Highest or culminating point.

**noon-time** (-tɪm), *n.* Midday; noontide.

**noose** (nu:s), *n.* [*Pr. nous*, fr. *L. nodus*.] 1. A loop with a running knot, *as*, in a lasso, which binds closer the more it is drawn. 2. Figuratively, a tie, bond, or snare. — *n. f.* 1. To secure by or as by a noose; to entrap. 2. To make a noose in or of; *as*, to noose a rope.

**no-pal** (nɒ-pəl), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. Nahuatl *no-palli*.] a Any of a genus (*Nopalce*) of cacti. b Hence, any prickly pear.

**no-par** (nɒ-pər), 2, *adj.* Having no face value; *as*, *no-par* share; *no-par* value. Cf. *PAR*, 2.

**nor** (nɔr, 4), *conj.* [*ME.*, contr. fr. *nothor*. See *NEITHER*.] Likewise not; and not; or not; — introducing the second (and each follow-

ing) member of an alternative proposition or of a negative proposition expressing reciprocation, and indicating the continuation of the force of a negative.

**nor** (nɔr), *conj.* *Dial.* Than.

**nor** (nɔr), *conj.* Also *nor*. *Alph.* of north, esp. in compounds, *as* in *nor'-east*, *nor'-east'er*, *nor'-west'er*.

**nor-** [*From normal*.] *Chem.* A prefix denoting: a A parent compound. b A normal compound.

**nor-dic** (nɔr-dɪk), *adj.* [*NL. nordicus* of the north.] Of or pertaining to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe, esp. the Scandinavians. — *n.* A Nordic individual.

**Nor-folk jacket or coat** (nɔr-fɒk), *n.* A loose-fitting, single-breasted jacket, box plaited and belted.

**no'-ri-a** (nɔ-rɪ-ə), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. Ar. *nā-rī-ah*.] An undershot water wheel of the bucket type.

**nor-land** (nɔr-lænd), *n.* [*For northland*.] [*Often cap.*] *Chiefly Poetic*. The land in the north; north country.

**norm** (nɔrm), *n.* [*L. norma* a rule.] 1. A rule or authoritative standard; model, type, pattern. 2. *Educ.* A set standard of development or achievement, usually the average or median achievement of a large group. — *Syn.* See *AVERAGE*.

**nor-mal** (nɔr-məl), *adj.* [*Fr. normale*, fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square.] 1 According to, constituting, or not deviating from, an established norm, rule, or principle, standard; regular; natural. 2 *Biol.*, *Immunol.*, etc. a Unaffected by, or not exposed to, any particular infection or experimental treatment; *as*, a *normal* animal. b Occurring naturally. 3. *Chem.* a *Anal. Chem.* Denoting a solution of such strength that one liter contains one gram atom of replaceable hydrogen or its equivalent. b *Physical Chem.* Not associated, *as*, *normal* molecules. c *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating aliphatic hydrocarbons. d *Hydrocarbon* derivatives in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms. 4. *Psychol.* a Of or indicating average intelligence or development. b Free from mental disorder; not insane or neurotic. — *Syn.* See *REGULAR*. — *n.* 1. One who or that which is normal. 2. The usual condition, degree, quantity, or the like; average; mean. 3. *Geom.* a Any perpendicular; specif., a line or plane perpendicular to the tangent line (or plane) to a curve (or surface) at a point of the curve (or surface). b The intercept (on the normal line) between the curve and the x axis. — **nor-mal-ly**, *adv.* — **nor-mal-ness**, *n.*

**nor-mal-ty** (nɔr-məl-ti), *n.* State, condition, or fact of being normal; normality, *as*, a return to *normalcy*.

**nor-mal-ty** (nɔr-məl-ti), *n.* Normal state or quality.

**nor-mal-ize** (nɔr-məl-ɪz), *v. t.* To make normal, to make conform to, or reduce to, a norm or stan-dard. — **nor-mal-i-za-tion** (-ɪ-zə-shən; -ɪ-zɪʃən), *n.* — **nor-mal-iz-or** (-ɪ-zɪʃər), *n.*

**normal school** [*After F. école normale*] A school offering a professional course for the training of persons, usually secondary-school graduates, to become teachers.

**Norman** (nɔr-mən), *adj.* [*OF. normant* (fr. *normand*); of Scand. origin.] Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans. 1. A native or inhabitant of Normandy, orig., one of the Normen or Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, in 1066, conquered England. 2. — *NORMAN-FRENCH*.

**Norman architecture or style** a The peculiar type of Romanesque first appearing in and near Normandy about A.D. 950. b The Romanesque style as introduced, under Norman influence, into England.

**Norman Conquest.** The conquest of England by the Normans under Duke William I of Eng., 1066.

**Norman-French**, *adj.* Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as used by the Normans, Anglo-French.

**Norman-ize** (nɔr-mən-ɪz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become Norman, *as* in character. — **Norman-i-za-tion** (-ɪ-zə-shən; -ɪ-zɪʃən), *n.*

**nor-ma-tive** (nɔr-mə-tɪv), *adj.* 1. Relating to or establishing a norm. 2. *Gram.* Concerned with norms or standards of usage, *as*, *normative* grammar.

**Norn** (nɔrn), *n.* [*ON. norn*, pl. *nornir*.] *Teut. Myth. & Folklore*. One of the demigoddesses or divine giants who preside over and determine the fates of men and gods.

**Norse** (nɔrs), *adj.* [*D. Norsk* Norwegian, fr. *noord* north.] 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants. 2. Of or pertaining to Norway or the Norwegians. — *n.* 1. Col-

*EP\** See *NON*, *Note*.

**nonresidential**

**nonresidual**

**nonresistance**

**nonresistant**

**nonresisting**

**nonresistive**

**nonresolvable**

**nonresonant**

**nonrespirable**

**nonrestraint**

**nonrestricted**

**nonretention**

**nonretentive**

**nonretinal**

**nonretiring**

**nonretraceable**

**nonretractile**

**nonretrenchment**

**nonretroactive**

**nonreturnable**

**nonrevealing**

**nonreversible**

**nonrevivable**

**nonrevival**

**nonrevolving**

**nonrhetorical**

**nonrhymed**

**nonrhyming**

**nonrhythmic**

**nonritualistic**

**nonritual**

**non-Roman**

**nonromantic**

**nonrotatable**

**nonrotating**

**nonroyal**

**nonruminant**

**nonrural**

**non-Russian**

**non-sacerdotal**

**non-sacramental**

**non-sacred**

**non-sacrificial**

**non-salable**

**non-salaried**

**non-salutary**

**non-saturated**

**non-Scandinavian**

**non-schismatic**

**non-scholastic**

**non-scientific**

**non-scient**

**non-seasonal**

**non-secret**

**non-secretarial**

**non-secretive**

**non-secretory**

**non-sectional**

**non-sectional**

**non-sedentary**

**non-seditious**

**non-segmented**

**non-selective**

**non-Semite**

**non-Semitic**

**non-sensational**

**non-sensational**

**non-sensitible**

**non-sensitized**

**non-sensuous**

**non-sentient**

**non-serious**

**non-service**

**non-Shakespearean**

**nonsharing**

**nonshatter**

**nonshrinkable**

**non-siliceous**

**non-silvery**

**non-simplification**

**non-sinkable**

**non-silverholding**

**non-Slavic**

**non-smoker**

**non-smoking**

**non-social**

**non-socialist**

**non-sociopathic**

**non-solid**

**non-solvent**

**non-sovereign**

**non-Spanish**

**non-sparing**

**non-Spartan**

**non-specialized**

**non-specific**

**non-spectacular**

**non-spectral**

**non-speculative**

**non-spherical**

**non-spillable**

**non-spiritual**

**non-spirituous**

**non-spontaneous**

**non-sporting**

**non-sportable**

**non-sustainable**

**non-staining**

**non-standardized**

**non-starter**

**non-starting**

**nonstatic**

**nonstationary**

**nonstatistical**

**nonstatutory**

**non-Stoic**

**non-stretchable**

**non-stricter**

**nonstriking**

**nonstructural**

**nonsubmissive**

**nonsubscriber**

**nonsubscribing**

**nonsubstantial**

**non-success**

**non-successful**

**non-successive**

**non-suctional**

**non-sufficient**

**non-supporter**

**non-supporting**

**non-supportive**

**non-sustaining**

**non-Swedish**

**non-Swiss**

**non-symbolic**

**non-symmetrical**

**non-sympathetic**

**non-sympathizer**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-symphonic**

**non-taxability**

**non-taxable**

jectively: **a** Scandinavians. **b** Norwegians. **2.** The Scandinavian branch of Germanic; specif., the language of Norway. See **OLD NORSE**. **Norseman** (nɔːrsmən), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavians.

**north** (nɔːθ; see *note below*), *n.* [AS.] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which lies in the plane of the true meridian, and on the left hand of a person facing due east; the direction opposite south. — See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.* **2.** Any country or region north of another. **3.** [cap.] **a** That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River. **b** That part of Britain north of the Humber. **4.** *Poetic.* The north wind.

— **adj.** **1.** [cap.] Designating the northern division of a race or nation, the northern part of a country, etc.; as, *North Germany*. **2.** Northern; specif.: **a** Situated at or toward the north. **b** Proceeding or facing north. **c** Blowing or coming from the north.

— **adv.** To or toward, or in, the north; northward

[*38*] In compounds, as *northeast*, *northwest*, etc., the pron. *nôr*, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism.

**North American**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to North America or its people. — *n.* An inhabitant of North America.

**north by east**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', east of due north; N. 11° 15' E. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**north by west**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', west of due north; N. 11° 15' W. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**north-east** (nɔːθ'ɛst; see **NORTH**), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between the north and east; the northeast part or region. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.* — *adj.* Of or pert. to the northeast; situated in or toward the northeast; proceeding northeast; blowing from northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast. — **north-east'ern**, *adj.* — **north-east'ward**, *adv.*, *adj.*, & *n.* — **north-east'ward-ly**, *adv.*, *adj.* & *n.* — **north-east'wards**, *adv.*

**north-east by east**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', east of due northeast; N. 56° 15' E. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**north-east by north**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', north of due northeast; N. 33° 45' E. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**north-east'er** (nɔːθ'ɛstər; see **NORTH**), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale, coming from the northeast

**north-east'er-ly**, *adj.* Pertaining to, or situated toward, the northeast of the wind, blowing from the northeast.

— *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

**north'er** (nɔːθ'ər), *n.* A north wind; specif., *Chiefly U.S.*, a sudden strong north wind over the Plains, or in Texas, or on the Gulf of Mexico and the western Caribbean Sea.

**north'er-ly**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or situated toward, the north; of the wind, blowing from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north. — **north'er-ly-ness** (nɔːθ'ər-ɪ-ness), *n.*

**north'ern** (nɔːθ'ərən), *adj.* [AS *northerne*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living or originating in the north, being in the north. **2.** [cap.] *U.S.* Of or pertaining to the North (sense **3 a**). **3.** Directed toward, or coming or blowing from, the north. — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of the north. **b** A north wind. — **north'ern-most**, *adj.*

**Northern Cross**. *Astrol.* A cross formed by six stars in Cygnus.

**Northern Crown**. Corona Borealis.

**north'ern-er** (nɔːθ'ər-ɪ-ər), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north, esp. [cap.] *U.S.*, of the North (sense **3 a**)

**northern lights**. Aurora borealis.

**Northern Spy**. An American variety of yellowish-red winter apple.

**north'ing** (nɔːθ'ɪŋ; *thɪŋ*), *n.* **1.** *Sic & Navig.* Difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning. **2.** *Astrol.* North declination. — See **DECLINATION**, *v.*

**north'land** (nɔːθ'lænd), *n.* [AS *norþland*] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north'land-er**, *n.*

**North'man** (-mæn), *n.* *pl.* *-mɛn* (-mɛn). One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., a Norseman.

**north-north-east**, **north-north-west**, *adj.* Lying or leading to a direction or point halfway between north and northeast (northwest); blowing or coming from that direction — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction — *n.* A direction or point halfway between north and northeast (northwest); two points, or 22° 30', east (west) of due north; N. 22° 30' E. (W). See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**North Pole**. The northernmost point of the earth; the northern extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the **north pole of the heavens**, which is slightly more than 1°, or less than 2 moon breadths, from Polaris.

**North Star**. The star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth points; the polestar. See **URSA MINOR**, *Illustr.*

**North-um'bri-an** (nɔːθ-əm'bri-ən), *adj.* & *n.* from **NORTHUMBRIA-LAND**, *Gaz.* — *n.* The modern English dialect of Northumberland.

**North-um'bri-an**, *adj.* & *n.* from **NORTHUMBRIA**, *Gaz.* — *n.* The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria.

**north'ward** (nɔːθ'wɜːd; *naʊt*, nɔːθ'wɜːd), *adv.* Toward the north. — *adj.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending northward. — *n.* The northward direction, point, or part. — **north'ward-ly**, *adv.* & *adj.* — **north'wards** (-wɜːdz), *adv.*

**north'west** (nɔːθ'wɛst; see **NORTH**), *n.* The point or direction halfway between the north and west; the northwest part or region. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.* — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or toward the northwest; proceeding toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest. — *adv.* Toward, in, or from the north west. — **north'west'ern**, *adj.* — **north'west'ward**, *adv.*, *adj.*, & *n.* — **north'west'ward-ly**, *adv.* & *adj.* — **north'west'wards**, *adv.*

**north-west by north**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', north of due northwest; N. 33° 45' W. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**north-west by west**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', west of due northwest; N. 56° 15' W. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**north-west'er** (nɔːθ'wɛstər; see **NORTH**), *n.* A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.

**north-west'er-ly**, *adj.* That is toward the northwest; blowing from the northwest. — **north-west'er-ly**, *adv.*

**Nor-we-gian** (nɔːr-wɛ'ʒiən), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. **2.** The Scandinavian language of the Norwegians, closely resembling the Danish. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**nose** (nəʊ), *n.* [AS *nosu*] **1.** In man, the part of the face which bears the nostrils. **2.** This part regarded as an organ, as of smell. **3.** Sense or faculty of smelling; hence, scent. **4.** Something sug-

gestive of, or associated with, the nose, as a projecting point, edge, etc., at the front of an object; nozzle; spout. **5.** *Slang, Eng.* An informer; a spy, as of the police. **6.** *Aeronautics.* The forward end of

**8. Naut.** The stem; the piece protecting the stem. — *v. t.* **1.** To smell or scent; hence, to detect by or as by smell; to scent. **2.** To touch or rub with the nose. **3.** To make by advancing the nose or front end; as, the train *nosed* its way into the station. — *v. i.* **1.** To use the nose in smelling or examining; to smell; to sniff. **2.** To pry or search, esp. into what does not concern one. **3.** To push or move with the nose or front forward. **4. Thieves' Slang.** To act as an informer.

**nose bag**. A bag, fastening on top of the head and fitting over nose and mouth, for feeding grain, mash, etc., to a horse or other animal.

**nose'band'** (nɔːz'bænd'), *n.* That part of the headstall which passes over a horse's nose. — **nose'band'ed**, *adj.*

**nose'bleed'** (-blɛd'), *n.* Bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.

**nose dive**. A head on dive in an airplane; hence, a sharp sudden drop, as in security prices. — **nose-dive**, *v. i.*

**nose'gay'** (nɔːz'geɪ), *n.* [nose + gay in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] A bunch of flowers or herbs; posy.

**nose'piece'** (-piːs), *n.* **1.** A piece of armor, a covering, etc., for the nose (see **HELMET**, *Illustr.*); also, a piece like or forming a nose. **2.** The nozzle of a hose, pipe, bellows, etc.

**nose'y** (nɔːz'ɪ), *Var. of* **NOSEY**.

**nos'ing** (nɔːz'ɪŋ), *n.* That part of the tread of a stair which projects over the riser, or any like projection.

**nos'o-** (nɔːs'ə-), *nos-*. [Gr. *nosos*.] A combining form meaning *disease*, as in **no-sog'ra-phy**, a description of disease.

**no-sol'o-gy** (nɔːsɒl'əʒi), *n.* [nosoa- + -logy] *Med.* **a** A classification, or list, of diseases. **b** The science which treats of diseases, or of the classification of diseases. **c** Diagnostic character of a disease. — **no-sol'o-gist** (nɔːsɒl'əʒɪst), *n.*

**nos-tal'gi-a** (nɔːs'tæl'jɪ-ə; -jɪ), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *nostos* a return home + *-algia*] **1.** A *Orig. Med.*, a severe melancholia caused by protracted absence from home, as of military recruits. **b** Homesickness; esp., a brooding or poutant, enervating homesickness. **2.** Any wistful or excessively sentimental, sometimes morbid, yearning for return to or of some past period or irrevocable condition. — **nos-tal'gic** (-jɪk), *adj.*

**nos'toc** (nɔːs'tɒk), *n.* [NL. Coined by Paracelsus.] *Bot.* Any blue-green alga of the genus *Nostoc*, found in moist places and made up of filaments united into a jellylike spherical or lobed colony.

**nos-to-lo-gy** (nɔːs'tɒləʒi), *n.* [Gr. *nostos* a return home + -logy.] *Biol.* The study of the senile stages of an organism or race of organisms. — **nos'to-log'ic** (nɔːs'tɒləʒɪk), *adj.*

**Nos'tra-da-mus** (nɔːs'tɾə-dæ'mɪəs), *n.* A prophet; seer; — from *Nostadamus* (1503-1550), a French astrologer.

**nos'tril** (nɔːs'trɪl), *n.* [AS *nostril*, fr. nos for *nosu* nose + *thryl* opening, hole] An external opening of the nose.

**nos'trum** (nɔːs'trʊm), *n.* [Neut. sing. of *l. nostrum* our.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer, esp., a quack medicine. **2.** A favorite remedy, as a scheme proposed to allay some social unrest.

**nos'y** (nɔːz'ɪ), *adj.*; **nos'ler** (-ɪ-ɪ); **nos't-est**. *Colloq.* Given to nosing; inquisitive.

**nos'y**, or **nos's'y**, *Par'ker* (nɔːz'ɪ pɑː'kər). *Colloq., Brit.* A prying or offensively inquisitive person.

**not** (nɒt; 4), *adv.* [ME. *not*, *noht*, *nought*, the same word as *E. nought*.] An adverbial particle expressing negation.

**not-** = *noto-* (which see)

**no'ta be'ne** (nɔːtə bɛ'nɛ), [L.] Note particularly; take notice

*Alabr. N. B.*

**no'ta-bil'i-ty** (nɔːtə-bɪl'ɪ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tɪz). **1.** A person of note. **2.** Quality of being notable.

**no'ta-bly** (nɔːtə-bli), *adv.* [OF, fr. *L. notabilis*, fr. *notare* to mark.] **1.** Worthy of note or notice, remarkable; distinguished. **2.** (The older pron. *nɔːtə-bli* for this sense is still usual among those who observe the distinction in meaning) Efficient; capable; — of women and in reference to household management — *n.* **1.** A person of note or distinction. **2.** [cap.] *Fr. Hist.* Under the ancien régime, one of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, summoned by the king in emergencies as a deliberative body. — **no'ta-bly-ness**, *n.* — **no'ta-bly**, *adv.*

**no-tar'i-al** (nɔːtə-rɪ-əl; 6), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of a notary; done, executed, etc., by a notary.

**no'ta-rize** (nɔːtə-rɪz), *v. t.* To acknowledge or attest (a document) as a notary public.









**no'ta-ry** (nɔːtə-rɪ), *n.*; *pl.* *-ries* (-rɪz). [L. *notarius* a shorthand writer, fr. *notare* to note.] *Law.* A public officer who attests or certifies deeds and other writings to make them authentic, and takes affidavits, depositions, and protests of negotiable paper; — generally called a **notary public** (*pl.* **NOTARIES PUBLIC**).




**no-ta'tion** (nɔːtə'sheɪn), *n.* [I. *notatio* a marking, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark, fr. *nota* mark.] **1.** Act, process, or method of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters; also, any system of symbols or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science to express technical facts, quantities, etc.; as, musical *notation*; mathematical *notation*. **2.** Act of noting, observation; also, an annotation; note. — **no-ta'tion-al** (-l; -li), *adj.*

**notch** (nɒtʃ), *n.* **1.** A V-shaped indentation; a nick, as one cut in a tally stick. **2.** *U.S.* A deep, close pass, a defile; gap. **3.** *Colloq.* Figuratively, a degree; step; peg. — *v. t.* To cut or make a notch or notches in; also, to score, mark, record, or tally by or as if by notches. — **notch'er**, *n.*

**note** (nəʊ), *n.* [OF, fr. *L. nota* a mark, sign.] **1.** A mark by which a thing may be known; distinctive mark or feature. **2.** A musical sound; as, **a** melody; tune. **b** The musical call of a bird. **c** A tone of definite pitch, as of a musical instrument or the voice. **3.** A cry, call, or sound; as, the raven's *note*. **4.** A sign or character, excluding letters, used in printing or writing, as **! (note of exclamation) or **? (note of interrogation). **5.** Reputation, distinction; as, a family of *note*. **6.** A memorandum. **b** (Usually in *pl.*, a record of impressions, incidents, etc. **7.** A comment or explanation, as in the margin of a page. **8.** Observation; notice; heed; as, take *note* of it. **9.** A written communication; specif.: **a** A short informal letter. **b** A list of items. **c** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; a bank *note*; a treasury *note* (note often being used alone or in such phrases). **d** A bill, *n.*, **6**. **d** A formal diplomatic or official missive. **10.** Notification; information. **11.** *Music.* **a** A character indicating the relative duration of a tone by its****

shape, and the pitch by its position on the staff. See **REVE**, n. 4; **REVE**, *Illustr.*; cf. **REVE**, *Illustr.* The notes in present general use are:

|               |   |                 |   |
|---------------|---|-----------------|---|
| whole note,   |  | half note,      |  |
| or semibreve, |  | or minim,       |  |
| quarter note, |  | sixteenth note, |  |
| or crotchet,  |  | or semiquaver,  |  |

thirty-second note, ; sixty-fourth note, ; or hemidemiquaver, . Inaccurately, a key of a pianoforte or similar instrument. **Syn.** See **STON**.

— **v. t. 1.** To notice or observe with care; to observe; heed. 2. To make a special mention of. 3. To record or set (down) in writing; to make a note of. — **not'er** (nô't'ér), n. A book for memoranda. 2. A book in which promissory notes are registered.

**note/ness** (nô't'és), n. **Brit.** A billfold.

**not'ed** (nô't'éd), *adj.* Specially marked; hence, well known by reputation; eminent; celebrated. — **Syn.** See **FAVOR**. — **not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **not'ed-ness**, n.

**note/less** (nô't'és), *adj.* 1. Not noted or not noticed; undistinguished. 2. Unmusical; voiceless.

**note of hand.** A promissory note.

**note paper.** Paper for social notes.

**note/wor'thy** (nô't'wôr'th), *adj.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable. — **note/wor'thi-ly** (thî-lî), *adv.*

**not'ing** (nô't'ing), n. [From *no*, *adj.* + *thing*.] 1. Not any thing; nought; — opposed to anything and something. 2. That which does not exist; a nonentity. 3. A thing, event, or remark of no account, value, note, or the like. 4. *Arith.* Absence of all magnitude or quantity; a zero (cê-zêr), *n.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

**not'ing-ness**, n. 1. Quality or state of being nothing; as, a Nonexistence. 2. Utter insignificance. 3. Unconsciousness. 2. A thing that is, or as if, nonexistent or valueless.

**not'ice** (nô't'is), n. [Fr. *fr. l. notitia* a being known, knowledge, *fr. notus* known, *fr. noscere* to know.] 1. Information, esp. of a formal nature; announcement. 2. Notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of intention of terminating it at a specified time. 3. Act of remarking or observing; observation; heed. 4. Polite or favorable attention; favor; civility. 5. A written or printed sign, or the like.

formal notice to; to serve a notice on, as a tenant.

**not'ice-a-ble** (ô-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; conspicuous. — **not'ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Noticeable, remarkable, prominent, outstanding, conspicuous, salient, signal, striking mean attracting notice or attention. Noticeable implies an inability to escape attention; remarkable, a demanding attention; prominent, noticeability because of protuberance (literally or figuratively); outstanding, remarkable because of comparison with others of the kind; conspicuous, an obviousness or patency to the sight or mind; salient, an emphatic quality that thrusts itself into attention; signal, remarkable because of its unusual or extraordinary character; striking, a character that deeply impresses itself on mind or vision.

**not'i-fi-ca-tion** (nô't'î-fî-kâ'shün), n. 1. A notifying; an intimation or notice. 2. A written or printed matter which gives notice.

**not'i-fi-er** (nô't'î-fî-ér), *v. t.*; **not'i-fi-er** (fî-ér); **not'i-fi-er**. [OF. *notifier*, *notificare*, *fr. notus* known + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To give notice of; to make known; as, to notify a fact to a person.

To give notice to; to inform. — **Syn.** See **INFORM**. — **not'i-fi-er** (fî-ér), n.

**not'ion** (nô'shün), n. [L. *notio*, *fr. noscere*, *notum*, to know.] 1. A mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; properly, a general conception. 2. A theory, belief, or opinion. 3. An inclination; whim; as, a notion to do it. 4. *Colloq.* An ingenious device; knickknack; any of various small useful articles. — **Syn.** See **IDEA**.

**not'i-ô-nal** (ô-n'l), *adj.* 1. Consisting of, or conveying, ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; as, the notional sciences. 2. Existing in only; imaginary; unreal. 3. *U. S.* Given to foolish or visionary ideas or moods. 4. *Gram.* Carrying a full meaning of its own. Cf. **RELATIONAL**, 3. — **not'i-ô-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**not'o-** (nô't'ô-), *not-*. [Gr. *noton*.] A combining form, meaning the back, the back part, as in *notochord*.

**not'o-chord** (nô't'ô-kôrd), n. [*noto-* + *chord*.] *Anat. & Zool.* A tubular elastic rod of cells which in the lowest vertebrates (as amphioxus and the lampreys), and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting axis of the body. It represents the backbone of higher forms.

**not'o-ri-ô-ty** (nô't'ô-rî-ô-tî), n.; pl. **-ties** (-tîs). 1. Quality or state of being notorious. 2. A well-known person.

**not'o-ri-ous** (nô't'ô-rî-ô-s), *adj.* [ML. *notorius*, *fr. notus* known.] Generally known and talked of; widely known; — now usually unfavorable in sense. — **Syn.** See **FAVOR**. — **not'o-ri-ô-us-ly**, *adv.* — **not'o-ri-ô-us-ness**, n.

**not'o-ri-ous** (nô't'ô-rî-ô-s), n. [NL. *fr. Gr. notos* the south + *oria* bird.] 2. *Zool.* Any of a series (*Notornis*) of flightless birds allied to the gallinules.

**not'-trump'**, *adj.* Without trumps; *Bridge*, denoting a declaration to play, or a hand suitable to play, without any suit being trumps. — *n.* At bridge, play or a declaration to play without any suit being trumps.

**not'-trump'er**, n. *Bridge*. A no-trump hand.

**not-tun-gu-late** (nô't'ûng'û-lî-t), *adj.* *Paleontol.* Belonging to an order (*Notungulata*) of extinct herbivorous mammals. — **not-tun-gu-late**, n.

**not-with-stand'ing** (nô't'with-stân'dîng; -wîth-), *prep.* In spite of. — *adv.* Nevertheless; however; yet. — *conj.* Also *notwith'* that. Although.

**not'wit** (nô't'wî; nôt'wî), n. [Fr. *fr. notat*, *fr. nota* nut, *fr. L. nutis*.] A candy made usually with almonds, pistachio, or other nuts, stirred into a sugar paste.

**naught** (nô't), n. [AS. *naef*, *nôf*, *whit*, *fr. ne* not + *â* ever + *whit* thing, *whit*; hence, not ever a whit.] 1. Nothing; naught. 2. A

worthless thing or person; a nothing. 3. — **naught**, 1. — *adj.* Of no account; bad; useless; also, *Obs.*, harmful. — *adv.* *Archaic.* Not at all; in no way.

**not'me-nous** (nô't'mê-nôn; nôt'm-), n.; pl. **-na** (-nâ). [NL. *fr. noumenon* thing perceived, passive pres. part. of *noein* to perceive.] *Metaph.* An object of purely rational apprehension; specif., with 1. a nonempirical concept; — *opp.* to *phenomenon* (sense 1). — 2. — *ma-nal* (-nâ); n. *pl.* *adj.* — **not'me-nal-ism** (-îz'm), n.

**nom** (nôm), n. *nom*, *nom* (f. *nom*, *nom*, *fr. l. nomen* name.)

**Gram.** A word that is the name of a subject of discourse, as a person, place, thing, quality, idea, action. A *common noun* is one that names any of a class of beings or things or, specif., in English, in a classification based on form, one that may take a limiting modifier (*man*, *whip*, *American*), a *proper noun* one that names a particular being or thing or, specif., in English, in a classification based on form, one that does not take a limiting modifier (*Shakespeare*, *America*), a *collective noun* one that names a group of beings or things of the same kind (*army*, *jury*, *flock*), an *abstract noun* one that names a quality, activity, or state considered apart from any particular being or thing (*weight*, *whiteness*, *peace*). Abstract nouns may form plurals having the concrete meaning of *acts* or *instances* of the quality or state named (as, *falsities*, *acts* or *instances* of falsity). *Abbr.* n. — **noun**, **noun'al** (-dî-'), *adj.* — **noun'al-ly**, *adv.*

**nour'ice** (nô'r'is), n. & *v.* *New Scot.* Nurse.

**nour'ish** (nôr'ish), *v. t.* [OF. *nurir*, *norir*, *fr. L. nutrire*.] To furnish or sustain with nutriment; to feed; to foster; maintain; support. — **nour'ish-er**, n.

**nour'ish-ing**, *adj.* Nutritious. — **nour'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**nour'ish-ment** (nôr'ish-mênt), n. 1. Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished. 2. That which nourishes; nutriment. — **Syn.** See **FOOD**.

**nous** (nôs; nous), n. [Gr. *nous*, *nous*, mind.] *Philos.* Mind, esp. the mind as rational; the reason; the highest intellect; God regarded as the World Reason.

**nov'veau' riche** (nô'vô'v' rîsh); pl. **NOUVEAUX RICHES** (nô'vô'v' rîsh). [F.] A person newly rich; a parvenu.

**nov'veau'té** (nô'vô'v'â-té), n. [F.] Something new; — in commercial use, in pl. form **nov'veau'tés** (-tâz); *Angl.* *tâz*), novelties.

**nov'va** (nô'vâ), n.; pl. **NOVAE** (-vô), **NOVAS** (-vâz). [L., fem. sing. of *novus* new.] A star which suddenly increases its light and energy output tremendously, and then sinks back to relative obscurity.

**Nov'vo-chord** (nô'vô-kôrd), n. A trade-mark for a polyphonic pianoforte musical instrument electrically producing and controlling by means of vacuum tubes musical tones ranging in quality from those of the piano and organ to those of stringed and woodwind instruments, — invented by Laurens Hammond.

**nov'vo-u-lite** (nô'vô'v'ô-lî-t), n. [L. *novacula* a sharp knife, razor.] *Petrog.* A hard, fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. It is thought to be of sedimentary origin.

**nov'a-tion** (nô'vâ'shün), n. 1. *New Rare.* Innovation. 2. *Law* Substitution of a new obligation for an old one.

**nov'el** (nô'vêl), *adj.* **novel** (OF. *novel*, *novellus*, *fr. l. novellus*, dim. of *novus* new.) New; not formerly known; of a new kind; hence, unusual; strange. — **Syn.** See **NEW**. — *n.* 1. [It. *novella*.] A novella; — usually in pl. 2. [F. *nouvelle* a short story, or *It. novella*.] A fictitious prose tale of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, now generically with *the*, the type of prose fiction constituted or exemplified by such tales. 3. *pl. [esp.] Rom. Law.* Certain statutes of Justinian subsequent to the Justinian Code, now the fourth part of the Corpus Juris Civilis.

**nov'el-ette** (nô'vêl-ê-tê), n. A short novel.

**nov'el-ist** (nô'vêl-îst; nô'v'î-), n. A writer of novels.

**nov'el-ize** (-îz), *v. t.* To put into the form of a novel. — **nov'el-iz-a-tion** (-î-zâ'shün; -î-zâ'-), n.

**nov'el-la** (nô'vêl-lâ), n.; pl. **NOVELLE** (-lâ). [It.] A tale, narrative, or story, with a compact plot and a point. The stories of Boccaccio's *Decameron* are typical novellas.

**nov'el-ty** (nô'vêl-tî), n.; pl. **-ties** (-tîz). [OF. *novellâ*, *fr. l. novellâ-tas*.] 1. Quality or state of being novel; newness. 2. Something new; an innovation. 3. *Chiefly pl.* In the trade, any of a group of small manufactured articles used largely in personal or household adornment.

**Nov'em-bar** (nô'vêm'bér), n. [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (ac. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, *fr. novem* nine.] The eleventh month of the year, having 30 days. *Abbr.* *Nov.*

**nov'em-de-cil-lion** (nô'vêm-dê-sîl'yôn), n. See **NUMERATION**, *Table*.

**nov'e-ma** (nô'vê-mâ), n.; pl. **-NAE** (-nê). [ML. *fr. l. novem* nine.] *R.C.C.A.* A nine days' devotion for any religious object.

**nov'er-al** (nô'vêr-âl), *adj.* [L. *noveralis*, *fr. noverea* a stepmother.] Pert. to, or like or suitable to, a stepmother.

**nov'ice** (nô'is), n. [OF. *fr. l. novicius*, *novitius*, new, *fr. novus* new.] 1. *Ecol.* One who has entered a religious house and is on probation. 2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 3. A beginner; tyro. — **nov'ice-hood**, n.

**no-vi-ti-ate**, **no-vi-ti-ate** (nô'vîsh'î-ât), n. [ML. *novitatus*.] 1. *Ecol.* State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a place where novices are trained. 2. A novice (in senses 1 and 3).

**Nov'o-cain** (nô'vô-kân), n. *Pharm.* A trade-mark applied to the local anesthetic procaine.

**Nov'us or do se-clo-rum** (nô'vûs ôr dô sê-klo'rûm). [L.] A new order of the ages; a myth on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States and appearing on the Federal \$1.00 silver certificates of 1935. It was adapted from Vergil, *Eclogues* IV, 5, in reference to the beginning of a new American era.

**now** (nou), *adv.* [AS. *nû*.] 1. At the present time; also, in or under the present circumstances. 2. Hence: a In the time immediately to follow; forthwith. b Very lately; a moment ago. c At the time spoken of or referred to; as, peace now ensued. 3. With the sense of present time weakened or lost, simply marking transition of thought; — *conj.* Since that time. Since that, or by this time; seeing that; — often with *that*; as, now that the snow was melting.

— *n.* The present time or moment; the present. — *interj.* An exclamation of admonition. — **now and then** (or *again*). At one time and another.

**now'a-days** (nou'â-dêz), *adv.* [Now + a, prep. + day + -s. See 2d -s.] In these days; at the present time.

**now'ay** (nô'wâ), **now'ays** (-wâz), *adv.* Nowise. See **WAYS**.

**now-êl** (nô-êl; nô'êl), n. [See **NOEL**.] *Archaic.* Noel.

**nowhere**

1 Ordinary Nozzle, 2 Chemical Engine Nozzle.

**nudge** (nŭj), v. t.; **nudger** (nŭj-  
push gently, as with the elbow,  
gentle push or jog, as with the elbow.  
nŭj- (nŭj-). [*L. nudus*.] A combi-  
bare.

**nŭj-bran/chi-ate** (-brānj-ŭt-). n. [*Nu-*  
Any of a suborder (Nudibranchia or Nudibia)  
great variety of marine gastropod mollusks (or  
without shell in the adult state and without true a-  
chi-ate, *adj.*

**nŭj-caul** (nŭj-ŭl-kŭl), **nŭj-caul/less** (-kŭl-lŭs), *ca-*  
caulis stem.] *Bot.* Having leafless stems.

**nud-ism** (nŭd-iz-m; 114), n. The cult or practice of li-  
state. — **nud-ist** (-ist), n. & *adj.*

**nŭj-ty** (nŭj-ŭt-ŭt), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). 1. Quality, state, or fact of  
being nude; nakedness. 2. That which is nude.

**nŭj-dum pac-tum** (nŭj-dŭm pāk-tŭm). [*L.*] Literally, a nude pact;  
hence, loosely, a contract without consideration.

**nŭj-ga-to-ry** (nŭj-gŭ-tŭr-ŭl, or, esp. *Brit.*, -tŭr-ŭ), *adj.* [*L. nugalator*,  
fr. *nugari* to trifle, fr. *nugae* leas, trifles.] 1. Trifling; of little ac-  
count; worthless. 2. Of no force; ineffectual. — *Syn.* See *VAIN*.

**nug-get** (nŭg-ĕt; -It), n. A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a  
precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.

**nŭj-sance** (nŭj-sāns; -s-ŭn), n. [*OF.*, fr. *nuire* to harm, hurt, fr. *L.*  
*nocere*.] 1. Injury; annoyance. 2. *Law.* An annoying, unpleasant,  
or obnoxious thing or practice.

**nuisance tax.** A small tax which is a nuisance because passed on for  
collection in small amounts from the consumer.

**null** (nŭl), *adj.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. nul*, fr. *L. nullus* not any, none, fr. *ne-*  
not + *ullus* any, dim. of *uius* one.] 1. Of no legal or binding force;  
invalid; void. 2. Amounting to nothing. 3. Of no consequence;  
insignificant.

**null-ah** (nŭl-ă), n. [*Hint. nullā.*] *Anglo-Ind.* A gully.

**null and void.** Of no force, binding power, or validity.

**nŭj-li-ca-tion** (nŭj-lŭ-kŭ-shŭn), n. A nullifying, or state of being  
nullified; specif. [*Latin cap.*], fr. *S. Hist.*, action of a state impeding  
or attempting to impede the operation of international law or the en-  
forcement within its territory of a law of the United States. — **nŭj-li-ca-tion-ist**, n.

**nŭj-li-fid-ant** (nŭj-lŭd-ŭnt), n. [*L. nullus none + fides faith*.] A  
person of no faith or religion; a skeptic.

**nŭj-li-ty** (nŭj-lŭ-tŭ), v. t.; [*Nŭj-LI-FIED* (-fid); *Nŭj-LI-FY-ING*. [*L.L. nulli-*  
*ficare*, fr. *nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make  
null, esp. legally. 2. To make or render of no value. — **nŭj-li-ty-er**  
(-tŭr), n.

*Syn.* Nullify, negate, annul, abrogate, invalidate mean to deprive of  
effective or continued existence. One thing nullifies another that  
reduces it to ineffectualness; one thing negates another when each one  
is destructive of the other; one thing annuls another by neutralizing  
its power to act or to work; one thing abrogates another when the  
former dispenses with or abolishes the latter; one thing invalidates  
another when it deprives the latter of force or legality.

**nŭj-lip-a-ra** (nŭ-lŭp-ŭr-ă), n.; pl. *Nŭj-LIPARAE* (-rŭ). [*N.L.*, fr. *L. nullus*  
none + *parare* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman who has never borne  
a child. (*L. PRIMIPARA, MULTIPARA.* — **nŭj-lip-a-rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

**nŭj-lip-pore** (nŭ-lŭp-pŭr; 70), n. [*L. nullus none + porus pore*.] Any  
of several fine secretory corulline alvea formerly thought to be animals.

**nŭj-li-ty** (nŭj-lŭ-tŭ), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [*F.* or *M.L.*; *F. nullitŭ*, fr. *M.L.*  
*nullitas*, fr. *L. nullus* none.] 1. Quality or state of being null; esp.,  
legal invalidity. 2. That which is null; an act void of legal effect.

**numb** (nŭm), *adj.* [*ME. nume, nome*, prop., seized, taken, past part.  
of *numen* to take, fr. *AS. numan*, past part. *numen*.] Deprived, or  
partially deprived, of feeling and motion, esp. from cold; ber-  
— To make numb. — **numb-ly**, *adv.* — **numb-ness**, n.

**num-ber** (nŭm-bŕ; n). [*OF. nombre*, fr. *L. numerus*.] 1. The symbol or  
a total, aggregate, or amount; as, *the number* of cars. 2. A symbol, or  
2. A figure or word, or a group of figures or words, representing graph-  
ically an arithmetical sum; a numeral; as, the *number* 45. See *Table*  
of *Numbers*, p. 570. 3. *pl.* Arithmetic, as, skill in *numbers*. 4. A nu-  
meral by which a thing or person is designated in a series; as, a house  
*number*. 5. The full count or complement (of a company or class of  
persons); an aggregate or company; an assemblage; a considerable  
number; many. When *number* is used collectively, it is regularly fol-  
lowed by the singular verb (a limited *number* of cars is available); when  
used distributively, it is regularly followed by the plural verb (a *number*  
of accidents always occur on slippery pavements). 6. A quantity, as  
made up of units; as, the difference between the notions "many" and  
"few" is one of *number*. 7. Possibility of numbering; as, times without  
*number*. 8. A single member of a series designated by consecutive  
*number*; as, the *number* of the periodical; hence, one of a col-  
lection, as of vaudeville acts; a distinct part. 9. *Gram.* Distinction of  
word form to denote reference to one, or to more than one; also, the  
distinctive form itself. See *DUAL*, *adj.*; *PLURAL*, *adj.*; *SINGULAR*,  
*adj.*, 6. 9. *pl.* Poetry & Music. Metrical, esp. syllabic, verses or  
measures; hence, verses or verse. 10. *Colloq.* A thing or person  
singled out from a collection or aggregate; as, the saleswoman exhib-  
ited a smart little *number* in black crepe; specif., *opposite number*,  
counterpart or complement corresponding in class, service, grade, de-  
partment, etc.; as, his *opposite number* in the navy. — *Syn.* See *SUM*.  
— *v. t.* 1. To count; enumerate. 2. To distinguish by a number. 3.  
To reckon as one of a collection, company, or multitude. 4. To fix the  
number or duration of. 5. *Archaic.* To appoint, allot, or destine.  
6. To amount to; to equal in number. 7. *Obs.* To levy up to a fixed  
number. — *v. i.* To make an enumeration; to count. — **num-**  
**ber-er**, n.

**num-ber-less**, *adj.* Innumerable; countless.

**num-bers** (nŭm-bŕz), n. *pl.*, *contrasted as sing.*, *Bib.* The fourth  
book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews. See  
*BIBLE*.

**numbers pool.** A daily lottery, illegally conducted, in which small  
bets, as low as a few cents, may be wagered on the appearance of a par-  
ticular number, as the last digits in the pari-mutual racing totals for  
the day or other unpredictable figures.

**numb/fish** (nŭm-fish'), n.; pl., see *FISH*. See 1st *RAY*.

**numb-ing** (nŭm-ing), *adj.* That numbs. — **numb-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**num-bles, num-bles** (nŭm-bŕl), n. *pl.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. lumbulus*, dim.  
of *lumbus* a loin.] *Archaic.* Certain entrails, esp. of a deer, used for  
food, as the heart, lights, liver.

**numb-skull** (nŭm-skŭl'). *Var.* of *NUMSKULL*.

# TABLE OF NUMBERS

**1. Cardinal numbers** are shown in the first three columns of the Table. First the names of the cardinal numbers are given; then the Arabic symbols (*Arabic numerals*) for them, as commonly used in arithmetic; next the Roman symbols (*Roman numerals*), used for dates, for introductory pages in books, upon the dials of timepieces, etc.; as in: the year MCMLIII (1953); page lxvi. The cardinal numbers are used in simple counting, or in answer to the question, "How many?" They give no information about the kind of things counted, or about the order in which they are counted, or about any relation they may have to each other.

The words for these numbers may be used as nouns (he counted *twelve*) or as adjectives (*twelve* boys). A number word is often used for a thing that is made up of the number of parts shown by the number word used, or that is marked with the figure or with the number of spots, marks, etc., shown by this word. Thus, a *seven* is sometimes used for a billiard ball with a 7 on it or for a playing card with seven spots, a *five* is used for a basketball team (which has five men), an *eight* for a racing crew in rowing, a *nine* for a baseball team, and so on.

**2. Ordinal numbers** are shown in the fourth and fifth columns of the Table. These names are formed usually by adding the suffix *-th* or *-oth* to the name of the corresponding cardinal number. The names of the ordinal numbers for 1 and 2, however, come from different words, and those for 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 20, etc., have become more or less changed. The ordinal numbers are used (as adjectives or as nouns) to show the order or succession in which names, objects, periods of time, or the like,

are considered; as, the *twelfth* month; the *fourth* in a row of seats; the *18th* century.

**3. Fractions** (not shown in the Table). A fraction is one or more of the equal parts into which a unit, or an object or group of objects, may be divided. When written, a simple fraction consists of two numbers divided by a line ( $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$ ). The figure below the line (*denominator*) shows the total number of equal parts into which a unit is divided, the figure above the line (*numerator*) shows how many of these equal parts of the fraction are taken. Thus, the fraction  $\frac{3}{4}$  (read "three fourths") indicates 3 of the 4 equal parts into which the unit is divided. The number *one* is unity or a complete whole. The fraction of a complete whole divided into two equal parts is one *half* ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); the names of the denominators of other fractions are the same as those of the corresponding ordinal numbers; as, one *third* ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ); one *fourth* ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ); seven *eighths* ( $\frac{7}{8}$ ) of the people present, a dime is one *tenth* ( $\frac{1}{10}$ ) of a dollar.

**4. Decimals or decimal fractions** (not shown in the Table). A decimal or decimal fraction is a proper fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually not expressed, but signified by a point (*decimal point*) placed at the left of the numerator; as,  $2 = 2.0$ ,  $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$ ,  $.025 = \frac{25}{1000}$ . There are as many places to the right of the decimal point as there are ciphers in the denominator; as,  $\frac{25}{1000}$  is written .0088. The decimal .25 may also be expressed by the fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  or by 25% (see PER CENT).

| CARDINAL NUMBERS      |                  |              | ORDINAL NUMBERS            |               |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| NAME                  | ARABIC (SYMBOLS) | ROMAN*       | NAME                       | ABBREVIATION  |
| naught, zero          | 0                |              | first                      | 1st           |
| one                   | 1                | I            | second                     | 2d or 2nd     |
| two                   | 2                | II           | third                      | 3d or 3rd     |
| three                 | 3                | III          | fourth                     | 4th           |
| four                  | 4                | IV or IIII   | fifth                      | 5th           |
| five                  | 5                | V            | sixth                      | 6th           |
| six                   | 6                | VI           | seventh                    | 7th           |
| seven                 | 7                | VII          | eighth                     | 8th           |
| eight                 | 8                | VIII         | ninth                      | 9th           |
| nine                  | 9                | IX or VIII   | tenth                      | 10th          |
| ten                   | 10               | X            | eleventh                   | 11th          |
| eleven                | 11               | XI           | twelfth                    | 12th          |
| twelve                | 12               | XII          | thirteenth                 | 13th          |
| thirteen              | 13               | XIII         | fourteenth                 | 14th          |
| fourteen              | 14               | XIV or XIII  | fifteenth                  | 15th          |
| fifteen               | 15               | XV           | sixteenth                  | 16th          |
| sixteen               | 16               | XVI          | seventeenth                | 17th          |
| seventeen             | 17               | XVII         | eighteenth                 | 18th          |
| eighteen              | 18               | XVIII        | nineteenth                 | 19th          |
| nineteen              | 19               | XIX or XVIII | twentieth                  | 20th          |
| twenty                | 20               | XX           | twenty-first               | 21st          |
| twenty-one            | 21               | XXI          | twenty-second              | 22d or 22nd   |
| twenty-two            | 22               | XXII         | twenty-third               | 23d or 23rd   |
| twenty-three          | 23               | XXIII        | twenty-fourth              | 24th          |
| twenty-four           | 24               | XXIV         | twenty-fifth               | 25th          |
| twenty-five           | 25               | XXV          | twenty-sixth               | 26th          |
| twenty-six            | 26               | XXVI         | twenty-seventh             | 27th          |
| twenty-seven          | 27               | XXVII        | twenty-eighth              | 28th          |
| twenty-eight          | 28               | XXVIII       | twenty-ninth               | 29th          |
| twenty-nine           | 29               | XXIX         | thirtieth                  | 30th          |
| thirty                | 30               | XXX          | thirty-first               | 31st          |
| thirty-one            | 31               | XXXI         | thirty-second              | 32d or 32nd   |
| thirty-two, etc.      | 32               | XXXII        | fortieth                   | 40th          |
| forty                 | 40               | XL or XXXX   | forty-first                | 41st          |
| forty-one             | 41               | XLI          | forty-second               | 42d or 42nd   |
| forty-two, etc.       | 42               | XLII         | fiftieth                   | 50th          |
| fifty                 | 50               | L            | sixtieth                   | 60th          |
| sixty                 | 60               | LX           | seventieth                 | 70th          |
| seventy               | 70               | LXX          | eightieth                  | 80th          |
| eighty                | 80               | LXXX or XXX  | ninetieth                  | 90th          |
| ninety                | 90               | XC or LXXXX  | (one) hundredth            | 100th         |
| one hundred           | 100              | C            | (one) hundred and first    | 101st         |
| one hundred and one   | 101              | CI           | (one) hundred and second   | 102d or 102nd |
| one hundred and two   | 102              | CII          | (one) hundred and fiftieth | 150th         |
| one hundred and fifty | 150              | CL           | two hundredth              | 200th         |
| two hundred           | 200              | CC           | three hundredth            | 300th         |
| three hundred         | 300              | CCC          | four hundredth             | 400th         |
| four hundred          | 400              | CD or CCCC   | five hundredth             | 500th         |
| five hundred          | 500              | D or ID      | six hundredth              | 600th         |
| six hundred           | 600              | DC or LJC    | seven hundredth            | 700th         |
| seven hundred         | 700              | DCC or LJC   | eight hundredth            | 800th         |
| eight hundred         | 800              | DCCC         | nine hundredth             | 900th         |
| nine hundred          | 900              | CM           | (one) thousandth           | 1000th        |
| one thousand          | 1000             | M or CIO     | two thousandth             | 2000th        |
| two thousand          | 2000             | MM           | ten thousandth             | 10,000th      |
| ten thousand          | 10,000           | X            | (one) hundred thousandth   | 100,000th     |
| one hundred thousand  | 100,000          | C            | (one) millionth            | 1,000,000th   |
| one million           | 1,000,000        | M            |                            |               |

\* The Roman symbols are written either in capitals (XXVIII, XLI, DCC) or in lower-case letters (xxviii, xli, dcc). The more usual forms are given first in the list; the others are rare.





**nutcrack/er** (nūt'krāk'ēr), *n.* 1. Also **nutcrack/ers** (-ērs). An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family. It is dark brown, spotted with white. 3. A grayish-white related bird (*N. columbiana*) of western North America; — called also *Clay's nutcracker*. 4. A nuthatch.

**nut/gall** (-gōl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. on the oak.

**nut/hatch** (-hāch'), *n.* [ME. *nothach*, *nuthake*.] Any of certain birds (family Sittidae) intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and creepers.

**nut/let** (-lēt; -lī), *n.* 1. Bot. Any small nutlike fruit or seed, as of plants of the boraginaceae family. 2. The stone of a drupe.

**nut/mag** (nūt'mēg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge*, fr. *note* nut + OF. *musque* musk.] The aromatic seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*), native to the Moluccas; also, the tree itself. The seed is much used as a spice.

**nutmeg** **malon**. See **MUSKELON**.

**Nutmeg State**. Connecticut; — a nickname alluding to the alleged trick of selling wooden nutmegs as genuine.

**nut/pole** (nūt'pōl'), *n.* A small sharp-pointed table implement for extracting the kernels from nuts.

**nut/ri-a** (nūt'rī-ā), *n.* [Sp., *otter*, fr. L. *lutra*.] a The coypu. b The plucked fur of the coypu. It is a light-brown durable fur, and is blended to imitate beaver.

**nut/ri-ent** (nūt'rī-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *nutrients*, pres. part. of *nutrire*. See **NOURISH**.] Nutritious. — *n.* A nutritive substance; a nutritive ingredient (of food).

**nut/ri-ment** (nūt'rī-mēnt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*.] 1. That which nourishes; nourishment; food. 2. That which promotes development. — *syn.* See **FOOD**.

**nut/ri-tion** (nūt'rī-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif., *Physiol.* & *Biol.*, the sum of the processes by which an animal or plant absorbs, or takes in and utilizes, food substances. 2. That which nourishes; nourishment, nutriment; food. — **nut/ri-tion-al** (-dī-'), *adj.* — **nut/ri-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**nut/ri-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One professionally engaged in investigating and solving problems of nutrition.

**nut/ri-tious** (nūt'rī-shū), *adj.* [L. *nutritious*, *nutritus*, fr. *nutrix*, -*trix*, a nurse.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste. — **nut/ri-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **nut/ri-tious-ness**, *n.*

**nut/ri-tive** (nūt'rī-tīv), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in nutrition; nutritious; as, *nutritive* food. — **nut/ri-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **nut/ri-tive-ness**, *n.*

**nut/shell** (nūt'shēl'), *n.* 1. The shell, or hard external covering, in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed. 2. Hence, a thing of little or small compass, size, etc. — *in a nutshell*. In or within a small compass or limit.

**nut/ter** (nūt'ēr), *n.* A gatherer of nuts.

**nutting** (nūt'ing), *n.* Gathering of nuts.

**nutty** (nūt'tī), *adj.*; **nutty-er** (-ē-); **nutty-est**. 1. Abounding in, or producing, nuts. 2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; hence, pleasant; slang, spicy; piquant. 3. Slang. Crackbrained; queer. — **nut-ti-ness**, *n.*

**nux vom'i-ca** (nūks vōm'ī-kā). [ML., fr. L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to

vomit.] 1. The poisonous seed of an Asiatic tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*), containing several alkaloids, chiefly strychnine and brucine. See **STRYCHNOS**. 2. The tree that yields these seeds.

**nux/ze** (nūks'zē), *v. t.* Now Rare. To foster; nurse; cherish.

**nuz/ze**, *v. i. & t.* [Freq. fr. *nosze*.] 1. To work with the nose, as a swine does in the mud; to root, thrust, poke, or sniff with the nose. 2. To nestle; to lie close or snug.

**ny-an'za** (nī-ān'zā; nī-), *n.* [Bantu.] In Central Africa, any large body of water; a lake or river; — chiefly in proper names.

**nyo-ta-gi-na-cous** (nī'tā-jī-nā'shūs), *adj.* [From *Nyctago*, former genus name, deriv. of Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, night.] Belonging to the four-o'clock family (Nyctaginaceae). See **FOUR-O'CLOCK**.

**nyo-ta-lo'pi-a** (-lō'pī-ā), *n.* [LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *nyktalōps*, fr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, night + *alops* blind + *ōps*, *ōpos*, eye.] A condition of the eyes in which one can see well only by day or in a strong light. — **nyo-ta-lo'pi-ic** (-lō'pī-ik), *adj.*

**nyo-ti** (nīk'tī-), **nyo-to** (-tō-), **nyot-**. [Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*.] A combining form meaning *night*, as in **nyo-ti-ro-pism** (nīk'tī-rō-pīz'm), tendency of certain plant organs, as the leaflets of clover, to assume special "sleeping" positions at night; **nyo-ti-trop-ic** (nīk'tī-trop'ik), **nyl'ghai** (nīl'gī), **nyl'ghale** (-gī), **nyl'ghan** (-gō). Vars. of **NILGAI**.

**ny/lon** (nī'lōn), *n.* A synthetic material, of proteinlike structure, derivable from coal, air, and water, which is adapted for fashioning into filaments of extreme toughness, strength, and elasticity; used in knitting hosiery and the like, or into bristles or sheets. b pl. Stockings made of nylon.

**nymph** (nimf; 89), *n.* [OF. *nymphe*, fr. L. *nympha* nymph, bride, young woman, fr. Gr. *nymphe*.] 1. Gr. & Rom. Myth. One of the inferior divinities of nature represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. 2. Poetic. A nymph-like maiden. 3. Also **nym'pha** (nīm'fā). Zool. Any of certain insects in an immature form, esp. that characteristic of a preadult stage in insects with incomplete metamorphosis. — **nymph'al** (nīm'fāl), **nym'phe'an** (nīm'fē-ān), *adj.*

**nym'phae-a-coccus** (nīm'fē-ā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *nymphaea* the water lily family (Nymphaeaceae). See **WATER LILY**.]

**nym'pha-lid** (nīm'fā-līd), *n.* [Nymphalidae, type genus, fr. Gr. *nymphē* nymph.] Zool. Any of a large family (Nymphalidae) of butterflies having greatly reduced forelegs, including the monarch, admirals, etc. — **nym'pha-lid**, *adj.*

**nym'pho-lep'sy** (nīm'fō-lēp'sī), *n.* Also **nym'pho-lep'si-a** (-lēp'sī-ā). [See **NYPH**; **LEP'SY**.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm supposed to seize one bewitched by a nymph; hence, a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal. — **nym'pho-lep** (-lēp), *n.* — **nym'pho-lep'tic** (-lēp'tīk), *adj.*

**nym'pho-ma'ni-a** (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nymphē* a bride + *-mania*.] Med. Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in a female. — **nym'pho-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *adj.* & *n.*

**ny-s-tag'mus** (nīs-tāg'mīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *nystagmos* drowsiness, fr. *nyssazein* to nod in sleep.] Med. A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. — **ny-s-tag'mic** (-mīk), *adj.*

## O

**O, O** (ō), *n.* pl. O's, o's, Os, o's, O's (ōz). 1. The fifteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek, which took it from the Phoenician. O stands for various sounds in English. See **FROM**, § 69. 2. The sound of the letter O. 3. A cipher; zero. 4. As a symbol, the fourteenth or (see K, 3) fifteenth in order or class.

**O'** (ō', ē), *prep.* A prefix to Irish family names, meaning a descendant of. The apostrophe is due to the mistaken notion that O stands for "of."

**O** (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in direct address or invocation or, less often than oh, in expressing pain, grief, surprise, etc.; as, O Lord, help us. — *n.*; pl. O's (ōz). An utterance of pain, lamentation, or the like.

**o'** (ō; 6), *prep.* Formerly **o**. Colloq. & Dial. A shortened form of *of* or *on*.

**o-**. Chem. See **ORTHO-**.

**oaf** (ōf), *n.*; pl. OAFS (ōfs), sometimes OAFEN (ōvz). [Also *auf*, fr. ON. *auf* self.] Orig., an elf's child; changeling; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; dolt; blockhead; idiot; also, a lubberly person. — *adj.* — **oaf-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **oaf-ish-ness**, *n.*

**oak** (ōk), *n.* [AS. *āc*.] 1. A any of a genus (*Quercus*) or of its related genus (*Lithocarpus*) of hardwood farapaceous trees and shrubs, the fruit of which is a rounded nut (acorn). See **BLACKJACK**, 5; **BLACK OAK**; **BLUEJACK**, 2; **CORK**, 1; **DURMAST**; **ENCINA**; **HOLM OAK**; **KEMPER**, 2; **LIVE OAK**; **QUERCITRON**; **RED OAK**; **ROBLE**; **WATER OAK**; **WHITE OAK**. b The wood of these trees. The best oak timber is hard, tough, and durable, with a handsome grain. In North America, oak lumber is sold as *white oak*, derived mostly from *Q. alba*, *stellata*, *bicolor*, *macrocarpa*, and *red oak*, derived from *Q. borealis*, *velutina*, *paustris*, and *phellos*. 2. Any of various plants suggestive of the oak, as



Leaves and Acorns of Oaks. 1 Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*); 2 White Oak (*Q. alba*); 3 Black Oak, or Quercitron (*Q. velutina*); 4 Red Oak (*Q. borealis*); 5 Chestnut Oak (*Q. prinus*); 6 Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*); 7 Swamp White Oak (*Q. bicolor*). All reduced.

in foliage; as, poison oak. 3. Oak leaves worn in a wreath. 4 Eng. University Slang. A strong odor, often made of oak; hence, to sport one's oak, to close one's outer door, signifying that one is out or does not desire callers. 5. Woodwork, furniture, or the like, of oak.

**oak apple**. Any of several applelike galls on oak leaves, produced by certain gallflies (genera *Amygdalobius* and *Hyalelepe*).

**oak/en** (ōk'ēn), *adj.* Made of or pert. to oak or oaks.

**oak'-leaf' cluster**. U.S. An addition to certain military decorations in the form of a bronze or (for live such additions) silver cluster of oak leaves and acorns, to signify a second or subsequent award of the basic decoration.

**oak/kum** (ōk'kūm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba*, fr. *ō* out + *cumban* to comb, *camb* comb.] Loose fiber obtained by untwisting and picking old hemp ropes, and used esp. for calking the seams of ships.

**oar** (ō; 70), *n.* [AS. *ār*.] 1. A long, slender, broad-bladed wooden implement for propelling or steering a boat. 2. A thing resembling an oar in shape or use. 3. An oarsman; a rower. — *v. t. & t. i.* 1. To propel with or as with oars; row. 2. To make or accomplish by rowing or a rowing motion. b To move with a rowing motion.

**oar/fish** (-fīsh'), *n.* plural, see **FISH**. Any of a genus (*Regalecus*) of narrow fishes 20 to 30 feet long, with a dorsal fin that runs the length of the body, its anterior rays, which are tipped with red, rising like a mane above the head; — called also *ribbonfish*.

**oar/lock** (-lōk'), *n.* [AS. *ārluc*.] A rowlock, esp. one in which a steering oar is worked.

**oars/man** (ōrz'mān; 70), *n.*; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A rower. — **oars'man-ship**, *n.*

**o-as'is** (ō-ā'sīz; ō-ā'sīz), *n.*; pl. OASIS (-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. *oasis*.] A fertile or green spot in waste or desert.

**oast** (ōst), *n.* [AS. *āst*.] A hop, malt, or tobacco kiln.

**oat** (ōt), *n.* [AS. *āte*, pl. *ātan*.] 1. A The grain of a cereal grass (*Avena sativa*), or the plant itself; — commonly in pl. b Any other species of *Avena*, esp. the wild oat *A. fatua*. 2. A crude reed instrument made of an oat straw.

**oat/cake** (ōt'kāk'), *n.* A thin, flat oatmeal cake.

**oat/en** (ōt'ēn), *adj.* Of or made of oats, oatmeal, oat straw, etc.

**oat grass**. A any wild oat. b Any of several oatlike grasses.

**oath** (ōth), *n.*; pl. OATHS (ōths). [AS. *āth*.] 1. A solemn appeal to God, or to a sacred or revered person or sanction (as the Bible, the temple, the altar) by way of attesting the truth of one's word, the

viability of a promise, etc.; also, the affirmation or promise sworn by the oath, or its form of expression. 2. Any solemn attests the truth or inviolability of what is stated. 3. A careless or blameworthy use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or s **oat/meal** (ōt'mēl'; 2), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal, esp. in the form of rolled oats.

**ob-** (ób-). [L. ob, prep.] A prefix signifying: **a** *To, toward, before, facing*. **b** *Against, in opposition to*. **c** *Upon or over; also, down, & completely*. **d** In modern scientific Latin and English, *reversely, in an opposite direction*; — with adjectives, as in:

oblate oblique oblong oblique oblong oblique oblong

**b** A book of the Old Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**obbligato** (ób-lí-gá-to), *adj.* [It. lit., bound.] *Music*. Required; indispensable; applied to voices, instruments, or esp. accompaniments, necessary to the just performance of a composition; — opposed to *ad libitum*. — *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tós), -ti (-tí). **a** *Music*. An accompanying part usually played by a single instrument; as, a violin *obbligato*. **b** An accompaniment of any sort.

**ob-ob'rate** (ób-kór-rát), *adj.* *Bot.* Heart-shaped, with the broad end toward the apex, as the leaflets of the wood sorrel.

**ob-du-ra-cy** (ób-dú-rá-sí; ób-dú-rá-sí), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being obdurate; stubbornness; hardness of heart.

**ob-du-rate** (ób-dú-rát; also, *esp.* in poetry, ób-dú-rát), *adj.* [L. *obdurus*, past part. of *obdurare* to harden, fr. *ob* + *duare* to harden, fr. *durus* hard.] **1** Hardened in feeling; unyielding; hardhearted, also, stubbornly wicked. **2** Hard; harsh; intractable. — *Syn.* See **INEXORABLE**. — **ob-du-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-du-rate-ness**, *n.*

**log.** A charm or fetish used in, or the influence of, obeah. — **o-be-ah-ism** (-iz-m), *n.*

**o-be-dí-ent** (ób-dí-én-t; 58), *n.* **1**. Act or fact of obeying, or state of being obedient. **2**. *Now Chiefly R.C.Ch.* Jurisdiction; control. **3**. *Archaic & Dial.* An obeisance.

**o-be-dí-ent** (-ánt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *obediens*, *obediens*, -entis, pres. part. of *obedire*, *obedire*. See **OBEY**.] Obeying; willing to obey; submissive to restraint, control, or command. — **o-be-dí-ent-ly**, *adv.* *Syn.* Obedient, docile, tractable, amenable mean submissive to the control or guidance of another. Obedient implies compliance with the demands or requests of one in authority, docile implies a predisposition to submit to control or an inclination to resist authority; tractable, applicable to things also, implies success or ease in handling or managing; amenable implies a temperamental willingness or readiness to submit.

**o-be-lí-sance** (ób-lí-sáns; -sáns; ób-lí-sáns), *n.* [OF. *obesance* obedience.] A bow, curtsy, genuflection, etc., in token of respect, submission, or reverence; also, deference; homage. — *Syn.* See **HONOR**. — **o-be-lí-sant** (-sánt; -sánt), *adj.*

**o-be-lisk** (ób-lí-sk), *n.* [L. *obeliscus*, fr. Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos* = spit, pointed pillar.] **1**. A four sided, usually monolithic, pillar, tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid. **2**. **a** An obelus (— or —) **b** The mark of reference; a dagger. — **o-be-lis-cal** (-lísk-kál), *adj.*

**o-be-lize** (-líz), *v. t.* To designate with an obelus or obelisk.

**o-be-lus** (-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -li (-lí) [L., fr. Gr. *obelos*, prop., a spit.] The mark — or —, used in old mss. to mark a doubtful or spurious passage or reading.

**O-be-r-on** (ób-ér-ón; ób-ér-ín), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Obéron*.] In medieval folklore, kind of the faeries and husband of Titania.

**o-be-se'** (ób-sé'), *adj.* [L. *obesus* that has eaten itself fat, stout, past part. of *obedere* to devour, fr. *ob* + *edere* to eat.] Excessively corpulent; very fat. — **o-be-se-ly**, *adv.* — **o-be-sí-ty** (ób-sé-tí, ób-sé-tí), *n.*

**o-be-y'** (ób-bé'), *v. t.* **o-be-yed'** (ób-bá-d); **o-be-y-ing**. [OF. *obeir*, fr. L. *obedire*, *obedire*, fr. *ob* + *audire* to hear.] **1**. To be obedient to; execute the commands of; also, to execute, as an order. **2**. To be ruled or controlled by; to follow the guidance, operation, etc., of; as, to *obey* reason, to *obey* the law of gravitation. — *v. i.* To yield obedience. — **o-be-y'er** (-ér), *n.*

**ob-fus-cate** (ób-fús-kát; ób-fús-kát), *v. t.* [L. *obfuscatus*, past part. of *obfuscare* to darken, fr. *ob* + *fuscare* to darken, fr. *fuscus* dark.] To darken by or as by depriving of light, obscure; hence, to confuse; bewilder. — **ob-fus-ca-tion** (ób-fús-ká-shún), *n.*

**o-bí** (ób-bí), *n.* [Dial.] A broad sash worn with a kimono.

**o-bí** (ób-bí), *n.* [Dial.] Vars. of **OBEAH**, etc.

**ob-lí-tí** (ób-lí-tí; ób-lí-tí), [L.] He (or she) died. *Abbr.* ob.

**ob-lít** (ób-lít; ób-lít), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oblatus*, fr. *oblare* to go to meet, (sc. mortem) to die, fr. *ob* + *ire* to go.] **1**. *Oba*. A person's death. **b** A funeral ceremony. **2**. A service for the soul of a deceased person on the anniversary of his death. **3**. A notice of a person's death; esp., an obituary in a newspaper.

**ob-lí-tér-ia-tum** (ób-lí-tér-íá-tum; pl. *ob-lí-tér-ia-ta* (-tá)), [L.] **a** *Law*. An incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge. **b** Any incidental remark or observation.

**o-bí-tu-ary** (ób-bí-tu-árí; *esp.* *Brit.*, -ér-í), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-íz). [ML. *obituarium*, fr. L. *obitus*. See **OBIT**.] A notice of a death, esp. with a biographical sketch. — **o-bí-tu-ár-y**, *adj.*

**ob-ject'** (ób-jékt'; -jékt'), *v. t.* [L. *obijecere*, past part. of *obijecere*, *obijecere*, to throw before, oppose, fr. *ob* + *jacere* to throw.] **1**. *Archaic*. To oppose, interpose, or expose; hence, adduce. **2**. To offer in opposition; adduce in opposing or dissenting. — *v. i.* To state or declare opposition; often, to feel averse; disapprove.

*Syn.* Object, protest, remonstrate, expostulate, kick mean to oppose by arguing against. Object stresses dislike or aversion; protest, the presentation of objections in speech or in writing; remonstrate, an attempt to convince as by warning, reproving, etc.; expostulate, a firm, earnest, but friendly insistence on the merits of one's arguments; kick, now a colloquialism, strenuous protestation.

**ob-ject** (ób-jékt'; -jékt'), *n.* **1**. Something put, or regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; a concrete thing. **2** A sight which arouses feelings as of pity or disgust; a spectacle. **3** Aim; motive. **4** *Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent denoting that on or toward which the action of a verb is directed, or that, in a prepositional phrase, to which the preposition bears the relation expressed. The *direct object* of a verb denotes that which is immediately acted on, as *ball* in "he threw the ball"; the *indirect object* of a verb denotes that which the action affects less immediately or indispensably, as *John* in "threw John the ball." The *cognate object* repeats the idea of the governing verb (to love one's life); the *secondary object* is complementary after verbs of asking, teaching, etc., which take a direct object (ask me no questions); the *retained object* preserves its object relation in the passive construction (a book was given me). **5**. *Philos.* That of which the mind by any of its activities takes

cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself. — *Syn.* See **INTENTION**.

**object ball**. *Billiards & Pool*. The ball first struck, or any ball that may be hit, by the cue ball. Cf. **CUE BALL**.

**object glass or lens**. *Optics*. The objective of a microscope, etc.

**ob-ject'í-fy** (ób-jékt'í-fí), *v. t.*; -fied (-fíd); -fying. [*object* - *f*.] To cause to become, or assume the character of, an object; render objective; externalize. — **ob-ject'í-ti-ca-tion** (-tí-ká-shún), *n.*

**ob-ject'ion** (ób-jékt'ishún), *n.* **1**. An objecting. **2**. That which is presented in objecting; adverse reason or argument; also, a feeling of disapproval.

**ob-ject'ion-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* Open to objection; offensive.

**ob-ject'ive** (ób-jékt'ív), *adj.* **1**. Of or pertaining to an object, esp. to the object, or end; as, to reach our *objective* point. **2**. Exhibiting or characterized by emphasis upon the tendency to view events, phenomena, ideas, etc., as external and apart from self-consciousness; not subjective; hence, detached; impersonal; unprejudiced; as, an *objective* discussion; *objective* criteria. **3**. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the case of the object of a verb or preposition. **4**. *Med.* Perceptible to persons other than the patient; — of symptoms. **5**. *Perspective*. Belonging or relating to the object to be delineated; as, an *objective* line, plane, or point. **6**. *a Philos.* Contained in, or having the nature or status of, an object, or something cognized or cognizable; as, to render an abstraction *objective*. **b** Existing independent of mind; pertaining to an object as it is in itself or as distinct from consciousness or the subject; as, to deny the *objective* reality of *c*. Cf. **SUBJECTIVE**. — *Syn.* See **TAKE**; **MATERIAL**. — *n.* **1**. An aim or end of action, point to be hit, reached, etc. **2**. That which is objective, or external to the mind. **3**. *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it. *Abbr.* *obj.* **4**. *Optics*. The lens or system of lenses, as in a camera or microscope, which forms an image of the object. — *Syn.* See **INTENTION**. — **ob-ject'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-ject'ive-ness**, *n.*

**ob-ject'iv-ism** (-tí-ví-zm), *n.* **1**. *Philos.* Any of certain theories stressing the objective reality, esp. as distinguished from the purely subjective existence, of the phenomenal world, of moral good, or the like. **2**. *Aesthetics*. Theory or practice of objective art or literature. See **OBJECTIVE**, *adj.* **2**. — **ob-ject'iv-ist** (-íst), *n.* & *adj.* — **ob-ject'iv-ist'ic** (-tí-ví-s'tík), *adj.*

**ob-ject'iv-ity** (ób-jékt'ív'í-tí), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; also, objective reality.

**object lens**. = **OBJECT GLASS**.

**object-less**, *adj.* Having no object or purpose.

**object lesson**. A lesson in which a material object is made the basis of instruction, figuratively, something that teaches by a concrete example.

**ob-ject'or** (ób-jékt'ér), *n.* One who objects.

**ob-ject'or'art** (ób-jékt'ár't; *pl.* *objects d'art* (ób-jékt'é)), [F.] An article of artistic worth.

**ob-jur-gate** (ób-jér-gát; ób-jér-gát), *v. t.* [L. *objurgatus*, past part. of

*objurgare*, to rebuke.] To rebuke; to reprove; to censure.

**ob-lan-ce-o-late** (ób-lán-sé-ó-lát), *adj.* *Bot.* Inversely lanceolate. See **LEAF**, *illus.* (7).

**ob-late** (ób-lát; ób-lát'), *adj.* [L. *oblatus* offered; in sense *b* taken as the opposite of *prolate*.] **a** Offered up; devoted; dedicated. — used chiefly in titles of religious orders. **b** *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, an *oblate* spheroid. Cf. **PROLATE**. — **ob-late**, *n.* — **ob-late-ly**, *adv.*

**ob-la-tion** (ób-lá-shún), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *oblatio*, fr. *oblatus*, used as past part. of *offerre* to offer.] A religious or ritualistic offering, usually of something inanimate in contrast with a sacrifice of living things; also, that which is offered; hence, any offering to a church, charity, etc. — **ob-la-to-ry** (ób-lá-tó-rí; *esp.* *Brit.*, -tér-í), *adj.*

**ob-lí-gate** (ób-lí-gát), *adj.* [L. *obligatus*, past part. of *obligare*. See **OBLIG**.] **1**. Bound; under obligation, restricted. **2**. *Bot.* Limited to a single life condition; — opp. to *facultative*; as, an *obligate* parasite. — (-gát), *v. t.* To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; to bind by an obligation.

**ob-lí-ga-tion** (-ká-shún), *n.* **1**. An obligating; state of being obligated. **2**. The agreement, promise, contract, oath, or the like, by which one is bound. **3**. Any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by social relations, etc. **4**. That which obligates; the binding power of a promise, contract, vow, etc. **5**. Indebtedness for an act of favor or kindness; also, the debt so incurred. **6**. *Law*. A conditional bond with a penalty for nonfulfillment; in a larger sense, a formal and binding agreement or acknowledgment of a liability. — **ob-lí-ga-tor** (ób-lí-gá-tér), *n.*

*Syn.* Obligation, duty mean that which one person is bound to do or not to do as a responsible person. Obligation implies constraint under immediate circumstances; duty, impulsion from within on moral grounds.

**ob-lí-ga-to-ry** (ób-lí-gá-tó-rí; -tér-í; ób-lí-gá-tó-rí, -gá-tó-rí), *adj.* [L. *obligatorius*.] **1**. Binding in law or conscience; imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation. **2**. That must be done; required. — **ob-lí-ga-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

**o-bli-gé'** (ób-blí-jé'), *v. t.* — **o-bli-gé-ment'** (ób-blí-jé-mént'), [OF. *obligier*, *obligier*, fr. L. *obligare*, fr. *ob* + *ligare* to bind.] **1**. To constrain; put under obligation to do or forbear something. **2**. To bind by some favor rendered; obligate, *esp.* by gratitude; hence, to do a favor for. **3**. *Obs.* To please; gratify. — *Syn.* See **FORCE**.

**ob-lí-gée'** (ób-blí-jé'), *n.* **1**. *Law*. One to whom another is obligated; — opposed to *obligor*. **2**. One who is obligated; — opposed to *obligor*.

**o-bli-gér** (ób-blí-jér), *n.* One who obligates or obliges.

**o-bli-gíng** (ób-blí-jíng), *adj.* **a** *Now Rare*. Obligating; obligatory. **b** Disposed to do favors; hence, helpful; accommodating. — *Syn.* See **AMABLE**. — **o-bli-gíng-ly**, *adv.* — **o-bli-gíng-ness**, *n.*

**ob-lí-gor'** (ób-lí-gór'; ób-lí-gór'), *n.* *Law*. One who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligee*.

**ob-lique'** (ób-lík'; mil -lík'), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *obliquus*, fr. *ob* + stem of *liquis* oblique.] **1**. A neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting; inclined. **2** Of solids, having the axis not perpendicular to the base. **3**. Not straightforward; indirect; hence, disingenuous; underhand; as, *oblique* accusations. **3**. Not direct in descent; collateral. **4**. *Anat.* Designating specif. certain obliquely muscles, esp.: **a** The thin flat m. layers of the lateral walls of the eye. **b** The eyeball. — *Syn.* See **CROOKED**. — *v. t.* **1**.

perpendicular. 2. *Mil.* To march or advance obliquely. — **oblique**<sup>ly</sup>, *adv.* — **oblique**<sup>ness</sup>, *n.*

**oblique angle.** An acute or oblique angle; — opp. to *right angle*.

**oblique case.** *Gram.* Any case except the nominative and vocative.

**oblique sailing.** The movement of a vessel when she sails upon a course making an oblique angle with the meridian.

**obliqui-ous** (ób-lik'wí-úš), *adj.* Having obliquity.

**obliqui-ty** (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -tíes (-tíz). 1. State of being oblique; deviation from a right line, or from parallelism or perpendicularity; the amount of such deviation; divergence. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking. 3. *Astron.* Of the ecliptic, the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and orbit (ecliptic).

**oblit-er-ate** (ób-lik'ér-át), *v. t.* [*L. obliteratus*, past part. of *obliterare* to obliterate, fr. *ob-* + *littera*, *littera*, letter.] 1. To erase or blot out; efface; cancel. 2. To destroy, as if by effacing; render imperceptible. — **Syn.** See *ERASE*. — **oblit-er-a-tion** (-á'shún), *n.* — **oblit-er-a-tor** (-á'tér), *n.*

**oblit-er-on** (ób-lik'ér-ún), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. oblitvō, fr. oblitvīci* to forget, prop., to smooth.] 1. Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness. 2. State or fact of being forgotten. 3. Official ignoring of offenses; pardon.

**oblit-er-ous** (ób-lik'ér-úš), *adj.* [*L. oblitivus*] 1. Forgetful, not mindful; — often with *ly*. 2. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. — **Syn.** See *FORGETFUL*. — **oblit-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **oblit-er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**oblong** (ób-lóng, 74), *adj.* [*L. oblongus*, fr. *ob-* + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviation from a square or circular form, longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; specif.: a *Geom.* Rectangular, with adjacent sides unequal. b *Bot.* Broadly elliptical. See *LEAF, Illustr.* (6). — *n.* An oblong figure.

**oblo-guy** (ób-ló-kwí), *n.*; *pl.* -guys (-kwíz). [*L. obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against, blame, fr. *ob-* + *loqui* to speak.] 1. Censorious speech; defamatory language; calumny. 2. State of being spoken ill of; bad repute. — **Syn.** See *ABUSE, DISGRACE*.

**ob-nox-i-ous** (ób-nók'shús), *adj.* [*L. obnoxius*, fr. *obnoxius*, fr. *ob-* + *nox* harm.] 1. Subject, liable, or open, as to harm, injury, or evil; also, *Now Rare*, censurable; punishable. 2. *Now Chiefly Legal.* Answerable; amenable; dependent; — usually with *to*. 3. Offensive; objectionable. — **Syn.** See *REPUGNANT*. — **ob-nox-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-nox-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ob-oe** (ób-ó; 6'bo), *n.* [*It., fr. F. hautbois*. See *HAUTOBOY*.] *Musíc.* a A slender, slightly conical wood wind instrument with a double reed and a thin, penetrating, plaintive tone, a hautboy. b An organ reed stop giving an oblique tone.

**ob-ob-lat** (ób-ób-lat), *n.* A performer on the oboe.

**ob-ol** (ób-ól; 6'bol), *n.* [*See ONOLUS*.] An ancient Greek coin (originally a weight), a drachma.

**ob-ob-lus** (ób-ób-lús), *n.*; *pl.* ob-óli (ób). [*L., fr. Gr. obolos*.] An Attic weight of 1 1/4 grains, also, an obol.

**ob-ob-vate** (ób-ób-vát), *adj.* Inversely ovate. See *LEAF, Illustr.* (9).

**ob-ob-void** (-vóid), *adj.* *Bot.* Ovoid, with the broad end toward the apex, as some fruits, etc.

**ob-scene** (ób-sén; 2), *adj.* [*F. obscène*, fr. *L. obscenus*, *ob-scenus*, *obscenus*, ill-looking, filthy, obscene.] 1. Foul, disgusting. 2. Offensive to chastity or to modesty; lewd. — **Syn.** See *COARSE*. — **ob-scene-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-scene-ness**, *n.*

**ob-scen'i-ty** (ób-sén'tí; -sén'tí), *n.*; *pl.* -tíes (-tíz). Obscene quality, language, or acts.

**ob-scur-ant** (ób-skúr'ánt), *n.* [*L. obscurans*, pres. part.] One who obscures; one who strives to hinder the progress or spread of knowledge. — **ob-scur-ant**, *adj.* — **ob-scur-ant-ism** (ób-skúr'ánt-íz-m), *n.* — **ob-scur-ant-ist** (-íst), *n.* & *adj.*

**ob-scu-ra-tion** (ób-skúr-á'shún), *n.* Act of obscuring, or state of being obscured.

**ob-soure** (ób-skúr'), *adj.* [*F. obscur*, fr. *L. obscurus*, orig. covered.] 1. Destitute of light, hence, dark; dusky; gloomy. 2. Not readily seen; as: a Retired or remote; hidden. b Not easily understood or clearly expressed; abstruse, vague. c Not noticeable; inconspicuous, mean. d Not distinct, faint, undefined.

**Syn.** (1) See *OBSCURE*. (2) *Obscure*, dark, vague, enigmatical, cryptic, ambiguous, equivocal mean not clearly understood. *Obscure* implies a hiding or veiling of the meaning through some fault in the thing or in the person who would understand; *dark*, an imperfect or clouded revelation; *vague*, a lack of clear formulation, often because not fully thought out, *enigmatical*, a puzzling, mystifying quality; *cryptic*, a dark and enigmatical statement; *ambiguous* and *equivocal*, use of the same word in different senses, *ambiguous*, however, implying inadvertence, and *equivocal* an attempt to confuse.

— *v. t.* 1. To make obscure, or dark, dim, vague, indistinct. 2. *Phonet.* To reduce (a vowel) to a sound of neutral or indefinite quality; thus, the *o* of the noun "object" is, in the verb, *obscured*.

— *n.* Obscurity; an obscure part, as in a picture.

— **ob-soure-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-soure-ness**, *n.*

**ob-scu-ri-ty** (ób-skúr'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -tíes (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being obscure. 2. Someone or something obscure.

**ob-se-crate** (ób-sé-krát), *v. t.* [*L. obsecrare*, past part. of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds, fr. *ob-* + *secrare* to declare as sacred, fr. *acer* sacred.] To beseech; supplicate. — **ob-se-cra-tion** (-krá'shún), *n.*

**ob-se-qui-ous** (ób-sé-kwí-úš), *adj.* [*F. obsequieux*, fr. *L. obsequius*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi* to comply with, fr. *ob-* + *sequi* to follow.] 1. *Now Rare*. Compliant; devoted. 2. Servilely attentive; fawning. — **Syn.** See *SUBSERVIENT*. — **ob-se-qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-se-qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ob-se-que** (ób-sé-kwí), *n.*; *pl.* -QUES (-kwíz). [*From OF., fr. ML. obsequia*, *pl.*, funeral rites.] Now only in *pl.* Funeral rites; burial ceremonies.

**ob-serv-a-ble** (ób-zúr-vá-b'l), *adj.* 1. That must or may be observed. 2. Capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable. — **ob-serv-a-bly**, *adv.*

**ob-serv-ance** (-váns), *n.* 1. Act or practice of observing a rule, law, custom, etc.; a heeding with care. 2. A customary act; as: a A particular religious rite or ceremony. b A form; practice; custom. 3. *Archaic.* Respectful attention; deference. 4. Observation. 5. *R.C.Ch.* a A rule or ordinance for religious. b An order or convent observing such rules.

**ob-serv-ant** (ób-zúr-vánt), *adj.* [*F., pres. part. of observer*. See *QSERV-ANT*.] 1. Taking careful notice; attentive. 2. Attentive in observing; regardful; mindful; — with *of*. 3. Careful; heedful. — (ób-zúr-vánt; ób-zér; ób-sér-), *n.* 1. *Obs.* An obsequious servant or attendant. 2. [*cap.*] One of a branch of Franciscans who observe the primitive rules, esp. of poverty. — **ob-serv-ant-ly** (ób-zúr-vánt-lí), *adv.*

**ob-ser-va-tion** (ób-zér-vá'shún; -sér-), *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* Observation, as of rules. 2. Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice; also, that which is observed, or noted; specif.: a The gathering of data, as for scientific purposes. b A remark, comment, or inference drawn from observations or something observed; hence, a comment; judgement, a remark. 4. Fact of being observed; as, in danger of observation. — *adj.* Used or for use in viewing scenery, or the like, or in making observations; as, an observation car, platform, post. — **ob-ser-va-tion-al** (-díl; -lí), *adj.*

**ob-ser-v-a-to-ry** (ób-zér-vá-tó-rí, *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -tér-í, -trí), *n.* 1. A building equipped for observation of natural phenomena, as in meteorology, magnetism, or astronomy; also, an institution whose primary purpose is making such observations. 2. A position or place commanding a wide view.

**ob-ser-ve** (ób-zér-vé), *v. t.* [*OF. observer*, fr. *L. observare*, *observatum*, fr. *ob-* + *servare* to save, keep, observe.] 1. To conform one's action or practice to; comply with; as, to observe the rules. 2. To inspect or take note of as an augury or omen. 3. To celebrate or solemnize in customary form; as, to observe the Sabbath. 4. To pay attention to; watch. 5. To perceive or notice; remark; also, to utter as an observation, say casually. 6. To make an observation (sense 2 a) of; to ascertain by scientific observation. — **Syn.** See *KEEP*. — *v. i.* 1. To take notice. b To make observations. 2. To remark; comment; — generally with *on* or *upon*. — **ob-ser-ving-ly**, *adv.*

**ob-ser-ver** (ób-zér-vér), *n.* One who observes, specif.: a A representative sent to observe and listen, but not to participate officially in a gathering. b *Aeronautics.* One who accompanies the pilot of an airplane in order to make observations during flight.

**ob-ses'** (ób-sés'), *v. t.* [*L. obsessus*, past part. of *obsidere* to besiege, fr. *ob-* + *sedere* to sit.] To beset; haunt; — of evil spirits; hence, to harass; to influence, as by a forced idea, to an unreasonable degree.

**ob-ses-sive** (-sés'ív), *adj.* — **ob-ses-sor** (-sér), *n.*

**ob-ses-sion** (ób-sés'hún), *n.* 1. Act of an evil spirit in besetting a person, or impelling him to action, from without; the fact of being so beset or impelled. Cf. *POSSESSION*. 2. Persistent and inescapable preoccupation with an idea or emotion; also, the emotion or idea.

**ob-sid'i-an** (ób-síd'í-an), *n.* [*From a Lat. prop. name.*] *Petrog.* Volcanic glass, specif., except as limited by the attributive (as in basalt *obsidian*), such glass having the same composition as rhyolite.

**ob-so-les-cent** (ób-só-lés'sént, -sént), *adj.* [*L. obsolescens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *obsolescere* to wear out, fall into disuse.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob-so-les-conce** (-íns, -n's), *n.* — **ob-so-les-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**ob-so-lete** (ób-só-lét), *adj.* [*L. obsoletus*, past part. of *obsolescere*. See *OBsolesCENT*.] 1. No longer in use; disused; as, an obsolete word, law, or tax. Abbr. *ob.* 2. Of a type or fashion no longer current; out of date, as, an obsolete machine. 3. *Bot.* Indistinct or absent; — of an organ or the like which has a functional counterpart in a related species, or in an earlier stage. — **Syn.** See *OLD*. — **ob-so-lete-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-so-lete-ness**, *n.*

**ob-sta-cle** (ób-sták'l; -sták'l), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, fr. *ob-* + *stare* to stand.] That which stands in the way, or opposes, a hindrance, an impediment; an obstruction.

**ob-stet-ric** (ób-stét'rík; -ob-stét'rí-cal (-tíkál), *adj.* [*L. obstetricus*, fr. *obstetrix*, -icis, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See *OBSTACLE*.] Of or pert to obstetrics.

**ob-stet-ri-cian** (ób-stét'rísh'án), *n.* *Med.* A physician specializing in obstetrics.

**ob-stet-rics** (ób-stét'ríks), *n.*; see -ics. Science or art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery, the management of puerperium and labor.

**ob-sti-na-cy** (ób-stí-ná-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-síz). 1. Quality or state of being obstinate; as: a Firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; stubbornness. b Persistence in spite of efforts to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the obstinacy of evil. 2. An instance of being obstinate; an obstinate action.

**ob-sti-nate** (-nít), *adj.* [*L. obstinatus*, past part. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with force, persist, fr. *ob-* + *stinare* to persist.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; not yielding to reason or arguments. 2. Not yielding to treatment, force, etc.; not easily subdued or removed. — **ob-sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-sti-nate-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Obstinate*, dogged, stubborn, pertinacious, mulish mean fixed and unyielding in purpose or course. *Obstinate* implies persistent, often perverse, adherence; *dogged*, downright, tenacious and, sometimes, sullen persistence; *stubborn*, stubbornness in resisting attempts to change purpose, course, opinion; *pertinacious*, a persistence that is annoying or irksome; *mulish*, an obstinacy as unreasonable as that of a mule. — **Ant.** Pliant.

**ob-strep'er-ous** (ób-strép'ér-ús), *adj.* [*L. obstreperus*, fr. *obstreperare* to make a noise at, fr. *ob-* + *strepere* to make a noise.] Uncontrollably noisy; unruly. — **Syn.** See *VOICEROUS*. — **ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ob-struc'** (ób-strúk'), *v. t.* [*L. obstructus*, past part. of *obstruere* to build up before or against, obstruct, fr. *ob-* + *struere* to pile up.] 1. To block up; stop up; or close, as a way; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles. 2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from a passing, action, or operation; impede; retard; as, clouds obstruct the light. 3. To cut off the sight of (an object). — **Syn.** See *HINDER*. — **ob-struc'tor**, *n.* — **ob-struc-tive**, *adj.* & *n.*

**ob-struc'tion** (ób-strúk'shún), *n.* 1. An obstructing; state of being obstructed. 2. The delay, or attempted delay, of business by dilatory parliamentary tactics in a deliberative body. 3. A thing that obstructs; an obstacle, impediment, or hindrance.

**ob-struc'tion-ist** (-íst), *n.* One who hinders progress; esp., one hampering legislation by obstruction. — **ob-struc'tion-ism** (-íz-m), *n.* — **ob-struc'tion-ist**, *adj.*

**ob-stru-ent** (ób-strú'ént; 114), *n.* & *adj.* [*L. obstruens*, pres. part.] *Chiefly Med.* (Something) causing obstruction or blocking up.

**ob-tain'** (ób-táin'), *v. t.* [*F. obtenir*, fr. *L. obtinere*, fr. *ob-* + *tenere* to hold.] 1. To get hold of by effort; gain possession of; procure. 2. *Archaic.* To arrive at; attain. — **Syn.** See *GET*. — *v. i.* 1. *Archaic.*

To prevail; succeed. 2. To be recognized or established; to be prevalent or general; as, the custom obtains of taking vacations in summer. — **ob-tain'a-ble**, *adj.* — **ob-tain'er**, *n.*

**ob-tect'ed** (ôb-têkt'éd; -tîd), *adj.* [L. *obtectus*, past part. of *obtegere* to cover over.] *Zool.* Covered with a hard horny case, as the pupa of certain flies.

**ob-test'ed** (ôb-têst'éd; -tîd), *adj.* [L. *obtestari*, fr. *ob* + *tentari* to witness, fr. *testis* a witness.] 1. To beseech. 2. To call to witness, to invoke as a witness. — **ob-test'a-tion** (ôb-têst'â-shûn), *n.*

**ob-trude'** (ôb-trûd'; -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *obtrudere*, fr. *ob* + *trudere* to thrust.] 1. To thrust out; eject; expel. 2. To thrust forward or present without warrant or request. — *v. i.* To thrust oneself upon attention; to intrude. — **Syn.** See **INTRUDE**. — **ob-trud'er** (ôb-trûd'ér), *n.*

**ob-tru'sion** (ôb-trûs'zhûn; -tîd), *n.* Act of obtruding; also, that which is obtruded.

**ob-tru'sive** (ôb-trûs'iv), *adj.* 1. Rare. Protruding. 2. Disposed to obtrude; forward; pushing; intrusive. — **Syn.** See **IMPERTINENT**. — **ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

**ob-tund'** (ôb-tûnd'; -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *obtundere*, fr. *ob* + *tundere* to strike.] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violence of; to dull, as the senses. — **ob-tund'ent** (ôb-tûnd'ènt), *adj.* & *n.*

**ob-tu-rate** (ôb-tû-râ-t', -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *obturatus*, past part. of *obturare*.] To stop or close, as an opening, specif., *Ordn.*, to stop (a gun breech) so as to prevent the escape of gas in firing. — **ob-tu-ra'tion** (ôb-tû-râ'shûn), *n.* — **ob-tu-ra'tor** (ôb-tû-râ'tôr), *n.*

**ob-tuse'** (ôb-tûs'; -tîd), *adj.* [L. *obtusus*, past part. of *obtundere*. See **OBUND**.] 1. Not pointed or acute; blunt, specif.: a Greater than a right angle and less than two right angles; — of an angle. See **ANGLE**. *Illust.* b Having one or more obtuse angles. See **TRIANGLE**, *Illust.* 2. Not having acute sensibility or perceptions; insensitive; stupid; as, he was too obtuse to understand. 3. Not causing an acute impression; dull; as, obtuse sound. — **Syn.** See **DULL**. — **ob-tuse-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tuse-ness**, *n.*

**ob-tu'si-** (ôb-tûs'i-), [L. *obtusus*] A combining form meaning obtuse, as in: **ob-tu'si-lid**, **ob-tu'si-lin'gual**, **ob-tu'si-pen'nate**.

**ob-ver-se'** (ôb-vûrs'; -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *obversus*, past part. of *obvertere*. See **OVERTER**.] 1. Facing the observer or opponent; — opposite of *reverse*. 2. Having the base narrower than the top; as, an obverse leaf. — **ob-ver-se-ly**, *adv.*

**ob-ver-sus** (ôb-vûrs'), *n.* 1. As the opposite of *reverse*: a The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription, or, in those of the United States, the date. b The front or principal surface of anything. 2. A counterpart; that which answers to, complements, or corresponds with, something else. 3. *Logic* A proposition inferred immediately from another by denying the opposite of that which the given proposition affirms; as, (given) All A is B, (*obverse*) No A is not-B.

**ob-ver'sion** (ôb-vûrs'zhûn), *n.* 1. An obversion. 2. *Logic* The operation of inferring the obverse.

**ob-vert'** (ôb-vûrt'; -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *obvertere*, fr. *ob* + *vertere* to turn.] 1. To turn (something) so as to present a different surface or aspect. 2. *Logic* To subject (a proposition) to obversion.

**ob-vi-ate** (ôb-vi-â-t', -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *obviare*, fr. *ob* + *via* way.] To meet or anticipate and dispose of; make unnecessary. — **Syn.** See **PREVENT**.

**ob-vi-a'tion** (ôb-vi-â'shûn), *n.* — **ob-vi-a'tor** (ôb-vi-â'tôr), *n.*

**ob-vi-ous** (ôb-vi-ûs; -tîd), *adj.* [L. *obvius*] 1. *Archeol.* That is in the way or in front; opposite; fronting. 2. Easily discovered, seen, or under stood, plain, evident. — **Syn.** See **EVIDENT**. — **ob-vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ob-vo-lute** (ôb-vô-lût; -tîd), *adj.* [L. *obvolutus*, past part. of *obvolvere* to

as by closing a passage. 3. *Chem.* To absorb; — said esp. of the absorbing of gases by certain substances; as, iron *occludes* hydrogen. — *v. i.* *Dent.* To close with the cusps fitting together, as upper and lower teeth. — **oc-clud'ent** (ôk-klood'ènt), *n.* & *adj.* — **oc-clu'sion** (ôk-klood'zhûn), *n.* — **oc-clu'sive** (ôk-klood'iv), *adj.*

**oc-cult'** (ôk-kûlt'; -tîd), *adj.* [L. *occultus*, past part. of *occulere* to cover up, hide.] 1. *Now Rare.* Hidden from sight; obscure. 2. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or designating alchemy, magic, astrology and other arts and practices involving use of divination, incantation, magical formulae, etc. 3. Beyond the scope of the understanding; mysterious. — *n.* That which is occult; esp., the occult arts, or sciences. — (ôk-kûlt'), *r. t. & i.* To hide or become hidden from sight; specif., *Astron.*, to conceal by occultation.

**oc-cul-ta'tion** (ôk-kûlt'â'shûn), *n.* 1. Concealment; state of being hidden from view or lost to notice. 2. *Astron.* Shutting off of the light of one celestial body by the intervention of another; — applied esp. to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon.

**oc-cult'er** (ôk-kûlt'ér), *n.* An occulting screen.

**oc-cult'ism** (ôk-kûlt'iz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of human control of them.

— **oc-cult'ist** (ôk-kûlt'ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**oc-cu-pa-cy** (ôk-kû-pâ-n-si), *n.* 1. Occupation; a taking or holding possession. 2. *Law.* Act of taking possession of an unowned thing, as a derelict, thus acquiring title thereto.

**oc-cu-pant** (pânt), *n.* [F. or L.; F., *l. occupans*, pres. part.] One who occupies; as, the occupant of the house; esp., *Law*, one who acquires a title by occupancy.

**oc-cu-pa'tion** (pâ'shûn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occupatio*.] 1. Act or process of occupying; state of being occupied, occupancy. 2. That which occupies, or engages, the time and attention; one's principal business, vocation. — **Syn.** See **WORK**.

**oc-cu-pa'tion-al** (ôk-kû-pâ'shûn-âl; -b), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or resulting from (a particular) occupation; as, occupational diseases. — **oc-cu-pa'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**occupational therapy.** The science or art of treating disease or injury by prescribing regulated work of a sort suitable for promoting recovery or rehabilitation.

**Occupation Day.** July 25, the anniversary of the landing of American troops in 1898 at Guánica, Puerto Rico, celebrated as a holiday.

**oc-cu-py** (ôk-kû-pi; -tîd), *v. t.* [OF., fr. L. *occupare*.] 1. To take or enter upon possession of, as a place by settling in it or conquering it. 2. To take up, or have place in, the extent (in space or time) of, fill; as, the camp occupies five acres. 3. To be in possession of on tenure, hold, as an office; dwell in, as a tenant. 4. To employ, busy; keep unasked; as, to occupy oneself in reading. — *v. i.* *Now Rare.* To take or hold possession. — **oc-cu-pi'er** (ôk-kû-pi'ér), *n.*

**oc-curr'** (ôk-kûr'; -tîd), *v. i.* — **CURRENT'** (ôk-kûr'; -tîd), *v. i.* [L. *occurrere*, *occursum*, fr. *ob* + *currere* to run.] 1. To be found or met with; present itself, appear; hence, to happen. 2. To come to the mind; suggest itself. — **Syn.** See **HAPPEN**.

**oc-cur'rence** (ôk-kûr'ns), *n.* 1. Appearance or happening. 2. Any incident or event; esp., an unexpected happening.

**Syn.** Occurrence, event, incident, episode, circumstance mean something that happens or takes place. Occurrence, the general term, suggests no more than this, event implies a more or less important occurrence, frequently one that has antecedents; incident, an occurrence of subordinate character, of secondary importance, or a single event as in a play, episode, an incident marked by distinctiveness or apartness; circumstance, an incident thought of as a detail.

**oc-cur'rent** (ôk-kûr'ènt), *adj.* *Now Rare.* Occurring. — *n.* *Obs.* An occurrence.

**occean** (ôk'shân), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *oceanus*, fr. Gr. *ôkeanos* ocean, in Homer, the great river supposed to enc encompass the earth.] 1. The whole body of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe. 2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as, the Atlantic Ocean. 3. An immense expanse; any unlimited space or quantity.

**oc-ce-an'ic** (ôk'shân'ik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, found in or about, or produced by the ocean.

**Oc-ce-a-nid** (ôk-sê-â-nid), *n.* [Gr. *ôkeanis*, -idos.] *Gr. Myth.* An ocean nymph, one of the 3000 daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

**oc-ce-a-nog'ra-phy** (ôk'shân-ô-nô-grâ-fî; -ô-nô-grâ-fî), *n.* Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. — **oc-ce-a-nog'ra-pher** (ôk'shân-ô-nô-grâ-fî-er), *n.* — **oc-ce-a-nog'ra-phy-cal** (ôk'shân-ô-nô-grâ-fî-kâl), *adj.* — **oc-ce-a-nog'ra-phy-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Oc-ce-a-nus** (ôk-sê-â-nûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ôkeanos*.] *Gr. Myth.* a The great outer sea encircling the earth. b The god of this sea, and the father of the Oceanids.

**oc-cel'lar** (ôk-sêl'ér), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to an ocellus or ocelli.

**oc-cel-lat'ed** (ôk-sêl'â-téd; -ô-sêl'â-téd; -tîd), *adj.* Also **oc-cel-late** (ôk-sêl'â-téd; -ô-sêl'â-téd). [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus*.] a Having ocelli. Cf. **BLENNY**, *Illust.* b Like an eye or ocellus. — **oc-cel-la'tion** (ôk-sêl'â-shûn), *n.*

**oc-cel'lus** (ôk-sêl'ûs), *n.* pl. **OCCELLI** (-tî). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] *Zool.* a A little eye; a minute simple eye or eyecup found in many invertebrates. See **HYDROPTERON**, *Illust.* b An eyelike spot.

**oc-cel-lot** (ôk-sêl'ô-t; -ô-tî), *n.* See **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [F., abbr. of *Nahualt thaloccelot*, lit., field jaguar.] A large American cat (*Felis pardalis*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia, tawny yellow or gray with markings of black.

**ocher**, **ochre** (ôk'ér), *n.* [F. *ochre*, fr. L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ôchra*, fr. *ôchros* pale yellow.] 1. An earthy, often impure ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), used as a pigment in paints, etc. 2. The color of ocher, esp. of yellow ocher. — *v. t.*; **och'ered**, **och'ered** (-kêrd); **och'ering** (-kêr'ing), **och'ering** (-kêr'ing). To color with ocher. — **och'er-ous** (ôk'ér-ûs), **och're-ous** (ôk'ér-ûs; ôk'ér-ûs), *adj.* — **och'er-y** (ôk'ér-i), **och'ry** (ôk'ri), *adj.*

**ochloc'ra-cy** (ôk-klok'râ-si), *n.* [From F., fr. Gr. *ochlokrasia*, fr. *ochlos* populace + *krasis* strength.] Government by the mob; mob rule. — **ochlo-cratic** (ôk-klok'râ-tî), *n.* — **ochlo-cratic'ly** (ôk-klok'râ-tî-kâl), *adv.*

**och-lo-pho-bi-a** (ôk-klok'fô-bi-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ochlos* crowd + *-phobia*] Morbid fear of crowds.

**och-one'** (ôk-ôn'), *interj.* [Ir. *ochon*.] Ir. & Scot. Alas!

**och're-a** (ôk'rê-â), *n.* Erroneous for *ochrea*.

**ochroid** (ôk'rôid), *adj.* [Gr. *ôchroëides*, fr. *ôchros* pale yellow + *-idos* form.] Like ocher in color.

shape.] *Musical.* A simple wind instrument or toy having a terra cotta body, with mouthpiece and finger holes, and giving soft whistle-like tones.

**oc-ca'sion** (ôk-kâ'zhûn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere*, *occamus*, to fall down, fr. *ob* + *cadere* to fall.] 1. A favorable opportunity; a timely chance or juncture. 2. A juncture affording ground or reason for something; as, to avoid occasions of sin. 3. An occurrence, or a condition of affairs, that brings something about; cause; esp., the immediate inciting circumstances as distinguished from the real, or fundamental, cause. 4. A happening; occurrence; now usually, time of happening, as, on the occasion of his reappearance. 5. A special event, ceremony, or function. 6. A juncture entailing need; an exigency; hence: *Obs.* a *pl.* Needs, requirements. b *pl.* Business affairs. — **Syn.** See **CAUSE**. — *v. t.* To give occasion to; to cause, esp. incidentally.

**oc-ca'sion-al** (ôk-kâ'zhûn-âl; -tîd), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to an occasion or occasions; acting, met with, or occurring now and then; casual, incidental; also, infrequent. 2. Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion or particular occasions; as, an occasional speaker. 3. Acting as the occasion or contributory cause. — **oc-ca'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**oc-ci-dent** (ôk-si-dênt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *occidens*, *dentis*, fr. *occidere*, pres. part. of *occidere* to fall, to go down.] The west; — opposed to *orient*; specif. [*cap.*], orig., Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere.

**oc-ci-den'tal** (ôk-si-dên'tâl; -tîd), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *occidentalis*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the occident, or west; western; — opposed to *oriental*; specif. [*cap.*], of or pertaining to the Occident. — *n.* An inhabitant of an occidental region or [*cap.*] of the Occident. — **oc-ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**Occi-den'tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The character, institutions, and culture of Occidental peoples. — **Occi-den'tal-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**Occi-den'tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To render Occidental; to imbue with Occidentalism. — **Occi-den'tal-iza'tion** (-iz-â'shûn; -iz-â'tîd), *n.*

**oc-ci-pi-tal** (ôk-sip'i-tâl), *adj.* [ML. *occipitalis*.] Anat. Of or pertaining to the occiput or the compound bone, occipital bone, which forms the posterior part of the skull. — *n.* The occipital bone.

**oc-ci-pi-to** (ôk-sip'i-tô), [*See OCCIPUT*.] Anat. A combining form denoting occipital and.

**oc-ci-pu't** (ôk-sip'û-t; -pû-t), *n.*; *pl.* **OC-CIPITA** (ôk-sip'i-tâ). [L., fr. *ob* + *caput* head.] Anat. The back part of the skull. See *DOG*, *Illust.*

**oc-clu-de'** (ôk-klood'; -tîd), *v. t.* [L. *occludere*, *occlusum*, fr. *ob* + *claudere* to shut.] 1. To close; obstruct. 2. To shut in or out by or



Ocellina.

**-ock** (-òk). [AS. -uc, -oc.] A suffix forming diminutives.

**o'clock** (ò-klok'; 4). Of the clock. See **CLOCK**, *n.*, *Note*.

**o-o-ti-lo** (ò-kò-ti-lò; -tì-yò), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *ocote* a Mexican pine.] A thorny, scarlet-flowered candlewood (*Fouquieria splendens*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

**o-o-r-a** (ò-k'ò-rà; ò-k'ò-rà), *n.*, pl. **o-o-r-ae** (-è). [L., greave, leggings.] 1. *Bot.* A tubular sheath around the base of a leafstalk. 2. *Zool.* A sheath, as of a bearded tarsus of a bird. — **o-o-r-ate** (-àt), *adj.*

**o-o-ta** (ò-k'ò-tà), **o-o-t-**. [Gr. *òktō*.] A prefix meaning *eight*, as in **o-o-ta-valent**, having a valence of eight.

**o-o-ta-chorð** (ò-k'ò-tà-kòrð), *n.* [Gr. *oktakhordos* with eight strings. See **octo-**, **chorð**.] *Music* An instrument of eight strings. b A system of eight tones, as the diatonic octave. — **o-o-ta-chorð-al** (-kòrð-dál; -dìl), *adj.*

**o-o-tad** (ò-k'ò-tád), *n.* [Gr. *oktas*, -ados, the number eight.] A group of eight, as, in ancient notation, a group of eight figures representing consecutive powers of ten. — **o-o-tad-ly** (ò-k'ò-tád-lì), *adj.*

**o-o-ta-gon** (ò-k'ò-tà-gòn; -gìl), *n.* [L. *octogonus*, *adj.*, fr. Gr. *oktágōnos* eight-cornered, fr. *okto* (for *òktō* eight) + *gōnia* an angle.] A (plane) polygon having eight angles, and therefore eight sides.

**o-o-ta-g-o-nal** (ò-k'ò-tà-gò-nál; -nìl), *adj.* Having eight angles and eight sides. — **o-o-ta-g-o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**o-o-ta-hé-dral** (ò-k'ò-tà-hé-drál), *adj.* Having eight plane faces; of pert. to, or formed in octahedra; as, *octahedral* crystals.

**o-o-ta-hé-drite** (-drít), *n.* *Mineral.* A tetragonal form of titanium dioxide, *TiO<sub>2</sub>*.

**o-o-ta-hé-dron** (-drín), *n.*; pl. -dra (-drá). [Gr. *oktaedron*, fr. *oktaedros* eight-sided, fr. *okto* (for *òktō* eight) + *hedra* base.] *Geom.* A solid formed by eight faces.

**o-o-tam-er-ous** (ò-k'ò-tám-ér-ús), *adj.* [Coat- + -merous.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having or designating organs or parts arranged in eights. Often written *8-merous*. — **o-o-tam-er-ism** (-íz-m), *n.*

**o-o-tam-er-ic** (-tér), *adj.* [L.L., in eight feet, fr. Gr. *oktametros*.] *Pros.* Containing eight measures or feet. — *n.* A verse containing eight feet.

**o-o-tane** (ò-k'ò-tán), *n.* [Coat- + -ane as in methane.] *Chem.* Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, *C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>*, of the methane series.

**octane number** or **rating**. A number used to measure the antiknock properties of a liquid motor fuel. It is the percentage by volume of a certain octane ("iso octane", 2, 2, 4-trimethyl-pentane) in a mixture of this octane and another hydrocarbon ("heptane", *C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>*) that matches the fuel being tested in the property of knocking. The higher the octane number the less is the likelihood of knocking. Cf. **CETANE NUMBER**.

**o-o-tan-gle** (ò-k'ò-táng-g'l), *adj.* Octangular. — *n.* An octagon.

**o-o-tan-gu-lar** (ò-k'ò-táng-gù-lér), *adj.* [L. *octangulus* eight-cornered, fr. *octo* eight + *angulus* angle.] Octagonal.

**o-o-tant** (ò-k'ò-tánt), *n.* [L. *octans*, -antis, fr. *octo* eight.] 1. *Geom.* The eighth part of a circle, an arc or angle of 45 degrees. 2. *Astron.* & *Astrol.* The position or aspect of a celestial body, as the moon or a planet, when distant from another body by 45 degrees. b A type of instrument for measuring angles, similar to a sextant. 3. *Math.* & *Cryst.* Any of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three co-ordinate planes. — **o-o-tant-ly** (ò-k'ò-tánt-lì; -tìl), *adv.*

**o-o-tarch-y** (ò-k'ò-tár-kì), *n.*; pl. -ies (-kì-z). [Coat- + -archy.] 1. A government by odd rulers. 2. A group of eight governments; — used esp. of Anglo-Saxon Britain by those who consider "heptarchy" inaccurate.

**o-o-tave** (ò-k'ò-táv; -tív), *n.* [F., fr. L. *octava* an eighth, fr. *octavus* eighth, fr. *octo* eight.] 1. The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival. 2. Any group of eight. 3. *Music.* An interval embracing eight diatonic degrees. b A tone or note at this interval, or of successive like intervals above or below. c The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. d The whole series of notes, tones, or keys comprised within the interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone. See **PITCH**, *Illustr.* e An organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitals. f. *Pros.* The first two quatrains, or first eight verses, of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines. — *adj.* Consisting of an octave; eight; *Music*, producing sounds an octave higher; as, an *octave* instrument. — **o-o-ta-val** (ò-k'ò-tà-vál; ò-k'ò-tà), *adj.*

**o-o-ta-vo** (ò-k'ò-tà-vò; ò-k'ò-tà'), *n.*; pl. -vos (-vòz). [L. *in octavo*, fr. *in* + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See **OCTAVE**.] A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. — **o-o-ta-vo**, *adj.*

**o-o-ten-ni-al** (ò-k'ò-tén-tì-dì; 58), *adj.* [L. *octennium* period of eight years, fr. *octo* + *annus* year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting eight years. — **o-o-ten-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**o-o-tet'** (ò-k'ò-tét'), *n.* Also **o-o-tette'**. [From L. *octo* eight, after E. *duet*.] 1. *Music.* A composition for eight parts, usually for eight soloists; also, the eight performers of such a composition. 2. Any group of eight; specifically, the first eight lines of a sonnet.

**o-o-ti-lion** (ò-k'ò-tì-lì-on), *n.* & *adj.* [F.] See **NUMERATION**, *Table* — **o-o-ti-lionth** (-tì-lì-onth), *n.* & *adj.*

**o-o-t-** (ò-k'ò-t-), **o-o-t-**. [Gr. *òktō*.] A combining form meaning *eight*.

**o-o-t-ber** (ò-k'ò-tò-bér), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight.] 1. The tenth month of the year, containing 31 days. *Abbr.* *Oct.* 2. Ale made in the month of October.

**October Revolution.** *Russ. Hist.* The revolution, starting Oct. 25, 1917, O.S. (Nov. 7, N.S.), by which the Kerenski provisional government in Russia was overthrown and, ultimately, the Bolsheviks gained power.

**o-o-to-de-cil-lion** (ò-k'ò-tò-dè-sìl-lì-on), *n.* See **NUMERATION**, *Table*.

**o-o-to-dec-i-mo** (-dè-sìl-mò), *n.*; pl. -mos (-mòz). [L. *octodecimus* eighteenth.] A size of book resulting from folding each sheet into eighteen leaves, measuring about 4 by 6½ inches; also, a book of such size; — usually written 18mo or 18°, and called *eighteenmo*. — **o-o-to-dec-i-mo**, *adj.*

**o-o-to-go-nar-i-an** (-jè-nà-rì-àn; 6), *adj.* [See **OCTOGONARY**.] Eighty, or between eighty and eighty-nine, years old; of or pert. to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.

**o-o-to-g-o-nar-y** (ò-k'ò-tò-gò-nà-rì; -nè-rì), *adj.* [L. *octogenarius*, fr. *octogeni* eighty each, fr. *octoginta* eighty.] Octogenarian. — *n.*; pl. -ies (-ìz). An octogenarian.

**o-o-to-nar-y** (ò-k'ò-tò-nè-rì; -nè-rì), *adj.* [L. *octonarius*, fr. *octoni* eight

each, fr. *octo* eight.] Of or pertaining to the number eight. — *n.*; pl. -ies (-ìz). a A group or set of eight; an octoad. b *Pros.* An octave.

**o-o-to-pus** (ò-k'ò-tò-pùs; L. ò-k'ò-tò-pùs), *n.*; pl. **o-o-topuses** (ò-k'ò-tò-pùs-èz; -ìz); **o-o-topods** (ò-k'ò-tò-pò-dèz; -tò-pò-dèz); **o-o-topi** (ò-k'ò-tò-pì). [NL., fr. Gr. *oktōpus* eight-footed, fr. *òktō* eight + *pous*, *podos*, foot.] 1. A member of the typical genus (*Octopus*) of an order (Octopoda) of eight-armed dibranchiate cephalopods, or, in a broader sense, any member of that order except the arkonauts. Most species are rather small and, usually, timid and inoffensive. 2. Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., an organization with many branches through which it maintains a hold on others.

**o-o-to-roon'** (ò-k'ò-tò-ròon'), *n.* [Coat- + -roon as in quadron.] The off-spring of a quadron and a white person.

**o-o-to-syl-la-bile** (ò-k'ò-tò-sìl-là-bì; ò-k'ò-tò-sìl-l'), *n.* A line or a word of eight syllables. — **o-o-to-syl-la-bile**, *adj.* — **o-o-to-syl-lab-ly** (-sìl-là-b-lì), *adv.*

**o-o-trol'** (ò-k'ò-trwìl'; F. ò-k'ò-trwìl'), *n.*; pl. **o-o-topus** (ò-k'ò-trwìz'; F. ò-k'ò-trwàz'). [F.] a A tax on commodities being brought into a town. b The boundary where, or the officials by whom, this tax is collected.

**o-o-tu-ple** (ò-k'ò-tò-pl; ò-k'ò-tù'), *adj.* [L. *octuplus*.] Eightfold. — *v. t.*; **o-o-tu-plex** (-plèd); **o-o-tu-pling** (-plìng). To multiply by eight.

**o-o-tu-lar** (ò-k'ò-tù-lér), *adj.* [L. *oculatus*, fr. *oculus* the eye.] 1. Of, pertaining to, connected with, or used for or by the eye; also, eyeline. 2. Obtained, or received, by the sight; visual; as, *ocular* proof. — *n.* *Optics.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument.

**o-o-ulist** (-lìst), *n.* [F. *oculiste*, fr. L. *oculus* the eye.] A specialist in diseases of the eye; an ophthalmologist.

**o-o-u-lo** (ò-k'ò-lò), **o-o-ul-**. [L. *oculus*.] A combining form meaning *the eye*; *ocular* and.

**o-o-u-lo-mo'tor** (-mò-tòr), *adj.* [*Oculo-* + *motor*.] *Anat.* Designating or pertaining to a motor nerve (*oculomotor nerve*), one of a pair of cranial nerves that originate in the midbrain and are distributed to nearly all the muscles of the eye. — *n.* The oculomotor nerve.

**Od** or **Odd** (òd). Also **Odd**. [often not cap.] *Archaic* & *Did.* A minced form of *God*, used euphemistically.

**òd** (òd; òl), *n.* [Gr.; coined by Reichenbach, Ger. naturalist.] A theoretical force or natural power, supposed to produce the phenomena of hypnotism, and to be developed by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, etc.

**o'da-lieque**, **o'da-lisk** (ò-dà-lìk; -lìk), *n.* [F. *odalisque*, fr. Turk. *odaliq* chambermaid, fr. *odah* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of a Turkish sultan.

**odd** (òd; 73), *adj.* In sense 6 compared: **odd-er** (-ér), **odd-er-est**. [ON. *odd* tongue of land, triangle, odd number, oris, a point, tip.] 1. Not paired with another; without a mate, as, an *odd shoe*. 2. Not divisible by 2 without leaving a remainder; — opposed to *even*; hence, designated by an odd number; as, an *odd year*. 3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; a few more; as, a thousand and *odd* years ago. 4. Designating an inconceivable surplus of a smaller denomination; — as in the phrase *odd and odd money*, now shortened to *odd*; as, it cost ten pounds *odd*. 5. Being in addition to what is usual, regular, found in a set, accounted for, etc.; extra; as, *odd minutes* or jobs; an *odd chair*; also, *Com.*, being other (commonly less) than the usual unit in transactions; as, to buy shares in *odd lots*. 6. a Unusual, singular, strange. b *Relig.* Marked by oddities; eccentric. 7. Doing odd jobs or hired for an odd job; as, an *odd man*. — *Syn.* See **STRANGE**. — *n.* Something odd, or additional; specifically: *Colf.* a A stroke more than the last played by an opponent at a hole. b *Eng.* A stroke taken from a player's total at a hole, to give him odds. — **odd-ly**, *adv.* — **odd-ness**, *n.*

**Odd Fellow.** A member of a secret order, or fraternity, for mutual aid and social enjoyment, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, of British origin; also, a member of a separately organized fraternity in the United States.

**odd-ly-ty** (òd-tì; 73), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tìz). 1. State or quality of being odd; singularity. 2. That which is odd, as, a collection of *oddities*; an odd person, trait, etc.

**odd-ment** (òd-mént), *n.* 1. An odd thing; something left over, a scrap, etc. 2. *Printing.* Any of the separate small parts in a book, other than the text, as the title page, contents page, etc.

**odd-pin-nate**, *adj.* *Bot.* Pinnate with a single terminal leaflet; imparipinnate. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* (22).

**odds** (òd; 73), *n.* pl. & *sing*. 1. Unequal things or conditions; as, to make *odds even*, to level unequal things to equality. 2. Difference or amount of difference; now, difference with respect to disadvantage, or more commonly advantage; excess of chances, as, the *odds* lie on our side. 3. An equalizing allowance to the competing part that is at a disadvantage; as, to give or take *odds* in betting. 4. Quarrel; dispute; variance; — chiefly in *at odds*.

**odds and ends.** Remnants; scraps; oddments.

**ode** (òd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *òdo*, *oda*, fr. Gr. *òdè* a song, esp. a lyric song, contr. fr. *oidè*, fr. *oidèin* to sing.] A poem suited to be set to music and sung or chanted orig. by a chorus moving rhythmically; esp., such a poem characterized by nobility of sentiment and dignity of style.

In metrical form, odes are of the following types: (1) the *regular*, or *Pindaric*, *ode*, such as Gray's *Bard*, divided into sections, each having a strophe and an antistrophe of identical form and an epode of contrasting form; (2) the *irregular*, or *Pseudo-Pindaric*, *ode*, such as the so-called *Pindaric Odes* of Cowley marked by lack of design in verse and stanzaic structure, and of correspondences between parts; (3) the *Lybian*, or *Horatian*, *ode*, such as Keats's *To Autumn*, having uniform lyric stanzas.

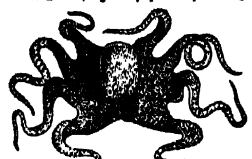
**-ode** (-òd). [Gr. *-òdēs*, -òdes, fr. -ò- + -eídēs like, fr. *eidos* form.] A suffix denoting *like*, *thing that is like*, as in *geode*.

**-ode** [Gr. *hodos*.] A suffix meaning *way*, *path*, as in *cathode*, *anode*, *electrode*.

**o-de-um** (ò-dè-ùm), *n.*; pl. **ODEA** (-à). [L., fr. Gr. *dideion*, fr. *didē*. See **ODE**.] In ancient Greece and Rome, a small, roofed theater; hence, a hall, gallery, etc., for musical or dramatic performances.

**od-ly** (òd-lì), *adj.* Pertaining to, or forming, an *ode*.

**od-ly** (òd-lì; 73), *adj.* Of or pertaining to *od*.



Common European Octopus  
(*O. vulgaris*). (340)



**O'din** (ô'dîn), **O'thin** (ô'thîn), *n.* [Dan. *Odin*, ON. *Óðinn*. See *WODEN*.] *Norse Myth.* The chief god of the mythology of the Eddas. He was god of war, of those slain in battle, of wisdom, and also of poetry. His wife was Frigg.

**o'dious** (ô'di-ûs), *adj.* [OF. *odieux*, fr. L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium* hatred.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. — *Syn.* See *HATRED*. — **o'dious-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dious-ness**, *n.*

**o'dium** (ô'di-ûm), *n.* [L.; akin to L. *odî* I hate.] 1. Hatred; now, usually, state or fact of being hated. 2. The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium. — *Syn.* See *DISGRACE*.

**o'do-graph** (ô'dô-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *hodos* way + *-graph*.] 1. A machine for registering the distance traversed by a vehicle or pedestrian. 2. A device for recording the length and rapidity of stride and number of steps taken by a walker. 3. An automatic device for plotting the course and distance traveled by a vehicle.

**o'dom'e-ter** (ô'dôm'ê-têr), *n.* [Gr. *hodometron*, -*tros*, an instrument for measuring distances, fr. *hodos* way + *metron* measure.] An instrument to measure the distance traversed, as by a vehicle. — **o'dom'e-try** (-trî), *n.*

**o'dont** (-ô-dont). [Gr. *odont*, *odontos*.] A combining form meaning *tooth*.

**o'don-to** (-ô-dôn'tô), **odont-** [Gr. *odont*, *odontos*.] A combining form meaning *tooth*, as in **o'don-tal'gi-a**, **o'don-tal'gic**, **o'don-tal'a-sis**.

**o'don-to-blast** (-blâst), *n.* [*odont* + *blast*.] *Anat.* One of the cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth which secrete the dentine. — **o'don-to-blast'ic** (-blâst'ik), *adj.*

**o'don-to-glos'sum** (-glô'sûm), *n.* [NL, fr. *odont* + Gr. *glôssa* tongue.] Any of a genus (*Odontoglossum*) of widely cultivated tropical American epiphytic orchids.

**o'don-to-graph** (-ô-dôn'tô-gráf, -g), *n.* An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of gear teeth.

**o'don'toid** (-tôid), *adj.* [Gr. *odontoidês*, fr. *odont*, *odontos*, a tooth + *-oides* form.] *Anat. & Zool.* A toothlike *b* Designating or pertaining to a toothlike process (**odontoid process** or **peg**) projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates. — **o'don'toid**, *n.*

**o'don-toi'o-gy** (-ô-dôn'tô-i-ô-jî), *n.* [*odont* + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the teeth, their structure and development, and their diseases. — **o'don-to-log'i-cal** (-ô-dôn'tô-lô-jî-kâl), *adj.* — **o'don-toi'o-gist** (-ô-dôn'tô-i-ô-jîst, -ô-jîst), *n.*

**o'don-to-phore** (-ô-dôn'tô-fôr, -fô), *n.* [*odont* + *-phore*.] *Zool.* A structure, usually protruding, in the mouth of most mollusks, except the bivalves, supporting the radula. *b* The radula. — **o'don-toph'o-ral** (-ô-dôn'tô-fô-râl), **o'don-toph'o-rine** (-rîn, -rîn), **o'don-toph'o-rous** (-rûs), *adj.*

**o'dor**, **o'dour** (ô'dôr), *n.* [OF. *l. odor*.] 1. That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell; scent; fragrance. 2. A perfume. 3. Repute, estimation; as, to be in bad odor. — *Syn.* See *SMELL*.

**o'dor-if'er-ous** (ô'dôr'î-fêr'ûs), *adj.* [*odorifer*, fr. *odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding an odor; usually fragrant. — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**o'dor-less** (ô'dôr-lês, -lîs), *adj.* Free from odor.

**o'dor-ous** (ô'dôr'ûs), *adj.* [*odor*]. Having an odor, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant. — **o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

**o'dyl**, **o'dyle** (ô'dîl, ô'dîl'), *n.* [*od* + Gr. *hyle* matter, material.]

**o'dylic** (ô-dîl'ik), *adj.*

**o'dyn'i-a** (-ô-dîn'î-â; -ô-dîn'î-â), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *odynê* pain.] A combining form denoting state of pain, morbid pain in a certain (specified) part.

**o'dys'seus** (ô-dîs'ûs; -dîs'ê-ûs), *n.* [Gr.] A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek chieftains in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence. See *ODYSSEY*.

**Odys'sey** (ô-dîs'î), *n.* [L. *Odyssea*, fr. Gr. *Odysseia*, fr. *Odysseus* (Odysseus).] 1. An epic attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus in returning home after the siege of Troy. 2. *Lofton n. cap.* pl. -sêys (-sîz) A long wandering or series of travels. — **Odys'sey'an** (-sîz'ân), *adj.*

**oo-** For many words beginning with *oe* (as **oe-col'o-gy**, **oeo'u-men'i-cal**, **oe-de'ma**), see the preferred form in *e*.

**Oed'ipus** (ô-dîp'ûs; ô-dîp'ûs), [L., fr. Gr. *Oidipous*.] Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes who, because of an oracle foretelling that he would kill his father, was given at birth to a herdsman to expose. His life was spared and eventually he was adopted by the king of Corinth. When grown he left Corinth, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother. This prophecy was fulfilled. Cf. *SEVEN AGAINST THEBES*.

**Oedipus complex.** See *COMPLEX*, *n.*, 2.

**||oil-de-houit** (ô-yê-dê-hûf), *n.*; pl. *oil-de-houits* (ô-yê-). [F., lit., eye of an ox.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window; — of architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries.

**||oil-lade** (ô-yâd'), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look; an ogle.

**oe-noi'o-gy** (ê-nô-i-ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *oinos* wine + *-logy*.] Knowledge or study of wines. — **oe-no-log'i-cal** (ê-nô-i-ô-jî-kâl), *adj.* — **oe-noi'o-gist** (ê-nô-i-ô-jîst), *n.*

**oe'no-mel** (ê-nô-mêl; ê-nô-mêl), [L. *oinomeli*, fr. Gr. *oinomeli*, fr. *oinos* wine + *meli* honey.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A beverage consisting of wine and honey. 2. *Poetic.* A strong, sweet draught, as of language or thought.

**Oe'no-ne** (ê-nô-nê), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A nymph of Mount Ida and wife of Paris, who abandoned her for Helen of Troy. See *APPLE OF DISCORD*.

**oe'or** (êr; 70), *prep., adv. & prefix.* Over; — a contraction.

**oe'sted** (ô'stêd), *n.* [After Hans Christian Ørsted (1777-1851), Dan. physicist.] *Elec.* A The C.G.S. unit of intensity of a magnetic field which unit equals the intensity in a vacuum at a distance of one centimeter from a unit magnetic pole. *b* Formerly, a unit of reluctance which equaled one gilbert per maxwell.

**oestrophag-** For variant forms beginning *oestrophag*, see forms in *oestrophag*.

**oest'ra-di-ol** (ê'strâ-dî-ôl; -ôl; ê's-), **oest'ri-ol** (ê'strî-ôl; -ôl; ê's-; ê's-trî-; ê's-), **oest'ro-gen** (ê'strô-jên; ê's-). Vars. of *ESTRADIOL*, *ESTRIOL*, *ESTROGEN*.

**oest'rin** (ê'strîn; ê's-), *n.* *Biochem.* Estrone.

**oest'rous** (ê'strûs; ê's-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the oestrus.

**oestrous**, **oestrus**, *cycle.* The entire sequence of changes, esp. in the reproductive organs, involved in the onset and subsidence of oestrus.

**oe'strum** (ê'strûm; ê's-), *n.* [NL.] 1. = *OESTRUS*, 2. 2. Oestrus; esp., the period of sexual heat. — **oe'stru-al** (ê'strô-dîl), *adj.*

**oe'strus** (ê'strûs; ê's-), *n.* [L., a gadfly, frenzy, fr. Gr. *oistros* gadfly, hence, sting, frenzy.] 1. A vehement desire or impulse; stimulus; frenzy. 2. The sexual heat of animals, esp. female mammals; rut; also, the whole oestrous cycle.

**of** (ôv; 4), *prep.* [AS. *of*, from, off.] 1. From; — indicating derivation, separation, source, etc.; as, born of noble blood; north of Paris. 2. From, as a cause, motive, or reason; because of; as, to die of shame. 3. By; as, the plays of Sh.. 4. With, as a means or material; as, make it of gold. 5. Made, filled, formed, etc., with; having as its material, parts, elements, extent, etc.; as, a throne of gold, a distance of five miles. 6. That is, specified as; as, the city of Rome. 7. About; relating to; with reference to; as, to boast of one's achievement. 8. Having for its object, aim, terminus, etc.; — chiefly after a noun denoting an action or agent, as, a commission of a crime; a drinker of wine; also, after some verbs and adjectives in idiomatic constructions; as, to smell of a flower; astride of a horse. 9. In; in respect to; as, slow of speech. 10. Distinguished by, as in quality, quantity, size, age, etc.; as, a man of courage; a time of drought. 11. Belonging to, or separated from (a specified aggregate, whole, number, etc.); from amongst, out of, as, most of the company; to give of one's energy. 12. Belonging or pertaining to; connected with (a place, time, person, or thing); as, the right of the possessor; the state of heaven; the culpe of a number. 13. During; on, as, of late years. 14. Chiefly *Coloq.* Before (an hour by the clock); as, a quarter of ten.

**o'fay** (ô'fâ), *n.* [From *ole fay*, i. e., old fay.] *Negro Dial.*, U.S. A white person.

**off** (ôf; 74), *adv.* [ME. *off*, of orig. the same word as *of*, prep.] In a general sense, denoting *from*, or *away from*, something. Specifically used: 1. So as to move away, to a distance, out from a place or position; as, march off; push off. 2. So as to be no longer supported, attached, or united; as, to take off the hat. 3. To a state or point of discontinuance, exhaustion, or completion; to a finish; as, the pain passed off; also, so as to decrease, esp. in amount; as, profits fell off. 4. In absence from or suspension of regular work; as, to take a day off. 5. At a distance or remove as to place or time; as, he stood ten paces off. — *prep.* 1. Away from; so as no longer to be on. 2. *Now Chiefly Dial.* From; off; as, to dine off roast beef. 3. Relieved or released from, on vacation or absence from; as, off duty; also, *Ming.* abstaining from, as, to be off candy. 4. Below the standard, mark, etc.; as, off his game. 5. Diverging or branching from; as, a street off Fifth Avenue. 6. *Naut.* To seaward of, as, two miles off shore. — *adj.* 1. Being out or away, removed, absent, discontinued, disconnected, inaccurate, below standard, or the like; as, his coat is off; he is off to war; off in his reckoning. 2. More removed or distant; further; as, on the off side; specif. *a* Of horses, vehicles, etc., right. *b* *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field or the wicket opposite to that on which the batsman stands. *c* *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward. 3. Characterized by being off standard, off duty, etc.; hence, inferior; as, an off grade; slack; free; as, an off season. 4. Conditioned or circumstanced, esp. as to material welfare; as, he is badly off.

— *n.* 1. State or condition of being off. 2. *Cricket.* The off side of the wicket.

*interj.* Stand off! away! be gone!

**of'fal** (ôf'fâl), *n.* [*off* + *fall*.] 1. That which falls, or is removed, from a thing as worthless or unsuitable for the immediate purpose; specif. *a* The extreme side and end piece of a hide of leather. *b* *construed as sing or pl.* The parts, esp. inedible parts, removed in dressing a butchered animal. 2. Refuse in general; rubbish; garbage.

**off and on** Not constantly, intermittently.

**off'cast'** (ôf'kast'), *adj. & n.* Also **off'-cast'**. Castoff.

**off'-chance'**, *n.* A remote or unlikely chance.

**off'-col'or**, **off'-col'our** (kûl'êr; 2), *adj.* 1. Not of the proper or natural color; below standard. 2. Dubious; of doubtful propriety; *trique*; as, an off-color story.

**off-ence'**, **off-ense'**, *etc.* Vars. of *OFFENSE*, *etc.*

**off-end'** (ôf'ênd'), *v. t.* [OF. *offendre*, fr. L. *offendere*, *offensum*, fr. *ob* + *ferre* (in comp.) to thrust, dash.] 1. To transgress the moral or divine law; sin. 2. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; displease. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* *a* To transgress; violate. *b* To oppose or obstruct in duty; cause to sin or to fall. 2. To cause to feel hurt or resentful; wound; annoy. — **off-end'er**, *n.*

*Syn.* Offend, outrage, affront, insult mean to cause hurt feelings or deep annoyance. Offend carries no clear implication of intent and often suggests a violation of the victim's sense of what is proper or fitting; outrage implies offending beyond endurance, as one's sense of pride, honor, or justice; affront implies an offending that humiliates one and arouses resentment; insult, a wanton and insolent affront or offense.

**off-ense'**, **off-ence'** (ôf'êns; 2), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A stumbling. *b* Injury; hurt; damage. 2. An occasion of sin; a stumbling block. 3. Act of attacking; assault; as, weapons of offense. 4. Act of offending, or affronting; state of being offended. 5. A breach of conduct; an infraction of law; crime, sin; transgression; misdeed. — **off-ense'less**, **off-ence'less**, *adj.*

*Syn.* (1) Offense, resentment, umbrage, plague, dudgeon, hurt mean one's emotional reaction to a slight or indignity. Offense implies displeasure or wounded feelings; resentment, more or less prolonged dwelling upon an offense as a grievance; umbrage, a feeling of being slighted or ignored; plague, a more transient word, suggests wounded vanity; dudgeon implies a fit of angry resentment, esp. when opposed, refused, etc.; but, a fit of angry reticence and refusal to have more to do with those who have offended.

(2) Offense, sin, vice, crime, scandal mean a transgression of law. Offense, the widest term, covers an infraction of any law, as of the state, law, esp. of the state; scandal applies to an offense against the law that offends the public conscience or puts a stumbling block in the way of those needing a good example.

**off-en'sive** (ôf'ên'sîv), *adj.* 1. Making attack; pert. to, or characterized by, offense or attack; aggressive; hence, fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opposed to *defensive*. 2. Unobnoxious; revoking; as, an offensive smell. 3. Giving offense; causing displeasure or resentment; insulting. 4. A state of posture of one who offends or makes attack; aggressive attitude or action; — opposed to *defensive*; as, to be on the offensive; the army launched an offensive against the enemy. — **off-en'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **off-en'sive-ness**, *n.*

**offer** (ôf'ér; 74), *v. t.* [AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre*, fr. *ob-* + *ferre* to bear, bring.] 1. To present, as an act of worship; make an oblation of; sacrifice; — often with *up*. 2. To present for acceptance or rejection; tender; proffer. 3. To present for action or consideration; propose; suggest. 4. To attempt to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give; as, to offer resistance. 5. To try; — with the infinitive. "All that offer to defend him." *Shak.* 6. a To present, bring forward, or expose for sale. b To bid, as a price; make an offer to give or to pay. — *v. i.* 1. To make a sacrifice or oblation in worship. 2. *Archaic.* To make an attempt; — with *at*. 3. To present itself. 4. To propose. — *n.* 1. An offering; a proffer; a proposal; an advance; a bid. 2. Attempt, endeavor. — **offer-er**, **offer-or**, *n.* **offer-ing**, *n.* Act of one who offers, also, that which is offered; specif.: a Anything ceremonially offered to God or a god. b A gift; esp., money given a church for its support or activities.

**offer-to-ry** (ôf'ér-tô-ri or, *esp. Brit.*, -tôr-í; 74), *n.*; *pl.* OFFERTORIES (-rî-z). [L.L. *offertorium* the place to which offerings were brought.] 1 [usually *cap.*] *Eccles.* a That part of the Eucharistic service in which bread and wine are offered to God before they are consecrated. In the Roman rite it follows the Credo of the Mass; in the Anglican rite it follows the Creed and includes offerings of money, if any. b The prayers said by the priest when making the offerings. c An antiphon or anthem sung by the choir at this time. 2. The collection of money taken at a religious service.

**off-hand** (ôf'hând; 74), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore. — (ôf'hând; 2), *adj.* Done or made offhand; hence, casual; as, an offhand manner.

**office** (ôf'is; 74), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *officium*] 1. Something done for another or others; a service. 2. Special, proper, or assigned service, duty, or function; specif., one's task or part in an occupation or position. 3. Position of trust, ministrations, or authority; esp., a position of trust or authority conferred by an act of governmental power, for a certain term, with specified duties, and with emoluments; also, an executive position with a corporation, institution, etc. 4. A ceremonial observance, religious or social; a rite; esp., *pl.* obsequies. 5. The place where a particular kind of business or service for others is transacted; esp.: a The building, room, or department in which the clerical work of an establishment is done. b The building, room, etc., for an (or the) executive and his assistants, for the work of administration, or for an administrative department. c *pl.* The apartments, buildings, etc., in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house. 6. The company, or persons collectively, whose place of business is an office; specif., the body of administrative or executive officers, as of a government; as, the War Office. 7. *Eccles.* Any prescribed service or form of worship; as, the Office of the Dead; specif.: a The daily service of the clergy (the *Divine Office*), the canonical hours; as, to say one's office. b The daily rites as contained in the missal, as, to begin the office of the Mass. c The Communion service. d The Morning or Evening Prayer. — *Syn.* See function, position.

**office boy**. A boy employed, esp. for odd jobs, in a business office.

**office-holder** (ôf'is-hôl-dér), *n.* One holding a government office.

**Office of Civilian Defense**. U.S. A war agency established by executive order May 20, 1941, charged with the protection of civilian life and property against hazards of war, as air raids, gas attack, fire, or sabotage, and promotion of civilian participation in the defense program. Terminated June 1945. Abbr. *OC'D*.

**Office of Defense Transportation**. U.S. A war agency established by executive order Dec. 18, 1941, amended May 2, 1942, to regulate and control all rail, motor, inland waterway, and coastal and inter-coastal transport, and pipe lines. Abbr. *ODT*.

**Office of Price Administration**. U.S. A government agency established by executive order April 11 and August 28, 1941, duly authorized by Congress Jan. 30, 1942, for stabilizing prices and rents and controlling the rationing of products for sale or transfer during national emergency. Terminated June 1947. Abbr. *OPA*.

**Office of War Information**. U.S. A government agency established by executive order June 13, 1942, for disseminating information at home and abroad on the progress of the war effort and of the war policies and aims of the government. Terminated Dec. 1945. Abbr. *OWI*.

**officer** (ôf'is-ér; 74), *n.* [OF. *officier*, fr. ML. *officiarius*.] 1. *Obs.* An agent; a minister. 2. One who holds an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical, and whether under the state or a private corporation or the like. 3. *Chiefly in Navy.* One who holds a position of authority or command in an army or navy, specif., a commissioned officer. 4. A policeman, constable, bailiff, or the like. 5. In some honorary orders, a member in some grade above the lowest; as, an officer of the Legion of Honor. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with officers. 2. To command or direct as an officer. 3. To direct; conduct; manage.

**offi-cial** (ôf'is-í-ál), *adj.* [L.L. *officialis*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, holding, or derived from an office, position, or trust. 2. Authorized; authoritative; as, an official messenger or statement. 3. Belonging to, or characteristic of, a person in office or a person when acting in this official capacity; formal. 4. *Pharm.* Sanctioned by an authoritative pharmacopoeia. — *n.* One holding or invested with an office; esp., one having subordinate executive powers. — **offi-cial-dom**, *n.* — **offi-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**offi-cial-ism** (ôf'is-í-izm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; esp., strict adherence to office routine.

**offi-cial-ant** (ôf'is-í-ál-ánt), *n.* [ML. *officiarius*, pres. part. See OFFICI-ATE.] *Eccles.* An officiating priest or minister.

**offi-cial-ary** (ôf'is-í-ál-erí or, *esp. Brit.*, -tôr-í), *adj.* Connected with, derived from, or having a title or rank in virtue of holding, an office.

**offi-ciate** (ôf'is-í-át), *v. i.* [ML. *officiare*. See OFFICE.] 1. To perform an office, or prescribed religious service. 2. Hence, to act as an officer in performing a duty. 3. To carry through a prescribed or traditional ceremony; as, to officiate as toastmaster. — **offi-cia-tion** (ôf'is-í-áshn), *n.* — **offi-cia-tor** (ôf'is-í-át-ér), *n.*

**offi-cial-na-l** (ôf'is-í-ál-nál; -nál), *adj.* [ML. *officialis*, fr. L. *officina* a workshop, contr. fr. *officina*, fr. *opus* a workman.] *Pharm.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — of drugs. Cf. *MAGISTRAL*, 4. — *n.* An official drug or medicine.

**offi-cious** (ôf'is-í-úsh), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *officieux*, fr. L. *officiosus*.] 1. *Obs.* Kind; obliging; dutiful. 2. Volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlingness. 3. *Diplomacy.* Of an informal or unauthorized nature; unofficial; as, an officious conversation. — *Syn.* See IMPERTINENT. — **offi-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **offi-cious-ness**, *n.*

**off-ing** (ôf'ing; 74), *n.* [From *OFF*.] That part of the visible sea

where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore; hence, somewhat remote distance or future.

**off-ish** (ôf'ish), *adj.* *Colloq.* Inclined to stand aloof.

**off-peak**, *adj.* Not at a peak, or maximum.

**off-print** (ôf'prínt; 74), *n.* An excerpt, as a magazine article, separately printed. — *v. t.* To reprint, as an excerpt.

**off-sour-ing** (ôf-skôr'ing), *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; also, a vile worthless wretch.

**off-set** (ôf-sét; 74), *n.* [off + set.] 1. In general, that which sets off, springs from, or is derived or set off from something; as: a A lateral or collateral branch; an offshoot. b A spur from a range of hills. c Something that serves to counterbalance or to compensate for something else. 2. *Arch.* A horizontal ledge on a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness above. 3. *Elec.* A conductor leading from a main

sion or pictures to the back of the next sheet. b Offset process or printing. See *OFFSET*, *adj.* 8. *Surv.* A short distance measured at right angles from a line, as to avoid an obstruction.

**off-set** (ôf-sét; 74), *v. t.*; *off-set*; *off-set*; *off-set*. 1. To set off; to place over against; to balance; also, to counterbalance. 2. To form an offset in. — *Syn.* See COMPENSATE. — *v. i.* 1. To proceed or project as an offset. 2. (*pron.* ôf-sét) *Print.* To make an offset.

**off-set**, *adj.* Designating a process of printing from a flat surface in which the impression is first received by a rubber-surfaced cylinder, from which it is transferred to the paper.

**offset lithography**. See *PHOTO-OFFSET*.

**off-shoot** (ôf'shót; 74), *n.* [off + shoot.] 1. *Bot.* A branch of a main stem; a lateral shoot. 2. Hence, a lateral branch, as of a mountain range, a collateral or derived branch, descendant, or member.

**off-shore** (ôf'shôr; 70), *adj.* 1. Coming, moving, or directed away, from the shore. 2. Situated or done offshore.

**off-shore** (ôf'shôr; 70), *adv.* Away from the shore.

**off-side**. In football and other games, said of or involving a player in such a position with respect to the ball that he is temporarily barred by the rules from participation in the play. — **off-side** (ôf'síd; 2), *adj.*

**off-spring** (ôf'spríng; 74), *n.* [AS. *ofspríng*.] 1. Progeny, a child or children. 2. Result, issue; fruit.

**off-the-rec-ord**, *adj.* That is off the record. See under *RECORD*, *n.*

**off-white** (ôf'hwít; 2), *adj.* Falling short of white; — often with a suggestion of yellowish.

**oft** (ôft; 74), *adv.* [AS.] *Archaic & Poetic.* Often.

**oft-en** (ôft'en; -n, see note below), *adv.*; *ôft'n-er* (-tér), *ôft'n-est*. [Formerly also *oft*, fr. *off*.] Many times, frequently. — *adj.* Frequent.

*NOTE* The pronunciation ôft'en is not uncommon among the educated in some sections, and is often used in singing.

**oft-en-times** (-tímz), *adv.* Also, **oft'times**. Often.

**og'am**, **og'ham** (ôg'ám, ôg'ám), *n.* [Ir. *ogham*.] A system of writing peculiar to the early Irish (chiefly 5th and 6th centuries) in which an alphabet of 20 letters is represented by notches (for vowels) and lines (for consonants) cut on the edges of rough, standing tombstones.

**og'de-ad** (ôg'de-ád; 74), *n.* [Gr. *ogdos*, -ados, fr. *okto* eight.] a The number eight. b A group or set of eight.

**og-ee** (ô-jé; 74), *n.* [F. *ogive*.] 1. A molding with an S shaped profile, a cyma recta or cyma reversa. See *MOLDING*, *PANEL*, *Illustrate*. 2. In full, **ogee arch**. A pointed arch having on each side a reversed curve near the apex. See *ARCH*, *Illustrate*.

**og-ive** (ô-jív, ô-jív), *n.* [F. *ogive*, OF. *also ogive*, *angive*.] *Arch.* a The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. b A pointed arch. — **ogival** (ô-jí-vál), *adj.*

**og-le** (ô-g'le), *v. i. & t.*; *og-ling (ô-g'líng); *og-ling* (ô-g'líng). [Of LG. origin.] To cast covetous glances designed to invite advances; to stare or eye amorously. — *n.* An amorous stare or coquetish glance. — **og-ler** (ô-g'ler), *n.**

**og-pu** (ôg'poo), *n.* [Russ., fr. the initials of its name. See *GAY-PAY-DO*.] The Soviet secret service; the Gay Pay-Do.

**og-re** (ô-g'ér), *n.* [F.] A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore, who lives on human beings, hence, a hideous or cruel man. — **og-ress** (ô-g'ér-és; -rís), *n. fem.*

**og-resh** (ô-g'ér-ísh; 74), *og'rish* (ô-g'rísh), *adj.* Resembling an ogre; suitable to or befitting an ogre.

**oh** (ô), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, grief, a wish, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* OH's, OH's (ôz). The exclamation *oh!*

**ohm** (ôhm), *n.* [After the German electrician G. S. Ohm.] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. — **ohmic** (ôhm'ík), *adj.* — **ohm-me-ter** (ôhm'mé-tér), *n.*

**ohm-age** (ôhm'í), *n.* The ohmic resistance of a conductor. — **ohm-oid** (-ôid; in *Greek and Latin* the *o* and *i* are pronounced separately). [Gr. -o-oidēs, fr. *oidos* form.] A suffix meaning *like, in the form of*, as in *colloid*, *spheroid*.

**oid-e-a** (-ôid-é-á; see -orn). [NL. See -orn.] *Zool.* A combining form used to denote a class or, esp. in entomology, a superfamily.

**oil** (oil), *n.* [OF. *oile*, *oille*, fr. L. *oleum*, fr. Gr. *elaion* olive oil.] 1. A any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or at least easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. They leave a greasy stain on paper, cloth, etc. b Specif., petroleum. 2. Any substance of an oily consistency; as, oil of vitriol. 3. *Art.* Oil color; as, to paint in oils. — *v. t.* To smear, rub over, or lubricate with oil. — *adj.* Of or like oil; having to do with oil or the production or distribution of oil; produced by the burning of oil; yielding oil; as, oil shale; using oil; as, an oil lamp, furnace. — **oil-er** (oil'ér), *n.*

**oil beetle**. Any beetle of the genus *Meloe*. These beetles when disturbed emit from the joints of their legs an oily liquid.

**oil-bird** (oil'búrd; 74), *n.* The guaharo.

**oil cake**. The solid residue after extracting the oil from seeds of cotton, hemp, flax, soybeans, etc., or coconut meat.

**oil-cloth** (oil'klôth; 74), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for garments, table and shelf covering.

**oil color**. A any pigment used for oil paint. b Oil paint.

**oil field**. A district containing a subterranean store of petroleum of economic value.

**oil of vitriol.** Concentrated sulfuric acid.

**oil paint.** Paint in which oil is the vehicle.

**oil painting.** 1. Act or art of painting in oil colors. 2. Any kind of painting of which the pigments are originally ground in oil.

**oil palm.** An African pinnate-leaved palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), cultivated in Africa and Brazil, bearing drupaceous fruit in large clusters, the fleshy part and the seeds yielding palm oil.

**oil/skin' (oil/'skɪn').** n. Cloth made waterproof by oil; also, a piece of garment, or pl., a suit of this material.

**oil slick.** A slick formed by putting oil on the water.

**oil/stone' (oil/'stɒn). n.** A whetstone used with oil.

**oil well.** A dug or drilled well from which petroleum is obtained as a commercial product.

**ointment (oint/'mɛnt). n.** [OF. *oignement*, deriv. of L. *unguentum* The first *t* in the E word is due to the influence of *ointment*.] That which serves to anoint; an unguent; salve.

**Oil/each-tas' (oil/'tʃeɪtəs). n.** [Fr. assembly.] The legislature of the Republic of Ireland. Cf. DAIL EIRIKANN.

**oil-ti-cl/'ca (oil/'tɪs-'kɑ). n.** [Pg., fr. Tupi *oitit-cica, uiti-cica*.] Any of several South American trees, esp. a Brazilian species (*Lecythis ruyda*) whose seeds yield an oil used in paints and varnishes.

**O-jib-way, O-jib-wa' (o-'jɪb-'wɑ). n. sing. & pl.; also, pl. -WAYS, -WAS (-wāz).** One of a large tribe of Algonquian Indians of the Lake Superior region.

**O.K., or OK.** (o-'kə). [From the O.K. Club, a Democratic organization supporting (1840) President Van Buren for re-election, fr. Old Kinderhook, N.Y., his birthplace. See *Saturday Review* of Literature, July 19, 1941.] Colloq., exc. in endorsing documents. Correct; all right.

**O.K. (o-'kə). v. t. & o.k.'d (o-'kɑd); o.k.'ing (o-'kɑ'ɪŋ).** To put or endorse "O.K." on, to approve.

**o'ka (o-'kɑ), oke (ōk). n.** [Turk. *şekah*, fr. Ar. *şūḡah*, fr. Gr. *oungia*, ounce, of L. *uncia*.] A weight of Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, etc., of about 2½ lbs; also, a liquid measure, about 1½ quarts.

**o-ka'pi (o-'kɑ-'pɪ). n.; pl. o-ka'pi (-pɪ).** See PLURAL Note 3. [Native name.] A rare African mammal (*Okeapia johnstoni*) closely related to the giraffe.

**o'kay', o'keh' (o-'kɑ; o-'kɑ').** Vars. of O.K.

**O'kie (o-'ki). n. U.S.** An itinerant agricultural worker from Oklahoma, also, any migratory agricultural worker.

**o'kra (o-'krɑ; o-'kɑ). n.** [Corrupt of Tsh. *akumman*.] 1. A tall annual (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) of the mallow family, cultivated for its mucilaginous green pods, used as the basis of soups, stews, etc.; also, the pod, or pods, of this plant. 2. A dish prepared of this vegetable, kumbo.

**-ol (-ōl, -ō). 1.** [From alcohol.] Chem. A suffix denoting an alcohol or phenol, as in glycerol, cresol. 2. [L. *oleum* oil.] Chem. Var. of -OLE, as in benzol.

**old (ōld). adj.; old'er (ōld-'er) or old'st'er; old'est or old'st.** [AS. *ald*, *ald*.] 1. Having existed long; advanced far in years or life, having lost the vigor of youth. 2. Having (at certain) age or length of existence; as, she was eight years *old*. 3. A Not new; not recently made. 4. Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use. 5. (Quaint); former. 6. Belonging to the distant past; ancient or medieval; antiquated; famous in or from antiquity. 7. Designating that one of two or more things of the same kind, or periods, or stages of the same thing, which precedes the other or others; as, the *Old Testament*, the *Old World*; *Old English*, *Old French*, *Old High German*, *Old Icelandic*, *Old Persian* (see ENGLISH, FR. NICH, GERMAN, ICELANDIC, PERSIAN). See INDIO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table 7. Dating from the remote past; of long standing; as, an *old* custom. 8. Long practiced; as, an *old* offender. 9. Colloq. Long familiar; — expressing cordiality or affection; as, *old* chap. 10. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old persons or advanced life. 11. Colloq. Plentiful; "grand"; — an intensive, as, a high *old* time. 12. *Phys. Geog.* Well advanced toward reduction to base level; — of topographic features. — *old's-ness, n.*

**Syn.** Old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete mean of advanced age or having passed the period of greatest usefulness. Old may imply actual or relative length of existence, use, etc.; ancient implies occurrence, existence, or use in the distant past, venerable, the hoariness and dignity of old age; antique, a coming down from ancient or old times; antiquated, a having gone out of vogue or fashion; archaic, a having the character or characteristics of a much earlier period; obsolete, a having gone out of use or currency. — *Ant. New.*

— *n.* Old time or a former time; as, days of *old*.

**Old Bulgarian; also Old Church Slavic or Slavonic.** = CHERKES SLAVIC.

**old country.** The country of origin of an immigrant; — applied esp. to European countries, originally to the British Isles.

**Old Dominion.** Virginia; — a nickname.

**old'en (ōld-'ɛn; -d'n). adj. Puritic.** Of or from old times.

**Old'en-burg (ōld-'ɛn-'bɜrg). n.** [In full, *Duchess of Oldenburg* (Germany).] A hardy, early-ripening apple.

**Old English.** a See ENGLISH, n., 2. b *Print.* A style of black letter. See TYPE.

**old/'an-'gled (ōld-'fæŋ-'gled; 2). adj.** Old-fashioned.

**old-'fash'ioned (ōld-'fæʃ-'hænd; 2). adj.** Formed or done according to, or adhering to, obsolete fashion; antiquated; adhering to old customs or ideas.

**old-'fo-'goy-ish, old-'fo-'goy-ish, adj.** Characteristic of or appropriate to old fancies.

**Old Glory.** Colloq., U.S. The flag of the United States.

**old gold.** A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. — *old-'gold'ing, adj.* See COLOR.

**Old Guard.** [F. *Veille Garde*.] 1. The original imperial guard created by Napoleon I in 1804. 2. *Often not caps.* a Any old group of supporters of a belief, style, etc. b The older and more conservative element of a community.

**Old Ionic.** See GREEK, n., 4.

**old-ish, adj.** Somewhat old.

**old-'line' (ōld-'lɪn; 2). adj.** 1. Belonging to or descended from an old line. 2. Following or adhering to old lines, as in business or politics; conservative.

**old maid.** 1. An elderly or confirmed spinster. 2. Colloq. A fussy, nervous, timid person. 3. A simple game of cards, played by matching them. — *old-'maid-ish, adj.*

**old man.** 1. *Familiar.* a The head of a household; one's father or, sometimes, one's husband. b Hence, a commanding officer, an employer, the principal of a school, or other person of chief authority. 2. An affectionate form of address or reference to an old or intimate friend.

**old master.** 1. One of the distinguished painters who lived before the modern period (i.e., before the 18th century). 2. A painting by one of these painters.

**Old Nick.** The Devil. Colloq.

**Old Norse.** Old Scandinavian, best represented in literary form by Old Icelandic (see ICELANDIC). The oldest forms known are found in runic inscriptions. With its descendants, it forms the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family. See INDIO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Old North French.** The northern dialects of Old French (see FRENCH, n., 2), including especially those of Normandy and Picardy.

**old rose.** A color, red in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See COLOR. — *old-'rose', adj.*

**Old Saxon.** The language of the original Saxon tribes of northwest Germany. See SAXON, n., 2.

**old school.** A school or party belonging to a former time, or preserving the character, manner, or opinions of a former time, as, a gentleman of the *old school* — *old-'school'* (ōld-'skuul; 2). *adj.*

**old sledge.** Card Games. — SEVEN-UP.

**old squaw.** A common sea duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) of the more northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere.

**old'ster (ōld-'stɜr). n.** [After *youngster*.] Colloq. An old or elderly person.

**old style.** a [caps.] A style of reckoning time used before the adoption of the present calendar. Abb. O.S. See GREGORIAN CALENDAR. b *Print.* *Often caps.* A style of type distinguished from modern by irregularity among individual letters, oblique serifs, and slight contrast between light and heavy elements of the letter design. See TYPE. — *old-'style', adj.*

**Old Testament.** The covenant of God with the Hebrews as set forth in the Bible; also, the books of the Bible in which this covenant is given, the canonical books including the Law, Prophets, and Hagiographa, and, R.C.'s, the books except two of the Apocrypha of Protestants. Abb. O.T., Old Test. See BIBLE, TESTAMENT, 1.

**old-'time', adj.** Also *old-'times'*. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old or former times.

**old-'tim'er (ōld-'tɪm-'er). n. Colloq.** One who has lived long in a place or held the same position for a long time; one whose experience reaches far back; an old fashioned person or thing.

**old-wife' (ōld-'wɪf). n.; pl. old-wives' (-wɪvz').** Also *old wifes*. 1. Any of several, esp. West Indian, fishes, including the alwife, menhaden, and various triggerfishes. 2. The old squaw (duck).

**old wives' tale (wɪvz').** A tale, or bit of lore, or a notion, esp. a superstitious traditional notion, characteristic of old women.

**old-'world' (ōld-'wɜrld; 2). adj.** 1. Of the old, or ancient, world or state of things. 2. [written Old World.] Of or characteristic of the Eastern Hemisphere.

**-ole (-ōl). Also -ol (-ōl, -ō). [L. *oleum* oil.] Chem.** A suffix denoting the presence of a five-membered ring. b A suffix used in the names of certain ethers and aldehydes.

**o'le-a-'coous (ōl-'e-'shɪs; -ɪ). [L. *olea* olive + -aceous.] Bot.** Belonging to the olive family (Oleaceae). See OLIVE.

**o'le-ag'i-'nous (ōl-'e-'nʊs; -ɪ). [F. *oléagineux*, fr. L. *oleaginus* of the olive, fr. *olea* olive.] Of the nature of or producing oil; oily; unctuous. — *o'le-ag'i-'nous-ness, n.***

**o'le-an-'dor (ōl-'æn-'dɜr, ōl-'æn-'dɜr). n. [ML. (whence F. *oléandre*)]** A poisonous evergreen shrub (*Nerium oleander*) of the dogbane family, with fragrant white-to-red flowers.

**o'le-as'ter (ōl-'e-'stɜr). n. [L. fr. *olea* olive, olive tree.]** A shrub or small tree (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) of southern Europe, with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit.

**o'le-ate (ōl-'e-'tɜ). n. Chem.** A salt or ester of oleic acid.

**o'lec'tra-'non (ōl-'e-'krɑ-'nɒn; ōl-'e-'krɑ-'nɒn). n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ōlekranon*, fr. *ōlen* elbow + *kranon* the head.] Anat.** The process of the ulna projecting behind the elbow joint.

**o'le-fīn (ōl-'fɪn). o'le-fīno (-fɪn; -fɛn). n.** [From F. *oléifiant*, fr. L. *oleum* oil + -ficare (in comp.) to make.] Chem. Any open chain hydrocarbon having one or more double bonds. — *o'le-fīn-'ic (-fɪn-'ɪk). adj.*

**o'le-'ic (ōl-'e-'ɪk; ōl-'e-'ɪk). adj. [L. *oleum* oil.] Chem.** Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in oil.

**oleic acid.** Chem. An oily acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, found in the form of olein in fats and oils.

**o'le-in (ōl-'e-'ɪn). n. [L. *oleum* oil.] 1. Chem.** A fat, the glyceric ester of oleic acid, liquid at ordinary temperatures. 2. Often *o'le-ine* (-ɪn, -ēn). a The liquid part of any fat; — distinguished from *stearin*. b Commercial oleic acid.

**o'le-o- (ōl-'e-'ō). [L. *oleum* oil.]** A combining form meaning: a Oil, as in olein. b Olein, oleic, as in oleomargarine.

**o'le-o- (ōl-'e-'ō). n.** Short for: a OLEOMARGARINE. b OLEO OIL.

**o'le-o-graph' (ōl-'e-'grɑf; 9). n. [oleo- + -graph.]** A type of chromolithograph imitative of an oil painting. — *o'le-o-graph-'ic (-grɑf-'ɪk). adj.*

**o'le-o-graphy (-grɑf-'ɪ). n.**

**o'le-o-mar-'ga-tine (ōl-'e-'ɑ-mɑ-'rɑ-'tɪn; -rɪn; -gɑ-). n.** Also *-rin*. [oleo- + *margarine*.] Margarine; — in the U.S. extended by statute to include butter substitutes made from fats and oils derived from certain animals and plants.

**oleo oil.** A yellow oil of buttery consistency expressed from certain animal fats and used in making oleomargarine.

**o'le-o-res'in (ōl-'e-'rɛz-'ɪn; -'ɪn). n. [oleo- + resin.] 1.** A natural product, as copal, containing essential oil and resin. 2. Pharm. A preparation of fixed or volatile oil and resin.

**o'le-o-res-'in-ous (-ɪ-'nʊs). adj.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing

## oleo strut

oleoresin. 2. Made of or containing drying oils and resins, usually cooked; — said esp. of varnish.

**oleo strut** (See *oleo* a.) *Airplanes.* A cylindrical strut with a built-in telescopic shock absorber, an *oleo gear*, that damps or absorbs the rectilinear shock, esp. in landings near, by forcing oil up through an orifice in the bottom of a hollow piston into an air-compression chamber.

**ol'er-i-cul-tur-al** (ol'er-i-kūl'tūr), n. [L. *olus*, *oleris* pot-herb + F. *culture*.] Culture of edible vegetables. — **ol'er-i-cul-tur-al-ist** (-ist), n.

**ol-fac-tion** (ol-fak'shūn), n. [See *OLFACTORY*.] *Physiol.* The sense of smell, act, process, or faculty of smelling.

**ol-fac-to-ry** (-tō-rē), adj. [L. *olfactus*, past part. of *olfacere* to smell, fr. *odofacere*, fr. *odere* to have a smell + *facere* to make.] Of, pert. to, or connected with the sense of smell; as, *olfactory nerve*. — n.; pl. *OL-FAC-TORIES* (-rīz). An olfactory organ, also, sense of smell; — usually pl.

**ol-ib'a-num** (ol-ib'a-nūm), n. [ML.] The fragrant gum resin frankincense.

**ol-i-garch** (ol-i-gark), n. A member of an oligarchy.

**ol-i-garchic** (-gark'kik), **ol-i-garchi-cal** (-kik-kāl), adj. Of, pertaining to, or supporting oligarchy.

**ol-i-garchy** (ol-i-gark'hī), n.; pl. *OLIGARCHIES*. [Gr. *oligarchia*, fr. *oligon* few, little + *archein* to rule.] A form of government in which the power is vested in a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few.

**ol-i-go-** (ol-i-gō-), *olig-*. [Gr. *oligos* small.] A combining form meaning *few*, but a *little*, scant, as in *ol-i-go-don'tous*, having few teeth; specif., *Med.*, deficiency.

**ol-i-go-cene** (-sēn), adj. [*oligo* + Gr. *kainos* new, recent.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the period of the Tertiary division of the Cenozoic era between the Eocene and Miocene periods, or the system of rocks formed during this period. — **OL-I-GO-CENE**, n.

**ol-i-go-chae'tous** (-kē'tūs), adj. [*oligo* + Gr. *chaētē* hair.] Pertaining to or designating members of an order (Oligochaeta) of hermaphrodite worms having no distinct head, including the earthworms and related species. — **ol-i-go-chae'tic** (ol-i-gō-kē'tik), n.

**ol-i-go-clase** (ol-i-gō-klēz), n. [*oligo* + Gr. *klasis* fracture.] *Mineral.* A soda lime feldspar.

**ol-i-go-cy-the-mi-a**, **ol-i-go-cy-thae'mi-a** (-si-thē'mē-ā), n. [NL. See *OLIGO* -cyt-; -emia.] *Med.* Anemia in which the blood is deficient in red corpuscles.

**ol-i-go-poly** (ol-i-gō-pō-lē), n. [*oligo* + *monopoly*.] Control by a few competing sellers of the amount and price of a given product or service to a large number of buyers. — **ol-i-gop-o-lis'tic** (-pō-lis'tik), adj.

**ol-i-go-sac'cha-ride** (ol-i-gō-sāk'h-rid-ē), n. [*oligo* + *saccharide*.] *Chem.* A carbohydrate decomposable into a few (specif., 2 to 6) monosaccharide molecules. (Cf. *POLYSACCHARIDE*.)

**ol-i-gu-re'sis** (ol-i-gō-rē'sis), n. [NL. fr. *olig-* + Gr. *ourēsis* urination.] *Med.* Deficiency in the excretion of urine.

**ol-i-o** (ol-i-ō; 58), n.; pl. -os (ōz). [*Sp. olla* earthen pot, a dish of stewed meat, fr. L. *olla* pot, dish.] 1. An olla (sense 2). 2. Any mixture; hodgepodge. 3. A miscellaneous collection; a medley.

**ol-i-va'ceous** (ol-i-vā'shēus), adj. [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive, of the color olive; olive-green.

**ol-i-var-y** (ol-i-vēr'ē, esp. *Brit.*, -vēr-ē), adj. [L. *olivarius* belonging to olives, fr. *oliva* an olive.] 1. *Anat.* A shape like an olive. 2. Of or pertaining to the *olivary body*. *Anat.* An oval prominence on each side of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata.

**ol-ive** (ol-iv), n. [OF. fr. L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. *elais* (elai).] 1. A tree (*Olea europaea*), the type of a family (Oleaceae, the olive family) including also the ashes, lilacs, jasmines, forsythias, etc. The olive is cultivated for its fruit, which is an important source of oil, and is eaten as a pickle or relish esp. when green, or its hard, yellow wood, used in turnery. Also, the fruit of this tree. 2. An olive branch or wreath. 3. Also *olive green*. The color of the olive, greenish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *adj.* 1. Of the color olive. 2. Of a color approaching olive, as a complexion.

**olive branch**. A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace.

**olive drab**. A color, greenish yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — **ol-ive-drab'**, adj.

**ol-iv-on-ite** (ol-iv-on-īt; ol-i-vēn-ē), n. [G. *olivenerz* + -ite.] *Mineral.* A native basic copper arsenate,  $\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ , olive-green, brown, or yellowish.

**olive oil**. A pale-yellow nondrying oil from olives, used as a salad oil and in cooking, in soups, etc.

**ol-i-ver** (ol-i-vēr), n. [F. *Oliver*.] One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne (see *Biog.*), the companion-in-arms of Roland. See *ROLAND*.

**ol-i-vine** (ol-i-vēn; ol-i-vēn'), n. [*olive* + 3d -ine.] A *Mineral*. Chrysolite. 2. Green garnet.

**ol-la** (ol-lā; Sp. ol-lā'yā), n.; pl. *OLLAS* (ol-lāz; Sp. ol-lā'yās). [Sp. See *OLIO*.] 1. In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a bulking widemouthed pot or jar. 2. A highly seasoned dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot.

**ol-la-po-dri'da** (ol-lā-pō-drē'dā), n. [Sp., lit. a rotten pot. See *OLIO*.] 1. An olla (sense 2). 2. An olla; hodgepodge.

**ol-o-gy** (ol-ō-jī), n.; pl. -OGIES (-jīz). [See -LOGY.] *Humorous.* A science or branch of knowledge.

**ol-ym-pi-ad** (ol-īm-pī-ād), n. [F. *olympiade*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *Olympias*, -ades, fr. *Olympus* Olympus.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A period of four (or, in the inclusive reckoning of the Greeks, five) years from one Olympian festival to the next. 2. The quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympics.

**ol-ym-pi-an** (-ān), adj. 1. Of or dwelling on Olympus; celestial; also, godlike; as, *Olympian dignitaries*. 2. Of or pertaining to Olympia in ancient Elis, in the Peloponnese; as, the *Olympian games*, held every fourth year, from the year 776 B.C., the date adopted by the Greeks as the primary date of their chronology, which was reckoned in Olympiads. A modified revival (always called *Olympic games*), of the ancient Olympic games, consisting of international athletic games, races, etc., is now held once in four years, the first having been at Athens in 1896. — n. 1. *Gr. Relig.* One of the deities of highest rank (generally twelve), supposed to dwell upon Olympus, under the direct oversight of Zeus. 2. A native of Olympia; a participant in the Olympic games or the Olympic games.

## omnium-gatherum

**ol-ym'pic** (ol-īm-pīk), adj. Olympian. — n. An Olympic game or an Olympic game; — usually pl.

**ol-ym'pus** (ol-īm-pūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Olympos*.] 1. A mountain in a Macedonian mythical abode of the Greek gods. 2. Any abode or circle of godlike beings.

**-ō-ma** (-ō-mā), pl. *OMATA* (-ō-mā-tā), *OMAS* (-ō-māz). [Gr. *-ōma*, -ōmatos.] *Med.* A suffix used to denote a morbid affection of some part, usually a tumor, as in *sarcoma*.

**ō-ma-ha** (ō-mā-hā), n. A member of an important tribe of Siouan Indians of Nebraska.

**ō-ma'sum** (ō-mā'sūm), n.; pl. *OMASAE* (-sāz). [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zool.* The third division in the stomach of ruminants; the *pastrum* or *manyplies*. See *RUMINANT*, *ILLUSTR.*

**om'ber, om'bre** (ōm'bēr), n. [F. *ombre*, *hombré*, fr. Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, fr. L. *homo*.] An old card game of Spanish origin; also, the player who attempts to win the pool in this game.

**ō-mē'ga** (ō-mē-gā; ō-mē-gā; ō-mē-gā), n. [Gr. *ō mega*, lit., great o.] 1. The long o, the last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet. 2. The last; the end.

**ō-mē-let, om'e-lette** (ōm'ē-lēt; ōm'ēt; -lēt), n. [F. *omelette*.] Eggs beaten up with milk or water and cooked in a frying pan.

**ō-mēn** (ō-mēn; mēn), n.; pl. *OMENES* (-mēnz, -mēnz), *OMINA* (ōm'ī-nā). [L.] An occurrence or phenomenon supposed to portend some future event; a foretoken; also, a foreboding. — *v. t. & i.* To forebode by signs or portents; to presage.

**ō-mēn'tum** (ō-mēn'tūm), n.; pl. -TA (-tā). [L.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The *great omentum* is attached to the stomach and transverse colon. The *lesser omentum* connects the stomach and the liver — **ō-mēn'tal** (-tāl, -tāl), adj.

**ō-mēr** (ō-mēr), n. [Heb. *omer*.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

**ō-mi'cron** (ōm'ī-kron; ō-m'ī-kron), n. [Gr. *o mikron*, lit., little o.] The short o, the fifteenth letter (ο, ο) of the Greek alphabet.

**ō-mi'nous** (ōm'ī-nūs), adj. [L. *ominus*, fr. *omen*.] Being or exhibiting an omen; portentous; esp., foreboding or foreboding evil; inauspicious; as, an *ominous* dread. — **ō-mi'nous-ly**, adv. — **ō-mi'nous-ness**, n.

*Syn.* *Ominous*, portentous, fateful mean having a menacing character. *Ominous* now implies a frightening or alarming quality but rarely connotes, as earlier, a foreboding of disaster; *portentous* also has lost its implication of a portent, or forewarning of calamity, and means little more than frighteningly big or malevolent; *fateful* now usually implies momentousness, disastrousness, or the like (as, an *ominous* noise; *portentous* gravity; *a fateful* occasion).

**ō-mis'sible** (ō-mis'si-bil), adj. That may be omitted.

**ō-mis'sion** (ō-mis'shūn), n. [L. *omissio*. See *OMIT*.] 1. Act or instance of omitting; also, state of being omitted. 2. A thing which is omitted.

**ō-mis'sive** (ō-mis'siv), adj. Leaving out, omitting.

**ō-mit'** (ō-mīt'), *v. t.* — *OMITTING*; *OMITTING*. [L. *omittere*, *omission*, fr. *ob* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To leave out or unmentioned; to abstain from inserting or naming. 2. To forbear to perform or to make use of, neglect. — *Syn.* See *NEGLECT*.

**ōm'ma-tid'i-um** (ōm'ā-tid'i-ūm), n.; pl. -IDIA (-īā). [NL., dim. of Gr. *omma*, -atos, the eye.] *Zool.* One of the elements (each corresponding to a small simple eye or ocellus) of which the compound eye (ōm'ma-tē-um [-tē-ūm]) of an arthropod is built up. — **ōm'ma-tid'i-al** (-āl), adj.

**ōm-mat'o-phore** (ō-māt'ō-fōr; 70), n. [Gr. *omma*, -atos, eye + -phore.] *Zool.* A movable pe-luncle bearing an eye, as of a snail.

**ōm-ma-top'h-orous** (ōm'ā-tōp'h-ōrūs), adj.

**ōm-mi'ad** (ōm-mī-ād), n.; pl. -ADES, -ADES (ādē; -ādēz). A member of a dynasty (661-750) of caliphs which was succeeded by the Abbasides; also, any member of an offshoot of this dynasty established in Spain (756-1031).

**ōm-mi'ad**, adj.

**ōm-ni** (ōm-nī), [L. *omnis*] A combining form meaning *all*, as in *omnipotent*, *omnivorous*.

**ōm-ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta-mur in il-lis** (ōm-nī-ā mū-tān'tūr, nōs ēt mū-tā-mēr in il-lis). [L.] All things are changing, and we are changing with them.

**ōm-ni-a vin'cūt a'mor** (vīn'shūt ā'mōr). [L.] Love conquers all things.

**ōm-ni-bus** (ōm-nī-būs; -būs), n.; pl. -BUSSES (būs'ēz; -būs'ēz; -zē). [F., fr. L. *omnibus* for all, dat. pl. *omnibus* all.] 1. A public vehicle, usually four wheeled, designed to carry a large number of passengers; a bus. 2. A book containing reprints of a number of works, as of a single author, bound together. — *adj.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things or classes at once.

**omnibus bill**. *Colloq.* A legislative bill which makes a number of miscellaneous provisions or appropriations.

**ōm-ni-far'i-ous** (ōm-nī-far'ī-ūs, -ūs), adj. [L. *omnifarius*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. — **ōm-ni-far'i-ous-ness**, n.

**ōm-ni'fic** (ōm-nī-fik), adj. [*omni* + -fic.] All-creating.

**ōm-ni'fic-ō-mni'fic** (ōm-nī-fik-ō-mnī-fik), n. [Quality of being omnipotent; unlimited power, hence (cap.)] The Deity.

**ōm-ni'fic-tēnt** (-tēnt), adj. [OF. fr. L. *omnipotens*, -entis, fr. *omnis* all + *potens* powerful.] Unlimited in power, ability, or authority; almighty. — n. One who is omnipotent; [cap.] with the God. — **ōm-ni'fic-tēnt-ly**, adv.

**ōm-ni-pres'ent** (ōm-nī-prēz'ēnt; -nt), adj. [ML. *omnipraesens*. See *OMNI*; *PRESENT*.] Present everywhere at once. — **ōm-ni-pres'ence** (-ēns; -ns), n.

*Syn.* *Omnipresent*, ubiquitous mean present or existent everywhere. *Omnipresent* strictly implies being present everywhere at the same time but, in looser use, a never being absent; *ubiquitous*, a being present everywhere but not necessarily at the same time or in the same region. *Omnipresent* in its strict sense is applicable only to the Supreme Being.

**ōm-nis'olence** (ōm-nīsh'ēns or, esp. *Brit.*, -nīs'ē-āns), n. Quality of being omniscient; infinite knowledge; hence, the omniscient being; God.

**ōm-nis'cient** (ōm-nīsh'ēnt or, esp. *Brit.*, -nīs'ē-ānt), adj. [*omni* + L. *sciens*, -entis, pres. part. of *scire* to know.] Having universal knowledge; infinitely wise. — n. One who is omniscient; hence [cap.] with the God. — **ōm-nis'cient-ly**, adv.

**ōm-ni-um-gath'er-um** (ōm-nī-ūn-gāth'ēr-ūm), n. [L. *omnium* (gen. pl. of *omnis* all) + E. *gather*.] A miscellaneous collection of all sorts of things or persons; a medley.

**om-ni-vore** (öm-ni-vür; 70), *n.* An omnivorous animal; esp., *Zool.*, any of a group (**Om-ni-vö-ra** [öm-ni-vö-rä]) of animals which eat both animal and vegetable food.

**om-ni-vö-rous** (öm-ni-vö-rüs), *adj.* [*L. omnivorus*, fr. *omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily.] Eating everything; esp., eating both animal and vegetable food. **om-ni-vö-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **om-ni-vö-rous-ness**, *n.*

**om-phä-lo-gone** (öm-phä-lö-güa), *adj.* Also **om-phä-lo** (öm-phä-lö). [*Gr. omphagone*, fr. *omus* raw + *phagēn* to eat.] Eating raw flesh. **om-phä-lo** (öm-phä-lö), *n.* [*Gr. omphalos*.] A combining form meaning the navel, umbilicus.

**om-phä-los** (öm-phä-lös), *n.*; *pl.* **OMPHALOI** (-lōi). [*LL.*, fr. *Gr.*] 1. Anat. The navel. 2. A central port or point; center.

**om-phä-lo-skep-sis** (öm-phä-lö-skép-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *omphalo* + *Gr. skepsis* a looking at.] Meditation while raising at the navel, as practiced by some mystics.

**on** (ön; 4), *prep.* [*AS. on, an.*] Primarily, indicating position of contact with or against a supporting surface (see *AT, Note*); as: 1. Over and in contact with; as, the book lies on the table. 2. In contact or juxtaposition with; as, a fly on the ceiling. 3. In connection or activity with or in respect of; as, on duty; engaged in making; as, on a tour. 4. With, as a basis or ground of action, award, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, stated on authority; by reason of. 5. At; in the region that is toward; as, the town lies on the east; hence, in phrases, as *on one's behalf*, *on the contrary*. 6. Within; during; as, on Monday. 7. Upon the occasion of; following the time of, often as a result of; as, cash on delivery. 8. In a state or process of; as, on fire, on sale. 9. To or against; as, rain falls on the earth, hence, toward; to the account of; as, she smiled on him. 10. In relation to; with respect to; as, to agree on a price. 11. With, through, or over as means or instrument; as, to cut on a knife; to hear one on the radio. 12. In addition to, besides; as, heaps on heaps. 13. *Collog.* To the disadvantage of; as, a joke on me.

— (*ön*; 73), *adv.* 1. In or into the position of being supported by, attached to, or covering something; as, put on the plates, put boots on. 2. With direction toward something; as, to look on; head on. 3. Forward; onward; — often with verb omitted; as, time glides on; on with the show. 4. In continuance or succession; as, and so on; sleep on. 5. Into action, so as to flow, shine, etc.; as, to bring on pneumonia; to turn on the heat.

— *adj.* 1. Used predicatively. a. Assumed to play a part; as, he is on as Macbeth. b. In progress; as, the game is on. c. Open, unobstructed; as, the draft of a switch is on. d. Of a braking device, in application. 2. *Cricket.* Designating the side of the field on which the batsman stands.

**on** (ön), [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.*] A suffix in nouns, denoting an ultimate particle, as in *proton*; — used specif. in *Chem.* in naming the inert gases, as in *radon*.

**on-a-ger** (ön-ä-jër), *n.*; *pl.* — **GERI** (-gëi), — **GERES** (-gëi-z). [*L. onager, onagrus*, fr. *Gr. onagros*.] 1. A wild ass (*Equus onager*) of Asia, probably only a variety of the khang and differing from it in being smaller and lighter-colored. 2. *Mil.* A type of catapult.

**on-a-grä-coous** (ön-ä-grä-shüs), *adj.* Belonging to the evening-primrose family (*Onagraceae*). See *EVENING PRIMROSE*.

**on-an-ism** (ön-an-iz-m), *n.* [*Onan* (*Gen. xxxvii. 9*).] a. Uncompleted coition. b. Masturbation.

**once** (wünc; 106), *adv.* [*ME. ones, an, fr. AS. ān*.] an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an, one*. 1. One time and no more. 2. At any one time; ever. 3. At some one time, esp. formerly. — *conj.* If ever, whenever, as soon as, as, *once* that is accomplished, all will be well. — *adj.* That once was; former, quondam. — *n.* One or the sole time; — used in *at once*, for *forthwith*, *at once*. — *at once*. a. Simultaneously. b. Equally c. Immediately.

**on-col-ö-gy** (ön-köl-ö-jy), *n.* [*Gr. onkos* bulk, also tumor + *-logy*.] *Med.* The study of tumors.

**on-com-ing** (ön-küm-fing), *adj.* Approaching.

**on-ding**, *n.* [*on*, *adv.* + *E. dial. ding* to drive.] *Scol. & Dial.* A heavy fall, as of snow.

**on dit** (ön dî), [*Fr.*] They say, or it is said.

**on-do-graph** (ön-dö-gräf; 9), *n.* [*E. ondo* wave (*L. unda*) + *-graph*.] *Phys.* An instrument for making an autographic record (**on-dö-gram** [*-grām*]) of the wave forms of varying currents, esp. rapidly varying alternating currents.

**one** (wün; 4), *adj.* [*ME. one, on, an, fr. AS. ān*.] 1. Being a single unit, being, or thing. See *NUMER. Table*. 2. Undivided; united; as, with one voice. 3. Denoting a particular thing or person, — often in antithesis to another, other. 4. Denoting a person or thing indefinitely; a certain. 5. Single in kind, the same. — *n.* 1. The number denoting unity. See *NUMER. Table*. 2. A single person or thing. — *pron.* 1. (*pl. ones* [wünz]) A certain person or thing not specified, some person or thing. 2. Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indistinctly. — *one* (ön). [*Fr.* *Gr. -ōn* female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating a ketone, as in *acetone*.

**one-horse** (wün-hörz; 2), *adj.* 1. Drawn or operated by one horse. 2. *Collog.* Second-rate; inferior; petty.

**On-é-lä** (ön-é-lä), *n.* [*Iroquois Onéñtute*.] See *IROQUOIS*, *IROQUOIS*.

**on-é-ro-crit-i-cal** (ön-é-rö-krit-ik), *n.* An interpreter of dreams.

**on-é-ro-crit-i-cal** (ö-köl), *adj.* [*Gr. onéirokritikos*, fr. *oneiros* a dream + *kritikos* critical, fr. *kriainō* to discern.] Of, pert. to, or skilled in the interpretation of dreams.

**on-é-ro-man-öy** (ön-é-rö-män-s), *n.* [*Gr. oneiros* dream + *-mancy*.] Divination by dreams.

**one-ness** (wün-nēs; -näs), *n.* 1. Singleness; unity. 2. Identity; singleness in mind, purpose, or feeling.

**on-er-ous** (ön-ër-üs), *adj.* [*OF. onereus*, fr. *L. onerosus*, fr. *onus, oneris*, a load.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive. 2. *Law.* Imposing or constituting a legal burden. — **on-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **on-er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Onerous, burdensome, oppressive, exacting mean imposing great hardships. Onerous stresses laboriousness and heaviness, esp. because of distastefulness; burdensome stresses the causing of mental as well as of physical strain; oppressive implies extreme harshness or severity either in that imposed or the one imposing; exacting implies rigor or sternness, rather than tyranny, in the demands or in the one demanding.

**one-self** (wün-sëlf; 4), *pron.*, or **one's self**. The reflexive and emphatic form of the indefinite pronoun *one*.

**one-side** (wün-sid; 2), *adj.* 1. Having, or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; hence, limited to one side; partial. 2. *Law.* Unilateral; as, a one-sided contract.

**one-stop**, *n.* A ballroom dance adapted from the turkey trot; also, music for this dance.

**one-time** (wün-tim; 2), *adj.* Former; quondam. — *adv.* Formerly.

**one-track** (wün-träk; 2), *adj.* Having but one track, as a stretch of railroad; hence, narrow or unversatile; as, a one-track mind.

**one-way** (-wä; 2), *adj.* Moving, or permitting of motion or traffic, in one direction.

**on-ion** (ün-yün), *n.* [*OF. oignon*, fr. *L. unio* oneness.] 1. An Asiatic plant (*Allium cepa*) of the lily family; also, its edible bulb of pungent taste and odor. 2. Any wild species of the same genus.

**on-ion-kin** (-kän), *n.* A kind of thin, translucent paper with a glossy finish.

**on-look-er** (ön-lök-ër), *n.* A looker-on; spectator. — **on-look-ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

**on-ly** (ön-lī), *adj.* dial. & poetic intensive superl. **ON-LY-EST** (-lī-est; -līst). [*AS. ānlic*, fr. *ān* one + *-lic*. See *ONE*; *-LY*.] 1. Alone in its or their class; sole. 2. Alone, by reason of superiority; pre-eminent; chief. — *adv.* 1. Exclusively; solely; merely. 2. Simply; as the only one. — in **on-ly-be-got'ten**. — *conj.* Were it not for this one condition, namely; except that.

**on-o-mas'tic** (ön-ö-mäs'tik), *adj.* [*Gr. onomastikos* of naming, fr. *onomazein* to name, fr. *onomā* name.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, names or a name. 2. Designating an autograph signature as to a document the body of which is written by another. Cf. *HYPOGRAPH*.

**on-o-mat'o-poe'ia** (ön-ö-mät'ö-pö-yä; ö-nöm-ä-tö-ä), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. onomatopoeia*, fr. *onomā*, *onomalos*, a name + *poiein* to make.] 1. *Philol.* Formation of words in imitation of natural sounds (*baas; hiss*). 2. *Rhet.* Use of words whose sound suggests the sense. — **on-o-mat'o-poe'ic** (ik), *adj.* — **on-o-mat'o-po-et'ic** (-pö-ët'ik), *adj.* — **on-o-mat'o-po-et'i-cal-ly** (-köl-lī), *adv.*

**On-on-da-ga** (ön-ön-dö-gä), *n.* [*Iroquois Onontaga*.] See *IROQUOIS*, *IROQUOIS*.

**on-rush** (ön-rüsh; 2), *n.* A rushing onward.

**on-set** (-sët), *n.* [*on* + *set*.] 1. A setting upon; attack; assault. 2. A setting about; beginning; start.

**on-shore** (ön-shör; 2), *adj.* That moves or is directed toward the shore; also, being on the shore. — **on-shore** (-shör; 2), *adv.*

**on side**, *Football*, etc. Not off side. See *OFF SIDE*. — **on-side** (ön-sid; 2), *adj.*

**on-slaught** (ön-slät; 2), *n.* A furious attack or assault.

**on-to** (ön-tö; 4), *prep.*, or **on to**. 1. To a position on or against; upon. 2. *Slang, U.S.* Aware of or familiar with; as, he is *on to* your tricks.

**on-tog'e-my** (ön-tö-gë-mī), *n.* Also **on-to-gen'e-sis** (ön-tö-jën-ä-sä). [*See ONTOLOGY; GENESIS*.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual organism. Cf. *PHYLOGENY*. — **on-to-go-net'ic** (ön-tö-jën-ët'ik), *adj.* — **on-to-g'e-net'ic** (ön-tö-jën-ët'ik), *n.*

**on-to-lö-gy** (ön-tö-lö-jy), *n.* [*Gr. onto* the things which exist + *-logy*.] The science of being or reality; the branch of knowledge that investigates the nature, essential properties, and relations of being. — **on-to-log'i-cal** (ön-tö-lö-jik), *adj.* — **on-to-lö-gist** (ön-tö-lö-jist), *n.*

**onus** (ön-üs), *n.* [*L.*] A burden, obligation; charge.

**onus pro-ban'di** (ön-üs-prö-bän'di), [*L.*] Burden of proof.

**on-ward** (ön-wörd), *adv.* [*on* + *-ward*.] 1. Toward a point before or in front; forward. 2. In an advanced position, in front; on. — *adj.* Moving or directed forward.

**on-wards** (ön-wörds), *adv.* [*See -WARDS*.] Onward.

**on-yx** (ön-yks; ön-yks), *n.*; *pl.* **ONYXES** (-ëz; -iz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. onyx* a claw, inner nail, veined gem.] Cluckstones in parallel layers of different shades of color, used esp. in making cameos. See *SARDONYX*.

**o's** (ö-s), [*Gr. ōon*, an ovum, as in *oögonium*.] A combining form meaning an egg, eggs, as in *oölogy*; *Biol.*, an ovum, as in *oögonium*.

**o's-ö-tye** (ö-s-ö-ti), *n.* [*on* + *-ö-tye*.] *Embryol. & Zool.* An egg before maturation (formation of the polar bodies); or, in certain protozoans, a female gamete before undergoing changes believed to correspond to maturation.

**oö-dles** (öö-dl's), *n. pl. Collog.* An abundance; a great quantity; a lot.

**oö-g'a-mous** (ö-ög-ä-müs), *adj. Biol.* Having gametes exhibiting distinctions of sex; heterogametes.

**oö-gen'e-sis** (ö-ög-jën-ä-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Biol.* Formation of the egg and its preparation for fertilization and development.

**oö-go-ni-um** (-ög-ni-üm), *n.*; *pl.* — **NIA** (-ä), — **NIUMS** (-ümz). [*N.L.*, fr. *on* + *Gr. gonos* offspring.] 1. *Bot.* The female sexual organ in oögamous thallophyte plants, containing one or more eggs, or oö-spheres, which develop after fertilization into oöspores. 2. *Embryol.* One of the descendants of a primordial germ cell which give rise to the oöcytes.

**oö-lite** (öö-lit), *n.* [*on* + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* A rock consisting of small round grains, usually carbonate of lime, cemented together. — **oö-lit'ic** (lit'ik), *adj.*

**oö-lö-gist** (ö-ög-lö-jist), *n.* One versed in oölogy.

**oö-lö-gy** (-jy), *n.* The branch of ornithology treating of birds' eggs. — **oö-log'i-cal** (ö-ög-lö-jik), *adj.*

**oö-long** (öö-läng; Chin. öö-läng), *n.* [*Cont. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) wü-lung*, lit., black dragon.] See *TEA*, 1 b.

**oö-mi-ac**, **oö-mi-ac**. Vars. of *UMIAC*.

**oö-phore** (öö-phör; 70), *n.* [*on* + *-phore*.] *Bot.* An oöphyte. — **oö-phor'ic** (-fö-rik), *adj.*

**oö-phö-ro** (ö-ög-phö-rö), *ööphor*. [*N.L. ööphoron* ovary, fr. *Gr. öion* egg + *-phoros*, fr. *pherein* to bear.] A combining form denoting an ovary, ovarian, as in **oö-pho-rec-to-my**, **oö-pho-rä'tis** (see *-ECTOMY*, *-ITIS*).

**oö-phyte** (öö-fit), *n.* [*on* + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* That generation in the life history of an archegoniate plant, as a moss, fern, or liverwort, in which sexual organs are developed. — **oö-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *adj.*

**oö-ra-ph** (öö-rä-f), *n.* Curare.

**oö-sperm** (öö-spürm), *n.* [*on* + *Gr. sperma* seed.] *a Zool.* A fertilized egg; a zygote. *b Bot.* = *öösperm*.

**oö-sphere** (-sfer), *n.* [*on* + *Gr. sphaira* sphere, ball.] *Biol.* An unfertilized egg; a female gamete.

**oö-spore** (ô'ô-spô; 70), *n.* [**ôö** + **spore**.] *Bot.* The spore resulting from the fertilization of an oöspere by a sperm cell. Cf. **zygospore**.  
**oö-spore'ic** (-spô'îk), *oö-spô-roüs* (-ô'ô-pô-rûs; ô'ô-spô'rûs), *adj.*  
**oö-the'oa** (ô'ô-thê'kâ), *n.*; *pl.* -**CAE** (-sê). [**NL**, fr. **ôö** + **Gr.** *thêkâ* a case.] *Zool.* An egg case, esp. that of many varieties of mollusks, and of some insects, as cockroaches.

**oöze** (ôöz), *n.* [**AS.** *oöze* juice, *sap*.] 1. A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used for tanning leather. 2. Act of oozing; also, that which oozes. — *v. i.* 1. To percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance. 2. To escape slowly and quietly, as his courage oozed away. 3. To exude moisture. — *v. t.* 1. To exude.

**oöze**, *n.* [**AS.** *oöze* mud, *mire*.] 1. Soft mud or slime, as in a river bed. 2. A piece of muddy ground; a marsh. 3. *Oceanography.* A soft deposit covering large areas of the ocean bottom, composed largely of the shells of minute organisms, as radiolarians.

**oöze leather.** Leather made from sheepskins or calfskins by forcing ooze through them; esp., such leather with a soft, finely granulated finish put on the flesh side.

**oö-pa'c-ity** (ô-pâ'f-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tîz). [**F.** *opacité*, fr. *l.* *opaci-*tas.] Quality or state of a body which renders it impervious to rays of light; opaqueness; hence, specif.: a) Obscurity of sense. b) Mental obtuseness.

**o'pal** (ô'pâl), *n.* [**West African idm.**] A large brilliantly colored fish (*Lampris regius*) of the Atlantic Ocean, constituting a family (Lampridae).

**o'pal** (ô'pâl), *n.* [**L.** *opalus*, fr. **Gr.** *opallios*, fr. **Skr.** *upala* a stone, precious stone.] Mineral. An amorphous form of silica, softer and lighter than quartz. *H.*, 5.5-6.5. *The precious, or noble, opal*, esteemed as a gem, is iridescent, the common *opal* has a milky or resinous appearance, the black *opal* combines iridescence with a deep-black background. — See also **cat's paw**, 2.

**o'pal-es'cent** (ô'pâl-es'fnt), *adj.* [**oö** + **escent**.] Reflecting an iridescent light; having a milky iridescence. — **o'pal-es'cence** (-fns; -fns), *n.*

**o'pal-ine** (ô'pâl-în; -fnt), *adj.* Of or like opal, opalescent.

**o-paque'ic** (ô-pâk'îk), *adj.* [**F.** and **L.**, fr. *l.* *opacus* shady, dark.] 1. Not reflecting or giving out light. 2. Impervious to the rays of light. 3. Impervious to radiant heat, electric waves, or other form of radiant energy. 4. Obscure; unintelligible; also, obtuse. — *n.* 1. That which is opaque. 2. *Photop.* An opaque paint for blotting out portions of a negative. — **o-paque'ly**, *adv.* — **o-paque'ness**, *n.*

**ope** (ôp), *adj.* & *v.* *Now Poetic.* Open.

**o'pen** (ô'pên), *adj.* [**AS.**] 1. Not impeding or preventing passage; not shut up, affording free ingress or egress; not covered over; not closed. 2. Hence: free to be entered, visited, or used, without restrictions as to the participants; also, free to avail oneself of, as, the invitation is still open, specif., disencumbered, as, an open date. 3. Empty, or nearly so, of obstruction to passage or view; as, an open field; specif., not frosty or inclement; as, an open winter. 4. Uncovered or unprotected; exposed; not enclosed; as, an open motor; hence, with to, liable; as, open to temptation; specif., *Mil.*, of a city or town, unoccupied and undefended by military forces and divested of any military installation, hence, when so proclaimed and acknowledged, immune under international law from enemy bombardment or sack. 5. Not secret or disguised; revealed; public. 6. Expanded, spread out. 7. Without reserve or pretense, frank. 8. Having openings, interstices, or the like, as, open ranks; also, perforated; porous. 9. Yet to be decided, as, an open question. 10. Not closed against appeals, proposals, etc.; accessible, also, responsive, amenable, as, to keep one's mind open, hence, generous. 11. *Collog.*, *U.S.* Having no effective restrictions as to operation of drinking or gambling places or the like. 12. *Music.* a) Not stopped, as a string by the finger or a horn by the hand, not closed, as the top of an organ pipe. b) Produced by an open string, pipe, etc.; natural. 13. *Naut.* Not foggy. 14. *Phonet.* a) Of a vowel, low. See **NOAD**, *adj.*, 10. b) Of a consonant, formed with the articulating organs narrowed without contact or with loose contact, as *s*, spirant, fricative. 15. *Printing.* a) More or less widely spaced. b) *Printing.* made in outline. 16. *Syn.* See **LIAR**, *fr.* **OPEN**. — *v. t.* 1. To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. 2. To spread out; expand, unfold. 3. To make one or more openings or apertures in. 4. To disclose, reveal; divulge. 5. To enlighten, expand, or enlarge, as the understanding. 6. To render clear for ingress or egress; to turn back or remove a door, covering, etc., from. 7. To render accessible, as for settlement, trade, etc.; to declare (as a park) to be open to the public. 8. To loosen or make less compact. 9. To enter upon; begin; start. 10. *Law.* To restore or recall, as an order, rule, judgment, etc., from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or oppose it. — *v. i.* 1. To become open, as a door, wound, store. 2. To expand; spread out or apart; hence, to become enlightened. 3. To become or be disclosed, as to view. 4. To give access. 5. To begin. 6. *Hunt.* To bark on finding the scent.

— *n.* Open or unobstructed space, as land without trees; also, open ocean or air; — with the. — **o'pen-ly**, *adv.* — **o'pen-ness**, *n.*

**open air.** The air out of doors.

**o'pen-air'** (ô'pên-âr; 2), *adj.* Outdoor; Painting, plein-air.

**o'pen-and-shut'**, *adj.* *Collog.* Quite simple; obvious.

**open chain.** *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms represented in the structural formula by a chain whose ends are open, that is, not joined so as to form a ring (cf. **RING**, *n.*, 11); — opposed to closed chain.

**open door.** a) An open or free admission to all. b) In modern diplomacy, opportunity for intercourse, esp. commercial, open to all upon equal terms. — **o'pen-door'** (-dôr; 2), *adj.*

**o'pen-er** (ô'pên-êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which opens; as, a can opener. 2. *Poker.* a) One who opens a jack pot. b) *Pl.* Cards entitling one to open a jack pot.

**o'pen-eyed'** (-îd; 2), *adj.* Watchful; discerning; receptive.

**o'pen-hand'ed** (-hân'dêd; -îd; 2), *adj.* Generous; liberal. — **o'pen-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **o'pen-hand-ed-ness**, *n.*

**o'pen-heart'ed** (-hâr'têd; -îd; 2), *adj.* Frank; generous. — **o'pen-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **o'pen-heart-ed-ness**, *n.*

**o'pen-heart'ed** (-hâr'têd; 2), *adj.* *Metaph.* Designating or pert. to a process (open-heart process) of making steel in a furnace of the regenerative reverberatory type. The open-heart process (either acid or basic; see these terms) is the leading method of making steel.

**open house.** Hospitality or entertainment for all comers.

**o'pen-ing** (ô'pên-îng; ô'pân-îng), *n.* 1. A making or becoming open.

2. A place or part which is open; a breach; aperture; a gap. 3. *U.S.* A thinly wooded space in the midst of a forest. 4. Act of beginning; commencement. 5. An opportunity. 6. *Games.* A series of moves beginning a game.

**open letter.** A letter of protest or appeal, addressed to an individual, but intended for the general public and printed in a newspaper or periodical. — **o'pen-let'ter** (see **FRON.**, § 2), *adj.*

**o'pen-mind'** (ô'pên-mînd'; -îd; 2), *adj.* Receptive of arguments or ideas. — **o'pen-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **o'pen-mind'ed-ness**, *n.* **o'pen-mouth'** (-mûth'; -mûth; 2), *adj.* Gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous; vociferous.

**open order.** *Mil.* & *Nav.* A formation in which the units are separated by considerable intervals; extended order.

**open policy.** *Insurance.* A policy covering goods of a class subject to change in volume, the premium being computed periodically.

**Open sesame!** The magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*; hence (often **o'pen-ses'-a-mê**), something that unfailingly opens or admits; a magical key.

**open shop.** An establishment in which eligibility for employment and retention on the payroll are not determined by membership or non-membership in a labor union, though there may be an agreement by which a union is recognized as sole bargaining agent. — **o'pen-shop'** (-shôp'; 2), *adj.*

**open sight.** A rear sight on a firearm having an open notch instead of a loophole. — See **SIGHT**, *ILLUSTR.*

**open syllable.** A syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong.

**o'pen-work'** (ô'pên-wûrk'; -îd; 2), *n.* Any work so made as to show openings through its substance. — **o'pen-work'**, *adj.*

**op'er-a** (ô'pêr-â; -îd; 2), *n.*; *pl.* **OPÉRAS** (-âz). [**It.**, fr. *opera* work, composition, fr. *l.* *opera* pains, work, fr. *opus*, *opera*, work.] 1. A drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting of recitative, arias, choruses, duets, etc., with orchestral accompaniment and appropriate costumes, scenery, and action. *romantic opera*, as distinct from *grand opera* (which see), has spoken, often farcical, dialogue between the musical numbers. See also **OPÉRETTE**. 2. The score or performance of a musical drama. 3. Musical drama as a form of art.

**op'er-a** (ô'pêr-â; -îd; 2), *n.* *pl.* of *opus*.

**op'er-a-ble** (ô'pêr-â-b'l; -îd; 2), *adj.* Practicable, specifi., *Med.*, admitting of treatment by operation.

**op'ér-a' bouffe** (ô'pêr-â' bûf'fê; -îd; 2), [**F.**, fr. *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, fr. *It.* *buffo*] Farcical comic opera.

**op'ér-a' co'mique'** (ô'pêr-â' kô'mîk'; -îd; 2), [**F.**] Comic opera.

**opera glass or glasses.** A small telescope, usually binocular, adapted for use at the opera.

**opera hat.** A man's collapsible top hat made on a steel frame with spring attachment.

**opera house.** a) A theater devoted principally to the performance of operas. b) Loosely, in small towns, a theater.

**op'er-ant** (ô'pêr-ânt; -îd; 2), *n.* & *adj.* Operative.

**op'er-ate** (-ât; -îd; 2), *v. t.* [**L.** *operatus*, past part. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus*, *opera*, work, labor.] 1. To perform a work or labor; to act; to produce an effect; to work; function. 2. To produce an appropriate effect, as a drug. 3. To perform an operation or series of operations. 4. To carry on a military or naval action or mission. See **OPERATION**, 6. 5. *Collog.* To deal in stocks, esp. speculatively. — *v. i.* 1. To produce as an effect. 2. To put into, or to continue in, operation. — **op'er-at'le** (-ât'le; -îd; 2), *adj.* Of pertaining to, or like opera; adapted for opera. — **op'er-at'le-cal-ly** (-ât'le-kâl; -îd; 2), *adv.*

**op'er-a'tion** (ô'pêr-â'shî-n; -îd; 2), *n.* 1. The act, process, or effect of operating. 2. Agency; exertion of power or influence, as, by the operation of law. 3. Method or way of operating or functioning. 4. State of being operative. 5. An action done as a part of practical work, as, the manual operations in painting. 6. A military and/or naval action or mission including movement, supply, attack, defense, and all requisite maneuvers, often designated from its inception as a detailed plan by a code word; for example, *Operation Torch*, the invasion of French North Africa, *Operation Overlord*, the invasion of Normandy, *Operation Crossroads*, the test at Bikini atoll. 7. *Comm.* A transaction, esp. a speculative one. 8. *Math.* Some transformation, indicated by rules or symbols, to be made upon quantities. 9. *Surg.* A procedure on the living body, usually with instruments, esp. for restoring health.

**op'er-a'tion-al** (-âl; -îd; 2), *adj.* 1. Of pertaining to, or connected with operations or an operation, specif. operations in a campaign or battle as distinguished from training, testing, reconnaissance, etc. 2. Of an aircraft, serviced in readiness for action.

**op'er-a'tive** (ô'pêr-â'tîv; -îd; 2), *adj.* 1. Exerting force or influence; operating, as, an operative motive. 2. Producing the appropriate effect; efficacious; as, an operative dose. 3. Having to do with physical or mechanical operations. 4. *Surg.* Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, operative surgery. 5. Engaged in, or doing, work. — (**-ât'le**; -îd; 2), *n.* A worker, esp. one employed in a mechanical industry.

**op'er-a'tor** (-ât'ôr; -îd; 2), *n.* 1. One who operates, as in transmitting or receiving telegraph or radio messages, handling telephone calls at a switchboard, dealing in stocks, or performing surgical operations; one who operates a (specified) thing; as, a linotype operator. 2. One who owns, leases, or manages mining property.

**o'per'cu-late** (ô'pêr'kû-lîd; -îd; 2), *o'per'cu-lat'ed (-lîd; -îd; 2), *adj.* Having a lid, or operculum.*

**o'per'cu-lum** (-lûm; -îd; 2), *n.*; *pl.* -**LA** (-lâ; -lîms (-lîmz)). [**L.**, a cover or lid, fr. *operire* to cover.] 1. Lid, as, a lid, or covering (lid) of a moss capsule or of a pyxidium in seed plants. b) The calyx limb in eucalypti. 2. *Zool.* A lidlike process or part, as: a) The plate of horn or shell on the foot of many gastropod mollusks which serves to close the shell when the animal is retracted. See **KING CRAB**, **GASTROPOD**, **ILLUSTR.** b) The protective covering of the skulls of fishes. — **o'per'cu-late** (-lîd; -îd; 2), *adj.*

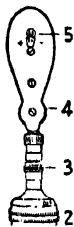
**o'pêr-ê-ta'to** (ô'pêr-ê'tâ'tô; -îd; 2), [**L.**] In the work quoted. **Abb.** *op. cit.*

**o'pêr-ê't'a** (ô'pêr-ê'tâ; -îd; 2), *n.*; *pl.* -**TAS** (-âz; -tê; -ê). [**It.**, dim. of *opera*.] *Music.* A musical-dramatic work with slight plot, cheerful music, and spoken dialogue.

**op'er-ose** (ô'pêr-ôz; -îd; 2), *adj.* [**L.** *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor.] Laborious; diligent. — **op'er-ose'ly**, *adv.* — **op'er-ose-ness**, *n.*

**O-ph'e-lia** (ô'fêl-yâ; 58), *n.* The daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. She goes mad and is drowned.





**optic thalamus.** Anat. The thalamus of either side, containing optic centers which are large in man.

**opti-me** (ô'p-ti-mê), n. [L., adv. fr. *optimus* the best.] In Cambridge University, an honor man ranking below the wranglers and called either *senior optime* (second class) or *junior optime* (third class).

**opti-mism** (ô'p-ti-mîz'm), n. [F. *optimisme*; fr. L. *optimus* the best.] 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that the world is the best possible world. 2. The doctrine that reality is essentially good. 3. The doctrine that the good of life overbalances the pain and evil of it. 4. An inclination to put the most favorable construction upon actions and happenings, or anticipate the best possible outcome.

**opti-mist** (-mîst), n. One given to optimism; specif., an adherent of philosophical optimism; — opposite of *pessimist*.

**opti-mis'tic** (-mîs'tik), adj. Also **opti-mis'tic-cal** (-tî-kâl). 1. Of or pertaining to or characterized by optimism. 2. Hopeful; sanguine. — **opti-mis'tic-cal-ly**, adv.

**opti-mum** (ô'p-ti-mûm), n.; pl. -MA (-mâ), -MUMS (-mûms) [L., prop. neut. of *optimus* best.] 1. The best or most favorable degree, quantity, number, etc. 2. Biol. The most favorable condition as to temperature, light, moisture, etc., for the growth and reproduction of an organism. — *adv.* Most favorable or conducive to a given end.

**opt-ion** (ôp'shûn), n. [F., fr. L. *optio*.] 1. The exercise of the power of choice. 2. Power of choosing, the right of choice, an alternative. 3. That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen. 4. *Com. & Fin.* A stipulated privilege of buying or selling a stated property, security, or commodity at a given price within a specified time. 5. *Insurance.* The right of an insured person to choose the form in which payments due him on a policy shall be made or applied. — *Syn.* See *CHOICE*.

**opti-on-al** (ô'p-ti-ô-nl), adj. Involving an option; left to one's discretion; not compulsory. — **opti-on-al-ly**, adv.

**opto-m-e-tor** (ôp-tô-mê-tôr), n. [ôp + -meter.] Physiol. An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, or the scope of the automatic adjustment of the eye, as in selecting eye-glasses.

**opto-m-e-try** (-trî), n. 1. Measurement of the range of vision. 2. Scientific examination of the eye to detect diseases or defects; prescription of correctional lenses or exercises but not of the use of drugs, and supplying of lenses. — **opto-m'e-trist** (-trîst), n.

**optu-lence** (ôp'tû-lens), n. Also **optu-len-ey** (lên-sê). Wealth; affluence; hence, plenty; profusion.

**optu-lent** (-lên), adj. [L. *opulentus*, *opulentus*, fr. *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; hence, amply or plentifully provided or fashioned; luxuriant; profuse. — *Syn.* See *LUXURIOUS*.

**op-un'ti-a** (ôp-un'shî-â), n. [NL., fr. L. *Opuntia* (herb), a plant, fr. *Opus*, city in Lucania, Greece.] But any of a large genus (*Opuntia*) of cacti, the prickly pears, having flat or terete joints usually studded with tubercles bearing sharp spines or prickly hairs or both and bearing yellow flowers succeeded by edible pulpy fruits.

**opus** (ô'pûs or, esp. Brit., ôp'ûs), n.; pl. *OPERA* (ôp'ê-râ). [L. See *OPERA*.] A work; esp., a musical composition. Abbr. *op.* See *MAGNUM OPUS*.

**opus-cule** (ôp'ûs-kûl), n. [F. *opuscule*, fr. L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus* work.] A small or petty work.

**opu-sa** (ô'k-wâ-sâ), n. [From *Opusasa* Lake, Maine.] Zool. A small, rather slender trout (*Salvelinus opusasa*) of the Rangeley Lakes in Maine. See *TROUT*, 1; 2d CHAN.

**or** (ôr), conj. & prep. [From *OR*, *ar*, *avar*, early, formerly.] *Archaic & Dial.* Ere; before. — *or* *ever*, or *era*. *Archaic.* Before.

**or** (ôr; 4), conj. [ME. *or*, fr. *outher*, other, *outher*, either, or, fr. *As. outher*, contr. fr. *awether*, fr. *â* *aye* + *hwe* whether, or ME. *other*, or, may be fr. *AS. oððra*.] A coordinating particle that marks an alternative; as, you may telephone or you may write.

**or** (ôr), n. [F., fr. L. *aurum* gold.] *Her.* The color gold or the color yellow, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.

**-or** (see *note* below). A noun suffix denoting: 1. (OF. *-or*, *-ur*, *-our* [F. *-eur*], fr. L. *-or* or *State* or *quality*, as in *error*, *levior*, *caulor*. 2. [From *OR*, fr. L. *-or* or fr. L. *ator*] *Agent* or *doer*, as in *auditor*, one who hears; *donor*, one who gives; *elevator*, *creator*, *executor*; — appended to words of Latin, as *-er* to those of English, origin.

*or* — or is generally pronounced -er, the same as *er*, as in such common words as *order*, *elder*, etc., but often -r in learned or technical words, as *obligor*, *rigor*, *morior*.

**or'ach**, **or'acha** (ôr'âch), n. [F. *arroche*, fr. L. *Atriplex*, fr. Gr. *atrapax*.] Any of a genus (*Atriplex*) of herbs of the goosefoot family, esp. a red ornamental variety (*A. hortensis*).

**or'a-cle** (ôr'â-k'l; -k'k'), n. [OF., fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray.] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* The medium by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or makes known the divine purpose; also, the place where the revelation is given. 2. The response of an oracle to a question or petition. 3. a. A place of communication from God, as the holy of holies of the Jewish temple; also, an inspired prophet. b. The revelation received from such a place or medium; pl., the Scriptures. 4. A thing or person supposed to give divine or authoritative decisions. 5. An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer.

**o-ra-cu-lar** (ô-râk'û-lâr), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to an oracle; forecasting the future. 2. Resembling an oracle, as in solemnity, wisdom, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism. — *Syn.* See *DICTATORIAL*. — **o-ra-cu-lar-ly** (-lâr'î-lî), n. — **o-ra-cu-lar-ly**, adv.

**oral** (ôr'al; 70), adj. [L. *or*, *oris*, mouth, face.] 1. Uttered by the mouth; spoken. 2. Using speech or the lip, esp. in teaching the deaf. 3. Of or pertaining to or surrounding the mouth; as, *oral* cilia; also, done by the mouth. 4. Zool. On, or pertaining to, the same side as the mouth; actinal. — **o-ral-ly**, adv.

*Syn.* *Oral*, *verbal* are frequently confused. *Oral* applies to that which is uttered or spoken; *verbal*, to that which uses words and which therefore may be either written or spoken.

**or'ange** (ôr'ân; -îni), n. [OF. *orange* (F. *orange*), fr. Pr. *auranja* (after *aur* gold; F. *or*), fr. earlier *(naranja)* (with *los* of n due to confusion with Indef. art.), Sp. *naranja*, fr. *ai. nâranj*, fr. Per. *nârang*.] 1. The nearly globose fruit, botanically a berry, of an evergreen tree (genus *Citrus*) of the rue family, of several varieties, as the sweet orange (*C. sinensis*), the bitter orange (*C. aurantium*), the bergamot, the mandarin. 2. The tree bearing this fruit, with oval unfoliate leaves and fragrant white flowers. The orange blossom is the State flower of Florida. 3. Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the (b) *sa* orange. 4. Any of the colors re-

sembling those of oranges, varying in hue from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high. See *COLOR*. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color orange.

**or'ange-ade** (-âd'), n. [F.] A beverage made of orange juice mixed with water and sweetened.

**Or'ange-ism** (ôr'ên-jîz'm; -în-jîz'm), n. The tenets or practices of the Orangemen. — **Or'ange-ist** (-jîst), n.

**Or'ange-man** (ôr'ên-mân; ô'îni-), n.; pl. -MEN (-mên). One of a secret society organized in the north of Ireland in 1793 for the support of the Protestant religion; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange (William III of England).

**Or'ange-men's Day** (mân), July 12, celebrated in Northern Ireland in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690) and the battle of Aushm (July 12, 1691). See *HOLIDAY*, n., 3.

**orange pekoe.** See *PEKOE*.

**or'ange-ry** (ôr'ên-rî; ô'îni-), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange*.] A house or other protected place for raising oranges in cool climates.

**or'ange-wood** (-wôd'), n. The wood of the orange used in turnery and for dental work. — **or'ange-wood'**, adj.

**o-rang'-u-tan** (ô-râng'ô-tân; ô-rân-gô-tân), **o-rang'-ou-tang** (-tâng'), n. [Malay *orang utan* wild man, savage (fr. *orang* man + *utan* wild), wrongly used by Europeans for the ape.] An anthropoid ape (*Pongo pygmaeus*, syn. *Simia aethyria*) of Borneo and Sumatra, about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and distinguished by small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish-brown hair.

**or'a pro no-bis** (ôrâ prô nô'bîs). [L.] Pray for us; specif., R.C.Ch., the refrain of a litany to the Virgin in the liturgy.

**o-rate** (ô-rât; ô-râi), v. t. & i. [See *ORATION*.] *Humorous.* To speak (to) as one pronouncing an oration; harangue.

**o-ra-tion** (ô-râ-shûn), n. [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, pray.] An elaborate and dignified discourse, esp. one delivered on some special occasion, as a funeral or anniversary; a speech, — distinct from a sermon or lecture.

**o-ra-tor** (ôrâ-tôr; 74), n. [OF. *orateur*, fr. L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak.] 1. A public speaker; esp., one distinguished for skill and power. 2. *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff. — **o-ra-tor-ial** (-trîs; -trîs), n.

**o-ra-tor'i-cal** (ôrâ-tôr'î-kâl; 74), adj. Of or characteristic of an orator or oratory, rhetorical; becoming to an orator. — **o-ra-tor'i-cal-ly**, adv.

**o-ra-tor-i-o** (ôrâ-tôr'î-ô; 70), n.; pl. -RIOS (-rîz). [It., *orio*, place of prayer, fr. LL *oratorium*.] *Musical.* A dramatic text or poem, usually on a Scripture theme, set to music, in recitative, arias, choruses, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, but no action, scenery, or costume.

**o-ra-tor-y** (ôrâ-tôr'î or, esp. Brit., trî-), n. [L. *oratoria* (sc. *are*) oratorical art.] Art of speaking in public eloquently or effectively, eloquence, rhetorical language.

**o-ra-tor-y**, n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [L., *oratorium*, fr. L. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator, or prayer; esp., a chapel for private devotion. 2. R.C.Ch. One of certain societies of priests who without vows live in communities.

**orb** (ôr), n. [F. or L.; F. *orbe*, fr. L. *orbis* circle, disk.] 1. A spherical body; esp., a celestial sphere (sun, moon, planet, or star), (*Orb*, the earth. 2. *Poetic.* The eye, eyeball. 3. *Non-lit.* A sphere of action. 4. A collective whole, a world, as, an orb of witnesses. 5. A sphere surrounded by a circle, symbolizing kindly power and justice. 6. *Poetic.* A circle; anything circular. 7. *Obs. Astron.* The orbit, or the plane of the orbit, of a heavenly body. — *v. t.* 1. To form into a globe. 2. *Poetic.* To encircle; enclose. — *v. i.* 1. *Rare.* To move in a circle. 2. *Poetic.* To become round like an orb.

**or-bi-cu-lar** (ôr-bîk'û-lâr), adj. [L., *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] Resembling, or having the form of, an orb, spherical; circular. — **or-bi-cu-lar-i-ty** (-lâr'î-tî), n. — **or-bi-cu-lar-ly**, adv.

**or-bi-cu-late** (-lât), **or-bi-cu-lat-ed** (-lâr'êd, -lâ), adj. [L., *orbiculatus*.] Circular, or nearly circular, in outline; as, an orbiculate leaf.

See *LEAF*, *Illustr.* (16).

**or'bis sol-en-ti-a-rum** (ôr'bîs sî-ên-shî-â-rûm). [L.] Circle of the sciences; hence, total of scientific knowledge.

**or'bit** (ôr'bî), n. [F. or L.; F. *orbite*, fr. L. *orbita* a track made by a wheel, course, circuit. See *ORBIT*.] 1. *Anat.* The eye socket. 2. The path described by one body in its revolution about another, as by the earth about the sun or by an electron about a nucleus. 3. *Zoöl.* The border around the eye of a bird, insect, etc. — **or-bit-al**, adj.

**or'bit-al in-dex** (ôr'bî-âi; -tî). *Cranium.* The ratio of the length of the orbital cavity to its greatest height, usually expressed in hundredths of the length.

**orc** (ôr), n. [F. *orque*, fr. L. *orca* a kind of whale.] The grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal.

**or'ce-in** (ôr'sê-in), n. [From *orcine*.] *Chem.* A purple nitrogenous dyestuff, got from orcinol by action of ammonia and oxygen.

**or'chard** (ôr'chêr), n. [AS. *orheard*, *orheard*.] A large enclosure containing fruit trees, nut-bearing trees, sugar maples, etc.; also, the trees collectively.

**or'chard-ist** (ôr'chêr-îst), n. Also **or'chard-man** (ôr'chêrd-mân). One skilled in the cultivation of orchards.

**orchard oriole.** See *ORIOLE*, 2.

**or'ches-tra** (ôr'kê-strâ; -kî-strâ), n. [L., fr. Gr. *orchestra*, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, fr. *orchēsthai* to dance.] 1. In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium; in Roman theaters, a corresponding space used for seating persons of distinction. 2. In a modern theater or other public hall, the space used by a band of instrumental performers, just in front of the stage; by extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. Cf. *STALL*, n., 7. 3. *Musical.* A band of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for rendering symphonies, overtures, etc.

**or'ches-tral** (ôr'kê-strâl), adj. Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra. — **or'ches-tral-ly**, adv.

**or'ches-trate** (ôr'kê-strât; ô'kîs-), v. t. & i. To compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra; to provide with instrumentation. — **or'ches-trat-ion** (-trâ-shûn), n.

**or'ches-tri-on** (ôr'kê-trî-ôn), n. Also **or'ches-trî-na** (ôr'kê-trî-nâ). A large music box like an elaborate barrel organ, with stops, imitating orchestral instruments.

**orchid** (ôr'kîd), *n.* [L. *orchis*, wrongly inflected *orchidis*, etc. See *orchis*.] 1. Any plant or flower of a large family (Orchidaceae, the orchid family) of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants having, usually, showy flowers with a corolla of three petals, one (the *labellum* or *lip*) differing greatly from the others and often spurred. See *ORCHIS*, *LADY'S-SLIPPER*, *Illustr.* 2. A color, blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *ôr'chi-dâ'ceous* (ôr'kî-dâ'shûs), *adj.*

**ôr'chi-do** (ôr'kî-dô'), *n.* Also **ôr'chi** (ôr'kî'), **ôr'chi-o** (ôr'kî-ô'). [From *orchoides*, *erron. gen.* for *Gr. orchis* testicle.] A combining form meaning *testicle*, as in *ôr'chi'tis*, *ôr'chi'tic*, *ôr'chi-dot'o-my* (see -*ITIS*, -*OMY*).

**ôr'chil** (ôr'kîl), *n.* Also **ôr'chal** (ôr'kâl), *n.* Archil.

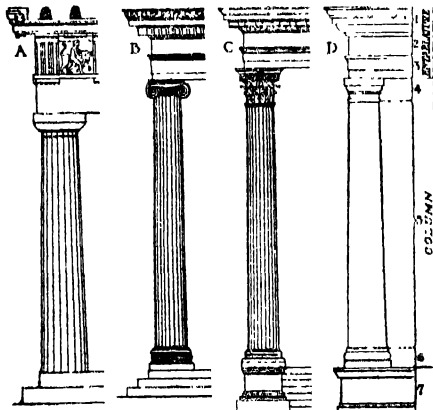
**ôr'chis** (ôr'kîs), *n.*; *pl.* *ORCHISES* (-zî; -îz). [L., fr. *Gr. orchis* testicle, orchis.] An orchid; specif., one of the type genus (*Orchis*), one of a related genus, as the *fringed orchis* (*Hlephantoglossis*), distinguished by a fringed lip, or the North American *showy orchis* (*Galeopsis spectabilis*) with a spike of handsome flowers, violet-purple mixed with white.

**ôr'cin-ol** (ôr'kî-nôl; -nôl), *n.* Also **ôr'cin** (ôr'sîn). [It. *orcello* archil. See *ARCHIL*.] Chem. A colorless crystalline phenol,  $C_{12}H_8O_2$ , obtained from certain lichens, from extract of aloes, and from derivatives of toluene.

**ôr-dain'** (ôr'dân'), *v. t.*; *OR-DAINED'* (-dând'); *OR-DAIN'ING*. [OF. *ordener*, fr. *L. ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] 1. To establish by appointment, decree, or law; to enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; predestine. 2. *Obv.* To appoint to a duty or office. *Shak.* 3. *Ecol.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry. — *ôr-dain'er*, *n.* — *ôr-dain'ment*, *n.*

**ôr-deal'** (ôr'dîl'; ôr'dîl; ôr'dîl), *n.* [AS. *ordâl*, *ordâl*, a judgment.] 1. A primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under superhuman control. 2. Any severe trial or experience.

**ôr'der** (ôr'dêr), *n.* [OF. *ordre*, fr. *L. ordo*, *ordinis*, line, order.] 1. A society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction. Specif.: a A monastic brotherhood or society. b One of certain knightly fraternities, typically one of those originating in the era of the crusades, as the Knights Templars. c A society patterned on these orders of chivalry; also, its insignia or badge. 2. In medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels. 3. A rank or class in society, as, men of the higher orders; the military order. 4. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system. 5. Customary mode of procedure in debate; as, to raise a point of order. 6. Conformity to law or decorum; public quiet; as, police to maintain order. 7. Constitution in general; normal state. 8. The prevailing mode of a period. 9. A rule or regulation made by competent authority, also, a man law. 10. An amount ordered as a purchase. 11. *Arch.* A style of building. b *Classical Arch.* A type of column and entablature, viewed as the basis of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, to which the Romans added the Tuscan and the Com-



Order, 11 b. A Doric; B Ionic; C Corinthian; D Tuscan. 1 Capital; 2 Pilaster; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital (see also Ionic, *Illustr.*); 5 Shaft; 6 Base (see also BASE, *DAIS*, *Illustr.*); 7 Stylobate.

**psite**. 12. *Biol.* A category of classification ranking above the family and below the class. 13. *Com.* a The direction by which the payee or holder of negotiable paper prescribes to whom payment shall be made. b A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to furnish supplies; as, orders for blankets are large. 14. *Ecol.* a Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry; as, *major*, or *holy*, orders (which see) and *minor orders* (acolyte, exorcist, lector, doorkeeper). b The office or status of a person in the Christian ministry; as, to take orders, or *holy orders*; also, the conferment of such office; ordination. c A prescribed form of service. 15. *Gram.* The sequence of constituents as a device for conveying meaning (*Ucin* [subject] *kill'd* [predicate] *Abel* [object]). 16. *Law*. a Any command or direction of a court. b Usually, any direction of a judge or court entered in writing and not included in a judgment or decree. 17. *Math.* Degree. 18. *Mil.* ORDER ARMS — *in order*. In due course as the next proceeding; as, it is *in order* to adjourn. — *in order to*. For the purpose of. — *to order*. In fulfillment of an order given.

— *v. t.* 1. *Archaeol.* To put in order or in battle array. 2. To regulate; dispose. 3. To give an order to; command. 4. To give an order for. *Syn.* (1) *Order*, *arrange*, *marshal*, *organize*, *systematize*, *methodize* mean to put persons or things into their proper places, esp. in relation to one other. *Order* now usually suggests a straightening out so as to imitate confusion; *arrange*, a setting in sequence, relationship, or adjustment; *marshal*, an arrangement for advantage in marching; or-

*ganize*, an arranging so that the whole works as a unit, each person or thing having a proper function, duty, or the like; *systematize*, an arranging according to a definite, predetermined scheme; *methodize*, an imposition of orderly procedure rather than a fixed scheme. (2) See *COMMAND*.

**order arms**. Of a soldier, to bring his rifle to a vertical position at his side, with the button on the ground; also, this position.

**ôr'der-ly** (ôr'dêr-lî), *adj.* 1. Conformed to order; in order; regular. 2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, peaceable. 3. Performed in good or established order. 4. Pertaining to, or charged with the transmission or execution of, military orders. — *Syn.* Methodical, systematic. — *n.* *pl.* -*IES* (-îz). 1. *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders. 2. A hospital attendant who does general work. — *adv.* Now Rare. Regularly; methodically. — *ôr'der-ly-ness*, *n.*

**ôr'di-nal** (ôr'dî-nâl; -n'î), *adj.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] 1. Indicating order or succession; as, the ordinal numbers, first, second, etc. See *NUMBER*, *Table*. 2. Of or pert. to an order. — *n.* An ordinal number.

**ôr'di-nal** (ôr'dî-nâl; -n'î), *n.* a [often *cap.*] Anglican Ch. The book of forms used in ordination. b [usually *cap.*] R.C.Ch. A book containing directions for the services every day in the year.

**ôr'di-nance** (ôr'dî-nâns), *n.* [OF. *ordenance*. See *ORDAIN*.] 1. a That which is decreed or ordained, as by God or Fate. b A prescribed practice or usage. 2. An authoritative decree or direction, esp. one promulgated by governmental authority; specif., *Chiefly U.S.*, a local law or regulation enacted by a municipal government. Cf. *BY-LAW*. 3. *Ecol.* An established rite for the administration of a sacrament; hence, a sacrament, esp. the Communion. — *Syn.* See *LAW*.

**ôr'di-nar-y** (ôr'dî-nêr'î, or, *exp. Brit.*, -nêr'î, -d'n-rî), *adj.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] 1. Having or taking its place according to customary occurrence or procedure; usual; normal. 2. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superiority of any kind; commonplace. 3. *Law*. Having or designating immediate or original jurisdiction, as opposed to that which is delegated; also, belonging to such jurisdiction. — *Syn.* See *COMMON*. — *Ant.* Extraordinary.

— *n.*; *pl.* -*IES* (-îz). 1. An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation; specif., *Rna Ecol. Law*, the archbishop of a province, or a bishop or his deputy in a diocese; *law*, in some states of the U.S., a judge of probate. 2. Formerly, in England, a clergyman appointed to prepare criminals for the death penalty. 3. A meal served to all comers at a fixed price, a table-d'hôte meal. 4. A tavern or eating house, or, and esp., one that serves regular meals. 5. A bivouac of the early type, with a very large and a very small wheel. 6. *Ecol.* An order of service; specif. [sometimes *cap.*] The parts of the Mass which do not vary from day to day, or the book containing this. 7. *Har.* A charge or hearing of simple form and in constant use, as the *bend*, *chevron*, *chief*, *cross*, *jean*, *pale*, and *saltire*. — *in ordinary*. In actual and constant service. — *ôr'di-nar-i-ly*, *adv.* — *ôr'di-nar-i-ness*, *n.*

**ordinary seaman**. See *SEAMAN*, 2.

**ôr'di-nate** (ôr'dî-nât), *n.* [L. *ordinatus*, past part. of *ordinare*. See *ORDAIN*.] *Math.* That one of the co ordinates (of a point) which is drawn parallel to a line (called the *axis of ordinates*) to the point from the other axis (called *axis of abscissas*) or from the plane of the other axes of co ordinates, assumed as the base of reference. See *CO-ORDINATE*, *n.* 2.

**ôr'di-nation** (-nâ'shûn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio*.] 1. Act of ordaining, or state of being ordained; specif. *Ecol.*, the conferment of holy orders. 2. Arrangement; disposition.

**ôr'di-nance** (ôr'dî-nâns), *n.* [See *ORDINANCE*.] 1. Military supplies; — usually in the phrase "ordnance and ordnance stores," which includes all artillery with mounts, carriages, and ammunition, small arms, machinery and material for making or repairing these. 2. Cannon; artillery.

**ôr'do** (ôr'dô), *n.*; *pl.* *ORDINES* (-dî-nêz). [L.] Order; hence [*cap.*], *R.C.Ch.*, an annual calendar of offices and feasts.

**ôr'don-nance** (ôr'dô-nâns, *P.* ôr'dô-nâns'), *n.* [F.] 1. Arrangement, specif., disposition of the parts of a composition with regard to one another and the whole. 2. In Europe, a decree; an ordinance.

**ôr'do-vî-clan** (ôr'dî-vîsh'ân), *adj.* [L. *Ordovices*, a Celtic people in Wales.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the period of the Paleozoic era between the Cambrian and the Silurian, or the system of rocks formed during this period; — sometimes called *Lower Silurian*. It is marked by the emergence of great areas of land in North America and by the largest development of trilobites and cystoids. — *ôr'do-vî-clan*, *n.*

**ôr'dure** (ôr'dûr), *n.* [OF., fr. *ord* filthy, foul, fr. *L. horridus* horrid.] Dung; excrement; feces.

**ô're** (ô'îz), *n.* *unq.* and *pl.* [Dan., Sw., & Nor.] A bronze coin and money of account of Denmark and Norway, 1/100 of a krone; in Sweden, 1/100 of a krona.

**ore** (ô; 70), *n.* [AS. *âr* brass, copper.] Any material containing valuable metallic constituents for the sake of which it is mined and worked; — often loosely applied to nonmetallic mineral material, as sulfur.

**ô're-ad** (ô'rêd; 70), *n.* [L. *Oreas*, -adis, fr. *Gr. Oreias*, -ados, fr. *oros* mountain.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

**oro dressing**. Treatment of ore involving physical, not chemical, change, as crushing, concentrating, sampling, etc. — *ô're-dress'ing*, *adj.*

**ô're-gon fir or pine** (ôr'ê-gîn; -gîn; 74). The Douglas fir.

**Oregon grape**. An evergreen shrub (*Mahonia aquifolius*) of the barberry family, of Oregon and California; also, its small blue-black berry. It is the State flower of Oregon.

**ô're-ro-tun'do** (ô'rê-rô-tûn'dô), [L.] Literally, with round mouth; hence, with well-tuned speech; loud and plain.

**O-re's'tes** (ôr's-têz), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. Orestês*.] A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, abetted by his sister Electra, avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother and Aegisthus. Cf. *COMPLEX*, *n.* 2.

**or'gan** (ôr'gân), *n.* [OF. *organe*, fr. L. *organum*, pl. *organa*, fr. Gr. *organon*.] 1. A *chiefly* *Brit.* One of various wind instruments. 2. A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest, most powerful, and most varied in resources of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air, and played by means of one or more keyboards; — called *a pipe organ*, as distinguished from a *reed organ* (which see). See *FLUTE PIPE*, *ILLUM.* 3. A reed organ. 4. A barrel organ. 2. A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted for the performance of some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. 3. An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed or end accomplished; as, legislatures are *organs* of government. 4. A medium of communication; as, a newspaper is the *organ* of a party.

**or'gan-dy**, **or'gan-die** (ôr'gân-dî; *Brit.* also ôr'gân-dî), *n.*; *pl.* -dies (-dîz). [F. *organdi*.] Fine thin, plain or figured muslin, usually having a permanent stiff finish, and used for dresses.

**or'gan-grind'er**, *n.* One who grinds, or cranks, a hand organ; esp., an itinerant street musician who grinds a barrel organ.

**or'gan-ic** (ôr'gân'ik), *adj.* [L. *organicus*, fr. Gr. *organikos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an organ or a system of organs; specif., pertaining to the internal organs of the body, as, *organic* changes in emotion. 2. Having systematic co-ordination; organized; as, they formed an *organic* whole. 3. Pertaining to, or inherent in, a certain organization, constitutional, or accidental. 4. Pertaining to, or derived from, living organisms; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms. 5. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating that branch of chemistry which treats of the compounds of carbon. See *CHEMISTRY*, 1. 6. *Law*. Designating, or pertaining to, the law or laws by virtue of which a government or organization exists as such. 7. *Med.* Affecting the structure of the organism. Cf. *FUNCTIONAL*, 3. 7. *Philos.* Possessed of a complex structure comparable to that of living beings. — **or'gan-i-cal-ly** (-kâl-lî), *adv.*

**organic disease**, *Med.* A disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the affected organs.

**or'gan-i-cism** (ôr'gân'î-sîz'm), *n.* *Philos.* & *Biol.* The doctrine that life and living processes are the manifestation of an activity possible only in virtue of the state of autonomous organization of the system, rather than because of its individual components; — opposed to *mechanism* and to *vitalism*.

**or'gan-ism** (ôr'gân'îz'm), *n.* 1. *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of organs separate in function but mutually dependent; any living being. 2. *Philos.* Any highly complex thing or structure with parts so integrated that their relation to one another is governed by their relation to the whole.

**or'gan-ist** (îst), *n.* A player on an organ.

**or'gan-i-za-tion** (î-zâ'shî-ôn; -î-zâ'shî-ôn), *n.* 1. Act or process of organizing. 2. State or manner of being organized; organic structure.

3. An organism; any vitally or systematically organic whole; an association or society. 4. The executive structure of a business; the personnel of management. 5. *Politics*. The entire body of the officials and committees, national, state, or local, of a political party.

**or'gan-ize** (ôr'gân'î-z), *v. t.* 1. To give an organic structure to. 2. To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts, each having a special function or relation with respect to the whole. — *Syn.* See *OR-PIA*. — *v. i.* To become systematized or constituted into a whole of interdependent parts. — **or'gan-iz-a-ble** (î-zâ'b-lî), *adj.*

**or'gan-iz'er**, *n.* 1. One that organizes. 2. *Biol.* — *INDUCTOR*, 2.

**organo-** A combining form, Greek *organos*, from *organon*, meaning *organ*, denoting relation to, or connection with, an organ or organs, as in *organology*; also, *chem.* (pron. ôr'gân'ô), *organic*, as in *or'gan-o-mo-tal'ic*, *or'gan-o-sil'i-con*.

**or'ga-no-gen'e-sis** (ôr'gân'ô-jên'ê-sîs), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* The origin and development of organs in plants and animals.

**or'ga-nog-ra-phy** (ôr'gân'ô-gâ-fî), *n.* *Biol.* Description of the organs of animals or plants.

**or'ga-nol'o-gy** (-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* The science of organs or of organic structure; also, study of the viscera; *anatomy*.

**or'gan-on** (ôr'gân'ôn), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nâ), -NONS (-nônz). [Gr. See *OR-GAN*.] 1. Any instrumentality for acquisition of knowledge. 2. *Philos.* A method for scientific or philosophic procedure or investigation.

**or'ga-no-ther'a-py** (ôr'gân'ô-thîr'â-pî), *n.* Also *or'ga-no-ther'a-peu-tics* (-pî-tîks); see -ICS, *Med.* Treatment of disease by administration of extracts of certain animal organs.

**or'ga-num** (ôr'gân'ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nâ), -NUMS (-nûmz). [L.] 1. An organon. 2. *Medieval Music*. A voice part accompanying the melody, usually at a fourth, fifth, or octave above or below. 3. Part singing of this nature.

**or'gan-za** (ôr'gân'zâ), *n.* [Cf. *ORGANIZY*.] A sheer cotton fabric resembling organza.

**or'gan-zine** (ôr'gân'zîn), *n.* [F. *organzin*.] A fine kind of silk used for the warp in silk weaving.

**orgasm** (ôr'gâz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*, fr. Gr. *orgasmos*.] *Physiol.* Excess or immoderate excitement or action; esp., the culmination of coition. — **or-gas'tic** (ôr'gâs'tîk), *adj.*

**or'geat** (ôr'zhât; F. ôr'zhâ'), *n.* [F., fr. *orjat*, fr. *ordi*, *orge*, barley, fr. L. *hordeum*.] A flavonoid sir prep. with an emulsion of almonds, or formerly with a decoction of barley.

**or'gas'tic** (ôr'gâs'tîk), *adj.* [Gr. *orgastikos*. See *ORGY*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of orgies.

**orgy** (ôr'jî), *n.*; *pl.* ORGIES (-jîz). [F. *orgie*, *orgies*, fr. L. *orgia*, pl. fr. Gr. *orgia*.] 1. *Chiefly* *pl.* Among the Greeks and Romans, secret ceremonial rites in honor of a deity; esp. those of the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, characterized by ecstatic singing and dancing, and often by revelry. 2. Drunken revelry; carousal. 3. Excessive indulgence in some activity, as speckmaking.

**or'i-bi** (ôr'î-bî), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] Any of several small tawny African antelopes (genus *Ourebia*).

**or'i-el** (ôr'î-êl; 70), *n.* [OF. *oriel* gallery, corridor, fr. ML. *orivolum* portico, hall.] *Arch.* A large bay window, usually supported by a corbel or bracket.

**or'i-ent** (ôr'î-ênt; -ênt; 70), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *oriens*. See *ORIENT*, *adj.*] 1. *Now Poetic*. The east. 2. [now usually *cap.*] The East; esp., the countries east of the Mediterranean; also, the countries of Asia generally; sometimes, eastern Asiatic countries. 3. A pearl of great luster. — (-ênt), *adj.* [L. *oriens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *ori* to rise.] 1. *Now Poetic*. Eastern; oriental. 2. Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — originally of superior pearls and precious stones. 3. Rising, as the

sun. — (-ênt), *v. t.* 1. To cause to face or point toward the east; specif., to build, as a church, with its longitudinal axis pointing eastward, and its chief altar at the eastern end; also, to set in any certain position in relation to the points of the compass, as a map with its east side to the east, north to north, etc.; hence, to ascertain the bearings of. 2. To set right by adjusting to facts or principles; to put (esp. oneself) into correct position or relation; to acquain (esp. oneself) with the existing situation. 3. To arrange in order or place so as to show the relations of parts among themselves.

**or'i-en'tal** (ôr'î-ên'tâl; -tî), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *orientalis*.] 1. Eastern. 2. [usually *cap.*] Pertaining to, situated in, or characteristic of the Orient; Eastern; esp., Asiatic. 3. *Biogeog.* Designating a realm or region including Asia south of the Himalayas, the Philippine Islands, and part of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago. 4. *Gems*. [sometimes *cap.*] Precious; of highest quality or grade; — often used specif. [usually *cap.*] with the name of a gem (as *amethyst* or *emerald*) to designate a variety of sapphire of the same color as the named gem. See *SAPPHIRE*, 1 b. — *n.* [cap.] A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; esp., a person reared in one of the three great civilizations of Asia (the Mohammedan, Indian, and Chinese-Japanese).

**or'i-en'tal-ism** (ôr'î-ên'tâl'îz'm), *n.* [often *cap.*] 1. Any trait, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people. 2. Knowledge of Oriental languages, literature, history, etc. — **or'i-en'tal-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**or'i-en'tal-ize** (-î-z), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Oriental.

**Oriental rug or carpet**. Any hand-woven or hand-knotted one-piece rug or carpet made in the Orient.

**or'i-en-tate** (ôr'î-ên-tât; ôr'î-ên'tât; 70), *v. t.* To orient. — *v. i.* To face east; to have orientation.

**or'i-en-ta-tion** (ôr'î-ên-tâ'shî-ôn), *n.* 1. Act or process of orienting. 2. Position, state, or fact of being oriented. 3. Determination or sense of one's position with relation to environment or to some particular person, thing, field of knowledge, etc. 4. *Psychol.* Awareness of the existing situation, with reference to time, place, and identity of persons.

**or'i-fice** (ôr'î-fîs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium*, fr. *os*, *oris*, a mouth + *facere* to make.] A mouthlike aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening, vent. — *Syn.* See *APERTURE*.

**or'i-flamme** (ôr'î-flâm), *n.* [F. *oriflamme*, fr. OF. *oriflanke*, fr. L. *aurea flamma* golden flame.] 1. The ancient banner of St. Denis, a red silk handkerchief on a lance, carried into battle by early French kings. 2. Anything suggestive of the historic oriflamme because of color, etc.

**or'i-gan** (ôr'î-gân), *n.* [F., fr. L. *organum*, fr. Gr. *organon*, *preiganon*.] A marionette.

**or'i-gin** (ôr'î-jîn), *n.* [F. *origine*, fr. L. *origo*, -*ignis*, fr. *origo* I rise, become visible.] 1. The fact or process of coming into being from a source; derivation. 2. A Parentage; ancestry. 3. That from which anything primarily proceeds; source; spring; cause. 4. *Anat.* The more fixed, central, or larger attachment of a muscle. Cf. *INSERTION*. *Syn.* *Origin*, *source*, *inception*, *root* mean that at which something begins its course. *Origin* applies to the things (sometimes, persons) from which something is ultimately derived, and often to the causes in operation before the thing is brought into being; *source* applies more often to the point where something springs into being, but since this is often dubious, the term is frequently modified by *ultimate*, *fundamental*, or the like, in order to add to its clearness; *inception* applies more often to the actual beginning of a project, institution, or the like; *root* applies to an origin so deep or fundamental as to be its final cause.

**or'i-gi-nal** (ôr'î-jên'l, -n'l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the origin or beginning; first in order or existence; primitive; pristine. 2. Not copied, imitated, or reproduced; unaltered; new; first-hand. 3. Independent and creative in thought or action; inventive. — *Syn.* See *ORIGIN*. — *n.* 1. That which is the source or origin (of something); specif.: a *Archæol.* An originator. 2. That of which anything else is a copy or reproduction, as a writing, or an object portrayed in a work of art. 3. One who is original in action or character, esp. singular or eccentric.

**or'i-gi-nal'i-ty** (-nâl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). State or quality of being original.

**or'i-gi-nal-ly** (ôr'î-jîn'â-lî), *adv.* 1. By origin; inherently; also, from the first. 2. At the time of origin; at first.

**original sin**. *Theol.* The sin incurred by each man in consequence of the first sinful choice made by the first man.

**or'i-gi-nate** (ôr'î-jîn'ât), *v. t.* To give an origin to; to produce as new. — *v. i.* To take or have origin; to begin. — *Syn.* See *SPRING*. — **or-i-gi-na'tion** (-nâ'shî-ôn), *n.* — **or-i-gi-na'tor** (-nâ'tôr), *n.*

**or'i-gi-na'tive** (-nâ'shî-ôn), *adj.* Having power, or tending, to originate; productive. — **or-i-gi-na'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**or'i-na'sal** (ôr'î-nâ'sâl; -zî; 70), *adj.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth + *nasal*] *Phonet.* Uttered through both mouth and nose, as are the French nasal vowels. — *n.* An ornamental sound.

**or'i-ole** (ôr'î-ôl; 70), *n.* [OF. *oriole*, fr. L. *aureolus* golden, dim. of *aureus* golden. See *AUREOLE*.] 1. In Europe, any of a family (*Oriolidae*) of passerine birds related to the crows, esp., the *oriole*, *oriole*, (*Icterus oriolus*) which is bright yellow, with wings and tail black.

2. In America any of various oscine birds of a family (*Icteridae*), not closely related to the Old World orioles, the males being usually bright black and yellow or orange, the females chiefly greenish or yellowish, as the *Baltimore oriole* (*Icterus galbula*) and the *orchard oriole* (*I. spurius*).

**or'i-on** (ôr'î-ôn), *n.*; *gen.* ORIONS (ôr'î-ôn-s; ôr'î-ôn's). A constellation on the equator east of Taurus, represented on charts by the figure of a hunter with belt and sword.

**or'i-son** (ôr'î-zîn; -z'n), *n.* [OF. *orison*, *oreison*, fr. L. *oratio*, See *ORATION*.] A prayer.

**or'i-ya** (ôr'î-yâ), *n.* One of the chief Sanskrit languages of India, closely related to Bengali. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*.

**or-lan'do** (ôr-lân'dô; ð. ôr-lân'dô), *n.* = *ROLAND*.

**orle** (ôr'l), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *ourle*, fr. a dim fr. L. *ora* border, margin.]

*Her.* A bearing within the shield but at some distance from the border; more correctly, a voided escutcheon.

**Orlé-an-ist** (ôr'î-ân'îst), *n.* An adherent of the Orleans family which claims the throne of France by descent from a younger brother of Louis XIV.

**or'lop** (ôr'lôp), *n.* [D. *overloop* a covering, lit., a running over.]

*Naut.* The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war. See *DECK*, *ILLUM.*

**Or'mazd** (ôr'mâzd), **Or'muzd** (-mûzd), *n.* [Per. *Ormazd*, *Ormuzd*,

**OPer. Auramasda.** *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, principle of good, creator of the world, and guardian of mankind. Cf. **AHURIMAN.**  
**ormer** (ôr'mēr), *n.* [*F. ormer.*] An ear shell, or abalone; esp. *Haliotis tuberculata*, used as food in Guernsey. See **ABALONE, Illust.**  
**ormo-la** (ôr'mô-lô), *n.* [*F. or moule, fr. or. rold + moule*, past part. of *moudre* to grind, fr. *l. molere.*] A variety of brass made to imitate gold in appearance.

**or-na-men't** (ôr'nâ-mên't), *n.* [*OF. ornament, fr. L. ornamentum, fr. ornare to adorn.*] 1. *Now Eccl.* An article of equipment; an adjunct. 2. A that which is added to embellish or adorn; an embellishment; a decoration. 3. A quality which serves to adorn. 4. One whose qualities confer lustre on those about him. 5. Addition of anything that beautifies; ornamentation. 6. *Music.* An embellishing note or notes not belonging to the essential harmony or melody. — (*mên't*), *v. t.* To provide with ornaments; decorate; embellish. — **Syn.** See **ADORN.**

**or-na-men'tal** (mên'tâl; -t'î), *adj.* Serving to ornament; decorative. — *n.* *Hort.* A plant cultivated essentially for decorative purposes. — **or-na-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**or-na-men'ta'tion** (mên'tâ-sh'ân), *n.* 1. Act of ornamenting, state of being ornamented. 2. That which ornaments.

**or-nate** (ôr-nât; -t'), *adj.* 1. *Ornatu*, past part. of *ornare* to adorn, equip. 1. Adorned; now, adorned elaborately, esp. in excess. 2. Of style, embellished with figures of speech. — **or-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **or-nate-ness**, *n.*

**or-ner-y** (ôr'nēr-y), *Dial. var. of ORDINARY.* Esp., *U.S.*, of bad disposition; hard to manage. — **or-ner-i-ness**, *n.*  
**ornis** (ôr'nis), *n.* [*G., fr. Gr. ornis bird.*] The bird life of a region; an avifauna.

**or-nithic** (ôr-nith'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. ornithikos, fr. ornis, ornithos, a bird.*] Of or characteristic of birds.

**or-nitho-** (ôr'nith-ô; -ôr'nith'ô), **ornith-** [*Gr. ornis, ornithos*] A combining form meaning *bird*.

**or-nitho'-gy** (ôr'nith-ô-jî), *n.* [*ornitho- + -logy.*] That branch of zoology which treats of birds; also, a treatise on birds. — **or-nitho-log'i-cal** (t'hô-lô-j'kâl), *adj.* — **or-nitho'-gist** (t'hô-lô-j'ist), *n.*

**or-nitho'-pod'** (ôr'nith-ô-pôd'; ôr'nith'ô-pôd), *adj.* [*ornitho- + -pod.*] *Paleontol.* Of or pertaining to a group of dinosaurs (order Ornithischia) having digitigrade hind limbs. — *n.* One of this group.

**or-nitho'-ther'** (ôr'nith-ô-thēr), *n.* *Aeronautics.* = **ORTHOPTERE.**

**or-nitho'-rhyn'-chus** (ôr'nith-ô-rhîng'kûs, ôr'nith'ô), *n.* [*NL., fr. or-nitho- + Gr. rhynchus beak*] A duckbill.

**or-o-** (ôr'ô), [*Gr. oros.*] A combining form meaning *mountain*, as in *orogeny*.

**o-ro-** (ôr'ô), [*L. os, oris.*] *Anat.* A combining form meaning *mouth*, as in *o-ro-pharynx*, the lower pharynx, also *oral* and, as in *o-ro-na-sal*.

**or-o-ban-cha'-ceous** (ôr'ô-bân-kâ-sh'ôsh), *adj.* [*L. orobanche* broomrape.] Belonging to the broomrape family (Orobanchaceae). See **BROOMRAPE.**

**or-o-gen-y** (ôr'ô-jên-y), **or-o'-gen-o-sis** (ôr'ô-jên'ô-sis), *n.* [*1st orô + -geny, -genesis*] *Geol.* Process of mountain making, esp. by folding of the crust. — **or-o'-gen'ic** (ôr'ô-jên'ik), *adj.*

**or-o'-gra-phy** (ôr'ô-grâ-fî), *n.* That branch of physical geography which treats of mountains; orology. — **or-o'-graph'ic** (ôr'ô-grâf'ik), *adj.* — **or-o'-graph'i-cal** (t'kâl), *adj.*

**or-o'-ide** (ôr'ô-id; -idj; 70), *n.* [*F. or gold + Gr. eidos form*] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, like gold in color and brilliancy, used in making cheap jewelry.

**or-o'-lo-gy** (ôr'ô-lô-jî), *n.* The science of mountains; orography. — **or-o'-lo-g'i-cal** (ôr'ô-lô-j'kâl), *adj.* — **or-o'-lo-gist** (ôr'ô-lô-j'ist), *n.*

**or-o'-tund** (ôr'ô-tûnd; ôr'ô; 70), *adj.* [*or, rotundo, lit., with round mouth.*] Full, clear, strong, and smooth; ringing and musical; — of the voice or vocal deliveries, also, pompous; bombastic; — of style.

**or'o-y pla'ta** (ôr'ô é pla'ta). [*Sp.*] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.

**orphan** (ôr'fân), *n.* [*LL. orphanus, fr. Gr. orphanos.*] A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent. — *adj.* That is an orphan. — *t.* To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents. — **orphan-hood** (-hûd), *n.*  
**orphan-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. State of being an orphan; orphans, collectively. 2. An institution for the care of orphans.

**Orpheus** (ôr'fîs; commonly ôr'fî-s), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Orpheus.*] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on the condition that he should not look behind him, but he looked back, and Eurydice vanished among the shades. — **Or-phē'an** (ôr'fē'an), *adj.*

**Orphic** (ôr'fik), *adj.* 1. Designating, characteristic of, or pertaining to Orpheus or the mysteries or secret rites and doctrines ascribed to him. 2. [*also not cap.*] Mystic; esoteric in diction; oracular. 3. Like the music ascribed to Orpheus; entrancing.

**Orphism** (ôr'fiz'm), *n.* The religion of the Orphic mysteries.

**Orphrey** (ôr'frî), *n.; pl. ORPHEYS* (-frîz). [*OF. orprea (F. orfroi), fr. L. aurum gold + Phrygius Phrygian.*] 1. *Obs. etc. Hist.* Embroidered, esp. of gold. 2. A band, usually of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed to ecclesiastical vestments.

**or'piment** (ôr'pî-mên't), *n.* [*OF., fr. L. auripigmentum, fr. aurum gold + pigmentum pigment.*] Arsenic trisulfide, As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, a crystal line mineral or produced artificially as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder and used as a pigment.

**or'pine** (ôr'pîn), **or'pin**, *n.* [*F. orpin a kind of stone; rop; — from the yellow blossoms of a common species (Sedum acre).*] A species of stonewort (*Sedum telephium*) with fleshy leaves and pink or purple flowers, formerly used as a vulnerary. It belongs to a family (Crassulaceae, the orpine family) of succulent herbs, including the sedum, stonewort, houseleek, etc.

**Or'ping-ton** (ôr'pîng-tên), *n.* [*From Orpington, Kent, Eng.*] A large, deep-breasted domestic fowl of an English breed.

**or-ra** (ôr'ô), *adj.* *Scot. Oidj.* not matched, extra.

**or-rer-y** (ôr'rēr-y), *n.; pl. -er-ries* (-rîz). [*After Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of Orrery (1670-1731).*] An apparatus showing the positions and motions of bodies in the solar system by balls moved by wheelwork; a planetarium.

**or'ris** (ôr'ris), *n.* Also **or'rice.** A European species of iris (*Iris florentina*), or its fragrant rootstock (**or'ris-root'**) which is powdered for use in perfume, medicine, sachet powder, etc.

**ort** (ôrt), *n.* A morsel left at a meal; *pl.*, scraps; bits.

**Or'thi-con'** (ôr'thî-kôn'), *n.* *Television.* A registered trade-mark applied to a pickup or camera tube, representing a refinement upon the iconoscope, in which the storage electrode is scanned by low impact-velocity electrons.

**or'tho-** (ôr'th-ô), **orth-** [*Gr. orthos straight.*] 1. A combining form meaning: *a Straight, as in orthopteran.* *b Upright, as in orthosthous.* *c Right; correct; proper; as in orthodos.* *d In correct relation, as in orthochromatic.* *e A right angle, as in orthocline.* *f Med. Correction of deformity, as in orthopedics.* 2. *Chem.* A prefix denoting: *a* Certain higher forms of hydration, esp. in the case of acids; thus, orthophosphoric acid, OP(OH)<sub>3</sub>, distinct from metaphosphoric acid, (OP(OH))<sub>2</sub>. *b* Certain benzene derivatives, as in **orthylene**. *Abb. o-.* See **BENZENE RING.**

**or'tho-** (ôr'th-ô), *adj.* *Chem.* = **ORTHO-**, 2 *b*; as, the **ortho** position.

**or'tho-ce-phal'ic** (ôr'th-ô-sê-fâl'ik), **or'tho-ceph'a-lous** (-sê-fâ-lûs), *adj.* [*ortho- + -cephalic, -cephalous.*] *Cranium.* Having the relation of the height to the length or breadth of the skull medium. — **or'tho-ceph'a-ly** (-sê-fâ-lî), *n.*

**or'tho-chro-mat'ic** (ôr'th-ô-khrô-mât'ik), *adj.* *Photog.* Of, pert. to, or producing tone values (of light and shade) in a black and white photograph, corresponding to the various colored tones of nature.

**or'tho-clase** (ôr'th-ô-kîas; -klâz), *n.* [*ortho + Gr. klao to break.*] *Mineral.* Common or potash feldspar, which is monoclinic and orthoclastic. *U. S. Sp. gr.*, 2.57.

**or'tho-clas'tic** (-klâs'tik), *adj.* *Cryst.* Cleaving in directions at right angles to each other; — of monoclinic feldspars.

**or'tho-cy-mene** (-sî'mên), *n.* See **CYMENT.**

**or'tho-don'ti-a** (ôr'th-ô-dôn'shî-d; -tî-d), *n.* [*NL., fr. orth- + -odont-ia*] Dentistry dealing with irregularity of the teeth; dental orthopedics. — **or'tho-don'tic** (-tîk), *adj.* — **or'tho-don'tist** (-tîst), *n.*

**or'tho-dox** (ôr'th-ô-dîks), *adj.* [*F. or L.; F. orthodoxe, fr. L.L. orthodocus, fr. Gr. orthodoxos, fr. orthos right, true + doka opinion.*] 1. Sound in opinion or doctrine, esp. in religious doctrine; hence, special, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions. 2. [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating a church (Orthodox Church), the dominant Christian communion in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Egypt. It is composed of several bodies, usually national churches, nearly all recognizing the headship of the Patriarch of Constantinople. 3. *U. S.* Maintaining the doctrine of the Trinity; — as distinguished from those who reject this doctrine. 4. According to, or congruous with, the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like; as, an *orthodox* opinion. 5. Approved; conforming to a standardized doctrine; as, an *orthodox* Marxian, also, conventional. — **or'tho-dox-ly**, *adv.*

**or'tho-dox-y** (-dôk'sh), *n.; pl. -DOXIES* (-sîz). Orthodox character; orthodox belief, practice, etc.

**or'tho-ep-y** (ôr'th-ô-ép; -ôr'th-ô-ép), *n.* [*Gr. orthopeia, fr. orthos right + epos a word.*] 1. The art of pronouncing words correctly; correct or accepted pronunciation. 2. That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology. — **or'tho-ep'ic** (ôr'th-ô-ép'ik), *adj.* — **or'tho-ep'ist** (ôr'th-ô-ép'ist; ôr'th-ô-ép'ist), *n.*

**or'tho-ga-my** (ôr'th-ô-gâ-mî), *n.* = **AUTOGAMY.** — **or'tho-ga-mous** (-mûs), *adj.*

**or'tho-gen'o-sis** (ôr'th-ô-jên'ô-sîs), *n.* [*NL., fr. ortho + -genesis.*] 1. *Biol.* Variation which in successive generations of an organism follows some particular line, evolving some new type irrespective of natural selection or other external factor; determinate variation or evolution. 2. *Sociol.* The theory that social evolution always follows the same direction and passes through the same stages in each culture despite differing external conditions. — **or'tho-gen'e-tic** (-jên'et'ik), *adj.*

**or'tho-gen'ic** (jên'ik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that branch of educational, medical, and surgical treatment which aims to correct mental and nervous defects in children.

**or'tho-ga-thous** (ôr'th-ô-gâ-thîs), *adj.* Also **or'tho-gath'ic** (ôr'th-ô-gâth'ik). [*ortho- + Gr. gathos jaw.*] *Cranium.* Having straight jaws; not having the lower parts of the face projecting. See **PACIAL ANGLE, Illust.** — **or'tho-ga-thism** (-thîz'm), **or'tho-ga-thy** (-thî), *n.*

**or'tho-ga-nal** (ôr'th-ô-gâ-nâl; -n'î), *adj.* [*From L. orthogonium, neut. See ORTHO; POLYGON.*] Right-angled; rectangular. — **or'tho-ga-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**or'tho-gra-pher** (ôr'th-ô-grâ-fēr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

**or'tho-graph'ic** (ôr'th-ô-grâf'ik), **or'tho-graph'i-cal** (-f'ikâl), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to orthography; also, correct in spelling. 2. *Geom.* Of or pert. to perpendicular lines or right angles. — **or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**orthographic projection.** Projection in which the projecting lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection.

**or'tho-gra-phy** (ôr'th-ô-grâ-fî), *n.; pl. -PHIES* (-fîz). [*OF. orthographic, fr. L., fr. Gr. orthographia, deriv. of orthos right + graphen to write.*] 1. Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling; also, mode of spelling. 2. Grammar treating of letters and spelling. 3. A drawing in correct projection.

**or'tho-pe-dic**, **or'tho-pae'dic** (ôr'th-ô-pê-dîk), *adj.* *Med.* Pertaining or relating to, or employed in, orthopedics.

**or'tho-pe-dics**, **or'tho-pae'dics** (-dîks), *n.*; see -ics. Also **or'tho-pe-dy** (ôr'th-ô-pê-dî), [*ortho- + Gr. pais, paidō, a child.*] Correction or prevention of deformities, esp. in children. — **or'tho-pe'dist**, **or'tho-pae'dist** (-dîst), *n.*

**or'tho-phos-phor'ic ac'id** (ôr'th-ô-fô-sô-fôr'ik). A siruplike or deliquescent crystalline acid, H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, obtained by oxidation of phosphorus or decomposition of phosphates, which forms two soluble acid phosphates used in fertilizers.

**or'tho-psy-chi'a-try** (-sî-kî'â-tî; -pî-t), *n.* Prophylactic psychiatry, esp. of incipient mental disorders in youth.

**or'tho-pt'er** (ôr'th-ô-ptēr), *n.* [*Gr. orthos straight + pteron wing.*] 1. [*From F. orthoptère.*] *Aeronautics.* A flying machine propelled by flapping of wings; a mechanical bird. 2. *Zool.* An orthopterous insect.

**or'tho-pt'er-ous** (ôr'th-ô-ptēr'ûs), *adj.* [*ortho- + Gr. pteron feather, wing.*] Belonging to an order (Orthoptera) of insects including the grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets which have biting mouth parts, and typically two pairs of wings, the membranous hind wings folding fanwise under the front pair. See **INSECT, Illust.** — **or'tho-pt'er-an** (-ân), *adj. & n.* — **or'tho-pt'er-on** (-ôn), *n.*

**orth-** (ôr-thôp'fik), *adj.* [Ortho- + optik.] *Med.* Pert. to, characterized by, or securing normal binocular vision; as, **orthoptic exercises**, in which ocular muscles are exercised by means of prisms to correct deviation.

**orthorhombic** (ôr-thô-rôm'bik), *adj.* *Cryst.* Having three unequal axes at right angles to each other.

**orthoscopic** (ôr-thô-skôp'ik), *adj.* *Optics.* Giving an image in correct or normal proportions; giving a flat field of view.

**orthostichy** (ôr-thô-stîk'î), *n.* *pl.* -CHIES (-kîz). [Ortho- + Gr. stichos row, *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, the vertical line along a stem axis connecting those leaves directly above one another, or the row of leaves along such a line. Cf. PARASTICHY. — **orthostichous** (-kîs), *adj.*

**orthotropism** (ôr-thô-trop'îz-m), *n.* [Ortho- + tropism.] *Plant Physiol.* Vertical growth; the tendency to elongate vertically, as most primary stems and roots. Cf. FLAGELLATROPISM. — **orthotropic** (ôr-thô-trop'ik), *adj.*

**orthotropous** (ôr-thô-trop'îs), *adj.* [Ortho- + Gr. trepein to turn.] *Bot.* Having the nucellus straight.

**ortolan** (ôr-tô-lân), *n.* [*Fr.* *ortolan* ortolan, gamebird, *fr.* *L. hortulanus* gardener.] 1. A European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) about six inches long, valued as a table delicacy. 2. A *The sorb. b U. S.* The bobolink.

**os-** [*Fr.* and *ONF.* -*os*, -*orie*, *OF.* -*oir*, -*oire*, *fr.* *L.* -*orius*, -*oria*, -*orium*.] An adjective suffix meaning of or pertaining to, serving for, as in auditory, prohibitory.

**-ory** [*L.* -*orium*.] A noun suffix denoting place of or for, or that which pertains to or serves for, as in infirmary.

**Oryx** (ôr'îks; ôr'îks; 70), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note 3. [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *oryx*.] Any of a genus (*Oryx*) of large straight-horned African antelopes. See GEMBUK.

**os** (ôs), *n.*; *pl.* OSSA (ôs'â). [*L.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A bone.

**os** (ôs), *n.*; *pl.* OSA (ôs'â). [*L.*] *Anat.* A mouth; an opening.

**os** (ôs), *n.*; *pl.* OSAR (ôs'âr). [*Sw.* *da* ridge, chain of hills, *pl.* *dear*.] *Geol.* Esker.

**O'sage** or **orange** (ôs'âj), *n.* An ornamental American tree (*Maclura pomifera*) of the mulberry family, having hard, bright-orange wood; also, its yellowish apple-shaped fruit.

**O'scan** (ôs'kân), *n.* One of a people of ancient Italy occupying Campania; also, their language, originally that of the Samnites, preserved in various inscriptions. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. — **O'scan**, *adj.*

**os-cil-late** (ôs'tî-lât), *n.* 1. [*L.* *oscillare* to swing.] 1. To swing backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum. 2. To fluctuate between fixed limits or between opposing beliefs or opinions. 3. *Physics, Math., etc.* To vibrate above and below a mean value. — **Syn.** See SWING.

**os-cil-la-tion** (ôs'tî-lâ-shûn), *n.* 1. Act or fact of oscillating; vibration. 2. Fluctuation; variation. 3. *Elec. pl.* Fluctuations in a system or circuit, esp. those consisting of the flow of charges of electricity alternately in opposite directions. 4. *Physics.* A single swing from one extreme limit to the other of an oscillating body.

**os-cil-la-tor** (ôs'tî-lâ-tôr), *n.* One who or that which oscillates; *Elec.*, any device for producing electric oscillations; *specif.*, *Radio*, a radio-frequency generator.

**os-cil-la-tory** (ôs'tî-lâ-tôr), *adj.* *Brit.*, -lâ-tôr-y, -lâ-tôr-y), *adj.* Characterized by oscillation; oscillating; vibratory.

**os-cil-lo-gram** (ôs-sil'ô-grâm), *n.* [*L.* *oscillare* + *-gram*.] An autographic record made by an oscillograph.

**os-cil-lo-graph** (ôs-sil'ô-graf), *n.* [*L.* *oscillare* to swing + *-graph*.] *Elec.* An apparatus for recording or indicating alternating-current wave forms or other electrical oscillations, usually a galvanometer with strong field or a vacuum tube utilizing the deflection of a beam of cathode rays.

**os-cil-lo-scope** (ôs-sil'ô-skôp), *n.* [*L.* *oscillare* to swing + *-scope*.] *Elec.* An instrument for showing visually the changes in a varying current, esp. by means of the way line made on a fluorescent screen by the deflection of a beam of cathode rays.

**os-cine** (ôs'tîn; -în), *n.* [*L.* *osceris*, *itris*, a singing bird.] Any of a suborder (scinops) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus; — commonly referred to as *singing birds*, though many among them do not sing. — **os-cine**, *adj.*

**os-cil-tan-cy** (ôs'tî-tân-sî), *os-cil-tance* (-tân), *n.* [*L.* *oscitare* to yawn.] Drowsiness; hence, dullness; sluggishness.

**Osco-Umbrian** (ôs'kô-îm'brî-ân), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the language group comprising Oscan and Umbrian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**os-cu-lant** (ôs'kô-lânt), *adj.* [*L.* *osculans*, -antia, pres. part. of *osculari* to kiss. See OSCULATE.] *Biol.* Intermediate in character; forming a connecting link between two groups.

**os-cu-lar** (ôr), *adj.* [*L.* *osculum* little mouth, a kiss.] Of or pertaining to the mouth or a kiss.

**os-cu-late** (ôs'kô-lât), *v. t. & i.* [*L.* *osculatus*, past part. of *osculari* to kiss, *fr.* *osculum*, a kiss, a little mouth.] 1. To kiss. 2. *Biol.* To have characters in common with two groups. 3. *Geom.* To touch closely so as to have three or more points in common at the point of contact. — **os-cu-lar-to-ry** (ôs'tôr-y or, *esp.* *Brit.*, -tôr-y), *adj.*

**os-cu-la-tion** (ôr'shûn), *n.* 1. Kissing; a kiss. 2. *Geom.* The contact of a curve or surface with an osculating curve or surface.

**os-cu-lum** (ôs'kô-lûm), *n.*; *pl.* OSCULA (-lâ). [*L.*, a little mouth.] *Zool.* One of the excurrent orifices of a sponge.

**-ose** (-ôs). [*L.* -*osus*.] A suffix equivalent to -ous, esp., in technical words, as in comatose, globose. Corresponding nouns usually end in -ity (-sî-tî-tî).

**-ose** (-ôs). [*Fr.* *ose*, *fr.* *glucose*. See GLUCOSE.] *Chem.* A suffix indicating that the substance to the name of which it is affixed is: a A carbohydrate, as in cellulose, fructose. b A primary alteration, or hydrolysis, product of a protein, as in proteose.

**O'see** (ôs'î; ô'sî), *n.* *Douay Bib.* Hosea. See BRULÉ.

**O-set'i-an**, **O-set'i-ic**. Vars. of OSSETIAN, OSSETIC.

**osier** (ôs'îr), *n.* [*OF.*, *fr.* *ML.* *osier* *osier* bed.] 1. Any of various willows (*esp.* *Salix viminalis*) whose pliable twigs are used for furniture, basketry, etc. 2. A willow rod used in basketry. 3. Any of several American dogwoods (genus *Cornus*). — *adj.* Made of, covered with, or containing osiers.

**Osiris** (ôs'îr'îs), *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *Osiris*, *fr.* *Egypt. Os-ôr* or *Ue-ôr*.] *Egypt. Relig.* The god of the underworld and judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis.

**-osis** (-ôs'îs); *pl.* -OSIS (-ôs'îs). [*L.* or *Gr.*; *L.* *fr.* *Gr.* -*ôsis*, as in *metamorphosis* *metamorphosis*.] A ...-ing, a Condition, state, process, and the like, as in psychosis, omeosis; *specif.*, in pathology, abnormal or diseased condition, as in melanosis, varicosis. b A physiological increase or formation, as in chylousis.

**-os-ity** (-ôs'î-tî). [*Fr.* or *L.*; *Fr.* -*osité*, *fr.* *L.* -*ositas*.] A suffix of nouns corresponding to adjectives in -ose and -ous.

**Osmanli** (ôs-mân'lî; ôs'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lîz). [*Turk.* 'Osmanli belonging to Osman, *fr.* *Uthman*. See OTTOMAN.] A Turk of the Western branch of the Turkish peoples; also, the dominant Turkic language of Turkey; Ottoman Turkish. — **Os-man'li**, *adj.*

**os-mic** (ôs'mîk; ôs'), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium, esp. in a relatively high valence.

**os-mi-ous** (ôs'mî-ûs; ôs'), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium, esp. in a relatively low valence.

**os-mi-rid-i-um** (ôs'mî-rid'î-ûm; ôs'), *n.* Also **os-mi-1-rid-i-um** (-1-rid'î-ûm; -î-rid'î-ûm). [*N.L.*, *fr.* *osmium* + *iridium*.] *Mineral.* = IRIDIUM.

**os-mi-um** (ôs'mî-ûm; ôs'), *n.* [*N.L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *osmê* a smell; — from the chlorinelike odor of osmium tetroxide.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish-white or grayish-white metallic element of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known (sp. gr. in crystalline form 22.48). Symbol, *Os*; at. no., 76; at. wt., 190.2; melting point about 2700° C.

**os-mose** (ôs'môs; ôs'), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To subject to osmosis.

**os-mosis** (ôs'mô'sîs; ôs'), *n.* Also **os-mose** (ôs'môs; ôs'). [*N.L.* *osmosis*, deriv. of *Gr.* *ôsmos* impulse + *-osis*.] *Physical Chem. & Physiol.* The diffusion which proceeds through a semipermeable membrane, typically separating two solutions, or a solvent and a solution, and tending to equalize their concentrations. The net movement in osmosis is diffusion of solvent into the more concentrated solution, whether by vaporization, adsorption, or otherwise is not clear. Living cells characteristically have semipermeable membranes and depend for much of their activity upon osmosis. — **os-mot'ic** (-môt'ik), *adj.* — **os-mot'i-cal-ly** (-tî-kâl-y), *adv.*

**os-mund** (ôs'mûnd; ôs'), *n.* [*Fr.* *osmoude*.] Any of a genus (*Os-munda*) of ferns, esp. the *royal fern* (*O. regalis*), having pinnate or bipinnate circinate fronds and bearing sporangia on modified pinnae.

**os-prey** (ôs'prî), *n.*; *pl.* OSPREYS (-prîz). [*Prob* through *OF.* *fr.* *L.* *osifraga* (orix, the bonebreaker). See OSPRAGE.] 1. A large hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*) which feeds on fish, fish hawk. 2. A tv of feather trimming used in millinery.

**Os'sa** (ôs'â), *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *Osia*.] A Thessalian mountain. Greek mythology, the giants, striving to attack the Olympians, piled Mount Pelion on Osia.

**os-se-in** (ôs'sî-în), *n.* [*L.* *osseus* bony.] *Biochem.* The organic basis of bone tissue, supposed to be identical with collagen.

**os-se-ous** (-ûs), *adj.* [*L.* *osseus*, *fr.* *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of, or resembling, bone; bony. — **os'so-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**Os'set** (ôs'sét), *n.* Also **Os'sete** (ôs'sét; ôs'sî-tî). One of a people of central Caucasus, possibly immigrants from Persia and of Aryan descent and given of sojourn in the North Caucasus, A S S R, and in the South Ossetian Autonomous Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, and speak Ossetic.

**Os-set'ian** (ôs-sét'î-ân), *adj.* Also **Os-set'ian**. Ossetic — *n.* An Osset.

**Os-set'ic** (-îc), *adj.* Also **Os-set'ic**. Of or pertaining to the Ossets. — *n.* The Iranian language of the Ossets, descendant of ancient Sogdian (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Os'sian'ic** (ôs'sî-ân; ôs'sî-ân; ôs'sî-ân), *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to **Os'sian** (ôs'sî-ân; ôs'sî-ân; ôs'sî-ân), an Irish hero of the 3d century. b. Pert. to the poetry or rhythmic prose employed by James Macpherson in *The Poems of Ossian* (pub 1760, 1762), which he claimed to be translations of poems of Ossian.

**os-si-cle** (ôs'sî-kî), *n.* [*L.* *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone.] *Anat. & Zool.* A little bone or bone-like part.

**os-si-fi-ca-tion** (ôs'sî-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.* 1. State or process of being ossified. 2. A mass or point of ossified tissue.

**os-si-frage** (ôs'sî-fî-jî), *n.* [*L.* *ossifraga*, *ossifragus*, *fr.* *ossifragus* bone-breaking, *fr.* *os*, *ossis*, a bone + *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] A thalassomancer. b *The osseous*.

**os-si-fy** (ôs'sî-fî), *v. t. & i.* [*Fr.* *ossifier* (fî-jî); *os-si-fy-ing*. [*L.* *os*, *ossis*, bone + *-fy*.] 1. *Physiol.* To change into or form bone. 2. Figuratively, to harden; to set or become set in a conventional form.

**os-su-ary** (ôs'sû-âr-y; ôs'sû; ôs'sû), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-îz). [*L.* *ossuarium*, *fr.* *ossuarius* of or for bones, *fr.* *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A depository for the bones of the dead.

**os-te-** (ôs'tî-). = OSTEO, as in **os-teo-to-my**, **os-te-tis**.

**os-te-al** (ôs'tî-âl), *adj.* [*Gr.* *osteon* a bone.] *Osteous*.

**os-ten'si-bile** (ôs'tên-sî-bî-lî), *adj.* [*Fr.*, *fr.* *L.* *ostendere*, *ostensum*, -tum, to show, *prop.*, to stretch out before, *fr.* *os* (fr. *ob*) + *tendere* to stretch.] Avowed; professed; apparent; — often used as if opposed to real or actual, as, an ostensible motive. — **Syn.** See APPARENT.

**os-ten'si-bly** (-bî-lî), *adv.*

**os-tan'sive** (-sî-vî), *adj.* Manifestly demonstrative; also, exhibiting; ostensible. — **os-tan'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**os-ten-ta-tion** (ôs'tên-tâ'shûn), *n.* [*Fr.*, *fr.* *L.* *ostentatio*.] 1. Unnecessary show; pretentious parade. 2. *Archaic*. Act of displaying; display.

**os-ten-ta-tious** (-shûs), *adj.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing ostentation; pretentious. — **Syn.** See SNOOTY. — **os-ten-ta-tious-ly**, *adv.*

**os-te-o-** (ôs'tî-ô-), **os-te-** (ôs'tî-). [*Gr.* *osteon*.] A combining form meaning bone, as in **os-teo-ar-thri-tis**, **os-teo-gen-e-sis**, **os-teo-g-en-y**, **os-te-om-e-try**, **os-te-o-my-e-litis**.

**os-te-o-blast** (-blâst'), *n.* *Anat.* A bone-forming cell.

**os-te-o-cla-sis** (ôs'tî-ôk'lâ-sîs), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone to correct deformity.

**os-te-o-clast** (ôs'tî-ôk'lâst'), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *Gr.* *klastos* broken.] 1. *Anat.* One of the large multinuclear cells in developing bone which absorb the bony tissue in the formation of the canal, marrow cavity, etc. 2. *Surg.* An instrument for performing osteoclasis.

**os-te-old** (ôs'tî-ôld), *adj.* [*Oste-* + *-oid*.] Like bone.

**os-te-o-l-o-gy** (ôs'tî-ôl'ô-jî), *n.* [*Osteo-* + *-logy*.] 1. The science dealing with the bones of the vertebrates. 2. The bony structure of an organism; as the osteology of the head. — **os-te-o-log'i-cal** (-ôl'ô-jî-kâl), *adj.* — **os-te-o-l-o-gist** (-ôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**os-te-o-ma** (ôs'tî-ô-mâ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mâz), -MATA (-mâtâ). [*N.L.*] *Med.* A benign tumor composed of bone.



**os'te-o-path** (ô'st-ê-păth), *n.* Also **os'te-op'a-thist** (ô'st-ê-thist). A practitioner of osteopathy.

**os'te-o-pa-thy** (ô'st-ê-pă-thî), *n.* [**os'teo-** + **-pathy**.] A system of medical practice based on the theory that disease is due chiefly to mechanical derangement in tissues, placing emphasis on restoration of structural integrity by manipulation of the parts. The use of medicines, surgery, proper diet, psychology, and other measures are included in osteopathy. — **os'te-o-pa-thic** (ô'st-ê-pă-thîk), *adj.*

**os'te-o-phyte** (ô'st-ê-fî-tî), *n.* [**os'teo-** + **-phyte**.] *Med.* A bony outgrowth. — **os'te-o-phytic** (ô'st-ê-fî-tîk), *adj.*

**os'te-o-plas'tic** (ô'st-ê-plăstîk), *adj.* 1. *Physiol.* Producing bone. 2. *Surg.* Of or pert. to the replacement of bone.

**os'te-o-plas'ty** (ô'st-ê-plăstî-tî), *n.* [**os'teo-** + **-plasty**.] *Surg.* A plastic operation to remedy a defect or loss of bone.

**os'te-o-tome** (ô'st-ê-tôm), *n.* [**os'teo-** + **-tome**.] *Surg.* Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.

**os'te-o'to-my** (ô'st-ê-mî), *n.* [**os'teo-** + **-tomy**.] *Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone or of cutting a piece out of it.

**os'ti-ary** (ô'stî-ârî), *or, esp. Brit., -ârî*, *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-îz). [*L. ostiarius* doorkeeper, fr. *ostium* door.] A doorkeeper, esp. of a church; *R.C.Ch.*, a member of the lowest of the minor orders.

**os'ti-ole** (ô'stî-ôl), *n.* [*L. ostiolum*, dim. of *ostium* a door.] A small aperture; an orifice or pore. — **os'ti-o-lar** (ô'stî-ô-lâr; ô'stî-ô-lâr), *adj.*

**ost'ler** (ô'stî-lîr), *n.* [*For hostler*.] *Var.* of **HOSTLER**.

**os'to-mis** (ô'st-ô-mîz), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *os'teo-* + *-osis*.] *Physiol.* Bone formation; ossification.

**os'tra-cism** (ô'stră-sîz'm), *n.* [*See* OSTRACIZE.] 1. *Gr. Antig.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation). 2. Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social ostracism.

**os'tra-olse** (ô'st-ôl-sî), *v. t.* [*Gr. ostrakizein*, fr. *ostrakon* a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell.] *Gr. Antig.* To exile by ostracism. 2. To banish from social or political favor or fellowship.

**ost'rich** (ô'strîch; formerly *ostren*, & still *ostren*; 74), *n.*; *pl.* -ES (-îz). [*OF. ostruche*, fr. *L. avis struthio*, fr. *avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich.] A very swift-footed two-toed ratite bird (genus *Struthio*, esp., *S. camelus* of northern Africa), with small useless wings, the largest of existing birds, often weighing 800 lbs. *b* A rheu.

**ost'ro-goth** (ô'strô-gôth), *n.* [*LL. Ostrogothae*, *pl.*] One of the East Goths. *See* GOTH, *n.* — **ost'ro-goth'ic** (ô'strô-gôth'îk), *adj.*

**os-we'go tea** (ô's-wî-gô), *See* BALM, *n.*, 4.

**o-tal'gic** (ô-tăl'jîk), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. talgia*, fr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear + *algos* pain.] *Med.* Earache. — **o-tal'gic** (-jîk), *adj.*

**o to-mo-rai O mo're!** (ô tēm-pô-ră ô mō'rî), [*L.*] O the times! O the manners!

**O-thel'io** (ô-thêl'îô), *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy *Othello, the Moor of Venice*, a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and marries a senator's daughter, Desdemona. He is led by Iago to believe her unfaithful, and smothered her before learning of her innocence, after which he kills himself.

**oth'er** (ôth'îr), *adj.* [*AS.* *oðer* one of two, either, other.] 1. Being the one of two (or more) distinct from the one already mentioned or understood, (the) remaining; as, the *other* sons. 2. *a* Additional; as, without *other* resources. *b* Not the same; different; as, *other* than what he is. 3. *a* Second. *Obs.*, *etc.* in every *other*, every alternate. *b* That precedes. *Obs.*, *etc.* in the *other* day, a recent, unspecified day. — *pron.* 1. (*pl.* formerly *OTHER*, now *OTHERS* (-îz)) One or ones remaining; part remaining; as, better than the *others*. 2. (*pl.* *OTHER*, *Archais.*; *OTHERS*) A different or additional one, as, some *other* or *others* will be there. — *adv.* Otherwise.

**oth'er-guess'** (ôth'î-gîs'), *adj.* & *adv.* [*Corrupt.* of dial. *othervates* in another way.] Of another kind; in another way.

**oth'er-ness** (-nîs; -nîs), *n.* Quality or state of being other, or different; also, something other, or different.

**oth'er-where'** (-hwîr'), *adv.* Elsewhere.

**oth'er-while'** (-hwîl'), *adv.* Also *oth'er-whiles'* (-hwîlz'). *Archais. & Dial.* At another time, or other times.

**oth'er-wise'** (-wîz'), *adv.* [*Other* + *wise* manner.] 1. In a different manner; in other ways; contrarily. 2. In different circumstances. 3. In other respects. — *adj.* Different.

**other world.** The supposed world beyond death.

**oth'er-world'y** (ôth'îr-wôrld'î), *adj.* 1. *a* Transmundane; transcendental. *b* Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, often to the exclusion of interest in the affairs of this world. 2. Devoted to the pursuit of intellectual or imaginative concerns. — **oth'er-world'li-ness** (-wôrld'î-lî-nîs; -nîs), *n.*

**o'thin** (ô'thîn), *Var.* of **ODIN**.

**Oth'man** (ôth'mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mânz). *Var.* of **OTTOMAN**.

**oth'ic** (ô'tîk; ô'tîk), *adj.* [*Gr. ôthikos*, fr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear.] Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear; auricular.

**oti-ose** (ôshî-ôz), *adj.* [*L. otiosus*, fr. *otium* ease.] 1. Being at leisure; indolent. 2. Sterile; futile. 3. Useless; without function. — *See* **VAIN**. — **oti-ose-ly**, *adv.* — **oti-ose'ty** (-ôshî-ô-tî), *n.*

**oti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te** (ôshî-ûm kûm dig'nî-tă-tê), [*L.*] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.

**oto-** (ô'tô-), *ot-*. [*Gr. ous*, *ôtos*.] A combining form meaning the ear, as in:

**otitis** otologist otology

**otoplasty** otorrhea otoscope

**otoscopic** otoscopy ototomy

**oto-cyst** (-jîst), *n.* *Zool.* In invertebrates, one of the supposed auditory organs, containing a fluid and otoliths.

**oto-lar-yng-o-l'o-gy** (ô'tô-lăr'îng-ô'lô-jî), *n.* [*oto-* + *laryngology*.] The branch of medicine which treats of diseases of the ear and larynx. — **oto-lar-yng-o-l'o-gist** (-jîst), *n.*

**oto-lith** (ô'tô-lîth), *n.* [*oto-* + *-lith*.] *Anat. & Zool.* A calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate. In many teleost fishes, otoliths form hard bodies, called ear stones.

**ot'tar** (ô'tîr), *n.* Attar.

**ot'ta-vă** (ô'tă-vă), *n.*; *pl.* OTTAVAS (-vâ). [*It.*, eighth, octave.] *Music.* An octave. Cf. **ALLOTTAVA**.

**ot-ta-ya ri'ma** (ô'tă-yă), [*It.* *See* OCTAVE; RHYME.] *Pros.* A stanza of eight lines of heroic verse, with three rhymes, the first six lines rhyming alternately and the last two forming a couplet; thus, *abababce*. It was used by Byron in *Don Juan*.

**ot'ta-wa** (ô'tă-wă; wô; wî), *n.* [*Can. F.* *Ottawa*, *Ottawâ*, of Algonquian origin.] One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians driven by the Iroquois to the Lake Superior region.

**ot'ter** (ô'tîr), *n.*; *see* **FLURAL**, Note, 3. [*AS.* *otor*.] Any of several aquatic fish-eating mammals (chiefly subfamily Lutrinae, genus *Lutra*) related to the weasels, badgers, minks, and skunks, and having webbed and clawed feet and dark-brown fur; also, the fur of this animal.

**ot'to** (ô'tô), *n.* Attar.

**O'to-man** (ô'tô-mân), *adj.* [*F.* *ottoman*, through *It.* & *ML.*, fr. *Ar.* *ittimân* belonging to Osman. Cf. **OSMANLI**.] Of or pertaining to Turkey; Osmanli. — *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mânz). 1. A Turk. 2. [*not cap.*] An upholstered seat without a back; also, a flat overstuffed couch with or without a back. 3. [*not cap.*] A stuffed, usually overstuffed, footstool.

**oua-ba'in** (wă-bă'î'n), *n.* [*Oubabo* either of two South African trees + *-in*.] *Chem.* A poisonous glucoside, *C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>11</sub>*, in the seeds of certain African trees, used as an arrow poison and in medicine as a local anesthetic and cardiac stimulant.

**oua-na'niche'** (wă-nă'nîsh'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [*Can. F.*] A small landlocked salmon (*Salmo ovananich*) of eastern Canada.

**ou'bi-ette'** (ô'bî-ê'tî), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *oublir* to forget.] A dunce with an opening only at the top.

**ouch** (ouch), *n.* [*ME.* *ouch*, *nouche* (a *nouch* being taken for an *ouch*), fr. *OF.* *nuscha*, *nosche*, necklace, collar, of Teut. origin.] *Archais.* A clasp or brooch; also, a setting for a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament. — *v. t.* *Archais.* To adorn with or as with ouches.

**ought** (ôht), *v.* [*Orig. past tense*, later also *past part.*, of *owe*.] [*ME.* *ought*, *owhte*, *ohite*, fr. *AS.* *ahla*.] *See* **OWE**. 1. *Obs.* *a* Owed. *b* Owed. 2. *a* As an auxiliary verb followed by an infinitive, usually with *to*, specif.: *a* To be bound, as by practical duty, by moral laws, or by conscience, hence, by ideal right. *b* To be necessary, becoming, or expedient. *c* To be a natural or logical consequence. *d* To require; as, this shoe *ought* to be mended.

*ô't* A past sense with *ought* is made clear by putting the following infinitive in the perfect tense; as, you *ought* to have gone.

**ought** (ôht), *n.* Augment; anything. — *adv.* Augment; at all.

**ought**, *n.* Erroneous for *nowhere*; zero; cipher.

**ought'ins** (ôht'înz), *adv.* [*ought* *aught* + *-ings* (= 2d *ling*).] *Scot.* In any degree.

**Ou'ja** (wî-jă), *n.* [*F.* *ouïes* + *G.* *ja* yes.] A trade-mark for a board, marked with the alphabet and various signs, used with a planchette to obtain mediumistic messages.

**ounce** (ouns; 106), *n.* [*OF.* *once*, fr. *once*, fr. *L.* *uncia* a twelfth, twelfth part of a pound or foot.] 1. A weight of various values. *See* **WEIGHT**, Tables 1, 2, 3, & 4. 2. A fluid ounce. *See* **MEASURE**, Table 12. 3. A small portion or quantity.

**ounce** (ouns), *n.* [*OF.* *once*, fr. *once*, taken as *once*, for *L. lyncea*, fr. *lynx* lynx.] A large, beautiful, leopardlike cat (*Felis uncia*), grayish white spotted with black, of Tibet and southern Siberia.

**ouphé** (ouf; ôf), *n.* [*See* **OAF**.] An elf oroblin.

**our** (our), *pron.* [*AS.* *ûre* our; *f.* us.] The possessive plural form of the personal pronoun *I*, *pl.* *we*. — *adj.* [*Possessive case* of *we*.] 1. Of or belonging or relating to us; due to us; inherent in us; effected by us; experienced by us as subjects or as objects; that we have to do with. 2. Hence, that we (royal or editorial *we*; cf. *we*) have in mind or are speaking of.

**ou-ra'ri** (ô-ră-rî), *Var.* of **CURARI**.

**ou'tie** (*Scot.* ô'tî), *adj.* *Scot.* Dingy; dreary; also, cold.

**ou-rol'o-gy, ou-ros'co-py.** *Vars.* of **UROLOGY, UROSCOPY**.

**ours** (ourz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *our* used with no noun following; as, this world of *ours*.

**our-self'** (our-sêlf'), *pron.* *Equiv.* of **OURSELVES**; — used to denote a single person, as in regal or editorial style. Cf. **OUR**, *adj.*, 2.

**our-selves'** (-sêlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person plural; as, *we ourselves* know.

**-ous** (-ûs), [*F.* or *L.*; *OF.* *-ous*, *us*, *-on*, *-eus* (*F.* *-euz*), fr. *L.* *-osus*.] 1. An adjective suffix meaning full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of, like, as in *gracious*, *abounding in grace*; *bulbous*; *riotous*; *poisonous*; also used in adapting Latin adjectives, as in *various*, *ferous*, *polygamous*. 2. *Chem.* A suffix denoting a valence lower than that denoted by *-ic*, as in *nitrous*, as contrasted with *nitric*. 3. *Zool.* Used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns of classification, as in *amphibious*.

**ou'sel** (ô'sîl'), *Var.* of **OUZEL**.

**ou-si'a** (ô-sî-ă), *n.* [*Gr.*] Nature; substance; essence.

**oust** (oust), *v. t.* [*AF.* *ouster*, *OF.* *oster*.] To elect or dispossess from; to turn out; expel. — *Syn.* *See* **EJECT**.

**oust'er** (ous'tîr), *n.* [*AF.*, *infin.* used as *n.*] One that ousts; specif., *Lau.* a putting out of possession; esp., a wrongful dispossession.

**out** (out), *adv.* [*ME.* *out*, *ut*, *out*, fr. *AS.* *ût*.] Away from within a space; from the interior, or beyond the limits or boundary, of something; specif.: 1. In a direction away from the inside or center; hence, from a container; from indoors; away from a normal or usual place, as from home; from among others; at or into domestic service; as, to empty, send, or pick something *out*; a woman works *out*. 2. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in or into a state of loss or deprivation, as of office; into a perplexed state of mind; as, to vote *out* the Whigs; put *out* about books. 3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; hence, to extinction, exhaustion, completion; to the fullest degree; as, to burn *out*; talked *out*; thresh *out*; decked *out*. 4. Beyond the limits of concealment, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence, in or into a state of freedom, disclosure, publicity; into application or manifestation; with a considerable volume of sound; as, disease breaks *out*; to draw out students; to cry *out*. 5. From agreement or harmony; as, friends fall *out*. 6. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* At the end of a turn at batting. — *out* of. *a* From within or among; beyond the limits or range of; as, to squeeze juice *out* of the pulp. *b* From (material or constituents); because of; as, built *out* of old lumber; *out* of curiosity; also, born of; as, a cult *out* of Cleopatra (*dram*). *c* Into or in a condition of deprivation of, or release or divergence from; as, swindled *out* of his savings; *out* of alignment.

— *prep.* From a position within; — now only in from *out*.

— *adj.* Used only predicatively (except senses 6 & 7): 1. In a condition of absence or removal; as, a ship three days *out* from port. 2. In a condition of loss or deprivation or of being beyond control; as, *out* a hundred dollars; laid *out* at rent. 3. In a condition of completion or exhaustion; as, before the week is *out*; extinguished; not in vogue. 4.

In a condition of issuance from concealment or of disclosure; unfolded; as, the secret is *out*; the latest edition, *out* today; having made a debut; also, openly competing or striving; as, *out* to win. 5. In a condition of exceeding the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, reasonable, etc.; specif.: Erring; as, but a few thousands *out*; at odds; as, *out* with his friends; fallen away from perfect skill; as, my hand is *out*, deranged in mind. 6. Out of the ordinary, as, *out* sizes. 7. Outlying. 8. Games. Not having its innings; retired.

— *n.* 1. *Generally pl.* a One who is out of office. b A sum expended or paid out. c A place or space outside of something; an angle projecting outward. d An inharmonious relationship; as, at *outs*, or on the *outs*, that is, at odds. 2. That which is opposed; a drawback. 3. *Baseball.* a A put-out. b An outcurve. 4. *Lawn Tennis.* A return of the ball that, untouched by opponent, goes out of court. 5. *Print.* A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting type. — *interj.* Expressing impatience, anger, or abhorrence; hecome, — often in *out upon* or *on* (archaic equivalent of "shame upon," "away with").

— *v. t.* To put out; elect. — *v. i.* To become public.

*out-* (out-). A combining form of the adverb *out* meaning: 1. (Forming mostly nouns, with primary accent usually on out-) Situated or placed near or beyond the boundaries, or belonging to that which is so situated; external; outside of, as in *outlook*, remote from the center; distant; journeying, journeying, or employed outside; foreign; as in:

|        |             |               |
|--------|-------------|---------------|
| outlet | outkitchen  | outquarters   |
| outlet | outmerchant | outentry      |
| outlet | outoffice   | outservant    |
| outlet | outparish   | outsettlement |
| outlet | outpost     | outset        |

2. (Forming adjectives and nouns, with varying accent) Away from the center or source; forth; outward; leading, opening, projecting, or inclining outward, as in:

|              |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| outbound     | outglare  | outpath   |
| outbowed     | outlet    | outrush   |
| outbranching | outlipped | outvayage |

3. (Forming verbs, with primary accent usually on verbal element): a Forth; away; out of place or being; as in *out-wrench*, forth into manifestation, as in *out-shape*; to the full extent; completely, as in *outwear*; to the elimination of, as in *out-jest*.

Further examples follow; also, see *out-* under 3 b.

b A going or passing beyond in a (specified) quality or action; an exceeding, exceeding, surpassing, often with reference to a competitor; as in:

|            |           |           |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| outact     | outjump   | outsnore  |
| outargue   | outmarch  | outstare  |
| outbargain | outnumber | outstrive |
| outbox     | outreach  | outtalk   |
| outbrag    | outrank   | outwear   |
| outbribe   | outrow    | outwin    |
| outbatter  | outrow    | outtalk   |
| outbide    | outrun    | outtrot   |
| outclimb   | outsail   | outvote   |
| outdare    | outscore  | outwait   |
| outguess   | outshirk  | outwalk   |
| outjockey  | outsleep  | outwatch  |

Many compounds have both senses 3 a and 3 b, as:

|         |         |           |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| outfly  | outpass | outstrain |
| outleap | outing  | outweep   |

*out/age* (out-'āj), *n.* [out + -age] 1. State of being out of commission; disuse, as for repairs. 2. *Elec.* A period of interruption of electric current.

*out-and-out*, *adj.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright

*out-hal-ance* (out-hāl-'āns), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

*out-bid* (bīd'), *v. t.*; see *bid*. To offer a higher price than; in card playing, to bid more than.

*out-board* (out-'bōrd'), *adj.* *Naut.* Outside of a vessel's bulwarks; in a lateral direction from the hull. — *adj.* 1. *Naut.* Situated outboard. 2. *Mach.* Designating a bearing, center, or other support, used in conjunction with, and outside of, a main bearing.

*outboard motor.* A small internal-combustion engine with propeller attached, temporarily fastened to the stern of a small boat.

*out-brave* (out-brāv'), *v. t.* 1. To face or resist defiantly; also, to excel in bravery. 2. To excel in dress, or finery.

*out-break* (out-brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; insurrection.

*out-breed* (out-brēd'), *v. t.*; see *BREED*. To subject to outbreeding.

*outbreeding* (out-'brēd-ing), *n.* Breeding or mating of individuals, stocks, etc., which are relatively unrelated. Cf. *inbreeding*.

*out-building* (out-'bīld-ing), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an out-house.

*out-burst* (būrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

*out-by*, *out-by'e* (out-'bī), *adv.* *Scot.* At a distance; outside; out doors.

*out-cast* (t-kāst'), *n.* 1. A person excluded from the benefit or protection of the law. 2. Hence, a lawless person, or a fugitive from the law. — *v. t.* [AS. *ūtlagian*.] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to prescribe. 2. *Colling.* To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement. 3. To place under a ban or disability. b To stigmatize as irregular or illegitimate. c To put in the status of an outlaw; to make illegal, as, to outlaw war.

*out-lawry* (out-'lā), *n.* The act or process of outlawing; the state of being outlawed.

*out-lay* (out-'lā), *v. t.*; see *LAY*. To spend (money).

*out-lay* (out-'lā), *n.* 1. Act of laying out, or expending. 2. An expenditure.

*out-let* (out-'lēt, -līt), *n.* 1. A the opening by which anything is let out; an exit; a vent. 2. A means or way of escape or issue; as, an outlet for the emotions. 3. A stream flowing out of a lake, a larger stream, or the like. 3. *Com.* A market for a commodity.

*outlet box.* *Elec.* A box for electric wiring or fittings at which the wires terminate for connection to electric fixtures.

out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond. 2. That which is cast out or forth; specif., refuse; waste. 3. *Scot.* A quarrel.

*out-caste* (t-kāst'; 9), *n.* In India, one who has been ejected from his caste for violation of its customs or rules. The outcastes are denied all ordinary social rights.

*out-class* (out-'klāsh'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass so decisively as to appear of a higher class.

*out-come* (out-'kūm), *n.* Issue; result; consequence; upshot; as, the outcome of an election. — *Syn.* See *EFFECT*.

*out-crop* (out-'krōp'), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. b That part of a stratum which appears at the surface. — (out-'krōp'; 2), *v. t.*; see *CROP*. *Geol.* To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.

*out-crossing* (out-'krōs-ing), *n.* Breeding or mating of individuals of different strains but, in livestock, of the same breed. — *out-cross* (out-'krōs'; 2), *v. t.* — *out-cross* (out-'krōs'), *n.*

*out-cry* (out-'krī'), *n.* 1. A loud cry; a cry of distress or alarm. 2. Sale at public auction.

*out-cry* (out-'krī'), *v. t.*; see *CRY*. To exceed in clamor.

*out-curve* (out-'kūrv'), *n.* A ball that curves away from a right-handed batter.

*out-dis-tance* (out-'dis-'tāns), *v. t.* To outstrip; to surpass greatly.

*out-do* (t-dō'), *v. t.*; see *DO*. To excel; surpass. — *Syn.* See *EXCEED*.

*out-door* (out-'dōr'; 70), *adj.* 1. Being, belonging, or done out of doors. 2. Belonging or arising outside the walls of an institution such as a hospital.

*out-doors* (out-'dōrz'; 2), *adv.* [out, as prep. = out of.] Out of the house; out of doors. — (out-'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.

*out-er* (out-'ēr), *adj.* [Comp. of out- + -er.] Being on the outside; external, farther or further from the interior; — opposed to *inner*.

*out-er-most* (-mōst; mōt'), *adj.* [From *OUT-ER*.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward. — *out-er-most*, *adv.*

*out-face* (out-'fāsh'), *v. t.* To face or look (one) out of countenance; to resist by effrontery; also, to defy.

*out-fall* (out-'fōl'), *n.* The vent of a river, drain, etc.

*out-field* (t-fīld'), *n.* 1. An outlying field of a farm. 2. *Baseball.* a The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. b The players in the outfield. 3. *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman. — *out-field'er* (t-fīld-'ēr), *n.*

*out-fit* (out-'fīt'), *n.* 1. A fitting out; an equipping; also, cost of equipment. 2. The articles or instruments forming an equipment, as, a gambling outfit; hence, figuratively, mental or moral endowments.

*out-fitter* (out-'fīt-ēr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits. 2 A retail dealer in clothing, haberdashery, etc.

*out-fit-ter* (t-fīt-'ēr), *n.* One who furnishes outfits. 2 A retail dealer in clothing, haberdashery, etc.

*out-flank* (out-'flāngk'), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go, extend, or be beyond the flank or flanks of, to turn the flank of.

*out-flow* (out-'flō'), *n.* A flowing out, efflux.

*out-foot* (out-'fōt'), *v. t.* To outstrip in pace; of a vessel, to out sail.

*out-frown* (t-frown'), *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.

*out-general* (t-jen-'er-āl), *v. t.* — *ALL-ED* (t-āl-'ed) or — *ALL-ING* or — *ALL-ING*. To exceed in generalship; outmaneuver.

*out-go* (out-'gō'), *v. t.*; see *GO*. To go beyond; to surpass; outdo. — (out-'gō'), *n.*; *pl.* outgo's (t-gōz'). 1. That which goes out, specif., outlay. 2. The efflux, outflow.

*out-going* (out-'gō-ing), *adj.* Going out; as, the outgoing tide, departing; as, an outgoing steamer, retiring, as, the outgoing administration. — *n.* Outgo, specif.: a Act or fact of going out. b Outlay.

*out-grow* (out-'grō'), *v. t.*; see *GROW*. 1. To surpass in growing. 2. To grow out of or away from; to grow too large for, as, to outgrow clothing.

*out-growth* (out-'grōth'), *n.* 1. That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything. 2. A result, consequence, product, also, esp., a by-product.

*out-haul* (out-'hōl'), *n.* *Naut.* A rope used for hauling, as for hauling out a sail upon a spar.

*out-her-od* (out-'hēr-'ōd'), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; — in allusion to *Hamlet*, act III, scene ii, which refers to the blustering role of Herod in the mystery plays.

*out-house* (out-'hous'), *n.* An outbuilding; specif., a privy.

*outing* (out-'ing'), *n.* 1. A trip or stay in the open; an excursion. 2. Distance out at sea; seaward distance. — *adj.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, an outing or outdoor wear.

*outing flannel.* See *FLANNEL*.

*out-land* (out-'lānd'), *n.* [AS. *ūtland*.] A foreign land. — *adj.* 1. Foreign. 2. Outlying.

*out-land'er* (lānd-'ēr), *n.* A foreigner; alien; stranger.

*out-land-ish* (out-'lānd-'īsh), *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* Foreign. 2. Of foreign appearance or manner; hence, bizarre; barbarous; uncouth. 3. Remote from civilization. — *Syn.* See *STRANGE*. — *out-land-ish-ly*, *adv.* — *out-land-ish-ness*, *n.*

*out-last* (out-'last'; 9), *v. t.* To last longer than; to survive. — *Syn.* See *OUTLIVE*.

*out-law* (out-'lō'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlagga*, *ūtlag*, fr. ON. *ūtlagi*, *n.*, *utlagr*, *adj.*] 1. A person excluded from the benefit or protection of the law. 2. Hence, a lawless person, or a fugitive from the law. — *v. t.* [AS. *ūtlagian*.] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to prescribe. 2. *Colling.* To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement. 3. To place under a ban or disability. b To stigmatize as irregular or illegitimate. c To put in the status of an outlaw; to make illegal, as, to outlaw war.

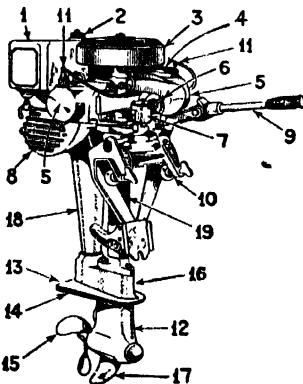
*out-lawry* (t-rī), *n.* *pl.* — *RIES* (t-rīz). The act or process of outlawing; the state of being outlawed.

*out-lay* (out-'lā), *v. t.*; see *LAY*. To spend (money).

*out-lay* (out-'lā), *n.* 1. Act of laying out, or expending. 2. An expenditure.

*out-let* (out-'lēt, -līt), *n.* 1. A the opening by which anything is let out; an exit; a vent. 2. A means or way of escape or issue; as, an outlet for the emotions. 3. A stream flowing out of a lake, a larger stream, or the like. 3. *Com.* A market for a commodity.

*outlet box.* *Elec.* A box for electric wiring or fittings at which the wires terminate for connection to electric fixtures.



Outboard Motor. 1 Fuel Tank; 2 Filler Cap; 3 Magneto Flywheel; 4 Timer Handle; 5, 5 Cylinders; 6 Throttle Lever; 7 Carburetor; 8 Muffler; 9 Steering Handle; 10 Stern Bracket; 11, 11 Spark Plug; 12 Cooling Water Intake Holes; 13 Exhaust; 14 Antislip Plate; 15 Propeller; 16 Gear Housing; 17 Propeller Skeg; 18 Exhaust Tube; 19 Drive Housing.

- outlier** (out-'lī-ēr), *n.* 1 One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate is. 2 That which lies, dwells, or is situated or classed away from the main body.
- outline** (out-'līn), *n.* 1. A The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; contour; — commonly *pl.* b The style of drawing in which contours are figured without shading. c A sketch drawn in outline. 2. A preliminary, or general sketch of a plan, system, etc. 3. A short summary, often in the form of heads and subheads, hence, a compendious presentation of the most significant features of a general subject; as, an *outline* of history.
- Syn.** Outline, contour, profile, *silhouette* mean the boundary line that defines the shape of a thing. Outline implies that which defines the outer edges or limits of a body or mass; *contour* suggests merely an outline but stresses its quality, such as grace, beauty, or softness, or their contraries; *profile* suggests a varied and sharply defined outline against a background (usually monotonous); *silhouette* suggests an outline, esp. of a person, originally formed by cutting out his shadow as thrown on paper, but now often seen as if in shadow with other details blotted out.
- *v. t.* 1. To draw or trace the outline or contour of. 2. To indicate by, or as by, an outline.
- out-live** (out-'līv), *v. t.* 1. To live beyond, or longer than; to survive. 2. To outgrow; as, he *outlived* the disservice.
- Syn.** Outlive, outlast, survive mean to exist longer than or after a person or thing. Outlive stresses a capacity for enduring, often suggesting competition, struggle, etc. (as, to *outlive* one's brother or one's shame); outlast, greater length of existence (as, the custom *outlasted* its usefulness); survive, a living after another, as a relative, a precarious event, etc. (as, to *survive* many grievous experiences).
- outlook** (out-'lūk), *n.* 1. A careful watching; a lookout. 2. The view obtained by one looking out; prospect; hence, the scope of mental vision. 3. Prospect for the future. — **Syn.** See *prospect*.
- outlying** (out-'lī-ŋ), *adj.* Lying, or being at a distance from, the central part, or the main body, frontier; remote.
- out-maneuver**, **out-maneuvre** (out-'mā-nōo-'vēr), *v. t.* To surpass, or set an advantage of, in maneuvering.
- out-mold** (out-'mōld), *v. t.* To make obsolete or unfashionable.
- out-moded** (out-'mōd-ēd), *adj.* Left behind by the change of fashion; also, no longer accepted or approved; as, *outmoded* doctrines.
- outmost** (out-'mōst), *adj.* Farthest outward; outermost.
- out of commission** Not in working order; laid up.
- out-of-date**, *adj.* Obsolete; unfashionable.
- out-of-door** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Also **out-of-doors**. Outdoor.
- out-of-the-way**, *adj.* Out of the beaten path; secluded.
- out-patient** (out-'pā-shēnt), *n.* A patient who is not an inmate of a hospital, but receives treatment from it.
- out-play** (out-'plā), *v. t.* To excel or defeat in a game.
- out-point** (out-'pōint), *v. t.* 1. To excel (a competitor) in number of points scored. 2. *Naut.* To sail closer to the wind than
- out-post** (out-'pōst), *n.* 1. *Mil.* A security detachment thrown out by a halted command to protect against enemy enterprises. b The post or station of such detachment. 2. An outlying or frontier settlement.
- out-pour** (out-'pūr), *v. t. & i.* To pour out.
- out-pour** (out-'pūr), *n.* 1. Act of pouring out. 2. That which pours out; outburst; outflow.
- out-put** (out-'pūt), *n.* 1. The total product of one or more mines, furnaces, or mills during a given time. 2. Hence, yield of any commodity; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, or industry produces or is able to produce in a given time. 3. Power or energy delivered by a machine, electric storage battery, etc.
- out-range** (out-'rāŋ), *n.* [OF., fr. *outrier* to overdo, fr. *outré* beyond, fr. *l. ultra*.] 1. Extravagant or violent misdoing; wrong done to persons or things. 2. *Arch.* Passionate violence of expression. — *v. t.* 1. **OUTRAGED** (rā-jēd); **OUTRAGING** (rā-jē-ŋ), *do.* To subject to violent injury; to treat with violence or abuse. 2. To ravish (a female). — **Syn.** See *OFFEND*.
- out-ra-geous** (out-'rā-ŋəs), *adj.* 1 Of the nature of outrage or of an outrage. 2. Violent in action or emotion. 3. Involving or doing violent injury; atrocious. 4. Extremely offensive. — **out-ra-geous-ly**, *adv.* — **out-ra-geous-ness**, *n.*
- Syn.** Outrageous, monstrous, heinous, atrocious mean enormously bad or horrible. Outrageous implies exceeding one's power to bear or endure; monstrous, shocking in its wrongness, absurdity, or the like; heinous, such flagrant conspicuousness that it excites hatred or horror; atrocious, such savagery or barbarity or, in loose use, such badness, that it excites condemnation.
- ou-trance** (ōo-'trāns), *n.* [F.] The utmost or last extremity.
- ou-trange** (out-'rāŋ), *v. t.* To exceed in range.
- ou-tré** (ōo-'trā), *adj.* [F., past part. of *outrier* to exaggerate. See *OUTRAGE*.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume.
- out-reach** (out-'rēch), *v. t. & i.* To reach or extend beyond; to surpass.
- out-reach** (out-'rēch), *n.* Act or process of reaching out
- out-reamer** (ōo-'trē-mār), *n.* [F., beyond the sea.] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.
- out-ride** (out-'rīd), *v. t.* 1. To ride better, faster, or farther than. 2. To ride out (a storm) — of a ship.
- out-ride** (out-'rīd), *n.* 1. A riding forth; an excursion; raid. 2. *Prose.* One, two, or three syllables added to the slack of a foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the scansion because of their lack of effect upon the rhythmic movement.
- out-rid-er** (out-'rīd-ēr), *n.* One who rides out; specif., a servant on horseback attending a carriage.
- out-rigger** (out-'rīg-ēr), *n.* 1. Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out for temporary use, as from a ship's mast to extend a rope or a sail, from a building to support hoisting tackle, from a carriage to enable a second horse to be driven outside the shafts, etc. 2. *Naut.* a A projecting support for a pullock. b A boat equipped with such supports. c A projecting contrivance at the side, or sides, of a boat to prevent upsetting, as light projecting spars with a shalied log at the end. 3. *Aeronautics.* A projecting frame to support the elevator or tail planes, etc.
- out-right** (out-'rīt), *adv.* 1. *Now Rare.* Straight ahead. 2. Completely; wholly; esp., completely in one act or transaction; as, to sell *outright*.
- out-right** (out-'rīt), *out-rīt*, 2), *adj.* 1. Proceeding directly onward. 2. Straightforward. 3. Complete; whole.

- out-root** (out-'rōt; 85), *v. t.* To eradicate; extirpate.\*
- out-run-ner** (out-'rīn-ēr), *n.* One who or that which runs out; esp., an attendant running with or before a carriage; also, a leader of a team of dogs on a dog sleigh.
- out-sell** (out-'sēl), *v. t.*; see *SELL*. 1. To exceed in amount of sales; to sell more than. 2. To exceed in the price of selling; to exceed in value.
- out-set** (out-'sēt), *n.* [out + -set as in *en-set*.] A section, as of a magazine, so imposed and printed that it can be placed outside another signature.
- out-set** (out-'sēt), *n.* Act or instance of setting out, beginning; start.
- out-shine** (out-'shīn), *v. i.*; see *SHINE*. To shine forth. — *v. t.* To shine brighter than, hence, to excel.
- out-shoot** (out-'shūt), *v. t.*; see *SHOOT*. To exceed or excel in shooting. — *v. i.* To shoot out; to protrude.
- out-shoot** (out-'shūt), *n.* 1. Act of shooting out; also, that which shoots out. 2. *Hacball.* A pitched ball that curves suddenly away from a right-handed batter.
- out-side** (out-'sīd; 2), *n.* 1. The external part; hence, that which appears; also, that which is superficial. 2. The outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary. 3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, etc. — *adj.* 1. Of, on, or pertaining to the outside; external; superficial. 2. *Collog.* Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. 3. Situated or done beyond certain limits, also, coming from or living outside of a given area; as, *outside* labor. 4. Not included in a society, movement, organization, etc.; as, an *outside* broker. 5. Of, from, or for outsiders; as, *outside* interference. 6. Placed on or toward the outer side of any curve or turn, as, stemming with the *outside* ski. — *adv.* On or to the outside or outer side; in or into the open; without an enclosure or certain limits.
- out-side** (out-'sīd; 2), *prep.* On or to the outside or exterior of; without or beyond the limits of.
- out-sid-er** (out-'sīd-ēr), *n.* One who is outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, clique, etc.; spoken of.
- out-sister** A nun, especially in a cloistered order, who attends to the outside affairs of the convent.
- out-sit** (out-'sīt), *v. t.*; see *SIT*. To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of.
- out-size** (out-'sīz), *n.* An unusual size; esp., a size larger than or varying from the standard size. — **out-size** ('sīz), **out-sized** ('sīz-ēd), *adj.*
- out-skirt** (out-'skūrt), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *outskirts* of a town.
- out-smart** (out-'smārt), *v. t.* *Collog. U.S.* To outwit.
- out-soar** (out-'sōr; 70), *v. t.* To soar beyond or above.
- out-sole** (out-'sōl), *n.* The outside sole of a boot or shoe. See *SHOE*, *ILLUSTR.*
- out-span** (out-'spān), *v. t. & i.*; see *SPAN*. 1. To span widely. 2. *U.S. Africa.* To unyoke, as oxen from a wagon. — *n.* *Africa.* Act of outspanning; also, a place for outspanning.
- out-speak** (out-'spēk), *v. t.*; see *SPEAK*. 1. To excel in speaking. 2. To speak openly or boldly.
- out-spend** (out-'spēnd), *out-spēnt (2), *adj.* Exhausted*
- out-spo-ken** (out-'spō-'kēn; 2), *adj.* Speaking or spoken freely, openly, or boldly. — **out-spo-ken-ness**, *n.*
- out-spread** (out-'spred), *v. t. & i.*; see *SPREAD*. To spread out, expand; also, to exceed in expanse or spread.
- out-spread** (out-'spred), *n.* A spreading out; expansion. — (out-spread; 2), *adj.* A Extended b Diffused.
- out-stand** (out-'stānd), *v. t.*; see *STAND*. To resist effectually; to withstand, also, to endure beyond. — *v. i.* 1. To stand out distinctly. 2. To sail outward; — said of ships.
- out-standing** (out-'stānd-ŋg; 2), *adj.* That stands out; specif. a Projecting; conspicuous. b Resisting. c Undischarged; uncollected or unpaid; unsettled. — **Syn.** See *NOTICE* TABLE.
- out-station** (out-'stā-shŋn), *n.* An outlying station, as on the outskirts or in the bush. — **out-station**, *adj.*
- out-stay** (out-'stā), *v. t.*; see *STAY*. To stay beyond or longer than; also, to surpass in staying power.
- out-stretch** (out-'stretch), *v. t.* To stretch out; expand.
- out-strip** (out-'stri:p), *v. t.*; see *STRIP*. [out + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] 1. To go faster than; to leave behind. 2. Hence, to excel, surpass. — **Syn.** See *EXCEED*.
- out-tell** (out-'tēl), *v. t.*; see *TELL*. To declare openly.
- out-turn** (out-'tūrn), *n.* 1 Yield, as of a crop, product or output, as of a manufacture. 2. *Com.* A turning out, or proving to be, with respect to quantity, quality, etc.
- out-ward** (out-'wērd), *adv.* [See *OUTWARD*, *adj.*] a On the outside; hence, visibly; publicly. b Toward the outside; from the interior toward the exterior. — *adj.* [AS *ūtwērd*, *ūtwērd*. See *OUT*; -WARD, -WARDS.] 1. Out; exterior; exterior; specif.: turning or moving toward the outside or away from the center, as, an *outward* train; situated or done on the outside; as, an *outward* apartment; relating to, or forming, the outer surface, as, the *outward* appearance. 2. a Of or pertaining to the physical, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character; *Theol.*, designating body in contrast to soul. b Hence, extrinsic; superficial. 3. External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity. — *n.* a That which is outward, as an outer part; external form or appearance. b (*Usually pl.*) The material world, regarded as external to the mind.
- out-ward-ly**, *adv.* 1. On or toward the outside; externally. 2. In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance.
- out-wards** (out-'wērdz), *adv.* Outward.
- out-wear** (out-'wēr), *v. t.*; see *WEAR*. 1. To wear out; hence, to destroy the value of by constant use; to exhaust; as, an *outworn* quotation. 2. To last longer than; to outlast. 3. To outlive or outgrow; as, *outworn* creeds.
- out-weight** (out-'wē), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.
- out-wind** (out-'wīnd), *v. t.* To exhaust the breath of.
- out-wit** (out-'wīt), *v. t.*; see *WIT*. 1. *Archaic.* To surpass in wisdom. 2. To surpass in ingenuity or cunning; to overreach. — **Syn.** See *FRUSTRATE*.
- out-work** (out-'wōrk), *v. t.*; see *WORK*. 1. To work out; to produce. 2. To exceed in working; to work more than.





**o'ver-sell'** (ō'vēr-sēl'), *v. t.*; see **SELL**. 1. *Com.* To sell more than can be advantageously purchased. 2. *Brokers' Cant.* To sell beyond means of delivery, or, sometimes, beyond what one can margin in case of an advance in prices.

**o'ver-set'** (ō'vēr-sēt'), *v. t.*; see **SET**. 1. To overcome mentally or physically; upset. 2. To tip over; upset. 3. To cause to fall, or to fail; as, to *overset* a plot. 4. *Print.* To set too much type for, or to set too wide; as, to *overset* a line. — *v. i.* To turn over; to upset.

**o'ver-set'** (ō'vēr-sēt'), *n.* An upsetting; overturn.

**o'ver-sew'** (ō'vēr-sēw'; ō'vēr-sū'), *v. t.*; see **SEW**. To sew over and over; to overhaul.

**o'ver-shade'** (ō'vēr-shād'), *v. t. & i.* To overshadow.

**o'ver-shad'ow** (shād'ō), *v. t.* 1. To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to darken; obscure. 2. Figuratively, to tower above as if to cast a shadow over; to dominate; to be more important than.

**o'ver-shine'** (shīn'), *v. t.*; see **SHINE**. To shine over or upon; illumine; also, to excel in shining; outshine.

**o'ver-shoe'** (ō'vēr-shō'), *n.* A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or cold; esp., a rubber shoe.

**o'ver-shoot'** (shōt'), *v. t.*; see **SHOOT**. 1. To pass swiftly beyond. 2. a To shoot over or beyond; to miss by shooting too far or too high. b Hence, to excel in shooting. — *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.

**o'ver-shot'** (ō'vēr-shōt'; 2), *adj.* 1. Of the mouth or jaw, having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower, as in some dogs. 2. Actuated by water shooting over from above; as, an *overshot* (water) wheel. Cf. **UNDERSHOT**, 2.

**o'ver-sight'** (ō'vēr-sīt'), *n.* 1. Watchful care or supervision. 2. An overlooking or something overlooked; omission or error due to inadvertence.

**o'ver-size'** (ō'vēr-sīz'), *n.* A size larger than the nominal or normal size, as of a book, a shoe, or a tire. **o'ver-sized'** (sīz'd); 2), *adj.*

**o'ver-skirt'** (skōrt'), *n.* An upper skirt.

**o'ver-slaugh'** (ō'vēr-slō'), *n.* [*D. overslag*.] *Military, England.* Exemption from a duty because detailed on a superior duty.

**o'ver-slaugh'** (ō'vēr-slō'), *v. t.* [*D. overslaan*.] *U. S.* To pass over, as for an appointment, in favor of another.

**o'ver-sleep'** (ō'vēr-slēp'), *v. i.*; see **SLEEP**. To sleep beyond the time for waking.

**o'ver-slip'** (slīp'), *v. t.*; see **SLIP**. 1. To slip or slide over; omit; neglect. 2. To slip away from, past, or by.

**o'ver-soul'** (ō'vēr-sōl'), *n.* According to the New England transcendentalists, the absolute reality, conceived as a spiritual being in which the ideal nature is perfectly realized.

**o'ver-spend'** (spēnd'), *v. t.*; see **SPEND**. 1. To spend or use to excess; to exhaust. 2. To spend more than; also, to spend extravagantly. — *v. i.* To spend beyond one's means.

**o'ver-spread'** (spred'), *v. t. & i.*; see **SPREAD**. To spread over or above, to extend over.

**o'ver-state'** (stāt'), *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.

**o'ver-state-ment** (mēt'), *n.*

**o'ver-stay'** (stā'), *v. t.* 1. To stay beyond the time or the limits of. 2. *Collog.* *Com.* To carry a transaction in (a market) beyond the point of greatest profit.

**o'ver-step'** (stēp'), *v. t. & i.*; see **STEP**. To step over or beyond; to transgress; as, to *overstep* the bounds of good taste.

**o'ver-stride'** (strīd'), *v. t.*; see **STRIDE**. To stride over, across, or beyond; hence, to exceed; surpass.

**o'ver-strung'** (ō'vēr-strūng'; 2), *adj.* Too highly strung; too sensitive; as, *overstrung* nerves.

**o'ver-stuff'** (stūf'), *v. t.* a To stuff to excess. b *Furniture.* To cover completely and deeply with upholstery.

**o'ver-sub-scribe'** (sūb-skrib'), *v. t. & i.* To subscribe for more (of) than is offered for sale; as, to *oversubscribe* an issue of bonds. — **o'ver-sub-scrip-tion** (skrip-shūn), *n.*

**o'ver-sup-ply'** (sū-plī'), *v. t.*; see **SUPPLY**. To supply in excess. — *n.* An excess supply.

**o'vert** (ō'vōrt), *adj.* [*OF. overt*, past part. of *ovrir* to open.] Open to view; public; apparent; manifest.

**o'ver-take'** (ō'vēr-tāk'), *v. t.*; see **TAKE**. 1. To come or catch up with in a course or motion. 2. To catch up with in the course of a task or game, or in a press of business. 3. To come upon suddenly; as, *overtaken* by disaster.

**o'ver-the-count'er, adj.** Of stocks, bonds, etc., sold in any other way than through the market of an exchange.

**o'ver-throw'** (ō'vēr-thrō'), *v. t.*; see **THROW**. 1. To overturn; upset. 2. To cause to fall or to fail, subvert; defeat. 3. To bring to disorder; to derange. — **Syn.** See **CONQUER**.

**o'ver-throw'** (ō'vēr-thrō'), *n.* Act of overthrowing, or state of being overthrown; defeat; ruin; subversion.

**o'ver-time'** (tīm'), *n.* Time beyond, or in excess of, a set limit; esp., extra working time. — (tīm'; 2), *adv. & adj.* During, at, or for overtime.

**o'ver-time'** (tīm'), *v. t.* To exceed the proper limit in timing; as, to *overtime* a photographic exposure.

**o'vert-ly** (ō'vōrt-lī), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

**o'ver-tone'** (ō'vēr-tōn'), *n.* [*After G. oberton*.] 1. *Music & Acoustics.* One of the higher tones, or upper partials, which, with the fundamental, make up a complex musical tone. 2. The color of the light reflected, as by a paint film. Cf. **UNDER-TONE**, 2 b. 3. *Chiefly pl.* Richness of suggestion, associations, and connotation; — used esp. of language.

**o'ver** (ō'vōr), *adv.* See **OVER**, *Note*.

**oversensitive**

**oversentimental**

**overserious**

**overservile**

**overset**

**oversharply**

**overshort**

**overshorten**

**oversilent**

**oversimple**

**oversimplify**

**overskeptical**

**overslow**

**oversolemn**

**oversolicitous**

**oversophisticated**

**overspecialise**

**overspeculate**

**overspeculation**

**oversqueamish**

**oversuffice**

**overstimulate**

**overstimulation**

**overstock**

**overstrain**

**overstress**

**overstretch**

**overstrict**

**overstrident**

**overstudious**

**overstudy**

**overnoble**

**overobtusity**

**o'ver-top'** (ō'vōp'), *v. t.*; see **TOP**. 1. To rise above the top of; to tower above. 2. To transcend; surpass.

**o'ver-trade'** (trād'), *v. t.* To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them.

**o'ver-trick'** (ō'vēr-trīk'), *n.* *Card Games.* A trick won in excess of the number bid or needed to win the game.

**o'ver-trump'** (trūmp'), *v. t. & i.* *Card Games.* To outdo in trumping by playing a higher trump.

**o'ver-ture** (ō'vēr-tūr), *n.* [*OF. (F. ouverture), fr. L. apertura*. See **OVER**.] 1. A proposal; a proposition formally submitted, as of peace. 2. In American Presbyterian churches, the submission of a question of doctrine or polity by the highest court to the presbyteries for their judgment on it before formal determination by the court; also, the question thus submitted. 3. *Music.* An orchestral composition introductory to an oratorio, opera, etc. — *v. t.* To put forward as an overture; also, to introduce with an overture.

**o'ver-turn'** (ō'vēr-tūrn'), *v. t.* 1. To turn over; upset. 2. To subvert; overthrow; as, to *overturn* a ministry. — *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or castrate.

**o'ver-turn'** (ō'vēr-tūrn'), *n.* 1. Act of overturning. 2. A reversal; also, a turning over, as of roots in trade.

**o'ver-watch'** (wēch'), *v. t.* 1. To weary or exhaust by watching. 2. To watch over.

**o'ver-wear'** (ō'vēr-wēr'), *v. t.* To wear. 1. To wear out; to use up or exhaust by wearing. 2. To outwear or outgrow.

**o'ver-wea'ry** (ō'vēr-wēr'; see **OVER**), *adj.* Worn out to excess. — *v. t.*; see **WEARY**. To weary too much.

**o'ver-wen'** (wēn'), *n. i.* To think too highly or arrogantly; hence, to be exotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion.

**o'ver-ween'ing** (wēn'īng), *n.* Excessive self-importance. — *adj.* Unduly confident; arrogant; also, of an opinion, purpose, etc., too pretentious; exaggerated. — **o'ver-ween'ing-ly, adv.**

**o'ver-weigh'** (wē'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance; hence, to weigh down; to oppress.

**o'ver-weight'** (ō'vēr-wēit'), *n.* Weight over and above what is required; also, excessive or burdensome weight. — *adj.* Exceeding normal or proper weight.

**o'ver-whelm'** (hwēln'), *v. t.* 1. To overturn, upset, or overthrow. 2. To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to submerge; hence, to overpower; crush.

**o'ver-whelm'ing, adj.** That overwhelms. — **o'ver-whelm'ing-ly, adv.**

**o'ver-wind'** (ō'vēr-wīnd'), *v. t.*; see **WIND**. 1. To wind too tightly or too far, as a spring. 2. *Elec.* To wind (a magnet, as in a series motor) so that magnetic saturation requires less than normal current.

**o'ver-word'** (ō'vēr-wōrd'), *n.* A repeated word; refrain.

**o'ver-work'** (ō'vēr-wōrk'), *v. t.*; see **WORK**. 1. To decorate all over; — only in *past part*. 2. a To cause to labor too much or too long. b To work upon the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse. 3. To overdo or overelaborate. 4. To fill too full of work. — *v. i.* To work too much; to overdo.

**o'ver-work'** (ō'vēr-wōrk'), *n.* a Excessively severe work. b (*pron. ō'vēr-wōrk'*) Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work.

**o'ver-wrought'** (ō'vēr-rōt'; 2), *past & past part* of **OVERWORK**. Hence: *adj.* a Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. b Worked to excess, c Elaborated to excess.

**o-vi-** (ō'vī-). [*L. ovum*.] A combining form meaning *egg*, as in **o-vi-fer-ous**, serving to hold or carry eggs.

**o-vi-bos** (ō'vī-bōs), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. ovīs sheep + bos ox*.] = **MUSK OX**.

**o-vi-duct** (ō'vī-dīkt'), *n.* [See **OVUM**; **DUCT**.] *Anat. & Zool.* A tube or duct serving for the passage of the eggs out from the ovary.

**o-vi-form** (ō'vī-fōrm), *adj.* [*ovī + form*.] Egg-shaped.

**o-vine** (ō'vīn; -vīn), *adj.* [*L. ovinus, fr. ovīs sheep*.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike.

**o-vip'a-ra** (ō'vīp'ā-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Oviparous animals.

**o-vip'a-rous** (rūs), *adj.* [*L. oviparus, fr. ovum egg + parere to bring forth*.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; also, designating this form of reproduction; — contrasted with *viviparous*.

**o-vi-par'i-ty** (ō'vīpār'ī-tī), *n.*

**o-vi-pos'it** (ō'vī-pōz'it), *v. t.* [See **OVUM**; **POSIT**.] To lay eggs; — esp. of insects. — **o-vi-po-si-tion** (pōz'ish'ūn), *n.*

**o-vi-pos'i-tor** (pōz'ī-tēr), *n.* [*ovī + L. positōr a placer, fr. ponere to place*.] *Zool.* A specialized organ, as of insects, for depositing eggs.

**o-vi-sac** (ō'vī-sāk), *n.* a *Zool.* An egg case, or ootheca. b *Anat.* A Graafian follicle.

**o-void** (ō'vōid), *adj.* [*L. ovum egg + -oid*.] Egglike; egg-shaped. — *n.* An ovoid body.

**o-vo-lo** (ō'vō-lō), *n. pl.* **OVOLI** (ō'vōlī). [*It., fr. L. ovum an egg*.] A rounded, convex molding. See **MOLDING**, *Illustr.*

**o-vo-vi-vip'a-rous** (ō'vōvīvīp'ā-rūs), *adj.* [See **OVUM**; **VIVIPAROUS**.] *Zool.* Producing eggs that have a well-developed shell as in oviparous animals, but which hatch within the body of the parent, as in the case of many reptiles and elasmobranch fishes. — **o-vo-vi-vip'a-rous-ly, adv.** — **o-vo-vi-vip'a-rous-ness, n.**

**o-vo-lar** (ō'vō-lār), *adj.* Also **o-vo-lar'y** (lār'ī or, esp. *Brit.*, -lār'ī). *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ovule.

**o-vo-late** (ō'vō-lāt), *v. t.* *Biol.* To produce eggs, or discharge them from an ovary. — **o-vo-la-tion** (lāt'ishūn), *n.*

**o-vule** (ō'vūl), *n.* [*F., dim. fr. L. ovum egg*.] 1. *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. See **FLOWER**, *Illustr.* 2. A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

**oversufficient**

**oversure**

**oversusceptible**

**oversuspicious**

**oversweet**

**oversystematic**

**oversystematise**

**overtalkative**

**overtime**

**overtask**

**overtax**

**overtaxation**

**overtchemical**

**overtedious**

**overtentaculous**

**overtender**

**overthrifty**

**overthrust**

**overtimid**

**overtimorous**

**overtire**

**overtrein**

**overtrustful**

**overunlashed**

**overuse**

**overvaluation**

**overvalue**

**overvehement**

**overventilate**

**overventuresome**

**overventurous**

**overwealthy**

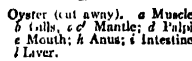
**overwet**

**overwide**

**overwise**

**overzealous**





**lōres wax.** A waxlike mineral, colorless or white when pure. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons and is used in making candles, etc.

**ozone** (ō'zōn; ă-zōn'), n. [Gr. *oza* to smell.] 1. *Chem.* A faintly blue, gaseous, allotropic form of oxygen, obtained (usually much diluted) by the silent discharge of electricity in ordinary oxygen or in air, and by other methods; — so called from its peculiar odor, which recalls that of weak chloroform. Ozone is used commercially for sterilizing water, purifying air, bleaching, etc. 2. *Colloq.* Hence, pure and refreshing air. — **o-zon'ic** (ă-zōn'ik; ă-zōn'ik), *adj.*

**o-son'ic** ō'sher. A solution of hydrogen peroxide in ether.

**o'-zo-nide** (ō'zō-nīd), n. Also **o'-zo-nid** (-nīd). *Chem.* A compound of

**o'-zo-nide** (ō'zō-nīd), v. t. *Chem.* a To convert into ozone, as oxygen. b To treat or impregnate with ozone. — **o'-zo-ni-za'tion** (-nī-zā'shūn), n.

**o'-zo-ni-zer** (ō'zō-nī-zēr), n. *Chem.* One that ozonizes; esp., an apparatus for converting ordinary oxygen into ozone, usually by passing a silent electric discharge through a current of oxygen or air.

**ozone**. A combining form for *ozone*.

**o'-zo-nol'y-nis** (ō'zō-nōl'nīs), n. [NL., fr. *ozone* + *-lysis*.] *Chem.* Decomposition following ozonization.

**o'-zo-nous** (ō'zō-nūs), *adj.* Pertaining to or containing ozone.

**o'-zo-to-mi-a** (ō'zō-tō-mī-ă), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *oostomos* having foul breath.] *Med.* Foulness of breath.

**P** (pē), n.; pl. P's, p's, Ps, ps (pēz). 1. The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (π), which borrowed it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *pe*), where it represented the sound which it has ever since retained. 2. The sound of the letter P, that of a voiceless bilabial stoppered consonant (English *pe*), corresponding to the voiced b (bet). See *Pron.*, § 88. 3. As a *symbol*, used to denote: a The fifteenth or (see k, 3) the sixteenth in order of class. b In Mendelian inheritance, the parental generation. Cf. F.

**p.** *Chem.* See 1st **PARA**, 2 b.

**pab'u-lum** (pāb'ū-lŭm), n. [L.] The means of sustenance; food; nourishment. — **Syn.** See **FOOD**.

**pa'ca** (pā'kă; pāk'ă), n. [Pz. & Sp., of Tupian origin.] Any of a genus (*Cumiculus*, esp. *C. paca*) of large South American and Central American rodents.

**pace** (pās), n. [OF. *paz*, fr. L. *passus* a step, pace.] 1. A step. 2. The length of a step in walking. Ordinarily the pace is estimated at 2.5 feet; but in measuring distances, it is taken as 3 feet or 3.3 feet (= 3/4 rod). 3. The *geometrical pace*, or *great pace*, is 5 feet. The regulation pace in the United States Army is 30 inches for quick time, and 36 inches for double time. The *Roman pace* (*passus*) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, 5 Roman feet. 4. Manner of stepping or moving; gait. 5. Specif., a gait of the horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs, the animal being supported alternately on the right and left legs. 6. Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace*. 7. *Lat. & Moton Pictures*. Rate of tempo and timing in the presentation; specif., appropriately rapid and timed presentation to maintain or heighten narrative or dramatic effect. — **v.** 1. **PACED** (pāst); **PAC'ING** (pā'ing). 1. To move with slow or measured steps. 2. To move at a pace, as a horse. — **v. t.** 1. To walk over with measured tread. 2. To measure by paces. 3. To develop, guide, or control the pace of. 4. *Racing*. To set the pace for.

**pa'ce** (pā'sē), *adv.* & *prep.* [L.] By or with the favor, or leave (of); — usually to express polite disagreement.

**paced** (pāst), *adj.* 1. Having, or trained in, a certain pace; as, slow-paced. 2. Measured by pacing. 3. *Racing*. Having the pace set by a pacemaker; as, a *paced* mile.

**pacemaker** (pā's-māk'ēr), n. *Racing*. One who makes or sets the pace for another. — **pacemaking**, n.

**pac'er** (pā's'ēr), n. One who or that which paces; esp., a horse that paces; also, one that acts as pacemaker.

**pa'cha', pa'-cha'lo**. Vars. of **PASIA**, **PASHALK**.

**pa-chi'st** (pā-chē'st), n. [Hind. *pacist*, fr. *pacis* twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] 1. A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, much played in India. 2. *U. S. & Eng.* Commonly spelled **par-ches'st**, **par-che'st**, **par-chi'st** (pār-chē'st). A game adapted from this.

**pac'h-on-ll** (pāch'ōn-ll; pā-chōn'ōll). Var. of **PACHOMILI**.

**pac'h-y-derm** (pāch'ī-dēr'm), *adj.* [Fr. *pachyderme*, fr. *pachys* thick + *derma* skin.] 1. Any of various hoofed animals, usually having a thick skin, esp. an elephant or rhinoceros. These animals were formerly classed as a group (*Pachydermata*) including also the hippopotamuses, tapirs, horses, pigs, and others. 2. Hence, one who is insensitive; a thick-skinned person. — **pac'h-y-der-ma-tous** (dūr-mā-tūs), **pac'h-y-der-mous** (-dūr'mūs), *adj.*

**pac'h-y-sap'dra** (pāch'ī-sāp'drā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *pachys* thick + *andros*.] Any of a genus (*Pachysandra*) of evergreen woody trailing plants, often used as a ground cover.

**pac'h-y-sap'dra** (pāch'ī-sāp'drā), *adj.* Capable of being pacified.

**pac-if-ic** (pā-sī'f-ik), *adj.* [Fr. *pacifique*, fr. L. *pacificus*. See **PACIFY**.] 1. Making or tending to make peace; of peaceful character; peaceable; conciliatory. 2. *Leap.* Of or pert. to the Pacific Ocean. — **pa-cif-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **pa-cif-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pa-cif-i-cate** (-ī-kāt), v. t. [L. *pacificatus*, past part. of *pacificare*.] To render peaceable; to pacify.

**pac-if-i-ca'tion** (pā-sī'f-ik-ā'shūn; pā-sī'f-ī-kā'-t), n. 1. Act or process of pacifying, or state of being pacified; appeasement. 2. A treaty of peace; as, the *Pacification* of Ghent.

**pa-cif-i-ca'tor** (pā-sī'f-ī-kā'tēr), n. A peacemaker.

**pa-cif-i-ca'to-ry** (-kā'tō-ri), *esp. Brit.*, (-tēr-ī), *adj.* Conciliatory.

**pa-cif-i-cism** (pā-sī'f-ī-kā'z-m), n. = **PACIFISM**. — **pa-cif-i-cist** (-sist), n.

**pa-cif-i-ty** (pā-sī'f-ī-tē), *adj.* [F. *pacifique*, fr. L. *pacificus*.] 1. Making or tending to make peace; of peaceful character; peaceable; conciliatory. 2. *Leap.* Of or pert. to the Pacific Ocean. — **pa-cif-i-ty-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **pa-cif-i-ty-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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**pa-cif-i-ty-ous-ate** (-ī-kāt), v. t. [L. *pacificatus*, past part. of *pacificare*.] To render peaceable; to pacify.

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**Syn.** *Pacify*, *appease*, *placate*, *mollify*, *propitiate*, *conciliate* mean to allay disturbance or excitement. *Pacify* implies a disturbance of the peace quieted; *appease*, satisfying and exacting demands pacified by satisfying or contenting; *placate*, bitterness or resentment changed to good will; *mollify*, raising anger or hurt feelings softened or soothed; *propitiate*, an offending or affronting placated for the sake of gaining active good will, *conciliate*, an estranging ended by persuasion or settlement of differences.

**pack** (pāk), n. [ME. *pakke*, of LG. origin.] 1. A bundle prepared to be carried; package; packet; parcel; as, a *pack* of cigarettes; esp., a bundle to be carried on the back; as, a peddler's *pack*. 2. *Archaic*. A low or worthless person; — usually with *naughty*. 3. A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things; as, a *gang*, as, a *pack* of thieves. 4. A great collection (of things); multitude; "lo." 5. A number of hounds hunting or kept together. 6. A number of wild animals of the same kind, as wolves. 7. A full set of playing cards. 8. In full *ice pack*. A large area of floating ice driven closely together. 9. Amount packed, as of fish or fruit in a year. 6. A cosmetic paste composed chiefly of fuller's earth, bleaches, and astrinents, to be applied to the face and left until dry. 7. *Med.* In hydropathic practice, a wrapping of blankets or sheets called *dry pack*, *wet pack*, *bold pack*, *hot pack*, etc., according to the condition of the blankets or sheets used, put about a patient to give him treatment.

— **v.** 1. To make a pack of, to place as in a pack; to put up for preservation or transportation. 2. To crowd together. 3. To fill closely or to repletion, to cram. 4. To load with a pack; hence, to load; encumber. 5. To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice. 6. To cover or protect tightly with something; specif., to render impervious or airtight, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material; as, to *pack* a joint in a pipe. 7. *Western U. S.* To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack. 8. To send away suddenly; — often with *off*. 9. *Boating Slang*. To be capable of delivering (a punch, wallop, etc.) with force. 10. *Med.* To envelop in a pack (sense 7), within numerous coverings.

— **v. t.** 1. To make up packs, bales, or bundles. 2. To gather into packs; to crowd together. 3. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage. 4. To depart, esp. in haste; — generally with *off* or *away*.

— **adj.** 1. A used in or suitable for packing. 2. Forming or formed into a pack; packed, as, *pack* ice. 3. A Carrying, or used for carrying, a pack; as, *pack* animals. 4. Hence, composed of pack animals; as, a *pack* train.

**pack**, v. t. 1. To bring together or make up fraudulently, to secure a certain result, as, to *pack* a jury. 2. *Archaic*. To arrange (the cards in a pack) so as to cheat.

**pack** (pāk), *adj.* Chiefly *Soot*. Intimate; also, tame.

**pack'age** (pāk'ij), n. 1. Act or process of packing. 2. Something that is packed or prepared in compact form: a A bundle or parcel wrapped or made up for storage or transportation, esp. one of small or moderate size; as, a *package* of manuscript; a load of Christmas *packages*. b One unit of a product uniformly processed, wrapped or sealed in a sheath or container, and labeled for marketing, esp. large-scale marketing, for example, a *package* of prunes or of asbestos. c Any finished product which has been made ready for immediate operation, installation, or use by prearranging all essential elements into a self-contained unit, for example, a power unit, an air-conditioning apparatus, a prefabricated building. d A fully constructed and integrated program or plan, such as a radio show or a tour, prearranged in full detail and made ready for immediate operation as a unit, and usually offered for sale at a flat sum. 3. That in which anything is packed; a box, case, barrel, crate, bale, can, etc., in which goods are packed. *Abbr.* *pkg.* — **v.** 1. **PACKED** (-īd); **PACK'ING** (-ī-ing). To make up into a package or packages; as, to *package* yarn or tobacco; a *packaged* bale of synthetic rubber; also, to enclose in a package or packages; as, *packaged* poultry ready for the oven; airplanes *packaged* with a spray of plastic solution.

**package store**. A store where intricate liquors are sold only by the bottle, jug, or other container, and may not be drunk on the premises.

**pack animal**. An animal used in carrying packs.

**pack'er** (pāk'ēr), n. One who packs; esp., a person who makes up bundles; specif., Chiefly *U. S.*, a wholesale dealer in provisions who packs his wares for transportation and for market.

**pack'et** (pāk'et; -it), n. [AF. *pacquet*, dim. of ME. *pakke*. See **PACK**, n.] 1. A small pack or package; a little parcel. 2. *Naut.* A vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days. 3. Loosely, a ship. — **v.** 1. To make up into, or wrap or put up in, a packet; to package.

**pack'ing**, n. 1. Act or process of one who or that which packs; esp., the putting up of meat, fruit, etc., for future sale. 2. Any material used to pack, as a layer of material put between the surfaces of a flange joint. See **STUFFING BOX**, *Illustr.*

**packing house**. A factory where meats, and sometimes other food-stuffs, are prepared for transportation, preservation, etc., as by packing in sealed cans for the market.

**pack'man** (pāk'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). One who bears a pack; a peddler.

**pack rat**. A wood rat, esp. a large bushy-tailed species (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the Rocky Mountain area.

**pack/sack** (pák'sák), *n.* A sack, as of canvas or leather, to hold blankets, clothing, etc., when traveling.

**pack/sad/dle** (sád'dl), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal. — **pack/sad/dle**, *v. t.*

**pack/thread** (thréd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine, such as that used for sewing or tying packs or parcels.

**pac** (pák), *n.* [OF. *pac*, fr. L. *pacum*, fr. *paciscere* to covenant.] An agreement; compact.

**pad** (pád), *n.* [D. or LG. See **PATH**.] 1. *Now Dial. Eng.* A path. 2. *Now Rare.* A highway robber. 3. An easy-paced horse. — *v. t. & i.* **PAD/DING**; **PAD/DING**. 1. To travel on foot; to trudge. 2. To walk or run with steady dull footfall; — said esp. of animals.

**pad**, *n.* [Imitative.] The dull sound made by repeated footfalls or impacts of a staff.

**pad**, *n.* [Origin uncert.] 1. A cushion. 2. A cushion used as a saddle. 3. Something of the nature of a cushion used to lessen the effect of jarring, impact, or friction. 4. A block of many sheets of writing paper; a tablet. 5. A type of cushion of absorbent material saturated with ink for inking the surface of a rubber stamp. 6. The foot of certain animals, as the fox, hare, wolf, otter. 7. *U. S.* A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. a water lily. 8. *Zool.* A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or under part of the toes of certain animals. 9. The pulvillus of an insect's foot. — *v. t.* **PAD/DING** (pád'ding); **-dy**, **PAD/DING**. 1. To stuff; to furnish with padding. 2. To fill out or expand with needless matter.

**pad/ding** (pád'ding), *n.* 1. Act or process of one that pads. 2. The material with which anything is padded.

**pad/dle** (pád'dl), *n.* 1. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* A kind of long-handled spud for rooting up weeds, cleaning a plowshare, etc. 2. An implement with a broad blade, used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats. 3. One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel. 4. Short for **PADDLE WHEEL**. 5. A broad-bladed implement for stirring or mixing, as in puddling iron, beating clothes in washing, etc. — *v. t.* **-DING** (pád'ding); **-DING** (pád'ding). 1. To use a paddle for propelling one or through the water. 2. To row easily or gently. — *v. i.* 1. To propel or move with or as with a paddle. 2. To beat or stir as with a paddle; also, *Colloq. U. S.*, to beat or punish as with a paddle.

**pad/dle**, *v. i.* 1. To move the feet or wade about in shallow water. 2. To use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing. 3. To toddle.

**paddle box**. The structure enclosing the upper part of a paddle wheel of a vessel.

**pad'dle-fish** (pád'dl-fish), *n.* See **FISH**. Any of a family (Polyodontidae) of kanoid fishes, esp. one (*Polyodon spathula*) of the Mississippi Valley, about four feet long, with a spatula shaped snout.

**pad'dler** (pád'dl), *n.* One who or that which paddles.

**paddle wheel**. *Naut.* A wheel with paddles, floats, or boards around its circumference used to propel a vessel.

**pad'dock** (pád'dák), *n.* [ME. *paddock*, fr. *padde* toad + *-dock*.] 1. *Obs. & Scot.* A frog. 2. *Archaic.* A toad.

**pad'dock** (pád'dák), *n.* [For *E. dial.* *parrock*, fr. AS. *pearruc* enclosure, fence.] 1. A small enclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house. 2. An enclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc. 3. In Australia, any field or subdivision of arable land or grassland enclosed by a fence. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a paddock.

**pad'dy**, **pad'di** (pád'di), *n.* [Malay *pad*.] Unmilled or rough rice, growing or cut, also, rice in general, or a field in which rice is grown.

**Pad'dy** (pád'di), *n.* *pl.* **PADDIES** (-iz). [Dim. fr. Ir. *Pádraig* Patrick, Christian name, after St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland.] An Irishman; — a nickname.

**pad'dy-whack** (pád'di-whák), **pad'dy-whack** (-wák'), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* A race, passion, or temper.

**pad'di-shah** (pád'di-sháh), *n.* [Per. *pādsháh*.] Chief ruler; great king. — *Often cap.* a title, esp. of the Shah of Persia, and, until 1947, of the sovereign of Great Britain as emperor of India.

**pad'dle** (pád'dl), *n.* & *v. t.* *Scot.* Hoe.

**pad/lock** (pád'lák), *n.* A detachable, portable lock having a shackle adapted to be opened for engagement through a staple or chain. — *v. t.* To fasten as with a padlock.

**pad/nag** (pád'nág), *n.* [*pad* path + *nag*.] An ambling nag.

**pad/dro** (pád'dr), *Sp.* *pá'dr* (thrá); *It.* *-drá*, *n.*; *pl.* **PADRES** (-dríz); *Sp.* *pá'drés* (-dríz); *It.* *PADRI* (-drí). [*Sp.* *Pg.* & *It.* fr. L. *pater* father.] 1. A monk or priest; — esp. as used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America. 2. *Soldiers & Navies Slang.* Chaplain.

**pa/dro-ne** (pád'drón), *n.*; *pl.* *-ni* (-nó). [*It.* fr. L. *patronus*.] 1. A patron; a master. 2. The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. 3. In Italy, an innkeeper. 4. (*pron.* pá'drón) *pl.* **PADRONES** (-niz). An Italian employment agent, as in America. — **pa/dro-nism** (pád'dróniz'm), *n.*

**pad'u-a-roy** (pád'dú-á-roi), *n.* [F. *rou-de-soie*, influenced by *Padua*, city in Italy.] A rich and heavy corded silk stuff; also, a garment made of it. — **pad'u-a-roy**, *adj.*

**pa/e-an** (pé'an), *n.* Also **pa'an**. [*L.* *paean*, fr. Gr. *paian*, fr. *Paeon* the physician of the gods, later, Apollo.] 1. *Gr.* *Antig.* A hymn of praise, joy, or triumph, associated esp. with the cult of Apollo and Artemis. 2. A song of joy, praise, triumph, or the like.

**pa/dle**, **paed-**. Var. of **PED-**, **ped-**, as in: **pa/dle-gogic**, **pa/dle-rio** (see **PEDAGOGIC**, **PEDIATRIC**) and in **pa/dle-gen'e-sis** (-is), reproduction by young or larval animals, esp. by parthenogenesis in certain gall midges.

**pa/eon** (pé'an), *n.* [*L.* *paean*, fr. Gr. *paian* a solemn song, also, a paean, equiv. to *paean*. See **PAEAN**.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short.

**pa/gan** (pá'gán), *n.* [*LL.* *paganus* heathen, fr. L. *paganus* civilian, also, peasant, fr. *pagus* village, district.] 1. Formerly, one not of a Christian people; now, one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew; a heathen. 2. An irreligious person. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to pagans or their worship; heathen; idolatrous. 2. Irreligious; heathen. — **pa/gan-ism**, *adj.*

**pa/gan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. State of being pagan; esp., the religion and worship of pagans; heathenism. 2. Pagan character or morals.

**pa/gan-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become pagan.

**page** (páji), *n.* [OF., fr. It. *paggio*.] 1. Formerly, a youth undergoing training for knighthood, who acted as attendant of his master and mistress, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education. 2. Now, a youth employed

for doing errands, carrying messages, etc., as in a hotel; 3. a boy employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body; 4. a uniformed attendant at a theater. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To attend a page; to act as page. 2. To seek out (a person) by calling 1 aloud, as pages do in a hotel.

**page**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina*.] 1. One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc. *Abbr. p.*; *pl.* *pp.* 2. Figuratively: a record; writing; as, the page of history. 3. An event or circumstance which might fill a written page. 3. *Print.* The type set for printing a page. — *v. t.* **PAGE/D** (pájd); **PAGE/ING** (pájd'ing). To mark or number the pages of; to furnish with folios.

**pag'eant** (náj'ent; formerly, & still occas., also **náj'ent**), *n.* [ME. *pagent*, *pagen*, a movable scaffold or stage, also, what was exhibited on it, fr. Anglo-Lat. *pagina*.] 1. *Hist.* a (one of a series of usually) movable structures, on which the scenes of the mysteries were performed in the open air. 2. A theatrical exhibition. 3. Any show, tableau, or temporary decoration on a fixed stage or a carriage in a public celebration. 4. A specious display, unsubstantial pomp. 5. An elaborate exhibition, esp. a parade, often with floats, for public entertainment, also, a stately funeral procession. 6. A type of community drama based on local history, given by local actors, out of doors.

**pag'eant-ry** (rí), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-riz). 1. Pageants or scenic spectacles, taken collectively, also, a pageant, or play. 2. Elaborate display; pomp.

**pag'i-nal** (náj'i-nál; -n'h), *adj.* [*LL.* *paginális*.] Consisting of pages; or of pertaining to a page or pages.

**pag'i-nate** (-nát), *v. t.* To page, as a book.

**pag'i-na-tion** (-náj'shén), *n.* Act or process of paging a book, etc.; the characters indicating the sequence of the pages; page numbering; also, the number of pages.

**pa-go-da** (pá-gó'dá), *n.* *Archaic*, **pag'od** (pá-gó'd); *pl.* **-GODS**. [*Fr.* *pagode*, fr. *Amil* *paganavati*.] A towerlike storied structure, usually a temple or a memorial, such as is frequent in India, China, Indochina, and Japan. Cf. **3d TOPP**.

**pa-gu'ri-an** (pá-gú'rí-an), *adj.* [*L.* *pagurus*, a kind of crab, fr. Gr. *papuros*.] *Zool.* Belonging to the family (Paguridae) containing the typical hermit crabs. — **pa-gu'ri-an**, *n.* — **pa-gu'rid** (pá-gú'ríd, pá-gú'ríd), *n.*

**Pah-la-vi** (pá'la-ví), *n.* Also **Poh'le-vi** (pá'le-vé). [*Per.* *Pahlavi*, fr. *Oper.* *Parthava* Parthia.] The chief Persian language from the 3d to the 9th century A. D., employing a Semitic alphabet related to that of the Avesta.

**pah'la-vi** (pá'la-ví, pít'), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [*Per.* pert to Riza Khan *Pahlavi*, Shah of Persia.] A gold coin of Iran introduced in 1927. See **MONY**, **Tables**.

**paid** (pád), *past & past part.* of **2d PAY**.

**paid'-in/sur/plus**. *Accounting.* Surplus resulting from sale of shares at a premium.

**paid'do** (pád'dó; pít'dó), **paid-**. Var. of **PEDO-**, Pagoda at Shanghai. *ped-*, as in **pal-dol-o-gy**.

**paik** (pák), *n.* *Scot.* A thump. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To strike.

**pail** (páil), *n.* [ME. *payle*, appar. fr. AS. *pegel* a wine vessel, gill.] A vessel, commonly circular in section, having an arched handle and often fitted with a cover; a bucket. — **pail'ful** (-fúl), *n.*

**pail-lasse'** (páil-lás'; páil'yis), *n.* [*F.* fr. It. *pagliaccio*, fr. L. *palea* chaff.] An under bed or mattress of straw.

**pail-lotte'** (páil-yét'), *n.* [*F.* dim. of *paille* straw. See **PALLET** bed.] A spandix; specif., a piece of pailon.

**pail'lon'** (pá'yón'), *n.*; *pl.* **-LONS** (F. -yón'). [*F.* fr. *paille* straw.] A thin leaf of metal, as for use in kilning.

**pain** (pán), *n.* [OF. *peine*, fr. L. *poena* penalty, punishment, fr. Gr. *poné* penalty.] 1. Punishment; penalty. *Obs.* exc. in phrases, *cap. on*, or *under*, *pay*, etc. 2. A distressing feeling due to disease, bodily injury, or emotional disturbance. 3. Distressing uneasiness of mind; grief. 4. *pl.* The throes of childbirth. 5. (*Chiefly pl.*) Labor; care or trouble, as, to take pains. — *Syn.* See **EFFORT**. — *v. t.* 1. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to distress. 2. To render mentally distressed; grieve. — *v. i.* To give pain.

**painch** (dial. pánsh). *Dial.* var. of **PAUNCH**.

**pain/ful** (pán'fúl), *adj.* 1. Full of pain; inflicting pain. 2. Requiring labor or toil. 3. *Archaic.* Careful; industrious. 4. Of the body or a bodily part, affected with pain. — **pain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pain'ful-ness**, *n.*

**pain/less**, *adj.* Free from pain; without pain. — **pain'less-ly**, *adv.*

**pains/tak'ing** (náj'ták'ing), *n.* Act of taking pains. — *adj.* Taking pains; assiduous. — **pains'tak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**paint** (pánt), *v. t.* [OF. *peint*, past part. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere*, *pinguere*.] 1. To form a representation of, as on a canvas, by applying paints. 2. To make or create (a picture or design) by means of pigments. 3. To cover with coloring matter; to apply to; to color. 4. To ornament by painting. 5. To tinge; to load or as with colors. 6. To represent vividly to the mind as if by painting; to depict. 7. To put on or apply like paint. — *v. i.* 1. To practice the art of painting; also, to describe vividly. 2. To color one's face in an attempt to beautify it. — *n.* 1. A mixture of a pigment with some suitable liquid to form a solid adherent covering when spread on a surface in thin coats for decoration, protection, etc.; also, the pigment in the form of a cake. 2. The dried film of paint on a surface. 3. Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face. 4. Act of painting; a coloring.

**paint/brush** (pánt'brúsh'), *n.* 1. A brush for applying paint. 2. The painted cup (which see).

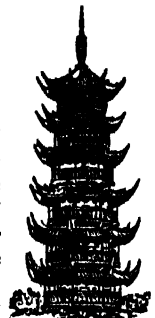
**paint'ed bun'ting** (pánt'éd-tíf), *n.* A beautifully colored finch (*Passerina ciris*), of the northern United States.

**painted cup**. Any of a genus (*Cassileia*) of plants of the figwort family, with brightly colored bracts, including *C. linearifolia*, the State flower of Wyoming; — called also *Indian paintbrush*.

**paint'or** (pánt'ér), *n.* [Var. of **PANTHER**.] The cougar.

**paint'or**, *n.* [OF. *pentoir* suspensory cordage, fr. L. *penderé* to hang.] A rope for making a boat fast.

**paint'er**, *n.* [OF. *peintour*.] One who paints; esp.: a An artist who paints pictures. b One who covers buildings, ships, or the like, with paint.



**painter's colic** (pân'tîz). Violent intestinal colic, caused by chronic lead poisoning.

**painting**, *n.* 1. Act of laying on, or adorning with, paints; also, that which is painted. 2. *Fine Arts*. The work of the painter; also, any work of art so produced.

**pair** (pâr), *n.*; *pl.* **PAIRS**; after a numeral, formerly, and now sometimes, *PAIR*. 1. *pl.* *PAIRS*, fr. *L. paria*, neut. pl. of *par* equal. 1. Two things of a kind, suited to each other, and intended to be used together. Abbrev. *pr.* 2. A single thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a pair of scissors, pair of compasses. 3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. 4. Two persons or animals of opposite sexes associated together. 5. *Now Chiefly Dial.* A set; as, a pair of stairs. 6. Two members of opposite parties or opinion in a deliberative body, who mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature, during a specified time; also, the arrangement thus made. 7. *Card Playing*. A set of two cards of the same value or denomination. 8. *See POKEK, Illustr.* 9. *pl.* Partners who continue playing against different opponents, as at duplicate bridge. 10. *Kinematics*. A combination of two parts, called *elements*, which are so applied to each other as mutually to constrain relative motion.

— *v. t.* To unite or arrange in a pair or couple. — *v. i.* 1. To form a pair; to match; suit. 2. To unite in a pair; to couple, to mate. 3. To agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting. See **PAIR**, *n.*, 6.

**pair-oar**, *n.* A boat rowed by two men, each pulling one oar and seated one abast the other — **pair-oar**, *adj.*

**pair production**. The simultaneous and complete transformation of a quantum of radiant energy into an electron and a positron when the quantum of radiant energy interacts with the intense electric field of the nucleus.

**Pair-roy shawl** (pâr'roy). A type of woolen shawl imitating a Cashmere shawl, formerly made at Paisley, Scotland.

**Pal-ute** (pâl'ut; 2), *n.* An Indian of a small Shoshonean tribe of southwestern Utah.

**pa-jâ-mâ** (pâ-jâ'mâ; -jâm'â), **py-jâ'mâ** (pî-jâ'mâ; pî; -jâm'â), *n.* [Hind. *colloq.* *pajâmâ*, *pajâmâ*, fr. *Per. pî-jâ* *lek* *jâ-mâ* *karmât*.] 1. In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn by Mohammedan men and women. 2. *Chiefly pl.* A garment consisting usually of jacket and trousers of silk, cotton, or the like, and worn as a night robe, dressing gown, or costume.

**pal** (pâl), *n.* [Romany (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pal* (on the Continent), fr. *Skr. bhârat* brother.] *Slang*. A partner; also, a boon companion. — *v. i.* **PALLED** (pâld); **PAL-LING**. *Slang*. To lie or become a pal (with another).

**pal-la-bra** (pâl-lâ'vî; 17), *n.* [Sp.] A word; hence, palaver.

**pal-ace** (pâl'is; -ds), *n.* [OF. *palais*, fr. *L. palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, where Augustus resided.] 1. The official residence of a sovereign or, *Eng.*, of an archbishop or bishop. 2. A large stately house. 3. A large public building, as for a legislature.

**pal-a-din** (pâl-a'dîn), *n.* [F., fr. *It. paladino*, fr. *L. palatinus* an officer of the palace.] In the Chivalric romances, one of the douzaines; hence, a champion; a literary hero.

**pal-ae**. Var. of **PALÆ** (see **PALÆO**), as in **pal-ae-eth-nol-o-gy**

**pal-ae-o** (pâl'ê-ô; pâl'ê-ô). Var. of **PALÆO**.

**pal-aeo-tra** (pâl'ê-ô-trâ; *n. pl.* **TRAE** (-trâ; -trâz), [L. *palaeus*, fr. *Gr. palaios*, fr. *palaios* to wrestle.] *Antiq.* A wrestling school; hence, a gymnasium.

*Jav. palatiki*, fr. *Skr. palatika*, var. of *parahka* palanquin, bed] A conveyance, usually for one person, consisting of an enclosed litter borne on the shoulders of men by means of poles. It is used in India, China, etc.

**pal-at-a-bile** (pâl'at-â-bîl), *adj.* Agreeable to the taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing. — **pal-at-a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'i-tî), *n.* — **pal-at-a-bile-ness**, *n.* — **pal-at-a-bly**, *adv.*

**pal-a-tal** (pâl'at-tâl; -tî), *adj.* [F., fr. *L. palatum*] 1. Of or pertaining to the palate. 2. *Phonet.* A formed with the front of the tongue, behind the tip (which is lowered), near or touching the hard palate, as in the vowels *ic* of German *ich*, or the nonpalatal *ai* of *English* in the *Fi* nasal *ga* (*agnos*), and in the vowels *i* and *ê*; — distinguished from *palatalized* and contrasted with *relat*. 3. More inclusively: (1) Formed with the blade of the tongue near the hard palate, as *ch* (*chun*), *j* (*juu*), *sh* (*shie*), *zh* (*mission*). (2) Of a vowel, front. — *n.* *Phonet.* A palatal sound or its symbol.

**pal-a-tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* *Phonet.* To pronounce as a palatal or front sound; specif., to modify the utterance of (a nonpalatal sound) by simultaneously bringing the front of the tongue to or near the hard palate. — **pal-a-tal-i-zation** (-iz-â-shûn; -iz-â-shûn), *n.*

**pal-ate** (pâl'tî; -ât), *n.* [L. *palatum*] 1. The roof of the mouth. In man the portion supported by the maxillary and palatine bones is called the *hard palate*, and the fold suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate is called the *soft palate*, or *velum*. 2. Taste; — from the mistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste. 3. Mental relish; intellectual taste. — *Syn.* See **TASTE**.

**pal-at-ial** (pâl'at-shûl), *adj.* [L. *palatinum* palace] Of, befitting, or pert. to a palace; magnificent. — **pal-at-ial-ly**, *adv.*

**pal-at-i-nate** (pâl'at-tî-nât), *n.* 1. The territory of a palatine. 2. [cap.] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate (see **Gaz.**).

**pal-a-tine** (pâl'at-tî-n; -tî-n), *adj.* [F. *palatin*, fr. *L. palatinum*.] *Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the palate. — *n.* *Antiq.* A palatine bone.

**pal-a-tine**, *adj.* [F. *palatin*, fr. *L. palatinus*, fr. *palatinum*. See **PALACE**.] 1. Of or pertaining to a palace; palatial. 2. Possessing royal privileges; as, a count palatine; or of pertaining to such a count, earl, or county. 3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Palatinate. — *n.* 1. An officer of an imperial palace: a *Oris*, the mayor of the palace. 2. Hence, esp. in medieval Europe, a vassal lord invested with royal rights in his domains. 3. [cap.] A native or inhabitant of the Palatinate. 4. One of the seven hills of Rome. See **SEVEN HILLS**. 5. A fur piece covering the neck and shoulders.

**pa-lav'or** (pâl-lâ'vêr; pâl-lâ'vêr), *n.* [Pg. *palavra*, fr. *L. parabola* a comparison, parable, *ML.*, tale, word. See **PARABOL**.] 1. In Africa, a parley, usually a long one among or with the natives; hence, a conference; a debate. 2. Talk; esp., profuse talk; flattery. — *v. t.* To parley; to parley; to talk idly or so as to beguile.

**pale** (pâl), *adj.* [OF., fr. *L. pallidus*.] 1. Wanting in color or in intensity of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid; wan. 2. Not bright or brilliant; faint; dim. 3. Of colors, wanting in chroma; as, a pale pink. — *v. t.* & *i.* To turn or make pale; to lose color. — **pale-ly**, *adv.*

**pale-ness**, *n.*

**pale** (pâl), *n.* [OF. *pal*, fr. *L. palus*.] 1. A stake; a pointed stake, as for fencing; a picket. 2. *Now Rare*. A fence or enclosure of or as of pales; barrier. 3. An enclosure; also, limits; bounds; as, in the cloister's pale. 4. A territory or district within certain bounds; specif., *Hist.*, short for *English Pale*, the territory of Calais, in France, under English control, or the country (also called simply *the Pale*) around Dublin within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion before Cromwell. 5. *Her.* A perpendicular stripe in a escutcheon. — *beeyond outside or out of the pale*. Beyond the limits, privileges, or protection, as of the church. — *v. t.* To enclose with or as with pales; to fence.

**pal-æ** (pâl'ê; pâl'ê-ô). = **PALÆO** (which see).

**pal-æ-a** (pâl'ê-â; *n. pl.* **PALÆAE** [-ch]). [L., *chaff.*] *Bot.* A one of the chaffy scales on the receptacle in many composite plants, esp. sunflowers. 6 The upper bract, which, with the lemma, encloses the flower in grasses. See **SPIKELET**, *Illustr.* — **pal-æ-a-ous** (pâl'ê-â-shûs), *adj.*

**pal-æ-eth-nol-o-gy**, **pal-æ-eth-nol-o-gy** (pâl'ê-êth-nôl'ô-jî; pâl'ê-ê), *n.* [*palæ* + *ethnology*.] Ethnology of early prehistoric man. — **pal-æ-eth-nol-log-ic**, **pal-æ-eth-nol-log-ic** (pâl'ê-êth-nôl'ô-jî-tik), **pal-æ-eth-nol-log-ic-cal**, **pal-æ-eth-nol-log-ic** (pâl'ê-êth-nôl'ô-jî-tik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-eth-nol-gist**, **pal-æ-eth-nol-gist** (pâl'ê-êth-nôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**pale-face** (pâl'fâs), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

**pal-æ-o**, **pal-æ-o** (pâl'ê-ô; pâl'ê-ô-ô). Before vowels usually **pal-æ-o**, **pal-æ-o**. [Gr. *palaios*.] A combining form meaning *old*, *ancient*, used to denote: *a* *Homology* in the past, as in *paleontology*, *paleontology*; also, short for *paleontological*, as in *paleobotany*. 6 Early; primitive; archaic; as in *paleolithic*; also, short for *paleolithic*.

**pal-æ-o-bot-a-ny**, **pal-æ-o-bot-a-ny** (pâl'ê-ô-bô-tâ-nî), *n.* The paleontology of plants. — **pal-æ-o-bot-an-ic**, **pal-æ-o-bot-an-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-bô-tân'ik), **pal-æ-o-bot-an-ic-cal**, **pal-æ-o-bot-an-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-bô-tân'ik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-o-bot-a-nist**, **pal-æ-o-bot-a-nist**, *n.*

**pal-æ-og-ra-phy**, **pal-æ-og-ra-phy** (pâl'ê-ô-grâ-fî; pâl'ê-ô), *n.* 1. An ancient manner of writing, ancient writings, collectively. 2. The study or science of deciphering ancient writings, determining their origin, period, etc. — **pal-æ-og-ra-pher**, **pal-æ-og-ra-pher** (-fêr), *n.* — **pal-æ-og-graph-ic**, **pal-æ-og-graph-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-grâf'ik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-og-graph-ic-cal**, **pal-æ-og-graph-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-grâf'ik), *adj.*

**pal-æ-o-lith-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-lîth'ik), *adj.* Also **pal-æ-o-lith-ic** [paleo- + *-lith* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to the early human culture characterized by rough or chipped stone implements; also, designating the period of this culture.

**paleolithic man**. *Anthropol.* Any type of man of, or peculiar to, the Paleolithic period, as the Heidelberg, Piltdown, Neanderthal, or Cro-Magnon man.

**pal-æ-on-tog-ra-phy**, **pal-æ-on-tog-ra-phy** (pâl'ê-ô-nô-tô-grâ-fî; pâl'ê-ô), *n.* [*paleo* + *Gr. onta* existing things + *-graphy*] The description of fossils. — **pal-æ-on-tog-graph-ic**, **pal-æ-on-tog-graph-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-nô-tô-grâf'ik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-on-tog-graph-ic-cal**, **pal-æ-on-tog-graph-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-nô-tô-grâf'ik), *adj.*

**pal-æ-on-tol-o-gy**, **pal-æ-on-tol-o-gy** (pâl'ê-ô-nôl'ô-jî; pâl'ê-ô), *n.* [*paleo* + *Gr. onta* existing things + *-logy*] 1. The science that deals with the life of past geological periods. It is based on the study of fossils. 2. A treatise on this science. — **pal-æ-on-tol-log-ic**, **pal-æ-on-tol-log-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-nôl'ô-jî-tik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-on-tol-log-ic-cal**, **pal-æ-on-tol-log-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-nôl'ô-jî-tik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-on-tol-gist**, **pal-æ-on-tol-gist** (pâl'ê-ô-nôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**pal-æ-o-pe-dol-o-gy**, **pal-æ-o-pe-dol-o-gy** (pâl'ê-ô-pê-dôl'ô-jî; pâl'ê-ô-ô), *n.* [*paleo* + *pedology*.] ie science which treats of the soils of past geological ages.

**pal-æ-o-zo-ic**, **Pal-æ-o-zo-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-zô-jî; pâl'ê-ô), *adj.* [*paleo* + *Gr. zôe* life] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, an era of geological history from the Proterozoic to the Mesozoic, or the group of rocks formed during this era. In its later epochs land plants, amphibians, and reptiles first appeared. — **Pal-æ-o-zo-ic**, **Pal-æ-o-zo-ic**, *n.*

**pal-æ-o-zo-ol-o-gy**, **pal-æ-o-zo-ol-o-gy** (pâl'ê-ô-zô-ôl'ô-jî; pâl'ê-ô-ô), *n.* The paleontology of animals. — **pal-æ-o-zo-ol-log-ic**, **pal-æ-o-zo-ol-log-ic** (pâl'ê-ô-zô-ôl'ô-jî-tik), *adj.* — **pal-æ-o-zo-ol-gist**, **pal-æ-o-zo-ol-gist** (pâl'ê-ô-zô-ôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**pal-es-tra** (pâl'ê-strâ), *n.* Var. of **PALÆSTRA**.

**pal-es-tot** (pâl'ê-tô; pâl'ê-tô), *n.* [F.] A type of loose overcoat. 6 A woman's outer garment of varying fashion.

**pal-ette** (pâl'ê-tî; -tî), *n.* [F. See **PALLAT** a thin board.] a A thin board or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays on or mixes his pigments. 6 The set of colors put on the palette.

**palette knife**. A knife, having a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, used by painters to mix colors. See **KNIFE**, *Illustr.* (8).

**pal-frey** (pâl'frî; *n. pl.* **PALFREYS** (-frîz)). [OF. *palefrei*, fr. *LL. palefredus*, fr. *parafredus* an extra post horse, fr. *Gr. para* along + *l. veredus* post horse.] A saddle horse; esp., a small horse for ladies.

**Pal-i** (pâl'î), *n.* [Skr. *pâlî* row, line.] A dialect descended from Vedic Aryan, used in Buddhist sacred writings. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**pal-i-kar** (pâl'î-kâr), *n.* [NGr. *palikari*, *palikari*, young man.] A soldier of the Greek militia in the war (1821-28) against Turkey.

**pal-imp-est** (pâl'imp-êst), *n.* [From *L.*, fr. *Gr. palimpsestos* scraped again, *palimpsestos* a palimpsest, fr. *palin* again + *psîn* to rub.] A parchment, tablet, etc., which has been used twice or three times (*double palimpsest*), the earlier writing having been erased.

**pal-in-drome** (pâl'în-drôm), *n.* [Gr. *palindromos* running back again, fr. *palin* again + *dromos* to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward (*emadon*; *Hannah*). **pal-ing** (pâl'îng), *n.* 1. Act of building, or of enclosing with, a fence. 2. Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

**pal-in-gen-e-sis** (pâl'în-jên'ê-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. palin* again + *genesis*.] 1. A new birth; regeneration; specif., Christian baptism. 2. The doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis. 3. *Biol.* The processes in the development of an individual which repeat the race history (phylogeny) of its group; — opposed to *cenogenesis*. 6 *Obs.* Spontaneous generation. 6 Abrupt metamorphosis.

**pal-i-node** (pâl'î-nôd), *n.* [MF. *palinod*, fr. *LL. palinodia*, fr. *Gr. palinodia*, fr. *palin* again + *ôidô* a song.] 1. An ode or song retracting something in a former one. 2. A formal retraction; recantation.

**pal-i-sade** (pâl'î-sâd), *n.* [F. *palissade*, fr. *Pr.*, deriv. of *L. palus* a stake, pale.] 1. A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. 2. A long, pointed stake, set with others in a close row as a defense. 3. A line of bold cliffs; — usually *pl.* — *v. t.* To surround or fortify with palisades.

**palish** (pāl'ish), *adj.* Somewhat or rather pale.

**pall** (pāl), *n.* [AS. *pāl*, fr. *L. pallium* cover, mantle, pall.] 1. A fine cloth spread over something (*Archeate in general sense*); esp., a heavy cloth, as of black velvet, thrown over a coffin; hence, figuratively, a coffin. 2. A covering or concealing thing; formerly, a cloak; now, esp., an overreaching mass which produces a gloomy effect; as, a *pall* of smoke. 3. *Archeate*. An outer garment; a cloak; a *pall* of smoke. 4. *Archeate*. An altar cloth. 5. A linen cloth for covering the chalice; now, esp., a square piece of cardboard, covered with linen and usually embroidered on the upper side. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall; to cloak.

**pall**, *v. i.* [From APPALL.] 1. To become vapid, dull, or insipid. 2. To become satiated or cloyed, as the stomach. — *v. t.* 1. *Rare* To make vapid or insipid; stale. 2. To satiate; cloy — *Syn.* See SATIATE.

**Pall-la-di-an** (pāl-lā'dī-ān; 58), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom; hence, of or pert. to wisdom or learning.

**Pall-la-di-an**, *adj.* *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating a variety of the revived classic style, founded on the works of the Italian Andrea Palladio (see *Biog.*).

**pall-la-di-um** (pāl-lā'dī-ūm; 58), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; used specif. of quadrivalent compounds.

**Pall-la-di-um**, *n.* [pāl-lā'dī-ūm], *n.*, *pl.* -ia (-ā). 1. *Class. Antiq.* A statue of Pallas Athena, esp. the famous one on the preservation of which was supposed to depend the safety of Troy. 2. [not cap.] That which affords security; a safeguard.

**pall-la-di-um**, *n.* [NL, fr. the asteroid *Pallas*.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element of the platinum group, silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but lighter (sp. gr., 12.0) and more easily fusible than platinum. Symbol, *Pd*; at. no., 46; at. wt., 106.7.

**pall-la-dous** (pāl-lā'dōs; 58), *adj.* *Chem.* Of or pert. to palladium; — used specif. of bivalent compounds.

**Pall-las** (pāl'lās), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Pallan*, *ados*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A giant slain by Athena in the war between the Olympians and the giants. 2. An epithet of Athena. Cf. 1st *PALLADIAN*. 3. *Astrol.* One of the asteroids.

**pall'bear'er** (pāl'bār'er), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

**pall'et** (pāl'et; -it), *n.* [ME. *pailette*, fr. OF. *pailette* straw, fr. *L. palea* chaff.] 1. A small and mean bed; a bed of straw. 2. *Chiefly Southern U. S.* A quilt or blanket spread on the floor for a bed.

**pall'et**, *n.* [F. *palette*, dim. fr. *L. pala* shovel.] 1. A wooden, flat-bladed implement such as used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their works. 2. An artist's palette. 3. A portable, shallow, double-faced wooden or metal platform, commonly about four feet square, for holding material for storage or transportation, as in a warehouse. 4. *Gilding.* A flat brush used in manipulating gold leaves. 5. *Harol.* Any of the clicks or detents connected with the piece which transmits impulses from the escapement wheel to the balance, and checks the escape wheel until the return movement of the balance. See ESCAPEMENT, *Illustr.* 6. *Nach.* A click or pawl driving a ratchet wheel.

**pall'et-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To place on a pallet (def. 3).

**pall'ette** (pāl'et; -it), *n.* [See *PALLIET*.] *Armor.* One of the plates at the armpits. See *ARMOR*, *Illustr.*

**pall'iasse** (pāl'yās, pāl'yās; pāl'lā's, pāl'lā's), *n.* Var. of *PALLIASSE*.

**pall'i-ate** (pāl'i-āt), *v. t.* [1. *palliatum* cloaked, fr. *pallium*. See *PALL* cloak.] 1. *Obs.* To cloak; shelter; hide. 2. To mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to *palliate* a disease. 3. To cover with excuses; to extenuate; as, to *palliate* faults. — *pall'i-a'tor* (-ā'tōr), *n.*

**pall'i-a'tion** (-ā'shōn), *n.* [F.] A palliating; as: a Extenuation; excuse. 6 Mitigation, alleviation.

**pall'i-a'tive** (pāl'i-ā'tiv; -ā'tiv, 58), *adj.* Serving to palliate — *n.* A palliative agent, as a drug.

**pall'id** (pāl'id), *adj.* [L. *pallidus*] Deficient in color; pale; wan. — *pall'id-ly*, *adv.* — *pall'id-ness*, *n.*

**pall'id-da Mors** (pāl'id-dā mōrs), [L.] Pale Death.

**pall'i-um** (pāl'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ia (-ā), *LIVMS* (līmz) [L. See *PALL* cloak.] 1. *Ant. Costume.* A himation; — the Roman name. 2. *Anat.* The cerebral cortex as a whole. 3. *Ecol.* a *R.C.Ch.* A circular band of white wool with penlants, worn by archbishops over the chasuble on certain occasions. See *VESTMENT*, *Illustr.* b An altar cloth; a pall. 4. *Zool.* The mantle of a mollusk, brachiopod, or bird.

**pall'-mall'** (pāl'māl'), *n.* [Obs. F. *pallamag*, fr. *It. pallamaglio*, fr. *palla* ball + *maglio*, fr. *L. malleus* mallet.] 1. A game, once common, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet; also, the alley in which it was played. 2. Written *Pall Mall* (*pron.* also pāl'māl'). In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life.

**pall'or** (pāl'ōr), *n.* [L.] Deficiency of color, as in the face; a wan appearance, paleness.

**palm** (pām), *n.* [ME. and L.; ME. *paume*, fr. OF. *paume*, fr. *L. palma*.] 1. The somewhat concave part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist. 2. The part of a glove covering the palm. 3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand (3-4 inches) or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers (7-10 inches). 4. A flat expanding part at the end of an armlike projection; specif., the blade of an oar or paddle. 5. The broad flattened part of an antler, as of the moose. 6 *Naut.* a The flat inner face of an anchor fluke; also, the fluke itself. See *ANCHOR*, *Illustr.* b *Sail-making.* A metal disk worn on the palm of the hand, used to push the needle through canvas in sewing sails.

— *v. t.* 1. To stroke with the palm or hand; also, to shake hands with. 2. In slight of hand, to conceal about the hand. 3. To impose by fraud; — usually with *on* or *upon*. b To pass or put by trickery; — usually with *off*.

**palm**, *n.* [AS. *palm*, *palma*, fr. *L. palma*; — from the resemblance of the leaf to a hand.] 1. Any of a family (Arecaceae, the palm family) of mostly tropical or sub-tropical monocotyledonous trees marked commonly by a simple stem and terminal crown of large leaves, pinnate in some species (*feather palms*) and fan-shaped in others (*fan palms*). Cf. *ROYAL PALM*. Certain species are of great economic importance, as the *betel coconut*, *date*, *gorilla*, *nipa*, *oil*, *piassava*, *rattan*, and *wax palms*. 2. A leaf of the palm, borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. 3. Any symbol of success or triumph; also, victory; triumph. 4. *Msl.* An addition to a military

decoration, specif. the French *Croix de guerre*, in the form of a palm frond, to indicate a second award of the basic decoration. — *palm-aceous* (pāl-mā'shūs), *adj.*

**palm'ar** (pāl'mēr), *adj.* [*L. palmaria*.] *Anat.* Pert. to, corresponding to, or situated in the palm of the hand.

**palm'ate** (pāl'māt), *adj.* Also *palm'at-ed* (-māt-ēd, fēd), [*L. palmatus*.] Hand-shaped; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; specif.: a *Bot.* Having lobes radiating from a common point; — said esp. of leaf blades. See *LEAF*, *Illustr.* (24, 25, 26); VENATION, *Illustr.* b *Zool.* Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds. — *palm'ate-ly*, *adv.*

**palm'a'tion** (pāl-mā'shōn), *n.* State or quality of being palmate; palmate lobation; also, a palmate part.

**palm cabbage**. a The cabbage palmetto. b = CABBAGE, *n.*, 2.

**palm crab**. = PURSE CRAB.

**palm'er** (pām'ēr), *n.* [OF. *paumier*, *palmer*, fr. *ML. palmaria*.] A pilgrim who wore two leaves of palm crosswise in token that he had visited the Holy Land.

**palm'er**, *v. i.* *Scot.* To wander about like a palmer.

**palmor worm**. [From *palmer* pilgrim.] Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage. In America, esp. the larva of a moth (*Dieckmeisera ligulalis*) which is destructive to fruit trees.

**palm'to** (pāl-mētō), *n.*, *pl.* -tos, -toes (-ōz). [*Sp. palmito*, dim. of *palma* palm tree.] 1. Any of various fan palms (see 2d *PALM*, *n.*, 1), esp. of southern U. S. and the West Indies, as the *cabbage palmetto* (*Sabal palmetto*) and palms of the genera *Thrinax* and *Coccothrinax*. 2. Strips of palmetto leaves, used in weaving.

**Palmetto State**. South Carolina, — a nickname alluding to the state arms, which contain a representation of a palmetto.

**palm'ist** (pām'ist; formerly also pāl'mist), *n.* One who practices palmistry.

**palm'is-try** (pām'is-trī; formerly also pāl'mis-), *n.* [ME. *paumes-try*, fr. *paume* palm of the hand + (*prob.*) *maistrīe* mastery; skill, fr. OF. *maistrīe*.] Art or practice of telling fortunes or of judging of character, aptitudes, etc., by study of the palm of the hand; chiromancy.

**palm'i-tate** (pāl'mī-tāt), *n.* A salt or ester of palmitic acid.

**palm'it'ic** (pāl'mī'tik), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating a white, crystalline fatty acid (*palmitic acid*,  $C_{15}H_{31}O_2$ ) occurring free in palm oil, and as the glyceryl ester (*palmitin*) in many fats.

**palm'i-tin** (pāl'mī-tīn), *n.* [*G. palmitinsäure*, trans. of *F. acide palmitique*.] *Chem.* A solid crystalline fat, a glyceryl ester of palmitic acid, associated with stearin and olein in animal fats.

**palm oil**. A solid yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the flesh of the fruit of several species of palms, esp. the oil palm, used in soap and candles, in greases, etc.

**palm sugar**. Sugar yielded by the sap of certain palms.

**Palm Sunday**. *Ecol.* The Sunday preceding Easter, commemorating Christ's entry into Jerusalem.

**palm'y** (pām'y), *adj.*; *palm'y-ER* (-ēr); *palm'y-EST*. 1. Hearing palms, abounding in palms. 2. Flourishing; prosperous.

**palm'ya** (pāl'mī'ya), *n.*, or **palm'ya palm or tree** [*Lk. palmyra* palm tree.] A tall, African palm (*Phoenix flabelliformis*) with large fan-shaped leaves.

**palm'o-m'no** (pāl'mō-m'no), *n.* [*Am. Sp.*, fr. *Sp. palomilla*.] [*U. S.* 1. A slender leaved short-coupled horse of a light tan or cream color, with flaxen or white mane and tail, from ancestry largely of Arabian stock. 2. A color like that of this horse.

**palp** (nālp), *n.* [*F. palpe*.] A palpus.

**palm'pa-ble** (pāl'pā-bē), *adj.* [*OF*, fr. *LL. palpabilis*, fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke.] 1. Capable of being touched or felt; tangible. 2. Easily perceptible by the senses; readily visible, audible, etc. 3. Easily perceptible intellectually; plain, obvious. — *Syn.* See *PERCEPTIBLE*. — *Ant.* Impalpable. — **palm'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tē), *n.* — **palm'pa-bly**, *adv.*

**palm'pate** (pāl'pāt), *adj.* *Zool.* Having a palpus or palpi.

**palm'pate** (-pāt), *v. t.* [*L. palpare*, *palpatum*, to feel.] To examine by touch, esp. medically. — **palm'pation** (pāl'pā'shōn), *n.*

**palm'pe-bral** (pāl'pē-brāl), *adj.* [*L.L. palpebralis*, fr. *palpebra*.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

**palm'pi** (pāl'pī), *n.*, *pl.* of *PALPUS*.

**palm'pi-tant** (pāl'pī-tānt), *adj.* [*L. palpitans*, pres. part.] Palpitating; throbbing.

**palm'pi-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* [*L. palpitare*, *palpitatum*, *v. intens* fr. *palpare*. See *PALPABLE*.] To beat rapidly and strongly; to flutter, throb; — of the heart.

**palm'pi-tation** (-tā'shōn), *n.* A rapid pulsation; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart.

**palm'pus** (pāl'pūs), *n.*; *pl.* -pi (pī). [*NL*, a feeler, *L.*, the soft palm of the hand.] *Zool.* In arthropods, a segmented process attached to a mouth part, usually having a tactile or gustatory function. See *INVERTEBRATE*, *Illustr.*

**palm's-grave** (pāl's-grāv; pāl's-), *n.* [*ID. paltagrave*, now *paltagraaf*, fr. *palta* palace + *graaf* count.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine.

**palm's-gra-vine** (-grā-vēn), *n.*

**palm'y** (pāl'y), *n.*; *pl.* -sies (-zīz). [*ME. paleisie*, fr. OF. *paralysis*, fr. *L. paralysis*. See *PARALYSIS*.] Paralysis. — *v. t.* -sied (-zīd); -sying. To affect with or as with palsy; to paralyze. — **palm'ied** (-zīd), *adj.*

**palm'ter** (pāl'tēr), *v. i.* 1. To act insincerely; to equivocate. 2. To haggle; chaffer — *Syn.* See *LIE*.

**palm'try** (pāl'trī), *adj.* Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; contemptible. — **palm'tri-ly**, *adv.* — **palm'tri-ness**, *n.*

**palm'ud'al** (pāl'ūd'al; pāl'ūd'al; -d'), *adj.* Also **palm'udine** (pāl'ūdīn; -dīn). [*L. palus*, *-udis*, a marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy.

**palm'udism** (pāl'ūdīz'm), *n.* *Med.* Malarial disease.

**palm'udrine** (pāl'ūdīrīn; -drīn), *n.* Also **palm'udrin** [*paludi*, a combinium form from *L. palus* marsh + *-ine*]. *Chem. & Pharm.* A colorless synthetic antimalarial drug,  $C_{14}H_{19}ClN$ .

**palm'y** (pāl'y), *adj.*; *palm'y-ER* (-ēr); *palm'y-EST*. Chiefly Poetic. Pale; wan; pallid.

**palm'y**, *adj.* [*F. palé*. See *PALP* a stake.] *Her.* Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

**pam** (pām), *n.* [*F. pamphile*, fr. *Gr.* personal name *Pamphilos*.]



Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) (1000)

**ing.** **a** The knave of clubs in the game of loc. **b** A game or in which *king* is the highest trump.

**pam'pas** (pām'pā; *alrāb.* -pās; *Sp.* pām'pās); *n.* *pl.* [Sp., *pl.* of *pampa*, fr. Quechua *pampa* a plain.] Vast treeless plains, esp. those of Argentina.

**pampas grass.** A South American grass (*Coriaria argentea*) with ample, silky white panicles.

**pam-pe'an** (pām-pe'ān; *pām-pe'ān*), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America or their Indian inhabitants. — *n.* An Indian of the pampas.

**pam'per** (pām'pēr), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To feed to the full; to glut. 2. To indulge to excess. — *Syn.* See *indulge*. — **pam'per-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**pam-pe'ro** (pām-pe'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -rōs (-rōs; *Sp.* rōs). [Sp., fr. *pampa* a plain.] A strong, cold wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas.

**pam'phlet** (pām'flet; -flet), *n.* [ME. *pamflet*, *pamflet*, prob. a dim., through OF., fr. *Pamphilus*, a Latin poem of the 12th c.] A book of a few sheets of printed matter, commonly with a paper cover.

**pam'phlet-er** (-ēr), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets. — *n.* A writer of pamphlets; — often contemptuous.

**pan** (pān), *n.* [AS. *panne*.] 1. A dish or vessel for domestic uses, commonly broad, shallow, and open. 2. Either of the receptacles in a pair of scales. **b** A vessel for evaporating, as salt brine. **c** A vessel for grinding and amalgamating ores; also, a vessel for separating gold, tin, etc., from gravel, crushed rock, etc. 3. **a** In old runs or pistols, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **b** A natural depression, esp. one containing standing water or mud. 4. Hardpan. — *v. t.*; *PANNED* (pānd); *PANNING*. 1. To look, wash, or otherwise treat in a pan, as, to pan gravel for gold. 2. *Slang.* To criticize severely. — *v. i.* 1. *Mining.* A to wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan in searching for gold. **b** To yield gold in the process of panning. 2. *Colloq.* To turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; — used with *out*.

**pan** (pān), *n.* [Hind. *pān*, fr. Skr. *parya* leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of it.

**pan** (pān), *v. t.* & *i.*; *PANNED* (pānd); *PANNING*. [Short for *panorama*.] *Motion Pictures.* To move in both the vertical and horizontal planes so as to keep an object in the picture or secure a panoramic effect; as to pan a camera; the camera pans to pick up the group.

**Pan** (pān), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pan*.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, etc. Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat. Cf. *PANOTIS*.

**pan, pan-** (pān-). [Gr. *pas*, *m.*, *pan*, neut. gen. *pantos*, all.] A combining form meaning *all*, *every*, used to denote. **a** Adverbially with adjectives, *all*, as in *panosophic*. **b [cap.] *The entirety of a diversified group*; — with the names of countries, or with adjectives formed therefrom, to imply a common bond or union, as in.**

|               |               |                  |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Pan-Asiatic   | Pan-Hispanic  | Pan-Scandinavian |
| Pan-British   | Pan-Islam     | Pan-Slav         |
| Pan-European  | Pan-Islamic   | Pan-Slavic       |
| Pan-German    | Pan-Mongolian | Pan-Slavism      |
| Pan-Germanic  | Pan-Moslemism | Pan-Slavonic     |
| Pan-Germanism | Pan-Pacific   | Pan-Slavonian    |
| Panhellenic   | Pan-Russian   | Pan-Teutonism    |
| Panhellenism  |               |                  |

**a** *A type, esp. of instrument or theory, covering or superseding more limited forms, as in panogenesis.* **b** *Extending throughout an implied group or field.* **c** *Med.* Affecting all or several parts; general.

#### panatroph

#### panneuritis

#### panplegia

**pan'a-oe'a** (pān'ā-ōē'ā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *panakeia*, fr. *panakē* all-healing, fr. *pan*, *pan*, all + *akeisthai* to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all. — **pan'a-oe'an** (-ān), *adj.*

**pan-neo's** (pān-nēō's), *n.* [Gr., fr. *pannaecheia*, fr. *penna* feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, esp. on a helmet.

**pan-ne'da** (pān-nē'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. *L.* *penna* bread.] A prepared dish containing soaked bread crumbs; as, chicken *panada*.

**Pan'e-ma hat** (pān'ē-mō; -mā), *n.* Also **pan'a-ma**, *n.* [From *Panama* (city).] A fine hand-plaited hat, made in Ecuador of leaves of the *linpaja*.

**Pan'-a-mer'i-can**, *adj.* [See *PAN-*.] Of or pertaining to both North America and South America or all Americans.

**Pan'-a-mer'i-can-ism**, *n.* **a** Advocacy of a political alliance of all the states of America. **b** Co operation among the American republics in political and economic matters.

**pan'a-tel'a** (pān'ā-tē'lā), *n.* [Sp. *panatela*.] A cigar of a shape shorter, slenderer, and more tapering than the *belvedere*. See *CIGAR*.

**pan'cake** (pān'kāk'), *n.* 1. A griddlecake. 2. *Aviation.* A landing made abruptly and with little or no forward movement, as in *pancaking*. — *v. i.* *Aviation.* To "level off" an airplane higher than for a normal landing, causing it to stall and descend with the wings at a very large angle of attack, on a steeply inclined path.

**pan'chro-mat'ic** (pān'krō-māt'ik), *adj.* [pan + *chromatic*.] *Photog.* Sensitive, as a plate, to light of all colors. — **pan'chro-ma-tism** (pān'krō-māt'iz'm), *n.*

**pan-cra'ti-lum** (pān'krāt'sh'ūm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pankrateia*, a complete contest, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *krateia* strength.] *Gr. Antig.* An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling. — **pan-cra'tic** (-krāt'ik), *adj.*

**pan'cre-as** (pān'krē-as; pāng'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pankreas*, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *kreas* flesh, meat.] *Anat. & Zool.* A large racemose gland discharging into the intestine, present in most vertebrates. It is called *sweetbread* when used as food. — **pan'cre-at'ic** (pāng'krē-āt'ik; pān'-), *adj.*

**pan'cre-at'ic ju-lus**. *Physiol.* The clear alkaline secretion of the pancreas which is poured into the duodenum, and acts on the food already acted on by the gastric juice.

**pan'cre-a-tin** (pāng'krē-āt'in; pān'-), *n.* *Biochem.* **a** Any enzyme of the pancreatic juice; also, a mixture of these enzymes. **b** A preparation made from the pancreas of animals, used as a digestive.

**pan'cre-a-to-** (pāng'krē-āt-ō; pān'-), *pancreat-*. [From the stem of Gr. *pankreas*.] A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the pancreas; as in **pan'cre-a-toe-to-my**, **pan'cre-a-toe-to-my** (see *ectomy*, *otomy*).

**pan'da** (pān'dā), *n.* 1. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal (*Ailuropus fulgens*) of the Himalayas, related to the raccoons. 2. Short for *plumed panda*, a large black-and-white bearlike mammal (*Ailuropoda*, syn. *Pandactes*, *melanoleuca*) of Tibet.

**pan-da'nus** (pān-dā'nūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Malay *pandan*.] Any of a genus (*Pandanus*) of tropical Old World plants, the screw pine. See *SCREW PINE*.

**Pan'da-rus** (pān-dā-rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pandoros*.] A leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War. In medieval romances, and by Chaucer and Shakespeare, he is represented as procuring Cressida for Troilus.

**Pan-dē'an** (pān-dē'ān), *adj.* Of or pert. to the god Pan.

**Pandēan pipes**. = **PANURE**.

**pan'dect** (pān'dēkt), *n.* [F. *pandecte*, fr. I. *pandecte*, *pandectae*, fr. Gr. *pandektis* all-receiving, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *dektai* to receive.] 1. *pl.* [cap.] The digest of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, — the leading compilation of the Roman civil law. 2. Any complete code of laws. 3. A complete digest.

**pan-dem'ic** (pān-dēm'ik), *adj.* [LL. *pandemus*, fr. Gr. *pandēmos*, *pandēmos*, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *dēmos* the people.] Of or pert. to all the people; general; universal; specif., *Med.*, affecting the majority of people in a country or a number of countries; everywhere epidemic. — *n.* A pandemic disease.

**Pan'de-mō-ni-um** (pān-dē-mō'nī-ŭm; -ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan* + Gr. *daimōn* a demon.] 1. The abode of demons; in Milton, the capital of Hell or palace of Satan; loosely, hell. 2. [not cap.] A wild tumult.

**pan'der** (pān'dēr), *n.* [See *PANDARUS*.] 1. A go-between in love intrigues; a pimp. 2. A minister to the evil passions of others. — *v. t.* To play the pander for. — *v. i.* To act the part of a pander.

**pan'der-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**Pan'dō-ra** (pān-dō'rā; 70), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pandōra*, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *dōron* a gift.] *Gr. Myth.* A woman sent by Zeus as punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. Zeus gave her a box (*Pandora's box*) enclosing all human ills, which escaped when she opened the box. Hope, also, in the box, remained.

**pan-dō-ra** (pān-dō'rā; 70), **pan-dō-re** (pān-dō'rē; pān'dōr), *n.* [It. *pandora*. See *PANDORE*.] A Pandora.

**pan'dour** (pān'dōr), *n.* [F., fr. G. *pandur*, fr. Croatian *pandur* constable, mounted policeman.] One of a local Croatian constabulary or military force organized chiefly to repress brigands.

**pan-dow'dy** (pān-dou'dī), *n.*; *pl.* **PANDOWDIES** (-dīz). *U.S.* A deep pie or pudding of apples, often sweetened with molasses.

**pan-du'ri-form** (pān-dū'rī-fōrm), *adj.* Also **pan-du-rate** (pān-dū-rāt). [LL. *pandura* a pandora + *-form*.] Obovate, with a concavity in each side, like a violin. See *LEAF*, *Illustr.* (11).

**pan'dy** (pān'dī), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dīz). [L. *pande* hold out (your hand) imper. of *pandere* to extend.] *Scot. & Dial.* A stroke on the face with a cane. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Scot. & Dial.* To strike (the hand), as with a cane.

**pan'quān**, *n.* [OF. *pan*, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, rag.] 1. A piece, section, or side of something; specif.: **a** A stair facet. **b** One of the sails of a nut or bolthead. 2. *Arch.* A panel, hence: **a** One of the compartments of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame. **b** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc. 3. *Obs.* A counterpane. 4. *Philately.* One of the divisions (usually two or four) of a sheet of stamps.

**pan'e-gy'ric** (pān'ē-jī'r'ik), *n.* [L. *panegyricus*, fr. Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fr. *panēgyris* an assembly of the people, fr. *pas*, *pan*, all + *agyris*, *agōra*, an assembly.] A eulogistic oration or writing; also, formal eulogizing. — *Syn.* See *ENCOMIUM*. — **pan'e-gy'r'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **pan'e-gy'r'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pan'e-gy'r'ist** (pān'ē-jī'r'ist; pān'ē-jī'r'ist), *n.* A eulogist.

**pan'e-gy-rize** (pān'ē-jī-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To write or deliver a *panegyric* on; to eulogize.

**pan'el** (pān'ēl; -l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *panis* panel.] 1. A pad or cushion serving as a saddle. 2. *Arch.* A compartment, portion, or section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; specif.: **a** A fence or railing, a section between two posts. **b** A portion of a framed structure, as of a bridge truss, between adjacent posts or struts. **c** A thin, usually rectangular, board or the like, set in a frame, as in a door. **d** Of or in a window, a compartment or pane. 3. Something resembling a door or wainscot panel, as a thin flat piece of wood on which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted; also, a painting on such a surface. 4. **a** Any of several units of construction of a wing surface of an airplane. **b** In rigid airships, the area bounded by two adjacent longerons and two adjacent transverse. **c** An ornamental strip placed lengthwise on a dress or skirt. **d** *See* *SWITCHBOARD*. 7. *Law.* A document containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, generally, the whole jury. 8. *Mining.* A division of a mine in one system of mining. — *v. t.*; *-ELD* (-ēld; -ld) or *-ELLED*; *-ELING* or *-ELING*. 1. *Law.* **a** To impanel (a jury). **b** *Scots Law.* To indict. 2. To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling.

**panel discussion.** Discussion, as of public issues, in which a selected list, or panel, of speakers engage.

**panel heating.** The heating of a house, room, etc., by heat radiated from large warmed surfaces, as floors, ceilings, or panels; — called also *radiant heating*.

**pan'el-ing**, **pan'el-ling** (pān'ēl-ing), *n.* Wood, etc., made into panels; panels collectively.

**pan'o-tel'a**, **pan'e-tel'ia** (pān'ē-tē'lā). Vars. of *PANATELA*.

**pan fish.** A small fish suitable for frying whole.

**pan'g** (pāng), *n.* 1. A paroxysm of extreme pain; a throe. 2. A sudden sharp attack of any emotion; as, the *pan'g* of remorse. — *v. t.* *Now Rare.* To cause to have a *pan'g* or *pan'g*.

**pan'g**, *adj.* *Scot.* Full; crammed. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To cram.

**pan-gen'e-sis** (pān-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *pan* + *genesis*.] *Biol.* A theory to explain heredity that the cells throw off minute granules (gemules), which, circulating freely throughout the system, and multiplying by subdivision, collect in the reproductive products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains gemules from all parts of the parent or parents; — opposed to *blastogenesis*. — **pan'ge-net'ic** (pān-jē-nēt'ik), *adj.*

**pan-go'lin** (pāng-gō'lin), *n.* [Malay *pangulin* roller, fr. *gulin* to roll; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of several Asiatic and African edentate mammals (*Manis* and allied genera, order *Pholidota*); a scaly anteater.

**pan'han'dle** (pān'hān'dl), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, any arm or projection of land like the handle of a pan, such as the northwestern part of Oklahoma.

**pan'han'dle**, *v. t.* & *i.* [From *panhandler*, fr. *pan* bowl or cup for alms + *handler*.] *Slang.* To accost and beg (from). — **pan'han'dler** (-dlēr), *n.*



**Pan'hel-len-ic** (pân'hêl'ên-îk; -îk'ên), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to all Greece or Panhellenism. 2. Of or pertaining to all Greek-letter fraternities or societies in the United States or an organization representing them.

**Pan'hel-len-ism** (pân'hêl'ên-îzm), *n.* The idea of, or movement or sympathy for, political union of all Greeks; Panhellenic spirit, policies, etc. — **Pan'hel-len-ist** (-îst), *n.*

**pan'ic** (pân'îk), *n.* [*panicum*, fr. *panus* ear of millet, tuft.] Panic grass; also, the edible grain of some species.

**pan'ic**, *adj.* [*Panicus*, fr. Gr. *panikos*, fr. *Pan* Pan.] 1. Literally, or of pert. to Pan: — used of sudden, extreme, and groundless fear, such as Pan was supposed to cause; as, panic terror. 2. Of pert. to, or coming from such fear. — *v. t.* 1. A sudden, overpowering fright, esp. when groundless. 2. A sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs, resulting in an artificial depression in values caused by violent measures for protection or for the sale of securities or other property. — *v. t.* **PAN'ICKED** (-îkt); **PAN'ICK-ING** (-îk-ing). 1. To affect with panic. 2. *Slang.* To produce demonstrative appreciation on the part of; as, to **panic** an audience with a new act. — *Syn.* See **FEAR**. — **pan'ick-y** (pân'îk'î), *adj.* — **pan'ic-strick'en**, **pan'ic-struck**, *adj.*

**panic grass**. Any of a genus (*Panicum*) of grasses, or of several closely related genera (as *Echinochloa*).

**pan'ic-ule** (pân'îk'ûl), *n.* [*panicula* tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* tuft, ear of millet.] Bot. A compound racemose inflorescence; popularly, any pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illustr.* (8).

**pan'ic-u-late** (pân'îk'û-lât), *adj.* Bot. Arranged in panicles; branching like a panicle. — **pan'ic-u-lated** (-lât'ed; -îd), *adj.* — **pan'ic-u-lato-ly**, *adv.*

**Pan-jâ-hi** (pân-jâ'hî), *n.* The language of the Punjab, a Sanskrit language with Arabic and Persian loanwords. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**pan-jan'drum** (pân-jân'drûm), *n.* [Coined in imitation of words from Gr. beginning with *pan-*, and of L. endings.] A burlesque title for a powerful or pretentious official.

**panne** (pân), *n.* [*F.*] A soft fabric resembling velvet, but with a longer, looser nap and a smooth, lustrous finish.

**pan'nier** (pân'yêr; -îr; 58), *n.* [*OF. panier*, fr. L. *panarium* bread-basket, fr. *panis* bread.] 1. A rather large basket; esp., a wicker basket carried on the back of a horse or on the shoulder of a person. 2. A framework formerly worn by women to expand their skirts at the hips; also, an overskirt puffed full at the sides.

**pan'nî-kin** (pân'î-kin), *n.* A small pan or cup.

**pan'nous** (pân'ûs), *adj.* [*L. pannosus*, fr. *pannus* cloth.] Bot. Like felt or woolen cloth in texture or look.

**pa-no'cha** (pâ-nô'châ), *n.* [*Sp. panocha*, *panoja*.] A Mexican raw sugar. — *b* Also **pa-no'che** (pâ-nô'chê), **pa-nou'chi** (pâ-nô'chî), **pe-nu'che** (pân'ô'chê), **pe-nu'chi** (pân'ô'chî). A sweetmeat usually of brown sugar, cream, and nuts.

**pan'o-ply** (pân'ô-plî), *n.* *pl.* -PLIES (-plîz) [*Gr. panoplia*, fr. *pan*, *all* + *hoplon* (in *pl.*, armor, arms).] 1. A full suit of armor. 2. Anything protecting completely or forming a magnificent covering. — **pan'o-plyed** (-plîd), *adj.*

**pan'o-ra-ma** (pân'ô-ra-mâ; -râm'â), *n.* [*Gr. pan*, *all* + *hōra* *hōra* that which is seen, fr. *horan* to see.] 1. A picture exhibited at a time, by being unrolled before the spectator. 2. An unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction; hence, a comprehensive presentation of a subject. 3. A mental picture of a series of images or events, etc. — **pan'o-ram'ic** (-râm'îk), *adj.*

**pan'o-ram'ic sight**. A form of periscope sight for use by marksmen, etc.

**Pan'pipe** (pân'pîp'), *n.* *Mus.* A primitive wind instrument, consisting of a series of short hollow reeds bound together side by side, the lower ends being stopped.

**pan'o-phism** (pân'ô-fîz'm), *n.* [*Gr. pansophos* all-wise.] Pretension to universal knowledge. — **pan'o-phist** (-fîst), *n.*

**pan'o-ph-y** (-fî), *n.* Universal wisdom or encyclopedic knowledge. — **pan-soph'ic** (pân-sôf'îk), **pan-soph'ic-al** (-î-kâl), *adj.*

**pan'sy** (pân'zî), *n.* *pl.* -SIES (-zîz) [*F. pansée* thought, *pansy*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. *L. pensare* to weigh, ponder.] 1. A garden violet (*Viola tricolor hortensis*), derived from the wild *panny* (*Viola tricolor*) of Europe; also, its flower. 2. *Slang.* A an effeminate young man. *b* A male homosexual.

**pan't** (pânt), *v. i.* [*OF. pantaisier* to be breathless.] 1. To breathe quickly, or in a labored manner, as from exertion. 2. Hence: To long eagerly; to yearn. 3. To throb; to pulsate; — said of the heart, blood, etc. — *v. t.* To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; gasp; — with *out* or *forth*. — *n.* 1. One of a series of short spasmodic breaths, as after exertion; a gasp. Also, a throb or puff of an engine. 2. A palpitation, or throb, as of the heart.

**pan't**. [*Gr. pas, pantos*.] A combining form meaning *all*, equivalent to *pan-*.

**pan'ta-**. *Erron. var. of PANTO-* (which see).

**Pan-ta-gru-el** (pân-tâ-grû-êl; F. pân'tâ-grû-êl'), *n.* [*F.*] The giant son of Gargantua in Rabelais's *Pantagruel*. He is a jolly drunkard, whose unrestrained humor has a serious satirical purpose. — **Pan'ta-gru-el'ian** (pân-tâ-grû-êl'î-ân), *adj.* — **Pan'ta-gru-el'ism** (pân-tâ-grû-êl'î-z'm; pân-tâ-grû-êl'î-z'm), *n.* — **Pan'ta-gru-el'ist** (-îst), *n.*

**pan'ta-lets**, **pan'ta-lettes** (pân'tâ-lîts'), *n. pl.* *sing.* *Rare.* **PANTALETTE**, **PANTALETTE**. [*Dim.* fr. **PANTALON**.] In women's and girls' costume of about 1830-50, long loose drawers with a frill or ruffle at the bottom of each leg; also, a detachable frill or ruffle showing below the skirt.

**pan'ta-loon'** (pân'tâ-lûn'), *n.* [*F. pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in comedy, fr. *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice.] 1. [*Comp.*] In Italian comedy, a character, usually a lean old dotard, with a kind of tight-fitting combination of trousers and stockings; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon. 2. *Usually pl.* Trousers.

**pan'to-mi-con** (pân-têk'nî-kôn; -kûn), *n.* [*NL.*] See **PAN-**; **TECHNIC**. — *Syn.* A furniture van.

**pan'the-ism** (pân'thê-îzm), *n.* [*pan* + *theism*.] 1. The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God; the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifest in the existing universe. 2. The worship of gods of different

creeds, cults, or peoples indifferently. — **pan'the-ist** (-îst), *n.* — **pan'the-ist'ic** (-îk'îk), **pan'the-ist'ic-al** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **pan'the-ist'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**pan'the-on** (pân'thê-ôn; -ân; pân'thê'ôn), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *pantheon* (sc. *hieron*), fr. *pantheios* of all gods, fr. *pas*, *pan*, *all* + *theios* of the god, fr. *theos* a god.] 1. A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*comp.*] the building so called at Rome. 2. A building resembling or likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., a building where the rest of the dead of a nation. 3. The aggregate gods of a people.

**pan'ther** (pân'thêr), *n.* See **FLORA**, *Note* 3. [*OF. pantere* (*F. panthère*), fr. *panthera*, fr. Gr. *panthēr*.] 1. The leopard; esp., a supposed robust and fierce variety, or the black variety. *b* In America, the cougar, or, less often, the jaguar. — **pan'ther-ess** (-êz; -îs), *n.*

**pan'tle**, **pan'ties**. See **PANTY**.

**pan'tile** (pân'tîl'), *n.* [*pan* dish + *tîle*.] A roofing tile whose cross section is a dissymmetrical once curve. *b* A longitudinally curved roofing tile, laid alternately with convex covering tiles; a gutter tile.



**pan'ting**, *adj.* That pants. —

**pan'ting-ly**, *adv.* Panules a.

**pan'to-** (pân'tô-). [*Gr. pan*, *pan*, *sen. pantos*.] A combining form meaning *all*, as in *pantomime*.

**pan'to-ble**, **pan'to-ble** (pân'tô-blî; pân'tô-blî'), *n.* [*F. pantoufle*.] A slipper.

**pan'to-graph** (pân'tô-gráf; 0), *n.* [*panto* + *-graph*.] 1. An instrument, essentially of four light rigid links joined in parallelogram form, to copy maps, plans, or the like on any predetermined scale. 2. *Rare.* A trolley or current collecting device carried by a light collapsible frame. — **pan'to-graph'ic** (-gráf'îk), *adj.* — **pan'to-graph'ic-ly** (pân'tô-gráf'îk), *adv.*

**pan'to-log-ic** (pân'tô-lôg'îk), *n.* A systematic view of all knowledge. — **pan'to-log'ic** (pân'tô-lôg'îk), **pan'to-log'ic-al** (-î-kâl), *adj.* — **pan'to-log'ist** (pân'tô-lôg'îst), *n.*

**pan'to-mime** (pân'tô-mîm), *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *pantomimus*, fr. Gr. *pantomimos*, lit., all-imitating, fr. *pas*, *pantos*, *all* + *mimos* mimic, mime.] 1. An actor in a dumb-show performance, esp. in ancient Rome. 2. A dramatic performance by actors using only, or chiefly, dumb show. 3. Hence, dumb show of any sort. — *v. t.* & *i.* To represent by pantomime. — **pan'to-mim'ic** (-mîm'îk), *adj.* — **pan'to-mim'ic-ry** (-rî), *n.*

**pan'to-mim'ist** (pân'tô-mîm'îst), *n.* An actor in pantomime; also, a composer of pantomimes.

**pan'to-scope** (pân'tô-skôp), *n.* [*panto* + *-scope*.] Photog. A form of wide-angle lens.

**pan'to-scop'ic** (-skôp'îk), *adj.* Having a wide field of view.

**pan'to-then'ic ac'id** (pân'tô-thên'îk), *n.* [*Gr. pantothēn* from every side.] A member of the vitamin-B complex. See **VITAMIN**.

**pan'toum'** (pân'tôom'), *n.* [*F.* See **PANTUN**.] *Prose.* A series of quatrains rhyming ABAB, BCBC, CDCD, etc., with A as the final rhyme. See **PANTUN**.

**pan'try** (pân'trî), *n.* *pl.* -TRIES (-trîz). [*OF. panterre*, fr. *panter* panter, fr. *pan* bread, fr. *panis*.] A room or closet where bread and other provisions are kept; also, a room near a dining room for glassware, chinaware, etc.

**pants** (pânts), *n. pl.* [*Contr. pantaloon*.] Trousers; (*Brit.*) drawers.

**pan'tun'** (pân'tûn'), *n.* [*Malay.*] *Prose.* The Malay verse form imitated under the name *pantoun* (which see).

**pan'ty** (pân'tî), *n.* Also **pan'tie** (-tî). *Usually in pl. pan'ties* (-tîz). A child's or woman's undergarment covering the lower trunk, with closed crotch and very short legs.

**pan'ty gir'dle** (pân'tî), *n.* A woman's girldle with a closed crotch and usually without garters.

**pan'ty-waist** (pân'tî-wâist'), *n.* A child's garment consisting of short pants buttoned to a waist; hence, *Stagn*, a dress. — *adj.* Childish; infantile; also, *Slang*, assiduous.

**Pan'urge** (pân'ûr; pân'ûr'îz'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. Gr. *panourgos* ready to do anything, a rogue.] In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, Pantagruel's favorite, a witty wenchthrift, tippler, libertine, coward, and rogue.

**Pan'za**, **Sancho**. See **SANCHO PANZA**.

**Pan'zer** (pân'tsêr; *Angl.* pân'zêr), *n.* [*G.*] *Mil.* Literally, armor; — equivalent in combination with nouns to an adjective meaning *armored*, specif. in **Panzer division** [*G. Panzerdivision* (pân'tsêr-dî-vî-zî-ôn); *pl.* -DIVISIONEN (-dî-vî-zî-ôn-nên)], a mechanized armored offensive unit. Hence, **panzer**, *n.* Any mechanized armored force.

**pap** (pâp), *n.* [*ME. pap, pappe*.] 1. *Archaic.* A nipple; teat. 2. Anything shaped like a nipple.

**pap**, *n.* 1. A soft food for infants or inv from official patronage; as, *treasury pap*.

**pa'pa** (pâ'pâ; pâ'pâ'; *Brit.* usually pâ'pâ'), *n.* [*F.*, orig. a child's word.] Father; — a child's word.

**pa'pa** (pâ'pâ), *n.* [*L.*, father, bishop, fr. Gr. *papas*, *pappas*.] *Ecol.* 1. The pope. *b* *Eastern Ch.* (1) The patriarch of Alexandria. (2) One of the lower clergy.

**pa'pa-cy** (pâ'pâ-sî), *n.* *pl.* **PAPACIES** (-sîz). [*MI.* *papatia*, fr. L. *papa*, See **POPE**.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope; papal jurisdiction. 2. The succession of popes; the papal line. 3. The period of time a pope reigns. *b* [*comp.*] The system of government in the Roman Catholic Church of which the pope is the supreme head.

**pa-pe'in** (pâ-pâ'in; pâ'pâ-in), *n.* [*See PAPA*.] *Biochem.* A proteolytic enzyme in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya, and apparently intermediate in action between pepsin and trypsin. It is used as a digestive.

**pa'pal** (pâ'pâl), *adj.* [*OF.*] 1. Of or pert. to the pope of Rome; ordered or uttered by the pope. 2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

**papal cross**. See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (4).

**pa-pav'er-a'ceous** (pâ-pâ-vêr'ê-shûs), *adj.* [*L.* *papaver poppy*.] *Bot.* Belonging to the poppy family (*Papaveraceae*). See **POPPY**.

**pa-pav'er-ine** (pâ-pâ-vêr'ê-nî; pâ'pâ-vêr-), *n.* Also **pa-pav'er-in**. A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, constituting about one per cent of opium. It relaxes muscular tissue and has a weak analgesic and local anesthetic action.

**pa-paw**, **paw-paw'** (pâ-pô; less often pô-pô', in sense 1; pô'pô' in sense 2), *n.* *Syn.* *papaya* papaw tree, *papaya* its fruit. 1. The papaya. 2. The oblong yellowish fruit of a tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States; also, the tree.

**pa-pay'a** (pá-pá'dá), *n.* [Sp., *pron.*, fruit of the papaw.] The large, oblong, yellow, edible fruit of a tropical American tree (*Carica papaya*, family Caricaceae); also, the tree.

**pa-per** (pá-pér), *n.* [OF. *papier*, fr. *l.* *papyrus* paper, *papyrus*, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, fr. Gr. *papyros*.] 1. A substance made in thin sheets or leaves from reed, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material, for various uses. 2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. 3. Something resembling such sheets or leaves, as the papyrus of the ancients; also, papier-mâché. 4. A sheet or leaf containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a paper of pins. 5. A document; a writing, as a note, or essay; specif., *pl.*, documents proving identity, validity, etc.; as, an officer's *papers*. Hence: a Negotiable paper. *b* (*pl.*) = *SHIP'S PAPERS*. 6. A newspaper; journal. 7. Decorated coverings for walls, made of paper (sense 1). 8. *Slang*. A free pass; persons admitted free, as to a dramatic presentation.

— *v. t.* 1. To write on paper; also, to describe on paper and publish the description. 2. To enclose in paper. 3. To furnish with paper, esp. wallpaper.

— *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to paper; made of paper. 2. Dealing in, or used for, paper or papers. 3. Resembling paper; existing only on paper; unsubstantial, as, *a paper profit*.

**pa-per-back'** (pá-pér-báck'), *n.* *Collog.* A paper-covered book.

**paper birch**. See *birch*.

**pa-per-board'** (pá-pér-bórd'), *n.* Cardboard, pasteboard, etc. — *pa-per-board'*, *adj.*

**paper chase**. Hare and hounds. — *pa-per-chas'ing*, *adj.* & *n.*

**paper cutter**. A device fitted with a knife for cutting many sheets of paper simultaneously; also, a paper knife.

**pa-per-er** (pá-pér-ér), *n.* One who puts on paper, as a paper hanger; also, one who sandpapers.

**paper hanger**. One who covers walls, etc., with wallpaper. — *paper hanging*. — *pa-per-hang'ing*, *adj.*

**paper hangings**. Wallpaper.

**paper knife**. An implement with a thin blade, and often an ornamental handle, for slitting envelopes, the leaves of a book, etc.

**paper money**. Paper documents that circulate instead of metallic money; strictly, those forms issued for such circulation, as government notes, bank notes, etc.; loosely, all instruments, such as checks and drafts, that have the effect of replacing money in circulation.

**paper nautilus**. See *NAUTILUS*, 2.

**paper profit**. A prospective unrealized profit on a transaction not concluded.

**pa-per-weigh't** (pá-pér-wáit'), *n.* Any object designed to hold down loose papers by its weight.

**paper work**. The writing or reviewing of papers, specif., of records, army reports, school compositions or examinations, etc.

**pa-per-y** (pá-pér-y), *adj.* Like paper, of the thinness or consistency of paper.

**pa-pé-o-lerie** (pá-pé-ó-trí; *F.* pá-pé-ó-trí), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *papeter* maker or seller of paper, fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

**Pa-phian** (pá-pí-án), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love. — *n.* A prostitute.

**pa-pier' col'lée'** (pá-pyá' kól-lé'; *pl.* PAPIERS *col'lés* (pá-pyá' kól-lá'; [*F.*, lit., pasted paper.] *Cubism* An agglomeration of bits of paper and odds and ends pasted flat on a board or canvas in a grouping directed by a subconscious impulse of the artist, to form a composition.

**pa-pier-mâ-ché'** (pá-pyá-mâ-shá'; *F.* pá-pyá-mâ-shá'), *n.* [*F.*, chewed paper.] A hard and strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, rosin, etc. — *pa-pier-mâ-ché'*, *adj.*

**pa-pili-o-na-coe-us** (pá-pí-lí-ó-ná-shí-s; [*L.*, *papilio* a butterfly + *-aeus*.]) Like a butterfly; specif.: *Bot.* a Belonging to the pea family (Fabaceae). *b* Having an irregular zygomorphic corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly.

**pa-pi-lá** (pá-pí-lá), *n.* *pl.* LAE (-ē). [*L.*, nipple.] 1. The nipple, any small nipplelike projection or part. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* A process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth. *b* One of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin. *c* One of the small protuberances over the upper surface of the tongue. 3. *Bot.* An epidermal cell forming a conical protuberance like a minute hair.

**pa-pi-lar'y** (pá-pí-lér'; -lér'; pá-pí-lér'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a papilla or papillae, papillose.

**pa-pi-lí-lo-ma** (pá-pí-lí-ló-má), *n.* *pl.* -LOMATA (-tá), -LOMAS (-máz). [*N.L.*, fr. *papilla* + *-oma*.] *Med.* An epithelial tumor, such as a corn or a wart, formed by hypertrophy of the papillae of the skin or mucous membrane.

**pa-pi-lí-on** (pá-pí-lí-on; *F.* pá-pí-lí-on'), *n.* [*F.*, lit. butterfly; — from the shape of its ears.] A tiny dog of a European breed kept almost solely as a pet.

**pa-pi-lí-lo-se** (pá-pí-lí-ló-sé), *adj.* Covered with, or bearing, papillae; resembling papillae. — *pa-pi-lí-lo-sí-ty* (-lós'í-tí), *n.*

**pa-pi-lí-ló-lé** (-lót), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A curlpaper. 2. A paper wrapper in which culets are sometimes served.

**pa-pí-st**, **Pa-pí-st** (pá-pí-st), *n.* A Roman Catholic regarded as a partisan of the pope, — used disparagingly. — *pa-pí-st*, *Pa-pí-st*, *adj.*

**pa-pis'tic** (pá-pí-s'tík), *adj.* Also *pa-pis'ti-cal* (-tí-kál). Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church and its doctrines, ceremonies, or government; — used disparagingly.

**pa-poos'** (ná-póos'), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.* *papoo* suckling.] A young child of North American Indian parents.

**pap'pose** (pá-pós; 2), *adj.* Also *pap'pous* (pá-pís). *Bot.* Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus.

**pap'pus** (pá-pús), *n.* *pl.* PAPPI (-i). [*L.*, an old man, pappus, fr. Gr. *pappos*.] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain seed plants, notably the composites.

**pa-prí-ka** (pá-prí-ká; pá-prí-ká), *n.* Also *pa-prí-ca*. [*G.* *paprika*, fr. Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper.] a The ripe fruit of the bonnet pepper (*Capsicum tetragonum*) and possibly of other species of *Capsicum* (see *PEPPER*, *n.*, 3). *b* The mildly pungent spice prepared from these fruits.

**Pap'u-an** (pá-pí-ú-an), *n.* [*Malay papuwa* frizzled.] 1. One of the native race of Papua, or New Guinea, having sooty brown to black complexions and frizzly hair. 2. One of any of the darker races of Oceania. — *Pap'u-an*, *adj.*

**pap'ule** (pá-pú-lí), *n.* [*L.* *papula* pimple.] *Med.* A pimple.

**pa-py'rus** (pá-pí-rús), *n.*; *pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). [*L.* See *PAPER*.] 1. A tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*), native to the Nile region. 2. The pith of this plant, sliced and pressed into a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. 3. A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls of papyrus.

**par** (pár), *n.* [*L.*, equal, an equal, equality.] 1. The established value of the monetary unit of one country expressed in terms of the monetary unit of another using the same metal as the standard of value; — called in full the *mint par of exchange*. 2. The nominal value of securities or certificates of value. A security is said to be at *par* when the market price equals the par value. 3. Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; common level; — usually with *on* or *upon*; as, his ability is on a *par* with his rank. 4. *Golf*. The number of strokes required for a hole or a round played perfectly. It is computed on the basis of the length of the hole, two strokes being allowed on each hole for putting. — *above, below, under, or up to, par*. Above, below, etc., the particular value or price taken as the *par*; hence, *Collog.*, above, below, etc., an accepted standard or normal level, specif., of health. — *par, adj.*

**par** (pár), = 1st *PARA*.

**pa-ra'** (pá-rá', pá-rá'), *n.* [*Turk.* *pārāh*, fr. Per. *pārāh* a piece.] A minor coin of a Turkey, 40 piaster. *b* Yugoslavia, 400 dinar.

**Pa-rá'** (pá-rá', *Pa. pá-rá'*), *n.* Short for *PARA RUNNER*.

**par'a-** (pá-rá'), *par-*. [*G.* *para-*, fr. *para* beside.] A prefix meaning *beside*, in its senses 1. *Beside, alongside of, beyond, aside from, amiss*, as in *parallel, paragraph, paraphrase, parody*. 2. *Chem.* A prefix (also, adjectively, *par'a*) designating: a A variety of a substance, or a substance in some way related to the one to whose name the prefix is attached, as an isomer, a modification, a derivative, etc.; as, *paraldehyde*. *b* Certain benzene derivatives, or compounds of analogous structure. *Abbr. p.* See *BENZENE RING*. 3. *Med.* a A *faulty or disordered condition; abnormal*; as in *paranoia*. *b* *Associated in a subsidiary or accessory capacity*, as in *parasympathetic*. *c* *Closely resembling the true form*; as in *paratyphoid*.

**par'a-**. [*F.*, fr. *it.* imper. of *parare* to shield, defend.] 1. A combining form meaning *that which shields or protects from*, as in *parachute, parasol*. 2. *Met.* A combining form for *parachute*, *n.*, 1, meaning: a *Specially trained and equipped for descent by parachute from aircraft*, as in:

parabomb      paramarine      paratroop

paraengineer      parasaboteur      paratrooper

*b* *Of, by, or in defense against, armed parachutists*, as in *par'a-op-er-a'tion, par'a-spot'ter*.

**par'a-a-mí-no-ben-zó'ic ac'id** (pá-rá-á-mí-nó-bén-zó'ík; -ám'tí-bó'). A member of the vitamin-B complex. See *VITAMIN*.

**par'a-blast** (pá-rá-blíst), *n.* [See *PARA-*; -*blast*.] *Embryol.* The yolk of a meroblastic ovum. — *par'a-blas'tic* (-blíst'ík), *adj.*

**par'a-ble** (pá-rá-blí), *n.* [*OF.* *parabole*, fr. *l.* *parabola*, fr. Gr. *para-bolē* a comparing, a parable, deriv. of *para* beside + *balloin* to throw.] A comparison; specif., a short fictitious narrative from which a moral or spiritual truth is drawn, as the *parables* of Christ.

**pa-rab'o-la** (pá-rá-bó-lá), *n.* *pl.* -OLAS (-láz). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *para-bolē*, *prop.*, a placing beside. See *PARABOL*.] *Geom.* A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.

**par'a-bol'ic** (pá-rá-ból'ík), *adj.* Also *par'a-bol'í-cal* (-í-kál). 1. Of the nature of a parabola; allegoric. 2. [*FROM PARABOLA*] *Geom.* a Resembling, relating to, or generated or directed by, a parabola. *b* Hence, having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* course. — *par'a-bol'í-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**pa-rab'o-lize** (pá-rá-bó-líz), *v. t.* To express in, or explain as, *parables*. **pa-rab'o-loid** (-loid), *n.* *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. — *pa-rab'o-loi'dal* (pá-rá-bó-loi'dal; pá-rá-bó-, -dál), *adj.*

**par'a-ca'se-in** (pá-rá-ká-sé-in), *n.* See *CAMPIN*, 2.

**par'a-chute** (pá-rá-shút), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *2d para-* + *chute* a fall.] 1. A folding, umbrella-like contrivance, usually of light fabric, used for making a safe descent through the air, esp. from an aircraft. 2. The parachute of a mammal or reptile. 3. Any contrivance suggestive of a parachute in form, use, or operation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To convey or to descend by, or as if by, means of a parachute.

**parachute spinnaker**. *Naut.* An exceptionally large spinnaker, used esp. on racing yachts.

**par'a-chut'ist** (pá-rá-shút'íst), *n.* One who descends by means of a parachute; specif., a soldier trained and equipped to descend by parachute from a transportation plane being enemy lines, for attacking communications, obstructing bridges and railways, and the like.

**par'a-olete** (pá-rá-kál), *n.* [*OF.* *paraclet*, fr. *LL.* *paracletus*, fr. Gr. *paraklētos*, fr. *parakalein* to call to aid, exhort, fr. *para-* + *kalein* to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence [*esp.*], the Comforter, Helper, or Intercessor, — applied to the Holy Spirit.

**par'a-oy'mene** (-sím'en), *n.* See *CYMFENE*.

**pa-rade'** (pá-rád'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. Sp. *parada* stopping, an assembling for exercise, place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. *parar* to stop, prepare.] 1. Pompous show. 2. *Mil.* a The ceremonial formation of a body of troops for the display of its condition, numbers, equipment, and proficiency. *b* The area upon which troops regularly assemble in such formation. 3. Any march or procession; esp., a formal public procession. 4. Place where people promenade; a public walk; also, those who parade. — *v. t.* 1. To exhibit in a showy manner. 2. To cause to march ceremoniously. — *SYN.* See *SHOW*, — *v. t.* 1. To walk in public with some circumstance of show. 2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection. — *pa-rad'er* (-rád'ér), *n.*

**par'a-di-chlo-ro-ben-zene** (pá-rá-dí-kló-ró-bén-zén; -bén-zén'), *n.* Also *par'a-di-chlor-ben-zene* (-klór-bén-zén; -bén-zén'). *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound,  $C_6H_5Cl_2$ , used for the destruction of grubs, borers, etc.

**par'a-digm** (pá-rá-dím or, *esp. Brit.*, -dím), *n.* [*F.* *paradigme*, fr. *LL.*, fr. Gr. *paradeigma*, fr. *paradeiknynai* to set up as an example, fr. *para-* + *deiknynai* to show.] 1. A model or pattern. 2. *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms.

**par'a-dig-mat'ic** (pá-rá-díg-mát'ík), **par'a-dig-mat'í-cal** (-í-kál), *adj.* [*fr. paradeigmatikos*.] 1. Exemplary; typical. 2. *Gram.* a Pertaining to a paradigm; as, a *paradigmatic* arrangement of forms. *b* Specif., of an affix, inflectional; — distinguished from *derivational*. — *par'a-dig-mat'í-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**par'a-di-sa'ic** (-dí-sá'ík), **par'a-di-sa'í-cal** (-í-kál), *adj.* *Paradisical*. — *par'a-di-sa'í-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**par'a-dise** (pär'-ä-dîs; -dî), *n.* [OF. *paradis*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *parádisos* park, paradise, of *Peri. origin*.] 1. [cap.] The garden of Eden. 2. The state of perfect bliss. 3. A place of bliss; hence, a state of happiness. **par'a-di-si-a-cal** (-dî-sî-ä-käl), *adj.* Also **par'a-di-si-äo** (-dî-sî-ä-k). [LL. *paradisiacus*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling paradise. — **par'a-di-si-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**par'a-dox** (pär'-ä-döks), *n.* [F. *paradoxe*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *paradoxon*, neut. of *paradoxos*, *adj.*, fr. *para* beside, contrary to + *dora* opinion.] 1. A tenet contrary to received opinion, also, an assertion or sentiment.

**par'a-dox'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**par'aes-the-si-a**, **par'aes-thet'ic**, etc. Vars. of *PARASTHESIA*, etc.

**par'a-f-in** (pär'-ä-fîn), **par'a-fine** (-fîn), *n.* [G. *parafin*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin; — in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] 1. A noninflammable waxy substance produced in distilling wood, shale, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth as a constituent of petroleum or as a solid deposit. 2. By extension, any of a wide range of hydrocarbon mixtures. 3. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon of the methane series, esp., any of the solid members boiling above 300° C., of which commercial paraffin is essentially composed. 4. *Brit.* Kerosene; — in full **paraffin oil**. — *v. t.* To treat or saturate with paraffin.

**paraffin series**. = METHANE SERIES.

**paraffin wax**. Solid paraffin.

**par'a-gen'e-sis** (pär'-ä-jên'-ë-sîs), *n.* Also **par'a-go-ne-si-a** (-jên'-ë-sî-ä). [NL, fr. *para* + *genesis*.] *Geol.* The formation of minerals in contact, so as to affect one another's development. — **par'a-go-net'ic** (-jên'-ë-tîk), *adj.*

**par'a-glos'sa** (-glôs'-ä), *n.*; *pl.* **GLOSSAE** (-ë). [NL, fr. *para* + Gr. *glossa* tongue.] *Zool.* One of a pair of small lobes which, with the glossae, make up the labium, or distal segment of the labium of certain insects. See *HYMPNOPHILON*, *Illust.*

**par'a-go'ge** (pär'-ä-gô-jê), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *paragōgê*, fr. *paragoin* to protract.] *Gram.* Addition of a sound or syllable to the end of a word. — **par'a-go'ic** (-gô-jîk), *adj.*

**par'a-gon** (pär'-ä-gôn; -gân), *n.* [F. (now *paragon*), fr. It. *paragone*, prob. fr. Gr. *paragōn* to rub against, fr. *para* + *akōnê* whetstone.] 1. A model; a type of perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty. 2. A perfect diamond of 100 carats or more. 3. *Print.* A size of type (20 points). — *v. t.* 1. To compare or compare with; to match. 2. To serve as a model for; also, to present as a paragon. 3. To surpass, as, to *paragon* description.

**par'ag-o'nite** (pär'-ä-gô-nî-tî), *n.* [From Gr. *paragōn*, pres. part. of *paragōn* to mislead.] *Mineral.* A form of mica corresponding to muscovite, but with sodium instead of potassium.

**par'a-graph** (pär'-ä-gräf; 9), *n.* [F. *paragraphe*, fr. L. *paragraphus*, fr. Gr. *paragraphe* (= *grammê*) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, deriv. of *para* + *graphein* to write.] 1. A character used in manuscripts and printing, now usually having the form ¶ or P, used to indicate a paragraph in sense 2 (below), and as a reference mark. 2. A distinct subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing. Abbr. *par.* 3. A composition complete in one typographical section. — *v. t.* 1. To express in the compass of a paragraph, also, to write paragraphs about. 2. To divide into paragraphs. — *n. i.* To work as a paragrapher.

**par'a-graph'er** (-gräf'-ër), *n.* Also **par'a-graph'ist** (-îst). A writer of paragraphs, specif. of newspaper editorial paragraphs.

**par'a-graph'i-a** (-gräf'-î-ä), *n.* [NL, fr. *para* + Gr. *graphein* to write.] A condition, in mental disorder, in which words or letters other than those intended are written.

**par'a-graph'ic** (-gräf'-îk), **par'a-graph'i-cal** (-î-käl), *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a paragraph or paragraphs.

**Par'a-guay tea** (pär'-ä-gwä; -gwî; *Sp.* *par'a-gwî*). *Maté*. See *MATÉ*, 1 & 2.

**par'a-koet** (pär'-ä-kê-t), *n.* [OF. *paroquet*, fr. *perrot* parrot, dim. fr. *Pierre* Peter, fr. L. *Petrus*.] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of small size and slender form with a long graduated tail.

**par'al-de-hyde** (pär'-ä-lî-dê-hîd), *n.* [*pari* + *aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A polymeric modification,  $C_{12}H_{18}O_6$ , of ordinary aldehyde. It is a colorless liquid used as a hypnotic.

**par'a-lep'sis** (pär'-ä-lîp'-sîs), **para-lep'sis** (-lîp'-sîs), **para-lip'sis** (-lîp'-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sîz). [Gr. *paralepsis*, deriv. of *para* + *leipn* to leave.] *Rhet.* A passing over with brief mention so as to emphasize the suggestiveness of what is omitted.

**Par'a-li-pom-on** (pär'-ä-lî-pôm'-ôn; -lî), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *paraleipomenon* of things omitted, passive pres. part. (neut. genitive *pl.*) fr. *paraleipn* to omit.] *Douay Bib.* The two books of the Chronicles. See *BIBLE*.

**par'al-lax** (pär'-ä-läks), *n.* [F. *parallaxe*, fr. Gr. *parallaxis* alternation, mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. *parallassein* to change a little, deviate, fr. *para* beside, beyond + *allassein* to change.] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points. Specif., *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth or the sun. The word *parallax*, when not qualified, means *diurnal*, or *geocentric*, *parallax*, or the parallax with reference to the earth's center. The *annual*, or *heliocentric*, *parallax* is that with reference to the sun. — **par'al-lac'tic** (-lîk'-îk), *adj.*

**par'al-lel** (pär'-ä-lîl), *adj.* [F. *parallèle*, fr. L. *parallelus*, fr. Gr. *parallelōs*, fr. *para* + *allōs* of one another, fr. *allos* other.] 1. *Geom.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but never meeting, however far extended; as, *parallel lines* or *planes*. This is the Euclidean notion; in projective geometry such parallel lines (or planes) are thought of as having only one point (or line) at infinity and that in common, and are said to meet at infinity. 2. With like direction or tendency; like in essential parts; as, *parallel passages*. 3. *Mach.*, etc. Having parallel sides; as, a *parallel file*, reamer, etc. 4. *Music*. Keeping at the same distance, in pitch, apart; as, *parallel voice parts*, fifths, octaves. — *Syn.* See *SIMILAR*.

— *n.* 1. A parallel line, curve, or surface. 2. Conformity in many particulars or in all essential points; similarity. 3. A comparison to show resemblance; a tracing of similarity. 4. Anything equal to or

resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart. 5. *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system, as of the cells of a battery, in which all positive poles, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and all negative poles, etc., to another conductor, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch, or shunt; — called also *multiple*. Opposed to *series*. 6. *Fort.* One of a series of long trenches constructed as a cover for troops supporting an attack upon a besieged place. 7. *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map. 8. *pl. Print.* A character (||) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked note.

— *v. t.*; — **LEED** (-lîd); — **LE-ING** (-lî-îng). 1. To compare; also, to match; to correspond to, as, to *parallel* his wit with Sheridan's. 2. To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like. 3. To place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else. 4. *Chiefly Colloq.* To extend, run, or move in a direction parallel to, as, a canal *parallels* the railroad.

**parallel bars**. A pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other, — used for gymnastic exercises.

**par'al-lel'e-pi'ped** (pär'-ä-lîl'-ê-pî-pêd; -îp'-pêd, -lîl'-ê-pî-pêd), **par'al-lel'e-pi'p'e-don** (-lîl'-ê-pî-p'-ê-dôn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *paralellepipedon*, *paralellopihedron*. [Gr. *paralellepipedon* a body with parallel surfaces, fr. *parallelōs* parallel + *epipedon* a plane surface.] *Geom.* A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.

**parallel forces**. *Mech.* Forces acting in parallel directions.

**par'al-lel-ism** (pär'-ä-lîl'-îz-m), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being parallel. 2. Resemblance, correspondence; similarity. 3. *Philos.* The theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related.

**parallel of latitude**. *Geog.* = PARALLEL, *n.*, 7.

**par'al-lel'o-gram** (pär'-ä-lîl'-ô-grâm), *n.* [Through F & L., fr. Gr. *parallēlogrammon*, prop. neut. *adj.*, fr. *parallōs* parallel + *grammê* line.] *Geom.* A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal, — sometimes erroneously restricted to an oblong. Cf. *quonon*, *Illust.*

**parallel sailing**. See *SAILING*.

**par'al'o-gism** (pär'-ä-lô-jîz-m), *n.* [Through F & L., fr. Gr. *paralogismos*, deriv. of *para* + *logizesthai* to reason.] *Logic*. A reasoning false in point of form, that is, contrary to logical rules or formulas. — **par'al'o-gist** (-jîz), *n.* — **par'al'o-gis'tic** (-jîz'-îk), *adj.* — **par'al'-ogize** (pär'-ä-lô-jîz), *v. t.*

**par'al'y-sis** (pär'-ä-lî-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sîz). [L., fr. Gr. *paralysis*, fr. *paralyein* to loosen or dislodge at the side, fr. *para* + *lyein* to loosen.] *Med.* Abolition of function, complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion or sensation; palsy. See *GENERAL PARALYSIS*.

**par'a-lyt'ic** (pär'-ä-lî-tîk), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or like paralysis. 2. Affected with paralysis. 3. Inclined or tending to paralysis. — *n.* One affected with paralysis.

**par'a-lyze** (pär'-ä-lîz), *v. t.* 1. To affect or strike with paralysis, or palsy. 2. Hence to unnerve; to render ineffective; as, *war paralysis* trade. — **par'a-ly-zation** (-lîz'-ä-shûn; -lîz'-ä-tî), *n.*

**par'a-mag'net** (pär'-ä-mäg'-nê-t; -nî-t), *n.* A magnet; a paramagnetic substance.

**par'a-mag-net'ic** (-mäg'-nê-tîk), *adj.* [*para* + *magnetic*.] *Magnetism*. Having, or capable of, a greater magnetization than a vacuum; having a permeability greater than unity; magnetic; — opposed to *diamagnetic*. Cf. *FERROMAGNETIC* — **par'a-mag-net-ism** (-mäg'-nê-tîz-m; -nî-tîz-m), *n.*

**par'a-mat'ta** or **par'a-mat'ta** (pär'-ä-mät'-î-ä), *n.* [From *Parammatia*, Australia.] A light dress fabric, resembling bombazine or merino.

**par'a-me-cl'um** (pär'-ä-mê-shî-ûm; -st-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* **CLAs** (-ä). [NL, fr. Gr. *parametres* oblong, fr. *para* + *metros* length.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Parametrium*) of ciliate infusorians. The body is elongate, rounded at the anterior end, and has on the oral surface an oblique funnel-shaped buccal groove with the mouth at the extremity.

**par'am'e-ter** (pär'-ä-mê-têr), *n.* [NL. See *PARA*; — *METER*.] *Math.* A quantity to which the operator may assign arbitrary values, as (distinguished from a variable, which can assume only those values that the form of the function makes possible).

**par'am-ne-si-a** (pär'-ä-m-nê-shî-ä; -zî-ä), *n.* [NL, fr. *par* + *amnesia*.] *Med.* A condition in which the proper measure of words cannot be remembered. 2. The illusion of remembering scenes and events experienced for the first time.

**par'a-mo** (pär'-ä-mô; pâr'-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-mîz). [*Sp.* *paramo*.] A high, bleak plateau or district, as in the Andes.

**par'a-mor'phism** (pär'-ä-môr'-fîz-m), *n.* [*para* + Gr. *morphê* form.] *Mineral.* The change of one mineral species to another, involving change in physical characters without change of chemical composition. — **par'a-mor'phic** (-fîk), *adj.*

**par'a-mount** (pär'-ä-moun-t), *adj.* [OF. *par amont* above, fr. *par* through, by + *amont* above, fr. a (fr. L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain.] Highest in rank or jurisdiction; chief; pre-eminent; supreme. — *Syn.* See *DOMINANT*. — *n.* A lord paramount; supreme ruler.

**par'a-mount-ey** (-ây), *n.* State or quality of being paramount.

**par'a-mour** (pär'-ä-môr; 84), *n.* [OF. *pur amour*, lit., by or with love.] A lover; now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly.

**par'a-neph'ros** (-nêf-rôs), *n.* [NL, fr. *para* + Gr. *nephros* kidney.] *Anat.* A suprarenal gland — **par'a-neph'rîc** (-rîk), *adj.*

**par-rang'** (pär'-räng'), *n.* [Malay. See *BARONG*.] A short sword or knife characteristic of the Dyak.

**par'a-noe'a** (pär'-ä-nô-ä), **par'a-noe'äo**. Vars. of *PARANOIA*, *PARANOIAC*.

**par'a-noi'a** (pär'-ä-nô-ä), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *paranoia*.] See *PARA*; — *NOUS*.] *Psychiatry*. A chronic mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions of persecution and of one's own greatness, sometimes with hallucinations. — **par'a-noi'ac** (-ä-k), *adj.* & *n.*

**par'a-nymph** (pär'-ä-nîmf), *n.* [L., *paranymphus*, fr. Gr. *paranymphos*, fr. *para* beside, near + *nymphê* a bride.] 1. *Gr. ntig.* A friend who went with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride. 2. The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom. 3. A best man or a bridesmaid.

**par'a-pet** (pär'-ä-pêt; 30), *n.* [F. fr. It. *parapetto* fr. *parare* to wall off, guard + *petto* the breast, fr. L. *petus*.] 1. *Fort.* A wall, rampart, or elevation to protect soldiers; a breastwork. Cf. *BATTLEMENT*, *Illust.* 2. A low wall or protecting railing at the edge of a platform, bridge, etc. See *GORTIC*, *Illust.* — **par'a-pet'ed** (-pêt'-êd; -îd), *adj.*

**par'aph** (pär'-ä-f), *n.* [F. *paraphe*, contr. fr. *paragraphes*.] See *PARA*—

**OSAPL.** A flourish at the end of a signature, used orig. as a safeguard against forgery.

**para-phor-na** (pá-rá-fór-ná-yá; -ná'yá; 58), *n.* *pl.* [ML. *paraphornia* *bona*, fr. LL. *parapherna*, *pl.* fr. Gr. *parapherna*, fr. *para* + *phernai* a bride's dowry.] 1. *Law.* Formerly, the property (other than dower, marriage element, etc.) which at common law remained under the control of a married woman. 2. Personal belongings, such as equipments, finery, etc. 3. Furnishings or apparatus as, the paraphernalia of a circus.

**para-phra-se** (pá-rá-fra-zá), *n.* [Fr. fr. LL. fr. Gr. *paraphrasis*, fr. *para-phrazein* to say the same thing in other words, fr. *para* + *phrazein* to speak.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form; hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method. — *v. t.* & *i.* To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of (a passage) in other language. — **para-phra-se** or (-fráz'er) or **para-phra-st** (-frást), *n.*

**para-phra-sis** (-fráz'is), *adj.* Paraphrasing; of the nature of paraphrase. — **para-phra-sis** or **para-phra-sis** (-fráz'is), *adv.*

**para-phry-sis** (-pá-rí-fí-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -yses (-séz). [NL., fr. *para* + Gr. *phrysis* *Root.* One of the slender sterile filaments commonly borne among the sporogenous organs in many ferns, mosses, etc.]

**para-ple-gi-a** (pá-rá-plé-jí-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *paraplegia* hemiplegia, deriv. of *para* at the side + *plegna* to strike.] *Med.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides. — **para-ple-gic** (-plé-jík; -plé-jík), *adj.*

**para-psychol-o-gy** (pá-rá-sí-kól-ó-jí; pá-rá-pí-jí; 2), *n.* [See PARA-3.] A branch of psychology concerned with the investigation of evidence for telepathy, clairvoyance, thought transference, and the like, and with experimentation in the field of extrasensory perception.

**para-quet** (pá-rá-két). *Var.* of PARAKEET.

**Pa-ra' rub'ber** (pá-rá-rít; Pá-rá-rít). Native rubber from a South American tree (genus *Hevea*, esp. *H. brasiliensis*) of the spurge family.

**para-sang** (pá-rá-sá-n), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, fr. Gr. *parasangos*, fr. OPer.] A Persian measure of length, anciently of about 30 stadia (2.8 to 4.2 miles).

**para-se-le-ne** (-sá-lé-né), *n.*; *pl.* -nae (-né). [NL., fr. *para* + Gr. *selene* the moon.] *Astrol.* A mock moon, or luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos.

**para-shah** (pá-rá-shá), *n.*; *pl.* -shahs (-sháh) or -shahs (-sháh) [Heb. *parashah*.] A lesson from the Torah, or Law, from which at least one section is read in the Jewish synagogue on every Sabbath and festival. See HAZITANAI.

**para-site** (pá-rá-sít), *n.* [Fr. fr. L. *parasitus*, fr. Gr. *parasitos*, lit., eating beside another, fr. *para* + *sitos* food.] 1. *Or. Antig.* A one who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery. 2. One of a class of assistants in religious rites who dined with the priests after a sacrifice. 3. A banner-bearer, today; sycophant. 4. *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with some other living organism (its host) at whose expense it obtains food, shelter, etc. Cf. SYMBIOTIC, COMMENSAL.

**para-sit-i-cal** (-sít'ík), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a parasite; sycophantic. 2. *Biol.* In this sense generally *parasitic*. Pert. to, or with the habit of, a parasite; living on other organisms. — **para-sit-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**para-sit-i-cal-ly** (-sít'ík), *adv.* [See -CAL-ly.] Destructive to parasites. — *n.* Any agent used to destroy parasites.

**para-sit-ism** (pá-rá-sít'iz-m), *n.* 1. The act or practice of a parasite. 2. *Biol.* State of being parasitic; antonymic symbiosis. 3. *Med.* Diseased state, esp. of the skin, due to parasites.

**para-sit-i-cal-o-gy** (pá-rá-sít'í-kál-ó-jí), *n.* [Gr. *parasitos* + *-logia*.] The scientific study of parasites. — **para-sit-i-cal-o-log-i-cal** (-sít'í-kál'í-kál), *adj.* — **para-sit-i-cal-o-gist** (-sít'í-kál'í-jíst), *n.*

**para-sol** (pá-rá-sól; 74), *n.* [Fr. fr. It. *parasole*, fr. *parare* to ward off + *sole* sun.] A light portable sunshade.

**para-stichy** (pá-rá-sí-tí-kí), *n.*; *pl.* -stichies (-kí-zé). [Para- + Gr. *stichos* a row.] *Bot.* In phyllotaxy, the helical line which would connect all successive leaves on a stem axis, or the arrangement of leaves on such a line. Cf. ORTHOSTICHY.

**para-sym-pa-thet-ic** (pá-rá-sím-pá-thét'ík), *adj.* *Anat. & Physiol.* Pert. to or designating that part of the autonomic nervous system which is made up of two groups of nerves arising in the cranial and sacral regions respectively, and the autonomic, and which has among its functions the controlling of the pupils, dilating of blood vessels, slowing of the heart, and increasing of the activity of the glands and digestive and reproductive organs. Cf. SYMPATHETIC. — *n.* A parasympathetic nerve.

**para-syn-ap-sis** (-sá-náp'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *para* + Gr. *synapsis* union.] *Biol.* Side-to-side union of chromosomes in synapsis.

**para-syn-thet-ic** (-sín-thét'ík), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parasyntesis*, fr. *para* + *synthesis* composition.] The formation of words by derivation and composition jointly, as in *denationalise*. — **para-syn-thet-ic** (-sín-thét'ík), *adj.*

**para-tax-is** (-táks'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parataxis* a placing beside, fr. *parataxis* to place beside.] *Gram.* Co-ordinative ranking of propositions one after another, without other expression of their syntactic relation (he laughed; she cried); — opposed to *hypotaxis*. — **para-tax-ic** (-táks'ík), *adj.* — **para-tax-i-cal** (-táks'ík), *adj.* — **para-tax-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**para-thyroid** (-thí'roid), *adj.* [Para- + *thyroid*.] *Anat.* Adjacent to the thyroid gland; specif., designating or pertaining to several (usually four) small ovoid glands near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland. — **para-thyroid**, *n.*

**para-troop** (pá-rá-tróop), *n.* *See* 2d PARA-2.

**para-ty-phoid** (-tí'foid), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a bacterial disease (paratyphoid fever) resembling typhoid fever in some of its symptoms. — **para-ty-phoid**, *n.*

**para-vance** (pá-rá-váns). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.

**para-vane** (pá-rá-ván), *n.* [Para- + *vane*.] *Nav.* A torpedo-shaped underwater projective device with sawlike teeth in its forward end, for use by vessels in mined areas to sever the moorings of mines. A similar device, carrying a large charge of trinitrotoluene (TNT), detonated by an electric current passed through a core in the towing wire, for use against submarines.

**para-vi-on** (pá-rá-ví-on). [F.] By airplane; — French official label for mail matter intended for air mail.

**par-boil** (pá-rá-boil), *v. t.* [OF. *parboillir* to cook well, fr. LL. *perbullire*. Influenced in sense by *E. part*.] To boil partially; figuratively, to overheat.

**par-buck-le** (pá-rá-búk'le), *n.* [Earlier *parbunkel*, of unknown origin.] A form of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. The middle of a long rope is made fast aloft and both parts are looped around the object, which rests in the loops, and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or paid out. b A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, run, etc. — *v. t.* — *par-buck-le* (-léd; -buck-líng (-líng)). To hoist or lower by a parbuckle.

**Par-ese** (pá-ré-sé), *n. pl.* [L. *Par. Relig.* The three Fates.

**par-cel** (pá-ré-sé; -síl), *n.* [OF. *parcelle*, fr. VL. *particella*, for L. *particula*. See PARTICLE.] 1. *Archaic.* A portion; fragment. 2. An indefinite number or quantity; a collection. 3. A bundle; package; pack. 4. A collection of articles put up in lots for marketing; as, a parcel of diamonds. 5. *Law.* A part; piece; as, a certain piece of land.

**par-cel-ling**, **par-cel-ling**, *n.* 1. Act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts. 2. *Naut.* Long, narrow slips of canvas wound about a rope to exclude moisture.

**parcel post**. Also, unofficially, **parcels post**. That branch of the post office having to do with the collection, transmission, and delivery of parcels.

**par-ce-nar-y** (pá-ré-sé-nér'í or, esp. Brit., -nér'í), *n.* Joint heirship; coparcenary.

**par-co-nor** (-nér), *n.* [OF. *parconier*, fr. ML. *partionarius*, for *partitionarius*, fr. *partitio* division.] *Law.* A joint heir in an estate; coheir; coparcener.

**parch** (párch), *v. t.* [ME. *parchen*, *perchen*.] 1. To burn the surface of; scorch; roast over the fire, as dry grain. 2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat. 3. To shrivel or dry up by exposure to cold. — *v. i.* To become dry and hot.

**par-choe-si**, **par-choe-si**, **par-chi-si** (pá-ré-ché'z), *Vars.* of *PACHIST*.

**par-chi-mén-ti** (pá-ré-chí-mén'ti), *n.* [OF. *parchemin*, fr. L. *Pergamenum* of or belonging to Pergamum, ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor.] A The skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal, prepared for writings on. b Any of various superior papers made in imitation of the above. c Hence, a document on parchment.

**pard** (párd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pardus*, fr. Gr. *pardos*, *pardalis*.]

*Archaic.* A leopard.

**pard** (párd), *n.* [From *pardner*, for *partner*.] *Slang.* Partner; chum; pal.

**par-die'** (pá-ré-dí), *adv.* or *interj.* Also **par-dí'**, **par-dí'**, **par-dí'** (pá-ré-dí'), etc. [OF. *par dé* (F. *pardieu*, *par di*) by God.] *Archaic.* Surely; verily; — orig. an oath.

**par-don** (pá-ré-dón), *v. t.* [OF. *pardoner*, fr. LL. *perdonare*, fr. L. *per* through, thoroughly + *donare* to give.] 1. To absolve from the penalty for a fault or crime; to free from penalty, as a person. 2. To remit the penalty of; to forgive; — applied to offenses. 3. To excuse, — often used in the phrase *Pardon me* to offer apology for an unintentional discourtesy. — *Syn.* See EXCUSE. — *n.* 1. Act of pardoning; forgiveness. 2. State of being pardoned or forgiven. 3. *Ecol.* An indulgence. 4. An official warrant of remission of penalty. 5. Excuse or toleration of a fault, defect, or annoyance; — often used in apologizing for an unintentional discourtesy, oversight, etc. 6. *Law.* Official release from the legal penalties or consequences of an offense. — **par-don-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* — **par-don-a-ly**, *adv.*

**par-don-er** (pá-ré-dón-ér; pá-ré-dón-ér), *n.* 1. In the Middle Ages, a preacher delegated to raise money for certain religious works, by soliciting offerings, to which indulgences were attached. Abuses by pardoners led to the abolition of the practice of granting indulgences for offerings, by the Council of Trent (1545-1563). 2. [See PARDON, *v.*] One who pardons.

**pare** (pá-ré), *v. t.* [OF. *parer* to make ready, adorn (F., to deck, dress), fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] 1. To cut off, or shave off, the superficial substance or extremities of; as, to *pare* an apple. 2. To cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything. 3. To diminish the bulk of by or as by paring; to reduce; as, to *pare* down expenditures.

**pare-gor-ic** (pá-ré-gór'ík), *adj.* Also **pare-gor-i-cal** (-í-kál). [LL. *paregoricus*, fr. Gr. *paregorikos*, fr. *paregoros* addresssing, soothing, fr. *para* + *agora* assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging or soothing pain. — *n.* *Pharm.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

**pa-rei'ra** (pá-ré'ra) (pá-ré'rá; brá'vá; brá'vá), or **pa-rei'ra**, *n.* [Pa. *parera* brave wild vine.] *Pharm.* The root of a South American vine (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*) of the moonseed family, used as a diuretic.

**pa-ren-chy-ma** (pá-rén-chí-k'má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *parenchyma*, deriv. of *para* + *en* in + *chein* to pour.] 1. *Bot.* In higher plants, a tissue composed of living, thin-walled cells which makes up the bulk of the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc., and is present, as meristem, in all growing regions. See PROSCENYMA. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* The essential and proper tissue of an organ, esp. a gland; also, *Med.*, the essential tissue of an abnormal growth, as a tumor. b The soft jellylike connective tissue in the flatworms. c The entoplasm of a protozoan. — **pa-ren-chy-ma-tous** (pá-rén-chí-k'má-tús), *adj.*

**par-ent** (pá-rént; é), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *parens*, *entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth.] 1. One who begets or brings forth offspring; a father or a mother. 2. That which produces, as a plant; also, a cause; source. — **par-ent**, *adj.*

**par-ent-age** (pá-rén-tíj), *n.* 1. Descent from parents or ancestors; extraction; birth. 2. The fact or condition of being a parent; parenthood.

**pa-ren'tal** (pá-rén'tál; -tál), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a parent or parents. 2. *Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, designating the generation in which fertilization produces hybrids. Symbol P. Cf. FILIAL. — **pa-ren'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**par-en'ter-al** (pá-rén'tér'ál), *adj.* [Para- + Gr. *enteron* intestine.] *Anat., Med., & Physiol.* Not intestinal; other than by way of the intestines.

**pa-ren'the-sis** (pá-rén'thé-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-séz). [ML., fr. Gr. *parenthesis*, fr. *parentithenai* to put in beside, insert, fr. *para* + *en* in + *tithenai* to put, place.] 1. A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it. It is usually marked off with curved lines (see sense 2, below), commas, or dashes. Abbr. *paren.* 2. One of the curved marks ( ) used to enclose a parenthetic word, phrase,





3. Loosely, a feeble or ridiculous imitation. — *Syn.* See **CARICATURE**. — *v. t.* — **DIED** (-dīd); **DY-ING**. To write a parody upon. — **par'o-dist** (pär'ō-dīst), *n.*

**par'ol** (pär'ōl), *n.* Also **par'ole**. [OF. *parole* word, speech. See **PAROLE**.] A word; — now seldom used except in *by parol*, *Law*, by word of mouth. — *adj.* Given or done by word of mouth; oral; as, a **parol** contract.

**par'ole** (pär'ōl), *n.* [F., word, promise, fr. VL. *parola* word, speech, fr. L. *parabola*. See **PARLEY**.] 1. ~ **PAKOL**. 2. Word of promise; word of honor; pledged faith; esp., *Mil.* promise of a prisoner of war upon his faith and honor to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against his captors, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; also, the condition of being upon parole. 3. *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day, — distinguished from *countersign*. 4. *Penol.* A conditional release of a prisoner with indeterminate or unexpired sentence; also, the state or period of such freedom. — *v. t.* To release on parole. — **pa-rol'**, *adj.*

**par'ol'ee** (pär'ōl'ē), *n.* A person released on parole.

**par'o-no-ma'si-a** (pär'ō-nō-mā'shā; -zā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *paronomasia*, fr. *paronomazein* to form a word by a slight change, fr. *para-* + *onomazein* to name, fr. *onomia* a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; a pun; also, punning. — **par'o-no-mas'tic** (-mās'tik), *adj.*

**par'o-nym** (pär'ō-nīm), *n.* A paronymous word.

**par'on'y-mous** (pär'ō-n'ē-mūs), *adj.* [Gr. *paronymos*, fr. *para-* + *onomai*, to name.] Having the same derivation; allied in root; — said of words.

**par'o-quet** (pär'ō-kēt), *n.* Var. of **PARAKEET**.

**par'otic** (pär'ō-tik; -rōt'ik), *adj.* *Zool.* Near the ear.

**par'otid** (pär'ō-tīd), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *parotide*, fr. L. *parotis*, -*itis*, a tumor near the ear, fr. Gr. *parotis*, *idos*, fr. *para* beside, near + *ous*, *otos*, the ear.] *Anat.* Designating, pert. to, or in the region of, a salivary gland below and in front of the ear. — *n.* The parotid gland.

**par'o-titis** (pär'ō-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., See **PAROTID**; -*itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the parotid glands, as in mumps.

**par'otoid** (pär'ō-tōid), *adj.* [parotid + -oid.] *Zool.* Resembling the parotid gland; — applied esp. to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in toads, frogs, and salamanders. — *n.* A parotoid gland.

**-parous**. [L., *parere* to bear, beget.] A combining form used to signify giving birth to, bearing, producing, secreting.

**par'ox-ysm** (pär'ōk-sīz'm), *n.* [F. *paroxysme*, fr. Gr. *paroxysmos*, fr. *paroxyssein* to sharpen, fr. *para* beyond + *oxyssein* to sharpen, fr. *oxys* sharp.] 1. *Med.* A fit, attack, or sharp increase in intensity, of a disease, occurring at intervals. 2. Any sudden, violent action or emotion; a convulsion or fit. — **par'ox-ys-mal** (-sīz'māl), *adj.*

**par'ox-y-tone** (pär'ōk-sī-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *paroxysmos*, *adj.* See **PARA-**; *oxYTONE*.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — **par'ox-y-tone**, *adj.*

**par'quet** (pär'kät; -kēt'; 2), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an enclosure.] 1. A flooring, esp. of parquetry. 2. The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part from the orchestra to the parquet circle, — called also (esp. U. S.) *orchestra*. — *v. t.* — **QUET** (-kät'; -kēt'ēd, -īd); **QUETTING** [F. *parqueter*]. To furnish with a parquetry floor; to make of parquetry.

**parquet circle**. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet beneath the galleries, *parterre*.

**par'quet-ry** (pär'kät-rī; -kēt-rī), *n.* *pl.* **PARQUETRIES** (-rīz) [F. *parqueterie*. See **PARQUET**.] An inlay of geometric or other patterns in wood, used esp. for floors.

**pair** (pär), *n.* See **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. A young salmon; also, the young of any of certain other fish, as of the coalfish, or pollack.

**par'ta-keet** (pär'tā-kēt). Var. of **PARAKEET**.

**par'ta-mat'ta** (pär'tā-māt'tā). Var. of **PARA-MATTA**.

**par'tel** (pär'tēl), **par'tal** (pär'tāl), *n.* [F. *appareil*.] *Naut.* The rope loop or sliding collar by means of which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be raised or lowered at will. Cf. **JACKSTAY**.

**par'ti-cide** (pär'tī-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida*, fr. *paricida*. See **-CID**.] 1. One who murders a person to whom he stands in a sacred relation, as a parent. 2. [F., fr. L. *paricidium*.] Act or crime of murdering one's own parent. — **par'ti-cid'al** (-sīd'āl, -ī, 2), *adj.*

**par'tidge** (pär'tī), **par'titch** (-tich). Scot. & N. of ENK. var. of **PORTRIDGE**.

**par'ro-ket**, **par'ro-quet** (pär'ō-kēt). Vars. of **PARAKEET**.

**par'rot** (pär'rōt), *n.* [F. *perrot*. See **PARAKEET**.] 1. Broadly, any bird of an order (Psittaciformes) including the *parakeet*, *cockatoo*, *cockatiel*, *kea*, *lorikeet*, *lori*, *lovebird*, *macaw*, and their allies, distinguished esp. by a stout, curved, hooked bill and zygodactyl feet; restrictively, any of the genus *Psittacus*, having a short square tail, as the African *gray parrot* (*P. erithacus*) with gray plumage, red tail, and whitish face. Some parrots learn to simulate laughter, crying, etc., and to enunciate words and phrases. 2. Hence, a person who repeats words mechanically and without understanding. — *v. t.* To repeat by rote like a parrot.

**parrot disease** or **fever**. = **PSITTACOSIS**.

**parrot fish**. A Any marine fish of a family (Scaridae) resembling the wrasse family, esp. herbivorous fishes (genus *Sparisoma*, *Scarus*, and *Pseudoscarus* of warm seas; — from their coloration or parrotlike jaws. B Any of various brightly colored labroid fishes, as the **parrot perch** (*Labrichthys pinnata*) of Australia.

**par'ry** (pär'rī), *v. t.* — **RIED** (-īd); **-RY-ING**. [F. *parer*, imper. of *parer*, fr. *it. parere* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] 1. To ward off, as a blow. 2. To avoid; evade. — *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in swordplay or boxing.

**par'se** (pär'sē; *Brit. now usually pärz*), *v. t.* [From L. *pars* a part, *parare* to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word. — **par'ser**, *n.*

**par'see** (pär'sē), *n.* [parallax + second.] *Astron.* A unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second, equal to 206,265 times the semimajor axis of the earth's orbit, or 3.26 light years, or 19.2 trillion miles.

**Par'si**, **Par'see** (pär'sē; pär'sē), *n.* [Per. *Pārsi* Persian, fr. *Par* Persia.] 1. A Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay. Cf. **GERBER**. 2. See **PERSIAN**, *n.*, 2.

**Par'si-fal** (pär'sē-fāl), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's music drama *Par'si-fal*, a knight, who, seeing Amfortas suffering, recovers from Kingnor the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed.

**Par'si-ism**, **Par'see-ism** (pär'sē-sē-izm; pär'sē-izm), *n.* The religious teachings and customs of the Parsis.

**par'si-mo-ni-ous** (pär'si-mō-nē-ōs; 58), *adj.* Exhibiting parsimony, frugal to excess; penurious. — *Syn.* See **STINGY**. — **par'si-mo-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**par'si-mo'ny** (pär'si-mō'nī; *esp. Brit.*, -mō'nī), *n.* [L., *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, fr. *parcere*, *parsum*, to spare, save.] Closeness in expenditure, niggardliness.

**par'sley** (pär'slē), *n.*; *pl.* **PARSLEYS** (-lēz). [From AS. *peterslie* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *persil* (F. *persil*), fr. LL. *petroselinum*, fr. L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, fr. Gr. *petroselinon*, fr. *petros* stone + *selinon* parsley.] 1. A European aromatic garden herb (*Petroselinum crispum*) of the carrot family, whose leaves are used to flavor soups, stews, etc., or as a garnish. 2. With qualifying word, any of various related plants.

**par'snip** (pär'snīp), *n.* [ME. *pasnepe*, fr. OF. *pannaie*, fr. L. *pastinaca*; not influenced by ME. *nepe* turnip.] 1. A European biennial herb (*Pastinaca sativa*) of the carrot family, with large minute leaves and yellow flowers; also, its long, tapered root, poisonous in the wild state, but through cultivation made palatable and nutritious. 2. Any of various related or similar plants, as the white-flowered *cave par'snip* or *giant par'snip* (genus *Heaenium*) and the yellow-flowered *meadow par'snip* (genus *Thapsium*), both of the carrot family.

**par'son** (pär's'n), *n.* [ME. *persone* parson, person. See **PERSON**.] 1. *Ecl.* The rector or incumbent of a parochial church. 2. *Colloq.* Any clergyman.

**par'son-age** (-h), *n.* 1. *Eng. Ecl. Law* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, to support a parson. 2. The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish for its pastor.

**parson bird**. See **TIT**.

**part** (pärt), *n.* [From AS. *part* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *part* fr. L. *pars*, *partis*.] 1. One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided, a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent. 2. *Specif.* A formal or distinctive division, as, a *part* of speech. B An equal constituent portion, one of several or more like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided. C A share, piece, or member of a machine or the like. D A constituent of character or capacity; esp., *pl.* talent; as, a man of *parts*. 3. Share; portion. 4. Quarter; region, district, — usually in *pl.* 5. One of the opposing parties in a conflict. 6. U. S. The parting or dividing of the hair. 7. *Math.* A. An aliquot part. B *pl.* = **PARTIAL FRACTIONS** (See **FRACTION**). 8. *Music* A melody or voice part, in concerted music or in harmony, for a particular voice or instrument. B A particular voice or instrument in concerted music; also the individual score for it. 9. *Theater*. A character in a drama; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character in a play, or figuratively, in real life.

*Syn.* **Part**, portion, piece, member, division, section, segment, fragment mean something less than the whole. **Part**, the general term, may be used in place of any of the other words, portion definitely implies a part assigned, allotted, etc.; *piece*, a part separated or detached, not only from a whole but from a collection; *member*, a part of a body in any sense, that constitutes one of its units, *division* and *section*, a part made by or as if by cutting, *division* sometimes suggesting a diversity like that of the whole, and *section* a sharp distinction in character; *segment* usually applies to a part following natural lines of cleavage; *fragment*, to a more or less small part that is detached by breaking. — *in good part*. Without offense, graciously; as, he received the warning in *good part*. — *in part*. In some degree, partly. — **part and parcel**. An essential or constituent portion; — a reduplicative phrase.

— *v. t.* [OF. *partir*, fr. L., *partire*, *partiri*, past part. *partitus*, fr. *paris*, *partis*, a part.] 1. To divide or separate into distinct parts; also, to separate in thought, to analyze, specify, *Naut.* to break or suffer the breaking of a rope, anchor chain, etc. 2. To disunite, to sunder. 3. To hold apart; to intervene betwixt, as combatants. 4. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver. 5. *Obs.* To leave; quit. 6. To apportion, share. — *v. i.* 1. To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break. 2. To go away, to depart, hence, to die. 3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by *with* or *from*. — *Syn.* See **SEPARATE**.

**par'take** (pär'tāk; pär'), *v. i.*; see **TAKE**. [From *partaking*, *par-taker*, fr. *part-taking*, *par-taker*, after L. *participare* to participate.] 1. To have a share or part; to participate; share. 2. Hence, to take or receive a portion (*of*). 3. To have something of the properties or office (*of*). — *v. t.* To take a part or share in; to share. — *Syn.* See **SHARE**. — **par'tak'er** (-tāk'er), *n.*

**par'tan** (pär'tān), *n.* [Gael. *par-tan*, fr. *partān*.] Scot. A European crab (*Cancer pagurus*) often used as food.

**part'ed** (pär'tēd; -tēd), *adj.* Separated; cleft; hence: a *Bot.* Cleft so that the divisions separate nearly, but not quite, to the base, as a leaf; — used chiefly in composition; as, 3-*parted*; 5-*parted*. See **LOBATION**, *Illustr.* (3). B *Archaeol.* Deceased.

**par'tore** (pär'tōr; pär'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by + *terre* earth, ground, fr. L. *terra*.] 1. *Hort.* An ornamental arrangement of flower plots. 2. The part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra, esp., in U. S., the part beneath the galleries.

**par'the-no-gen'e-sis** (pär'thē-nō-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* Also **par'the-no-gen'y** (pär'thē-nō-jēn'y). [NL., fr. Gr. *parthenos* maiden + *-genesis*.] 1. *Biol.* Reproduction by the development of an unfertilized egg. *Natural* parthenogenesis typically involves the development of eggs from virgin females without fertilization by spermatozoa. It occurs chiefly in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms. 2. *Hyp.* The form of asexual reproduction in which an embryo develops from an unfertilized egg, as among certain algae and fungi. — **par'the-no-gen'e-tic** (-jē-nē'tik), *adj.*

**Par'the-non** (pär'thē-nōn; -nōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Parthenōn*, fr. *parthenos* a virgin, i. e., the goddess Athena.] A celebrated Ionic temple of Athena, on the Acropolis at Athens, built in the 5th century B.C.



Parquetry.



Bill and Foot of one of the Parrot Family (a Macaw).



**part** (pɑːt), *n.* [Fr., It. *parte*, *partita*, fr. *L. pars, partis*, a part.] 1. Inclined to favor one party more than the other, biased. 2. Having a predilection or fondness for a certain person or thing; esp., foolishly fond. 3. Of, pertaining to, or affecting a party only; not general or total; as, a *partial* eclipse. — **partial-ly**, *adv.*

**partial fractions.** See **FRACTION**.

**part-i-al-i-ty** (pɑːt-i-əl-i-ˈtɪ; pɑːt-i-əl-i-ˈtɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). 1. Quality or state of being partial; bias. 2. A special taste or liking; *partiality* for poetry.

**partial tone, or poetry.** *n.* *Musical Acoustics.* One of the tones in the complex that forms an ordinary tone. An *upper partial tone* is an overtone or harmonic.

**part-i-ble** (pɑːt-i-ˈbəl), *adj.* Admitting of being parted; divisible, as an inheritance.

**part-i-cip-ers ori-mi-nis** (pɑːt-i-ˈsɛps ɔːr-i-mi-nɪs). [L.] An accomplice.

**part-i-cip-pance** (pɑːt-i-ˈfɪ-pɑːns; pɛr-), **part-i-cip-pan-cy** (-pɑːn-sɪ), *n.* Participation.

**part-i-cip-ant** (-pɑːnt), *adj.* Sharing; participating. — *n.* A participant; sharer.

**part-i-cip-ate** (-pɑːt), *v. i.* [L. *participatus*, past part. of *participare* to participate, fr. *particeps* partaking, fr. *pars, partis*, part + *capere* to take.] To have a share in common with others; to partake; share. — *v. t.* To partake of; to share in. — *Syn.* See **SHARE**.

**part-i-cip-ation** (pɑːt-i-ˈfɪ-pɑː-shən; pɛr-), *n.* Act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others.

**part-i-cip-ator** (pɑːt-i-ˈfɪ-pɑː-tɔːr; pɛr-), *n.* One who participates; a partaker; sharer.

**part-i-cip-i-al** (pɑːt-i-ˈfɪ-pi-əl), *adj.* [L. *participialis*.] *Gram.* Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from or with a participle. — **part-i-cip-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**part-i-ci-ple** (pɑːt-i-ˈsɪ-pl), *n.* [F. *participle*, OF. also *-eple*, fr. *L. participium*, fr. *particeps* sharing.] *Gram.* An adjective form of the verb, modifying a noun and at the same time taking objects and qualifiers like a verb (hastily *writing* it down, he left). The English verb has two participles: (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing*, as *writing*; (2) the *past*, or *perfect*, ending for the most part in *-ed*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n*, as *posted*, *kept*, *written*, etc. When a participle is not properly connected with the substantive which it modifies, it is called a *dangling participle* (*leaping* to the saddle, his horse bolted). Also *part*.

**part-i-cle** (pɑːt-i-ˈkəl), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars, partis*, a part.] 1. A minute part of matter, atom; any small portion. 2. A clause or article of a composition or document. 3. *Gram.* A unit of speech ranked as an uninflected word but serving almost as a loose affix, expressing some general aspect of meaning or some connective or other relation. Particles include the articles, most prepositions and conjunctions, various pronominal adverbs, etc. 4. A wordlike element that cannot be used except in composition; a derivational affix (*un-*, *fair*, *back*, *ward*). 5. *Met.* A mass conceived as being without extension, but retaining the other properties of matter, as inertia. 6. *R.C.Ch.* A little piece of consecrated Host. 7. The smaller Hosts distributed in the communion of the laity.

**part-i-colored, party-colored** (pɑːt-i-ˈkɔːləd; pɑːt-i-ˈkɔːləd), *adj.* Also **-col-ored**. [F. *parti* divided.] Colored with different tints, variegated.

**part-i-cu-lar** (pɑːt-i-ˈkʊ-lər; pɑːr-), *adj.* [OF. *particuler*, fr. *L. particularis*. See **PARTICLE**.] 1. Relating to a portion of anything, separate, specific. 2. Of or pertaining to a single person, class, or thing; not general; hence, personal. 3. Noteworthy, special, as, he had no *particular* news. 4. Concerned with, or attentive to, details; hence, nice, fastidious, as, *particular* in dress. 5. *Law.* A containing a part only; as, a *particular* estate. 6. Holding, or relating to, a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. 7. *Logic.* A Having the character of an individual, or of a specific subclass, which falls under some general concept. 8. Affirming or denying a predicate to some part of the subject; — opposed to *universal*, and applied to propositions; thus, "Some men are wise" is a *particular* affirmative. — *Syn.* See **SINGLE**; **SPECIAL**; **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**; **NICE**. — *n.* 1. A separate member of a class, or part of a whole; an individual fact or item. 2. *Specif.* An item of information; a detail of news. 3. *Logic.* A An individual, or a specific subclass, falling under some general concept or term. 4. A particular proposition. — *Syn.* See **ITEM**.

**part-i-cu-lar-ism** (-i-ˈz-əm), *n.* 1. Exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest, subject, party, sect, etc. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that redemption through Christ is provided only for the elect. 3. The political theory which leaves each state in a federation free to promote its own interests without regard for the whole. — **part-i-cu-lar-ist** (-i-ˈst), *n.*

**part-i-cu-lar-i-ty** (-i-ˈr-i-ˈtɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). 1. State, quality, or fact of being particular; as, a *relation* to a member or members of a class, individuality. 2. Attentiveness to detail; circumstantiality. 3. Precision in behavior or expression; fastidiousness. 4. That which is particular, as, a *individual* characteristic; peculiarity. 5. Special circumstance; minute detail.

**part-i-cu-lar-ize** (pɑːt-i-ˈkʊ-lər-i-ˈz-; pɑːr-), *v. t.* To state in detail. — *n.* 1. To mention or attend to particulars; to be circumstantial. — **part-i-cu-lar-i-za-tion** (-i-ˈz-ə-shən, -i-ˈz-ə-tɪ), *n.*

**part-i-cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; expressly. 2. Especially; unusually.

**part-ing** (pɑːt-iŋ), *adj.* [From **PART**, *v.*] 1. Departing; figuratively, dying. 2. Serving to part; dividing; separating. 3. [From **PARTING**, *verb*, *n.*] Given, etc., when departing; farewell; as, a *parting* salute. — *n.* 1. Act of parting, or state of being parted; division; separation; breaking or breaking up; sundering. 2. *Archaic.* A departure; figuratively, dying; death. 3. A part or place where a division or separation occurs; as, the *parting* of the ways. 4. A leave-taking. 5. Something serving to separate objects.

**parting strip.** *Arch.* Any thin piece for separating two adjoining members.

**part-i-pris** (pɑːt-i-ˈprɪz). [F.] A preconceived opinion; prejudice; partiality.

**part-i-san** (pɑːt-i-ˈzæn), *n.* [F. *partisane*.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon; staff.

**part-i-san, part-i-san** (pɑːt-i-ˈzæn; Brit. now usually pɑːt-i-ˈzæn), *n.* [F. *partisan*, fr. *It. partigiano*, deriv. of *L. pars, partis*.] 1. A person who takes the part of another; esp., a devoted adherent. 2. *Mil.*

a part. — *partisan* or their operations. — **part-i-san-ship**, *n.*

**part-i-tio** (pɑːt-i-ˈtɪ), *adj.* [L. *partitus*, past part.] Parted.

**part-i-tion** (pɑːt-i-ˈtʃən; pɛr-), *n.* [Fr., It. *partitio*. See **PART**, *v.*] 1. A parting; separation; division. 2. That which separates; specif., an interior wall dividing one part of a house, enclosure, etc., from another. 3. A portion; a section or division. 4. *Law.* The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate; a division into severalty of property held jointly or in common. 5. *Logic.* Analysis of a class into constituent subclasses. 6. *Math.* Resolution of an integer into a set of integers. — *v. t.* 1. To divide into parts or shares; *Law*, to divide into severalty; as, to *partition* an estate. 2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc. — **part-i-tion-er**, *n.* — **part-i-tion-ment**, *n.*

**part-i-tive** (pɑːt-i-ˈtɪv), *adj.* Serving to part or divide into parts; specif., *Gram.*, denoting a part; as, a **partitive genitive**, a genitive denoting the whole of which a part is spoken of. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part. — **part-i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**part-i-let** (pɑːt-i-ˈlɛt, -lɪt), *n.* [From older *patelet*, fr. OF. *patelete* a band of stuff.] In 16th-century costume, a chemise with a band or collar, often richly embroidered.

**part-ly**, *adv.* In part, in some measure; partially.

**part music.** *Music.* Vocal music for several voices in independent parts, generally without accompaniment; concerted or harmonized music, esp. vocal.

**part-ner** (pɑːt-nɛr), *n.* [ME. *partner*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part*.] 1. An associate; sharer; participant. 2. A husband or a wife. 3. Either of a couple who dance together. 4. *Games.* One who plays with another or others against an opposing team, side, or the like. 5. *Law.* One of two or more associated as joint principals in carrying on any business with a view to joint profit, a member of a partnership. 6. *Naut.* One of the timbers forming a framework for an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, capstan, or the like; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* 1. To join as partners. 2. To be the partner of; to provide with a partner.

**part-ner-ship** (-ship), *n.* 1. State of being a partner; participation. 2. The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the association of persons joined together for business, a firm. 3. *Law.* The relation existing between two or more competent persons who have contracted to join in business and share the profits.

**part of speech.** *Gram.* One of the classes of words (namely, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection) distinguished according to the kind of idea denoted and the normal function performed in the sentence; also, a word belonging to one of these classes.

**part-took** (pɑːt-tʊk; pɛr-), *past* of **PARTAKE**.

**par-tridge** (pɑːt-ˈtrɪdʒ), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [ME. *partridge*, *pertriche*, fr. OF. *pertrix, perdriz*, fr. *L. perdriz, -icis*, fr. *Gr. perdriz*.] 1. Any of certain Old World stout bodied gallinaceous game birds (*Perdix, Alcotras*, and allied genera) (cf. **FRANCOLIN**). 2. Any of a great variety of gallinaceous birds more or less like the above in size, habits or value as game, as (in northeastern U. S.) the ruffed grouse and (in southern and parts of western U. S.) the bobwhite. See **BOBWHITE**, *Illustr.* 3. In South America, any of certain tinamous. — *adj.* Designating a color pattern resembling that of the partridge.

**par-tridge-ber-ry** (bɛr-ˈrɪ; *n.*; *pl.* **PARTRIDGEBERRIES** (-rɪz)). 1. A An American trailing plant (*Mitchella repens*) of the madder family, with evergreen leaves, and edible but insipid scarlet berries. 2. The berry of this plant. 3. Incorrectly. A The American wintergreen (= **WINTERGREEN**, 2). 4. The fruit of this plant, the checkerberry.

**part song.** *Music.* A harmonized song melody, usually in four parts and often unaccompanied. — **part singing**.

**par-tu-ri-ent** (pɑːr-tʊ-ˈrɪ-ənt), *adj.* [L. *parturiens*, pres. part. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, fr. *parere, partum*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; figuratively, about to produce an idea, discovery, or the like. — **par-tu-ri-on-cy** (-ən-sɪ), *n.*

**par-tu-ri-fa-cient** (-fə-ˈshənt), *n.* [L. *parturire* to desire to bring forth + *facere* to make.] A medicine tending to induce parturition or to give relief in childbirth.

**par-tu-ri-tion** (pɑːr-tʊ-ˈrɪ-ʃən), *n.* Act of bringing forth young; act of giving birth, delivery; childbirth.

**party** (pɑːtɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). [OF. *partic* and in some senses *parti*, fr. *partir* to part, divide, fr. *L. partire, partiri*. See **PART**, *v.*] 1. *Obs.* A part or share. 2. A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a body of partisans; esp., one of the sections into which a people is divided on public questions; specif., *U. S. Politics*, an organized group of the electorate that attempts to control government through the election of its candidates to office. 3. The practice or system of forming sides on public questions; partisanship. 4. A detachment, as of troops. 5. A company or association of persons, as for social enjoyment; also, the entertainment or catering itself; as, to give a *party*. 6. One of the persons who compose, or a body of persons constituting, one or other of the two sides in an action or affair. 7. *Specif.*, the plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit. 8. *Slang.* A person. — *adj.* [F. *parti* divided, fr. *partir* to divide.] 1. Pert. to or associated with a political party or parties. 2. *Her.* Parted or divided; — said of an escutcheon, etc.

**party-colored, or -coloured.** Var. of **PARTI-COLORED**.

**party line.** 1. A A single telephone circuit connecting several subscribers with the exchange. 2. The bounding line between the properties of two or more parties. 3. *U. S.* A line of demarcation distinguishing the two main political parties in policy or practice, or limiting the action of all loyal members of one of the parties; as, to cross the *party line* in making appointments, the vote was strictly along *party lines*. 4. The course of policy adopted by the Communist party. — **party liner**.

**party wall.** *Law* & *Arch.* A wall which divides two adjoining properties and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment.

**pa-rure** (pɑː-ˈrʊr; F. pɑːˈrʊr), *n.* [F., fr. *parer* to prepare. See **PARÉ**.] A set of ornaments, esp. jeweled.

**par value.** Nominal value; face value.

**par-ve-nu** (pɑː-ˈvɛ-nʊ), *n.* [F., prop. past part. of *parvenir* to attain to, succeed, rise to high station, fr. *L. pervenire* to come to, fr. *per* through + *venire* to come.] A person who has risen, as by the acqui-

sition of wealth, above the social station in which he was born; usually, in a bad sense, such a person when unaccustomed to his new station; an upstart. — *adj.* Like or characteristic of a parvenu; upstart.

**par'vis** (pär'vis), *n.* [OF. *paradis*, also *parvis*, fr. *L. paradisus* *paradise*; *See PARADISE*.] *Rare.* A court or enclosed space before a building, esp. a church; sometimes, a single portico or colonnade before a church.

**par'vo-lino** (pär'vō-lēn; -līn), *n.* Also *par'vo-lin*. [From *L. parvus* small, after quinine; — from its low volatility.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric liquid bases, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N, derived from pyridine.

**pas** (päs; -t), *n.* [OF. *pascha*, *pasque*, fr. *L. & LGr. pascha*, fr. Heb. *pesah*, fr. *päsah* to pass over.] *Chiefly Hist.* The Passover; hence, Easter.

**pas'chal** (päs'käl; -t), *adj.* [F. *paschal*, fr. *L. paschalis*. *See PASCH*.] Of or pertaining to Passover or Easter.

**paschal flower.** Var. of *PASQUEFLOWER*.

**paschal lamb.** *a* The lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; hence [*capra*], Christ. *b* [*capra*] = *Agnus Dei*, 1, 2 *a* & *b*.

**pas d'ac'tion** (päs'däk'tyon), *[F.]* A ballet dance with mimetic elements, representing a dramatic scene.

**pas de deux, de trois** (dē dō', trwā'), etc. [*F.*] A dance or figure for two, for three, etc., performers.

**pash** (päs; -t), *v. t. & i.* *Dial.* To smash; to dash in pieces.

**pash** (päs; -t), *n.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* The head or poll.

**pa-sha', pa-cha'** (pä'shā; pä'shā; pä'shā; *Turk.* pä'shā'), *n.* [*Turk.* *pāshā*, *bāshā*.] Formerly, an honorary title, placed after the name, given to officers of high rank in Turkey. *CF. HANNAW.*

**pa-sha'lik** (pä'shā'lik), *n.* Also *pa-sha'lic*, *pa-cha'lic*. [*Turk.* *pāshālik*.] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

**Pash'to** (päsh'tō), *n.* The chief language of southern and eastern Afghanistan and parts of India and Baluchistan. *See INDIO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.*

**Pa-sip'h-a** (pä-sif'ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Paniphaē*] *Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos. She became enamored of a white bull belonging to Minos, and gave birth to the Minotaur.

**pasque/flower** (päs'kwē-flōr), *n.* [OF. *pasque* Easter. *See PASCH*.] Any of a genus (*Pulsatilla*) of plants or flowers of the crowfoot family, low perennials with large white or purple flowers. The American pasqueflower (*P. ludoviciana*) is the State flower of South Dakota.

**pas/quil** (päs'kwil), *n.* [*F.*] A pasquinade.

**pas/quín-ad'** (päs'kwē-ad'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It. pasquinata*, fr. *Pasquino*, name of a statue in Rome on which lampoons were affixed.] A lampoon posted in a public place; a squib. — *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize. — *pas/quín-ad'er* (nä'd'g), *n.*

**pass** (päs; -t), *n.* [OF. & *F.* *pass*; but influenced by the Eng. verb *pass*.] An opening, road, or track available for passing; esp., a defile between mountains.

**pass**, *n.* [*F.* *passer*, fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb *pass*.] 1. Act of passing; passage. 2. Accomplishment; — now only in archaic phrases; as, to come to *pass*. 3. State of things; condition, juncture. 4. *a* A permission or license to pass, or to go and come. *b* A permit, ticket, or order, allowing one free transportation, admission, etc. 5. *a* Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; also, a trick. *b* A movement of the hand over or along anything, as by a mesmerist. 6. *a Rare.* A squib (cf. wit). *b Slang.* A short thriving blow, esp. one that fails to land. 7. *Cards.* A refusal to bid or raise. 8. *Base.* An act of passing an examination. 9. The mark or certification of such passing. 10. *Mil.* A written permit allowing one to pass through the lines of an army, post, or the like. 11. Written leave of absence for a brief period given to a soldier. 12. *Sports.* *a* *Fencing.* A thrust or lunge. *b* In football, hockey, etc., a transfer of the ball, etc., to another player of one's side. — *Nyt.* *See*

— *v. t.*; *past PASSED* (päst) or, *Rare*, *PAST*; *past part.* *PASSED*, *PAST*; *pres. part.* *PASSING*. [*OF. passer*, fr. *L. passus* step.] 1. To go; move; proceed. 2. To be transferred from one place or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances. 3. *a* To go by or move past. *b* To go by or slide by, as time; to elapse. *c* To go away; depart; specif., to depart from life; die. 4. *a* To have passage; to force or make one's way. *b* To go unheeded, unsecured, or unchallenged; as, he let the remark *pass*. 5. *a* To advance through all the steps necessary to validity or effectiveness; as, the bill *passed*. *b* To go through any inspection or test successfully; to attain the required standard. 6. To take place; occur; happen. 7. To be mutually exchanged; as, few words *passed*. 8. *a* To go from one person to another; to circulate, as money. *b* To be held or regarded; — followed by *for*, *as*, or *by*; as, he *passes* easily for a German. 9. *Cards.* *a* In poker, primero, etc., to decline to play a round or hand. *b* In bridge, euchre, napoleon, etc., to decline a privilege, as of bidding. 10. *Law.* *a* To sit inquest or adjudication; — said of a jury, inquest, etc., and used with *on* or *upon*, *between*, or *for* or *against*. *b* To adjudicate in a cause or proceeding; — used with *on* or *upon*, *for*, etc. 11. *a* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will, deed, etc., so as to vest the title or interest in another. 12. *Magie.* In sleight of hand, etc., to transfer an object, as if by magic. 13. *Sports.* *a* *U. S.* To throw and catch a ball, as a baseball. *b* *Fencing.* To make a pass or lunge. *c* In football, hockey, etc., to make a pass.

— *v. t.* 1. *a* To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to cross; traverse. *b* *Note Rare.* To go from one limit to the other of; to undergo. *c* *Now Rare.* To go by without noticing; to disregard. *d* To go successfully through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to be accepted or approved by; as, the bill *passed* the senate. 2. To transcend; surpass; excel. 3. *a* To cause, let, or enable to go, move, or proceed; to transmit, send, transport, etc. *b* Specif.: To take a turn with (a rope, string, etc.) around anything, as a tree. *c* To cause to go, pass, or march by; as, to *pass* an author's works in review. *d* To cause to, or let, go past or through; as, to *pass* a person into a theater. *e* To cause to, or let, go by, or slant, or spend; as, to *pass* the winter at Rome. *f* To cause or allow to advance by stages or progress; to cause or allow to pass an examination; to let or get through; specif., to ratify; enact. *g* To transfer from one person to another; specif., to put in circulation; as, to *pass* counterfeit money. *h* To promise; pledge. *i* To emit or discharge from the bowels or other part of the body; to evacu-

right or property in; to make over, as the title to an estate. — *pass a dividend.* To omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due or regularly paid.

**pass'a-ble** (päs'ä-b'l; -t), *adj.* [*OF.*; *F.* only in sense 8.] 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not *passable*. 2. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; current. 3. Tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre. 4. Capable of passing or being sanctioned or enacted.

**pass'a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.* Moderately; tolerably.

**pas-sa'do'** (pä-säd'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It. passada*, or *It. passata*. *See PASS*, *v.*] 1. *Manège.* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot. 2. *Obs.* = *PASSADO*.

**pas-sa'do** (pä-säd'), *n.* [*pl.* -dos, -dons (-dōg). [*F. passade*, fr. *Pr. or It.*] *Obs. Fencing.* A thrust, with the advance of one foot.

**pas'sage** (pä'sāj; -t), *v. t. & i.*; *-AGED* (-jēd); *-AGING* (-jē-īng). [*F. passer*, fr. *passer*, fr. *It. passaggiare*.] To sidle, or walk or move sidewise, as a horse. — *n.* *Manège.* A sidewise movement of a horse.

**pas'sage**, *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *passer*. *See PASS*, *v.*] 1. Act of passing; transit from one place to another. 2. *a* A means of passing; a way, channel or course. *b* A common avenue to various apartments, as a hall, lobby, vestibule, or entry. 3. A journey, now only one by water; a voyage. 4. Right, liberty, or permission to pass. 5. Transition; course; progress; as, the *passage* of a bill through Congress. 6. Of a measure or law: Act of passing; enactment. 7. *Archaeol.* Something that passes, or happens; an incident; act or deed. 8. A mutual transaction; an interchange of views, or the like, or an encounter, altercation. 9. A particular portion constituting a part of something, esp., of a discourse or literary composition. 10. *Obs.* Exit from life; decease; death. 11. *Med.* A movement or an evacuation of the bowels. 12. *Music.* *a* A scalelike or arpeggiolate series of tones; a run or flourish. *b* A phrase or other section of a piece. — *v. i.* 1. To make a passage; to journey; voyage; cross. 2. To engage in a passage at arms; to fence verbally.

**pas'sage-way'** (pä'sāj-wā'), *n.* A way for passage.

**pas'sant** (pä'sānt), *adj.* [*OF.*, *pres. part.* of *passer*.] *Hor.* Walking; — of any animal represented as walking with the dexter forepaw raised.

**pass'book'** (päs'böök'), *n.* *a* *Banking.* A depositor's book in which a bank enters his deposits and (sometimes) withdrawals. *b* *Com.* A customer's book in which a dealer enters articles bought on credit.

**pass degree.** *Educ.* A degree without honors.

**pas'sé'** (pä'sā'; pä'sē'; *F.* pä'sā'), *adj.* [*F.*] Past; antiquated; past one's prime.

**passed** (päst), *adj.* *a* Having passed a test; esp., *Nav.*, having passed a promotion examination and awaiting a vacancy in a higher grade; as, *passed* assistant engineer. *b* *Finance.* Left unpaid; — said of dividends.

**passed ball.** *Baseball.* A pitched ball, not hit by the batsman, that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it, and allows a base runner to advance a base.

**passo-men'terie** (päs-mēn'tē-ri; *F.* pä'smān'tē-ri), *n.* [*F.*] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, kimonas, beads, or tinsel.

**pas'son-gor** (pä'sēn-jēr; -īn-jēr), *n.* [With intrusive *n*, fr. *ME. passager*, fr. *OF. passagier*, *passager*.] 1. A passer-by; wayfarer; — now chiefly in *foot passenger*. 2. A traveler by some public conveyance, as a boat, train, etc.

**passenger pigeon.** A North American wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), formerly abundant, esp. in the Mississippi Valley, but now extinct.

**pas'se partout'** (pä's pärt'ōt'), [*F.*, fr. *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] 1. That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key. 2. [*as an English word*] (*pron.* pä's-pär'tōt'; pä's; -pēr-) In picture framing: *a* A mat. *b* A form of framing in which picture, mat, glass, and back are held together by strips pasted over the edges. 3. (*pron.* pä's-pär'tōt'; pä's; -pēr-) A strong, gummed paper, used esp. for mounting pictures.

**pass'er** (pä's-ēr), *n.* One who passes.

**pass'er-by'**, *n.*; *pl.* *PASSERS-BY*. One who passes by.

**pass'er-ine** (pä's-ēr-īn; -īn), *adj.* [*L. passerinus*, fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Belonging to an order (Passeriformes) or its equivalent group (Passeres) of birds comprising chiefly songbirds of perching habits that range from the titmice to the ravens and birds of paradise, and including more than half of all birds. — *n.* A passerine bird.

**pas'soul** (pä's sūl'), [*F.*] A solo dance.

**pas'si-ble** (pä'si'b'l; -t), *adj.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. passibilis*, fr. *pati* to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering; sensiblc. — *pas'si-bil'i-ty* (-b'il'i-ti), *n.*

**pas'si-flō-ra'ceous** (pä'si-flō-rā'shūs), *adj.* [*L. passio* passion + *flōr*, *flōris*, flower.] Belonging to the passionflower family (Passifloraceae). *See PASSIFLOWER*.

**pas'sim** (pä'sīm), *adj.* [*L.*] Here and there.

**pas'sing** (pä'sīng), *adj.* 1. Going by, beyond, through, or away. 2. (sliding by; transitory; fleeting; as, a *passing* fancy. 3. Made, given, etc., in passing; casual; as, a *passing* remark. 4. *Obs.* Surpassing. 5. That passes upon, as candidates; examining. 6. [From *PASSING*, *n.*] Of, pertaining to, used in or for, or indicating a passing, as of an examination or from life; as, a *passing* grade; a *passing* bell. — *adv.* Surpassingly; exceedingly; as, *passing* fair. — *n.* 1. Act of one that passes. 2. A means of passing; ford.

**passing note.** *Music.* A note, foreign to the harmony and usually unaccented, interpolated for melodic smoothness.

**pas'sion** (pä'shīn), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. passio*, fr. *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] 1. The enduring of inflicted pain, tortures, or the like; — now only specif.: *a* *usually cap.* The suffering of Christ on the cross, or his sufferings between the night of the Last Supper and his death. *b* The sufferings of a martyr; martyrdom. 2. [*cap.*] One of the gospel narratives of the passion of Christ. 3. *Now chiefly Philos.* State or capacity of being affected by external agents or forces. 4. Feeling; emotion; specif., one of the feelings natural to all men, as fear, hate, love, joy; *pl.*, these emotions collectively. 5. Violent or intense emotion; emotional excitement or agitation. 6. *a* *Rare*; wrath. *b* Ardent affection for one of the opposite sex; love. *c* *Often pl.* Sexual desire; lust. 7. An object of love, deep interest, or zeal.

**Syn.** (1) *See* *FEELING*.

(2) *Passion*, *fervor* (or *fervour*), *ardor* (or *ardour*), *enthusiasm*, *zeal* mean intense emotion compelling action. *Passion* often implies an emotion that stirs one to the depths, as love or hate, but it may also be used more abstractly; *fervor* implies an emotion that burns with a glow and shows itself in prayer, preaching, etc.; *ardor*, an emotion like *leap*

ing flames, intense but not always persistent; enthusiasm comes close to ardor, but always implies an objective or cause that is pursued with devotion; zeal, even more than *enthusiasm*, implies energetic and unflagging activity that manifests one's devotion to a cause or an end. **passional** (pāsh'ōn-āl; -l), *n.* A lectionary containing accounts of passions (sense 1) by or for saints' days. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to passion or passions.

**passionate** (pāsh'ōn-āt; -t), *adj.* [ML. *passionatus*.] 1. Capable or susceptible of passion; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specific, irascible; 2. Affected with, or characterized by, passion; 3. *med.* — *Syn.* See *impassioned*. — **passionately**, *adv.* **passionateness**, *n.*

**passionflower** (pāsh'ōn-flou-ēr), *n.* Any a genus (*Passiflora*) of flowers and plants typifying a family (Passifloraceae, the passionflower family) of tropical woody tendrill-climbing vines or erect herbs; — so called from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion, the corona representing the crown of thorns, the stems and pistil the nails of the cross and the sepals and petals the ten faithful apostles. See *maypole*; *versatile*, *Illust.* **passionless**, *adj.* Void of passion; unemotional; calm.

**Passion play**. A mystery play representing the Passion of Christ; esp., one given every ten years by the villagers of Oberammergau, Bavaria.

**Passion Sunday**. The fifth Sunday in Lent.

**Passion Week**. Orig., the week before Easter; Holy Week; now, commonly, the week between Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday.

**passive** (pās'iv), *adj.* [OF. *passif*, fr. L. *passivus*. See *PASSION*.] 1. Not active, but acted upon; affected by outside force or agency. 2. Receiving or enduring without resistance or emotional reaction; submissive; patient. 3. Inactive; inert. 4. *Aeronautics*. Lacking or performed without motive power; as, a *passive* balloon or flight. 5. *Chem.* Designating or characterized by a state of inactivity; not reacting readily. 6. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the voice, or a voice form, of a verb which represents the subject as the receiver of the action, distinguishing it from *active*. In English, the passive voice is made up of forms of *be*, also *become* or *get*, and the past participle of the principal verb (the hunter *was killed* by a bear; "Charlotte also *became engaged* to a governess" [Mrs. Gaskell]; "a man *gets driven into work*" [H. G. Wells]). 7. *Law & Finance*. Bearing no interest; — of various bonds, shares, etc., which, though bearing no interest, entitle the holder to a profit. 8. *Med.* Pertaining to certain morbid conditions characterized by deficient vitality and reaction. — *Syn.* See *INACTIVE*.

— *n.* 1. A passive thing, quality, etc.; — now usually *pl.* 2. *Gram.* The passive voice, or a passive voice form. Abbr. *pass.*

— **passive-ly**, *adv.* — **passive-ness**, *pass-siv-ly* (pās-siv'ly), *n.* **passive noun**. *Gram.* A noun indicating the recipient of action.

**passive resistance**. Resistance, esp. to governmental authority, without resort to violence or to active opposition, as by not doing something required.

**passiv-ism** (pās'siv-'iz-m), *n.* Passive character or behavior.

**pass/key** (pās'kē), *n.* A master key, also, a private key, a latchkey.

**pass/over** (pās'ōv-ēr), *n.* [*Passa* + *over*.] 1. [*cap*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (*Exodus* xv) to commemorate the slaying of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians. It is celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of Nisan, and by extension includes the eight days following. 2. The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover, the paschal lamb. *Ex. vii.*

**pass/port** (pās'pōrt, 70), *n.* [F. *passerport*, fr. *passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor.] 1. A letter or document permitting free and unimpeded travel, exit, entry, etc.; specific: a safe-conduct. 2. A formal document issued by a state officer to a citizen of the state, certifying his citizenship, authorizing him to leave that state and requesting protection for him abroad. 3. A document granting permission to a vessel to leave port, and requesting the privilege of free entry and exit to and from the territorial waters of foreign states. 2. Any permission or authorization to pass about freely; also, anything which secures admission or acceptance.

**pass/sus** (pās'sus), *n.*; *pl.* -sus, -sus-si (-ēz; -iz) [L., step, pace. See *PACE*.] 1. Of a poem or story, a division or part; a canto. 2. A Roman pace. See *PACE*, *n.* 2.

**pass/watch** (pās'wāč), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign. Cf. *PAROLE*, *n.* 3.

**past** (pāst; 70), *See* *PASS*, *v.* Hence, *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a former time; also, just gone by or elapsed; just preceding; as, during the *past* year. 2. *Ex.*; no longer serving as; as, a *past* president. 3. *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by, either simply as bygone without implication as to duration, called also *preterit* or *past absolute* (On arriving I *wrote* to him), or as in progress, habitually done, or recurring, called also *imperfect* or *past descriptive* (I *was writing* while he slept; they *loved* fishing). — *n.* 1. A former time or state; events of past time. 2. Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown or kept secret; as, a man with a *past*. 3. *Gram.* The past tense, or a verb in it. Abbr. *p.* — *adv.* By; close in passing. — *prep.* Beyond, as in time, age, power, etc.

**paste** (pāst), *n.* [OF. fr. LL. *pasta*, fr. Gr. *pastē* barley broth.] — Dough; specific: a dough containing a large proportion of fat for the crust of pies, tarts, etc. 2. Any shaped and dried dough prepared from semolina, farina, or wheat flour, or a mixture of these with water (as in macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli), milk, or egg. 2. A smooth food product made by evaporation, grinding, etc., as, almond *paste*. 3. A soft gumlike confection. 4. A preparation of flour, starch, or the like, and water, used as an adhesive or a vehicle for mordant. 5. The moistened clay, etc., used in making pottery or porcelain. 6. A lead-glass composition of great brilliancy, used in imitation stones. — *v. t.* 1. To unite or fasten; to cause to adhere by or as by *paste*. 2. To cover by or as by *paste*.

**paste** (pāst), *v. t.* [From *PASTE* to beat.] *Slang*. To hit or punch hard; to defeat. — **paste**, *n.*

**pasteboard** (-bōrd; 70), *n.* 1. A stiff material made by pasting together sheets of paper; loosely, any kind of paper board. 2. *Slang*. a A visiting card. b A playing card. c A ticket. — *adj.* Of or like pasteboard; hence, unsubstantial; sham.



Passionflower. (33)

**pas'tel** (pās'tēl), *n.* [Fr. *pastel*.] **Wood**.

**pas'tel** (pās'tēl; pās'tēl), *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. fr. L. *pastus*, paste.] 1. A type of paste made of ground color or colors, etc., and used for making crayons; also, a crayon or crayons so made. 2. A drawing made with such crayons; also, the art of drawing with these crayons. 3. A light literary sketch. 4. Any of various pale colors of very high brilliancy and low or medium saturation. See *color*. — **pas'tel**, *adj.* — **pas'tel-ist**, **pas'tel-ist** (pās'tēl-'ist; pās'tēl-'ist), *n.* **past'er** (pās'tēr), *n.* 1. One who pastes. 2. A gummed paper, to be pasted on or over something, as a name on a ballot.

**pas'tern** (pās'tēr-n), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, fr. *pasture*, fr. LL. fr. L. *pastorius* pertaining to shepherds or herdsmen, fr. *pastor*. See *PASTOR*.] That part of the foot of the horse and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint, of which the upper bone is the *great pastern bone*, the second, the *small pastern bone*, and the joint between, the *pastern joint*. See *DOG*, *HORSE*, *ILLUSTR.*

**pas'teur-ism** (pās'tēr-'iz-m), *n.* [After Louis Pasteur.] The theory or practice of the chemist Louis Pasteur (see *BIOG.*); specific: a treatment of rabies by inoculations with virus of gradually increasing strength. b Pasteurization.

The partial sterilization which destroys certain

**pas'teur-ize** (pās'tēr-'iz; popularly also pās'tē-'iz; 9), *v. t.* To subject to pasteurization, also to treat by pasteurism (sense 2).

**pas'tel-oid** (pās'tēl-'ōid), *n.*; *pl.* -oid (-ōid). [Fr. fr. *pastel*. See *PASTE*.] A medley, a patchwork, esp. musical, literary, or artistic.

**pas'tiche** (pās'tish; pās'tich), *n.* [Fr.] A literary or artistic composition imitating, often caricaturing, previous writings or paintings.

**pas'tille** (pās'tēl; -tēl), *n.* Also **pas'til** (pās'tēl). [Fr. *pastille*, fr. L. *pastillus* a little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *panis* bread, or a kindred word.] 1. A small mass of aromatic paste for fumigating or deodorizing the air of a room. 2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.

**pas'time** (pās'tīm; 9), *n.* [*pass* + *time*.] That which amuses or makes time pass agreeably; diversion; recreation.

**pas'ti-ness** (pās'tē-'nēs; -nis), *n.* Quality of being pasty; pasty consistency or appearance.

**past master**. a A former master, as of a lodge of Freemasons. b An adept. — **past mistress**.

**pas'tor** (pās'tēr; 9), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pastor*, fr. *paescere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] 1. *Now Rare*. A shepherd. 2. A spiritual overseer; specific, the minister or priest in charge of a church or parish. — **pas'tor-ship**, *n.*

**pas'tor-age** (-ij), *n.* = *PASTORATE*.

**pas'tor-al** (pās'tōr-'āl), *adj.* [L. *pastoralis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to shepherds; hence: a Relating to rural life and scenes. b Of the nature of a pastoral; pert. to pastors; as, *pastoral* poetry. 2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties.

— *n.* 1. A poem, drama, romance, etc., of pastoral life or manners; esp., an idyllic poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form. 2. A rural picture or scene. 3. *Ecol.* a A book on the duties of pastors. b A letter of a pastor to his charge; specific, an episcopal letter to pastors and their churches. c In full, *pastoral staff*. A crozier. See *VESTMENT*, *ILLUSTR.* 4. *Music*. A pastoral. — **pas'tor-al-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* — **pas'tor-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.* **pas'tor-ral** (pās'tōr-'rāl; -lē, pās'tōr-'rāl), *n.*; *pl.* -RAL (-rāl), -RALES (-rālēz; -rālēz; -rālēz). [L.] *Music*. A lyric cantata relating to rural life. b An instrumental piece of idyllic or rustic simplicity and sentiment.

**pas'tor-ate** (pās'tēr-'it), *n.* 1. Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors. 2. A pastor's house; a parsonage.

**pas'tor-ri-um** (pās'tōr-'rī-um; 9; 70), *n.* [NL. See *PASTOR*.] *Southern U. S.* A Protestant parsonage.

**past participle**. See *PARTICIPLE*. Abbr. *past part.*

**past perfect**. *Gram.* Expressing the action or state as completed at or before a past time spoken of (by noon I *had left*), also, the past perfect tense, or a verb in it.

**pas-tra'mi** (pās-trā'mi), *n.* [Yiddish, of Hung. origin.] Beef, esp. from shoulder cuts, highly seasoned and smoked.

**pas'try** (pās'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). [From *paste*, or perh. fr. OF. *pastaiserie*, fr. *pastaiser* pastry cook.] Articles of food made of or having a crust made of dough paste, as pies.

**pas'tur-a-ble** (pās'tūr-'ā-b'l), *adj.* Fit for, or affording, pasture.

**pas'tur-age** (-ij), *n.* [OF.] 1. Pasture. 2. The right of pasturing cattle.

**pas'ture** (pās'tūr; 9), *n.* [OF. *pasture*, fr. LL. *pastura*, fr. *paescere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] 1. The right to pasture animals; — esp. in common of pasture (see *COMMON*, *n.* 4). 2. Grass or other plants grown for feeding grazing animals; also, land used for grazing. — *v. t.* 1. To feed on growing grass; to graze. 2. To put cattle or flocks to graze on. 3. To supply with pasture. — **pas'tur-or**, *n.*

**past'y** (pās'tē; see note below), *n.*; *pl.* PASTIES (-tēz). [OF. *pastē*.] A pie; often specific, a meat pie.

**pat** In America, *paty* is largely a literary word only, and is often read pās'tē; in Brit. use it is pronounced pās'tē, pās'tē, or, sometimes, pās'tē. **pas'ty** (pās'tē), *adj.*; **pas'ti-er** (-tēr); **pas'ti-est**. Like paste, as in color.

**PA, P.A., or p.a., sys'tem** (pē'ā). See *PUBLIC-ADDRESS SYSTEM*.

**pat** (pāt), *n.* 1. A light blow or stroke, as with a flat instrument or with the fingers. 2. The sound made in patting. 3. Something shaped by patting, esp. a mass of butter. — *v. t.* **PAT'ED**; **PAT'TING**.

1. To flatten, smooth, or shape, etc., by a pat or pats. 2. To stroke, caress, or soothe with pats. 3. To tap with light steps. — *v. i.* To fall, strike, walk, etc., so as to make a light beating sound.

**pat**, *adj.* 1. Pertinent; opportune, timely. 2. *Colloq.* Fixed or firm; incapable of being forgotten, moved, etc.; as, to have a lesson *pat*; to stand *pat*. — *Syn.* See *SEASONABLE*. — **pat**, *adv.*

**pa-ta-gi-hm** (pā-tā-'jī-um), *n.*; *pl.* PATAGIA (-dē). [NL., fr. L., a gold edging.] A wing membrane, as of a bat; specific: a the fold of skin connecting the forelimbs and hind limbs of flying squirrels and other leaping arboreal animals. 3 The fold of skin in front of the humeral and radio-ulnar parts of a bird's wing.

**Pat-a-go-nian** (pāt-'ā-gō-nē-ān; -gō-nē-ān), *n.* A native of Patagonia (see *GEOG.*), esp. one of the aboriginal Indian stock. — **Pat-a-go-nian**, *adj.*

**patch** (päch), *n.* *Colloq. & Dial.* Fool; ninny.

**patch** (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pacche*.] 1. Something like the original material used to mend, fill up, or cover a hole, rent, breach, or weak spot. 2. A small piece of black silk or court plaster stuck on the face, esp. to heighten beauty. 3. Hence: a small piece; bit; scrap. b A passage; excerpt. c A spot or blot differing in color from the ground. d A small area or plot distinguished from the surrounding area.

quarrel. — *Syn.* See *mend*. — **patch'er**, *n.*

**patch-on-ly**, **patch-on-ly** (pĭch'ŏn-lī; pĭch'ŏn-lī), *n.* [Tamil *paccaḷai* green leaf. 1. An East Indian mint (*Pogostemon patchouly*) yielding a fragrant essential oil. 2. The perfume made from this plant.]

**patch pocket**. A flat pocket applied to the outside of a garment.

**patch test**. *Med.* A test for determining a person's susceptibility; made by applying to the unbroken surface of the skin small pads soaked with the allergy-producing substance in question.

**patch'work** (pĭch'wŭrk), *n.* 1. Something made of incongruous, unrelated scraps or parts; a jumble. 2. A cover (as for a quilt) or other piece of work made by sewing together pieces of cloth of various sizes, shapes, and colors. Cf. **CRAZY QUILT**. 3. A variegated or checkered appearance, design, or scene; as, a *patchwork* of fields.

**patch'y** (pĭch'ī), *adj.*; **patch'ier** (-ī-ēr), **patch'i-est**. Marked by or diversified with patches; resembling patchwork; spotty.

**pate** (pāt), *n.* [ML., of unknown origin.] The head or crown of the head, hence, brain or brains; — now generally contemptuous and often in combination.

**paste** (pāt), *n.* [F.] Paste; specif., *Ceramics*, the paste or plastic material for pottery or porcelain.

**pa'té** (pā'tē), *n.* [F.] 1. A pie. 2. A delicate meat paste, as in *pa'té de foie gras* (dĕ fwa' grā), a paste of fattened goose liver and truffles.

**pa-tel-lā** (pā-tē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* -lāe (-ē). [L., a small pan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan.] *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; the kneecap or kneecap. — **pa-tel-lar** (-ēr), **pa-tel-late** (-āt), *adj.*

**pa-tel-li-form** (-fŏrm), *adj.* [*patella* + *-form*.] 1. *Zool.* Shaped like a limpet shell. 2. *Bot.* Disk-shaped.

**pat'en** (pāt'ēn), *n.* [OF. *patene*, fr. L. *patena*, *patina*, a shallow vessel, fr. Gr. *patanē*.] 1. A plate; specif., a plate of precious metal used in the Eucharistic service for the bread or Host. 2. A thin metal disk, or something like or likened to such a disk.

**pat'en-ry** (pāt'ēn-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -rīes (-rīz). *cf.* **PATENT**, *adj.*, *n.* 1. State of being patent, or evident. 2. *Chiefly Med.* State of being unobstructed.

**pat'ent** (pāt'ēt; pāt'ēt; see note below), *adj.* [L. *patens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *patere* to be open; sense 1 is fr. F. *patent*, fr. L.] 1. Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right, privilege, etc.; as, letters *patent*. 2. Open; not closed, shut, or hidden. Specif.: a. Available or accessible. b. Evident, obvious. c. Affording unobstructed passage, as a tube, intestine, etc. 3. Conferred, endowed with a right or privilege, or appointed, by letters patent. 4. Of, pert. to, or concerned with the granting of patents, esp. for inventions, as, the United States *Patent Office*. 5. Patented; made by a patented process or equipped with a patented device; as, a *patent* lock; also, proprietary; trade-marked; as, *patent* medicines. 6. *Bot. & Zool.* Patulous; spreading. 7. *Law*. Appropriated or protected by letters patent. 8. *Milling*. Of a high grade; — applied to flour. — *Syn.* See *EVIDENT*.

**pat'ent** In all senses except 2 and 6, above, *pāt'ēt* is the usual pronunciation in the U. S., while for senses 2 and 6, *pāt'ēt* is usual. In British use, *pāt'ēt* is usual except in *letters patent* and *Patent Office*.

— *n.* 1. Letters patent; an official document conferring a right or privilege. 2. A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted, or the thing patented. Patent rights rest entirely upon statute and, under international conventions, are recognized by the principal countries of the world. Cf. **COPYRIGHT**; **ROYALTY**. 3. Hence, a right, privilege, or license. 4. An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land so conveyed.

— *v. t.* 1. *Rare*. To grant to by patent; also, grant a patent for. 2. To secure by letters patent exclusive right to make, use, and vend (an invention).

— **pat'ent-a-ble** (-ā-bil'ī-ty), *n.* — **pat'ent-a-ble**, *adj.*

**pat'ent-ee** (pāt'ēt-ē; pāt'ēt-ē; *cf.* **PATENT**, *adj.*, *n.*) One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

**pat'ent leather**. A kind of leather, with a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface finish.

**pat'ent-ly** (pāt'ēt-lī; pāt'ēt-lī), *adv.* In a patent manner, obviously, evidently.

**pat'en-tor** (pāt'ēn-tēr; pāt'ēn-; *cf.* **PATENT**, *adj.*, *n.*) 1. One who grants a patent. 2. Erroneous for **PATENTEE**.

**pat'ent right**. A right granted by letters patent, esp. the exclusive right to an invention.

**pa'ter** (pāt'ēr; pāt'ēr), *n.* [L., father.] 1. Short for **PATERNOSTER**, 1. 2. *Familiar*. Father.

**pa'ter-fa-mil-i-ā** (pāt'ēr-fā-mil-i-ās), *n.*; *pl.* **PATRESFAMILIAS** (pāt'ēr-fāz). [L., fr. *pater* father + *familia*, gen. of *familia* family.] 1. *Rom. Law*. The head of a household; in a larger sense, anyone who is his own master. 2. The father of a family.

**pa'ter-nal** (pāt'ēr-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [L. *paternus*, fr. *pater* father.] 1. Of or pert. to a father; fatherly. 2. Received or inherited from a father or the male line. 3. Related on one's father's side. — **pa'ter-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**pa'ter-nal-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* A relation between the governed and the government, the employed and the employer, etc., involving care and control suggestive of those followed by a father; also, the principles or practices so involved. — **pa'ter-nal-ist** (-ist), *adj.* — **pa'ter-nal-ist-ical-ly** (-tī-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**pa'ter-nal-ty** (pāt'ēr-nāl-tī), *n.* [F. *paternité*, fr. LL. *paternitas*.] 1. Quality or state of being a father; fatherhood. 2. Derivation or descent from a father.

**pa'ter-nos'ter** (pāt'ēr-nōs'tēr; pāt'ēr-; *n.*) [L., our father.] 1. *Of-ten Pa'ter Nōs'ter*. The Lord's Prayer; — from the opening words of its Latin form. 2. One of the large beads of a rosary on which the Lord's Prayer is said. 3. A spell, usually one muttered; as, the *white paternoster*, or prayer for protection against evil spirits; the *black paternoster*, or incantation addressed to evil spirits.

**pa'ter Pa'tri-ae** (pāt'ēr-pā'trī-ē), [L.] Father of his country.

**path** (pāth; 9), *n.*; *pl.* **PATHS** (pāthz). [AS. *path*, *path*.] 1. A trodden

way; a footway; more generally, any way or road. 2. A track, road-way, or the like, specially constructed as for racing or riding. 3. A route or course.

**Pa-than'** (pā-tān'; pāt-hān'), *n.* [Hind. *Pathān*.] A member of the principal race (Indo-Iranian) of Afghanistan.

**pa-thet'ic** (pā-thēt'ik), *adj.* Also (*Rare*) **pa-thet'ic-al** (-y-kāl). [LL. *patheticus*, fr. Gr. *pathētikos*, fr. *pathōs* subject to suffering, fr. the root of *pathos* suffering, *pathēin*, *paschein*, to suffer.] 1. Affecting or exciting emotion, esp. the tender emotions, as pity or sorrow; as, a *pathetic* story. 2. Expressing or intended to express pathos, strong emotion, etc.; as, a *pathetic* style. — *Syn.* See **MOVING**. — **pa-thet'ic-ally**, *adv.*

**pathetic fallacy**. A so-called fallacy of authors who, under stress of emotion, ascribe human traits or feelings to inanimate nature, as in "the cruel sea," "a pitiless storm."

**path'find'er** (pāth'fīn'dēr), *n.* One who discovers a way or, esp., a new route by exploring untraversed regions.

**path'i-a** (pāth'ī-ā), **path'ic** (-ik), *adj.* See **PATHY**.

**path'less** (pāth'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Untrodden; trackless. — **path'less-ness**, *n.*

**path'o-** (pāth'ŏ-), **path-**. [Gr. *pathos*.] A combining form meaning suffering, disease, passion; also, pathological, as in: **path'o-bi-ol'-o-gy**, **path'o-psy-cho-l'o-gy**.

**path'o-gen** (pāth'ŏ-jēn), *n.* Also **path'o-gene** (-jēn). [See **PATHO**; -GEN.] A pathogenic organism or virus.

**path'o-gon'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [NL.] The genesis of a pathological process or disease. — **path'o-go-net'ic** (-jēn'ē-t'ik), *adj.*

**path'o-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *adj.* Pathogenetic; also, causing disease.

**path'o-gy** (pāth'ŏ-jī), *n.* Pathogenesis.

**path'o-log'i-cal** (pāth'ŏ-lŏj'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **path'o-log'ic** (-ik). a Of or pertaining to pathology. b Morbid; due to disease; as, *pathological* tissue. — **path'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**path'o-log'ist** (pāth'ŏ-lŏj'īst), *n.* *Med.* A specialist in pathology; specif., one who makes post-mortem examinations, diagnoses morbid changes in tissues removed at operation, etc.

**path'o-logy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). 1. The science treating of diseases, their nature, causes, etc. 2. The condition, as of an organ or fluid, produced by disease.

**pa'thos** (pā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr., a suffering, passion; akin to Gr. *penhos* grief, *pathēin*, *paschein*, to suffer.] 1. That quality of human or animal experience or of its representation in art which awakens feelings of pity, sympathy, and tender sorrow. 2. *Rare*. a A pathetic passage or speech. b Suffering; affliction. 3. *Aesthetics*. The quality or character of those emotions, traits, or experiences which are personal, and therefore restricted and evanescent. Cf. **ETHOS**, 1.

**path'way** (pāth'wā), *n.*; *pl.* **PATHWAYS** (-wāz). A footpath; any path or course.

**pathy**. Also **path'i-a** (pāth'ī-ā). [See **PATHO**.] A combining form meaning: a *Feeling, suffering, affection*, as in *apathy*. b *A disease of a (specified) part or type*, as in *psychopathy*. See **PSYCHO-**. c *Treatment of ailments of a (specified) mode*, as in *osteopathy*. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-path'ic** (-pāth'ik).

**pa'tience** (pā'tiēns), *n.* 1. State, quality, power, or fact of being patient; forbearance. 2. *Obs.* Sufferance; permission. 3. A card game, usually a form of solitaire.

**patient** (-shŭnt), *adj.* [*OF. patient* (F. *patient*), fr. L. *patiens*, *-ens*, pres. part. of *patis* to suffer.] 1. Bearing or enduring pains, trials, or the like, without complaint or with equanimity. 2. Exercising forbearance under provocation, long-suffering. 3. Expectant with calmness or without discontent, also, undisturbed by obstacles, delays, failures, etc.; persevering. 4. Marked by or manifesting patience; as, *patient* waiting. 5. With of: a Able to bear strain, stress, etc.; as, *patient* of toil. b Susceptible; admitting. 6. Acted upon; passive; — opposed to *agent*. — *n.* 1. *Rare*. One who endures. 2. A person under treatment or care, as by a physician or surgeon, or in a hospital. 3. One affected; the object or recipient of an action; — distinguished from *agent*. — **pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

**pa'ti-na** (pāt'ī-nā), *n.*; *pl.* **PATINAE** (-nē). [L., a dish, pan.] A *paten*. **pa'ti-na**, *n.* [L., of uncert. origin.] 1. A form formed on copper and bronze by exposure or by treatment with acids, etc. A fine natural patina has artistic value. 2. A surface mellowing or softening, as in color, with age or use.

**pa'ti-o** (pāt'ī-ŏ; pāt'ī-ŏ; *Sp.* pāt'iyŏ), *n.*; *pl.* **PATIOS** (-ŏz; *Sp.* -tyŏs). [*Sp.*, a court.] In Spain, Spanish America, etc., a courtyard.

**pa'tois** (pāt'wā; F. pāt'wā), *n.*; *pl.* **PATOIS** (pāt'wāz; F. pāt'wā). [F.] A dialect; hence, contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech; loosely, jargon; cant.

**Pa'tres con-scrip'ti** (pāt'trēz kŏn-skŕīpt'i). [L.] Conscript fathers (which see); specif., Roman senators.

**pa'tri-** [L. *pater*, *patris*.] A combining form meaning *father*, as in **pa'tri-lin'e-al** (pāt'ri-līn'ē-āl; pāt'ri-).

**pa'tri-arch** (pāt'ri-ārk), *n.* [OF. *patriarche*, fr. LL, fr. Gr. *patriarchēs*, fr. *patria* lineage, race (fr. *pater* father) + *archos* a leader, chief.] 1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe, esp. in Biblical history before Moses. 2. A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, society, religion, etc. 3. A venerable old man; veteran. 4. *Eccl.* a. In the early church, orig. a bishop; later, a metropolitan. b. *Eastern Church*. (1) Any of the bishops of the five ancient sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; — sometimes extended to bishops of other chief cities. The patriarch of Constantinople, the highest dignitary in the Orthodox Church, is entitled **Ecumenical Patriarch**. (2) The head of any of the separated (non-Orthodox) churches, as the Coptic Church. c. *R.C.Ch.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank to the pope but without patriarchal jurisdiction, except in the cases of the patriarchs of the various Uniat bodies, and of the pope himself, in his capacity as patriarch of the West, or the Latin Church. Certain differences in discipline between Uniat churches and the Latin Church such as those respecting celibacy of the

prescribed jurisdiction. — **pa'tri-archal** (pāt'ri-ārkāl; 2), *adj.*

**pa'tri-arch'ate** (pāt'ri-ārkāt), *n.* 1. Office, dignity, province, see, etc., of a patriarch. 2. A patriarchy.

**pa'tri-arch'y** (-ārk'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kīz). A state of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family. Cf. **MATRIARCHY**.

**Paw-nee'** (pō-nē'), *n.* An Indian of a tribe ranging between the Platte and Arkansas rivers, now citizens of Oklahoma.



**pawn'er** (pôn'ér), **pawn'or** (pôn'ér; pôn-ór'), *n.* *Law.* One who pawns or pledges anything as security.  
**pawn'shop'** (pôn'shóp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.  
**paw-paw'** (see PAWPAW), *Var.* of PAWPAW.  
**pay** (pá), *v. t.* [L.] *Peccare* — defined by the Romans. 2. *R.C.Ch.* A tablet bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, which in medieval times was kissed by the priest and the people, before the Communion.  
**[pay vo-bis'eum** (vô-bis'e'um). [L.] *Peace* (be) with you.  
**pay'war'** (páks'wáks'), *n.* [For *paywar*, fr. AS. *sear* hair + a word akin to *wearan* to grow.] In many mammals, the median ligament of the back of the neck, composed of yellow elastic tissue and used in supporting the head.  
**pay** (pá), *v. t.* **PAYED** (páid); **PAY'ING**. [OF. *paier*, *paier*, fr. L. *picare* to pitch, fr. *piz* pitch.] To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, etc., with a waterproof composition, as of tallow, resin, etc.  
**pay** (pá), *v. t.* **PAID** (páid) or, *Obs.* exc. in sense 6, **PAYED**; **PAY'ING**. [OF. *paier*, fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, fr. *pax*, *pacia*, *peace*.] 1. To satisfy (one) for service rendered, properly delivered, etc.; remunerate. 2. To give (something due) in return, satisfaction, or reparation; also, to discharge indebtedness for; settle, as a bill. 3. To make compensation or retaliation for. 4. To give, offer, or make, freely or as fitting; as, to *pay* court or a visit. 5. To be profitable to; also, bring in as a return. 6. To pass out, as a rope; — now with *out* or *away*. — *v. i.* 1. To give a recompense; make payment. 2. To be profitable; to be worth the expense, effort, or the like.  
**Syn.** Pay, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, indemnify, repay, recompense, requite mean to give money or its equivalent in return for something. Pay implies the discharge of an obligation incurred; compensate, as here considered, a making up for services rendered or help given; remunerate, more clearly, a paying for services rendered; satisfy, paying a person that which is asked or required by law; reimburse, a return of money that has been expended; indemnify, a reimbursing for loss suffered through fire, accident, damage by war, or the like; repay, a paying back in kind or amount; recompense, often, a compensating for services rendered but, sometimes, for losses or in justice sustained; requite, a reciprocating or retaliation, often but not necessarily in kind.  
**pay off** — 1. To pay; specif., to pay in full and discharge. 2. To require. 3. To allow to run off, as a thread or cord. 4. *Collog.* To yield full return, either to one's advantage or disadvantage; also, to attain full effectiveness. 5. *Naut.* To turn (a vessel) to leeward.  
**— n.** 1. Act of paying; payment. 2. State or status of being paid, or esp., of being on a payroll. 3. Return; retributive punishment. 4. That which is paid; remuneration; wages; salary. 5. A person with reference to his ability to pay or record in pay. — *Syn.* See WAGE.  
**— adj.** 1. Containing or leading to something precious or valuable, as gold, oil, etc. 2. Equipped with a device for receiving the toll or fee for use; as, a *pay* telephone.  
**pay'able** (pá'dá-b'l), *adj.* 1. That may, can, or should be paid. 2. Likely or able to yield a profit; profitable. 3. *Law.* a That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. b That is to be paid (by any particular person); also matured or maturing; due.  
**pay'or** (pá'ér), *n.* One to whom money is or is to be paid.  
**pay'er** (pá'ér), *n.* One who pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.  
**pay'mas'ter** (pá'más'tér; *n.* One who regularly pays, esp. as an officer or agent of a government, corporation, etc.  
**pay'ment** (pá'mént), *n.* 1. Act of paying. 2. That which is paid; pay. Abbr. *payt.* 3. Punishment; chastisement.  
**pay'nim** (pá'ním), *n.* [OF. *paganisme* heathendom, fr. LL. *paganismus* paganism.] *Archaic.* Pagans or pagan countries; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan.  
**pay'off** (pá'f), *n.* *Chiefly Collog.* 1. Act or time of paying employees' wages; or reward or payment for settling up at the outcome of an enterprise; reward or retribution. 2. Climax of an incident or enterprise; specif., the denouement of a narrative. 3. Decisive fact or factor resolving a situation, bringing about a definitive conclusion; as, the opinion of the Tax Court on taxability is the *payoff*. — *adj.* *Collog.* Yielding results in the final test; rewarding or decisive.  
**pay'roll** (pá'ról'), *n.* A paymaster's list of persons entitled to pay, with the amounts due to each; also, the amount necessary, or the money, for distribution to those on such a list.  
**[pay'safe'** (pá'sá-zh'), *n.* [F.] A landscape or a landscape picture.  
**PD** (pé'f). [patrol craft.] *U.S. Navy.* A fast patrol craft equipped with submarine-detection devices, 3-inch gun, machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, and depth charges.  
**pea** (pé), *n.* *pl.* PEAS (péz) or PEASE (péz) (see Note below). [AS. *pipe*, *pl. pisan*, fr. LL. *pisa*, fr. L. *pisum*, *pl. pisa*, fr. Gr. *pisos*, *pisos*. The vowel may have been influenced by OF. *peis*, fr. L. *pisum*. The final *a* was misunderstood in English as a plural ending.] 1. Any plant of a family (Fabaceae, the pea family) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the fruit of which is a true pod or legume. 2. The round, smooth or wrinkled, edible seed borne severally in dehiscent pods by a vine (*Pisum sativum*) of this family; also, the similar angular seed of a related plant (*P. arvense*). 3. Any of various leguminous plants or their seeds, resembling the common pea; as, the sweet *pea*, cowpea, etc. 4. Something like a pea, as in size.  
**PEA'** The plural *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease*; the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.  
**peace** (pés), *n.* [OF. *paiz*, *paiz* (F. *paix*), fr. L. *pax*, *pacia*.] 1. A pact or agreement to end hostilities, between those who have been at war or in a state of hostility. 2. A state of tranquillity or quiet; esp.: a Freedom from civil disturbance or war. b Public order or security, as provided by law; as, a breach of the *peace*. 3. Harmony in personal relations; mutual concord. 4. Freedom from fears, agitating passions, moral conflict, etc. 5. One who or that which makes or maintains peace. — *v. i.* To become quiet; be silent; — *Obs.*, except in the imperative.  
**peace'a-ble** (pés'a-b'l), *adj.* Being in or at peace; not disposed to war, disorder, etc.; pacific. — *peace'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *peace'a-ble*, *adv.*  
**peace'ful** (-fúl; -fú), *adj.* 1. *Now Rare.* Pacific; peaceable. 2. Possessing, enjoying, or marked by, peace; tranquil; also, of or pert. to peace. — *Syn.* See CALM. — *Ant.* Turbulent. — *peace'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *peace'ful-ness*, *n.*  
**peace'mak'er** (-mák'ér), *n.* One who makes peace or reconciles parties at variance. — *peace'making*, *n.* & *adj.*

**peace offering.** A propitiatory gift; esp., *Bib.*, a ceremonial propitiatory sacrifice.  
**peace officer.** A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff, constable, or policeman.  
**peace pipe.** The calumet.  
**peach** (péch), *v. t.* [ME. *apechen*, fr. AF.] *Obs.* To impeach; indict. — *v. i.* *Obs.* *exc. slang.* To turn informer; to blab.  
**peach**, *n.* [OF. *peche*, *peche*, fr. LL. *perica*, fr. L. *Perisium* (sc. *malus*).] *Perica*, *peach*. 1. Any of a family (Amygdalaceae, the peach family) of trees and shrubs distinguished by the single pistil with united carpels, and the drupe, or stone fruit. 2. The sweet, juicy fruit of a tree (*Amygdalus perica*), of this family, botanically a drupe, with a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp. 3. The seashell pink flower (peach blossom) of this tree, borne on the naked twigs in early spring. It is the State flower of Delaware. 4. One likened to a peach, as in beauty. 5. A color, reddish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and very high brilliance. See COLOR. — *adj.* Of the color peach.  
**peach'blow'** (péch'blô'), *n.* [*peach* + *blow* a flower.] A glaze of a delicate purplish-pink color likened to that of peach blooms; — applied esp. to a Chinese porcelain.  
**pea'cock'** (pé'kók'), *n.* See PLURAL, Note 3. [ME. *pecok*, fr. AS. *pæc* peacock (fr. L. *pavo*) + *e* cock the bird.] The male, or, in common usage, any individual, of a genus (*Pavo*) of large salicaceous birds; esp., the common one (*P. cristatus*), domesticated since ancient times. The male has loosely webbed and greatly elongated upper tail coverts covered with ocellate spots. These are spread at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. — *v. t.* & *i.* To strut, pose, or display (one's self) vainly or showily. — *pea'cock'ish*, *adj.* — *pea'cock'y*, *adj.*  
**peacock blue.** A color, bluish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR. — *pea'cock'-blue*, *adj.*  
**pea'fowl'** (pé'fóul'), *n.* The peacock or peahen.  
**peag** (pé), *n.* Also *peage* (pé). Wampum.  
**pea green.** A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See COLOR. — *pea'-green*, *adj.*  
**pea'hen'** (pé'hén'), *n.* The female of the peacock.  
**pea jacket.** [Prob. fr. D. *pij*, *pije*, coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A sailor's thick loose woolen double breasted coat.  
**peak** (pék), *v. t.* To grow thin and sickly.  
**peak**, *n.* [Var. of 1st PEAK.] 1. The sharp or pointed end of anything. 2. [For earlier *pike*, fr. Sp. & It. *pico*.] *Specif.*: a *Now Local.* A headland or promontory. b The top of a hill or mountain ending in a point; one of the crests of a range; often, the whole mountain, esp. when isolated. c The projecting front part of a cap or the like. 3. The topmost point; summit; also, the highest point, as in a graph; maximum. 4. *Naut.* a The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. b The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern, or the part of the hold in it. c A point formed by the hair on the forehead; chiefly in *widow's* *peak*, orig. such a point on a woman's forehead, now often a similar point on a man's forehead. — *Syn.* See SUMMIT. — *v. i.* To cause to come to a peak, specif. *Naut.*, to raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so, as a sail.  
**peaked** (pékt; pék'té; -id), *adj.* 1. Pointed; having a peak. 2. (*pron. usually pék'té; -id*) [From PEAK to grow thin.] *Chiefly Collog.* Thin; emaciated.  
**peal** (pé), *n.* [Shortened fr. APPEAL.] 1. *Bell Ringing.* a Loosely, a set of bells tuned to the tones of the major scale for change ringing. b A complete set of changes on a given number of bells; esp., the series on seven bells. c Any shorter performance than a full set of changes; as, a wedding *peal*. 2. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells or thunder. — *v. t.* To give out peals; resound. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To assail or din, as with noise or loud sounds. 2. To sound forth in or as in a peal of peals; noise abroad.  
**pe'an** (pé'án). *Var.* of PAEAN.  
**pea'nut'** (pé'nút'; -nút), *n.* A Brazilian herb (*Arachis hypogaea*) of the pea family, of erect habit, whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen; also, the nutlike seed of this plant. *peanut oil* is expressed from these seeds; *peanut butter* is made from these seeds roasted, ground, and moistened.  
**pear** (pár), *n.* [AS. *pera*, *peru*, fr. LL. *pera*, *pira*, fr. L. *pyrum*, *pl. pira*.] a The fleshy pome fruit of a tree (genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*) of the apple family. b The tree bearing this fruit.  
**pearl** (pér), *n.* [OF. *perle*, fr. ML. *perla*, *perula*.] 1. A dense concretion, lustrous and varying in color, formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks, and used as a gem. 2. Something resembling a pearl in shape, size, color, beauty, or value. 3. a Mother-of-pearl; nacre. b In full *pearl blue*. The color of mother-of-pearl, a nearly neutral gray (slightly bluish) of high brilliance. See COLOR. 4. *Print.* A size of type (5 point). See TYPE. — *v. t.* 1. To adorn with pearls. 2. To form into small round grains, as barley. 3. To give to or suffuse with a pearls luster. — *v. i.* To fish or search for pearls. — *adj.* 1. Of, like, or set with pearls. 2. Formed into small round grains; as, *pearl barley*; *pearl tapioca*. — *pearl'er*, *n.*  
**pearl**. *Var.* of PURL.  
**pearl'ash'** (pér'lásh'), *n.* Purified potash. See POTASH, 1.  
**pearl gray.** The color of a fine pearl, an early neutral gray of high brilliance. See COLOR. — *pearl'-gray*, (*grá'*), *adj.*  
**pearl'ite** (pér'lít), *n.* [*pearl* + *-ite*.] 1. *Min.* The readily fusible alloy of carbon and iron, containing 0.85 per cent carbon. 2. *Petro.* = *PEARLITE*. — *pearl'ite'* (pér'lít'), *adj.*  
**pearly** (pér'lí), *adj.* = *PEARL'Y* (pér'lí); -i-yr. Of or like pearl or mother-of-pearl; adorned with or abounding in pearls.  
**pearly nautilus.** See NAUTILUS, 1.  
**pear'main** (pér'mán), *n.* [OF. *permain*, *parmain*.] An apple of one of several different varieties.  
**pear't** (pért; pért), *pear'tly*. *Dial. vars.* of PERT, etc.  
**peas'ant** (péz'ánt; -ánt), *n.* [OF. *paisant*, *paisent*, fr. *pais*, *paye*, *land*, country, fr. LL. *paganus*, fr. L. *pagus* country district. See



Peacock.



**PACAN**. 1. A rustic; esp., in European countries, a tiller of the soil either as a small proprietor or as a laborer. 2. *Obs.* A base fellow; knave.

**peasantry** (pēz'ān-trī; -ntrī), *n.* 1. Peasants, collectively; a body of peasants. 2. State, position, or rank of a peasant; rusticity.

**pease** (pēz), *n.*; *obs. pl.* PEASES (-ēz; -īz), PEASEN (-'n). [See **PEA**.] 1. *Obs.* A pea. 2. *Pl.* of **PEA**. See **PEA**, *Note*.

**pease-cod** (pēz'kōd'), *n.* Also **peas-cod** (pēz'kōd'). The pod of the pea. **peat** (pēt), *n.* *Archaic.* Pot; favorite; minion.

**peat**, *n.* [ME. *pēte*, Anglo-Lat. *peta*.] 1. A piece of turf cut for use as fuel. 2. Semicarbonized vegetable tissue formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*. — **peat'y** (pē'tī), *adj.*

**peavey**, **peavy** (pē'vī), *n.*; *pl.* PEAVEYS; PEAVIES (pē'vīz). [After Joseph Peavey, the inventor.] A stout lever having a hinged metal hook and armed with a strong and sharp spike.

**pebble** (pēb'l), *n.* [AS. *peapol* in *peapolān* pebblestone.] 1. A small roundish stone, smaller than a cobblestone (which see), esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water. 2. Transparent and color-

[*pebble*, etc.] NO AS TO

— **pebbly** (lī), *adj.*

**peccan'** (pēk-kān'; -kīn'), *n.* [Earlier *peccan*, of Algonquian origin.] A hickory (*Carya illinoensis*) of the south central U. S., or its oblong, thin-shelled nut.

**peccable** (pēk'ā-b'l), *adj.* [See **PECCANT**.] 1. Liable or prone to sin; susceptible to temptation. — **peccable-ly** (lī) (-lī'ī-tī), *n.*

**peccadillo** (-dīl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS, -LOS (ōz). [Sp. *peccadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum*. See **PECCANT**.] A slight offense; a petty fault.

**peccant** (pēk'ānt), *adj.* [L. *peccans*, -antis, pres. of *peccare* to sin.] 1. Sinning; guilty of transgression. 2. Violating a principle or rule, as of taste or propriety. 3. [Of.] Morbid; inducing disease. — **peccant-ly** (-ānt'ī), *n.* — **peccant-ly**, *adv.*

**peccary** (pēk'ā-rī), *n.*; see **PECCANT**, *Note*, 3. [Sp. *pecari* of Caribbean origin.] An American piglike mammal of either of two species: a. The *collared peccary* (*Pecari angulatus*), about three feet long and grizzled, with an indistinct white collar. b. The *white-lipped peccary* (*Tayassu pecari*), larger and blackish with whitish cheeks.

**peccavi** (pēk-kā'vī; pēk-kā'vī), [L.] I have sinned. Hence: *n.*; *pl.* -VIS (-vīz; -vīz). A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

**pech** (pēk), *n.* [Imitative.] *Scot.* A breath; pant; heavy sigh. — *v. i.* To pant.

**pech'an** (pēk'ān), *n.* *Scot.* The stomach; also, theullet.

**peck** (pēk), *n.* [Of. *pek*.] 1. A dry measure. See **MEASURE**, Table 10. *Alth.* *pk*. 2. A large quantity or number, as, a *peck* of troubles.

**peck**, *v.* [A collat. form of *pick* to pierce.] 1. To strike with the beak, with a pick, or the like, esp. repeatedly and quickly; also, to make (a hole, a design on stone, etc.) by such pecking. 2. To pick up with or as with the beak, — often with *up*. 3. *Collat.* To eat or bite daintily or savorily. — *v. t.* To strike, break, pick up, puncture, etc., something with or as with a beak — *n.* 1. A pecking, a quick, sharp stroke of a beak, a pointed instrument, etc. 2. The impression made by pecking. — **peck'oi** (pēk'ōi), *n.*

**Peck-sniff'an** (pēk-snīf'an, 54), *adj.* Resembling the hypocrisy or unctuous insincerity of **Peck'sniff** (pēk'snīf), a canting rascal in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

**pectase** (pēk'tās), *n.* [L. *pectin* + *dias-tase*.] *Biochem.* An enzyme hydrolyzing pectin to pectic acid and methanol.

**pectate** (-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of pectic acid.

**pecten** (pēk'tēn), *n.*; *pl.* PECTINES (-tī-nēz). [L., a comb.] *Zool.* & *Anat.* In the eye of most birds and many reptiles, a membrane suggesting the teeth of a comb, projecting into the vitreous humor.

**pectic** (-tik), *adj.* [Gr. *pektos* curled.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pectin.

**pectic acid**. Any of certain water-insoluble substances formed by hydrolyzing the methyl ester groups of pectins.

**pectin** (pēk'tīn), *n.* [Gr. *pektos* curled, congealed, fr. *pegnynai* to make fast or stiff.] *Biochem.* Any of certain water-soluble substances in plant tissues, yielding a jelly which is the basis of fruit jellies.

**pectinate** (pēk'tī-nāt), *adj.* Also **pecti-nat'ed** (-nāt'ed; -īd). [L. *pectinatus*, past part. of *pectinare* to comb, fr. *pecten*, -inis, a comb.] Having toothlike projections or divisions; as, a *pectinate* frond of a fern. — **pecti-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**pecto-ral** (pēk'tō-rāl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus*, -oris, the breast.] 1. Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or on, or worn on, the breast, or chest. 2. Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* medicine. 3. Derived from one's personal experiences or feelings; subjective. — *n.* 1. Something worn on the breast; specif.: A breastplate (sense 2). b In full *pectoral cross*. A cross worn on the breast by bishops and abbots. 2. A pectoral medicine.

**pectoral arch or girdle**. *Anat.* & *Zool.* The bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the forelimbs of a vertebrate.

**pectoral sandpiper**. A small migrating sandpiper (*Pisobola melanotos*) with a thickly streaked breast. It breeds in Arctic America.

**pecu-late** (pēk'ū-lāt), *v. s. & t.* [L. *peculatus*, past part. of *peculatus* to peculate.] To steal or misappropriate money, esp. public money, entrusted to one's care; to embezzle. — **pecu-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **pecu-la-tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*

**pecu-lar** (pēk'ū-lār), *adj.* [Obs. F. *peculier*, fr. L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property.] 1. Belonging to an individual; privately owned; not common. 2. Characteristic of one only, as a person, place, class, race, or nation; distinctive; as, a custom *peculiar* to England. 3. Different from the usual or normal; singular; hence: a *peculiar*; particular. b *Collat.* Queer; eccentric. — *Syn.* See **CHARACTERISTIC**; **STRANGE**. — *n.* 1. That which is peculiar; a peculiar possession, privilege, concern, etc. 2. Eng. A church or parish within the jurisdiction of another than the ordinary in whose territory it is. — **pecu-lar-ize**, *v. t.* — **pecu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**pecu-lar-ity** (pēk'ū-lār'ī-tī; pēk'ū-lār'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being peculiar; distinctiveness; singularity. 2. A peculiar trait, feature, etc.

**peculiar people**. *Ecol.* Jehovah's own people; the people of Israel; — used of themselves by many Christian bodies.

**peo-u-ti-um** (pē-kō'ū-tī-ūm), *n.* [L. See **PECULIAR**.] *Rom. Law.* The private property of a wife, child, or slave.

**peo-u-ti-ary** (pē-kō'ū-tī-ārī), *n.* *pl.* PECUNIARIES

property in cattle, or silver in money; as, a *pecuniary* reward; also, entailing a money penalty. 2. Relating to money; monetary; as, his *pecuniary* policy. — *Syn.* See **FINANCIAL**.

**ped-**, *a = PEDO-*, *b = PED-*

**ped** (-pēd). Var. of **PED-EC**.

**ped'a-gog'ic** (pēd'ā-gōg'ik; pēd'ā-gōg'īk), **ped'a-gog'ic-al** (-ī-kāl; -ī-kāl), *adj.* [Gr. *paidagōgikos*.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogy; concerned with or treating of pedagogy. — **ped'a-gog'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ped'a-gog'ios** (-gōg'īks), *n.*; see **-ICS**. Pedagogy.

**ped'a-gog-ism** (pēd'ā-gōg'īz-m; -gōg'īz-m), **ped'a-gog-u-ism** (-gōg'īz-m), *n.* Occupation, character, principles, etc., of pedagogues.

**ped'a-gogue** (pēd'ā-gōg; 74), *n.* Also **ped'a-gog**. [OF., fr. L. *paedagogus*, fr. Gr. *paidagōgos*, fr. *pais*, *paidos*, a boy + *agōgos* leading.] A teacher of children or youth; a schoolmaster; sometimes, a teacher who is a pedant.

**ped'a-gog-y** (pēd'ā-gōg'ī; -gōg'ī; or, esp. *Brit.*, -gōg'ī), *n.* The art, practice, or profession of teaching; esp., systematized learning or instruction concerning principles and methods of teaching.

**ped'al** (pēd'āl; -ī; pēd'āl, -dī), *the second prin. as usual only in technical* (*Anat.* & *Zool.*), *adj.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] 1. (*pron.*, see **NOTE**, above) Of or pertaining to the foot, or feet. 2. (*pron.*, pēd'āl, -ī) Of or pertaining to a pedal.

**ped'al** (pēd'āl; -ī), *n.* [F. *pedale*, fr. It. *pedale*, fr. L. *pedalis*, *adj.*] A lever acted on by the foot, as in a lathe, bicycle (see **BICYCLE**, *Illustr.*), or piano; or a treadle (see **TREADLE**); specif., *Organs*, one of the keys of the keyboard operated with the feet (*pedal keyboard*). — *n. s.* & *-aled* (-āld, -āl), *-alled*, *-aling*, *-al-ling*. To use or work the ped-

**ped'al** (of); to propel (oneself) by use of pedals, as on a bicycle.

**pedal point**. *Musical*. A single tone, usually the tonic or dominant, sustained by one voice part while the others move in independent harmonies.

**ped'ant** (pēd'ānt), *n.* [F. *pedant*, fr. It. *pedante*.] 1. *Obs.* A schoolmaster. 2. One who makes a display of learning either in ostentation or in unduly emphasizing minutiae; a formalist or precisionist in teaching or scholarship. — **ped'an-tic** (pēd'ānt'ik), *Rare* **ped'an-tic-al** (-tī-kāl), *adj.* — **ped'an-tic-ly**, *adv.*

**ped'an-try** (pēd'ān-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). 1. Ostentatiousness, formalism, didacticism, or the like, in the presentation or application of knowledge or learning. 2. A pedantic expression, act, method, etc.

**ped'ate** (pēd'āt), *adj.* [L. *pedatus* having feet, fr. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] 1. Having a foot or feet, specif., *Zool.*, having flexible tubular tentacle-like processes likened to feet, as many holothurians. 2. Footlike; specif., *Bot.*, of leaves, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* (25). — **ped'ate-ly**, *adv.*

**pe-dat'it** (pē-dāt'it; pē-dāt'ī), [*L.* *pedatus* pedate.] *Bot.* A combining form meaning *pedately*, as in: **pe-dat'it-id**, **pe-dat'it-lobed**.

**ped'dle** (pēd'ī), *v. i.*; *-dled* (-īd); *-d-ling* (-īng). [From **PEDDLER**.] 1. To travel about with wares for sale. 2. Cf. **MIDDLE**. To do a small business; to be busy about trifles, peddle. — *v. t.* To sell from place to place; to hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities.

**ped'dler**, **ped'lar** (pēd'ī-er), *n.* [ME. *pedlere*.] One who peddles; hawker. — **ped'dler-y**, **ped'lar-y** (-ī), *n.*

**ped'dling** (pēd'īng), *adj.* Petty; insignificant; peddling.

**pede** (-pēd). [F. or L.; F. *pede*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A combining form denoting *-foot*, *-footed*, as in *centipede*, *velocipede*.

**pede** (-pēd), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *pede*, fr. L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A combining form denoting *-foot*, *-footed*, as in *centipede*, *velocipede*.

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**ped'i-form** (péd'f-ôrm), *adj.* [*pedi-* + *-form*] Foot-shaped.  
**ped'i-gree** (péd'f-grê), *n.* [*ME. pedegre*, fr. *OF. pié de grue* (F. *de grue*) crane's foot, fr. *L. pes, pedis*, foot, and *grus* a crane; — from a three-line mark used to indicate descent.] 1. A table presenting a line of ancestors; a genealogical tree. 2. An ancestral line; lineage; hence, derivation and development; as, words with the same *pedigree*. 3. Distinguished ancestry; also, record, known, or notable descent. — *Syn.* See ANCESTRY. — *v. t.* 1. To breed (an animal) so that descent is known and can be recorded. 2. To provide with a pedigree. — **ped'i-greed** (-grêd), *adj.*  
**ped'i-ment** (péd'f-mént), *n.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a two-pitched roof, hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, windows, etc. — **ped'i-men'tal** (-mên'tál; -t'l), *adj.*  
**ped'lar** or **ped'ler** (péd'lâr), **ped'lar-y.** Vars. of PEDDLER, PEDDLRY.  
**pe'do-** (pê'dô-), **ped-** [Gr. *paîs, paidos*.] A combining form, meaning *boy, child*, as in **pe'do-bap-tism**, **pe-dol'o-gy**.  
**pe-dol'o-gy** (pê-dôl'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *pedon* ground + *-logy*.] The science which treats of soils. — **pe-dol'o-gist** (-jîst), *n.*  
**pe-dom'e-ter** (pê-dôm'ê-têr), *n.* [Fr. *pédometre*. See 1st PEDAL; -METER.] An instrument for measuring the distance one covers in walking, typically resembling a watch and operated by an oscillating weight which causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step.  
**pe'dro** (pê'drô), *n.* [Sp. *Pedro* Peter, fr. *L. Petrus*. See PETER.] *Card Games.* a In certain varieties of auction pitch and in cinch, the five of trumps. b A variety of auction pitch in which the five of trumps counts five.  
**pe-dun'cle** (pê-dûng'k'l), *n.* [NL. *pedunculus*, dim. of *L. pes, pedis*, a foot.] 1 *Bot* a flower stalk. See *ORCHID, Illustr.* b The stalk supporting the fructification in some thallophytes. 2 *Zool.* A stem or stalk; a pedicel. 3 *Anat.* A band of white matter joining different parts of the brain. — **pe-dun'cléd** (-k'ld), *adj.* — **pe-dun'cu-lar** (-k'ld), *adj.*  
**pe-dun'cu-late** (-k'ld-lât), *adj.* Also **pe-dun'cu-lat'ed** (-lât'êd; -îd). Having, or growing on, a peduncle.  
**peep** (pêp), *v. i.* [*ME. piken*.] To look slyly, esp. with the eyes half closed; peep, pry. — *n.* A glance; a peep.  
**peel** (pêl), *n.* [*ME. pel* a stake, palisade, castle, fr. *OF. pel* a stake, fr. *L. palus*.] 1 *Obs.* A stake, also, a stockade. 2 A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a type common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland.  
**peel**, *n.* [*OF. pele*, fr. *L. pala* shovel.] A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing layers of bread, etc., from a baker's oven.  
**peel**, *v. t.* [*ME. pelen, also pelen*.] 1 To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of. 2 To strip or tear off. 3 *Colloq.* To free from covering, esp., in to keep one's eye peeled, to keep one's eye open. — *v. i.* 1 To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does. **peel off.** *Aviation.* To veer away in a wing over to the outside of a flight formation, esp. from the bottom of an echelon, for a steep dive upon a target or for a landing. Hence (of an escort vessel), to veer away from a convoy, as for an attack upon a submarine.  
**peel** *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.  
**peel'er** (pêl'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which peels or strips. 2. A log of softwood, esp. Douglas fir, suitable for cutting into rotary veneer which is "peeled" from the log by a lathe.  
**peel'er** (pêl'êr), *n.* *Colloq.* A policeman; — so called from Sir Robert Peel, organizer of the Irish constabulary.  
**peen** (pên), *n.* The hemispherical, round-edged, sharp or thin end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite to the face. See HAMMER, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* To draw, bend, or flatten by hammering with the peen.  
**peenge** (pênj), *v. i.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* To complain.  
**peep** (pêp), *v. i.* [*ME. pēpen*, imitative origin.] 1 To make a feeble shrill sound, as a bird newly hatched; chirp; cheep. 2 To speak with a small weak voice; hence, to utter the slightest sound; as, he never dared *peep* again. — *n.* 1 A peeping sound; chirp; cheep. 2 See JEFF, 1 a.  
**peep**, *v. i.* 1 To peer through or as through a crevice; look cautiously or slyly; pry. 2 To begin to emerge as if from concealment, show slightly, as crocuses *peeping* through the grass. — *v. t.* To cause to protrude slightly. — *n.* 1 A brief look; esp., a furtive, peering glance. 2 The first appearance; as, the *peep* of dawn.  
**peep'er** (pêp'êr), *n.* 1. One that peeps, or chirps, as a young bird. 2. Any of certain frogs (family Hylidae) that make peeping sounds.  
**peep'er**, *n.* 1. One who peeps; a prying person; a Peeping Tom. 2. *Colloq.* a The eye. b A thing to peep into or through, as spectacles.  
**peep'hole** (pêp'hôl), *n.* A hole or crevice to peep through.  
**Peep'ing Tom.** a A tailor of Coventry who peeped at Lady Godiva (see GODIVA). b A pruriently prying person.  
**peep show.** A small show or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass.  
**peep sight.** An adjustable piece, with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech. See SIGHT, *Illustr.*  
**peer** (pêr), *v. i.* 1 To look narrowly, curiously, intently, or searchingly. 2 *Patric.* To come in sight, to appear. 3 To emerge partly; *peep* out. — *Syn.* See GAZE.  
**peer**, *n.* [*OF. per* (F. *pair*), fr. *L. par* equal.] 1. One of the same rank, quality, etc.; an equal; match. 2. *Archaic.* A comrade; fellow; associate. 3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. A *peer* of the realm or of the United Kingdom has a right to a seat in the House of Lords. — *v. t.* 1 To rival, to match. 2 To raise to the peerage.  
**peer'age** (pêr'îj), *n.* 1. The body of peers; also, the rank or dignity of a peer. 2 A list or record of peers; as, Burke's *Peerage*.  
**peer'ess** (-ês; -îs), *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right or by right of marriage.  
**peer'le**, **peer'y** (pêr'îj), *n.* *Chiefly Scot.* A peg top.  
**peer'less** (pêr'îj; -lîs), *adj.* Having no peer, or equal; matchless. — **peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **peer'less-ness**, *n.*  
**peet'weet** (pêt'wê), *n.* [Imitative.] The spotted sandpiper. See SANDPIPER.  
**peeve** (pêv), *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To make or become peevish, resentful, or irritated. — *Syn.* See IRRITATE.



P Pediment.

**pee'vish** (pê'vîsh), *adj.* [*ME. pevieche, peiveeshe*.] 1. Stubborn. 2. Querulous in temperament or mood; fretful. 3. Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions or words. — **pee'vish-ly**, *adv.* — **pee'vish-ness**, *n.*  
**pee'wee** (pê'wê), *n.* [Massachusetts *peeve, peawe*, little, small.] Something diminutive or tiny.  
**pee'wit** (pê'wî), *n.* Var. of PEWITT.  
**peg** (pêg), *n.* [*ME. pege*.] 1. A small pointed piece, as of wood, used to fasten together boards, to close the vent of a cask, etc.; a pin or plug. 2. A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as a coat, or to mark a limit or point. 3. A pretext; reason; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on. 4. A step or degree, as in estimation; as, to bring him down a *peg*. 5. *Colloq.* A foot or leg; also, a tooth. 6. A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing. 7. *Brit.* A small drink, as of spirits. 8. In a stricken instrument, one of the wooden or metal pins, by turning which the pitch is adjusted. See VIOLIN, *Illustr.* — *v. t.* 1. PEGGED (pêgd); PEG'GING. 1. To put a peg or pegs in; to fasten, keep fixed, etc., with or as with pegs. 2. To indicate or mark by pegs. 3. To strike or pierce with a thrown peg. — *v. i.* 1. To work diligently; — usually with *away*, *at*, or *on*. 2. To count and score with pegs, as in cribbage; also, to hit a peg in croquet.  
**Peg'a-sus** (pêg'â-sûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pégasos*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse springing from Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. 2. Hence, poetic inspiration. 3. *gen.* -si (-sî). A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point.  
**peg'ma-tite** (pêg'mâ-tî), *n.* [Gr. *pégma* something fastened together, — in allusion to the quartz and felspar in granitic granite.] *Petrog.* a Graphitic granite. b A coarse variety of granite occurring in dikes or veins; also, the same formation in other rocks; as, syenite *pegmatite*.  
**peg top.** 1. A conical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. 2. *pl.* Trousers (**peg'-top** trousers) full at the hips and narrow at the ankles.  
**Peh'le-vi** (pêl'ê-vî). Var. of PAHLAVI.  
**peignoir** (pân-wâr; pân'wâr), *n.* [F., fr. *peigner* to comb, fr. *L. peccinare*. See PECCINATE.] A woman's loose dressing sack; hence, a loose morning dress, a negligee.  
**pein** (pên), *v.* Var. of PAIN.  
**peine forte et dure** (pên' fôr'tê-dûr). [F.] Literally, strong and hard punishment; punishment formerly inflicted on a prisoner who refused to plead, by pressing him under heavy weights until he pleaded or was crushed to death.  
**peise** (pâz; pês), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To weigh, as in a balance; also, to weigh mentally. 2. *Obs.* To weigh down, oppress.  
**pe'io-ra-tive** (pê'îô-râ-tîv; pê'îô; pê'îô-râ-tîv), *adj.* [LL. *pejorare* to render worse, fr. *pejor* worse.] Tending to make or become worse; depreciatory; esp., *Philol.*, used of words whose basic meaning is depreciated, as by a suffix (poetaster). — *n.* A depreciatory word. — **pe'io-rative-ly**, *adv.*  
**pek'an** (pêk'ân), *n.* [Can. F. *pekan*, *pékan*, of Algonquian origin.] = FISHER, 2.  
**pek'ín** (pêk'ín), *n.* [F. *pekin*, fr. *Peking* Peking.] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, orig. from China.  
**Pe'king** (pê'kîng; -î; -î; -î), or **Peking duck** [From *Peking*.] A large, active, creamy-white duck of a breed originating in China.  
**Pe'king-ese** (pê'kîng-êz; -î; -î; -î), **Pe'kin-ese** (pê'kín), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Peking (now Peking). — *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A native of Peking. 2. The dialect of Peking, the accented standard form of Mandarin (see MANDARIN, 2 b). 2. A very small pet dog, with short legs, pug nose, and long soft coat.  
**Peking man.** An extinct species of man represented by skeletal and cultural remains found (1929 and various subsequent years) in Choukoutien, China. See MAN, n. 9.  
**pe'koe** (pê'kô or, esp. *Brit.*, pêk'ô), *n.* [From southeastern pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *pai'hae*, lit., white down.] Formerly, tea made from the first three leaves of the spray or (*orange pekoe*) from the tiny leaf and end bud of the spray, now, a black tea (see TEA, 1 b) of India and Ceylon, with leaves of approximately the same sizes, obtained by screening fired tea.  
**pel'age** (pêl'âj), *n.* [F. fr. *OF. pel*, *pel*, hair, fr. *L. pilus*.] The coat of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.  
**Pe-la-gi-an** (pê-lâ-jî-an), *n.* [*Ecol. Hist.*] A follower of Pelagius, a British monk who denied original sin and held that man has perfect freedom of the will. — **Pe-la-gi-an, adj.** — **Pe-la-gi-an-ism** (-îz-m), *n.*  
**pe-lag'ic** (pê-lâ-jîk), *adj.* [L. *pelagicus*, fr. *pelagus* sea, fr. Gr. *pelagos*.] a Of or pert. to the ocean; oceanic. b Conducting operations upon the open sea; as, *pelagic* sealing.  
**pel'ar-gon'ic** (pê-lâr-gôn'îk; -gôn'îk), *adj.* [*Pelargonium* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , of the formic acid series, found in the leaves of the geranium (*Pelargonium*), and obtained artificially.  
**pel'ar-go'ni-um** (-gôn'î-ûm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *pelargon* stork.] Any of a genus (*Pelargonium*) of South African scabrous herbs. All garden geraniums (see GERANIUM, 2) belong to this genus.  
**Pe-las-gi-an** (pê-lâ-jî-an), *n.* One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. — **Pe-las-gi-an, Pe-las-gic** (jîk), *adj.*  
**pel'er-ine** (pêl'êr-ên), *n.* [F. *pêlerine* a tipset, fr. *pêlerin* pilgrim. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape with long ends hanging down in front.  
**pell** (pêl), *n.* [*OF. pelre, peufre, peuffe*.] 1. Stolen property; spoil. 2. Money; lucre; gain.  
**Pel'l-as** (pêl'î-âs; pêl'î-y), *n.* See JASON, MEDFA.  
**pel'i-can** (pêl'î-kân), *n.* [LL. *pelicanus, pelecenus*, fr. Gr. *pelekon*.] Any of a genus (*Pelecanus*) of large, web-footed birds with a very large bill and distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is caught. See BILL, *Illustr.*  
**Pelican State.** Louisiana; — a nickname from the device on its seal.  
**Pel'i-dés** (pê-lî-dêz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pelides*.] A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.  
**Pel'i-on** (pêl'î-on), *n.* [Gr. *Pelion*.] *Gr. Geog.* A mountain in Thessaly. Cf. OSSA.  
**pe-lisse** (pê-lîs), *n.* [F., fr. VL. *pellicia*, fr. *L. pelliceus, pellicius*, made of skins, fr. *pellis* a skin.] A long outer garment, originally of fur or fur-lined.

**pel-la-gra** (pē-lā'grā; -lā'grā), *n.* [It.] *Med.* A chronic disease characterized by skin lesions, gastrointestinal disturbance, and nervous symptoms. It is believed to be caused by a faulty diet. — **pel-la-grous** (-lā'grās; -lā'grās), *adj.*

**pel-lé** (pē-lé'; -lā), *n.* [OF. *pelote*, fr. ML. fr. L. *pila* a ball.] 1. A little ball, esp. of food, medicinal or the like. 2. A ball, usually stone, used as a missile in the Middle Ages; later, a bullet; esp., one of a charge of small shot. 3. An imitation bullet, as of paper. — *v. t.* 1. To form into pellets. 2. To strike with pellets.

**pel-lé-u-lar** (pē-lé'ū-lā), *n.* [L. *pellucula*, dim. of *pellis* skin.] A thin skin or film. — **pel-lé-u-lar** (pē-lé'ū-lār), *adj.*

**pel-lé-to-ry** (pē-lé'tō-ri; or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i), *n.* pl. -ries (-rīz). [OF. *paritoire*, -laire, fr. L. *parietaria*, fr. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] 1. Any of a genus (*Parietaria*) of plants of the nettle family, as the *wall pellitory* (*P. officinalis*) of Europe. 2. [OF. *peritre*, *pyretre*, ult. fr. Gr. *pyrethron* feverfew.] Also **pellitory of Spain**. A southern European plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) of the aster family, resembling yarrow. 3. Any of various similar plants, as the feverfew, yarrow, etc.

**pell-mell**, **pell'mell** (pēl'mēl'; -mēl'), *adv.* [F. *pêlemêle*, fr. OF. *pelé*, redup. fr. *mêler* to mix.] 1. In mingled confusion or disorder as troops in flight. 2. In furious haste; vehemently. — **pell-mell**, **pell'mell**, *adj.* & *n.*

**pel-lu-cid** (pē-lū'sid), *adj.* [L. *pellucidus*, fr. *per-* + *lucidus* clear, bright.] Being transparent; limpid; hence, easy to understand. — *Syn.* See **clear**. — **pel-lu-cid-i-ty** (pē-lū-sid-i-tī), **pel-lu-cid-ness**, *n.* — **pel-lu-cid-ly**, *adv.*

**Pel-ops** (pē'lōps), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food, but they restored his life.

**pe-lo-ri-a** (pē-lō'rī-ā; -rī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *pelorios* monstrous.] *Bot.* An abnormal regularity of structure occurring in normally irregular flowers. — **pe-lo-ri-c** (pē-lō'rī-k; -lō'rī-k), *adj.*

**pe-lo-ri-us** (pē-lō'rī-ūs; -rī-ūs), *n.* [After *Pelorus*, said to have been Hannibal's pilot when he left Italy.] A navigational instrument for taking bearings. It consists of a sighting device at the center of a compass card about which is fixed a rim calibrated in degrees.

**pe-lo-ta** (pē-lō'tā), *n.* [Sp., It., ball.] A Basque, Spanish, or Spanish American game played in a court with a ball and a wickerwork racket.

**pelt** (pēlt), *n.* [Prob. fr. *peltry*.] 1. A skin, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal; — usually applied to the undressed skin with its hair, wool, or fur. (Cf. *2d* *hid*.) 2. A skin used as a garment; apparel of skins. 3. *Humorous.* The human skin.

**pelt**, *v. t. & i.* 1. To strike with a succession of blows, or missiles, or words as missiles. 2. To hurl or throw; to dash, to beat or pound. — *n.* An act or instance of pelting; a blow. — **pel'tor**, *n.*

**pel'tast** (pēlt'ast), *n.* [Gr. *pelastēs*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a **pel'ta** (*pēltā*), or light shield.

**pel'tate** (-tāt), *adj.* [L. *pel'ta* shield.] Shield-shaped; scutiform; specif., *Bot.*, having the stem or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin. See *LI* *AT*, *Illustr.* (19). — **pel'tate-ly**, *adv.*

**pel'ting**, *adj.* *Archaic.* Mean; paltry.

**pel'try** (pēlt'ī), *n.*; pl. **pel'tries** (-tīz). [OF. *peloterie* peltry, furrery, fr. *peloter* furrer, fr. OF. *pel* skin, fr. L. *pellis*.] Pelts, or skins, collectively; skins with the fur on them; furs; also, a pelt; a skin with fur.

**pel'vic** (pēlv'ik), *adj.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis; as, the **pelvic arch** or **girdle**, the bony arch supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates.

**pel'vis** (-vīs), *n.*; pl. **pel'vies** (-vīz). [L., a basin.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch and adjoining bones. 2. *Anat.* The funnel-shaped expansion of the upper end of the ureter leading to the kidney.

**pen'mi-can** (pēm'ī-kān), *n.* Also **pen'mī-can**. [Crec *penmiskān*, fr. *penmy* grease, fat.] 1. Among the North American Indians, lean meat, dried and pounded fine, packed in sacks of hide. 2. A preparation, as of dried beef, suet, raisins, and sugar, used by explorers, etc.

**pen'mi-gus** (pēm'ī-gūs; pēm'ī-gūs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *penmēphos*, -mōs, a bubble.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease characterized by blots on the skin or mucous membranes.

**pen** (pēn), *n.* [AS. *pena*.] 1. A small enclosure for animals; also, the animals in one such enclosure. 2. Any small place of confinement or storage. 3. A dock or ship for reconditioning submarines, esp. one protected by a superstructure of thick concrete against aerial bombs. — *v. t.*; **PENNE** (pēnd) or **PENT** (pēnt); **PEN'NING** (pēn'īng). To shut in or as in a pen.

**pen**, *n.* [OF. *penna*, fr. L. *penna* pen, feather.] 1. *Archaic.* A feather or quill. 2. Anything resembling a feather or its stock; as, *Dial. Eng.*, the midrib of a leaf. 3. A penfeather. 4. An instrument with a point, usually split, for writing, drawing lines, etc., formerly made of a reed, or quill, but now usually of steel, gold, etc. 5. Such a pen and its holder together. 6. The writing instrument regarded as a means of expression, as, to live by one's **pen**. 7. A manner of expression; style. 8. *A writer*. 9. *Zool.* The internal horny shell of a squid. — *v. t.*; **PENNE**; **PEN'NING**. To write; to indite.

**pen**, *n.* A female swan. Cf. *COB*, 2; *CYNET*.

**pen'al** (pē'nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [Fr. *pénal*, fr. L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment.] Of or pert. to punishment or penalties.

**penal code**. *Law.* A code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment.

**pen'al-ize** (pē'nāl-īz; pēn'āl-), *v. t.* To impose a penalty on; as, to **pen'al-ize** a team 10 yards for holding. — **pen'al-i-za-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**pen'al-ty** (pēn'āl-tī; pēn'āl-), *n.*; pl. -ties (-tīz). [Fr. *pénalité*.] 1. Punishment for crime or offense. 2. The suffering, or the forfeit, to which a person subjects himself by agreement for nonfulfillment of stipulation; fine. 3. Loss due to some action, as violation of rules.

**pen'ance** (pēn'āns), *n.* [OF. *penance*, *penance*, fr. L. *poenitentia* repentance.] *Ecol.* a [often *cap.*] In certain churches, the sacra-

ment of self-abasement, mortification, piety, or devoutly performed to show sorrow or repentance for sin. — *v. t.* — **AN-CE** (-āns); **AN-CE** (-āns-ing). To impose penance on; to punish.

**pe-na'tes** (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The gods of the household, worshipped in connection with Vesta, and with the lares and household genies.

**pen'ce** (pēns), *n. pl.* of **PENNY**.

**pen'ool** (pēn'ōl; -āl), *n.* [OF. *penoncel*, dim. of *penon*.] *Archaic.* A small narrow flag or streamer; specif., such a flag carried at the lance head.

**pen'chant** (pēn'chānt; pān'shān'), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. L. *pendere* to hang down. — *Syn.* See **PENDANT**.] A strong leaning or attraction; strong inclination. — *Syn.* See **LEANING**.

**pen'cil** (pēn'sil; -sī), *n.* [OF. *pincel*, fr. L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, dim. of *penis* tail.] 1. A brush of hair or bristles used by artists to lay on colors. 2. An artist's individual skill or manner; artistic style. 3. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, etc., usually incased in wood, for writing or drawing. 4. Any of various objects suggesting a pencil; as: *a* A stick or crayon of rouge or other cosmetic, as, an eyebrow pencil. *b* *Optics & Math.* An aggregate or system of rays, or the like, as of rays of light, esp. when diverging from, or converging to, a point. 5. *Med.* A small medicated stick, as of caustic. — *v. t.*; **-CILED** (-sīd; -sīk); or **-CILED**; **-CILING** or **-CILLING**. To paint, draw, or mark with or as with a pencil or brush; esp., now, to sketch or outline with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.; also, to write down with a lead pencil. — **pen'cil-er**, **pen'cil-ler**, *n.*

**pen'cil-i-form** (pēn'sil'ī-fōrm; pēn'sīl-), *adj.* Pencil-shaped; — said specif. of a beam of light with well-defined boundaries, also of a group of parallel or slightly convergent lines which present an appearance suggesting a pencil.

**pen'cil-ing**, **pen'cil-ling** (pēn'sīl'īng), *n.* The work of the pencil or brush, or a product of this; as, delicate **pen'cil-ing** in a picture.

**pend** (pēnd), *v. t.* [F. *pendre*. See **PENDANT**.] 1. *Chiefly Dial.* To depend. 2. To be undecided, or in process of adjustment; as, the decision is still **pending**.

**pend'ant** (pēnd'ant), *n.* [OF., orig. pres. part. of *pendre* to hang, fr. L. *pendere*, *v. i.*] 1. Something that hangs or depends, esp. as an ornament. 2. That by which something is suspended; specif., the stem and ring of a watch. 3. One of a pair; a companion piece; a match. 4. *Arch.* A hanging ornament of rools, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture. 5. *Elec.* A fitting, as a lamp holder or push button, suspended from a ceiling by a flexible cord or other means. 6. *Naut.* — *See* **SWANAN**, *n.*, 1; — an earlier spelling still official in the British Navy although pronounced pēn'ant.

**pend'ant**. *Var.* of **PENDANT**.

**pend'en-cy** (pēn'dēn-sī), *n.* 1. A state of being pendent, or suspended. 2. State of being undetermined, or not yet decided; as, the **pendency** of a suit.

**pend'ent** (-dēnt), *adj.* [From F. *pendant*, after L. *pendens*, -entis, pres. part. of *pendere* to hang.] 1. Supported from above; suspended. 2. Jutting over; overhanging. 3. Remaining undetermined or not yet decided; as, a **pending** suit. — *prep.* **a** During; through the continuance of. *b* Until.

**pend'ent**. *Var.* of **PENDANT**.

**pen-den'te** (pēn'dēn'tē; -tē), *n.* [L.] *Law.* Pending the suit; while litigation continues.

**pen-den'tive** (pēn'dēn'tīv), *n.* [F. *pendentif*.] *Arch.* a One of the triangular pieces of vaulting which spring from the corners of a rectangular ground plan and serve to allow the room enclosing it to be covered by a cupola of rounded or polygonal plan. *b* That part of a groined vault which springs from a single pier or corbel.

**pend'ing**, *adj.* [See **PENDING**.] *a* Hanging, overhanging; hence, imminent. *b* Not yet decided; as, a **pending** suit. — *prep.* **a** During; through the continuance of. *b* Until.

**pen-drag'on** (pēn'drā'gōn), *n.* [W. fr. *pen* head + *dragon* a leader.] *Often cap.* A chief leader or king; — an ancient British title. — **pen-drag'on-ship**, *n.*

**pen'du-lous** (pēn'dū-lūs), *adj.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendere* to hang.] Suspended; or pendent; hanging; esp., swinging or oscillating. — **pen'du-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'du-lous-ness**, *n.*

**pen'du-lum** (-lūm), *n.*; pl. -lums (-lūms). [NL, fr. L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum. It is used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery.

**Pe-nel'o-pe** (pē-nē'lō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pηνελόπεια*.] The wife of Odysseus. During his absence, being importuned by suitors, she postponed decision until she finished weaving a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she unraveled what she had woven by day.

**pe-ne-plain**, **pe-ne-plane** (pē-nē-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + *E. plain*.] *Geol.* A land surface worn down by erosion nearly to a plain. — *v. t.* To erode to a peneplain.

**pen'e-tra-ble** (pēn'ē-trā-b'l), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pénétrable*, fr. L. *penetrabilis*.] Capable of being penetrated. — **pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

**pen'e-tra-til-a** (-trā'īl-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetrabilis* internal.] 1. The innermost parts, esp. of a temple or palace. 2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy.

**pen'e-trant** (pēn'ē-trānt), *adj.* Penetrating; sharp.

**pen'e-trate** (-trāt), *v. t.* [L. *penetrare*, past part. of *penetrare* to penetrate.] 1. To enter into; to enter and pass through; to pierce. 2. To diffuse itself through; to permeate. 3. To affect profoundly; to move deeply. 4. To recognize the precise nature of; to understand. — *v. i.* 1. To pass into or through something; to pierce. 2. To affect deeply the senses or feelings. — *Syn.* See **ENTER**.

**pen'e-trat'ing** (-trāt'īng), *adj.* 1. Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; subtle. 2. Acute; discerning. — **pen'e-trat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of penetrating. 2. Acuteness; sharp discernment; sagacity. 3. *Gun.* The depth to which a projectile sinks into any substance. 4. *Politics & Econ.* The act of entering a country, esp. by diplomatic or commercial bodies, so that actual establishment of influence is accomplished. — *Syn.* See **DISCERNMENT**.

**pen'e-tra'tive** (pēn'ē-trā'tīv; -trā'tīv), *adj.* 1. Tending to penetrate; piercing; also, acute; sagacious. 2. Affecting; impressive. — **pen'e-tra'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**pen'e-tron'e-ter** (-trām'ē-tēr), *n.* Also **pen'e-tram'e-ter** (-trām'ē-tēr). [L. *penetrare* to penetrate + *metron* a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the consistency of pitch, grease, etc., from the depth to which a needle penetrates. 2. An instrument for estimating the ability of X rays to penetrate a material.

**pen'gō** (pēn'gō), *n.*; pl. **PENGÖ**, **PENÖS** (-dōz). [Hung.] The monetary unit of Hungary from 1926 to 1946, replaced by the forint.

**pen/guin** (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕng'-), *n.* *orig.* the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *guyn* white. 1. *Obs.* great auk. See **AUK**. 2. Any of certain short-legged flightless aquatic birds (family Spheniscidae) of the Southern Hemisphere. 3. A low-powered, small-winged airplane, incapable of leaving the ground, for use in aviation training.

**pen/hold'er** (pĕn'hôl'dĕr), *n.* A holder for a pen.

**pen/ol'lat'ion** (pĕn'ôl'lat'ion), *adj.* [See **PENCIL**.] *Bot. & Zool.* Ending in a tuft of hairs like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses. **pen/ol'late-ly**, *adv.* — **pen/ol'lat'ion** (-ôl'lat'ion), *n.*

**pen/ol'lat'ion** (pĕn'ôl'lat'ion), *n.* [Penicillium + -ion.] *Biochem.* A strongly antibacterial, relatively nontoxic acid substance extracted from a green mold (*Penicillium notatum*) and having a powerful bacteriostatic effect against staphylococci, gonococci, pneumococci, hemolytic streptococci, and certain meningococci.

**pen/ol'lat'ion** (pĕn'ôl'lat'ion), *n.* [NL., fr. *penicillus*, penicillus, pencil; — in allusion to the tufts at the ends of the conidiophores.] Any of a genus (*Penicillium*) of fungi (class, Ascomycetes) typified by the mold (*P. crustaceum*) found on decaying or preserved fruit, cheese, etc.

**pen-in'su-lar** (pĕn'ĭn'sh-lĕr), *n.* *Land* paeninsula, fr. *paene* almost + *insula* an island. A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water; a promontory. — **pen-in'su-lar** (-lĕr), *adj.*

**Pen-in'su-lar State.** Florida; — a nickname.

**pen'is** (pĕn'is), *n.*; *pl.* PENISES (-nĕz), PENISES (-nĭs-ĕz; -ĭz). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* The male organ of copulation.

**pen'i-tence** (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* State of being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults.

**Syn.** Penitence, repentance, contrition, compunction, remorse mean regret for sin or wrongdoing. **Penitence** implies little more than sorrow or genuine regret, **repentance**, an awareness of one's shortcomings morally or spiritually and a change of heart; **contrition**, deep sorrow and purpose of amendment; **compunction**, a painful sting of conscience; **remorse**, prolonged and insistent self-reproach and, often, intense suffering for consequences that cannot be escaped.

**pen'i-tent** (pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *penitens*, -entis, penitens, pres. part. of *penitere*, penitere, to repent.] Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant. — *n.* 1. One who repents of sin. 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance, esp. under the direction of a confessor. — **pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

**pen'i-ten'tial** (-tĕn'shĕl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to penitence or penance; of the nature of penance. — *n.* [ML. *penitentialis*, liber penitentialis.] 1. *Eccl.* A manual of rules for the imposition of penances. 2. A penitent. — **pen'i-ten'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**pen'i-ten'tia-ry** (pĕn'ĭ-tĕn'sh-lĕr), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. *P.C.Ch.* An officer in some dioceses vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. 2. A tribunal of the Roman Curia which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the **grand penitentiary**. 3. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined, usually at hard labor. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to penance. 2. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. 3. *U.S.* Making one liable to a term in a penitentiary; as, a **penitentiary offense**.

**pen'knife** (pĕn'nĭf), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES (-nĭvz). A small pocketknife, orig. for making and mending quill pens.

**pen'man** (-mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). 1. One who uses the pen; a writer. 2. One expert in penmanship. 3. An author.

**pen'man-ship**, *n.* Art or practice of writing with the pen; style or manner of writing.

**pen'na** (pĕn'ŭ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNAE (-ĕ). [L.] *Zool.* A normal contour feather, as distinguished from down, plumes, etc.

**pen namo.** An author's pseudonym; a nom de plume.

**pen'nant** (pĕn'ŕnt), *n.* [An alteration of *pennon*, fr. OF. *penon*, fr. *penna* feather.] 1. *Naut.* A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist. 2. Any small flag used for signaling, etc.; also, a flag emblematic of a championship, as in a sport. 3. *Music.* — **BOOK**, *n.*, 8.

**pen'nate** (-ĕt), *adj.* [L. *pennatus*, fr. *penna* feather, wing.] *Bot. & Zool.* Winged; feathered.

**pen'nal** (pĕn'ŕl), *n.*; *pl.* PENNIA (ĭ-d). [Finn., fr. G. *pfennig*.] A coin denomination and money of account of Finland, equal to 1/100 markka.

**pen'nal** (-pĕn'ŕl). [L. *penna*.] A combining form meaning feather, as in **pen-nal'er-ous**, **pen-nal'form**, **pen-nal'g'er-ous** (see **FEATHER**, etc.); also, *Bot.*, *pinately*, as in **pen-nal'horv'ato**, **pen-nal'narved**, **pen-nal'veined**.

**pen'nal-less** (pĕn'ŕlĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* Without a penny; destitute of money; impecunious.

**pen'non** (pĕn'ŕn), *n.* [See **PENNANT**.] 1. A long triangular flag, esp. one used as the ensign of a knight in the Middle Ages, or of a regiment of lancers. 2. Any flag or banner. 3. A wing; pinion. 4. *Naut.* A pennant.

**pen'non-cel**, **pen'non-celle** (pĕn'ŕn-sĕl), = **PENCEL**.

**Pen'nys-va'nĭa Dutch** (pĕn'ŕn'vĕn'yĕ; -vĕ'n'ŕd; -ŕd). Also **Pennsylvania German**. 1. A dialect of High German with a mixture of English words, spoken in parts of Pennsylvania. 2. Collectively, the descendants of immigrants to Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries from southwestern Germany and Switzerland.

**Pen'nys-va'nĭan** (-vĕn'yĕn; -vĕ'n'ŕn), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to Pennsylvania. 2. *Geol.* See **CARBONIFEROUS**. 2. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Pennsylvania. 2. *Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period.

**pen'ny** (pĕn'ŕ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-ĭz) or, usually collective, **PENCE** (pĕns). [AS. *penig*, *pening*, *pendig*.] 1. An English coin, now of bronze worth 1/4 of a shilling. See **MONEY**, **Tables**. *Abbr.* d. (initial of denarius). 2. *Colloq., U.S.* A cent. 3. Money; a piece or sum of money; as, to earn an honest penny.

**pen'ny.** A combining form of the noun *penny*, used with a numeral to indicate a price; as, a **tenpenny** supper. As applied to nails (**tenpenny**, 10-penny) it orig. indicated price per hundred, but now indicates length.

**pen'ny-a-line'**, *adj.* Getting low pay, as a penny for each line; hence, cheap; inferior. — **pen'ny-a-line'er** (-ĕ-lĭn'ĕr), *n.*

**penny ante.** Poker in which the ante is one cent.

**penny fee.** *Scot.* Small pay; wages.



King Penguin (*Apelodytes patagonica*). (Y&A)

[Altered form of earlier *pullial* royal, *sol*, *poutil*, fr. L. *pulegius*, *pulegius*.]

**pen'thouse** (pĕn'thous), *n.* [From *pen* + *house*.] A small, usually aromatic leaves, b A similar American plant (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) which yields an oil used to drive away mosquitoes.

**pen'ny-weight** (pĕn'ŕ-wĕĭt), *n.* A Troy weight, originally the weight of a silver penny. See **WEIGHT**, **Table 2**.

**pen'ny-whoop** (pĕn'ŕ-whŕp), *Chiefly Scot.* Small beer.

**pen'ny-wise** (pĕn'ŕ-wĭz; -ĭz), *adj.* Wise only in small matters; — used chiefly in **penny-wise and pound-foolish**.

**pen'ny-wort** (-wŕrt), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants; as, the **wall pennywort**, or **navelwort** (*Colopodium umbellatum*) and the **marsh pennywort** (genus *Hydrocotyle* and *Centella*).

**pen'ny-worth** (pĕn'ŕ-wŕth; -ŕth), *n.* A penny's worth; hence: a A bargain. b A small quantity.

**Pe-nob'scot** (pĕn'ŕb'skŕt; -skŕt), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River.

**pe-nol'o-gy** (pĕn'ŕb'ŕj), *n.* [Gr. *poine*, or L. *poena*, punishment + *-logy*.] The branch of criminology dealing with prison management and the reformatory treatment of criminals. — **pe-no-log'i-cal** (pĕn'ŕb'ŕj-kĕl), *adj.* — **pe-nol'o-gist** (pĕn'ŕb'ŕj-sĭst), *n.*

**pen'on-cel** (pĕn'ŕn-sĕl), = **PENCEL**.

**pen'sal**, **pen'sile**. *Vars.* of **PENCEL**.

**pen'sile** (pĕn'sĭl; -ĭl), *adj.* [L. *penisilis*, fr. *pendere* to hang.] 1. Hanging; pendent. 2. Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds.

**pen'sion** (pĕn'shŕn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pensio* payment, fr. *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, pay.] 1. A payment regularly made to any person, as by way of subsidy, gratuity, etc. 2. A state allowance to one retired from service, as to a retired soldier. 3. (*pron.* *pĕn'syŕn*), *O.* *pen'syon*. A boardinghouse or boarding school, esp. one in continental Europe. — *v. t.* To grant or pay a pension to. — **pen'sion-a-ble**, *adj.*

**pen'sion-ar'y** (-ĕr'ŕ), *esp. Brit., -ĕr'ŕ*, *adj.* 1. Receiving a pension; hence, hiring. 2. Consisting of a pension. — *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A pensioner; often, a hiring.

**pen'sion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* 1. One in receipt of pension; hence, a dependant. 2. *Obs. exr. Hist.* a A gentleman-at-arms. b A mercenary. c A tainer; servant. 3. In the University of Cambridge, England, who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to *commoner's* Oxford.

**pen'sive** (pĕn'sĭv), *adj.* [OF. *pensif*, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L. *p* *sare* to weigh, ponder, *v. i.* *intena*, fr. *pendere* to weigh.] 1. *Musim.* or dreamily thoughtful. 2. Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness. — **pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

**pen'ste'mon** (pĕn'stĕmŕn; -mŕn), *n.* Var. of **PENSTEMON**.

**pen'stock** (pĕn'stŕk), *n.* [Pen enclosure + *stock*.] 1. A sluice for regulating flow of water, sewage, etc. 2. *U.S.* A conduit for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

**pent** (pĕnt), *pent* & *pent* part. of **PEN**, to shut in. Hence, *adj.* *pent* or shut up; confined.

**pen'ta** (pĕn'tĕ), *pent*. [Gr. *pente*.] A combining form meaning five, as in **pen'ta-dac'tyl**, having five digits to the hand or foot.

**pen'ta-cle** (pĕn'tĕ-kĕl), *n.* [MF., fr. *MI.* *pentaculum*.] A certain figure formerly used as a magic symbol, as a five-pointed, or a six-pointed, star.

**pen'tad** (pĕn'tĕd), *n.* [Gr. *pentas*, -adon, a body of five, fr. *pente* five.] A group of five, esp. of five consecutive years.

**pen'ta-gon** (pĕn'tĕ-gŕn; -gŕn), *n.* [LL. *pentagonum*, fr. Gr. *pentagonon*, fr. *pente* five + *gonia* angle.] *Geom.* A polygon having five angles and therefore five sides.

**pen'tag'o-nal** (pĕn'tĕg'ŕnĕl; -nĕl), *adj.* Having five corners or angles. — **pen'tag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**pen'ta-gram** (pĕn'tĕ-gŕm), *n.* [Gr. *pentagrammon*, neut. of *pentagrammos* having five lines. See **PENTA**; -GRAM.] 1. A pentacle, or a five-pointed star. 2. *Math.* A figure determined by five line segments joining five points.

**pen'ta-he'dron** (-hĕd'ŕŕn), *n.*; *pl.* -DRONS (-drŕnz), -DRA (-drĕ). [See **PENTA**; -HEDRON.] A solid bounded by five faces. — **pen'ta-he'dral** (-drĕl), *adj.*

**pen'tam'er-ous** (pĕn'tĕm'ĕr-ĕs), *adj.* [*Penta* + -merous] *Bot. & Zool.* Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, or arranged in five sets of parts; as, a *pentamerous* flower, having each floral whorl consisting of five, or a multiple of five members, as the flower; — often written *5-merous*.

**pen-tam'er-iam** (-ĭz-m), *n.*

**pen-tam'e-ter** (-ĕtĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *pentametris*, fr. *penta* + *metron* measure.] *Prosa.* A verse of five feet. *Specif.*: a The elegiac pentameter. b The iambic pentameter in English; heroic verse. — *adj.* Having five metrical feet.

**pen'tane** (pĕn'tĕn), *n.* [See **PENTA**.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>, of the methane series, occurring in petroleum. Two are colorless volatile liquids, one a gas.

**pen'tan'gle** (pĕn'tĕn'gĕl), *n.* A pentagram.

**pen'tar'ch-y** (pĕn'tĕr'ĕl), *n.*; *pl.* **PENTARCHIES** (-kĭz). [Gr. *pentarchia*, See **PENTA**; -ARCHY.] A government by five persons; also, a union of five powers.

**pen'ta-stich** (pĕn'tĕ-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *pentastichos* of five verses, fr. *penta* + *stichos* line, verse.] A poem, stanza, or strophe consisting of five verses.

**pen'ta-teuch** (pĕn'tĕ-tĕk), *n.* [From LL., fr. Gr. *pentateuchos*, fr. *penta* + *teuchos* tool, book.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively. See **BIBLE**.

**pen-tath'l'on** (pĕn'tĕth'lŕn), *n.* [Gr., fr. *penta* + *athlon* a contest.] An athletic contest in which each contestant participates in five events, as, in the modern Olympic games, running broad jump, javelin throw, 200-meter race, discus throw, and 1500-meter flat race.

**pen'ta-va'lent** (pĕn'tĕ-vĕlĕnt; -vĕlĕnt'ĕlĕnt), *adj.* Quinquevalent.

**Pen'te-coast** (pĕn'tĕ-kŕst; -ŕst), *n.* [LL. *pentecoste*, fr. Gr. *pentēkostē* (sc. *hēmera*) the fiftieth day, *Pentecost*, fr. *pentēkostē* fiftieth, fr. *pentē* fifty, fr. *pente* five.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover. 2. A Christian festival commemorating on the seventh Sunday after Easter the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles; hence, **Whitsunday**. — **Pen'te-coast'al** (-kŕst'ĕl; -ĕl), *adj.*

**pen'thouse** (pĕn'thous), *n.* [Corrupt of *penitice*, fr. *OF. apentice*, fr. L. *appendere* to belong to.] 1. A shed or roof attached to a building from a wall or building; hence, any smaller structure



number of units in proportion to one hundred, as by volume or weight; *as, ten per cent of the population*; interest at four *per cent*. 2. [pl.] Investments, esp. public securities, of a (specified) rate of interest; *as, money in the three per cents*.

**per-cent/age** (pĕr-sĕn'tij), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age* as in average.] 1. A certain rate per cent; the allowance, rate of interest, discount, etc. on a hundred. 2. A loosely, a proportion or part of a whole. *b* *Slang*. A share of the winnings or profits, a rake-off.

**per-cent/ile** (pĕr-sĕn'til), *adj.* Expressed, or expressing values, in per cent terms; *specif.*, based upon division into 100 equal consecutive groups, of a series of items arranged in order of magnitude in respect to a certain attribute; *as, a percentile curve or graph*; of rank, indicating the individual's superiority over the specified number of such groups of a distribution and inferiority to the remaining groups; *as, his percentile rank is 40*. — *n.* Any of the values of an attribute which separate the entire distribution into one hundred groups of equal frequency.

**per-cent/um** (pĕr-sĕn'tim), *See* PER CENT.

**per-cept** (pĕr-sĕpt), *n.* [*L. percipere*, neut. past part. of *percipere*. *See* PERCEIVE.] An impression of an object obtained solely by use of the senses.

**per-cept/i-ble** (pĕr-sĕp'ti-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being perceived; discernible, perceivable. — **per-cept/i-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Perceptible, sensible, palpable, tangible, appreciable, ponderable may refer to anything that comes within the range of any sense, but *perceptible* usually applies to that which is on the borderline or just above, and *sensible* to that which is clearly, though not markedly, seen, heard, smelled, etc., *palpable* and *tangible* are applied to anything that may be known by touch, but *palpable* more often applies to that which makes its presence known as if by touching, and *tangible* to that which may be handled or grasped both physically and mentally; *appreciable* is applied to that which may be estimated as by a sensitive instrument; *ponderable*, to that which may be weighed physically or mentally, *esp.* as distinguished from that which eludes such determination.

**per-cep-tion** (pĕr-sĕp'shun), *n.* [*OF.* and *L.*; *OF.*, fr. *L. perceptio*.] 1. Awareness of objects, consciousness. 2. a Direct acquaintance with anything through the senses (*cf.* SENSATION, 1a. *b* The process of perceiving. *c* The result of this process; what is known of an object by seeing or hearing it, etc. 3. An immediate or intuitive cognition or judgment, often implying *no* observation or subtle discrimination. Also, the power of having or exercising such perceptions. — *Syn.* See DISCREMINANT. — **per-cep-tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**per-cep-tive** (-tĭv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving, having the faculty of perception, hence, discerning. — **per-cep-tive-ness**, *n.*

**per-cep-tu-al** (-tū-āl), *adj.* Pertaining to perception, involving perception. — **per-cep-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Per-cep-tu-al**. Var. of PERCEPTUAL.

**perch** (pĕrch), *n.*; *see* PLURAL, Note, 6. [*OF.* *perche*, fr. *L. perca*, fr. Gr. *perke*.] 1. A rather small European fresh-water spiny-finned fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) (typifying a family (Percidae); also, in the United States, a similar species (*P. flavescens*), the *yellow perch*. 2. Any of numerous spiny-finned fishes, many of them marine.



Yellow Perch. (1/4)

**perch**, *n.* [*OF.* *perche*, fr. *L. pertica*.] 1. A pole, bar, or the like, placed horizontally above the ground for birds to roost on, hence, any elevated seat, station, or position. 2. a A measure of length or surface. *See* MEASURE, Tables 1 & 3. *b* In measuring masonry, usually 24 1/2 cubic feet. 3. *Vehicles*. A pole connecting the front gear and hind gear of a spring carriage. — *v. i.* To alight or settle, as a bird; to rest on or as on a perch. — *v. t.* To place or set on or as on a perch. — **perch'er**, *n.*

**per-chance** (pĕr-'chāns; 9), *adv.* [*Fr.* *par* by + *chance*.] *Poetic* or *Archaic*. 1. By chance. 2. Perhaps; possibly.

**Per-'che-ron** (pĕr-'chĕ-rōn; pĕr-'shĕ-), [*Fr.*] A draft horse of a breed originating in Perche, an ancient division of France; — called also **Percheron Norman**.

**per-chlor-ate** (pĕr-'klō-rāt; 70), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid. **per-chlor-ic** (rĭk), *adj.* [*per-* + *chloric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid (HClO<sub>4</sub>) of chlorine. It is a colorless, oily, fuming liquid.

**per-chlor-ide** (-rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **per-chlor-ide**. *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively high proportion of chlorine.

**per-chlor-ine-ate** (pĕr-'klō-rĭ-nĕt), *v. t.* To combine with a maximum amount of chlorine. — **per-chlor-ine-ation** (-nĕ-shĭn), *n.*

**per-chlor-ine** (pĕr-'klō-rĭn), *perchlor-ine*. *Chem.* A combining form, *per-* + *chloro-*, denoting the presence of a relatively large amount of chlorine, *esp.* replacing all the hydrogen in an organic compound.

**per-chlor-mate** (pĕr-'klō-rĭ-māt), *n.* [*See* 1st -ATE, 3.] *Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid.

**per-chlor-mic** (-klō-rĭmĭk), *adj.* [*per-* + *chromic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HClCrO<sub>4</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained as a blue crystalline mass.

**per-cip-i-ence** (pĕr-'sĭp-i-'ēns; 58), **per-cip-i-en-cy** (-ēn-sĭ), *n.* Faculty, act, or power of perceiving; perception.

**per-cip-i-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* [*L. percipiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *percipere*. *See* PERCEIVE.] Capable of perception; perceiving, *esp.* keenly or quickly. — *n.* One who perceives.

**Per-ci-vale** (pĕr-'sĭ-vāl), *n.* Also **Per-'o-ual** (-ē-), **Per-'ci-val**, etc. [*OF.* *Perceval*.] An Arthurian knight who, after many adventures, finally wins a sight of the Holy Grail.

**per-coid** (pĕr-'kōid), **per-coid-ae-an** (pĕr-'kōid-'ē-ān), *adj.* [*L. perca* a perch + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Belonging to an extensive superfamily (Percoidae) of spiny-finned fishes including the true perches, the sunfishes (family Centrarchidae), the serranoids, sparoids, and several related families. — *n.* A percoid fish.

**per-co-late** (pĕr-'kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [*L. percolare*, past part. of *percolare* to percolate, fr. *per-* + *colare* to strain.] 1. To cause (a liquid) to pass through interstices, as of a porous substance; to filter. 2. *Specif.*, to cause hot water to filter through (coffee) to extract its essence. 3. To ooze through (some porous substance); to permeate. — (-lāt), *n.* *Pharm.* A liquid obtained by percolation. — **per-'co-la-tion** (-lĕ-shĭn), *n.*

**per-'co-la-tor** (pĕr-'kō-lĕ-tĕr), *n.* One that percolates; *specif.*, a form of coffee-pot in which heated water filters repeatedly through the coffee.

**per-con-tra** (pĕr-kōn'trā), [*L.*] On the contrary; as an offset; on the other side.

**per-cuss** (pĕr-'kūs), *v. t. & i.* [*L. percutere*, past part. of *percutere*, fr. *per-* + *quere* to strike.] To tap sharply.

**per-cus-sion** (-kūsh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act of percussing; *esp.*, the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm. 2. The striking or beating of sound on the ear. 3. *Med.* Act of tapping the surface, as of the chest or abdomen, to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted.

**percuss-ion cap**. *Firearms*. A small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock.

**percussion instrument**. *Music*. Any instrument, as the piano, on which the tone is produced by percussing, or striking; more narrowly, an instrument of the percussion family of instruments, as distinguishing from the strings and winds, as *esp.* the drum, cymbals, tambourine, castanets, xylophone, etc.

**percussion lock**. The lock of a gun fired by percussion.

**per-cus-sive** (pĕr-'kūs-iv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to percussion; operative or operated by striking.

**per-di-** (pĕr-'dĕ-). Var. of **PARDIE**.

**per-di-em** (pĕr-'dĕ-ēm), [*L.*] By the day.

**per-di-tion** (pĕr-'dĭsh'ūn), *n.* [*OF.* *perdition*, fr. *L. perditio*, fr. *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, lose.] Entire loss; ruin; *esp.*, utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; damnation.

**per-du'**, **per-du-** (pĕr-'dū-; fr. *pĕr-'dū'*), *adj.* [*Fr.* *perdu*, fem. *perdue*, lost.] Lost to view; in concealment or hiding. — *n.* [*See* **PARDU**, *adj.*] *Obs.* A soldier or body of soldiers doing very hazardous duty.

**per-dur-a-ble** (pĕr-'dūr-ā-b'l), *adj.* [*OF.*] Very durable; lasting; eternal. — **per-dur-a-bly** (-b'l), *adv.*

**perre** (pĕr), [*Fr.*] Father; — used: (1) after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son; (2) as a title for a priest.

**per-e-gri-nate** (pĕr-'grĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [*L. peregrinatus*, past part. of *peregrinari*; to travel. *See* PERIGRM.] To travel; to journey from place to place. — **per-e-grĭ-na-tor** (nā'tĕr), *n.*

**per-e-grĭ-na'tion** (-nā'shun), *n.* A traveling or going about; a wandering.

**per-e-grĭ-ne** (pĕr-'grĭ-nĕ; -grĭn, -grĭn), **per-e-grĭn** (-grĭn), *adj.* [*L. peregrinus*.] Foreign; alien, hence, strange; exotic. — *n.* The peregrine falcon. *See* FALCON.

**per-e-rel-ra bark**, or **per-e-rel-ra** (pĕr-'rĕ-l-rā), *n.* [*NL.* *Pereira*, obs. genus name, after Jonathan Pereira (1804-53) of London.] The bark of a Brazilian tree (*Geissospermum vellosi*) of the dogbane family, used as a tonic and febrifuge; also, the tree.

**per-e-rĭ-ne** (-rĕn; -rĭn), *n.* Also **per-e-rĭn**. *Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O, occurring in pereira bark and extracted as a powder. It is used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

**per-emp-to-ry** (pĕr-'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-'ĕmp-tō-rĭ, -tĕr-l), *adj.* [*L. peremptorius* destructive, decisive, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, destroy, fr. *per-* + *emere*, *emipum*, to buy, or, to take.] 1. a *Law*. Taking away a right of action, debate, etc.; as, a *peremptory exception* or *plea*, on which, sustained, bars the action. *b* Hence, conclusive or absolute; decisive; as, a *peremptory* writ, a *peremptory* challenge (*see* CHALLENGE, *n.*, 5), etc. 2. Leaving no chance for denial or refusal; incontrovertible. 3. Positive, *esp.* in the expression of opinion; dogmatic; also, arrogant. — *Syn.* See MASTERFUL. — **per-emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **per-emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**per-en-ni-al** (pĕr-'ĕn-i-āl; 58), *adj.* [*L. perennis*, fr. *per* through + *annus* year.] 1. Lasting or continuing through the year. 2. Lasting for years; continuing without cessation or interruption; unceasing; never-failing. 3. *Bot.* Continuing to live from year to year; as, a *perennial* plant. 4. Recurring over a long period; appearing, or likely to appear, afresh from time to time, as, a *perennial* joke. — *Syn.* See CONTINUAL.

**per-en-ni-al-ly**, *adv.* *perennially*. — **per-en-ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* *perenniality*. — **per-ec-t** (pĕr-'ĕkt), (*ĭkt*), *adj.* [*OF.* *parit*, past part. fr. *L. perfectus*, past part. of *perficere*, perform, finish, perfect, fr. *per-* + *facere* to make, do.] 1. Having all the properties naturally belonging to it; complete; sound; flawless. 2. Exact; precise, as, a *perfect* hexagon; pure; utter; as, *perfect* red; also, *Colloq.*, unmitigated; as, a *perfect* fool. 3. *Obs.* Well-informed; certain; surr. 4. *Bot.* Monoclinous. 5. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to a form or forms of verb expressing the action or state as completed at a time denoted as either the time of speaking or a time spoken of. *Abbr.* *perf.* *See* PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT, FUTURE PERFECT. 6. *Music*. Belonging to the first and simpler consonances which retain their character on inversion; — applied to the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth. — *n.* *Gram.* A perfect tense, or a verb in it.

*Syn.* Perfect, whole, entire, intact mean not deficient, defective, or faulty in any particular. Perfect further implies the soundness, the proportionateness, and excellence of every part, every element, or every quality; whole, a perfection that can be sought and gained and even reexamined (as, "Thy faith hath made thee whole" — *Matt.* ix. 22); entire, a perfection that derives from the integrity, soundness, etc., of the thing so described (as, "that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing" — *James* i. 4); intact implies retention of perfection of a thing in its natural or original state.

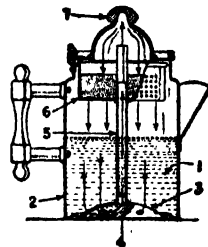
**per-ec-t'** (pĕr-'ĕkt'; pĕr-'ĕkt, -ĭkt), *v. t.* To make perfect; complete. — **per-ec-t'er**, *n.*

**per-ec-t'i-ble** (pĕr-'ĕkt-i-b'l), *adj.* Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. — **per-ec-t'i-bil-i-ty** (-bĭl-i-tĭ), *n.*

**per-ec-tion** (pĕr-'ĕkshĭn), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being perfect. 2. Hence, the highest possible degree of excellence; as, to do something to perfection. 3. Act or process of perfecting. 4. A quality completely excellent.

**per-ec-tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. *Ethics*. The doctrine that perfection of moral character or of man's ideal nature is the supreme ethical end. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life.

**per-ec-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One who believes in or professes any the-



One form of Percolator. Water (1) in Container (2) passes under domed Base (3) into Chamber (4) and up Tube (5). Heat forces the water up against glass Dome (7), from which it falls downward, percolating through coffee in perforated Cup (6).



ory of perfection; specif., an adherent of perfectionism. 2. One who will not accept or be content with anything short of perfection. — **perfectionist**, *n.*

**perfectionist** (pér-fék'tiv), *adj.* Tending or conducing to make perfect. — **perfectionist-ly**, *adv.* — **perfectionist-ness**, *n.*

**perfect-ly** (pér-fék'tl), *adv.* In a perfect manner.

**perfect** (pér-fék't), *n.*; *pl.* -tōs (-tōz). [Sp., perfect.] A large cigar, thick in the middle part and tapering down almost to a point at each end. See CIGAR.

**perfect participle**. *Gram.* See PARTICIPLE.

**perfect rhyme**. *Pros.* A rhyme between two words of identical form but different meaning.

**perfect year**. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**per-fervid** (pér-fúr'víd), *adj.* Very fervid; ardent. — *Syn.* See IMPASSIONED.

**perfidious** (pér-fid'ús), *adj.* [F. *perfidus*, fr. *al'byón*.] [F.] Perfidious Albion (England); — so called by Napoleon I.

**perfidious** (pér-fid'ús), *adj.* [L. *perfidiosus*.] 1. Guilty of perfidy; esp., basely false to trust. 2. Involving or of the nature of perfidy. — *Syn.* See FAITHLESS. — **perfidious-ly**, *adv.* — **perfidious-ness**, *n.*

**perfidious** (pér-fid'ús), *n.*; *pl.* -dices (-díz). [F. *perfidie*, fr. L. *perfidus*, fr. *perfidus* faithless, fr. *per* + *fides* faith.] Act of violating faith, or one's vow or promise, or a trust; faithlessness, treachery.

**perfoliate** (pér-fól'iat), *adj.* [Per- + L. *folium* leaf.] Bot. Having the basal part concentrically united around the stem; — said of leaves. — **perfoliate-ly**, *adv.* — **perfoliate-ness**, *n.*

**perforate** (pér-fór'at), *v. t. & i.* [L. *perforatus*, past part. of *perforare* to perforate, fr. *per* + *forare* to bore.] To bore through; to pierce the surface of; specif., to make rows of small holes through or in, as for dress patterns, in sheets of stamps, etc. — **perforate-ly**, *adv.* — **perforate-ness**, *n.*

**perforate** (pér-fór'at), *adj.* Pierced with a hole or holes, or with pores. Abbr. *perf.*

**perforation** (pér-fór'at-shún), *n.* 1. Act of perforating, or state or process of being perforated. 2. A hole made by or as if by boring. 3. Specif., *Philately*, one of such a series of holes in which a part of the paper is removed. Abbr. *perf.*

**perforce** (pér-fór's), *adv.* [F. *par* + *force*.] By force of circumstances; of necessity. — *Syn.* See COMPELLED.

**perform** (pér-fór'm), *v. t.* [OF. *parformar*, *parformar*, to finish, complete, fr. *per* + *formare* to finish, complete; — influenced by F. *form*.] 1. To carry on to the finish; to accomplish; also, loosely, to do or make. 2. To go through with or execute. 3. *Obs.* a To make complete by adding what is wanting, as a story or sum. b To make build, or manufacture. — *v. i.* 1. To carry out or execute some action, engagement, or the like, to do something with special skill; also, to show off; as, to perform on the piano. — **performable**, *adj.* — **performer**, *n.*

*Syn.* Perform, execute, discharge, accomplish, achieve, effect, fulfill mean to carry out completely. Perform usually refers to processes that are lengthy, exacting, or ceremonial, or to deeds that are striking, execute implies the carrying out of that which exists in plan or in intent; discharge implies a completion of a round of duties or tasks; accomplish implies a completion of a process rather than the means by which it is carried out, achieve *adv.* to accomplish the implication of conquered difficulties; effect also implies obstacles to be surmounted, but it suggests inherent force in the agent, fulfill, often loosely used, strictly implies full realization of the ends or possibilities of a thing.

**performance** (pér-fór'máns), *n.* 1. The act of performing; specif., the execution of the functions required of one, often, effective operation, as of a motor. 2. A deed, feat; hence, a public entertainment or exhibition of skill; a presentation of a play.

**perfume** (pér-fúm'), *v. t.* [F. *parfumer*, fr. It., fr. L. *fumare* to smoke, fr. *fumus* smoke.] To fill or impregnate with an agreeable odor, as that of flowers, to scent.

**perfume** (pér-fúm'), *n.* [F. *parfum*.] 1. The scent emitted from a sweet-smelling substance, a pleasant fragrance. 2. A substance that emits an agreeable odor; specif., a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. — *Syn.* See FRAGRANCE.

**perfumer** (pér-fúm'ér), *n.* 1. One that perfumes. 2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

**perfumery** (pér-fúm'ér-í), *n.* 1. A perfume or perfumes in general. 2. A place for making or selling perfume.

**perfunctory** (pér-fúng'tór-í), *adj.* [LL. *perfunctorius*, fr. L. *perfunctus* dispatched, past part. of *perfungi* to discharge, fr. *per* + *fungi* to perform.] 1. Done mechanically and by way of routine or carelessly and superficially. 2. Hence, mechanical, indifferent; without interest or zeal. — **perfunctory-ly**, *adv.* — **perfunctory-ness**, *n.*

**perfuse** (pér-fúz'), *v. t.* [L. *perfusus*, past part. of *perfundere* to pour over, fr. *per* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. To cover, sprinkle, or suffuse with or as with a liquid. 2. To spread, as a fluid, through or over something. — **perfusion** (-fú-zhún), *n.* — **perfusive** (-sív), *adj.*

**pergola** (pér-gó-lá), *n.* [It., fr. L. *pergula* shed, shop, vine arbor.] Literally, an arbor or bower; specif., Italian *Ar.*, an arbor or trellis treated architecturally.

**perhaps** (pér-háps; *colloq.*, Amer. also pér-úps, Brit. práps), *adv.* [per + *pl.* of *hap* chance.] 1. Possibly but uncertainly; maybe. 2. By some chance; as may be the case; — used in a conditional or concessive clause.

**peri** (pér-í), *n.* [Per. *peri* fairy, genus.] 1. *Persian Myth.* An imaginary being, like an elf or fairy, descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished. 2. A fairylike or elflike creature.

**peri-** (pér-í), [Gr. *peri*.] A prefix meaning all round, about, beyond, used: a Adverbially, to signify: (1) Around, about, round, as in perimeter, periphery. (2) Near, as in pericope. b In anatomical and pathological terms, to signify around, enclosing, surrounding a (specified) part, in terms in -itis to signify of or affecting the tissue surrounding a (specified) part, as in pericardial, perithoracic, perivisceral.

**perianth** (pér-í-ánth), *n.* [Through F. fr. NL., fr. Gr. *peri* about + *anthos* flower.] Bot. The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively, esp. when not differentiated into calyx (external floral leaves) and corolla (internal floral leaves), as in monocotyledons. See CALYX, COROLLA.

**peri-apt** (-ápt), *n.* [F. *périapte*, fr. Gr. *periapton*, deriv. of *peri* about + *haptain* to tie.] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet.

**peri-car-dial** (-kárd'í-ál), *adj.* Anat. & Zool. Of or pertaining to the pericardium.

**peri-car-di-tis** (-kárd'í-tis), *n.* [NL., fr. *pericardium* + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the conical sac of serous membrane (*peri-car-di-um* [-kárd'í-úm]) which encloses the heart. Cf. MYOCARDITIS.

**peri-carp** (pér-í-kárp), *n.* [Gr. *perikarpion*, fr. *peri* around + *karpós* fruit.] Bot. The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary, sometimes exhibiting three distinct structural layers, the endocarp, mesocarp, and epicarp. See ENDOCARP, *Illustr.* — **peri-car-pi-ál** (-kárd'í-ál), *adj.*

**peri-chon-dri-um** (-kánd'í-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -dria (-dí). [NL., fr. *peri* + Gr. *chondros* cartilage.] Anat. The membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests a cartilage except at joints. — **peri-chon-dri-ál** (-dí), *adj.*

**peri-clo-an** (pér-í-klé'an), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pericles, designating, or pertaining to, his age, when Athens was at her highest material and intellectual state.

**peri-cline** (pér-í-klín), *n.* [Gr. *periklinē* sloping on all sides, fr. *peri* around + *klinein* to incline.] Mineral. A variety of albite occurring in white opaque crystals.

**peri-cra-ni-um** (-krá'ní-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -nia (-dí). [NL., fr. Gr. *perikranion*, neut. adj. round the skull.] Anat. The external periosteum of the skull. — **peri-cra-ni-ál** (-dí), *adj.*

**peri-cy-clo** (pér-í-sá'k'l), *n.* [Gr. *perikyklos* spherical. See PERI-; CYCLE.] Bot. A thin layer of parenchymatous or sclerenchymatous cells surrounding the stele in most plants.

**peri-don'tal** (pér-í-dén'tál, -tál), *adj.* [Peri- + dental.] Anat. = PERIODONTAL.

**peri-derm** (pér-í-dér'm), *n.* [Peri- + -derm.] Bot. The cortical tissue derived from growth of the phellogen.

**peri-dium** (pér-í-dí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -ia (-dí). [NL., fr. Gr. *peridion*, dim. of *pera* leather, pouch, wallet.] Bot. The outer coating of the sporophore in many fungi. — **peri-dí-ál** (-dí), *adj.*

**peri-dot** (pér-í-dót), *n.* [F. *peridot*.] A deep yellowish-green variety of chrysolite. — **peri-dot-ic** (-dót'ík), *adj.*

**peri-dote** (pér-í-dót), *n.* *Petrog.* Any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks, composed of chrysolite and other ferromagnesian minerals, but little or no feldspar.

**peri-gee** (pér-í-jí), *n.* [F. and NL.; F. *périgée*, fr. NL. *perigium*, fr. Gr. *perigeeion* around the earth, fr. *peri* near + *gē* the earth.] Astron. That point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*. — **peri-ge-al** (-jé'ál), **peri-ge-an** (-án), *adj.*

**peri-gynous** (pér-í-jín'ús), *adj.* [NL. *perigynus*. See PERI-; -GYNOUS.] Bot. Borne on a ring or cup of the torus surrounding the pistil, as the stamens or petals; having stamens and petals so situated. — **peri-gyn-ous** (-ín), *n.*

**peri-hel-ion** (pér-í-hé-lí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -helias (-dí). [NL., fr. *peri* + Gr. *hēlios* the sun.] Astron. That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion*.

**peril** (pér-íl), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *periculum*, *periculum*.] Exposure to the risk of being injured, destroyed, or lost; a position of jeopardy; danger. — *v. t.* -il'd (-líd) or -il'led; -il-ing or -il-ling. To expose to danger; to hazard; risk.

**perilla** (pér-í-lá), *n.* [NL., appar. fr. Sp. *perilla*, dim. of *pera* pear.] Any of a small genus (*Perilla*) of Asiatic mints, the seeds of certain species (esp. *P. frutescens*) of which provide an oil used in paints and varnishes.

**perilous** (pér-í-lús), *adj.* [OF. *perillous*, *perilleus*, fr. L. *periculosus*.] Full of, or involving, peril; hazardous, dangerous. — *Syn.* See DANGEROUS. — **perilous-ly**, *adv.* — **perilous-ness**, *n.*

**perim'e-ter** (pér-ím'et-ér), *n.* [L. *perimetros*, fr. Gr. *perimetron*, fr. *peri* around + *metron* measure.] 1 *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or the measure of the same. 2 *Med.* The outer boundary formed by advanced posts encircling a position. 3 *Optics.* An instrument for examining the discriminative powers of different parts of the retina. — *Syn.* See CIRCUMFERENCE. — **peri-met'ric** (pér-í-met'rík), **peri-met'ri-cal** (-rí-kál), *adj.* — **peri-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**peri-morph** (pér-í-mór'f), *n.* [Peri- + -morph.] Mineral. A crystal of one species enclosing one of another species. Cf. ENDOMORPH.

**peri-mor'phic** (-mór'fík), **peri-mor'phous** (-fús), *adj.*

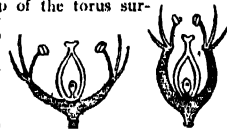
**peri-neph'ri-um** (-neph'rí-úm), *n.* [NL.] Anat. The capsule of connective and fatty tissue about the kidney.

**peri-ne'um** (-né'úm), *n.*; *pl.* -nea (-dí). [NL., fr. Gr. *perinaion*, *perineos*.] Anat. a The region included in the outlet of the pelvis, and traversed by the urino-genital passages and the rectum. b The superficial region between the thighs, including the anus and more or less of the genitals. — **peri-ne'al** (-dí), *adj.*

**peri-neu'ri-um** (-néu'rí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -ria (-dí). [NL., fr. *peri* + Gr. *neuron* a nerve.] Anat. The connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle, or funiculus, of nerve fibers. — **peri-neu'ri-tis** (-nú-ri-tis), *n.*

**peri-od** (pér-í-ód), *n.* [F. *période*, fr. L. *periodus*, fr. Gr. *períodos* a going round, way round, circumference, period, fr. *peri* round, about + *hodos* a way.] 1. A point of time marking an end. 2. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, or act; hence, a limit; bound. 3. a A portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a heavenly body, as the annual period of Uranus. b One of the chronological periods of a human or other life. — *Syn.* See CYCLE, REVOLUTION.

of the duration of play. 6 *Geol.* A division of geologic time longer than an epoch and included in an era; as the Devonian period. 7 *Music.* A complete musical sentence, usually of eight or sixteen measures, consisting of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases, and ending with a cadence. 8 *Physics & Elec.* The interval of time required for a periodic motion or phenomenon to complete a cycle and begin to repeat itself. 9 *Physiol.* Menses; — usually in *pl.* 10 *Greek Pros.* A rhythmic division composed of two or more cola. 11 *Punctuation.* a The full clause with which the enunciation of a complete sentence closes. b The point [.] that marks the end of a



complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word. 12. *Rhet.* A complete sentence.

**Syn.** Period, epoch, era, age mean a portion or division of time. **Period**, the general term, may be applied to any extent of time, regardless of length; epoch is properly applied to the starting point of a new period as marked by a change of event; and **era** is the period which follows, but they are often used without distinction; age is usually applied to a period dominated by a central figure or clearly marked feature.

— **adj.** 1. Of or pert. to a period or periods; of, fashioned after, or bearing upon, the style prevalent in a particular period or periods; as, **period furniture**. 2. Representing realistically a particular historical period; as, a **period novel**.

**peri-*o*-date** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dāt), *n.* **Chem.** A salt of periodic acid.

**peri-*o*-dic** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dik), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or performed in a period, or regular revolution, of a heavenly body. 2. Occurring at regular stated times; loosely, recurring; intermittent. 3. *Rhet.* Expressed in, or characterized by, periods. — **Syn.** See **INTERMITTENT**.

**peri-*o*-dic** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dik), *adj.* [*per-* + *iodic*.] **Chem.** Pert. to or designating the highest oxygen acid of iodine.

**peri-*o*-dic** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dik), *adj.* 1. Periodic. 2. Published with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; as, said of magazines, reviews, etc.; also, publishing in, writing for, or connected with, such publications. — *n.* A publication which appears at regular intervals. — **peri-*o*-dic** *cal-ly*, *adv.*

**peri-*o*-dic** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dik), *n.* **pl.** -ies (-iz). Quality or state of being periodical, or regularly recurrent; specif. **a Chem.** The position of an element in the periodic table. **b Elec.** Frequency.

**periodic law.** **Chem.** The law that the elements, when arranged in the order of their atomic numbers, show a periodic variation in most of their properties.

**periodic sentence.** *Rhet.* A sentence the latter part of which contains salient grammatical elements and important ideas. Cf. **LOOSE SENTENCE**.

**periodic system.** **Chem.** The system of elements in their relationship as expressed by the periodic law.

**periodic table.** **Chem.** A table (see below) of the elements arranged according to the periodic law. Atomic numbers are in boldface type; atomic weights (in round numbers) are in lightface type following the symbols of the elements. The periodic variation in properties is shown in the *series* (horizontal rows) and *periods*. The *groups* (columns) include elements of related character; the subgroups or *families* closely related elements constitute vertical lines within the groups. The formulas at the top show the close connection between the valence of an element and the group to which it belongs.

**peri-*o*-dide** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dīd), *n.* **Chem.** An iodide containing a relatively high proportion of iodine.

**peri-*o*-don'tal** (pĕr'i-*ō*-dŏn'tāl; -tāl), *adj.* [*peri* + *Gr. odŏn, odontos, tooth*.] **Anat. & Dent.** Surrounding a tooth; peridental.

**perioste-** A combining form for **periosteum**, denoting **periosteal** and.

**peri-*o*-ste-um** (pĕr'i-*ō*-stē-ŭm), *n.* **pl.** -tea (-dē). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. peri-* around the bones, fr. *peri* around + *osteon*, bone.] **Anat.** The membrane of connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces. — **peri-*o*-ste-al** (-dē), *adj.*

**peri-*o*-stē-tis** (pĕr'i-*ō*-stē'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *periosteum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the periosteum. — **peri-*o*-stē-tic** (-tē'tik), *adj.*

**peri-*o*-tio** (-tē'tik; -tē'tik), *adj.* [*peri-* + *Gr. otis, oŏs, the ear*.] **Zool.** Around the ear; designating, pertaining to, or composed of the bony elements which surround the internal ear and form or help to form its capsule.

**peri-*o*-tē-tis** (-tē'tē'tis), *adj.* [Through *F. & L.*, fr. *Gr. peripatē-tis*, fr. *peripatein* to walk about, fr. *peri-* + *pattein* to walk.] 1. (*esp.*) Of or pertaining to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle (*Peripatetics*). 2. Performed or performing while moving about; as, a **peripatetic preacher**.

**peri-*o*-ph-er-al** (pĕr'i-*ō*-fēr-ēl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or constituting a periphery; hence, **Anat.**, external; away from the central nervous system; as, the **peripheral** termination of a nerve (see **NERVOUS SYSTEM**). — **peri-*o*-ph-er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**peri-*o*-ph-er-y** (-l), *n.* **pl.** -ies (-iz). [Through *F. & L.*, fr. *Gr. periphēra*, fr. *peri* around + *pherein* to bear, carry.] 1. The line bounding a rounded surface; more generally, the surface of any body. 2. **Anat.** The region in which nerves terminate. 3. **Geom.** The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, or other closed curvilinear figure. — **Syn.** See **CIRCUMFERENCE**.

**peri-*o*-phras-** (pĕr'i-*ō*-frās), *n.* **Periphrasis**.

**peri-*o*-ph-ra-sis** (pĕr'i-*ō*-frās-ĭs), *n.* **pl.** -rases (-sēz). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. periphrasis*, fr. *peri-* + *phrassein* to speak.] *Rhet.* Circumlocution. Cf. **TAUTOLOGY**.

**peri-*o*-phras-tic** (pĕr'i-*ō*-frās'tik), *adj.* 1. Characterized by periphrasis. 2. Formed by the use of particles or auxiliaries instead of by inflection; as, **periphrastic** conjugation (he *does go* for he *goes*). — **peri-*o*-phras-tic-ly** (-tē'kēl), *adv.*

**peri-*o*-ph-er-y** (pĕr'i-*ō*-fēr-y), *n.* **pl.** -ies (-iz). [*Gr. peripheros* flying round about, fr. *peri* around + *pherein* feather.] The region surrounding a moving body, as the wing of a bird or a gliding airplane, within which cyclic or vortical motions of the air occur.

**peri-*o*-rique** (pĕr-*ō*-rēk'), *n.* [*Louisiana F.*] A strong-flavored tobacco, raised in Louisiana.

**peri-*o*-sarc** (pĕr'i-*ō*-sārk), *n.* [*peri-* + *Gr. sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] The outer, usually horny, integument of a hydroid.

**peri-*o*-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [*peri-* + *-scope*.] 1. A periscopic lens. 2. An optical instrument used on submarines when submerged to a small depth, in battlefield trenches, etc., to enable an observer to obtain a field of view that otherwise would be impossible to get.

**peri-*o*-scop-ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.* Also **peri-*o*-scop'i-cal** (-i-kēl). Viewing all around, or on all sides; — applied specif. to certain compound lenses for the microscope, camera, etc.

**peri-*o*-ish** (pĕr'i-*ō*-ish), *v. i.* [*OF. perir*, fr. *L. perire* to go through, come to nothing, perish, fr. *per-* + *ire* to go.] To be destroyed or ruined; to pass away; to die.

**peri-*o*-ish-a-ble** (-ā-bēl), *adj.* Liable to perish; subject to destruction or deterioration, as, **perishable goods**. — *n.* Something subject to death, deterioration, etc.; esp. **pl.**, perishable goods. — **peri-*o*-ish-a-ble-ty** (-bēl'ē-tē), *n.* — **peri-*o*-ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**peri-*o*-is-*o*-dac-tyl**, **peri-*o*-is-*o*-dac-tyle** (pĕr'i-*ō*-is-*ō*-dāk'tēl), *adj.* [*Gr. perissos* odd (fr. *peri* over) + *daktylos* finger.] Having toes in odd numbers, or unevenly disposed in relation to the axis of the foot, as the tapir, horse, etc. — *n.* A perissodactyl hoofed mammal (order

PERIODIC TABLE

|                                |        | Group 0 | Group I          |   | Group II        | Group III                               |              | Group IV        | Group V                       | Group VI        |               | Group VII                     | Group VIII      |               |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Highest oxide<br>(E = element) |        |         | E <sub>2</sub> O |   | EO              | E <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>           |              | EO <sub>2</sub> | L <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | EO <sub>3</sub> |               | E <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> | EO <sub>4</sub> |               |
| Highest hydride                |        |         | EH               |   | EH <sub>2</sub> | EH <sub>3</sub>                         |              | EH <sub>4</sub> | FH <sub>3</sub>               | EH <sub>2</sub> |               | LH                            |                 |               |
| Family →                       |        |         | A                | B | A               | B                                       | A            | B               | A                             | B               | A             | B                             | A               | B             |
| Period                         | Series |         |                  |   |                 |   |              |                 |                               |                 |               |                               |                 |               |
| 1                              | 1      |         | 1<br>H 1         |   |                 |   |              |                 |                               |                 |               |                               |                 |               |
| 2                              | 2      |         | 2<br>He 4        |   | 3<br>Li 7       | 4<br>Be 9                               | 5<br>B 11    | 6<br>C 12       | 7<br>N 14                     | 8<br>O 16       | 9<br>F 19     |                               |                 |               |
| 3                              | 3      |         | 10<br>Ne 20      |   | 11<br>Na 23     | 12<br>Mg 24                             | 13<br>Al 27  | 14<br>Si 28     | 15<br>P 31                    | 16<br>S 32      | 17<br>Cl 35.5 |                               |                 |               |
| 4                              | 4      |         | 18<br>Ar 40      |   | 19<br>K 39      | 20<br>Ca 40                             | 21<br>Sc 45  | 22<br>Ti 48     | 23<br>V 51                    | 24<br>Cr 52     | 25<br>Mn 55   |                               | 26<br>Fe 55.8   | 27<br>Co 58.9 |
|                                | 5      |         |                  |   | 28<br>Cu 64     | 29<br>Zn 65                             | 30<br>Ga 70  | 31<br>Ge 73     | 32<br>As 75                   | 33<br>Se 79     | 34<br>Br 80   |                               |                 |               |
| 5                              | 6      |         | 36<br>Kr 84      |   | 37<br>Rb 85     | 38<br>Sr 88                             | 39<br>Y 89   | 40<br>Zr 91     | 41<br>Nb 93                   | 42<br>Mo 96     | 43<br>Tc      |                               | 44<br>Ru 102    | 45<br>Rh 103  |
|                                | 7      |         |                  |   | 47<br>Ag 108    | 48<br>Cd 112                            | 49<br>In 115 | 50<br>Sn 119    | 51<br>Sb 122                  | 52<br>Te 128    | 53<br>I 127   |                               |                 |               |
| 6                              | 8      |         | 86<br>Xe 131     |   | 88<br>Ba 137    | 87 La<br>88-91<br>Rare-earth<br>Metals* |              | 72<br>Hf 179    | 73<br>Ta 181                  | 74<br>W 184     | 75<br>Re 186  |                               | 76<br>Os 191    | 77<br>Ir 193  |
|                                | 9      |         |                  |   | 79<br>Au 197    | 80<br>Hg 201                            | 81<br>Tl 204 | 82<br>Pb 207    | 83<br>Bi 209                  | 84<br>Po (?)    | 85<br>At      |                               |                 |               |
| 7                              | 10     |         | 86<br>Rn 222     |   | 87<br>Fr        | 88<br>Ra 226                            | 89<br>Ac     | 90<br>Th 232    | 91<br>Pa                      | 92<br>U 238 †   |               |                               |                 |               |

\* 87 La 139, 88 Ce 140, 89 Pr 141, 90 Nd 144, 91 Pm, 92 Sm 150, 93 Eu 152, 94 Gd 157, 95 Tb 159, 96 Dy 162, 97 Ho 165, 98 Er 167, 99 Tm 169, 70 Yb 173, 71 Lu 175.  
† Transuranian elements: 93 Np, 94 Pu, 95 Am, 96 Cm.

**Perissodactyla**. Cf. **ARTIODACTYL**. — **per-is'so-dac'ty-lous** (pĕ-ris'-dăk'ti-lŭs), *adj.*

**per-i-stal'sis** (pĕ-rĭ-stăl'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sĕs). [**NL.**] **Physiol.** Peristaltic contraction or action.

**per-i-stal'tic** (-tik), *adj.* [**Gr.** *peristaltikos* clasping and compressing, fr. *peristellein* to surround, fr. *peri* round + *stella* to place.] **Physiol.** Designating, or pertaining to, the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other hollow muscular structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onward.

**per-i-stome** (pĕ-rĭ-stŏm), *n.* [**peri-** + **Gr.** *stoma* mouth.] 1. Also **per-i-sto-ma** (pĕ-rĭ-stŏ-mă). **Bot.** In mosses, the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of the capsule. 2. **Zool.** The region around the mouth in various invertebrates.

**per-i-style** (-stil), *n.* [**L.** *peristylum*, fr. **Gr.** *peristylon*, *peristylon*, fr. *peri* about + *stylon* a column.] **Arch.** a. A row of columns with their entablature, etc.; specif., a complete system of roof-supporting columns on all sides of a court or of a building. b. By extension, the space so enclosed. — **per-i-styl'ar** (-stĭl'ĕr), *adj.*

**per-i'the-ci'um** (-thĕ-shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -cia (-cĭ). [**NL.**, fr. **per-** + **Gr.** *thēkē* box.] **Bot.** In certain fungi, a spherical or flask-shaped hollow structure, which contains the asci and usually opens by a terminal pore.

**per-i'to-ne'um** (pĕ-rĭ-tŏ-nĕ-ŭm), **per-i'to-ne-**. A combining form for **peritoneum**.

**per-i'to-ne'um**, **per-i'to-nae'um** (pĕ-rĭ-tŏ-nĕ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -NEA, -NAEA (-cĭ). [**LL.**, fr. **Gr.** *peritoneion*, fr. *peritonēō* stretched round or over. See **PERI-**; **TONE.**] **Anat. & Zool.** In vertebrates, the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity containing the digestive organs and other viscera and also encloses these organs. — **per-i'to-ne'al**, **per-i'to-nae'al** (-ăl), *adj.*

**per-i'to-ni'tis** (-nĭ'tis), *n.* [**NL.**, fr. *peritoncum* + *-itis*.] **Med.** Inflammation of the peritoneum.

**per-i-wig** (pĕ-rĭ-wĭg), *n.* Formerly *perewyke*, *perwyke*, corrupt. fr. **F.** *peruque*. A wig, esp., one often of white or powdered hair, dressed in the pompadour style fashionable in the 18th century.

**per-i-win'kle** (pĕ-rĭ-wĭng'kĕl), *n.* [**Prob.** fr. **AS.** *perwincle* (a doubtful spelling) a shellfish.] a. Any of a genus (*Littorina*) of small marine snails; also, the shell of such a snail. b. Any of various other small marine univalve shells, as certain American species of *Thais*. c. Chiefly **U.S.** A wrinkle (sense b).

**per-i-win'kle**, *n.* [**From** **AS.** *perwince* (fr. **L.**), and fr. **ONF.** *pervence* (fr. **F.** *pervence*), fr. **L.** *pervencia*.] a. A trailing evergreen herb (*Vinca minor*) with solitary blue or white flowers, — in the **U.S.** commonly called *myrtle*. b. A related herb (*Vinca major*), often called *large periwinkle*. c. A related tropical woody plant (*Vinca rosea*) with large white or pinkish-purple flowers, called specif. *red*, or *Cupā*, or *Madagascar periwinkle*.

**per-jure** (pĕr'jŭr), *v. t.* [**OF.** *perjurer*, fr. **L.** *perjurare*, fr. *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear.] To make a perjury of (oneself), esp. by telling what is false when sworn to tell the truth; also, in a sense, to be involved in, or proven guilty of, perjury. — **per-jur'or** (-jŭr'ĕr), *n.* **per-jur'us** (pĕr'jŭr-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -rūs (-rŭs). [**OF.** *perjurare*, fr. **L.** *perjurum*.] False swearing; voluntary violation of an oath, either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath.

**perk** (pĕrk), *v. t.* [**ME.** *perken*.] 1. To lift up or stretch one's self or one's body or head, esp. in order to see or be seen, also, to smarten one's appearance; to perk. 2. To be or become lively or animated. — *v. i.* 1. To lift or thrust quickly, boldly, or the like; as, to perk the ears. 2. To make (esp. oneself) trim or spruce in appearance; — often with *up* or *out*. — *adj.* Proud or jaunty in bearing; cocky. — **perk'y**, *adj.*

**per-lite** (pĕr'līt), *n.* [**F.**, fr. *perle* pearl.] **Petrog.** Volcanic glass with a concentric shelly structure. — **per-lit'ic** (pĕr-lit'ik), *adj.*

**per-ma-nence** (pĕr'mă-nĕns), *n.* 1. The fact or condition of being permanent; continued existence, operation, tenure, etc. 2. The quality of being permanent, enduring, or lasting.

**per-ma-nen'cy** (-nĕn'si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sĭs). 1. Permanence (sense 2); duration. 2. One that is permanent.

**per-ma-nent** (-nĕnt), *adj.* [**F.** or **L.**, fr. **L.** *permanens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *permanere* to stay to the end, fr. *per-* + *manere* to remain.] Continuing or enduring in the same state, place, or the like, without marked change; not subject to alteration; lasting; abiding. — **Syn.** See **LASTING**. — **Aut.** Temporary. — **per-ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**permanent magnetism**. Magnetism which remains after the exciting force has been removed. Cf. **HYSTERESIS**. — **permanent magnet**.

**permanent wave**. A long lasting hair wave produced by a combination of mechanical and chemical means.

**per-man-ga-nate** (pĕr-măng'gă-năt; pŭr-), *n.* **Chem.** A salt of permanganic acid. The permanganates are dark-purple crystalline compounds. See **POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE**.

**per-man-gan'ic** (pĕr-măn-gănik), *adj.* [**per** + **manganic**.] **Chem.** Pert. to or designating an unstable acid,  $\text{HMnO}_4$ , whose aqueous solution is strongly oxidizing.

**per-me-a-bil'i-ty** (pĕr'mĕ-ă-bil'itĭ), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being permeable. 2. **Atmos.** The measure of the rate of diffusion of gas through, intact balloon fabric, usually expressed in liters per square meter of fabric per 24 hours, under standard conditions. 3. **Magnetism**. Specific conductivity for magnetic flux. It is usually represented by the Greek letter  $\mu$ .

**per-me-a-ble** (pĕr'mĕ-ă-bĕl), *adj.* [**LL.** *permeabilis*.] Capable of being permeated; penetrable; — used esp. of substances that allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is permeable to oil.

**per-me-ance** (pĕr'mĕ-ăns), *n.* Permeation; specif., **Magnetism**, the reciprocal of reluctance.

**per-me-ant** (-ănt), *adj.* Permeating.

**per-me-ate** (-ăt), *v. t. & i.* [**L.** *permeatus*, past part. of *permeare* to permeate, fr. *per-* + *meare* to go, pass.] 1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; — esp. of fluids that pass through substances of loose texture; as, water permeates sand. 2. To spread or diffuse itself through; to pervade. — **per-me-a'tion** (-ăshĭn), *n.*

**per-me-a'tive** (-ătiv; -ă-tiv), *adj.* Permeating.

**per-men'sion** (pĕr mĕn'sĭm), [**L.**] By the month; monthly.

**Per-mi-an** (pĕr'mĭ-ăn; 58), *adj.* [**From** the former province of **Perm**, eastern Russia, where the formation exists.] **Geol.** Designating or pertaining to the last period of the Paleozoic era following the Carboniferous, or the system of rocks formed during this period. It was

marked by extensive glaciation in India, South Africa, South America, and Australia. — **Per-mi-an**, *n.*

**per mill** or **per mil**. By or in the thousand. Cf. **PER CENT**.

**per-mil'lage** (pĕr-mĭl'ij), *n.* Rate or proportion per thousand.

**per-mis'si-ble** (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-bĕl), *adj.* That may be permitted; allowable.

— **per-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'itĭ), *n.* — **per-mis'si-bil-ly**, *adv.*

**per-mis'sion** (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-shĭn), *n.* [**L.** *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent; authorization; leave.

**per-mis'sive** (-mĭs'iv), *adj.* 1. Permitting; granting permission. 2. **Now Rare**. Permitted; tolerated. 3. Allowable; not prohibited.

— **per-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.*

**per-mit'** (pĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.*; *-mit'ted*; *-mit'ting*. [**L.** *permittere*, *permissum*, to allow, permit, fr. *per-* + *mittere* to let go, send. See **PER-**; **MISSION**.] 1. To tolerate; to consent to. 2. To grant (one) license or liberty; to authorize. 3. **Obs.** To give over; commit. — *v. i.* To allow; to make possible. — **Syn.** See **LET**. — **Ant.** Prohibit, forbid. — **per-mit'ter**, *n.*

**per-mit** (pĕr'mit; pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; permission; written license given by one having authority.

**per-mut'a-ble** (pĕr-mŭt'ă-bĕl), *adj.* Capable of being changed, exchanged, or interchanged.

**per-mu-ta'tion** (pĕr'mŭt'ă-shĭn), *n.* 1. A thorough change in character, condition, or the like; transformation. 2. Any of the total number of changes in position or order possible within a group; hence, a change in grouping, as, the permutations of the alphabet. — **Syn.** See **CHANGE**.

**per-mute'** (pĕr-mŭt'), *v. t.* [**F.** *permuter*, fr. 1. *permutare*, *permutatum*, to allow, permit, fr. *per-* + *mutare* to change.] To subject to permutation, esp. to change in order or arrangement.

**per-ni'cious** (pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [**F.** *pernicieux*, fr. **L.** *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies* destruction, fr. *per-* + *nece*, need, death.] 1. Highly injurious or destructive in character; deadly. 2. Intending or doing evil; wicked. — **per-ni'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per-ni'cious-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, noxious, deleterious, detrimental mean exceedingly harmful. Pernicious and baneful imply irreparability but the former applies to that which corrupts or undermines, and the latter to that which wounds or destroys; noxious implies injury to health of body or mind; deleterious implies injury when eaten, drunk, inhaled, or the like; detrimental implies obvious harmfulness to something stated. — **Ant.** Innocuous.

**pernicious anemia**. **Med.** A severe, often fatal, form of anemia, characterized by a progressive decrease in the number of red blood corpuscles, muscular weakness, and disturbances of the gastrointestinal and nervous systems, etc.

**per-nick-et-y** (pĕr-nĭk'ĕt-ŭ), *adj.* **Colloq.** a. Finical or fussy. b. Indicating or requiring great precision. — **per-nick-et-i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.*

**per-o-ne'al** (pĕr'ŏ-nĕ-ăl), *adj.* [**Gr.** *peronē* the fibula.] **Anat.** Of or pertaining to the fibula; near the fibula.

**per-o-rate** (pĕr'ŏ-răt), *v. i.* [**See** **PERORATION**.] To speak at length; to harangue; also, to conclude or sum up a speech.

**per-o-ra'tion** (-ră-shĭn), *n.* [**L.** *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, *-ratum*, to speak from beginning to end, fr. *per* + *orare* to speak.] The concluding part of a discourse, esp. of an oration; specif., a final summing up of an argument. Cf. **EXORDIUM**.

**per-ox'i-do** (pĕr-ŏk'sĭd; pŭr-), *n.* Also **per-ox'id**. **Chem.** a. An oxide containing a high proportion of oxygen. b. Specif., hydrogen peroxide. — *v. t.* To bleach (hair) with peroxide.

**per-pend** (pĕr'pĕnd), *n.* [**F.** *perpaign*, *perre perpaigne*.] **Mass.** A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder.

**per-pend'** (pĕr'pĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [**L.** *perpendere*, *perpensum*, fr. *per-* + *pendere* to weigh.] **Archaic**. To ponder carefully.

**per-pen-dic'u-lar** (pĕr'pĕnd-ĭk'ŭ-lĕr), *adj.* [**From** **OF.**, fr. **L.** *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendicularis* plumb line, fr. *per* + *pendere* to hang.] 1. Exactly upright or vertical; at right angles to the plane of the horizontal, hence, **Geom.**, at right angles to a given line or surface. See **AXIOM**, **Illustr.** 2. Extremely steep; precipitous. 3. **Espp.** **Arch.** Of, or in the perpendicular style, the latest variety of English Gothic, in which vertical lines predominate. — **Syn.** See **VERTICAL**.

— *n.* 1. An appliance or instrument to indicate the vertical line from any point. 2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or, **Geom.**, to another line or surface. 3. Hence, upright position; also, rectitude. 4. An extremely steep face, as of a cliff or mountain. — **per-pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lĕr'itĭ), *n.* — **per-pen-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**per-pent** (pĕr'pĕnt), *Var.* of **PERFEND**.

**per-po-trate** (pĕr'pĕ-trăt), *v. t.* [**L.** *perpetrare*, past part. of *perpetrare*, fr. *per-* + *putrare* to perform.] To do or perform; to commit (as an offense). — **per-po-tra'tor** (-trăt'ĕr), *n.*

**per-po-tra'tion** (-trăt'ŭshĭn), *n.* A doing, esp. of something bad morally, artistically, etc.; also, an offensive action.

**per-pet'u-al** (pĕr'pĕt'ŭ-ăl), *adj.* [**OF.** *perpetuel*, fr. **L.** *perpetuus*, fr.

very long-continued in use, service, action, etc., *perpetuus* as, a perpetual officer (opposed to *dativus*; see **DATIVE**, *adj.* 2, b). 2. **Bot. & Hort.** Blooming more or less continuously throughout the season, as, a hybrid perpetual rose. — **Syn.** See **CONTINUAL**. — *n.* **Bot. & Hort.** a. A perennial. b. A hybrid perpetual rose. — **per-pet'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**perpetual calendar**. A calendar that can be used perpetually or over a wide range of years. One method is as follows: To find the day of the week for any date in the Julian or Gregorian calendars to 2299: (1) Take the last two figures of the year date and add to them one quarter of the number formed by them, ignoring the remainder. (2) For the century. **Gregorian calendar**, if the first two figures are 17 (since 1752), add 4; 2 for 18; 0 for 19; 0 for 20; 4 for 21; 9 for 22. **Julian**, if the last two figures are divisible by 7, add 0; if not, add the difference between the figure and the next multiple of 7 above it. (3) For the months, add as follows: **Gregorian**, 0 for Apr. or July; 1 for Jan. or Oct.; 2 for May; 3 for Aug.; 4 for Feb., Mar., or Nov.; 5 for June, 6 for Sept. or Dec.; if a leap year, add 0 for Jan. and 8 for Feb.; **Julian**, 0 for Aug.; 1 for Feb., Mar., or Nov.; 2 for June; 3 for Sept. or Dec.; 4 for Apr. or July; 5 for Jan. or Oct.; 6 for May; if a leap year, add 4 for Jan. and 0 for Feb. (4) Add the day of the month. (5) Divide the sum of (1) to (4) by 7 and the remainder will be the day of the week, Sunday being the first day. If there is no remainder, the day will be Saturday. Examples: 1. What day of the week was Feb. 28, 1630? (1) 30 + 7; (2) 0; (3) 4; (4) 28 = 69. 69 ÷ 7 = 9 + 6.

The sixth day of the week is Friday. 2. What day was Jan. 16, 1600? (1) 00 + 0; + (2) 6; + (3) 4 (leap year); + (4) 10 = 25. 25 + 7 = 3 + 4. The fourth day is Wednesday.

**per-pet-u-ance** (pĕr-pĕt'ū-āns), *n.* Perpetuity; perpetuation  
**per-pet-u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [*L. perpetuatus*, past part. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See *PERPETUATE*.] 1. To make perpetual; to give an enduring character or existence to. — **per-pet-u-ator** (-āt'ēr), *n.*

**per-pet-u-ation** (-ā-sh'ŭn), *n.* A making perpetual.

**per-pet-u-ity** (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). [*L. perpetuitas*.] 1. Perpetual existence, duration, validity, etc. 2. Something perpetual or perpetually held or maintained. 3. Endless time. 4. *Law*. Quality or condition of an estate limited so that it will not take effect or vest within the period fixed by law; also, the estate itself so limited. 5. *Annuities*. An annuity payable forever.

**per-plex** (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [*OF. perplex, perpleze*, fr. *L. perplexus* involved, confused, fr. *per* + *plexus*, past part. of *plere* to plait.] 1. To disturb mentally; to confuse; to puzzle. 2. To make complicated or involved, as a problem, situation, etc. — **Syn.** See **PUZZLE**.

**per-plex-ed** (-plĕkst'), *adj.* 1. Filled with uncertainty; puzzled. 2. Entangled; involved. — **per-plex-ed-ly** (pĕr-plĕks'ĕd-lī, -sīd-lī), *adv.*

**per-plex-ing**, *adj.* That perplexes. — **per-plex-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**per-plex-i-ty** (pĕr-plĕks'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). 1. The state of being perplexed; bewilderment, distracting uncertainty. 2. Something that perplexes or may perplex one. 3. Complication; an involved state of affairs.

**per-quis-ite** (pĕr-kwī-zīt), *n.* [*L. perquisitum*, neut. of *perquisitus*, past part. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently, fr. *per* + *quære* to seek.] 1. A gain or profit incidentally made from employment in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised; also, pay for work; income. 2. A gratuity or tip.

**per-ron** (pĕr'ŕŏn; *P.* pĕr'ŕŏn'), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. peritra* stone.] *Arch.* An out-of-door flight of steps, as in a garden, leading to a terrace or upper

**per-ru-quier** (pĕr'rū'kyĕr'; *E.* pĕr-roo'kī-ēr), *n.* [*F.*] A maker of, or dealer in, perukes; wigmaker.

**per-ry** (pĕr'ŕī), *n.* [*OF. perŕe*, fr. *L. primum* pear.] A fermented liquor made from pears.

**per-salt** (pĕr-sālt'), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of a peracid.

**perse** (pĕrs), *adj.* [*F. pers*] Blue; esp., dark blue.

**per se** (pĕr sĕ). [*L.*] By [or of] itself, intrinsically.

**per second**. Per second every second; — said of the rate of acceleration over an indefinite period, as, the rate of acceleration is 60 feet per second per second; that is, the velocity changes 60 feet per second every second.

**per-se-cute** (pĕr-sĕ-kūt), *v. t.* [*F. persécuter*, fr. *LL. fr. L. persequi*, *persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute, fr. *per* + *sequi* to follow.] 1. To pursue in a manner to injure; specif., to cause to suffer because of belief, esp. religious belief. 2. To afflict, harass, or annoy with urgent attacks, pleas, or the like. — **Syn.** See **WORM**. — **per-se-cu-tive** (kū'tiv), *per-se-cu-to-ry* (kū'tŏ-rī; pĕr-sĕ-kū'tŏ-rī), *adj.*

**per-se-cu-tion** (kū'sh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting; as, the persecution of the early Christians. 2. State or condition of being persecuted or harassed.

**per-se-cu-tor** (pĕr-sĕ-kū'tēr), *n.* One who persecutes.

**Per-se-id** (pĕr-sĕ-īd), *n.* [*From PERSEUS*.] One of a group of shooting stars appearing annually about Aug. 11th.

**Per-seph-o-ne** (pĕr-sĕf'ŏ-nĕ), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Persephōnē*] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. The Romans called her *Proserpina*.

**Per-seus** (pĕr'sūs; pĕr'sĕ-ŭs), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Perseus*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. See **ANDROMEDA**; **1 MEDUSA**, 1. 2. *gentive* -SEI (-sĕ-ī). A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia.

**per-se-ver-ance** (pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'āns), *n.* 1. The act or quality of persevering; persistence; steadfast pursuit of an undertaking or aim; steadfastness. 2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory.

**per-se-ver-er** (-vĕr'), *v. i.* [*OF. perseverer*, fr. *L. perseverare*, fr. *per* + *severus* very strict, fr. *per* + *severus* strict, severe.] To persist in any enterprise undertaken, in spite of counter influences, opposition, etc.

**per-se-ver-ing** (pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'ing), *adj.* Of or characterized by perseverance; persistent. — **per-se-ver-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Pers-ian** (pĕr'shān; -shān), *n.* 1. One of the people of Persia (modern Iran); specif., a one of the ancient Iranian (Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asiatic race. 2. A member of one of the races forming the modern Persian (Iranian) nationality. 3. The principal language of the Iranian branch of the Indo European family. It is divided into: *Old Persian*, the language of ancient Persia, written in cuneiform characters, and closely akin to the language of the Avesta; *Middle Persian*, including chiefly *Pahlavi* (which see) and *Parsi*, the Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature; and *Modern Persian* (or *Iranian*) dating from about the 9th century, in which the greatest of Persian literature is written; it contains many Arabic loan words and is written in the Arabic script. See **INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, Table 3. 4. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings. 5. *pl.* Persiennes; Persian blinds. — **Pers-ian**, *adj.*

**Pers-ian blind**. Persiennes.

**Pers-ian lamb**. 1. The young of certain Asiatic sheep, esp. of Bokhara, which furnish the karakul or astrakhan skins used in furriery. 2. The finest grade of astrakhan. Cf. **ASTRAKHAN**, **BROADTAIL**, **KARAKUL**, **KRIMMER**.

**Pers-ian rug or carpet**. An Oriental rug made in Persia.

**per-sal-car-y** (pĕr-sā'kĕr'ī; -kĕr'ī), *n.* [*ML. persicarius* peach tree, fr. *L. persicum* peach.] Any of a genus (*Persicaria*) of plants of the buckwheat family, esp. the common one (*P. mitis*).

**per-sal-on-nes** (pĕr-sā'ŏnz; *P.* pĕr'syŏn'), *n. pl.* [*F.*] Window blinds having movable slats, similar to Venetian blinds.

**per-sal-flage** (pĕr-sā'flāzh; pĕr-sā'flāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *persifler* to quiz, fr. *L. per* + *F. siffler* to whistle, fr. *L. sifflare* light raillery. — **Syn.** See **BADINAGE**.]

**per-sim-mon** (pĕr-sīm'ŭn), *n.* [*Of Algonquian origin*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Diospyros*) of trees of the ebony family having small, round, oblong leaves, small bell-shaped white flowers, and a fleshy fruit. 2. An American species (*D. virginiana*) and the *Japanese persimmon* (*D. kaki*). 3. The fruit of this tree, sweet and palatable when fully ripe.

**per-sist** (pĕr-sīst'; -zīst'), *v. i.* [*F. persister*, fr. *L. persistere*, fr. *per* +

+ *sistere* to stand or be fixed, fr. *stare* to stand.] 1. To go on resolutely in spite of opposition, importunity, or warning; to persevere. 2. *Obs.* To remain fixed in a (specified) character, position, etc. 3. To be insistent in the repetition of a question, opinion, etc. 4. To continue to exist; to recur constantly. — **Syn.** See **CONTINUE**.

**per-sist-ance** (pĕr-sīst'āns; -zīst'āns), *n.* Also **per-sist-ence** (-ŏn-ŏn'). 1. The action or fact of persisting. 2. The quality of being persistent; doggedness; perseverance.

**per-sist-ent** (-tĕnt), *adj.* 1. Persisting; inclined to persist; tenacious; also, enduring; constantly recurring. 2. Existing continuously; enduring; as, a *Bot.* Remaining long attached, as, *per-sist-ent* leaves, which cling all winter even though withered, as those of certain oaks; — opposed to *deciduous*, *caducous*, *fugacious*. 3. *Zool.* Continuing without change in function or structure; as, *per-sist-ent* teeth or gills; — opposed to *deciduous*. — **per-sist-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**per-son** (pĕr'sŏn), *n.* [*OF. persona* (*F. personne*), fr. *L. persona* a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, person.] 1. *Archaic*. A character or part, as in a play. 2. A human being; a particular individual. 3. A one spoken of indefinitely; as, any *person* present. 4. A human being as distinguished from things or animals. 5. One spoken of slightly. 6. The bodily form of a human being; also, outward appearance; as, of comely *person*. 7. Bodily presence; — in the phrase *in person*. 8. The real self of a human being; individual personality. 9. *Gram.* Any one of the three relations (that of the speaker, that of one spoken to, and that of another person or thing spoken of, called respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third person*) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflected forms of the verb (*I go*, *thou goest*, *he goes*). 10. *Law*. A human being (natural person), or a body of persons, or, in a wider sense, an aggregate of property (*artificial, conventional, or juristic person*), that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. 11. *Theol.* *Trinitarian* use. One of the three modes of being in the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); a hypostasis. — *in person*. By oneself; with bodily presence.

**per-son-a** (pĕr-sŏn'ā), *n.*; *pl.* PERSONAE (-nĕ). [*L.*] Person; specif., *pl.*, the characters of a novel, play, etc.; as, *dramatis personae*.

**per-son-a-ble** (pĕr-sŏn-ā'b'l), *adj.* Well-favored, esp. in body, or person, comely, shapely; attractive.

**per-son-age** (-l), *n.* [*OF. (F. personnage)*.] 1. *Now Humorous*. Physical form or bearing. 2. A person of rank or distinction; an eminent man or woman. 3. A dramatic, fictional, or historical character; also, an impersonation. 4. A person; a character; as, a very singular *personage*.

**per-son-a gra'ta** (pĕr-sŏn'ā grā'tā). [*L.*] An acceptable person. (*PERSONA NON GRATA*.)

**per-son-al** (pĕr-sŏn-āl), *adj.* [*OF. personel, personal*, fr. *L. personalis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a particular person; private, not public or general. 2. Done in person, without the intervention of another; direct from one person to another. 3. Pertaining to the person, or body; as, *personal* charms. 4. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs; esp. in an offensive manner; as, *personal* remarks. 5. Rational and self-conscious; as, a *personal* God. 6. *Law*. Designating, or of or pertaining to, personal property; as, *personal* estate. See **PERSONAL PROPERTY**. 7. *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix, a *personal* pronoun (see **PRONOUN**). Abbr. *pers.* — *U. S.* A short newspaper paragraph relating to one person or persons or to personal matters.

**personal effects**. Effects of a personal character, esp., as used in wills, tariff laws, etc., such property especially appertaining to one's person.

**personal equation**. See **EQUATION**, 2.

**per-son-al-i-ty** (pĕr-sŏn-āl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person; personal existence or identity. 2. A quality of referring directly to an individual, esp. disparagingly. 3. A disparaging or offensive remark or observation; as, to indulge in *personalities*. 4. Distinctive personal character; individuality. 5. Distinction or difference of personal and social traits; magnetic personal quality. 6. A personal being; a person. 7. *Psychol.* The totality of an individual's characteristics. 8. An integrated group of emotional trends, behavior tendencies, etc. 9. *alternating, double, or dual personality* is a condition of mental dislocation in which one individual shows in alternation two different characters (*personalities*). In *multiple personality* there are three or more such states. — **Syn.** See **DISPOSITION**.

**per-son-al-ize** (pĕr-sŏn-āl'īz), *v. t.* 1. To personify; also, to invest or endow with personality, or individuality. 2. To make personal; to take, as a remark, personally.

**per-son-al-ly**, *adv.* In a personal manner or relation.

**personal property**. *Law*. Estate or property that is not real, consisting of things temporary or movable; chattels.

**per-son-al-ty** (pĕr-sŏn-āl-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). *Law* Personal property.

**per-son-a non gra'ta** (pĕr-sŏn'ā nŏn grā'tā). [*L.*] A person who is not acceptable. (*PERSONA GRATA*.)

**per-son-ate** (pĕr-sŏn-āt), *adj.* [*L. personatus* masked.] *Bot.* Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip.

**per-son-ate** (-ĕt), *v. t.* [*L. personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* mask. See **PERSONA.] 1. To impersonate or represent as an actor, pretender, or masquerader; to pretend or represent oneself to be. 2. In art, poetry, etc., to invest with personal characteristics. 3. *Law*. To assume without authority some character or capacity when done with fraudulent intent; as, to *personate* an officer of the law. — **per-son-a-tive** (-ĕt'iv), *adj.* — **per-son-a-tor** (-ĕt'ŏr), *n.***

**per-son-a-tion** (pĕr-sŏn-ā'tiŭn), *n.* Impersonation.

**per-son-i-fi-ca-tion** (pĕr-sŏn'ī-fī-kā'sh'ŭn), *n.* Act of personifying or that which personifies; as: A attribution of personal form, character, etc.; esp., *Rhet.*, representation of an inanimate object or abstract idea as endowed with personal attributes (the floods clap their hands). 2. A divinity or imaginary being thought of as representing a thing or abstraction; as, Aëolus is the *personification* of wind. 3. Embodiment; incarnation; as, the *personification* of pride.

**per-son-i-ty** (pĕr-sŏn'ī-ti), *v. t.* -IED (-tīd); -YING. [*F. personifier*. See **PERSON**; -FY.] 1. To conceive of or represent as a person; as, to *personify* nature. 2. To be the personification of; to incarnate; as, he *personifies* the law. — **per-son-i-fier** (-tī'ēr), *n.*

**per-son-nel** (pĕr-sŏn-nĕl'), *n.* [*F.*] The body of persons employed in some service, esp. a public service; — distinguished from *matériel*. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having charge of personnel.

**per-spec'tive** (pĕr-spĕk'tiv), *n.* [ML. *perspectiva* (sc. *are*). See **PERSPECTIVE**, *adj.*] 1. *Obs.* An optical glass, as a telescope. 2. The art or science of representing, on a plane or curved surface, natural objects as they appear to the eye. 3. The **aerial perspective** of painters is the expression of space by the gradations of color, distinctness, etc. **linear perspective** is perspective by which a true picture is produced upon a surface anywhere in space from the actual dimensions of the object, as given in a suitably chosen orthographic projection. 3. The aspect of an object of thought from a particular standpoint; as, historical **perspective**. 4. A visible scene, esp. one giving a distinctive impression of distance; a vista; a mental prospect. 5. A picture in linear perspective. 6. The appearance to the eye of objects in respect to their relative distance and positions.

—*adj.* [LL. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere*, *perspectrum*, to look through, fr. *per-* + *specere* to look.] 1. *Obs.* Of an optical glass, aiding the vision. 2. Of or pert to perspective, esp. as an art; executed in perspective; as, **perspective drawing**. — **per-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**per-spi-ca-cious** (pĕr-spĭ-kā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *perspicax*, -*acia*, fr. *perspicere* to look through.] 1. *Now Rare.* Clear-sighted. 2. Of acute mental vision or discernment. — *Syn.* See **SHREWD**. — **per-spi-ca-cious-ly**, *adv.*

**per-spi-ca-cious-ty** (kās'pĭ-tē), *n.* Quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

**per-spi-ci-ous-ty** (kās'pĭ-tē), *n.* Quality of being clear to the understanding; lucidity in expression or development of ideas.

**per-spic-u-ous** (pĕr-spĭ-kŭ'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See **PERSPECTIVE**.] Plain to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous. — *Syn.* See **CLEAR**. — **per-spic-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per-spic-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**per-spi-ra-tion** (pĕr-spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of perspiring. 2. The saline fluid secreted by the sweat glands; sweat. See **TRANSPIRATION**. — **per-spi-ra-to-ry** (pĕr-spĭ-rā-tŏ'rĭ or, esp. Brit., -tēr-y), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or inducing perspiration.

**per-spire** (pĕr-spĭr'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *perspirare* to breathe everywhere, fr. *per-* through + *spirare* to breathe.] To excrete (matter, esp. fluids) through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

**per-suade** (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* [F. *persuader*, fr. L. *persuadere*, -*suasum*, fr. *per-* + *suadere* to advise, persuade.] 1. To induce (one) to believe or do something; to argue into an opinion or procedure. 2. To plead with; urge. — *Syn.* See **INDUCE**. — **per-suad'a-ble** (-swā'l-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **per-suad'er**, *n.*

**per-suad-i-ble** (-swād'ē-b'l, -zē-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being persuaded. — **per-suas-ion** (-swā'shŭn), *n.* [F. fr. L. *persuasio*.] 1. Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by arguments and reasons. 2. Power or quality of persuading, **persuasiveness**. 3. State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction. 4. A creed or belief, esp. religious; as, men of the same **persuasion**, also, a sect or party adhering to a certain creed; as, all **persuasions** are agreed. 5. Jocular. Kind, sort, as, the male **persuasion**. — *Syn.* See **OPINION**.

**per-suas-ive** (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending to persuade. — *n.* That which persuades. — **per-suas-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-suas-ive-ness**, *n.*

**per-tain** (pĕrt'), *adj.* [An aphetic form of ME. & OF. *apert* open, known, true, free.] 1. *Obs.* Expert; skillful; hence, keen, clever. 2. Saucily free in speech or actions, bold. 3. Lively; sprightly; — chiefly in dialect form **per-tain**. — *per-tain*, *v. t.* [OF. *partenir*, fr. L. *partinere* to reach, pertain, fr. *per-* + *tenere* to hold, keep.] 1. To belong or be attached as a part or accessory, to belong as a property, function, or proper concern; to appertain, as, duties that **pertain** to motherhood. Often with extended signification in the phrase **per-tain-ing**, to belonging to in any attendant relationship; characteristic of; peculiar to; connected with, relating to. 2. To have reference; as, the letter does not **pertain** to politics.

**per-ti-na-cious** (pĕr-tĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *pertinax*, -*acia*, fr. *per-* + *tenax* tenacious.] 1. Adhering resolutely to an opinion, purpose, or design; often, perversely persistent; obstinate. 2. Unyielding; tenacious; persistent; as, a **pertinacious** fever. — *Syn.* See **OBSTINATE**. — **per-ti-na-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per-ti-na-cious-ness**, *n.*

**per-ti-na-cious-ty** (nā's-tē), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; persistency.

**per-ti-nence** (pĕr-tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Also **per-ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sē). Quality or fact of being pertinent; relevancy.

**per-ti-nent** (-nĕnt), *adj.* [F. fr. L. *pertinens*, -*entia*, pres. part. of *pertinere*. See **PERTAIN**.] Related to the matter in hand; relevant. — *Syn.* See **RELEVANT**. — **per-ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**per-turb** (pĕr-tŭrb'), *v. t.* [OF. *pertourber*, *perturber*, fr. L. *perturbare*, -*batum*, fr. *per-* + *turbare* to disturb.] To disturb greatly; to trouble profoundly; to agitate. — *Syn.* See **DISCOMPOSE**. — **per-turb'a-ble**, *adj.*

**per-tur-ba-tion** (pĕr-tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A perturbing, or state of being perturbed. 2. Something perturbing or disquieting. 3. *Astron.* A disturbance of the regular elliptic or other motion of a celestial body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion.

**per-tus-sis** (pĕr-tŭs'is), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *per* (see **PER**, 1 c) + *tussis* cough.] Med. Whooping cough. — **per-tus-sal** (-sāl), *adj.*

**per-ruke** (pĕr-rŭk'), *n.* [F. *perruque*, fr. Pr. *peruocal* with dressed hair.] A wig; periwig.

**per-ru-sal** (pĕr-rŭz'āl, -l), *n.* A perusing; a careful reading.

**per-ru-se** (pĕr-rŭz'), *v. t.* [*per-* + *ru-se*.] 1. *Now Rare.* To go through (a series), dealing with each unit; to inspect in detail. 2. To read carefully or critically; loosely, to read. — **per-ru-sa-ble** (-rŭz'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **per-ru-ser**, *n.*

**per-ru-vi-an bark** (pĕr-rŭv'ŷān; pĕ-). Cinchona.

**per-vade** (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.* [L. *pervadere*, -*vaum*, fr. *per-* + *vadere* to go, walk.] To pass or spread through or as through the pores or tissues of; permeate, hence, to be diffused throughout. — **per-va-sion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* — **per-va-sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* — **per-va-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-va-sive-ness**, *n.*

**per-verse** (pĕr-vŭrs'), *adj.* [OF. *pervers*, fr. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, past part. of *pervertere*. See **PERVERT**.] 1. Deviating from the right, true, correct, etc.; erring. 2. Obstinate in the wrong; wilful. 3. Petulant; cranky. — *Syn.* See **CONTRARY**. — **per-verse-ly**, *adv.* — **per-verse-ness**, *n.*

**per-ver-sion** (pĕr-vŭr'shŭn; -shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of perverting, or process of being perverted; diversion to a wrong end or use; also, a perverted or corrupted form of something. 2. *Psychopathol.* A maladjustment of the sexual life, such that satisfaction is sought in aberrant ways.

**per-ver-si-ty** (-sĭ-tē), *n.*; pl. -*ties* (-tēz). Quality, state, or an instance of being perverse.

**per-ver-sive** (-sĭv), *adj.* Tending to pervert.

**per-vert** (pĕr-vŭrt'), *v. t.* [OF. *pervertir*, fr. L. *pervertere*, -*versum*, fr. *per-* + *vertere* to turn.] 1. To turn aside; specif.: a To cause deviation from the right, true, or regular course in, of, or to; to derange. b To misinterpret or misapply. 2. To lead astray; to corrupt. — *Syn.* See **DEBASE**. — **per-vert'er**, *n.* — **per-vert'i-ble**, *adj.*

**per-vert** (pĕr-vŭrt'), *n.* One perverted; specif.: a One who has turned to error, esp. in religion. b *Psychol.* One who shows some form of sexual perversion.

**per-vert'ed** (pĕr-vŭrt'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Turned from a right course; misdirected, as, a *perverted* sense of humor; a *perverted* taste in music. 2. Willfully wicked; vicious. — **per-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**per-vi-ca-cious** (pĕr-vĭ-kā'shŭs), *adj.* Very obstinate; wilful.

**per-vi-ous** (pĕr-vĭ'ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pervius*, fr. *per-* + *vīa* a way.] 1. Admitting passage; permeable. 2. That penetrates, pervades, or permeates. — **per-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Pe-sach** (pā'sāk), **Pe'sah**, *n.* [See **PASCH**.] See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**pe-se'ta** (pĕ-sĕ'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish gold monetary unit containing 100 centimos; also, a silver coin nominally of the same value but actually considerably less. See **MONEY**, **Table**.

**Pe-shit'ta** (pĕ-shĭt'tā), **Pe-shit'to** (pĕ-shĭt'tō), *n.* [Syr. *pe-shit'to*.] The standard Syriac version of the Bible.

**pes'ky** (pĕs'kē), *adj.*; **PE'SKIER** (-kĭ-ēr); **PE'SKIEST**. Colloq., U.S. Vexatious.

**pe'so** (pā'sō; Sp. -sō), *n.*; pl. -*sos* (-sōz; Sp. -sōs). [Sp.] In English often called **dollar**. 1. An obsolete silver coin once used in Spain and Spanish America, equal to eight reals and hence called a *piece of eight*. 2. A current silver coin in Cuba, Mexico, the Philippines; in Chile a nickel copper coin. 3. The monetary unit in several Spanish-speaking countries; also, a paper currency note of the same value. See **MONEY**, **Table**.

**pes-sa-ry** (pĕs'ā-rĭ), *n.*; pl. -*ries* (-rĭz). [ML. *peccarium*, fr. L. *peccare*, *peccas*, fr. Gr. *peccas*.] Med. A device to be worn in the vagina, as to support the uterus, or remedy a malposition. b A vaginal suppository.

**pes-si-mism** (pĕs'i-mĭz-m), *n.* [L. *peissimus* worst, superl. of *peior* worse.] Opposed to **optimism**. 1. *Philos.* A doctrine or opinion that reality is essentially evil. 2. The doctrine that the evils of life overbalance the happiness it affords. 3. An inclination to put the least favorable construction upon actions and happenings.

**pes-si-mist** (pĕs'i-mĭst), *n.* One given to pessimism; specif., an adherent of philosophical pessimism; — opposed to **optimist**.

**pes-si-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by pessimism; gloomy. — *Syn.* See **CYNICAL**. — *Ant.* Optimistic. — **pes-si-mis'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kāl-ē), *adv.*

**pest** (pĕst), *n.* [F. *peste*, fr. L. *pestitis*.] 1. A fatal epidemic disease; specif., the plague. 2. Anything resembling such a disease in destructiveness, noxiousness, etc.; plague; now, esp., one who annoys. 3. Any destructive insect.

**pest'or** (pĕs'tŏr), *v. t.* [L. *Oba*.] To crowd thickly (a place). 2. To harass with petty vexations, to annoy. — *Syn.* See **WORRY**.

**pest'hole** (pĕst'hŏl'), *n.* [*pest* + *hole*.] A place subject or liable to epidemic disease.

**pest'house** (-hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for those infected with any pestilential disease.

**pest'i-cide** (pĕs'tĭ-sĭd), *n.* [L. *pestitis* pest + *-cida*, l.] Any substance used to kill rats, insects, bacteria, fungi, protozoans, minute forms of plant life, etc.

**pes-tif'er-ous** (pĕs-tĭf'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pestiferus*, *pestifer*, fr. *pestitis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] 1. Pestilential; carrying infection; also, infected with a pestilential disease. 2. Noxious to peace, morals, or society; spreading vicious or harmful ideas, practices, etc.; also, *Colloq.*, troublesome, plagu-y. — **pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**pes-ti-lence** (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., the bubonic plague; the pest.

**pes-ti-lent** (-lĕnt), *adj.* [L. *pestilens*, -*entis*, fr. *pestitis* pest.] 1. Deadly; poisonous. 2. *Now Rare.* Infectious; also, pestiferous. 3. Injuring peace, morals, etc.; pernicious. 4. Pesterink, troublesome. — **pes-ti-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**pes-ti-len'tial** (-lĕn'shŭl), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, causing, or likely to cause pestilence. 2. Morally noxious.

**pes-tle** (pĕs'tl; -tl), *n.* [OF. *pestel*, fr. L. *pestillum*, *pestillus*.] 1. An implement for pounding or braying substances in a mortar. 2. Any of various instruments for pounding or stamping, as a stamp in a stamp mill. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **PESTLED** (-lĕd; -l'ed); **PESTLING** (-lĭng; -tlĭng). To pound, pulverize, bray, or mix with or as with a pestle.

**pet** (pĕt), *n.* [Origin uncert.] 1. A domesticated animal kept to fondle and play with. 2. A person specially cherished and indulged; a darling. — *adj.* 1. Especially liked, fondled, humored, etc. 2. Expressive of fondness, indulgent sympathy, or endearment; as, a *pet* name. — *v. t.*; **PETTED**; **PETTING**. To treat as a pet; to fondle; to caress. — *Syn.* See **CARESS**. — *v. i.* To indulge in fondling or, esp., in a pet; to sulk.

**pet'** (pĕt'), *n.* A fit of peevishness, ill-humor, or annoyance. — *v. i.* To be in a pet; to sulk.

**pet'al** (pĕt'āl), *n.* [NL. *petalum*, fr. Gr. *petalon* a leaf, fr. *petalos* outspread, flat.] Bot. One of the leaves of a corolla. See **COROLLA**; **FLOWER**, *Illustr.*; **CARPEL**, *Illustr.* — **pet'al-ead**, **pet'al-ied** (-lĭd), *adj.*

**pet-al** (NL. -petus, fr. L. *petere* to seek.) A combining form meaning *seeking*, as in *acropetal*.

**pet'al-if'er-ous** (pĕt'āl-ĭf'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* Bearing petals.

**pet'al-ine** (pĕt'āl-ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* Bot. Pertaining to a petal; attached to or resembling a petal.

**pet'al-oid** (-oid), *adj.* Bot. Having the form, appearance, or texture of a petal.

**pet'al-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.* Having petals; petaled; — usually in combination, as in *platypetalous*.

**pe-tard'** (pĕ-tārd'), *n.* [F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* to explode, break wind, fr. *pet*, fr. L. *petidium*, fr. *pedere*, *petidium*.] 1. *Msl.* A case containing an explosive, to be detonated against, and break in or down, gates, barricades, etc. 2. A variety of firecracker. — *hoist with his own petard*. Blown up by his own bomb. Cf. **ROUSE**.

**pet'a-sos** (pĕt'ā-sŏs), *n.* Also **pet'a-sus** (-sŭs). [L. *petasus*, fr. Gr. *petasos*.] *Antiq.* A broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. b Sometimes, the winged cap of Hermes.

**pet cock**, or **pet'cock** (pēt'kōk'), *n.* *Mech.* A small cock, faucet, or valve, set (1) in a water pipe or pump to let air out, (2) at the end of a steam cylinder, in a radiator, or water jacket, to drain it, (3) at the end of an internal-combustion-engine cylinder to release compression, etc.

**pete'man** (pēt'mān), *n.* *Slang, U.S.* A crackman; safeblower.

**Peter** (pē'tēr), *n.* [L. *Petrus*, fr. Gr. *Petros*, fr. *petra* rock, *petros* stone.] 1. *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles, called also *Simon*, *Simon Peter*, or *Saint Peter*, a fisherman of Galilee and head of the apostolic band. He is the reputed author of the *First* and *Second Epistles of Peter*. 2. Either of the two Epistles of Peter. See *BIBLE*.

**2. [not cap.]** *Naut.* = BLUE PETER.

**pet' (pē'tēr), v. i. Collog.** To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with *out*.

**Peter Pan** (pē'tēr pān'), *n.* The title and boy hero of a play (1904) by Sir James Barrie. Peter Pan is the boy who never grew up, the immortal spirit of youth.

**pet'er-sham** (pē'tēr-shām), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*.] A rough, knotted woolen cloth, or a coat of that material.

**Peter's pence** (pē'tēr), *n.* Also **Peter pence** or, *in sing.*, **Peter**, or **Peter's penny**. 1. A former tax of a penny payable by each household in England to the papal see. 2. Since 1800, a voluntary annual contribution made by Roman Catholics to the Holy See.

**pet'i-o-lar** (pēt'i-ō-lār), *adj.* *Bot.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a petiole; as, a petiolar tendril.

**pet'i-o-late** (pēt'i-ō-lāt), *adj.* Also **pet'i-o-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd; -lād). *Bot. & Zool.* Having a stalk or petiole.

**pet'i-ole** (pēt'i-ō-lē), *n.* [NL. *petiolus*, fr. L. *petiolus* a little foot, fruit stalk.] 1. *Bot.* The slender stem that supports the blade of a foliage leaf; a leafstalk; — *dist.* from *lamina*. 2. *Zool.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment or segments in certain insects, as wasps and ants.

**pet'i-o-lule** (pēt'i-ō-lū-lē; pēt'i-ō-lū-lē), *n.* [Dim. of *petiole*.] *Bot.* The petiole of a leaflet or other segment of a compound leaf.

**pet'it** (pēt'it), *P. pet'it*; see *note below*, *adj.* [F. See *PETTY*.] *Now Rare* *etc. Law.* Small; insignificant; — same as *PETTY*, as in *petit*, or *petty*, larceny (see *LARCENY*).

**pet'it** (pēt'it), *adj.* [F. fem. of *petit*.] Small; little; of a woman or girl, small and trim. — *Syn.* See *SMALL*.

**pet'ition** (pēt'itsh'ŷn), *n.* [OF. *peticion* (F. *pétition*), fr. L. *petitio*, fr. *petere*, *petitum*, to beg, ask, seek.] 1. A formal written request, esp. one addressed to a sovereign or political superior for a particular grace or right; also, the document. 2. Any formal asking or begging; a prayer; entreaty; esp., a solemn request; a prayer to the Supreme Being; also, a single clause in such a prayer. 3. That which is asked or supplicated. 4. *Eng. Hist.* The bill in the form of a request by which Parliament formerly presented measures for the king's grants.

**5. Law.** A written application to a court requesting its action upon some matter therein laid before it. — *v. t.* 1. To make a prayer or request; to entreat. 2. To solicit; to plead for. — *v. i.* To make a petition. — **pet'ition-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**pet'ition-ary** (-ēr'ŷ or, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ŷ), *adj.* 1. Containing or of the nature of a petition. 2. *Rare.* Supplicating.

**pet'it-i-o pris-ci-pli** (pēt'itsh'ŷ-prī-si-pli), [L.] *Logic.* Begging of the question; a fallacy in which a premise is assumed to be true with out warrant, or in which that which is to be proved is implicitly taken for granted.

**pet'it jury** (pēt'it), *n.* A jury of twelve persons (**pet'it ju'rors**), impaneled to try, and decide upon the facts at issue in, causes for trial in a court; a trial jury; — *dist.* from the *grand jury*.

**pet'it-mat'ior** (pēt'it-māt'ēr), *n.* *pl.* **PETITES MATRES** (pēt'it-māt'r) [F.] A dandy; fop; lady's man.

**pet'it mal** (pēt'it māl; formerly pēt'it), *Med.* A comparatively mild form of epilepsy, characterized by momentary dizziness or loss of consciousness. Cf. *GRAND MAL*.

**pet'it point** (pēt'it pōint), *n.* = *TEXT STITCH*.

**pet'its fours** (pēt'it fōōr'), [F.] Little spongecakes or poundcakes, usually ornamentally iced.

**pet'its pois** (pēt'it pōis), [F.] Little peas; green peas.

**pet'ito** (pēt'itō), *n.* A tropical marine food fish (*Xenopus Acanthorybium*), esp. a large dark-blue species (*A. petus*) of the West Indies.

**pet'rol** (pēt'rōl), *n.* [Prob. a dim. of the name *Peter*. — In allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29).] 1. Any of numerous sea birds (order Procellariiformes and family Hydrobatidae) usually restricted to the small and medium sized members of the group. They are long-winged birds, which fly far from land. See *STORMY PETREL*. 2. = *STORMY PETREL*.

**Petri**, or **petri**, **dish** (pēt'rē), [After R. J. Petri, Ger. scientist.] A small shallow dish of thin glass, with a loose cover, used for cultures in bacteriology.

**petri-fac-tion** (pēt'rē-fāk'shŷn), *n.* 1. *Petrog.* The process of petrifying. 2. State of being petrified. 3. That which is petrified.

**petri-fac-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone, petrifying.

**petri-fica-tion** (pēt'rē-fī-kā'shŷn), *n.* Petrification.

**petri-fy** (pēt'rē-fī), *v. t.* = *PIED* (-fīd); = *IFY* (-fī). [F. *pétrifier*, fr. L. *petra* rock, *stone*. See *-FY*.] 1. *Petrog.* To convert (organic matter) into stone or stony substance. 2. To make rigid, like stone. *Specif.* a To render lifeless, inactive, or the like, to benumb or harden. b To stupefy, paralyze, or confound with fear, amazement, awe, etc. — *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness or rigidity.

**Petrine** (pēt'rīn; -trīn), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of the apostle Peter or his teachings and doctrines.

**pet'ro-** (pēt'rō), **petr-**. [Gr. *petra* rock or *petros* stone.] A combining form meaning *stone*, as in *petrology*.

**pet'ro-glyph** (-glīf), *n.* [F. *pétréoglyphe*. See *PETRO-*; *GLYPH*.] A carving upon a rock, esp. a prehistoric one.

**graph'i-cal** (-f-kāl), *adj.*

**pet'rōl** (pēt'rōl; -rēl), *n.* [F. *petrole*, fr. NL. *petroleum*.] 1. *Obs.* Petroleum. 2. *Brit.* Gasoline.

**petro-la-tum** (pēt'rō-lāt'ūm), *n.* [NL.] *Pharm.* A neutral unctuous substance, without taste or odor, derived from petroleum and used

in ointments, etc. It is marketed under trade-marks, as *Vaseline*, etc. **pet'ro-le-um** (pēt'rō-lē-ūm; 58), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil.] An oily, inflammable liquid, almost colorless to black, consisting of a complex mixture of hydrocarbons with small quantities of other materials and existing at many places in the upper strata of the earth. It is prepared for use by fractional distillation into gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, lubricating oils and waxes, coal, fuel oils, asphalt, etc. Cf. *COAL OIL*.

**pet'ro-lo-gy** (pēt'rō-lō-jē), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jēz). [*petro-* + *-logy*.] 1. The science of rocks in its broad aspects. It treats of their origin, composition, etc. Cf. *PETROLOGICAL*. 2. A book or treatise dealing with this science. — **pet'ro-log'i-cal** (pēt'rō-lō-jē-kāl), *adj.* — **pet'ro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pet'ro-lō-gist** (pēt'rō-lō-jēst), *n.*

**pet'ro-nal** (pēt'rō-nāl), *n.* *Hist.* A portable firearm of the 15th century, resembling a carbine of large caliber.

**pet'ro-nal** (pēt'rō-nāl; -āl), *adj.* [See *PETROUS*.] *Petrous*; hard; stony; specif., *Anat. & Zool.*, pert. to, or in the region of, the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear. — *n.* *Zool.* A petrosal bone.

**pet'rous** (pēt'rūs, pē'trūs), *adj.* [L. *petrosus*, fr. *petra* a stone, rock, fr. Gr. *petra*.] Like stone, hard; stony; rocky. *Specif., Anat.*, designating or pertaining to the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone containing the internal auditory organs.

**pet'ti-coat** (pēt'ti-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat*.] 1. A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children, esp. now an underskirt. 2. The garment that betokens womanhood; hence, a woman or girl. 3. Something suggestive of a woman's skirt, as a valance for a table. 4. *Elec.* Any of the cups of a petticoat insulator; also, the insulator itself. — *adj.* a Womanlike; womanish. b Of, pertaining to, exercised by, or wielded by women; as, *petticoat government*.

**petticoat insulator**. An insulator in the form of superposed inverted cups, for high insulation. See *INSULATOR*, *ILLUSTR.*

**pet'ti-fog** (pēt'ti-fōg), *v. t.* = *FOGGED* (-fōgd), -fōg'ing. To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. — **pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fōg'ēr), *n.* — **pet'ti-fog'ger-y**, *n.*

**pet'ti-fog'ing** (-fōg'ing), *adj.* Petty; trivial.

**pet'tish** (pēt'tish), *adj.* [From *PET* peevishness.] Fretful; peevish. — **pet'tish-ly**, *adv.*

**pet'ti-toes** (pēt'ti-tōz), *n. pl.* 1. The feet of a pig, often used as food. 2. Toes or feet, esp. those of a child.

**pet'tle** (pēt'tl), *v. t. Scot.* To cherish; indulge; pet.

**pet'tle**. *Scot.* Var. of *PADDLE* (a spud).

**pet'to** (pēt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **PETTI** (-tē). [Lit., fr. L. *pectus*.] The breast; — used in the phrase *in petto* (which see).

**pet'ty** (pēt'tē), *adj.*; **PETTY** (-tē); **PETTY** (-tē). [OF. *petit*, prob. of Celt. origin.] Small in nature; trifling; as, *petty* affairs; mean or ungenerous; as, *petty* jealousy; inferior; subordinate; as, a *petty* prince. — **pet'ty-ly**, *adv.* — **pet'ty-ness**, *n.*

**petty cash**. *Accounting.* A cash fund kept on hand for the payment of minor items.

**petty larceny**. See *LARCENY*.

**petty officer**. A lesser officer or official; specif., *Nav.*, an enlisted man who roughly corresponds in rank to an army noncommissioned officer.

**pet'u-lance** (pēt'ulāns), *n.* Also **pet'u-lan-ey** (-lāns). Quality or state of being petulant; a *Now Rare*. Pertness. b Temporary peevishness, capricious ill humor.

**pet'u-lant** (-lānt), *adj.* [F. *petulant*, fr. L. *petulans*, -antis, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of *petere* to attack.] 1. *Now Rare*. Forward; also, saucy, pert. 2. Capriciously fretful; peevish; querulous. — **pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.*

**pet'u-ni-a** (pēt'ūnī-ā; 58), *n.* [NL., fr. F. *petun* tobacco, fr. Pa., fr. *Tupi* *piduma*, *petum*.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped corollas.

**pet'un-tse** (pēt'ūn'tsē; Chin. *pī-dūn'tsā*), *n.* Also **pet'un-tse** (-sē). *pet'un-tse*, etc. [Chin. (Pek.) *pet'un-tse*, lit., white briquettes.] A partly decomposed granite, esp. as used in China in the manufacture of porcelain.

**pou a pou** (pō' a pō'). [F.] Little by little; by degrees.

**pou de chose** (pō'd-shōz). [F.] A very unimportant thing or person; a trifle.

**pou** (pō), *n.* [OF. *pau* *pagapet*, balcony, fr. L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* an elevated place, a balcony, fr. Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous*, *podus*, foot.] a A compartment in the auditorium of a church, providing seats for several persons. b One of the benches with backs and, sometimes, doors, fixed in rows in modern churches.

**pe'wee** (pē'wē), *n.* [From its note.] A phoebe or other small olive-green flycatcher, esp. the *wood pewee* (*Myiarchus virens*) of eastern North America.

**pe'wit** (pē'wīt; pū'tē), *n.* [From its cry.] a The lapwing. b A small black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*) of Europe. c A pewee.

**pew'ter** (pū'tēr), *n.* [OF. *petre*, *peautre*.] 1. Any of various alloys having tin as chief constituent, as one of tin and copper. 2. Utensils of pewter, as dishes, pots, etc. — **pew'ter**, *adj.*

**pew'ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who makes pewter utensils.

**pe-x'y** (-pēk'ŷ). Also **pe-x'i-a** (-sī-ā), **pe-x'is** (-sī-ā). [NL. *-pezia*, -pezis, fr. Gr. *pēzō* a fixing, fr. *pēgnyō* to fasten.] *Surg.* A combining form denoting a *making fast*, *fixation* of a (specified) part.

**pe-yo'ti** (pē-yō'tē; -tē), **pe-yo'te** (pē-yō'tē; -tē), *n.* [Sp. *peyoite*, *pejoite*, fr. Nahuatl *peyoitl*, lit., caterpillar (with reference to the downy center of the button)] a Mescal; — applied also to other cacti. b A stimulant drug from mescal buttons.

**pfen'ig** (pēf'nīg; -nē), *pl.* -nigs (-īgz), -nige (-ī-gē). [G.] A minor bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth 1/100 mark. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

**pH**. *Chem.* A symbol denoting the negative logarithm of the concentration of the hydrogen ion in gram atoms per liter, used in expressing both acidity and alkalinity. pH values run from 0 to 14, 7 indicating neutrality, numbers less than 7 increasing acidity, and numbers greater than 7 increasing alkalinity. Thus, a pH of 8 means a concentration of 10<sup>-8</sup>, or .000001 and indicates slight acidity.

**Phae'dra** (fē'drā), *n.* Gr. *Myth.* See *HEPHESTUS*.

**Phae's-thon** (fē's-thŷn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Phaëthōn*, fr. *phaōsthēn*, *phaōsthēn*, to shine.] *Class. Myth.* The son of Helios. Permitted for a day to drive the chariot of the sun, he would have set the world on fire but he was struck down by a god.



**phae-ton** (fā'tō'n; Brit., in sense 1, also fā'tō'n), *n.* [*F. phaeton*.]

1. A type of light four-wheeled carriage having no sides in front of the seat or (two) seats. 2. An open automobile (body) with two cross seats.

**-phase** (-fāz). Also **-phag**. [*See -phagous*.] A combining form denoting one that eats; specif., Biol., a cell, esp. a phagocyte, that destroys cells, as in bacteriophage.

**phag'e-do-na**, **phag'e-dae'na** (fā'gē-dō'nā), *n.* [*L. phagadana*, fr. *phagein* to eat.] Med. a Rapidly spreading ulceration b Gangrene.

**phag'o-** (fā'gō'), **-phag-**. [*Gr. phagein* to eat.] A combining form used to denote: a Eating; feeding. b Phagocyte, as in **phagocytosis**, destruction of phagocytes.

**phag'o-cyte** (-sīt), *n.* [*phago-* + *-cyte*.] Any leucocyte active in ingesting and destroying waste and harmful material. See **corpuscle**, 2 — **phag'o-cytic** (-sīt'ik), *adj.*

**phag'o-cyte** *index*. The average number of bacteria ingested by each leucocyte after incubation of a mixture of leucocytes, serum, and bacteria.

**phag'o-cy-tosis** (-sīt'ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *phagocyte* + *-osis*.] The engulfing and, usually, destruction of microorganisms or other foreign bodies by phagocytes.

**-phagous**. [*Gr. phagein* to eat.] A combining form used to denote eating, feeding on, consuming.

**-phagy**. Also **-phag'i-a** (-fā'gī-ā). [*NL.* -*phagia*, fr. *Gr. phagein* to eat.] A combining form denoting eating of a (specified) type or substance.

**phal'ange** (fāl'ān; fāl'ān; fāl'ān'), *n.* [*F.*] Anat. A phalanx **phal'an-gal** (fāl'ān'gāl), *adj.* Also **phal'an'gal** (-lāng'gāl). Of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges.

**phal'an-ger** (-jēr), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. phalanx* bone of the finger or toe; — from the form of the phalanges.] Any of numerous marsupials (family Phalangeridae) of the Australian region, ranging in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat. The flying phalangers (esp. of the genera *Petaurus*, *Petauroidea*, and *Acrobates*) have a parachute-like membrane like that of the flying squirrels. The smallest form (*A. pygmaeus*) is called flying mouse.

**phal'an-ges** (fāl'ān'jēz), *n.*, *pl.* of **PHALANX**.

**phal'ang-es** (fāl'ān'jēz; -jēz; fāl'ān; fāl'ān'), *n.*, *pl.* of **PHALANGE**.

**phal'an-ster-y** (fāl'ān'stēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -stēr'ī), *n.* *pl.* -STERIES (-tēz). [*F. phalanstère*, fr. *phalange* a Fourierist community, lit., phalanx + monastère monastery.] 1. A Fourierist community; also, its dwelling or buildings. 2. A group or association of persons, or their dwelling. — **phal'an-ster'i-an** (-stēr'ī-ān), *adj.* *a n*

**phal'anx** (fāl'āngks; fāl'ān'ks), *n.*, *pl.* **PHALANXES** (fāl'āng'kēz; -sēz), **PHALANXES** (fāl'ān'jēz) (in scientific senses). [*L.*, fr. *Gr. phalanx*.] 1. *a Gr. Army* A body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks close and deep. b Any body of troops in close array. 2. A massed arrangement of persons, animals, or things, hence, an organized body of persons. 3. A Fourierist community. 4. Anat. & Zool. In vertebrates, one of the distal bones of the hand or foot.

**phal'a-rope** (fāl'ā-rōp), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *NL. phalaropus*, type genus, fr. *Gr. phalaris* coat + *pus* foot.] Any of certain small shore birds (family Phalaropodidae) which resemble sandpipers, but have lobate toes, and are good swimmers.

**phal'lio** (fāl'liō), *adj.* Also **phal'li-ol** (-lōl). [*Gr. phallikos*] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.

**phal'li-cism** (-lī-sīz'm), *n.* The worship of the phallus, or of the generative principle. — **phal'li-cist** (-līst), *n.*

**phal'lus** (fāl'lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -Lī (-lī). [*L.*, a phallus (in sense 1), fr. *Gr. phallos*.] 1. A symbol of the male organ of generation, esp. as used in the Dionysiac mysteries. 2. Anat. The penis or clitoris.

**-phane** (-fān). [*Gr. phanein* to appear.] A combining form denoting a substance appearing like, as in hydrophane.

**phan'er-o-gam** (fān'ēr-ō-gēm), *n.* [*Gr. phaneros* visible + *gamos* marriage.] Bot. A seed plant or flowering plant, a spermatophyte; — opposed to *cryptogam*. — **phan'er-o-gam'ic** (-gēm'ik), *adj.* — **phan'er-og'a-mous** (-gēm'ōs), *adj.*

**phan'tasm** (fān'tāz'm), *n.* [*OF. fantasma*, fr. *L. phantasma* See **FRANTOM**.] 1. A product of phantasy; as: a *Arohas*. Delusive appearance; illusion. b A figment of the fancy or disordered mind; a fantasy. c A specter. 2. A mental image of a real object. 3. A deceptive or illusory appearance (of something); as, to follow phantasms of truth.

**phan-tas'ma** (fān-tāz'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -TASMATA (-mō-tā). [*L.*] A phantasm (sense 1).

**phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a** (-gō'rī-ā; 70), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. phantasma* a phantasm + (prob.) *agora* an assembly.] 1. An optical effect by which figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size. 2. A shifting succession of things seen, imagined, or evoked in the imagination, as by a fever; a changing melody. — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al** (-āl), *adj.* — **phan-tas'ma-go'ri-c** (-gō'rīk), *adj.*

**phan-tas'ma-go'ry** (fān-tāz'mā-gō'rī), *n.* A phantasmagoria.

**phan-tas'mal** (-māl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or like a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

**phan-tas'mic** (-mīk), *adj.* Phantasmal.

**phan-tas'y** (fān'tāz'ī; -zī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz; -zīz). [*See FANTASY*.] 1. The image-making power, esp., the power of receiving and reproducing external impressions. 2. An image. 3. Now Rare. Fantasy, or fancy.

**phan'tom** (fān'tēm), *n.* [*OF. fantome*, fr. *L. phantasma*, fr. *Gr. phantasma*, fr. *phainein* to show.] 1. *a Obs.* Mere seeming; illusion. b A delusion. 2. An immaterial semblance, as a specter; a phantasm; apparition. 3. A one that is something in appearance but not in reality; as, only a phantom of a king. b A representation of something abstract, ideal, incorporeal, etc.; as, she was a phantom of delight. — *adj.* Being, of the nature of, or suggesting a phantom.

**-phony**. [*Gr. phanein* to show.] A combining form denoting an appearance, as in epiphany.

**Phar'ao** (fār'ō; fār'ō), *n.* [*LL. Pharao*, fr. *Gr. Pharaō*, fr. Heb. *Pharaoh*, fr. Egypt. *pr-o* great house.] A title of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as a proper name. — **Phar'a-on'ic** (fār'ā-ōn'ik), *adj.*

**phar'i-sa'i-cal** (fār'ī-sī'kāl), *adj.* Also **phar'i-sa'ic** (-īk). Re-



Phaeton.

sembling the Pharisees; outwardly but not inwardly religious; hypocritical; self-righteous and censorious of others' manners and morals. — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**Phar'i-sa-ism** (fār'ī-sā'īz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ceremonies, etc., of the Pharisees; hence [not cap.], a pharisaical attitude, temper, or spirit.

**Phar'i-see** (fār'ī-sē), *n.* [*OF. pharisee*, fr. *LL. Phariseus*, fr. *Gr. Phariseios*, fr. *Aram. pēṭhāṣāy* separated.] 1. One of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law and for insistence on the validity of the traditions of the elders. 2. [not cap.] A pharisaical person.

**Phar'i-see-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Pharisaism.

**phar'ma-ceu'tic** (fār'mā-sē'ut'ik), *adj.* Pharmaceutical.

**phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal** (-ī'kāl), *adj.* [*L. pharmaaceuticus*, fr. *Gr. pharmakeutikos*, fr. *pharmakeia*.] See **PHARMACY**. (f) or pertaining to pharmacy or pharmacists. — **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**phar'ma-ceu'tics** (-ī'kēz), *n.*; see -ics. The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.

**phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-tīst), **phar'ma-cist** (fār'mā-sīst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemist — *Syn.* See **DRUGGIST**.

**phar'ma-co-** (fār'mā-kō-), [*Gr. pharmakon*.] A combining form meaning drug, medicine, poison, as in **pharmacology**.

**phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ics** (fār'mā-kō-dī-nām'īkēz; -dī-), *n.*; see -ics. [*pharmaco-* + *dynamics*.] That branch of pharmacology which deals with the reactions between drugs and living structures; often specif., the experimental study of the action and fate of drugs in the animal organism. — **phar'ma-co-dy-nam'ic** (-īk), *adj.*

**phar'ma-co-g'no-sy** (fār'mā-kō-g'no-sī), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *Gr. gnosis* a knowing.] The science of drugs; specif., descriptive pharmacology dealing with the characteristics of crude drugs and simples.

**phar'ma-col'o-gy** (-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*pharmaco-* + *-logy*.] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-col'o-gi-cal** (-kōl'ō-jī'kāl), *adj.* — **phar'ma-col'o-gist** (-kōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**phar'ma-co-poe'ta** (-kō-pō'ē-tā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. pharmakopoeia* preparation of medicines, fr. *pharmakon* medicine + *poiein* to make.] 1. A book describing drugs, chemicals, and medicinal preparations, esp. one issued by official authority and recognized as a standard. 2. A collection or stock of drugs. — **phar'ma-co-poe'tal** (-āl), *adj.*

**phar'ma-cy** (fār'mā-sī), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sēz). [*OF. farmacie*, fr. *ML.*, fr. *Gr. pharmakia*, fr. *pharmakeia*, to administer medicines, fr. *pharmakon* remedy, drug.] 1. Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines. 2. A place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drugstore; apothecary's shop. 3. = **PHARMACOPŌEIA**, 2.

**Phar'os** (fār'ōs; fār'ōs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Pharos*, fr. *Pharos* an island in Alexandria harbor, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon. See **LIGHTHOUSE**, *Pharos*.

**phar-yn'ge-al** (fār'īn'gē-āl; fār'īn'gē-āl), *adj.* Also **phar-yn'gal** (fār'īn'gāl). Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx.

**phar-yn'gi-tis** (fār'īn'gī-tīs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *pharynx* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of the pharynx.

**phar-yn'go** (fār'īn'gō), **pharynx**. [*Gr. pharynx*, *pharyngos*.] — combining form meaning the pharynx, as in **phar'yn-go-to-my**, **phar'yn-go'to-my** (see -tomy, -tomy), also, **pharyngeal** and, as in **phar'yn-go-na'l**.

**phar'yn-gol'o-gy** (fār'īn'gōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-logy*.] That branch of medical science treating of the pharynx and its diseases.

**phar-yn'go-scope** (fār'īn'gō-skōp), *n.* [*pharyngo-* + *-scope*.] Med. An instrument for inspecting the pharynx. — **phar'yn-gos-co-py** (fār'īn'gōs-kō-pī), *n.*

**phar'ynx** (fār'īn'ks), *n.*, *pl.* **PHARYNGES** (fār'īn'jēz), **PHARYNXES** (fār'īn'kēz; -sēz). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. pharynx*, -*ynxos*.] Anat. & Zool. The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. Cf. **LARYNX**.

**phase** (fāz), *n.* [*NL. phasis*, fr. *Gr. phasis*, fr. *phainein* to make to appear.] 1. Astron. A particular appearance or state in a recurring cycle of changes; as, the phases of the moon. 2. A transitory state between changes in appearance, structure, character, etc.; as, to follow the phases of a man's career. 3. Any aspect or side, as of situation or question, with reference to which such a situation, etc., may be considered. 4. Biol. A stage in meiosis or mitosis. 5. *Physical Chem.* A homogeneous, physically distinct portion of matter in a system which is not homogeneous; as, the three phases, i.e., water, and aqueous vapor. 6. *Physics*. In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, alternating electric currents, etc.), the point or stage in the period to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced, considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting. 7. Zool. A color phase.

*Syn.* **Phase**, **aspect**, **side**, **facet**, **angle** mean one of the possible ways of viewing or of being presented to view. **Phase** implies a change in appearance, often without clear reference to an observer; **aspect**, usually, stresses the point of view of an observer and its limitation of that seen or considered; **side** stresses one of several aspects from which something may be viewed; **facet** stresses one of a multiplicity of sides each of which manifests the central quality of a thing; **angle** stresses an aspect seen from a very restricted point of view.

**-pha-si-a** (-fāzī-ā), [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. phanai* to speak.] Med. A combining form used to denote speech of a (specified) disordered type, as in *disphasia*.

**phā'sis** (fā'sis), *n.*; *pl.* **PHASES** (-sēz). [*NL.*] An aspect; a phase; a mode or manner of being.

**-phasy**. = **-PHASIA**.

**phas'ant** (fāz'ant, -'nt), *n.*; see **FLURAL**, Note, 3.

[*OF. faisan*, *faisan*, fr. *Fr. faisan*, fr. *L. phasianus*, fr. *Gr. phasianos* (sc. *ortyx*), fr. *Phasis*, a river in Colchis.] 1. Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored gallinaceous birds (genus *Phasianus*, family Phasianidae) natives of Asia, but widely bred as a game bird. 2. Any of various birds having real or fancied resemblance to a pheasant; esp., Southern U.S., the ruffed grouse. A brilliantly colored bird

Ring-necked Pheasant (*P. colchicus torquatus*). (H&N)

(*Chrysolophus pictus*) of China and Tibet is known as the **golden pheasant**.

**phel'lo-derm** (fē'lō-dŭrm), *n.* [Gr. *phellos* cork + *-derm*.] *Bot.* A secondary cortical tissue, usually of ordinary green parenchyma, developed from the phellogen on the inner side of the cork. — **phel'lo-dermal** (-dŭr'md), *adj.*

**phel'lo-gen** (fē'n), *n.* [Gr. *phellos* cork + *-gen*.] *Bot.* In dicotyledonous stems, a secondary meristem giving rise externally to the characteristic cork tissue and phelloderm. — **phel'lo-go-net'io** (-jē-nē'tk), **phel'lo-gen'ic** (-jē'n'ik), *adj.*

**phen**, **phē'no** (fē'nō; fē'nō). [From PHENYL.] *Chem.* A combining form denoting relation to, or derivation from, benzene (phen) as in phenacetin.

**phē'na-caine** (fē'nā-kān; fē'nā-), *n.* [phen- + cocaine.] *Pharm.* A colorless, crystalline base,  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ ; also, its hydrochloride, used as a local anesthetic.

**phē'na-cō-tin**, **phē'na-cō-tine** (fē'nā-sē'tin), *n.* *Pharm.* A white, crystalline compound,  $C_{15}H_{15}NO_6$ , used in medicine principally as an antipyretic.

**phen'a-cite** (fē'nā-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *phenax*, -akos, deceiver.] *Mineral.* A glassy silicate of beryllium, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and sometimes used as a gem.

**phen-an'threne** (fē'nān'thrēn), *n.* [phenyl + anthracene.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon,  $C_{18}H_{14}$ , occurring in coal tar.

**phen'a-zine** (fē'nā-zēn; -zīn), *n.* Also **phen'a-zin**. [phenyl + az- + -ine.] *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline base,  $C_{12}H_{11}N_3$ , the parent substance of many important dyes.

**phē-net'i-dine** (fē-nē'tī-dēn; -dīn), *n.* Also **phē-net'i-din**. [phenol + ethyl + amido-]. *Chem.* Any of three liquid basic amino derivatives,  $C_{12}H_{15}NO_2$ , of phenetole, used in manufacturing dyestuffs.

**phē'no-tole** (fē'nō-tōl; -tōl), *n.* Also **phen'e-tol**. [phenyl + ethyl + -ole.] *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid,  $C_{10}H_{12}O$ , the ethyl ether of phenol.

**phē'nix** (fē'nīks). Var. of PHOENIX.

**phē'no-bar'bi-tal** (fē'nō-bār'bt-tāl; fē'nō-; -tāl), *n.* [pheno-, a combining form from phenyl, denoting relation to, or derivation from, benzene + barbitul-]. A white crystalline powder (chemically phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid,  $C_{12}H_{11}N_3O_4$ ) used as a hypnotic and sedative.

**phē'no-oryst** (fē'nō-krīt; fē'nō-), *n.* [F. *phénocryste*, fr. Gr. *phainein* to show + *krystallos* crystal.] *Petrog.* One of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry.

**phē'no-l** (fē'nōl; -nōl; fē'nōl'), *n.* [phen- + -ol.] *Chem.* 1. A crystalline compound,  $C_6H_5O$ , produced by distillation of many organic substances, as wood, coal, etc., and obtained from coal tar; — popularly called **carbolic acid**. It is a caustic poison, and in solution is used as an antiseptic. 2. By extension, any of the series of aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of which phenol proper is the type. — **phē'no'lic** (fē'nō-līk; -nōl'ik), *adj.*

**phē'no-late** (fē'nō-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of phenol, in its capacity as a weak acid.

**phē'no'lic** (fē'nō'līk), *n.* A synthetic phenolic resin, usually one made by reaction of phenol with an aldehyde. Phenolics are thermosetting and are used for molding, for insulating, in varnishes, etc.

**phē'no'lo-gy** (fē'nō-lō-jī), *n.* [Contr. fr. PHENOMENOLOGY.] *Biol.* The science of the relations between climate and periodic biological phenomena, as the migrations and breeding of birds, the fruiting of plants, etc. — **phē'no-log'ic-cal** (fē'nō-lō-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **phē'no-lō-gist** (fē'nō-lō-jīst), *n.*

**phē'no-phthal'ein**, **phē'no-phthal'ein** (fē'nōl-thāl'eīn; -fthāl'eīn; fē'nōl-), *n.* *Chem.* A white or yellowish-white crystalline compound,  $C_{20}H_{12}O_4$ , used as an indicator, since its solution is red in alkalies and is decolorized by acids, and as a laxative.

**phē'nom'e-na** (fē'nōm'e-nā), *n.* *pl.* of PHENOMENON

**phē'nom'e-nal** (-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of a phenomenon; specif.: a Known through the senses rather than through thought or intuition. b Concerned with observed data rather than with hypotheses; as, *phenomenal science*. c Extraordinary; unusual. — *Syn.* See MATERIAL. — **phē'nom'e-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**phē'nom'e-nal-ism** (-līz'm), *n.* *Philos.* a The theory that limits knowledge to phenomena only. b The theory that we know only phenomena and that there is no existence except the phenomenal. — **phē'nom'e-nal-ist** (-līst), *n.* — **phē'nom'e-nal-is'tic** (-līst'ik), *adj.*

**phē'nom'e-nol'o-gy** (fē'nōm'e-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [phenomenon + -logy.] 1. The branch of a science dealing with the description and classification of phenomena. 2. Scientific description of actual phenomena, with avoidance of all interpretation, explanation, and evaluation.

**phē'nom'e-non** (fē'nōm'e-nōn or, esp. *Brit.*, -nūn), *n.* *pl.* -ENA (-nā). [*L.* *phaenomenon*, fr. Gr. *phaenomenon*, neut. pres. part. of *phaenesthai* to appear, pass. of *phaenain* to show.] 1. *Philos.* Any object known through the senses rather than through thought or intuition; specif., with Kant, the object of experience. Cf. NOUMENON.

2. Any observable fact or event; specif.: a In scientific usage, any fact or event of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation. b In a secondary use in science, a rare fact or event, or one of unique significance. 3. *pl.* PHENOMENONS (-nōnz; -nūnz). An exceptional or abnormal person, thing, or occurrence; prodigy.

**phē'no-thi'a-zine** (fē'nō-thi'ā-zēn; -zīn), *n.* Also **phē'no-thi'a-zin**. [phen- + thiazine-]. *Chem.* A yellowish crystalline compound,  $C_{12}H_{11}NS$ , made from diphenylamine and sulfur. It is the parent of many dyes, and is used as a fungicide and insecticide and as an anthelmintic for cattle, sheep, swine, and horses.

**phē'no-type** (fē'nō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *phainein* to show + *-type*.] *Biol.* a The physical make-up of an individual resulting from the interaction of genotypic characters and environment. b A group of individuals sharing a (specified) phenotype. — **phē'no-type'ic** (-tīp'ik), *adj.* — **phē'no-type'ic-cal** (-kāl), *adj.* — **phē'no-type'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**phen'yl** (fē'nīl; fē'nīl'), *n.* [Gr. *phainein* to show + *-yl*.] *Chem.* A univalent radical,  $C_6H_5$ , of which benzene is the hydride. It is the basis of many aromatic derivatives.

**phen'yl-one** (fē'nīl'ēn; fē'nī-), *n.* *Chem.* A bivalent radical,  $C_6H_4$ , of which benzene is the hydride.

**phi** (tī; fē), *n.* [Gr.] The twenty-first letter (Φ, φ) of the Greek alphabet, transliterated in English by *ph* (f).

**phial** (fī'āl), *n.* [*OF.* *phiale*, *fole*, through *Pr.* & *L.L.* fr. *L.* *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, fr. Gr. *phiale*.] A vial.

**-phil** (-fīl). Var. of *-phile*.

**phil-a** = *PHILO-* (which see).

**phil'a-bog** (fī'ā-bōz), *n.* Chiefly *Soot*. A klit. Cf. *PHLEBO*.

**Phil'a-del'phi-a law'yer** (fī'ā-dē'l'fī-ā; -dē'l'fī-ā; 58). A very shrewd lawyer, esp. one versed in the intricacies of legal phraseology; — now disparaging but orig. from the high colonial reputation of the Philadelphia bar.

**phil-an'der** (fī-lān'dēr), *v. t.* [Gr. *philandros* loving men, fr. *philos* loving + *anēr*, *andros*, man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; to flirt with a woman. — **phil-an'der'er**, *n.*

**phil'an-throp'ic** (fī-lān'thrōp'ik), *adj.* Also **phil'an-throp'ic-al** (-l'ik). Characterized by philanthropy; loving or helping mankind; benevolent. — **phil'an-throp'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**phil-an'thro-pist** (fī-lān'thrō-pīst), *n.* [Philanthropy + -ist.] One who practices philanthropy.

**phil-an'thro-pize** (-pīz), *v. t.* To treat philanthropically.

**phil-an'thro-py** (-pī), *n.* *pl.* -pies (-pīz). [From *L.L.*, fr. Gr. *philanthropia*, fr. *philanthropos*, fr. *philos* loving + *anēr*, *andros* man.] 1. Love for mankind; good will to all men; — opposed to *misanthropy*. 2. A philanthropic act, institution, gift, or the like.

**phil-lat'e-ly** (fī-lāt'ē-lī), *n.* [*F.* *philatélie*, fr. Gr. *philos* loving + *ateleia* exemption from tax (*telos*).] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc. of various issues; stamp collecting. — **phil'a-tel'ic** (fī-lāt'ē-līk), **phil'a-tel'ic-al** (-l'ikāl), *adj.* — **phil'a-tel'ic-ly**, *adv.* — **phil'a-tel'ist** (fī-lāt'ē-līst), *n.*

**Phi-la'tho-a** (fī-lā'thē-ā), *n.* [Gr. *philos* loving + *altheia* truth.] An international organization of young women's Bible classes. (I. BARACA. — **phile** (-fīl; -fīl), **-phil** (-fīl). [Gr. *philos* loving.] A combining form used in adjectives and nouns to denote (one) having a fondness or affinity for, as in bibliophile.

**Phil'e-mon** (fī-lē'mōn), *n.* The New Testament Epistle to Philemon. See *BIBLE*. Philemon was a friend and probable convert of Paul.

**phil'har-mo'nic** (fī-lā-rmōn'ik; -chī-rmōn'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *philos* loving + *harmonia* harmony.] *Music* harmony or music; — often used [*cap.*] in names of musical societies.

**phil'i-a** (-fīl'ī-ā). *Med.* A combining form from Greek *philia*, affection, from *philos*, loving, used to denote: a A tendency toward, as in hemophilia. b A morbid appetite or craving for, as in necrophilia. Corresponding adjectives end in *-philic*, as necrophilic.

**phil'i-beg** (fī-lī-bēg). Var. of *PHILABEG*.

**Phil'ip'pi-ans** (fī-līp'pī-ānz), *n.* *pl.*, construed as *sing.* The Epistle to the Philippians, in the New Testament. See *BIBLE*.

**Phil'ip'pic** (-līk), *n.* [*L.* *Philippicus* pert. to Philip, ult. fr. Gr. *Philippus* Philip (of Macedon).] 1. Any of the series of famous orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, denouncing Philip, King of Macedon. 2. [*not cap.*] Any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

**-philism**. A combining form [*-phile*, *-philia*, *-phelic*, or *-philous* + -ism], denoting state or habit resulting from tendency toward or addiction to, as in bibliophilism.

**-philist**. A combining form [*-philism* + -ist], as in bibliophilist.

**Phil'is'tine** (fī-līs'tīn, fī-līs'tīn; -tīn; *Brit.* fī-līs'tīn, -tīn), *n.* [*F.* *Philistin*, fr. *L.* *phili*, fr. Gr. *Philistin*, fr. Heb. *Philistim*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia. 2. A person regarded as antagonistic to those of artistic or poetic temperament; a prosaic person. 3. An active or passive opponent of progress or progressive ideas. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philistines, or to the temper of a Philistine; specif., uncultured; unenlightened; prosaic. — **Phil'is'tin-ism** (fī-līs'tīn-iz'm; fī-līs'tīn), *n.*

**Phil'is** (fī-līs). Var. of *PHYLIS*.

**phil'o-** (fī-lō-), **phil-**. [Gr. *philos* loving.] A combining form meaning: 1. *Loving, fond of*, as in *philosophy*, *philharmonic*. 2. *Loving or favorably disposed toward* a (specified) people, as in *phil'o-French*. 3. *Manifesting a proclivity or humane benevolence toward*, as in *philoprogenitive*.

**phil'o-gy'ny** (fī-lō-jī-nī), *n.* [Gr. *philogynia*, fr. *philos* loving + *gynē* woman.] Fondness for women; — opp. to *misogyny*. — **phil'o-gy-nist** (-nīst), *n.* — **phil'o-gy-nous** (-nūs), *adj.*

**phil'o-lō-gy** (fī-lō-lō-jī), *n.* [*F.* *philologie*, fr. *L.* *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, fr. Gr. *philologia*, fr. *philos* loving + *logos* speech, discourse.] 1. Origin, love of learning or literature; hence, the study of literature, in a wide sense including etymology, grammar, criticism, literary and linguistic history, etc. 2. Linguistic science, linguistics. 3. The study of the cultures of civilized peoples as revealed in their languages, literatures, and religions, including study of languages as such and comparatively by families, grammar, etymology, phonology, morphology, semantics, textual criticism, etc. — **phil'o-lō-g'er** (jēr), *n.* — **phil'o-lō-gi-an** (fī-lō-lō-jī-ān), *n.* — **phil'o-lō-g'ic** (fī-lō-lō-jīk), **phil'o-lō-g'ic-cal** (-l'ikāl), *adj.* — **phil'o-lō-gist** (fī-lō-lō-jīst), *n.*

**phil'o-mel** (fī-lō-mēl), *n.* [*F.* *philomèle*.] *Poetic.* The nightingale. See *PHILOMELA*.

**Phil'o-me'la** (fī-lō-mē-lā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *Philomela*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of a king of Athens who was violated and deprived of her tongue by Tereus, husband of her sister Procne. The sisters in revenge served up Tereus' own son to him as a meal and then fled. He pursued them, and all three were transformed into birds, Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hoopoe or a hawk. According to Ovid it was Philomela who was transformed into a nightingale. 2. *Poetic.* Hence, the nightingale; — as a proper name.

**phil'o-pe'na** (-pē'nā), *n.* [A corruption fr. G. *vielliebhen* (whence *F.* *philippine*) a philopena, lit., much loved.] A game in which each of two persons tries to draw the other into paying a forfeit; also, the forfeit itself.

**phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive** (fī-lō-prō-jēn'tīv), *adj.* [See *PHILO-*; *PROGENITOR*.] 1. Prolific. 2. Having or pertaining to the love of offspring. — **phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

**phil'o-soph'er** (fī-lō-sō-fēr), *n.* [*OF.* *philosophe*, fr. *L.* *philosophus*, fr. Gr. *philosophos*, fr. *philos* loving + *sophos* wise.] 1. One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy. 2. One who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life; hence, loosely, one who meets or regards all vicissitudes with calmness.

**phil'o-soph'er's stone** (-fēr-z), Also **philosopher's stone**. An imaginary stone, substance, or chemical preparation, believed to have the power of transmuting the baser metals into gold and much sought for by the alchemists.

**phil'o-soph'ic-cal** (fī-lō-sō-fīkāl), **phil'o-soph'ic** (-l'ik), *adj.* Of or pert.

philosophy; versed in the principles of philosophy; hence, characterizing a philosopher; rational; wise; temperate; unruffled. — **philosophical-ly**, *adv.*

**philosophical** (fī-lŏ-sŏ-fī-kəl). A combining form for *philosophic*, used to denote philosophical and, as in **philosophical-co-re-ligions**, **philosophical-phism** (fī-lŏ-sŏ-fī-kəl), *n.* Spurious philosophizing; sophistry; also, a sophism.

**philosophize** (fī-lŏ-sŏ-fī-zī), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things. — **philosophizer** (fī-lŏ-sŏ-fī-zēr), *n.*

**philosophy** (fī-lŏ-sŏ-fī), *n.*; *pl.* **philosophies** (fī-lŏ-sŏ-fī-ēz). [OF. *philosophie*, *filosofie*, fr. L. *philosophia*, fr. Gr. *philosophia*, lit., the love of wisdom.] 1. Literally, the love of wisdom; in actual usage, the science which investigates the facts and principles of reality and of human nature and conduct; specif., and now usually, the science which comprises logic, ethics, aesthetics, metaphysics, and the theory of knowledge. 2. A body of philosophical principles; esp., the body of principles underlying a given branch of learning, or major discipline, a religious system, a human activity, or the like; as, the *philosophy* of history, Christianity, or of business. 3. Practical or moral wisdom, ethics. 4. Calmness of temper and judgment befitting a philosopher; mental serenity. 5. A treatise on philosophy.

**philous** [Gr. *philos*.] A combining form meaning *loving, having a fondness for*.

**philtre**, **philtre** (fīl'tēr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, fr. L. *philtrum*, fr. Gr. *philtērōn*, fr. *philtērōn* to love.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to be able to excite love; loosely, a potion to produce any magic effect.

**phiz** (fīz), *n.*; *pl.* **phizes** (fīz-ēz). *Slang.* Short for **physiognomy**, 2.

**phleb/o-** (fī-lēb'), **phleb-**. [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*.] *Med. & Surg.* A combining form meaning *vein*, as in **phlebitis**, **phlebotomy**, **phlebotomy** (see -*itis*, etc.).

**phlebotomy** (fī-lēb'ŏ-mī), *n.* [OF. *phlebotomie*, fr. L.L. fr. Gr. *phlebotomia*, fr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein + *tomein* to cut.] *Med.* The art or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, venesection.

**phlebotomy** (fī-lēb'ŏ-mī), *v. t. & i.* — **phlebotomist** (fī-lēb'ŏ-mīst), *n.*

**Phlegm** (fī-lēg'm), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Phlegmōn*, prop. part. of *phlegēin* to blaze.] *Gr. Myth.* A river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

**phlegm** (fī-lēg'm), *n.* [OF. *fleume*, *flemme*, fr. L.L. fr. Gr. *phlegma* flame, inflammation, phlegm.] 1. One of the four "humors" of early physiology. It was supposed to be cold and moist, and to cause sluggishness. 2. Mucus; now, morbid or viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages; — a popular term used only of mucus discharged through the mouth. 3. Sluggishness of temperament; apathy; also, calmness; equanimity. — **Syn.** See **EQUANIMITY**.

**phlegmatic** (fī-lēg'm-ŏ-tik), *adj.* Also **phlog-mat'ic** (fī-lēg'm-ŏ-tik). [OF. *phlegmaticus* (F. *phlegmatique*), fr. L.L. fr. Gr. *phlegmatikos* (see -*ikos*)] Chiefly *Med.* Of the nature of, abounding in, or generating, phlegm (the humor). 2. Sluggish, not easily aroused or moved; apathetic; calm; composed. — **Syn.** See **IMPASSIVE**. — **phlegmatic-ly**, *adv.*

**phlegm** (fī-lēg'm), *n.* [G. fr. Gr. *phlegma* bark.] *Bot.* A complex tissue in higher plants, which consists of sieve tubes with adjacent cells and parenchyma, serving for conduction of food materials; bast; — *dist.* from *phloem*.

**phlogistic** (fī-lŏ-gis'tik), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* a. Fiery; burning. b. Impassioned; heated. 2. *Med.* Inflammatory, pert. to inflammation. 3. *Old Chem.* Pert. to phlogiston.

**phlogiston** (fī-lŏ-gis'tŏn; -tŏn), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *phlogistos* burnt, inflammable. See **PULOX**.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, regarded as a material substance.

**phlogopite** (fī-lŏ-gŏ-pīt), *n.* [Gr. *phlogōpos* firelike, fr. *phlox* flame + *ōpos*, *ōpos*, face.] A species of mica.

**phlogosis** (fī-lŏ-gŏ-sis), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *phlogōsis* burning heat.] *Med.* Inflammation, esp. of external parts of the body; erysipeloid inflammation. — **phlogotic** (fī-lŏ-gŏ-tik), *adj.*

**phlogistic** (fī-lŏ-gis'tik), *n.* [Gr. *phlogistikos*, fr. *phlogos*, bark + *-ikos* (see -*ikos*)] *Chem.* A white, crystalline substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, extracted from the root bark of the apple, pear, etc. It is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

**phlox** (fī-lŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. *phlox* flame, name of a plant, fr. *phlegōn* to burn.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Phlox*) of handsome American herbs having red, purple, white, or variegated flowers; also, its flower. The genus typifies a family (Polemoniaceae, the phlox family).

**phlyo-te'na**, **phlyo-tae'na** (fī-lŏ-tē'nā), *n.*, *pl.* **-NAE** (-nē). [NL. fr. Gr. *phlyktaina*.] A small vesicle or pustule.

**phobe** (fī-bŏ). [Gr. *phobos* fear.] A combining form meaning *fear*, used to denote one having a phobia.

**phobia** (fī-bŏ-ŏ-ŏ), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *phobos* fear.] *Psychol.* An irrational, persistent fear of a particular object or class of objects. — **phobic** (fī-bŏ-ŏ-ŏ-tik), *adj.*

**phobic** (fī-bŏ-ŏ-ŏ-tik), *adj.* [See **PHOBIA**.] A combining form denoting *fear, dread*, and often implying *disease or aversion*; — used esp. in *Med.* & *Psychol.* with names of things toward which phobias are directed, as in *angiophobia*.

**phocine** (fī-fŏ-sīn; -sīn), *adj.* [L. *phoca* a seal.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the seal; esp. those of a subfamily (Phocinae) which contains the typical seals.

**Phoebe** (fī-fŏ-bē), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Phōbē*, fem. of *Phoibos* Phoebus.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Artemis. 2. *Poetic.* The moon personified.

**phoebe**, *n.* [See **PEWEE**, **PEWIT**.] Any of several American flycatchers (genus *Sayornis*), esp. one (*S. phoebe*) of the eastern United States. It has a slight crest, and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below.

**Phoebus** (fī-fŏ-bŏs), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Phoibos*, fr. *phoibos* bright.] 1. *Gr. Relig.* Apollo; — an epithet. 2. *Poetic.* The sun personified.

**Phoenician** (fī-nē-sh'ān), *adj.* From **PHOENICIA**, *Gas.* — *n.* 1. One of the people of Phoenicia. 2. The Phoenician language, a Semitic tongue. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*.

**phoenix**, **phoenix** (fī-fŏ-nīks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, fr. Gr. *phoinix*.] In Egyptian religion, a miraculous bird, the embodiment of the sun-god. The bird was fabled to live for 500 years, to be consumed in fire by its own act, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence it is often an emblem of immortality.

**phonic** = **PHONO-**.

**phonate** (fŏ-nāt), *v. t.* [Gr. *phōnē* voice.] To produce vocal sounds; to utter voice. — **phonation** (fŏ-nāt'ŏn), *n.*

**phon-au'to-graph** (fŏn-ŏ-tŏ-grāf; 0), *n.* [*phon-* + *auto-* + *graph*.] *Physics.* An instrument by which a sound can be made to produce a visible record of itself. — **phon-au'to-graph'ic** (fŏn-ŏ-tŏ-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**phone** (fŏn), *n.* [Gr. *phōnē* sound, voice.] *Phonet.* A speech sound. See **PHONEME**.

**phone**, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē* sound; or an abbr. of *E. telephones*.] *Colloq.* Short for **TELEPHONE**, **TELEPHONE RECEIVER**, etc. — *v. i. & t.* *Colloq.* Short for **TELEPHONE**.

**phone** (-fŏn). [Gr. *phōnē*.] A combining form meaning *a sound, voice*, used: a in names of musical instruments, as in *saxophone*, *xylophone*. b in names of scientific apparatus transmitting sound, as in *megaphone*.

**phoneme** (fŏ-nēm), *n.* [F. *phonème*, fr. Gr. *phōnēma* a sound.] *Phonet.* 1. One of the distinctive sounds which differentiate the words and phrases of a language or dialect. A phoneme often consists of two or more nondistinctive variants. 2. *Now Rare.* A speech sound; a phone.

**phonemics** (fŏ-nēm'iks; -nēm'iks), *n.*; see -*ICS*. [See **PHONEME**.] The branch of linguistic science that deals with phonemes.

**phonetic** (fŏ-nēt'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *phōnētikos*, fr. *phōnētos* to be spoken, fr. *phōnēin* to produce a sound, fr. *phōnē* a sound, tone.] 1. Of or pert. to the voice, or its use; of, relating to, or consisting of, speech sounds; of or pert. to the science of phonetics. 2. Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* symbols; specif., made according to or designating a system of spelling in which each letter represents always the same speech sound. — **phonetic-ly** (-lī-kəl), *adv.* — **phonetic-ly**, *adv.*

**phonetician** (fŏ-nēt'ik-ŏn; fŏn'ē-), *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonetist.

**phonics** (fŏ-nē'tiks), *n.*; see -*ICS*. The science of speech sounds considered as elements of language; esp., the study of their formation by the speech organs and apprehension by the ear, their attributes, and their relation to other aspects of language; also, the application of this science to the understanding and speaking of languages.

**Phonetics** is usually construed as a singular noun.

**phonetic** (fŏ-nēt'ik), *n.* 1. A one versed in phonetics; a phonetician. b One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

**phony** (fŏ-nī), *Var.* of **PHONY**.

**phon** (fŏ-n'ik; fŏ-n'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *phōnē* sound.] a Of, pert. to, or of the nature of sound, specif., of or pert. to vocal sounds; phonetic. b Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

**phonics** (fŏ-n'iks; fŏ-n'iks), *n.*; see -*ICS*. The science of sound; acoustics; phonetics; specif., the study and application of elementary phonetics as a method of teaching beginners to read or enunciate.

**phono** (fŏ-nŏ), **phon-**. [Gr. *phōnē*.] A combining form meaning *sound, voice, speech, tone*, as in *phonograph*.

**phono-gram** (-grām), *n.* [*phono-* + *gram*.] 1. A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. c. i. *Microgram*. 2. A phonograph record. — **phono-gram'mic**, **phono-gram'mic** (-grām'ik), *adj.*

**phono-graph** (-grāf; 0), *n.* [*phono-* + *graph*.] An instrument for recording, for reproducing, or for recording and reproducing speech, music, and other sounds. — **phono-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *adj.* — **phono-graph'ic-ly** (-lī-kəl), *adv.*

**phono-graphy** (fŏ-nŏ-grāf'ī), *n.* [*phono-* + *graphy*.] 1. A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, with reference esp. to their phonetic representation. 2. Art of writing according to sound; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813-97), or a modification of it. — **phono-graph-er** (fēr), *n.*

**phono-lite** (fŏ-nŏ-līt), *n.* [*phono-* + *lite*.] *Petrog.* A gray or green volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nepheline, that gives a ringing sound when struck. Called also *clinkstone*. — **phono-lit'ic** (-līt'ik), *adj.*

**phonology** (fŏ-nŏ-lŏ-jī), *n.* One versed in phonology.

**phonology** (fŏ-nŏ-lŏ-jī), *n.* [*phono-* + *logy*.] a The science of speech sounds, including especially the history and theory of sound changes. b That part of the grammar of a language which describes its sounds and sound changes; also, the sound system of a language. c *Phonemics*.

**phono-log'ic** (fŏ-nŏ-lŏ-jik), **phono-log'ic** (-lī-kəl), *adj.* — **phono-log'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**phonometer** (fŏ-nŏ-mē'tēr), *n.* [*phono-* + *meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring sounds, as to intensity, or as to frequency of vibrations. — **phonom'eter** (-trī), *n.*

**phono-phore** (fŏ-nŏ-fŏr; 70), *n.* Also **phono-pore** (-pŏr). [*phono-* + *phore*.] *Elec.* A device which enables telephone messages to be sent over a telegraph line simultaneously with the use of ordinary currents operating Morse instruments, also, a system using this apparatus.

**phono-scope** (-skŏp), *n.* [*phono-* + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument for observing or exhibiting motions or properties of sounding bodies; esp., a device for testing the qualities of musical strings.

**phono-type** (-tīp), *n.* A phonetic character used in phonotypy; phonetic type. — **phono-type'ic** (-tīp'ik), **phono-type'ic** (-lī-kəl), *adj.* — **phono-type'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**phono-type'y** (-tīp'ī), *n.* A method of phonetic printing, esp. that devised by Isaac Pitman (1813-97) for printing English. — **phono-type'ist** (-līst), *n.*

**phony** (fŏ-nī), *adj.*; **PHONY** (-nī-ēr); **NI-EST**. *Slang, U.S.* Not genuine; fake. — *n.* *pl.* **PHONIES** (-nīz). *Slang, U.S.* A fake.

**phony**. Also **phoni-a** (-fŏ-nī-ŏ-ŏ). [Gr. *phōnē*.] A combining form meaning *sound, voice*, used to denote a (specified) type of sound.

**phore** (-fŏr; 70). [See -**PHOROUS**.] A combining form meaning *bearer, one that bears*.

**phorous**. [Gr. *phoros*, fr. *pherein* to bear.] A combining form meaning *bearing*; — in adjectives.

**phos** (fŏz'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *phōs* light + *-genē* (= *-gen*).] *Chem.* A colorless gas, COCl<sub>2</sub>, of unpleasant odor. It was used in World War I, in gas attacks and in shells and bombs. It is a severe respiratory irritant.

**phos'ge-nite** (-jē-nī-tī), *n.* *Mineral.* A mineral, Pb<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, consisting of carbonate of lead and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

**phosph-** = **PHOSPHOR-**.

**phosphate** (fŏ-fāt), *n.* [F. See **PHOSPHORUS**.] 1. *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid; as, *calcium phosphate*, Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, a compound derived from phosphoric acid and occurring in bones, in certain rocks, etc. used as a fertilizer, in medicine, etc. 2. An effervescent drink of carbonated water, with a small amount of phosphoric

acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ ) and flavored with fruit sirup. 3. *Agria*. Any phosphoric material used for fertilizers.

**phosphate rock.** *Petrog.* A rock consisting of calcium phosphate, usually together with calcium carbonate and other minerals, used in making fertilizers.

**phosphat'ic** (*fōs-fāt'ik*), *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing, phosphoric acid or phosphates.

**phos'pha-tize** (*fōs-fā-tīz*), *v. t.* 1. To change to a phosphate or phosphates. 2. To treat with phosphoric acid or a phosphate. — **phos'pha-ti-za-tion** (*fōs-fā-tī-zā-shən*), *n.*

**phos'pha-tu-ri-a** (*fōs-fā-tū-rī-ā*), *n.* [NL. See **PHOSPHATE**; -URIA] *Med.* The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine. — **phos'pha-tu-ri-ic** (*-rīk*), *adj.*

**phos'phene** (*fōs-fēn*), *n.* [Gr. *phōs* light + *phainein* to show] *Physiol.* A luminous impression due to excitation of the retina, as by pressure on the eyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. **ARTERIMAGE**.

**phos'phide** (*-fid*, *fīd*), *n.* Also **phos'phid**. *Chem.* A binary compound of phosphorus with an element or radical.

**phos'phine** (*-fēn*; *-fīn*), *n.* Also **phos'phin**. 1. *Chem.* A hydride of phosphorus,  $\text{PH}_3$ , a colorless and poisonous gas with a disagreeable garliclike odor. 2. An acridine dye.

**phos'phite** (*-fīt*), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

**phos'pho-** (*fōs-fō*), **phospho-** [From *phosphoros*, *phosphorus*.] A combining form used for phosphoric, phosphorous, phosphorus.

**phos'pho-cre'a-tine** (*-krē-ā-tēn*; *-tīn*), *n.* Also **phos'pho-cre'a-tin**. *Biochem.* A compound,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$ , of equal proportions of creatine and phosphoric acid, found in vertebrate muscle.

**phos'pho-lip'ide** (*-līp'īd*, *-īd*; *-līp'īd*, *-īd*), *n.* Also **phos'pho-lip'īd**. *Biochem.* Any of a class of complex lipides which on hydrolysis yield phosphorus as phosphoric acid, nitrogen as the amino radical, and fatty acids. Phospholipides are found in all cells and, with cholesterol, constitute most of the so-called fat of certain tissues.

**phos'pho-ni-um** (*fōs-fō-nī-ūm*), *n.* [NL., fr. *phospho-* + *ammonium*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical  $\text{PH}_4$ , analogous to ammonium.

**phos'pho-pro'te-in** (*fōs-fō-prō-tē-in*; *-prō'tēn*), *n.* *Biochem.* Any of a class of proteins, as caseinogen, in which the protein molecule is combined with some phosphorus-containing substance other than nucleic acid or lecithin.

**phos'phor** (*fōs-fōr*), *n.* [See **PHOSPHORUS**.] 1. [Leap.] The morning star; specif., Venus, as morning star. 2. Also **phos'phore** (*-fōr*). *Poetic.* A phosphorescent substance. 3. *Physics.* A substance that emits light when excited by radiation, as in a fluorescent lamp.

**phos'phor**, *adj.* Now Rare. Phosphorescent.

**Phosphor bronze.** A trade-mark for a kind of bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness, that contains a small amount of phosphorus.

**phos'pho-resce'** (*fōs-fō-rēs'*), *v. i.* To exhibit phosphorescence; to gleam, esp. in the dark.

**phos'pho-res-cence** (*-rēs-fēns*; *-ns*), *n.* 1. State or property of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; also, light so produced. 2. *Physics.* Luminescence caused by the absorption of radiations, such as X rays or ultraviolet light, and continuing for a noticeable time after these radiations have stopped. Cf. **FLUORESCENCE**.

**phos'pho-res-cent** (*-fēt*; *-nt*), *adj.* Exhibiting phosphorescence.

**phos'pho-ret'ed**, **phos'pho-ret'ed** (*fōs-fō-rēt'ēd*; *-īd*), *adj.* *Chem.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus; as, phosphoretized by dross.

**phos'pho-ri-o** (*fōs-fō-rī-ō*; *-fōr'īk*), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pert to, or like phosphorus, esp. in its higher valences.

**phosphoric acid.** *Chem.* Any of three oxygen acids of phosphorus: ordinary or orthophosphoric acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , pyrophosphoric acid,  $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , and metaphosphoric acid,  $\text{HPO}_3$ .

**phos'pho-rism** (*fōs-fō-rīz-m*), *n.* *Med.* Poisoning, esp. chronic poisoning, by phosphorus.

**phos'pho-rite** (*-rīt*), *n.* *Mineral. & Petrog.* A fibrous concretionary variety of apatite; also, often, phosphate rock.

**phos'pho-re-** (*fōs-fō-rē-*), **phosphor-** A combining form for *phosphorus* and *phosphoric*, as in *phosphorescence*; denoting also *phosphorescence*.

**phos'pho-ro-scope** (*fōs-fō-rō-skōp*), *n.* [phosphor + *scope*] *Physics.* An apparatus for observing phosphorescence produced by action of light.

**phos'pho-rous** (*fōs-fō-rūs*; *fōs-fō-rūs*), *adj.* 1. Rare. Phosphorescent. 2. *Chem.* Of, pert to, resembling, or containing phosphorus, esp. in its lowest valence.

**phosphorous acid.** A colorless crystalline acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and otherwise. Its salts are called *phosphites*.

**phos'pho-rus** (*fōs-fō-rūs*), *n.*; *pl.* *phosphori* (*-rī*). [L., morning star, fr. Gr. *phōsphoros*, lit., light bringer.] 1. A phosphorescent substance or body, esp. one that shines in the dark. 2. *Chem.* A non-metallic, poisonous, active element of the nitrogen group, usually obtained as a waxy crystalline solid with a disagreeable smell. Symbol,  $\text{P}$ ; at. no., 16; at. wt., 30.98.

**phos'pho-ry-lase** (*fōs-fō-rī-lās*), *n.* [phosphoryl, the radical  $\text{PO} +$  -ase.] *Biochem.* An enzyme found in animal tissues, which catalyzes the conversion of glycogen into glucose (in the form of phosphate).

**phos'pho-ry-la-tion** (*fōs-fō-rī-lā-shən*), *n.* [phosphor-, a combining form for phosphorus + *-yl* + *-ation*] *Chem.* The act or process of converting into a compound of phosphorus, as a sugar into a phosphoric acid ester. — **phos'pho-ry-late** (*fōs-fō-rī-lāt*), *v. t.*

**phos'pho-ret'ed**, **phos'pho-ret'ed** (*fōs-fō-rēt'ēd*; *-īd*). Vars. of **PHOSPHORETIZED**.

**phot** (*fōt*; *fīd*), *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.] *Photom.* A C.G.S. unit of illumination, being the direct illumination on a surface which is everywhere one centimeter from a uniform point source of one international foot-candle.

**photo** (*fōt'ik*), *adj.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.] Of or pertaining to light; specif., *Biol.*, relating to the stimulation by or production of light by organisms.

**pho'tics** (*-tīks*), *n.*; see -ics. The science of light; — a general term sometimes used when the term *optics* is restricted to light as exciting vision.

**photo-** [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.] A combining form meaning: 1. Light, as in *photography*. 2. Photograph or photographic, as in

**photo-film'**. 3. Produced by, or relating to, the action of light. 4. Photoelectric, as in *photocell*.

**pho'to** (*fō'tō*), *n.*; *pl.* *photos* (*-fōz*). A photograph. — *v. t. & t.*; **pho'to-ize** (*-tīz*); **pho'to-ize**. To photograph.

**pho'to-ac-tin'ic** (*fō'tō-āk-tīn'ik*), *adj.* [photo + *actinic*.] Capable of producing actinic effect; — said esp. of blue or ultraviolet light.

**pho'to-bl-ot'ic** (*-bī-ōt'ik*), *adj.* *Biol.* Requiring light in order to live or flourish.

**pho'to-cell'** (*fō'tō-sēl'*), *n.* = **PHOTOELECTRIC CELL**.

**pho'to-chem'is-try** (*-kēm'is-trī*), *n.* *Chem.* The branch of chemistry relating to the effect of radiant energy (esp. light) in causing chemical changes, as in photography. — **pho'to-chem'i-cal** (*-ī-kāl*), *adj.*

**pho'to-chro'my** (*fō'tō-kro'mī*), *n.* [photo + Gr. *chrōma* color.] Color photography.

**pho'to-chron'o-graph** (*-krōn'ō-grāf*; *g*), *n.* 1. An apparatus for photographing a moving object at regular minute intervals; also, one of the photographs thus taken. 2. *Astron.* An instrument for the photographic recording of star transits. 3. *Physics.* An instrument for recording minute intervals of time.

**pho'to-con-duc-tiv'i-ty** (*-kōn'dūkt-iv'itē*), *n.* [photo + *conductivity*.] *Elec.* Conductivity, as that of certain minerals, which varies with the illumination.

**pho'to-cur'ront** (*fō'tō-kūr'rēnt*), *n.* *Physics.* A stream of electrons (photoelectrons) produced by photoelectric or photovoltaic effects; — called also **photoelectric current**.

**pho'to-dis-in'te-gra'tion** (*-dīs-īn'tē-grā'shən*), *n.* *Physics.* Disintegration of the nucleus of an atom produced by absorption of radiant energy.

**pho'to-dra'ma** (*fō'tō-drā'mā*; *-drām'ā*), *n.* A photoplay.

**pho'to-dy-nam'ics** (*-dī-nām'iks*, *-dī-*), *n.*; see -ics. The effect of light on organisms, esp. in inducing phototropism in plants; the kinetics of this effect. — **pho'to-dy-nam'ic** (*-īk*), *adj.*

istance of certain substances when exposed to light of certain wave lengths.

**photoelectric cell.** *Physics.* A cell or a vacuum tube whose electrical properties are modified by the action of light.

**pho'to-e-lec'tron** (*fō'tō-tē-lēk'trōn*), *n.* [photo + *electron*] *Physical Chem.* An electron emitted from a substance under the action of light or other radiation. See **PHOTOELECTRIC**.

**pho'to-e-lec'tro-type** (*-tē-lēk'trō-tīp*), *n.* An electrolyte produced by photographic means.

**pho'to-e-mis'sivo** (*-tē-mī'siv*), *adj.* [photo + *emissive*.] *Physics.* A emitting or capable of emitting electrons when exposed to light or other radiation of suitable wave lengths. b Designating a photoelectric cell in which light causes the emission of electrons from the cathode. — **pho'to-e-mis'sion** (*-mī'shən*), *n.*

**pho'to-en-grave'** (*-ēn-grāv'*), *n.* To make a photomechanical engraving of. — **pho'to-en-grav'er** (*-grāv'ēr*), *n.*

**pho'to-en-grav'ing** (*-ēn-grāv'ing*), *n.* A engraving by the aid of photography; specif., and usually, any photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief, as contrasted with photolithography and photogravure. b A print made by such a process.

**photo finish.** *Racing.* A finish in which contestants are so close that a photograph of them as they cross the finish line has to be examined to determine the winner. — **pho'to-fin'ish** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**pho'to-flash' lamp** (*fō'tō-flāsh' lāmp*), *n.* An electrically fired lamp having a clear glass bulb originally containing aluminum sheet foil and oxygen, for making flash-light photographs.

**pho'to-flood' lamp** (*-flūd' lāmp*). An electric lamp using excess voltage to give sustained brilliant illumination, for taking pictures.

**pho'to-gel'a-tin** (*-jēl'ā-tīn*), *adj.* Pert. to, designating, or made by a photographic process in which prints are made directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid.

**pho'to-gene** (*fō'tō-jēn*), *n.* [photo + *gen*.] 1. Also **pho'to-gene** (*-jēn*). A light oil obtained by distilling bituminous shale, coal, peat, etc., and used for burning and as a solvent. 2. *Biol.* A photogenic substance or organism.

**pho'to-gene** (*-jēn*), *n.* [See **PHOTO**; -GEN.] Orig., a photograph; now, an afterimage.

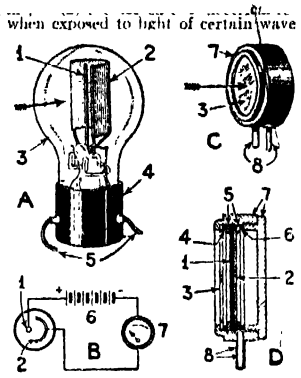
**pho'to-gen'ic** (*-jēn'ik*), *adj.* 1. Rare. Due to light. 2. Eminently suitable for being photographed, esp. from the aesthetic point of view. 3. *Biol.* Producing or generating light, photophorescent; as, photogenic bacteria. — **pho'to-gen'ic-al-ly** (*-ī-kāl-lī*), *adv.*

**pho'to-gram-me'try** (*-grām'ē-trī*), *n.* [photo + *gram* + *-metry*.] *Photog.* The science or art of obtaining surveys by means of photography; specif., the process of making maps from photographs, esp. aerial photographs.

**pho'to-graph** (*fō'tō-grāf*; *g*), *n.* [photo + *graph*.] A picture or likeness obtained by photography. — *v. t. & t.* To take a picture or copy (of) by or as if by photography.

**pho'to-gra-pher** (*fō'tō-grā-fēr*), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

**pho'to-graph'ic** (*fō'tō-grāf'ik*), **pho'to-graph'ic-al** (*-ī-kāl*), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by, or used in, photography.



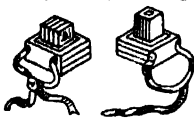
T. Types of Photoelectric Cell. A Photoemissive type, with (B) simple circuit. 1 Metal Anode, 2 Metal Cathode coated with light sensitive substance; 3 Glass Bulb; 4 Base; 5 Connection Lead; 6 Battery; 7 Meter. C Photovoltaic type (D) in cross section: 1 Light sensitive substance on Metal Plate (2); 3 Glass Window; 4, 6 Gaskets, 5 Metal Connection Rings; 7 Case; 8 Connection Pins. Arrows indicate direction of illumination.



**phycol/o-gy** (fī-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *phukos* seaweed + *-logy*.] **Al-gology.**

**phyco-my-coe'tous** (fī-kō-mī-sē'tūs), *adj.* [Gr. *phukos* seaweed + *mykēē, mykētos*, fungus.] **Bot.** Belonging to a large class (Phycomycetes) of parasitic or saprophytic fungi, the algal or algalike fungi. — **phyco-my-coe'te** (sē'tē), *n.*

**phylak'ter-y** (fī-lāk'tēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* **TERIES** (-tēz). [LL. *phylacterium*, fr. Gr. *phylaktērion*, deriv. of *phylaxainō* to watch, guard.] **1.** A square leather box, containing slips on which are written certain Scriptural passages. Two such boxes are worn by Jews, one on the head and one on the left arm, during prayer. **2.** A reminder; also, an indication of Pharisaism or hypocrisy; — in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 5. **3.** Anything worn as a charm; an amulet.



Phylacteries, 1.

**phyl'e** (fī'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **PHYLAES** (-lēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *phylē*] **Gr. Hist.** The largest political subdivision among the ancient Athenians, corresponding to the Roman tribe.

**phy-le'tic** (fī-lē'tīk), *adj.* [Gr. *phyletikos*.] **Biol.** Of or pertaining to a phylum, or line of descent; racial.

**phyll** (-fīl). [Gr. *phyllon*.] **Bot.** A combining form meaning leaf, as in chlorophyll.

**Phyl'is** (fī'līs), *n.* A country girl in Vergil's *Eclogues*. Hence, often **Phyl'is**, pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart.

**phyl'o-** (fī-lō'), **phyll-** [Gr. *phylon*.] A combining form meaning leaf.

**phyl'o-clad** (-klād), *n.* Also **phyl'o-clad** (-klād). [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *klados* sprout.] **Bot.** Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cacti. Also, erroneously, a cladophyll.

**phyl'lode** (fī'lōd), *n.* [F., fr. NL. *phylloidium*, fr. Gr. *phyllobdēs* leaflike, fr. *phyllon* leaf + *eidōs* form.] **Bot.** A flat expanded petiole resembling the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions.

**phyl'lode** (-oid), *adj.* Resembling a leaf.

**phyl'lome** (fī'lōm), *n.* [Gr. *phyllōma* foliage.] **Bot.** A foliar organ; a leaf and its appendages or modifications, in the abstract. — **phyl'lom'ic** (fī-lōm'īk; -lō'mīk), *adj.*

**phyl'o-pod** (fī-lō-pōd), *n.* [*Phyllo-* + *-pod*.] **Zool.** Any of a group (Phyllopoda) of crustaceans (Entomostraca) typically having leaflike swimming feet which also serve as gills. — **phyl'o-pod**, *adj.* — **phyl-lo-pod'ian** (fī-lō-pōd'ian), *adj.* & *n.*

**phyl'o-tax'y** (-tāk'sī), *n.* Also **phyl'o-tax'is** (-tāk'sīs). [*Phyllo-* + Gr. *taxis* arrangement.] **Bot.** The system or order of leaf arrangement on a stem.

**-phyl'lous** (-fī'līs). [See *PHYLLO-*.] **Bot.** A combining form meaning having (such or so many) leaves, or leaflike parts.

**phyl'lon-e'ra** (fī-lōk'ē-rā; fī-lōk'sē-rā), *n.* [NL., fr. *phyllo-* + Gr. *zōon* dry.] **Zool.** Any of a genus (*Phyllorera*) of plant lice differing from aphids in wing structure, in being continuously oviparous, and in lacking honey tubes.

**phyl'o-** (fī-lō'), **phyl-** [Gr. *phylon*.] A combining form meaning a tribe or race, used also for *phylum*.

**phy-log'e-ny** (fī-lō-jē'nē), *n.*; *pl.* **NIES** (-nēz). Also **phy-to-gen'e-sis** (fī-tō-jē'nē'sīs). [*Phylo-* + *-geny*.] The race history of an animal or vegetable type; — distinguished from *ontogeny*. — **phy-lo-gen'ic** (fī-lō-jē'nē'īk), **phy-to-gen'ic** (-lō-jē'nē'īk), *adj.* — **phy-to-gen'et'i-cal** (-lō-jē'nē'īk), *adj.*

**phyl'on** (fī'lōn), *n.*; *pl.* **PHYLA** (-lā). [NL., fr. Gr. *phylon* race, tribe.] **Biol.** A tribe or race; a genetically related group.

**phyl'um** (-lām), *n.*; *pl.* **PHYLA** (-lā). [NL. See *PHYLON*.] **Biol.** One of the primary divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom; — so called because the members are assumed to have a common descent. — **phyre** (-fīr). [F. *phyre*, fr. *porphyre* (see *PORPHYRY*).] **Petrog.** A combining form denoting a porphyritic rock.

**phys'ic** (fīz'īk), *n.* **PHYSIO-**

**phys'ic** (fīz'īk), *n.* [OF. *fisique*, *phisque*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *physikē*, fr. *phusikos* natural, fr. *physis* nature.] **1.** *Now Rare.* Natural science; physics (sense 1). **2.** *Archaic.* Medical science. **3.** The art of healing diseases; the practice or profession of medicine. **4.** A remedy for disease, medicine. **5.** *Specific.* a cathartic. — *v. i.* **PHYS'ICED** (-īk'tē; -fīz'īk'ēd). **1.** To treat with physic or medicine, esp. a cathartic, to purge. **2.** To relieve; heal; cure.

**phys'ic-al** (fīz'īk'āl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences) or the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things, material; natural. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with natural science or natural philosophy. **3.** Of or pertaining to physics; produced by the forces and operations of physics; as, *physical changes*; *physical combinations*. **4.** Of or pertaining to the body (as contrasted with the mind); bodily; as, *physical strength*. Cf. *PSYCHICAL*. — **Syn.** See *MATERIAL*; *BODILY*. — **phys'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**physical education.** Education in its application to the development and care of the body, esp. with reference to instruction in hygiene and systematic exercises.

**physical geography.** Geography which treats of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth.

**physical science.** Physics, or an allied science, as chemistry, mineralogy, petrology, geology, astronomy, meteorology, etc.; also, such sciences collectively.

**physical therapy.** Treatment of disease by physical and mechanical means, as by massage, electricity, etc.

**phys'ician** (fīz'ī-shān), *n.* [OF. *fisicien*, *physicien*.] **1.** A person skilled in physic or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine; — often distinguished from a *surgeon*. **2.** A healer or restorer; as, a *physician of the soul*.

**phys'ic-ist** (fīz'ī-sīst), *n.* A specialist in physics; also, one versed in natural science.

**phys'ic-o-** (fīz'ī-kō'), [Gr. *phusikos* physical.] A combining form denoting: a *Physical*; *physical and*, as in *phys'ic-o-men'tal* **b** *Pertaining to physics and*, as in *phys'ic-o-chem'ic-al*, *phys'ic-o-math'e-mat'ic-al*.

**phys'ics** (fīz'īks), *n.*; see *-ICS*. [See *PHYSIC*.] **1.** Orig., that branch of knowledge treating of the material world and its phenomena; natural philosophy. **2.** The science which deals with those phenomena of inanimate matter involving no changes in chemical composition; more specifically, the science of matter and motion. *Physics* includes mechanics, heat, electricity, light, and sound, and the branches of sciences

devoted to the study of radiations (X rays, gamma rays, cosmic rays) and of atomic structure. **3.** A treatise on physics. **4.** The physical composition and properties of a substance; as, the *physics* of soils; physical processes collectively, as of an organism; as, the *physics* of a cell, of osmosis.

**phys'ic-o-** (fīz'ī-kō'), **phys'ic-** (fīz'īk-). [Gr. *phusis*.] A combining form meaning nature.

**phys'ic-orat** (-krāt), *n.* [F. *Physiocrate*. See *PHYSIO-*; *-CRAT*.] One of the followers of Quesnay, a Frenchman, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political and economic doctrines based on the supremacy of natural order, and emphasizing the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the only proper source of public revenue. — **phys'ic-orat'ic** (-krāt'īk), *adj.*

**phys'ic-og'no-my** (fīz'ī-kōg'nō-mī; -ōn'ō-mī), *n.* [OF. *physionomie*, *fixionomie*, through ML., fr. Gr. *physiognōmonia*, fr. *phusis* nature + *gnōmōn* a judge.] **1.** Art of discovering temperament and character from outward appearance, esp. from facial features. **2.** Face or countenance. **3.** External aspect; hence, inner character as

**phys'ic-og'ra-phy** (-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*Physio-* + *-graphy*.] **1.** A description of nature or natural phenomena in general. **2.** *Physical geography*. — *v. i.* **PHYS'IC-OG'RAPHER** (-fēr), *n.* — **phys'ic-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grāf'īk), *adj.* — **o-graph'ic-al** (-kāl), *adj.*

**phys'ic-o-log'ic-al** (-lōg'īk'āl), *adj.* Also **phys'ic-o-log'ic** (-īk). **1.** Of or pertaining to physiology. **2.** Characteristic of or appropriate to an organism's healthy functioning. — **phys'ic-o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**phys'ic-o-l'o-gist** (fīz'ī-kō-lō-jīst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

**phys'ic-o-l'o-gy** (-jī), *n.* [F or L; F. *physiologie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *physiologia*, fr. *phusis* nature + *logos* discourse.] **1.** The branch of biology dealing with the processes, activities, and phenomena of life and living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs and parts during life, as distinct from *anatomy*. **2.** The organic processes and phenomena, collectively, of an organism or part. **3.** A treatise on physiology.

**phys'ic-o-ther'a-py** (fīz'ī-kō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* **Med.** Physical therapy.

**phys'ique** (fīz'īk), *n.* [F. See *PHYSIC*.] One's body or a type of body with reference to its structure, constitution, appearance, or strength; as, a muscular *physique*.

**phys'ic-stig'mine** (fīz'ī-sstīg'mīn, -mīn), *n.* Also **phys'ic-stig'min**. [From *Physostigma*, generic name of the Calabar bean, fr. Gr. *physan* to inflate + *stigma*.] **Chem.** A colorless, crystalline, tasteless alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, the chief alkaloid of the Calabar bean. It is used as a myotic.

**phys'ic-to-mous** (fīz'ī-kō-tō-mūs), *adj.* [Gr. *physa* bellows + *-stomous*.] **Zool.** Having a duct to the air bladder. **b** Of or pertaining to a former order (Physostomi) of teleost fishes, in which the air bladder, if present, is joined with the esophagus by an open duct.

**-phyte** (-fīt). [Gr. *phuton* plant.] A combining form denoting a plant having a (specified) characteristic or habitat, as in *bryophyte*, *savrophyte*.

**phyt'in** (fī'tīn), *n.* [Gr. *phylon* a plant + *-in*.] **Biochem. & Pharm.** A calcium-magnesium salt occurring as a reserve material in seeds, tubers, etc., used as a stimulant.

**phyt'o-** (fī-tō'), **phyt-** [Gr. *phylon*.] A combining form, meaning a plant or plants, as in *phytogeography*.

**phyt'o-cid'al** (-sīd'āl; -lī), *adj.* [See *PHYTO-*; *-CID*, 1.] Plant-killing.

**phyt'o-gen'e-sis** (-jē'nē'sīs), *n.* Also **phyt'o-gen'y** (fī-tō-jē'nē), [NL., fr. *phyto* + *-genesis*.] The origin and developmental history of plants. — **phyt'o-gen'et'ic** (-jē'nē'īk), **phyt'o-gen'et'i-cal** (-lō-jē'nē'īk), *adj.* — **phyt'o-gen'et'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**phyt'o-gen'ic** (fī-tō-jē'nē'īk), **phyt'o-gen'e-nous** (fī-tō-jē'nē'sūs), *adj.* Of, or chiefly of, vegetable origin.

**phyt'o-ge-og'ra-phy** (-jē-ōg'rā-fī), *n.* Geography treating of plants.

**phyt'o-gra-phy** (fī-tō-g'rā-fī), *n.* [NL. *phytographia*. See *PHYTO-*; *-GRAPHY*.] Taxonomic or descriptive botany.

**phyt'o-hor'mone** (fī-tō-hōr'mōn), *n.* **Bot. & Chem.** An auxin.

**phyt'o-l'o-gy** (fī-tō-lō-jī), *n.* The science of plants; botany. — **phyt'o-log'ic** (fī-tō-lō-jīk), **phyt'o-log'ic-al** (-lō-jīk'āl), *adj.*

**phyt'oph'a-gous** (fī-tō-fā-gūs), *adj.* [*Phyto-* + *-phagous*.] **Zool.** Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

**phyt'o-so'ci-o-l'o-gy** (fī-tō-sō'sī-ō-lō-jī; -sō'shī-), *n.* The study of the components of and interrelations among the flora of particular areas. — **phyt'o-so'ci-o-l'o-g'ic** (fī-tō-sō'sī-ō-lō-jīk), **phyt'o-so'ci-o-l'o-g'ic-al** (-lō-jīk'āl), *adj.* — **phyt'o-so'ci-o-l'o-gist** (-lō-jī-sīst), *n.*

**phyt'o-ster'ol** (fī-tō-stēr'ōl; -lō), *n.* [*Phyto-* + *cholesterol*.] **Chem.** Any of certain crystalline alcohols obtained from plants and having the properties of sterols, as ergosterol.

**pi** (pī; pē), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** The 16th letter (Π, π) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *p*. **2.** *Math.* The letter Π, π denoting the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio itself. The value of this π, to eight decimal places, is 3.14159265.

**pi** (pī), *n.* & *v.* **Print.** See 4th *PIE*.

**pi-ac'u-lar** (pī-āk'ū-lēr), *adj.* [*PI*, *piacularis*.] **a** Of the nature of expiation; expiatory. **b** Requiring expiation; sinful.

**piaf'fer** (pī-āf'fēr), *n.* [F., inf. taken as *n*] *Manège*. A movement in which the horse lifts together one forefoot and the hind foot of the opposite side without advancing or receding. — **piaffe** (pī-āf), *v. i.*

**pi'al** (pī-āl), *adj.* [From *pia mater*.] **Anat.** Of or pertaining to the pia mater; as, a *pia artery*.

**pi'a ma'ter** (pī-ā mā'tēr). [ML., fr. L., tender mother.] **Anat.** The vascular membrane investing the brain and spinal cord, internal to the arachnoid and dura mater.

**pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē-ā-nīs'fī-mō; lī. pī-ā-nīs'sē-mō), *adj.* [It., superl. of *piano*.] **Music.** Very soft; — a direction. Abbr. *pp* — *adv.* *Music.* Very softly. — *n.* *Music.* A passage or movement so executed.

**pi-an'ist** (pī-ān'ist; pē-ā-nīst), *n.* A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the piano.

**pi-an'o** (pī-ān'ō; -ā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **PIANOS** (-ōz). [It., fr. *piano* soft, fr. L. *planus* even, smooth.] **Music.** A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires struck by felt-covered hammers and operated from a keyboard. According to the shape of the case and the resulting disposition of the mechanism, pianos are classed as *grand* (of which the largest is *concert grand* and the smallest the *baby grand*), *square*, and *upright*.



**pl-a'no** (pĭ-l'no). [It. even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] *Music*. Soft; — a direction. Abbr. *p*.  
**an-o-for-tis** (an'ô-fôr'tis; -in'ô-fôr'ti), *n*. [*piano* + It. *forte* strong, *forte*.] A piano.

ropes, brushes, etc.; also, the tree itself, which yields the coquilla nut (which see). **b** A Brazilian palm (*Leopoldinia piassaba*) which yields a similar but inferior fiber; also, the fiber. **c** The stiff coarse bast fiber of an African palm (*Raphia tivia*).

**pl-a'star**, **pl-a'stro** (plă'stăr, -trō), *n*. [*pl. astrare*, fr. It., fr. L. *emplastrum*.] See **PLASTER**. **a** coin of various countries, as Egypt and Syria; esp., a nickel coin of Turkey now known as the kuruş. See **MONEY**, **Tables**.

**pl-a'stra** (plă'stră; Brit. also plă'stă, -tră), *n*. [*pl. astrare*, fr. It., fr. L. *platea* street, courtyard.] **1** An open square in an Italian town. **2** By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery; hence, esp. *U. S.* & *Can.*, a veranda; porch.

**pl'broch** (pĭ'bŕŏk), *n*. [*Gael. piobaireachd* pipe music, fr. *piobair* a piper, fr. *piob* pipe, bagpipe, fr. English. See **PIPE**, *n*.] *Music*. A set of variations for the Scottish Highland bagpipe, usually martial or mournful.

**pl'ca** (pĭ'kă), *n*. [*ML*, a collection of rules (see **3d PIE**).] *Print*. A size of type (12 points or, *small pica*, 11 points). See **TYPE**.

**pl'ca**, *n*. [*pl. pica*, *macpica*.] *Med. & Veter.* Craving for unnatural food, as chalk, ashes, etc. Cf. **GLOPHAGY**.

**pl'a-dor** (plă'dŏr; 70), *n*. [*Sp.*] **1** A horseman with a lance, who in a bullfight excites the bull by prodding without trying to kill him. **2** Hence, an agile, clever debater, jester, or wit.

**pl'a-roque** (plă'rôk; 70), *adj.* [*Sp. pícaro*, fr. *Sp. pícaro* rogue] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of rogues or rascals; specif., designating a type of fiction, of Spanish origin, having a rogue as a hero.

**pl'a-ro** (plă'rô; 70), *n*. [*Sp. pícaro*, fr. *Sp. pícaro* rogue, fem. *pícaro*.] A rogue; knave; vagabond. Cf. **PICARFQUE**.

**pl'a-roon** (plă'rōn; 70), *n*. [*Sp. pícarón*.] **1** A rogue. **2** A pirate, corsair. — *v. t.* To act as a pirate.

**pl'a-yune** (plă'yūn; 70), *n*. [*Fr. picaillon* an old copper coin of Piedmont.] **1** Southern *U. S.* A small coin, as a five-cent piece. **2** *U. S.* Hence, something of small value.

**pl'a-yune**, **pl'a-yun'ish** (yūn'ish), *adj.* *U. S.* Of little value; petty; mean; as, a *piyayunish* business.

**Pl'ca-dilly** (plă'dilē; 70), *n*. [*Sp. pícaro*.] A famous London street of fine houses, clubs, and shops. **Piccadilly Circus** (see **CIRCUS**, 4) is near its eastern end.

**pl'co-lili** (plă'kŏlī; 70), *n*. A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

**pl'co-lo** (plă'kŏlŏ; 70), *n*. [*pl. -lo* (70)]. [*It.*, small.] *Music*. A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute. — **pl'co-lo-ist** (lŏ'ist), *n*.

**pl'co** (plŏ), *n*. *slang*. & *pl.* [*Hind. paisā*.] A bronze coin of India. See **MONEY**, **Tables**.

**pl'co-ous** (plă'kŏŭs; 70), *adj.* [*L. piceus*, fr. *piz*, *picia*, pitch.] Of, pertaining to, or like pitch; inflammable; esp., *Zool.*, resembling pitch in color.

**pl'ch-i-d-a-go** (plă'chī-dă'gŏ; 70), *n*. [*Cf. Sp. pichiego*.] A small burrowing South American armadillo (*Chlamphorus truncatus*).

**pick** (pĭk), *n*. [*Var. of 1st PICE*.] **1** A heavy, pointed iron or steel tool, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the embs; pickax. **2** A pointed instrument for picking; — often in combination, as in *toothpick*; specif., a plectrum, as for a mandolin.

**pick**, *v. t.* [*ME. piken*, fr. *OF. piquer*, and fr. the verb of *AS. pician* a pricking.] **1** To use a pointed instrument on, to pierce, indent, break up, or the like, by striking with a pointed implement. **2** To clear of, or free from, matter of some kind with the fingers, or the like; as, to *pick a fowl*, that is, to clear it of feathers, to *pick a bone*, that is, to clear it of flesh. **3** To pull away, esp. with the fingers; to *pick*; gather, as fruit from a tree; also, to pull apart or into small pieces; as, to *pick rags*. **4** To choose; select. **5** To rob; — now only in *pick one's pocket*, *purse*, etc. **6** To seek and find occasion for, to provoke; as, to *pick a quarrel*. **7** To open (a lock) by or as by a wire. **8** *Music*. *U. S.* To pull or pluck (the strings); hence, to play (as the banjo). — *v. i.* **1** To work with a pick, pickax, etc. **2** To gather flowers, fruit, cotton, etc. **3** To search carefully, to choose with care. **4** To pilfer. **5** To eat sparingly or daintily. — *Syn.* See **CHOOSE**.

**pick up**. **a** To take up, as with the fingers. **b** To get by bits; to acquire casually; as, to *pick up* a habit. **c** To take up, in, or along; as, the bus *picked up* passengers. **d** To bring within range of sight, hearing, etc. **e** To recover, as health or strength; improve gradually. **f** To gather steam, speed, power, etc.

**pick**, *n*. **1** Act of picking; specif.: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Act of choosing; choice; also, the choicest or best. **2** The portion or quantity of a crop gathered at one time, as of hops, fruit, or the like.

**pick**, *v. t.* [*Collat. form of PITCH* to throw.] **1** Now *Dial.* To throw; fling; also, to pitch, as hay. **2** *Weaving*. To throw (a shuttle). — *n*. **1** Chiefly *N. of Eng.* Act of pitching or throwing, a pitch. **2** *Weaving*. **a** The blow which drives the shuttle by which speed of a loom is reckoned; as, so many *picks* per minute. **b** Hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, one of the weft threads; as, so many *picks* to an inch.

**pick-a-back** (pĭk'ă-băk; 70), *adv.* On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pick-a-back*.

**pickback plane**. An airplane designed for long-distance flights. It is heavily loaded with fuel, attached to the top of a larger airplane, carried aloft, and released in mid-air.

**pick-a-nin'ny** (pĭk'ă-nĭn'ny; 70), *n*. [*pl. -nies* (-iz)]. [*Dim. of Sp. piqueno* little, young or *Pa. piqueno*.] A small child; — applied in the United States to a colored child.

**pick'ax**, **pick'axe** (pĭk'ăks; 70), *n*. [*Corrupt. of ME. pikota, pikris*, fr. *OF. piquer*.] A pick or mattock. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* To work or remove with a pickax.

**pick'ed** (pĭk'ed; -id; pĭkt), *adj.* *Archaic & Dial.* Pointed; peaked; spiny.

**pick-er** (pĭk'ēr; 70), *v. t.* To skirmish; reconnoiter; scout.

**pick'er** (pĭk'ēr; 70), *n*. [*From pick to throw*.] *Weaving*. The piece that impels the shuttle through the warp.

**pick'ing**, *n*. [*From pick to pierce*.] **1** One who or that which picks, in any sense. **2** *Arch.* A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces so as to loosen and separate the fiber; also, its operator.

**pick'er-el** (pĭk'ēr'el; 70), *n*.; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 6. [*Dim. of PICE fish*.] In America, sometimes, the pike; specif., any of several smaller species of the pike family, esp. one (*Esox niger*), a food fish about two feet long, of the eastern and southern states.

**pick'er-el-wood** (-wēd; 70), *n*. **a** An American aquatic herb (*Pontederia cordata*) growing in shallow water of streams and ponds. **b** Any of various species of the same genus (*Pontederia*) growing in still water.

**pick'et** (pĭk'et; 70), *n*. [*Fr. piquet*, *dim. fr. piquer* to pierce, prick. See **PIKE** a weapon.] **1** A pointed or sharpened stake, peg, or pole; as: **a** A pole used in making fences. **b** A stake used for tethering horses. **2** *Mil.* **a** A detached body of soldiers serving to guard an army from surprise. **b** A detachment kept ready in camp for such duty. **c** A sentinel. **3** A person posted by a labor organization at a place of work affected by a strike — *v. t.* **1** To enclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets. **2** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp, by an outlying picket. **b** To post as a picket. **3** To tether to or as to a picket. **4** To post pickets (sense 3, above) at (a place of employment). **b** To walk or stand in front of (such a place) as a picket. — *pick'et-er*, *n*.

**pick'ing** (pĭk'ing; 70), *n*. **1** Act of one that picks. **2** *pl.* A thing or amount picked, as: **a** A fragment or amount that may be picked, eaten, etc., esp. from refuse, a scrap. **b** Perquisites; share of spoils.

**pick'le** (pĭk'le; 70), *n*. [*Scot.* A grain or kernel; little.] **1** A salt-and-water solution for preserving or curing fish, meat, etc.; brine. **2** Vinegar, plain or spiced, for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc. **3** A predigestion. **4** Any article of food, esp. cucumbers, preserved in brine or vinegar. **5** *Metaphor.* A bath of acid, etc., to cleanse the surface of castings. — *Syn.* See **PREDIGESTION**. — *v. t.* **1** To pickle (-ld); *pick'ling* (-ling). To preserve in a pickle of any kind.

**pick'lock** (pĭk'lŏk; 70), *n*. One who picks locks; specif., a thief; also, a tool for picking locks.

**pick'pocket** (pĭk'pŏk'et; 70), *n*. One who steals valuables from pockets.

**pick'thank** (-thānk; 70), *n*. *Archaic*. One who curries favor with another, as by flattery or, esp., table-talking.

**pick'up** (-ŭp; 70), *n*. **1** Act, process, or habit of picking up, in any sense. **2** Improvement; revival of commercial activity. **3** *Automobiles*. **a** Acceleration. **b** A light commercial truck for quick collection and delivery of goods. **4** *Elec.* An attachment on a phonograph for converting the sound recorded on the disk into electrical current. **5** *Glasses*. The holding or hitting of a ball just after it strikes the ground. **6** *Radio*. **a** The reception of sound in the transmitting apparatus for conversion into electrical energy. **b** The primary apparatus used for this process. **c** The place where a broadcast originates. **d** The electrical system for connecting to a broadcasting station a program produced outside the studio. **7** *Television*. **a** The conversion of the image of a scene into electrical energy in the transmitting apparatus. **b** An apparatus used for this process. **8** *Slang*. Something or a person picked up, as a bargain, a lost article, a passenger or hitchhiker, or an improprium meal.

**pick-wick'ian** (pĭk-wĭk'ian; 70), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Mr. Pickwick (pĭk-wĭk; 70), the simple, goodhearted hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

**Pickwickian sense**. A special or esoteric sense (of a word), suitable to a particular occasion or person.

**pic'nic** (pĭk'nĭk; 70), [*Fr. pique-nique*.] **1** A pleasure party the food for which is usually provided by members of the group and is eaten in the open air. **2** *Slang*. An easy, pleasant, or amusing time or experience. **3** A shoulder of pork with much of the butt removed. See **POKE**, *Illust.* — *v. i.* **a** *pic'nic* (pĭk'nĭk; 70). *pic'nic-ing*. To go on, or hold, a picnic; to eat in picnic fashion. — *pic'nic-er*, *n*.

**pic'ole** (pĭk'ŏl; 70), [*lin*], **pic'ole-lin**, [*n*]. [*lin*, *pic*, pitch + *-ol*, 2 + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric bases,  $(C_4H_7N)$ , occurring in oil from bones and in coal tar, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor.

**pic'ot** (pĭk'ŏt; 70), *n*.; *pl.* -ŏts (-kŏt). [*Fr.*, *dim. of pic* a point.] One of many small loops forming a border or edging, as on ribbon, lace, etc. — *pic'ot*, *v. i.* & *v. t.*; *pic'ot-ed* (-kŏd); *pic'ot-ing* (-kŏ-ing).

**pic'ot-tee** (pĭk'ŏt'ē; 70), *n*. [*Fr. piquet* dotted, pricked.] *Hort.* One of a race of carnations having petals of a uniform ground color, with a marginal band of another color.

**pic'ot stitch** (pĭk'ŏt; 70), = *RAILWAY STITCH*. See **STITCH**, *Illust.*

**pic'rate** (pĭk'răt; 70), *n*. *Chem.* A salt or ester of picric acid.

**pic'ric** (pĭk'rĭk; 70), *adj.* [*Gr. pikros* bitter.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a yellow crystalline monacid,  $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3OH$ , used in manufacturing high explosives, as a dye, etc.

**pic'rile** (pĭk'rĭl; 70), *n*. [*Gr. pikros* bitter; — so called for its large per cent of magnesia.] *Patrol.* A variety of peridotite, composed of augite and olivine.

**pic'ro** (pĭk'rŏ; 70), *adj.* [*Gr. pikros*.] Combining form meaning *bitter*.

**pic'ro-tox'in** (pĭk'rŏ-tŏks'in; 70), [*n*]. [*picro* + *toxic*.] *Chem.* A bitter colorless crystalline substance,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ , resembling strychnine in its action as a violent poison.

**Pict** (pĭkt; 70), [*LL. Picti*, *pl.*] One of a mixed race of aborigines and Arvan invaders, who once occupied Great Britain. About the 9th century they amalgamated with the Scots. — **Pict'ish** (pĭkt'ish; 70), *adj.* & *n*.

**pic'to-graph** (pĭkt'ŏ-grăf; 70), *n*. [*See PICTURE*; -*GRAPH*.] A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea; a writing in such symbols. Cf. **MEGALITH**. — **pic'to-graph'ic** (pĭkt'ŏ-grăf'ik; 70), *adj.*

**pic'tog'ra-phy** (pĭkt'ŏ-grăf'ē; 70), *n*. [*lin*, *pic*, picture + *-graphy*.] Picture writing, or use of pictographs.

**pic'to-ri-al** (pĭkt'ŏ-rĭ-ăl; 70), *adj.* [*lin*, *pic*, picture + *-or*, a painter, fr. *pingere* to paint.] **1** Of or pertaining to a painter or painting. **2** A consisting of pictures; in the form of a picture. **3** Illustrated by pictures; as, a *pictorial* weekly. **4** Having the qualities of a picture; suggesting pictures; as, a *pictorial* style. — *Syn.* See **GRAPHIC**. — *n*. A pictorial journal or paper. — **pic'to-ri-ăl-ly**, *adv.*

**pic'ture** (pĭkt'ŏr; 70), *n*. [*LL. pictura*, fr. *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.] **1** A representation, as of a person or landscape, produced by painting, drawing, photography, etc. **2** A description so vivid as to suggest a mental image (of the thing described). **3** An image, likeness, or copy. **4** A transitory visible image, as an image made by the lens of the eye or a telescope. **5** A tableau; — more fully *living picture* (*tableau vivant*). **6** = **MOTION PICTURE**. — *v. t.* **1** To

draw, paint, etc., a representation, image, or conception of; to depict.  
2. To represent visibly; to figure forth. 3. To describe graphically; portray in words. 4. To form a mental image of.

**picture hat.** A woman's broad-brimmed hat, usually black and adorned with ostrich plumes, modeled on hats seen in famous pictures.

**pie-tur-esque** (pī'tŭr-ēsk; 2), *adj.* [*F. pittoresque*, fr. *It. pittoresco*].  
1. Like a picture in coloring, design, technique, or the like, also, evoking a mental picture. 2. Representing the charming in scenes, ideas, etc., without attaining beauty or sublimity as, the *pittoresque* school of poets. — *See* **CAUSTIC**. — *n.* With the, that which is picturesque; pictorial quality, esp. such as characterized 17th-century 18th-century painting. — *pie-tur-esque-ly*, *adv.* — *pie-tur-ness*, *n.*

**pie-... window.** An outside window, usually one in a living room, framing a desirable exterior view.

**picture writing.** A art of recording events or expressing messages by pictures representing the actions or facts. *b* The record or message so represented. Cf. **PICTOGRAPHY**.

**pie-ul** (pī'ul), *n.*; *pl.* **PICUL** or **PICULS** (-ŭls). [*Jav. & Malay pikul*, fr. *pikul* to carry on the back; *n.*, a man's burden.] A varying Oriental commercial weight of 100 catties. *See* **CATRY**.

**pie-dle** (pī'dl), *v. i.*; *pie-dled* (-ld); *pie-dling* (-lŭng). To deal or work in a trifling or petty way.

**pie-dling** (-lŭng), *adj.* Trifling; trivial; paltry.

**pie-dock** (pī'dŭk), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pholae*) of bivalve mollusks which bore holes in wood, clay, and soft rocks.

**pie-gin**, **pie-geon** (pī'gĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business*; — chiefly in *pidgin* English, the jargon used as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese; sometimes, any similar jargon. Cf. **CHINESE-DE-MEX**, **CHINOOK**.

**pie** (pī), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. pica*]. A magpie.

**pie**, *n.* [*ME. pie, pȳe*]. An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of fillings; also, a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream; as, Washington *pie*.

**pie, pȳe** (pī), *n.* [*Prob. same word as pie magpie*]. *Ecol.* A table used in England before the Reformation to ascertain the proper service or office for the day. This is probably the *pie* of the obsolete oath "By cock and pie."

**pie** (pī), *n.* Also *pl.* [*Origin uncert.*; perh. fr. *pie* (for fool)].  
1. *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. *b* Hence, a jumble; a mess. — *v. t.* *a. Print.* To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type. *b* Hence, to throw into disorder; to make a mess of.

**pie** (pī), *n.* [*Hind. pāṭi*]. A bronze coin of India. *See* **MONEY, Tables**.

**pie-bald** (pī'bŏld'), *adj.* [*pīe* the magpie + *bald*]. Of different colors, esp. white and black; mottled; pied. — *n.* A piebald animal, esp. a horse.

**pieces** (pēs), *n.* [*OF. pēce* (*F. pēce*), of *Celt.* origin]. 1. A fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner. 2. Any single object or individual (of a class or group); *a. Archaic & Dial.* A person; individual. *b. Now Dial.* (1) A short while. (2) A short distance. *c* A definite quantity regarded as distinct; as, a *piece* of land. *d* A single instance or example; as, a *piece* of news. *e* A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles are made or put up for sale or use; as, a *piece* of rope (8-10 yards, in England usually 12), of wallpaper. Cf. **PIECE, COINS**. *f* Short for *piece of work*. *g* A literary composition. *h* A picture, painting. *i* A play or drama. *j* A musical composition. *k* A passage to be recited or declaimed. *l* A firearm, as a cannon; as, a battery of six *pieces*. *m* A piece of money; a coin; as, *pieces* of silver. *n* *Games & Chess*. A superior man, as distinguished from a pawn; also, loosely, any man. *o* *Checkers*. A game. A man. — *SYN.* *See* **PART**. — *of a piece*. Uniform; alike. — *v. t.* *PIECE* (*pēs*); *PIECING* (*pēs'ŭng*). 1. To repair, complete, or extend by adding pieces; as, to *piece* a garment. 2. To join the pieces of; to mend by joining pieces; hence, to unite into a whole; as, to *piece* together accounts.

— *adj.* 1. Made of pieces; as, a *piece* quilt. 2. Of or pert. to piece-work; as, a *piece* price or wage.

**pièce de résistance** (pēs'dē rē'sistāns). [*F.*] Literally, piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal; hence, the chief article of any collection or series.

**pièce d'occasion** (pēs'dē ōk'āzion). [*F.*] A piece for a special occasion; also, a bargain.

**pieces-dyed** (pēs'dēd'), *adj.* Dyed after being woven or knitted.

**piece goods.** Fabric or goods usually woven in and sold by pieces or fixed lengths, as shirtings, calicoes, etc.

**pieces-meal** (pēs'mēl'), *adj.* [*ME. pēcemeal*, fr. *piece* a piece + *AS. mēalum*, dat. pl. of *mēt* measure]. 1. Piece by piece; by degrees. 2. In pieces; in fragments.

**piece of eight.** The Spanish and Spanish American peso of eight reals. *See* **PESO**, 1 *a*.

**piecer** (pēs'er), *n.* One who pieces; a patcher; one who joins pieces esp. a textile worker who pieces threads.

**piece-work** (pēs'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done by the piece; work paid for at a rate (*piece rate*) based on the amount done rather than on the time employed. — **PIECE-WORKER** (-wŭrk'er), *n.*

**pie'd**, *adj.* [*From PIE magpie*]. Of two or more colors in piebald; variegated.

**à terre** (pēs'tā-tēr'), *n.* [*F.*] A temporary lodging.

**piemonte** (pēs'mōntē), *adj.* [*From Piedmont*, in Italy; cf. *It. Pie-monte*]. *Phys. Geog.* Lying or formed at the base of mountains.

— *n.* A piedmont district, plain, etc.

**pie-plant** (pēs'plānt'; 9), *n.* *U. S.* The garden rhubarb.

**pier** (pēr), *n.* [*ME. pers*, per, fr. *ML. perā*]. 1. An intermediate support for the adjacent ends of the amount done rather than on the time employed. — **PIECE-WORKER** (-wŭrk'er), *n.*

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enemy's line. 4. To penetrate with the eye or mind; to discern. — *SYN.* *See* **EXTRA**. — **PIERCE** (pēs'er), *n.* — **PIERCE-ING-ly**, *adv.*

**pier glass.** A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier or wall space between windows.

**pie-ri-an** (pī'rĭ-ān), *adj.* [*L. Pierius*]. Of or pert. to Pieria, a region of ancient Macedonia, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses.

**Pierian spring.** A fountain in Pieria, sacred to the Muses, and believed to communicate poetic inspiration.

**pie-ri-dine** (pī'rĭ-dĭn; -dĭn), *adj.* [*From Pieria*, type genus, fr. *Gr. Pieria*, a Muse; *See* **CAUSTIC**]. *Bot.* Belonging to a family (Pieridae) of butterflies (type genus *Pieris*) having three pairs of well-developed legs.

**Pier-rot** (pēr-rŏt; *F.* pēr'rŏt'), *n.* [*F.*, little Peter, fr. *Pierre* Peter]. In Old French pantomime, a jesting character (from old Italian comedy) in the role of a simple valet. He wore white pantaloons and a large white jacket with big buttons, and often had his face painted white.

**pier table.** A table for a pier (sense 3 *b*), esp. under a pier glass.

**pie't** (pī't), *n.* [*Dim. of PIE* a magpie]. *a* The magpie. *b* *Scot.* Water ouzel.

**Pie-tā'** (pēs-tā'), *n.* [*It.*, lit., pity, fr. *L. pietas* piety]. *Fine Arts*. A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Christ.

**pie-tism** (pī'tĭz-m), *n.* [*G. pietismus*]. 1. The principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion. 2. [*cap.*] The principles and practice of a class of religious persons (*Pietists*) in Germany in the 17th century. They emphasized repentance, faith as an attitude of heart, and regeneration and sanctification as experiential facts. — **pie-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* & *adj.* — **pie-tis-tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* — *SYN.* *See* **DEVOUT**.

**pie-ty** (pī'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **PIETIES** (-tĭz). [*OF. pietē*, fr. *L. pietas*]. 1. Pity. 2. Quality or state of being pious; as, a loyal devotion to parents, family, race, etc. *b* Dutifulness in religion; devoutness. 3. A pious act, expression, etc. — *SYN.* *See* **PIETIST**.

**pie-zo-e-lec-tri-city** (pī-zŏ-ē-lĕk'trĭs'tĭ; -rĭt'), *n.* [*Gr. piekein* to press + *electricity*]. Electricity or electric polarity due to pressure, esp. in a crystallized substance, as quartz. — **pie-zo-e-lec'** (-lĕk'trĭk), *adj.* — **pie-zo-e-lec-tri-cal-ly** (-trĭ-kāl-lĭ), *adv.*

**pie-zom'e-try** (pī-zŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* *Physics*. Measurement of compressibility of liquids. — **pie-zom'e-ter** (tēr), *n.* — **pie-m'e-tric** (pī-zŏ-mē'trĭk), **pie-zo-m'e-tri-cal** (-rĭ-kāl), *adj.*

**pie'le** (pī'le), *n.* *Slang*. Trifling talk or action.

**pie** (pī), *n.* [*Origin uncert.*] *Scot.* A an earthenware vessel; a crock, *b* A hot-water bottle.

**pig**, *n.*; *see* **PLURAL, Note 8** [*ME. pigge*, of uncert. origin]. 1. A young swine; also, a swine of any age. *See* **SWINE**, 1 *a*, *ROCK*, *BOAR*; *ROW*, *SWART*. 2. *Humorous*. Pig's flesh as food; pork. 3. *Colloq.* A person or animal likened to a pig, as in greed or filth. 4. *Metaph.* A crude casting of metal (now esp. of iron or lead) in size and shape convenient for transportation or storage, run directly from the smelting furnace; — from its size as distinguishing from a *cow*. *See* **ROW**, 2 *b*. *b* Any of the molds or channels in the pig bed. *c* Collectively, pig iron, pig lead, or the like. — *v. t.* **PIGGED** (pĭgd); **PIG-GING**. To farrow; also, esp. with *it*, to live like pigs.

**pig bed.** A bed of sand in which iron is cast into pigs.

**pig-boat** (pĭg'bŏt'), *n.* *U. S. Navy Slang*. A submarine; — from the likeness of submarines nosed against a tender to suckling pigs.

**pie-geon** (pī'gĭn; -ŭn), *n.*; *see* **PLURAL, Note 3**. [*OF. pigeon* (*F. pigeon*), fr. *L.L. pĭpio*, *ovis*, a young chirping bird, fr. *pipire* to peep]. 1. Any bird of a widely distributed family (Columbidae, order Columbiformes); a dove; esp., one of the domesticated varieties, as the carrier, fantail, homer, jack-pinner, pouter, trumper, tumbler, and turbit, derived from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe. Cf. **NASSAU**, **OVER PIGEON**, **WOOD PIGEON**. *See* **BILL, Illustr.** 2. *Slang*. A gull; dupe. 3. *Colloq.* Affair; business; as, that is your *pigeon*.

**pie-geon**. Var. of **PINGIN** (English).

**pigeon breast.** *Med.* A deformity of the chest marked by sharp projection of the sternum, occurring esp. in rickets. — **PI-GEON-BREAST'ed** (*see* **Pron.** § 2), *adj.* — **PI-GEON-BREAST'ed-ness**, *n.*

**pie-geon-heart'ed** (pī'gĭn-hārt'ēd; -tĭd; *PI-GEON*; 2), *adj.* Timid; cowardly; chicken-hearted.

**pie-geon-hole** (pī'gĭn-hŏl'; pĭ'gĭn-), *n.* 1. A small recess for pigeons to nest. 2. A small open compartment in a desk, cabinet, or the like, for letters, documents, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To place in, or as in, the pigeonhole of a desk, cabinet, etc.; hence, to put away, as if in a place readily accessible, but in fact to lay aside indefinitely. 2. To arrange (data) according to a logical scheme; to classify. — *SYN.* *See* **ASSORT**.

**pie-geon-liv'ered** (-lĭv'ērd; 2), *adj.* Meek; gentle. *Shak.*

**pigeon pea.** The small nutritious seed of a tropical woody herb (*Cajanus cajan*) with trifoliate leaves, yellow flowers, and flatish pods; also, the plant.

**pie-geon-toed** (-tŏd'), *adj.* Having the toes turned in.

**pie-geon-wing** (-wĭng'), *n.* [*L. Danecog*]. *U. S.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together. 2. *U. S.* A certain fancy figure in skating.

**pie'fish** (pĭs'tĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* *see* **PISS**. [*From*]. Any of several salt-water fishes of the genus *Orthopristis*, esp. *O. chrysopterus*, a *U. S.* food fish from Long Island southward. *b* = **SAILOR'S-CHOICE** *a*.

**pie'ger-y** (pĭs'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **PIES** (-ĭz). Place where swine are kept; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.

**pie-gin** (pĭs'ĭn), *n.* *Dial.* A small wooden pail with an upright stave as a handle.

**pie'gish** (pĭs'tĭsh), *adj.* Like a pig; greedy; mean; filthy. — **PIE-gish-ly**, *adv.* — **PIE-gish-ness**, *n.*

**pie'gy bank** (pĭs'tĭ), *n.* A small receptacle for coins to be accumulated as savings, esp. by a child; — from a common type shaped like a pig.

**pie'head'ed** (pĭs'hēd'ēd; -ĭd; 2), *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn.

**pie iron.** Crude iron, the direct product of the blast furnace; — so called because usually cast into pigs.

**pie lead.** Lead cast in pig

suitable liquid, in which it is relatively insoluble, to form paints, enamels, etc. 3. *Bot.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. in cells or tissues.

**pie-men-tary** (pĭs'mēn-tērĭ or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ĭ), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing pigment.



P, P Piers of a Bridge.

**pigmen-ta-tion** (pig'men-tā'shūn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition of pigment.

**Pigmy** (pig'mi). Var. of PYGMY.

**pig'nus** (pig'nūs), *n.*; *pl.* PIGNORA (-nō-rā). [*L.*] *Rom. & Civil Law.* A pledge or pawn.

**pig'nut** (pig'nūt), *n.* 1. A species (*Conopodium denudatum*) of caribut of southern Europe; also, its edible tuber. 2. The thinsheled, somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory (*Carya glabra*); also, the tree.

**pig'pen** (-pēn'), *n.* A pen, or sty, for pigs.

**pig'skin** (-skīn'), *n.* The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it; hence, *Collog.*—A jockey's saddle. *b* A football.

**pig'stike** (-stīk'), *v. t.* To hunt the wild boar with a spear. — **pig'stuck'er**, *n.* — **pig'stick/ing**, *n.*

**pig'sty** (-stī'), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (-stīz'). A pignen.

**pig'tail** (-tāl'), *n.* 1. Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. 2. A tight braid of hair hanging down in back; a queue. *b* One who wears a pigtail; a Chinese.

**pig'weed** (-wēd'), *n.* *a.* Any of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), esp. genus *Chenopodium* of plants; esp., the *white pigweed* (*C. album*). *b* Any of several weedy herbs of the amaranth family, as *Amaranthus hybridus* and *A. retrofractus*.

**pi'ka** (pi'kā), *n.* [*Tungus pēka*]. Any of certain small short-eared harelike mammals (family Ochotonidae), technically lagomorphs, of Asia and western North America; — called also *cony* and *rock rabbit*. See **LEPORID**.

**pike** (pīk), *n.* [*From OF. pic, and fr. AS. pīc.*] A point or spike, as in the center of a shield or buckler.

**pīke**, *n.* [*Prob. of Norse origin.*] *N. of Eng.* A peaked mountain or hilltop; a peak; — used esp. in place names.

**pīke**, *n.*; *pl.* PİKAL, Note, 6. [*From PIKE a sharp point; — in ref. to the shape of its head.*] An elongate, voracious, spiny-finned food fish (genus *Esox*, family Esocidae), often four feet long; also, any of various other fishes; as, the *gar pike* and the *walleyed pike*.

**pīke**, *n.* [*Fr. piquer, fr. piquer to pierce, prick, fr. pīc pick, pickax.*] *Arch.* A soldier's weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed steel head, now superseded by the bayonet. — *v. t.* To pierce, kill, or wound with or as with a pike. — **pīke'man** (pīk'mān), *n.*

**pīke**, *v. i.* *Collog.* To go; to make one's way.

**pīke**, *n.* Short for TURNPIKE (sense 2); hence, any main road or highway; also, the toll paid on a turnpike.

**pīke perch**. Any of several fishes of the perch family, but like a pike, as the sauger, walleyed pike, and zander.

**pīk'er** (pīk'ēr), *n.* *Slang.* A gambler or speculator in a small way. *b* One who does things in a small way; also, a niggard; a shirker; a quitter.

**pīke'staff** (pīk'stāf; *θ*), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'). 1. Rare. A staff with a spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping. 2. The staff of a pike (the weapon).

**pi-lar**, **pi-lar'** (pi-lār; -lār'). Vars. of PILAR.

**pi-las'ter** (pi-lās'tēr), *n.* [*Fr. pilastre, fr. lt. pilastro, fr. l. pila* pillar.]. *Arch.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier, but architecturally treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base.

**pi'late** (pi'lāt), *n.* *His.* Cognomen of the Roman procurator of Judea who gave Jesus up to be crucified.

**pi-lan'** (pi-lān'; -lōn'; -lōn'), **pi-law'** (pi-lō'; -lōn'; -lōn'), **pi-lāw'** (pi-lō'; -lōn'; -lōn'), *n.* [*Per. & Turk. pilaw*]. An Oriental dish made of rice (or cracked wheat) boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spiced, etc.

**pi'lchard** (pi'lchērd), *n.* A herrindlike food fish (*Sardinia pilchardus*) occurring in great schools along European coasts. The young are called *sardines*.

**pi'lcher** (pi'lchēr), *n.* Also **pi'lchord**. *Obs.* Pilchard.

**pīle** (pīl), *n.* [*L. pilus a hair*]. 1. Hair; esp., short fine hair like fur. 2. A A velvety surface produced by an extra set of filling yarns that form raised loops which are cut and sheared, — distinguished from *nap*. *b* One of the filaments of such a surface.

**pīle**, *n.* [*Fr. lt. l. pila a pillar, pier or mole of stone*]. 1. A mass of things heaped together; a heap. 2. *a Collog.* A large number, quantity, or the like; a lot. *b* A heap of wood for burning a corpse or a sacrifice. *c* A large building, or mass of buildings. *d Slang.* A fortune; — short for *pile of money*. 3. *Elec.* A *Orlik*, a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks moistened with acid between them, for producing a current of electricity; commonly called *Volta's pile*, *voltaic pile*, or *galvanic pile*. *b* Hence, any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery. 4. *Iron Mfg.* = *ragot*, *n.* 5. *Physics & Chem.* An arrangement of fissionable material, with a moderator (as carbon or heavy water, for slowing down neutrons) and regulating devices, designed for producing and controlling a chain reaction, as for generating power from uranium or producing atomic energy, by the action of neutrons; — called specif. *atomic pile*, *chain-reacting pile*. — *v. t.* 1. To lay or throw in a pile; to heap up. 2. To cover with heaps; to load; as, to *pile* a table with food. — *v. i.* 1. To form a pile or piles; accumulate. 2. To move or press forward in or as in a mass; to crowd; as, to *pile* into a car. [*L. pilum javelin*]. 1. A blade (of grass). 2. *Obs. Eng.* A long slender timber, stake, etc., driven into the ground to carry a vertical load. 3. *Her.* A wedge-shaped charge, usually placed like a pale, with the broad end up. 4. *Obs. Rom. Antig.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin.

**pīle**, *v. t.* To drive piles into; to support with piles.

**pīle**, *n.* *Med.* A hemorrhoid. See **PILES**.

**pīle-ate** (pīl'āt; pīl'ē), *adj.* Also **pīle-at'ed** (-t'ēd; -t'ēd). [*L. pileatus, fr. pileus felt cap.*] *a* Having a pileus, or cap. *b Zool.* Having a crest covering the pileum; as, the *piledated woodpecker* (see **WOODPECKER**).

**pīled** (pīld), *adj.* Having a pile; — said of textiles.

**pile driver or engine**. A machine for driving down piles, usually a heavy frame with appliances for raising a heavy mass of iron (*pile hammer*) which falls on the pile.

**pīle-ous** (pīl'ē-ūs), *adj.* [*See PILEOUS.*] Hairy; pilose.

**pīles** (pīlz), *n.* *pl.* [*L. pila a ball*]. *Med.* Hemorrhoids.

**pīle-nim** (pīl'ē-nim; pīl'ē-nim), *n.*; *pl.* PILEAE (-dē). [*Lat. fr. L. pileum cap.*] *Zool.* The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

See **PIED**, **ILLUST.**

**pīle-us** (-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* PILEI (-dē). [*L. pileus, better pillus, felt cap.*] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A cap. 2. The umbrella-shaped part of a mushroom. See **FUNGUS**, **ILLUST.**

**pīle'wort'** (pīl'wōrt'), *n.* A European herb (*Ficaria verna*) with yellow flowers resembling buttercups; — called also *calandine* or *leopard's foot*. Its tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for piles.

**pīl'ter** (pīl'tēr), *v. i. & t.* [*OF. pelfrer.*] To steal, now esp. by taking small amounts or articles of little value. — *Syn.* See **STEAL**. — **pīl'ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **pīl'ter'ing** (-īng), *n.* — **pīl'ter'ise** (-rīz'), *v. t.*

**pīl'gar'lic** (pīl'gār'lik), *n.* [*Prop.*, a peeled head of garlic.] A bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity.

**pīl'grim** (pīl'grīm), *n.* [*L. peregrinus foreign, forerunner (L.L. peregrinus), fr. peregrin abroad, fr. per through + ager field, country, land.*] 1. A wanderer; wayfarer. 2. Specif., one who travels to some holy place as a devotee. 3. [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* One of the Pilgrim Fathers.

**pīl'grim-age** (pīl'grī-mīj), *n.* [*OF. pelgrimage, pelerinage.*] The action of journeying, esp. as a devotee seeking a shrine; a long, weary journey, as to a shrine.

**Pilgrim Fathers**. The 102 separatists from the Church of England who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth colony, the first settlement in New England, in 1620.

**Pil'grim's Pro'gress** (pīl'grīmz). An allegory (1678; second part 1684) by

**pīl'it'** (pīl'it'), *n.* [*Tag.*] The edible and (after roasting) very delicious nut (pili nut) of a Philippine tree (*Canarium ovatum*) of the torchwood family; also, the tree itself.

**pīl'it'**, *n.* [*Tag.*] A combining form meaning *hair*, as in **pīl'it'er-ous**, **pīl'it'ing**, **pīl'it'ing**, *n.*

**pīl'it'ing** (pīl'it'ing), *n.* 1. Act of supplying with piles. 2. Piles, collectively; a structure of piles.

**pīll** (pīl), *n.* [*OF. pīle, fr. L. pila a ball*]. 1. A medicine in the form of a little ball, to be taken whole. 2. Something unpleasant which must be endured. 3. *Slang.* *a* A ball, esp. a baseball or golf ball. *b* A cigarette. *c* *pl Eng.* Billiards. *d* A tiresome person. — *v. t.* 1. To dose with pills. 2. *Slang.* To blackmail.

**pīll**, *v. t.* [*ME. pillen, pīlen, fr. AS. pīlan to peel, and fr. F. piller to plunder.*] 1. *Archaic.* To pillage. 2. *Archaic & Dial.* To peel; to pare off. *b* *Obs.* To deprive of hair, to remove (hair). — *v. i.* To pillage; plunder.

**pīllage** (pīll'ij), *n.* [*F., fr. piller to plunder.*] 1. Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; plunder. 2. That which is pillaged; spoil. — *Syn.* See **SPOLI**. — *v. t. & i.* -**laged** (-līd); -**laging** (-lī-īng). 1. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to spoil; loot. 2. To seize as booty. — *Syn.* See **RAVAGE**. — **pīll'age-er** (-ij-ēr), *n.*

**pīllar** (pīll'ēr), *n.* [*OF. pilier, fr. L. pila pillar*]. 1. A firm, upright, insulated support, narrow compared to its height, for a superstructure; more widely, any vertical support, also, a shaft standing alone, as for a monument. 2. Something resembling or suggesting a column; a main support; as, he is a *pillar* of the church. — *from pillar to post*. From one place, refuge, etc., to another. — *v. t.* To support or strengthen with or as with pillars.

**pīllar box or post**. *Eng.* A pillar-shaped box in which postal matter may be deposited by the public.

**Pīllars of Hercules**. The two promontories at eastern end of Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules set them there. See **GAS**.

**pīll'box** (pīll'bōks'), *n.* 1. A box for pills, esp. a shallow round pasteboard one. 2. A woman's small shallow hat with flat, usually round, top and no brim. 3. *Arch.* A low round concrete-and-steel shelter, containing one or more machine guns.

**pīll bag**. Any wood louse (family Armadillidae) that rolls into a ball when disturbed. See **WOOD LOUSE**.

**pīll'ion** (pīll'īōn), *n.* [*Gael. pīlleag, fr. pīllin, fr. Gael. & Ir. peall a covering, hide, fr. L. pellis skin*]. 1. A form of saddle, as a light one for women; also, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, as for a woman to ride on. 2. A motorcycle riding saddle for a passenger.

**pīll'io-ry** (pīll'īō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*OF. pīlori*]. 1. A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame having holes through which the head and hands of the offender were thrust. 2. Figuratively, any means for exposing to public scorn or ridicule. — *v. t.* -**ried** (-rīd); -**rying** (-rī-īng). 1. To set in, or punish with, the pillory. 2. To expose to public scorn or ridicule.

**pīll'ow** (pīll'ō), *n.* [*AS. pīle, pīlu, fr. L. pulvinus*]. 1. Anything used to support the head of a person when reposing; esp., a sack or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material. 2. A block or support likened to a pillow, as a block under a bowsprit, etc. 3. Any of various padded things likened to a pillow, as a cushion used as a support or ground in making lace with bobbins (*pillow lace*). — *v. t. & i.* To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.

**pīllow block**. *Macch.* A block or standard to support a journal, as of a shaft; a bearing.

**pīllow-case** (pīll'ō-kās'), *n.*, or **pīllow slip**. A removable covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton.

**pīllow lace** = **BOBBIN LACE**. See **BOBBIN**, 1.

**pīllow sham**. An ornamental covering for a bed pillow.

**pīllow-car'pine** (pīll'ō-kār'pēn; -pīn; pīll'ō-), *n.* Also **pīllow-car'pin**. [*Pilaeopus*, type genus, fr. Gr. *pīlos* felt + *karpos* fruit.] *Chem.* An alkaloid,  $C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$ , obtained from the leaves of *Jaborandi*. It is a diuretic.

**pīll'ose** (pīll'ōs), *adj.* [*Lat. pilosus, fr. pilus hair*]. Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy. — **pīll'ose-ty** (pīll'ōs'ē-tī), *n.*

**pīll'ot** (pīll'ēt), *n.* [*Fr. pilote, fr. lt. pilota, pedata*]. 1. *Naut.* One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman. 2. Specif., a person duly qualified, and usually licensed, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, often for fixed fees. 3. A guide; a director or leader. 4. *U. S.* The cowcatcher of a locomotive. 5. *Aeronautics*. One who flies, or is qualified to fly, a balloon, an airship, or an airplane. See **WINGS**, **ILLUST.** 6. *Macch.* A bar or simple element acting as a guide or relay for another element. — *adj.* That serves on a small scale as a guiding or tracing device, an activating or auxiliary unit of a full-scale contrivance, or as a trial unit in experimenting or in testing apparatus, or in checking technique or cost, etc., preparatory to full-scale activity; as, a *pilot dye*, a *pilot parachute*, a *pilot plant*, *pilot production*. — *v. t.* 1. To serve as a pilot on, for, or over. 2. To guide, direct, or lead in a straight or safe course. 3. *Aeronautics*. To fly or act as pilot of (an aircraft). — *Syn.* See **OUTDZ**.

**pilot-age** (pī'līt-ŷ), *n.* [F.] 1. Act or business of pilotage. 2. The compensation made to a pilot.

**pilot balloon.** *Aeronautics.* A small unmanned balloon sent up to show the direction and speed of the wind.

**pilot biscuit or bread.** Ship biscuit.

**pilot burner.** A small burner kept lighted to rekindle a principal burner when desired, as in a gas stove.

**pilot engine.** A locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear.

**pilot fish.** A carangid pelagic fish (*Naucrates ductor*); — so named because often seen with a shark.

**pilot-house** (pī'līt-hōus'), *n.* *Naut.* An enclosed place forward on the upper deck of a vessel, sheltering the steering gear and helmsman; — called also *wheelhouse*.

**pilot lamp.** An electric lamp indicating the position of a switch or circuit breaker, that a motor is in operation, that the power is on, etc.

**pilot light.** 1. A pilot lamp. 2. A pilot burner.

**pilions** (pī'līs), *adj.* Pilose.

**Plit'down** (plīt'dōun'), *n.* *Anthropol.* A prehistoric station in Sussex, England, yielding remains of an extinct species of man. **Plit'down man** (*Euanthropus dawsoni*), characterized by a retreating, apelike chin and thick cranial bones, but a humanlike cranium. See **MAN**, *n.*, 9.

**plū'lar** (plū'lar), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like a pill.

**plū'le** (plū'le), *n.* [F.] A little pill.

**Pl'man** (plēm'an), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico.

**pl-men'to** (pl-mēn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PIMENTOS. (-tōz), PIMENTO. [Sp. *pimiento*, fr. *L. pigmentum* a pigment, juice of plants, hence, something spicy.] 1. The Spanish paprika, or pimiento. 2. Allspice; also, the allspice tree.

**pimento queso.** A processed cheese made by adding pimentos to Neufchâtel curd.

**pl-mian'to** (pl-miēn'tō), *n.* [Sp.] The fruit of the Spanish paprika, used as a vegetable, for stuffing olives, etc.

**pim-o-la** (pīm-ō'la), *n.* An olive stuffed with pimiento.

**pimp** (pimp), *n.* A pander. — *v. i.* To act the pimp.

**pimp-per-nel** (pimp'pēr-nēl), *n.* [*F. pimprenelle*]. Any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of herbs of the primrose family, esp. the *scarlet pimp-per-nel* (*A. arvensis*) whose scarlet, white, or purplish flowers close at the approach of rainy or cloudy weather.

**pimp'ing** (pimp'ing), *adj.* Petty; also, *Dial.*, puny.

**pim'ple** (pim'pl), *n.* *Med.* Any small pointed elevation of the skin: a papule or pustule. — **pim'pled** (pim'pld), *adj.* — **pim'ply** (pim'pl), *adj.*

**pin** (pin), *n.* [AS. *pinna* a pin.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, etc., used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; bolt. 2. A small pointed and headed piece of wire for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.; hence, a thing of small value, a trifle. 3. A larger and often ornamental pointed instrument for securing the hair or some article of dress. 4. Short for *clothespin*, *inchpin*, *rolling pin*, etc. 5. Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin. 6. *Colloq.* *Chiefly pl.* The leg, as, to knock one off his pins. 7. An ornament, as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic pin. 8. *Obs.* A peg or the like in the center of a target; hence, the center. 9. *Bowling, Skittles, etc.* One of the wooden pieces to be bowled at. 10. *Golf.* The slot of the flag marking a hole. 11. *Locks.* The part of the stem of a key which enters the lock. See **KEY**, *Illustr.* 12. *Music.* A peg for regulating the tension of the strings. 13. *Naut.* a. A tholepin. b. A belaying pin.

— *v. t.*; *MINED* (pīn); **PIN'NING** 1. To fasten, join, secure, transfix, by or with a pin. 2. To fasten or hold as by thrusting a pin through; to seize and hold fast.

**pin'a** (pīn'ya), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] Throughout Latin America, the pineapple.

**pin-a-ceous** (pīn-ā'shēus), *adj.* [*L. pinus* a pine tree + *-aceous*.] Of or belonging to the pine family (Pinaceae). See **PINE**.

**pin'a cloth** (pīn'nyā), [See **PINA**] A fine fabric woven from the fiber of the sterile pineapple plant.

**pin-a-fore** (pīn'ā-fōr', 70), *n.* [*pin* + *afore*.] An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn esp. by children.

**pin and web.** Two concurrent symptoms of eye disease, or a simple disease of the eye; — an old term.

**pin-na'ster** (pīn-nā'stēr; pī-, *n.* [F., fr. *pinus* a pine.] A pine (*Pinus pinaster*) of the Mediterranean region.

**pin'ball** (pīn'bōl'), *n.* 1. Formerly, a game somewhat like basquette. 2. Usually **pinball machine**. A slot machine in which a ball projected up a sloping board by a plunger operated from outside the cabinet is made to rebound and roll downward amid electric-light bulbs that light on being touched, thus scoring an indicated number of points.

— *see nose*. [*Pinna'ster*; *F. pinna'ster*.] [F., fr. *pin* + *nas* to pinch + *ter* nose.] Synonyms clipped to the nose by a spring.

**pin'cers** (pīn'sēr), *n. pl.* [ME. *pinçours*, fr. OF. *pinçier* to pinch.] 1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws used for gripping things; — often called a pair of pincers. 2. *Zool.* A pincerlike claw, as of the lobster; a chela. 3. *Met.* A movement in which two columns are driven, one on each side of an enemy stronghold, so as to be able to converge like the jaws of pincers to isolate and crush the stronghold. — **pin'cer** (pīn'sēr), *adj.*

**pinch** (pinch), *v. t.* [ME. *pinchen*, deriv. of OF. *pinçier*.] 1. To squeeze between the ends of the finger and thumb, between teeth or claws, or between the jaws of an instrument. 2. To squeeze or compress painfully; as, a new shoe pinches the foot. 3. To afflict; distress; as, pinching want. 4. To strain. 5. To pinch for money. 6. *Slang.* a. To steal; rob. b. To arrest; raid. 6. *Naut.* To sail too close to the wind. — *v. i.* 1. To compress; squeeze. 2. To be miserly. 3. *Mining & Petroleum.* Of a vein or deposit, to narrow or taper. Hence, **pinch out**, to terminate. — *n.* 1. An emergency; special need; as, he could do it at a pinch. 2. Pressure; pain; stress. 3. A act of pinching; a nip. 4. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any small quantity; as, a pinch of snuff. 4. *Slang.* A theft; arrest; raid. — *Syn.* See **pinch**.

**pinch bar.** A lever having a pointed projection at one end, used esp. to roll heavy wheels, etc.

Pincers, 1.

**pinch'beck** (pinch'bēk), *n.* [From the inventor's name.] a. An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc. b. Hence, that which is spurious. — *adj.* Made of pinchbeck; hence, sham; cheap.

**pinch'cock** (pinch'kōk), *n.* A clamp used on a flexible tube to regulate the flow of a fluid through the tube.

**pinch'er** (pin'chēr), *n.* One that pinches; *pl.*, pincers.

**pin cherry.** See **CHERRY**.

**pinch hitter.** 1. *Baseball Cant.* A player who is sent in to bat in the place of another in a pinch, as when a hit is particularly needed. 2. Loosely, one who does another's work in an emergency. — **pinch-hit**, *v. t.*

**pin'cush-ion** (pin'kōsh'ūn; -ŷn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

**Pin-dar'ic** (pīn-dār'ik), *adj.* Of, or after the manner of, Pindar (522? to 443 B.C.), Greek lyric poet, famous for grandeur of style. — *n.* A Pindaric ode. See **ODE**.

**pin'dling** (pīn'dīng; -līn), *adj.* *Colloq.*, *U.S.* Puny.

**pine** (pīn), *v. t.* [*AS. pīnan* to torment, fr. (assumed) *pīn* pain, fr. *L. poena*.] 1. To languish; to lose vigor or flesh through grief, anxiety, or the like; hence, to wear away; to dwindle. 2. To languish with desire or longing; to yearn. — *Syn.* See **LONG**. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* To grieve or mourn for. — *n.* *Archaic.* Suffering; difficulty; want; longing.

**pine**, *n.* [From AS. *pīn* (fr. *L.*) and fr. OF. *pin*, fr. *L. pinus*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Pinus*) of coniferous trees, including some of the most valuable timber trees, as well as many ornamental evergreens. The genus is typical of a family (Pinaceae, the pine family) of coniferous trees and shrubs, including also the spruce, hemlock, fir, cypress, cedar, redwood, etc. Among the valuable pines are the *Georgia pine* (*P. palustris*), also known as *yellow pine* or *longleaf pine*, a valuable timber tree of the Southern U.S.; the *sugar pine* (*P. lambertiana*), a lofty tree of California and Oregon, having immense cones; the *white pine* (*P. strobus*) of eastern North America, with long-stalked green cones and leaves in clusters of five (the cone and tassel are the State emblem of Maine), and with valuable soft light wood. See also **FLUOR PINE**, **LOBLOLLY PINE**, **DOUGLAS FIR**, **ARAUCARIA**. Cf. **CONE**, **ILLUSTR.** 2. The wood of any of these trees. It is usually durable, straight-grained, white or yellow, and varies from extreme softness in the white pines to hardness in the Georgia pine and its allies. 3. Short for **PINEAPPLE**.

**pin'e-al** (pīn'ē-āl; pīn'ē-āl), *adj.* [*F. pinéal*, fr. *L. pinex* a pine cone.] Designating, or pertaining to, an appendage of the brain, the **pineal body**, or **pineal gland**, present in all craniate vertebrates and evidently a remnant of an important sense organ in ancestral forms. See **BRAIN**, *Illustr.* In some reptiles, it has the structure of an eye and is called the **pineal eye**.

**pine'apple** (pīn'āpl), *n.* 1. a. An azavellike tropical plant (*Ananas comosus*), with rigid, spiny-markined, recurved leaves and a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small abortive flowers. It is typical of a family (Bromeliaceae, the pineapple family) of monocotyledonous tropical plants. b. The fruit of this plant, consisting of the succulent fleshy inflorescence. 2. *Slang.* A dynamite bomb, hand grenade, or the like.

**pine cone** = **CONE**, *n.*, 1 a. The pine cone and tassel form the floral emblem of Maine.

**pine'drops** (pīn'drōps), *n. sing. & pl.* a. A purplish-brown, leafless saprophytic plant (*Pterospora andromedea*) with racemose, drooping, white flowers. b. = **WITCHAMOMAS**.

**pin'e-ne** (pīn'nē), [*L. pinus* pine + *-ene*.] *Chem.* Either of two terpenes, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, found in oil of turpentine.

**pine needle.** One of the needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree.

**pin'er-y** (pīn'ēr-y), *n. pl.* -ERIES (-īz). 1. A place where pineapples are grown. 2. A grove of pines.

**pin'e-sap** (pīn'sāp'), *n.* Any of several parasitic or saprophytic herbs (genus *Hypoxis*) of the North Temperate Zone, resembling the Indian pipe, but yellowish or reddish.

**pine siskin or finch.** A North American finch (*Spinus pinus*) with streaked plumage.

**pine tar.** Tar obtained by destructive distillation of pine wood, used in the treatment of skin diseases and colds.

**Pine Tree State.** Maine, — a nickname alluding to the pine tree in its coat of arms.

**pin'e-tum** (pī-nē'tūm), *n. pl.* -TA (-tā). [*L.*, a pine grove.] A plantation of pine trees; esp., a scientific collection of living coniferous trees.

**pin'feath'er** (pīn'fēth'ēr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a young feather just emerging through the skin.

**pin'fold** (pīn'fōld'), *n.* A pound for animals; hence, a place of restraint; a confine. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a pinfold.

**ping** (pīng), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] A sharp sound such as that made by a bullet striking a wall, a tree, or other obstruction. — *v. t.* & *t.* To sound or strike with a ping.

**Pin'g-pong** (pīng'pōng), *n.* A trade-mark for a kind of table tennis.

**pin'guld** (pīng'gwīd), *adj.* [*L. pinguis* fat.] Fat; oily; of soil, rich.

**pin'guld-y** (pīng'gwīd-y), *adj.*

**pin'head** (pīn'hēd'), *n.* 1. The head of a pin; hence, anything very small or insignificant. 2. A person of small intelligence. 3. A small minnow.

**pin'hole** (hōl'), *n.* A small hole made by or as by a pin.

**pin'ion** (pīn'yūn), *n.* [*F. pigeon*.] A gear with a small number of teeth designed to mesh with a larger wheel, or rack; the smallest of a train of gear wheels. See **RACK**, **SELF-STARTER**, *Illustr.*

**pin'ion**, *n.* [OF. *pignon*.] 1. *Zool.* The terminal section of a bird's wing, including the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges. 2. A wing. 3. A feather; a quill; also, the slight feathers collectively. 4. The anterior border of an insect's wing. — *v. t.* 1. To cut off the pinion of a wing of (a bird) so as to prevent flying. 2. To disable or restrain by binding the wings or arms, esp. to the body; to bind or confine the wings or arms of. 3. To confine; shackle.

**pin'ite** (pīn'it; pī'nit), *n.* [*G. pinit*; — from the *Pinit* mine in Saxony.] *Mineral.* An amorphous mineral, essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium.

**pin'it-ol** (pīn'it-ōl; pīn'it-ōl), *n.* Also **pin'ite** (pīn'it; pīn'it). *Pin'ite* (fr. *L. pinus* pine tree) + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A sweet colorless crystalline compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, found in the resin of a species of pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and in other plants.

**pink** (pīnk), *n.* [D.] A vessel with a narrow stern.

**pink**, *v. t.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *pick*.] 1. To perforate (cloth,

in an ornamental pattern; now usually, to cut the border in small scallops with indented edges. 2. To stab; pierce, as a sword. 3. To adorn; decorate.

**pink** (pɪŋk), *v. t.* **Now Dial.** a. To wink or blink. b. To gleam faintly, as dying light. — *adj.* Winking; blinking.

**pink**, *n.* [Origin uncert.] 1. Any of a genus (*Dianthus*) of herbs typifying a family (Caryophyllaceae, the pink family) including also campons and babies'-breath; also, the flower of a plant of this genus; esp., the common **garden pink** (*D. plumarius*), the **China pink** (*D. chinensis*), the **clove pink** (*D. caryophyllus*) or its cultivated double-flowered forms, the carnation. 2. Highest or most excellent example, state, or degree; as, in the **pink** of condition; also, a dandy; esp.; exquisite. 3. Any of a group of colors, averaging red in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. See color. 4. The scarlet of a fox hunter's coat; hence, the fox hunter's coat or a fox hunter. 5. [Often cap.] A mild red (sense 4), or radical; one inclined to Bolshevism. — *adj.* 1. Fashionable; smart; — now only in **pink** tea. 2. Of the color pink. 3. Mildly or partly red, or radical. See RED, *adj.*, 3. — **pinkish**, *adj.*

**pink-eye** (pɪŋk'ɪ), *n.* Also **pink eye**. An acute, highly contagious variety of conjunctivitis.

**pinkie** (pɪŋk'ɪ), *n.* **Naut.** A pink, esp., a fishing pink.

**pink rhododendron**. See RHODODENDRON

**pink root** (pɪŋk'ru:t), *n.* Any of several loganiaceous herbs (genus *Spigelia*), esp. the American wormroot (*S. marilandica*) with showy red flowers, or a South American species (*S. anthelema*), used as anthelmintics.

**Pinkster** (pɪŋk'stər), *n.* Also **Pink'ter** (pɪŋk'stər). [D. *pinkster*, ult. fr. Gr. *penikostē*.] See PENTECOST. Local, U.S. Whitsuntide.

**pinkster, or pinker, flower**. A pink azalea. See AZALEA.

**pin money**. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her own use; also, money for the purchase of incidentals.

**pinna** (pɪn'ə), *n.*; *pl.* PINNAE (-ɪ), PINNAS (-ɪz). [L., a feather, prop. a sharp point.] 1. Bot. A leaflet or primary division of a pinnate leaf. See FERN, *Illustr.* 2. Anat. & Zool. a. A feather, wing, fin, or the like. b. The auricle of the ear. See EAR, *Illustr.* — **pin'nal** (-əl), *adj.*

**pinnae** (pɪn'ə), *pl.* [F. *pinasse*, *pinare*, fr. It. *pinaccia* or Sp. *pinaza*.] 1. Hist. & Poetic. A light sailing vessel used largely as a tender. 2. Any of various ships' boats, as a man-of-war's steam launch.

**pinna-cle** (pɪn'ə-k'l; -k'ɪ), *n.* [OF. *pinnule*, fr. L. *pinnaculum*, fr. L. *pinnā*.] 1. Arch. An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, on a buttress or an angle pier. See GORM, *Illustr.* 2. A tall, slender, pointed mass; esp. a lofty peak. 3. The summit, or highest point, of anything; acme. — *Syn.* See SUMMIT — *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klɪŋg). 1. To surmount with a pinnacle. 2. To raise or rear on or as on a pinnacle.

**pinna'te** (pɪn'at), *adj.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered, fr. *pinna* a feather.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; specif. Bot., having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis; — applied to compound leaves. Pinnate leaves may be either **abruptly pinnate** (or **paripinnate**), without, or **odd-pinnate** (or **impairpinnate**), with, a single terminal leaflet. See LEAF, *Illustr.* (22, 23); VILNATION, *Illustr.* — **pin'na'te-ly**, *adv.* — **pin-na'tion** (pɪn'na'shūn), *n.*

**pin-na't** (pɪn'na't), *n.* [L. *pinnatus*] Combining form meaning pinnately, as:

**pin-na'te** (pɪn'na't), *adj.* [pinnati- + -ad]. Bot. Cleft pinnately with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib.

**pin'ner** (pɪn'ər), *n.* 1. One who or that which pins. 2. Hist. A headdress like a cap, with long lappets.

**pin'ni-ped** (pɪn'ni-pɛd), *adj.* [L. *pinnna* feather, fin + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Belonging to a suborder (Pinnipedia) of aquatic carnivorous mammals including the seals and walrus — **pin'ni-ped**, *n.* — **pin'ni-pe'di-an** (-pɛ'di-ən; 58), *adj.* & *n.*

**pin'nu-lar** (pɪn'nu-lər), *pl.* -lar (-lə). [L., dim. of *pinnna* feather.] a Bot. & Zool. A pinnule. b Zool. A barbel of a feather. — **pin'nu-lar** (-lər), *adj.* — **pin'nu-late** (-lāt), *pin'nu-lat'ed* (-lāt'ed; -ɪd), *adj.*

**pin'nule** (pɪn'nu-l), *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinnna* feather.] 1. Zool. A one of the secondary branches of a plumelike organ; specif., one of the lateral parts of the arm of a crinoid. b In fishes, a small detached fin, as in the mackerel. 2. Bot. One of the ultimate divisions of a bipinnate leaf. See FERN, *Illustr.*

**pin oak**. An oak (*Quercus palustris*) of eastern U.S. with persistent dead branches (resembling pins) and deeply pinnatifid leaves.

**pin'nooh'le** (pɪn'noh'ɪ), *n.* A game at cards using all cards above the eight in two decks; also, a meld in this game consisting of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds counting 40 points.

**pin'no'le** (pɪn'nō'ɪ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *pinollā*.] A meal made from parched seeds of various native plants of the southwestern United States.

**pin'non** (pɪn'nɒn; pɪn'yɒn; Sp. pɪn'nɒn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* pine nut.] Any of various low-growing pines (*Pinus parryana*, *P. edulis*, etc.) of western North America and Mexico; also, their edible seeds.

**pin'point** (pɪn'pɔɪnt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make (something) a specific target of precision bombing. — *adj.* Directed with extreme precision as if upon a pin's point, as, **pinpoint** bombing.

**pin'scher** (pɪn'shər), *n.* [G.] = DOBERMAN PINSCHER.

**pint** (pɪnt), *n.* [OF. *pinte*.] 1. A measure of capacity. See MEASURE, *Tables* 10, 11, & 12. 2. A vessel or measure containing a pint. Apothecaries' symbol, *℥* (fr. L. *vetarius*). Abbr. *pt*

**pin'ta** (pɪn'ta; Sp. pɪn'ta), *n.* [Sp., lit. spot.] A tropical disease characterized by colored blotches on the skin.

**pin'ta'do** (pɪn'ta'do), *n.*; *pl.* -dos (-dɒz) or -DOES. [Pg., painted, fr. *pintar* to paint.] A large mackerellike fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) with elongated spots, common about Florida and the West Indies; — called also *cero*, *spotted cero*, or *sierra*.

**pin'tail** (pɪn'taɪl), *n.*; see PLURAL, *Note*. 3. Any of several birds having elongated central tail feathers: a. Also **pintail duck**. A river duck (*Dasila acuta*). b. Local, U.S. (1) The ruddy duck. (2) A large grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*). (3) The sand grouse *Pterocles alchata*.

**pin-ta'no** (pɪn-tə'nɒ), *n.* A black-banded green fish (*Abudefduf marginatus*) living along coral reefs.

**pin'tle** (pɪn'tl), *n.* [AS. *pin'tel* penis.] 1. A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge or a rudder. 2. *Ord.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the lunette of the gun trail.

**pin'to** (pɪn'to; pɛn'to), *adj.* [Sp.] Literally, painted; hence, piebald; mottled; pied. — *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tɒz). Western U.S. A piebald horse or pony.

**pinto bean**. Also **pin'to**, *n.* Western U.S. A variety of Pinto, i.

mottled field bean of the same species as the kidney bean.

**Pintsch gas** (pɪntʃ). [After Richard Pintsch, Ger. inventor.] A gas made by destructive distillation of oil, used for lighting railroad cars and buoys.

**pin'-up** (pɪn'ʊp), *adj.* Suitable because of companionable, intimate, or striking qualities, esp. sex appeal, for pinning up on an admirer's wall; also, popular as subject of pin-up pictures. — **pin'-up**, *n.*

**pin'weed** (pɪn'wi:d), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lechea*) of herbs of the rock-rose family, having slender stems and leaves.

**pin wheel, or pin'wheel** (-hwɪl), *n.* a. A toy having vanes of colored paper pinned to a stick. b. *Firework*. A device which revolves on a pin and makes a wheel of colored fire.

**pin'work** (pɪn'wɜrk), *n.* Fine stitches raised from the surface of a design in needle point lace to add lightness to the effect.

**pin'worm** (pɪn'wɜrm), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Enterobius vermicularis*) parasitic chiefly in the caecum of man.

**pin wrench**. A kind of wrench having a projecting pin to enter a hole in a nut, cylinder, etc., to make a hold.

**pin'xit** (pɪŋk'ɪt). [L.] Literally, he (or she) painted (it).

**pin'xter**. Var. of PINKSTER.

**pi'o-neer** (pɪ'o-nɛər), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier, fr. OF. *peonier*, fr. OF. *peon* foot soldier (F. *peon*).] See PAWN chessman.]

1. Mil. A member of a unit, usually of engineers, engaged in road building, bridging, etc. 2. Obs. A digger; miner. 3. One who goes before, preparing the way for others to follow; as, **pioneers** of reform; a **pioneer** in science; also, an early settler; a colonist; as, **pioneers** of the American West. — *adj.* Pioneering; hence, preparatory; earliest; first of its kind; as, in the **pioneer** stage; to do **pioneer** work in a field. — *v. t.* 1. To open up (a way or the like) for others to follow; also, to discover or explore in advance of others. 2. To act as a pioneer to, for, or in; as, to **pioneer** a cause. — *v. i.* To act as a pioneer; to open a way.

**pious** (pi'ʊs), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pieux*, fr. L. *pius*.] 1. Archaic. Dutiful or loyal to parents, family, race, etc. 2. Manifesting devotion to God or the gods; zealous in prayer or acts of worship. 3. Proceeding from or practiced by the religious or devout; — sometimes with implications of hypocrisy; as, **pious** frauds. 4. Sacred; not profane or secular; as, **pious** uses. 5. Colloq. Worthy; excellent; deserving commendation; as, to make a **pious** effort. — *Syn.* See DEVOUT. — **pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**pip** (pɪp), *n.* [MD. *pippe* (D. *pip*), fr. VL. *pipila*, fr. L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, the pip.] 1. A disease of fowls marked by a "scale" formed on the tongue; also, this scale. 2. Colloq. An illness such as dyspepsia or a cold, now usually, a slight indisposition.

**pip**, *n.* [From PIPPIN.] 1. A small seed, as of an apple. 2. Slang. An admired or admirable person or thing; a pupin.

**pip**, *n.* [Earlier *peep*, of unknown origin.] 1. One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc. Cf. *POKER*, *Illustr.* 2. One of the segments of a pineapple's surface. 3. Hort. The individual rootstock of the lily of the valley; also, any of various other dormant roots or rootstocks, as of perennials, anemones, etc.

**pip**, *n.* On a radarscope, the indication of the return of radar waves reflected from an object. It may be in the form of an inverted V or a spot of light.

**pip** (pɪp), *v. t.*; **PIPPED** (pɪpɪd); **PIPPING**. [Var. of *PEEP*.] To peep, or chirp. — *v. i.* To break through (the shell) — of a hatching bird.

**up'age** (pɪp'ɪd), *n.* Transportation by pipes; such pipes collectively; also, the charge for such transportation.

**pi'pal** (pɪ'pəl), *n.*, or **pupal tree**. [Hind. *pipal*, fr. Skr. *pippala*.] A fig (*Ficus religiosa*) of India, distinguished from the banyan by the absence of prop roots.

**pipe** (pɪp), *n.* [AS. *pipe*, fr. L. *pipare* to chirp.] 1. A wind instrument, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal; any tube which produces musical sounds; specif., more fully **organ pipe**, one of the wooden or metal tubes of an organ, either: (1) a **flue pipe**, in which the tone is produced by a current of air striking against a sharp edge (see *FLUE PIPE*, *Illustr.*); or (2) a **reed pipe** in which the tone is produced by the vibration of a reed in a current of air; also, a bagpipe. 2. The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird, insect, etc. 3. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like, as to conduct water, steam, etc.

4. Chiefly Dial. A canal, or vessel of the body, esp. of the respiratory organs; — usually *pl.* 5. Any of several things of pipe-like or tubular form, as the stem of a plant. 6. A slender tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, opium, or the like. 7. [OF.], also, a wind instrument.] A large cask of varying capacity, now used esp. for wine and oil; also, such a cask with its contents; also, the volume of this cask as a liquid measure, in U.S. and English measure reckoned as two hogsheads. Cf. list BUTT; RUN, 2. 8. Slang. An easy task or course, as of study; a certainty. 9. Naut. A peculiar whistle used by boatswains or the signal given by it.

— *v. t.*; **PIPED** (pɪpɪd); **PIPPING** (pɪpɪŋg). 1. To play on a pipe; hence, to speak in a piping voice. 2. To make a shrill or whistling sound.

**pipe-like**, to develop pipe-like cavities, as solidifying steel.

**pipe orders**, etc., by pipes, or as.

**play on a pipe**, etc.; hence, to utter shrilly. 2. To affect, bring, etc., by or as by piping; as, to **pipe** one into good spirits. 3. To convey by means of pipes; as, to **pipe** oil. 4. To put (liquor) into a pipe, or cask. 5. To furnish with pipes. 6. To ornament with piping. — **pipe down**. To be or become quiet; to stop talking, shouting, or the like. — **pipe up**. To begin to sing or speak. — **pip'er** (pɪp'ər), *n.*

**pipe clay**. Highly plastic grayish-white clay, used in making pipes, in calico printing, in whitening, etc.

**pipe'-clay**, *v. t.* To whiten or clean with pipe clay.

**pipe dream**. A plan, hope, or story as illusory or fantastic as a dream caused by smoking opium.

**pipe'fish** (pɪp'fɪʃ), *n.*; see FISH. Any of certain slender lophobranch fishes (family Syngnathidae) having an elongate snout and an angular body covered with bony plates.



**pipe/line** (pīp'lin), *n.* 1. A line of pipe with pumping machinery and apparatus for conveying liquids, esp. petroleum. 2. A direct, guarded channel conveying a continuous flow of supplies, music, or the like, or of information from an inside source; as, the *lend-lease pipeline* to a European country; to have a *new pipeline* to a cabinet member.

**pipe of peace**. The calumet.

**pipe organ**. *Music*. See **ORGAN**.

**pip'er-a-coccus** (pīp'ēr-ā'hīks; pīp'ēr-), *adj.* [*L. piper* pepper + *-coccus*, *n.*]. Belonging to the pepper family (Piperaceae). See **PEPPER**, *n.* 2.

**pi-per'a-zine** (pīp'ēr-ā-zēn; pīp'ēr-ā-zēn; -zīn), *n.* Also **pi-per'a-zin**. [*Piperine* + *azote* + *-ine*]. *Chem.* A strongly basic crystalline substance, (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N), used as an antirheumatic.

**pi-per'dine** (pīp'ēr-dīn; pīp'ēr-dīn; -dīn), *n.* [*Fr. piperine* Cf. *-ide*, *-ine*, in chemistry]. *Chem.* A liquid base, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N, having a peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is obtained from *piperine*.

**pip'er-ine** (pīp'ēr-ēn; -īn), *n.* Also **pip'er-in**. [*L. piper* pepper]. *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO, the chief active constituent of pepper.

**pip'er-ol** (pīp'ēr-ō-nāl), *n.* [*G.*, *fr. piperin* piperine]. *Chem.* A white crystalline aldehyde, (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O)C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>CHO, having the odor of heliotrope and used in perfumery.

**pipe/stone** (pīp'stōn), *n.* *Petrog.* A pink clayey stone, carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes.

**pi-pette** (pīp'ēt), *n.* Also **pi-pet**. [*Fr.* dim. of *pipe* tube, cask]. A small piece of apparatus with which fluids are transferred, measured, etc., as in chemical operations. The simplest form is a narrow glass tube, the liquid being drawn up into it by suction and retained by closing the upper end.

**pip'ing** (pīp'īng), *n.* 1. Act of one that pipes; also, the sounds produced. 2. Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes. 3. *Cookery*. Decorative pipelike lines of icing. 4. *Dressmaking*, etc. A narrow bias fold used to decorate edges or seams, trimming by means of such folds. — *adj.* 1. Playing on a musical pipe. 2. Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; hence, soft; tranquil; as, the *pip'ing* times of peace. 3. Emitting a high, shrill sound; also, shrill. — *adv.* So as to pipe, or sizzle; as, *pip'ing* hot.

**pip'it** (pīp'īt), *n.* [*From its call note*]. Any of various small singing birds (family Motacillidae) resembling the lark; esp., one of the genus *Anthus*.

**pip'kin** (pīp'kīn), *n.* 1. A small earthen pot. 2. *Dial.* A piggish. **pip'pin** (pīp'pīn), *n.* [*ME. pipin, pepin, a seed, fr. OF. pepin*]. 1. *Now Dial.* A seed; pip. 2. An apple of one of numerous varieties; as, the *Pail Pipin*, a rich-flavored variety of yellow apple, and the commercially important yellow winter apple *Newtown Pippin*. 3. *Slang*. A highly admired or very admirable person or thing. **pip'-sis'-no-wa** (pīp-sīf'-wā), *n.* [*Of Algonquian origin*]. Any of a genus (*Chimaphila*, esp. *C. corymbosa*) of evergreen herbs with as-tringent leaves used as a tonic and diuretic.

**pi-quan-oy** (pī'kăn-ōy), *n.* Piquant character, flavor, etc. **pi-quant** (pī'kăn't), *adj.* [*Fr.* pres. part. of *piquer* to prick, sting]. 1. *Archais.* Stinging; disagreeably sharp. 2. Agreeably stimulating to the palate; pleasantly tart, sharp, or biting; pungent. 3. Engagingly provocative; also, having a lively arch charm; as, a *piquant* face. — *Syn.* See **PUNGENT**. — **pi-quan'tly**, *adv.*

**pi-que** (pīk), *n.* [*Fr.* *fr. piquer* to prick]. Offense taken by one shafted or disdained; also, a fit of resentment; duquon. — *Syn.* See **OFFENSE**. — *v. t.* 1. To arouse anger or resentment in; nettle, offend by slighting. 2. To excite or arouse by a provocation; challenge, rebuff, or the like; goad. 3. To pride (oneself), — usually with *on* or *upon*. 4. *Aeronautics*. To charge or attack, as by diving downward at. — *Syn.* See **PROVOKE**.

**pi-quet** (pī'kēt), *n.* [*Fr.* past part. of *piquer* to prick]. A ribbed cotton fabric, white, plain-colored, or printed, for dresses, waistcoats, etc.

**pi-quet** (pī'kēt), *n.* [*Fr.*]. A game at cards.

**pi-rat-ry** (pī'rā-ŕī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). [*MI. piratia, fr. Gr. peirata*]. 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft.

**pi-rā-gua** (pī'rā-gwā, -rā-gwā), *n.* [*Sp.*]. *Naut.* A canoe made by hollowing out a large log; a dugout. B A dugout widened by cutting in two and inserting planks. C A two-masted, flat-bottomed boat.

**pi-ra-nha** (pī-rā'nā), *n.* [*Pr.*, *fr. Tupi*]. — **CARTI**

**pi-rat-er** (pī'rīt), *n.* [*L. pirata, fr. Gr. peirata, fr. peiran* to attempt, attack]. 1. One who commits piracy, esp., a robber on the high seas. 2. An armed vessel employed in piracy. — *v. i.* & *t.* 1. To commit piracy (upon). 2. To publish without proper authorization, esp. in infringement of copyright. 3. To take over and use in violation of exclusive assignment to another, as a wave length. — **pi-rat'ry** (pī'rīt-ŕī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). *adj.* — **pi-rat'ry** (pī'rīt-ŕī), *adj.*

**pi-rin** (pīrīn; *Scot.* also pīrīn), *n.* 1. The reel or guide bobbin of a weaver's shuttle. 2. *Scot.* The reel on a fishing rod.

**pi-ro-gue** (pī-rō-gwā), *n.* [*Fr.* *fr. Sn. piragua* of Cariban and Arawakan origin]. A dugout canoe; any canoe-like boat.

**pi-ro-ette** (pī-rō-ēt), *n.* [*Fr.*]. *Dancing*. A whirling on the toes of one or both feet. — **pi-ro-ette**, *v. i.*

**pi-ro-er** (pī-rō-ēr), *n.* [*Fr.*]. Literally, to go worst; hence, the only course possible; a last resource.

**pi-ro-ry** (pī-rō-ŕī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-rīz). [*L. piacularis* relating to fishes or to fishing, *fr. piscis* a fish]. 1. *Law*. The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters; — now in phrase common of *pi-ro-ry*. 2. A fishing place; a fishery.

**pi-ro-to-ri-al** (pī-rō-ŕī-āl; 70), *adj.* Of or pertaining to fishes or fishing. — **pi-ro-to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**pi-ro-to-ry** (pī-rō-ŕī-ŕī or *ŕī* or *ŕī*, *ŕī*, *ŕī*), *adj.* [*L. piacatorius*, deriv. of *piscis* a fish]. *Piscatorial*.

**pis'-ces** (pīs'ēz), *n. pl.*; *gen. PISCUM* (pīsh'ŭm). [*L.*, fishes]. *Astron.* A zodiacal constellation directly south of Andromeda; the Fish or Fishes. b The twelfth sign [♈ or ♓] of the zodiac. See **ZODIAC**.

**pis-cul-**. [*L. piscis*]. A combining form meaning *fish*, as in **pis-cul-ture** (pīsh'kūl'ŕ), **pis-cul-form**, **pis-cul'o-rous**.

**pis-cu-la** (pīsh'kūl; pīsh'kūl; -nā), *n.* [*L.*, a cistern, tank, fishpond, *fr. piscis* a fish]. *Eccl.* A basin with a drain for the disposal of water from liturgical ablutions and the washing of altar linens. — **pis-cu-nal** (pīsh'kūl; -nāl), *adj.*

**pis'-cine** (pīs'tīn; -īn), *adj.* [*L. piscis* a fish]. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to, or like, a fish or fishes.

**pis'-al-form** (pīsh'āl-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. pisum* pea + *-form*]. 1. Like a pea in size and shape. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Designating a bone on the ulnar side of the carpus.

**pis'-mire** (pīsh'mīr), *n.* An ant.

**pis'-so-lite** (pīsh'ō-līt; pīsh'ō-līt), *n.* [*Gr. pison* pea + *-lite*]. *Petrog.* A limestone composed of pisiform concretions. — **pis'-so-lit'ic** (-līt'īk), *adj.*

**pis-tachio** (pīstāsh'ē-ō), *n.* [*Fr. pistache*]. *Bot.* The pistachio nut, whose fruit contains a greenish seed (pistachio nut) used in cookery. b The seed of this tree. 2. In full **pistachio green**. A color, yellow-green in hue, of low saturation and high brilliance. See **COLOR**. 3. *Cookery*. The flavor of the pistachio nut.

**pis-ta-reen** (pīstā-rēn), *n.* A debased two-real piece of Spain, once current in America. — *adj.* Of small value.

**pis-till** (pīs'tīl; -tīl), *n.* [*Fr.* *L. pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle]. *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant; the ovary with its appendages. See **SPKELET**, *Illust.*

**pis-till-lato** (pīs'tīl-lāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Furnished with a pistil or pistils; specif., of dichinous flowers, having pistils but no stamens. See **AMENT**, *Illust.*; cf. **STAMINATE**.

**pis-tol** (pīs'tīl), *n.* [*Fr. pistole*, *fr. G. pistole*, *fr. Czech pištal*, prop., a pipe]. A short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand. Pistols are now usually either revolvers, or automatic, or semiautomatic, magazine pistols. — *v. t.*; *-TOLED* (-tīd) or *-TOLLED*; *-TOL-ING* or *-TOL-ING*. To shoot with a pistol.

**pis-tole** (pīs'tīl), *n.* [*Fr.*]. The old quarter doubloon of Spain, worth about \$4; also, any of similar obsolete gold coins.

**pis-to-ler** (pīs'tīl-ŕ), *n.* Also **pis-to-lier**. [*Fr. pistoler*]. One who uses, or is armed with, a pistol.

**pis-ton** (pīs'tīn; -tīn), *n.* [*Fr.* through *It. & L.L. fr. L. pistorius*, *pistor*, to pound]. 1. *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure, usually a short cylinder moving within a cylindrical vessel. See **HYDRAULIC**, *Illust.* 2. *Music*. In certain brass-wind instruments, a sliding valve moving in a cylinder like an engine piston and serving, when depressed by a finger knob, to lower the pitch. See **TRUMPET**, *Illust.*

**piston pin**. *Mach.* = **WRIST PIN**.

**piston ring**. *Mach.* A yielding ring, usually metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit inside a cylinder.

**piston rod**. *Mach.* A rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion. See **STUFFING BOX**, *Illust.*

**pit** (pīt), *n.* [*D*], kernel, pith]. U.S. The stone of a drupaceous fruit. — *v. t.* To remove the pit from.

**pit**, *n.* [*AS. pytt* pit, hole, prob. *fr. L. puteus* well, pit]. 1. A cavity or hole in the ground. 2. A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; a snare. 3. A deep place; an abyss. 4. Shades; hell; or a part of it; as, in the *pit* of hell. 5. A surface depression or hollow, as on the human body; as, the armpit; also, a scar, esp. one left by a pustule; as, small-pox *pit*. 6. An enclosed hole or area for wild beasts, for cockfighting, etc. 7. U.S. That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit*. 8. *Eng.* a That part of a theater below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, the cheaper part behind the stalls. b The spectators in this part of the theater.

— *v. t.*; **pit'ted** (pīt'tēd; -tēd); **pit'ting**. 1. To place, cast, bury, or store in a pit. 2. To form pits in; to mark with pustule scars. 3. To set in a pit to fight, as cocks; hence, to put in competition, rivalry, or antagonism; — with *against*; as, to *pit* A against B. — *v. i.* 1. To excavate. 2. To become marked with pits; specif., *Med.*, to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure, as in *relema*.

**pit'a** (pīt'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*]. A fiber used for cordage, etc., obtained from the century plant (*Agave americana*); also, the plant itself. b Isle fiber. c The similar fiber of several other plants, as various species of *yucca*.

**pit'a-pat'** (pīt'ā-pāt'), *adv.* With quick succession of beats; in a flutter; as, her heart went *pitapat*. — *v. i.* To move or beat *pitapat*.

— *n.* A light, repeated sound, a patter; as, the *pitapat* of little feet.

**pitch** (pīch), *n.* [*ME. picch*, *fr. AS. pic, fr. L. piz, picia*]. 1. A black or dark viscous substance obtained as a residue in distilling tar, wood tar, petroleum, etc., and occurring naturally as *asphalt*. Artificial pitch, like asphalt, consists chiefly of hydrocarbons, but varies much in composition and consistency according to the way it is produced. Thus, that from wood tar is hard and brittle; that from coal tar may be either hard or soft. Pitch is used in varnishes, for calking, street paving, etc. 2. Any of various bituminous substances; — often with a qualifying word; as, *mineral pitch*. 3. The resin, often medicinal, from certain conifers. — *v. t.* To cover over, smear, or soil, with or as with pitch.

**pitch** (pīch), *v. t.* [*ME. picchen*]. 1. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent. 2. To throw, sling, hurl, or toss, usually with a definite aim or purpose; as, to *pitch* a quoit; to *pitch* hay. 3. To set in order or arrange; — *Archais.* except in *pitched battle*. 4. To fix or set at a particular pitch or level; as, to *pitch* the voice high. 5. *Baseball*. To throw (the ball) to the batsman. 6. *Cards*. To lead (a card of a certain suit) and thereby establish trumps; to establish (the trump) in this way. — *Syn.* See **TROW**. — *v. i.* 1. To encamp; locate. 2. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; also, to decline or slope. 3. To pitch something as hay, a ball, etc. 4. To fix one's choice; also, to select at random; — with *on* or *upon*. 5. Of a ship, to plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall in the water; hence, to lurch. Cf. **SEEN**.

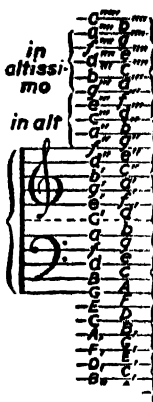
— *n.* 1. Act or manner of pitching; as: a A throw; toss; cast. b A plunging forward and downward, esp. of a vessel in a head sea. 2. That which is pitched; amount pitched. 3. A point or peak; the extreme top or bottom; hence, the extreme reach. 4. A slope or a degree of slope; inclination; specif., in technical uses, as: a *Aeronautics*. The distance advanced by a propeller in one revolution. b *Arch.* Of an arch or roof, the slope of the sides expressed by the ratio of the height to the span. c *Geol. & Mining*. Dip or inclination of a vein or bed. d *Mech. & Mach.* (1) Distance between one point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next tooth. (2) Distance from any point on the thread of a screw to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis. Cf. **GUAGE**, *Illust.* (6). 5. *Cards*. A variety of seven-up in



## pitchblende

which the first card pitched is the trump. 6. *Music & Acous.*

That property of a musical tone which is determined by the frequency of vibration of the sound waves which strike the ear. The larger the number of vibrations per second the higher the pitch. **a** A standard of pitch used in tuning instruments; a *pitch*: (1) *The concert, or high, pitch*, with a vibration number of about 440 for the first *a* above middle *C* (*a'*); (2) *The diapaason normal*, called *French, international, or lone pitch*, which gives *a* 436; (3) *The present standard pitch*, called *philharmonic pitch* which gives 440. 7. *Crickets*. The specially prepared part of the playing grounds between the bowling creases; the *wicket* (see 4 B).



**Four-times-accented, or Four-line, Octave**

**Thrice-accented, or Three-line, Octave**

**Twice-accented, or Two-line, Octave**

**Once-accented, or One-line, Octave**

**Middle C**

**Small Octave**

**Great Octave**

**Contraoctave**

**Subcontraoctave, or Double contraoctave**

Staff Notation of Pitch, 6, showing the equivalent of each line and space in Letter Notation for Absolute Pitch. The notes of the accented octaves are all written with lines

above the letter, as *C*, *C*, *C*, *C*, or with numerals, as *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*. Those of the contraoctave are also written with one line below the letter, as *C*, with two letters, as *CC*, or with a numeral, as *C*; those of the subcontraoctave with two lines below, as *A*, three letters, as *AAA*, or a numeral, as *A*.

**pitch-black** or **pitch-dark** (2), *adj.* As black or dark as pitch.

**pitch-blend** (pich'blend'), *n.* [*G. pitchblende*, *Mineral*. A brown to black mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metallic veins. It is a source of uranium and radium.

**pitch'er** (pich'er), *n.* [*OF. pichier*, through *Teut.*, fr. *L.L. begerium*.] 1. A vessel, usually with a handle and lip or spout, for holding and pouring out liquids. 2. *Bot.* A tubular or cuplike appendage or modification of the leaves in certain plants; an ascidium.

**pitch'er**, *n.* 1. One who pitches; as, a baseball *pitcher*. 2. *Golf*. A light iron club with face laid flat back. See *GOLF*, *Illustr.*

**pitcher plant** Any plant with leaves modified into pitchers, or *ascidia*; specif., the hantaman's cup. Some pitchers contain water in which captured insects are macerated and dissolved; others digest their prey by acid secretions. See *SARRACENIA*.

**pitch'fork** (pich'fôrk'), *n.* A fork, usually long-handled, used in pitching hay, grain, etc. — *v. t.* To pitch with or as with a pitchfork.

**pitch'ing mib'lick**. See *GOLF*, *Illustr.*

**pitch pipe**. A small flute pipe or reed pipe, giving one or several tones, blown with the breath, for regulating the pitch, especially of singers.

**pitch'stone** (pich'stôn'), *n.* [*Lat. pitch + stone*, after *G. pechstein*.] *Petrog.* A glassy rock with a resinous luster, containing more water than obsidian.

**pitch'y** (pich'y), *adj.*; *pitch'y* (pich'y); *pitch'y*-est. 1. Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch. 2. Abounding in or smeared with pitch. 3. Black as pitch. — *pitch'a-ness*, *n.*

**pit'e-ous** (pit'e-ûs; 39), *adj.* [*OF. pitous*.] 1. *Obs.* Pitying; compassionate. 2. Exciting pity or compassion; pitiful. 3. *Now Dial.* Pitiably; paltzy. — *Syn.* See *PITIFUL*. — *pit'e-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *pit'e-ous-ness*, *n.*

**pit'fall** (pit'fôl'), *n.* 1. A trap or snare, esp., a pit with the opening masked into which animals or men may fall. 2. A danger, difficulty, or error into which one may fall unsuspectingly.

**pith** (pith), *n.* [*AS. pitha*.] 1. The loose spongy tissue occupying the center of the stem in dicotyledonous plants. 2. The soft or spongy interior of a bone, a feather, etc. 3. That which contains the strength or life; vigor; substance. — *v. t.* 1. To kill, as cattle, by piercing or severing the spinal cord. 2. To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a wire up and down the vertebral canal. 3. To remove the pith from (the stem of a plant).

**Pith'e-can-thro'pus** (pith'ê-kân-thrô'pûs; -kân'thrô'pûs), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. pithêkos* ape + *anthrôpos* man.] A genus of extinct primitive man comprising the apelike species *P. erectus* (called also *Javan man*) and possibly *Peking man*. See *MAN*, *Illustr.* *b* [not cap.] *pit-thro'pi* (-th). Also *pit'e-can'thro'pe* (-kân'thrô'pûs) A member of this genus.

**pit'h'y** (pit'h'y), *adj.*; *pit'h'y*-er (-y-er); *pit'h'y*-est. 1. Consisting of or abounding in pith. 2. Having substance and point; tersely cogent; as, a *pit'h'y* remark or style. — *Syn.* See *CONCISE*. — *pit'h'y-ly*, *adv.* — *pit'h'y-ness*, *n.*

**pit'a-blo** (pit'a-b'l; 68), *adj.* 1. Deserving or exciting pity; lamentable. 2. Lamentably insignificant or mean; despicable; as, *pit'a-blo* makeshifts. — *Syn.* See *PITIFUL*; *CONTEMPTIBLE*. — *pit'a-blo-ness*, *n.* — *pit'a-bly*, *adv.*

**pit'i-ful** (pit'i-fûl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. *Archaic*. Full of pity; compassionate. 2. Arousing pity; eliciting compassion. 3. Pitiably; worthy of contempt. — *pit'i-ful-ly*, *adv.* — *pit'i-ful-ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* *Pitiful*, *piteous*, *pitable* mean calling for pity. *Pitiful* implies excitement of pity or commiseration by that which is felt to be pathetic; *piteous*, a character in that appealing, rather than an effect upon that impressed; *pitable*, commiseration with some contempt.

**pit'i-less**, *adj.* Merciless; ruthless. — *pit'i-less-ly*, *adv.* — *pit'i-le-ness*, *n.*

**pit'man** (pit'mân), *n.* 1. *pl.* -MEN (-mên). One who works in a pit, as in mining. 2. *pl.* -MANS (-mânz). *Maach.* A connecting rod. **pit'ton'** (pit'tôn'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A sharp peak. 2. *Mountain Climbing.* An iron peg or stanchion, often with a circular head for attaching a rope.

## place

tube (pô'tô'stîk'), *Aeronautics*. A combination of a tube and a static tube used in connection with a manometer to determine the relative speed of the air.

*See AIRPLANE, Illustr.*

**Pit'ot'**, or **Pit'ot's**, tube (pô'tô's, -tô's). [*After Henri Pitot* (1696-1771), French physicist and engineer.] *Hydraulics*. A tube with a short right-angled bend, placed vertically in a moving body of fluid with the bent part lowermost and its mouth normal to the direction of flow, to measure the velocity of the fluid.

**pit saw**, or **pit'saw'** (pit'sô'), *n.* A saw worked by two men, one on the log, and one beneath it, often in a pit.

**pit'tance** (pit'tân), *n.* [*OF. pitance*] A small portion, quantity, allowance, or wage; a dole.

**pit'ter-pat'ter** (pit'ter-pât'ter), *n.* A rapid succession of light sounds or beats; a patter. — *pit'ter-pat'ter*, *adv.*

**pit'tu-lar'y** (pit'tû-lî-tî'rî or, *esp. Brit.*, -tî-rî; 114), *adj.* [*L. pituita phlegm*.] 1. *Anat.* Secreting mucus. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Pert. to or designating a gland (*pituitary body* or *gland*), a small oval two-lobed vascular body attached to the infundibulum of the brain. See *BRAIN*,



or gland. 2. *Med.* A preparation made from either lobe of this gland. Extracts (*pituitary extracts*) of the anterior lobe promote skeletal growth, etc.; those of the posterior lobe cause increased blood pressure, contraction of nonstriated muscle, etc.

**pit'tu-lous** (-tûs), *adj.* [*L. pituitosus*.] Full of, resembling, or due to mucus; discharging mucus.

**pit'y** (pit'y), *n.*; *pl.* PITIES (-iz). [*OF. pite, pitie*, fr. *L. pietas* piety, kindness, pity, fr. *pius* pious.] 1. A feeling for the sufferings of others; sympathy; compassion. 2. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted.

*Syn.* *Pity*, *compassion*, *commiseration*, *ruth*, *condolence*, *sympathy* mean feeling for another's suffering or misery. *Pity* implies tender or, sometimes, slightly contemptuous sorrow; *compassion*, pity coupled with an urgent desire to aid or to spare; *commiseration*, pity expressed outwardly in tears, words, etc.; *ruth*, pity with mercy, often implying a change of heart; *condolence*, grieving with another who has suffered loss, or an expression of such grief; *sympathy* is often used in place of *pity* or *compassion*, but strictly implies a power to enter into another's emotional experience of any sort.

— *v. t.* *PRIT'ED* (-id); *PRIT'-ING*. To feel pity for; have sympathy with. — *v. i.* To feel pity. — *pit'y-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**pit'y-ri-a-sis** (pit'y-rî-â-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. pityriasis*, fr. *pitryon*, lit., bran.] 1. *Med.* A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales. 2. *Veter.* A disease of domestic animals characterized by dry epithelial scales.

**||pi** (piô), *adv.* [*It.*, fr. *L. plus*.] *Musica.* More; as, *più allegro*, more lively.

**pit'ot** (pit'ô't), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A point fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns. 2. The end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support.

3. That upon or around which something turns or depends; the central, cardinal, or crucial factor, member, part, person, etc. — *adj.* Pivoting or pivoted; pivotal. — *v. t.* To mount on, or furnish with, a pivot or pivots. — *v. i.* 1. To turn or swing on or as on a pivot. 2. *Card.* To rotate about the table at intervals, one player sitting still and the others moving to the right. 3. *Dancing*. To turn as if on a pivot.

**pit'ot-al** (-âl; -'l), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or constituting a pivot. — *pit'ot-al-ly*, *adv.*

**pix** (pîks). *Var. of PIX.*

**pix'i-lat'ed** (pîk'-lât'êd; -'d), *adj.* *Colloq.* Slightly unbalanced mentally; barmy; daffy; hence, of an amusingly daffy nature; as, a *pix'i-lat'ed* comedy. — *pix'i-lat'ion* (-lâ'shûn), *n.*

**pix'y**, **pix'ie** (pîk'sî; -'sî), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-sîz). In local English folklore, a mischievous sprite or fairy.

**pi'zza** (pî'tsâ; *Ital.* pî'ttsâ), *n.*; *pl.* PIZZAS (-sâz), *It.* pizzze (pî'ttsâ). [*It.*] A large flat tart made of bread dough spread with tomato pulp and strips of cheese and often strewn with meat, anchovies, or the like, highly flavored with savory herbs, and baked thoroughly.

**pi'ze-ri-a** (pî'tsâ-rî-â; *Ital.* pî'tsâ-rî-â), *n.* [*It.*] A bakery where pizzas are sold.

**pi'z-zî-ô'to** (pî'tsâ-kî'tô; -tô'), *adj.* [*It.*, pinched.] *Musica.* Plucked; — a direction to players of bowed instruments to pluck the string instead of bowing. *Abbr.* *pi'ze*. — *n.*; *pl.* -rî (-tô). A tone so produced; a plucking.

**plac'a-ble** (plâ-k'â-b'l; plâ-k'â'), *adj.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. placabilis*, fr. *placare* to quiet.]. Capable of being, or ready to be, placated; disposed to forgive. — *plac'a-ble-ly* (-blî-lî), *adv.* — *plac'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *plac'a-bly* (-blî), *adv.*

**plac'ard** (plâk'ârd), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Pr. placa* plaque.] A notice posted in a public place; a poster; bill.

**plac'ard'** (plâ-kârd'; plâk'ârd'), *v. t.* 1. To post placards on or in. 2. To announce by placards. 3. To post as a placard. — *v. i.* To affix placards. — *plac'ard'er* (plâ-kârd'êr; plâk'ârd'êr), *n.*

**plac'ate** (plâ-kât'; plâk'ât'; or, *esp. Brit.*, plâ-kât'), *v. t.* [*L. placatus*, past part. of *placare* to placate.]. To appease; pacify. — *Syn.* See *PACIFY*. — *plac'at'er* (plâ-kât'êr; plâk'ât'êr), *n.* — *plac'a-tion* (plâ-kâ'shûn), *n.* — *plac'a-tive* (plâ-kâ-tîv; plâk'â-tîv), *adj.*

**plac'a-to'ry** (plâ-kâ-tô'rî; plâk'â-tô'; or, *esp. Brit.*, -tî-rî), *adj.* [*L.L. placatorius*.] Designed to placate; conciliatory.

**place** (plâs), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. platea* a street, arge, courtyard, fr. *Gr. plateia* a street, prop. fem. of *platys* flat, broad.] 1. *Now Rare*. An open space, or square, in a city or town. Cf. *2d PLACE*. 2. Space; specif.: a Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. b A region; locality. c A village, town, or city; as, one's native *place*. d A locality or spot occupied as a dwelling place or the like; as, to own a fine *place*. e A portion of space reserved for occupancy, as a seat in a theater. f A portion of space occupied by a body; hence, proper or assigned position, time, or character; as, everything is in its *place*. g Vacated or relinquished space; steady lieu; as, to rule in *place* of the king; also, situation; state, as of mind or of affairs; as, if I were in his *place*. h A

particular or specifiable spot, passage, or the like. 6. Station; esp., social rank or position. 7. A building, or the like, set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship. 8. A short street, court, or the like. 9. Official status or position; an office or employment; also, its duties or function. 10. Space; esp., as contrasted with time. 11. Original relation; position or point in an ordered series; as, to say in the first *place*. 12. *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, with reference to its relation to others of a row or series; as, a number in the first decimal *place*. 13. *Rating.* The position of first, second, or third at the finish, esp. the second position. Cf. *show*, *n.*, 12. — *Syn.* See *position*.

— *v. t.* PLACED (plāst); PLAC'ING (plās'ing). 1. To put in a particular *place*; to set, arrange, or establish, in a certain relative position, as in rank, order, condition, etc. 2. To dispose of in a desired or selected way, as for investment, attention, adoption, etc.; as, to *place* an order. 3. To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, or the like; as, I cannot *place* him. 4. In singing or speaking, to produce or cause to produce tones of (voice) with reference to the vocal organs and resonance cavities involved. 5. *Racing.* To determine or announce the *place* of at the finish.

PLACE (plās), *n.* [F.] *Place*; open place or square in a city or town. Cf. 1st PLAZA, *n.*, 1; PLAZA.

PLACE aux dames (plā-sō' dām'). [F.] Room for, or make way for, the ladies.

PLA-CET-TO (plā-sē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* nos., -noes (-bōz) [L., I shall please.] 1. *R.C.Ch.* The first antiphon (Psalm cxiv, 9. Vulgate) of the Vespers for the dead; — from its first word. 2. *Med.* A medicine, esp. an in active one, given merely to satisfy a patient. 3. A soothing or ingratiating remark, act, etc.

PLACE KICK. *Football.* Act of kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground, or an instance of this. — *place-kick*, *v. t. & i.*

PLACE'MAN (plās'mān), *n.* One who holds or occupies a *place*, esp. a public office; — usually contemptuous.

PLACE'MENT (mēt), *n.* Act of placing, or fact of being placed; specif.: a The finding of employment for a worker. b *Amor Football.* The placing of the ball on the ground for a place kick; also, the position of the placed ball; a place kick.

PLA-CEN-TA (plā-sen'tā), *n.*; *pl.* -TAE (-tē), -TAS (-tās). [L., a cake, fr. *gr. plakos* a flat cake, fr. *plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished in the uterus. It consists of a modified part of the chorion. The fetus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord. Cf. *ARTERIAL*. 2. *Bot.* Any sporangia-bearing surface; specif., that part of the carpel bearing ovules. — *PLA-CEN-TAL* (-tāl; -t'l), *PLA-CEN-TAR-Y* (plās'en-tēr'y; -tēr'y; plās'en-tār'y), *adj.*

PLA-CEN-TATE (plā-sen'tāt), *adj.* Having a placenta.

PLA-CEN-TATION (plās'en-tāsh'n), *n.* 1. *Anat. & Zool.* Mode of attachment of placenta. 2. *Bot.* Placental arrangement or structure.

PLAC'ER (plās'er), *n.* [Sp.] A place where gold is obtained by washing; an alluvial or fluvial deposit, containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral. — *placer mining*. — *placer miner*.

PLAC'OT (plās'ēt; -sīt), *n.* [L., it pleases.] A vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet*.

PLAC'ID (plās'id), *adj.* [L., *placidus*, fr. *placere* to please.] Unruffled; undisturbed; peaceful; quiet. — *Syn.* See CALM. — *PLAC'ID-ly*, *adv.* — *PLAC'ID-ness*, *n.*

PLA-CID-I-TY (plā-sī'di-tē), *n.* Calmness; serenity

PLACK (plāk), *n.* [MD. (Flem.) *placke*] *Scot.* A small copper coin used in Scotland in the 15th century; hence, anything of little value.

PLACK'ET (plāk'ēt; -it), *n.* 1. *Archaeol.* A petticoat; figuratively, a woman. 2. A slit or opening in a garment, esp. a skirt, for convenience in putting it on; — called also *placket hole*. 3. A pocket, esp. one in a skirt

PLAC'OID (plāk'oid), *adj.* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, tablet, flat plate.] *Zool.* Designating, or having the form of scales characteristic of, the elasmobranchia. These scales resemble teeth, bearing projecting spines. Cf. *GANOID*. — *n.* An elasmobranch.

PLA-FOND' (plā-fōn'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A ceiling formed by the underside of a floor, esp. when of elaborate design

PLA-GAL (plā-gāl), *adj.* [ML. *plagiatus*, fr. *plaga* plural mode, fr. *Gr. plagios* sidewise.] *Music.* Of a mode or melody, having its keynote in the middle of its compass.

PLAGE (plāzh), *n.* [F.] A beach.

PLA-GI-A-RISM (plā-gi-ā-riz'm; -plā-gi-ā), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; also, something plagiarized. — *PLA-GI-A-RIST* (-rīst), *n.* — *PLA-GI-A-RIS'TIC* (-rīst'ik), *adj.*

PLA-GI-A-RIZE (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To steal or purloin and pass off as one's own (ideas, writings, etc., of another). — *PLA-GI-A-RIZ'er* (-rīz'er), *n.*

PLA-GI-AR-Y (plā-gi-ēr'y; -plā-gi-ār-y), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-yēz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist, fr. *plagium* kidnapping, fr. *Gr. plagios* oblique, crooked.] 1. A plagiarist. 2. Plagiarism.

PLA-GI-O (-plā-gi-ō), *PLA-GI-ST* (-plā-gi-st) [fr. *plagios*] A combining form meaning *oblique*, *aslant*, *asin* *plagi-ocentral*, *plagi-o-ce-phalic*. *PLA-GI-O-CLASE* (-klās'), *n.* (G. *plagioklas*, fr. *Gr. plagios* oblique + *klasis* a breaking.) *Mineral. & Petrol.* Triclinic feldspar in general; hence, esp., the soda-line group. — *PLA-GI-O-CLAS'TIC* (-klās'tik), *adj.*

PLA-GI-O-TROP'IC (-trōp'ik), *adj.* [*plagio* + *-tropic*.] *Plant Physiol.* Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line, as most roots and lateral branches. — *PLA-GI-O-TROP'IC-AL-ly* (-i-kāl'i), *adv.* — *PLA-GI-O-TROP-ISM* (-ōt'rōp'iz-m), *n.*

PLAGUE (plāg; *colloq. or dial.* plēg), *n.* [L. *plūga* a blow, *plauus*, prob. fr. *Gr. plaga*, *plēgē*.] 1. That which smites or troubles; any afflictive evil; scourge; infestation. 2. *Colloq.* A nuisance. 3. A any malignant, esp. contagious, disease or pestilence. b An acute virulent disease caused by a bacterium (*Pasteurella pestis*). Several forms occur, of which *bubonic plague* is transmitted by the bite of fleas from infected rats and *pneumonic*, or *pulmonary*, *plague* is commonly spread from person to person by contact, droplets, etc. The *Black Death* of the Middle Ages is believed to have been the plague. — *v. t.* PLAGUED (plāgd; plēgd); PLAGUING (plāg'ing; plēg'ing). 1. To smite, infect, or afflict, as with disease, calamity, or natural evil. 2. To pester; harass; torment. — *Syn.* See WORRY. — *PLA-GUER* (plā-gēr; plēg'er), *n.*

PLA-GUY (plā-gi; *colloq. or dial.* plēg), *adj.* Also *Chieftly Colloq.* Of pertaining to, or of the nature of a plague; harassing; — often used as a mere intensive; as, a *plaguy* nuisance. — *PLA-GUI-ly*, *PLA-GU-ly*, *adv.*

PLAICE (plās), *n. sing. & pl.* [OF. *plais*, *plais*, fr. L.L. *platessa* flatfish.] Any of various flatfishes, as a European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*) or, in America, the summer flounder. See *FLOUNDER*.

PLAID (plāid; *Scot.* plād), *n.* [Gael *plaid* a blanket.] 1. A rectangular piece of twilled woolen cloth, usually of tartan pattern, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak. 2. Any fabric with a woven or printed design imitating a tartan pattern. 3. A tartan or similar pattern or design. — *PLAID*, *adj.* — *PLAID'ed* (-ēd; -id), *adj.*

PLAIN (plān), *v. i.* [OF. *plaindre*.] *Archaic & Dial.* Short for COMPLAIN

PLAIN, *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *planus* level, flat.] 1. Plane; — rarely used in the sciences. 2. Open; clear; free from obstructions; now *Dial.*, exc in in plain sight, view, etc. 3. Open to the mind; manifest; clear; as, plain words; also, candid; unselfish; outspoken; as, plain speech is best. 4. Void of embellishment; specif.: a Not luxurious; simple; as, plain food. b Without beauty, homely. c Of cloth, untwilled; also, not variegated, dyed, or hured. 5. Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or lifted; of, or characteristic of, the common people. 6. Not intricate; simple; as, plain sewing. — *Syn.* See EVIDENT, FRANK. — *n.* 1. Level land; esp., a broad stretch of land having few inequalities of surface; as, the plain of Jordan. 2. *pl.* In North America and the British colonies, broad tracts of almost treeless level country, prairie. — *PLAIN-ly*, *adv.* — *PLAIN-ness*, *n.*

PLAIN-ADV In a plain manner; clearly; without obscurity or ambiguity.

PLAIN'-CLOTHES' MAN A detective, or police officer, not in uniform.

PLAIN'-LAID', *adj.* Of a rope, consisting of strands twisted oppositely to the twist in the strands

PLAIN SAIL. *Naut.* The ordinary working canvas of a vessel, or one of the sails composing it.

PLAIN SAILING. Sailing on an easy course, without obstacles; hence, any simple, easy line of action or progress.

PLAIN'SMAN (plānz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One who lives on the

PLAIN SONG or PLAIN CHANT. A The ancient unisonous, nonmetrical chant melody of the church service. b Such a melody used as a capitis firmus; hence, any cantus firmus

PLAIN-STONES' (plān'stōnz'), PLAIN-STANES' (-stānz'), *n. pl. Scot.* Flat stones.

PLAINT (plānt), *n.* [OF. *plaint*, fr. L. *planetus*, fr. *plangere*, *placere*, to beat, beat the breast, lament.] 1. *Poetic.* Lamentation; a lament. 2. A complaint or protest

PLAIN'TIFF (plān'tif), *n.* [OF. *plaintif*] *Law* a One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant* b The complaining party in any litigation.

PLAIN'TIVE (-tīv), *adj.* [OF. *plaintif*.] Expressive of sorrow or melancholy — *PLAIN'TIVE-ly*, *adv.* — *PLAIN'TIVE-ness*, *n.*

PLAIS'TER (plās'tēr), *n.* Var. of PLASTER

PLAIT (plāt; *plēt*, *first* usually, and in sense 2 of *n.* & 2, 3 of *v.* often in the U.S., *plāt*), *n.* [OF. *pleit*, fr. L. *phacitum*, past part. of *phacere* to fold.] 1. A flat fold, a doubling back, as of cloth on itself, a pleat. 2. A braid, as of hair, a plat. — *v. t.* 1 To fold, esp. in pleats. 2 To interweave the strands or locks of, braid. 3 To make by plaiting, or braiding.

PLAIT'ING (plāt'ing; *plēt'ing*; *plīt'ing*, *cf.* PLAIT), *n.* An arrangement of plaits, as in a skirt or blouse. In *accordion plaiting* and *sunburst plaiting*, the fabric is pressed so that creases pointing outward and inward alternate as in the bellows of an accordion. In *sunburst plaiting*, the folds gradually increase in depth. In *knife plaiting* and *box plaiting*, the folds are doubled over the cloth so that they lie flat with only one crease showing. In *knife plaiting*, the edges formed by these creases all point in the same direction, in *box plaiting*, the folds are in pairs, one edge pointing right, the other left.

PLAN (plān), *n.* [F. *plan*, *plani*; fr. L. *planum* (fr. L. *planum* flat surface), and fr. L. *planta*, sole of the foot.] 1 A draft or form, properly, one drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view or the representation of a horizontal section, an orthographic projection on a horizontal plane; graphic representation, diagram. 2 Method or scheme of action, procedure, or arrangement, project, program, outline or schedule. 3 In perspective, one of a number of planes conceived as perpendicular to the line of vision, and interposed between the eye and the pictured objects

*Syn.* Plan, design, plot, scheme, project mean a method devised for making, doing, etc. Plan always implies mental formulation and, sometimes, graphic representation; design often suggests a particular pattern; plot suggests a laying out in clearly distinguished sections with attention to their relations and their due proportions; scheme stresses calculation of the end in view; project more often suggests imaginative scope and vision.

— *v. t. & i.* PLANNED (plānd); PLAN'ING. To form a plan (of or for); esp.: a To represent graphically. b To devise or project a method or course of action (of).

PLAN- = 1st PLANO-

PLA-NAR-I-AN (plā-nār'y-ān), *n.* [L.L. *planarius* level.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Turbellaria) of mostly aquatic small, soft-bodied, leaf-shaped, completely ciliated flatworms.

PLANCH, PLANCHO (plānch; 9), *n.* [OF. *planche*.] Now *Dial.* A plank, board, or slab; a floor.

PLANCH'ET (plān'chēt; -chēt), *n.* [See PLANCHETTE.] A disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

PLANCHETTE' (plān-shēt'; 9), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche* plank.] A small board supported on casters at two points and a vertical pencil at a third point, said, when lightly touched by fingers, to move of itself, the pencil thereby tracing words.

PLANE (plān), *n.*, or PLANE TREE. [F., fr. L. *platanus*, fr. *Gr. platanos*, fr. *platus* broad; — on account of its broad leaves and spreading form.] Any tree of a family (Platanaceae, the plane tree family), consisting of one genus (*Platanus*), with large palmately lobed leaves and flowers in globose heads; — in U.S. called also *sycamore* and *buttonwood*, *button tree*, or *buttonbush*.

PLANE, *adj.* [L. *planus*.] 1. Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat. 2. *Math.* Involving only plane surfaces; as, *plane geometry*. Cf. *SOLID*, *adj.*, 2. — *Syn.* See LEVEL. — *n.* [L. *planum*, fr. *planus* level, flat.] 1. A surface in which if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface. 2. A flat or level material surface. 3. A level as in development, existence, or a scale of values; as, to live on a low plane. 4. An air plane. See AIRPLANE, *illus.* b One of the main supporting sur-

faces of an airplane or a wing; — now only in biplane, triplane, etc. — **plane-nose**, *n.*

**plane** (plān), *n.* [F., fr. *planer* to plane.] 1. A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. 2. *Joiner*. A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To make smooth or even; level with or as with a plane. 2. To efface or remove with or as with a plane. — *v. i.* To work with a plane; also, to do the work of a plane; as, this tool *planes* well. — **plan'er** (plān'ēr), *n.*

**plane, v. i.** 1. To soar; specif., of a boat, to lift more or less out of the water while in motion, as a hydroplane does. 2. *Colloq.* To travel in an airplane.

**plane angle.** An angle formed by two straight lines lying in the same plane.

**plane geometry.** That branch of geometry which deals with the properties and relations of the plane figures that can be drawn with a ruler and compass.

**plane iron.** The blade of a plane. See 3d PLANE, *n.* 2

**plan'er tree** (plān'ēr). A tree (*Platanus aquatica*) of the elm family, of the southeastern United States, somewhat like the hackberry, but with an oval, ribbed, nutlike fruit.

**plane sailing.** See SAILING.

**plane'sheer'** (plān'shēr'), *n.* = PLANK-SHEER.

**plan'et** (plān'ēt, -it), *n.* [OF. *planete*, fr. LL. *planeta*, fr. Gr. *planētēs*, prop., wandering.] 1. *Astron.* A. Anciently, any of the seven seemingly "wandering" celestial bodies (sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn), as distinct from the *fixed stars*. b. Now, any body, except a comet or a meteor, that revolves about the sun of our solar system. The *inferior planets* (nearer to the sun than is the earth) are Mercury and Venus, the *superior planets* (more distant than the earth) are Mars, the asteroids (planetoids, or *minor planets*), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

## PLANETS

| SYMBOL | NAME    | Mean distance from the sun, that of the earth being unity | PERIOD IN DAYS OR YEARS | DIAMETER IN MILES |
|--------|---------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| ☿      | Mercury | 3871  | 87.97 d.                | 3,000             |
| ♀      | Venus   | 7233  | 224.70 d.               | 7,600             |
| ♂      | Earth   | 1,0000  | 365.26 d.               | 7,918             |
| ♂      | Mars    | 1,5237  | 686.98 d.               | 4,200             |
| ♃      | Jupiter | 5,2028  | 11.86 y.                | 87,000            |
| ♄      | Saturn  | 9,5388  | 29.46 y.                | 72,000            |
| ♅      | Uranus  | 19,1910   | 84.02 y.                | 31,000            |
| ♆      | Neptune | 30,0707   | 164.79 y.               | 33,000            |
| ♇      | Pluto   | 39.5  | 248 y.                  | 4,000?            |

2. a *Astrol.* A star, as influencing man's fate. b Anything to which is imputed such influence

**plane table.** *Surv.* An instrument consisting essentially of a drawing board on a tripod with a ruler pointed at the object observed, used for plotting the lines of a survey directly from the observation.

**plan'e-tar'i-um** (plān'ēt-ēr'i-um; 6), *n.* [pl. -ia (-ā)]. [NL.] 1. A model or representation of the planetary system, esp. one (*Zeiss planetarium*) using projectors to display the movements of celestial bodies as a hemispherical ceiling. 2. A room or building containing such a planetarium.

**plan'e-tary** (plān'ēt-ēr'i, plān'tēr; or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to a planet or the planets. 2. Erratic, wandering. 3. Terrestrial, world-wide. 4. *Astrol.* Under the dominion or influence of a planet. 5. *Mach.* Designating or pertaining to an epicyclic train of gear wheels, esp. one constituting an automobile transmission gear. 6. *Physics.* Having a motion like that of a planet; as, *planetary* electrons.

**plan'e-tes'i-mal** (plān'ēt-ēs'i-māl), *adj.* [From PLANET, cf. INFINITENESIMAL.] *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the exceedingly small bodies of space. — *n.* A small solid body, probably similar to a meteorite in composition, revolving around a central gaseous nucleus in the manner of planets around the sun.

**planetesimal hypothesis.** A hypothesis postulating the growth of the planets by aggregation from planetesimals.

**plan'et-oid** (plān'ēt-oid; plān'tēr; or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *n.* A body resembling a planet; asteroid. — **plan'et-oid-al** (plān'ēt-oid-āl), *adj.*

**plan'et-strick'en, plan'et-struck'**, *adj.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

**planet wheel.** A gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train. Cf. EPICYCLIC TRAIN, *Illustr.*

**plan'gent** (plān'jēnt), *adj.* [L. *plangens, -entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat.] Sounding with deep or loud reverberation, as breaking waves or clanging or tolling bells; clangorous. — **plan'gen-ey** (-jēn-sē), *n.* — **plan'gent-ly**, *adv.*

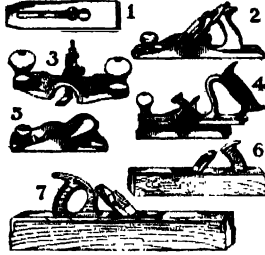
**plā-ni'** (plā-ni'; plān'i-). [L. *planus*] A combining form meaning flat, level, plane, as in **plā-nim'e-try**, mensuration of plane surfaces, or in the adjectives:

**planioauate**      **planipetalous**      **planirostrate**

**plā-nim'e-ter** (plā-nim'e-tēr), *n.* [F. *planimètre*. See PLANT; -METER.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer around the boundary line.

**plan'ish** (plān'ish), *v. t.* [MF. *planir, aplanir*.] To make smooth, as sheet metal; to touchen and polish by hammering lightly.

**plan'i-sphere** (plān'i-sfēr), *n.* [See PLANT; SPHERE.] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a projection of the



Planes. 1. Plane Iron; 2. Steel Jack Plane; 3. Routing Plane; 4. Tonguing and Grooving Plane; 5. Block Plane; 6. Wooden Jack Plane; 7. Wooden Try Plane.

celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable parts for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given moment.

**plank** (plānk), *n.* [ONF. *planke*, fr. L.L. *planca*.] 1. A heavy thick board. 2. Timber in planks; planking; as, 1000 feet of plank. 3. That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer. 4. One of the separate articles in a platform of a political party. — *v. t.* 1. To cover floor, or lay with planks. 2. *Colloq.* To lay (down), as money, forcibly or with emphasis; hence, to pay; — often with *down*, *out*. 3. To cook and serve on a board, usually with an elaborate garnish of vegetables; as, a *planked* steak.

**plank'ing**, *n.* Act of laying planks; also, planks collectively.

**plank'-sheer'** (plānk'shēr'), *n.* The heavy plank forming the outer edge of a vessel's deck.

**plank'ton** (plānk'tōn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *plankton*, neut. of *planktos* wandering, fr. *plassein* to wander.] *Biol.* The passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water. Cf. BENTHOS, NEKTON. — **plank-ton'ic** (plānk-tōn'ik), *adj.*

**plan'ner** (plān'ēr), *n.* One who plans; a projector; designer

**plan'o-** (plān'ō-), **plan-** [Gr. *planos*.] A combining form meaning roaming, as in **plan'o-ga-mete'**, **plan'o-spore**.

**plā-no'** (plān'ō), **plan-** [L. *planus*.] A combining form meaning: a Plane, as in **plā-no-m'e-ter**, **plā-nom'e-try**. b Flatly, as in **plā-no-tund'**. c Plane and, as in **plā-no-con'cave**, **plā-no-con'vex**.

**plān'o-blast** (plān'ō-blāst), *n.* [1st *plano* + -blast.] The medusa, or jellyfish, form of a hydroid

**plān'o-graph** (plān'ō-grāf; 9), *v. t.* To print from a flat surface. — *n.* A planographic impression.

**plan-o-gra-phy** (plān'ō-grā-fī), *n.* [From 1. *planum* flat surface + -graphy.] A process of printing from a flat or plane surface, as a lithographic stone, a metal plate, or a collotype plate, which is based on the inability of a water-wet surface to take ink, as in lithography, photolithography, offset printing, and photo-offset. — **plān'o-graph'ic** (plān'ō-grāf'ik), *adj.* — **plan-o-gra-phist** (plān'ō-grā-fist), *n.*

**plan position indicator.** = PPI.

**plant** (plant; 9), *n.* [AS. *plante*, fr. L. *planta* sprout, shoot, slip.] 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb, planted or ready to plant; a slip, cutting, or sapling. 2. Any of a group of living organisms which typically do not exhibit voluntary motion or possess sensory or nervous organs; a vegetable, as distinguished from an animal. See CLASSIFICATION, 2. 3. The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, employed in carrying on a trade or a mechanical or other industrial business; as, an electric-light *plant*. b A factory, workshop or apparatus complete, for the manufacture of a particular product, as a bicycle *plant*. c The equipment of any institution, as a college. 4. *Slang*. a [Cf. obs. F. *plant*, and E. *PLAN*.] A swindling plot or artifice. b Something deliberately planned or planned so as to entrap wrongdoers, give a false clue or impression, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To put or set in the ground for growth. 2. To set firmly, as, or as if, in or on the ground; attach or fix in place. 3. To implant, or engender, as a passion, idea, or the like; to introduce and establish, as a religion. 4. To stock or provide with something, as a river with fish. 5. To colonize or settle. 6. To establish (an animal) in a place in order to stock the locality, as, to *plant* oysters in beds. 7. *Slang*. a To land, as a blow. b To place (something) as a plant, or false clue, or deception

**Plant-tag'e-net** (plān-tāg'ē-nēt; -nī), *n.* [Orig. a nickname of Geoffrey, ult. fr. L. *planta sprig* + *geneta*, or *genista*, broom plant.] A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, father of Henry II. The English kings from Henry II through Richard III were Plantagenets

**plant'tain** (plān'tān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *plantago*, -ginus.] Any of a genus (*Plantago*, family Plantaginaceae, the plantain family) of short-stemmed, elliptic-leaved herbs with spikes of minute greenish flowers; esp., either of the common weeds *P. major* and *P. rugelii*.

**plant'tain**, *n.* [Sp. *plátano*, *plátano*, of Arakanian or Caribian origin.] A variety of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) with fruit larger, less sweet, and more starchy than the ordinary banana.

**plantain lily.** = DAY LILY, 2.

**plant'ar** (plān'tēr), *adj.* [L. *plantaris*, fr. *planta* the sole of the foot.] Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.

**plant'a-tion** (plān-tā'shēn), *n.* [L. *plantatio*.] 1. A planting; that which is planted; esp., *Hist.*, a colony. 2. A grove or wood of planted trees. 3. A place planted; esp., in the southern United States, West Indies, etc., a sizable estate cultivated by resident laborers.

**plant'er** (plān'tēr), *n.* One who or that which plants; specif.: a A pioneer colonist. b An owner of a plantation.

**plant'i-grade** (plān'tī-grād), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *planta* sole + -grade.] *Zool.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as the bear and man. Cf. DIGITIGRADE. — *n.* A plantigrade animal.

**plant louse.** An aphid or related insect.

**plant'u-la** (plān'tū-lā), *n.*; pl. -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim fr. L. *planus* flat.] *Zool.* The very young, free-swimming larva of coelenterates, usually of flattened oval or oblong form. — **plān'u-lar** (-lēr), **plān'u-late** (-lāt), *adj.*

**plaque** (plāk; plāk), *n.* [F., fr. D. *plak* flat piece of wood, MD. *placke* piece, patch.] 1. Any flat, thin piece of metal, ivory, or the like, used, as on a wall, for ornament, inserted in furniture, etc. 2. An ornamental brooch or the like, as the badge of an honorary order.

**plash** (plāsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plasier, plasier*, fr. L. *plectere* to weave.] To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (branches, stems, etc.) into a hedge; make or trim (a hedge) by so doing; *plash* or, *plash'*, *n.*

**plash**, *n.* [AS. *plase*.] A pool; puddle. — **plash'y**, *adj.*

**plash**, *v. t.* & *n.* Splash.

**plā-si'** (-plā'shī-ā; -sl-ā), **plasis**, **plasy**. [NL., fr. Gr. *plasis* a molding, fr. *plansein* to mold.] Combining forms denoting development, formation, as in *cataplasia*.

**plasm** (plāz'm), *n.* [L.L. *plasma*. See PLASMA.] = PLASMA

**plasm**. [Gr. *plasma* form, thing molded.] A combining form used, esp. *Biol.*, to denote: a The viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell. b *Protoplasma*. Derivative adjectives are formed in **-plasmic** (-plāz'mik).

**plasm-** = PLASMO-

**plasm'a** (plāz'mā), *n.* [L.L., anything formed or molded, fr. Gr. *plasma*, -atos, fr. *plassein* to form, mold.] 1. *Mineral*. A variety of quartz, green and faintly translucent. 2. *Anat. & Physiol.* The fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk; also, the juice that can be expressed

nucleus. 3. *Biol.* Protoplasm. — **plas-mat'ic** (plāz-māt'ik), *adj.*  
no- (plāz-mō-), **plasm-**. A combining form for *plasma*, as in  
no-cyte, **plas-mo'ma**, **plas-mo'some**.  
no- (plāz-mō-k'n), *n.* A trade-mark applied to an anti-  
malarial drug (Café-NaO).

**plas-mo'di-um** (plāz-mō'di-ūm), *n.*; *pl.-dia* (-dē). [NL. See **PLASMA**;  
1st-*oxy*.] 1. *Biol.* A multinucleated mass of naked protoplasm  
formed by the union of a number of amoebalike organisms. 2. *Zool.*  
Any microorganism of a genus (*Plasmodium*) of protozoans that  
includes the parasites causing malaria.

**plas-mo'y-sis** (plāz-mō'y-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *plasma* + *-lysis*.]  
*Physiol.* Contraction or shrinking of the cytoplasm in a living cell,  
due to loss of water by exosmosis. — **plas-mo-lyse** (plāz-mō-līz),  
*v. t. & i.*

**-plast** (-plāst). [Gr. *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to form.] A com-  
bining form denoting an organized particle or granule, cell, as in  
chromoplast. Cf. **PLASTID**.

**plas'ter** (plāst'ēr; ū), *n.* Formerly also **plais'ter**. [AS., a plaster  
(in sense 1), fr. L., fr. Gr. *emplastron*, fr. *emplastēin* to daub on.]

1. *Pharm.* A preparation harder than ointment, spread on linen,  
leather, silk, or the like, and applied to the body; hence, anything  
applied to heal and soothe. 2. A pasty composition, as of lime, water,  
and sand, that hardens on drying, used for coating walls, ceilings,  
and partitions. 3. In full **plaster of Paris**. A white powdery substance,  
calcium sulfate,  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , formed by calcining gypsum. With  
water, it forms a quickly setting paste used for casts, moldings, etc.  
4. Short for **COURT PLASTER**, **STICKING PLASTER**, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To  
overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material, as walls or ceilings.  
2. To smear or bedaub as if with plaster. 3. To apply a medicinal  
plaster to, as a wound. 4. To affix in the manner of a plaster; hence,  
to paste a notice, label, or the like upon. — **plas'ter-er**, *n.* — **plas'ter-y**, *adj.*

**plas'ter-board'** (plāst'ēr-bōrd'), *n.* A board consisting of a gypsum  
plaster core and surfaces of fibrous felt pressed together in sheets of  
various thicknesses from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. and used as a plaster base. —  
**plas'ter-board**, *adj.*

**plaster cast**. 1. A sculptor's model in plaster of Paris. 2. *Surg.* A  
rigid dressing of gauze impregnated with plaster of Paris.

**plastic** (plāst'ik), *adj.* [L. *plasticus*, fr. Gr. *plastikos*, fr. *plassein*  
to form; the formative; fashioning; creative, as, the plastic force  
of nature. 2. Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay or  
plaster; hence, pliable; impressionable. 3. Characterized by or using  
modeling; as, the plastic arts; hence, sculptural in form or effect.  
4. Made or consisting of a plastic. 5. *Biol. & Surg.* Capable of  
undergoing metabolic transformation. 6. *Physics*. Capable of being  
deformed continuously and permanently in any direction without  
rupture.

**Syn.** Plastic, pliable, pliant, ductile, malleable, adaptable mean sus-  
ceptible of being modified in form or nature. Plastic suggests  
qualities, such as those of wax or clay, soft enough to be molded yet  
capable of hardening into desired form; pliable and pliant, the quality  
of willow twigs, supple enough to be easily manipulated and, therefore,  
yielding and compliant; ductile, the quality of that which can be  
drawn out at will and therefore responding to influences upon it;  
malleable, the quality of some metals after being heated, of being  
readily beaten or hammered into shape or form; adaptable, that of be-  
ing easily modified to suit other conditions, needs, or uses.

— *n.* A plastic substance; specif., any of a large group of organic syn-  
thetic or processed materials that are molded or cast and used for  
making many kinds of small articles, cabinets, airplane bodies, etc.,  
in varnishes, etc., and as a substitute for glass. Some are cellulose de-  
rivatives, some proteins, and many are resins formed by chemical con-  
densation or polymerization. Rubber and similar materials (as neoprene)  
are sometimes included among plastics. Plastics are com-  
monly known by their trade-mark names.

**Plas'tic** The form *plastics* is preferred by some technical authorities for  
use as the singular (as, there is no *plastic* that will meet all these  
requirements) to distinguish it from *plastic* meaning any substance  
capable of being molded.

**-plast'ic**. [Gr. *plastikos* fit for molding, plastic.] A combining form  
meaning *developing*, *forming*, *growing*; — also in adjectives cor-  
responding to nouns ending in **-PLAST** or **-PLASTY**.

**plas'ti-cal-ly** (plāst'ik-āl-ē), *adv.* In plastic or pliable fashion; plially;  
also, sculpturally.

**plas'ti-cize** (plāst'ik-sīz), *v. t.* That which renders plastic; specif.,  
an agent added to certain plastics and protective coatings to impart  
softness and flexibility. — **plas'ti-cize** (-sīz), *v. t.*

**plas'tics** (plāst'iks), *adj.* Of or made of a plastic or plastics; as, *plas-  
tics* uses; a *plastics* house.

**plastic surgery**. Surgery concerned with the repair or restoration of  
lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body, chiefly by transfer of  
tissue. — **plastic operation**.

**plas'tid** (plāst'id), *n.* [G. *plastiden*, pl. fr. Gr. *plastides*, pl. of  
*plastis*, fem. of *plastēs* one who forms or molds.] *Biol.* 1. A unit of  
protoplasmic matter; a cell. 2. Any of certain small bodies of spe-  
cialized protoplasm lying in the cytoplasm of some cells, esp. plant  
cells and certain protozoans. See **CELL**, 4, *Illustr.*

**plas-ton'eter** (plāstōn'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Plasto-* (fr. Gr. *plastos* molded)  
+ *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring plasticity.

**plas'tral** (plāst'rāl), *adj.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to a plastron.

**plas'tron** (plāst'rōn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *piastrona*.] 1. A metal  
breastplate. 2. A protection for the breast of a fencer. 2. Also **plas'trum**  
(-trūm). *Zool.* The ventral part of the shell of a turtle. 3. A  
trimming for the front of a woman's dress narrowing from the  
shoulders to the waist. 4. The starched front of a man's shirt.

**-plast'y** (-plāst'y). [Gr. *plastia*. See **-PLAST**.] A combining form  
meaning: 1. *Act or process of forming*. 2. *Surg.* Plastic surgery  
applied to (a specified) body part, as in *osteoplasty*, or from a  
(specified) source of material, as in *autoplasty*, or for a (specified)  
purpose.

**-plasty** = **PLASTIA**.

**plat** (plāt), *v. t.*; **PLAT'ED**; **PLAT'ING**. [A var. of *plait*.] To inter-  
weave; form by braiding; plait. — *n.* *Now Dial.* A braid; plait.  
**plat**, *n.* [ME. *plat*, *platte*.] 1. A small plot of ground. 2. Chiefly

U.S. A plan, map, or chart, esp. of a town site. — *v. t.* To make a  
plat of; plot.

**plat-** = **FLATY-**.

**plat'an** (plāt'ān), *n.* [L. *platanus*.] The plane tree.

**plate** (plāt), *n.* [OF. *plate* plate of metal, fr. (assumed) VL. *plattia*,  
fr. *plattus* flat.] 1. A smooth, flat piece of any material, thin or of  
uniform thickness. 2. Metal in sheets, whether beaten, rolled, or  
cast. 3. A flat, smooth piece of metal on or from which anything is,  
or is to be, engraved or etched, as for printing. 4. Hence: A *flat* im-  
pression from the engraved metal; or, loosely, from a woodcut. 5. A  
full-page illustration printed on different paper from the rest of the  
book. 6. [Cf. Sp. *plata* silver.] Obs. A coin, usually of silver; also,  
sometimes, silver bullion. 7. A domestic vessel, utensil, etc., esp.  
such as platters, dishes, etc., of gold or silver. 8. Silver-plated metal-  
ware. 9. [OF. *plat* platter, orig. flat object.] A shallow, usually  
circular, dish from which food is eaten. 10. Hence: A *plattell*.  
11. A course, served on a single plate. 12. Food and service for one per-  
son at table. 13. A platelike dish used in churches for taking col-  
lections; hence, a collection. 14. The thin under portion of the fore-  
quarter of a beet. See **REF.**, *Illustr.* 15. *Anat. & Zool.* A lamina;  
a scute. 16. *Arch.* A horizontal timber for carrying the trusses of a  
roof or the rafters directly. See **ROOF**, *Illustr.* 17. *Armor*. One of  
the broad metal pieces used in armor; hence (also **plate armor**), armor  
of such plates. 18. *Baseball*. A small five-sided area, enveloping a  
diamond-shaped area one foot square, beside which the batter stands  
and which must be touched by some part of a player on completing a  
run. 19. *Dent*. That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the  
mouth. 20. *Elec.* In an electron tube, the anode or electrode to  
which the electrons flow. It is usually a thin metal plate. 21.  
*Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, etc. 22. *Print*. A page  
of stereotype, electrotypy, or the like, to be printed from. 23. *Rail-  
roads*. A rail; orig. a primitive type of flat rail with raised outer edge  
(plate rail). 24. *Sports*. A prize given to a winner in a contest;  
hence, loosely, a contest, esp. a horse race (plate race), for a prize.

— *v. t.* 1. To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal, me-  
chanically, chemically, or electrically. 2. To arm with armor plate.  
3. *Paper Mfg.* To impart a very high gloss to by pressing tween  
polished metal plates. 4. *Print*. To make a stereotype or ele type  
plate of

**plateau** (plā-tō; Bril. also plāt'ō), *n.*; *pl.-teaus* (-tōz), *AUX*  
(-tōz). [F., fr. OF. *plat* a flat thing.] An elevated tract of d; a  
tableland.

**plate'ful** (plāt'fūl), *n.*; *pl.-fuls* (-fūlz). Enough to fill a plate.

**plate glass**. Fine rolled, ground, and polished sheet glass.

**plate'layer** (plāt'lā-ēr), *n.* *Railroads*. One who lays and maintains  
rails; a tracklayer.

**plate'let** (plāt'lēt; -lēt), *n.* [*Plate* + *-let*.] A minute platelike body;  
specif., *Anat.*, a blood platelet, any of certain colorless disks read-  
ily disintegrated, occurring in the blood of mammals.

**plat'en** (plāt'n), *n.* [F. *plating*, fr. OF. *plate* plate of metal.] 1.  
A flat plate of metal, esp. one that exerts or receives pressure, as the  
part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type. 2.  
The roller of a typewriter.

**plat'er** (plāt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plates. 2. *Horse  
Racing*. A horse that runs chiefly in plate races; hence, an inferior  
race horse. See **PLAT**, *n.*, 20.

**plate rail**. 1. See **PLATE**, *n.*, 19. 2. A rail or narrow shelf along the  
upper part of a wall to hold plates, etc.

**plat'form** (plāt'fōrm), *n.* [F. *plateforma*.] 1. *Obs.* A plan; a  
slogan. 2. A plan of ecclesiastical or religious polity or principles; as,  
the Cambridge platform. 3. A horizontal, generally flat and raised,  
surface; as, a streetcar platform; a run platform; esp., a raised floor-  
ing, stage, or dais, for speakers, performers, etc. 4. A declaration of  
the principles for which a group of persons stand; esp., a declaration  
of principles and policies adopted by a political party. 5. An outsole  
half inch or more thick, made of wood, cork, etc., and usually covered  
with leather, used on a type of shoe (platform shoes).

**platform car**. *Railroads*. A car without permanent raised sides or  
covering; a flatcar.

**plat'i-na** (plāt'ī-nā; plāt'ē-nā), *n.* [Sp. or NL.] *Chem.* Platinum;  
esp., crude native platinum.

**plat'ing** (plāt'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of one that plates. 2. A  
coating of metal plates. 3. A thin coating of metal.

**pla-tin'ic** (plā-tin'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing  
platinum; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a  
higher valence. Cf. **PLATINOUS**.

**plat'in-i-rid'i-um** (plāt'īn-ī-rīd'i-ūm), *n.* [NL.] A natural alloy of  
iridium with platinum and other allied metals, occurring in silver-  
white or grayish metallic grains.

**plat'i-nize** (plāt'ī-nīz), *v. t.* To cover, treat, or combine with platinum.

**plat'i-no-ey-an'ic** (plāt'ī-nō-ē-ān'ik), *adj.* [*Platinum* + *eyanic*.]  
Pert. to designating an acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_4$ , obtained by decomposing  
certain salts of the acid.

**plat'i-no-ey-a-nide** (-ā-ē-ān'id; -nīd), *n.* Also **plat'i-no-ey-a-nid**. *Chem.*  
A salt of platinocyanic acid.

**plat'i-noid** (plāt'ī-nōid), *adj.* [*Platinum* + *-oid*.] Resembling  
platinum. — *n.* An alloy chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for  
forming electrical resistance coils and standards. 2. Any metal allied  
to platinum.

**plat'i-no-type** (-nō-tīp), *n.* *Photog.* A permanent print in plat-  
inum black obtained by use of a platinum salt in the sensitizing solution  
or developer; also, the process.

**plat'i-nous** (plāt'ī-nūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing,  
platinum; specif., designating compounds in which the element has a  
lower valence. Cf. **PLATINIC**.

**plat'i-num** (plāt'ī-nūm; -n-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. earlier *platina*, fr. Sp.  
*platina*, fr. *plata* silver.] 1. A heavy, grayish-white noncorroding  
precious metallic element, malleable and ductile but fusible with dif-  
ficulty, and resistant to most chemicals (dissolves slowly in aqua regia);  
— formerly called also *platina*. Symbol, *Pt*; at. no., 78; at. wt.,  
195.23; sp. gr., 21.45. Melting point, 1765° C., 3191° F. It has a  
high electric resistance, expands slightly on heating, and is used for  
chemical apparatus, as a catalyst, for dental fillings, for jewelry, etc.  
2. A nearly neutral gray, slightly bluish, of medium brilliance. See  
**COLOR**.

**platinum black**. *Chem.* A soft, dull-black powder of metallic plat-  
inum obtained by reduction and precipitation from solutions of its  
salts. It is used as a catalyst.

**platitudinal** (plăt'it-üd), *n.* 1. A quality or state of being dull or insipid; triteness; commonplaceness. 2. A flat, trite, or weak utterance; a dull or stale truism; a commonplace. — **platitudinalness** (plăt'it-üd-näs), *adj.*

**platitudinous** (plăt'it-üd-in-üs), *adj.* 1. To utter platitudes. 2. Platitudinal.

**Platonic love** (plăt'ôn'ik; plăt'), *adj.* Also **Platonic** (plăt'ôn'ik). 1. Of or pert. to Plato or his philosophy. 2. Experiencing or professing no love. — **Platonic ally**, *adv.*

**Platonic year**. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

**Platonism** (plăt'ôn-iz-m), *n.* 1. The philosophy of Plato; esp., his doctrine that actual things are but copies of the ideas (see **IDEA**, 1 b), that these ideas are the objects of true knowledge, and that they can be apprehended by an innate power of the soul, called *remembrance*. 2. = **PLATONIC LOVE**. — **Platonist** (plăt'ôn-ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**Platonic** (plăt'ôn-ik), *v. i. & t.* To make Platonic in character; to conform to Platonism; also, to idealize.

**platoon** (plăt'ôon), *n.* [Fr. *peloton* hall of thread, group of men, *platoon*, fr. *pelote*. See **PELLET**.] 1. A subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, etc., normally commanded by a lieutenant. 2. A set; a coterie. 3. A subdivision of police.

**Plattdeutsch** (plăt'doich), *n.* [G., fr. *platt* flat + *deutsch* German.] The language of North Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated. See **GERMAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**Platter** (plăt'er), *n.* [ME, & A.E. *plater*, fr. OF. *plat*. See **PLATE**, 7.] 1. A large plate or dish for serving meat, etc. 2. A photograph record or an electrical transcription record.

**platy** (plăt'), *plati-* (fr. *platys*). A combining form meaning wide, flat, as in **platycephalous**, **platypterous**, **platypod**, **platyhelminth** (chêl'minth), *n.* [*platy* + Gr. *helminx*, *helminthos*, worm.] Any of a phylum (Platyhelminthes) of soft-bodied, usually much flattened worms, comprising the planarians, flukes, tapeworms, etc.; a flatworm.

**platypus** (plăt'p-üs), *n.*; pl. *-p-üs* (plăt'p-üz; -üz), -*p* (pt). [NL., fr. *platy* + Gr. *pous* foot.] The duckbill.

**platyrrhine** (plăt'ir-in), *adj.* [*platy* + Gr. *rhinos*, *rhinos*, nose.] Having a short broad nose or a high nasal index. — *a* **Platyrrhine** person.

**plaud** (plăt'dit), *n.* [From L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imper. *plaudite* (to applaud).] An applauding, esp. by clapping; a round of applause, figuratively, approval.

**plausible** (plöz'ib-ül), *adj.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy.] 1. Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious. 2. Of persons, apparently trustworthy; fair; using specious arguments. — **plausibility** (plöz'ib-ül-ty), *n.* **plausibleness**, *n.* — **plausibly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Plausible*, *credible*, *colorable*, *specious* mean outwardly acceptable as true or genuine. *Plausible* implies reasonableness at first sight or hearing, though it often adds a hint of a possibility of being deceived, *credible*, though often suggesting plausibility, stresses more clearly worthiness of belief; *colorable* stresses credibility on merely outward grounds, *specious* stresses colorability with always a clear suggestion of dissimulation or fraud.

**plau** (plöz'iv), *adj.* 1. Manifesting praise or approval, applauding. 2. *Obs.* *Plausible*.

**play** (plä), *v. i.* [AS. *plegan*, *plegan*.] 1. To move swiftly, erratically or intermittently, to dart to and fro; flutter; vibrate, as, grasses *play* in the wind. 2. To engage in sport or lively recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; frolic. 3. To trifle; toy; touch lightly; finger; — often followed by *with*. 4. To perform on an instrument of music; hence, of the instrument, to respond to the performer's fingering, bowing, etc.; sound. 5. To contend, or take part, in a game, hence, to gamble. 6. To act; to behave (as specified); as, to *play* fair. 7. To act on or as on the stage, perform. 8. a To move or function freely, esp. within prescribed limits. b To discharge, eject, or fire something, or to be discharged, ejected, or fired, repeatedly or so as to make a stream; as, the fountain *plays* daily. — *v. t.* 1. a To engage in (a game, contest, or the like); as, to *play* baseball. b To pretend to be engaged in or as, esp. for amusement; as, to *play* policeman. 2. To do or execute esp. for amusement, profit or edification; as, to *play* a part or a prank. 3. To bring about; work; effect; as, to *play* havoc. 4. To act or perform (a play); also, to act in the character or part of. 5. a To contend against in or as in a game; also, to use as a contestant in a game. b To wager in a game; stake; also, to wager on, as, to *play* the races. 6. a To perform or execute (music). b To perform music upon. 7. To put in action or motion; actuate; operate; work; ply; also, to keep in action, operation, motion, etc. 8. To act or perform in; as, to *play* the leading themes.

— *n.* 1. a Brisk handling, using, or playing; — chiefly in combination; as, swordplay. b Brisk or nimble motion, alternation, intermittence, or the like; as, a *play* of light. 2. The stage representation of a drama; also, a drama. 3. Exercise or action for amusement or diversion; sport; frolic; also, a game; a particular amusement. 4. Fun, jest; as, he said it in *play*. 5. Gambling; as, to lose a fortune in *play*. 6. The conduct or carrying on of a game; playing or manner of playing. 7. a A particular act, maneuver, or point in play. b Turn to play. 8. Method or manner of doing, esp. dealing; — *Obs.*, except in *fair play* and *loud play*. 9. Action; activity; operation; as, *play* of wit. 10. Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; as, sleeves too tight for *play* of the arms. 11. Abstinence or freedom from work; as, all work and no *play*. — *Syn.* See **RUN**. — *in play*. Games. In position or condition to be legitimately played; — of the ball, etc.

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

|                   |                  |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>playbill</b>   | <b>playfolk</b>  | <b>playmaking</b>  |
| <b>playbook</b>   | <b>playgoer</b>  | <b>playmoner</b>   |
| <b>playbroker</b> | <b>playgoing</b> | <b>playwriting</b> |

**playa** (plä'yä), *n.*; pl. *PLAYAS* (-yäs). [Sp.] *Geol.* The flat-floored bottom of an undrained desert basin.

**playable** (plä'yä-b-ül), *adj.* That can be played.

**playback machine**, or **playback** (plä'yäb'k), *n.* = **TURNTABLE**, 2. **playboy** (plä'yoi'), *n.* *Colloq.* a U.S. A pleasure-seeking profligate. b fr. A buffoon; a tricky person.

**playdown** (plä'doun'), *n.* *Sports, Canada.* One of a series of play-offs, as among the winning teams from different leagues or localities. **played out** (pläd). Performed to the end; also, exhausted; used up. **player** (plä'er), *n.* One who plays; as: a An idler. b One who plays

some (specified) game. c A gambler. d An actor, musician, etc. e A mechanical device for playing a musical instrument; esp., one for a piano, called specif. a *piano player* (a piano containing such a device being known as a *player piano*).

**playful** (plä'f-ül), *adj.* Full of play; sportive; also, humorous. — **playfully**, *adv.* — **playfulness**, *n.*

**playground** (-ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation, esp. by children under supervision.

**playhouse** (-haus'), *n.* [AS. *pleghūs*.] 1. A theater. 2. A house for children to play in; also, a place built for play.

**playing card**. A card used in playing games; specif., any of the cards composing a pack of four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades).

**playing field**. A field for various games as football, cricket, tennis, etc.; in the United States, esp. that part of the field officially marked off for play.

**playmate** (plä'mät'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow. **play-off** (-ôf; -74), *n.* *Sports.* A final contest to determine the winner among competitors, teams, etc., that have previously tied.

**playroom** (-rôom'), *n.* = **RUMPUS ROOM**.

**plaything** (-thing'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy.

**playtime** (-tim'), *n.* Time for play or diversion.

**play (upon) words**. Use of a word or words in a double sense, in a sense different from one already used, or the like; also, an instance of this; a pun.

**playwright** (plä'rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays, a dramatist.

**plaza** (plä'zä; plä'zä; Sp. plä'thā, -sā), *n.* [Sp.] A public square in a city or town; a market place. Cf. 2d **PLACE**.

**plea** (plä), *n.* [OF. *plait*, *plaid*, *plet*, fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion, decision, orig. past part. neut. of *placere* to please.] 1. *Obs. ecc. Scot. Law.* An action or cause in court; a lawsuit. 2. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; an excuse; *apology*. 3. A prayer, appeal, or pleading; as, a *plea* for mercy. 4. *Law.* An allegation; pleading; specif., an allegation of fact, as distinct from a *demurrer*. b In common-law practice, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or, in criminal practice, the accused person's answer to the charge or indictment against him. c In equity practice, a special answer (*special plea*) showing cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred. — *Syn.* See **APOLOGY**.

**pleach** (plēch), *v. t.* [ONF. *pleecher*, corresponding to OF. *pleissier*, *pleissier*, to weave.] To plait; interlace.

**plead** (plēd), *v. t.*; *past & past part.* **PLEADED** (-ēd; -id), *Colloq.* **PLEAD** (plēd) or **PLEID**; *pres. part.* **PLEADING** (plēd'ing). [OF. *plaidier*, fr. L. *placitum*. See **PLEA**.] 1. *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct a cause in a court. 2. To argue for or against a claim; hence, to entreat or appeal earnestly; beg; implore. — *v. i.* 1. *Law.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons; to argue at the bar. 2. To allege or cite in, or by way of, a legal plea; as, to *plead* not guilty. 3. To allege in support, defense, apology, or excuse, as, to *plead* self-defense.

**pleadable** (-ä-b-ül), *adj.* Capable of being lawfully maintained, or of being alleged in defense; or excuse.

**pleader** (-ēr), *n.* 1. *Law.* One who conducts legal pleas, esp. in court, an advocate. 2. An intercessor.

**pleading**, *n.* 1. *Law.* a The acting as an advocate or pleader in a cause; also, the science or art of drawing pleas or of conducting causes as an advocate. b pl. The successive statements, now usually written, by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause and claim, and the defendant his defense, until issue is joined. 2. Advocacy; intercession; entreaty.

**pleasure** (plēz'ürs), *n.* [OF. *plaisance*.] 1. *Archaic & Poetic.* Pleasure; delight. 2. A pleasure ground, typically one attached to a mansion.

**pleasant** (-änt; -nt), *adj.* [OF. *plaisant*, prop. pres. part. See **PLEASE**.] 1. That gives pleasure; pleasing; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather. 2. Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; as, a *pleasant* fellow. — **pleasantly**, *adv.* — **pleasantness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Pleasant*, *pleasing*, *agreeable*, *grateful*, *gratifying*, *welcome* mean highly acceptable to the mind or senses. *Pleasant* usually implies this quality to an object; *pleasing* suggests its effect upon one; *agreeable* implies harmony with one's taste or likings; *grateful* implies the satisfaction or relief afforded by what is pleasing or agreeable; *gratifying* implies the mental pleasure afforded by satisfaction of one's desires, hopes, etc.; *welcome* implies the pleasure given by that which satisfies one's longings.

**pleasantry** (plēz'ür-ry; pläz'ür-nt-), *n.*; pl. *-RIES* (-rīz). 1. An agreeable playfulness in conversation; good-humored banter. 2. A humorous act or speech; a jest.

**please** (plēz), *v. t.* [OF. *plaisir*, fr. L. *placere*.] 1. To afford pleasure or satisfaction; to be agreeable. 2. To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; to be willing; choose; as, do as you *please*. — *v. i.* 1. To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify; — orig. an intransitive use with dative object, as, to *please oneself*, to gratify oneself; *Colloq.*, to do as one likes. 2. To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally, as, so *please* you.

**pleasing** (plēz'ing), *adj.* Giving pleasure; agreeable. — *Syn.* See **PLEASANT**. — **pleasingly**, *adv.*

**pleasurability** (plēz'ür-ä-b-ül), *adj.* Pleasurative; gratifying. — **pleasurability**, *n.* — **pleasurably**, *adv.*

**pleasure** (plēz'ür), *n.* [OF. *plaisir*, *plaisir*.] 1. State of gratification; delight; enjoyment; joy. 2. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying; hence, will; choice; as, what is your *pleasure*? 3. A delight; joy, gratification. 4. Sport; diversion; frivolous or dissipated enjoyment; sensual gratification; — opposed to *self-denial*, etc. **Syn.** *Pleasure*, *delight*, *joy*, *delectation*, *enjoyment*, *fruition* mean the agreeable feeling accompanying the possession or acquisition of what is desired. *Pleasure* more often stresses satisfaction or gratification than visible happiness; *delight* usually reverses this stress; *joy* implies a more deep-rooted, rapturous emotion than either; *delectation* and *enjoyment* imply rather the state of mind of one who takes pleasure, delight, or joy in something, *delectation* more often suggesting amusement or diversion, and *enjoyment* gratification or happiness; *fruition* properly implies pleasure in possession or enjoyment in attainment (the common use of the term as meaning fulfillment or realization is not approved).

— *v. t.* To afford pleasure; to please; gratify. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; delight; *Colloq.*, to seek pleasure.



**pleat** (plēt; cf. PLAIT), *n.* [ME. *pleten*, *v.*] A fold (of cloth, etc.); a pleat (sense 1). — *v. t.* To fold (cloth, etc.); to pleat (sense 1). — **pleat'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**pleb** (plēb), *n.* *Slang.* A plebeian. **b** = **PLEBE**, 2.

**plebe** (plēb), *n.* [F. *plebe*, fr. L. *plebs*.] 1. *Obs.* The Roman plebs; the common people. 2. A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point, and in the naval academy at Annapolis.

**ple-be-lan** (plē-bē-lān; -ān), *adj.* [L. *plebeus*, fr. *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.] Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs; hence, of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common. — **One of the plebs**; a plebeian person. — **ple-be-lan-ism** (-iz-əm), *n.*

**pleb-i-scite** (plē-bī-sī-tē; -sīt; plē-bī-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*, fr. L. *plebiscitum* vote, decree.] A vote or decree of the people on some measure submitted to them by some person or body having the initiative or authority; specif., a vote of the people of some region as to choice of sovereignty.

**plebs** (plēbz), *n. pl.* **PLEBES** (plē-bēz). [L.] 1. *Rom. Hist.* The plebeians as a whole; the lower or secondary class of the people of ancient Rome, originally probably clients of the patrician gentes but later having practically equal political rights. 2. The common people; the populace.

**plec-tog-nath** (plēk-tōg-nāth), *adj.* [Gr. *plektos* twisted + *gnathos* jaw.] *Zool.* Of or pert to a group of fishes (Plectognathi) that includes the fleshes, pullers, triggerfishes, and related kinds, usually having the body covered with bony plates, spines, etc. — **plec-tog-nath**, *n.*

**plec-tron** (plēk-trōn), *n.* = **PLECTRUM**.

**Plectrum** (plēk-trūm), *n. pl.* **PLECTRA** (-trā), **FRUMS** (-trūmz). [L., fr. Gr. *plektron* (trifm) to strike with, fr. *plekein* to strike.] A small thin piece of ivory, metal, etc., used in playing on the lyre and other plucked stringed instruments.

**pled** (plēd). *Colloq. & dial. past & past part.* of **PLEAD**.

**pledge** (plēd), *n.* [OF. *pleye*, *pleye*, *pledge*, guaranty, fr. ML. *plebium*, *plevium*.] 1. *Law* a In early English law, a bail; hostage. b A bailment of a chattel, or object of personal property as security for the satisfaction of a debt or other obligation; also, the contract incidental to such a bailment, as, to give in *pledge*. 2. Something given as a security for the performance of an act and, usually, liable to forfeiture in case of nonperformance; a guaranty. 3. State of being given or held as a guaranty; pawn; — in phrases, as, in *pledge*. 4. An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a toast, a health. 5. A promise or agreement by which one binds oneself to do or forbear something; a promise; specif., *Colloq. U. S.*: a (with the) A promise to abstain from intoxicants. b A promise to join a fraternity or society; also, the person who so promises. — *v. t.* *trans.* (plēd); *plead*; *pledge*. 1. To give as a pledge, to deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn. Specif., to assign as security for the repayment of a loan. 2. To bind by or to give by a pledge; to plight. 3. To give assurance of good will, favor, or the like, by or in drinking; to toast.

**pledge'er** (plēd-ēr), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given.

**pledge'or'** (plēd-ōr'), *n.* *Law.* A pledger.

**pledge'er** (plēd-ēr), *n.* One who pledges anything or anyone.

**pledge'et** (plēd-ēt; -it), *n.* *Med.* A compress for a wound, ulcer, or the like, as to absorb pus.

**ple-gia** (plē-jī-ā), *Also* **ple-gy** (plē-jī), [Gr. *plēgē* stroke.] *Med.* A combinator form used to signify stroke (of paralysis), *paralysis*, *palsy*, as in *hemiplegia*.

**Ple-iad** (plē-i-ād; -ād; plē-i-ād), *n.* Any of the Pleiades

**Ple-iades** (plē-i-ādes; -ādes; plē-i-ādes), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Pleiades*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas, (Alcyone, Celaeno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta). They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal. 2. [*gen.* *PLEIADUM*] *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. Six stars (for names see sense 1) are visible to the average eye, but the telescope reveals many hundreds more.

**plein-air'** (plēn-ā-ēr), *adj.* [F.] Desquinating or pert. to certain schools of painting, esp. to represent effects of outdoor life, esp. of air and light, not observable in the studio. See **IMPRESSIONISM**. — **plein-air'ist**, *n.*

**Ple-i-o-cene** (plē-i-ō-sēn). *Var.* of **PLEISTOCENE**.

**Ple-i-to-cene** (plē-i-tō-sēn), *adj.* [Gr. *pleistos* most + *kaenos* new.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the earlier period (cf. **RECENT**, 3) of the Quaternary division of the Cenozoic era, or the system of rocks formed during this period, — called also *Glacial*. During this period Canada and northern U. S., northern Europe, and northern Asia were largely covered with ice. — **Ple-i-to-cene**, *n.*

**ple-na-ry** (plē-nā-ri; plē-nā-ri), *adj.* [L., *plenarius*, fr. L. *plenus*.] 1. Full; entire; complete; as, *plenary* authority. 2. Fully attended or constituted; including all entitled to be present; — said of an assembly, meeting, etc. — *Syn.* See **FULL**. — **ple-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

**plenary indulgence**. *R. C. Ch.* The remission of the entire temporal punishment due to sin. See **INDULGENCE**.

**ple-nip-o-tent** (plē-nip-ō-tēnt), *adj. & n.* [L., *plenipotens*, fr. L. *plenus* full + *potens*, *entis*, *potent*.] *Rare* Plenipotentiary.

**plen-i-po-tent-i-ary** (plē-nip-ō-tēnt-sī-ēr; -ēr; -sī-ēr), *n. pl.* **-IES** (-iz). [ML. *plenipotentiarius*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; esp. a diplomatic agent having such power. — *adj.* Containing or conferring full power, invested with full power.

**plen-ish** (plēn-ish), *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial.* To fill up; stock.

**plen-i-tude** (plēn-tī-tūd), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *plentitudo*.] 1. State of being filled; fullness. 2. An abundance; a sufficiency.

**plen-to-ous** (plēn-tō-ūs; 58), *adj.* 1. Abundant; copious; plentiful. 2. Yielding abundance; fruitful. — **plen-to-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **plen-to-ous-ness**, *n.*

**plen-ti-ful** (plēn-tī-fūl; -fū), *adj.* 1. Yielding or containing plenty; opulent. 2. Constituting, characterized by, or existing in plenty; copious; ample; as, a *plentiful* harvest. — **plen-ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **plen-ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Plentiful**, **ample**, **abundant**, **copious** mean more than sufficient yet not in excess. **Plentiful** implies a great or rich supply; **ample**, a generous sufficiency to satisfy a definite requirement; **abundant**, an unusually large supply; **copious**, abundance or profusion in the quantity or number of things produced, yielded, used, etc.

**plen-ty** (plēn-tī), *n. pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). [OF. *plēntē*, fr. L. *plentitas*, fr. *plenus* full.] 1. Full supply; abundance. 2. Copiousness or

abundance. — *adj.*; **PLEN-TY-ER** (-tī-ēr), **PLEN-TY-EST**. **Plentiful**; abundant; — used predicatively.

**ple-num** (plē-nūm), *n. pl.* **PLENUMS** (-nūmz), **PLENA** (-nā). [L., *prop.*, neut. of *plenus* full.] 1. A space or all space every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum*. 2. Condition of being filled; fullness. 3. A condition in which the pressure of the air in an enclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. 4. A general or full assembly, esp. a joint assembly of all parts of a legislative or other body. — **ple-num**, *adj.*

**ple'o-mor'phic** (plē'o-mōr'fīk), *adj.* [*pleo* (fr. Gr. *plein* more) + *morphic*.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, occurrence of more than one distinct form, as in the life cycle of certain bacteria and fungi. — **ple'o-mor'phism** (-mōr'fīz-əm), *n.*

**ple'o-nasm** (plē'o-nāz-m), *n.* [L., *pleonasmus*, fr. Gr. *pleonasmus*, fr. *pleonazein* to be more than enough, abound, fr. *pleon*, neut. of *pleon*, *pleon*, more, compar. of *poly* much.] *Gram. & Rhet.* Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; also, a case of this, or the redundant word or expression. — **ple'o-nas'tio** (-nās'tīk), *adj.* — **ple'o-nas'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**ple'o-pod** (plē'o-pōd), *n.* [Gr. *pleon*, pres. part. of *plein* to swim + *-pod*.] *Zool.* One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean.

**ple'si-o-saur'** (plē'sī-ō-sōr'), *n.* [Gr. *plesios* near, close + *saur* a lizard.] *Paleontol.* One of a suborder (Plesiosauria or Plesiosaurs) of marine reptiles of the Mesozoic.

**ple'si-o-sau'rus** (-sō'rūs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleontol.* Any of a genus (*Plesiosaurus*) of plesiosaurs, having a very long neck, a small head, and all four limbs developed as paddles for swimming.

**pleth'o-ra** (plēth'o-rā;  *seldom* plē-thō'rā), *n.* [ML., fr. Gr. *plēthōrē*, fr. *plēthōrē* to be full.] 1. *Med.* A morbid condition characterized by excess of blood in the body. 2. State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

**ple-thor'ic** (plē-thōr'īk; plē-thō'rīk), *adj.* 1. Characterized by plethoria; as, a *plethoric* constitution. 2. Overfull, turged; bombastic; as, *plethoric* phrases. — **ple-thor'i-cal-ly** (plē-thōr'tī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**pleu'ra** (plēu'rā; 114), *n. pl.* **PLEURAE** (-ē). [ML., fr. Gr. *pleura* a rib, the side.] *Anat. & Zool.* The delicate serous membrane lining each half of the thorax of mammals and folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side. — **pleu'ral** (-āl), *adj.*

**pleu'ri-sy** (plēu'rī-sī; 114), *n.* [OF. *pleuritis*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *pleuritis*, fr. *pleura* rib, side.] *Med.* Inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, painful and difficult respiration, cough, and exudation into the pleural cavity. — **pleu'ri-tic** (plēu'rī-tīk), *adj.*

**pleurisy root**. The butterfly weed *Asclepias tuberosa*; also, its root, used as a remedy for pleuritic affections.

**pleu-ro** (*pron. varies between* plēu'rō and plēu'rō; 114), *pleu-* [Gr. *pleura* rib, side.] A combining form used to denote *relation to a side*; specif., *connection with, or situation in or near, the pleura*, as in *pleu-ro-to-my*, *pleu-ro-tō-my*. *Pleuro-* denotes also *pleural* and as in *pleu-ro-peri-car-di-al*, *pleu-ro-peri-to-neal*.

**pleu-ro-dont** (plēu'rō-dōnt; 114), *adj.* [*pleu-* + *-dont*.] *Zool.* A consolidated with the inner surface of the alveolar ridge without sockets; — said of teeth. b Having pleurodont teeth; — opposed to *acrodont*. — *n.* A pleurodont animal.

**pleu-ro-pneu-mo-ni-a** (-nō-mō-nī-ā; 58), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A combination of pleurisy and pneumonia.

**plex'i-form** (plēk'sī-fōrm), *adj.* [*plexus* + *-form*.] Like a network, or plexus; complicated.

**plex-im'e-ter** (plēk-sīm-ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *plēxin* stroke + *-meter*.] *Med.* A small, hard, flat plate, as of ivory, placed on the body to receive the blow in percussion.

**plex'us** (plēk'sūs), *n. pl.* **PLEXUSES** (-ēz, -īz), **PLXUS** [L., a twining, braid, fr. *plectere*, *plectum*, to twine, braid.] 1. *Anat.* A network, esp. of interlacing blood vessels or nerves. (cf. **SOLAR PLEXUS**). 2. An interwoven combination of parts in a structure; a network, as, a *plexus* of mutual rights.

**pli'a-ble** (plī-ā-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend.] 1. Flexible; pliant. 2. Flexible in disposition or character; easily influenced. — *Syn.* See **PLASTIC**. — **pli'a-bil-i-ty** (-bīl-tī), *n.* — **pli'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pli'a-bly**, *adv.*

**pli'ant** (plī-ānt), *adj.* [OF. pres. part. of *plier* to bend. See **PLY**.] 1. Bending; flexible; pliable. Also, easily influenced; compliant. 2. Favorable to yielding; as, Othello chose "a *pliant* hour" to woo Desdemona. 3. Capable of adaptation; as, a *pliant* style. — *Syn.* See **PLASTIC**. — **pli'an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* — **pli'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **pli'ant-ness**, *n.*

**pli'ca** (plī-kā), *n. pl.* **-CAE** (-sē). [ML., a fold, fr. L. *plicare* to fold.] 1. *Med.* A disease (called also *pli-ca po-lon'i-ca* [pō-lon'tī-kā]) of the hair in which it becomes twisted and matted together. 2. A fold or folded part; a bend, as a fold of skin.

**pli'cate** (plī-kāt), **pli'cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd; -īd), *adj.* [L. *plicatus*, past part. of *plicare* to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *pliate* leaf. — **pli'cate-ly**, *adv.* — **pli'cate-ness**, *n.*

**pli-ca'tion** (plī-kā'tī-ōn; plī-kā), *n.* Also **pli'ca-ture** (plī-kā-tū-r), 1. Act of folding, or state of being folded. 2. A fold.

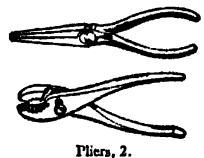
**pli'er** (plī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plies. 2. *pl.*, *some-times* construed as *sing.* Small pliers with long jaws, used for bending or cutting wire, for hanging small objects, etc.

**plight** (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plīt* condition, state, prop., a folding; for *plet*, fr. OF. *plet*, earlier *plet*.] Condition; state; — now usually qualified as *bad*. — *Syn.* See **PREDICAMENT**.

**plight**, *n.* [AS. *plīt* danger.] *Now Rare.* Pledge (under penalty); engagement. — *v. t.* 1. To put in danger of forfeiture; to engage; as, to *plight* faith. 2. To bind by a pledge; promise; betroth. — **plight'er**, *n.*

**Plim'soll**, or **Plim'soll's mark** (plīm's'āl, -sōl; -s'āl, -sōlz). *Naut.* The load line (see **LOAD LINE**) on the sides of all British merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of submergence allowed by law; — from Samuel Plimsoll by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured.

**plinth** (plīnth), *n.* [L. *plinthus*, fr. Gr. *plinthos* brick, plinth.] 1. *Arch.* A The lowest member of a base; a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom. See **BASE**. *Illustr.* b A course of stones forming a continuous plinth; — called also *plinth course*. 2. A block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.



Pliers, 2.



**Pliocene** (plī'ō-sēn), *adj.* [Gr. *pleiōn* more + *kainos* recent.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the latest period of the Tertiary division of the Cenozoic era, or the system of rocks formed during this period. — **PLIO-CENE**, *n.*

**Pliofilm** (plī'ō-film), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a glossy, moisture-proof membrane made of rubber hydrochloride and used for making raincoats, packaging material, fruit wrapping, and the like.

**plie/kie, plie/sky** (plī'skī), *n. Scot.* A trick. — *adj.* Mischievous.

**plod** (plɒd), *v. i.*: **PLOD'DED**; **PLOD'DING**. 1. To walk heavily; to trudge. 2. To work laboriously and monotonously; to toil; to drudge. — *v. t.* To walk slowly or heavily along; to make (one's way) thus. — *v. i.* Act or period of plodding. — **plod'der** (-ēr), *n.* — **plod'ding-ly**, *adv.*

**-ploid** (-ploīd), *Biol.* A combining form, Greek *-ploos*, meaning *fold + oid*, used in cytology and genetics to denote, in adjectives and nouns, possessing the basic (haploid) number of chromosomes characteristic of a given group (plant or animal), as in *diploid*, *triploid*, etc. Corresponding nouns denoting the condition are formed in *-ploidy* (plōī'dī).

**plop** (plɒp), *v. i. & t.*: **PLOPPED** (plɒpt); **PLOPPING**. [Imitative.] To fall, drop, or move suddenly, as on water, with a sound suggestive of the word *plop*. — **plop**, *n.*

**plo/sion** (plō'shūn), *n. Phonet.* Explosion.

**plo/sive** (plō'sīv), *adj. & n. Phonet.* Explosive.

**plot** (plɒt), *v. i.*: **ME** *plot, plote*, *n.* A piece of ground, prob. fr. *plat, platte*. 1. A small area of ground; a plot. 2. Chiefly *U.S.* A ground plan, as of a building or area; a diagram. 3. Any secret scheme or plan, usually evil, a conspiracy, intrigue. 4. The plan or main story of a literary composition, as a play, novel, or poem.

**Myth.** (1) See **PLAN**.

(2) **Plot, intrigue, machination, conspiracy, cabal** mean a plan devised to entrap others. **Plot** implies careful planning of details and an evil or treacherous intent; **intrigue**, an attempt to gain one's ends by maneuvering and clandestine means; **machination**, a continuing of advances, inquiries, or evils; **conspiracy**, a plot involving many devisers or agents and, usually, a treasonable intent; **cabal**, an intrigue that is also a conspiracy.

— *v. t.*: **PLOT'TED**; **PLOT'TING**. 1. To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something). 2. Specif.: To locate and mark (a point), as on paper, ruled into small squares (**plotting paper**, or graph paper), by means of its coordinates; to make (a curve) by marking out a number of points in this way, hence, to represent graphically (a mathematical equation) by means of a curve so constructed. 3. To scheme; to contrive, esp. secretly. — *v. i.* To form a plot; to conspire.

**plot'tage** (plɒt'ɪt), *n.* The area included in a plot of land.

**plot'ter** (plɒt'ɪt), *n.* One who plots, esp., a conspirator.

**plough** (pləʊ), *plough'er*, *etc.* Vars. of *plow*, *etc.*

**plow'er** (pləʊ'ɛr, in *U.S.* also plō'vɛr), *n.* See **PIRICAL**, Note 3. [OF. *plowier*, prop. the rain bird, fr. *l. pluvia* rain.] 1. Any of certain shore-inhabiting birds (family Charadriidae) which differ from the sandpipers in the short bill and in their usually stouter build. See **KILLDEER**. 2. Any of various other allied birds, as the turnstone, called **clucken plowier**, and various sandpipers.

**plow, plough** (pləʊ), *n.* [Late AS. *plōh*.] 1. An implement used to cut, lift, invert, and partly pulverize soil. See **ILLUSTR.** 2. Any of various devices operating like a plow. 3. *Scap.* Astron. Charles's Wain, or the Tupper, sometimes, the constellation Ursa Major. See **URSA MAJOR**, **ILLUSTR.**

— *v. t.* 1. To turn up, break up, or trench, with a plow; to till with or as with a plow. 2. To make grooves or ridges in, to furrow. 3. To move, cut, or cleave through; as, ships that *plow* the sea, to *plow* one's way through a crowd. 4. [Spelled **plough**.] *Eng. Univ. Slang.* To pluck (sense 6). — *v. i.*

1. To use a plow, to till with a plow; also, to admit of plowing; as, the field *plows* hard. 2. To go, move, or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil; to proceed laboriously. — **plow'er**, **plough'er** (-ɛr), *n.* — **plow'boy**, **plough'boy** (-boɪ), *n.* — **plow'-man**, **plough'-man** (-mən), *n.*

**plow/share, plough/share** (-ʃɛr), *n.* Agric. *March.* That part of a moldboard plow which cuts the furrow. See **PIOW**, **ILLUSTR.**

**ploy** (plɔɪ), *v. i.*: **MIL.** To diminish front; esp., to form a column from a line. — **play'ment**, *n.*

**play, n.** Chiefly *Scot.* A pastime, sport, escapade.

**pluck** (plʌk), *v. t.* [AS. *pluccian*.] 1. To pull or pick off or out; to pick. 2. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of, as, to *pluck* a fowl. 3. To pull; drag; — *with out, off, from, down, asunder*, *etc.* 4. To jerk; to twist; hence, to make (a musical string) sound by such action; to twang. 5. *Slang.* To rob; fleece. 6. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.* To reject (esp. a candidate for a degree) as for failure to pass in an examination. — *v. i.* To make a motion of sharp pulling or twitching; to tug; — *usually with at*. — *n.* 1. A pull, tugging, etc. 2. The heart, liver, lungs, and windpipe of an animal killed for food. 3. Spirit; courage; resolution. — **Syn.** See **VALIITUDE**. — **pluck'er** (-ɛr), *n.*

**pluck'y** (-ɪ), *adj.*: **PLUCK'Y-ER** (-ɛr); **PLUCK'Y-EST**. Having or marked by pluck or courage; courageous; brave. — **pluck'y-ly**, *adv.* — **pluck'-iness**, *n.*

**plug** (plʌg), *n.* [MD. *plugga* (D. *plug*).] 1. Any piece used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple. 2. *Slang.* Something inferior; as, a *U.S.* A worn-out horse; a jade. 3. A plugged coin. 4. An inferior operator. 5. Short for **PLUG BAY**, *etc.* 6. A male fitting for making electrical connections by insertion in a receptacle or body. 7. A spark plug. 8. A device for connecting electric wires to a jack. 9. The discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from water mains (called specif. **fireplug**, or **water plug**). 10. In a cylinder lock, the cylindrical piece containing the keyhole and rotated by the key. See **LOCK**, **ILLUSTR.** 11. A flat oblong cake of tobacco. 12. Chiefly *Colloq.* A persistent advertisement or favorable publicity.

**Radio.** A bit of advertising material inserted into a radio program.

— *v. t.*: **PLUGGED** (plʌgd); **PLUG'GING**. 1. To stop, make tight, or secure by means of a plug; to insert a plug in; — *often with up*. 2. *Slang.* a. To hit with a bullet; shoot. b. To strike with the fist; to punch. 3. Chiefly *Colloq.* To advertise or publicize insistently.

— *v. i.* *Slang.* a. To keep doggedly at work or in action; to plod. b.

To fire shots; to shoot. — **plug in.** *Elec.* To establish a circuit by inserting a plug. — **plug'ger**, *n.*

**plug hat.** *Slang.* A top hat.

**plug-ugly** (plʌg'ʊgli; -tʊ), *n.* *Slang, U.S.* A type of city rowdy, ruffian, or disorderly tough.

**plum** (plʌm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. LL, fr. *l. prunum*, pl. *pruna*, fr. Gr. *prounon*, fr. *proumān*.] 1. The fruit of any of various species of trees (genus *Prunus*) of the peach family and allied to the cherries; also, the tree which bears this fruit. The plum is a drupe, larger than the cherry and with an oblong stone. 2. Any of various unrelated trees having an edible plumlike fruit; also, the fruit itself. 3. A raisin, when used in puddings, *etc.* 4. Something like a plum, as in taste or sweetness; as, a *sugarplum*; also, short for **SUGARPLUM**. 5. *Slang, Eng.* The sum of £100,000 sterling; also, formerly, a person possessing it. 6. A color like that of some plums, blue red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. See **COLOR**. 7. A good or choice thing of its kind.

**plum'age** (plʌm'ɪdʒ; 114), *n.* [OF., fr. *plume*, a feather.] The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

**plum'mate** (plʌm'mæt), *adj.* [L. *plumatus* feathered.] *Zool.* Like plumage; — said of hairs, antennae, *etc.*

**plumb** (plʌm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, fr. *l. plumbum* lead.] 1. A weight of lead, attached to a line and used by builders, *etc.*, to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet. 2. A weighting lead, or plummet, as a mariner's sounding lead, *etc.* See **SOUNDING LINE**, **ILLUSTR.** — *out of, or off, plumb*. Not vertical or true.

— *adj.* Also **plumb**. 1. Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb, vertical, as, the wall is *plumb*. 2. *Colloq.* Downright; absolute. — **Syn.** See **VERTICAL**.

— *adv.* Also **plumb**. 1. In a plumb direction; vertically. 2. Directly; exactly; also, immediately. 3. *Colloq., U.S.* Completely; absolutely; as, he is *plumb* crazy.

— *v. t.* 1. To sound with a plumb; hence, to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, *etc.*, of, fathom. 2. To seal with lead. 3. To test by a plumb line; as, to *plumb* a wall. 4. To work upon (something) as a plumber.

**plumb-bag'gious** (plʌm-bæg'i-nəs), *adj.* Resembling, consisting of, or containing plumbago.

**plumb-ba'go** (plʌm-bæg'o), *n.*: **pl. -gos** (-gōz). [L., a kind of lead ore, fr. *plumbum* lead.] 1. Graphite. 2. Any of a genus (*Plumbago*) of woody plants, widely distributed in the tropics, having alternate leaves and blue and white flowers in spikes.

**plumb bob.** The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

**plumb'be-ous** (plʌm'bē-əs), *adj.* [L. *plumbeus*.] Consisting of, or resembling, lead, leaden.

**plumb'er** (plʌm'bɛr), *n.* [F. *plombier*. See **PLUMB**.] *Oriz.* a worker in lead; now, an artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, *etc.*; esp., one who fits and repairs water and gas pipes, cisterns, water closets, *etc.*

**plumb'ery** (-ɪ), *n.*: **pl. -eries** (-ɪrɪz). The business or work of a plumber; plumbing.

**plumb'ble** (plʌm'blɪ), *adj.* [From **PLUMBUM**.] Pertaining to, or containing, lead, specif., *Chem.*, designating compounds in which lead has a relatively high valence.

**plumb'ble'rous** (plʌm'blɪ'fɛr-əs), *adj.* [Plumbum + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing lead.

**plumb'ing** (plʌm'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. Act of using a plumb. 2. A plumber's occupation or trade, also, plumber's work.

**plumb'ism** (plʌm'bɪz'm), *n.* [From **PLUMBUM**.] *Med.* Lead poisoning.

**plumb line.** a. A line or cord having at one end a weight (*plumb bob*) used to determine verticality. b. A vertical line. c. A sounding line.

**plumb'ous** (plʌm'həs), *adj.* [L. *plumboeus* full of lead.] Pertaining to, or containing, lead, specif., *Chem.*, designating compounds in which lead has a low valence.

**plumb rule.** A narrow board with a plumb line and bob, used by builders and carpenters.

**plumb'bum** (plʌm'bʌm), *n.* [L. See **PLUMB**.] Lead.

**plumb duff.** A plain flour pudding containing raisins or currants, boiled in a bag.

**plume** (plʌm; 114), *n.* [OF., fr. *l. pluma*.] 1. A feather; — *now* chiefly *Poetic*, *etc.* specif.: A long handsome feather, also, an ornamental tuft of feathers. 2. Plumage, esp. downy feathers. 3. A feather, tuft of hair, or the like, esp. when worn as an ornament, as on a helmet. 4. A token of honor or prowess; a prize. 5. *Bot.* Any plumose appendage, as the pappus of a dandelion. — *v. t.* 1. To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage. 2. a. To dress the feathers of (itself); — *said of a bird*. b. To adorn (oneself) with or as with plumes; hence, to pride or congratulate, — *used reflexively*; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill. 3. To preen.

**plume'let** (plʌm'let; -lɪt), *n.* A small plume.

**plum'met** (plʌm'mɛt; -ɪt), *n.* [OF. *plommēt*, fr. *plom* lead.] 1. A plumb bob; also, a plumb rule, hence, a test or criterion. 2. Something that weighs down or depresses; a weight. — *v. t.* To drop or plunge straight down.

**plum'mose** (plʌm'mōs), *adj.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] 1. Having feathers or plumes; feathered. 2. Feathery; plumelike. — **plum'mose-ly**, *adv.* — **plum'mos'ly** (plʌm'mōs'li; 114), *n.*

**plump** (plʌmp), *n.* *Archaic & Dial.* A cluster; flock.

**plump, adj.** [MD. *plump*, M.G. *plump*, *oriz.*, falling, heavy, clumsy.] Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become plump. — **plump'y**, *adv.* — **plump'ness**, *n.*

**plump, v. i.** [MD. *plumpen*, M.G. *plumpen*, of imitative origin.] To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; to come or go plump. — *v. t.* 1. To drop, cast, or plunge all at once or suddenly and heavily. 2. To blurt (out), as an opinion. — *n.* *Colloq.* A sudden plunge or heavy fall, also, the sound made by such a fall. — *adv.* 1. With a sudden or heavy drop. 2. Straight down; vertically. 3. Directly; bluntly. — *adj.* Blunt; direct; unqualified.

**plump'er** (plʌmp'ɛr), *n.* One that swells out something; esp., something carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

**plump'et**, *n.* 1. A sudden heavy fall. 2. A vote or votes given to one candidate only when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office. 3. *Slang.* a. A heavy blow. b. A downright lie.

**plum pudding.** A pudding containing plums; specif., a pudding of flour or bread crumbs, raisins, currants, and other fruits, suet, eggs, spices, *etc.*, often boiled in a bag or cloth.



**pneu-mo-** (nū'mō; p'nū'mō; 88). = **pneumo-**.

**pneu-mo-ha-cil-lis** (-bā-sil'is, n.; pl. -li (-l)). [NL., fr. *pneumo- + bacillus*.] *Bacteriol.* A bacterium associated with pneumonia and other respiratory inflammations.

**pneu-mo-oc-cous** (kō'kōs, n.; pl. -occi (-ē)). [NL. See **pneumo-**; *coccus*.] *Bacteriol.* The bacterium (*Diplococcus pneumoniae*, syn. *Streptococcus lanceolatus*) which causes lobar pneumonia.

**pneu-mo-oc-cal** (-kō'kāl), **pneu-mo-oc-clo** (-sīk), **pneu-mo-oc-cous** (-sīs), *adj.*  
**pneu-mo-oc-ni-o-sis** (-kō'nī'shīs), n.; pl. -oses (-ēz). [NL., fr. *pneumo- + Gr. kōnia* dust + *-osis*.] *Med.* Disease of the lungs caused by the habitual inhalation of minute mineral or metallic particles.

**pneu-mo-dy-nam-ic** (-dī-nām'ik; -dl-), n.; see -ics. *Pneumatics.*  
**pneu-mo-gas-tric** (gās'trīk), *adj.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; designating or pertaining to the vagus. — *n.* The vagus.

**pneu-mo-graph** (nū'mō-graf; p'nū'; 9), n. [*pneumo- + -graph*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax in respiration.

**pneu-mo-ni-a** (nū'mō'nī-ā; 58), n. [NL., fr. *Gr. pneumonē*, fr. *pneumon*, pl. *pneumones* the lungs.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs with exudation into the lung tissue and solidification of the tissue. *lobar, or croupous, pneumonia* involves all or the greater part of a lobe of the lung. In *bronchial, catarrhal, or lobular pneumonia*, commonly called *bronchopneumonia*, the consolidation of tissue is restricted to the lobules adjacent to the small bronchi.

**pneu-mon-ic** (-mō'nīk), *adj.* *a* Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. *b* Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

**pneu-mo-no-** (nū'mō-nō; p'nū'mō-nō; 88), **pneumon-**. [Gr. *pneumon*. See **pneumonia**.] A combining form denoting *lung*, as in **pneu-mo-no-to-my** (see **-tomy**).

**pneu-mo-tho-rax** (nū'mō-thō'rāks; p'nū'), n. *Med.* A state in which air or other gas is present in the pleural cavity. When occurring naturally, it is called *spontaneous pneumothorax*; when induced therapeutically to collapse the lung, as in tuberculosis, *artificial pneumothorax*.

**po-a-cous** (pō-ā'shūs), *adj.* [Gr. *poa* grass.] *Bot.* Belonging to the grass family (Poaceae). See **GRASS**.

**poach** (pōch), *v. t.* [*OF pocher* to place in a pocket, hence, to poach eggs, fr. *pocher* pocket, pouch.] To cook in boiling water, or the like, until cooked, as, a *poached egg*.

**poach, v. t.** [*MF. pocher* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, fr. *L.G. poken* to poke.] 1. To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs; to make holes in (soft ground) by trampling. 2. To reduce to a uniform consistency, as clay, by mixing thoroughly with water. 3. To trespass on, esp. for game or fish, to take, as game or fish, by illegal methods. — *v. i.* 1. To sink into mud or mire while walking. 2. To become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on; as, the ground *poached* badly. 3. To trespass for something, esp. game or fish, to kill or destroy game illegally.

**poacher** (pōch'ēr), n. One who poaches for game.  
**poachard** (pōch'ard; also pō'kard, pōch'erd, pō'k), n.; see **PLURAL, Note, 3**. A common Old World duck (*Nyroca forina*) related to the *ail* of America.

**pock** (pōk), n. [*AS. pocc, poc*.] *Med.* A pustule or spot on the skin, as in smallpox, a *pockmark*.

**pock** Scot. var. of **pock**, a bag.

**pock-et** (pōk'ēt; 19), n. [*AF. pokete*, dim. of *ONE. poke, poque*, bag, pouch.] 1. A bag or pouch carried by a person, esp., a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles, as money, hence, purse, money. 2. Any place suggestive of a pocket; specif.: *a* A bin for storing coal, grain, etc. *b* An air pocket. *c* A cavity where foreign substance has collected or can collect. 3. *Billiards & Pool* Any of the bags or pouches at the corners or sides of the table. 4. *Mining.* A cavity containing gold or other mineral or water, also, a small body of ore. 5. *Naut.* A place for a spur or the like, made by sewing a strip of canvas on a sail. 6. *Racing Slang.* The position of a contestant hemmed in by others.

— *v. t.* 1. To put, enclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket. 2. To receive (an allusion, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment, to conceal or suppress, as pride or anger. 3. To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. 4. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into a pocket of the table. 5. *Politics. U.S.* To retain (a bill) unsigned until after Congress or the Legislature has adjourned; — said of the president and some state governors. 6. *Racing Slang.* To put (a contestant) into a pocket.

— *adj.* 1. Suitable, as in size, shape, etc., for carrying in the pocket; as, a *pocket edition*. 2. Carried in or paid from one's own pocket or pocketbook, esp. for incidentals; as, *pocket money*.

**pocket battleship.** A small battleship built so as to come within treaty limitations of tonnage and armament.

**pocket-book** (pōk'ēt-bōok; pōk'ēt), n. A small case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; sometimes, a purse; hence, *money, financial resources*.

**pocket borough.** *Chiefly Brit.* A borough whose right of representation is controlled by a single person or family.

**pock-et-knife** (-nīf), n.; pl. -KNIVES (-nīvz). A knife with folding blades, to be carried in the pocket; a jackknife, penknife, or clasp knife. See **KNIFE, Illustr.**

**pocket money.** Money for small personal expenses.

**pocket veto.** The retention by the president of the United States of a bill unsigned under such conditions that it does not become a law.

**pock-mark** (pōk'mārk), n. A mark or pit due to smallpox. — **pock-marked** (-mārk't), *adj.*

**poco** (pōkō), *adj.* [It.] Little. — *adv.* Somewhat; slightly; — chiefly, *Musical*, in directions. — *n.* A little.

**poco a poco** (pōkō a pōkō). [It.] Little by little.

**po-co-o-ru-ant** (pōkō-kō-rū-ānt; kō-rū-ānt), *adj.* [It. *poco en rancia*.] Literally, caring little; hence, careless, indifferent; nonchalant. — *n.* A poccureant person; a trifler. — **po-co-o-ru-ant-ism** (-iz'm), **po-co-o-ru-ant-ism** (kō-rū-ānt'iz'm), *n.*

**pod** (pōd), *n.* A number of animals clustered together; a school, as of seals and whales; of birds, a flock.

**pod, n. Mech.** *a* The bit socket in a brace. *b* The straight groove or channel in the barrel of a certain kind (*pod auger*) of auger. See **Auger, Illustr.**

**pod, n.** [Origin uncert.] *Bot.* Any dry deliquescent seed vessel; specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean. — *v. i.*: **pod'd**; **pod'ing**. 1. To produce pods. 2. To swell or fill out like a pea.

**-pod** (-pōd). Also, **-pod** (-pōd). [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] A combining form meaning *footed*, used to denote in adjectives and nouns (one) having (such or so many) feet.

**-poda**. [NL. See **pod**.] *Zool.* A combining form denoting creatures having (so many or such) feet, used in names of phyla, orders, classes, etc., as in *Artiopoda*, which correspond to adjectives ending in *-podous*.

**po-dag'ra** (pō-dā'grā; pōd'ā-grā), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. podagra*, fr. *pous, podos*, foot + *agra* a catchinnu.] *Med.* Gout.

**po-des'ta'** (pō-dēs-tā'; pō-dēs'tā), *n.* [It. *podestà*, fr. *L. potestas* power, magistracy.] In Italy, any of several public officers; specif.: *a* *Chief*. A chief magistrate in medieval times, with wide powers. *b* A subordinate magistrate in some towns. *c* Under the Fascist government, a chief executive of a commune (except Rome and Naples).

**podg'y** (pōd'gī), *adj.*: **podg'y-ker** (-fēr); **podg'y-est**. Fat and short; bulky. — **podg'y-ness**, *n.*

**po-dia-try** (pō-dī-ā-trī), *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot + *-iatry*.] *Med.* The study and treatment of disorders of the foot. — **po-dī-a-trist** (-trīst), *n.*

**po-di-um** (pō-dī-ūm), *n.*: pl. **PODIA** (ā). [L., fr. *Gr. podion*, dim. of *pous, podos*, foot.] 1. *Arch.* A low wall serving as a foundation or terrace wall. In *Archæol.*, esp.: *a* The dwarf wall around the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. *b* The masonry under the stylobute of a temple. 2. A dais, as for an orchestra conductor.

**-po-dī-um** (-pō-dī-ūm) [NL. See **podium**.] A combining form meaning a *footlike part*, as in *monopodium*.

**pod'o-phyll'in** (pōd'ō-fīl'in), *n.* [From *Podophyllum*, generic name of the May apple, fr. *Gr. pous, podos*, foot + *phylon* leaf.] A bitter purgative resin extracted from the rootstock of the May apple.

**-podous**. [Gr. *pous, podos*, foot.] A combining form meaning *footed*, used chiefly in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-poda*.

**pod'sol** (pōd'sōl), **pod'zol** (-zōl), *n.* [Russ., salting, saltiness, ult. fr. *sl.* salt.] White or gray ashlike soil, typically occurring in northern Russia. — **pod'sol'ic** (pōd'sōl'ik), **pod'zol'ic** (zōl'ik), *adj.*

**Pod'dunk** (pōd'dŭnk), *n.* *U.S.* An imaginary small town taken as typical of placid dullness and lack of contact with the progress of the world.

**po'em** (pō'em; 19), *n.* [*F. poème*, fr. *L. poema*, fr. *Gr. poima*, *poimema*, fr. *poiein*, *poiein*, to make, compose, write, especially in verse.] 1. A composition in verse, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry, — opposed to *prose*. 2. Any composition marked by qualities ascribed to poetry, as elevation or beauty.

**po-e-nol'o-gy** (pō-nōl'ō-jī). Var. of **POETROLOGY**.

**po'o-sy** (pō-ēs'tī; -zī), *n.* [*OF. poëme*, fr. *L. poema*, fr. *Gr. poimēs*.] 1. *Poetics.* Poetic works collectively; also, a poem. 2. *Archæol.* Poetry as one of the arts; poetic writing in theory or in practice. 3. *Hist.* A short motto, as on a ring.

**po'et** (pō'ēt; 19), *n.* [*OF. poete*, fr. *L. poëta*, fr. *Gr. poietēs*.] 1. One who makes or composes verses; specif., a composer of poetry; a writer of poems. 2. One endowed with great imaginative, emotional, or intuitive power and capable of expressing his conceptions, passion, or intuitions in appropriate language. — **po'et-ess**, *n.*

**po'e-ta na'sol-tur, non lit** (pō-ē-tā nās'tēr, nōn lit). [L.] The poet is born, not made.

**po'et-as'ter** (pō-ē-tās'tēr; pō-ē-tās'tēr; -tēr), *n.* [NL. See **2d -ASTER**.] A versifier rather than a true poet.

**po-et'ic** (pō-ēt'ik), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or according to the practice of a poet or poets; befitting a poet; as, *poetic inspiration*. 2. Of, pertaining to, peculiar or proper to, or in the nature or manner of poetry; as, *poetic diction*. 3. Written or composed in verse; as, *poetic works*.

**po-et'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Poetic. 2. Beyond or above the truth of history or nature; fictitious; idealized; also, of writers, fanciful; highly imaginative.

**po-et'i-cal-ly, adv.** of **POETIC, POETICAL**.  
**poetic, or poetical, justice.** The effective operation of justice with due punishing of vice and due reward of virtue; — so named by Thomas Rymer (1678) who held that the poet should observe the constant order or law of nature and of Providence.

**poetic license.** See **LICENSÉ, n. 3**.

**po-et'ics** (pō-ēt'iks), *n.*: see -ics. Also **po-et'ic** (īk). A treatise on poetry as an art, a theory of poetry; sometimes, specif., versification as a subject of study.

**po'et-ize** (pō-ēt-īz; pō-ēt-ī), *v. t.* 1. To make or compose poetry. — *v. i.* To make poetical, to give a poetic character to. — **po-et-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**poet laureate**; *pl.* **POETS LAUREATE**. 1. *Orig.* a poet worthy of bearing the Muses' crown of laurel. 2. In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions. 3. One popularly regarded by a locality or country as its most eminent poet.

**po'et-ry** (pō-ēt-rī; pō-ēt-), *n.* [*OF. poëterie, poëtrie*, fr. *ML. poetria*. See **POET**.] 1. The art or work of poets; the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion, the language being rhythmical, usually metrical, and adapted to arouse the feelings and imagination; metrical composition; also, poetical writings; poems collectively; verse. 2. Something poetical; poetical quality, spirit, etc.

**po-g-a-mog'gan** (pō-gā-mōg'gan), *n.* [*Of Algonquian origin*.] A club, used by Indians of the Great Lakes and Plains regions as a weapon or for ceremonial purposes.

**po-go-ni-a** (pō-gō-nī-ā; 58), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. pōgon* beard.] *Bot.* A genus (*Pogonia*) of terrestrial orchids of the North Temperate Zone, including the snake-mouth. They have terminal solitary flowers with a crested lip.

**po-g'o-nip** (pō-g'ō-nīp), *n.* [*Paizite*.] *Western U.S.* A dense winter fog, containing frozen particles, formed in the deep valleys of the Sierra Nevada.

**po-grom'** (pō-grōm'; pō-grām; pō-grām), *n.* [Russ., devastation.] An organized massacre of helpless people, as orig. of Jews in Russia.

**po'gy** (pō'gī; pōg'ī), *n.*: pl. -gies (-gīz). The menhaden.

**po'i** (pō-ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian food prepared from the taro root pounded to a paste and allowed to ferment.

**-poietic** (-poi-ē'tik). [Gr. *poiōtikos*, fr. *poiōn* to make.] A combining form meaning making, used to denote productive, formative, as in hematopoietic.

**poignancy** (poi'nyān-sē; -nān-sē), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sēz). Quality or state of being poignant, a poignant instance.

**poignant** (-yān; -ān), *adj.* [OF., pres. part. of *poindre* to sting, fr. *L. pungere*.] 1. Keen; piercingly effective; also, pungent. 2. Painfully moving; affecting; touching. — *Syn.* See PUNGENT, MOVING. — *poignant*, *adv.*

**poikilothermic** (poi'kīl-ō-thēr'mik), *adj.* [Fr. Gr. *poikilos* many-colored. Also *poi'kīl-ō-thēr'mal* (-māl).] = COLD-BLOODED, 1.

**poilu** (pwa'li; pwa'liō), *n.* [F., lit., hairy, hence, physical man, fr. *poil* hair, fr. *L. pilus*, as slang in World War I perh. suggested by the uncult hair of men at the front.] Strictly, a first-line French soldier of World War I; loosely, any French soldier.

**poins d'an** (poi'ns-tān; pwa'n; -pōn'), *n.* [NL., after M. de Poins, a governor of the French West Indies.] 1. Bot. Any of a small genus (*Poinsettia*) of ornamental tropical trees or shrubs of the senna family, having bright-orange or red flowers. 2. The royal poinsettia (*Meliconia regia*), a tropical tree, with immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers, flat woody pods, and many pinnate leaves.

**poind** (pōind; Scot. also pōind; pōind), *v. t.* [AS. *pyndan* to pen up.] Scot. 1. To restrain. 2. To impound. — *n.* Scot. Distrain.

**poins-setti** (poi'ns-tē-tē; -tē-tē), *n.* [NL., after J. R. Poinssett (1779-1851), of South Carolina.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of chiefly tropical American herbs or woody plants of the spurge family, having alternate leaves, and cymose inconspicuous green flowers, subtended by bright-colored involucrial leaves.

**point** (pōint), *n.* [From OF. *point* a prick, place, moment, and fr. OF. *pointe* a sharp point, a pointed object (fr. *L. pinctus*, from fr. *L. pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.)] 1. The tapering end of anything pointed. Specif.: a The tapering end of a tract of land. b *pl.* Of a horse, the extremity. 2. Hence, anything having a tapering end, as a dagger, a needle. 3. a A separate part; item. b A physical characteristic of an animal, esp. one used as a standard in judging its breeding. 4. Of immaterial things, the most prominent feature; as, the point of a story; (with *view*) the essential matter; the precise thing; — hence, in *point*, pertinent; aptly illustrating, as a case in *point*. 5. A unit, as in the scoring of a game or test; specif., a unit in a rationing system. 6. A place having definite position but no extent in space, a spot. 7. Archaic. A state, as of body or health. 8. A thing aimed at or striven for, end; object. 9. A position or condition attained, a step; stage; as, boiling point. Specif.: a Rare. A crisis in affairs. b The exact time of occurring; as, the point of death. c Culmination. d End; conclusion. e A decision; resolution. 10. A dot used in writing or printing. 11. Costume. A tie or string ending with an ailet and used in the 16th and 17th centuries to join parts of a costume, as doublet and hose. 12. Educ. A unit of academic credit. 13. Elec. Either of two platinum or tungsten pieces of a distributor, through which the circuit is made or broken. 14. Exchange. A recognized unit in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities, varying with the commodity. In stocks, in the United States, one point ordinarily means \$1 a share. 15. Games & Sports. a In various games, a position of a certain player, or, by extension, the player himself. b In boxing, the tip of the chin. 16. Hunting. a The attitude assumed by a pointer or setter dog when he finds game. b Colloq. A spot to which a straight run is made, hence, a cross-country run. 17. Locomaking. a Strictly, needle point lace. b Loosely, any handmade lace. 18. Math. An undefined geometric element concerning which it is postulated that at least two exist and that two suffice to determine a line. 19. Mil. A small group of men thrown out before an advance guard or behind a rear guard on the march. 20. Music. A short strain, phrase, or tune, a signal consisting of such. 21. Naut. One of 32 points of the compass; also, the difference, of 11 1/2 degrees, between two points of the compass. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.* 22. Philol. = VOWEL POINT. 23. Punctuation. A stop, as a comma, colon, or, esp., a period. 24. Railroads. a Brit. A switch. b The tip of the angle between two rails in a fork. 25. Type Foundry. See POINT SYSTEM, 2. — *to the point*. Pertinent; apt; also, concise.

— *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a point or points; as, to point a dart, also, to give point or piquancy to, as to a remark. 2. To indicate the position of, as with the finger; — esp. with out. 3. To direct (at, to, or upon); to aim; to turn; as, to point a gun. 4. To mark or divide into periods or groups, or to separate by points or dots, as figures, or, esp., the decimal fraction from the integral part, — with off. 5. Furriery. To insert white hairs into (certain furs, as fox). 6. Hunting. To indicate the presence and place of (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of setters or pointers. 7. Masonry. To scratch out the old mortar from the joints (of a wall) and fill in with new material. 8. Philol. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel points. 9. Punctuation. To supply with or as with punctuation marks. — *v. i.* 1. To direct the point of something, as of a finger, to designate an object; also, to hunt (at); allude (to); — with at or to. 2. To point game. 3. To face or look; also, to aim; tend. 4. Naut. Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind.

**point-blank**, *adv.* [From fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, *blanc* mob. orig. referring to the white of the target.] In a point-blank manner.

**point-blank** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* 1. Aimed directly toward the mark; specif., in gunnery, not having, or not allowing for, an appreciable curve in the trajectory; as, a point blank shot. 2. Direct, unqualified; blunt; as, a point-blank refusal.

**point d'appui** (pwa'n-tā'pui; -tā'pui), [F.] Point of support; basis; fulcrum; specif., *Mil.*, a basis of operations.

**point-de-vue** (poi'nt-dē-vyō; -vīō), *adj.* Also **point-de-vue**, **point-de-vue**, etc. (poi'nt-dē-vyō; -vīō), *adj.* at at + point point, condition + *de* exact, careful, OF. *de* fixed, set. 1. Archaic. Perfectly correct; very correct; precise or particular. 2. Dressed, equipped, or constructed to perfection. — *adv.* Archaic. Perfectly; completely.

**point duty** (pōint). The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point, as a street corner or crossing, to regulate traffic.

**poisote** (pwa'nt), *n.* [F.] Dancing. A position of balance on the extreme tip of the toe.

**pointed** (poi'ntēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Having a point or points. 2. a To the point; pertinent; terse. b Aimed at a particular person or persons; hence, very noticeable; conspicuous, marked. — *pointedly*, *adv.* — *pointedness*, *n.*

**pointed arch** (pōint'ārch). An arch with a pointed crown, which characterizes the Gothic style, or pointed style.

**pointed fox**. Furriery. Red fox dyed and treated to imitate silver fox. See FOX, 1 a, cf. POINT, b, 1, 5.

**pointer** (poi'ntēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which points out; specif.: a A rod used to direct attention to something, as an index on a balance. b One who aims a gun. c A large gun dog of a lean, smooth-haired breed originating in Spain, that hunts by scent. d U. S. A hunt or tip. 2. *pl.* [cap.] Astron. The two stars in the Great Bear a line through which points to the North star. See U. S. MAJOR, *Illustr.*

**Point Four**. A United States program of technical aid to the people of underdeveloped areas of the world and encouragement of private investment in business in these areas for raising the standard of living, which was the fourth point proposed in President Truman's inaugural, 1949.

**pointillism** (poi'ntil-liz'm), *n.* [F. *pointillisme*.] Painting. A form of divisionism (which see) in which the colors are applied in dots on a white ground and according to a severely systematic plan. See NEOPRESSIONISM. — **pointillist** (-līst), *n.*

**point lace** (pōint). Needle point. — **point-laced** (-lāst'; 2), *adj.*

**pointless** (poi'ntlēs; -lēs), *adj.* Without a point; wanting point, keenness, or meaning. — **pointlessly**, *adv.* — **pointlessness**, *n.*

**point of honor**. A matter seriously affecting one's honor.

**point of order**. In parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules.

**point of view**. Relative position or angle from which a thing is seen, a question considered, etc.

**points of the compass**. The thirty-two points of division in the compass card, the corresponding points by which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N.N.E., N.E. by N., N.E., etc.

**point system**. 1. Educ. In some schools and colleges, the system of advancing students in individual subjects by points of credit for each piece of work. 2. Type Foundry. A system according to which the various sizes of type bodies, leads, etc., bear a fixed and simple relation to one another. The point system is based upon the picas, or 12 point, body, which when set solid makes 6 vertical lines for 72 points to the inch. This body is divided into twelfths, called *points*. The point size of any type may be determined by dividing 72 by the number of lines per column inch. Thus, type making 12 lines per column inch is 6 point, 9 lines, 8 point. The value of the point is .013837 inch, or nearly 1/72 inch. See TYPE.

**poise** (pōiz), *v. t.* [OF. *paiser* to weigh, balance, d *poise*, il *poise*, he weighs, fr. *L. ponsare*, *v. intens.* fr. *pendere* to weigh.] 1. Now Rare. To weigh. 2. a To steady by weighting; to ballast. b To distribute the weight of properly, to balance exactly. 3. To array, maintain, or support in equilibrium, to sustain; — often reflexive. — *v. i.* 1. To have in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended.

— *n.* [OF. *pois*, fr. earlier *pois*, fr. *L. posum* a portion weighed out.] 1. Obs. a Heaviness; weight, figuratively, importance. b A weight. 2. Balance; equilibrium; stability. 3. The bearing of the body or head; carriage. 4. Suspension of motion due to an exact balance; hence, suspense; indecision. — *Syn.* See BALANCE.

**poison** (poi'zən), *n.* [OF. fr. *L. potio* a drink, *potio*, a poisonous draft, fr. *potare* to drink.] 1. Any agent which, introduced into an organism, may chemically produce an injurious or deadly effect; as, the poison, or venom, of a snake. 2. That which taints or destroys moral purity; character; the public well-being. *pl. & i.* 1. To infect or inebriate with poison, as, to *poison* a food. 2. To injure or kill by poison. 3. To exert a harmful influence on; to corrupt; to pervert. — *adj.* That poisons or envenoms, venomous.

**poison dogwood** or **elder**. *Poison* sumac *Poison-er* (poi'zən-ēr), *n.* One who or that which poisons.

**poison gas**. A poisonous gas. See GAS, n. 3.

**poison hemlock**. See HEMLOCK, 1.

**poison ivy**. Any of several American sumacs (genus *Toxicodendron*, esp. *T. radicans* and *T. pubescens*) of somewhat vine-like habit, with herbage poisonous to touch.

**poison oak**. A *poison* sumac. b Any poisonous ivy of bushy habit.

**poisonous** (poi'zən-ūs), *adj.* Having the properties or effects of poison, venomous. — **poisonously**, *adv.*

**poison sumac**. An American sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*) containing an oil which renders the herbage very poisonous to touch. It is a smooth shrub growing in swamps, with greenish-white berries.

**poke** (pōk), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *pacan*, of Amer. Indian origin.] Pokedew.

**poke** (pōk), *n.* [ME, fr. OF. *poke*; *poque*.] 1. Now Local or Dial. A bag; a sack. 2. a Scot. A beggar's wallet. b Archaic & Dial. A pocket.

**poke**, *n.* [From *POKE*, *v.*] 1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet. 2. Short for *POKE BONNET*.

**poke**, *v. t.* [ME. *poken*.] 1. To thrust or prod, as with one's arm, a stick, etc.; stir or arouse by or as by such action; as, to *poke* a dying fire. 2. To thrust forward obtrusively or in annoying familiarity; to stick out. Hence, to *poke one's nose into others' affairs*, to act the busybody. — *v. i.* 1. To make thrusts with a stick, sword, or the like. 2. To go prying or searching. 3. To live pokily; to pester; to dawdle. 4. To project or stand out. — *poke fun* (ar). To ridicule or banter. — *n.* A pokier; a jog; nudge.

**pokeberry** (pōk'berī; -bērī), *n.* [See 1st *POKE*.] The berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant.

**poke bonnet**. A bonnet with a projecting brim or front.

**poker** (pōk'ēr), *n.* That which is used in poking, as a metal rod for stirring a fire.

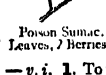
**poker** (pōk'ēr), *n.* Any of various card games in which players bet on the value of their hands to win a pool. In *draw poker*, the principal game, each player, after contributing his ante, may discard any of his cards and receive (*draw*) from the dealer an equal number. In *stud poker* all cards but the first round are dealt face up and the betting



Poison ivy. 1. Leaves. 2. Berries. (14)



Poke. 1. Leaf. 2. Berries. (14)



Pokeberry. 1. Leaf. 2. Berries. (14)



**pol'i-tic** (pŏl'i-tik), *adj.* [OF. *politique*, fr. L. *politicus* political, fr. Gr. *politikos* of the citizens, fr. *politikos* citizen.] 1. Of or pertaining to civil government; political; — *now rare*, except in the body *political* (which see). 2. Sagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in statecraft; also, of measures, plans, etc., shrewdly contrived, esp. with regard to self-interest; expedient. 3. Artful in address or procedure; worldly-wise; — *Syn.* See *expedient*; *astute*.  
**pol'i-ti-cal** (pŏl'i-ti-kal), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to policy, or politics, or the conduct of government; as, *political theories*. 2. Having, or conforming to, a policy, or settled system of administration. 3. Of or pertaining to the organization or action of individuals, parties, or interests that seek to control the appointment or action of those who manage the affairs of a state. 4. Of or pertaining to politicians in their partisan activities. — **pol'i-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**political economist**. One who is versed in, or a student of, political economy; esp., a teacher of, or writer on, economics.  
**political economy**. Economics (which see).  
**political science**. That branch of the social sciences dealing with the organization and government of states — **political scientist**.  
**pol'i-ti-cian** (pŏl'i-ti-sh-yan), *n.* 1. One versed or experienced in the science of government. 2. One addicted to, or actively engaged in, politics as managed by parties; often, one primarily interested in political offices or the profits from them as a source of private gain.  
**pol-i-ti-cize** (pŏl-i-ti-sīz), *v. i.* To discuss or take part in politics. — *v. t.* To bring within the sphere of politics.  
**pol'i-tic-ly** (pŏl'i-tik-lee), *adv.* In a politic manner.  
**pol'i-ti-co** (pŏl'i-ti-kŏ), *n.* *pl.* POLITICOES (kŏz), sometimes POLITICOES. [It. *politico* or Sp. *político*.] A politician.  
**pol-i-ti-co** (pŏl-i-ti-kŏ), *[G. *politikos* (civic, political).]* A combining form meaning *politically, political and*, as in:  
politic-economic    politico-geographical    politico-scientific  
politic-economical    politico-religious    politico-social  
**pol'i-tics** (pŏl'i-tiks), *n.*; see *-ics*. 1. The science and art of government; political science. 2. The theory or practice of managing affairs of public policy or of political parties, hence, political affairs, principles, or the like; in a bad sense, dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties. 3. Political affairs viewed as a profession, interest, or the like; as, to enter *politics*.  
**pol'i-ty** (pŏl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [OF. *politie*, fr. L. *politia*. See *list POLITY*.] 1. Form or constitution of the government of a state, or of any institution or organization similarly administered. 2. A politically organized community; a state.  
**pol'ka** (pŏl'd), *Brit.* pŏl'kă, *n.* [L., prob. ult. fr. Pol. *Polka* a Polish woman.] A vivacious hopping dance of Bohemian origin performed by two persons; the dancer tune in 3/4 measure, with the third eighth note (second beat) accented. — *v. i.* To dance the polka.  
**polka dot**. In textile fabrics, a pattern of many round dots regularly distributed.  
**poll** (pŏl), *n.* [Gr. *hoi polloi* the many, the rabble.] *Canab. Univ. Eng.* With the, the students who "go up" for, or obtain a *poll degree*, that is, a degree without honors.  
**poll** (pŏl), *n.* [ME. *poll*, *polte*, fr. MD. *polle*.] 1. The head; the skull; esp., the back, or back and top, of the head; also, the nape of the neck. 2. The broad or flat end of a hammer or similar tool. Cf. *hammer*, *blunt*. 3. a The casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons. b The result of the counting of such votes, the number of such votes cast. c The place where the votes are cast or recorded, — in U. S. *pl.* d A register or list of the electors. 4. = *POLL TAX*. 5. A questioning or canvassing of person, usually selected at random or by quota from various groups, for obtaining information or opinions, esp. to be analyzed, as for reporting trends in public opinion. — *v. t.* 1 To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like of; to shear, clip; also, to cut off or cut short (the hair, etc.). 2 a To cut off the head or top of, as a tree or plant; to pollard. b To cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle). 3 To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; to enroll, as in order to count; specif., to receive and register the votes of; as, the county was *polled* on the question. 4 To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to elicit, as votes or voters. 5 To canvass in a poll. — *v. i.* To cast one's vote at a poll.  
**pollack** (pŏl'ik), **poll'lock** (-lŏk), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note, 6*. Any of several gadoid fishes (genus *Pollachius* and *Theragra*), valued as food, including the true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius* of the Atlantic coast of Europe, an allied species (*P. virens*) called *coalfish*, and the *Alaska pollack* (*P. chalcogrammus*) of the North Pacific.  
**pollard** (pŏl'ard), *n.* [See *POLL*, *v.* *POLL*, head.] 1. A hornless stag, ox, sheep, goat, or the like. 2. A tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. — **poll'ard**, *v. t.*  
**polled** (pŏl'd), *adj.* A Shaved; shorn. b Hornless.  
**poll'ee** (pŏl'ē), *n.* One who is questioned in a poll.  
**poll'en** (pŏl'en), *n.* [L. *pollen*, *pollinia* fine flour, dust.] Bot. The mass of microspores in seed plants, usually a fine yellow dust.  
**poll'lex** (pŏl'leks), *n.*; *pl.* POLLICES (-sēz). [L., the thumb.] *Anat. & Zool.* The first (proximal) digit of the forelimb; the thumb. [L.]  
**[pŏl'i-ti-see ver'bo** (pŏl'i-ti-see ver'bo), *[L.]* With (thumb) turned (down), — the sign by which spectators at Roman gladiatorial combats condemned a vanquished gladiator to death.  
**pol'i-ti-nate** (pŏl'i-ti-nāt), *v. t.* Bot. To perform pollination on.  
**poll'i-nation** (pŏl'i-nāshn), *n.* Bot. The transfer of pollen from the androecium to the gynoecium. See *SELF-POLLINATED*, *CROSS-POLLINATION*.  
**poll'ing** (pŏl'ing), *adj.* a That polls b Of or pertaining to the registering or casting of votes; as, a *polling booth*, *polling clerk*.  
**pol'i-nifer-ous** (pŏl'i-nif-er-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *pollen*, -nis, pollen + *ferous*.] 1 Bot. Bearing or producing pollen. 2 Zool. Adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen.  
**pol-i-ni-um** (pŏl-i-ni-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ā). [NL.] Bot. A coherent mass of pollen grains, as in the orchid.  
**pol'i-nize** (pŏl'i-nīz), *v. t.* To pollinate.  
**pol'i-no-mis** (pŏl'i-nŏ-mis), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *pollen*, -inis, pollen + *-osis*.] Hay fever.  
**pol'i-wog** (pŏl'i-wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwige*.] A tadpole.  
**poll'lock** (pŏl'lek), *Var.* of *POLLACK*.  
**poll'ster** (pŏl'stēr), *n.* One who conducts polls, esp. professionally.  
**poll tax** (pŏl), *n.* A tax of so much per head, levied usually on every male person over a given age.  
**pol-lute** (pŏl-lūt), *v. t.* [L. *pollutus*, past part. of *polluere* to pollute.] To make or render unclean; to defile; desecrate; profane. — *Syn.* See *CONTAMINATE*.

**pol-lu-tion** (pŏl-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; impurity.  
**Pol'lux** (pŏl'lŭks), *n.* [L.] 1. Gr. *Myth.* See DIOSCURUS. 2. A first magnitude star in the constellation Gemini.  
**Pol'ly-an-na** (pŏl'i-ān-ā), *n.* 1. A girl of irrepressible optimism who finds good in everything, the heroine of stories by Eleanor Hodgman Porter (1808-1920). 2. [often *not cap.*] Hence, one with a disposition or nature like Pollyanna's.  
**pol'ly-wog** (pŏl'i-wŏg), *Var.* of *POLLWOG*.  
**po'lo** (pŏ'lo), *n.* [From a Tibetan dialect, prop., the ball used in the game.] 1. A game of Oriental origin, played with a wooden ball and mallets having long, flexible handles, by players mounted on horseback. 2. = *WATTE' POLO*. — **po'lo-ist** (-lŏ-ist), *n.*  
**polo coat**. A topcoat for casual wear made of camel's hair or of an imitation.  
**pol'o-naise** (pŏl'o-nāz; pŏl'o-nāz'), *n.* 1. [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] A woman's garment, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. 2. A stately Polish dance developed from the promenade, or the music for it in 3/4 measure.  
**pol'o-ni-um** (pŏl'o-ni-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. ML. *Polonia* Poland; — from the nationality of Mme. Curie.] Chem. A radioelement discovered, by M. and Mme. Curie, in pitchblende, identical with radium F. Symbol, *Po*; at. no., 84.  
**Pol'o-ni-us** (-ŭs), *n.* A garrulous old courtier, father of Ophelia and Laertes, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.  
**pol'o shirt** (pŏ'lo), *n.* A close-fitting pull-over jersey or shirt of cotton knitwear, with very short sleeves and either folding collar or round collarless neck, originally patterned after the jerseys worn by polo players. Sometimes, also, a T shirt for outer wear; sometimes, also, a sport shirt.  
**pol'ter-geist** (pŏl'tēr-gist), *n.* [G., fr. *polter* noise + *geist* ghost.] A noisy ghost; a spirit assumed as the explanation of rappings and other unexplained noises.  
**pol'tron** (pŏl'trŏn), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* sluggard, coward, also, idle, lazy, fr. *poltro* bed.] An arrant coward; a craven. — *adj.* Cowardly; — *Syn.* See *coward*.  
**pol'tron'ery** (-ē-ri), *n.* Cowardice, mean pusillanimity.  
**pol'y-** (pŏl'y), *[Gr. *polys*.]* A combining form meaning *many* or *much*; having or consisting of many; several; sometimes, more than the normal or usual number, as in *polycladial*, specif.: a Chem. (1) An indefinite number more than one, as in *polyatomic*; (2) a polymer of a (specified) compound. b Med. Affecting many parts, as in *polyarthritis*; also, excessive, as in *polyphagia*.  
polyangular    polyconic    polynuclear  
polyarchy    polydemonism    polyphyllous  
polyarthritis    polyethylene    polypneudonous  
polyarticular    polyglutist    polyrhynchic  
polyatomic    polynural    polyspealous  
polycarpellary    polynouritis    polyzonal  
**pol'y-am'ide** (-ām'id; -id), *n.* Also **pol'y-am'id**. Chem. A compound characterized by more than one amide group; specif., a polymeric amide, as nylon or a protein.  
**pol'y-an'drous** (-ān'drŭs), *adj.* 1. Bot. Having 20 or more free hypogynous stamens. 2. Of or practicing polyandry.  
**pol'y-an'dry** (pŏl'y-ān'drī, pŏl'y-ān'drī), *n.* [Gr. *polyandria*, deriv. of *polys* many + *andros*, *andros*, man, male.] 1. The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time. Cf. *MONANDRY*, 1; *POLYGAMY*, 1. 2. Bot. State of being polyandrous.  
**pol'y-an'thus** (pŏl'y-ān'thŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polypantos* rich in flowers, fr. *polys* many + *anthos* flower.] a The oxlip. b A narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*) or a variety of it, having rather small umbels white or yellow flowers.  
**pol'y-bas'ic** (bās'ik), *adj.* Chem. Having more than one hydrogen atom replaceable by basic atoms or radicals; — said of acids.  
**pol'y-bas'ite** (pŏl'y-bās'it; pŏl'y-bās'it), *n.* [Gr. *polybasit*.] Mineral. An iron-colored, metallic-looking ore of silver, consisting chiefly of silver, sulfur, and antimony, *Ag<sub>2</sub>SbS<sub>2</sub>*.  
**pol'y-chae'tous** (pŏl'y-chāi'tŭs), *adj.* [Poly- + Gr. *chaite* hair.] Zool. Belonging to an order (Polychaeta) of annelid worms comprising most of the common marine worms having unsegmented, stumpy limbs. — **pol'y-chae'te** (pŏl'y-chāi't), *adj.* & *n.*  
**pol'y-chae'tal-um** (-kŏl'y-chāi't-ŭm; -zŏ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -SIA (-ā). [NL., fr. *poly* + Gr. *chasis* division.] Bot. A (3) more inflorescence in which each relative main axis produces more than two branches. Cf. *MONOCHASMIUM*, *DICHASMIUM*.  
**pol'y-chro-mat'ic** (-krŏ-mŏt'ik), *adj.* Also **pol'y-chro'mic** (-krŏ-mik). Showing a variety, or a change, of colors; multicolored.  
**pol'y-chrome** (pŏl'y-krŏm), *adj.* [F., fr. Gr. *polychromos*. See *POLY*; *CHROMATIC*.] Many-colored; specif., printed or painted on a background of various colors.  
**pol'y-chro'my** (-krŏ'mī), *n.* Art of combining different colors, esp. brilliant ones, in an artistic way.  
**pol'y-clinic** (-klīn'ik), *n.* Med. A clinic treating diseases of many sorts, or a hospital for all kinds of diseases.  
**pol'y-con'ic pro-je'ction** (-kŏn'ik), *n.* Map Making. A projection of the earth's surface, or a part of it, in which each narrow section is projected on a cone touching the sphere along this zone, the cone surfaces being then unfolded.  
**pol'y-cot'y-le'don** (-kŏl'y-kŏt'y-lŏn), *n.* Also **pol'y-cot'y-l** (-kŏt'y-l). [NL.] Bot. A plant having more than two cotyledons, as the pine and other conifers. — **pol'y-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lŏ-dŏn-ŭs; -lŏ-dŏn-ŭs), *adj.*  
**pol'y-dac'tyl**, **pol'y-dac'tyle** (-dŏk'til), *adj.* Having several or many digits, esp. more than usual. — *n.* A polydactyl animal. — **pol'y-dac'tyl-ism** (-il'iz-m), *n.*  
**pol'y-dac'tyl-ous** (-dŏk'til-ŭs), *adj.* Polydactyl.  
**pol'y-eth'yl-ene** (-ēth'y-lŏn), *n.* Chem. A polymer of ethylene; specif., any of a group of light thermoplastic synthetic resins used for insulating, etc.  
**po-lyg'a-la** (pŏ-lŭg'ā-lā), *n.* [L., milkwort, fr. Gr. *polygalon*, fr. *polys* much + *gala* milk.] Any of a genus (*Polygala*) of herbs and shrubs, the milkworts, having many-colored flowers with the three petals united below into a tube. — **pol'y-ga-la'ceous** (pŏl'y-gā-lā'shŭs; pŏ-lŭg'ā-lā), *adj.*  
**po-lyg'a-mist** (-mīst), *n.* One who practices polygamy.  
**po-lyg'a-mous** (-mŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *polygamos* living in 1 poly many + *gamos* marriage.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by polygamy; — opposed to *monogamous*. 2. Bot. Monoclinous and delicious flowers on the same plant.



Having more than one mate at the same time. **po-lyg'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**po-lyg'a-my** (pō-līg'ā-mī), *n.* State or fact of having a plurality of wives or (rarely) of husbands, at the same time; — opposed to *monogamy*.  
**po-ly-gon'e-sis** (pō-lī-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [NL.] 1. Plurality of origin. 2. *Anthropol.* The theory that two or more branches of the human race evolved independently.

**po-ly-gon'e-tic** (pō-lī-jen'ē-tik), *adj.* 1. Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times. Cf. *MONOGENETIC*. 2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis.

**po-ly-glot** (pō-lī-glot), *adj.* [Gr. *polyglōtos* many-tongued, fr. *poly* many + *glōta* tongue, *n.* 1. Speaking, or writing, many languages. 2. Containing, or made up of, several languages. — *n.* 1. One who speaks or writes several languages. 2. A book containing versions of the same text in several languages, esp. the Scriptures in several languages. 3. A confusion of languages; a polyglot jargon.

**po-ly-gon** (pō-lī-gōn or, *esp. Brit.*, -gŏn), *n.* [L. *polygonum*, fr. Gr. *polygonos* polygonal, fr. *poly* many + *gonia* angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides; esp., one of more than four angles. — **po-ly-g'o-nal** (pō-lī-gō-nāl; -nī), *adj.* — **po-ly-g'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**po-ly-go-na-oeous** (pō-lī-gō-nā'ō-ē-us), *adj.* [See *POLYGONUM*.] *Bot.* Belonging to the buckwheat family (*Polygonaceae*). See *BUCKWHEAT*.

**po-ly-g'o-num** (pō-lī-gō-nŭm), *n.* Also **po-ly-g'o-ny** (-nī), [NL. *polygonum*, fr. L. *polygonus*, *on*, a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *polygonon*, fr. *poly* many + *gonia* angle, — in allusion to the numerous "sides" *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Polygonum*) of herbs, the knotweeds.

**po-ly-graph** (pō-lī-grāf; -ŷ), *n.* [Gr. *polygraphos* writing much.] 1. A manifold writer; copying machine. 2. *Med.* An instrument for recording tracings of several different pulsations simultaneously, as of the heart and one or more of the arteries. — **po-ly-graph'ic** (grāf'ik), *adj.*

**po-ly-g'y-nous** (pō-lī-jī'nŭs), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, practicing, or characterized by polygyny. 2. *Bot.* Having many styles.

**po-ly-g'y-nŭ** (-nŭ), *n.* [*poly* + Gr. *gynē* woman, wife.] 1. Plurality of wives or concubines. Cf. *MONOGAMY*, *POLYANDRY*, *POLYGAMY*. 2. The mating of one male animal with several females.

**po-ly-h'e-dron** (pō-lī-hē'drŏn), *n.*; pl. -DRONS (-drŏnz), -DRA (-drā), [NL., fr. Gr. *polyedros* with many sides, fr. *poly* many + *hedra* seat, side.] *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by several plane faces, esp. by more than six. — **po-ly-h'e-dral** (-drāl), *adj.*

**po-ly-his'tor** (-hīs'tōr), or **po-ly-his-to-ri-an** (hīs-tōr'i-ān), *n.* [Gr. *polyhistor* very learned.] One of encyclopedic learning.

**po-ly-hym'ni-a** (hīm'nī-ā), *n.* Also **po-lym'ni-a** (pō-līm'nī-ā), [L., fr. Gr. *Polymnia*, fr. *poly* many + *hymnos* hymn.] Muse of the sacred lyric.

**po-ly-mer** (pō-lī-mēr), *n.* [See *POLYMERIC*.] *Chem.* Any of two or more polymeric compounds, specif., one of higher molecular weight, esp. one produced by polymerization.

**po-ly-mer'ic** (mēr'ik), *adj.* [*poly* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* Consisting of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but differing in molecular weight; as, cyanic acid (CNOH) and cyanuric acid (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>) are *polymers* with each other.

**po-ly-mer-ize** (pō-lī-mēr-ī-zē, pō-līm'ēr-ī-zē), *v. t. & i.* *Chem.* To change (by union of two or more molecules of the same kind) into another compound having the same elements in the same proportions, but a higher molecular weight and different physical properties. — **po-lym'er-ism** (pō-līm'ēr-ī-zm; pō-lī-mēr-ī-zm), *n.* — **po-ly-mor-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-tŏn), *n.*

**po-lym'er-ous** (pō-līm'ēr-ē-us), *adj.* *Bot.* Having many parts or members in a whorl.

**po-ly-morph** (pō-lī-mōrf), *n.* [Gr. *polymorphos* multiform, fr. *poly* many + *morphē* form.] 1. *Biol.* A polymorphous organism, or one of its several forms. 2. *Cryst.* A substance crystallizable in several distinct forms, or one of these forms.

**po-ly-morph'ic** (mōrf'ik), *adj.* [*poly* + *morphos* (mōrf'os), *adj.* [*poly* + *morphic*, *morphic*], Having, assuming, or occurring in various forms, characters, or styles. Cf. *DI-MORPHIC*, *DI-MORPHIC*, *MONO-MORPHIC*. — **po-ly-morph'ism** (fōrm'iz-m), *n.*

**po-ly-m'e-sian** (pō-lī-mē'shān; -zhān), *adj.* [From NL. *Polynesia*, fr. Gr. *polys* many + *nēxos* island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians. — *n.* 1. A member of any of the brown races of Oceania. 2. The agglutinative Polynesian language or languages. See *LANGUAGE*, *Table*.

**po-ly-m'ic'es** (pō-lī-mī'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices*, fr. Gr. *Polynēskēs*.] See *ANTIGONE*, *SEVEN AGAINST THEBES*.

**po-ly-m'o-mi-al** (pō-lī-mō'mī-āl; -āl), *n.* [*poly* + *-nomial* as in *binomial*.] *Alg.* An expression of two or more terms, as  $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ . — **po-ly-m'o-mi-al**, *adj.*

**po-ly-yp** (pō-lī'yp), *n.* [Fr. *polype*, fr. L. *polypus*, fr. Gr. *polypous*, *polypodōs*, fr. *poly* many + *pous*, *podōs*, foot.] 1. *Zool.* A coelenterate, having typically a hollow cylindrical body, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles armed with nematocytes, as the hydra, sea anemone, coral, etc. 2. *Med.* A projecting mass of swollen and hypertrophied mucous membrane, as in the nasal cavity.

**po-ly-yp'ary** (pō-lī-pēr'ī; -pēr'ī), *n.*; pl. -iks (-īz). *Zool.* The common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded.

**po-ly-yp'eptide** (pō-lī-pēp'tīd; -tīd), *n.* Also **po-ly-yp'ept'id** [G. *poly-peptid*]. *Biochem.* Any of the simple nonprotein combinations of several amino-acid molecules.

**po-ly-yp'e-tal-ous** (-pē'tāl-ŷs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having the petals separate; choripetalous; — opp. to *gamopetalous*.

**po-ly-yp'hag'a** (-fā'jā-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *polyphagia* excess in eating.] 1. *Med.* Excessive eating. 2. *Zool.* Ability to subsist on various kinds of food. — **po-ly-yp'hag'o-us** (pō-lī-fā-gŷs), *adj.*

**po-ly-yp'hase** (pō-lī-fāz), *adj.* Having or producing two or more phases; multiphase; as, a *polyphase* electric current.

**po-ly-yp'h'e-mus** (fē'mŷs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Polyphēmos*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops who imprisoned Odysseus and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily until Odysseus made him drunk and blinded him.

**Polyphemus moth.** A very large American silkworm moth (*Telega polyphemus*) of a yellowish or brownish color, with a large eyelike spot in each hind wing.

**po-ly-phon'ic** (pō-lī-fōn'ik; -fō'nīk), *adj.* [Gr. *polyphōnos*, fr. *poly*

many + *phōnē* sound.] 1. Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices. 2. *Music.* A pertaining to polyphony; consisting of two or more melodies combined; contrapuntal. 3. *Capable of giving more than one tone at a time, as the harp.* 3. *Phonet.* Having more than one phonetic value.

**polyphonic prose.** A poetic form of expression which is printed as prose, but makes use of rhythm, rhyme, assonance, etc., with many changes from one form to another.

**po-lyph'o-ny** (pō-lī-fō-nī; pō-lī-fō'nŭ), *n.* [Gr. *polyphōnia*.] 1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in reverberations of an echo. 2. *Music.* Composition in simultaneous and harmonizing but melodically independent and individual parts or voices; contrapuntal composition. 3. *Phonet.* Representation of more than one sound by means of the same written character. — **po-lyph'o-nous** (pō-lī-fō-nŭs), *adj.*

**po-ly-phy-let'ic** (pō-lī-fī-lē'tik), *adj.* [*poly* + Gr. *phylō* clan, *phyletēs* one of the same clan.] Derived from more than one original or ancestral type, race, or family. Cf. *MONOPHYLETIC*.

**po-lyp'i-dom** (pō-lī-pī'dŭm; pō-lī-pī-lŭm), *n.* [*Polypus* + Gr. *domos* house.] A polypary.

**po-lyploid** (pō-lī-ploid), *adj.* Manifold in appearance or arrangement; specif., *Biol.*, having or designating a chromosome number which is a multiple of a basic haploid number. — **po-lyploid'ic** (-ploid'ik), *adj.*

**po-lyploid**, *n.*  
**po-lyploid'y** (pō-lī-ploid'ī), *n.* A polyploid condition; specif., *Hort.*, such a condition frequently induced by means of chemicals or hormones in order to develop plants of unusual size or vigor.

**po-lyp'ody** (-pō'dī), *n.*; pl. -DIES (-dīz). [L. *polypodium*, fr. Gr. *polypodion*, dim. of *polypus*.] See *POLYPTERIS*. Any of a genus (*Polypodium*) of ferns with naked sori.

**po-ly-pous** (-pŭs), *adj.* Pert. to or of the nature of a polyp.

**po-lyp'tych** (pō-lī-p'īk), *n.* An arrangement of panels or pieces hinged or folding together, representing more than a triptych.

**po-ly-pus** (pō-lī-pŭs), *n.*; pl. -PI (-pī), -PUS (-pŭs; -ēz; -īz). [L.] A polyp.

**po-ly-sac'cha-ride** (pō-lī-sā'k-ā-rīd; -rīd), *n.* Also **po-ly-sac'cha-rid**. *Chem.* Any carbohydrate decomposable by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of simple sugars or monosaccharides; specif., one decomposable into more than six monosaccharide molecules. Cf. *OLIGOSACCHARIDE*.

**po-ly-sty'rene** (sŭr'ēn; -stī'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* A polymer of styrene; specif., a colorless, transparent plastic used for molding various articles, for insulation, for transparent sheets, for radio parts, etc.

**po-ly-sul'fide** (sŭl'fīd; -fīd), *n.* Also **-fīd**, **-phīd**, **-phīd**. *Chem.* A compound of more than one atom of sulfur with an element or radical.

**po-ly-syl-lab'ic** (-sī-lāb'ik), *adj.* Also **po-ly-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ī-kāl). [From ML., fr. Gr. *polysyllabos*, fr. *poly* many + *syllabē* syllable.] Having, or characterized by, many syllables; of a word, having more than three syllables.

**po-ly-syl-la-bile** (pō-lī-sī-lā'bīl), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

**po-ly-syn'de-ton** (-sīn'fīd-ŷŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. *poly* + Gr. *syndatos* bound together.] *Rhet.* Repetition of conjunctions in close succession. Cf. *ANADIPHTON*.

**po-ly-tech'nic** (tēk'nīk), *adj.* [*poly* + Gr. *technē*, fr. Gr. *polytechnos*, fr. *poly* many + *technē* an art.] Of or devoted to instruction in many technical arts or applied sciences; — esp. designating schools or institutions. — *n.* A polytechnic school.

**po-ly-the-ism** (pō-lī-thē-īz-m), *n.* [F. *polythéisme*, fr. Gr. *polys* many + *theos* god.] The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. Cf. *MONOTHEISM*. — **po-ly-the-ist** (īst), *n.* & *adj.* — **po-ly-the-ist'ic** (-īst'ik), *adj.*

**po-ly-to-nal'ty** (pō-lī-tō-nāl'tē-tī), *n.* *Music.* The simultaneous use of two or more keys or tonalities; esp., the effect so produced.

**po-ly-troph'ic** (-trōf'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *polytrophos* nutritious.] *Bacteriol.* Deriving nourishment from more than one organic substance, as pathogenic bacteria.

**po-ly-ty'pic** (-tīp'ik), **po-ly-ty'p'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Having several or many types or representatives; — opposed to *monotypic*.

**po-ly-ur'ic-a** (ŭr'ī-ā), [NL., fr. *poly* + *urica*.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of uric acid. — **po-ly-ur'ic** (-rīk), *adj.*

**po-ly-val'ent** (pō-lī-vāl'ent; pō-lī-vāl'ēnt), *adj.* [*poly* + L. *valens*, pres. part. See *VALENT*.] 1. *Bacteriol.* Containing antibodies specific for, or antitoxins of, more than one species or strain of microorganism. 2. *Chem.* Multivalent. — **po-ly-val'en-ee** (-lēns), *n.*

**po-ly-vi'nyl** (pō-lī-vī'nīl; -vī'nīl), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a compound made by polymerizing a compound or compounds containing the vinyl radical, CH<sub>2</sub>CH=, or a derivative thereof. Polyvinyl compounds important as thermoplastic resins include: **polyvinyl acetate**, polymerized from vinyl alcohol and aldehyde, used in molding, etc.; **polyvinyl acetate**, made from acetylene and acetic acid, used for adhesives, etc.; **polyvinyl alcohol**, (CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH))<sub>n</sub>, used like polyvinyl acetate; **polyvinyl butyral**, polymerized from butyraldehyde, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CHO, and vinyl alcohol, used for the interlayer in safety glass, for waterproofing fabrics, etc.; **polyvinyl chloride**, used for insulating, etc.; **polyvinyl resin** = VINYL RESIN.

**po-ly-vi-nyl'dene chlo-ride, res'in** (-vī-nīl'ē-dēn). = *vinylidene chloride, resin*, under VINYLIDENE.

**po-ly-zo'an** (pō-lī-zō'ān), *adj.* & *n.* [*poly* + *-zoa* + *-an*.] *Zool.* Bryozoan.

**po-ly-zo-ar'ium** (-zō-ār'ī-ŷm), *n.*; pl. -IA (-ī). [NL.] *Zool.* A bryozoan colony or its supporting skeleton.

**po-ly-zo'ic** (-zō'ik), *adj.* *Zool.* A composed of many zooids. b Designating a spore that produces many sporozoites.

**po-m'ace** (pŭm'is; -ās), *n.* [OF. *pomat*, fr. L. *pomum* apple.] 1. The substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding, as in making cider. 2. The substance of anything crushed to a pulpy mass, as of fish or the castor bean.

**po-ma'coous** (pō-mā'shŷs), *adj.* [L. *pomum* apple.] 1. *Bot.* A belonging to the apple family (*Pomaceae*). b Of the nature of or resembling a pome. 2. *Poetic.* Of or pertaining to apples.

**po-mad'o'** (pō-mād'ŷ; pō-mād'ŷ), *n.* [Fr. *pomade*, fr. It., fr. L. *pomum* apple.] A perfumed ointment; esp., an unguent for the hair; pomatum. — *v. t.* To anoint with pomade.

**po-man-der** (pō-mān'dēr; pō-mān'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *pomamber*, *pomamber* (Dr. E. D.).] See *POWDER*, *AMBER*. A perfume or mixture of perfumes, enclosed in a perforated box or bag, and carried on the person, as to guard against infection.

**po-ma'tum** (pō-mā'tŷm; -mā'tŷm), *n.* [NL.] *Pomade*.

**pome** (pōm), *n.* [OF., apple (F. *pomme*), fr. L. *pomum* a fruit, later,

an apple.] The characteristic fleshy carpellate fruit of trees and shrubs of the apple family.

**pomegranate** (pōm'grān'āt; pōm'grān'āt; pōm'-), *n.* [ME. *pomegranet*, fr. OF. *pomegranate*. See *pome*, *granade*.] A thick-skinned several-celled reddish berry, of the size of an orange, having many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor, borne on a tropical African and Asiatic tree (*Punica granatum*); also, the tree.

**pom'lo** (pōm'ē-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -lōs (-lōz). *a* The shaddock. *b* The grapefruit.

**Pomeranian** (pōm'er-ān'yān; -r'ān'yān; 58), *adj.* From POMERANIA, *Ges.* — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Pomerania. 2. A small long-haired dog of a breed with a foxlike head, erect ears, tail turned over the back, and a double coat of which the outer is very abundant round the neck.

**pō'mi-cul'ture** (pō'mī-kūl'tūr), *n.* [*L.* *pomum* fruit + *cultura* culture.] Fruit culture. — **pō'mi-cul'tur-ist** (-kūl'tūr-ist), *n.*

**pō'mi'er-ous** (pō'mī'er-ūs), *adj.* [*L.* *pomifer*, fr. *pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes or applelike fruits.

**pōm'mēe**, **pōm'mē** (pō'mā'), *adj.* *Her.* Having the ends terminating in round knobs or single balls; — said of a cross. See *cross*, *Illust.* (11).

**pōm'mel** (pōm'mēl; -l; pōm'-), *n.* Also **pūm'mel** (pūm'mēl). [OF. *pomel*, fr. *L.* *pomum* apple. See *pome*.] 1. A rounded knob, as on the butt of a sword. 2. The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. Cf. *canon*. — *n.* *pl.* -mēl (-mēl); *adj.* *pl.* -mēl (-mēl); *adj.* *pl.* -mēl (-mēl). Often **pūm'mel**. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword or with the fists.

**pō-mōl'o-gy** (pō-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*L.* *pomum* fruit + *logia*] Science and practice of fruit growing. — **pō-mō-log'i-cal** (pō-mō-lōj'i-kāl), *adj.* — **pō-mōl'o-gist** (pō-mōl'ō-jist), *n.*

**Pō-mō'nā** (pō-mō'nā), *n.* [*L.* *pomum* fruit.] *Rom. Relig.* The Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

**pomp** (pōmp), *n.* [OF. *pomppe*, fr. *L.* *pompa*, fr. Gr. *pompē* a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. *pempain* to send.] 1. Formerly, a pageant. 2. A show of magnificence; brilliant display; splendor. 3. Ostentatious display or an instance of it.

**pōm'pā-dōr** (pōm'pā-dōr; -dōr), *n.* [After the Marquis de Pompadour.] A style of dressing the hair high over the forehead, either by drawing long hair over a roll, or by brushing short hair back so that it stands erect, also, the hair dressed in this style.

**pōm'pā-no** (pōm'pā-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -PANOS (-nōz). [Sp. *pámpano*.] *Zool.* *a* A carangoid fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, one of the best of food fishes. *b* A California coast fish (*Palometa similis*) which resembles the pompano.

**pōm'pōm** (pōm'pōm), *n.* [Imitative.] A one-pounder automatic machine cannon; — from its drumming sound.

**pōm'pōn** (pōm'pōn; *p.* pōm'pōs'), *n.* [*L.* *pōn*.] 1. An ornamental ball, as of silk or feathers, for women's costume. 2. A barely garden chrysanthemum having close butlike heads of flowers. 3. *Mal.* A tuft or ball as of wool, worn on the front of the hat, shako, etc.

**pōm'pōs'i-ty** (pōm'pōs'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TILS (-tīz). Pompous demeanor, speech, or action.

**pōmp'ous** (pōmp'ūs), *adj.* [F. *pompoux*, fr. *L.* *pomposus*. See *pomp*.] 1. Of the nature of a pomp, or spectacle; magnificent. 2. Characterized by ostentation; of persons, self-important. — *Syn.* See *showy*. — **pōmp'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pōmp'ous-ness**, *n.*

**pōn'cho** (pōn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -chos (-chōz). [Sp. fr. Araucan *poncho*, *poncho*.] A Spanish-American cloak like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head; also, a similar garment, as of rubber or oiled cloth, worn elsewhere, chiefly as a raincoat.

**pōnd** (pōnd), *n.* [ME. *pōnde*, orig. an enclosed body of water, and same word as *pond* an enclosure.] A body of water, usually smaller than a lake.

**pōn'der** (pōn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *pōnderer*, fr. *L.* *pōnderare*, fr. *pōndus*, *pōnderis* a weight.] To weigh in the mind; to meditate; deliberate.

*Syn.* *Ponder, meditate, muse, ruminate* mean to consider with deliberation. *Ponder* implies a careful weighing of a problem or the like so that nothing important escapes attention; *meditate*, a definite focusing of one's thoughts upon something so as to understand it deeply; *muse*, though suggesting focused attention, implies absorption as in a dream; *ruminate*, a going over the same problem or subject again and again, as in speculation.

**pōn'der-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Having weight; appreciable. — *Syn.* See *perceptible*. — **pōn'der-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**pōn'der-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [F. *pōndereux*, fr. *L.* *pōnderosus*, fr. *pōndus*, *-eria*, a weight.] 1. Of very great weight, extremely heavy. 2. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a *pōnderous* style. — *Syn.* See *heavy*. — **pōn'der-ous'i-ty** (-ōs'i-tī), *n.* — **pōn'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pōn'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

**pond lily**. The water lily.

**pond scum**. A *spirogyra* or alga of a related genus; also, the mass of tangled filaments formed by these on stagnant waters.

**pond'weed** (pōnd'wēd), *n.* Any of a genus (*Potamogeton*, family Zannichelliaceae, the pondweed family) of aquatic plants, growing in quiet waters.

**pōne** (pōn), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] = *CORN PONE*.

**pōn'gō'** (pōn'jō'; pōn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *pōn'chi* home loom.] A thin soft fabric made of the brownish undyed silk of the silkworm of China; any similar dyed silk fabric.

**pōn'lard** (pōn'lārd), *n.* [F. *poinard*, fr. *poing* fist, fr. *L.* *pugnus*] A dagger, usually slender with a triangular or square blade. — *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard.

**lpons** (pōnz), *n.*; *pl.* *pōntes* (pōn'tēz). [*L.* a bridge.] *Anat. & Zool.* *a* A bridge. *b* Also **pōns Va-ro'i** (-vō-rō'i-tī). A broad mass of transverse nerve fibers on the ventral surface of the brain of man and mammals, at the anterior end of the medulla oblongata. See *HINDRAIN*; *DRAIN*, *Illust.*

**pōns as-i-no'rum** (ās'i-nō'rūm; 70). [*L.*] = *ASSES' BRIDGE*.

**Pōn'tic** (pōn'tīk), *adj.* [*L.* *Pōnticus*, fr. Gr. *Pōntikos*, fr. *pōntos* the sea, esp., the Black Sea.] Of or pertaining to Pontus, or the Black Sea or its region.

**pōn'tifex** (pōn'tīf-ēks), *n.*; *pl.* *PONTIFICES* (pōn'tīf-i-ēz). [*L.* See *PONTIFF*.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the Pontifical College; — *PONTIFF*. 2. *Ecll.* A bishop; specif., the pope; = *PONTIFF*. 2.

**pōn'tif** (pōn'tīf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, fr. *L.* *pontifex*, *-fex*, prob. orig. pathfinder, waymaker, fr. *L.* *pōns*, *pōntis*, bridge + *facere* to do.]

1. *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council of priests forming the central body of the *Pontifical College*, the highest priestly organization of Rome, presided over by the *pontifex maximus*. 2. *Ecll.* A bishop; now usually, the pope.

**pōn'tif-i-cal** (pōn'tīf-i-kāl), *adj.* 1. *a* Of or pertaining to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; specif., papal. *b* Having the dignity,

for rites, etc., performed by a pontiff, or bishop.

**pōn'tif-i-cate** (-i-kāt), *n.* State, office, dignity, or term of office of a pontiff.

**pōn'tif-i-cate** (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* *a* To officiate as a pontiff. *b* To speak in the manner of, or as if with the authority of, a pontiff.

**pōn'til** (pōn'tīl), *n.* = *PUNTY*.

**Pōn'tius** (pōn'shūs; -tī-ūs), *n.* [*L.*] The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pōn'tius P'i-late** (pī'lāt), under whom Jesus was crucified.

**pōn'toon** (pōn'tūn; by some *pōn'tōon*), *n.* [*F.*] *U.S. Army*. A pontoon.

**pōn'to-nier** (pōn'tō-nēr), *n.* [*F.* *pontonier*.] *Mil.* An individual engaged in constructing a pontoon bridge.

**pōn'toon** (pōn'tōon; 2), *n.* [*F.* *ponton*, fr. *L.* *ponto*, *-onis*, fr. *pōns*, *pōntis*, bridge.] 1. A flat-bottomed lighter or other boat; esp., *Mal.*, a flat-bottomed boat or other portable float, such as a metallic cylinder, or a boatlike frame covered with water-proof material, used in building a floating **pontoon bridge**, for the passage of troops or vehicles. 2. A float of an aircraft.

**pōn'toon**, *n.* *Brit.* Corruption of *VINCE-ET-UN*.

**pōny** (pōn'y), *n.*; *pl.* *PONIES* (-nīz). [From earlier *pawny*, prob. fr. (OF. *pouney*, dim. of *pouain* colt, fr. *L.* *pulcrus*, fr. *L.* *pulvis* a young animal).] 1. A small horse, esp. a horse of any of certain very small but stocky breeds, usually not over 14 hands (14½ hands) in height. The broncos, mustangs, and cayuses of the western United States are sometimes called ponies regardless of size. 2. *Slang, Eng.* Sum of £25. 3. *U.S.* A translation used to avoid study in getting lessons; a crib. 4. Something very small of its kind, as, *Colling*, a small liqueur glass or the liquor it will hold. — *v. t. & i.* *Slang, U.S.* To pay (money), esp. to settle an account; — with *up*.

**pōny express**. The first rapid-transit postal and express system across western United States (1860-61), extending from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif. Relays of ponies carried mails 1000 miles in 10 days.

**pōoch** (pōoch), *n.* *Slang*. A dog.

**pōod** (pōod), *n.* [Russ. *puod*, ul. fr. *L.* See *POUND* the weight.] A Russian weight, equivalent to 36.113 lb.

**pōo'dle** (pōo'dl), *n.* [*G.* *pudel*.] A pet or run dog of a basic breed of very high intelligence, having a coat of either wiry, curled hair, or long silky hair of any solid color.

**pōoh'-pōoh'** (pōo'pōo'), *v. t. & i.* To make light (of).

**pōol** (pōol), *n.* [*AS.* *pōl*.] 1. A small and rather deep body of (usually) fresh water, as one in a stream. 2. A small body of standing water or other liquid; a puddle. 3. A continuous area of porous sedimentary rock which yields petroleum.

**pōol**, *n.* [*F.* *poule*, prop. a hen. See *PULLEY*.] 1. The aggregate stake played for in certain card games. 2. *Eng.* A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum and the winner takes all. *b* *U.S.* Any of various games of billiards played on a table having six pockets, with, usually, fifteen object balls and a cue ball. 3. In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked, the resulting gains or losses to be divided proportionately, also, the combination of persons. 4. Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking by subjecting them to the same control and a common liability, also, the persons combining. Specif. *a* *Com.* A common fund or combination of interests, esp. for speculation in, or manipulation of the market price of, securities, grain, etc. *b* A combination between competing business houses or corporations for the control of traffic by removing competition. 5. *Fencing*. A contest in which each member of a team successively engages each member of another team. 6. *Med.* An accumulation of blood in any part of the body, as in the capillaries and veins of the peritoneal cavity, resulting from stagnating circulation. — *Syn.* See *MONOPOLY*. — *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of. — *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.

**pōol'room** (pōol'rōom), *n.* *U.S.* 1. A room in which gambling on distant horse races, prize fights, etc., is carried on. 2. A public room in which pool is played.

**pōon** (pōon), *n.*, or **pōon tree**. [Sinhalese *puna*.] Any of several East Indian trees (*genus Calophyllum*, family Clusiaceae), or their hard, light wood, used for masts, etc.

**pōop** (pōop), *n.* [*F.* *poupe*, fr. It. *poppa*, fr. *L.* *puppis*.] 1. *Now Rare*. The after section of a vessel. 2. *Naut.* A deck (**pōop deck**) above the upper deck about the mizen, sometimes forming the roof of a cabin. 3. **pōop cabin**, *n.* — *v. t.* 1. *a* To break over the pōop of a ship (as sea or wave) over the stern. 2. *Slang*. To put out of breath or wind; also, to wear out or exhaust; — used esp. in past participial form.

**poor** (pōor; 84), *adj.* [*ME.* *poor*, *poure*, fr. OF. *povre* (F. *pauvre*), fr. *L.* *pauper*.] 1. Wanting in material riches or goods; needy; indigent; impoverished. 2. Destitute of some normal or desirable quality; as *a* *Scanty*; inadequate; as, *a poor crop*. *b* Not good, as in quality or workmanship; inferior. *c* Feeble; defective; as, *a poor health*; also, mean-spirited. *d* Lean; emaciated; as, *a poor horse*. *e* Barren; sterile; — of land. *f* Unfavorable; uncomfortable; as, the sick man had *a poor night*. *g* Wanting in elegance or marks of wealth or refinement; as, *a poor attire*. *h* Inefficient; not satisfactory; as, *a poor orator*. 3. *Colloq.* Worthy of pity or sympathy; as, *a poor vain fool*. — **pōor'ly**, *adv.* — **pōor'-ness**, *n.*

**poor farm**. *U.S.* A farm maintained at public expense for the support and employment of paupers.

**poor'house** (pōor'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers maintained at public expense; almshouse.

**poor law**. A law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor.

**poor'-spir'it-ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

**poor'tith** (pōr'tīth), *n.* [OF. *povretel*.] *Scot.* Poverty.

**poor white**. *Contemptuous*. 1. In the southern United States, a white person of neither property nor social position; — often called col-

lectively **poor white trash**. 2. In South Africa, a white person of a low social class marked by poverty, inferior mentality or capacity to labor, etc., descended from Boer farmers.

**pop** (póp), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. A small, sharp explosive report. 2. A shot from a rifle, pistol, etc. 3. A beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle. — *v. t.* **pop** (póp); **pop** (póp). 1. To make, or to burst with, a pop, or sharp report. 2. To go, enter, or issue forth suddenly; to dart; leap; as, to pop under the clothes. 3. To protrude from the sockets. 4. To shoot with a fire arm. — *v. i.* 1. To thrust, push, or put suddenly. 2. To cause to burst open; as, to pop corn. 3. *Colloq.* To fire off (a firearm, blast, etc.); hence, to shoot — **pop the question**. *Colloq.* To propose marriage. — *adv.* Like or with a pop, suddenly.

**pop/corn** (póp/kór'n), *n.* A type (*Zea mays everta*) of Indian corn having kernels which on exposure to dry heat are burst open by the explosion of the contained moisture, forming a white starchy mass; also, the corn when popped.

**poppe** (póp), *n.* [AS. *pápa*, fr. LL. *papa*, fr. Gr. *papas*, *pappas*, father.] 1. In the Roman Catholic Church, the bishop of Rome, the head of the church. 2. One likened to the pope in authority or claims.

**pope**, *n.* [Russ. *pop*, fr. LGF. *papa*.] *Orthodox Ch.* A parish priest.

**pope/dom** (póp/dóm), *n.* Office of the or a pope.

**Pope Joan** (jón). A card game resembling newmarket.

**pop/ery** (póp/ér-i), *n.* [often *cap.*] Roman Catholicism, esp. its government and forms of worship; — a designation of disparagement.

**pop/gun** (póp/gún), *n.* A child's toy gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

**pop/in-jay** (póp/in-jay), *n.* [OF. *papejay*, *papeinjay*, fr. Sp. *papayo*, fr. Ar. 1. *Obs.* A parrot. 2. A person likened to a parrot, as a talkative coxcomb. 3. A tassel in the form of a parrot on a pole.

**pop/ish** (póp/ish), *adj.* Roman Catholic; papistic; — used opprobriously. — **pop/ish-ly**, *adv.* — **pop/ish-ness**, *n.*

**pop/lar** (póp/lér), *n.* [OF. *poplier*, fr. L. *populus* *poplar*.] 1. A any of a genus (*Populus*) of slender quick-growing trees of the willow family, including the aspens *P. tremula*, *P. tremuloides*, and *P. grandidentata*; the *balsam poplar* (*P. balsamifera*), also known as *balm of Gilead* and *tacamahac*, a North American shade tree, the European *black poplar* (*P. nigra*), of which the *Lombardy poplar* (*P. nigra italica*) is a variety; the cottonwood (*P. balsamifera* (see cottonwood)), and the Eurasian *white poplar* (*P. alba*), cultivated in the United States. 2. The wood of any of these trees. 3. U. S. The tulip tree, also, its wood.

**pop/lin** (póp/lin), *n.* [F. *popeline*, *papeline*, fr. It. *papalino* *papal*; — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric, usually of silk or worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.

**pop/it'e-al** (póp/it'e-al), *adj.* [L. *popliteus*, -itis, the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint, as the **popliteal nerve**, either of the two branches of the sciatic nerve.

**pop/ov'er** (póp/ov'er), *n.* A quick bread made from batter rich in eggs and expanded by baking into a hollow shell.

**pop/per** (póp/ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which pops. 2. A utensil for popping corn.

**pop/pet** (póp/ét), *n.* [Earlier form of *pupet*.] 1. *Now Dial.* A small person; *Obs.* a doll; also, a puppet. 2. *Mach.* a An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only, as a lathe poppethead. b Also **poppet valve**. A valve that rises perpendicularly to or from its seat. 3. Any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting the rowlocks.

**pop/pet-head** (póp/ét/héd), *n.* A lathe tailstock or headstock.

**pop/pied** (póp/píed), *adj.* 1. Growing with poppies. 2. Drunking or sleep-inducing, also, drugged; drowsy.

**pop/ping craze**. *Cricket*. See *CEAZE*, *n.*, 2.

**pop/ple** (póp/plé), *v. i.* [ML. *poplen*.] To toss about, as water in a choppy sea. — *n.* A heaving of water, as by boiling.

**pop/py** (póp/pí), *n.* *pl.* -PIES (-zí). [AS. *popia*, *popia*, ult. fr. L. *papaver*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Papaver*) of bristly-haired herbs typifying a family (Papaveraceae, the poppy family) characterized by milky juice, showy regular flowers, and capsular fruit. Annual garden poppies are descended chiefly from the Eurasian white-flowered to purple flowered **opium poppy** (*P. somniferum*) long cultivated as the source of opium, and from the red-flowered **corn poppy** or **coquelicot** (*P. rhoeas*) common in European cornfields. Perennial garden poppies are descended chiefly from the scarlet-flowered **Oriental poppy** (*P. orientale*) and the yellow-flowered or red-flowered **Iceland poppy** (*P. nudicaule*) of alpine or arctic America. See CALIFORNIA POPPY, PRICKLY POPPY. 2. The extract from the plant used in medicines. 3. The color poppy red.

**pop/py-cock** (póp/pí-kók), *n.* *Colloq.* Empty talk; bosh; nonsense. **pop/py-head** (póp/pí/héd), *n.* *Arch.*, *Furniture*, etc. A raised ornament often in the form of a finial, as on the tops of the upright ends of seats in Gothic churches.

**poppy red**. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*.

**pop/u-lar** (póp/u-lér), *adj.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people, fr. L. *populus*.] The common people; the masses.

**pop/u-lar** (lér), *adj.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or the whole body of the people; carried on by the people, as, a **popular election**. 2. Suitable to the public in general; as, a **popular** to understand, plain. 3. Adapted to the means of the generality of people; hence, cheap. 4. Beloved or approved by the people. — *Syn.* See *COMMON*. — **pop/u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**popular front**. [F. *Front Populaire*, Sp. *Frente Popular*.] A coalition of leftist, labor, and center parties in a common front against fascism and dictatorship.

**pop/u-lar-ty** (póp/u-lár-tí), *n.* Quality or state of being popular; manifest approval of the people in general.

**pop/u-lar-ize** (póp/u-lér-íz), *v. t.* To make popular. — **pop/u-lar-i-za-tion** (póp/u-lér-íz-shún), *n.* — **pop/u-lar-iz'er** (-íz'é), *n.*

**pop/u-late** (póp/u-lát), *v. t.* [ML. *populatus*, past part. of *populare*.] To furnish with inhabitants; to people.

**pop/u-lat-ion** (póp/u-lát-shún), *n.* 1. The whole number of people or in-

habitants in a country, section, or area. 2. Act or process of population. 3. The body of inhabitants of a given locality. 4. *Biol.* The organisms, collectively, inhabiting an area or region. 5. *Statistics*. A group of individuals or items; specif., in biometry, the entire group of organisms from which samples are taken for measurement.

**Pop/u-list** (póp/u-líst), *n.* [L. *populus* people + -ist.] U. S. *Politics*. A member of the People's party or an advocate of its political theories, or **Pop/u-list** (líst), *adj.* — **Pop/u-listic** (-lístík), *adj.*

**pop/u-lous** (lós), *adj.* [L. *populosus*.] Abundant in people; thickly inhabited. — **pop/u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pop/u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**por/bea/glo** (pór/béa/glo), *n.* A small viviparous shark (*Lamna nasus*) of northern seas, noted for its voracity.

**por/ce-lain** (pór/sé-lín; pór/sín), *n.* [F. *porcelaine*, fr. It. *porcellana*, orig. the cowrie.] A fine translucent ware of superior whiteness, hardness, and sonority; china. — **por/ce-lain-ous**, **por/cel-lain-ous** (pór/sé-lín/ús, 88), *adj.*

**porch** (pórch; 70), *n.* [OF. *porche*, fr. L. *porticus*.] 1. *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly enclosed in part, projecting out from the main wall and having a separate roof. 2. *Obs.* A portico; covered walk. 3. *Christy U. S.* A veranda. See *LOGGIA*. — *the Porch*. A portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples.

**por/cine** (pór/sín, -sín), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like swine.

**por/cu-pine** (pór/kú-pín), *n.* see *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [OF. & Pr. *porc* *espin*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + a deriv. of *spina* thorn, spine.] Any of certain rodents (as the genus *Hystris* of Europe and Africa, *Erethizon* of North America) having sharp erectile, readily detachable spines mingled with their hair.

**porcupine anteater**. An echidna.

**pore** (pór; 70), *v. t.* [ME. *poiren*, *pueren*.] 1. To gaze intently or searchingly. 2. To read with profound attention; to study; as, to pore over books. 3. To reflect deeply and continuously; as, to pore on the mysteries of nature.

**pore**, *n.* [F. *poir*, OF. *porre*, fr. L. *porus*, fr. Gr. *poros* passage, pore.] 1. A minute opening or foramen, esp. in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, absorption, etc.; as, the pores of the sweat glands. 2. In stone, etc., a small interstice admitting absorption or passage of liquid.

**por/gy** (pór/gí), *n.* *pl.* -GIES (-gíes). [See *PLURAL*, Note, 3. a A sparoid food fish (*Pagrus pagrus*), called **red porgy**, of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. It is crimson with blue spots. b Any of various related fishes, as the scup.

**por/rif'er-an** (pór-rí-fér-án), *n.* [L. *porus* pore + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* A member of a phylum (Porifera) constituted by the sponges. — **por/rif'er-ous** (-ús), *adj.*

**por/ism** (pór/íz-m; 70), *n.* [NL. *porisma*, fr. Gr. *porisma* a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. *porizein* to bring, provide.] *Geom.* A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions.

**pork** (pórk; 70), *n.* [OF. *porc*, fr. L. *porcus* hog, pig.] 1. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food. Cf. *HAM*, 3. 2. *Slang*, U. S. Money, position, or favors obtained from the government, as a result of political patronage.

**pork barrel**. *Slang*, U. S. Appropriations from the Federal treasury, as for improving rivers and harbors, regarded as appropriated more for local political patronage than for really necessary improvements.

**pork'er** (pór/kér; 70), *n.* A hog fattened for food.

**pork/pie** (pór/kí-pí), *n.*, or **pork pie**. A felt sports hat with the crown narrower at the top than at the bottom and flat on top and an upturned or partly upturned brim, suggestive of a dish used by the English for pork pie.

**por-nog/ra-phy** (pór-nóg-rá-fí), *n.* [Gr. *porné* harlot + -graphy.] Obscene or licentious writing or painting. — **por-nog/raph-ic** (pór-nóg-gráf-ík), *adj.*

**por-ros-i-ty** (pór-rós-í-tí), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. State of being porous; specif., the ratio of the volume of interstices of the material to the volume of its mass. 2. A bore.

**por/rous** (pór/rús; 70), *adj.* Full of pores; permeable by liquids. — **por/rous-ness**, *n.*

**por/phy-rin** (pór/fí-rín; by some pór/fí-rín), *n.* *Biochem.* Any of a group of iron free or magnesium-free derivatives of pyrolic that form the basis of chlorophyll and hemin.

**por/phy-rit-ic** (pór/fí-rít-ík), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to porphyry. 2. *Petrog.* Characterized by distinct crystals, as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a fine-grained base.

**por/phy-roid** (pór/fí-roid), *n.* *Petrog.* A more or less schistose, metamorphic rock with porphyritic texture.

**por/phy-ry** (rí), *n.* *pl.* -RIES (-ríes). [OF. *porphyre*, through It. & ML., fr. Gr. *porphyreos*, *adj.* *porphyra*, *n.* purple.] Orig., a rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark-red or purple ground-mass. Now, any igneous rock of porphyritic texture.

**por/poise** (pór/póis), *n.* *pl.* -POISES (-éiz; -íz). See *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [OF. *porpois*, *porpois*, lit. hog fish, fr. L. *porcus* swine + *praes* fish.] 1. Any of several small gregarious cetaceans (genus *Phocaena*); esp., the common porpoise (*P. phocaena*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific, five to eight feet long, having a blunt snout. 2. Popularly, the common dolphin or the bottle-nosed dolphin. See *DOLPHIN*, *Illustr.*

**por/ridge** (pór/ríj), *n.* [From *potage*; prob. influenced by ME. *porres* a kind of potage.] A food made by boiling some vegetable or grain substance in water or milk, making a broth or thin pudding; as, *pease porridge*; oatmeal *porridge*.

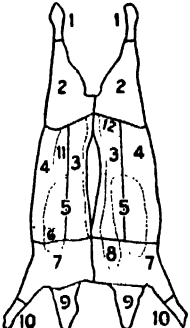
**por/rin-ger** (pór/rín-jér), *n.* [Earlier *pottinger*, with intrusive *n*, for *pottinger*, fr. F. *potager* a soup basin.] A dish, bowl, or cup for porridge.

**port** (pórt; 70), *n.* [From *Oporto*, now *Porto*, Portugal.] A fortified wine of rich taste and aroma, usually dark red.

**port**, *n.* [From AS. *port*, and fr. OF. *port*, both fr. L. *portus*.] 1. A



Opium Poppy and Capsule. (3/4)



Cuts of Pork. 1, 1 Hind Feet; 2, 2 Hams; 3, 3 Pork Loin; 4, 4 Clear Belles; 5, 5 Squarishes; 6, Brisket; 7, 7 Picnics; 8, Shoulder; 9, 9 Jowl; 10, 10 Butts; 11, 11 Forefeet; 12, 12 Leaf Butt.

harbor; haven. 2. *Com.* A place to which vessels may resort to discharge or receive their cargoes. 3. *Revenue Law.* Short for **port of entry**, a designated locality, whether a nautical port or not, where foreign goods may be cleared through the customhouse.

**port** (pôrt; 70), *n.* [OF. *porte*, fr. *L. porta*.] 1. *Scot.* A gate; portal. 2. *Mach.* An opening for inlet or outlet of air, gas, steam, water, or other fluid, esp. in a valve seat or valve face; specif., the area of opening in a cylinder face, of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also, any such passageway. 3. *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side, as to admit light and air, load cargo, etc.; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged, also, the cover for a porthole.

**port**, *v. t.* [OF. *porter*, fr. *L. portare* to carry.] *Mil.* To carry in a position sloping across the body from right to left, as a rifle. — *n.* 1. Carriage; bearing, demeanor. 2. *Mil.* The position in which a weapon is carried when ported.

**port** (pôrt; 70), *n.* *Naut.* The left side of a ship (looking from stern toward bow); larboard. — *adj.* Larboard. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To turn or put to the port side of a ship.

**port'a-ble** (pôr'tà-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. *LL. portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry.] 1. Capable of being borne, easily transported. 2. Tolerable. — **port'a-ble-ly** (b'il-lî-tî), *n.*

**port'age** (pôr'tîj; 70), *n.* [F. See **PORT** to carry.] 1. Act of carrying, or cost of carrying. 2. A carrying of boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the route over which they are so carried; as, a rough *portage*.

**port'al** (pôr'tâl; -tî), *n.* [OF., fr. *ML. portale*, prop., neut. *adj.*, fr. *L. porta* gate.] 1. A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing. 2. In Spanish American architecture, any porch or large roofed opening.

**port'al**, *adj.* *Anat.* A designating the transverse fissure on the under side of the liver where most of the vessels enter. *b* Hence, designating, or pertaining to, a large vein (**portal vein**) carrying the blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver, in the tissues of which it breaks up into capillaries.

**port'a-men'to** (pôr'tà-mên'tô), *n.*; *pl.* -ti (-tî). [It., fr. *portare* to carry.] *Music.* Passage from one tone to another in a continuous slide through the intervening tones.

**port'ance** (pôr'tâns; 70), *n.* [OF. *Archais.* Port; carriage.

**port'a-tive** (pôr'tà-tîv), *adj.* [OF. *portatif*] Capable of holding or carrying; as, the *portative* force of a magnet.

**port'ul-lis** (pôr'tûl-lîs), *n.* [OF. *port. colleece* a sliding door, fr. *L. colare, colatum*, to filter.] A grating of iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, to be let down to prevent entrance.

**Porte** (pôr't; 70), *n.* [F. *porte* gate. See **PORT** gate.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace at which justice was administered.

**porte-cochère** (pôr'tê-kô-cher; *f.* pôrt/kô-shâr; 70), *n.* [F. *porte-cochère*, *co-cher* Port; coach.] 1. *Arch.* A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a courtyard. 2. *U. S.* Erroneously, a porch under which a vehicle may be driven to protect its occupants when alighting.

**||port'-mon'naie'** (pôr'tômônâ; *Angl.* pôrt'môn'î), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* money.] A small purse.

**port-tend'** (pôr'tênd; pôrt; 70), *v. t.* [L. *portendere, tentum*, to foretell, intend.] 1. To give an anticipatory sign, warning, or threat of; to foretell. 2. *Obs.* To signify. — **Syn.** See **FORTELL**.

**port'ant** (pôr'tânt or, esp. *Brit.*, pôrt'ânt, pôrt; 70), *n.* [L. *portentum*. See **PORTEND**.] 1. An event or situation which presages evil; a forewarning. 2. Prophetic character or significance; ominous meaning. 3. A prodigy, a marvel.

**port-en'tous** (pôr'tên'tîs), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a portent; ominous. 2. Loosely, monstrous; prodigious. — **Syn.** See **OMINOUS**. — **port-en'tous-ly, adv.** — **port-en'tous-ness, n.**

**port'er** (pôr'têr; 70), *n.* [OF. *portier*, fr. *LL. portarius*, fr. *porta* gate, door.] A gatekeeper or doorkeeper.

**port'er**, *n.* [OF. *porteur*, fr. *LL. fr. L. portare* to carry.] 1. One who carries burdens, luggage, etc., for hire or for patrons at hotels, railroad stations, etc. 2. *U. S.* An attendant who makes up Pullman car berths and waits upon passengers. 3. [That is, a liquor for *porters*.] A weak stout, rich in saccharine matter; — originally a mixture of ale and stout.

**port'er-age** (pôr'têj; *n.* Work of a porter or the charge made. **port'er-house** (pôr'têus; *n.* 1. A house having malt liquors, as porter, for sale. 2. *Collog.* Short for **porterhouse steak**, a choice steak with a large tenderloin, cut from the thick end of a beef. See **BEFF**.

**port'fo-li-o** (pôr'tfô-lî-ô; -lî-ô; 70), *n.*; *pl.* -folios (-fî; -fî-ô). [It. *portafoglio, portafogli*, fr. *portare* to carry + *foglio, pl. fogli*, leaf, sheet.] 1. A portable case for keeping, usually without folding, loose papers, prints, etc. 2. Such a case for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or cabinet member. 3. A list of the commercial paper and securities owned, esp. by a bank or an investment trust.

**port'hole** (pôr'thôl; *n.* 1. *Naut.* An opening in a ship's side; a porthole. 2. An opening, as in a wall, a military bunker, a tank, etc., esp. one through which to shoot.

**Port'i-a** (pôr'tî-â; -shâ), *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

**port'i-coo** (pôr'tî-kô; *n.*; *pl.* -coos or -cos (-kôz). [It., fr. *L. porticus*.] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory. — **the Portico** = **THE PORCH** (see under **PORCH**).

**port'iere** (pôr'tî-âr; -tî-âr; *f.* pôrtî-âr; *n.* [F. *portière*, fr. *porte* gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

**port-ion** (pôr'tshîn; 70), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. portio*.] 1. An allotted part; specif.: *a* A share received by gift or inheritance; a patrimony. *b* A dower. *c* A share of food; a piece or amount served or reckoned as sufficient for one person; a helping. 2. One's lot or destiny. 3. A part of a whole; as: *a* A constituent part. *b* A part abstracted from a whole; a limited quantity. — **Syn.** See **PART**. **FATE**. — *v. t.* [OF. *portionner*.] 1. To divide into portions; to distribute in shares. 2. To allot as a portion; specif., to dower. — **portion-less, adj.**

**port'land ce-ment** (pôr'tlând; 70), [From Isle of Portland, Eng.] A hydraulic cement made by burning and grinding a mixture of calcareous and argillaceous materials such as limestone and clay, limestone and shale, limestone and marl, chalk and clay, or limestone and iron blast-furnace slag.

**port'ly** (pôr'tlî), *adj.*; **port'ly-er** (-î-êr); **port'ly-er**. [From **PORT** demeanor.] 1. Dignified in appearance; stately; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; corpulent. — **port'ly-ness, n.**

**port-man'teau** (pôr't-mân'tô), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tô), -TEAU; (*Fr.* *porte-manteau*, fr. *porter* to carry + *manteau* mantle. *Cr.* *Brit.* A traveling bag or case, orig. one adapted for use on now, esp., a large suitcase.

**portmanteau word.** A word formed by arbitrary combination of two words (*alithy*, from *almy* and *litho*); — usually called **blend**.

**port of entry.** See **2d** **PORT**, 2.

**port'rait** (pôr'trât; -trî; 70), *n.* [F., orig. past part. of *portraire* to portray.] 1. A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face, painted, drawn, engraved, photographed, or the like; a likeness, esp. one painted from life. 2. Lifelike or realistic delineation, description, etc.

**port'rait-ist** (pôr'trât-îst; *n.* One who makes, esp. paints, portraits.

**port'rai-ture** (trâ-tîr; *n.* [OF.] 1. Act, practice, or art of making portraits; portraiture. 2. A portrait.

or depict in words; to describe vividly; also, to represent dramatically; act. — **port-tray'a-ble, adj.** — **port-tray'er, n.**

**port-tray'al** (-âl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying; delineation; a portrait.

**port'tress** (pôr'trêz; -trîs), **port'ter-ess** (pôr'têr-êz; -îs), *n.*, *sem.* of **PORTER**.

**Port'u-guese** (pôr'tû-gêz; -gêz), *adj.* From **PORTUGAL**, *Gaz.* — *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal, usually considered as typical representatives of the Iberian branch of the Mediterranean race. 2. The Romance language of Portugal and Brazil, and the dialect (*Galician*) of the Spanish provinces of Galicia. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**Portuguese man-of-war.** Any of several large siphonophores (*genus Physalia*) having a large, bladderlike sac or cyst, with a saillike crest on the upper side, by means of which they float at the surface.

**port'u-lac'a** (pôr'tû-lâk'a; 70), *n.* [L., purslane.] Any of a *genus* (*Portu-la-ca*, *pron.* [âk'a; -lâk'a]) of mainly tropical succulent herbs of the purslane family, including the common purslane (*P. oleracea*) and the garden *portulaca* (*P. grandiflora*).

**port'u-la-ca-ceous** (-lâ-kê-shî-âs), *adj.* Belonging to the purslane family (*Portulacaceae*). See **PURSLEANE**.

**||po-sa'da** (pô-sâ'th; *n.* [Sp.] A hotel; inn.

**pose** (pôz; *v. t.* [From *apose*, for *oppose*.] 1. *Obs.* To question. 2. To puzzle by or as by questioning, to perplex.

**pose**, *v. t.* [OF. *poser* to place, put, fr. *L. posuere* to pause, in *LL.* also, to place, fr. *L. pausa* a pause; confused in *L.L.*, *F.*, and *E.* with *L. ponere, ponit*, *positum*, to put, place.] 1. To claim to identify; as, to *pose* a poem as Shelley's. 2. To propose or propound, as a question. 3. To place in a studied attitude, with attention to posture and arrangement of draperies; as, to *pose* a model. — *v. i.* To assume a pose, or studied attitude, for a picture or as an affectation; to attitudeize. — *n.* 1. A fixed or sustained posture, as for artistic effect or in affectation. 2. A deliberately assumed mood; as, his cheerfulness is not a *pose*. 3. Posing; attitudeizing.

**Syn.** *Pose*, *air* (or *airs*), *affectation*, *mannerism* mean an adopted way of speaking or behaving. *Pose* implies an attitude deliberately assumed in order to impress others, *air* may suggest acquiescence through environment, but *airs* always implies artificiality and pretentiousness; *affectation* implies a trick of speech or behavior which strikes the observer as insincere; *mannerism* implies an acquired eccentricity that has become a habit.

**Pos-ei'don** (pô-sê'idôn), *n.* [L., fr. *Gr. Poseidon*.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of the sea and of the watery element generally, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Amphitrite, worshipped as god of horses. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident. See **NEPTUNE**.

**pos'er** (pôz'êr; *n.* A baffling question, a puzzle.

**pos'er**, *n.* Also **po-seur'** (-pô-zêr). One who poses.

**pos'it** (pôz'î-tî), *v. t.* [L. *ponere, positum*, to place.] 1. To set firmly or fixately. 2. *Philos.* To postulate or assert as fact (that which is indeterminate or indemonstrable); — contrasted with *infer*.

**pos'i-tion** (pô-zîsh'n; *n.* [F., fr. *L. positio*, fr. *ponere, positum*, to put, place.] 1. A positing, or placing. 2. The manner in which anything is placed or disposed, hence: *a* Posture or attitude. *b* Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude; as, to define one's *posi-tion*. *c* Site; place; station; hence, proper place; as, the *posi-tion* of a post. *d* Relative place, situation, or standing; specif., social or official rank or status; as, a person of *posi-tion*. *e* Office; employment; situation; as, to lose one's *posi-tion*. *f* Spot, place, or condition that gives one the advantage over another; as, to maneuver for *posi-tion*. 3. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The state of having a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant (as *x* or *z*); as, in *po-si-tion* the syllables are long by *posi-tion*. — **pos'i-tion-al** (-âl; -î), *adj.* **Syn.** *Position*, *place*, *situation*, *office*, *post*, *job* mean an opening in a trade, profession, or the like. *Position* and *place* carry no further meaning; *situation* adds only an emphasis on its occupancy or need of an occupant; *office* applies to a position of trust or authority; *post* applies to a position attended by responsibility or involving onerous duties; *job*, a colloquial term, applies to any position thought of in terms of the work involved. — *v. t.* To put in or the proper position; also, to locate.

**pos'i-tive** (pôz'î-tîv), *adj.* [OF. *positif*, fr. *L. positivus*.] 1. Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; as, a *positive* order; hence, explicitly expressed; admitting of no doubt, qualification, or discretion; peremptory; explicit; definite; decisive; as, a *positive* statement; also, *Collog.*, downright; absolute; as, a *positive* promise. 2. Concerned with matters of practical experience; not speculative or theoretical. 3. Independent of changing circumstances or relations; — opposed to *relative* and *comparative*; as, the idea of beauty is not *positive*. 4. A confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; dogmatic. *b* Characterized by acceptance or approval; affirmative; as, a *positive* reply. 5. Having a real existence, energy, character, or the like; actual; concrete; as, *positive* good. 6. A *Bacteriol.* Affirming the presence of

electricity. See **ELECTRICITY**. 2. *b* Specif.: (1) Charged with positive electricity. (2) Tending to lose electrons, and thus become positive [in sense (1)]. 3. *Gram.* Of an adjective or adverb or of a degree, having its simple form denoting no relation to increase or diminution. See **COMPARISON**. 2. *b* *Collog.* Designating, or pertaining to, a motion or

device which is definite, unyielding, constant, or certain in its action, as determined by unyielding parts or exactly controlled movements. 10. *Math., Physics, etc.* Numerically greater than zero; plus. b Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, or the like. 11. *Philos.* a Affirmative and constructive; — *distinct*, from *skeptical*. b Empirical; subject to scientific verification; — *distinct*, from *speculative*. 12. *Photog.* Reproducing light and shade as in the original subject. — *Syn.* See *SURE*. — *n.* That which is positive; as: a *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. b *Photog.* A print from a negative. — *pos'i-tive-ly*, adv. — *pos'i-tive-ness*, *n.*

**pos'i-tiv-ism** (pōz'itv-iz-m), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being positive; certainty. 2. [F. *positivisme*.] [usually cap.] A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte which excludes everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their relations of coexistence and succession. — **pos'i-tiv-ist** (-ist), *adj.* & *n.* — **pos'i-tiv-ist'ic** (-ist'ik), *adj.*

**pos'i-tron** (pōz'trōn), *n.* [positive + electron.] *Physics & Chem.* A positively charged particle having the same mass and magnitude of charge as the electron, first detected in cosmic rays.

**pos'se** (pōz'sē), *n.* [ML. *in L.* infin. to be able.] 1. *Law.* Short for *posse comitatus*. 2. A force with legal authority; an armed band. [*pos'se* *comi-ta-tus* (kōm'i-tā'ths). [*pos* to be able, to have power, in M.L. power + *ML.* *comitatus* a county.] 1. *Law.* The entire body of inhabitants liable to be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace, also, the body of persons so summoned. 2. = *POSSE*, 2.

**pos'sess'** (pōz'sēz'), *v. t.* [See POSSESSION.] 1. To crave to own, hold, or control, to make the owner or holder, as of property, power, knowledge, etc. 2. a To have and hold as property, to be master of; to own. b To have as a property, adjunct, attribute, or the like; as, to *pos'sess* information. 3. *Archaeol.* a To rain; seize. b To bring under the control or influence (of some passion, idea, or the like); as, to *pos'sess* one with indignation. c To inform; acquaint. 4. To enter into and influence powerfully; to dominate; as, he was *pos'sessed* with rage. 5. To maintain in a condition of control or tranquillity; as, to *pos'sess* one's soul in patience. — *Syn.* See *HAVE*.

**pos'sessed** (pōz'sēd'), *adj.* 1. Having as a possession or attribute; as, *pos'sessed* of lands or wit. 2. Influenced or controlled as by evil spirits, one's passions, a fixed idea, hence, mad; crazed. 3. Self-possessed.

**pos'sess-ion** (pōz'sēsh'ūn), *n.* [OF. *possession*, fr. L. *possessio*, fr. *possidere*, *possessum*, to possess.] 1. Act or state of possessing; ownership, control, also, the state of being possessed. 2. The thing possessed; in pl., property in the aggregate, wealth; territory governed or controlled; as, foreign *possessions*. 3. Fact or state of being dominated by an extraneous personality, a demon, passion, idea, or the like. 4. Fact or state of being under one's own control, self-possession.

**pos'sess-ive** (-zē'iv), *adj.* 1. Of or tending to possession; manifesting the desire to possess. 2. *Gram.* Designating or pertaining to the case in English denoting ownership or some relation felt as analogous (*Dick's* hat; out of *harm's* way), also, designating a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, expressive of the same relation. *Abbr.* *poss.* (Cf. *GENITIVE*. — *n.* *Gram.* The possessive case or a word in that case, also, an equivalent case phrase (a story of *Lincoln's* office), often called a *double possessive*. b A possessive pronoun.

**pos'** Present treatment of the apostrophe in forming possessives. (1) Nouns not ending in a sibilant sound, whether singular or plural, add 's (*dog's*; *men's*). (2) Singular nouns ending in an s- or z- sound, when of one syllable, add 's (*James's*); when of two or more syllables taking accent on the last, add 's (*Hortense's*), when of two or more syllables taking no accent on the last, add 's if the last syllable is not preceded by an s- or z- sound (*Thomas's*), but when the last syllable is preceded by an s- or z- sound, they add simply the apostrophe (*Moses's*; for *conscience's* sake; *Xerxes's*; proper nouns ending in -es [*pron.* -ēz], add only the apostrophe if the accent is on the penult (*Achilles's*); but add 's otherwise (*Hercules's*)). (3) Plural nouns ending in s or as add an apostrophe after the s (*boys's*; *fathers's*). Cf. *PUNCTUATION* § 11.

**pos'sess-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **pos'sess-ive-ness**, *n.*

**possessive adjective.** An adjective formed from a personal pronoun, expressing possession (*my* hat).

**pos'sess-er** (pōz'sēz'ēr), *n.* One who possesses. — **pos'sess-er-ship**, *n.*

**pos'sess-ory** (-ōr'i), *adj.* Of the nature of or arising from possession; having possession, being a possessor, possessive.

**pos'set** (pōz'sēt'), *n.* [ME. *posset*, *poshoite*, of uncert. origin.] A beverage of hot milk curdled, as by ale, wine, etc., and spiced.

**pos'si-bil'i-ty** (pōz'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* pl. -ties (-tēz). 1. The state or fact of being possible. 2. That which is possible.

**pos'si-ble** (pōz'si-b'l), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able, fr. *potis* able, capable + *esse* to be.] 1. Within the powers, performance, attainment, conception, etc., of an agent or activity expressed or implied; as, knowledge *possible* only to God; loosely, permissible; attainable; as, not *possible* to see the patient today. 2. That may or may not occur; dependent on contingency; as, put by for *possible* emergencies. 3. Potential, as by nature or circumstances; able or fitted to become, be used, or the like; as, a *possible* site for a capitol.

**Syn.** (1) *Possible*, *practicable*, *feasible* mean capable of being realized.

*Possible* implies that a thing may exist or occur, given the proper conditions; *practicable*, that a plan, project, or the like, may be easily or readily effected by means at hand or under current conditions; *feasible*, that something proposed may be worked out or used so as to attain the ends desired.

(2) See *FEASIBLE*.

**pos'si-bly** (-b'l), *adv.* By possible means; perhaps.

**pos'sum** (pōz'sūm), *n.* Short for *OPUSCUM*. — *to play possum*. To feign illness, ignorance, etc.; — from the opossum's habit of feigning death.

**post** (pōst), *n.* [From OF. *post*, and fr. AS. *post*, both fr. L. *positus*.] 1. A piece of timber, metal, or the like, firmly fixed upright, esp. as a support; a pillar; prop. 2. *Stock Exch.* Any of the places on an exchange floor at which trading in specified securities is carried on. — *v. t.* 1. To affix to a post, wall, or other usual place for public notices; to placard. 2. To publish, announce, or advertise as by the use of a placard; as, to *post* one for cowardice. 3. To affix public notices to. b To forbid to trespassers under penalty of legal prosecution, by notices along the boundaries; as, to *post* a brook. 4. To enter (a name) on a postal list, as at clubs of a member behind in his dues.

**post**, *n.* [F. *poste*, fr. It. *posto*, fr. LL. *positum*, for *positum*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] 1. *Mil.* a The place at which a soldier

is stationed. b The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. c *U. S.* A local subdivision of certain veterans' organizations. d In the British Army, one of two bugle calls (*first post* and *last post*) sounded at tattoo. 2. A station or position, esp. one assigned; as, the *post* of duty. 3. A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; as, a *post* in the public service. 4. A trading post or settlement. — *Syn.* See *POSITION*. — *v. t.* To station in a given place; to assign to a post, as a sentinel.

**post**, *n.* [F. *poste*, fr. It. *posta*, orig., a station, fr. LL. *posita*, for *posita*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] 1. Formerly, one who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier or runner. 2. Formerly, one of a series of stations for keeping horses for relays; also, a stage; hence, *post horse*. 3. *Chiefly Brit.* a A single dispatch of postal matter; also, a mail or the mail. b A building for postal business; also, a letter box. 4. A size of paper, 16" x 20"; — from the watermark, a postman's horn. — *v. t.* 1. To travel with post horses; hence, to ride or travel with haste. — *v. i.* 1. To dispatch by the post or mail, to mail. 2. *Colloq.* To inform; as, he is well *posted*. 3. *Bookkeeping.* a To transfer or carry (an entry or item), esp. from the journal or daybook to the ledger; as, to *post* the cashbook; also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. b To complete (the ledger or other book) by the transfer to it and proper entry of all items in antecedent books; to make the proper entries in (all the books) to complete the record. — *adv.* With post horses; hence, at full speed; express.

**post** (-pōst-), [L., fr. *post*, *adv.* & *prep.*, behind, after.] A *prep.* meaning: 1. *After*, *subsequent*, *later*, as in *postdate*, *postscript*. 2. *Behind* or *after* (in position), as in *postfix*, *specif.*, *Anat. & Zool.*, *behind* or *posterior* to (a specified part), as in:

|  |               |                    |
|--|---------------|--------------------|
| postbrachial   | postbaptic    | postthoracic       |
| postcorbellar  | postbatal     | postuterine        |
| 3. <i>Subsequent to</i> , as in <i>postelistic</i> ; also as in: |               |                    |
| post-Arzo  | postdiastolic | postnuptial        |
| postbasilinal  | postelion     | post-Renaissance   |
| post-Bialist   | postembryonic | post-revolutionary |
| postcanoncal   | posthypnotic  | postseas           |
| postclassical  | postmarital   | postystolic        |
| post-Darwinian   | postnatal     | postwar            |

4. *Med.* *Occurring after* and *as a result of*, as in: *postanesthetic*, *postparturient*, *postoperative*, *postperiparturient*, *postpsychoid*

**post'age** (pōst'ij), *n.* The charge for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.

**postage stamp.** A government stamp required to be put on articles sent by mail in payment of the postage.

**post'al** (pōst'al), *adj.* Of or pert. to the post office or mail service. — *n.* *Colloq.* *U. S.* Short for *POSTAL CARD*.

**postal card.** *U. S.* A card with a printed postage stamp sold by the government for transmission through the mails. 2. Officially *post card*. Any private or unofficial card admitted to the mail on the affixing of a postage stamp.

**post-ax'i-al** (pōst-āk'si-āl), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Behind the axis of the body; esp., of or pertaining to the posterior side of the axis of a limb. **post bel'um** (pōst bē'l'um), [L.] After the war; esp., *U. S.*, after the Civil War (1861-1865). — **post-bel'um**, *adj.*

**post-boy'** (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a carrier of dispatches or letters, a courier, also, a postilion.

**post card, or post'card** (pōst'kard'), *n.* 1. *U. S.* See *POSTAL CARD*. 2. *Brit.* = *POSTAL CARD*, 1 & 2.

**post chaise.** *Hint.* A carriage for traveling post, having a closed body on four wheels and seating two to four.

**post'date'** (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* To date after actual time of writing, issuing, etc.; as, to *postdate* a check or one's day of birth.

**post'di-lu-vi-an** (-dī-lū-vi-ān; -dī-), *adj.* Extinct or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

**post'er** (pōst'ēr), *n.* 1. One who posts bills. 2. A bill or placard, usually decorative or pictorial, for posting in a public place.

**post'er, n.** A fast traveler, also, a post horse.

**poste res-tante'** (pōst' rē-sant', F. pōst' rē-sānt'), [F.] To be held at the post office until called for; — used in addressing letters; also, a post-office department having charge of letters so addressed. In the United States usually called *general delivery*.

**post-er-i-or** (-pōst-ēr'i-ēr), *adj.* [L., compar. of *posterius* coming after, fr. *post* after.] 1. Later in time. 2. Later in the order of processes, ing, or moving. 3. Situated behind; hinder; specif. *Anat.*, at or toward the hinder end of the body; caudal; hence, in human anatomy, dorsal. 4. *Bot.* On the side next the axis of inflorescence; superior; — of an axillary flower. — **post-er'i-or-ly**, *adv.*

**post-er-i-or'i-ty** (-ēr'i-ōr'i-ti), *n.* State of being subsequent; — opposed to *priority*.

**post-er'i-ors** (pōst-ēr'i-ōrēz), *n. pl.* The buttocks.

**post-er'i-ty** (pōst-ēr'i-ti), *n.* [F. *posterité*, fr. L. *posteritas*.] 1. Offspring to the furthest generation; descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry*. 2. All succeeding generations, collectively; future time.

**post-ern** (pōst'ēr-n), *n.* [OF. *posterna*, *postaria*, fr. LL. *postercula*, fr. *posterus* coming after.] *Now Rare.* A back door or gate; a private or side way. — *adj.* Situated at the back, rear, or side.

**post exchange.** *Mil., U. S.* A store that sells articles and services to members of the armed forces and certain other authorized persons.

**post'ex-ill'i-o** (pōst'ēg-sil'i-ō; -ēks-il'i-ō), *post'ex-ill'i-an* (-il'i-ān), *adj.* After the exile; spec., *Hebrew Hist.*, after the Babylonian captivity (after 587 B.C. or about 586).

**post'fix** (pōst'fiks), *n.* [*post* + *-fix* as in *prefix*.] *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. — **post-fix'ed**, *v. t.* To annex; *Gram.*, to add to the end of another word; to suffix.

**post-free'** (pōst'frē'), *adj.* 1. Free from charge for postage, as official governmental letters. 2. *Chiefly Brit.* Postpaid.

**post-gla'cial** (pōst-glā'sh'āl), *adj.* *Geol.* Subsequent to the Pleistocene, or Glacial period; recent. See *RECENT*, 3.

**post-grad'u-ate** (-grād'ū-āt), *adj.* Pert. to or designating graduates, or studies pursued after graduation. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

**post'haste'** (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post or courier. — (see *PRON.*, § 2), *adv.* With great speed; by fastest means.

**post hoc, ergo prop'ter hoc** (pōst hōk, ēr'gō prōp'tēr hōk), [L.] *Logic.* After this, therefore on account of it; — a fallacy in arguing.

**post'm-mous** (pōst'p'mūs), *adj.* [L., *posthumus*, fr. L. *postumus*, prop., last, hence, late born.] 1. Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* son. 2. Published after the death of its author.



**3.** Following or occurring after one's death; as, *posthumous* fame. — *post-hu-mous-ly*, *adv.*

**post'iche'** (pōs'tīk'h), *adj.* [F.] Counterfeit; artificial. — *n.* **a** A substituted imitation; superadded ornament. **b** Counterfeiting; pretense.

**post'it'ocus** (pōs'tī'tō'k), *adj.* [L. *postitus*.] **Bot.** **a** Posterior. **b** Situated on the outer side of a filament.

**post'il'ion**, **post'il'lion** (pōs'tī'lyōn; pōs'), *n.* [F. *postillon*.] One who rides as a guide the near horse of one of the pairs attached to a coach or post chaise.

**post'im-pres'sion-ism** (pōs'tīm-prēsh'iz'm), *n.* **Art.** The theory or practice of certain artists in reaction against the scientific and naturalistic character of impressionism and neoimpressionism, characterized esp. by emphasis on the visual impression. Since postimpressionism stresses self-expression, it is a form of expressionism. Cézanne, Matisse, and Derain are among its chief exponents. See **CUBISM**. — **post'im-pres'sion-ist** (-ist), *n.* **a** *adj.* — **post'im-pres'sion-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**post'it'min'i-um** (-līm'nī'z'm), *n.* Also **post'it'm'i-ny** (-līm'tī'nī), [L. *postitiminium*, fr. *post* after + *limen*, *limina*, a threshold.] **Internat. Law.** The right or rule of law (in full *jus post'it'min'i-um*) [i.e. *post'it'min'i-um*] which, when persons or things taken by an enemy in war come again under the control of the state to which they belonged, revives their former rights.

**post'lude** (pōs'tlūd), *n.* [*post* + *lude*.] **Music.** A closing piece, esp. an organ voluntary at the end of a service.

**post'man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **MEN** (-mēn). One who carries letters, etc.; formerly, a post or courier; now, a letter carrier.

**post'mark'** (pōs'tmārk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on mail; strictly, the cancellation mark of a post office. **Abbr.** *pmk* — *v. t.* To put a postmark on.

**post'mas'ter** (-mās'tēr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a post office. **Abbr.** *P. M.* **2.** One who has charge of a station for travelers, one who supplies post horses.

**postmaster general**, *pl.* **POSTMASTERS GENERAL.** The chief officer of the post-office department of a government.

**post'mer-id'i-an** (pōs'tmē-rīd'ī-ān), *adj.* [L. *postmeridianus*. See **MERIDIAN**.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; belonging to the afternoon.

**post'mer-id'i-um** (mē-rīd'ī-ūm), [L.] After noon. **Abbr.** *P. M.*

**post'mil-len'i-al** (pōs'tmī-lēn'ī-āl), *adj.* Coming, or belonging to the period, after the millennium. Cf. **PREMILLENNIAL**. — **post'mil-len'i-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **post'mil-len'i-al-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**post'mis'tress** (pōs'tmīs'trēs; -trīs), *n.* A woman in charge of a post office.

**post'mor'tem** (-mōr'tēm; -t), *adj.* [L. after death.] **1** Occurring, made, or done after death. **2** Pertaining to or used in a post-mortem examination. — *n.* A post-mortem examination.

**post-mortem examination.** *Med.* An autopsy.

**post'-o-bit** (pōs'tō'bīt; -ōb'īt), *adj.* Effective, or to take effect, after death. — *n.* Short for **post-obit bond**, a bond payable after the death of some person; esp., one made to secure payment of a loan with a bonus and interest.

**post'of-fice** (pōs'tōf'is), [L.] After death.

**post office.** The governmental department for forwarding mail matter; an office under governmental superintendence where mail is distributed. **Abbr.** *P. O.* — **post'-of-fice**, *adj.*

**post-or-bit'al** (pōs'tōr'bīt'āl; -tāl), *adj.* **Anat. & Zool.** Situated behind the orbit, or eye socket.

**post'paid** (pōs'tpād; -t), *adj.* With postage prepaid.

**post'pone'a-ble** (pōs'tpōn'ē-ā-ble), *adj.* That can be postponed.

**post-pone'** (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *postponere*, *postum*, fr. *post* after + *ponere* to place, *pono*, *ponere*.] **1.** To defer, to put off; delay. **2.** To subordinate. — *v. i.* To delay. *Med.*, to delay in coming on. — **Syn.** See **DEFER**. — **post-pone'ment**, *n.* — **post-pon'er** (-pōn'ēr), *n.*

**post-po-si-tion** (pōs'tpō-sīzh'ōn), *n.* [See **POSTPONE**.] A placing after; state of being placed after.

**post-po-si-tive** (pōs'tpō-sī'tiv), *adj.* Placed after or at the end of another word, often as enclitic or suffix. — *n.* A postpositive particle or word. — **post-po-si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**post-pran-di-al** (-prān'dī-āl), *adj.* Following a banquet; after-dinner; as, *postprandial* speeches.

**post road.** A road over which the mail is or was formerly carried.

**post-troser** (pōs'trōsēr), *adj.* **Biol.** Retrosore; — opposed to *antrosore*.

**post'script** (pōs'tskript; -skript), *n.* [L. *postscriptum*, neut. past part. of *postscribere* to write after, fr. *post* after + *scribere* to write.] A note or series of notes appended to a completed letter, book, usually giving an afterthought. **Abbr.** *P.S.*, *p.s.* A second postscript is introduced by *P.P.S.* or *p.p.s.* (for *post postscriptum*).

**post'u-lant** (pōs'tulānt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *postulans*, pres. part. of *postulare*. See **POSTULATE**.] A candidate for admission to a religious order in the stage preliminary to the novitiate.

**post'u-late** (-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, prop., past part. of *postulare* to demand.] **1.** A proposition which is taken for granted or put forth as axiomatic; an underlying hypothesis. **2.** An essential prerequisite. — (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To demand; require; claim. **2.** To assume or claim as true, real, existent, or necessary; as, psychology that *postulates* a soul; to depend upon or start from the postulate of; as, his argument *postulates* the validity of reason. — **pos'tu-lat'ion** (-lāzh'ōn), *n.* — **pos'tu-lat'or** (-lāt'ēr), *n.*

**pos'ture** (pōs'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the different parts, esp. of the body; characteristic or assumed bearing; specif., pose of a model or figure. **2.** Condition with reference to attitude of persons concerned, or disposition of things involved; as, a *posture* of defense. **3.** State of mind; attitude. — *v. t.* **a** *t.* To assume, or cause to assume, a posture; to pose. — **pos'tur-al** (-tūr-āl), *adj.* — **pos'tur-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**pos'tur-ize** (-tūr-īz), *v. t.* **a** *t.* To posture; pose.

**post-vo-cal** (pōs'tvō-kāl'ik), *adj.* Occurring immediately after a vowel sound.

**pos'y** (pōs'y), *n.*; *pl.* **POSIES** (-zīz). [Contr. fr. *POESY*.] **1.** A brief sentiment or motto, as one inscribed on a ring. **2.** [Prob. from the use of flowers as of enigmatical significance.] A flower; nosegay.

**pot** (pōt), *n.* **Scot. & N. of Eng.** A deep hole or pit.

**pot, n.** [Late *AS. pott*.] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of rounded form, variously used. **2.** Such a vessel with its contents; by ellipsis, a pot of drink; hence, drink; liquor; potation. **3.** = **CHIMNEY POT**. **4.**

**Colloq.** **a** Of money, a large sum. **b** = **POT SHOT**. **c** The total of the bets at stake at one time. **d** = **CHAMBER POT**. **5.** A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, lobsters, etc. — *v. t.* **POT'TED; POT'TING.** **1.** To catch in or as in a pot or pots; to preserve in pots; as, to *pot* ham. **2.** To shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking; to secure or hit by or as by a pot shot. **3. Colloq.** To secure; win; bag. — *v. i.* **Colloq.** To take a pot shot or shots.

**pot'a-ble** (pō'tā-ble), *adj.* [F., fr. LL. *potabilis*, fr. *potare* to drink.] Drinkable. — *n.* In *pl.*, beverages.

**pot'tage'** (pō'tāzh'), *n.* A thick soup. — **Syn.** See **SOUT**.

**pot'ash'** (pō'tāsh'), *n.* [After I. *potasch*, whence F. *potasse*.] **1.** Potassium carbonate, esp. from wood ashes. Purified potash is called *pearlash*. **2.** Caustic potash.

**pot'ass'** (pō'tās'; pō'tās), *n.* [F. *potasse*.] **1.** Also **po-tas'sa** (pō-tās'ā), Potash. **2.** Potassium.

**po-tas'si-um** (pō-tās'ī-ūm; f8), *n.* [NL. See **POTASH**.] **Chem.** A soft white metal of the alkali group, occurring combined, as in sylite, saltpeter, etc. Symbol, *K* (for NL. *kalium*); at. no., 19; at. wt., 39.096. *Sp. gr.*, 0.86. — **po-tas'sic** (-tik), *adj.*

**potassium bromide.** See **BROMIDE**.

**potassium carbonate.** **Chem.** A white salt,  $K_2CO_3$ , forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, etc., used in making glass, soap, etc.

**potassium chlorate.** **Chem.** A colorless or white crystalline salt,  $KClO_3$ , a strong oxidizer used in explosives and matches.

**potassium chloride.** **Chem.** A colorless or white crystalline compound,  $KCl$ , found as sylite, in plant and animal fluids, etc., and used as a fertilizer, etc.

**potassium cyanide.** **Chem.** A very poisonous crystalline salt,  $KCN$ , used in electroplating, etc.

**potassium dichromate.** **Chem.** A soluble salt,  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ , forming large orange-red crystals, used in dyeing, in photography, and as an oxidizing agent, etc.

**potassium hydroxide.** **Chem.** A white deliquescent solid,  $KOH$ , dissolving in water with much heat, to form a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid, used chiefly in making soap and as a reagent.

**potassium nitrate.** **Chem.** A crystalline salt,  $KNO_3$ , occurring as a product of nitrification in arable soils. It is a strong oxidizer and is used in making gunpowder, in preserving meat, in medicine, etc.

**potassium permanganate.** **Chem.** A dark-purple salt,  $KMnO_4$ , used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.

**potassium sulfate.** **Chem.** A white crystalline compound,  $K_2SO_4$ , used as a fertilizer, as a mild cathartic, etc.

**po-ta'tion** (pō-tā'shōn), *n.* [OF. *potarion*, *fr.* L. *potatio*, *fr.* *potare*.] **1.** A drinking; a draft. **2.** A drink, beverage; alcoholic liquor.

**po-ta'to** (pō-tā'tō; -t), *n.*; *pl.* **TOTES** (-tōz). [Sp. *patata* potato, orig., sweet potato, var. of *batata* sweet potato, fr. Taino *batata*.] **1.** The sweet potato. **2.** The edible starchy tuber of an American plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family; also, the plant; — called also *Irish potato* or *white potato*.

**potato beetle**, *a* bug. A black and yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) that feeds on the leaves of the potato; — called also *Colorado potato beetle*.

**potato chips.** Thin slices of potato (def. 2) fried crisp in deep fat.

**potato worm.** The large green white-striped larva of a hawk moth (*Sphinx quinquemaculata*).

**pot-au-fu** (pō'tō-fū), *n.* [F. lit., pot on the fire.] A dish of broth, meat, and vegetables boiled in a pot.

**pot'bel'ly** (pō'tbēl'ī), *n.* A protuberant belly. — **pot'bel'liod** (-lī), *adj.*

**pot'boil'er** (-boil'ēr), *n.* A book, painting, etc., executed solely, and often hastily, for its monetary return.

**pot'boy'** (-boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

**po-teen'** (pō-tēn'), **po-theon'** (-thēn'), *n.* [Ir. *poitín* a small pot.] Chiefly Ir. Illicitly distilled whiskey.

**po'ten-cy** (pō'tēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **CIES** (-zīz). Also **po'tence** (-tēns). [L. *potentia*, fr. *potens*, *entis*, potent.] **1.** Quality or state of being potent; esp., ability to effect a certain result. **2.** Capability of developing in accordance with its nature; potentiality.

**po'tent** (pō'tēnt), *adj.* [L. *potens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *posse* to be able, have power, fr. *potis* able + *esse* to be.] **1.** Having or wielding authority, control, or dominion; puissant; mighty. **2.** Highly influential, effective, or cogent; as, a *potent* argument. **3.** Highly efficacious chemically or medicinally; as, a *potent* drug. **4.** Having the power of procreation. — **po'tent-ly**, *adv.* — **po'tent-ness**, *n.*

**po'tent**, *adj.* **Her.** Terminating in crutchlike figures; — said of a cross. See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (20).

**po'ten-tate** (pō'tēn-tāt), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule, ruler.] A sovereign or monarch wielding great power.

**po'ten'tial** (pō'tēn'shāl), *adj.* **1. Now Rare.** Potent; influential; efficacious. **2.** Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible or in the making, as opposed to actual or realized, latent; as, a *potential* hero or market. **3. Gram.** Designating or pertaining to that mood (*potential mood*) which expresses possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*. — **Syn.** See **LATENT**. — *n.* **1.** That which is possible; potentiality. **2. Gram.** The potential mood; a verb form of that mood. **Abbr.** *pot.* **3. Math. & Phys.** Any of certain functions from which the intensity (or, in some cases, the velocity) at any point in a field may be readily calculated; specif., *Elec.*, the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth. — **po-ten'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**potential energy.** **Physics.** The energy which a piece of matter has because of its position, as a weight raised to a height, or because of the arrangement of parts, as a coiled spring, or the like.

**po'ten'ti-al'i-ty** (pō'tēn'shāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). **1.** Potential character or condition; state of being possible, not actual. **2.** A possibility; a thing that may exist, occur, etc.; also, a person who may be chosen.

**po'ten-ti-lia** (pō'tēn-tī-lī-ā), *n.* [NL. dim. See **POTENT**.] Any of a large genus (*Potentilla*) of herbs of the rose family, the cinquefoils, or five-fingers, abundant in temperate regions.

**po'ten-ti-om'e-ter** (pō'tēn'shī-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*potential* + *-meter*.] **a** *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or comparing electromotive forces. **b** *Radio.* = **VOLTAER DIVIDER**. — **po-ten'ti-om'e-tric** (-ōm'ē-trīk), *adj.*

**poth'e-car'y** (pōth'ē-kēr't; -kēr't; 3), *n.*; *pl.* **-RES** (-rīz). **Dial.** An apothecary.



**po-theen'** (pō-thēn'). Var. of **POTEEEN**.

**poth'er** (pōth'ēr; now rarely pōth'ēr), *n.* 1. A choking cloud of dust, smoke, or steam. 2. Bustle; fuss. — *Syn.* See **STIR**. — *v. t. & i.* To harass and perplex; worry; fuss.

**poth'erb'** (pōth'ēr-b'; -hūrb'), *n.* Any herb boiled for food, esp. greens, or used to season food, as mint.

**poth'ole** (-hōl'), *n.* Any pit or hole; specif., a circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water.

**poth'ook'** (-hōōk'), *n.* 1. An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire. 2. A hooked iron rod used to lift pots or lids. 3. A written character resembling a pothook, as one used in teaching writing.

**poth'ouse'** (-hous'), *n.* An alehouse; a low tavern.

**poth'unt'er** (-hūn'tēr), *n.* 1. A hunter who pots; esp., one who fills his bag in defiance of the rules or spirit of sport. 2. A person who contests merely to win prizes. — **poth'unt'ing**, *n. & adj.*

**po'tiche'** (pō'tīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -TICHES (-tīsh'). [F., fr. *pot* a pot] A vase with a separate cover, the body usually rounded or polygonal with nearly vertical sides.

**po'tion** (pō'shūn), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink] A draft; a dose; esp., a dose of a liquid medicine or of a poison.

**po'tlatch'** (pō'tlāch'), *n.* [Chinook *patshalt* giving, a gift.] 1. Among American Indians of the northwestern coast a [cap.] The winter festival. 2. The ceremonial distribution of gifts during the festival. 3. *Colloq.* A large feast, often with gift giving. 4. A gift.

**pot lead** (lād), [D. *potlood*.] Graphite, or black lead, often used on the bottoms of racine vessels. — **pot'-lead'**, *n. t.*

**pot'lick'er**, **pot'lik'ker** (pō'tlīk'ēr). Vars. of **POT LIQUOR**.

**pot liquor**. The liquid, esp. that suitable for soup, left in the pot after cooking meat, vegetables, etc.

**pot'luck'** (pō'tlūk'), *n.* Whatever may be provided for a meal; hence, an ordinary, informal meal; such meals collectively.

**pot'man** (mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (mēn) A serving man in a public house.

**pot'margold**. A calendula, esp. *C. officinalis*.

**pot'pie** (pō'tpī), *n.* A meat pie cooked in a pot, esp., a fricassee with dumplings.

**pot'pour'ri** (pō'tpōr'ī; pō'tpōr'ī), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, past part. of *pourrir* to rot, fr. L. *putrere*] A medley or mixture; specif.: 1. A mixture, as of spiced flower petals in a jar, used to scent a room. 2. A medley; sometimes, an anthology.

**pot roast**. A piece of meat, usually beef, cooked, by braising, usually on top of the stove.

**pot'sherd'** (pō'tshūrd'), *n.* [pot + *sherd* or *shard*.] *Now Archaic* A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot.

**pot shot**. A pothunter's shot; hence, a shot, or any attack, that is unsupported or requires neither skill nor effort.

**pot'stone'** (pō'tstōn'), *n.* *Potrol*. An impure straitite, used in manufacturing culinary vessels, esp. in prehistoric times.

**pot'tage** (pō'tā), *n.* [OF *potage*, fr. *pot* pot.] *Archaic*. A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat, a thick soup, potage. — *Syn.* See **SOUP**.

**pot'ter** (pō'tēr), *n.* [From 2d *por*.] One who makes earthenware vessels.

**pot'ter** (pō'tēr), *n. i. & t.* Also, and in U. S. usually, **put'ter** (pūt'tēr). [Freq. of *potle* to poke, fr. AS *potian*] To busy oneself with trifles or trifles; trifle or dawdle (away). — *n.* Act or habit of pottering. — **pot'ter-er**, *n.* — **pot'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**pot'ter's field** (pō'tēr's), *n.* An old burial place for strangers at Jerusalem (*Matt.* xxvii 7); hence, a burial place, esp. in a city, for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals.

**potter's wheel**. *Ceramics*. A horizontal disk, revolving on a vertical spindle, and carrying the clay in throwing.

**pot'ter-y** (pō'tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* POTTERIES (-īz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *potier* potter, fr. *pot*.] 1. A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made. 2. Art of the potter; ceramics. 3. A ware made from clay, shaped and hardened by heat. 4. In a narrower sense, the coarser vessels so made. Cf. **PORCELAIN**.

**pot'tle** (pō'tl'), *n.* [OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot* pot] 1. An old measure equal to a half gallon. 2. A tankard of this capacity; by ellipsis, a bottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor.

**Pott's disease** (pōt's). [After Percival Pott (1714-1788), Eng. surgeon.] *Med.* Caries of the vertebrae, esp. tuberculous caries, often resulting in curvature of the spine.

**pot'ty** (pō'tī), *adj.* *Colloq.* A trifling. 3. Slightly crazy.

**pot'-val'iant** (pō'tvāl'yānt; pō'tvāl'yānt), *adj.* Courageous when drunk.

**pot'-wal'lop'er** (pō'twāl'lop'er; pō'twāl'), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A voter whose qualification for suffrage as a householder was being a boiler (walloper) of his own pot.

**pouch** (pouch), *n.* [OF *pouche*, *poche*.] 1. A small or moderate-sized bag, sack, or receptacle. 2. Specif.: a *Archaic*. A money purse. b *Chiefly Scot.* A pocket in a garment. c A leather bag for ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge box. d A mailbag. 3. That which is

cloth, applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body, etc. — *v. t. & i.* -TICED (-tīst); -TIC-ING (-tī-īng). To apply a poultice to.

**poul'try** (pōl'trī), *n.* [OF. *poultier*. See **POULZ**.] Domesticated birds which serve as a source of food, either eggs or meat. They include chickens, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowl, pigeons, and pheasants.

**pounce** (pounce; 106), *n.* [F. *ponce* pounce, pounce, fr. *puce*, *puce*, *puce*, *puce*.] 1. A powder, as of cuttlefish bone, formerly used to prevent ink from spreading. 2. Powder, as charcoal dust, for making stenciled patterns. — *v. t.*; **POUNCED** (pounst); **POUNC'ING** (poun'sīng). To dust, rub, finish, or stencil with pounce. — **pounce'er** (poun'sēr), *n.*

**pounce**, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey. — *v. t.* 1. To swoop down, spring or leap, and seize with or as with the pounces, or talons. 2. To spring or enter abruptly, as, to pounce into a room.

**pounce**, *n.* Act of pouncing; a sudden swoop or spring.

**pounce**, *v. t.* 1. To emboss, as silver or gold, by hammering on the reverse side. 2. To ornament by punching, cutting holes in, etc.; to cut the edge of in scallops; to pink.

**poun'cet box** (poun'sēt; -sīt). Also **poun'cet**, *n.* *Archaic*. A pomander.

**pound** (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* (in comp.).] 1. An enclosure, maintained by public authority, for confining animals taken in trespassing, or when at large; a penfold. 2. An enclosure for sheltering or trapping animals. 3. A place of confinement, as for criminals. 4. An area or space within which fish are kept, stowed, or caught. — *v. t.* To pound; pen up.

**pound**, *n.*; *pl.* **POUNDS** (pounds; 25), *collectively round*. [AS. *pund*, fr. *pond*.] 1. A unit of weight and of mass (see *weight*, *Tables* 1, 2, 3, & 4). Abbr. *lb.* (for *L. libra* pound); *pl. lb.* or *lbs.* 2. The monetary unit in several countries, as Great Britain (where it is called specifically the **pound sterling**), Australia, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey. See **MONEY**, *Tables*. 3. More fully **pound Scots**. A former Scotch money of account. It was originally equal to the English pound, but gradually became debased until by 1003 when the Scotch and English Crowns were united it was equal to only 20 pence English.

**pound**, *v. t.* [AS. *punnan* to bruise.] 1. To reduce to a powder or pulp by beating. 2. To strike heavily or repeatedly, as with the fist; to pommel. — *v. i.* 1. To strike or deliver heavy blows; beat. 2. To move or come down heavily and with sounds as of pounding, as a person dancing, a horse running, or a ship meeting heavy seas. — *n.* A pounding; a heavy blow; thud. — **pound'er**, *n.*

**pound'age** (pound'ā), *n.* A sum or rate per pound; esp., a payment, tax, or the like of so much per pound sterling.

**pound'age**, *n.* a An impounding, as of cattle in a pound. b A fee for release of impounded animals.

**pound'al** (pound'al; -āl'), *n.* [From *pound* a weight.] *Physics*. A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

**pound'cake'** (pound'kāk'), *n.* A kind of rich cake, the chief ingredients of which are measured in pounds.

**pound'er** (pound'ēr), *n.* 1. A thing weighing a pound. 2. A thing weighing or having to do with something weighing a (specified) number of pounds; — used in combination; thus, a twelve-pounder may be a twelve-pound shell or a cannon firing such a shell.

**pound'-fool'ish** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Incapable of dealing wisely with large sums or matters. See **Penny-wise**.

**pound net**. A fish trap consisting of a net or nets supported to form an enclosure with a narrow entrance.

**pour** (pūr; 70), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *poiren*.] 1. To cause to flow or to flow in a stream or flood. 2. To issue as if in a stream; to give or come forth freely, abundantly, or continuously. — *n.* A pouring, or the quantity poured; a flood; downpour. — **pour'er**, *n.* — **pour'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**pour'boire'** (pōr'bwar'), *n.* [F.] Literally, (money) for drinking; hence, a gratuity; tip.

**pour le mé'rite'** (pōr'lē mē'rītē'), [F.] For merit; specif., *Pour le mérite*, the Prussian Order of Merit.

**pour'par'ler'** (pōr'pār'lēr'), *n.* [F.] An informal discussion.

**pour'point** (pōr'pōint), *n.* [F.] *Hist.* A quilted doublet.

**pour test** (pōr). *Chem. & Mach.* A test to determine the lowest temperature (**pour point**) at which an oil, as a lubricating oil from petroleum, flows under given conditions.

**pousse'-café'** (pōs'sē'kā'fē'), *n.*; *pl.* -FES (-fēs'). [F., fr. *pousser* to push + *café* coffee] A drink served with after-dinner coffee; esp. U. S., one made of various liqueurs of different specific gravities, poured so as to remain in separate layers.

**pous-sette'** (pōs-sēt'), *n.* [F.] A dance figure in which one or more couples dance round and round with hands joined. — *v. i.* To perform a poussette.

**pous'sie** (pōs'sī), *Scot.* var. of *pussy*, a hare.

**ipou sto** (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. *pou sto* where I may stand.] A place to stand upon; a basis for operations.

**pout** (pout), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 6. [AS. *pūte*, in *þleptu* celpout.] a Any of several fresh-water catfishes; esp., a horned pout (see **HORNED POUT**). b An celpout.

**pout**, *v. i.* [ME. *pouten*.] To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure; hence, to look sullen. — *v. t.* To protrude or swell out (the lips); also, to say with a pout. — *n.* A pouting; *pl.*, a fit of pouting.

**pout'er** (pout'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pouts. 2. A pigeon of a domestic breed with a distensible and often dilated crop.

**pow'er-ty** (pōw'ēr-ī), *n.* [OF. *poverté*, *poverté*, fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper* poor.] 1. Quality or state of being poor or indigent; need; destitution. 2. In monastic vows, renunciation as an individual of the right to own property. 3. Inadequacy; scarcity. — **pow'er-ty-strick'en**, *adj.*



**Poultry** (Domestic Cock). 1 Comb; 2 Face; 3 Wattles; 4 Ear Lobe; 5 Hackles; 6 Breast; 7 Back; 8 Saddle; 9 Saddle Hackles; 10 Neck; 11 Tail Coverts; 12 Tail Feathers; 13 Wing Bow; 14 Wing Coverts; 15 Secondaries; 17 Primaries; 18 Thighs; 19 Hocks; 20 Shanks or Legs; 21 Spur; 22 Toen.

pouch or baglike cavity.

**pouched** (poucht), *adj.* Having a pouch or pouches; as, a **pouched rat**, a gopher (sense 1).

**pouf** (pōf), *n.* [F., a puff.] 1. A puff, as of hair. 2. A piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular with cushion seats on all sides.

**pou-lard'** (pō-lārd'), *n.* [F. *poularde* pullet, fr. *poule* hen. See **POULET**.] A pullet which has been sterilized for fattening; hence, a fat pullet. Cf. **CAPON**.

**poult** (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contr. fr. *polet*, *poultel*, fr. OF. *poulet*. See **POULET**.] A young turkey, or less commonly, a young chicken, pheasant, or the like.

**poul'ter-er** (pōl'tēr-ēr), *n.* *Archaic* **poul'ter** (-tēr). [OF. *pouletier*.] One who deals in poultry.

**poult'ice** (pōlt'īs), *n.* [Earlier *pultes*, fr. ML. *pultes* pan, pl. of L. *puls*, *pultis*.] A soft composition, usually heated and spread on a

**Syn.** Poverty, indigence, penury, want, destitution mean the state of one in great need. Poverty implies an owning nothing or almost nothing; indigence, seriously straitened circumstances; penury, a cramping or oppressive lack of money; want and destitution, extreme poverty and lack of means of subsistence.

**pow** (pou; pow). Dial. var. of **poit**, head.

**POW** (pou'fidi'li) or **P.O.W.**; pl. **POWS** (-bz) or **P.O.W.'s**. A prisoner of war.

**pow'der** (pou'dër), *n.* [OF. *poudre*, fr. *pulvis*, *pulvis*, *pulvis*.] 1. The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, etc.; dust. 2. A medicinal, cosmetic, or other preparation in the form of fine particles. 3. Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES** (in sense 3) are:

**powder chest** powder horn powder mill  
**powder flask** powder keg powder room

— *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with or as with powder. 2. To sprinkle like powder, esp. for decoration. 3. To reduce to powder; pulverize, triturate. — *v. i.* 1. To be reduced to powder; as, some salts **powder** easily. 2. To use cosmetic powder. — **pow'der-er** (-ër), *n.*

**pow'der, v. i.** Chiefly *Dial.* To rush; ride very fast.

**powder blue.** A color, green-blue in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See **color**. — **pow'der-blue** (see **Pran.**, § 2), *adj.*

**powder metallurgy.** The production of metallic objects by compressing powdered metal or alloy, with or without other material, and heating without thoroughly melting to solidity and strength.

**powder monkey, powder boy.** Formerly, a boy employed on war vessels to carry powder to the guns.

**pow'der-y** (pou'dër-y), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, resembling, or of powder. 2. Friable. 3. Sprinkled with powder; dusty.

**pow'ër** (pou'ër), *n.* [ME. *power*, *poer*, fr. OF. *poir*, *poir*, prop. *inf.*, fr. VL. *potere*, fr. *posse*, *potere*, to be able.] 1. Ability to act; capacity for action or being acted upon; capability of producing or undergoing an effect; as, to have the **power**, but not the will, to work. 2. A faculty, as of thinking or willing, of hearing, etc.; a mental or physical function; as, to use all his **powers** in an effort to succeed, the **power** of procreation. 3. The possession of sway or controlling influence over others; also, a person, government, etc., invested with authority or influence or exercising control; as, the men in **power**; the great **powers** among nations. 4. A *Arch.* A military or naval force. 5. A supernatural agent; a spirit; as, the **powers** of darkness. 6. [cap.] pl. One of the orders of angels. 7. *Dial.* A host; multitude. 8. Exalted energy; force; might; as, rent by lightning's **power**. 9. Force or energy applied or applicable to work; specif., *Mech.* mechanical or electrical force or energy.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES** in this sense are:

**power amplifier** power-driven, *adj.* power-operated, *adj.*

**powerboat** powerhouse power plant

**power cable** power line power press

**power drill** power loom power station

7. *Law.* In general, authority, capacity, or right; as, **power** to contract; esp., authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person from another; as, a **power of attorney**, which is an instrument authorizing one to act as the attorney or agent of the person granting it; specif., an authority (a **power of appointment**) vested in one person (called *donee* or *appointor*) to dispose of, or create rights in, the property of another. 8. *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, 9 is the second **power** of 3. 9. *Optics.* The degree to which an optical instrument magnifies. 10. *Physics, etc.* The rate of transfer of energy, as in work done by an engine, or in absorption of energy in an electric system.

**Syn.** (1) **Power**, **force**, **energy**, **strength**, might mean the ability to exert effort. **Power** may imply latent or exerted, inherent or acquired, physical, mental, or spiritual ability to act or be acted upon; **force** implies the actual exhibition or exercise of active power; **energy**, power thought of as expended or ready to be expended; **strength**, power that resides in a person or thing that enables him or it to exert force or to resist pressure, attack, etc.; **might**, operative or effective power or force.

(2) **Power**, **authority**, **jurisdiction**, **control**, **command**, **sway**, **dominion** mean the right to govern or determine. **Power** implies ability inherent or acquired; **authority**, power resident in or exercised by another; **jurisdiction**, the prescribed limits in which one exercises power; **control**, possession of authority to restrain or curb or of power to keep responsive to one's will, **command**, such power or authority that obedience ensues or is inexorably forced; **sway**, power marked by extent or scope of its influence; **dominion**, sovereign power or supreme authority.

**power dive.** A dive of an airplane accelerated by the power of the engine. — **pow'ër-dive**, *v. t. & i.*

**pow'ër-ful** (pou'ër-fül; -f'l), *adj.* Full of, or having, power; potent; influential; coherent. — **pow'ër-ful-ly**, *adv.*

**pow'ër-less**, *adj.* 1. Destitute of power, force, or energy; unable to produce any effect. 2. Lacking requisite authority or sanction; not empowered. — **pow'ër-less-ly**, *adv.* — **pow'ër-less-ness**, *n.*

**power pack.** Radio. A unit consisting typically of transformer, rectifier, and filter for converting the voltage of power line or battery to that required for plate, screen, and filament circuits.

**power politics.** International politics by which each nation advances its interests through coercion on the basis of relative armed strength and by making capital of other nations' involvements.

**pow'waw** (pou'wou'), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] 1. Among North American Indians: a priest, conjurer, or medicine man. 2. A ceremony, esp. of conjuration, marked by noise and feasting, and performed for cure of diseases, success in war, etc. 3. A conference of or with Indians.

**POX** 6  
form, but is used as a singular. 1. A family of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, chicken **pox**. 2. Without a qualifier, usually, *syphilis*.

**poz'zo-la'na** (pou'zou-lä'nä), **poz'zo-la'na** (pou'zou-lä'nä), *n.* A siliceous rock of volcanic origin, first found near Pozzuoli (mod. Pozzuoli), Italy, used in preparing a hydraulic cement.

**P.P. fac'tor** (pép'fäktör). Niacin or niacinamide. See **VITAMIN**.

**PPI** (pép'péti). [From plan position indicator.] A radarscope on which spots of light representing reflections of radar waves indicate the range and bearing of objects, as airplanes, ships, buildings, cliffs.

**prae'tic** (präk'tik), *n.* *Arch.* Practice. — *adj.* Obs. Practical.

**prae'tic-able** (präk'tik-ä-b'l), *adj.* [F. *practicable*, fr. *prae'tic* to practice. See **PRACTICE**.] 1. Capable of being put into practice or

feasible; as, a **practicable** method. 2. Capable of being used as a **practicable** weapon. — **prae'tic-abil-i-ty** (-bil-i-tä-ble-ness), *n.* — **prae'tic-abil-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** (1) See **POSSIBLE**.

(2) **Practicable**, **practical** are often confused. **Practicable** applies to that which has not yet been worked out or fully tested, but seems feasible; **practical** applies not only to things but to persons, and implies success in meeting the demands made by actual living, use, etc.; as, a **practicable** invention or scheme; a **practical** vehicle or person.

**prae'ti-cal** (präk'tik-äl), *adj.* [From *prae'tic*, through obs. F. & LL, fr. Gr. *praktikos* fit for doing, practical, fr. *prassein* to do.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or manifested in practice or action; — opposed to the *theoretical, ideal, or speculative*; as, for **practical** purposes; **practical** politics. 2. Capable of being turned to use or account; useful; as, **practical** suggestion. 3. Given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc.; skillful or experienced from practice; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a **practical** mind; a **practical** electrician. 4. That is such in practice, effect, or essential; virtual; as, the **practical** equivalence of terms. — **Syn.** See **PRACTICABLE**. — **prae'ti-cal-i-ty** (-kä'l-i-ti), *n.* — **prae'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**practical joke.** A joke consisting in something done rather than said; esp., a trick played on a person.

**prae'tic, prae'tice** (präk'tis), *v. t.* — **TICED** or **-TISED** (-tist), **-TIC-ING** or **-TIS-ING** (-tis-ing), [*OK*] **prae'tiser, prae'tiser**, for older **prae'tisuer**, fr. ML. *prae'ticare*.] 1. To do, perform, carry on, or exercise, esp. often or habitually. 2. To perform or work at repeatedly; to acquire proficiency; as, to **prae'tice** music. 3. To follow or work at, as a profession; as, to **prae'tice** law. 4. To teach or accustom by practice; train; drill. — *v. i.* 1. To act; operate; proceed. 2. To perform certain acts often for proficiency. 3. To pursue an employment or profession actively, esp. medicine or law. 4. *Now Rare.* To scheme; plot, intrigue. 5. To put something into practice; as, to **prae'tice** rather than to preach. — **prae'tic'er, prae'tis'er** (-tis-ër), *n.*

**Syn.** **Practice**, **exercise**, **drill** mean to perform or make perform repeatedly. **Practice** further implies an accustoming and acquisition of proficiency; **exercise**, a strengthening or developing by keeping busy or at work; **drill**, a formation of correct habits by mechanical repetition.

**prae'tice, n.** [Earlier *prae'ticæ*, fr. the *v.*] 1. Actual performance or application of knowledge, — distinguished from *theory, profession*, etc.; as, engineering **prae'tice**. 2. Repeated or customary action; use; habit; as, the **prae'tice** of rising early. 3. Usual mode or method of doing something; as, the **prae'tice** is to use a local anesthetic; in *pl.* usually derogatory; as, the **prae'tices** of tricksters. 4. Stratagem; a scheme; plot. 5. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, **prae'tice** makes perfect; also, practical acquaintance, proficiency, etc., so acquired; as, to be out of **prae'tice**. 6. The exercise of any profession or occupation; as, the **prae'tice** of law. 7. Professional business or work, esp. as in incorporeal property; as, he sold his **prae'tice**. 8. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts. 9. *Law.* Established mode of conducting suits and prosecutions. — **Syn.** See **HABIT**.

**prae'tic-ed, prae'tis-ed** (präk'tis-tid), *adj.* 1. Experienced; skilled. 2. Learned by practice; as, a **prae'tic-ed** act.

**prae'tic-tion-er** (präk'tish-tiön-ër), *n.* 1. One who practices; esp., one who practices a profession. 2. *Christian Science.* An authorized healer.

**prae-** (præ-). [*L.* *prae* before.] An equivalent or variant of **PRÆ-**, as in:

**prae'dial, prae'dial** (præ'di-äl), *adj.* [*ML.* *praedialis*, fr. *prae* + *dium* farm, land.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, land or immovable property.

**prae'mu-ni'te** (præ'mü-ni'te), *n.* [Short for *praemunire facias*, where *praemunire* is a ML. corruption of *L. praemovere* to forward, etc.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment; also, the offense or penalty.

**prae-no'men** (præ-nö'men), *n.* pl. *-NOMINA* (nöm'i-nä). [*L.* fr. *prae* before + *nomen* name.] In ancient Roman names, the first of the usual three names (*praenomen, nomen, cognomen*), by which a person was distinguished from others of his family. — **prae-nom'i-nal** (-nöm'i-näl; -n'l), *adj.*

**prae-pos'tor, prae-pos'tor** (præ-pös'tör), *n.* A prepositor.

**prae'ter** (præ'ter), *Var.* of **PRÆTER**.

**prae'tex'ta** (præ'teks'tä), *n.* pl. *-TEXTAE* (-tæ). [*L.* (sc.  *toga*), fr. *praetextus*, past part. of *praetexere* to weave before, to fringe.] *Rom. Antig.* A white robe with a purple border worn by a Roman boy before he assumed the toga virilis, and by girls until their marriage.

**prae'tor, prae'tor** (præ'tör), *n.* [*L.* *praetor*, for *praetor*, fr. *praere* to go before.] *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, with chiefly judicial duties. — **prae-to'ri-al, prae-to'ri-al** (præ-tö'ri-äl; -tö'), *adj.*

**prae-to'ri-an, -to'ri-an** (præ-tö'ri-än), *adj.* 1. Praetorial. 2. [usually *cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating the bodyguard (**Praetorian Guard**) of a Roman emperor. — *n.* 1. A praetor or ex-praetor. 2. [cap.] A soldier of the Praetorian Guard.

**prag-mat'ic** (präg-mät'ik), *adj.* [*L.* *pragmaticus* busy, active, skilled in law and state affairs, systematic, fr. Gr. *pragmatikos*, fr. *pragma* a thing done, business, fr. *prassein* to do.] 1. Of or pertaining to the affairs of a community or state; — chiefly in **pragmatic sanction** [usually *caps.*], one of certain royal decrees having the force of a fundamental law. 2. Dealing with events so as to show their interconnection. 3. Pragmatical; officious; opinionated. 4. Practical; matter-of-fact. 5. Of or pertaining to pragmatism. — *n.* 1. A pragmatic sanction. 2. A pragmatic person; a busybody; also, an opinionated person.

**prag-mat'i-cal** (prä-mät'ik-äl), *adj.* 1. Practical; matter-of-fact. 2. Objectionably busy; officious; fussy; also, conceited; dogmatic.

**prag-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* of **PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL**.

**prag-ma-tism** (präg-mät'iz-m), *n.* Pragmatic quality or state or an instance of it. 2. An American philosophical movement founded by C. S. Peirce and William James, and having as its characteristic doctrines that the meaning of conceptions is to be sought in their practical bearings, that the function of thought is as a guide to action, and that the truth is pre-eminently to be tested by the practical consequences of belief. — **prag-ma-tist** (-tist), *n.* & *adj.*

**prae'hu** (præ'hü; præ'hü). *Var.* of **PROA**.

**Prä'ri-al** (præ'ri-äl), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *prairie* meadow.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

[F., an extensive meadow, fr. OF. *praerie*, fr. *prae* + *meadow*.] A tract of grassland; specif., an extensive tract of rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, covered by coarse grass tuft trees.

**prairie**. A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido americanus*) of the pl. Valley.

**prairie dog**. An American burrowing rodent (genus *Cynomys*, esp. *C. ludovicianus* of the prairies), allied to the marmots. Prairie dogs live together in large colonies.

**prairie schooner**. U.S. A long canvas-covered wagon used esp. by emigrants crossing the prairies.

**prairie wolf**. A coyote.

**praise** (prāz, v. t. & i.). [OF. *praiser*, fr. L.L. *praeare* to prize, fr. *prae* + *prae*.] 1. To express approval (of); extol; commend. 2. To glorify, esp. God, by homage, to magnify, esp. in song. — **Syn.** Eulogize, extol, acclaim, laud. — **Ant.** Blame. — **n.** 1. Act of praising, or state of being praised; expressed approval; honor rendered. 2. *Archae.* The subject or reason of praise. — **prais'er** (prāz'ēr), **n.**

**praise-worthy** (-wōr'thī), **adj.** Laudable — **praise-wor'thī-ly**, **adv.** — **praise-wor'thī-ness**, **n.**

**Prakrit** (prā'krīt), **n.** [Skr. *prākṛit* original, natural, usual, common.] The Aryan vernacular dialects of India, esp. the medieval vernaculars, as distinguished from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*. — **Prakrit**, **adj.**

**praline** (prā'len; prā'z; prā'), **n.** [F.] A confection of nut kernels roasted in boiling sugar until brown and crisp.

**prall/triller** (prāl'trīl'ēr), **n.** [G.] *Mus.* A melodic embellishment consisting of a principal tone, a tone one degree higher, and the principal tone again, all played as quickly as possible; — called also *inverted mordent*. Cf. **MORDENT**, *Illustr.*

**pram** (prām), **n.** Short for **PERAMBULATOR**, baby carriage.

**prance** (prāns; 9), **v. i.**; **PRANCED** (prāns); **PRANCING** (prāns'ing). [ME. *prāncen*.] 1. To spring from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a horse in high mettles. 2. To ride on a prancing horse; ride gaily or proudly. 3. To swagger; also, to canter. — **v. t.** To cause (a horse) to canter. — **pranc'er** (prāns'ēr), **n.** — **pranc'ing-ly**, **adv.**

**prand'al** (prān'dī-āl), **adj.** [L. *prandium* a repast.] *Now Humorous*. Of or pertaining to a repast, esp. dinner.

**prang** (prāng), **n.** *British Aviation Slang*. A crash. — **v. t. & i.** To crash (one's plane); to smash or destroy (a target or enemy plane).

**prank** (prāngk), **n.** A sportive or mischievous act; frolic; trick. — **v. i.** To play pranks.

**prank**, **v. t.** To dress gaily or showily; deck; also, dress up. — **v. i.** To make ostentatious show.

**prankish**, **adj.** Full of pranks; frolicsome; of the nature of a prank. — **prank'ish-ly**, **adv.** — **prank'ish-ness**, **n.**

**prao** (prou), **Var.** of **PROA**.

**prase** (prāz), **n.** [F., fr. L. *praeus*, fr. Gr. *prasios* of a leek-green, fr. Gr. *prasos* a leek.] *Mineral*. A variety of indistinctly crystalline, translucent green quartz.

**prase-o-dym'um**, (prāz'ō-dīm'um; prāz'ō-dīm), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *prasos* green + *dymum*.] *Chem.* A silvery white rare metallic element (see **RARE EARTH ELEMENTS**), a constituent of ilmenite. Its salts are green. Symbol, *Pt*; at. no., 83; at. wt., 140.92.

**prate** (prāt), **v. i. & t.** [MI. & MLG. *prāten*.] To talk, esp. much and to little purpose; to chatter; babble; prattle. — **n.** Act of prating; idle talk. — **prat'er** (prāt'ēr), **n.** — **prat'ing-ly**, **adv.**

**prat-in-cole** (prāt'īn-kōl; prāt'īn), **n.** [L. *pratium* meadow + *cola* inhabitant.] Any of a genus (*Glareola*) of limicoline birds.

**pratique** (prā'tēk; prāt'īk; F. prāt'īk), **n.** [F., prop., practice.] *Marine*. Permission to hold intercourse with a port given to a ship that has satisfied health regulations.

**prattle** (prāt'l), **v. i. & t.** TLCD (-'ld); TLING (-'ling). [MLG. *prātlen*. See **PRATE**.] To drble; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly; babble. — **n.** Trifling or childish talk or chatter; also, figuratively, a sound like prattling; as, the prattle of a brook. — **prat'tler** (-lēr), **n.** — **prat'tling-ly**, **adv.**

**prau** (prā'prou), **Var.** of **PROA**.

**prawn** (prōn), **n.** [ME. *prawn*.] Any of numerous edible, shrimplike decapod crustaceans (genera *Pandalus*, *Peneus*, etc.) of tropical and temperate regions. — **v. i.** To fish for prawns. — **prawn'er** (-ēr), **n.**

**prax'is** (prāk'sis), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *praxis*, fr. *prassein* to do.] Practice, esp. of an art, science, or technical occupation; — opp. to *theory*.

**pray** (prā), **v. t.** L. *PRAYED* (quā); **PRAY'ING**. [OF. *preier*, fr. L. *precari*, fr. *precis*, a prayer.] 1. To entreat; implore. 2. To supplicate or beg for; crave. 3. To effect, bring, put, etc., by praying; — usually with an adverb as *out*, *into*, *down*, etc. — **v. i.** To make entreaty or supplication; to say prayers, esp. to God. — **pray'er** (-ēr), **n.**

**prayer** (prār), **n.** [OF. *preiere*, fr. L. *precarius* got by prayer, fr. *precari* to pray.] 1. Act, practice, or an instance of praying; entreaty; earnest request. 2. The offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to God or a god. 3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication, esp. one addressed to God. 4. Often in *pl.* A form of religious service for public or common use, consisting largely of prayers; as, the *Morning Prayer* or the *Evening Prayer* of Anglican churches. 5. That prayed for; specif., that part of a petition as to a legislature, or of a bill in equity, which specifies the thing desired or the relief sought. — **prayer'ful**, **adj.**

**prayer book**. A book containing prayers used at divine service; specif. [esp.] the Book of Common Prayer.

**prayer meeting**. A meeting or gathering for prayer to God, esp. one in which several or all offer prayer.

**Prayer of Ma-na-s'es** (mā-nās'ēs). A book of the Apocrypha. See **BIBLE**.

**prayer wheel**. *Lamaism*. A wheel or drum containing prayers which are deemed efficacious when the wheel turns.

**pray'ing man'tis**. See **MANTIS**.

**pre-** (prē; prē-). [F. or L., *prae*, fr. L. *prae* (ML. also *pre*), *prae*, *adv.* & *prep.*, before.] A prefix denoting *priority*; specif.: *afore* in time; *previously* or *previous*; as, *pre-ar-range*, to arrange

beforehand; *pre-al-lotment*, an advance allotment; — chiefly with verbs and their derivative nouns, as in:

|                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| preacceptance   | precompose      | preincarnation |
| preaccuse       | preconceive     | preinsulate    |
| preaccustom     | preconclude     | preinform      |
| preacknowledge  | precondemn      | preinstruct    |
| preacquaintance | preconstitute   | preinitiate    |
| preacquire      | precook         | preinitiate    |
| preactivity     | precool         | preinitiate    |
| preadjustment   | predecay        | preinitiate    |
| preadmission    | predeclaration  | preinitiate    |
| preagreement    | predebilitation | preinitiate    |
| prearrangement  | preengage       | preinitiate    |
| preascertain    | pre-establish   | preinitiate    |
| preassemble     | pre-examine     | preinitiate    |
| prebake         | pre-exhibition  | preinitiate    |
| prebid          | pre-explode     | preinitiate    |
| prebait         | pre-exposure    | preinitiate    |
| precelebration  | preform         | preinitiate    |
| precoincidence  | preformulation  | preinitiate    |
| precommunion    | preheat         | preinitiate    |

**b** Before in place; *front*; *anterior*; as, *pre-ab-do-men*, the front part of the abdomen; *pre-cor'e-bral*, of or pertaining to the anterior brain; — chiefly with nouns.

**pre-** (prē; prē-). [F. or L., *prae*, fr. L. *prae* (ML. also *pre*), *prae*, *adv.* & *prep.*, before.] A prefix denoting *priority*; specif.: *afore* in time; *previously* or *previous*; as, *pre-ar-range*, to arrange beforehand; *pre-al-lotment*, an advance allotment; — chiefly with verbs and their derivative nouns, as in:

|                |                 |           |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| pre-Aaronic    | preconvention   | premodern |
| preadmit       | pre-election    | premodern |
| pre-American   | pre-Elizabethan | premodern |
| pre-aesthetic  | pre-fatal       | premodern |
| pre-Aryan      | pre-Gothic      | premodern |
| pre-Augustan   | pre-human       | premodern |
| prebaptismal   | pre-Incan       | premodern |
| precampaign    | pre-Levitical   | premodern |
| pre-Christian  | pre-maternal    | premodern |
| pre-classic    | pre-maternity   | premodern |
| preconsonantal | pre-medieval    | premodern |

**educ.** Preparatory to; *pre-qualify* (a type of training indicated by the second element); as, *pre-col'lege*, preparatory to college, *pre-medical*, *pre-school*, *pre-vocational*.

**preach** (prēch), **v. i.** [OF. *precher*, *precher*, fr. L. *praedicare* to proclaim, fr. *prae* + *dicare* to make known.] 1. To proclaim tidings; specif., to proclaim the gospel; deliver a sermon. 2. To exhort; sermonize. — **v. t.** 1. To proclaim or utter in a sermon. 2. To inculcate in discourse; as, to *preach* patience. 3. To deliver (a sermon). — **preach'er**, **n.** — **preach'ing-ly**, **adv.**

**preach'ly** (-lī), **v. i.** [*Preach* + *-ly*.] *Colloq.* To preach ineptly or tediously.

**preach'ing**, **n.** Act or art of a preacher or an instance thereof; a sermon; a public religious service.

**preach'ment** (prēch'mēt), **n.** A preaching; a sermon; esp., a tedious exhortation; a religious harangue.

**preach'y** (prēch'ī), **adj.**; **PREACH'Y-ER** (-ēr), **PREACH'Y-EST**. *Colloq.* Given to preaching; having the style of preaching.

**pre-am'ble** (prē'am'b'l; prē'am'b'l), **n.** [OF. *preambule*, fr. ML., fr. L. *praemibula* walking before. See **PRE** + **AMBUL**.] An introductory portion; a preface; specif., the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law. 2. An introductory fact or circumstance, esp. one that indicates what is to follow.

**pre-ax'ial** (prē-āk'sī-āl), **adj.** *Anat.* In front of the axis of the body; in the arm, designating the radial side; in the leg, designating the tibial side.

**preb'end** (prēb'ēnd), **n.** [OF. *prebende*, fr. L. *praebenda*, prop. things to be furnished, deriv. of *prae* + *habere* to have.] The stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church to a canon or member of the chapter; also, the land or title from which the stipend comes, or the holding of it as a benefice. — **pre-ben'dal** (prē-bēn'dāl), **adj.**

**preb'en-dary** (prēb'en-dērī or, esp. Brit., -dēr-ī), **n.**; **pl.** **DARIES** (-zē). One who receives a prebend; now, *Ch. of Eng.*, an honorary canon with the title but not the emoluments of a prebend.

**Pre-Camb'rian** (prē'kām'bri-ān), **adj.** Of, pert. to, or the earliest division of geological history (equivalent to the *Archean* and *Proterozoic* divisions) or the rocks formed during this time.

**Pre-Camb'rian**, **n.**

**pre-can'cel** (prē-kān'sl; -sl), **v. t.**; **-CAN'CELLED** (-sld; -sld) or **-CAN'CELLED**; **-CAN'CELING** or **-CAN'CEL-LING**. [*pre* + *cancel*.] To cancel (postage stamps) in advance of use; — chiefly in past participle (*abbr.* *pre-cancel*).

**pre-car'i-ous** (prē-kār'ī-ūs), **adj.** [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, fr. *precis*, *prayer*.] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held on sufferance; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. 2. Taken for granted; unfounded; unwarranted; as, a *precarious* conclusion. 3. Dependent on contingencies; exposed to hazards; insecure; as, to be in a *precarious* situation. — **Syn.** See **DANGEROUS**.

**pre-car'i-ous-ly**, **adv.** — **pre-car'i-ous-ness**, **n.**

**pre-cau'tory** (prē-kā'ū-tōrī or, esp. Brit., -tōr-ī), **adj.** Also **pre-cau'tive** (-tīv). [LL. *precautivus*, *precautivus*.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, or expressive of entreaty; supplicatory.

**pre-cau'tion** (prē-kā'ū-shān), **n.** [F. *precaution*, fr. LL. *praecautio*, fr. L. *praecavere*, -*cau* + *to guard* against beforehand, fr. *prae* + *cavere* to be on one's guard.] 1. Previous caution or care. 2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success to take *precautions* against accident. — **pre-cau'tion-al** (-āl), **adj.**

**pre-cau'tion-ary** (-ērī or, esp. Brit., -ēr-ī), **adj.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a precaution; advising or using caution beforehand.

**pre-cau'tions** (prē-kā'ū-shān), **adj.** Using precaution; precautionary.

**pre-cede'** (prē-sēd'; 2), **v. t. & i.** [F. *préceder*, fr. L. *praecedere*, -*cesum*, fr. *prae* + *cedere* to go.] 1. To go before as in rank or dignity; take precedence of. 2. To be, go, or come before or in front of. 3. To go before in order of time; to be earlier than.

**pre-ced'ence** (prē-sēd'ēns; prē-sē-dēns; prē-sē-), **n.** Also **pre-ced'ency** (-dēnsī). A preceding; priority in time, importance, or esp., rank, specif., ceremonial priority or order; the order observed by persons of different rank on ceremonial occasions.

**prep'**o'si'ti-*al* (-*al*), *adv.* Of, pert. to, or the nature of, or formed with a preposition; as, a *prepositional* phrase. — **prep'**o'si'ti-*al-ly*, *adv.*

**pre·serve'** (prĕ-zûrv'), *v. t.* [*OF. preserver, fr. LL. praeservare, fr. L.*

**pre-sérve'** (pré-zûrv'), *v. t.* [*OF. preserver, fr. LL. praeservare, fr. L.*

*prae* before + *servare* to save. 1. To keep from injury or destruction; defend from evil; protect; save. 2. To keep intact; specif.: a To keep from decaying. b To can, pickle, or the like, for future use. 3. To maintain; retain; as, to *preserve* silence. 4. *Hunting & Fishing.* To keep up and reserve for personal or special use; as, to *preserve* game or fish; to *preserve* a stream for fishing. — *v. i.* 1. To make preserves; also, to keep a game preserve. — *n.* 1. That which is preserved; now: a A preserved fruit; — commonly in pl. b Fruit cooked with sugar so as to keep its shape. 2. A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, for food, etc. — *pre-serv'a-ble*, *adj.* — *pre-serv'a-tion* (prĕs'ĕr-vā'shūn), *n.* — *pre-serv'er*, *n.*

*pre-side*' (prĕ-zīd'), *v. i.* [*F. présider*, fr. *L. praesidere*, fr. *prae* + *sedere* to sit] 1. To occupy the place of authority, as of president; to direct proceedings as chief officer. 2. To occupy the leading place, esp. as the directing or featured instrumental performer at a concert, etc.; as, to *preside* at the organ. — *pre-sid'er* (-zīd'ĕr), *n.*

*pres'i-den-ty* (prĕz'ī-tĕn-sē), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sēz). 1. Function or action of one who presides. 2. The office or term of presidency; specif. (*often cap.*), the office of president of the United States. 3. (*often cap.*) One of three great divisions, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of British India. 4. *Mormon Ch.* A council of three a president and two counselors, having jurisdiction throughout the church (*First Presidency*) or within any unit of the church.

*pres'i-dent* (prĕz'ī-dĕnt), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. praesidens*, *entiv.*, pres. part. of *praesidere*. See *PRESIDE*] One who presides, esp. by election or appointment; specif.: a A presiding officer, as of a legislative assembly. b The chief officer of a corporation, society, or the like. c (*often cap.*) The chief executive officer of a modern republic. *Abbr. Pres.* d The head of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church. Cf. *PRESIDENCY*. 4. — *pres'i-den'tial* (-dĕn'tshĕl), *adj.* — *pres'i-den't-ship*, *n.*

*pre-sid'i-ku* (prĕ-sīd'i-kū), *adj.* [*L. praesidium* a pre-iding over, defense, guard. See *PRESIDE*]. 1. Also *pre-sid'i-ary* (-ĕr'i-, -ĕr; 3). Of, pertaining to, or having a garrison, as, a *presidential* castle. 2. Of or pert. to a presidio.

*pre-si-di-o* (prĕ-sīd'i-ō; *Sp.* mĕs'i-d'i-ō), *n.* *pl.* -di-os (-ōz; *Sp.* -thi-ōs) [*Sp.*] A garrisoned place; a military post, also, a Spanish penal settlement.

*pre-sid'i-um* (prĕ-sīd'i-ūm), *n.* [*L.* lit, a pre-iding over, hence, defense, aid.] *Russian.* Any permanent administrative committee, esp. of the government.

*pre-sig-ni-fy* (prĕ-sīg'nī-fī), *v. t.* [*L. praesignificare*, fr. *prae* + *significare* to signify] To signify beforehand, presage.

*press* (prĕs), *n.* [*See 2d PRESS*] Imprisonment into service, specif. *Milit.* compulsory enlistment or service; also, an official order or commission for impressing recruits.

*press*, *v. t.*; *PRESSED* (prĕst) or, *Rare*, *PRIEST*; *PRESS'ING* [*For priest*, prob. misunderstood as a past part. and confused also with *press* to squeeze.] 1. To force into service, esp. military or naval service. 2. To use against one's will or contrary to one's (or its) nature; as, an awl *pressed* to do duty as a screwdriver.

*press*, *v. t.* [*OF. presser*, fr. *L. pressare*, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. To act upon by steady pushing or thrusting while in contact; bear upon, squeeze. 2. To influence powerfully or irresistibly, constrain, force; compel. 3. *Obs.* To oppress. 4. To assail or effect so as to harvest; as, to be hard *pressed* by poverty. 5. *a* To squeeze so as to extract the juice or contents of; also, express; as, to *press* juice from grapes. *b* To squeeze so as to make compact, dense, or smooth, compress; specif., to iron, as clothes. 6. To try to force or persuade, entreat; importune. 7. *Archaic.* To crowd; to throng. 8. To drive or urge on; speed up; ply hard; as, to *press* a horse in a race. 9. To lay stress or emphasis on, urge insistently, as, to *press* one's point. 10. To clasp in an embrace. — *v. i.* 1. To exert pressure; as, *a* To force or push one's way through or ahead; speed ahead; also, to crowd, throng. *b* To bear weight; weigh down; — with *on* or *upon*. *c* To use argument or similar pressure. 2. To demand haste or speed in action; as, time *presses*.

— *n.* 1. Act of pressing or state of being pressed; pressure, as, the *press* of business. 2. A crowd; a throng. 3. An apparatus or machine by which any substance is cut, shaped, packed, expressed, stamped, etc., by pressure. Specif.: *a* In full *printing press*. Any machine for making impressions, esp. on paper, from an inked surface: as of types, woodcuts, or copper plates. In a *flat-bed* or *linder press* a revolving cylinder presses against a flat bed containing the printing form which passes underneath, in a *rotary press* revolving cylinders are employed for both the printing form and the impression surface. *b* The place or building containing a press or presses. 4. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes-*press*. 5. A clamping device, as for rackets or skis, to prevent warping. 6. The art, business, or process of printing; as, to *go to press*. *b* A printing or publishing establishment; also, its personnel. *c* Newspapers and periodicals, collectively. 4. Editorial or critical comment, or publicity in the press; as, the play had a good *press*. — *Syn.* See *CROWD*.

*Press COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES* (in sense 5) are:  
*press agent*      *press clipping*      *press gallery*  
*press bureau*      *press correspondent*      *pressroom*

*press-board*' (prĕs'bōrd'; 70), *n.* A type of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small admixture of wood pulp, — used in presses for finishing knit underwear.

*press'er* (prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One that presses.

*presser foot* = *FOOT*, *n.* 7.

*press gang*, or *press'gang*' (prĕs'gāng'), *n.* [*For pressgang* See 2d *PRESS*.] *Hist.* A detachment of men empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service.

*press'ing*, *adj.* Urgent; importunate. — *press'ing-ly*, *adv.*

*press'man* (prĕs'mān), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who manages or operates a press; specif., a printer trained for presswork.

*press'mark*' (prĕs'mārk'), *n.* *Libraries.* A mark indicating the case, shelf, etc., where a book is located.

*press money* = *PRESS MONEY*, under *PRESS*.

*press of sail* or *canvas* As much sail as the wind permits

*press'or* (prĕs'ĕr), *adj.* *Physiol.* Causing increase of pressure; as, *pressor* nerve fibers, stimulation of which causes a stronger contraction of the arteries and an increase of the arterial blood pressure. Cf. *DEPRESSOR*.

*press'ure* (prĕsh'ĕr; 118), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. pressura*, fr. *premere*. See *PRESS* to squeeze.] 1. A pressing, or state of being pressed; specif.: *a* A compression; a squeezing. *b* Weight or burden, as of distress. *c* A constraining force, influence, or impulse of any kind; as, to use moral

distributed over a surface.

*pressure cabin*. A pressurized cabin.

*pressure cooker*. A utensil for cooking or preserving foods by means of superheated steam under pressure.

*pressure gauge*. 1. A gauge for indicating fluid pressure, as of steam. 2. A device to measure the pressure of an explosive, as in a sun barrel.

*pressure group*. A minority group or a bloc that brings pressure to bear upon legislators and upon public opinion, as through lobbying or propaganda, to force or defeat legislation or alter public policy.

*press'ur-ize* (prĕsh'ĕr-īz), *v. t.* To maintain near-normal atmospheric pressure inside (a sealed cabin of an aircraft) during high-level flight (above about 12,000 feet elevation), by means of a compressor or a pump, in order to supply occupants with sufficient air.

*press'work*' (prĕs'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done on or by a press, esp. a printing press; specif., that branch of printing concerned with the production of impressions from type, plates, etc.

*prest* (prĕst), *n.* [*OF. fr. past part of L. praestare* to become surety for, fr. *prae* + *stare* to stand.] *Obs.* *a* A loan. *b* An advance on wages; specif. (in full *prest money*), money advanced to men on enlistment in the British service. — *adj.* *Obs.* Ready.

*pres'ter* (prĕs'tĕr), *n.* [*OF. prestre*, fr. *L. presbyter*. See *PRIEST*.] A priest or presbyter; — *Obs.*, exc. as in *Prester John*, a legendary medieval priest and king of fabulous wealth, power, etc.

*pres'ti-dig'i-ta-tion* (prĕs'tī-dīg'ī-tā'shūn), *n.* [*F.*, after *F. preste* numble and *L. digitus* finger.] Slight of hand;legerdemain — *pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor* (dīg'ī-tā'tĕr), *n.*

*pres'tige*' (prĕs'tēzh'; prĕs'tī), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. praestigium* delusion, illusion] 1. Power to command admiration; hence, éclat; renown. 2. Ascendancy derived from general admiration or esteem; commanding position in men's minds. — *Syn.* See *INFLUENCE*.

*pres'ti-si-mo* (prĕs'tē-sī-mō), *adv.* [*It.*, superl. of *presto*.] *Music.* At a very rapid pace; — a musical direction.

*pres'to* (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [*It.*, quick, quickly, fr. *L. praestus*, fr. *praesto* at hand] 1. Quickly; immediately. 2. *Music.* At a rapid pace; — a direction. — *adj.* Rapidly performed or passing. — *n.* *Music.* A presto passage or movement.

*pre-sume*' (prĕ-zūm', 114), *v. t.* [*OF. pressumer*, fr. *L. praesumere*, *-sumptum*, fr. *prae* + *sumere* to take.] 1. To take upon oneself without leave or warrant, dare, venture. 2. To expect or assume, esp. with confidence; to take for granted, regard as probably true or as entitled to belief; as, innocence is *presumed* until guilt is proved. 3. To raise, as a presumption of that, as, a receipt for rent *presumes* payment of prior rent. — *v. i.* 1. To act or proceed presumptuously or on a presumption, as, ignorance *presumes* where knowledge is timid. 2. To go beyond what is right or proper, make encroachment; — with *on* or *upon*. — *pre-sum'a-ble* (-zūm'ā-b'l), *adj.* — *pre-sum'a-bly* (-b'l), *adv.* — *pre-sum'ed-ly* (-zūm'ĕd-lī; -īd-lī, 30), *adv.* — *pre-sum'er*, *n.*

*pre-sump'tion* (prĕ-zūmp'tshūn), *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* A presuming. 2. Quality of being presumptuous; effrontery; overconfidence. 3. Ground for presuming, or believing probable; probable, but not conclusive evidence; also, a conclusion based on such evidence. 4. *Law* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known existence of some other fact.

*pre-sump'tive* (-tīv), *adj.* Giving grounds for a presumption, or well-founded opinion or belief; *presumptive* evidence, also, based upon a presumption, or probability, or presumptive evidence of ownership, inheritance, culpability, or the like; as, a *presumptive* title to an estate — *pre-sump'tive-ly*, *adv.*

*presumptive heir* = *HEIR PRESUMPTIVE*.

*pre-sump'tu-ous* (prĕ-zūmp'tū-ŭs), *adj.* [*LL. praesumptuosus*.] 1. Overweeningly proud, self-confident, or venturesome; taking undue liberties, overbold. 2. *Obs.* = *PRESUMPTIVE*. — *pre-sump'tu-ously*, *adv.* — *pre-sump'tu-ous-ness*, *n.*

*pre-sup-pose*' (prĕs'ŭ-pōz'), *v. t.* 1. To suppose beforehand; to take for granted. 2. To require as an antecedent logical condition; postulate, as, true knowledge of the external world *presupposes* the validity of perception. — *pre-sup-po-si-tion* (-sūp-pō-zī'shūn), *n.*

*pre-sur-mise*' (prĕs'ŭ-mīz'), *n.* A presentation

*pre-tence*' (prĕ-tĕns'; prĕ-tēns; 2). Var. of *PRETENSE*.

*pre-tend*' (prĕ-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [*L. praetendere*, *tentum*, to stretch for ward, pretend, assert, fr. *prae* + *tendere* to stretch.] 1. *Rare.* To hold before, as a disguise. 2. To hold out the appearance of being, doing, having, feeling, etc.; to make a show or profession of falsely or with intent to deceive; feign; sham; as, to *pretend* illness or friendship. 3. *Now Rare.* To allege as a reason, or excuse. — *v. i.* 1. To put in a claim; allege a claim; — with *to*. 2. To simulate or feign a person, state, etc., as in play, to make believe. — *Syn.* See *ASSUME*.

*pre-tend'ed* (-tĕn'dĕd, -dīd), *adj.* Professed or avowed but not genuine. — *pre-tend'ed-ly*, *adv.*

*pre-tend'er* (-tĕn'dĕr), *n.* 1. One who pretends. 2. A claimant; specif., a claimant to a throne; — in English history applied esp. [*cap.*] to the son (*Old Pretender* or *the Pretender*) and the grandson (*Young Pretender*) of James II.

*pre-ten'se*, *pre-tence*' (prĕ-tĕns'; prĕ-tēns; 2), *n.* [*Through AF. & ML.*, fr. *L. praetentus*, past part. of *praetendere*. See *PRETEND*.] 1. A claiming; an asserted or implied claim; pretension; as, she makes no *pretense* to style. 2. Pretentiousness; mere ostentation; also, a pretentious act, speech, etc., as, free from *pretenses* or *pretensions*. 3. An aim; an endeavor to arrive (at); as, an index with no *pretenses* at completeness. 4. Pretext; excuse. 5. A pretending, or simulation; false show.

*pre-ten'sion* (prĕ-tĕn'shūn), *n.* 1. An allegation; a pretext. 2. A claim; esp., a claim, asserted or tacit, true or false (to something admirable); hence, any quality or feature that invites or aims to invite admiration or attention; as, his *pretension* to taste. 3. *Rare.* Aspiration. 4. Pretentiousness; a pretense or pretenses collectively. — *Syn.* See *AMBITION*.

*pre-ten'tious* (-shūn), *adj.* Having or exhibiting pretensions or claims to admiration; specif.: *a* Ostentatious; showy. *b* Ambitious in scope, subject, etc.; as, a *pretentious* program. — *Syn.* See *SHOWY*. — *pre-ten'tious-ly*, *adv.* — *pre-ten'tious-ness*, *n.*

*pre-ter-* (prĕ-tĕr-), [*L. praeter* past, beyond, orig., compar. of *prae* before.] A prefix meaning: *a* Past, beyond, as in *pre-ter-lethal*, beyond death. *b* [*LL. & ML.*] Beyond the range or compass of, as in:

preterhuman      preterlegal      preterrational



**pre'ter-it, pre'ter-ite** (prĕ'tĕr-ĭt), *adj.* [OF. *preterit*, fr. L. *praeteritus*, past part. of *praeterire* to pass by.] 1. *Now Rare*. Past; bygone. 2. *Gram.* Past, without reference to duration, in **preterit** tenses (on arriving, I wrote to him). See **PAST**. — *n.* The preterit tense, or a verb in it; — called also **past absolute** (see **PAST**, *adj.*, 3). **Abbr.** *pret.*

**pre'ter-i-tion** (prĕ'tĕr-ĭsh'ūn), *n.* [LL. *praeteritio*.] 1. A passing by or over. 2. *Law*. A testator's passing over in silence of one or more of his (then existing) heirs. 3. *Theol.* The Calvinistic doctrine that God passes over those not elect, leaving them to eternal death.

**pre'ter-i-tive** (prĕ'tĕr-ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* *Gram.* Used only or esp. in preterit tenses, as certain verbs.

**pre'ter-mit'** (prĕ'tĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.* — **MIT'** (tĭd); — **MIT'** (tĭng). [L. *praeter-mittere*, — *mittere*, fr. *praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send.] 1. To let pass; pass by or over; omit; neglect. 2. To interrupt or break off; to intermit; suspend. — **pre'ter-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ūn), *n.*

**pre'ter-na't-u-ral** (-nĕt'ŏ-rĕl), *adj.* Beyond normal; esp., not miraculous but strange and inexplicable. — **pre'ter-na't-u-ral-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pre'ter-na't-u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

**pre'text** (prĕ'tĕkst; formerly, and still by some, prĕ'tĕkst'), *n.* [F. *prĕtexte*, fr. L. *praetextus*, fr. *praetere* to weave before, allegorically as an excuse, fr. *prae* + *texere* to weave.] That which is alleged or assumed, in order to cloak the real intention or condition; excuse. — *Syn.* See **ALIBI**.

**pre'ti-um la-bo-rum non vi-lis** (prĕ'shĭ-ŭm lĕ-bŏ-rŭm nŏn vĭ-lĭs). [L.] The value of labor is not trilling; — motto of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

**pre'tor** (prĕ'tŏr), **pre'to-ri-an**, etc. Vars. of **PRATOR**, **PRATORIAN**.

**pre'ti-ty** (prĕ'tĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* — **PIED** (-ĭd); — **TY'ING**. [pretty + *fy*.] To make pretty, esp. in a petty or overnice way.

**pre'tty** (prĕ'tĭ), *adj.* — **PRE'TTY** (prĕ'tĭ); **PRE'TTY** (prĕ'tĭ). [AS. *prettig* crafty, *sl.* fr. *prett*, *deceit*, *trickery*.] 1. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without grandeur; engaging but not elevating. 2. Good; fine; excellent; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick. 3. *Archaic* & *Scot.* Strong and brave; stout. 4. Affectedly nice, foppish. 5. *Chiefly Dial.* Moderately large; considerable. — *Syn.* See **BEAUTIFUL**. — *adv.* Moderately; in or to some degree. — *n.*; pl. **TIES** (-tĭz). A pretty or dainty thing; U. S., a knickknack. — **pre'tty-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **pre'tty-ness** (-nĕs; -nĭs), *n.* — **pre'tty-ish**, *adj.*

**pre'ty-ty** (prĕ'tĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* — **PIED** (-ĭd); — **TY'ING**. To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

**pre'tzel** (prĕ'tsĕl), *n.* [G. *prezel*, *bresel*.] A brittle biscuit in the form of a twisted ring, glazed with salt.

**pre-val'** (prĕ-vāl'), *v. t.* — **PRE'** (prĕ'), fr. L. *praevalere*, fr. *prae* + *valere* to be strong or able.] 1. To gain ascendancy; win mastery; triumph; — often with *over* or *against*. 2. To be or become effective or effectual; succeed; as, her prayers *prevailed*. 3. To urge successfully; work (on, upon, etc.) by arguments or persuasions. 4. To be or become common, to be prevalent; predominate; as, Dutch names *prevail* in this region; also, to be in vogue; to be current; as, the custom still *prevails*. — *Syn.* See **INDUCE**.

**pre-val'ing** (prĕ-vāl'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Efficacious. 2. Very generally current; most frequent; predominant; as, the *prevailing* belief. — **pre-val'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-val'ing-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Prevailing**, **prevalent**, **rife**, **current** mean generally circulated, accepted, or used at a certain time or in a certain place. **Prevailing** implies predominance, as in favor; but **prevalent** implies frequency (as, the *prevailing* pronunciation; a *prevalent* pronunciation); **rife** implies prevalence and increasing commonness (as, stories were *rife* about his achievements); **current**, applicable to that which is subject to change, also usually suggests prevalence at the present time (as, a *current* tendency).

**prev'a-lent** (prĕ-vāl'ĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praevalens*, — *entis*, pres. part.] 1. *Now Rare*. Being in ascendancy; dominant. 2. Generally or extensively existing; occurring often or over a wide area; rife; as, a *prevailing* practice, disease, or opinion. — *Syn.* See **PREVAILING**. — **prev'a-lence** (-lĕns), *n.* — **prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**prev-a-ri-ate** (prĕ-vār'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *praevaricare*, past part. of *praevaricare* to walk crookedly, collude, fr. *prae* + *varicare* to straddle, fr. *varicare* straddling, fr. *varius* bent.] To deviate from the truth; speak equivocally or evasively; loosely; to lie. — *Syn.* See **LIE**. — **prev-a-ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* — **prev-a-ri-ca'tor** (-kā'tŏr), *n.*

**pre'vo-nance'** (prĕ-vŏ-nāns'), *n.* [F.] Attentiveness to, or anticipation of, others' needs; also, an instance of this.

**pre-ven'ance** (prĕ-vĕn'ĕns), *n.* 1. Preventive character or action. 2. = **PREVENANCE**.

**pre-ven'ient** (-vĕnt), *adj.* [L. *praeventiens*, pres. part.] 1. Preceding; hence, preventive. 2. Antecedent; anticipatory; esp. in **preventive** grace, grace operating on one's will before one turns to God.

**pre-vent'** (prĕ-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *praevenire*, — *venire*, fr. *prae* + *venire* to come.] 1. *Archaic*. a To anticipate, as an occasion by being ready, or a wish by satisfying it. b To precede; outrun. 2. To forestall; frustrate; circumvent. 3. To keep from happening, existing, etc.; to render impossible, esp. by advance provisions; as, rain *prevented* his coming; to *prevent* war. 4. To hinder (a person); — usually with *from*. — **pre-vent'a-ble**, **pre-vent'i-ble**, *adj.* — **pre-vent'er**, *n.* — **pre-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shūn), *n.*

*Syn.* (1) **Prevent**, **anticipate**, **forestall** mean to deal with beforehand. **Prevent** now seldom implies a going before except when it also implies a frustration or a setting up of obstacles (as, to *prevent* an epidemic); **anticipate** implies a getting ahead as in using, treating, or the like, sometimes, so as to balk, but often, so as to prepare for something that comes later (as, to *anticipate* the invention of the airplane); to *anticipate* a payment (on a loan); **forestall** implies a getting ahead so as to intercept or stop in its course (as, anxious to *forestall* criticism).

(2) **Prevent**, **preclude**, **obviate**, **avert**, **ward off** mean to hinder or stop something from coming, occurring, etc. **Prevent** implies the existence of an insurmountable obstacle; **preclude**, a shutting out of every possibility that a thing may happen; **obviate**, a forestalling of disagreeable eventualities by clearing away difficulties; **avert** and **ward off**, immediate and effective measures in the face of that which threatens.

**pre-vent'a-tive** (prĕ-vĕnt'ā-tĭv), *n.* Preventive; — an irregularly formed doublet. — **pre-vent'a-tive**, *adj.*

**pre-ven'tive** (prĕ-vĕn'tĭv), *adj.* That prevents or tends to prevent;

— **pre-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*

**pre-view** (prĕ-vyū'), *n.* 1. A view of a performance, exhibition, motion

picture, etc., before it is open or shown to the public. 2. A showing of snatches from a motion picture advertised for appearance in the near future; — in this sense often written **pre'vue** (prĕ-vyū'). — *v. t.* To see or show beforehand, esp. before public presentation.

**pre-vi-ous** (prĕ-vĭ-ŭs; ŭs), *adj.* [L. *praevisus* going before, fr. *prae* + *vis* the way.] 1. Going before, in time or order; preceding; antecedent; prior. 2. *Collog.* Premature; esp., speaking, judging, etc., prematurely or too quickly. — *Syn.* See **PRECEDING**. — **pre-vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

**previous question**. *Parliamentary Practice*. The question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. In America the object of the motion is to hasten action; in England, to get rid of the subject for the time being.

**pre-viso'** (prĕ-vĭ-zŏ'), *v. t.* [L. *praevisus*, past part. See **PREVISION**.] *Now Rare*. a To foresee. b To forewarn.

**pre-vi-sion** (-vĭzh'ūn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *prévision*, fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee.] Foresight; prescience; also, a prognostication; a forecast.

**pre-vo-cal'ic** (prĕ-vŏ-kāl'ĭk), *adj.* Occurring immediately before a vowel sound.

**pre-vo-ca'tion-al** (prĕ-vŏ-kā'shŭn-əl; -l), *adj.* *Educ.* Pertaining to or consisting in instruction or work, esp. in manual training or practical arts, given or required before admission to a vocational school.

**pre'vue'**, *n.* See **PREVIEW**, 2.

**prox'y** (prŏk'sĭ), *n.* Also **prox** (prŏks). *Slang*. College president.

**prey** (prĕ), *n.* [OF. *preie*, fr. L. *praeda*.] 1. *Archaic*. Spoil; booty; plunder. 2. Any animal seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim. 3. Act of seizing upon as prey. — *v. t.* 1. To make raids for the sake of booty; to commit depredations. 2. To seize; to seek or take food or victims through predaceousness; as, sharpeners that *prey* on the poor. 3. To have a wearing or exhausting effect, as, fears *preyed* upon his mind. — **prey'er** (prĕ'ĕr), *n.*

**Pri'am** (prĭ'ām), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, fr. Gr. *Πριάμος*.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy, father of Hector and Paris. He was slain in the sack of Troy.

**Pri-a'pus** (prĭ-ā'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πριάπυς*.] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Relig.* The male generative power personified as a god. 2. [not cap.] A phallus. — **Pri-a-po-an** (prĭ-ā-pŏ-ān), *adj.*

**price** (prĭs), *n.* [OF. *pris* (F. *prix*), fr. L. *pretium*.] 1. Value; worth; as, a pearl of great price. 2. The quantity of one thing, usually money, exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; specif., the amount at which transactions take place in the market; as, today's *price* of wool. 3. The terms for the sake of which something is undertaken; specif., a that by which a person is or may be bribed; as, there is no *price* for this man. b Reward, esp. for capture, as, a *price* on his head. c Cost of obtaining; as, the *price* of liberty is eternal vigilance. — *Syn.* **Charge**, **cost**, **expense**.

— *v. t.* **PRICED** (prĭst); **PRIC'ING** (prĭs'ĭng). 1. To set a price on; fix the price of. 2. *Collog.* To ask the price of.

**price'less** (prĭs'ĭlĕs; -lĭs), *adj.* 1. Of inestimable worth; invaluable. 2. *Collog.* Surprisingly amusing or absurd. — *Syn.* See **COSTLY**.

**prick** (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prican* a point, dot.] 1. A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture; a point; dot. 2. A pointed instrument or weapon; *Archaic*, a goad. 3. A picking, or sensation of being pricked, a sting, as of remorse. — *v. t.* 1. To pierce slightly with something pointed, make a small puncture or punctures in. 2. To pain or sting, as with remorse. 3. *Archaic*. To spur; goad; incite. 4. To mark or designate by a puncture; to trace or outline by punctures. 5. To erect into a point; as, the dog *pricked* up his ears; — hence, to *prick up one's ears*, to listen eagerly. 6. *Far.* a To drive a nail into (a horse's foot) so as to cause lameness. b To nick. 7. To trace on a chart, as a ship's course; — often with *off*. — *v. i.* 1. To give or feel a small puncture or punctures; also, to be pricked. 2. *Archaic*. To ride fast by use of goad; gallop. 3. To point upward; to be erect. 4. *Hort.* To transplant seedlings from pans to flat boxes, — with *off* or *out*. — *adj.* That pricks up or stands erect; as, *prick ears*. — **prick'er**, *n.* — **prick'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**prick'-eared'** (prĭk'ĕrd'), *adj.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th century by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads, whose close-cut hair made their ears conspicuous.

**prick'et** (prĭk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [*prick* + *-et*.] 1. A spike on which a candle is stuck; hence, a candlestick with such a point. 2. [ME. *pricket*.] A buck in his second year.

To prick; to pierce, prod, etc.; to tingle.

**prick'y** (-lĭ), *adj.* — **PRICKY** (-lĭ-ĕr); — **PRICKY** (-lĭ-ĕr). 1. Full of prickles; covered with prickles. 2. Prickling; stinging. — **prick'y-ness**, *n.*

**prick'y ash**. A prickly shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) of the rue family, with yellowish flowers.

**prick'y heat**. *Med.* A noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, with intense itching and tingling, caused by inflammation around the sweat ducts.

**prick'y pear**. Any flat-jointed cactus (genus *Opuntia*); *opuntia*; also, its pear-shaped edible fruit.

**prick'y poppy**. Any of a genus (*Argemone*) of plants of the poppy family, with prickly leaves and white or yellow flowers, esp. the *Mexican poppy* (*A. mexicana*). See **CHALCOTE**.

**prick song**. 1. *Obs.* Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. 2. Descant; counterpoint.

**pride** (prĭd), *n.* [ME. *pride*, *prute*, fr. AS. *prēte*, fr. prūt proud.] 1. Quality or state of being proud; specif.: a Inordinate self-esteem; conceit. See **DEADLY SIN**. b Lofty self-respect; a reasonable delight in one's position, achievements, possessions, etc. 2. Proud behavior or treatment; insolence; arrogance; disdain. 3. Show; ostentation; display. 4. *Archaic*. Highest pitch; prime; glory; as, in the *pride* of one's life. 5. A person or thing of which one is proud; hence, the pick; the flower. 6. *Obs.* Mettle; hence, sexual desire. — *v. t.* To indulge in pride; rate highly; pique; plume; — used reflexively; as, to *pride* oneself upon one's skill.

**pride'ful** (prĭd'fŭl; -fŭ), *adj.* Full of pride; haughty; also, elated. — **pride'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pride'ful-ness**, *n.*

**pride of China**. Also **pride of India**. = **CHINA TREE**.

**prĭe-dĭen** (prĕ'dĭŏn), *n.* [F., lit., pray God.] A desk suitable for a person kneeling at prayers.

**prĭ'er** (prĭ'ĕr), *n.* Also **pry'er**. [From **PRY**.] One who prides; one who inquires narrowly, or is inquisitive.

**priest** (prĕst), *n.* [AS. *prēost*, ult. fr. LL. *presbyter*, fr. Gr. *presbyteros* elder, older, *n.*, an elder, compar. of *presbys* an old man.] 1. One authorized or ordained to perform sacerdotal functions, esp. in Jewish or Christian rites; one who offers the Eucharistic sacrifice. 2. One of the clergy as distinguished from the laity. 3. One whose function, spirit, etc., resembles that of a priest.  
**priestcraft** ('krăft; 9), *n.* Priestly knowledge, skill, policies, or methods; — chiefly derogatory.  
**priesthood** (prĕst'hōd), *n.* [AS. *prēosthōd*.] 1. Office, dignity, character, etc., of a priest. 2. Priests collectively.  
**priestly** (-lē), *adj.*: **PRIESTLY** (-lē-ē); **PRIESTLY** (-lē-ē). Of or pertaining to priests; befitting or becoming a priest. — **priestliness**, *n.*  
**priest-rid** ('rid), *adj.* Dominated by a priest or priests.  
**prig** (prĭp), *v. t. & i.*: **PRIGGED** (prĭgd); **PRIGGING**. Chiefly Scot. a To haze; bargain hard. b To entreat; mock.  
**prig**, *n.* 1. Obs. A person; — in humorous or contemptuous use. 2. An irritatingly self-sufficient or punctilious person. — **priggy** (-rĭ), *n.* — **priggish**, *adj.* — **priggishly**, *adv.* — **priggishness**, *n.*  
**prigism** (-iz'm), *n.* Behavior of a prig; priggishness.  
**prim** (prĭm), *adj.*: **PRIM** (-rĭ); **PRIM** (-rĭ). [OF. *prim*, *prime*, first, principal, *fin*, fr. L. *primus* first.] Formally precise; stuffily devious. — *v. t.*: **PRIMED** (prĭmd); **PRIMING**. To make prim; set, as lips, primly; to dress primly. — **primly**, *adv.* — **primness**, *n.*  
**primacy** (prĭm'asĭ), *n.*: **PL.** -cies (-sĭz). [OF. *primacie*, fr. ML. *primatus*, fr. LL. *primas* one of the first.] 1. State of being prime, or first, as in time, place, rank, etc. 2. The office, rank, or dignity of a primate; specif., *R.C.Ch.*, the supreme episcopal jurisdiction of the pope.  
**prima donna** (prĭm'ā dōn'ā), *f.* **prĭmā dōn'ā**; *pl.* **PRIMA DONNAS** (-dōz), **PRIME DONNE** (lĭt. *prĭmā dōn'ā*). [It. lit., first lady.] The principal woman singer in an opera or concert organization.  
**prima facie** (prĭm'ā fā'sĭ-ē; fā'sĭy) [L., abl.] Literally, on first appearance.  
**prima-facie evidence** *Law*. Evidence sufficient to raise a presumption of fact or establish the fact in question unless rebutted. Hence, **prima-facie case**.  
**primago** (prĭm'gō), *n.* [CL. *prime*, *adj.*] Marine. Formerly, a small gratuity made by shippers to the captain; now, usually, a small addition or percentage added to the freight and belonging to the owner.  
**primas** (prĭ'mas), *in ter pa' res* (prĭ'mās [-mās] *in ter pa' rēs*). [L.] First among his (his) peers.  
**primar** (prĭ'mār), *adj.* [ML. *primarius*, fr. L. *primus* first.] 1 **Primary**; original. 2. First in importance; chief.  
**primarily** (prĭ'mārĭ-ly; mā-rĭ-ly; *emphatic also* prĭ-mārĭ-ly; 2), *adv.* In the first place; originally; fundamentally.  
**primariness** (prĭ'mārĭ-nēs), *adj.* 1. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first.] 1. First in order of time or development or in intention, primitive; original; as, the *primary* meaning of a word, also, fundamental, radical; as, the *primary* causes of a war. 2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets. 3. Of the first order in successive divisions, combinations, or ramifications; as, *primary* nerves, compounds. 4. First in order as being preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* schools. 5. *Chem.* A characterized by, or resulting from, the substitution of only one atom or group. b Designating or characterized by a carbon atom united (by a single valence) to only one chain or ring member. 6. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil. 7. *Zool.* Belonging to Paleozoic and older formations. 8. *Gram.* See **SECONDARY**, *adj.* 9. *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing.  
**primary** (prĭ'mārĭ), *n.* 1. Something primary: the first in order, rank, etc. — *a* *U.S.* A political vote of the same political party to its first steps towards the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions. b In full **primary election**. A preliminary election in which voters directly nominate for office the candidates of their own party. 3. One of the primary colors. See **COLOR**, *n.* 2. 4. *Astron.* A planet as distinguished from its satellites. 5. *Elec.* A primary coil. See **PRIMARY**, *adj.* 6. 6. *Zool.* A primary feather or quill. See **PRIMARY**, *adj.*, 9, *IBID*, *Illustr.*; **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* (17).  
**primary accent**. The strongest stress in the pronunciation of a word of two or more syllables; the mark (usually *ˈ*), to indicate this; thus the *primary accent* is on the first syllable of *horat'ian*. Cf. **SECONDARY ACCENT**.  
**primary cell**. *Elec.* A cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by irreversible chemical reactions. Cf. **SECONDARY CELL**.  
**primary colors**. See **COLOR**, *n.* 2.  
**primariness** (prĭ'mārĭ-nēs), *n.* [OF. *primarĭus*, fr. LL. *primas*, *-atis*, principal, chief, in ML., *primarĭus*, fr. L. *primus* first.] 1. One who is first in rank, quality, authority, or the like. 2. *Rel.* A bishop, usually an archbishop, who has precedence in a province, group of provinces, or a nation. In the Church of England, he has precedence over other bishops in his province. The archbishop of Canterbury has the title of *Primate of All England*, and the archbishop of York, that of *Primate of England*. 3. *Zool.* One of an order (*Primates* [prĭ-mā'tēz]) of mammals consisting of man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs — **primate** (prĭ-mā'tēl; -tēl), *adj.* & *n.* — **primate-ship**, *n.* — **primate** (prĭ-mā'tēl), *adj.*  
**prime** (prĭm), *n.* [See **PRIME**, *adj.*] 1. [AS. *prim*, fr. L. *prima* (sc. hora) the first hour.] The first hour of the day; specif., [esp.] the first of the daytime canonical offices, or hours. See **CANONICAL HOUR**, *n.* 2. The earliest stage; beginning; hence, the dawn; the spring. 3. The spring of life; youth; now, usually, the period of greatest health, strength, or beauty. 4. That which is first in quality; the best; the pick. 5. a Any of the first set of equal parts (originally and generally 60, sometimes 10) into which a unit, esp., a degree, is divided; a minute. b The accent (*˘*) used to denote such a fraction and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus *a'* (to be read a prime). 6. *Arith.* A prime number. See **PRIME**, *adj.*, 5. 7. *Music*. a A tone of the same staff degree as a given tone. b The pitch relation between two such tones, or their simultaneous combination. The perfect prime, represented by the ratio 1:1, is called also the *unison*. c The tonic, or keynote.  
**— adj.** [OF. fr. L. *primus* first.] 1. First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive. 2. First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; chief. 3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, *prime wheat*. 4.

**Primary** as opposed to derivative; as, a *prime cause*. 5. *Math.* A divisible by no number except itself or unity; as, 7 is a *prime number*; — opposed to *composite*. b Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 12 is *prime to* 25.  
*v. t.* 1. To prepare for firing, as a firearm, by supplying with priming or a primer. 2. Hence, a To put into working condition, as a pump by pouring water into the barrel or bucket. b To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon a surface, as in painting. c To make ready; instruct beforehand; post; as, to *prime* a witness. — *v. i.* 1. To prime a gun, a pump, etc. 2. *Sleam Boilers*. To work so that fine water particles become mixed up with, and carried over by, the steam.  
**— prime'ly**, *adv.* — **prime'ness**, *n.*  
**prime conductor**. *Elec.* The large conductor of a frictional electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the positive electricity.  
**prime cost**. *Accounting*. The combined cost of direct labor and material in the production of an article.  
**prime meridian**. A meridian from the intersection of which with the equator longitude is counted, both east and west. That of Greenwich is almost universally used.  
**prime minister**. The responsible head of a ministry or executive government; a premier. Hence, **prime ministry**.  
**prime mover**. a A natural agency applied by man to the production of power, such as muscular force. b An engine or machine which receives and modifies force and motion as supplied by some natural source, thereby driving other machinery, as a water wheel, or a turbine. c Figuratively, the original or the most effective force in any undertaking.  
**primer** (prĭm'ēr), *n.* A person or a thing that primes; specif., a cap, tube, or water containing percussion powder or other compound, for igniting an explosive charge.  
**primer** (prĭm'ēr; Brit. now generally prĭm'ēr), *n.* [ML. *primarius*.] 1. A book, orig. a prayer book, used in teaching children to read or spell; hence, an elementary textbook. 2. (*pron.* prĭm'ēr) *Print*. Either of two sizes of type: *long primer* (10 points) or *great primer* (18 points). See **TYPE**.  
**primero** (prĭ-m'ērō), *n.* [*Sp.* *primera*, fr. *primero* first.] An old gambling card game.  
**primæval** (prĭ-m'ēvāl), *adj.* [L. *primævus*, fr. *primus* first + *ævum* age.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; primitive. — **primævally**, *adv.*  
**primigenial** (prĭ-m'ējē-āl), *adj.* [L. *primigenus*, *primigenius*.] First formed or generated; original.  
**primine** (prĭ'mĭn), *n.* [L. *primus* first.] *Bot.* a The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule. b Less commonly, the inner and earlier-formed integument.  
**priming** (prĭm'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of one who primes. 2. a The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting. b *Paint*. The first coating of paint, size, etc., laid on a surface to be painted.  
**primipara** (prĭ-mĭp'ā-rā), *n.* [L. fr. *primus* first + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman parturient for the first time or having borne one child and no more. Cf. **MULTIPARA**, **MULTIPARA**. — **primiparity** (prĭ-mĭp'ā-rĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **primiparous** (prĭ-mĭp'ā-rūs), *adj.*  
**primitive** (prĭmĭ'tĭv), *adj.* [F. *primitif*, fr. L. *primitivus*, fr. *primus* first.] 1. Of or pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to the earliest ages or period; original. 2. Primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. 3. Characterized by a quality or qualities belonging or ascribed to the original state of man, an institution, etc.; as, to live in *primitive* fashion. 4. *Biol.* a Primordial. b Persisting, little evolved in structure, from ancestral types in remote ecological ages; — of species or groups; as, the *tautaria* is a *primitive type* of reptile. — *n.* 1. A primitive ancestor, inhabitant, or member. 2. An act or work of art of a primitive period; esp. in painting and sculpture, one of the Middle Ages; also, a modern imitator or follower of such an artist. 3. *Gram.* A radical or root word, as distinguished from a derivative. 4. *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived. — **primĭ-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **primĭ-tiveness**, *n.*  
**primĭ-tivism** (tĭvĭz'm), *n.* Belief in the superiority of primitive life, Christianity, etc. — **primĭ-tiv-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*  
**primmo** (prĭ'mō), *n.* The first or leading part, as in a duet or trio.  
**primogenitor** (prĭ-mō-jēnĭ-tēr), *n.* [ML. fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor, a forefather.  
**primogeniture** (-tūr), *n.* [ML. *primogenitura*, fr. L. *primus* first + *genitura* birth, generation.] 1. State of being the first-born of children of the same parents. 2. *Law*. An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born.  
**primordial** (prĭ-mōrĭ-dĭ-āl), *adj.* [LL. *primordialis*, fr. L. *primordium* beginning, fr. *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin.] 1. First created or existing; rudimentary; as, *primordial matter*. 2. First in order; primary; fundamental; elemental; as, *primordial rights*. 3. *Biol.* Originary or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; opposed to *derivative*. — **primōrĭ-dĭ-āl-ly**, *adv.*  
**primp** (prĭmp), *v. i. & t.* To dress up; prink; preen.  
**primrose** (prĭm'rōz), *n.* [ME. *primroses*, fr. OF. *primeroles*, deriv. of ML. *primula*, fr. L. *primus* first.] 1. Any of a genus (*Primula*) of perennial herbs typifying a family (Primulaceae), the primrose family, with large tufted basal leaves and showy various-colored flowers, esp. *P. vulgaris*; also, the cowslip (see **COWSLIP**, 1), the auricula, and the *Chinese primrose* (*P. sinensis*, with varicolored flowers, or *P. obconica*, with lilac or pink flowers); also, the flower. 2. The evening primrose. 3. Also **primrose yellow**. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliancy. See **COLOR**.  
**primrose** (prĭm'rōz), *adj.* 1. Pert. to or abounding in primroses; hence, flowery; gay. 2. Of primrose color. 3. Gay; hence, devoted to sensual pleasures; — esp. in **primrose path**.  
**primsie** (prĭm'sĭ), *adj.* Scot. Prim; demure.  
**primula** (prĭm'ū-lā), *n.* = **PRIMROSE**, 1.  
**primula-leucous** (-lē'hūs), *adj.* [ML. *primula primrose*.] *Bot.* Belonging to the primrose family (Primulaceae). See **PRIMROSE**.  
**primm mo'ble** (prĭm'm mōb'l-ē), [L.] In ancient astronomy, the tenth and outermost concentric sphere, carrying the fixed stars in its daily revolution.  
**primus in ter pa' res** (prĭ'mūs *in ter pa' rēs*). [L.] First among (his) peers.  
**prince** (prĭns; 106), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, the first, chief, fr. *primus* first + *capere* to take.] 1. The one of highest rank; a sov-

community; a franchise or patent. 3. A fundamental or sacred right; one of the rights guaranteed to all persons by modern constitutional gov-

erments. 4. *Exchanges*. A call, put, spread, or straddle. — *v. t.*; — *LEG-ING* (-lĭjĭng). To grant a privilege or privileges to; invest with a peculiar right, immunity, or prerogative; also, to exempt (from); — now often in *past part.*; as, the *privileged* classes; a *privileged* communication.

**priv'y-ty** (prĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* *priv'es* (-tĭz). [OF. *privetĕ*.] 1. *Obs.* Privacy; a private matter. 2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge of a private matter. 3. *Law*. A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; the relationship between privies (see *PRIVY*, *n.*).

**priv'y** (prĭv'ĭ), *adj.* [OF. *privĕ*, fr. *L. privatus* private.] 1. *Archaic*. a For private use or personal service; not public; — *Obs.*, except in *privy chamber*, *privy purse*, etc. b Hidden or clandestine; furtive. 2. Secretly cognizant; privately aware as a party; — now with *to*. — *n.*; *pl.* *privies* (-tĭz). 1. *Law*. Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property. 2. *Now Local*. A toilet, water closet, or the like. — *priv'y-ly*, *adv.*

**privy council**. A secret council, also, a private, or personal, council, esp.: [*scap.*] a *Eng. Hist.* The body of men appointed by the crown, without any patent or grant, to advise it in matters of state. b The similar body appointed to advise the governor or ruler, as in Canada, Japan, Jamaica, etc. Hence, *privy councillor* or *councillor*.

**privy seal**. In Great Britain, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or in lesser matters that do not require the great seal.

**prĭx** (prĭks) (*prĭks*). [*F.*, fixed price.] Table d'hôte (def. 2); also, the price charged for such a meal.

**prize** (prĭz), *v. t.* [OF. *priser*, fr. *L. pretiare*, fr. *pretium* worth, value.] 1. To appraise; price; rate. 2. To value highly; to esteem. — *Syn.* See APPRECIATE.

**prize**, *n.* [OF. *prise* a seizure, hold, grasp, fr. *prendre* to take, fr. *L. prendere*, *prehendere*, past part. *prehensus*.] 1. Act of capturing or taking; also, a thing or person seized by force, stratagem, or superior power. 2. *Now Dial.* A lever, also, leverage. 3. *Law*. The capture of anything by a belligerent using the rights of war, or the property captured; esp., the capture of a ship, or the ship captured. — *Syn.* See SPOIL. — *v. t.* To seize as a prize.

**prize**, *v. t.* [From *prize* a lever, fr. *ME. prise*, fr. *OF. prise* a taking hold. See 2d *PRIZE*.] To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; to pry.

**prize**, *n.* [*ME. prin, prise*. See *PRICE*, *PRIZE* to value.] 1. Something offered in prize, or in competition, or in contests of chance. 2. Anything worth striving for; an advantage or privilege. 3. *Hist.* A contest for a reward.

**prize** (*prĭz*), *adj.* 1. Having been awarded a prize; as, a *prize* essay; also, worthy of a prize; as, a *prize* effort. 2. Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal.

**prize court**. *Law*. A court having jurisdiction to adjudge upon captures at sea in time of war.

**prize fight**. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager. Hence: *prize fighter*; *prize fighting*.

**prize money**. *Navy*. A portion of the proceeds of a captured vessel divided among the officers and men making the capture.

**priz'er** (prĭz'ĕr), *n.* *Archaic*. One who contends for a prize.

**prize ring**. The ring for a prize fight; also, prize fighting.

**pro** (prō), *prep.* [*L.*] A Latin preposition signifying *for*, *before*, *forth*.

**pro** (prō), *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — opposed to *con*; as, they debated it *pro* and *con*. — *n.* One who takes the affirmative side; an affirmative vote, argument, etc.

**pro** (prō), *n.*; *pl.* *proes* (prōz). A professional; esp., a professional athlete. — *pro*, *adj.*

**pro-** (prō-, prō-). [*L. pro*. In *F.*, *L. pro* often became *pour*, *OF.* also *pro*, whence the *be, pur*, as in *purchase*, *purview*.) A prefix signifying, in general, *before*, *in front*, *forth*, *for*, *in behalf of*, *in place of*, *according to*. Special implications of sense are: a *Forth, forward, onward*, with the idea of *motion before or to the front*, as in *proceed*, *to go before or forward*, *project*, *propel*. b *In place of, for, instead of*, with the idea of *substitution*, as in *pronoun*, a word instead of a noun; also

**prob'a-bly** (prōb'ā-bĭl'), *adv.* In all probability; very likely; as, he is *probably* the best candidate.

**pro'bang** (prō'bāng), *n.* A slender rod with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

**pro'bate** (prō'bāt or, esp. *Brit.*, prō'bĭt'), *adj.* [*L. probatus*, past part. of *probare* to prove.] Of or belonging to a probate, or court of probate, or its jurisdiction. — *n.* *Law*. Official proof, esp. of an instrument offered as the last will and testament of a person deceased. — (*prō'bāb*), *v. t.* To make probate of, esp. of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person.

**probate court**. A court for the probate of wills, administration of estates, and related matters.

**probation** (prōb'ā-shŭn), *n.* [*OF. probacion*, fr. *L. probatio* probation, etc.; trial or a period of trial; as, to engage a person on *probation*.] 3. In some universities, colleges, and schools, a status of trial for deficient or culpable students, usually marked by certain penalties.

**4. Law**. The method of treating a convicted delinquent whereby he is released on a suspended sentence under supervision and upon specified conditions; also, the status of a convicted person so released; as, placed on *probation*. — *prob'a-tion-al* (-āl), *adj.* *prob'a-tion-ary* (-ĕrĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ĕrĭ), *adj.*

**prob'a-tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* 1. One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial, as a newly admitted student nurse. 2. A convicted delinquent in probation.

**probation officer**. *Chiefly U. S.* In a municipal criminal court, an officer appointed by the magistrate to exercise supervision over, and receive regular reports from, an offender whose sentence is suspended.

**prob'a-tive** (prōb'ā-tĭv; prōb'a-tĭv), *adj.* 1. Serving to test or try. 2. Serving to prove.

**prob'a-try** (prōb'ā-tĕrĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -tĕrĭ), *adj.* Pertaining to, or serving for, proof; as, *probatory* evidence.

**probe** (prōb), *n.* [*ML. proba* examination, proof.] 1. *Surg.* A slender instrument for examining a cavity, as a wound, ulcer, etc. 2. An explorative examination or test; specif., *U. S.*, an inquiry directed to the discovery of evidence of wrongdoing; as, a legislative *probe*. — *v. t.* [*From probe*, *n.*, and fr. *L. probare* to test.] 1. To examine, as a wound, with a probe. 2. To investigate thoroughly, as, to *probe* one's motive. 3. To penetrate as with a probe; to pierce deeply. — *Syn.* See ENTER. — *prob'er* (prōb'ĕr), *n.*

**prob'i-ty** (prōb'ĭ-tĭ; prōb'ĭt'), *n.* [*F. probité*, fr. *L. probitas*, fr. *probis* good, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness; — *Syn.* See HONESTY.

**problem** (prōb'lēm; -lēm), *n.* [*OF. probleme*, fr. *L. problema*, fr. *Gr. problēma* anything thrown forward; deriv. of *pro-* + *ballein* to throw.] 1. A question proposed for solution, hence, a perplexing question, situation, or person. 2. *Math.* Anything that is required to be done. Cf. *THEOREM*. 2. — *Syn.* See MYSTERY. — *adj.* 1. Dealing with a problem; of a play, novel, etc., having a plot presenting a problem of human conduct or relationship. 2. Of a child, presenting a problem to those responsible for him because of misconduct or maladjustment.

**problem-at'i-cal** (prōb'lēm-ā-tĭ-kāl), *adj.* Also **problem-at'ic** (-ĭk). Having the nature of a problem, difficult and uncertain; also, puzzling. — *Syn.* See DOUBTFUL. — **problem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pro bo'no pu'bli-co** (prō bō'nō pūb'lĭk-ō), [*L.*] For the public good.

**probos-cid'e-an** (prōb'ō-sĭd'ĕ-ān), *adj.* Proboscidian.

**probos-cid'i-an** (-ĭ-ān), *adj.* [*See PROBOSCIS*.] *Zool.* Belonging to an order (Proboscidea) of ungulate mammals consisting of the elephants and their extinct allies. — **probos-cid'i-an**, *n.*

**probos-cis** (prōb'ō-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* *proboscides* (-ĕz, -ĭz), *PROBOSCIDES* (-ĭdĕz), [*L.*, fr. *Gr. proboskis*, fr. *pro* + *boskein* to feed.] 1. a The trunk of an elephant, also, any long flexible snout, as in the tapir, shrew, etc. b Humorously, the human nose. 2. *Zool.* Any of various tubular processes or prolongations of the head of animals, as in insects; a tubular sucking organ.

**pro-caine'** (prō-kān'; prō-kān; cf. *COCAINE*), *n.* [*pro-* + *cocaine*.] *Pharm.* A local anesthetic (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>NHCl) resembling cocaine, but less toxic.

**pro-cam'bi-um** (prō-kām'bi-ŭm), *n.* [*NL.* See *PRO-*; *CAMBIIUM*.] *Bot.* That meristematic tissue which forms the first units of vascular tissue. — **pro-cam'bi-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**pro'carp** (prō-kārp), *n.* *Bot.* The female reproductive organ in certain red algae. Cf. *CARPOGONIUM*, *SPORO-CARP*.

**pro-ca-the'dral** (prō-kā-thĕ'drāl), *n.* *Ecc.* A parish church used as a cathedral, as in a new diocese.

**pro-ce-dur-al** (prō-sĕd'ŭr-āl), *adj.* *Law*. Of or pertaining to procedure; as, a *procedural* contract, or one binding the maker to abide by the award of a court.

**pro-ce-dure** (-dŭr; 118), *n.* [*F. procédure*.] 1. Manner or method of proceeding in a process or course of action; also, a particular way of proceeding. 2. The continuance of a process or operation; progress. 3. Customary method of conducting business in a deliberative body; parliamentary order; as, rules of *procedure*.

**pro-ceed'** (prō-sĕd'), *v. t.* [*OF. proceder*, fr. *L. procedere*, *-cessum*, to go before, fr. *pro-* + *cedere* to move.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to advance. 2. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come (from). 3. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to prosecute a design. 4. *Law*. To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. — *Syn.* See SPRING.

**pro'ceed** (prō-sĕd), *n.* Now only in *pl.* That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale of property.

**pro-ceed'ing** (prō-sĕd'ĭng), *n.* a = *PROCEDURE*, 1 & 2. b An act, measure or step in a course of business or conduct; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding*. c *pl.* Minutes of a society, board, etc.; as, to publish the commission's *proceedings*. d *Law*. (1) *pl.* The course of procedure in an action at law. (2) Any step or act taken in conducting litigation.

**pro-ce-phal'ic** (prō-sĕ-fāl'ĭk), *adj.* *Zool.* Pertaining to, or forming, the front of the head.

**pro'cess** (prō-sĕs or, esp. *Brit.*, prō-sĕs), *n.*; *pl.* *PROCESSES* (-ĕs; -ĭz; *Anal. occas.* -ĕz). [*OF. proces*, fr. *L. processus*. See *PROCEED*.] 1. Act of proceeding; progress; advance. 2. A any phenomenon which shows a continuous change in time; as, the *process* of growth.

**pro-Ally**.

**pro-**. [*Gr. pro-*] A prefix meaning *before*, used to denote: a *Priority of place* with the sense of *position before*, *in front of*, as in *proscenium*. b *Priority of order or time*, in the sense of *occurring before*, *beforehand*, as in *prologue*, part spoken before (the main piece).

**pro'a** (prō'ā), *n.* [*Malay prau*, *prau*, boat.] A double-ended outrigger canoe of Malaysia, with large lateen sail.

**pro-Ally'** (prō-ālĭz' -ālĭ), *adj.* Favoring the Allies in World War I or World War II.

**prob'a-bil-ism** (prōb'ā-bĭlĭz-m), *n.* 1. The doctrine that certainty is impossible, but that probability suffices to govern belief and action. 2. In casuistry, any of certain theories respecting moral obligation in cases where it is difficult to determine whether the law holds; specif., the theory that an opinion favoring liberty may be followed even though that for law is more probable, if that opinion commends itself to judicious minds or is supported by sound authority. — **prob'a-bil-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *adj.*

**prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* *TIPIs* (-tĭz). 1. Quality or state of being probable; likelihood; as, *probability* of guilt. 2. That which is or appears probable. 3. *Math.* The likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event, estimated as the ratio of the number of ways in which that form might occur to the whole number of ways in which the event might occur in any form.

**prob'a-ble** (prōb'ā-bĭl), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *L. probabilis*, tr. *probare* to try, prove.] 1. Supported by evidence strong enough to establish presumption, but not proof. 2. *Now Rare*. Establishing a probability; as, *probable* evidence. 3. Likely to be or become true or real, reasonably, but not certainly, to be believed or expected; as, *probable* events.

*Syn.* *Probable*, *possible*, *likely* mean such as may be or may become actual or true. *Probable* applies to that which is so reasonable or well evidenced that it almost induces belief; *possible*, to that which lies within the powers of performance, attainment, etc., of an agent or agency; *likely*, to that which is to all appearances as alleged, suggested, required, etc.

**probable cause**. *Law*. A reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is well founded.

**FANF, *adj.*** 1. To violate or treat with irreverence, obliquity, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); to desecrate. 2. To debase by a wrong, unworthy, or vulgar use. — *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *L. profanum*, orig. before the temple, outside of it; hence, unholy, *fr. pro- + fanum* temple, *pic.*] 1. Not sacred or holy; not devoted to religion or religious ends; secular; — opposed to *sacred*. 2. Not holy because unconsecrated; impure, or defiled; unsanctified. 3. Not among the initiated; not pos-



possessing esoteric or expert knowledge. 4. Serving to profane or defile that which is holy: blasphemous; irreverent. — **pro-fane-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fane-ness**, *n.* [pro-fan-er] (*prō-fān-ēr*), *n.* **pro-fan-ty** (*prō-fān-tī*), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being profane; irreverence; esp., blasphemy. 2. Something profane; esp., profane language; blasphemy; cursing. — **Syn.** See **blasphemy**. **pro-fer** (*prō-fēr*), *n.* [L., he brings forward] *Law*. An allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces an instrument in open court.

**pro-fess** (*prō-fēs*), *v. t.* [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, fr. OF. *profes*, *past part.* of *profes*, to profess (monk or nun), fr. L. *professus*, *past part.* of *profiteri* to profess, fr. *pro-* + *fateri* to confess, own.] 1. To declare or admit openly or freely, to avow; confess; as, to profess confidence in the president. 2. To make profession of (a feeling, a quality, a belief, etc.), often narrowly, to pretend; as, to profess loyalty. 3. To follow (a calling or profession) in which one is or claims to be an expert; as, to profess medicine. 4. To confess one's faith in; to practice; observe; as, races which now profess Christianity. — *v. i.* To make a profession or one's profession.

**pro-fessed** (*prō-fēs*), *also*, in *poetry*, -fēs'ed, -fēd, *adj.* 1. Openly declared or avowed. 2. In religious use, having made one's profession (sense 6).

**pro-fess-ion-ally** (*prō-fēs'ēd-lī*; -fēd-lī), *adv.* Avowedly or allegedly. **pro-fess-ion-ist** (*prō-fēs'hūn*), *n.* 1. A professing; open declaration, public avowal, as of religious faith and purpose. 2. That which one professes; a declaration, avowal, specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed. 3. The faith in which one is professed; a religious system, also, a religious body. 4. The occupation, if not commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes oneself; a calling, as, the profession of arms, of teaching; the three professions, or the learned professions, of theology, law, and medicine. 5. The body of persons engaged in a calling; as, the profession distrust him. 6. *Ecol.* The taking of the vows that signify formal acceptance of the religious state, as by a monk.

**pro-fess-ion-al** (-hūn; -lī), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a profession; as, professional ethics. 2. Characteristic of or conforming to the standards of a profession; as, distinctly professional work. 3. A. Engaging for livelihood or gain in an activity pursued, usually or often, for noncommercial satisfactions by amateurs; as, a professional golf player. B. Engaged in by professional, as contrasted with amateur, performers; as, a professional race. 4. Following a line of conduct as though it were a profession, hence, assumed, as, a professional patriot. — *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker; — opposed to *amateur*. — **pro-fess-ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-fess-ion-al-ism** (fēz'm), *n.* 1. Conduct, aims, qualities, etc., characteristic of a profession. 2. The following of a profession, sport, etc., for livelihood or for gain; — opposed to *amateurism*.

**pro-fes-sor** (*prō-fēs'ēr*), *n.* [L., a teacher, a public teacher.] 1. One who professes; esp., one who makes or has made a profession, as of faith or allegiance. 2. *Educ.* One who publicly teaches, in the higher education or in the secondary school grades, any branch of learning; specif., one on whom the title has been formally conferred by academic authority, as, a professor of mathematics. 3. *Colloq.* Hence, one

**pro-fes-sor-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-fes-sor-ate** (*prō-fēs'ēr-īt*), *n.* The office, or term of office, of a professor.

**pro-fes-sor-iate** (*prō-fēs'sōr-īt-ī*; *prō-fēs'*), *n.* The professors of an academic institution, also, professorship.

**pro-fes-sor-ship** (*prō-fēs'ēr-shīp*), *n.* The office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

**pro-fer** (*prō-fēr*), *v. t.* [OF. *profferir*, fr. *porroferir*, fr. *por* for + *offerir* to offer.] To offer for acceptance; to make a tender of; to offer. — *n.* An offer; tender.

**pro-ficien-cy** (*prō-fīsh-ēn-sī*), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sēz). 1. Progress, as in attaining skill. 2. Quality or state of being proficient, expertness.

**pro-ficient** (-fēt), *n.* [L. *proficiens*, *pres. part.* of *proficere* to go forward, make progress.] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert. — *adj.* Well advanced in any occupation, art, or branch of knowledge or skill; versed; adept. — **pro-ficient-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-ficient-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Proficient, adept, skilled, skillful, expert mean having great knowledge and experience in a trade or profession. Proficient implies competency above the average, adept, aptitude as well as proficiency; skilled, mastery of technique, skillful, adeptness and dexterity in execution or performance, expert, extraordinary proficiency or adeptness.

**pro-file** (*prō-fīl* or, *esp. Brit.*, -fēl), *n.* [It. *profilo*, fr. *pro-* + *filare* to draw in profile, fr. *pro* fr. *fil* *pro* + *fil* stroke, line, fr. L. *filum* thread, outline.] 1. A human head represented in a side view; hence, the outline of the face seen or represented sideways. 2. Contour; distinctive outline. 3. A side or sectional elevation; as, a *Arch.* A section of any member at right angles with its main lines. b *Civil Engin.* A drawing showing a vertical section. 4. A concise biographical sketch depicting a personality by vivid outlining and sharp contrast. — **Syn.** See **outline**. — *v. t.*; -fīl-ing (-fīl; -fēl); -fīl-ing (-fīl-ing; -fēl-ing). To draw or write a profile of.

**pro-fit** (*prō-fīt*), *n.* [OF. *fr.* L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit.] 1. *Obs.* Advantage. 2. Accession of good; avail; gain; as, an office of

that the net profit or loss may be shown. Commonly referred to as *P. & L.* — **pro-fit-and-loss**, *adj.*

**pro-fit-er** (*prō-fīt-ēr*), *n.* [*profit* + *-er*.] One who makes wh. considered an unreasonable profit, as by taking advantage of a need in time of war. — **pro-fit-er**, *v. t.* — **pro-fit-er-ing**, *n.*

**pro-fit-less**, *adj.* Without profit; unprofitable.

**profit sharing**. The system of paying workmen by giving them over and above their wages a percentage of the net profits of the business. — **pro-fit-shar-ing**, *adj.*

**pro-fit-er-ous** (*prō-fīt-ēr-ūs*), *n.* Quality or state of being prodigate; dissolute character or conduct.

**pro-fit-gate** (-gāt), *adj.* [L. *profīgatus*, *past part.* of *profīgare* to dash to the ground, destroy.] 1. Completely given up to dissipation; dissolute. 2. Wasteful to the point of dissipation; prodigal. — *n.* A prodigal person. — **pro-fit-gate-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fit-gate-ness**, *n.*

**pro-fu-ent** (*prō-fū-ēt*), *adj.* [L. *profuens*, *pres. part.*] Flowing smoothly in or as in a stream.

**pro-for-ma** (*prō-fōr-mā*) [L.] For the sake of, or as a matter of, form.

**pro-found** (*prō-faund*), *adj.* [OF. *profond*, fr. L. *profundus*, fr. *pro-* + *fundus* bottom.] 1. Chiefly *Poetic*. Of very great depth; unfathomable. 2. Intellectually deep, thorough. 3. Coming from, reaching to, or situated at a depth, deep-seated. 4. Characterized by intensity, as of feeling or quality; as, profound respect, fear, etc. 5. Of a bow, with body or head bent low in respect. — **Syn.** See **deep**. — *Adv.* *Shallow*. — *n.* *Poetic*. A deep; the deeps, as of the sea, of space, or of one's mind. — **pro-found-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-found-ness**, *n.*

**pro-fun-di-ty** (*prō-fūn-dī-tī*), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [L. *profunditas*.] 1. Depth; profoundness. 2. That which is profound; a deep; esp., an abstruse matter, theory, etc.

**pro-fuse** (*prō-fūs*), *v.* 2. *adj.* [L. *profusus*, *past part.* of *profundere* to pour forth or out, fr. *pro-* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. Pouring forth liberally; prodigal. 2. Bountiful, lavish. — **pro-fuse-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fuse-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Profuse, lavish, prodigal, luxurious, lavish, exuberant mean giving or given out abundantly. Profuse implies a pouring forth without restraint; lavish, the absence of all stint or measure, prodigal, lavishness that promises ultimate exhaustion of resources, luxurious, a rich and splendid abundance, lush, a perfection in luxuriance; exuberant, vitality or vigor in that which produces abundantly.

**pro-fu-sion** (*prō-fū-zhūn*), *n.* 1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; prodigality. 2. Abundance, lavish supply.

**prog** (*prōg*), *v. i.*; *pro-gal* (*prō-gal*), *pro-gaing*. *Dial.* To poke, or reach about, esp. in order to steal. — *n.* *Dial.* Food, esp. that got by begging or fishing.

**pro-gen-i-tor** (*prō-jen'ī-tōr*), *n.* [L., fr. *pro-gignere*, -gignere, to bring forth, beget, fr. *pro-* + *gignere* to beget.] 1. An ancestor in the direct line, a forefather. 2. Precursor. — **pro-gen-i-tor-ship**, *n.*

**prog-e-ny** (*prō-jē-nī*), *n.*; *pl.* PROG-ENIES (-nīz) [OF. *progenie*, fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *pro-gignere*. See **PROGENITOR**.] Offspring; issue.

**pro-ges-ter-one** (*prō-jēs'tēr-ōn*), *n.* [*pro* + *gestation* + *sterol* + *-one*.] *Biochem.* A crystalline sex hormone, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, from corpus luteum, exhibiting progestin activity.

**pro-ges-tin** (*prō-jēs'tīn*), *n.* [*pro* + *gestation* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* Any substance that prepares the lining of the uterus for implantation of the fertilized ovum.

**pro-glot'tid** (*prō-glōt'tīd*), *n.* *Zool.* One of the segments of a tapeworm. They contain both male and female reproductive organs. — **pro-glot'tic** (-tik), *adj.*

**pro-glot'tis** (-tis), *n.*; *pl.* -tides (-tīdēz). [NL., fr. Gr. *pro* forward + *glōttis* the tongue.] *Zool.* A proglottid.

**prog-nath'o** (*prō-gnā'thō*), *adj.* Prognathous.

**prog-na-thous** (*prō-gnā'thūs*), *adj.* [*pro-* + Gr. *gnathos* jaw.] *Anat. & Zool.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face; — opposed to *orthognathous*. See **GNATHIC INDEX**; **GNATHIC ANGLE**, *Illustr.* — **prog-na-thism** (-thīz'm), **prog-na-thy** (-thī), *n.*

**prog-no-sis** (*prō-gnō'sis*), *n.*; *pl.* -NOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *prognosis* a knowing beforehand, deriv. of *pro-* + *gignoskein* to know.] 1. Prognostication; a forecast. 2. *Med.* Forecast of the course of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this. Cf. **DIAGNOSIS**, 1.

**prog-nos-tic** (-nōs'tik), *n.* [OF. *prognostique*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *prognōstikē*.] 1. A portent, sign, omen. B. A prognostication; a forecast. 2. *Med.* A symptom indicating the course of a disease. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as ground for prognostication.

**prog-nos-ti-cate** (-tēkāt), *v. t.* To foretell from signs or symptoms; to prophesy; predict; forecast. — **Syn.** See **FORETELL**. — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tive** (-tēkāt-iv; -kāt-iv), *adj.* — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tor** (-tēkāt-ēr), *n.*

**prog-nos-ti-ca-tion** (-tēkāt-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of prognosticating; prediction; also, a forecast; a prophecy. 2. That which foreshows; a foretoken. 3. *Med.* Prognosis.

**pro-gram** (*prō-grām*, -grām), *n.* [It. *programma*, fr. *pro-* + *gramma*, manifest, fr. Gr. *programma*, deriv. of *pro-* before + *graphein* to write.] 1. *Hist.* A public notice. Specif.: a A proclamation. b A prospectus; syllabus. 2. A brief outline of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, etc.; as, a theatrical program. 3. Hence, the performance or execution of selections (musical, dramatic, etc.) outlined in a program (sense 2). 4. A plan of future procedure.

**pro-gram** (*prō-grām*) *v. t.*; **PRO-GRAMMED** (-grāmd) or **PRO-GRAMMED**; **PRO-GRAM-ING** or **PRO-GRAM-MING**. Also **PRO-GRAMME**. To arrange or furnish a program of or for; to enter in a program; to bill. **pro-gram-mat'ic** (*prō-grām-māt'ik*), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a program (esp. a plan or doctrine) or program music. — **pro-gram-mat'i-cal-ly** (-tēkāl-ī), *adv.*

**program music**. Music that suggests things outside of itself, as distinguished from that which relies on tonal effect alone (see **ABSOLUTE MUSIC**); descriptive music.

**program picture**. A low-cost motion picture, acted by studio feature players, usually shown second on a double-feature program.

**pro-gress** (*prō-grēs* or, *esp. Brit.*, *prō-grēs*), *n.* [ME. *progrese* (fr. L. *lem. n.*), and *progres*, fr. L. *progressus*, fr. *progre*, *past part.* of *progre*, to go forward, fr. *pro-* + *grad*; to go.] 1. Movement forward; onward course; progression. 2. A journeying forward; expedition; tour. 3. Chiefly *Hist.* An official journey or circuit, as of a judge. 4. Advance to an objective; a going or getting ahead. 5. Gradual betterment; as, assured of his progress; specif., progressive development or evolution of mankind as a process. — **pro-gress** (*prō-grēs*), *v. i.* 1. To move forward; to proceed. 2. To develop to a higher stage. — **Syn.** See **ADVANCE**. — **Ant.** Retrogress.

either: (1) the excess (called *gross profit*) of gross receipts over the expenditures directly involved in production or purchase, or (2) the net proceeds (called *net profit*) obtained by deducting from the gross proceeds all items of expense or outlay. 4. The entire of profit (sense

products of industry, as distinct from wages and — To improve; to become proficient. 2. To be of use or advantage; to avail. 3. To derive benefit; gain; as, to profit by advice. — *v. t.* To benefit; advantage.

**profit-a-ble** (-d-b'l), *adj.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful. — **Syn.** See **BENEFICIAL**. — **profit-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **profit-a-bly**, *adv.*

**profit and loss**. *Accounting*. A summary account used at the end of an accounting period, to collect the balances of the nominal accounts,



**pro-gres-sion** (prô-grêsh'ân), *n.* 1. Act of progressing, or moving forward. 2. A continuous and connected series, as of acts, events, or steps; a sequence. 3. *Astron.* The direct movement of the planets through the signs from west to east. 4. *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. In an *arith-*

terms are in arithmetical progression. 5. *Music.* (1) Succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony. (2) = *har-*  
**pro-gres-sion-al** (-lîst), *adj.* 6. — **pro-gres-sion-al** (-lîst), *adj.*

**pro-gres-sion-ist** (-lîst), *n.* One who believes in progress; esp., an evolutionist who emphasizes progress in the development of the species. — **pro-gres-sion-ism** (-lîzm), *n.*

**pro-gres-sive** (prô-grêsv'iv), *adj.* 1. That progresses or moves forward or onward; advancing; — opposed to *retrograde*. 2. Occurring or becoming effective by successive stages. 3. Characterized by, or pertaining to, progress; as, a *progressive* school system. 4. Favoring or striving for progress; esp. in political and social methods.

5. *Gram.* Designating a form (of verb or verbal) expressing the action or state as in progress or continuance. 6. [*cap.*] *U.S. Politics.* Of or pert. to a Progressive party. — *n.* One who is progressive, esp. in political policy. 2. [*cap.*] *U.S. Politics.* A member of a Progressive party. — **pro-gres-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-gres-sive-ness**, *n.*

**Progressive party**, *U.S.* a The political party led by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. b The political party led by Henry Wallace in 1948.

**pro-gres-siv-ism** (prô-grêsv'iv-izm), *n.* 1. The principles or beliefs of progressionists or progressives. 2. [*cap.*] *U.S. Politics.* The political doctrines advocated by a Progressive party.

**pro-hib'it** (prô-hîb'it), *v. t.* [*L. prohibere*, past part. of *prohibere*, fr. *pro-* + *habere* to have, hold.] 1. To forbid by authority; to interdict. 2. To stop or prevent (a person); to hinder; to delar. — *Syn.* See *for-*

**pro-hib'ition** (prô-hîb'ish'ûn; prô-hîk'), *n.* 1. Act of prohibiting. 2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action. 3. The forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture and transportation, of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

**pro-hib'ition-ist** (-lîst), *n.* A person who favors the prohibition of the sale (for the manufacture and sale) of alcoholic liquors as beverages; specif., *U.S.* [*cap.*], a member of the *Prohibition party*, organized as a national political party 1890, having as its fundamental principle the prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages.

**pro-hib'itive** (prô-hîb'itiv), *adj.* Also **pro-hib'it-ive** (-tîv) or, *esp. Brit.*, -tîv. That serves or tends to prohibit. — **pro-hib'it-ive-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-ject** (prô-jêkt'; 2), *v. t.* [*L. projectus*, past part. of *proicere*, *proicere*, fr. *pro-* + *jacere* to throw.] 1. To throw or cast forward. 2. To cast about in the mind; to contrive; scheme. 3. To cause to protrude, esp. as part of a structure. 4. To cause (light or shadow) to fall into space, or (an image) upon a surface. 5. To externalize and regard as objective or outside of oneself, as a sensation, image, or desire. 6. *Geom.* etc. a To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, area, etc.) so as to depict on a given surface. b More generally, to depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence. — *v. i.* To jut out, to protrude.

**pro-ject** (prô-jêkt', -lîkt), *n.* 1. A plan or design, a scheme; proposal. 2. A planned undertaking; specif., a definite piece of research. 3. *Educ.* A task or problem, usually calling for constructive thought or action by the student, and involving the learning of a phase of schoolwork. — *Syn.* See *PLAN*.

**pro-ject'ile** (prô-jêkt'ilî; 56), *adj.* 1. Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force. 2. *Zool.* Capable of being thrust forward. — (prô-jêkt'ilî; *Brit.*, also prô-jêkt'ilî), *n.* A body projected by exterior force, and continuing in motion by its own inertia; specif., a missile for a firearm or cannon.

**pro-ject-ion** (prô-jêk'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of projecting. 2. A scheming or planning. 3. A jutting out; also, a part that projects, or juts out; an extension beyond something else. 4. Act of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective, also, the object projected. 5. *Geom.*, etc. The operation of projecting lines and planes so that they intersect a given surface called the *surface of projection*; also, the picture so formed. 6. *Map Making.* A method of representing upon a plane the surface of the earth or the celestial sphere. See *AZIMUTHAL*, *EQUIDISTANT*, *PROJECTION*, *MERCATOR'S PROJECTION*, *ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION*, *POLYCONIC PROJECTION*. 7. *Motion Pictures.* The display of motion pictures by throwing an image from them upon a screen. 8. *Psychol.* The act of externalizing or objectifying what is primarily subjective; — opp. to *introjection*. — **pro-ject-ion-al** (-lî, -lî), *adj.* *Syn.* Projection, protrusion, protuberance, bulge mean an extension beyond the normal line or surface. Projection implies a jutting out, esp. at a sharp angle; protrusion, a thrusting out so as to seem a deformity; protuberance, a swelling out, esp. in rounded form; bulge, an expansion often caused by pressure.

**-ject-ion-ist** (-lîst), *n.* An operator of a television equipment. — **pro-ject'ive** (prô-jêkt'iv), *adj.* 1. That projects (in any sense); projecting. 2. Pert. to, or produced by, projection.

**projective geometry**. That branch of geometry which deals with the properties of geometric configurations which remain invariant under projection.

**pro-ject'or** (prô-jêkt'ôr), *n.* 1. One who forms projects; specif., a schemer; promoter. 2. One that projects, as a device for projecting an object, ray, image, etc. 3. *Motion Pictures.* = *motion-picture projector*, under *MOTION PICTURE*. 4. *Optics.* An optical instrument for projecting an image upon a screen, as a magic lantern.

**pro-ject'or** (prô-jêkt'ôr), *n.* [*F.*] A plan; esp., a draft of a proposed measure or treaty.

**pro-ject'in** (prô-jêkt'in), *n.* [*pro-* + *ject-* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* A hormone of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, inducing lactation in mammals and crop-gland secretion in birds.

*n.* Also **pro-lam'ine** (-lîn; -ên). *em.* Any of a class of simple proteins containing alcohol, found esp. in seeds.

**pro-lan** (prô-lân), *n.* [*From L. proles* offspring.] *Biochem.* A gonadotrophic hormone found in urine in pregnancy and some other conditions.

**pro-lap'se** (prô-lâps'), *n.* Also **pro-lap'sus** (-lâps'ûs). [*L. prolapsus*, fr. *pro-* + *labi* to glide, fall.] 1. Med. The falling down of an internal part, as of the uterus. — *s. i.* To fall or in forward, down, or out, as in a prolapse.

**pro-late** (prô-lât), *adj.* [*L. prolatus*, used as past part. of *proferre* to extend.] Stretched out; esp., elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles. Cf. *OB-LATE*.

**pro-leg'** (prô-lêg'), *n.* [*pro-* for, in place of + *leg'*.] *Zool.* One of the fleshy legs on the abdominal segments of the larvae of certain insects.

**pro-le-gom'e-non** (prô-lê-gôm'e-nôn; -nôn), *n.* [*GOMENON* (-nôn). [*Gr.* neut. pass. pres. part. of *prolegomenon* to say beforehand.] A preliminary observation; a preface, as to a treatise; — used chiefly in pl. **pro-le-gom'e-nous** (-nôs), *adj.* Prefatory; also, given to needless or long prefatory remarks.

**pro-lep'sis** (prô-lêp'sis or, *esp. Brit.*, -lêp'sis), *n.*; pl. -LÉPSES (-sêz). [*L.* fr. *Gr. prolepsis*, fr. *prolambanin* to take beforehand.] Anticipation; specif.: a *Rhet.* A figure by which objections are anticipated in order to weaken their force. b *Gram.* The applying of an adjective to a noun in anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb ("ere humane statue purged the gentle weal"). c *Chron.* An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before its actual time. — **pro-lep'tic** (-lêp'tik), *adj.*

**pro-le-tar'ian** (prô-lê-târ'i-ân), *adj.* [*L. proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring.] Of or pert. to the proletariat; hence, *Obs.*, mean; vulgar. — *n.* 1. *Orig.*, one of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state. 2. One of the wage-earning class, esp., a laborer for day wages not possessed of capital. — **pro-le-tar'ian-ism** (-izm), *n.*

**pro-le-tar'iat** (-ât), *n.* [*F. proletariat*] Proletarians, collectively; the proletarian class.

**pro-lif'er-ate** (prô-lîf'êr-ât), *v. i.* *Biol.* To grow by the rapid production of new parts, or new cells or buds. — **pro-lif'er-a-tion** (-sh'ûn), *n.* **pro-lif'er-ous** (-ûs), *adj.* [*L. proles* offspring + *-ferous*.] 1. *Biol.* Reproducing freely by offsets, bulbils, gemmae, or other vegetative means. b Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit. 2. *Zool.* Proliferating; specif., of corals, producing a cluster of branchlets from a branch.

**pro-lif'ic** (prô-lîf'ik), *adj.* [*F. prolifique*, fr. *ML.* fr. *L. proles* offspring.] 1. Producing young or fruit; reproductive; now, usually, reproducing freely, fruitful, fecund. 2. Highly inventive, propagative, etc.; as, a *prolific* brain. 3. Causing, or characterized by, fruitfulness; as, a *prolific* season. — *Syn.* See *FERTILE*. — *Ant.* Barren. — **pro-lif'ic-al-ly** (-lîk'lî-lî), *adv.* — **pro-lif'ic-ness**, *n.*

**pro-line** (prô-lîn; -lîn), *n.* Also **pro-lin**. [*G. prolin*.] *Biochem.* An amino acid,  $C_6H_{11}NO_2$ , formed by the decomposition of certain proteins.

**pro-liz'** (prô-lîk'; -lîk'; 2), *adj.* [*F. prolixe*, fr. *L. prolixus* extended.] 1. Unduly prolonged, as by diffuseness; verbose. 2. Indulging in verbosity, long-winded. — *Syn.* See *WORDY*. — **pro-liz'-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-liz'-ness**, *n.*

**pro-liz'-ty** (prô-lîk'shî-tî; -tî), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tîz). Quality or state of being prolix; long-windedness.

**pro-loc'u-tor** (prô-lôk'û-tôr), *n.* [*L.* fr. *proloquus*, past part. *prolocutus*, to speak out.] One who speaks for another; a spokesman; a presiding officer; a chairman; specif., *Ch. of Eng.*, the presiding officer of the lower house of a convocation.

**pro-log-ize** (prô-lôg'îz; -lô-lîz; 2), *v. i.* To prologuize.

**pro-logus** (prô-lôg'ûs; 74), *n.* [*OF. prologue*, fr. *L. prologus*, fr. *Gr. prologos*, fr. *pro-* + *logos* speech.] 1. The preface or introduction to a discourse, poem, etc. 2. One who delivers the prologue, as to a play. 3. An introductory or prefatory act, event, etc.

**pro-logu-ize** (prô-lôg'îz; 2), *v. i.* To compose or deliver a prologue.

**pro-long'** (prô-lông'; 74), *v. t.* [*OF. prolonguer*, *prolonguer*, fr. *LL. prolongare*, fr. *pro-* + *longus* long.] 1. To lengthen in time; to draw out; to continue. 2. To lengthen in extent or range; as, to *prolong* a line. — *Syn.* See *EXTEND*. — **pro-long'er** (-lông'ôr), *n.*

**pro-long'ate** (-lông'gât), *v. t.* To prolong; to extend in space or in time. — **pro-long'a-tion** (prô-lông'gâ-shûn), *n.*

**pro-long'e** (prô-lông'; 2), *n.* [*F.*] *Mil.* A rope with a hook and a tokale, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage.

**prolonge knot**. See *KNOT*, *ILLUSTR.* (10).

**pro-lu-sion** (prô-lûshûn), *n.* [*L. proluo*, fr. *proluere* to prelude, fr. *pro-* + *luere* to play.] A trial performance, or introductory essay or exercise. — **pro-lu-sion-ry** (-shûn-ry), *adj.*

**prom'e-nade** (prôm'e-nâd'; -nâd'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *se promener* to walk, fr. *MF. promener*, fr. *LL. prominare* to drive forward, fr. *pro-* + *mare* to drive (animal).] 1. A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise. 2. A place for walking; a public walk. 3. A ceremonious opening of a formal ball, consisting of a march participated in by all the guests. b A ball or dance, esp. one given by a college or school class and then usually called *prom* (prôm). — *v. i.* To take, or go on, a promenade. — **prom'e-nad'er** (-nâd'ôr; -nâd'ôr), *n.*

**promenade deck**. An upper deck of a passenger steamer, where passengers promenade. See *DECK*, *ILLUSTR.*

**Prom'e-the-an** (prôm'e-thê-ân), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or like Prometheus; hence, life-giving; daimonic original; creative.

**Prom'e-the-us** (-thûs; -thê-ûs), *n.* [*L.* fr. *Gr. Prometheus*, lit., Fore-thinker.] *Gr. Relig.* A Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. Zeus doomed him to be bound to Mt. Caucasus and to have a vulture daily consume his liver, and to continue this torment until some immortal should consent to die in Prometheus's stead. This Chiron did, and Hercules slew the vulture.

**prom'e-thi-um** (-thî-âm), *n.* Also **prom'e-the-um** (-thê-âm). [*NL.* See *PROMETHEUS*.] *Chem.* A rare-earth element discovered in 1947 as a fission product of uranium. Symbol, *Pm*; at. no., 61.

**prom'i-nence** (prôm'i-nên's), *n.* 1. Quality, state, or fact of being prominent, manifest, or conspicuous; distinction. 2. Something prominent; a salient point, protuberance, projection, or the like.

**prom'i-nent** (-nên't), *adj.* [*L. prominens*, -entis, pres. part. of *prominere* to jut out, project.] 1. Standing out, or projecting, beyond a surface or a line; jutting. 2. Distinctly manifest; conspicuous. 3. Of distinction; notable. — *Syn.* See *NOTICEABLE*. — **prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**prom'i-scu'i-ty** (prôm'i-skû'i-tî; prô'mîk'), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tîz). 1. Indiscriminate mingling; promiscuousness; also, a heterogeneous mixture of persons, morals, etc. 2. Promiscuous sexual union.

**prom-is-cu-ous** (prô-mîs-kû-ûs), *adj.* [*L. promiscuus*, fr. *pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix.] 1. Consisting of a heterogeneous mixture of persons or things. 2. Indiscriminately distributed, applied, granted, etc.; as, *promiscuous* blame, intercourse. 3. That is undis-

**prop'a-ga-ble** (prŏp'ā-gā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being propagated.  
**prop'a-gan'da** (prŏp'ā-gān'dā; prŏp'ā-), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. de *propaganda fide*. See PROPAGATE.] 1. [cap.] E.C.Ch. a The Congregation of Propaganda. See CONGREGATION, 5 b. 2. More fully *College of Propaganda*. A college instituted by Urban VIII (1623-44) to educate priests for missions. 3. Any organized or concerted group effort, or movement to spread particular doctrines, information, etc.

**3. a** A doctrine or ideas spread through propaganda (sense 2). **b** A plan for the propagation of a doctrine or system of principles.

**prop-a-gan-dism** (prɒp-ə-gən'diz-m; prɒp-ə-), *n.* The action, practice, or art of propagating doctrines, etc., or of using propaganda. — **prop-a-gan-dist** (-dist), *n.* & *adj.*

**prop-a-gan-dize** (-diz), *v. t.* To subject to a propaganda.

**prop-a-gate** (prɒp-ə-gət), *v. t.* [*L. propagare*, past part. of *propagare* to propagate.] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation. **2.** To cause to spread or extend. **3.** To transmit; to carry, as forward in space or time or through a medium; as, to propagate light. **4.** To spread from person to person; disseminate. **5.** *Obs.* To multiply; increase. — *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced by generation, or by seeds, cuttings, etc. — **prop-a-ga-tor** (-gə'tɔr), *n.*

**prop-a-ga-tion** (-gə'shən), *n.* Act of propagating; as, a Continuation by generation or successive production. **b** The spreading abroad of anything; diffusion; dissemination; as, the propagation of the gospel; the propagation of apple varieties. — **prop-a-ga-tive** (prɒp-ə-gə'tɪv), *adj.*

**prop-ane** (prɒp-ən), *n.* [*propyl* + *methane*.] *Chem.* A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ , of the methane series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum.

**prop-ar-ox-y-tone** (prɒp-ər-ɒks-əl-tɒn), *n.* [*Gr. proparoxytone*, *adj.* See *PRO*; *PAROXONY*.] *Gram.* A word having the acute accent on the antepenult. — **prop-ar-ox-y-tone**, **prop-ar-ox-y-ton'ic** (-tɒn'ɪk), *adj.* — **prop-ar-ox-y-tone**, *v. t.*

**prop-a-tri-a** (prɒp-ə'tri-ə), [*L.*] For one's country.

**prop-el** (prɒp-əl), *v. t.*; **PRO-PELLE** (-pəl); **PRO-PELLING**. [*L. propellere*, *-pulsare*, *fr. pro-* + *pellere* to drive.] To impel forward or onward; to push ahead; to drive onward. — *Syn.* See *PUSH*.

**prop-el-lant** (-pəl-ənt), *n.* A propelling agent; specif., **a** An explosive for propelling projectiles. **b** Fuel plus oxidizing agent used by a rocket engine.

**prop-el-lant** (-ənt), *adj.* Driving forward; able or tending to propel. *n.* Something that propels.

**prop-el-ler** (-lɜr), *n.* One that propels; specif., a screw propeller. See *SCREW PROPELLER*; *AIRPLANE, Illustr.*

**prop-end'** (prɒp-ɛnd'), *v. i.* [*L. propendere*, *-pensum*, *fr. pro-* + *pendere* to hang.] *Now Rare.* To be favorably inclined or disposed, to tend.

**prop-ense'** (prɒp-ɛns'), [*OG*], *adj.* [*L. propensus*, past part.] *Archaic.* Inclining toward; also, partial.

**prop-en-sion** (-pən'shən), *n.* *Now Rare.* Propensity.

**prop-en-si-ty** (-sɪ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). **a** A natural inclination or bent. **b** A favorable disposition; a liking; bias. — *Syn.* See *LEANING*.

**prop-er** (prɒp-ɪr), *adj.* [*OF. propre*, *fr. L. proprius*.] **1. Archaic.** Belonging to one, one's own. **2.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; distinctive; as, every animal has his proper instincts. **3.** Of or pertaining to the exact or specified part strictly so called; as, Greece proper. **4.** Belonging one's nature, qualities, etc.; right; fit. **5. Archaic.** Becoming in appearance; handsome. **6.** Fine, excellent. **7.** Strictly pertinent or applicable; correct; as, proper words in proper places. **8. Archaic.** Honest; chaste; respectable. **9.** Decorous; decent. **10. Gram.** Specious, or appointed for, a particular day or festival. **11. Gram.** **a** Of a noun or name, naming a particular being or thing or, specifically, one that does not take a limiting modifier, regularly capitalized in English; — *opp.* to *common* (def. 8d). See *SOB*. **b** Of an adjective, naming a particular being or thing (*Mezzanin, Shakespearean*), regularly capitalized in English. **12. Her.** Represented in its natural color. — *Syn.* See *FIT*.

**proper fraction.** See *FRACTION*.

**prop-er-ly** (prɒp-ɪr-li), *adv.* Suitably; fitly; rightly.

**prop-er-tied** (prɒp-ɪr-tɪd), *adj.* Possessing property.

**prop-er-ty** (prɒp-ɪr-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tɪz). [*OF. proprietas*, *fr. L. proprietas*, *fr. proprius* one's own, proper.] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a characteristic quality of a thing. **2.** An acquired or artificial quality; also, a peculiarity. **3.** Wealth; goods; specif., a piece of real estate. **4.** The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership; in a broad sense, any valuable right or interest considered primarily as a source of wealth. **5.** That to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; an estate. **6. Logic.** An attribute common to all members of a class; thus, sweetness is a *property* of sugar. **7. Theater.** **a** The adjunct of a play or motion picture except the painted scenery and the costumes of the actors, stage requisites. **b. sing.** Any one of these articles. — *Syn.* See *QUALITY*.

**prop-phase'** (prɒp-fāz'), *n.* *Biol.* An early stage in mitosis, preceding the metaphase, in which the spindle forms and the chromosomes split lengthwise.

**prop-h-ey** (prɒf-ɪ-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sɪz). [*OF. profeta*, *fr. L. propheta*, *fr. Gr. prophētēs*, *fr. prophētēs* prophet. See *PROPHET*.] **1.** The work or vocation of a prophet; utterance of a prophet. **2.** A declaration of something to come, prediction. **3. Bib.** A book of prophecies.

**prop-h-er-sif-er** (-sɪf-ɪr), *n.* One who prophesies.

**prop-h-ey** (prɒf-ɪ-si), *v. t.*; **-SIED** (-sɪd); **-SYING**. **1.** To utter with or as with divine inspiration. **2.** To predict; foretell; as, to prophesy doom. **3. Rare.** To forewarn. — *v. i.* **a** To speak under the influence of religious experience, and hence as divinely inspired. *Ezek. xxvii. 7.* **b** To give instruction in religious matters. **c** To utter predictions. — *Syn.* See *FORETELL*.

**prop-h-et** (prɒf-ɪt, -ɪt), *n.* [*OF. prophete*, *fr. L. propheta*, *fr. Gr. prophētēs* proclaimers of a revelation, *fr. pro* forth + *phanaō* to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for God or a god. **2.** Hence, **a** *Chresty, Poetic.* A seer; specif., an inspired poet. **b** One who prophesies future events. **c** An effective spokesman for a group, a cause, or the like; as, prophets of socialism. **3. Jewish & Christian Theol. One inspired by God to speak in his name, announcing future events (cf. the *PROPHETS*). **4.** [cap., with the.] Among Moslems, Mohammed. **b** Among Mormons, Joseph Smith. **5. Christian Science. A spiritual seer; disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual Truth. *Mary Baker Eddy.* — **prop-h-et-ess**, *n.* — **prop-h-et-hood**, *n.*****

**prop-h-et-ic** (prɒf-ɪt-ɪk), *adj.* Also **prop-h-et-ical** (-ɪ-kəl). Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy; interpretative; foretelling events. — **prop-h-et-ical-ly**, *adv.*

**Prop-h-ets, the.** Certain books of the Old Testament, chiefly prophetic, constituting a division apart from the Law and the Hagiographa.

**prop-h-y-lac-tic** (prɒf-ɪ-lɪk'tɪk; prɒf-ɪt-), [*Gr. prophylaktikos*, *fr. prophylassein* to guard against.] **1. Med.** Preventing, or guarding from, disease. **2.** That guards or preserves; protective. — *n.* *Med.*

Anything that prevents disease, as fresh air, nutritious food, etc.; specif., a prophylactic medicine.

**prop-h-y-lax'is** (-lɪk'sɪs), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Med.* Art of guarding against or preventing disease; preventive treatment.

**prop-ine'** (prɒp-ɪn'), *v. t.* [*MF. propiner*, *fr. L. propinare*, *fr. Gr. propinein*, *fr. pro-* + *pinein* to drink.] *Obs. exc. Scot.* To give, esp. as a token of friendship. — (*-pɛn'*; *-pɪn'*). *Scot.* A gift, esp. of money for drink.

**prop-in-qui-ty** (prɒp-ɪn-kwi'ti), *n.* [*OF. propinquité*, *fr. L. propinquitas*, *fr. propinquus* near, *fr. propere* near.] State of being near, specif.: **a** Nearness of blood; kinship. **b** Nearness in place or in time; proximity.

**prop-i-on-ic** (prɒp-ɪ-ɒn-ɪk; -ɒn'ɪk), *adj.* [*proto-* + *Gr. piōn* fat.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , a colorless, pungent liquid, produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of glycerol, etc.

**prop-i-ti-ate** (prɒp-ɪt-ɪ-ət), *v. t.* [*L. propitiatus*, past part. of *propitiare* to propitiate, *fr. propitiare* favorable.] To appease and render favorable; conciliate. — *Syn.* See *PACIFY*. — **prop-i-ti-a-ble** (-ə-bəl), *adj.* — **prop-i-ti-a-tive** (-ət-ɪv), *adj.*

**prop-i-ti-a-tion** (-ə'shən), *n.* **1.** Act of propitiating. **2. Theol.** That which propitiates; atoning sacrifice; specif., the self-sacrifice and death of Jesus viewed as appeasing divine justice and effecting reconciliation between God and man.

**prop-i-ti-a-tor** (prɒp-ɪt-ɪ-ə'tɔr), *n.* One who propitiates.

**prop-i-ti-a-to-ry** (prɒp-ɪt-ɪ-ə'tɔr-ɪ or, *esp. Brit.*, -ɪt-ɪr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to propitiation; intended to propitiate; expiatory. — *n.* *Jewish Lit.* The mercy seat.

**prop-i-tious** (prɒp-ɪ-ʃi-əs), *adj.* [*OF. propitiatus*, *fr. L. propitiatus*.] **1.** Favorably disposed; graciously inclined; — said of a person or a divinity. **2.** That is of good omen; auspicious; as, a propitious sign. **3.** That favors or assists; helpful. — *Syn.* See *FAVORABLE*. — **prop-i-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **prop-i-tious-ness**, *n.*

**prop-o-lis** (prɒp-ɒ-lɪs), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. propolis*, *fr. pro-* + *polis* city.] A brownish resinous material, of waxy consistency, collected by bees from the buds of trees and used as a cement.

**prop-ose'** (prɒp-ɒz'), *v. t.* [*L. proponere*.] *Now Scot.* **a** To propose; propound. **b** To put forward, as an excuse.

**prop-o-ment** (-pɒ-mənt), *n.* **1.** One who makes a proposal; one who lays down a proposition; hence, an advocate. **2. Law.** The propounder of a thing, as a will for probate.

**prop-or-tion** (prɒp-ɔr-shən; 70), *n.* [*OF. proporecion*, *-tion*, *fr. L. proportio*, *fr. the phrase pro portione*, *fr. pro* before + *portio* part, share.] **1.** The relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, or of one thing to another, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; ratio; loosely, size; extent, degree, *pl.* dimensions. **2.** A share; quota. **3.** Symmetrical arrangement, symmetry, harmony; balance. **4. Math.** **a** The equality of ratios, or a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second equals that of the third divided by the fourth, — holding in a geometrical series and called also *geometric proportion*. Proportion is expressed by symbols preferably thus,  $a:b = c:d$ . The forms  $a:b:c:d$  and  $a:b = c:d$  were formerly much used. **b = RULE OF THREE.** — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation; as, to proportion a penalty to an offense. **2** To form or arrange symmetrically.

**prop-or-tion-a-ble** (-ə-bəl), *adj.* *Rare.* That is in proportion or is duly proportioned; proportional.

**prop-or-tion-al** (-əl), *adj.* **1.** Determined with reference to proportions; as, proportional distribution of pupils. **2** Proportionate; in proportion; — with *to*; as, his skill is proportional to his experience. **3. Math.** Having the same or a constant ratio; as, proportional quantities. — *n.* *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion. — **prop-or-tion-al-ity** (-ɪt-i), *n.* — **prop-or-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Proportional, proportionate, commensurate, commensurable mean duly proportioned to something else. Proportional and proportionate are often interchangeable, the former being preferred when applied to several closely related things, and the latter when applied to one thing that bears a reciprocal relationship to another; commensurate and commensurable stress an equality between things dependent on, similar to, or otherwise related to one another.

**proportional representation.** A system of voting whereby the representative bodies elected are in proportion to the number of voters, thus making it possible for minorities to have representation in government. *Abbr. P. R.*

**prop-or-tion-ate** (prɒp-ɔr-shən-ɪt), *adj.* Being in proportion; proportionally adjusted; — now usually with *to*; as, representation proportionate to the population. — *Syn.* See *PROPORTIONAL*. — *v. t.* To make proportionate; to proportion. — **prop-or-tion-a-tive**, *adj.*

**prop-or-tion-ment** (-mənt), *n.* A proportioning, or state of being proportioned.

**prop-ose'al** (prɒp-ɒz-əl; -l), *n.* **1.** A proposing, or setting forth for consideration. **2.** Something proposed; an offer; a proposition, a scheme, a plan, a bid, or the like.

**prop-ose'** (prɒp-ɒz'), *v. t.* [*F. proposer*, *fr. pro-* (*fr. L. pro*) + *ponere* to place.] **1.** To set before the mind, to state; propound; also, to picture in the mind. **2.** To offer for consideration or adoption; as, to propose terms of peace. **3.** To purpose; intend. **4.** To offer as a toast; to suggest drinking (as a toast). **5.** To nominate for membership. — *v. i.* **1.** To form or declare a plan or intention; as, man proposes, but God disposes. **2.** To make an offer of marriage. — **prop-ose'** (-pɒz-ɪr), *n.*

**prop-o-si-tion** (prɒp-ə-zɪ'shən), *n.* [*OF.*, *fr. L. propositio*.] **1. Archaic.** Act of setting or placing forth; act of offering. **2.** That which is proposed; proposal. **3. Colloq.** **a** A project or affair involving some action; as, in mining, an alluvial proposition. **b** A business undertaking; also, a commodity for marketing. **4. Logic.** An expression of anything which is capable of being believed, doubted, or denied; a verbal expression which is either true or false; statement. **5. Math.** A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed, — in the first case called a *theorem*; in the second, a *problem*. **6. Rhet.** In argument, the point to be discussed or maintained, usually stated in sentence form near the outset. — **prop-o-si-tion-al** (-əl; -l), *adj.*

**prop-ose'i-tus** (prɒp-ɒz-ɪ-tus), *n.* [*L.*] *Law.* Literally, the person proposed; specif., the one whose relations are sought to be ascertained by a genealogical table. See *CONSANGUINITY, Illustr.*

**prop-ound'** (prɒp-ə-ʊnd'), *v. t.* [*From earlier propose*, *fr. L. proponere*, *-ponium*, to set forth, propound, *fr. pro* for, before + *ponere* to put.] To offer for consideration; propose. — **prop-ound-er**, *n.*

**pro-prae'tor, pro-** [*pro* + *praetor*]. *Rom. Hist.* A magistrate who, having served as praetor at Rome, was sent out to govern a province.

**pro-prae'tary** (prō-prī'ē-tēr' or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -tēs (-tēz). [*ML. proprietarius*] 1. A proprietor; owner; specif., *Amer. Hist.*, an owner or grantee of a proprietary colony. 2. A body of property owners. 3. *Pharm.* A nonpatented medicine, the formula of which is kept secret except for the narcotic and poisonous ingredients. — *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to a proprietary or proprietor; pertaining to, or holding, property; as, *proprietary control*. 2. *U. S.* Made and marketed by a person having the exclusive right to manufacture and sell it; as, a *proprietary medicine*.

**proprietary colony.** *Amer. Hist.* A colony which had been granted to some individual or individuals with the fullest prerogatives of government.

**pro-prī'e-tor** (prō-prī'ē-tēr), *n.* [For older *proprietary*.] 1. One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything; an owner; also, in a wider sense, a person having an interest less than an absolute and exclusive right, as the usufruct, or present control and use, of property; as, the *proprietor of the village inn*. 2. Specif., *Amer. Hist.*, a proprietor. — *pro-prī'e-tor-ship*, *n.* — *pro-prī'e-tress*, *n.*

**pro-prī'e-ty** (-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -tēs (-tēz). [*OF. propriété. See PROPERTY.*] 1. *Obs.* Private property. 2. *Obs.* Peculiarity. *b Obs.* Peculiar or true nature or condition. 3. Quality of being proper or fitting; suitability; fitness; as, to question the *propriety of the procedure*. 4. A rule or code, or, sometimes, a sense of what is proper or fitting; also, the observance of such a standard, etc.; decorum; as, to observe *propriety* in all things; hence, the *proprieties*, the customs and manners of polite society. — *Syn.* See DECORUM.

[*L. proprius* one's own +

tissues, as in muscle sense. (*f. INTERCEPTIVE, EXTERCEPTIVE.*)

**pro-prī-o-cep'tor** (tēr), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Physiol.* An internal receptor for stimuli originating in a somatic organ.

**pro-prī-o-mo'tu** (prō-prī'ō-mō'tū), [*L.*] = *MOTU PROPRIO*.

**prop root.** *Bot.* Any root which serves as a prop or support to the plant, as in maize or the mangrove.

**prop-ro-tis** (prō-pō'tis), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. proptōis* a fall forward.] *Med.* Protrusion, esp. of the eyeball.

**prop-ul'sion** (prō-pū'l'shūn), *n.* [*F. See PROPEL.*] 1. Act of driving forward or ahead; a propelling; as, steam *propulsion of ships*. 2. Something that propels.

**prop-ul'sive** (-siv), *adj.* Tending, or having power, to propel; driving onward or forward; that impels.

**prop-yl** (prō'pil), *n.* [*propionic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent radical  $C_2H_5$ , of which propane is the hydride.

**prop-y-lae'um** (prō-pī-lē'um), *n.*; *pl.* -LAEA (-dē). [*L., fr. Gr. propylaeon, fr. pro- + pylā gate.*] *Classical Arch.* Any vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or enclosure; — often in *pl.*

**prop-y-lone gly'col** (prō-pī-lōnē glī'kōl; -kōl), *Chem.* A sweet, colorless, viscous liquid,  $C_4H_8O_2$ , made from petroleum and otherwise, used as an antifreeze, germicide, solvent, etc.

**prop-y-lite** (prō-pī-lī'tē), *n.* [*Gr. propylon gateway* + *-ite*.] *Petrol.* An altered form of andesite, important for its connection with certain ore deposits.

**pro-ra'ta** (prō-rā'tā; rā'tā), [*L.*] In proportion; proportionately; according to share or liability.

**pro-ra'ta-bile** (prō-rā'tā-bil), *adj.* That can be prorated.

**pro-rate** (prō'rāt; prō'rāt'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. pro rata* (sc. *parte*)] *Chiefly U. S.* To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess pro rata.

Act or instance of prorating; specif., limited by each operator to some frangible capacity.

**pro-ro-ga'tion** (prō-rō-gā'shūn), *n.* [*F. or L.; F., fr. L. prorogatio* prolongation, postponement.] A proroguing; specif., act of proroguing a deliberative body.

**pro-ro-gue** (prō-rō-gē), *v. t.*; *PRO-ROGUE* (-rō-gē); *PRO-RO-QUE* (-rō-gē). [*F. proroger, fr. L. prorogare, -yatum, to prolong, defer, fr. pro- + rogare, to ask.*] 1. To postpone. 2. *Parl. Practice.* To defer or end officially the meeting of a legislative assembly; *Brit. Parl. Practice*, to end the session of a parliament by an order of the crown or of the representative of the crown. — *Syn.* See ADJOURN.

**pro-se'a** (prō-sē'ā), *adj.* [*ML. prosaicus, fr. L. prosa* prose. See PROSE.] 1. Of or pertaining to prose; now, usually, characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry. 2. Dull; commonplace; humdrum. — *pro-se'a-cal-ly* (-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**pro-se'a-ism** (prō-sē'ā-iz'm), *n.* Quality of being prosaic; also, a prosaic phrase or expression.

**pro-se'e-ni-um** (prō-sē'nī-um), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. proskēnion, fr. pro- + skēnō tent, stage.*] 1. *Anc. Theater.* The stage. 2. *Theater.* The part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

**pro-scribe** (prō-skrib'), *v. t.* [*L. proscribere, -scriplum, to write before, publish, proscribe, fr. pro- + scribere to write.*] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* To publish or post the name of, as one whose property is forfeited or one condemned to death. 2. To outlaw. 3. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; as, to *proscribe* the smoking. — *pro-scriber* (-skrib'ēr), *n.*

**pro-scrip'tion** (-skrib'shūn), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Hist.* Act of proscribing. 2. Interdiction; prohibition; hence, an imposed restriction. — *pro-scrip'tive* (-tiv), *adj.* — *pro-scrip'tive-ly*, *adv.*

**pro-se** (prōs), *n.* [*OF, fr. L. prosa, prosa oratio, fr. proreus, prosus, straight on, fr. proverus, fr. pro forward + verus, past part. of vertere to turn.*] 1. The ordinary language in speaking or writing; — opposed to *verse* and to *poetry*. 2. Unimpassioned or unimaginative discourse or expression. 3. *R. C. C. H.* See SEQUENCE. — *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to prose. 2. Prosaic; ordinary; unembellished. — *v. t. & i.* To write, translate, or paraphrase in prose.

**pro-sec-ut** (prō-sēk'tēr), *n.* [*L.L., an anatomist, fr. prosequere* to cut up, fr. pro- + secare to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical demonstrations.

**pro-se-cute** (prō-sē-kūt), *v. t.* [*L. prosecutus, past part. of prosecui* to follow, pursue. See PURSUE.] 1. To follow to the end; to pursue until finished; as, to *prosecute* the investigation. 2. To engage in; to carry on; as, he will continue to *prosecute* his practice of the law.

3. *Law.* a To seek to obtain, enforce, or the like, by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a claim. b To pursue (a person) by legal process for redress or punishment, esp. because of some crime or breach; — *v. t.* *Law.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution to sue.

**pro-se-cut-ing at-tor'ney** (-kūt'ing). *Law.* The attorney who conducts proceedings, esp. of a criminal nature, in a court on behalf of the government; a public prosecutor.

**pro-se-cu'tion** (prō-sē-kū'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of prosecuting; as, bent on the *prosecution of his aims*; during the *prosecution of the inquiry*. 2. *Law.* a The institution and carrying on of a suit or proceeding in a court of law or equity, specif. of a criminal suit. b The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted or conducted.

**pro-se-cu'tor** (prō-sē-kū'tēr), *n.* 1. One who prosecutes. 2. *Law.* a One who institutes an official prosecution before a court. b A public prosecuting attorney.

**pro-se-lyte** (prō-sē-līt), *n.* [*OF. prosélite, fr. LL. proselytus, fr. Gr. prosēlytos, orig., a newcomer, an alien.*] A new convert, esp. to some religious sect, or to some opinion, system, or party. — *Syn.* See CONVERT. — *v. t. & i.* To convert; to make a proselyte of; to make proselytes.

**pro-se-lyt-ism** (-līt-iz'm; -līt-iz'm), *n.* 1. Act or fact of becoming a proselyte. 2. Act, practice, or result of proselyting, or making converts.

**pro-se-lyt-ize** (-līt-iz; -līt-iz), *v. t. & i.* To proselyte.

**pros-en-ceph'a-lon** (prōs'ēn-sēf'ā-lōn), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. pros toward, near to + E. encephalon.*] See FOREBRAIN. — **pros-en-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-fāl'ik), *adj.*

cells, mostly with little living protoplasm. — **pros-en-chym'a-tous** (prōs'ēn-kīm'ā-tūs), *adj.*

**pros'er** (prōz'ēr), *n.* A writer of prose; also, one who talks or writes tediously.

**Pro-ser'pi-na** (prō-sūr'pī-nā), **Pro-ser'pine** (prōs'ēr-pīn or, erroneously, prō-sūr'pī-nē; formerly also prō-sūr'pīn), *n.* Persephone.

**pro'sit** (prō'sīt; G. -st), *interj.* [*L., 3d pers. sing. subj. present of prodesse* to do good, fr. pro for + esse to be.] Sublimely, may it do (you) good; — a salutation in drinking healths.

**pro-slav'ery** (prō-slāv'ēr-ē), *adj.* Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, favoring noninterference with the institution of Negro slavery. — *n.* Advocacy of slavery.

**pro-s'o-dist** (prō-sō-dīst), *n.* One versed in prosody.

**pro-s'o-dy** (-dē), *n.* [*L. prosodia, fr. Gr. prosōidia* a song with accompaniment, the tone or accent of a syllable, fr. pro + didō song, ode.] The science or art of versification; specif.: a The systematic study of metrical structure, including varieties of poetic feet and meters, rhymes and rhyming patterns, types of stanzas and strophes, and fixed forms. b A particular system or theory of versification or of metrical composition; as, Horace's *prosody*.

*NOTE.* The principal symbols for representing features of prosody are: / ictus or accent; / secondary accent; / a division between feet. Thus, My love's like a red, red rose. In quantitative verse: — is for an iamb; — a trochee; — u a dactyl; — — an anapaest; — — a spondee; — u or — u a slightly shortened dactyl; — — or — — a slightly shortened anapaest.

**pro-so-di'ac** (prō-sō-dī'āk), **pro-s'o-dī'a-cal** (prōs'ō-dī'ā-kāl), *adj.* — **pro-sod'ic** (prō-sōd'ik), **pro-sod'ic-al** (-kāl), *adj.*

**pro-s'o-po-e'ia** (prō-sō-pō'e'ia), **pro-s'o-pō'e'i-ā**, *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. prosōpōpōia, fr. prosōpon* a face, a person + *poiein* to make.] *Rhet.* Personification.

**pros'pect** (prōs'pekt), *n.* [*L. prospectus, fr. prospicere, -spectum, to look forward, fr. pro- + specere to look, see.*] 1. An extensive view, esp. of landscape. 2. Relative aspect; outlook; exposure. 3. An extended region which the eye overlooks at one time; scene. 4. A act of looking forward; anticipation. b That which is hoped for; expectation; probable result. 5. A prospective customer, contestant, candidate, applicant, etc. 6. *Mining.* a An unworked mineral occurrence; also, the property on which the mineral is found. b A partly developed mine. c The gold or other mineral secured in testing a sample of ore or gravel. — *in prospect.* That is expected or looked forward to; in view.

*Syn.* Prospect, outlook, anticipation, forecasts mean an advance realization of something to come. Prospect further implies expectation of an event, condition, or the like, of interest or of concern; outlook, a forecasting of the future; anticipation, a prospect or an outlook that involves advance suffering or enjoyment of that envisioned; forecasts, an advance experience, seldom in the imagination, which gives one a taste of what is or may be coming.

— *p. t. & i.* To explore or examine for something; as, to *prospect* a district for gold. — **pros'pec-tor** (prōs'pekt'ēr; prō-spek'tēr), *n.*

**pros'pec'tive** (prōs'pekt'iv), *adj.* That is in prospect; expected confidently. — **pros'pec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**pros'pec'tus** (-tūs), *n.* [*L., a prospect, sight.*] A preliminary statement of an enterprise, as a business undertaking, a literary work, a private school, etc., giving advance information calculated to arouse interest and win support.

**pros'per** (prōs'pēr), *v. t.* [*F. prospérer, fr. L. prosperare, fr. prosper or prosperus.*] To succeed; thrive. — *v. t.* To render successful.

**pros-per'i-ty** (prōs-pēr'itē), *n.*; *pl.* -tēs (-tēz). Prosperous state or condition; successful progress; success.

**Pros-per-o** (prōs-pēr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, the Duke of Milan, who, being cast on an uninhabited island, by magic raises a tempest, in which his brother Antonio, who had deposed him, is shipwrecked upon the island. See ARIEL, CALIBAN.

**pros-per-ous** (prōs-pēr'ūs), *adj.* [*AF, fr. OF. prospere, fr. L. prosperus or prosper.*] 1. That prospers; thriving; flourishing; successful. 2. Favorable; auspicious. — **pros-per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pros-per-ous-ness**, *n.*

**pros'tate** (prōs'tāt), *adj.* [*Gr. prostatēs* one who stands before, fr. proistanai to set before, fr. pro + histanai to set.] *Anat.* Designating a partly muscular, partly glandular body, the *prostate gland*, surrounding the commencement of the urethra of the male. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pros'tat'ic** (prōs'tāt'ik), *adj.*

**pros'ta-to** (prōs'tā-tō), **prostat'**, *Med.* A combining form for *prostat-*, as in *pros'ta-to-sar'my*, *pros'ta-to-sar'my*.

**pros'tha-sis** (prōs'thā-sis), *n.* [*LL, fr. Gr. prosthesis* an addition, fr. pro + tithenai to put, place.] 1. The addition to the human body of some artificial part, as a leg, eye, or tooth. 2. *Gram.* The ad-

dition, esp. the prefixing of a sound or syllable to a word (*beloved*; *y-clad*). — **pro-thet'ic** (prō-thēt'ik), *adj.*

**pro-thet'ic** (prō-thēt'ik), *n.*; see -ics. The branch of surgery or dentistry that treats of prosthesis. — **pro-thet'ist** (prō-thēt'ist), *n.* **pro-thet'ic-don'ti-a** (prō-thēt'ik-dōn'ti-ā), [NL.] Prosthetic dentistry. — **pro-thet'ic-tist** (-tist), *n.*

**atig'min** (prō-tig'min), *n.* A registered trade-mark applied to a sthetic drug,  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$  or  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{Br}$ , used for the relief or prevention of postoperative intestinal and bladder atony and for the control of severe myasthenia.

**pro-sti-tute** (prōs'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [L. *prostitutus*, past part. of *prostitui* to prostitute, fr. *pro-* + *stutere* to place.] 1. To submit to promiscuous lewdness, esp. for hire. 2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to prostitute one's talents. — *adj.* [L. *prostitutus*, *a*, past part.] Prostituted; now, chiefly, devoted to base purposes or ends; corrupt. — *n.* A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a harlot. — **pro-sti-tu'tor** (-tū'tor), *n.*

**pro-sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or practice of prostituting; as, the prostitution of one's abilities. 2. Common and venal lewdness among a class of women.

**pro-strate** (prōs'trāt), *adj.* [L. *prostratus*, past part. of *prostrare* to prostrate, fr. *pro-* + *sternere* to throw down.] 1. Reclining with face on the ground in humble adoration; as, worshippers prostrate before an idol; hence, lying prone or supine. 2. Thrown down; fallen prone; also, laid low, overthrown. 3. Bot. Trailin on the ground; procumbent. — *Syn.* See **PRONE**. — (prōs'trāt; formerly, & still by some, esp. Brit., prōs'trāt), *v. t.* 1. To throw prostrate; as, to prostrate oneself before an altar. 2. To reduce to submission, exhaustion, or the like; as, business prostrated by a panic.

**pro-strat'ion** (prōs'trāt'ishūn), *n.* 1. Act of prostrating, or state or fact of being prostrated. 2. Complete exhaustion, impotence, or dejection.

**pro-sy** (prō'si), *adj.*; **pro-sy-ler** (-lēr); *pl. s't*. 1. Of or pert to pros; prosaic. 2. Dull and tedious. — **pro-sy'ly**, *adv.* — **pro-sy'ness, *n.***

**pro-** = **PROTO-**

**pro-ac-tin'i-um** (prō'āk-tin'ī-ūm), *n.* [NL.] See **PROTOACTINIUM**.

**pro-ag'o-nist** (prō'āg'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *proagōnistēs*, fr. *pro* to stretch and *agōnizesthai* to struggle.] One who takes the leading part in a drama, novel, or story; hence, an active participant or leader.

**pro'a-mine** (prō'ā-mīn; -mīn), *n.* Also **pro'ta-min**. [See **PROTO-**; **AMINE**.] Biochem. Any of a class of proteins, strongly basic, non-combustible by heat, and soluble in ammonia, yielding certain amino acids on hydrolysis.

**pro'a-sis** (prō'ā-sis), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *prolasis*, fr. *proleimēnē* to stretch before, forward, fr. *pro-* + *leimēnē* to stretch.] 1. The introductory part of a play, preceding the epitasis. 2. Gram. The subordinate clause expressing the condition in a conditional sentence; — distinguished from *apodosis*.

**pro-te-an** (prō'tē-ān, prō'tē-ān), *adj.* 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Proteus. 2. Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms.

**pro-te-ase** (prō'tē-ās), *n.* [protein + -ase.] Biochem. Any proteolytic enzyme.

**pro-tek't** (prō'tēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protectus*, past part. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front, fr. *pro-* + *tegere* to cover.] 1. To cover or shield from injury or destruction, to defend; guard. 2. Com. & Finance. To see that (a note, draft, or other obligation) is paid or satisfied at maturity (114 U. S. 587); as, the consolidated company agreed to protect the bonds of the individual companies. 3. Econ. To guard, shield, or foster by a protective tariff. — *Syn.* See **DEFEND**.

**pro-tek'ted cru-is'er** (-tēkt'ed-īd), *n.* A cruiser with no side or vertical armor, but with an armored deck.

**pro-tek't'ing**, *adj.* Serving to protect or shield. — **pro-tek't'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-tek't'ing-ness**, *n.*

**pro-tek'tion** (prō'tēk'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of protecting; state or fact of being protected. 2. A protecting person or thing. 3. A safe-conduct; a passport. 4. Government, oversight, or support of a protector or patron. 5. Econ. The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by the imposition of such duties as goods of foreign origin as will restrict or prevent their importation; also, the theory, policy, or system (called *protective system*) favoring or practicing the imposition of such duties; — opposed to *free trade*.

**pro-tek'tion-ism** (prō'tēk'shūn-iz'm), *n.* Econ. The doctrine or policy of protection. — **pro-tek'tion-ist** (-tist), *n.*

**pro-tek'tive** (prō'tēkt'iv), *adj.* 1. Protecting; affording protection; sometimes, self-protecting; as, protective coloring in birds. 2. Based on or pertaining to the economic principles of protection. — **pro-tek'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**protective tariff**. Econ. A tariff protecting domestic producers, esp. one primarily designed to secure protection, as disting. from a tariff for revenue. See **PROTECTION**, 5.

**pro-tec'tor** (prō'tēkt'or), *n.* 1. One who protects; a defender; guardian; patron. 2. Something serving to protect, a guard; as, a chest protector. 3. Eng. Hist. A one having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. 4. [cap.] Short for *Lord Protector*, the title of Oliver Cromwell as head of the British Commonwealth (1653-1658), and of Richard Cromwell (1658-59) — **pro-tec'tor-ship**, *n.* — **pro-tec'tress**, *n.*

**pro-tec'tor-ate** (t), *n.* 1. Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector, or the period of his rule; see [cap.], the government of England (1653-59) under the Cromwells. 2. A relation of authority assumed by one state over a dependent one, whereby the former protects the latter and shares in the management of its affairs; also, the authority so assumed, or the period of its exercise, or the country so protected.

**pro-tec'to-ry** (prō'tēkt'ōr-ē), *n.* An institution for the protection of some class, as one for homeless children.

**pro'te-gé** (prō'tē-zhā; F. prō'tē'zhā), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -gés (-zhā; F. -zhā); **pro'te-gée** (-zhā; F. -zhā), *fem.*; *pl.* -gées (-zhā; F. -zhā), [F., past part.] One under the care and protection of another.

**pro'te-ide** (prō'tē-īd; -īd), *n.* [G. proteia, fr. Gr. *prōteios* primary, holding first place.] 1. Biochem. Any of a class of naturally occurring complex combinations of amino acids (containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and usually sulfur), which are essential constituents of all living cells and also of the diet of the animal organism (see

**roon**, *n.*, 1). They can be synthesized from nonamino nitrogenous material by plants, but apparently not by animals. 2. The total nitrogenous material in vegetable or animal substance. — **pro'te-in**, *adj.* **pro'te-in-ase** (prō'tē-in-ās; -āz), *n.* Biochem. Any proteolytic enzyme. **pro'tem-po-re** (prō'tēm-pō-rē), [L.] For the time being; temporarily. Abbr. *pro tem*.

**pro'te-o-ly-sis** (prō'tē-ō-lī'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *proteid* + *-lysis*.] Biochem. Splitting or hydrolysis of proteins with formation of simpler and soluble products, as in digestion. — **pro'te-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-līt'ik), *adj.* **pro'te-ose** (prō'tē-ās), *n.* [protein + -ose.] Biochem. Any of a class of intermediate soluble protein derivatives formed by digestion with acidic and saccharic juices, and also by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids and alkalis, etc.; an albumose.

**Proter'o-o-zo'ic** (prō'tēr-ō-zō'ik), *n.* [Gr. *proteros* before, to *zōē* life.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of geology from the Archeozoic to the Paleozoic, or the rocks formed during this time. Fossils indicate the existence of annelid worms and of algae in this era. — **Proter'o-o-zo'ic**, *n.*

**pro-test'** (prō'tēst'), *v. t.* [OF. *protester*, fr. L. *protestari*, fr. *pro-* + *testari* to be a witness, fr. *testis* witness.] 1. To assert; affirm; aver. 2. To make a protest against, as, to protest a witness. 3. Obv. To call as a witness. 4. To make a protest of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) with due service of notice of dishonor; — said of the notary or a party in interest. See **PROTEST**, *n.*, 3, a. — *v. i.* 1. To make a protestation; to declare solemnly that one is telling truth. 2. To enter a protest; object formally; dissent. — *Syn.* See **ASSERT**; **OBJECT**. — **pro-test'or**, *n.*

**pro-test** (prō'tēst), *n.* 1. A protestation; expostulation; complaint; also, an objection or remonstrance. 2. A formal objection, as in writing, against some act, proceeding, condition, or the like; as, to pay a bill under protest. 3. Law. a. Strictly, a declaration in writing, made by a notary public on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill, or by the nonpayment of the note, as the case may be; popularly, the making of, or procuring to be made, such a declaration with due service of notice of dishonor. b. A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers, or crew. c. A declaration made by a party, as before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, which he deems illegal, to show that his action is not voluntary. d. Sports. An objection lodged with an official, as one against a player because of inelegibility.

**pro'tes-tant** (prō'tēs-tānt; prō'tis; in sense 2 also prō'tēs-tānt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *protestans*, *antis*, pres. part. See **PROTEST**, *v.*] 1. [cap.] a. Originally, one of those German princes who submitted at the Diet of Speire (1529) a protest against an edict intended to crush the reform movement, and calling upon the emperor to summon a general council. b. During the seventeenth century, an adherent of Lutheranism or Anglicanism; — not including, as later, Puritans, Presbyterians, and other dissenters. c. Any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church or the Eastern Church. The designation is rejected by many members of the churches of the Anglican Communion. 2. One who makes or enters a protest. — (prō'tēs-tānt; prō'tis; in sense 1 also prō'tēs-tānt), *adj.* 1. Making a protest. 2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their faith and practice.

**Protestant Episcopal Church**. The religious body which represents in the United States the Anglican Communion, organized as distinct from the Church of England in 1780.

**pro'tes-tant-ism** (prō'tēs-tānt-iz'm; prō'tis-iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being protestant, specif. [cap.] a. State of being a Protestant; the principles or religion of the Protestants. b. Protestants collectively.

**pro'tes-ta'tion** (prō'tēs-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of protesting, or solemnly declaring true, existent, or the like; a public avowal, as, protestations of friendship. 2. *Non Rere*. A protest; dissent.

**Pro'tous** (prō'tūs; -tūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Prōteus*.] Gr. Myth. A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon. When seized, he would assume different shapes. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

**pro'tha-la-mi-on** (prō'thā-lā'mī-ōn), *n.*, *pl.* -mīa (-ē). Also **pro'tha-lā-mi-um** (-i-ūm), *pl.* -mīa. [NL., fr. Gr. *prothē* before + *thalamos* (thalatē); *thalatē*, *n.*] A song in celebration of a marriage. **pro'tha-l'um** (prō'thā-l'ūm), *n.*, *pl.* -mīa (-ē) [NL., Bot. The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of the ferns and the allies (Pteridophyta). The prothallium bears sex organs (archegonia and antheridia). — **pro'tha-l'ial** (-āl), **pro'tha-l'ine** (-thāl'in; -īn), *adj.*

**pro'the-sis** (prō'thē-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *prothesis* a placing in public, fr. *prothēnai* to set before.] 1. Eastern Church. a. In full office of prothesis. The preparation and preliminary oblation of the bread and wine prior to the Liturgy proper. b. The table or altar on which this is done. c. The chapel (northern part of the bema) where this is done. 2. = **PROTHESIS**, 1 & 2. — **pro-thet'ic** (prō'thēt'ik), *adj.* — **pro-thet'i-cal-ly** (-kāl-ē), *adv.*

**pro-thon'o-tar'y** (prō'thōn'ō-tēr'; -tēr'; prō'thō-nō'), **pro-ton'o-tar'y** (prō'tōn'ō-tēr'; -tēr'; prō'tōn'ō'), *n.*, *pl.* -tēs (-ē). [L. *prototarius*, fr. Gr. *protos* first + *L. notarius* a scribe.] 1. A chief notary or clerk. 2. R.C.Ch. One of the seven members of the College of Prothonotaries Apostolic, who keep the records of consistories and canonizations and who sign the papal bulls; also, any of certain ecclesiastics holding this title as an honorary title. 3. Law. A register or chief clerk of a court in certain states of the United States. — **pro-thon'o-tar'ial** (prō'thōn'ō-tār'ī-āl; -āl), *adj.*

**pro-tho'rax** (prō'thō'rāks), *n.* [NL.] Zool. The anterior segment of the thorax of insects. See **INSECT**, *Illustr.* — **pro'tho-rac'ic** (prō'thō-rās'ik), *adj.*

**pro-throm'bin** (prō'thrōm'bīn), *n.* = **THROMBOGEN**.

**pro'tist** (prō'tist), *n.* [Gr. *protistos* first.] Biol. Any one of the unicellular organisms collectively (Protista), including both protozoans and unicellular plants. — **pro-tis'tan** (prō'tis'tān), *adj.* & *n.* — **pro-tis'tic** (-tik), *adj.*

**pro'ti-um** (prō'ti-ūm; -hī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *prot-* + *-ium*.] Chem. The ordinary hydrogen isotope of mass number unity. Symbol,  $H^1$ . **pro'to-** (prō'tō-), *prot-*. [Gr. *protos*] A combining form meaning first, used to denote: 1. A first in time, as in protocol, prototype. b. First in status; chief in rank or importance; principal; chief; arch-; as in progenitary. 2. Earliest among the forms that may be classed as (specified); original; primitive; as in: **pro-to-Aryan**, **pro-to-Hellenic**, &c. Astron. & Chem. Short for **PROTOMETALLIC**. See **PROTOMETALS**. 3. Chem. a. The first or lowest of a series, or the



one having (or supposed to have) the *smallest relative amount* of the element or radical indicated in the name to which it is prefixed, as in *protolite*. **b** A substance that is held to be the *parent* of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed.

**pro-to-act-in-i-um** (prō'tō-ākt-'īn-'i-ūm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A radioactive element which by disintegration yields actinium. Symbol, Pa; at. no. 91; at. wt. 231. *Protoactinium* is now the preferred spelling.

**pro-to-col** (prō'tō-kōl), *n.* [*F. protocole*, fr. *ML.*, fr. *Gr. protokollon*, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, fr. *protos* first + *kolla* glue.] **1.** An original copy, draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction. **2.** *Diplomacy.* A preliminary memorandum, as of resolutions arrived at in negotiation, often signed by the negotiators, as a basis for a final convention or treaty. **3.** The rules prescribing the etiquette in ceremonies of state; the code prescribing deference to rank and strict adherence to due order of preference and correct procedure, as in diplomatic exchange and ceremonies. — *v. i.* To make or write protocols.

**pro-to-gine** (-jīn; -jēn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Gr. protos* first + root of *gignesthai* to be born.] *Petr.* An Alpine granite of gneissoid texture.

**pro-to-lith'ic** (prō'tō-līth'ik), *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, the earliest stone age; eolithic. See *PALIO-LITHIC*.

**pro-to-mar'tyr** (-mār'tēr), *n.* [*ML.*, fr. *Gr. protomartyr*.] The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

**pro-to-met'als** (-mēt'ālz), *n. pl.* *Physics & Chem.* Metals in a hypothetical form, indicated by certain spectral characteristics obtained at the highest available laboratory temperatures; as, *pro-to-cal'ci-um*, *pro-to-mag-ne'si-um*, *pro-to-man'ga-ne-se* — *pro-to-me-tal'ic* (-mēt-ūl'ik), *adj.*

**pro-to-mor'phic** (-mōr'fik), *adj.* [*proto-* + *morphic*.] *Biol.* Primitive. — *pro-to-morph* (prō'tō-mōr'l), *n.*

**pro-ton** (prō'tōn), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. prōton*, neut. of *protos* first.] *Physics & Chem.* Nucleus of the atom of the light isotope of hydrogen, constituting the principal part of its mass and exhibiting a unit positive charge of electricity. It is believed to be a nuclear constituent of all atoms. Symbol, *p* or *H<sup>+</sup>* (no period). See *ELECTRON*.

**pro-to-ne'ma** (prō'tō-nē'mā), *n.* [*Gr. néma* - (tā).] [NL., fr. *pro-* + *Gr. néma*, *nēmatos*, a thread.] *Bot.* The primary growth or thaloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses, corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns.

**pro-ton-o-tar'y**. *Var.* of *PROTHONOTARY*.

**pro-to-path'ic** (prō'tō-pāth'ik), *adj.* *Physiol. & Psychol.* Designating or pertaining to a primitive type of cutaneous reception or receptor, capable of only gross sensory discrimination. Cf. *EPITHELIC*.

**pro-to-phlo'em** (prō'tō-flo'em), *n.* *Bot.* The first formed phloem developing from the procambium, consisting of narrow, thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching, and hence esp. suited to a region of rapid growth. Cf. *PROTOXYLEM*; see *PHLOEM*.

**pro-to-plasm** (prō'tō-plāzm), *n.* [*Ci. protoplasma*, fr. *Gr. protos* first + *plasma* form, fr. *plassein* to mold.] *Biol.* **a** Orig., the formative material of animal embryos. **b** Later, cytoplasm. **c** Now, commonly, the essential substance both of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants, regarded as the only form of matter in which the phenomena of life are manifested. Protoplasm ordinarily is a viscous translucent material holding fine granules in suspension. — *pro-to-plas'mic* (-plāzm'ik), *adj.*

**pro-to-plast** (plāst), *n.* [Through *F.*, fr. *L.L. protoplastus* the first man, fr. *Gr. protoplastos* formed or created first, fr. *protos* first + *plastos* formed.] **1.** One that was first formed; specif., the hypothetical original ancestor or pair of ancestors of any species. **2. *Biol.* **a** The protoplasmic cell contents, considered as a vital unit. **b** A plastid. — *pro-to-plas'tic* (-plāst'ik), *adj.***

**pro-to-stele** (-stēl; -stēl'), *n.* *Bot.* The solid stele characteristic of most roots and of the earliest portions of stems. See *STELLE*. — *pro-to-stele'ic* (-stēl'ik), *adj.*

**pro-to-troph'ic** (-trōf'ik), *adj.* [*proto-* + *trophic*.] *Physiol.* Deriving nutriment from uncombined elements, as the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

**pro-to-type** (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *NI.*, fr. *Gr. prototypon*, deriv. of *protos* first + *typos* type, model.] **1. An original or model after which anything is copied; pattern; archetype. **2. *Biol.* An ancestral form; an archetype. — *pro-to-ty'pal* (-tīp'al), *pro-to-ty'pic* (-tīp'ik), *adj.*****

**pro-tox'id** (prō'tōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* Also *pro-tox'id*. [*proto-* + *oxide*] *Chem.* That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen (exclusive of suboxides).

**pro-to-xylem** (prō'tō-zī'lēm), *n.* [*proto-* + *xylem*.] *Bot.* The first of the primary xylem (see *XYLEM*) to differentiate from the procambium. By some botanists, protoxylem is regarded as the primary xylem which differentiates from the procambium prior to any elongation of an organ.

**pro-to-zo'a** (prō'tō-zō'ā), *n., pl.* of *PROTOZOON*.

**pro-to-zo'an** (prō'tō-zō'ān), *n., pl.* *zo-an* (-ānz). [*proto-* + *Gr. zōion* animal.] *Zool.* A member of a phylum (Protozoa) of animals whose chief characteristics are that the body consists of only a single cell and that they reproduce by fission. Most protozoans are too minute to be visible to the naked eye. They are mostly aquatic, abounding in the sea and in stagnant fresh water. Some are parasites. — *pro-to-zo'an* (-ān), *adj.* — *pro-to-zo'ic* (-zō'ik), *adj.*

**pro-to-zo-o-logy** (-zō'zō'ō-lōj), *n.* *Zool.* The study of the protozoa. — *pro-to-zo-o-log'i-cal* (-zō'zō'ō-lōj'ikāl), *adj.* — *pro-to-zo-o-log'ist* (-zō'zō'ō-lōj'ist), *n.*

**pro-to-zo-on** (-zō'zōn), *n., pl.* *PROTOZOA* (-zō). [NL.] *Zool.* A protozoan.

**pro-tract'or** (-trākt'r), *v. t.* [*L. protractus*, past part. of *protrahere* to draw forth, fr. *pro-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1. To draw out or lengthen in time or (rarely) in space; to prolong. **2. *Surv.* To lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot. **3. *Zool.* To extend or protrude; — opp. to *retract*. — *Syn.* See *EXTEND*. *pro-trac'tive* (-trākt'iv), *adj.*******

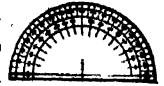
**pro-trac'tile** (-trākt'īl; -sīl), *adj.* Capable of being thrust out or protruded; protrusile.

**pro-trac'tion** (-shūn), *n.* **1.** The act or an instance of protracting; extension; prolongation. **2. *Surv.* A making of a plan drawn to scale. **3. *Prose.* The prolonging of a syllable beyond its usual value.****

**pro-trac'tor** (-tēr), *n.* **1.** One who protracts, prolongs, or delays. **2.**

An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing and plotting.

**pro-trude'** (prō'trōd'; 114), *v. t. & i.* [*L. protrudere*, -trusum, fr. *pro-* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To thrust out; to project. — *pro-tru'si-bile* (-trōs'ib'l), *adj.*



Protractor.

**pro-tru'sile** (-trōs'īl; -sīl), *adj.* So made that it can be protruded or thrust out; as, a *pro-tru'sile* proboscis.

**pro-tru'sion** (prō'trōs'zhūn; 114), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded; as, the *protrusion* of its jaw. — *Syn.* See *PROJECTION*.

**pro-tru'sive** (-sīv), *adj.* That protrudes or projects; protruberant; also, obtrusive in manner, speech, etc.; that forces attention. — *pro-tru'sive-ly*, *adv.*

**pro-tu'ber-ance** (prō-tū'ber-'āns; 114), *n.* The quality, condition, or fact of being protruberant; also, that which is protruberant; a bulge. — *Syn.* See *PROJECTION*.

**pro-tu'ber-ant-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* Protruberance.

**pro-tu'ber-ant** (ānt), *adj.* [*LL. protuberans*, -antis, pres. part.] Bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling. — *pro-tu'ber-ant-ly*, *adv.*

**pro-tu'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* [*LL. protuberatus*, past part. of *protubere* to bulge out, fr. *pro-* forward + *tuber* a hump.] To bulge out.

**pro'tyle** (prō'tīl; -tīl), *n.* Also *pro'tyl*. [*pro-* + *Gr. hylē* stuff, material.] *Chem. & Astron.* A hypothetical primordial substance supposedly differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

**proud** (prōud), *adj.* [*AS. prūt, prūd*.] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; hence, arrogant; haughty. **b** Exulting (in); being highly pleased; — often with *of*; as, *proud of one's country*. **c** Having a feeling of proper self-respect and self-esteem. **2. a Obs.** Valiant. **b** Full of mettle; as, a *proud* steed. **3.** Giving reason or occasion for pride; admirable. **4.** Arising from, or produced by, pride; presumptuous. — *proud'ly*, *adv.*

*Syn.* (1) *Proud*, arrogant, haughty, lordly, insolent, overbearing, supercilious, disdainful mean exhibiting scorn for inferiors. *Proud*, not always derogatory, may imply impetuosity, conceit, or merely satisfaction; arrogant implies a disposition to claim more consideration than is due; haughty, consciousness of birth or station; lordly, pomposity or a display of power; insolent, haughtiness and contemptuousness; overbearing, intolerable insolence, supercilious, a manner that repels advances; disdainful, a more obvious and scornful superciliousness. (2) *Proud*, vain, vainglorious mean aware of one's excellence or superiority. *Proud* may imply unjustified or unjustified self-esteem; vain, an excessive desire to win the notice or praise of others; vainglorious, excessive vanity leading to boastfulness or an arrogant display of one's power, skill, influence, or the like.

**proud flesh**. *Med.* An abnormally abundant growth of granulation tissue in a wound or ulcer.

**prov'a-ble** (prōv'ā-b'l), *adj.* That may be proved.

**prov-as'cu-lar tis'sue** (prōv'āskū-lēr'ē-sū). Procambium.

**prove** (prōv), *v. t.*; *PROVED* (prōv'ēd); *PROVED* or *PROV'EN* (prōv'ēn); *PROVING*, [*OF. provei*, fr. *L. probare* to try, approve, prove, fr. *probos* good, proper.] **1.** To try or to ascertain by an experiment or by a standard; to test; now, esp., to subject to a technical testing process; as, to *prove* cannon, gold, coal. **2.** *Archae.* To know by trial, to experience. **3.** To establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; to demonstrate, show. **4.** To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will. **5.** *Arith.* To test or verify, as the correctness of an operation or result. — *v. i.* **1.** *Obs.* To make trial, to essay. **2.** To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; as, the report *proves* false.

**prov'en** (prōv'ēn), *adj.* Proved; esp., tried; tested, also, demonstrated.

**prov'en-ance** (prōv'ēn-'āns), *n.* [*F.*] Origin; source.

**Prov'en-cal'** (prōv'ēn-sāl; -sāl; fr. *prov'ēn-sāl*; *F. prov'ēn-sāl*), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *Provence*, fr. *L. provincia* province.] Of or pertaining to Provence, its inhabitants, or their language. — **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence. **2.** The Provencal language. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th century it was used in the lyric literature of the troubadours. See *INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, Table.

**prov'en-der** (prōv'ēn-dēr; -dēr), *n.* [*OF. provend'ere*, fr. *L.L. praebenda*. See *PREBEND*.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, oats, etc.; feed; specif., a mixture of ground oats and corn. **2.** *Now Humorous.* Food.

**pro-ve-ni-ence** (prōv'ēn-'ēns; -ēns; 58), *n.* [*L. proveniens*, -entis, pres. part. of *provenire* to come forth, fr. *pro* forth + *venire* to come.] Origin; source; provenance.

**pro-ven-tric'u-lus** (prōv'ēn-trīk'ū-lūs), *n., pl.* -TRICULI (-īl). [NL.] *Zool.* In birds, the glandular or true stomach, situated between the crop and the gizzard.

**prov'er** (prōv'er), *n.* One who proves; a tester.

**prov'er'b** (prōv'urb, -urb), *n.* [*OF. proverbe*, fr. *L. proverbium*, fr. *pro-* + *verbum* word.] **1.** *Chiefly Bib.* A profound maxim; in Scriptural use, a parable; a truth couched obscurely. **2.** A brief epigrammatic saying that is a popular byword; a maxim; a adage. **3.** A name, person, or thing that has become a byword. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn into a proverb; to make a byword of. **2.** To describe in or as in a proverb.

**pro-ver'bi-al** (prōv'erb'ī-āl), *adj.* **1.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a proverb. **2.** That has become a proverb; commonly spoken of. — *pro-ver'bi-ally*, *adv.*

**Prov'erbs** (prōv'erbz; -erbz), *n. pl.* *construed as sing.* A book of the Old Testament, containing wise maxims. See *BIBLE*.

**pro-vid'e'** (prōv'īd'), *v. t.* [*L. providere*, *pro-* + *videre* to see.] **1.** To look out for in advance; to procure beforehand. **2.** To supply for use; afford; yield. **3.** To furnish; stock. — *v. i.* **1.** To take precautionary measures in view of a possible need; — with *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* for his child's education. **2.** To make a proviso; to stipulate. **3.** To supply what is needed for sustenance; as, the Lord will *provide*.

**pro-vid'ed** (-vīd'ēd; -īd), *conj.* It being provided; on condition; if; — often followed by *that*.

**pro-vi'dence** (prōv'īd-'ēns), *n.* **1.** *Obs. pron.* (prōv'īd'ēns) The act of providing, exercising foresight, or preparing. **2.** Divine guidance or care; also, an act or instance of it. **3.** Prudence; economical character, policy, or habits; thrift. **4.** [*cap.*] God, conceived of as guiding men through his prescience, loving care, or intervention.



**prov'i-dent** (prōv'i-dēnt), *adj.* [L. *providens*, -entis, pres. part. of *providere* to provide.] 1. Making provision for the future. 2. Prudent; frugal; saving. — **prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**prov'i-den-tial** (-dēn'shēl), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or determined by Providence; as, *providential* guidance. 2. That is or is like an intervention of Providence; lucky; highly opportune. — **Syn.** See **Lucky**. — **prov'i-den-tial-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-vid'er** (prō-vīd'ēr), *n.* One who provides.

**pro-vid-ing** (-īng), *conj.* In case that; provided.

**prov'in-ce** (prōv'ins), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *provincia* duty, office, government of a province.] 1. *Hom. Hist.* A region, remote from Rome, brought under Roman government. 2. An administrative division of a country; as, the *provinces* of Prussia; specif., a Any of those British colonies in America now united into the Dominion of Canada. b Before the Revolution, certain of the British colonies now a part of the United States. 3. A region of country; a district. 4. The proper business or duty of a person, jurisdiction; sphere. 5. A department of knowledge or activity. 6. *Usually pl.* A portion of a country, esp. one remote from the capital or largest city. In England, all of the country outside of London. 7. *Biogeo.* Any division of less rank than a region. 8. *Ecol.* A group of dioceses or, in England, a division of the country, over which an archbishop has jurisdiction. — **Syn.** See **FUNCTION**.

**prov'in-cial** (prōv'yn'shēl), *adj.* 1. A Of, pert. to, or characteristic of a province. b Of or pert. to the provinces (esp. in British use), specif. the provinces of Roman government. 2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; countrified; rude. 3. Confined to a province; hence, narrow; limited; as, *provincial* interests. — *n.* A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial or who comes from the provinces. — **prov'in-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**prov'in-cial-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being provincial. 2. A characteristic, custom, etc., peculiar to a province or inhabitants of provinces. Specif., a word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province.

**prov'in-ci-al-i-ty** (prōv'yn'shē-āl'i-tē), *n.* Provincialism

**proving ground** (prōv'ing), A place for scientific testing and experiment.

**pro-vi-sion** (prō-vī'zh'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provisio*. See **PROVIDE**.] 1. Act of providing, as the necessities of life, or of preparing, as for a journey. 2. That which is provided or prepared, preparation; provident care. 3. Specif.: a Store or stock of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; hence, any kind of eatables collected or stored; food; — often in *pl.* 4. That which is stipulated in advance; previous agreement; a proviso. — *v. t.* To supply with provisions, esp. food.

**pro-vi-sion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* Of the nature of a temporary provision; adapted to present conditions, knowledge, etc., but subject to change; temporary; provisional; as, a *provisional* government. — *n.* *Philately* A postage stamp issued for temporary use, as until a regular issue appears. — **pro-vi-sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**pro-vi-sion-ar-y** (-rē'ē or, esp. Brit., -rē-tē), *adj.* Now Rare. Provisional, or temporary.

**pro-vi-sion-er** (-ēr), *n.* A furnisher of provisions

**pro-vi-so** (prō-vī'zō), *n.* *pl.* so. or sons (-sōz) [L., (it) being provided, abl. of *promissus*, past part. of *providere*. See **PROVIDE**.] An article or clause in any statute, contract, etc., by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.

**pro-vi-so-ry** (-zō-rē), *adj.* Provisional, conditional.

**pro-vi-ta-min** (prō-vī'tā-mīn), *n.* [*pro*, prefix meaning undeveloped (fr. L. *pro* before) + *vitamin*]. *Biochem.* A compound from which a vitamin is formed.

**prov-o-ca-tion** (prōv'ō-kā'sh'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provocatio*] The act or a cause of provoking; a challenge, cause of irritation, incitement, stimulus, etc.

**pro-voc'a-tive** (prōv'ō-kā-tiv), *adj.* Serving or tending to provoke, stimulate, or incense. — **pro-voc'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-voc'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**pro-vo-ko** (prōv'ō-kō), *v. t.* [F. *provoquer*, fr. L. *provocare* to call forth, fr. *pro* + *vocare* to call.] 1. *Obs.* To call forth; to summon. 2. To excite (one), as to doing or feeling, to arouse. 3. To incite to anger; to incense. 4. To incite (emotion, action, activity, etc.), to stir up. — **pro-vok'er** (-vōk'ēr), *n.* — **pro-vok'ing**, *adj.* — **pro-vok'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** (1) *Provoke, excite, stimulate, pique, quicken* mean to arouse as if by pricking. *Provoke*, the least explicit term, suggests merely the result produced; *excite*, the rousing by stirring up or moving profoundly; *stimulate*, a rousing out of lethargy, indifference, or the like; *pique*, a stimulation by use of an irritant; *quicken*, a stimulation of vigor, energy, or the like, with beneficial result.

(2) See **IRRITATE**.

**prov'ost** (prōv'ost; mil., prōv'ōst; attrib. prōv'ōst; 2), *n.* [From AS. *profostr* (fr. LL., and fr. OF. *provost*, fr. LL. *propositus*, for L. *propositus* placed before, a chief. See **PROPOSITION).] 1. A superintendent; an official head. 2. In Scottish burghs, the chief magistrate. 3. *Obs.* The keeper of a prison. 4. *Ecol.* The head of a cathedral or collegiate chapter. 5. *Educ.* The head of any of various English colleges. b In some American universities, a high administrative officer in charge of strictly educational activities. 6. *Mil.* An officer of the military police. — **prov'ost-ship**, *n.***

**prov'ost court** (prōv'ost; 2). *Mil.* A military court usually for the trial of minor offenses committed by either soldiers or civilians within an occupied hostile territory.

**prov'ost guard** (prōv'ost; 2). *Mil.* A police detail of soldiers, under the authority of the provost marshal.

**prov'ost mar'shal** (prōv'ost; 2). *a Mil.* An officer appointed as head of the military police. *b Nav.* An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by court-martial, serves notices to witnesses, etc.

**pro-w** (prōw), *n.* [F. *proue*, fr. L. *prora*, fr. Gr. *prōira*.] 1. The bow of a vessel; stem; *Poetic*, the vessel. 2. Something resembling the bow of a vessel, as the projecting fore part of an airship.

**pro-w**, *adj.* [OF. *prou*, *preu*, fr. L. *pro*, *prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful.] *Archaic*. Valiant; gallant.

**pro-wess** (prōw'ēs; -is), *n.* 1. Distinguished bravery; valor. 2. A brave act. 3. Superiority in ability, skill, technique, or the like. — **Syn.** See **HEROISM**.

**pro-wi** (prōw), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *prollen* to search about.] To move about or wander stealthily. — *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. — **pro-wi'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**pro-wi-car**. = **SQUAD CAR**.

**prox'i-mal** (prōk'st-māl), *adj.* 1. Proximate; nearest, as to a point of attachment or origin, a body, or a center of motion. 2. *Anat. & Biol.* Designating that end of a limb or other part which is nearest to the point of attachment; — opposed to *distal*.

**prox'i-mate** (-mīt), *adj.* [L. *proximatus*, past part. of *proximare* to approach, fr. *proximus*, superl. of *propius* nearer, and *prope*, adv., near.] Very close; as in space, time, order, meaning, etc.; often, nearest; next preceding or following. — **prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

**prox'im-i-ty** (prōk'st-mī-tē), *n.* [L. *proximitas*.] State of being next or very near; close proximity.

**proximity fuse**. An electronic device that detonates a projectile within effective range of a target by means of the radio waves sent out from a tiny radio set in the nose of the projectile and reflected back to the set from the target; — called also *variable timing*, or *V.T. fuse*.

**prox'i-mo** (prōk'st-mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus* next.] In or of the next month after the present; as, the 3d *proximo*; — abbr. *prox.*

**prox'y** (prōk'st), *n.*; *pl.* **PROXIES** (-sēz). [ME. *prokcie*, contr. fr. *procuracie* procuracy.] 1. The agency, function, sometimes office, of a procurator or deputy. 2. Authority or power to act for another, as in voting; specif., a writing giving such authorization. 3. A person authorized to act for another; substitute. — **Syn.** See **AGENT**.

**prude** (prōd), *n.* [F., *prudish*, orig. *modest*.] A person, commonly a woman, who is excessively or prudishly attentive to propriety; one who affects extreme modesty or reticence in speech, behavior, or dress.

**pru'dence** (prōd'ns), *n.* 1. Ability to regulate and discipline oneself through the exercise of the reason; as, the cardinal virtue of *prudence*. 2. Skill or sagacity in the management of practical, esp. business, affairs; provident use of resources.

**pru'dent** (prōd'nt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *prudens*, -entis, contr. fr. *prudens*. See **PROVIDENT**.] Characterized by or manifesting prudence. Specif.: a Capable of directing or conducting oneself wisely and judiciously. b Cautious, circumspect, or discreet, as in conduct, choice of ends, or business management; not rash or ill-advised; highly sensible. — **Syn.** See **WISE**. — **pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

**pru-den-tial** (prōd'nt-shēl), *adj.* 1. Proceeding from or characterized by prudence. 2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory. — **pru-den-tial-ly**, *adv.*

**pru'd-er-y** (prōd'ēr-ē), *n.* *pl.* **ERIES** (-ēz). Quality or state of being prudish; excessive or prudish modesty; also, a prudish action or speech.

**pru'dish** (-ish), *adj.* Like or of the nature of a prude. — **pru'dish-ly**, *adv.* — **pru'dish-ness**, *n.*

**pru'd-nose** (prōd'nōz), *adj.* [L. *pruinatus*, fr. *pruina* hoariness.] *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with whitish dust or bloom.

**prune** (prōn; 114), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pruna*. See **PLUM**.] 1. Orig., a plum. 2. Now, a plum of a type dried without the development of fermentation.

**prune, v. t. & i.** [ME. *prunen*, *proinen*, *prunen*, fr. OF. *poroindre* to anoint.] To preen; trim; dress.

**prune, v. t. & i.** [Earlier *prun*, *proin*, fr. OF. *proignier*, *proignier*.] 1. To lop or cut off the superfluous parts or branches (of); to trim. 2. To cut off or cut out, as useless parts. — **prun'er** (prōn'ēr), *n.*

**pru-nel-la** (prōn'el-lā), *n.* [F. *prunelle*.] A smooth woolen or mixed stuff, used for the uppers of shoes; more recently, a similar dress fabric usually in twill weave.

**pru-nelle** (prōn'el), *n.* [F., dim. of *prune*. See **PRUNE**, *n.*] A small yellow dried plum packed without the skin.

**prun'ing hook** (prōn'ing), A pole or rod with curved blade attached, used chiefly for removing spent or superfluous bramble canes.

**pru'ri-ence** (prōr'i'ēns), **pru'ri-en-cy** (-ēn-sē), *n.* 1. Act or state of being prurient; lascivious desire or thought.

**pru'ri-ent** (-ēt), *adj.* [L. *prurientis*, -entis, pres. part. of *prurire* to itch.] Itching; longing, of persons, having lascivious longings; of desire, curiosity, or propensity, lewd. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**pru-rig'i-nous** (prōr'i-g'i-nōs), *adj.* [F. *prurigneux*, fr. L.L. *pruriginosus*.] *Med.* Tending to, caused by, or of the nature of pruritus.

**pru-rit'is** (prōr'i-t'is; 114), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Itching. — **pru-rit'ic** (prōr'i-t'ik), *adj.*

**Prus'sian** (prōsh'ān), *adj.* from **PRUSSIA**, *Gaz.* — *n.* 1. One of the people of Prussia. 2. The language of the Prussians. *Old Prussian* belonged to the Slavic languages of the Baltic region and became extinct in the 17th century. The Prussian of the present day is a dialect of German. See **INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**Prussian blue**. Any of several complex cyanogen compounds of iron used in dyeing, etc., esp., ferric ferrocyanide,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ , the precipitation of which is used as a test for ferric iron.

**Prus'sian-ism** (prōsh'ān-iz'm), *n.* Policy, practice, or behavior of, or like that of, the Prussians; esp., Prussian militarism with its ideals of conquest and despotism.

**prus'si-ate** (prōsh'tāt; prūs'-), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid; a cyanide. Also, a ferrocyanide or a ferricyanide.

**prus'sio** (prūs'ik; prōsh'ik), *adj.* [F. *prussique*.] = **HYDROCYANIC**. Hence, **prussic acid** (= **HYDROCYANIC ACID**).

**pry** (prē), *n.*; *pl.* **PRIES** (prēz). [Corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a *pl.* A lever or the like for prying; also, leverage. — *v. t.*; **PRIED** (prēd); **PRY'ING**.] 1. To raise or move, or pull (apart) with a pry; to pry. 2. Hence, figuratively, to extract with difficulty.

**pry, v. t.** [ME. *pryan*.] To look closely, scrutinizingly, or inquisitively; to peer curiously. — *n.* 1. Curious inspection; impertinent peeping. 2. A prying person. — **pry'er**, *n.*

**pry'ing** (prē'ing), *adj.* Peering; curious; inquisitive. — **Syn.** See **CURIOS**. — **pry'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**psalm** (sām), *n.* [From AS. *psalm*, *sealm* (fr. LL.), and fr. OF. *salme*, *psaume*, fr. LL. *psalmus*, fr. Gr. *psalmos*, fr. *psallein* to pull, to play upon a stringed instrument.] A sacred song or poem. — *v. t.* To sing or extol in psalms.

**psalm'ist** (sām'ist), *n.* A writer or composer of sacred songs; — applied specif. [usually cap.] to David as the traditional author of many psalms.

**psal'mo-dy** (sāl'mō-dē; sām'ō-dē), *n.* [I.L. *psalmodia*, fr. Gr. *psalmodia*, fr. *psalmos* psalm + *aidēin* to sing.] Act, practice, or art of singing psalms in worship; also, psalms collectively. — **psal'mo-dist** (-dīst), *n.*

**Psalms** (sāmz), *n. pl.* construed as *sing.* A book of the Old Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**Psalter** (sôl'tēr), *n.* [AS. *psalter*, fr. L.; ME. *saüter*, fr. OF. *sautier*, *saüter*, fr. L. *psalterium*. See **PSALM**.] The Book of Psalms; often, also, a book containing the Psalms, or a part of a book containing certain of the Psalms used in a religious service.

**psalt-er-i-um** (sôl'tēr-i-um; sôl-, *n.* pl. -ria (-ā)). [L., a psaltery, psalter; — from the resemblance of the folds to the leaves of a book.] The third stomach of ruminants; the omasum; the manyplies. See **RUMINANT**, **ILLUSTR.**

**psalt-er-y** (sôl'tēr-i), *n.* pl. -TERIES (-i-ē). [OF. *sautiers*, *psalterie*, fr. L. *psalterium*. See **PSALTER**.] 1. Music. An ancient stringed instrument of the zither type. 2. [cap.] The Psalter.

**psam'mite** (sām'ti), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *psammos* sand.] Any sandstone; — deriving from *psaphite*.

**psēphite** (sē'fīt; psē-, *n.* [Gr. *psēphos* pebble + -ite.] Any coarse fragmental rock composed of rounded pebbles, as conglomerate. Cf. **PSAMMITE**.

**psen-dax'is** (sū-dāk'sis; psū-, *n.* [NL.] Bot. A symposium. **psen-do-pig-ra-pha** (sū'dē-pīg'rā-fā; psū-, *n.* pl. [NL.] Spurious works purporting to emanate from Biblical characters; apocrypha. — **psen-dop-i-graph'i-cal** (-dē-pi-grāf'ik), **psen-dop-i-graph'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.*

**psen-do-pig-ra-phous** (-fīs), *adj.* [Gr. *pseudopigraphos* falsely inscribed. See **PSEUDO**; + **PIGRAPH**.] Inscribed with a false name.

**psen'do** (sū'dō; psū-, *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *psēphos* pebble + -do.] Sham; feigned; spurious.

**Unreal; illusory.** 3. [chem. Resemblance to, isomorphism with, or relation to, the compound to the name of which it is prefixed.

**psen-do-a-quat'ic** (-ā-kwāt'ik; -kwōt'ik), *adj.* Growing in moist or wet places, but not truly aquatic.

**psen-do-carp** (sū'dō-kār; psū-, *n.* Bot. A fruit which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its contents. The apple, fig, strawberry, etc., are examples. — **psen-do-car-pous** (-kār'pūs), *adj.*

**psen-do-clas'sic** (-klās'ik), *adj.* Pretending to be, or erroneously regarded as, classic. — **psen-do-clas'sic**, *n.* — **psen-do-clas'sic-al** (-i-kāl'sm), *n.*

**psen-do-morph** (sū'dō-mōrf; psū-, *n.* [Gr. *pseudomorphos*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *mōrphē* form.] 1. An irregular or deceptive form. 2. Mineral. A mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species; — used with *after*; as, limonite occurs as a *pseudomorph* after pyrite. — **psen-do-mor-phic** (-mōrf'ik), *adj.* — **psen-do-mor-phism** (-fizm), *n.* — **psen-do-mor-phous** (-fīs), *adj.*

**psen-do-nym** (sū'dō-nīm; psū-, *n.* [F. *pseudonyme*, fr. Gr.] A fictitious name; a pen name.

**psen-don'y-mous** (sū'dōn'f-mūs; psū-, *adj.* [Gr. *pseudonymos*, fr. *pseudēs* false + *onyma*, *onoma*, a name.] Bearing or using a fictitious name, as a work of author. — **psen-do-nym'i-ty** (sū'dōnīm'ti; psū-, *n.* — **psen-don'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**psen-do-pod** (sū'dō-pōd; psū-, *n.* A pseudopodium.

**psen-do-pō-dī-um** (-pō'dī-ūm), *n.* pl. -ta (-ā). [NL.] Zool. A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, for moving about or taking up food.

**psi** (ā; psī, *n.* [Gr.] The twenty-third letter (Ψ, ψ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *ps* as in *hops*.

**psi-lan'thro-py** (sī-lān'thrō-pī; psī-, *n.* Also **psi-lan'thro-pism** (-fizm). [Gr. *psilanthropos* merely human, fr. *psilos* bare, mere + *anthrōpos* a man.] The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

**psi-lon'o-lane** (-lūm'f-lān), *n.* [Gr. *psilon* bare, mere + *lanos*, *lanos*, black.] Mineral. A hydrous oxide of manganese occurring in smooth, botryoid iron-black or steel-gray forms, massive, or stalactitic.

**psit'ta-co'sis** (sī'tā-kō'sis; psit-, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psittakos* parrot + -osis.] Med. A contagious wasting disease of birds, esp. parrots. It is communicable to man, causing nausea and fever, and sometimes, bronchial pneumonia. Called also *parrot disease* or *fever*.

**psō'as** (sō'ās; psō-, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōa* a muscle of the loin.] Anat. Either of two muscles of the loin.

**psō'ra** (sō'rā; psō-, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *psōra*.] Med. Itching disease of the skin; specif.: a Scabies. b Psoriasis.

**psō-ra-le-a** (sō-rā-lē-ā, psō-, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōraleos* scabby.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Psoralea*) of herbs and shrubs of the pea family, esp. the breadroot.

**psō-rā-nis** (sō-rā-nis; psō-, *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *psōriasis*, fr. *psōra* psora.] Med. A chronic skin disease, characterized by red patches covered with white scales.

**thēn'ic** (thēn'ic; psī-, *adj.* & *n.*

**Psyche** (sī'kē; psī-, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Psychē* Psyche, fr. *psychē* the soul.] 1. Class. Myth. A beautiful princess of whom Venus became jealous. Cupid, Venus's son, fell in love with Psyche, and Venus imposed many hardships on her; but Psyche was finally reunited with Cupid and made immortal. 2. [not cap.] The human soul; also, the mind; the mental life.

**Psyche knot.** A style of wearing the hair in a projecting or conical coil at the back of the head.

**psy-chi'a-try** (sī'kī-ā-trī; psī-, sī'kī-ā'trī; psī-, *n.* [NL. *psychiatria*, fr. Gr. *psychē* the mind + *iatria* healing.] The medical specialty dealing with mental disorders, esp. with psychoses, but also with neuroses. — **psy-chi-at'ric** (sī'kī-ā'trīk; psī-, *adj.* — **psy-chi-at'ric-al** (-rī-āl), *adj.* — **psy-chi-a-trist** (sī'kī-ā'trīst; psī-, sī'kī-ā'trīst; psī-, *n.* — *trist*, *adj.* [Gr. *psychikos* of the soul or life, spir- it, life, soul, fr. *psychen* to breathe, blow.] 1. Of the soul or mind. 2. Not physical; lying out- ward physical processes; as, *psychic* forces. 3. Sen- sational forces; as, *psychic* medium. — *n.* 1. A person sensitive to nonphysical forces; esp., Spiritualism, one serving as a medium. 2. The field of psychic phenomena.

**psy-chi-cal** (-kī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Psychic. 2. Of or pertaining to the mind; mental; — contrasted with *physical*. — **psy-chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**psy-cho** (sī'kō; psī-, *n.* [Gr. *psychē*.] A combining form meaning *life, soul*, denoting: a *Mind, mental processes* and activi-

ties, as in *psychology*. b *Psychological methods*, as in *psychoanalysis*. c *Psychic and*; — in adjectives, as in *psychophysical*. **psy-cho-a-nal'y-sis** (-ā-nāl'f-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *psycho* + *analysis*.] A method of psychotherapeutic analysis resting on the theory that abnormal mental reactions are due to repression of desires consciously rejected but subconsciously persistent. — **psy-cho-an-a-l'i-'ic** (-ā-nāl'f-ik), **psy-cho-an-a-l'y't'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.* — **psy-cho-an-a-l'y't'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**psy-cho-an-a-lyze** (-ā-nā-līz), *v. t.* To subject to psychoanalytical examination and treatment. — **psy-cho-an-a-lyst** (-līst), *n.*

**psy-cho-bi-ol-o-gy** (-bī-ōlō-jī), *n.* The study of mental life and behavior in relation to other biological processes. — **psy-cho-bi-ol-o-g'i-cal** (-bī-ōlō-jī-kāl), **psy-cho-bi-ol-o-g'ic** (-lō-jīk), *adj.*

**psy-cho-dra-ma** (-drā'mā; -drām'ā), *n.* A drama in which actors extemporize in meeting a given situation, thus exhibiting their natural psychological reactions, used esp. in treating the mentally ill. — **psy-cho-dra-mat'ic** (-drā-māt'ik), *adj.*

**psy-cho-dy-nam'ic** (-dī-nām'f-ik; -fī), *adj.* Pertaining to or concerned with motives and other causative factors in mental life. — **psy-cho-dy-nam'ics** (-fiks), *n.*; see -ics.

**psy-cho-gen'o-sis** (-jēn'f-sis), *n.* [NL.] 1. Genesis through an internal force, as opposed to *natural selection*. 2. *Psychol.* The origin and development of the mind. — **psy-cho-gē-net'ic** (-jē-nēt'ik), *adj.*

**psy-cho-gen'ic** (-jēn'f-ik), *adj.* Originating in the mind; caused by mental influences; as, *psychogenic* nervous disorders.

**psy-chog'no-sis** (sī'kōg'nō-sis; psī-, *n.* [See -GNOSIS.] Any penetrating study of the psyche.

**psy-cho-graph** (sī'kō-grāf; psī-, *n.* A psychological biography or analysis of a person.

**psy-cho-log'i-cal** (sī'kō-lō-jī-kāl; psī-, *adj.* Also **psy-cho-log'ic** (-f-ik). 1. a Of, belonging to, concerning, or of the nature of psychology. b Loosely, mental. 2. Intended to affect morale, as to weaken that of an enemy; as, *psychological* warfare. — **psy-cho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**psy-chol'o-gize** (sī'kōlō-jīz; psī-, *v. t.* To engage in psychological thought or investigation.

**psy-chol'o-gy** (sī'kōlō-jī; psī-, *n.* [NL. *psychologia*. See **PSYCHO**; -LOGY.] 1. The science which treats of the mind in any of its aspects; systematic knowledge and investigation of the phenomena of consciousness and behavior. 2. The traits, feelings, actions, and attributes, collectively, of the mind; as, the *psychology* of a criminal. 3. A treatise on the science of psychology. — **psy-cho-l'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**psy-chom'e-try** (-kōm'f-trī), *n.* 1. Occult Divination of facts about an object or its owner through contact with, or proximity to, the object. 2. *Psychol.* Also **psy-cho-met'rics** (sī'kō-mēt'f-iks; psī-, *n.* See -ICS. Mental measurement, as of speed and precision of mental processes. — **psy-cho-m'e-tri'cian** (sī'kōm'f-trīshān; psī-, *n.* — **psy-cho-m'e-trist** (-kōm'f-trīst), *n.* — **psy-cho-met'ric** (sī'kō-mēt'f-ik; psī-, *adj.*

**psy-cho-mot'or** (sī'kō-mō'tōr; psī-, *adj.* Of or pertaining to muscular action ensuing directly from a mental process.

**psy-cho-neu-ro'sis** (-nō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL.] A neurosis based on conflict in which some impulse that has been blocked seeks expression in some disguised response or symptom; — distinguished from *traumatic neurosis*. — **psy-cho-neu-ro'tic** (rō'tīk), *adj.* & *n.*

**psy-cho-path** (sī'kō-pāth; psī-, *n.* One affected with psychopathy.

**psy-cho-path'ic** (pāth'f-ik), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by psychopathy. 2. Designating, or relating to, abnormal sensitiveness to spiritual phenomena; characterized by extreme susceptibility to religious emotion, conscientious doubts and fears, etc. 3. Incorrectly, of or pertaining to psychotherapeutics. — **psy-cho-path'ic**, *n.*

**psy-chop'a-thist** (sī'kō-pā'thīst; psī-, *n.* An alienist.

**psy-cho-pa-thol'o-gy** (sī'kō-pā'thōlō-jī; psī-, *n.* The scientific study of mental disorders from the psychological point of view. — **psy-cho-pa-thol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**psy-chop'a-thy** (sī'kō-pā'thī; psī-, *n.* [See **PSYCHO** + -PATHY.] 1. Mental disorder in general. 2. More commonly, mental disorder characterized by eccentricity, emotional instability, perversity of conduct, undue conceit and suspiciousness, or lack of common sense, social feeling, self-control, truthfulness, energy, or persistence. 3. Incorrectly, psychotherapeutics.

**psy-cho-phys'ics** (sī'kō-fīz'f-iks; psī-, *n.*; see -ICS. The scientific study of the relations between mental and physical processes. — **psy-cho-phys'i-cal** (-kāl), *adj.* — **psy-cho-phys'i-cist** (-jīst), *n.*

**psy-cho'is** (sī'kō'sis; psī-, *n.* pl. ses (sēz). [NL.] *Psychiatry*. Mental diseases; any serious mental derangement; — a purely psychiatric term without the legal implications of the word *insanity*. — **Syn.** See **INSANITY**. — **psy-cho'tic** (-kōt'f-ik), *adj.* & *n.*

**psy-cho-so-mat'ic** (sī'kō-sō-māt'f-ik; psī-, *n.* Pertaining to the functional interrelationship between mind and body, as in *psychosomatic medicine*, which deals especially with bodily disorders induced by mental or emotional disturbances. — **psy-cho-so-mat'ics** (-fiks), *n.*; see -ICS.

**psy-cho-surg-ery** (-sū'rjēr-i), *n.* Cerebral surgery employed in treating psychic symptoms; specif., leucotomy.

**psy-cho-ther'a-peu'tics** (-thēr-ā-pū'tīks), *n.*; see -ICS. Science and art of psychotherapy. — **psy-cho-ther'a-peu'tic** (-tīk), *adj.* — **psy-cho-ther'a-peu'tist** (-tīst), *n.*

**psy-cho-ther'a-py** (-thēr-ā-pī), *n.* Mental treatment of illness, esp. of nervous diseases and maladjustments, as by suggestion, psychoanalysis, or re-education. — **psy-cho-ther'a-pist** (-pīst), *n.*

**psychro-** [Gr. *psychros*.] A combining form meaning *cold*.

**psychrom'e-ter** (sī'kō-rōm'f-ēr; psī-, *n.* [See **PSYCHO** + -METER.] A hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting essentially of two similar thermometers, the bulb of one being kept wet. Because of the cooling that results from evaporation (which is less on a moist day), the wet-bulb thermometer registers a lower temperature than the dry-bulb thermometer, the difference between the readings constituting a measure of the dryness of the atmosphere.

**Ptah** (p'tā; Egypt. p'tāk), *n.* [Egypt. *Ptah*.] *Egypt. Relig.* The chief god of Memphis, worshipped as early as the 1st dynasty. He was regarded as shaper of the world and father of gods and men.

**ptarmigan** (tī'r-mā-gān), *n.*; see **PTARM**, *Note*, 3. [Cap. *tūrma-gān*.] Any of various species of grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of northern regions, having completely feathered feet.

**PT boat** (pē't bōt). [For patrol torpedo boat.] U.S. Navy. A motor torpedo boat used for coastal patrol and convoy. See MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT.



PT Boat.

**pter-i-do'-o-gy** (tēr'-dō-dō-gē; p'tēr'-, 88). *n.* [Gr. *ptērō*, *ptērō*, wing + *gōgē*, science or study of ferns. — *pter-i-do-log'-i-cal* (-dō-lō-jē-kēl), *adj.* — *pter-i-do'-o-gist* (-dō-lō-jēst), *n.* +

**-pnyx.** *bot.* Any of a pnyum (*Pteridophyta*) of plants, including the ferns and their allies. They represent the highest type of flowerless plants. — *pter-i-do-phyt'-ic* (-fīt'ik), *pter-i-doph'y-tous* (-dō-fīt'-tūs), *adj.*

**pter-o-dao'-tyl** (tēr'-dō-dōk'tīl; p'tēr'-, 88). *n.* [Gr. *ptērōn* feather, wing + *daktylos* finger, toe.] Any of an order (*Pterosauria*) of extinct flying reptiles, existing from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic. They were destitute of feathers, and the supporting surface of the wings was a membrane which extended from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the enormously developed fourth digit.

**pter-o-pod** (tēr'-dō-pōd; p'tēr'-, 88). *n.* [Gr. *ptērōpous* wing-footed, fr. *ptērōn* feather, wing + *pous*, *podōs*, foot.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a group (*Pteropoda*) of gastropod mollusks having the anterior lobes of the foot developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea. — *pter-o-pod*, *n.* — *pte-ro-p'o-dan* (tēr'-rōp'ō-dān; p'tēr'-, 88), *adj.* & *n.*

**pter-o-saur** (-sōr), *n.* [Gr. *ptērōn* feather + *sauros* lizard.] A pterodactyl.

**-pteros.** [Gr. *ptērōn* wing.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form denoting wings (so many or such) having as in *brachypterus*.

**ptery-gold** (tēr'-fōld; p'tēr'-, 88). *adj.* [Gr. *pteryx*, *pterygos*, wing, fin + *-oid*.] *Anat.* Designating, pert. to, or in the region of the inferior portion of the sphenoid bone of the vertebrate skull. It comprises two pterygoid processes, each consisting of lateral and medial pterygoid plates fused in front but diverging posteriorly. — *n.* Any pterygoid element, as a muscle, nerve, or bone.

**ptis-an** (tīz'an; tī-zān'), *n.* [F. *ptisanne*, *ptisan*, fr. L. *ptisana* peeled barley, barley water, fr. Gr. *ptisanē*, fr. *ptissein* to peel, husk.] 1. A decoction of barley with other ingredients. 2. *Pharm.* A decoction, as of an herb, containing little if any medicinal agent. Cf. *TISANE*.

**Pto-le-ma'i-c** (tōl'-ē-mā'kē), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to Ptolemy the geographer and astronomer, who flourished at Alexandria about A.D. 130. 2. Of or pert. to the Ptolemies, Greco-Egyptian rulers of Egypt from 323 B.C. to 30 B.C.

**Ptolemaic system.** *Astron.* The system maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be the fixed center of the universe, about which the sun and stars revolve. The system was finally superseded by the Copernican system.

**Pto-le-ma'i-st** (-lēt), *n.* A supporter of the Ptolemaic system.

**ptoi'-maine** (tōi'mānē; tōi-mānē; now rarely tōi'mānē; 2). *n.* Also **ptoi'-main**. [It. *ptomaina*, fr. Gr. *ptōma* dead body.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of organic bases or alkaloids formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter. Most are harmless; some may be poisonous.

**ptomaine poisoning.** Poisoning caused by ptomaines, or by substances once supposed to be ptomaines but now known to be specific bacterial poisons in spoiled food.

**ptoi'-sis** (tōi'sis; p'tōi'-, 88). *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ptōsis* a falling.] *Med.* The falling down or prolapse of any part; specif., the drooping of the upper eyelid, as from paralysis of a muscle.

**pty-a-lin** (tī'ā-lin; p'tī'-), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon* spittle.] *Biochem.* The amylase of saliva in man.

**pty-a-lism** (-līz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ptyalismos*.] Salivation, or excessive flow of saliva.

**pub** (pūb), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* A public house; hotel or tavern.

**pub-er-ty** (pū'bēr-tē), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *puberté*, fr. L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The state or quality of being first capable of begetting or bearing offspring; the period at which sexual maturity is reached. The age of puberty is commonly designated lexically as fourteen for boys and twelve for girls.

**pu-ber-u-lent** (pū-bēr'ū-lēnt; -dō-lēnt), **pu-ber-u-lous** (-lūs), *adj.* *Bot.* Minutely downy; covered with fine pubescence.

**pu-bes** (pū'bēz), *n.* [L., *pubes* (in sense 1 a), fr. *pubes* adult.] 1. *Anat.* a The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. b The pubic region. 2. *Bot.* Pubescence.

**pu-bes-cent** (pū-bēz'ēnt; -ēnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *pubescens*, -entia, pres. part. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, grow hairy.] 1. Arriving at puberty; characteristic of or pertaining to this state. 2. Downy or hairy; covered with soft fine hairs. — **pu-bes-cence** (-ēns; -ēns), *n.*

**pu-bic** (pū'bik), *adj.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the region of the pubes, or the pubis; as, the *pubic symphysis*.

**pu-bis** (pū'bis), *n.*; pl. **pu-bes** (-bēz). [NL. See **PUBES**.] *Anat. & Zool.* The vaginal and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis.

**pub-lic** (pū'blik), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *publicus* (after *pubes* adult), fr. *populus*, fr. *populus* people.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people; relating to, belonging to, or affecting a nation, state, or community at large; — opposed to *private*. 2. Open to common or general use, enjoyment, etc.; as, a *public* meeting. 3. Open to the knowledge or view of all; generally seen, known, or heard. 4. Engaged in activities, esp. unofficial activities, carried on in or before the public; as, men in *public* life. 5. Having a civil, or official, status representing the public; as, a *public* prosecutor. — *n.* 1. The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American *public*; also, a particular body of people; as, the reading *public*. 2. *Colloq., Brit.* A public house; an inn.

**pub-lic-ad-dress** 'sys'tem. An apparatus for broadcasting speech, music, or other sounds to a large audience, as in an auditorium or out of doors. It includes one or more microphones or other pickup devices, an audio-frequency amplifier, and one or more loud speakers. Called also *P.A.*, *P.A.*, or *p.a. system*.

**pub-lican** (pū'blik'an), *n.* [OF. *publicain*, fr. L. *publicanus*.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A farmer of the public revenues; hence, a collector of toll. 2. *Brit.* Keeper of a public house.

**pub-lic-a-tion** (pūb'lik-ā'shūn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *publicatio*.] 1. Act of publishing, or state of being published; public notification. 2. The issuing to the public of copies of a book, engraving, or the like; hence, the business of printing, etc., such copies. 3. That which is published; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

**public domain.** The realm embracing property rights belonging to a community at large, subject to appropriation by anyone; special status unprotected by copyright or patent.

**public house.** In a general sense, any inn or hotel; esp., in British usage, any house where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail to be consumed on the premises.

**pub-lic-ist** (pūb'lik-ist), *n.* A writer on, or one versed in, international law, or law of nations; hence, loosely, any writer, as a journalist, on matters of public policy.

**pub-lic-ity** (pūb'lik-ē-tē), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being public. 2. a Advertising of any kind. b Information designed to advance the interests of a place, person, cause, etc., usually appearing in public print. c Any matter which secures public attention; also, the attention so gained.

**pub-lic-ize** (pūb'lik-īz), *v. t.* To give publicity to.

**pub-lic-ly** (pūb'lik-lē), *adv.* 1. In a public manner; openly. 2. Through the agency or consent of the public; as, *publicly* managed utilities.

**pub-lic-ness.** *n.* Quality or state of being public.

**public relations.** 1. The activities of a corporation, union, government, or other organization in building and maintaining sound and productive relations with special publics such as customers, employees, or stockholders, and with the public at large, so as to adapt itself to its environment and interpret itself to society. 2. The state of such activities or the art of organizing them.

**public school.** a In Great Britain, any of various schools maintained by the community, wholly or partly under public control, or main-

an elementary or secondary school, now usually free, maintained by the local governmental authority. — **pub-lic-school** (see *Prm.*, § 2), *adj.*

**public servant.** 1. Any officer or employee of a governmental body. 2. *U. S.* Any individual or corporation, as a public utility, rendering a public service.

**public service.** The business of supplying some commodity (as electricity, gas, water) or of providing some service (as transportation or communication) to any or all members of a community, where exercise of the calling involves some legal privilege or a natural or virtual monopoly.

**pub-lic-ser-v'ice cor-po-ra-tion.** A civil corporation organized to render a public service (which see).

**public spirit.** A spirit inspiring an interest in, and active efforts for, the public welfare.

**public utility.** Also **utility.** 1. A business organization, such as a public-service corporation, performing some public service and subject to special governmental regulation. 2. *Stock-Exchange.* Usually pl. The shares of public-utility companies. — **pub-lic-uti-li-ty** (see *Prm.*, § 2), *adj.*

**Public Works Administration.** U.S. A government agency (officially, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works) to provide employment through work on public projects, created by act of Congress, June 16, 1933, and administered by the secretary of the interior. Liquidated June 30, 1944.

**pub-lish** (pū'blish), *v. t.* [OF. *publier*, fr. L. *publicare*, *publicum*.] 1. To make public; to divulge; to proclaim. 2. To bring before the public, as for sale; esp.: a To print and issue from the press, as a book, newspaper, etc. b *U. S.* To put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper. — *Syn.* See **DECLARE**. — **pub-lish-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**pub-lish-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who publishes; esp., one who issues from the press, and offers for sale, books, periodicals, music, maps, and the like.

**pub-coon** (pū'kōon'), *n.* [See *1st* **POCK**, n.] *Bot.* Any of several American plants yielding a red or yellow pigment; also, the pigment. *Spec.*, the bloodroot.

**puce** (pūs), *n.* [F., fr. *puce* a flea, fr. L. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] A color, red in hue, of low saturation and low brilliancy. See **COLOR**. — **puce**, *adj.*

**puke** (pūk), *n.* [Also *poke*, fr. ME. *poske*, fr. AS. *þrōca*.] 1. One of a class of evil spirits; a mischievous spirit; specif. [*cap.*] Robin Good-fellow. 2. A disk of vulcanized rubber used in the game of ice hockey.

**puke'a, puk'hā** (pūk'hā), *adj.* [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] *Colloq., Anglo-Indian.* Good of its kind; genuine.

**puke'er** (pūk'er), *v. i. & t.* [Freq. fr. *POKE* *bag*.] To contract or draw up into folds or wrinkles. — *n.* A bulge, fold, or wrinkle, made by puckering.

**puck'er-y** (-ē), *adj.* 1. That puckers easily; also, puckered; as, *puck-ery* cloth. 2. That causes puckering of the mouth.

**puck'ish** (pūk'ish), *adj.* [*also* *cap.*] Mischievous.

**pud'ding** (pūd'ding), *n.* [ME. *pudding*, *poding*.] 1. A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat, or the like, and boiled. 2. A dessert having flour or some other cereal as a foundation, with added eggs, milk, fruit, sugar, spices, etc. Cf. **YORKSHIRE PUDDING**.

**pudding stone.** = **CONGLOMERATE**, *n.*

**pud'dle** (pūd'dl), *n.* [ME. *puddel*, *podel*, dim. fr. AS. *pudd* ditch, furrow.] 1. A very small pool of standing water. 2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water. — *pl. pud'dles* (-dlz), *pl. pud'dles* (-dlz). 1. To make muddy; to muddle. 2. To make puddle (sense 2) of (clay or loam).

**b** To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle. 3. To subject (iron) to the process of puddling. 4. *Agric.* To work while wet, as the soil in rice fields. — **pud'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

**pud'dling** (pūd'dling), *n.* 1. *Hydraul. Engin.* a The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, with water, to render it compact or impervious. b Puddle. See **PUDDLE**, *n.* 2. *Metall.* The process of converting pig iron into wrought iron or, now rarely, steel, by subjecting it to heat and frequent stirring in a furnace (*puddling furnace*) in the presence of oxidizing substances.

**pud'dock** (pūd'dok). *Dial. var. of* **PADDOCK**, *toad*.

**pud'-en-cy** (pūd'-ēn-sē), *n.* [L. *pudenda*, fr. *pudens*, pres. part. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness; extreme prudishness.

**pu-den-dum** (pū-dēn'dūm), *n.*; pl. **PUDENDA** (-dē). [NL., neut. of *pu-*

*dendus* that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudens* to be ashamed.] *Anat.* The external organs of generation, sometimes only of the female; the vulva.

**pudg'y** (pū'dj), *adj.* Short and thickset; dumpy. — **pudg'i-ly**, *adv.* — **pudg'i-ness**, *n.*

**pueblo** (pwē'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -los (-lōz). [*Sp.*, a village, fr. *L. populus* people.] 1. One of the Indian villages of Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent regions, built of stone or adobe in the form of communal houses. 2. [*cap.*] An Indian of one of the pueblos. The Pueblo Indians are industrious agriculturists, skilled in weaving, pottery, and basketry. 3. Any Indian village of the southwestern U. S.

**puerile** (pū'ēr-ī) or, *esp. Brit.*, -il; (-ē); *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *pueril*, fr. *L. puerilis*, fr. *puer* child, boy.] 1. Rare. Juvenile. 2. Childish; foolish; unthinking; as, a *puerile* remark. — **puerile-ly**, *adv.*

**puerilism** (-īl-iz-m), *n.* Childish behavior, *esp.*, *Psychiatry*, occurring as a symptom of mental disorder.

**puerility** (pū'ēr-ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). 1. The quality of being puerile; childishness. 2. That which is puerile; a childish act, remark, etc.

**puerperal** (pū-ēr'pēr-əl), *adj.* [L. *puerpera* a lying-in woman, fr. *puer* child + *parere* to bear.] Of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

**puerperium** (pū-ēr'pēr-ī-um), *n.* [L., childbirth.] *Med.* The state of a woman after childbirth.

**puff** (pūf), *n.* [*ME. puf*.] 1. A sudden and simple emission of breath; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind, a slight gust; whiff. 2. a A form of light pastry that has puffed in cooking. b A soft pad for applying powder to the skin or hair. c A soft, loose roll of hair. d A bed covering filled with cotton, wool, or down, and quilted or tufted. 3. a A protuberance from swelling; as, a *puff* of flesh. b In clothing, a mass formed by a strip of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. 4. An empty expression of praise, *esp.* one in a public journal. — *v. t.* 1. To blow in puffs; to emit puffs of wind, smoke, steam, or breath. 2. To become inflated; — usually with *up*; as, the sails *puffed up*. — *v. i.* 1. To blow, emit, drive, or expel, with or as with a puff or puffs of wind, breath, etc. 2. To swell or expand; to inflate. 3. To praise exaggeratedly. 4. *Toilettry.* To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure. — **puff'iness**, *n.* — **puff'y**, *adj.*

**puffball** ('bōl), *n.* Any of various fungi (family Lycoperdaceae) which are round in shape and discharge the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud when they *puff*. Many of them are edible.

**puff'ed** (pūf'ed), *n.* 1. One who or that which puffs. 2. Any of numerous fishes (order Plectognathi) capable of inflating the body; — called also *globefish*, *swellfish*, or *blowfish*.

**puff'ery** (-ē), *n.* Puffing publicly; fulsome praise.

**puffin** (pū'fīn), *n.* [From *rovi*.] Any of several sea birds (genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*), *esp.* the *Atlantic Puffin* (*F. arctica*) of the North Atlantic, about a foot long with short neck and a deep, grooved, parti-colored bill.

**puff paste**. Dough used in making light, flaky pastries.

**pug** (pūg), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *puck*.] 1. A small usually close-haired dog of a breed believed to have originated in China probably from a common ancestor with the Pekinese. 2. A pug nose.

**pug, v. t.** *pu-ged* (pūg-ed); *pu-ging*. 1. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc. 2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in with mortar for deadening sound. — *n.* Tempered or puged clay.

**pug, n.** *Slang.* A pugilist.

**pug, n.** [Hind. *pug foot*.] *India.* Footprint; track. — *v. t.* *India.* To trace by pugs.

**pug'gee** (pūg'gē), *pug'gry* (-rē), *n.* Also **pug'a-ree** (pūg'ā-rē), **pug'-ger-oe** (-rē), **pug'roo** (pūg'rō), [Hind. *pugri* turban.] *India.* A light scarf wound around a hat or helmet to protect the head from the sun.

**pugilism** (pūg'il-iz-m), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists. — **pug'il-is-tic** (-is-tik), *adj.* **pug'il-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who fights with his fists; *esp.*, a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

**pug-na'cious** (pūg-nā'shūz), *adj.* [L. *pugnax*, *-acis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight, fr. *pugnus* fist.] Disposed to fight; combative. — *Syn.* See *belligerent*. — **pug-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pug-na'cious-ness**, *n.* — **pug-nao'ity** (-nā's-ē-tē), *n.*

**pug'ree**. Var. of **puggriff**.

**pug nose**. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick. — **pug-nosed** (see *Pro-n.*, § 2), *adj.*

**puir** (pūir), *Obs.* *exc.* Scot. var. of *poor*, *poore*.

**puis'ne** (pū'īn), *adj.* [See *PUNY*.] *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior. — *n.* A junior; *esp.*, a puisne judge.

**puis-sance** (pū'ī-sānz; pū-īz'; -sānz, pūwī'sānz; -ns), *n.* [F.] *Now Poetic.* Power; force.

**puis-sant** (-sānt; -s'nt), *adj.* [F., orig. a pres. part. fr. *L. posse* to be able.] Having power, authority, or mastery; potent; mighty; forcible. — **puis-sant-ly**, *adv.*

**puko** (pūk), *v. t.* & *n.* *Vomit.*

**puk'ka** (pūk'ā), *Var.* of *pukka*.

**pul** (pūl), *n.* [Per. *pul*.] A copper coin of Persia and Afghanistan, currently in Afghanistan equivalent to 1/100 of an afghan.

**pul'chri-tude** (pūl'chri-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty; loveliness.

**pul'chri-tu'di-nous** (-tū'di-nūs), *adj.* Endowed with physical beauty.

**pule** (pūl), *n.* To whimper, as a complaining child; to whine. — **pul'er** (pūl'ēr), *n.*

**puling** (pūl'ing), *adj.* Whining. — **pul'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**pull** (pūl), *v. t.* [*AS. pullian*.] 1. To exert force upon so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; to draw. 2. *Dial.* To pluck, as a fowl. 3. To pluck; as, to *pull* flowers; hence, to extract; to draw out; as, to *pull* a tooth. 4. To draw apart; to tear; rend. 5. To stretch repeatedly, as a cooling candy. 6. *Slang.* a To arrest; hence, to make a police raid upon. b To snatch in stealing. c U. S. To draw out; as, to *pull* a knife. d To put into daring execution; as, to *pull* stunts. 7. *Slang.* To fail to give full force to; as, to *pull* one's punches in a boxing match. 8. *Games.* To hit (a ball) in an oblique direction, as, *Golf*, in striking (the ball) so as to cause it to

travel with a curve to the left of the intended line of play. Cf. *slice*, *v. t.*, 5. 9. *Horse Racing.* To hold back, and so prevent from winning. 10. *Print.* To take or make, as a proof. 11. *Rowing.* To operate by drawing toward one; as, to *pull* an oar. 12. *Sports.* To strain abnormally, as a tendon. — *v. i.* 1. To use force or make efforts to draw, drag, haul, or the like. 2. To take a draught in drinking; also, to puff or draw hard in smoking. 3. To admit of being drawn or pulled. 4. To get under way through the exercise of physical force; as, the train *pulled out* of the station.

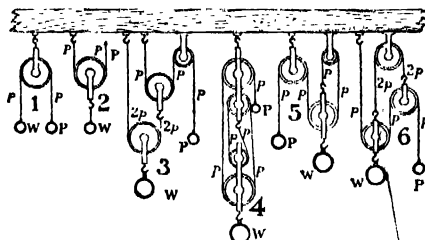
*Syn.* Pull, draw, drag, haul, tug mean to move toward the exerting force. Pull, the general term, is usually followed by an adverb to indicate specific direction, draw implies a smoother or gentler motion than pull; drag, greater effort or more resistance; haul, a pulling or dragging with great exertion; tug, a strenuous pulling in an effort to move.

— *n.* 1. Act of pulling (in various senses); also, the force exerted in pulling.

Act or an instance of pulling the ball

**pul'let** (pūl'ēt; -ī), *n.* [*OF. poulet*, dim. of *poule* a hen, fr. *L. pullus* young animal, young fowl.] A young hen, specif. one less than a year old.

**pul'ley** (pūl'ē), *n.*, *pl.* -leys (-lēz). [*OF. polie* (F. *polie*).] 1. A sheave or small wheel with a grooved rim, with or without the block in



*Pulley, 1.* Various tackle, showing theoretical ratios of Weight Lifted (W) to Applied Force (P) (1) W = P, (2) W = 2P, (3) W = 4P, (4) W = 8P. The small P's indicate tensions in the various cords.

which it runs, used singly with a rope or chain to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force, and in various combinations to increase the applied force, *esp.* for lifting weights. 2. *Mech.* A pulley (as above) or pulleys with ropes to form a tackle, one of the simple machines. See *SIMPLE MACHINES*, *Illustr.* 3. *Mach.* Any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, or the like.

**Pull'man car**, or **Pull'man** (pūl'mān), *n.* [After George M. Pullman (1831-97), who introduced them.] U. S. A railroad passenger car with specially comfortable furnishings, on which an extra fare is charged.

**pul'lo'rum dis-ease** (pūl'ō-rūm), *n.* [L. *pullosrum*, gen. pl. of *pullus* a young fowl.] *Veter.* A destructive, typically diphtheric, disease of chickens or, rarely, of related birds, caused by a toxin-producing bacterium (*Salmonella pullorum*) which may be transmitted in the egg or by contaminated food or water.

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from certain fungi (2 *Stropharia pimentarum* and related species), used as a styptic and as tinder; amadou.

**punk** (pŭŋk), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. Obs. A prostitute. 2. *Slang, U.S.* a. A beginner; an inexperienced hand. b. Something inferior or worthless. — *adj. Slang, U.S.* Very poor; bad; inferior; also, miserable; in poor health.

**punkah** (pŭŋk'ah), *n.* Also **punk'ka**. [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] *India.* A large portable fan or a canvas-covered frame suspended from the ceiling for fanning a room.

**punkle** (nŭŋk'l), *n.* Also **punky** (-kŭ). [D. *punkti*, fr. *Lenape* (Delaware Indian dialect) *punk*, lit., fine ashes, powder.] *U.S.* A biting insect (genus *Culicoides* or allied genera).

**pun'ster** (pŭn'stēr), *n.* One who is addicted to punning.

**punt** (pŭnt), *n.* [AS, fr. *L. ponto* punt, pontoon.] 1. Chiefly Brit. A narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole. 2. Football. Act of punting the ball, or an instance of it. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole; also, to convey in a punt. 2. To punt.

**punt**, *v. i.* [F. *punter*, fr. *ponte* a point, player a. Sp. *punto*, fr. *L. punctum* point.] To gamble; esp., to play against the banker, as at faro and baccarat. — *n.* A point in some games of chance; also, a punter.

**punt'er** (pŭnt'ēr), *n.* One who punts or gambles.

**pun'ty** (pŭn'ti), *n.* [F. *puntil*, *Gloss. Mfg.* An iron or steel rod used for fashioning hot glass; a pontil.

**pun'y** (pŭn'i), *adj.* **pun'ier** (-nēr); **pun'ier** [F. *puné* younger, later born; fr. *punier*, fr. *pun* afterwards + *né* born.] 1. Obs. Pusane. 2. Slight or inferior in power, size, or importance; petty; weak; insignificant.

**pup** (pŭp), *n.* [From *puppa*.] A young dog; also, a young seal. — *v. i.* **pupped** (pŭp't), **pup'ping**. To bring forth whelps.

**pupa** (pŭ'pā), *n.* pl. **pupae** (-pē), **pupae** (-pāz). [NL., fr. *pupa* girl, puppet.] *Zool.* An intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by metabolic insects after the larval stage, and maintained until the beginning of the adult, or imago, stage; a chrysalis. (Cf. *cocoon*. — **pupal** (-pŭl), *adj.*)

**pup'ate** (pŭ'pāt), *v. i.* To become a pupa. — **pupa-tion** (pŭ'pā'shŭn), *n.*

**pup'il** (pŭ'pīl), *n.* [F. *pupille*, *n. fem.*, fr. *L. pupilla* the pupil of the eye, dim. of *pupa* girl.] The contractile aperture in the iris, round in most vertebrates, but in foxes and cats elliptical when contracted.

**pup'il**, *n.* [F. *pupille*, *n. masc. & fem.*, fr. *L. pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupa* boy, *pupa* girl.] 1. A youth of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. 2. *Civil Law.* A boy or girl under the age of puberty and placed in charge of a guardian. — *Syn.* See **SCHOLAR**.

**pup'il-age** (pŭ'pīl-ij), *n.* Also **pup'il-lage**. State or period of being a pupil.

**pup'il-lar-ty**, **pup'il-lar'i-ty** (pŭ'pīl-lār'ti), *n.* Chiefly Brit. *Scots Law.* The period before puberty.

**pup'il-lar-y** (pŭ'pīl-lār'i), *or*, *esp. Brit.*, **pup'il-lar-y**, *adj.* Of the pupil of the eye.

**pup'il-lar-y**, *adj.* [L. *pupillaris*.] Of or pert. to a pupil or ward.

**pup'il-p'ar-ous** (pŭ'pīl-p'ar-iŭs), *adj.* [Pupa + *parous*.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a division (Puparia) of dipterous insects in which the young are born ready to become pupae, as in certain ticks.

**pup'pet** (pŭp'ēt; -it), *n.* [OF. *poupette*, dim. of (F. dial.) *poupe*.] 1. A small image in human form; doll. 2. A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, moved by hand or by strings or wires, as in a mock drama (**puppet show**); a marionette. 3. One acting as another will; a tool.

**pup'pet-ry** (-rī), *n.* 1. Puppets, or puppetlike actions; mummery. 2. The art of manipulating puppets.

**pup'py** (pŭp'i), *n.* pl. **puppies** (-piz). [F. *poupée* doll, puppet.] 1. The young of a canine animal; a whelp. 2. A conceited, impertinent, or empty-headed youth; a silly fool.

**puppy love**. *Collog.* = **CALF LOVE**.

**pur** (pŭr). Var. of **PURK**.

**pur'blind** (pŭr'blīnd), *adj.* [ME. *pur blind* totally blind.] 1. Formerly, wholly blind or partly blind. 2. That discerns imperfectly or obscurely; lacking in vision or understanding; obtuse. — **pur'blind-ness**, *n.*

**pur'chas-a-ble** (pŭr'chis-ə-bəl), *adj.* Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt. — **pur'chas-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**pur'chase** (pŭr'chās), *v. t.* [OF. *porchacier*, *purchacier*, to pursue, to seek eagerly, fr. *por*, *pur*, for (fr. *L. pro*) + *chacier* to chase.] 1. *Archaic.* To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seeking. 2. To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price. 3. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, sacrifice, flattery, etc. 4. To apply to (anything) a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a purchase upon; also, to move by a purchase (def. 4. below). 5. *Law* To acquire (real estate) by any means other than by descent or inheritance. — *n.* 1. Obs. A seeking or procuring anything; also, acquisition. 2. That which is obtained, in any manner; booty; now, specif., that obtained for a price in money. 3. Acquisition for a price; buying. 4. Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or moving of heavy bodies, as by a lever, tackle, or capstan; also, the apparatus. 5. Income; yield; return; as, with a year's purchase. 6. *Law.* Acquisition of lands or tenements by any means other than descent or inheritance. — **pur'chas-er** (-chis-ēr), *n.*

**pur'dah** (pŭr'dā), *n.* [Hind. & *Pers.* *pardah* veil.] A curtain or screen; *India*, one used to seclude women.

**pure** (pŭr; 114), *adj.* [OF. *pur*, fr. *L. purus*.] 1. A Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; without alloy, stain, or taint; clear; unmixed; sheer. 2. Simple; mere. 3. Complete; absolute; as, pure nonsense. 4. Free from what vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; faultless; as, he spoke pure French. 5. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guiltless. 6. Chaste. 7. Of unmixed blood or stock. 8. Abstract; theoretic; as, pure science. 7. *Bib.* Ritual-cleans. 8. *Biol.* In genetics, homozygous; hence, ... ing true with respect to a certain character or number of characters. 9. *Kantianism.* Free from empirical elements; a priori. 10. *Phonet.* Having an unvarying sound made with the oral speech organs in a fixed position; monophthongal. — *Syn.* See **CHASTE**.

**Pure, Simon** (pŭr). A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1718) who, impersonated in advance by

Colonel Feinswivel, is himself treated as an impostor; hence, **si'mon-pure**, *adj.*, merely; solely; 6. Chastely; innocently. 7. Completely.

**pure-bred** (pŭr'brēd), *adj.* Of a recognized breed kept pure for many generations. — **pure-bred**, *n.*

**pu-rée** (pŭ-rā; pŭ'rā; F. pŭ'rā), *n.* [F.] Food boiled to a pulp and rubbed through a sieve; also, a soup thickened with this. — *Syn.* See **SOUP**.

**purely** (pŭr'i), *adv.* 1. Without admixture of anything injurious or foreign. 2. Merely; solely. 3. Chastely; innocently. 4. Completely.

**pure-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being pure; purity.

**pur'fle** (pŭr'fl), *v. t.* **-fled** (-flēd); **-flying** (-flīng). [OF. *porfler*, later *purfler*, fr. *L. pro* for + *flum* a thread.] 1. To ornament the border of. 2. To ornament or outline, as with metallic threads, etc., or the like. — *n.* A hem, border, or trimming. — **-fline**, *n.*

**pur'ga-to-ri-al** (-tŕi-āl; 70), *adj.* Also **pur'ga-to-ri-an** (-ān). Expurgatory; cleansing of sin; also, of pert. to purgatory.

**pur'ga-to-ry** (pŭr'gā-tŕi or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-i), *n.* [OF. and ML.; OF. *purgatorio*, fr. ML. *purgatorium*. See **PURGE**.] 1. Theol. An intermediate state after death for expiatory purification, esp. from venial sins. 2. A place or state of temporary punishment. — *adj.* *Now rare.* Purgative.

**purge** (pŭr), *v. t.* **purged** (pŭr'd); **purge-ing** (pŭr'gīng). [OF. *purger*, fr. *L. purgare*, earlier *purgare*, fr. *purus* pure.] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, or superfluous. 2. To clear of guilt, or moral or ceremonial defilement. 3. To remove in cleansing; to deterge. 4. To clear of sediment, as a boiler, or of air, as a pipe. 5. *Med.* To cause evacuations from, esp. the intestines. 6. *Polit.* To rid or free (a state or party) by a purge, to get rid of (disloyal or suspect elements). — *v. i.* 1. To become free of impurities, excess, etc., as by clearing. 2. To have or produce frequent evacuations. — *n.* 1. A purging; purgation. 2. That which purges, esp. a cathartic. 3. A ridding, as of a nation or party, of elements or members regarded as treacherous, disloyal, or suspect. — **purger** (pŭr'jēr), *n.*

**pur'i-ty** (pŭr'i-ti), *v. t. & i.* **-ried** (-rid); **-ry'ing** (-rīng). [OF. *purifier*, fr. *L. purificare*, fr. *purus* pure + *facere* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make or become pure; specif., a. To clear from material defilement, to free from impurities or noxious matter. b. To free from guilt or moral defilement. c. To free from that which is alien, extraneous, corrupting, etc., as a language of barbarisms. — **pur'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pur'i-fi-ca-to-ry** (pŭr'i-fī-kā-tŕi or, *esp. Brit.*, pŭr'i-fī-kā-tēr-i), *adj.* — **pur'i-fier** (pŭr'i-fī-ēr), *n.*

**pur'rim** (pŭr'im; pŭr'im; Heb. pŭr-rim), *n.* [Heb. *pl. pŭrim*, a lot.] See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**pur'ri-fer** (pŭr'i-fer), *n.* Also **pur'rin** (rīn). [Abbr. fr. *L. purum pure* + *NL. uricum uric acid* + *-fer*.] *Chem.* A cobaltic crystalline compound, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, the parent of compounds of the uric acid group.

**pur'ism** (pŭr'iz-m, 114), *n.* [F. *purisme*.] 1. Rigid adherence to, or insistence upon, purity or nicety, esp. in use of words, etc.; also, an example of such adherence. 2. The theory or practice of certain artists (about 1918) in reaction against cubism, characterized chiefly by the use of familiar recognizable objects in painting.

**pur'ist** (-iz), *n.* One solicitous, esp. overcautious, about purity or nicety, esp. in language. — **pur'istic** (pŭr'is-tik), *adj.*

**Pur'i-tan** (pŭr'i-tān), *n.* [LL. *puritas* purity + *-an*.] 1. *Ecc. Hist.* One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law. 2. *Often not cap.* One who practices or preaches a more rigorous or professedly purer moral code than that which prevails. — **Pur'i-tan**, **pur'i-tan**, *adj.*

**pur'i-tan'i-cal** (-līn'i-kāl), **pur'i-tan'ic** (-ik), *adj.* 1. *Leag.* Of or pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practices. 2. Manifesting the influence of puritan beliefs or practices; morally rigorous; strict. — **pur'i-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pur'i-tan'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**Pur'i-tan-ism** (pŭr'i-tān-iz-m), *n.* *Often not cap.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

**pur'i-ty** (pŭr'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being pure; specif.: a Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter. b Cleanliness; freedom from foulness. c Freedom from guilt; innocence; chastity. d Freedom from sinister or improper motive. e Freedom from foreign words and idioms, or from barbarisms. 2. Of color, saturation.

**pur'l** (pŭr), *v. t. & i.* [From **PURL** a border.] 1. To purdle. 2. Also **pearl** (pŭr). To finish lace with an edging of very small loops. 3. Also **pearl**. To invert the stitches in knitting; to seam. — *n.* [From *E. dial. pirl* to twist, spin.] 1. Gold or silver thread or twisted wire used in embroidering or in making edgings, as on lace. 2. Also **pearl**. A fine loop made in edging certain laces or lace braids. 3. The plaited, luted, or ruffled part of a ruff. 4. Also **pearl**. (Perh. a diff. word.) Knitting. Inversion of stitches, producing a ribbed appearance.

**pur'l** (pŭr), *v. i.* 1. To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among obstructions; to eddy; swirl; also, to make a murmuring sound. 2. To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl. — *n.* 1. A swirling or swirling stream or rill. 2. A gentle murmur, as of swirling water.

**pur'loin** (pŭr'lō), *n.* [Corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *purloin*, *porloin*, fr. *porloir* to go through.] 1. *Eng. Hist.* Afforded land disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights. 2. A place of resort; haunt; *pl.* bounds. 3. An outlying or adjacent district; *pl.* environs; neighborhood.

**pur'lin** (pŭr'līn), *n.* Also **pur'līn**. *Arch.* In roofs, a horizontal member supporting the common rafters. See **ROOF, ILLUSTR.**

**pur-loin'** (pŭr-lōin'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *purloigner* to retard, delay, fr. *pur*, *por*, for (fr. *L. pro*) + *loin* far, far off (fr. *L. longus*).] To steal; to pilch. — *Syn.* See **STEAL**. — **pur-loin'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**purple** (pŭr'pl), *n.* [From AS. *purpura* (fr. *L.*) and fr. OF. *purpura*, fr. *L. purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. *porphyra*.] 1. A color of a hue between blue and red; one of the colors commonly called magenta, violet, lilac, mauve, etc.; in classical Hebrew and Greek literature, probably crimson. 2. Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of such color; esp., a purple robe emblematic of rank or authority, specif., that worn by Roman emperors. 3. Imperial or regal rank or power; also, color, exalted station. 4. The cardinalate. — *adj.* 1. Showing or having the color purple. 2. Imperial; regal. 3. Ornate; highly rhe-



Pupa of a Moth (*Es-tig-mene acerata*). Nat. size. Cf. *GLER*, *GLER*.



expose. **D** To preserve, as jam or jelly. **E** To raise; erect. **L** To lodge or take lodgings. **P** To pay; as, to *put up* one's share; also, to provide

money. **1** To offer as a prize or stake. **g Slang.** To plan beforehand; prearrange. — **put up with.** To bear or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; endure; tolerate.

— **n.** 1. The act or an instance of putting, as the shot. **2. Exchange.** A privilege which one buys of compelling the seller to accept a security or commodity at a stipulated price and time.

— **adj. Colloq.** Fixed; set; as, he stayed put.

**put-a-men** (pù'tā-mēn), **n.** [L.] **Bot.** The stone of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.

**put-a-tive** (pù'tā-tīv), **adj.** [LL. *putativus*, fr. *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, think.] Commonly thought or deemed; supposed; reputed. — **put-a-tive-ly**, **adv.**

**put-log** (pù'tlŏg), **p. l. & s.** **Arch.** One of the short timbers on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid.

**put-out** (pù'ta-ŭt), **n.** **pl. -outs.** **Sports.** Act of putting a player out.

**put-re-fac-tion** (pù'trē-fāk-shŭn), **n.** The decomposition of organic matter, esp. the typically anaerobic process of splitting of proteins, by bacteria and fungi, with formation of foul smelling, incompletely oxidized products, as mercaptans and alkaloids. — **put-re-fac-tive** (tīv), **adj.**

**put-re-ty** (pù'trē-tī), **v. l. & s.** **put-re-ty-fied** (-fīd); **put-re-ty-fing.** [F. *putréfier*, fr. L. *putrefacere* to make rotten, fr. *putrere* to be rotten + *facere* to make.] To render or become putrid; to decompose; to rot. — **Syn.** See **DECAY.** — **put-re-ty** (-fīr), **n.**

**pu-tres-cent** (pù'trēs-sēnt; -nt), **adj.** [L. *putrescens*, pres. part. of *putrescere* to grow rotten.] 1. Becoming putrid. 2. Of putrefaction.

— **pu-tres-cence** (-sēns, -ns), **n.**

**pu-tres-ci-ble** (-l-bŭl), **adj.** Liable to become putrid. — **n.** A putrescible substance.

**put-rid** (pù'trīd), **adj.** [L. *putridus*, fr. *putrere* to be rotten, fr. *putrere*, rotten.] 1. Decomposed, esp. stinkingly rotten; also, tending to decomposition. 2. Indicating, or proceeding from, decay. 3. Figuratively, corrupt; foul; morally vicious. — **put-rid-i-ty** (pù'trīd-ī-tī), **n.** — **put-rid-ness**, **n.** — **Syn.** See **MALODOROUS.**

**Putsch** (pùtsh), **n.** [G., fr. Swiss dialect.] A petty rebellion or popular uprising.

**putt** (pùt), **n.** [See **PUT**, v.] **Golf.** A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into or near the hole. — **putt**, **v. l. & s.**

**put-tee** (pù'tī; pù'tē), **n.** **pl. PUTTEES (-tē).** Also **putty**, **puttie** (pù'tī). [Hind. *putī*; bandage, prop., piece, strip, fr. Skr.] A type of gutter wrapped around the lower leg, either in the form of a leather leashing or of a woolen or cotton strip wound spirally.

**put-ter** (pù'tēr), **n.** **Golf.** A club with a short shaft and almost perpendicular face, used in putting. See **GOLF**, *Illustr.* **b** One who putts.

**put-ter** (pù'tēr; cf. **PUT**, v. l.), **n.** One who puts something, as questions.

**put-ter** (pù'tēr), **put-ter-er** (-ēr). **Vars.** of **POTTER**, **POTTERER**.

**put-ti-er** (pù'tī-ēr), **n.** One who putties, as a glazier.

**putting green** (pù'tīng), **n.** **Golf.** A space, prepared for accurate play, containing the hole into which the ball must be played.

**put-ty** (pù'tī), **n.** **pl. PUTTIES (-tē).** [F. *potée* putty, *potful*, fr. *pot*.] 1. A type of cement usually of whitening and boiled linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough. 2. Any of various other substances resembling putty (sense 1); as: **a** A mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (*iron putty*), or of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil (*red-lead putty*), used by mechanics in making pipe joints, etc. **b** Short for **putty powder**, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead, used in polishing glass, metal, etc. **3** **Plastering.** A cement consisting of quicklime slaked with water to the consistency of cream, used, mixed with plaster of Paris or sand, for the third, or finishing, coat (*putty coat*). — **v. t.** To cement, or stop, with putty.

**put-ty-root** (-rùt; 85), **n.** An American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*) having a slender naked rootstock producing each spring a scape of brown flowers.

**put-up** (pù'tŭp), **adj.** **Colloq.** Planned or plotted ahead; prearranged; — usually in a bad sense; as, a *put-up* job.

**put-zle** (pù'zŭl), **v. l. & s.** **-zled** (-līd); **-zling** (-līng). [See **PUZZLE**, **n**.] 1. To perplex; nonplus, to bewilder mentally. 2. To solve or discover by labor or ingenuity, as, to puzzle out a mystery. — **v. i.** 1. To be bewildered or perplexed. 2. To search or try by experiment or guesswork, as over a problem.

**Syn.** **Puzzle**, **perplex**, **bewilder**, **distract**, **nonplus**, **confound**, **dumfound** mean to disturb and baffle. **Puzzle** stresses distressing difficulty in solving; **perplex**, worry and uncertainty as in making a decision or in trying to solve a problem; **bewilder**, a confusion of mind that prevents clear thinking; **distract**, agitation arising from conflicting interests, **nonplus**, an utter inability to say or do anything; **confound**, temporary mental paralysis; **dumfound**, a momentary confounding.

— **n.** [For *opposal*, in the sense of problem.] 1. State of being puzzled; perplexity. 2. Something which perplexes; a difficult problem; hence, a toy, device, or problem designed for testing ingenuity; as, a crossword puzzle. — **Syn.** See **MYSTERY**.

**puz-zle-ment** (-mēnt), **n.** Puzzled state; perplexity.

**puz-zler** (pù'zŭl-ēr), **n.** One who or that which puzzles.

**puz-zling** (-līng), **adj.** That puzzles; perplexing.

**PW** (pē'dŭb'ŭ), or **P.W.**; **pl.** **P.W.s** (-fīz) or **P.W.'s.** Prisoner of war.

**PX** (pē'ks'), **n.**; **pl.** **PXs** (pē'ks'sēz; -sīz) Post exchange (which see). **py-** (pī-) = **pyro-**.

**py-ae-mi-a** (-mī-ā). **Vars.** of **PYEMIA**, **PYEMIC**.

**pyo-nid-i-um** (pī-k'ŭn-īd-ī-ŭm), **n.**; **pl.** **-ia** (-d). [NL.] **Bot.** A flask shaped spore fruit bearing conidiophores and conidia on the interior, occurring in certain imperfect fungi.

**pyo-nom-e-ter** (pī-k'ŭn-ŏm-ē-tēr), **n.** [Gr. *pyknos* thick, dense + *-meter*.] **Physics.** A standard vessel, often provided with a thermometer, for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids.

**pye** (pī). **Var.** of **3d PIE**.

**pye-litis** (pī-tē-lītis), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *pyelos* basin + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

**pye-lo-gram** (pī-tē-lŏ-grām), **n.** Also **pye-lo-graph** (-grāf'). [Gr. *pyelos* basin + *-gram*, *-graph*.] An X-ray picture of the renal pelvis filled with an opaque solution through a ureteral catheter. — **pye-lo-graph-ic** (-grāf'īk), **adj.** — **pye-lo-graph-ly** (-lŏgrāf'ī), **n.**

**pye-mi-a**, **py-ae-mi-a** (pī-tē-mī-ā), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *pyon* pus + *-emia*, *-aemia*.] See **BLOOD POISONING**. — **pye-mic**, **py-ae-mic** (-mīk), **adj.**

**pygid-i-um** (pī-jīd-ī-ŭm), **n.**; **pl.** **-ia** (-d). [NL., fr. Gr. *pygidion*, dim. of *pygos* rump.] **Zool.** A caudal structure, or the terminal body region, of various invertebrates. See **ISOPOD**, *Illustr.*

**pye-mac'an**, **pye-me'an** (pīe-mē'ān), **adj.** **Pygmy**.

**pye-ma'il-on** (pīe-mā'fī-ŏn; 58), **n.** See **GALATEA**.

**pye-my** (pīe-mī), **n.**; **pl.** **-mies** (-mīz). Also **Pygmy**. [L. *pygmaeus*, fr. Gr. *pygmaion*, fr. *pygmā* fist, a measure of length.] 1. One of a labeled race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. 2. Specifically, one of a dwarf people in central Africa, averaging under five feet in stature. 3. [not cap.] A short, insignificant person; a dwarf. — **adj.** [not cap.] Of or pertaining to the Pygmies; dwarfish.

**py-lo** (pī'lŏ), **adj.** **Med.** Purulent.

**py-lin** (pī'līn), **n.** [py + -in.] **Biochem.** A constituent of pus, apparently a protein precipitated by acetic acid.

**py-la'ma** (pī-lā'mā; pī-lām'ā), **n.** **Chiefly Brit.** Palama.

**pyk-nic** (pīk'nīk), **adj.** [Gr. *pyknos* compact.] **Anthropol.** Characterized by a large abdomen, stoutness, and general roundness of form; fat; stout. — **n.** A person of pyknic type.

**py-lon** (pī'lŏn), **n.** [Gr. *pylon* gateway, fr. *pylō* gate.] 1. **a** A gateway. **b** **Egypt.** **Arch.** A gateway of two truncated pyramids, with an entrance between. **c** Any monumental mass placed so as to flank an entrance, approach to a bridge, etc. 2. A tower for supporting either end of a wire, as for a telegraph line, over a long span. 3. **Aeronautics.** A post, tower, or the like, marking a prescribed course of flight.

**py-lor-ic** (pī-lŏr'īk; pī-lŏ), **adj.** **Anat. & Zool.** Of, pert. to, or in the region of the pylorus, or that part of the stomach from which the intestine leads.

**py-lor-us** (pī-lŏr'ŭs; pī-lŏ; 70), **n.**; **pl.** **-ri** (-rī) [LL., fr. Gr. *pyloros* pylorus, gatekeeper, fr. *pylō* a gate + *oikos* guardian.] **Anat.** The opening from the stomach into the intestine.

**py-o-** (pī'ŏ-), **py-** (pī-). [Gr. *pyon* pus.] A combining form meaning: Presence of pus in or with; due to pus; suppurative, as in:

**pyogenetic** **pyopneumonia** **pyopneumothorax** **pyothorax** **pyogenic** **pyopneumonia** **pyopneumothorax** **pyopneumothorax** **pyopneumothorax** **pyopneumothorax**

**py-or-rhe-a**, **py-or-rhoe-a** (pī'ŏr-rē-ā), **n.** [NL., fr. *pyo* + *-rrhea*.] **Med.** A discharge of pus; specif.: [**py-or-rhe-a al-ve-o-la-ris** (pī'ŏr-rē-ā-lis)], purulent inflammation of the sockets of the teeth, leading usually to loosening of the teeth; Rirks' disease. — **py-or-rhe-al**, **-rhe-al** (-āl), **adj.**

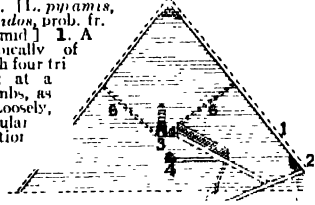
**py-o-sis** (pī'ŏ-sis), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *pyōsis*.] **Med.** Suppuration.

**pyr-** = **PYRO-**.

**py-ral'i-did** (pī-rāl'ī-dīd), **adj.** [L. *pyralis*, -idis, a kind of winged insect, fr. Gr. *pyralis*.] **Zool.** Belonging to a family (*Pyralidae*) of the lepidoptera comprising, in most classifications, a vast and heterogeneous assemblage of small or medium-sized plausibly colored, slender-bodied and long-legged species. — **n.** A pyralid moth.

**py-ral'i-dan** (-dān), **adj.** **and** **n.**

**pyr-a-mid** (pī-rā-mīd), **n.** [L. *pyramis*, -idis, fr. Gr. *pyramis*, -idos, prob. fr. Egypt. *pi-mai* the pyramid.] 1. A massive structure, typically of square ground plan, with four triangular faces meeting at a point, and used for tombs, as in ancient Egypt. 2. Loosely, any conelike or triangular figure, object, or formation suggestive of a pyramid. 3. **Cryst.** A form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and either two lateral axes, or, in the tetrahedral system, one lateral axis. 4. **Exchanges.** The series of operations involved



Pyramid of Cheops, in section. 1, 1 Original Casing of Limestone, 2 Entrance, 3 King's Chamber, 4 Queen's Chamber, 5 Underground Chamber, 6, 6 Air passages.

shape. 7. **Psychol.** A tridimensional diagram to represent the relations of sensory qualities, as, a color pyramid. — **the Pyramids.** Three large pyramids at Giza, near Cairo, Egypt. See **GIZA**.

— **v. i.** **Exchanges.** To enlarge one's holding or interest in a series of operations on a continued rise or decline by using the profits to buy or sell additional amounts on a margin. — **v. t.** 1. To arrange or build up as if upon the base of a pyramid; to heap up. 2. **Exchanges.** To use, or to deal in, in a pyramiding transaction.

**py-ram'i-dal** (pī-rām'ī-dāl, -dī), **adj.** Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid. — **py-ram'i-dal-ly**, **adv.**

**pyr-a-mid'i-cal** (pī-rā-mīd'ī-kāl), **adj.** Also **pyr-a-mid'ic** (-īk). [Gr. *pyramidos*.] Pyramidal; pyramidalike.

**Py-r-a-mus** and **Thi-sbe** (pī-rā-mŭs, thīz'ēbē). [L., fr. Gr. *Pyramos*; L., fr. Gr. *Thi-sbe*.] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon who, according to Ovid, made love through a chink in a wall and planned a tryst. Thi-sbe, coming first, fell from a lioness, losing her garment, which Pyramus found smeared with blood; he killed himself, and Thi-sbe, returning, killed herself.

**py-ran** (pī-rān; pī-rān), **n.** [From **PYRONE**.] **Chem.** A parent cyclic compound,  $C_6H_6O$ , whose ring consists of five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom.

**py-rar-gy-rite** (pī-rār'jī-rīt), **n.** [Gr. *pyr* fire + *argyrosilver*.] **Mineral.** A silver antimony sulfide,  $Ag_3SbS_4$ , occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and having a dark-red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster.

**pyre** (pīr), **n.** [L. *pyra*, fr. Gr. *pyra*, fr. *pyr* fire.] A combustible heap, usually of wood, for burning a dead body as a funeral rite, hence, any pile to be burnt.

**py-re-ne** (pī-rēn), **n.** [Gr. *pyrēn* stone of a fruit.] **Bot.** The stone or endocarp of a drupelet, as in the fruit of the huckleberry; hence, loosely, any small hard nutlet.

**py-re-thrum** (pī-rē'thrŭm, -rē'thŭm), **n.** [L., feverfew, fr. Gr. *pyrethron*, fr. *pyr* fire.] 1. Any of several garden chrysanthemums with usually finely divided, often aromatic leaves, and showy white, lilac, or red (but not yellow) flowers. 2. **Pharm.** A powder for exterminating insects.

**py-re'tic** (pī-rē'tīk), **adj.** [Gr. *pyretos* burning heat, fever, fr. *pyr* fire.] **Med.** Of or pert. to fever; febrile.

**pyr-e-to'lo-gy** (pī-rē-tŏ-lŏ-jī; pī-rē-), **n.** [Gr. *pyretos* fever + *-logy*.] That branch of medicine treating of fevers.

**pyr'e-to-ther'a-py** (pīr'ē-tō-thēr'ā-pī; pīr'ē-tō-), *n.* [*pyreto-* (fr. Gr. *pyretos* fever) + *-therapy*.] *Med.* The treatment of disease by inducing fever.

**Pyrex** (pīr'eks), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a variety of glasses and glassware usually resistant to heat, chemicals, or electricity.

**pyrex'i-a** (pīr'eks'ā-dā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyrexia* to be feverish, fr. *pyretos* fever.] *Med.* The febrile condition; fever. — **pyrex'i-al** (-dī), *adj.* — **pyrex'io** (-sīk), *adj.*

**pyr'hē-li-om'e-ter** (pīr'hē-lī-ōm'ē-tēr; pīr-), *n.* [*pyr-* + *helio-* + *-meter*.] *Astronomy.* An instrument for measuring the sun's heat and energy.

**pyr'i-dine** (pīr'i-dēn; -dīn), *n.* Also **pyr'i-din**. [*pyrrole* + *-idine* as in *toluidine*.] *Chem.* A colorless, liquid, nitrobenzene base, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, of pungent odor, obtained in the distillation of bone oil, coal tar, etc., and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids. Parent of many organic compounds, as nicotine, it is used in denaturing alcohol, as a solvent, as a germicide, as a remedy for asthma, etc. — **pyr'id'ic** (pī-rīd'ik), *adj.*

**pyr'i-dox'ine** (pīr'i-dōk'sīn; -sīn), *n.* Also **pyr'i-dox'in** [*pyridine* with *ox(y)-* inserted.] Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> (see **VITAMIN**).

**pyr'i-fōrm** (pīr'i-fōrm), *adj.* [ML. *pyrum*, for L. *pirum* a pear + *-form*.] Pear-shaped.

**pyr'ite** (pīr'it), *n.*; pl. **pyrites** (-rītis). [L. *pyrites*.] A common mineral of a pale brassy-yellow color and metallic luster, chemically iron disulfide, FeS<sub>2</sub>, burned for making sulfuric acid; iron pyrites (see **PYRITES**).

**pyr'ites** (pīr'itēz; pī; pīr'itēs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *pyritēs*, *adj.*, *pyritēs lithos* a mineral which strikes fire, fr. *pyr* fire.] Any of a number of metallic-looking sulfides, as *iron pyrites* (= **PYRITES**), the commonest form, and *copper pyrites* (= **CHALCOPYRITE**), and *tin pyrites* (= **STANNITE**). See **FOOT'S GOLD**. — **pyr'it'ic** (pī-rīt'ik; pī-), **pyr'it'ic-al** (-kāl), *adj.*

**pyr'o-** (pīr'ō; pīr'ō-; see note below), **pyr'-** (fr. *pyr*, *pyroa*, fire) A combining form meaning fire, used 1. To denote fire or heat, as in *pyrheliometer*. 2. *Chem.* To imply an actual or theoretical derivative by action of heat. In organic chemistry *pyro-* is often used in naming an acid (**pyro-ac'id**) derived from the ordinary form by the loss of one molecule of water from two of the acid. Thus 2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (ordinary phosphoric acid) - H<sub>2</sub>O = H<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (pyrophosphoric acid). 3. *Geol.* To denote due to the action of fire or heat.

† The etymological pron. is pīr'ō (the *y* being short in Greek), but present usage decidedly prefers the long sound (ī) in most of these words.

**pyr'o-cat'e-cho'l** (kāl'ē-kōl; -chōl; -kōl), *n.* Also **pyr'o-cat'e-chin** (-chīn; -tīn). *Chem.* A white crystalline phenol, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(CO), found in various plants, and variously formed, as by distillation of wood. It is used as a photographic developer.

**pyr'o-chem'i-cal** (-kēm'fī-kāl), *adj.* Pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures. — **pyr'o-chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**pyr'o-clas'tic** (-klās'tik), *adj.* *Geol.* Formed by fragmentation as a result of volcanic or tectonic action.

**pyr'o-con'duc-tiv'i-ty** (-kōn'dūk-tiv'itē), *n.* *Elec.* Conductivity induced by action of heat.

**pyr'o-crys'tal-line** (-krys'tāl-līn; -tīn), *adj.* *Petrog.* Crystallized from a molten magma.

**pyr'o-elec'tric** (-ēl'ēk'trīk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or exhibiting pyroelectricity. — *n.* A pyroelectric substance.

**pyr'o-elec'tric'i-ty** (-ēl'ēk'trīk'itē), *n.* *Physics & Mineral.* Electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature.

**pyr'o-gal'late** (-gāl'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ether of pyrogallol.

**pyr'o-gal'ic** (-gāl'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid later called *pyrogallol*.

**pyr'o-gal'iol** (gāl'īōl; -ōl; -kāl'ōl), *n.* [*pyrogallia* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* A poisonous bitter, white crystalline phenol, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>, obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid, and used as a photographic developer. It has weak acid properties, and hence is called also *pyrogallic acid*.

**pyr'o-gen'ic** (pīr'ō-jēn; pīr'), *n.* *Med.* A fever-producing substance.

**pyr'o-gen'ic** (jēn'fīk), *adj.* [*pyro-* + *-genic*.] Also **pyr'og'e-nous** (pīr'ō-jē-nūs). 1. Producing or produced by heat, or, *Med.*, fever.

2. *Geol.* Of igneous origin.

**pyr'og-nos'tics** (pīr'ōg-nōs'tīks; pīr'ōg-), *n.* pl.; see -ics. [*pyro-* + Gr. *gnōstikos* knowing.] *Mineral.* The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

**pyr'og-ra-phy** (pīr'ōg-rā-fī), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-graphy*.] The art of producing designs or pictures, as on leather, by burning with hot instruments; also, a design or picture so made. — **pyr'og-ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **pyr'ograph'ic** (pīr'ōg-rāf'ik; pīr'ō-), *adj.*

**pyr'o-gra-vure** (pīr'ōg-rā-vūr; -grā-vūr; pīr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + F. *graveure* engraving.] Pyrography.

**pyr'o-ligne-nous** (pīr'ō-līg'nē-nūs; pīr'ō-), *adj.* [F. *pyrolygneux*, fr. *pyro* + L. *lignum* wood.] Obtained by destructive distillation of wood.

**pyroligneous acid.** An acid reddish-brown aqueous liquid, containing chiefly acetic acid and methanol.

**pyroligneous alcohol or spirit.** Methanol, esp. from wood.

**pyr'o-lig'nic** (pīr'ō-līg'nīk; pīr'ō-), *adj.* Pyrolignous.

**pyr'o-lo-gy** (pīr'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-logy*.] Mineralogy that treats of pyroclastics. — **pyr'o-log'ic-al** (pīr'ō-lō-jī-kāl; pīr'ō-), *adj.*

**pyr'o-lu'st'ic** (pīr'ō-lūs'tīk; pīr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *lousen* to wash.] *Mineral.* Native manganese dioxide, MnO<sub>2</sub>, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel gray color and metallic luster, usually soft, used in glassmaking, in making chlorine, oxygen, and spicarsen.

**pyr'o-ly'sis** (pīr'ō-lī'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro* + *-lysis*.] *Chem.* Chemical decomposition by the action of heat. — **pyr'o-lyt'ic** (pīr'ō-līt'ik; pīr'ō-), *adj.*

**pyr'o-mag-net'ic** (pīr'ō-māg-nēt'ik; pīr'ō-), *adj.* *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or acting by the combined agency of heat and magnetism.

**pyr'o-man'cy** (pīr'ō-mān'sī; pīr'ō-), *n.* [OF. *piromance*, *pyromancie*, fr. ML., fr. Gr. *pyromanteia*. See **PYRO-** + **MANCY**.] Divination by means of fire or flames.

**pyr'o-ma-ni'a** (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *pyro-* + *-mania*.] *Psychiatry.* A persistent impulse to incendiarism. — **pyr'o-ma-ni-ac** (-āk), *n.* — **pyr'o-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mā'nī-ākāl), *adj.*

**pyr'o-m'e-ter** (pīr'ō-mē-tēr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring temperatures, esp. those beyond the range of

mercurial thermometers, as by means of the change of electric resistance, the production of a thermoelectric current, the expansion of gases, the specific heat of solids, or the intensity of the heat or light radiated. — **pyr'o-met'ric** (pīr'ō-mēt'rik; pīr'ō-), **pyr'o-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *adj.* — **pyr'o-met'ry** (pīr'ō-mēt'ē-trī), *n.*

**pyr'o-mor'phite** (pīr'ō-mōr'fīt; pīr'ō-), *n.* [G. *pyromorphit*, fr. Gr. *pyr* fire + *morphe* form.] *Mineral.* A native lead chloride and phosphate, (PbCl)(Pb<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), occurring in green, yellow, brown, gray, or white crystals or masses.

**pyr'one** (pīr'ōn; pīr'ōn), *n.* [G. *pyron*.] *Chem.* An unsaturated cyclic compound, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, one variety of which is the parent of several natural yellow dyes.

**pyr'ope** (pīr'ōp), *n.* [OF. *pyrope*, fr. L. *pyropus* a kind of red bronze, fr. Gr. *pyrōpos*, fr. *pyr* fire + *ōpos* the eye, luc.] *Mineral.* A variety of garnet, deep red in color, frequently used as a gem. Chemically it is Mg<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>.

**pyr'o-pho'bi-a** (pīr'ō-fō'bī-ā; pīr'ō-), *n.* *Med.* Morbid dread of fire.

**pyr'o-phor'ic** (-fōr'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *pyrophoros* fire-bearing, fr. *pyr* fire + *phero* to bear.] Light producing; igniting spontaneously.

**pyr'o-phos-phor'ic ac'id** (-fōg-fōr'ik; -fōr'ik). *Chem.* An acid, H<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, derived from orthophosphoric acid by the loss of water, either a sirupy liquid or a glasslike crystalline solid. See **PHOSPHORIC ACID**.

**pyr'o-pho-tom'e-ter** (-fōg-fōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for optical measurement of high temperatures.

**pyr'o-phy'l'lite** (pīr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum silicate, HAl(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, usually white or greenish and in its compact form used for making slate pencils.

**pyr'o'sis** (pīr'ō-sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *pyrosis* a burning, an inflammation, fr. *pyroun* to burn.] *Med.* A disorder of the stomach characterized by a burning sensation with eructations of acid fluids; heartburn.

**pyr'o-stat** (pīr'ō-stāt; pīr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-stat* as in *thermostat*.] An automatic device which, when exposed to accidental fire, actuates a mechanism for giving warning, also, *Physics*, a thermostat.

**pyr'o-sul'fate** (sūlf'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of pyrosulfuric acid.

**pyr'o-sul'fu'ric** (-sūlf'ūr'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, crystalline when pure but commercially a thick, oily, fuming liquid.

**pyr'o-tech'nics** (-tēk'nīks), *n.*; see -ics. 1. Also **pyr'o-tech'ny** (pīr'ō-tēk'nī, pīr'ō-). The art of making, or the manufacture and use of, fireworks. 2. A spectacular display suggesting fireworks, as of oratory, emotion, wit, or virtuosity. — **pyr'o-tech'nīc** (-tēk'nīk), **pyr'o-tech'nī-cal** (-nī-kāl), *adj.*

**pyr'o-tech'nist** (-nīst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechnics.

**pyr'o-tox'in** (pīr'ō-tōk'sīn; pīr'ō-), *n.* *Biochem.* A bacterial poison capable of inducing the symptoms of fever.

**pyr'ox-ene** (pīr'ōk'sēn), *n.* [F. *pyroxène*, fr. Gr. *pyr* fire + *zenos* a stranger; — so named by Haüy as not being native in igneous rocks.] *Mineral.* A common metasilicate, chiefly of calcium and magnesium, usually in short, thick, prismatic crystals or in massive forms, often laminated, next to feldspar the most frequent constituent of igneous rocks. Pl. 5-6. Sp. gr. 3.2-3.6. — **pyr'ox-en'ic** (pīr'ōk'sēn'fīk), *adj.*

**pyr'ox'e-nite** (pīr'ōk'sēn'it), *n.* *Petrog.* An igneous rock, without olivine, composed essentially of pyroxene.

**pyr'ox-y-lin** (-sīl'īn), *n.* Also **pyr'ox-y-line**. [*pyro-* + Gr. *xylon* wood.] A mixture of cellulose nitrates, esp. the lower nitrates, which is soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol and in other organic solvents, less explosive than gun cotton, and used in making celluloid, lacquers, etc.

**Pyrrha** (pīr'ā). See **DEFLUCATION** AND **PYRRHIA**.

**pyrr'hic** (pīr'fīk), *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē*.] An ancient Greek martial dance accompanied by the flute. — **pyrr'hic**, *adj.*

**pyrr'hic**, *n.* [L. *pyrrhichius* (sc. *pes*), fr. Gr. *pyrrhichios* (sc. *pous*).] *Pros.* A foot consisting of two short syllables. — *adj.* Of, containing, or composed of pyrrhics.

**Pyrrhic victory.** A success gained at too great cost; — in allusion to remarks by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, after his costly victory over the Romans at Asculum (279 B.C.).

**Pyrr'hism** (pīr'ō-nīz'm), *n.* a The doctrines of Pyrrho, founder of a school of skeptics in ancient Greece. b Hence, any extreme skepticism.

**pyr'ho-tite** (-tīt), *n.* Also **pyr'ho-tine** (-tīn). [Gr. *pyrrhotē* redness, fr. *pyrrhos* flame-colored, fr. *pyr* fire.] A bronze-colored mineral of metallic luster, an iron sulfide, usually massive, often containing nickel.

**pyrr'hu-lox'i-a** (pīr'ō-lōk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL.] A large handsome finch (*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. The back is rufous, the breast and crest rose-colored in the male, yellowish in the female.

**pyr'role** (pīr'ōl; pīr'ōl), *n.* Also **pyr'rol'**. [G. *pyrrol*, fr. Gr. *pyrrhos* fiery + L. *oleum* oil.] *Chem.* A colorless, weakly basic liquid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, smelling like chloroform, obtained by distillation of coal tar; bone oil, etc., and parent of many compounds and derivatives, as nicotine, chlorophyll, proteins, etc.

**pyr'u'vic** (pīr'ō-vīk; pīr'), *adj.* [*pyr-* + L. *uva* grape.] *Chem.* Designating a colorless, liquid, ketonic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>COC(OH)<sub>2</sub>, having an odor like acetic acid, which is obtained by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid.

**Py-thag'o-ro'an** (pī-thāg'ō-rō'an; pīr-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (Greek philosopher of Samos), to whom is ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the school and system of his philosophy (**Py-thag'o-ro'an-ism**). — **Py-thag'o-ro'an**, *n.*

**Pyth'i-a** (pīth'ē-ā), *n.* [G. *Pythia*, Apollo's priestess and prophetess at Delphi. See **DELIUM**.] — **Pyth'i-a** (fīk), *adj.*

**Pyth'i-ad** (-ād), *n.* Gr. *Antig.* The period, four years, between celebrations of the Pythian games.

**Pyth'ian** (ān), *adj.* [L. *Pythius*, fr. Gr. *Pythios* belonging to Pytho, older name of Delphi.] Gr. *Antiq.* A pertaining to Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi. b Designating, or pertaining to, the games (**Pyth'ian games**) celebrated at Delphi every four years.

**Pyth'i-as** (-ās), *n.* See **DAMON**.

**pytho-gen'ic** (pīth'ō-jēn'fīk; pīth'ō-), *adj.* [Gr. *pythein* to rot + *-genic*.] Originating from decomposition or filth.

**pyth'on** (pīth'ōn or, esp. in sense 2, thūn), *n.* [L. (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *Pythōn*.] 1. [cap.] Gr. *Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left by the deluge which Deucalion survived and which dwelt in the caves of Mount Parnassus, where Apollo slew it. 2. [LL. *Pytho*, Gr. *Pythōn*.] In the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or daemon (R. V. *Acts* xvi. 16).

3. Any of various large nonvenomous snakes (genus *Python* or family *Pythonidae*) closely related to the boas

## pythoness

(see BOA, 1). 4. Loosely, any large snake that crushes its prey. Cf. ANACONDA, 3; BOA, 2; BOA CONSTRICTOR, 2.  
**py-tho-ness** (pī'thō-nēs; nēs; pīth'ō-), n. [OF. *pythonis* (F. *pythonis*), fr. ML., fr. LL. *pythonissa*.] 1. Gr. Relig. Apollo's Delphian priestess. 2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination.  
**py-thon-ic** (pī'thō-n'ik; pī-), adj. [LL. *pythonicus*, fr. Gr. *pythōnīkos*. See PYTHON.] 1. Oracular; pretending to foretell events. 2. Of, pert. to, or like a python (snake).  
**py-ur-ia** (pī'ūr-ī-ā), n. [NL., fr. *py-* + *-uria*.] Med. A morbid condition in which pus is discharged in the urine.  
**pyx** (pīks), n. Also **pix**. [L. *pyxis* a box, fr. Gr. *pyxis* a box, esp. of boxwood, fr. *pyxos* the box tree or boxwood.] 1. Eccl. a *Hist.* The vessel in which the Host is reserved; ciborium. 2. The little vessel, usu-

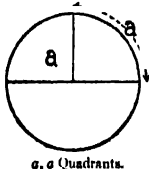
## quadruple measure

in which the Eucharist is carried to the sick. 2. **pyx chest**. A box in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins reserved for a trial (trial of the pyx) of weight and fineness.  
**pyx-id-i-um** (pīks-īd'ī-ūm), n.; pl. -ia (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *pyxidion*, dim. of *pyxis* a box. See PYX.] Bot. A capsule which dehisces into an upper and lower half, as in the plantain, burdane, etc.  
**pyx-ile** (pīks'īl), n. [From the botanical name, prob. confused with *pyxis*.] A creeping evergreen shrub (*Pyxidanthia barbulata*) of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina, bearing mostly white early-blooming, star-shaped flowers.  
**pyx-is** (pīks'īs), n.; pl. PYXIDES (-sī-dēz). [L. See PYX.] 1. Gr. & Rom. Antig. A boxlike vase, generally cylindrical and furnished with a cover. 2. A box; a jewel case. 3. Bot. A pyxidium.

## Q

**Q, q** (kū), n.; pl. Q's, q's, Qs, qs (kūz). 1. The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. Its history runs parallel with that of K. 2. The sound of the letter Q. In English, this sign is normally used in combination with u to represent a voiceless labialized velar sound (kw), as in *quorum*. See *Phon.*, § 91. 3. As a symbol, the sixteenth or (see x, 3) the seventeenth in order of class.  
**Q-ue-rer** (kū'fēr), n. [From *Query fever*, by E. H. Derrick, Australian doctor who first recognized the disease in man.] A mild disease somewhat like typhus, characterized by high fever, chills, pains in the muscles, caused by a microorganism (*Rickettsia*) transmitted by ticks.  
**qua** (kwā; kwā), adv. [L., abl. fem. of *quis* who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.  
**quack** (kwāk), v. i. [Imitative.] To utter a sharp harsh cry; — said esp. of a duck. — **quack**, n.  
**quack**, n. [From QUACKSALVER.] 1. A boastful pretender to medical skill. 2. Hence, a charlatan. — **quack**, Pert. to, or characterized by, boasting and unfounded pretension; pretending to cure diseases; as, a *quack* medicine. — **quack**, v. t. To play the quack. — **quack**, To treat as a quack would. — **quack-fish** (-fīsh), adj.  
**quack-er-y** (kwāk'ēr-ī), n.; pl. -ERIES (-ēz). Acts, arts, or pretensions of a quack; charlatanism.  
**quack grass**. The couch grass *Alopecurus repens*.  
**quack-sal-ver** (kwāk'sāl-vēr), n. [D., now *quacksalver*.] A quack; charlatan.  
**quad** (kwōd), n. [From QUADRAT.] Print. A quadrat.  
**quad**, n. [From QUADRANGLE.] Collog. Quadrangle.  
**quad**. *Slang*. Var. of QUON.  
**quad-ra-gen-a-ry** (kwōd'rā-jē-nār'ī-ān; ō), adj. [L. *quadragesimus*, fr. *quadrages* forty each.] Forty years old. — **quad**, n. A person forty years old; one in the forties.  
**Quad-ra-gen-ri-ma** (-jēs't-mā), n. [LL., fr. L. *quadragesimus* the fortieth, fr. *quadragesima* forty.] Eccl. A *Obs.* The forty days of Lent. b More fully *quadragesima Sunday*. The first Sunday in Lent.  
**quad-ra-ges-i-mal** (māl), adj. 1. Consisting of forty; — said esp. of the Lenten fast. 2. [Cap.] Lenten.  
**quad-ran-gle** (kwōd'rāng'g'l or, esp. Brit., kwōd'rāng'g'l), n. [F., fr. LL. *quadrangulum*.] 1. *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles and four sides; any figure having four angles. 2. A quadrangular enclosure, esp. when surrounded by buildings; also, the buildings enclosing a quadrangle. 3. The tract of country represented by one of the atlas sheets published by the U. S. Geological Survey. — **quad-ran-gu-lar** (kwōd'rāng'g'l-ēr), adj.  
**quad-rant** (kwōd'rānt), n. [L. *quadrans*, -antis, a fourth part.] 1. The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii. See MEASURE, Table 7. 2. An instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction. 3. *Anal. Geom.* Any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular co-ordinate axes lying in that plane. The upper right-hand part is the *first quadrant*; the others successively counterclockwise are the *second*, *third*, and *fourth*. 4. *Mach.* Any piece shaped like, or suggestive of, the quadrant of a circle. — **quad-ran-tal** (kwōd'rānt'āl; -t'āl), adj.  
**quad-rat** (kwōd'rāt), n. [Var. of QUADRATE, n.] Print. A block of type small lower than the letters, used in spacing and in blank lines.  
**quad-rate** (-rāt), adj. [L. *quadratus* squared.] 1. Square or approximately square. 2. *Astron.* Distant from each other 90°; — said of two heavenly bodies. 3. *Her.* Expanded into a square at the junction of the arms; — said of a cross. See CROSS, *Illustr.* (19). 4. *Zool.* Designating or pertaining to a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull, to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals. — **quad**, n. 1. A square; hence, anything resembling a square, as a rectangular space. 2. An object square or cubical in form. 3. *Zool.* The quadrat bone.  
**quad-rat-ly** (kwōd'rāt'ī), v. i. To square; agree; correspond; — followed by *with*. — **quad**, v. t. To make accordant with; conform to.  
**quad-rat-ic** (kwōd'rāt'īk), adj. 1. Square. 2. *Math.* Marked by terms of second degrees as the highest; as, a *quadratic equation* is an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. — **quad**, n. A quadratic expression or equation.  
**quad-rat-ics** (-īks), n.; see -ICS. *Math.* That branch of algebra treating of quadratic equations.  
**quad-ra-ture** (kwōd'rā-tūr), n. [L. *quadratura*.] 1. Act or process of making square or of determining areas; specif., quadrature of the circle. 2. *Obs.* Square shape; also, a square. 3. *Astron.* A the relation of two celestial bodies when distant from each other 90°. b Either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the *apsides*; as, the *quadratures* of the moon (points where, the moon being in quadrature with the sun, one half of the lunar disk is illuminated).  
**quadrature of the circle**. *Math.* The problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. Solution of this

problem is not possible by geometric methods limited to the use of straight edge and compass alone.  
**quad-ren-ni-al** (kwōd'rēn'ī-āl; ō), adj. [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years, fr. *quadri* + *annus* year.] 1. Comprising, or lasting through, four years. 2. Occurring once in four years. — **quad-ren-ni-ally**, adv.  
**quad-ren-ni-um** (-ūm), n.; pl. -NIA (-ā). [NL. See QUADRENNIAL.] A period of four years.  
**quad-ri-** (kwōd'rī-), **quadr-** [L.; akin to L. *quattuor* four.] A combining form meaning *consisting of*, or *characterized by having*, four.  
**quad-ri-ole** (kwōd'rī-ōl), adj. [L. *quadra* a square.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to the second degree; — used where there are more than two variables. — **quad**, n. A quantity of the second degree. See QUANTIC.  
**quad-ri-cen-ten-ni-al** (kwōd'rī-sēn'tēn'ī-āl; ō), n. The four-hundredth anniversary of any event; also, a celebration of it. — **quad-ri-cen-ten-ni-ally**, adv.  
**quad-ri-ceps** (kwōd'rī-sēps), n. [NL., fr. *quadri* + L. *caput* head.] More fully *[[quad-ri-ceps ex-ten-sor* (ēks'tēn'sōr).] *Anat.* The great extensor muscle of the front of the thigh. — **quad-ri-cip'i-tal** (-sīp'ī-tāl), adj.  
**quad-ri-cy-cle** (-sīk'l), n. A four-wheeled cycle.  
**quad-ri-fid** (-fīd), adj. [L. *quadrifidus*. See -FID.] Divided, or deeply cleft, into four parts, as a petal.  
**quad-ri-to-li-ate** (-fīl'ī-āt), adj. Bot. Having four leaves.  
**quad-ri-to-li-o-late** (-fīl'ī-ō-lāt; -fīl'ī-ō-lāt), adj. Bot. Having four leaflets.  
**quad-ri-ga** (kwōd'rī-gā), n.; pl. -GAE (-gē). [L.] Rom. Antig. A chariot drawn by four horses abreast.  
**quad-ri-lat-er-al** (kwōd'rī-lāt'ēr-āl), adj. [L. *quadrilaterus*. See LATERAL.] Having four sides, and four angles, quadrilateral. — **quad**, n. 1. *Geom.* A plane figure of four sides and four angles; a quadrilateral figure. 2. A quadrilateral area, as one defended by four fortresses supporting each other.  
**quad-ri-lin-gual** (-līng'gwāl), adj. [*quadri* + L. *lingua* tongue.] Using, or made up of, four languages.  
**quad-rille** (kwōd'rīl' or, now esp. Brit., kī-drīl'), n. [F., fr. Sp. *cuadrilla*, fr. *cuadro* battle square, fr. L. *quadrus* square.] A square dance of five figures, chiefly in 3 and 4 time, popular in the 19th century; also, music for this dance.  
**quad-rille**, n. [F., fr. Sp. *cuarto*, fr. *cuarto* fourth, quarter, fr. L. *quartus*.] An 18th-century game at cards.  
**quad-ri-lion** (kwōd'rī-lī-ōn), n. & adj. [F., formed like *million*.] See NUMERATION, Table — **quad-ri-lionth** (lī-ōnth), n. & adj.  
**quad-ri-no-mi-al** (kwōd'rī-nō-mī-āl; ō), n. *Alg.* A polynomial of four terms. — **quad-ri-no-mi-al**, adj.  
**quad-ri-par-tite** (-pār'tīt), adj. [L. *quadrupartitus*, past part. of *quadrartire* to divide into four parts.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts; of a contract, etc., drawn up in four corresponding parts; also, shared in by four persons, states, etc.; as, a *quadrupartite* treaty.  
**quad-ri-syl-la-bic** (kwōd'rī-sīl'ā-b'īk), n. A word of four syllables. — **quad-ri-syl-lab'ic** (-sīl'āb'īk), adj.  
**quad-ri-val-ent** (kwōd'rī-vāl'ēnt; kwōd'rī-vāl'ēnt), adj. [*quadri* + L. *valens*, -entis, pres. part. See VALENT]. Chem. Having a valence of four; tetravalent. — **quad-ri-val-en-ous** (-lēns), **quad-ri-val-en-ey** (-lēns-ē), n.  
**quad-ri-vi-al** (kwōd'rī-vī-āl), adj. [L. *quadrivium* a place where four ways meet, fr. *quadri* + *via* way.] Having four ways or roads meeting in a point; also, of ways or roads, leading in four directions.  
**quad-ri-vi-um** (-ūm), n. [L., lit. crossroads.] In medieval times, the four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, forming the course for the three years of study between the B.A. and M.A. degrees. Cf. TRIVIMUM.  
**quad-roon** (kwōd'rōn'), n. [Sp. *cuarterón*, fr. *cuarto* fourth.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person of quarter Negro blood.  
**quad-ru-ma-nous** (kwōd'rō-mā-nūs), adj. [L. *quadrus* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *manus* hand.] *Zool.* A having four hands. b Belonging to a group (Quadrumania) of mammals including all the primates except man. — **quad-ru-mane** (kwōd'rō-mān), n.  
**quad-ru-m-vi-rate** (kwōd'rī-vī-rāt), n. Also **quad-ri-vi-rate** (-rī-vī-rāt). *Obs.* A group or association of four men.  
**quad-ru-ped** (kwōd'rō-pēd), n. [L. *quadrupes*, -pedis, fr. *quadrus* in comp. (see QUADRI-) + *pes*, -pedis, a foot.] *Zool.* An animal having four feet. — **quad**, adj. Having four feet. — **quad-ru-pe-dal** (kwōd'rō-pēd'āl; -dāl; kwōd'rō-pēd'āl; -l), adj.  
**quad-ru-pile** (kwōd'rō-pīl; kwōd'rō-sīp'l), adj. [F., fr. L. *quadruplus*.] A consisting of four; fourfold; as, the *Quadruple Alliance*. b Taken in groups of four. — **quad**, adv. Fourfold. — **quad**, n. A sum or amount four times as great as another; a fourfold amount.  
**quad-ru-ply** (kwōd'rō-pīl; kwōd'rō-sīp'l), v. t. & i.; -ed, -ply; -ing (-plīng). 1. To multiply by four; to increase fourfold. 2. To total four times as many as.  
**quadruple measure or time**. *Music*. A measure of four beats, the



first and third being accented; also, the rhythm derived from use of this measure.

**quadru-plet** (kwôd'rô-plêt; -plî; kwôd'rô-plî), *n.* 1. A collection of four of a kind. 2. One of four offspring born at one birth.

**quadru-plex** (kwôd'rô-plîks), *adj.* [L.] 1. Fourfold. 2. *Tele.* Pert. to a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

**quadru-pli-cate** (kwôd'rô-plî-kâ), *v. t.* [L. *quadruplicatus*, past part. of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold.] To quadruple. — (*-kâ*), *adj.* Fourfold; specif., *Math.*, raised to the fourth power. — (*-kât*), *n.* — *v. t.* Four things, as copies of a document, corresponding exactly in all ways. — **quadru-pli-ca-tion** (-kâ-shûn), *n.*

**quae-re** (kwêrê), *v. imperative*. [L., imper. of *quaerere* to seek. See *QUERY*.] Inquire; question; seek; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation. — *n.* A query.

**quae-tor** (kwê'tôr; kwê't-), *n.* Also **quae'tor**. [L., fr. *quaerere*, *quaesitum*, to seek for, ask.] *Rom. Hist.* Any of a number of officials, originally judges at certain criminal trials, later treasurers of state. — **quae-tor-i-al** (kwê'tôr-i-âl; kwê't-; 70), *adj.* — **quae'tor-ship**, *n.*

**quaff** (kwâf; 9), *v. t. & i.* To drink deeply or repeatedly; to drink. — *n.* A drink. — **quaffer** (-fêr), *n.*

**quag** (kwêg; kwôg), *n.* Quagmire. — **quag-ga** (kwâg-gâ), [From Bantu dialects, of Hottentot origin.] a South African wild ass (*Quassia quagga*), now extinct, allied to the zebra. b Erroneously, a zebra.

**quag-gy** (kwâg-gy; kwôg-gy), *adj.* **QUAG-GY-ER** (-jêr); **QUAG-GY-EST**. 1. Of the nature of a quagmire; boggy. 2. By extension, flabby; yielding. **quag-mire** (kwâg-mîr; kwôg-), *n.* 1. Soft, wet, miry land, which yields under the foot. 2. A position or condition of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire.

**quahog** (kwôh'og; kwô-hôg), *n.* Also **qua'hang** (-hôg; -hôg'). [Of Algonquian origin.] See *CLAM*, 1.

**quatch**, **quatch** (kwâk), *n.* [Cael. *cuach*, fr. L.L. *caucus*.] *Scot.* A shallow drinking vessel, with ear. — **quatch**, *adj.*

**Quai d'Orsay** (kâ' dôr-sâ'), [F., lit., quay of Orsay, a French general.] A quay on the Seine in Paris, fronting on which are the offices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; hence, the French Foreign Office.

**quail** (kwâl), *v. t.* To sink under trial or prospect of danger; to lose heart; hence, shrink, cower. — *Syn.* See *RECOIL*.

**quail**, *n.*; see *PLURAL Note 3*. [OF. *quaille*, of Teut. origin.] Any of various small gallinaceous game birds (family Phasianidae) related to the pheasants. All species are around nesting, partly insectivorous birds of open country, protectively colored in soft variegated shades. Specif., in the Old World, a migratory bird (*Coturnix coturnix*) and closely related species; in North America, the bobwhite and other non-migratory forms, as the *California quail* (*Lophortyx californicus*). See *NONWHITT, Illust.*

**quaint** (kwânt), *adj.* [OF. *cointe*, fr. L. *cognitus* known, past part. of *cognoscere* to know.] 1. Obs. Wise; expert; also, crafty. 2. *Archaeic*. Skillfully wrought; hence, graceful; nice; neat. 3. A Strange; peculiar. b Strange but pleasing, esp. because of suggesting customs, dress, or the like, of former generations. — *Syn.* See *STRANGE*.

**quaint-ly**, *adv.* — **quaintness**, *n.*

**quake** (kwâk), *v. i.* [AS. *vacian*.] 1. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind. 2. To shudder; tremble. — *n.* A shaking or trembling, esp., an earthquake.

**Quaker** (kwâk-êr), *n.* [From *QUAKE*, +.] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, about 1650, the members of which call themselves *Friends*. The name *Quaker* was applied in derision in 1650 by a judge to Fox, who bade the justice tremble at the word of the Lord. **Quaker-ess** (-ês; -is), *n.* — **Quaker-ish** (-ish), *adj.* — **Quaker-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **Quaker-ly** (-lî), *adv.* & *adj.*

**Quaker gun**. A dummy piece of artillery, usually of wood; — from the Quaker doctrine of non-resistance.

**quaker-la-dios**, *n. pl.* Bluffs.

**Quaker meeting**. A meeting of Quakers for worship, in which there often occur prolonged periods of silence; hence, *Colloq.*, any silent gathering of persons.

**quali-fi-ca-tion** (kwôl'î-fî-kâ-shûn), *n.* 1. Act or an instance of qualifying, or stating a basis of qualification. 2. Any endowment or acquirement, or status, which entitles a person for a place, office, or employment; also, a requisite, an essential. b A condition that must be complied with for the attainment of a status, the perfection of a right, etc.; as, the *qualification* for citizenship. 3. Modification; as, to promise without *qualification*.

**quali-fi-ed** (kwôl'î-fîd), *adj.* 1. A Competent; fit. b Having complied with conditions for an office, employment, etc. 2. Limited or modified in some way, esp. as to the legal effect. — *Syn.* See *ABLE* — **quali-fi-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**quali-fi-er** (-fî-êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which qualifies. 2. *Gram.* A word, as an adjective or adverb, joined to another word to qualify or limit its meaning; a modifier.

**quali-fi-er** (-fî), *v. t.*; — **-FIED** (-fîd); — **-FYING**. [F. *qualifier*, fr. ML. *qualificare*, fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. A To reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form; to modify; limit; as, to *qualify* a statement. b To characterize by naming an attribute or attributes; to name descriptively. 2. Hence, to soften; mitigate; abate; assuage. 3. To fit, as for a place, office, character, or privilege; esp., to supply with legal authority. 4. To modify the strength of, as liquors. 5. *Gram.* To limit or modify the meaning of, as an adjective or adverb; to modify. — *v. i.* 1. To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office. 2. To obtain legal or competent power or capacity. 3. In sports, to exhibit a required degree of ability in preliminary contests.

**quali-fi-ative** (kwôl'î-fî-â-tîv), *adj.* Relating to or concerned with quality; as *qualitative analysis* in chemistry; — contrasted with *quantitative*. — **quali-fi-ative-ly**, *adv.*

**quali-ty** (kwôl'î-tî), *n.* *pl.* **-TIES** (-tîz). [OF. *qualité*, fr. L. *qualitas*, fr. *qualis* how constituted, as.] 1. *Now Rare*. Proper or essential being; nature. 2. Hence, an attribute, characteristic. 3. Character, or grade; as, a fine *quality* of yarn. 4. Distinctive trait, power, capacity, or virtue. 5. Specif.: a Excellence of character; as, the thoroughbred shows *quality*. b An acquired trait; accomplishment. c *Now Rare*. Social status; as, persons of the best *quality*; hence, persons, collectively, of high social status. 6. *Acoustic*. That property of a tone which may distinguish it from another tone having the same

pitch and loudness. 7. *Logic*. The character, in a proposition, of being affirmative or negative. 8. *Philos.* A property or attribute. 9. *Phonet.* The identifying character of a vowel sound, determined chiefly by the resonance of the vocal chambers in uttering it; — contrasted with *quantity*, or duration.

*Syn.* Quality, property, character, attribute mean a characteristic mark or trait of a thing. Quality, the widest term, implies any characteristic, material or immaterial, individual or generic; property implies one that belongs by virtue of the thing's true or essential nature; character, a peculiar and distinctive quality of a thing, esp. of a class of things; attribute, a quality ascribed to a thing.

**qualm** (kwâm; kwôm), *n.* 1. A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. nausea. 2. Hence, a sudden misgiving or faintheartedness. 3. A scruple; compunction.

*Syn.* Qualm, scruple, compunction, demur mean a misgiving about what one is doing or going to do. Qualm implies uneasiness lest one is not following his conscience or better judgment; scruple, doubt of the rightness, the justice, etc., of an act; compunction, a warning prick or sting of conscience; demur, hesitation caused by irresolution or objections to some act or suggestion.

**qualm-ish**, *adj.* 1. Feeling qualms, esp. of nausea. 2. Like, or of the nature of, a qualm; also, likely to produce qualms. — **qualm-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **qualm-ish-ness**, *n.*

**quam'ash** (kwôm'âsh; kwô-mîsh'), *Var.* of CAMASS.

**quan-da-ry** (kwôn'dâr-î or, esp. *Brit.* and formerly, kwôn-dâr'î), *n.*, *pl.* **-RIES** (-rîz). A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma. — *Syn.* See *PREDICAMENT*.

**quand même** (kân' môm'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.

**quan'dang** (kwôn'dân'), *n.* Also **quan'dang** (-dîng), **quan'tong** (-tîng'), etc. [Native name.] An Australian tree (*Quandana acuminata*, family Santalaceae); also, its edible drupaceous fruit, or its edible nut (called also *quandong nut*).

**quan'ta** (kwôn'tâ), *n.*, *pl.* of *QUANTUM*.

**quan'tic** (-tîk), *n.* [L. *quantum* how much.] *Math.* A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables.

**quan'ti-ty** (kwôn'tî-tî), *v. t.*; — **-TYING** (-tîng); — **-TYING**. [ML. *quantificare*, fr. L. *quantus* how much.] 1. To modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to measure the quantity of. 2. *Logic*. To render the logical quantity of a term explicit. — **quan'ti-fi-ca-tion** (-fî-kâ-shûn), *n.*

**quan'ti-fi-ca-tive** (-tî-tîv), *adj.* 1. *Rare*. Having quantity, mass, or extent in suace. 2. That is, or that may be, estimated by quantity. 3. Concerned with the measurement of phenomena, esp. with respect to its quantity; as, *quantitative analysis*; — contrasted with *qualitative*. 4. Desuquating a type of verse having as its metrical unit a foot of determined time value and a rhythm dependent mainly on arrangement of long and short syllables. 5. Of or pertaining to vowel quantity; as, a *quantitative accent*. — **quan'ti-fi-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**quan'ti-ty** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tîz). [OF. *quantité*, fr. L. *quantitas*, fr. *quantus* how great, how much.] 1. An amount or portion; either, a measurable or numerable amount; or, loosely, any amount capable of increase or decrease in kind. 2. *Obs. etc. Math.* Spatial dimension, whether cubic, plane, or linear. 3. Great amount; as, a medicine of *quantities*, that is, in large amount. 4. *Logic*. a With respect to terms taken generally, their extension or, less frequently, their intension. b With respect to propositions, their character as universal or particular (or, as some would add, singular). 5. *Math.* Whatever may be operated upon according to fixed mutually consistent laws; — distinguished from a *magnitude*. 6. *Music*. The relative duration of a tone. 7. *Philos.* In general, that character of a thing by virtue of which its measure or number is applicable to it, or it can be determined as more or less than some other. 8. *Phonet.* The relative duration, or time length of a speech sound or sound-group. 9. *Pros.* Length or brevity of vowel sounds or of syllables as measured by the time required to pronounce them. — *Syn.* See *SUM*.

**quan'tum** (kwôn'tîm), *n.*, *pl.* **QUANTA** (-tâ). [L., neuter of *quantus* how much.] 1. Quantity; amount. 2. *Physic.* An elemental unit of energy according to the quantum theory (which see).

**quan'tum suf-fi-ci-ent** (sûf'î-tî-st), [L.] As much as suffices.

**quantum theory**. *Physic.* A theory that in the emission or absorption of energy by atoms or molecules the process is not continuous but takes place by steps, each step being the emission or absorption of an amount of energy called the *quantum*.

**quar-an-tine** (kwôr'ân-tîn; 74), *n.* [It. *quarantina*, fr. *quaranta* forty, fr. L. *quadraginta*.] 1. A period of forty days. 2. The term, orig. of forty days, during which an arriving ship, suspected of infection, is restrained from intercourse with the shore; hence, such re-

isolation hospital, in which persons under quarantine are kept. 3. A condition of isolation. — (kwôr'ân-tîn; kwôr'ân-tîn'), *v. t.* 1. To place in quarantine. 2. To isolate; to keep from normal relations or intercourse with, or effect upon, other persons, countries, etc.; as, to *quarantine* aggressor nations; to *quarantine* the war in Spain.

**quar-rel** (kwôr'êl; 74), *n.* [OF., fr. dim. of L. *quadrum* a square.] 1. *Now Hist.* A square-headed bolt or arrow, esp. for a crossbow. 2. *Arch.* Any small quadrangular member, as a square of glass, esp. when set diagonally.

**quar-rel**, *n.* [OF. *querelle*, *querelle*, fr. L. *querella*, *querella*, a complaint, fr. *queri* to complain.] 1. *Now Rare*. Ground of complaint. 2. A cause or case to be disputed or defended. 3. A breach of concord, amity, or obligation; esp., angry dispute or strife.

*Syn.* Quarrel, wrangle, altercation, squabble, spat, tiff mean an angry, discordant dispute. Quarrel implies verbal strife followed by strained or severed relations; wrangle, a noisy, insistent dispute; spat a fight marked by quarrel and, often, blows; squabble, a child's unseemly wrangling; spat and tiff, a squabble over something insignificant.

— *v. i.*; — **-RELED** (-rêld) or — **-RELLING** or — **-RELLING**. 1. To find fault; to cavil. 2. To disagree; to be or become antagonistic. 3. To dispute angrily or violently; to wrangle. — **quar-rel-er**, **quar-rel-ior** (-êr), *n.*

**quar-rel-some** (-sâm), *adj.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls or wrangling. *Syn.* See *BRILLICANT*. — **quar-rel-some-ly**, *adv.* — **quar-rel-some-ness**, *n.*

**quar-ri-er** (kwôr'î-êr), *n.* A worker in a stone quarry.

**quarry** (kwôr'î), *n.*: *pl.* -ries (-rîz). [From 1st QUARRYL, *n.*] A square pane of glass, tile, or the like.

**quarry**, *n.*: *pl.* -ries (-rîz). [OF. *quairie*, fr. *curie* (past part. of *cure* to clean) and fr. *ML.* *corada* entrails, with influence in OF. of *cuir* skin.] 1. *Obs.* Hunting. A heap of the game killed. 2. The object of the chase; game; esp., the game hunted with hawks. 3. Hence, any prey.

**quarry**, *n.*: [OF. *quarriere*, fr. *carre* squared stone, fr. *L.* *quadrum*. See QUADRATE.] An open excavation, usually for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone. — *v. t.*: *quarried* (-îd); *quarrying* (-îng). 1. To dig or take from or as from a quarry. 2. To make a quarry in; as, to quarry land.

**quarrying**, *n.*: The business or occupation of extracting stone, marble, slate, etc., from quarries.

**quart** (kwôr't), *n.*: [OF. *quarte*, *n. fem.*, fr. *quart* fourth, fr. *L.* *quartus* fourth.] 1. A measure of capacity. See MEASURE, Tables 10 & 11. 2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.

**quart** (kâr't), *n.*: [F. *quarte*.] 1. *Fencing*. — 1st CARTE. 2. *Games*. In piquet and certain other card games, four cards of a suit in sequence, the highest four being the *quart major*.

**quartan** (kwôr'tân; -tân), *adj.*: [OF. *quartain*, in *fièvre quartaine*, *L.* *quartana*, *fem.* of *quartanus*, fr. *quartus* the fourth.] Of or pertaining to the fourth; specif., occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively. — *n.* *Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, i. e., with two days' intermission between paroxysms; esp., a quartan malaria. Cf. QUINTEAN, TERTIAN.

**quarte** (kâr't), *n.*: [F. *quarte*.] *Fencing*. — 1st CARTE.

**quartier** (kwôr'tîr), *n.*: [OF. *quartier*, fr. *L.* *quartarius* a fourth part.] 1. One of four equal parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion. 2. *Specif.*: a The fourth part of a hundred-weight. b Eight bushels, formerly the fourth of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. c The fourth of a pound. d The fourth of a yard; a span; also, the fourth of a mile. e The fourth of a year. f A term of study in a college, equal properly, a fourth of the school year. g The fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this. h U. S. & Canada. Twenty five cents, a fourth of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. See MONEY, Tables 1 U. S. Short for QUARTER SECTION.

3. One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. 4. a The region under or considered as under any of the four conceived divisions of the horizon; hence, region; place; also, point; — used in astronomy. b One of the parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division. c A point or direction of the compass. d A point, direction, person, place, etc., without definite localization; as, the news from that *quartier* was favorable. 5. A division of a town, city, or county; a special district. 6. Proper station; as, a Assigned position; post; as, a call to *quartiers*. b Place of residence; shelter; — usually *pl.*; as, *luchelor quartiers*. c *pl.* *Southern U. S.* A collection of cabins for Negroes on a plantation. d Forbearance; clemency; as, no *quartier* from his creditors. 8. *Astron.* A fourth part of the moon's period; also, quadrature. 9. *Fartury*. The side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel. See HOOF, *Illustr.* 10. *Her.* a A bearing or charge occupying the first fourth part of the field. b Any of the four partitions into which the field is divided. See ASCUTcheon, *Illustr.* 11. *Med.* Clemency shown to a conquered enemy in not taking his life. 12. *Naut.* a The after part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck. b The part of the yardarm outside of the slings. c A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, drill, inspection, etc. d The fourth of a fathom.

e The fourth of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth of 15° 15', i. e., nearly 2° 49'; — called also *quartier point*. 13. *Shoemaking*. That part of a boot or shoe in which forms the side from the heel to the toe. 14. *Sports*. a *Football*. Short for QUARTERBACK. b One of the four periods into which a game is divided. — *at close quarters*. In immediate contact; at close range.

— *v. t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts. Hence, to divide or separate into parts, either more or less than four; as, to *quartier* an orange. Specif., to cleave asunder; to dismember. 2. To shelter; to supply with lodging; esp., to assign to a certain place of shelter, as soldiers. 3. To pass back and forth across an area in many directions; — said esp. of game doing questing for game. 4. *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) to another or others in this way. 5. *Mach.* To adjust or locate at right angles, as cranks. — *v. i.* 1. To lodge. 2. To range over a region; specif., *Hunting*, to cover a field in sections, as a dog in search of game. 3. *Naut.* To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as the wind.

— *adj.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter.

**quartierage** (kwôr'tîr-îj), *n.*: [OF.] 1. A quarterly payment or allowance. 2. Quarters or shelter, as for troops; also, the provision of, or the cost of providing, quarters.

**quartier-back** (-bâk'), *n.*: *Am. Football*. Formerly, a player who received the ball from the center and passed it to the runner; now, a back scarcely distinguishable in function from the other backs (*half-backs*, *full-back*).

**quartier crack**. See SAND CRACK.

**quartier day**. A day regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, when quarterly payments, as rent, become due.

**quartier-deck**, *n.*: *Naut.* That part of the upper deck abaft the mainmast reserved as a promenade for the officers and, sometimes, cabin passengers.

**quartiered** (kwôr'tîrd), *adj.*: 1. Divided into quarters. 2. Furnished with quarters; provided with shelter. 3. *Quartersawed*; — said of lumber, commonly oak. See QUARTERSAW, *Illustr.* 4. *Her.* Divided into, or containing, quarters or quarterins.

**quartier-fail**, *adj.*: *Sports*. Designating or pert. to the round immediately preceding the semifinal round of a tournament. — *quartier-fail*, *n.* — *quartier-fail*, *n.*

**quartiering**, *adj.*: That quarters; specif.: a *Mach.* At right angles. b *Naut.* Coming from a point well abait the beam, but not directly ahead; — said of wind, waves, etc. — *n.* 1. Division into quarters; hence, division in general. 2. The act of driving or moving diagonally on a road. 3. Assignment of quarters, as for soldiers. 4. *Her.* The division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments. b A quarter, or the coat of arms on a quarter.

**quartierly** (kwôr'tîr-îl), *adv.*: 1. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. 2. *Her.* In quarters, or quarterings; — said of a shield thus divided. — *adj.* 1. Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part. 2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. — *n.*: *pl.* -lies (-lîz). A periodical work published once a quarter.

**quartier-mas'ter** (-mâs'tîr; 9), *n.*: 1. *Mil.* A commissioned officer whose duty is to provide quarters, clothing, transportation, forage, subsistence, etc., for troops. 2. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc.

**quartier** (kwôr'tîr), *n.*: [OF. *quartier* fourth of a pound, or of a hundred.] 1. A fourth part or quarter, as a fourth of a pint, or a gill. 2. A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

**quartier note**. *Music*. See NOTE.

**quartier-phase**, *adj.*: *Elec.* Disphase.

**quartier point**. See QUARTER, *n.*, 12.

**quartier-saw** (kwôr'tîr-sô; 2), *n.*: *See* SAW. To saw (a log) into quarters and then into boards or veneer, to show the grain advantageously.

**quartier section**. 1. A quarter. 2. In the government system of land surveying of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing 160 acres.

**quartier sessions**. a *Eng. Law*. A court of a limited original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, held quarterly by the justices of peace in counties and by the recorders in boroughs. b A similar court with criminal jurisdiction in some states of the United States.

**quartier-staff** (kwôr'tîr-sâf; 9), *n.*: *Quartersawed* log, showing different ways of cutting the quarters. Formerly common as a weapon, wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between middle and end.

**quartier step**. *Music*. A quarter tone.

**quartier tone**. *Music*. An interval of one half a semitone or half step. b A tone at such an interval.

**quartier** (kwôr'tîr), *n.*: [F. *quartier*, fr. *It.* *quartiere*, *dim.* of *quarto* fourth, fr. *L.* *quartus* the fourth.] 1. A group of four. 2. *Music*. a A composition in four parts, each for a single performer. b The group of four performers of such music.

**quartier** (kwôr'tîr), *adj.*: [L. *quartus* fourth.] *Math.* Of the fourth degree. — *n.* *Alg.* A quantity of the fourth degree.

**quartile** (kwôr'tîl; 5), *adj.*: [ML. *quartilis*, fr. *L.* *quartus* the fourth.] 1. *Statistics*. Designating a point so chosen that ¾ of the items of a frequency distribution are on one side of it and ¼ on the other. Cf. MEDIAN, *adj.*, 2. 2. *Astron.* Designating, or pertaining to, an aspect with a difference of 90° celestial longitude. — *n.* 1. *Statistics*. A quartile point. 2. *Astron.* A quartile aspect.

**quarto** (kwôr'tô; 5), *adj.*: [L. *in quarto* in fourth.] Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. — *n.*: *pl.* QUARTOS (-tôz). A size of a book, or of its pages, made by twice folding a sheet, making four leaves, measuring about 9½ x 12½ inches. Abbr. *4to* or *4°*.

**quartz** (kwôr'ts), *n.*: [G. *quarz*.] *Mineral*. A form of silica (silicon dioxide, SiO₂) occurring in hexagonal crystals or in crystalline masses. It is the most common of all solid minerals and may be colorless and transparent, or colored.

**quartziferous** (kwôr'ts-îf'îr-îs), *adj.*: [quartz + -ferous.] Consisting of quartz; containing quartz.

**quartzite** (kwôr'tî-tî), *n.*: A compact granular rock composed of quartz. It is a metamorphosed sandstone.

**quartz lamp**. A mercury-vapor lamp in a tube of quartz glass, which transmits most of the ultraviolet radiation.

**quartz plate**. *Elec.* A piece of quartz crystal cut in such a way as to be active piezoelectrically.

**quash** (kwôr-sh; 7), *v. t.*: [OF. *quasser*, in form *1.* *quassare* to shake, break, but influenced by *L.L.* *quassare* to annihilate.] *Law*. To abate, annul, or make void.

**quash**, *v. t.*: [OF. *quasser* (f. *quasser*), fr. *L.* *quassare* to shake, shatter.] To suppress; quell.

**quasi** (kwôr'sî; kwôr'sî), [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; seeming; seemingly; — used as an adjective or an adverb, or as a prefix; as, a *quasi* argument, that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; *quasi-his-tor-i-cal* (seemingly historical), *quasi-hu-mor-ous*, *quasi-so-ci-ous-ly*.

**quasi contract**. *Law*. An obligation similar to that upon contract and enforced by action as upon contract, imposed by law independently of the will of the person obliged.

**quasi-judicial** (kwôr'sî-jûd-î-shî-âl; kwôr'sî-), *adj.*: Having certain critical powers of inquiry like those of a judge or the judiciary.

**quass** (kvâs). Var. of KVASS.

**quasi-silica** (kwôr'sî-fî-d; kwôr'sî-fâ), *n.*: *DNL.*, after Graman Quassi, a Surinam Negro who discovered its virtues about 1731. *Pharm.* A drug extracted from the wood of certain tropical American trees (family Simarubaceae, the ailanthus family, esp. *Quassia amara*). It is used in medicine as a bitter tonic and as a remedy for threadworms in children.

**quaternary** (kwôr-tîr-nâr-î), *adj.*: [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four.] 1. Consisting of four; by fours. 2. [*Geol.*] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating the later principal division (cf. TERTIARY, 4) of the Cenozoic era, down to the present. It includes the Pleistocene or Glacial period and the Recent period. — *n.*: *pl.* -ries (-rîz). 1. A group of four; also, the number four. 2. [*Geol.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary division or its system of rocks.

**quaternate** (kwôr-tîr-nât), *adj.*: Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four; as, *quaternate* leaves.

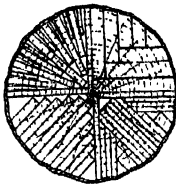
**quaternion** (-nî-ôn; 5), *n.*: [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each.] 1. A set of four parts, things, or persons. 2. *Math.* An operator, or factor, *q*, multiplication by which converts one vector, *A*, into another vector, *B*, by changing the direction and magnitude of vector *A* so that it agrees with that of vector *B*. 3. *pl. Math.* The calculus of the quaternion.

**quatorze** (kwôr-tîr-zî; 9), *n.*: [F., fourteen, fr. *L.* *quattuordecim*.] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet, counting as fourteen points.

**quatrain** (kwôr'trân), *n.*: [F., fr. *quatre* four, fr. *L.* *quattuor*, four.] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines.

**quatre** (kwôr-tîr; 9), *n.*: [F.] A card, die, or domino having four spots, or pips.

**quatrefoil** (kwôr-tîr-fôil; kwôr-tîr-fôil), *n.*: [OF. *quatre* four + *foil*, *foille*, leaf.] A flower with four leaves, or a leaf with four leaflets; specif., *Arch.*, an ornamental foliation of four lobes or foils. See *rosette*, *Illustr.*





**quat-tro-cento** (kwá'trō-chén'tō), *n.* & *adj.* [It. four hundred. Cf. *QUATROCENTO*.] The 15th century, when applied to Italian art or literature.

**quat-tu-or-de-cil-lion** (kwá'tū-ōr-dē-sil'lyōn), *n.* See *NUMERATION*, *Table*.

**qua-ver** (kwá'vēr), *v. i.* [Freq. fr. *quaver*, ME. *cuavien*.] 1. To tremble; shake. 2. To utter sound in tremulous tones. *b Music.* To trill with the voice or on an instrument. — *v. t.* To utter with quavers; esp., to sing with trills or quavers. — *n.* 1. A tremulous tone. 2. *Music.* See *NOTE*, *n.* — **qua-ver-y** (-tē), *adj.*

**quay** (kē; kwá), *n.* [OF. *quai*, *quay* (Fr. *quai*).] A stretch of paved bank or a solid artificial landing place beside navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading ships.

**quay-age** (kē'j; kwá'j), *n.* [F.] 1. Charge for use of a quay. 2. Room on or for quays; also, quays collectively.

**quean** (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cuene*.] 1. A jade; wench; slut. 2. *Now Scot.* A woman, esp. an unmarried woman; a girl.

**queasy** (kwē'zē), *adj.* *b QUAK'STER* (-zēstēr); *QUAK'SI-EST*. 1. Presenting difficulties; hazardous. 2. Nauseated; qualmish. 3. Ill at ease; uncomfortable. 4. Fastidious; squeamish. — **queasy-ly**, *adv.* — **queasy-ness**, *n.*

**que-brá-cho** (kē-brá'chō), *n.* [Sp., also *quebracha*, lit. break-ax, from their hard wood.] 1. Any of several tropical American trees or their very hard wood; spec. *a* The white *quebracha* (*Aspidosperma quebracho*, family Apocynaceae, the logbane family) of Chile and Argentina, whose bark, *quebracha bark*, is used as a tonic and antispasmodic. *b* A tree (*Quebrachia lorentzii*, family Anacardiaceae, the sumac family) of Argentina, known as *red quebracho* from its bright red bark, which is rich in tannin and is used for dyeing. 2. The wood or bark of any of these trees.

**Quech'ua** (kēch'wá), *n.* [From native name.] 1. Any Indian of the group of civilized tribes which constituted the dominant element in the Inca Empire. 2. The language of the Quechuas, still spoken in many different dialects in Peru and Ecuador. See *LANGUAGE*, *Table*. — **Quech'uan** (-wán), *adj.*

**queen** (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cuēn* wife, queen, woman.] 1. A wife of a king. 2. A female monarch. 3. A woman eminent in rank, power, or attractions. 4. The fertile or fully developed female of social bees (*queen bee*), ants, and termites, whose function is to lay eggs; — distinct from the workers, soldiers, etc. See *TERMITES*, *Illustr.* 5. *Cards.* A playing card picturing a queen. 6. *Chess.* The most powerful piece, moving as either a rook or a bishop in any given move. Abbr. *Q* (no period). — *v. t.* To make a queen of. — *v. i.* To act as, or wield the power of, a queen; — chiefly with *it*. — **queen-ly**, *adj.*

**Queen Anne's lace or laces** (lānz). The wild carrot; — in allusion to the delicate white flowers in the flat-topped umbel.

**Queen Anne style.** *a Arch.* A style of English building of the early 18th century, characterized by modified classic ornament, and unpretentious design, by the use of red brickwork, in which even relief ornament is carved, and by general fitness for domestic architecture. *b Furniture.* A style prevalent in England under Dutch influence, about 1690-1760. It is marked by the increased use of upholstery and marquetry, the vogue of Oriental goods, and the greater attention to comfort.

**queen dowager.** The widow of a king.

**Queen Mab** (māb). A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams.

**queen mother.** A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen.

**queen olive.** A large, oblong olive with a small but long pit, grown in the region of Seville, Spain. Loosely, any olive of similar character.

**queen post.** One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss, or similar framed truss. Cf. *KING POST*; *ROOF*, *Illustr.*

**queen regent.** A reigning queen, either in behalf of another or (also *queen regnant*) in her own right.

**Queen's Bench.** *a* *queen's counsel*, English, evidence, proctor, shilling. See *KING'S BENCH*, *KING'S BENCH*, *Principal Raters*; *AC*, *BC*, *Raters*; *COUNSEL*, etc. *b* *Arch.*

A truss framed with queen posts.

**queer** (kwēr), *adj.* [Perh. fr. *quer* cross, oblique, athwart.] 1. Differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; singular; peculiar.

2. *a Slang.* Spurious; counterfeit. *b Colloq.* Suspicious; questionable. *c Colloq.* Eccentric. 3. Not quite well; qualmish; faint. — *Syn.* See *STRANGE*. — *v. t.* To spoil the effect or success of as by ridicule, also, reflexively, to get (oneself) into a disadvantageous situation; as, he *queered* himself with the professor. — *n.* *Slang.* Counterfeit money. — **queer-ly**, *adv.* — **queer-ness**, *n.*

**quell** (kwēl), *v. t.* [AS. *cuellan*, caus. to *cuellan* to die.] 1. To overpower; subdue; suppress; destroy. 2. To quiet; allay; pacify; as, to *quell* grief. *quell'er* (-ēr), *n.*

**quench** (kwēnch), *v. t.* [AS. *cuencan* in *cuencan*, causative to *cuencan* to decrease.] 1. To extinguish; make an end of; as, to *quench* a fire. Hence, of emotions, sensations, etc., to subdue; suppress; as, to *quench* hate, to *quench* thirst; to slake. 3. To cool usually in water or oil. — *v. i.* said of something burning; hence, of passion, *quench* to become cooled. — *n.* *a* *quench-er*, *n.* *b* *quench-er*, *n.* *c* *quench-er*, *n.*

**quercetin** (kwēr'sē-tēn), *n.* [See *QUERCITRON*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline dye,  $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$ , the dyestuff of quercitron. — **quercet'ic** (kwēr'sē'tik; -ē'tik), *adj.*

**quercine** (-sēn; -gēn), *adj.* [L. *quercinus*, fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to or designating the oak.

**quercitron** (kwēr'sit-rōn), *n.* [For *quercitron*, fr. L. *quercus* oak + *F. citron* See *QUERCUS*.] 1. The black oak (*Quercus velutina*); also, its bark, used in tanning and dyeing. 2. A yellow dyestuff consisting of the ground or rasped inner bark of this tree.

**quernist** (kwēr'ist), *n.* [See *QUERN*.] An inquirer.

**querna** (kwēr'nā), *n.* [AS. *cuerna*, *cuerna*.] 1. A primitive hand mill for grinding grain. 2. A small hand mill for grinding spices.

**quer'u-lous** (kwēr'ū-lūs; kwēr'ō-lūs), *adj.* [L. *querulus*, L. *querulus*, fr. *queri* to complain.] 1. Apt to find fault; habitually complaining. 2. Expressing complaint; fretful; peevish. — **quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**quer'y** (kwēr'ē), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-zē). [L. *querere*, imper. sing. of *querere*, *quantum*, to seek or search for, ask.] 1. A question; inquiry. 2. A question in the mind; doubt. 3. An interrogation point (?) as the sign of a question or of a doubt. — *v. t.*; -ies (-zē); -ies (-zē). 1. To inquire into; ask. 2. To address questions to. 3. To question the truth or correctness of; specif., to mark with interrogation marks, as printer's proof, expressing doubt as to a detail. — *v. i.* To question or express doubt. — *Syn.* See *ASK*.

**quest** (kwēst), *n.* [OF. *queste* (F. *quête*).] See *QUERY*. 1. *Rare.* A jury of inquest. 2. A seeking; adventure; esp., in medieval romance, a chivalrous enterprise, usually involving a journey. 3. Those who make search collectively. — *v. t.* 1. To search a trail, as of game; also, to hunt; — said of a dog. 2. To make a search; to go on a quest. — **quest'er**, *n.*

**ques'tion** (kwēs'chōn), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *quaestio*, fr. *quaerere* to ask.] 1. A act of asking; interrogation; inquiry. *b* That which is asked, query. 2. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; doubt; as, true beyond question. 3. Investigation; specif., a judicial or official investigation. 4. A problem; matter to be inquired into. 5. A subject or point of debate, or a proposition being or to be voted on, in a meeting, esp. in a legislative body; also, the putting such a subject or proposal to vote. — *v. t.* 1. To ask questions; to inquire. 2. To inquire of; ask. 3. To raise questions; to query, as, to question a witness. 4. To doubt. 5. To raise a question about; to dispute; as, to question a decision. — *Syn.* See *ASK*. — **ques'tion-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ques'tion-a-ble** (-ā-blē), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Admitting of being questioned; inviting inquiry. 2. Open to doubt; not sure, exact, or decided. 3. Dubious in nature or character; not of good reputation; as, a questionable neighborhood. — *Syn.* See *DOUBTFUL*. — **ques'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ques'tion-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**ques'tion-ar'y** (-ēr'ē), *n.* *esp. Brit., -rē-ē*, *n.* A questionnaire.

**ques'tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who questions.

**ques'tion-less**, *adj.* 1. Not to be questioned; indubitable; also, unquestioning. 2. Unquestionably.

**question mark.** An interrogation point (?).

**ques'tion-naire** (kwēs'chōn-ā'rē; F. kēs'tyō'nā'rē), *n.* [F.] A set of questions for submission to a number of persons to get data for an induction or calculation, as in a psychological investigation or an industrial report.

**ques'tor** (kwēs'tōr; kwēs'tōr), *n.* = *QUESTOR*. — **ques'tor-ship**, *n.*

**quet-zal'** (kēt-sāl), *quet-zal' (kēs-sāl), *n.* [Sp. *quetzal*, *quetzal*, fr. Nahuatl *quetzalli* tail feather, *esp.* of the *quetzalcotl* quetzal.] 1. A central American tropic bird (*harporhynchus macrurus*) having brilliant plumage, male, long upper tail coverts. It is the national emblem of Guatemala. 2. *pl.* -zals (*nom. -sāl's*). The gold currency unit of Guatemala. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.*

**que-ne** (kū), *n.* [F.] 1. A taillike plait of hair worn behind; a pigtail. 2. A waiting line, as of persons before a ticket window. — *v. t.* 1. To arrange in or form a queue.

**quey** (kwē), *n.* [Dan. *que*, *kvie*.] *Scot.* A heifer.

**quib'ble** (kwīb'bl), *n.* 1. *Rare.* A pun. 2. An evasion of or a shifting from the point at issue; an equivocation. — *v. t.* To indulge in a quibble or quibbles; to make use of equivocation. — **quib'bler** (-blēr), *n.*

**quick** (kwik), *adj.* [AS. *cwic*, *cwicu*, *cuwen*, living.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* Living; animate. 2. Manifesting a characteristic activity or quality suggestive of life; — of things; as, *a* Burning; — said of fire. Hence, fiery; intense. *b* Moving; shifting; — said of sand, earth, etc. *c* Fresh; bracing. 3. Swift; rapid; speedy; as, *a* quick trot. 4. Hence, *a* prompt in action or thought; alert; ready; as, *a* quick wit. 5. Hence, *a* quick temper. 6. Taking place rapidly; begun and terminated in an instant; as, *a* quick look. 7. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; as, *a* quick eye. 8. Hence, *a* quick pregnant; as, *a* quick with child. — *Syn.* (1) See *LIVING*. (2) See *FAST*. (3) Quick, prompt, ready, apt mean able to respond without delay or hesitation. Quick implies native rather than acquired power; prompt implies, usually, the training or discipline that fits one for instant response, ready, more often applied to a person or his powers, implies facility, fluency, etc.; apt applies to the possession of such quickness or the like that makes for instant response.

— *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.

— *n.* 1. A living person or thing; — chiefly in *the quick*, the, or those, living. 2. A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn; a quickset. 3. Sensitive living flesh; as, to cut a fingernail to the quick; hence, a vital part. — *v. t.* *Archaic.* To animate; stir up. — **quick-ly**, *adv.* — **quick-ness**, *n.*

**quick assets.** *Accounting.* Cash on hand and all forms of merchandise which can be marketed at no great sacrifice.

**quick bread.** Any kind of bread, esp. biscuits, muffins, popovers, etc., whose leavening agent permits immediate baking of dough or batter mixture.

**quick'en** (kwik'ēn), *v. t.* 1. To make alive; to revive or resuscitate, as from death; hence, to excite; stimulate. 2. To make lively, active, or sprightly; of medicine, liquor, or the like, to strengthen. 3. To make quick or rapid; to accelerate; as, he *quickened* his pace. — *v. i.* 1. To come to life; to become alive; to become vivified or enlivened. 2. To reach the stage of pregnancy at which fetal movement is felt. 3. To move faster; as, his pulse *quickened*. — **quick'en-er** (-ēr), *n.*

*Syn.* (1) *Quicken*, *animate*, *enliven*, *vivify* mean to give life to. *Quicken* stresses renewal of life or activity, esp. in that which is inert; *animate*, the imparting of motion or activity, esp. to that which is mechanical or artificial; *enliven*, a stimulating influence that arouses from dullness, torpidity, etc.; *vivify*, a freshening influence that restores vitality.

(2) See *PROVOKE*.

**quick fire.** Firing of shots in rapid succession.

**quick-fire** (-fīr'; -fē), *adj.* Also **quick-firing** (-fīr'ing). *a* Firing, or adapted for firing, in rapid succession. *b* *Ord.* Shooting with short intervals between shots.

**quick-freeze** (kwik'fīz), *v. t.* To freeze (food), for preservation, so rapidly that ice crystals formed are too small to rupture cell walls and consequently natural juices and flavor are not lost on thawing.

**quick grass.** See COUCH GRASS.

**quick/le** (kwik'li), *n.* Anything hastily produced or contrived, as by improvising, short cuts, or slapdash execution, for quick availability, as a movie or book, or to be begun and ended in less than the usual time, as a program, trip, strike, or drink. — **quick/le**, *adj.*

**quick/time** (kwik'tim'), *n.* Unslaked lime. See 1st LIME, 2.

**quick/sand** (-sänd), *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water, into which a person or heavy object sinks.

**quick/sot** (-sët), *n.* 1. A living plant or a live slip or cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn. 2. A hedge or thicket, esp. of hawthorn.

**quick/silver** (-sil'vër), *n.* [quick living + silver; — from its fluidity.] The metal mercury. — **quick/sil'vër**, *v. t.*

**quick/step** (-stëp'), *n.* Music. A spirited march, esp. in military quick time; also, a lively dance step.

**quick time.** Mil. A rate of marching in which 120 steps (of 30 inches each in the U. S. Army, and 33 inches each in the British Army) are taken in one minute. — **quick march.**

**quick trick.** At bridge, a card or combination that will win the first or second round of a suit, no matter who leads it, such as the ace, or both king and queen.

**quick-witted** (see *Prose*, § 2), *adj.* Mentally alert. — **Syn.** See INTELLIGENT. — **quick-wit'ted-ly**, *adv.* — **quick-wit'ted-ness**, *n.*

**quid** (kwid), *n.* [Var. of *quid*.] A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

**quid**, *n.* pl. *quid*. *Brit. Slang.* A sovereign, or pound sterling.

**quid/dily** (kwid'dil'), *n.* pl. *-dies* (-diz). [ML. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who.] 1. The essence of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* or What is it? 2. A subtle distinction; cavil; quibble.

**quid/nunc** (kwid'nünk'), *n.* [L. *quid nunc* what now?] One curious to know everything going on; a gossip.

**quid pro quo** (kwid prö kwö), [L., something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another; gift for gift.

**quid/sa/bet** (kyän sä'bet; 17). [Sp.] Who knows?

**qui/cent** (kwī-sēnt; -nt), *adj.* [L. *quiescent*, -entia, pres. part. of *quiescere*.] At rest; motionless. — **Syn.** See LATENT. — **qui-scent** (-sēns; -ns); also **qui-scent-oy** (-sēnt; -nt), *n.* — **qui-scent-ly**, *adv.*

**qui/et** (kwī'et), *adj.* [OF. *quiete*, fr. L. *quietus*, past part. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet.] 1. In a state of rest or calm; without motion. 2. Free from noise or disturbance; still; hushed. 3. Not turbulent; gentle. 4. Not excited, anxious, or wrought up; calm; peaceful. 5. Not showy; modest; as, a *quiet* dress. 6. Retired; secluded; as, a *quiet* nook. 7. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, a *quiet* cup of tea. 8. *Com.* Displaying little business activity. — *n.* [L. *quies*, -etia.] 1. The state or condition of being quiet; silence, rest, repose, etc. 2. The quality or character of being quiet; peaceful, calm, etc.

— *v. t.* To make quiet, as by pacifying, slowing up or stopping motion, etc.; to calm. — *v. i.* To become or grow quiet; — often with *down*.

— *adv.* In a quiet, peaceful, placid, or smooth manner. — **qui/et-er**, *n.* — **qui/et-ly**, *adv.* — **qui/et-ness**, *n.*

**qui/et-um** (kwī'et-um), *v. t. & i.* *Chieflly Brit.* To make or become quiet.

**qui/et-ism** (kwī'et-iz'm), *n.* [It. *quietismo*.] 1. A system of religious mysticism, teaching that perfection and spiritual peace are attained by self-annihilation and passive absorption in contemplation of God and divine things. 2. A quiet condition or habit, esp. of mind. — **qui/et-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**qui/et-ude** (kwī'et-üd), *n.* [F. *quiétude*, fr. LL. *quietudo*.] A state of being quiet; rest; repose; tranquillity.

**qui-et-us** (kwī'et-us), *n.* [From ML. *quiescens* he is quiet.] Final acquittance, as from debt, hence, discharge from office or duty; discharge from life, i. e., death; also, the which qui-et-us to kill him.

**quill** (kwil), *n.* [ME. *quill*.] 1. A One of the large stiff feathers of a bird's wing or tail, esp. one of the wing; also, the hollow barrel or calamus of a feather. See FEATHER, *Illustr.* 2. A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. 3. Something made from or like the quill of a feather, as a pen for writing. 4. *Music.* A *Archic*. A tube or pipe, as of cane or reed, of a musical instrument. 5. The plectrum made from a feather quill, with which the strings of certain instruments, as the lute, are plucked. 6. *Pharm.* A roll of dried bark; as, a *quill* of cinnamon. 7. *Weaving.* A spindle, or bobbin, as of reed, for the thread in a shuttle. — *v. t.* 1. To plait in small cylindrical ridges, called *quillings*, as a ruffie. 2. To wind on a quill, as thread.

**quill-laf** (kī-läf), *n.* [Sp. *quillás*, *quillay*, fr. Araucan.] The soap-bark tree (*Quillaja saponaria*) of Chile. Its bark, called *quillal bark*, or *quill-laf bark* (kī-läf; kwī-läf), is rich in saponin, and is commonly used as soap in Chile; in pharmacy it is used as a detergent.

**quill driver.** *Chieflly Contemptuous.* One who works with a pen; writer; clerk. — **quill driving.**

**quill/let** (kwil'et), *n.* *Archaeic.* A quibble.

**quill/wort** (kwil'wört), *n.* Any of a genus (*Isotetes*, family Isotetaceae) of marsh plants with quill-shaped leaves.

**quilt** (kwilt), *n.* [OF. *quilt*, *coille*, fr. L. *cucula* bed, cushion, mattress.] 1. Origin, a kind of mattress; now, a bed covered of two thick pieces with a filling of wool, cotton, down, etc. 2. Anything quilted or like a quilt. — *v. t.* 1. *Ware.* To fill, pad, or line like a quilt. 2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between, as in a bedquilt. 3. To stitch or sew in lines or patterns, as in quilts. 4. To fasten between pieces of material in the manner of a quilt; as, to *quilt* money in one's belt. — *v. i.* To make quilted work. — **quilt'er**, *n.*

**quilt'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of one who quilts something. 2. Material that is quilted or used for making quilts.

**quin-a-oline** (kwīn'ä-kīn; -kīn), *n.* [quinine + acridine.] A chemical compound derived from acridine. Its dihydrochloride, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>·2HCl, a yellow powder, is an antimalarial known also as *atebrin*.

**quin-a-ry** (kwīn'ä-rī), *adj.* [L. *quinarius*, fr. *quini* five each.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives; quintuple.

**quin/ate** (kwī'nät), *adj.* Composed of, or arranged in, sets of five; — said esp. of compound leaves with five leaflets.

**quin-a-zo-line** (kwīn'ä-zō-līn; -līn), *n.* Also **quin-a-zo-lin**. [G. *china-solin* (cf. CHINA BARK).] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound,

C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, regarded as derived from quinoline by substitution of a nitrogen atom for a certain CH group; also, any of various derivatives of this compound.

**quince** (kwīns; 106), *n.* [Prop. a pl. fr. *quincus*, fr. OF. *quoin*, fr. L. *quoniam*, also *quoniam*, fr. *quoniam* quince.] 1. The applelike fruit of a central Asiatic tree (*Cydonia oblonga*). Its hard, acid flesh is used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves. 2. The tree which bears this fruit.

**quin-cun'al** (kwīn-kūn'shāl), *adj.* 1. Of or arranged in a quincunx. 2. *Bot.* Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so imbricated that two are exterior, two are interior, and the other has one exterior and one interior; as, *quincunx* estivation. 3. In phyllotaxy, 5-ranked.

**quin/quix** (kwīn'kīngks), *n.* pl. **QUINCUNXES** (-kīngks-sē; -sēn). [L., lit., five twelfths, fr. *quingue* five + *uncia* an ounce.] 1. An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square. 2. *Bot.* A quincunx arrangement, as of the parts of a flower.

**quin-dec'a-gon** (kwīn-dēk'ä-gōn), *n.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + Gr. *gōnia* angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally plane, with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides.

**quin-de-cen'ni-al** (kwīn-dē-sēn'jāl; 58), *adj.* [L. *quindecim* fifteen + *ennial* as in *biennial*.] Of or pertaining to fifteen years or a fifteenth anniversary. — *n.* A quinquennial anniversary.

**quin-de-ci'li-on** (-dē-sē'lī-ōn), *n.* See NUMERATION, *Table*.

**quin/ic ac'id** (kwīn'ik), *n.* [See QUININE.] *Chem.* A white crystalline acid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, obtained from cinchona bark, coffee beans, etc. It is a tetrahydroxy-cyclohexane-carboxylic acid.

**quin'i-dine** (kwīn'ī-dēn; -dīn), *n.* Also **quin'i-din**. *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinine, found in certain species of cinchona.

**quin'ine** (kwīn'īn; kwīn'ōn; kwīn'ēn), *n.* Also **quin'lin** (kwīn'lin), **quin'ia** (-i-ä), **qui-ni'na** (kī-nī'nä), etc. [Sp. *quina*, fr. Quechua *quingina* cinchona bark.] *a Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, extracted from cinchona bark as a bitter white crystalline substance. *b Pharm.* Any of the salts of this alkaloid, as the acetate, chloride, sulfate, etc., employed as a febrifuge, antiperiodic, and bitter tonic.

**quin'nat salim'on** (kwīn'nät), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] A salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) of the Pacific coast. Commercially it is the most important species.

**quin'oid** (kwīn'oid), *n.* *Chem.* A quinonoid compound.

**quin'oi'dine** (kwīn'oi'dēn; -dīn), *n.* Also **quin'oi'din**. [*Quinine* + *-oid*.] *Pharm.* A brownish resinous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the extraction of cinchona bark for crystalline alkaloids, and sold as a substitute for quinine.

**quin'o-line** (kwīn'ō-līn; -līn), *n.* Also **quin'ō-lin** [*Quinine* + *-ol*, 2 + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous base, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N, obtained as a pungent colorless oil by the distillation of alkaloids, coal tar, bones, etc., and also by synthetic methods; by extension, any of various derivatives of it. Quinoline is the parent substance of a large number of compounds, including alkaloids, antiseptics, dyes, etc.

**quin'one** (kwīn'ōn; kwīn'ōn), *n.* [*Quinic acid* + *-one*.] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Specif., the yellow, pungent para compound obtained by the oxidation of quinic acid, hydroquinone, aniline, etc., used in tanning. *b* By extension, any of various compounds of which paraquinone is a type.

**quin'on'i-mine** (kwīn'ōn'ī-mēn; -mīn), *n.* [*Quinine* + *imine*.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, O=C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NH, regarded as derived from ordinary quinine by replacement of one oxygen atom by the imino group; also, a compound derived from any quinine by similar replacement.

**quin'oi'd** (kwīn'oi'd; kwīn'ōn'oid), *adj.* [*Quinine* + *-oid*.] *Chem.* Resembling quinine.

**quin-ox'a-line** (kwīn'ōk'sä-lēn; -līn), *n.* Also **quin-ox'a-lin**. [*Quinine* + *-oxaline* + *-aldehyde*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, acting as a febrile base; also, any derivative of it.

**quin'ua-ges'ni-an** (kwīn'kwä-i-nä'tjān; 6), *adj.* [*Quingua-geniarius* containing fifty, fifty years old.] Fifty years old; characteristic of a person of such an age. — *n.* A quinquagenarian person.

**Quin'ua-ges'i-ma** (-jēs'i-mä), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinguesimus* the fiftieth.] More fully *Quingagesima Sunday*. The Sunday before Lent.

**quin'que** (kwīn'kwē), *quinq'u-*. [L. *quingue* five.] A combining form meaning *consisting of*, or *characterized by having*, five, as in *quin'que-loc'u-lar*, *quin'que-par'tite*.

**quin'quo-to'li-ato** (-tō'lī-ät), *adj.* *Bot.* Having five leaves.

**quin'quo-to'li-o-late** (-tō'lī-ō-lät; -tō'lī-ō-lät), *adj.* *Bot.* Having five leaflets. See LEAF, *Illustr.* (26).

**quin'quen'ni-al** (kwīn-kwēn'jāl; 2), *n.* A quinquennium.

**quin'quen'ni-al** (-äl; 58), *adj.* [L. *quingennis*, fr. *quingue* five + *annus* year.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial term or office. — **quin'quen'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**quin'quen'ni-um** (-üm), *n.*; *L. pl.* *-nia* (-ä). [L.] A period of five years.

**quin'que-val'ent** (kwīn'kwē-väl'ent; kwīn-kwē-väl'ent), *adj.* *Chem.* Having a valence of five; pentavalent. — **quin'que-val'ence** (-lēs), *n.*

**quin'que-val'en-cy** (-lēs-ē), *n.*

**quin'sy** (kwīn'sī), *n.* [ML. *quinsioia*, fr. Gr. *quinsia* sore throat, dor's collar, fr. *kyōn* dog + *anchina* to choke.] *Med.* A severe inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, with swelling and fever; suppurative tonsillitis.

**quint** (kwīnt; kīnt; formerly also as *F. kīnt*), *n.* [F. *quinte*, fr. L. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth.] 1. *Card Playing.* A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet. 2. *Music.* The interval of a fifth. 3. An organ stop giving tones a fifth higher than the normal pitch of the digitals.

**quint** (kwīnt), *n.* *Colla.* Short for *QUINTUPLET*.

**quintain** (kwīnt'ān), *n.* [OF. *quintaine*, ML. *quintana*.] *Obs. arc. Hist.* An object to be tilted at, as a post with a crosspiece supporting a target.

**quint'al** (-äl; -tāl), *n.* [F., fr. ML., fr. Ar. *qintār*.] *a* A hundred-weight (see WEIGHT, *Table*). *b* One hundred kilograms (see METRIC SYSTEM, *Table*).

**quintan** (kwīntān), *n.* [F., fr. ML., fr. Ar. *qintār*.] *a* A hundred-weight (see WEIGHT, *Table*). *b* One hundred kilograms (see METRIC SYSTEM, *Table*).



## R

**R, r** (rī, n.; pl. R's, a's, Rs, rs (ārs)). 1. The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*rhō*), which borrowed it from the Phoenician (Hebrew *rēsh*). 2. The sound of the letter R. In English R in general denotes a voiced alveolar continuant or glide. See *Pron.*, § 42. 3. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate the seventeenth or (see K, 3) eighteenth in order or class.

*Hint.* A relative.

**rab'bet** (rāb'ēt; -It), n. [OF. *rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down.] A groove cut out of the edge or face of any body; esp., such a groove intended to receive another member, as a panel. — *v. t.*; —*BET-ED*; —*BET-ING*. 1. To cut a rabbet in. 2. To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint. — *v. i.* To be joined by a rabbet.

**rabbet joint**. *Corp.* A joint formed by fitting together rabbetted boards or timbers. Cf. *MATCHBOARD*, *ILLUSTR.*

**rab'bi** (rāb'ī, -ī), n., pl. *-bis* or *-ries* (-īz; -īz). Also **rab'bin** (rāb'īn) [I. L., fr. Gr. *rabbi*, fr. Heb. *rabbi* my great one.] Master; — used as a Jewish title, also, a Jewish teacher or doctor of the law.

**Rab'bin'ic** (rāb'īn'ik), n. The language used by the Jewish theologians on Talmudic subjects and Biblical exegesis in early medieval times.

**rab'bin'-i-al** (rāb'īn'ī-āl), **rab'bin'ic** (īk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, or language; esp. in early medieval times.

**rab'bin-ist** (rāb'īn'īst), n. One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis. — **rab'bin'-is'tic** (īst'ik), **rab'bin'-is'ti-al** (īst'ī-āl), *adj.*

**rab'bit** (rāb'īt), n.; see *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [MF. *rabiet*] 1. A small long-eared mammal (*Myiobolus canaliculus*) of the hare family (*Leporidae*), technically one of the lagomorphs, which differs from ordinary hares in producing naked young and in its burrowing habits, loosely, in America, any hare. See *LEPORIN*. 2. The pet of any of these animals. 3. Short for *WELSH RABBIT*. — *v. t.* To hunt rabbits *rabbit fever*. *Med.* Tularemia.

**rabbit punch**. *Boxing*. A short chopping blow delivered to the back of the neck or the base of the skull.

**rab'bit-ry** (rāb'īt-ri), n.; pl. *-ries* (-rīz). A place where rabbits, esp. tame rabbits, are kept.

**rab'ble** (rāb'bl), n. [F. *rabble*, fr. OF. *roable*, fr. L. *rutabulum*] Metal. An iron bar with the end bent for use like a rake, used in puddling iron; any similar device used in a refining or roasting furnace. — *v. t.*; —*BLED* (-līd); —*BLING* (-līng). To stir, skim, or rather with a rabble. — **rab'bler** (rāb'bl-er), n.

**rab'ble**, n. [ME. *rabel* a pack of hounds.] A tumultuous crowd; mob. — **the rabble**. Contemptuous. The populace. — *v. t.* To assault with a rabble; to mob.

**rab'ble** (rāb'bl), *v. t.* & *i.* *Obs.* To babble; rabble.

**rab'ble-ment** (rāb'bl'mēt), n. Disturbance; tumult.

**Rab'e-lai'si-an** (rāb'ē-lā'īz'ī-ān), *adj.* Of or characteristic of Rabelais or his works; esp., marked by gross robust humor, extravagance of caricature or bold naturalism. — *n.* A student or imitator of Rabelais. — **Rab'e-lai'si-an-ism** (īz'm), *n.*

**Ra-bi'bi** (rāb'ībī), n. [Ar. *Rabī*, spring.] See *MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR*.

**rab'id** (rāb'īd), *adj.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] 1. Furious; raging. 2. Going to extreme lengths in giving vent to a feeling or opinion; fanatical; as, a *rabid* socialist. 3. Of, pertaining to, or affected with rabies. — **ra-bid'i-ty** (rāb'īd'ī-tī), **rab'id-ness**, *n.* — **ra-bid-ly**, *adv.*

**rab'ies** (rāb'ēz; rāb'ēz), *n.* [L. *rabies*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] An acute, often fatal, virus disease of the central nervous system, occurring chiefly among carnivorous animals, esp. the dog and wolf, but transmissible to man; canine madness; hydrophobia.

**rac-coon'**, **ra-coon'** (rā-kōon'), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note, 3. [Of Algonquian origin.] A small flesh-eating mammal (*Procyon lotor*) of North America, chiefly gray, with a bushy ringed tail, living largely in trees and active esp. at night, also, the fur of this animal.

**race** (rās), n. [OF. *raiz*, fr. L. *radix*, -*radix*.] A root (of ginger).

**race**, n. [ON. *rās*.] 1. *Now Scot.* Act of rushing onward. 2. A strong or rapid current of water, or its channel. 3. A watercourse, esp. when used industrially, as for mining, also, the current flowing in such a course; as, a millrace for turning a water wheel. 4. A course, as of the sun, progress. 5. The onward course of life. 6. A contest of speed, as in running, riding, sailing; in pl., usually, meeting for contests in the running of horses. 7. Any contest, as, the *race* for Congress. 8. *Aeronautics*. — *SLIP STREAM*. 9. *Mach*. A track or channel in which something rolls or slides, as a slide for a shuttle, a groove for the balls in a ball bearing. — *v. t.* 1. To engage in a race; to compete in speed. 2. To run swiftly; to move at top speed; to rush. 3. *Mach*. To run too fast under a diminished load. — *v. i.* 1. To run, sail, row, etc., a race with. 2. To cause to contend in a race; to drive at high speed, as horses. 3. To speed (an engine or motor) without a working load or in disengagement from the transmission — **race**, *adj.*

**ra-co** (rās), n. [F. *race*, fr. It. *razza*.] 1. The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed; also, a class or kind of individuals with common characteristics, habits, or the like; as, the *race* of doctors. 2. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine; hence, *Now Rare*, piquancy, as of conversation. 3. State of being one of a special ethnic stock, more narrowly, of a particular group or family; also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this, as, differences of *race*. 4. *Obs.* A herd or stud; — of horses. 5. *Biol.* A group within a species, having similar characters which do not sufficiently distinguish from the specific type to form a separate species. 6. A group of individuals of a species, as a disease-resistant race of wheat. 7. *Ethnol.* A division of mankind possessing constant traits, transmissible by descent, sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type. **race/course** (rās'kōrs; 70), *n.* A course for racing horses, dogs, etc. **race horse**. A horse bred or kept for racing.

**ra-ceme'** (rā-sēm'; rā-), *n.* [I. *racemus* a bunch of berries or grapes.] *Bot.* A type of simple inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears flowers on short stems in succession toward the apex, as in the lily of the valley, etc. See *INFLORESCENCE*, *ILLUSTR.* (1).

**ra-ce'mic** (rā-sēm'ik; -sēm'ik; rā-), *adj.* [See *RACEME*.] *Chem.* 1. Pert. to or designating an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes. 2. Pertaining to or designating compounds formed by the union of two optically different forms, especially the dextrorotatory and the levorotatory forms (in which case the compound is inactive). — **ra-ce-mism** (rās'ē-mīz'm; rā-sēm'ic'm), *n.*

**ra-ce-mi-sa'tion** (rās'ē-mī-sā'shūn; -mī-sā'shūn), *n.* *Chem.* Act or process of changing from an optically active compound into a racemic compound or an inactive mixture of corresponding dextro and levo forms.

**ra-ce-mose** (rās'ē-mōs), *adj.* [L. *racemosus* full of clusters.] Of the nature of or bearing a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme. See *INFLORESCENCE*, *ILLUSTR.*

**racemose gland**. *Anat.* A compound gland of freely branching ducts which end in acini so that the whole resembles somewhat a cluster of grapes. The pancreas is an example.

**rac'er** (rās'ēr), *n.* 1. One who races; anything with power to travel swiftly. 2. An American black snake (*Coleuber constrictor*). 3. *Ordn.* A turntable to which the chassis is secured.

**race riot**. A riot animated by racial hatred, specif., U. S., such a conflict between whites and Negroes.

**race suicide**. The gradual extinction of a race through the voluntary inaction of its members to keep the birth rate as high as the death rate.

**race track**. A track over which races are run; a racetrack.

**race-way** (rās'wā'), *n.* A canal for a current of water.

**Ra'chol** (rā'chāl), *n.* *Bib.* The wife of Jacob.

**ra'chis** (rā'k'is), *n.*; pl. *RACHISES* (-ēz, -īz), *RACHIDES* (rā'k'ī-dēz; rā'k'ī-). [NL. fr. Gr. *rachis*, *rachis*.] 1. *Anat.* The spinal column. 2. Any of various axial structures, as: a *Bot.* (1) The elongated axis of an inflorescence. (2) In compound leaves, the extension or prolongation of the petiole bearing the leaflets. 3. *Zool.* The distal part of the shaft of a feather which bears the web. See *FEATHER*, *ILLUSTR.*

**ra-chi'tis** (rā-k'ī-tis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rachitis* (sc. *nosos*), fr. *rachis*, *-nos*, spine.] Literally, inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets. — **ra-chi'tic** (rā'k'ī-tik), *adj.*

**ra'cial** (rā'shāl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of a race or family of men. — **ra'cial-ly**, *adv.*

**ra'cial-ism** (īz'm), *n.* Racial prejudice, expressing either favorable or unfavorable bias; esp., race hatred, also, racism — **ra'cial-ist** (īst), *n.* — **ra'cial-is'tic** (īst'ik), *adj.*

**rac'ism** (rā'īz'm), *n.* Assumption of inherent racial superiority or the purity and superiority of certain races, and consequent discrimination against other races; also, any doctrine or program of racial domination and discrimination based on such an assumption. Also, less specif., race hatred and discrimination. — **rac'ist** (īst), *n.*

**rack** (rāk), *n.* [Var. of *WRACK*.] Destruction; — chiefly in *rack and ruin*.

**rack**, *n.* 1. Formerly, the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or esp. mutton. 2. Now a The rib section of the fore part of a lamb or mutton carcass; — called specif. *hotel rack*. See *LAMB*, *ILLUSTR.* 3. *Meat Packing*. The fore part of a carcass.

**rack**, *v. i.* [Origin uncert.] To go with either skit called a rack. — *n.* A horse's skit, either pace or single foot.

**rack**, *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] A wind-driven mass, of high, often broken, clouds. — *v. i.* To fly or scud, as vapor or broken clouds. **rack**, *n.* [ME. *rake*, *rakke*, fr. ON. *rāk* stupa.] A path or course, esp. of storm clouds, also, a faint track; a vestige.

**rack**, *v. t.* [Pr. *aracea*.] To draw off from the lees, as wine.

**rack**, *n.* [ME. *racke*, *rekke*, a framework, prob. fr. MD. & M.G. *re* framework, *recken* to stretch.] 1. A framework for holding fodder for cattle. 2. An engine of torture consisting of a large frame having rollers at each end to which the limbs were fastened and between which the body was stretched. Hence, *on the rack*, in physical or mental anguish. 3. A cause of anguish or the suffering produced. 4. A straining or wrenching; as, the *rack* of storms. 5. A framework, stand, or grating, on or in which articles are placed as for keeping or for display; as, a clothes *rack*; specif.: a frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. 6. A box of pinholes into which items are sorted. 7. *Mach*. A bar, straight or curved, with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, detent, or the like. See *JACK*, *ILLUSTR.*

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**rack'le** (rāk'ŭ), *adj.* *Dial.* Headstrong; reckless.

**rack railway** or **railroad**. A railway having between its rails a **rack** (rack rail) that meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive for traction on steep grades.

**rack rent**, or **rack-rent** (rāk'rēnt'), *n.* [rack to stretch + rent.] An excessive or unreasonably high rent, esp. one at or near the full annual value of the tenement.

**rack-rent**, *v. t.* To subject to rack rent.

**rack-rent'er**, *n.* One who pays, or exacts, rack rent.

**rack-work** (rāk'wŭrk'), *n.* Any mechanism having a rack.

**ra'oon** (rā'kōn), *n.* [radar beacon.] A radar beacon that sends out a coded signal in response to the proper radar signal received from a ship or aircraft, enabling the navigator to identify the beacon as well as to determine its own range and bearing from it.

**rao-on-teur'** (rāk'ōn-tŭr'). *F.* rā'kōn(tŭr'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS (-tŭr'; *F.* -tŭr'). One who excels in storytelling.

**ra-oom'** (rā'kōn'). Var. of **RACCOON**.

**rao'quet** (rāk'ēt; -ŭt). Var. of **RACKET**, a bat.

**rao'y** (rās'ŭ), *adj.*; **RAC'YER** (-ŷŕ), **RAC'YEST**. [From **RACE** tribe, family.] 1. Having the distinctive quality of a thing in its native or genuine form; unspoiled, fresh, full-flavored, etc. 2. Full of zest; spirited; often, piquant, pungent, brisk, etc. — *Syn.* See **PUNGENT**.

**rac'ly** (-lŭ), *adv.* — **RAC'LYNESS** (-lŭ-nēs, -nēs), *n.*

**rad** (Seot. rád), *adj.* [ON. hræddr.] Obs. *exc.* Scot. Afraid.

**rad'ar** (rād'ār), *n.* [radio detecting and ranging.] A radio detecting device that emits and focuses a powerful scanning beam of ultra high-frequency waves and establishes through reception and timing of reflected waves the distance, altitude, and direction of motion of any object in the path of the beam, unhindered by darkness, storm, cloud, or fog. See **RADIOLOCATOR**. — **rad'ar-man** (-mān; -mān'), *n.*

**rad'ar-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [radar + oscilloscope.] See **SCOPE**, *n.*, 5.

**rad'dle** (rād'dl'), *v. t.* To interweave or twist together.

**rad'dle**, *n.* [Cf. **RUDDELE**.] Red ochre. — *v. t.* To paint with ruddle.

**rad'dle-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A dealer in ruddle.

**rad'i-al** (rād'i-āl), *adj.* 1. Arranged or having parts arranged like rays. 2. Pertaining to or placed like a radius. 3. Characterized by divergence as from a center; as, **radial symmetry**. 4. *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the radius (bone of the forearm). 5. *Zool.* Pertaining to a ray or arm. — **rad'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**radial engine**. *Mech.* An engine, usually an internal-combustion engine, having cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel. Cf. **ROTARY ENGINE**.

**rad'i-an** (rād'i-ān), *n.* [From **RADIUS**.] *Math.* The angle subtended by an arc of a circle equal in length to the radius of the circle.

**rad'i-ance** (-āns), *n.* Also **rad'i-an-cy** (-ān-sī). State or quality of being radiant; brilliancy; effulgence.

**rad'i-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* [*L.* radians, *antis*, pres. part. of *radiare* to emit rays, fr. *radius* ray.] 1. Radiating rays of light; emitting or reflecting beams of light; vividly shining; glowing; brilliant. 2. Beaming with vivacity and happiness, joy, love, hope, etc. 3. *Physics*. Emitted or transmitted by radiation, as, **radiant energy**. — *Syn.* See **BRIGHT**. — *n.* That which radiates; as a *Astron.* The point in the heavens at which the visible paths of meteors appear to meet, when traced backward. *B Optics*. The point or object from which light emanates. — **rad'i-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**radiant energy**. *Physics*. Energy radiating, or traveling, as a wave motion; specif., the energy of electromagnetic waves, as radio waves, infrared rays, visible light, ultraviolet rays, X rays, and gamma rays.

**radiant heating**. — **PANET HEATING**.

**rad'i-ate** (rād'i-āt), *v. i.* [*L.* radiatus, past part. of *radiare* to irradiate, fr. *radius* ray.] 1. To emit rays; to be radiant. 2. To issue in rays, as light or heat. 3. To proceed in a direct line or lines from; as, spokes radiate from a hub. — *v. t.* 1. To emit in rays. 2. To irradiate; to expose to radiation. 3. To spread around as from a center; diffuse. — *adj.* Having rays or radial parts; radiated; radial; specif., *Zool.*, characterized by radial symmetry. — *n.* *Zool.* Any member of a group (Radiata) of invertebrates distinguished by having parts arranged radially around an axis, as in the coelenterates and echinoderms.

**rad'i-ation** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of radiating, specif., the process by which energy is emitted from molecules and atoms owing to internal changes. 2. That which is radiated, namely **radiant energy**. 3. The combined processes of emission, transmission, and absorption of radiant energy. 4. Radial arrangement. — **rad'i-a-tive** (rād'i-āt'iv; -āt'iv), *adj.*

**rad'i-a-tor** (rād'i-āt'ŭr), *n.* That which radiates something; specif., any of various devices for heating external objects or for cooling an internal substance by radiation, as a nest of pipes containing circulating steam, hot water, etc.

**rad'i-cal** (rād'i-kāl), *adj.* [*LL.* radicalis having roots, fr. *radix*, *-ceis*, a root.] 1. Of, pert. to, or proceeding from the root. 2. Original; fundamental; reaching to the center or ultimate source; affecting the vital principle or principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme. 3. [Often cap.] Of or pert. to radicals in politics. 4. *Bot.* Proceeding from the root or from a rootlike stem; basal. 5. *Math.* Of or pert. to a radix or root. — *n.* 1. A root, or radical, part; hence, a fundamental. 2. [Often cap.] In politics, one who advocates radical and sweeping changes in laws and methods of government with the least delay. 3. *Alg.* A radical expression. 4. The radical sign. 5. [*F.* radical.] *Chem.* a. A fundamental constituent of a compound. b. A group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence regarded as playing the part of a single atom. 6. One of certain characters in Chinese writing, usually indicating part of its meaning. 6. *Philol.* A root

**radical expression**. *Alg.* An expression involving radical signs; specif., a surd.

**rad'i-cal-ism** (rād'i-kāl'iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being radical; also, the doctrines or principles of political radicals.

**rad'i-cal-ly** (rād'i-kāl'ŭ), *adv.* 1. As regards root or source; in origin. 2. In a radical or thoroughgoing manner.

**radical sign**. *Math.* The sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (originally the initial *r* of *radix*), placed before any expression, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus,  $\sqrt{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{a+b}$ .

**rad'i-cal** (rād'i-sēl), *n.* [*Dim.* of *radix*.] *Bot.* A rootlet.

**rad'i-ole** (-k'l'), *n.* [*LL.* radícula, dim. of *radix*, *-ceis*, root.] 1. *Anat.* The rootlike beginning of a vessel or part, as of a nerve fibril. 2. *Bot.* The lower portion of the axis of an embryo seedling; properly, the extremity or root portion; commonly, the hypocotyl, or both the

hypocotyl and the root. See **EMBRYO**, *Illustr.* 3. *Chem.* = **RADICAL**, *n.*, 4.

**ra'di-i** (rād'i-ŭ), *n.*, *pl.* of **RADIUS**.

**ra'di-o** (rād'i-ŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōs). [From **radiotelegraphy**.] 1. a. The transmission and reception of signals by means of electric waves without a connecting wire; the use of radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony. b. A radio receiving set. 2. *Collog.* A radio message; a diagram. — *adj.* a. Of, employing, or operated by radiant energy, specifically that of electric waves; hence, pert. to or employed in radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, etc. b. Of or pert. to electric currents or phenomena of frequencies between about 15,000 and (10)<sup>11</sup> per second. (Cf. **AUDIO**). c. Pertaining to or used in radio or a radio set; specializing in radio; as, a **radio engineer**. — *v. t.* & *t.*; **RA'DI-OPD** (-ōd); **RA'DI-O-ING**. To send, communicate, or inform by radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, etc.

**ra'di-o** (rād'i-ŭ). [From **RADIUS**.] A combining form denoting: 1. *Radial*, *radially*, as in **ra'di-o-sym-met'ri-cal** (see **SYMMETRICAL**). 2. *Anat.* *Radial* and, as in **ra'di-o-ul'nar**. 3. [From **radiometer**.] *Chem.* & *Phys.* a. *Radiant energy*, as in **radiophone**. b. *Radiative*, as in **radioelement**. c. *Radiative isotopes*, esp. those produced artificially, as in **ra'di-o-so'di-um**, **ra'di-o-ti-ta-ni-um**. 4. *Med.* a. *From or by means of radiant energy*, esp. X rays, as in **ra'di-o-di-ag-no'sis**. b. *By means of radium*, as in **ra'di-o-sur'ger-y**. 5. *Radio*, as in **ra'di-o-a-cous'tics** (see **ICS**), **radiophotography**.

**ra'di-o-ac'tiv'i-ty** (-āk'tiv'ŭ-tŭ), *n.* *Physics* & *Chem.* The property or process whereby certain elements or isotopes (notably radium, uranium, thorium and their products), whether free or combined, spontaneously emit particles and/or rays by the disintegration of the nuclei of their atoms. (Cf. **ALPHA RAY**, **BETA RAY**, **GAMMA RAYS**. *Artificial radioactivity* may be induced by bombarding nuclei with particles, as from a cyclotron. — **ra'di-o-ac'tive** (-āk'tiv), **ra'di-o-ac'tive**, *adj.* — **ra'di-o-ac'ti-vate** (-āk'ti-vāt), *v. t.*

**ra'di-o-au'to-graph** (rād'i-ŭ-ō'tŭ-grāf; 9), *n.* [radio + autograph.] A picture produced upon a sensitive surface, as of a photographic film, by the rays from a radioactive substance in the object.

**radio beacon**. A radio station which transmits special radio signals by which a receiver may determine his position. A radio beacon which transmits in such a way as to mark out a fixed straight line is a **radio range beacon**.

**radio beam**. See **BEAM**, 9.

**ra'di-o-bi-ol-o-gy** (rād'i-ŭ-bi-ŭ-lŭ-jŭ), *n.* The branch of biology which deals with the effects produced by radiant energy on living organisms.

**ra'di-o-broad'cast** (rād'i-ŭ-brŭd'kāst'), *v. t.* To broadcast by radiotelegraph or radiotelephone. — **ra'di-o-broad'cast'er** (-kās'tŕ), *n.* — **ra'di-o-broad'cast'ing**, *n.*

**ra'di-o-chem'is-try** (rād'i-ŭ-ŷŕŭ-tŭ), *n.* The chemistry of radioactive phenomena. — **ra'di-o-chem'is'tri-cal** (-ŷŕŭ-kāl), *adj.*

**radio compass**. A direction finder used for navigating a ship or aircraft.

**ra'di-o-con-duc'tor** (rād'i-ŭ-kŭn-dŭk'tŭr), *n.* *Elec.* A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer.

**ra'di-o-el-e-ment** (-ēl'ē-mēnt), *n.* A radioactive element.

**ra'di-o-fre-quen-cy** (frē'kwŭn-sŭ), *adj.* Of or using a frequency or frequencies above 15,000 per second.

**ra'di-o-gen'ic** (-jŕn'ŭ), *adj.* [radio + *genesis*, 2.] 1. Produced by radioactivity; as, **radioactive lead**. 2. Eminently suitable for being broadcast by radio. (Cf. **FELEGNIC**.)

**ra'di-o-gram** (rād'i-ŭ-grām'), *n.* 1. A radiograph. 2. A message transmitted by radiotelegraph.

**ra'di-o-graph** (-grāf; 9), *n.* [radio + *graph*.] A picture produced upon a sensitive surface, as of a photographic plate, by some form of radiation other than light; specif., an X-ray photograph. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra'di-o-graph'er** (-grāf'ŕ), *n.* — **ra'di-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ŭ), *adj.* — **ra'di-o-graph'i-cal** (-kāl), *adj.*

**ra'di-o-gra-phy** (rād'i-ŭ-grā-fŭ), *n.* The art, practice, or act of making radiographs.

**ra'di-o-is-o-tops** (rād'i-ŭ-ŷŕŭ-sŭp), *n.* [radio + *isotope*.] *Physics* & *Chem.* A radioactive isotope.

**ra'di-o-lar'i-an** (rād'i-ŭ-lār'ŭ-ān; 6), *n.* [From *NL*, dim. of *L.* *radius* radius.] *Zool.* Any of an extensive group (Radiolaria) of minute marine rhizopods having a siliceous skeleton of spicules and radiating threadlike pseudopodia.

**ra'di-o-lo-ca'tion** (rād'i-ŭ-lŭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A method of detecting the position and course of distant objects, esp. enemy aircraft and naval craft, by means of radiolocators, or radar.

**ra'di-o-lo-ca-tor** (lŭ-kā-tŭr; lŭ-kā'tŕ), *n.* A radio detector for locating, by means of reflected radio waves, objects beyond sight or hearing. The locator developed by the British is usually called **radiolocator**, the similar American device **radar** (which see).

**ra'di-ol-o-gy** (rād'i-ŭ-lŭ-jŭ), *n.* The science of radioactive substances and X rays and its application, as in the diagnosis and cure of disease. — **ra'di-ol-o-gist** (-jŭst), *n.* — **ra'di-o-log'i-cal** (-lŭ-jŭ-kāl), **ra'di-o-log'ic** (-lŭ), *adj.*

**ra'di-o-me'te-r-or-o-graph** (rād'i-ŭ-mē'tŕ-ŭ-ŭ-grāf; mē'tŕ-ŭ-ŭ; 9), *n.* = **RADIOSONDE**.

**ra'di-on'e-ter** (-ŕn'ē-tŕ), *n.* [radio + *-meter*.] *Physics*. An instrument designed to measure the intensity of radiant energy by the torsional twist of a suspended disk, blackened on one side, when exposed to sunlight or any source of radiant energy. — **ra'di-o-met'ric** (-ŕn'ē'tŕŭ), *adj.* — **ra'di-on'e-try** (-ŕn'ē-tŕŭ), *n.*

**ra'di-on'ics** (rād'i-ŭ-n'ŭks), *n.*; see **ICS**. [radio-, 1) + *electronic*.] = **ELECTRONICS**.

**ra'di-o-phone** (rād'i-ŭ-fŕn'), *n.* 1. *Physics*. Any apparatus for the production of sound by radiant energy. 2. A radiotelephone. — **ra'di-o-pho-n'ic** (-fŕn'ŭ), *adj.*

**ra'di-o-pho-tog-ra-phy** (-fŕŭ-tŕŭ-fŭ), *n.* The transmission of photographs by means of radio. — **ra'di-o-pho-tograph** (-fŕŭ-tŕŭf; 9), *n.*

**ra'di-on'e-co-py** (rād'i-ŭ-n'ē-kŭ-pŭ), *n.* [radio + *-scopy*.] Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as X rays. — **ra'di-o-scop'ic** (-ŕŭ-kŭp'ŭ), **ra'di-o-scop'i-cal** (-ŕŭ-kāl), *adj.*

**ra'di-o-sen'si-tive** (rād'i-ŭ-sēn'sŭ-tŭ), *adj.* *Med.* Sensitive to radiant energy; specif., capable of being injured or destroyed by it, as certain



Radiometer.

## radiosensitivity

tumors which can be destroyed by X rays. — **ra-di-o-sen-si-tiv-i-ty** (rā'di-ō-sen-si-tiv-i-ty), *n.*

**ra-di-o-sonde** (rā'di-ō-sōnd), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *radio* + *sonde* depth sounding.] *Meteorol.* A miniature radio transmitter with instruments attached which is carried by an unmanned balloon to an elevation of 15½ miles and dropped by parachute, for broadcasting by means of precise tone signals information on the humidity, temperature, and pressure.

**radio spectrum.** See **SPECTRUM**, 2.

**ra-di-o-sym-met-ri-cal** (rā'di-ō-sim-ē-trī-kāl), *adj.* [*radio* + *symmetrical*.] Radially symmetrical; specif., *Bot.*, see **SYMMETRICAL**, 2a.

**ra-di-o-tel-e-gram** (-tēl-ē-grām), *n.* A message transmitted by radio-telegraphy.

**ra-di-o-tel-e-graph-y** (-tēl-ē-grāf-i), *n.* [*radio* + *telegraphy*.] Telegraphy carried on by the aid of radio waves, without connecting wires; wireless telegraphy. — **ra-di-o-tel-e-graph** (-tēl-ē-grāf), *n.* & *v. t.* — **ra-di-o-tel-e-graph-ic** (-tēl-ē-grāf-ik), *adj.*

**ra-di-o-tel-e-phon-y** (-tēl-ē-fō-ni), *n.* Telephony carried on by the aid of radio waves, without connecting wires. — **ra-di-o-tel-e-phon-e** (-tēl-ē-fō-ni), *n.* — **ra-di-o-tel-e-phon-ic** (-tēl-ē-fō-n-ik), *adj.*

**ra-di-o-ther-a-py** (-thēr-ā-pi), *n.* *Med.* Treatment of disease by means of X rays or other forms of radioactivity.

**ra-di-o-ther-m-y** (rā'di-ō-thēr-mi), *n.* [*radio* + *Gr. thermē* heat.] Diathermy by means of a short-wave radio machine.

**ra-di-o-tho-ri-um** (-thō-rī-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Chem.* A radioactive isotope of thorium, specif., one of mass number 228, formed from mesothorium 2.

**radio tube.** An electron tube.

**ra-di-o-vi-sion** (rā'di-ō-vīzh-ūn), *n.* Television by radio.

**rad-ish** (rād'ish), *n.* [*F.* and *L.*; *F.* *radis*, fr. *It. radice*, fr. *L. radix*, -icea, a root, esp. a radish.] The pungent fleshy root of a plant (*Raphanus sativus*) of the mustard family, eaten raw as a relish, also, the plant.

**ra-di-um** (rā'di-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *J. radium* ray.] *Chem.* An intensely radioactive metallic element found combined in minute quantities in pitchblende and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra*, at. no., 88; at. wt., 226.05. By their rays (*alpha rays*, *beta rays*, and *gamma rays*), radium preparations ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, etc. The radioactivity of radium is a result of a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in several stages, the successive products being called *radon*, *radium A*, *radium B*, *radium C*, *O'*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*. Radium G is an isotope of lead. Radon is a heavy gas, the later products solids. Helium is formed by the accumulation of expelled alpha particles. Radium is believed to be formed indirectly by slow disintegration of uranium.

**radium emanation.** *Chem.* = **RADON**.

**ra-di-um-ther-a-py** (rā'di-ūm-thēr-ā-pi), *n.* [*radium* + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease, esp. cancer, with radium, its emanations or active deposit.

**ra-di-us** (rā'di-ūs), *n.* *pl.* **RADI**, 1. **RADIUSES** (-dī-ūs; -yē). [*L.*, a staff, rod, radius, ray.] 1. A radial part, as the movable limb of a sextant. 2. A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length; as, the four mile cab radius in London, loosely, any area bounded by certain limits; as, the cruising radius of an aircraft. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* The anterior (thicker and shorter) of the two bones of the forearm or forelimb. 4. *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the curve or surface. See **CIRCLE**, *Illustration*. 5. *Mech.* Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation; throw; eccentricity. 6. *Zool.* In radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts.

**ra-di-us vec-tor** (vēk-tōr), *pl.* **RADI VECTORS** (rā'di-ī vēk-tōr-ēz), **RADIUS VECTORS.** [*N.L. vector* a bearer, carrier.] 1. *Math.* A straight segment (or line length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point. 2. *Astron.* A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.

**ra-dix** (rād'iks), *n.* *pl.* **RADICES** (rād'ik-sēz; rād'ik-sēz), **RADIXES** (rād'ik-sēz; -sīz). [*L.* *radix*, -icea, root.] 1. *Bot.* The root of a plant. 2. *Math.* A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers. Thus, 10 is the *radix* of the decimal system of enumeration. 3. *Philol.* A root; radical; etymon.

**ra-dome** (rā'dōm), *n.* [*rad* + *home*.] A dome-shaped housing for the antenna assembly of a radar set, esp. on an aircraft.

**ra-don** (rā'dōn), *n.* [*radium* + *-on* as in *argon*, *neon*, etc.] *Chem.* A heavy, gaseous element resembling argon, but radioactive. See **RADIUM**. Symbol, *Rn*; at. no., 86; at. wt., 222.

**rad-u-l-a** (rād'ū-lā), *n.* *pl.* **RADULAE** (-lā). [*L.*, a scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape.] *Zool.* In mollusks except bivalves, a horny band or ribbon, bearing minute teeth on its dorsal surface, serving to tear up food and draw it into the mouth. — **rad-u-lar** (-lār), *adj.*

**raif** (rāf), *n.* The scum or dregs of society; raffish.

**raif-a** (rāf'ā; -ā), *n.* [*Malagasy raifa*, *raoifa*.] A fiber from the raffia palm used for tying plants, basketmaking, hats, etc. *b* The raffia palm.

**raffia palm.** A pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*) of Madagascar, important for the fiber from its leafstalks.

**raif-nose** (rāf'nōs), *n.* [*F. raffiner* to refine + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, slightly sweet sugar, *C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>*, occurring in small quantity in the sugar beet, cottonseed, etc.

**raif-ish** (rāf'ish), *adj.* [*raif*, *n.* + *-ish*.] 1. Disreputable; low. 2. Common; flashy. — **raif-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **raif-ish-ness**, *n.*

**raif-les** (rāf'les), *n.* [*ME. raffe* a dicing game, fr. *OF. raffe* a stripping, plucking.] A form of lottery, in which a number of persons pay, in shares, the value or assumed value of something, and then determine by chance which one shall have it. — *v. i.*; **RAIFLED** (-lēd); **RAIFLING** (-līng). To engage in a raffie. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffie. — **raif-ler** (-lēr), *n.*

**raif-les**, *n.* Refuse; *Naut. & Dial. Eng.*, a jumble or tangle.

**raif-les-ia** (rāf'lēz-iā; -zī-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, after its discoverer, Sir T. S. Raffles.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Rafflesia*) of Malaysian stemless and leafless plants with huge flowers, usually exhalating a carrionlike odor. It is the type of a family (Rafflesiaceae, the rafflesia family) of chiefly Old World plants having imbricated scales in place of leaves, and apetalous flowers. — **raif-les-i-a-ceous** (-ā'shūs), *adj.*

**raif** (rāf; ū), *n.* [*For rafe* a heap.] *Collog.* A large collection.

**raif**, *n.* [*ME.* fr. *ON. rafter*.] A collection of logs, timber, etc., fastened together, for a support or for their conveyance. — *v. t.* To

## railhead

transport on or as a raft; also, to make into a raft. — *v. t.* To use a raft or to use something as a raft; to form a raft.

**raif-er** (rāf'ēr; ū), *n.* [*AS. ræfter*.] *Arch.* One of the sloping timbers of a roof. See **ROOF**, *QUEEN POST*, *Illustration*.

**raif-man** (rāfts'mān; ū), *n.* A man engaged in rafting.

**rag** (rāg), *n.* [*AS. ragg* (in *ragg* shawky), fr. *ON. ragg* a tuft, shaginess.] 1. A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; a shred; tatter. *b* *pl.* Remnants of used clothing, utilized for paper, lint, shoddy, etc. 2. *Usually pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire. 3. Something suggesting a rag or rags and considered of little worth or service; — used contemptuously, familiarly, or ironically. 4. Shabby or low people. 5. The strussy axis and the white fibrous membrane of citrus fruits.

**rag**, *n.* A large roofing slate, rough on one side.

**rag**, *v. t.*; **RAGGED** (rāgd); **RAG'GING**. *Slang.* a To scold. *b* To banter; tease. — *n.* *Slang.* Boisterous merry-making; — orig. of students at English universities.

**rag'a-muf-fin** (rāg'ā-mūf'in), *n.* A disreputable tatterdemalion.

**rage** (rāj), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. rabies*.] 1. *Obs.* Insanity. 2. Anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; a fit of fury. 3. Violence or fury, as of a wind, sea, fire. 4. Extreme vehemence of emotion or suffering, mastering the will; frenzy. 5. Enthusiasm, excitement, or fervor, esp. at its height. 6. The subject of eager desire; as, to be all the rage. — *Syn.* See **ANGER**, **FASHION**. — *v. i.*; **RAGED** (rāj); **RAG'ING** (rāj'ing). 1. To be in a fury or frenzy, to rage fiercely; also, to be violent, as a storm. 2. To prevail because beyond control, as a plague.

**rag-god** (rāg'ed; -id), *adj.* 1. Rough; shaggy. 2. Having rough edges or surface; uneven, jagged. 3. A Kent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken, as, a ragged coat. *b* Wearing ragged clothes; as, a ragged beggar. *c* Wanting finish; irregular; defective; also, harsh; dissonant. — *on the ragged edge*. On the verge of ruin or being without means, health, self-control, or the like. — **rag-ged-ly**, *adv.* — **rag-god-ness**, *n.*

**ragged robin** A perennial herb (*Lychnis floscuclati*) having pink flowers with narrow-lobed petals; — called also *cuckoo flower*.

**rag-gee** (rāg'ē), *n.* Also **rag'gi**, **rag'gy**, **ra'gi**. [*Hind. rāgi*] An East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine concava*) yielding a staple food crop in the Orient.

**rag-lan** (rāg'lān), *n.* [After 1st Baron Raglan (d. 1855), Eng. general.] A loose overcoat with sleeves (raglan sleeves) that extend up to the neckline of the garment, giving a slanting seam line from under the arm to the neck.

**rag-man** (rāg'mān; -mān), *n.* [*ME. rag(g)man*.] A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

**Rag-na-rok** (rāg'nā-rōk), **Rag'nā-rōk** (-nā-rōk'), *n.* [*ON.* fr. *ragin*, *rūm*, gods + *rōk* reason, origin, history.] *Norse Myth.* The "twilight of the gods," the final destruction of the world in the conflict between the Aesir (gods) and the powers of Hel led by Loki.

**rag-out** (rāg'ōut), *n.* [*F. ragout*, fr. *ragoutier* to restore one's appetite, fr. *re-re* + *to* + *rag* taste.] A dish made of pieces of meat stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned. — *v. t.*; **RA-GOUTED** (-gōut); **-gout'ing** (-gōut'ing). To make a ragout of.

**rag-pick'er** (rāg'pīk'ēr), *n.* One who picks up rags and refuse as a means of livelihood.

**rag-tag** (rāg'tāg), *n.*, or **rag**, **tag**, and **bobtail**. The rabble; the mob;

**rag-time** (-tīm), *n.* *Music.* A Rhythm characterized by more or less continuous syncopation in the melody. *b* *Collog.* A type of music (**ragtime music**) characterized by a strongly syncopated melody superimposed upon a regularly accented accompaniment.

**rag-weed** (-wēd), *n.* *a* *Eng.* The jagwort. *b* *U.S.* Any of several coarse herbs (genus *Ambrosia*) typifying a family (Ambrosiaceae, the ragweed family) having heads of flowers subtended by an involucre of bracts, esp. a very common weed (*A. elatior*) with deeply lobed or dissected leaves, and the *arist*, or *stunt*, *ragweed* (*A. trifida*) with trilobate leaves. The cockleburts (see **COCKLEBUR**) also belong to this family.

**rag-wort** (-wōrt'), *n.* Any of several plants (genus *Senecio*) of the aster family, as the *golden ragwort* (*S. aureus*) of the United States, having an open corymb of yellow-rayed flowers.

**ra'ia**, **ra'yah** (rā'yā), *n.* [*F.* fr. *Turk. ra'aya*, fr. *Ar. ra'aya*, coll. sing. *ra'yah*, flock, herd.] A non-Moslem subject of the Ottoman Empire.

**raid** (rād), *n.* [*Scot. form of road*. See **ROAD** raid, way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion, a foray; *esp.*, an incursion or incursion of mounted men; hence, a sudden or rapid attack, as by an armed force of any kind, by a naval vessel or by a bomber. 2. Sudden attack or invasion by officers of the law for the purpose of making arrests, seizing illicit stores, or the like. 3. *Exchanges*. An attempt by professional operators to depress prices. — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into. — *v. i.* To conduct or take part in a raid.

**raid'er** (rād'ēr), *n.* 1. One who raids; one who leads or participates in a raid. 2. [*often cap*] *U.S. Marines*. A member of a battalion specially trained for close-range fighting.

**rall** (rāl), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note 3. [*F. rall*, fr. *OF. rall*, *raale*.] Any of numerous small precocial wading birds (family Rallidae, subfamily Rallinae) structurally related to the cranes, and prized as game birds. They have short rounded wings, a short tail, and usually very long toes, which enable them to run on the soft mud of swamps. The family (Rallidae) includes also cranes, coots, gallinules, and allied forms. North American species include the *king rail* (*Rallus elegans*), *clapper rail* (*R. longirostris*), and the *sora* (which see). European species, the *land rail*, or *corncrake* (*Crex crex*), common in grainfields, and the *water rail* (*Rallus aquaticus*).

**rall**, *v. t.* [*F. rallier*.] To revile or scold in harsh, insolent, or vituperative language; scoff; — with *at* or *against*. — *Syn.* See **SCOLD**. — *v. t.* To remove by rallying. *Shak.* — **rall'er**, *n.*

**rall**, *n.* [*OF. rallie*, fr. *L. regula* a straight piece of wood, rule.] 1. A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, etc., or as a support. 2. A fence; railing. 3. A bar, usually of rolled steel, forming a track for wheeled vehicles. 4. Short for *railroad*; as, by *rall*. 5. *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. 6. *Naut.* The plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. — *v. t.* To provide with rails or a railing; to fence.

**rall'head** (rāl'hēd'), *n.* 1. *Mil.* A point on a railroad at which supplies for troops are discharged for distribution or forwarding. 2. In a railroad under construction, the farthest point to which the rails have been laid.



## railing

**railing**, *n.* 1. A barrier, as a fence or balustrade, consisting of rails and supports. 2. Rails in general.

**rail/er** (rāl'ēr; rāl'ē), *n.* [pl. -ies (-iz)]. [*F. vailleir, fr. vailleir to scold*.] 1. A coarse ridicule; pleasant, touched with satire; banter. 2. A bantering, or speech. — *Syn.* See **RAVING**.

**rail/road** (rāl'rōd), *n.* A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails providing a track for freight and passenger cars and other rolling stock, usually designed to be drawn by locomotives and (as distinguished from railway) for heavy traffic; hence, such a road or line together with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, and other assets pertaining thereto. *Abbr. R.R.* — *v. t. U.S. 1.* To transport by railroad. 2. *Colloq.* To send or put through in great haste or without due consideration; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. 3. *Slang.* To get rid of by sending (to prison) on a fake charge.

**rail/road** (*rāl'rōd*), *n.* Construction or operation of a railroad line; employment in the operation of a railroad; the business of managing a railroad, or of working as an employee of a railroad.

**rail/way** (rāl'wē), *n.* 1. A railroad designed for light traffic; as, an electric street railway; also, *esp. Brit.*, a railroad. *Abbr. Rwy.* 2. Any track providing a runway for wheels; as, a parcel railway in a shop.

**railway stitch.** A stitch consisting of a loop of thread and a small finishing stitch, used for working small flowers and leaves. See **STITCH**, *Illustr.*

**rain/ment** (rā'mēnt), *n.* [*Abbr. fr. arraiment.* See **ARRAY**.] Clothing in general, vesture; garments.

**rain** (rān), *n.* [*AS. regn.*] 1. Water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere; also, the descent of such drops. 2. A shower of rain; rainstorm; also, *pl.*, the rainy season. 3. Rainy weather. 4. A falling or driving of numerous particles; as, a *rain* of sparks. — *v. i. 1.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. 2. To send down rain. 3. To fall like water from clouds. — *v. t. 1.* To pour as from the clouds; to bestow profusely; shed copiously.

**rain/band** (rān'bānd), *n.* [*Physics & Meteorol.*] A dark band in the solar spectrum caused by watery vapor in the atmosphere.

**rain/bow** (rān'bō), *n.* [*AS. regnboga*.] *Meteorol.* A circular bow or arc exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum and formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, or in spray, mist, etc.

**rain check.** A coupon guaranteeing a deferred admission that has been paid for, as to a baseball game in case of rain; also, an assurance of a deferred extension of hospitality or privilege, as, I'll take a *rain check* on that invitation; the parachute is a *rain check* on life.

**rain/coat** (rān'kōt), *n.* A coat suited in make and material for wear in the rain.

**rain/drop** (rān'drōp), *n.* A drop of rain.

**rain/fall** (rān'fāl), *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls in rain, snow, etc., in inches of depth.

**rain gauge.** An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place and time; a pluviometer.

**rain/proof** (rān'prōf; 2), *adj.* See **PROOF**. — (rān'prōf), *v. t.* To make rainproof.

**rain/storm** (rān'stōrm), *n.* A storm of or with rain.

**rain water.** Water falling or fallen as rain, that has not collected soluble matter from the soil, and hence is soft.

**rain/y** (rān'y), *adj.* **RAIN/Y-ER** (-ēr), **RAIN/Y-EST**. Abounding with rain; wet, showery. — **rain/y-ness**, *n.*

**raise** (rāz), *v. t.* [*ON v. rāz, causative to rāz to rise.*] 1. To cause to rise up; hence: **a** To awaken, arouse. **b** To stir up; incite. **c** *Chiefly Scot.* To madden. **d** To call up, as a spirit; to recall from death. 2. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; hence: **a** To build up; erect. **b** To collect; levy; to gather or obtain for use or service, as money or troops. **c** To cause or procure to be bred or propagated, as hops or cattle. **d** To cause to arise, come forth, or appear; — with *up*. **e** To give rise to; occasion, as a smile or a racket. **f** To give vent to; utter. **g** To submit for consideration, as an objection. 3. To elevate; heave, hence: **a** To elevate in rank, dignity, or the like; to exalt; advance, enhance. **b** To increase the strength or vehemence of; to intensify, invigorate, or heighten, as the voice or the spirits. **c** To elevate in degree according to some scale, as the pitch, or the temperature. **d** To cause to increase in height, level, size, amount, etc., as the rent. **e** To cause to rise, or become light, as by leaven. **f** To end the operation of, as if by lifting away, as an injunction. 4. *Cards.* To increase (the wager or bid), also, to wager more than (a previous better). 5. *Com.* Of negotiable paper, to increase fraudulently the nominal value of. 6. *Naut.* To cause (land or an object) to rise above the horizon and so appear to view, or to seem higher, by drawing nearer to it. — *v. i. 1. Now Dial.* To rise; arise. 2. *Cards.* To increase the *wager* or *bid*. — *Syn.* See **LIFT**.

— *n.* A raising in amount, as of stakes, specif., an increase in pay (cf. **RISE**, *n.*, 4).

**raised** (rāzd), *adj.* 1. Done in relief; embossed; as, *raised* embroidery. 2. *Cookery.* Made light with leaven, — as *raised* bread, cake, etc.; thus made light, as distinguished from such foods made light with cream of tartar, baking soda, etc.

**raisin** (rāz'n), *n.* [*OF. raisin, raisin (F. raisin), fr. L. racemus* cluster of grapes or berries.] 1. A grape of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat. 2. A color, bluish-red in hue, of low saturation and very low brilliance. See **COLOR**.

**rais/son** d'ō'tat' (rāz'sōn d'ō'tat'). [*F.*] Reason, or interest, of state.

**rais/son** d'ō'tre (rāz'sōn d'ō'tre). [*F.*] Reason or justification for existence.

**rais/sonnē** (rāz'sōnē), *adj.* [*F.*] Arranged systematically; as, a catalogue raisonné.

**raj** (rāj), *n.* [*Hind. rāj.*] *India.* Reign; rule.

**rajā, rājāh** (rājā), *n.* [*Hind. rājā, fr. Skr. rājān.*] 1. Title of an Indian king, prince, or chief, or of a Malay or Javanese ruler. 2. One bearing this title.

**Ra-jab** (rā-jāb), *n.* [*Ar.*] See **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR**.

**Ra-jas-tha'mi** (rājās-thā'mi), *n.* [*Hind. rājasthān* king's palace, part of Rajputana.] The Indo-Aryan language, a dialect of Western Hindi, spoken in Rajputana and neighboring regions. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**Raj/put** (rāj'pūt), *n.* [*Hind. rājput, fr. Skr. rājaputra* king's son.] A member of a dominant and military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India.

**rake** (rāk), *v. i.* [*AS. racian.*] 1. To pass with violence or rapidity. 2. *Hunting.* A Of a hawk, to fly after game. b *Brit.* Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground.

## ram-jet engine

**rales**, *v. t.* [*Origin uncert.*] To incline from a 1 mast or funnel. — *n. 1.* Inclination from a *crus* slope. 2. *Aeronautics.* The cutting away ... the plane at an angle so that the main support above will appear of trapezoidal form. 3. *M.* the top cutting surface of a tool and a plane face of the work.

**rake**, *n.* [*AS. raca, racu.*] An implement consisting of a bar with projecting pegs or prongs, set transversely, and used for gathering hay, stirring and spreading earth, etc.

**rake** (rāk), *v. t.* 1. To scrape together, along, apart, etc., with or as with a rake; as, to rake a fire with a poker. 2. To collect with laborious industry; to scrape together. 3. To scrape or scratch with a rake to clear off something or to stir up the soil. 4. To search through; to ransack. 5. To sweep the length of (a ship, a lumen, etc.) with gunfire; to enfilade. — **rak'er** (rāk'ēr), *n.*

**rake**, *n.* [*From rakehell* a dissolute fellow.] A debauchee; a lewd.

**rake/hall** (rāk'hēl), *n.* [*rake* to scrape + *hell*.] *Archaic.* A lewd, dissolute fellow; an utter profligate; a rake.

**rake/hell** (rāk'hēl), **rake/hell'y** (-i), *adj.* Dissolute; debauched.

**rake-off**, *n.* *Slang, U.S.* A commission, profit, or rebate, often illegitimate, received by a party to a transaction.

**ra'id**, **ra'kee** (rā'kē; rāk'tē), *n.* [*Turk. rā'ī, fr. Ar. 'arag.*] A type of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc.

**ra'ish** (rāk'ish), *adj.* [*See RAKE* a debauchee.] Of or characteristic of a rake; lewd; as, *ra'ish* habit.

**ra'ish**, *adj.* [*See RAKE* inclination.] 1. *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed. 2. Not straight or conventional in line, appearance, etc.; jauntily carefree; sporty; as, a hat set at a *ra'ish* angle. — **ra'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **ra'ish-ness**, *n.*

**ra'ile** (rāl'), *n.* [*F.*] *Med.* An abnormal sound, usually morbid, accompanying the normal sounds of breathing.

**ra'lion-tan/do** (rāl'ōn-tān'dō; *It. rāl'ōn-tān'dō*), *adj.* [*It.*] *Music.* Gradually decreasing in tempo; — a direction. — *n. Music.* A passage or movement gradually decreasing in tempo.

**ra'liform** (rāl'ī-fōrm), *adj.* *Zool.* Like or related to the ralla.

**ra'lime** (rāl'īn; -īn), *adj.* [*NL. rallus* rail (bird).] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the ralls.

**ra'lly** (rāl'y), *v. t. & i.* **RA/L'LY-ING** (-īng). [*F. rallier, fr. re + allier* to join. See **ALLY**, *v.*] 1. To collect and reduce to order, as troops in confusion; also, to assemble for common action. 2. To arouse to action; to revive. — *v. i. 1.* To recover unity and strength by a reassembling of scattered forces. 2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to recuperate, revive. 3. To join in active support. 4. To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks. 5. *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally. — *n. pl. -LIES* (līz). 1. Act, process, or an instance of rallying; as, a stock market *rally*. 2. *U.S.* A mass meeting intended to arouse group enthusiasm. 3. In tennis, rackets, etc., a series of strokes interchanged between the players before a point is won.

**ra'lly**, *v. t. & i.* [*F. rallier* to scold.] To attack with, or indulge in, rally; to banter. — *Syn.* See **RIDICULE**.

**ram** (rām), *n.* [*AS. ramna, ram.*] 1. A male sheep. 2. An engine of war used for butting, or battering. Specif.: **a** A battering-ram. **b** A beak projecting from the prow of a ship for piercing or cutting an enemy's vessel; also, a ship with such a beak. 3. A hydraulic ram. 4. [*Cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Aries. 5. *Maach*, a The plunger of a hydrostatic press, force pump, etc. **b** The weight in a pile driver, or the like. — *v. t. 1.* **RAMMED** (rāmd); **RAMMING**. 1. To make compact or to fill as by pounding or stamping; to cram; stuff. 2. To force down by driving into the earth. 3. To butt or strike against violently.

**Ra'ma** (rā'mā), *n.* [*Skr. Rāma.*] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Of these the seventh, **Ra'ma-chān'dra** (-chūn'drā) [*Skr. Rāmacandra*], is the most famous. See **RAMAYANA**.

**Ram/a'dan** (rām'ā-dīn'), *n.* Also **Ram/a'san** (-rā'n'). [*Ar. Rama-dīn*, prop., the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, when strict fasting is practiced; also, the fasting. See **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR**.

**Ra-ma'ya-na** (rā-mī'tyā-nā), *n.* [*Skr. Rāmāyana.*] A Sanskrit epic detailing the adventures of Ramachandra.

**ram/ble** (rām'bl), *v. i.* **RAM/BLED** (-bled); **RAM/BLING** (-bling). [*Origin uncert.*] 1. To go from place to place, without an aim or goal; to roam. 2. To talk or write in a desultory or pointless fashion. 3. To extend or grow at random, as a vine. — *n.* A rambling; a walking trip.

**ram/bler** (blēr), *n.* One who or that which rambles; specif., *Hort.*, any climbing rose, esp. the *crimson Rambler* (*Rosa barbierrana*).

**ram/bling** (-bling), *adj.* Discursive; digressive; desultory.

**Ram/bouillet** (rām'bō'yēl; rām'bō'yā), *n.* [*From Rambouillet, France.*] The French merino sheep, bred for both mutton and wool.

**ram-bunc/tious** (rām'būnk'ish), *adj.* *Colloq.* Wild or uncontrollable in conduct; unruly.

**ram-bu'tan** (rām-bū'tān), *n.* [*Malay, fr. rambut* hair.] A bright-red, spiny Malayan fruit closely related to the litch nut; also, the tree (*Neoholms lappaceum*) of the soapberry family, bearing this fruit.

**ram'e-kin**, **ram'e-quin** (rām'ē-kīn), *n.* [*F. ramequin.*] A preparation of cheese with bread crumbs or puff paste, eggs, etc., baked in a mold; — usually *pl.* 2. A pottery dish for baking and serving any similar mixture; hence, food served in such a dish; as, chicken *ramekins*.

**ram'le** (rām'ē), *n.* [*Malay rami* the plant.] An Asian perennial plant (*Boehmeria nivea*) of the nettle family; also, its strong, lustrous bast fiber capable of being spun and woven into various rather coarse lightweight fabrics resembling linen.

**ram'i-fi-ca/tion** (rām'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of branching; specif., *Bot.*, arrangement of branches. 2. A branch or offshoot; also, the resulting branched structure. 3. A subdivision, an outgrowth, or a consequence; as, every *ramification* of his subject.

**ram'i-form** (rām'ī-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. ramus* branch + *-form*.] Branch-like; branched.

**ram'i-ty** (rām'ī-tē), *v. t. & i.*; **-IED** (-īd); **-YING**. [*F. ramifier, fr. ML. ramificare, fr. L. ramus* branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To divide or spread out into branches or ramifications; to branch out.

**ram'-jet en/gine.** *Aeronautics.* A jet engine having in its forward end a continuous inlet of air so that there is a compressing or "ramming" effect produced on the air taken in while the engine is in motion.

The compressed air that enters the combustion chamber and the constant burning of the fuel result in a continuous jet of hot gases.

**rammer** (rám'ér), *n.* A ramming instrument.

**ram/mish** (-ish), *adj.* Like a ram; lustful; rank.

**ram/mous** (rá'móus; rá-mó's), *adj.* [*l. ramus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branches; consisting of or having branches.

**ra'mous** (rá'mús), *adj.* a. Ramose. b. Branchlike.

**ramp** (rámp), *v. t.* [OF. *rampier* to climb, creep.] 1. a. To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. b. To stand or advance with forelegs or with arms raised as if in menace; hence, to rage; storm; rampage. 2. To rush about excitedly. — *n.* Act of ramping; a threatening or warlike advance or posture.

**ramp**, *n.* [F. *rampe*, fr. *rampier*.] 1. A sloping roadway or passageway. 2. Arch. A short bent, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction. 3. Fort. An inclined plane serving as a way between different interior levels. See BASTION, *Illustr.*

**ram/page** (rámp'páj or, esp. Brit., rámp'páj), *n.* [See RAMP, *v.*] Violent, riotous, reckless behavior.

**ram/page's** (rámp'páj; rámp'páj), *v. i.* To go on a rampage; to storm or rush about wildly or excitedly. — **ram/pa'geous** (rámp'páj'ús), *adj.* — **ram/pa'geous-ness**, *n.*

**ram/p-an-cy** (rámp'pán-sí), *n.* State of being rampant.

**ramp'ant** (-pánt), *adj.* [OF. *pres. pres. p.*] 1. Rearing upon the hind legs with forelegs extended. 2. Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in bearing. 3. Exuberant in growth or spread; as, superstitious was rampant. 4. Arch. Having one abutment higher than the other. 5. Her. Standing and reared up, with head to the dexter side and one (usually dexter) foreleg raised above the other; — of lions, bears, etc. — **ramp'ant-ly**, *adv.*

**ram/part** (rámp'párt; -pért), *n.* [F. *rempart*, fr. *remparer* to fortify, fr. *re-* + *emparer* to take possession of.] 1. Fort. A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. 2. A bulwark; a protective barrier. — *v. t.* To surround or protect with a rampart.

**ram/pl-on** (rámp'pl-ón), *n.* A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculoides*) having an edible tuberous root used with the leaves as a salad.

**ram/rod** (rámp'ród), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm; now, a cleaning rod for small arms.

**ram/sack** (-shák'k), *adj.* [From earlier *ransackled*, fr. *ransack*, freq. of RANSACK.] Loose jointed, rickety; tumble-down.

**ram/stam** (rámp'stám), *adj.* *Scot. & Dial.* Reckless, headstrong. — *adv.* Recklessly; headlong.

**ram'til** (rámp'tíl), *n.* [Hind *rāntīl*.] A tropical herb (*Guizotia abyssinica*) of the aster family, cultivated in India for its seeds, which yield a valuable oil.

**ram/u-lose** (rámp'ú-líes), *adj.* [*L. ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus* a branch.] Having many small branches.

**ra'mus** (rá'mús), *n.*; pl. RAMI (-mí). [*L.*] Biol. A branch; a projecting part.

**Ran** (rán), *n.* [ON. *Rán*.] See AEGIR.

**ran** (rán), *past & improper past part.* of RUN.

**ra-nar'i-um** (rá-nár'i-úm), *n.*; pl. -IA (-d). [*NI.*, fr. *L. rana* frog.] A place for keeping or raising frogs.

**ranee** (ráne), *n.* [F.] A dull red Belgian marble with blue-and-white markings.

**ranch** (ránch), *n.* Also, formerly, *rancho*. [See RANCHO.] 1. *Western U. S. & Canada.* An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the buildings occupied, barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate. 2. Loosely, a large farm; as, a fruit ranch. — *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch.

**ranch'er** (ránch'ér), *n.* A ranchman.

**ran-ch'e-ro** (ránch'ér-ó), *n.*; pl. -ROS (-s). [*Sp.*] *Sp. Amer.* A herdsman employed on a ranch or rancho; also, sometimes, the owner.

**ranch/man** (ránch'mán), *n.*; pl. -MEN (-mén). One who owns, occupies, or works on a ranch; a rancher.

**rancho** (ránch'ó), *n.*; pl. -COS (-chós). [*Sp.*, prop. a mess, mess-room.] *Sp. Amer.* 1. A rule but collection of huts for herdsmen or farm laborers. 2. A large grazing farm; — disting. from *hacienda*.

**ran/cid** (rán'síd), *adj.* [*L. rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Having a rank smell or taste; hence, unpleasant; offensive. — **ran/cid-ness**, *n.*

**ran/cid-i-ty** (rán'síd'ít-í), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid odor or flavor, as of old oil.

**ran/cor**, **ran/cour** (rán'kér), *n.* [OF. *rancor*, *rancur*, fr. *LL. rancor* rancidity, rancor, fr. *L. rancere* to be rank or rancid.] Vehement ill will; intense malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity. — *Syn.* See ENMITY.

**ran/cor-ous** (rán'kér'ús), *adj.* Full of or evincing rancor. — **ran/cor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ran/cor-ous-ness**, *n.*

**rand** (ránd), *n.* [*AS rand*, *rand*.] 1. *Obs. & Dial.* A border or margin; a strip. 2. *Shoe Mfg.* A leveling strip put on before the lifts of the heel.

**rand/om** (rán'dóm), *n.* [OF. *randon* violence, rapidity.] *Now Rare.* A haphazard course or progress. — *at random*. Without definite aim, direction, rule, or method; at haphazard. — *adj.* 1. Coming, acting, made, occurring, etc., at random. 2. *Biol.* Made as if at random but controlled so as to bring together certain individuals or classes, or to make representative; as, random breeding. — **ran/dom-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Random, haphazard, casual, desultory mean showing the influence of accident rather than design. Random implies little or no guidance by a governing mind, eye, objective, or the like; haphazard, a being more or less at the mercy of chance or of natural or logical necessity; casual, a working, an acting, or the like, without deliberation, intention, or purpose; desultory, a jumping or skipping from one thing to another unguided by method or system.

**rand'y** (rán'dí; rán'dí), *adj.* *Scot.* Ill-mannered; coarse. — *n.* *Scot.* A sturdy beggar; also, a virago.

**ra'nee**. Var. of RANI.

**rang** (ráng), *past* of RING, to sound.

**range** (ráni), *v. t.*; **RANGED** (ránd); **RANG'ING** (rán'yíng). [OF. *rangier*, var. of *rangier*, fr. *renc* row, rank, of Teut. origin.] 1. To set in a row, or in rows; to dispose in the proper order. 2. To place (a single individual, as oneself) among others in a line; hence, to espouse a cause, to join a party, etc. 3. To dispose in a classified, or in systematic, order. 4. To rove over or through. 5. To lay off; to make even

or straight. 6. To train (a telescope). 7. *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for a given distance; to give (a gun) such elevation. 8. *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck. — *v. i.* 1. To rove at large. 2. To move over a surface so as to explore it, esp. as a hunting dog seeking game. 3. To be ranked. 4. To correspond in direction or line. 5. a. To have range; to be capable of projecting; as, the gun ranges three miles. b. To change or differ within limits. 6. *Bot. & Zool.* To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region. 7. *Gun.* To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it. — *Syn.* See LINE.

— *n.* 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank. 2. A wandering or roving. 3. That which may be ranged over; esp., a sparsely populated and open region over which livestock may roam and feed. 4. A series or chain of mountain peaks considered as forming one connected system; a ridge of mountains; as, the Appalachian range. 5. A cook-stove. 6. An order; a class. 7. *U. S.* In the public land system, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. 8. Extent or space taken in or covered; compass; reach, scope; sphere. 9. A line of direction; as, in range with a beacon. 10. The limits of a series of actual or possible variations; as, a narrow range of choice. 11. *Bot. & Zool.* The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. 12. *Gun.* a. The horizontal distance to which a projectile is, or may be, propelled; also, the horizontal distance of the target from the gun. b. A place where shooting is practiced. 13. *Leather Mfg.* A part of a hide. See HIDE, *Illustr.* 14. *Statistics.* The difference between the least and greatest values of the variable of a frequency distribution.

— *adj.* Of or pert. to a range, or open region; as, range cattle.

**range finder**. 1. *Gun.* An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object to be hit. 2. *Photog.* A camera attachment for measuring the distance between the camera and an object.

**rang'er** (rán'jér), *n.* 1. *Eng.* The keeper of a royal park or forest. 2. A rover; wanderer. 3. One of a body of mounted troops who range over a region. 4. In America, a warden who patrols tracks of forests, esp. those owned by the nation. 5. *Often cap.* An expert in close-range fighting attached to a special American unit of assault troops corresponding to the British commando — **rang'er-ship**, *n.*

**rang'y** (rán'yí), *adj.*; **RANG'Y-ER** (jér-ér); **RANG'Y-ESR**. Inclined or able to range far, hence, long limbed and slender.

**ra'ní, ra'noo** (rá'ní), *n.* [*Hind. rānī*, fr. *Skr. rājñī*.] 1. Title of a Hindu queen, a reigning princess, or a raja's wife. 2. One bearing this title.

**rank** (rángk), *adj.* [*AS. ranc* strong, proud.] 1. Luxuriant or vigorous in growth, grown to immoderate height; as, rank weeds. 2. Producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile. 3. Offensively gross or coarse; indigent. 4. Strongly scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste. 5. Extreme; gross; utter; — only in reprobation; as, rank treason. 6. *Obs. & Lam.* Excessive. 7. *Obs.* Lustful; ruttish. — *Syn.* See MALODOROUS, FLAGRANT — **rank'ly**, *adv.* — **rank'ness**, *n.*

**rank**, *n.* [OF. *ranc*, var. of *renc* (F. *rang*), of Teut. origin.] 1. A row; line; range; series; (ier, as, mountains in ranks. 2. Orderly arrangement, array, as, to form a crowd into rank. 3. An aggregate of individuals classed together, a social class, as, ranks and orders of men. 4. Grade of official standing, as, the rank of admiral. 5. Degree of eminence or excellence, also, relative position, status; grade, as, a writer of the first rank. 6. Elevated grade, high degree; also, high social position, distinction, eminence. 7. *Chess.* A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players. 8. *Mil.* a. A line of soldiers ranged side by side in close order, — opposed to file. b. pl. An army. c. pl. The body of privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the ranks. — *v. t.* 1. To arrange in a line or lines; to draw up in a regular formation, as soldiers. 2. To range in a class, to class; as, to rank Dante above Shakespeare. 3. *Mil. & Nav.* To outrank; to take precedence of — *v. i.* 1. To be ranged in order, as of rank or merit; as, to rank below the average. 2. To have the highest rank; to be senior, as, ranking colonel; to be supremely eminent.

**rank and file**. A *Mil.* The whole body of common soldiers. b. Hence, those constituting the body of a party, nation, etc., as distinct from the heads or leaders.

**rank'er** (rángk'ér), *n.* [From RANK, *n.*] *Colloq. Mil.* One who serves or has served in the ranks, esp., a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks.

**ran/kle** (ráng'kl), *v. i.*; **RANK'LED** (-léd); **RANK'LING** (-líng). [OF. *ranceler*, var. of *draceler* to fester, deriv. of *ML. dracunculus* a sore, dim. of *L. draco* dragon.] To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to fester; as, the words rankled in his bosom.

**ran/sack** (rán'sák), *v. t.* [ON. *rannaska* to explore, search a house, fr. *rann* house + *saka*; akin to ON. *arkya* to seek.] 1. To search every part of. 2. To search through and carry away all valuables in; to pillage; as, to ransack the city. — **ran/sack-er** (-ér), *n.*

**ran/som** (rán'sóm), *n.* [OF. *rançon*, *rançon*, fr. *L. redemptio*, fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEMPT.] A redeeming of a captive by payment of a consideration; also, the consideration paid or demanded. — *v. t.* 1. To redeem from captivity, slavery, or the like, by paying a price. 2. To deliver, as from sin. — *Syn.* See RESCUE. — **ran/som-er** (-ér), *n.*

**rant** (ránt), *v. i.* [*MD. ranten*, *ranten*, to date, to be enraged.] 1. To declaim, or talk noisily, excitedly, and extravagantly; to discourse in a bombastic turgid fashion. 2. To scold vehemently. 3. *Now Dial.* To revel, carouse; to riot. — *n.* 1. Ranting discourse or language. 2. *Dial.* A noisy jollification — *Syn.* See BOMBAST. — **rant'er**, *n.* — **rant'ing**, *adj.* — **rant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**ra-nun/cu-la'ceous** (rá-núng'kú-lí'shús), *adj.* [See RANUNCULUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to the crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae). See CROW-FOOT.

**ra-nun/cu-lus** (rá-núng'kú-lús), *n.*; pl. -LUSSES (-lús-és; -íz), -CULI (-lí). [*L.*] a little frog, a meadow plant, perh. a crowfoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Ranunculus*) of herbs, the crowfoots. See CROWFOOT.

**rap** (ráp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Colloq.* Any coin of trifling value; hence, the least bit; as, I don't care a rap.

**rap, v. t.**; **RAPPED** (rápt), or, often, **RAPT**; **RAP'PING**. [From RAPT, *adj.*] 1. To snatch away. 2. To transport out of oneself; to enrapture; — *in past part.*

**rap, v. t. & i.**; **RAPPED** (rápt); **RAP'PING**. [See RAP a blow.] 1. To strike with a quick, smart blow or blows. 2. To utter suddenly and forcibly; to deliver with a bang. — *[Of imitative origin.]* 1. A

quick, smart blow. 2. A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

**rapacious** (ră-pă'shūs), *adj.* [L. *rapax*, *-acia*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] 1. Excessively grasping or covetous; given to seizing or extorting what is coveted. 2. Subsisting on prey; predaceous. 3. Ravenous; voracious. — **rapacious-ly**, *adv.* — **rapacious-ness**, *n.*

**rapacious-ly** (ră-pă'sh-ly), *n.* Quality of being rapacious.

**rape** (răp), *n.* [L. *rapa*, *rapum*.] A European herb (*Brassica rapae*) of the mustard family, grown as a forage crop for sheep and hogs. Its seeds yield rape oil and are a bird food.

**rape**, *n.* [F. *rapé*, M.L. *rapa*.] The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must.

**rape**, *v. t.* [AS. & OE. *rapen*, fr. L. *rapere*, *raptum*.] 1. *Archaic.* To seize and take away by force; to plunder. 2. To commit rape upon; to ravish. — *n.* 1. A seizing by force; robbery. 2. *Law.* The illicit carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent.

**rape**, or **rape/seed**, *oil.* A fixed, nondrying or semidrying oil obtained from rapeseed, used as a lubricant, etc.; — called also *colza oil*.

**rape/seed** (răp'sēd'), *n.* The seed of rape; also, the plant.

**Rapha-el** (răf'ā-ēl; -ēl; răf'ā-ēl; -ēl), *n.* [L.L., fr. Gr. *Rhaphaēl*, fr. Heb. *Rēphā'el*.] An archangel mentioned in Hebrew literature. Milton represents him as sent by God to instruct Adam.

**raphe** (răfē), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *raphē* a seam or suture, fr. *raphen* to sew or stitch together.] 1. *Anat.* The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, having externally a ridge or furrow. 2. *Bot.* A in anapropous ovules, that part of the cord or stalk united in growth to the internal covering, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. See *SEED*, *Illustr.* b In diatoms, the median line of a valve.

**raphides** (răf'ī-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *raphis*, *rhapsidos*, a needle.] *Bot.* Needle-shaped crystals, generally of calcium oxalate developed as metabolic by-product in plant cells.

**rapid** (răp'it), *adj.* [F. *rapide*, fr. L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, hurry away.] 1. Very swift or quick in motion; fast-moving. 2. Quick in action, thought, etc. 3. Progressing or accomplished in much less than normal time; as, *rapid growth*. 4. *Photog.* Adapted to short exposure. — *Syn.* See *FAST*. — *Ant.* Leisurely.

— *n.* A part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, the surface being usually broken by obstructions, but without actual waterfall, — usually in *pl.* — **rapid-ly**, *adv.*

**rapid-fire** (răp'it-fīr'), 2), **rapid-firing**, *adj.* 1. Firing, or adapted for firing, shots in rapid succession; — esp., *Ordnance*, of single-barreled guns of greater caliber than small arms. 2. Proceeding with or characterized by rapidity or sharpness; as, a *rapid-fire* cross-examination.

**rapid-ly** (răp'it-ly), *n.* Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; speed; fleetness; quickness.

**rapier** (răp'ī-er, -ēr), *n.* [F. *rapière*.] A straight two-edged sword, having a narrow, pointed blade.

**rapine** (răp'īn), *n.* [F. or L., fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] A plunder; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

**rap/loach** (răp'lōk; -lōk), *adj.* *Slang.* Coarse or rough and undyed. — *n.* *Slang.* A coarse, undyed, woolen cloth.

**rap/ra-ree** (răp'ā-rē), *n.* [L. *rapire*, *rapire*.] *Hist.* An Irish freebooter; hence, a plunderer; vagabond.

**rap/ree** (răp'ī-er), *n.* [F. *rapé*, prop., past part. of *rapere*.] A pungent snuff made from the ranker tobacco leaves.

**rap/ree** (răp'ī-er), *n.* [From *rap*.] One who or that which raps; specif., a knocker of a door.

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**rare-fac-tion** (ră-rē-făk-shən), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied.

**rare-fac-tive** (ră-rē-făk-siv), *adj.* [L. *rārēfacere*, *-factum*, to rarefy. See *RAREFY*.] Producing or marked by rarefaction.

**rare-ly** (ră-rē-ly), *v. t. & i.*; **RARE-FY** (-fīd); **RARE-FY**-ING. [F. *rārēfier*, fr. L. *rarus* rare + *facere* (in comp.) to make.] To make or become rare, thin, porous, or less dense; figuratively, to make more spiritual, refined, or the like.

**rare-ly** (ră-rē-ly), *adv.* 1. Seldom; not often. 2. Finely; beautifully; excellently; with rare skill. 3. In an exceptional degree; extremely; as, *rarely* beautiful.

**rare-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

**rare-ripe** (ră-rē-rīp), *adj.* [Dial. *rare*, var. of *rath* early, soon + *ripe*.] Early ripe. — *n.* An early ripening fruit or vegetable.

**rar-i-ty** (ră-rē-ty; răr-ty), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. Quality or state of being rare; as, a thinness; as, the *rarity* (contrasted with the *density*) of gases. b Infrequency; scarcity. 2. Quality of being unusually excellent; as, *rarity* of phrasings. 3. A thing valued for its scarcity.

**ras-cal** (răsk'āl or, esp. *Brit.*, răs'), *adj.* [OF. *raucosille*, fr. ONF. *raque* hilt, dirt.] 1. *Now* *Brit.* One of the rabble. 2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; knave; — also *locu-lar*; as, you young *ascal*. — *adv.* Of or pertaining to the rabble; low; mean; base.

**ras-cal-i-ty** (răsk'āl-ty or, esp. *Brit.*, răs-ty), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). The character or actions of a rascal; knavery; also, a rascally act.

**ras-cal-ly** (răsk'āl-ly or, esp. *Brit.*, răs-ly), *adv.* Ol, pertaining to, or characteristic of a rascal; meanly tricky; base; worthless; — often *jocular*. — *adv.* In a rascally fashion.

**rasc** (răz), *v. t.* [OF. *raser*, v. freq. fr. L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape.] *Now* *Rare*. 1. To erase. 2. To level to the ground; = *RAZE*, 3.

**rash** (răsh), *n.* [OF. *rasche*, *rasche*, eruption, scurf.] A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body.

**rash**, *adj.* [ME. *rasch* quick.] 1. Acting or given to acting without deliberation or caution; overhasty in decision, action, or speech; precipitate; reckless; imprudent. 2. Characterized by or manifesting undue haste, too little reflection, or disregard for consequences. 3. *Rare*. Quickly effective. — *Syn.* See *ADVENTUROUS*. — **rash-ly**, *adv.* — **rash-ness**, *n.*

**rash** (răsh), *Scot. & N. of Eng.* var. of *RUSH*, a plant.

**rash/or** (răsh'or), *n.* A thin slice, as of bacon or, more rarely, of ham, cut for broiling or frying.

**ras-so/ri-al** (ră-sō-rī-āl), *adj.* [L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scratch.] Habitually scratching the ground in search of food, as a fowl; gallinaceous.

**rasp** (răsp; 9), *v. t.* [OF. *rasper* to scrape, grate, rasp.] 1. To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with or as with a rough file. 2. To grate harshly upon; to serve as an irritant to, as the nerves. 3. To utter in an irritated or grating tone. — *v. i.* To grate or scrape. — *n.* 1. A type of coarse file, with raised points forming the cutting prominences instead of lines as on the true file. 2. Act or effect of rasping; rasping sound or sensation.

**rasp/ber-ry** (răsp'bēr-ry or, esp. *Brit.*, răs'bēr-ry), *n.* [From earlier *rasp*, *raspis* *berri*, both fr. *raspis* *raspberry*.] 1. The aggregate fruit of any of various brambles (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family, distinguished from the blackberry as being rounder and smaller and easily separated from the receptacle when ripe. The mass of drupelets composing the fruit are red, purple, black, or yellow. Also, the plant bearing this fruit. From the *red raspberry* of America (*R. strigosus*) and the *black raspberry*, or *blackcap*, of eastern America (*R. occidentalis*) are derived numerous garden varieties. See *CLOUTHER*, *BEANBLE*. 2. [Oriz. E. slang.] A sound of contempt produced with vibration of the tongue between the lips.

**raspberry sawfly**. A yellow and black hymenopteron (*Blennocampa rubi*) of which the pale green larvae are a serious pest of cane fruits, esp. on the Pacific coast. They feed on the leaves and may strip the plants.

**raspod** (răspod), *adj.* Of book edges, uncut but roughened with a coarse rasp to imitate a deckle edge.

**rasp/or** (răsp'or; 9), *n.* One who or that which rasps.

**rasp-ing**, *adj.* Grating; scraping; raucous.

**raspy** (răsp'p; 9), *adj.*; **RASPY**-ER (-pī-er); **RASPY**-EST. a Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating. b Irritable.

**ras/ter** (răst'ēr), *n.* [G., screen.] *Television.* The area upon which the image is reproduced in the cathode-ray tube of a receiving set.

**ras/ter** (răst'ēr), *n.* [F. or L., F., fr. L. *rasura*, fr. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape.] *Ensure*; obliteration.

**rat** (răt), *n.* [AS. *ret*.] 1. Any of certain rodents (genus *Rattus*, and allied genera) distinguished from mice by their larger size and differences in the teeth. See *RODENT*, *Illustr.* The best-known species are the *brown*, or *Norway*, rat (*R. norvegicus*), about ten inches long, excluding the tail; the *black rat* (*R. rattus*), a smaller species with a longer tail and larger ears; and the *roof rat* (*R. r. alexandrinus*), a variety of the black rat. Cf. *MUSKRAT*, *WHITE RAT*. 2. [From the belief that rats desert a falling house or sinking ship.] *Slang.* A vile sneak or thieving fellow; a contemptible deserter or betrayer, as of fellow workmen. 3. *Colloq.* U.S. A pad with tapering ends for the hair. — *v. n.* **RAT-TER** (-tēr; -tēr); **RAT-TING**. 1. To play the rat; specif., to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage. 2. To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.

**rat-a-ble**, **rate-a-ble** (răt'ā-blē), *adj.* 1. Capable of being rated, appraised, or estimated. 2. Proportional; as, a *ratable* distribution of an estate. 3. *Eng.* Liable to taxation — **rat-a-ble-ly**, **rate-a-ble-ly** (-blē-ly), *adv.* — **rat-a-bly**, **rate-a-bly**, *adv.*

**rat-a-ble** (răt'ā-blē), *n.* Also **rat-a-ble** (-fē). [F. *rat-a-ble*.] 1. Any liqueur flavored with fruit kernels, esp. of a bitter almond flavor. 2. A sweet almond-flavored biscuit.

**rat/al** (răt'āl), *n.* [*rate* + *al*.] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment. — **rat'al**, *adj.*

**rat-a-plan** (răt'ā-plăn), *n.* [F.] The iterative sound or beating, as from a drum, or the hoofs of a galloping horse.

**rat/bite** **fe-ver** or **dis-ease** (răt'bīt), *Med.* An infectious disease, following the bite of a rat, with ulceration, relapsing fever, rash, etc. It is prevalent in Japan.

**ratch** (răch), *n.* [See *RATCHET*.] A notched bar with which a pawl or click works to prevent reversal of motion.

**ratch-et** (răch'et; -tīt), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, hobbin.] 1. A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, ratch, etc. 2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel and pawl.

**ratchet jack**. See *JACK*, *Illustr.*



Head and Foot of one of the Raptorial Birds (*Uchima plumbea*).

**ratchet wheel.** *Mech.* A circular wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages.

**rate** (rāt), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *raten*.] To be-rate; chide; scold violently.

**rate**, *n.* [OF., fr. *L. rata* (sc. *pari*), fr. *ratia*, past part. of *retri* to reckon.] 1. *Obs.* Amount or quantity. 2. *Value; price.* 3. Quantity or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; as, *rate of speed*; *birth rate*; *specif.*, amount of payment or charge based on some other amount, as in money obligations; as, the *rate of wages* per week; *rate of interest* per year. 4. A fixed ratio; proportion; also, a charge, payment, or price fixed according to a ratio, scale, or standard; as, the *rate of exchange*; railroad *rates*. See EXCHANGE, *n.*, 5. 5. Relative condition or quality; rank; class. 6. A charge per unit of a public-service commodity such as electricity, gas, water, or the like; as, an electric *rate of 7 cents* per kilowatt-hour. 7. *Econ.* Usually *pl.* A unit charge or ratio used by the government for assessing taxes, esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish *rates*. 8. *Insurance.* The amount of premium per unit of insurance, sometimes expressed as a percentage. — *at any rate*. A. At the least; anyhow. B. In any circumstances or event.

— *v. t.* 1. *Now Rare.* To calculate the amount of. 2. To consider; reckon. 3. To appraise; value; *specif.*, to assess the value of for a rate or tax. 4. To settle the relative rank, class, or quality of; as, *to rate a ship, a seaman*. 5. *U.S.* To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate. — *v. i.* To be classed; to have rating or rank. — *Myn.* See ESTIMATE.

**rate-a-bil'-ty, rate-a-bile, rate-a-bly.** Vars. of RATABILITY, RATABLY, etc.

**ratel** (rāt'el; rāt'), *n.* [S. Afr. D., for *rateloid*, fr. D. *raat* honeycomb + *das* badger.] A musteline, badgerlike mammal (genus *Mellivora*) of South Africa and India.

**ratepayer** (rāt'pā'ēr), *n.* *Brit.* One who pays rates, or local taxes — *ratepaying*, *adj.* & *n.*

**rat'er** (rāt'ēr), *n.* One who rates, or scolds.

**rat'er** (rāt'ēr), *n.* One who rates, estimates, etc.

**rathe** (rāth), *adv.* Also *rath* (rāth). [AS *hæth* *hæthre*.] 1. *Obs.* Quickly; ad. 2. *Dial. & Poetic.* Early in the day, season, etc. — *quid.* [AS *hæth* quick.] 1. *Obs.* Quick; eager; swiftly. 2. *Dial. & Poetic.* Early in the day, season, etc. 3. *Poetic.* Belonging to the early portion of the day, season, etc.

**rat'her** (rāt'hēr; 9), *adv.* [AS. *hræthor*, compar. of *hræth*, *hræthre*, quickly, immediately.] 1. *Obs. ecc.* *Dial. Eng.* More quickly; earlier. 2. More readily; preferably. 3. On the other hand; to the contrary. 4. Preferably from the point of view of wisdom, justice, etc. 5. More properly; more correctly speaking. 6. In some degree, somewhat.

**rathe'kel'lor** (rāts'kē'lōr), *n.* [G., also *ratsheller*, prop., town-hall cellar.] A restaurant, usually below the street level, at which drinks are served, patterned after the German basement of a city hall where beer or wine is sold.

**rat'-oide** (rāt'ō'id), *n.* [See -oide, 1.] A substance used for killing rats. — *rat'-oide* (rāt'ō'id), *adj.*

**rat'-o-oid'ing** (rāt'ō'oid'ing), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction.

**rat'ify** (rāt'if), *v. t.* — *FEED* (-fīd); — *EVING*. [OF. *ratifier*, fr. *ML. ratificare*, fr. *ratia* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *facere* (in comp.) to make.] To approve and sanction, esp. formally; to confirm. — *rat'-i-fier* (-fī'ēr), *n.*

**rat'-in'** (rāt'īnā) or **rat'-ine'** (rāt'īn'), *n.* [F. *ratine* having had the nap frizzed or tufted.] A course loze-textured fabric, usually of cotton but also of silk, wool, worsted, rayon, or a mixture, woven with a rough surface full of nubs or knots, and used for dresses, suits, coats, etc.; — called also *sponge cloth*.

**rat'ing** (rāt'ing), *n.* Scolding; rebuke.

**rat'ing**, *n.* 1. Classification according to grade; rank; class. 2. Assessment of a tax. 3. *Com.* An estimate as to the credit and responsibility of an individual or business concern. 4. *Naut.* The relative standing or grade of a sailor in the ship's company; as, the *rating of boatswain's mate*. 5. *Nav., Brit.* An enlisted man.

**rat'io** (rāt'io; as *Latin*, rāt'io), *n.* [L. See REASON.] 1. Fixed or approximate relation, as between things or to another thing, in number, quantity, or degree; *rat'io*, proportion. 2. *Now Rare.* A portion; a ration. 3. *Finance.* The expression of the relative values of gold and silver as determined by the currency laws of a country. 4. *Math.* The quotient of one magnitude divided by another of the same kind. *Ratio* was formerly regarded as different from *quotient* or *a fraction*, but no distinction is now ordinarily recognized.

**rat'-i-oc'i-nate** (rāt'ī'ō-sī'nāt), *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinatus*, past part. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason.] To reason. — *rat'-i-oc'i-na'tor* (-nāt'ōr), *n.*

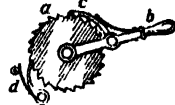
**rat'-i-oc'i-na'tion** (-nāt'ōshn), *n.* Reasoning or the process of exact thinking; also, a piece of reasoning. — *rat'-i-oc'i-na'tive* (-sī'nāt'iv), *adj.*

**rat'ion** (rāt'hōn; rāt'hōn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. ratio* a reckoning, relation, in *ML.*, *ration*.] 1. An allowance; share. 2. An allowance of provisions, an allotment or share as determined esp. by supply; as, the *sugar ration*; the *gasoline ration*; esp., *Mil. & Nav.*, a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier or a sailor for his subsistence. — *v. t.* 1. To supply with rations. 2. To allot in rations; as, *to ration meats, sugar, oil*.

**rat'ion-al** (rāt'hōn-āl; -l), *adj.* [J. *rationalis*.] 1. Having reason or understanding; reasoning. 2. Of the nature of, based upon, derived from, concerned with, or characterized by reason. 3. Agreeable to reason; intelligent; sensible. 4. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Capable of being measured in terms of the *mora* or metrical unit; having the normal ratio between *arsis* and *thesis*. 5. *Math.* Not involving a surd. — *n.* That which is rational. — *rat'ion-al-ly*, *adv.*

**rat'ion-ale'** (rāt'hōn-āl'; -l; -l'; -l'), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale*.] 1. *Now Rare.* An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, hypothesis, or the like. 2. The underlying reason; rational foundation.

**rat'ion-al-ism** (rāt'hōn-āl-iz'm; -l-iz'm), *n.* 1. The practice of guiding one's opinions and actions solely by what is considered reasonable. 2. *Philos.* The theory that reason is a source of knowledge in itself, superior to and independent of sense perceptions; — opposed to



a Ratchet Wheel; b Reciprocating Lever; c Click Pawl, or Ratchet for transmitting motion; d Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

**sensationalism.** 3. *Theol.* Explanation according to reason of what appears supernatural. — *rat'ion-al-ist* (-ist), *n.* — *is'tio* (-is'tik), *rat'ion-al-ist-ical* (-tik-āl), *adj.* — *cal-ly*, *adv.*

**rat'ion-al-ity** (-āl'it-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -ities (-it-ē). 1. Quality or state of being rational, or having reasoning power. 2. An opinion, practice, etc., that is rational. 3. *Rationalism*.

**rat'ion-al-ize** (rāt'hōn-āl-īz; -l-īz), *v. t.* 1. To give a rational or rationalistic explanation of; as: a To make conformable to principles satisfactory to reason. b To explain or justify on rational or rationalistic grounds. c To free from elements not in harmony with rational or rationalistic principles; as, *to rationalize the Greek myths*. 2. *Psychol.* To attribute (one's actions) to rational and creditable motives, without adequate analysis of the true motives. — *rat'ion-al-iz'ation* (-l-iz'āshn; -l-iz'ā'), *n.* — *rat'ion-al-iz'er* (-l-iz'ēr), *n.*

**rational number.** An integer or ratio of two integers.

**rat'ite** (rāt'it), *adj.* [L. *ratia* a raft.] Having a flat breastbone; unkeeled. — *n.* Any of a division (Ratitae) of flightless birds with no keel to the breastbone, including the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, moas, etc.

**rat'line**, **rat'lin** (rāt'lin), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* a Small, usually three-stranded, tarred rope used for ratlines (sense b). b One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming a rope ladder.

**rat'oon'** (rāt'oon'), *n.* [Sp. *ratón*.] *Agric.* A shoot of a perennial plant, as of cotton or sugar cane; *specif.*, one of the second year's growth from the root. — *v. i.* To sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane.

**rats'bane'** (rāt'sbān'), *n.* [*rat* + *bane*.] Rat poison, esp. white arsenic (see ARSENIC).

**rat'-tan'** (rāt'tān'), *n.* [Malay *rotan*.] 1. A Also **rattan palm**. Any climbing palm (genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*) remarkable for the great length of the stems. b A portion of one of these stems, used for walking sticks, wickerwork, etc. 2. A cane or switch made from one of these stems.

**rat'-toon'** (rāt'tōn'), *n.* [F. *ratine*.] In the 17th and 18th centuries, of a variety of coarse woolen fabrics such as baize, druseet, and frieze.

**rat'ten** (rāt'tēn), *v. t. & i.* [E. dial. *ratten* a rat, hence, lit., to do mischief like a rat.] *Eng. Trade Union Cant.* To sabotage. — *rat'-ting* (-tēng), *n.*

**rat'ter** (rāt'tēr), *n.* One that rats; as: a One who deserts his party in adversity. b A person employed to catch rats; also, a rat-catching dog.

**rat'tle** (rāt'tl), *v. t.* **RAT'TLED** (rāt'tl), **RAT'TLING** (-līng). *Naut.* To furnish with rattlines, — often with *down*.

**rat'tle**, *v. i.* [ME. *rattelen*.] 1. To make a rapid succession of short sharp noises, as of hard bodies striking against each other. 2. *Colloq.* To chatter incessantly and aimlessly. 3. To move or proceed with a clatter. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound. 2. To say, perform, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with a rattle or clatter. 3. To rouse, specify, to beat (a cover) for game; to chase hard (game, etc.). 4. *Colloq.* To disconcert, confuse; agitate. — *Syn.* See EMBARRASS.

— *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. 2. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made. 3. The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. 4. Noise; racket. 5. The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus, chiefly observable at approach of death.

**rat'tle-brained'** (rāt'tl-brānd'), **rat'tle-head'** (-hēd'; -hd; 2), **rat'tle-pat'** (-pāt'; -pāt; 2), **rat'tle-pate'** (-pāt'), **rat'tle-brain'** (-brān'), **rat'tle-head'** (-hēd'), **rat'tle-pate'** (-pāt'), *n.*

**rat'tler** (rāt'tēr), *n.* One that rattles, esp., a rattlesnake.

**rat'tle-snake'** (rāt'tl-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain American venomous snakes (family Crotalidae, genera *Sistrurus* and *Crotalus*) having horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken; a rattler. They are thick-bodied snakes of sluggish disposition. They are distributed from southern Canada southward to Argentina. The *banded*, or *timber*, **rattlesnake** (*Crotalus horridus*) is the common species of the northeastern United States. The *diamondback rattlesnake* (*C. adamanteus*), sometimes eight feet long, is so named from the markings on the back, and occurs from Alabama and Georgia to Florida. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, the best-known species is the *western diamond rattlesnake* (*C. atrox*). Farther north the *prairie rattlesnake* (*C. confluentus*) is common. See RANG, *Illustr.*

**rattlesnake plantain.** Any orchid of the genus *Peromnium*; — so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.

**rattlesnake root.** A any of various plants (genus *Prenanthes*, esp. *P. altissima*) formerly of repute in the southern United States as a remedy for snake bites. b The seneka root.

**rattlesnake weed.** A one of the hawkweeds (*Hieracium venosum*), probably named from its purple-veined leaves. b A weedy herb (*Daucus pusillus*) of the western United States, related to the wild carrot. c Rattlesnake plantain.

**rat'tle-trap'** (rāt'tl-trāp'), *n.* 1. A rickety rattling vehicle. 2. *Slang.* A talkative person. b The mouth.

**rat'tling** (rāt'tling), *adj.* That rattles; hence: a Lively; brisk. b *Colloq.* Remarkably fast, good, etc.

**rat'tling** (rāt'tling), *v. t.* Var. of RATLINE.

**rat'ton** (rāt'tōn), *n.* *Dial.* A rat.

**rat'-toon'** (rāt'tōn'). Var. of RATTOON.

**rat'trap'** (rāt'trāp'), *n.* A trap set for rats; hence, a situation in which one is hopelessly doomed.

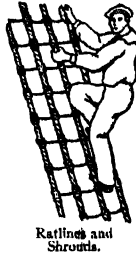
**rat'ty** (rāt'tē), *adj.* 1. Characteristic of or abounding in rats. 2. *Slang.* Shabby in appearance.

**rau'cous** (rō'kūs), *adj.* [L. *raucus*.] Hoarse; disagreeably harsh; strident; as, a *raucous voice*. — *rau'c-ly* (rō'k-ēl), *n.* — *rau'cous-ly*, *adv.* — *rau'cous-ness*, *n.*

**raught** (rōt; Scot. rōkt). Scot. & dial. past of REACH.

**rav'** (rāv'tē), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to ravish. See RAVISH.] 1. Violent, destructive action. 2. Havoc or damage; ruin; devastation. — *v. t.*; **RAV'AGED** (-id); **RAV'AGING** (-līng). To lay waste; plunder. — *v. i.* To commit ravages. — *rav'ag-er* (-lī'ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** Ravage, devastate, waste, sack, pillage, despoil mean to lay waste by plundering or destroying. *Ravage* implies, usually, the cumu-



Rattlines and Shrouds.





interpretation of its significance. 3. a To learn or be informed of by perusal. b To learn, or discover the nature of, by observing closely as if perusing a book. 4. To interpret; hence, to foresee or foretell. 5. To attribute (a meaning) to what is read; to infer as meant in something read. 6. To make a special study of, as by perusing books on; as, to read law. 7. To register; indicate; — of a meter, thermometer, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To perform the act of reading the words of a book, letters, etc. 2. To utter aloud what is written, either while perusing it or from memory. 3. To inform oneself by reading; — usually with *of*. 4. To have import, or be in effect, as to terms or the like, when read; as, this ticket reads to Boston. 5. To be expressed by, or consist of, certain words; as, the passage reads thus in early manuscripts. 6. To study, esp. by reading. — *n.* A period of reading.

**read** (rēd), *adj.* Informed through reading; as, a well-read man.

**read-a-ble** (rēd'ā-b'l), *adj.* a Legible, as handwriting. b Easy to read, because interesting. — **read-a-ble-ty** (-b'l-ē-tē), *n.* — **read-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **read-a-bly**, *adv.*

**read-er** (rēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reads. 2. Specif.: a A professional reciter; an elocutionist. b An employee who reads meters, indexes, etc. c A proofreader. d One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit. 3. A book containing sections for reading. 4. Eccl. One appointed or authorized to read the lessons or prayers, etc., in a place of worship. 5. Educ. & Law. One who reads lectures or expounds subjects; a teacher; a lecturer.

**read-er-ship** (rēd'ēr-shīp), *n.* 1. See *-ship*. 2. The number of readers of a newspaper, periodical, a column, etc.; — distinguished from circulation.

**read-i-ly** (rēd'ē-lē), *adv.* 1. With cheerful readiness; without delay or objection. 2. With promptness; quickly.

**read-i-ness** (rēd'ē-nēs; -nēs), *n.* 1. Quality of being ready; promptness; alacrity. 2. State or fact of being ready.

**read-ing** (rēd'īng), *n.* 1. Act of one who reads; as, a Perusal. b Recital of a bill in a legislature. 2. That which is read; hence, a public recital or lecture. 3. The form in which anything is written, a version. 4. Study of books; literary scholarship. 5. Written or printed matter intended to be read. 6. Manner of rendering something written; as, an actor's reading of a part; also, interpretation; as, my reading of his character. 7. That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a barometer. — *adj.* 1. That reads or studies. 2. Of or for reading; as, reading matter; a reading glass or lamp.

**reading desk** A desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern.

**read-just** (rēd'j-üst), *v. t.* To adjust anew; to rearrange. — **re-ad-just-er** (-j-üs'tēr), *n.*

**read-just-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act or result of readjusting, specif. Finance, the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, effected usually by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. REORGANIZATION, 2.

**read-mis-sion** (rēd'mīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of readmitting.

**read-mit** (rēd'mīt), *v. t.* To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

**read-mit-tance** (-mīt'tāns), *n.* Readmission.

**read-y** (rēd'ē), *adj.* — **READ-Y-PR** (-tēr); **READ-Y-EST**. [AS. *ræde*, *geræde*] 1. Prepared or supplied with what is needed for some act or event. 2. Fitted or arranged for immediate use. 3. Immediately liable; likely; — esp. with *to*. 4. Willing; disposed. 5. Dexterous, expert. 6. Prompt; as, a ready answer. 7. Offering itself at once, available; handy; as, ready assets, ready money. 8. Obs. a Of payment, not deferred; promptly rendered. b Present; here; — used in answer to a roll call. — *Syn.* See QUICK.

— *v. t.*; **READ-Y-ED** (-ēd); **READ-Y-ING**. To make ready; to put in a state of order or preparation.

— *n.* 1. Colloq. Ready money; cash; — often with *the*. 2. Mil. A position of preparation in the manual of arms or in artillery drill, at which the piece is cocked or prepared for firing.

**read-y-made** (-mad'; 2), *adj.* Made beforehand, in anticipation of —; specif., made for general sale, as, ready-made clothing; hence, *ing* originality or individuality, as, ready-made beliefs.

**read-y-to-wear**, *adj.* Ready-made; — of clothing.

**read-y-wit-ted** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Quick-witted.

**re-a-firm** (rē'ā-fūrm), *v. t.* To affirm again in order to strengthen or confirm. — **re-a-firm-ance** (-fūrm'āns), **re-a-fir-ma-tion** (rē'ā-fēr-mā'shūn), *n.*

**re-a-gent** (rē'ā-jēt), *n.* Chem., etc. Any substance which, from its capacity for certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances, etc.

**re-al** (rē'al; Sp. *re'al*), *n.*; *pl.* REALS (rē'alz), REALFS (rē'al'fz). [Sp. *fr. real* royal, *fr. L. regalis*.] 1. The former silver coin unit of the Spanish monetary system, eight of which made the dollar. Cf. PIÉCE OF RECUR. 2. (rē'al) Sink of KEYS.

**re-al** (rē'al; rē'al 27), *adj.* [OF. (*F. réel*), *fr. L. realis*, *fr. L. res*, a thing.] 1. Existing as a thing, state, or quality; having actuality; as, real events. 2. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; — often opposed to *ostensible*; as, the real reason. 3. Relating to things or events, esp. to physical things, rather than to persons or opinions. 4. Representing reality; corresponding to what is; true. 5. Law. a Of or pertaining to things themselves; as, a real action; a real right; — opp. to *personal*. b Specif.: Eng. & Amer. Law. Pertaining to, or consisting of, things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and tenements; as, real property, in distinction from personal property. 6. Math. Having no imaginary part; as, a real number. 7. Philos. a Actually existing; actual, as distinct from *fictional* or *imaginary*, or the ideal. b Self-existent or pertaining to the self-existent; absolute, as opposed to *derivative* or *dependent*; fundamental and ultimate, as opposed to merely *apparent* or *phenomenal*; intrinsic and of the essence, as opp. to *nominal* or *relative*.

*Syn.* Real, actual, true mean correspondent to known or knowable facts. Real implies correspondence between what a thing seems to be and what it is; actual, occurrence or manifest existence; true, conformity to what is real or what is actual.

— *n.* Something which is real; also, with the, actual state of affairs; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general.

**real estate or property** Lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. — **re-al-es-tate**, *adj.*

**re-al-iz-er** (rē'al-īz'er), *n.* [ML. *realgor*, through Catalan & Sp., *fr. Ar. raj al-ghār* powder of the mine.] Mineral. Arsenic monosulfide, AsS, an orange-red mineral of resinous luster, used in pyrotechny and formerly as a pigment.

**re-al-ism** (rē'al-īz'm; rē'al-), *n.* 1. Philos. a The doctrine that universals exist outside the mind; — opposed to *nominalism*. Cf. CONCEPTUALISM. b The conception that objects of sense perception (and, sometimes, of cognition in general) are real in their own right, existing independently of their being known or related to mind; — opposed to *idealism*. 2. Preoccupation with reality; scientific, as opposed to idealistic or speculative or sentimental attitude, policy, etc.; now esp., the disposition to think and act in the light of things as they are and to repudiate visionary schemes. 3. The theory that art or literature should conform to nature or to real life; also, practice of this theory; representation without idealization. See IMPRESSIONISM, 1; NATURALISM, 2; cf. SURREALISM.

**re-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. An adherent to or advocate of realism. 2. An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. — **re-al-ist**, *adj.*

**re-al-is-tic** (-is'tik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or after the manner of, realism or realists. — **re-al-is-ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kəl-ē), *adv.*

**re-al-i-ty** (rē'al-ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). 1. State, quality, or fact of being real; also, in art, etc., the character of being true to life or to fact. 2. Someone real or something real; an actual person, event, situation, or the like. 3. Philos. a That which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea. b That which is absolute or self-existent, as opposed to what is derivative or dependent; that which is ultimate.

**re-al-i-za-tion** (rē'al-ī-zā'shūn; ī-zā'shūn; rē'), *n.* 1. A realizing, or state of being realized. 2. An instance or product of realizing.

**re-al-ize** (rē'al-īz; rē'al-), *v. t.* 1. To make real; to bring into concrete existence; to accomplish; as, to realize a project. 2. To cause to seem real, as, to realize ancient history. 3. To convert into actual money; as, to realize assets. 4. To acquire as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; as, to realize large profits. Also, of property, to bring by sale or investment. 5. To conceive vividly as real; as, he realized his danger. — *v. i.* To convert an intangible right or property into real (tangible) property; hence, to convert any kind of property into money. — *Syn.* See THINK. — **re-al-iz-a-ble** (-īz-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **re-al-iz-er**, *n.*

**re-al-iz-ing** (rē'al-ī-zīng; rē'al-), *adj.* Characterized by vivid or clear realization; as, a realizing sense.

**re-al-lo-cate** (rē'al-lō-kāt), *v. t.* To allocate again. — **re-al-lo-ca-tion** (rē'al-lō-kā'shūn), *n.*

**re-al-ly** (rē'al-lē; rē' 27), *adv.* In a real manner; actually.

**realm** (rēm), *n.* [OF. *realm*, *reume*, deriv. of *L. regalis* royal.] 1. A kingdom. 2. Hence, province, region; domain; as, the realm of fancy. 3. *Etymoq.* A primary marine or terrestrial division of the earth's surface.

**re'al Mo-Coy**, the See Mc Coy.

**re-al-ness** (rē'al-nēs; -nēs; rē'al-), *n.* Quality or state of being real.

**Re-al-po-li-tik** (rē'al-pō'lī-tīk), *n.* [G.] Practical politics; often, cynically, reliance upon armed strength for gaining one's ends in national or international affairs.

**re-al-tor** (rē'al-tēr; rē'al-tēr, -tōr), *n.* [See REALTY.] U.S. A real-estate broker who is an active member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

**re-al-ty** (-tē), *n.* [real + -ty] 1. Obs. Loyalty; honesty. 2. Real estate or property; a piece of real property.

**real wages** Wages measured by their purchasing power, as distinct from nominal wages, measured in money.

**ream** (rēm; dial. also *rām*), *n.* Dual. Cream; also, froth. — *v. i.* To froth. — *v. t.* To skim the cream from.

**ream** (rēm), *n.* [OF. *rayme*, *fr. Sp. resma*, *fr. Ar. rizmah* bundle.] 1. A quantity of paper, usually twenty quires, or 480 sheets, but sometimes 500 sheets, and in a printer's perfect ream 516 sheets. Abbr. *rm.* 2. *pl. Colloq.* An enormous amount, as of something written, printed, or spoken; — often *reams and reams*.

**ream, v. t. 1. To widen the opening of (a hole); to bevel out. 2. To enlarge (a hole) with a reamer; to enlarge the bore of, as a gun, in this way; — often with *out*. 3. To remove (a defective part, as in a bore) by reaming (sense 2, above); — with *out*.**

**ream'er** (rēm'ēr), *n.* One that reams; specif., Mach., any of various rotating finishing tools with cutting edges for enlarging or shaping a hole.

**re-an-i-mate** (rē'an-ī-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to revive. — **re-an-i-ma-tion** (rē'an-ī-mā'shūn), *n.*

**reap** (rēp), *v. t.* [AS. *reopan*, *repan*, Reapers, Square and Fluted ripan.] 1. To cut with a sickle, scythe, or machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting. 2. To gather as the fruit of labor or of works; to harvest. 3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to reap a field. — *v. i.* To reap something, to gather a harvest. — **reap-a-ble**, *adj.*

**reap'er** (-ēr), *n.* One that reaps; specif., a reaping machine, any of various machines for reaping grain.

**re-ap-pear** (rē'ā-pēr), *v. t.* To appear again.

**re-ap-pear-ance** (-āns), *n.* A reappearing.

**re-ap-point'** (rē'ā-pōint'), *v. t.* To appoint again. — **re-ap-point'-ment**, *n.*

**rear** (rēr), *n.* [Shortened *fr. ARREAR*.] 1. The unit of an army, fleet, or force which comes last; — opposite of *vanguard*. 2. The back of anything. 3. The space or position behind, or at the back. — *adj.* Being at the back; hindmost.

**rear, v. t. [AS. *rēran* to raise, rear.] 1. To raise upright; to set upright. 2. To erect by building; to construct. 3. To lift up; elevate; raise. 4. To breed and raise. 5. To foster; as, to rear offspring. — *v. i.* To rise up; esp., of a horse or other quadruped, to rise up on the hind legs. — *Syn.* See LIFT. — **rear'er**, *n.***

**rear admiral** An officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice-admiral.

**re-arm** (rē'ārm), *v. t.* To furnish with new or improved arms. — **re-arm-ment** (-ārm'mēnt), *n.*

**rear-most** (rēr'mōst; -mōst), *adj.* Farthest in the rear.

**re-ar-range** (rē'ā-rāng), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew. — **re-ar-range-ment**, *n.*

**rear-ward** (rēr'wōrd), *adj.* Rear; backward. — *adv.* At or toward the rear. — **rear-wards** (-wōrds), *adv.*

**rear-ward** (rēr'wōrd), *n.* [AF. *reerwarde*. See *WARD*, *n.*, *guard*.] Now *Rear*. The rear; specif., the rear division of an army or fleet.

**re-as-cend** (rē'ā-sēnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To ascend again.

**re-a-son** (rē'ā-zh'n), *n.* [OF. *raison*, *fr. L. ratio*.] 1. a A statement offered as an explanation or justification of an act or procedure. b A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action. 2. A ground or cause;



that in the reality which makes any fact intelligible. 3. The power of comprehending and inferring; intellect. 4. A sane or sound mind; sanity; sense; also, a sane or sound view or consideration. 5. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; right thinking. 6. Archaic. A formal reckoning. 7. Justice; propriety; specif., honorable treatment. **Syn.** See CAUSE.

**—by reason of.** Because of. **—in reason.** A Justifiably.

That is reasonable, just, or possible.

**—v. i. 1. Obs.** To hold argument; hence, to discourse. 2. To talk persuasively; as, we *reasoned* with him for an hour. 3. To use induction, deduction, or a combination of these in an effort to decide something. — **Syn.** See THINK. — **v. t. 1.** To discuss or present the reasons for or against; to debate; argue. 2. To seek a reason or reasons for; also, to infer or conclude. 3. To explain, support, justify, etc., by adducing reasons. 4. To persuade by reasoning. 5. To think out systematically or logically. — **rea'son-er** (rē'z'n-ēr), n.

**rea'son-a-ble** (rē'z'n-ə-b'l), *adj.* 1. Having the faculty of reason; rational. 2. Just; fair-minded; of acts, thoughts, etc., agreeable to reason; not beyond the bounds of reason, logic, etc. 3. Inexpensive; moderately priced. — **rea'son-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **rea'son-a-ble-ness**, n. — **rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

**rea'son-ing** (-ing), *v. t.* 1. The drawing of inferences; thinking with a view to a conclusion believed to be valid. 2. The proofs or arguments resulting from the use of reason.

**rea'son-less**, *adj.* Devoid of reason.

**rea'son-able** (rē'z'n-ə-b'l), *v. t. & i.* To assemble again. — **rea'son-ably** (-bly), *adv.*

**rea's-ure'** (rē'z-sū'r), *v. t.* To assist again.

**rea's-sign'** (rē'z-sīn'), *v. t.* To assent again. — **rea's-sign'ment**, n.

**rea's-sure'** (rē'z-sū'r), *v. t.* To assume again or anew.

**rea's-sure'** (-shūr), *v. t.* To assure anew; specif. a. To restore confidence to. b. Insurance. — **rea's-sur'ance** (-shūr-āns), n. — **rea's-sur-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Re-a-sur, Ré-a-sur** (rē'z-sū'r; F. rē'z-mür'), *adj.* Of or pert. to R. A. F. de Réaumur or the thermometric scale invented by him about 1730, in which 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Abbr. R. See THERMOMETER, *Illustr.*

**reave** (rēv), *v. t.*; *past & past part.* REAVED (rēvd), **REFT** (rēft); *pres. part.* REAVING. [AS. *reafian*.] **Archaic.** To rob or plunder; de-spole; seize. — **reav'er**, n.

**reave, v. t. & i. Archaic.** To burst; tear; split.

**re-a-wak'en** (rē'z-wāk'en), *v. t. & i.* To awaken again.

**re-bap-tize'** (rē'bāp-tīz'), *v. t.* To baptize again; also, to christen again. — **re-bap'tism** (rē'bāp-tīz'm), n.

**re-bate** (rēbāt; commonly rēb'ēt; -it), *n.* [See RABBIT.] Arch. A rabbit. — *v. t.* To rabbit.

**re-bate** (rēbāt; rē-bāt'), *n.* [MF. *rabat*. See RFBATE, v.] Deduction; abatement; specif., payment back; as, a *rebate* of interest; a *rebate* to a shipper. — *v. t.* [OF. *rabattre*, fr. *re* + *batre* to beat down.] 1. Rare. To diminish; reduce. 2. Archaic. To blunt; to dull. 3. To make a rebate of (an amount) on (a bill); to give a rebate to (one). — **re-bat'er** (rē'bāt-ēr; rē-bāt'ēr), n.

**re-bat'to** (rē-bāt'tō), *n.* [F. *rabat*.] Hist. A stiff flaring collar, as of lace.

**re'bec, re'beck** (rē'bēk), *n.* [F. *rebec*.] Music. A stringed instrument believed to be the progenitor of the viol class.

**Re-bec'ca, Re-bek'ah** (rē'bēk'ā), *n.* [Heb. *Ribkah*.] Bib. Wife of Isaac, mother of Esau and Jacob.

**re-bel'** (rē'bēl'), *v. t.* : BELLED' (-bēld'); BEL'LING. [OF. *rebellier*, fr. *rebellare* to make war again, fr. *re* + *bellare* to make war, fr. *bellum* war.] 1. To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government. 2. To oppose one in authority; to be insubordinate.

**reb'el** (rēb'ēl; -l), *adj.* [OF. *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis*.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of rebels or rebellion, rebellious.

**reb'el, n.** One who rebels or is in rebellion. — **reb'el-dom** (-dūm), *n. **reb'el-lion** (rē'bēl'yūn), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *rebellio*.] 1. Act of rebelling, revolt. 2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.*

**Syn.** Rebellion, revolution, uprising, revolt, insurrection, mutiny mean an outbreak against the authority. Rebellion implies open, organized, and often armed, resistance; revolution, a successful rebellion involving a change, usually in government; uprising, an effort at rebellion; revolt and insurrection, an armed uprising that is quickly put down or is immediately effective; mutiny, an insurrection against those in authority, esp. on a ship at sea.

**re-bel'lious** (-yūs), *adj.* 1. That rebels; engaged in rebellion; also, of pertaining to, or characteristic of a rebel, rebels, or rebellion. 2. Resisting treatment or operation; refractory. — **re-bel'liously**, *adv.* — **re-bel'lious-ness**, *n.*

**re-bind'** (rē'bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind anew or again.

**re-birth'** (rē'būth'; rē'būth'), *n.* 1. A new or second birth. 2. A renaissance, a revival.

**reb'o-ant** (rē'bō-ānt), *adj.* [L. *reboans*, pres. part. of *reboare*, fr. *re* + *boare* to cry aloud.] Resounding loudly.

**reb'op'** (rē'bōp'), *n.* = **REPOP.**

**re-born'** (rē'bōrn'), *adj.* Born again; experiencing rebirth.

**re-bound'** (rē'bōund'), *v. i.* [OF. *rebondir* to spring back, re-echo.] 1. To spring back on impact with another body. 2. To rebound; re-echo. 3. Archaic. To leap or spring; as, to *rebound* with hope. — *v. t.* Rare. 1. To send back as if by rebound. 2. To re-echo.

**re-bound'** (rē'bōund'), *n.* 1. Act of rebounding. 2. Something rebounded or returned, as an echo. 3. A mental or emotional recoil following disappointment, as, to marry on the *re-bound*.

**re-buff'** (rē'būf'), *n.* [MF. *rebuffe*, fr. It. *ribuffo*, *ribuffo*, deriv. of *baruffare* to scuffle.] 1. A curt refusal to meet an advance or offer; a snub. 2. Any sharp check, a repulse. — *v. t.* 1. To administer a rebuff to; to snub. 2. To drive, beat, or blow back.

**re-build'** (rē'bīld'), *v. t.* To build again or anew. — **Syn.** See **RENO.**

**re-buk'e** (rē'būk'), *v. t.* [AF. *rebuker*, OF. *rebuchier* to reprimand.] 1. Now Rare. To check; repress. 2. To reprehend sharply; to reprimand. — **Syn.** See **REPROVE.** — *n.* A sharp reproof; reprimand. — **re-buk'er** (-būk'ēr), *n.*

**rebus** (rēbūs), *n.* [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing. See **REAL** actual.] A mode of expressing words and phrases by pictures of objects whose names resemble those words, or the syllables of which they are composed; hence, a form of riddle made up of such representations.

**re-bu't'** (rē'būt'), *v. t.* [Prop. fr. OF. *rebouter*, inf. as *n.* See **REBUT**, v.] Law. The answer of a defendant in matters of fact to a plaintiff's surjoinder.

**re-but'ter** (rē'būt'), *n.* [Prop. fr. OF. *rebouter*, inf. as *n.* See **REBUT**, v.] Law. The answer of a defendant in matters of fact to a plaintiff's surjoinder.

**re-but'ter** (rē'būt'), *n.* That which rebuts, or refutes.

**re-cal'i-trant** (rē-kāl'i-trānt), *adj.* [L. *recalcitrans*, pres. part. of *recalcitrare* to kick back, fr. *re* + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calcitrare*.] Stubbornly rebellious, obstinate in defying constituted authority; refractory. — **Syn.** See **UNRULY.** — *n.* One who is recalcitrant. — **re-cal'i-trance** (-trāns), **re-cal'i-tran-ty** (-trān-ti), *n.*

**re-cal'i-trate** (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* To kick backwards; now, to protest vigorously; to manifest stubborn opposition. — **re-cal'i-tration** (-trā-tiōn), *n.*

**re-ca-les'cence** (rē'kāl-ēs'ēns; -'ns), *n.* Metal. The sudden liberation of heat by a metal when cooling through a certain critical temperature, as iron at 900° C. — **re-ca-les'cent** (-lēns), *v. t.*; **re-ca-les'ced** (-lēst'), **re-ca-les'cing** (-lēŋg).

**re-call'** (rē'kāl'), *v. t. 1.* To call back; to summon to return. 2. To call back to mind; to recollect. 3. Poetic. To renew; revive. 4. To revoke; annul; to take back; withdraw. — **Syn.** See **REMEMBER.** — **re-call'a-ble**, *adj.*

**re-call'** (rē'kāl'), *v. t.* 1. A calling back; a summons to return. 2. Act of revoking, annulling, or the like. 3. A *Mit.* A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, which calls soldiers back to the ranks, camp, etc. 4. *Nav.* A signal calling a boat or vessel back to a ship or squadron. 5. *Polit. Science.* The right or procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by a vote of the people.

**re-cant'** (rē'kānt'), *v. t.* [L. *recantare*, -*iatum*, to recant, fr. *re* + *cantare* to sing, sound.] 1. To withdraw or repudiate formally (opin-

ions, etc.). — *v. i.* RE-CAPPED' (-kāp't'); RE-CAP'PING (-kāp'pīng).

To cement, mold, and vulcanize a strip of camelback upon the buffed and roughened surface of the tread of (a worn pneumatic tire); — distinguished from *retread*. — **re-cāp'ing** (-lēŋg), *n.* A recapped tire. — **re-cāp'a-ble** (rē'kāp'ə-b'l), *adj.*

**re'cap** (rē'kāp), *n.* Colloq. Short for RECAPITULATION.

**re'cap** (rē'kāp), *v. t.*; RE-CAPPED' (-kāp't'); RE-CAP'PING. Colloq. Short for RECAPITULATE.

**re-cap'i-tal-ize** (rē'kāp'i-tal-īz), *v. t.* To capitalize again; to change the capitalization of. — **re-cap'i-tal-i-za-tion** (-i-zā'shān; -i-zā'sh'), *n.*

**re-ca-pit'u-late** (rē'kāp'i-tū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *recapitulare*, -*iatum*, fr. *re* + *capitulum* a small head chapter, section.] To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse; to summarize.

**re-ca-pit'u-la-tion** (-lā'shān), *n.* 1. A recapitulating; a concise summary. 2. Biol. Repetition, in an individual, of phylogenetic develop-

ment. — *v. t.* RE-CAP'PED' (-kāp't'); RE-CAP'PING (-kāp'pīng).

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To cement, mold, and vulcanize a strip of camelback upon the buffed and roughened surface of the tread of (a worn pneumatic tire); — distinguished from *retread*. — **re-cāp'ing** (-lēŋg), *n.* A recapped tire. — **re-cāp'a-ble** (rē'kāp'ə-b'l), *adj.*

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come to one. **Receive** ordinarily implies passiveness in the one receiving; **accept**, a measure of mental consent, or even of approval, but rarely clear activity; **admit**, the act of receiving, often by allowing, permitting, or the like; **take**, a receiving by letting into one's hands, one's mind, one's possession, or the like.

**re-civ'er** (rē-siv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who receives in any manner; hence, variously, a catcher, porter, etc. 2. One appointed to receive money due; a treasurer. 3. One who buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. 4. That which receives; a receptacle. 5. *Chem.* a See **RECTOR**, *Illustr.* 6. A vessel to receive and contain gases. 7. *Elec.* That portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus by which the electric currents or waves are converted into visible or audible signals. See **TELEPHONE**, *Illustr.* 8. *Law.* a A person appointed to receive, and hold in trust, property under litigation. b U.S. A person appointed under a statute by some administrative officer to wind up some business of public interest, such as a bank. 9. *Radio & Television.* A receiving set.

**re-civ'er-ship** (rē-siv'ēr-ship), *n.* *Law.* 1. The office or function of a receiver (sense 7). 2. The state or condition of being in the hands of a receiver.

**re-civ'ing set**. An apparatus for receiving radio or television signals.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* State or quality of being recent.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *re-civ'ing*.] 1. A revising of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; esp., critical revision with intent to establish a definitive text. 2. A text so established.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adj.* [F. *recent*, fr. *L. recens, -entia*.] 1. Lately formed, created, developed, used, etc. 2. Of or pert. to a time relatively near. 3. [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the later period (cf. **PLEISTOCENE**) of the Quaternary division of the Cenozoic era, or the system of rocks formed during this period. — **re-civ'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **re-civ'ing-ness**, *n.*

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [L. *receptum*, neut. part. of *recipere*. See **RECEIVE**.] *Psychol.* A mental image or idea formed by successive percepts of the same or like objects, accentuating their common characters.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *recipere* to receive.] 1. That which serves for receiving and containing something; a container. 2. *Bot.* = **TORUS**, 3.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [OF. *re-civ'ing*, fr. *L. receptio*.] 1. Act of receiving; receipt; admission. 2. Act of receiving visitors; ceremony of receiving guests. 3. Manner of receiving; as, a cold **re-civ'ing**. 4. *Radio & Television.* Act or process of receiving.

**re-civ'ing-ist** (ist), *n.* *Colloq., U.S.* An office employee, usually a woman, who greets callers.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adj.* 1. Able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain. 2. *Physiol. & Psychol.* Pert. to receptors or the reception of stimuli. — **re-civ'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **re-civ'ing-ness**, *n.* — **re-civ'ing-ty** (rē-siv'ing-ti-ty), *n.*

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [OF. *recepteur*, fr. *L. receptor*.] 1. A receiver. 2. *Physiol.* A cell or group of cells which receives stimuli; a sense organ. 3. *Telephony.* A receiver. 4. *Wireless Telog.* The entire receiving apparatus.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [L. *recessus*, *recessus*.] *U.S.* for *recession*. See **RECEDE**.] 1. An indentation, cleft, or the like, in a line or surface; in a room, an alcove, niche, or the like. 2. A place of retirement, retreat, seclusion, or seclusion. 3. Suspension of business or procedure for a short time; a short intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *v. t.* 1. To put into a recess; to set back; to seclude. 2. To make a recess in; as, to **re-civ'ing** a wall. — *v. i.* *Colloq., U.S.* To take a recess.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [L. *recessio*.] 1. Act or fact of receding or retiring; withdrawal. 2. The return procession, as of clergy and choir after a service. 3. A slowing down of commercial and industrial activity marked by decrease in employment, profits, production, prices, and sales, but less severe than a depression; also, a period of such slackening, usually a setback interrupting a recovery.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [re + *cession*.] Act of ceding back.

**re-civ'ing-al** (al), *adj.* Of or pertaining to recession. — *n.* 1. A recessionary hymn. 2. A piece of music played at the end, as of a church service.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* A hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the altar to the robing room.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adj.* 1. Tending to go back; receding. 2. *Biol.* Designating that member of a pair of allelomorphs which, when both contrasting factors are present, is subordinate to the other in its manifestation. — *n.* *Biol.* a A recessive character or factor. b An organism possessing recessive characters.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *v. t. & i.* [re + *charge*.] To charge again, anew, or in return.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *v. t.* To charter again or anew.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [*pl.* *re-civ'ing*.] [*F.*, lit., warmed over.] A dish of food warmed again; a rehearse.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adj.* [F.] Often *Jocosus*. Sought out with care; choice; of rare quality or elegance.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* State or quality of being recidivous; relapse; specif., *Criminol.*, a falling back into prior criminal habits, esp. after punishment. — **re-civ'ing-ist** (vist), *n.* — **re-civ'ing-ty** (vis-ty), *n.*

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adj.* [L. *recidivus*, fr. *recidere* to fall back.] Relapsing; tending to or marked by a falling back into prior habits, esp. criminal habits.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), [*impr.* of *recipere*. See **RECEIVE**.] 1. A for compounding a medicine; also, the preparation compound; — now usually *prescription*. Symbol *R*. 2. A formula making a dish in cookery; a receipt; — often preferred to *recipe*. A means prescribed for producing a desired result.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* Also **re-civ'ing-ty** (vis-ty). Act of receiving or state of being recipient; receptiveness.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* [L. *receptions, -entia*, receiving, pres. part.] One who or that which receives; a receiver. — *adj.* Receiving; receptive.

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adj.* [L. *reciprocus*.] 1. Mutual; shared, felt, shown, or the like, by both sides; as, united in **reciprocal** affection. 2. Corresponding to each other as by being equivalent or complementary; as, the **reciprocal** obligations of capital and labor. 3. Interchangeable; convertible; also, inversely related. 4. *Gram.*

Expressive of mutual relation; — applied esp. to pronouns. See **PRONOUN**, 8. *Math.* Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation; — often with reference to the substitution of reciprocals for given quantities.

**Syn.** **Reciprocal**, **mutual**, **common** mean shared, experienced, or the like, by each. **Reciprocal** implies a return in due measure by each of two sides, as of reproaches, courtesies, duties, etc.; **mutual**, though often used interchangeably with **reciprocal**, stresses a sharing equally and jointly rather than a return, and is often applicable to two or more persons who share certain feelings; **common** carries no implication of reciprocity, but merely a being shared with others; as, **reciprocal** obligations; our obligations are **mutual**, we are **mutual** friends; we have **common** friends.

— *n.* 1. That which reciprocates or bears a reciprocal relation to another thing. 2. *Math.* The quotient of unity divided by any quantity. The **reciprocal** of a fraction is the fraction inverted.

— **re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.* — **re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *adv.*

**re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *v. t.* [*L. reciprocatus*, past part. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, reciprocate.] 1. *Obs. exc. Mech.* To move forward and backward alternately; to act interchangeably. 2. To make a return for something done or given; also, *Colloq.*, to return a compliment, good wishes, or the like. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to move in alternate directions. 2. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange.

— *adv.* 3. To return in kind or degree; to repay. — **re-civ'ing** (rē-siv'ing), *n.*

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**re-cline** (rē-klīn), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *reclinare*, fr. L. *reclinare*, fr. *re-* + *clinare* to lean, incline.] To cause or permit to incline backwards or in a recumbent position; loosely, to lean; incline; rest. — **re-clin'er** (rē-klīn'ēr), *n.*

**re-clude** (rē-klūd; 114), *adj.* [OF. *reclus*, fem. *reclusa*, fr. L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere*, to enclose, open, later, to shut up.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary. — (rē-klūd's; rē-klūs), *n.* A person who lives in seclusion, as a hermit.

**re-clu'sion** (rē-klū'shūn; 114), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; specif., imprisonment, esp. solitary. — **re-clu'sive** (sīv), *adj.*

**re-cog-ni'tion** (rē-kōg'nī'shūn), *n.* [F. *reconnaissance*, fr. L. *recognitio*.] 1. Act of recognizing; as: a Formal acknowledgment, as of a fact or a claim. b Acceptance as entitled to attention; as, recognition by the chair of one rising to speak in a meeting. 2. Perception of identity as already known in fact or by description; as, recognition of a person or a portrait. 3. *Internal Law.* Acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent or rebelling community or province. — **re-cog-ni'to'ry** (rē-kōg'nī-tō'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.*

**re-cog-ni'zance** (rē-kōg'nī-zāns or, esp. Law, rē-kōn'f-), *n.* [OF. *reconnaissance*, later *reconnaissance*, deriv. of L. *recognoscere*, fr. *re-* + *gnosco* to know.] 1. *Law.* An obligation of record entered into before some court or magistrate, making the performance of some act the condition of nonforfeiture. 2. The sum liable to forfeiture upon such an obligation. 3. *Archaeol.* A token; symbol; pledge; badge.

**re-cog-ni'ze** (rē-kōg'nī-zē), *v. t.* [See RECOGNIZANCE.] 1. To know again; to perceive to be a person or thing previously known. 2. To avow knowledge of; to admit with a formal acknowledgment. 3. To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; to take notice of; specif.: a To acknowledge with a show of approval, as, to recognize services. b To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation. c To acknowledge by a privileged status. d To acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time, as one who offers to speak in a meeting. 4. *Law.* a *Eng.* To make formal acknowledgment of as one's lord, ruler, or sovereign. b To acknowledge the independence of (a body which has thrown off the sovereignty of a state to which it was subject), thus entitling it to be treated as an independent state by the recognizing power. — **re-cog-ni'z-a'ble** (-nī-zā-b'l), *adj.* — **re-cog-ni'z-a'bly**, *adv.*

**re-cog-ni'zer** (-nī-zēr), *n.* One who recognizes.

**re-coil** (rē-kōil), *v. t.* [OF. *recoiler*.] 1. To retreat, draw back, or fall back. 2. To spring back, as a released spring or a firearm in the act of discharging. 3. To return to or as to the starting point. *Syn.* Recoil, shrink, flinch, wince, blench, quail mean to draw back as through fear. Recoil implies a start, a movement away, or the like; shrink, a mental or physical drawing back from something painful or horrible; flinch, a desire to avoid or evade; wince, a physical movement showing recoil; blench and quail, a shrinking through faintheartedness or terror.

— *n.* 1. Act of recoiling; now, esp., a rebound; a drawing or shrinking back. 2. The state or condition of having sprung or recoiled from which a gun, spring, etc., recoils.

**re-coin** (rē-kōin), *v. t.* To coin anew or again.

**re-coin'age** (-ij), *n.* A coining, or a thing coined, anew.

**re-col-lect** (rē-kōl-lēkt), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, past part. of *recoligere* to collect, in some senses prob. fr. *re-* + *collect*.] To collect again, as something that has been scattered; also, to gather; rally; recover.

**re-col-lect'** (rē-kōl-lēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, past part. of *recoligere* to collect.] 1. To recall the knowledge of; to remember. 2. To compose (oneself) to recover control over (oneself). 3. To recall something forgotten to (one-self); as, he recollected himself in time. — *v. i.* To have a recollection; to call something to mind. — *Syn.* See REMEMBER.

**re-col-lect'ed** (-lēkt'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* 1. Composed; calm; collected; as, cool and recollected at all times. 2. Recalled to memory. — **re-col-lect'ed-ness**, *n.*

**re-col-lec'tion** (-lēkt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; remembrance. 2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind; memory; as, a weakened recollection. 3. That which is recollected; reminiscence. — *Syn.* See MEMORY. — **re-col-lec'tive** (-tīv), *adj.*

**re-com-bine** (rē-kōm-bīn), *v. t. & i.* To combine again.

**re-com'fort** (rē-kōm-fōrt), *v. t.* [OF. *reconforter*.] *Archaeol.* To comfort; console; refresh.

**re-com-mend** (rē-kōm-mēns), *v. t. & i.* [F. *recommander*.] To commend again. — **re-com-mend'ment**, *n.*

**re-com-mend'** (rē-kōm-mēnd'), *v. t.* [ML. *recommendarē*.] 1. To commit; to consign; entrust; — now usually *commend*. 2. To praise; now specif., to make a commendatory statement concerning (a person or thing). 3. To commend; to offer or suggest with favoring representations. 4. To make acceptable; to attract favor for; as, his manners recommended him. 5. To advise; counsel.

**re-com-men-da'tion** (-mēn-dā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of recommending. 2. Something which recommends or commends; specif., a statement declaring what one recommends or expressing commendation.

**re-com-men-da'to'ry** (-mēn-dā-tō'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* 1. Serving to recommend, commend, or attract favorable attention. 2. Offered as a recommendation; advisory.

**re-com-mend'er** (-mēn-dēr), *n.* One who recommends.

**re-com-mit'** (rē-kōm-mīt'), *v. t.* To commit again; as, to recommit a criminal to prison; specif., to refer again, as a bill, to a committee. — **re-com-mit'ment** (-mēnt), **re-com-mit'tal** (-āl; -ī), *n.*

**re-com-pense** (rē-kōm-pēns), *v. t.* [OF. *recompenser*, fr. LL., fr. L. *re-* + *compensare* to compensate.] 1. To give compensation for; to requite; compensate. 2. To give an equivalent for; to pay for. — *Syn.* See PAY. — *n.* Compensation; an equivalent or a return for something done, suffered, or given.

**re-com-pose** (rē-kōm-pōz), *v. t.* 1. To compose again; to recompose; also, to rearrange. 2. To restore to composure. — **re-com-po-si'tion** (-kōm-pō-zī'shūn), *n.*

**re-con-centrate** (rē-kōn-sēn-trāt), *v. t. & i.* To concentrate again; to concentrate thoroughly.

**re-con-con-tra'tion** (rē-kōn-kōn-trā'shūn), *n.* Act of reconcentrating; esp., concentration of the rural population in towns for convenience in administration, as in Cuba during the revolution of 1895-98.

**re-con-cil-i-a'ble** (rē-kōn-sīl-i-ā-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being reconciled. — **re-con-cil-i-a'bly** (-bīl'ī), **re-con-cil-i-a'ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-con-cil-i-a'bly**, *adv.*

**re-con-cile** (rē-kōn-sīl), *v. t.* [OF. or L.; OF. *reconciliare*, fr. L. *reconciliare*, fr. *re-* + *conciliare* to unite.] 1. To cause to be friendly again; to bring back to harmony. 2. To adjust; settle; as, to reconcile differences. 3. To make consistent or congruous. 4. To bring to acquiescence or quiet submission; as, to reconcile oneself to afflictions. — *Syn.* See ASARE. — **re-con-cil-i-ment**, *n.*

**re-con-cil-i-a'tion** (-sīl-i-ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled. 2. Reduction to concurrence; removal or explanation of inconsistency; harmony; as, a reconciliation of the Gospels.

**re-con-cil-i-a'to'ry** (-sīl-i-ā-tō'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), *adj.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

**re-con-dite** (rē-kōn-dīt; rē-kōn-dīt), *adj.* [L. *reconditus*, past part. of *recondere* to put up again, conceal, fr. *re-* + *condere* to bring together.] 1. Hidden from sight; concealed. 2. Difficult to comprehend; abstruse. 3. Dealing with what is abstruse, characterized by profound scholarship. — **re-con-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **re-con-dite-ness**, *n.*

**re-con-dit'ion** (rē-kōn-dīshūn), *v. t.* 1. To restore (something worn) to sound condition by readjustments and replacement of parts; as, a reconditioned typewriter. 2. To re-educate (individuals); to change (emotional attitudes, habits, etc.).

**re-con-nais-sance** (rē-kōn-nā'sāns), *n.* Also **re-con-nais-sance** (-f-sāns). [F.] A survey; specif., a *Engin.* An examination of a region preparatory to triangulation, etc. b *Geol.* A preliminary examination or survey. c *Mil.* An examination of a territory to gain information of its resources, of its terrain, or of its resources.

**re-con-noi'ter**, **re-con-noi'tre** (rē-kōn-nōi'tēr; rē-kōn-nōi'trē), *v. t.* [F. *reconnaître* (now *reconnaître*).] See RECONNAISSANCE. To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations. — *v. i.* To make a reconnaissance. — **re-con-noi'ter-er** (-ēr), **re-con-noi'ter-er** (-tēr-ēr), *n.*

**re-con-quer** (rē-kōn-kēr), *v. t.* To conquer again.

**re-con-sid'er** (rē-kōn-sīd'ēr), *v. t.* 1. To consider again; to consider with a view to changing, as a plan. 2. *Parliamentary Practice.* To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. — **re-con-sid'er-a'tion** (-sīd'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.*

**re-con-sign'ment** (rē-kōn-sīn'mēnt), *n.* Consignment again or anew. — **re-con-sign'**, *v. t.*

**re-con-stit-ute** (rē-kōn-sit'it-ūt), *v. t.* To constitute again. — **re-con-stit-ut-ion** (-tūt'shūn), *n.*

**re-con-struct'** (rē-kōn-strukt'), *v. t.* To construct again.

**re-con-struct'ed** (-strukt'ēd; -tēd), *adj.* Made again or anew; rebuilt; also, of arms, artificially made.

**re-con-struc'tion** (-strukt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reconstructing; also, something reconstructed. 2. [*sometimes cap.*] U. S. Hist. The process of reorganizing the governments of the states which had passed ordinances of secession, and of re-establishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the Civil War.

**re-con-struc'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct.

**re-con-vene** (rē-kōn-vēn), *v. t. & i.* To convene again.

**re-con-vert'** (-vēr't), *v. t. & i.* 1. To convert back or again; specif.: a To convert (esp. an industry or plant) after termination of government contracts for production of war materials back to production of civilian goods. b To restore (a unit that has been refitted and adapted for using a different fuel) to use with the former type of fuel. — **re-con-ver'sion** (-vēr'shūn; -zhūn), *n.*

**re-con-vey** (vā), *v. t.* To convey back or to the former place or owner. — **re-con-vey'ance** (-āns), *n.*

**re-cord** (rē-kōrd), *v. t.* [OF. *recoarder*, fr. L. *recordari* to remember, fr. *re-* + *cor*, to correct, the heart or mind.] To commit to writing, to printing, or the like; to write or enter in a book for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; to register.

**re-cord'** (rē-kōrd'), *v. t.* 1. A recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing so made; a register. 2. That which is written to perpetuate a knowledge of (events); also, that on which such record is made, as a monument. 3. *Syncl.* a An official writing by which the acts of some public body or officer are recorded. b An authentic officer or a document deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. c An official memorandum stating the proceedings of a court of justice. d The official copy of the various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court. 4. The known facts in the course of anything, as in a public man's career. 5. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner; also, the best of such achievements; as, to beat the record. 6. Something made by perforating, indenting, grooving, or otherwise transforming an original blank, so that when operated upon by a special instrument or machine it will at any time perform a definite act of reproduction, esp. of sound; as, a phonograph record. 7. *Obs.* Testimony; evidence — *off the record*. Not to be quoted by the public press; not for publication.

— *adj.* Denoting a performance, occurrence, or condition which goes beyond others of its kind, as, *record prices*.

**re-cord'er** (rē-kōrd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who records. 2. A mechanical or electronic recording instrument, esp. when autographic, for registering pressure, speed, electric impulses, radiation, etc.; as, a facsimile recorder. 3. A device that records sounds, for example, a phonograph or its pickup or a wire or tape recorder. 4. A magistrate or judge with criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. 5. An old type of flute with aipple, having eight holes and blown at the end. Recorder making and playing have been revived in the twentieth century.

**re-cord player** An electrical instrument for playing phonograph records either through the loud-speaker of a nearby radio set, to which it broadcasts signals, or through its own loud-speaker.

**re-count'** (rē-kōunt'), *v. t.* [OF. *recontar* to relate, fr. *re-* + *count* + *comiter* to relate.] To relate in detail.

**re-count'** (rē-kōunt'), *v. t.* To count again. — **re-count'** (rē-kōunt'), *n.*

**re-count'al** (rē-kōunt'āl; -tāl), *n.* A recounting; recital.

**re-comp'** (rē-kōmp'), *v. t.* [F. *recouper*, fr. *re-* + *couper* to cut.] 1. *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part), so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to deduct. 2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to recoup one's losses. 3. To compensate (one-self) for loss, damage, etc.; reimburse, etc. — *n.* *Law.* Act of recouping. — **re-comp'a'ble**, *adj.* — **re-comp'ment**, *n.*



**hart**; the adult female is called *hind*. See **ANTLER**, *Illustr.* **b** The *Vir* *ginea* deer in its summer coat. Cf. **DEER**.  
**red/dan** (rēd/dān), *v. t. & i.* [From **RED**, *adj.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.  
**red/dish** (rēd/dish), *adj.* Somewhat red; tinged with red.  
**red/dle** (rēd/dl), *Var.* of **RADDLE**. — **red/dle-man** (-mān), *n.*  
**red drum**, *red drumfish*. See **DRUMFISH**.  
**rede** (rēd), *v. t.* [See **READ**, *v.*] **Archae & Dial.** To advise or counsel. — *n.* **Archae & Dial.** 1. Counsel; advice. 2. A story; a tale. **b** Interpretation.  
**re-deem** (rē-dēm), *v. t.* [F. or L.; F. *redimer*, fr. L. *redimere*, *redemptum*, fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *emere* to buy.] 1. To regain possession of by repurchase, or esp., payment of amount due as on a pledge or mortgage. 2. To rescue or deliver, as from bondage, by paying a ransom. 3. To buy off or take up, as by payment; as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin. 4. To make amends for; atone for. 5. To fulfill, as a promise. 6. *Theol.* To rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law. — **Syn.** See **RESCUE**. — **re-deem/a-ble**, *adj.*  
**re-deem'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], the Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.  
**re-de-liv'er** (rē-dē-liv'ēr), *v. t.* To deliver back or again.  
**re-de-mand** (rē-dē-mānd'), *v. t.* To demand back or again. — *n.* *Rare.* A redemanding. — **re-de-mand/a-ble**, *adj.*  
**re-demp'tion** (rē-dēmp'shūn; 89), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *redemptio*.] 1. Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; ransom, deliverance; reclamation. 2. In religions generally, salvation; deliverance from what is regarded as evil; in Christianity, deliverance from the bondage and consequences of sin, as through Christ's atonement.  
**re-demp'tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service by the master of the owner of the ship for a stipulated time.  
**re-demp'tive** (rē-dēmp'tiv), *adj.* Serving or tending to redeem  
**re-demp'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *adj.* Of or pertaining to redemption, paid for ransom; serving to redeem.  
**re-de-pos'it** (rē-dē-pōz'it), *v. t.* To deposit again. — **re-de-pos'it**, *n.*  
**re-de-ter'mine** (-dē-tēr'mīn), *v. t.* To determine anew.  
**re-de-vel-op** (-dē-vel'ōp), *v. t. & i.* To develop again; specif., *Photog.*, to tone (a developed image) by subjecting it to a suitable bleach. — **re-de-vel-op-ment** (-mēt), *n.*  
**red/fish** (rēd/fish), *n.* Any of certain cyprinoid fishes or suckers, as a small shiner (*Luxilus cornutus*) of North America.  
**red fir**, *a* Any of several western American firs, as *Abies nobilis*, *A. magnifica* (the *California red fir*), and *A. amabilis*; also, their reddish wood. **b** The Douglas fir.  
**red fire**, *a* composition, usually containing a strontium salt, that burns with a red light, used in pyrotechny, etc.  
**red fox**. See **FOX**.  
**red gum**. See **GUM**, 5 *a*.  
**red-hand-ed**, *adj.* Also **red-hand'** (see *Pron.*, § 2). Having hands red with blood, in the very act, as with bloody hands; — of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime. — **red-hand-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **red-hand-ed-ness**, *n.*  
**red-head'** (rēd'hēd'), *n.* 1. A person who has red hair, and esp. one with a quick temper. 2. An American duck (*Nyroca americana*), allied to the canvas-back.  
**red heat**, *a* State of being red-hot; the temperature at which a substance is red-hot.  
**red herring**. 1. A herring cured with saltpeter and slowly dried so as to be red. 2. A subject intended to divert attention from the main question; — often in to *draw a red herring across the track* (path, etc.).  
**red-hot** (rēd'hōt'; 2), *adj.* Red from a high degree of heat; as, *red-hot* metal, hence, *a* Excited; furious; as, a *red-hot* debate. **b** Very fresh or new; as, *red-hot* news.  
**red Indian**, *Red Indian*. An American Indian; usually, one of the copper-colored Indians of North America.  
**red-in-gote** (rēd'īng-gōt), *n.* [F., fr. F. *riding coat*.] A long plain outside coat, now one worn by women.  
**red-in-to-grate** (rēd'īn-tō-grāt), *v. t.* To make whole again; renew; restore to integrity or soundness. — **red-in-to-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.* — **red-in-to-gra'tive** (-grā'tiv), *adj.*  
**red-i-root'** (rēd'ī-rōōt'; -dī), *adj.* *Law U.S.* Designating or pertaining to the examination of a witness by the party calling him, after the cross examination.  
**red-i-root'**, *v. t.* To direct again. — **red-i-rec'tion** (-rēk'shūn), *n.*  
**red-is-count** (rēd'īs-kōunt), *v. t.* To discount again, as commercial paper. — *n.* Act of rediscounting; also, *Collog.*, rediscounted commercial paper.  
**red-is-cov'er** (rēd'īs-kūv'ēr), *v. t.* To discover again. — **red-is-cov'er-y** (-rī), *n.*  
**red-i-ty** (rēd'īs-trīkt'), *v. t.* To district anew; to revise the legislative, esp. Congressional, districts of.  
**red-i-vivus** (rēd'ī-vīvūs), *adj.* [L., fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *vivus* alive.] Living again; revived.  
**red lattice**. Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern.  
**red lead** (lēd). Minium, PbO<sub>2</sub>, prepared as a bright-red powder by oxidizing massicot, used in glassmaking, etc.  
**red lead ore**. Mineral. Crocoite.  
**red-let'ter** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Specially happy; memorable; — from the use on calendars of red letters for church feasts.  
**red light**. A red-colored light, esp. one used as a sign of danger or a signal to stop. — **red-light'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*  
**red-light' dis'trict**. A district in which disorderly houses, often indicated by a red light, are numerous.  
**red man**. A redskin.  
**red-ness** (rēd'nēs; -nīs), *n.* Red coloring; state of being red.  
**red oak**. Any of certain oaks (as *Quercus borealis*, *Q. velutina*, *Q. tefana*) with hard, coarse-grained wood; also, the wood. See **OAK**, *Illustr.*  
**red ocher**. Mineral. A red, earthy hematite, used as a pigment.

**red'o-lent** (rēd'ō-lēnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *redolens*, -entis, pres. part. of *redolere* to diffuse an odor.] Odorous; fragrant; hence: *a* Suggestive (of), as in odor, atmosphere, etc. **b** Imbued (with); as, a tone *redolent* with contempt. — **red'o-lence** (-lēns), *n.* — **Syn.** See **FRAGRANCE**. — **red'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*  
**red out'er**. *a* The willow *Salix purpurea*, with reddish twigs used for basketry; also, any of several related willows. **b** Also **red out'er dog-wood**. See **DOGWOOD**.  
**re-dou'ble** (rē-dūb'l; rē), *v. t. & i.* [F. *redoubler*.] 1. To double or become double, as in size, amount, or degree. 2. To repeat; re-echo. 3. *Bridge*. To double an opponent's double. — **re-dou'ble**, *n.*  
**re-doub't** (rē-dūb't; 2), *v. t. & i.* To double again or back; as, a fox *re-doubling* on his tracks.  
**re-doub't** (rē-dout'), *n.* [F. *redoute*, fr. It. *ridotta*, fr. ML. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere*. See **REDUCE**.] *Fort.* *a* In permanent works, a work within an outwork. **b** A small, enclosed work, commonly temporary and used in fortifying tops of hills and passes, etc.  
**re-doub't-a-ble** (-dā'b'l), *adj.* [OF. *redo(u)table*.] Formidable; dread; also, worthy of respect or reverence. — **re-doub't-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-doub't-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**re-doub't-ed** (-ēd; -l'd), *adj.* Redoubtable; renowned.  
**re-dound'** (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [OF. *redonder* to overflow, fr. L. *redundare*, fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *undare* to rise in waves, fr. *unda* a wave.] 1. *Obs.* *a* To rise or surge, as water; overflow. **b** To rebound. **c** To result. 2. To flow back as a consequence; come as a result; accrue. — **Syn.** See **CONDUCE**. — *n.* Redounding; return.  
**red'o-wa** (rēd'ō-wā; -dā), *n.* [F. & G., fr. Czech *rejdovák*, fr. *rejdováti* to steer around, drive.] Either of two popular ballroom dances of the 19th century, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in 2 time, like a polka.  
**red pepper**. See **PEPPER**, 3.  
**red-poll'** (rēd'pōl'), *n.* Any of several small finches (genus *Acanthis*) the males of which have, usually, a red crown.  
**Red Polled** (pōld). One of an English breed of hornless dairy cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised also for beef.  
**re-draft'** (rē-draft'; -draf't; 2; 9), *n.* 1. A draft on the maker or endorser of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and charges. 2. A second draft or copy.  
**re-draw'** (rē-drō'), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; make a redraft. — **re-draw'**, *n.* — **re-draw'er** (-ēr), *n.*  
**re-dress'** (rē-drēs'), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten. See **RE-**; **DRRESS**.] 1. To set right; make amends for; as, to *redress* wrongs. 2. To correct or amend, as a fault or abuse. 3. To make amends for; relieve. 4. To adjust again (usually, the balances). 5. To restore, as an air plane, to normal condition, position, etc. — **Syn.** See **CORRECT**. — (rē-drēs'; rēdrēs), *n.* 1. Reparation of wrong; amends. 2. A redressing; correction; reformation; — often with *of*; as, the *redress* of grievances. — **re-dress'er**, *re-dress'or*, *n.*  
**red-root'** (rēd'rōōt'; 85), *n.* *a* An herb (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*, of the bloodwort family) of the eastern U.S. with sword-shaped leaves, woolly flowers, and a red root. **b** Any of several other plants, as the bloodroot and the alkanet *Alkanna tinctoria*.  
**red/skin'** (-skīn'), *n. & adj.* North American Indian.  
**red squirrel**. See **SQUIRREL**.  
**red-start'** (-start'), *n.* [*red* + *start* lit.] 1. A small European singing bird (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) allied to the redbreast. 2. A flycatching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America.  
**red tape**. Official routine; hence, necessary official delay; — from the tape used in tying up official documents. — **red-tape**, *adj.* — **red-tap'ism** (rēd'tāp'iz'm), *n.*  
**red-top'** (rēd'tōp'), *n.* A pasture and forage grass (*Agrostis stolonifera major*) of eastern North America. See **3d BENT**, 2.  
**re-duce'** (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; **puce'** (-dūst'); **puce'ing** (-dūs'īng). [L. *reducere*, *reducit*, fr. *red-*, *re-*, re- + *ducere* to lead.] 1. *Obs.* *a* To recall to mind. **b To lead back from error in conduct or religion. 2. To draw together; now, to diminish, esp. in bulk, amount, or extent. 3. To bring down; lower; debase; as, to *reduce* a sergeant to the ranks. 4. To bring to terms; humble; conquer; subdue; as, to *reduce* a fort or a person to submission. 5. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc., as, to *reduce* language to rules. 6. To bring from one form to another, as, statements *reduced* to writing. 7. To bring to a certain state or condition by grinding, pounding, etc.; as, to *reduce* wood to pulp. 8. To dilute, as a paint. 9. *Arith.* To change the denominations of (a quantity) or the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms. 10. *Biol.* To subject to reduction (sense 2). 11. *Chem.* *a* Also *Metal.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; as, metals are *reduced* from their ores. **b** To deoxidize, to change from a higher to a lower positive valence. **c** To combine with, or subject to the action of, hydrogen. 12. *Photog.* To render less dense, as a negative. 13. *Surg.* To correct, as a fracture, by restoring displaced parts. — *v. i.* To become reduced in any way. — **Syn.** See **DECREASE**; **CONQUER**. — **re-duc'er** (-dūs'ēr), *n.* — **re-duc'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **re-duc'i-ble** (-bīl'), *adj.* — **re-duc'i-bly**, *adv.*  
**re-duc'tase** (rē-dūk'tās; -tāz), *n.* [*reduction* + *diastase*.] Any enzyme that accelerates the process of reduction.  
**re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur-dūm** (rē-dūk'shī-ō ād āb-sūr'dūm) [L.] Literally, reduction to absurdity; hence, disproof of a proposition, etc., by showing the absurdity to which it leads when carried to its logical conclusion.  
**re-duc'tion** (rē-dūk'shūn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *réduction*, fr. L. *reductio*. See **REDUCE**.] 1. A reducing, or state of being reduced, also, a thing made by reducing, as a copy on a smaller scale, a reduced price, etc. 2. *Biol.* *a* = *MEIOSIS*. **b** In a narrower sense, = *HAPLOISIS*. — **re-duc'tion-al** (-dī; -l'), *adj.* — **re-duc'tive** (-dūk'tiv), *adj. & n.*  
**re-dun'dance** (rē-dūn'dāns), *n.* Redundancy.  
**re-dun'dan-cy** (-dān-sī), *n.* 1. Quality, instance, or state of being redundant; superfluity; excess; specif., use of more words than needed to convey the thought. Cf. **PLEONASM**, **TAUTOLOGY**. 2. That which is redundant; a superfluity.  
**re-dun'dant** (-dānt), *adj.* [L. *redundans*, -antis, pres. part. of *redundare*. See **REDOUND**.] 1. Exceeding what is natural, usual, or necessary; superfluous; as, a *redundant* foot in a verse; *redundant* words in a statement. 2. Containing something excessive or superfluous; as, a *redundant* chord; specif., using more words than necessary; as, *redundant* style or language. 3. Profuse; superabundant. — **Syn.** See **WORDY**. — **re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*  
**redundant verb**. *Gram.* A verb that has alternative forms, as for the past tense (*hanged*, *hung*).**

**re-dupli-cate** (rē-dū'plī-kāt; 114), *adj.* [L. *reduplicatus*, past part. See **DUPPLICATE**.] Double; doubled. — (*kāt*), *v. t. & i.* 1. To redouble; repeat. 2. *Philol.* To repeat all or part of (a radical element); to form by reduplication.

**re-dupli-ca-tion** (kē'fshān), *n.* 1. Act of redoubling, or state of being redoubled; also, a part folded back on itself. 2. *Philol.* Repetition, commonly at the beginning of a word, of a radical element or a part of it, often accompanied by change of the radical vowel; as in Fr. *bonbon*, L. *murmur*, Eng. *knickerknack*. — **re-dupli-ca-tive** (dū'plī-kē'tiv), *adj.*

**red'ware** (rēd'wār), *n.* [red + ware seaweed.] A large brown edible seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) common off the New England coast.

**red-wing'** (wīng'), *adj.* *Scot.* Wet with blood.

**red-winged** (-wīng'), *n.* A European thrush (*Turdus musicus*) having the under wing coverts red. b The red winged blackbird. See **BLACKBIRD**.

**red'wood** (-wūd'), *n.* 1. Any wood yielding a red dye, or the tree (furnishing the wood). 2. Any of various trees having reddish wood. 3. a An important coniferous timber tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of California, often attaining a height of 300 feet. b The handsome brownish-red light wood of this tree.

**red'wood'** (rēd'wūd'; -wūd'; -wūd'), *adj.* [red + wood mad.] *Scot.* Mad; furious.

**red'yel'ow**, *n.* The hue of the color eye equally like and equally unlike the primary hues red and yellow. See **COLOR**. — **red'yel'ow** (see **YEL'OW**).

**re-echo** (rē-ē'kō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; reverberate. — *n.*; *pl.* — **re-echoes** (-ēz). The echo of an echo.

**reed** (rēd), *n.* [AS. *hrēd*.] 1. Also **reed grass**. Any of various tall bamboo-like grasses, esp. one species (*Phragmites communis*), or their slender, often jointed, stems. Cf. **CANE**, 3 b. 2. A growth or mass of reeds. 3. An arrow, as of a reed. 4. A musical instrument or pipe made of the hollow joint of reed, cane, or the like. 5. *Arch.* A type of molding. See **MOLDING**, *Illustr.* 6. *Bib.* An ancient Jewish measure of six cubits. 7. *Music.* A thin elastic tongue of cane, wood, or metal, fastened at one end to the mouthpiece of the clarinet, organ reed pipe, etc., or to a reed block or other fixture over an air opening, as in the reed organ or accordion, and set in vibration by the breath or other air current. Cf. **DOUBLE-REED**. 8. *Wear.* In a loom, a contrivance through which yarns are drawn. It consists of flat parallel slips. — *v. t.* 1. To thatch with reeds. 2. To decorate with reeds.



R Reed, 7 (Mouth-piece of a Clarinet.)

**reed'bird'** (rēd'bērd'), *n.* *South.* U. S. See **BOROLINK**.

**reed'back'** (bēk'), *n.*; see **PLUKAL**, Note 6. [Trans. of D. *rietboek*.] Any of a genus (*H. unca*) of African antelope of a fawn color. The females are hornless.

**re-ed'ify** (rē-ed'īf-i), *v. t.* To rebuild.

**reeding hall**, *n.* [From **REED**, the plant.] *Arch. & Furniture.* A small conceal molding; a reed; — the reverse of **fluting**. See **MOLDING**, *Illustr.*

**reed'ling** (rēd'līng), *n.* [reed + ling.] A small, long-tailed European bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) which frequents reedy places. The male has a tuft of black feathers on each side of the face.

**reed mace**. *Eng.* The cattail.

**reed organ**. An organ in which the wind acts upon a set of free metal reeds.

**reed pipe**. *Music.* See **PIPE**, *n.*, 1.

**reed stop**. *Music.* A set of reed pipes, in an organ, controlled by a single stop knob.

**re-ed-u-cate** (rē-ēd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* To educate again; esp., to rehabilitate through education. — **re-ed-u-ca-tion** (rē-ēd'ū-kā'shān), *n.*

**reedy** (rēd'i), *adj.*; **reedy'ly** (-lē); **reedy'ness** (-nēs). 1. Abounding in or made of reeds. 2. Like a reed, esp. long and slender. 3. Having the quality of a reed instrument in tone. — **reedy'ness**, *n.*

**reef** (rēf), *n.* [ON. *rif*, prob. same as [ON. *rif* rib. See **REEF** of a sail.] 1. A chain of rocks or ridge of sand lying at or near the surface of the water. 2. *Min.* A vein or lode.

**reef**, *n.* [ON. *rif* reef, prob. same as ON. *rif* rib. Cf. 1st **REEF**.] *Naut.* a That part of a sail taken in or let out in regulating size. b The reduction in sail area by reefing. — *v. t. & i.*; **reefed** (rēf't); **reefing**. a To reduce (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part of it. b To lower or bring inboard wholly or partially (a spar), as a topmast or bowsprit; house.

**reef'er** (-fēr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* One who reefs. 2. A close-fitting, usually double-breasted jacket of thick cloth. 3. *Slang.* A cigarette containing the narcotic marijuana.

**reef knot**. *Naut.* A kind of knot. See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (28).

**reek** (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc*.] 1. *Now Dial.* Smoke. 2. Vapor; fetid air; fume. — *v. i.* 1. To emit reek, or fumes; fume. 2. To be permeated with or as with a reek; as, the room reeked of tobacco smoke. — *v. t.* 1. To subject to the action of smoke, vapor, etc.; — chiefly technical. 2. To emit as or as if a reek; to exude, as, his manner reeks prosperity. — **reek'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **reek'y** (-i), *adj.*

**reel** (rēl), *n.* 1. A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders, or its music. 2. — **VIRGINIA REEL**.

**reel**, *n.* [AS. *hrēol*.] 1. A revolvable device on which yarn, thread, etc., is wound. 2. *Specif.*: a A form of small windlass for the butt end of a fishing rod. b A spool or bobbin to hold sewing silk, etc. c A flanged spool on which a photographic film is wound; hence, a strip of motion-picture film, usually 1000 or 2000 feet in length, wound on a spool. 3. A quantity of thread, wire, etc., wound on a spool. — *v. t.* 1. To wind upon a reel. 2. To draw by reeling a line; as, to reel a fish in. — **reel'a-ble**, *adj.*

— **reel off**. a To take off by reeling, as silk from the cocoon. b To tell fluently, as a story.

**reel**, *v. i.* [From **REEL**, device.] 1. To turn or move round and round; to whirl; *specif.*: a Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness, etc. b Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; to be in a whirl. 2. To give way; waver, as a line in battle. 3. To walk or move unsteadily; sway; stagger. — *v. t.* To cause to reel, esp. to whirl. — *n.* A reeling.

**re-re-lect'** (rē-rē-lēkt'), *v. t.* To elect again to an office. — **re-re-lec-tion** (-lēk'shān), *n.*

**reel'er** (rē'lēr), *n.* One who reels.

**re-em-er-gence** (rē-ē-mēr'jens), *v. t.* To emerge after being concealed, suppressed, etc. — **re-em-er-gence** (-mēr'jens), *n.*

**re-em'pha-size** (rē-ēm'fā-sīz), *v. t.* To emphasize again.

**re-em-ploy'** (rē-ēm-ploī'), *v. t.* To employ again. — **re-em-ploy'-ment**, *n.*

**re-en-act'** (rē-ēn-ākt'), *v. t.* To enact anew. — **re-en-act'ment**, *n.*

**re-en-force'**, etc. *Vari.* of **REINFORCE**, etc.

**re-en-gage'** (rē-ēn-gāj'), *v. t.* To engage again.

**re-en-grave'** (-grāv'), *v. t.* To engrave again.

**re-en-list'** (rē-ēn-līst'), *v. t.* To enlist again, as at the end of one's period of service. — **re-en-list'ment**, *n.*

**re-en-ter** (rē-ēn'tēr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again.

**re-en-ter-ing pol'y-gon**. A polygon having one or more angles pointing inward (**re-entering angles**).

**re-en-trance** (rē-ēn'trāns), *n.* A re-entering.

**re-en-trant** (rē-ēn'trānt), *adj.* Re-entering; directed inwards. — *n.* A re-entrant angle, as in a fortification.

**re-en-try** (-trī), *n.* 1. A second or new entry. 2. In full **re-entry card**. *Whist & Bridge*. A card that by winning a trick will enable one to regain the lead. 3. *Law*. A retaking possession; repossession.

**reest** (rēst), *v. i.* *Scot. & Dial.* To balk.

**reest**, *v. t. & i.* *Scot.* To cure or be cured by smoking.

**re-es-tab'lish** (rē-tsāb'līsh'), *v. t.* To establish again or anew. — **re-es-tab'lishment**, *n.*

**reeve** (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff (sanderling).

**reeve**, *v. t.*; **rove** (rōv), or **reeved** (rēvd); **reev'ing** [Origin uncert.] *Naut.* a To pass, as the end of a rope, through a hole in a block, cleat, or the like. b To fasten by passing through or around something. c To pass a rope through; as, to reeve a block.

**reeve**, *n.* [ME. *roer*, fr. AS. *roef*.] *Eng. Hist.* An administrative official who was in part a steward, bailiff, or overseer.

**re-ex-am-i-na-tion** (rē-ēks-ā-mī-nā'shān; -jē), *n.* 1. A second examination. 2. *Law*. An examination made by a party calling a witness, after, and upon matters arising out of, the cross-examination.

**re-ex-am'ine** (-ā-mīn'), *v. t.* To subject to re-examination. — **re-ex-am'in-er** (-in-ēr), *n.*

**re-ex-port'** (rē-ēks-pōrt'; 70; see **EXPORT**), *v. t.* To export again; also, usually, to export (something imported). — **re-ex'port** (rē-ēks-pōrt'), *n.* — **re-ex-port'a-tion** (rē-ēks-pōrt-ā'shān), *n.*

**re-face** (rē-fās'), *v. t.* To supply with a new face, or front.

**re-fash'ion** (-fāsh'ion), *v. t.* To fashion again.

**re-fas'ten** (-fas'ten; 9), *v. t.* To fasten again.

**re-fect'** (rē-fēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refectus*, past part. of *reficere*, fr. *re-* + *facere* to make.] *Archaic*. To refresh, as with food or drink.

**re-fec-tion** (rē-fēk'shān), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *refectio*. See **REFECT**.] 1. Refreshment; esp., refreshment after hunger or fatigue. 2. A repast; a lunch.

**re-fec-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **REFS** (-rīz). [ML. *refectorium*.] A dining hall, esp. in a monastery or convent.

**refectory table**. A long, narrow dining table; *specif.*, an early, heavy standing table, or a trestle and board.

**refer'** (rēfēr'), *v. t.*; **refer'ed** (-fēr'd); **refer'ing**. [OF. or L. *referre*, fr. L. *referre*, fr. *re-* + *ferre* to bear.] 1. To regard, identify, or the like, as belonging or related (to), to assign as to a class, or cause. 2. To send or direct (to some person or place), as for treatment, aid, decision, etc.; *specif.*, to send for information regarding ability, character, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To have relation or reference; relate; point. 2. To direct attention; make reference. 3. To have recourse; go (to) for information, support, etc. as, to refer to the dictionary. — **refer'a-ble** (rēfēr-ā-b'l), **refer'a-bil-ly** (rē-fēr-ā-b'l), **refer'a-ble** (rē-fēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **refer'or** (-ēr), *n.*

**Syn.** (1) See **ASCRIIBE**.

(2) *Refer*, allude mean to call attention to something by mentioning it. *Refer* suggests, usually, intentional introduction and distinct mention; *allude*, indirect mention as by a hint or a roundabout expression.

**ref'er-ee'** (rēfēr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; as, a *Law*. An arbitrator; *specif.* U. S., an attorney appointed to act as an officer of the court in determining, or reporting on, an issue referred to him in a pending proceeding or suit. b An umpire, as in certain games or sports; sometimes, *specif.*, a judge of certain points of play, as, in American football, an official who is the judge of matters connected with the progress of the ball, as distinguished from the umpire, who is in general, judge of the acts of the players. — *v. t. & i.*; **ref'er-ee'd** (-fēr'); **ref'er-ee-ing**. To act as referee (for).

**ref'er-ence** (rēfēr-ēns), *n.* 1. Act of referring, or state of being referred. 2. Relation; respect. 3. A statement or remark referring (to something); an allusion. 4. A sign or direction referring a reader to another passage or book. 5. Direction to, or consultation of, books, periodicals, etc., for information; — chiefly attributive, as, *reference* books. 6. Any person or thing referred to for information, recommendation, etc. 7. A written statement of the qualifications of a person seeking employment, a position, etc.

**ref'er-ence'um** (-ēn'dēm), *n.*; *pl.* **-iums** (-dēmz), **-da** (-dā). [Neut. gerundive of L. *referre*. See **REFER**.] 1. The principle or practice of referring measures passed upon or proposed by the legislative body to the electorate for approval or rejection; also, the right so to pass on laws, or the vote by which this is done. 2. Hence, any similar method for ascertaining the will of a group of persons, as a labor union.

**ref'er-ent** (rēfēr-ēnt), *n.* [L. *referens*, -entis, pres. part.] Someone or something that refers to another or, esp., that is referred to. — **ref'er-ent**, *adj.*

**re-fur'al** (rē-fūr'al), *n.* Act of referring.

**re-fill** (rē-fīl'), *n.* A commercial product designed to fill again a special container originally sold with its contents.

**re-fill'** (rē-fīl'), *v. t.* To fill again. — **re-fill'a-ble**, *adj.*

**re-fine'** (rē-fīn'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *fine* to make fine.] 1. To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from dross or alloy, as metals; to purify, as sugar, wine, etc. 2. To free from dullness, earthiness, etc.;

— *v. i.* 1. To become pure or purer, elegant or more elegant. 2. To make use of refinements, esp. in thought or language. 3. To improve by introducing refinements; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to refine upon another's invention. — **re-fine'ry** (-fīn-ērī), *n.*

**re-fined'** (-fīnd'), *adj.* That is purified, freed from dross, etc.; hence: a Highly bred; cultivated. b Marked by refinement of methods or execution; subtle, exact, etc.; as, the refined cruelty of a tyrant.



**re-fine-ment** (rē-fīn'mēnt), *n.* 1. A refining; state or quality of being refined. 2. A product or outcome of a refining process; specif.: a subtlety in reasoning; as, the *refinements of logic*. b An improvement; a contrivance, etc., that perfects.

**re-fine-ry** (rē-fīn'ēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-lē). A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, and sugar.

**re-fit** (rē-fīt'), *v. t.*; *re-fitted* (-fīd); *re-fitting*. To prepare for use again; to fit out or supply again; repair; renovate. — *v. i.* To obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment. — *n.* A refitting; a repairing of damages or replacing of what is worn or useless.

**re-flate** (rē-flāt'), *v. t. & i.* To inflate again; to reinflate. — **re-fla-tion** (-flā'shūn), *n.*

**re-lect** (rē-lēkt'), *v. t.* [OF. *reflector*, fr. L. *reflector*, *reflexum*, fr. *re-* + *flexere* to bend.] 1. To turn or direct; deflect; divert; as, to *reflect* the eye to a thing. 2. To bend back; throw or cast back, esp. on being struck; as, this wall *reflects* heat waves. 3. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror. 4. To bring or cast as a result; as, to *reflect* credit on one. — *v. i.* 1. *Oba*. To be reflected. 2. To reflect light, heat, etc. 3. To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); meditate; contemplate. 4. To cast or bring reproach, discredit, or the like. — *Syn.* See *think*. — **re-lect'or** (rē-lēkt'ēr), *n.*

**re-lect'ance** (rē-lēkt'āns), *n.* [*reflect* + *-ance*.] *Physics*. A measure of the ability of a surface to reflect radiant energy, ordinarily expressed as the ratio of the intensity of the reflected radiation to that of the incident radiation at normal incidence; — called also *coefficient of reflection*.

**re-lect'ion** (-lēkt'shūn), *n.* 1. A reflecting; esp., the return of light or sound waves from surfaces. 2. That which is produced by such reflection; as, a reflected light or heat. b A reflected image. 3. Reproach cast; blame; a statement, etc., that casts reproach or discredit; an imputation. 4. Mental consideration; contemplation; also, a conclusion reached after much thought. 5. *Arct. & Zool.* The bending back of a part upon itself; also, the part so bent back. — *Syn.* See *animal diversion*. — **re-lect'ion-al** (-dī-'), *adj.*

**re-flec-tive** (rē-flek'tiv), *adj.* 1. That reflects; specif., given to reflection; deliberative, thoughtful. 2. Of, pertaining to, or caused by reflection; reflected. — **re-flec-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-flec-tive-ness**, *n.* — **re-flec-tiv'i-ty** (rē-flek'tiv'i-tē), *n.*

**re-flec-tor** (-lēk'), *n.* One that reflects, specif., a polished surface, as in a headlight, for reflecting rays of light.

**re-ful'** (rē-fū'), *n.* [F. *reflexion*. See *REFLEX*.] Luster; special brilliancy of surface; — of pottery.

**re-flex** (rē-fleks; 2), *adj.* [*reflexus*, past part. See *REFLECT*.] 1. Bent, turned, or directed back; reversed in direction; specif.: a (Of light, reflected. b *Now Rare*. Of thought or thinking, introspective. 2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return; as, a *reflex* consequence. 3. *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or produced by, reflex action (see *REFLEX*, *n.*, 3). 4. *Radio*. Of or pertaining to a type of receiving set with an amplifier tube or tubes functioning simultaneously as both a radio frequency and an audio-frequency amplifier. 5. Of more than 180° and less than 360°; — of an angle. — (rē-fleks), *n.* 1. *Now Rare*. Reflected heat, light, color, or the like; also, a reflex effect, operation, etc. 2. A mirrored image; hence, a likeness, or copy; oft n., a concrete representation or expression. 3. *Physiol.* An act, as a movement, uncontrolled involuntarily in consequence of a nervous impulse transmitted inward from a receptor, or sense organ, to a nerve center and outward to an effector, as a muscle or gland, also, the whole process (*reflex action*), culminating in such an act.

**re-flex'** (rē-fleks'), *v. t.* To bend, turn, or fold, back; reflect; — chiefly in past part.

**re-flex cam'er-a**. A camera in which the image formed by the lens is, for focusing purposes, viewed in a mirror.

**re-flex-ion**, **re-flex-ion-al**. Vars. of *REFLECTION*, etc.

**re-flex-ive** (rē-fleks'iv), *adj.* 1. Reflex. 2. Reflective. 3. *Gram.* A denoting an action that is directed back upon the agent or subject, as in *reflexive verb* (the witness *perjured* himself). b See *reflexive pronoun*, under *PRONOUN*. — *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb. — **re-flex-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-flex-ive-ness**, **re-flex-iv'i-ty** (rē-fleks'iv'i-tē), *n.*

**re-flu-res-cence** (rē-flō-rēs-'sēns), *n.*; *pl.* -s. A blossoming anew.

**re-flow'** (rē-flō'), *v. i.* To flow back, ebb.

**re-flu-ent** (rē-flū-'ēnt; 114), *adj.* [*refluens*, pres. part.] Flowing back; ebbing. — **re-flu-ent-ly** (-ēns), *adv.*

**re-flux** (rē-flūks), *n.* [*re-* + *flux*.] A flowing back; ebb; refluxence; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

**re-for-est** (rē-fōr-'ēst; 141), *v. t. & i.* To renew forest cover on (land) by seeding or planting. — **re-for-est-a-tion** (rē-fōr-'ēst-ā'shūn; 141), *n.*

**re-forge** (rē-fōr-'ē; 141), *v. t.* To forge again or anew; make over. — **re-forge'r** (-fōr-'ē; 141), *n.*

**re-form** (rē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *reformare*, fr. L. *reformare*, fr. *re-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form.] To change into a new and improved form or condition; to improve by change of form, removal of faults or abuses, etc.; to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; amend. — *Syn.* See *correct*. — *n.* Amendment of what is vicious or depraved, or a case of it; correction of an abuse, a wrong, or errors. — **re-form'a-ble**, *adj.* — **re-form'a-tive**, *adj.* — **re-form'er**, **re-form'ist**, *n.*

**re-form'** (rē-fōrm'), *v. t. & i.* To shape again or anew. — **re-form'a-tion** (rē-fōrm-ā'shūn), *n.*

**re-for-ma-tion** (rē-fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reforming, or state of being reformed. 2. [*cap.*] The important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches. — **re-for-ma-tion-al** (-dī-'), *adj.*

**re-form'a-to-ry** (rē-fōr-mā-tō'rē or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ē), *adj.* That tend to or aim at reformation; intended for reformation; as, *reformatory* measures or schools. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rēz). A penal institution to which young offenders are committed for training and reformation.

**re-formed** (rē-fōrm'd), *adj.* 1. Corrected; amended; esp., improved in character or life. 2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to, or designating the body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, in a more restricted sense, of those churches formed in various European countries by Zwingli, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc.

**reform school**. A reformatory for boys or girls.

**re-fract** (rē-frākt'), *v. t.* [*refractus*, past part. of *refringere*, fr. *re-* + *frangere* to break.] 1. *Med. & Optics*. To measure the refrac-

tion of (an eye, a lens). 2. *Ph. opt.* To subject (rays of light, etc.) to refraction. — **re-frac-tor** (-frākt'ēr), *n.*

**re-frac-tion** (-frākt'shūn), *n.* *Physics*. The deflection from a straight path suffered by a ray of light, heat, sound, or the like, in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water or from a denser to a rarer layer of air. — **re-frac-tion-al** (-dī-'), *adj.*

**re-frac-tive** (-tiv), *adj.* Serving, or having power, to refract, or deflect; of, pertaining to, or due to refraction. — **re-frac-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**re-frac-tive-ness**, **re-frac-tiv'i-ty** (rē-frākt'iv'i-tē), *n.*

**re-frac-tom'e-ter** (rē-frākt-tōm'ē-ter), *n.* [*refraction* + *-meter*.] *Physics*. Any of various instruments used for measuring refraction. — **re-frac-tom'e-try** (-trē), *n.*

**re-frac-to-ri-ness** (rē-frākt-tō-ri-'nēs; -nēz), *n.* State, condition, or quality of being refractory; esp., the capacity of a material to resist a high temperature.

**re-frac-to-ry** (-tō-rē), *adj.* 1. Obstinate; intractable; unmanageable. 2. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, or the like; as, a *refractory ore*. — *Syn.* See *unruly*. — *n.* A refractory person or thing, esp., a refractory material. — **re-frac-to-ry-ly**, *adv.* — **re-frac-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

**re-fraga-ble** (rē-frāg-ā-'bē), *adj.* [*ML. refragabilis*, fr. L. *refragari* to oppose.] *Rare*. That may be controverted.

**re-train'** (rē-trān'), *v. t.* [OF. *refrenier*, fr. L. *refrenare* (fr. *re-* back + *frēnum* bridle), influenced prob. by OF. *refraindre* to restrain, moderate.] *Archaeol.* To restrain, check; to curb. — *v. i.* To keep oneself from doing something implied or understood; forbear; abstain. — **re-train'er**, *n.*

*Syn.* Refrain, abstain, forbear mean to keep oneself from doing or indulging in something. *Refrain* suggests, usually, the checking of an impulse, abstain, deliberate renunciation or self-denial; forbear, self-restraint and the exercise of patience or charity.

**re-train'**, *n.* [OF. *re-fraindre* to restrain, deriv. of L. *refringere*, lit., to break off.] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs regularly, esp. at the end of each stanza or division of a poem or song; also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

**re-tran-si-ble** (rē-trān-'sē-'bē), *adj.* [*re-* + L. *frangere* to break.] Capable of being refracted, as rays of light. — **re-tran-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tē), *n.*

**re-fresh'** (rē-fresh'), *v. t.* [OF. *refrescher*, fr. *re-* + *fres* fresh.] 1. To make fresh or fresher, as by cooling, to restore strength, spirit, etc., to. 2. To revive, strengthen, or the like, by or as by renewing supplies, replenish, as, to *refresh* one's memory. 3. To freshen up, as by cleaning; renovate. — *v. i.* 1. To become fresh again; revive. 2. To revive, supply, or take refreshment. — *Syn.* See *renew*. — **re-fresh'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**re-fresh'er** (-ēn), *n.* 1. One that refreshes; specif.: a *Colling*. A drink. b A reminder. c A refresher course. 2. *Law*. An extra fee paid to counsel in a case adjourned from one term to another or unusually protracted. — *adj.* That is designed to refresh one's mind on subjects previously studied and partly forgotten or to inform one of new developments in some field; as, a *refresher* course; *refresher* training.

**re-fresh'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed. 2. That which refreshes, specif., food or drink; in *pl.*, a light meal; a lunch.

**re-frig'er-ant** (rē-frīj'ēr-ānt), *adj.* Cooling; refreshing. — *n.* A refrigerant agent or agency; specif.: a medicine for allaying fever. b Any substance, as ice, liquid air, ammonia, or carbon dioxide, used in refrigeration.

**re-frig'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [*refrigeratus*, past part. of *refrigerare*, fr. *re-* + *frigere* to make cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigere* to coolness.] To make or keep cold or cool; specif., to freeze or chill (food) for preservation.

**re-frig'er-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **re-frig'er-a-tive** (-ā-tiv; -ā-tē), *adj.* — *n.* — **re-frig'er-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō'rē or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ē), *adj.*

**re-frig'er-a-tor** (-tō'r), *n.* That which refrigerates; specif., a box or room for keeping food or other articles cool; also, an apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors.

**re-frin'gent** (rē-frīn-'jēnt), *adj.* [*refringens*, pres. part. of *refringere*. See *REFRACT*.] Reflective; refracting.

**ref't** (rēft), *past tense & past part.* of *REFUSE*.

**re-fuge** (rēfū), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *refugium*, fr. *re-* + *fugere* to flee.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger, distress, etc. 2. An asylum, or place where one is safe or protected; a shelter; a sanctuary; retreat. 3. A means of resort, resource; a recourse. — *v. t. & i.* *Now Rare*. To give or take refuge.

**re-fu-geo'** (rēfū-'jē), *n.* [F. *réfugié*.] One who flees for safety; specif., a person who has fled or been ejected from his country of nationality or of habitual residence for reasons of race, religion, national-ity, or political opinion or as a victim of one of the Nazi, fascist, or quin-ling regimes; also, a German or Austrian resident of Jewish or foreign origin detained under Nazi persecution, or returned either after flight through the vicissitudes of war, and not yet resettled.

**re-ful'gence** (rē-fūlj'ēns), *n.* Also **re-ful'gen-cy** (-jēn-sē). [From L. *refulgens*, pres. part. of *refulgere* to flash back.] Quality or state of being radiant or resplendent; splendor; radiance. — **re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

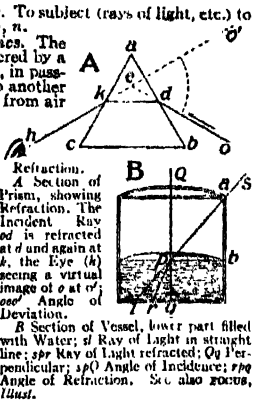
**re-fund'** (rē-fūnd'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *fund*.] To fund again or anew; specif., finance, to borrow, as by the sale of bonds, in order to pay off an existing loan with the proceeds.

**re-fund'** (rē-fūnd'), *v. t.* [OF. or L.; OF. *refundere*, fr. L. *refundere*, fr. *re-* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. *Now Rare*. To pour back. 2. To return (money) in restitution, repayment, etc. — (rē-fūnd'; rē-fūnd'), *n.* A refunding; amount refunded. — **re-fund'er**, *n.* — **re-fund'ment**, *n.*

**re-fur'bish** (rē-fūr-'bīsh), *v. t.* To brighten or freshen up.

**re-fus'al** (rē-fūz'āl; -ē), *n.* 1. A refusing, rejection; denial. 2. The right to refuse or take before others; option.

**re-fuse'** (rē-fūz'), *v. t.* [OF. *refuser*, fr. freq. of L. *refundere*. See *REFUND* to repay.] 1. To decline to accept; reject. 2. To decline to



**submit** to or **undergo**; decline to do or give; deny; decline. 3. *Obs.* To renounce; cast off. 4. To decline to jump or leap over, as a fence; — of a horse. 5. *Met.* To bend or keep back (as a wing or a flank), out of the regular alignment; as, the right wing was *refused* along a crossroad. — *v. i.* 1. To decline to accept; to withhold compliance or permission; to make a refusal. — *Syn.* See **DECLINE**. — **re-fuse** (rē-fūz), *n.* **refusal** (rē-fūz), *adj.* [ME. *refus*, prob. fr. OF. *refuse*, past part., *refusé*.] Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* Rejected, useless, or worthless matter; rubbish; dregs, leavings, etc.

**re-fu-ta-tion** (rē-fū-tā'shūn), *n.* A refutation; disproof.

**re-fute** (rē-fūt), *v. t.* [L. *refutare* to repel, refute.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof, prove to be false or erroneous. — *Syn.* See **DISPROVE**. — **re-fu-ta-ble** (rē-fū-tā-b'l; rē-fūt-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **re-fu-ta-bly** (b'ly), *adv.* — **re-fu-ter** (rē-fūt'ēr), *n.*

**re-gain** (rē-gān), *v. t.* 1. To gain anew; recover. 2. To get back to, reach again, as, to *regain* the shore.

**re-gal** (rē-gāl), *adj.* [OF. or L.; OF., fr. L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Of, pertaining to, suitable to, characteristic of, or like a king; hence, stately, splendid, etc. — **re-gal-ly**, *adv.*

**re-gale** (rē-gāl), *v. t. & i.* [F. *regaler*, fr. *regal*, *régale*, fr. OF. *gale* pleasure.] To entertain or feast sumptuously or delightfully. — *n.* Rare. a A feast. b A delicacy. c Refreshment. — **re-gale-ment**, *n.*

**re-gal-i-a** (rē-gāl-i-ā; kāl-yā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *regalis* regal.] 1. The emblems, symbols, etc., of royalty, such as the crown and scepter. 2. Hence, a Decorations or insignia of an office or order. b Plenary; special dress.

**re-gal-i-ty** (rē-gāl-i-tē), *n.* *pl.* **TIES** (-tēz). 1. Royalty; sovereignty; also, *Met.*, sovereign power given by grant from the crown. 2. A country or territory subject to the crown or to one granted sovereign power.

**Re-gan** (rē-gān), *n.* See **KING LEAR**

**re-gard**

upon so as to accept, treat, etc.; as, to *regard* one as a friend or with dislike. 6. To have relation or respect to; concern, as, I agree with you as *regards* this. 7. *Obs.* To look after, care for. — *v. i.* To look attentively, gaze; also, heed

*Syn.* **Regard**, **respect**, **esteem**, **admire** mean to recognize a person's or thing's worth. **Regard**, the least explicit of these words, usually requires qualification to complete its meaning; **respect** implies a judgment of high valuation; **esteem** adds to *respect* the implication of warmth of feeling or close attachment; **admire** connotes enthusiastic appreciation and, sometimes, genuine affection

— *n.* 1. *Archaic.* Aspect; look; air. 2. A look; glance; gaze. 3. Attention; consideration; heed; care; concern. 4. A consideration or motive. 5. A respect, relation, or particular; as, in *regard* to your purchase. 6. Respect, esteem; affection; — often in *pl.*, in expressions of esteem, etc.; as, my best *regards* to your brother. — *in regard to* with *regard* to. With respect or relation to.

**re-gard-ant** (rē-gār'dānt), *adj.* [F.] *Her.* Deputed with the face in profile and looking backward

**re-gard-ful** (rē-gār'dfūl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. Heedful, observant. 2. Respectful. — **re-gard-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gard-ful-ness**, *n.*

**re-gard-ing**, *prep.* Concerning, respecting

**re-gard-less**, *adj.* Having or taking no regard; heedless; careless. — **re-gard-less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gard-less-ness**, *n.*

**re-gat-ta** (rē-gāt'tā), *n.* *pl.* **TAS** (-āz) [It.] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or series of such races.

**Regatta Day** See **HOLIDAY**, 3.

**re-ge-late** (rē-gē-lāt; rē-gē-lā't), *v. i.* *Physics.* To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.

**re-ge-la-tion** (rē-gē-lā'shūn), *n.* [re- + L. *gelatus* a freezing.] The freezing of water that has resulted from the melting of ice under pressure.

**re-gen-cy** (rē-jen'sh), *n.* *pl.* **CIES** (-ēz). 1. The office of ruler; dominion; government. 2. Esp., the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government. 3. A body of regents. 4. The period during which a regent governs.

**re-gen-er-a-cy** (rē-jen-ēr-ā'sh), *n.* State of being regenerated.

**re-gen-er-ate** (-tē), *adj.* [L. *regenerare*, past part. of *regenerare*.] Regenerated; esp., *Theol.*, spiritually reborn

**re-gen-er-ate** (-tē), *v. t.* 1. *Theol.* To cause to be reborn spiritually. 2. To reform completely. 3. To generate anew, reproduce, i-e create; revive. 4. Rare. To re-establish on a better basis. 5. To restore (a material) to its original strength or properties. 6. *Elec.* To increase the amplification of by causing a part of the power in the output circuit to act upon the input circuit. 7. *Mach.* To make use, by means of special devices, of heat, or the like, that would otherwise be lost. See **REGENERATOR**, 2. — *v. i.* 1. To form again. 2. To become regenerate; reform. — **re-gen-er-a-tion** (rē-jen-ēr-ā'shūn; rē-jen-), *n.* — **re-gen-er-a-tive** (rē-jen-ēr-ā'tiv; -ā'tiv), *adj.* — **re-gen-er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**re-gen-er-a-tor** (rē-jen-ēr-ā'tōr), *n.* 1. One who or that which regenerates. 2. *Mach.* A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas.

**re-gent** (rē-jēnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *régent*, fr. L. *regens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *regere* to rule.] 1. Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent. 2. *Now Rare.* Ruling; regnant. — *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* A governing authority or principle; also, a governor; ruler. 2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. 3. U.S. One of a governing board, as of a university. — **re-gent-ship**, *n.*

**re-gi-cide** (rē-jī-sīd), *n.* [L. *rex*, *regis*, a king + *-cide*.] 1. One who kills a king, esp. his own king; spec. [*often cap.*] *Eng. Hist.*, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. 2. The killing or murder of a king. — **re-gi-cid-al** (-sīd'āl; -ē), *adj.*

**re-gime** (rē-jīm), *n.* Also **re-gime**. [F. *régime*.] Mode of rule or management; the prevailing governmental or social system.

**re-gi-men** (rē-jī-mēn), *n.* [L. *regimen*, *-inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] 1. A governing; administration; system. 2. *Med.* A systematic course of diet, etc. 3. *Gram.* A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government.

**reg-i-ment** (rē-jī-mēnt; *Brit. often* rē-jīm'nt), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, fr. LL. *regimentum* government, fr. *regere* to rule.] 1. *Rare.* Governmental rule. 2. *Mil.* A body of

soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. Cf. **BRIGADE**, 1. — (-mēnt), *v. t.* 1. *Mil.* To form into a regiment or into regiments. 2. To assign to a regiment. 3. To organize into groups, or units, esp. for central control; hence, to reduce to strict order or uniformity; as, an education that *regiments* children. — **reg-i-men-tal** (mēnt'āl, -t'l), *adj.*

**reg-i-men-tals** (rē-jī-mēnt'āl; -t'l), *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — not now in technical use.

**reg-i-men-ta-tion** (mēnt'ā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; organization into groups.

**re-gi-na** (rē-jī-nā), *n.* [L.] Queen.

**re-gion** (rē-jūn), *n.* [OF. *regium* (F. *région*), fr. L. *regio* a direction, boundary line, region, fr. *regere* to regulate.] 1. A large tract of land; an indefinite area; a country; province; district; spec., an administrative area or province, as in Soviet Russia. 2. A part or division of the body or one of its parts. 3. One of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth, as, the middle *region* of the air. 4. *Biogeog.* A faunal division of the world

**re-gion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a region, or territory; — often opposed to *local*. 2. Of or pertaining to a region or division; sectional, local, as, *regional* symptoms. — **re-gion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**reg-is-ter** (rē-jīs'tēr), *n.* One who registers; a registrar; as, a *register* of deeds.

**reg-is-ter**, *n.* [OF. *registre*, fr. ML., fr. L.L. *regesta*, *pl.*, fr. *regere*, *regatum*, to carry back, register, fr. *re-* + *gerere* to carry.] 1. A written or printed record containing regular entries of items or details; a book for such a record; as, a municipal *register* (as of births, marriages, and deaths). 2. An entry in a register, as of a parish. 3. Registration, registry; as, a part of *register*. 4. A device, as in a furnace, for regulating the admission of air; esp., one in a floor, wall, or the like, for heated or fresh air. 5. Something which registers or records; esp., an automatic machine registering number of fares taken, amount of gas consumed, etc. 6. *Music.* a The compass or range of a voice or instrument. b The series of tones produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords. In singing up the scale the register changes at the point where the vocal cords readjust themselves to reach the higher tones, all tones below this point being considered to be the *chest*, or *thick*, *register*, all above the *head*, or *thin*, *register*. 7. *Photog.* Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the replacing sensitive film or plate. 8. *Print.* Exact correspondence as in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet, or of the several impressions in a design printed in parts, as, the blue parts of the advertisement are out of *register*.

— *v. t.* 1. To enter in a register, official record, list, or roll, enroll. 2. To record automatically; indicate, as, the thermometer *registered* zero. 3. To make correspond exactly, to adjust and print (pages, etc.) in register. 4. To secure special protection for (a letter, mail, etc.) by prepayment of a fee. 5. To show, as an emotion, by facial expression, bodily movement, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To enroll one's name, as in a hotel register, or in a list of voters. 2. To correspond exactly; to be in register, or correct alignment. — **reg-is-ter-er** (tēr), *n.*

**reg-is-tered** (rē-jīs'tērd), *adj.* Recorded, as a Of bonds, shares, etc., having the owner's name entered in a register. b Designating pure-bred livestock, whose pedigree, etc., has been recorded by a recognized breed association. c Certificated, legally authenticated, as, a *registered* nurse or ship

**reg-is-tra-ble** (trā'b'l), *adj.* That may be registered.

**reg-is-trant** (-trānt), *n.* [From ML. *registrans*, pres. part.] One who registers his name.

**reg-is-trar** (rē-jīs'trār; -trār'), *n.* [For older *registrer*.] One who keeps a register, or record, as of names; as, a *registrar* of voters, a college *registrar*.

**reg-is-trate** (rē-jīs'trāt), *v. i.* [ML. *registratus*, past part. of *registrare*.] *Music.* To select and adjust organ stops.

**reg-is-tra-tion** (-trā'shūn), *n.* 1. A registering. 2. An entry in a register. 3. The body or number of persons registered. 4. *Music.* The art or act of registering; also, the combination of organ stops selected for the performance of a composition

**reg-is-try** (rē-jīs'trī; -trī), *n.* *pl.* **TRIES** (-trīs) 1. A registering; enrollment; registration. 2. The state or fact of being entered in a register; as, a certificate of *registry*, spec., of a ship, (particular) nationality as evidenced by such an entry, as ships of British or of Greek *registry*. 3. The place where a register is kept, a place of registration. 4. A register; an official record book or an entry in one.

**re-gi-us** (rē-jī-ūs), *adj.* [L. *regius*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Royal.

**regius professor**. An incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as at Oxford and Cambridge.

**reg-let** (rē-jlēt; -lēt), *n.* [F. *réglet*, dim. of *régle* a rule, fr. L. *regula*.] See **RULE**, 1. *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding. 2. *Print.* a A low strip of wood, used like leads between lines, as in posters. b *Reglets* collectively, or material for them.

**reg-ma** (rē-gmā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *rhēma*, *-alos*, fracture, fr. *rhēgnai* to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, which burst elastically.

**reg-nal** (-nāl, -n'l), *adj.* [ML. *regnalis*, fr. *regnum* reign.] Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king.

**reg-nant** (rē-gnānt), *adj.* [L. *regnans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *regnare* to reign.] 1. Reigning; as, a queen *regnant*. 2. Dominant; also, prevalent. — **reg-nan-cy** (-nān'sh), *n.*

**reg-nat po-pu-lus** (rē-gnāt pōp'ū-līs), [L.] The people rule; — motto of Arkansas.

**reg-o-lith** (rē-gō-līth), *n.* [Gr. *rhēnos* blanket + *-lith*.] *Geol.* The mantle of loose material consisting of soils, sediments, broken rock, etc., overlying the solid rock of the earth.

**re-gorge** (rē-gōrj), *v. t.* [F. *regorger*, fr. *re-* + *gorger* to gorge.] To vomit up; disgorge; throw back. — *v. i.* To rush again; be thrown back.

**re-grant** (rē-grānt'; *v. t.* To grant again; renew the grant of. — **re-grant'**, *n.*

**re-greet** (rē-grēt; *v. t. & i.* To greet again or in return; to greet. — *Obs.* A greeting; *pl.*, greetings.

**re-gress** (rē-grēs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi*, *regressus*, to go back, fr. *re-* + *gradi* to go.] 1. Act or privilege of going or coming back; withdrawal; egress. 2. Retrogression; retrogradation.

**re-gress** (rē-grēs'), *v. i.* To make or undergo regress; retrograde. —

**re-gres'sive** (rē-grēs'iv), *adj.* — **re-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gres'sor** (-sōr), *n.*

**re-gres'sion** (rē-grēs'ish'n), *n.* 1. A regressing. 2. *Psychoanalysis.* Return of the libido to earlier stages of development or to infantile objects of attachment.

**re-gret'** (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* — **GRETTED** — **GRETTING**. [*OF. regretter, regretter (F. regretter).*] 1. To mourn the loss or death of; to miss poignantly. 2. To have distress of mind or misgivings concerning; to be sorry for; as, to regret one's past mistakes. — *n.* 1. A regretting; sorrow for what is lost or irreparable; remorse. 2. An expression of sorrow, disappointment, etc.; specif., often *pl.*, a note politely declining an invitation; as, to send regrets. — *Syn.* See SORROW. — **re-gret'ta-bly**, *adv.* — **re-gret'ter**, *n.*

**re-gret'tul** (-fōōl; -fū), *adj.* Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining. — **re-gret'tul-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gret'tul-ness**, *n.*

**reg'u-lar** (rēg'ū-lār), *adj.* [*OF. regular, fr. L. regularis, fr. regula a rule, fr. regere to guide.*] 1. *Ecol.* Belonging to a religious order or community; under, or pertaining to, a religious rule; — opposed to *secular*; as, regular clergy. 2. Formed, built, arranged, etc., according to rule, law, principle, or type; symmetrical; as, regular verse; regular features. 3. Steady or uniform in course, practice, etc.; not characterized by variation from the normal or usual, as, a regular pulse; regular habits. 4. Constituted, selected, conducted, etc., in conformity with established usage, rules, or discipline, duly authorized or qualified; as, the movement was regular. 5. Unwavering in conformity to a standard as set by convention, a party, etc. 6. *Colloq.* Thorough; unmitigated. 7. *Bot.* Having the members of each whorl symmetrical in form; — of flowers. 8. *Crystallog.* = ISOMETRIC. 9. *Gram.* Of a word or inflection, conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection. *Abb.* **reg.** 10. *Interval.* *an.* Designating soldiers properly recognized. 11. *Math.* Of a line, both equilateral and equiangular, of a polyhedron, having equal faces. 12. *Mil.* Of or belonging to the regular army, the permanently organized body constituting the army of the state.

*Syn.* (1) Regular, normal, typical, natural mean of the usual or average sort or kind. Regular implies conformity to a rule, standard, or pattern; normal, lack of deviation from that discovered or established as the norm, or what is to be expected; typical, exhibition of the characteristics common to the type or class, natural, action, behavior, or the like in accordance with a thing's nature, function, or the like.

(2) Methodical, systematic, orderly.

— *n.* 1. A habitual or steady attendant, customer, or the like. 2. *Ecol.* One of the regular clergy. 3. A regular soldier.

— **reg'u-lar-ly** (-lār'ē-ly), *adv.* — **reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**reg'u-lar-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make regular, or conformable to law, rules, or the like; to make uniform.

**regular year.** See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**reg'u-late** (rēg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. regulatus, past part. of regulare.*] 1. To govern or direct according to rule; as, laws which regulate the succession of seasons. 2. To bring under the control of constituted authority; to make regulations concerning; as, to regulate industries. 3. To make regular, uniform, methodical, etc.; as, to regulate one's habits. 4. To fix the amount, degree, or rate of, by adjusting, rectifying, etc.; as, to regulate speed. 5. To adjust so as to work accurately or regularly; as, to regulate a clock. — **reg'u-lat'ive** (-lāt'iv), *adj.* & *n.* — **reg'u-lat'or** (-lāt'ōr), *n.*

**reg'u-lat'ion** (-lāt'ish'n), *n.* 1. Act of regulating, or state of being regulated. 2. A regulating principle or law, rule. — *Syn.* See LAW.

**reg'u-lat'or** (rēg'ū-lāt'ōr), *n.* One who or that which regulates; as: *a* *Elec.* An automatic device for maintaining or adjusting the current, speed, etc., of a machine, transformer, or the like. *b* *Naval.* (1) A lever or index in a watch for making it go faster or slower. (2) A standard clock used for timing clocks. *c* *Mar.* A governor. *d* *Steam Engine.* (1) A balance valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest in a locomotive. (2) A reducing valve or steam-pressure regulating device.

**reg'u-lus** (rēg'ū-lūs), *n.* *pl.* -lūs (-lūs; -lūz); -lū (-lū). [*L.*] A petty king, dim. of *rex, regia*, a king. 1 [*1911*] *Am. An.* A magnitude star in the constellation Leo. 2 [*1911*] *Chem. & Metal.* The impure mass of metal formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores.

**re-gurg'i-tate** (rē-gūrg'itāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*ML. regurgitare, regurgitatus, fr. re- + L. gurgitare.*] To pour, rush, or surge back; often, to vomit.

**re-gurg'i-ta'tion** (-tāt'ish'n), *n.* A regurgitating; specif., *Biol. & Med.*, the casting up of incompletely digested food (as by certain birds feeding their young) or the backward flow of blood to the heart.

**re-hab'il-i-tate** (rē-hāb'il-ītāt), *v. t.* [*ML. rehabilitare.*] 1. To restore to a former capacity; to restore. 2. To restore to good repute; vindicate. 3. To restore to solvency, efficiency, etc. 4. To fit to make one's livelihood again, as, to rehabilitate disabled soldiers.

**re-hab'il-i-ta'tion** (-tāt'ish'n), *n.* — **re-hab'il-i-ta'tive** (-tāt'iv), *adj.*

**re-hash'** (rē-hāsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; to present or use again in another form, to restate, as old arguments.

**re'hash** (rē'hāsh), *n.* The action or product of rehashing; something rehashed and given a new name.

**re-hear'sal** (rē-hēr'sāl; -sāl), *n.* A rehearsing; recital.

**re-hearse'** (rē-hēr's), *v. t.* [*OF. rehearser, reherer, reherer, reherer.*] To repeat; recite aloud formally, to say over.

2. To recount or mention one by one; enumerate. 3. *Now Rare.* To recount; relate; tell. 4. *a* To go through, in private, in preparation for a more formal and public representation; as, to rehearse a play. *b* To train or instruct by rehearsal. — *n.* 1. To recite esp. for practice; to engage in a rehearsal. — **re-hears'er** (-hēr'sēr), *n.*

**rei** (rē), *n.* Incorrect Eng. sing. for *Rei*, real (*com.*), *pl.* REIS.

**Reich** (rīk), *n.* [*G.*] Literally, "empire" — used specifically in: *First Reich*, the Holy Roman Empire from its founding in the 9th century to 1806; *Second Reich*, officially *Deutsches Reich*, the German Empire, 1871–1918, established by Bismarck; *Third Reich*, the German totalitarian state, 1933–1945, under the dictatorship of the chancellor (known also as the *Führer*) with a consultative cabinet and a single political party (see NAZI). From 1919 to 1933 Germany was a republic. See WEIMAR REPUBLIC.

**Reichs'bank'** (rīks'hānk; -bānk), *n.* [*G.*] The state bank of Germany in the Third Reich.

**Reichs'fūhr'er** (-fūr'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, lit., leader of the Reich.] Head of the Schutzstaffel; — title held by Heinrich Himmler.

**Reichs'kanz'ler** (-kānts'ēr), *n.* [*G.*] Chancellor of the Third German Reich.

**Reichs'mark'** (-mārk'), *n.*; *pl.* -MARKS, -MARK. [*G.*] The monetary unit of Germany (Deutsches Reich), equal at par to 23.8 cents, as established by law in 1924; later, its gold content value was determined at 40.3 cents. In Western Germany it was replaced by the Deutsche mark June, 1948.

**Reichs'pfen'ing** (-pfēn'ik), *n.*; *pl.* -NIGS (-īgz), -NIGE (-īgē). [*G.*] Formerly, a minor bronze coin of Germany worth 1/100 reichsmark.

**Reichs'rat'** (-rāt'), *n.* [*G.*] Formerly, the upper house of the German parliament.

**Reichs'tag'** (-tāk'), *n.* [*G.*] Formerly, the legislative assembly of Germany.

**reid** (rēd), *n.* [*AS. rīf.*] Chiefly Scot. Robbery; plunder.

**reign** (rēn), *n.* [*OF. reigne, regne, fr. L. regnum, fr. regere to guide, rule.*] Royal authority; dominion; sway; also, time during which a sovereign rules. — *v. t.* 1. To exercise sovereign power or authority; to govern as king or emperor. 2. To be predominant; to prevail.

**Reign of Terror.** *Fr. Hist.* A period (1793–94) in the French Revolution, during which the country was terrorized by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers.

**re'im-burse'** (rē'im-būrs), *v. t.* [*Fr. + reimburse, after F. rembourser.*] 1. To pay back; repay. 2. To make restoration of an equivalent to (a person); indemnify. — *Syn.* See PAY. — **re'im-burse'ment**, *n.*

**re'im-port'** (rē'im-pōrt'; -tō), *v. t.* To import again; to import (something previously exported, esp. in a raw state). — **re'im-port'**, *n.*

**re'im-por-ta'tion** (-pō-tā'sh'n), *n.*

**re'im-pose'** (-pōz'), *v. t.* To impose again. — **re'im-po-si'tion** (-pō-zish'n), *n.*

**re'im-press'ion** (rē'im-prēs'ish'n), *n.* A second impression, as of a book without change, or a reprint.

**rein** (rēn), *n.* [*OF. rene, rene, (F. rēne), deriv. of L. retinere to hold back.*] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver governs a horse or other animal; — usually in the *pl.* See BIT, BARNES, *Illustr.* 2. Often *pl.* *a* A curb; check; hindrance. *b* Position of command, as, to take the reins of government. — *v. t.* 1. To provide with reins. 2. To check, stop, or direct, by or as by a pull at the reins, guide; control. — *n.* 1. *Rare.* To submit to reins. 2. To stop or slow up by or as by pulling the reins. — *With back, in, or up.* — *To give rein to.* To give free play to; as, to give rein to his imagination.

**re'in-car'nate** (rē'in-kār'nāt), *v. t.* To incarnate again; to subject to reincarnation.

**re'in-car-na'tion** (-kār-nā'sh'n), *n.* The belief that the souls of the dead successively return to earth in new forms or bodies; hence, a rebirth of a soul in a new, esp. a human, body. Cf. *REINCARNATION*.

**re'in-car-na'tion-ist**, *n.*

**re'indoor** (rē'in-dōr), *n.* *pl.* [*ON. Arcindri, fr. kreinn reindeer + dōr deer.*] Any of several species of deer of the genus *Rangifer* inhabiting northern Europe, Asia, and America. American species are called caribou.

**reindoor moss.** A gray, erect, tufted and much-branched lichen (*Cla donia rangiferina*) which grows extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in North Temperate regions. It forms a large part of the food of reindeer in the far north. It is sometimes eaten by man.

**rein'late'** (rē'in-lāt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To illate again. — **rein'la'tion** (-lāt'ish'n), *n.*

**rein'force'** (-fōrs'; -fō), *v. t.* [*re- + enforce.*] To strengthen by the addition of something new, as new material, specif., to strengthen with additional troops or ships. — *n.* Something which reinforces, as a metal band over the rear part of guns. — **rein'force'er** (-fōrs'ēr), *n.*

**rein'forced' concrete** (-fōrst'), *n.* Concrete in which metal, usually steel, is embedded in such a manner that the two materials act together in resisting forces.

**rein'force'ment** (-fōrs'fō'mēt), *n.* 1. Act of reinforcing, or state of being reinforced. 2. That which reinforces; esp., *pl.* additional troops or ships to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

**reins** (rēnz), *n.* *pl.* [*OF. fr. L. ren, pl. renes.*] *Archaic.* 1. Kidneys, or the region of the kidneys, hence, loins. 2. The seat of the feelings or passions, formerly localized in the loins.

**re'in-sert'** (rē'in-sēr't), *v. t.* To insert again. — **re'in-ser'tion** (-sēr'sh'n), *n.*

**re'in-stall'** (-stōl'), *v. t.* install again. — **re'in-stall'ment**, *n.*

**re'in-sta'te'** (-stāt'), *v. t.* To instate again; to place again in possession, or in a former position. — **re'in-sta'te'ment**, *n.*

**re'in-sure'** (-shūr'), *v. t.* To insure again; specif., *a* Of one insurance company, to transfer to another in whole or in part the liability assumed on a risk. *b* Of the second insurance company, to assume such liability in a transfer. — **re'in-sur'ance** (-shūr'āns), *n.* — **re'in-sur'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**re'in-to-grate** (rē'in-tō-grāt), *v. t.* To integrate again, to restore to unity after disintegration. — **re'in-to-gra'tion** (-grāt'ish'n), *n.*

**re'in-ter'** (rē'in-tēr'), *v. t.* To inter again or in another grave. — **re'in-ter'ment**, *n.*

**re'in-tro-duce'** (-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce again or anew. — **re'in-tro-duc'tion** (-dūk'ish'n), *n.*

**re'in-vest'** (rē'in-vēst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To invest again or anew; specif., to make new investments with money earned on old investments. — **re'in-vest'ment**, *n.*

**re'in-vig-or-ate** (-in-vīg'ōrāt), *v. t.* To invigorate again; to make more vigorous. — **re'in-vig-or-a'tion** (-vīg'ōrāt'ish'n), *n.*

**reis** (rās), *n.* *pl.* -sing. -rāt (-rāt'). [*Pa.*, *pl.* of *real*.] A former Portuguese and Brazilian money of account; one thousandth of a milreis. *Abb.* *Rs.*

**re-is'sue** (rē-is'ū; -gō), *n.* 1. A second or repeated issue, as of a publication. 2. *Philately.* A new issue of stamps for use as postage printed from the plates. Cf. *REPRINT*. — **re-is'sue**, *v. t.*

**re-it'er-ate** (rē-it'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [*L. reiteratus, past part. of reiterare.*] To repeat; to say or do over again or repeatedly. — *Syn.* See REPEAT.

**re-it'er-a'tion** (-āt'ish'n), *n.* — **re-it'er-a'tive** (-āt'iv), *adj.*

**re-ject'** (rē-jēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. rejectus, past part. of rejicere, fr. re- + jicere to throw.*] 1. To refuse to acknowledge, believe, receive, etc.; decline to accept; refuse. 2. To cast or throw away as useless, unsatisfactory, etc.; discard; relegate. 3. To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person); repel. 4. To refuse to grant, consider, or accede to. 5. To spew out. 6. *Obs.* To forsake. — *Syn.* See DECLINE. — **re-ject'er**, *n.* — **re-ject'ion** (-jēkt'ish'n), *n.*

**re-ject** (rĕ-jĕkt), *n.* A rejected person or thing.  
**re-ject-a-men-ta** (rĕ-jĕk'tă-mĕn'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Rejects; rubbish; specif., excrement.  
**re-jection** (rĕ-jĕk'shĕn), *n.* Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected; also, that which is rejected.  
**re-jector** (rĕ-jĕkt'ŕ), *v. t.*; -JOICEK' (-)

**re-joice-ing** (-jôis'ing), *n.* Act of one who rejoices; joy; also, an occasion or expression of joy.

**re-join-der** (-jôin'dĕr), *n.* [F. *rejoindre*, inf. as *n.*] 1. *Law.* The defendant's answer to the replication. 2. An answer; reply.

**re-ju've-nate** (rĕ-jŭ've-năt; 114), *v. t.* [*re-* + *l. juvenis* young.] 1. To render youthful again; reinvigorate. 2. *Phys. (geog.)* To stimulate, as by uplift, to renewed erosive activity, — said of streams. *b* To develop youthful features of topography in. — *Syn.* See *RENEW*. — **re-ju've-na-tion** (-năt'shĕn), *n.* — **re-ju've-na-tor** (-năt'ŕ), *n.*

**re-ju've-nescence** (-nĕs'ĕns-'ĕns), *n.* 1. A renewing of youth; a rejuvenation. 2. *Biol.* A method of cell formation in which the entire protoplasm of an old cell escapes by rupture of the cell wall, and develops a new cell wall. — **re-ju've-nesc'ent** (-ĕnt; 'nt), *adj.*

**re-ju've-nise** (rĕ-jŭ've-nîz), *v. t.* To rejuvenate.

**re-kind-le** (rĕ-kînd'lĕ), *v. t. & i.*; **re-kind-les** (-d'lĕ); **re-kind-ling** (-d'ling). To kindle again.

**re-lapse** (rĕ-lăps'), *v. t.* [*l. relapsus*, past part. of *relabi*, *re-* + *labi* to fall, slip, slide.] 1. To slip back into a former condition after a change for the better, specif. to become ill again after convalescing, to revert to evil habits after amendment, etc. 2. To sink; lapse; as, to relapse into a stupor. — *n.* The act or fact of relapsing, esp., a recurrence, as of an illness, after improvement.

**re-laps-ing fe-ver**. *Med.* Any of several forms of acute infectious disease marked by recurring high fever lasting from five to seven days, and transmitted by a tick (*Ornithodoros moubata*) and various lice.

**re-late** (rĕ-lăt'ĕr), *v. t.* [In part *fr.* earlier relation, *relative*; in part *fr. F.* *relater* to recount.] 1. To recount; narrate. 2. To connect or bring into relation; to establish relationship between. — *v. i.* To stand in some relation, to pertain; — *with to*. — *Syn.* See *JOIN*. — **re-lat'er** (lăt'ĕr), *n.*

**re-lat'ed** (rĕ-lăt'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* 1. Narrated; recounted. 2. Connected by reason of an established or discoverable relation. 3. *Music.* Having a close melodic or harmonic connection; — of tones, chords, or tonalities.

**re-lat-ion** (rĕ-lăt'shĕn), *n.* [OF. *relatio*, or *fr. l. relatio*, *fr. relatus*, used as past part. of *referre*. See *REFER*.] 1. Act of relating, or telling, also, that which is related, recital; account. 2. *a* A person connected by blood or marriage, a relative. *b* Connection by blood or marriage, kinship. 3. *a* Any aspect or quality which can be predicated only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self identity. *b* Connection; as, the relation of master to servant. 4. Reference; respect; — esp. in phrase, *in relation to*. 5. The mode in which one thing stands to another, or the mode in which two or more things stand to one another; as, the relation of father to son. 6. State of being mutually or reciprocally interested, as in social or business matters, *pl.* dealings; affairs; as, the foreign relations of a country. 7. *Law.* *a* The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect. *b* The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.

**re-lat-ion-al** (-ăl; -ĭ), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to kinship. 2. Of, pertaining to, or specifying a relation in general. See *WORD*, *n.* 3. *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a word, as *is*, *shall*, *who*, in which the meaning consists chiefly in indicating a relation of syntax; — distinguished from *notional*.

**re-lat-ion-ship**, *n.* 1. The state of being related. 2. Kinship; consanguinity or affinity.

**rel-a-tive** (rĕ-lăt'ĭv), *adj.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. relatif*, *fr. l. relativus*.] 1. Having relationship one to another, mutually related. 2. Having relation, reference, or application; referring, pertaining; pertinent. 3. Arising from relation; comparative; not absolute or independent. 4. *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent; introducing a subordinate clause qualifying an expressed or implied antecedent; as, *relative* pronoun (see *PRONOUN*), adjective, or adverb. 5. Involving or implying relationship; — said of names, terms, etc. 6. *Music.* Having the same key signature; — said of major and minor keys and scales. — *n.* 1. A being or object subject by virtue of its relationships. 2. A person connected with another by blood or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman. 3. *Gram.* A relative pronoun or other word. *Abbr.* *rel.* — **rel-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **rel-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

**relative clause**. *Gram.* A clause adjunct introduced by a relative pronoun.

**relative humidity**. See *HUMIDITY*.

**rel-a-tiv-i-ty** (rĕ-lăt'ĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. State of being relative. 2. *Philos.* The state of being dependent for existence or determined in nature, value, or some other quality by relation to something else. 3. *Physics.* As formulated by Einstein, a mathematical development of the two postulates: (a) If two systems are in relative motion with a uniform linear velocity, it is impossible for observers in either system by observation and measurement of phenomena in the other to learn anything more about the motion than the fact that there is this relative motion; (b) measurements of the velocity of light in either system, regardless of the position of the source of light, always give the same numerical value. This development forms the *special*, or *restricted*, theory of relativity. By extension and deduction, Einstein developed a *general theory of relativity*, including formulas for the motions of the planets, etc.

**relativity of knowledge**. The doctrine that knowledge is relative to the limited nature of the mind and the conditions of knowing and hence not true to the nature of independent reality.

**re-lat'or** (rĕ-lăt'ĕr), *n.* [*L.*] 1. One who relates; a narrator. 2. *Law.* A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

**re-lax'** (rĕ-lăks'), *v. t.* [*L. relaxare*, *fr. re-* + *laxare* to loose.] 1. To make less firm, rigid, or tense; to slacken. 2. To make less severe or

strict; to mollify; as, to relax discipline. — *v. i.* 1. To become lax, weak, or loose; to abate in tenseness. 2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous. 3. To merit attention or effort; to seek recreation or rest. — **re-lax'er**, *n.*

**re-lax-a'tion** (rĕ-lăk-să'shĕn; rĕ-lăk-'), *n.* 1. A relaxing, or state of being relaxed. 2. Abatement or remission, as of a penalty, duty, etc. 3. Diversion; recreation.

**re-lay'** (rĕ-lă; rĕ-lā), *n.* [OF. *relai*, *fr. relater*, *fr. laier* to leave, let.] 1. A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief. Specif.: *a* A supply of horses, dogs, etc., kept in readiness to relieve others in the hunt, on a journey, etc. *b* A number of men who relieve others in car-

which, when so operated, operates, in turn, other devices, as a switch, in the same or a different circuit. Thus, in a telegraph system, a current too weak to operate a sounder may, by means of a delicate relay, communicate the signals to a local current of any desired strength. 4. *Mach.* A relay apparatus; a servomotor. — *v. t.*; **RE-LAYED** (-lăd; -lād); **RE-LAYING**. 1. To pass on as if by relays; as, to relay news. 2. *Elec.* To control or operate (the current or the like) by a relay. (rĕ-lă; rĕ-lā; 2), *adj.* *Mach.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force but itself capable of exerting greater force, used to control a powerful appliance.

**re-lay'** (rĕ-lă), *v. t.*; **RE-LAID** (-lăd'); **RE-LAY'ING**. To lay again.

**relay race**. A race between groups of competitors each one of whom covers a specified portion of the entire course.

**re-lease'** (rĕ-lĕs'), *v. t.* To lease again.

**re-lease'** (rĕ-lĕs'), *v. t.* [OF. *relaxare* to let free, *fr. l. relaxare*. See *RELAX*.] 1. To let loose again; to set free; to let go. 2. To relieve, as from pain, trouble, penalty. 3. To permit, at a specified date, but not before, the public performance, exhibition, publication, or sale of. 4. *Obs.* To remit, as a payment, tax, etc.; to give remission for, as for sins. 5. *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim. — *Syn.* See *FREE*.

— *n.* 1. Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, etc. 2. Discharge from obligation, as from a debt or claim; a relinquishment, as of a right or claim. 3. Liberation or discharge from restraint, or an instrument granting this. 4. A releasing for publication, circulation, or performance. See *RELEASE*; *v. t.* 5. *Engin.* The act of admitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point in the cycle of operations at which this act occurs. 6. *Law.* Any instrument by which a legal right is discharged; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession, an exhibition, publication, or sale of. 7. *Mach.* A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required.

**re-leas'er** (rĕ-lĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which releases.

**rel'e-gate** (rĕ-lĕ-găt), *v. t.* [*L. relegatus*, past part. of *relegare*, *fr. re-* + *legare* to send with a commission.] 1. To exile (one); to banish; hence, to remove or dismiss (a person or thing) thereby putting (such) out of sight or mind; as, to *relegate* these comments to footnotes; to *relegate* religion out of one's life. 2. To assign, as to a class or sphere; to consign by classifying or appraising. 3. To submit for decision; to delegate; refer. — *Syn.* See *COMMIT*. — **rel'e-ga'tion** (-găt'shĕn), *n.*

**re-lent'** (rĕ-lĕnt'), *v. i.* [*fr. l. lenitus* pliant, slow.] 1. *Obs.* To melt; to soften. 2. To become less severe, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper. — *Syn.* See *WIELD* — *v. t.* *Obs.* 1. To soften; hence, to mollify. 2. To slacken, also, to give up; abandon. **re-lent'less**, *adj.* Mercilessly harsh; stern. — **re-lent'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-lent'less-ness**, *n.*

**rel'e-vant** (rĕ-lĕ-vănt), *adj.* [*ML. relevantis*, pres. part., in *L.*, raising, lifting up. See *RELIEVE*.] Bearing upon, or applying to, the case in hand; pertinent — **rel'e-vance** (-văn), **rel'e-van-cy** (-văn-sĭ), *n.* — **rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Relevant, germane, material, pertinent, apposite, applicable, approp mean related to or bearing upon the matter in hand. Relevant implies a traceable and significant connection, germane, a fitness for or appropriateness to the situation or occasion, material, so close an association with the matter in hand that it cannot be dispensed with; pertinent, so clear or decisive a relevance that it contributes to the understanding of the matter in hand; apposite, a felicitous pertinence; applicable, a bearing upon with especial fitness; apropos, appropriateness and opportuneness.

**re-l'i-a-ble** (rĕ-lĭ-ă-b'l), *adj.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **re-l'i-a-bil'i-ty** (-b'il'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-l'i-a-bil-ness**, *n.* — **re-l'i-ably**, *adv.*

**re-l'i-ance** (-ăns), *n.* 1. Act of relying. 2. State of one who relies; dependence; confidence; trust. 3. Someone or something relied upon.

**re-l'i-ant** (-ănt), *adj.* That places reliance on something or in someone; confiding; trusting.

**re-lîq'** (rĕ-lĭk'), *n.* [OF. *relique*, *fr. l. reliquiae*, *pl.*] 1. *Usually pl.* *Now Poetic.* A corpse. 2. An object venerated by the faithful because of its association with a saint or other sacred person. 3. *pl.* Ruins; residue. 4. A survival, a vestige. 5. A souvenir; memento; often, a monument of the past.

**rel'ict** (rĕ-lĭkt'), *n.* [*L. relictus*, fem. *relicta*, past part. of *relinquere* to leave behind.] 1. A widow. 2. *Ecol.* A species or other group within a community representative of an earlier stage of development or of a different set of environmental conditions.

**re-lîef'** (rĕ-lĭĕf'), *n.* [OF. *relief*, prop., a lifting up. See *RELIEVE*.]

1. Act of relieving or state of being relieved; succor; comfort; ease. 2. Specif.: *a* Aid in the form of money or necessities for indigent persons. *b* Aid in time of danger or difficulty, esp. in war. 3. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty; as, a *relief* of a sentry. 4. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort. 5. The person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay. 6. [*fr. It. rilievo*.] In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; hence, a work of art so produced. The kinds of relief are named according to the degree of projection. In *high relief* (*alto-rilievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In *low relief* (*baso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees of projection are sometimes called *half relief* (*mezzo-rilievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *staccato*. 7. In drawing, painting, etc., the suggestion of spatial relations by the arrangement of lines, shadings, colors, etc. Hence, in general, vividness of outline due to contrast. 8. *Cartography*. The parts of a map, collectively, which represent the configuration of the

heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate. Also, sometimes, an acknowledgment made by the heir of his vassal tenure of the lord. 10. *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities, collectively, of a land surface.

**relief map.** A model of an area in which its inequalities of surface are shown in relief; also, a representation in perspective of such a model.

**re-liev' (rē-lēv'), v. t.** One who or that which relieves.

**re-lieve' (rē-lēv'), v. t.** [OF. *relievier* (3d sing. pres. *relieve*), fr. *l.* *re-* + *levare* to lift up, relieve, fr. *re-* + *levare* to raise.] 1. To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, etc. 2. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses or crushes; to alleviate; mitigate. 3. To release from a post, station, or duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry. 4. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative action, by indemnification, etc.; to right. 5. To remove the monotony of, as by contrast and variety. 6. To put in relief; to give prominence to; to set off by contrast. — **re-liev'a-ble, adj.** — **re-liev'er, n.**

**Syn.** *Relieve, alleviate, lighten, assuage, mitigate, allay* mean to make something less grievous. *Relieve* implies a lifting of enough of a burden to make it tolerable or capable of being forgotten for a time, alleviate, the temporary or partial nature of the relief; *lighten*, a reduction in weight of that which is burdensome or depressing; *assuage*, a softening, sweetening, or mollifying of something harsh or disagreeable; *mitigate*, a moderation of that which is violent or intense; *allay*, an effective calming or quieting.

**re-liev'vo (rē-lēv'vō), n.; pl. -vos (-vōs).** [*It. rilievo*.] Relief (sense 6).

**re-light' (rē-līt'), v. t.** To light again.

**re-lig'ious' (rē-līg'zhū's), n. masc., sing. & pl.; [re-līg'ious' (-zhū's), pl. -gious' (-zhū's), fem.]** [F.] A religious; (masc.) a monk, or (fem.) a nun.

**re-lig'io-lā-tion' (rē-līg'io-lā'ti-ōn), [L.]** A layman's religion.

**re-ligion' (rē-līg'yon), n.** [OF. *l.* *religio*, pron., taboo, restraint.] 1. The service and veneration of God or a god as expressed in forms of worship. 2. One of the systems of faith and worship. 3. The profession or practice of religious beliefs; religious observances collectively; pl., rites. 4. Devotion or fidelity; conscientiousness. 5. An awareness or conviction of the existence of a supreme being, arousing reverence, love, gratitude, the will to obey and serve, and the like; as, man only is capable of *religion*.

**re-ligion-ism' (-iz'm), n.** Strict practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, pretension to religion. — **re-ligion-ist' (-ist), n.**

**re-lig'io-us-ly' (rē-līg'io-us'lē), n.** Religiousness, esp. when intense, excessive, or affected.

**re-lig'ious (rē-līg'yoos), adj.** [OF. *religiosus*, *religiosus*, fr. *l.* *religiosus*.] 1. Manifesting devotion to, or the influence of, religion; godly. 2. Belonging to, or followed by, an order of religious; as, the *religious* life. 3. Of or pert. to religion or religions; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion. 4. Scrupulously faithful or exact; conscientious. — **Syn.** See *DEVOUT*. — **n., sing. & pl.** Those or one devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a nun. — **re-lig'ious-ly, adv.** — **re-lig'ious-ness, n.**

**Syn.** *Religious, monk, friar, nun* mean a member of a religious order bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Religious*, the comprehensive term, is applicable to either a man or a woman; *monk*, in strict use, to any male religious living in a cloister and devoting themselves to contemplation, prayer, and some chosen form of work; *friar*, strictly, to any male religious of a mendicant order whose members originally lived by alms and went about preaching the Gospel; *nun*, to any female religious, esp. one of the severer orders.

**re-lin'quish' (rē-līng'kwish), v. t.** [OF. *relinquere*, *relinquere*, fr. *l.* *re-* + *linquere* to leave.] 1. To give up; to desist from; to abandon; to quit. 2. To give up; to renounce a claim to. — **re-lin'quish-er, n.** — **re-lin'quish-ment, n.**

**Syn.** *Relinquish, yield, resign, surrender, abandon, waive* mean to give up completely. *Relinquish* carries no added implication but often acquires color from its contextual associations, yield adds the ideas of concession or compliance; *resign*, of voluntary or deliberate relinquishment or sacrifice; *surrender*, of relinquishment after a struggle to retain; *abandon*, of completeness or finality; *waive*, of relinquishment; *waive*, of concession with no (or very little) compulsion.

**re-lig'uary' (rē-līg'wē-ry' or, esp. Brit., -kwē-ry'), n.; pl. -ies (-īes).** [F. *reliquaire*. See *RELIC*.] A small box, casket, shrine, etc., for keeping or exhibiting a relic.

**re-lig'ue' (rē-līg'ue), v. t.** Var. of *RELIC*.

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**re-lig'ue' (rē-līg'ue), v. t.** Var. of *RELIC*.

together or again, fr. *l.* *religare*, fr. *re-* + *ligare* to bind.] To have confidence; trust; depend; — with *on*. **Syn.** *Rely, trust, depend, count, reckon* mean to place full confidence. *Rely on* or *upon* implies a judgment based upon experience or association; *trust in* or *on*, complete assurance that another will not fail one; *depend on* or *upon*, a resting confidently for support or assistance; *count on* or *rely on*, a taking into one's calculations as certain or assured.

**re-mains' (rē-mānz), v. t.** [OF. *remanoir*, *remanoir* (3d s. pres. *remanoir*), fr. *l.* *re-* + *manere* to stay; rem.] 1. To be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off. 2. To be left as not included or comprised. 3. To stay behind while others withdraw. 4. To continue unchanged or undiminished; to abide; endure. — **Syn.** See *STAY*. — **n. 1. Obs.** Stay. 2. The portion surviving after a part has been destroyed or removed; remnant; remaining part; remainder; chiefly in pl. 3. pl. A Posthumous work, esp. literary works. b A corpse.

**re-mains' (rē-mānz), v. t.** [OF. *remanoir*, inf. as n.] 1. Residue; residuum; remnant. 2. The person or persons of a company, family, etc., remaining after the departure or removal of a portion. 3. Copies of a book remaining in the publisher's stock when sales have ceased or become unprofitable. 4. *Law.* An estate in expectancy, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument; — distinct from a reversion, in which the residual interest is reserved by the grantor. 5. *Math.* That which is left after subtraction or any deduction; the undivided part, less than the divisor, left after division (cf. *QUOTIENT*). 6. *pl. Physiol.* Supplies of stamps left on hand after demoteization. — **adj.** Remaining; left over.

**re-makes' (rē-māks), v. t.** To make anew.

**re-makes' (rē-māks), v. t.** 1. To make again or anew. 2. To reimburse with courage or manliness.

**re-mand' (rē-mānd'), v. t.** [F. *remander* to send word again, fr. *l.* *remandare*, fr. *re-* + *mandare* to commit.] 1. To recommit; to send back; remit, to commit (a prisoner) temporarily. 2. To commit or consign; to remit. — **n.** Act of remanding, or state of being remanded; also, a remanded prisoner.

**rem'a-nent' (rēm'-ā-nēnt), adj.** [*l.* *remanens*, pres. part. of *remansere*. See *REMAIN*.] Remaining; residual.

**re-mark' (rē-mārk'), v. t.** [*F. remarquer*, fr. *re-* + *marquer* to mark.] 1. *Obs.* To mark in a notable manner, to distinguish clearly. 2. To take notice of, or to observe; perceive. 3. To state; say. — **v. i.** To make a remark or remarks; to comment; — with *on*. **n.** 1. Act of remarking; notice or observation. 2. The mention of that which deserves attention; comment; hence, also, a casual statement. 3. *Engraving & Etching.* A remark.

**re-mark'a-ble' (rē-mārk'-ā-b'l), adj.** Worthy of being remarked or noticed; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary. — **Syn.** See *NOTICEABLE*. — **re-mark'a-ble-ness, n.** — **re-mark'a-bly, adv.**

**re-marque' (rē-mārk'), n.** [*F.* *Engraving*, a small design etched on the margin of a plate and supposed to be removed after the earliest proofs have been taken; also, any feature distinguishing a particular stage of the plate. b A print or proof so distinguished.

**re-mar'ry' (rē-mā-ry'), v. t. & i.** **RE-MAR'RYED (-mā-ry'ed), RE-MAR'RY-ING.** To marry again. — **re-mar'ry-ing' (-īng), n.**

**re-med'i-able' (rē-mēd'-i-ā-b'l), adj.** Capable of being remedied. — **re-med'i-a-ly, adv.**

**re-med'i-al' (-i-ā), adj.** [*L.* *remedialis*.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy; as, remedial treatment.

**rem'e-di-less' (rēm'-ēd'-i-lēs, or, esp. formerly, rēm'-ēd'-i-lēs; -lēs), adj.** Not admitting of remedy; irreparable; irremediable.

**rem'e-dy' (rēm'-ēd'), n.; pl. -dies (-dīs).** [*AF.* (*F.* *remède*), fr. *l.* *remedium*.] 1. Any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; also, one that relieves, but does not necessarily end, a morbid condition. 2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil; a corrective; cure. 3. *Coinage*. — **TOLERANCE**. 4. *Law.* The legal means to recover a right, or to prevent, or obtain redress for, a wrong. — **v. t.** **RE-MED'-IED (-dīd); RE-MED'-I-ING.** To provide or serve as a remedy for; to cure; relieve; correct; repair. — **Syn.** See *CURE*; *CORRECT*.

**re-mem'ber' (rē-mēm'-bēr), v. t.** [OF. *remembar*, fr. *l.* *rememorari*, fr. *re-* + *memorare* to bring to remembrance, *l.* *memor* mindful.] 1. To have (a notion or idea) come into the mind again; to think of again; to recollect. 2. To put in mind; to remind; — also used impersonally. 3. To be continually thoughtful or watchful of; as, to *re-mem'ber* one's friends at Christmas. 4. To keep in mind as deserving a reward; hence, to reward. 5. To retain in the memory. 6. To recall to the mind of another; as, *re-mem'ber me to him*. — **v. i.** 1. To exercise or have the power of memory. 2. To have a recollection or remembrance; — with *of*; — now regarded as incorrect. — **re-mem'ber-er, n.**

**Syn.** *Remember, recollect, recall, remind, reminisce* mean to put one in mind of something. *Remember* usually implies a keeping in memory; *recollect*, a bringing back to memory; *recall*, an effort to bring back to memory or, transitively, an impulsion that brings back to mind; *remind*, now usually transitive, a joggling of the memory; *reminisce*, a recollection of that past and gone.

**re-mem'brance' (rē-mēm'-brāns), n.** 1. Act of remembering; a recollecting. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. (One's) memory or ability to remember; hence, the period over which one's memory extends. 4. A reminder; memento; souvenir. 5. *pl.* Greetings recalling or betokening friendship. — **Syn.** See *MEMORY*.

**Remembrance Day.** *Canada.* See *HOLIDAY*, 3.

**re-mem'brance-er' (rē-mēm'-brāns-ēr), n.** 1. [usually esp.] Any of several officials of the Court of Exchequer in England. The only one now surviving is the *king's* (or *queen's*) *remembrancer*, now an officer of the Supreme Court, responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign. 2. A person who brings things to the mind of another; esp., formerly, one appointed to do so. 3. A reminder; memento.

**re-mem' (rē-mēm), n.; pl. REMIGERS (rēm'gēz).** [*L.* *remex*, -igis, an osseous.] *Zool.* One of the quill or flight feathers of the wing of a bird. These are divided into primaries and secondaries. — **re-mem'i-al' (-mēm'-i-ā), adj.**

**rem'i-grant' (rēm'-i-grānt; -grānt), n.** A migrant who returns.

**re-mi-grate' (rēm'-i-grāt), v. t.** To migrate again or back. — **re-mi-gra-tion' (rēm'-i-grā-shōn), n.**

**re-mil-i-ta-rize** (rē-mil'-tā-rīz), *v. t.* To prepare or equip again with military forces, defenses, etc. — **re-mil-i-ta-riz-a-tion** (rē-mil'-tā-rīz-ā'shūn), *n.*

**re-mind** (rē-mīnd), *v. t. & i.* To put (one) in mind (of something); to cause to remember. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER. — **re-mind'er** (-mīn-dēr), *n.*

**re-mind'ful** (-fōl; -fī), *adj.* Of persons, mindful; regardful; of things, awakening memories; — with *of*.

**rem-i-nisce** (rēm'-nīs'), *v. t. & i.* To indulge in or give oneself up to reminiscences. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.

**rem-i-nis-cence** (-nīs'ns; -'ns), *n.* [F. *réminiscence*.] 1. Act, power, or fact of recalling past experience; recollection. 2. *pl.* An account of one's memorable experiences; as, to publish *G's* *reminiscences*. 3. A phrase, custom, feature, etc., so suggestive of another as to be regarded as an unconscious imitation, survival, or the like. 4. *Philos.* In Platonism, the apprehension of perfect forms (ideas). — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

**rem-i-nis-cent** (-ēnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *reminiscens*, -entis, pres. part. of *reminisci* to recollect.] 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or marked by reminiscence. 2. Given to or indulging in reminiscences. 3. That reminds one, as of something previously known; as, a scene *reminiscent* of Pickwick's London.

**re-mis'** (rē-mīz'), *v. t.* [From F. *remise* restoration, or fr. F. *remise*, past part. of *remettre*.] Law. To give, grant, or release a claim to; to deed.

**re-mis'** (rē-mīs'), *adj.* [L. *remissus*, past part. of *remittere*. See REMIT.] 1. Negligent; careless. 2. Showing neglect or inattention; negligently performed; lax. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENT.

**re-mis-sible** (rē-mīs'-sīb'l), *adj.* That may be remitted or forgiven. — **re-mis-si-bil-i-ty** (-bīl'-i-tī), *n.*

**re-mis-sion** (rē-mīs'-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of remitting; pardon; esp., remission of sin (which see). 2. Cancellation or relinquishment of a claim, right, tax, debt, etc. 3. Diminution of intensity, as of cold or heat. 4. *Obs.* Slackening of strain; relaxation. 5. Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

**remission of sin or sins.** Forgiveness of sin or sins; specif., R.C.Ch., the remitting, through the sacrament of penance, of due or merited punishment for one's sins.

**re-mis'sness**, *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.

**re-mit'** (rē-mīt'), *v. t.* — **MIT'** (mīt'); — **MITTING**. [L. *remittere*, *remissum*, to send back, relax, fr. *re-* + *mittere* to send.] 1. To forgive; pardon. 2. To let slacken; mitigate; abate. 3. To submit or refer (something) for consideration, judgment, decision, action, etc., now esp. to one in authority. 4. *Now Rare.* To send back, esp. to custody; recommit. 5. To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; as, to *remit* a penalty. 6. To restore, as to a former title or status. 7. To put off; defer. 8. *Obs.* a To surrender or resign. b To set free; release, as a prisoner. 9. *Com.* To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, etc. 10. *Law.* To send back (a proceeding) to an inferior court for further action. — *v. i.* 1. To abate in force or in intensity. 2. To send money, as in payment. — *n.* Act of remitting; esp., a transfer, as of a legal cause by one authority to another. — **re-mit'ta-ble**, *adj.* — **re-mit'ter**, *n.*

**re-mit'tal** (rē-mīt'-tāl; -'l), *n.* Remission, as of a penalty.

**re-mit'tance** (-āns), *n.* Transmittal of money, bills, etc., esp. to a distance; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

**re-mit'tent** (-ēnt), *adj.* Remitting; esp., temporarily abating. — *n.* A remittent fever. — **re-mit'tence** (-ēns), **re-mit'ten-ty** (-ēn-sī), *n.* — **re-mit'tent-ly**, *adv.*

**remittent fever.** *Med.* A fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals.

**re-mit'tor** (rē-mīt'-tōr), *n.* One who makes a remittance.

**rem-nant** (rēm'-nānt), *n.* [See REMNANT, *adj.*] 1. Residue; remainder. 2. a A small fragment. b An unsold end of piece goods, as of cloth. 3. A surviving trace, as of a custom, state, etc. — *adj.* [OF. *remenant*, *remnant*, pres. part. of *remanoir*, *remandre*. See RE-MAIN.] Remaining; yet left.

**re-mod'el** (rē-mōd'-l), *v. t.* To model anew; to reconstruct. — **Syn.** See MEND.

**re-mold'**, **re-mould'** (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* To mold again or anew.

**re-mon'e-tize** (-mōn'-ē-tīz; -mūn'-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender; as, to *remonetize* silver. — **re-mon'e-tiz-a-tion** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

**re-mon-strance** (rē-mōn'-strāns), *n.* [OF.] Act or instance of remonstrating; expostulation; protest.

**re-mon'strant** (-strānt), *adj.* Remonstrating; vigorously objecting or opposing. — *n.* One who remonstrates; specif., [cap.] a The transitional movement in Europe between the medieval and the modern, marked esp. by revival of classical influence; also, the period (14th-16th centuries) during which this occurred. b The neoclassic style of art which prevailed at this epoch. 2. Any period similarly characterized by vigorous activity along literary, artistic, or other lines.

**re-mon'strate** (rē-mōn'-strāt), *v. t.* [ML. *remonstratus*, past part. of *remonstrare* to demonstrate, fr. L. *re-* + *monstrare* to show.] 1. *Obs.* To point out; to demonstrate. 2. To say or plead in protest, reproof, etc. — *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an act, measure, or any proceedings. — **Syn.** See OBJECT. — **re-mon'stra-tion** (rē-mōn'-strā'shūn; rēm'-ōn-), *n.* — **re-mon'stra-tive** (rē-mōn'-strā-tīv), *adj.* — **re-mon'stra-tor** (-strā-tōr), *n.*

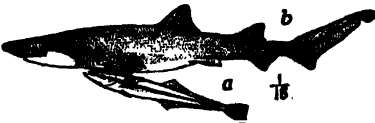
**re-mon'tant** (rē-mōn'-tānt), *adj.* [F., pres. part.] Hort. Flowering again; — applied to roses which bloom more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.

**rem-on-toir'** (rēm'-ōn-twā'r; rēm'-ōn-twā'r), *n.* [F.] Horol. A device to give a uniform impulse to a pendulum.

**rem-o-ra** (rēm'-ō-rā), *n.* [L., hindrance.] 1. Any of several fishes (genera *Echeneis*, *Remora*, family *Echeneidae*), with a suction disk on the head by which they cling to other fishes or to ships.

2. A clog; drag; hindrance.

**re-morse'** (rē-mōrs'), *n.* [OF. *remorsus*, fr. LL. fr. L. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again; torment, fr. *re-* + *morde* to bite.] 1. Distress, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; repentant regret. 2. *Now Rare.* Pity; compassion. — **Syn.** See REPENTANCE.



a Remora (*E. neocretae*) clinging to b Sand Shark (*Odontaspis littoralis*).

**re-morse'ful** (-fōl; -fī), *adj.* Full of remorse; springing from, or characterized by, remorse. — **re-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse'fulness**, *n.*

**re-morse'less**, *adj.* Being without remorse or pity; merciless. — **re-morse'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse'lessness**, *n.*

**re-mote'** (rē-mōt'), *adj.* [L. *remotus*, past part. See REMOVE.] 1. Removed to, or situated at, a distance; distant; also, out of the way; secluded. 2. a Foreign; alien; markedly divergent. b Not closely related or connected. c Separated; abstracted; hence, aloof; inaccessible. d Not proximate or acting directly; not primary. e Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance. — **Syn.** See DISTANT. — **re-mote'ly**, *adv.* — **re-mote'ness**, *n.*

**re-mo-tion** (rē-mō'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of removing; removal. 2. *Obs.* Departure.

**re-mould'** (rē-mōld'). Var. of REMOLD.

**re-mount'** (rē-mōnt'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — (rē-mōunt'; rē'-mōunt'), *n.* A fresh horse to take the place of one lost or disabled. — **re-mount'**, *adj.*

**re-mov'a-ble** (rē-mōv'-ā-b'l), *adj.* Admitting of being removed. — **re-mov'a-bil-i-ty** (-bīl'-i-tī), **re-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

**re-mov'al** (rē-mōv'-āl), *n.* Act of removing; fact of being removed; dismissal; transference; change of residence.

**re-move'** (rē-mōv'), *v. t.* [OF. *remouvoir*, fr. L. *removere*, *remotum*, fr. *re-* + *movere* to move.] 1. To change the location of; to transfer, esp. in order to re-establish. 2. To move by lifting, pushing aside, or the like. 3. a To dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster. b To assassinate. c To take away by death. 4. To eradicate; to eliminate; as, to *remove* the causes of poverty. — *v. i.* 1. To change one's location, station, or, esp., residence. 2. To depart; to go away. — *n.* 1. *Now Rare.* Act of removing. 2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location to another; — in the United States usually called a *move*. 3. The distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed; hence, a step or decree in any scale of gradation. 4. *Rare.* Absence. 5. *Eng.* A dish or course at a meal.

**re-mov'ed** (rē-mōv'-d), *adj.* 1. Distant in relationship; as, a first cousin twice *removed* (a first cousin's grandchild). 2. Remote; far away. — **Syn.** See DISTANT.

**re-mov'er** (rē-mōv'-ēr), *n.* One who or that which removes something, as a solvent for removing paint.

**re-mu'da** (rē-mōo'-dā; *Engl.* rē-mū'-dā), *n.* [Sp.] The saddle horses collectively from which are chosen those to be used for the day.

**re-mu-ner-ate** (rē-mū-nēr'-it), *v. t. & i.* [L. *remuneratus*, past part. of *remunerare*, *remunerari*, fr. *re-* + *munerare*, -*ari*, to give, present.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, etc.), or to pay an equivalent (to one) for such service, etc.; to recompense; pay. — **Syn.** See PAY.

**re-mu-ner-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; recompense; pay.

**re-mu-ner-a-tive** (rē-mū-nēr'-ā-tīv; -ā-tīv), *adj.* 1. Serving to remunerate. 2. Affording remuneration; profitable; — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**Re-mus** (rēmūs), *n.* [L.] See ROMULUS.

**re-nais-sance** (rē-nā'-zāns; -sāns; rē-nā'-sāns), *n.* [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again.] 1. A new birth or revival. Specif. [cap.] a The transitional movement in Europe between the medieval and the modern, marked esp. by revival of classical influence; also, the period (14th-16th centuries) during which this occurred. b The neoclassic style of art which prevailed at this epoch. 2. Any period similarly characterized by vigorous activity along literary, artistic, or other lines.

**Renaissance architecture.** The style of building and decoration that arose in the early 15th century in Italy, based on the Roman classic orders and design.

**re-nal** (rē-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *renal*, fr. L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* kidneys, reinf.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

**re-name'** (rē-nām'), *v. t.* To name again or anew.

**Ren'ard** (rēn'-ēr), *n.* Var. of REYNARD.

**re-nas-cence** (rē-nās'-ēns; -'ns), *n.* 1. Rebirth; revival. 2. [cap.] The Renaissance.

**re-nas-cent** (-ēnt; -'nt), *adj.* [L. *renascens*, pres. part. of *renasci* to be born again, fr. *re-* + *nasci* to be born.] Springing again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

**ren-oun'tre** (rēn-kōn'-tēr; rēn-kōn'-tēr), *n.* [F.] Rencontre.

**ren-oun'ter** (rēn-kōn'-tēr), *v. t. & i.* [F. *rencontrer*, fr. *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter.] *Now Rare.* To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. — *n.* [F. *rencontre*, fr. *rencontrer* to meet.] 1. *Archaic.* A hostile meeting; a combat or duel. 2. A personal contest of any sort, esp. in debate. 3. A casual meeting with a person.

**rend** (rēnd), *v. t.*; **RENT** (rēnt); **RENDING**. [AS. *rendan*.] 1. To take from its place by a violent effort; to wrest. 2. To tear violently asunder; to split. 3. *Poetic.* To tear (clothes) from one's body in a frenzy. — *v. i.* To split asunder; burst. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — **rend'er**, *n.*

**ren'der** (rēn'-dēr), *v. t.* [OF. *rendre* to give up, translate, cause to become, deriv. of L. *reddere*, *reddidum*, fr. *red-* + *dare* to give.] 1. To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message. 2. To melt down, extract, or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard. 3. To give up; yield; surrender; as, to *render* a city. 4. To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* thanks for blessings. 5. To furnish for consideration; to deliver; as, to *render* an account. 6. To pay back; restore; as, to *render* anything loaned. 7. To pay as due, esp. as rent, tribute, or the like; as, to *render* homage. 8. To cause to be or become; as, to *render* a fortress secure. 9. To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance. 10. To represent or depict, as by painting, music, or the like; as, to *render* the role of Hamlet. 11. To translate; as, to *render* Latin into English. 12. *Plastering.* To apply a first coat to a wall, etc. — *v. i.* To give recompense. — *n.* A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior. — **ren'der-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **ren'der-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**ren'dez-vous** (rān'-dē-vōs; rēn'-), *n.*; *pl.* -vous (-vōs), *i* -vous (-vōs), *prop.* [F. *rendez-vous*, prop., *render* your to a place.] 1. A place appointed for a meeting. 2. A meeting, i. appointment. 3. *Obs.* a A retreat; refuge. b A gathering of persons or things. — *v. t. & i.* -VOUSED (-vōsd); -VOUS'ING (-vōs'ing). To assemble; meet, esp. by appointment.

**ren-di-tion** (rēn-dī'shūn), *n.* [MF.] Act or result of rendering; as:



**re·peat'ing dec'i-mal.** *Math.* A decimal fraction in which only

single figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, as .133333+; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal.

**repeating firearm**. A firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession.

**re-pel** (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.*; **PELLED** (-pĕl'd'); **PEL-LING**. [*L. repellere, repulsum, fr. re- + pellere to drive.*] 1. To drive back; repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy. 2. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *repel* an assault. 3. To turn away; to reject; as, to *repel* a suit or suitor. 4. To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water. 5. To cause aversion in; as, the prospect *repelled* him. 6. *Physics*. To force or drive away or apart, or tend to do so, by mutual action at a distance; as, two like electric charges *repel* one another; — opposed to *attract*. — *v. i.* To exercise repulsion; to cause aversion.

**re-pel-lent** (rē-pĕl'nt), *adj.* 1. That repels or tends to repel. 2. Arousing aversion or repugnance. — *Syn.* See **REPUGNANT**. — *n.* That which repels; specif.: a *Med.* A medicine which causes the disappearance of a tumor, eruption, etc. b A type of waterproof cloth.

**re-pel-ler** (-lēr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

**repent** (rĕ-pĕnt), *adj.* [*L. repens, -entis, creeping.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.

**repent** (rĕ-pĕnt'), *v. i.* & *t.* [*OF. repentir, fr. L. re- + poenitere to make repent.*] 1. *Theol.* To amend or resolve to amend one's life as a result of contrition for one's sins. 2. To change one's mind with regard to past or intended action, conduct, etc., on account of regret or dissatisfaction. 3. To feel regret, contrition, or compunction for what one has done or omitted to do.

**repent-ance** (rĕ-pĕnt'āns), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; specif., contrition for sins, with amendment of life. — *Syn.* See **REPENTANCE**.

**repent-ant** (-tānt), *adj.* [*OF. pres. part.*] 1. That repents, esp. for one's sins; penitent. 2. Expressing or showing repentance. — *repent-ant-ly, adv.*

**repent-er** (-tēr), *n.* One who repents.

**re-per-cu-sion** (rĕ-pĕr'kū-sh'n), *n.* [*F. or L. F. repercu-sion, fr. L. repercu-sio, fr. L. repercu-sus, past part. of repercutere to drive back.*] 1. A driving back or being driven back; repulse; also, reflection; reverberation; as, *repercussion* of sound. 2. A reciprocal action or effect, as, *repercussions* of the Treaty of Versailles. 3. *Med.* The action of a repellent in reducing a swelling, etc. 4. *Music*. a The reiteration of a tone or chord. b The re-entrance of a lute subject and answer after the development of an episode. 5. *Obstetrics*. Ballotement.

**re-per-cus-sive** (-kū-s'iv), *adj.* 1. That causes or can cause *repercuss*-beration. 2. Resounding, reverberated.

**re-per-toire** (rĕ-pĕr'twār), *n.* [*fr. re-per-toire*]. A list of dramas, operas, parts, etc., which a company or a person has arranged and is prepared to perform.

**re-per-to-ry** (rĕ-pĕr'tōr'ē), *n.* [*fr. re-per-toire*]. 1. A treasury, storehouse; collection. 2. A **REPERTOIRE**.

**rep'e-tend** (rĕ-pĕt'ēnd; rĕ-pĕt'ēnd'), *n.* [*L. repetendus to be repeated, fr. repetere to repeat.*] 1. *Math.* A group of digits (including 0), which repeated indefinitely always in the same order constitutes a repeating or circulating decimal. 2. A refrain; a recurrent tone, sound, or phrase.

**rep'e-ti-tion** (rĕ-pĕt'itsh'n), *n.* [*L. repetitio*]. 1. Act of repeating; reiteration. 2. Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital.

**rep'e-ti-tious** (-tious), *adj.* That repeats; containing repetition; esp., tediously repeating. — *rep'e-ti-tious-ly, adv.* — *rep'e-ti-tious-ness, n.*

**rep-et-i-tive** (rĕ-pĕt'it-iv), *adj.* Repetitious.

**re-phrased** (rĕ-frāz'), *v. t.* To phrase anew.

**re-pine** (rĕ-pīn'), *v. i.* [*fr. + pine to languish.*] To feel or express dejection or discontent; to complain; grumble.

**re-place** (rĕ-plās'), *v. t.* 1. To place again; to restore to a former place, condition, etc. 2. To take the place of; supplant; as, paper money *replaced* specie. 3. To supply an equivalent for; as, to *replace* a lost book. 4. To restore; as, to *replace* a stolen money. — *re-place-able, adj.* — *re-place-er (-plā-sēr), *n.**

*Syn.* **Replace**, **displace**, **supplant**, **supersede** mean to put out of place or into the place of another. **Replace** implies, usually, a filling of a place once occupied by something lost, destroyed, dismissed, or the like; **displace**, an ousting, dislodging, etc., and filling the place of that which has been ousted, one idea, however, being stressed more than the other; **supplant**, strictly, a taking the place of one dispossessed by craft, fraud, or the like; **supersede**, replacing a person or thing that has become superannuated, obsolete, or otherwise inferior.

**re-place-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of replacing, or state of being replaced. 2. *Crypt.* The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more faces. 3. Something which replaces that which is worn out, discarded, etc. 4. *Mil.* A trained individual available for assignment to a unit to replace a loss or complete a quota.

**re-plant** (rĕ-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant again or anew.

**re-play** (rĕ-plā), *v. t.* To play again. — *re-play', n.*

**re-plead-er** (rĕ-plĕd'ēr), *n.* [*fr. + obs. plead, fr. F. plaider, inf. as in L.*] A second pleading; also, the right of pleading again.

**re-ple-nish** (rĕ-plĕn'ish), *v. t.* [*OF. replenir, fr. L. re- + plenus full.*] 1. To stock with persons, animals, or both. 2. To supply fully. 3. To fill again, esp. after having been emptied; to stock anew. — *re-ple-nish-er, n.* — *re-ple-nish-ment, n.*

**re-plete** (rĕ-plĕt'), *adj.* [*OF. replet, fr. L. repletus, past part. of replere to fill again, fill up, fr. re- + plere to fill.*] 1. Filled; filled to capacity; of persons, gorged with food or drink; surfeited. 2. Provided abundantly; copiously supplied. — *Syn.* See **FULL**.

**re-ple-tion** (rĕ-plĕsh'n), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, replete; surfeit.

**re-play-able** (rĕ-plĕv'ā-b'l), *adj.* Also **re-play-able** (-i-sd-b'l). Capable of being replayed.

**re-play-in** (rĕ-plĕv'īn), *n.* [*AF. replévine, fr. OF. replévir to protect, give security for, fr. re- + plévir to pledge.*] *Law*. A the return to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained upon giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action. b The writ by, or the action in, which goods and chattels are replevied. — *v. t.* *Law*. To replevy. — *See REPLEVIN*.

**re-play-in** (-ī), *v. t.*; **PLEYED** (-īd); **PLEY-ING**. [*OF. replévir. See REPLEVIN.*] *Law*. a To take or get back by a writ for replevin. b To

seize under a writ of replevin; — said of a sheriff or bailiff. — *n.* *Law*. Replevin.

**rep-li-ca** (rĕp'li-kā), *n.* [*It., fr. replicare to repeat, reply.*] 1. *Fine Arts*. A reproduction or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. by the maker of the original. 2. A facsimile or very close copy. — *Syn.* See **REPRODUCTION**.

**rep-li-cate** (-kāt), *adj.* Also **rep-li-cat-ed** (-kāt'ed; -īd). [*L. replicatus, past part. of replicare. See REPLY.*] Folded over or backward; folded back upon itself.

**rep-li-ca-tion** (-kā'sh'n), *n.* 1. Reply; answer; specif., rejoinder. 2. Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo. 3. Act or result of reproducing; reproduction; copy.

**re-pli-er** (rĕ-plī'ēr), *n.* One who replies.

**re-ply** (rĕ-plī'), *v. t.*; **PLIED** (-plīd'); **PLY-ING**. [*OF. replier to bend back, fr. L. repliare to fold back, make a reply, fr. re- + pliare to fold.*] 1. To make answer in words or writing; to respond; hence, to echo. 2. To do something as response to something done; as, to *reply* to a signal. — *v. i.* To return as an answer; — usually with object clause. — *Syn.* See **ANSWER**. — *n.* *pl. REPLIES* (-plīz'). That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; answer; response.

**re-pōn-des** 's'il vous plaît (rā-pōn'dā' sēl voo plē'). [*F.*] Answer, if you please. *Abbr. R.S.V.P.*

**re-port** (rĕ-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*OF. reporter to carry back, carry, fr. L. reportare to bear or bring back.*] 1. To give an account of; to relate; tell. 2. To repeat, as something heard, said, or received as a message; hence, to make minutes of, as a speech or debate; also, to prepare an account of; as, to *report* a trial. 3. To give a formal or official account of; as, a treasurer *reports* the receipts. 4. To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to *report* a servant to his employer. 5. *Parl. Practice*. To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached. — *v. i.* 1. To give an account of oneself; as, promising to *report* weekly by letter. 2. To make, issue, or submit, a report, esp. a formal report. 3. To act as a reporter. 4. To make one's presence, arrival, etc., known by presenting oneself; as, to *report* for duty. — *n.* 1. Common talk; rumor; hence, fame; repute. 2. An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated; as, the *report* of an expert. b An account, as of a speech, debate, etc. c An official statement of facts. d A statement of misconduct; as, the *reports* against three boys. e An explosive noise; as, the *report* of a gun. 6. *Law*. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision; also, pl., the volumes containing such reports; as, Coke's *Reports*. — *re-port-able, adj.*

**re-port-er** (rĕ-pōrt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which reports. Specif.: a A person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings, or of legislative debates. b One who reports speeches, news, etc., for a newspaper or other periodical; also, one who gathers news.

**re-port-er-ial** (rĕ-pōrt'ēr'ē-āl, rĕ-pōr'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a reporter or reporters

**re-po-sal** (rĕ-pōz'āl; -ī), *n.* *Obs.* A act of reposing, or of placing, as of trust. b Act or state of reposing, or resting.

**re-poser** (rĕ-pōz'), *v. t.* [*From L. repositus, past part. of reponere, after verbs in -ponere.*] *Non Hare*. To deposit. 2. To place or set (trust, hope, etc.); with *acc.*

**re-pose**, *v. i.* [*fr. reposer, fr. L. reponere, fr. L. re- + ponere to pause.*] To lay at rest; to rest; as, to *repose* oneself on a couch. — *n.* 1. To lie or be at rest; to take rest; also, to lie buried. 2. To confide; rely. 3. To lie; to be supported; as, his head *reposing* on a cushion. — *n.* 1. State of reposing; rest; sleep. 2. Peace; calm. 3. Composure of manner; quiet ease and dignity of bearing. 4. *Fine Arts*. Harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye or ear.

**re-posed-ful** (-fōōl; -fī), *adj.* Full of repose; quiet. — *Syn.* See **COMFORTABLE**.

**re-pos-ite** (rĕ-pōz'it), *v. t.* [*L. repositus, past part. of reponere to put back, fr. re- + ponere to put.*] To lay away; to deposit, as for safety.

**re-po-si-tion** (rĕ-pōz'itsh'n; rĕ-pōz'), *n.* *Archaeol., Scot.* Restoration to a position, possession, or office; reinstatement.

**re-pos-i-to-ry** (rĕ-pōz'itōr'ē-ri), *n.* [*fr. repositum*]. A depository.

**re-pos-sess** (rĕ-pōz'sĕz'), *v. t.* 1. To possess again; to regain possession of. 2. To restore to possession; also, *Scot.*, to reinstate. — *re-pos-sess-ion* (-zāsh'n), *n.*

**re-pous-sés** (rĕ-pōz'sĕz'), *v. t.* [*F. past part., thrust back.*] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten up from the reverse side; also, shaped or ornamented with patterns so made.

**repp** (rĕp). *Var. of REP.*

**re-pre-hend** (rĕp'rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [*L. reprehendere, -hensum, to check, blame, fr. re- + prehendere to lay hold of.*] To reprimand; to reprove; blame; censure. — *Syn.* See **CRITICIZE**.

**re-pre-hen-si-ble** (-hĕn'si-b'l), *adj.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable. — *re-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty* (-bil'i-tē), *n.* **re-pre-hen-si-ble-ness, n.** — *re-pre-hen-si-bly, adv.*

**re-pre-hen-sion** (-hĕn'sh'n), *n.* Act or an instance of reprehending; reproof; blame; censure. — *re-pre-hen-sive* (-siv), *adj.* — *re-pre-hen-sive-ly, adv.*

**re-pre-sent** (rĕp'rĕ-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [*OF. representer, fr. L. repraesentare, -tatum, fr. re- + praesentare to place before, present.*] 1. To bring clearly before the mind; to present. 2. To present by means of something standing in the place of; to present. — *Syn.* See **REPRESENT**.

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**re-pri-ant** (rē-prī-ant), *adj.* 1. Representing, portraying, or depicting. 2. Being, or acting as, the agent for another, esp. by authority. Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates; as, a *representative* government. 3. Typical; as, a *representative* modern play. — *n.* One who or that which represents; specif.: a person or thing that represents, or stands for, a number or class of persons or things; a type. b One who represents others or another in a special capacity; an agent or deputy; specif., one who represents a people or community in its legislative or governing capacity; esp., U.S., a member of the lower house in the national Congress or in a state legislature. — **re-pri-ant** (rē-prī-ant), *adv.* — **re-pri-ant** (rē-prī-ant), *n.* **re-press** (rē-prēs), *v. t.* [*L. repressus*, past part. of *reprimere*. See **REPRIMAND**.] 1. To check by or as by pressure; to restrain; curb. 2. *Now Rare*. To suppress by exercising force; to quell, also, to subdue. 3. To prevent the natural or normal expression, activity, or development of. — **re-press** (rē-prēs), *n.* — **re-press** (rē-prēs), *adj.* **re-pressed** (rē-prēst), *adj.* Suppressed; specif., *Psychoanalysis*, affected by psychoanalytic repression. **re-pres-sion** (rē-prēshən), *n.* 1. Act or an instance of repressing; state of being repressed. 2. *Psychoanalysis*. The process by which unacceptable desires or impulses are excluded from consciousness and thus being denied direct satisfaction are left to operate in the unconscious. **re-pres-sive** (rē-prēs-iv), *adj.* Having power or tending to repress. — **re-pres-sive** (rē-prēs-iv), *adv.* — **re-pres-sive** (rē-prēs-iv), *n.* **re-prise** (rē-prīz), *v. t.* [*From earlier repris*, fr. *re-prise*, past part. of *repriser* (see **REPRISER).] 1. To delay; postpone, esp. something evil. 2. To delay the punishment of; to suspend the execution of sentence on; to respite, as a condemned prisoner. 3. To give relief for a time. — *n.* 1. Act of relieving, or state of being relieved. 2. A respite or temporary escape, as from death. **re-pris-mand** (rē-prī-mand), *n.* [*F. réprimande*, fr. *reprimendus*, fem. *reprimenda*, that is to be checked, fr. *reprimer* to check, fr. *re- + primere* to press.] A severe or formal reproof. — (rē-prī-mand), *v. t.* To reprove severely; to censure formally, esp. with authority. — *Syn.* See **REPROVE**. **re-print** (rē-prīnt), *v. t.* To print again; to print a second or a new edition of. — *n.* **re-print** (rē-prīnt), *n.* 1. A second or a new impression of a printed work; specif.: a facsimile copy. b An offprint. 2. *Philately*. A stamp printed from an old plate, usually with different paper, ink, etc., and not intended for postal use. Cf. **REISSUE**. **re-pris-al** (rē-prīz-əl), *n.* [*OF. reprisaille*. See **REPRISER**.] 1. *Internal Law*. The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig. by seizing property or persons; also, an act or instance of this. 2. A prize. *Shak*. 3. Any act of retaliation; esp., in war, an act of retaliation against the enemy. 4. That paid as compensation or in restitution. **re-prise** (rē-prīz), *n.* [*OF. reprise*, fr. *reprandre*, *repris*, to take back, fr. *re- + reprendre*. See **REPRISER**.] 1. *Obs*. Reprisal. 2. *Law*. A deduction or charge to be made yearly out of a manor or estate such as rent charge, pensions, etc. — usually in pl. 3. (*pron.* rē-prīz; rē-prīz) *Musical*. A repetition. **re-proach** (rē-prōch), *v. t.* [*F. reprocher*.] 1. To rebuke; censure; upbraid. 2. To cast reproach upon (one, one's life, character, repute, etc.); to bring into discredit. — *Syn.* See **REPROVE**. — *n.* 1. A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; hence, disgrace, discredit, or the like, incurred. 2. Censure or blame; rebuke; a reproof. 3. One subjected to censure or scorn. — **re-proach** (rē-prōch), *adj.* — **re-proach** (rē-prōch), *n.* — **re-proach** (rē-prōch), *adv.* — **re-proach** (rē-prōch), *n.* — **re-proach** (rē-prōch), *adj.* **re-proach-ful** (rē-prōch-ful), *adj.* 1. *Obs*. Involving or incurring reproach; shameful. 2. *Obs*. Expressing censure or rebuke, as *re-proach-ful* word, glance. — **re-proach** (rē-prōch-ful), *adv.* — **re-proach** (rē-prōch-ful), *n.* **re-pro-bate** (rē-prō-bāt or, esp. *Brit.*, -bāt), *adj.* [*L. reprobatas*, past part. of *reprobare*. See **REPROBARE**.] 1. *Archaic*. Rejected as not of standard purity or fitness; condemned. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a scoundrel; vicious; corrupt. 3. *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree. Hence, morally abandoned; depraved; — said of persons. — *n.* A depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person; a scoundrel. — (bāt), *v. t.* 1. To disapprove of; to condemn as unworthy. 2. To reject; to refuse to accept. 3. *Theol.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation. — *Syn.* See **CARCERIZE**. **re-pro-ba-tion** (rē-prō-bā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reprobating; now usually, severe disapproval; censure. 2. *Theol.* Rejection by God's decree. Cf. **PERDITION**. **re-pro-ba-tive** (rē-prō-bā-tiv), *adj.* Pertaining to or expressing reprobation. — **re-pro-ba-tive** (rē-prō-bā-tiv), *adv.* **re-pro-duce** (rē-prō-dūs), *v. t.* To produce again; specif.: a To produce again by generation or the like. b To cause to exist again or anew. c To repeat. d To make an image, copy, etc., of; to portray. e To present or exhibit again; as, to *reproduce* a play. f To revive mentally; to remember; recite. — *v. i.* To reproduce its kind; to produce offspring. — **re-pro-duce** (rē-prō-dūs), *n.* — **re-pro-duce** (rē-prō-dūs), *adj.* **re-pro-duc-tion** (rē-prō-dūshən), *n.* 1. Act or process of reproducing. 2. A c. E. *reproduction* involves the fusion or union of two sex or germ cells, one, the egg, derived from the female parent, and the other, the sperm or spermatosoon, from the male parent. From the cell thus produced (the fertilized egg) the offspring develops. *Syn.* Reproduction, duplicate, copy, facsimile, replica mean one thing made closely resembling another. Reproduction implies an exact or very close imitation of an existing thing; duplicate, a double or counterpart of a thing, exactly corresponding to it; copy, a more general term, anything reproduced by printing or striking off at the same time or by making separately; facsimile, a close reproduction in identical materials, but often differing in scale; replica, an exact reproduction of a statue, a painting, etc., made by the same artist and not clearly distinguishable from the original. **re-pro-duc-tive** (rē-prō-dūktiv), *adj.* That reproduces or tends to reproduce; tending toward, or employed in, reproduction. — **re-pro-duc-tive** (rē-prō-dūktiv), *adv.* — **re-pro-duc-tive** (rē-prō-dūktiv), *n.* **re-proof** (rē-prōv), *n.* [*OF. reprove*. See **PROOF**, **REPROVE**.] 1. *Obs*. Reproach; disgrace. 2. Censure for a fault; reprimand; rebuke. **re-pro-veal** (rē-prō-vēal), *n.* Reproof.**

**re-prove** (rē-prōv), *v. t.* [*OF. reprover* (3d sing. pres. *reprove*), fr. *L. reprobare* to disapprove, fr. *re- + probare* to test, prove.] 1. To chide as blameworthy; to rebuke. 2. To express disapprobation of; to censure. 3. *Obs*. To convince; convict. 4. *Obs*. To refute. — **re-prov-ing** (rē-prōv-ing), *adv.* **re-prov-ing-ly**, *adv.* **re-pulse** (rē-puls), *v. t.* [*L. repulsi*, past part. of *repellere*.] 1. To repel; to drive back; to repulse. 2. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 3. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 4. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 5. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 6. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 7. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 8. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 9. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 10. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 11. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 12. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 13. To repulse; to drive back; to repulse. 14. 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**repute** (rē-pū't), *v. t.* [OF. or L.; OF. *reputer*, fr. L. *reputare* to count over, think over, impute, *repute*, fr. *re-* + *putare* to count, think.] To hold in thought; to account; esteem; — now usually in passive. — *n.* 1. Reputation or the character or status commonly ascribed to one; as, a man of ill *repute*. 2. Fame; note; also, favor or degree of favor generally accorded; public esteem. 3. Popular ascription; common talk or report; as, a fine fellow, by *repute*.

**reput'ed** (rē-pū'tēd), *adj.* That has the reputation of being; popularly supposed. — **reput'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**re-quest** (rē-kwē'st), *n.* [OF. *requeste*, fr. past part. of L. *requirere*. See **REQUIRE**.] 1. Act or an instance of asking for something or some action desired; entreaty; petition. 2. That which is asked for; as, to grant a *request*. 3. The condition or the fact of being requested; as, *at or by request*, in compliance with or response to a requesting; also, demand; as, his services are in *request*. — *v. t.* 1. To ask for (something); to solicit. 2. To make a request to or of (one); — followed by an infinitive; as, to *request him to sign*. — *Syn.* See **ASK**.

**re-qui-em** (rē-kwī'em; rē-kwī'em), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first word of the Mass.] 1. [usually *cap.*] *R.C.Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls. 2. [usually *cap.*] *Mus.* A setting of the Mass for the dead; also, a piece of like character on other words; hence, any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead. 3. A song or chant inviting rest or repose.

**re-qui-es-cent** (rē-kwī-es'kēnt), *n.* [L., fr. the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of a dead person.

**re-quire** (rē-kwī'r), *v. t.* [OF. *requerre* (dō sing. pres. *requiert*), deriv. of L. *re-* + *querere* to ask.] 1. To demand; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to *require* the surrender of property. 2. To demand or exact as necessary or appropriate, to need, call for; as, the matter *requires* haste. 3. *Archaic.* To request. 4. To impose a compulsion upon; compel. — *Syn.* See **DEMAND**; **LACK**. — *v. i.* 1. *Now Rare.* To ask. 2. *Now Rare.* To be requisite. 3. To need; to be under a necessity; as, man *requires* to be fed.

**re-quire-ment** (rē-mēnt), *n.* 1. A requiring. 2. That which is required; specif., a requisite condition; a required quality, course, etc.; as, *requirements* for college entrance; also, a necessity; a need.

**re-qui-site** (rē-kwī-zīt), *adj.* [L. *requisitus*, past part. of *requirere*, fr. *re-* + *querere* to ask.] Required by the nature of things, by circumstances, or by the end in view; necessary. — *n.* That which is required, indispensable, or essential. — **re-qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **re-qui-site-ness**, *n.*

**re-qui-si-tion** (rē-kwī-zh'n), *n.* 1. Act of requiring as of right; formal application made by one officer or another for another for things needed in the service or business. 2. State of being demanded or put into service; as, to put an orator in *requisition*. 3. A requirement; as, the *requisitions* for a degree. — *v. t.* To make a requisition for or on; hence, to demand; press into service, as, to *requisition* horses for troops.

**re-qui-si-tal** (rē-kwī-tāl; -l), *n.* [From **REQUIT**.] 1. Act of requiting or fact of being requited; as, no hope of *requital*. 2. Something given in return, compensation, or retaliation; recompense; as, a poor *requital* for his self sacrifice.

**re-quite** (rē-kwīt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *quit*.] 1. To repay (as a benefit or injury); to make return for; as, to *requite* evil with good. 2. To repay (a person) for a benefit or injury; to recompense, reward; as, to *requite* one for his services. 3. To compensate for; as, the charms of travel *requite* its inconveniences. — *Syn.* See **PAY**. — **re-quit'er** (rē-kwīt'er), *n.*

**re-ra-di-ation** (rē-rā-dī-ā'shūn), *n.* *Physics.* Radiation emitted by a body or system as a result of its absorbing radiation incident on it.

**re-read** (rē-rēd), *v. t.* To read again.

**re-rear'd** (rē-rē-ārd; rē-rē-ārd), *n.* [AF. *re-rear* + *dos* back.] *Arch.* A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar. *B. Archaic.* The back of a fireplace.

**re-re-mous'** (rē-rē-mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -mice (-mīs'). [AS. *hreremias*.] *Now Dial.* A bat.

**re-roll** (rē-rōl), *v. t.* To roll again; to rewind.

**re-run** (rē-rūn; rē-rūn'), *n.* A rerunning; specif., the presentation of a motion picture after its first run. — (rē-rūn'), *v. t.*; see **RUN**. To run again.

**res** (rēz), *n.*; *pl.* **RES** (rēz). [L.] A thing; the particular thing or matter; — used esp. in phrases, chiefly legal.

**res ad ju-di-ca-ta** (rē-ā-jū-dī-kā'tā), [L.] A matter finally decided on its merits by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such a matter cannot be litigated again between the same parties.

**re-sail'** (rē-sāl'), *v. t.* & *i.* To sail again or back.

**re-sal'e-able** (rē-sāl'ā-b'l), *adj.* That may be sold again.

**re-sale'** (rē-sāl'; rē-sāl'), *n.* 1. A selling at second hand or at retail.

**re-scind'** (rē-sānd'), *v. t.* [L. *rescindere*, *rescindere*, fr. *re-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] 1. To abrogate; annul; cancel. 2. To vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority. — **re-scind'er**, *n.*

**re-sci-sion** (rē-sīzh'n), *n.* Act of rescinding.

**re-sci-sor-y** (rē-sīs'ōr-ī; rē-sīz'), *adj.* [L. *rescisorius*.] Rescinding; revoking.

**re-script** (rē-skript), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, past part. neut. of *rescribere*, fr. *re-* + *scribere* to write.] 1. The written answer of a Roman emperor, or of the pope, to an inquiry upon some matter of law or state. 2. An official or authoritative order or decree. 3. A rewriting.

**re-scue** (rē-skū), *v. t.*; *RES-CUED* (-kūd); *RES-CUING* (-kū-ing). [OF. *rescurre*, fr. *re-* + *escorre* to move, shake, fr. L. *excitare* to shake out.] 1. To free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil. 2. *Law.* To take forcibly from the custody of the law. 3. To regain, release, or deliver; also, *Law*, forcible removal of a person or goods from the custody of the law. — **res-cu'er** (rē-skū-er), *n.*

*Syn.* *Rescue*, deliver, redeem, ransom, reclaim, save mean to free from danger of death, destruction, or evil. *Rescue* implies release from imminent danger by prompt or vigorous action; *deliver*, release of a person (usually) from confinement, temptation, slavery, etc.; *redeem*, release from bondage or from penalties by giving what is demanded; *ransom*, a release of one enslaved or kidnapped by paying the amount demanded by his captor or owner; *reclaim*, a bringing back to a former state or condition of someone or something abandoned or debased; *save*, a rescue, deliverance, etc., and a continuance in existence or in usefulness.

**re-seal'** (rē-sēl'), *v. t.* To seal again or anew.

**re-search'** (rē-sūrch'; rē-sūrch'; 2), *n.* [MF. *recherche* (F. *recherche*).] 1. Careful search; a close searching. 2. Studious inquiry; usually, critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation having for its aim the revision of accepted conclusions, in the light of newly discovered facts. — *v. t.* To make researches. — **re-search'er**, *n.*

**re-seat'** (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* To seat or set again.

**re-seam'** (rē-sē'm'), [F.] A network; specif.: a *Astron.* A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed by a separate exposure, on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements. *b Lacemaking.* In lace, a net ground or foundation.

**re-sect'** (rē-sēkt'), *v. t.* [L. *resectus*, past part. of *resecare* to cut off, fr. *re-* + *secare* to cut.] *Surg.* To cut or pare away; — distinguished from *excise*.

**re-sec-tion** (rē-sēk'shūn), *n.* [L. *resectio*.] The surgical removal of part of an organ or structure.

**re-se'da** (rē-sē'dā), *n.* [L., a kind of plant.] 1. An herb (genus *Reseda*) typifying a family (Resedaceae, the mignonette family), having racemose flowers with cleft petals and many stamens. See **MIGNONETTE**. 2. Also **rē-sē'dā** (rē-sē'dā'). The color of the mignonette flower, greenish-yellow in hue.

**res'e-da-ous** (rē-sē-dā'shūs), *adj.* [See **RESEDA**.] Belonging to the mignonette family (Resedaceae). See **MIGNONETTE**.

**re-sell'** (rē-sēl'), *v. t.* To sell again. — **re-sell'er**, *n.*

**re-sem-blance** (rē-zēm'blāns), *n.* [AF.] 1. Quality or state of resembling; similarity; also, a point of likeness. 2. *Rare.* A copied likeness. 3. *Rare.* Characteristic appearance. *Shak.* 4. *Rare.* Probability. *Shak.* — *Syn.* See **LIKENESS**.

**re-sem-ble** (rē-zēm'b'l), *v. t.* [OF. *resembler* (b'ld); -SEM-BLING (-bl-ing).] *OF.* *resembler*, fr. *re-* + *sembler* to seem, fr. L. *simulare*, *simulare*, to imitate.] 1. To be like or similar to. 2. *Archaic.* To liken; to compare.

**re-send'** (rē-sēnd'), *v. t.* To send again; also, to send back.

**re-sent'** (rē-zēnt'), *v. t.* [F. *se ressentir* de to feel the effects of, fr. L. *re-* + *sentire* to feel.] To feel or express indignant displeasure at; as, to *resent* undue familiarity.

**re-sent'ful** (-fōōl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of resentment or inclined to resent. — **re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sent'ful-ness**, *n.*

**re-sent'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong or insult; umbrage. — *Syn.* See **OFFENSE**.

**res'er-va-tion** (rē-sēr-vā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of reserving, esp. for one-self; as, the *reservation* of a hotel room; the *reservation* of rights by the states; also, something reserved for a special use; as, to telegraph a hotel for a *reservation*. 2. A promise or record of such engagement. 3. A limiting condition; limitation; as, to yield without *reservation*; specif., *mental reservation*, the withholding of something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially alter its import. 4. *U.S.* A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for forests, for Indians, etc.

**re-serve'** (rē-zūrv'), *v. t.* [OF. *reserver*, fr. L. *reservare*, -*vatum*, fr. *re-* + *servare* to keep.] 1. To keep in store for future or special use. 2. To retain or hold over to a future time, not to deliver or disclose at once. 3. To set apart; to keep, — usually with *for* or *to*. 4. To secure by stipulation, as, *reserved* seats. 5. *Ecol.* To set aside at the time of a celebration of the Eucharist (a portion) for a communion of the sick. — *Syn.* See **KEEP**.

— *n.* 1. That which is reserved, a store, stock, extra supply. 2. Something reserved for a particular purpose; specif., a tract (esp. public) land reserved for a particular purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves*. 3. Reservation; exception; qualification, as, a mental *reserve*. 4. Self restraint, closeness, or caution, in one's words and bearing toward others; lack of effusiveness or, sometimes, of cordiality. 5. A forbearance from making a full explanation, complete disclosure, or free expression of one's mind, reticence. 6. *Finance.* A That part of the assets of a bank specially kept in cash or in a more or less liquid form as a reasonable provision for meeting all demands which may be made upon it. *b* That portion of the earnings of a corporation set aside to meet future losses or contingent liabilities. 7. *Mil.* A force withheld temporarily from action so that it may be available to the commander when needed. 8. The military or naval forces of a country not serving with the colors during time of peace, but liable to call — *adj.* Constituting, or of the nature of, a reserve, as, a *reserve* supply; *reserve* troops.

**reserve bank.** A Federal Reserve Bank.

**re-served'** (rē-zūrv'd), *adj.* 1. Kept or set apart or aside for future or special use. 2. Restrained in words or actions, cautious in communicating one's thoughts and feelings. — *Syn.* See **SILENT**. — **re-serv-ed-ly** (-zūrv'ed-īl; -vīd-īl), *adv.* — **re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

**re-serv'ist** (rē-zūrv'ist), *n.* A member of the reserves of a military or naval organization.

**res'er-voir** (rē-sēr-vwār; -vwār), *n.* [F. *réservoir*, fr. *réserver*. See **RESERVE**.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store, specif.: *a* A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, chiefly in large quantity, as to supply a city. *b* A part of an apparatus in which a liquid is held; as, the *reservoir* of an oil lamp. 2. A reserve; a store; an extra supply.

**re-set'** (rē-sēt'), *v. t.*; see **SET**. To set again, as type or a diamond.

**re-set'tle** (rē-sēt't'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To settle again. — **re-set'tle-ment**, *n.*

**res'gas-tae** (rēz'gās'tē). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits.

**re-shape'** (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape anew.

**re-ship'** (rē-shīp'), *v. t.*; **RE-SHIP-PED** (-shīpt'); **RE-SHIP-PING**. To ship again; specif., to put on board of a vessel a second time; to transfer to another ship. — *v. i.* To embark again or sign anew for service on a ship. — **re-ship-ment**, *n.*

**re-side'** (rē-zīd'), *v. t.* [F. *résider*, fr. L. *residere*, fr. *re-* + *sedere* to sit.] 1. To dwell permanently or continuously; to have one's residence or domicile. 2. To be present as an element; to inhere as a quality; to be vested as a right; as, the power *resides* in the electorate.

**res'i-dence** (rēz'īdēns), *n.* 1. Act or fact of dwelling in a place for some time. 2. Act or fact of living in some place, in the discharge of a duty or as a qualification for some benefit; as, the canon in *residence*. 3. The place where one actually has his home. 4. The seat of a power, prerogative, etc. 5. The duration of one's abode in a place.

**res'i-den-ey** (-dēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). The official residence of, or the territory subject to, a resident diplomatic agent or governor; specif., any of certain administrative divisions in the East Indies, India, etc.

**res'i-dent** (-dēnt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *residens*, -*entia*, pres. part.] 1.

Dwelling for a continued length of time; residing. 2. Present; inherent. 3. Of birds, not migratory. — *n.* 1. One who resides in a place. 2. A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; *specif.*, such an agent in a residency.

**res-iden-tial** (rēz'iden-shl), *adj.* 1. Used as a residence or by residents. 2. Adapted to, or occupied by, residences. 3. Of, or connected with, residence or residences.

**res-iden-ti-ary** (rēz'iden-ē-ry; -shē-ry), *adj.* Having residence; residing; resident. — *n.* *pl.* -ies (-tē). 1. An ecclesiastic who is or must be in residence, as for a certain time. 2. One who is resident.

**res-idu-al** (rēz'īd-ū-əl), *adj.* Of, or of the nature of, a residue; left as a residue. — *n.* 1. A remainder; a residuum; *specif.*: a residual product or substance. *b Math.* (1) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (2) The difference between the mean of several observations, and any one of them. *c Psychol.* Any internal aftereffect of experience or activity, which influences later behavior.

**res-idu-ary** (rēz'ī-ry, or *esp. Brit.*, -ē-ry), *adj.* [See RESIDUE.] Residual; as, the *residuary* clause of a will, in which the residue of an estate is disposed of; a *residuary* legatee.

**res-idu-ous** (rēz'īd-ū-s), *adj.* [OF. *residu*, fr. L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuum* remaining, fr. *residere*. See RESIDE.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, or designated; remnant; remainder; *rest.* 2. *Legat.* The part of a testator's estate remaining after the satisfaction of all debts and previous devices and bequests.

**res-idu-um** (rēz'īd-ū-um), *n.*; *pl.* RESIDUA (-ā). [L.] 1. That which remains after certain deductions are made; a residue; often, that left over; the leavings. 2. A residual product, as that left after distillation of crude petroleum. 3. *Latv.* = RESIDUE, 2.

**re-sig-n'** (rēz'īgn'), *v. t.* [OF. *resigner*, fr. L. *resignare* to unseal, annul, resign, fr. *re-* + *signare* to seal, stamp.] 1. To give up, as one's office; to surrender by a formal act, to yield; relinquish; as, to *re-sign* control of an estate. 2. To commit as by yielding or abandoning; to give (oneself, etc.) over or up, to consign, as, to *re-sign* one to his fate. — *v. i.* 1. To give up one's office or position; *U S*, to withdraw (*from*) formally; as, the governor has *resigned*. — *Syn.* See RELINQUISH; ABDICATE.

**re-sig-na-tion** (rēz'īgn-ā-shūn; rēz'īgn-), *n.* 1. Act or fact of resigning; surrender. 2. State of being resigned or submissive; acquiescence; *esp.*, quiet or patient submission.

**re-signed** (rēz'īgn-d), *adj.* Submissive; acquiescent; uncomplaining. — *re-sig-ned-ly* (-zīn'ēd-lē), *adv.* — *re-sig-ned-ness*, *n.*

**re-sile** (rēz'īl), *v. t.* [From MF, fr. L. *resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw, fr. *re-* + *salire* to spring.] To rebound; to return to its original position, as an elastic body.

**re-sil-i-ence** (rēz'īl-ēns; 58), **re-sil-i-ent-ly** (-ēn-s-lē), *n.* Elasticity; hence, capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation, *esp.* when the strain is caused by compressive stresses.

**re-sil-i-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* [L. *resiliens*, pres. part. See RESILE.] 1. Returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape, possessing resilience; *specif.*, *Mech.*, capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture. 2. Elastic; buoyant. — *Syn.* See ELASTIC.

**res-in** (rēz'īn; -'n), *n.* [F. *résine*, fr. L. *resina*, fr. Gr. *rhētīnē*.] 1. A Any of various amorphous, solid or semisolid natural organic substances, chiefly of plant origin, usually yellowish to dark brown, transparent to translucent, nonconductors of electricity, and soluble in organic solvents but not in water. *b Specif.*, rosin. 2. Any artificial product having most of the properties of the natural resins. — *v. t.* To treat, as by rubbing, with resin.

**res-in-ate** (rēz'īn-ā), *v. t.* To impregnate or flavor with resin.

**res-in-ifer-ous** (rēz'īn-īf-er-ū-s), *adj.* Yielding resin.

**res-in-oid** (rēz'īn-ōid), *adj.* More or less resinous. — *n.* 1. A resinoid substance; *specif.*, a synthetic resin. 2. = GUM RESIN.

**res-in-ous** (-nūs), *adj.* [L. *resinosus*.] 1. Of, characteristic of, of the nature of, or obtained from resin. 2. Electronegative.

**re-sist'** (rēz'īst'), *v. t.* [OF. *resister*, fr. L. *resistere*, fr. *re-* + *sistere*, *v.* causative of *stare* to stand.] 1. To withstand, to be proof against, to be able to repel, as disease. 2. To strive against, to exert oneself to counteract, defeat, or frustrate. 3. To withstand the action of, as the metal *resists* acid. — *v. i.* To exert force in opposition; to offer resistance. — *Syn.* See OPPOSE. — *n.* Something that resists or prevents a certain action, as a protective coating that renders a fabric color-proof or a surface nonconductive or acidproof. — *re-sist'er*, *n.*

**re-sist-ance** (rēz'īst-āns), *n.* 1. Act or capacity of resisting. 2. Any opposing or retarding force. 3. *Elec.* The opposition offered by a substance or body to the passage through it of an electric current; — the reciprocal of *conductance*.

**resistance thermometer.** See THERMOMETER.

**re-sist-ant** (rēz'īst-ānt), *adj.* Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One who or that which resists.

**re-sist-i-bile** (rēz'īst-ē-b-lē), *adj.* Capable of being resisted. — *re-sist-i-bil-i-ty* (-b-lē-tē), *n.*

**re-sis-tive** (rēz'īst-ē-tiv), *adj.* Tending to resist.

**re-sis-tiv-i-ty** (rēz'īst-ē-tiv-ē-tē), *n.* Capacity for resisting; *specif.*, *Elec.*, the electrical resistance of a cubic centimeter of any material; — the reciprocal of *conductivity*.

**re-sis-tless**, *adj.* 1. Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. 2. Having no power to resist; offering no opposition. — *re-sis-tless-ly*, *adv.* — *re-sis-tless-ness*, *n.*

**re-sis-tor** (rēz'īst-er), *n.* *Elec.* A device offering electrical resistance used in an electric circuit for protection or control.

**res-ju-d-i-ca-tion** (rēz'jū-dī-kā-shūn). [L.] = RES ADJUDICATA.

**res-na-tion** (rēz'nā-shūn), *n.* *resonator* + *-tion* as in *electron*. A high-power, wide-frequency electron tube, used *esp.* in World War II in an enemy radar.

**res-on-ant** (rēz'ōn-ānt), *adj.* [Resonance + *ant*.] *Aeronautics.* A jet engine having in its forward end a continuously open air inlet and containing a diffuser, a combustion chamber, and an exhaust nozzle, dependent for operation upon resonance (a phenomenon illustrated by the vibrating column of air in a sounding open organ pipe), and designed to produce a pulsating thrust by the intermittent flow of hot gases. Fuel is supplied continuously to the combustion chamber, where it is mixed with air and ignited, and resonance occurs when the free vibrational period of the column of gases within the jet engine is the same as the period of the ignition cycle. *b* A pulse-jet engine whose operation depends upon resonance.

**re-sol-e'** (rēz'ōl'), *v. t.* To sole anew, as shoes.

**re-sol'u-bile** (rēz'ōl'ū-b-lē; rēz'ōl'ū-b-lē), *adj.* [L. *resolubilis*.] Admitting of being resolved; soluble. — *re-sol'u-bil-i-ty* (-b-lē-tē), *n.* — *re-sol'u-bile-ness*, *n.*

**re-sol'u-té** (rēz'ōl'it; 114), *adj.* [L. *resolutus*, past part. See RESOLVE.] Having, or characterized by, a decided purpose; determined; resolved; hence, bold; firm; steady. — *Syn.* See FAITHFUL. — *n.* One who is resolute, or daring. — *re-sol'u-tely*, *adv.* — *re-sol'u-té-ness*, *n.*

**re-sol'u-tion** (-lū-shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form; also, solution; answer; solution. 2. Act of, or quality of mind admitting of, or productive of, resolving or determining; resoluteness; firmness; also, that which is resolved upon or decided upon; settled determination. 3. A formal expression of the opinion or will of an assembly, adopted by vote. 4. *Med.* A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever. 5. *Music.* The progression of a dissonant tone of a chord to a tone of another pitch so as to produce a consonant chord; also, the consonant tone or consonance so produced. — *Syn.* See COURAGE.

**re-sol'u-tion-er** (-er), **re-sol'u-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who makes or joins with others in a resolution.

**re-solv-a-ble** (rēz'ōlv-ā-b-lē), *adj.* Admitting of being resolved. — *re-solv-a-bil-i-ty* (-b-lē-tē), *n.* — *re-solv-a-ble-ness*, *n.*

**re-solve'** (rēz'ōlv'), *v. t.* [L. *resolvere*, *-solvare*, to loosen, relax, fr. *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve.] 1. *Archaic.* To dissolve. *Shak.* 2. To separate or break up (into constituent parts or elements); to change or convert by disintegration (into); to transform, reduce, as by analysis, or convert (into, to), to analyze. 3. To determine, or decide; to settle, or settle on. 4. To answer or solve, as a problem; to disentangle; unravel, explain; solve; hence, to clear up, as, to *resolve* a riddle. 5. To convince; assure; — only reflexively. 6. To express by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote; as, the house *resolved* to appropriate no money. 7. To change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee. 8. *Chem.* To separate (a racemic compound) into its two components. 9. *Music.* To make (one or more tones of chord) progress from a dissonance to a consonance. 10. *Optics.* To distinguish between or render visible the separate parts of, as, to *resolve* lines in a spectrum.

— *n.* 1. To up-large resolution; to be reduced as by dissolving or analysis. 2. To form a purpose or resolution; *esp.*, to determine after reflection; as, to *resolve* on a better course of life. 3. *Music.* To progress from a dissonance to a consonance. — *Syn.* See ANALYZE; DECIDE. — *n.* 1. That which has been resolved; a determination; a resolution. 2. Resolute quality; determination. — *re-solv'er*, *n.*

**re-solved** (rēz'ōlv-d), *part. adj.* Having a fixed purpose; determined. — *re-solved-ly* (-zōlv'ēd-lē), *adv.*

**re-sol'vent** (-zōlv'vnt), *adj.* [L. *resolvens*, pres. part. of *resolvere*. See RESOLVE.] Chiefly *Med.* Having power to resolve; solvent. — *n.* 1. *Med.* That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other lesions. 2. A solvent.

**re-solv-ing pow'er** (rēz'ōlv'vīng), *n.* *Optics.* The ability of an optical instrument to form distinguishable images of objects separated by small angular distances. 2. *Photog.* The ability of a film or plate to reproduce the fine detail of the optical image.

**re-son-ant** (rēz'ōn-ānt), *n.* 1. Act of resounding; quality or state of being resonant. 2. *Chem.* The phenomenon shown by a molecule, to which two or more structures, differing only in the disposition of electrons, can be assigned. Its effect is to increase stability. 3. *Elec.* The state of adjustment of a circuit permitting a maximum flow of current when an electromotive force of a particular frequency is impressed. 4. *Med.* The sound elicited on percussion, *esp.* of the lungs. 5. *Music.* The intensification and enriching of a musical tone by supplementary vibration. 6. *Physics.* The phenomenon shown by a vibrating system which responds with maximum amplitude under the action of a harmonic force; this occurs when the frequency of the applied force is the same as a natural frequency of the vibrating body.

**re-son-ant** (-nānt), *adj.* [L. *resonans*, pres. part. of *resonare* to resound. See RESOUND.] 1. Resounding; ringing; re-echoing. 2. Intensified and enriched by or as if by resonance; as, the *resonant* quality of Caruso's voice. 3. *Physics.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, resonance. — *re-son-ant-ly*, *adv.*

**re-son-ance** (rēz'ōn-āns), *n.* [L. *resonare*, *resonatum*, to resound.] *Physics & Chem.* To exhibit resonance, to vibrate sympathetically with some source of sound or electric oscillations.

**re-son-ator** (-nā-tēr), *n.* [NL.] Anything that resounds or resonates; any device for giving resonance to sounds; *Radio*, the antenna system and other high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus.

**re-sorb'** (rēz'sōrb'), *v. t.* [L. *resorbere*.] To swallow or suck in again; resorb. — *re-sorp-tion* (-sōrp-shūn), *n.*

**res-or-cin-ol** (rēz'ōr-sin-ōl; -nōl), **res-or-cin** (-rē-sin), *n.* [*rescin* + *orcinol*.] *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline phenol, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(m), obtained from certain resins, also artificially. It is used in making dyes and as an antiseptic.

**re-sort'** (rēz'ōrt'), *v. i.* [OF. *resortir*, fr. *re-* + *sortir* to go out.] 1. To go, repair, or betake oneself, *esp.* frequently, customarily, or usually. 2. To have recourse; to betake oneself for help, relief, or advantage.

— *n.* 1. That to which, or one to whom, one resorts or looks for help; resource; refuge. 2. Recourse; as, to have *recourse* to force. 3. Frequent, habitual, or general visiting; as, a place of popular *resort*. 4. A place of frequent assembly; a haunt. 5. A popular place of entertainment. — *Syn.* See RESOURCE.

**re-sound'** (rēz'sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound again or anew.

**re-sound'** (rēz'sound'), *v. i.* [OF. *resonner*, fr. L. *resonare*, fr. *re-* + *sonare* to sound.] 1. To be filled with sound; reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise. 2. To echo; to produce an echo, as a horn. 3. *Poetic.* To be proclaimed often, as one's name; to be renowned. — *v. t.* 1. *Poetic.* To proclaim (one's praises, virtues, etc.); to extol loudly. 2. To sound or utter in full, resonant tones. 3. To reverberate; re-echo. — *re-sound-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**re-source'** (rēz'sōrs'), *n.* [F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *ressourdre* to spring forth or up again, fr. L. *resurgere*, fr. *re-* + *urgere* to rise.] 1. A new or a reserve source of supply or support. 2. *pl.* Available means; computable wealth in money, property, or etc.; immediate and possible sources of revenue. 3. Means of in exigency; expedient, stratagem, etc.; as, her usual *resource* was a smile. 4. Possibility of relief or recovery; — in *without resource*. 5. Skill in meeting a situation, rising to an occasion, etc.; resourcefulness.

*Syn.* Resource, resort, expedient, shift, makeshift, stopgap mean something to which one turns in absence of the usual means or source of



supply. ) or resort applies to anything upon which one falls back; expedient; to any device or contrivance when the usual one is not possible or at hand; shift; to a tentative or temporary expedient; makeshift; to an inferior thing used as a shift; stopgap; to any person or thing that for the moment supplies a need or fills a gap.

**re-source'ful** (rē-sōrs'fūl; -'f), *adj.* Characterized by resource; having great resources. — **re-source'ful-ness**, *n.*

**re-spect'** (rē-spēkt'), *v. t.* [*L. respectus*, past part. of *respicere* to look back, respect, *fr. re- + specere* to look, view.] 1. To consider or regard; to refrain from overlooking upon, as a person's reference to be concerned with. 3. *Obs.* To regard; deem. *Shak.* — **re-spect'** *n.* 1. Relation; regard; reference; regard; as, with respect to. 2. Act of noticing with attention; regard; consideration. 3. Favor; esp., undue favor or bias; partiality; as, to show respect of persons. 4. A point regarded; a particular; a point of view; as, in all respects. 5. Esteem; deferential regard; also, honor. 6. *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's respects to another. 7. *Obs.* A consideration; motive.

**re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (rē-spēkt'ā-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. State or quality of being respectable. 2. Respectable persons collectively. 3. A respectable convention; as, to observe the respectabilities.

**re-spect'a-ble** (rē-spēkt'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Worthy of note; of consequence or repute. 2. Worthy of respect, esteem, or deference; estimable; reverent or character; now often, that respects the decencies or proprieties; conventionally correct in conduct. 3. Rather large or numerous; fair in size, quantity, or quality; tolerable. — **re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*

**re-spect'er** (-tēr), *n.* One who respects; as, **respector of persons**, one whose decisions are influenced by bias toward persons. "God is no respecter of persons." *Acts* x. 34.

**re-spect'ful** (rē-spēkt'fūl; -'f), *adj.* Marked by respect; showing deference. — **re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

**re-spect'ing**, *prep.* In view of; with regard to.

**re-spect'ive** (rē-spēkt'iv), *adj.* 1. Now Rare. Attentive; heedful. 2. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; several; as, their respective homes. 3. *Obs.* Partial; discriminative. *Shak.* — **Syn.** See **SPECIAL**.

**re-spect'ive-ly**, *adv.* As relating to each; in particular; each to each; each in the order given.

**re-spell'** (rē-spēl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

**re-spi-ra-tion** (rē-spi-rā-ti'ōn), *n.* [*L.*] Look at the end.

**re-spi-ra-ble** (rē-spi-rā-b'l; -'b'l), *adj.* Suitable for being breathed; also, capable of respiration.

**re-spi-ra-tion** (rē-spi-rā-ti'ōn), *n.* 1. Act or process of breathing; inspiration and expiration. 2. *Physiol.* The osmotic and chemical process or processes by which a plant or animal absorbs oxygen and gives off the products (esp. the carbon dioxide) formed by the oxidation in the tissues; — to be distinct, from *photosynthesis*.

**re-spi-ra-tor** (rē-spi-rā-tōr), *n.* a A device covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances or to allow the inhalation of medicated vapors or of gases. b A device for artificial respiration.

**re-spi-ra-to-ry** (rē-spi-rā-tōr'i; -'r'i), *adj.* *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration.

**re-spi-re'** (rē-spi-r'), *v. i.* [*OF. respirer*, *fr. L. respirare*, *respiratum*, *fr. re- + spirare* to breathe.] 1. To breathe; to inhale and exhale air successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood. 2. To have a breathing space; to recover hope or courage. — **v. t.** To breathe.

**re-spite** (rē-spit'), *n.* [*OF. respit*, *fr. L. respectus* respect, delay. See **RESPECT**, *v.*] 1. A putting off; postponement; delay. 2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation. 3. *Law.* Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. — **v. t.** 1. To grant a respite to. 2. To delay or postpone.

**re-splend'ent** (rē-splēnd'ēnt; -'ēnt), *adj.* [*L. resplendens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *resplendere* to shine brightly, *fr. re- + splendere* to shine.] Shining brilliantly; lustrous; splendid. — **Syn.** See **SPLENDID**. — **re-splend'ent-ly**, *adv.*

**re-spond'** (rē-spond'), *v. i.* [*OF. respondre*, *fr. L. respondere*, *sponsum*, *fr. re- + spondere* to promise.] 1. To answer; to reply. 2. To act, behave, etc., in response. 3. *U. S.* To be answerable; as, the defendant is held to respond in damages. — **Syn.** See **ANSWER**. — *n.* Arch. An engaged pillar supporting an arch.

**re-spond'ence** (-spond'ēns), *n.* Also **re-spond'en-cy** (-dēn-si). Act of responding; response; also, correspondence; agreement.

**re-spond'ent** (-dēnt), *adj.* [*L. respondens*, *entis*, pres. part.] 1. *Obs.* Corresponding. 2. Making response; answering. — *n.* One who responds; *Law*, one who answers in certain suits or proceedings, esp. in equity and admiralty; defendant.

**re-spon-sor** (rē-spons'), *n.* [*OF. responsor*, *fr. L. respondere*, *sponsum*, *fr. re- + spondere* to promise.] 1. Act of responding; an answer. 2. *Biol.* & *Psychol.* Any activity of an organism or of an effector organ or part, or the inhibition of previous activity, resulting from stimulation; a reaction. 3. *Ecol.* A verse, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest or clergyman. b A responsory.

**re-spon-si-bil'i-ty** (rē-spons'ā-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). 1. State or quality of being responsible; specif.: a Accountability; also, accountability; as, the responsibilities of parenthood. b Sometimes, ability to pay. 2. A charge for which one is accountable; as, to seek relief from his responsibilities.

**re-spon-si-ble** (rē-spons'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Liable to respond; accountable; answerable. 2. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy. 3. Involving responsibility or accountability. 4. *Chiefly U. S.* Answerable as the primary cause, motive, or agent; — with *for*. 5. *Ethics*. Having the character of a free moral agent. — **re-spon-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spon-si-bly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Responsible, answerable, accountable, amenable, liable mean subject to an authority which may exact redress in case of default. Responsible implies such a relation between one who performs a task or duty, executes a trust, or the like, and the person or body imposing that task, duty, etc.; answerable, between one having a moral or legal obligation and a court, tribunal, etc., charged with oversight of its observance; accountable, between someone entrusted with something valuable and the person or being to whom he must account for its use; amenable and liable, between one subject to the control or censure of a higher authority and that authority itself.

**re-spon-si-ble** (rē-spons'ā-b'l), *n.* *pl.* *Univ. of Oxford.* The first examination for the B.A. degree.

**re** (-siv), *adj.* 1. Answering. 2. *Obs.* Correspondent. 3. Ready or inclined to respond, or react in sympathy; as, to stir a responsive chord. 4. Characterized by responses. — **re-spon-si-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**re-spon-si-ness**, *n.* Quality of being responsive; *Mech.*, the rapidity with which a member, as an instrument pointer, comes to rest after a change of any kind.

**re-spon-si-ty** (rē-spons'ā-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). *Ecol.* A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lecture.

**re-spon-si-ty** (rē-spons'ā-ti), *n.* [*L.*] Commonweal; commonwealth; state; republic.

**rest** (rēst'), *n.* [*ME.*, *fr. OF. arest*. See **ARREST**.] *Medieval Armor.* A projection or attachment on the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance.

**rest**, *n.* [*AS. rest*, *rest*, *rest*, *bed*, *grave*.] 1. A place where one may rest; abode; stopping place; a place of shelter and lodging; as, travelers' rests. 2. Repose; sleep; slumber. 3. Freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity. 4. Hence: a Peace of mind or spirit. b Rare. Renewed vigor. *Shak.* 5. The repose of death. 6. Absence or cessation of motion, as a physical phenomenon; continuance in the same place; — opposed to *motion*. 7. That on which anything rests or leans for support; a support. 8. *Billiards & Pool.* A support for a cue; a bridge. 9. *Music.* A rhythmic silence in music; also, a char-



Rests, 9.

acter that stands for such silence. 10. *Pros.* A short pause in reading; a caesura.

— **v. t.** 1. To set repose by lying down; esp., to sleep; also, to be dead. 2. To cease from action or motion; to desist from exertion; to be still. 3. To lie; to be fixed or supported, as a column rests on its pedestal. 4. To repose without anxiety; to trust, rely, depend; also, to be based or founded; as, the case rests on slender evidence. 5. To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace rests with him alone. 6. *Agric.* Of land, to remain idle or uncropped. 7. *Law.* In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence.

— **v. i.** 1. To refresh by repose; to lay at rest. 2. To place or lay, as on a support; to lean. 3. To base or ground, as one's hopes. 4. *Law.* In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on.

**rest** (rēst'), *n.* [*Fr. reste*, *fr. rester* to remain, *fr. L. restare* to stay back, remain, *fr. re- + stare* to stand.] With *the*, that which is left after removal of a part; the remainder.

**re-start'** (rē-stārt'), *v. t. & i.* To start again or afresh. — **re-start'**, *n.*

**re-state'** (rē-stāt'), *v. t.* To state again or in a new form. — **re-state'-ment**, *n.*

**re-staur'ant** (rēst'ō-rānt; *Brit.* also rēst'ō-rān), *n.* [*Fr.*, *fr. restaurer*, *fr. L. restaurare*. See **RESTORE**.] A public eating house.

**re-staur'a-teur** (rēst'ō-rā-tūr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A restaurant keeper.

**rest cure** *Med.* Treatment of disease, as neurasthenia or tuberculosis, by rest and isolation in a good hygienic environment.

**rest'ful** (rēst'fūl; -'f), *adj.* 1. Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc. 2. Being at rest; quiet. — **Syn.** See **COMFORTABLE**. — **rest'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **rest'ful-ness**, *n.*

**rest'har'row** (rēst'hār'ō), *n.* [*See* **REST**; **HARROW**.] A European woolly herb (*Ononis repens*) of the pea family, with pink flowers and long tough roots.

**rest'i-form** (rēst'i-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. restis* a rope + *-form*.] *Anat.* Designating a pair of cordlike masses (the **restiform bodies**) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata, connecting it with the cerebellum.

**rest'ing**, *adj.* *Biol.* & *Hort.* Dormant; quiescent; as, a resting spore, commonly invested with thickened cell wall to withstand cold, heat, dryness, etc.; also, of or pertaining to dormancy, as, a resting stage.

**rest'i-tu-tion** (rēst'i-tū-ti'ōn), *n.* [*OF.*, *fr. L. restituere*, *fr. restituere* to restore, *fr. re- + statuere* to put. See **STATUTE**.] 1. Act of restoring; specif., restoration of anything to its rightful owner; act of giving an equivalent for loss, damage, etc. 2. *Physics.* Return to, or recovery of, a former state, as of an elastic body.

**res'tive** (rēst'iv), *adj.* [*OF. resists*, *fr. L. restare* to stay back, resist.] 1. Stubbornly resisting control or guidance; of a horse, balky; hence, unmanageable. 2. Uneasy; fidgeting about; as, the crowd grew restive. — **Syn.** See **CONTRARY**. — **res'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **res'tive-ness**, *n.*

**rest'less**, *adj.* 1. Deprived of rest; uneasy. 2. Not affording rest; unrestful; as, a restless night. 3. Poetic. Never resting; unquiet; unceasing. 4. Lacking in repose; adverse to inaction; hence, unsettled, discontented. — **rest'less-ly**, *adv.* — **rest'less-ness**, *n.*

**re-stock'** (rē-stōk'), *v. t. & i.* To stock again; to provide new stock for, as a stream depleted of fish, etc.

**res-to-ra-tion** (rēst'ō-rā-ti'ōn), *n.* 1. Act of restoring, or state or fact of being restored; as, a Reinstatement; re-establishment. 2. Restoration. 3. Putting back into an unimpaired or much improved condition. 4. Putting back into nearly or quite the original form. 5. A representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building. — *the Restoration*. *Eng. Hist.* The re-establishment of monarchy under King Charles II (1660-85).

**res-to-ra-tive** (rēst'ō-rā-tiv; 70), *adj.* Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — *n.* Something that serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness.

**re-store'** (rē-stōr'; 70), *v. t.* [*OF. restorer*, *fr. L. restaurare*, *fr. re- + staurare* (in comp.) to place, fix.] 1. To give back; to return. 2. To re-establish; to put back into existence or use, as harmony among foes.

**re-strain'** (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [*OF. restraindre*, *restringere*, *fr. L. restringere*, *restringere*. See **RE-**; **STRAIN**, *v.*] 1. To draw back again; to check; to repress or suppress; to curb. 2. To limit or restrict, as

the former or original state; to repair; renew; specif.: a To restrain to a former favor, position, office, etc. b To restore to a healthy state. c To renovate, as a painting. d Arch. To alter (a building) into nearly or quite the original form. — **Syn.** See **RENEW**. — **re-strain'** (-stān'), *n.*

**re-strain'** (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [*OF. restraindre*, *restringere*, *fr. L. restringere*, *restringere*. See **RE-**; **STRAIN**, *v.*] 1. To draw back again; to check; to repress or suppress; to curb. 2. To limit or restrict, as



power, trade, or a title. **3.** To deprive of liberty, as the insane. — **re-strain-a-ble**, *adj.* — **re-strain-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strain'er**, *n.*  
**Syn.** *Restrain*, curb, check, bridle mean to hold back from something, or in doing something. *Restrain*, the most comprehensive term, implies an intent to prevent or to keep within bounds; curb, a sharp drastic method that produces its effect immediately or prevents its free or efficient operation; check, something that impedes motion or progress; bridle, a keeping under control by subduing or holding in.  
**re-straint** (rĕ-strānt'), *n.* [OF. *restraint*.] **1.** Act, process, or restraining force or influence; a case of restraints.  
**2.** State of being restrained; esp., confinement.  
 Thoughts, feelings, etc., or their expression; reserve; reticence; constraint.

**restraint of trade.** Any attempt or intent to eliminate or stifle competition, to effect a monopoly, to maintain prices artificially, or otherwise to hamper or obstruct the course of trade and commerce as it would be if left to the control of natural and economic forces.

**re-strict** (rĕ-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, past part. See **RESTRAIN**.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; confine. — **Syn.** See **LIMIT**. — **re-strict-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**re-strict-ion** (rĕ-strĭkt'ſhŭn), *n.* **1.** That which restricts; a limitation; a regulation which restricts or restrains. **2.** Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; as, restriction of children within limits. — **re-strict-ion-ist**, *n.*

**re-strict-ive** (rĕ-strĭkt'iv), *adj.* **1.** Serving or tending to restrict; conveying restrictions. **2.** *Gram.* A Of an adjunct, expressing a limitation of reference; as, a *restrictive* adjective (*this house*). **b** *Specif.* of an adjective clause, essential to the definiteness of the meaning of the antecedent (the boys who work cat first); — *opp.* to *descriptive* (or *nonrestrictive*). — **re-strict-ive-ly**, *adv.*

**re-string** (rĕ-strĭng'), *v. t.* To string again or anew.  
**re-spring** (rĕ-sprĭng'), *v. i.* [From *spring*, *fr. l. resurgere* to spring back. *fr. re + saltare* to leap, *v. intens.* *fr. salire*.] To proceed, spring, or arise, as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; to terminate; to end; — *with from or in*. — **1.** That which results, as a consequence, issue, or conclusion; sometimes, beneficial effect; fruit. **2.** Something obtained by calculation or investigation. — **Syn.** See **EFFECT**.

**re-sult-ant** (rĕ-zŭlt'nt), *adj.* Resulting or issuing; having the character of a result; equal in effect to two or more components, as forces. — **n.** That which results, a resultant force (see **COMPOSITION** OF FORCES).

**re-sume** (rĕ-zŭm'; 114), *v. t.* [F. *résumer*, *fr. l. resumere*, *-sumptum*, *fr. re + sumere* to take.] **1.** To assume or take again; to put on anew; to reoccupy. **2.** To enter upon or begin again; to recommence, as something interrupted. **3.** To take back to oneself. **4.** To take or pick up again; to go back to using. — **v. i.** To recommence.

**re-sŭm-mé** (rĕ-zŭ-mā'; F. *résumé*), *n.* [F., past part.] A summing up; an abridgment or summary.

**re-sum-mon** (rĕ-zŭm'mŭn), *v. t.* To summon again or anew.

**re-sump-tion** (rĕ-zŭm'pshŭn), *n.* Act of resuming.

**re-sŭp-pli-nate** (rĕ-sŭp'plĭ-nā'), *adj.* [L. *resupinus*, past part. of *resupinare* to bend back. See **RESUPINE**.] *Bot.* Inverted in position, as the flowers of many orchids.

**re-sŭp-pli-na'tion** (rĕ-sŭp'plĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A turning or twisting to an inverted position; a resupinate condition.

**re-sŭp-pine** (rĕ-sŭp'pĭn'), *adj.* [L. *resupinus*, *fr. re + supinus* bent backward, *supine*.] Lying on the back; supine.

**re-sur-face** (rĕ-sŭr'fās; -fās), *v. t.* To surface again.

**re-sur-gam** (rĕ-sŭr'gām), [L.] I shall rise again.

**re-sur-gence** (rĕ-sŭr'gĕns), *n. i.* *re-sur-gence* (-sŭr'gĕns); *re-sur-gence* (-sŭr'gĕns). See **RESURGENCE**. To rise again; to be resurrected. [L. *resurgere*. See **RESURGENCE**.]

**re-sur-gence** (rĕ-sŭr'gĕns), *n.* A rising again into life.

**re-sur-gent** (-jĕnt), *adj.* That rises again from death, torpor, decadence, etc.

**re-sur-rect** (rĕ-sŭr'rĕkt'), *v. t.* [From **RESURRECTION**.] To restore to life; to reanimate; to bring to view again (that which was forgotten or lost); also, to exhume.

**re-sur-rec-tion** (rĕ-sŭr'rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [OF. *fr. l. resurrexio*, *fr. resurgere*, *requiescere*, to rise again, *fr. re + surgere* to rise.] **1.** With the, a [cap.] The rising of Christ from the dead. **b** The rising again of all the human dead before the final judgment. **2.** A resumption of vigor; restoration; revival. **3.** *Christian Science.* Spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding. *Mary Baker Eddy.* — **re-sur-rec-tion-al** (-āl; -l), *adj.*

**re-sur-rec-tion-ary** (rĕ-sŭr'rĕk'shŭn-ĕrĭ), *adj.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

**re-sur-rec-tion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who steals bodies from graves to sell to anatomists; a body snatcher; hence **re-sur-rec-tion-ism** (-ĭzm). **2.** One who resurrects, revives, etc. **3.** A believer in the resurrection of the body.

**re-sur-vey** (rĕ-sŭr've'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

**re-sur-vey** (rĕ-sŭr've'), *n.* A second or new survey.

**re-sur-rai-tale** (rĕ-sŭr'rā'tāl), *v. t.* [L. *resuscitare*, past part. of *resuscitare*.] To revivify; restore, esp. from apparent death or unconsciousness. — **v. i.** To revive. — **re-sur-rai-ta-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **re-sur-rai-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *adj.* — **re-sur-rai-ta-tor** (-ā-tĕr), *n.* — **re-sur-rai-tion** (-ā-tshŭn), *n.* Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival.

**ret** (rĕt), *v. t.* **RET-TEN; RET-TING.** [ME. *reten* to soak.] To soak or to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber.  
**ret** (rĕt; -tĕt'), *n.* [F., *fr. rare-table*; *rare* is AF. for *rear*.] *Ecol.* A shelf or ledge above the table of an altar, on which are placed lights, flowers, etc.

**ret** (rĕt; -tĕt'), *n.* [AF. *fr. OF. retail* a cutting, *fr. retaillier* to cut, *divide into pieces*.] The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels; — *opposed to wholesale*. — (rĕ'tāl), *adj.* Of, engaged in, or connected with retailing commodities. — (rĕ'tāl or, *esp. in sense 2* *in Brit. use*, rĕ'tĭl'), *v. t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer. **2.** To relate in detail or to one person after another. — **v. i.** To sell at retail. — **re-tail-er** (rĕ-tā'ler; rĕ-tĭl'ĕr), *n.*

**ret-ain** (rĕ-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *retēre*, *fr. l. retinere*, *fr. re + tenere* to keep.] **1.** To keep in a fixed place or condition; as, lead retains its color. **2.** To hold or continue to hold in possession or use. **3.** To employ by paying a retainer. **4.** To keep in mind or memory. See **KEEP**. — **re-tain-a-ble**, *adj.* — **re-tain-ment**, *n.*

**re-tained** (rĕ-tānd'), *See* **OBJECT**, *n.*, **4.**

**re-tain'er** (rĕ-tān'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *retēre*, *inf.* used as *n.*] **Law.** **a** The act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause, or of a professional adviser to obtain advice from him or to secure a prior claim on his services in case of need. **b** The fee paid.

**re-tain'er**, *n.* **1.** One who retains, maintains, or preserves. **2.** *Hist.* An adherent who gives occasional service and wears his master's livery.  
**re-tain'ing wall.** A wall for sustaining a bank of earth liable to a landslide; also, a revetment.

**re-take** (rĕ-tāk'), *v. t.* **1.** To take or receive back. **2.** To recapture. **3.** *Motion Pictures.* To photograph again. — (rĕ'tāk'), *n.* *Colloq.* **re-tak'er** (rĕ-tāk'ĕr), *n.*

**re-tal'i-ate** (rĕ-tāl'i-āt'), *v. t.* [L. *retaliatus*, past part. of *retaliare* to retaliate.] To return like for like; to make requital; esp., to return evil for evil. — **re-tal'i-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv; -ā-tĭv), *adj.*

**re-tal'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital.

**re-tal'i-a-to-ry** (rĕ-tāl'i-ā-tŕĭ), *adj.* *esp. Brit.*, -tĕrĭ), *adj.* Tending to, involving, or of the nature of retaliation.

**re-tard** (rĕ-tārd'), *v. t.* [F. or L.; F. *retarder*, *fr. l. retardare*, *-dum*, *fr. re + tardare* to make slow, *fr. tardus* slow.] To make slow or slower; to delay or impede the progress, course, or event of. — **v. i.** To be delayed. — **Syn.** See **DELAY**. — **Ant.** Accelerate. — **n.** Delay; retardation. — **re-tard'er**, *n.*

**re-tar-da'tion** (rĕ-tārd-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The action or an instance of retarding. **2.** The extent to which anything is retarded. **3.** Slowness of development or progress. **4.** *Mun.* A suspension which revolves upwards. — **re-tar-da-to-ry** (rĕ-tārd-ā-tŕĭ), *adj.* *esp. Brit.*, -tĕrĭ), *adj.*

**re-tard'ment** (rĕ-tārd'mĕnt), *n.* Retardation.

**retch** (rĕch or, *esp. Brit.*, rĕch'), *v. t.* [AS. *hræcan* to clear the throat.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

**re'te** (rĕ'tē), *n.* *pl.* RETIA (-shĭ-d; -tĭ-ā). [L., a net.] *Anat.* A net or network; plexus.

**re-tell** (rĕ-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell again, also, to count again.

**re'tem** (rĕ'tĕm), *n.* [Ar. *ratam*, *pl.*] A juniperlike desert shrub (*Betama rufescens*) of Syria and Arabia, with tiny white flowers. It is the juniper of the Old Testament.

**re'tone** (rĕ'tŭn; rĕ'tŭn), *n.* [Gr. *rhētínē* pine resin.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>20</sub>, obtained from pine tar, certain fossil resins, etc.

**re-ten'tion** (rĕ-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., *fr. L. retentio*.] **1.** Act of retaining, or state of being retained. **2.** Retaining, or the ability to retain, things in mind; memory.

**re-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.* Having the power, property, or capacity of retaining; specif., having a good memory; tenacious. — **re-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

**re-ten-tiv'i-ty** (rĕ-tĕn-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of retaining; retentive force; specif., *Magnetism*, the capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased.

**re'te-nue** (rĕt-nŭ'), *n.* [F.] Self restraint; self-control; discretion.

**re'te-pore** (rĕtĕ-pŕ; 70), *n.* [L. *rete* net + *porus* pore.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Retepora*) of bryozoans which form delicate, coralline colonies.

**re'ti-a-tris** (rĕtshĭ-ā'trĭs; 6), *n.* *pl.* -tri (-rĭ-tĭ). [L., *fr. rete* a net.] *Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator armed with a net and a trident.

**re'ti-ary** (rĕtshĭ-ĕrĭ or, *esp. Brit.*, -ĕrĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the making of nets; netlike. **2.** Constructing a web to catch prey; — of a spider. **3.** Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.

**re'ti-ose** (rĕtĭ-ŕŕŭs; -ŕŕŭs), *n.* Also **re'ti-ose-ey** (-ĕn-ŕŕ). Quality, state, or an instance of being reticent.

**re'ti-cent** (-ĕnt; -sĭnt), *adj.* [L. *reticēns*, *pres. part. of reticere* to keep silence, *fr. re + tacere* to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent or uncommunicative. — **Syn.** See **SILENT**. — **Ant.** Frank. — **re'ti-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**re'ti-cle** (rĕtĭ-k'l'), *n.* [See **RETICULE**.] A system of lines or wires in the focus of the eyepiece of an optical instrument.

**re'ti-cu-lar** (rĕtĭ-kŭ-lār), *adj.* [NL. *reticularis*.] **1.** Reticulated; reticulate. **2.** Like a net in operation or effect; intricate.

**re'ti-cu-late** (-lāt), *adj.* [L. *reticulatus*.] Resembling network; netlike; having veins or fibers crossing like a network. — (-lāt), *v. t.* **1.** To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network.

**re'ti-cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Reticulated, or weblike, formation or appearance; network.

**re'ti-cule** (rĕtĭ-kŭl'), *n.* [F. *réticule*, *fr. l. reticulum*, *dim. of rete* a net.] **1.** Optics. — **2.** A small bag, originally of network, carried by women as a workbag or pocket.

**re'ti-cu-lum** (rĕtĭ-kŭ-lŭm), *n.* *pl.* RETICULA (-lā). [L., *dim. of rete* a net.] **1.** *Zool.* The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells. See **RUMINANT**, *Illust.* **2.** A netlike structure; a network; specif., *Biol.*, the meshwork of dense protoplasm detectable in most cells. See **HYALOPLASM**.

**re'ti-form** (rĕtĭ-fŕm; rĕtĭ'), *adj.* [NL. *retiformis*. See **RETE**; **-FORM**.] Composed of crossing lines and interlaces; reticular; netlike.

**re'ti-na** (rĕtĭ-nā), *n.* *pl.* RETINAE (-nā), RETINAE (-nē). [ML., *fr. l. rete* a net.] *Anat. & Zool.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image formed by the lens and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve. See **EYE**, *Illust.* — **re'ti-nal** (-nāl; -nĭ), *adj.*

**re'ti-nite** (-nĭt), *n.* [Gr. *rhētínē* resin + *-ite*.] *Mineral.* A form of fossil resin.

**re'ti-nitis** (-nĭ'tis), *n.* [NL., *fr. retina* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina.

**re'ti-nol** (rĕtĭ-nŏl; -nŏl), *n.* [Gr. *rhētínē* resin + *-ol*.] **2.** A yellowish oil obtained by the distillation of resin, used as a lubricant, as an antiseptic, etc.

**re'ti-nos-co-py** (-nŕs-kŕp; rĕtĭ-nŕs-kŕp), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy*.] *Physiol.* Observation of the retina of the eye, as to determine the state of refraction. — **re'ti-nos-co-py** (-nŕs-kŕp), *adj.*

**re'ti-nus** (rĕtĭ-nŭs), *n.* [OF. *retinus*, *fr. retēre*, *tem. retēre*, past part. of *retēre* to retain, engage.] The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; suite.

**re-tire** (rĕ-tĭr'), *v. t.* [F. *retirer*, *fr. re + tirer* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw from action or danger; to retreat. **2.** To withdraw for the sake of privacy, seclusion, protection, or the like. **3.** To recede, or appear to do so; as, the shore retires in bays. **4.** To withdraw from office, a public station, business, or the like. **5.** To go to bed. — **Syn.** See **GO**. — **v. i.** **1.** To withdraw (a military force), esp. from before

the enemy. 2. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up or pay, as bonds. 3. To designate as no longer qualified for active service, as a naval officer. 4. Baseball, Cricket, etc. To put out (a batsman, side).

**re-tired'** (rē-tīrd'), *adj.* a Secluded; solitary; sequestered. b Withdrawn from active duty or business. c Received by, or due to, a person who has retired.

**re-tire-ment** (rē-tīr'mēt), *n.* 1. A retiring, or state of being retired: a Retirement from active duty.

seclusion.

**re-tir'ing** (rē-tīr'ing), *adj.* Reserved; shy; not forward.

**re-tor'sion** (rē-tōr'shūn), *n.* Var. of **RE-TORTION**.

**re-tort'** (rē-tōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, past part. of *retorquere*, fr. *re-* + *torguere* to turn, twist.] 1. To pay, cast, or hurl back, as an accusation. 2. To make a like reply to, as to answer in kind. 3. To answer, as an argument, by a counter argument of a like kind. — *v. i.* To make retort; to return an argument or charge. — *n.* A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one which turns the first speaker's statement against him. — *Syn.* See ANSWER.

**re-tort', n.** [F. *retorte*, fr. M. L. *retorta*, fem., fr. L. *retortus*, past part. of *retorquere*.] So named from its bent shape. See RETORTA, *p. 1.* A vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat.

**re-tor'tion** (rē-tōr'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of retorting. 2. Law. Retaliation; — used chiefly in international law of treatment by one state of subjects of another state in the same way that state has treated the first state's subjects.

**re-touch'** (rē-tūch'), *v. t.* 1. To touch again, or rework, in order to improve, as a picture or essay. 2. *Photog.* To change, as a negative, by handwork, to remove unnatural effects of detail. — *n.* A retouching; a re-touched detail. — *re-touch'er* (-ēr), *n.*

**re-trace'**, **re-trace'** (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *trace*.] To trace over again, as a drawing.

**re-tracer'** (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [F. *retracer*.] To trace the origin or early history of, by tracking its previous steps; to go over again with the eyes, or in memory; to go back upon (one's steps, etc.); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to *re-trace* one's way. — *re-trace'a-ble*, *adj.*

**re-tract'** (rē-trākt'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *retracter*, fr. L. *retractare*, -*tatum*, to handle again, fr. *retrahere*. See RETRAHAT.] 1. To draw back or in, as claws. 2. To withdraw (an accusation or promise); to recall; to recant; disavow. — *Syn.* See REVOKE; ADJURE. — *re-tract'a-ble*, *adj.* — *re-trac-tion* (rē-trākt'ion), *n.*

**re-trac-tile** (rē-trākt'il; 66), *adj.* Capable of being drawn back or in. — *re-trac-tility* (rē-trākt'il-ē-tē), *n.*

**re-trac-tion** (-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of withdrawing a declaration, accusation, promise, etc.; recantation; revocation. 2. Act of retracting, or drawing back or in; state of being retracted.

**re-trac-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Serving to retract; that retracts.

**re-trac-tor** (-tēr), *n.* [NL.] One who or that which retracts; specif., Surg., an instrument to hold apart the edges of a wound during an operation.

**re-tral** (rē-trāl), *adj.* [L. *retro* backward + *-al*.] Situated at or toward the back; posterior.

**re-trans-fer'** (rē-trāns-fēr'; rē-trāns'fēr), *v. t.* To transfer again.

**re-tread'** (rē-trēd'), *v. t. & i.* To tread again or back.

**re-tread'** (rē-trēd'), *v. t.*; **RE-TREADED**; **RE-TREAD'ING**. To cement, mold, and vulcanize an entire new tread of camelback upon the bare cord fabric of (a worn pneumatic tire) after the bulging off of the remains of the old tread; — *disting.* from *recap*. — (rē-trēd'), *n.* A retreaded tire.

**re-treat'** (rē-trēt'), *n.* [OF. *retrēt*, *retrast*, *retraste*, fr. *retraire* to withdraw, fr. L. *retrahere*, fr. *re-* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. Act of retiring, or withdrawing, as from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable. 2. A place of seclusion; privacy; safety, or resort; a refuge; asylum; hiding place; den. 3. An asylum for insane persons, inebriates, etc. 4. *Aeronautics*. The extent to which a plane, wing tip, or the like retreats. 5. *Mil.* a The withdrawal, esp. when forced, of troops from the presence of an enemy, or from an advanced position; also, a signal for retreating. b A signal given in the army, by drum, trumpet, or the like, following evening roll call or parade and immediately followed by the sunset gun. — *v. i.* 1. To make a retreat; to withdraw. 2. *Aeronautics*. To slope backward; — of a plane, wing tip, etc. — *Syn.* See RECEDE. — *v. t.* To draw or lead back; *Chess*, to move (a piece) back.

**re-trench'** (rē-trēnch'), *v. t.* [MF. *retrencher*. See RE-; TRENCH, *v.*] 1. To cut down; to lessen; reduce; curtail, as expenses. 2. To cut off; to pare away; to remove. — *n.* 1. To make retrenchments; specif., to economize. — *Syn.* See SHORTEN.

**re-trench-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. Act or process of retrenching; curtailment; excision; specif., cutting down of expenses. 2. *Fort.* A defensive work within another, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch.

**re-tri'al** (rē-trī'al), *n.* A second trial or test.

**re-tri-bu-tion** (rē-trī-bū'shūn), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *retributio*.] 1. *Now Rare*. Recompense; return. 2. That given or exacted in recompense; specif., punishment; esp., condign punishment in the hereafter.

**re-tri-bu-tive** (rē-trī-bū-tīv), *re-tri-bu-to-ry* (-tōrē), *esp. Brit.* (-tēr), *adj.* Of, of the nature of, or involving retribution.

**re-tri-ev'al** (rē-trī-ev'al; -l), *n.* Act of retrieving; also, possibility of being retrieved or of recovering.

**re-tri-ev'er** (rē-trī-ev'r), *v. t.* [For older *retrave*, fr. OF. *retrover* to find again, recover (3d sing. pres. *il retruève*), fr. *re-* + *trover* to find.] 1. *Hunting*. To discover and bring in (killed or wounded game). 2. To recover, as by study or an effort of memory. 3. To recover or regain; as, to *re-tri-ev'e* freedom. 4. To restore or revive, as one's character. 5. To remedy the evil consequences of; repair, as a loss. — *v. i.* *Hunting*. To retrieve game. — *n.* 1. Retrieval; possibility of recovery. 2. Act of retrieving. — *re-tri-ev'a-ble*, *adj.*

**re-tri-ev'er** (-trēv'ēr), *n.* 1. Any dog used for retrieving; specif., one of a breed having a shapely bend, straight forelegs, and strong hind quarters. 2. One who retrieves.

**ret-ro** (rē-trō-ōr, *esp. in physiological terms*, rē-trō-ō). [L., fr. *retro*,

*adv.*, backward, back, orig. compar. fr. *re-*.] A prefix signifying: a Backward, back, as in *ret-ro-act'*, to act backward, in return, or in opposition. b Situated behind, as in:

**ret-ro-ac-tion** (rē-trō-āk'shūn; rē-trō-ō), *n.* 1. Retroactive operation, of a law. 2. A return, or reciprocal, action.

**ret-ro-ac-tive** (āk'tīv), *adj.* Having relation to, or efficacy in, a prior time; specif., extending in time to acts done prior to enactment, promulgation, or imposition; as, a *ret-ro-ac-tive* law, tax. — *ret-ro-ac-tive-ly*, *adv.* — *ret-ro-ac-tiv'i-ty* (āk'tiv'i-tē), *n.*

**ret-ro-cede'** (rē-trō-sēd'; rē-trō-ō), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere*, fr. *retro* back + *cedere* to go.] To go back; to recede. — *ret-ro-ces'sion* (-sesh'ion), *n.*

**ret-ro-cede'** (rē-trō-sēd'; rē-trō-ō), *v. t.* [F. *retroceder*.] To cede or grant back. — *ret-ro-ces'sion* (rē-trō-sesh'ion; rē-trō-ō), *n.*

**ret-ro-choir** (rē-trō-kwēr; rē-trō-ō), *n.* [*retro* + *choir*.] Arch. The space left in a church behind the high altar or choir enclosure, sometimes used as a chapel.

**ret-ro-flex** (rē-trō-fleks; rē-trō-ō), *v. t. & i.* [*retro* + L. *flexus*, past part. of *flectere* to bend, turn.] To bend or turn abruptly backward; specif.: *Phonet.* a To raise and bend back the tip of the tongue. b To produce (a sound) with the tongue in this position; as, a *ret-ro-flexed* r. — *adj.* Retroflexed.

**ret-ro-flex-ion** (rē-trō-fleks'ion), *n.* Also *ret-ro-flec-tion*. 1. Act of retroflexing, or state of being retroflexed. 2. *Med.* The bending back of an organ upon itself, as of the uterus.

**ret-ro-gra-da-tion** (rē-trō-grā-dā'shūn; rē-trō-ō), *n.* Act of retrograding, or state of being retrograded.

**ret-ro-grade** (rē-trō-grād, rē-trō-ō), *adj.* [L. *retrogradus*, fr. *retro-* + *gradus*, to retrograde, fr. *retro* + *gradi* to step.] 1. *Astron.* Having a direction contrary to that of the general planetary course; directed from east to west; — of apparent or real motion of a celestial body; also, exhibiting such motion. 2. Going, or inclined to go, from a better to a worse state; declining. 3. Directed backward, or having a backward direction, motion, or tendency; as, a *retrograde* motion. 4. Inverse; inverted. 5. *Obs.* Opposed; contrary. *Shak.* 6. *Biol.* Characterized by retrogression. — *v. i.* 1. To go, move, or appear to move, backward; to recede. 2. To decline from a better to a worse condition; to degenerate. — *Syn.* See RECEDE. — *v. t.* *Now Rare*. To turn back; to reverse.

**ret-ro-grade** (rē-trō-grād; rē-trō-ō), *v. i.* [See **RETROGRADE**.] To move backwards; to revert to an earlier state or condition. — *Ant.* Progress.

**ret-ro-gres'sion** (-grēs'hūn), *n.* Act or process of retrograding; specif.: a *Astron.* Retrogradation. b *Biol.* A passing from a higher to a lower state or type of organization or structure, in the course of the development of an animal.

**ret-ro-gres'sive** (rē-trō-grēs'v; rē-trō-ō), *adj.* Retrograding or tending to retrograde, moving or directed backward; going from a better to a worse state; specif., *Biol.*, exhibiting retrogression. — *ret-ro-gres'sive-ly*, *adv.*

**re-trorse'** (rē-trōrs'; rē-trō-ō), *adj.* [L. *retorsus*, *retroversus*, fr. *retro* back + *vertere*, *verum*, to turn.] *Biol.* Bent backward or downward; postorse; — opposed to *antrorse*. — *re-trorse'ly*, *adv.*

**ret-ro-spect** (rē-trō-spēkt; rē-trō-ō), *v. t.* [L. *retrospicere*, fr. *retro* back + *specere*, *spectrum*, to look.] 1. To practice retrospection. 2. *Now Rare*. To look or refer back. — *v. i.* To go back over in thought. — *n.* A looking back on things past; a review of the past.

**ret-ro-spec'tion** (-spēkt'shūn), *n.* 1. *Now Rare*. A looking back; reference to the past. 2. Act, power, or mood of recollecting the past; also, a review of past events.

**ret-ro-spec'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* 1. Directed to the past; contemplative of or relative to things past. 2. Retrospective. 3. Characterized by or given to retrospection. — *ret-ro-spec'tive-ly*, *adv.*

**ret-rous-sé'** (rē-trō-sē; *Brit. usually* rē-trō-sā; F. rē-trō-sā), *adj.* [F., past part. of *retrousser* to turn up.] Turned up; — of the nose. Cf. *UP NOSE*.

**ret-ro-ver'sion** (rē-trō-vēr'shūn; rē-trō-ō), *n.* [*retro* + L. *vertere*, *verum*, to turn.] 1. A turning, bending, or looking back. 2. State of being turned backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

**re-try'** (rē-trī), *v. t.* To try again.

**re-turn'** (rē-tūrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *retourner*. See RE-; TURN.] 1. To go or come back again to a place, person, or condition. 2. To revert in thought, narration, argument, or practice. 3. To speak in answer; to reply. — *v. t.* 1. To render (usually an official account) to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement, as a list of killed or wounded; hence, to elect to an administrative body. 2. To bring back to a tribunal or office, with a certificate of what has been done; to make return of, as a writ. 3. To bring, carry, put, or send, back, as a borrowed book. 4. To give in requital or recompense; to repay; reciprocate. 5. To produce in return, to yield. 6. To give back; to send or say in reply or response, as an answer, thanks. 7. To cause to continue at an angle, chiefly at a right angle, as a wall. 8. *Card Playing*. To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, in *return* a lead, to lead a suit already led by another player. 9. *Games*. To play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it. 10. *Mil.* To replace (a weapon) in its receptacle.

*Syn.* Return, revert, recur, recede mean to go or come back. Return may imply a going back to the starting point or a coming back from the place or condition where it belongs, esp. in turn; revert, a going back to a former state, to an original owner, to a previous decision, or the like; recur, a return of something that has previously happened, been experienced, or the like; recede, a return to life or activity, as of something suppressed, kept under control, or the like.

— *n.* 1. Act of returning to or from a place or condition; as, the *return* of one long absent; the *return* of health. 2. Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or condition; also, that which is so returned; specif., restitution; repayment; requital; a retort. 3. The value of, or profit from, goods which come back in exchange for goods sent out as a mercantile venture; hence, the profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, etc.; often, in *pl.*, proceeds. 4. Recurrence, as of an illness or anniversary. 5. A bend or turn, as in a road, stream, or gallery; a portion between two bends. 6. An account, or formal report, of an action performed, and the like; as, election returns. 7. A person or thing sent back; — usually *pl.* 8. Area. The continuation, most often at a right angle, of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade, molding, or mold. 9. *Art*. The carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a

right angle, as in a picture frame. 10. *Card Playing*. A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner. 11. *Cricquet, Tennis, etc.* Act of returning the ball; also, a ball returned. 12. *Econ.* Specif. the rate of yield of product in any given process of production per unit of cost, esp. in an industrial process. 13. *Law*. a. The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. b. The certificate of an officer, precept, etc., endorsed on the document. c. The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners.

— *adj.* 1. Having or formed by a return, or change of direction; also, doubled upon itself. 2. Returning or returned; recurring. 3. Played, delivered, or given, in return. 4. Used or taken in returning; as, a return cargo, journey, also, round-trip. 5. That returns or permits return; as, a return current.

**re-turn-a-ble** (rē-tūr'nā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Legally required to be returned, delivered, or rendered; as, a writ returnable at a certain date. 2. That must be or may be returned; to be returned.

**return ticket**. A ticket good for a return journey; also, a round-trip ticket.

**re-tuse** (rē-tūs'), *adj.* [*L. retusus*, past part. of *retundere* to beat back, blunt.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.

**re-type** (rē-tīp'), *v. t.* To type over again.

**Reu-ben** (rōw'bēn), *n.* [Heb. *Rē'u-bēn*.] *Bib.* See JACOB.

**re-un-ion** (rē-ūn'yon), *n.* 1. Act of reuniting, or state of being reunited. 2. A reuniting of persons after separation.

**re-un-ion-ist** (-ist), *n.* An advocate of reunion. — **re-un-ion-ism** (-izm), *n.* — **re-un-ion-ist-ic** (-ist'ik), *adj.*

**re-u-nite** (rē-ūn'it), *v. t. & i.* [*ML. reunire*.] To unite again; to join after separation.

**rev** (rēv), *n.* *Colloq.* Short for REVOLUTION (of a motor).

**rev, v. t. & i.** REVVED (rēv); REV'VING (rēv'ing). *Aviation Slang.* To step (up or down) the number of revolutions per minute of (a motor).

**re-val-u-ate** (rē-vāl'ū-āt), *v. t.* To value again; to set a different valuation upon. — **re-val-u-a-tion** (rē-vāl'ū-ā-sh'yon), *n.*

**re-val-ue** (rē-vāl'ū), *v. t.*; see VALUE. To value again or anew.

**re-vamp** (rē-vāmp'), *v. t.* To vamp again or anew; also, *Colloq.* to give a new form to while using the old materials.

**re-veal** (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [*OF. reveler*, fr. *l. revelare*, -latum, to unveil, reveal, fr. *re- + velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil.] 1. To communicate or impart by supernatural means or agency. 2. To divulge (something secret or hidden), to disclose. 3. To open up to view; as, a painting reveals the painter. — **re-veal-a-ble**, *adj.* — **re-veal'er**, *n.*

*Syn.* Reveal, discover, disclose, divulge, tell, betray mean to make known that which has been or should be concealed. Reveal implies an unveiling, as of something not clear to human vision or beyond one's knowledge; discover, somewhat archaic, an uncovering of something concealed from view; disclose, sometimes a discovering, but more often the making known, of what has been kept secret; divulge, a disclosure that is not quite proper, tell, an imparting of that which is unknown or should be kept secret; betray, a divulging that represents a breach of faith or an unconscious disclosure.

— *n. Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall; also, the jamb.

**re-veal-mont** (-mōnt'), *n.* Act of revealing; disclosure.

**re-vēil-le** (rē-vēl'le), *n.* *now rare*, rē-vēl'ly; *Brit.* rē-vēl'ly, -vāl'ly), *n.* [*F. réveiller*, *v.* imper. of *se réveiller* to get awake, fr. *réveiller* to awaken, arouse.] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, usually sounded by bugle, life, or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties.

**rev-el** (rēv'el'), *v. i.*; REV'ELLED (-l'd) or REV'ELLED; REV'ELING or REV'ELING. [*OF. reveler* to revel, rebel, make merry, fr. *l. rebel-lare*. See REBEL.] 1. To be festive in a riotous or noisy manner. 2. To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in) — *n.* 1. Merrymaking; carousing; conviviality. 2. A merry or noisy celebration of a feast, wedding, etc.

**rev'e-l-ation** (rēv'el-ā-sh'yon), *n.* 1. Act of revealing; the disclosing to others of what was before unknown to them; also, that which is revealed; often, a striking disclosure. 2. *Theol.* a. God's disclosure or manifestation of himself or of his will to man, as through some act, oracular words, signs, laws, etc. b. That which is revealed by God to man. 3. [*cap.*] In full *The Revelation of Saint John the Divine*. The last of the canonical books of the Bible, the Apocalypse. See BIBLE.

**rev'e-l-ation-ist** (-ist), *n.* 1. The author of Revelation. 2. One who accepts the scriptural account of the Creation.

**rev'e-l-a-tor** (rēv'el-ā-tēr), *n.* A revealer.

**rev-el-er**, **rev-el-er** (rēv'el-ēr; rēv'el-), *n.* One who reveals.

**rev-el-ry** (rēv'el-rī; rēv'el-), *n.* Reveling; merrymaking.

**rev'e-nant** (rēv'ē-nānt), *n.* [*F.* pres. part. of *revenir* to return.] One returned from death or long absence; a ghost.

**re-venge** (rē-vēnj'), *v. t.*; RE-VENGED (-vēnd'ed); RE-VENGE'ING (-vēn'ing). [*OF. revengier*, -chier, fr. *re- + vengier*, *venghier*, to avenge, revenge, fr. *l. vindicare*. See VINDICATE.] 1. To inflict harm or injury in return for, to exact satisfaction for; to vindicate by avenging. 2. *Now rare*. To avenge or seek vengeance for a wrong done (oneself or another) — *v. i.* *Archaic.* To take vengeance. — *Syn.* See AVENGE.

— *n.* 1. Act or instance of revenging; vindictive retaliation. 2. The disposition or desire to seek vengeance. 3. An opportunity of getting satisfaction, as a return match. — **re-veng'er** (-vēn'jēr), *n.*

**re-venge-ful** (-fōl; -f'l), *adj.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive. — **re-venge-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-venge-ful-ness**, *n.*

**rev'e-nue** (rēv'ē-nū), *n.* [*OF. & F. revenu*, prop. past part. of *revenir* to return, fr. *l. revenire*, fr. *re- + venire* to come.] 1. Return from investment; income. 2. An item of income; a source of income. 3. The annual or periodical yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects for public use. 4. The government department concerned with the collection of the national revenue.

**revenue stamp**. A stamp provided for raising money, as in prepayment of a tax on documents, proprietary articles, leases, mortgages, etc., and not valid for postage — called also a *fiscal*.

**re-ver-ber** (rē-vēr'b), *v. t. & i.* (See REVERBERATE.) To reverberate.

**re-ver-ber-ant** (rē-vēr'bēr-ānt), *adj.* Reverberating; resonant.

**re-ver-ber-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* [*L. reverberare* to strike back, repel, fr. *re- + verberare* to lash, beat, fr. *verberare* a lash, whip.] 1. To force or drive back; to repel; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat. 2.

To subject to the action of a reverberatory furnace. — *v. i.* 1. To rebound; to recoil; to be reflected or repelled. 2. To resound; to continue, like a series of echoes. 3. To be forced to strike (upon) or so (over), as flames in a furnace.

**re-ver-ber-a-tion** (rē-vēr'bēr-ā-sh'yon), *n.* 1. Act of reverberating; reflection of light or heat rays, echo of sound, etc.; also, state of being reflected or re-echoed. 2. That which is reverberated, as the re-echo of a sound, etc.

**re-ver-ber-a-tive** (-vēr'bēr-ā-tiv; -ā-tiv), *adj.* Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate.

**re-ver-ber-a-tor** (rē-vēr'bēr-ā-tēr), *n.* Something that produces reverberation; specif., a reflector of sound, heat, light, etc.

**re-ver-ber-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* 1. Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame or heat on the material to be subjected to it. 2. Designating a furnace (reverberatory furnace), kiln, etc., in which the heat is reflected from the roof on the material treated. (*Cf.* BLAST FURNACE, OPEN-HEARTH. — *n.* A reverberatory furnace, kiln, or the like.

**re-verse** (rē-vēr's), *n.* A reverse.

**re-verse**, *v. t.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. réverser*, fr. *l. revereri*, fr. *re- + vereri* to fear.] To regard with reverence; to venerate.

*Syn.* Revere, reverence, venerate, worship, adore mean to regard with profound respect or honor. Revere further implies tenderness of feeling and deference; reverence, an intrinsic and inviolable claim to respect, venerate, a regarding as holy, sacred, or sacrosanct; worship, homage by word or ceremonial, esp. to a divine being; adore, restricted to deity except in loose use, personal approach and the performance of individual acts of worship.

**re-ver-en-ce** (rēv'ēr-ēns), *n.* [*OF.* or *L.*; *OF.*, fr. *l. reverentia*.] 1. Honor or respect felt or manifested; deference. 2. Profound respect mingled with love and awe. 3. A gesture of respect, as an obeisance or curtsy. 4. The state of being revered; dignity; exalted position. 5. One called Reverend or entitled to reverence; — chiefly in phrases; as, your Reverence, a form of address to a clergyman (*Chiefly Dial. Irish*). — *Syn.* See HONOR. — *v. t.* To regard or treat with reverence. — *Syn.* See REVERE.

**re-ver-end** (-ēnd), *adj.* [*L. reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*.] 1. Worthy of reverence; revered; — used esp. as a title of respect given to ecclesiastics. 2. *Col.* pertaining to, or characteristic of the clergy. — *n. Colloq.* A clergyman.

**re-ver-ent** (-ēnt), *adj.* [*L. reverens*, -entis, pres. part. of *revereri*. See REVERE.] Expressing, or characterized by, reverence or veneration; reverential; profoundly respectful. — **re-ver-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**re-ver-en-tial** (-ēn'shāl), *adj.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; reverent. — **re-ver-en-tial-ly**, *adv.*

**re-ver-i-o** (rēv'ēr-ī), **re-ver-y** (-ī), *n.*; pl. REVERIES (-iz). [*F. rêverie*, fr. *réver* to dream, rave.] 1. State of being lost in thought; also, a musing. 2. A fanciful product of the mind; a theory or notion, usually strange or impractical.

**re-vers** (rē-vēr's; rē-vār'), *n. sing. & pl.* [*F.* See REVERSE.] Dress-making, Tailoring, etc. A part turned or folded back so as to show the inside, or a piece put on in imitation of such a part, as the lapel of a coat.

**re-ver-sal** (rē-vūr'sāl; -āl'), *n.* Act or process of reversing. Specif.: a. *Law.* A change or overthrowing; as, the reversal of a judgment. b. The causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to appear in an inverted position; as, the reversal of objects by a lens.

**re-ver-se** (rē-vūr's), *adj.* [*OF. reversa*, fr. *l. reversus*, past part. of *revertere*. See REVERT.] 1. Turned back; opposite or contrary; as, the reverse order; specif., having the back presented to the observer or opponent. 2. Acting or operating in a manner opposite or contrary. 3. Effecting reverse movement; as, a reverse gear.

— *n.* 1. That which is directly contrary to something else; the opposite. 2. Act of reversing; complete change; specif., a change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a reverse. 3. The back; — opposed to obverse; as, the reverse of a coin, medal, book leaf. 4. *Mech.* A reversing gear, movement, etc.

— *v. t.* 1. To turn upside down; to invert. 2. To turn completely about in position or direction. 3. To revoke; annul; specif., *Law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; as, to reverse a judgment. 4. To change the contrary in character or tendency; as, to reverse a policy. 5. To cause to go or move in the opposite direction; as, to reverse an electric current; specif., *Mech.*, to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its action in the opposite direction. — *v. i.* 1. To turn or move in the opposite direction, as in waltzing. 2. To put an engine, machine, etc., in reverse.

*Syn.* Reverse, transpose, invert mean to change to the opposite position. Reverse implies a change in side, order, direction, sequence, or the like; transpose, a reversed or exchanged position; invert, a turning upside down or inside out.

**re-ver-se-ly** (-lī), *adv.* In a reverse manner.

**re-vers-er** (rē-vūr'sēr), *n.* One who or that which reverses.

**re-vers-i-ble** (-s'ī-b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being reversed or of reversing; as, a chair with a reversible back. 2. Capable of going through a series of movements, changes, etc., either backward or forward; as, in chemistry, a reversible reaction. 3. Finished on both sides, so that either may be used. — *said of fabrics.* — **re-vers-i-bil-i-ty** (-bīl'it-ī), *n.* — **re-vers-i-bly**, *adv.*

**re-ver-sion** (rē-vūr'sh'yon; -zh'yon), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *l. reversion* a turning back. See REVERT.] 1. *Law.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated. 2. Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment. 3. Act or instance of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith. 4. Act of reversing, or turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned. 5. *Obs.* That which remains; residue. 6. *Biol.* A return toward some ancestral type or condition; atavism; also, an organism or individual possessing such a character; a throwback.

**re-ver-sion-al** (-āl; -l'), *adj.* Reversionary.

**re-ver-sion-ar-y** (rē-vūr'sh'yon-ēr; rē-vūr'sh'yon-ēr), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a reversion.

**re-ver-sion-er** (-ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who has a reversion; loosely, anyone having a vested right to a future estate.

**re-vert** (rē-vūr't), *v. i.* [*OF. revertir*, fr. *l. revertere*, *revertum*, fr. *re- + vertere* to turn.] 1. To come or go back, as to a place, person, condition, or topic. 2. *Biol.* To undergo reversion. 3. *Law.* To return to the proprietor or his heirs at the end of a reversion. — *Syn.* See RETURN.

— *n.* One who or that which reverts; or returns to a former faith. — **re-vert-i-ble** (-vūr't'ī-b'l), *adj.*

**rev'er-y** (rēv'ēr-ī). Var. of REVERIE.

**re-vest'** (rē-vēs't), *v. t.* [OF. *revestir* (F. *revêtir*), fr. L. *revestire*, fr. *re-* + *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment.] 1. To put on (clothing); to clothe (oneself) again. 2. To vest again; to reinstate; reinvest; as, to *revest* a king in his kingdom. — *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner. — *re-vest'* (rē-vēs't), *v. t.*; *re-vest'* (rē-vēs't), *v. t.* [OF. *revestir*, prop., to clothe. See **REVEST**.] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

**re-vestment** (-mēt), *n.* [F. *revêtement*.] *Fort. & Engin.* A facing of stone, concrete, etc., to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

**re-vi-tual** (rē-vī'tl), *v. t. & i.* To victual again. — **re-vi-tual-ment**, *n.*

**re-view'** (rē-vū'; in senses 1 & 2, rē-), *v. t.* [re- + *view*. See **REVIEW**, *n.*] 1. *Obs.* To view or see again. 2. To examine again; as, the officers viewed and *re-viewed* the plans. 3. To look back on; to take a retrospective view of. 4. [From **REVIEW**, *n.*] To go over or examine deliberately; specif., to write a critical examination of; as, to *re-view* a new novel. 5. *Law.* To re-examine judicially; as, a higher court may *re-view* the judgments of a lower one. 6. *Mil.* To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops or the like. — *v. i.* To write reviews; to be a reviewer. — **re-view'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.*

— **re-vi-v'** (rē-vī'), *n.* [M.F. *revue* (F. *revue*), fr. *revivre* to see again, fr. L. *revivere*, *re-* + *vivere* to see.] 1. A general survey. 2. A *re-view* examination. 3. A retrospective view, of one's own life. 4. A critical account of a publication, dramatic production, exhibition, or the like, usually in a periodical; a critique. 5. A periodical containing critical articles primarily. 6. *Drama.* A *revue*. 7. *Educ.* A repetition of a lesson some time after its first assignment. 8. *Law.* Judicial re-examination, as of the proceedings of a lower tribunal of any kind by a higher. 9. *Mil. & Nav.* An inspection, as of troops under arms, by a high officer to ascertain the state of discipline, equipment, etc.

**re-view'al** (rē-vī'āl), *n.* Act of reviewing, a review.

**re-view'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who reviews or re-examines; specif., a professional critic of books.

**re-vile'** (rē-vīl'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *reviler* to despise, regard as vile.] To subject to abuse, now only in speech; to rail or rail at. — *Syn.* See **SCOLD**. — **re-vile'ment**, *n.* — **re-vil'er** (-vīl'ēr), *n.* — **re-vil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**re-vis'al** (rē-vīz'āl; -l), *n.* Act of revising; revision.

**re-vise'** (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* [F. *revier*, fr. L. *revivere* to look back, revisit.] 1. To look at or over again in order to correct or improve; as, to *revise* a printer's proof. 2. To make a new, improved, or up-to-date version of; as, to *revise* the same laws. — *Syn.* See **CONJECT.** — *n.* 1. Act of revising; revision. 2. *Print.* A proof taken after corrections have been made. — **re-vis'er** (-vīz'ēr), **re-vi'sor** (-vīz'ēr), *n.*

**Re-vised'** *Stand'ard Ver'sion* (rē-vīz'd). See **BIBLE**.

**Revised Version**. See **BIBLE**.

**re-vi-sion** (rē-vīzh'yn), *n.* 1. Act of revising. 2. That made by revising; a revised copy or version. — **re-vi-sion'al** (-āl; -l), **re-vi-sion'ary** (-ēr; *or*, *esp.* *Brit.*, -ēr), *adj.*

**re-vi-sit** (rē-vīz'it), *v. t. & i.* To visit again. — *n.* A repeated visit.

**re-vi-sit'a-tion** (rē-vīz'it-ā-shn), *n.*

**re-vi-so-ry** (rē-vīz'ō-ri), *adj.* Having the power or purpose to revise, making revision; as, *revisory* body, power.

**re-vi-tal-ize** (rē-vī'tāl-īz), *v. t.* To give new life to. — **re-vi-tal-iz'a-tion** (rē-vī'tāl-īz-ā-shn; -īz-ā'), *n.*

**re-vi-v'al** (rē-vīv'āl; -l), *n.* 1. Act or instance of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration. Specif.: a renewed attention to something, as to literature. b Of a play, book, etc., a new presentation or publication. c In full, **revival of religion**. Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening. d Reanimation from languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, etc. e Renewed flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, etc. 2. An evangelistic meeting or series of meetings. 3. *Law.* Restoration of force, validity, or effect; as, the *revival* of a debt barred by limitation.

**re-vi-v'al-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* 1. The spirit or kind of religion or methods characteristic of religious revivals. 2. Tendency or desire to revive or restore.

**re-vi-v'al-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who promotes religious revivals; specif., an evangelist.

**Revival of Learning, Letters, or Literature**. The Renaissance in its literary aspect.

**re-vive'** (rē-vīv'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *revivre*, fr. L. *revivere*, fr. *re-* + *vivere* to live.] 1. To restore or return to consciousness or life; to reanimate. 2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to render or become active, operative, or flourishing again. 3. To recover from a state of neglect or disuse; to restore; re-establish. 4. To renew in the mind or memory; to reawaken; refresh. — **re-viv'er** (-vīv'ēr), *n.*

**re-viv'i-ly** (rē-vīv'ī-lī), *v. t. & i.* To cause to revive; to revive. — **re-viv'i-za-tion** (-fī-kā-shn), *n.*

**rev'ivis'cence** (rēv'ivis'ēns; -ns), **rev'ivis'cen-cy** (-ēn-sī; -sī), *n.* Act of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration to life, vigor, etc. — **rev'ivis'cent** (-ēnt; -nt), *adj.*

**rev'o-ca-ble** (rēv'ō-kā-b'l), *adj.* [F. *révocable*, fr. L. *revocabilis*. See **REVOC.**] Capable of being revoked. — **rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'itē), *n.* — **rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

**rev'o-ca-tion** (-kā-shn), *n.* 1. *Obs.* Recall. 2. Act of revoking; annulment; reversal; as, the *revocation* of an edict or a license. — **rev'o-ca-to-ry** (rēv'ō-kā-tō-ri; *or*, *esp.* *Brit.*, -tēr), *adj.*

**rev'o-ca-ble** (rēv'ō-kā-b'l), *adj.* Revocable.

**re-vok'e'** (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* [OF. *revocuer*, fr. L. *revocare*, fr. *re-* + *vocare* to call.] 1. *Now Rare.* To bring back; to recall. 2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to repeal; rescind. — *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To renege. — *n.* A annulling. b *Card Playing.* A renege. — **re-vok'er** (-vōk'ēr), *n.*

**re-volt'** (rē-vōlt'; -vōlt'), *n.* [F. *révolte*, fr. *révolter* to revolt, fr. *Ip. revollere*, fr. L. *revolvere*. See **REVOLVE**.] 1. A casting off of allegiance; rebellion; insurrection. 2. A movement or expression of vigorous dissent or refusal to accept. — *Syn.* See **REBELLION**. — *v. i.* 1. To renounce allegiance; to rebel. 2. To be disgusted or grossly offended; — with *at* or *against*; as, his nature *revolts* against such treatment. — *v. t.* To affect with disgust or loathing. — **re-volt'er**, *n.*

**re-volt'ing** (rē-vōlt'ing; -vōlt'), *adj.* Disgusting; shocking; offensive; nauseating. — **re-volt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**rev'o-lute** (rēv'ō-lūt), *adj.* [L. *revolutus*, past part. of *revolvere*.

See **REVOLVE**.] Rolled backward or downward, as the margins or tips of some leaves.

**rev'o-lu'tion** (-lū'shūn; 114), *n.* 1. A Strictly, a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis, such that any line of the body remains throughout parallel to its initial position, to which it returns on completing the circuit. b Motion of any figure about a center or axis; — more accurately called *rotation*. 2. Specif.: a Of a celestial body, act of going round in an orbit, or the time taken in going round in an orbit; also, apparent movement round the earth. b The rotation of a celestial body on its axis. 3. Completion of a course, as of years, or of any recurring series of events. 4. A total or radical change; as, a *revolution* in thoughts; specif., the *industrial revolution*, the change following and resulting from the introduction of power-driven machinery to replace hand labor, occurring in England after 1760. 5. *Polit. Sci.* A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government or ruler, and the substitution of another, by the governed; as, the *American Revolution* or *Revolutionary War* (1775-83), between the English colonies in America and England; the *French Revolution* (1789-99), between the French people on the one hand and the French king and nobles on the other; the *English Revolution* (1688), between the English people and King James II; the *Russian Revolution* (1917), by Russian soldiers and workers against the tsar and his ministers. — *Syn.* See **REBELLION**.

**rev'o-lu'tion-ary** (-ēr'; *or*, *esp.* *Brit.*, -ēr'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a revolution, esp. in government. — *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). A revolutionist.

**Revolutionary calendar**. The calendar of the first French republic. It was substituted for the ordinary calendar by the National Convention in 1793, and began with the 22d of September, 1792, the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days (*sans-culottides*) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. The names of the months with their English significance, and the approximate dates when they began, are:

|             |         |          |             |         |         |
|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Vendémiaire | Vintage | Sept. 22 | Floral      | Blossom | Apr. 20 |
| Brumaire    | Frost   | Oct. 22  | Prairial    | Pasture | May 20  |
| Frimaire    | Sleet   | Nov. 21  | Messidor    | Harvest | June 19 |
| Nivôse      | Snow    | Dec. 21  | Thermidor   |         |         |
| Pluviôse    | Rain    | Jan. 20  | or Ferridor | Heat    | July 19 |
| Ventôse     | Wind    | Feb. 19  | Fructidor   | Fruit   | Aug. 18 |
| Germinal    | Seed    | Mar. 21  |             |         |         |

**Revolutionary War**. See **REVOLUTION**, 5.

**rev'o-lu'tion-ist** (rēv'ō-lū'shūn-ist), *n.* One engaged in a revolution; one who advocates revolutionary doctrines; a revolutionary.

**rev'o-lu'tion-ize** (rēv'ō-lū'shūn-īz), *v. t.* 1. To overthrow the established government of. 2. To imbue with revolutionary doctrines. 3. To change completely.

**re-volve'** (rē-vōlv'), *v. t.* [OF. *revolver*, fr. L. *revolvere*, -lutum, fr. *re-* + *volvere* to roll, turn round.] 1. To turn over and over (in the mind); to reflect upon; to ponder. 2. To cause to go round in an orbit; also, to rotate. — *Syn.* See **CONSIDER**. — *v. i.* 1. To move in a curved path round a center or axis; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun. 2. To take part in, to perform a revolution. 3. To recur; as, the centuries *revolve*. b To circulate; as, an idea *revolving* in one's mind. — **re-volv'a-ble**, *adj.*

**re-volv'er** (rē-vōlv'ēr), *n.* One that revolves; specif., a firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several chambers so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock. — **re-volv'ing** (rē-vōlv'ing), *adj.* That revolves or recurs.

**revolving fund**. A fund set up for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives which, in turn, yield repayments in restoration of the fund, constituting a cycle.

**re-vue'** (rē-vū', F. rē-vū'), *n.* [F.] A form of burlesque in which recent events, esp. plays of the past year, are reviewed by imitations of their salient features and chief actors; also, loosely, a medley of songs, dances, etc.

**re-vul'sion** (rē-vūl'shūn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *révulsion*, fr. L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere*, -vulsum, to pluck away, fr. *re-* + *vellere* to pull.] 1. *Med.* The diverting of any disease, or blood from a diseased region, from one part of the body to another. 2. A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal. 3. A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change. — **re-vul'sive** (-siv), *adj.*

**re-ward'** (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* [CONF. *rewarder* (OF. *repuarier*, *re-* + *puarier*, of Teut. origin.) To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); to requite, recompense; repay. — *n.* 1. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received, as a prize for excellence in studies, money for the return of something lost, etc. 2. *Law.* Compensation for services; esp., a special sum for extraordinary services. — **re-ward'er**, *n.*

**re-wind'** (rē-wīnd'), *v. t. & i.*; **RE-WOUND'** (-wōund'); **RE-WIND'ING**. To wind again.

**re-wire'** (rē-wīr'), *v. t. & i.* To wire (a house, a cable, an electric machine, or the like) anew.

**re-word'** (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* 1. To repeat in the same words. 2. To alter the wording of; to restate in other words.

**re-work'** (-wōrk'), *v. t. & i.*; **RE-WORKED'** (-wōrk't); **RE-WORK'ING**. To work, or work over, again.

**re-write'** (rē-rīt'), *v. t. & i.*; see **WRITE**. 1. To write again. 2. *U. S. Journalism.* To put into form for publication (the material supplied by a reporter). The resulting article is called a *re-write* (rē-rīt').

**rex** (rēks), *n.* [L.] King.

**Reyn'ard** (rēn'ēr; rā'nār; *n.*) [OF. *Renard*, fr. OHG. The spelling *Reynard* is fr. a MD. form.] Proper name of the fox in the medieval beast epic *Reynard the Fox*; also [not cap.], a fox.

**rhāb'do-man'cy** (rhāb'dō-mān'sī), *n.* [Gr. *rhābdos* rod, stick + *-mancy*.] Divination by rods or wands. — **rhāb'do-man'ist** (-ist), *n.*

**rhā'chis** (rā'chis). Var. of **RACHIS**.

**Rhād'a-man'thus** (rād'a-mān'thūs), **Rhād'a-man'thys** (-thys), *n.* [L. *Rhadamanthus*, fr. Gr. *Rhadamanthos*, *Rhadamanthys*.] Or *Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa, made, after death, one of the judges in the lower world. — **Rhād'a-man'this** (-thīs), *n.*

**Rhāe'tic** (rē'tic), *adj.* *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic; — in allusion to certain strata of the Rhaetian Alps (see **GAU**).

**Rhāe'to-Ro-man'io** (rē'tō-rō-mān'io), *n.* The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, along the northern limits of Italy,

and in Frigil. *Ladā* and *Romanā* have been used for some or all of them. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.

**rhag'i-a** (-rā'fā), **rhage** (-rā). Vars. of **-RHAGIA**, **-RHAGE**.

**rhag-ma'cessus** (rā-mā'nā'shūs), **adj.** [Gr. *rhannos* a kind of shrub.] *Bot.* Belonging to or designating the buckthorn (*Rhamnaceae*). See **BUCKTHORN**.

**rhag-mo'di-cal** (rā-mō'dī-kāl), **adj.** Also **rhag-mo'di' (-lī)**. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsoody; ecstatic. — **rhag-mo'di-cal-ly**, **adv.**

**rhag-mo'dist** (rā-mō'dīst), **n.** 1. *Gr. Antig.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems. 2. One who writes or speaks rhapsodically.

**rhag-mo'dize** (-dīz), **v. t. & i.** To utter or recite as, or in the manner of, a rhapsody.

**rhag-mo'dy** (-dī), **n.; pl. -dies** (-dīz). [*Fr. r(h)apodie*, fr. *L. rhapsodia*, fr. *Gr. rhapsōidia*, deriv. of *rhaptein* to sew together, unite + *hōs* song.] 1. *Gr. Antig.* A portion of an epic poem, as of the *Iliad*, adapted for recitation; hence, a similar modern literary piece. 2. A miscellaneous collection, as a literary miscellany. 3. An ecstatic or highly emotional utterance or literary work. 4. *Music.* An instrumental composition irregular in form, like an improvisation. — **Syn.** See **BOMAST**.

**rhata'ny** (rātā'nī), **n.** [*Sp. ratania, rataña*, fr. Quechua *ratana*.] A the dried root of either of two American shrubs, *Peruvia*, or *knotties*, *rhata'ny* (*Krameria triandra*) and *Peru*, or *Brasilia*, *rhata'ny* (*K. argentea*), used as an astringent. *b* Either plant.

**Rhea** (rēā), **n.** [*L., fr. Gr. Rheā*.] 1. *Gr. Relig.* Daughter of Uranus and Gaia, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter, — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele. 2. [*not exp.*] *Zool.* A bird of a genus (*Rheo*) comprising the American ostriches. They are smaller than the African ostriches, and have three toes instead of two and the head and neck feathered.

**-rhe-a** (-rēā), **Var. of -RHEA**.

**Rhein'gold** (rīn'gōld), **G.-gold** (-gōlt), **n.** Also Anglicized **Rhine'gold** (rīn'gōld). The title of the first part of Wagner's tetralogy of music dramas, *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (The Ring of the Nibelung). It is a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by Alberich. When it is stolen from him, he lays a curse on it, so that it brings disaster to its possessors.

**Rhen'ish** (rēn'ish), **adj.** [*L. Rhenus Rhine*.] Of or pert. to the river Rhine or the region near it. — *n.* Rhine wine.

**rhē-ni-um** (rē'nī-ūm), **n.** [*L. Rhenus the Rhine + -ium* as in sodium.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element resembling manganese. Symbol, *Re*; at. no., 75; at. wt., 186.31

**rhē-o** (-rēō), [*Gr. rheos*.] A combining form meaning *current*; — used chiefly in *Elec.*, as in *rheostat*.

**rhē-o-lō-gy** (rēō'lō-jī), **n.** [*rhēo + -logy*.] The science treating of the deformation and flow of matter. — **rhē-o-lō-gist** (-jīst), **n.** — **rhē-o-lō-gic** (-jīk), **rhē-o-lō-gi'cal** (-īkāl), **adj.**

**rhē-om'e-ter** (rēō'mē-tēr), **n.** [*rhēo + -meter*.] An instrument for measuring or regulating currents, esp. electrical currents or blood currents.

**rhē-o-scope** (rēō'skōp), **n.** [*rhēo + -scope*.] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhē-o-scopic** (-skōp'īk), **adj.**

**rhē-o-stat** (-stāt), **n.** [*rhēo + -stat*.] *Elec.* A resistor for regulating a current by means of variable resistances. — **rhē-o-stat'ic** (-stāt'īk), **adj.**

**rhē-o-tax'is** (-tāk'sīs), **n.** [*N.L., fr. rheo + Gr. taxis* an arranging.] *Biol.* A taxis in which mechanical stimulation by a stream of fluid, esp. water, is the directive factor.

**rhē-o-trope** (rēō'trōp), **n.** [*rhēo + -trope*.] *Elec.* A commutator for reversing a current.

**rhē-o-tro-pism** (rēō'trōp'īz'm), **n.** *Biol.* A tropism in which mechanical stimulation by a stream of fluid, esp. water, is the orienting factor.

**rhē-sus** (rē'sūs), **n.** [*N.L., a name given (1797) by Jean B. Audebert (1759-1800), French naturalist, who says that it has no meaning.*] An Indian short tailed monkey (*Macaca mulatta*).

**Rhe'sus** (rē'sūs), **n.** [*L., fr. Gr. Rheos*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of the Trojans. An oracle declared that Troy would not be taken should the horses of Rheus drink from the Xanthus. See **DIOMEDES**.

**Rhesus factor.** See **RH FACTOR**.

**rhē-tor** (rē'tōr), **n.** [*L., fr. Gr. rhētōr*.] 1. *Hist.* A master or teacher of rhetoric. 2. An orator.

**rhē-tor'ic** (rē'tō-rīk), **n.** [*OF. rhetorique*, fr. *L. rhetorica*, fr. *Gr. rhētorikē* (acc. *technē*), deriv. of *rhētor* orator.] 1. The art of expressive speech or of discourse, orig. of oratory, now esp. of literary composition; esp., the art of writing well in prose, as disting. from versification and elocution. Abbr. *rhet.* 2. Hence: a Skillful or artistic use of speech. *b* Artificial elegance of language.

**rhē-tor'ic-al** (rē'tō-rī-kāl), **adj.** 1. Of, pert. to, or proceeding from rhetoric; according to rhetoric. 2. Emphasizing style, often at the expense of thought. — **rhē-tor'ic-al-ly**, **adv.**

**rhetorical question.** A question not intended to elicit an answer, but inserted for rhetorical effect.

**rhē-tor'ic-i-an** (rē'tō-rīsh'ān), **n.** 1. A teacher or master of rhetoric. 2. An eloquent writer or speaker.

**rheum** (rōm; 114), **n.** [*OF. rheume rheum*, a cold, fr. *L. rheuma rheum*, fr. *Gr. rheuma*.] *Med.* A watery discharge from the mucous membranes, esp. from the eyes or nose; hence, a cold; catarrh; *Poetic*, tears.

**rheum-at'ic** (rō-māt'īk), **adj.** [*OF. rheumaticus*, fr. *L., fr. Gr. rheumatikos* subject to a flux. See **RHEUM**.] *Med.* Of, pert. to, affected with, or causing rheumatism. — *n.* 1. One affected with rheumatism. 2. *pl. Dial.* Rheumatism.

**rheumatic fever.** *Med.* An acute disease, chiefly in children and young adults and characterized by fever, inflammation and pain in and around the joints, inflammatory involvement of the pericardium and heart valves, etc.

**rheum-a-tism** (rō'md-tīz'm), **n.** [*L. rheumatismus rheum*, fr. *Gr. rheumatismos*. See **RHEUM**.] *Med.* Any of numerous morbid states on motion,

(-tōi'dā; -dī)

**Med.** A Resembling, or characteristic of, rheumatism. *b* Affected with rheumatism.

**rheumatoid arthritis.** *Med.* A disease or group of diseases char-

acterized by inflammation of the joints and more or less persisting stiffness and deformity.

**rheum'y** (rōm'y), **adj.**; **RHEUM'Y** (-ī-ē); **RHEUM'Y-EST**. Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in or causing rheum; affected with rheum.

**Rh** (rā'ch), or **Rhe'sus** (rē'sūs), **fact.** A substance present in the red blood cells of most persons and certain animals, as the *rheus* monkey, in which it was first detected (whence the name). Serious effects may be suffered by an infant of an *Rh-positive* father (one in whom this substance is present) and an *Rh-negative* mother (one in whom this substance is absent), or by an *Rh-negative* person who receives repeated blood transfusions from an *Rh-positive* donor.

**rhī'e-lene** (rī'e-lēn), **n.** [*Gr. rhīpos cold + L. oleum oil*.] A very volatile petroleum product intermediate between *cymene* and *resoline*, used as a local anesthetic.

**rhī'nal** (rī'nāl; -nāl), **adj.** [*Gr. rhīs, rhīnos*, the nose.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; *narial*.

**rhī'ne'gold** (rī'nē'gōld). Anglicized form of **RHEINGOLD**.

**rhī'neo-ceph-a-lon** (rī'nēo-sēf'ā-lōn), **n.; pl. -la** (-lā). [*N.L., fr. Gr. rhīs, rhīnos*, nose + *encephalos* brain.] *Anat. & Zool.* The olfactory part of the brain. — **rhī'neo-ceph-alic** (-sēf'ā-līk), **adj.**

**rhī'ne'stone** (rī'nē'stōn), **n.** [*Trans. of F. caillou du Rhin*.] A colorless imitation stone of high luster, made of glass or paste.

**Rhine wine** (rīn). Wine produced in the valley of the Rhine; also, wine of the same type produced elsewhere. Rhine wines are light, dry, white, and distinguished by their fine bouquet and their acidity.

**rhī-nī'tis** (rī'nī'tīs), **n.** [*N.L., fr. rhīn + -itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the nose, esp. of the mucous membrane.

**rhī'no** (rī'nō), **n.** [*Origin obscure*.] *Slang.* Money; cash.

**rhī'no** (rī'nō), **n.; pl. RHINOS** (-nōs). Short for **RHINOCEROS**.

**rhī'no-** (rī'nō-), **rhīn-** [*Gr. rhīs, rhīnos*.] A combining form meaning *nose*, as in *rhinitis*.

**rhī-noe'ro-s** (rī'nōē'rōs), **n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3.** [*L., fr. Gr. rhinoceros, -ōnos*, fr. *rhīs, rhīnos*, the nose + *ceros* horn.] Any of certain large, powerful, herbivorous, thick-skinned, three-toed mammals (family Rhinocerotidae) having one or two heavy upright horns on the snout.

**rhī-no-lō-gy** (rī'nō'lō-jī), **n.** [*rhīno + -logy*.] Medical science treating of the nose and its diseases. — **rhī-no-lō-gist** (-jīst), **n.**

**rhī-no-plas'ty** (rī'nō-plās'tī), **n.** Plastic surgery of the nose. — **rhī-no-plas'tic** (-plās'tīk), **adj.**

**rhī-no-scope** (rī'nō'skōp), **n.** [*rhīno + -scope*.] An instrument for examining the nose, its cavities, passages, etc.

**rhī-no-sco-py** (rī'nō'skō-pī), **n.** *Med.* Examination of the nasal cavity, etc., as by means of a speculum.

**rhī'za**, **-rhī'za** (rī'zā), [*N.L.*] *Bot & Zool.* A combining form, from Greek *rhiza*, root, used to denote a *rootlike* part.

**rhī'zo** (rī'zō), **rhīz-** [*Gr. rhiza*.] A combining form meaning *root*, as in *rhizophagous*, root-eating.

**rhī-zo-bi-um** (rī'zō-bī-ūm), **n.; pl. -bia** (-bī). [*N.L., fr. rhīzo + Gr. bios life*.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Rhizobium*) of rod-shaped bacteria living symbiotically in nodules produced upon the roots of leguminous plants, where they fix atmospheric nitrogen.

**rhī-zo-car'pous** (rī'zō-kār'pūs), **adj.** [*rhīzo + -carpous*.] *Bot.* Having perennial underground parts, but annual stems and foliage; — said of all perennial herbs.

**rhī-zo-ceph-a-lous** (-sēf'ā-lūs), **adj.** [*rhīzo + Gr. kephalē head*.] *Zool.* Belonging to or designating an order (Rhizocéphala) of extremely degenerate crustaceans which live as parasites on ordinary crabs and hermit crabs.

**rhī-zo-gen'ic** (-jēn'īk), **rhī-zo-g'e-nous** (rī'zō-gē-nūs), **adj.** *Bot.* Producing roots; as, *rhizogenic* tissue.

**rhī'zoid** (rī'zōid), **n.** [*rhīzo + -oid*.] *Bot.* In ferns, mosses, and liverworts, one of the rootlike filaments that attach the gametophyte to the substratum. — **rhī-zoi'dal** (rī'zōi'dāl; -dāl), **adj.**

**rhī-zome** (rī'zōm), **n.** [*N.L. rhizoma*, fr. *Gr. rhizōma* mass of roots (of a tree), stem, race.] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem, sending up leafy shoots from the upper surface and emitting roots from the lower side. — **rhī-zom'a-tous** (rī'zōm'ā-tūs; -zōm'ā-lūs), **adj.**

**rhī-zo-mor'phous** (rī'zō-mōr'fūs), **adj.** [*rhīzo + -morphous*.] *Bot.* Having the form of a root; root-like.

**rhī-zo-pod** (rī'zō-pōd), **n.** [*rhīzo + -pod*.] *Zool.* Any of a division (Rhizopoda) of protozoans characterized by rootlike pseudopodia. — **rhī-zop'o-dan** (rī'zōp'ō-dān), **adj. & n.** — **rhī-zop'o-dous** (-dūs), **adj.**

**rhī-zo-pus** (rī'zō-pūs), **n.** [*N.L., fr. rhīzo + Gr. pus foot*.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Rhizopus*) of fungi, including those of bread mold, those causing certain potato rots, etc.

**rhī-zot'o-my** (rī'zōt'ō-mī), **n.** [*rhīzo + -tomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of cutting the afferent spinal nerve roots, as to relieve pain or spastic paralysis.

**Rh-neg'a-tive**, **adj.** See **RH FACTOR**.

**rho** (rō), **n.** [*Gr. rhō*.] The seventeenth letter (Ρ, ρ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *r*. See **R**.

**rho-da-mine** (rō'dā-mēn; -mīn), **n.** Also **rho'da-min**. [*Gr. rhodon rose + -amine*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of synthetic red or pink dyes.

**rhodamine B** is prepared by fusing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride.

**Rhode Is'land Red** (rōd ī'land). One of an American breed of domestic fowls having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and rich brownish-red plumage.

**Rhodes school-ar-ship** (rōdes). Any of a number of scholarships, each tenable for three years, at Oxford University, England, provided by the will of Cecil J. Rhodes, about 100 being open to candidates from certain British dominions and colonies and 96 to candidates from the United States. Hence, *Rhodes scholar*.

**rho'dio** (rō'dīk), **adj.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing rhodium, esp. in its higher valences.

**rhō'di-um** (rō'dī-ūm), **n.** [*N.L., fr. Gr. rhodon* from the rose + certain of its salts.] *Chem.* A rare e-

lantium ore and separated as a hard grayish-white metal insoluble in acids and very difficult to fuse. Symbol, *Rh*; at. no., 45; at. wt., 102.91.

**rhō'do-chro'ate** (rō'dō-khrō'sīt), **n.** [*Gr. rhodon rose + chroō* to color]



Rhizome of Solomon's seal. *a* Stem of current year; *b*, *c* stems from previous years; *c* bud of following year.



coloring.] *Mineral.* A rose-red mineral consisting essentially of manganese carbonate,  $MnCO_3$ .

**rho'-do-den'dron** (rō'dō-dēn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *rhododendron*, fr. *rhodon* rose + *dendron* tree.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Rhododendron*) of mostly evergreen shrubs and trees of the heath family, natives of mountainous regions in the Northern Hemisphere. They have handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers. The *greatest rhododendron* (*R. maximum*) of eastern U. S. is the State flower of West Virginia; — called also *great laurel* (cf. LAUREL, 2). The *pink rhododendron* (*R. mucronophyllum*) of the Pacific coast region is the State flower of Washington; — called also *California rosebay*.

**rho'-do-lite** (rō'dō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon* rose + *-lite*.] *Mineral.* A pink or purple variety of garnet used as a gem.

**rho'-do-nite** (-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *rhodon* the rose.] *Mineral.* A pale-red triclinic mineral consisting essentially of a manganese silicate,  $MnSiO_3$ , manganese spar. It is often used as an ornamental stone, esp. in Russia.

**rho'-do-ra** (rō'dō'rā, 70), *n.* [L., a kind of plant.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Rhodora*) of shrubs related to the rhododendron and found throughout Canada and New England. It has delicate pink flowers produced before or with the leaves in spring.

**rhomb** (rŏmb, rŏm), *n.* [F. *rhombe*, fr. L. *rhombus*, fr. Gr. *rhombos* rhomb, spinning top.] 1. *Geom.* = RHOMBUS. 2. *Cryst.* A rhombohedron.

**rhomb-enceph'-a-lon** (rŏm'bēn-sēf'ā-lŏn), *n.* [NL.] See HINDBRAIN.

**rhomb-ic** (rŏm'bĭk), *rhomb-ic-al* (-bĭ-kĭl), *adj.* 1. Having the form of a rhombus. 2. *Cryst.* = OKTOKHOMBIC.

**rhomb-hed'-ral** (rŏm'bĕd'hĭ-rĭl), *adj.* *Geom.* & *Cryst.* Related to, or presenting the form of, a rhombohedron.

**rhomb-hed'-ron** (-drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* -hedra (-drā) [Gr. *rhombos* rhomb + *hedra* base.] A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.

**rhomboid** (rŏm'bŏid), *n.* [F. *rhomboïde*, fr. L. *rhomboides*, fr. Gr. *rhomboidēs* rhomboidal.] *Geom.* A parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and the adjacent sides are unequal. — *adj.* Also **rhomb-oid'-al** (rŏm'bŏid'ā-l; -l'), *adj.* Shaped more or less like a rhombus, or rhomb, or like a rhomboid.

**rhomb** (-bŏs), *n.*; *pl.* RHOMBUS (-bŏs-ēz; -Iz), RHOMBI (-bĭ). — *adj.* *Geom.* An equilateral parallelogram having its angles oblique. — *adj.* A rhomboidedron.

**rhonchus** (rŏng'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -chi (-kĭ). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] *Med.* A whistling or snoring heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed. (Cf. RALE. — **rhon'-chĭ-al** (-kĭ-ā-l), **rhon'-chal** (-kĭ-l), *adj.*)

**rh-tive**, *adj.* See RH FACTOR.

**rh** (rŏb; bŏrb; 114), *n.* [OF. *reubarbe*, fr. ML. *rheubarbarum*, lit. barbarian rhubarb, fr. L. *rha*, fr. Gr. *ῥα*, *rhā*, the Volga River.] 1. Any of a genus (*Rheum*) of plants of the buckwheat family, including the common garden rhubarb (*R. rhaponticum*) and other species (esp. *R. officinale* and *R. palmatum*) yielding the commercial product. They are tall, coarse herbs with very large leaves and thick, succulent petioles. 2. *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of any of several herbs of this genus used as a purgative and stomachic bitter. 3. The acid leafstalks of the common garden species, boiled with sugar and eaten as a sauce, or made into pies.

**rhumb** (rŭm; rŭmb), *n.* [F. *rumb*, Sp. & Pg. *rumba*.] Any of the points of the mariner's compass.

**rhumb** (-bā; -bŏ), *Var.* of RUMBA.

**rhumb-ta-tion** (rŭm'bā-tŏn), *n.* A pair of copper tanks in the klystron that convert the electron stream into the ultra-high-frequency current; also, the klystron.

**rhumb line**. A line on the surface of a sphere, which makes equal oblique angles with all meridians; a loxodromic curve. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass.

**rhyme, rime** (rĭm), *n.* [ME. *rime*, *ryme*, verse, poetry, end rhyme, fr. OF. *rime*, perh. fr. L. *rhythmus* rhythm, or perh. of Teut. origin.] 1. A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds. Hence, rhyming verse or (chiefly pl.) poetry. 2. *Pros.* a The correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds. See MASCULINE RHYME, FEMININE RHYME, EYE RHYME. b One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound. c A rhyming arrangement. — *v. t.* 1. To make rhymes or verses. 2. To accord in rhyme; to form a rhyme. — *v. t. Pros.* a To put into rhyme. b To compose (rhymed verse). c To make (words) rhyme; to use as rhyme. — *rhym'er*, *rim'er* (rĭm'ēr), *n.*

**rhyme royal**. *Pros.* A stanza of seven verses in iambic pentameter rhyming a b a b c c. It was introduced into English by Chaucer.

**rhyme-ster, rime-ster** (rĭm'atēr), *n.* A mere rhymist; a maker of poor verse.

**rhyn'-cho-oe-pha-li-an** (rĭng'kŏ-sē-fā'lĭ-ān), *adj.* [Gr. *rhynchus* snout + *kephalē* head.] *Zool.* Belonging to or designating an order (Rhynchocephalia) of lizardlike reptiles. — *n.* One of this order of reptiles.

**rhyn'-o-lite** (rĭŏ-līt), *n.* [Gr. *rhēin* to flow + *-lite*.] *Petrog.* A very acid volcanic rock, the lava form of granite.

**rhythm** (rĭth'm; rĭth'm), *n.* [F. *rhythme*, fr. L. *rhythmus*, fr. Gr. *rhythmos* measured motion, measure, proportion; akin to Gr. *rhēin* to flow.] 1. The flow of cadences in written or spoken language; specif., *Pros.* a The regular rise and fall of sounds (whether in pitch, stress, or speed) in verse when read with attention to quantities of syllables, accents, and pauses. b A particular metrical or rhythmic effect as produced by the prevailing kind of foot used; as, dactylic rhythm. c Rhythmic or metrical form. 2. *Music.* a Regularity or flow of movement which groups by recurrent heavy and light accent. b A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; as, a *fandango rhythm*. c A particular typical accent pattern that groups the beats of a composition or movement into measures; as, three-four rhythm. 3. Movement marked by regular recurrence of, or regular alternation in, features, elements, phenomena, etc.; hence, periodicity.

**rhythm-ic** (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'ĭ), *adj.* Rhythmic. — *n.* Also **rhythm-ic-mis** (-mĭks); see -ICS. The science or theory of rhythms; rhythmic system.

**rhythm-ic-al** (-mĭ-kā-l), *adj.* Marked by, or manifesting, rhythm; involving rhythm; as, *rhythmical* skill; *rhythmical* prose. — **rhythm-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**rhythm-ist** (-mĭst), *n.* One who is versed in, or has a feeling for, rhythm.

**ri'al** (rĭ'āl), *n.* [OF. *rial*, *real*, prop., royal.] The monetary unit and a silver coin of Iran, equal to 300 pahlavi. See MONEY, Table. **RI-al'to** (rĭ-ā'l'tŏ or, esp. in sense 1, rĭ-ā'l'tŏ), *n.* 1. An island and district in Venice, a center of commercial activity; also, a famous marble bridge built about 1500 over the Grand Canal at Venice, connecting this island with the island San Marco. 2. [not cap.] Hence, an exchange or market, as in New York, the district on Broadway frequented by players and playgoers; hence, the theater district of any city.

**ri'-ant** (rĭ'ānt), *adj.* [F. *riant*, pres. part. of *rire* to laugh, fr. L. *ridere*.] Laughing; gay. — **ri'-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**ri'-ta** (rĭ-ā'tā), *n.* [Sp. *real*.] Aariat.

**rib** (rĭb), *n.* [AS. *rib*, *ribb*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* One of the series of paired curved bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the lateral walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera. See THORAX, *Illustr.* In man there are normally twelve pairs, classified into *true* and *false ribs* (which see). Cf. FLOATING RIBS. 2. *Cookery.* A cut of meat including a rib or ribs. See BLVD, *Illustr.* 3. A wife; — alluding to Eve, as made from Adam's rib (*Genesis* ii. 21 ff.). 4. Something likened to a rib; as, a *rib* bar, rod, or the like, used to support or shape something, as, a *rib* of an umbrella. b An arched longitudinal frame of timber in an arch. c In Romanesque and Gothic vaulting, one of the arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles. See GORGE, *Illustr.* 5. *Bot.* One of the primary veins, or nerves, of a leaf. 6. *Shipbuilding.* A transverse member of the frame of a vessel, running from keel to deck. 7. *Textiles.* One of the ridges marking certain weaves in a fabric. — *v. t.* **rib-bled** (rĭb'bl), **rib-bing**. 1. To furnish, strengthen, or enclose, with ribs, to mark with ridges. 2. [From colloq. *to poke in the ribs*, with similar meaning.] *Slang.* To make fun of; to tease; "kid."

**rib'-ald** (rĭb'ald; -lĭ), *n.* [OF. *ribault*, *ribault* (F. *ribaud*), of Teut. origin.] One who is ribald in speech or writing. — *adj.* Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., coarsely offensive in language; as, a *ribald jest*. *Syn.* See COARSE.

**rib'-ald-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Ribald language.

**rib'-and** (rĭb'and; formerly rĭb'ān), *n.* A ribbon, esp. one used as a decoration.

**rib'-band** (rĭb'bānd; rĭb'ānd, rĭb'ān), *n.* Also **rib'-band**, **rib'-and**, **rib'-band** 1. *Shipbuilding.* A long, narrow strip of timber or bar, esp. one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames of a vessel, to hold them in position while the vessel is being built.

**rib'-bing** (rĭb'ĭng), *n.* An arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

**rib'-ble-rab'-ble** (rĭb'bl-rĭb'bl), *n.* A rabble; also, loose, ribald, or incoherent chatter.

**rib'-bon** (rĭb'ŏn), *n.* [OF. *riban*, *riban*.] 1. A fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, commonly of silk or velvet, used for trimming, for badges, etc. 2. A narrow strip or shred, *pl.* tatters, as, sails torn to ribbons. 3. An inked strip of cloth used in typewriters and stamping presses. 4. Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon, as, a long, thin, flat strip of metal, as of steel for a spring, a measuring tape, or the like. b *pl. Colloq.* Driving reins. 5. *Met.* A fillet or bar worn in lieu of a decoration, medal, or badge. 6. *Shipbuilding.* = **RIB-BAND**. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with ribbons.

**ribbon building**. *Brit.* The building of houses and stores along main highways, esp. along roads leading from towns into country districts; hence, *ribbon development*.

**rib'-bon-fish** (rĭb'bŏn-fĭsh), *n.*; see FISH. Any of certain elongate, greatly compressed marine fishes so called from their shape, as the dealfish, oarfish, etc.

**ri'-bo-fla'-vin** (rĭb'bŏ-flā'vĭn, 2), *n.* [*ribose* + *flavin*.] Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (see VITAMIN).

**ri'-bose** (rĭ'bŏs), *n.* [From *ribonic*, fr. a G. transposition of *arabinose*, a sugar of the pentose class, + *-ose*.] Chem. A pentose,  $C_5H_{10}O_5$ , the D-variety of which is obtained especially from plant nucleic acids.

**rib'-wort** (rĭb'wŏrt), *n.*, or **ribwort** *plantain*. A species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long, narrow, ribbed leaves, widely naturalized as a weed.

**rice** (rĭs), *n.* [OF. *ris* (F. *riz*), fr. It. *risso*, through MGr., fr. Gr. *oryzon*, *oryza*, ult. fr. Skr.] 1. An annual cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) widely cultivated in warm climates for its seed, used for human food. 2. Collectively, the grain or seeds of rice.

**rice'-bird** (-bŭrd), *n.* A The Java sparrow (see SPARROW, 3 b). b Southern U. S. See BOBOLINK.

**rice paper**. 1. A thin paper made from rice straw. 2. By confusion, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, — used esp. for painting upon. It is made by cutting the pith of the **rice'-pa'-per tree** (*Tetrapanax papyrifera*) into one sheet, which is pressed flat.

**ric'er** (rĭs'ēr), *n.* A kitchen utensil designed for pressing potatoes and similar cooked vegetables through a perforated container, the resulting product emerging as strings about the diameter of a grain of rice.

**rich** (rĭch), *adj.* [AS. *ric*, powerful, rich.] 1. A Well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy. b Abundantly furnished; as, *rich* in paintings. 2. Sumptuous; costly; valuable; as, *rich* presents. 3. Abounding in superior, pleasing, or effective qualities; — esp. of articles of food or drink; as, *rich* cream; *rich* food. 4. Hence: a Of colors, vivid but pleasing. b Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice. c High in the combustible component; — said of a mixture of air and gas or vapor. Opposed to LEAN. d Pregnant with meaning; as, *rich* allusions or words. 5. Abundant; bountiful; as, a *rich* crop. 6. Producing abundantly; fruitful; as, *rich* soil or a *rich* mine. 7. Abounding in humor, entertaining, hence, laughable; absurd; as, that is a *rich* idea. — **rich'-ly**, *adv.* — **rich'-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Rich**, **wealthy**, **affluent**, **opulent** mean having possessions or the like in abundance. **Rich** implies more than enough to gratify normal desires or needs; **wealthy**, the possession of abundant money, income-producing property, or intrinsically valuable things; **affluent**, prosperity and the continuing increase of material possessions; **opulent**, ostentatious wealth, esp. as shown in lavish expenditure. — **Ant.** Poor.

**rich'-os** (rĭch'ēz; -Iz), *n. pl.* *Orig. a sing.* [OF. *richece* (F. *richesse*).] That which makes one rich; wealth.

**ric'-in** (rĭs'ĭn; rĭs'ĭn), *n.* [L. *ricinus* the castor-oil plant.] Chem.

A white poisonous protein in the castor bean.

**ric'-in-o-le'-ic** (rĭs'tŏ-nŏ-lē'ĭk; -nŏ-lē'ĭk), *adj.* [L. *ricinus* the castor-oil



plant + oleum oil.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an oily unsaturated hydroxy acid,  $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ .

**ricin-ol-ē-in** (rī'st-nō'ē-in). *n.* *Chem.* The glycerol ester of ricinoleic acid forming the chief constituent of castor oil.

**rick** (rīk), *n.* [AS. *hræc*.] A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, often thatched for protection. — *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

**rick-ets** (rīk'ēts-its), *n.* *Med.* A disease of early childhood, characterized by alterations in the bones due to defective deposit of calcium salts at their growing ends. The head becomes square and bulky and often the spinal column and long bones are bent. Rickets responds to treatment with sunlight or vitamin D. Called also *rachitis*.

**rick-ett's** (rīk'ēts'ēt), *n.* [NL., after H. T. Ricketts (1871–1910), Am. pathologist.] *Bacteriol.* Any microorganism of a genus (*Rickettsia*) of bacteriumlike organisms, believed by some to be of protozoan nature, found in man in certain diseases, as trench fever and typhus. The organism is held to be transmitted by lice or ticks. — **rick-ett's-i-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**rick-ety** (rīk'ēti; -ī-ti), *adj.* 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; shaky; weak.

**rick-ey** (rīk'ēy), *n.* [Said to be after a Col. Rickey.] A drink made by squeezing the juice of a fresh lime into spirituous liquor and carbonated water; — usually preceded by the name of the liquor; as, a *sin rickey*; also, a similar nonalcoholic carbonated drink.

**rick'le** (rīk'ēl), *n.* *Scot. & Ir.* A small rick; a loose heap.

**rick'rack** (rīk'rāk), *n.* [Redupl. of *rack* to stretch.] A form of openwork edging or insertion of serpentine braid.

**rick'sha, rick'shaw** (rīk'shā; -shō), *n.* *Colloq.* Short for *jiriksha*; — used by foreigners only.

**ric-o-shet** (rīk'ō-shē't or, esp. Brit., -shē't), *n.* [F.] A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground. — *v. t.*: — **CHER'P** (-shā'p) or — **CHER'F** (-shē'tēd, -īd); — **CHER'ING** (-shā'īng) or — **CHER'ING** (-shē'īng). To skip with glancing rebounds, as a projectile.

**ric'rac** (rīk'rāk), *n.* Var. of *rickrack*.

**ric'tus** (rīk'tūs), *n.* [L., the aperture of the mouth.] 1. The gape (of the mouth) of a bird. 2. The mouth opening. — **ric'tal** (-tāl), *adj.*

**rid** (rīd), *v. t.*; **RID**, **RID'DED**; **RID'DING**. [ME. *ridden*, *rudden*, fr. ON *rydja* to clear (land), empty.] 1. To free; disencumber; — followed by *of*; as, to *rid* one of his fears. 2. *Now Rare*. To remove, as from peril; to rescue. 3. *Now Rare*. To drive away; to make away with.

**rid, archaic past & past part. of RIDE, v. i.**

**rid'a-ble** (rīd'ā-b'l), *adj.* Possible or fit to be ridden (as a horse), or ridden over (as a road).

**rid'dance** (rīd'dāns), *n.* 1. Act of ridding or freeing. 2. Deliverance; escape; as, *rid'dance* from adversity.

**rid'den** (rīd'dēn), *past part. of RIDE.*

**rid'dle** (rīd'dl), *n.* [AS. *hridde*, fr. *hrider*.] A sieve with coarse meshes. — *v. t.*: **RID'DLED** (-ld); **RID'DLING** (-līng). 1. To separate, as grain from chaff, with a riddle; to sift. 2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle, as a ship *riddled* with shot.

**rid'dle, n.** [For *riddels*, s. being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *rydel*, *redels*, fr. AS. *rædela*, fr. *redela*.] An enigma propounded for solution by guessing, esp. as a form of play; a conundrum. — *Syn.* See MYSTERY. — *v. t.*: To explain; solve; unriddle. — *v. i.*: To speak in or to propound riddles.

**ride** (rīd), *v. i.*; **past** **RODE** (rōd), *Archaic* **RID** (rīd); *past part.* **RID'DEN** (rīd'dēn), *Archaic* **RID**, **RODE**; *pres. part.* **RID'DING** (rīd'dīng). [AS. *ridan*.] 1. To be carried on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages; also, to be borne in or on a vehicle. 2. To be borne as if on a horse or in a vehicle; as: *a* To be borne on or in a fluid; to float. *b* To overlap, as two leads or rules in printed matter, or two colors that should just border on each other. 3. To be supported in motion, to be borne along; as, he *rode* on the wave of popularity. 4. To support and carry one, as a carrier *rides* easy or hard. 5. *Slang, U. S.* To take its course without interference; as, let it *ride*. — *v. t.* 1. To sit on and control so as to be carried; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling. 2. To perform or proceed over, while or by being mounted on a horse. 3. To endure or survive, as a storm, a trial, etc.; — often with *out*. 4. To dampen over; — often used in the past participle in composition. 5. To mount oneself upon (a person or thing) as on a horse. 6. *Colloq.* To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse. 7. *Colloq.* To harass by criticism, ridicule, etc.; hence, tyrannize over. — *ride herd*. To act as a mounted cattle herdsman skilled in confining a drove to a particular place, and keeping off wild animals. — *ride the beam*. See BEAM.

*Syn.* *Ride, drive* mean to be carried along speedily by something. *Ride* stresses a being borne along in or upon something such as a horse's back, a motorcycle, or the like, and may or may not imply management of that which bears one; *drive* stresses propulsion in a given direction and usually implies the action of an agent that controls the movements of a horse or the operation of the mechanism which supplies power.

— *n.* 1. Act or fact of riding; esp., a journey on the back of an animal, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance. 2. A road for riding; esp., a forest road.

**rid'ent** (rīd'ēnt), *adj.* [L. *ridens*, *pres. part. of ridere* to laugh.] *Rare*. Laughing or broadly smiling; riant.

**rid'er** (rīd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who rides; esp., one who rides on horseback. 2. An addition or amendment to a document, often attached on a separate piece of paper, in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage. 3. Something used to overlap or cover another, or to move along on some other piece, as a small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance. — **rid'er-less**, *adj.*

**ridge** (rīd), *n.* [ME. *rigge*, fr. AS. *hrycg*.] 1. The back, now the top of the back, of an animal. 2. A range of hills or mountains. 3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc. 4. *Arch.* The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle. — *v. t.* & *i.*: **RIDGE** (rīd); **RIDG'ING**. To form into a ridge or ridges; to furnish or mark with ridges.

**ridge'pole** (-pōl), *n.* Also **ridge'piece** (-pēs), **ridge'plate** (-plāt'), *Arch.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF, *Illustr.*

**ridge'y** (rīd'ēy), *adj.* Having ridges; rising in a ridge.

**ridi-cu-les** (rīd'ī-kūl), *n.* [F., *adj.* & *n.*, fr. L. *ridiculus* ridiculous, neut. *ridiculum* a jest, fr. *ridere* to laugh.] 1. The act or practice of exciting laughter at a person or thing by means of jesting words,

caricature, mocking, etc.; slightly contemptuous banter. 2. A laughing matter; of persons, a laughingstock; a butt. 3. *Now Rare*. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. — *v. t.* To treat with ridicule; to laugh at mockingly or disparagingly. — **rid'i-cu-ler** (-kū'ēr), *n.*

*Syn.* *Ridicule, deride, mock, taunt, twit, rally* mean to make an object of laughter. *Ridicule* implies belittling, sometimes maliciously; *deride*, contemptuous and often, bitter ridicule; *mock*, scornful derision; *taunt*, mockery and reproach; *twit*, a taunting and casting up something to someone; *rally*, a mild taunting as if in fun.

**rid'i-cu-lous** (rīd'ī-kū'lē), *adj.* Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; absurd. — *Syn.* See LAUGHABLE. — **rid'i-cu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **rid'i-cu-lous-ness**, *n.*

**riding** (rīd'īng), *n.* [For *thriding*, the initial *th* having been lost because of preceding *North*. See THIRD.] One of the three administrative jurisdictions (North Riding, West Riding, East Riding) of the county of York, in England. Hence, any similar division of any other county of the United Kingdom or other English-speaking country.

**rid'ing**, *n.* Act or state of one who rides. — *adj.* 1. Employed to travel; traveling. 2. *a* Used for riding on; as, a riding horse. *b* Used for riding or when riding, as, a riding whip.

**ridot'to** (rī-dōt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-dot'tos** (-sō). [It., festival, resort, redoubt. See REDOUBT, *n.*] A public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, popular in England in the 18th century.

**ri-ri-cu-men'to** (rē-lī-čē-mēn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-ti** (-tē). [It.] A remark or recasting, an adaptation, as of a book.

**ride** (rīd), *adj.* [AS. *rīfe*.] 1. Prevalent; current. 2. Abounding; rife; — usually with *with*; as, the air is *rife* with rumors. — *Syn.* See PREVAILING.

**Rif** (rīf), *n.* A Berber of Er Rif, hilly coastal region of Morocco. — **Rif'ian** (rīf'ī-ān; -sā), *n.* & *adj.*

**rif'le** (rīf'ēl), *n.* 1. *U. S.* A shallow, extending across the bed of a river; also, a rapid. 2. A mode of shuffling cards. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To form or flow over a rifle. 2. To shuffle, as cards of a book or newspaper. 3. To shuffle (cards) by slightly elevating the corners to let each part of the pack fall card by card into the other part, and then pushing them all together.

**rif'le, n.** *Gold Mining* A Any of various contrivances (as blocks, bars, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain a mineral, as gold; also, sometimes, a groove or interstice so formed. *b* A bar or cleat in a rifle (as above), or in a cradle or similar gold-washing apparatus.

**rif'raf** (rīf'rāf), *n.* [ME. *raf* and *raf* every scrap, fr. OF. *raf* et *ra*.] A refuse; rubbish. *b* The rattle.

**rifle** (rīfl), *v. t.*; **-rled** (-flēd); **-FLING** (-flīng). [OF. *rifler* to rifle, plunder, of Teut. origin.] 1. To ransack; pillage. 2. To steal and carry away, esp. by force.

**rifle** (rīfl), *v. t.* [F. *rifler* to file, scrape.] To groove internally with spiral channels, as, to *rifle* a gun barrel. — *n.* [For *rifled gun*.]

1. A breech having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy of fire. (Cf. GUNLOCK, *Illustr.* Specif.: *a* In popular use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder, in distinction from artillery and from pistols. *b* In military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a carbine by greater length and weight and by provision for a bayonet. 2. *Mil.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. 3. [Norm. F.] A strip of wood covered with emery, used for sharpening scythes.

**rif'le-man** (rīf'ēl-mān), *n.* A *Mil.* A soldier armed with a rifle. *b* One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

**rifle pit**. *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers.

**rif'ler** (rīf'lēr), *n.* One who rifles, a robber.

**rif'ling** (rīf'līng), *n.* *a* Act or process of making grooves in a gun barrel. *b* A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis.

**rift** (rīft), *n.* [OF Scand. origin.] A cleft; fissure. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cleave; rive; to split.

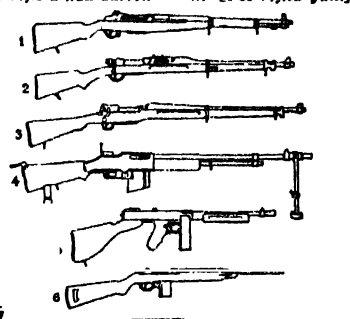
**rift-saw**. A saw for rifting timber into boards, laths, etc.

**rift-sawed**, *adj.* Quartersawed. See QUARTERSAW, *Illustr.*

**rig** (rīg), *v. t.*; *rig'ed* (rīgd); *rig'o'ing*. [OF Scand. origin.] 1. To fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., of a vessel to their respective masts, spars, etc.; to fit shrouds, stays, etc., to a mast, spar, or the like; by extension, to assemble and adjust the parts of (an aircraft). 2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to equip. 3. To dress; to clothe, esp. oddly. 4. To arrange or manipulate, esp. fraudulently; as, to *rig* the market. — *n.* 1. *Naut.* The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement, of sails and masts, which differentiate types of vessels, without reference to the hull; as, schooner *rig*. 2. *Colloq.* Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. 3. Anything rigged up or fitted out; an outfit. Specif.: *a* A carriage with its horse or horses. *b* Tackle, apparatus, or machinery.

**rig, n.** [Northern form of *ridge*.] *Chiefly Scot.* A space between furrows in a plowed field.

**rig-a-doon** (rīg'ā-dōon), *n.* [F. *rigodon*, *rigaudon*.] 1. Obs. A lively dance with a jumping step for one couple. 2. Music for this dance, usually in spirited duple measure.



Rifles and Machine Guns. 1 Garand Semiautomatic Rifle, 2 Springfield Rifle, 3 Enfield Rifle, 4 Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR), 5 Thompson Submachine Gun, 6 Carbine, 7 Aircraft Gun.

**Rigel** (rî'jəl; rî'jəl), *n.* [Ar. rîj foot.] A first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion.

**Rigger** (rî'jər), *n.* 1. One who rigs; also, one who erects scaffolding. 2. *Specific.*: A one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships. *b* *Aeronautics.* One employed in assembling and aligning aircraft. 3. In building operations, a scaffold to protect passers-by from falling objects.

**Rigging** (rî'jîng), *n.* 1. The ropes, chains, etc., that support or raise and lower the masts and spars of a vessel, or serve to set and trim the sails, etc. 2. Tackle; gear.

**Ridge**, *n.* *Scott.* A ridge or roof of a house.

**Riggs' disease** (rî'jîz). [After J. M. Riggs (1810-86), Am. dentist.] *Med.* Pyorrhea alveolaris.

**Right** (rî't), *adj.* [AS. *riht*.] 1. Straight; not crooked; as, a *right line*. 2. Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, a *right pyramid*. 3. Conformed to justice; according with duty; upright; — now commonly of acts or things only.

4. Fit; suitable; also, most convenient. *b* *Archae.* Real; not spurious. *c* Not mistaken or wrong; correct; as, a *right solution*. 7. Well in body, mind, spirits, or the like; in good condition; also, normal. 8. Deserving to be placed or worn outward; hence, 9. most ornamental; as, the *right side* of a rug. 10. Designating, for or pert. to, that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually more skilled than on the other side; — opposed to *left*; hence, naming a side which corresponds to the right side of the body. 10. A designating an angle bounded by two lines perpendicular to each other; as, a *right angle*. See ANGLE, *Illustr.* *b* Designating a triangle one of whose angles is a right angle; as, a *right triangle*. See TRIANGLE, *Illustr.* *Syn.* See CORRECT. — *Ant.* Wrong.

— *adv.* [AS. *rihts*.] 1. In a right, or straight, line; directly; hence, immediately; next; as, *right before me*. 2. According to right; righteously; as, to *act right*. 3. In a suitable, desired, or fortunate manner; well. 4. According to fact or truth; correctly. *b* *Colloq.* Exactly; precisely; as, *right here and now*. *c* In a great degree; very; extremely. 7. Toward the right hand; as, some turned *right*, some left.

— *n.* 1. That which is right or correct. *Specific.*: *a* Adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority; freedom from guilt; *specific.*, *Ethics*, that which is warranted by moral approval, the ideal of moral propriety. *b* Just or righteous action or decision; justice; as, to petition as a matter of *right*. 2. That to which one has just claim; any power or privilege vested in a person by the law, custom, etc. 3. *a* The side, side, or the like, that is on or toward the right side (see *right*, *adj.*, 9). *b* The outward, or most finished, surface, as of a fabric. 4. *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who have seats to the right of the presiding officer; also, the conservative or monarchist groups occupying these seats; hence, political conservatives or monarchists collectively. 5. *Finance.* A privilege to the stockholders of a corporation to purchase proportionate amounts of a new issue of securities, generally at par or at a price below that prevailing in the market; also, the negotiable certificate evidencing such privilege. — *by right* or *by rights*. Rightly; justly; properly. — *to rights*. In order; as, to put a room *to rights*.

— *v. t.* 1. To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright; adjust. 2. To set in order; as, to *right* the room. 3. To set to justice; to restore to rights to; to assert the rights of; also, to vindicate; avenger; as, to *right* wrong. — *v. i.* 1. To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

**right-a-bout** (rî't-â-bout'), *n.* Also *right-a-bout'-face*. A turning directly about so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the *rightabout*. — *right-a-bout'*, *adj.* & *adv.*

**right angle**. The angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *Illustr.*

**right-angled** (rî'ng'k'ld; 2), *adj.* Containing or forming a right angle or right angles; as, a *right-angled triangle*. See TRIANGLE, *Illustr.*

**right ascension**, *Astron.* The distance eastward or counterclockwise along the celestial equator, from the first point of Aries to the meridian passing through any celestial body. Abbr. *R. A.* and *Asc.*, also *a* (alpha).

**righteous** (rî'thîs), *adj.* [AS. *rihts*, fr. *riht* right + *wis* wise, prudent.] Doing, or according with, that which is right; upright; equitable; esp., free from wrong or sin; virtuous. — *Syn.* See MORAL. — *Ant.* Iniquitous. — *righteous-ly*, *adv.*

**righteousness**, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being righteous. 2. A righteous act or quality. 3. The state or quality of being rightful or just.

**righter** (rî'tēr), *n.* One who sets right or redresses wrong.

**rightful** (rî'tf'ul; -f'ul), *adj.* 1. *Rare.* Righteous. 2. Equitable; just. 3. Having a right or just claim according to laws. 4. Belonging, held, or possessed, by right or by just claim. — *rightful-ly*, *adv.* — *rightful-ness*, *n.*

**right hand**. 1. The hand on one's right; hence, right side. 2. A reliable or indisputable person. 3. The hand of greeting; hence, welcome; friendship.

**right-hand**, *adj.* 1. Situated on the right. 2. Right-handed. 3. Chiefly relied on; as, his *right-hand* man.

**right-handed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* 1. Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left. 2. Of, pert. to, adapted to, or done with the right hand. 3. a Having the same direction or course as the bent of the hands of a watch viewed from in front; clockwise; — [a twist, rotary motion, or spiral curve as viewed from a given action with respect to the axis of rotation. *b* Having a structure in a clockwise direction; as, a *right-handed screw*.

— *hand rope*. Rope laid up and twisted in the same direction as the hand rope.

**rightist** (rî'tîst), *n.* *Politics.* A member of the right. See *RIGHT*, *n.* 4. *b* A conservative, royalist, or the like, in politics. — *rightist-ly*, *adv.*

**right line**. A straight line.

**rightly**, *adv.* [AS. *rihts*.] 1. Justly; uprightly. 2. Properly; fitly. 3. Correctly; exactly.

**rightness**, *n.* Quality or state of being right; *specific.*: *a* Rectitude; uprightness. *b* Correctness; accuracy; appropriateness.

**right of search**, *Mar. Law.* The right of a belligerent to stop any

merchant vessel of a neutral state on the high seas and make search to determine whether she has become liable to capture by violation of the laws of war, as by carrying contraband; — usually called in British works *right of visit*, or more properly, *right of visit* (or visitations) and search.

**right of way**, or *right-of-way*, *n.*; *pl.* RIGHTS OF WAY or RIGHTS-OF-WAY. *a* Law. A right of passage over another person's ground. *b* The land occupied by a railroad for its tracks, esp. for its main line; also, the strip of land over which a public road is built, or the strip over which an electric power transmission line passes. *c* A precedence by passing accorded to one wagon, car, train, boat, etc., over another, either by custom or by statute.

**right triangle**. A right-angled triangle. See TRIANGLE, *Illustr.*

**whale**. Any whalebone whale of the family *Balaenidae*; — by which to be so called because regarded by whalers as the most kind to pursue, but probably named as the true, or typical, whale, the chief species can be distinguished: (1) the *houghhead* (*Balaena mysticetus*) confined to arctic seas, (2) the *southern right whale* (*Rubalena glacialis*) of temperate seas.

**rigid** (rî'jîd), *adj.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff.] 1. Not pliant; stiff; unyielding, firm. 2. Inflexibly fixed or set in opinion, conduct, etc.; not lax or indulgent; strict. 3. Precise and accurate; as, *rigid reasoning*. 4. *Aeronautics.* Of an airship, having the gas containers enclosed within compartments of a rigid hull which carries the cabins, gondolas, motors, etc. See AIRSHIP. — *rigid-ly* (rî'jîd-ly), *n.* — *rigid-ly*, *adv.* — *rigid-ness*, *n.*

*Syn.* (1) See STIFF. (2) *Rigid, rigorous, strict, stringent* mean extremely severe or stern. *Rigid* implies uncompromising inflexibility; *rigorous*, imposition of severities or hardships and, usually, their acceptance; *strict*, undeviating conformity to rules, standards, requirements, etc.; *stringent*, impositions which limit, curb, or coerce.

**rigma-rol** (rî'm-â-rol), *n.* [For *ragman* roll, fr. ME. *rageman* document + *roll*.] A succession of confused or foolish statements; rambling talk.

**rigol** (rî'g'ol), *n.* [F. *rigole* groove.] A ring; circle. *Shak.*

**rigor**, *rig'or* (rî'g'or), *n.* [OF. *rigour*, fr. L. *rigor*, fr. *rigere* to be stiff.] 1. Rigidity; stiffness. 2. Strictness; severity; harshness. 3. An act or instance of severity, oppression, or cruelty. 4. (rî'g'or; rî'g'or, -g'or) [L.] *Med.* A convulsive tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever. 5. *Physiol.* A state of rigidity in organs, tissues, or cells, during which they are incapable of responding to stimuli. — *Syn.* See DIFFICULTY.

**rig'or-ism**, *rig'or-ism* (rî'g'or-iz'm), *n.* Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; austerity, as of life — *rig'or-ist*, *rig'or-ist* (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — *rig'or-ist-ic*, *rig'or-ist-ic* (-is'tik), *adj.*

**rigor mortis** (rî'g'or môr'tîs; rî'g'or, -g'or). [L., rigor of death.] The rigidity of the muscles that occurs at death.

**rig'or-ous** (rî'g'or-ûs), *adj.* 1. Manifesting, exercising, or favoring, rigor; strict. 2. Harsh; severe; as, *rigorous* winter. — *Syn.* See RIGID. — *rig'or-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *rig'or-ous-ness*, *n.*

**rigs'dag** (rî'z'dag'), *n.* The legislature of Denmark.

**rigs'daler** (rî'z'dâl'ér), *n.* [Dan.] = RIX-DOLLAR.

**rigs-veda** (rî'z-vâ'dâ), *n.* [Skr. *Rigveda*.] See VEDA.

**rigs-wid'de** (rî'z-wîd'tî; rî'g'wîd'tî), *rig-wood'tî* (rîs-wô'd'tî; rîg-wô'd'tî), *adj.* *Scot.* Kopeckie; scrawny.

**riks'daal'der** (rîks'dâl'dér, *colloq.* -dâl'ér), *n.* [D.] = RIX-DOLLAR.

**riks'dag** (rîks'dag'), *n.* [Sw.] The Swedish legislature, or parliament.

**rile** (rîl), *v. t.* [See *ROM.*] *Colloq.* Chiefly U.S. To rail; *specific.*: *a* To make turbid or muddy. *b* To irritate; vex.

**riley** (rîl'y), *adj.* *Colloq.* U.S. Collected; *specific.*: *a* Turbid; muddy. *b* Irritated; also, irritable.

**rîl-îvo** (rîl-îvô'), *n.* [It.] = RELIEF, *n.*, 6.

**rîl** (rîl), *n.* [L.G. *rîle*, D. *rîl*.] A very small brook.

**rîl**, *rîle* (rîl), *n.* [G. *rîle* a furrow.] *Astron.* One of certain long narrow valleys on the moon.

**rîl'et** (rîl'et; -tî), *n.* A little rill.

**rîm** (rîm), *n.* [AS. *rima*.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually somewhat circular or curving. 2. The outer part of a wheel joined to the hub by the spokes; *specific.*, a removable outer band on an automobile wheel, to which the tire is attached. — *Syn.* See BORDER. — *v. t.*: *RIMMED* (rîm'd); *RIMMING*. 1. To furnish with a rim; to border. 2. To run around the rim of; as, in golf, a putt that *rimmed* the cup.

**rim** (rîm), *n.* [AS. *hrîm*.] White frost; hoarfrost. — *v. t.* To cover with rime.

**rime**, *rim'or*, *rime'ister*. Vars. of RIME, etc.

**rim'ose** (rî'môs; rî'môs'), *adj.* Also *rim'ous* (rîm'ûs). [L. *rimosus*, fr. *rima* chink.] Full of fissures or chinks.

**rim'y** (rîm'y), *adj.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

**rim** (rîm), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [Jap.] A Japanese money of account, equivalent to 1/10 of a sen.

**rim'd** (rîm'd), *n.* [AS. *bark*, crust of bread.] The bark of a tree, the peel of a fruit, the crust of bread, or the outer layer of anything, as of side of bacon.

*esp.* of the intestines.

**ring** (rîng), *n.* [AS. *hrîng*.] 1. A circlet of metal; now, a small circlet of precious metal to be worn on a finger. 2. Any circular band of metal, wood, etc., used for holding, hanging, etc.; as, curtain *rings*; a key *ring*. 3. The rim or border of a disk or wheel. 4. A cut made into or around the trunk or a limb of a tree. 5. Any circular line, figure, or object; a circular arrangement of things or persons. 6. An exclusive combination of persons for a selfish, and often corrupt, purpose, as to control the market. 7. A racecourse, usually circular; hence, an arena for competition or display. *Specific.*: *a* The arena of a circus, horse show, etc. *b* An enclosed space in which pugilists contest; hence, prize fighting. 8. An enclosure devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers. 9. The field of a contest, esp. a political contest; as, he is in the *ring* for the governorship. 10. *Bot.* Any one of the rings (annual rings) seen in cross sections of the stems of most trees, marking the annual growth of spring and summer wood. 11. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms represented in formulas or models as a ring; a closed chain. *cf.* BEN-

**SEEK RING, OPEN CHAIN.** 12. *Geom.* The plane figure between two concentric circles.

— **v. t.;** **RINGED (rîng'ed); RINGING.** 1. To surround with a ring, or as if to provide with a ring or with rings. 3. To throw a ring over the mark. — **v. i. 1.** To specify. *Colloq.* To rise in the air spirally. 2. To have a ring or rings.

[**rîng**], **v. t. 1.** **RANG (rîng) or RUNG (rîng);** **RUNG; RINGING.** [AS. *ringan*, *v. t.* To sound resonantly, as a bell. 2. To be filled with a sound; also, to have a sound of being filled with sound; as, his ears ring. 3. To ring a bell, as in giving a sum. 4. To be filled with sound or talk; as, the whole town rings is fame. 5. To have a sound expressive of some quality; as, his voice rings. 6. To sound, esp. by striking, as a bell.

To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell. 3. To announce by or as if by ringing; as, to ring an alarm. 4. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; as, to ring the praises of a deed. — **ring the changes on.** To present (the same facts or arguments) in a variety of ways.

— **n. 1.** A clear resonant sound made by, or as by, vibrating metals. 2. Any loud sound, esp. one continued or reverberated. 3. A set of bells. See **CHANGING RINGING.** 4. A particular sound, or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, a ring of defiance. 5. The act or an instance of sounding a bell, as of a telephone, etc.; specif., a call on the telephone.

**ring/bolt' (rîng'bôlt')**, **n.** A bolt with a ring through one end.

**ring/bone' (rîng'bôn')**, **n.** *Veter.* Any bony outgrowth on the phalangeal bones of the horse, usually producing lameness.

**ring/dove' (rîng'dôv')**, **n.** 1. A European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), having on each side of the neck a whitish patch. 2. A dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) of southeastern Europe and much of Asia, allied to the turtle dove.

**ringed (rîng'ed; poet. rîng'ed; -id), adj.** 1. Encircled with or as with a ring; forming or shaped like a ring; composed of rings. 2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, wedded.

**ring/gent (rîng'jênt), adj.** [*L. ringens, -entia*, pres. part. of *ringi* to sap.] Gaping; esp., *Bot.*, having the lips separated like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla.

**ring'er (rîng'êr), n.** 1. One who or that which rings, as a quail that lodges so as to surround the peg. 2. Any person of highest excellence in some particular activity.

**ring'er, n.** 1. One who or that which rings, as a bell. 2. *Slang.* A one that enters any competition under false representations as to his identity, past performances, etc. 3. Hence, one who strongly resembles another; as, that man is a *ringer* for so-and-so.

**ring/lead'er (rîng'led'êr; 2), n.** [*From RING a group.*] A leader of any body of men or animals, specif. of a body of persons engaged in violation of law, as rioters.

**ring/let (rîng'lêt; -lît), n.** 1. A small ring; a small circle. 2. A curl; esp., a long curl of hair.

**ring/mas'ter (rîng'mas'têr; 9), n.** One in charge of the performances within the ring, as in a circus.

**ring of the Nîbe-lung (rîng'ôf-thê Nîbê'lông).** The ring made by the dwarf Alberich from the Rheingold. Its story is the theme of a tetralogy of music dramas (*Ring cycle*) by Richard Wagner, which collectively bear this name.

**ring ouzel.** A thrush (*Turdus torquatus*) allied to the European blackbird and the American robin. It is black, with a white bar across the breast.

**ring/side' (rîng'sîd'), n.** A place just outside a ring, esp. a ring where a contest occurs; hence, a place from which one may have a close view.

**ring/star (rîng'stêr), n.** *Colloq.* A member of a ring, or clique, esp. of a political ring.

**ring-straked' (-strêkt'), adj.** *Archais.* **ring-straked' (-strêkt').** Marked with circular bands or streaks, as of color.

**ring/worm' (rîng'wôrm), n.** *Med. & Veter.* Any of several contagious diseases of the skin of man and domestic animals, caused by fungi, and characterized by ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles and scales, and by disorders of the hair.

**rink (rînk), n.** [*Scot., earlier renk, a course, a race, fr. OF. renc*] 1. A smooth extent of ice marked off for curling. 2. A division of a bowling green large enough for a match. 3. In curling, quoits, or bowls, the players composing one side. 4. An enclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial, for skating; a building containing such a rink; hence, also, a covered enclosure for roller skating.

**rinse (rîns), v. t.** [*OF. rinsier, fr. rinsier, deriv. of L. rosens fresh*] 1. To wash lightly with water. 2. To cleanse from the soap used in washing, by saturating in clear water. 3. To remove (dirt, etc.) by washing lightly or in water only. — **n.** A wash or douche. — **rinse'er (rîns'êr), n.**

**rinse'ing (rîns'êng), n.** The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dress; — usually in *pl.*

**riot (rîot), n.** [*OF. riote* quarrel, dispute, ult. fr. *L. rugire* to roar.] 1. Wild and loose festivity; revelry. 2. Disorderly behavior; tumult.

3. A vivid and confused view, noise, etc.; as, a *riot* of sound or color. 4. *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. — **v. t. 1.** To indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like; to revel. 2. To create or engage in a disturbance or tumult. — **v. i. 1.** To spend or pass in riot. — **riot'er (-êr), n.**

**Riot Act. 1. Eng.** An act (1 Geo. I, st. 2, c. 5, 1715) providing that if any twelve persons are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace, they may be commanded by proclamation to disperse, and if they disregard such order they shall be guilty of felony. 2. [*not esp.*] A strong, vigorous reproof or warning; as, he read the *riot act* to his son.

**riot-ous (rîot'ôus), adj.** Involving, or engaging in, riot; specif.: a. Wanton; profligate. b. Of the nature of a riot (sense 4); tumultuous. — **riot-ous-ly, adv.** — **riot-ous-ness, n.**

**rip (rîp), v. t.** [*ME. rîpen (rîp);* *rip'ing.* [*Appar. of Scand. or LG. origin.*] 1. To divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing. 2. To take out or away by or as by cutting or tearing. 3. To saw or split (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber. — **v. i. 1.** To become torn apart or split asunder, esp. in a garment, by cutting or breaking stitches. 2. *Colloq.* To go ahead or proceed headlong. 3. *Colloq.* To break forth into vehement, often profane, utterance; — often with out; as, he *ripped out* with an oath. — **Syn.** See **TEAR.** — **n.** A rent, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear.

**rip, n.** *Colloq.* A mean, vicious, or worthless thing or person.

**rip, n.** [*Cf. RIPLE a little wave.*] A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents. Hence, *rip current, rip tide*.

**rip, n.** [*Northern form of reap*] A small bunch of grain in the stalk.

**rip-riar' (rîp-rîar'; -rî-), adj.** [*L. riparius, fr. ripa bank.*] Of, pertaining to, or living on the bank of a river, of a lake, or of a tide-water; as, *riparian* rights, the rights of a person owning land containing or bordering on a watercourse or other body of water in or to its banks, bed, or waters.

**rip/rope' (rîp'rôp'), n.** *Aeronautics.* a A cord by which the gasbags of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent. b A cord the pulling of which permits a parachute to open.

**ripe (rîp), adj.** [*AS. rîpe.*] 1. Ready for reaping or gathering; mature. 2. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness. 3. Advanced by keeping to the state best for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese. 4. Mature; perfected; consummate. 5. Matured; ready to charge; — said of abscesses, etc. 6. Ready for action; prepared. 7. *Slang.* Intoxicated. — **ripe'ly, adv.** — **ri-ripe, v. t. & i.** [*AS. rîpan.*] *Scot.* To search; ransack.

**rip'en (rîp'ên), v. t. & i.** 1. To grow or make ripe; to become mature, as grain or fruit. 2. To come or bring to completeness or to fitness for use, etc. — **rip'en-er (-êr), n.**

**ri-poste', ri-post' (rî-pôst'), n.** [*Fr. riposte.*] 1. In fencing, a quick return thrust after a parry. 2. A quick retort; a repartee. — **v. i.** To make a riposte, either verbally or in fencing; to retort quickly.

**rip/ter (rîp'têr), n.** 1. One who or that which rips. 2. *Slang.* Any person or thing very remarkable of its kind. 3. — *double-ripper.*

**rip/ple (rîp'pl), n.** A toothed implement for removing seeds from flax, broomcorn, etc. — **rip/ple, v. t.**

**rip/ple, v. t.** **rip/pled (rîp'pld);** **rip/pling (-lîng).** 1. To become fretted or ruffled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over rough shallows; as, a field of grain *ripples* in the wind. 2. To flow in small ripples. 3. To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows; as, her laughter *rippled*. — **v. i.** To fret or ruffle, as the surface of water. — **n.** 1. The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation. 2. A sound such as is made by rippling water. — **rip/pler (rîp'plêr), n.**

**rip/plet (rîp'lêt; -lît), n.** A small ripple.

**rip/pling (rîp'plîng), adj.** That ripples. — **rip/pling-ly, adv.**

**rip/ray' (rîp'râp'), n.** *Masonry, U.S.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used. — **v. t.** — **RAPPE' (-râp') -RAP'ING.** *Masonry, U.S.* To form a riprap in or upon; to strengthen with a riprap.

**rip-roaring' (-rô-rîng; 2), adj.** Also **rip-roar'ous (-rî-ôus).** *Slang.* Noisily exciting; hilarious; as, a *rip-roaring* farce.

**rip/saw' (rîp'sô), n.** [*See RIP, v. t. 3.*] A saw with coarse teeth, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. See **SAW, Illust.**

**rip/sort'er (rîp'sôr'têr), n.** See **SNORTER, 2.**

**rip-u-ar'ian (rîp'ô-rî-ân), adj.** [*ML. ripuarius.*] Designating a group of Franks who established themselves between the 4th century on the Rhine near Cologne. — **n.** A Riparian Frank.

**rip van Win'kle (rîp'vân wînk'l), n.** The title and hero of a story in Irving's *Sketch Book*. He is a bibulous Dutch settler, put under a spell in the Catskill Mountains. He slept for twenty years, and then returned home to find that his wife was dead and he himself forgotten.

**rise (rîz), v. t.;** **ROSE (rôz);** **RIS'EN (rîz'ên);** **ris'ing (rîz'îng).** [*AS. risan.*] 1. To move upward, as by walking, climbing, flying, etc. 2. To emerge above the horizon; as, the sun *rose*. 3. To ascend from the grave; to come to life. 4. To reach or attain; to extend upward; as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea. 5. To reach a higher level; as, the tide was *rising*. 6. To attain to a better social, official, or financial position; to succeed; also, to do one's best to overcome a difficulty. 7. To climb, or spring, kneeling, or sitting to a higher position, esp. to a standing position. 8. To get up from bed after sleep; as, he *rose* at six thirty. 9. To end an official sitting; adjourn; as, the committee *rose*. 10. To rebel; to take up arms. 11. To increase, as in volume, price, degree, intensity, violence, loudness, or the like. 12. To swell or puff up; to become light, as dough. 13. a To come into being; to originate. b To emerge into sight; as, the land *rose* to view. c To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, odor *ris*es from the flower. d To come to mind; to be suggested; as, to make a picture *rise* in the imagination of an audience. — **Syn.** See **SPRING.**

— **n. 1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen; a moving upward. Specif.: a Emergence above the horizon. b An ascent from the grave. c An upward slope. d The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait. e Elevation of the voice; upward change of key. f The amount or distance of an increase in size, distance upward, etc. 2. Act of attaining a higher position or rank. 3. *Slang.* Response to a provocation; a retort. 4. Increase; advance, as of price, value, fame, and the like; specif., *Brit.*, an increase in wages or salary. 5. Source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

**ris'er (rîz'êr), n.** 1. One who or that which rises, as in getting up in the morning. 2. *Arch.* The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. See **STATE, Illust.**

**ris'i-bil'i-ty (rîz'î-bîl'i-tî), n.; pl. -ties (-tîz).** 1. The quality of being able or inclined to laugh. 2. *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems laughable.

**ris'i-blo (rîz'î-blo), adj.** [*Fr. risibilis, fr. ridere, risum, to laugh.*] 1. Disposed to laugh. 2. Exciting laughter. 3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; or of pertaining to laughter. — **Syn.** See **LAUGHABLE.**

**ris'ing (-lîng), adj.** 1. Ascending; sloping upward; elevated; ad- 2. Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, intensity. 3. Growing; advancing to adult years; as, the *rising* generation. — **n. 1.** Act of one who or that which rises (in any sense). 2. That which rises; specif., a tumor; boil. *Lev. xiii. 10.* — *prep. Dial.* — *proaching; nearing; as, he was rising* thirty years.

**risk (rîsk), n.** [*Fr. risque, fr. It. risico, risio.*] 1. Hazard; per exposure to loss or injury. 2. *Insurance.* a The chance of loss or peril to the subject matter of insurance covered by the contract; s the degree of probability of such loss. b Short for *amount at r* that is, the amount which the company may lose. c Loosely, a person or thing considered with reference to the risk involved in placing insurance upon him or it. d The character of hazard involved in insurance; — usually with a qualifying word; as, war risk, fire risk

**b'm** (rób'In), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Robert*.] 1. A small, warbler-like European bird (*Erithacus rubecula*) of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and the throat and breast yellowish red. 2.

In North America, a large thrush (*Turdus migratorius*), having the upper parts olivaceous gray, the head and tail blackish, and the breast and under parts chiefly dull reddish.

**Robin Goodfellow** (rōb'In gōd'fēl'ō). A tricky house sprite in the popular fairy mythology of England; Puck.

**Robin Hood** (hōd). A legendary English outlaw, usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. The popular legends extol his courage, courtesy, and skill in archery, and his habit of robbing the rich for the benefit of the poor.

**Robin redbreast**. The European or the American robin.

**Rob-in-son Crusoe** (rōb'In-s'n krō'sō). The usual title and hero of a romance (1719) by Defoe. He is a sailor, shipwrecked on an uninhabited island and living there for many years.

**roble** (rō'b'lē). n. [Sp., oak, fr. L. *robur*.] Any of several oaks; esp., the white oak (*Quercus lobata*) of California.

**rob-o-rant** (rōb'ō-rānt), adj. [L. *roborens*, pres. part. of *robore* to strengthen, fr. *robur*, *roburia*, strength.] Strengthening. — n. A roborant drug.

**rob'ot** (rō'bōt; rōb'ōt), n. [Czech *robota* compulsory service, work.] 1. In Karel Čapek's play *R. U. R.* (Rossum's Universal Robots), one of a large number of artificially manufactured persons, mechanically efficient but devoid of sensibility; hence, a brutal, efficient, insensitive person; an automaton. 2. Any automatic device that performs functions ordinarily ascribed to human beings, or operates with seemingly human intelligence. — **rob'ot-ism** (-iz'm), n. — **rob'ot-is'tic** (-is'tik), adj. — **rob'ot-ize** (-iz), v. — **rob'ot-ry** (-rī), n.

**robot bomb**. A small pilotless jet-propelled airplane steered by a gyroscopic device and heavily loaded with explosives, which descends as an aerial bomb. Called also *lying bomb*, *buzz bomb*, *V-1*, etc.

**rob'ur-ite** (rō'bēr-īt), n. [L. *robur* strength.] A mining explosive containing, according to one formula, chlorinated dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate.

**ro-bust'** (rō-būst'; 2), adj. [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, oak, heart of oak.] 1. Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; vigorous; sound. 2. Rough; rude. 3. Requiring strength or vigor. — **Syn.** See **HEALTHY**. — **ro-bust'ly**, adv. — **ro-bust'ness**, n.

**ro-bus'tious** (rō-būs'thē-ŭs), adj. Chiefly *Humorous*. Robust; esp., rudely vigorous. — **ro-bus'tious-ly**, adv.

**roc** (rōk), n. [Ar. *rukhh*, fr. Per. *rukhh*.] A fabulous bird of Arabia so huge that it bore off elephants to feed its young.

**roc-am-bule** (rōk'am-būl), n. [F., fr. G. *rockenbolle*, fr. *rocken*, *rogen*, *rye* + *bolle* bulb.] A European leek (*Allium scorodoprasum*) used for flavoring.

**Roch'dale prin-ci-ples** (rōch'dāl). In co-operative marketing, the system whereby no credit is given, and all profits are distributed among customers; — from Rochdale, England.

**Ro-chel-le' pow'der** (rō-shē'lē), n. = SEIDLITZ POWDER.

**Rochelle salt**. [From *Rochelle*, France.] Potassium sodium tartrate,  $\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , a colorless crystalline salt, used as a mild purgative.

**roche mou'ton/née'** (rōsh' mō'sō'tō'nā'), [F., sheep-shaped rock.] *Phys. Geog.* A rock worn round by glaciers.

**rock'et** (rōch'ēt; -it), n. [OF., fr. *roc* of Teut. origin.] *Eccl.* A close-fitting linen vestment resembling a surplice, worn esp. by bishops and privileged prelates in certain ceremonies.

**rock** (rōk), n. [ONF. *roque* (OF. & F. *roche*).] 1. A cliff of rock (see *sense 3*, below); as, the *rock* of Gibraltar. 2. A large concretionary mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of such masses. 3. *Geol.* Any solid mineral matter occurring naturally in large quantities, also, a particular mass of it. 4. That which resembles a rock (see *sense 3*) in firmness; a defense; refuge. 5. Anything which causes a disaster suggestive of the wreck of a vessel upon a rock; as, a business going on the rocks. 6. *Colloq.* A type of hard stick candy. **b** = **ROCK CANDY**. **c** A diamond. — **rock**, adj.

**rock** (rōk), v. t. & i. [AS. *roccan*.] 1. To move as in a cradle; to lull; quiet. 2. To sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; to vibrate. 3. To affect in a specified manner by rocking; as, to *rock* one asleep. 4. In mezzotint engraving, to prepare the surface of (a plate) by the use of the rocker. 5. *Mining*. To wash (placer gravel) in a cradle or rocker. — **Syn.** See **SHAKE**. — n. Act or process of rocking; a rocking movement.

**rock**, n. [ME. (perh. fr. MD. *roc*, *rokkē*).] *Hist.* A distaff.

**rock-a-way** (rōk'ā-wā), n. [From *Ruckaway*, N. J., where they were made.] A light, low four-wheeled carriage with standing top, open at the sides.

**rock bottom**. The very bottom or foundation.

**rock'-bot'tom** (see *Pron.*, § 2), adj. The very lowest; as, *rock-bottom* prices.

**rock'-bound'**, adj. Encircled or girt with rocks.

**rock braks**. Any fern of the genus *Pellaea*.

**rock candy**. Sugar obtained in large crystals or crystalline masses by slow evaporation.

**rock cross**. See **CROSS**.

**rock crystal**. Transparent quartz.

**rock'er** (rōk'ēr), n. 1. One who rocks a cradle. 2. Either of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; also, a rocking chair or rocking horse. 3. Any of various devices that work with a rocking or to-and-fro motion; as, a *Engraving*. A tool for preparing the ground in mezzotint engraving. **b** *Mining*. = **CRADLE**, n., 5. 4. A skate with a curved blade.

**rock'et arm**. *Mach.* An arm borne by a rockshaft.

**rock'et** (rōk'ēt; -it), n. [F. *roquette*, fr. Pr. *rougeta*, dim. fr. *eruca*, fr. L. *eruca* sort of colewort.] 1. *Ork.*, the rocket salad (*Eruca sativa*), an herb with pinnately lobed leaves and whitish-yellow flowers. 2. Any plant of the genus *Heperia*, of the mustard family, esp. the *garden rocket* (*H. matronalis*).

**rock'et**, n. [It. *rochetta*, prop. a bobbin, spool, dim. of *rocca* distaff; — from its resemblance in shape.] 1. A firework consisting of a case filled with a combustible composition and fastened to a guiding stick. It is projected through the air by the reaction resulting from the rearward discharge of the gases liberated by combustion. 2. A jet engine operating on the same principle as the firework; — called also *rocket engine*, *rocket motor*. It consists essentially of a combustion chamber and an exhaust nozzle, and is supplied with either liquid or solid propellants which provide the fuel and the oxygen needed for combus-

tion. Cf. *jet engine*, under **JET PROPULSION**.

**rock'** The term *rocket* is commonly used attributively to designate: **a** *Rocket-propelled*, as in *rocket bomb*; *rocket plane*. **b** *Armed with rocket launchers*, as in *rocket ship*; *rocket plane*.

— v. t. 1. To rise or dash swiftly and with force like a rocket. 2. To rise straight up and swiftly when flushed; — said chiefly of pheasants.

**rocket bomb**. *Mil.* An aerial bomb designed for release at low altitude and equipped with a rocket apparatus for giving it added momentum. **b** Any rocket-propelled bomb launched from the ground, for example, the *V-2*.

**rocket launcher**. *Mil.* A launcher consisting of a tube or cluster of tubes for firing rocket shells, for example, a three-tube launcher placed on the underside of an airplane wing or a one-tube ground launcher, the *bazooka*.

**rock'et-ry** (rōk'ēt-rī; rōk'īt-), n. The study of, use of, or experimentation with rockets. — **rock'et-eer'** (rōk'ēt-ēr'; rōk'īt-), **rock'et-er** (rōk'īt-ēr'; rōk'īt-), n.

**Rock fever**. [From the *Rock* of Gibraltar.] = **UNDULANT FEVER**.

**rock'fish'** (rōk'fīsh'), n.; see **FISH**. Any of various fishes that live among rocks or on rocky bottoms; as: **a** Any of various food fishes (genera *Sebastes*, *Sebastes*, etc.) of northern Pacific coasts. **b** The striped bass. See **BASS** b. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida.

**rock garden**.  *hort.* A garden laid out in a rocky situation or built to reproduce the conditions of such a place, adapted to the growth of certain sorts of plants, as those requiring a cool, moist location.

**rock'ing chair**. A chair mounted on rockers.

**rocking horse**. A toy horse mounted on rockers.

**rock oil**. Petroleum.

**rock rabbit**. A pika.

**rock'-ribbed'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), adj. 1. Having ribs of, or like, rock. 2. Strong, solidly established; also, inflexible.

**rock'rose'** (rōk'rōz'), n.; see **FISH**. Any of various fishes that live among rocks or on rocky bottoms; as: **a** Any of various food fishes (genera *Sebastes*, *Sebastes*, etc.) of northern Pacific coasts. **b** The striped bass. See **BASS** b. **c** Any of several groupers of Bermuda and Florida.

**rock salt**. Common salt (sodium chloride) occurring in solid form as a mineral; esp., salt in rocklike masses.

**rock'shaft'** (rōk'shaft'; 9), n. *Mach.* A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving.

**rock'weed'** (-wēd'), n. Any coarse seaweed (family *Fucaceae*) growing attached to rocks, esp. species of *Fucus* and *Asciophyllum*.

**rock wool**. A fibrous woollike material made by blowing a jet of steam through molten rock, esp. limestone or siliceous rock, or through slag. It is used for heat insulation and for the absorption of sound.

**rock'y** (rōk'ī), adj.; **rock'y-er** (-ēr); -**ier**, -**est**. 1. Full of, or abounding in, rocks; consisting of rocks. 2. Like a rock. 3. Figuratively, hard; unfeeling; obdurate. — **rock'y-ness**, n.

**rock'y**, adj. *Slang*. Disposed to rock or totter, as after dissipation; hence, shaky; weak.

**Rocky Mountain sheep**. See **MOUNTAIN SHEEP**.

**Rocky Mountain spotted fever**. *Med.* An infection occurring in the Rocky Mountain region, marked by livid spots, chills, fever, etc., and transmitted to man by the bite of certain ticks.

**ro-co-co** (rō-kō-kō; rō-kō-kō'), n. [F., fr. *rocaille*.] A florid style of ornamentation characterized by curved lines and decoration of pierced shellwork, popular in Europe in the 18th century. — **ro-co-co**, adj.

**rod** (rōd), n. [AS. *rodd*.] 1. A straight and slender stick, as one cut fresh from a tree; hence, stock; race; tribe; as, of the *rod* of Jesse. 2. Any slender bar. *Specific.* **a** An instrument of punishment; figuratively, chastisement. **b** A scepter; hence, authority; tyranny; oppression. **c** A wand or similar badge of office, as carried by marshals, ushers, etc. **d** A fishing pole. **e** A bar or staff for measuring. **f** *Slang*, U. S. A pistol. **g** A measure of length. See **MEASURE**, *Tables 1 & 3*. **h** *Anat.* One of the long rod-shaped sensory bodies in the retina, responsive to faint light. **i** *Bacteriol.* A bacterium shaped like a rod. — **rod**, v. See **HIDE**, v.

**ro'dent** (rō'dēnt), adj. [L. *rodens*, -entis, pres. part. of *rodere* to gnaw.] 1. Gnawing; biting. 2. *Zool.* Pertaining to an order (Rodentia) of gnawing mammals having one pair of upper incisors, as rats, squirrels, beavers, and porcupines. — n. A rodent animal.

**ro-den'ti-cide** (rō-dēn'tī-sīd), n. [*ro-* + *dent*, i. e.] A substance that kills rodents.

**ro'do-o** (rō'dō-ō; rō-dō-ō), n. [Sp., a going round.] **a** *Western U. S.* A roundup of cattle. **b Figuratively, any spectacle likened to a roundup; *specific.*, a public performance presenting the chief features of a roundup, as *lariat* throwing, horse breaking, etc.**

**rod'man** (rōd'mān), n. One whose work is done with a rod; *specific.*, *Surveying*, the man who holds the leveling rod.

**rod'o-mon-tade'** (rōd'ō-mōn-tād'; -tād'), n. [F., fr. It. *rodomontata*, fr. *rodomonte*, the boastful king of Algiers in Italian romances of Orlando.] Vain boasting; bluster, rant. — adj. Boastful. — v. t. To boast; brag.

**roe** (rō), n.; see **PLURAL**, Note 6. [AS. *rā*, *rāha*.] **a** The roe deer.

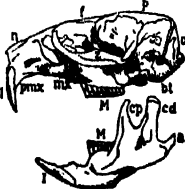
**b** A hind or doe.

**roe**, n. [For *roan*, fr. ME. *roune*, fr. ON. *rogn*.] **a** The eggs of fishes, esp. when still enclosed in the ovarian membranes. **b** The eggs or ovaries of certain crustaceans, as the coral of the lobster.

**roe'bnok'** (rō'būk'), n. The male roe deer.

**roe deer**. [AS. *rādōðor*.] A small, nimble, graceful European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), with erect antlers, forked at the summit. Cf. **DEER**.

**roent'gen**, **rönt'gen** (rōnt'gēn; rōnt'-; rōnt'-; -gēn), n. [After Wil-



Skull of Rodent (Muskkrat). *I, I* Incisors; *M, M* Molars; *N* Nasal; *P* Parietal; *O* Occipital; *S* Zygomatic Arch; *T* Bulla Tympani; *mx* Maxillary Process; *pmx* Premaxillary; *cp* Coronoid Process; *cd* Condyle; *a* Angle of Mandible.

helm Konrad Röntgen, Ger. physicist.] *Physics*. The international unit of quantity of roentgen, or X, rays.

**roent'gen**, **rönt'gen** (rönt'jén; *rönt'jén*), *adj.* [*also cap.*] Of or pertaining to X rays; as, *roentgen*, or *Röntgen*, apparatus.

**roent'gen-ize**, **rönt'gen-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* *Med.* To subject to the action of X rays.

**roentgen-**, **röntgen-**. A combining form meaning *roentgen*, or X, rays, as in *roent'gen-o-gram*, *rönt'gen-o-gram* (rönt'jén-ô-grám; rönt'; rönt'; -jén-), a roentgenograph.

**roent'gen-o-gram**, **rönt'gen-o-gram** (rönt'jén-ô-grám; rönt'; rönt'; -jén-), *n.* A photograph made with X rays. — *roent'gen-o-graph-ic*, *graph-ic* (-ô-gráf-ik), *adj.* — *roent'gen-o-graphy*, *roent'gen-o-graphy* (-ô-gráf-î), *n.*

**roent'gen-o-log-ist**, **rönt'gen-o-log-ist** (-ô-lôj-ist), *n.* The branch of science dealing with X rays, esp. their use for diagnosis or treatment in dentistry. — *roent'gen-o-log-ic*, *rönt'gen-o-log-ic* (-ô-lôj-ik), *adj.* — *roent'gen-o-log-ist*, *rönt'gen-o-log-ist* (-ô-lôj-ist), *n.*

**roent'gen-o-scope**, **rönt'gen-o-scope** (rönt'jén-ô-skôp; rönt'; rönt'; -jén-), *n.* *Med.* A fluoroscope.

**roent'gen-o-ther-a-py**, **rönt'gen-o-ther-a-py** (-thér-ô-pli), *n.* *Med.* Treatment, as a patient or a lesion of disease, by X rays.

**roentgen**, or **röntgen**, **ray**. [*also cap.*] X ray.

**ro-ga-tion** (rô-gâ-shún), *n.* [OF, or L.; OF, fr. *L. rogatio*, fr. *rogare*, *rogatus*, to ask, beg.] 1. *Ecc.* Litany; supplication; also, usually pl., the ceremonies of Rogation days. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* The proposal of a law by the consuls or the tribunes for passage by the people; also, the law or decree proposed.

**Rogation days**. *Ecc.* The three days before Ascension Day, observed as days of special supplication.

**rog'a-to-ry** (rôg'â-tôr-î or, *esp. Brit.*, -têr-î), *adj.* [See *ROGATION*.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission.

**Rog'er** (rô-jér), *n.* [F.] 1. Masc. proper name. 2. [*also not cap.*] A black flag with white skull and crossbones, formerly used by pirates; — called also *fo'ly Rog'er*.

**Rog'er** (rô-jér), *interj.* [Arbitrary identification of *R* for (message) received (and understood).] *Radio & Signaling*. All right; I understand; O.K.

**rogue** (rôg), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; a tramp. 2. A knave; cheat. 3. Scamp; rascal. 4. A rogue elephant. 5. *Riol.* A chance variation; — usually applied to inferior or nontypical plants.

**rogue elephant**. A vicious elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone.

**rog'ue-ry** (rô-gêr-î), *n.* pl. -ies (-iz). 1. Practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud. 2. Sportive tricks; mischievousness.

**rogues' gallery** (rô-gêz), *n.* A collection of portraits of persons arrested as criminals, for the use of the police.

**rogue's march**. Derivative music for a person driven away under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

**rog'uish** (rô-gêsh), *adj.* 1. Knavish. 2. Pleasantly mischievous; as, — *rog'uish-ly*, *adv.* — *rog'uish-ness*, *n.*

**roll** (rôl), *v. t.* [From *F. rouler* to rust, earlier also, to make muddy, fr. OF. *rouil* mud, rust.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs. 2. To disturb (the temper); to ruffle; vex. — *Syn.* See *IRRITATE*.

**roll'y** (-î), *adj.*; **roll'ter** (-lêr); **roll'ter-est**. Turbid, as, *roll'y water*, also, vexed. — *Syn.* See *IRRITATE*.

**roll'ter** (rôl'têr), *v. t.* [OF. *rouler*, *roule*, prop. *adj.*, rude, violent, fr. *L. rutilare*.] To bluster or swagger; brag; also, to indulge in riotous festivity. — **roll'ter-er** (-êr), *n.*

**Roland** (rô-lând), *n.* [F., of G. origin.] A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle, — in Italian romances of Charlemagne he is called *Orlando*. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778. The phrase *a Roland for an Oliver*, meaning a blow for a blow, alludes to a drawn combat between Roland and Oliver.

**role**, **rôle** (rôl), *n.* [F. *rôle*, the roll on which an actor's part was written.] A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part taken or assumed by anyone.

**roll** (rôl), *v. t.* [OF. *roller*, *roler*, fr. *L. rotulus*, *rotula*, dim. of *L. rota* wheel.] 1. To revolve by turning over and over; as, to *roll* a wheel. 2. To move on rollers or small wheels. 3. To wrap round on itself or on something else, or to form into a cylindrical body in that manner; as, to *roll* up a sheet of paper. 4. To bind or involve by winding, as in a ball; as, to *roll* a cord. 5. To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the ocean. 6. To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words. 7. To press or level with a roller. 8. To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum. 9. To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's. 10. To sway from side to side, as the body in walking. 11. *Print.* To ink with a roller or rollers; as, to *roll* a form. — *v. i.* 1. To move, as a curved object may, along a surface by rotation without sliding. 2. To move or be moved on wheels, as a carriage. 3. To have an undulating form, as land. 4. To turn or move circularly on an axis; to incline first to one side, then to the other; as, the ship *rolled* heavily. Hence, to walk with a swaying gait; to swagger; sometimes, to stagger. 5. To move, as waves, with alternate swell and depression. 6. To be wound or formed into a ball. 7. To make a loud or heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise, as thunder. 8. To spread under a roller; as, the ink *rolls* well. 9. To perform a periodical revolution; as, the *rolling* year. 10. To trill, — said of certain birds. 11. *Colloq.* To wallow; as, to *roll* in money. 12. To be in (a specified) condition after being rolled; as, the metal *rolled* out in flat bars. — **roll back**. To reduce (a commodity price) to or toward a previous level on a national scale by government control devices.

— *n.* 1. Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; also, a rolling movement; as, a *roll* in a walk. 2. That which rolls; a roller. 3. That which is rolled up. *Specif.*: a document which may be rolled up; a scroll. 4. Hence, a register; record; also, a catalogue; list; specif., a muster roll. 5. A certain quantity, as of fabric or paper, rolled up to form a single package. 6. *Cookery*. Any of various food preparations rolled up for cooking or serving. 7. *Slang*. U.S. Paper money rolled into a wad; hence, money in general. 8. A heavy, reverberatory sound,

as of cannon, thunder, a drum. 9. A swell or undulation on a surface, as of the ground; a low rounded ridge. 10. A resounding, often rhythmic, flow of speech; as, the fine *roll* of the best verse. 11. *Aeronautics*. A maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made, the horizontal direction of flight being approximately maintained.

**roll'back** (rôl'bák'), *n.* Act or instance of rolling back.

**roll call**. 1. Act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers. 2. A signal, as on a bus, for such a call.

**roller** (rôl-er), *n.* 1. One that rolls, as a small wheel of a caster, the wheel of a roller skate, a stick on which to roll up a carpet, etc.; also, a cylindrical body rolled along something, or between two bodies, for pressing or smoothing by pressure, for spreading a viscous liquid on a surface, for crushing, etc. 2. A bandage; fillet. 3. A pigeon proficient in aerial tumbling or rolling; also, any of certain Old World birds (family Coraciidae) which turn over in flight like tumble pigeons. 4. A canary having a song with a long recurrent trill. 5. *Naut.* One of a series of long, heavy waves which roll in upon a coast, as after a storm.

**roller bearing**. *Mech.* A bearing in which the journal rotates in contact with a number of rollers usually contained in a case. Cf. *Ball bearing*.

**roller coaster**. A coasting apparatus consisting of a circular inclined railway with cars rolling upon it.

**roller skate**. A skate with wheels instead of a runner. — **roll'er-skate** (see *Prose*, 1, 2), *v. i.* — **roller skating**.

**roller towel**. An endless towel hung from a roller.

**roll'lock** (rôl'lôk), *v. i.* To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner; to frolic; sport.

**roll'lock-ing**, **roll'lock-some** (-sûm), *adj.* Boisterously jovial.

**roll'ing** (rôl-ing), *n.* Act of one who or that which rolls, in various senses. — *adj.* 1. Rotating on or as if on an axis. 2. Moving on or as if on wheels or rollers. 3. U.S. Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface; as, a *rolling* country. 4. A Of sounds, rising and falling or rumbling, as thunder; trilled, as the song of a bird. b Of water, mist, smoke, etc., surging on or upward in billows. 5. Having a turn over upon or toward itself; as, a *rolling* collar. 6. Recurring; as, the *rolling* years. 7. Lurching, swaying; as, a *rolling* gait.

**rolling hiton**. *Naut.* See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (21).

**rolling mill**. An establishment where metal, esp. iron and steel, is rolled into plates and bars.

**rolling pin**. A cylindrical piece of wood or other material for rolling out paste, dough, or, formerly, leather.

**rolling stock**. *Railroads*. The wheeled vehicles running or capable of running on the tracks or rails.

**roll'-top** **desk**. A writing desk having a sliding cover made of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing.

**roll'way** (rôl'wâ), *n.* A way or road on which objects, as logs, are rolled or moved on rollers.

**roly-po'ly** (rôl-pôl-î), *n.* [Redupl. based on *ROLL*, *v.*] 1. A puddling of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and baked, baked, or steamed. 2. A roly-poly person or thing. — *adj.* Short and pudgy.

**Roma'ic** (rô-mâ'ik), *adj.* [ML. *Romaiicus*, fr. Gr. *Rhōmāiōkos* Roman.] Of or pert. to modern Greece or, esp., its language. — *n.* The modern Greek vernacular. See *GREEK*, *n.* 4.

**ro-maine'** (rô-mân'), *n.* Also **romaine lettuce**. [*F. romaine*, fem. adj., Roman.] A variety (*Lactuca sativa longifolia*) of lettuce, with long spoon-shaped leaves and columnar heads.

**Roman** (rô-mân), *adj.* [OF, or L.; OF. *romain*, fr. *L. Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome.] 1. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Rome or the Roman people; as, the *Roman*, or Latin, language. — *pert.* to

**||ro'man'** (rô-mân'), *n.* [F.] The generic name of a type of metrical tale, esp. in old French literature, an outgrowth from the chanson de geste.

**||ro'man'** **a clef** (rô-mân'-nâ klêf'), [F.] A novel with a key; that is, one in which real persons or actual events figure, under disguise.

**Roman arch**. The semicircular arch.

**Roman calendar**. The calendar (of twelve months) of the ancient Romans, from which our modern calendars are derived. In designating days of the month, the Romans reckoned backwards from three fixed points, the *calends*, the *nones*, and the *ides*. The calends were always the first day of the month. The *ides* fell on the 15th in March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th in other months. The *nones* came on the 8th day before the *ides*.

**Roman candle**. A straight cylindrical firework which discharges intermittent balls or stars of fire.

**Roman Catholic**. Of, pertaining to, or designating the Roman Catholic Church. Also, a member of that church.

**Roman Catholic Church**. That body of Christians of which the pope is the head; — called **Oatholic Church** by its members.

**Roman Catholicism**. The faith, practice, polity, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church.

**ro-mance'** (rô-mâns'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *romance*, fr. OF. *romans*. See *2d ROMANCE*.] *Music*. A short lyric tale set to music.

**ro-mance'** (rô-mâns'; rô-mâns), *n.* [OF. *romans*, *romans*, something written in the vulgar tongue, in French, fr. *L. Romanicus*, *adv.*, in Roman fashion; fr. *Romanus* Roman, fr. *Roma* Rome.] 1. A species of tale, orig. in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel, whose interest lies esp. in adventure, surprising incident, etc.; also, the class of literature including fiction of this type. 2. Picturesque characteristic or nature; as, the *romance* of history. 3. A romantically adventurous act or experience. 4. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind tending to dwell on the picturesque; unusual; as, a girl full of *romance*. 5. A fictitious tale; a falsehood. 6. [*esp.*] *Philol.* The Romance (or Romanic) languages. — (rô-mâns'; rô-mâns'), *v. i.*; — **MANC'ING** (-mân-sing'), **MANC'ING** (-mân-sing'), *v. i.* To write or tell romances; also, to indulge in romantic fancies. — **ro-mance'er** (rô-mân-sêr'), *n.*

**Ro-mance'** (rô-mâns'; rô-mâns'), *2d adj.* [*F. romance* in *langue romane* (now *romane*) Romance language, fr. OF. *romans*, *n.* See *2d*



**ROMANCE, J** Designating, or pertaining to, a language or languages developed from Vulgar Latin, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Romanian, etc. As a group these languages are called **ROMANCE LANGUAGES**. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**Roman Curia.** — CURIA, 3.

**Roman Empire.** The empire of ancient Rome, which was at its greatest extent in 27 B.C. and lasted until A.D. 476, when it was divided into **Western Roman Empire** and the **Eastern Roman Empire**. Cf. **Holy Roman Empire**.

**Ro'man-esque' (rō'mān-ēsk')**, adj. [F.] 1. Art, esp. Arch. Of, pertaining to, or designating a style somewhat resembling the Roman. 2. Romance; esp., Provençal. — n. a Romanesque style. b A Romance language.

**Romanesque architecture or style.** The architecture or style which developed in Italy and western Europe between the Roman and the Gothic styles and characterized in its later development (after 1000) by the use of the round arch and vault, substitution for columns of piers, decorative use of arcades, and profuse ornament.

**Ro'man'-fleur' (rō'mān-fūr')**, n. [F. *roman* novel + *fleur* stream.] A type of novel, distinctively French but found also in English (sometimes called *saga novel*), which takes the form of a long and usually easygoing chronicle of persons comprising a family (with its generations), community, or other social group.

**Ro'man'-ian (rō'mān-yān; -mān'-iān)**, adj. Also **Ru-mān'-ian (rōō-, Rō-mān'-ian (rōō-))**. Of or pertaining to Romania. — n. a An inhabitant of Romania or of whose native speech is Romanian. b The language of Romania, a Romance language containing many words from other tongues, as the Slavic, Turkish, and Greek. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**Ro'man'-io (rō'mān-īō)**, adj. [L. *Romanicus*.] 1. Related to the Roman people by descent, or of race and nations speaking any Romance tongue. 2. Philol. = ROMANCE, adj.

**Ro'man'-ism (rō'mān-iz'm)**, n. The tenets, customs, etc., of the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic religion; — chiefly in disparagement. — **Ro'man'-ist (-ist)**, n. & adj.

**Ro'man'-ize (-iz)**, v. t. To make Roman; specif.: a To Latinize. b To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, etc. — v. i. To conform to, or lean toward, Roman Catholic beliefs, etc. — **Ro'man'-iza-tion (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn')**, n.

**Roman nose.** A nose somewhat aquiline.

**Roman numeral.** See **NUMBER, Table**.

**Ro-ma'-nov (rō-mā-nōv; Angl. rō'mā-nōv)**, n. The Russian dynasty (1613-1917) founded by Mikhail Feodorovich Romanov.

**Roman punch.** A water ice made with lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of eggs, and rum.

**Ro'mans (rō'mānz)**, n. pl., construed as sing. The Epistle to the Romans, in the New Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**Ro-mansh', Ro-mansh' (rō-mānsh'; -mānsh')**, n. [Grisons *rumantsch*, *rumonach*, *romansch*. See 2d ROMANCE.] The Rhaeto-Romanic dialects spoken in the Grisons, Switzerland. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**. — **Ro-mansh', Ro-mansh', adj.**

**ro-man'-tic (rō-mān-tik)**, adj. [F. *romantique*, fr. MF. *romant*.] 1. Of or pert. to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence, fanciful; unreal; as, a *romantic tale*. 2. Entertaining ideas suited to a romance; as, a *romantic person*. 3. Of or pert. to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique, characterized by freedom of fancy in conception and treatment. 4. Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suited to romance; also, fabulous; imaginary; not actual or real. — n. 1. A romanticist. 2. A romantic person, trait, etc. — **ro-man'-ti-cal-ly (-tī-kāl-lī)**, adv.

**ro-man'-ti-cism (-tī-siz'm)**, n. Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. As a critical term *romanticism* generally denotes the principles, characteristics, or spirit of the movement, the *romantic movement*, primarily in literature, for resuscitating imagination and sentiment and emphasizing individualism in thought and expression as against the restrictive, formality of classicism (which see). — **ro-man'-ti-cist (-sist)**, n.

**ro-man'-ti-cize (-sīz)**, v. t. To consider in a romantic light; to attach romantic meaning or character to.

**Ro-ma'-ny (rōmā-nī)**, n. Also **Ro-ma'-ny**. [Romany *romano*, *romani*, adv. *gypsy*.] A gypsy; also, the language of the gypsies, an Indic tongue spoken in many dialects, greatly corrupted and intermixed with words from European languages. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**. — **Ro-ma'-ny, Ro-ma'-ny, adj.**

**Ro-ma'-ny rye' (rī')**. One who sympathizes and associates with the gypsies, masters their language, etc.

**ro-man't' (rō-mānt'; -mōnt')**, n. [MF. *romant*. See 2d ROMANCE.] A romance, esp. one in verse.

**Ro-ma'-o (rō'mā-ō)**, n. 1. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the son of Montague, in love with Juliet, daughter of Capulet. A feud had long existed between the two houses. 2. Hence, a lover.

**Ro-ma'-ish (rōmā-sh)**, adj. Belonging or relating to Rome, or the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used disparagingly. — **ish-ly, adv.** — **Ro-ma'-ish-ness**, n.

**Ro-ma'-ny, n., or Ro-ma'-ny Marsh (rōmā-nī; rōmā-nī)**. [From *Romney*, or *Romney Marsh*, Kent, Eng.] A breed of sheep adapted to low-lying lands.

**romp (rōmp)**, n. [From earlier *ramp* a bold woman.] 1. A person, esp. a girl, who romps. 2. [From *romp*, v.] Boisterous play. 3. *Horse Racing*. A fast but unforced pace; as, to win in a *romp*. — v. i. 1. To play boisterously. 2. *Slang*. *Horse Racing*. To run easily before the field.

**romp'er (rōmp'ēr)**, n. 1. One who romps. 2. pl. A type of child's dress, with the lower part shaped like bloomers.

**romp-ish, adj.** Inclined to romp. — **romp-ish-ness**, n.

**Ro-ma'-lus (rōmā-lūs)**, n. [L.] Legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother, Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but saved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to Italy by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans.

**rom-deau (rōn-dē; rōn-dē')**, n. [F. See **ROUNDÉL**.] *Prose*. A fixed lyrical form of French origin running on two rhymes and consisting usually of thirteen lines and an unrhymed refrain taken from the beginning of the first line; a poem in this form. The rhymes and refrain are generally arranged; aabba, aab refrain, aabba refrain.

(rōn-dē; -dē'), n. [See **ROUNDÉL**.] *Prose*. A — form of origin running on two rhymes and having commonly fourteen lines, of which the first two are repeated as a refrain at the seventh and thirteenth, and again at the thirteenth and fourteenth; a poem in this form.

**ron-dā'no (rōn-dē-nō)**, **ron-dē-let'to (rōn-dē-lēt'tō)**, n. [Dim. of *rondo*.] *Music*. A short rondo.

**ron-dō (rōn-dō; rōn-dō')**, n.; pl. **RONDOS (-dōs)**. [It. *rondo*, fr. F. *rondeau*.] 1. *Music*. A composition or movement in which the principal theme or first subject occurs at least three times in the same key, with contrasting themes in between. It is often the last movement of a sonata. 2. = RONDEAU.

**ron-dure (rōn-dūr)**, n. [F. *rond* roundness.] A round; a circle.

**ron-gers' (rōn-ghūr')**, n. [F., fr. *ronger* to gnaw.] *Surge*. An instrument for removing small pieces of bone.

**runt'gun, etc.** See **ROXTON**, etc.

**ron-yon (rūn'yōn)**, n. Also **ron'yon**. *Obs.* A mangy or scabby creature.

**rood (rōd)**, n. [AS *rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole.] 1. *Ecol.* A cross or crucifix; esp. in medieval churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel (called also *holy rood*), often supported on a beam (rood beam), or screen (rood screen). 2. A square measure equal usually to one fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods. b A linear measure varying locally, usually 7 or 8 yards, but sometimes a rod.

**roof (rōf; 85)**, n. [AS. *hrōf* top, roof.] 1. Arch. The cover of any building. 2. a A house; dwelling. b The top or summit. 3. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the top of a house. — v. t. To cover with or as with a roof.

**roof'er (rōf'ēr; 85)**, n. One who puts on or mends roofs.

**roof garden.** A garden on the flat roof of a building; esp., a garden where refreshments are served, on the roof of a high building, often with a stage for entertainments.

**roof'ing**, n. a Act of covering with a roof. b Materials for a roof, or materials forming a roof. — adj. Used, or fit or prepared for use, in building or covering roofs; as, *roofing felt*, *slate*, *tile*, *logs*, etc.

**roof'less, adj.** 1. Having no roof. 2. Having no house or home; homeless.

**roof'tree' (rōf'trē')**, n. The ridgepole; hence, the roof itself; also, figuratively, the home; dwelling place.

**rook (rōk)**, n. [OF. *rook*, fr. Per. *ruckh*.] *Chess*. A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares. Abbr. R (no period).

**rook, n.** [AS. *hrōc*.] 1. An abundant European corvine bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size and color of the American crow. 2. A cheat; sharper. — v. t. & i. To cheat.

**rook'ery (rōk'ēr-lī)**, n.; pl. **-ERIES (-iz)**. 1. The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons. 2. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of fur seals. 3. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; also, a cluster of dilapidated buildings housing many occupants, as in a city slum.

**rook'ie, rook'y (rōk'ī; rōk'y)**, n. [From *RECRUIT*.] *Slang*. A raw recruit; hence, a novice; beginner.

**rook'y (rōk'y)**, adj.; **ROOK'YER (-yēr)**; **ROOK'Y-EST**. Rare. Full of, or abounding in, rooks.

**room (rōm; 85)**, n. [AS. *rūm*.] 1. Extent of. great or small; compass; esp., unobstructed space. 2. Space enclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber; also, the people, collectively, in the apartment. 3. *Obs.* Place or position, rank; station. 4. Possibility of admission; opportunity; fit occasion; as, little room for disagreement. — v. i. Chiefly U. S. To occupy a room or rooms; lodge. — v. t. To accommodate with lodgings.

**room'er (rōm'ēr)**, n. Chiefly U. S. A lodger.

**room-ette' (rōm-ēt')**, n. A small private single bedroom with folding bed, toilet facilities, and sliding door opening on the center aisle of a certain type of Pullman car.

**room'ful (rōm'fūl)**, n. As much or many as a room will hold; also, the persons or objects in a room.

**room'ing house.** A house in which furnished rooms, or apartments, are let to lodgers; a lodginghouse.

**room'mate' (rōm'māt')**, n. One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms.

**room'y (rōm'y)**, adj.; **-IER (-yēr)**; **-I-EST**. Having ample room; spacious. — **room'y-ly, adv.** — **room'-iness**, n.

**roor'back (rōr'bāk)**, n. Also, formerly, **roor'bach**. U. S. A defamatory falsehood published for political effect.

**Ro'back**, the word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for president, an extract purporting to be from *Rooback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1840*.

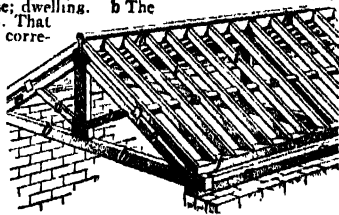
**roose (rōz; Scot. also rūz)**, n. & v. [ON. *hrōs*.] *Obs. exc. Dial.* Boast; vaunt; praise.

**roost (rōst)**, n. [AS. *hrōst* roost, perch.] 1. A perch, as for fowls at night. 2. Hence, a resting place; lodging. — v. i. To sit or rest, as fowls on a perch.

**roost'er (rōst'ēr)**, n. 1. U. S. The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. See *POULTRY, Illustr.* 2. *Slang*. A cocky, strutting, active person.

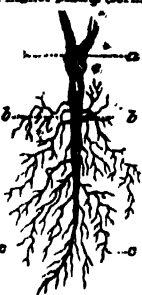
**root (rōt; 85)**, v. i. & t. [AS. *wōrtan*.] 1. To turn up the earth with the spade, as a pine. 2. To poke around; to dig down into some mass in order to find something.

**root, v. i.** [Prob. fr. *root* to shout, roar.] *Slang*. U. S. To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports.



Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. a a Wall Plate; b b The Beam; c c King Post; d d Struts; e e Principal Rafters; f f Pole Piece; g g Purlin; h h Ridgepole; i i Ridgepiece; j j Common Rafter. Cf. *QUEEN POST, Illustr.*

**root** (rōt; 85), *n.* [AS. *rōt*, *fr.* ON. *rōt*.] 1. *Bot.* In higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with a growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption, an aerating organ, a food reservoir, or a means of support. 2. Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant. Cf. **BULB**, **CORM**, **RHIZOME**, **TUBER**. 3. That which resembles a root in position or function. *Specific:* a. An ancestor; hence, an early race; stem. b. The part of an organ by which it is attached, as that part of a tooth in the socket. See **TOOTH**, *Illustr.* c. The cause; source. d. The lowest place, position, or part; hence, the essential point or part. 4. *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, either +3 or -3 is a second root of 9, because either taken twice as a factor produces 9. 5. *Music.* The tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed, often simply the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position. 6. *Philol.* An uncompounded word or element, without prefix, infix, suffix, or inflectional ending. — *SYN.* See **ORIGIN**. — *v. t.* 1. To fix the root; to take root and begin to grow. 2. To be or become firmly fixed or established. — *v. i.* 1. To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or to establish. 2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to remove entirely; — with *up*, *out*, or *away*. — *root*, *adj.* **root beer**. A beer of very slight alcoholic content made with the extracts from various roots. See **BEER**. 3. **root'er** (rōt'ēr; 85), *n.* *Slang*, *U. S.* One who roots, or applauds. **root'er**, *n.* 1. *Rare*. One that takes root. 2. One that roots or tears up by the roots. **root hair**. *Bot.* A hairlike tubular outgrowth from near the tip of a rootlet, performing the work of absorption. **rootless**, *adj.* Destitute of roots. **rootlet** (rōt'lēt; -līt), *n.* A small root; radicle. See **ROOT**, *Illustr.* **root/stalk** (-stōk'), *n.* A rhizome. **root/stock** (-stōk'), *n.* A rhizome. **root'y** (rōt'y; 85), *adj.* **root'y-er** (-ēr); **root'y-est**. Full of roots; like, or of the quality of, a root or roots — **root'y-ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* **rope** (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rāp*.] 1. A large, stout cord made of strands of fiber or wire twisted or braided together. 2. A hangman's noose; hence, punishment or death by hanging. 3. A row or string of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope* of pearls. 4. A viscous or glutinous formation in a rosy liquid. — *v. t.* 1. To bind or tie with a rope. 2. To connect or fasten together with a rope. 3. To partition, separate, or divide, by means of a rope. 4. *Western U. S.* To lasso (as a steer, horse, etc.). 5. *Slang*, *U. S.* To draw as with a rope; to inveigle; lure; — with *in*. — *v. i.* To be formed into or to twist in the shape of rope. — *adj.* *Of or pert.* to rope or ropes. — **rop'er** (rōp'ēr), *n.* **rope/dance** (rōp'dāns; -sēr), *n.* One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — **rope/dancing**, *n.* **rope'er-y** (rōp'ēr-y), *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made; ropewalk. 2. *Obs.* Roguery; roguish tricks. **rope/walk** (rōp'wōk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured. **rope/walk'er** (-ēr), *n.* An acrobat who walks a rope. **ropy** (rōp'y), *adj.* **rop'i-er** (-ēr); **rop'i-est**. 1. Viscous; glutinous; as, *ropy* sirup. 2. Resembling rope; stringy. — **rop'i-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **rop'i-ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* **roque** (rōk), *n.* [Abbr. *fr.* *croquet*.] A form of croquet. **Roquefort cheese**, or **Roquefort** (rōk'fōrt; rōk'fōr'), *n.* A cheese, originally made at Roquefort, France, having a flavor caused by a blue mold (*Penicillium roqueforti*). **roque-laure** (rōk'z-lōr; rōk'fōr'), *n.* [*F.*, after Duc de *Roque-laure*.] A knee-length cloak buttoned in front, worn after 1700. **roquet** (rōk'kē; *Brit.* rōk'kē, -kī), *n.* [*F.* & *i.* *Croquet*.] To hit (another's ball); — said of a ball or of the player who strikes it. — *n.* Act of roqueting. **roqu'al** (rōk'kwāl), *n.* [*F.* (& *G.*), *fr.* Nor. *rōrhval*, *rōyrkval*, lit. 'red whale'.] Any of a genus (*Balaenoptera*) comprising some of the largest whales; a finback. **Rorschach test** (rōr'shāk; *Angl.* rōr'shūk). [After Hermann *Rorschach* (1884-1922), Swiss psychiatrist.] A psychological test in which a subject is called upon to interpret what he sees in different inkblot designs, for analyzing intellectual and emotional processes, personality, response to environment, etc. **ro-sa'-ceous** (rō-sā'shūs), *adj.* [*L.* *rosaceus*, *fr.* *rosa rose*.] *Bot.* 1. Belonging to or designating the rose family. See **ROSE**, 1. 2. Having a regular flower with five petals, as the rose. **ro-sa'-niline** (rō-sā'nī-līn; -līn; -līn), *n.* Also **ro-sa'-nī-līn**. [*Rose* + *aniline*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline base,  $\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}_2(\text{COOH})$  ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ ), obtained in red colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and orthotolidine and paratolidine. It is the parent of many aniline dyes. **ro-sa'-ry** (rō-sā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*ML.* *rosarium* strings of beads, series of prayers, garland of roses, in *L.*, a rose garden, *fr.* *rosarium* of roses, *fr.* *rosa* a rose.] 1. A bed or bush of roses, or place where roses grow. 2. A string of beads used in counting prayers; esp., the prayers of the Rosary (sense 3). 3. *Eccl.* [*cap.*] A form of devotion to the Virgin Mary consisting of fifteen decades of Ave Marias, each of which is preceded by a Pater Noster and ended with a Gloria Patri. **rose** (rōz), *n.* [AS. *fr.* *L.* *rosa*, *fr.* *Gr.* *rhodon*, of Oriental origin.] 1. Any of a genus (*Rosa*) of erect, climbing, or creeping shrubs with mostly prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and showy flowers, having five petals in the wild state, but double or semidouble in cultivation. The genus is the type of a family (Rosaceae, the rose family) of nearly cosmopolitan trees, shrubs, and herbs (order Rosales), including, besides the rose, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, spiraeas, cinquefoils, the goatsbeard, etc. Also, a flower of this shrub. The rose is the floral emblem of England; the *wild rose* has been made the State flower of New York, North Dakota, and Iowa. See **AMERICAN BEAUTY**, **CHEROKEE ROSE**. 2. A rosette; esp. one on a shoe. 3. A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets. 4. = **ROSE COLOR**.



Root. a, a Crown; b, b Main Root; c, c Rootlets.

5. *Jewelry*. A form in which diamonds and other gems are cut; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. 6. *Naut.* a = **COMPASS CARD**. b A circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments. — *under the rose*. A translation of *L. sub rosa*, in secret; under circumstances forbidding disclosure; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy. — *v. t.* To render rose-colored; flush. — **rose/bud** (-būd'), *n.* — **rose/bush** (-bōsh'), *n.*

**rose** (rōz), *past* of **RISE**.

**ro-sa'-te** (rō-sā-tē; -tē), *adj.* 1. Full of, consisting of, or made from roses. 2. Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with the color rose; hence, figuratively, optimistic; as, *ro-sa'-te* hopes. — **ro-sa'-te-ly**, *adv.*

**rose/bay** (rōz'bā; -bā), *n.* a. The oleander. b Any species of rhododendron, esp. the great rhododendron or the pink rhododendron. See **RHODODENDRON**.

**rose beetle** or **bug**. A yellowish scarabaeid beetle (*Macrodactylus subopimus*) often injuring rosebushes, etc.

**rose campion**. A **SEE CAMPION**. b The corn cockle.

**rose cold**. *Med.* A variety of hay fever occurring in the spring or early summer, attributed to rose pollen.

**rose color**. The color of a rose, deep pink or pale cardinal.

**rose/-col'ored**, *adj.* Of the color rose; hence, pleasing; alluring; also, optimistic.

**rose fever**. Rose cold.

**rose geranium**. *Hort.* Any of several South African herbs (genus *Pelargonium*, esp. *P. graveolens*), grown for their fragrant 3-5 lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

**rose mallow**. A any of several plants (genus *Hibiscus*) of the mallow family, with large rose-colored flowers. b The hollyhock.

**rose/mary** (rōz'mār'y or, esp. *Brit.*, -mār'y), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). [*L.* *rosmarinus*, *fr.* *rosa dew* + *marinus* marine. In Eng. the word has been changed as if it meant the *rose* of *Mary*.] A fragrant shrub (*Rostrmarinus officinalis*) of the mint family, of southern Europe and Asia Minor, used in cookery, perfumery, etc. It is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

**rose moss**. The garden portulaca. See **PORTULACA**.

**rose of Jeri'cho** (rōz'ē-tō; -tō), *n.* A Syrian plant (*Anastasia hierochuntica*) of the mustard family, which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened.

**rose of Shar'on** (shār'ōn), *n.* A Eurasian St. John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers. b The althea. **ro-sa'-o'-la** (rō-sā'ō-lā; -lā), *n.* [*NL.* dim. *fr.* *L. roseus* rosy.] *Med.* Any rose-colored rash; specif., rubella.

**ros'et** (rōz'tē), *n.* Chiefly *Scot.* Resin.

**Ro-set'ta stone** (rō-sēt'tā), *n.* A piece of black basalt found in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, bearing a bilingual inscription (in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek), and famous as having given M. Champollion the first clue toward deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

**ro-set'te'** (rō-sēt'tē), *n.* [*F.* dim. of *rose* a rose.] 1. An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, of thread (as in lace), etc. 2. Something resembling a rose, as in shape or color. 3. *Arch.* An ornament somewhat like a roundel, and filled with leafage. 4. *Bot.* A short internode bearing a cluster of leaves. See **INVOLUCRE**, *Illustr.*

**rose water**. A watery solution of the odoriferous constituents of the rose, used as a perfume.

**rose/-wa'ter**, *adj.* Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectively nice or delicate.

**rose window**. *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery.

**rose/wood** (rōz'wōd'), *n.* Any of several valuable cabinet woods of a dark-red or purplish color, streaked with black, obtained from various tropical trees, esp. of Brazil and Honduras, also, the trees yielding these woods.

**Rosh Ha-sha'na** (rōsh hā-shā'nā), *n.* Also **Rosh Ha-sho'noh** (hā-shō'nōh). [*Heb.* *rōsh* head + of + *hash-shānāh* the year.] See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**Ro-si'-cru/cian** (rō-sī-kru'shān; rōz'tē), *n.* [After Christian *Rosenkreuz* (Lat. *Rosae Crucis*), described (1614) by J. V. Andrea, a founder of a secret society in Germany in the 15th century.] An alleged member, in the 17th century and the early 18th century, of an esoteric order of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature and mysticism. The society was revived in England in 1806 with the title *Societas Rosacruziana in Anglia* and on the continent in 1890. In America there are several fraternities named *Rosacruziana* that use the emblems of the rose and the cross and claim to share the esoteric teachings. — **Ro-si'-cru/cian**, *adj.* — **Ro-si'-cru/cian-ism** (-līz'm), *n.*

**ros'i-ly** (rōz'tē-lī), *adv.* OF **ROSY**.

**ros'in** (rōz'in; -n), *n.* [*From* **RESIN**.] The hard resin, amber-colored to almost black, left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine and used in varnishes and soaps, on violin bows, in driers for oils, etc. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

**ros'i-nan'te** (rōz'tē-nāntē; -nāntē), *n.* [*Sp.* *Rocinante*, *fr.* *rocin* a faded horse, a hack + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's steed, lean, bony, and unsound, but regarded by the knight as incomparable; hence, any worn-out nag; a jade.

**ros'i-ness** (rōz'tē-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being rosy.

**ros'in-wood'** (rōz'in-wōd'), *n.* Any of various American plants having resinous foliage or odor; specif., the compass plant *Silphium laciniatum*.

**ro-sol'lo** (rō-zōl'ō), *n.* [*It.*, *fr.* *ML.* *ros solis* sundew, from which it was originally extracted.] A sweet cordial of the Mediterranean region, made of brandy, sugar, raisins, etc.

**ros'tel-late** (rōs'tē-lāt), *adj.* [*NL.* *rostellatus*.] Having a small beak.

**ros'ter** (rōs'tēr; rōs'tēr), *n.* [*D.* *rooster* a list.] 1. *Mil.* & *Nav.* A roll or list of officers or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty. 2. Hence, any roll or list.

**ros'tra** (rōs'trā; -trā), *n.*, *pl.* OF **ROSTRUM**.

**ros'tral** (-trāl), *adj.* [*LL.* *rostralia*.] Pert. to a rostrum.

**ros'trate** (-trāt), *adj.* Having a rostrum or beak.

**ros'trum** (rōs'trūm; -n); *pl.* -TRA (-trā), -TRUMS (-trūms). [*L.*, beak, ship's beak, *fr.* *rodere*, *rosium*, to gnaw.] 1. *Obs. exc. Hist. Rom. Antig.* The curved end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak of a war galley. 2. *pl.* **ROSTRA**. *Rom. Antig.* The platform in the Forum where orations, pleadings, etc., were delivered. 3. Hence, a stage for public speaking; the pulpit or platform. 4. *Anat.* & *Zool.* A part suggesting a bird's beak.

**ros'y** (rōz'y), *adj.*; **ros't-er** (-ēr); **ros't-est**. 1. Resembling a rose;

specif., blooming; blushing; also, made of roses. 2. Figuratively, promising success; as, *rosy* prospects; also, optimistic.

**rot** (rōt), *v. i.*: **ROTTED**; **ROTTING**. [*AS. rotan.*] 1. To decompose; decay. 2. To become morally corrupt; to degenerate. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to rot. 2. To rot (diaz, etc.) in order to separate the fiber. — *Syn.* See **DECAY**. — *n.* 1. Process of rotting, or state of being rotten; decay; also, that which is rotting. 2. *Slang*. Offensive nonsense. 3. *Color*. Any of a number of parasitic diseases, chiefly of sheep, characterized by rotting, emaciation, etc. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing irritation, disgust, etc.

**ro-ta** (rō'tā), *n.* [*L. wheel.*] 1. A roll; roaster. 2. *R.C.Ch.* A court, called also *Sacra Romana Rota* (Sacred Roman Rota), of the Roman Curia, with jurisdiction, ordinarily appellate, in civil and ecclesiastical cases.

**Ro-tar-i-an** (rō-tār'ē-ān), *n.* A member of any of a large number of clubs (*Ro-ta-ry Clubs*) having the same constitution and affiliated under an International Association of Rotary Clubs (*Rotary International*) and having as their motto "Service." — *Ro-tar-i-an-ism* (rō'tā-ry-izm), *n.*

**ro-ta-ry** (rō'tā-ry), *adj.* [*LL. rotarius*, fr. *L. rota* a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; having parts that rotate; rotatory. — *n.* 1. A rotary machine, as a rotary engine or a rotary press. 2. A road junction formed around a central circular plot about which traffic moves in a counterclockwise direction only; — called also *traffic circle*.

**rotary engine**. 1. Any of various engines in which power is applied by revolving wheels, as in a turbine, or by vanes, or the like, constrained to move in a circular path. (*Cf.* **RECIPROCATING ENGINE**.) 2. A radial engine in which the cylinders revolve about a fixed crankshaft.

**rotary press**. See **PRESS**, *n.* 3 *a*.

**ro-tate** (rō'tāt, or, *esp. Brit.*, rō-tāt'), *v. i.* [*L. rotatus*, past part. of *rotare*, fr. *rota* wheel.] 1. To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; to revolve. 2. To perform any act, function, or operation in turn, to pass or alternate in a series. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to rotate, or turn, as a wheel, around an axis; to revolve. 2. To cause to succeed, pass, or act, in turn in a series; as, to rotate men in office. 3. *Agrie.* To cause to grow in rotation; as, to rotate crops. — **ro-tat-a-ble** (rō'tāt-ā-b'l, rō-tāt'), *adj.*

**ro-tate** (rō'tāt), *adj.* Having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like those of a wheel; wheel-shaped.

**ro-ta-tion** (rō'tā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of rotating, or turning on or as on an axis. See **REVOLUTION**, 1 *b*. 2. Any return or succession in a series; as, rotation in office. — **ro-ta-tion-al** (rō'tā-shūn-āl), *adj.*

**ro-ta-tive** (rō'tā-tiv), *adj.* 1. Turning, as a wheel; rotary. 2. Causing rotation; also, occurring in regular series.

**ro-ta-tor** (rō'tā-tōr; rō-tā'tōr), *n.* [*L.*] Anything that rotates; specif.: *Anal.* [*pl.* **ROTATORIES** (rō'tā-tō'rēz; 70)] A muscle which partially rotates a part on its axis.

**ro-ta-to-ry** (rō'tā-tō-ry; *Brit.* also rō-tā'tō-ry), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or producing rotation; having parts that rotate; rotary. 2. Going or following in rotation or succession.

**rotche**, **rotch** (rōch), *n.* = **DOXEKIE** *b*.

**rote** (rōt), *n.* The noise produced by the surf on the shore.

**rote**, *n.* A fixed course or routine; hence, repetition of forms or phrases, often without attention to meaning.

**rote**, *n.* *Mus.* = 1st crowd.

**ro-to-ne** (rō'tō-nē), *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline ketone,  $C_{12}H_{16}O_4$ , found in certain fish poisons and used as an insecticide.

**ro-ti-fer** (rō'tī-fēr), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *L. rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] One of a class (*Rotifera*) of minute, many-celled aquatic animals having the anterior end modified into a retractile disc (*corona*) bearing circles, of strong cilia, which, when in motion, look like rapidly revolving wheels. They are most abundant in stagnant fresh water. — **ro-ti-fér-al** (rō'tī-fēr-āl), *adj.* — **ro-ti-fér-ous** (rō'tī-fēr-ōs), *adj.*

**ro-tis-se-rie** (rō'tis-sērē), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *roter* to roast.] 1. A shop where roast meat is prepared and sold. 2. *U.S.* A restaurant where patrons may select their meat and have it roasted in their view.

**ro'ti** (rō'tī), *n.*: *pl.* **ARTAL** (ārtāl). [*Ar. rā'*] A weight of North Africa, and of parts of Europe and Asia, corresponding to the pound, but varying greatly with the locality; also, a varying dry measure.

**ro-to-graph** (rō'tō-graf; 9), *n.* [*L. rota* wheel + *-graph*.] A photograph printed by a process in which a strip of sensitized paper is automatically fed under the negative so that a series of prints is made.

**ro-to-gra-vure** (rō'tō-grāv-ūr; grāv-ūr), *n.* [*L. rota* wheel + *gravare*.] 1. A process of photogravure in which the impression is produced by etched cylindrical plates affixed to the rollers of a rotary printing press; hence, an illustration so printed. 2. Also **roto section**. A section of a newspaper devoted to rotogravure pictures.

**ro'tor** (rō'tēr), *n.* [*Short for rotator.*] 1. *Aeronautics*. A complete system of rotating blades or airfoils that supplies all or a major portion of the lift supporting an aircraft, as in a helicopter. Hence, **ro'tor-craft** (rō'tēr-kraft), **ro'tor plane**, **ro'ta-ry-wing** aircraft, **ro'tat-ing-wing** aircraft. 2. *Mach.* A part that revolves in a stationary part; esp., the rotating member of an electrical machine.

**rotor ship**, *Naut.* A ship propelled by the wind acting on one or more revolving vertical cylinders (**rotors**, or **rotor masts**).

**ro-to sec-tion** (rō'tō), *n.* See **ROTOGRAVURE**, 2.

**rot'ten** (rō'tēn), *adj.* [*ON. rotnin.*] 1. Having rotted; putrid; hence, fetid. 2. Unsound, as if rotted; not firm. 3. Corrupt; esp., open to bribery. — **rot'ten-ly**, *adv.* — **rot'ten-ness**, *n.*

**rotten borough**. 1. *Eng. Hist.* Any of the boroughs which, at the time of the Reform Act of 1832, contained but few voters, yet retained the privilege of sending a member to Parliament. 2. Any political unit in a republican form of government that has much less than its due proportion of inhabitants.

**rot'ten-stone** (rō'tēn), *n.* A decomposed siliceous limestone, used for polishing.

**rot'ter** (rō'tēr), *n.* [*From ROT, v.*] *Slang*. A blackguard; more vaguely, a thoroughly objectionable person.

**ro-tund** (rō'tūnd), *adj.* [*L. rotundus*.] 1. Round or rounded out; spherical. 2. Rounded; full and flowing, as speech. — **ro-tund-ly** (rō'tūnd-lē), *adv.* — **ro-tund-ly**, *adv.* — **ro-tund-ness**, *n.*

**ro-tun-da** (rō'tūn-dā), *n.* [*It. rotunda*, fr. *L. rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda*.] 1. *Arch.* A round building, esp. one covered by a dome or cupola. 2. A large round room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol.

**ro'tu-rer** (rō'tū-rēr), *n.*: *pl.* **-rises** (rō'-rēz). [*F.*] A person not of noble birth.

**rou-ble** (rō'b'l), **rouche** (rōsh). Vars. of **RUBLE**, **RUCHÉ**.

**rou-é** (rō-ē), *n.* [*F.*] A debauchee; rake.

**rouge** (rōzh), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A red powder consisting of ferric oxide used in polishing, as a pigment, etc. 2. Any of various cosmetics used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. t.* & *i.*: **ROUSED** (rōshd); **rouse** (rōz); **rouse** (rōz). To tint with rouge, as the cheeks. **rouge of nose** (rōzh-ōz nōz). [*F.*] Red and black. Treats at quarante; — so called from the colors *rouge* and *noir*.

**rough** (rūf), *adj.* [*AS. rūh.*] 1. Having inequalities, ridges, or projections on the surface; not smooth. Specif.: a Hairy; shaggy. 2. Not level; uneven; — of a piece of land, or of a road. 3. Tossed in waves; not calm; — of water. 4. Coarse or rugged in character or appearance; unrefined. Specif.: a Harsh to the eye; as, a rough landscape. b Not cultivated; rude; as, rough peasants. c Harsh to the ear; discordant; as, a rough voice. d Harsh to the taste; as, rough whisky. 3. Not tranquil; boisterous; tempestuous. 4. Not gentle; harsh; surly; uncivil. 5. In a crude or unfinished state; as, the rough lumber for a house; hence, hastily done or made and therefore confessedly imperfect; as, a rough estimate. 6. Of fish, not tame; not sought in sport. 7. *Phonet.* Pronounced with a breathing or aspirate; aspirated; as, a rough vowel.

*Syn.* (1) Rough, harsh, uneven, rugged, scabrous mean not smooth or even. Rough implies points, bristles, ridges, or projections on the surface or exterior; harsh, a surface or texture distinctly unpleasant to the tactile sense or, by extension, to any sense or to one's nerves; uneven, a lack of uniformity in height, breadth, quality, etc.; rugged, a roughness, esp. of surface; scabrous, a scaliness, thorniness, prickliness, etc., as of surface. (2) See **RUDE**.

— *n.* 1. [*Perh. orig. short for RUFFIAN.*] A rowdy; ruffian. 2. That which is rough; crude material. 3. Ground uneven and covered with brush, stones, etc. 4. *Golf*. Any portion of the course on which grass, weeds, etc., are allowed to grow freely; — opp. to *fairway*.

— *v. t.* 1. To roughen. 2. To shape, make, or dress, roughly. 3. *Football, etc.* To subject (an opponent) to unnecessary and intentional violence.

**rough life**. a To endure hard or rude conditions of living. b To indulge in rough conduct or contention. **rough out**. To draw, block out, etc., a piece of work hastily and rudely, with the intention of polishing it later.

— *adv.* In a rough manner; roughly.

**rough-age** (rūf'ij), *n.* [*From ROUGH, adj.*] a Any rough or coarse substance. b *U.S.* Specif., coarse food or fodder, as food high in indigestible material, esp. cellulose, whose bulk stimulates peristalsis.

**rough-and-ready**, *adj.* Rude in nature, method, or manner, but effective in action or use.

**rough-and-tumble** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Characterized by violence not restrained by rule; as, a rough-and-tumble fight.

**rough breathing**. [*Trans. of L. spiritus asper.*] In Greek grammar, a mark of aspiration (h) placed over initial vowels or over ρ (rho), thus α is pronounced *hα*; also, the sound thus indicated.

**rough-cast** (rūf'kast; 9), *n.* 1. A rule model. 2. A type of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. — *v. t.* 1. To shape or form roughly; to block out. 2. To plaster with roughcast. — **rough-cast'er**, *n.*

**rough-dry** (rūf'drī), *v. t.*: see **DRY**. In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing. — **rough-dry**, *adj.*

**rough-en** (rūf'en; -n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become rough.

**rough'er** (-fēr), *n.* One who roughs or roughs out anything.

**rough-hew** (rūf'hū; 2), *v. t.*: see **HEW**. 1. To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to rough-hew timber. 2. To form crudely; roughcast.

**rough-house** (rūf'hous), *n.* An outbreak of violence or noisy sport, esp. among occupants of a house or room. — *v. t.* To handle roughly, but in a spirit of fun. — *v. i.* To start, or take part in, a roughhouse. *All Slang.*

**rough-ly**, *adv.* In a rough manner.

**rough-neck** (rūf'nēk), *n.* *Slang*. One who is rough or uncouth, esp. in manners; a boor; also, a rowdy; tough.

**rough-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

**rough-rid'er** (rūf'rid-ēr; rīf'rid-ēr; 2), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or is accustomed to riding little-trained horses; *Colleg.*, an irregular cavalryman; hence [*esp.*], a member of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish War of 1898, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt.

**rough-shod** (rūf'shod; 2), *adj.* Shod with calked shoes. — **to ride roughshod**. To ride or travel without regard to difficulties; hence, to tyrannize over.

**rou-lade** (rō-lād), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *rouler* to roll.] *Mus.* In vocal music, an ornament consisting of a quick run, arpeggio, or other figure, sung to one syllable; a vocal flourish.

**rou-leau** (rō-lō), *n.*: *pl.* **ROULEAUX** (-lōz). **ROULEPAUS** (-lōz). [*F.*, fr. *roule*.] Literally, a little roll; specif., a roll of coins put up in paper.

**rou-lette** (rō-lēt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *OF. rolette*, dim. of *roule*. See **ROULETTE**.] 1. A gambling game, in which a marble is spun around the inside of a bowl the inner portion of which, called a **roulette wheel**, is revolved in the opposite direction, and has around the bottom numbered red and black compartments, the compartment in which the ball finally comes to rest deciding the results of the wagers. 2. Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division. Hence, specif.: *Philately*. Separating incisions so made in sheets of stamps without removing any of the paper. Abbr. *roul.* — *v. t.*: **ROU-LET-TED** (-lēt'ed; -tēd); **ROU-LET-TING**. To make incisions in with a roulette.



One form of Roulette. 2.

**Rou-ma'nian** (rō-mā'n'yan; -mā'nī-ān). Var. of **ROMANIAN**.

**round** (raund), *v. t.* & *i.* [*From ROUN, or dial. roun to whisper*, fr. *AS. rēanian.*] *Archaic*. To whisper; to utter in a whisper; to talk or say privately or secretly.

**round**, *adj.* [*OF. rount, reont, fem. rounde, rounde (F. rond), fr. L. rotundus*.] 1. Spherical, circular, or globular. 2. Circular in cross section; esp., cylindrical, as a rifle barrel. 3. Having a curved outline or form, esp. one like the arc of a circle; rotund. 4. Characterized by formation or movement in a circle; as, a round dance. 5. Full; complete; not fractional; — said of numbers. 6. Large; liberal in size or amount; as, a round sum. 7. Not cramped or limited; specif.: a Free and vigorous in motion; as, a round pace. b Uttered or emitted

with a full tone; as, a *round voice*. 9. Outspoken; plain and direct; as, a *round oath*. 10. *Now Rare*. Polished; rounded; as, said of language or style. 11. *Now Rare*. A complete, esp., accomplished by a progression through a series of places, conditions, etc., with a final return to the starting point; as, a *round trip*. 12. *Phonet.* Rounded; labialized; labial. See *round*, v. t., 6.

— *n.* 1. Anything round, as a circle, globe, ring. 2. A group; as, a *round of politicians*. 3. A circular dance; round dance. 4. A course ending where it began; a circuit; — often in *pl.*; as, to go the *rounds*. 5. A series of changes, events, acts, or the like, ending where it began; as, the *round of the seasons*; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole *round of conditions*. 6. A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously; as, a *round of applause*; also, a bout or turn of action participated in by two or more persons in competition; as, a *round at cards*. 7. A rounded or curved part of anything. 8. The round step of a ladder; a rung. 9. — *round of REVE*. 10. State of being round or circular; roundness. 11. *Archery*. A certain number of shots at given distances, recognized and named by rule or custom. 12. *Boxing*. One of the periods into which a boxing contest is divided. 13. *Mil.* One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command. 14. A unit of ammunition for one shot. 15. *Music*. A polyphonic vocal composition in which three or four voices follow each other around in a species of canon in the unison. 16. *Sports*. A period of play in a contest or match; as, a *round of golf*. — *in the round*. Of figures, giving the full form in projection on all sides; — distinguished from *relief*.

— *v. t.* 1. To make round; also, to turn in, or as if in, a circle; to rotate. 2. To surround; encircle. 3. To complete; hence, to finish. 4. To fill out to roundness or fullness of form. 5. To go round wholly or in part; as, to *round Cape Horn*. 6. *Phonet.* 1. To draw (the lips) together in a round opening, as in the pronunciation of *oo*. 2. To pronounce (a vowel or consonant) with rounding of the lips; to labialize. — *round up*. 1. To collect (cattle) by riding around them and driving them in. See *roundup*. 2. *Colloq.* To gather in, as scattered persons. — *v. i.* 1. To grow round, rotund, or full; hence, to attain to fullness or perfection; also with *into*, to develop; as, a boy *rounds into manhood*. 2. *Rare*. To go round; to make a circuit. 3. To turn round; to wheel about.

— *prep.* 1. In a way to enclose on all sides; as, a rope *round his neck*. 2. In a way to pass close by all sides of successively. 3. On all sides of or from all sides toward, so as to surround. 4. In all directions from; here and there about; as, we looked *round us*.

— *adv.* 1. A circularly; around. 2. So as to reach all of an assemblage, or a number of places, in succession; as, to hand *round cigars*. 3. So as to pass around a thing; in circumference; as, a ball 10 inches *round*. 4. So as to present an opposite side; through a half circle, with one part not changing position; as, to face the clock *round*; hence, from one side, party, attitude of mind, or the like, to another. 5. A Out in all directions from a point; as, to scatter handbills *round*. 6. In the vicinity; as, to spread among the farmers *round*. 7. Chiefly U. S. Hither and thither; as, to sit or dance *round*. 8. On all sides of or from all sides toward a person or thing so as to confine, surround, or envelop. *round's-bout* (*round's-bout*), *n.* 1. Merry-round. 2. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc. — *adj.* 1. Circuitous; indirect; as, *roundabout methods*. 2. Encircling; comprehensive.

*round angle*. *Math.* The plane angle described by a half line in turning positively in a plane about its extremity as a center until it returns to its original position. It is equal to 360°.

*round arch*. An arch semicircular in its intrados curve. See *ARCH*, *Illustr.*

*round clam*. The quoshok. See *CLAM*.

*round dance*. 1. A country-dance in which participants form a ring, sometimes separating into couples. 2. A ballroom dance in which couples revolve counterclockwise.

*round* (*round*), *adj.* 1. Made round or spherical; also, polished; finish; of speech, deep and sonorous. 2. *Phonet.* Formed by rounding the lips; labialized.

*roundel* (*roundel*), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay (F. *rondel*, *rondeau*), orig. a dim. fr. *rond*. See *ROUND*, *adj.*] 1. [OF. *rondelle* (F. *rondelle*)] Anything having a round form; a round figure. 2. *Arch.* A circular panel, window, or niche. 3. *Poetry*. A Var. of *RONDEL*. 4. An English modified rondeau.

*roundelay* (*roundelay*), *n.* [OF. *rondel*, dim. of *rondel*. See *ROUND*.] 1. A song in which some strain is often repeated. 2. A round dance. 3. *Archaic Poetry*. A kind of poem or song with a refrain recurring frequently or at fixed intervals as in a *rondel*.

*round'er* (*round'er*), *n.* 1. One who makes rounds; specif.: a [cap.] A Methodist preacher who goes around a circuit. 2. *Slang*. One who makes the rounds of disreputable resorts; a dissolute spendthrift. 3. One or that which makes something round; specif.: a tool for making an edge or surface round. 4. *pl.* A game, chiefly English, somewhat resembling baseball.

*round hand*. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct; — distinguished from *running hand*.

*round* (*round*), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I a Puritan or member of the Parliamentary party who wore his hair cut short; — so called in derision by the Cavaliers, who wore ringlets.

*round-house* (*-house*), *n.* 1. *Obs.* A lockup. 2. A circular building for housing and repairing locomotives. 3. *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck.

*rounding*, *adj.* 1. Round or nearly round. 2. [From *ROUNDING*, *verb* *n.*] Of or pertaining to, or used for in, rounding something; as, a *rounding tool*.

*roundish*, *adj.* Somewhat round. — *roundish-ness*, *n.*

*roundlet* (*roundlet*), *n.* [OF. *rondelle*.] A little circle or round object; a circle.

*roundly* (*-ly*), *adv.* In a round form or manner.

*roundness*, *n.* Quality or state of being round.

*round of beef*. The part of the thigh below the aitchbone, or between the rump and the leg. The inside muscles are often called *top* (round) and those outside *bottom* (round). See *REEF*, *Illustr.*

*round robin*. A written petition, protest, etc., with signatures in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first.

*round* (*round*), *adj.* Having the shoulders rounded, or projecting.

*round* (*round*), *n.*; *pl.* — *rounds* (*-m*). A U. S. A police

officer patrolling next below a sergeant; — so called because he makes rounds of inspection. 2. *Sing.* A retail deliveryman who sells bread, milk, etc.

*round steak*. A beefsteak cut from the round.

*Round Table*. 1. A huge circular marble table, at which King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit. 2. The knights of King Arthur collectively. 3. [not caps.] Hence, any meeting place of a group for conference, discussion, etc.; also, the group meeting for such a purpose. — *round-table*, *adj.*

*round trip*. A trip to a place and back. — *round-trip*, *adj.*

*round turn and half hitch*. See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (22).

*round'up* (*round'up*), *n.* 1. *Western U. S.* Act of gathering together cattle on the range by riding around them and driving them in, as for branding. Also, the men and horses engaged in a roundup, collectively. 2. *Colloq. U. S.* Hence, a gathering in of scattered persons or things; as, a roundup of criminals.

*round'worm* (*-worm*), *n.* A nematode worm, as distinguished from a flatworm.

*roup* (*roup*), *n.* [From MD. *roepen* to shout.] *Obs. ecc. Scot. & Dial.* Auction.

*roup* (*roup*), *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] 1. Hoarseness; a cold. 2. *Veter.* A disease of poultry, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, etc.

*roup'et* (*roup'et*), *roup'et*, *adj.* *Scot. Roupie*. *roup'et* (*roup'et*), *adj.* 1. *Scot.* Hoarse. 2. *Veter.* Affected with roup; pertaining to the roup of poultry.

*rouse* (*rouse*), *n.* [From CAROUSE.] 1. *Obs.* A bumper of liquor, esp. a toast. 2. A carousal; drinking frolic.

*rouse*, *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To haul strongly and all together.

*rouse*, *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert. Cf. AROUSE.] 1. To start from a covert or lurking place. 2. To wake from sleep or repose. 3. To excite to activity; to stir up. — *n.* Act of rousing; a sudden start, as from inaction; also, a signal for action. — *rouser* (*rouser*), *n.*

*rousing* (*rousing*), *adj.* 1. Having power to awaken or excite; as, a *rousing appeal*. 2. *Colloq.* That rouses astonishment; remarkable; as, a *rousing* speech.

*roust'a-bout* (*roust'a-bout*), *n.* 1. *U. S.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat, in mines, oil fields, etc., a general laborer. 2. A shiftless vagrant who lives by chance jobs. 3. On ranches in the western United States, a handy man.

*roust* (*roust*), *v. i.* [AS. *hrutan*.] *Dial.* To snore loudly.

*roust* (*roust*), *v. i.* [ON. *rausta*.] *Obs. ecc. Dial.* To roar; bel-

low; bray. — *roust*, *n.* *Archaic*. A bellowing; uproar.

*roust* (*roust*), *v. i.* [Var. of 1st root.] To root, search, or rummage, as a ewe. — *v. t.* 1. To root up. 2. To scoop out, as with a rouse; specif., *Print.*, engraving, etc., to cut away (blank parts of an engraving, electrolyte, etc.) with a tool (rouster).

*roust*, *n.* [OF. *rouste* a throng, defeat, fr. VL. *rupia*, fr. L. *rupere*, *rupitum*, to break.] 1. *Obs.* A throng. 2. A tumultuous mob, hence, the rabble. 3. A band of retainers; a retinue. 4. State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight. 5. *Archaic*. A fashionable assembly; esp., a large evening party. 6. *Law*. A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled with intent to do a thing, which, if executed, would make them rioters. — *Syn.* See *CROWD*. — *v. t.* To put to rout; defeat utterly. — *Syn.* See *CONQUER*.

*route* (*route*), *n.* [OF. (& F.) *route*, fr. L. *rupia* (sc. *vip*), fr. *ruptus*, past part. of *rupere* (to break); hence, lit., a broken or beaten way.] 1. The course or way which is or is to be traveled. 2. *Mil.* An order for troops to march from one place to another, esp. that part of the order which indicates the location of headquarters for each evening. 3. *Med.* The path in, or part of, the body through which a remedy is administered; as, the alimentary route. — *v. t.*; *route*; *route*. 1. To send forward, or transport, by a certain route. 2. To prearrange and direct the order and course of procedure of, as a series of operations; also, to send (through such procedure; as, to *route* copy in an editorial office. — *router* (*router*), *n.*

*router* (*router*), *n.* One that routes, or scoops out; a device for routing; as, a *router* plane. See *PLANE*, *Illustr.* 2. *Mach.* A machine with a revolving vertical spindle and cutter for milling out the surface of wood or metal, as for blanks on an electrolyte. — *router*, *v. t.*

*routh* (*routh*), *n.* Chiefly *Scot.* Abundance.

*route-time* (*route-time*), *n.* [Fr. *route* way. See *ROUTE*.] 1. A round daily or frequently pursued; esp., the regular course of business or official duties. 2. Any regular procedure adhered to by habit. — *route-time*, *adj.*

*routing plane* (*routing plane*). See *PLANE*, *Illustr.* (18).

*rou-tin-ism* (*rou-tin-ism*), *n.* Adherence to routine; mechanical regularity in work, etc. — *rou-tin-ist* (*-ist*), *n.*

*roux* (*roux*), *n.* [F. *beurre roux* brown butter.] A cooked mixture of flour and butter used to thicken soup and sauces.

*rove* (*rove*), *v. t.* 1. To draw through an eye or similar aperture. 2. *Textiles*. a To draw out into flakes; card, as wool. b To draw out and twist slightly, as silvers of wool or cotton, before spinning. — *n.* A roll or silver of wool, cotton, silk, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; also collective.

*rove*, *n.* A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building.

*rove*, *v. i.* [Prob. fr. MF. *rouer* to roam, ramble.] To wander; to ramble. — *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* A roving; a ramble.

*rove*, past & past part. of *REVE*.

*rove beetle*. Any of a numerous family (Staphylinidae) of long-bodied beetles which are often found on decaying animal and vegetable matter, and can run swiftly.

*rove-verse* (*rove-verse*), *adj.* *Pros.* Designating a type of verse in sprung rhythm in which the end of one line and the beginning of the next form one foot.

*rover* (*rover*), *n.* One who runs a roving machine; also, the machine.

*rover*, *n.* [MD. *rover* robber, fr. *roven* (D. *roven*) to rob.] 1. A pirate; also, a pirate ship. 2. A wanderer; vagrant. 3. *Archaic*. A casual mark. 4. One of a series of fixed marks at long ranges. 5. *Croquet*. A Also *rover ball*. A ball which has passed through all the arches but has not yet hit the stake. 6. Its player.

*roving* (*roving*), *n.* The operation of forming a rove, or twisted silver, wool, cotton, etc.; also, a rove.

*row* (*row*), *n.* [Prob. fr. *rouse*, n., taken as a pl.] *Colloq.* A noisy or turbulent quarrel; a brawl; fuss. — *v. t.* To pick or have a row with.

— *v. i.* To engage in a row.

**row**, *v. t.* [AS. *rōwan*.] 1. To propel with oars along the surface. 2. To convey in a boat propelled with oars. 3. To row with (a stated number of oars). 4. In contests: a To ply (a given oar or oars). b To match rowing strength and skill against. — *v. i.* 1. To use an oar or oars in propelling a boat. 2. To be moved by oars. — *n.* A rowing; an excursion in a rowboat. — *row'er*, *n.*

**row** (*rō*), *n.* [AS. *rōw*, *rēw*.] 1. A series of persons or things in a continued line; rank; file. 2. A line of houses, close together, constituting an architectural whole, or a division of a street, or a short street; as, Rochester Row, in London. — *v. t.* To arrange in a row.

**row**. Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of *roll*.

**rowan** (*rō'an*; *rō'ān*), *n.* A in full *rowan tree*. A Eurasian tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*) of the apple family, with flat corymbs of white flowers followed by red berrylike pomes. b Either of two related American trees (*S. americana* and *S. decora*), usually called mountain ash. c In full *rowan-berry*. The fruit of the rowan tree.

**rowboat** (*rō'bōt*), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.

**row'dy** (*rō'dī*), *n.*; *pl.* -*dies* (-*dīz*). One who engages in rows, or in rough behavior; a rough. — *adj.* *row'di-er* (-*dī-ēr*); *row'di-est*. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy. — *row'di-ly*, *adv.* — *row'di-ness*, *n.*

**row'dy-ish** (*rō'dī-ish*), *adj.* Rowdylike; noisy and rough. — *row'dy-ish-ly*, *adv.* — *row'dy-ish-ness*, *n.* — *row'dy-ism* (-*īz'm*), *n.*

**rowel** (*rō'el*), *n.* [OF. *roele*, *rouelle*, *prop.* a little wheel, fr. *ML. rotella* little wheel, dim. fr. *L. rota* wheel.] A little wheel on some spurs, having a number of radiating sharp points. — *v. t.* *row'el* (-*ēd*) or *row'el'ed*; *row'el-ling* or *row'el-ling*. To spur, esp. with a rowel. K Rowel.

**row'en** (*rō'ēn*), *n.* A second-growth crop, aftermath.

**rowlock** (*rō'lōk*, *rū'lōk*), *n.* [For earlier *oarlock*.] A device serving as a support for an oar in rowing.

**row'te** (*rōut*). Scot. var. of *rou't*, roar, noise.

**royal** (*rōi'al*), *adj.* [OF. *roial*, *reial* (fr. *royal*), fr. *L. regalis*, fr. *rex, regis*, king.] 1. Kindly; regal; or pertaining to the crown or the king or also, or pertaining to the government of a kingdom; as, the royal army and navy. 2. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign. 3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; magnificent, majestic. 4. Very large, excellent, or the like, of its kind. — *n.* 1. Any of certain sizes of paper (as 10 X 24 or 20 X 25 inches), originally bearing as watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. 2. *Naut.* A small sail on the royal mast immediately above the topkallant sail. See *SAIL*, *Illustr.*

**roy'al-ly**, *adv.* See *ANTLER*, *Illustr.*

**royal aniler**. A color, reddish blue in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *roy'al-blue* (-*blōo*), 2, *adj.*

**royal coachman**. *Angling*. An artificial fly with white wings, peacock-herl body with red band, brown hackle, and gold tag. Cf. *FLY*, *Illustr.*

**royal fern**. A fern (*Osmunda regalis*) with large bipinnate fronds bearing panicle sporeophylls at their summit.

**roy'al-ism** (*rōi'al-īz'm*), *n.* The principles of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

**roy'al-ist** (*ist*), *n.* An adherent of royalism; specif. [cap.]: a A supporter of Charles I of England, a Cavalier. b An adherent of George III or the British government in the American Revolution. c An adherent of the Bourbon dynasty in France. — *roy'al-ist*, *roy'al-ist-ic* (-*ist'ik*), *adj.*

**royal mast**. The mast next above the topkallant mast.

**royal palm**. A tall, graceful, pinnate-leaved palm (*Roystonea regia*) of southern Florida and Cuba, widely planted for ornament throughout the tropics.

**royal purple**. A color, bluish blue-red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *roy'al-purple* (*rōi'al-pū'r'pl*), 2, *adj.*

**roy'al-ty** (*rōi'al'tī*), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-*tīz*). [OF. *roialté*, *royaulté*.] 1. Royal station, birth, etc.; kingship. 2. The person of a king; collectively, royal persons. 3. Kindliness; regal quality or nature; magnificence; pomp. 4. A royal domain. 5. A right or prerogative of a sovereign, as a seigniorate on gold and silver coined at the mint, or a percentage paid to the crown of gold or silver taken from mines. 6. Hence: A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.) reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property. b A compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it.

**-rha'gia** (-*rā'i-gī*), *-rha'gia* (-*rā'i-gī*). [NL. *-rrhagia*, fr. Gr. *-rrhagia*, fr. *rhēgnai* to burst.] *Med.* A combining form meaning a bursting forth, abnormal or excessive discharge or flow, as in bronchorrhagia. Derivative adjectives are formed in *-rha'gic* (-*rā'i'gik*).

**-rha'gy**. = *-RRHAGIA*.

**-rhe'a**, *-rhe'o'a* (-*rē'a*). [NL. fr. Gr. *-rrhoia*, fr. *rheîn* to flow.] *Med.* A combining form denoting flow, discharge, as in diarrhoea.

**-rhe'a** (-*rē'a*). Var. of *-RRHAGIA*.

**rub** (*rūb*), *v. t.*; *passive* (*rūb'ed*); *passive* (*rūb'ing*). [ME. *rubben*.] 1. To subject (a body) to the action of something moving over its surface with pressure and friction. 2. To scour, polish, erase, apply, smear, etc., by or as by rubbing. 3. To cause to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to rub the hands together. — *v. i.* 1. To erase, grate, or similarly come in contact. 2. To fret or chafe with friction. 3. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to rub through the world. 4. To admit of being rubbed. — *n.* 1. A rubbing; friction. 2. That which rubs; hindrance; obstruction. 3. Something grating to the feelings, as sarcasm or harsh criticism. 4. An unevenness of surface or of character; a roughness; a fault.

**rub-a-dub** (*rūb'ā-dūb*), *n.* [Imitative.] A repeated clamor, as of drums; a clatter.

a substance obtained from the milky juice (rubber latex; cf. *LATEX*) of many tropical plants, and usually characterized by elasticity; called also *caoutchouc* and *India rubber*. Perfectly pure rubber is an unsaturated hydrocarbon having the composition (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>n</sub> or (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>)<sub>n</sub>. To increase its useful properties, crude rubber is worked on rolls to make it more plastic, then compounded with other materials, molded and vulcanized. b Any of certain synthetic products resembling natural rubber in its properties. 4. Something made of rubber, *rub'ber*, *n.* To some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie between the players; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games.

**rub'ber-die** (*rūb'ēr-dī*), *v. t.* To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution or preparation, as silk.

**rub'ber-neck** (*rūb'ēr-nēk*), *n.* *Slang*, U. S. One who cranes his neck or sapes in curiosity. — *rub'ber-neck'*, *v. i.* & *t.*

**rubber plant**. Any of several plants which yield rubber (see *RUBBER*, 3); specif., a commonly cultivated East Indian tree (*Ficus elastica*) of the mulberry family.

**rub'ber-stamp**, *v. t.* To stamp, endorse, or the like, with an impression made by a rubber stamping device (rubber stamp); hence, *Colloq.*, to endorse or approve as a mere matter of routine.

**rub'bish** (*rūb'ish*), *n.* [ME. *robysh*, *rubus*, *robusus*.] Waste or rejected matter; trash; debris. — *rub'bishy* (-*ī*), *adj.*

**rub'ble** (*rūb'l*), *n.* [ME. *robyl*, *robyl*, akin to *RUBBER*.] 1. Water-worn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or in filling courses of walls; also, rubblework. 2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry. 3. Any mass made up of rough irregular pieces; a collection of loose broken pieces. — *rub'ble*, *adj.* — *rub'ble* (-*ī*), *adj.*

**rub'ble-work** (-*wōrk*), *n.* Masonry of unsquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

**rub'down** (*rūb'dāun*), *n.* Act of rubbing or chafing; esp. the rubbing of the body, as after a bath.

**ru'be** (*rūb*, 114), *n.* *Slang*. An awkward, unsophisticated person; a rustic.

**ru'be-la'cent** (*rūb'ē-lā-sēnt*), *adj.* [L. *rubefaciens*, pres. part. of *rubescere* to make red.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n.* *Med.* An external application producing redness of the skin. — *ru'be-fac'tion* (-*fūk'shūn*), *n.*

**ru-bel'la** (*rū-bē-lā*), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. rubellus* reddish.] *Med.* An acute specific disease milder than measles but with a similar eruption; — called also *German measles*.

**ru-bel'ite** (-*bē-lī*), *n.* [L. *Rubellus* reddish, dim. of *ruber* red.] *Mineral*. A red tourmaline used as a gem.

**Ru'ben** (*rū'bēn*), *n.* *Douay Bib.* Reuben. See *JACON*.

**ru-be'o-la** (*rū-bē'o-lā*), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. rubens* reddish.] a The measles. b Rubella. — *ru-be'o-lar* (-*lār*), *adj.*

**ru-bes'cent** (*rū-bēs'sēnt*), *adj.* [L. *rubescens*, -*entis*, pres. part. of *rubescere* to grow red.] Growing or becoming red; reddening; flushing. — *ru-bes'cence* (-*ēns*; -*ns*), *n.*

**ru-bi'a'ceous** (*rū-bī'ā-shūs*), *adj.* [L. *rubra* madder.] Belonging to the madder family (Rubiaceae). See *MADDER*.

**ru-bi-celle** (*rū-bī-sēl*), *n.* See *SPINEL*.

**Ru'bi-con** (*rū-bī-kōn*), *n.* [L. *Rubico*.] *Anc. Geog.* A small river between Italy and cisalpine Gaul. By leading an army across this river, contrary to government orders, Caesar precipitated the civil war which made him supreme, hence, to *pass*, or *cross*, the *Rubicon* is to take the irreversible decisive step.

**ru-bi'cund** (-*kūnd*), *adj.* [L. *rubundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy. — *ru-bi'cund-ly* (-*kūnd'lē*), *adv.*

**ru-bid'i-um** (*rū-bīd'ī-ūm*), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. rubidus* red.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Symbol, *Rb*; at. no., 37; at. wt., 85.48. — *ru-bid'i-nous* (*rū-bīd'ī-nūs*), *adj.* Also *ru-bid'i-nose* (-*nōs*). Rust-colored; also, affected with rust.

**ru-bi-ous** (*rū-bī-ūs*), *adj.* [See *RUBY*.] Rare. Red; ruby.

**ru'ble** (*rūb'l*), *n.* Also *rou'ble*. [Russ. *rubl'*.] The monetary unit of the U. S. S. R. divided into 100 kopecks; also, a silver coin of this value. See *MONEY*, *Tables*.

**ru'bric** (*rūb'rik*), *n.* [OF. *rubricus*, *rubricus*, fr. *L. rubrica* red — *rth* for coloring, fr. *ruber* red.] 1. Archaic. Red ochre. 2. In early manuscript, any part of a text, any part in red, esp. a title page or part of it, or an initial letter or letters. 3. Hence, because anciently printed in red: a The title of a statute or law. b A rule for the conduct of a liturgical service; as, the *rubrics* of the Mass. c A section heading of a discourse or writing; a head. 4. Red. 5. A prescribed or established form, method, etc.

**ru'brical** (-*brī-kāl*), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or according to the rubrics, esp. liturgical rubrics. — *ru'brical-ly*, *adv.*

**ru'bricate** (*rūb'rikāt*), *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus*, past part. of *rubricare* to color red.] To mark or distinguish with red, as titles in a book; also, to provide with rubrics. — *ru'brica'tion* (-*kā'shūn*), *n.* — *ru'brica'tor* (-*kā'tōr*), *n.*

**ru'bric'ian** (*rūb'rik-ī-ān*), *n.* One versed in rubrics.

**ru'by** (*rūbī*; 114), *n.*; *pl.* *rubies* (-*bīz*). [OF. *rubī* (fr. *rubia*), fr. *L. rubens* red.] 1. A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum; — called also *rasn*, or *oriental ruby*. See *CORUNDUM*, *SAPPHIRE*, 1 b. 2. A thing made of the ruby; esp., *Horol.*, a bearing, roller, or other part, made of ruby or a substitute material. 3. The color of the ruby, red in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. 4. Something like or likened to a ruby, esp. in color, as red wine or a carbuncle. 5. *Eng.* A size of type (64 point); — called *agate* in U. S. See *TYPE*.

**ru'by spinel**. See *SPINEL*.

**ru'che** (*rūsh*), *n.* [F. *ruche* ruche, beehive, fr. OF. *rucho* beehive, fr. *ML. ruscus* bark.] A plaited, quilted, or softened strip of lace, net, or the like, used as an edging for collars, cuffs, etc. — *ru'ching* (*rūsh'ing*), *ing*, *n.*

**ru'ck** (*rūk*; *dialect*, *rōck*), *n.* [OF. *Scand. origin*.] The undistinguished multitude; the crowd of ordinary persons or things.

**ru'ck**, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* [ON. *krucka*.] Wrinkle; pucker.

**ru'ck-sack** (*rūk'sāk*; *G.* *rōk'sāk*), *n.* [G.] A loose flat bag supported by straps over the shoulders.

**-r'ant** (*rūk'ānt*), *n.* [G., fr. *r'ant* back + *umlaut* mutation.] In the Germanic languages, absence of the *u* of the stem vowel because of the loss of an *i* in the following syllable of the umlaut period.

le of a poem in quatrains by Omar Khayyām, or its translation by Edward FitzGerald.

**ru-ben'se** (*rū-bēs'*), *n.* [F. *rubens*.] A variety of quartz stained a ruby red.

**-rub**, *adj.* [It.] Literally, rubbed; specif., *Music*, allied to tempo. — *n.* A tempo in which some notes are shortened that others may be lengthened.

**rub'ber** (*rūb'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who rubs, as a polisher, masseur, etc. 2. An instrument or thing used in rubbing, as an eraser, whetstone, etc. 3. [From its use] the making of erasers.

**ru'ct'ion** (rŭk'shŭn), n. [From the Irish *insurrection* of 1798.] *Dial.* An uproar; rough-and-tumble fight.

**rud-beek'-a** (rŭd-bĕk'ŭd), m. [NL., after Olaus Rudbeck (1630-1702), Sw. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of North American herbs of the aster family, the coneflowers, having showy, mostly yellow, rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle. See BLACK-EYED SUSAN, GOLDEN CLOW.

**rud'd** (rŭd'), [From *rud* redness, AS. *rudu*.] A fresh-water European fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) of the carp family.

**rud'der** (rŭd'ĕr), n. [AS. *rŭðer* a paddle.] 1. A flat piece or structure of wood or metal, hinged vertically at a vessel's stern so that when it is turned the vessel turns also in the same direction. 2. In an aircraft, a hinged or pivoted surface, usually attached at the rear end, serving to control its direction of flight by impressing yawing moments on the craft. See AIRPLANE, *illustr.* 3. That which guides or governs the course of a person or thing. — **rud'der-less**, adj.

**rud'der-pest'** (rŭd'ĕr'pĕst'), n. *Naut.* **a** = RUDDERSTOCK. **b** An additional sternpost, in single-screw vessels, to which the rudder is attached.

**rud'der-stock'** (rŭd'ĕr'stŭk'), n. *Naut.* That part of a rudder by which it is pivoted to the sternpost or rudderpost.

**rud'dle** (rŭd'ĕl'), n. [From *rud* redness, ruddle, AS. *rudu*.] Red ochre; ruddle. — **v. t.**; **rud'dled** (-l'd); **rud'dling** (l'ng). To color with ruddle; redden.

**rud'dle-man** (rŭd'ĕl'mān; rŭd'ĕl'mān), n. A raddlemaster.

**rud'dook** (rŭd'dŭk'), n. [AS. *ruddic*.] The European robin.

**rud'dy** (rŭd'ĕd'), adj.; **rud'dier** (-ĕr); **rud'diest**. [AS. *rudig*.] 1. Reddish. 2. Having a healthy reddish color.

**rud'dy duck**. An American duck (*Ermatrua jamaicensis rubida*) having a broad bill and a wedge-shaped tail. The adult male has the upper parts largely rich brownish red.

**rude** (rŭd'; 114), adj. [OE. fr. L. *rudis*.] 1. Characterized by roughness; crude; also, of weather, storms, etc., harsh; severe; violent. 2. Lacking delicacy or refinement; boorish; unpolished; uncouth; hence, of low rank. 3. Savage; now usually, uncivil; impolite; impudent. 4. Not carefully made or worked out; rough, makeshift; as, a *rude* estimate. 5. Unskillful; inept. 6. Rugged; sturdy; vigorous; as, *rude* health. — **rude'ly**, adv. — **rude'ness**, n.

**Syn.** Rude, rough, crude, raw, callow, green mean lacking in qualities that make for finish or refinement. Rude implies indifference to or ignorance of form in any sense, esp. good form; rough implies more harshness or violence than *rude* and more culpable ignorance or inexperience; *crude*, applied literally to that unprocessed, unrefined, untreated, etc., suggests remoteness from that which is highly developed, civilized, etc.; *raw*, literally uncooked, suggests being untested, inexperienced, or unfinished; *callow*, applied mostly to youths, suggests showing signs of immaturity, even when reaching manhood; *green* suggests an untripped or unfitness showing itself in inexperience, unreadiness for work or use, or the like.

**rudes'by** (rŭd'ĕb'ĭ), n. *Archaic*. A rude fellow.

**rud'i-ment** (rŭd'ĕl'mĕnt), n. [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude.] 1. That which is undeveloped; an unfinished beginning. 2. A first principle of any art or science; a first step. 3. *Biol.* An organ or part just beginning to develop or, esp., one arrested in its development at an early stage. 4. The remains of a part functional only in an earlier stage of the same individual or in his ancestors. — **rud'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl; -tāl), adj.

**rud'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rĕ), adj. 1. Of or pert. to rudiments; elementary. 2. *Biol.* Having the character of a rudiment; imperfectly developed; also, vestigial. — **rud'i-men'ta-ri-ly**, adv. — **rud'i-men'ta-ri-ness**, n.

**rue** (rŭ; 114), n. [OF. *rue*, fr. L. *ruta*, fr. Gr. *rhŭtē*.] A strong-scented, perennial woody herb (*Ruta graveolens*) whose bitter leaves are used in medicine. It is the type of a family (Rutaceae, the rue family) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, often glandular and strong-scented, and including also the citrus fruits, the fraxinella, etc.

**rue** (rŭ; v. t.; **rUED** (rŭd); **RU'ING** (rŭ'ing)). [AS. *hrŭowan* to grieve, make sorry.] To suffer remorse for; to repent of; hence, to regret having entered into a bargain; to wish undone, neglected, nonexistent, etc. — **v. i.** To feel regret; repent. — **n.** Disappointment; regret; *Scot.*, compassion; repentance. — **ru'er** (rŭ'ĕr), n.

**rue anemone**. A delicate vernal herb (*Anemone pulsatilla*) of the crowfoot family, with white flowers resembling those of the wood anemone.

**rue'ful** (rŭ'fŭl; -f'ŭl), adj. 1. Lamentable; pitiable. 2. Mournful; sorrowful; regretful. 3. Merciful; pitiful. — **rue'ful-ly**, adv. — **rue'ful-ness**, n.

**ru-fes'cent** (rŭ'fĕs'ĕnt; -nt), adj. [L. *rufescens*, pres. part. of *rufer* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red.] Reddish. — **ru-fes'cence** (-ĕns; -ns), n.

**ruff** (rŭf'), n. [OF. *ruffe*, fr. *triomphe*.] **a** Obs. A game similar to whist. **b** Act of trumping. — **v. i.** & **v. t.** To play a trump card on a lead of another suit; trump; *Bridge*, to lead a suit that one's partner can trump.

**ruff, ruffe** (rŭf'), n. [ME. *roue*, *ruffe*, prob. fr. *ROUGH*, adj.] A small fresh-water European perch (*Acerina cernua*).

**ruff** (rŭf'), n. 1. A type of stiffly-starched, wheel-shaped collar worn by both men and women in the late 16th and 17th centuries. 2. Something suggestive of such a collar, as *Zool.*, a fringe of hair or feathers on the neck. 3. *sem. REVEE*. A sandpiper of Europe and Asia (*Phalaropus pugnax*). The males during the breeding season have a fringe of erectile feathers on the neck. — **ruffed** (rŭft'), adj.

**ruffed grouse** (rŭft'). A North American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the eastern U. S. and Canada; called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South.

**ru'f-an** (rŭf'ān; rŭf'ān), n. [F. *rufan*, fr. It. *ruffiano*.] A cruel, brutal fellow. — **adj.** Brutal; cruel. — **ru'f-an-ism** (-iz'm), n. — **ru'f-an-ly**, adj.

**ru'f-ile** (rŭf'ĭl; v. t.; **-FLED** (-l'd); **-FLING** (-l'ng)). [ME. *ruflin*.] 1. To make into *ru'f* or ruff; draw into puckers, plaits, or folds. 2. To furnish with ruffles. 3. To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers. 4. To discompose; disturb; specif.: **a** To roughen the surface of, as water. **b** To irritate; vex. 5. To disarrange; rumple. 6. To ruffle (leaves of a book); to shuffle (cards). — **n.** 1. That which is ruffled; specif., a plaited or gathered strip of lace, cambric, etc.; frill. 2. State or an instance of being ruffled; as, *irritation*. **b** A commotion; brawl. 3. A ripple. — **ru'f-ly** (-lĭ), adj.

**ru'f-ŭ**, v. t. [ME. *rufliden* to struggle, swagger.] 1. To grow rough, boisterous or turbulent; also, to fight. 2. To put on airs; swagger. — **ru'f-er** (-ĕr), n.

**ru'f-ŭ**, n. *Mil.* A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll. **ru'f-ous** (rŭf'ŭs), adj. [L. *rufus*.] Of any of several colors, averaging reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliance. See COLOR.

**rug** (rŭg), n. [Of Scand. origin.] A piece of thick, heavy, napped or piled fabric, used for floor covering, a lap robe, etc.; also, a fur mat, etc. Cf. CARPET, n. 1; ORIENTAL RUG.

**rug** (*dial.* rŭg, rŭg), v. t. & i. & n. [ME. *ruggen*, of Scand. origin.] *Dial.* Pull; wrench; tear; haul.

**ru'ga** (rŭg'ŭ), n.; *pl.* RUGAE (-jē). [L.] *Nat. Hist.* A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly in *pl.* — **ru'gate** (-gāt), adj.

**Rug'by** (rŭg'bĭ), n. Also **Rugby football**. [Because orig. played at Rugby school, Eng.] A variety of football game. See FOOTBALL, n. 2.

**rug'ged** (rŭg'ĕd; -ĭd), adj. 1. Having a rough, uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough. 2. Specif.: **a** Not kept even; unkempt. **b** Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. **c** Full of furrows and ridges; scaped; wrinkled. 3. Harsh; hard; austere; sometimes, sour, surly; crabbed. 4. Rude, as in manners; uncivil; ungracious. 5. Turbulent; stormy. 6. Rough to the ear; harsh. 7. Robust; sturdy; hardy. — **Syn.** See ROUGH. — **rug'ged-ly**, adv. — **rug'ged-ness**, n.

**Rug'ger** (rŭg'ĕr), n. *Colloq., Brit.* = RUGBY.

**ru'gose** (rŭg'ŭs; rŭg'ŭs), adj. [L. *rugosus*, fr. *rupa* a wrinkle.] Full of wrinkles; specif., *Bot.* Having the veins sunken and the spaces between elevated, as certain leaves. — **ru'gose-ly**, adv. — **ru'gos'i-ty** (rŭg'ŭs'ĭ-tĭ), n.

**Ruhm'korff coil** (rŭm'kŏrf). = INDUCTION COIL.

**ru'in** (rŭ'ĭn), n. [OF. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina*, a falling, ruin.] 1. *Now Rare*. A falling or tumbling down. 2. Such change in anything as to destroy it or impair its effectiveness; destruction. 3. The cause or the causing of such destruction or impairment; as, drink will be the ruin of him. 4. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a ruin; esp. *pl.*, the remains of a dilapidated house, city, or the like. 5. State of being decayed, destroyed, wrecked, etc., as, to go to ruin. — **v. t.** & **v. i.** To bring, fall, go, or come, to ruin; specif.: **a** To bankrupt. **b** To deprive (a woman) of chastity. — **ru'in-a-ble**, adj. — **ru'in-er**, n.

**ru'in-ate** (rŭ'ĭn-āt), v. t. To ruin. — **adj.** Ruined. — **ru'in-a'tion** (-nĕ'shŭn), n.

**ru'ined** (rŭ'ĭnd), adj. In ruins; gone to ruin.

**ru'in-ous** (rŭ'ĭn-ŭs; 114), adj. 1. Causing, or tending to cause, ruin; destructive. 2. Ruined; dilapidated; as, a wall in a ruinous state. 3. Composed of, or consisting of, ruins. — **ru'in-ous-ly**, adv. — **ru'in-ous-ness**, n.

**rule** (rŭl'; 114), n. [OF. *rule*, *reule*, fr. L. *regula* a ruler, rule, model, fr. *regere*, *regum*, to lead straight, direct.] 1. A prescribed guide for conduct, action, usage (as of words), etc.; a regulation, precept. 2. Uniform or established course; systematic method or practice; as, my rule is to rise at six o'clock. 3. The regular course of things; as, we have cold winters as a rule. 4. *Obs.* Behavior. 5. Act or time of ruling, government; reign; as, during the rule of Elizabeth. 6. A ruler (sense 3); also, a straight line as drawn by a ruler. 7. *Ecol.* The laws or regulations prescribed by the founder of a religious order for observance by its members; as, the rule of St. Dominic. 8. *Law*. An order or direction made by a court, usually in writing, regulating court practice (*general rule*) or regulating the action of parties in special cases (*special rule*). 9. *Math.* A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation. 10. *Print.* A thin plate of metal (usually brass), the height of ordinary type, with a line or lines as its face. — **Syn.** See LAW.

— **v. t.** 1. To control; govern; manage. 2. To direct by influence or counsel; guide, as, to be ruled by those one loves. 3. To be the dominant note, character, etc., of, as, quiet humor rules the essay. 4. To decide; specif., *Law*, to give as a direction, order, or determination of the court. 5. To moderate or restrain; as, to rule one's passions. 6. To mark with straight parallel lines, esp. with the aid of a ruler. — **v. i.** 1. To exercise supreme authority; — often with *over*. 2. To be in general, or as a rule; as, prices rule lower today. 3. *Law*. To lay down a rule or order of court, to decide an incidental point. — **Syn.** See GOVERN; DECIDE.

**rule of three**. *Math.* The rule for finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The rule states that the product of the means equals the product of the extremes.

**rule of thumb**. **a** Any rude measurement, calculation, etc.; — from using the thumb as a rule. **b** Judgment based on practical experience rather than on scientific knowledge.

**ru'ler** (rŭl'ĕr; 114), n. 1. One who rules, specif., a sovereign. 2. A worker or a machine that rules paper. 3. A smooth-edged strip of wood, metal, etc., used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines, for measuring, etc.; a straightedge. — **ru'ler-ship**, n.

**ru'ling** (-l'ng), n. 1. Act of one who rules; government. 2. Act of drawing ruled lines; also, a ruled line. 3. *Law*. A decision or rule of a judge or a court, esp. on a point of law. — **adj.** Predominant; also, prevailing.

**rum** (rŭm), n. 1. An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented molasses or other cane product. 2. *U. S.* Any intoxicating liquor; intoxicants.

**rum, adj.** [From obs. *rum*, *rome*, a slang word for good.] *Slang*. **a** Queer; odd. **b** Dangerous; "tough."

**Ru-mā'nian** (rŭ-mān'ĭān; mā'n'ĭān; 58). Var. of ROMANIAN.

**rum'ba** (rŭm'bā; U. S. rŭm'bā), n. (*Sp.*, prob. of Afr. origin.) A Cuban Negro dance or, *U. S.*, an imitation of it.

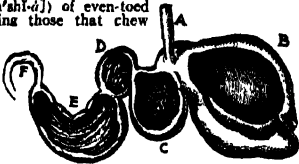
**rum'ble** (rŭm'b'l; v. i.; **-BED** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-bl'ng)). [ME. *romblen*.] 1. To make a low, heavy, rolling sound. 2. To speak in a low, rolling tone; also, to move or stir about heavily and noisily. — **v. t.** 1. To utter in a low, rolling voice. 2. To polish or otherwise treat in a rumble (sense 2). — **n.** 1. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or thunder. 2. A tumbling barrel; — called also *rum'bler* (rŭm'b'lĕr). See TUMBLING BARREL. 3. *a* A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage. *b* In full rumble seat. A folding seat in the back of the covered part of an automobile. Cf. DICKEN, 3. — **rum'bler** (-blĕr), n. — **rum'bling-ly**, adv.

**ru'men** (rŭ'mĕn), n.; *pl.* MINA (-mĭ-nā). [L. *rumen* rumet.] 1. The first stomach of ruminants. See RUMINANT, *illustr.* 2. The cud of a ruminant.

**ru'mi-nant** (rŭ'mĭ-nānt), adj. [L. *ruminans*, -antis, *s. part.*] 1. Chewing the cud; or of pertaining to ruminants. 2. *i. ven to, or*



engaged in, ruminating, or pondering. — *n.* Any of a division (*Ru-*  
*mi-nan-tia* [rōm'i-nān-ti-ā]) of even-toed  
hoofed mammals including those that chew



Complex Stomach of a Ruminant, cut away. A  
Esophagus; B Rumen; C Reticulum; D Omasum;  
E Abomasum; F Intestine.

with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the abomasum, where it is acted on by gastric juice.

**rumi-nate** (rōm'i-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [*L. ruminatus*, past part. of *ruminari*, *nare*, fr. *rumen*, *-inus*, throat.] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed. 2. To bring to mind and consider again and again; muse; ponder. — **Syn.** PONDER. — **rumi-nat-ing-ly** (nāt'ing-lī), *adv.* — **rumi-na-tion** (nā-shūn), *n.* — **rumi-na-tive** (nā-tiv), *adj.* — **rumi-na-tor** (nā-tōr), *n.*

**rum-mage** (rūm'ij), *n.* [*MF. arrumage*, fr. *arrumer* to stow goods in the hold of a ship.] 1. *Obs.* The stowage of, or a place for stowing, cargo in a ship. 2. A careful searching with turn over of things; hence, an upheaval; confusion. 3. In full **rummage sale**. A sale of accumulated odds and ends, as discarded or unsalable articles; esp., such a sale for charity. — *v. i. & t.*; **MAOED** (-ij), **MAO-ING** (-ij-ing), *n.* 1. To search by looking into every corner, and turning over all the contents (of); ransack. 2. To bring to light by or as by a thorough search; to collect as by searching. — **rum-mag-er** (-ij-ēr), *n.*

**rum-mer** (rūm'ēr), *n.* [*D. roemer*, *romer*.] A large tall glass or drinking cup.

**rum-my** (rūm'ī), *adj.*; **-MI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-MI-EST**. *Slang.* Rum; queer; odd. **rum-my** (rūm'ī), *n.* A card game in which the object is to be the first to match all of one's cards into sets or sequences of three or more by drawing from and discarding on the stock.

**rum-my**, *n.* *Slang, U. S.* A drunkard.

**rum-mor** (rūm'mōr), *n.* [*OF. rumor*, *rumour*, fr. *L. rumor*.] 1. *Obs.* A prolonged, indistinct noise. 2. A popular report; common talk; hence, notoriety; reputation. 3. A story current but not authenticated. — *v. t.* To noise abroad; spread by rumor.

**rump** (rūmp), *n.* [*ME. rumpe*, of Scand. origin.] 1. The posterior end of an animal, generally including the buttocks. See *DOG, ILLUSTR.* 2. Among butchers, the piece of beef behind the upper part of the sirloin. See *BEEF, ILLUSTR.* 3. The hind crotch; a remnant.

**rump-ple** (rūmp'pl), *v. t. & i.*; **rum-pLED** (-pl'd); **rum-PLING** (-pl-ing). [*MD. rumpelen*, *rumpelen*.] To make uneven; crumple; touse; muss. — *n.* A crumple; wrinkle.

**rump-us** (rūmp'ūs), *n.* *Colloq.* A disturbance; fracas.

**rumpus room**. A room set apart in a home, usually in the basement, and suitably furnished for games, parties, and recreation by the family and guests, both children and adults.

**rum-run-ner** (rūm'rūn'ēr), *n.* One engaged in bringing prohibited alcoholic liquor ashore or across a border; one illegally transporting alcoholic liquor. — **rum-run-ning**, *n.*

**run** (rūn), *v. i.*; **RAN** (rān) *or*, *Dial.*, **RUN**; **RUN**; **RUN-NING**. [*ME. rin-nen*, *rennen*, fr. *ON* and fr. *AS. rinnan* (pret. *arn*, past part. *gerunnen*), and *German. irnan*, to run (pret. *arn*, *ern*, past part. *gerunnen*).] 1. To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action, as a stream, wagon, person, etc., so rapidly, hasten. 2. Specif. To move neither foot touches the ground. 3. To move, go, pass, or proceed; specif.: a To go back and forth; ply; as, the boat *runs* between Albany and New York. b To steal off; flee. 4. To contend in a race, an election, etc.; also, to win a (specified) place in a contest, as, his horse *runs* third. 5. To turn, as a wheel; rotate; hence, to turn, as, on a hinge. 6. To migrate or move in schools, and of fish; esp., to ascend a river to spawn. 7. To extend; reach; as, his memory *runs* not so far back. 8. To pass from one condition to another; as, to *run* into debt. 9. To flow; course; as, her blood *ran* cold. 10. To become fluid or flowing, as sap, melting iron, etc. 11. To grow or develop, or tend to do so. 12. To spread or dissolve, as a dyed color in washing. 13. To discharge pus, etc. 14. To have a course or direction; as, the line *runs* east. 15. To accrue or become payable in due course, as interest. 16. To be written, inscribed, worried, or the like; as, the song *runs* as follows. 17. To creep, climb, or extend up or along; as, spread. 18. To be continuously and on the average (as specified); as, the fish *run* large at this season. 19. To keep continuously in motion, the fish *run* large at this season. 20. To make numerous drafts or action, etc.; as, his tongue *runs* on. 21. To keep cards in a specified direction, into a certain position, etc.; as, to *run* cards in a line. 22. To mold or cast, as bullets. 23. To mark out, as a boundary line. 24. To smuggle (contraband or dutiable goods). 25. To encircle or incur, as a danger or risk. 26. To vie with, as in a race. 27. *U. S.* To manage (a hotel). 28. To sew with stitches that form a continuous line. 29. In certain games, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like) in succession. — **run a blockade**. To get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety. — **run in or on**. *Print.* To make (matter) continuous without a paragraph or break. — **run through**. To suffer the punishment of the gallows; hence, to go through the ordeal of severe criticism or ill treatment at many hands.

— *n.* 1. Act of running; specif.: a Act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, a school of migrating fish. b A quickened gait. c A continuing in a certain course or series; as, a run of good luck. d A continuing urgent demand, esp. one on a bank

or treasury for payment of its obligations. 2. A series; sequence; esp., an unbroken succession, as of performances, of successful shots or strokes, of melodic tones, etc. 3. A swift watercourse; brook. 4. That which runs, or flows, during a certain time. 5. The usual or normal kind, character, type, or group; as, the common run of people. 6. The distance covered, or amount of work turned out, during a special course, time, or operation. 7. A range of ground for feeding or exercising stock; as, a sheep *run*; a poultry *run*; hence, *Colloq.*, freedom to range at will. 8. Course; passage, as in time, events, etc.; as, in the long run; specif.: a A trip; a journey. b Route. c A coasting course. 9. A lengthwise ravel in a knitted fabric, as in silk hose. 10. A contest, esp. a hard-fought contest. 11. See *BOWKERIAN*. 12. In certain games, a score unit, made by completing a prescribed course. 13. *Colloq.* Freedom to go about at will. 14. *Naut.* The after part of the underwater body from where it begins to curve or slope upward and inward, to the stern.

— *adj.* 1. Melted or made from molten material; cast. 2. *Colloq.* Smugled.

**run-a-bout** (rūn'ā-bout'), *n.* 1. A gadder; vagabond. 2. A type of light uncovered wagon. b Automobiles. A light roadster. c A light motorboat.

**run-a-gate** (rūn'ā-gāt), *n.* [*ME. renegat*, fr. *ML. renegatus*, confused with *E. run*, and *dial. agate*, *adv.*, on the way. See *RENEGADE*.] A fugitive; runaway; also, a vagabond.

**run-a-way** (rūn'ā-wā'), *n.* 1. A fugitive. 2. A running away, esp. of a horse or team; also, a horse that is running away. — *adj.* 1. Fleeting; fugitive. 2. Accomplished by elopement, or during flight; as, a runaway marriage. 3. Orig., Racing, won by a long lead; hence, decisive, as, a runaway victory. 4. *Com.* Subject, as prices, to rapid changes, usually toward higher levels; as, a runaway market.

**run-a-ble spoon** (rūn'ā-blē), *n.* A fork with three broad prongs, one sharp-edged and curved like a spoon.

**run-a-nate** (rūn'ā-nāt), *adj.* [*L. runcinatus*, past part. of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* a plane.] Bot. Pinnately cut with lobes pointing downwards. See *LEAF, ILLUSTR.* (17).

**run-dle** (rūn'dl), *n.* [*Var. of roundel*.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder, a rung. 2. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

**rund-let** (rūnd'lēt), *n.* Also **run'let**. [*OF. rondellet*, dim. of *rondelle* a little tun, fr. *rond* round.] A small barrel of varying capacity; hence, an old liquid measure about 18 wine (or U. S.) gallons (48 liters).

**run-down** (rūn'daun'), *adj.* 1. Dilapidated. b Exhausted; worn out. c Of a watch or clock, stopped for want of winding.

**rune** (rūn), *n.* [*AS. Dan.*, and *ON.*; *AS. rún* a rune, a secret, a mystery.] 1. Any of the characters of the alphabet formerly in general use by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 8th century A.D. 2 pl. Old Finnish poetry expressed in runes; sometimes, old Norse poetry. 3. Mystery, magic. — **run-ic** (rūn'ik), *adj.*

**rung** (rūng), *n.* [*AS. hrung* a staff, rod, pole.] 1. *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A stout staff or cudgel. 2. One of the rungs of a chair or of a ladder, the spoke of a wheel, etc.

**run, past & past part. of RING**  
**run-in** (rūn'in'), *n.* 1. Something inserted, as a paragraph in printed matter or one term within the definition of another in a dictionary. 2. *Slang, U. S.* An altercation; quarrel. — **run-in**, *adj.*

**run-kle** (rūng'kl; rūng'kl'), *n. & v. Obs. exc. Scot.* Wrinkle.

**run-let** (rūn'lēt; -lēt), *n.* [*run + -let*.] A runnel.

**run-let**. *Var. of RUNDLET.*

**run-nel** (rūn'nl; -l), *n.* [*From ME. rinel*, influenced by *run*.] A rivulet; a brook; streamlet.

**run-ner** (rūn'ēr), *n.* 1. One that runs, as a racer, an engine driver, a horse, etc.; as, a One who runs errands, makes reports, etc., as for a bank. b *Colloq.* A smuggler. c *U. S.* One employed to solicit patronage, as for a hotel, etc. d A manager or director; an operator. e A messenger. 2. a Either of the longitudinal pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the blade of a skate. b A part, as a groove, or in which something slides. 3. A long, narrow strip of material, as of roofing; specif.: a A long narrow rug for a corridor. b A long table or dresser scarf. c A ravel in a stocking. 5. Bot. a A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants. b A plant which spreads by this method. 6. *Hort.* Any of several varieties of twining beans, esp. the scarlet runner. 7. *Zool.* A jural

*Paratractus*, or *Caranx*, *erys* common from Cape Cod southward.

**run-up**, *n.* One who runs up; specif., the competitor in a contest who finishes next to the winner.

**run-ning** (rūn'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one that runs, in various senses; as: a Management. b Racing. 2. Strength or ability to run. 3. *Colloq.* A trip or journey. — *adj.* 1. Moving or advancing by or as if by running; specif.: a Of a horse, moving or racing at a run; also, trained to run. b Of water, flowing. 2. Continuous; as, a running fire of musketry. 3. Successive; as, two days running. 4. Measured in a straight line; linear; as, per running foot. 5. Flowing; easy; as, a running hand in writing. 6. Discharging pus; as, a running sore. 7. Of or pert. to a run, as of a train, a candidate, etc.

**running board**. *U. S.* A footboard, as on the side of an automobile.

**running gear**. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine.

**running hand**. A form of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen; — distinguished from *round hand*.

**running head, running headline**. *Print.* A headline repeated on consecutive pages in a book or the like.

**running knot**. See *KNOT, ILLUSTR.* (13). Hence, **running nose**.

**running mate**. 1. A horse entered in a race to set the pace for part of the distance for another horse of the same owner or stable. 2. A candidate running for a subordinate place on a ticket for political or other office, esp. a vice presidential candidate. 3. *Colloq.* A person frequently seen in close association with another.

**running title**. The title of a volume as printed at the top of the left-hand pages or, sometimes, all pages.

**run-off** (rūn'ōf'), *n.* 1. The water which is removed from the soil over the surface or through drains beneath the surface. 2. A final race, contest, or the like, to decide an earlier one that has ended without a decision in favor of any one competitor.

**run-on** (rūn'ōn), *adj.* That is run on or appended, as in printed matter; as, a run-on entry. — **run-on**, *n.*

**runt** (rŭnt), *n.*  
 Any animal un- of its kind. 2. The stem of a plant. — **runtish**, *adj.* — **runtiness**, *n.*  
**runway** (rŭn'wē), *n.* 1. The channel of a stream. 2. A beaten path made by animals; also, a poultry run. 3. A way or track for wheeled vehicles, for planes in landing or taking off, etc. 4. *Bowling.* A track over which balls are returned to the players.  
**rupee** (rŭp'ē; rŭp'ē), *n.* [Hind. rūpiyah, fr. Skt. rūpya silver.] 1. The monetary unit in several countries, as India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon. See MONEY, Tables. 2. A silver coin of India; also, a nickel coin of Pakistan. 3. A paper currency note of the value of a rupee.

between nations. 3. *Med.* Hernia. — **Syn.** — **v. t. & i.** To break; burst; cause a rupture of or in. — **rupture**, *n.* (rŭp'tŭr), *adj.*

**ruptured duck** (rŭp'tŭrd), *Collog.* The symbol of an eagle with outspread wings depicted in the discharge emblem for personnel of the U. S. armed forces.

**rural** (rŭr'al, 114), *adj.* [F. fr. LL. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *rus*, the country.] 1. Of or pert. to the country, as disting. from a city or town; designating or pertaining to country people, or country occupations, esp. agriculture; rustic. — **ruralism** (-lĭzm), *n.* — **ruralist** (rŭr'al-ist), *n.* — **rurally**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Rural, rustic, pastoral, bucolic mean characteristic of country life. Rural esp. suggests agricultural pursuits or simple community life; rustic more clearly suggests a contrast to city life, often connoting rudeness or lack of polish; pastoral suggests a more idyllic life than rural and, often, apartness from the world; bucolic, in current use, carries a strong implication of lousiness.

**rural dean**. See ARCHPRIEST 1.  
**rural delivery**. Free delivery of mail on routes in country districts. Abbr. R. F. D.

**ruralize** (rŭr'al-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rural; to rusticate. — **ruralization** (-ĭz-ā-shŭn), *n.*

**rush** (rŭz; 114), *v. t.* [F. a trick, detour, fr. *ruser* to dodge.] [An artifice; trick. — **Syn.** See TRICK.]

**rush** (rŭsh), *n.* [AS. *rusc*, *rusc*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Juncus*), typifying a family (Juncaceae), the rush family) of plants with cylindrical, often hollow, stems; also, less correctly, any of several species of *Scirpus*. Rushes are used in plaiting mats, etc. 2. The meiest trifle; a straw. — **rusher** (rŭsh'ŭr), *adj.*

**rush**, *v. i. & t.* [ME. *ruschen*, fr. AF. *ruscher*, *russer*, OF. *ruser*, *reuser*.] 1. To move, push, or urge forward with impetuosity, violence, or haste. 2. To act or do with undue haste, or without due deliberation or preparation. 3. To make an onset on; charge; carry by assault. 4. *Football.* To advance the ball or carry (the ball) forward by a rush or rushes. — *n.* 1. A rushing; a violent motion or course. 2. A thronging of many people to some new place, as in search of newly discovered gold; also, Australia, a new gold field. 3. An onset; attack; combat; specif., U. S., a trial of strength between two classes, as in college, for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc. 4. *Collog.* That which by its accumulation or pressure causes unusual activity, as, a rush of business. 5. *Amer. Football.* 6. One of certain players in the rush line, the forward line of attack or defense. 7. Act of carrying the ball. 8. *Motion Pictures.* A first print from scenes exposed on the previous day, projected for inspection. — *adj.* Requiring a rush in performing, preparing, etc.; as, a rush order. — **rusher**, *n.* — **rushingly**, *adv.*

**rush candle**. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes dipped in grease. Hence, **rush light**.

**ruins antler** (rŭsh'ān; -shn). An antler with a simple brow tine and a simple fork at the tip of the beam.

**rus in urbe** (rŭs ɪn ūr'bē). [L.] The country in the city.

**rusk** (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca* a roll, twist (of bread).] 1. A light, soft, crusty bread made with wheat and eggs; also, a form of sweet biscuit. 2. Bread or cake, browned or crisped in an oven; often, also, such bread pulverized.

**Russ** (rŭs), *n. pl.* Russes, Russes (rŭs'ēz; -ŭz). [F. *Russe*.] 1. A Russian, or the Russians. 2. The Russian language. — **Russ**, *adj.*

**Russellite** (rŭs'el-ĭt), *n.* See JEROME'S WITNESSES.

**russet** (rŭs'et; -ĭt), *n.* [OF. *rouasset*, *roussel*, dim. of *rous*, *ros*, red, fr. L. *rufosus*; akin to E. *red*.] 1. Orig., homespun cloth or clothing, often russet in color; hence, country dress. 2. Any of a group of browns varying in hue from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow. See COLOR. 3. Any apple of a group of winter apples having rough skins of a russet color. — **russet**, *adj.*

**Rus'sia leather** (rŭsh'ē), *n.* Leather made from various skins by tanning with bark of the willow, birch, or oak, and then rubbing the flesh side with birch oil, which imparts a peculiar odor and protects from insects; — used in fine bookbinding, for purses, etc.

**Russian** (rŭsh'ēn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* 1. One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. The Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the *Great Russians*, of the central and northeastern areas; the *Little Russians*, of Little Russia (see in *Gaz.*); and the *White Russians*, or *Byelorussians*, in White Russia. 2. The chief Slavic language of Russia. It includes: *Great Russian*, the standard literary language; *Little Russian*, or *Ukrainian*, spoken in Ukraine and southern Poland; and *White Russian*, or *Byelorussian*, spoken in western Soviet Russia and northeastern Poland. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Before 1917, the established Orthodox church of the Russian Empire.

**Russian dressing**. Mayonnaise dressing with pungent additions, as chili sauce, or chopped pickles, pimientos, etc.

**Russianize** (rŭsh'ēn-ĭz), *v. t.* To make Russian.

**Russian Revolution**. See REVOLUTION 5.

**Rus'so** (rŭs'ŭ), *n.* A combining form denoting: a *Russian*, *Russians*, as in *Rus'so-Gods*; *Rus'so-pho-bia*, *a Russian* and; — in adjective, as in *Rus'so-Chinese*, *Rus'so-German*, *Rus'so-Greek*, *Rus'so-Polish*, *Rus'so-Turkish*.

**rust** (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust* (and) essentially a hydrated form of ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), formed on iron as when chemically attacked by moist air; by extension, the coating produced on any of various other metals by corrosion. 2. A rustlike coating or stain. Specif.: a rusty discoloration found on cured fish, giving it a bad flavor and often the result of bacterial colonies. 3. Any morbid brown or reddish discoloration of vegetation or fruit; esp., one in higher plants caused by parasitic fungi. See sense 6, below. 4. Corrosive or injurious accretion or influence. 5. Inaction; idleness. 6. The color of iron rust, reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR. 7. Bot. Any of an order (Uredinales) of parasitic fungi, causing spots or discolorations on the leaves, stems, etc., of higher plants; — called also **rust fungus**. They are often heterocercous, as the *wheat rust* *Puccinia graminis*, whose alternate host is the common barberry. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To contract or cause to contract rust. 2. To affect or be affected with rust. 3. To turn to or become rust in color. 4. To impair or corrupt by or as by time or indolence. — **rusta-bile**, *adj.*

**rustic** (rŭs'tĭk), *adj.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, *rus*, the country.] 1. Of or pertaining to the country; rural. 2. Awkward; unpolished; boorish. 3. Befitting the country; plain; simple; specif., designating a type of rough furniture made of rough limbs often with the bark left on. 4. *Manor.* Rusticated; as, a rustic joint. — **Syn.** See RUSTIC. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the country; esp. one rude, coarse, or dull. 2. A rural person naturally simple in character or manners. — **rustical** (-tĭ-kəl), *adj. & n.* — **rustically**, *adv.*

**rusticate** (rŭs'tĭ-kēt), *v. i. & t.* [L. *rusticatus*, past part. of *rusticare* to rusticate. See RUSTIC.] 1. To go into, or reside in, the country or to force to do so; banish or be banished to the country; spend, to spend, esp. from college. 2. To cause to become rustic. 3. *Manor.* To level or rabbit, as blocks on the edges so as to make the joints conspicuous. — **rustication** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **rusticator** (-kā'tŭr), *n.*

**rustic-ity** (rŭs'tĭk-ĭt), *n. pl.* -TIES (-tēz). Quality or state of being rustic; rustic crudeness, simplicity, etc.

**rustle** (rŭsh'), *v. i. & t.* — **rustled** (-lĭd). — **rustling** (-lĭng). [ME. *ruetle*, *ruetel*, of imitative origin.] To make or cause to make a rustle. — *n.* A succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by the swish of silk, etc. — **rustler** (-lĕr), *n.*

**rustle**, *v. i. & t.* [A modern blend of *rush* and *hustle*.] 1. *Slang.* To act with or get by a display of energy and rushing. 2. *Orig. Western U. S.* To steal as cattle.

**rustler** (rŭs'lĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rustles; a hustler. 2. *Orig. Western U. S.* A cattle thief.

**rusty** (rŭsh'tĭ), *adj.* — **RUSTY-ER** (-tĭ-ĕr). — **RUSTY-EST**. 1. Covered or affected with rust; stiff in action, as if clogged with rust. 2. Impaired by disuse or neglect. 3. Of the color rust. — **rustily**, *adv.* — **rustiness**, *n.*

**rusty**, *adj.* [From *rusty*, var. of *restive*.] Stubborn; obstinate; rebellious; esp. in the phrase to *rust*, or *turn rusty*, to become stubborn or rebellious.

**rut** (rŭt), *n.* [F. fr. OF. *ruit*, fr. L. *rugitus* roaring, fr. *rugire* to roar.] Sexual desire or oestrus of deer, cattle, and other mammals; heat; also, the period during which it exists. — *v. t.* — **rutted**; **rutting**. To have rut. — *v. t.* To cover in copulation.

**rut** (rŭt), *n.* [OF. *rote*, *route*, way. See ROUTE.] 1. A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a groove in which anything runs. 2. A routine method of action or procedure from which one is not easily stirred. — *v. t.* — **rutted**; **rutting**. To make a rut or ruts in.

**rutabaga** (rŭt-ā-bā'gā), *n.* [Sw. dial. *rutabaga*.] A variety of turnip (*Brassica napobrassica*) commonly with a very large elongated yellowish root. See TURNIP, 1.

**rutaceous** (rŭt-ā'shŭs), *adj.* [L. *rutaceus*, fr. *ruta* rue.] Belonging to the rue family (Rutaceae). See RUE.

**ruth** (rŭth; 114), *n.* [ME. *reuthe*, *reuthe*, fr. AS. *hrēowe* sad.] 1. Compassion for misery of another; pity. 2. Sorrow; esp., repentance; regret; remorse. — **Syn.** See PITY.

**Ruth** (rŭth), *n.* [L.L. fr. Heb. *Ruth*.] 1. An Old Testament heroine. 2. A book of the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**Ruthenian** (rŭth-ēn'ēn; -thēn'yān, 58), *n.* One of a branch of the Little Russians, formerly of Galicia in Austria, now chiefly of Ruthenia (see RUTHENIA, in *Gaz.*); also, their Slavic language, the Little Russian (see RUSSIAN, *n.*, 2). — **Ruthenian**, *adj.*

**ruthenitic** (rŭth-ēn'ĭk; -thēn'ĭk), *adj.* Chem. Of or pertaining to ruthenium; — used specif. of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively high valence.

**ruthenious** (rŭth-ēn'ĭs), *adj.* Chem. Of or pertaining to ruthenium; — used specif. of compounds in which ruthenium has a relatively low valence.

**ruthenium** (rŭth-ēn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. fr. ML. *Ruthenia* Russia, the metal having been found in the Ural Mountains.] Chem. A rare metal of the platinum group, associated with platinum ores. Symbol, Ru; at. no., 44; at. wt., 101.7; sp. gr. (crystalline form), 12.2.

**ruthful** (rŭth'fŭl; -fŭ), *adj.* Full of ruth; pitiful; causing sorrow.

**ruthless**, *adj.* Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless. — **ruthlessly**, *adv.* — **ruthlessness**, *n.*

**rutilant** (rŭt'ĭ-lānt), *adj.* [L. *rutilans*, pres. part. See RUTILE.] Having a reddish glow; shining.

**rutile** (rŭt'ĭl; -tĭl), *n.* [F. *rutil*, G. *rutil*, fr. L. *rutilus* red, golden red.] Mineral. A mineral consisting of titanium dioxide, TiO<sub>2</sub>, usually of a reddish-brown color and brilliant metallic luster. It usually contains a little iron. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., about 4.2.

**rutilish** (rŭt'ĭsh), *adj.* Inclined to rut; lustrous; salacious.

**ruty** (rŭt'ĭ), *adj.* *ruy-rya* (rŭt'ĭ-rya; -nā), *n.* Full of ruta, as a road. — **rutaceous** (-tā'shŭs; -nā), *n.*

**rye** (rĭ), *n.* [Romanian *rei*, *rai*, *lord*.] *Gypsy.* A gentleman.

**rye** (rĭ), *n.* [AS. *ryge*.] 1. A hardy annual cereal grass (*Secale cereale*) widely cultivated as a food grain. 2. The seeds or grain of this plant. 3. Whisky distilled from rye.

**ryke** (rĭk; rāk), *v. t.* *Soot.* To reach.

**rynd**, *rynd* (rĭnd; rĭnd), *n.* [ME. *rynd*.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is borne on the spindle.

**ryot** (rĭt), *n.* [Hind. *raiya*, *raiya*, fr. Ar. *ra'yah*.] India. A peasant or cultivator of the soil.

## S

**S, s** (s), n.; pl. S's, s's, Ss, ss (s'z; -z). 1. The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (*sigma*), which borrowed the character from the Phoenician (Hebrew *sin, shin*). 2. The sound or any sound of the letter S. See *Phon.* § 90. 3. Anything having the shape of the letter S. 4. As a symbol, eighteenth or (see K, 3) nineteenth in order or class.

**-s**. 1. [ME. -s, -es, fr. AS. -as, masc. ending.] The suffix used to form the common case plural of most nouns, abbreviations, figures, and symbols (for plurals in -es, see PLURAL, 2; see also *Orthography* §§ 12, 13, 14). In specific use: Adverbial plural suffix added to nouns that denote time or occasion to indicate the predicated action or state as repeated or usual at, on, or during such times (the *ages*, or is at, home *Sundays*, holidays, mealtimes, noon hours, weekends; winters our birds migrate southward). The function of the adverbial plural suffix was in older English served by the adverbial genitive. See 2d -s. 2. [ME. -s, -es, a Northern form replacing Midland -eth (AS. *bindeth* he binds).] The suffix used to form the third person singular indicative of English verbs (falls).

**-s**. An adverbial suffix, as in *towards, needs*; — *orig.* the genitive ending, as in *Sundays*, of a Sunday.

**-s**. [ME. -s, -es, fr. AS. -as, gen. sing., masc. and neut. ending.] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns, as in boy's, man's, women's.

**-s**. Colloquial contraction of *is, has*, and (in U.S.) *us*.

**S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4** (s'wün; etc.). *U.S. Army*. The four sections of the staff of a regiment or smaller unit, in charge respectively of personnel and administration, intelligence, operations and training, and supply. S-1 is the adjutant of a unit. Cf. G-1, G-2, etc.

**sab-a-dil-la** (sáb'a-dil'la), n. [Sp. *cebodilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican plant (*Schoenocaulon officinale*) of the bunchflower family; also, its seeds, used as a source of veratrine and in the preparation of an insecticide.

**Sab-ba-lam** (sáb'bá-lám), n. [Heb. *šabbāh* host of heaven, army + *-ism*.] Star worship. — **Sab-ba-lit** (-líst), n.

**Sab-ba-oth** (sáb'bá-oth; sá-bá'oth), n. pl. [LL. fr. LGr. *Sabaōth*, fr. Heb. *šabbā'oth* armies.] *Bib.* Armies; hosts; — used twice in the English Bible, in the *Lord of Sabaoth*.

**Sab-ba-tar-i-an** (sáb'bá-tá-rí-an, -án), n. [L. *Sabbatarius*.] 1. One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment. 2. One who favors strict observance of the Sabbath. — **Sab-ba-tar-i-an, adj.** — **Sab-ba-tar-i-an-ism** (-izm), n.

**Sab-bath** (sáb'ath), n. [From AS. *sabaht* (fr. L. and fr. OF. *sabat* (F. *sabat*), fr. L. *sabbatum*, fr. Gr. (f. Heb. *šabbāth* day of rest, fr. *šabbāth* to rest.)] 1. The seventh day of the week in the Jewish calendar, the period from Friday evening to Saturday evening, kept as a day of rest and worship by the Jews and some Christians. 2. Sunday, among Christians a day of rest and worship. 3. [not cap.] A time of rest or repose. — *Syn.* See SUNDAY.

**Sabbath school**. = SUNDAY SCHOOL.

**Sab-bat'i-cal** (sáb'bát'ikál), *adj.* Also **Sab-bat'ic** (Yk). [Gr. *sabbatikos*, fr. *sabbaton*.] 1. Of or suited to the Sabbath. 2. [Usually not cap.] Of the nature of the Sabbath. Cf. *rest, adv.*

**Sab-bat'i-cal, Sab-bat'ic, n.** 1. A sabbatical year or leave of absence. 2. pl. Sabbatical, or Sunday, clothes.

**sabbatical year**. A Jewish *Antiq.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields to lie without tillage. b A leave of absence granted every seventh year, as to a college professor, for rest, travel, or research.

**Sa-bel'i-an** (sáb'el'í-an), n. One of a group of early Italian peoples comprising Sabines, Samnites, and others; also, a minor group of pre-Latin dialects, comprising a little-known branch of the Italic languages related to Oscan. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**sa-ber**, **sa-bre** (sáb'ber), n. [F. *sabre*, fr. G. *sabel* (now *säbel*), of Slav origin.] A cavalry sword with a somewhat curved blade for cutting and thrusting. — *v. t.* SA-BERRED or SA-BRED (-bred); SA-BER-ING (-ber-ing) or SA-BRING (-bring). To strike or cut with a sabre.

**sa-ber-toothed**, **sa-bre-toothed**, *adj.* Having long sharp canine teeth.

**saber-toothed tiger**. Any of various extinct catlike mammals of a subfamily (Machairodontinae) of the cat family, found from the Oligocene to the Pliocene and characterized by the lengthening of the upper canines.

**Sa-bine** (sáb'in or, esp. Brit., sá'bín), *adj.* [L. *Sabinus*.] Of the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. — *n.* One of the Sabine people; also, their language, a dialect of the Sabellian branch of Italic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**sa-ble** (sáb'l), n.; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [OF., fr. ML. *sabelum*, of Slav origin.] 1. A carnivorous mammal (*Martes zibellina*) allied to the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of northern Asia; also, a North American animal related to it. 2. The fur or pelt of this animal. 3. The color of the fur of this animal, black. 4. A mourning garment; — usually pl. 5. *H. H.* Black. 6. *Painting*. A brush made from hair of the sable. — *adj.* Poetic. Black in color; dark.

**sable antelope**. A large handsome African antelope (*Epicoeros niger*) having large curved ringed horns.

**sa-bot** (sáb'b; sá'b; n). [F. OF. *sabot*, after *bot, bolle*, boot, fr. *savate* old shoe.] 1. A type of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in various European countries. 2. *Mil.* A piece of soft metal formerly attached to a projectile, to take the grooves of the rifling.

Sabot,

**sab-o-tage** (sáb'b-táž; sá'b'b-táž; F. sá'b'ótáž), n. [F., fr. *saboter* to practice sabotage, to work carelessly, orig., to tread with wooden shoes, fr. *sabot*.] 1. Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as during labor troubles. 2. Commission by a civilian or enemy agent within a country of any destructive act designed to impede the armed forces, or any act or neglect that retards essential industry, public services, etc. (sáb'b-táž), *v. t.* & *i.* -TAGED (-tážed); -TAGING (-tážing). To practice sabotage (on); to destroy. **sab-o-tour** (sáb'b'ótúr), n. [F.] One who resorts to sabotage.

**sa-bro** (sáb'ber). Var. of SADER.

**sabellian**, fr. of pocket someone, by cavalry.

**sab'u-lous** (sáb'ú-lús), *adj.* [L. *sabulosus*, fr. *sabulum* sand.] Sandy; gritty. — **sab'u-lous-ly** (-lús'ly), *adv.*

**sac** (sák), n. [F., fr. L. *saccus* a sack.] A baglike part of an animal or plant, often containing some special fluid. See *PANG, Illust.*

**Sac** (sák; sák), n. One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Mississippi.

**sac'a-ton'** (sák'a-tón'), n. [Sp. *zacatón*, aug. of *sacate*, *sacate*, grass, fr. Nahuatl.] *Zacatón*, esp. a coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*), useful for hay in alkaline regions.

**sac'cate** (sák'sít), *adj.* [L. *saccus* a sack, bag.] *Biol.* Having the form of a sac or pouch.

**sac'cha-rate** (sák'á-rát), n. *Chem.* a A salt or ester of saccharic acid. b A compound of a sugar with the oxide of calcium, barium, or the like.

**sac'char'io** (sák'kár'ík), *adj.* 1. Of or obtained from saccharine substances. 2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a diacid, (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), occurring in three optically different modifications, D-, L-, and DL.

**sac'cha-ride** (sák'á-ríd; -ríd), n. *Chem.* a A compound with sugar; a saccharate. b A carbohydrate; specif., a monosaccharide. c An ester of sucrose.

**sac'char'ity** (sák'kár'ít; sák'á-rít), *v. t.* -FID (-fid), -Y'ING. [ML. *saccharum* sugar + *-ity*.] To convert into, or to impregnate with, sugar. — **sac'char'i-fi-ca-tion** (sák'kár'í-fí-ká'shún; sák'á-rí-fí-t), n.

**sac'cha-rim'e-ter** (sák'á-rím'è-tér), n. [Gr. *sakchar* sugar + *metron* measure.] Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution, esp. a form of polarimeter. Cf. SACCHARIMETER.

**sac'cha-rin** (sák'á-rín), n. Also **sac'cha-rine** (-rín; -rén). [ML. *saccharum* sugar, fr. L. fr. Gr. *sakcharon*, through Pali, fr. Skr. *śarkara* gravel, grit, sugar.] A coal-tar crystalline product, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar, used as a sugar substitute. Cf. CRYSTALLINE.

**sac'cha-roid** (sák'á-róid), *adj.* 1. Of or of the nature of sugar; sweet, yielding sugar. 2. Ingratiously or sickly sweet. — **sac'cha-rin-ity** (-rín'ít), n.

**sac'cha-ro-** (sák'á-ró-), *sacchar-*. [Gr. *sakcharon* sugar.] A combining form meaning: a Sugar, as in *sac'cha-rif-er-ous*. b *Saccharine* and, as in *sac'cha-ro-far'i-na-ceous*.

**sac'cha-roid** (sák'á-róid), *adj.* [Gr. *sakcharon* sugar.] Resembling loaf sugar; crystalline and granular; — chiefly of stone.

**sac'cha-rom'e-ter** (-róm'è-tér), n. Any device for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution, esp. a hydrometer with a special scale. Cf. SACCHARIMETER.

**sac'cha-rose** (sák'á-rós), n. Sucrose. See SUGAR.

**sac'cu-lat'ed** (sák'ú-lát'éd; -léd), *adj.* Also **sac'cu-late** (-lát). Formed of or having a series of saclike expansions.

**sac'cule** (sák'ú), n. [L. *sacculus*, dim. fr. *saccus* sack.] A little sac.

**sac'cu-lus** (sák'ú-lús), n.; pl. SACCU-LI (-lí). [L., little sack.] A little sac; esp., Anat., the sacculus of the ear.

**sac'cu-lus** (sák'ú-lús), n.; pl. SACCU-LI (-lí). [F., fr. L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, *otia*, a priest.] 1. Of priests; relating to the priestly office or function. 2. Characterized by a belief in a divinely authorized priesthood. — **sac'cu-lus-ly**, *adv.*

**sac'cu-lus-ism** (-izm), n. 1. The priesthood, its character, office, or function. 2. The doctrine that ordination confers special powers and rights necessary for the exercise of the ministry.

**sac'chem** (sák'chém), n. [OF. Algonquian origin.] 1. A North American Indian chief, orig. chief of a confederation. 2. Any one of the twelve governors of the Tammany Society.

**sac'chet'** (sák'shét' or, esp. Brit., sák'shét'), n. [F., dim. of *sac*.] A scent bag, or perfumed pad, packed with perfumed powder (*sacchet powder*).

**sack** (sák), n. [Formerly *sack*, for *wyne sack* dry wine, fr. F. *vin sec*, fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe.

**sack**, n. [F. *sac*, fr. It. *sacco*, fr. VL. (ML.) *saccare* to sack, take by force.] The plundering of a captured town. — *v. t.* To plunder or pillage after capture; to loot. — *Syn.* See RAVAGE. — **sack'er** (-ér), n.

**sack**, n. [AS. *sace*, fr. L. *saccus*, fr. Gr. *sakkos*, of Sem. origin.] 1. A bag, typically large, oblong, and of coarse material. 2. A varying measure of capacity, being the quantity contained in a sack. In the United States a sack averages 3 bu.; a sack of salt, 215 lb.; cotton, 140 lb.; flour for export, 140 lb.; flour or meal, usually 100 lb. 3. *Slang*. Discharge; dismissal. 4. Also **sacque** (sák). A short loose-fitting coat, worn by women or children. — *v. t.* 1. To put or pack in a sack or sacks. 2. *Slang*. To discharge; dismiss. 3. To defeat decisively in a contest.

**sack'but** (sák'bút), n. [F. *sacquebute*, deriv. of MF. *saguer* to pull + *bouter* to thrust.] 1. *Musical*. An early form of the alid trombone. 2. [Mistranslation of Aram. *sabbēkh*, Dan. iii.] Probably a form of harp.

**sack'cloth** (-klóth; 74), n. Coarse cloth; sackling; also, garb of penitence, in the Bible provided of goats or camels' hair.

**sack coat**. A man's short, loose-fitting, single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear.

**sack'ful** (sák'fúl), n. The quantity that fills a sack.

**sack'ing**, n. Stout coarse cloth of which sacks are made.

**sack'less**, *adj.* [AS. *sacless*. See lat SACK; -LESS.] 1. *Archaic*. Guiltless. 2. *Sect.* A Dispirited. b *Harmless*.

**sack race**. A race in which each contestant has his legs in a sack.

**sacque** (sák). Var. of SACK, a coat.

**sac'ral** (sák'rál), *adj.* [L. *sacer*, neut. *sacrum*, sacred.] 1. Of or for religious rites. 2. [NL. *sacralis*.] Anat. Pertaining to or in the region of the sacrum.

**sac'ra-ment** (sák'rá-mént), n. [OF. *sacrament*, fr. L. *sacramentum*, fr. *sacere*. See SACRED, 1.] *Eccles.* One of certain religious ceremonies distinguished in Christian rites as instituted or recognized by Christ. The Roman Catholic and the Eastern churches recognize seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance,



extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony; Protestants, only baptism and the Lord's Supper. 2. With the and often cap, the Eucharist; also, *E.C.Ch.*, usually with *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host. 3. A token or symbol. 4. An oath, as in communion. 5. A spiritual covenant, as between God and man.

**sacra-men-tal** (săkră'men-tal; -tî), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Christian sacraments, of the nature of a sacrament. — *n.* *R.C.Ch.* A rite or a sacred object like a sacrament but instituted by the church. **sacra-men-tar-i-an** (săkră'men-tăr-i-an; -i-an), *adj.* *Ecol.* Of pertaining to sacraments or [cap.] the Sacramentarianism. — *n.* [cap.] One who holds the sacraments to be simply visible symbols; — applied to Zwinglians and Calvinists.

**sacra-ri-um** (săkră'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* -ia (-d). [L., fr. *sacer* sacred.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary. 2. *Ecol.* a. Anciently, the sanctuary. b. *R.C.Ch.* = *PISCINA*.

**sac-red** (săkréd; -kréd), *adj.* (Orig. past part. of *ME. saeren* to consecrate, fr. *OF.*, fr. *L. sacerare*, fr. *sacer* sacred, holy.) 1. Dedicated; set apart in honor of, or as dear to, one, as a god; hence, devoted exclusively to a certain person or end. 2. Holy; hallowed by association with the divine or the consecrated; hence, entitled to reverence and respect; as, a *sacred* memory. 3. Of or pertaining to religion, its doctrines, rites, history, etc.; religious; as, *sacred* vestments. Cf. 2d TEMPORAL. 4. Inviolable or inviolate; not to be profaned; as, to hold all laws *sacred*. 5. Accursed; baleful; as, *sacred* lust for gold. — **sac-red-ly**, *adv.* — **sac-red-ness**, *n.*

**sacred baboon**. A baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

**sacri-fi-ce** (săkr'i-fis; -fis; -fîs), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. sacrificium*, fr. *sacer* sacred + *ficare* to make.] 1. An offering to a deity of animal or vegetable life or of food, drink, incense, or the like. 2. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity. 3. Destruction or surrender of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object, or devotion of it to a claim deemed more pressing; also, the thing so devoted or given up. 4. A loss of profit or grievous loss incurred in selling under unfavorable conditions. 5. *Baseball*. Short for *SACRIFICE HIT*.

**sacri-fi-ce** (săkr'i-fis; -fis; -fîs), *v. t.*; *pres. p.* (-fîs-ing); *past p.* (-fîs-ed). *Trans.* 1. To offer as sacrifice; to immolate. 2. To suffer loss of, give up, renounce, or destroy, for the end regarded as superior. 3. *Colloq.* To sell at a sacrifice. 4. *Baseball*. To advance (a base runner) by a sacrifice hit. — *v. i.* To offer up or perform rites of a sacrifice. — **sacri-fi-cer** (-fîs-er; -fîz-er), *n.*

**sacri-fice hit**. *Baseball*. A bunt allowing a runner to advance a base while the batter is put out; — formerly applied also to a fly (then called *sacri-fice fly*) allowing a runner to advance a base.

**sacri-fi-cial** (săkr'i-fîsh-îl; -îl), *adj.* Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or involving sacrifice. — **sacri-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**sacri-lege** (săkr'i-lêj; -lîj), *n.* [OF., fr. *L. sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegius* one who steals sacred things, fr. *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather, pick up.] The crime of stealing or desecrating that which is sacred. — *Syn.* See *PROFANATION*.

**sacri-lege-ous** (-lîj-ûs; -lîj-îs), *adj.* Committing or involving sacrilege. — **sacri-lege-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sacri-lege-ous-ness**, *n.*

**sac-ring** (săkr'ing), *n.* Consecration, esp. of the sacramental elements.

**sacring bell**. A small hand bell rung at the Elevation in the Mass.

**sacristan** (săkr'is-tăn), *n.* [ML. *sacristanus*, fr. *sacrista*, fr. *L. sacer* sacred.] An officer in charge of the sacristy; also, a sexton.

**sacristy** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [ML. *sacristia*.] A room in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry.

**sac-ro-** (săkrô; -krô), *comb. form*. [From *SACRUM*.] Anat. A combining form denoting: a The sacrum, as in *sac-ro-l'o-my* (săkrô'lô-mî). b *Sacral* and, as in *sac-ro-lî-l-no*, *sac-ro-sô-at-ic*.

**sac-ro-** (săkrô; -krô), *comb. form*. A combining form for *sacred*.

**sac-ro-sanct** (săkrô-săngkt), *adj.* [L. *sacrosanctus*.] Most sacred; inviolable; — often ironical. — **sac-ro-sanct-ly** (săngkt-tî-lî), *n.*

**sacrum** (săkr'um), *n.*; *pl.* -cra (-krâ). [L., fr. *L. os sacrum* the lowest bone of the sacred bone.] Anat. & Zool. That part of the vertebral column directly connected with, or forming a part of, the pelvis, in man consisting of five united vertebrae.

**sad** (săd), *adj.*; *sad-der* (-fîr); *sad-dest*. [AS. *sad* satisfied, satel.] 1. *Archaic*. Firmly established. 2. Affected with or expressive of grief; downcast; gloomy. 3. Characterized by or associated with sorrow; melancholy; as, the *sad* light of the moon. 4. Afflictive; grievous. 5. Dull; somber; — of colors. 6. A shocking; wicked; — often playfully. b *Slang*. Inferior.

**sad-den** (săd'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become sad.

**sad-dle** (săd'l), *n.* [AS. *saddol*.] 1. A leather-covered seat for a rider on horseback or on a bicycle, motorcycle, etc. (see *bicycle*, *illustr.*); also, the position of a person riding on such a seat; as, *in the saddle*, in a position to dictate or command. 2. Something suggestive of or analogous to a saddle; also, any of various devices suggestive of a saddle; as: a A saddlelike ridge or marking. b The bearing of an axle box. c In bookbinding, the central or middle part of the back of the binding. d A strip of leather arching over the instep and containing the lacing eyelets, esp. of an Oxford-style shoe, extending from the shank on one side to the shank on the other side, often of a contrasting color with the rest of the shoe, as brown on white. Hence, *saddle shoe*. 3. *Cookery*. The whole upper back portion of a carcass, including both loins; as, a *saddle* of mutton; also, such a piece cooked for food. 4. *Harness*. A padded part worn on a horse's back, being fastened with a girth. See *HARNESS*, *illustr.* 5. *Ordn.* In some types of carriage, the part which supports the trunnions. 6. *Phys. Geog.* & *Meteorol.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations. 7. *Poultry*. The rear part of the back of a male fowl, extending to the tail. See *POULTRY*, *illustr.* (5).

— *v. t.* & *i.* **sad-dle** (săd-l), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To put a saddle upon. 2. To fix as a charge or burden upon; to load; encumber. 3. To place the burden of or responsibility for; — with upon. — **sad-dle**, *adj.*

**sad-dle-bag** (-băg), *n.* A large bag or pouch, usually one of a pair, carried hanging from one side of a saddle.

**sad-dle-bow** (-bô), *n.* The bow or arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

**sad-dle-cloth** (-klôth; -74), *n.* A cloth used under a saddle.

**saddle horse**. A horse of any of various mixed breeds, esp. suited for riding because of its strong back.

**sad-dler** (săd'l-er), *n.* A maker, repairer, or seller of saddles and other equipment for horses.

**saddle roof**. A roof having two gables and one ridge.

**sad-dler-y** (săd'l-er-y), *n.*; *pl.* *SADDLERIES* (-îz). The trade, articles of trade, or shop, of a saddler.

**saddle soap**. A mild soap made with some added unsaponified oil, in the form of a paste or bar for cleansing and conditioning leather.

**sad-dle-tree** (săd'l-trî), *n.* 1. The frame of a saddle. 2. *U.S.* The tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

**Sad-du-nee** (săd'ô-nee), *n.* [LL. *Sadduceae*, *pl.*, fr. Gr. *Saddoukaioi*, fr. Heb. *Taddûqim*.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews that denied the resurrection, personal immortality, future retribution, etc.

**Sad-du-nee** (săd'ô-nee), *adj.* & *n.* — **Sad-du-nee-ism** (săd'ô-sîz-m), *n.*

**sad-iron** (săd'îr-n), *n.* Lead (obs. heavy). — *E. Saffron*.

**sad-ism** (săd'îz-m; sâd'îz-m; sîd'îz-m), *n.* [F. *sadisme*; — after Count de Sade (1740-1814), who depicted the perversion.] a A sexual perversion in which gratification is got by torturing the loved person. Cf. *MASOCHISM*. b Love of cruelty, conceived as manifesting sexual desire. c Loosely and popularly, abnormal delight in cruelty.

— **sad-ist** (-îst), *n.* & *adj.* — **sad-ist-ic** (săd'îst-ik; sâ-, *adj.* — **sad-ist-ic-ally** (-tî-kî-lî), *adv.*

**sad-ly** (săd'lî), *adv.* In a sad manner or way.

**sad-ness** (-nîs; -nîs), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being sad.

*Syn.* *Sadness*, *depression*, *melancholy*, *melancholia*, *dejection*, *gloom* mean an attack of low spirits. *Sadness*, the general term, apart from the context carries no suggestion of the cause or extent of low spirits; *depression* suggests a mood or state of mind when one feels let down, discouraged, or the like; *melancholy* sometimes suggests a settled state of depression (now more often called *melancholia*) but usually implies a not unpleasant mood characterized by pensive sadness or deep seriousness; *dejection* implies a mood of one who is downcast or dispirited by a passing event; *gloom* implies the effect produced by any one of these moods or states of mind on the person afflicted or on others.

**Sa-far'** (să-fâr'), *n.* [Ar. *Safar*.] See *MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR*.

**sa-fa-ri** (să-fâr-i), *n.* [Ar., referring to a journey, traveling.] *E. Africa*. A journey or expedition, esp., a hunting expedition; also, its caravan, with camels, etc.

**safe** (săf), *adj.*; **safer** (săf-er); **safer-est** [OF. *sauv*, fr. *L. salvus* safe, well.] 1. Freed from injury or risk; unhurt; as, to arrive *safe*; secure from threat of danger, harm, or loss. 2. Affording safety; as, a *safe* harbor. 3. Without risk of mishap or failure; as, a *safe* policy. 4. Trustworthy; as, a *safe* guide. 5. Made incapable of doing harm; in secure custody; as, the prisoner is *safe*. — **safo-ly**, *adv.* — **safo-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* *Safe*, *secure* mean free from danger. *Safe* may or may not imply previous danger but it always suggests freedom from it at the time suggested; *secure* implies freedom from apprehension of danger or risk.

— *n.* A place or receptacle specially designed for keeping articles safe; specif., a steel box or chest, often built into a wall or vault, for valuables.

**safe-blow-ing** (-blô-ing), *n.* Use of explosives to open a safe to be burglarized. — **safe-blow-er**, *n.*

**safe-break-er** (-brăk-er), *n.* One who breaks open safes to steal. — **safe-breaking**, *n.*

**safe-con-duct**, *n.* That which assures a safe passage, esp. in an enemy's country; as: a Protection by a convoy or guard. b A writing, pass, or warrant of security, enabling one to travel with safety.

**safe deposit**. A place, as a vault that is proof against fire, flood, and theft, to store valuables safely. — **safe-de-pos-ît**, *adj.* — **safe-de-pos-ît box**, vault, etc.

**safe-guard** (săf'gârd), *n.* [OF. *sauvegarde*, prop., a safekeeping.] A means of protection; specif.: a A convoy or escort. b A pass; safe-conduct. c A precautionary measure or stipulation. d A technical contrivance to prevent accident. — *v. t.* To provide a safeguard for. — *Syn.* See *DEFEAT*.

**safe hit**. *Baseball*. A hit enabling the batter to reach first base without the aid of an error.

**safe-keep-ing** (săf'kêp-ing), *n.* A preserving in safety.

**saf-ety** (săf'î), *n.* 1. Condition of being safe, freedom from danger or hazard. 2. Quality of being devoid of whatever exposes one to danger or harm; safety. 3. *Rare*. Close custody. 4. A keeping of oneself or others safe, esp. from danger of accident or disease. 5. A protective device, as on a firearm, to prevent accidental discharge. 6. *Amer. Football*. Any act resulting in the ball's being declared dead on the line, or below the goal line, in the possession of a player guarding his own goal, provided the impetus which sent the ball to or across the line was given by the side defending the goal; also, a score (2 points) so made. 7. *Baseball*. A safe hit. — *adj.* 1. Made or planned so as to ensure the safety of the user, operator, etc., as in *safety glass*. 2. Of or pertaining to the safeguarding of the public, or of a group of employees, or the like, from accident; as, *safety* measures, rules; *safety* engineers.

**safety belt**. 1. = *LIFE BELT*. 2. A belt or strap for fastening a person to some object, esp. to prevent his falling.

**safety lamp**. A miner's lamp constructed to avoid explosion of gas. In the original *Davy lamp*, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, the flame is enclosed by fine wire-mesh.

**safety match**. A match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared.

**safety pin**. A pin, used esp. for fastening clothes, made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer.

**safety razor**. A razor provided with a guard or guards for the blade to prevent cutting the skin.

**safety valve**. 1. An automatic escape or relief valve for a steam boiler, hydraulic system, or the like. 2. An outlet or vent for pent-up energy, emotion, etc.

**safety zone**. A space in a street or road reserved for the use of pedestrians and marked in some way, as by painted lines.

**saf-flow-er** (săf'lou-er), *n.* [Earlier also *saffore*, *saffor*, fr. OF. *saffore*, *saffleur*, fr. Olt. *saffore*, *saffrois*. All forms influenced by words for flower.] 1. An Old World thistlelike herb (*Carthamus tinctorius*) of the aster family, having large orange-colored flower heads. 2. A red dyestuff, also a drug, prepared from these flower heads.

**saf-fron** (săf'fr-n), *n.* [OF. *saffran*, fr. ML. *saffranum*, ult. fr. Ar. *safra*.] 1. A species of crocus (*Crocus sativus*) with purple flowers. 2. The orange-colored aromatic, pungent dried stigmas of this plant, used to color and flavor foods, and formerly as a dyestuff, etc. 3. The color saffron yellow. — *adj.* Of the color saffron yellow.

**saffron yellow.** A color, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and high brilliancy; — called also *saffron* and *crocus*. See **COLOR**.  
**saf-ra-nine** (săf'rā-nīn; -nīn), n. Also **saf-ra-nin**. [See **SAFFRON**.] 1. Chem. Any of a class of synthetic dyes, usually red, amino derivatives of certain bases. 2. Any of various mixtures of safranin salts used in histology and as a microscopic stain.

**saf-rōl** (săf'rōl), n. Also **saf'rōl** (-rōl; -rōl). [F. *safra* saffron + *-ol*, 2.] Chem. A poisonous oil, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, chief constituent of oil of saffron, used for perfuming, etc.

**sag** (sāg), n. 1. Fact, state, instance, or degree of sagging. 2. A part or place that is sunken, as in a roadbed. 3. Drift, as of a vessel to leeward. — v. t. 1. **sagged** (sāgd); **sag-ging**. 1. To droop, sink, or settle, as through being pressed down or losing tautness, esp. at the middle, as a cable. 2. To lose firmness, resiliency or vigor; to yield under pressure, as the spirits; to fall gradually, as prices. 3. *Naut.* To drift.

**saga** (sāg), n. [ON.] 1. A medieval story, historical or legendary or both, of an Icelandic hero or family. 2. A modern epiclike narrative like an Icelandic saga.

**saga-cious** (sāg-sā'shūs), adj. [L. *sagax*, *sapacis*.] 1. Keen in sense perception, esp. in scenting. 2. Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and farsighted in judging men, motives, and means; shrewd. — Syn. See **SHREWD**. — **saga-cious-ly**, adv. — **saga-cious-ness**, n.

**saga-ful-ly** (sāg-sā'fūl-ē), n.; pl. -ties (-tīz). Quality of being sagacious, keenness of discernment or judgment.

**sag-a-more** (sāg'ā-mōr; 70), n. A lesser chief or tribal chief among certain North American Indians; a sachem.

**saga novel.** See **ROMAN-FLEUVE**.

**sage** (sāg), n. [OF. *sage*, fr. L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus* well, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues.] a A half-shrubby mint (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish-green leaves, used in flavoring meats, etc.; also, any other species of this genus; as, the *scarlet sage* (*S. splendens*) and the *clary sage* (*S. sclarea* and *S. horminum*). b The sagebrush.

**sage** (sāg), adj.; **sag-er** (sāg'ēr); **sag-est**. [OF., fr. L. *sapiens* and (or) *sapientia*, fr. *sapere* to be wise.] 1. Eminent in wisdom, esp. wisdom gained through experience and reflection. 2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, wisdom, prudence, and good judgment; as, *sage counsel*. 3. *Now rare.* Grave; solemn. — Syn. See **WISE**. — n. [OF.] A profound philosopher or wise counselor; also, a venerable man sound in judgment. — **sage-ly**, adv. — **sage-ness**, n.

**sage-brush** (-brūsh), n. Any of several hardy undershrubs (genus *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata*) of the aster family, with a bitter juice and sage-like odor, of the western alkaline plains of the U. S., adopted as the State flower of Nevada.

**sage grouse.** A large grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) of the sagebrush plains of western North America. The male and female are often called *sage cock* and *sage hen*.

**sage sparrow.** See **SPARROW**.

**sag-er** (sāg'ēr), n. [E. *disal*, *sagard* a sacker, contr. fr. *safeguard*.] Ceramics. A box made of fire clay, in which delicate pieces are fired either for biscuit or for glaze; also, the clay of which saggers are made.

**sag-it-tal** (sāg'it-tāl; -tāl), adj. [NL. *sagittalis*, fr. L. *sagitta* arrow.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or like an arrow or arrowhead. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* a Designating the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. b Designating, situated in, or pertaining to, the median vertical longitudinal plane, dividing an animal into right and left halves; or any plane parallel thereto.

**Sag-it-ta-ri-us** (sāg'it-tā-rī-ūs), n.; gen. -TARII (-tī) [L., lit., an archer.] a A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow. b The ninth sign [♏] of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Nov. 22. See **ZODIAC**.

**sag-it-tate** (sāg'it-tāt), adj. [NL. *sagittatus*, fr. L. *sagitta* arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead. See **LEAF**, *Illustr.* (21).

**sag-it-ti-form** (sāg'it-tī-fōrm; sāg'it-tī-f), adj. Sagittate.

**sage** (sāg), n. [Malay *sagu*.] A starch prepared from the pith of an East Indian and Malaysian palm (*Sago palm*, genus *Metrosylon*), used in puddings and for stiffening textiles.

**sag-u-aro** (sāg-wā-rō; sā-wā-rō), n.; pl. -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., of Piman origin.] An arborescent cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*) of the southwestern U. S. and Mexico, attaining a height of 60 feet. The blossom is the State flower of Arizona.

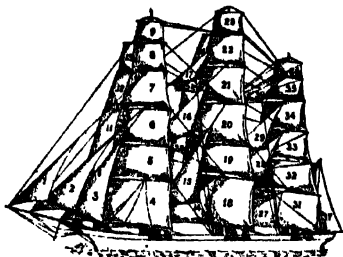
**sahib** (sāhīb), n. [Hind. *sahib*, fr. Ar. *sahib* master, lord.] India. a [usually cap.] The title used by natives when addressing, or speaking of, a European gentleman. b Master; — specif. used among Hindus and Mohammedans in titles of men of rank; as, *Raja Sahib*.

**saiice** (sāis). Var. of **SYCE**.

**said** (sēd; 4), *past tense & past part.* of **SAY**. Hence: *adj.* Before-mentioned; — in legal style.

**sail** (sāil), n. [AS. *segel*, *segl*.] 1. An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels through the water, — of two main types, *fore-and-aft* (as on a schooner; see *1st Illustr.*, below) and *square* (as on a full rigged ship; see *2d Illustr.*). See also illustrations at **BRIG**, **BERMUPHRODITE BRIG**, **KETCH**, **LATSEN SAIL**, **LUG-SAIL**, **SHARPIE**, and **GLOOF**. 2. A sails collectively; as, *under full sail*. b A sailing vessel; also, sailing vessels collectively. 3. Anything suggestive of a sail; as: a *Poetic*. A wing. b The extended surface of the arm of a windmill. 4. [From the verb.] A passage by a sailing ves-

sel; a voyage. — v. i. 1. a To be conveyed in a vessel on water, originally in a craft propelled by the wind. b To take trips in a sailboat for pleasure. 2. To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails; hence, to move on water by any motive power. 3. To glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird; hence, to move in a stately manner or arrogantly. 4. To begin a voyage. — v. t. 1. To move or journey upon, as in a ship by means of sails or other motive power. 2. To manage the motion of (a vessel).



Full-rigged ship under all plain sail. 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Stay-sail; 4 Fore-sail; 5 Lower Fore-top-sail; 6 Upper Fore-top-sail; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Fore-royal; 9 Fore-skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main); 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail; 14 Main Stay-sail; 15 Main-topmast Stay-sail; 16 Main-topgallant Stay-sail; 17 royal Stay-sail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Top-sail; 20 Upper Main Top-sail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Stay-sail; 28 Mizzen-topmast Stay-sail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Stay-sail; 30 Mizzen royal Stay-sail; 31 Mizzen Sail; 32 Lower Mizzen Top-sail; 33 Upper Mizzen Top-sail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spinnaker.

**sail/boat** (sāil/bōt), n. A boat propelled by a sail or sails; — seldom applied to larger vessels.

**sail/cloth** (-klōth; 74), n. a A very heavy canvas or duck used for sails, tents, etc. b A piece of such material used as a sail, a covering, etc.

**sail/or** (sāil'ēr), n. A vessel considered with regard to the way it navigates a body of water, as a heavy *sailer*.

**sail/fish** (sāil'fīsh), n., see **SHARK**. a Any of a genus (*Istiophorus*) of large pelagic fishes related to the swordfish, but having teeth, scales, and a very large dorsal fin. b The basking shark (see **SHARK**).

**sailing**, n. *Naut.* The art of managing a vessel, navigation; also, the art or method of determining the course to be followed to reach a given point. In *plane sailing* the earth's curvature is disregarded, the course being plotted as if sailed on a plane surface; in *spherical*, or *circular sailing* allowance is made for the curvature of the earth's surface, as in *parallel sailing* in which the course is along a parallel; in *great-circle sailing* the course is along a great circle (see **CIRCLE**, n. 9) of the globe, the shortest distance between two points.

**sail/or** (sāil'ēr), n. 1. One who sails; a mariner, technically, a common seaman. 2. One who travels by water, considered with reference to his susceptibility to seasickness; as, a good or bad *sailor*. 3. A type of straw hat with a flat rounded top and brim. — **sail/or-ly**, adj.

**sail/or's-choice** (sāil'ēr's-čōis), n. sing. & pl. a A small porray (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of the fish Ophichthidae.

**sail/plane** (sāil'plān), n. *Aeronautics.* A glider with a wing load small enough to enable it to rise in an upward air current. — **sail/plane**, v. i.

**sain** (sāin), v. t. [AS. *segman*, fr. l. *signare* to mark.] Archaic & Dial. To cross (oneself).

**sain/foin** (sāin'fōin), n. [F. fr. *saint* sacred (fr. L. *sanctus*) + *foin* hay (fr. L. *fenum*), confused with *sain* wholesome (fr. L. *sanus*.)] A Eurasian pink-flowered perennial forage herb (*Orobrychia vicaria-folia*) of the pea family.

**saint** (sānt), *unaccented*, as in *Saint Agnes*, *saint*; 4), n. [OF. *saint*, *seint* (F. *saint*), fr. L. *sanctus* holy, fr. *part* of *sanctus* to render sacred.] 1. A holy or really person; esp., one regenerated and sanctified or undergoing sanctification. 2. One of the beatified souls. 3. *Ecol.* One recognized or acknowledged as having achieved sanctification; esp., such a one who is canonized by the church. Abbr. *St.*; pl. *SS.* 4. [cap.] A member of one of certain religious bodies designated *Saints*. 5. One extraordinarily charitable, patient, self-denying, etc.; as, enough to provoke a *saint*. — (sānt), v. t. To call saint; to canonize.

**Saint Agnes's Eve.** The night of January 20, when a maiden may have a revelation as to her future husband.

**St. Andrew's cross.** See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (9).

**Saint Anthony's cross.** A tau cross. See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (10).

**Saint Anthony's fire.** Erysipelas or erythema.

**Saint Bernard's dog.** A giant dog of a breed taking its name from the hospice of Saint Bernard in the Swiss Alps, where it has been bred for nearly 1000 years.

**saint/ed** (sān'tēd; -tēd), adj. 1. Of, befitting, or resembling a saint or saints. 2. Sainly; virtuous; pious. 3. *Rare.* Entered into heaven; dead.

**St. Elmo's fire or light** (ēl'mōz). [From the patron saint of sailors.] A flame-like appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather at prominent points on a ship; a corporeal.

**St. George's cross.** *Her.* A Greek cross rules. See **CROSS**, *Illustr.*

**saint/hood**, n. Sainly state; also, saints collectively.

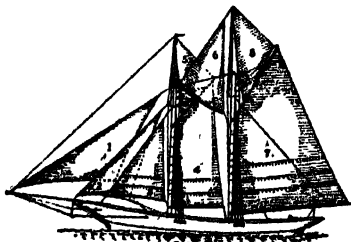
**St. James's Palace.** The London residence of the British sovereigns from William III to the accession of Victoria in 1837. The *Court of St. James's* is still the official designation of the British court.

**St. John's-wort**, n. Any of genus (*Hypericum*) of herbs and shrubs having pentamerous and showy yellow flowers. The genus is typical of a family (*Hypericaceae*, the *St. John's-wort* family).

**St. Lawrence skiff.** [From the *St. Lawrence River*.] See **SKIFF**.

**saint/ly** (sānt'lī; -lī), adj.; -lī-ER (-lē-ēr); -lī-EST. Like or befitting a saint; holy; pious. — **saint/ly-ness**, n.

**Saint Nich'o-las** (nīk'ō-lās). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (d. 734).



Schooner's Sails. (An inner and outer jib are sometimes fitted instead of one jib.) 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-stay-sail; 4 Fore-sail; 5 Fore Gaff-top-sail; 6 Main-topmast Stay-sail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff-top-sail.

He is the patron saint of Russia, and of mariners, merchants, and children. As the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve, his name has been corrupted to *Santa Claus*.

**Saint Patrick's Day** (sānt'pātr'iks). March 17, commemorating St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland.

**sal'm'ship** (sāl'm'shīp), *n.* Character or qualities of a saint.

**Saint Valen-tine's Day** (vāl'en-tīnz). Feb. 14, observed in honor of Saint Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. The sending of love tokens has no connection with the saint.

**St. Vi'tus's dance** (vī'tūs-lz). = *CHOREA*.

**saith** (sāth), *n.* [AS. *sagu* strife, a cause or suit at law.] 1. End or objective; purpose; as, for the *sake* of argument; sometimes, ultimate end; as, art for art's *sake*; also, a special end, purpose, or motive; as, for conscience *sake*. 2. Personal or social welfare, safety, benefit, or the like; as, do it for both our *sakes*.

**sa'ke** (sā'kē, -kī), *n.* [Jap.] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a variety of beer made from rice.

**sa'ker** (sā'kēr), *n.* [F. *sacre*, fr. Ar. *saqr*.] A southern European falcon (*Falco cherrug*) used in falconry.

**Sak'ti** (sāk'tī; Śkr. *śakti*), *n.* [Skr. *śakti*.] VARS. OF SHAKTI, SHAKTISM.

**Sa-kun'ta-la** (sā-kūn'tā-lā; śhā; -n). [Skr. *Sakuntalā*.] The title and heroine of a famous Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa, translated into English by Sir William Jones (1789) and Sir Monier Monier-Williams (1853).

**sal** (sāl), *n.* [L.] Chem. & Pharm. Salt.

**sa-lām'** (sā-lām'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, fr. *asalama* to seek peace, surrender.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm of the forehead on the ground. — *sa-lām'*, *v. t. & t.*

**sa-lā-ble** (sāl-lā-bl), *adj.* Capable of being sold; marketable. — *sa-lā-bil'i-ty* (sāl-lā-bl'i-ty), *n.* — *sa-lā-bly*, *adv.*

**sa-lā-cious** (sāl-lā-shi-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *salax*, -acis, fond of leaping, lustful.] Having a propensity to venery; lustful; lecherous. — *sa-lā-cious-ly*, *adv.* — *sa-lā-cious-ness*, *n.*

**sal'ad** (sāl'ād), *n.* [OF. *salade*, fr. Pr. *salada*, fr. L. *sal* salt.] 1. A cold dish of green vegetables such as lettuce, cress, or endive, usually dressed with oil, vinegar, and seasonings. 2. Any cold dish of meat, shellfish, fruit or vegetables, served singly or in combinations, with mayonnaise or other dressing. 2. Any green herb grown for salad; specif., *L. E.*, lettuce.

**salad days**. Days of youthful inexperience.

**salad dressing**. A savory sauce for a salad, as mayonnaise.

**sa-lā-man'der** (sāl-lā-mān'dēr), *n.* [OF. *salamandre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *salamandra*.] 1. A mythical animal having the power to endure fire without harm. 2. In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. 3. Any of numerous amphibians (order Caudata, in U. S. esp. genus *Ambystoma*), superficially resembling lizards, but scaleless and covered with a soft, moist skin, and breathing by gills in the larval stage. Cf. *newt*.

**sa-lā-man'dra** (sāl-lā-mān'drā), *n.* [L. *salman'dra*, fr. *sal* salt, *man'dra* to burn, to dry.] Any of various articles used in connection with the fire, as a culinary utensil for roasting pastry, a portable stove or incinerator, etc. — *sa-lā-man'drine* (mān'drīn), *adj.*

**sa-lā-mī** (sāl-lā-mī), *n.* [pl. of *sa-lā-mī* (mā).] [It.] A type of uncooked sausage that is smoked or air-dried and keeps indefinitely in a dry atmosphere.

**sal ammoniac**, or **sal'-am-mo-ni-ac**, *n.* Ammonium chloride, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, a white salt.

**sa-lā-ried** (sāl-lā-ri-d), *adj.* Receiving or yielding a salary.

**sa-lā-ry** (sāl-lā-ri), *n.* [pl. -ries (-rīz).] [AF. *salarie*, OF. *salair*, fr. L. *salarium* pension, stipend, prize, salt money, fr. *sal* salt.] Fixed compensation regularly paid, or stipulated to be paid, for services, as by the year, quarter, month, or week; stipend. — *SYN.* See *WAGE*, etc.

**sa-lā-tious** or **sal'tious** (sāl-lā-ti-ŭs), *adj.* [L.] Attic salt; wit.

**sale** (sāl), *n.* [Late AS. *salā*, fr. ON. *salā*.] 1. Law. Act of selling; a contract whereby the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a sum of money or, loosely, for any consideration. 2. Opportunity of selling or being sold; demand; market. 3. Exhibition for selling; status of being purchasable; — as in *on sale*, *for sale*. 4. Public disposal to the highest bidder; auction. 5. A selling off of surplus, showroom, or other marked-down goods, at bargain prices.

**sa-lā-ble**, **sa-lā-bil'i-ty**. Vars. OF *SALABLE*, etc.

**sal'ep** (sāl'ēp), *n.* [F. & Sp., fr. Ar. *salik*, corrupt. of *khuga* at the top of the tree's testicles.] The dried tubers of any of various orchids, used for food like tapioca.

**sa-lā-rus'tus** (sāl-lā-rūs'tis), *n.* [NL. *sal aeratus*; — because "fixed air" (carbon dioxide) is evolved on treatment with acids.] Literally, aerated salt, potassium or sodium bicarbonate, commonly the latter; baking soda.

**sa-lā-s'clerk** (sāl-lā-s'clerk'), *n.* A salesman at a counter.

**sa-lā-s'man** (mān), *n.* [pl. -MEN (-mēn).] [*sa-lē* + *man*.] One whose occupation is to sell, as merchandise, land, securities, etc., either in a store or within a given territory. — *sa-lā-s'woman* (wō-mān), *n.* [pl. -women (-wō-mēn; -lā).] — *sa-lā-s'man-ship*, *n.*

**sa-lā-tax**. A tax assessed upon receipts from sales of goods.

**sa-lā-work** (sāl-lā-wūrk'), *n.* Work done for sale, esp. carelessly or slightly.

**Sal'i-an** (sāl'i-ān; 58), *adj.* Denoting a tribe of Franks established in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Isaal). — *n.* A Salian Frank.

**Sal'i-ty** (sāl'i-ty; 58), *adj.* [F. *salique*, fr. the Salian Franks, LL. *Salici*.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or the Salic law.

**sal'i-to-neous** (sāl'i-tō-neous), *adj.* [L. *salix*, *salicis*, willow.] Belonging to the willow family (Salicaceae). See *willow*.

**sal'i-tin** (sāl'i-tīn), *n.* Also *sal'i-tine* (-tīn; -sēn). [F. *salicine*, fr. L. *salix*, -tois, willow.] Chem. A bitter white crystalline glucoside, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (*Salix*) and poplar, used in medicine as an antipyretic, tonic, etc.

**law**. A 6th-century compilation of the laws of Germanic

tribes, hence, the rule excluding women from dynastic succession in France and Spain.

**sal'i-tylate** (sāl'i-ty-lāt; sāl'i-ty-lāt; sāl'i-ty-lāt), *n.* Chem. A salt or ester of salicylic acid.

**sal'i-tylic** (sāl'i-ty-līk), *adj.* [salicin + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>H, used as an antiseptic and (in its salts) in treating rheumatism.

**sa-lā-ence** (sāl-lā-ēns; 58), **sa-lā-en-ey** (-ēn-sē), *n.* 1. The quality of be-

ing salient; prominence; emphasis. 2. A salient feature, detail, or the like.

**salient** (sāl-i-ent), *adj.* 1. Leaping; bounding; jumping. 2. Projecting outwardly; as, a salient angle. See *BASTION*, *Illustr.* 3. Prominent; conspicuous; noticeable; as, one's salient traits. — *SYN.* See *NOTICEABLE*. — *n.* 1. Fort. A salient angle or part. 2. Mil. An outwardly projecting part of a trench system or line of defense. — *sa-lā-ent-ly*, *adv.*

**sa-lā-en-ti-an** (sāl-lā-ēn'ti-ān; -shān), *adj.* [See *SALIENT*.] Zool. Belonging to an order (Salientia) of Amphibia, whose members are tailless in the adult state and have long hind legs usually adapted for leaping, including the frogs, toads, and tree toads. — *n.* A salientian amphibian.

**sa-lā-er-ous** (sāl-lā-ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous*.] Producing, or impregnated with, salt.

**sa-lā-ty** (sāl-lā-ty), *v. t.* — *PIED* (-fīd); — *fy* (-fy), [F. *salifler*.] Chem. To combine or impregnate with a salt. b To form a salt with; to convert into a salt.

**sa-lā-m'e-ter** (sāl-lā-m'e-tēr), *n.* = *SALINOMETER*.

**sa-lā-na** (sāl-lā-nā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *salinae*, pl., saltworks, fr. *sal* salt. See *SALT*.] 1. A salt marsh, pond, or lake, enclosed from the sea. 2. A place where salt is made; a saltern; saltworks.

**sa-lā-ne** (sāl-lā-nē), *adj.* [F. *salin*. See *SALINA*.] 1. Consisting of or containing salt. 2. Of or characteristic of salt or salts; salty. 3. Pharm. & Med. Consisting of or pert. to the salts of the alkali metals or of magnesium; as, a *saline* cathartic.

— (sāl-lā-nē, esp. Brit., sāl-lā-nē), *n.* 1. A natural deposit of any soluble salt; a salina. 2. A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, or magnesium with a cathartic action. 3. Physiol. A saline solution, esp. one isotonic with the body fluids.

**sa-lā-ni-ty** (sāl-lā-ni-ty), *n.* Saline quality or degree; salinness.

**sa-lā-nom'e-ter** (sāl-lā-nōm'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *sal* salt + *-meter*.] An instrument, as a specially graduated hydrometer, for measuring the amount of salt in a solution.

**sa-lā-nique** (sāl-lā-nīk; sāl-lā-nīk), *Var.* OF *SALIC*. *Shak.*

**Sal's-bury steak** (sālzb'ēr-ty; -bēr-ty; -brē), = *HAMBURG STEAK*.

**Sal'tish** (sāl'tīsh), *n.* A Salishan Indian; esp., a Flathead.

**Sal'tish-an** (sāl'tīsh-ān; sāl'tīsh-ān), *adj.* Pert. to an American Indian linguistic family, formerly of southern British Columbia and areas in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

**sa-lā-va** (sāl-lā-vā), *n.* [L.] The weakly alkaline fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle.

**sa-lā-vary** (sāl-lā-vēr'i, or esp. Brit., -vēr-i), *adj.* Physiol. Of or pertaining to saliva or the glands (salivary glands), which secrete it.

**sa-lā-vate** (sāl-lā-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *sal* salt, *vatus*, past part. of *salvare* to salivate.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in, as by use of mercury. — *v. i.* To secrete saliva.

**sa-lā-va'tion** (-vā'shān), *n.* Act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva; ptialism.

**sa-lā-mān'ger** (sāl'ā mām'zhē'), [F.] Dining room.

**sa-lā-mā-ders** (sāl-lā-mā-dēr), *n. pl.* [F. *solandra*, *solandra*.] Veter. An eczematous eruption on the hind leg of a horse.

**sa-lā-let** (sāl-lēt; -lī), *n.* [F. *salade*, fr. It. *celata*, fr. L. (cassia) *caesata*, fr. *caesare*, *caesatulus*, to engrave in relief.] A light 18th-century helmet with a projection over the neck. See *HELMET*, *Illustr.* (7, 8).

**sa-lā-low** (sāl-lō), *n.* [M.E. *sallow*, *salus*, fr. AS. *salh*.] Any European broad-leaved willow, esp. a species (*Salix caprea*) called the *great willow*.

**sa-lā-low**, *adj.* [AS. *salu*.] Of a pale reddish-yellow color, suggesting sickness, — of the skin, complexion, etc. — *v. t.* To make *sallow*. — *sa-lā-low-ish*, *adj.* — *sa-lā-low-ness*, *n.*

**sa-lā-low-y** (sāl-lō-y), *adj.* Abounding in *sallows*, or *willows*.

**sa-lā-ly** (sāl-lī), *n.* [pl. -LIES (-līz).] [F. *salisse*, fr. *saillir* to squash out, project, in OF. also to leap, dance, fr. L. *salire* to leap, spring.] 1. A rushing or bursting forth; specif., a sortle of the bearded upon the besiegers. 2. An excursion, esp. one away from the usual track; a trip or jaunt. 3. A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a clever or witty remark or passage. — *v. i.* To leap or burst forth, as troops to attack besiegers.

**sa-lā-ly lunn'**, **sa-lā-ly lunn'** (lūn'). [From the woman said to have first made them.] A variety of sweetened tea cake.

**sa-lā-ly port**. Fort. A rear gate, or an underground passage, from the inner to the outer works or from the covered way to the glacis, for troops in a sortie.

**sa-lā-ma-gūn'dī** (sāl-lā-mā-gūn'dī), *n.* [F. *salmonpied*.] 1. A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. 2. Hence, a heterogeneous mixture; a medley; potpourri.

**sa-lā-mī** (sāl-lā-mī), *n.* Also **sa-lā-mis** (sāl-lā-mis; F. *sa-lā-mis*). [F.] A ragout of game partly roasted and then stewed in a sauce.

**sa-lā-m'on** (sāl-lā-mōn), *n.* See *FLURAL*, Note, 6. [OF. *saumon*, fr. L. *salmo*, *salmonia*.] 1. A large and soft-finned anadromous game fish (*Salmo salar*, family Salmonidae) of the North Atlantic, having excellent flesh of an orange-pink color when cooked. 2. Any of certain fishes closely allied to the above; esp., those of a genus (*Oncorhynchus*) of the northern North Pacific; esp., the cutthroat. See *QUINMAT SALMON*, *SILVERBACK SALMON*, etc. 3. The color of the salmon's flesh, reddish-pinkish in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliancy. See *COLOR*. — *adj.* Of the color salmon.

**sa-lā-m'on-ber-ry** (-bēr'tī), *n.* A red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) of the Pacific coast.

**sa-lā-m'o-noid** (sāl-lā-mō-noid), *adj.* Like or pertaining to the typical salmon. — *n.* A salmonoid fish.

**salmon pink**. The color salmon. — *sa-lā-m'on-pink*, *adj.*

**salmon trout**. a The European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). See *TROUT*. b The namaycush. c The steelhead or other large trout.

**sa-lā-m'e** (sāl-lā-mē), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *salōmē*, fr. Heb. *shālōm* peace.] Bib. Niece of David, and his wife, — instructed by her mother, Hero-

— ist from Herod as a reward for her dancing. *Matth.* xiv.

**sa-lā-on** (sāl-lōn; Angl. sāl-lōn), *n.* [pl. *salons* (-lōn'; -lōnz).] [F. See *SALON*.] 1. A drawing room, esp. in a fashionable French home. 2. A reception in a French salon, esp. one at which celebrities gather; hence, a fashionable assemblage. 3. An apartment for the reception and exhibition of works of art; hence [esp.], an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc. by living artists, held in Paris.

**sa-lā-on'** (sāl-lōn'), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, augm. of *sale* hall, room, of G. *salōn*.] 1. A spacious apartment for reception of guests or for works of art; a large drawing room. 2. A hall, usually deco-



**HAIR'DUT. VAR. OF HAMBAN.**



Samaras. 1 Ash;  
2 Elm; 3 Maple.

**same** (sām), *adj.* [ON. *same*, *samr* (Dan. & Sw. *samme*).] With the definite article or a demonstrative pronoun: 1. Being one without addition, change, or discontinuance; identical; as, to hold the same views with another. 2. Of two or more: Agreeing or corresponding exactly or so closely as to be undistinguishable from each other; as, on the same day every year; of one uniform type or style. 3. Unchanged in nature or behavior; equally desirable. — *adv.* In the same way; with equal readiness; equally. — *pron.* The same person, thing, act, etc.

**Syn.** *same, selfsame*, *very, identical, equivalent, equal* mean not different or not differing from one another. *Same* may imply, as *selfsame* does invariably, that the things under consideration are one thing and not two or more things, or it may imply numerical difference between them with no difference in kind, appearance, or the like, *very, like, selfsame*, implies no difference in number but suggests agreement between a desire or an intent and its fulfillment, *identical* may imply selfsameness or sameness, but also suggests absolute likeness; *equivalent* implies an amounting to the same thing, esp. when set against each other; *equal* implies no difference in amount, number, value, etc.

**same'ness**, *n.* 1. State of being the same; identity. 2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony.

**same'l** (sām'yēl), *n.* [Turk. *sam* poison + *yēl* wind.] The simoom **same'l-sen** (sām't-sēn), *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. (Pek.) *sa-m' hsi'en*, lit., three strings.] *Muscle.* A Japanese banjo-like instrument having only three strings.

**same't** (sām't), *sift*, *n.* [OF. *samt*, through ML, fr. Gr. *heramis* = *heramis* or woven with six threads, fr. Gr. *herax* + *miton* a thread.] *Hist.* A heavy silk fabric, interwoven with gold or silver.

**same'lot** (sām'lēt), *n.* [Contr. fr. *salmon* + *-let*.] A young or small salmon; a parr.

**Sam'nite** (sām'nīt), *n.* One of an ancient people, an offshoot of the Sabines, in Italy. — **Sam'nite**, *adj.*

**Sam'o'an** (sām'ō'an), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Samoa or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the natives of Samoa, among the purest in type of the Polynesians; also, their language.

**Sam'o-thra-cian** (sām'ō-thrā'shian), *adj.* [Gr. *Samothrakios*.] Of Samothrace, or designating mysteries for which it was famous. — *n.* An inhabitant of Samothrace.

**Sam'o-var** (sām'ō-vār, sām'ō-vār'), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A Russian urn for making tea.

**Sam'o-yed'**, **Sam'o-yede'** (sām'ō-yēd', [Russ. *Samoyed*].) 1. One of a Siberian Mongolian people, hunters and fishers, related to the Finns. 2. An arctic dog of a breed originating in western Siberia, having powerful loins and head and a white or cream coat.

**Sam'o-yed'**, **Sam'o-yede'**, *adj.* Also **Sam'o-yed'ic** (yēd'ik). Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language. — *n.* The language of the Samoyeds.

**samp** (sāmp), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] U.S. Coarse hominy.

**samp'pan** (sām'pān), *n.* [After Chin. *sam-pan*, fr. *pan*, fr. earlier *champan*, *champana*, fr. Pg. *campāo*, *champana*.] A skill, used in the river and harbor traffic of China and Japan, propelled usually with a scull.

**samp'phire** (sām'fir), *n.* [Fr. *Pierre de Saint Pierre* herb of Saint Peter.] A fleshy European plant (*Critium maritimum*) of the carrot family, sometimes pickled. **b** A common glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*).

**samp'ple** (sām'plē; 9), *n.* [OF. *essample*, *exsample*, fr. L. *exemplum*. See EXAM-PLAR.] A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen. — *Syn.* See INSTANT. — *v. t.* — **PLED** (-plēd); — **PING** (-plīng). To test a sample of; to judge as to quality from samples. — **sam'pler** (-plēr), *n.*

**sam'plēr** (sām'plēr; 9), *n.* [ME. *sampler* original, model, fr. OF. *exsample*.] 1. A piece of needlework, made orig. to preserve a pattern, later, one made as a sample of skill, showing embroidered letters or verses. 2. Any of various devices for extracting samples, as from a bag of grain.

**sam'pling** (-plīng), *n.* A small part of anything selected as a sample for inspection or analysis; also, the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample.

**sam'shu** (sām'shō), *n.* [Chinese.] An alcoholic liquor distilled in China from rice or large millet; also, in general, a spirituous drink.

**Sam'son** (sām'sōn), *n.* [L.L., fr. Gr. *Sampson*, fr. Heb. *shimshōn*, lit., sun's man.] An Israelite judge (Judges xiii. ff.), of great physical strength.

**Sam'u-el** (sām'ō-ēl), *n.* [L.L., fr. Gr. *Samouel*, fr. Heb. *Shēmū'el*, lit., his name is El (God).] A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **b** Either of the books of Samuel in the Old Testament. See BIBLE.

**sam'u-ral** (sām'ō-ēl), *n. pl. & sing.* [Jap.] In the former feudal system of Japan, the class, or a member of the class, of military retainers of the daimios, constituting the gentry or lesser nobility.

**san'a-tive** (sān'ā-tiv), *adj.* Curative; healing.

**san'a-ti-um** (-tō'rē-ūm, 70), *n. pl. L. -RIA (-ō), E. -RIUMS (-ūmz).* [NL. See SANATORY.] 1. A health resort; specif., a high-altitude summer station in the tropics. 2. An establishment for the treatment of the sick, esp. one using natural therapeutic agents; a sanitarium; as, a tuberculosis sanatorium.

**san'a-tory** (sān'ā-tō'rē, *esp. Brit.*, -tō'rē), *adj.* [L.L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Conducive to health; curative; also, of or pertaining to healing.

**san'bē-nē'tō** (sām'bē-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp. *sambenito*, fr. *San Benito* saint.] 1. Originally, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being to the church. 2. A yellow garment resembling a scapular, worn by penitents at the auto-da-fé; also, a similar garment in black, patterned with flames, figures of devils, etc., worn by those brought forth for punishment at the auto-da-fé.

**San'cho Pan'za** (sān'chō pān'zā; Sp. sām'chō pān'thō), *n.* The squire of Don Quixote. He is a short, portly peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom.

**sancti-fied** (sānk'tī-fīd), *adj.* Free of sin; set apart to sacred duty or use; consecrated; also, sanctimonious.

**sancti-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [OF. and L.; OF. *saintifier*, *sanctifier*, fr. L.L.

*sanctificare*, fr. *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] 1. To make sacred or holy; specif., to set apart to a sacred office or to religious use or observance; to hallow. 2. To make free from sin; to purify, as the affections of men. 3. To impart or impute sacredness or inviolability to; to give sanction to; as, the intention sanctifies the deed. 4. To render productive of holiness or piety. — **sancti-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* — **sancti-fi-er** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

**sancti-mo-ni-ous** (sānk'tī-mō'nē-ōs), *adj.* 1. Obs. Holy; saintly. 2. Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically pious. — *Syn.* See DEVOUT. — **sancti-mo-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sancti-mo-ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

**sancti-mo-n'y** (sānk'tī-mō'nē-ē, *esp. Brit.*, -mō'nē-ē), *n.* [OF. *sanctimonie*, fr. L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] 1. Obs. Holiness. 2. Outward or artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

**sancti-on** (sānk'ti-shōn), *n.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *sanctio*, -onis, fr. *sanctare* to render sacred or inviolable.] 1. Formerly, a decree (cf. *pragmatic sanction*, under PRAGMATIC, *adj.*); now, solemn or ceremonious ratification; confirmation; approbation. 2. That which induces observance of law or custom; specif.: a *lithic*. Any consideration, principle, or influence, which impels to moral action or determines the moral judgment as valid. **b** Law. The detriment, loss of reward, or other coercive intervention, annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law. 3. A coercive measure adopted, usually by several nations in concert, for forcing a nation violating international law to desist or yield to adjudication, as by withholding loans or limiting trade relations or by military force or blockade. — **v. t.** To give sanction to; to ratify. — *Syn.* See APPROVE. — **sancti-on-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**sancti-ty** (sānk'tī-tē), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tēz). [From L. *sanctitas*, and fr. OF. *sanctité*, *saintité* (fr. L.). See SAINT.] 1. Holiness of life and character; saintliness. 2. Sacredness; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the sanctity of an oath; *pl.* sacred obligations, rites, etc.

**sanct-u-ar'y** (sānk'tū-ērē, *or, esp. Brit.*, -ē-ē), *n.* *pl.* -IES (-ēz). [From L. *sanctuarium*, and fr. OF. *sanctuaire*, *sanctuaire* (fr. L.). See SAINT.] 1. A consecrated place; specif.: a The temple at Jerusalem, or the most retired part of it, the *holy of holies*, housing the ark of the covenant. **b** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. the vicinity of the altar. **c** A church or temple. **d** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A place consecrated to some god or gods, as a grove, or an enclosure containing a temple. 2. A sacred and inviolable asylum, a place of refuge. **b** Immunity from law by entering such a place.

**sanctum** (sānk'tūm), *n.* *pl.* SANCTUMS (-tūmz), sometimes SANCTA (-tā). [L., neut. of *sanctus* holy.] A sacred place, hence, a place of retreat, where one is free from intrusion.

**sanctum sanc-to-rum** (sānk'tō-rūm, 70), [L.] a The holy of holies; the most holy place. **b** One's strictly private retreat; — often *locus*.

**Sanctus** (sānk'tūs), *n.* [L., holy. See SAINT.] The last part of the Preface of the Mass, beginning Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, also, a corresponding English prayer.

**Sanctus bell** A bell rung by the server at the Sanctus.

**sand** (sānd), *n.* [As.] 1. A loose granular material resulting from the disintegration of rocks. 2. Usually *pl.* A tract, region, or deposit of sand, beach. 3. The sand in the hourglass or a grain of it; hence, the moments of one's life. 4. *Slang.* Courage, grit. 5. A color, reddish-yellow in hue, of low saturation and medium brilliance. See COLOR. — *Syn.* See POWDER. — *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle, powder, or mix with sand. 2. To fill, as harbors, with sand, as by action of currents. 3. To smooth by rubbing with sand or sandpaper.

**sau'dal** (sān'dāl, -dāl), *n.* Sandalwood.

**sau'dal, n.** [L. *sandalum*, fr. Gr. *sandalion*, dim. of *sandalon*.] 1. A form of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface only. Sandals are much worn among Orientals, and are a part of the official dress of Roman Catholic bishops and abbots. 2. A strap to hold on a slipper or low shoe, sometimes, a fancy slipper, with openwork in vamp and quarter. 3. A rubber overshoe cut low. — **sau'daled**, **sau'dalled** (-dālē; -dālē), *adj.*

**sau'dal-wood** (wōd), *n.* [OF. *sandal*, *santal*, through ML, fr. L. *santalum*, *sandalum*, ult. fr. Skt. *santāla*.] The compact, close-grained, fragrant, yellowish heartwood of an Indo-Malayan parasitic tree (*Santalum album*), type of a family (Santalaceae, the sandalwood family) of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees, having clustered axillary flowers and a nut or drupe for a fruit. The wood is much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork. Also, the tree that yields this wood. 2. Any of various other trees or their fragrant wood, as the *red sandalwood*, an East Indian tree (*Liquidambar santalinum*) of the pea family, or its heavy red dyewood.

**sau'da-rac** (sān'dā-rāk), *n.* [L. *sandaraca*, fr. Gr. *sandarakē*.] 1. Resiniferous. 2. A brittle, faintly aromatic translucent resin obtained from the sandarac tree, used in making varnish and as incense.

**sandarac tree.** A large tree (*Tetraclis articulata*) of the pine family, of Morocco, with fragrant wood used in building and as the source of the resin sandarac.

**sand'bag'** (sānd'bāg'), *n.* A bag filled with sand, used as in fortifications, as ballast, as a weapon. — *v. t.* See BAG. 1. To bank or stop up with sandbags. 2. To lit or stun with a sandbag. — **sand'bag'ger** (-bāg'ēr), *n.*

**sand bar.** A ridge of sand built up by currents, as in a river.

**sand'blast'** (sānd'blāst'; 9), *n.* A stream of sand projected by air or steam for engraving or cutting glass, stone, etc., for cleaning files, removing scale from metals, etc.; also, the apparatus used to apply it. — **sand'blast'**, *v. t.*

**sand'-blind'**, *adj.* Purlblind; weak-sighted.

**sand'box' tree, or sand'box'** (sānd'bōks'; 9), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Hura crepitans*) with a woody capsule which, when dry, bursts and scatters the seeds.

**sand'bur'**, **sand'burr'** (-būr'), *n.* Any of several weeds of waste places, having burlike fruit; as: a A North American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage and racemose yellow flowers. **b** An annual bristly herb (*Franseria acanthioides*), allied to the cocklebur. **sand'-cast'**, *v. t.* Metal. To make (a casting) by pouring metal in sand. — **sand casting**.

**sand crack.** Veter. A fissure or lesion in the horn of the hoof wall, often causing lameness. When in the front wall, it is known as *toe crack*, and is most common in the hind feet; when in the lateral parts of the wall, as *quarter crack*, and is nearly always in the fore feet.

**sand'cul-ture** (sānd'kūlt'ūr), *n.* A form of hydroponics in which the roots of plants are established in sand.



Samp-pan.

**sand dollar.** Any of several flat circular sea urchins (esp. *Echinocarpa parma*) which live on sandy bottoms.

**sand eel.** The sand lance.

**sand'er** (sān'dēr), *n.* One who or that which sands; as: a device for sanding surfaces. b A sandpapering machine.

**sand'er-ling** (līn'), *n.* [See 1st LING.] A small sandpiper (*Crocethia alba*) with largely gray-and-white plumage.

**sand flea.** a Any flea found in sandy places. b The chigoe. c A beach flea.

**sand fly.** Any of certain small dipterous biting flies, esp. of *Phlebotomus* and related genera.

Sand Dollar (*E. parma*). (1/2)

**sand'glass'** (sān'd'glās'; 0), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

**sand grouse.** Any of numerous birds (family Pterocliidae) inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, closely allied to the pigeons in structure.

**sand'hil** (sān'dī), *n.* [Skr *sandha* a placing together.] *Phonet.* Assimilation resulting when words are pronounced without pause between them, as when *horse-shoe* is pronounced *hōrsh'shōo*, or *don't you* is pronounced *dōn't'choo*.

**sand hog.** *Slang.* A workman who works under compressed air as in driving tunnels by the pneumatic caisson method.

**sand'iness.** *n.* Quality or state of being sandy.

**sand lance.** Any of several small, elongate, marine teleost fishes (*Ammodytes* or allied genera) which remain buried in sandy beaches at ebb tide.

**sand lily.** A low aculeate herb (*Leucocoryn montanum*) of the lily family, common in the western United States.

**sand'lot', adj.** Of or pertaining to a lot or piece of sandy ground, esp. as the scene of unorganized sports of boys from city streets; as, *sand-lot baseball*. — **sand lotter.**

**sand'man'** (sān'd'mān'), *n.* The genie of folklore who makes children sleep; — in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes as if there were sand in them.

**sand martin.** See SWALLOW, *n.*, 1.

**sand'paper** (sān'd'pāpēr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To rub with sandpaper.

**sand'piper** (sān'd'pīpēr), *n.* See FLORAL, Note, 3. Any of numerous small shore birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the longer and soft-tipped bill. The common sandpiper of Europe (*Actitis hypoleucos*) frequents inland streams and ponds, as does the allied *spotted sandpiper* (*A. macularia*) common throughout North America. Cf. DUKLIN, 1st KNOT, SANDERLING.

**sand'stone'** (sān'stōn'), *n.* A sedimentary rock consisting of sand, usually quartz, united by some cement, as silica, iron oxide, etc.

**sand'storm'** (sān'stōrm'), *n.* A storm of wind that drives clouds of sand along a desert.

**sand table.** A table with hordike top, holding sand for children to mold, or bearing a relief model of a section of terrain built to scale of hardened sand, for study or demonstration of military tactics.

**sand verbona.** Any of several western American herbs (genus *Abrota*) of the four-o'clock family, having flowers like the verbona, esp. two species (*A. latifolia* and *A. umbellata*) of the Pacific coast.

**sand'wich** (sān'wīch; *Brit* usually sām'wī or -wīch), *n.* [After John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-1729).] 1. Two slices of bread usually buttered and having a thin layer, as of meat, cheese, or savory mixture, spread between them. 2. Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; also, to insert between two other persons or things of different character.

**sandwich man.** A man with two advertising boards suspended one before and one behind him.

**sand'wort'** (sān'd'wōrt'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of low tufted herbs of the pink family, found in dry, sandy regions.

**sand'y** (sān'dī), *adj.*: **sand'y-er** (-dī-ēr); **sand'y-est**. 1. Consisting of or containing sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand. 2. Resembling sand; specif.: a Unstable. b Of the color sand.

**sane** (sān), *adj.* [L. *sanus* sane, healthy.] 1. Mentally sound; possessing a rational mind. 2. Of the mind, sound; not deranged; acting rationally. 3. Proceeding from a sound mind; as, a *sane* proposal. — *Syn.* See WISE. — **sane'y**, *adv.* — **sane'y-ness**, *n.*

**San'for-ized** (sān'fōr-īzēd), *n.* A trade-mark applied to cotton or linen woven fabrics and products made therefrom which, before tailoring or manufacture, have been mechanically treated under the control and periodic testing of the trade-mark proprietor so as to substantially eliminate subsequent shrinkage.

**sang** (sāng), *past* of SING.

**sang'ga-ree'** (sāng'gā-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, fr. L. *sanguis*.] A tropical drink, of wine, water, and sometimes brandy, sweetened and spiced.

**sang-froid** (sān'froid'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation; coolness in trying circumstances. — *Syn.* See EQUANIMITY.

**Sang'grail'** (sāng'grāil'), **Sang'grail'** (sāng'grāil'), *n.* [See SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See GRAIL.

**sangu-** [L. *sanguis*.] A combining form meaning blood, as in: **sangu'i-o-lous** (sāng'gwī'ō-lūs), **sangu'i-fer-ous** (sāng'gwī'fēr-ūs), **sangu'i-nar-ia** (sāng'gwī'nār-ī-ā; 0), *n.* [L., fr. L. (herb) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] a The bloodroot. b *Pharm.* Its rhizome and roots used as an expectorant and emetic.

**sangu'i-nar'y** (sāng'gwī'nēr-ī, or esp. *Brit.*, -nēr-ī), *adj.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] 1. Attended with or concerning much bloodshed; bloody; specif., harsh in inflicting the death penalty. 2. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood. 3. Consisting of or indicating blood. — **sangu'i-nar'i-ly**, *adv.* — **sangu'i-nar'i-ness**, *n.*

**sangu'ine** (sāng'gwīn), *adj.* [OF. *sanguin*, fr. L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] 1. Red, like blood. 2. In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor; now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament, one marked by a ruddy complexion, and by cheerful and hopeful spirits.

3. Hence, warm; ardent; also, disposed to be hopeful; anticipating the best. 4. Sanguinary; bloodthirsty. — **sangu'ine-ly**, *adv.* — **sangu'ine-ness**, *n.*

**san'guin'e-ous** (sāng'gwīn'ē-ūs), *adj.* 1. Of the color of blood; crimson. 2. Of, pertaining to, or containing blood. 3. Abounding with blood; sanguine; hence, having a sanguine temperament; hopeful.

**san'guin'o-lent** (sāng'gwīn'ō-lēnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] Of, containing, or tinged with blood.

**San'he-drin** (sān'hē-drīn; sān'hē'drīn; sān'hē'drīn), *n.* Also **San'he-drim** (-drīm). [Lilieb. *sanhedrin*, fr. Gr. *synhedrion*, fr. *syn* with + *hedra* seat.] *Jeisus Antig.* Assembly, esp. *Great Sanhedrin*, the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews, consisting of 71 members having religious, civil, and criminal jurisdiction.

**san'i-cle** (sān'ī-kē), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *sanicula*, fr. L. *sanus* healthy.] Any of a genus (*Sanicula*) of umbelliferous American herbs of the carrot family, formerly reputed to have healing powers.

**san'i-er** (sān'ī-ēr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A thin, blood-tinged fluid discharged from ulcers or infected wounds.

**san'i-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [L. *sanius*, fr. *savies*.] 1. *Med.* Pert. to or like sanies, thin and serous with a bloody tinge. 2. *Med.* Discharging sanies.

**san'i-tar'i-an** (sān'ī-tār'ī-ān; 0), *adj.* Of or pertaining to health or the laws of health; sanitary. — *n.* One especially interested or versed in sanitary measures.

**san'i-tar'i-ly** (sān'ī-tār'ī-ly; -lē-ly), *adv.* OF SANITARY.

**san'i-tar'i-um** (sān'ī-tār'ī-ūm), *n.* pl. -i-ums (-ūm), -ia (-ā). [NL.] A health retreat; an institution for the recuperation and treatment of victims of physical or mental disorders; a sanatorium.

**san'i-tar'y** (sān'ī-tēr'ī, or esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* [F. *sanitaire*, fr. L. *sanus* healthy.] Of or pert. to health, or to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; sanitary regulations; free from agencies injurious to health; as, *sanitary* markets. — *n.* pl. -ies (-īz). A water closet, urinal, etc., fitted with sanitary plumbing.

**san'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; use of sanitary measures; also, science of sanitary conditions.

**san'i-ty** (sān'ī-tī), *n.* [F. *santé*, fr. L. *santitas*, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy.] Soundness or health of mind.

**san'jak'** (sān'jāk'), *n.* [Turk. *sanjak*, *sanjāq*, lit., flag.] Formerly, in Turkey, a district or subdivision of a vilayet.

**San Jo-se' scale** (sān'jō-sē'skāl'), *n.* A scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very destructive to fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San Jose, California.

**sank** (sānk), *past* of SINK.

**San'khyā** (sān'khyā), *n.* [Skr. *sāṃkhya*.] One of the six orthodox systems of Hindu philosophy, dualistic in nature.

**san'nup** (sān'nup), *n.* [OF. *Algonquian* origin.] 1. A married male Indian. 2. An ordinary warrior as distinguished from a chief.

**sans** (sānz; P. sān), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *absentia*, abs., in the absence of, with loss of initial syllable after L. *sine* without.] *Archaic.* Without; deprived or destitute of.

**San'scrit** (sān'skrīt). *Var.* OF SANSKRIT.

**sans'-cu-lotto'** (sānz'kū-lōtō'; P. sām'kū-lōtō'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] 1. *Fr Hist* Literally, a fellow without breeches; — applied by the aristocrats at the time of the Revolution to the republicans, who rejected short breeches for pantaloons. Cf. CARMAGNOLE, 2. 2. A radical republican, violent revolutionist. — **sans'-cu-lot'ic** (sānz'kū-lōt'īk), **sans'-cu-lot'ish** (-īsh), *adj.* — **sans'-cu-lot'ism** (-īz-m), *n.*

**sans'-cu-lot'tide'** (sānz'kū-lōt'īdē; sām'kū-lōt'īdē), *n.* Also **sans'-cu-lot'tid**. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

**||sans doute** (sān dōtē). [F.] Without doubt; certainly.

**san'soi'** (sān'sō'), *n.*; pl. **SANSEI**, **SANSEIN** (-sē'), [Jap. *san* third + *sei* generation.] Any of an American citizen born of mixed parents in the U. S. **san'so-vie-ri-a** (sān'sō-vē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL.] Any of a genus (*Sanguieria*) of tropical plants of the lily family, some of which are grown for their decorative sword-shaped leaves. Most species yield a fiber used in making bowstrings, cordage, and cloth, both plant and fiber being called also *bowstring hemp*.

**||sans gêne** (sān zhān'). [F.] Without constraint or embarrassment; easy.

**San'skrit** (sān'skrīt), *n.* Also **San'scrit** [Skr. *sāṃskṛta*, lit., prepared, cultivated, fr. *sam* together + *kr* to do, make.] The ancient Aryan (*Indo-Iranian*) language of the Hindus of India, including the language of the Vedas, often termed *Vedic Sanskrit* (see VEDA), as well as the later *classical Sanskrit*, which is essentially a literary language, preserved in a great and varied literature, as the Mahabharata, Ramayana, Sakuntala, etc. b *Specif.*, the classical language as distinguished both from Vedic and from the vernacular Prakrit (which see). It possesses special interest to philology because it retains many of the supposed characteristics of the parent Indo-European language. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. — *adj.* Of, pert. to, or written in Sanskrit. — **San'skrit'i-tye** (sān'skrīt'ī-tye), *adj.* — **San'skrit'ist**, *n.*

**||sans peur et sans reproche'** (sān pūr ē sān rē-prōsh'), [F.] Without fear and without reproach; — said esp. of the Chevalier de Bayard. **sans'-sor'if** (sānz'sēr'ī), *n.* [F. *sans* without + *E. serif*.] Printing type with no serifs. See TYPE.

**||sans sou'ci'** (sānz'sō-sē'), [F.] Without worry; carefree.

**San'ta Claus** or **Klaus** (sān'tā klōz; sām'tā). [U. S. colonial corrupt. of D. *Sant Nikolaas*.] See SAINT NICOLAS.

**san'ta-la'-ceous** (sān'tā-lā-sē-ūs), *adj.* [ML. *santalum* sandalwood.] Belonging to the sandalwood family (Santalaceae). See SANDALWOOD.

**san-ton'-la** (sān-tōn'kē), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, fr. *Santon* a people of Aquitania.] a The European wormwood *Artemisia pauciflora*. b An antihelmintic drug consisting of its dried flower heads.

**san'to-nin** (sān'tō-nīn), *n.* Also **nino**. *Chem. & Pharm.* A colorless, crystalline, slightly bitter compound, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, occurring in *santonica* and used as an anthelmintic.

**||Saor'stat'** (sāor'stāt'), *n.* [F. *saor* free + *stat* state.] Free state; specif., *Saor'stat*, *Éire* (Ireland), the Irish Free State.

**sap** (sāp), *n.* [AS. *sapp*.] 1. The juices of a plant, esp. the watery solution which circulates through the vascular tissue in woody plants. 2. Sapwood, or album. 3. Any liquid or humor essential to life, health, or vigor, as blood; vital juice; vitality. 4. *Slang.* A saphead. — *v. t.* To drain (sap) as by sucking; to drain of sap.

**sap**, *n.* [F. *sappe*, *sap*. See *SAP*, *v.*] *Mil.* An extension of a trench dug from within the trench itself; esp., one dug from the attacker's lines to a point beneath the enemy's works. — *v. t.*: **SAPPE** (sāp); **SAP'PING**. [F. *sapper*, *saper*, fr. *sappe*, *sape*, mattock, fr. L. *sappo*.] 1. To subvert by digging or wearing away the foundation; un-

**dermine.** 2. To unsettle or weaken; to exhaust gradually. 3. *Mil.* To operate against, or pierce, by saps. — *Syn.* See WEAKEN. — *v. i.* *Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps.

**sap'a-jou** (săp'ă-jô; *F.* sâ'pă'zôô'), *n.* [F., of Tupian origin.] A capuchin monkey.

**sap-paw'wood** (să-păp'wôôd'), *n.* [D. *sapanhout*, fr. Malay *sapañ*.] A red dyewood obtained from an East Indian tree (*Caesalpinia sapo-* *pou*) of the senna family; also, the tree itself.

**sap'head** (săp'hêd'), *n.* *Collog.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a dupe. — *sap'head'ed* (-êd'), *adj.*

**sap'ph'e'rous** (săp'hê'nôus), *adj.* [ML. *saphena* a vein in the leg, fr. Gr. *săphēnē*.] Anat. Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, the two principal superficial veins of the leg, the long one passing up the medial side of the leg, the short one passing behind the outer malleolus and up the back of the leg.

**sap'pid** (săp'pid), *adj.* [L. *sapidus*.] See SAGE, *adj.* Having savor or flavor; sensible of taste; also, palatable. — **sap'pid'i-ty** (săp'pid'i-ti), *n.* — *Syn.* See TASTE.

**sap'pi-ent** (săp'pi-ent), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *sapiens*, -entis, pres. part. of *sapere* to taste, have sense, know.] Wise; sage; discerning; — often ironical. — *Syn.* See WISE. — **sap'pi-ence** (-ens), **sap'pi-en-cy** (-en-si), *n.* — **sap'pi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

**sap'in-da'-ceous** (săp'in-dă'shêus), *adj.* [From *Sapindus*, type genus, fr. L. *sapo* soap + *Indicus* Indian.] Belonging to the soapberry family (Sapindaceae). See SOAPBERRY.

**sap'less** (săp'les; -lis), *adj.* Destitute of sap.

**sap'ling** (-lîng), *n.* 1. A young tree. 2. A youth.

**sap'o-dil'la** (săp'ô-dîl'ă), *n.* [Sp. *sapotillo*, *sapotillo*, dim. of *sapote*, *sapote*.] See SAPOTA. 1. A tropical evergreen tree (*Achras sapota*) with hard reddish wood. Its latex yields chicle. It typifies a family (Sapotaceae, the sapodilla family) of tropical trees or shrubs with milky juice and fleshy, often edible, fruits. Many genera (esp. *Palaquium* and *Pavonia*) yield rubber, gums, etc. 2. Also **sapodilla plum**. The rough-skinned brownish fruit of this tree.

**sap'o-na'-ceous** (săp'ô-nă'shêus), *adj.* [ML. *saponaceus*, fr. L. *sapo*, -onis, soap.] Resembling soap; soapy; slippery.

**sap'o-ni-fi-ca-tion** (săp'ô-nî-fî-kă'shî-n), *n.* [F.] 1. Act, process, or result of conversion into soap. 2. Chem. The hydrolysis of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid, hence, any hydrolysis.

**sap'o-ni-ty** (săp'ô-nî-tî), *v. t. & i.* -YIED (-îd); -YING. [F. *saponi-fier*, fr. L. *sapo*, -onis, soap. See -FY.] To convert into soap; to subject to, or to undergo, saponification. — **sap'o-ni-fî-a-ble** (-îf'ă-b'l), *adj.* — **sap'o-ni-fî-er** (-îf'êr), *n.*

**sap'o-nin** (săp'ô-nîn), *n.* Also **sap'o-nine** (săp'ô-nî-n); -nî-n. [F. *saponine*, fr. L. *sapo*, -onis, soap.] Chem. Any of a group of glucosides occurring in many plants, us in soapwort, soapbark, etc., and characterized by their property of producing a soapy lather. Commercial saponin, a mixture of saponins, is used as a foam producer in beverages and fire extinguishers, as a detergent, etc.

**sap'o-nite** (săp'ô-nî-tî), *n.* [Sw. *saponit*, fr. L. *sapo*, -onis, soap.] Mineral. A hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins and cavities in serpentine, diabase, etc. Sp. gr., 2.24-2.30.

**sap'or**, **sap'pour** (săp'ôr; -pôr), *n.* [L.] That property of a thing affecting the sense of taste, savor; flavor. — **sap'o-ri-fîc** (săp'ô-rî-fîk'), *adj.* — **sap'o-rous** (săp'ô-rûs), *adj.*

**sap'o-ta** (săp'ô-tă), *n.* [NL., fr. Sp. *sapote*, *sapote*, fr. Nahuatl *săpôtli*.] The sapodilla.

**sap'o-ta'-ceous** (săp'ô-tă'shêus), *adj.* Belonging to the sapodilla family (Sapotaceae). See SAPODILLA.

**sap-pan'wood** (săp-păn'wôôd'), *n.* = KAIKAWOOD.

**sap'per** (săp'êr), *n.* One who saps; *Mil.* a member of an engineer unit trained to execute sapping. See 2d SAP, *v. t.* 3.

**Sap'ph'o** (săp'hô), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to Sappho, a Lesbian poetess (c. 600 B.C.) famous for love lyrics. 2. [often *not cap.*] Erotic. Cf. LESBIAN. 3. Designating, or pert. to, any of certain verse forms used by Sappho. — *n.* A Sapphic verse.

**Sap'phî-ra** (săp'hî-ră), *n.* See ANANIAS.

**sap'phîre** (săp'hîr), *n.* [OF. *safir* (f. *saphyr*), fr. L. *sapphirus*, fr. Gr. *săphîrēos*, ult. fr. Skr.] 1. A precious stone of transparent rich-blue corundum. 2. More widely, a pure variety of corundum in transparent or translucent crystals used as a gem; also, such a gem. Such varieties are distinguished according to color as: WHITE SAPPHIRE (clear or colorless), PURPLE SAPPHIRE or ORIENTAL AMETHYST, GREEN SAPPHIRE or ORIENTAL EMERALD, YELLOW SAPPHIRE or ORIENTAL TOPAZ. The ruby (red corundum) is almost never called *sapphire*. 2. In full **sapphire blue**. A color, greenish-blue in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR. — **sap'phîre**, *adj.*

**sap'phîr-ine** (săp'hîr-în; -î-n), *adj.* Of sapphire; like sapphires, as in color or hardness. — *n.* Mineral. A pale-blue or green magnesium aluminum silicate, usually granular. 3. A blue variety of spinel.

**sap'py** (săp'pî), *adj.* 1. **sap'py-er** (-î-êr); **sap'py-est**. 1. Abounding with sap. 2. A vital. 3. Having substance; pithy. 3. *Slang.* Foolish; silly.

**sap'pre-mi-a**, **sap'prae-mi-a** (săp-prê'mî-ă), *n.* [NL., fr. *sap* + -emia.] Med. A morbid condition in which the products of putrefactive bacteria are present in the blood.

**sap'pro** (săp'prô), *sap'pro*. [Gr. *sapros*.] A combining form meaning rotten, as in **sap'pro-lite**, disintegrated rock; specif.: A dead or decaying organic matter, as in **sap'pro-phî-gous**. 2. **Saprophytic**, as in **sap'pro-mi-a**.

**sap'pro-gen'ic** (-jên'îk), *adj.* [sapro- + -genic.] Of, pertaining to, capable of, or resulting from the production of putrefaction. — **sap'pro-g'e-nous** (săp'prô-jênôus), *adj.*

**sap'pro-phyte** (săp'prô-fî-tî), *n.* [sapro- + -phyte.] Biol. Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter. Cf. AUTOPHYTE. — **sap'pro-phyt-ic** (-îf'îk), *adj.* *n.*

**sap'ro-gô** (săp'ro-gô), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. G. *sachabier*, fr. *sachabien* to shave, scrape + *sage* whey, whey cheese.] A hard green Swiss cheese, mixed with blue mold.

**sap'sucker** (săp'sîk'êr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers (genus *Sphyrapicus*) which feed partly on sap; esp., the yellow-bellied sapsucker (*S. varius*).

**sap'wood** (-wôôd'), *n.* Alburnum; the usually lighter, more porous, and younger wood, beneath the bark and extending to the heartwood of the tree.

**sar'a-band** (să-ră-bând), *n.* [F. *sarabanda*, fr. Sp. *sarabanda*.] A A

ruide, lively Spanish dance, performed with castanets; also, the music for it. 2. A stately court dance evolved from this dance and fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Sar'a-con** (să-ră'côn), *n.* [I.L. *Saracenus*.] Orig. a nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; later, an Arab; hence, a Moslem, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders. — **Sar'a-con**, *adj.* — **Sar'a-con'ic** (-sên'îk), **Sar'a-con'ic-al** (-î-kăl), *adj.*

**Sar'ah** (să-ră; sâ-ră; 6), *n.* Bib. Also **Sar'ai** (să-ră; sâr'ă-î). The wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac.

**Sar'an** (să-răn'), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a group of tough, flexible thermoplastics that can be formed into waterproof and chemically resistant filaments, fabrics, pipe, film, molded parts, and protective coatings.

**Sar'a-to'ga trunk** (să-ră-tô'gă). [From *Saratoga*, N. Y.] A very large traveling trunk.

**sar-** = SARCO-

**sar'casim** (săr'kăz'm), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *sarcasme*, fr. L. *sarcasmus*, fr. Gr. *sarkasmos*, fr. *sarkazein* to tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, speak bitterly, fr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] 1. A keen or bitter taunt; a cutting rib or rebuke. 2. The use of bitter, caustic, or stinging remarks expressing contempt, often by ironical statement; also, the language of such remarks. — *Syn.* See WIT.

**sar-cas'tic** (săr-kăs'tîk), *adj.* Expressive, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasms. — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly** (-î-kăl-î), *adv.*

**sarce'net**, **sarce'net** (săr'snê; -nî), *n.* [AF. *sarsinet*, dim. fr. ME. *sarsin* Saracen.] A soft silk fabric, in plain or twill weave, much used for linings.

**sar'co** (săr'kô), **sarco-**. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*.] A combining form meaning: A flesh, as in:

**sarcogenic** sarcogenous sarcolytic sarcophilous sarcosapient

**b** Combined with *sarcema*, as in **sar'co-ad-e-no'ma**, **sar'co-car'ci-no'ma**, **sar'co-en'cho'n-dro'ma**.

**sar'co-carp** (săr'kô-kărp), *n.* [sarco- + -carp.] Bot. A mesocarp, esp. when fleshy, as in the peach. See ENDOCARP, *Illust.* 2. Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

**sar'co'ma** (săr'kô'mă), *n.* [pl. *SARCOMATOMA* (-mă-tă), *SARCOMAS* (-măz). [NL., fr. Gr. *sarkōma*, -atos, fr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Med. Any malignant growth derived from nonepithelial tissue of mesodermal embryonic origin, as connective tissue, lymphoid tissue, cartilage, bone, etc. Cf. GANGLIOMA, CARCINOMA. — **sar'co'ma-toid** (-tôid), *adj.* — **sar'co'ma-tous** (-kô'mă-tûs, -kôm'ă-tûs), *adj.*

**sar'co'ma-tô'sis** (-tô'sîs), *n.* [NL.] Med. A morbid condition characterized by a sarcoma.

**sar'coph'a-gus** (săr'kôf'ă-gûs), *n.* [pl. -i (-î), -GUSES (-gûs-ûz; -îz). [L., fr. Gr. *sarkophagos*, prop. eating flesh, fr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh + *phagēin* to eat.] 1. A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, because it disintegrated within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it. 2. A coffin or chest shaped like a sarcophagus, hence: A stone coffin. 3. A large coffin exposed to view in the open air or in a tomb.

**sar'cous** (săr'kûs), *adj.* [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Anat. Pertaining to flesh or muscle.

**sard** (sărd), *n.* Also **sardine** (săr'dîn; -î-n). [L. *sardus*, fr. Gr. *sardion*, or *sardios* (sc. *lithos*), i. e., Sardinian stone; fr. *Sardinia* Sardis, capital of Lydia.] A deep orange-red variety of chalcedony, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

**sar'dine** (săr'dên; săr'dîn; -î-n), *n.* See PLURAL, Note, 3. [F., fr. L. *sardina*, *sardis*, fr. Gr. *sardēnē*, *sardis*.] 1. The young of the pilchard (*Sardinia pilchardus*) when of a size suitable for preserving for food. 2. Any of various small fishes resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food.

**sar'dus** (săr'dûs), *n.* [I.L. *sardius*, *lapis sardius*.] See SARD.] 1. A sard. 2. Bib. A gem in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, possibly a ruby or a sard.

**sar'don'ic** (săr'dôn'îk), *adj.* [F. *sardonique*, fr. L. *sardonius*, fr. Gr. *sardonios*, *sardonios*.] Bitterly scornful, disdainfully or sneeringly derisive. — **sar'don'ic-al-ly** (-î-kăl-î), *adv.*

**sar'do-nyx** (săr'dô-nîks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *sardonys*.] See SARD; ONYX.] A variety of onyx having layers of sard.

**sar'gas'o** (săr'găs'ô), *n.* [P. *sargasso*, *sargasso*, fr. *sarga*, *sargo*, a kind of grape.] Also **sargasso weed**. A seaweed of the genus *Sargassum*; a kulfweed.

**sar'gas-sum** (-sum), *n.* [NL., fr. P. *sargassum*.] Any of a genus (*Sargassum*) of fucoid seaweeds, the kulfweeds, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic.

**sar'i** (săr'î), *n.* [Hind. *sari*, *sari*.] The chief garment of a Hindu woman, a long cloth wrapped round the waist to cover the legs, draped full in front, and then wound over the bosom, the left shoulder, and sometimes the head.

**sark** (săr'k), *n.* [AS. *sarc*, *sorce*.] Archaic. A shirt.

**sar-men'tose** (săr-mên'tôs), *adj.* [L. *sarmentum* twig.] Bot. Producing slender prostrate branches or runners.

**sar-ron'g** (săr-rông'), *n.* [Malay *sarong*.] A The skirtlike garment made of a long strip of cloth, worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and some parts of India. 2. Cloth for such garment.

**Sar-pe'dôn** (săr'pê-dôn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Sarpedôn*.] Gr. Myth. A son of Zeus and Europa. He became king of Lycia and Zeus gave him the privilege of living three generations.

**sar'ta-ce'ni-a** (săr'tă-sê'nî-ă), *n.* [NL., after D. *Sarracenia* of Quebec.] Any of a genus (*Sarracenia*) of insectivorous bog herbs, the American pitcher plants, typifying a family (Sarraceniaceae, the American pitcher-plant family), and having pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves with an arched or hooded flap at the apex. — **sar'ta-ce'ni-a'-ceous** (-sê'nî-shûs), *adj.*

**sar'ta-pa-rîl'la** (săr'tă-pă-rî-lă; săr'tă-pă-rî-lă), *n.* [Sp. *sarsaparilla*.] 1. Any of various tropical American species of *Smilax*. 2. The dried cordlike roots of any of these, used as a mild tonic and alterative. 3. A carbonated beverage of sarsaparilla flavor.

**sar'se'net** (săr'sê; -nê). Var. of SARCNET.

**sar'tor** (săr'têr; -tôr), *n.* [LL.] Chiefly Humorous. A tailor.

**sar'to-ri-al** (săr'tô-rî-ăl; -dô), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailored garments. 2. Anat. Of or pertaining to the sartorius. — **sar'to-ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sar'to-ri-us** (-ûs), *n.* [NL., fr. I.L. *sartor* a patcher, tailor, fr. *sarcire*,

**sartor re-sar-tus** (săr'tŭr-ŭtŭs) [L.] The tailor retailed; [esp.] title of a book by Thomas Carlyle.

**Sartum** use (săr'tŭm). The liturgical use, or the order of divine service, of Sarum (Salisbury) in the late medieval period. Hence, **Sarum office**, **Sarum rubric**.

**sash** (săsh), *n.* *pl.* **SASHES** (-ēz; -iz), or, collectively, **SASH**. [Appar. fr. *pl. sashes, shashes, shasses*, fr. *F. sash, châsse* a frame, sash.] The framing in which panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door; hence, loosely, the movable part of a window.

**sash**, *n.* *pl.* **SASHES**. [Ar. *shash*.] A long band of silk or other material, worn originally wound around the head as a turban, but now around the waist as a sash or over the shoulder as part of a uniform.

**sa-shay'** (să-shay'), *v. i.* [Corrupt. of *chasse*.] To perform a chasse, or slide; hence, *U. S. slang*, to step mincingly; to skip.

**sa'shin** (să'shin), *n.* The black buck.

**sa'sha-toon'** (să'shă-tŭn'), *n.* [Cre. *miadakatomin*.] A shrub (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), with purple fruit.

**sass** (săs; säs). Dial. var. of **SAUCE**.

**sas-sa-by** (săs'să-bŭ), *n.* *pl.* -bies (-bŭz). A large South African antelope (*Damaeus lunatus*).

**sas-sa-fras** (săs'să-frăs), *n.* [*Sp. sasasfras*, appar. from confusion with *Sp. sazapar, sazapar, saxifrage*.] 1. Any American tree of a genus (*Sasaparas*) of aromatic trees of the laurel family, with soft yellow wood. 2. *Pharm.* The dried bark of the root of *S. varifolium*, used as a diaphoretic, a flavoring agent, and aromatic bitters. It yields an aromatic, volatile oil used in perfums.

**Sas-sa-ni-an** (săs'să-nŭn; 58), *n.* & *adj.* Sassanid.

**Sas-sa-ni-das** (săs'să-nŭdŭ), *n.* [From *Sasana*, whose grandson Ardashir became king.] A dynasty of Persian kings, from A.D. 226 to 641. — **Sas-sa-nid**, **Sas-sa-nide** (săs'să-nŭd), *n.* & *adj.*

**Sas'se-nach** (săs'să-năch), *n.* [Ir. *sasanach*.] *Scot.* & *Ir.* A Saxon; an Englishman; a Lowlander.

**sas'sy** (săs'sŭ), **sas'sy-wood'** (-wŭd'), *n.* [W. Afr. *sassy*.] A West African tree (*Erythrina guineensis*) of the senna family, with poisonous wood and bark (**sassy bark**) used as an ordeal poison.

**sas'sy** (săs'sŭ; săs'sŭ). *U. S. Dial.* var. of **SAUTY**.

**sat** (ăt), *past* & *past part.* of **SIT**.

**Sa'tan** (săt'tăn; -tăn), *n.* [Heb. *šāṭān* adversary.] 1. In Christian theology, the great adversary of man; the Devil. According to the Talmud, he was an archangel, cast out of heaven for disobedience and pride. Milton follows this in *Paradise Lost*. 2. [Often not cap.] A fiend; a devil.

**sa-tang'** (săt'tăng'), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [Siamese *satāh*.] *Siam.* A bronze coin and money of account, equal to 100 baht.

**sa-tan'ic** (săt'tăn'ik), *adj.* Also **sa-tan'i-cal** (-kăl). Of, pertaining to, or like Satan; devilish; infernal. — **sa-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sa-tan-ism** (săt'tăn-iz'm), *n.* Worship of Satan; specif., a cult, real or fictitious, which travesties Christian rites. — **Sa'tan-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**Satch'el** (sătch'el), *n.* [OF. *sacchell*, fr. *L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*. See **SACK** has.] A small bag, carried either by hand or slung from the shoulder; a valise.

**sate** (săt), *v. t.* [Prob. shortened fr. *satiare*.] 1. To satisfy or gratify to the full, as a desire. 2. To gratify to the point of weariness or loathing; to satiate. — **Syn.** See **SATIATE**.

**sate** (săt; săt), *Archaic past* & *past part.* of **SIT**

**sa'toon'** (săt'tŭn'), *n.* [From **SATIN**.] A cotton fabric with a glossy surface resembling satin.

**sat'el-lite** (săt'el-lŭt), *n.* [F., fr. *L. satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] 1. An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent or follower, or a subordinate associate. 2. *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet. 3. Something attendant, accompanying, or closely related but subordinate or secondary, as: a State politically and economically dominated by a powerful neighboring state. b A subordinate population center, usually an independent city or town, whose economic life is controlled by the activities of a nearby metropolis. c One of a number of subsidiary airfields of limited facilities surrounding a main air base. — **Syn.** See **FOLLOWER**. — **sa'tel-lite**, *adj.*

**sa'tem lan'guages** (săt'tēm; săt'), *See* INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

**sa'ti-a-ble** (săt'shŭl-ă-bŭl; săt'shă-bŭl), *adj.* That may be sated or satiated. — **sa'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tŭ), **sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*

**sa'ti-a-ted** (săt'shŭl-ăt), *adj.* [L. *satiatus*, past part. of *satiare* to satisfy, fr. *satis* enough.] Filled to satiety, sated. — (-ăt), *v. t.* 1. *Now Rare.* To sate; to satisfy fully. 2. To gratify to repletion or loathing; to surfeit; glut. — **sa'ti-a'tion** (-ăt'shŭn), *n.*

**Syn.** *Satiare*, *sate*, *surfeit*, *cloy*, *pall*, *glut*, *gorge* mean to fill or be filled to repletion. *Satiare* and *sate* once implied, and still sometimes imply, complete satisfaction, but both (esp. *satiare*) now more often suggest repletion that has destroyed interest or desire; *surfeit* implies a nauseating repletion; *cloy*, the resulting disgust or boredom of such surfeiting; *pall*, the loss of power in that which surfeits to stimulate one's interest or appetite; *glut*, excess in feeding or supplying; *gorge*, a glutting almost to the point of bursting or choking.

**sa'ti-e-ty** (săt'tŭl-tŭ), *n.* [F. *satiété*, fr. *L. satietas*, fr. *satis* enough.] State of being satiated; an excess of gratification of any desire or need, finally resulting in weariness or loathing.

**sa'tin** (săt'tŭn; -tŭn), *n.* [OF. prob. fr. Ar. *zaytūn*, fr. *Zaytūn* (Marco Polo's *Zaitūn*), fr. Chin. *Tai-t'ung*, formerly a great seaport in Fukien Province, China.] A fabric woven in satin weave (see under **WEAVE**, *n.*) having close texture, lustrous face, and dull back, orig. of silk only, commonly of rayon or nylon. — *adj.* Pert. to or made of satin.

**sa'ti-net'** (săt'tŭn-ăt'), *n.* Also **sa'ti-nette**. [F., fr. *sa'tin*.] A An imitation satin. b *U. S.* A fabric of cotton warp and woolen filling, used for outer garments.

**sa'tin-flow'er** (săt'tŭn-flŭr'), **sa'tin-pod'** (-pŭd'), *n.* = **HONEYEY**, 2.

**satin stitch**. *Embroidery*. A stitch worked in close parallel lines over a design, producing a satiny surface, nearly alike on both sides.

**sa'tin-wood'** (săt'tŭn-wŭd'), *n.* 1. An East Indian tree (*Chlorozylon swietenia*) of the mahogany family; also, its yellowish-brown wood. 2. The tree *Zanthoxylum flavum* of the rue family, of Florida and the West Indies, with orange-colored wood used for furniture and implements.

**sa'tin-y** (-ŭ), *adj.* Of or like satin; lustrous.

**sa'tire** (săt'tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *L. satira, saturo*, a poetic medley, fr. *saturo* (sc. *lanx*) a dish filled with various fruits, a medley, fr. *saturo* full of

food, sated.] 1. A poem or prose work holding up human vices, follies, etc., to ridicule or scorn. 2. French wit, irony, or sarcasm, used for the purpose of exposing and discrediting vice or folly. — **Syn.** See **WIT**.

**sa'tir'ic** (săt'tŭr'ik), **sa'tir'i-cal** (-kăl), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; as, *satiric verse*. 2. Usually satirical. Given to, or skilled in, the use of satire; specif., ironically censorious; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things. — **sa'tir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sa'tir'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

**sa'ti-ris't** (săt'tŭr'ŭst), *n.* One who satirizes; esp., one who writes satire.

**sa'ti-rize** (-rŭz), *v. t.* & *i.* To denounce satirically, in or as in a satire. — **sa'ti-riz'er** (-rŭz'er), *n.*

**sa'tis-fac'tion** (săt'tŭs'făk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied. 2. That which satisfies; esp.: a *Theol.* Atonement that meets the demands of divine justice or righteousness. b Repara-tion for an insult, as by duel or apology. c Satisfactory answer or information. d Settlement of a claim or demand; payment.

**sa'tis-fac'to-ry** (-făk'tŭr'ŭ), *adj.* Giving or producing satisfaction; of a kind to meet requirements or expectations. — **sa'tis-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rŭlŭ), *adv.* — **sa'tis-fac'to-ri-ness** (-rŭnĕs; -nĕs), *n.*

**sa'tis-fy** (săt'tŭs'fŭ), *v. t.* -fies (-fŭz); -fied (-fŭd); -fying (-fŭng). [OF. *satisfier*, fr. *L. satisfacere*, fr. *satis* enough + *facere* to make.] 1. In general, to fill up the measure of a want (of a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content. 2. a To give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor. b To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like, pay off; requite. 3. *Obs.* To expiate. 4. To set at rest the mind of; convince; free from uncertainty; as, I am *satisfied* that he is guilty. b To answer convincingly; solve; as, to *satisfy* a doubt. 5. To be so constituted as to fulfill the requirements of; as, to *satisfy* a condition. — *v. i.* To give satisfaction or gratification; to leave nothing to be desired. — **sa'tis-fŭ'er** (-fŭr'er), *n.* — **sa'tis-fŭ-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** (1) *Satisfy*, *content* mean to appease one's desires or longings. *Satisfy* implies full appeasement, esp. of one's needs, requirements, etc.; *content*, appeasement to the point where one is not disturbed or dissatisfied. (2) *See* **PAY**.

**Sa'trap** (săt'trăp or, esp. *Brit.*, săt'trŭp), *n.* [L. *satrapes*, fr. Gr. *satrapes*, fr. OPer. *shathrapāvan* satrap.] 1. The governor of a province in ancient Persia. 2. A petty prince; a despotic subordinate official.

**sa'trap-y** (săt'tră-pŭ; săt'trŭ-ŭ), *n.* *pl.* **TRAPILS** (trăp'ls). The government, jurisdiction, or rank, of a satrap.

**sa'tu-ra-ble** (săt'tŭ-ră-bŭl), *adj.* Capable of being saturated. — **sa'tu-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tŭ), *n.*

**sa'tu-rant** (rănt), *n.* & *adj.* (One) that saturates.

**sa'tu-rate** (-răt), *v. t.* [L. *saturatus*, past part. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* full of food, sated.] 1. To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked. 2. To treat, furnish, charge, etc., (with something) to the point (saturation point) where no more can be absorbed, dissolved, retained, sold at the current price, etc.; as, water *saturated* with salt, the market is *saturated* with goods. 3. *Chem.* To cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine, to neutralize. 4. *Met.* To blanket completely (a target area, as a factory district) with aerial bombs dropped nearly simultaneously by a concentration of bombers in close formation. — **Syn.** See **SOAK**. — (-răt), *adj.* 1. *Chiefly Poetic.* Saturated. 2. A very deep or intense; — of colors. b = **SATURATED**, 3 a. — **sa'tu-rat'er** (-răt'er), **sa'tu-rat'or** (răt'er), *n.*

**sa'tu-rat'ed** (-răt'ed, -ăt), *adj.* 1. Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, solution, combination, or the like, all that is possible; as, a *saturated* atmosphere. 2. Thoroughly soaked with moisture; wet. 3. a *Color.* Having very high saturation, as some of the spectrum colors. See **COLOR**. b *Optics.* Not diluted with white; — said of pure colors like those of the spectrum. 4. *Chem.* a Denoting the most concentrated solution that can remain in the presence of an excess of the dissolved substance. b Denoting a compound that does not tend to unite directly with another compound; applied esp. in *Chem.* to compounds containing no double or triple bonds. 5. *Petro.* Of minerals and rocks, containing the greatest possible amount of combined silica.

**sa'tu-ra'tion** (-răt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of saturating, or state of being saturated. 2. Of chromatic colors: a Freedom or degree of freedom from admixture with white. b (As used in definitions in this book) That attribute which determines their degree of difference from a gray of the same brilliance. See **COLOR**, *n.* 2, and **ILLUSTR.** 3. *Magnetism.* State of maximum magnetization; the point where further increase in intensity produces only an equal increase in density.

**saturation bombing**. Bombing in which the target area is saturated. See **SATURATE**, *v. t.* 4.

**Sat'ur-day** (săt'tŭr-ăt; -ăt; 13), *n.* [AS. *Saterdag*, *Saterdag*, lit., Saturn's day.] The seventh and last day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath. Abbr. **Sat**.

**Sat'urn** (săt'tŭr), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, prob. fr. the root of *serere*, *saturn*, to sow.] 1. *Astron.* An ancient god of the seed sowing, later identified with the Greek Cronus and, like him, fabled to have been king during an ancient golden age. 2. *Astron.* The planet next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun. It is remarkable for its encircling rings which are composed of a dense swarm of small solid bodies. It revolves about the sun at a mean distance of 886,000,000 miles. Symbol, ♄. See **PLANET**, *Table*. 3. *Alchem.* & *Old Chem.* The metal lead.

**Sat'ur-na'l-i-a** (săt'tŭr-năl'ŭl-ă; 58), *n.* *pl.* *rarely*, *n.* *sing.* **Sat'ur-na'l-ŭ** (-lŭ). [L.] 1. *Rom. Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17. 2. [not cap.] A period or occasion of general license, as in excesses of vice; — sometimes construed as *sing.* — **Sat'ur-na'l-i-an** (-ăn), *adj.*

**Sat'ur-ni-an** (săt'tŭr'nŭ-ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the god Saturn, whose age or reign is called the golden age; hence, of an age, reign, etc., marked by peace, happiness, and contentment. 2. Of, pertaining to, or influenced by the planet Saturn.

**sa'tur-ni-id** (-nŭd), *n.* & *adj.* [From *Saturnia*, type genus, fr. *L. Saturnius* Saturnian.] (One) of a widely distributed family (*Saturniidae*) of moths with a stout hairy body and strong wide wings. American species include the lo moth, Polyphemus moth, Luna moth, and Cecropia moth.

**sa'tur-nine** (săt'tŭr'nŭn), *adj.* [F. *saturnin*.] 1. [cap.] Saturnian (sense 2); born under Saturn. 2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the

opposite of *mercurial*: as, a *saturnine* person or temper. 3. Of, pertaining to, or resembling lead; also, affected by lead poisoning. — *Syn.* See *Sullen*. — *sat'ur-nine-ly*, adv.

**sat'yra-gra-ha** (săt'yă-grăh'ă), n. [*It.*, truth-grasping, fr. Skr. *satya* + *graha*.] *India*. A politico-religious movement initiated in 1919, favoring passive resistance and non-co-operation as means of opposing abuses.

**sat'yra** (săt'tēr; săt'tēr), n. [*L.* *satyrus*, fr. Gr. *satyros*.] 1. [often cap.] *Gr. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, often depicted with the tail and ears of a horse, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. 2. A lecherous man. 3. A man having satyrus. 4. Any of many birds and gray butterflies (family *Argemidae*) often with ocelli on the wings. — *sat'yric* (săt'tēr'ik), *sat'yric* (săt'tēr'ik), *sat'yric* (săt'tēr'ik), adj.

**sat'yri-a-sis** (săt'tēr'ī-ă-sis), n. [*NL*, fr. Gr. *satyrismos*.] See *SATYR*.]

*Mod.* Insatiable venereal appetite in the male.

**saucé** (sô), n. [*OF*, *saucé*, *saucé*, fr. *L.* *salsus*, fem. of *salsus* salted, past part. of *salsare* to salt, fr. *sals* salt.] 1. A condiment or composition of condiments eaten with food as a relish; esp., a fluid dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc. 2. A thing which adds piquancy or zest. 3. *Collog.* Sauciness. 4. *Dial.* (dial. sôs, sîs, sâs). Any garden vegetable eaten with meat; — called also *garden sauce*. 5. *U. S.* Stewed or preserved fruit; as, apple sauce. — *v. t.*; *SAUCED* (sôd); *SAUCING* (sô'ing). 1. To dress (food) with a sauce, also, to season, flavor, etc. 2. To temper, as with a condiment, the severity or harshness of. 3. To make piquant, pungent, or sharp, give zest. 4. *Collog.* To be saucy to.

**saucé-box** (-bôks'), n. *Collog.* A saucy person; a pert child.

**saucé-pan'** (-pân'), n. A small metal vessel with a handle, used for stewing, etc., or for cooking sauce.

**sauc'er** (sô'tēr), n. [*OF*, *saussier*, *saussiere*, fr. *saussie*. See *SAUCE*.] 1. A small shallow dish in which a cup is set at table. 2. A saucerlike or saucer-shaped thing.

**sauc'oy** (sô'st), adj.; *SAUC'Y-ER* (-lēr); *SAUC'Y-EST*. [From *SAUCE*.] Showing impertinent boldness or forwardness; impudent; pert. — *sauc'ly*, adv. — *sauc'ness*, n.

**sauc'kraut** (sôur'krôut'), n. [*It.*, fr. *sauc* sour + *kraut* cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

**sauc'ger** (sô'gēr), n. A pike perch (*Cynperca canadensis*) similar to the walleye, but smaller.

**saugh** (souk; sôk; sâk), n. *Chirfly Scot.* The swallow.

**Saul** (sôl), n. [*LL.* *Saul*, *Saulus*, fr. Gr. *Saulos*, fr. Heb. *Shālôl*.] *Bib.* A The first king of Israel. b The original name of the apostle Paul; — often *Saul of Tarsus* (târ'sûs).

**sauna** (sou'nâ), n. [*Finnish*.] The Finnish bath in steam from water thrown on heated stones, accompanied by stroking with cedar or birch boughs; also, the bathhouse.

**saun'ter** (sôn'tēr, san'), v. i. To walk about idly; stroll slowly or aimlessly. — *saun'ter-er* (ēr), n.

**saurel** (sô'rêl), n. [*F.*] Any of a genus (*Trachurus*) of carangoid fishes (esp. *T. trachurus* and *T. symmetricus*) of Europe and America.

**saurian** (sô'rī-ăn), n. [*Gr.* *sauros*, *sauros*, a lizard.] 1. One of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles, including the lizards, and in older classifications the crocodiles, and various extinct groups of more or less lizardlike form, as the dinosaurs and ichthyosaurs. 2. Lizard or lizardlike. — *saurian*, adj.

**sauro-ro-** (sô'rô-), *sauro-*. [*Gr.* *sauros*.] A combining form meaning lizard.

**sauro-pod** (-pôd), n. & adj. [*sauro-* + *-pod*.] (One) belonging to a group (*Sauropoda*) of dinosaurs, consisting of herbivorous forms with a long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade five-toed limbs. — *sauro-pô-dous* (sô-rô-pô-dôs), adj.

**sauros** (sô'rôs), [*NL*, fr. Gr. *sauros*.] *Zool. & Paleontol.* A suffix meaning lizard, used in names of genera ('corresponding names of families, classes, etc., are formed in *-sauri-dae*, *-sauri-a*, and of individuals in *-saurid*, *-saur*. Derivative adjectives are formed in *-sauri-an*.

**saury** (sô'rī), n.; pl. *-RIES* (-rīz). [*NL* *sauros*. See *-SAURUS*.] A slender long-beaked fish (*Scombro-saurus*) related to the flying fishes, and found in the temperate parts of the Atlantic.

**sausage** (sô'sis), n. [*ONF*, *sauische* (*OF* & *F.* *saucisse*), fr. VL *salsicia*, fr. *L.* *salsus* salted.] 1. Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and commonly enclosed in a prepared intestine of some animal. 2. Also *sausage balloon*. *Army Slang* An elongated captive observation balloon.

**saute** (sô'tê), adj. [*F.*, past part. of *sauter*, prop. to jump.] *Cookery*. Fried lightly and quickly in a little hot fat while being frequently turned over. Hence: *saute-tô*, v. t.; *SAUTÉD* (-têd); *SAUTÉ'ING*. — *n.* A sautéed dish.

**saute-terne** (sô'tûrn'; as if *F.*, sô'têrn'), n. Also *saute-ternes* (sô'tûrn'; *F.* sô'têrn'). [From *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A variety of sweet white wine. See *Bordeaux*, *Yquem*.

**saute qui peut** (sôv'kî pût). [*F.*] Save himself who can; hence, a complete rout.

**sav'age** (săv'ij), adj. [*OF*, *saavage*, fr. *L.* *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, fr. *silva* a wood.] 1. Of or pertaining to the forest; in a state of nature; wild. 2. Untamed; not domesticated; as, *savage* beasts. 3. *Archaic*. Uncultivated; growing wild. 4. Uncivilized; barbarous; also, unpolished; rude. 5. Cruel; hence; ferocious. — *Syn.* See *FIERCE*; *BARBARIAN*. — *n.* 1. A human being living in a state little removed from that of animals; one completely uncivilized. 2. A savage, or brutal, person; also, one lacking in civility or manners. — *v. t.* To attack savagely; to treat with savagery. — *sav'age-ly*, adv. — *sav'age-ness*, n.

**sav'age-ry** (săv'ij-ri), n.; pl. *-RIES* (-rīz). 1. Savage disposition, action, or act. 2. State of being savage, or uncivilized. (Cf. *BARBARISM*, *CIVILIZATION*. 3. Savages or savage beasts collectively.

**sav'ag-ism** (săv'ij-iz'm), n. Savagery.

**sa-va-nâ, sa-va-nah** (sô-văn'ă), n. [*Sp.* *savana* (now *sabana*), fr. *Taino sabana*.] 1. A treeless plain; an open, level region, esp. in Florida. 2. *Biogeog.* A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees and drought-resistant undergrowth.

**sa-va-ni** (sô-văn'î; sô-văn'î), n.; pl. *SAVANTS* (sô-văn't; sô-văn't'), [*F.*, fr. *savoir* to know, fr. *L.* *sapere*.] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science; a scholar.

**save** (săv), v. t. [*OF*, *salver*, *salver*, fr. *LL.* *salvere*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe.] 1. To make safe; to rescue or deliver from danger. 2. To preserve; safeguard; — often with *from* and in phrases such as *save ap-*

*pearances*, *save face*, etc. 3. To avoid losing by being in time; catch, as, to *save* the mail. 4. To rescue from evil life; reclaim; also, to redeem; as, to *save* sinners. 5. To lay by; hoard; as, to *save* money. 6. To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; as, to *save* one's time or strength. 7. To reserve (for a special purpose, use, etc.); to preserve by careful or sparing use. 8. To avoid or enable (one) to avoid; as, to *save* one labor. — *Syn.* See *RESERVE*. — *v. i.* 1. To preserve something from danger, destruction, loss, waste, etc. 2. To lay by money or goods. 3. To keep; last; as, food that will *save*. — *save*, or *saving*, your reverences. An apology for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a priest or clergyman. — *save-a-bile* (săv'ă-b'l), *save-a-bile*, adj. — *sa-vo'r* (săv'ôr), n.

**save, prep.** [*F.* *sauf*, prop. *adl.*, safe.] *Archaic*. 1. With the exception of; not including. 2. Except; but; as, no duties *save* to eat and sleep. — *conj.* 1. Were it not that; also, unless; — now usually with *that*. 2. But; except; — followed by a pronoun in the nominative. **save-all'**, n. Any of various devices for saving waste, loss, or injury; as a Overall. b A child's bank. c A receptacle for leakage, waste products, etc.

**sav'o-loy** (săv'ô-loy), n. [*F.* *cervella*, fr. *It.* *cervellata*, fr. *cervello* brain, fr. *L.* *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] A form of ready-cooked, highly seasoned pork sausage.

**savin, savine** (săv'în), n. [From late AS. *safine*, *savine* and OF. *savin*, fr. *L.* *sabina* *binna*, a European juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) with dark foliage and small yellowish-green berries. b Either of two North American junipers, *J. virginiana* and *J. horizontalis*.

**sav'ing** (săv'ing), adj. That saves, as a Preserving; rescuing; esp., *Theol.*, leading to salvation; as, *saving* grace. b Economizing; frugal; economical. c Offsetting or compensating; as, one *saving* quality, its humor. d Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause. — *n.* 1. Act of saving. 2. Economy in outlay or cost; as, a *saving* of ten per cent. 3. That which is saved; specifically, pl., sums saved from time to time, and not expended. 4. *Chiefly Law*. Exception; reservation. — *sav'ing-ly*, adv.

**sav'ing, prep. & conj.** Save, except.

**savings bank** (săv'ing-bank). A bank the business of which is to receive and invest small deposits, and pay compound interest thereon.

**sav'ior, sav'our** (săv'ôr), n. [*OF* *saucior*, *salvor*, fr. *LL.* *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save.] 1. One who saves or delivers. 2. [*cap.*] In this sense *Saviour* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

**sa-vo'ir-faire** (săv'ô-va'fâr), n. [*F.*] Literally, knowing how to do; readiness in doing, saving, etc., the proper or graceful think. — *Syn.* See *TACT*.

**sa-vo'ir-vivre** (săv'ô-va'vîr), n. [*F.*] Literally, knowing how to live; also, breeding, social and good.

**sa'vor, sa'vor** (săv'ôr), n. [*OF*, *savor*, *savour*, fr. *L.* *sapor*. See *SAPOR*, *adj.*] 1. A That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or (less often) smell, taste and odors, flavor, relish. b A distinguishing taste or smell. 2. Distinctive quality; characteristic property. 3. Power to arouse interest or zest; as, a book without *savor*. 4. *Archaic*. Repute. Cf. *ONOR*. — *Syn.* See *TASTE*. — *v. t.* To have the distinctive taste, smell or quality of, smack; — with *of*. — *v. i.* 1. To impart flavor, scent, tone, or the like, to. 2. To have the flavor or quality of; to induce the presence of. 3. To taste or smell with pleasure; delight in, hence, to appreciate discriminatively. — *sa'vor-er*, *sa'vor-er*, n. — *sa'vor-less*, *sa'vor-less*, adj. — *sa'vor-ous*, adj.

**sa'vor-y, sa'vor-y** (săv'ôr-y), adj.; -IER (-lēr); -I-EST. 1. Having a grateful savor; appetizing. 2. Hence, agreeable; piquant. — *sa'vor-i-ness*, *sa'vor-i-ness*, n.

**sa'vor-y, n.** Also *sa'vor-y*. [*Appar* through *OF*, fr. *L.* *satureia*; influenced by *savory*, *adj.*] 1. An aromatic European mint (*Satureia hortensis*), much used in cooking, — called also *summer savory*. 2. [*From* *savory*, *adj.*] *Brit.* A small highly seasoned dish served as a course at the end of a dinner in contrast to the sweet.

**sa-vo'y** (să-vo'i), n. [*F.* *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] *Horl.* A cabbage of a race having compact heads and wrinkled and curled leaves.

**sa-vo'y'ard** (să-vo'i-yârd; să-vo'wa'var'), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Savoy. In Europe, Savoyards are well known as itinerants with hurdy-gurdy and monkey. 2. An ardent admirer, actor, producer, etc., of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, most of which were first produced at the Savoy Theatre, London. — *sa-vo'y'ard*, adj.

**saw** (sô), n. [*AS.* *sagu*.] A saying; proverb; maxim.

**saw, n.** [*AS.* *sagu*, *sage*.] 1. A cutting tool or instrument, with a thin flat blade having a continuous series of teeth on the edge. 2. Any of various analogous tools or devices without teeth, which cut by wearing out a kerf. 3. A tool or machine having a saw (senses 1 and 2) for cutting. — *v. t.*; *SAWED* (sôd); *SAWED* or *SAWN* (sôn); *SAW'ING*. 1. To cut or separate with a saw. 2. To form by cutting with a saw. 3. To rend or dice (as the air) with one's arms) with motions suggestive of those made in sawing; also, to produce by similar movements of a bow; as, to *saw* out a tune on a violin. — *v. i.* 1. To use a saw. 2. To cut, as a saw. 3. To be cut with a saw. — *SAW'OR* (sô'ôr), n.

**saw, past tense of SEN.**

**saw'back** (sô'băk'), n. [*DD.*

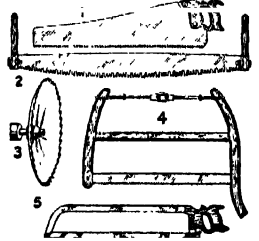
**saw'bag**.] *U. S.* A sawhorse. b *Slang*. A ten-dollar bill.

**saw'dust** (-düst'), n. Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, etc., made by the cutting of a saw.

**saw'fish** (-fîsh'), n.; see *FISH*. Any of several sharklike viviparous rays (genus *Pristia*) having a flattened elongate snout with a row of toothlike structures along each edge. They live principally in tropical America and Africa. They reach a length of from ten to twenty feet. See *1st RAY*.

**saw'fly** (-fî), n. Any of numerous hymenoptera chiefly of the family Tenthredinidae or the superfamily Tenthredinoidea, the female of which usually has an ovipositor with a pair of sawlike organs.

**saw grass**. Any of certain sedges (esp., any species of *Cladium*) having the leaf edges set with sharp teeth.



Saws. 1 Rip saw, 2 Two-man saw, 3 Conceive Circular or Buzz Saw, 4 Buck saw, 5 Butcher's Saw.



**saw/horse** (sə'hɔrs), *n.* A form of rack on which wood is laid for sawing by hand, orig. one with X-shaped ends.

**saw log.** A log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.

**saw/mill** (sə'mɪl), *n.* A mill or machine for sawing logs.

**sawn** (sɒn), *past part.* *adj.* of saw.

**sw palm/etio.** A stemless palm (*Serenoa serrulata*) of the southern U. S. b A similar palm (*Paurtis wrightii*) of the West Indies and Florida.

**saw pit.** See SAWYER, 1.

**saw set.** An instrument used to give set to saw teeth.

**saw-toothed** (sə'tuθtɪd), *adj.* Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw; serrate.

**saw/yer** (sə'yər), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer* as in *lawyer*.] 1. One whose occupation is to saw; specif., either of the two men who saw timber over a pit (*saw pit*), one (*top Sawyer*) standing above the timber, the other (*bottom*, or *pit Sawyer*) below it. 2. Any of several large longhorn beetles whose larvae bore large holes in timber or dead trees.

**sax's tile** (sɒks'á-tɪl; 56), *adj.* [*saxatilis*, fr. *saxum* a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; saxicolous.

**Saxe-/Co/burg and Go'tha, House of** (sɒks'kɔ-bʊrg, gə'thə). The royal family of Great Britain 1901 to 1917, during the reign of Edward VII and part of the reign of George V. See WINDSOR, HOUSE OF.

**sax/horn** (sɒks'hɔrn), *n.* [After Antoine Sax of Belgium and Paris, who invented it (c. 1840).] *Music.* One of a family of brass-wind instruments with valves, characterized by fullness and evenness of tone, large compass, and simple manipulation. The alto saxhorn is the *althorn* (which see).

**sax/ico-line** (sɒks'ik-ə-lɪn; -lɪn), *adj.* Also **sax/ico-lous** (-ləs). [*saxum* rock + *colere* to inhabit.] *Bot. & Zool.* Inhabiting or growing among rocks.

**sax/ifrage** (sɒks'ɪ-frɪj), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. saxifraga*, fr. *saxifragus* rock-breaking, fr. *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break.] Any of a genus (*Saxifraga*) or of its related genus (*Mirandula*) of plants with showy pentamerous flowers and often with basal, tufted leaves. The genus *Saxifraga* typifies a family (Saxifragaceae, the saxifrage family) of widely distributed herbs of arctic and temperate regions. — **sax/ifragaceous** (sɒks'ɪ-frɪj-əs), *adj.*

**Sax/on** (sɒks'ɒn), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *LL. Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, of Teut. origin.] 1. One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein. They, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered and colonized most of England. b One of the Saxon or Anglian conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon. c One of the people of modern Saxony. 2. The language of the Saxons. *Old Saxon*, or the language of the original Saxon tribes, and *Anglo-Saxon*, the language of the Saxons of England, are Low German tongues. The language of modern Saxony is High German. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. — *adj.* a Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language. b Anglo-Saxon. — **Sax/on-ism** (sɒks'ɒn-ɪz-m), *n.*

**Sax/on-ny** (sɒks'ɒn-nɪ), *n.* 1. A glossy woolen fabric. 2. A fine, closely twisted knitting yarn.

**sax/ophone** (sɒks'ə-fə-n), *n.* [Antoine Sax, the inventor (see SAXHORN) + *Gr. phōnē* (tōnē) *Music.* A wind instrument combining the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal, equipped with finger keys. — **sax/opho-nist** (-fən'ɪst; esp. *Brit.*, sɒks'ə-fə-nɪst), *n.*

**sax/tuba** (sɒks'tu-bə), *n.* [See SAXHORN; TUBA.] A saxhorn, esp. one of the larger sizes.

**say** (sɛɪ), *n.* & *v. t.* [*For assay.*] (*Obs.* = ASSAY. *say*, *v. t.*; *SAID* (sɛd), from *AS. sǣgan*; *say'ing*, [*AS. sǣgan*].) 1. To utter or give utterance to; as, to say yes. 2. To express in words; tell; speak; declare. 3. To state, or be able to state, positively; to declare with assurance; as, no one can say where he is. 4. To repeat; recite; as, to say one's prayers. 5. To suggest as an estimate; — in the imperative, let us assume; as, he has, say fifty thousand dollars. 6. To state as common opinion or belief; as, it is said to be so. — *v. i.* To speak; declare; make a statement. — *n.* 1. That which is said or to be said; esp., the opportunity to express an opinion; as, to have one's say. 2. A one's turn to say or do something; a voice; as, to have a say in an affair. b *U. S.* With the. The power of final decision; as, who has the say in this matter? — **say'er** (sɛ-ər), *n.*

**say/yid** (sɛ'yɪd; sɪ'yɪd), *n.* Also **say'yid** (sɪ'yɪd). [*Ar. sayyid*.] Lord; prince; — a Moslem title applied esp. to a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and cousin Ali.

**say'ing** (sɛ'ɪŋ), *n.* That which is said; a statement, esp. a proverbial one; aphorism.

**says** (sɛz; 4), *pres. indic. 3d pers. sing.* of *say*, to utter.

**say'-no'** (sɛ'nə), *n.* *Colloq.* A one's unsupported assertion. b Right of final decision; say. c An authoritative direction; a dictum.

**'sblood** (s'blʊd), *interj.* *Archaic.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath.

**scab** (skɒb), *n.* [*ME. scab, scabbe*, of Scand. origin.] 1. A crust over a sore, wound, etc. 2. *Slang.* A dirty, paltry fellow; a scoundrel. 3. *Trade-Unionism.* A workman who works for lower wages than, or

fr. *scabies* [itch].] 1. Scabby. 2. Pertaining to, or like, scabies; as, scabious eruptions.

**scab/ious**, *n.* [*ML. scabiosa* (sc. herba); — because supposed to be a remedy for scabies.] Any scabiosa, esp. the sweet scabious (*S. atropurpurea*), and the field scabious (*S. arvensis*).

**scab'rous** (skɒ'brɪs), *adj.* [*LL. scabrosus*, fr. *L. scaber* rough.] 1. Rough to the touch, like a file; scurfy; scaly. 2. A beset with difficulties; knotty. b *Risque*; salacious. — *Syn.* See ROUGH. — **scab'rously**, *adv.* — **scab'rous-ness**, *n.*

**scads** (skɒd), *n. pl.* *Slang, U. S.* A money. b An exceedingly large quantity or number.

**scal'fold** (skɒl'fɒld; -fɒld), *n.* [*OF. escalfaut*.] 1. An elevated and, usually, temporary platform; specif.: a One to support workmen, tools, etc., as in building. b One on which a criminal is executed. c *Hist.* An out-of-door stage. 2. *U. S.* A loft for grain. 3. Scaffolding.

**scal'fold-ing**, *n.* A scaffold or system of scaffolds; also, materials for scaffolds.

**scal'lo-la** (skɒl-yə'lə; -lɪd), *n.* [*It. scagliola*.] A gypsum and glue imitation of ornamental stone.

**scal'a-ble** (skɒl'ə-bəl), *adj.* Capable of being scaled.

**scal-a-lade'** (skɒl-lɪd'), *n.* (*Obs.* = ESCALADE.)

**scal'age** (skɒl'ɪʃ), *n.* 1. An allowance or percentage by which anything is scaled down, as listed weights, to compensate for shrinkage. 2. Act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions. 3. The amount that loss or timber scale or measure.

**scal'lar** (skɒl'ər), *adj.* [*L. scalaris*. See SCAL ladder.] 1. Described by a number; that can be represented by a point on a scale; as, a scalar quantity. 2. *Math.* Of or relating to a scalar, a process using scalars, or the product of a process using scalars. — *n.* *Math.* In vector analysis and quaternions, an undirected quantity; a quantity fully described by a number; — distinct from a vector.

**scal'a-re** (skɒl-lɪt'; -lɪt'), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *L. scalaris* like a ladder.] See ANGELWALKER.

**scal'lar-i-form** (skɒl-lɪt'-fɔrm), *adj.* [*L. scalaris* like a ladder + *-form*.] Resembling a ladder; having bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, scalariform cells in plants.

**scal'a-tion** (skɒl-lɪ'shən), *n.* *Zool.* Structure and arrangement of scales.

**scal'a-wag, scal'in-wag** (skɒl'ə-wɒg), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A scamp. 2. *Slang, U. S.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican during the reconstruction period after the Civil War.

**scald**, **skald** (skɒld; skald), *n.* [*ON. skald*.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historians; a Norse reciter of heroic poems, eulogies, etc.

**scald** (skɒld), *v. t.* [*ONF. escaldier* (*OF. eschalder*), fr. *LL. ex-caldare*, fr. *ex* + *calidus* warm, hot.] 1. To burn with, or as if with, hot liquid or steam. 2. To bring to a temperature just below the boiling point. 3. To subject to the action of boiling water. — *v. i.* To scald something; to pain, as if scalded. — *n.* 1. A scalding; a burn or injury caused by scalding. 2. *Plant Pathol.* A type of several parasitic diseases, as, cranberry scald. b A burning and blighting of plant tissues as a result of intense heat, and sometimes also of intense light.

**scald, scalled** (skɒld), *adj.* [*From scall*.] Scabby; scurfy.

**scald** (skɒld), *n.* (*Obs.* Scurf; morbid scab.)

**scale** (skɛɪ), *n.* [*ON. skāl* bowl, balance.] 1. Either dish of a balance; hence, usually *pl.*, the balance itself; a weighing machine. 2. That which evaluates or determines alternatives; as, the scales of Justice. 3. [*cap. pl. Astron.*] The sign or constellation Libra. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To weigh or be weighed in scales. 2. To have a weight (of); weigh.

**scale**, *n.* [*ME. scale, skale*, fr. *OF. escale* cup, husk (*F. écaille* husk, chip), fr. the Teutonic stems of *SCALE* and *1st SCALE*.] 1. A small, flattened, rigid plate forming part of the external body covering, esp. of fishes and reptiles. b Such scales collectively. 2. Any small, thin, dry lamina shed from the skin, as in many skin diseases. 3. Any lamina, layer, or leaf suggestive of a fish scale. 4. A thin coating, covering, film, or incrustation. 5. Short for SCALE INSECT. 6. *Bot.* Also *scale leaf*. One of the leaflike leaves serving in most seed plants to protect a bud before expansion. b Any thin, membranous, chaffy, or woolly bract. 7. *Metall.* Formerly *pl.* The black scaly coating of oxide (esp. magnetic oxide, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) on the surface of heated iron; also, a similar coating upon other metals.

— *v. t.* 1. To strip or clear of scales or scale. 2. To take off in thin layers or scales; to pare off. 3. To form into scales or to form scale on; cover with scales. 4. To throw, as a thin, flat stone, so that the edge cuts the air or so that it skips on a water surface. 5. *Chiefly Scot.* To disperse. — *v. i.* 1. To separate and come off in scales. 2. To shed scales. 3. To become incrustated with a hard deposit, as a boiler.

**scale**, *n.* [*It. or L.* *scala*, fr. *L. scala*, usually *pl. scalas*, staircase, ladder.] 1. A ladder; a rung; a series of steps; — now, figuratively, a means of ascent. 2. Anything graduated, esp. when used as a measure or rule (see VERNIER, *Illustr.*) specif.: a A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances, or representing something, as the height of mercury (see *BAROMETER, Illustr.*); esp., a divided line on a map, chart, indicating the scale (see *MAP*) by which distances can be measured. b A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, dimensions, etc. c A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal scale. 3. A progressive graduated series; a graded system from the lowest to the highest; as, a scale of wages; buying stocks on a scale; also, a degree, point, or grade on such a scale; as, a low scale of existence. 4. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; esp., proportion in dimensions between a drawing, map, etc., and that represented; as, drawn to a scale of one inch to a mile. 5. *Scaleage*. 6. *Edue. & Psychol.* A graded series of tests or of performances used in rating individual intelligence or achievement. 7. *Music.* A graduated series of tones, ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals.

— *v. t.* 1. To climb by, or as if by, a ladder; ascend by climbing. 2. To grade; graduate; hence, to judge proportionately. 3. To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes with *down*; as, to scale down debts, etc. 4. To measure or estimate the board feet of (logs, timber). — *v. i.* 1. To afford an ascent; to climb. 2. To rise in a graduated series. — *Syn.* See ASCEND.

**scale/board** (skɒl'bɔrd; *colloq.* skɒl'bɔrd), *n.* [*Scale plate, layer + board*.] A very thin board; specif.: a *Print.* A very thin slip of wood or cardboard formerly used in justifying. b A thin leaf of wood used for veneering, for splints, etc.

like spots. b One of the crustlike spots in any of these diseases. 5. *Veter.* The mange. — *v. t.*: SCABBED (skɒbd); SCAB-BING. 1. To become covered with a scab. 2. To work as a scab.

**scab/bard** (skɒb'ɔrd), *n.* [*AF. escabiers, escabier*, *pl. escabiers*, sing., through *OF. fr. OHG.*] A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To put in a scabbard.

**scab/ble** (skɒb'bl), *v. t.* To dress roughly, as stone.

**scab/by** (skɒb'ɪ), *adj.*: SCAB-BY-ER (-fɛr); SCAB-BY-EST. 1. Covered with, full of, or consisting of scabs. 2. Diseased with the scab. 3. *Colloq.* Mean; shabby; contemptible; stinky. — **scab'by-ly**, *adv.* — **scab'by-ness**, *n.*

**scab'les** (skɒb'ɪ-ɛz), *n.* [*L.*] The itch; mange. — **scab'le-et'ic** (-ɛt'ɪk), *adj.*

**scab'lo-o-na** (skɒb'ɪ-ŋə; skɒb'ɪ-), *n.* [*LL.* See SCAPIONS, *n.*] Any of a genus (*Scab'lo-o-na*) of herbs of the tansel family (Dipsacaceae) having terminal flower heads subtended by a leafy involucre. See SCABIOUS, *n.*

**scab'li-ous** (skɒb'ɪ-lɪ-əs), *adj.* [*F. or L.*; *F. scabieux*, fr. *L. scabiosus*,



Alto Saxophone.

ed with the de-  
re. — Syn. See  
see FLAT, *adj.*

**scarcely** (skär'sli), *adv.* 1. By a narrow margin; barely; hardly. 2. Certainly not or, sometimes, probably not; as, you will scarcely believe that.

**scarce** (m-ént), *n.* *Engin.* An offset, or retreat, in the thickness of a wall, bank of earth, etc.

**scarcity** (skär'si-ti), *n.* Condition of being scarce; scarceness; specifically, want of provisions for the support of life; as, a beleaguered city suffers scarcity.

**scarf** (skär), *v. t.* [ON. *skirren*, fr. *skjarr* shy, afraid.] To frighten or strike with sudden fear; alarm. — *v. i.* To be scared; to take alarm. — *n.* Fright; esp., a sudden fright occasioned by a trifle, a misjudgment, etc. — **scarf** (skär'ér), *n.* — **scarfing** (skär'ing), *adv.*

**scarf-crow** (-krö'), *n.* 1. An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows, etc., away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger. 2. A person clad in rags and tatters.

**scarf-head** (-héd'), *n.* U. S. A headline in enormous print.

**scarf-monger** (-müng'ér), *n.* An alarmist.

**scarf** (skär'), *n.*; *pl.* **scarves** (skär'vz), **SCARVES** (skär'fz). [ONF. *scarpe*, orig., pilgrim's scrip, of Teut. origin.] 1. A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders, about the neck, over the head, or around the waist. 2. Specif.: a A military or official sash, usually indicative of rank. b A muffler or tipper. c A cravat with broad falling ends. 3. A runner, as for a dresser. — *v. t.* 1. To wrap, cover, or adorn, with as with a scarf. 2. To wrap or throw on (a scarf or mantle) loosely.

**scarf** (skär'), *v. t.* [From scarf/scarf joint, of Scand. origin.] 1. To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint. 2. To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint. 3. Whaling. To cut scarfs in, and flense. — *n.*; *pl.* **scarfs**. 1. Either of the chamfered or cut-away ends that fit together to form a scarf joint. 2. In full scarf joint. A joint made by chamfering, halving, notching, or otherwise cutting away, two pieces to correspond to each other and securing them together after overlapping by bolting, riveting, or the like. 3. Whaling. A groove or channel along a whale's body. — **scarf** or, *n.*

**scarf/skin** (skär'skín'), *n.* Anat. The epidermis.

**scarf-sci-cation** (skär'si-fik'á-shün), *n.* A scarfing, also, scarfing or incisions made by scarfing.

**scarf-sci-fa-tor** (skär'si-fik'á-tér), *n.* [NL.] Med. An instrument for making slight cuts in the skin.

**scarf-y** (skär'f-i), *v. t.* [F. *scarifier*, fr. L. *scarificare*, *scarifare*, fr. Gr. *skari-phasthai* to scratch.] 1. To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., Med., to make small incisions in, for drawing blood without opening a large vein. 2. To lacerate, as the feelings. 3. Agric. a To stir or pulverize (the surface soil). b To scratch (hard-coated seeds) to aid germination. c To make cuts in the bark of a tree. — **scarf-y** (skär'f-i), *n.*

**scarf-y** (skär'f-i), *adj.* [F. *scarieux*, fr. NL. *scarious*] Bot. Thin and membranous in texture, as a bract.

**scarf-la-ti-na** (skär'la-ti-ná), *n.* [NL.] Med. Scarlet fever. — **scarf-la-ti-moid** (-toid), **scarf-la-ti-moid**, *adj.*

**scarlet** (skär'lét; -lét), *n.* [ME. *scarlat*, *scarlet*, prop., a stuff, later, a color, fr. OF. *escarlát*, fr. ML. fr. Ar. *asquillá*.] 1. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of very high saturation and medium brilliance. See color. 2. Scarlet cloth or clothes. — *adj.* 1. Of the color scarlet. 2. Whorish; — in reference to Rev. xvii.

**scarlet fever**. Med. An acute contagious febrile disease caused by a type of streptococcus (*Streptococcus scarlatinae*) and characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash.

**scarlet letter**. A scarlet A, once used as a mark of adultery.

**scarlet runner**. Also **scarlet runner bean**. A tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus coccineus*) with large bright-red flowers and red and black seeds.

**scarlet tanager**. See TANAGER.

**Scarlet Woman**. The Roman Catholic Church; — an opprobrious epithet in allusion to Rev. xvii 1-6.

**scarp** (skärp), *n.* [Aphetic for ESCARP.] 1. Fort. The side of a ditch next the parapet. 2. A steep descent or declivity. — *v. t.* To cut down vertically or to a steep slope.

**scarf** (skär'), *v. t.* & *i.* & *n.* *Scot.* & *Ir.* Scratch; scrape.

**scarves** (skär'vz), *n.* *pl.* of 1st SCARF.

**scar'y** (skär'f), *adj.*; **SCAR'Y** (-f); **SCAR'Y-EST**. *Colloq.* Easily scared; timid; also, causing fright; alarming.

**scat** (skät), *n.* [ON. *skatr*.] A tax; tribute.

**scath** (skäth), *n.* Dial. vars. of SCATHIE, etc.

**scathe** (skäth), *n.* [ON. *skathi* (Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*).] Archaic & Dial. Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune. — *v. t.* 1. Archaic & Dial. To do harm to; to injure. 2. To injure by fire; scorch; hence, to assail with withering denunciation. — **scatheless**, *adj.*

**scath'ing** (skäth'ing), *adj.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; as, a scathing rebuke. — **scath'ing** (skäth'ing), *adv.*

**scat'o-** (skär'ó-), [*Gr.* *skōr*, *skatos*.] A combining form, meaning *ordure*, as in **scat-toph'a-gous**, **scat-to-co-py**.

**scat'o-log'ic** (skät'ó-ló-jik), *n.* [*scat'o-log'ic*, *scat'o-log'ic*] Study of excrement; hence, study of the obscene, esp. in literature. — **scat'o-log'ic** (skät'ó-ló-jik), *adj.*

**scat'ter** (skät'tér), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *scatteren*, *schateren*. See SHATTER.] 1. To separate and go in different directions; disperse. 2. To dissipate or become dissipated. 3. To strew or be strewn widely; distribute. 4. Obs. To squander. 5. Physics. a To reflect irregularly and diffusely. b To diffuse and spread out (radiation).

*Syn.* Scatter, disperse, disjunct, mean to cause to separate or break up. Scatter may imply a casting at will but more often it suggests the use or operation of force; disperse implies a wider separation of units and a quick breaking up of a mass or assemblage; disjunct implies complete disintegration or dissolution and final disappearance; dissipate implies a driving away as if by scattering.

— *n.* A scattering; the extent of dispersion; also, that which is scattered.

— *adj.* Adapted to being scattered or strewn; as, scatter rugs.

— **scat'ter-er**, *n.* — **scat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**scat'ter-brain** (-brän'), **scat'ter-brains** (-brän'z), *n.* *Colloq.* A person incapable of concentration or attention. — **scat'ter-brained** (-bränd'), *adj.*

**scat'ter-good** (-göód'), *n.* One who wastes; a spendthrift.

**scat'ter-ing**, *adj.* 1. Found or placed far apart or at irregular intervals. 2. Divided among several or many, as votes among candidates.

**scav'eng** (skäv'énj), [*From scavenger, obs. var. of scarp.*] Any of certain ducks (genus *Anas* and subgenus *Marela*); esp., one (*N. marela*) of northern regions, related to the canvasback and the redhead.

**scav'eng** (skäv'énj), *n.* *Scot.* & *Ir.* var. of SCARF; SCAR.

**scav'engo** (skäv'énj; -énj), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-ENGED** (-énj; -énj); **-ENG-ING** (-énj-ing; -énj-ing). [*From SCAVENGER*.] 1. To cleanse, as streets, yards, etc., from filth; to clean up filth, esp. street refuse. 2. Internal Combustion Engines. To remove burned gases from the cylinder after a working stroke. 3. Metal. To clean and purify (molten metal) by taking up foreign elements in chemical union.

**scav'eng-er** (skäv'énj-ér, -énj-ér), *n.* [With intrusive *n* fr. ME. *scavenger* an officer with various duties.] A person, animal, or thing that scavenges.

**scen'ar'io** (sén-ná'ri-ó; sén-ná'ri-ó; sén-ná'ri-ó), *n.*; *pl.* **-ARIOS** (-é-á). [It.] 1. (Pl. also SCENARII [sén-ná'ri-í]). An outline or synopsis of a play, the book of an opera, etc., showing the scenes and the entrances and exits of the actors. 2. Motion Pictures. The plot of a play prepared for production of a silent motion picture, showing its development scene by scene and giving essential details for acting. Cf. SCREENPLAY.

**scen'ar'ist** (sén-ná'ri-ist, -ná'ri-ist), *n.* A writer of scenarios.

**scend** (sénd), *v. i.* [Var. of *scend*, taken as aphetic for *ascend*.] Naut. To lift or heave upward, esp. in a seaway. Cf. PITCH, *v. i.*, 3. — *n.* The upward movement of a pitching vessel.

**scene** (sén), *n.* [F. *scène*, fr. L. *scena*, *scæna*, fr. Gr. *skēnē* a covered place, tent, stage.] 1. One of the divisions of a drama; esp.: a A division of an act during which there is no change of place or large in continuity of time. b A part of a drama or narrative presenting a single situation, dialogue, or the like; an episode. 2. The place in which the action of a play, story, etc., is laid; hence, place of occurrence or action; setting. 3. Something viewed as a whole or as a detached unit; as, a sylvan scene; the American scene. 4. Stage setting or scenery; — often *pl.*; as, behind the scenes. 5. One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art. 6. An exhibition of strong feeling, sometimes, an affected demonstration. 7. Hist. The stage on which a play is exhibited.

**scen'ery** (sén'ér-i), *n.* 1. The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories. 2. The general aspect of a landscape; the array of impressive natural prospects and imposing features of a particular place.

**scen'ic** (sén'ik; sén'ik), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the stage, a stage setting, or stage representation, as, scenic effects. 2. (Of or pertaining to natural scenery, picturesque, etc., as, scenic marvels. 3. Representing graphically an action, event, or episode; as, a scenic bas-relief.

**scen'ic-al** (sén'ik-ál; sén'ik-ál), *adj.* Scenic.

**scenog'ra-phy** (sén-ó-grá-fí), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *skēnographia*, fr. *skēnē* scene, stage + *graphein* to write.] 1. Art or act of representing in perspective. 2. Such art applied to the painting of stage scenery, as by the Greeks. — **scenog'raphic** (sén-ó-grá-fik; sén'ó-), *adj.*

**scen't** (sént), *v. t.* [ME. *scnt*, fr. OF. *scntir* to feel, smell.] 1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; smell; as, to scent game; hence, to act or have an inkling of, as, to scent a plot. 2. To imbue or fill with scent. — *n.* 1. To hunt animals by means of the sense of smell. 2. The effluvia from a substance which affect the sense of smell; odor; specif.: a The odor left by one (esp. an animal) along one's track; as, the dogs found the scent; hence, track leading to discovery; as, to throw one off the scent. b A characteristic odor. 3. Power of scenting; sense of smell. 4. A class, or one of a class, of perfumes. 5. Bits of paper dropped in the name of hare and hounds. — *Syn.* See SNEEL; FRAGRANCE. — **scen'tless**, *adj.*

**scép'ter**, **scép'tre** (skép'tér), *n.* [OF. *ceptre*, *ceptre*, fr. L. *sceptrum*, fr. Gr. *skēptron* staff, scepter.] A baton or staff borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority; also, royal or imperial authority; sovereignty. — *v. t.* **-TER** (-tér) or **-TRY** (-trí); **-TRY** (-trí) or **-TRY** (-trí). To enfold with the scepter; invest with royal authority.

**scép'tic** (skép'tik), **scép'tic-al**, *etc.* Vars. of SCÉPTIC, etc.

**schat'ten** (shät'tén), *n.* [Yiddish, fr. NHeb. *shadkhān*.] A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

**schéd'ule** (skéd'ül, Brit. shéd'ül), *n.* [After ML. *schedula*, fr. ME. & OF. *cedule*, fr. LL. *scedula*, dim. of L. *scheda*, *acida*, a leaf of paper or papyrus, fr. Gr. *schēdē* a split piece of wood, fr. *schēma* to split.] 1. Obs. A document. 2. A formal list; often, a list, catalogue, or inventory, annexed to a larger document, as to a will. 3. An appended statement of supplementary details, as accompanying a legal or legislative document; as, Schedule D of the tariff bill. 4. A tabular statement of times of projected operations, recurring events, arriving and departing trains, etc.; a timetable. — *v. t.*; **-ULED** (-üld); **-ULING** (-ül-ing). 1. To form into, or place in, a schedule; as, to schedule a new train; to add in a schedule or appendix, as to an act. 2. *Colloq.* To appoint, assign, or designate to do or receive something at a fixed time in the future. — **schéd'u-lar** (skéd'ül-ér; shéd'ül-ér), *adj.*

**schée'rito** (shée'rit; shé'rit), *n.* [After K. W. Scheele, Sw. chemist.] Mineral. Native calcium tungstate, CaWO<sub>4</sub>, a source of tungsten and its compounds.

**schef'fer-ite** (shéf'fér-it), *n.* [After H. T. Schaffer (1710-50), Sw. chemist.] Mineral. A brown to black variety of pyroxene, containing manganese and frequently much iron.

**Sche-her'a-zade**, **Queen** (shé-hér'a-zád'; -hér'a-; -zád'd). The fictitious relator of the stories of the Arabian Nights.

**schéma** (ské'má), *n.*; *pl.* **SCHEMATA** (má-tá). [L. See SCHEME.] Scheme, plan, outline, etc.

**sche-mat'ic-al-ly** (-t-ik-ál-í), *adv.*

**sche-ma-tism** (ské'má-tíz-m), *n.* [NL. *schematismus*.] The disposition of constituents in a pattern or according to a scheme; a systematic disposition of parts; design.

**sche-ma-tize** (-tíz), *v. t.* & *i.* [Gr. *schēmatizein*.] To form, or to form into, a scheme or schemes; to arrange schematically. — **sche-mat'ic-a-tion** (-tíz-á-shün; -tíz-á-shün), *n.*

**scheme** (ské'mi), *n.* [L. *schemē* a rhetorical figure, shape, figure, fr. Gr. *schēma*, *schēmata*, shape, outline, plan.] 1. A rhetorical figure, design, or outline. 2. A plan or program of something to be done;



**schuit, schuyt** (skoift), *n.* [D. *schuit*.] A Dutch vessel with bluff bows and usually rounded stern.

**schuss** (shoos), *n.* [I., a shooting, shooting. See 1st SHOT.] *Skiing* A straight high-speed run; also, a straightaway course. — **schuss**, *v. i.*; **schussed** (shoosh); **schussing**.

**[Schutzstaffel]** (shoôts'shtá'tf), *n.* [G. protective force (lit., grade, rank).] A unit of fanatical Nazis wearing black uniforms with brown shirts, created in 1923 by Himmler as bodyguard to 'der Führer,' later organized into divisions for service with the regular army; — often called *Blackshirts*, after the Italian Fascists. Abbr. *SS* or *S.S.*

**schwa** (shwí; shvú), *n.* [G., fr. Heb. *shvua*.] In phonetics, an unaccented, obscure vowel sound, that of *a* in idea, *e* in quiet, *o* in atom, *u* in circus, etc., represented in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association by the symbol *ə* (inverted *e*); also, the symbol itself.

**schweizer, ká'se** (shvít'sür-ká'sé), **schweizer**, *n.* [G. *schweizer-käse*.] Swiss cheese.

**[Schwerpunkt]** (shvür'pöönkt'), *n.* [G. lit., center of gravity.] *Mil.* An offensive tactic used by the Germans in World War II in which an armored striking force is thrust against a narrow sector of the enemy front for the execution of a breakthrough; also, the sector singled out for the thrust.

**sci-a-moid** (sí-r'noíd), *adj.* [L. *sciæna* a kind of fish, fr. Gr. *skia-na*.] Of or pert. to an order (Percormorph) of carnivorous spiny-finned fishes comprising the kinkfishes, drumfishes, etc., most of which have a large bony biteridge by which they produce a powerful sound. — *n.* A sciænaoid fish.

**sci-a-gram** (sí-r'á-grám), **sci-a-graph**, etc. Vars. of *SKIAGRAPH*, etc.

**sci-a-machy** (sí-r'má-ká-kí), *n.* [Gr. *skiamachia*, *skiomachia*, fr. *skia* a shadow + *makhé* battle.] A fighting with a shadow; futile combat, as with an imaginary foe.

**sci-atic** (sí-r'ítík), *adj.* [F. *sciaticque*, through ML & L., fr. Gr. *ischiadikos*, fr. *ischion* hip joint, ischium.] 1. Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial. 2. Of, pertaining to, afflicted with, or caused by sciatica.

**sci-ati-ca** (í-ká), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Neuritis or neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, a nerve running down the back of the thigh. Popularly, any painful affection of the hip and adjoining parts.

**science** (sí-s'ens), *n.* [OF, fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *sciencia*, *-entia*, pres. part. of *scire* to know.] 1. Knowledge obtained by study and practice. 2. Any department of systematized knowledge. 3. Art or skill, — chiefly humorous or sporting; as, the *science* of boxing. 4. A branch of study concerned with observation and classification of facts, esp. with the establishment of verifiable general laws, chiefly by induction and hypotheses, as, mathematical *science*. 5. Specif., accumulated knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws. 6. Esp., such knowledge when it relates to the physical world; — called also *natural science*. 7. [cap.] *Christian Science*. *Christian Science*.

**sci-en-tial** (sí-r'én-shál), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or producing, knowledge. 2. Having efficient knowledge, capable.

**sci-en-tific** (sí-r'én-tífík), *adj.* [LL. *scientificus*.] 1. Concerned with, or treating of, science or sciences, as, *scientific* training. 2. Of, pertaining to, or used in science, esp. natural science, or a branch of science; as, *scientific* apparatus. 3. Agreeing with, or conducted or prepared strictly according to, the principles and practice of exact science; as, *scientific* research. 4. Conducted or systematized after the manner of science; applying expert knowledge or technical skill, as in sports, warfare, business; as, *scientific* management. — **sci-en-tif-ical-ly** (í-kál), *adv.*

**sci-en-tist** (sí-r'én-tíst), *n.* 1. One learned in science, esp. natural science; a scientific investigator. 2. [cap.] *Christian Science*. A *Christian Scientist*.

**sci-ent** (sí-r'én-tíst), *adv.* [L., fr. *scire* to know + *let* it is permitted.] To wit; namely; videlicet; also, (to be) understood or supplied; — preceding the word that is to be supplied. Abbr. *sci.* or *sc.*

**scim-i-tar, scim-i-ter** (sí-m'í-tér), *n.* [F. *cimeterre*, or It. *scimitarra*.] A saber having a curved blade with the edge on the convex side, used chiefly by Moslems, esp. Arabs and Persians.

**scin-coïd** (sín'kóid), *adj.* Also **scin-coïl-oid** (sín'kóil-óid). [L. *scincus* + *-oid*.] See *SKINK*, *n.* Like or pertaining to the skinks. — **scin-coïd**, **scin-coïl-oid**, *n.*

**scin-til-la** (sín'tíl-lá), *n.* [L.] A spark or barely perceptible manifestation; inflammation trace.

**scin-til-lant** (sín'tíl-lánt), *adj.* [It. *scintillana*, pres. part. of *scintillare* to sparkle.] Emitting sparks.

**scin-til-late** (lát), *v. i. & t.* [L. *scintillare*, *-latum*, fr. *scintilla* a spark.] 1. To emit sparks; to spark. 2. To gleam or emit quick flashes as if throwing off sparks; as, wit that *scintillates*; also, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars. — *Syn.* See *GLASS*.

**scin-til-lat-ing** (lát'íng), *adj.* That scintillates; sparkling; as, *scintillating* wit. — **scin-til-lat-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**scin-til-la-tion** (lát'shén), *n.* 1. Act of scintillating. 2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating. 3. *Astron.* The twinkling of stars or of the planet Mercury.

**sci-o-graph** (sí-r'ó-gráf), **sci-o-graph-ic**, etc. Vars. of *SKIAGRAPH*, etc.

**sci-o-lum** (sí-r'ó-lím), *n.* [LL. *sciolum*, dim. of *scius* knowing, fr. *scire* to know.] Superficial knowledge. — **sci-o-list** (líst), *n.* — **sci-o-lis-tic** (lístík), *adj.*

**sci-om-a-chy** (sí-r'óm-á-kí), *n.* *Sciamachy*.

**sci-o-man-oy** (sí-r'óm-án-óy), *n.* [Gr. *skia* a shadow + *-mancy*.] Divination by consulting the shades of the dead.

**sci-on** (sí-r'ón), *n.* [OF. *cion* (F. *scion*).] 1. Also **ci'on**. *Hort.* A detached shoot, or other portion of a plant consisting of more than one bud, capable of propagation; specif., such a part removed and prepared for grafting. See *GRAFTAGE*, *Illustr.*

2. The older spelling *cion* is now adopted by most American nurserymen and horticulturists.

3. Hence, a descendant; as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

**[Sci-re fa-ci-as]** (sí-ré'fá-shí-ás). [L., do you cause to know.] *Law.* A judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated; also, the proceeding so instituted.

**scis-aile** (shí's'áil; 56), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scisum*, to cut, split.] Capable of being cut smoothly or split easily.

**scis-alion** (shí's'hín; shí's'hín), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere*, *scisum*, to cut, split.] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting, or state of being cut, divided, or split; fission.

**scis-sor** (shí's'ér), *v. t.* To cut or off with scissors.

**scis-sors** (shí's'érz), *n. pl.* [OF. *scissors*, fr. L. *scissorium* a cutting instrument, pl. *scissors*, fr. L. *caedere* to cut.] The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from ML. *scissor* one who cleaves or divides, a tailor, fr. L. *scindere*, *scisum*, to cut, split. 1. A cutting instrument working like shears but smaller; — often called pair of scissors. 2. *Gymnastics*. Any of several feats in which, while vaulting, the legs are moved in a manner suggesting the opening and closing of scissors; — construed as *singular*. 3. *Wrestling*. A hold in which one contestant clasps the other's head or body with his legs; — construed as *singular*.

**scissors, or scissor, kick**. *Swimming*. A form of kick in which the legs are moved in a fashion resembling the opening and closing of scissors.

**scis-sor-tail'** (shí's'ér-táil'), *n.* Also **scis-sor-tailed'** / **fly-catch'er**. A flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) of the southern U. S. and Mexico, having a forked tail.

**sci-u-rino** (sí-r'ó-rín, -rín), *adj.* [L. *sciurus* squirrel.] *Zool.* Belonging to or designating a family (Sciuridae) of rodents consisting of the true squirrels, ground squirrels, marmosets, and their allies. — **sci-u-rine**, *n.*

**sci-u-roid** (sí-r'ú-roid), *adj.* [L. *sciurus* + *-oid*.] Squirrellike; *Bot.*, resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of barley and certain other grasses.

**sciaff** (skláff), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. *Scot*. A slight blow; also, the accompanying noise. 2. *Golf*. The stroke made by one who sciaffs. — *v. i.* *Golf*. To strike the ground behind the ball before hitting the ball. — *v. t.* *Golf*. To scrape (the club) on the ground, in a stroke, before hitting the ball; to make (a stroke) in that way. — **sciaff'er** (-ér), *n.*

**scle-ra** (sklér'á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard. See *SKLETON*.] *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eyeball. See *SKLEROTIC*, *adj.*, 1.

**scle-ren'chy-ma** (sklér-én'kí-má), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma*.] *Bot.* In higher plants, a tissue composed of cells which have the cell walls thickened and lignified, and which are usually without living protoplasm and incapable of further growth when mature. Cf. *COLLENGHYMA*. — **scle-ren'chy-ma-tous** (sklér-én'kí-má-tús), *adj.*

**scle-rí-a-sis** (sklér'í-á-sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sklērosia*, fr. *sklēros* hard.] *Med.* Induration of any part.

**scle-rite** (sklér'ít), *n.* [Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Zool.* A hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule. — **scle-rit'ic** (sklér-ít'ík), *adj.*

**scle-rit'is** (sklér-ít'ís), *n.* [NL.] Scleritis.

**scle-ro-** (sklér'ó; sklér'ó), **scle-r-** [Gr. *sklēros* hard.] A combining form used to denote: *a* *Fibrous*; hard; as in *scleroderma*. *b* *Med.* Pertaining to the sclera and, as in *sclero-ti-rítis*.

**scle-ro-der'ma** (-dér'má), *n.* [NL., fr. *sclero* + *derma*.] A disease characterized by diffuse or circumscribed rigidity and hardness of the skin.

**scle-ro-dér'ma-tous** (-dér'má-tús), *adj.* Having a hard external covering, as of bony plates or horny scales.

**scle-roid** (sklér'oid), *adj.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Hard; indurated.

**scle-ro-ma** (sklér'ó-má), *n.* *pl.* -*MATA* (-má-tá). [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēroma*, fr. *sklēros* hard.] *Med.* Induration, or an induration, of tissues.

**scle-rom'e-ter** (-róm'é-tér), *n.* *Mineral.* An instrument for determining the relative hardnesses of materials.

**scle-ro'sal** (sklér'ó-sál; -s'ál), *adj.* Pert. to, or producing, sclerosis.

**scle-rosed'** (sklér'ó-séd; sklér'ó-séd), *adj.* Affected with sclerosis; indurated.

**scle-ro'sis** (sklér'ó-sís), *n.* *pl.* -*ROSES* (-ró-séz). [NL., fr. Gr. *sklērosia*.] 1. *Med.* Induration by increase of interstitial connective tissue; also, degenerative replacement of tissue of the spinal cord or brain by neuroglia. 2. *Bot.* Hardening by lignification.

**scle-rot'ic** (ró'tík), *adj.* [NL. *scleroticus*, fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard.] 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the dense, fibrous, opaque white outer coat of the eyeball. See *SCLERA*, 2. *Bot.*, *Med.*, etc. Affected with sclerosis. 3. Pertaining to sclerosis. — *n.* The sclerotic coat of the eyeball; = *SCLERA*.

**scle-ro-ti'tis** (sklér'ó-tít'ís; sklér'ó-tít'ís), *n.* [NL. See *SKLEROTIC*; -*itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the sclera. — **scle-ro-ti'tic** (-tít'ík), *adj.*

**scle-ro-ti-um** (sklér'ó-tí-shím), *n.* *pl.* -*TIA* (-tá). [NL., fr. Gr. *sklēros* hard.] *Bot.* In certain higher fungi, a compact mass of hardened mycelium stored with reserve food material. — **scle-ro-tial** (-shál), *adj.*

**scle-rot'o-my** (-ró'tó-mí), *n.* [*sclero* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* The cutting of the sclera, as in operating for glaucoma.

**scle-rous** (sklér'ús), *adj.* [Gr. *sklēros*.] Hard; indurated.

**scoff** (skóf; 74), *n.* [ME. *scoff*.] 1. A derisive or mocking expression of scorn, derision, or contempt. 2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision. — *v. i.* To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language. — *v. t.* To deride; to mock at. — **scoff'er**, *n.* — **scoff-ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Scoff*, *jeer*, *gibe*, *fleece*, *gird*, *sneer*, *flout* mean to show one's scorn in derision or mockery. *Scoff* stresses insolence, irreverence, incredulity, etc., as its motives; *jeer*, a coarser, more vulgar, and less keenly critical attitude than *scoff*; *gibe*, a taunting either good-naturedly or in sarcastic derision; *scorn*, a grinning or laughing derisively; *gird*, an attacking by scoffing or jeering; *sneer*, an insulting through contemptuous facial expression, manner of phrasing, or tone of voice; *flout*, refusal to heed by disdain or scorn.

**scold** (sköld), *n.* [ME. *scolden*, *scald*.] (One addicted to abusive, orig. ribald, speech. — *v. i.* & *t.* 1. *Obs.* To bawled; rail. 2. To utter harsh rebuke; chide severely. — **scold'er**, *n.* — **scold'ing**, *adj.* & *n.* — **scold'ing-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Scold*, *upbraid*, *berate*, *rail*, *revile*, *vituperate* mean to reproach angrily and, often, abusively. *Scold* implies a rebuking in irritation or ill temper justly or unjustly; *upbraid*, a censuring on definite and, often, justifiable grounds; *berate*, a prolonged and, often, abusive scolding; *rail*, followed usually by *at* or *against*, an abusive or scoffing berating; *revile*, a scurrilous, abusive attack; *vituperate*, a violent reviling.

**scold'ing**, or **scold's**, *brídle*. = *BRANK*, 2.

**scol'o-cite** (skól'ó-sít; skól'ó-sít), *n.* [G. *scolozit*, fr. Gr. *skolōz* worm.] *Mineral.* A scapolite, of the natrolite group, a hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum,  $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .



scimitar

**scotlex** (skō'lēks), *n.*; *pl.* **SCOTLEXES** (skō'lēks), often also **SCOTLEXES** (skō'lēks); *fr.* *Gr.* *skōlēx* worm, grub. *Zool.* The head of a tapeworm either in the larva (bladder worm) or adult stage. **scotli-ō-sis** (skō'li-ō'sis; skō'li-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *skōlēx* crookedness, *fr.* *skōlēx* crooked.] *Med.* A lateral curvature of the spine. **scot'lop** (skō'lop), **scot'lop-er**. Vars. of **SCALLOP**, etc.

**-drin**, *adj.*

**scom'broid** (skōm'broid), *adj.* [*L.* *scomber* mackerel + *-oid*]. *Zool.* Like, or pertaining to, the mackerel family (Scombridae) or their allies (group Scombroidea). — *n.* A scombroid fish.

**scones** (skōns), *n.* [*OF.* *sconae* lantern, hiding place, *fr.* *MI.* *sconae*, *fr.* *abacana*, *fr.* *L.* *abacondere*, *abacoma*, to hide.] A bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks secured to a wall.

**scones**, *n.* [*D.* *achana* scone, bulwark, wall, orig. of, or with, wicker-work.] 1. A protection, cover, shelter, etc. 2. *Colloq.* The head; skull; also, brains; sense. 3. *Port.* A detached defensive work. 4. A line; penalty. — *v. t.*; **sconcey** (skōn'sē); **sconcing** (skōn'sing). To provide with a scone, or fortified defense; entrench; screen.

**scones**, *v. t.* To mulct; fine.

**scones**, *v. t.* Clipped form of **ENSCONCE**.

**scone** (skōn; skōn; skōn), *n.* *Orig. Scot.* A soft teacake, now often a rich baking-powder biscuit, containing currants.

**scoop** (skōop), *v.* [*ME.* *scoope*]. 1. A large ladle. 2. A deep shovel, or similar digging, dipping, or shoveling. 3. Act of scooping, or taking with a spoon or ladle; a motion like that made with a scoop. 4. A basinlike cavity; a hollow. 5. *Newspaper Slang.* = **DEAT**, *n.* 10. *Colloq.* An amount of something obtained in large quantity, as if with a scoop, as large profits in speculation. 7. *Surg.* A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies. — *v. t.* 1. To take out or up with or as with a scoop. 2. To empty by ladling; as, to scoop a boat dry. 3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to dig out. 3. To fashion by or as by scooping; as, often with *out*. 4. *Colloq.* To gather in, as if with a scoop; as, to scoop in a good profit. 5. *Newspaper Slang.* To get a scoop, or a beat, on (a rival). See **DEAT**, *n.* 10. — **scoop'er**, *n.* — **scoop'ful**, *n.*

**scoot** (skōt), *n.* *Colloq.* A sudden scooting, or darting. — *v. t.* *Colloq.* To go suddenly and swiftly; to dart; scud. — *interj.* *Colloq.* Be gone quickly.

**scoot'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. *Local, U. S.* A strongly built sailboat having a flat bottom shod with steel runners, and a sharply rising stem, for sailing through water or over ice as either is met with. 2. A child's vehicle consisting of a narrow board mounted on two wheels tandem, and guided by a handle attached to the front wheel. The child stands with one foot on the board and pushes with the other foot.

**scoot'er**. Var. of **SCOTTER**.

**scoop** (skōp; skōp), *n.* [*AS.* *scoop*, *scoop*]. *Hist.* A hard; poet.

**scoops** (skōp), *n.* [*It.* *scoopo*, *fr.* *L.* *scopus*, *scopus*, *fr.* *Gr.* *skopos* a watcher, mark, aim.] 1. *Archae.* Ultimate intention. 2. Room for free outlook, aim, or action; liberty. 3. A distance within which a missile carries. 4. Length; extent; as, scope of cable. 4. A Range of view, intent, or mental activity. 5. The range within which an activity displays itself; as, the scope of Napoleon's genius. 6. Short for *oculoscope*; specif., one in the form of a cathode-ray tube with a fluorescent screen, consisting of the visual indicator in a radar set and sometimes called a *radarscope*.

**scope** (-skōp). [*Gr.* *skopein* to view. See **SCOPE**.] A combining form denoting a means, usually an instrument, for viewing or observing, as in *microscope*.

**sco-pol-a-mine** (skō-pōl'ā-mīn, -mīn; skō'pō-lā-mīn'; -līm'n), *n.* Also **-min**. [*Gr.* *scopolamin*, *fr.* *NL.* *Scopolia* a genus of plants (after G. A. Scopolio (1723-88), of Pavia, Italy) + *-amine*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, occurring in the roots of certain plants (esp. genus *Scopolia*) of the nightshade family. It is used with morphine to produce twilight sleep.

**scoopy**. [*Gr.* *skopein* to view.] A combining form denoting viewing, scrutiny, observation, as in *microscopy*.

**scur'bu'tic** (skōr-bū'tik), *adj.* Also **scur'bu'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl). [*F.* *scurbuticus*, *fr.* *ML.* *scurbus* scurvy.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or like scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

**scurch** (skōrch), *v. t.* 1. To parch the surface of by heat; to heat so as to change color and texture without consuming. 2. To affect painfully with burning criticism, sarcasm, etc. 3. *Archae.* To burn; to destroy by or as by fire. 4. *Mil.* To devastate completely before abandoning to the enemy. — *v. i.* 1. To become scorched. 2. *Colloq.* To ride or drive at great, usually excessive, speed.

**scurch**, *v. t.* [*CF.* *scurch* to score.] *Obs. exc. Dial. Eng.* Cut; slash. **scurched earth** (skōrch't). A policy adopted by retreating armies of demolishing cities, utility plants, railways, food stores, crops, fuel, and other property of use to the enemy.

**scurch'er** (skōrch'ēr), *n.* One that scorches; specif.: *Chiefly Slang.* a. Anything very hot, as a day; hence, anything withering or caustic, as a rebuke. b. One who rides or drives at an excessive speed.

**scurch'ing**, *adj.* Parching or shivering with heat; hence, withering; stinging; as, a scorching criticism. — **scurch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**score** (skōr; 70), *n.* [*ME.* *apor*, *fr.* *ON.* *skor* notch, tally.] 1. A notch or incision, esp. one made as a tally mark or for keeping account. 2. A line or long mark, as a scratch; esp., a mark as a starting point or a goal; a tally. 3. An account or reckoning kept by making marks on a tally; hence, an account; also, amount due. 4. An obligation or injury kept in mind for requital; as, to settle old scores. 5. Account; reason; motive; as, excused on the score of illness. 6. *Colloq.* A successful move, stroke, etc. 7. A group of twenty, as being the number represented by a notch on a tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, the disease killed scores. 8. The number of points gained by contestants in a contest; hence, an account of points made. 9. Degree of success in a test; hence, rating as of an individual or a school. 10. *Music.* The original draft, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for instruments or voices written on staves. 11. *Psychol. & Educ.* A number expressing the degree of success in a test, in terms of the amount performed, time required, or difficulty surmounted, or of the excellence of the performance. 12. The stark, inescapable facts, and often the unglorious prospects, of a situation; as, those bomber crews knew the score; the home folks have no idea what the score is; to find out the score in the fight against fascism.

— *v. t.* 1. To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to notch. 2. To

record by cuts or notches. 3. To mark with lines or notches, as in keeping account. 4. To keep record or account of by or as by notches on a tally; to record; charge. 6. To list; reckon; — often with *up*. b To enter a record of the indebtedness of; — often with *up*. 6. In games, sports, etc.: a To enter the score of. b To gain for addition to

To achieve as a gain, as, to score a success. 10. *Cookery.* To sauté in lines, as liver. 11. *Music.* To orchestrate or arrange. — *v. i.* 1. To run up a score, or account of indebtedness. 2. *Rare.* To mark lines, as by incision. 3. a To keep the score in a game. b To make or count a point or points, as in a game; to tally. — **scor'er** (skōr'ēr), *n.*

**scōr'i-a** (skō'rī-ā; 70), *n.*; *pl.* **SCORIAE** (-ē). [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *skōria*, *fr.* *skōr* dung, ordure.] Refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, slaggy lava. — **scōr'i-a-ceous** (-ē'shūs), *adj.*

**scōr'i-fy** (skō'rī-fī; 70), *v. t.*; **-fied** (-fīd); **-fy'ing**. [*scoria* + *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria, or slag. — **scōr'i-fica'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**scorn** (skōrn), *n.* [*ME.* *scorn*, *scarn*, *fr.* *OF.* *escarn*, of Teut. origin.] 1. Disdain; an emotion involving both anger and disgust; also, derision. 2. An expression of extreme contempt; gibe; flout; taunt. 3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision. — *v. t.* *Archae.* To treat with extreme contempt; to mock; deride. — *v. i.* To hold in, or reject with, extreme contempt; to contemn; disdain. — *v. t.* *Archae.* To scoff; to mock. — *Syn.* See **DISPISE**. — **scōrn'er**, *n.*

**scorn'ful** (-fūl; -fī), *adj.* Full of scorn or contempt; disdainful; contemptuous. — **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

**scor-pae'noid** (skōr-pē'noid), *adj.* [*L.* *scorpaena* a kind of fish, *fr.* *Gr.* *skorpaena*.] Sculp. Belonging to or designating a family (*Scorpaenidae*) of marine spiny-limbed fishes. — **scor-pae'nid** (-nīd), **scor-pae'noid** (-noid), *n.*

**Scor'pi-o** (skōr-pī-ō), *n.* [*L.*, a scorpion.] a [*gen. Rare.* **SCORPIONIS** (-pī-ō-nis).] A southern constellation partly in the Milky Way, and adjoining Libra. b The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs. See **ZODIAC**.

**scor'pi-oid** (-oid), *adj.* [*Gr.* *skorpioēs*, *fr.* *skorpios* a scorpion + *-oides* form.] 1. *Zool.* Like a scorpion; pertaining to the order (Scorpionida) constituted by the true scorpions. 2. *Chiefly Bot.* Curved at the end, like a scorpion's tail; circinate; — chiefly of inflorescence.

**scor'pi-on** (skōr-pī-ōn; 58), *n.* [*OF.*, *fr.* *L.* *scorpio*, *scorpius*, *fr.* *Gr.* *skorpio*.] 1. Any of an order (Scorpionida) of arachnids having an elongated body and a narrow segmented tail bearing a venomous sting at the tip. 2. *Bib.* A kind of scorpion, prob. one armed with metal points. 1 Kings xii. 11. 3. Something which incites to action like the sting of an insect. 4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = **SCORPIO**.

**scot** (skōt), *n.* [*From ON.* *skot*, and *fr.* *OF.* *escot*, of Teut. origin.] Money assessed or paid; a tax.

**Scot**, *n.* [*LL.* *Scoti*, *Scotti*, *pl.*] 1. One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 6th century and gave it their name. 2. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotchman.

**scot and lot**. A parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability to pay. b Figuratively, obligations of every kind regarded collectively.

**scotch** (skōch), *v. t.* [*AF.* *escotcher* to make an incision, cut, *fr.* *OF.* *cuch* notch, notch, nick.] 1. To cut superficially; to score; also, to gash; to wound. 2. Hence, to crush; stamp out. 3. To block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent slipping. — *n.* 1. A slight cut or notch; a score. 2. A wedge to prevent slipping or rolling; a chock.

**Scotch** (skōch), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish; hence, *Humorous*, *parsonish*. *Syn.* **Scotch**, **Scottish**, **Scots** mean of or belonging to Scotland. **Scotch**, the most recent of these terms, is now found in careful use only in idiomatic phrases or where the other terms would be thought affected (as, *Scotch* whisky; a *Scotch* nurse); **Scottish** is now generally used in Scotland and in precise literary use in England and America (as, *Scottish* literature or character); **Scots**, the oldest term in Scotland, is now again acquiring favor there, but is used elsewhere only in certain phrases (as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots*).

— *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Scotland; the Scots. 2. The dialect or dialects spoken by the people of Scotland. 3. Short for **SCOTCH WHISKY**.

**Scotch'man** (skōch'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-men** (-mēn). A Scot.

**Scotch terrier**. = **SCOTTISH TERRIER**.

**Scotch whisky**. Whisky distilled in Scotland, esp. from malted barley.

**Scotch woodcock**. Eggs cooked in any form and served on toast or crackers with anchovy paste.

**scot'tor** (skō'tōr), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, Note 3. Any of several sea ducks (genus *Oidemia* and *Melanitta*) inhabiting the northern coasts of the Old and New World, usually called *cote* in America, but not to be confounded with the true cotes (genus *Fulica*). Common American species include the *white-winged scoter* (*M. deglandi*) and *surf scoter* (*M. perspicillata*). The common scoter of the British coasts is the *black scoter* (*O. nigra*). Cf. **SURF DUCK**.

**scot'-free** (skōt'frē; 2), *adj.* Without payment of scot; untaxed; hence, without penalty, injury, or the like; clear; unhurt.

**scō'ti-a** (skō'shī-ā; shā), *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *skōtia* darkness, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, *fr.* *skōtos* darkness.] *Arch.* A type of molding. See **MOLDING**, *Illust.* (b), base, *Illust.*

**Scot'tia** (skō'shā), *n.* [*LL.*] *Poetic.* Scotland.

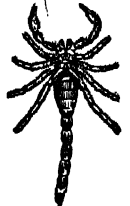
**Scot'tiam** (skō'tī-ām), *n.* The system and school of John Duns Scotus (see **BIOG.**).

**Scot'land Yard** (skōt'lānd). A short street off Whitehall in London, until 1880 the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police; hence, the detective department of the Metropolitan Police force.

**scot'o-** (skō'tō-; skō'tō-). [*Gr.* *skōtos*.] A combining form meaning darkness.

**Scot'o-** (skō'tō-; skō'tō-). A combining form from Late Latin *Scotus*, Scot, meaning *Scottish* (and), as in **Scot'o-irish**.

**scot'o-ma** (skō'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl.* **-mata** (-mā-tā). [*LL.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *skōtōma*.] *Med.* A blind or dark spot in the visual field.



Scorpion (*Androsctonus scorpions*). (36)



[For older Scots see Scottish.] Of or pertaining to the law; a pound Scots (1s. 8d.). — *Syn.* See SCOTCH.

— *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

**Scotsman** (skòts'mán), *n.* A Scot.

**Scotsman** is the form now commonly used by Scots.

**Scot's-dram** (skòt's-dram), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

**Scot'shish** (skòt'shish), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, language, or literature; Scots. — *Syn.* See SCOTCH.

— *n.* The Scottish language; Scots. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table, 4. Collectively the Scots.

**Scot'sh rite**. *Freemasonry*. The ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems (the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite); also, the system itself, which confers thirty-three degrees. Cf. YORK RITE.

**Scottish terrier**. A dog of a breed originating in Scotland. It has short legs, a large head with small prick ears and a powerful muzzle, a broad, deep chest, and a tail about seven inches long.

**Scot'sy** (skòt'sy), *n.* Colloq. A Scot; also a nickname. b A Scottish terrier.

**scoun'drel** (skoun'drél), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a villain. — *adj.* Base; mean. — **scoun'drel-ly** (-lly), *adj.*

**scour** (skour), *v. i.* [Prob. OF. *excurrere*, *excurrere*, to run out or forth, fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth.] To run swiftly, or move sweepingly, esp. in pursuit or search of something. — *v. t.* To pass over, or traverse, swiftly (a region, etc.) as if in search of something; as, to scour a book for quotations.

**scour**, *v. t.* [Prob. fr. MD. *schuren*, fr. OF. *excurrere* to cleanse.] 1. To rub hard for the purpose of cleansing; to make clean and bright by friction. 2. To remove as if by rubbing or cleaning; esp., to sweep away; as, to scour the invaders from the land. 3. To purge; as, to scour a horse. 4. To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc.; as, to scour wool. 5. To flush with a current of water; as, to scour a ditch. — *v. i.* 1. To scour things by rubbing, washing, etc. 2. To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid. 3. To become clean and bright by rubbing. — *n.* 1. Act of scouring. 2. A place scourged, esp. by running water. 3. The cleansing agent used in scouring wool, etc. 4. usually pl Diarrhea or dysentery, as in cattle.

**scour'er** (-ér), *n.* a One whose work is at scouring. b A thing used for scouring; specif., a cathartic.

**scour'er**, *n.* [See SCOUT to run.] One who scours the streets, esp. by night; a roisterer or night thief.

**scourge** (skúrj), *v. t. & i.*; **SCOURGED** (skúrj'd); **SCOURGING** (skúr-jing). [OF. *excurrere*, fr. L. *currere*, to run, whip.] 1. To whip; lash; flog. 2. To punish with severity; chastise; afflict, esp. for sins or faults. — *n.* 1. A lash, switch, or whip. 2. A means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering, esp. as divine chastisement; hence, a punishment; also, an infliction or affliction. — **scour'ger** (skúr-jér), *n.*

**scouring rush** (skour'ing rush). — **HORSETAIL**, 2 a; specif., the common horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*) used, esp. in Europe, as a scouring material.

**scourings** (-ings), *n.* Refuse removed in scouring; specif., refuse removed in scouring grain.

**scouse** (skous), *n.* *Naut.* A sailor's baked dish. Bread scouse contains no meat. See LOBSCOUSE.

**scout** (skout), *v. i.* [ME. *scouten*. See SCOUT, *n.*] To look or search; specif., *Mil.*, to reconnoiter; *Rare*, to keep watch. — *v. t.* To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout, also, to reconnoiter. — *n.* [OF. *escoute* scout, *scout*, fr. *escouter*, *escouter*, to listen, hear, ult. fr. L. *auscultare* to listen to.] 1. Act of scouting or reconnoitering. 2. A person sent out to gain tidings, or to keep watch. 3. = boy scout; *girl scout*. 4. *Colloq.* Fellow; chap. 5. A college servant; — so called at Oxford University. 6. *Aeronautics*. An airplane used for scouting purposes. 7. *Mil. & Nav.* A soldier or a vessel sent out in war to reconnoiter. 8. *Sports*. A person sent out to secure first-hand information as to the style of play, tactics, players, etc., of rival teams or clubs.

**scout**, *v. t. & i.* [Of Scand. origin.] To reject with contempt, as something absurd; to flout; scout, as, to scout a suggestion. — *Syn.* See DESPISE.

**scout car**. A fast, armored, military reconnaissance vehicle with four-wheel drive and open top.

**scout'er** (skout'é), *n.* 1. One who scouts. 2. Any adult active member (over 18 years) of the boy scouts' organization.

**scouth** (skóuth), *n.* *Scot.* Room; scope; also, plenty.

**scouting**, *n.* 1. Act of one who scouts. 2. The activities collectively of boy and girl scouts.

**scout'mas'ter** (skout'más'tér), *n.* Leader of a band of scouts; specif., a leader of a troop of boy scouts.

**scow** (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw*.] A large flat-bottomed boat, with broad, square ends, — used as a lighter.

**scowl** (skoul), *v. t.* [ME. *scoulen*.] 1. To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; to look sullen, severe, or angry. 2. To look gloomy or threatening. — *v. i.* To affect, influence, etc., by or as if by scowling. — *Syn.* See FROWN. — *n.* 1. A wrinkling of the brows, as in ill humor. 2. Hence, a gloomy or threatening aspect. — **scowl'er**, *n.* — **scowl'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**scrap'ble** (skráp'bl), *v. t. & i.*; — **BLEED** (-léd); — **BLING** (-ling). [D. *schrapelen*, freq. of *schrapen*.] 1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands or feet. 2. To struggle by or as by scraping with the hands. 3. To clamber or scramble. 3. To scribble; scrawl. — *n.* A scrambling; as, a A scramble. b A scribble; scrawl.

**scrag** (skrág), *n.* Any of various persons, animals, or objects that are lean and tough; specif.: a A scrawny person or animal. b The nape of the neck, esp. in a sheep (see SHEEP, *Illustr.*). — *v. t.*; **SCRAGGED** (skrág'd); **SCRAGGING**. *Colloq.* To seize, pull, or twist the neck of; to hang by the neck; to garrote.

**scrag'gly** (skrág'gl), *adj.* Irregular; jagged; unkempt.

**scrag'gy** (-gy), *adj.*; **SCRAGGY** (-y-ér); **SCRAGGY** (-y-est). 1. Rough; rugged. 2. Lean and bony; scrawny. — **scrag'gy-ness**, *n.*

**scraich**, **scraigh** (skrāk), *n.* *Scot.* vars. of SCREECH.

**scram** (skrām), *v. i.* [From SCRAMBLE.] *Slang.* To get out; so away; chiefly imperative.

**scram'ble** (skrām'bl), *v. t.*; — **BLEED** (-b'led); — **BLING** (-bling). [Nasal, used form of *scrap'ble*.] 1. To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; to progress clumsily, as if on all fours. 2. To struggle with others for something on the ground; hence, to struggle unceremoniously for something. 3. To spread irregularly; as, a scrambling village. — *v. i.* 1. To collect by scrambling; as, to scramble up

wealth. 2. To toss or mix together confusedly, as cards. 3. To cook (eggs) by frying the mixed yolks and whites in milk or butter; as, scrambled eggs. — *n.* A scrambling; a jostling and pushing to get something one wants. — **scram'bler** (-blér), *n.*

**scran'nel** (skrán'nl), *adj.* 1. *Archaic* exc. *Dial. Eng.* Slight; thin; lean. 2. Hence, harsh; unmelodious; as, a scran'nel voice; scran'nel music.

**scrap** (skráp), *n.* [ON. *skrap*.] 1. *pl.* Fragments of food. 2. a A small detached piece; a bit; as, a scrap of paper. b Specif., a fragment of something written or printed; an extract; as, to read scraps of a letter. 3. *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork scraps. 4. Fragments of material discarded as waste in manufacturing operations, or machines, tools, equipment, or parts of these, no longer in serviceable condition, which are valuable only as raw material for reprocessing; as, classes of scrap include metal, rubber, textiles, rope, paper, leather, lumber, plastics, and equipment made of these. — *v. t.*; **SCRAPPED** (skráp't); **SCRAPPING**. To make into scrap or scraps; to discard as refuse; as, to scrap machinery, methods. — *Syn.* See DISCARD. — *adj.* 1. In the form of scraps or fragments. 2. Used and discarded, or in such condition as to be unfit for further use; as, scrap iron. 3. Made up of odds and ends; as, a scrap dinner.

**scrap**, *n. & v. i.* *Slang.* Fight; quarrel.

**scrap'book** (skráp'book'), *n.* A blankbook in which printed items, pictures cut from papers, etc., may be pasted.

**scrape** (skráp), *v. t.* [AS. *scrapian*, or (*vrosc*), fr. ON. *skrapa*.] 1. To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to make smooth or clean by or as by rasping; also, to grate harshly over; specif., in highway maintenance, to draw a road grader over. 2. To remove by scraping (as above). 3. To collect by or as by a process of scraping. 4. To draw roughly over; to rub so as to make a grating sound. — *v. i.* 1. To scrape anything, esp. with a grating sound. 2. To gather and hoard goods, esp. money, little by little. 3. To play (a violin, etc.) with a rough, unmusical tone. 4. To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, bowing and scraping. 5. To manage to make one's way with difficulty; as, to scrape along. — *n.* 1. An act of scraping. 2. The effect of scraping, as a scratching sound. 3. A bow made by drawing back the foot. 3. A disagreeable predicament.

**scrap'er** (skráp'é), *n.* 1. One who scrapes. Specif.: a One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously. b A ladder; also, a barber; — usually contemptuous. 2. A tool or apparatus that scrapes; an instrument or implement with which something is scraped.

**scrap'per** (skráp'pér), *n.* One who or that which scrapes.

**scrap'ple** (skráp'pl), *n.* [Dim. of SCRAP.] An article of food made by boiling together scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal.

**scrap'py** (skráp'py), *adj.*; **SCRAPPY** (-y-ér); **SCRAPPY** (-y-est). Consisting of scraps, fragmentary.

**scrap'py**, *adj.* *Colloq.* Combative; determinedly aggressive. — **scrap'py-ly**, *adv.*

**scratch** (skräch), *v. t.* [ME. *scrachen*, blended with *MF. scratchen* to scratch.] 1. To scrape with the claws or nails. 2. To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or rakish. 3. To scrape or rub to allay irritation, cause a pleasant sensation, or the like; as, to scratch a dog's neck. 4. *Colloq.* To write or draw hastily or roughly; scribble. 5. To scrape along a rough surface; as, to scratch a match. 6. To withdraw (an entry from competition); as, his horse was scratched in the third race. 7. To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through; as, to scratch an item from an account. 8. *U. S. Politics*. To mark (a ballot) so as to vote for most of the candidates of one party, but for some of another party. — *v. i.* 1. To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc. 2. To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough. 3. To gather money by hard work and hoarding. 4. To scrape lightly with a slight grating sound; as, a pen scratching. 5. *Billiards & Pool*. To make a scratch.

— *n.* 1. A mark or injury produced by scratching. 2. *Colloq.* A written scrawl; scribble. 3. An act, instance, or sound of scratching. 4. The line from which contestants start in a race; hence, figuratively, nothing; as, circulation rose from scratch to 50,000. 5. A line formerly drawn across a prize ring, up to which boxers were brought to join fight; hence, a trial or proof of courage; as, to come up to the scratch. 6. In a contest where handicaps are allowed, the starting time, station, etc., of a competitor who neither is allowed odds nor receives a penalty. 7. *Billiards & Pool*. A shot which scores by chance; hence, in general, a fluke. 8. *Billiards & Pool*. A shot which involves a penalty; hence, esp., a miss. 9. *pl. Veter.* Scratches (which see).

— *adj.* 1. Made as, or used for, a tentative effort; as, scratch paper. 2. Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; as, a scratch hit. 3. Arranged or put together with little selection of material; haphazard; as, a scratch dinner. 4. In sports, without handicap or allowance.

**scratch'er** (skräch'é), *n.* One who or that which scratches.

**scratch'es** (-éz; -iz), *n. pl.* usually construed as a sing. *Veter.* An affection of the skin of the hollow of the fetlock of horses, accompanied with swelling, heat, tenderness, and sometimes suppuration.

**scratch hit**. *Baseball*. A hit credited as such to a batter when ordinarily he would have been out, as when a fly ball drops untouched between two fielders each of whom hesitates in the attempt to catch it.

**scratch test**. *Med.* A test for determining a person's susceptibility, made by rubbing an extract of the allergy-producing substance in question into small breaks or scratches in the skin.

**scratch'y** (skräch'y), *adj.*; **SCRATCHY** (-y-ér); **SCRATCHY** (-y-est). 1. A Making a scratching noise. 2. Having the appearance of scratches. 2. Uneven; straggling.

(-y), *adj.*

**scraw'ny** (skrób'ný), *adj.* *U. S.* Thin; rawnboned. — *Syn.* See LEAN.

**screak** (skræk), *v. t.* To screech or creak, as a hinge. — *n.* A screech; creaking.

**scream** (skrém), *v. i.* [ME. *scremen*, perh. fr. ON. *skrama* to scare, terrify.] 1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sharp outcry. 2. *Colloq.* To speak or write with intense, hysterical expressions; as, he wrote in screaming headlines; also, to have a vivid, startling effect; as, screaming colors. — *v. t.* To utter with or as with a scream; as, to scream an alarm. — *n.* A sharp, shrill cry.

**scream'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. A person who screams. 2. *Slang*. Anything

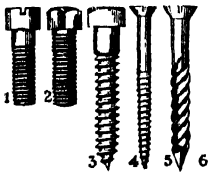
of remarkable excellence, as a good shot at golf. **3. Slang.** A writing or person that makes one scream from thrill or mirth. **4. A Printer's Slang.** An exclamation mark. **5. (Anti-U.S. Journalism.)** A sensationally startling headline. **6. Zool.** Any of a small group of South American birds (family Anhimidae) comprising the *crested screamers* (genus *Chauna*) and the *horned screamer* (*Anhimus cornutus*). **scream<sup>ing</sup>, adj.** 1. Uttering screams. 2. Having the nature of a screaming; like a scream. **3. Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a screaming farce.** — **scream<sup>ing</sup>, adv.**

**screed** (skrēd), *n.* [From the pl. *screes*, fr. ON. *skríða* a landslide on a hillside.] **Brit.** A pebble; a stone; also, a heap of stones or debris. **screed** (skrēch), *v. t.* [Also, formerly, *scribble*, ME. *skrīchen*, of imitative origin.] To utter a harsh, shrill scream; to shriek; also, to make a sound resembling a scream or shriek. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream. — *n.* A harsh, shrill scream, or a sound resembling this. — **screed<sup>er</sup> (-ēr), *n.***

**screed** (skrēd), *n.* [AS. *scriada*.] **1. Dial.** A fragment; shred, also, a strip or band. **2. Sent.** A a tearing; rent. **b** A drink or drinking bout. **3.** A long list or discourse; sometimes, a tirade, diatribe. **4. Also floating screed.** A strip, as of plaster of the thickness planned for the coat, laid on as a guide. — *v. t. & i.* **Sent.** To rend; tear. **screen** (skrēn), *n.* [OF. *ecreen*, *ecraen*.] **1.** A partition or curtain that cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; a protective barrier; as, a fire screen; a window screen. **2.** A perforated plate or meshed fabric, usually mounted on a frame, used to separate coarser from finer parts, as of sand; a coarse sieve. **3. Arch.** A wall or partition, often ornamental, carried up to a certain height for separation and protection. **4. Mil.** A body of troops thrown out toward the enemy to protect a command or an area. **5. Motion Pictures.** A surface upon which a picture or series of pictures is projected, hence, the motion pictures, collectively. **6. Nav.** A formation of light vessels about a formation of heavier vessels for protection, as from submarines or destroyers. **7. Photomicrography.** Two pieces of optical glass, ruled in opposite directions, used in half-tone reproduction. **8. Physics.** A piece of apparatus designed to prevent agencies in one part affecting other parts; as, optical and magnetic screens. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger. **2.** To shelter or conceal with or as with a screen. **3.** To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen; to sift. **4.** To post as a notice upon a screen. **5.** To project (as a picture) upon a screen, also, to adapt (a story, drama, etc.) to motion-picture reproduction. **6. Chiefly Mil.** To pass through a standardized test (**screening test**) for sorting out candidates of superior capacity, attitude, and personality, as for advanced training, special assignment, etc., or for eliminating those potentially unfit for induction — *v. i.* To be screenable, esp., *Motion Pictures*, to undergo, or be suitable for, projection on a screen. — **Syn.** See **hive**. — **screen<sup>able</sup>, adj.** — **screener, *n.***

**screenings** (-Inz), *n. pl.* A material which has been screened **b** refuse after screening, as in cleaning wheat, rice, barley, etc. **screen<sup>play</sup> (-hā), *n.*** The written form of a story prepared for motion-picture production, including description of characters, scenes and settings, dialogue, and stage directions. See **SCRIPT**. **screw** (skrō; 114), *n.* [Formerly *scrue*, fr. OF. *scrueve* female screw, ult. fr. *scrofa* sow.] **1.** A common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib, or thread, with the cylindrical shank from which it projects (see **SIMPLE MACHINE**, *Il.*); — called specif. *external*, or *male*, *screw*. Also, the corresponding part into which an external, or male, screw advances and fits when turned; — called specif. *internal*, or *female*, *screw*. **2. a** A screwlike form; a spiral. **b** A turn of a screw; also, any twist or turn of a screw. **c** A screwlike device, as a tool with a worm for pulling corks; a corkscrew. **3. Colloq.** [Cf. Dan. *skrog* a carcass.] A worn-out horse. **4. Brit.** A small packet of tobacco, pepper, etc.; — so called because often wrapped in a bit of twisted paper. **5.** A sharp bargainer; skinflint. **6. Slang.** a A prison guard; turnkey. **b** *Chiefly Brit.* Salary; pay. **7.** A screw propeller. **8** = **THUMBSCREW**, *v.*

— *v. t.* **1.** To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw toy; to press, insert, move, or the like, by a screw or screws. **2.** To twist; contort, as, to *screw* the eyes. **3.** To twist or strain, esp. to suit one's purposes. **4.** To listen with or as with a screw. **5.** To tighten (a musical string) by turning the screws or keys; figuratively, to make tense; as, *screwing up* courage. **6.** To force as if by the pressure of screws; as, to *screw* a shopkeeper down. **6.** Hence, to practice extortion upon. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw. **2.** To turn with a twisting motion. **3.** To practice extortion or exactions. — *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or operated by, a screw or screw propeller. **2.** Having a screw (sense 1) or screw thread, so as to be capable of being screwed in or on; as, *screw auger* (see **AUGER**, *Il.*), *screw cap*, *screw collar*, *screw hook*, *screw nut*, *screw plug*, *screw post*.



**Screw** 1 Cap Screw, 2 Setscrew; 3 Lag Screw, or Coach Screw; 4 Flat-head Screw; 5 Drive Screw; 6 Wood Screw.

**screw bean.** a The twisted sweet pod of a shrub or small tree (*Prosopis pubescens*) of the southwestern United States. **b** The tree itself, commonly called *torrillo*. **screw driver, or screw<sup>er</sup> (-driv<sup>er</sup>), *n.*** A tool for turning screws. **screwed** (skrōd), *adj.* **1.** Having threads like those of a screw. **2.** Twisted; contorted. **3. Slang.** Intoxicated. **screw<sup>er</sup> (-driv<sup>er</sup>), *n.*** One who or that which screws. **screw eye.** A screw with a head in the form of a loop or eye. **screw jack.** A jackscrew. **screw pine.** Any plant of the genus *Pandanus*, typifying a family (Pandanaeae, the screw-pine family) characterized by slender palm-like stems, often with huge prop roots, and by terminal crowns of swordlike leaves; esp. *P. tectorius* of Polynesia. **screw propeller.** A device consisting of a central hub with radiating blades placed and twisted so that each forms part of a helical surface, used to propel ships, aircraft, etc.

**screw thread.** *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw; also, one complete turn of it.

**screw<sup>y</sup> (-krōō'), *adj.*** *Slang.* U. S. Crackbrained; fantastically or ridiculously absurd; freakish; preposterous. **scribble** (skrīb'l), *v. t.; -bled* (-'ld); -bling (-līn). [ML. *scribĭlare*, fr. *l. scribere*.] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly; to scrawl. **2.** To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing. — *v. i.* To scrawl; to make meaningless marks. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing; scrawl. **scribbler** (-lēr), *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of worthless or inferior matter; an author of small reputation.

**scribe** (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write.] **1.** An official or public writer acting usually as a clerk. **2.** A copier of manuscripts. **3.** Penman; author; writer; journalist; — used humorously. **4. Jewish Religion & Hist.** A doctor or teacher of the law. **5.** Any of various pointed instruments for marking wood, metal, bricks, etc.; as, a scriber. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To work as a scribe; to write. **2.** To mark (wood, metal, brick, etc.) by scratching lines with a pointed instrument, as a pair of compasses, to indicate how the piece is to be cut or shaped. — **scribal** (skrīb'āl; -ē), *adj.*

**scriber** (skrīb'ēr), *n.* One that scribes, specif., a pointed tool for marking off wood, metal, etc., to be cut. **scribe** (skrīb), *v. i.* To glide along. — *v. t.* To reel off (a story or sonnet). — **Both Scot.**

**scrim** (skrīm), *n.* A light, coarse, cotton or linen fabric, used in embroidery, for window curtains, etc.

**scrimmage** (skrīm'ij), *n.* [An alteration of *SKIRMISH*.] **1.** Formerly, a skirmish, now, a confused struggle. **2. a Rugby Football.** A loose scrimmage. **b Amer. Football.** The play following the putting in play of the ball by the center lineman of the team in possession of the ball. It does not end until the ball is dead. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To search busily. **2. Football.** To take part in, or to throw into, a scrimmage. — **scrimmage** (-ij), *n.*

**scrimp** (skrīm), *v. t.* **1.** To be niggardly in providing for; as, to *scrimp* a son for money. **2.** To make too small, short, scanty, etc.; to skimp. — *v. i.* To be niggardly. — **scrim<sup>ply</sup>, adv.** — **scrim<sup>ply</sup>-ness, *n.*** — **scrim<sup>py</sup>, *adj.*** — **scrim<sup>py</sup>-ness, *n.*** — **scrimshaw** (skrīm'shō), *v. i. & t.* *Naut.* To do any neat small mechanical job; specif., to ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving. — *n.* *Naut.* A neat piece of mechanical work; anything that is scrimshawed.

**scrip** (skrīb), *n.* [ME. *scripps*, fr. ML. *scrippum*.] Archaic. A small bar or wallet.

**scrip, *n.*** [From **SCRIPT**.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, schedule, or list. **2.** A small piece of scrap, esp. of paper. **3.** Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something, as stock or a fractional share of stock, an allotment of land, etc. **4. SCRIP DIVIDEND.** **5. Colloq. U.S.** A piece of the fractional paper currency formerly issued in the United States, a "shin-plaster"; also, such currency collectively. **scrip dividend.** *Finance.* A dividend in scrip instead of cash, usually convertible into stock.

**script** (skrīpt), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *escript*, *escriit*, fr. *l. scriptum* something written, fr. *scribere*, *scripĭtum*, to write.] **1. Rare.** A writing. **2. Law.** An original or principal instrument or document. **3.** Written characters; a system of writing. **4. Print.** Type made in imitation of handwriting. See **TYPE**. **5. Theater.** Short for **MANUSCRIPT**. **6.** A typescript, specif., *Motion Pictures*, the typescript or mimeographed or published form of a screenplay for use during the making of a picture. **7. Radio.** The typed text or dialogue, often with suggestions to director and cast, from which the spoken part of a program is presented for broadcast. — **script<sup>er</sup>, *n.***

**scrip-to-ri-um** (skrīb'tō-ri-ūm; 70), *n.; pl.* *SCRIPTORIA* (-ā). [ML., fr. *l. scribere*, *scripĭtum*, to write.] The room in a monastery set apart for the scribes or copyists.

**scrip<sup>tural</sup>** (skrīb'tūr-əl), *adj.* **1.** Written or pert to writing. **2.** Of, pert. to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures, Biblical. — **scrip<sup>tural</sup>-ly, *adv.***

**scripture** (-tūr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*. See **SCRIPT**.] **1. Archaic.** Anything written; a document; an inscription. **2. [cap.]** The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used chiefly in *pl.* with the (and often *Holy*); as, the *Holy Scriptures*. **3. Rare.** [cap.] A passage from the Bible; a text. **4.** Any sacred writing; as, Buddhist scripture.

**scribe<sup>ner</sup>** (skrīb'nēr; skrīb'nēr), *n.* [From older *scrivein*, fr. OF. *escrivain*, fr. *l. scribere* to write.] **1.** A professional or public writer; scribe; amanuensis. **2.** A notary.

**scrod** (skrōd), *n.* U. S. A young cod (esp. *Gadus morhua*) prepared in strips cut across the grain, as for broiling.

**scrofula** (skrōf'ū-lā), *n.* [ML., fr. LL. *scrofula*, *pl.*, dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow.] *Med.* A tuberculous condition, with enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly of the neck; king's evil.

**scrofulous** (-lūs), *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or affected with scrofula. **2.** Resembling scrofula; hence, morally contaminated. — **scrofulously, *adv.*** — **scrofulousness, *n.***

**scrog** (skrōg), *n.* [ME. *skrogn*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; scrub. — **scroggy** (-ē), *adj.*

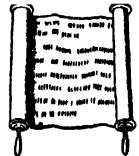
**scroll** (skrōl), *n.* [Earlier *seroule* (after *roule* roll), fr. ME. *seroule*, fr. OF. *seroule*, *serroule*, of Teut. origin.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; hence, a writing; schedule; list; also, a draft; outline. **2.** Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled, as any of various spiral forms in ornamental design. **3.** The curved head of viol instruments. See **VIOLIN**, *Il.*

**scroll saw.** A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

**scrollwork** (skrōl'wōrk), *n.* Ornamental work having a scroll or scrolls as the essential feature; also, thin woodwork cut into designs with a scroll saw.

**Scoogie, Eb'en-er** (ēb'ēn-ēr; skrōō'), *n.* In Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, a hard, avaricious man visited by spirits on Christmas Eve and made kindly by what they show him of human life.

**scoop** (skrōop), *v. i.* [Imitative.] *Dial.* To creak; squeak; grate. — **scoopy, *n.***



**scroph'ula-lar'i-a'ceous** (skrôf'û-lâr't-â'shûs), *adj.* [From *Scrophularia*, type genus.] *Bot.* Belonging to the flwort family (Scrophulariaceae). See FIGWORT.

**scro'tum** (skrô'tûm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tâ), -TUMS (-tûmz). [L.] The external bar or pouch containing the testicles, found in most mammals. — **scro'tal** (-tâl; -t'âl), *adj.*

**scrouge** (skrû; skrôj), *v. & n.* *Colloq.* Crowd; press.  
**scrounge** (skrû; skrôj), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. fr. E. dial. *scr(o)unge* to squeeze.] *Slang.* To steal slyly; pilfer; also, to cadge; sponge. — **scroung'er** (skrûn'jër; skrônj'ër), *n.*

**scrub** (skrûb), *n.* [Dan. *skrub*.] 1. Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted trees and shrubs; also, a tract covered with such vegetation, esp. a palmetto barren of the southern United States, or the "bush" of Australia. 2. An undersized or inferior person; also, one who works hard and lives meanly; a drudge. 3. *Forestry.* A low, straggling tree of inferior quality. 4. *Sports.* A player not belonging to the regular team, crew, etc. 5. *Stock Breeding.* A domestic animal of mixed or unknown parentage, usually without definite type, a mongrel. — *adj.* 1. Undersized; inferior, paltry. 2. *Sports.* Of a crew, nine, eleven, or other team, composed of "scrubs"; hence, hastily cast together without careful selection; as, a *scrub* team, also, of a same or other contest, participated in by scrub teams.

**scrub**, *v. t.* SCRUBBED (skrûb'd); SCRUB'ING. [Of LG. or Scand. origin.] 1. To rub hard in washing, to wash with rubbing, as, to *scrub* a floor. 2. To wash (in soap). — *v. i.* To rub something hard, or to cleanse by rubbing, as with a wet brush. — *n.* Act or process of scrubbing.

**scrub'bed** (skrûb'êd; -îd), *adj.* *Archaic.* Scrubby.  
**scrub'ber** (skrûb'êr), *n.* One who scrubs, or that which scrubs or is used for scrubbing, as a brush, specif., *Gas Mfg.*, any of various apparatus for washing (scrubbing) coal gas or other gases.

**scrub'by** (skrûb'î), *adj.* SCRUB'BY-LR (-î'îr); -BY-EST. 1. Of the nature of scrub; stunted. 2. Having much scrub, or underbrush. 3. *Colloq.* Insignificant, paltry

**scrub typhus.** = ISOTSUGAMUSHI DISFASK.

**scruff** (skrûf), *n.* The nape of the neck.

**scrum** (skrûm). Short for SCRUMMAGE.

**scrum'mage** (skrûm'î), *dialect also skrûm'ôj*, *n.* 1. *Scot & dial.* Engr. var. of SCRUMMAGE. 2. Specif., *Rugby Football*, a certain play or formation (in which players of each side close round the ball) used to restart the play after certain minor infractions. — *v. t. & i.* -MAGED (-îd); -MAGING (-î'îng) *Rugby Football* To play or place (the ball) in, or form, a scrummage — **scrum'mag'er** (-î'îr), *n.*

**scrumpt'ious** (skrûmp'shûs), *adj.* *Slang.* a Nice; particular; fastidious. *b* Very fine, capital; "dandy."

**scrunch** (skrûnch), *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To crunch; also, to crush; squeeze. — **scrunch**, *n.*

**scrup'le** (skrûp'pl), *n.* [F. & L.; F. *scrupule*, fr. L. *scrupulus*, a small sharp stone.] 1. A minute portion, a small part; specif.: *Rom. Antig.* a The smallest unit of weight,  $\frac{1}{288}$  of an as or  $\frac{1}{24}$  of an ounce. *b* A coin, worth during the Republic about \$0.75. 2. An apothecaries' weight. See WEIGHT, Table 3. 3. Hesitation as to action or decision from the difficulty of determining what is right or fitting — *Syn.* See QUALM. — *v. t. & i.* SCRUP'LED (-p'ld); SCRUP'LING (-p'lng). To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones.

**scrup'ulous** (skrûp'ûlûs), *adj.* Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; careful, exact, punctilious. — *Syn.* See CAREFUL; UPRIGHT. — **scrup'ulous-ly** (-lû; -t'î), *adv.* — **scrup'ulous-ly**, *adv.* — **scrup'ulous-ness**, *n.*

**scrut'a'tor** (skrû-tâ'tôr), *n.* [L.] One who investigates or scrutinizes; a scrutineer

**scrut'i-neer'** (skrû-tî-nêr'), *n.* A scrutinizer or examiner, esp. of votes at an election.

**scrut'i-nize** (skrû-tî-nîz; 114), *v. t. & i.* To examine closely; to make a scrutiny. — **scrut'i-niz'er** (-nîz'êr), *n.* — **scrut'i-niz'ing-ly**, *adv.* *Syn.* *Scrutinize, scan, inspect, examine* mean to look at critically or searchingly. *Scrutinize* stresses close attention to minute detail, *scan*, close analytic observation, now esp. in reference to the metrical structure of verse; *inspect*, a careful observation or, esp. in military or industrial use, a searching scrutiny for defects, errors, or the like; *examine*, a close scrutiny in order to determine nature, condition, or the like.

**scrut'i-ny** (-nî), *pl.* -NIES (-nîz) [L. *scrutinum*, fr. *scrutari* to search, examine.] 1. Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation. 2. *Parliamentary Practice* An official examination, as by a committee, of the votes given at an election.

**scud** (skûd), *v. i.* SCUD'DING; SCUD'ING. 1. To move or run swiftly. 2. *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale. — *n.* 1. Act of scudding; a driving along. 2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind; also, *Scot & Dial. Eng.*, a gust of wind, or a driving mist. 3. *Scot. & Ir.* A slap; spank.

**scud'do** (skûd'û), *n.*; *pl.* SCUD'DO (-dê) [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. *scutum* a shield.] A silver coin, and money of account, used (from the 17th to the 19th century) in Italy and Sicily, usually approximating 97 cents; also, a gold coin of the same value.

**scuff** (skûf), *v. t. & i.* To walk without lifting the feet; to shuffle. — *n.* 1. A noise of or as of scuffling. 2. A variety of slipper without quarter or counter.

**scuff'le** (skûf'î), *v. i.* SCUFF'LED (-l'îd); SCUFF'LING (-l'îng). 1. To struggle at close quarters with disorder and confusion. 2. To scuff; shuffle. — *n.* A rough haphazard struggle with scrambling and confusion.

**scud-dud'der-y** (skûd-dûd'êr-y), *n.* *Scot. & U.S.* Grossness; obscenity Cf. SKULDGOZZY.

**skulk** (skûlk), **skulk'er**. Vars. of SKULK, etc.

**skull** (skûl), *n.* (ME., of unknown origin.) *Naut.* a An oar used at the stem to propel a boat by sculling. *b* One of a pair of short oars, usually less than ten feet in length, for one person. *c* *Obs.* A small rowboat. — *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or skulls. — **skull'er** (-êr), *n.*

**scull**, *n.* [Gael. or ON.] *Scot.* A large shallow wicker basket, esp. for carrying produce.

**scull'er-y** (skûl'êr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-îz). [OF. *escuelerie* the office of keeping dishes, fr. *escuelle* a dish, fr. L. *scutella* a salver.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work. — **scull'er-y**, *adj.*

**scull'ion** (skûl'yân), *n.* [OF. *escouillon*, *escouvillon*, a swab.] *Archaic.* A kitchen menial; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

**sculp'pin** (skûl'pîn), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 3. a Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed, usually scaleless, fishes constituting a family (Cottidae), esp. one of a genus (*Acanthopterus*) abundant in the North Atlantic. *b* A fish (*Scorpaena guttata*) of the southern California coast.

**sculp'pit** (skûl'pît), [L.] He (or she) carved or engraved (it).

**sculp'tor** (skûl'pôr), *n.* [L., fr. *sculpsere*, *sculptum*, to carve, fr. *sculpere* to cut, scratch.] 1. One who sculpts. 2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his model being usually in a plastic material, from which the model the marble is cut or the bronze is cast. — **sculp'tress** (-três, -trîs), *n.*

**sculp'ture** (skûl'pûr), *n.* [L. *sculptura*.] 1. Act or art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc.; hence, the act or art of producing figures and groups, now esp. in marble or bronze. 2. Carved work in stone, wood, metal, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from wood, stone, metal, etc.; to carve, engrave. 2. *Phys. Geog.* To change in form by erosion. — **sculp'tur'al** (-ûr'âl), *adj.*

**sculp'tur-esque'** (skûl'pûr'êsk'), *adj.* In the manner of, or resembling, sculpture; statuelike; maistetic. — **sculp'tur-esque-ly**, *adv.* — **sculp'tur-esque-ness**, *n.*

**scum** (skûm), *n.* [ME. *scume*, fr. MD. *schûm* (D. *schûm*)] 1. a Extraneous matter risen to the surface of liquids; any foul, filmy covering floating on a liquid, as on a stagnant pool. *b* The scoria of metals in a molten state; dross. 2. Refuse; offscourings, hence, a rabble of low people. — *v. t.* SCUMMED (skûmd), SCUM'ING. To take the scum from; to skim. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To rise as scum. 2. To form a scum; to become covered with scum.

**scum'ble** (skûm'bl), *v. t.* SCUM'BL'D (-b'ld); SCUM'BLING (-bl'ng). [Freq. of SCUM.] *Painting & Drawing.* a To render softer by covering with a thin coat of opaque color, also, to apply (a color) in this manner. b To soften the lines or colors of (a drawing) by rubbing lightly with a stump, the finger, etc. c To pull, draw, or produce by either of these processes. — *n.* A softened effect produced by scumbl'ing; also, material put on in scumbl'ing; the quantity, as of paint, used for scumbl'ing.

**scum'my** (skûm'î), *adj.* SCUM'MY-ER (-î'îr); SCUM'MY-EST. 1. Covered with scum. 2. Of the nature of or like scum, hence, contemptible; mean; surly.

**scun'ner** (skûn'êr), *n.* *Dial.* Dislike; prejudice. — (skûn'êr; skûn'ô), *v. t. & i.* *Scot. & Dial.* To loathe, to sicken with distrust.

**scup** (skûp), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 6. [North Amer. Indian *misachippaiog*, pl.] A marine food fish (*Stenotomus versicolor*) of the sea-bream family (Sparidae), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, — called also *porgy*. See SPAROID.

**scup'per** (skûp'êr), *n.* *Naut.* An opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard. — *v. t.* *Slang, Brit.* To put or leave in difficulty; to massacre in a surprise attack.

**scup'per-nong** (-nông), *n.* [From *Scuppernong* river and lake in N. Carolina.] 1. An American grape, a form of the muscadine (*Muscadina rotundifolia*) of the southern Atlantic States. It is large, yellowish-green, and of plumlike flavor. 2. An aromatic wine made from this grape.

**scurf** (skûf), *n.* [AS *scurf*, *scorff*.] 1. Branlike material which comes detached from the epidermis in thin dry scales, esp. in an abnormal skin condition. 2. a Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface. *b* Hence, the foul remains of anything adherent. — **scurf'y**, *adj.*

**scur'rie** (skûr'î; 56), *adj.* Also **scur'ril**. [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* buffoon, jester.] Scurrilous.

**scur'ril'i-ty** (skûr'îl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Quality or state of being scurrilous; also, a scurrilous remark or act. — *Syn.* See ABUSE.

**scur'ril-ous** (skûr'îlûs; 117), *adj.* 1. Using, or given to using, the language of low buffoonery. 2. Containing low indecency or abuse; coarsely odious; obscenely jocular. **scur'ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **scur'ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

**scur'ry** (skûr'î), *v. i.* SCUR'RY'D (-îd), SCUR'RY-ING. [Appar. a blend of *scatter* and *hurry*.] To hasten briskly, to scamper. — *n.* 1. Act of scurrying. 2. A short run or race, esp. on horseback.

**scur'vy** (skûr'î), *adj.* SCUR'VY-ER (-v'êr); SCUR'VY-EST. [From SCURF.] 1. *Obs.* Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scurfy. 2. Mean; contemptible; as, a scurfy trick. — *Syn.* See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **scur'vily**, *adv.* — **scur'viness**, *n.*

**scur'vy**, *n.* [From SCURVY, *adj.* *Med.* A disease characterized by hemorrhage, esp. into the skin and mucous membranes, by spongy gums, debility, etc. It results from a lack of vitamin C.

**scurvy grass** Any of several crucifers, esp. one (*Cochlearia officinalis*) of arctic regions, a remedy for scurvy.

**scut** (skût), *n.* 1. The short erect tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit. 2. *Slang.* A contemptible fellow.

**scut'ago** (skû'tî'g), *n.* [ML. *scutagium*, fr. L. *scutum* shield.] *Feud. Law.* A tax levied upon a tenant of a knight's fee in commutation for military service.

**scut'tate** (-tâd), *adj.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield.] 1. *Bot.* Peltate (see LEAF, Illustr.). 2. *Zool.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

**scutch** (skûch), *v. t.* 1. To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating, to singale. 2. To dress the fiber of (cotton or silk) by beating. — *n.* A scutcher.

**scutch'oon** (skûch'ûn), *n.* a Contr. of ESCUTCHEON. *b* Anything shaped like an escutcheon; specif., *Zool.*, a scute.

**scutch'er** (skûch'êr), *n.* An implement or machine for scutching hemp, flax, etc.; a scutcher.

**scute** (skût), *n.* [L. *scutum* a shield, buckler.] *Zool.* Any external bony or horny plate, as on a reptile, a fish, etc.

**scut'el-late** (skû't'êl'ât), *adj.* [L. *scutella* a platter.] *Bot. & Zool.* Platterlike in form.

**scut'el'lato** (skû't'êl'ât; skû't'êl'ât), *adj.* [NL. *scutellatus*, fr. *scutellum*, dim. of L. *scutum* shield.] *Zool.* Covered with scales or small plates.

**scut'el-la'tion** (-t'êl'â'sh'ôn), *n.* The entire covering, or arrangement, of scales, as on the legs of a bird.

**scut'el'lum** (skû't'êl'ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-d). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *scutum* a shield.] 1. *Bot.* Any of several small shield-shaped parts or organs. 2. *Zool.* A plate or scale, as one of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toes of birds.

**scutiform** (skŭ'ti-fŏrm), *adj.* [*L. scutum* shield + *-form*.] Shield-shaped; scutate.

**scout** to be'nae vo'tun-ta'tis tu'as co'to-nas'ti nos (skŭ'tŏ bŏ'nē vŏ'tun-ta'tis tu'as kŏr'ŏ-nas'ti nŏs). [*L.*] Thou hast crowned us with a shield of thy good will; — motto of Maryland.

**scut'ler** (skŭ'tĕr; skŏt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To scuttle; scurry. — *n. Scot. & Dial.* A rapid scurry.

**scut'le** (skŭ'tĕl), *n.* [*AS. scutel*.] 1. A shallow, open basket for carrying grain, etc. 2. A utensil for carrying coal; coal scutlet.

**scut'le**, *v. i.* — *run* (-lĭd); — *run* (-lĭng). To run swiftly; scurry. — *n.* A quick pace; a short swift run.

**scut'le**, *n.* [*MF. escoutille*, fr. Sp. *escotilla*.] 1. A small opening, as in a wall or roof, furnished with a lid. 2. *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. — *v. t.* To cut a hole through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel); specif., to sink, or attempt to sink (a vessel) by cutting holes through the bottom of.

**scuttle butt or cask.** Formerly, on shipboard, a butt or cask containing water for the day's use; now, a drinking fountain on a ship. Hence, **scut'le-butt'** (skŭ'tĕl-bŭt'), *n.* *U.S. Navy Slang.* Kumort; kossip.

**scut'um** (skŭ'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). [*L.*] 1. *Rom. Antig.* An oblong leather-covered shield, esp. for heavy-armed infantry. 2. *Zool.* A bony or horny plate, a scute.

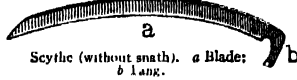
**Scylla** (sil'ā), *n.* [*L.* fr. Gr. *Skylla*.] A rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charybdis off the Sicilian coast. The ancients personified both as female monsters — *between Scylla and Charybdis*. Between two dangers, either of which is difficult to avoid without encountering the other.

**scyph-**. *Bot.* A combining form for *scyphus*, as in **scyph'ophorous**, **scyph'oliform**, **scyph'ophorous**.

**scypho-zo'an** (sil'fŏ-zŏ'an), *n.* [*Gr. skyphos* cup + *zōon* animal.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Scyphozoa) of coelenterates including certain jellyfishes. — **scypho-zo'an**, *adj.*

**scyphus** (sil'fŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PHI (-fī). [*L.*] a cup, fr. Gr. *skyphos*.] 1. *Gr. Antig.* A deep cup or bowl. 2. *Bot.* A cup-shaped part, as the corolla of some flowers.

**scythe** (sil'f), *n.* [*AS. sifhe, sigthe*.] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast at one end to a long, bent handle (the *snath*). — *v. t.* To cut with or as with a scythe; mow.



**Scyth'ian** (sil'f-i'an; sil'f-i-ān), *adj.* Of or pert. to the region anciently inhabited by the Scythians, or its inhabitants or their language. — *n.* 1. One of an ancient people of nomadic habits and famed for savagery, who dwelt north of the Black Sea and east of Lake Aral. 2. The language of the Scythians, of Iranian origin. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table*.

**scyth'ian** (sil'f-i-an), *interj.* *Archaic.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive.

**sea** (sē), *n.* [*AS. sæ*.] 1. One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean. 2. An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian *Sea*; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea of Galilee*. 3. The ocean. 4. *Naut.* The disturbance of the ocean due to the wind blowing; as, there was a high *sea*. 5. Surface motion on a large body of water, or its direction; a heavy swell or wave. 6. Something suggesting a sea; as, a *sea* of faces; a *sea* of troubles. 7. The expanse of the high seas as a field of life; as, to follow the *sea*. — *at sea*. a On the sea, on a sea voyage. b wildered. — *sea*, *adj.*

**sea anchor.** A *Naut.* A drag, typically an open canvas cone, thrown overboard to retard the drifting of a vessel and to keep her head to the wind. Cf. *DRAG SAIL*. b *Aeronautics.* A similar device to restrain a seaplane resting on the water.

**sea anemone.** Any of numerous anthozoans (order Actiniaria) whose form, bright colors, and tentacles about the mouth often give them a superficial resemblance to a flower. See *ACTINIA, Illust.*

**sea bass** (bās). Any of numerous marine fishes of a widely distributed family (Serranidae) — often used as a general name for fishes of that family but applied specif. along the Atlantic coast of the United States to a valuable food and game fish (*Centropomus striatus*). See *BASS*.

**Sea-bee'** (sē'bē), *n.* [construction battalion.] A member of one of the construction battalions organized as a volunteer branch of the Civil Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy, for building aviation and ship facilities, artillery emplacements, and other naval installations, and defending them.

**sea-board'** (sē'bŏrd'; 70), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, *F. bord* side.] The sea-coast; country bordering a seacoast. — **sea-board'**, *adj.*

**sea bread.** Ship biscuit.

**sea calf.** — *SEA DOG*, 1 b.

**sea-coast'** (sē'kŏst'), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

**sea cow.** 1. Any sirenian, as a manatee or dugong. 2. A walrus. b *Rare.* A hippopotamus.

**sea crayfish.** See *LOBSTER*, 1.

**sea cucumber.** A holothurian (esp. of the genus *Cucumaria*), as the common American and European species (*C. frondosa*).

**sea devil.** 1. a DEVILFISH. b ANGELFISH a.

**sea dog.** 1. a *Dogfish*. b The seal *Phoca vitulina*; — also known as *harbor seal* and *sea calf*. 2. An experienced sailor. 3. Formerly, a pirate or a privateer.

**sea-dog'** (sē'dŏg'; 74), *n.* — *RODDOG*.

**sea-drome'** (-drŏm'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A floating airdrome serving as an intermediate landing place.

**sea duck.** See *DUCK*.

**sea eagle.** a See *EAGLE*, 1. b *Local, U.S.* The osprey.

**sea-earl'**, *n.* An abalone.

**sea fan.** Any of an order (Gorgonacea) of anthozoans which branch in a fanlike form, esp. *Gorgonia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.

**sea-far'er** (sē'fār-ĕr), *n.* A mariner.

**sea-far'ing** (-fing), *n.* Traveling over the sea or seas as a pursuit or trade; esp., the mariner's calling. — *adj.* Of, given to, or engaged in seafaring.

**sea fight.** An engagement between vessels at sea.

**sea-flow'er** (sē'fŏu-ĕr), *n.* A sea anemone or related actinozoan.

**sea foam.** A Foam of sea water. b Meerschaum.

**sea food.** Edible salt-water shellfish or fish.

**sea-fowl'** (sē'fŏul'), *n.* Any bird which frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel.

**sea front.** The water front of a seaside place.

**sea gate.** A gate, beach, channel, or the like, which gives access to the sea or a sea.

**sea-girt'** (sē'gŭrt'), *adj.* Surrounded by the sea.

**sea-go'ing** (sē'gŏ'ing), *adj.* a Adapted for, or for use in, sailing the open sea. b Seafaring. — **sea-go'ing**, *n.*

**sea green.** A color, yellowish yellow-green in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance. See *COLOR*. — **sea-green'** (-grēn'; 2), *adj.*

**sea gull.** Any gull frequenting the sea.

**sea hog.** A porpoise.

**sea holly.** A European herb (*Eryngium maritimum*) of the carrot family.

**sea horse.** 1. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, driven by sea gods or ridden by the Nereids. 2. A walrus. 3. Any of a number of small lophobranch fishes mostly of one genus (*Hippocampus*), related to the pipefishes, and found in most warm seas. 4. A large whitecap.



**sea-is'land**, *adj.* Of certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; as, *sea-island* cotton (see *COTTON*).

**sea kale.** A European fleshy plant (*Crambe maritima*) of the mustard family, used as a potherb.

**sea king.** [After *ON. saekningr*, *AS. sæcyning*.] A Sea Horse, 3 Norse pirate-chief of royal blood. Cf. *Viking*. (H. Hudson.)

**seal** (sē), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note*, 3. [*AS. seolh*.] 1. A marine aquatic carnivorous mammal (group Pinnipedia, family Phocidae) found mostly in cold regions, and hunted for its fur, hide, and oil; specif., the *fur seal*, any of certain eared seals having a dense, soft, highly valued underfur; esp., one of the species (*Callorhinus ursinus*) which breeds on the Frisliof Islands. 2. — *seal*, *n.* 3. A leather made from the skin of a seal. 4. *seal* is leather from a very young seal. 5. Also *seal brown*. A brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *v. t.* To hunt seals.

**seal**, *n.* [*OF. seel*, fr. *L. sigillum* a little image, seal, dim. of *signum* a mark, sign.] 1. Any device bearing a design so made that it can impart an impression in relief upon a soft tenacious substance, as clay or wax. 2. An impression thus made. 3. The wafer, or the like, bearing the impression. 2. That which seals or secures, as a wax wafer on an envelope or a fastening on a door, hence, a guaranty; an assurance; a pledge. 3. *Eng. Chiefly pl.* The indication or mark of office; as, to resign the *seals* of the secretary of state. 4. Any device to prevent the passage or return of gas or air into a pipe or container, as by keeping filled with liquid a deep bend in a pipe. 5. A stamp affixed to something; esp., an ornamental stamp, as one used on Christmas letters and packages. 6. *Law.* Any impression, device, sign, or mark given the effect of a seal (sense 1) either by statute law or by American local custom recognized by judicial decision. — *v. t.* 1. To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; ratify, as, to *seal* a deed. 2. To fasten with a seal or with something that closes securely; hence, to enclose; make fast; as, vessels *sealed* in ice. 3. A to test or compare and mark with a stamp, esp. as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. 4. To give under, or as under, seal, to grant authentically. 5. To determine unequivocally or indisputably; as, this *sealed* his fate. 6. *Etc.* To complete the movement of, after the contacting parts touch each other. 7. *Formon Ch.* To solemnize for eternity, as a marriage or an adoption of a child. — **seal'-able**, *adj.*

**seal**. Var. of *SEEL*.

**sea lavender.** Any marine herb of the genus *Limonium*.

**sea lawyer.** *Naut.* An argumentative, capacious sailor.

**sea legs.** *Sailors' Slang.* Ability to walk steadily on a ship at sea; hence, freedom from seasickness; as, to get one's *sea legs*, to get accustomed to the rolling and pitching of a vessel.

**seal'er** (sē'ĕr), *n.* Someone or something that seals; specif., an officer who tests and certifies, as weights.

**seal'er**, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

**seal'er-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). The occupation of hunting seals; also, a place where seals are hunted.

**sea lettuce.** Any seaweed of a genus (*Ulva*, family Ulvaceae), the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.

**sea level.** The level of the surface of the sea, esp. at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water.

**sea lily.** A crinoid, esp. one of the stalked forms.

**sealing wax.** A resinous composition, plastic when warm, used to seal letters and documents, dry cells, etc.

**sea lion.** Any of several large, eared seals of the Pacific. The largest (*Eumetopias jubata*, syn. *E. stelleri*) reaches a length of about 12 feet.

**seal ring.** A ring engraved with a seal; a signet ring.

**seal'skin'** (sē'skīn'), *n.* The fur or pelt of a fur seal; also, a coat or other garment of this material. — **seal'skin'**, *adj.*

**sea lungwort.** A fleshy herb (*Mertensia maritima*) of the borage family, of northern coasts, with long-stalked flowers.

**Sea-ly-ham ter'ri-er** (sē'ly-hām; -m), *n.* Also *Sea-ly-ham*, *n.* A short-legged, strong-bodied terrier of a breed developed at Sealyham, a Welsh estate, about 1860.

**seam** (sēm), *n.* [*AS. sām*.] 1. The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces of cloth, leather, etc. 2. A line of junction; a line, groove, ridge, or interstice, formed by or between abutting edges. 3. *Chiefly Scot.* Needlework, or the material for it. 4. A line left by a cut or wound; a scar; also, a wrinkle. 5. *Geol. & Mining.* A thin stratum, of coal or other valuable mineral, a bed, whether thin or not, join by a seam; make the seams of. 2. To line, scar, wrinkle, furrow, etc. 3. *Knitting.* To make an apparent seam in, as a stocking, by a line of purled stitches; hence, to purle. — *v. t.* 1. *Dial.* To sew. 2. To become fissured or ridged; crack open. 3. *Knitting.* To do seamings. — **seam'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

**seam'-mald'**, *n.* Also *seam'-mald'en*. *Poetic.* A mermaid; also, a sea-goddess or sea nymph.

**seam'-man** (sē'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). 1. One skilled in seamanship. 2. One whose occupation is to assist in the handling of ships at sea; a

**sailor; mariner.** The term is often restricted to deck hands. A skilled and experienced seaman is called an *able-bodied seaman*, or *able seaman* (abbr. *A.B.*); one of some experience but less fully skilled is usually called an *ordinary seaman* (abbr. *O.D.* or *O.S.*). **3. U.S. Navy.** A nonrated enlisted man, below a petty officer.

**seaman-like** (sē'mān-līk'), *adj.* & *adv.* Indicating seamanship; characteristic of a good seaman.

**seaman-ship**, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of navigating a vessel.

**seam/mark** (sē'mārk'), *n.* 1. A line on a coast marking the tidal limit. 2. An elevated object serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.

**seam now.** A sea gull; esp., the European *Larus canus*.

**seam mile.** See MEASURE, Table 9.

**seam/less** (sē'm/lēz; -lēz), *adj.* Having no seam.

**seam mouse.** A large, broad, marine polychaetous annelid (*Aphrodite* or allied genus) covered with hairlike setae.

**seam/stress** (sē'm/stīcs; -stīcs; sē'm/-). Also **seamp/stress** (sē'mp/stīcs; -stīcs). [From older *seamster*, prop. fem., fr. *AS. sēamestre*. See SEAM.] Any woman who does sewing; esp., a woman whose occupation is plain sewing rather than dressmaking.

**seamy** (sē'mī), *adj.*; **SEAM/IER** (-i-er); **SEAM/EST**. 1. Having, marked by, or like a seam or seams; seamed. 2. Showing rough seams, as the underside of a garment; hence: a Worse; less pleasant or presentable; as, the *seamy* side of city life. **3.** Disreputable; degraded.

**Seánad Bireann** (sē'nād bī'rēn'). [Ir. *seánad* senate + *Bireann* of Ireland.] The upper house, or Senate, of the legislature (Oireachtas) of the Republic of Ireland. See DAIL EIREANN.

**seance** (sē'āns; sē'āns), *n.* [Fr. *i. seoir* to sit, fr. *L. sedere*.] 1. A sitting; a session. 2. A meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communication.

**sea onion.** a The official squill (*Urginea scilla*). b The squill *Scilla verna*.

**sea otter.** An otter (*Enhydra lutris*) of the North Pacific coasts, whose pelt furnishes a very valuable fur.

**sea pen.** Any of numerous polyps (*Pennatulidae* and allied genera) whose colonies have a fanlike form.

**sea/plane** (sē'plān'), *n.* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on the water.

**sea/port** (-pōrt; 70), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore and accessible to seagoing vessels.

**sea power.** a Naval strength. b A nation having naval strength, esp. formidable naval strength. Cf. LAND POWER.

**sea pursue.** Horny egg case of skates and of certain sharks.

**sea/quake** (sē'kwāk'), *n.* A submarine earthquake.

**sear** (sēr), *n.* [Fr. *serre* a saw, fr. *L. serrare* to bolt, bar, and *L. serrare* to saw.] The catch in a kunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock.

**sear, sere** (sēr), *adj.* [AS. *sēar*.] 1. Dried up, withered. 2. Worn with age or use; hence, exhausted of vigor; effete.

**sear** (sēr), *v. t.* [AS. *sēarian*.] 1. To wither; dry up. 2. To burn, scorch, or brown, esp. the surface of, as in cantering or in cooking meat; also, to brand with a heated iron (*searing iron*). 3. a To harden; to make callous. b To brand; to mark as with a stigma. — *v. i.* To be or become sear. — *n.* The mark, scar, or brand left by searing.

**sea raven.** A sculpin (*Hemipterus americanus*) of the northern Atlantic coast of America.

**search** (sērč), *v. t.* [OF. *cercher*, fr. *L. circare* to go about, fr. *L. circum, circa*, around.] 1. To look over and through for the purpose of finding something; explore; examine; rummage. 2. To seek by looking, inquiry, investigation, etc.; make search for; — often with *out*. 3. To probe; test; hence, to pierce or penetrate. 4. To subject to a thorough inspection, as for concealed weapons. 5. *Law, Collog.* To examine (a public record), as for information pertinent to the title to land. — *v. i.* To seek; make a search. — *n.* 1. Act or action of searching; an endeavor to find, ascertain, recover, or the like. 2. Specif.: a Examination, critical scrutiny; survey. b Research; investigation. 3. *Rare.* A person or party that searches. 4. Power or range of searching, esp. of penetrating. 5. *Mar. Law.* Act of boarding and inspecting a vessel, on the high seas, in exercise of right of search (which see). — **search-a-ble**, *adj.* — **search'er**, *n.*

**search'ing**, *adj.* Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing, as, a *searching* examination; penetrating, as, *searching* cold. — **search'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**search/light** (sērč'/līt'), *n.* An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swivelled about; also, the beam of light projected by it.

**search warrant** *Law* A warrant legally issued, authorizing a search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.

**sea robin.** Any of several gurnards, esp. American species of a genus (*Prionotus*) having red or brown on the body and fins.

**sea room.** *Naut.* Space at sea to maneuver safely.

**sea rover.** One who roves the sea; hence, a pirate.

**sea/scope** (sē'skōp'), *n.* 1. A view of or over the sea. 2. A picture representing a scene at sea.

**sea/scouting** (sē'skaut/īng), *n.* or **sea scouting.** That branch of the boy-scout program which provides training for older boys in seamanship and water activities. — **sea/scout'**, *n.* or **sea scout**.

**sea serpent.** A large marine animal resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen, but never proved to exist.

**sea/shore** (sē'shōr; 2; 70), *n.* The seacoast; specif., *Law*, all the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks. — **sea/shore**, *adj.*

**sea/sick/ness** (-sīk/nēs; -nīs), *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., caused by the motion of a ship. — **sea/sick'**, *adj.*

**sea/side** (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering the sea, seacoast.

**sea snake.** 1. Any of numerous venomous snakes (family Hydrophiidae), that, with one known exception, live in the sea, esp. in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans. 2. A sea serpent.

**sea/son** (sē'sh'n), *n.* [OF. *seison*, *seison* (Fr. *saison*), prop., the sowing time, fr. *L. satio* to sow.] 1. A period in which a special type of agricultural work is normal and a particular type of weather prevails. 2. The suitable, fitting, natural, or opportune time or occasion; as, the *season* for rest; in *good season*. 3. A relatively short period of time; a while. 4. One of the divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter. 5. A time of flourishing, development, activity, marketing, etc.; as, the *social season*. b The complementary period of inactivity; — used ironically with such adjectives as *dead*, *dull*, *off*.

6. [From SEASON, *v.*] *Obs.* That which seasons; seasoning. 7. *Ecol.* Any of certain periods in the Christian year; as, the *season* of Christmas; the *Lenten season*. — *v. t.* 1. To render palatable by adding salt, pepper, spice, or the like; hence, to make pungent, piquant, etc. 2. To treat by some process that will put it in condition for use; as, to *season* lumber or tobacco. 3. To habituate; acclimatize; inure. 4. *Archais.* To qualify by admixture; temper; as, *morcy seasons* justice. — *v. i.* To become seasoned, inured, hardened, dried (as lumber); or the like. — **sea/son-er**, *n.*

**sea/son-a-ble** (-d-ū-), *adj.* Occurring in good or proper time; opportune; in keeping with the season; timely. — **sea/son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sea/son-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Seasonable, timely, opportune, *pat* mean occurring or coming appropriately. Seasonable implies appropriateness to the time or moment; timely, such appropriateness to the moment as to be of genuine service or value; opportune, such concurrence of circumstances as to make the moment advantageous; *pat*, the perfect adaptability to a situation and coming, usually, just when needed.

**sea/son-al** (-āl; -l'), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, occurring at, or affected by the season or seasons; as, *seasonal* storms; *seasonal* industries. — **sea/son-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sea/son-ing**, *n.* That which seasons; esp., a condiment.

**season ticket.** A ticket giving its holder a privilege for a specified season, as daily transportation between two places, or entrance to all games at a certain field. Cf. COMMUTATION TICKET.

**sea squirt.** A simple ascidian.

**seat** (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete*, *sete*, fr. ON. *amtí*.] 1. Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback. 2. a The place at, or the thing on, which one sits. b A right to sit; a sitting; a membership; as, to win a *seat* in Congress. c Space to sit in; as, to buy two *seats*. 3. A place of abode, residence, etc.; site; location. 4. Specif.: a A capital or other center of government, as a county *seat*. b A locality in which a (specified) thing or condition is prevalent, as a *seat* of learning. 5. A chair, stool, bench, pew, etc., or the part of it on which one sits. 6. The buttocks. 7. A part or surface on which another part or surface rests. — *v. t.* 1. To place in or on a seat; cause to sit down, settle, etc.; install; fix in place, etc. 2. To provide seats or sittings for; furnish with seats. 3. To put a seat in, to repair the seat of.

**sea tangle.** Any of various seaweeds or kelps, esp. of the genus *Laminaria*; tangle.

**seat'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of providing with a seat or seats; also, the making of seats. 2. A material for covering or upholstering seats. b *Mach.* A seat (sense 7); also, a part or surface that beds on a seat.

**sea/train** (sē'traū'), *n.* A form of ocean-going steamship for carrying freight cars.

**sea urchin.** Any of a class (Echinoidea) of echinoderms, esp. one of somewhat flattened globular form having a thin brittle shell covered with movable spines.



Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachensis*). (3/4)  
See also OVUM, Illust.

**sea wall.** A wall to resist encroachments of the sea.

**sea/ward** (sē'wārd), *n.* The direction or side away from land to the open sea. — *adj.* Directed or situated toward the sea. — *adv.*

Also **sea'wards** (-wērds). Toward the sea or ocean.

**sea/ware** (-wār'), *n.* Sea wreck used esp. as manure.

**sea'way** (-wā'), *n.* *Naut.* a A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway*. b A vessel's headway. c The sea as a route for travel; also, one of the ocean traffic lanes. d A deep inland waterway that admits ocean shipping.

**sea/ward** (-wārd'), *n.* Any plant growing in the sea; specif., any marine alga, as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

**sea'wor'thy** (-wōr'thī), *adj.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand stormy weather. — **sea'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

**sea wrack.** Seaweed, esp. of the large species, as rockweeds and kelps.

**se-ba'ceous** (sē-bā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *sebacus*, fr. *L. sebum* tallow, grease.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or like fatty matter, or sebum; esp., secreting sebum, as certain glands (*sebaceous glands*) in the deeper layer of the skin.

**se-bac'ic** (sē-bās'īk; -bā'sīk), *adj.* [L. *sebum* tallow.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$ , variously obtained, as by dry distillation of oleic acid.

**sebi** [L. *sebum*] A combining form meaning *tallow*, *suet*, as in **se-bif'er-ous**, **se-bip'a-rous**. See -FEROUS, -PAROUS.

**seb/or-rhe'a**, **seb/or-rhoe'a** (sē'b/or-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. sebum* tallow + *-rrhea*.] *Med.* A morbidly increased discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin; stearrhea.

**se'bum** (sē'būm), *n.* [L., tallow, grease.] *Anat.* The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

**se'c** (sēk), *adj.* [F.] Dry; — of wine. Cf. BRUT; SWEET, *adj.*, *U.*

**se'cant** (sē'kāt), *adj.* [L. *secans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *secare* to cut.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line. — *n.* 1. *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRC Illust. 2. *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle thence end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end of this line to the radius of the circle. Abbr. *sec*.

**se'co** (sē'kō; *Angl.* sē'kō), *adj.* [It.] Dry. — *n.* Also **secco** painting. Painting on dry plaster.

**se-cede** (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* [L. *secedere*, *secessum*, fr. *se-* aside + *cedere* to go, move.] To withdraw from an organization, communion, or fellowship; esp., to withdraw formally from a political or religious body. — **se-ced'er** (-sēd'ēr), *n.*

**se-cern** (sē-sēr'n'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *secernere*. See SECRETE.] 1. To separate; discriminate. 2. *Physiol.* To secrete. — **se-cern'ent**, *adj.* — **se-cern'ment**, *n.*

**se-ces'sion** (sē-sēs'hūn), *n.* 1. Act of, or condition following, seceding; withdrawal. 2. [often *cap.*] *U. S.* The withdrawal of a state from the national Union, as that of eleven states in 1860-61. — **se-ces'sion-al** (-āl; -l'), *adj.*

**se-ces'sion-ist** (-l'ist), *n.* One who upholds secession; specif. [often *cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* one who held that a state has the right to separate from the Union at its will; esp., one who participated in, or sympathized with, the secession in 1860-61. — **se-ces'sion-ism** (-l'izm), *n.*

**Seckel** (sē'kēl; sē'kēl'), *n.* [After the owner of the farm near Philadelphia where it originated.] A small, reddish-brown sweet and juicy pear of an American variety.

**se-clu-de'** (sē-klood'; 114), *v. t.* [*L. secludere, seclusum*, fr. *se-* aside + *cludere* to shut.] 1. To shut up apart; withdraw into, or place in, solitude; isolate. 2. *Now rare.* To deny admission to; debar; expel; exclude. 3. To screen; protect by shutting off or being shut off; — chiefly in *past part.* as, a secluded spot. — *se-clu-ded-ly*, *adv.* — *se-clu-ed-ness*, *n.*

**se-clu-sion** (sē-klood'shun), *n.* 1. A secluding; state or fact of being secluded; isolation. 2. A secluded place; a place of retirement. — *Syn.* See **SOLITUDE**. — *se-clu-sive* (-siv), *adj.* — *se-clu-sive-ly*, *adv.* — *se-clu-sive-ness*, *n.*

**sec-ond** (sē-k'und; -ānt), *n.* [*F. seconde*. See **SECOND**, *adj.*] 1. The twentieth part of a minute of time or of a degree. *Abbr. sec. or s.; as, 4 m. 10 sec.* See **MEASURE**, *Tables 6, 7, & 8.* 2. *Colloq.* A moment, an instant

**sec-ond**, *adj.* [*OF., fr. L. secundus* second, prop. following, fr. root of *sequi* to follow.] 1. Immediately following the first; — the ordinal of two. See **NUMBER**, *Table.* 2. Next to the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other. 3. Of the same kind as another; as, a second Cato. 4. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, rank, or degree; hence, secondary; subordinate; inferior. 5. *Music.* Lower in pitch; rendering a part of lower pitch. — *adv.* In second place, rank, etc.

— *n.* 1. One who or that which is second, as in place, time, rank, merit, etc. 2. The next in order or series after the first. 3. One who attends another for his support and aid; a backer, an assistant; specif., one who acts as another's aid in a duel or prize fight. 4. An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best or below the standard; specif., *pl.*, a coarse or inferior kind of flour or bread made from it. 5. One twelfth of an inch; a line. 6. *Music.* a The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. b A tone at this interval. c The harmonic combination of two tones a second apart. d The second part in a concerted piece; popularly, the alto

— (sē-k'und), *v. t. & i.* 1. To act as a second (of); assist; support. 2. To encourage or reinforce, further; forward. 3. *Part. Practice.* To support, as a motion, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer, esp. as a preliminary to further debate or a vote. — *sec-ond-er*, *n.* — *sec-ond-ly*, *adv.*

**Second Advent.** *Thol.* The second coming of Christ, expected by many Christians, to judge both the living and the resurrected dead.

**Second Adventist.** = **ADVENTIST**.

**sec-ond-ar-y** (sē-k'und-ār-ē or, *esp. Brit.*, -ār-ē), *adj.* 1. Next below the first in importance, of second place or class. 2. Immediately derived from or dependent on that which is original or primary; as, a secondary cause or authority. 3. That is used to second or is resorted to in the second place; auxiliary; as, secondary bases. 4. Of or pertaining to the second order of a series; belonging to a second stage in process of growth, manufacture, etc.; subsequent in origin or development; as, secondary tissue. 5. *Chem.* Characterized by or resulting from the substitution of two atoms or groups, specif., designating or characterized by a carbon atom which is united by two valences to chain or ring members. 6. *Educ.* Intermediate between elementary and collegiate. 7. *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the induced current or its circuit, as, the secondary coil; *syndicating*, *sec.* *Geol.* [*esp. U. S.*] Mesozoic. 8. *Gram.* Expressive of past fact, — of tenses (Latin imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect, and Greek aorist), as distinguished from primary tenses (present, perfect, future, future perfect). 9. *Zool.* Designating, or pert. to, the second (that is, lower) joint of the wing of a bird, or its quills. — *n.* 1. Anyone or anything that is secondary; cap., one not a principal; a subordinate. 2. *Elec.* A secondary circuit or coil. 3. *Zool.* A secondary feather or quill. See **BIRD**, **POULTRY**, **ILLUSTR.** — *sec-ond-ār-ly*, *adv.*

**secondary accent.** *Phonet.* A stress next weaker than the strongest in the same word, the mark (') in this Dictionary to indicate this, as in *horse'shoe*, *reg'ulat-ed*. Cf. **PRIMARY ACCENT**.

**secondary cell.** *Elec.* A cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by reversible chemical reactions. It may be recharged by passing a current through it in the opposite direction to that of its discharge. Called also *storage cell*. Cf. **PRIMARY CELL**.

**secondary school.** A school providing secondary education, as an American high school or an English public school.

**second childhood.** State or time of dotage.

**sec-ond-class'** (see **Pron.**, § 2), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a class next below the first, as in a school, a ship, the postal service, etc. 2. Second-rate; mediocre.

**Second Coming.** *Thol.* = **SECOND ADVENT**.

**se-con-d'** (sē-k'ond; *F.* sē-g'ond), *n.* [*F., fr. second second.*] *Fencing.* A position in parrying.

**second fiddle.** A subordinate part or role; also, a second choice; — chiefly in the phrase to *play*, or *be*, *second fiddle*.

**sec-ond-hand'** (sē-k'und-hānd'; 2), *adj.* 1. Not original or primary; derived. 2. Used previously, not new. 3. Pert. to, or dealing in, secondhand clothes, etc.

**second hand.** A An intermediate person or thing; — now only in *at second hand*, indirectly, through an intermediary. b The hand marking seconds on a timepiece.

**second mortgage.** A mortgage the lien of which is subordinate to that of a prior mortgage.

**second nature.** Acquired, rather than innate, character or disposition; also, fixed, ingrained habit or habits

**se-con-d'o** (sē-k'ond'o), *n.; pl. -dē* (-dē). [*It.*] *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece, esp., the lower part in a pianoforte duet, or its performer

**sec-ond-rate'** (see **Pron.**, § 2), *adj.* Of second, or inferior, quality, value, etc.; mediocre; lacking excellence. — *sec-ond-rate'* (-rāt'er), *n.*

**second sight.** The power of seeing beyond the visible; intuitive, visionary, or prophetic power.

**sec-par'** (sē-k'pār'), *n.* = **PARSEC**.

**sec-er-ey** (sē-k'ēr-ē), *n.* [*From SECRET.*] 1. Quality or state of being secret; concealment. 2. The practice or quality of being secretive; reticence.

**se-cret** (sē-k'ēt; -krēt), *adj.* [*OF., fr. L. secretus*, past part. of *se-cernere* to put apart, separate, fr. *se-* aside + *cernere*.] 1. Hidden from others; revealed to none or to few; as, keep this matter secret. 2. Faithful to a secret; secretive; close. 3. Withdrawn from intercourse or notice; secluded; retired. 4. Beyond ordinary comprehension; inscrutable; also, esoteric. 5. Constructed so as to escape observation; as, a secret drawer. 6. Not declared or avowed as such; as, a secret agent.

**Syn.** Secret, covert, stealthy, furtive, clandestine, surreptitious, underhand, underhanded, mean done, managed, etc., without attracting observation. Secret implies concealment on any grounds or for any motive; covert, a not being open or avowed; stealthy, an attempt to gain one's end through quietness and, often, deceit; furtive, a sly or cautious stealthiness; clandestine, secrecy and, usually, an evil or illicit end; surreptitious, a stealthiness, furtiveness, etc., in violation of a right, a law, a code, or the like; underhand, underhanded, secrecy with fraud. — *n.* 1. Something kept secret, undisclosed, or unrevealed. 2. A thing not discovered, or not explained; a mystery; in art or industry, a device or fact concealed from general knowledge; as, a trade secret. 3. Secrecy; as, to meet in secret. *Rare* exc. in phrase in secret. 4. The key to the solution of something; hidden cause or explanation; as, the secret of his success. 5. *Liturgical.* [*cap.*] Prayers said in a low voice by the celebrant just before the Preface in the Mass. — *se-cret-ly*, *adv.*

**sec-re-tar-i-at** (sē-k'rē-tār-ē-āt; -āt), *n.* Also **sec-re-tar-i-ate** (-ī). [*F. secrétariat.*] 1. The office, offices, or the like, of a department headed by a secretary. 2. The entire body of secretaries in an office. 3. The department headed by a governmental secretary.

**sec-re-tar-y** (sē-k'rē-tār-ē or, *esp. Brit.*, -tār-ē), *n.; pl. -TAR-IES* (-zē). [*ML. secretarius*, orig., a confidant, fr. *L. secretum* a secret.] 1. *Obs.* a A confidant. b An amanuensis. 2. a A confidential clerk, esp. one who attends to correspondence, records, etc., of a private or confidential character. b In a corporation, society, etc., one having oversight of, or responsibility for, the correspondence, records, etc., of the organization. c An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government. *Abbr. sec. or secy.* 3. A writing desk; specif., such a desk with a top section for books (called also **secretary bookcase**). — **sec-re-tar-i-al** (-tār-ē-āl), *adj.* — **sec-re-tar-y-ship**, *n.*

**secretary bird.** [*From* its crest, which suggests a bunch of pens stuck behind the ear.] A large long-legged African bird of prey (*Agoutarius serpentarius*) which feeds largely upon reptiles.

**sec-re-tar-y-gen-er-al**, *n.* *PL. SECRETARIES-GENERAL.* A chief or superior secretary.

**se-crete'** (sē-k'rēt'), *v. t.* [*L. secretus* separated, secret, hidden, past part. of *se-creare*. See **SECRET**.] To keep secret or hidden; esp., to deposit in a place of hiding, conceal. 2. *Physiol. & Biol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. — *Syn.* See **URGE**.

**se-cret-or** (-krēt'er), *n.*

**se-cret-ōn** (sē-k'rēt'ōn), *n.* *Biochem.* An intestinal hormone capable of stimulating the pancreas to secrete.

**se-cret-ion** (-shūn), *n.* 1. A secreting or concealing. 2. *Physiol. & Biol.* A act or process of secreting. b That which is secreted; material separated (usually from the blood in animals, and the protoplasts in plants), elaborated, and discharged by a cell or cells, esp. (in animals) by the epithelial cells of glands, as saliva from the salivary glands. Cf. **EXCRETION**. — **se-cret-ion-ary** (-ēr-ē or, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-ē), *adj.*

**se-cret-ive** (sē-k'rēt-iv; *in sense* 1, also sē-k'rēt-iv), *adj.* 1. Disposed to keep or to make secrets, esp., of one's own concerns, not frank; reticent. 2. *Physiol. & Biol.* Secretory. — *Syn.* See **SILENT**. — **se-cret-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-cret-ive-ness**, *n.*

**se-cret-o-ry** (sē-k'rēt-ōr-ē), *adj.* *Physiol.* Secreting; connected with, or promoting, secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ or gland.

**secret service.** The detective service of a government. In the U. S. it is a division within the Treasury Department, chiefly charged with the suppression of counterfeiting, the protection of the President, investigations of tax law and loan-law violations. It also aids other government departments in personnel and espionage investigations, etc.

**secret society.** A society having a secret ritual, oath, sign of recognition, or the like.

**sect** (sēkt), *n.* [*F. secte*, fr. *L. secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow; often confused with *L. secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] 1. *Obs.* A class, order, or kind of men. 2. A group having in common a leader or a distinctive doctrine; a following; a school, as of philosophy. 3. A group holding similar views; a party. 4. In religion; a A party dissenting from an established or parent church; a body of sectaries. b One of the organized bodies of Christians; a denomination.

**sect, n.** [*L. secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] A section; a part.

**-sect** (-sēkt), **-sect-ed** (-sēkt'ēd; -īd) [*L. secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Suffixes meaning cut, divided, as in *bisected*, *vivisect*.

**sec-tar-i-an** (sē-k'tār-ē-ān; 6), *adj.* *Of*, pert. to, or characteristic of sectaries or sects. — *n.* 1. *Hist.* [often *cap.*] A sectary; a dissenter. 2. One of a sect, esp. of a religious sect. 3. A narrow or bigoted denominationalist.

**sec-tar-i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Sectarian spirit or beliefs; exclusive or narrow-minded attachment to a sect.

**sec-tar-i-an-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings; subject to a sect.

**sec-tar-y** (sē-k'tār-ē), *n.* [*F. sectaire*, or *ML. sectarius*.] 1. An adherent, esp. a zealous adherent, of a sect. 2. [often *cap.*] A dissenter from the established church; specif., a Protestant nonconformist, esp. an Independent.

**sec-tile** (sēkt'il; 56), *adj.* [*F., fr. L. sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Capable of being severed smoothly by the knife. — **sec-til-ly** (sēkt'il-ē-ly), *n.*

**sec-tion** (sēk'shun), *n.* [*F. or It.; F., fr. L. sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] 1. Act or instance of cutting; separation by cutting, also, a part separated; a division; portion; slice. 2. A distinct part of a writing; usually, a subdivision of a chapter; also, a division of a law. Symbol § 3 The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by a plane. In mechanical drawing, as in these illustrations of a cannon, a longitudinal section (a) usually represents the object cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a cross or transverse section (b), as cut crosswise and vertically; and a horizontal section (c), as cut through its center horizontally. oblique sections are made at various angles. 4. A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like. 5. One of the portions, of one square mile each (640 acres), into which the public lands of the United States are divided. See **MEASURE**, *Table 4.* 6. One of component parts that may be assembled or reassembled, as of a bookcase. 7. *Biol.* A natural subdivision of a classificatory group, esp. of a genus, but often of a family or other group. 8. *Bookbinding.* A signature (sense 4 c). 9. *Micros.* A very thin slice. Cf. **MICROTOME**. 10. *Mil. & Nav.* A subdivision of a tactical



Section, 3.



unit or part of a unit. **11. Railroads.** **a** In a sleeping car, a division including an upper and a lower berth. **b** A portion of the permanent way under the care of a particular set of men. Hence: **section boss, crew, gang, hand, man.** **c** One of two or more trains running on the same schedule. — **Syn.** See **TR**.

— **v. t.** **1.** To cut or separate into sections; make a section of. **2.** To shade, as a drawing, so as to indicate sections; represent in sections. **sec'tion-al** (sěk'shūn-āl), **adj.** **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a section. **2.** Consisting of, or divided into, sections; as, a **sectional bookcase.** — **sec'tion-al-ly**, **adv.**

**sec'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), **n.** Chiefly U.S. Undue devotion to the interests peculiar to a section of the country; sectional feeling, spirit, prejudice, etc.

**sec'tion-al-ize** (-iz), **v. t.** **1.** To make sectional. **2.** Chiefly U.S. To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. — **sec'tion-al-iz-a'tion** (-iz-ā'shūn; -iz-ā'sh-), **n.**

**sec'tor** (sěk'tēr), **n.** [L.L. prop., a cutter.] **1.** *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve. See **CIRCLE**, **Illustr.** **2.** A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales. **3.** *Mil.* A subdivision of a defensive system or position assigned to a commander as an area of responsibility. — **v. t.** To divide into, or furnish with, sectors.

**sec'tor-ial** (sěk'tō-ri-āl; tō), **adj.** Of, relating to, or shaped like a sector of a circle.

**sec'u-lar** (sěk'ŭ-lār), **adj.** [OF. and L. *secularis*, fr. L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, and the world.] **1.** Of, pert. to the worldly or temporal as distinguished from the spiritual or eternal; esp. **a** Not under church control, nonecclesiastical; civil, as, **secular courts** or **education**. **b** Not sacred, profane; as, **secular music**. **2.** *Eccel.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules, not belonging to a religious order, as, the **secular clergy**; — **opp.** to **regular**. **3.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century; as, **secular phenomena**. **4.** Existing or continuing through ages or centuries, centuries-old. **5.** Of, pertaining to, or advocating secularism, as, a **secular review**. — **n.** *Eccel.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** A layman. — **sec'u-lar-ly**, **adv.**

**sec'u-lar-ist** (-ist), **n.** One who rejects every form of religious faith and worship, and undertakes to live accordingly; also, one who believes that education and other civil matters should be without religious element. — **sec'u-lar-ism** (-iz'm), **n.** — **sec'u-lar-ist-ic** (-is'tik), **adj.**

**sec'u-lar-ty** (-lār-ē-tē), **n.** **pl.** **ties** (-tēz). **1.** State or quality of being secular. **2.** The character of being nonreligious or divorced from religion; secularism. **3.** A secular concern, affair, etc.

**sec'u-lar-ize** (sěk'ŭ-lār-iz), **v. t.** To render secular; specif.: **a** To authorize (a monk or nun) to live out of the monastery or convent. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to civil or lay use, possession, or control, as, to **secularize** a hospital. **c** To deprive of a religious character, observance, etc., as, to **secularize** Sunday. **d** To convert to, or imbue with, secularism. — **sec'u-lar-iz-a'tion** (-iz-ā'shūn; -iz-ā'sh-), **n.** — **sec'u-lar-iz-or** (-iz-ē-r), **n.**

**sec'und** (sěk'ūnd; sěk'ūnd), **adj.** [L. *secundus* following. See **SECOND**, **adj.**] **Bot.** Arranged on one side only, unilateral, as flowers in some racemes, spikes, etc.

**sec'un-dine** (sěk'ūn-dīn, -dīn), **n.** **1.** Afterbirth; — chiefly in **pl.** **2.** *Bot.* Second coat, or integument, of an ovule.

**see-cun'dum** (sěk'ūn'dūm), **prep.** [L.] According to.

**se-cure** (sěk'ūr), **adj.** [L. *securus*, fr. *se* without + *cura* care.] **1.** *Archae.* A free from fear, care, or anxiety, easy in mind. **2.** Confident; not feeling doubt. **3.** Safe, as: **a** Not exposed to danger. **b** In safe possession or keeping. **c** Affording safety, as, a **secure retreat**. **d** So strong, stable, or firm as to ensure safety, as, a **secure foundation**. **4.** Assured, sure, certain. — **Syn.** See **SAFE**. — **v. t.** **1.** To make secure, shield; guard; — with *from* or *against*; as, to **secure** troops from a surprise attack. **2.** To ensure the payment of or to, as by a pledge, etc., as, to **secure** a loan or a creditor. **3.** To make fast; as, to **secure** a door. **4.** To get possession of, esp. something eagerly sought or competed for; acquire; obtain; also, engage. — **i. i.** To be or become secure, to have or provide security; — with *against*. — **Syn.** See **ENSURE**. — **GET** — **se-cure-ly**, **adv.** — **se-cure-ness**, **n.** — **se-cur'er** (-kūr-ēr), **n.**

**Se-cu-ri-ties and Ex-change Com-mis-sion** (sěk'ūr-ē-tēz). U.S. A government commission of five members, organized, July 6, 1934, to supervise, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Securities Act of 1933, registration of security issues and transactions in outstanding securities, and under the Public Utility Act of 1935 to regulate the public utility holding companies. Abbr. **SEC**.

**se-cu-ri-ty** (sěk'ūr-ē-tē), **n.** **1.** The quality or condition of being secure; specif.: **a** Freedom from exposure to danger; protection; safety or a place of safety. **b** Feeling of or assurance of safety or certainty; freedom from anxiety or doubt. **2.** That which secures; a means of protection, defense, etc. **3.** *Law.* **a** Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make secure the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc. surety. **b** One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation. **4.** Chiefly *pl.* An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, or other instrument, etc.

**se-dan** (sē-dān), **n.** [Appar., via Sicily, fr. Sp. *sedán*, fr. *Italia*, fr. L. *sedula* chair, saddle, sedan.] **1.** Also **sedan chair**. A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying one person, usually borne on poles by two men. **2.** A type of enclosed automobile having one compartment for from four to seven persons.

**se-date** (sē-dāt), **adj.** [L. *sedatus*, past part. of *sedare*, *sedatum*, to allay, calm.] **1.** Uninfluenced by that which disturbs; quiet; calm; — now chiefly of mental habits, processes, etc.; as, a **sedate** judgment. **2.** Of a staid or grave nature or constitution; not inclined to levity. — **Syn.** See **SERIOUS**. — **se-date-ly**, **adv.** — **se-date-ness**, **n.**

**se-da'tion** (sē-dā'shūn), **n.** *Med.* The act of making calm or allaying nervous excitement or the state of being calmed, specif. by the use of sedatives.

**sed-a-tive** (sēd-ā-tīv), **adj.** Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; specif., *Med.*, allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain. — **n.** A sedative agent or remedy.

**see-de-n-den-do** (sēd'ēn-dēn'dō), [L.] Defending himself.

**sed-en-tar-y** (sēd'en-tēr-ē, or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ē), **adj.** [F. *sedentaire*,

fr. L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** Characterized by, or requiring, sitting; as, a **sedentary** employment. **2.** Stationary; settled; not migratory; as, **sedentary** birds. **3.** Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a **sedentary** man. **4.** *Zool.* Permanently attached, as an oyster or barnacle. — **sed'en-tar-i-ly**, **adv.**

**sedge** (sēj), **n.** [AS. *sæc*.] **a** Any of a genus (*Carex*) of grasslike plants, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. The genus is typical of a family (Cyperaceae, the sedge family) distinguished from the grasses chiefly by having achenes and solid stems. **b** Hence, any plant of this family.

**se-dil'-a** (sēd-il'-ā), **n.** **pl.** **sing.** **SEDLILE** (-il-ē). [L., *pl.* of *sedile* seat.] *Eccel.* Seats, usually three, in the chancel for the officiating clergy during intervals of service.

**sed'i-ment** (sēd'i-mēnt), **n.** [F. *sediment*, fr. L. *sedimentum* a settling, fr. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid, lees, dregs. **2.** *Geol.* Material, or a mass of it, deposited, as by water.

**sed'i-men'ta-ry** (mēn'tā-rē), **adj.** Also **sed'i-men'tal** (-tāl; -t'l). **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing sediment; as, **sedimentary** deposits. **2.** Formed by or from deposits of sediment, esp.: (1) of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited in water, as sandstone and shale, (2) by precipitation from solution, as rock salt and gypsum; (3) from calcareous remains of organisms, as limestone. — **sed'i-men'ta-ri-ly**, **adv.**

**sed'i-men-ta'tion** (mēn'tā'shūn), **n.** The act or process of depositing sediment.

**se-di'tion** (sēd-i'shūn), **n.** [OF., fr. L. *sedition*, orig. a going aside.] Excitement or discontent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.

**Syn.** **Sedition**, **treason** mean a serious offense in defiance of allegiance. **Sedition** implies conduct leading to commotion or resistance to authority but without overt acts, **treason**, conduct marked by overt act or acts aiming at overthrow of government, betrayal to the enemy, or the like.

**se-di'tion-ar-y** (sēd-i-ār-ē, or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ē), **adj.** Seditious. — **n.** An inciter or promoter of sedition.

**se-di'tious** (sēd-i'shūz), **adj.** **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or tending to excite sedition. — **2.** Disposed to arouse, or take part in, sedition. — **se-di'tious-ly**, **adv.** — **se-di'tious-ness**, **n.**

**se-duce** (sēd'ūs; **v. t.** **se-duce** (-dūz); **se-duc'tion** (-dū'shūn)) **1.** *U.* *seducere*, *seductum* fr. *se* aside + *ducere* to lead. **1.** To persuade (one), as into disobedience or disloyalty. **2.** To lead or draw (one) astray, as into an evil, foolish, or disastrous course; to tempt or entice. **3.** To induce to evil, to corrupt; specif., to induce to surrender chastity. — **Syn.** See **LURE**. — **se-duce'ment**, **n.** — **se-duc'er** (-dūs-ēr), **n.** — **se-duc'i-bile** (-f-b'l), **adj.**

**se-duc'tion** (sēd'ik'shūn), **n.** **1.** Act of seducing, enticement, esp. to wrongdoing. **2.** That which seduces.

**se-duc'tive** (-tīv), **adj.** Tending to seduce; alluring; tempting. — **se-duc'tive-ly**, **adv.** — **se-duc'tive-ness**, **n.**

**se-duc'tress** (-trēs; -trīs), **n.** A woman who seduces.

**se-dul'i-ty** (sēd'ūl-ē-tē), **n.** Sedulous activity.

**sed'u-lous** (sēd'ū-lūs), **adj.** [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously, prop., in good earnest.] Diligent in application or pursuit, steadily industrious. — **Syn.** See **ASSIDUOUS**. — **sed'u-lous-ly**, **adv.** — **sed'u-lous-ness**, **n.**

**se'dum** (sēd'ūm), **n.** [L., houseleek.] **Bot.** Any of a genus (*Sedum*) of fleshy, widely distributed herbs of the orpine family; the stonecrop. *S. acre* is the common stonecrop.

**see** (sē), **v.** [OF. *see*, and, fr. *sedes* seat.] **1.** *Obs.* A seat; esp., a throne. **2.** *Eccel.* The office of the power or authority of a bishop; the diocesan center; hence, the rank, office, power, etc., of a bishop. The *Apostolic*, or *Holy See* is the see of the pope as bishop of Rome.

**see** (sē, **v.** **1.** SAW (sō); SEEN (sēn); SEE'ING. [AS. *seon*.] **1.** To perceive by the eye, to behold; descry. **2.** To undergo; experience; as, to **see** service. **3.** To witness as present or contemporary, as, that year **see** many changes. **4.** To look at, examine, or scrutinize. **5.** To take care of; heed; — followed by a noun clause; as, **see** that you do what is necessary. **6.** To accompany in person, to escort. **7.** To meet and converse with, as in an interview. **8.** To discern; understand. **9.** In poker and similar games at cards, to meet (a bet) or to equal the bet of a player. — **v. i.** **1.** To have the power of sight. **2.** To look. *Obs.*, *ex. imper. or interj.* Look! behold! lo! **3.** To comprehend; discern. **4.** To make investigation, as, run and **see**. **b** To have knowledge by experience; as, we shall **see**.

**Syn.** See, look, watch mean to perceive something by use of the eyes. **See** stresses the reception of visual impressions; look, the directing of the eyes to in order to see, watch, a following with the eyes.

**see'catch** (sē'käch), **see'catch'le** (sē'käch'lē), **n.** [Russ. *sekach*.] Alaska. A grown male fur seal.

**seed** (sēd), **n.**; **pl.** **SEEDS** (sēdz). [AS. *sēd*, akin to AS. *sēdan* to sow.] **1.** The grains or ovules of plants used for sowing; also, one of these grains. **2.** Progeny; descendants; as, the **seed** of David. **3.** That from which anything springs; as, a first principle, source. **4.** Stock; ancestry. **5.** The stage or condition of bearing seed; hence, overripeness; decay; as, gone to **seed**. **6.** Young oysters suitable for transplanting. **7.** *Agrie.* Any propagative portion of a plant. **8. *Bot.* *Physiol.* Semen, milt. **9. *Bot.* The small body produced by flowering plants which contains an embryo capable of developing by germination; a fertilized and ripened ovule. Cf. **PLUMULE**, **Illustr.******

— **v. t.** **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed, to sow. **2.** To extract the seeds from (stone fruit, as raisins). **3.** *Sports.* In arranging a tournament, to modify (the draw for positions) by so distributing the names of superior contestants that any possibility of their meeting in the early rounds is eliminated. — **v. i.** **1.** To sow seed; plant. **2.** To bear or shed seed. **3.** To go to seed. — **seed**, **adj.** — **seed'less**, **adj.**

**seed'cake** (-kāk), **n.** A cake or cookie containing aromatic seeds, such as caraway.

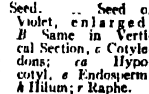
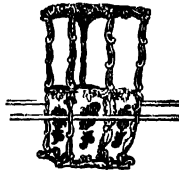
**seed'case** (-kās), **n.** A seed vessel.

**seed coat.** *Bot.* The integument of a seed. See **TESTA**.

**seed coral.** Small bits of coral used in ornaments.

**seed'or** (sēd'ēr), **n.** **1.** An implement used for planting or sowing seeds. **2.** An apparatus for seeding fruit.

**seed leaf.** An original leaf of a seed embryo.





**select** (*sē-lĕkt'*), *adj.* [*L. selectus*, . part. of *selegere* to select, fr. *se-* as *anale* to *legere* to gather.] 1. From a number of the same or an analogous kind by preference; choice. 2. Of special excellence; choice. 3. Fastidious in selecting; choosy in choosing. — *v. t. & i.* To take by preference from among others; to pick out. — *Syn.* See *CHOOSY*. — *se-lect'*, *n.*

**se-lect'ee** (*sē-lĕk'tē*), *n.* U. S. One inducted into military service under the Selective Service System.

**se-lection** (*sē-lĕk'shŏn*), *n.* 1. A selecting or state of being selected; selecting or tending to select. 2. A collection of things chosen. 3. Biol. Specif., any process, natural (see *NATURAL SELECTION*) or artificial, which results or tends to result in preventing certain individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating, and in allowing others to do so. — *Syn.* See *CHOICE*.

**se-lect'ive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or characterized by selection; selecting or tending to select. 2. Radio. Pert. to or designating the degree of ability of a circuit or apparatus to respond to a desired frequency and not to others. — *se-lect'iv'i-ty* (*-tĭv'itē*), *n.*

**Selective Service System.** U. S. A government agency set up by the Selective Training and Service Act of Sept. 16, 1940 for the mobilization of the nation's manpower. Re established by the Selective Service Act of 1948, for supplying manpower to the armed services. Abbr. *SSS*.

**se-lect'man** (*sē-lĕk'tmān*), *n.*; *pl.* *-MEN* (*-mēn*). One of a board of officers chosen annually in towns in the New England States, except Rhode Island, to transact public business.

**se-lect'or** (*sē-lĕk'tŏr*), *n.* One that selects.

**Se-le-ne** (*sē-lĕ-nē*), *n.* [*Gr. Selēnē*, fr. *selēnē* moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, merged in Artemis and Hecate. See *ENDYMION*.

**se-le-nic** (*sē-lĕ-nĭk*; *-lĕn'ĭk*), *adj.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing selenium, in a relatively high valence.

**selenic acid.** An acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SeO}_4$ , whose aqueous solution dissolves gold, copper, iron, etc.

**se-le-ni-ous** (*sē-lĕ-nĭ-ŭs*), *adj.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing selenium, esp. in a relatively low valence.

**se-le-nite** (*sē-lĕ-nĭt*; *sē-lĕ'nĭt*), *n.* [*L. selenites*, fr. *Gr. selēnītēs* (sc. *lithos*), fr. *selēnē* the moon; — so called because supposed to wax and wane with the moon.] Mineral. A variety of gypsum in crystals or crystalline masses.

**se-le-ni-um** (*sē-lĕ-nĭ-ŭm*), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. selēnē* the moon; — from its resemblance to *tellurium* (fr. *L. tellus* the earth).] Chem. A nonmetallic element, resembling sulfur and tellurium chemically and obtained chiefly as a by-product in copper refining. The electrical conductivity of selenium varies with the intensity of its illumination. Symbol, *Se*; at. no., 34; at. wt., 78.96. Selenium is used in various photoelectric devices, as talking films.

**selenium cell.** Elec. A piece of metallic selenium in circuit with a battery and a galvanometer, used in certain optical experiments because, under the action of light, the electrical resistance of selenium changes.

**se-le-nog-ra-phy** (*sē-lĕ-nŏ-grā-fē*), *n.* [*Gr. selēnē* the moon + *-graphy*.] The science of the physical features of the moon. — *se-le-nog-ra-pher* (*-fēr*), *se-le-nog-ra-phist* (*-tĭst*), *n.* — *se-le-nog-ra-phy* (*sē-lĕ-nŏ-grā-fĭk*), *adj.*

**se-le-nol-o-gy** (*-nŏ-lŏ-gē*), *n.* [*Gr. selēnē* the moon + *-logŷ*.] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon, loosely, selenography. — *se-le-nol-o-gist* (*-tĭst*), *n.*

**Se-leu'cid** (*sē-lū'sĭd*), *n.* One of the *Se-leu'ci-dæ* (*-ā-dē*), a dynasty (312-64 B.C.) which, at the height of its power, ruled over Bactria, Persia, Babylonia, Syria, and part of Asia Minor. It was founded by Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great. — *Se-leu'cid*, *Se-leu'ci-dan* (*-sĭ-dān*), *adj.*

**Self** (*sĕlf*), *adj.* [*AS. self, self, sylf*] 1. Obs. Same; identical. 2. Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc.; as, *self-colored*. b Of the same material, color, etc., as that which it accompanies; as, a *self-trimming*. — *n.*; *pl.* *SELVES* (*sĕlvā*). 1. The identity of anything considered abstractly. 2. An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; a being in its relations to its own identity. 3. Personal interest or advantage; selfishness.

**self-** The noun *self* used as a prefix in many compounds, and denoting: a The person or thing affected, as in *self-conscious*. b The

**self-contained**, *adj.* Sufficient in itself; independent. Hence: a Reserved; uncommunicative. b Showing self-control. c *Match*. Having all essential working parts so contained in a case or framework that they do not depend on appliances or fastenings outside of the machine.

**self-con-tent**, *n.* Self-satisfaction; self-complacency.

**self-con-tent-ment**, *n.* Self-satisfaction.

**self-con-tra-dic'tion**, *n.* Contradiction of oneself or itself. — **self-con-tra-dic'to-ry**, *adj.*

**self-con-trol**, *n.* Control of oneself.

**self-de-coit**, *n.* Act of deceiving oneself, or state of being deceived by oneself; self-deception.

**self-de-coy**, *n.* Self-deceit.

**self-de-fense**, **self-de-fence**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. — **self-de-fen-sive**, *adj.*

**self-de-lu-sion**, *n.* Self-deception.

**self-de-ni'al**, *n.* Denial of oneself; forbearance from gratifying one's own desires.

**self-de-ny-ing**, *adj.* Forbearing to gratify oneself; showing self-denial. — **self-de-ny-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**self-de-struc'tion**, *n.* Destruction of oneself; specif., suicide.

**self-de-ter'mi-na-tion**, *n.* 1. Determination of one's acts by oneself without external compulsion. 2. *International Law*. Decision by the population of a territorial unit as to its future political status. — **self-de-ter'min-ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

**self-de-tor'mined**, *adj.* Determined by itself.

**self-de-vo'tion**, *n.* Devotion of oneself, esp. in service or sacrifice. — **self-de-vo'tion-al**, *adj.*

**self-dis-ci-pline**, *n.* Correction or government of oneself for the sake of improvement.

**self-dis-trust**, *n.* Lack of confidence in oneself.

**self-driv'en**, *adj.* Driven by itself; automotive.

**self-ed'u-ca-ted**, *adj.* Educated by one's own efforts, without formal instruction, or without pecuniary assistance. — **self-ed'u-ca-tion**, *n.*

**self-es-teem**, *n.* Self-respect, also, self-conceit.

**self-ev'i-dent**, *adj.* Evident without proof or reasoning.

**self-ex-am'i-na-tion**, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives; introspection.

**self-ex-ecut-ing**, *adj.* Providing for its own execution; containing clauses giving effect to its provisions by operation of law upon the happening of a contemplated event, — said of laws, treaties, etc.

**self-ex-ist'ent**, *adj.* Existing, as God, or by himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **self-ex-ist'ence**, *n.*

**self-ex-plain'ing**, *adj.* Self-explanatory.

**self-ex-plan'a-to-ry**, *adj.* Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

**self-ex-pres'sion**, *n.* Expression of one's own personality, as through art, music, etc.

**self-for-get'ful**, *adj.* Forgetful of self; unselfish.

**self-ful-fill-ment**, **self-ful-fill'ment**, *n.* Fulfillment of one's hopes or ambitions by one's own powers or efforts.

**self-gov'erned**, *adj.* Having self-government; independent. — **self-gov'ern-ing**, *adj.*

**self-gov'ern-ment**, *n.* 1. Self-control; self-command. 2. Hence, government by the joint action of the mass of people constituting a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; specif., democratic government.

**self-hard'en-ing**, *adj.* Metal. Designating, or pertaining to, any of various steels that harden when heated to above a red heat and cooled in air without quenching. — **self-hard'ened**, *adj.*

**self-heal'** (*sĕlf'hē*), *n.* a A blue-flowered Eurasian mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized throughout North America. It was supposed to possess healing properties. b Any of several plants with like reputation, as the sanicle, etc.

**self-help**, *n.* Act of aiding or providing for oneself, without depending on the aid of others.

**self-hood** (*sĕlf'hŏd*), *n.* 1. That by which one is oneself; individuality; also, one's personality. 2. Selfishness.

**self-i-den-ti-ty**, *n.* The identity of a thing with itself; identity of subject and object in life and consciousness.

**self-im-por'tance**, *n.* An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested; self-conceit. — **self-im-por'tant**, *adj.* — **self-im-por'tant-ly**, *adv.*

**self-im-prove-ment**, *n.* Improvement of oneself by one's own action.

**self-in-clu-sive**, *adj.* Including within itself.

**self-in-duced**, *adj.* Produced by self-induction.

**self-in-duc'tion**, *n.* Elec. & Magnetism. The inducing of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit.

**self-in-dul'gence**, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc. — **self-in-dul'gent**, *adj.* — **self-in-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.*

**self-in-i-ti-a-ted**, *adj.* Initiated by oneself.

**self-in-sur'ance**, *n.* Insurance of oneself or one's own interests, as by laying aside a fund for the purpose.

**self-in-ter-est**, *n.* The interest or advantage of oneself; esp., disposition to pursue personal advantage.

**self-ish** (*sĕlf'ish*), *adj.* Caring unduly or supremely for oneself; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others. — **self-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **self-ish-ness**, *n.*

**self-knowl-edge**, *n.* Knowledge of oneself.

**self-less**, *adj.* Having no regard to self; unselfish.

**self-liq'u-idat-ing**, *adj.* Colloq. U. S. Com. Designating a commercial transaction in which the normal course of business leads to the conversion of goods into cash in a short time, as the sale of goods in great current demand.

**self-load'ing**, *adj.* That loads itself by its own action.

**self-love**, *n.* Love of oneself; amour-propre; regard for one's own happiness, benefit, etc. — **self-lov'ing**, *adj.*

**self-made** (see *PRON.*, § 2), *adj.* 1. Made by oneself or itself. 2. Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid; as, a *self-made* man.

**self-mas'ter-y**, *n.* Self-command; self-control.

**self-mor-ti-fi-ca-tion**, *n.* Mortification of one's own body.

**self-o-pin-ion**, *n.* Opinion, esp. high opinion, of oneself.

**self-o-pin-ion-at-ed**, *adj.* a Conceited. b Stubborn.

**self-o-pin-ioned**, *adj.* Self-opinionated.

(2) Of or in oneself inherently, as in *self-evident*. d With adjectival force: (1) *Obs. Personal; individual*. (2) *Independent*, as in *self-government*. e *Automatic*; — in nouns denoting, or adjectives describing, apparatus, as in *self-loading*.

**self-a-base-ment**, *n.* Abasement of oneself.

**self-a-buse**, *n.* 1. Abuse of oneself, one's powers, one's faculties. 2. Masturbation; self-pollution.

**self-act'ing**, *adj.* Acting of or by itself; automatic.

**self-ad-dressed**, *adj.* Addressed for return to the sender and enclosed or to be enclosed in a communication for the convenience of one making reply; — applied to an envelope or card.

**self-as-ser-tion**, *n.* Act of asserting oneself, or one's own rights or claims. — **self-as-ser-tive**, *adj.* — *Syn.* See *AGGRESSIVE*.

**self-as-sured**, *adj.* Self-reliant; complacent. — **self-as-sur-an-ces**, *n.*

**self-con'tered**, **self-con'tred** (see *PRON.*, § 2), *adj.* Centered in itself, or in oneself, independent; absorbed in self.

**self-col'ored**, **self-col'oured**, *adj.* Of a single color.

**self-com-mand**, *n.* Command of oneself; self-control.

**self-com-pla-cent**, *adj.* Satisfied with one's own character and acts; self-satisfied. — **self-com-pla-cence**, **self-com-pla-cen-cy**, *n.* — **self-com-pla-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**self-com-posed**, *adj.* Calm; collected.

**self-con-cit'**, *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers; vanity. — **self-con-cit-ed**, *adj.*

**self-con-fi-dence**, *n.* Quality or state of being self-confident; self-reliance; often, overconfidence.

**self-con-fi-dent**, *adj.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; self-reliant. — **self-con-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

**self-con-scious**, *adj.* 1. Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, oneself. 2. Embarrassed by consciousness of oneself, one's awkwardness, failure, etc., in social relations. — **self-con-scious-ly**, *adv.* — **self-con-scious-ness**, *n.*

**self-pity**, *n.* Pity felt for oneself.

**self-pollinat'ed**, *adj.* *Bot.* Pollinated by the anthers of the same flower. (Cf. CROSS-POLLINATION. — **self-pollinate**, *v. t.* — **self-pollination**, *n.*)

**self-pollin'ation**, *n.* Masturbation. — **self-pollut'er**, *n.*

**self-portrait**, *n.* A portrait of oneself made by oneself.

**self-pos-sessed**, *adj.* Having or exhibiting self-possession; composed in mind, manner, etc.; calm.

**self-pos-ses-sion**, *n.* Control or command over one's powers; self command; presence of mind; composure. — *Syn.* See CONFIDENCE.

**self-pres-er-va-tion**, *n.* Preservation of oneself from destruction, injury, loss, etc.; also, the tendency to this regarded as an instinct & natural law.

**self-pride**, *n.* Pride in oneself or that which pertains to oneself.

**self-pro-duced**, *adj.* Produced by powers within oneself or itself.

**self-pro-pol'ing**, *adj.* Containing within itself the means for its own propulsion. — **self-pro-pelled**, *adj.*

**self-pro-tec-tion**, *n.* Protection of oneself from injury, loss, etc.

**self-re-al-iza-tion**, *n.* Fulfillment by oneself of the possibilities of one's character or personality.

**self-re-ord'ing**, *adj.* Autographic.

**self-re-gard**, *n.* Regard for, or consideration of, one's own self or interests; also, self-respect.

**self-reg'is-ter-ing**, *adj.* Registering automatically.

**self-re-la-tion**, *n.* Self-identity.

**self-re-li-ance**, *n.* Reliance upon one's own efforts, powers, etc.; confidence in oneself.

**self-re-li-ant**, *adj.* Reliant upon oneself.

**self-re-nun-ci-a-tion**, *n.* Act of renouncing one's own wishes, etc.; self-sacrifice. — **self-re-nun-ci-a-to-ry**, *adj.*

**self-re-proach**, *n.* Act of reproaching oneself.

**self-re-proach'ful**, *adj.* Reproaching of oneself.

**self-re-proci'**, *n.* Act of reproving oneself; censure of one's own conduct by one's own judgment.

**self-re-spec't**, *n.* Respect for oneself, laudable self-esteem. — **self-re-spec'ting**, *adj.*

**self-re-straint**, *n.* Restraint over self; self control.

**self-right'eous**, *adj.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self-right'eous-ly**, *adv.*

**self-ris'ing**, *adj.* That rises of itself, specif. without the addition of heaven, as certain flour.

**self-sac'ri-fice**, *n.* Sacrifice of oneself, or one's interest, for others or from conscience. — **self-sac'ri-fic'ing**, *adj.*

**self-same** (*sēl'sām*, 2), *adj.* [*self*, *adj.* + *same*.] Precisely the same; identical. (Cf. SELF, *adj.*, 1) — *Syn.* See SAME. — **self-same-ness**, *n.*

**self-sat-is-fac-tion**, *n.* Satisfaction with oneself, one's position, powers, or person; self-complacency.

**self-sat-is-fied**, *adj.* Satisfied with oneself or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent.

**self-seek'er**, *n.* One who seeks only or unduly his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.

**self-seek'ing**, *n.* Act or habit of seeking primarily one's own interest or happiness; selfishness. — **self-seek'ing**, *adj.*

**self-ser-v'ice**, *adj.* Designating a type of restaurant or café, or a store, where the patrons help themselves, wholly or in part, to food or goods to be paid for upon leaving. — **self-ser-v'ice**, *n.*

**self-sown** (*see Pron.*, 2), *adj.* Sown or disseminated autonomically, or by inanimate agencies, as by wind, water currents, etc.

**self-start'er**, *n.* Internal-Combustion Engines. Any of various more or less automatic attachments for starting an engine, other than the simple starting crank or an auxiliary turning engine.

**self-styled**, *adj.* Styled or called by oneself; soi-disant.

**self-suf-fi-cient**, *adj.* 1. Able to accomplish one's own aims without external aid or co-operation. 2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own abilities; hence, haughty; overbearing. — **self-suf-fi-cien-cy**, *n.*

**self-suf-fi-c'ing**, *adj.* Self-sufficient.

**self-sup-port'**, *n.* Independent support of oneself or itself.

**self-sup-port'ed**, *adj.* Supported by oneself or itself. — **self-sup-port'ing**, *adj.*

**self-sur-ren-der**, *n.* Surrender of self; the yielding up of oneself, one's will, etc., to some influence or person.

**self-sus-tain'ing**, *adj.* Maintaining, or capable of maintaining, oneself by one's independent efforts.

**self-taught** (*sēl'tōt*, 2), *adj.* Taught by oneself; having little or no formal instruction.

**self-will**, *n.* One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.

**self-willed**, *adj.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate.

**self-wind'ing** (*wīn'd'ing*), *adj.* *Horol.* Of a clock, etc., wound automatically, as at intervals by an electric motor.

**self-wrong'**, *n.* Wrong done to oneself.

**Self-juk'** (*sēl'jōk*, *sēl'jōk*), *n.* [*Türk. Seljuk*, the eponymous ancestor.] A member of any of several Turkish dynasties which ruled over a great part of western Asia in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. — **Self-juk'**, **Self-juk'i-an** (*-i-an*), *adj.*

**sell** (*sel*, *v. t.*; *sōld* (*sōld*); *SELL'ing*). [*AS. sellan, sylan*, to give, deliver, sell.] 1. To deliver or hand over in breach of duty, trust, etc., to betray. 2. To deliver into bondage, esp. for money. 3. To dispose of or manage for profit instead of in accord with conscience, justice, etc.; as, to sell one's vote. 4. *Slang.* To impose upon; trick. 5. To transfer (property) for a consideration; to give up for a consideration; to convey; — opposed to *buy*. 6. To deal in as an article of sale; as, to sell groceries. — *v. i.* 1. To dispose of commodities or property; to make sales. 2. To be sold; to find buyers. — **sell out**. 1.

To dispose of completely by sale. 2. *Slang.* To betray one's cause or associates for a compensation. 3. *Exchanges.* To sell in open market (stocks or commodities carried on margin when this margin is not maintained); also, to sell the stocks or commodities of (a person) in this way and for this reason. — *n. Colloq.* A hoax.

**sell**. Var. of SELF (see SELF).

**seller** (*sēl'ēr*), *n.* One who sells; a dealer; vendor.

**selling**, *adj.* 1. That sells readily; salable. 2. Engaged in selling; making a business of selling.

**selling-plate** (*sēl'ing-plāt'ēr*), *n.* A horse that runs in selling races.

**selling race**. *Horae Racing.* A race in which horses are entered to be sold at a certain price, the weights imposed varying as these prices.

**sell'out** (*sēl'out*), *n.* 1. *Slang.* Act or instance of selling out; specif., the exhaustion of the supply of an article of merchandise due to an unusual demand. 2. *Theat. Slang.* A show for which all the seats have been sold.

**Seltzer** (*sēl'tsēr*), *n.*, or **Seltzer water**. A mineral water from Nieder Selters, in Wiesbaden, Germany; also, an artificially prepared water of similar composition.

**self-edge**, **self-ledge** (*sēl'v'ij*), *n.* [*self* + *edge*, i. e., its own proper edge.] 1. The edge or an edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling. 2. The edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is projected.

**selves** (*sēlvz*), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.

**se-man'tems** (*sē-mān'tēm*), *n.* [*F. sémantème*. See SEMANTICS.] *Linguistics.* An element of language that expresses a definite image or idea; a base. It may be a word (*tree, play*) or part of a word (*tree-s, play-ing*). Cf. MORPHEME &.

**se-man'tic** (*sē-mān'tik*), *adj.* [*Gr. sémantikos*. See SEMANTICS.] 1. Pertaining to meaning in language; as, pitch may have semantic value. 2. Of or pertaining to semantics.

**se-man'tics** (*sē-mān'tiks*), *n.*, *see -ics* [*After F. sémantique*, fr. *Gr. sémantikos*, significant meaning, fr. *semanenai* to signify, fr. *sema* a sign.] 1. *Philol.* The science of meanings, as contrasted with *phonetics*, the science of sounds; the historical and psychological study and the classification of changes in the signification of words or forms, viewed as normal and vital factors in linguistic development. 2. That science dealing with the relations between symbols ("signs") and what they refer to and with human behavior in reaction to symbols, including unconscious attitudes, influences of social institutions, and epistemological and linguistic assumptions, and having as an objective the systematization of the language of science and the unification of knowledge. Called also *significs*. — **se-man'ti-cal** (*-tī-kāl*), *adj.* — **se-man'ti-cian** (*sē-mān'tī-sh'ian*; *sē-mān*), *n.* — **se-man'ti-cist** (*sē-mān'tī-sist*), *n.*

**sem'a-phore** (*sēm'a-fōr*; 70), *n.* [*Gr. sema* a sign + *-phore*.] 1. A signal telegraph, as an apparatus used esp. on railroads for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc. 2. A form of visual signaling in which the operator uses a flag in each hand. — *v. t.* & *i.* To signal by semaphore.

**se-ma'si-o-l'o-gy** (*sē-mā-si-ō-lō-jī*), *n.* [*Gr. semaia* signification — *logy*.] *Philol.* Semantics. — **se-ma'si-o-log'i-cal** (*-lō-jī-kāl*), *adj.* — **se-ma'si-o-log'ist** (*-lō-jī-sit*), *n.*

**se-ma'tic** (*sē-mā'tik*), *adj.* [*Gr. sema*, *sema-tos*, sign, token.] *Biol.* Serving as a warning, as the conspicuous colors of certain noxious or poisonous animals.

**sem'bla-ble** (*sēm'blā-b'l*), *adj.* [*OF., fr. sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. *L. similare, simularo*.] *Archaeic.* a Like; alike; similar. b Suitable. c Apparent; ostensible; seeming. — *n. Archaeic.* Resemblance. — **sem'bla-ble** (*blī*), *adv.*

**sem'blance** (*sēm'blāns*), *n.* [*OF.*] 1. One's outward appearance; form. 2. Countenance; aspect. 3. An image; likeness. 4. Resemblance, actual or apparent; similarity. 5. Seeming; esp., specious appearance or seeming; also, mere show.

**se-mē'** (*sē-mā'*), *adj.* [*F., sown*.] *Her.* Covered with small figures, as of flowers or stars.

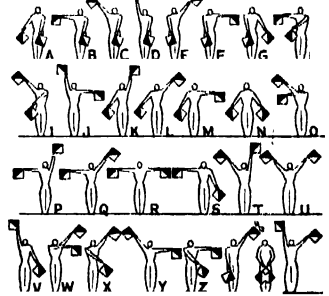
**se-mel-o-l'o-gy** (*sē-mēl-ō-lō-jī*), *n.* [*Gr. semeion* sign + *-logy*.] Science or art of signs. Specif.: a *Med.* Symptomatology. b Art of using signs in signaling or in expressing thought.

**se-mel-o'tic** (*-ōt'ik*), *adj.* Also **se-mel-o'ti-cal** (*-tī-kāl*). [*Gr. semelotikos*, fr. *semeion* a mark, sign.] 1. Relating to signs or the language of signs. 2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to signs or symptoms of diseases.

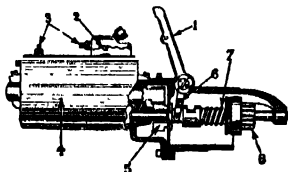
**se-men** (*sē'mēn*), *n.*; *pl.* SEMINA (*sē-mēn'ā*). [*L., fr. the root of sperere, sature, to sow*.] *Physiol.* The viscid whitish fluid produced in the male reproductive organs, which contains the spermatozoa and hence serves to fertilize the eggs.

**se-men's-ter** (*sē-mēs'tēr*), *n.* [*Gr., fr. L. semestris* half-yearly, fr. *seis* six + *menais* month.] 1. Oris. a period of six months. 2. Hence, either of the two periods of instruction, commonly about eighteen weeks in length, into which the academic year is often divided. — **se-men's-tral** (*-trāl*), **se-men's-tri-al** (*-trī-shāl*), *adj.*

**sem'i-** (*sēm'tī-*). [*L.*] A prefix denoting half; specif.: a *Approximately* half; partly; as in *semipermearable*. b *Precisely* half; halved or bisected; as in *semibreve*, *semidome*. c *Occurring or*



Semaphore Alphabet. Letters A through J may be read for the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, but numbers in a message should be spelled out. General letters have special meanings, as C for Answering Sign and J for Attention Sign (also indicated by rapid alternation of U and K). The three positions following Z are Error (Successive E's broken by rotating raised arm), Front, or Break, and Numerals follow. In the overhead groups (DJV and KPT) the arm in some codes may be bent at right angles at the elbow.



It starter (automobile). 1. Contact Arm; 2. Switch and Plunger; 3. Terminal Posts; 4. Motor; 5. Reduction Gear; 6. Shift Yoke; 7. Shift Spring; 8. Pinion.

particularly, as in *semisweet*; as in *more than half*; as in *low usages*; only partly; incompletely; as in *semicivilized*, *seminal*, *semi-*



**sendal** (sɛn'dæl; -dɪ), *n.* [OF. *sendal*, ult. fr. Gr. *σινδών* a fine Indian cloth.] A thin silk fabric used in the Middle Ages, possibly of Chinese origin.

**sender** (sɛn'dɛr), *n.* One who sends; transmitter.

**send-off** (sɛn'ɒf), *n.* *Collog.* A demonstration of good will to one starting on a journey, in a new business, etc.

**Seneca** (sɛn'ɛkə), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians of western New York, the most warlike of the Five Nations.

**senega** (sɛn'ɛgə), *n.* The dried root of a North American milkwort, the *senega root* or *senega anakeroot* (*Polygala senega*) containing an irritating saponin and used as an expectorant; also, the plant.

**senescent** (sɛn'sɛnt; -nt), *adj.* [L. *senescens*, pres. part. of *senescere* to grow old.] Growing old; aging. — **senescence** (-ɛns; -ns), *n.*

**seneschal** (sɛn'shəl; sɛn'ʃ), *n.* [OF. fr. ML. *senescalcus*, fr. OHG. *seniscalch*, prop., senior servant.] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo representing his medieval lord in the feudal courts and in the management of his estate.

**senile** (sɛn'ɪl; -nɪl), *adj.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man.] 1. Of pertaining to, exhibiting, or characteristic of old age. — *Phys. Geol.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion.

**senility** (sɛn'ɪlɪtɪ), *n.* Quality or state of being senile; old age or its physical and mental infirmity.

**senior** (sɛn'ɪər), *adj.* [L., compar. of *senex*, *senia*, old.] 1. Elderly; — indicating (abbr. *sr.* in England *Sen.*) the older of two in the family, school, etc., bearing the name. 2. More advanced in dignity, rank, or office; as, *senior member*. 3. Belonging to the final year of the course in American colleges, universities, high schools, etc.; as, *senior class*. — *n.* 1. A person older than another. 2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another. 3. An undergraduate in his final year at an American college, etc. 4. *Eng. Universities.* A senior fellow.

**seniority** (sɛn'ɪərɪtɪ), *n.* *pl.* -TIES (-tɪz). 1. Quality or state of being senior; priority of birth, office, or service. 2. The status secured by length of service for a company, to which certain rights, as promotion, attach. 3. *Eng. Universities.* The body of senior fellows of a college.

**senna** (sɛn'ə), *n.* [ML. *senna*, *senā*, fr. Ar. *sana*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Cassia*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of warm regions, esp. of certain species whose leaves yield a drug (see def. 2; see also *CASSIA*). They belong to a family (Caesalpiniaceae), the *senna* family) typified by a large genus (*Caesalpinia*) of tropical trees, including the brazilwood and divi-divi, with showy flowers, fruit borne in pods, bipinnate leaves, and, often, spiny branches. The *American*, or *wild senna*, is *Cassia maritima*. 2. *Pharm.* The dried leaflets of certain species of *Cassia* (esp. *Cassia acutifolia*, *C. angustifolia*), used as a purgative.

**senor** (sɛn'ɪr; -tɪ), *n.* *Obs. etc. Hist.* A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage.

**senorita** (sɛn'ɪrɪtɪ; -tɪ), *n.* Also **señorita**. [For *seven-night*.] *Archaic.* A week.

**senorito** (sɛn'ɪtɪ), *n.* [Prob. fr. *seven* + *knit*.] *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff.

**señor** (sɛn'ɪr), *n.* *pl.* -NORES (-nɒr'ɪs) (abbr. *sr.*); **señora** (sɛn'ɪrə), *n.* (abbr. *Sra.*); **señorita** (sɛn'ɪrɪtɪ), *n.* (abbr. *Sra.*). [Sp.] Spanish titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *Sir*, *Mrs.* or *Madam*, and *Miss*; also, a gentleman, lady, or young lady.

**sen-sa-tion** (sɛn'sə'shən), *n.* [ML. *sensatio*, fr. LL. *sensatus* gifted with sense, fr. *sensus* sense.] 1. A that mode of mental functioning referred to immediate stimulation of the bodily organism, including seeing, hearing, smelling, etc.; specif., the direct result of the present stimulation of the sense organs, as distinct from *perception*, which involves the combination of different sensations and the utilization of past experience in recognizing the objects and facts from which the present stimulation arises. 2. The power of responding to stimulation. 3. A sense datum. 2. A somewhat indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of buoyancy. 3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause; as, the murder caused a *sensation*.

**sen-sa-tion-al** (-l; -l), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to sensation or the senses, or sensationalism. 2. Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional. — **sen-sa-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sen-sa-tion-al-ism** (-ɪz'm), *n.* 1. The use or effect of subject matter and literary treatment calculated to arouse excited interest and emotional response. 2. *Ethics.* The doctrine that feeling is the sole criterion of good; sensualism. 3. *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions, or, in a narrower meaning, that all knowledge is made up of sense elements. 4. *Psychol.* = *SENSATIONISM*. — **sen-sa-tion-al-ist** (-ɪst), *n.* — **sen-sa-tion-al-ist** (-ɪstɪk), *adj.*

**sen-sa-tion-ism** (sɛn'sə'shənɪz'm), *n.* *Psychol.* A system of psychology based upon sensations as the constituent elements of all conscious experience. — **sen-sa-tion-ist** (-ɪst), *n.*

**sense** (sɛns; 100), *n.* [F. or L.; *F. sens*, fr. L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, feel.] 1. Sensuous perception, now esp. when aesthetic or emotional; also, chiefly *pl.*, one of its avenues of perception. 2. Sentience; intelligence. 3. Sense perception; sensation; sensibility. 4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; as, no *sense* in waiting. 5. A sensation, as of thirst. 6. A perception, realization, or discernment, as of the value of money. 7. Hence, moral perception or appreciation, as of friendly offices; a perceptive notion, as of coming danger; a self-conscious motivating awareness, as of shame. 8. Formerly, the faculty of receiving mental impressions through certain bodily organs or of perceiving bodily changes; also, any special faculty of sensation; as, the *five senses* of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. 9. (1) A specialized mechanism or function by which an animal is receptive and responsive to a certain class of stimuli, typically external, as in the senses of sight, hearing, touch, pain, etc., but also internal, as in the case of the kinesthetic and organic senses. (2) The total function comprising the several senses, in distinction from the functions of movement, thought, etc. 10. Power of perception; also, an ability to perceive; as, a *sense* of direction. 11. Faculty of intellectual and aesthetic understanding and appreciation; as, a *sense* of beauty or humor. 12. An instinctive comprehension of the fine points, and acuteness in mastering a game or the like; as, a musical *sense*. 13. One of the differing meanings which a word may bear, often as segregated in a dictionary entry; also, meaning; signification. 14. That which is felt or

is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; as, the *sense* of the meeting. 15. [F. *sens*.] Direction; trend; course.

**Syn.** (1) *Sense*, common *sense*, *sensation*, *judgment* (or *judgement*), *wisdom* mean ability to reach intelligent conclusions. *Sense*, or more often, *common sense* implies a capacity for making practical, or prudent and reasonable, decisions; *sensation*, a colloquial term, a capacity for estimating the better possibility, such as success or failure; *judgment*, an ability to comprehend the significance of facts or conditions; *wisdom*, a common sense and judgment far above the average. (2) See *MEANING*.

— *v. t.* 1. To become aware of, as danger or dislike. 2. *Chiefly Collog., U.S.* To grasp; comprehend; understand.

**sense datum.** Any component of experience directly due to the stimulation of a sense organ.

**senseless**, *adj.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to *sense*; specif.: a. Insensible; unconscious. b. Deficient in knowledge, appreciation, or reasoning power; stupid. c. Lacking good sense; nonsensical. d. Purposeless; meaningless; as, a *senseless* custom. — **senseless-ly**, *adv.* — **senseless-ness**, *n.*

**sense organ.** *Physiol.* An organ specialized to receive certain stimuli, which it transforms into sensations; a receptor.

**sense perception.** Perception by the senses, as distinguished from intellectual perception.

**sense stress.** *Phonet.* = *SENTENCE STRESS*.

**sen-si-bil-i-ty** (sɛn'sɪ-bɪl-ɪtɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tɪz). 1. Ability to perceive or to receive sensation, as, tactile *sensibility*. 2. Peculiar susceptibility to impression, pleasurable or painful; acuteness of feeling; — often *pl.* 3. Mental receptivity; ready discernment, as of truth. 4. Delicacy or sensitiveness of an instrument. 5. *Lat. & Art.* Refined sensitiveness in emotion and taste with special responsiveness to the pathetic.

**sen-si-ble** (sɛn'sɪ-bəl), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *sensibilis*.] 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses, hence, also, perceptible to the mind. 2. Perceptibly large; appreciable. 3. Capable of receiving impressions from external objects; as, *sensible* to sound. 4. Cognizant; aware; also, perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; as, *sensible* of having made a mistake. 5. *Archaic.* Having or exhibiting nice perception of acute feeling; sensitive; as, *sensible* in grief. 6. Characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable. — **Syn.** See *MATERIAL*; *PERCEPTIBLE*; *AWARE*; *WISE*. — **sen-si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sen-si-bly**, *adv.*

**sen-si-tive** (sɛn'sɪ-tɪv), *adj.* [F. *sensitif*, fr. ML. *sensitivus* See *SAVANT*.] 1. That conveys or receives sense impressions; as, *sensitive* nerves. 2. Of or pertaining to the sensory or sensation; sensory; as, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. 3. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects, as, *sensitive* creatures. 4. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to action of objects or to impressions; highly susceptible. 5. Susceptible; — with of or to; specif., fluctuating or liable to fluctuation, as, a *sensitive* market. 6. *Bot.* Capable of being stimulated or excited by certain external agents, as light, gravity, contact, etc. 7. *Bot.* Responding by movement to stimuli, as the sensitive plant. 8. *Chem. & Photog.* Readily affected or changed by certain agents. 9. *Mech.* Capable of indicating minute differences, delicate; as, *sensitive* scales. 10. *Med.* Abnormally susceptible; sensitized. 11. *Radio.* High in sensitivity. — **Syn.** See *LIABLY*; **sen-si-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sen-si-tive-ness**, *n.*

**sensitive plant.** A tropical American herb (*Mimosa pudica*; see *MIMOSA*), also cultivated in greenhouses, whose leaflets close tight and whose leafstalk droops when touched.

**sen-si-tiv-i-ty** (sɛn'sɪ-tɪv-ɪtɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tɪz). 1. Quality or state of being sensitive. 2. *Psychol.* The capacity of an organism or of a sense organ to respond to stimulation; irritability; also, the degree of such responsiveness. 3. *Radio.* The degree to which a receiving set responds to incoming waves.

**sen-si-tize** (sɛn'sɪ-tɪz), *v. t.* 1. *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive. 2. *Immunol.* To render sensitive to, or unusually susceptible to the action of, a serum by repeated injection. — **sen-si-tiz-a-tion** (-tɪ-zə'shən; -tɪ-zɪ'), *n.* — **sen-si-tiz'er** (-tɪ-zɪ'), *n.*

**sen-si-tom-e-ter** (-tɒm'ɛ-tər), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for measuring sensitivity, as of the eye.

**sen-so-ri-al** (sɛn'sɒr-ɪəl; 70), *adj.* Pertaining to the sensorium or to sensation; sensory.

**sen-so-ri-um** (-i-um), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rɪə), -RIA (-ɪə). [L.L., fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to feel.] *Physiol. & Psychol.* a. The brain regarded as the center for all the senses and for sensation. b. The entire sensory apparatus.

**sen-so-ry** (sɛn'sɒr-ɪ), *adj.* a. Pertaining to sensation or to the senses. b. Conveying nerve impulses from the sense organs to the nerve centers; as, the *sensory* nerves.

**sen-su-al** (sɛn'shoo-əl; by some sɛn'sh-əl; 118), *adj.* [F. or L.; *F. sensuel*, fr. L. *sensualis*, fr. *sensus* sense.] 1. *Now Rare.* Sensory; also, sensuous. 2. Pert to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite; fleshly. 3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; voluptuous; sometimes, lewd. 4. Indicating sensuality, or voluptuousness; as, a *sensual* mouth. 5. Pert to the doctrine of sensualism. — **Syn.** See *CARNAL*; *SENSUOUS*. — **Ant.** *Ascetic*, *spiritual*. — **sen-su-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sen-su-al-ism** (-ɪz'm), *n.* 1. Subjection to sensual appetite; pursuit of sensual pleasures. 2. *Aesthetics.* Stress on the sensuous qualities of an object or on the sensuous as the chief element of beauty. 3. *Ethics.* The view that gratification of the senses is the highest good. 4. *Philos.* Sensationalism.

**sen-su-al-ist** (-ɪst), *n.* 1. One who is sensual. 2. One who holds to a doctrine of sensualism. — **sen-su-al-ist** (-ɪstɪk), *adj.*

**sen-su-al-i-ty** (-ɪtɪ-tɪ; 70), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tɪz). Quality or state of being sensual; voluptuousness.

**sen-su-al-ize** (sɛn'shoo-əl-ɪz; sɛn'sh-), *v. t.* To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications. — **sen-su-al-iz-a-tion** (-ɪ-zə'shən; -tɪ-zɪ'), *n.*

**sen-su-ous** (sɛn'shoo-əs; sɛn'sh-; 118), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses. 2. Characterized by sense impressions or imagery addressing the senses; as, *sensuous* description. 3. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses. — **sen-su-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sen-su-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Sensuous*, *sensual*, *luxurious*, *voluptuous*, *epicurean* mean giving pleasure by gratifying the senses. *Sensuous* implies delight in beauty of color, sound, form, etc.; *sensual*, gratification of appetites impelled by gluttony or lust; *luxurious*, inducing a pleasant languor, delightful ease, etc.; *voluptuous*, abandonment to sensuous or, — sensual enjoyments; *epicurean*, as in eating, drinking, and the like.



**sent** (sént), *past & past part.* of **sewn**.

**sent**, *n.* A minor coin of Estonia, *100* of a kroon.

**sen'tence** (sén'téns), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sententia*, for *sententia*, fr. *sentire* to feel, think.] 1. A stated opinion, esp. one given after deliberation; a decision; determination. 2. *Archaic.* A maxim; axiom. 3. *Gram.* A unit of speech consisting of a meaningful arrangement of

(Go home). Such sentences are sometimes called *full sentences*, as distinguished from *minor sentences*, which generally consist of a complete word or phrase (Where is John? — At home, an interjection (Ouch), or an exclamation (Heavens above)). Classified according to meaning, sentences expressive of assertion are *declarative* or

*sentences with a rising intonation when yes or no is expected in the answer, otherwise with a falling intonation.* In writing, declarative and imperative sentences are usually closed with periods, interrogative sentences with question marks, and exclamatory sentences with exclamation marks. Simple sentences consist of one independent clause, compound sentences of more than one independent clause, complex sentences of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, compound-complex sentences of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. 4. *Law.* A judicial determination; a decree; in criminal courts, commonly, the order by which the court imposes penalty upon a person found guilty, or the punishment or penalty so imposed. 5. *Music.* A complete musical idea; a period. — *v. t.*; — *TENSED* (-táns); — *TENCING* (-tén-sín); To pronounce sentence on; to prescribe the punishment of. — **sen'tence-er** (-tén-sér), *n.*

**sentence stress.** Also **sentence accent.** *Phonet.* The normal variation in the degrees of prominence given to the successive words of a sense group, which is essential to the meaning of the group.

**sen-tén'tious** (sén-tén'shús), *adj.* [L. *sententiosus*.] 1. Terse and energetic in expression; pithy. 2. Abounding in axioms or maxims. 3. Marked by pompous formality. 4. Given to making aphorisms. — **sen-tén'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **sen-tén'tious-ness**, *n.*

**sen'ti-ence** (sén'ti-énsh; -shéns; 58), *n.* Also **sen'ti-en-cy** (-shí-én-sí; -shén-sí). 1. Sentient being or state; consciousness. 2. Inchoate consciousness; sensation; as, *disting.* from perception and thought.

**sen'tient** (sén'ti-énsh; -shí-én), *adj.* [L. *sentiens*, *entis*, pres. part.] 1. Capable of sensation and consciousness. 2. Experiencing sensation and feeling. — *n.* A sentient being; also, the mind. — **sen'tient-ly**, *adv.*

**sen'ti-ment** (sén'ti-mént), *n.* [OF. *sementent* (F. *sentiment*), fr. ML. *sentimentum*, fr. L. *sentire* to feel, think.] 1. Feeling; sensibility; also, tender susceptibility; as, *less sentiment* and more sense. 2. A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling, as, religious *sentiment*, in general, an emotional disposition, sometimes excessively emotional, with reference to some object or class of objects. 3. A complex organization of ideas and instincts, built up in the course of the individual's experience. 4. A particular view, opinion, or judgment, esp. one colored by feeling. 5. The significance of an expression as distinguished from the verbal form. 6. A maxim, saying, or toast as colored by feeling. 7. Refined feeling, delicate sensibility, as, an artistic style characterized by *sentiment*. — *Syn.* See *FEELING*; *OPINION*.

**sen'ti-men'tal** (-mén'tál, -t'ál), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, or characterized or dominated by, sentiment; as, *sentimental motives*. 2. Having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; affectedly tender; mawkishly emotional. 3. Characterized by the expression of sentiment or sentiments; as, *sentimental music*. — **sen'ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**sen'ti-men'tal-ism** (-íz-m), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental; disposition to favor or indulge in sentiment.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ist** (-íst), *n.* One disposed to indulge in sensibility or sentimentalities.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ity** (sén'ti-mén'tál'ít), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being sentimental, esp. to excess.

**sen'ti-men'tal-ize** (-mén'tál-íz; -tíz), *v. t.* To imbue with sentiment. — *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally.

**sen'ti-nel** (sén'ti-nél; -n'l), *n.* [F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella*.] One who watches or guards; *Mil.* a soldier set to guard an army, camp, etc., from surprise, a sentry. — *v. t.* -NELED (-néd; -n'ld) or -NELLED; -NELLING or -NELLING. 1. To watch over as a sentinel. 2. To furnish with a sentinel. 3. To post as sentinel.

**sen'try** (sén'trí), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). 1. One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard. 2. Guard, watch.

**sentry box.** A hut or box to shelter a sentinel at his post.

**Se-nu'al** (sén-nú'sál; -sál), *n.* Also **Se-nus'al**. One of a North African Moslem sect, famous for its fanaticism and belligerent attitude. — **Se-nu'al-an** (-sál-an), *adj.*

**se-pal** (sép-pál; s'p'ál), *n.* [F. *sepale*, NL. *sepalum*, proposed by Necker.] Bot. A leaf or division of the calyx. See *CALYX*; *CARPEL*, *Illustr.* — **se-paled**, **se-palled** (sép-páld; s'p'áld), *adj.*

**-se-pal-ous** (sép-pál'ús). [*sepal* + *-ous*.] A combining form denoting *having* (so many or such) *sepals*.

**sep'a-ra-ble** (sép'a-rá-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being separated or distinguished. — **sep'a-ra-bil-ity** (-bíl'ít), **sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**sep'a-rate** (-rát), *v. t.* [L. *separatus*, past part. of *separare* to separate, fr. *se-* aside + *parare* to prepare.] 1. To disunite, disconnect or sever, as friends. 2. To part by a legal separation, as man and wife. 3. To form or keep apart by something intervening; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to intervene. 4. To set apart from others for a special use. 5. To isolate from a combination or mixture, as gold from an alloy. — *v. i.* 1. To withdraw, as in quitting association; a. To separate company from the family connected with. 2. To come apart. 3. To become — from a solution.

*Syn.* *Separate*, *part*, *divide*, *sever*, *sunder*, *divorce* mean to cause to break into parts or to keep apart. *Separate* may imply any of several causes, such as dispersion, removal of one from the others, or the presence of an intervening thing; *part*, the separation of persons or things that have been in close union or association; *divide*, commonly, a separation into pieces or sections by cutting, breaking, or the like; *sever*, violence, esp. in the removal of a part or member; *sunder*, a vio-

lent rending or wrenching apart; *divorce*, a separation usually of two persons or things, so that each goes its own way.

— (*rit*), *adj.* 1. A. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct. B. Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected. 2. Being apart from others; withdrawn from social intercourse; solitary; secluded; as, *separate confinement*. 3. Disunited from the body; embodied. 4. Pertaining to one only; not shared; as, *separate rooms*. 5. Particular; as, *every separate item*. — *Syn.* See *SINGLE*. — **sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.*

**sep'a-ra'tion** (sép'a-rá'shún), *n.* 1. Act of separating, or state of being separated or separate. 2. Point or line of division. 3. *Law.* A divorce. 4. A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by agreement.

**separation center.** A demobilizing station or camp of one of the armed services for separation or discharge of personnel from military service.

**sep'a-ra'tist** (sép'a-rá'tíst; -rít-íst), *n.* 1. An advocate of separation. 2. One who withdraws from a church; a seceder; dissenter; nonconformist; schismatic; sectary. 3. [Usually *cap.*] A secessionist. — **sep'a-ra-tism** (-rít-íz-m), *n.*

**sep'a-ra'tive** (-rá'tív; -rít-ív), *adv.* Tending to cause separation.

**sep'a-ra'tor** (-rá'tér), *n.* [L.] Any of various apparatus for separating a mixture into its constituent parts; specif. a. A machine for separating cream from milk; a creamer. b. An apparatus for dressing ore, removing slate from coal, etc.

**So-phar'dim** (s'fár'dím), *n. pl.* [Heb. *Səphārdīm*.] Jews who are descendants of the former Jews of Spain and Portugal, as a rule darker than the northern Jews (Ashkenazim). — **So-phar'dic** (-dík), *adj.*

**sep'i-a** (sép'í-á), *n.*; *pl.* SEPIAS (-áz), SEPIAE (-í). [L., fr. Gr. *sepia*.] 1. Any of several cuttlefishes (*Sepia* or an allied genus) having an internal calcareous shell. 2. A pigment of rich brown color prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of various cuttlefishes, and used esp. in water-color painting. 3. The color of sepia, a brown, yellowish red-yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliancy. See *COLOR*. 4. *Photog.* A print the image of which resembles sepia. — *adj.* Of sepia or the color of sepia.

**sep'i-o-lite** (sép'í-ó-lít), *n.* — *SEE* PERSIUM, 1.

**sep'oy** (sép'óy), *n.* [Fr. *sepo*, *sepio*, fr. Hind. & Per. *sepi*, fr. *sepi* army.] A native of India employed as a soldier by a European power, esp. by Great Britain.

**sep'pu'ku** (sép'pú'kú), *n.* [Jap.] See *HARA KIRI*.

**sep'tis** (sép'tís), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sepsis* putrefaction.] *Med.* A wasting disease caused by absorption of pathogenic bacteria from a region of infection into the blood stream.

**sept** (sép't), *n.* [Var. of *SECT*.] 1. In ancient Ireland, a clan. 2. *Anthropol.* A social group in which all are believed to have descended from a single ancestor.

**sep'ta** (sép'tá), *n.*; *pl.* of *SEPTUM*

**sep'tal** (sép'tál; -t'ál), *adj.* Of a septum or septa.

**sep-tar'i-um** (sép-tár'í-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-á). [NL., fr. L. *septum*, *septum*, enclosure, partition.] See *SEPTUM*. A concretionary nodule, usually of limestone or clay limestone, intersected within by cracks filled with calcite, barite, etc. — **sep-tar'i-um** (-án), *adj.*

**sep'tate** (sép'tát), *adj.* [NL. *septatus*. See *SEPTUM*.] Divided by, or having, a septum or septa.

**sep-tec-to-my** (sép'ték'tó-mí), *n.* [*septum* + *-ectomy*.] Surgical removal of part of the nasal septum.

**sep'tem-** (sép'tém-), *sept.* [L. *septem*.] A combining form meaning *seven*, *seventh*, as in **sep'tem-par'tite**, divided into seven parts.

**Sep'tem-ber** (sép'tém'bér), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, as being the seventh month of the old Roman year.] The ninth month of the year, containing 30 days. Abbr. *Sept.*, *Sep.*

**Sep'tem-ber-ist** (-bér-íst), *n.* A participant in the massacres (*September Massacres*) of Royalists in Paris, September 2-6, 1792.

**sep'te-nar'y** (sép'tén'ar'í or, *cap.* Brít., -nér-í; s'p'tén'ar'í), *adj.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septens* seven each, fr. *septem* seven.] 1. Septuple. 2. Hebdomadal. — *n.*; *pl.* -IIS (-íz). 1. The number seven; also, a group of seven, specif. of seven years. 2. *Pros.* A verse of seven feet or stresses.

**sep'ten-do-til-ion** (sép'tén'dó'tíl'yún), *n.* See *NUMERATION*, *Table*.

**sep'ten-ni-al** (sép'tén'ní-ál; 58), *adj.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years, fr. *septem* seven.] Lasting seven years; also, happening or returning once in every seven years. — **sep'ten-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sep'ten'tri-o-nal** (sép'tén'trí-ó-nál; -n'ál), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *septentrio* the northern regions.] Of or pertaining to the north; boreal.

**sep'tet'**, **sep'tette'** (sép'tét'; -tét'), *n.* [From L. *septem* seven, after *duet*.] A set of seven persons or objects. 6. *Musical* A composition for seven instruments or voices.

**sep'tic** (sép'tík), *adj.* [L. *septicus*, fr. Gr. *septikos*, fr. *sepein* to make putrid.] a. Putrefactive. b. Produced by putrefaction or morbid germs; as, *septic poisoning*. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

**sep'ti-ce'mi-a**, **sep'ti-cae'mi-a** (sép'tí'se'mí-á), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *septikon* putrefactive + *-mia*.] See *BLOOD POISONING*. — **sep'ti-ce'mic**, **sep'ti-cae'mic** (-mík), *adj.*

**sep'ti-cid'al** (sép'tí'síd'al; -í, -2), *adj.* [*septum* + L. *caedere* to cut.] Bot. Desiccant at the lines of union of the carpels. Cf. *LOCULICIDAL*.

**septic sore throat.** *Med.* A severe sore throat caused by certain streptococci and marked by fever, prostration, inflammation of the tonsils, and other evidences of toxemia.

**septic tank.** A tank in which the solid matter of continuously flowing sewage is disintegrated by bacteria.

**sep-tif-ra-gal** (sép'tíf'rá-gál), *adj.* [*septum* + L. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] Bot. Desiccant by sundering of the valves of a capsule from the dissepiments.

**sep-ti-lion** (sép'tí'lí-yún), *n.* & *adj.* [F., fr. L. *septem* seven, after *million*.] See *NUMERATION*, *Table*. — **sep-ti-month** (-yúnth), *n.*

**sep-tu-a-ge-nar'i-an** (sép'tú-á-jén'ar'í-an), *adj.* Septuagenary. — *n.* A person in his seventies; a person of an age between seventy and seventy-nine years, inclusive.

**sep-tu-a-gé-nar'y** (sép'tú-á-jén'ar'í), *adj.* [L. *septuagesimus*, fr. *septuages* seventy each.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old; pertaining to one seventy years old. — *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-íz). 1. A septuagenarian.

**Sep-tu-a-gén'i-ma** (sép'tú-á-jén'í-má), *n.* [L., fem. of *septuagesimus*

seventieth, fr. *septuaginta* seventy.] More fully **Septuagesima Sunday**. The third Sunday before Lent.

**Septuagint** (sɛp'tʃu-ǵɪnt), n. [L. *septuaginta* seventy.] The pre-Christian Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church; — so called from the legend that the translation was made by seventy emissaries from Jerusalem for Ptolemy II (about 270 B.C.). See **Bible**.

**Septum** (sɛp'təm), n.; pl. -TA (-tə). [L. *septum*, *septulum*, an enclosure, hedge, fence, fr. *sepiro*, *sepiro*, to hedge in, enclose.] Any dividing wall, partition, or the like; specif.: a **Biol.** A wall separating two cavities or masses of softer tissue in an organism. **b** *Physics*. The membrane separating two liquids in osmosis.

**Septuor** (sɛp'tʃu-ɔr), n. [F.] *Music*. A septet.

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**seraphic** (sɛ-räp'fɪk), *adj.* Also **seraphical** (-fɪ-kəl). Of, pertaining to, resembling, or befitting a seraph; angelic. — **seraphical-ly**, *adv.*

**seraphim** (sɛ-rä-fɪm), n. The Hebrew plural of **SERAPH**; — erroneously used as a sing., with pl. *seraphims*, in the King James Bible (Is. vi. 2, 6).

**Serapis** (sɛ-rä-p'is), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Sarapis*, *Serapis*.] *Egypt*, *Gr.* & *Rom. Relig.* A god in whom were united the attributes of Osiris and Anubis.

**Serb** (sɛrb), n. [Serb. *Srb*, *Srbín*.] A member of a Slavic tribe settled in the Roman province of Moesia, later forming the kingdom of Serbia. **b** A Serb or his language. — *adj.* Serbian.

**Serbian** (sɛr-bi-ən), n. [S. *Srb*, *Srbín*.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to Serbia. — n. One of the people of Serbia, or of the race dominant in Serbia; also, their language. See **SERBO-CROATIAN**.

**Serbo-Croatian** (sɛr-bō-kro-ā-ti-ən), n. The Slavic language dominant in Yugoslavia. The Roman alphabet is widely used, but the Cyrillic prevails in Serbia and Montenegro. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**. — **Serbo-Croatian**, *adj.*

**Serbo-nian** (sɛr-bō-ni-ən), n. [Gr. *Serbōnia*.] Of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis (now dry) in Egypt in which Herodotus relates that whole armies were engulfed.

**Sere** (sɛr), *adj.* [Var. of **SEAR**.] Dried up; withered.

**Sere**, n. [From L. *serere* to join, connect, with suggestion of L. *series* series.] *Ecol.* The complete cycle of changes in an area, from the initial condition to the climax condition.

**Sere-nade** (sɛr-ē-nād), n. [F. *sérénade*, fr. It. *serenata*.] *Music*. Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. — *v. t. & i.* To entertain with or perform a serenade. — **Sere-nad'er** (nād'ēr), n.

**Sere-na'ta** (sɛr-ē-nā'tā), n.; pl. -TAS (-tāz), -TE (-tē). [IL.] A cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character; — so called by Handel. **b** An orchestral composition, midway between the earlier suite and the modern symphony; — so called by Mozart.

**Sere-ne** (sɛr-ēn), *adj.* [L. *serenus*.] 1. Bright, clear, and calm; shining with clear, steady light. 2. Placid; untroubled. 3. Tranquil. 4. Used as a title of princes; as, His *Serenity* Highness. — *Syn.* See **CALM**.

**Sere-ni-ty** (sɛr-ē-ni-ti), n. A serene expanse of sky, sea, etc. — **Sere-ni-ty**, *adv.*

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**serif** (sér'f), *n.* One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. a fine cross stroke at the top or bottom. See *TYPE, Illustr.*

**seri-graph** (sér'i-gráf), *n.* **Graphic Arts.** A color print, strictly an artist-made color print, produced by serigraphy.

**seri-graphy** (sér'i-gráf'i), *n.* [See **SERICOLOGY**; **-GRAPHY**.] **Graphic Arts.** A printing process of Chinese and Japanese origin in which semi-liquid pigment is pressed with a squeegee through a fine-mesh silk screen or bolting cloth to form the design upon any desired surface by means of a stencil (one stencil for each color), which may be painted on the screen with shellac or tucche and cut out of an impervious material like paper or metal and cemented to the screen or photographically reproduced on the screen impregnated with a light-sensitive emulsion; — restricted by artists to the making of original prints by an artist after his own design in distinction from *silk-screen printing*, which is applied to the process used commercially or for reproduction. — **seri-grapher** (-fēr), *n.*

**serin** (sér'in), *n.* [F.] A small European finch (*Serinus canarius*), related to the canary.

**serino** (sér'ēn, -in; sér'ēn, -in), **serin**, *n.* [*L. sericus* silken.] **Chem.** A crystalline compound,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OHCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COH}$ , obtained as a product of protein splitting.

**seringa** (sér'ing'gá), *n.* [F. & P. See **SERINGA**.] Any of several Brazilian trees (genus *Hevea*) of the spurge family, yielding rubber.

**serio-com'lo** (sér'i-ō-kóm'lō), *adj.* Also **ser'i-o-com'l-cal** (-l'kál). Having a mixture of seriousness and sport.

**serious** (sér'i-ūs), *adj.* [*Fr. sérieux*, *fr. ML. serionus*, *fr. L. serius*.] 1. Grave in disposition or manner; earnest; thoughtful; solemn. 2. Being in earnest; not jesting. 3. Demanding earnestness of thought or endeavor. 4. Important; weighty. 5. Addressed to grave moods. 6. Giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger, as, a *serious injury*. — **ser'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ser'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Serious, grave, solemn, sedate, staid, sober, earnest mean showing signs of deep thought, absorption in important affairs, or the like. **Serious** implies a concern for what really matters, grave, somberness of expression or attitude, solemn, gravity that is highly impressive; **sedate**, a composed and decorous seriousness; **staid**, a settled sedateness, often a grim self restraint; **sober**, seriousness of purpose; **earnest**, soberness with sincerity and often zealously.

**serjeant** (sér'jēnt), **ser'jeant ship**, etc. **VARS. OF SERJEANT**, etc.

**Sermon** (sér'mŏn), *n.* [OF. *fr. L. sermo*, *-onis*, a speaking, discourse.] 1. A discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on a passage of Scripture. 2. A lecture on one's conduct or duty, a homily; hence, an annoying harangue.

**Sermon-ize** (sér'mŏn-īz), *v. & t.* To compose or deliver a sermon (to); to preach, esp., to discourse didactically or dogmatically; also, to lecture; admonish. — **ser'mon-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**Sermon on the Mount.** The discourse of Christ recorded in Matthew vi, and vii, and in Luke vi, 20-49.

**ser'o** (sér'ō), [From **SERUM**.] A combining form indicating: **a** Connection with, or relation to, serum, as in **ser'o-lo-gy**, the science treating of the reactions, preparation, use, etc., of serums. **b** Serum and, as in **ser'o-mu'cous**.

**sero-s'i-ty** (sér'ō-s'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **ty's** (tīz) 1. Quality or state of being serous; thin or watery consistency. 2. A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid.

**sero-tine** (sér'ō-tīn; -tīn), **sero-t'i-nous** (-f'ōt'i-nŏs), *adj.* [*L. serotinus*, *fr. serotus*, late, esp. in developing or lowing late.]

**Serous** (sér'ōs), *adj.* [F. *serus*, *serum*.] **Physiol.** A thin; watery; like serum, as, a *serous fluid*. **b** Of or pertaining to serum.

**Serous fluid.** Any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. those lined by serous membranes.

**Serous membrane.** **Anat.** Any of certain thin, reflected, lining membranes, as the peritoneum, pericardium, etc.

**ser'ow** (sér'ō), *n.* [Native dialect *ser'ō* the long-haired goat of Tibet.] Any of several goat antelopes (genus *Capreolus*) of eastern Asia. They are usually rather dark, heavily built animals, the larger forms having distinct manes.

**ser'pent** (sér'pēnt), *n.* [OF. *fr. L. serpens*, *-entia*, *fr. serpens*, present of *serpere* to creep.] 1. A *Archeia*. Any noxious creature (that creeps, hisses, or stings). 2. A snake; esp., a large snake. 2. A subtle, treacherous, malicious person. 3. A variety of firework having a serpentine motion. 4. An obsolete bass wind instrument of the trumpet type.

**ser'pen-tine** (sér'pēn-tēn; -tīn), *adj.* [F. *serpentin*, *fr. LL. serpen-tinus*.] 1. Of or like a serpent. 2. Like the serpent; subtly wily or tempting; diabolic. 3. Winding or turning one way and the other, sinuous.

**Serpen-tine** (-tīn), *n.* [OF. *fr. L. serpens*, essentially a hydrous magnesium silicate,  $\text{H}_2\text{MgSiO}_3$ , usually dull-green, often with a mottled appearance.

**ser-pi-go** (sér'pī'gō), *n.* [ML. *fr. L. serpere* to creep.] Any creeping or spreading skin disease, esp. ringworm. — **ser-pig'i-nous** (-pī'gī-nŏs), *adj.*

**ser-ra-noid** (sér'ā-noid), *adj.* [*L. serria* a saw *t. -oid*.] Of or pertaining to a family (Serranidae) of carnivorous perchlike fishes comprising the black sea bass and allies and including, sometimes, the true groupers, jewfish, etc. *n.* A serranoid fish.

**Serrate** (sér'āt), *adj.* Also **ser'rat-ed** (-āt'ēd; -īd). [*L. serratus*, *fr. serro* a saw.] Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw; specif., *Bot.*, having marginal teeth pointing forward or toward the apex; as, a *serrate leaf*. Cf. **DENTATE**.

**Serrat'ion** (sér'āt-shŏn), *n.* 1. A condition of being serrate. **b** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw. **c** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.

**Serrat-ure** (sér'āt-shŏn), *n.* Serration.

**Serried.** See **SERRV**.

**Ser'ru-late** (sér'ŏ-lāt; sér'ŏ-lō), *adj.* Also **ser'ru-lat-ed** (-lāt'ēd; -īd). [*L. serrula* a little saw, dim. of *serra* a saw.] Finely serrate.

**Ser'ru-la-tion** (-lāt-shŏn), *n.* 1. State of being serrulate. 2. One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.

**Ser'ry** (sér'ŏ), *v. & t.* [*F. serré*, past part. of *serrer* to press.] To press together, esp. in ranks; — chiefly in form **ser'ried** (-īd), *part. adj.*

**Ser'ru-lar'ian** (sér'ŏ-lār'ī-ān; -īd), *adj.* **Zool.** Any of a genus (*Serularia*) of delicate branching hydroids. — *n.* A serularian hydroid.

**Ser'rum** (sér'ŏm), *n.*; *pl.* **SERUMS** (-ŏmz); **SERA** (-ā). [*L.*] 1. The watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation; esp.: **a**

**Blood serum**; often, specif., immune blood serum, which contains specific immune bodies, as antitoxins or agglutinins; as, antitoxic serum. **b** The whey of milk. 2. Any serous fluid, normal or pathological. 3. The watery part of a vegetable fluid.

**ser'val** (sér'vāl), *n.* [F., *fr. Pg. lobo cervato* lynx, *fr. L. lupus* wolf + *cervus* stag.] A long-legged African wildcat (*Felis capensis*) having large unfurled ears.

**serv'ant** (sér'vānt), *n.* [OF. *servant*, pres. part. of *servir* to serve, *fr. L. servus*.] 1. A person employed by another for menial offices, or for other labors, as a domestic servant; one who exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master; specif., an official of a government; as, a public servant. 2. A slave.

**Serve** (sérv), *v. & t.* [Late AS. *servian*, *fr. OF. servir*, *fr. L. servire* to serve, to be a servant or slave.] 1. To labor as a servant. 2. To discharge the requirements of an office or public duty, as on a jury. 3. To do military, naval, or similar service. 4. To discharge the obligations of a term of forced or voluntary service, as an indenture. 5. To help persons to food at table. 6. To answer a purpose. 7. To be usable as a substitute. 8. To be favorable, as occasion. 9. To enable. 10. To deliver the service. — *v. t.* 1. To exert oneself continuously and steadily for; specif., in a religious sense, to obey and worship. 2. To comply with the commands or demands of, as one's appetite. 3. To perform the official duties belonging to, or required in or for, as a church. 4. To render military or naval service to; to fight for. 5. To go through (a period of service) by indenture, enlistment, or sentence. 6. To render service, as to benefit, help, or promote; as, to serve mankind. 7. To wait upon at table. 8. To deliver in readiness to be partaken of, esp. at table. 9. To treat; to behave oneself to; to requite; as, he served me very ill. 10. To furnish or supply, as with light and heat. 11. To copulate with; to cover; — of male animals. 12. To answer the needs of, as an excuse that served my purpose. 13. To be sufficient for, as a period of time. 14. To contribute or conduce to, to promote. 15. To answer the needs of (one) in place of something; — with *for*, as, a sofa serves one for a sofa and a couch. 16. *Games*. In tennis, rackets, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent. 17. *Law*. To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, actually or constructively, as a process. 18. To make legal service upon (a person). 17. *Mil. & Naval*. To operate (guns) in action. 18. *Naut.* To wind upon yarn, canvas, wire, etc., tightly around (a rope or stay, etc.) to protect it, as from chafing. — *n.* *Tennis*, etc. Act or turn of serving, the ball as served.

**serv'or** (sér'vēr), *n.* 1. One who serves; specif., a *Recl.* The celebrant's assistant at Low Mass. 2. *Games*. The player who serves the ball. 3. That which serves, as a tray for dishes; a salver.

**serv'ice** (sér'vīs), *n.*, or **service tree**. [From *MF. servies*, *pl. of obs. serve*, *fr. AS. sýffe* service tree.] 1. A European tree (*Sorbus domestica*) resembling the mountain ash but with larger and edible fruit. The related *S. torminalis* is often distinguished as *wild service tree*. See **CHUCKLEBERRY**, *n.*, 3. **b** U.S. Any shrub.

**Serv'ice**, *n.* [OF. *servise*, *service* (*F. service*), *fr. L. servitium*. See **SERVE**.] 1. The occupation or status of a servant, as, placed out at service. 2. Performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command. 3. Duty done or required; office. 4. *Hint*. The attentions and devotion of a servant to his mistress. 5. Profession of respect; — used in complimentary salutations. 6. Spiritual serving as shown by obedience, good works, and love; as, dedicated to the service of God. 7. An official religious duty performed; appropriate religious rites; as, a burial service. 8. A particular celebration of public worship. 9. Performance of official duties for a sovereign or state; as, public service; also, a particular duty of such work; as, jury service. 10. A branch of public employment; also, those collectively in it; as, the civil service. 11. A military duty; also, its performance. 12. Military organization, esp. (pl.) combined; as, the armed services. 13. A set of articles for a particular use; as, a dinner service. 14. Conduct contributing to the advantage of another or others; as, a service to the cause of freedom; also, useful office, benefit. 15. Act or means of supplying some general demand, esp. of conducting some public utility; as, gas or water service. 16. A set of musical settings of portions of the liturgy, esp. of the chorale, canticles, chants, etc. 17. *Usually pl.* Any result of useful labor which does not produce a tangible commodity; as, railroads perform services. 18. *Animal Breeding*. Act of covering. 19. *Com.* Accommodations to a dealer or consumer to promote the sale and use of a product. 18. *Games*. A act or turn at serving the ball. 19. *Law*. Act of bringing to notice; the execution of any writ or process. 20. *Naut.* The materials used for serving a rope, etc., as spun yarn, lines, etc.

— *adj.* 1. In active service. 2. Facilitating service; used by servants. 3. For ordinary use; as, service uniform; — contrasted with *dress* or *full-dress* (uniform). 4. Pert. to business; as, the service entrance. — *v. t.* **SERVICED** (-vīst); **SERV'ICING** (-vī-sīng). To perform services of maintenance, supply, repair, installation, distribution, etc., for or upon.

**Serv'ice-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. *Archaic*. Willing to be of service; obliging. 2. A capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty. 3. Doing service; fit for use or service; beneficial; advantageous. 4. Lasting or wearing well in use; as, serviceable shoes. — **Serv'ice-a-ble-ty** (-b'l-ē-ti), *n.* — **Serv'ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**Serv'ice-ber'ry** (sér'vīs-ber'ŏ), *n.* 1. The fruit of any service tree. 2. The shrub.

**Service clasp.** See **CLASP**.

**Service club.** An organization for the promotion of the common interests of its members and to help the community welfare, as a Rotary, Kiwanis, or Lions club.

**Serv'ice-man** (sér'vīs-mān; -mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn; mēn). A one who has performed military service. **b** One whose work is servicing.

**Service medal.** *Mil.* A medal awarded for service during a specified time or in a specified campaign or expedition. Cf. **DECORATION**, 3.

**Service station.** An establishment where service may be obtained for automobiles, as the furnishing of gasoline, oil, water, air, grease, and general repairs.

**Service stripe.** A stripe, or one of several stripes, worn usually on the sleeve of a uniform, to indicate length of service or, *U. S. Army*, number of enlistments.

**Service tree.** See **1st SERVICE**.

**Serv'ice-ette** (sér'vīs-ēt'ē), *n.* [F.] A table napkin.

**Serv'ile** (sér'vīl or, *esp. Brit.*, -vīl), *adj.* [*L. servilis*, *fr. servus* a servant or slave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a slave or slaves; consisting of slaves; as, a servile revolt. 2. *Archaic*. Held in subjection; enslaved. 3. A befitting a slave or servant. 4. Characteristic of a slave; slavish;

of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink. 8. To render quiet to calm; compose. 9. To put in order or adjustment, as one's room or an estate for disposal at death. 10. To determine, as something ex-



posed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; also, to appoint definitely, as a date. **11.** To close by payment, as accounts; to liquidate. **12.** To adjust, as something in discussion; to compose; pacify. **13.** *Law.* To conclude (a lawsuit) by agreement between the parties. — *See* DECIDE.

**settle** (sĕt'ĕl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To alight, as creatures flying; to descend and stay, as night. **2.** To sink; specif.: **a.** To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside. **b.** To fall to the bottom, as dregs. **c.** To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after frost. **3.** To become established in a fixed location or direction, as dust or the wind; set. **4.** To fix one's residence; to establish abode. **5.** To decide; determine; resolve. **6.** To leave an irregular, and take up a methodical, way of life; esp., to assume the duties of a householder. **7.** To clarify by depositing sediment, as wine. **8.** To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement.

**settle-ment** (sĕt'ĕl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled; establishment in business, office, condition, etc.; also, bestowal under legal sanction; formal presentation; specif.: **a.** Payment or adjustment of an account; composure of doubts or differences; adjustment; also, condition of affairs thus adjusted. **b.** Colonization. **2.** That which settles or is settled, established, or fixed; a place or region newly settled; also, a small village. **3.** An institution, maintained amidst a congested city population, to render educational, recreational, and other services to the community. **4.** A community formed by a religious body, as a shaker settlement. **5.** *Arch.* The gradual sinking of a structure; pl., fractures or dislocations caused by settlement. **6.** *Law.* **a.** A settled place of abode; residence. **b.** A disposition of property for the benefit of someone, usually through the medium of trustees.

**settler** (sĕt'ĕl-ĕr), *n.* One who settles something; one who settles in a new region; a colonist.

**settling** (sĕt'ĕl-ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who settles. **2.** A subsidence. **b.** *pl.* Lees; dregs.

**settlor** (sĕt'ĕl-ĕr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a settlement or creates a trust of property.

**set-to** (sĕt'tō), *n.* *pl.* set-tos (-tōz). *Colloq.* A contest, as in boxing, usually vigorous and brief; a bout.

**set-up** (sĕt'ŭp), *n.* **1.** The manner in which something is set up; organization; make-up; specif.: **a.** U.S. Carriage of the body. **b.** An arrangement, as of scientific apparatus. **2.** *Slang.* **a.** A task or contest purposely made easy. **b.** A match arranged with an opponent who can easily be defeated.

**seven** (sev'n), *n. & adj.* [AS. *seofon*.] See NUMBER, Table.

**Seven against Thebes,** the In Greek legend, the expedition of seven heroes against Thebes, undertaken to aid Polyneices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father Oedipus should favor, but he cursed both, and the brothers slew each other.

**seven deadly sins.** See DEADLY SINS.

**seven-fold** (sev'n-fōld'), *2.* *adj. & adv.* See -FOLD.

**Seven Hills.** The seven hills upon and about which was built the city of Rome. According to tradition, Romulus built upon the *Palatine* hill (later the site of the palaces of the Caesars), though later he united with his settlement those upon the *Capitoline* and *Quirinal*. The *Coelian*, the *Aventine*, the *Esquiline* and *Viminal*, were added later.

**seven seas or Seven Seas.** All the waters or oceans of the world.

**seven-teen** (sev'n-tēn'), *2.* *n. & adj.* [AS. *seofontene*, *tīpe*, *tēne*.] See NUMBER, Table. — **seven-teenth** (-tēnth'), *2.* *n. & adj.*

**seven-teen-year locust.** A cicada (*Cicada septendecim*), of the United States, which has in the North a life of seventeen years, in the South of thirteen years, mostly spent underground in the nymphal condition, from which it emerges as an adult, living only a few weeks. See CICADA.

**seventh** (sev'nth), *n.* **1.** See NUMBER, Table. **2.** *Music.* **a.** An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees. **b.** A tone at this interval. **c.** The harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart. **d.** The seventh tone of a scale, reckoning up from the tonic. — **seventhly**, *adv.* — **seventhly**, *adv.*

**seventh chord.** *Music.* A chord comprising a fundamental tone with its third, fifth, and seventh.

**seventh-day** (sev'nth-dē), *2.* *adj.* Pertaining to or observing the seventh day; esp., advocating observance of Sunday as the Sabbath.

**seventh heaven.** **1.** *Mohammedanism.* The last and highest of the abodes of bliss. **2.** A state of extreme joy or rapture.

**seventy** (sev'n-tē), *n. & adj.* [AS. *hund-seofontig*, *seofontig*.] See NUMBER, Table. — **The Seventy.** **a.** *Jewish Antiq.* The Great Sanhedrin (see SANHEDRIN). **b.** The seventy disciples sent out two and two by Jesus to preach and heal. — **seventy-two** (tēn'tē, -tē), *n. & adj.*

**seven-ty-five**, *n.* *Mil.* A 75 mm. gun, esp. the fieldpiece of that caliber used by the armies of France.

**seven-ty-fold** (-fōld'), *2.* *adj. & adv.* See -FOLD.

**seven-up**, *n.* *Card.* A game for two, three, or four players in which seven points constitute a game.

**Seven Wonders of the World.** Seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: **1.** The pyramids of Egypt. **2.** The Pharos of Alexandria. **3.** The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. **4.** The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. **5.** The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. **6.** The mausoleum erected by Queen Artemisia at Halicarnassus. **7.** The Colossus of Rhodes.

**sever** (sev'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *severer* to separate, fr. L. *separare*.] **1.** To separate, as one from another, physically or mentally; divide; part; sunder; disunite; dissociate; specif., to part by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc. **2.** To cut or break open or apart; disjoin; as, to sever an arm. — *Syn.* See SEPARATE.

**sever-able** (-d-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being severed; specif., *Law*, capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations, esp. of a contract of which the part one party is to perform consists of distinct items.

**sever-al** (sev'ĕr-əl), *adj.* [AF., fr. ML. *separalis*, fr. L. *separ* separate, different, fr. *separare*.] **1.** Individual; single; distinct. **2.** Respective; peculiar; as, their several roads. **3.** Diverse; different; as, two several items. **4.** Consisting of an indefinite number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry. — **sever-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sever-al-ty** (-tē), *n.* **1.** A holding by individual right. **2.** Separate character or state. — *in severality.* *Law.* In or of one's own right; without a joint interest in another person; as, an estate held in severalty.

**sever-ance** (sev'ĕr-āns), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *severance*.] Act of severing, or state of being severed; partition.

**se-vere** (sĕ-vĕr'), *adj.* [F. *sévère*, fr. L. *severus*.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; severe; grave; austere. **2.** A Very strict in discipline; harsh; rigorous. **3.** Unsparring in action, punishment, or censure; as, a severe judge or reprimand. **4.** A Rigidly methodical or adherent to rule or principle; accurate; exact; as, severe reasoning. **b.** Of style, not employing unnecessary ornament, etc.; austere; plain. **c.** Inflicting discomfort or pain hard to endure; sharp; afflictive; violent; extreme; as, severe cold. **d.** Difficult to be sustained; taxing; arduous; rigorous; as, a severe test. — **se-vere-ly**, *adv.* — **se-vere-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Severe, stern, austere, ascetic* mean given to or showing discipline or restraint. *Severe* refers not only to persons but to things for which persons are responsible, or by which they are afflicted, and suggests no laxity or indulgence but an uncompromising quality; *stern* stresses inflexibility and inexorable of temper or character; *austere* stresses absence of warmth, color, animation, etc., and a dispassionate or starkly simple quality; *ascetic* stresses self-denial, abstinence from that which is merely pleasurable, and, in modern use, the courting of that which is painful or disagreeable.

**se-vere-ly** (sĕ-vĕr'ĕl), *n.* *pl.* *ri-ts* (-tēz). Quality or state of being severe, specif.: **a.** Gravity or austerity; seriousness. **b.** Extreme strictness; harshness. **c.** Quality or power of distressing or punishing. **d.** (ruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. **e.** Exactness. **f.** Plainness or chasteness of style, as in art.

**Se'vere ware, or Se'veres** (sĕ-vĕr'), *n.* A costly porcelain manufactured at Sévres, France.

**sew** (sō), *v. t.* [SEWED (sōd), SEWED, SEWING (sō-ing).] [AS. *siwian*, *sewian*.] **1.** To unite or fasten by sewing; to sew with thread and needle. **2.** To affect or bring by sewing; — often with *up*; specif., to close or enclose by sewing. — *v. i.* To practice sewing, esp. as an occupation. — **sew'a-ble**, *adj.*

**sew-age** (sō'ĕj), *n.* The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

**sew-an** (sō'wān), *n.* [D. *seman*, *sewiant*, of Algonquian origin.] Unstrung shell beads used as money among the Algonquian Indians of New England. Cf. WAMPUM.

**sew'er** (sō'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which sews, or stitches.

**sew'er** (sō'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *asewrier*, fr. OF. *asewrier* to sew, set.] In medieval Europe, a household officer of rank, in charge of serving the dishes at table.

**sew'er** (sō'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *sewiere*, *sewioiere*, a sluice or channel for draining a pond, ult. fr. L. *ex* out + a derivative of *aqua* water.] An artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and certain waste matter.

**sew-er-age** (sō'ĕr-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Removal of sewage and surface water by sewers. **2.** The system of sewers in a city, town, etc. **3.** = SEWAGE.

**sew'ing** (sō'ĕng), *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of one who sews. **2.** Material that has been, or is to be, sewed.

**sewing machine.** A machine for sewing or stitching.

**sewing silk.** Hard twisted silk thread used in sewing.

**sewn** (sōn), *past part.* of *sew*.

**sex** (sĕks), *n.* [F. *sexe*, fr. L. *sextus*.] **1.** One of the two divisions of organisms, formed on the distinction of male and female; males or females collectively. **2.** The character of being male or female, or of pertaining to the distinctive function of the male or female in reproduction.

**sex-** (sĕks), [L. *sex*.] A combining form meaning *six*.

**sex-a-go-nar'ian** (sĕks'gō-nār'ĕn), *adj.* Sixty years of age; or of pertaining to a sexagenarian. — *n.* A person of from sixty to sixty-nine years old.

**sex-ag-o-nar'y** (sĕks'gō-nār'ĕr'ĕ, or *esp. Brit.*, nār'ĕ), *adj.* [L. *sextagenarius*, fr. *sextageni* sixty each.] **1.** Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties. **2.** Sexagenarian. — *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĕz).

**sexagenary cycle.** A period of 60 years embracing the smaller cycles of 60 days employed by the Chinese in reckoning time. See CHINESE CALENDAR.

**Sex-a-gos'im-a** (sĕks'gō-sĕf'ĕm-ā), *n.* More fully, **Sexagesima Sunday.** — *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent.

**sex-a-gos'im-al** (-māl), *adj.* [L. *sextagesimus* sixtieth.] Pertaining to or founded on the number sixty.

**sex appeal.** Quality, esp. personal charm, which serves to draw together individuals of opposite sexes.

**sex-cent-ary** (sĕks-sĕn't-ĕr'ĕ, or *esp. Brit.*, sĕn'tĕn'ĕr'ĕ), *adj.* Of or pert. to six hundred, esp. six hundred years. — *n.* A sexcentenary division, period, etc.

**sex chromosome.** *Biol.* A chromosome in certain plants and animals supposed to determine sex. The presence of two *X chromosomes*, one each from the male and female in the fertilized egg, causes a female to be developed, the presence of a *Y chromosome* (both an *X chromosome* and a *Y chromosome* are produced by the male) causes a male to be developed.

**sex-de-cil'ion** (sĕks'ĕf'ĕs'ĕl'ĕn), *n.* See NUMERATION, Table.

**sex-en'nal** (sĕks-ĕn'tāl), *adj.* [L. *sexennius* a period of six years, *sexennis* of six years, fr. *sex* six + *annus* a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. — *n.* A sexennial event. — **sex-en'nal-ly**, *adv.*

**sex hormone.** *Biochem.* Any hormone having an effect, usually stimulatory, on the growth or function of the reproductive organs or on the development of secondary sex characters; esp., one produced in the ovaries or testes.

**sex hygiene.** That division of hygiene which deals with sex and sexual conduct as bearing on the health of the individual and the community.

**sex'ial** (sĕks'ĕl), *n.* = SEX, as in *sex'ial-ly*.

**sex'less**, *adj.* Without sex; neuter. — **sex'less-ness**, *n.*

**sex'-linked** (sĕks'ĕnkt), *adj.* *Biol.* Pertaining to or designating any factor located in the sex chromosomes of either sex, or any character dependent on them.

**sex-ol'o-gy** (sĕks'ol'ō-jē), *n.* The branch of science which deals with matters pertaining to sex. — **sex-ol'o-gist** (-jĕst), *n.*

**sex-par'tite** (sĕks'pār'tīt), *adj.* [Lez- + *partite*.] Divided into six parts; made up of six parts.

**sex't** (sĕkst), *n.* [L. *sexta*, fem. of *sextus* sixth, ordinal of *sex* six.] *[often cap.] Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the sixth hour or 12 m.; hence, an office recited at this time, or now often somewhat earlier. See CANONICAL HOUR.

**Sex'tans** (sĕks'tāns), *n.*; *gen.* SEXTANTIS (sĕks'tān'tīs). [L.] *Astron.* A constellation on the equator south of Leo.



*scorpen* to shear, cut.] 1. A fragment of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel. Also, a shell, scale, or the like. 2. Hence, a fragment. **shard** (shārd), *n.* The hard wing cover, or elytrum, of a beetle. **share** (shār), *n.* [AS. *scara*.] *Agric. Mach.* A plowshare. See *Flow, Illust.*

**share**, *n.* [AS. *accaru*, *accaru*, *fr. scoran* to shear, cut.] 1. *Obs.* A portion; part. 2. A portion pertaining to an individual; often, one's full or fair portion; as, his *share* of luck. 3. *Specif.*: a The part allotted to one of a number owning together any property or interest. b Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property is divided; as, a ship owned in 64 *shares*. *Specif.*, any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided, the ownership of shares being regularly evidenced by certificates. Cf. *stock*, *n.*, 18 c.

**Share** is usually called *shares* in England.

—*v. t.* 1. To divide and distribute in portions; to apportion; divide. 2. To partake of, use, experience, or enjoy, with others. —*v. i.* To have a share; participate. — **share**'er (shār'ēr), *n.*

**Share**, *participle*, *partake* mean to have, get, use, etc., in common with another or others. **Share** implies either the granting or receiving of the privilege to use, possess, enjoy, etc.; **participle**, a taking part, as in a discussion, an undertaking, or the like; **partake**, a taking one's part or share of a meal, a pleasure, a burden, or the like.

**share/crop/pe** (shār'krōp'ēr), *n.* *Southern U.S.* A tenant farmer who, provided with credit for seed, tools, living quarters, and for food at the landlord's commissary, works the land and receives a certain share of the value of the crop, minus charges, as for drainage, fencing, and credit advances. — **share/crop**, *v. t.*

**share/hold/er** (shār'hōld'ēr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property; esp., a holder of shares in a corporation.

**shark** (shārk), *n.* [Prob. named from its rapacity and *fr. SHARK* a crafty person.] Any of numerous elasmobranch fishes, mostly marine and most abundant in warm seas. They are usually of medium or large size, have a tough, usually dull gray skin, are very active, voracious, and destructive of other fishes, and the larger ones are often dangerous to man. Important kinds include: the very large (up to 40 feet), harmless *hasking shark* (*Cetorhinus maximus*) of North Atlantic, so called from its habit of basking at the surface, the pelagic man eating *blue shark* (*Prionace glauca*); the large European and West Indian *grey shark* (*Carcharias griseus*); the *ground shark*, any of numerous voracious sharks (genus *Carcharias*) found in shallow waters along warm coasts, as the *club shark* (*C. cimmeronensis*) and the *duky shark* (*C. obscurus*) of North Atlantic; the *man-eating shark* or *man-eater* (*Carcharodon carcharias*) found in all warm seas and reaching a length of over 30 feet; the *nurse shark* or *gato* (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of warmer parts of Atlantic; the *shovel-nosed shark* (*Hechanchus coarctatus*) and *Notorhynchus maculatus* of California; the *sand shark* (genus *Odontaspis*) of the Atlantic coast of North America (see *REMOA*, *Ilhus*); and the *dogfish*, *hammerhead*, *porbeagle*, and *shovelhead* (see these terms).

**shark**, *v. t.* *Archaic*. To get rapaciously or by fraud. —*v. i.* 1. To play the sharper. 2. To live by shifts and stratagems. — *n.* [Prob. *fr. G. schurke*.] 1. A rapacious, crafty person; as, a mortgage *shark*. 2. *Slang*. One who greatly outwits some line.

**shark/skin** (shārk'skīn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a shark or leather made from it. 2. A worsted suiting in a twill like weave with a hard sleek finish. b A fabric with a sleek chalky appearance, made chiefly of rayon, sometimes of cotton, usually in a basket weave.

**sharp** (shārp), *adj.* [AS. *scarp*.] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point, keen. 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed. 3. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty; as sand. 4. Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* curve. 5. Well-defined; distinct. 6. a To the taste or smell, pungent; acid; sour. b To the hearing, piercing; shrill. c To the eye, instantaneously brilliant. d Cold; nipping; — of air, etc. 7. Painful; distressing; as, *sharp* pain. 8. Cutting in language or import; as, a *sharp* answer. 9. Severe; harsh; as, a *sharp* temper. 10. Of keen perception, acute; penetrating; as, a *sharp* eye. 11. a Eager; keen — of the appetite. b Conducted with eagerness; impetuous. 12. *Brisk*; active. 13. Very attentive; as, a *sharp* watch. 14. *Music*. Opposed to *flat*. a Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C-sharp (C #), which is a half step higher than C. b So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch. c Of a key or tonality, having a signature in sharps. 15. *Phonet.* Voiceless; sord. Cf. *FLAT*, *adj.*, 17 b.

**Syn.** *Sharp*, *keen*, *acute* mean markedly edged or pointed. **Sharp**, applicable to things with an edge or point, implies a cutting or piercing quality and, often, its disagreeableness, its distinctness, or the like; *keen*, applicable esp. to things with an edge, suggests a poignant, a zealous, or a bracing quality; *acute*, applicable to an angle or end formed by lines or figures converging in a sharp point, suggests a power to penetrate and is figuratively applied to tones, the hearing, thinkers, and the like.

—*v. t.* *Music*. To raise in pitch, as a musical tone; esp., to raise by a half step. —*v. i.* *Music*. To sing or play above the true pitch.

—*adv.* [See *FLAT*, *adj.*, 13.] In a sharp manner; esp.: a To a point or edge; piercingly. b *Colloq.* Precisely; exactly. c Briskly; quickly; abruptly.

—*n.* 1. A sharp edge or point. 2. *Slang*. a An expert. b A sharper. 3. A sewing needle having a very slender point; — usually *pl.* 4. *Music*. a A tone or note one half step higher than a tone or note named. b A character (#) on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it. A *double sharp* (X or ×) indicates that a note is to be a whole step higher in pitch than it would be without any sharp.

—*sharp*'ly, *adv.* — *sharp*'ness, *n.*

**sharp/en** (shārp'en), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become sharp or sharper. **sharp/en-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens, esp. tools, gears, or the like; *specif.*, in full *pencil sharpener*, a device for sharpening the point of a lead pencil or the like by pressure against a rotating blade or cutting edges.

**sharp/er** (shārp'ēr), *n.* A swindler; a cheating rascal. **sharp-eyed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Keen-sighted; hence, keen in observing or penetrating.

**sharp-fanged** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Having sharp fangs; hence, sarcastic.

**sharp-freeze**, *v. t.* To quick-freeze, often for 8 or 10 hours, at a temperature of -30° F. to -10° F. in preparation for storage in a locker. — **sharp-freez**'er, *n.*

**sharp/le** (shārp'pl), *n.* *Local, U.S. Naut.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts each carrying a triangular sail.

**sharp/-set**, *adj.* Set at a sharp angle, or so as to present a sharp edge; also, eager in appetite or desire; keen.

**sharp/shoot/er** (shārp'shoot'ēr), *n.* One skilled in shooting; a good marksman.

**sharp/shoot/ing**, *n.*

**sharp/-sight/ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Having acute sight; hence, mentally keen.

**sharp/-sight/ed-ness**, *n.*

**sharp/-wit/ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Having an acute, or a nicely discerning, mind.

**sharp/-wit/ed-ness**, *n.*

**Shas'ta dai'ye** (shās'tā), *n.*

[From Mt. Shasta, Calif.]

A large-flowered garden variety of *Chrysanthemum maximum*, a perennial herb from the Pyrenees, resembling the common oxeye daisy.

**Shas'tan** (shās'tān), *adj.* & *n.* = COMANCHEAN.

**shat/ter** (shāt'tēr), *v. t.* [ME. *schalieren*, *scatteren*.] 1. *Obs.* To scatter; disperse. 2. To break at once into pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently, into fragments. 3. To render unsound; damage. — *v. i.* To burst or break into fragments. — *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly in *in, into, or to, shatters*.

**shave** (shāv), *v. t.* & *i.* SHAVED (shāvd); SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'en); SHAV'ING. [AS. *scafa*, *scapan*.] 1. To cut or pare off by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor; specif., to cut off or remove (hair, as the beard) close to the skin by a razor. 2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface covering of; as, to *shave* the face. 3. a To cut off closely. b To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices. 4. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to or touch lightly in passing. — *v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard or hair; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain.

—*n.* [Senses 2, 3, 4, *fr. SHAVE*, *v.*] 1. [AS. *scafa* a plane.] Any of various tools for shaving or cutting thin slices. 2. A thin slice; a shaving. 3. Act or operation of shaving, esp. the beard. 4. *Colloq.* Act of passing very near to, so as almost to graze; as, a close *shave*.

**shave/ling** (shāv'ling), *n.* 1. *Contemptuous*. A priest; — from his tonsure. 2. Stippling; youth.

**shav/er** (shāv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shaves. 2. One who is sharp at bargains or shrewd in dealing, or who fleeces people. 3. *Colloq. & Dial.* A chap; lad; youngster.

**shave/tail** (shāv'tail), *n.* 1. An untrained mule. 2. *Soldiers' Slang*. A recently appointed second lieutenant; — humorously so called with allusion to the young unbroken army mules.

**Shav'ian** (shāv'ian; 58), *n.* An admirer or devotee of George Bernard Shaw, his writings, or his social theories. — **Shav'ian**, *adj.*

**shav/ie** (shāv'ie), *n.* *Scot.* A trick; prank; practical joke.

**shav/ing** (shāv'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who or that which shaves. 2. That which is shaved off, a thin slice pared off with a knife, plane, etc.

**shaw** (shō), *n.* [ME. *schawe* thicket, grove, *fr. AS. scaga*.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* A thicket; small wood or grove. 2. *Scot.* The tops of potatoes or turnips.

**shawl** (shōl), *n.* [Per *shāl*.] A square or oblong outer garment made of textile or netted fabric, used, esp. by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

**shawm** (shōm), *n.* [OF. *chalemie*, var. of *chalene*, dim *fr. L. calamus* reed, reed pipe.] *Music*. An obsolete wind instrument of the oboe class.

**Shaw-nee** (shō-nē; 2), *n.*; *pl.* SHAWNEE, SHAWNLES (-lēz). [Shawnee *Shawwong* southern, *fr. Shawwong* south.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe formerly dwelling in Tennessee and South Carolina.

**Shaw-wal** (shō-wāl'), *n.* [Ar. *shawwāl*.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

**shay** (shā), *n.* [From CHAISSE, mistaken as *pl.*] *Dial. & Colloq.* A chaise.

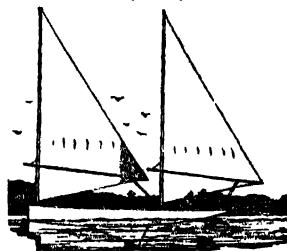
**she** (shē; 4), *pron.*; *nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hēr; 4) or HERS (hērz); *obj.* — HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thū; 4); *poss.* THEIR (thēr; 4) or THEIRS (thērz); *obj.* THEM (thēm; 4). [AS. *shē*, *shē*, fem. of the definite article, originally a demonstrative pronoun.] 1. The woman or female being previously designated. 2. That or any woman; as, *she* of the golden hair. — *n.* A woman or girl; a female person or animal.

**she-** A combining form of *she*, denoting a female of a (specified) class, as in *she-bear*, *she-mon/ster*; also, *womanly*; of or for women.

**shea butter** (shē), [Mandingo *si*, *se*, the shea tree, written *shea* by Mungo Park.] A solid white fat obtained from the seeds of the *shea tree*, an African tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*). It is used as a food, illuminant, etc.

**sheaf** (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). [AS. *scēaf*.] 1. A quantity of the stalks and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw. 2. Something likened to a sheaf of grain, as arrows filling a quiver. — *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf.

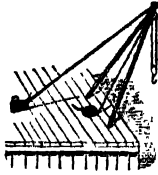
**shear** (shēr), *v. t.* & *i.* SHEARED (shērd) or, *Archaic*, SHORE (shōr; 70); SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn); SHEAR'ING. [AS. *sceran*, *scieran*, *scyran*.] 1. To cut off the hair from; to shave; as, with crown *shear*. 2. To cut, clip, or sever from something, esp. wool from sheep; also, to cut something from; as, to *shear* sheep. 3. *Scot. & Dial.* To reap or cut with a sickle. 4. To derive by or as by cutting; as, *shear* of power. 5. To cut with shears or a similar instrument, as a bar of metal. — *v. i.* 1. To cut through with, as with a sword; to cleave a way. 2. To shear crops; to use a sickle in reaping. 3. *Mech.* To become divided, as a body under the action of a shear. — *n.* 1. a A pair of shears; — now in the plural or attributive. See *SHEARS*, 1. b One blade of a pair of shears. 2. A shearing; — used esp. in designating the age of sheep; as, a two-shear *ram*. 3. Act, means, or result of shearing. 4. That which is shorn, as a shorn animal or a fleece. 5. *Mach.* Any of various machines for shearing metal, esp. sheet metal. 6. *Mech.* A internal force tangential to the section on which it acts; shearing force. 7. An action or stress, resulting from applied forces, which causes or tends to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact; — called also *shearing stress*. c See *SHEARS*, 3. — **shear/er** (-ēr), *n.*



Sharpe with centerboard down and Leg-of-Mutton Sails extended by Sprits.



**shears** (shērz), *n. pl.* 1. Any of various cutting instruments operating by the action of opposed cutting edges of metal; in effect, large powerful scissors. 2. Something likened to a pair of shears; specul.: a *Obs.* A pair of wings. b A hoisting apparatus consisting of two (sometimes more) spurs fastened together at their upper ends, resting on their spread heels, steadied by a guy or guys, and provided with tackle; — called also *shear* (or *sheer*) *legs*. 3. *Mach.* The bed piece of a machine tool on which a table or slide rest is secured; a way, as the *shears* of a lathe or planer; — sometimes written *sheer*.



A form of Shear, 2 b.

**shear/water** (shē'wō'tēr; -wō'tēr), *n.* Any of numerous oceanic birds (chiefly of the genus *Puffinus*, order Procellariiformes), related to the petrels and albatrosses. In flight they usually skim close to the waves.

**shearfish** (shē'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.*; see *FISH*. A large catfish (*Silurus glanis*) of central and eastern Europe.

**sheath** (shēth), *n.*; *pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [AS. *scēth*, *scēath*.] 1. A case for a sword, knife, etc.; a scabbard. 2. Any covering resembling or likened to a sheath (sense 1), esp. one in animals and plants. 3. *Bot.* The base of a leaf when sheathing a stem or branch, as in grasses; any sheathlike spathe; an ocrea, or sheathing stipule, etc. 4. *Zool.* An elytrium of a beetle. — *v. t.* — SHEATHED.

**sheathbill** (shēth'bīl'), *n.* Any of several sea birds constituting a family (Chionidiidae), confined to the colder parts of the Southern Hemisphere. They are characterized by a horny sheath over the base of the upper mandible.

**sheathe** (shēth), *v. t.* 1. To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to enclose or cover as with a sheath or case. 2. To plunge or bury in flesh, as a sword or tusk; also, to retract or draw in (a claw). 3. To fit or furnish with or as with a sheath. 4. To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, etc.; as, to *sheathe* a ship with copper. — **sheath'er** (shēth'ēr), *n.*

**sheathing** (shēth'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who sheathes. 2. That which sheathes; specul., the covering of a ship's bottom and sides. 3. *Arch.* The first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material so used. — *adj.* Enclosing or investing with a sheath.

**sheath knife** (shēth). A knife carried in a sheath.

**shea tree**. See *SHEA BUTTER*.

**sheave** (shēv; shēv), *n.* [Var. of *shive*, ME. *schive*.] a The grooved wheel or pulley of a pulley block. See *BLOCK*, *Illustr.* b Any grooved wheel or pulley.

**sheave** (shēv), *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves.

**sheaves** (shēvz), *n. pl.* of *SHEAF*, (shēvz, shēvz), *pl.* of *SHEAVE*.

**she-bang'** (shē-bāng'), *n.* Slang. Establishment; contrivance; outfit; concern.

**Shebat'** (shē-bāt'), *n.* [Heb. *Shēbat*.] See *JEWISH CALENDAR*.

**she-been'** (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Ir. *shēin*, *shēin*, little mug, inferior ale.] A shebeen where liquor is sold without a license. — *v. i.* To keep a shebeen. Both *Cherfly* *Ir.* & *Scot.*

**shed** (shēd), *n.* [Var. of *SHADE*, *n.*] 1. A slight structure built for shelter or storage, as a penthouse, lean to, etc. 2. A place of shelter, as a hut, cottage, lair, etc.

**shed** (shēd), *v. t.* SHEDD; SHEDD'ING. [AS. *scēdan*, *scēdan*, to part, separate.] 1. a To pour forth in drops, as, to *shed* tears. b To pour out; emit; as, to *shed* favors. 2. To cause to flow or fall from a cut or wound; as, to *shed* the blood of a victim. 3. To diffuse, esp. so as to impart, as light, heat, influence; as, the sun *sheds* light. 4. To throw off by repelling, as rays and light; as, ducks *shed* water. 5. To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell. — *v. i.* To part with, or let fall, some covering, integument, growth, etc., as a skin, seeds, fruit, or leaves. — *SYN.* See *DISCARD*. — *n.* 1. A shed thing or spilling, — only in comb., as in bloodshed. 2. *Collog.* That which is or has been shed, as a cocoon, the molted shell of a crab, etc.

**shedder** (shēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sheds. 2. A crab or lobster about to molt its shell; also, *Local*, U. S., a crab that has just shed its shell.

**sheen** (shēn), *adj.* [AS. *scēne*, *scēne*, *scīne*.] Beautiful; bright. — *v. i.* To show a sheen, or luster. — *n.* 1. Brightness; luster. 2. Shining attire.

**sheen'y** (shēn'y), *adj.* Lustrous with sheen; shining; radiant.

**sheep** (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *scēp*, *scēap*.] 1. Any ruminant of a genus (*Ovis*) allied to the goats, esp. any of numerous domesticated

**sheep**. 2. A timid, defenseless creature; also, a bashful or silly fellow. 3. Leather of sheepskin, as for bookbinding; sheepskin. — **sheep/hard'er** (shēp'hārd'ēr), *n.* A North American shrub or small tree (*Viburnum lentago*) having white flowers in flat cymes; also, its black edible berry.

**sheep/cote** (shēp'kōt'; -kōt'), *n.* Also **sheep/cot'** (-kōt'). A sheepfold.

**sheep/dip'** (shēp'dīp'), *n.* *Veter.* A liquid preparation, as of tobacco, arsenic, creosote, etc., to dip sheep in to disinfect them.

**sheep dog**. A dog used to tend sheep; esp., a collie.

**sheep/fold'** (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

**sheep/herd'er** (shēp'hārd'ēr), *n.* Chiefly U. S. A herder on a sheep run. — **sheep/herd'ing**, *n. & adj.*

**sheep/ish**, *adj.* Like a sheep in meekness, stupidity, or timidity. — **sheep/ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sheep/ish-ness**, *n.*

**sheep ked** (kēd). A degenerate blood-sucking dipterous insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) which conveys sheep trypanosomiasis; — loosely called *sheep tick*. See *1st TICK*, *n.*, 2.

**sheep laurel**. A North American dwarf shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*), resembling the mountain laurel but with smaller red flowers. It is poisonous to young stock.

**sheep/man** (shēp'mān), *n.*; *pl.* — MEN (-mēn). A man who breeds, tends, or raises sheep.

**sheep's eye** (shēps). A shy, longing, usually amorous, glance.

**sheep/shank'** (shēp'shānk'), *n.* 1. Literally, the shank of a sheep; hence, something thin and slender, weak, or the like. 2. See *KNOR*, *Illustr.* (12).

**sheep/head'** (shēp'hēd'), *n.* 1. The head of a sheep, esp. as prepared for eating. 2. A silly or stupid person; blockhead. 3. See *PLURAL*, *Note*, 3. A spiny round food fish (*Archonargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth.

**sheep/shear'ing** (shēp'shēar'ing), *n.* 1. Act of shearing sheep. 2. The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep. — **sheep/shear'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**sheep/skin'** (-skīn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it; also, parchment. 2. *Collog.* A diploma.

**sheep sorrel**. See *1st SORREL*.

**sheep tick**. = *SHEEP KED*.

**sheep/walk'** (shēp'wōk'), *n.* A pasture for sheep.

**sheer** (shēr), *adj.* [ME. *schere* pure, bright, prob. fr. ON. *skerr*.] 1. *Obs.* Bright; shining. 2. Pure; undiluted; as, *sheer* ale. 3. Being what it seems to be; unqualified; utter; as, *sheer* folly. 4. Taken or acting in dissociation from all else; as, by *sheer* force. 5. Perpendicular, or very steep, without break. 6. Very thin or transparent; diaphanous. — *SYN.* See *STEEPLE*. — *adv.* 1. Altogether; completely. 2. Perpendicularly, steeply. — **sheer'ly**, *adv.* — **sheer/ness**, *n.*

**sheer, v. i.** [From *SHEAR* to divide.] To decline or deviate from a course. — *v. t.* To cause to sheer. — *n.* *Naut.* a The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, runways, and lines of a vessel, when viewed from the side. b The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading toward it. c A turn, deviation, or change in a course.

**sheer legs**. See *SHEARS*, 2 b

**sheet** (shēt), *n.* [AS. *scēte*, *scēte*, *scēte*, a sheet, piece of linen cloth.] 1. A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, esp., one used as an article of bedding next to the body. 2. A broad piece of paper; esp., a single piece of any of the sizes prepared for writing on or printing on; hence, a letter, a newspaper, etc.; also, in *pl.*, the unbound pages of a book. 3. A broad stretch or surface, as of water, ice, etc. 4. In general, a piece of anything that is usually very thin in relation to its length and breadth; as, a *sheet* of glass, tin. 5. A flat baking utensil of tinned metal, usually with a lip on the front edge for handling; as, a *cooky sheet*. 6. *Geol.* Any body of rock, gravel, ice, etc., that is long and wide as compared with its thickness. 7. *Philately*. A complete printing of stamps on a single piece of paper as it leaves the press and before it is cut into panes. — *v. t.* 1. To wrap in, or cover with, a sheet; to shroud. 2. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.

**sheet, n.** [AS. *scēttāne*, *scēttāne* the lower corner of a sail.] 1. *Naut.* (Often in *pl.*) A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind. 2. *Naut. pl.* The spaces not occupied by thwart at either end of an open boat; — called respectively *fore-sheets* (at the bow) and *stern sheets* (at the stern). — *v. t.* *Naut.* To haul upon by means of a sheet; — used only in *to sheet home*, to extend (a square sail) by hauling upon the sheets until it is set as flat as possible.

**sheet anchor**. [ME. *scheten* to shoot, AS. *scēttāne*.] 1. *Naut.* Formerly, the main anchor, carried in the waist of a ship. Cf. *5th POWER*. 2. Anything regarded as a main support or dependence in danger.

**sheet bend**. *Naut.* A bend or hitch for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye. See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (34).

**sheet glass**. Glass made in large sheets directly from the furnace or by making a cylinder and flattening it.

**sheet'ing**, *n.* Act or process of forming into, disposing in, or covering with, sheets; also, material, such as cotton or linen cloth, made into or suitable for sheets.

**sheet lightning**. Lightning in sheetlike form, due to reflection and diffusion by the clouds and sky.

**sheet metal**. Metal in the form of a sheet. Similarly, **sheet iron**, **sheet steel**, **sheet tin**, etc.

**sheik, sheikh** (shēk; shēk), *n.* [Ar. *shaykh*, lit., old man.] 1. An Arab chief; — now also used as an Arabic title of respect. 2. *Slang*. A man supposed to be endowed with an irresistible fascination in the eyes of romantic young women; — from *The Sheik*, a novel (1921) by Edith M. Hull.

**sheik'dom, sheikh'dom** (shēk'dōm; shēk'-), *n.* [See -DOM.] The region under a sheik's rule.

**shei-tan'** (shē-tān'). Var. of *SHAITAN*.

**shek'el** (shēk'el; -l), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] An ancient weight among the Jewish and Phoenician, Hebrew, etc.; also, a coin having this weight. The ordinary Hebrew shekel for gold was probably 22½ grains (about \$10.88); for silver, 224½ grains.

**Shekinah** (shē-kī'nāh), *n.* [Heb. *shēkhinah* the earthly presence (dwelling) of God, fr. *shākhān* to dwell.] *Jewish Theol.* The Divine Manifestation, through which God's presence is felt by man.

Sheep. 1 Muzzle; 2 Forehead; 3 Poll; 4 Scrag; 5 Withers; 6 Girth; 7 Loin; 8 Rump; 9 Tail; 10 Hock; 11 Stifle; 12 Underline; 13 Elbow; 14 Knee; 15 Arm; 16 Brisket; 17 Shoulder; 18 Apron; 19 Throat. Cf. *LAMB*, *Illustr.*

varieties kept for their flesh (*mutton*), wool, and skin. Well-known breeds are the Cheviot, Corriedale, Cotswold, Dorset Horn, Hampshire Down, Leicester, Lincoln, Merino, Oxford Down, Romney, Shropshire, Southdown, and Suffolk. Cf. *ARGALI*, *MONTFON*, *MOUNTAIN*

**sheldrake** (shēl'drāk'), *n.*; see **FLURAL**, Note 3. [*E. dial. sheld* var. + *drake*.] **1.** Any of various Old World ducks (genus *Tadorna* Casarca), esp. the common European species (*T. tadorna*) slightly larger than the mallard. **2.** Any meranser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

**shelf** (shēlf), *n.*; *pl.* **SHELVES** (shēlvēz). [*AS. scelfe, scylfe*.] **1.** **a** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece fastened horizontally, as against a wall, to hold objects. **b** One of several similar pieces in a closet, bookcase, or the like. **c** The books or other contents of a shelf. **2.** Something resembling a shelf or ledge; as: **a** A sandbank or ledge of rocks; a reef or shoal. **b** A flat, projecting layer of rock. **c** *Mining & Geol.* A stratum with a shelflike surface. — *on the shelf*. Put aside as of no present use or value.

**shelf ice**. An extensive ice sheet which originates on land and continues out to sea beyond the depths at which it rests upon the sea bottom.

**shell** (shēl), *n.* [*AS. scell, sceall, scyll*.] **1.** **a** A hard rigid covering of an animal, as a mollusk. See **GASTROPOD**, **ILLUST.** **b** The hard or tough outer covering of an egg, esp. a bird's egg. See **EGG**, **ILLUST.** **2.** **a** The outside part of a fruit or seed; a nutshell, pod, or husk. **b** *pl.* Cocon shells. **3.** A shell material or collectively, shells, esp. of mollusks, turtles, or tortoises; tortoise shell. **b** *pl.* Unslaked limestone. **4.** Something resembling or likened to a shell (sense 1) in some way, as a frail framework; as, the shell of a house. **5.** A outside covering; as, the shell of a ship; also, a casing without substance. **b** An impersonal attitude or manner which conceals feeling, as, to come out of one's shell. **6.** A shell-bearing mollusk. **7.** *Chem.* One of the concentric series of electrons in the atom, or the space occupied by such a series. **8.** *Cookery.* An edible case, as of pastry, made to receive a filling. **9.** *Firearms.* A metal or paper case which holds the charge of powder and shot or bullet used with breech-loading small arms. See **CARTRIDGE**, **ILLUST.** **10.** *Fireworks.* A spherical case containing explosive material, after having been thrown high into the air. **11.** *Ordn.* A hollow projectile for cannon, containing an explosive bursting charge. **12.** *Rowing.* A light long racing boat, only wide enough to accommodate one oarsman on a seat, with a frame covered with very thin wood. — *v. t.* **1.** To take out of the shell, husk, pod, etc. **2.** To strip or remove the shell of. **b** To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To throw shells or bombs at, upon, or into; to bomb. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall or scale off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts shell in falling. — *shell*, *adj.*

**shell-lac** (shēl'lāk'), *n.* Also **shell-lack**, **shell-lac**. [*shell* + *lac*, trans. of *laque en feuilles* lac in thin plates.] **1.** Purified lac resin, esp. in thin layers or flakes, used in insulating materials, in varnishes, sealing wax, etc. **2.** A preparation of lac dissolved in alcohol, used in filling wood, as a varnish, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** **LACKEN** (shēl'lāk'; shēl'lāk't); **1.** **LACKENING**. **1.** To coat or treat with shellac. **2.** *Slang.* *U. S.* To beat; hence, to defeat. **shell-lack'er** (shēl'lāk't; shēl'lāk't-er), *n.*

**shell-back** (shēl'bāk'), *n.* *Slang.* An old sailor. — *old salt*.

**shell-bark** (shēl'bārk'), *n.* The shagbark.

**shell bean**. Any variety of bean grown esp. for the seeds, which are used as a vegetable when mature but undried.

**shell-fire** (shēl'fīr'), *n.* *Msl.* Firing or shooting of shells; as, the courage of troops under shell-fire.

**shell-fish** (shēl'fīsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see **FISH**. [*AS. scyllfisc*.] Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk or a crustacean.

**shell game**. A sleight-of-hand swindling game; hence, any game in which the victim has no chance to win. Cf. **THIMBLERIO**.

**shell jacket**. A semiformal tight-fitting jacket, short in the back, often used in tropical countries in place of the tuxedo.

**shell-proof** (shēl'prūf'; 2), *adj.* Capable of resisting shells or bombs; bombproof.

**shell shock**. *Psychiatry.* Any of numerous psychoneurotic conditions, akin to hysteria, appearing in soldiers exposed to modern warfare. — **shell-shock**, *v. t.*

**shelly** (shēl'y), *adj.*; **SHELLY-ER** (-tēr); **SHELLY-EST**. **1.** Abounding in, or covered with, shells; as, a shelly shore. **2. Of, pertaining to, or like a shell.**

**shell-ter** (shēl'tēr), *n.* [*AS. sceld, sceldung* a troop of men with shields, fr. *scild* shield + *ter* a band of men.] **1.** That which covers or defends; a protection or place of protection, a refuge. **2.** State of being covered and protected; protection. — *Syn.* Asylum, sanctuary, refuge. — *v. t.* **1.** To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to shield; to protect. **2.** To screen or cover from injury, attack, notice, etc. **3.** To place under shelter or protection. — *v. i.* To take or provide shelter; remain sheltered. — **shel'tor**, *n.* — **shel'tor-less**, *adj.*

**shelter tent**. A small tent, usually consisting of two or more pieces of waterproof cotton duck fixed for buttoning or tying; — in soldiers' slang called also *dog tent*.

**sheltie**, **sheltie** (shēl'tē), *n.*; *pl.* **TIES** (-tīz). A Shetland pony.

**shelve** (shēlv), *v. i.* [*Prob. fr. shēlf a ledge*.] To incline; to be sloping, esp. gradually. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf or to store on shelves; hence, to lay on the shelf; to dismiss from service; as, to shelve an officer.

**shelv'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of fitting up shelves. **2.** Act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the shelving of a claim. **3.** Material for shelves; shelves collectively.

**Shem** (shēm), *n.* *Bib.* Eldest son of Noah.

**Shem'ite** (shēm'īt), *n.* Semite. — **Shem-ite** (shēm-īt'ik), *adj.*

**she-nan'-gan** (shē-nān'gān), *n.* *Colloq.* Trickery.

**shend** (shēnd), *v. t.*; **SHEND** (shēnt); **SHEND'ING**. [*AS. scendan*.] *Archaic & Dial.* To blame, reproach, or revile; to disgrace, or put to shame or confusion.

**She'ol** (shē'ōl), *n.* [*Heb. shē'ōl*.] The underworld; the abode of the dead; hell; Hades.

**shepherd** (shēp'hērd), *n.* [*AS. scēaphyrde*.] **1.** A herder of sheep. **2.** *Bib. & Eccl.* A pastor. — *v. t.* To tend as a shepherd; to gather, guard, herd, lead, or drive, as a shepherd. — **shepherd-ess**, *n.*

**shepherd, or shepherd's, dog**. A sheep dog; a collie.

**shepherd's pie** (shēp'hērdz), *n.* A meat pie with a mashed potato crust.

**shepherd's-purse**, *n.* An annual herb (*Capella bursa-pastoris*) of the mustard family, bearing pouklike pods.

**shew'ard-ise** (shē'r-ē-dīz), *v. t.*; **1.** **ISED** (-dīzd); **1.** **IZING** (-dīz'ing). [*After Sherard Cowper-Coles, inventor of the process*.] To galvanize by treating with zinc and heating in a tightly closed retort.

**Sher'a-ton** (shē'r-ā'tōn; -tōn), *adj.* Designating a light, elegant style in furniture, developed around 1800 by Thomas Sheraton, an English designer, and marked by straight lines and graceful proportions.

**sherbet** (shūr'bēt; -bīt), *n.* [*Turk. & Per. sharbat*, fr. *Ar. sharbah* a drink.] **1.** A refreshing drink, made of diluted fruit juice. **2.** A water ice.

**sherd** (shūrd). Var. of **SHARD**.

**she-riif** (shē-rēf'), *n.* Also **she-reef**. [*Ar. sharf* noble.] **1.** An Arab prince or chief. **2.** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; — used as a title. Hence, a high dignitary among Mohammedans.

**sheriff** (shēr'fī), *n.* [*AS. scēir-gerefa*. See **SHERIFF**, 3d **REVE.**] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, charged with the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace. — **sheriff-dom** (-dōm), *n.*

**sherlock**, **Sher'lock** (shūr'lōk), *n.* *Colloq.* A detective; — from Sherlock Holmes, chief character in a series of stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930).

**sherry** (shēr'is), *n.* *Archaic.* Sherry.

**sherry** (shēr'is), *n.* [*From sherris, taken as pl. fr. Xeres (now Jerez) de la Frontera, a Spanish town near Cádiz*.] A still white wine made near Jerez; hence, a wine of this type made elsewhere.

**sherry cobbler**. A beverage prepared with sherry, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc.

**Shetland pony** (shē'lānd) A small, stocky, hardy breed of ponies which originated in the Shetland Islands.

**Shetland wool**. A fine, thin, loosely twisted worsted, spun from wool of Shetland sheep.

**shengh, sheuch** (shūk), *n.* *Scot.* A ditch; trench

**shew** (shō). Var. of **SHOW**, *n.* & *v.*

**shew/bread** (shō'bred'), *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition, unleavened bread which priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex. xxv 30*).

**Shih'ah** (shē'ā), *n.* = **SNURE**.

**shib-bo-leth** (shīb'bō-lēth), *n.* [*Heb. shībboleth* an ear of corn, stream.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fugitive Ephraimites, who pronounced it *shibboleth*. *Judges xii*. **2.** Hence, criterion, test, or watchword; a party cry or pet phrase.

**shield** (shīd), *past & past part.* of **SHY**.

**shiel** (shēl), *n.* *Scot. & E. of Eng.* A shieling; hut.

**shield** (shēld), *n.* [*AS. scild, sceald, scyld*.] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm or in the hand; — formerly in general use. **2.** A person or thing that protects or defends; defense, shelter. **3.** An adjunct of dress, as a piece of tubular silk, worn inside a part of the clothing liable to be soiled by perspiration, etc. **4.** A fixture over moving parts of machinery, or parts carrying electricity, etc., in order to protect persons from injury. **5.** *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. See **SCUTCHEON**, **ILLUST.** **6.** *Ordn.* An armored screen, usually attached to the carriage, protecting an otherwise exposed gun. **7.** *Tunneling & Mining.* An iron or steel framework moved forward in excavating to support the ground ahead of the concrete, brickwork, or other lining. **8.** *Zool.* A protective structure likened to a shield, as a large scale, a carapace, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To cover with or as with a shield, to defend; protect. **2.** *Archaic.* To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. — *Syn.* See **DEFEND**. — **shield-bearer**, *n.* — **shiel'der**, *n.* — **shield-shaped**, *adj.*

**shiel'ing** (shēl'ing, -Yn), *n.* Also **sheal'ing**. [*Of Scand. origin*] Chiefly *Scot.* A hut, as that of shepherds, sportsmen, etc.

**shier** (shēr), **shier'est**, *adj.* *compar. & superl.* of **SHY**.

**shift** (shīft), *v. t.* [*AS. sciftan* to divide.] **1.** To exchange for or replace by another or others; to change; as, to shift the clothes. **2.** To move or remove, as from one place or person to another; to transfer, as, to shift the blame. **3.** *Philol.* To change phonetically, esp. by Grimm's law. — *v. i.* **1.** To change position, abode, form, etc.; hence, to change one's clothing. **2.** To resort to shifts; esp., to live by one's wits. **3.** To practice evasive methods. **4.** To get along; as, left to shift for oneself. **5.** To shift gears, as in operating an automobile. **6.** *Philol.* To become changed phonetically, esp. by Grimm's law. — *n.* **1.** An effort; a means to accomplish an end; as, to make (a) shift to do something. **2.** An expedient or scheme tried in difficulty; often, a trick; a device to avoid fraud. **3.** A change of clothes. **4.** A woman's chemise. **5.** A change in direction; as, a shift of wind. **6.** The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night shift. **7.** Act of shifting; change of place, attitude, etc.; transfer, as of responsibility. **8.** *Amer. Football.* A lateral change of position, esp. from one side of the line to the other, made, just before the ball is put in play, by one or more players of the side in possession of the ball. **9.** *Geol.* The relative displacement of rock masses on opposite sides of a fault or fault zone. See **FAULT**, **ILLUST.** **10.** *Musical.* A change in position, as of the hand on the finger board in playing the violin, of the movable slide of a trombone, etc. — *Syn.* See **REPOSITION**. — **shift'er**, *n.*

**shift'less** (-lēs, -lō), *adj.* **1.** Lacking in expedients; hence, lazy; inefficient. **2.** Manifesting, or characteristic of, lack of efficiency or thrift. — **shift'less-ness**, *n.*

**shift'y** (shīft'y), *adj.*; **SHIFT'Y-ER** (-tēr); **SHIFT'Y-EST**. **1.** Full of or ready with shifts; fertile in expedients; sometimes, tricky. **2.** Indicative of a tricky nature; as, shift'y eyes. — **shift'i-ly**, *adv.* — **shift'i-ness**, *n.*

**Shi'lam** (shē'lām), *n.* The tenets held by the Shiites.

**Shi'ite** (-tī), **Shi'ah** (-ā), *n.* [*Ar. shī'a* a partisan or follower of (Ali).] One of that branch of the Moslems who reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as the first rightful successor of Mohammed, and who do not acknowledge the sunna as any part of the law. Cf. **SUNNITE**. — **Shi-ite** (shē-īt'ik), *adj.*

**shik'ar** (shī-kār'), *n.* [*Per. shikār*.] Hunting; sport. — *v. t.* To hunt. *Both India.*

**shik'arī**, **shik'ar'ee** (shī-kār'ē), *n.* [*Per. shikārī*.] *India.* A sportsman; esp., a native hunter or guide.

**shill** (shīl), *adj.* [*AS. scyl* sonorous.] *Dial.* Shrill.

**shil-le-lagh**, **shil-la'lah** (shī-lē'lāh), *n.* Also **shil-le'lah**, **shil-le'la**. *Irish.* A cuckoo; — from Shillelagh, Ireland, famous for its oaks.

**shilling** (shīll'ing), *n.* [*AS. scilling*.] **1.** A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. *Abbrev. s.* Symbol / (as: twelve shillings, 12/-). See **MONEY**, **TABLES**. **2.** A coin and money of account of Scotland in use previous to 1707, later worth only one English penny. **3.** Any of sev-

1 money of the Continent, as the German schilling or the —ling. 3. *U.S. Hist.* In the thirteen colonies, a coin; denomination of money differing in value in different colonies.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shāl'i), *v. i.* [Redupl. of *shall* I.] To act irresolutely; hence, to occupy oneself with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution; also, occupation with trifles. — *adj.* Hesitating; irresolute.

**shilly** (shil'i), *adj.* *Scot.* Weak; feeble, sickly; puny. *b* Thin; flat; inespial, as drink.

**shilly** (shil'i), *var.* of *shilly*.

**shim** (shim), *n.* [Origin uncert.] A thin slip of wood, metal, stone, etc., often tapered, used to fill in, as in leveling a stone in building, or a railroad tie, etc. — *v. t.*; *SHIMMED* (shim'd); *SHIMMING*. To fill out, or level up, by the use of a shim or shims.

**shimmer** (shim'er), *v. i.* [*AS. scimran*.] To shine with a tremulous or fitful light, glimmer. — *Syn.* See *GLIMMER*. — *n.* A fitful, tremulous light; a glimmer.

**shimmy**, **shim-mey** (shim'mi), *n.* [From *chemise*, taken as pl.] 1. *Dial. & Collog.* A chemise. 2. A jazz dance characterized by shaking movements of the body. 3. Abnormal vibration, as in the front wheels of an automobile. — *v. i.* 1. To shake or tremble in, or as if in, dancing a shimmy. 2. To vibrate abnormally, as the wheels of an automobile.

**shin** (shin), *n.* [*AS. scinu*.] a. The front part of the leg below the knee. *b* Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the foreleg; — distinguished from *shank*. — *v. t.* & *i.*; *SHINED* (shin'd); *SHINNING*. To use the shins in climbing; to climb, esp. as a mast, tree, etc., by embracing it alternately with the arms or hands and legs; — often with *up*; as, to *shin up* a mast.

**shinbone** (shin'bon'), *n.* The tibia.

**shin-dig** (shin'dig), *n.* [*cf. SHINDY*.] *Slang, U.S.* A festive occasion with dancing.

**shindy** (shin'di), *n.*; *pl.* SHINDIES (diz). [Origin uncert.; cf. Gael. *shintea* a skip, jump.] a. *Slang.* Utrior; tracas; row. *b* *Slang, U.S.* A dance; party; "shindie."

**shine** (shin), *v. i.*; *SHONE* (shon; shōn; in *British* use usually *shōn*). *Archaic* SHINED (shind); *SHINING* (shin'ing). [*AS. scinan*.] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light. 2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; also, to be conspicuously clear or evident. 3. To be eminent; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to shine. 2. [In this sense the past *shined* is common.] *Collog.* To make bright with polish; as, to *shine* shoes. — *n.* 1. Radiance; illumination. 2. Luster, gloss, sheen. 3. Brilliance; splendor. 4. Sunshine; fair weather; as, rain or *shine*. 5. *Slang.* a. *U.S.* A liking; fancy; as, to take a *shine* to a person. *b* A caper, prank; monkey-shine. 6. *Collog.* A polish given to shoes, also, a single polishing of a pair of shoes.

**shiner** (shin'er), *n.* 1. One that shines, esp. something bright or sparkling. 2. *Slang.* A black eye, as from a blow. 3. Any of numerous small silvery fresh water American fishes (genus *Notropis* and allied genera) of the carp family.

**shingle** (shing'l), *n.* 1. Chiefly *Brit.* Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, as on the seashore, differing from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones. 2. A place, as a beach, strewn with shingle. — *shingly* (kl), *adj.*

**shingle**, *n.* [*ME.* for *shindle*, fr. *l.* *scindula*, *scandula*] 1. A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, for covering roofs, etc. 2. *Humorous, U.S.* A signboard, as of a lawyer's or doctor's office. 3. A short haircut. — *v. t.*; *shingled* (shing'ld); *shingling* (shing'ling). 1. To cover with shingles, as a roof. 2. To cut or bob (the hair) closely. — *shingler* (shing'ler), *n.*

**shingle**, *v. t.* To subject, as iron, to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing.

**shingles** (shing'gls), *n.* [*ML.* *cingulus*, fr. *l.* *cingulum* girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird.] An acute inflammatory skin disease of nervous origin, marked by vesicles and neuralgic pains; — called also *herpes zoster*.

**shin'ing** (shin'ing), *adj.* a. Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant; resplendent. *b* Splendid; illustrious; brilliant. — *shin'ing-ly*, *adv.*

**shin'leaf** (shin'let'), *n.* Any herb of the genus *Pyrola*, esp. *P. elliptica* and *P. americana*. See *WINTERGREEN*, 1.

**shin'ny**, **shin'noy** (shin'ni), *n.* Hockey as informally played by school-boys, etc.; also, the curved stick used in the game. — *shin'ny*, *shin'noy*, *v. i.*

**shin'ny** (shin'ni), *v. i.* *Collog., U.S.* To climb by use of the shins; to shin; — chiefly with *up*.

**shin'plas'ter** (shin'plas'tēr), *n.* 1. A plaster applied to sore shins. 2. Formerly, *Slang*, a piece of poorly secured paper money. Specif.: a. Any one of the notes of small value issued by private bankers during the depression of 1837. *b* *U.S. & Canada.* See *FRACTIONAL CURRENCY*.

**Shin'tō** (shin'tō), *n.* [*Jap.* *Shintō*, lit., the way of the gods, fr. *shin* gods + *tō* way.] The ethnic cult and religion of the Japanese, consisting chiefly in the reverence shown to the spirits of imperial ancestors and historical personages, and to some deities of nature. — *Shin'tō-ism* (tō-tō'izm), *n.* — *Shin'tō-ist* (tō-tō'ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**shiny** (shin'i), *adj.*; *shin'ier* (shin'ier); *shin'iest*. 1. Bright; radiant; unclouded. 2. Polished; glossy.

**ship** (ship), *n.* [*AS. sceip*.] 1. Any large seagoing vessel; also, a vessel's officers and crew, collectively. 2. Specif., *Naut.*, a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (foremast, mainmast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts. See *SAIL, II*. 3. In general, any vessel not of the kind propelled by oars, paddles, or the like. 4. Symbolically, one's fortune or affairs; as, when one's *ship* comes home. 5. An airship; also, an airplane.

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**shipbuilder** shipyard **shipload** shipowner **shipwright**  
— *v. t.*; *SHIPPED* (ship't); *SHIPPING*. 1. a. To put or receive on board of a ship, or other vessel, for transportation. *b* *U.S.* To transport, or commit for transportation. 2. *Collog.* Hence, to send away; to get rid of. 3. To take into a boat; as, to *ship* a gangplank; specif., to draw in (an oar or scull) from its rowlock; also, to take in (water) over the side; as, to *ship* a sea or wave. 4. To put in place for use; as, to *ship* the tiller. 5. To engage for service on a ship, as seamen. — *v. i.* 1. To embark on a ship. 2. To engage to serve on shipboard.

**ship** (ship), [*AS. -scipe*]. A noun-forming suffix added chiefly to nouns denoting persons, but also to adjectives, as in *hardship*. It denotes: (1) *State, condition, or quality*, as in *sonship, friendship*; (2) *office, dignity, or profession*, as in *clerkship, authorship*; (3) *art or skill*, as in *horsemanship*; (4) *something showing, exhibiting, or embodying a quality or state*, as in *township; courtship*; act of paying court, etc. (5) *One entitled to a (specified) rank, title, or appellation*, — used with possessive pronouns, as in *Your Lordship*.

**ship biscuit**. Also **ship bread**. Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hardtack; pilot biscuit.

**ship/board** (ship'bōrd), *n.* 1. A ship's side; by extension, a ship; — in adverbial phrases; as, on *shipboard*.

**ship canal**. A canal deep enough for seagoing vessels.

**ship chandler**. A dealer in supplies for ships. — **ship chandlery**.

**ship/lap** (ship'lāp), *adj.* *Carp.* Cut away for a portion of the width on both edges, but on opposite sides, so as to make a flush joint with similar pieces.

**ship/man** (mān), *n.* 1. *Archaic.* A seaman; sailor. 2. = *SHIPMASTER*.

**ship/mas'ter** (mās'tēr), *n.* The master or commander of a vessel other than a war vessel.

**shipmate** (mēt), *n.* One who serves on the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

**ship/ment** (mēt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; dispatch of goods for transportation; also, the goods shipped.

**ship money**. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on ports, towns, etc., to provide ships for national defense.

**ship of the line**. *Naut.* Formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle.

**ship/pa-ble** (ship'pā-ble), *adj.* That can be shipped.

**ship/pen** (ship'pēn), *var.* of *SHIPPEN*.

**ship/per** (ship'ēr), *n.* One who ships goods; broadly, one who sends goods by any form of conveyance.

**shipping**, *n.* 1. Act or business of one who ships goods. 2. The collective body of ships in one place, or belonging to one port, country, etc.; vessels, generally; tonnage.

**shipping clerk**. 1. *Brit.* In commercial offices, a clerk who arranges for the shipping of goods, esp. abroad. 2. *U.S.* An employee in charge of the packing and delivery of goods.

**shipping room**. A room, as in a factory, from which goods are shipped.

**ship/pon** (ship'pōn), *n.* [*AS. scippen*.] *Scot.* Cow barn.

**ship-rigged** (ship'rig'd), *adj.* Rigged as a ship, that is, with three masts and square sails; also, square-rigged. See *SAIL, III*.

**ship/shape** (ship'shap), *adj.* Arranged in a manner befitting a ship; trim; tidy; orderly. — **ship/shape**, *adv.*

**ship's papers** (ships). *Mar. Law.* The papers with which a vessel is required to be furnished for due inspection.

**ship/way** (ship'wā), *n.* a. The ways on which a ship is built. *b* A ship canal.

**ship/worm** (shīp'wōrm), *n.* Any of certain peculiar marine clams (esp. *Teredo navalis*) which burrow in submerged wood and damage piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc.

**ship/wreck** (rēk), *n.* 1. A wrecked ship or its parts; wreckage. 2. The destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking or grounding. 3. Figuratively, ruin; irretrievable loss or failure. — *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by grounding or foundering; to wreck.

**shire** (shir; as *wife* shir or shēr), *n.* [*AS. scir* a division, county.] 1. In England, a territorial division, usually identical with a county, orig. under an earl and later under the sheriff, officer of the king. In England, in official use, *shire* is now replaced by *county*. 2. [*cap.*] A breed of heavy draft horses (*shire horse*), chiefly from the central counties of England.

**shirk** (shürk), *v. t.* [*See SHIRK, n.*] To avoid; evade; — implying meanness or fraud; as, to *shirk* duty, danger. — *v. i.* To evade an obligation or duty. [*shirk*, var. of *shir*, a crafty person.] One who evades duty, labor, or the like. — **shirker**, *n.*

**shirr** (shūr), *n.* *Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings drawn up so as to make the material between them set full by rathers. — *v. t.* 1. *Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in. 2. *Cookery.* To break (eggs) into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or on the fire.

**shirt** (shūrt), *n.* [*AS. sceyte* a short garment, skirt, kirtle.] Any of certain garments for the upper part of the body; specif.: a. A loose garment of men and boys worn under a coat or vest. *b* A close-fitting undergarment. — **shirt/less**, *adj.* — **shirt/maker**, *n.*

**shirt'ing**. Cloth suitable for making shirts.

**shirt/waist** (shūrt'wāst'), *n.* a. A tailored house or shirt, usually with collar and cuffs, having ends that are tucked in under a skirt or trousers held in place by a belt.

**shit'tah** (shit'tā), *n.*, or **shittah tree**. [*Heb.* *shit'tah*, pl. *shit'tim*.] A tree of the wood of which the ark, altars, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made. The tree was probably an acacia (*Acacia seyal*).

**shit'tim** (shit'tim), *n.*, or **shittim wood**. The wood of the shittah tree.

**Shi'va** (shē'vā), **Shi'va-ism**, etc. Vars. of *SIVA, SIVAISM*, etc.

**Shi'va-ree** (shē'vā-rē), *n.* & *v.* Corrupt. of *CHIVARI*.

**shiver** (shiv'er), *n.* [*ME. schivere, scivere*.] One of the small pieces or splinters into which a brittle thing is broken by sudden violence; — generally in *pl.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter.

**shiver**, *v. i.* [*ME. chivieren, cheverren*.] To tremble; quiver; shake, as from cold or fear. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To cause (a sail) to shake by steering close to the wind. — *n.* Act of shivering; tremble; quiver.

**shiv'er-y** (shiv'ēr-i), *adj.* Easily shivered; brittle.

**shiv'er-y** (shiv'ēr-i), *adj.* Inclined to, characterized by, or causing shivering or trembling; tremulous; shivering.

**shoal** (shōl), *n.* [*AS. scolu, sceolu*, a company, crowd.] A crowd; throng; esp. of fish. — *v. t.* To throng; to shoal, as fish.

**shoal**, *n.* [*ME. schold, fr. AS. sceald*.] Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water. — *n.* 1. A place where a sea, river, etc., is shallow; a shallow. 2. A sand bank or bar which makes the water shoal; — applied only to elevations (not rocks), on which there is a depth of water of 6 fathoms or less. — *v. i.* To become shallow gradually; to shallow. — *v. t.* & *i.* To come to a shallow or less deep part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep. *b* To cause to become shallow or less deep.

**shoot** (shōt), *n.* A shot; a young hog; a pig.

**shock** (shōk), *n.* [*ME. schoke*.] A pile of sheaves of grain, as *wheat*,

rye, etc., set up in the field. Cf. **shook** c, **stook**. — *v. t. & i.* To collect or make up into a shock or shocks.

**shock** (shŏk), *n.* [*F. choc, fr. chaguer* to shock.] 1. The impact of individuals or groups in combat. 2. A blow, impact, collision, or violent shake or jar; also, the effect of such violence; as, an earthquake **shock**. 3. A sudden agitation of the mental or emotional sensibilities, or an event causing this. 4. The sudden stimulation caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity. 5. *Med.* a. A state of profound depression of the vital processes resulting from wounds, hemorrhage, crushing injuries, blows, etc. b. A stroke of paralysis.

— *v. t. 1. Obs.* To cause to shake; to encounter with violence. 2. To strike with surprise, horror, or disgust. 3. To cause to undergo a physical, esp. a nervous, shock. 4. To drive into or out of as if by a shock; as, to **shock** the truth out of a person. 5. *Physiol.* To subject (a body) to the action of an electrical discharge. — *v. i.* To collide.

**shock**, *n.* 1. Short for **shock dog**, a long-haired dog. 2. A thick, bushy mass, as of hair. — *adj.* Bushy, shaggy.

**shock absorber**. *Mach.* Any of several types of devices for absorbing the energy of sudden impulses or shocks in machinery or structures, as springs of automobiles.

**shocker** (shŏk'ŕ), *n.* One who or that which shocks grain.

**shocker**, *n.* *Brit.* One that shocks, or startles; esp., a sensational tale, as, a shilling **shocker**. Cf. **deadful**, *n.*; **dim** **novel**.

**shock-head** (shŏk'hēd'), *-id*; 2), *adj.* Also **shock-head'**. Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

**shocking**, *adj.* Causing to shake or to recoil with horror or disgust; offensive. *Syn.* See **heinous**. — **shock-ingly**, *adv.*

**shock tactics**. *Mil.* Tactics, esp. of cavalry, in which **shock action**, or an attack in massed formation, is employed.

**shock therapy**. The treatment of mental disorders by means of an artificially induced state of shock resulting from the administration of chemicals or of an electric current.

**shock troops**. *Mil.* Troops specially chosen for offensive work because of their high morale, training, and discipline. Hence, **shock battalion**, **shock corps**, **shock force**, etc.

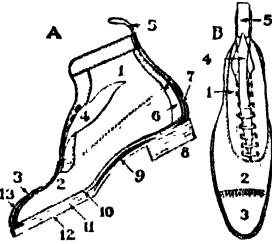
**shod** (shŏd), *past & past part.* of **shoe**.

**shoddy** (shŏd'ŕ), *n.* 1. A variety of reclaimed wool, obtained by pulling apart worsteds or woolsens; — distinct from *mungo* by length of fiber and by the superior quality of fabrics manufactured from it. 2. Any fabric manufactured from reclaimed wool. 3. A cloth of inferior quality made of reclaimed wool. 4. Refuse or inferior articles or matter of any kind. 5. An inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity, as in society, art, etc. — *adj.*: **shoddy-ly** (*-lĭ*); **shoddy-ness**. 1. Made of shoddy; as, **shoddy** cloth. 2. Not genuine; sham; as, **shoddy** aristocracy.

**shoe** (shŏ), *n.*; *pl.* **shoes** (shŏz), or, *Non-Archaeic & Dial.* **shoon** (shŏon). [*AS. scōh, scōla*.]

1. A covering for the human foot, having a thick sole and heel and a lighter upper, usually of leather, but often of cloth. In England, and now to some extent in the United States, the word is used to designate a low shoe, as an Oxford, the high shoe being called a **boot**. 2. Anything suggestive of, or likened to, a shoe; specif.: a. A horseshoe. b. A metal band on the runner of a sled, sleigh, etc. c. A drag under a wheel of a vehicle to retard motion in going down hill. d. The part of a brake which presses on a vehicle wheel to retard its motion. See **HYDRAULIC**, *Illustr.* e. A socket or ferrule, as of iron, to protect the point of a wooden pile, pole, cane, staff, or the like. 3. *Automobiles*. The external rubber-and-fabric casing of a pneumatic tire, which protects the inflated inner tube. See **TIRE**, *Illustr.* 4. *Race*. The sliding contact member of a current collector; as, a third-rail **shoe** of a subway. 5. *Mach.* A plate interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears.

— *v. t.*: **shou** (shŏd); **shooring**. 1. To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with a shoe or shoes. 2. To cover for protection, strength, or ornament.



Shoe. 1. A Section, and B Front View. 1 Top; 2 Vamp; 3 Cap; 4 Tongue; 5 Heel Strap; 6 Backstay; 7 Counter; 8 Heel; 9 Shank; 10 Insole; 11 Slipsole; 12 Outsole; 13 Toe Box.

shoebush shoelace shoemaker shoemaking shoeshop shoestring

**shoe-bill** (shŏ'bĭl'), *n.* A wading bird (*Balaeniceps rex*) allied to the storks and herons. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile.

**shoe-black** (shŏd'blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.

**shoe-horn** (-hŏrn'), *n.* A curved piece, as of horn, wood, or metal, to aid in slipping on a shoe.

**sho'er** (shŏ'ŕ), *n.* One who shoes horses.

**shoe tree**. = **BOOT TREE**.

**sho'far** (shŏ'fâr). Var. of **SHOFAR**.

**shog** (shŏ), *n.* & *v. t. & i.* *Dial.* Shake; jog.

**shogun** (shŏ'gŏn'), *n.* [*Jap. shōgun*, fr. Chin. (Pek.) *chiang'chün'* leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan, who usurped power until the revolution of 1867-68 the office was abolished and the power of the emperor restored. Cf. **TYCOON**, 1. — **shogun-ate** (-ŕt), *n.*

**shone** (shŏn; shŏn; *Brit. usually shŏn*), *past* of **SHINE**.

**shoo** (shŏ), *interj.* An exclamation used in frightening away animals, esp. fowls; hence, *jaocular*, *beroneal*. — *v. t. & i.*: **shooed** (shŏd); **shooing**. To drive away by crying "shoo".

**shock** (shŏk), *n.* *Com.* a. A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one horsehead, cask, barrel, etc. b. A set of parts of boxes, tops, bottoms, sides, and ends, ready to be put together. c. A shock of shaves.

**shock**. *Part* a. *archaic or dial.* past part. of **SHAKE**.

**shool** (shŏl), *v. i. & t. & n.* *Dial.* Shovel.

**shoon** (shŏon). *Archaic & dial.* pl. of **SHOE**.

**shoot** (shŏt), *v. t.*: **shot** (shŏt); **shoot'ing**. [*AS. scōtan*.] 1. To let fly, or cause to be driven, with force, as an arrow, bullet, etc. 2. To hit, or often, to kill or wound, with a missile discharged from a fire-

arm. 3. To discharge (a bow, gun, etc.). 4. To push into or out of a fastening, as a bolt, key, or lock. 5. To throw or cast suddenly, often with force. 6. To emit; dart, as a ray of light. 7. To discharge, dump, or the like, esp. into some desired place. 8. To variegate as if by sprinkling color in streaks or patches; as, silk **shoot** with silver. 9. To thrust forward; protrude; as, a plant **shoots** out a bud. 10. To pass rapidly along; as, to **shoot** a rapid. 11. To take the altitude of; as, he used his transit to **shoot** a star. 12. *Corp.* To plane straight or true; to fit by planing. 13. *Gambling*. To throw or cast (the dice), as in *craps*. 14. *Hunting*. To do shooting for game in or on; as, to **shoot** a park. 15. *Mining*. To cause to explode, as a blast. 16. *Photog. & Motion Pictures*. To photograph; film; as, to **shoot** a scene. 17. *Sports*. To propel (a ball, puck, or the like) toward the goal; also, to score (a goal) by so doing. — *v. i.* 1. To move, drive, or rush swiftly. 2. To dart with a piercing sensation; as, **shoot**ing pains. 3. To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; hence, to hunt. 4. To be discharged; go off; — of firearms; also, to project a missile; as, to **shoot** three miles. 5. To protrude; jut. 6. a. To grow; sprout, as plants, hair, etc.; hence, to develop, mature. b. To germinate; bud. 7. *Photog. & Motion Pictures*. a. To take a photograph. b. To photograph a scene of a motion picture. c. To start the cameras in photographing a scene. 8. *Sports*. To play by propelling the ball, marble, or the like (in a certain way).

— *n.* 1. *Archaic*. Act of shooting. 2. a. A hunting trip or hunting party. b. A shooting match. 3. A sending out of new growth; also, the new growth, as: a. A stem with its leaves. b. A budding antler. 4. = *CUTE*, *n.* 5. A twinkle of pain. 6. A movement of rapid thrusting; as, a **shoot** of the arms away from the body. 7. *Rowing*. The pace between strokes.

*Syn.* **Shoot**, **branch**, **bough**, **limb** mean an outgrowth from a shrub or tree. **Shoot**, applicable also to any plant, stresses actual growing and therefore applies chiefly to any young undeveloped member; **branch** stresses division and applies to any more or less fully developed member whether it emanates from the trunk or from one of its subdivisions; **bough**, often used interchangeably with **branch**, carries however a weak implication of division and a strong one of being covered with foliage; **limb**, applicable chiefly to large trees, suggests usually one of the divisions made by forking of the trunk.

**shoot'er** (shŏt'ŕ), *n.* One who or that which shoots.

**shoot'ing box**. A cabin or small house in the country for use in the shooting season; — called also **shooting lodge**.

**shooting gallery**. A range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms.

**shooting iron**. *Slang, U. S.* A firearm.

**shooting star** 1. A meteor. 2. A North American perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) with entire, oblong leaves and showy flowers, — called also **American cowslip**.

**shop** (shŏp), *n.* [*AS. sceoppa* treasury.] 1. A store. 2. A room or building devoted to a particular line in a factory, as a machine **shop**. 3. Subject matter, esp. details, pertaining to a person's occupation, business, profession, etc.; as, to talk **shop**. — *v. t.*: **shop'ped** (shŏpt); **shop'ping**. To visit shops for purchasing or inspecting goods.

**shop'pi** shop'keeping shop'woman

**shop'phar** (shŏ'fâr), *n.* Also **sho'far**. [*Heb. shôphâr*.] A horn, as of a ram, used as a trumpet by the ancient Hebrews in battle or upon sacred festivals, or still used in synagogues, as on the Day of Atonement.

**shop'lift'er** (shŏp'lĭft'ŕ), *n.* [*shop + lift* to steal.] One who steals from a shop goods exposed for sale — **shop'lift'ing**, *n.*

**shop'por** (shŏp'ŕ), *n.* 1. One who shops. 2. One who makes a business of buying goods at retail for others.

**shop'walk'er** (shŏp'wŏk'ŕ), *n.* One who walks about in a shop to oversee employees and direct customers.

**shop'worn** (-wŏrn'; 70), *adj.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.

**sho'ran** (shŏ'rân, shŏ'rân), *n.* [*short range navigation*.] A system of short-range navigation in which radar signals transmitted by an airplane are intercepted and rebroadcast by two ground stations of known position, and utilized to determine the range of the aircraft from each station. Cf. **LOCATOR**.

**shore** (shŏr; 70), [*ME. schore*.] A promontory or point placed against or beneath anything to prevent sinking or sagging. — *v. t.* To support by a shore or shores, prop.

**shore**, *n.* [*ME. schore*, fr. *AS. (assumed) sceor*, prob. fr. *acerian*, prop., that which is short off, edge.] The land bordering a body of water, esp. a large body; the coast. — **shore'less**, *adj.*

**shore**, *v. t.* **Scot.** A to offer. b. To threaten; also, to scold.

**shore**. *Archaic & dial.* past tense & past part. of **SHEAR**; — form used among sheep raisers in Australia.

**shore bird**. A bird of a suborder (Charadrii), most of which frequent the seashore, as the plover, snipe, etc.

**shore cod**. See **COD**.

**shore patrol**. The military police of the U. S. Navy. *Abbr.* SP.

**shor'ing** (shŏr'ing; 70), *n.* Act of supporting with a prop or shore; also, a system of shores, or props.

**shorn** (shŏrn; 70), *past part.* of **SHEAR**.

**short** (shŏrt), *adj.* [*AS. scort, scort*.] 1. Not long from end to end; of brief length. 2. Not tall. 3. Of a compass or range having little extent. 4. Not great in distance. 5. Not extended in time; brief. 6. Not retentive for more than a brief period; — of memory. 7. Of a bill, commercial paper, etc., payable at an early date, as ten or thirty days or less. 8. Concise; succinct; as, a **short** poem. 9. Curt; abrupt; as, a **short** answer. 10. Not coming up to a measure, standard, etc.; as, as money in the cashier's hands was **short**, that is, less than what the accounts called for. 11. Not reaching to some mark, bound, etc.; as, his arrow fell **short**. 12. With of. Less than; not equal or equivalent to; as, nothing **short** of war. 13. Insufficiently provided or supplied; as, to be **short** of money. 14. A easily broken, friable, crisp, as pastry. b. Of metals, brittle under certain conditions, as steel, brittle when hot (**hot-short**) because of an excess of sulfur or when cold (**cold-short**) because of an excess of phosphorus. 15. *Finance & Com.* a. Not having goods or property that one has sold; as, to be **short** of wheat. b. Of the nature of or pert. to a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess, or has not contracted for, at the time of the sale; as, a **short** sale. 16. *Phonet.* Of speech sounds, having relatively small duration. 17. *Pros.* Of a syllable or vowel, of relatively brief duration. — *Syn.* See **BRIEF**. — *Ant.* Long.



the character of (oneself) as being or having (some quality); as, to *show* oneself cruel. 4. To reveal; make known; as, to *show* one's designs. 5. To explain something to; to teach; instruct. 6. To allege; plead; — now esp. in *law*; as, to *show* cause. 7. To prove; demonstrate; as, to *show* the truth of a statement. 8. To direct; guide; conduct. 9. To give indication of by record; as, a clock *shows* the hour. — *v. i.* 1. To manifest oneself or itself; to appear. 2. To seem; appear. 3. To make its appearance; to be present. 4. To be noticeable; as, does the spot *show*? 5. *Racing Slang*. To be third, or at least third, in a race. 6. *Theater*. To give a performance. — *show* off. To make an ostentatious display (of).

**Syn.** (1) *Show, manifest, evidence, evince, demonstrate* mean to reveal or serve to reveal something not plain. *Show* implies inference from acts, looks, words, or the like; *manifest*, a fuller, plainer, more incontestable revelation; *evidence*, a serving as proof of the actuality or existence of something in question; *evince*, a showing by outward marks or tokens; *demonstrate*, an evincing through a display of feeling.

(2) *Show, exhibit, display, expose, parade, flaunt* mean to present so as to invite notice or attention. *Show* implies enabling another to see or look at, *exhibit*, a putting forward prominently or openly; *display*, a putting in position where one may see to advantage; *expose*, a bringing from concealment and a displaying; *parade*, an ostentatious or arrogant display; *flaunt*, a shameless, boastful, and often offensive parade.

— *n.* 1. A bringing to view; exhibition. 2. A demonstrative display; as, a *show* of force. 3. False semblance, pretense. 4. Sign; trace; as, some *show* of reason. 5. External appearance. 6. Ostentatious display; pomp. 7. *Colloq.* Opportunity; chance, as, he hasn't a *show* of winning. 8. An indication of metal in a mine, gas or oil in a well, etc.; as, a *show* of gold. 9. A thing to behold; a sight. 10. A spectacle; exhibition. 11. *Colloq.* A theatrical performance. 12. *Slang*. Third place in a race.

— *adj.* 1. That makes a show; that is displayed or used for displaying something; as, a *show* animal; a *show* window. 2. Of or pertaining to a show or to the theater; as, *show* folk.

**show bill.** A broad sheet containing an advertisement

**show/boat' (shō'boat'), n.** A passenger steamship, as the old side-wheelers on the Mississippi, part of it converted into a theater and carrying a troupe of players.

**show/bread' (-brēd').** Var. of **SHREWBREAD**.

**show/case' (-kās'), n.** A glazed case, box, etc., to display and protect shopkeeper's wares, articles in museums, etc.

**show/down' (-doun'), n.** A definite disclosure of facts, intentions, resources, etc.

**show'er (shō'ēr), n.** One who shows or exhibits.

**show'er (shō'ēr), n.** [AS. *scēra*.] 1. A fall of rain, of short duration. 2. An emission of drops, rays, etc., as of tears, blood, light. 3. That which resembles a shower; as, a *shower* of sparks. 4. A party given to a prospective bride, where gifts are presented, as, a *shower*. 5. Short for **SHOWER BATH**. — *v. t.* 1. To wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray, fine streams, or drops. 2. To bestow liberally, to scatter in abundance. — *v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower. — **show'er-y** (-ch), *adj.*

**shower bath.** A bath in which water is showered on the person, also, the apparatus for such a bath.

**show'ing (shō'ing), n.** A display or exhibition, as, a *showing* of nullity; also, a presentation of some fact, condition, or the like, as, a bad financial *showing*.

**show'man (shō'mān), n.** 1. One who exhibits or helps to exhibit a show. 2. One who is adept at exhibiting things to advantage. — **show'man-ship, n.**

**shown (shōn), past part. of show.**

**show'-off' (shō'ōf'), n.** 1. Act of showing off; display, esp. when pretentious. 2. *Colloq.* One who shows off.

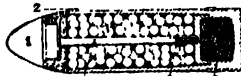
**show'room' (-rōom'), n.** A room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or where samples are displayed.

**show'y (shō'y), adj.** **show'y-er (-ē-ēr); show'y-est.** Making an attractive show; also, ostentatious. — **show'y-ly, adv.** — **show'y-ness, n.** **Syn.** *showy, pretentious, ostentatious, pompous* mean given to excessive outward display. *Showy* implies an attempt at an imposing or striking appearance but usually suggests cheapness or poor taste; *pretentious*, a showiness not justified by the thing's value or the person's standing; *ostentatious*, vainlorious display or parade; *pompous*, an ostentatiousness dictated by a love of ceremony or by an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

**showy orchis.** See **ORCHIS**.

**shrank (shränk), past of SHRINK.**

**shrapnel (shränk'nel; -nē'), n.** *sing. & pl.* [After Gen. Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842), of the Brit. Army.] *Mil.* A case or shell provided with a bursting charge, and filled with balls, exploded in flight by a time fuse.



Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion, 2 Steel Case, 3 Shrapnel Balls, 4 Central Tube, 5 Gun-cotton, 6 Loose Powder.

**shred (shred), n.** [AS. *scrēde*.] A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. In general, a fragment; particle. — *v. t.* **SHRED** or **SHRED'DEN; SHRED'ING.** [AS. *scrēdan*.] To cut or tear into shreds.

**shred'der (shred'ēr), n.** One that shreds.

**shrew (shroō), n.** [ME., fr. AS. *scrwā*, the animal, because supposed to be venomous.] 1. A scolding or bawling woman; a termagant. 2. [AS. *scrwā*.] Any of numerous small mouse-like mammals (family Soricidae), with a long pointed snout, very small eyes, and velvety fur.

**shrewd (shroōd), adj.** [For *shrewed* (cf. *dogged*).] 1. *Obs.* A Evil; bad. 2. *Shrewish*; as, a *shrewd* wench. 3. *Dangerous*. 2. *Obs.* Mischievous. 3. *Archaic*. Artful; cunning; as, *shrewd* tempers. 4. Able in practical affairs; astute. 5. Biting, piercing; sharp; as, a *shrewd* wind. — **shrewd'ly, adv.** — **shrewd'ness, n.**

**Syn.** *Shrewd, sagacious, perspicacious, astute* mean acute in perception and judgment. *Shrewd* implies acumen, hardheadedness, and an almost uncanny ability to see below the surface; *sagacious*, discernment, penetration, judiciousness, and often farsightedness; *perspicacious*, unusual power to see through and to understand that which is dark or hidden; *astute*, a combination of shrewdness, perspicacity, and ability to keep one's counsel.

**shrow'ish (shroō'ish), adj.** Having the qualities of a shrew; having

a scolding disposition; peevish. — **shrow'ish-ly, adv.** — **shrow'ish-ness, n.**

**shrew/mouse' (shroō'mous'), n.** A shrew.

**shriek (shrik), v. t.** [ME. *schriken*, fr. or akin to ON. *skrekja*.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in fright, horror, or wild laughter; also, to make a sound like a shriek; as, horns *shrieked*. — *v. i.* To utter sharply and shrilly. — *n.* A shrill, wild cry, as of terror, pain, or wild laughter. — **shriek'er, n.**

**shrie've'al (shriv'āl), adj.** Of or pert. to a sheriff.

**shrie've'al-ty (-tē), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz).** The office, term of office, or sphere of jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

**shrieve (shriv), v.** Var. of **SHERIFF**.

**shrieve (shriv), v.** Pseudorhachic var. of **SHRIVE**.

**shrift (shrift), n.** [AS. *scrift* (akin to ON. *skript*), fr. root of AS. *scrifan* to shrieve.] 1. *Archaic*. The act of shrieving; a confessing of one's sins or a hearing of a penitent's confession in the sacrament of penance. 2. Confession or disclosure to anyone. (Cf. **SHORT SHRIFT**).

**shrike (shrik), n.** [AS. *scrīc* thrush.] Any of numerous oscine birds of the family Laniidae. The typical genus (*Lanius*) is characterized by a strong notched bill hooked at the tip. Its members feed chiefly on insects, and often impale their prey on thorns. The term *butcherbird* is often applied to its larger species, including *L. excubitor* of Europe and *L. borealis* of northern North America, which sometimes kill small birds and mammals. The *loggerhead shrike* (*L. ludovicianus*) occurs in the southeastern United States.

**shrill (shrill), adj.** [ME. *shrille*.] 1. Having or emitting a sharp, high-pitched tone or sound. 2. Accompanied by such sounds; as, *shrill* gaiety. 3. Sharp, keen, bright; clear. — *adv.* *Shrilly*. — *v. t. & i.* To utter or emit an acute, piercing sound, also, to sound with a sharp, shrill tone. — *n.* A shrill sound. — **shrill'ness, n.** — **shrill'ly (shrill'ly), adv.**

**shrimp (shrimp), n.** see **PLURAL, Note, 3.** 1. Any of numerous small, mostly marine, macruran crustaceans (*Crango* and allied genera) having a slender body, long legs, and a depressed abdomen. Many are used as food. 2. A little contemptible person or thing.

**shrine (shrin), n.** [AS. *scrīn*, fr. *L. scrinium* a case, box.] 1. A case, box, or receptacle, esp. for sacred relics. 2. The tomb of a saint or other sacred person. 3. A place or object hallowed from its associations. 4. [cap.] Short for *Antient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine*, a secret order said to have been originated at Mecca about A.D. 646. In the modern order, only Knights Templar or thirty-second degree Masons are eligible for admission, though the order is not Masonic. — *v. t.* To enshrine.

**Shrin'er (shrin'ēr), n.** A member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. See **SHRINE, n. 4.**

**shrink (shränk), v. t. & i.** **SHRANK (shränk); SHRUNK (shränk); SHRUNK** or (chiefly as *part. adj.*) **SHRUNK'EN (shränk'ēn); SHRINK'ING.** [AS. *scrincan*.] 1. To huddle, cower, as with horror or pain. 2. To contract to a less compass, to become compacted, as from heat or wetting; hence, to lessen in value. 3. To withdraw, to decline action, as from fear or distaste. — *v. i.* To cause to contract or shrink, specif. *Textiles*, to prepare (cloth) by shrinkage to prevent subsequent shrinkage. — **Syn.** See **CONTRACT (Ant. swell); RECOLL.** — *n.* **SHRINKAGE**; contraction; also, recoil. — **shrink'a-ble, adj.** — **shrink'er, v.** — **shrink'ing-ly, adv.**

**shrink'age (shränk'āj), n.** 1. Act of shrinking. 2. A decrease in value, depreciation. 3. Specif., the loss in weight of livestock during shipment and in the process of preparing the meat for consumption. 4. The amount of such contraction, depreciation, etc.

**shrive (shriv), v. t. & i.** **SHRIVED (shrivd) or SHROVE (shroōv); SHRIVED'EN (shriv'ēn) or SHRIVED'ING (shriv'ing); SHROV'ING.** [AS. *scrifan* to shrieve, impose penance.] 1. *Archaic*. To hear the confession of, and give absolution to, in the sacrament of penance, in passive only, to pardon the sins of (one so confessing), as, to be *shriven* before dying. 2. *Obs.* To confess the sins of (oneself), esp. to a priest.

**shriv'el (shriv'el), v. t. & i.** **—ELED or -ELLED (-lēd); -ELING or -ELLING.** 1. To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles, to shrink and form corrugations. 2. To become reduced to inanity, helplessness, or inefficiency; as, faculties that *shriveled*.

**shroff (shroff), n.** [Ar. *qarrāf*.] *East Indies, China, etc.* A banker, or changer of money; also, a bank expert who tests silver coins. — **shroff, v. t. & i.**

**Shropshire (shroō'shīr, -shēr), n.** [From *Shropshire*, county of England.] One of an English breed of black faced hornless sheep, larger than a Southdown.

**shroud (shroud), n.** [AS. *scrūd* a garment, clothing.] 1. That which covers or shelters like a garment. 2. The dress for the dead, a winding sheet. 3. *Naut.* One of the ropes leading, usually in pairs, from a vessel's mastsheads to give lateral support to the masts. See **RATLINE, Illustr.** — *v. t.* 1. *Archaic*. To protect; shelter. 2. *Obs.* To conceal; to veil. 2. To veil by concealment, obscurity, or disguise; as, *shrouded* in mystery. — *v. i.* 3. To cover with a shroud, or winding sheet; to dress for the grave. — *v. i.* *Archaic*. To take or seek shelter. — **shroud'less, adj.**

**shroud'-laid', adj.** Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a core; — of rope.

**shrove (shroōv), past of SHRIVE.**

**Shrove'tide' (shrov'tīd'), n.** [See **SHRIVE; TIDE**.] The days, usually three, before Ash Wednesday; — so called as being the time for confession preparatory to Lent. Hence, **Shrove Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.** Cf. **CARNIVAL**.

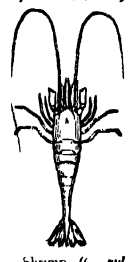
**shrub (shrub), n.** [Ar. *shurb* drink, colloq. *sharāb*.] A liquor composed of fruit acid, esp. lemon juice and sugar, usually with spirit to preserve it.

**shrub, n.** [AS. *scrubb* shrubbery.] A low, usually several-stemmed, woody plant; a bush.

**shrub'ber-y (shrub'ēr-y), n.; pl. -BERIES (-tiz).** A growth of shrubs; shrubs collectively.

**shrub'by (shrub'y), adj.** **SHRUB'BY-ER (-ē-ēr); SHRUB'BY-EST.** 1. Covered with shrubs. 2. Shrublike in size, habit, or growth. — **shrub'-bi-ness, n.**

**shrug (shrug), v. t. & i.** **SHRUGGED (shrugd); SHRUG'GING.** To draw



Shrimp (C. rudiculus). (½)



up or contract (the shoulders), esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like. — *shrug*, *n.*  
**shrunk** (shrink), *past & past part.* of SHRINK.  
**shrunk/en** (shrink/en), *past part. & part. adj.* of SHRINK.  
**shuck** (shuk), *n.* 1. A shell, husk, or pod, esp. the outer covering of a nut, or of Indian corn. 2. *U.S.* The shell of an oyster or clam. 3. *U.S.* Something of little or no value; — used in various colloquial phrases, as *to care shucks*, *not worth shucks*, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To strip of the shucks, or husks; as, *to shuck nuts*, corn, etc. 2. To remove (oysters) from the shell. — **shucker**, *n.*  
**shud/dar** (shud/dar), *v. t.* [ME. *shoderen*, *schuderen*] To tremble convulsively or shake with fear, horror, or aversion, quake. — **shud-der**, *n.* — **shud/dar-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**shud/na** (shud/nä), *Scot. var.* of *should not*.  
**shuf/le** (shuf/le), *v. t.*; **shuf/pled** (-l'd); **shuf/pling** (-l'ng). [Orig., a freq. fr. the root of *shove*. See *SITTING*, cf. *SCUFFLE*.] 1. To mix in a mass without order. 2. At cards, to mix by successive, supposedly chance, changes of order of individual cards. 3. To move or perform with a dragging gait, as, *to shuffle the feet*. 4. To shift from place to place; also, to introduce or remove clumsily or trickily. — *v. i.* 1. To introduce or extricate oneself shuffly; — with *in*, *into*, or *out of*. 2. *Cards*. To mix a pack by repeatedly forming two sections and interlarding the cards of one here and there between those of the other. 3. To act shuffly, hence, to evade questions; to prevaricate. 4. To make shift; to proceed awkwardly or with difficulty. 5. *a* To move or walk in a slovenly, dragging manner. *b* To dance in a lazy, nonchalant manner with sliding and tapping motions of the feet. — *n.* 1. Act of shuffling; also, the mixing up of cards in a pack before dealing, also, the right of shuffling, or one's turn to shuffle, the cards. 2. A trick, evasion, equivocation. 3. A slovenly, dragging motion, especially, a sliding or scraping step in dancing, also, a dance characterized by such a step.  
**shuf/le-board** (-börd; 70), *n.* 1. A board on which a game was formerly played by driving pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game. 2. A somewhat similar game played on the deck of a ship.  
**shuf/ler** (shuf/ler), *n.* 1. A one given to shuffling, also, one who shuffles cards. *b* A scamp duck.  
**shun** (shun), *v. t.*; **shunned** (shund); **shun/ning**. [AS. *scunian*] To avoid deliberately, esp. as a practice, to keep clear of. — *Syn.* See *ESCAPE*. — **shun/ner** (shun/ner), *n.*  
**shunt** (shunt), *v. t.* [E. dial. to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten* to avoid.] 1. To turn off to one side; to shift; as, *to shunt cattle into a corral*, *to shunt*, to switch, as a car or train, from one track to another. 2. *Elec.* To provide with, or place upon, a shunt. — *v. i.* 1. To move aside, esp. out of the way; also, to turn off, to shift. — *n.* 1. A turning, or thrusting aside, specif., a *shunt*. 2. A switch, *b* *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, in order to regulate the amount passing in the main circuit. Hence, **shunt circuit**, **shunt field**, **shunt lamp**, etc. — **shunter**, *n.*  
**shunt winding**. *Elec.* A winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field magnet, — opposed to *series winding*. — **shunt-wound** (shunt/wound), *adj.*  
**shure** (shur), *Scot. past* of *SURE*, rare.  
**shut** (shut), *v. t.*; **shut**, **shut/ting**. [AS. *scytan* to shut or lock up.] 1. To fasten with a bolt, now, to close so as to hinder ingress or egress. 2. To forbid entrance into, to bat. 3. To confine by enclosure, as, *shut in prison*. 4. To fold together, as a knife; to close over, as the fingers. 5. *Obs.* To exclude. — *v. i.* 1. To close itself or become closed. — *adj.* 1. Closed or fastened, as, *a shut door*. 2. *Now Dial.* Rude, clear, free. — with *of*. 3. *Phonet.* Formed with complete closure of the oral and nasal passages (the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, etc.); stopped. — *n.* 1. Act or time of shutting, close, as, *the shut of a door*. 2. The line of union of two pieces of welded metal.  
**shut/down** (-doun), *n.* A shutting down, discontinuance, esp. of work in a factory or the like.  
**shut-in**, *adj.* 1. Confined to one's home, — said of invalids. 2. *Psychiatry*. Prone to seek isolation from other people; as, *a shut-in personality*. 3. An invalid confined to his home, a room, or his bed.  
**shut/off** (shut/of), *n.* 1. That which shuts off.  
**shut/out** (-out), *n.* 1. Act of shutting out, specif.: *a* A lockout. *b* *Sports*. A preventing from scoring, hence, a game in which one side fails to score.  
**shut/ter** (shut/ter), *n.* 1. One who or that which shuts. 2. A movable cover or screen for a window, a blind. 3. *Photog.* A mechanical device of various forms, attached to a camera for opening and closing to expose the film or plate. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a shutter.  
**shut/tle** (shut/le), *n.* [AS. *scytel* missile.] 1. An instrument used in weaving for passing the wool thread between the warp threads. 2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, hence, any of various rotary, vibrating, or oscillating devices used for the same purpose. 3. *U.S.* A shuttle train. — *v. t.* & *v. i.*; **shut/tled** (-l'd), **shut/ting** (-l'ng). To move backward and forward, like a shuttle. — *adj.* That moves backward and forward like a shuttle.  
**shut/tle-cock** (shut/le-kök), *n.* 1. A cork stuck with feathers battled with a battlement in an old game (*battledore and shuttlecock*) or the similar object used in the game of badminton. 2. The game of battledore and shuttlecock. — *v. t.* To send or toss to and fro; to bandy.  
**shuttle train**. A train running back and forth over a short route, as to an outlying town.  
**shy** (shy), *adj.*; **shy'er** (shy/er) or **shy'er**; **shy/est** or **shy'est**. [AS. *scoph*.] 1. Easily frightened; timid. 2. Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; distrustful; wary. 3. Reserved; bashful. 4. *a* Scanty very light; as, that tree is a *shy* bearer. *b* *Slang*. Lacking; inadequately supplied; — sometimes with *on*; as, he was a bit *shy* on brains. *c* *Slang*. Short; not having paid; — used esp. in poker playing.  
*Syn.* *shy*, bashful, diffident, modest, coy mean disinclined to intrude or obtrude. *shy* implies a shrinking from familiarity or contact with others; *bashful*, an instinctive shrinking from public notice that usually shows in awkward demeanor; *diffident*, a distrust of one's ability, one's opinion, or the like, that gives rise to hesitation; *modest*, an absence of undue confidence in oneself or one's powers; *an assumed* or affected shyness.  
— *v. i.*; **shy'd** (shid); **shy'ing**. 1. To shrink; recoil. 2. To start sud-

denly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses. — *n.* *pl.* **shyes** (shiz). A sudden start aside.  
**shy**, *v. t.* & *v. i.* To throw sidewise with a jerk; as, *to shy a stone*. — *n.* 1. Act of shying; a throw. 2. Hence, a verbal lunge; a sneer. 3. — *constr.* — **shy'er** (shy/er), *n.*  
**shy/lock** (shy/lock), *n.* 1. A revengeful Jewish moneylender in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. 2. An extortionate creditor.  
**shy/ly** (shy/ly), *adv.* In a shy manner.  
**shy/ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.  
**shy/ster** (shy/ster), *n.* [Appar. after a New York attorney, Scheuster, frequently rebuked in court (1840 ff.) for pettifoggery.] *U.S.* One who is professionally unscrupulous, esp. in the practice of law or politics; a pettifogger.  
**si** (sē), *n.* [It.] *Music*. See *TI*.  
**si/a-la-gog/le** (si/a-la-gōg/le), **si/a-lo-gog/le** (si/a-lō-gōg/le), *adj.* *Med.* Promoting the flow of saliva. — *n.* A sialagogue.  
**si/a-la-gogue** (si/a-lā-gōg/le), **si/a-lo-gogue** (si/a-lō-gōg/le), *n.* [Gr. *sialon saliva* + *-agogue*.] An agent promoting the flow of saliva.  
**si/a-lid** (si/a-lid), **si/a-lid-dan** (si/a-lid-dān), *adj.* [Gr. *sialia* a kind of bird.] Belonging to a family (Sialidae) of insects (order Megaloptera) including the hellgrammite and allies. — **si/a-lid**, **si/a-lid-dan**, *n.*  
**si/a-lold** (si/a-lold), *adj.* Resembling saliva.  
**si/a-mang** (si/a-māng, sva'māng), *n.*; *pl.* **SIAMANGS** (māngz). [Malay *siaman*.] A black gibbon (*Symphalangus syndactylus*) of Sumatra, largest of the gibbons.  
**Si/a-mose** (si/a-mōz, -mōz, 2), *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam; specif., a member of the dominant race of Siam since the 13th century. 2. The most progressive representative of the Thai stock. 3. The language of the Siamese, a branch of the Thai of the Indo-Chinese family. See *LANGUAGES*. *Table*. — **Si/a-mose**, *adj.*  
**Siamese cat**. A slender cat of an oriental breed with sleek short fur light-colored on the body and distinctively dark on ears, paws, tail, and face.  
**Siamese twins**. An instance of double monstrosity, Chang and Eng (1811-74), born in Siam of Chinese extraction. They were united, between the xiphoid cartilages, by a thick fleshy ligament. Hence, any similar or double monstrosity.  
**sib** (sb), *n.* [AS. *sibb*, *prob.* See *GOSPEL*.] 1. Kindred, collectively; relatives. 2. A blood relation, a kinsman. 3. In genetics, a brother or sister considered irrespective of sex; *pl.* offspring of the same parents. 4. *Anthropol.* = *CLAN*, 3. — *adj.* Related by blood; akin.  
**sib/ly-lant** (sib/ly-lānt), *adj.* [L. *sibilans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making a hissing sound, esp., *Phonet.*, uttered with, or accompanied by, a hissing sound (*c, ch*). — *n.* A sibilant speech sound or its symbol. The sibilants in English are *s, z, sh, zh, ch, j*. — **sib/ly-lance** (lāns), **sib/ly-lan-ey** (lāns-ē), *n.*; — **sib/ly-lant-ly**, *adv.*  
**sib/ly-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* & *v. i.* [L. *sibilare* to hiss.] To pronounce with initial *s*; also, to hiss. — **sib/ly-lation** (lā'shōn), *n.*  
**sib/ling** (sib/ling), *n.* One of two or more children of the same parents but not necessarily of the same birth, — usually in *pl.*  
**si/b'yil** (sib/yl, -yl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, fr. Gr. *sibylla*.] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* Any of a number of prophetesses credited to parts of the ancient world; hence, a prophetess, fortune teller. — **si-byl'ic**, **si-byl'ic** (sib/yl'ic), *adj.*  
**si-byl'ine Books**. *Rom. Myth.* A collection of oracles, in Greek, said to have been brought from the sibyl of Cumae by Tarquin the Proud.  
**sic** (sik), *adv.* [It.] Thus. — sometimes inserted [sic] to note that an expression, spelling, or the like, exactly reproduces the original.  
**sic** (sik), *adv.* Dial. var. of *sure*.  
**sic/ca-tive** (sik/kā-tiv), *adj.* [LL. *accitatus*.] Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying, a drier.  
**sice** (sis), *Var.* of *sure*.  
**Si-cil'ian Ves/pers** (si-cil'yan; -yān; 58). The great massacre of the French in Sicily by the natives, in 1282, which began at Palermo on the Monday of Easter week, at the hour of vespers.  
**sick** (sik), *v. t.* & *v. i.* [AS. *sick*, *v. t.* To be sick; *chich*; attack; to use chiefly of or to a dog.] 1. To be sick; to be sickly; *chich* with *on*. *sick*, *adj.* [AS. *sic*.] 1. Affected with disease; ill. 2. *a Collig.* Accompanying or suggestive of sickness, sickly; as, *a sick smile*. *b* Pertaining or relating to the sick; as, *sick insurance*. *c* Dejected, or put to the use of a sick person, as, *a sickbed*. *d* Affected with, or attended by, nausea, inclined to vomit. *e* Unsound or unfit in condition. *f* Pale, wan; — of light, color, etc. *g* *a Obs.* Unsound in spiritual or moral state. *h* Mentally unsound. *i* Permeated by an emotion, as of fear, desire, or disgust, that causes physical distress; languishing; — with *for*; as, *to be sick for one's home*. *j* *Agrie.* Of soils, incapable of producing profitable yields of certain crops; as, *clover sick*; less commonly, infested with disease organisms. — *n.* A sick person; also, sick people, collectively.  
*Syn.* *sick*, ill mean not in good health. *Sick* is commoner in this sense in the United States than in England, where *ill* is preferred and *sick* is often restricted in meaning to "nauseated."  
**sick bay**. *Naut.* A section in a vessel, esp. a war vessel or transport, used as a dispensary and hospital. Cf. *2d* NAV., *n.*, 5.  
**sick/bed** (sik/bēd), *n.* The bed upon which one lies sick.  
**sick/en** (sik/en), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To make or become sick.  
**sick/en-or** (-er), *n.* Something that tends to sicken.  
**sick/en-ing** (-l'ng), *adj.* Causing sickness; specif., causing disgust; nauseating. — **sick/en-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**sick'er**, **sik'er** (sik'er), *adj.* [AS. *sicor*, fr. L. *securus* sure.] *Now Scot.* Sure; safe; dependable.  
**sick headache**. *Med.* A variety of headache attended with, or due to, disorder of the stomach and nausea.  
**sick'ish**, *adj.* 1. *Agrie.* Somewhat sick. 2. Somewhat nauseated or nauseating. — **sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness**, *n.*  
**sick'le** (sik'le), *n.* [AS. *sicel*, *sicel*.] 1. An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang. 2. [cap.] *Astron.* A group of six stars in the constellation Leo.  
**Sick'le** (sik'le), *Var.* of *SCYLLA*.  
**sick'le-bill** (-b'il), *n.* Any of various birds with a strongly curved bill, as a curlew.  
**sickle feather**. See *POULTRY*, *Illustr.* (10).  
**sick'ly** (sik'ly), *adj.*; **sick'ly-er** (-l'er); **sick'ly-est**. 1. Somewhat sick; ailing. 2. Produced by, or associated with, sickness; as, *a sickly complexion*. 3. Characterized by the presence of sickness; as, *a sickly season*; also, producing disease. 4. *a* Appearing as if sick;



languid; pale. **b** Resembling in state a sickly person. **5. a** Tending to produce nausea; sickening. **b** Hence, mawkish; disgusting. **-adv.** In a sick manner or condition; ill. — *v. t.*; *sick'ly* (-lī); *sick'ly* (-lī). To make sick or sickly, esp. in hue. — *sick'ly-ness*, *n.*

**sick'ness** (sīk'nēs; -nēs), *n.* 1. Diseased condition; illness. **2. A** malady; disease. **3. Nausea**; qualmsickness.

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**sideslipping** occurs when turning, it is the opposite of skidding. **3. Skidding.** To slip sideways. — *sideslip*, *n.*

**side/splitting**, *adj.* Affecting the sides convulsively, as laughter.

**side step.** A step aside, as in boxing, to avoid a blow.

**side-step**, *v. t.*; see *STEP*. To take a side step; hence, to avoid meeting issues. — *v. t.* To avoid, as a blow; also, to evade, as a decision.

**side stroke.** A type of stroke made by a swimmer while lying on his side, in which the arms are moved alternately forward and backward while the legs execute a scissors kick.

**side-swipe** (sīd'swīp), *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To strike with a glancing blow along the side. — *side-swipe*, *n.*

**side-track** (-trāk'), *v. t.* 1. *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding. **2. Colloq.** Hence, to switch off, as from a purpose. — *n.* 1. *Railroads.* A siding. **2.** A position in which one is sidetracked.

**side/walk** (-wōk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; a foot pavement.

**side/ward** (-wērd), *side/wards* (-wērdz), *adj. & adv.* (Moving or tending) toward one side.

**side/way** (-wāy), *adv. & adj.* = *SIDEWAYS*.

**side/ways** (-wāy), *adv.* 1. From the side; as, viewed *sideways*. **2.** With one side advanced; as, to lie *sideways*. **3.** To toward, or at one side; obliquely. — *adj.* Moving or tending toward one side.

**side-wheel**, *adj.* Designating a form of steamer (*side-wheel'er*) having a paddle wheel on each side.

**side whisker.** A whisker at the side of the face; — chiefly *pl.*

**side/wind'er** (sīd'wīnd'ēr), *n.* 1. Any of several rattlesnakes. **2. Slang.** A heavy swinging blow from the side.

**side/wise** (-wīz), *adv. & adj.* Sideways.

**siding** (sīd'īng), *n.* 1. *U. S.* Boards forming the exposed surface of outside walls of frame buildings. **2. Railroads.** A short track connected with the main track; sidetrack.

**sidle** (sīd'ēl), *v. i.*; *sidled* (-l'd); *sidling* (-l'īng). [From *SIDE*.] To go or move with one side foremost; to move sideways, esp. in a furtive advance. — *sidle*, *n.*

**sidle/cle** (-sīd'kl'), *n.* [F.] Century, age.

**siege** (sēj), *n.* [OF. *sege*, *siege* (F. *siege*) a seat, a siege, deriv. of *l. sedere* to sit.] 1. *Archaeol.* A seat, esp. a throne. **2. A** the besieging of a fortified place by an army to compel surrender; a besieging. **3. A** continued attempt to gain possession. *Colloq.* A long, wearying time. **3. Obs.** Place; seat, also, rank; station. — *v. t.* *SIEGE* (sēj); *SIEGING* (-sēj'īng) To besiege.

**Siege Perilous** [See *SIEGE*, n. 1.] The seat of danger at King Arthur's Round Table, reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal to all others who should occupy it.

**Siegfried** (sēj'frīd, G. zū'frīt), *n.* [G.] The hero of various German legends, esp. of the *Nibelungenlied*. He was the hero of the Nibelungs, a magic sword, and a cap (or cloak) rendering its wearer invulnerable. He slays a dragon and makes himself invulnerable by bathing in its blood. He aids Gunther to win Brunhild, and himself weds Kriemhild, Gunther's sister. Wagner makes Siegfried release from enchantment and wed the Valkyrie Brunnhilde before falling in love with Gutrune.

**Siegfried line.** [After the G. hero, *Siegfried*] = *LINE*, 2.

**si-en'na** (sē'nā), *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*, fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish-yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish-brown when burnt, used as a pigment. It owes its color to oxides of iron and, usually, of manganese.

**si-er'ra** (sē'rā), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, fr. *l. serrā*.] 1. A ridge of mountains with a serrated or irregular outline. **2.** Any of certain mackerellike fishes, as the cero and pinto.

**si-es'ta** (sē'stā), *n.* [Sp.] A short rest, esp. at midday.

**si-eur** (syūr), *n.* [F., abbr. fr. *seigneur*] Sir, — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.

**sieve** (siv), *n.* [AS. *sife*.] An apparatus with meshes through which the finer particles of a pulverized or granulated substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles. — *v. t. & i.* To sift.

**sieve tube.** *Bot.* A tube, characteristic of phloem tissue, which consists of an end-to-end series of thin-walled living cells (*sieve cells*) having no nucleus when mature; also, a sieve cell.

**sift** (sift), *v. t.* [AS. *sifan*.] 1. To pass through, as, through a sieve. **2.** Hence: **a** To subject to close questioning. **b** To examine critically or minutely; as, to *sift* the evidence. **3** To separate with or as with a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* flour. **4.** To scatter by or as by passing through a sieve; as, to *sift* sugar on a cake. — *v. i.* 1. To sift something with, or as with, a sieve. **2.** To pass through, or as through, a sieve. — *sifter*, *n.*

**si-ga-to'ka** (sē'gā-tō'kā), *n.* [From *Nyctoka*, a river on Viti Levu, Fiji Is.] *Plant Pathol.* A serious leaf spot disease of bananas, esp. in tropical America, caused by the mold *Cercospora musae*, the imperfect stage of *Mycoasphaeria muscicola*.

**sigh** (sī), *v. i.* [ME. *sighen*, *sighen*, fr. *sichte*, past tense of *sichon*, *sichon*, to sigh, fr. AS. *scean*.] 1. To make a deep single audible respiration, esp. as an expression of fatigue, grief, etc. **2.** To lament; groan; — often with *for*. **3.** To make a sound like sighing, as a wind. — *v. t.* 1. To express by sighs. **2.** To lament or mourn over. — *n.* A sighing; a sound of or as of sighing. — *sigh'er* (sī'ēr), *n.*

**sight** (sīt), *n.* [AS. *gesiht*, *geaht*.] 1. A view; esp., a spectacle; as, a beautiful *sight*. **2. Colloq.** A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. **3.** A thing regarded as worth seeing; — chiefly *pl.*; as, the *sights* of the city. **4.** The power of seeing, vision. **5.** Faculty of mental or spiritual perception. **6.** An act of seeing or looking; as, known by *sight*. **7.** Inspection; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only. **8.** Mental view; judgment. **9.** *Obs.* Insight; proficiency. **10.** An observation taken by means of a sighting device. **11.** A view; glimpse. **12.** The range of view, as, out of one's *sight*. **13.** A small device with an aperture through which objects are to be seen and by which their direction is ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant, of a gun. — *at sight*. As soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable *at sight*, that is, on demand or presentation. — *v. t.* 1. To get sight of; to see; as, to *sight* land. **2.** To look at through or as through a sight; as, to *sight* an object, as a star. **3.** To give the proper elevation and direction to by a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a



Sight, 10. Aiming Patterns for Peep Sight and Open Sight. Cf. TARGET, illus.

**sight**. 3. To equip with sights; also, to adjust the sights of. See **sight**, n., 10. — v. t. 1. To take aim by a sight. 2. To look carefully in a given direction.

**sight bill**, **draft** (or the like). A bill, draft, etc., directing payment at sight, that is, on presentation.

**sight/bole** (sīt'hōl), n. A peephole.

**sight/less**, **adj.** 1. Wanting sight; blind. 2. Invisible.

**sightly** (sīt'li), **adj.** : LI-KR (li-kr); LI-EXT. 1. Pleasing to the sight; comely. 2. U.S. Affording a fine view; as, a **sightly** eminence. — **sight/ly-ness**, n.

**sight rhyme**. See **EYE RHYME**.

**sight-seeing**, **adj.** Enraged in, or devoted to, seeing sights; as, a **sight-seeing** tour. — n. Act of seeing sights. — **sight-see'er** (-sē'er), n.

**sight unseen**. = **UNSIGHT, UNSEEN**.

**sig'il** (sīg'īl), n. [L. *sigillum* a seal.] 1. A seal; signet. 2. Magic. An astrological image having conjured into it the power of the stars. — **sig'il-lary** (sīg'ī-lērī or, esp. Brit., -lēr-ī), **adj.**

**sigma** (sīg'mā), n. [Gr.] The 18th letter (Σ, σ, ς) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to Eng. S, s.

**sig'mate** (-māt), **adj.** [From SIGMA.] Having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S.

**sig'moid** (sīg'moid), **adj.** [Gr. *sigmoidea*. See SIGMA; -OID.] 1. Curved in two directions, like the letter S. — **sig'moid-al** (sīg'moid'āl), **adj.**

**sigmoid flexure**. a **Zool.** An S-shaped curve. b **Anat.** The contracted and crooked part of the intestine above the rectum. It is the lowest part of the colon.

**sign** (sīn), [OF. *signe*, fr. L. *signum*] 1. A conventional symbol representing an idea, as a word, letter, or mark. 2. A motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known. 3. A publicly displayed notice on a building, office, etc., to advertise the business there transacted, or the name of the person or firm conducting it. 4. Something indicating the existence of a thing, a token. 5. A prodigy; an omen. 6. A trace, vestige, as, no sign of life. 7. **Astron.** One of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac. See **ZODIAC**. 8. **Hunting, U.S.** A trace, a spoor; as, a bear sign. 9. **Math.** A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signus* + (plus), — (minus), ÷ (of division), etc.; also, any abbreviation or conventional mark having a fixed meaning, as, the integral sign *f*, the radical sign  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ , etc. 10. **Med.** An objective evidence of disease, that is, one appreciable by someone other than the patient. Cf. **SYMPTOM**. 11. **Music** Any character used in notation, as a flat, sharp, etc.

**Syn.** **Sign, mark, token, note, symptom** mean a sensible indication of that not apparent to the senses. **Sign** is applicable to anything that gives such an indication whether a printed notice, a symbolic device, a manifestation as of a mood, or the like, **mark** suggests something impressed upon or inherently characteristic of a thing, esp. in contrast to an outward manifestation, **token** suggests something that serves as proof of that which has no physical existence, **note** suggests a distinguishing mark or characteristic; **symptom** suggests any outward indication of inward change as in the human body or the body politic — v. t. 1. a To consecrate, bless, or mark with a sign, esp. with the sign of the cross. b To represent or indicate by a sign. 2. a To affix a signature to. b To verify (a signature), as, to sign one's name. c To assign or convey formally, as, to sign over property to a buyer. 3. To signify by, or express in, a sign language. 4. To hire by securing the signature of, as, the manager has signed a new player. — v. i. 1. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent or obligation. 2. To make a sign or signal. — **sign off**. **Radio**. To announce the end of a message, program, etc. and discontinue transmitting. — **sign on**. To engage oneself for work by signature.

**sig'nal** (sīg'nāl, -nāl), n. [F., fr. L. *signale*, neut. of *signalis*, *adj.*, fr. L. *signum* sign.] 1. A token, sign. 2. a A sign, event, or watch word which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action. b That which incites to action. 3. A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command. 4. At cards, a play indicating, to one's partner, desire for a certain lead. 5. **Elec.** The intelligence, message, or effect conveyed graphically or telegraphically. 6. **Notical**. A distinguishing mark from what is ordinary; as, a signal exploit. 7. Used in signaling, as, a signal beacon. — **Syn.** See **NOTICEABLE**. — v. t. 1. To signalize (-nā-līz), n. (d) or -NALIZE (-nāl-īz); -NALING or -NALING. 1. To communicate by signals. 2. To notify by a signal. — **sig'nal-er**, **sig'nal-er**, n.

**sig'nal-ize** (sīg'nāl-īz), v. t. a To make signal; to distinguish. b To point out carefully or distinctly. c To signal.

**sig'nal-ly**, **adv.** Notably; as, **signal-ly** wise.

**sig'nal-man** (sīg'nāl-mān; sīg'nāl'), n. A man whose business is to manage or display signals.

**sig'nal-ment** (-mēt), n. [F. *signalment*.] Description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; specif., the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification.

**sig'na-to'ry** (sīg'nā-tō'rī or, esp. Brit., -tēr-ī), **adj.** Joining in a signature; bound by the terms of a signed agreement, as, **signatory** powers. — n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). A signer with another or others.

**sig'na-ture** (sīg'nā-tūr; 118), n. [F. *signature*, or M.L. *signatura*, fr. L. *signare*, *signatum*, to mark.] 1. A the name of any person, written with his own hand. b Act of signing one's name. 2. **Music**. Short for KEY SIGNATURE and TIME SIGNATURE. 3. **Pharm.** The part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient, usually prefaced by S or Sig. 4. **Print.** A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, to direct the binder in arranging the sheets; — called also **signature mark**. b A printed sheet containing a number of pages, as, 4, 8, 12, 16, etc., folded as one page, forming a section of a book or pamphlet. c Hence, in book binding, such a printed sheet or set of sheets folded into four, or some multiple of four, pages. 5. **Radio**. A tune, musical number, or sound effect with which a particular program is regularly introduced or concluded, or both; — called also **theme**.

**sign-board** (sīn'bōrd', 70), n. A board for or bearing a notice or sign, originally of a shop or inn.

**sign'er** (sīn'ēr), n. One who signs.

**sig'net** (sīg'nēt; -nī), [OF.] 1. A seal, esp. one used officially to give authority to a document. 2. The impression made by or as by a seal or signet. — v. t. To mark or authenticate with a signet.

**signet ring**. A ring containing a signet, or seal.

**sig-nif'i-can-ee** (sīg-nīf'ī-kān-ē), n. Also **sig-nif'i-can-ey** (-kān-ē).

1. That which is signified; meaning; import. 2. Importance; consequence. 3. Suggestiveness; signification. — **Syn.** See **MEANING**; **IMPORTANCE**.

**sig-nif'i-cant** (-kānt), **adj.** [L. *significans*, -antis, pres. part.] 1. Having a meaning; esp., full of import, expressive. 2. Suggesting or containing some covert or special meanings. 3. Important; momentous. — n. A thing which has significance.

**sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, **adv.** In a significant manner.

**sig'nif-i-ca'tion** (sīg'nīf'ī-kā'shūn), n. 1. Act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means. 2. That which is signified; meaning. — **Syn.** See **MEANING**.

**sig-nif'i-ca'tive** (sīg-nīf'ī-kā'tīv; -kā'tīv), **adj.** Significant.

**sig-nif'ica** (sīg-nīf'īks), n.; see -ICS. = **SEMANTICS**, 2.

matter; — often used impersonally. — **sig'nif'ic-er** (-fī'er), n.

**sig'nol** (sīn'yōl), n. Sir, Mr., — English form of the Italian *signor*. **sign language**. 1 = **PACTYLOLOGY**. 2. The gesture language of the Plains Indians inhabiting the Great Plains of western U.S. and Canada, used for communication between different tribes.

**sign manual**. A signature. Specif., the king's signature on a royal grant, placed at the top of the document.

**sig'gnor** (sīg'nyōr), n. [It.] 1. [cap.] See **SIGNORE**. 2. A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction.

**sig'no'ra** (sīg'nyō'rā), n.; pl. -rās (-rās). [It.] Madam; Mrs., — a title of address or respect among Italians.

**sig'no'ro** (sīg'nyō'rō), n.; pl. -rōs (-rōs). [It.] Sir; Mr., — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **Si'gnor**.

**sig'no-rī'na** (sīg'nyō'rī'nā), n.; pl. **SIGNORINE** (-nē). [It.] Miss; — a diminutive of *signora*.

**sig'no-rī'no** (-nō), n.; pl. **SIGNORINI** (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman, master; — a diminutive of *signore*.

**sig'no-ry** (sīg'nyō'rī). Var. of **SIGNORY**.

**sign'post** (sīn'pōst'), n. A post bearing a sign; specif., a guidepost; hence, figuratively, a guide; beacon.

**Si'gnur** (sīg'nūr), n. [ON. *Signurthr*.] See **BYRNILD, FARNER**.

**si'jeu'nesse' sa'vāt' / si'viol'lesse' pou'vāt' /** (sī zhō'nēs'ē sā'vē, or vō'lēz pō'vō'lē). [F.] If you knew, if you were able.

**siko** (sīk, sh), n. [AS, etc.] *Chieft* Scot. A small stream; a rill; also, a ditch; gully; ravine.

**sik'er** (-sīk'ēr) Obs. exc. dial. Eng. var. of **SICKER**.

**Sikh** (sīk), n. [Hind, prop., a disciple.] An adherent of Sikhism. — **Sikh**, **adj.**

**Sikh'ism** (sīk'iz-m), n. The tenets of a Hindu sect founded by Guru Nannak about A.D. 1500 in the Punjab. It involves belief in one god, prohibits idolatry, abolishes caste, and refuses to recognize Brahmanical supremacy.

**si'lage** (sī'līj), n. [From *ensilage*, after *silo*.] **Agric.** Fodder for winter use cut, compressed, and preserved by its own fermentation in an airtight chamber, as a silo.

**si'l'o-na'ceous** (sīl'ō-nā'shē), **adj.** **Syn.** of **CARYOPHYLLACEOUS**.

**si'lence** (sī'lēns), n. [OF., fr. L. *silentum*. See **SILENT**.] 1. State of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness. 2. Absence of mention; an Oblivion; obscurity. b Secrecy, failure to make something known. 3. Absence of sound or noise, stillness. — v. t. : **LENCE** (-lēns); **LENCE** (-lēns-ing). 1. To compel or reduce to silence; to still. 2. To put to rest; to quiet. 3. **Mil.** Strictly, to cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire. — **interj.** Be silent.

**si'lenc-er** (sīl'ēn-sēr), n. One that silences, as: a The muffler of an exhaust. b A silencing device for firearms, etc.

**si'lent** (sī'lēnt), **adj.** [L. *silens*, -entis, pres. part. of *silere* to be silent.] 1. Making no utterance. a Speechless; mute. b Taciturn; not loquacious. 2. Free from noise; still. 3. Performed or borne without utterance; as, **silent** prayer, grief. 4. Making no mention; as, history is **silent** as to this; also, unmentioned. 5. Performed without sound, as, the **silent** drama. 6. Maintaining a state of inactivity; as, a **silent** volcano. — **si'lent-ly**, **adv.** — **si'lent-ness**, n.

**Syn.** **Silent**, taciturn, reticent, reserved, secretive mean showing restraint in speaking to others. **Silent** implies a habit of saying no more than is absolutely necessary, **taciturn**, a temperamental disinclination to speech, **reticent**, a disposition to keep one's own counsel or to withhold much that could be said; **reserved**, a temperamental indisposition to the give and take of familiar intercourse; **secretive**, a displeasing reticence that gives the impression of concealing something. — **Ant.** Talkative.

**silent butler**. A receptacle with a hinged lid for the temporary holding of litter, as from ash trays.

**si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma** (sī'lēnt lē'jēs in'tēr ā'r'mā). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.

**silent partner**. A partner who has no voice in the business (as between the partners).

**silent service** *Colling* With the. The navy; often specif., esp. U.S., the submarine service.

**si'l'e-nus** (sī'l'ē-nūs), n., pl. -nī (-nī). [L. *Silvanus*, fr. Gr. *Σειληνός*] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of minor woodland deities, sometimes not distinguished from the satyrs.

**si'l'e-sia** (sī'l'ē-zhā; -zhī-ā; -shā; -shī-ā; -st-), n. 1. A linen cloth, originally made in Silesia. 2. A twilled cotton fabric.

**Si'l'e-sian** (-zhān; -zhī-ān, -shān, -shī-ān), **adj.** & n. from **SILESIA, Gaz.**

**si'l'ex** (sī'l'ēks), n. [L., a flint, a pebble.] Silica, SiO<sub>2</sub>, esp. in the form of quartz, etc.

**si'l'hou-ette** (sīl'hō-ē't), n. [F., after Etienne de Silhouette, French politician.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with some uniform color; a profile of this kind, such as a shadow appears to be. — **Syn.** See **OUTLINE**. — v. t. To represent by a silhouette; to project upon a background, like a silhouette.

— **si'l'h-er**, n.

**si'l'i-ca** (sīl'ī-kā), n. [NL., fr. L. *silicis*, *silicia*, a flint.] **Chem.** Silicon dioxide, SiO<sub>2</sub>, occurring as quartz, etc., and as opal.

**silica gel**. **Chem.** A form of colloidal silica, like coarse sand in ap-



Silhouette.

pearance, but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely absorbent.

**sil'i-cate** (sil'i-kăt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound regarded as a salt or ester of any of the silicic acids.

**sil'i-caceous** (sil'i-sh'ŭs), *adj.* [*L. siliceus*]. 1. Of, pertaining to, containing, or like silica. 2. Growing in a soil composed largely of silica.

**sil'i-cif'er-ous** (sil'i-sif'ŕ-ŭs), *adj.* [*L. siler, silicis, a flint + ferous*]. Producing, containing, or united with silica.

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intellect; witless. **b** Lacking in sense; foolish; fatuous. **c** Proceeding from or characterized by weakness of mind or by folly, absurd; stupid. — *Syn.* See *stupid*. — *n.* *Colloq.* A silly person. — *sil'i-ly*, *adv.* — *sil'i-ly-ness*, *n.*

**sil'o** (sil'ŭ), *n.* [*pl. silos* (lŭz)]. [*Sp., fr. L. silus, fr. Gr. síros*]. Originally a pit or vat, now usually a circular structure of wood, concrete, etc., for packing away fodder to convert it into silage. — *v. t.* *Agrie.* To place in a silo, as fodder, to ensile.

**Sil'o'am** (sil'ŭ'am, sŭ'), *n.* *Jerusalem*. A spring and pool of water near Jerusalem. *John ix, 7.*

**silt** (silt), *n.* [*ME. sylt, prob of Scand. origin*] **a** Loose sedimentary material (rock particles less than 1/16 millimeter in diameter) suspended in water. **b** A deposit of sediment, as by a river. — *v. t. & t.* To choke or obstruct with silt or mud. — *sil'ty*, *adj.*

**sil'un'-dum** (sil'ŭn'dŭm), *n.* [*silicon + carborundum*]. A very hard variety of silicon carbide, SiC, formed in the electric furnace and used for electric resistors, etc.

**Sil'u-res** (sil'ŭ-rĕz), *n. pl.* [*L.*] A people of ancient Britain, described by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales, and probably of Iberian origin.

**Sil'u-r'i-an** (sil'ŭ-rĭ-ān; sŭ'), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to the Silures, or their place of habitation. *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating that period of the Paleozoic era between the Ordovician and Devonian, or the system of rocks formed during this period. It is marked by coral-reef building and the appearance of great crinoids. The Silurian originally was divided into the *Upper Silurian*, now called simply *Silurian*, and *Lower Silurian*, now called *Ordovician*. — *Sil'u-r'i-an*, *n.*

**sil'u-rid** (sil'ŭ-rĭd, sŭ'), *n.* [*L. silurus a sort of river fish, fr. Gr. síluros*]. Any of a family (Siluridae) of catfishes; — now usually restricted to several fresh water genera of Europe and Asia. — *sil'u-rid*, *adj.* — *sil'u-roid* (-rŭid), *adj. & n.*

**sil'va, syl'va** (sil'vā, sŭ'), *n. pl.* -vās (-vāz), -vāe (-vĕ). [*L., a wood, forest*]. **a** The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. **b** A description of, or treatise on, the trees of a given region.

**sil'van** (sil'vān). *Var. of SILVAN.*

**sil'ver** (sil'vĕr), *n.* [*AS. seolfor, siolfur*]. 1. A white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It also has the highest thermal and electric conductivity of any substance. *Symbol, Ag* (Latin *argentum*); at. no., 47; at. wt., 107.860. 2. Silver as a commodity; as, *silver has risen*. 3. Coin made of silver, silver money, money (in general) 4. Silverware, an article, or articles collectively, of domestic use, as tableware, made of or plated with silver. 5. Anything having the luster or appearance of silver. 6. A neutral gray of medium brilliance. 7. *U.S. Photog.* A salt of silver, esp. the nitrate.

— *adj.* 1. Made of, or coated or plated with, silver. 2. Resembling silver; silvery. 3. Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. 4. Eloquent; — of the tongue. 5. Of or pertaining to silver, relating to silver; as, *the silver legislation*. 6. Designating a twenty-fifth anniversary, as of a wedding. 7. Advocating the adoption of silver as a standard of currency, as, *the silver party*.

— *v. t.* 1. To cover with silver, as by electroplating. 2. To coat with a substance, as a metal, resembling silver; as, *to silver a glass with an amalgam*. *sil'ver-er*, *n.*

**silver age**. **a** In ancient literature, the period between A. D. 14 and 180, notable for the writings of Martial, Tacitus, Juvenal, etc. **b** *Class. Myth.* The second age of the world, when men lost the virtues of the golden age.

**silver bell**. Also *sil'ver-bell' tree*. A medium-sized tree (*Halesia carolina*) of the storax family, of the southeastern United States, cultivated for its bell-shaped white flowers.

**sil'ver-ber'y** (sil'vĕr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A silvery North American shrub (*Elaeagnus argentea*) related to the buffalo berry.

**silver bromide**. See *BROMIDE*.

**silver certificate**. A certificate issued by a government that there has been deposited with it silver to a specified amount, payable to the bearer on demand. In the United States and its possessions, it is issued against the deposit of silver coin, and is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and for public charges, taxes, duties, and dues.

**silver chloride**. *Chem.* A compound, AgCl, sensitive to light, and used esp. for photographic, or light-sensitive, papers.

**silver doctor**. *Antiqu.* An artificial fly, usually tied with brown, green, blue, red, and yellow wools, silver tinsel body, and yellow, red, blue, and green tail. Cf. *fly, Illust.*

**silver dollar**. See *DOLLAR*, 1 d.

**sil'ver-flash** (sil'vĕr-flāsh), *n.* See *ISM*. 1. Any of various silvery fishes; as: **a** The tarpon. **b** A silvery variety of the goldfish. **c** A silversides. 2. A small wingless insect (genus *Lepisma*, esp. *L. saccharinum*) found in houses and sometimes injurious to sized papers, starched clothes, etc.

**silver fox**. See *FOX*, 1 a.

**sil'ver-ing** (sil'vĕr-ĭng), *n.* Act or process of covering with silver; also the silverlike film on a silvered object, or a silvery appearance.

**sil'ver-ly** (sil'vĕr-lĭ), *adv.* With silvery appearance or sound.

**sil'vern** (sil'vĕrn), *adj.* *Archaic.* Made of silver; resembling, or characteristic of, silver.

**silver nitrate**. *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid, and evaporating. In contact with organic matter it turns black. It is used as a chemical reagent, in photography, and in medicine as an antiseptic, etc.

**sil'ver-sides** (sil'vĕr-sĭdz), *n. sing. & pl.* Also *sil'ver-side* (-sĭd'). **a** Any of certain small fishes (family Atherinidae) related to the gray mullets, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body; also, any fish of that family. **b** Any of various fresh-water minnows of the carp family.

**sil'ver-smith** (-smith'), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of silver.

**silver standard**. A standard, esp. in a monetary system, by which silver is the measure of value.

**Silver Star Medal**. *Mil. U.S.* A medal, first issued 1932, consisting of a bronze star with an oak wreath and small silver star at its center, awarded for gallantry in action in any war.

**sil'ver-tongued** (sil'vĕr-tĭngd'; 2), *adj.* Eloquent.

**sil'ver-ware** (-wār'), *n.* Collectively, dishes, vases, ornaments, etc.; esp. tableware, made of silver.



Silkworm (*B. mori*). (25)  
Adult Female and Larva.

**sil'v'er-weed'** (sil'v'er-wēd'), *n.* **a** A perennial herb (*Argentina anserina*) of the rose family, with leaves silvery-white beneath. **b** A prostrate cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*) of the North Temperate Zone, densely white-tomentose beneath.

**sil'v'ery** (sil'v'ēr-ē), *adj.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver. **2.** Having the clear, musical tone of silver. **3.** Full of silver.

**sil'vi-cul'ture** (sil'v-ikūl'tūr), *n.* [*L. silva* forest + *E. culture*.] The art of producing and caring for a forest. — **sil'vi-cul'tur-al** (-kūl'tūr-āl), *adj.* — **sil'vi-cul'tur-ist** (-tist), *n.*

**sil'vi v'ous platt** (sil'vōō plāt'), [*F.*] If you please.

**sim'ar'** (sim'ār'), *n.* [*Fr. simarra*, fr. *It. cumarra* long coat, fr. *Ar. sammār* the wensel.] A loose robe for women.

**sim'a-rou'ba** (sim'ā-rōō'bā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Carib* (in Guiana) *simarouba*.] **Bot.** Any of a genus (*Simarouba*) of tropical American trees of the aplanthus family, with drupaceous fruit. The bark of most species is a bitter tonic.

**sim'a-rou-be'coous** (-rōō-bā'shōōs), *adj.* **Bot.** Belonging to the aplanthus family (Simaroubaceae). See **AILANTHUS**.

**Sim'e-on** (sim'ē-ōn), *n.* **Bib.** **1.** See **JACOB**. **2.** A devout man of Jerusalem, who saw the infant Jesus in the temple and uttered the song known as the Nunc Dimittis. *Luke* ii. 25-35.

**Sim-bath'** To-rah' (sim-kath' tō-rā'; sim'kas tō'rā). Also **Sin-chas'** To-rah'. See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**sim'i-an** (sim'ī-ān), *adj.* [*L. simia* an ape.] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to the apes and monkeys, apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

**sim'i-lar** (sim'ī-lēr), *adj.* [*F. similaire*, fr. *L. similia* like, similar.] **1.** Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness. **2. Geom.** Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — of two figures — **sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Similar, alike, akin, analogous, parallel, homogeneous, uniform mean closely resembling each other. Similar implies an impossibility of being mistaken for each other; alike, close likeness to superficial view though obviously distinct; akin, essential rather than superficial likeness; analogous, though radically different as in categories, a possession of common likeness; parallel, a marked likeness in their course or development; homogeneous, likeness in kind, sort, or class; uniform, lack of variation or variation in given instance.

**sim'i-lar'i-ty** (sim'ī-lār'ī-tē), *n.* **pl.** -TIES (-tēz). **1.** Quality or state of being similar; likeness. **2.** A point in which things are similar. — **Syn.** See **LIKELINESS**.

**sim'i-lar-ly** (sim'ī-lār-ī-lē), *adv.* In like manner.

**sim'i-le** (sim'ī-lē; -lē), *n.* **pl.** -LES (-lēz; -lēz). [*L. neut. of similia*] **Rhet.** A figure of speech by which one thing, action, or relation is likened or explicitly compared, often with *as* or *like*, to something of different kind or quality.

**si-m'i-li-a si-m'i-li-bus cu-ran'tur** (si-m'i-lī-ā -ī-m'i-lī-būs kū-rān'tūr). [*L.*] Likes are cured by likes, like cures like.

**si-m'i-li si-m'i-li gau'det** (si-m'i-līs sim'ī-lī gō'dēt) [*L.*] Like takes pleasure in like.

**si-m'i-li-tude** (si-m'i-lī-tūd), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *L. similitudo*] **1.** Similarity; resemblance. **2.** A simile. **3.** A parable. **c** An allegory. **3.** A one that is like or similar, a facsimile. **b** Semblance; form. — **Syn.** See **LIKELINESS**.

**sim'i-lous** (sim'ī-lūs), *adj.* [*L. simia* an ape.] Simian

**sim'ner** (sim'ēr), *n.* **1.** **& c.** [*From* earlier *simper*, of imitative origin.] **1.** To boil gently; to boil on the point of boiling. **2.** To be in a state of incipient agitation.

**sim'neal** (sim'nē-āl), *n.* [*OF. simenel, simenel, simenel, cake or bread of wheat flour*, fr. *L. similia*, ult. fr. *Bab. simādu* fine flour.]

**Archaeol.** A variety of bread made of fine flour; a kind of biscuit.

**si-mo'le-on** (si-mō-lē-ōn), *n.* *Slang*. U.S. A dollar.

**Si'mon** (sī'mōn), *n.* [*fr. Gr. Simōn*, fr. Heb. Shim'on.] **Bib.**

**a** Also **Si'mon Pe'ter** The apostle, surnamed Peter. **b** One of the disciples of Jesus. **c** A brother or relative of Jesus.

**si-mo'ni-a-cal** (si-mō-nī-āk), *n.* One who practices simony.

**si-mo'ni-a-cal** (si-mō-nī-āk), *adj.* **Of**, **pert.** to, **kulity** of, or **tainted** by simony. — **si-mo'ni-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Si'mon Le-gre'f** See **LYGREF**.

**Si'mon Ma'gus** (sī'mōn mā'gūs). [*L. magus* magician.] **Bib.** A Samaritan sorcerer, converted by the apostle Philip (*Acts* viii. 9-24) and severely rebuked by Peter for offering money to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost.

**si'mon-pure'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* [*See* **PURE**, **SIMON**] Genuine.

**si'mo'nu-men'tum re-qu'i'ris, cir-cum-spi-co** (sī mōn'ū-mēn'tūm rē-kw'i'ris, sēr-kim'spī-sē). [*L.*] If you seek (this) monument, look around; — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.

**sim'o-ny** (sim'ō-nē; sī'mō-), *n.* [*OF. simonie*, fr. *ML. simonia*, fr. *Simon*. See **SIMON MAGUS**.] Traffic in that which is sacred; specif., the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment. Cf. **BARRATRY**, **1.** — **sim'o-nism** (-nizm), *n.* — **sim'o-nist** (-nist), *n.*

**si-moom'** (si'mōom'), *n.* Also **si-moon'**. [*Ar. samūm*] A hot, dry, violent wind laden with dust, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc.

**simp** (simp), *n.* *Slang*. Short for **SIMPLETON**.

**sim'per** (sim'pēr), *v.* **1.** To smile in a silly manner. — *n.* An affected, silly smile; a smirk. — **sim'per-er**, *n.* — **sim'per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sim'ple** (sim'plē), *adj.* — **SIM'PLER** (-plēr); **SIM'PLIEST**. [*OF.*, fr. *L. simplex*, fr. *sem-* one, one and the same (*in L. semel* once, *similia* like).] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; elementary. **2.** Mere; not other than; as, the *simple* truth. **3.** Free from complexity; not elaborate; uninvolved; as, a *simple* machine; hence, not hard to understand or solve; as, a *simple* problem. **4.** Absolute; having no limitation; as, in *simple* fact. **5.** A not given to duplicity; undesigned, straightforward; as, *simple* dealing. **6.** Devoid of ostentation; unaffected; natural. **6.** A of humble birth or station. **b** Plain; undecorated; as, *simple* dress. **c** Not luxurious; plain; as, a *simple* diet. **d** Insignificant; trifling. **7.** A ignorant, not wise. **b** Lacking sense; foolish. **8.** *Bot.* Without subdivision or branches, as a stem; having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf; consisting of a single carpel, as an ovary. **9.** *Chem.* Elementary; also, unmixed. **10.** *Music.* A not compound. See **TIME**, n. 19. **b** Without overtones; as, a *simple* tone. **c** Free from elaboration or figuration; as, *simple* harmony.

**Syn.** (1) See **EASY**.

(2) **Simple**, foolish, silly, fatuous, astine mean actually or apparently

deficient in intelligence. **Simple** implies intelligence of a child or an incapacity for dealing with problems involving mental effort; foolish implies the character of being an imbecile or an idiot, or of appearing like one; silly, though not implying actual mental deficiency, suggests a failure to act as a rational being, esp. by ridiculous behavior; fatuous suggests foolishness, stupidity, and inanity and is often used in contempt; astine, also a term of contempt, implies an intelligence equal to that of an ass, considered the most stupid of beasts of burden.

— **n.** **1.** A person of humble condition. **2.** An ignorant or simple-minded person. **3.** A medicinal plant; — each vegetable being supposed to constitute a *simple* remedy. **3.** Something not mixed or compounded; specif., *Pharm.*, a medicinal preparation composed of but one ingredient.

— **sim'ple-ness**, *n.*

**simple fraction.** See **FRACTION**.

**simple fruit.** A fruit that matures from a single ovary; — opposed to *collective*, or *compound*, fruit (see **COMPOUND**, *adj.*, 2).

**simple honors.** *Bridge*. Three honors held by the same side, in the trump suit.

**simple interest.** See **INTEREST**, 4.

**simple machine.** Any of six (or more) mechanisms formerly considered elements composing all machines: (1) *lever*, (2) *inclined plane*, (3) *wheel and axle*, (4) *screw*, (5) *pulley*, (6) *wedge*.

**sim'ple-mind'ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Devoid of subtlety; also, foolish.

**sim'ple-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sim'ple-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

**sim'ple-ton** (sim'plē-tōn), *n.* [Humorous formation on *simple*, as if a surname in *-ton*.] A person lacking in common sense; a silly person; fool. — **Syn.** See **FOOL**.

**sim'plex** (sim'plēks), *adj.* [*L.* See **SIMPLE**.] **1.** Simple, uncompounded. **2.** *Teleg.* Pertaining to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time. Cf. **MULTIPLEX**, 2.

**sim'pli-ci-den'tate** (sim'plī-sī-dēn'tāt), *adj.* [*L. simplex*, *scis*, simple + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] **Zool.** Belonging to a larger suborder (Simplicidentata) of rodents, containing all but the hares, rabbits, and pikas. It is characterized by a single pair of upper incisors.

**sim'pli-ci-ty** (sim'plīs'ī-tē), *n.* **pl.** -TIES (-tēz). **1.** Quality or state of being simple, or uncompounded. **2.** Quality or state of being not complex, clearness; plainness. **3.** A artlessness of mind; lack of duplicity. **4.** Plainness in manners or mode of life; also, rusticity. **4.** Silliness; folly.

**sim'pli-ty** (sim'plī-tē), *v.* **1.** -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [*See* **SIMPLE**; -FY.] To make simpler, to show an easier or shorter process for doing, etc. — **sim'pli-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* — **sim'pli-fi'er** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

**sim'ply** (sim'plē), *adv.* **1.** In a simple manner; as, **a** *Merely*. **b** Without art or subtlety. **c** Stupidly. **2.** *Colloq.* Really; truly; as, *simply* delightful.

**sim'u-la'cre** (sim'ū-lā'krē), *n.* [*OF.*] Image; likeness.

**sim'u-la'cra** (sim'ū-lā'krā), *n.* **pl.** -LACRA (-krā). [*L.* See **SIMULATE**.] **1.** An image. **2.** A vague, unreal semblance; a sham.

**sim'u-lant** (sim'ū-lānt), *adj.* [*L. simulans*, *-antis*, pres. part.] Simulating something which it is not), — esp. in *Biol.*; as, a stamen *simulant* of a petal, etc.

**sim'u-lar** (lē), *n.* — **SIMULATOR**. — *adj.* Simulated; also, simulative.

**sim'u-late** (lē), *adj.* [*L. simulatus*, past part. of *simulare* to simulate, fr. *simula* like.] Feigned; (*lē*), *v.* **1.** To assume the appearance of, without the reality; to feign. — **Syn.** See **ASSUME**.

**sim'u-la'tor** (-lā'tōr), *n.*

**sim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* Act of simulating; feigning.

**sim'u-la'tive** (sim'ū-lā'tīv), *adj.* Characterized by or tending to simulation. — **sim'u-la'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**si'mul-ta-ne-ous** (sī'mūl-tā'nē-ūs; sī'mūl-), *adj.* [*From* *L. simul* at the same time.] Taking place or operating at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. — **Syn.** See **CONTEMPORARY**. — **si'mul-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **si'mul-ta-ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **si'mul-ta-ne-ous-ly** (-lā-nē-ī-tē), *n.*

**simultaneous equations.** *Alg.* Two or more equations satisfied by the same sets of values of the unknown quantities.

**sin** (sīn), *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* *Scot.* Since.

**sin**, *n.* [*AS. synn*, *syn*] **1.** Transgression of the law of God. See **DIABLY SINS**. **2.** An offense, in general; misdemeanor. — **Syn.** See **OFFENSE**. — *v.* **1.** **SINNED** (sīnd); **SIN'NING**. **1.** To violate the divine law by actual transgression or by neglect. **2.** To violate human rights, law, or property; to transgress. — *v.* **1.** **1.** To do or commit wrongly, as a sin. **2.** To effect, bring about, etc., by a sin or sins.

**sin'al-bin** (sīn'āl-bīn), *n.* [*L. sinapis* mustard + *alba*, fem. *adj.*, white.] *Chem.* A crystalline glucoside,  $C_{12}H_{15}NO_6$ , in white-mustard seeds.

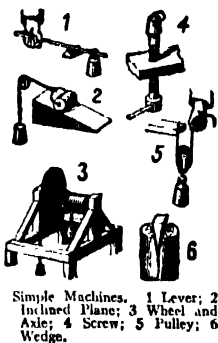
**sin'a-pine** (sīn'ā-pīn; -pīn), *n.* Also **sin'a-pin**. [*L. sinapi(s)* mustard.] *Chem.* An alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{15}NO_6$ , in the seeds of black mustard.

**sin'a-plism** (sīn'ā-plīm), *n.* [*L. sinapiasmus*, fr. *Gr. sinapiasmus* the use of a mustard blister, deriv. of *sinapi* mustard.] *Med.* A plaster of powdered mustard seed, or containing its volatile oil. It is a powerful irritant.

**since** (-ins; 106), *adv.* [*For* *sina*, contr. fr. *ME. sithena, sithenes*, (-sithena an adv. ending, see 2d-s), deriv. of *AS. siththan, siththan, sioththan*, afterward, after.] **1.** **1.** From a definite past time until now. **2.** Subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past, counting backward from the present; as, how many years *since*?

— *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after. — *conj.* **1.** At any time in the past after or later than. **2.** Elapsed from the time when. **3.** Seeing that; because.

**sin-cere'** (sīn-ēr'), *adj.* — **CER'ER** (-sēr-ēr); **CER'EST**. [*F. sincère*, fr. *L. sincerus*.] **1.** *Archaic*. Pure; unadulterated. **2.** Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; as, a *sincere* friend. **3.** Being in reality what it appears to be; genuine; real. **4.** *Obs.* Whole; uninjured. — **sin-cere-ly**, *adv.* — **sin-cere-ness**, *n.*



Simple Machines. 1. Lever; 2. Inclined Plane; 3. Wheel and Axle; 4. Screw; 5. Pulley; 6. Wedge.

**Syn.** Sincere, wholehearted, heartfelt, hearty, unfeigned mean genuine in feeling or expression. Sincere stresses a revelation of just what one feels, thinks, or sees, and no more, and an unwillingness to embellish or exaggerate; wholehearted, a sincerity and earnestness; as in devotion to a person, a cause, or the like; heartfelt, depth as well as genuineness of feeling outwardly expressed; hearty, honesty, warmth, and exuberance in display of feeling; unfeigned, spontaneity and lack of simulation.

**sin-cer-i-ty** (sín-sér'í-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation.

**sin'-dri** (sín's-dri; -pú), *n.* [L., half a head, fr. *semi*: half + *caput* the head.] Anat. a The forehead. b The upper half of the skull. — **sin-dri'-tal** (sín-síp'tál; -tál), *adj.*

**sin'd** (sín; *Scot.* also sín), *v. t.* *Scot.* a To rinse. b To wash down (food). — *n.* *Scot.* A rinsing.

**Sin'd had the Sail'or** (sín'd bád; sín'-). A character whose adventures are told in the Arabian Nights.

**Sin'dhi** (sín'di), *n.* [Ar *Sindh*, fr. *Sind* India, fr. *Skr.*] The Prakrit language spoken in Sind, having many loan words from Persian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**sine** (sín), *n.* [L. *sinus* gulf, bosom, used as trans. of Ar. *jayb* bosom of a garment.] Math. a Formerly, the perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. b Now, the ratio of the length of this perpendicular (reckoned from the diameter to the circle) to that of the radius of the circle. Abbr. *sin* (two periods). The sine of a plane angle is the sine of the arc subtending that angle at the center of a circle of unit radius, or, in a right-angled triangle, it is that ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse.

**si-ne** (sín'it), *prep.* [L.] Without.

**si-ne-cure** (sín'it-kúr; sín'it-kúr), *n.* [ML. *sine* without + *cura* cure (of souls).] 1. An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. 2. Any office or position of value which involves little or no responsibility or active service. — **si-ne-cu-ris't** (kúr'is), *n.*

**si-ne di's** (sín'it di's), [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again.

**si-ne qua non** (kwá nŏn'), [L.] An indispensable thing or condition; a necessity.

**sin'ew** (sín'ŭ), *n.* [AS. *sinu*, *seonu*.] 1. A tendon. 2. a (Obs.) A nerve. b Hence, strength; nervous energy. 3. That which supplies strength or power. — *v. t.* To knit or strengthen as with sinews. — **sin'ew-less**, *adj.*

**sin'ew-y** (sín'ŭ-y), *adj.* 1. Having sinews, esp. strong and well-developed sinews. 2. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew or sinews. 3. Nervous; vigorous; firm; tough.

**sin-to-ni'a** (sín'tŏ-ni'a, *It.* -tŏ-ni'a), *n.*; *pl.* SINTONIE (-ni'a). [It.] *Musica*. = SYMPHONY, 3.

**sin'tul** (sín'tŭl; -fŭ), *adj.* Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked. — **sin'tul-ly**, *adv.* **sin'tul-ness**, *n.*

**sing** (sín), *v. f.*: *sang* (-sáng) or *sung* (sŭng); *SING*; *SINGING*. [AS. *sangan*.] 1. To produce musical tones by means of the voice, with musical inflections and modulations; specif., to deliver songs, arias, or the like, in the character of a professional singer. 2. To produce harmonious sounds, as those made by birds, brooks, etc. 3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, missiles *sing* through the air. 4. To relate or celebrate something in poetry; also, to compose verses. 5. To hum; to ring; — of the ears. — *v. t.* 1. To utter with musical inflections. 2. To celebrate in song or in verse. 3. To chant; intone; as, to *sing* Mass. 4. To express enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises. 5. a To bring to a (specified) state by singing, as, to *sing* a child to sleep. b To accompany, or attend on, with singing. — *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A singing, esp. in company. 2. A small shrill sound, as of a bullet in flight. — **sing-a-blo**, *adj.*

**singe** (sín), *v. t.*: *singed* (sín'd); *SINGING* (sín'íng). [AS. *sengan*, perh. orig. to cause to sing, from the *singing* sound often produced when a substance is singed.] 1. To burn superficially; to scorch. 2. a To remove the nap of (cloth) by exposing it to scorching heat. b To remove the hair or down from a plucked fowl, etc., by passing over a flame. — *n.* A burning of the surface, a slight burn.

**sing'er** (sín'ér), *n.* One who or that which sings.

**Sing'ha-leso'** (sín'gá-léz; -lész; 2), or **Sin'ha-leso'** (sín'há-lész), *adj.* [*Skr.* *Sinhala* Ceylon.] Literally, of or pertaining to Ceylon; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the principal race of Ceylon, or their language. They are of mixed Aryan and Dravidian stock, and mostly Buddhists. — *n.* 1. *sing*, & *pl.* A member of the Singhalese race. 2. The language of the Singhalese, an Aryan tongue with many Dravidian words. Its records date from the last centuries B.C., and it has a poetic and historical literature. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**sing'ing birds** (sín'íng). See OSCINE, *n.*

**sin'gle** (sín'gl), *adj.* [OF. *sengle*, *single*, fr. L. *singulus*.] 1. One only, as distinct from more than one; individual. 2. Alone; without company or aid. 3. a Unmarried. b Pert. to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing. — **sin'gle-ly**, *adv.*

6. Peculiar to or involving one person only; as, his *single* strength. 7. Performed by one person, or one on each side. 8. Having one principal working part; as, a *single* plow, having one share. 9. For the use of one person or family only; as, a *single* house. 10. Hort. Having only the normal number of petals or rays; as, a *single* rose. 11. *Telep.* = SIMPLE, *adj.*, 2.

**Syn.** *Single*, sole, unique, solitary, separate, particular mean one as distinguished from two or more or all others. *Single* implies unaccompanied or lack of support by any other; *sole*, the only one that exists, acts, has power, or the like; *unique*, the only one of its kind or character in existence; *solitary*, a standing by itself as a sole instance or a unique thing; *separate*, singleness and disconnection from every other one; *particular*, numerical distinctness from every other instance, member, or example, as of the class under consideration.

— *v. t.* **SIN'GLE** (-gl'd); **SIN'GLING** (-gl'ng). To select, as one person or thing, from among a number; — usually with *out* or *from*; as, to *single* one out for mention. — *v. i.* 1. To take the bait called *single-foot*; — said of horses. 2. *Baseball*. To make a base hit.

— *n.* 1. A separate individual person or thing. 2. *Baseball*. A base hit. 3. *Cricket*. A hit for one run. 4. *Sports*. a *Law* Tennis. A game with but one player on each side; — usually in *pl.* b *Golf*. A match between two players, as distinguished from a *foursome*.

**single bowknot**. See KNOT, *Illustr.* (30).

**sin'gle-breast'ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Designating a coat, waistcoat, or the like, which laps over the breast only enough for buttoning, and has buttons on one edge only.

**single combat**. Combat between two persons.

**single entry**. Something involving only one entry; specif., *Bookkeeping*, a method of bookkeeping in which debits owing to and by a concern are the only facts recorded. Cf. DOUBLE ENTRY. — **sin'gle-en'try**, *adj.*

**single file**. A line of men marching one behind another.

**sin'gle-foot'**, *n.* A gait of the horse in which each foot strikes singly, and there are alternately one foot and two feet on the ground. — *v. i.* To proceed by means of single-foot.

**sin'gle-hand'ed** (sín'gá-l'hánd; -hánd; 2), *adj.* 1. Managed or done by one person or with one hand. 2. Working alone; unassisted. — **sin'gle-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**sin'gle-heart'ed** (-hár'téd; -téd; 2), *adj.* Having an honest heart. — **sin'gle-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**single knot**. See KNOT, *Illustr.* (16).

**sin'gle-mind'ed** (-mín'déd; -déd; 2), *adj.* 1. Guileless; singlehearted. 2. Having a single purpose. — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'gle-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

**sin'gle-name'pa-per**. *Banking*. A promissory note with no endorsement other than that of the maker.

**sin'gle-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being single.

**sin'gle-phase'** (sín'gá-l'fáz; -téd; 2), *adj.* Pertaining to a circuit energized by a single alternating electromotive force.

**sin'gle-stick'** (-stík; 2), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick used for hitting and fencing; also, the game or sport of fencing with these sticks.

**sin'gle-stick'er** (-stík'ér; -tík; 2), *n.* *Naut. Colloq.* A sloop.

**sin'glet** (sín'glét; -tít), *n.* An undershirt or jersey.

**single tax**. *Econ.* A tax to be levied on a single object, esp. land, as the sole source of public revenue, a policy proposed about 1750 by the physiocrats. The present popularity of the theory is due to Henry George. — **sin'gle-tax'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**sin'gle-ton** (-sín'gá-tŏn), *n.* [Humorous formation on *single*, after surname *Singleton*.] In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held in a given hand at the deal.

**sin'gle-tree'** (sín'gá-l'trē; -trē), *n.* [From SWINGLY TREE.] The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whippletree. Cf. DOUBLEREE.

**single wing back formation**. See WING BACK FORMATION.

**sin'gly** (sín'gl), *adv.* 1. Individually, severally. 2. Singlehanded. 3. As or by a single individual.

**sing'song'** (-sín'gŏng; 74), *n.* 1. Verse with marked and regular rhythm, a jinking song; hence, doggerel. 2. A tone of voice with monotonous rise and fall of pitch. 3. *Brit.* A social gathering for, or an entertainment of, singing. — *adj.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.

**sin'gu-lar** (sín'gŭ-lér), *adj.* [OF. *singular*, *singular*, fr. L. *singularis*, *singularis*, fr. *singulus* single.] 1. a *Philos.* Individual, separate. b Of or pertaining to a single unit or individual, hence, private; peculiar to oneself or itself. 2. Distinguished, ex-acting others; exceptional; as, of singular attainments. 3. Unusual, strange; as, a singular phenomenon; also, odd; whimsical. 4. Unique; unparalleled. 5. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a word form denoting one person, thing, or instance, — opposed to *dual* and *plural*. 6. *Law*. Each, individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and singular. 7. *Logic*. Of or pertaining to a single instance or to something considered by itself; as, a singular proposition. — **Syn.** See STRANGE, — *n.* 1. *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. Abbr. *sing.* 2. *Logic*. That which is considered by itself or as a single term. — **sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

**sin'gu-lar-i-ty** (sín'gŭ-lár'í-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -tí-ties (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being singular. 2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, etc.; esp., a distinctive character or quality, a peculiarity.

**sin'gu-lar-ize** (sín'gŭ-lér-íz; -v. t. To make singular.

**Sin'ha-leso'** (sín'há-lész; -lész; 2). Var. of SINGHALESE.

**Sin'g-cism** (sín'g-síz'm), *n.* [L. *Sinac* the Chinese.] Anything, esp. a custom, peculiar to the Chinese.

**Sin'i-ty** (sín'í-ti), *v. t.* To modify by Chinese influence.

**sin'i-grin** (sín'í-grín), *n.* [From NL. *Sinapis nigra* a synonymic name.] Chem. A crystalline glucoside, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>KN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, found esp. in the seeds of black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). On hydrolysis it yields dextrose, allyl mustard oil, and potassium hydrogen sulfate.

**sin'is-tor** (sín'is-tér), *adj.* [L.] 1. On or toward the left hand; left. 2. Wrong; dishonest; corrupt. 3. Inauspicious; disastrous; evil; adverse; as, sinister influences. 4. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; as, a sinister glance. 5. *Her.* See SCUTIGERON, *Illustr.* — **sin'is-tor-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'is-tor-ness**, *n.* — **sin'is-ter-wise** (-wíz), *adv.*

**Syn.** *Sinister*, baleful, malign mean seriously threatening evil or disaster. *Sinister* rarely applies to that which obviously threatens, but rather to that which is known by experience to be its signs or to act covertly, insidiously, or the like; *baleful* imputes perniciousness, destructiveness, and the like, both to that which works openly and that which works occultly or obliquely; *malign* imputes an inherent evil or harmfulness to the thing so described.

**sin'is-tral** (sín'is-trál; sín'is''), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the left, on or inclining to the left; — opposed to *dextral*. 2. Left-handed. 3. *Conchol.* Having the aperture to the left of the axis, when facing the observer, with the apex pointing upward; — said of the shells of certain gastropod mollusks of which the whorls form a clockwise spiral mounting from the aperture to the apex. 4. Of some flatfishes, having the left side uppermost. — **sin'is-tral-ly**, *adv.*

**sin'is-tro-** (sín'is-trŏ; sín'is'trŏ), *sinistr-*. [L. *sinister*.] A combining form meaning left; specif.: a *Of, in, or pertaining to the left*, as in **sin'is-tro-cep'e-bral** b *Direction or displacement toward the left*, as in **sin'is-tro-gy-ga'tion**. c *Writer developed in, or using preferentially, the left*, as in **sin'is-tro-cu-lar**, **sin'is-tro-dox'tral**.

**sin'is-tro-se** (sín'is'trŏs; sín'is'trŏs), *adj.* [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistrorsus*, turned toward the left side, fr. *sinister* left + *versum*, *turned*.] 1. *Bot.* Twining spirally upward around an axis from right to left; — applied as the opposite of *dextrorsus* (which see). 2. *Conchol.* *Sinistral*. — **sin'is-tro-se-ly**, *adv.*



— (*sin'is-trūs; sin'is'ē*), *adj.* 1. Unfortunate; ill-omened. 2. Malign or baleful. 3. Sinistral.

**sink** (sɪŋk), *v. i.* **SINK** (sɪŋk) or **SUNK** (sʊŋk); **SUNK** (*Obs.* sʊŋk'tʃn [*sn*]) — now used as *adj.*; **SINKING** (sɪŋk'ɪŋg). [*AS. suncan*] 1. To become submerged or swallowed up; as, the ship *sinks*; to go down so as to be partly covered; as, the feet *sink* in snow. 2. To descend lower and lower; to subside; as, the sun *sinks* in the west. 3. a To fall or drop slowly, as to the ground; hence, to give way; fall, as in ruin. b To fall to a lower level, as a river. c To diminish in volume or apparent height. d To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, with old age his cheeks *sink*. e To fall to a lower pitch or tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper. f To die down, as flame. g To slope; dip; — of land. 4. a To penetrate; as, water *sinks* in the earth. b Hence, to enter so as to impress lastingly. 5. To decline, fall, or pass into a state considered as lower; as, to *sink* in the social scale; specifically, to degenerate. 6. To diminish; decline, — of prices, etc. 7. To fall in health or in strength. 8. To lapse from mental activity; as, to *sink* to sleep. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to sink or fall. Specif. a To submerge. b To lower, as the voice. c To degrade; debase. d To ruin; destroy. e To diminish in price, etc. 2. To make (a depression) by digging or cutting, etc.; as, to *sink* a well; also, to place or fix in a depression thus made, as, to *sink* a post. 3. To ignore; set aside; suppress, as, they agreed to *sink* their differences. 4. To invest (capital) in a more or less permanent holding; often, to invest to one's loss, as, sums *sunk* in speculations. — *n.* 1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a sewer. 2. A place in which vice, corruption, etc., collect. 3. A shallow vessel connected with a drain and usually with a water supply, as for kitchen drainage. 4. *Geol.* A depression in the land surface, esp. one having a saline lake with no outlet. — *sink'a-ble*, *adj.*

**sink'age** (sɪŋk'ɪdʒ), *n.* 1. Act, process, or degree of sinking. 2. A panel or surface depressed or set back from the main surface. 3. *Printing* — The dropping down from the top of the page, or the lowered position, of matter as at the beginning of a chapter; also, extent of such lowering.

**sink'er** (sɪŋk'ɪr), *n.* 1. Something that sinks, as a weight on a fish-line to sink it. 2. One whose work is to sink a (specified) thing, as, a shaft *sinker*. 3. *Slang*. A doughnut.

**sink'hole** (sɪŋk'hɔʊl), *n.* A hollow place in which drainage collects, esp. one opening at the bottom into an underground channel.

**sinking fund** (sɪŋk'ɪŋg), *n.* The aggregate of sums of money, set apart usually at fixed intervals, and deposited or invested to extinguish a debt, or for other purposes.

**sin'less** (sɪn'lɛs; -lɪs), *adj.* Without sin; free from sin. — *sin'less-ly*, *adv.* — *sin'less-ness*, *n.*

**sin'ner** (sɪn'nɪr), *n.* One who sins; esp., one who sins without repenting; hence, an incorrigible transgressor.

**Sinn Fein** (shɪn fɛɪn). [*Ir. sinn fēin* we ourselves.] 1. A policy or movement advocating the achievement of Ireland along national lines and its political separation from Great Britain. 2. Also, the body of extreme Irish Nationalists who opposed the establishment of the Irish Free State. — *Sinn Féiner*. — *Sinn Féin'ism*.

**Sin'o-** (sɪn'ə), (*sin'ə*). [*See SINOLOGUE*] A combining form used to denote: a *Chinese*; — in nouns, as in *Sinology*. b *Chinese* and, in adjectives, as in *Sin'o-American*. *Sin'o-German*. *Sin'o-Japanese*. *Sin'o-Russian*. *Sin'o-Soviet*. *Sin'o-Tibetan*.

**Sin'o-logue** (sɪn'ə'lɔːɡ; sɪn'ə-74), *n.* [*Gr. Sinai* (whence *L.L. Siniae*) an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy & *Gr. logos* discourse.] A student of, or one versed in, the Chinese language, literature, or history.

**Sin'no-log** (sɪn'nə'lɔːɡ; -lɔː), *n.* That branch of systematized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their culture, language, etc. — *Sin'o-log'ical* (sɪn'nə'lɔːk'ɪk; -lɔː), *adj.* — *Sin'no-logist* (sɪn'nə'lɔːg'ɪst; -ɪ), *n.*

**sin'syne** (sɪn'sɪn), *adv.* *Scot.* Since that time.

**sin'tor** (sɪn'tɔːr), *n.* [*G.*] Literally, dross of iron; cinder; — applied in geology to certain evaporation deposits of spring or lake water.

**sin'u-ate** (sɪn'u-ɪt), *adj.* [*L. sinuatus*, past part of *sinuare* to wind, bend, *fr. sinus* a bend.] Sinuous; wavy; — said esp. of leaves — *sin'u-ated* (-ɪt'ɪd; -ɪd), *adj.* — *sin'u-a-tion* (sɪn'u-ɪ'tʃn), *n.*

**sin'u-ous** (sɪn'u-ɪs), *adj.* [*L. sinuosus*, *fr. sinus* a bent surface, a curve.] 1. Bending in and out, or wavy, or wavy form; winding. 2. *Bot.* Sinuate — *sin'u-ous-ly* (-lɪ; -lɪ), *adv.* — *sin'u-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *sin'u-ous-ness*, *n.*

**sin'us** (sɪn'ʊs), *n.* *pl.* SINUSES, SINUSES (-ɪz; -ɪz). [*L. n. bent surface, curve.*] 1. A bend. 2. An opening or hollow. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity; a recess or depression; esp. a A cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull which communicates with the nostrils and contains air; as, the frontal *sinus*, etc. b A channel for venous blood. c A dilatation in a canal or vessel. 3 *Bot.* A depression between adjoining lobes, as of a leaf. 4. *Med.* A long narrow cavity or tract through which pus discharges.

**sin'us-itis** (sɪn'ʊs-ɪ'tɪs; sɪn'ʊs-ɪ'tɪ), *n.* [*NI.*, *fr. sinus* + *itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a sinus (sense 2 b).

**sin'us-oid** (sɪn'ʊs-ɔɪd), *n.* A curve of sines. — *sin'us-oid'al* (-ɔɪd'ɪl; -ɔɪd'), *adj.*

**sin'us-oid'al pro-jection**. In map making, an equal-area representation of the surface of the earth on a plane, with the equator and central meridian as straight lines and the parallels of latitude correct to scale. Other meridians are curved lines (sinusoids) and distances along them are not constant or correct. This projection is especially good for large areas in low latitudes, as continents of South America or Africa.

**Sion** (sɪ'ʊn), *n.* = *ZION*.

**-sion**. See *-TION*.

**Siou'an** (sɪ'ʊ-ɪn), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating one of the great linguistic families of North American Indians formerly inhabiting a large area between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. See *LANGUAGE, Table*.

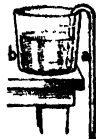
**Sioux** (sɪ'ʊ; *pl.* sɪ'ʊ or sɪ'ʊz), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of an important group of Siouan tribes, calling themselves *Dakota*. The Sioux are warlike and of fine physique.

**Sioux State**. North Dakota; — a nickname.

**sip** (sɪp), *v. i.*; **SIPPED** (sɪpt), or *Rare* or *Ref. Sp.* **SIPPY**; **SIP'PING**. [*ME. sippen*.] 1. To drink in small quantities or little by little; as, to *sip* tea. 2. To take sips from; to taste. — *v. t.* To take a sip of sips of something. — *n.* 1. Act of sipping. 2. A slight taste.

**sipe** (sɪp), *v. i.* *Scot.* To seep; percolate.

**siphon** (sɪ'fɒn; -fɪn), *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. siphō, -ōnis*, *fr. Gr. siphōn* a siphon, pipe] 1. A pipe or tube bent to form two less of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, over an intermediate elevation, by atmospheric pressure forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a flow. 2. Short for *SIPHON MOTOR*. 3. *Zool.* Any of various tubular organs in animals, as in some mollusks, gastropods, etc., for drawing in or ejecting fluids. See *CLAM, GASTROPOD, Illust.* — *v. t.* To convey, or draw off, by or as by a siphon. — *v. i.* To pass by means of a siphon.



a Siphon, through which liquid flows from Vessel b.

**siphon bottle**. A bottle for holding aerated water. The water is drawn up by the gas through a bent tube in the neck of the bottle.

**siphonophore** (sɪ'fɒn-ə-fɔːr; sɪ'fɒn-ə-70), *n.* [*Gr. siphōn siphon, tube + phore*] *Zool.* Any of an order (Siphonophora) of hydrozoans consisting of certain free-swimming or floating pelagic forms, mostly delicate, transparent, and colored.

**siphon-stole** (sɪ'fɒn-stəʊl; -stəʊl), *n.* [*Gr. siphōn siphon, tube + stole*] *Bot.* A hollow cylindrical stem, with or without pith, as in stems of ferns.

**sip'set** (sɪp'sɛt), *n.* [*See SIP, SOP*] 1. A small piece, esp. of toast, soaked in milk, broth, etc.; a small piece of toasted or fried bread for garnishing. 2. A fragment.

**sip'quo'ris pen-in-su-lam a-moo'nam, air-cum-spi-oc** (sɪ kw'ris pɛn-in-su-lam a-moo'nam, air-kum-spi-oc) [*L.*] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — motto of Michigan.

**sir** (sɪr), *n.* [*ME. sir, ser, fr. sire* See *SIRE*] 1. A *Obs.* A man of social authority or rank, a lord; master; — in this sense usually *sire*. b One suitably addressed by the title 'Sir.' 2. A title prefixed (*cap.*) to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, also, sometimes prefixed (*not cap.*) to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. 3. Hence, a Used as a laudatory or derisive title; as, *sir* oracle. b *Archaeol.* Used as a title of respect for a priest; as, *sir* John. 4. [*Often cap.*] A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name.

**sir'dar** (sɪr'dɑːr), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. sardār*, *fr. Per. sar* head, top + *dār* holding.] 1. In India, etc., a native chief, also, a high military officer. 2. In India, a head palanquin bearer or a body servant. 3. In Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. the commander in chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

**sire** (sɪr), *n.* [*OF. sire*, *fr. L. senior* older] 1. *Obs.* A person of authority; a lord; master. 2. A title of respect, now used only in addressing a sovereign. 3. A male progenitor, father, — now *Poetic* etc. in composition. 4. The male parent of an animal, esp. of a horse. — *v. t.* To beget; procreate; — specif. of beasts, esp. stallions.

**sir'ron** (sɪr'ɒn; -rɪn), *n.* [*L.*, *fr. Gr. sirrōn*] 1. [*Also cap.*] *Gr. Relig.* One of a group of minor divinities or deities associated with death, and sometimes represented as carrying off souls, or as mourning for the dead. They are represented with the heads, and sometimes the busts and arms, of women, but otherwise with the forms of birds. 2. Hence: Something insidious or deceptive, esp. an enticing, dangerous woman. 3. A device for sounding signals of warning, as on an auto mobile. 4. [*Fr. sirène*, properly, a siren in sense 1.] *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or other fluid by a perforated rotating disk or disks, used in acoustical investigations and, in a larger form, as a fog signal.

**Siren** (sɪr'ən), *n.* [*One of a genus (Sirena) of eel-shaped amphibians having small forelimbs, but destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs.*

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to a siren; bewitching, like a siren.

**sir'en-ian** (sɪr'ɛn-ɪ-ən), *n.* [*L. siren*.] Any of an order (Sirenia) of aquatic herbivorous mammals, as the manatee, dugong, etc.

**Sir'i-us** (sɪr'i-əs), *n.* [*L.*, *fr. Gr. Sirius*, prop., scorching.] A star of the constellation Canis Major, the brightest star in the heavens; — called also the *Dog Star*.

**sir'loin** (sɪr'lɔɪn), *n.* [*OF. sirloigne*, *fr. sur* upon + *longe* loin.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin, esp. in the United States, the part next behind the porterhouse. See *BEEF, Illust.*

**sir'roc** (sɪr'rɔk; -rɔk), *n.* *pl.* -rɔs (-ɔz). [*L. sirroco, scirocco*, *fr. Ar. sharq* the rising of the sun, the east.] 1. A hot, dust-laden wind from the Libyan deserts, experienced chiefly in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. 2. A warm, moist, oppressive southeast wind, in the same regions. 3. In general, any hot or warm wind of cyclonic origin.

**sir'rah** (sɪr'ɹɑ), *n.* [*From SIR*.] *Archaeol.* A term of address implying inferiority, used in anger, contempt, etc.

**sir'-rover-ence**, *n.* [*L. sirus* scorching, where *sirius* is *adj.*] *Obs.* An equivalent of *have your reverence*, used apologetically before any unseemly expression.

**sir'up**, **sy'r'up** (sɪr'ʊp; sɪr'ʊ; -ɪʃ), *n.* [*OF. sirop*, *fr. Ar. sharūb* a drink, sirup, *fr. sharīb* to drink] 1. A thick, sticky liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar, as, pears preserved in their own sirup. 2. Hence, any concentrated, more or less sticky, aqueous solution of sugar, either without admixture (as the simple sirup of pharmacy) or variously flavored or medicated, or even in an incompletely refined state as in the manufacture of cane sugar or of glucose. (*1. GLUCOSE*; 2. MAPLE SIRUP; MOLASSES; SUGAR; 3. SUGAR. — *sir'up-y*, *sy'r'up-y* (ɪ), *adj.*

**sir'vente** (sɪr'vɛnt), *n.* [*F.*] A type of Provençal song satirizing the vices of society; — often used by the 12th- and 13th-century troubadours.

**sisal** (sɪ'sɪl; sɪ'sɪl; sɪ-sɪl'), *n.* Also **sisal hemp**. [*From Sisal, Yucatan*] A strong durable white fiber, derived from the leaves of a West Indian sedge (*Agave sisalana*) and used for hard fiber cordage. Also, the plant.

**sis'kin** (sɪ'skɪn), *n.* [*G. dial. sischen*.] A small, sharp-billed, chiefly greenish and yellowish finch (*Spinus spinus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, allied to the goldfinch.

**sis'mo-graph** (sɪs'mə-graf; sɪs'mə-graf'ic), etc. Vars. of **SEISMOGRAPH**, etc.

**sis'sy** (sɪs'ɪ), *n.*; *pl.* SISSEYS (-ɪz). *Colloq.* An effeminate boy or man. — *sis'sy*, *adj.* — *sis'sy-ish*, *adj.*

**sist'er** (sɪs'tɪr), *n.* [*ME. sister*, *suster*, of Scand. origin.] 1. A female person or, by extension, animal, considered in her relation to another person or animal, having the same parents (*whole sister*), or one parent in common (*half-sister*). Cf. *SIB*, *n.* 3. 2. A member of a sisterhood; — used in the *pl.* as the title of many religious or-



dried body, mummy, fr. *skeleton* dried up, parched, and akin to Gr. *skellon* to dry up, parch. 1. The bones, collectively, of a human being or other vertebrate; the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs. In *Biol.*, broadly, the whole of the more rigid parts, esp. the supporting and protective structures, of any animal. 2. Something as meager, rigid, or devitalized, as a skeleton; specif., an emaciated person or animal. 3. The framework of a thing, as of a building, literary work, etc. — *adj.* Consisting of or resembling a skeleton.

**skel'o-ton-ize** (skel'ō-tōn-īz), *v. t.* To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce to a skeleton; specif., *Mt.*, to reduce (as a regiment) to a number of men and officers far below its complement.

**skeleton key**. *Locks*. A key with a large part of the bit filed away to enable it to open locks as a master key.

**skel'lum** (skel'lum), *n.* [D. *schelm*.] *Scot.* Rogue.

**skelp** (skelp), *n.* [Imitative.] *Scot., Ire., & Dial. Eng.* 1. A smart blow; slap. 2. A squall. — *v. t.* *Scot., Ire., & Dial. Eng.* To strike; slap; beat. — *v. i.* To step lively.

**skene** (shēn; skēn). *Var.* OF SKAN.

**skop** (skop), *n.* [ON. *akeppa*.] 1. A coarse round farm basket. 2. A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw.

**skop'tic** (skop'tik), *adj.* Also **skop'tic** (skop'tik). [F. *acceptique*, fr. L. *acceptus*, fr. *acceptus* (thoughtful, reflective).] Skeptical; esp., of pert. to, or characteristic of philosophical skepticism. — *n.* 1. One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or employs skepticism as a method; specif., *usually cap.*, a member of one of the ancient skeptical schools. 2. One who carries a critical or incredulous attitude into his inquiries, or who is given to doubting. 3. One who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity.

**skop'ti-cal, scop'ti-cal** (skop'ti-kal), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a skeptic or skepticist; characterized by skepticism. 2. *Theol.* Doubting or denying the fundamentals of religion, freedom, immortality, God, providence, revelation. — **ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

**skop'ti-cism, scop'ti-cism** (skop'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is uncertain; also, the method of suspended judgment, criticism, or doubt, characteristic of skeptics. *Skepticism* as a point of view is opposed to *dogmatism*, and appears as a reaction from it. 2. A doubting state of mind. 3. Doubt of, or unbelief in, theistic religion or Christianity. — *Syn.* See UNCERTAINTY.

**sker'ry** (sker'ry), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (rī). [ON. *sker*.] *Chiefly Scot.* A rocky isle; a reef.

**sketch** (sketch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* a sketch, fr. L., fr. Gr. *skhedon* an improvisation.] 1. An outline or rough draft or plan of any design; esp., in the fine arts, such a representation of an object or scene as records its chief features, a preliminary draft. 2. A short literary composition somewhat like the short story and the essay but intentionally slight in treatment, discursive in style, and familiar in tone. 3. A short theatrical piece, esp. in vaudeville. — *Syn.* See COMPOSITION. — *v. t.* To make a rough draft or sketch of. — *v. i.* To make, esp. to draw or paint, a sketch or sketches. — **sketch'er**, *n.*

**sketch-book** (sketch-buk), *n.* or **sketch book**. A book of or for sketches.

**sketch'y** (sketch'i), *adj.* **sketch'y-er** (sketch'i-er); **sketch'i-ty**. Of the nature of a sketch, roughly outlined, also, wanting in completeness, clearness, or the like; vague. — **sketch'i-ly**, *adv.* — **sketch'i-ness**, *n.*

**skew** (skū), *v. t.* [ONF. *eskiver*, *escuer*, OF. *eschiver* to shun, void.] 1. *Colloq.* To take an oblique direction or course; to twist, swerve. 2. *Dial.* To squint, to look askance. — *v. t.* 1. To make, set, cut, etc., on the skew. 2. To distort; pervert. — *adj.* 1. Set, placed, or running, obliquely; slanting; — now chiefly technical. 2. Not symmetrical; more developed on one side or in one direction than another. — *n.* A deviation from a straight line; a slant.

**skew arch**. An arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face of the arch.

**skew-back** (skew-bak), *n.* The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, against which the voussours of a segmental arch abut.

**skew-bald** (skew-bald), *adj.* [ME. *skewed* piebald.] Of horses, etc., marked with patches of white and some other color.

**skew'er** (skew'er), *n.* [Appar. fr. F. dial. *skiver* skewer.] 1. A pin for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. 2. Any of various things used like such a pin. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

**skew'ness**, *n.* 1. The fact or quality of being skew; distortion. 2. *Statistics*. The state or quality of a frequency distribution of being bunched together on one side of the average and of tailing out on the other side.

**ski** (skē; see note below), *n.*; *pl.* ski (skē) or skis (skēz). [Nor., fr. ON. *skí*.] One of a pair of strips of wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over snow.

— *v. i.* To glide on skis in travel or as a pastime.

**ski** (skē; see note below), *n.* [Norwegian *ski*, and *ski* in Swedish *skida*, *ski*, are pronounced shē, and shē is a frequent pronunciation in England.]

**ski'a-graph** (ski'ā-grāf), *n.* A skiagraph.

**ski-a-graph** (ski'ā-grāf), *n.* A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by X rays. — *v. t.* To make a skiagraph of. — **ski-a-graph-er** (ski'ā-grāf-ēr), *n.*

**ski-a-graph-ic** (ski'ā-grāf-ik), *adj.* [Gr. *skiagraphos*, fr. *skia* a shadow + *graphein* to delineate.] The art or science of making skiagraphs; — now used chiefly of X rays.

**ski-a-graph-ic** (ski'ā-grāf-ik), *adj.* [Gr. *skia* a shadow + *scopos*.] *Med.* A device for determining the refractive state of the eye by observing the retinal lights and shadows.

**ski-a-graph-ic** (ski'ā-grāf-ik), *n.* Examination of the eye by means of a skiagraph.

**skid** (skid), *n.* [From Scand.] 1. A timber, bar, rail, or the like, used in pairs or sets to form a slideway or roadway, as for an incline from a truck to the sidewalk. 2. A shoe or clog placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill; a drag. 3. *Aeronautics*. A runner used as a member of the landing gear and designed to aid the

aircraft in landing or taxiing. 4. *Naut.* Usually *pl.* A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.

**skid** (skid), *v. t.* [F. *skider*, fr. *skid*.] 1. To protect, support, check, etc., with or on a skid or skids. 2. To haul along, slide downward, or hoist, on or as on skids. — *v. i.* 1. To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel held from turning while the vehicle moves onward. 2. To fail to grip the roadway, specif., to slip sideways; — said esp. of a cycle or automobile. 3. *Aeronautics*. To slide sideways away from the center of curvature when turning. See *skidder*.

**skid, v. i.** [Var. OF SCOD.] To scud.

**skid-doo'** (skid-doo'), *v. i.* [From SKEDADDLE.] *Slang*. To get out; vamoose.

**skid fin**. *Aeronautics*. A fore-and-aft vertical surface, placed above the upper wing, giving lateral stability.

**ski'er** (skē'er), *n.* One who skis.

**skiff** (skif), *n.* [F. *esquif*, fr. It. *schifo*, fr. OHG. *skif*.] 1. A light rowboat. 2. A boat with centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be towed; — in full *St. Lawrence skiff*.

**skij'ing** (skē'ing), *n.* The sport of sliding on skis.

**ski-joring** (skē'jōr'ing), *n.* 70, *n.* [Nor. *skijoring*, fr. *ski* ski + *joring* driving.] A winter sport in which a person wearing skis is drawn over snow or ice, usually by a horse.

**ski jump**. A jump made by a person wearing skis; also, a course or track especially prepared for such jumping.

**ski'ful, ski'ful-ly**, etc. *Vars.* OF SKIFFFUL, etc.

**skill** (skil), *n.* [ON. *skila* distinction, discernment.] 1. *Obs.* A Understanding; judgment. 2. Reason or ground for doing, saying, etc. 3. The ability to use one's knowledge effectively; technical proficiency. 4. A particular art or science; now, a developed or acquired ability. — *Syn.* See ART.

**skill, v. i.** [ON. *skilja* to separate, distinguish.] *Archaic*. To make a difference; also, to avail; — used impersonally; as, what *skills* it how we die.

**skilled** (skild), *adj.* 1. Having skill, expert. 2. A Of workmen or labor, having or requiring such training in one occupation as would involve industrial loss in a transference to other occupations; — opposed to *unskilled*. 3. Of or pertaining to workmen proficient in the handling of machinery, as a *skilled mechanic*. 4. Requiring skilled workmen; as, the *skilled trades*. — *Syn.* See PROFICIENT.

**ski'let** (skē'let), *n.* A sauceman or, U. S., a frying pan.

**ski'ful, ski'ful** (skē'ful, -fūl), *adj.* Possessed of, or displaying, skill; expert. — *Syn.* See SKILLFUL.

**ski'ful-ness, ski'ful-ness**, *n.* — **ski'ful-ly, ski'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**skilling** (skil'ing), *n.* [Swed. & Norw. *skilling*.] A former money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., worth less than one cent, also, the coin.

**skim** (skim), *v. t.* [SKIMMEL (skim), SKIMMING. [OF *scumer*, fr. OHG. *scum*. See SCUM.] 1. To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance; to take off (a film, scum, etc.) from a liquid, as, to *skim* cream from milk, also, to remove scum, etc., from the contents of, as a pot. 2. To pass swiftly or lightly over; as, gulls that *skim* the waves.

3. To throw (a stone) so as to skip or ricochet along the water. 4. *Chem.* — *top, v. t.* 1. To pass lightly or hastily; to glide or skip along the surface; esp., to give a cursory glance or consideration; — usually with *over*; as, to *skim* over the newspaper. 2. To become coated with a film or scum. — *n.* 1. *Rare*. Scum; film. 2. Act of skimming; as, the *skim* of a gull. 3. Something skimmed; specif., skim milk. — *adj.* *Rare*. Skimmed, as milk.

**skim'ble-scan'ble** (skim'bl-skan'bl), *skim'bl-skan'bl*, *adj.* Also **skim'ble-scan'ble**. Rambling, unconnected, senseless.

**skim'mer** (skim'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which skims. 2. A utensil used for skimming. 3. Any of several long-winged marine birds (genus *Rhynchops*) allied to the tern.

**skim milk**. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

**skim'ming** (skim'ing), *n.* That which is skimmed from a liquid; — chiefly in *pl.*

**skimp** (skimp), *v. t.* & *i.* To scrimp; also, to scamp. — *adj.* Scanty, meager. *Both Colloq.*

**skimp'y** (skimp'i), *adj.* OF SKIMP'Y (skimp'i), *skimp'y-est* *Colloq.* A Scanty; skimp. 3. Skimp'y-ly, *adv.* — **skimp'i-ness**, *n.*

**skin** (skin), *n.* [ON. *skinn*.] 1. The integument of an animal, separated from the body, specif., *Com.*, that of a small animal, as a cat, sheep, or goat, as diving from the hide of a large animal; the peel of an animal made up into an article for use. 2. A vessel of skin, used for liquids. 3. The external integument of an animal. 4. One's life; — in phrase to *save one's skin*. 5. The outermost layer, or surface, of anything, likened to a skin, as, the *skin* of a casting, a rind, peel, etc., as of fruit. 6. *Slang*. A contemptible person; specif., a skinflint.

**skin'ble** (skin'bl), *n.* 1. The outermost layer of an animal's body, composed of a skin. 2. *Slang*. The shell of a vessel.

— *v. t.* **SKINNY** (skini); **SKINNING**. 1. To cover with or as with skin. 2. To strip the skin from; to flay, peel, etc. 3. *Slang*. To strip of money or property, to fleece. — *v. i.* To become covered with or as with skin.

**skin'bound** (skin'bound), *adj.* Having the skin adhering closely to the flesh; hidebound; affected with scleroderma.

**skin-deep** (skin-deep), *adj.* Only as deep as the skin; hence, superficial. — **skin-deep**, *adv.*

**skin effect**. *Elec.* An effect characteristic of current distribution in a conductor at high frequencies, by virtue of which the current is greater at the surface (or "skin") of the conductor than in its interior.

**skin'flint** (skin'flint), *n.* One so miserly as to skin a flint in order to make a saving; a niggard.

**skink** (skink), *n.* [L. *scincus*, fr. Gr. *skinkos*.] Any of a group of pleurodont lizards (family Scincidae) mostly small, with stout scales.

**skink, v. t.** [MD. *schinken*, *schinken*.] *Archaic & Dial.* To draw or pour out, as drink.

**skink'ing**, *adj.* *Scot.* Watery; thin.

**skin'nor** (skin'no), *n.* 1. One who deals in skins or hides; specif., one who removes, cures, or dresses skins. 2. = SKIN, *n.* 6 b. 3. *Colloq.* U. S. A mule or horse driver.

**skin'ny** (skin'ny), *adj.* **SKINNY** (skini); **SKINNY-EST**. 1. Of the nature of, or like, skin. 2. Thin; emaciated. — *Syn.* See LEAN. — **skin'ny-ness**, *n.*

**skin'tight** (skin'tight), *adj.* Closely fitted to the figure.

**ski'o-graph** (ski'ō-grāf), **ski'o-graph** (grāf, 9), *n.* A skiagraph.



**skip** (skíp), *v. t.*; **SKIPPED** (skípt); **SKIPPING**. [*ME. skippen.*] 1. To move with leaps and bounds; to caper; also, to ricochet. 2. To pass from point to point omitting or disregarding the intervals, as in reading, writing, etc. 3. *Collog.* To leave hurriedly; to escape; often with *out*. 4. *Educ. U.S.* To be promoted to a grade beyond the next higher. — *v. i.* 1. To leap lightly over; as, to skip the gutter. 2. *Collog.* To cause to ricochet; as, to skip a stone. 3. To pass over or by without notice, mention, or effect. — *n.* 1. A light leap or bound; esp. a gait, often adopted by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. 2. A passing over or omission due to calculation, neglect, chance, etc. 3. *Music.* A melodic progression by more than a degree at once.

**skip** (skíp), *n.* *Curling, Bowling, etc.* The captain of a side, who advises his men as to the play, controls the sweeping, etc. — *v. t.* To direct as skip.

**skip bombing.** Bombing technique according to which bombers swoop low like torpedo planes to release bombs close to shipmast level so that they explode underwater against the ship's side. — **skip-bomb**, *v. t.*

**skip/jack** (skíp/'jǎk'), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note, 3.* *Zool.* Any of various fishes that play at the surface of the water, as the bonito (*Sarda sarda*), saury, etc.

**skip/peer** (skíp/'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which skips. 2. Any of various skipping insects. 3. The saury (*Scombrex saurus*) or other allied fish. 4. Any of various small, stout-bodied lepidopteran insects (family Hesperidae) commonly regarded as true butterflies, from which they differ in venation and form of the antennae.

**skip/peer, n. [*MD. skipper.*] In nautical use, the master of a fishing or small trading vessel; hence, loosely, the master of any vessel.**

**skirl** (skírl), *sóndr*, *v. t. & i.* [*OF. Scand. origin.*] *Scot. & Dial.* To scream; to sound shrilly, as a bagpipe. — *n.* *Scot. & N. of Eng.* A shrill sound, as that made by bagpipes.

**skirmish** (skírm'ish), *v. i.* [*OF. escrimir, eskermir, to fence, fight.*] To fight as skirmishers; to engage in a skirmish. — *n.* A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements. — *Syn.* See *ENCOUNTER*.

**skirmish-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who skirmishes. *Specif., Mil.*, one of the soldiers deployed in extended order, as in a combat formation.

**skirr** (skírr), *v. i.* To move, fly, etc., hastily; to scurry, esp. with a whirring sound. — *v. t.* *Now Chiefly Dial.* A To scur, as for clearing of enemies. b To skim over; also, to cause to glide or skim. — *n.* A whirr, as of birds in flight.

**skirt** (skúrt), *n.* [*ON. skyrta a shirt, a kind of kirtle, Sw. skört a skirt, skjorta a shirt.*] 1. The lower hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment; specif., of a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waistline down; also, a petticoat or underskirt.

2. Something that hangs down in the manner of a skirt; specif., pl., on a saddle, the flaps covering the sidepieces on which the stirrups are hung to the saddle. 3. pl. The environs, as of a city. 4. A rim, border, etc. 5. *Slang.* A girl or woman. — *v. t.* 1. To border; to run along the edge of. 2. To envelop in the manner of a skirt; also, to give a border or edging to; usually with *with*. 3. To go or pass around or about, now esp., to avoid crossing or discovery; as, the army skirted the marsh. — *v. i.* To be or lie or move along the edge, as, to skirt along a coast.

**skit** (skít), *n.* 1. A jeer or ribe. 2. *Scot.* A jest or hoax. 3. A satirical or humorous story, sketch, or the like, often outwardly serious. 4. *Drama.* A brief burlesque or comic sketch included in a dramatic performance, as a revue.

**skite** (skít), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* a A sudden shower. b A glancing blow; a buffeting. c A squinting or squint.

**skit'er** (skít'ēr), *v. i.* 1. To glide lightly or hurriedly; esp., *U.S.*, to skip along a surface. 2. *Angling.* To draw a hook through; or along the surface of the water with a twitching or quivering motion. — *v. t.* To cause to skitter.

**skit'tish** (skít'tish), *adj.* [*E. dial. skit to caper as a restive horse, to skip.*] 1. Excessively lively or frivolous in nature, action, etc.; capricious. 2. Easily frightened; restive, — chiefly of horses. 3. Coy; shy. — **skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **skit'tish-ness**, *n.*

**skittle** (skít'tl), *n.* [*OF. Scand. origin.*] 1. In form **skittles** (-lɪz), construed as *sing.*, except in attributive use, as **skittle alley**. The game of ninepins. 2. One of the pins used in this game. 3. pl. Play, enjoyment; — in phrase *not all beer and skittles*. See *BEER AND SKITTLES*.

**skive** (skív), *v. t.* [*ON. skifa*] To cut off, as leather, rubber, etc., in thin layers or pieces; to shave or pare.

**skiv'er** (skív'ēr), *n.* 1. A cheap, soft leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, usually tanned in sumat, and dyed. 2. The cutting tool used in splitting leather or skins. 3. One who skives leather.

**skiv'vies** (skív'vɪz), *n. pl.* [*E. dial. skivie, skavie* askew, silly, fr. *Sc. Gael. skavie, fr. ON. skelfr oblique, crooked.*] *U.S. Nary.* Underwear.

**sklent** (sklént), *v. i.* To slant; also, to fib. — *n.* A slant; also, an untruth. — *adj.* Slanting. *All Scot.*

**skool** (skól), *interj.* An exclamation pledging health in drinking. — **skool, n. & v.**

**skrough, skreigh** (skrēx; skrāx). *Scot. vars. of SCREECH.*

**sku'a** (skú'a), *n.* Also **skua** *Gull* [*OF. Scand. origin.*] Any jaeger (esp. of genera *Catharacta* and *Stercorarius*), as the **great skua** (*C. skua*) of the North Atlantic. See *GULL*.

**skul-ding'er-y** (skúl-ding'ēr-y), *n.* *Humorous.* Trickery.

**skulk** (skúlk), *v. i.* [*OF. Scand. origin.*] 1. To hide, or get out of the way, in a sneaking manner; to lurk. 2. To shrink; malingering. — *Syn.* See *LURK*. — *n.* One who skulks. — **skulk'er, n.**

**skull** (skúl), *n.* [*ME. skulle, of Scand. origin.*] 1. The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the bony or cartilaginous framework which encloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs, and supports the jaws. See *FACIAL ANGLE, Illustr.* 2. The head, esp. as the seat of intelligence; the brain; mind.

**skull and crossbones.** A representation of the human skull over crossbones. It is a symbol of death.

**skull'cap** (skúl'kǎp), *n.* 1. A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear. 2. Any of various plants (genus *Scutellaria*) of the mint family, the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet.

**skunk** (skúngk), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note, 3.* [*Of Algonquian origin.*] 1. A common mammal (genus *Mephitis*) of temperate North America, allied to the weasels and minks. It has the power of ejecting an of-

Also, the vile person.  
*U.S.* To defeat, as in cards, so completely that one's opponent fails to score.

**skunk cabbage.** a A perennial herb (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) of the arum family, of eastern North America and Asia, which sends up in early spring a cowl-shaped brownish-purple spathe having an unpleasant odor. b In the Pacific coast states, a somewhat similar plant (*Lycichiton camtschatkensis*) of the arum family.

**sky** (ský), *n.*; **pl. skyes** (skíz). [*ON. ský cloud, cloudy sky.*] 1. Origin; a cloud; now, the upper atmosphere usually with reference to cloudiness; — chiefly in *pl.* 2. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven; the firmament. 3. Heaven; the celestial regions or powers. 4. Weather; climate. — *v. t.*; **SKIED** (skíd) or **SKYED**; **SKY'ING**. 1. *Collog.* To lift, throw, bat, etc., towards the sky, as a ball. 2. *Collog.* To hang (a picture) in the top row in an exhibition, or very near the ceiling.

**sky blue.** The color of the sky, blue in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. — **sky-blue** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**Skye terrier** (skí), [*From Isle of Skye, Inner Hebrides, Scotland.*] A terrier of a very old breed originating in Scotland, having a long head, a long and low body, and short and straight legs.

**sky'ey** (skí'ey), *adj.* *Poet.* Of or like the sky; ethereal.

**sky'lark** (skí'lǎrk'), *n.* The common Old World lark (*Alauda arvensis*), noted for its song, uttered as it rises in almost perpendicular flight.

**sky'lark', v. i.** To frolic boisterously; to run or skip about in a sportive manner. — **sky'lark'or, n.**

**sky/light** (-lɪt), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, etc.

**sky line.** 1. The visible horizon. 2. The outline or silhouette of an object or objects against the sky; as, the **sky line** formed by New York's skyscrapers.

**sky pilot.** *Slang.* a A chaplain or missionary; also, a clergyman. b *Aeronautics.* A licensed pilot.

**sky/rocket** (skí'rók'it, -It), *n.* *Fireworks.* A rocket that ascends and explodes high in the air. — *v. i.* *Collog.* To rise like a skyrocket; — often of prices, etc.

**sky/sail** (skí'sáil; *naut.* skí'sl), *n.* *Naut.* The sail above the royal.

**sky/scrap'er** (-skráp'ēr), *n.* A very tall building.

**sky/ward** (-wǎrd), **sky'wards** (-wǎrdz), *adv.* Toward the sky. — *adj.* Directed to the sky or to heaven.

**sky wave.** *Radio.* That portion of electric waves which is reflected from the upper ionized portion of the atmosphere. Cf. *GROUND WAVE*.

**sky/writ'ing** (skí'writ'ing), *n.* The forming of written signals in the air by smoke emitted from an aircraft. — **sky/writ'or** (-ēr), *n.* — **sky'-write** (-rit'), *v.*

**slab** (slǎb), *n.* [*ME. slab, slabbe, sclabbe.*] 1. A thick plate or slice of anything. 2. *Baseball Slang.* The pitcher's plate. 3. *Logging.* The outside piece, with or without the bark, taken from a log in sawing it into boards. — *v. t.* 1. To saw, cut, or form into slabs; also, to saw the outside slab or slabs from (a log). 2. To cover with slabs, as in roofing or paving.

**slab, adj.** *Archaic.* Thick; viscous.

**slab'ber** (slǎb'ēr), *v. t.*, *v. i.*, & *n.* *Slobber.*

**slab'-sid'ed** (slǎb'síd'id; -idz), *adj.* *Collog.* Having flat sides; hence, tall or long and lank.

**slack** (slǎk), *adj.* [*AS. slæc.*] 1. Not using due care; remiss. 2. Slow, sluggish, or listless. 3. Blowing or flowing at low speed; — of a wind, tide, etc. 4. Relaxed, not tight; as, a **slack rope**; hence, lacking in firmness; weak; soft. 5. Wanting in activity, not busy; as, a **slack season**. 6. Inadequate; lacking in finish or perfection. — *Syn.* See *NEGIGENT*. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become slack; to slacken; to moderate, loosen, relax, etc. 2. To slack. — *n.* 1. The part of anything that hangs loose without strain. 2. Cessation in movement or flow; specif., = **SLACK WATER**. 3. A lull in activity; a dull season.

4. *pl. a Mil. Slang.* Trousers, esp. when worn without puttees. b Loose long trousers, as for casual wear by men or women. 5. *Iron.* The unstressed syllable or syllables of a foot; — used esp. of sprung rhythm. — **slack'ly**, *adv.* — **slack'ness**, *n.*

**slack** (slǎk; slak), *n.* [*ON. slakkir.*] *Scot. & Dial.* A pass between hills; a dell.

**slack** (slǎk), *n.* *Mining.* The finest screenings of coal produced at a mine, undesirable for fuel unless cleaned.

**slack-baked** (-bákt'), *adj.* (Underdone; also, figuratively, undeveloped physically or mentally; half-baked.

**slack'en** (slǎk'ēn), *v. i.* To become slack, slow, or negligent. — *v. t.* 1. To retard; moderate; abate, as, to **slacken** one's pace. 2. To make less tense, taut, firm, or the like; as, to **slacken** a sail, or rope. — *Syn.* See *DELAY*.

**slack'or** (slǎk'ēr), *n.* One who slacks or shirks (work or any obligation); esp., one who in time of war evades military service.

**slack suit.** A comfortable men's or women's suit for casual or sportswear or lounging, consisting of a pair of slacks and jacket top or sport shirt usually of the same material and color.

**slack water.** Of tidal waters, the period when there is no horizontal motion of water at the surface.

**slag** (slǎg), *n.* [*MLG. slagge.*] 1. The dross, or scoria, of a metal; cinder. 2. The scoracious lava from a volcano.

**slain** (slān), *past part.* of *SLAY*

**slake** (sláke; see *note below*), *v. t.* [*AS. slacian, elacian, to grow slack, fr. slac, to slack.*] 1. *Obs.* a To make slack or loose; to lessen the tension of. b To reduce; to make less. 2. To slacken in speed, force, etc. 3. *Archaic.* To relieve, as pain; to assuage. 4. To allay; to satisfy; quench; as, to **slake** thirst. 5. To cause (time) to heat and crumble by treatment with water, to hydrate. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To slacken one's efforts, etc. 2. To slake lime, one's thirst, etc.; also, of lime, to become slaked. 3. To crumble or disintegrate; — said of lime, coal, etc.

*THE PRON. slák is common in current use, esp. with reference to lime.*

**slal'om** (slǎl'óm; slǎl'ō), *n.* [*Nor.*] Skiing, usually in a race against time, in a zigzag downhill course.

**slam** (slām), *n.* 1. An old card game identified with ruff. 2. A winning of all the tricks of a deal (called, in bridge, **grand slam**, the winning of all but one of the thirteen tricks being called a **little, or small, slam**).

impact. 2. A banging noise, as in shutting a door. 3. Colloq. A violent criticism.

**sland'er** (slan'dēr or, esp. Brit., slān'dēr), *n.* [OF. *esclandre*, *esclandre*, fr. L.L. *scandalum* stumbling block. See SCANDAL.] Defamation, oral or written; specif., *Law*, a false report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another. Cf. TUEL. — *v. t.* To utter slander against; to defame. — *Syn.* See MALICE. — **sland'er-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **sland'er-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* — **sland'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sland'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**slang** (slāng), *n.* 1. Cant of thieves, beggars, rascals, etc. 2. The jargon of a particular calling or class of society. 3. Language comprising certain widely current terms having a force, fantastic, or grotesque meaning, or exhibiting eccentric humor or fancy. — *Syn.* See DIALECT. — *v. t.* To address with slang or ribaldry; to abuse. — *v. i.* To use slang or vulgar abuse. — **slang'i-ly**, *adv.* — **slang'i-ness**, *n.* — **slang'y**, *adj.*

**slank** (slānk), *Archae* past of SLINK. **slant** (slānt; ū), *adj.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *slant* slippery. See SLANT, *v.*] Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique. — *n.* 1. A slanting direction, line, or plane; slope; inclination. 2. Colloq. a. A peculiar or personal attitude or opinion; as, a new *slant* on the problem. b. A slanting view; a glance, as, to take a *slant* at him. — *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *slenten* to slope, slight, of Scand. origin, cf. Sw. *slanta* to slide.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to slope. — **slant'ing**, *adj.* — **slant'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **slant'ly**, *adv.* — **slant'ways** (-wāz), *adv.* — **slant'wise** (-wīz), *adv.* & *adj.*

**slap** (slāp; slap), *n.* [ME. *slap*, fr. MD. *slap*.] Scot. & Ir. A pass, breach; gate; notch.

**slap** (slāp), *n.* [L.G. *slappe*, of imitative origin.] A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. — *adv.* Suddenly; instantly. — *v. t.* : SLAPPED (slāpt); SLAPPING. 1. To strike with or as with the open hand. 2. To put, place, or throw with care less haste or force. — *Syn.* See STRIKE.

**slapdash** (-dāsh; 2), *adv.* Also **slap-bang**' (-bāng; 2). With impetuous force and suddenness. — *adj.* Characterized by careless haste or force.

**slapjack** (-jāk), *n.* 1. U.S. A griddlecake; flapjack. 2. A child's card game.

**slapstick** (slāp'stik), *n.* 1. A device made of two flat pieces of wood, sometimes used in farce by one actor in striking another in such a way as from the loud noise to make it appear that the blow was a severe one. 2. Use of this device or of rapid, usually violent, physical activity, for comic effect. 3. Comedy characterized by slapstick (def. 2). — *adj.* Using slapstick; as, *slapstick* comedy.

**slash** (slāsh), *v. t.* [ME. *slaschen*.] 1. To cut by sweeping strokes, esp. when made at random, specif., to cut in long slits; gash. 2. To lash, scourge. 3. To cut slits (in a garment) so as to expose an underlying color. 4. To reduce sharply, as, to *slash* appropriations. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with or as with an edged instrument, to cut or scold recklessly. — *n.* 1. Act of slashing; also, a long cut made by or as by slashing; a gash. 2. An ornamental slit in a garment. 3. In a forest, an open tract strewn with debris, as from logging; also, such debris — **slash'er**, *n.*

**slash** (slāsh), *n.* Local, U.S. Swampy low-lying land.

**slashing**, *n.* A slash (in any sense); a cutting, slashing, or lashing — *adj.* 1. Merciless in attack, as, a *slashing* editorial. 2. Dashing, vigorous. 3. Slang. Huge, immense; as, a *slashing* dinner. — **slashing-ly**, *adv.*

**slash pine**, a pine (*Pinus caribaea*) of the coast region of the southern United States, — found in swampy low-lying lands (slashes) in Florida. Also, its hard wood. b The loblolly *P. taeda*.

**slat** (slāt), *v. t.* : SLAT'TED; SLAT'TING. *Dual*, 1. To hurl or throw. 2. To strike; pummel. — *v. i.* 1. To flap, as a loose sail, or as haybuds against a mast. — *n.* *Dual*. A rebounding sail or blow.

**slat**, *n.* [ME. *slat*, fr. OF. *esclat* fragment, splinter.] A thin, narrow bar, esp. of wood or metal; a lathe; as, the *slat* of a Venetian blind, of a belstead. — *v. t.* To make or equip with slats.

**slate** (slāt), *n.* [OF. *esclate*, fem. of *esclat*. See 2d SLAT.] 1. A dense, fine-grained rock produced by the compression (metamorphism) of clays, shales, etc., so as to develop a characteristic cleavage. 2. A prepared piece of slate used for various purposes; esp.: a A thin, flat piece for roofing; a tile. b A framed tablet of slate used for writing on. 3. Something noted on or as on a slate. *Specif.*: a A record of one's misdeeds; — chiefly in phrase, a *clean slate*, an unspotted or cleared record. b U.S. A list of candidates prepared for nomination or for election. 4. The average color of common slate, blue-red in hue, of very low saturation and low brilliance. See COLOR. — *v. t.* 1. To cover with slate or a slate-like substance. 2. To register (as on a slate and subject to revision) for an appointment, for consideration, etc.

**slate**, *v. t.* [AS. *slētan* to bait.] 1. To thrash; punish. 2. To reprimand; to criticize sharply.

**slat'er** (slāt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who lays slates. 2. Any of various isopod crustaceans; esp., a sow bug or wood louse.

**slat'er**, *n.* One who slates, or censures violently; a severe critic.

**slat'h'er** (slāt'h'ēr), *v. t.* Colloq. To spread on thick; to use, spend, etc., in quantities. — **slat'h'er**, *n.*

**slat'ing** (slāt'ing), *n.* The work of a slater. b Slates, collectively.

**slat'ted** (slāt'tēd; -tīb), *adj.* Having slats, or marks like slats; made of slats.

**slat'tern** (slāt'tēr), *n.* An untidy, slovenly woman; a slut. — **slat'tern-ly**, *adj.* & *adv.*

**slat'y** (slāt'y), *adj.* : SLAT'TER (-yēr); SLAT'T'EST. Of the nature of, like, or containing slate, also, slate-colored.

**slaught'er** (slō'tēr), *n.* [ON. *slātr* butchers' meat, but modified by ME. *slaught*, *slāht*, slaughter, fr. AS. *slæht*, *slāht*; both from the root of E. *slay*.] Act of killing; as: a The butchering of cattle or other beasts for market. b Great destruction of lives, esp. human lives in battle; carnage. — *Syn.* Massacre, butchery. — *v. t.* 1. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts. 2. To kill, esp. violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers. — **slaught'er-er**, *n.*

**slaught'er-house** (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir.

☞ destructive; murderous.

*avus*] A person

prevailing type or race among the Slavic-speaking peoples. The northern Slavs are the Russians, Poles, Czechs, Sorbs, Slovaks, and

others; the south, or southern, Slavs are the Bulgarians and Yugoslavs (Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes).

**slave** (slāv), *n.* [OF. *esclave*, fr. ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, Slav, fr. LGr. *Sklabos*.] 1. One whose person and services are under the control of another as owner or master. 2. One who has lost control of himself, freedom of action, etc., as, a *slave* to ambition or of drink. 3. A drudge. — *v. t.* To labor as a slave; to drudge; to toil. — *v. i.* *Rare*. To enslave. — **slave**, *adj.*

**slave-ant**, Any ant made a slave of by ants of other species (called *slave-making* ants, or *slave makers*).

**slave driver**, One who superintends slaves at work; hence, a cruel taskmaster. — **slave-drive**, *v. t.*

**slaveholder** (slāv'hōl'ēr), *n.* One who holds slaves. — **slave-holding**, *adj.* & *n.*

**slav'er** (slāv'ēr), *v. t.* To suffer spite, etc., to run from the mouth; to drool. — *v. i.* To smear with saliva; to slobber. — *n.* 1. Saliva dripping from the mouth. 2. Drivel, an offensive outpouring (of words, etc.).

**slav'er** (slāv'ēr), *n.* 1. A person engaged in, or a ship used in, trade in slaves, esp. in buying them and transporting them from their homes for sale. 2. = WHITE SLAVY.

**slav'ery** (-ē), *n.* 1. Continued and wearisome labor; drudgery. 2. The condition of, or like that of, a slave, bondage. 3. The institution of slaveholding. — *Syn.* See SERVITUDE.

**slav'ey** (slāv'y, Brit. also slāv'y), *n.*, *pl.* SLAVEYS (-Yz). Colloq. A servant; now usually, a maid of all work.

**Slav'ic** (slāv'ik; slāv'), *adj.* (1) Of pert. to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of related languages spoken by the Slavs. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.

**Slav'i-cism** (-l-sīz'm), **Slav'ism** (-l-iz'm), *n.* Slavic races, culture, character, institutions, or the like.

**slav'ish** (slāv'ish), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or befitting a slave; servile. 2. Belonging to or inducing slavery, tyrannical, as, *slav'ish* laws. 3. Permitting or manifesting no freedom of choice or judgment; as, a *slav'ish* translation. — *Syn.* See SUBSERVIENT. — **slav'ish-ly**, *adv.*

**slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

**Slav'o-** (slāv'o-; slāv'b-), A combining form for Slav.

**slav-o-cracy** (slāv'ō-k'rā-sē), *n.* [*Slave* + *-cracy*] U.S. Politics. Formerly, the persons or interests representing slavery, or using influence to preserve or advance slavery.

**Slav'o-nian** (slāv'ō-ni-an; 58), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Slavonia, the Slav, or the Slavic race or language. — *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Slavonia. 2. Slavonic.

**Slav-on'ic** (slāv'ō-n'ik), *adj.* = SLAVONIAN. — *n.* The Slavic language.

**Slav'o-phil** (slāv'ō-fīl; -fīl, slāv'), **Slav'o-phil** (fīl), *n.* [*Slavo-* + *-phil*] One who greatly admires the Slavs, their institutions, art, etc. — **Slav'o-phili-** (slāv'ō-fī-lēz'm; slāv'b-fī-lēz'm; slāv'), *n.*

**Slav'o-ph'o-bist** (slāv'ō-fō-bīst), *n.* [*Slavo-* + Gr. *phobos* fear.] One who fears or dislikes the Slavs.

**slaw** (slō), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade* salad, fr. F. *salade*.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad. Cf. COLESLAW.

**slay** (slā), *v. t.* : SLAW (slō); SLAIN (slān); SLAY'ING. [AS. *slēan* to strike, *slay*.] 1. (Obs. To smite; knock. 2. To put to death by violence; to kill, destroy. — *Syn.* See KILL. — **slay'er** (slā'ēr), *n.*

**slave** (slāv), *n.* [AS. *slāfan*.] To separate and divide, as silk thread. — *n.* 1. Also *slave silk*. Slaved silk, floss; untwisted silk that tangles easily. 2. A tangle.

**slaw'zy** (slāv'zē; slāv'zē), *adj.* : SLAW'YER (-zē'r); SLAW'Z-EST. [F. dial. *slaw* *slaw*, *slaw*, to part asunder, said of badly woven cloth.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance, flimsy. — *Syn.* See LIMP. — **slaw'z-iness**, *n.*

**sled** (slēd), *n.* [MD. *slēde*.] 1. A vehicle on runners, used for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice, a sledge. 2. A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. — *v. t.* : SLED'DED; SLED'DING. To transport on a sled. — *v. i.* To travel or be carried on a sled.

**sled'd'er** (slēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who drives a sled. 2. A horse or other animal that draws a sled.

**sled'ding** (slēd'ing), *n.* 1. Use of a sled, as for transportation. 2. State of the snow which admits of using sleds. 3. State of one's affairs with reference to one's ability to get along; as, business was hard *sled'ding*.

**sledge** (slēj), *n.* Also *sledge hammer*. [AS. *slēap*.] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands.

**sledge**, *n.* [MD. *slēde*.] 1. Eng. A sleigh. 2. A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, used for transporting loads, esp. under snow or ice; a sled. — *v. t.* & *i.* : SLEDGED (slējd), SLEDGING (slējd'ing). To travel or convey in a sledge.

**sleek** (slēk), *v. t.* [See SLEEK, *adv.*] To make smooth or glossy by polishing, brushing, etc.; hence, to tidy or freshen in appearance. — *adj.* [ME. *slēke*. See SLICK, *adj.*] 1. Sleeked, as by rubbing; smooth and glossy. 2. Smooth in speech or manner; bland; often, hypocritically smooth and unctuous. — **sleek'ly**, *adv.* — **sleek'-ness**, *n.*

**sleek'en** (-ēn), *v. t.* To make smooth or gentle; to sleek.

**sleek'er** (-ēr), *n.* One that sleeks, as a tool for smoothing leather.

**sleek'it** (-it), *adj.* Scot. Sleek; crafty.

**sleep** (slēp), *n.* [AS. *slēpp*.] 1. A natural, temporary, and periodical diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life. 2. A state resembling sleep; as, a state of inactivity, torpor, or the like. b The repose of death; death. c The state of an animal during hibernation.

3. *Plant Physiol.* Nyctitropism. — *v. t.* : SLEPT (slēpt); SLEEP'ING. 1. To take rest in a state of sleep; to slumber. 2. To be or rest in a state like sleep, as that of death, inertness, torpidity, or quiescence.

3. To spin so quickly and smoothly that its motion is imperceptible; — of a top. 4. *Plant Physiol.* To assume a nyctitropic

— *v. t.* 1. To be slumbering in; — followed by a cognate object; as, to *sleep* a dreamless sleep. 2. To spend, use, up, or get rid of in or by sleep; — with *away*, off; as, to *sleep away* the hours. 3. Colloq. To have or provide sleeping accommodations for.

**sleep'er** (slēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sleeps. 2. A piece of timber, stone, or steel, on or near the ground to support some superstructure, to keep in place the rails of a railroad (= *tie*, *n.*, 8), to receive floor joists, etc.; a stringpiece. 3. Also *sleeping car*. A railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping. 4. Anything unpromising and unnoticed that attains a startling value or importance, as: a Race horse long ignored as a possible winner that unexpectedly wins. b In the

book trade, a disregarded item that is found to demand a price well above that assigned. c A movie that brings returns out of proportion to its cost and far exceeding the expectations of the producers.

**sleeping bag.** A bag, usually waterproof and often warmly lined, in which one may sleep, esp. outdoors.

**sleeping partner.** One whose relation as a business partner is kept from the public.

**sleeping sickness.** 1. *Med.* A serious disease, prevalent in parts of West and South Africa, marked by fever, protracted lethargy, weakness, tremors, and wasting, caused by certain trypanosomes transmitted by the bite of tsetse flies (*tsetse Glossina*). 2. Any epidemic encephalitis producing somnolence. (Cf. ENCEPHALOMYELITIS)

**sleep/less** (slēp'lēss; -līss), *adj.* Having or taking no sleep or rest. — **sleep/less-ly**, *adv.* — **sleep/less-ness**, *n.*

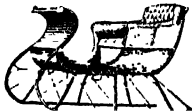
**sleep/walk'er** (-wōk'ēr), *n.* A somnambulist. — **sleep/walk'ing**, *n.*

**sleep'y** (slēp'ē), *adj.*: **SLEEP'Y-ER** (-ē-ēr); **SLEEP'Y-EST**. 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep; hence, phlegmatic; sluggish. 2. Of or manifesting drowsiness. 3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous. — **sleep'y-ly**, *adv.* — **sleep'y-ness**, *n.*

**sleepy sickness.** = **SLEEPING SICKNESS**, 2.

**sleet** (slēt), *n.* [ME. *sleet*, *sleete*.] 1. Fine driving icy particles, often with rain; also, a mixture of rain and snow. 2. Popularly, the icy glaze that forms when cold rain falls on terrestrial objects below the freezing point. — *v. t.* To shower sleet. — **sleet'y** (ē), *adj.*

**sleeve** (slēv), *n.* [AS. *slēf*, *slif*, *slif*.] 1. The part of a garment covering an arm only. 2. *Mech.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part. — **sleeve/less**, *adj.*



Sleigh.

**sleigh** (slā), *n.* (D. *slee*, fr. *slede*) A vehicle on runners, used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. — *v. t.* To drive or travel in a sleigh.

**sleight** (slīt), *n.* [ON. *slēið*, fr. *slēiðr* sly, cunning.] 1. *Now Rare.* Craft. 2. A sly artifice; a stratagem; trick. 3. Dexterity; skill; deftness.

**sleight of hand.** A trick or tricks requiring skillful manual manipulation; legerdemain; also, expertness in such tricks.

**slender** (slēn'dēr), *adj.* [ME. *slendre*, *selendre*.] 1. Small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to the length or height; thin; slim. 2. Weak; feeble; slight; as, *slender* hope. 3. Limited in quality, size, etc.; meager; inadequate; as, *slender* means. 4. Iugal, abstemious; as, a *slender* diet. 5. *Phonetics.* Of a vowel, close. — **Syn.** See **THIN**. — **slender-ly**, *adv.* — **slender-ness**, *n.*

**slender-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become slender; to reduce (one's) bodily weight.

**slept** (slēpt), *past & past part.* of **SLEEP**.

**slenth** (slēth; 114), *n.* [ON. *slēið* track.] 1. A sleuthhound. 2. *Colloq.* A detective. — *v. i.* [from **SLEUTHOUND**.] To play the detective.

**sleuth/hound'** (-hound'), *n.* [See **SLEUTH**.] 1. A hound that tracks animals by the scent; specif., a bloodhound. 2. *U.S.* A sleuth, or detective.

**slough** (slō; 114), *n.* [Var. of **SLOUGH** a wet place.] A wet or marshy place; a river inlet. — **See** **SLOUGH**, 2.

**slow**, *v. t. & i.* 1. To slue; to twist. — **See** **SLUE**, 2.

**slow**, *slō* (slō; 114), *n.* [Ir. *sluagh*.] *Colloq.* A large number, as, a *slow* of people.

**slow** (slō; 114), *past* of **SLAY**.

**slice** (slīs), *n.* [OF. *eslice*, *escluse*, thin piece of wood, of Teut. origin.] 1. A thin, flat piece cut out and across something. 2. A spatula for spreading paint, ink, etc. 3. A knife with wedge-shaped blade, for serving; as, a fish *slice*; also, one for turning meat, etc., when cooking in a pan. 4. *Golf.* A sliced stroke. — **See** **SLICE**, *v. t.*, 5. — *v. t.*: **Sliced** (slīst); **SLIC'ING** (slī'ing). 1. To cut into slices; to cut into or across with or as with a knife. 2. To remove as a slice; — usually with *off*. 3. To cut so as to divide into shares or parts, as an estate into farms. 4. To use a slice (the implement) for removing, spreading, etc., as, ink; to clear with a slice bar. 5. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that the face of the club draws inward across the face of the ball, causing it to curve toward the right in flight (with a right-handed player). Cf. **HOOK**, *n.*, 7. — *v. i.* To slice something, as a light in golf. — **slice'-a-blo**, *adj.* — **slice'er** (slīc'ēr), *n.*

**slice bar.** A form of fire iron with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, clearing out ashes, etc.

**slick** (slīk), *v. t.* [AS. *slēcan*. — **See** **SLICK**, *adj.*] To make sleek or smooth; to polish; often with *up*. — *adj.* [ME. *slīke*; akin to AS. *slēcan* to make smooth, ON. *slōi* smooth.] 1. *Now Dial.* Sleek. 2. Smart; clever; now often, adroit in trickery. 3. Sleeked over with oil, or the like. — *n.* 1. A device for slicking. 2. A smooth surface of water, as caused by a film of oil or by the sweep of a ship's stern. 3. Also **slick paper**.  *slang.* *U.S.* A magazine using calendered paper with a glossy finish; — often with implication of urbanity or smartness in content. (Cf. **PULP**, *n.*, 7. — *adj.* In a slick manner.)

**slick/en-side'** (slīk'ēn-sīd'), *n.* [E. dial. *slīcken* smooth + *side*, *n.*] *Geol.* A smooth, striated, polished surface produced on rock by friction; — usually in *pl.*

**slicker** (slīk'ēr), *n.* 1. *U.S.* A long, loose waterproof coat. 2. *Colloq.* A clever trickster or cheat.

**slide** (slīd), *v. i.*: **SLID** (slīt); **SLID**, **SLID'DEN** (slīd'n); **SLID'ING** (slīd'ing). [AS. *slīdan*.] 1. To move smoothly along a surface; to glide. 2. Specif., to move over snow or ice with a smooth, uninterrupted motion, as on a sled, or esp., on the feet. 3. To slip or fall by a loss of footings, balance, support, or the like; as, the packages *slid* from her arms. 4. To move, esp. to crawl, flow, or speed, with marked smoothness or ease; as, a roadster *slid* up the hill. 5. To pass quietly, secretly, stealthily, etc., so as not to be observed; — often with *let*, to allow (a thing, or a thing's outcome) to become a matter of indifference. 6. To pass easily, gradually, as from prose into poetry. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to slide, esp. by a push along an incline or slippery surface. 2. To pass with unobtrusive dexterity; to slip; as, to *slide* in a word.

— *n.* 1. Act, motion, or an instance of sliding. 2. The descent of a mass, as of earth, rock, or snow, down a hillside; as, a *landslide*; also: a The track of bare rock or earth left by a landslide. b The mass of earth or rock deposited by a landslide. 3. That which operates, adjusts, etc., by sliding, as a cover for an aperture. 4. That on which anything moves by sliding. 5. A plate of glass or other transparent

material on which is a picture to be projected, as by a magic lantern. b A plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope. 6. *Music.* a A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by adjacent degrees and leading to a principal note. b A portamento. c In the trumpet and trombone, a U-shaped section of tube, pushed out and in to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics.

— **slid'er** (slīd'ēr), *n.*

**slide fastener.** A fastener consisting of two rows of metal or plastic teeth on strips of tape for binding to the edges of an opening, as of a garment or a bag, and having a sliding piece which closes the opening by drawing the teeth into interlocking position.

**slide knot.** A form of slipknot. — **See** **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (11).

**slide rule.** An instrument consisting of a ruler with a medial slide, ruler and slide being graduated with similar logarithmic scales, labeled with the corresponding antilogarithms.

**slide valve.** *Engines.* Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port; specif., a particular valve often used in steam engines for alternately admitting steam to the piston and releasing it.

**slide'way'** (slīd'wā'), *n.* A way along which something slides.

**slid'ing scale** (slīd'ing), 1. A flexible scale of fees, prices, wages, etc., capable of being adjusted at need. 2. A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. b *Econ.* A scale of workmen's wages under which the wages depend, more or less, upon the selling price of the product, the rate of pay rising and falling with the price.

**slit'er** (slī'ēr), **slit'est**, *compar.* & *superl.* of **SLY**.

**slight** (slīt), *adj.* [ME. *slight*, *slēht*, *oruk*, level, smooth, flat.] 1. Slender; slim; frail; flimsy. 2. Not strong in intellect or character; foolish; silly. 3. Scanty; meager; as, the rewards were *slight*. 4. Without weight, solidity, importance, etc.; insignificant; trivial, superficial; not severe or intense — **Syn.** See **THIN**. — *v. t.* 1. To treat as slight, or unimportant; to make light of. 2. To treat with disdain or indifference; to ignore discourteously. 3. To perform or attend to carelessly and inadequately; as, to *slight* one's work. — **Syn.** See **NEGLECT**. — *n.* Act of slighting, an instance of being slighted, or treated indifferently or superciliously; a humiliating discourtesy. — **slight'y**, *adv.* — **slight'ness**, *n.*

**slight'ing**, *adj.* Offering a slight; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**slim'y** (slīm'ē), *Var.* of **SLIMLY**.

**slim** (slīm), *adj.*: **SLIM'NER** (-ēr); **SLIM'MEST**. [Formerly, bad, slight, awry, fr. D. *slim*.] 1. Chiefly *Dial.* A mean; worthless. b *Cunning*; sly. 2. Of small thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender. 3. Slight in substance, structure, quality, amount, etc.; esp., scanty; sparse; as, a *slim* chance. — **Syn.** See **THIN**. — *v. t.* & *i.*: **SLIMMED** (-slīmd); **SLIM'ING**. To make or become slender. — **slim'y**, *adv.* — **slim'ness**, *n.*

**slime** (slīm), *n.* [AS. *slīm*.] 1. Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud. 2. Any viscous substance, esp. one that is dirty or offensive. 3. The mucous secretion of the skin of slugs, land snails, catfishes, etc. — *v. t.*: **SLIMED** (slīmd); **SLIM'ING** (slīm'ing). 1. To smear or cover with slime. 2. To remove slime from, as from fish for canning.

**slime mold or fungus.** A myxomycetous organism. — **See** **MYXOMYCETOUS**.

**slim'sy** (slīm'zē; -sē), *adj.*: **SLIM'SIER** (-zēr, -stēr); **SLIM'SI-EST**. Also **slimp'sy** (slīmp'sē). [Appar. fr. *slim*, after *flimsy*.] *Colloq.*, *U.S.* Flimsy; frail.

**slim'y** (slīm'ē), *adj.*: **SLIM'Y-ER** (-ē-ēr); **SLIM'Y-EST**. Of, resembling, or of the nature of slime; viscous; sluttish; also, covered with, or yielding, slime. — **slim'y-ly**, *adv.* — **slim'y-ness**, *n.*

**sling** (slīng), *n.* [ME. *slīng*, *v.*] 1. An instrument, as a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, for throwing stones by centrifugal force; also, *Colloq.*, a sling-shot. 2. A sling of or as of a missile; a violent stroke — *v. t.*: **SLUNG** (slūng), **SLING'ING**. [AS. *slīngan* to wind, twist.] 1. To throw (stones, etc.) with a sling. 2. To throw forcibly away from one, to fling — **Syn.** See **THROW**. — **sling'er** (slīng'ēr), *n.*

**slīng**, *n.* 1. A strap, chain, rope, or the like, used to hold securely something to be hoisted, lowered, carried, or suspended; as, a strap attached to a firearm or pack, or a hanging bandage put around the neck to support the arm or hand. 2. *Naut.* Usually *pl.* A chain or rope attached to and supporting a yard or hooked at the bow and stern of a boat for lowering and hoisting aboard. — *v. t.* 1. To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, or the like, by slings. 2. To suspend by or as by a sling, as a rille.

**slīng** (slīng), *n.* *Colloq.*, *U.S.* A drink made of spirits, esp. gin, with water, sugar, and sometimes lemon, and served either hot or iced.

**slīng'er ring** (slīng'ēr), *n.* A tubular ring fitted round the propeller hub of an airplane through which a spray of antifreeze solution is spread by centrifugal force over the propeller blades to prevent formation of ice.

**slīng'shot'** (slīng'shōt'), *n.* A forked stick with an elastic band attached for shooting small stones or the like, a catapult.

**slīnk** (slīnk), *v. t.*: **SLUNK** (slūnk); **SLINK'ING**. Archaic past **SLANK**. [AS. *slīncan*.] To go or move stealthily or furtively, as in fear or shame. — *v. i.* To cast prematurely; as, a cow that *slinks* her calf. — **Syn.** See **LUKE**. — *n.* The young of a beast (esp. a calf) brought forth prematurely. — *adj.* Produced prematurely. — **slīnk'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**slīp** (slīp), *v. i.*: **SLIPPED** (slīpt); **SLIP'ING**. Archaic past **SLIPT**. [ME. *slīppen*, fr. MD. or MLG. *slīppen*.] 1. To escape without being observed; to leave quietly, secretly, or without ceremony; as, they *slipped* out one by one. 2. To pass one or from one unawares; to escape one's memory, notice, mouth, grasp, etc., esp. through one's negligence; as, to let an opportunity *slip*. 3. To move as if sliding or gliding; as, the music *slipped* into a waltz. 4. To slide on or down a slippery surface; as, to *slip* on a peel. 5. To fall into error or fault; to err; as, even good men *slip*. 6. To slide out of place, from off a support, out of one's hold, etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me. 7. *Colloq.* To fall off, or decline, slightly; to deteriorate; as, prices have *slipped*. — *v. t.* 1. To allow to slip or let pass unnoticed or undone; to skip. 2. To escape from one's (memory, tongue, etc.) by inadvertence, negligence, etc.; as, the data *slipped* my mind. 3. To cause (something) to slip, esp. to slide easily, as into or out of its place; as, to *slip* a ring on one's finger; also, to effect the slipping off of, as a dog's collar. 4. To let loose in pursuit of game, as a hound. 5. To skip (young). 6. To put, push, insert, etc., quickly, quietly, or secretly, as a cartridge into a gun. 7. *Colloq.* To put (on) or take (off) hurriedly.

— *n.* 1. A form of sloping pier extending out into the water to serve as a landing place for vessels; in *U.S.*, a ship's berth between two piers or



wharves. 2. An evading or eluding. 3. Act or an instance of slipping, or sliding down, out of place, etc.; hence, a sudden mishap. 4. A blunder; esp., a trivial error. 5. A transgression; a false step. 6. A leash or string by which a dog is held. 7. Any covering easily slipped on; specif.: a. A one-piece garment worn under a thin dress. b. A child's pinafore or frock. c. A case for a pillow. 8. A small whetstone having a cross section in general like that of a wedge, usually with one or both edges rounded. 9. The difference between the operating or effective and the calculated or potential force, volume, speed, etc., as between the volume displaced and the volume of liquid delivered by a pump; leakage. 10. Cricket. The position of a fielder, or the fielder himself, on the off side of the wicket, usually to the rear of the wicket-keeper. 11. *Geol. & Mining*. Any movement dislocating the parts of a rock mass, also, the result of such a movement. 12. *Naut.* The difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid. 13. *Shipbuilding*. An inclined plane on which a vessel is built or repaired. — *Syn.* See *ERROR*.

— *adj.* That permits easy slipping on, off, along, through, etc.; as, a slip coat; a slip bolt; a slip noose.

**slip** (slip), *n.* [ME. *slip* slime, curl, fr. AS. *slipa* viscous substance.] Potter's clay in a liquid state, used in the casting process and for decoration, or as a cement.

**slip**, *n.* [MD. or MLG. *slippe*. See *SLIP* to cut.] 1. A cutting or cion, as for planting or grafting. 2. A long narrow strip of material. 3. A young and slender person, a stripling. 4. A strip or piece of paper used for a memorandum, a record, note, etc.; as, deposit slips. 5. *U. S.* A long seat or narrow pew. — *v. t.* [MD. or MLG. *slippen* to cut, slit.] 1. To take cuttings from (a plant). 2. To equip, mark, etc., with a slip or slips.

**slip cover**. 1. A removable cover esp. for an overstuffed chair, couch, or the like. 2. A paper or fabric cover readily slipped on or off a book; a jacket.

**slip** (slip), *v. t.* *Scot.* To strip. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To slide; slip.

**slip knot** (slip'nót), or **slip knot**. A knot which slips along the rope around which it is made. See *KNOT*, *ILLUSTR.* (13).

**slip noose**. A noose with a running knot, as on a lariat.

**slip-on**, *n.* A garment easily slipped on or off; specif., a garment, as a sweater, blouse, etc., that one gets into or out of by pulling over the head.

**slip-over** (slip'vēr), *adj.* That slips over (a box, book, chair, etc.). — *n.* Something that slips over, as a frame, case, garment, etc.

**slip-page** (slip'paj), *n.* Act or amount of slipping; *March*, loss in working, as in transmission of power; difference between theoretical and actual output.

**slip-per** (slip'pēr), *adj.* [AS. *slipor*.] Now *Dial.* Slippery.

**slip-per**, *n.* 1. A form of light shoe that may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress. 2. One that slips.

**slip-pered** (-tēd), *adj.* Provided with or wearing slippers.

**slip-per-y** (slip'pēr-y), *adj.* 1. FR. (-fēr), -fēr-y, [from 1st *slip-pi* + *y*] 2. Allowing or causing anything to slip or move easily upon the surface. 3. Liable or apt to slip away. 3. Now *Rare*. Wanton. *Shak.*

4. Unreliable; untrustworthy; tricky; shifty. — **slip-per-i-ness**, *n.* **slippery elm**. A North American elm (*Ulmus fulva*) with hard wood and fragrant, mucilaginous inner bark; also, the bark, used as a demulcent.

**slip ring**. *Elect.* In a dynamo or motor, one of two or more continuous conducting rings from which the brushes take, or to which they deliver, current. See *MAGNETO*, *ILLUSTR.* — **slip-ring**, *adj.*

**slip/shod** (slip'shōd), *adj.* 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel. 2. Exceedingly slovenly.

**slip/slop** (-slōp), *n.* [Redupl. of *slop*.] *Colloq.* 1. Weak, poor, or flat liquor; slops. 2. Twaddle; kibble.

**slip/sole** (slip'sōl), *n.* A thin insole placed in a shoe for warmth or more accurate fit. See *SHOE*, *ILLUSTR.*

**slip stream**. The stream of air driven aft by the propeller of an aircraft, having a velocity relative to the engine greater than that of the surrounding body of still air.

**slip-up**, *n.* *Colloq.* A slight mistake; a slip (def. 4).

**slit** (slit), *n. t.*; *slit*, *slitting*. [AS. *slitan* to slit, tear.] 1. To cut lengthwise; slash; to sever; also, to sever. 2. To cut into; make narrow strips, as leather, into strips. — *n.* A long incision; also, any long, very narrow opening. — **slit-ter**, *n.*

**slit/ter** (slit'tēr), *v. i.* [E. dial. *slutter*, fr. AS. *slidterian*.] 1. To slide on, or as on, a loose, gravelly slope. 2. To move, slide, or walk as if slipping or sliding, often in snakelike fashion. — *v. t.* To send sliding; to make slide; to slip.

**slit/ty** (slit'ti), *adj.* See *PORTMANTEAU WORD*.

**slit trench**. *Mil.* A narrow trench, often V-shaped or cross-shaped, deeper than a foxhole, for protection against shellfire and aerial bombs.

**sliver** (sliv'ēr), *n.* [AS. *slifan* to split.] 1. A long slender piece cut or, esp., rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter. 2. *Textile*. *Mfg.* A strand or slender roll of cotton or other fiber from a carding machine ready for roving or spinning. 3. Wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine. — *v. t.* To cut or rend into slivers; to reduce to sliver or slivers; to slice or shred, as lettuce. — *v. i.* To split into, or become surface with, slivers.

**slob** (slōb), *n.* [Ir. *slab*.] 1. *Chiefly* *Ir.* Mud; ooze; a mud flat. 2. *Newfoundland*. Soft or mushy ice or snow. 3. *Contemptuous*. A clumsy or dull, slovenly person.

**slob/ber** (slōb'ēr), *v. i.* 1. To let saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; to slobber; drool; also, to gush sentimentally. — *v. t.* To wet and smear with dribbling saliva. — (slōb'ēr), *n.* 1. Dribbling saliva. 2. Driveling speech, utterance, kissing, etc. — **slob/ber-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**slob/er** (slōb'ēr), **slob/er**, *n.* [ON. *slökinn* extinguished.] *Chiefly* *Scot.* To slake; quench.

**sloe** (slō), *n.* [AS. *slā*.] Also **sloe plum**. The astringent fruit of the blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*; also, the tree itself. b. Any of various American wild plums (as *P. americana*, *P. allegheniensis*).

**sloe gin**. A spirit distilled from grain and rectified but flavored with fresh sloes instead of juniper berries.

**slog** (slōg), *v. t.* **slogged** (slōgd); **slog-ging**. [See *SLUG* a blow.] To strike with heavy and sometimes aimless blows, as in cricket or boxing. — *v. i.* To plod, as through mire; to plug doggedly. — *n.* A hard blow. — **slog-ger** (-ēr), *n.*

**slog-gan** (slōg'gan), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-phairm*, fr. *sluagh* army + *phairm* a call.] 1. The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland. 2. A word or phrase associated by usage with a particu-

lar party, group, etc.; a catchword. 3. A brief, striking phrase adopted for use in advertising a product, industry, etc.

**sloid, sloyd** (sloid). *Var.* of *sloven*.

**sloop** (slōp), *n.* (D. *sleep*, earlier *sloope* (whence *F. chaloupe*).) A fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast and a single headsail jib.

**sloop of war**. *Naut.* Orig., a vessel rigged as a ship, brig, or schooner mounting from 10 to 32 guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat with guns on one deck only.

**slop** (slōp), *n.* [MD. *slop*; akin to AS. *of slop*.] 1. Any outer or loose garment, as a smock.

2. *pl. Hist.* Loose breeches.

3. *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; *Naut.* clothing and other articles sold to sailors such clothes and also small stores; hence, **slop/shop** (slōp'shōp), *n.*

**slop**, *n.* [ME. *slopp* a puddle, fr. AS. *slopp* in *cūslappe*, *cūslappe*, the droppings of a cow.] 1. Soft mud; slush. 2. Usually *pl.* Thin, tasteless drink or liquid food. 3. Water or other liquid soiled or thrown about: a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid. 4. *Often pl.* A kitchen or similar waste with nutritive matter, fed to animals. b. Dirty liquid refuse from toilet bowl or jars. 5. *Often pl.* *Distilling*. Mash after removal of the alcohol — *v. t.* & *i.*; **slopped** (slōpt); **slop-ping**. 1. To spill or be spilled as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it. 2. To slobber or spill liquid upon. 3. *Colloq.* To sush; slobber, — with *over*.

**slop basin, slop bowl**. A basin or bowl for receiving the insinings of tea or coffee cups at the table; also, a basin or bowl for slops, waste water from cleaning.

**slope** (slōp), *v. i.* 1. To take an oblique course. 2. To have a slant, as in surface, position, direction, etc.; to incline. — *v. t.* To cause to incline or slant. — *n.* 1. A natural or artificial incline, as a hillside or terrace. 2. The degree of deviation from the horizontal or perpendicular. 3. A sloping position, direction, line, surface, etc. 4. The part of a continent draining to a particular ocean, as, the Pacific slope.

— *pl.* *Geogr.* Sloping, slanting — **slop-er** (slōp'ēr), *n.* **sloping** (slōp'ing), *adj.* Inclining or inclined; oblique — **slop-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sloping-ness**, *n.*

**slop-py** (slōp'pī), *adj.* **slop-py** (-fēr); **slop-py-est**. [From 2d *slop*.] 1. Wet so as to splatter easily; slushy; wet as with something slopped over. 2. *Colloq.* Slovenly; careless; messy. 3. *Colloq.* Disagreeably effusive. — **slop-pi-ly**, *adv.* — **slop-pi-ness**, *n.*

**slop/work** (slōp'wōrk), *n.* 1. Manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing. 2. Hasty, slovenly work. — **slop/work-er**, *n.*

**slosh** (slōsh), *v. i.* 1. To wallow or flounder with splashing or dripping through water, mire, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To move about vigorously in liquid. 2. *Dial.* To hit. — *n.* Slush.

**slot** (slōt), *n.* [OF. *eslot*.] 1. An aperture, now esp. one long and narrow, as a seating for a key, or a narrow opening through which a coin can be pushed. 2. *Aeronautics*. A nozzle shaped opening through a wing, usually near the leading edge, to promote smooth flow and thus maintain lift and prevent or delay the stalling of the wing — *v. t.*; **slot-ter** (slōt'tēr); **slot-ting**. To cut a slot in.

**slot**, *n.* [OF. *eslot*, fr. ON. *slōth* track.] The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

**slot** (slōth, slōth, 74), *n.* [From *slow*.] 1. Disinclination to action or labor; laziness; indolence. 2. Any of several slow moving, arboreal, gregarious mammals of the tropical forests of South and Central America, as the **three-toed sloths** (genus *Bradypus*), having three claws, and the **two-toed sloths** (genus *Choloepus*), two claws, on each front foot.

**sloth bear**. A bear (*Melursus labialis*) of India and Ceylon with long snout and mobile tongue and lips.

**sloth/ful** (slōth'fūl; slōth'fūl; -fūl), *adj.* Addicted to sloth; sluggish; indolent. — *Syn.* See *LAZY*. — **sloth/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sloth/ful-ness**, *n.*

**slosh machine**. A machine the operation of which is started by dropping a coin into a slot.

**slosh** (slōsh), *n.* 1. A lazy lubber, a person without energy or ambition. 2. A gait or posture characterized by unmanly stooping of head and shoulders or undue relaxation of body muscles. 3. Droop, as of a hat brim. — *v. i.* 1. To move, walk, stand, sit, etc., with a slouch. 2. To hang down flaccidly, as a hat brim. — *v. t.* To cause to droop.

**slosh hat**. A soft hat with a wide and flexible brim.

**slosh/y** (slōsh'ī), *adj.* **slosh/y** (-fēr); **slosh/y-est**. Slouching, esp. in gait or posture. — **slosh/y-ly**, *adv.* — **slosh/y-ness**, *n.*

**slosh** (slōsh; in sense 2, slōsh), *n.* [ME. *slough*, *slough*, fr. AS. *slōh*.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire. 2. (*pron* slōsh) Also **slow**, **slue** A swamp; also: a An inlet from a river. b *U. S.* A tide flat or bottomland creek. 3. A state of moral degradation or spiritual dejection.

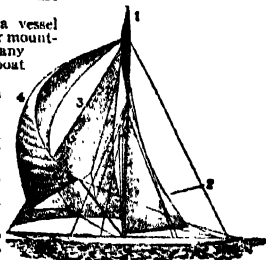
**slough** (slōsh), *n.* [ME. *slough*, *slough*.] 1. The skin, commonly the castoff skin, of a snake; cast (def. 11). 2. *Med.* The dead mass separating from an ulcer or gangrenous tissues. — *v. i.* 1. To be shed or cast off, as diseased tissue, also, to shed or cast off one's skin, an excrecence, a habit, etc.; — often with *away* or *off*. 2. *Med.* To separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues. — *v. t.* 1. To cast off; to discard. 2. At bridge, to act rid of (a card) to avoid losing a trick with it. — *Syn.* See *DISCARD*.

**Slo/vak** (slō'vāk; slō'vāk), *n.* [Czechoslovak *sloněk*, orig., a Slav.] 1. One of a northern Slavic people of central Czechoslovakia. 2. The language of the Slovaks, related to Czech. See *INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*. — **Slo/vak-adj.** — **Slo/vak-id-adj.** (slō'vāk-id-adj.; -vāk'īd-adj.), *adj.* & *n.*

**slow** (slōw), *n.* [MD. *slof* careless + ME. *-en*.] One habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness, esp. in dress or person.

**Slō/vene** (slō'vēn), *n.* [G. *Slowen*.] One of a southern Slavic group usually classed with the Serbs and Croats, now dwelling in Yugoslavia. — **Slō/vene**, *adj.*

**Slō-ve'n-ian** (slō'vēn'ī-ān; 58), *adj.* Slovene. — *n.* a A Slovene. b The language of the Slovenes, closely akin to Serbo-Croatian. See *INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*.



Sloop. 1 Tuh Topsail, 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker.

**sloven-ly** (slŏv'ən-lī), *adj.*; -ly-er (-lī-ēr); -ly-est. 1. Having the habits of a sloven; lazy and slipshod in any way. 2. Characteristic of a sloven. — *adv.* In a slovenly manner. — **sloven-ly-ness**, *n.*

**slow** (slō), *adj.* [AS. *slāw*.] 1. Mentally dull; stupid; also, inert; phlegmatic. 2. Not ready or prompt in moving, working, etc.; manifesting dilatoriness or extreme deliberation, as a *slow* worker. 3. Not hasty or precipitate; as, *slow* to take offense. 4. Moving without rapidity or at less than usual speed; also, characterized by retarded motion or speed, as *slow* music. 5. Not happening in a short time; gradual; as, *slow* growth. 6. Reckistering behind or below that which is the correct time, weight, or measure. 7. Such as to hinder or prohibit fast or rapid progress, play, or the like; as, a *slow* track. — *adv.* Slowly. — *v. t.* To render slow; also, to retard; delay. — *Syn.* See *DELAY*. — *v. i.* To go slow; — often with *up* or *down*. — **slow-ly**, *adv.* — **slow-ness**, *n.*

**slow/down** (slō'daun'), *n.* *Colloq.* A slowing down.

**slow match**. A match, or fuse, made so as to burn slowly and evenly, used for firing blasting charges, etc.

**slow-motion picture**. A motion picture recorded on film exposed at an accelerated rate, so that when projected at normal speed the action appears inordinately slow.

**slow/worm** (slō'wŏrm'), *n.* The blindworm.

**sloyd** (slōid), *n.* [Sw. *slöjd* skill, dexterity, skilled labor.] A system of manual training, orig. Swedish, using wood carving as a means of training in the use of tools.

**slub** (slŭb), *v. t.*; SLUBBER (slŭb); SLUB/WING. To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool. — *n.* A slubbed roll of wool, cotton, or silk; *pl.*, thick places in cotton rovings, slivers, and yarns.

**slub/ber** (slŭb'ēr), *v. t.* *Now Dial.* 1. To daub; stain. 2. To do in a slovenly way; to botch, scamp.

**sludge** (slŭj), *n.* 1. Mud, esp., a muddy deposit on tideland, a river bed, etc.; ooze. 2. New sea ice; slob. 3. A muddy or slushy mass, deposit, or refuse. 4. The precipitated solid matter produced by water and sewage treatment processes. 5. Mud from a drill hole in boring. 6. Muddy sediment in a steam boiler.

**slue** (slŭ; 114), *v. t. & i.*; SLUED (slŭd); SLUING (slŭ'ing). Also **slow**. To turn, twist, or swing about a fixed point, usually the axis, as a spar; *Colloq.*, to twist; veer. — *n.* Act or process of sluing a body; also, the position of a body when slued.

**slue**, *n.* A slough, or swamp. See *1st SLOUGH*, 2.

**slue**. Var. of *slaw*, a large number.

**slug** (slŭg), *n.* [ME. *slugge* sluggish, *sluggen* to be slothful.] 1. Any of numerous terrestrial pulmonate gastropods (genus *Limax*) related to the ordinary land snails, but having the shell rudimentary and often buried in the mantle, or entirely lacking. 2. Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk. 3. A slow moving animal.

**slug**, *n.* 1. An unshaped or roughly shaped piece of metal such as one that can be inserted in the slot of various machines to operate them; specif., one used as a missile for a gun, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns. 2. The British engineering unit of mass, — equal in pounds to the number of feet per second per second of acceleration of a freely falling body at the location in question. 3. A single drink, as of liquor. 4. *Print.* A strip of metal, usually six points (1/16 inch) thick, less than the height of type, used esp. to space between lines. 5. A strip the height of type, as one with a figure for temporary identifying use, or a line of type cast in one piece. — *v. i.* To become changed in shape, as bullets, by passing through the bore.

**slug**, *n.* [Also *slug*, of uncert. origin; cf. *D. slag* a blow, *E. slay*.] *Colloq.* A heavy blow, esp. with the fist. — *v. t.*; SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUGGING. To hit hard or heavily as with the fist, a bat, etc. — **slug-ger**, *n.*

**slug/gard** (slŭg'ĕrd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard*.] A person habitually lazy; a drone. — *adj.* Sluggish; lazy.

**slug/gish** (slŭg'ĭsh), *adj.* 1. Given to idling or procrastinating; slothful. 2. Not easily aroused to activity; as a *sluggish* liver. 3. Markedly low in movement, flow, etc. 4. Of business, etc., dull; stagnant. — **slug/gish-ly**, *adv.* — **slug/gish-ness**, *n.*

**sluice** (slŭis; 114), *n.* [OE. *slucwe*, fr. LL. *sluicula* (also *sluio*), fr. *excludere*, *-cluam*, to shut out. See *EXCLUDE*.] 1. A small artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a millstream for stopping or regulating the flow. 2. A body of water pent up behind a floodgate. 3. A water gate or floodgate; a dock gate. 4. A stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a channel serving to drain or carry off surplus water. 5. A long, inclined trough, launder, or flume, for washing auriferous earth, floating down logs, etc.; specif., *Gold Mining*, such a contrivance paved with riffles, etc., to hold the quicksilver for catching the gold. — *v. t.*; SLUICED (slŭisd); SLUICING (slŭis'ing). 1. To draw off by or through a sluice. 2. To wash with or in a stream of water running through or from a sluice. 3. To transport in a sluice, as logs. — *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice. — **sluice** gate. — **sluice-way** (-wē), *n.*

**sluit** (slŭit), *n.* [D. *sluit*.] *S. Africa.* A gully or gulch, made by heavy rains in sun-baked soil.

**slum** (slŭm), *n.* [Origin uncert.] 1. A thickly populated street or alley marked by squalor or wretched living conditions. 2. Usually *pl.* A city district comprising such streets. — *v. i.*; SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUMMING. To visit slums, as for study. — **slum/mer** (-ēr), *n.*

**slum/ber** (slŭm'bēr), *v. i.* [AS. *slūma* slumber.] 1. To sleep; sometimes, to sleep lightly; to drowse. 2. To be or remain in a state of negligence, sloth, unawareness, etc. — *n.* Sleep, esp. light sleep, doze. — **slum/ber-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**slum/ber-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* Also **slum/brous** (slŭm'brous). 1. Slumbering; somnolent. 2. Inviting slumber.

**slum/ber-y** (-ī), *adj.* Slumbering; slumberous.

**slump** (slŭmp), *v. i.* 1. To fall or sink suddenly, as through thin ice or into a bog. 2. To drop or slide down abruptly, as sails or debris; of persons, to collapse in a heap; also, to hold a drooping posture or gait. 3. To decline or fall off abruptly, as stocks. — *n.* A marked decline or falling off, as in attention, interest, activity, prices, or in business.

**slung** (slŭng), **slunk** (slŭngk), *past & past part.* of *SING*, *BLINK*.

**slung shot**. A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, used as a weapon.

**slur** (slŭr), *v. t.*; SLURRED (slŭrd); SLURRING. 1. *Dial.* To besmirch; sully. 2. To cast aspersions upon; to calumniate; traduce. 3. *Print.* To blur; mangle. — *n.* 1. A stain or blot; hence, reproach; stigma. 2. An aspersing; calumny. 3. *Print.* A blurred spot; mangle.

**slur**, *v. t.* 1. To slide or slip over without due mention, consideration,

or emphasis. 2. *Music.* a To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a smooth or connected manner. b To mark (notes) with a slur. 3. *Phonet.* To pass over in pronunciation so lightly as to obscure or quite suppress, as a sound or syllable. — *n.* 1. *Music.* a A curved line (—) or (—) connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or performed without a break, as when made in one continued breath of a wind-instrument, or with one stroke of a bow. b The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect. 2. *Phonet.* A slurred sound.

**slurty** (slŭr'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-īz). A thin, watery mixture, as liquid mud, cement, mortar, etc.

**slush** (slŭsh), *n.* 1. Partly melted snow; watery snow. 2. Soft mud or mire. 3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials, used for protecting the surface of metal parts against corrosion; esp., a mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machines are painted to be preserved from oxidation. 4. Gush; drivel. 5. Refuse grease and fat from cooking, esp. on shipboard. 6. Paper pulp in water suspension. — *v. t.* 1. To wet, splash, or paint with slush. 2. To fill in with mortar, cement, etc. — **slush-y** (-ī), *adj.*

**slush fund**. 1. *Nav.* A fund derived from the sale of refuse and used for small luxuries. 2. *Slang, U.S.* A fund for use in bribery, or for corruptive propaganda.

**slut** (slŭt), *n.* 1. A slovenly woman; a slattern. 2. A lewd woman; a harlot. 3. A bitch. — **slut/tish** (-ish), *adj.* — **slut/tish-ly**, *adv.* — **slut/tish-ness**, *n.*

**slly** (slī), *adj.*; *slī'er* (slī'ēr) or *slī'er*; *slī'ast* or *slī'est*. [ME. *slī*, *slēgh*, *slēch*, fr. ON. *slagr*.] 1. *Now Dial.* Wise in practical affairs; skillful; shrewd. 2. Artfully or meanly cunning; crafty; wily; marked by duplicity. 3. Secret or secretive; dissembling. 4. Lightly mischievous; roguish; as, *slī* jests. — **slī-ly**, *slī'ly* (slī'ly), *adv.* — **slī'**, *n.* — *on the slī*. *Colloq.* Furtively.

*Syn.* *Slī*, cunning, crafty, tricky, foxy, wily, artful mean attaining one's ends by devious means. *Slī* implies lack of candor showing itself in underhandedness, furtiveness, or duplicity; cunning, the use of such intelligence as one has in overreaching or circumventing; crafty, clever cunning; tricky, unscrupulous cunning; foxy, shrewd craftiness or trickiness, wily, astuteness in tricking; artful, insinuating or insinuating craftiness.

**slupe** (slŭp), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Arch.* A narrow passageway, esp. one between the transept and chapter house or deanery in certain English cathedrals.

**smack** (smăk), *n.* [AS. *smæc* taste, savor.] 1. Characteristic taste or flavor; also, a perceptible taste or tincture. 2. A small quantity; a taste; a bit. — *Syn.* See *TASTE*. — *v. i.* 1. To have a smack; as, tea that smacks of tannin. 2. To have or show a trace or suggestion.

**smack**, *n.* [Cf. MD. *smack*, D. *smak*.] 1. A quick, sharp noise made by rapidly compressing and opening the lips in gusto, kissing, etc. 2. A loud kiss, a buss. 3. A resounding slap or crack. — *v. t.* 1. To close and open (lips) so as to produce a smack. 2. To kiss or slap with a smack. — *v. i.* 1. To make or give a smack or smacks. — *adv.* With the sudden violence of a smack; also, completely.

**smack**, *n.* [D. *smak*, MLG. *smacka*.] *Naut.* A sailing vessel, commonly a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in roasting and fishing; in the United States, often specif., a fore-and-aft rigged fishboat with a well in which fish are kept alive.

**smack/ing**, *adj.* Brisk, spanking; as, a *smacking* breeze.

**small** (smŏl), *adj.* [AS. *smæl*.] 1. Relatively little in size; diminutive. 2. Little in quantity, amount, value, duration, extent, etc.; consisting of members or units few in numbers, little in size, low in value; as, *small* change. 3. Limited or slight in degree, intensity, scope, etc.; trifling. 4. Minor in rank, ability, or degree; as, *small* poets; *small* offenders. 5. Carrying on a small business; as, a *small* tradesman. 6. Having only petty interests or narrow sympathies; petty; mean. 7. Humiliated. 8. Gentle; soft; — of the voice; also, diluted or weak; thin. 9. Of little consequence; trivial. 10. Humble; modest; as, a *small* beginning.

*Syn.* *Small*, little, diminutive, petite, tiny, miniature, wee, minute mean conspicuously below the average in size. *Small* and *little* are often used interchangeably, but *small* only is possible when size is determined by capacity, value, number, and the like, and *little* when there is the intent to hint at a thing's pettiness, insignificance, etc., or to suggest tenderness, pathos, or the like; *diminutive* implies extreme or abnormal smallness or littleness; *petite*, applied usually to girls or to women, smallness and trimness; *tiny*, extreme diminutiveness; *miniature*, representation on a very small or diminutive scale; *wee* is a more homely term than *diminutive*; *minute*, a more formal term than *tiny*. — *Ant.* Large.

— *adv.* In a small way; esp., faintly; timidly; as, to *sing small*.

— *n.* 1. *pl.* a In any trade, small-sized articles such as notions, small breads, or rolls, etc. b Smallclothes. 2. The small or slender part, as of the back. 3. A small person. 4. *pl.* *Eng.* = *RESPONSIONS*.

**small arms**. *Mil. & Nav.* Arms carried on the person and used in the hands; now, generally, only portable firearms. Cf. *RIFLE*, *Musket*.

**small beer**. a Weak, watery beer. b Something or someone of little importance. c Contemptuously; as, to think *small beer* of one.

**small capital**. See *1st CAPITAL*, *n.*; *SMALL CAPITAL*, *p.* 1198.

**small change**. Money consisting of small coins; hence, something as trifling, petty, or as quickly circulated as small change.

**small/clothes** (smŏl'klŏz; *colloq.* -klŏz'), *n. pl.* The close-fitting knee breeches worn in the 18th century.

**small fry**. 1. The young of fishes (see *1st FRY*). 2. Little fellows of no consequence. 3. Small children.

**small hours**. The early hours of the morning.

**small/ish** (smŏl'ish), *adj.* Below normal size.

**small-/mind/ed** (see *PRON.*, § 2), *adj.* Narrow; petty; ungenerous. — **small-/mind/ed-ness**, *n.*

**small/ness** (smŏl'nēs; -nīs), *n.* Quality or state of being small.

**small potatoes**. Something or someone of trivial importance or worth; often, a meanly petty person or act.

**small/pox** (smŏl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox*, *poxes*.] *Med.* A contagious, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption; variola.

**small stores**. *Nav.* Small articles like tobacco, soap, etc., issued monthly by the paymaster of a war vessel to members of the crew and charged to their accounts.

**small stuff**. *Naut.* Spun yarn, marline, and other small rope designated usually by the number of threads or yarns which it contains.

**small/sword** (smŏl'sŏrd'), *n.* A light, tapering sword for thrusting, used chiefly in dueling and fencing.

**small talk.** Light or trifling conversation; chit-chat.

**small (smɔlt), n.** [F. fr. *l. smalto*.] A deep-blue pigment prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt, and grinding to powder the glass thus formed.

**smalt (smɔlt), small (smɔlt), n.** [L. *smaltum*.] A tin-white or gray isometric mineral of metallic luster, essentially a compound of cobalt and arsenic, usually containing iron and nickel.

**smalt (smɔlt), n.** [pl. *SMALTS* (-tɪ).] [L.] Colored glass, or a piece of it, used in mosaic work.

**smaragd (smɔr'æd), n.** [OF. *smaragde*, fr. *L. smaragdus*. See *EMERALD*.] The emerald.

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**smilax (smɪ'læks), n.** [L. *bindweed*, fr. Gr. *smilax*.] 1. Bot. Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants, the greenbriers, typifying a family (*Smilacaceae*, the *smilax* family) of somewhat woody vines, having leaves with one to five prominent parallel veins, dioecious flowers, and globose berries. Several tropical species of *smilax* yield sarsaparilla. 2. A delicate greenhouse twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*), with ovate, bright-green false leaves. — *smil'-la-ca'-ooculus* (*smɪ'l-lə-kə-oo'-shəs*), *adj.*

**smile (smɪl), v. i.** [ME. *smilen*.] 1. To have, produce, or exhibit a smile; to look with a smile. 2. To look with amusement or ridicule. 3. To be propitious; as, fortune *smiled* on him. — *v. t.* 1. To express by a smile. 2. To affect in a certain way with a smile or by smiling; as, to *smile* away her tears. — *n.* 1. A change of facial expression involving a brightening of the eyes and an upward curving of the corners of the mouth, expressive of amusement, pleasure, affection, irony, derision, etc. 2. Poetic. An appearance as bright as a smile; as, the *smiles* of fortune. — *smil'-or* (*smɪ'l-ər*), *n.* — *smil'-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**smirch (smɪrʃ), v. t.** [ME. *smorchen*.] 1. To smear with that which stains, or makes dirty. 2. To sully or blacken (one's honor, reputation, etc.); to tarnish. — *n.* A smutch; smudge; blotch.

**smirk (smɪrk), v. i.** [ME. *smirken*, fr. or akin to *AS. smærcean*, *smearcan*, to smile.] To smile in an affected manner; to simper. — *n.* An affected smile; a simper.

**smite (smɪt), v. t.** [ME. *smitten* (*smɪt-ən*), *smitt* (*smɪt*), or *smoor*; *smɪt-ig* (*smɪt-ig*).] 1. *AS. smitan* (to smite). 1. To strike, esp. with the hand or something held in the hand. 2. To destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke, a disease, etc. 3. To punish as by a stroke; to chasten. 4. To cause to strike, to hurl, drive, hammer, etc.; as, to *smite* one's hands together. 5. To strike or impress for cily; as, *smitten* with amazement. 6. To bring distress to; trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him. — *v. i.* 1. To deliver or deal a heavy blow or blows with or as with a weapon. 2. To hit, pass, pierce, etc., with sudden force. — *Syn.* See *STRIKE*. — *smit'-er* (*smɪt-ər*), *n.*

**smith (smɪθ), n.** [AS.] One who forges with the hammer, a worker in metals.

**smith-or-oens' (smɪθ-ər-ənz'), smith-ers' (smɪθ-ərs'), n. pl.** [Lr. *smith-er*, dim. of *smidlar* a piece, fragment.] Fragments; atoms; flinders.

**smith-ery (smɪθ-ər-ɪ), n.; pl. -LRIES** (-ɪz). 1. The work, art, or trade of a smith. 2. A smithy.

**smith-sou-ite (smɪθ-sū-ɪt), n.** [After J. L. M. Smithson.] *Mineral.* A native zinc carbonate,  $ZnCO_3$ ; called also *calamine*. *b = CALAMINE*

**smith-y (smɪθ-ɪ), n.** [ME. *smith*, fr. *AS. smith*, *smith* (*smɪθ*).] 1. *AS. smith* (*smɪθ*). The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery.

**smitten (smɪt-ən), past part. of SMITE; specif.: adj.** a Grievedly afflicted. *b Colloq.* Deeply enamored

**smock (smɒk), n.** [AS. *smoc*.] 1. A woman's chemise; shift. 2. An overgarment like the smock frack in shape, used, esp. by women, to protect the clothes. — *v. t.* 1. To clothe in a smock. 2. To gather in lines joined at regular intervals, so as to produce a shirred effect. See *SMOCKING*

**smock frack.** A coarse frock or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe

**smocking (smɒk-ɪŋ), n.** Slurred work done in chain stitch, feather-stitch, or the like

**smog (smɒg), n.** [A blend of *smoke* and *fog*.] U.S. A fog made heavier and darker by the smoke of a city.

**smoke's-ables (smɒk-sə-bə-lz), n. pl.** Cigars, cigarettes, etc.

**smoke (smɒk), n.** [AS. *smoc*.] 1. The gaseous products of burning organic materials, as wood, coal, tobacco, rendered visible by the presence of small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot*. 2. Act or fact of smoking; hence: a mass or column of smoke (sense 1); also, a smudge. *b A* period given to smoking tobacco. 3. Fume, vapor, dust, etc., resembling smoke. 4. Something as unsubstantial, ephemeral, or beludious as smoke; as, his plans ended in *smoke*. 5. *Slang.* Something to smoke, as a cigar or cigarette. 6. *Physical Chem.* A suspension, in a gas, of solid particles. — *v. t.* 1. To emit or exhale smoke; to steam; to reek. 2. To emit smoke unduly or improperly, as a lamp. 3. To move as smoke or so as to raise smoke, dust, etc.; to speed. 4. To inhale and exhale the fumes of tobacco, or the like. — *v. i.* 1. To subject to the action of smoke. *Specif.:* a To fumigate, as in disinfecting or exterminating vermin. *b To* stupefy, as leeches, or to drive away, as mosquitoes, by a smoke. *c To* blacken or discolor with smoke, as a glass. *d To* cure (meat, fish, etc.) with smoke. 2. To force one from concealment into the open; as, to *smoke* out an enemy. 3. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to use in smoking. 4. To detect or suspect, as a plot or a trickster.

**smoke-house' (smɒk-haʊs'), n.** A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.

**smoke-jack' (-dʒæk), n.** *Hist.* A device for turning a spit by a wheel moved by ascending gases in a chimney.

**smoke-less (-ləs), adj.** Making or having little or no smoke; as, smokeless powder, any of a class of powders (usually a nitrate of cellulose, alone or mixed) producing little or no smoke on explosion.

**smoke'er (smɒk-ər), n.** 1. One who or that which smokes; specif., a person who smokes tobacco. 2. *Colloq.* A smoking car or compartment. 3. A gathering for smoking and social intercourse.

**smoke screen.** A curtain of heavy smoke, often produced by chemicals, used as a concealing screen, as for naval vessels.

**smoke-stack' (smɒk-stæk'), n.** A pipe or tube serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, factory, or steamship.

**smoke tree.** Either the European species (*Cotinus cognyana*) or the American species (*C. americana*) of a shrub of the sumac family, bearing large panicles of minute flowers suggestive of smoke.

**smoky (smɒki), adj.; smok'-ier (-ɪ-ər), smok'-est.** 1. Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities. 2. Like, or of the nature or color of, smoke. 3. Filled with smoke; as, a *smoky* atmosphere. 4. Tarnished with smoke. — *smok'-ily* (-ɪ-li), *adv.* — *smok'-iness* (-ɪ-nəs), *n.*

**smoky quartz.** Cairngorm.

**smol'der, smould'er (smɒl-dər), n.** Smoke; smother; smudge. — *v. i.* 1. To burn and smoke without flame; to waste away by slow combustion. 2. To exist in suppressed or smothered activity, as a feud. 3. To manifest suppressed anger, jealousy, etc.; as, his eyes *smoldered* with hatred.

**smolt (smɒlt), n.** A salmon about two years old, then silvery, as it first descends to the sea. Cf. *GRILSE, FARK.*

**smooch** (smooch), *v. t. & n.* *U.S.* Smutch.

**smooch** (smooch), *adj.* [AS. *smūth*.] 1. Having an even surface; devoid of surface roughness. 2. Without hair, either naturally or as a result of shaving. 3. Free from all that would obstruct or impede progress; as, a smooth trail. 4. Even and uninterrupted in flow, flight, etc.; moving without breaks; not jerky, jarring, or jolting. 5. Unruffled; serene; equable; as, a smooth disposition. 6. Plausibly flattering; ingratiating. 7. Agreeable to one's ear, palate, feelings, etc.; bland; mild; not pungent or acrid; as, a smooth wine. 8. Evenly spread or arranged, as, smooth hair. 9. Having its points, ridges, etc., leveled by wear or use; as, a smooth tire. 10. *Mech. & Physics.* Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless. — *Syn.* See LEVEL; EASY; SUAVE.

— *adv.* Smoothly (see FLAT, *adv.* 13).

— *v. t.* 1. To make smooth, level, or even on the surface. 2. To free from that which is harsh, crude, or disagreeable, to refine, polish, etc., as one's verses. 3. To free from obstruction, or difficulty; to make easy; as, to smooth one's way. 4. To soothe, esp. with blandishments. 5. To palliate; to gloze, to minimize, esp. in order to allay anger, ill will, etc.; — often with *over*. 6. To level, — with *down* or *away*. — *n.* 1. The smooth part of anything. 2. An act of smoothing.

— **smooth'er**, *n.* — **smooth'ly**, *adv.* — **smooth'ness**, *n.*

**smooth'bore'** (smooth'bōr', 70), *adj.* *Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — *dist.* from rifled.

**smooth breathing** [Trans. of L. *spiratus lenis*] In Greek grammar, a mark (◊) indicating the absence of a preceding *h* sound from the initial vowel from which it is placed (ἀνα, pronounced ἄνα).

**smooth'en** (smooth'en), *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become smooth.

**smør/gås-bord'** (Swed. smør'gås-bōrd'; *Angl.* smør'gås-bōrd', smūr't-, *n.* [Sw.] A Swedish type of luncheon or supper served buffet style and consisting of many hors d'oeuvres, hot and cold meats, smoked and pickled fish, sausages, cheeses, salads, relishes, desserts, often fifty different dishes.

**smote** (smōt), *past & past part.* of SMITE.

**smother** (smūth'er), *n.* [ME. *smother*, fr. AS. *smorian*] 1. Thick, stifling smoke held in suspension; a suffocating smudge. 2. State of being stifled or suppressed. 3. A dense suffocating fog cloud. 4. Mass of driving spray or snow, etc. 5. A confused multitude of things; a welter. — *v. t.* 1. To destroy the life of by suffocation. 2. To cause to smolder or die down; to deaden, suppress, stifle, etc., by or as by covering up, as a fire, a yawn, one's griefs, a rebellion. 3. *Cookery.* To cook in a covered dish, esp. with a thick covering of something. 4. To cover up so as to conceal; to hush up — *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated or stifled. 2. *Now Dial.* To smolder. 3. To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath. — **smother'y** (i), *adj.*

**smoul'der** (smōl'dēr), *Var.* of SMOLDER.

**smudge** (smūj), *n.* [ME. *smogen* to smear.] 1. Thick or suffocating smoke. 2. A smoldering mass of combustibles placed to windward for driving off insects, protecting fruit from frost, etc. 3. A stain or smutch; a smear. — *v. t.* (SMUGGED (smūj'd); SMUGGING (smūj'ing)). 1. To smoke or to protect (as an orchard) by means of a smudge. 2. To smutch; soil; begrime. — *v. i.* 1. To make a smudge or become smudged. — **smudge'ly**, *adv.* — **smudge'less**, *n.* — **smudge'y**, *adj.* **smug** (smūg), *adj.* **smug'fdr** (fēr); **smug'ftr** [Lg. smuk] 1. Trim or smart in dress, spruce. 2. Scrupulously clean, neat, or correct; tidy. 3. Highly self-satisfied; complacent. — **smug'ly**, *adv.* — **smug'ness**, *n.*

**smug'gle** (smūg'gl), *v. t. & i.* — **GLID** (-līd); — **GLING** (līng). [Lg. *smuggeln*.] 1. To import or export secretly, contrary to the law, or without paying the duties imposed by law. 2. To convey clandestinely. — **smug'glor** (lēr), *n.*

**smut** (smūt), *n.* [Lg. *smūt*.] 1. Matter that smuts, or blackens, as soot or coal dust; also, a spot or soil made by such matter. 2. In decent or ribald language, obscenity. 3. *Bot.* Any of certain destructive diseases of plants, esp. cereals, producing black masses of spores (sori), which are covered in the *kernel smuts*, open dusty masses in the *naked smuts*, and found chiefly on the leaves in the *flag smuts*. 4. The parasitic fungus (order Ustilaginales) causing such a disease. — *v. t.* **smut'ten**; **smut'ting**. To stain or taint with smut. — *v. i.* 1. To give off smut; to crack. 2. To gather smut; to be affected by smut.

**smutch** (smutch), *n.* A dark stain, a smudge. — *v. t.* To blacken, as with soot; to smudge. — **smutch'y** (-ī), *adj.*

**smut'ty** (smūt'tī), *adj.* — **TYER** (-ī-ēr); — **TYEST**. 1. Soiled or tainted with smut; affected with smut fungus. 2. Obscene; indecent. 3. Like smut in color, etc.; sooty; dusky. — **smut'tily**, *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

**smut'tle** (smūt'trī; smūt'trī), *n.* *Scot.* A collection; litter.

**snack** (snāk), *n.* [Earlier, a snap, bite (as of a dog), fr. dial. *snack* to snap.] 1. A share; — in *to go snacks*, to share. 2. A taste; a snack; a bit. 3. A slight, hasty repast.

**snaf'fle** (snāf'fl), *n.* [Cf. D. *snavel* a beak, snout, Fris. *snaffel* mouth.] Also **snafflo bit**. A plain slender pointed bridle bit without curb. — *v. t.* — **FLED** (-līd); — **FLING** (-līng). To restrain or check with a snaffle.

**snaf'fu'** (snāf'fū'), *adj.* [Etymology normal: all fouled up.] *Navy & Army Slang.* Snarled or stalled in confusion; awry. — *n.* Confusion; a muddle. — *v. t.*; **snaf'fud'** (-fōōd); **snaf'fing**. To snarl up.

**snag** (snæg), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. A stump or base of a branch lopped off. 2. A rough, sharp, or jagged projecting part; specif., a projecting tooth; also, a stump of a tooth. 3. A tree or branch embedded in a river or lake bottom and not visible on the surface. 4. A concealed or unexpected difficulty or obstacle. 5. One of the secondary branches of an antler; a branch of a tine. — *v. t.* **snag'ged** (snæg'gēd); **snag'ging**. 1. To catch in or as in a snag so as to pierce, rent, etc. 2. *U.S.* To clear of snags. — **snag'ged** (snæg'gēd; -līd), *adj.* — **snag'gy** (-ī), *adj.*; **snag'gi-er** (-ī-ēr); **snag'gi-est**.

**snag'gle-tooth** (snæg'glē'tōōth), *n.* An irregular, broken, or projecting tooth. — **snag'gle-toothed** (-tōōth'ed), *adj.*

**snail** (snāl), *n.* [AS. *snagel*, *snegol*.] 1. Any of numerous gastropod mollusks; esp., one of terrestrial habits (chiefly family Helicidae) having a well-developed spiral shell into which the animal can withdraw for protection, in Europe used as food. Cf. GASTROPOD, *Illustr.* 2. A slow-moving person; a drone.

**snail'-paced** (snāl'pāst'), *adj.* Moving very slowly.

**snake** (snāk), *n.* [AS. *snaca*.] 1. Any of numerous limbless reptiles (group Ophidia, order Squamata) having a very elongate body, some of which have certain salivary glands modified into poison glands and certain upper teeth developed into grooved or tubular fangs. 2. A worth-

less or treacherous fellow. — *v. t.* 1. To wind (one's way) in the manner of a snake; to move sinuously. 2. *Colloq., U.S.* To drag or draw forcibly or at full length, as a log; also, to skid (logs). — *v. i.* To crawl or move like a snake, sinuously.

**snake'bird'** (-būrd'), *n.* [So named from its snakelike neck.] Any of several fish-eating birds (genus *Anhinga*, order Pelecaniformes), allied to the cormorants but having a very long slender neck and a sharp-pointed bill.

**snake fence**, *U.S.* A worm fence.

**snake'head'** (snāk'hēd'), *n.* An American herb, the turtlehead

*Chelone glabra*

**snake'mouth'** (-mūth'), *n.* A box orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*)

of eastern North America and Japan, with pink flowers.

**snake'root'** (-rōōt'; 85), *n.* Any of numerous plants, mostly reputed to cure snake bites; also, the roots of any of these; esp.: *Virginia snake'root* (*Aristolochia serpentaria*); the bugbane (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); *senega snake'root* (see SENECA); *white snake'root* (*Eupatorium urticacifolium*); *button snake'root* (which see).

**snake'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* 1. Any of several weedy herbs associated with snakes because of a fancied structural similarity, use in snake bite cures, or common habitat, esp. the snake'root and plantain. 2. Any of several American composites of the genus *Gutierrezia*.

**snak'y** (snāk'y), *adj.*; **snak'y-er** (-ī-ēr); **snak'y-est**. 1. Of, formed of, or entwined with snakes or serpents, as, the *snaky* rod (see CADUCEUS). 2. Snakelike; serpentine; sinuous, wriggly. 3. Sly; treacherous; perfidious, venomous; spiteful. 4. Abounding in snakes.

**snap** (snāp), *v. t.* **SNAPPING** (snāp'ing), **SNAP'PR**. [M.D. or M.L.G. *snappen*.] 1. To dart forward to bite; to make a pounce or snatch, as a fish snaps at the bait. 2. To utter sharp, biting words; to bark out irritable retorts. 3. To break short or in two, esp. with a sharp crackling sound; as, the mast snapped off, also, to give way to undue strain.

4. To give forth a sharp, crackling noise or noises, as a fire; to emit a report or click, as a firearm. 5. To close, fit something, etc., with a snap, or click, as a lock. 6. To emit flashes of anger, wit, sarcasm, etc., as, his eyes snapped. — *v. i.* 1. To grasp or snatch suddenly with or as with the teeth, to bite off sharply. 2. To gain by surprise seizure as a prize; to secure speedily or accept on the spot; — usually with *up*.

3. To stop to curtsy and irritably, esp. so as to hurt or confuse; — usually with *out*; as, to snap out his criticisms. 4. To break sharply and suddenly, to break short or in two, as a knife snaps. 5. To cause (something) to crack, click, or make a report, as a whip; to close, open, or fit into with a snap, as a lock. 6. To project with a snap, to fling, 7. *Amer. Football*. To put (the ball) in play by passing it back with a quick motion. 8. *Photog.* To snapshot (a person or thing).

— *n.* 1. A snapping; a biting, snatching, sudden breaking, etc. 2. *Slang.* A An easy, remunerative position. B An easy task, course of study, etc.; a cinch. 3. A bite; a bit; — now only in *not to care a snap*. 4. A sharp report, caused by a snapping apart, off, etc.; as, to lock with a snap. 5. A sudden interval or spell of (biting cold) weather. 6. A hook, catch, or fastening which closes or locks with a click; as, the snap of a bracket. 7. *Colloq.* Snappiness; vigor, life, eloquence; crispness, as of speech, also, a sharp retort. 8. A thin brittle cookie or wafer; as, a *snapper*. 9. A snap-shot.

— *adj.* 1. Secured, gunned, done, carried through, etc., suddenly or without due process or deliberation; as, a snap judgment. 2. That snaps, or shuts, fastens, etc., with a click or by means of a device which snaps, as, a snap fastener or hook.

— *adv.* With a snap

**snap'back'** (snāp'bāk'), *n.* *Football* A act of snapping back the ball. *b* *Chiefly Can.* The center

**snap bean**, = STRING BEAN

**snap'drag'on** (snāp'drāk'ūn), *n.* 1. Any of several garden plants (genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*) of the hawk'wort family, having showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers fancifully likened to the face of a dragon. 2. A game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten.

**snap'per** (snāp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which snaps. 2. A snapping turtle (see TURTLE, i). 3. A snapping beetle. — *See FLATER, 3 a.* 3. *See PLURAL, Note, 3.* 4. Any of numerous active carnivorous bass-like marine fishes (family Lutjanidae, esp. genus *Lutjanus*) of warm seas, mostly edible. 5. Any of various other fishes, as the young of the bluefish.

**snap'per-back'** (-bāk'), *n.* *Amer. Football* The center.

**snap'ping bee'tle**, = FLATER, 3 a.

**snapping turtle**, = TURTLE, i.

**snapp'ish** (snāp'ish), *adj.* 1. That snaps, or attempts to bite; also, given to angry, irritable speech; testy; irascible; as, a *snappish* old man. 2. Tart; peevish; cross, petulant, as, a *snappish* reply. — **snapp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **snapp'ish-ness**, *n.*

**snapp'y** (snāp'y), *adj.*; **snapp'y-er** (-ī-ēr); **snapp'y-est**. 1. Snappish. 2. That snaps. 3. *Colloq.* Full of snap, or life, briskness, pungency, smartness, etc.; as, *snappy* conversation. — **snapp'y-ly**, *adv.* — **snapp'y-ness**, *n.*

**snare roll**, *Aviation*. A maneuver in which an airplane is made by quick movement of the controls to complete a full revolution in the manner of a corkscrew, while maintaining its approximate horizontal direction. — **snare'roll'**, *v. i.*

**snare shot**, A quick offhand shot, made without aiming.

**snare'shot'** (snāp'shōt'), *n.* A photograph made automatically in a very short interval, such as 1/24 second, usually with a hand camera.

— *v. t.* & *i.* — **SHOT** (-shōt); — **SHOT'ING**. To photograph by a snapshot.

**snare** (snār), *n.* [AS. *snare*, fr. ON. *snara* snare, noose.] 1. A contrivance, often consisting of a noose, for entangling birds or rabbits; a trap; gin. 2. Anything by which one is entangled, involved in difficulties, impeded, or inveigled; a lure. 3. One of the gut strings of a snare drum. 4. *Surg.* A wire loop for removing tumors or the like by tightening and avulsion. — *v. t.* 1. To catch with or as with a snare; to ensnare; entangle. 2. To lure or entice; to capture by guile; to inveigle. — *Syn.* See CATCH. — **snar'er** (snār'ēr), *n.*

**snare drum** The smaller common military double-headed drum, having (for greater resonance) a catgut string or strings stretched across its lower head. See DRUM, *Illustr.*

**snark** (snärk), *n.* [A blend of *snake* and *shark*.] A nonsense creature invented by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson), in his poem, *The Hunting of the Snark* (1876).

**snarl** (snār), *n.* [From SNARE.] A tangle, esp. of hairs or thread; a knot; also, a tangled situation; a complication. — *v. t.* 1. To get into a tangle. 2. To make excessively complicated. — *v. i.* To become tangled.

**snarl** (snərl), *v. i.* [From earlier *snar*.] 1. To growl with a snapping or gnashing of the teeth, as an angry dog. 2. To give vent to anger in surly language. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling. — *n.* A snarling; a surly, angry growl. — **snarl'er**, *n.* — **snarl'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**snash** (snəsh), *n. & v.* Chiefly *Scot.* Abuse.

**snatch** (snætʃ), *v. t.* [ME. *snæchen*, *snæchen*.] To attempt to seize something suddenly; as, to *snatch* at a rope. — *v. i.* 1. To grasp abruptly or hastily, to seize before it passes, to seize or grab suddenly without permission, ceremony, or right. 2. To remove with suddenness. 3. *Slang, U. S.* To kidnap. — *Syn.* See **TAKE**. — *n.* 1. A snatching at or of something. 2. A snatched opportunity or period of time; as, to sleep in *snatches*. 3. Something as brief, fragmentary, or hurried as if snatched or done in snatched time, as a short spell, or stint, an excerpt from a song, disconnected portion of talk or story, etc. 4. *Slang, U. S.* Kidnaping, or a kidnaping. — **snatch'er**, *n.*

**snatch block**. A block which can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope.

**snath** (snəth), *n.* Also **snathe** (snəth). [AS. *snæð*.] The handle of a scythe.

**sneak** (sni:k), *v. i.* [Akin to ME. *sneken*, AS. *snecan* to creep.] 1. To move furtively or slyly, to creep or steal so as to be unobserved. 2. To act the coward; to cringe. — *v. t.* To move, bring, or make off with in a furtive manner. — *Syn.* See **LIKE**. — *n.* 1. A mean, sneaking person. 2. A sneaking, a furtive move, an unobserved escape. 3. *Slang, pl.* = **SNEAKER**, 2.

**sneak'er** (sni:k'ər), *n.* 1. One who or that which sneaks. 2. *U. S. usually pl.* Soft, light shoes, usually of canvas with rubber soles, esp. for athletic wear.

**sneak'ing**, *adj.* 1. Cowardly; furtive. 2. Not openly avowed, as if something to be ashamed of; also, of an opinion, that is merely a suspicion. — **sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sneak thief**. A thief who steals whatever he can reach without using violence or breaking into buildings.

**sneaky** (sni:k'i), *adj.*: **sneak'y-er** (i-ēr); **sneak'y-est**. Like, or characteristic of, a sneak. — **sneak'y-ly**, *adv.* — **sneak'y-ness**, *n.*

**sneck** (sni:k), *v. & n.* *Scot. & Dial.* Latch.

**sneel** (sni:el), *v. t.* [AS. *sneðan*.] *Scot. & Ir.* To lop; prune.

**sneer** (sni:ər), *v. i.* [ME. *sneren*.] To smile or laugh with facial expressions of scorn or contempt, hence, to speak or write in a scornfully jeering or derisive manner. — *r. t.* 1. To utter with a sneer or sneeringly. 2. To affect by sneering. — *Syn.* See **SCOFF**. — *n.* Act of sneering; a sneering expression. — **sneer'er** (i-ēr), *n.*

**sneer'ing**, *adj.* Marked by a sneer; derisive. — **sneer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sneesh** (sni:sh), *n.* [From *sneezing powder*.] *Scot., Ir., & Dial.* Snuff.

**sneeze** (sni:z), *v. i.* [ME. *snezen*, altered form of ME. *snezen*, fr. AS. *sneosan*.] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath. — *n.* Act or fact of sneezing. — **sneeze'er** (sni:z'ər), *n.* **sneeze'wood** (-wud), *n.* A North American yellow-flowered perennial herb (*Heleum autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing.

**sneeze'wort** (-wud'wɔ:rt), *n.* A strong-scented Eurasian perennial herb (*Achillea ptarmica*) of the aster family.

**snell** (sni:el), *adj.* [AS.] 1. *Dial.* Quick; swift; acute. 2. Keen; piercing. 3. Harsh, severe.

**snell**, *n.* A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

**snick** (sni:k), *n. t.* [Prob. fr. **SNICK** AND **SNIKE**.] 1. To cut slightly; to nick. 2. *Cricket*. To hit (a ball) a light glancing blow. — *n.* 1. A small cut or snip, a nick. 2. *Cricket*. A light glancing blow given to a bowled ball.

**snick and snee**. [D. *sneken* to stab + D. *snejen*, *sneiden*, to cut; with assimilation of *st* to *sn*.] To thrust and cut; hence, also **snick-a-snee**, a combat with knives.

**snick'er** (sni:k'ər), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To laugh in a partly suppressed manner, with audible catches of voice, to giggle. 2. To whinny; to nicker. — *v. t. Colloq.* To utter with a snicker. — *n.* A smothered giggle.

**snick'er-sneeze** (-sni:z), *n.* [Corrupt of **SNICK** AND **SNEE**.] A knife, as a bowie knife.

**snide** (sni:d), *adj. Slang.* Spurious; deceptively inferior; tricky. — *n. Slang.* A snide person or thing.

**sniff** (snif), *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To draw air audibly up the nose. 2. To sniff, as in suspicion, offense, or contempt. — *v. t.* 1. To inhale audibly through the nose. 2. To recognize, perceive, or detect, by or as by sniffing; to scent, as danger. — *n.* An act or the sound of sniffing; that which is sniffed.

**sniff'le** (snif'l), *v. t.*: **-FLED** (-lɪd) or **-FLING** (-lɪŋd). 1. To snuffle, as a person with catarrh. 2. To snivel; whimper. — *n.* A snuffle.

**sniff'y** (snif'i), *adj.*: **sniff'y-er** (i-ēr); **sniff'y-est**. *Colloq.* Disdainful; supercilious.

**snig'ger** (sni:g'ər), *v. i. & n.* Snicker. — **snig'ger-or** (-ər), *n.*

**snig'gle** (sni:g'l), *v. t.*: **-GLED** (-lɪd) or **-GLING** (-lɪŋd). [From E. *snig* an eel.] To fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their dens. — *v. t.* To catch by snigging.

**snip** (sni:p), *v. t.*: **SNIPPED** (sni:pɪd); **SNIPPING**. [D. *snippen*.] 1. To cut at one stroke or in a series of short quick strokes with shears or scissors; to clip suddenly or by bits. 2. To remove by cutting. — *n.* 1. A small piece that is snipped off; a shred; hence, a fragment or bit. 2. *Usually pl.* Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal. 3. A single stroke of shears, or the like; a clip.

**snipe** (sni:p), *n.*: See **PLURAL**, Note 6. [ME. *snype*, of Scand. origin.] 1. Any of certain limicoline birds (genus *Capella*) related to the woodcocks and frequenting bogs and marshes, and highly valued as game. The common, or whole, snipe (*C. gallinago*) of Europe and the American, or Wilson's, snipe (*C. delicata*) are larger than the Old World jacksnipe, or half snipe (genus *Limnocryptes*). 2. A sniping shot. See **SNIPE**, *v. i.* 2, 3. *Slang, U. S.* A butt of a smoked cigar or cigarette. — *v. i.* 1. To shoot or hunt snipe. 2. To shoot at detached men of an enemy's forces at long range, esp. when not in action. — **snip'er** (sni:p'ər), *n.*

**snip'pet** (sni:p'ɪt; -ɪt), *n.* [Dim. of **SNIPE**, *v.*] A small part, piece, or thing. — **snip'pet'y** (-ɪt'i; -ɪt'i), *adj.*

**snip'py** (sni:p'i), *adj.*: **snip'py-er** (i-ēr); **snip'py-est**. 1. Fragmentary; unduly brief or curt. 2. *Colloq.* A snappish. 3. Putting on airs; supercilious. — **snip'py-ness**, *n.*

**snitch** (sni:tʃ), *v. t. Slang.* To snatch; pilfer. — *v. i. Slang.* To in-

form; betray. — *n. Slang.* One who snitches, or informs. — **snitch'er** (-ər), *n.*

**sniv'el** (sniv'ɪl), *v. t.*: **-ELED** (-lɪd) or **-ELLED**; **-ELLING** or **-EL-LING**. [ME. *snivelen*, *snivelen*.] 1. To run at the nose. 2. To snuff mucus up the nose audibly; to snuffle. 3. To cry or whine with snuffling, as children. 4. To affect emotion in a whining manner. — *n.* 1. Mucus in or from the nose. 2. A sniveling or snuffling or sniffling. 3. Affecting emotion; also, affected pathos. — **sniv'el-er** (-ɪər), *n.*

**snob** (snɒb), *n.* [Origin uncert.] 1. One who blatantly imitates, fawningly admires, or vulgarly seeks association with those whom he regards as his superiors. 2. One who by his conduct makes evident that he sets excessive store by rank, wealth, and social eminence, to the detriment of merit. 3. One who repels the advances of those whom he regards as his inferiors; as, an intellectual snob.

**snob'ber-y** (snɒb'ɪr-i), *n.* Snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

**snob'bish** (snɒb'ɪʃ), *adj.* Of, characteristic of, or befitting a snob.

**snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

**snoo** (snoʊ), *adj.* Chiefly *Scot.* Trimmed; smooth.

**snood** (snoʊd), *n.* [AS. *snoð*.] 1. Chiefly *Scot.*

A band or ribbon for encircling a woman's hair. 2. A coarse hair net or fabric bag worn by women, sometimes attached to a hat, for holding the back hair loosely folded against the nape. — *v. t.* To secure with a snood.

**snook** (snoʊk), **snowk** (snoʊk; snʊk; snʊk), *v. i.* [E. *thal*, *snook* to search out, to follow by the scent, fr. ME. *snooken* to sniff, snell.] *Scot. & Dial.* To sniff, to pry about.

**snool** (snoʊl), *v. t. Scot.* To cow; snub. — *v. i.* One form of **SNOOD** *Scot.* To cinge.

**snoop** (snoʊp), *v. i.* [D. *snoepen*.] *U. S.* To look or pry about in a sneaking or middle-one manner, as for law violations. — *n.* One who snoops. — **snoop'er** (-ər), *n.*

**snoopy** (-i), *adj.*: **SNOOPY-ER** (i-ēr); **SNOOPY-EST**. *Colloq., U. S.* Given to snooping.

**snoot** (snoʊt), *n. Colloq.* 1. Var. of **SNOOT**; hence, vulgarly, the nose. 2. The face; a grimace, esp. one expressing contempt; as, to make a snoot at one.

**snooty** (-i), *adj.*: **SNOOTY-ER** (i-ēr); **SNOOTY-EST**. *Colloq., U. S.* Haughtily contemptuous.

**snooze** (snoʊz), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Colloq.* A short sleep; a nap. — *v. i. Colloq.* To doze; to drowse.

**snore** (snoʊr; ʒo), *v. i.* [ME. *snoren*.] To breathe during sleep with a rough noise due to vibration of the soft palate. — *v. t.* To spend in snoring. — *n.* Act or noise of snoring. — **snor'er** (snoʊr'ər), *n.*

**snortel** (snoʊr'tɛl), *n.* Also **schnoochel** (shnoʊ'ɪ); in British use, **snort** (snɔ:rt). [From G. *schnoorchel*.] A twin air-intake and exhaust tube for submarines, protrusible above the surface to allow operation by diesels at cruising speed while submerged to periscope depth.

**snort** (snɔ:rt), *v. t.* [ME. *snorten*; akin to E. **SNORE**.] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses. 2. To laugh loudly, usually with a contemptuous or angry snort. — *v. t.* 1. To utter with, or express by, a snort. 2. To expel or emit with or as with a snort. — *n.* 1. Act of snorting, or the sound produced; a noisy expulsion of air through the nose. 2. A single drink of liquor, usually straight, taken in one draft.

**snort'er** (snoʊr'tər), *n.* 1. One that snorts. 2. Anything strikingly noisy, violent, intense, extraordinary, etc.; — often in the intensive form **ripensnorter**. 3. = **SNOOT**, *n.* 2.

**snout** (snoʊt), *n.* [ME. *snoute*, *snoite*.] 1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine; also, the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals, as of a weevil; a rostrum. 2. *Colloq.* The nose. 3. Something resembling a nose, as the nozzle of a pipe, hose, kettle, etc.

**snout beetle**. Any of a group (Rhynchophora) of beetles consisting of the curculionids, or true weevils; — so called because the head is usually produced into a snout or beak.

**snow** (snoʊ), *n.* [AS. *sniw*.] 1. Small tabular and columnar crystals of frozen water formed directly from the water vapor of the air when its temperature at the time of condensation is lower than 0°C. (32°F.).

2. The descent or a shower of such crystals, also, a mass, usually more or less consolidated, of such crystals after falling. 3. *Poetic.* A white hair. 4. A mass of white petals, spray, etc. 5. *Slang.* Cocaine. 6. *Chem.* Any of various congealed substances of snowlike appearance, as, **carbon-dioxide snow**, solidified carbon dioxide which vaporizes without melting and is used as a refrigerant.

**COMBINATIONS** are:

|             |              |           |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| snow-bank   | snow-crested | snowscape |
| snow-bound  | snowdrift    | snowslide |
| snow-capped | snow-haired  | snowslip  |
| snow-clad   | snowless     | snowstorm |

— *v. i.* To fall in or as snow; as, it had been *snowing*.

— *v. t.* 1. To scatter or shower down like snow. 2. To cover, shut in, or imprison, with or as with snow; as, the train was *snowed* under.

**snow apple**. = **FAMULEE**.

**snow'ball** (snoʊ'bɔ:l), *n.* 1. A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. 2. Any of certain cultivated white-flowered viburnums, as the quelder-rose (which see). — *v. t.* 1. To form a snowball, esp. by rolling, hence, to accumulate in the manner of a rolled snowball. 2. To throw snowballs. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs.

**snow'berry** (bɛr'i; -bɛr-i), *n.* A North American shrub (*Symphoricarpos racemosa*) of the honeysuckle family, with white berries; also, any of several related species.

**snow'bird** (-bɜ:rd), *n.* a The snow bunting. b See **JUNCO**.

**snow'bird'**, *n.* [See **SNOW**; & **BIRD**, b.] *Slang.* A cocaine addict.

**snow'-blind** (-blɪnd), *adj.* Affected with **snow blindness**, temporary blindness caused by the glare of the sun upon snow.

**snow'-broth**, *n.* Snow just melted, hence, very cold liquor.

**snow bunting**. A finch (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) of northern regions, allied to the longspurs.

**snow'brush** (snoʊ'bʊʃ), *n.* Any of several white-flowered shrubs, esp. one (*Ceanothus velutinus*) of California.

**snow'drop** (-drɒp), *n.* 1. a A bulbous European herb (*Galanthus nivalis*) of the amaryllis family, bearing nodding white flowers (that often appear while the snow is on the ground). b A flower or bulb of this plant. 2. The common anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*).

**snow'fall** (-fɔ:l), *n.* A fall of snow; specif., the snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period.



**snowflake** (snô'flâk), *n.* 1. A flake or crystal of snow. 2. The snow bunting. 3. Any of a genus (*Leucojum*) of bulbous plants of the amaryllid family, esp. one (*L. vernum*) resembling the snowdrop.

**snowfly** (snô'fî), *adv.* In a snowy manner.

**snowiness** (-î-nês-, -nîs-, *n.*) State or quality of being snowy.

**snow lily.** A handsome Rocky Mountain dextooth violet (*Erythronium praevenum*) with showy white flowers.

**snow line or limit.** The lowest limit of perpetual snow.

**snow plant.** A fleshy, bright-red saprophytic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) growing in coniferous woods at high altitudes on the sierras of California, often appearing in early spring while snow is on the ground.

**snowplow** (snô'plôw), *n.* 1. A plow, or any device functioning in the manner of a plow, used for clearing away snow. 2. *Slang.* The double stem used for slowing down or stopping. — **snowplow**, *v. i.*

**snow pudding.** A cold light pudding, made usually by folding whipped whites of eggs into a lemon jelly.

**snowshed** (snô'shêd), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow, as a long structure over an exposed part of a railroad.

**snowshoe** (-shôv'), *n.* A light oval frame of wood having two cross-pieces and strung with a six-string open weave, attached to the foot with thongs and used to enable the wearer to walk on soft snow without sinking. — *v. i.* To travel on snowshoes. — **snowshoe** (-shôv'êr), *n.* — **snow-**



Snowshoe.

**snow-white** (snô'hwî't; 2), *adj.* White as snow.

**snowy** (snô'î), *adj.*; **snowy-er** (-î-êr); **snowy-est**. 1. Marked by, abounding in, or covered with snow. 2. White, like snow; as, *snowy hair*. 3. Pure; spotless.

**snub** (snûb), *v. t.*; **snubbed** (snûbd); **snubbing**. [ON. *snubba* to snub, chide.] 1. To check or stop with a cutting rebuff. 2. To check suddenly while running out (a rope, chain, etc.); hence, to check the motion of, as a boat, a log, or a baited fish, by snubbing a rope, chain, or line. 3. To treat with contempt or neglect; to slight disdainfully; also, to affect in a specified way by such treatment; as, *snubbed into silence*. — *n.* 1. A rebuke or slight, now, usually, an intentional discourtesy; a rebuff. 2. Act or result of snubbing (a vessel). — *adj.* Slightly turned up and enlarged or flattened at the end, — of the nose.

**snubber** (snûb'êr), *n.* 1. One that snubs; esp., a device for snubbing.

2. Automobile. A shock absorber.

**snub-nosed** (-nôz'd; 2), *adj.* Having a snub nose.

**snuff** (snûf), *n.* 1. The charred part of a candlewick. 2. A disagreeable or worthless remainder. — *v. t.* 1. To crop the snuff of (a candle) by pinching, the use of snuffers, etc. 2. To extinguish by or as by the use of snuffers.

**snuff, v. t.** [MD. *snuffen*.] 1. To draw in, or to inhale, forcibly through the nose; to sniff. 2. To detect by smelling; to scent, smell. 3. To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, hounds, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To inhale through the nose noisily; to sniff or smell inquisitively, as a horse, dog, etc. 2. *Obs.* To sniff loudly in or as in disgust. 3. To inhale snuff, to take snuff. — *n.* 1. Act of snuffing, sniff. 2. A preparation of pulverized tobacco to be snuffed up the nostrils; also, the amount taken at once; a pinch.

**snuff-box** (snûf'bôks'), *n.* A small box for holding snuff.

**snuff-er** (snûf'êr), *n.* 1. A device for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle. 2. One who snuffs a light.

**snuff-er, n.** One who snuffs, or sniffs.

**snuff-flie** (snûf'flî), *v. i.*; **snuff-flies** (-flî); **snuff-fling** (-flîng). [Freq. of *snuff*.] 1. To snuff, or sniff, audibly and repeatedly, as a dog in smelling. 2. To breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, making a sniffling sound. 3. To speak through or as through the nose, — often used of hypocritical persons. — *n.* 1. Act or fact of snuffling; the sound made in snuffling. 2. A nasal twang; also, canting, sanctimonious speech. 3. *pl. Med.* A condition of obstructed respiration caused by a catarrhal nasal discharge. — **snuffler** (-lêr), *n.*

**snuffly** (snûf'î), *adj.*; **snuffly-er** (-î-êr); **snuffly-est**. 1. Like snuff, as in color, nature, etc. 2. Added to the use of snuff. 3. Disagreeable; horrid. 4. Soiled with snuff. — **snuffiness**, *n.*

**snug** (snûg), *adj.*; **snug-er** (-êr); **snug-gest**. [Prob. of I.G. origin.] 1. Of a ship or its parts, manifesting seaworthiness in design, arrangements, etc. 2. Serenely comfortable; peacefully secure; as, *longing to be snug at home*. 3. Compact; neat; trim; often, small but comfortable; tidy; modest; sometimes, sizable; as, *a snug income*. 4. Secluded; close; concealed. 5. Tight; not loose; as, *a snug fit*. — *Syn.* See COMFORTABLE. — *v. i.* 1. **SNUGGED** (snûgd), **snug-ging**. *Dial.* To lie close; to snuggle. — *v. t.* 1. To make snug, or comfortable, trim. 2. *Naut.* To make ready for a gale by reducing sail, lowering topmast, lashing movables, etc. — *adv.* Snugly, neatly. — **snugly**, *adv.* — **snugness**, *n.*

**snug-gery** (snûg'êrî), *n.*; *pl.* -î-ês (-îz). A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room or den.

**snug-gle** (snûg'glî), *v. i.*; **-GLE** (-glî); **-GLING** (-glîng). [Freq. of *snug*.] To cuddle; also, curl up comfortably. — *v. t.* To draw, as one's head, or another, close, as for comfort; to cuddle. — **snuggles**, *n.*

**so** (sô; 4), *adv.* [ME. *so*, *as*, *swa*, fr. A.S. *saw*.] 1. In that or like manner; specif. a Just as has been done, said, thought, proposed, etc., as, if he *so* chooses. b As described, professed, or named in a preceding

couraged. b In or to a high degree, exceedingly; as, his pride is *so* vain. c To a certain unspecified extent or degree; as, he dared come only *so* near. 3. In such manner or such a manner; to such degree or extent; also, with the end in view. 4. Denoting sequence or consequence; specif.: a For this or that reason; therefore. b By reason of that; on that account. c In the way of final outcome or conclusion. 5. In the following manner; thus.

— *conj.* 1. Provided that; if only; — often with *that*. 2. *Colloq.* With the result that; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet; also, in order that; as, be quiet *so* he can sleep.

— *pron.* 1. Approximately that; as, I have read a page or *so*. 2. Such as has been specified; the same; as, in America the foreigner who remains *so* is called a greenhorn.

— *interj.* An exclamation expressing: a Approval; let it be so; that will do. b Surprised dissent.

**so** (sô), *n.* *Musical.* Sol.

**soak** (sôk), *v. t.* [A.S. *socian*.] 1. To become saturated or softened, etc., by saturation. 2. To enter by pores or interstices; to percolate; also, to penetrate one's mind. 3. To drink intemperately. — *v. i.* 1. To saturate with a liquid; to drench. 2. To subject to immersion, so as to soften, macerate, etc. 3. To draw in, as by suction or absorption; as, a sponge *soaks up* water. 4. To drink (liquor) to excess. b *Slang.* a To sock; punch. b To extract money from, esp. by charging exorbitantly. c To pawn.

*Syn.* Soak, saturate, drench, steep, impregnate mean to subject to a liquid or the like until thorough permeation is attained. Soak implies immersion and resulting absorption and, often, an end to be gained; saturate an effect (rather than the process of soaking, diluting, etc.) where no more liquid can be absorbed or, figuratively, where an infusion is complete; drench, a thorough wetting or the like by something poured; steep, an extraction of the essence of one thing so as to make it part and parcel of the other, as tea leaves in boiling water; impregnate, an interpenetration of one thing with another (not invariably a liquid) until thoroughly imbued with it.

— *n.* 1. Act or process of soaking; also, state of being soaked. 2. *Slang.* a A hard blow; punch. b A sot; drunkard. c Pawn; as, to put in *soak*. 3. The liquid in which anything is soaked. — **soak-er**, *n.*

**soak-ago** (sôk'âgô), *n.* 1. Act or process of soaking, or state of being soaked. 2. Liquid gained by absorption or lost by seepage.

**so-and-so**, *n.* An unnamed or unspecified person or thing.

**soap** (sôp), *n.* [A.S. *sap*.] 1. A cleansing agent, made usually by action of alkali on fat acids (in the form of their saponiferous esters), and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of such acids. 2. *Chem.* By extension, any salt of one of the fat acids. 3. *Slang.* Money; esp., U.S., money used for bribery. — *v. t.* To rub soap over.

**soap-bark** (-bârk'), *n.* Also **soapbark tree**. A Chilean tree (*Quilaja saponaria*) of the rose family, with shining leaves and terminal white flowers. b The bark of this tree, which yields a soapy lather, and is used in cleaning, in emulsifying oils, etc. See QUILLAI.

**soap-berry tree.** Any of several tropical American shrubs (genus *Pithecolobium*, as *P. bigeminum*) of the mimosa family, having saponaceous bark.

**soap-ber-ry** (-bêr'î; -bêr'î), *n.* Also **soapberry tree**. Any of a genus (*Sapindus*) typifying a family (Sapindaceae), the soapberry family) of chiefly tropical trees, shrubs or vines, with exstipulate leaves and baccate or capsular, fleshy fruit; esp., *S. saponaria*, which also yields *chinaberry*; also, its fruit, used in tropical America for cleaning clothes.

**soap-box** (-bôks'), *n.* Also **soap box**. a A box for holding soap, esp. a packing box. b By extension, a hastily improvised platform such as a packing box from which a street orator speaks. — **soap-box**, *adj.*

**soap-less soap**. See DETERGENT.

**soap opera.** *Slang.* A radio serial drama offered on a daytime commercial program chiefly for housewives.

**soap-stone** (sôp'stôn'), *n.* *Petrog.* Steatite, a soft stone with a soapy feel. See TALC.

**soap-suds** (-sûdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.

**soapwort** (-wôrt'), *n.* A European perennial herb (*Saponaria officinalis*), of the pink family, widely naturalized in the United States. It has coarse pink or white flowers. The bruised leaves are detergent.

**soapy** (sôp'î), *adj.*; **soapy-er** (-î-êr); **soapy-est**. 1. Smeared with soap. 2. Containing soap; saponaceous. — **soapy-ly**, *adv.* — **soapiness**, *n.*

**soar** (sôr; 70), *v. i.* [OF. *essorer*, F. *s'essorer* to soar, *essorer* to expose to the air (for drying), *devis* of *l. ex* out + *aura* air.] 1. To fly aloft, as a bird, to sail upward; to hover in the upper air. 2. To lift one's thoughts, spirits, etc., far above the earth or earthly things. 3. To rise high above the ordinary level in any scale; as, prices *soared*.

4. *Aeronautics.* To fly without engine power and without loss of altitude. — *Syn.* Ascend, mount, rise. — *n.* 1. Soaring range, distance, or height; as, beyond the *soar* of fancy. 2. Act of soaring; upward flight. — **soar-er**, *n.*

**sob** (sôb), *v. i.*; **sobbed** (sôbd); **sobbing**. [ME. *sobben*.] 1. To weep with convulsive heaving of the breast, or contractions of the throat. 2. To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh. — *v. t.* 1. To bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to sob oneself to sleep. 2. To utter with sobs. — *n.* A sigh, cry, or wail, accompanied by a convulsive catching of the breath. — **sobbing-ly**, *adv.*

**sob-ber** (sôb'êr), *conj.* Provided; if it be so that.

**sob-ber** (sôb'êr), *adj.* [OF. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*.] 1. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor. 2. Not drunk. 3. Serious or subdued in mood, expression, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave, sedate. 4. *Scol.* A poor, feeble; ailing; b Humble, simple. 5. Not affected by passion, excitement, or prejudice; well balanced, as, a *sobber* head in a panic. — *Syn.* See SERIOUS. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become sober. — **sob-ber-ly**, *adv.* — **sob-or-mind'ed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* — **sob-ber-ness**, *n.*

**So-bran'yê** (sô-brân'yê), *n.* Also **So-bran'ya**. [Bulg.] The former unicameral national assembly of Bulgaria.

**so-bri-e-ty** (sô-brî-ê-tî), *n.* [F. *sobriété*, fr. L. *sobrietas*.] The state or quality of being sober; specif.: a Habitual temperance. b Habitual moderation. c Sedateness, gravity.

**so-bri-quet** (sô-brî-kê't; fr. *sô-brî-kê't*), *n.* [F.] A fanciful epithet or appellation; a nickname.

**sob sister.** *Slang.* U.S. A woman journalist who writes sentimental news articles; also, *Rare*, a mawkishly sentimental person.

**soo-age** (sôk'îj), *n.* [AF. fr. *soe*. See SOKE.] *Law.* Orig. in medieval England, the status, tenure, or holding of a sokeman; later, any tenure having the incidents of such tenure, which were fealty, relief, suit of court, and escheat, with freedom from scutage, wardship, and marriage. — **soo-ag-er** (-î-êr), *n.*

**so-called** (sô'kôld; 2), *adj.* Commonly named; thus termed; — implying doubt as to the correctness or propriety of so designating the person or thing; as, this *so-called* American; *so-called* education.

**soo-er** (sôk'êr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *association*.] Association football. See FOOTBALL, n. 2.

**so-ci-al-î-ty** (sô'shâ-bî-ê-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -î-tîes (-tîz). Sociable character, disposition, atmosphere, etc.

**so-ci-a-lis** (sô'shâ-bî-ê-tî), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *sociabilis*, fr. *sociare* to associate, fr. *socius* a companion.] 1. Inclined by nature to companionship with others of the same species; — now usually *social*.

2. Friendly, affable, or companionable; also, characterized by pleasant social relations. — *Syn.* See GRACIOUS. — *n.* U.S. An informal party designed to promote friendly relations in a group, esp. of church members; a *social*. — **so-ci-a-lis-ness**, *n.* — **so-ci-a-lis-ly** (-bîl), *adv.*



**so'cial** (sō'shəl), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *socialis*, fr. *socius* an associate, ally.] 1. *Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or between, allies or confederates; as, the *Social War*. 2. That is spent, taken, enjoyed, etc., in the company of one's friends or equals; as, agreeable *social* relations. 3. *Rare*. Sociable by nature or inclination, or to character. 4. Consisting of, pertaining to, or characteristic of society as an organism or a social creature. 5. Gregarious by nature and habit; as, the pleasure-seeking world. 6. Of or pertaining to society as an organism or as a group of interrelated, interdependent persons; as, the *social* order; *social* ethics. 7. Of or pertaining to the welfare of human society, esp. welfare work for the benefit of the poor; as, a *social* center or settlement. 8. Of or pertaining to human beings in their physical contacts or to evils resulting from such contacts, as overcrowding; as, *social* hygiene; specif., pertaining to venereal contagion, as, *social* diseases. 9. Socialistic or communistic; as, *social* theories; — often used in names of political parties; as, *Social Democratic party*. 10. *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses. 11. *Zool.* Living together and breeding in more or less organized communities; as, *social* ants, bees, etc. — *n.* A social gathering; a sociable.

**Social Credit.** The doctrine advanced by Major C. H. Douglas (Eng engineer and economist, born 1879) that the returns of industry are largely unearned increment and, along with all interest, hang to the community and should be returnable to consumers in dividends.

**social-ism.** *Prostitution.*

**so'cial-ism** (sō'shəl-iz'm), *n.* A political and economic theory of social organization based on collective or governmental ownership and democratic management of the essential means for the production and distribution of goods; also, a policy or practice based on this theory. Cf. COLLECTIVISM, FANTANISM, MARXISM, BOLSHEVISM, COMMUNISM.

**so'cial-ist** (-ist), *n.* One who advocates or practices the doctrines of socialism. — *adj.* Socialistic.

**so'cial-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or based on socialism; favoring socialism.

**so'cial-ite** (sō'shəl-īt), *n.* [Colloq. *social* light, in this sense, taken humorously as *social* + *-ite*.] U.S. A person socially prominent.

**so'cial-i'ty** (sō'shəl-ē-ē-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). 1. Sociability. 2. The tendency, esp. in human beings, to form social groups.

**so'cial-ize** (sō'shəl-īz), *v. t.* 1. To render social; esp., to train for social environment. 2. To adapt to social needs of use. 3. To render socialistic; to regulate by the theories or practices of socialism; as, to *socialize* industry. 4. *Educ.* To bring about the active participation of pupil and teacher in study, to *socialize* a recitation. — *so'cial-iza'tion* (ī-zā'shən), *n.*

**so'cial-ized med-i-cine** (īz). Administration by an organized group, a state, or a nation of medical and hospital services to suit the needs of all members of a class or classes or all members of the population, deriving funds from assessments, philanthropy, taxation, or other sources. Often identified with one particular form, *state medicine*.

**so'cial-ly** (sō'shəl-ē-ē), *adv.* In a social manner.

**social register.** A register, or directory, of persons socially prominent.

**social science.** The science that deals with human society or its elements, as family, state, or race, and with the relations and institutions involved in man's existence and well being as a member of an organized community; — sometimes synonymous with *sociology*. b One of a group of sciences dealing with special phases of human society, as economics, sociology, ethics, etc.

**social security.** 1. Public provision of the means necessary to enable individual citizens of a country to lead a personally satisfying and socially useful life, including adequate housing, education, recreation, health safeguards, and full employment, as well as adequate income. 2. [often *cap.*] U.S. A government program established in 1935 designed to eliminate destitution by preventing loss of current income and affording protection against unpredictable economic hazards, esp. through contributory old-age and survivors' insurance and unemployment insurance covering large classes of workers, also public assistance for the needy aged and the blind and provisions for child welfare.

**social service.** Any activity designed to promote social welfare.

**social settlement.** = SETTLEMENT, 3.

**so-ci-o'tal** (sō-sē-ō-tāl), *adj.* Of society, esp. organized society.

**so-ci-o'ty** (sō-sē-ō-ē-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). [F. *société*, fr. L. *societas*, fr. *socius* an associate.] 1. Companionship or association with one's fellows; usually, friendly or intimate intercourse. 2. The social order, esp. as a state or system restricting the individual; community life. 3. Hence: a Any portion of a community regarded as a unit distinguishable by particular aims or standards of living or conduct; as, to move in polite *society*. b That part of the community which marks itself apart as a leisured class, with much time given to formal social affairs, fashionable sports, etc. 4 A voluntary association of individuals for common ends; as, a *society* of lawyers. 5 *Ecology.* A community of plants within an association; — often called *plant society*.

6 *Eccles.* In Congregational churches in the United States, a corporation connected with a local church, having control of the ownership of the church buildings and the determination and payment of the minister's salary; — called also *parish*. Cf. CONGREGATION. 7 *Social.* An enduring, co-operating social group so functioning as to maintain itself and perpetuate the species.

**Society of Friends.** The sect of Friends, or Quakers. See FRIEND, n., 5.

**Society of Jesus.** See JESUIT, n., 1. Abbr. S.J.

**society verse.** [F. *vers de société*.] A light, finished kind of lyrical poetry, suited to amuse polite society.

**So-ci-n'i-an** (sō-sē-nē-ān), *adj.* Of or pert. to Socinus, or Socinianism — *So-ci-n'i-an*, *n.*

**So-ci-n'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Eccles. Hist.* The tenets of Faustus Socinus (Socini), an Italian theologian (1539-1604), who denied leading Catholic and Protestant doctrines, as the Trinity and the divinity of Christ, and offered rationalistic explanations of sin, salvation, and the like.

**socio-.** [F. *socio*, fr. L. *socius* companion.] A combining form denoting: a *Society*, *social*. b *Social* and. c *Sociological* and.

**so-ci-o-lo-gy** (sō-sē-ō-lō-jē; sō'shē-ē-ē). *n.* [soc + *-logy*.] The science of the origin and evolution of society, or of the forms, institutions, and functions of human groups. Cf. SOCIAL SCIENCE — **so-ci-o-log-ic** (-ē-lō-jē), **so-ci-o-log-i-cal** (-ē-lō-jē), *adj.* — **so-ci-o-log-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so-ci-o-log-ist** (-ē-lō-jē-ist), *n.*

**sock** (sōk), *n.* [AS. *soce* a sock, kind of shoe, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-leaked light shoe.] 1. A shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; hence, comedy as a form of art. Cf. BUSKIN. 2. A stocking with a short leg.

**sock**, *v. t.* [Origin uncert.] *Slang.* To hurl, drive, or strike violently; also, to beat. — **sock**, *n.*

**sock-dol'-a-ger** (sōk-dōl'-ā-jēr), *n.* [Corrupt. of *doxology*.] *Slang.* U.S. a That which settles a matter, as a decisive blow. b Something unusually large.

**sock-et** (sōk'et; It. *v.t.* To provide with, or support in on by, a socket. — *n.* [AF. *socket*, dim. of OF. *soc* plowshare.] An opening or hollow that forms a holder for something; as, a *socket* for a candle or an electric bulb; a *socket* for the shaft of a golf club, etc.

**sock-eye' salmon** (sōk'ē-ē). = BLUEBACK SALMON.

**so'cle** (sōk'lē; sō'k'lē), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zuccola*, also, wooden shoe.] *Arch.* A projecting member, usually molded, at the foot of a wall or pier, or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or the like.

**Socra'tic** (sō-kra'tik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage and teacher (469-399 B.C.), or his philosophy or methods. — *n.* A follower of Socrates, esp. any of the Greek philosophers directly influenced by him. — **Socra'ti-cal-ly** (-ē-lō-jē), *adv.*

**Socratic irony.** Pretended ignorance or willingness to learn from others assumed for the sake of making their errors conspicuous by means of adroit questioning.

**Socratic method.** The method of instruction used by Socrates, consisting of questioning the object of which is to elicit a consistent expression of something supposed to be implicitly known by all rational beings.

**sod** (sōd). Obs. past of SLEET.

**sod**, *n.* [MD. & M.I.G. *sod*.] 1. That stratum of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of such surface; a turf. 2. The grass-covered earth; the soil. — *v. t.*; *so-d'ing*; *so-d'ing*. To cover with sod.

**so'da** (sō'dā), *n.* [It. & M.L., fr. M.L. *sodium*, prop. headache remedy, fr. *soda* headache, fr. Ar. *quid* splitting headache.] 1. Sodium carbonate (which see). 2. Sodium bicarbonate (which see). 3. Sodium hydroxide (which see). 4. Sodium oxide, Na<sub>2</sub>O. 5. In *soda* *alum*, *soda* *salts*, etc., sodium. 6. Short for SODA WATER. Also, a drink containing soda water. 7. *Farro*. The card that shows face up in the dealing box before play begins.

**soda ash.** Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate.

**soda biscuit.** a A biscuit leavened with sodium bicarbonate and sour milk or buttermilk. b A soda cracker.

**soda cracker.** A lightly baked crisp cracker made from yeast dough neutralized with soda.

**soda fountain.** An apparatus with delivery tube, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water; also, a counter where soda water is served.

**soda jerk or jerkor.** A counterman who dispenses carbonated drinks and ice cream at a soda fountain.

**soda lime.** A mixture of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) and slaked lime, used to absorb moisture, gases, etc.

**so'da-lite** (sō'dā-līt), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite*.] *Mineral.* A transparent to translucent mineral of vitreous or greasy luster, found in certain igneous rocks. It is a sulfate of sodium and aluminum with some chlorine Na<sub>2</sub>(AlCl<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**so-dal-i'ty** (sō-dāl-ē-ē-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* a comrade.] 1. Fellowship. 2. A fellowship of men or women; specif., R.C.Ch., a devotional and charitable lay association.

**soda water.** 1. A beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, with some acid to cause effervescence. 2. A beverage consisting of water charged with carbon dioxide and flavored.

**sod'den** (sōd'n). Obs. past part. of SLEET. — *adj.* 1. *Rare* Boiled; steeped. 2. As fluid or as spent as if unduly stewed; dulled, esp. by dissipation; as, *sodden* features. 3. Heavy or soggy because of imperfect baking or boiling, as, *sodden* biscuits. 4. Soaked, heavy with moisture, saturated. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become sodden. — **sod'den-ly**, *adv.* — **sod'den-ness**, *n.*

**so'di-um** (sō-dē-ūm; 58), *n.* [NL, fr. *soda*.] *Chem.* A soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element of the alkali group, occurring abundantly (always combined), as in common salt, Chilean saltpeter, borax, etc. Symbol, Na (*natrium*); at. no. 11; at. wt., 22.997. Melting point, 97.5° C. Sodium is chemically very active.

**sodium benzoate.** A colorless or white salt, NaC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, used as a food preservative, and in medicine.

**sodium bicarbonate.** A white crystalline salt, NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, having a slight alkaline taste, and used in cookery, in baking powders, in medicine, etc.; — called also *baking soda*, *saleratus*, etc.

**sodium carbonate.** Any carbonate of sodium, *soda*; specif., a salt, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, of strong alkaline taste. A hydrated form, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O (*sal soda* or *washing soda*), has transparent crystals. Sodium carbonate is used in making soap, chemical reagents, etc., in softening water, in scouring and bleaching, in medicine, photography, etc.

**sodium chlorate.** *Chem.* A colorless crystalline salt, NaClO<sub>3</sub>, used as an oxidizing agent.

**sodium chloride.** Common salt. See SALT, n., 1.

**sodium cyanide.** *Chem.* A white, deliquescent, poisonous salt, NaCN, used in electroplating, fumigating, etc.

**sodium dichromate.** A red crystalline salt, Na<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

**sodium hydroxide.** A white, brittle solid, NaOH, used in making soap, rayon, and paper, and in bleaching.

**sodium hyposulfite.** a See SODIUM THIOSULFATE. b A crystalline water-soluble salt, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, used esp. in dyeing and bleaching.

**sodium, or so'di-um-va-por, lamp.** *Elec.* An electric lamp containing sodium vapor and electrodes between which a luminous discharge takes place, used esp. for lighting highways.

**sodium nitrate.** *Chem.* A colorless deliquescent salt, NaNO<sub>3</sub>, used as a fertilizer. It occurs in natural beds in Chile and is exported as *Chile salt peter*.

**sodium thiosulfate.** A colorless or white salt, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; — less correctly *sodium hyposulfite*. It is the "hypo" of the photographer, and used as a fixing agent.

**Sod'om** (sōd'um), *n.* 1. *Bib.* A city or country the wickedness and destruction of which, with the neighboring *Gomorrah*, are described in Genesis xviii and xix. 2. A city or country notorious for vice and corruption.

**Sod'om-ite** (-it), *n.* a An inhabitant of Sodom. b [not *cap.*] One guilty of sodomy.

**sod'om-y** (sōd'ūm-ē-ē), *n.* [OF. *sodomie*, fr. *Sodome* Sodom.] Carnal copulation in any of certain unnatural ways.

**so-ey'er** (sō-ē-ē-ēr), *adv.* [so + *ever*.] a Following an adjective preceded by *how* or in the superlative with *the*, to any possible or known extent; as, how *fair soever* she may be. b Following a noun followed

by all, any, no, what, etc., at all; of any or every kind that may be specified; as, he gives no information **soever**.

**-so-er** (-sô-er). An intensive suffix added to *who, what, where, when, how, etc.*, and indicating any out of all conceivable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc.

**sofa** (sô'fâ), *n.* [Ar. *quṣṣâ*] A type of lounge usually upholstered and with back and arms. Cf. **CHESTERFIELD**, **DAVENPORT**.

**sofa bed**. An upholstered sofa that can be made to serve as a double bed by lowering its hinged upholstered back to horizontal position; — distinguished from **studio couch**.

**sofar** (sô'fâr), *n.* [Sound fixing and ranging.] A system for determining the location of a deep (around 4000 feet) underwater explosion at sea by means of triangulation based on the reception of the sound by three widely separated shore stations. It can be used to locate survivors who drop a special bomb into the sea, as from a lifeboat.

**so-far** sô'fâr-blees. See **SOL FA SYLLABLES**.

**soffit** (sô'fît), *n.* [F. and L. F. *soffite* fr. It. *soffitto*, *soffita*, fr. L. *soffitus*, past part., fastened beneath.] Arch. The underside of a subordinate part or member of a building, such as a staircase, archway, cornice, etc. See **EXTRADOS**, **ILLUST.**

**soft** (sôft', 74), *adj.* [AS. *sôfte*, *adj.*, orig. *adv.*, the *adj.* being *sôfte*.] 1. That has a soothing or quietly agreeable quality; affecting the senses in a gentle and pleasant way; lacking in acidity, harshness, stiffness, coarseness, or like quality offensive to the sense of taste, sight, hearing, or touch. 2. Of a person or his looks, words, etc.; a mild; conciliatory. 3. Emotionally susceptible; effeminate. 4. Easily yielding to physical pressure, unresistant to molding, cutting, wear, etc. 5. Relaxed by ease, untrained for hardship. 6. Characterized by freedom from substances, as calcium and magnesium salts, which prevent formation of lather with soap; — said of water. 7. Gently curved; not sharply defined; having blurred or vague outlines, as, a soft focus or contour. 8. *Collog.* U.S. Of beverages, not spirituous or alcoholic. 9. Having starchy kernels low in gluten which yield a weak flour; — of wheat. 10. *Phonet.* Of *r* and *p*, pronounced as in *city, germ*, etc. 11. *Photog.* Having relatively little contrast. 12. *Physics.* Designating or pertaining to rays, esp. X rays, of low penetrating power.

**soft**, **soft**, bland, mild, gentle, lenient mean devoid of all roughness, harshness, or intensity. **Soft** implies a subduing of all that is vivid, intense, forceful, and the like, until it is pleasantly agreeable; **bland** implies the absence of anything that might disturb, excite, stimulate, etc.; **mild** and **gentle** imply moderation of something that is often harsh, rough, violent, etc., so that it becomes soothing or agreeable; **lenient** implies a relaxing or assuasive quality.

— **adv.** Softly; gently, quietly, lightly.

— **n.** 1. That which is soft; softness; a soft object or material. 2. *Collog.* A soft person, softy; a softhead.

— **interj.** *Archaic.* An exclamation urging silence or less haste, he quiet! not so fast!

— **softly**, *adv.* — **softness**, *n.*

**softball** (sôft'bôl), *n.* A modified form of baseball played out of doors with a soft ball larger than a baseball, also, the ball used in this game.

**soft chancre**. *Med.* = **CHANCROID**.

**soft coal**. Bituminous coal.

**soften** (sôft'ên), *v. t. & i.* 1. To make or become soft or softer. 2. *Met.* To weaken in power to resist and in malleability by means of preliminary aerial bombardment and other harassment in preparation for invasion; — often with **up** — **soften-er** (-er), *n.*

**softening of the brain**. 1. *Med.* A localized softening of the brain substance. 2. Popularly, dementia.

**soft-finned** (sôft'fînd'), *adj.* *Zool.* Having fins in which the membrane is supported entirely or almost entirely by soft or articulated rays; — opp. to **spiny-finned**.

**soft/head** (-hêd'), *n.* A simoleon; simple person.

**soft/hearted** (-hâr'têd'; -hîd', 2), *adj.* Tenderhearted.

**soft-pedal**, *v. t. & i.*; see **PEDAL**. To play with the soft pedal; hence, **Slang**, to soften; subdue; tone down.

**soft pedal**. 1. *Mus.* A foot lever on a piano used to produce a soft tone. 2. *Slang*. Figuratively, a restraint or curb; esp., a ban upon talk.

**soft-shell** (sôft'shêl'), **soft-shelled** (-shêld'), *adj.* Having a soft shell; as, a soft-shelled clam (see **CLAM**); **soft-shelled**, or **soft-shell**, crab (see **CRAB**); **soft-shelled** turtle (see **TURTLE**).

**soft soap**. A semiliquid soap. *b Collog.* Flattery.

**soft-soap**, *v. t. & i.* a. To smear or treat with soft soap. b To flatter, wheedle, or gush over. — **soft-soap'er**, *n.*

**soft-spoken** (sôft'spôk'ên; 2), *adj.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; suave.

**softwood** (-wôôd'), *n.* 1. A Any wood light in texture, nonresistant, and easily worked. 2. *Forestry.* The wood of a coniferous tree. 3. Any tree having soft wood — **softwood**, *adj.*

**softwood** = **softwood**, *a & b*.

**softy** (sôft'y), *n.*; pl. **softies** (-tîz). *Collog.* a A silly or sentimental person. b A weakling.

**Sogdian** (sôg'di-an), *n.* 1. One of an ancient Iranian people dwelling in Sogdiana, the region of modern Bokhara. 2. The Iranian language of ancient Sogdiana.

**soggy** (sôg'y), *adj.*; **sog-gi-er** (-i-er); **sog-gi-est**. [From E. dial *sog* to soak.] Saturated with moisture; soaked; sodden. — **sog-gi-ly**, *adv.* — **sog-gi-mess**, *n.*

**So-ho** (sô-hô; sô'hô; 2), *n.* A district in London south of Oxford Street, since 1885 chiefly a foreign quarter. It is famous for its restaurants.

**soil-/di-sant** (swâ'dî-zânt'), *adj.* [F., fr. *soi* oneself + *disant*, pres. part. of *dire* to say.] Self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence, pretended; would-be.

**soil/gnê** (swâ'ny-â), *adj. masc.* — **soil/gnê** (-nyû), *fem.* [F.] Pains-takingly attended to; often, well-groomed.

**soil** (sôil), *v. t.* [OF. *soillier*, fr. *soil* mire place, fr. L. *suile* pigsty, fr. *suas* a swine.] 1. To stain or defile morally; to corrupt. 2. To make unclean, esp. superficially; to dirty. 3. To smirch, as one's honor; to disgrace. — **v. i.** To become soiled or dirty. — **n.** 1. A marsh or tract of water, in which hunted game takes refuge; — esp. in phrases; as, to run (or go) to **soil**. 2. [From the *v.*] The act or fact of soiling; a stain, smudge, spot, etc. 3. That which soils; filth. 4. Hence, manure; fertilizing dung.

**soil**, *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *suil*, *suil*, fr. L. *solum* floor, ground.] 1. Firm land; earth. 2. The upper layer of earth which may be dug, plowed, etc.; specif., the loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow. 3. A country or land; a region. 4. Any substance, medium, etc., in which something may take root and grow; as, social discontent is the **soil** in which anarchy thrives.

**soil**, *v. t.* [OF. *soiler*, *soillier*, to satiate, fr. L. *satullare*, fr. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* sated.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an enclosure, with fresh kraus or green food; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

**soilage** (sôil'ij), *n.* *Agric.* Green crops grown for feeding confined animals.

**soil pipe**. A pipe for carrying off liquid wastes from toilets.

**soil/ure** (sôil'ûr), *n.* Act of soiling; also, a stain, smirch.

**soi-rée**, [sôil'rêe' (swâ-râ; P. swâ'râ), *n.* [F. *sourée*.] An evening party.

**soja** (sô'jâ; sô'yô), *n.* Also **soja bean**. [NL, Sp., & D. *soja*.] See **SOY**. The soybean.

**sojourn** (sô'jûrn; sô'yûrn; *Brit.* usually sô'yûrn, -Ërn; sô'yû'), *v. i.* [OF. *sojornier*, *sojornier*, deriv. of L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* of the day.] To dwell in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger. — (sô'yûrn; sô'yûrn; *Brit.* usually sô'yûrn, -Ërn; sô'yû'), *n.* A temporary stay. — **sojourn'er**, *n.*

**soke** (sôk), *n.* [ML. *soca*, fr. AS. *sōen* attack, prosecution.] *Early Eng. Law.* a The right to hold court and do justice, with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it; jurisdiction over certain territory or certain men. b The district over which such jurisdiction or franchise extended.

**soke/man** (sôk'mân), *n.*; pl. **men** (-m'n). *Early Eng. Law.* A man who is under the soke of another.

**Sol** (sôl), *n.* [L.] 1. The sun. 2. *Alchem.* Gold. 3. *Rom. Relig.* The sun-god.

**sol** (sôl; sôl), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A syllable applied in solmization of the fifth tone of any diatonic scale.

**sol** (sôl), *n.* [OF.] *Hist.* Formerly, a French money of account; also, a coin, at first of silver and later of copper.

**sol** (sôl), *n.*; pl. **sols** (sôlz), **sols** (sôl'iz). [Sp.] A silver coin and money of account of Peru, equal to 100 centavos. See **MONLA**, **Tables**; **LIBRA**, 2.

**sol** (sôl; sôl), *n.* [From solution.] *Chem.* A fluid colloidal solution or system. Cf. **HYDROCOL**.

**sol/la** (sôl'lâ), *adj.* See **SOLUS**.

**sol/ace** (sôl'is; -âs), *n.* [OF. *solaz*, *solaz*, fr. L. *solacium*, *solatium*, fr. *solari* to console.] Alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, a source of relief, consolation, etc. — **v. t.** — **ACED** (-ist; -âst); — **ACING** (-is-ing).

1. To give comfort to in grief or misfortune, to console. 2. To make cheerful; esp., to amuse. 3. To allay; assuage; soothe. — **Syn.** See **COMFORT**.

**sol/ace-mont**, *n.* — **sol/ac-er** (sôl'Ër), *n.*

**sol/na/ceous** (sôl'nâ'shûs), *adj.* [L. *solanum* nightshade + *-aceus*] Bot. Belonging to the nightshade family (Solanaceae).

See **NIGHTSHADE**.

**Solan goose** (sôl'ân). The common karnet.

**sol/la/no** (sôl'lâ'nô), *n.* [Sp.] A hot, oppressive east wind of the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain; also a cloudy, rain-bringing wind of the same locality and direction.

**sol/la/nium** (sôl'lâ'nî-um), *n.* [L., nightshade.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Solanum*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the nightshade family.

**sol/lar** (sôl'Ër), *adj.* [L. *solarius*, fr. *sol* the sun.] 1. Of, from, or pertaining to, the sun, esp. as affecting the earth; as, **sol/la** heat, measured by the earth's course in relation to the sun; as, **sol/la** time, **sol/la** month, year (see **MONTH**, **YEAR**); hence, pert. to or reckoned by sol/la time; as, **sol/la** calendar. 2. Produced, or operated, by the action of the sun's light or heat, as, a **sol/la** engine.

**solar constant**. The number expressing the quantity of radiant solar heat received at the outer layers of the earth's atmosphere on a unit of surface in a unit of time, which is 1.94 calories per square centimeter of surface in a minute.

**sol/la-r/um** (sôl'lâr'Ër-um), *n.*; pl. **-LARIA** (-â). [L.] An apartment exposed to the sun, as for the treatment of illness by the administration of sun baths.

**sol/la-ize** (sôl'lâr'îz), *v. t.* 1. To expose to sunlight; to affect in some way by the action of the sun's rays. 2. *Photog.* To injure by overexposure of the sensitive surface. — **sol/la-r/iz-a-tion** (-î-zâ'shûn, -î-zâ'sh'), *n.*

**solar plexus**. *Anat.* 1. A nervous plexus situated in the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm. It contains several ganglia, and distributes filaments to the abdominal viscera. 2. *Collog.* The pit of the stomach.

**solar system**. The sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it.

**sol/la-ti-um** (sôl'lâ'tî-um), *n.*; pl. **SOLATIA** (-â). [L. See **SOLACE**, *n.*] A compensation, as for injured feelings.

**sold** (sôld), *past & past part.* of **SELL**.

**soldan** (sôl'dân), *n.* [OF. *soldan*, *soldan*, sultan.] *Hist.* In the Middle Ages, the ruler of a Mohammedan country; sultan; esp., the sultan of Egypt.

**sold'er** (sôl'dër), *n.* [Formerly *soldure*, *soudër*, fr. OF. *soudure* solder, fr. *soudier*, *soudier*, to solder, fr. L. *soldare* to make solid.] 1. A metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces. Solder which melt readily are **soft solders**; others fusing at a red heat are **hard solders**. 2. Hence, anything which unites or cements. — **v. t.** 1. To join by solder. 2. To unite securely; to cement. 3. Hence, to mend, patch; — often with **up**. — **v. i.** To be or become united by or as by a solder. — **sold'er-er**, *n.*

**sold'ier** (sôl'Ër), *n.* [OF. *soldier*, *soudier*, fr. *souldre*, *soudre*, pay, wages, fr. L. *solidus* a piece of money (hence, soldier's pay).] 1. One engaged in military service. 2. An enlisted man in military service, as distinguished from a commissioned officer. 3. A skilled warrior. 4. A militant leader or worker in any cause. 5. a In most termites or white ants, one of a caste of wingless individuals differing more or less from the workers in their larger size, very large head, and long jaws. See **TERMITE**, **ILLUST.** b In certain true ants, one of a type of workers distinguished by the large head and jaws. — **v. i.** 1. To serve as a soldier. 2. To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment; to malinger. — **sold'ier-ship**, *n.*

**sold'ier-ly**, *adj.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave; martial.

**soldier of fortune**. One who follows a military career wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure.

**sold'ier's med'al** (sôl'Ër'z), *n.* A decoration awarded, since July 2, 1926,

to members of the U. S. Army or its reserve units, or to personnel temporarily on duty with the army, for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

**soldiery** (sól'jēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-zē). A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military.

**soldo** (sól'dō; *It.* sól'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -dos (-dē). [It. See *sol*.] A small Italian coin and money of account, worth generally 1/20 of the lira.

**sole** (sōl), *n.* [From AS. and (or) F. *sole*, both fr. *l. solea*.] 1. The undersurface of the foot. 2. The part of a shoe, boot, etc., on which the sole of the foot rests. See *sitor*, *illud*. 3. The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests. 4. Golf. The bottom of the club head — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a sole. 2. Golf. To place (the club) on its sole, as in addressing the ball.

**sole**, *n.* [OF., fr. *Pr. sola*, fr. *l. solea*, lit., sole of a shoe.] 1. Any of certain flatfishes distinguished by the small mouth, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together. The common sole of Europe (*Solea solea*) is one of the finest food fishes. 2. Any of certain other flatfishes (as *Eopsetta jordani* and *Psettychthys melanostictus* of the Pacific coast of the United States), excellent food fishes.

**sole**, *adj.* [OF. and L.; OF. *soul*, *sol*, fr. *l. solus*.] 1. Law. Single; unmarried; as, a *sole*. 2. Archaic. Alone; solitary; isolated. 3. That is the only one; one and no more; one and only; as, the *sole* heir. 4. Acting, working, moving, etc., without assistance or interference. 5. Belonging, granted, or attributed, to the one person or group specified. — *Syn.* *Sole*, *single*.

**solecism** (sōl'ē-sīz'm), *n.* [F. *solecisme*, fr. *l. fr. Gr. solekismos*, deriv. of *soleikos* speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Soli (a. Soloi) in Cilicia.] 1. An ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence, loosely, any minor blunder in speech. (Cf. *BARBARISM*; 1; *IMPROPRIETY*, 3.) 2. A breach of etiquette or decorum.

**solecistic** (sōl'ē-sīz'tik), *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving a solecism, incorrect or unseemly.

**solely** (sōl'ē), *adv.* 1. Without another; singly; alone. 2. Exclusively; entirely; as, done *solely* for money.

**sole Mar'gue-ry'** (sōl' mā'kē-rē'), [*Mar'gue-ry*, a Paris café that featured the dish.] A dish of sole cooked in white wine and served in a rich sauce.

**solemn** (sōl'm), *adj.* [OF. *solemn*, *solempne*, fr. *l. solemnus*, *solemnus*, fr. *sollus* all, entire + *annus* a year.] 1. Observed with all the ceremony established by liturgy or tradition, as, Easter is a *solemn* feast. 2. Obs. A very important. 3. Sumptuous; splendid. 4. Stately; formal; as, *solemn* state dinners. 5. Performed, uttered, etc., under circumstances that indicate a religious sanction of all implied by one's act or words, as, to take a *solemn* oath on the Bible. 6. Aw-inspiring; sublime. 7. Highly serious; grave; deeply earnest. 8. Sombre, gloomy, as, a suit of *solemn* black. 9. Law. Made in form; conforming with all legal requirements. — *Syn.* *Sole*, *serious*.

**solemn-ly**, *adv.* — *solemn-ness*, *n.*

**solemn-ity** (sōl'm-nē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ities (-tēz). 1. Ceremonious observance of an occasion or event; formality. 2. A solemn rite, utterance, ceremony, etc. 3. Seriousness, dignity, gravity, or the like. 4. Eccl. Solemn, or full, liturgical celebration of a service, feast day, or the like.

**solemn-ize** (sōl'm-nīz), *v. t.* 1. To commemorate or observe with solemnity or in due reverence. 2. To perform with pomp or ceremony; specif., to unite a couple in (marriage), with religious ceremony. 3. To make solemn, serious, or exalted. — *solemn-iz-a-tion* (nē-zā-shūn; nē-zā'), *n.* — *solemn-izer* (nē-zā-iz-er), *n.*

**sole-noid** (sōl'ē-noīd, sōl'ē-noīd), *n.* [Gr. *solēn* channel, pipe + *-oid*.] Elec. A tubular coil for the production of a magnetic field. When traversed by a current the solenoid, or helix, acts in general like a magnet, with the south pole at the end at which the current flows clockwise to an observer facing it. — *sole-noid'al* (sōl'ē-noīd'al; -dēl), *adj.* — *sole-noid'al-ly*, *adv.*

**sole trader**. A female-sole trader.

**sol-fa** (sōl'fā; sōl'), *n.*; *pl.* -fas (-fāz); *sol-fa-ry* (-fāz); *sol-fa-ing*. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *fa, sol*.] To sing the notes of the gamut; also, to sing in sol-fa syllables. — *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables. — *n.* Music. A. The syllables used in sol-fa-ing. See *SOL FA SYLLABLES*. B. The gamut. C. Solmization. D. See *TONIC SOL-FA*. — *sol-fa-ist* (-fāz-ist), *n.*

**sol-fa syllables**. Music. Syllables applied to reading music; — now often called *so fa syllables*. For the major scale the spellings most common in the United States are *do, re, mi, fa, sol (so), la, ti, do*. [It. *sol-fa-la-ta* (sōl-fā-lā-tā), *n.* [It. *fr. solfo* brimstone, sulfur, fr. *l. sulfur*.] Geol. A volcanic area or vent which yields only hot vapors and gases, in part sulfurous.

**sol-fes'tio** (sōl'fēs-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -gr (-fē) -gios (-fēz). [It. *fr. solfa* the gamut.] Music. A. The application of the sol-fa syllables to the tones of the scale or to melodies or other voice parts. B. An exercise in scales, using sol fa syllables.

**sol-lo'tit** (sōl'lō'tē), *v. t.* [F. *solliciter*, fr. *l. sollicitare*, *sollicitare*, -atum, fr. *sollicitus* wholly (i. e., violently) moved, fr. *sollus* whole.] To solicit; to urge.

to accost (a man) for immoral purposes. — *v. i.* To make solicitation; to importune; petition. — *Syn.* *See ASK; INVITE*.

**sol-lo'ti-tion** (sōl'lō'tē-shūn), *n.* 1. The practice, act, or an instance, of soliciting; often, specif., an entreaty; importunity. 2. Incitement; allurements.

**sol-lo'tor** (sōl'lō'tēr), *n.* 1. One who solicits; specif., one whose occupation it is to solicit contributions for a fund, etc.; as, no *solicitors* are to be seen.

**sol-lo'tor-ess** (sōl'lō'tēr-ēs), *n.* 1. One who solicits; specif., one whose occupation it is to solicit contributions for a fund, etc.; as, no *solicitors* are to be seen.

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**sol-lo'tor-ess** (sōl'lō'tēr-ēs), *n.* [F. *sollicitudo*, fr. *l. sollicitudo*.] 1. State of being solicitous; anxiety; also, excessive care or attention. 2. *pl.* Causes of care or concern. — *Syn.* *See CARE*.

**sol'id** (sól'id), *adj.* [F. *solide*, fr. *l. solidus*.] 1. Not hollow; having its interior filled with matter. 2. Cubic; three-dimensional; as, a *solid* foot (of 1728 *solid* inches); *solid* geometry. 3. Compact; not disintegrated, loose, or spongy. 4. Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; rigid; not soft or fluid. 5. Not weak, light, flimsy, etc.; sound; strong; also, stable, genuine, vigorous, etc. 6. Of persons; a *solid* sound judgment. 7. Serious-minded; often, well-established financially. 8. Serious in purpose or character; not trivial. 9. Even or unbroken in surface; as, a *solid* panel. 10. Entirely of one metal or containing the minimum of alloy necessary to impart hardness, as, *solid* gold. 11. Designating a color, background, etc., all of one tone. 12. Unbroken; joined without a hyphen; — said of a compound word. 13. *a Colloq.* Of time, without a break; as, to stand for three *solid* hours. 14. Of a group or group opinion, feeling, or vote, unanimous; as, a *solid* delegation. 15. *Print* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open. — *Syn.* *See FIRM*. — *n.* 1. A magnitude that has three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness), a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube, a sphere. 2. A solid substance or body. 3. All substances which do not perceptibly flow are called *solids*. — *sol'id-ly*, *adv.* — *sol'id-ness*, *n.*

**sol'id-a-go** (sól'id-ā-gō), *n.* [NL., fr. *l. solidare* to strengthen, unite; in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Solidago*) of chiefly North American herbs of the aster family, the goldenrods, adopted as State flowers by Alabama, Kentucky, and Nebraska.

**solid angle**. Math. The angle formed by three or more planes meeting at a point, as at the vertex of a cone.

**sol'id-ar-i-ty** (sól'id-ār-ē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). [F. *solidarité*.] An entire union of interests and responsibilities in a group; community of interests, objectives, standards, etc. — *Syn.* *See UNITY*.

**solid geometry**. That branch of geometry which deals with the figure of three-dimensional space whose plane sections are the figure studied in plane geometry.

**sol'id-i-ty** (sól'id-ē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). [F. *solidité*.] 1. To make or become solid, or compact, or hard; to reduce (a fluid) to a solid state; often, to crystallize. — *sol'id-i-fi-ca-tion* (sól'id-ē-fī-kā-shūn), *n.*

**sol'id-i-ty** (sól'id-ē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tēz). 1. The state, quality, or property of being solid. 2. Moral, mental, or financial soundness. 3. Geom. Volume, space within a closed surface.

**sol'id-us** (sól'id-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* SOLIDI (-dē). [L.] 1. A *Rom. Antiq.* A gold coin having an intrinsic value of about \$3 (2, issued at Byzantium (hence later called *bezant*) and circulated in Europe (6th-15th century). 2. [ML.] A medieval money of account equal to twelve denarii. 3. The oblique stroke /, orig. a long f (s), abbrev. for *shilling*; — sometimes used instead of a horizontal line (—) in fractions, as 3/4 for 3/4, in separating denominations in expressing a sum of money, as £3/12/6 (= £3 12s 6d), etc.

**sol'id-ū-an** (sól'id-ū-ān), *n.* [I. *solus* alone + *fides* faith.] Eccl. One who holds that faith alone, without achievement or personal merit, is sufficient to insure salvation. — *sol'id-ū-an-ly*, *adv.*

**sol'il-o-quiz** (sōl'il-ō-kwīz), *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy; to talk to oneself. — *sol'il-o-quiz-er* (sōl'il-ō-kwīz-er), *n.* — *sol'il-quiz-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**sol'il-o-quey** (sōl'il-ō-kwē), *n.*; *pl.* -queys (-kwēz). [L. *soliloquium*, fr. *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak.] Act of talking to oneself, a discourse made by one in solitude to oneself, a monologue.

**sol'ip-sism** (sōl'ip-sīz'm), *n.* [L. *solus* alone + *ipse* self.] Philos. The theory or belief that the self knows and can know nothing but its own modifications and states. B. That the self is the only existent thing. — *sol'ip-sist* (-sīst), *n.*

**sol'it-air** (sōl'it-ēr; sōl'it-ār), *n.* [F. fr. *l. solitarius*.] 1. = SOLITARY. 2. A single diamond, or other gem, set alone. 3. A game which one person can play alone; — applied to many card games.

**sol'it-ary** (sōl'it-ēr; *or, esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ē), *adj.* [L. *solitarius*, fr. *solitas* solitude, fr. *solus* alone.] 1. Being, living, or going alone or without companions; also, lonely. 2. Taken, passed, performed, endured, etc., alone. 3. Of places, unfrequented, desolate, or the like. 4. Single; solc. 5. Bot. Not associated with other individuals or organs of the same kind; as, a *solitary* pine or flower. 6. Zool. Living habitually alone, not living in communities or colonies; as, *solitary* bees. — *Syn.* *See ALONE; SINGLE*. — *n.*; *pl.* -TARIES (-tēz). One who lives or seeks to live a solitary life; a recluse; specif., a hermit. — *sol'it-ary-ly*, *adv.* — *sol'it-ary-ness*, *n.*

**sol'it-ude** (sōl'it-ūd), *n.* [OF., fr. *l. solitudo*, fr. *solus* alone.] 1. State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; seclusion. 2. A lonely place, as a desert.

*Syn.* *Solitude, isolation, seclusion* mean the state of one who is alone. *Solitude* may imply a condition of being apart from all human beings or of being cut off by wish or compulsion from one's neighbors, friends, or household; *isolation* stresses detachment from others, often, but not necessarily, because of circumstances beyond one's control; *seclusion*, a shutting away or keeping apart of oneself or another, often connoting confinement, withdrawal from the world, or retirement to a quiet life.

**sol'it-er-et** (sōl'it-ēr-ēt; sōl'it-ēr-ēt), *n.* [OF. *soleret*, dim. of *soler* shoe.] A flexible steel shoe. See *ARMOR, Illust.*

**sol'mi-na-tion** (sōl'mē-nā-shūn), *n.* [F. *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa, — from the notes *sol, mi*.] Music Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation. See *SOL-FA SYLLABLES*.

**sol'o** (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* SOLOS (-lōz), SOLI (-lē). [It., lit., alone, fr. *l. solus* alone.] 1. An air, strain, or a whole piece, played or sung by a single person with or without accompaniment. 2. Any performance in which the performer has no partner or associate, as a dance, flight in an airplane, etc. 3. Card Playing. Any of a number of games in which one plays alone against the others or without a partner. — *adj.* Performing a solo; performed as a solo; alone. Specif.: Music. A. Not arranged for several voices or instruments; as, a *solo* composition. B. Performed by one voice or instrument; as, *solo* part or parts. — *adv.* Alone; as, to fly *solo*.

**sol'o-ist** (sō'lō-ist), *n.* One who performs a solo.

**Sol'o-mon** (sōl'ō-mōn), *n.* [From LL., fr. Gr. *Solomōn*, *Sālōmōn*, fr. Heb. *Shlōmōn*, fr. *shalēm* peace.] Bib. Son of David and king of Israel and Judah in the 10th century B.C., noted for his wisdom, and

RIGHT TO PRINT IN OPEN COURT, EXCEPT IN A FEW MINOR CASES, IS RESERVED BY THE OFFICE OF A CITY, TOWN, DEPARTMENT, OR GOVERNMENT; AS, THE CITY SOLICITOR. — *Syn.* *See LAWYER*.

**solicitor general**; *pl.* SOLICITORS GENERAL. The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government; also, the chief law officer in some states of the United States.

**sol-lo'ti-ous** (sōl'lō'tē-ōs), *adj.* [L. *sollicitus*, *solicitus*.] See *SOLICIT*, *v.* 1. Full of concern or fears; apprehensive. 2. Full of desire; eager; anxiously willing. 3. Rare. Meticulously careful. — *sol-lo'ti-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *sol-lo'ti-ous-ness*, *n.*

reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon; hence, a very wise man.

**Sol'o-mon's seal** (sŏl'ŏ-mŭnz). A mystic symbol used as an amulet to guard against fever and other diseases.

**Sol'o-mon's-seal'**, *n.* Any of a genus (*Polygonatum*) of plants, of the lily-of-the-valley family, so called from the scars on the thick rootstock. See *solomon*, *Illustr.*

**Sol'on, sol'on** (sŏl'ŏn; -lŏn). [From *Solon*, the Athenian lawgiver.] A legislator; wise man.

**solstice** (sŏl'stŭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *sol* sun + *stare*, *stare*, to stand still, cause to stand.] 1. *Astron.* a The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely: the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Capricorn, the former being the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*, in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still in its northward or southward motion. b The time of the sun's passing the solstices, namely, about June 22 and December 22. 2. Hence, furthest or highest point; limit.

**sol-sti-cial** (sŏl'stŭ-shŭl), *adj.* Of, or characteristic of, a solstice, esp. the summer solstice, happening, appearing, etc., at a solstice.

**sol'u-bil-i-ty** (sŏl'ŭ-bŭl'ŭt), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tŭz). 1. Quality or state of being soluble. 2. The amount of a substance which will dissolve in a given amount of another substance.

**sol'u-ble** (sŏl'ŭ-bŭl), *adj.* [OF., fr. LL. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] 1. Susceptible of being dissolved; capable of passing into solution. 2. That can be solved, as a problem; susceptible of being explained. — **sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sol'u-bly**, *adv.*

**soluble glass**. = WATER GLASS.

**sol'us** (sŏl'ŭs), *masc. adj.* **sol'a** (sŏl'ŭ), *fem.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stative directions, etc.

**sol'u-to** (sŏl'ŭt; sŏl'ŭt), *n.* A dissolved substance.

**sol'u-tion** (sŏl'ŭ-shŭn), *n.* [OF. *solution*, fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] 1. Act or process of solving a problem, or, the fact or state of being solved, also, explanation; clearing up. 2. A breaking; disruption; breach; — in phrases *solution of* *continuity*, *connection*, or the like. 3. The condition of being dissolved, or reduced to a liquid or held suspended in a solvent, also, a liquid containing a dissolved substance. 4. *Math.* The process or result of solving, or finding the answer to, a problem; also, the answer. 5. *Med.* a The termination of a disease; resolution. b A crisis. c A liquid medicine. 6. *Physical Chem.* a The act or process by which a substance (solid, liquid, or gas) is homogeneously mixed with a liquid (or, by extension, a solid or gas) called the *solvent*; also, the state of being so mixed. b A homogeneous mixture (typically liquid) formed by the above process. In true solutions the molecules of the dissolved substance (called the *solute*) are dispersed among those of the solvent. **sol'u-a-ble** (sŏl'ŭ-ŭ-bŭl), *adj.* Susceptible of solution, explanation, etc. — **sol'u-a-bil-i-ty** (bŭl'ŭ-tŭ), *n.*

**Sol'way proc'ess** (sŏl'ŭ-ŭ), [After Ernest Solway of Couillet, near Charleroi, Belgium, the inventor.] A process for making soda from common salt by passing carbon dioxide into ammoniacal brine. Sodium bicarbonate is precipitated, then converted into carbonate by calcining.

**solve** (sŏlv), *v. t.* [L. *solvere*, *solutum*.] 1. To clear up (what is obscure or difficult); to explain; resolve; to find the solution of, as, to *solve* a mystery, difficulty, problem. 2. To pay (as a debt). — **sol'ver**, *n.*

**sol'ven-cy** (sŏl'vŭn-sŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sŭz). Quality or state of being solvent.

**sol'vent** (sŏl'vŭnt), *adj.* [L. *solvens*, -entis, pres. part.] 1. Able or sufficient to pay all legal debts. 2. That dissolves or can dissolve; as, *solvent* fluids; the *solvent* action of water. — *n.* 1. A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something. Cf. *ALKALINE*. 2. Something which solves; a solution.

**sol'ma** (sŏl'mŭ), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ſōma* body.] *Anat. & Zool.* All of any organism except the germ cells.

**so-ma'** (sŏ-mŭ), *n.* A combining form meaning body.

**So-ma'li** (sŏ-mŭ-lŭ), *n.* 1. One of a Hamitic race of Somaliland, many tribes of which are intermixed with Negro and Arab blood. 2. The language of the Somalis.

**so-ma'tic** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭk), *adj.* [Gr. *sōmatikos*, fr. *sōma* the body.] 1. Of, pert. to, or affecting the body; corporeal, physical. 2. *Anat.* Of or pert. to the wall of the body, esp. as distinguished from the viscera; parietal. 3. *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the mind, the brain, or the central nervous system. — *Syn.* See *NOBODY*.

**somatic cell**. One of the cells of the body which become differentiated and compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual; — opp. to *germ cell*.

**so-mat'ics** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭk's), *n.*; see -ICS. = *SOMATOLOGY*.

**so-ma-to-logy** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭ-lŭ-jŭ), *n.* [From *sōma* + -logy.] 1. The science of general properties of material substances. 2. *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body. — **so-ma-to-log'ic** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭ-lŭ-jŭk), *adj.* — **so-ma-to-log'i-cal** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭ-lŭ-jŭk), *adj.* — **so-ma-to-log'ist** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭ-lŭ-jŭst), *n.*

**so-ma-to-pleu're** (sŏ-mŭ-tŭ-plŭ-ŭr), *n.* = *SOMATO- + GR. pleura* side.] *Embryol.* In the embryos of craniate vertebrates, the outer, or parietal, of the two layers into which the lateral part of the mesoblast splits. The somatopleure forms the body wall.

**som'ber, som'bre** (sŏm'bŕ), *adj.* [F. *sombre*.] 1. So shaded as to be dark and gloomy; as, a *somber* forest, sky. 2. Melancholy; grave; depressing. — **som'ber-ly**, **som'b're-ly**, *adv.* — **som'ber-ness**, **som'b're-ness**, *n.*

**som-bre'ro** (sŏm-bŕŕŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-ŕŕŭz). [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade.] A form of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, orig. worn in Spain and in Spanish America.

**som'brous** (sŏm'bŕŭs), *adj.* Somber.

**some** (sŭm; 4), *adj.* [AS. *sum*.] 1. A certain; one; now, always, a certain unknown or unspecified; as, *some* person knocked. 2. That is of an unspecified but appreciable or not inconsiderable quantity, amount, extent, degree, etc. 3. Being one, a part, or an unspecified number of the class, group, etc., named or implied; as, *some* gems are hard. 4. About; more or less; as, *some* two or three persons. 5.



Solomon's Seal.

*Slang, U.S.* That is important, striking, etc.; as, that was *some* party. — *pron.* 1. Some one; a certain person or thing among a number. 2. A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

**-some** (-sŭm). a [AS. -sum.] An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of *like* or *some*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound. b [AS. *sum*. See *SOURCE*.] A noun suffix used with numerals and denoting *together*, *in all*, as in *four-some*.

**-some** (-sŭm). [Gr. *sōma*.] Combining form meaning *body*, as in *centro-some*, *chro-mo-some*.

**some/body** (sŭm'bŭdŭ; -bŭdŭl), *pron.* One or some person of no certain or known identity; as, *somebody* else's (formerly *somebody's* else) business.

**some/body'y**, *n.*; *pl.* -bŭdŭs (-tŭz). A person of position or importance; as, to think oneself a *somebody*.

**some/deal'** (-dŭl'), *adv.* *Archae.* In some measure; somewhat.

**some/how** (-hŭ), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way yet not known or designated, by some means.

**some/one'** (sŭm'wŭn'), *pron.* Some person; somebody. — *n.* A somebody.

**som'er-sault** (sŭm'ŕ-sŏlt), *n.* [OF. *sombrassault*, through Fr. fr. L. *supra* above + *saltus* a leap.] A leap or jump in which a person turns his heels over his head. — *v. i.* To turn a somersault.

**som'er-set** (-sŕt), *n.* & *v. i.* & *t.* Somersault.

**some/thing** (sŭm'thŭŋ), *n.* 1. Some thing undetermined, or not definitely understood or remembered. 2. Some thing definite but not specified; — opposed to *nothing*; as, *something* to live for. 3. A person of consequence; a somebody. — *adv.* *Colloq.* In some degree; somewhat.

**some/time'** (-tŭm'), *adv.* 1. *Archae.* At some past time; once; formerly. 2. *Rare.* Sometimes, occasionally. 3. At one time or other in the future. 4. At some not specified or definitely known time. — *adj.* Having been formerly, former; as, a *some-time* professor of English.

**some/times'** (-tŭmz'), *adv.* 1. At times, now and then; occasionally. 2. *Obs.* = *SOMETIMES*, *adv.*

**some/way'** (sŭm'wŭy'), *adv.* Also *some way*, *some/ways* (-wŭz'). *Colloq.* In some way; somehow.

**some/what'** (sŭm'hwŭt'), *n.* 1. An indefinite or unspecified amount or degree; a part, more or less. 2. Some unspecified or indeterminate thing; something. 3. An important or noteworthy person or thing. — *adv.* In some degree or measure, a little, as, he is *some-what* changed.

**some/when'** (-hwŕn'), *adv.* Sometime.

**some/where'** (-hwŕr'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another. — *n.* An undetermined or unnamed place.

**some/whit'er** (-hwŭth'ŕ), *adv.* To some place; in some direction or other.

**some/why'** (-hwŭy'), *adv.* For some reason or other.

**some/wise'** (-wŭz'), *adv.* Someway. *Obs.*, except in the phrase *in some-wise*.

**so-mite** (sŏmŭt), *n.* [Gr. *sōma* body.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals is divided. — **so-mit'ic** (sŏmŭt'ŭk), *adj.*

**so-mam-bu-la'te** (sŏm-nŭm'bŭ-lŭt), *v. i.* & *t.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare*, *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk when asleep. — **so-mam-bu-lant'** (-lŭnt'), *adj.* — **so-mam-bu-la'tion** (-lŭ-shŭn), *n.* — **so-mam-bu-la'tor** (-lŭ-tŕ), *n.*

**so-mam-bu-lism** (-lŭz'm), *n.* A sleep or sleeplike state in which walking and other acts are performed; also, the actions characteristic of this state. — **so-mam-bu-lis't** (-lŭst), *n.* — **so-mam-bu-lis'tic** (-lŭst'ŭk), *adj.*

**so-mni-fa'cient** (sŏm-nŭ-lŭ-shŭnt), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *faciens*, -entis, pres. part. of *facere* to make.] Sleep-producing. — *n.* A sleep-producing drug; a hypnotic or soporific.

**so-mni-f'er-ous** (sŏm-nŭl'ŕ-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *somnifer*, fr. *somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Sleep-inducing, soporific.

**so-mni'ic** (sŏm-nŭl'ŭk), *adj.* [L. *somnificus*] Somniferous.

**so-m'no-lence** (sŏm'nŭ-lŕns), *n.* Also **so-m'no-len-cy** (-lŕn-sŭ) Sleepiness, drowsiness.

**so-m'no-lent** (-lŕnt), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — **so-m'no-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**son** (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunu*.] 1. A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them. 2. a A male descendant; in *pl.*, descendants in general. b A son-in-law. c An adopted male child; a foster son. 3. [cap.] Jesus Christ, esp. as the second person of the Trinity; as, Father, *Son*, and Holy Ghost. 4. Any male person considered with reference to his source, origin, native country, etc. — **so-nance** (sŏnŭns), *n.* 1. A sound; a tune. 2. Quality or state of being sonant.

**sonant** (-nŭnt), *adj.* [L. *sonans*, -antis, pres. part. of *sonare*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sound; sounding. 2. *Phonet.* Of speech sounds, voiced; intoned; tonic; vocal; — opposed to *surd*, *voiceless*, *breathed*, *atonic*. — *n.* *Phonet.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

**so'nar** (sŏnŕ), *n.* [Sound navigation ranging.] An apparatus that detects the presence and location of submarines, underwater mines, or the like, by means of inaudible high-frequency vibrations which are reflected back to it from the objects; — called *asdic* by the British.

**so-na'ta** (sŏ-nŭ-tŭ), *n.* [It., fr. It. & L. *sonare* to sound.] *Music.* A composition for one or two instruments, usually in three or four movements contrasted in rhythm and mood but related in tonality and having unity of sentiment and style.

**sonata form**. The form of a sonata, specif., of the first movement consisting of: (1) the *exposition*, in which the principal and secondary subjects are presented; (2) the *development*, in which one or both subjects are worked out or developed; (3) the *recapitulation*, in which both subjects are repeated followed by a coda.

**son'a-tŭ'na** (sŏnŭ-tŭ-nŭ; It. *sonŭ-tŭ-nŭ*), *n.*; *pl.* -NAS (-nŭz), It. -NB (-nŭ). [It.] *Music.* A short or simplified sonata.

**son'der-class'** (sŏn'dŕŕ-kŭs'; 8), *n.* [G. *sonderklasse* small class.] *Yachting.* A class of yachts (*souder*, or *sonder yacht*), small in size, the total of water-line length, width of beam, and draft not being over thirty-two feet.

**song** (sŏng; 74), *n.* [AS. *song*, *sang*.] 1. The act, practice, or art of singing; also, that which is sung. 2. Poetical composition; poetry;

verse. 3. Specif., a lyrical poem or ballad, esp. one adapted to being set to music. 4. A trifle; a pittance; as, to buy a rug for a song. 5. Music. A melody or musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad.

**songbird** (sŏng'bŭrd), *n.* A bird that sings a succession of musical notes; also, a person, esp. a woman, who utters like a songbird.

**songful** (-fŭl; -f'ŭ), *adj.* Disposed to sing; melodious.

**Song of Solomon**. The. Also **Song of Songs**. Bib. A Hebrew poem, partly dramatic, partly lyrical, traditionally ascribed to Solomon. It is also known as the **Canticles** or, in Douay Bible, the **Canticle of Canticles**. See **BIBL.**

**Song of the Three Children**. A part of the Old Testament Apocrypha. See **BIBL.**

**song sparrow**. See **SPARROW**, 2.

**songster** (sŏng'stēr; 74), *n.* [AS *songstre*, fem.] 1. One who sings or is skilled in singing. 2. A songbird. — **songstress** (-strēs; -strēs), *n.*

**sonic** (sŏn'ik), *adj.* [L. *sonus* sound + *-ic*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or utilizing sound waves; as, a sonic altimeter. 2. Of, pertaining to, or designating the speed of sound in air, that is, about 1087 feet per second (or about 738 miles per hour).

**sonic depth finder**. An instrument for determining the depth of water, as of the ocean, by means of sound waves produced by the instrument and reflected from the bottom back to the instrument.

**son-in-law**, *n.; pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.

**sonnet** (sŏn'et; -tē), *n.* [L. fr. It. *sonetto*, fr. OF. & Pr. *sonet* a little song, dim. of *son* song, music.] A fixed verse form of Italian origin, consisting of fourteen lines, typically five-foot iambics, and treating usually, a single emotion, sentiment, or reflection. Two standard types of sonnets, varying in verse groupings and rhyming schemes, are recognized: **a** *Italian sonnet*, also called the *Petrarchan*, or *regular sonnet*, in which the lines are grouped into an octave of two quatrains running on two rhymes (thus, *abba, abba*) and a sestet of two tercets on two or three rhymes, having more freedom of arrangement, but commonly running *cde, ded, or ede, ede*. **b** The *English, Elizabethan, or Shakespearean sonnet*, in which the lines are grouped into three quatrains and a couplet, with rhyme scheme *abab, cdcd, efef, gg*. The *Spenserian sonnet* unites the quatrains by interlacing the rhymes: *abab, bcbe, cdcd, ee*. — *n. i. & t.* To compose sonnets; to celebrate in sonnets.

**sonneteer** (sŏn'et-ēr; -tē-ēr), *n.* A composer of sonnets. — *v. t. & t.* To sonnet.

**sonny** (sŏn'ē), *n.* Diminutive of son; — used familiarly as in addressing a boy.

**sonometer** (sŏn'ŏm-ē-tēr; -tēr), *n.* [L. *sonus* a sound + *-meter*.] = **ATMOMETER**.

**sonorous** (sŏn'ŏr-ŭs; 74), *n.; pl.* -TIFES (-tīz). Quality or state of being sonorous; sonority, resonance.

**sonorous** (sŏn'ŏr-ŭs; 74), *adj.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor*, -oris, a sound.] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant. 2. Loud or full in sound; richly resonant. 3. High-sounding; impressive. — *sonorously*, *adv.* — **sonorouslyness**, *n.*

**sonorous**. [L. *sonus* a sound.] A combining form denoting *sounding*, as in *multisonous*.

**sonship** (sŏn'shīp), *n.* State or relation of being a son.

**son'sy**, **son'sie** (sŏn'sē), *adj.* [From Gael. & Ir. *sonas* prosperity, health.] *Scott. Ir. & Dial. Eng.* A lucky. **b** Buxom; comely.

**c** Good-natured. **d** Comfortable; also, plentiful.

**so** (sŏ), *adv.* *Scott. & N. of Eng.* var. of *swim*.

**soon** (sŏn; 85), *adv.* [AS *sōna*.] 1. At once; without delay. 2. With reference to an implied time or the present, shortly after; also, shortly; in a short time. 3. Promptly; speedily; quickly. 4. Before the usual time; early. 5. Readily; willingly.

**soon'er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. *Slang, U.S.* In the western U.S., one who settles on government land before it is legally open to settlement in order to gain the prior claim that the law gives to the first settler when the land is opened to settlement; hence, one who does a thing prematurely, in order to get an unfair advantage. 2. [cap.] U.S. A native or inhabitant of Oklahoma, the **Sooner State**, — a nickname.

**soot** (sŏt; sŏt), *n.* [AS *sōt*.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in combustion, adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To coat or cover with soot.

**sooth** (sŏth), *adj.* [AS *sōth*.] 1. *Archaic*. True; real. 2. *Poetic*. Soothing; sweet; soft. — *n.* *Archaic*. Truth; reality — **soothly**, *adv.*

**soothe** (sŏth), *v. t.* [AS *sōthian*.] 1. *Obs.* To humor by complying. 2. To cease (one) as by approval, flattery, etc.; gratify by humoring, cajoing, etc. 3. To still; assuage; mitigate. — *v. i.* To exert a pacifying or tranquilizing influence. — **soother** (sŏth-ēr), *n.*

**soothfast** (sŏth'fäst), *adj.* [AS *sōthfast*, prop. fast or firm with respect to truth.] *Archaic*. True; genuine; also, truthful; honest; faithful. — **soothfastly**, *adv.* — **soothfastness**, *n.*

**soothing** (sŏth'ing), *adj.* Calming; also, having a sedative effect, as, *soothing sirup*. — **soothingly**, *adv.*

**soothsay** (sŏth'sē), *v. i.* To foretell.

**soothsay'er** (-sē-ēr), *n.* *Hist.* One who foretells events.

**soothsay'ing**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of making predictions. 2. *Hist.* A prediction; prophecy.

**sooty** (sŏt'ē; sŏt'ē), *adj.* **sooty-er** (-ēr); **sooty-est**. 1. Of, pert. to, or providing soot; soiled with soot; blackened. 2. Soot-colored; brownish-black. — **sooty-ness**, *n.*

**sop** (sŏp), *v. t.; sopped (sŏp); **sopping**. [AS *soppian*.] 1. To steep or dip in, or as if in, a liquid. 2. To soak; wet; also, to mop (up), as water. — *v. i.* To go through or percolate; to soak in. — *n.* [AS *sopp*; akin to E. *sip* to sip.] 1. *Now Dial.* Any food steeped, or dipped and softened, in liquid; esp., a piece of bread, toast, etc., dipped in water, milk, gravy, or the like. 2. A conciliatory bribe, gift, etc.*

**soph** (sŏf), *n.* A sophomere.

**sophism** (sŏf'iz-m), *n.* [OF. *soffime*, *sophisme*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *sophisma*, deriv. of *sophos* wise.] 1. An argument, esp. a formal one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended as a deception. 2. Specious reasoning, sophistry.

**Sophist** (-ist), *n.* 1. One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and the art of successful living, in ancient Greece, who became prominent about the middle of the 5th century B.C. They were often adroit and specious in their reasoning. 2. [not cap.] A thinker; philoso-

pher; now, usually, a captious or fallacious reasoner. — **Soph'ist**, **soph'ist**, *adj.*

**soph'ist-er** (-is-tēr), *n.* 1. A Sophist or sophist. 2. At Oxford and Cambridge Universities, a student in his second (*junior sophister*) or third (*senior sophister*) year of residence.

**so-phis'tic** (sŏ-fis'tik), **so-phis'ti-cal** (-tī-kəl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to sophists, a Sophist, or sophistry; also, of the nature of a sophism. — **so-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **so-phis'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

**so-phis'ti-cate** (-tī-kāt), *v. t.* [ML. *sophisticatus*, past part. of *sophisticare* to sophisticate.] To deprive of genuineness, naturalness, or simplicity; to disillusion; to make worldly-wise. — *n.* A sophisticated person.

**so-phis'ti-cat-ed** (-tī-kāt'ed; -tī), *adj.* Also **so-phis'ti-cate** (-kāt). Deprived of original simplicity; made artificial, or more narrowly, highly complicated, refined, subtilized, etc.; of persons, made wise, esp. worldly-wise, through experience, disillusionment, or the like; hence, of such a character as to appeal to worldly-wise persons; as, *sophisticated novels*.

**so-phis'ti-ca'tion** (-kāt'shŭn), *n.* 1. Sophistry, sophistical reasoning. 2. Act or process of sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated; specif., quality or character of being intellectually sophisticated, as through experience.

**soph'ist-ry** (sŏf'is-tŕē), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-tīz). 1. Sophistical or deceptively subtle reasoning or argumentation. 2. A sophistical argument; a sophism.

**soph'o-more** (sŏf'ŏ-mŭr; 70), *n.* [(After Gr. *sophos* wise, and *mōros* fool, foolish), fr. earlier *sophomere*, *sophomere*, a second-year student, fr. *sophom*, *sophom*, old years of sophism.] 1. A student in the second year of a four-year college course; one next above a freshman. 2. *Local, U.S.* A second-year student in a high school.

**soph'o-mor'ic** (-mŏr'ik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a sophomore, hence, immature; shallow; bombastic; superficial.

**Soph'o-ni-as** (sŏf'ŏ-nē'ās), *n.* Douay Bib. Zephaniah. See **BIBL.**

**Sophy** (sŏf'ē, sŏf'ē), *n.* Also **So'phl**. [Per (fr. Ar.) *Safawi*, a Persian dynasty.] *Archaic*. A former title of kings of Persia.

**-sophy**. [Gr. *sophia* skill, knowledge.] A combining form denoting knowledge pertaining to a (specified) field.

**sopor** (sŏp'ēr, -pŏr), *n.* [L.] Profound sleep; stupor.

**sop'o-ri'ter-ous** (sŏp'ŏ-rī'tēr-ŭs; sŏp'ŏr), *adj.* [L. *soporifer*, fr. *sopor* a heavy sleep + *ferre* to bring.] *Soporific*.

**sop'o-ri'tic** (-rī'tik), *adj.* [L. *sopor* a heavy sleep + *facere* to make.] 1. Causing, or tending to cause, sleep. 2. Of or characterized by sleepiness or lethargy; as, *soporific* symptoms. — *n.* A sleep-inducing drug.

**sop'ping** (sŏp'ing), *adj.* Wet through; soaking.

**soppy** (sŏp'ē), *adj.* **Sop'py-lŭr** (-lŭr); **sop'py-est**. 1. Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy. 2. *Slang, Brit.* Foolishly or extravagantly sentimental.

**sop'ran'o** (sŏp'rān'ŏ; -prā'nŏ), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ŏz), -I (-ē). [It., fr. *soprano* superior, highest, fr. *sopra* above, fr. L. *supra*] *Music*.

**a** The treble; the highest quality of voice; typically covering two octaves or more up from middle C. **b** A part for such a voice. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice. (fr. COTRATRA SOPRANO, MEZZO-SOPRANO. — *adj.* Of or pert. to the soprano (voice or part); having a high or treble range.

**so'ra** (sŏr'ā; 70), *n.*, or **sora rail**. A small short billed North American rail (*Porzana carolina*).

**sorb** (sŏrb), *n.* [F. *sorbe*, the fruit, fr. L. *sorbum*, the fruit, *sorbus*, the tree.] **a** Any of various European trees of the apple family, as the service tree. **b** The fruit of any tree so called. (cf. **SORN APPLE**).

**Sorb**, *n.* [G. *Sorbe*, of Slav. origin.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wendts living in Saxony and Brandenburg.

**sorb apple**. The fruit of the service tree.

**Sorb'li-an** (sŏrb'li-an), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbs or their language. — *n.* **a** A Sorb. **b** The Slavic language of the Sorbs; Wendish. See **INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**.

**Sor'bon-ist** (sŏrb'ŏn-ist), *n.* [F. *sorboniste*.] A doctor of, or student at, the Sorbonne.

**Sor'bonne** (sŏr'bŏn'), *n.* [F.] **a** An orig., a house founded at Paris in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain of Louis IX, for the society of poor theological students established by him. **b** Later, the faculty of theology, suppressed in 1792. **c** Now, the seat of the courses of the faculties of science and letters of the University of Paris.

**sor'cor-er** (sŏr'sŏr-ēr), *n.* One who practices sorcery; a wizard. — **sor'cor-ess** (-ēs; -is), *n.*

**sor'cer-y** (-ē), *n.; pl.* -CERIES (-īz). [OF. *sorcerie*, fr. *sorcier* a sorcerer, fr. L. *sors*, *sorta*, a lot, fate, destiny.] The use of power gained from the assistance or control of evil spirits, esp. for divining; necromancy; witchcraft. — **sor'cor-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

**sor'did** (sŏr'dīd), *adj.* [F. *sordide*, fr. L. *sordidus*; akin to L. *sordere* to be dirty.] 1. Filthy; dirty. 2. Vile; base; gross; despicable. 3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; miserly. **d** *Bot. & Zool.* Of a dirty or muddy color. — *Syn.* See **MEAN**. — **sor'did-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'did-ness**, *n.*

**sor'di'no** (sŏr-dē'nŏ), *n.; pl.* -I (-nŏ). [It.] *Music*. = **MUTE**, *n.*, 2.

**sore** (sŏr; 70), *adj.* [AS *sār*.] 1. Distressing; painful; grievous; extremely unpleasant. 2. Sensitive to pain from pressure; tender; inflamed or ulcerated. 3. Temperamentally sensitive; easily grieved or irritated. **d** *Collog.* Offended; disgruntled. — *n.* 1. A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; an ulcer or a boil. 2. A source of pain or vexation; an affliction. — *adv.* *Archaic*. *Sorely*. — **sore'ly**, *adv.* — **sore'ness**, *n.*

**sore'head'** (sŏr'hēd'), *n.* *Collog., U.S.* A disgruntled person; sometimes, specif., a politician disgruntled because of failure of election or appointment. — **sore'head'**, *adj.*

**sorghum** (sŏr'gŭm), *n.* [NL. also *sorgum*, fr. It. *sorgo*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Sorghum*) of tropical cereal grasses, one species of which (*S. vulgare*) is especially cultivated for fodder, grain, or for sirup. Certain varieties grown for forage or for their sweet juices are known as **sor'go** (sŏr'gŏ), and also as **sweet, saccharine, or sugar sorghum**. 2. Sirup from the juice of any sorgo, resembling cane sirup but containing much invert sugar.

**sor'i** (sŏr'ē), *n.*, *pl.* of **SORUS**.

**sor'i-dine** (sŏr'ī-kīn; -sīn; sŏr'ē; 70), *adj.* [L. *soricinus*, fr. *sorex*, *sorice*, a shrew.] Belonging to a subfamily (Soricinae) typical of a family (Soricidae) of mouse-like mammals, the shrews; hence, shrewlike.

## sortes

**so-ris/tes** (sô-rî'tez), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *sôreîtes* (oc. *sylogismos*), prop., heaped up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. *sôra* a heap.] *Logic.* An abridged series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of the first is the subject of the second, and so on, the conclusion uniting the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last. — **so-ris/ti-cal** (sô-rî'tî-kâl), *adj.*

**sort** (sôrt), *v. i.* *Scot.* To impose (on another) for bed and board; beg. — **sort'ing**, *n.*

**so-ro/r'che** (sô-rô'châ), *n.* [Sp.] Mountain sickness, esp. in the Andes. **so-ro/p'ti-mist** (sô-rô'p'tî-mîst), *n.* [See *SORORITY*; *OPTIMIST*.] A member of a **Soroptimist Club**, one of an international Association of Soroptimist Clubs, composed of professional and executive businesswomen associated primarily for service.

**so-ro/r'i-cide** (sô-rô'rî-tîd), *n.* [L. *sororicide*; cf. *sororicide*. See *SISTER*; *-CIDE*.] Act of one who kills his own sister, one who commits such an act. Cf. **FRATRICIDE**.

**so-ro/r'i-ty** (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). [L. *soror* sister.] A club of girls or women, as in a college.

**so-ro/r'is** (sô-rô'rîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sôras* a heap.] 1. *Bot.* A collective fruit formed by the union of many flowers into a fleshy or pulpy mass, as in the mulberry and pineapple. 2. *U.S.* A women's club.

**sor'ption** (sôrp'shûn), *n.* *Physical Chem.* Process of taking up and holding either by adsorption or absorption.

**sor'rel** (sô'rêl), *n.* [OF. *sorele*, fr. *sur sorrel*.] *Bot.* Any of various plants having sour juice; as: a plant of the genus *Rumex*, esp. the common sorrel (*R. acetosa*), and the *sheep sorrel* (*R. acetosella*) of dry places, with pleasant acid-tasting leaves. **b** = WOOD SORREL. **a**

**sor'el**, *n.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor sorrel*.] 1. A brown, red-yellow hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. 2. An animal of a sorrel color, as a horse; specif., a male fallow deer in its third year. See *FALLOW DEER*. — **sor'el**, *adj.*

**sorrel tree**. A small tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of the heath family, with white flowers and sour evergreen leaves.

**sor'row** (sô'rô', 74), *n.* [AS. *sorh*, *sorh*. Not akin to *SORRY*.] 1. Suffering or sadness arising from loss, disappointment, etc. 2. Contrition; penitence. 3. A cause of grief or sadness; a trouble; affliction. *Syn.* *Sorrow, grief, anguish, woe, regret* mean distress of mind. *Sorrow* implies a sense of one's own or another's loss or a sense of guilt; *grief*, a poignant sorrow for some definite cause, *anguish*, excruciating or torturing grief or dread; *woe*, deep or inconsolable grief or misery; *regret*, a pain of mind caused by deep disappointment, fruitless longing, or the like.

— *v. i.* To feel sorrow; to grieve. — **sor'row-er**, *n.*

**sor'row-ful** (-fûl; -fî), *adj.* Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing sorrow. — **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

**sor'ty** (sô'rî; 74), *adj.*; *sor'ti-fr* (-tî); *sor'ti-est*. [AS. *sorîg* sad, fr. *sâr*, *n.*, sore, grief, pain. Not akin to *SORROW*.] 1. Causing sorrow; grievous. 2. Grieved for a loss, a mistake, a sin, etc.; feeling sorrow, regret, or penitence. 3. Melancholy, dismal, gloomy; mournful. 4. Poor; mean; pitiful; contemptible. — *Syn.* See *CONTEMPTIBLE*. — **sor'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'ti-ness**, *n.*

**sort** (sôrt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *sortis*, *sortis*.] Obs. A lot; hence, fate; destiny; also, divination by lot.

**sort**, *n.* [OF. *sorte*, fr. L. *sortis*, *sortis*, a lot, part.] 1. A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species. 2. Way; fashion; manner. 3. Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil sort. 4. *Print* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — usually in *pl.* — *Syn.* See *TYPE*. — *of a sort*, *of sorts*. Of a different kind, or kinds; now, usually disparagingly, of a rather poor kind, or kinds. — *out of sorts* *a* *Print*. With some sorts of type deficient or exhausted. **b** *Collog.* Out of order; ill; disturbed. — *v. t.* 1. To put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, sort, etc.; to classify. 2. *Obs. ecc. Dial.* To put to rights; adjust. 3. *Scot.* To punish as by scolding or beating. — *Syn.* See *ASSORT*. — *v. i.* 1. To consort. 2. To suit; harmonize. — **sort'a-ble**, *adj.* — **sort'er**, *n.*

**sor'tie** (sô'rî; 74), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out.] 1. A rally of troops from a besieged place against the besiegers. 2. *Mil Aviation* One mission or attack by a single plane.

**sor'ti-lege** (sô'rî-tî-lege; 74), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *sortilegium*, fr. L. *sortilegium* foretelling, as *n.*, a soothsayer, fr. L. *sortis*, *sortis*, a lot + *legere* to gather.] Divination by lots; hence, sorcery; witchery; enchantment.

**so'r'us** (sô'rîs), *n.*; *pl.* *sori* (rî). [NL., fr. Gr. *sôros* a heap.] *Bot.* A cluster of spores, sporangia, or analogous reproductive bodies, as the so-called fruit dots on fern fronds, the spots or pustules of fungus spores on a host, or a cluster of reproductive gemmae on a lichen thallus.

**SOS** (sô's), *n.* The letters of the distress signal (---) prescribed by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 for use by ships, airplanes, etc.

**sô's** (sô's), *n.* A code signal only, and not an abbreviation.

**so'so'** (sô'sô'), *adj.* Also **so-so'**, *so-so*. *Collog.* Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable.

**so-so'**, *adv.* Also **so so**. Tolerably; passably.

**so-ste-nu'to** (sô-sâ-tî-nô'tô; *Angl.* sô's-tê-nô'tô), *adj.* [It.] *Music.* Sustained; — applied esp. to a movement or passage the tones of which are to be sustained to their full nominal value, or to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged. — *n.* A sostenuto movement or passage.

**sot** (sôt), *n.* [OF. *fool*, fr. ML. *sottus*.] A person besotted by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.

**so-te/r'i-al-o-gy** (sô-tê'rî-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *sôterîa* safety + *-logy*.] Theology dealing with salvation as effected by Jesus Christ. — **so-te/r'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ô-lô-jî-kâl), *adj.*

**so'thic** (sô'thîk; sô'thîk), *adj.* Also **so'thi-ac** (sô'thî-âk). [Gr. *Sôthiakos*, fr. *Sôthia* the Dog Star, fr. Egypt. *Septîl*.] Of, pertaining to, or named from *So'this* (sô'this), or Sirius, the Dog Star.

**Sothic cycle or period**. *Astron.* A cycle of 1460 Sothic years in the Egyptian calendar. The *Sothic year* had 365 days and 6 hours.

**sot'tol** (sô'tôl; sô'tôl'), *n.* [Sp. *sotol*, *sotol*, fr. Nahuatl *sotolli*.] Any succulent plant (genus *Dasylium*, esp. *D. tezanum*, *D. wheeleri*, etc.) of the southwestern United States.

**sot'ted** (sô'tîd; -tîd), *adj.* Besotted.

**sot'tish** (sô'tîsh; -tîsh), *adj.* Like a sot; doltish; also, drunken. — **sot'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

**sot'to vo'ce** (sô'tô vô'châ; sô'tô vô'châ), [It.] Under the breath; in an undertone; hence, *pr.*, *pr.*, *sô'to*. [F., fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin.]

**sos** (sôs), *n.*; *pl.* *sous* (sô's); *jes*.

## sound box

1. = 3d *sos*. 2. *France.* Popularly, the prewar bronze 5-centime piece, equivalent to ½ franc.

**sou-a'ti nut** (sô-â'tîrê), [F. *sauvari*, *sauvari*.] The edible nutlike seed of a South American tree (genus *Caryocar*, typical of the family *Caryocaraceae*, the souari-nut family), esp. of *C. nuciferum*.

**sou'bi'ne'** (sô'bî'nê'), *n.* [F.] A white or brown sauce containing onions; — called also **soubise sauce**.

**sou-brette'** (sô-b'rê'tê'), *n.* [F., fr. *soubrette*, fem. of *soubret* affected, coy.] *Theatrical.* Originally, in comedies, an intriguing lady maid; hence, a coquettish maid-servant or frivolous young woman, or the actress playing such a part. — **sou-bret'tish** (-brê'tîsh), *adj.*

**sou'brî-quet** (sô'b'rî-kê'), *n.* Var. of **SORBIQUET**.

**sou-car'**, **sow-car'** (sô-kâr'), *n.* [Hind. *sūkār*, fr. Skr. *sūdh* straight.] *Anglo-Ind.* A native banker.

**Sou'chong'** (sô'shông'; Chin. -chông'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *hsiao-chung* small or fine sort.] *Sometimes not cap.* A black tea (see *TEA*, 1 b) from China.

**sou'fê'** (sô'fê'; sô'fê'), *adj.* [F., lit., puffed.] Puffed by or in cooking, as omelet, crackers, or sliced potato; — also Anglicized as **sou'fêed'** (-fêd', -fêd'). — *n.* A delicate spongy hot dish, made from a sweet or savory mixture, lightened by stiffly beaten whites of eggs.

**sou'f'le** (sô'f'le), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A murmuring or blowing sound heard on auscultation.

**sough** (sûf; sou), *n.* [AS. *sugan* to sound.] 1. A hollow moaning; a murmuring, sighing sound, as of the wind. 2. *Scot. & Ir.* A vague or flying rumor. **b** A whiz or whistle, as of a missile. 3. *Scot.* A singsong tone. — *v. i.* 1. To make a sough; sigh; as, the wind *soughing* through the trees. 2. *Scot.* To preach or pray in a singsong tone.

**sought** (sôt), *past & past part.* of *SELK*.

**soul** (sôl), *n.* [AS. *sâwel*, *sâwl*.] 1. An entity conceived as the essence, substance, animating principle, or actuating cause of life, or of the individual life, esp. of individual life manifested in thinking, willing, and knowing; in many religions it is regarded as immortal and separable from the body at death. 2. The physical or spiritual principle in general, esp. as informing the universe. 3. Man's moral and emotional nature, esp. as manifested in or communicated by what is

*ence*. A synonym for *God*.

*Syn.* *Soul, spirit*, as here compared, mean an immaterial entity distinguishable from and superior to the body. *Soul* is the preferred term when the connection with the body is in mind, or its functions, responsibilities, or special qualities are suggested; *spirit*, when an opposition to that which is material, corporeal, etc., is in mind, and its movement, activity, or the like, is suggested; as, to save one's *soul*, to lift up one's *spirit* in prayer.

**soul'ful** (-fûl; -fî), *adj.* Full of, or expressing, deep feeling. — **soul'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**soul'less** (-lê's; -lîs), *adj.* Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **soul'less-ly**, *adv.*

**sou mar'qué'** (sô'mâr'kê'), *n.* [F.] An 18th-century minor coin of base metal, orig. issued for use in France but later struck for the colonies. **b** *U.S.* (*pron.* mâr'kê', -kâ') Little or nothing, a trifle.

**sound** (saund), *adj.* [ME. *sound*, *saund*, fr. AS. *gesund*.] 1. Free from flaw, defect, or decay; undamaged or unimpaired. 2. Healthy; not weak or diseased; robust; — of body or mind. 3. Firm; strong; safe; also, figuratively, secure; trustworthy. 4. Solid in structure; also, firm in texture, stable. 5. Founded in truth or right; not fallacious or faulty. 6. Showing good judgment or good sense; as, *sound advice*. 7. Orthodox, as in religion, politics, theories, etc. 8. Thorough; as, a *sound beating*. 9. Undisturbed, profound; — of sleep. 10. Legal; valid; as, a *sound title*. — *Syn.* See *HEALTHY*; *VALID*.

**sound'ly**, *adv.* — **sound'ness**, *n.*

**sound, n.** [AS. & ON. *saund*.] 1. A long passage of water (wider and more extensive than a strait) connecting two larger bodies, as a sea and the ocean, or forming a channel between the mainland and an island. 2. The air bladder of a fish.

**sound** (saund), *v. t.* [OF. *sonder*.] 1. To measure the depth of, esp. by a line and plummet; fathom. 2. To find, or try to find, the thoughts, motives, or the like, of; probe; — often with *out*. 3. *Med.* To explore, as the bladder, with a sound. 4. To remove the sound, and other organs, from (fish). — *v. i.* 1. To ascertain the depth of water as with a sounding line. 2. To dive down suddenly, as a fish when hooked. — *n.* 1. A sounding. 2. *Med.* Any long probe, for exploring cavities of the body. — **sound'a-ble**, *adj.*

**sound, n.** [OF. *son*, fr. L. *sonus*.] 1. The sensation of hearing, that which is heard; specif.: *a* *Psychophysics*. Sensation due to stimulation of the auditory nerves and auditory centers of the brain, usually by vibrations transmitted in a material medium, commonly air, affecting the organ of hearing. *b* *Vibrational energy* which occasions such a sensation. Sound is propagated by progressive longitudinal vibratory disturbances (*sound waves*). Cf. *PITCH*, *ILLUSTR.* 2. A tone or noise of a special quality or character; as, a *sound of rejoicing*. 3. Import or implications of something heard, read, etc., as, I don't like the *sound* of this letter. 4. *Archaic*. Rumor, fame. 5. Noise without meaning; mere noise. 6. Hearing distance; carshot.

— *v. i.* 1. To make a noise or sound. 2. To be conveyed in sound; to be communicated by speech. 3. To convey a certain impression or sound; hence, to seem; appear; as, the story *sounds* false. 4. *Obs. ecc. Law*. To have, or tend in, its significance, import, nature, effect, or the like; — with *in*, and formerly *into*, *to*, *against*; as, *to sound in tort*, to have the nature or effect of tort. — *n. i.* 1. To cause to sound; to produce the sound of. 2. *Now rare*. To utter; express audibly. 3. To order, indicate, or proclaim, by a sound or sounds; as, the clock *sounds* noon. 4. To celebrate by or as by sounds; as, *to sound a hero's praises*. 5. To examine by causing to emit sounds; as, *to sound the chest*.

**sound'board'** (saund'bôrd'; 70), *n.* 1. A thin resonant board, as the belly of a violin, so placed in an instrument as to reinforce its tones by sympathetic vibration. 2. = **SOUNDING BOARD**.

**sound bow** (bô), *Illust.* The thick part of a bell against which the clapper strikes. See *BELL*, *ILLUSTR.*

**sound box**. 1. That part of a phonograph which contains the mechanism reproducing the sounds. 2. A chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority, as a violin body.



**sound'er** (soun'dēr), *n.* One that sounds; specif., an electromagnetic instrument used in telegraphy for recording sounds. See **TELEGRAPH**.

**sound'ing**, *adj.* Making or emitting sound; hence, resonant; sonorous; high-sounding. — **sound'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sound'ing**, *n.* [From **SOUND** to fathom.] 1. Act of one that sounds (in any sense). 2. *Naut.* A measurement of depth as by line or plummet; also, the depth so ascertained. *pl.* Any part of the ocean, or other water, where a hand sounding line will reach bottom.

**sounding board**. 1. *Music.* = **SOUNDBOARD**, 1. 2. A structure over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.

**sounding line**. *Naut.* A line, wire, or cord, weighted at one end with a plummet (**sounding lead**) used in sounding.

**sound'less**, *adj.* Not sounding. — **sound'less-ly**, *adv.*

**sound motion picture**. A motion picture with synchronized sound effects, as speech, music, etc.

**sound'proof'** (soun'd'pruf'), 2), *adj.* Impervious to sound. — *r. i.*

To make soundproof, to insulate so as to obstruct the passage of sound, as floors and partitions. — **sound'proof'ing**, *n.*

**sound track**. The area on a motion-picture film that carries the sound record.

**soup** (sōp), *n.* [Fr. *soupe*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A liquid food, consisting of the broth of meat or vegetables or both, or of milk, or thin cream sauce mixed with a purée of vegetables, shellfish, or the like. 2. Something having or suggesting the consistency of soup, as a heavy fog.

**Syn.** *Soup, broth, stock, bouillon, consommé, potage, potage, purée, bisque, chowder* mean a fluid food made by boiling and seasoning meat, fish, or vegetables, or a combination of these. *Soup* designates any dish of this sort; *broth*, the liquid (often concentrated) in which any meat or vegetable has been boiled; *stock*, usually, broth used as a basis for a more elaborate soup; *bouillon* and *consommé*, concentrated and clarified broths, the former of beef and the latter, usually, of veal or chicken; *potage*, or its more modern French equivalent, *potage*, a thick soup made usually of meat and vegetables thoroughly cooked; *purée*, properly fish, meat, or vegetables boiled to a pulp and rubbed through a sieve, but now a soup made by the addition of this to stock or a creamed sauce; *bisque*, a particularly rich purée, often made of shellfish, *chowder*, a soup made typically of clams or fish with salt pork, onion, potatoes and, usually, crackers and milk.

**soup** (sōp), *n.* [Corruption of *supper*, for *supercharge*.] *Slang* Horsepower. — **soup up**, *Slang*. a To step up the horsepower of (an engine) as by supercharging and increasing the compression. b To step up the propulsive power and speed of (as an old plane, jalopy, or rocket); to boost the performance of (a device). c To impart zip to (as a play).

**soup'con'** (sōp'sōn'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste.

**sour** (sour), *adj.* [AS. *sūr*.] 1. Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits. 2. Changed, as by fermentation, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; also, of or pertaining to fermentation. 3. Having a vapor, emanation, or odor suggesting something acid or rancid. 4. Distasteful; bitter; unpleasant; of persons, their words, etc., cross; crabbed; morose. 5. Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. 6. Acid in reaction; — said of soils. 7. Of gasoline, etc., containing sulfur compounds.

**Syn.** *Sour, acid, acidulous, tart* mean devoid of sweetness. *Sour* usually applies to that which through fermentation or decay has lost its sweetness, or freshness; *acid*, to that which has such a taste naturally or normally; *acidulous* and *tart*, to that which is acid, *acidulous* implying a less-than-average acidity, and *tart* a sharp but agreeable acidity.

— *n.* 1. A sour or acid substance; figuratively, that which is disagreeable or distasteful. 2. Specif., a mildly acid solution used to neutralize alkali, in the process of bleaching; also, a treatment with such a sour. 3. An acid beverage.

— *v. i. & t.* To become or to make sour.

— **sour-ish**, *adj.* — **sour'ly**, *adv.* — **sour'ness**, *n.*

**source** (sōrs; 70), *n.* [OF. *source*, deriv. of *L. surgere* to lift, to spring up. See **SURGE**.] 1. The beginning of a stream of water or the like, a spring; a fountain. 2. The origin; the first or ultimate cause. 3. A person, book, document, etc., that supplies information. 4. The individual, company, or corporation initiating a payment, as of dividends, interest, etc.; as, a tax paid at the *source*. — **Syn.** See **ORIGIN**.

**sour cherry**. See **CHERRY**, 1.

**sour-dine'** (sōr'dēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *il. sordina*.] 1. *Hint*. One of several low-toned soft-toned musical instruments. 2. A mate; specif., a trumpet mute.

**sour'dough'** (sōr'dō'), *n.* A Canadian or Alaskan prospector; — so called from the habit of carrying **sour dough**, a fermented dough used as a leaven in making bread.

**sour grapes**. Things which persons affect to despise because they cannot possess them.

**sour gum**. See **GUM**, 5 a.

**sour'op'** (sōr'ōp'), *n.* A small tropical American tree (*Annona muricata*) of the custard-apple family; also, its large edible fruit, with soft spines on its skin and a slightly acid, fibrous pulp.

**sou'sa-phone** (sō'sā-fōn), *n.* [After J. P. Sousa, Am. bandmaster, its originator + *-phone*.] *Music*. A large circular tuba with a flaring bell facing toward the front.

**souse** (sou;

in pickl;

4. *Slar*

2. To

*Slang*. U. S. To make or become drunk.

**souse** (sou), *n.* [ME. *sours*.] *Falconry*. A rising in flight, as a bird; — esp. in the phrase at (*the*) *souse*. b A swooping; a swoop, as of a hawk on its quarry. — *v. i. & t.* To swoop or pounce (down on), esp. in attacking prey. — *adv.* With a swoop; suddenly.

**[sou'tash'** (sō'tash'), *n.* [F.] A trimming or embroidery braid, made of silk, wool, cotton, or tinseled.

**sou-tane'** (sō-tān'), *n.* [F., fr. *It. sottana*, fr. *sotto* under, fr. *L.*

*subtus* below, beneath, fr. *sub* under.] The cassock worn by Roman Catholic priests.

**sou'ter** (sō'tēr), *n.* [AS. *sūtere*, fr. *L. sutor*, fr. *suere* to sew.] *Chiefly Scot.* A shoemaker; cobbler.

**South** (south; *see note below*), *n.* [AS. *sūth*, for *sunth*.] 1. The cardinal point directly opposite the north. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

2. A country, region, or section, farther to the south than another. [cap.] That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio River, and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. — *adj.* Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding toward the south or coming from the south; southern; also, of, pert. to, or indigenous in the south. — *adv.* To, toward, in, or (*Rare*) from, the south.

3. The pron. *south*, chiefly nautical, is a recognized colloquialism in compounds, as *southeast*, *southwest*, etc.

**South** (south; cf. *south*, *v.*), *v. t.* To turn toward the south.

**South African**, *adj.* Of or pert. to South Africa, esp. to the Union of South Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of South Africa; esp., an Afrikaner.

**South African Dutch**. = **AFRIKAANS**.

**South by east**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', east of due south; S. 11° 15' E. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**South by west**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', west of due south; S. 11° 15' W. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**South'down'** (south'dōwn'), *n.* A small short-wooled hornless sheep of an English breed producing superior mutton.

**South'east'** (south'ēst'; *see SOUTH*, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon between, and equally distant from, the south and the east; also, a part or region relatively southeast. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.* — (*East*; 2), *adj.* Of, pert. to, situated or proceeding toward, or coming from the southeast. — *adv.* Toward or from, the southeast — **South'east'ern**, *adj.* — **South'east'ern-most**, *adj.* — **South'east'ern**, *adv.*, & *n.* — **South'east'ward-ly**, *adv.* & *adv.* — **South'east'wards**, *adv.*

**southeast by east**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', east of due southeast; S. 50° 15' E. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**southeast by south**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', south of due southeast; S. 33° 45' E. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**South'east'er** (south'ēst'ēr; *see SOUTH*, *n.*), *n.* A storm, strong wind, or gale coming from the southeast.

**South'east'er-ly**, *adj.* Proceeding toward, or coming from, the south east. — **South'east'er-ly**, *adv.*

**South'er** (south'ēr), *n.* A wind or storm from the south.

**South'er** (sō'thēr), *south'ether*, *n.* Dial. vars. of **SOUTHER**.

**South'er-ly** (sō'th'ēr-ly; formerly also *south'ly*), *adj.* Southern. — **South'er-ly**, *adv.* — **South'er-li-ness**, *n.*

**South'ern** (ērn), *adj.* [AS. *sūthern*.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south; facing southward. 2. U. S. [cap.] Of or pert. to the South. — *n.* A native of the south, esp. [cap.] U. S., of the South — **South'ern-most**, *adj.*

**Southern Cross**. Four bright stars in the Southern Hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also, the constellation of which the four stars above are the brightest.

**Southern Crown**. = **CORONA AUSTRALIS**.

**South'ern-er** (sō'th'ēr-nēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the south; esp. [cap.] U. S., of the South.

**southern lights** = **AURORA AUSTRALIS**.

**South'ern-ly** (sō'th'ēr-n-ly), *adj.* & *adv.* Southerly.

**South'ern-most** (-mōst), *adj.* Farthest south.

**South'ern-wood** (sō'th'ēr-n-wōd'), *n.* A shrubby European worm-wood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), used in beer.

**south'ing** (south'ing), *n.* 1. Tendency or progress southward. 2. *Astron.* a The passage of a celestial body across the meridian of a place in the Northern Hemisphere. b South declination. 3. *Surv. & Navig.* Difference of latitude to the south from the last point of reckoning.

**South'paw'** (south'pō'), *adj.* *Sports*. Using the left hand in pitching, throwing, or the like. — **South'paw'**, *n.*

**South Pole**. The southernmost point of the earth; the southern extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the **South pole of the heavens**. See also in *Gaz.*

**South'ron** (sō'th'rān; *see SOUTH*, *n.*), *n.*; *pl.* **SOUTHERNS** (-rānz). [From **SOUTHERN**, after *Bruton, Saxon*.] A Southerner; specif. [usually cap.] Scot. a An Englishman. b Englishmen. — **South'ron**, *adj.*

**South'-south'east'**, **South'-south'west'**, *adj.* Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between south and southeast (southwest); blowing or coming from that direction. — *adv.* Toward or from a point in that direction. — *n.* A direction or point halfway between south and southeast (southwest); two points, or 22° 30', east (west) of due south, S. 22° 30' E. (W.). See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**South'ward** (south'wērd; *naut.* sō'th'ērd), **South'wards** (-wērdz; -ērdz), *adv.* Toward the south.

**South'ward**, *adj.* Lying or moving toward the south. — **South'ward**, *n.* — **South'ward-ly**, *adv.*

**South'west'** (south'wēst'; *see SOUTH*, *n.*), *n.* The point of the horizon or direction between, and equally distant from, the south and west; a part or region relatively southwest. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.* — *adj.* Of, pert. to, or situated in or toward, the southwest; proceeding toward the southwest; of the wind, blowing from the southwest. — *adv.* Toward, in, or from, the southwest. — **South'west'ern**, *adj.* — **South'west'ern-most**, *adj.* — **South'west'ward**, *adv.*, & *n.* — **South'west'ward-ly**, *adv.* & *adv.* — **South'west'wards**, *adv.*

**Southwest by south**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', south of due southwest; S. 33° 45' W. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**Southwest by west**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', west of due southwest; S. 50° 15' W. See **COMPASS CARD**, *Illustr.*

**South'west'er** (south'wēst'ēr; *see SOUTH*, *n.*), *n.* 1. A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest. 2. *Rare* A sou'wester.

**South'west'er-ly**, *adj.* Toward or from the southwest; as, a *south'west'er-ly* course; a *south'west'er-ly* wind

**sou'wester** (sō'wēst'ēr; sō'wēst'ēr), *n.* [F., prop., inf., to remember, fr. *L. subvertere* to come up, come to mind. See **SUBVERNE**.] That which serves as a reminder; memento.

**sou'west'er** (sō'wēst'ēr), *n.* 1. A southwester. 2. A hat of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn, esp. at sea, in stormy weather.

**sov'er-eign** (sōv'ēr-īn; sōv'ēr-īn; sōv'-), *adj.* [OF. *soverain*, *soverain*, deriv. of *L. super* above. Modern spelling is due to a supposed connection with *reign*.] 1. Chief or highest; supreme. 2. Supreme in power; superior in position to all others; specif., princely; royal. 3. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction; as, a *sovereign* state. 4. Efficacious; effectual; as a remedy. — *Syn.* See DOMINANT; FREE. — *n.* 1. A person, body of men, or state, vested with sovereign authority. 2. A British gold coin worth one pound sterling; — from the effigy of the monarch on the obverse. See MONEY, Tables. — *sov'er-eign-ly*, *adv.*

**sov'er-eign-ty** (sōv'ēr-ēn-ī; sōv'ēr-īn-ī; sōv'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign. 2. Specif.: a The status, dominion, or rule of a sovereign. b Supreme political power or authority.

**sov'i-et** (sōv'i-ēt; sōv'i-ēt'; sōv'yēt'; sōv'ēt'), *n.* [Russ. *sovet*.] 1. A council; specif.: a [often cap.] Either one of two governing bodies (*village soviets*, *town soviets*) consisting of representatives of workmen, soldiers, and peasants, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A soviet is the supreme local authority and it sends deputies to each of the higher bodies (*Soviet congresses*) having authority over larger units. The highest governmental body of all is the *Supreme Soviet* or *Council*. b Any of various similar socialistic bodies elsewhere. 2. [cap.] A With the. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — *pl.* The people, leaders, or armed forces of the U.S.S.R. — *sov'i-et-adj.* — *sov'i-et-dom* (sōv'i-ēt-dām; sōv'i-ēt'-; sōv'yēt'-; sōv'ēt'-), *n.*

**sov'i-et-ism** (sōv'i-ēt-iz'm; sōv'i-ēt'-; sōv'yēt'-; sōv'ēt'-), *n.* The form of government carried on through soviets; communism; Bolshevism. — *sov'i-et-ist* (-ist), *n.* — *sov'i-et-iz-a-tion* (sōv'i-ēt-iz-ā'shūn; -ī-zā'-; sōv'i-ēt'-; sōv'yēt'-; sōv'ēt'-), *n.* — *sov'i-et-ize* (-īz), *v. t.*

**sov'ran** (sōv'rān; sōv'rān-ty. Vars. of SOVEREIGN, etc.

**soy** (soy), *n.* [AS. *soyga*.] 1. The adult female of swine. See SWINE. 2. *Metaph.* A channel leading to molds in the pig bed. b A mass of metal solidified in such a channel or mold.

**soy** (sō), *v. t.*; *SOVED* (sōd); *SOWN* (sōn) or *SOWED*; *SOW'ING*. [AS. *sōwan*.] 1. To scatter, as seed, upon the earth for growth; to plant by sowing. 2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over, as a field. 3. To spread abroad; disperse; disseminate; also, to implant. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — *soy'er*, *n.*

**so-war** (sō-wār'; -wōr'), *n.* [Per. *sawār* horseman.] In India, a native cavalryman; also, a mounted orderly.

**soy-bell'y** (sou'bēl'y), *n.* *Collog.* U. S. Fat salt pork or bacon.

**soy bug** (soy). [From soy, *n.*] A wood louse (genus *Oniscus*, and allies) that cannot roll up like the pill bugs. See WOOD LOUSE.

**soy-car'** (sou-kār'). Var. of SOYCAR.

**soy-ones** (sō'ēnz; sō'ēnz'), *n. pl.* [Gael. *sūghan* the liquid of which sowens are made, fr. *sūgh* juice.] *Dial.* Porridge from oat husks.

**sowth** (sōth). Scot. var. of SOYGIN.

**sow thistle** (soy). Any weed of a genus (*Sonchus*, esp. *S. oleraceus*) of weeds said to be eaten by swine.

**sox** (sōks). Var. of *socks*, *pl.* of *sock*.

**soy** (soy), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū*, fr. Chin. (J'ek.) *chiang' yū*.] 1. A Chinese and Japanese sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting beans (esp. soybeans) to long fermentation and then to long digestion in brine. 2. In full, *soy/bean* (sō'bēn'). Also *soy/ya* (sō'yā). An Asiatic legume (*Glycine soja*, syn. *G. max*), or its seed, which yields oil, flour, and meal. The legume is widely grown in China, Japan, and the United States.

**so'zin** (sō'zīn), *n.* [Gr. *sozein* to save.] *Biochem.* Any defensive protein normally in the animal body.

**spa** (spā; spō), *n.* [From *Spa*, Belgium.] A mineral spring; hence, a resort with mineral springs.

**space** (spās), *n.* [OF. *espace*, fr. *L. spatium* space.] 1. That which is characterized by extent in all directions, boundlessness, and in definite divisibility; the subject of determinations of position and direction. 2. *Math.* The aggregate of points, or ordered sets of *n* numbers (*n*, . . . , *z*). 3. A limited extension in one, two, or three dimensions; a part marked off in some way. 4. Specif., reservation, accommodations, as on a train. 5. An interval between two points of time; duration. 6. Opportunity; chance. 7. *Arch.* A while. 8. *Advertising.* The page or part of a page of a periodical used for advertising, or the number of advertisement lines so used in a newspaper. *Trade Slang.* U. S. 9. *Music.* A degree, or open place, of the staff. 10. *Print.* A small piece cast lower than the face of the type used to separate words. 11. *Telegr.* The interval during which the key is open, or not in contact, in operation. — *v. t.* *SPACE* (spās); *SPAC'ING* (spās'īng). To place at intervals; to arrange with spaces between. — *space'er* (spās'ēr), *n.*

**space charge**. *Elec.* The electrons in the space between the filament and the plate in an electron tube.

**space-lattice**, *n.* *Physical Chem.* The geometrical arrangement of the atoms in a crystal, as determined by X-ray analysis.

**space-ship** (spās'shīp'), *n.* An imaginary aircraft of the future for interplanetary travel outside the earth's atmosphere.

**space time**. The four-dimensional order within which every physical existent may be "located" by specifying its four co-ordinates, three spatial and one temporal; the whole of physical reality, or any circumscribed portion, conceived as a four-dimensional array of long lasting, extended things. — *space-time*, *adj.*

**space-time/ con-tin-u-um**. See FOURTH DIMENSION.

**space'al** (spās'hāl'). Var. of SPATIAL.

**space'ous** (spās'shūs), *adj.* [OF. *spaceux*, fr. *L. spatiosus*.] 1. Vast in extent; roomy. 2. Large or magnificent in scale; expansive. — *space'ous-ly*, *adv.* — *space'ous-ness*, *n.*

**spade** (spād), *n.* [AS. *spadu*, *nassa*.] 1. A digging implement heavier than a shovel and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. 2. A spade-shaped instrument; as: a A cutting instrument used in flogging. b *Ordin.* A prong on the underside of the trail of a gun carriage to check recoil. — *to call a spade a spade*. To call a thing by its right name, however coarse; to tell plain facts in plain words. — *v. t.* & *i.* To dig, or to pare off, with a spade. — *spade'ful*, *n.* — *spad'er* (spād'ēr), *n.*

**spade**, *n.* [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword (Spanish cards bearing the figure of a sword), fr. *L. spatula*, fr. Gr. *spatula*.] a A black, somewhat spadelike figure on playing cards of one suit. b A card of this suit, or, usually *pl.*, the suit.

**spade'fish** (-fīsh'), *n.*; see FISH. a A deep-bodied spiny-finned food

fish (*Chaetodipterus faber*) found on the coasts from Cape Cod to Cuba. b The paddlefish.

**spadiceous** (spād-ī'shūs), *adj.* [L. *spadix*, -īcis, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See SPADIX.] 1. Of a bright, clear, brown or chestnut color. 2. *Bot.* Bearing flowers on, or of the nature of, a spadix.

**spadix** (spād'īks), *n.*; *pl.* SPADICES (spād-ī'sēz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, fr. Gr. *spadix*.] *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy or succulent axis, usually enclosed in a spathe.

**spae** (spā), *v. i.* [ON. *spā*.] Chiefly Scot. To foretell.

**spaghot** (spā-gēt'), *n.* [It. *pl. of spaghetti*, dim. of *spago* cord.] A food paste resembling macaroni, but made in cords of small diameter, but larger than vermicelli, and solid (not tubular as in macaroni).

**spagyric** (spā-jī'rik), *spagyric* (spā-jī'kal), *adj.* Also *spagyric*. [ML. *spagyricus*, fr. Gr. *spān* to draw, separate + *againein* to assemble.] *Hist.* Alchemical.

**spah**, *spah* (spā'h), *n.* [Turk. & Per. *spāh*.] See SPOVY. 1. Formerly, one of a corps of Turkish cavalry. 2. One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army.

**spake** (spāk). Archaic past tense of SPEAK.

**spale**, *spall* (spāl), *n.* *Dial.* A lathe; splinter.

**spall** (spōl), *n.* [ME. *spalle*.] A chip or fragment, esp. of stone. — *v. t.* *Mining.* To break up or reduce by chipping with a hammer. See HAMMER, Illustr. (8). — *v. i.* To give off spalls, to chip or crumble.

**spal-pen'** (spāl-pēn'; spāl'pēn), *n.* [fr. *spailpin*.] *Anglo-Ir.* A scamp; rascal; — often used playfully.

**span** (spān), *n.* [AS. *spann*.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended, in English measure, 9 inches (22.86 cm.). 2. Any extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two limits; specif.: a A limited space of time. b Spread or extent between abutments or supports, also, the portion thus extended.

See BRIDGE, Illustr. c *Aeronautics*. The maximum distance, laterally from tip to tip of an airplane. 3. (1); cf. *G. Gespann*. A pair of horses, mules, or other animals, driven together. — *v. t.* SPANNED (spānd); SPANNING. [Partly fr. SPAN, *n.*, and partly fr. AS *spannan*.] 1. To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers, hence, to measure. 2. To extend over, reach across, or (Obs.), encompass, to reach from one side or limit to the other of so as to cover or connect.

**span** (spān). Archaic past tense of SPIN.

**span'drel** (spān'drēl'; -drīl), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Arch.* The space between the exterior curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle; or the space between such curves of contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and enclosing them.

**spasmodic** (spāz-mōd'ik; spāz-mōd'ik'), *adj.* Also *spasmodic* (spāz-mōd'ik). [NL., fr. Gr. *spasmos* spasm + *-emia*.] *Med.* Anemia. — *spasmo'ic*, *spasmo'ic* (-mō'ik; -mō'ik'), *adj.*

**spang** (spāng), *adv.* *Collog.* Straight; directly, as, he ran spang into me.

**spang'gle** (spāng'gl), *n.* [Dim. of AS *spange* clasp.] A small plate or boss of shining metal; esp., one of such plates stitched on a dress; a sparkling bit. — *v. t.* -GLEP (-glēp); -GLING (-glīng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles. — *v. i.* To gleam with or as with spangles; glitter.

**Span'iard** (spān'yār'), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain.

**span'iol** (spān'yōl; *collog.* or *dial.* spān'īl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol*, *espagnol*, orig. the same word as *espagnol* Spanish, fr. *L. Hispania* Spain.] 1. Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized dogs, usually with long hair and large drooping ears. Spaniels are divided into three main classes: (1) *field spaniels*, adapted for hunting small game, including the *springer spaniel* and the smaller *cocker spaniel* and *clumber spaniel*; (2) *water spaniels*, which are larger and have curly hair; (3) *English toy spaniels*, as the black-and-tan *King Charles spaniel* and the typically chestnut-and-white *Blenheim spaniel*. 2. A cringing, servile, fawning person.

**Spanish** (spān'ish), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — *n.* 1. The chief language of Spain and of countries colonized by Spaniards, esp. the Spanish American countries. Cf. CASTILIAN; see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. 2. The people of Spain, collectively; the Spaniards.

**Spanish American**, *adj.* Designating, or pert. to, those countries of America in which Spanish is the national language. See SPANISH AMERICA, in Gaz. b In this use *Span'ish-Amer'ican*, *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898. — *n.* A native or citizen of a Spanish American country, esp. one of Spanish descent.

**Spanish bayonet**. Any of several yuccas, esp. one species (*Yucca aloefolia*) with rigid spine-tipped leaves.

**Spanish fly**. See BLISTER BEETLE.

**Spanish influenza**. The influenza.

**Spanish Main**. The mainland of Spanish America, esp. the northern coast of South America; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea.

**Spanish moss**. The long moss.

**Spanish needles**. The barbed achenes of a common beggar-ticks (*Bidens bipinnata*); also, the plant itself.

**Spanish onion**. Any of several varieties of large bulbed, mild-flavored onions; — in the United States originally applied only to imported stock but now used more broadly.

**Spanish paprika**. A mild bright-red pepper (*Capsicum tetragonum*) of Spanish origin; also, the plant.

**spank** (spānk), *v. t.* [From SPANKING, *adj.*] To move quickly, dashing, or spiritedly.

**spank**, *v. t.* [Imitative.] To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — *n.* A spanking; a slap, esp. on the buttocks.

**spank'er** (spānk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which spans. 2. *Naut.* a The fore-and-aft sail on the aftermast of a square-rigged vessel. See SAIL, Illustr. b The aftermast and the sail thereon in a schooner of more than four masts.

**spank'ing**, *adj.* [Prob. of Scand. origin.] 1. That spans, or moves briskly; lively; esp., of a wind, fresh; strong. 2. *Slang.* Remarkable of its kind.



b Spadix and Spathe of Jack-in-the-Pulpit.



S, S Symmetrical.

**spanner** (spân'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which spans. 2. A tool, having a jaw or socket at either or both ends to turn a bolt, nut, pipe, etc.; a wrench.

**span'-new** (spân'-nū'; 2), *adj.* [ON. *spān-nūf*, fr. *spānn* chip + *nūf* new.] Quite new; brand-new.

**spanworm** (spān'wōrm), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth.

**spār** (spār), *n.* [MLG.] Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and lustrous.

**spār**, *n.* [ME. *sparre*.] 1. A must, yard, boom, gaff, etc. 2. One of the main lateral members of the wing of an airplane, usually of wood or tubular steel. — *v. t.*; **SPARRED** (spār'd); **SPAR'RING**. To equip with spars.

**spār**, *v. t.* [F. *espérer* (now *parer*) to kick, fr. It. *sparare* to kick, fling, fr. *parare* to parry.] 1. To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as cocks do. 2. To box with the fists, esp. scientifically. — *n.* An ofensive or defensive movement in sparring; a boxing match.

**SPAR**, **SPAR** (spār), *n.*; *pl.* -s. A member of the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, known as **SPARS** (spāz), from the Coast Guard motto, "Semper Paratus" — "Always Ready."

**spār'-able** (spār'-ə-b'l), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *sparrow bill*.] A variety small nail used by shoemakers.

**spār buoy**. See **buoy**, 1.

**spār** (spār), *v. t.* [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* sparing, saving.] 1. To refrain from using, indulging in, exercising, etc.; to employ frugally or rarely; stint; as, to *spare* no expense; to *spare* the rod. 2. To free, relieve, or exempt (one) from (something); as, to *spare* one pain or trouble. 3. To deprive oneself of; to do without; dispense with; as, I cannot *spare* another dollar. 4. To forbear to destroy, punish, or accuse; show mercy to; as, the victors *spared* the vanquished. — *v. i.* 1. To be frugal or parsimonious. 2. To refrain from doing harm; show mercy. — *adj.* 1. Not being used; held in reserve, as for emergency; as, a *spare* room. 2. Surplus; superfluous; as, *spare* time. 3. Parsimonious; chary; not liberal or profuse. 4. Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt. 5. Scanty; frugal; as, a *spare* diet. — *Syn.* See **LEAVE**; **MLAG**; **R**. — *n.* 1. That which has not been used or expended. 2. A spare, or duplicate, part. 3. *Bowling*. Act of knocking down all the pins in the first two bowls of a frame; also, the score thus made — *spare*'ly, *adv.* — *spare*'ness, *n.* — *spare*'er (spār'ēr), *n.*

**spār'rib** (-rīb'), *n.* [Also *ribapare*, appar. fr. M.L.G.] A cut of meat, esp. of pork, consisting of the thin ends of the ribs. See **ROCK**, **ILLUSTR.**

**sparge** (spārj), *v. t. & i.*; **SPARGED** (spārjd); **SPARG'ING** (spārj'ing). [OF. *espargier*, fr. L. *aspargere*] To sprinkle; scatter. — *sparge*, *n.* — *sparg'er* (spārj'ēr), *n.*

**spār'ing** (spār'ing), *adj.* That spares; hence, careful; provident. — *spār'ing*-ly, *adv.*

**Syn.** *Sparing*, frugal, thrifty, economical mean careful in the use of one's money or resources. *Sparing* stresses abstinence or restraint; frugal, simplicity in food, dress, and ways of living, thrifty, good management and industry; economical, prudence, lack of wastefulness, and use to the best advantage.

**spark** (spārk), *n.* [AS. *spearcu*, *spearea*.] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a body, esp. by one in combustion. 2. Anything sparklike; as, a *spark*; a flash. — *adj.* 1. A particle capable of being kindled or developed; a germ; as, not a *spark* of life. 2. *Elec.* a The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge between two conductors separated by air or some similar medium. b The discharge in a spark plug or the mechanism controlling it. c Short for **SPARK TRANSMITTER**, **SPARK TRANSMISSION**, — chiefly in attributive use; as, a *spark* station. — *v. t.* *Elec.* To produce sparks; specif., to have the electric ignition working, as in internal combustion engine or the igniter. — *v. i.* To stir into activity, esp. into intense, sustained, and integrated activity, often with an implication of being with zeal, spurring, or inspiring.

*spark*, *n.* [ON. *sparker* lively, brightly.] 1. A showy, gay man; gallant. 2. A lover; beau. — *v. t. & i.* *Colloq.* To play the spark (to); court. — *spark*'ish, *adj.*

**spark arrester**. 1. *U.S.* Any of various contrivances to prevent the escape of sparks, as from a smokestack. 2. *Elec.* A device to minimize or prevent sparking at a place where a circuit is made and broken.

**spark coil**. *Elec.* An induction coil, esp. of an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc.

**spark'er** (spār'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sparks, as a spark plug. 2. *Elec.* A spark arrester.

**spark gap**. *Elec.* The space between high potential terminals through which the discharge passes.

**spark generator**. A generator of alternating current which utilizes the discharge of a condenser through a spark gap as the source of its alternating-current power.

**spark'ing plug**. = **SPARK PLUG**, 1.

**spark'le** (spār'k'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spark*, or fr. *sparkle*, *v.*] 1. A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling. 2. Animation; liveliness. — *v. i. & t.*; **SPARKLED** (-k'ld); **SPARK'LING** (-k'ling). 1. To emit sparks (of); to emit, or reveal by, gleams of light; scintillate; flash. 2. To effervesce. — *Syn.* See **GLASS**.

**spark'ler** (-k'ler), *n.* One that sparkles; specif.: a A firework consisting usually of a heavy wire partly coated with a composition which on burning emits brilliant sparks. b A gem that sparkles, as a diamond or ruby.

**spark'ling** (-k'ling), *adj.* 1. Emitting sparks; flashing. 2. Animated; lively. 3. Effervescent or effervescent; of beverages, containing carbon dioxide under pressure. — *spark'ling*-ly, *adv.*

**spark plug**. 1. In an internal-combustion engine, a part fitting into the cylinder head, carrying two electrodes separated by an air gap across which the current from the ignition system discharges, forming the spark for combustion. 2. *Colloq., U.S.* One who, as a member of a group or team, imparts fire, energy, and spirit to his fellows. — *spark*'-plug', *v. t.*

**spark transmitter**. *Radio*. A transmission set that utilizes the discharge of a condenser through a spark gap as a source of its alternating-current power. — *spark* transmission.

**spār'ling** (spār'ling), *n.* [ME. *spærling*, fr. OF. *espèrlinge*, *esperlence*.] The European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*).

**spār'oid** (spār'oid; spār'-), *adj.* [L. *sparus* gilded + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family (Sparidae) of deep-bodied, spiny-finned marine fishes, the sea breams, related to the grunts and snappers and including the porgies, scup, and sheepshead, and the common European species *Pagellus centrodontus*. — *n.* A sparoid fish.

**spār'row** (spār'rō), *n.* [AS. *spearusa*.] 1. Any finch of the genus

*Passer*, esp. the Eurasian house sparrow (*P. domesticus*) naturalized in America as the *English sparrow*, and the smaller tree sparrow (*P. montanus*) of Europe. 2. By extension, any of numerous finches (esp. of the genera *Spizella*, *Melospiza*, *Amphispiza*) resembling the house sparrow in size and color, as the *chipping sparrow* (*Spizella passerina*) which often nests near or on buildings, the *field sparrow* (*S. pusilla*), and a *tree sparrow* (*S. arborea*) breeding in northern North America and wintering in U.S.; the American *song sparrow* (*Melospiza melodia*) noted for its sweet cheerful song, and the *swamp sparrow* (*M. georgiana*) of eastern North America; the *sage sparrow* (*Amphispiza belli*) and *A. nevadensis* inhabiting sagebrush regions in western North America. 3. Any of certain other birds (not finches); as: a A common European warbler (*Trundia modularia*), called *hedon sparrow*. b A weaverbird (*Munia erythrogastra*), called *Java sparrow*, native to Java but a common cage bird.

**spār'row-grass** (spār'rō-grās'), *n.* *Colloq.* Corrupt. of **ASPARAGUS**.

**sparrow hawk**. 1. Any Old World hawk of certain small species of *Accipiter*, esp. *A. nisus*. See **hawk**. 2. A small North American falcon (*Falco sparverius*) closely allied to the European kestrel.

**sparse** (spārs), *adj.* [L. *sparsum*, past part. of *spargere* to strew, scatter.] Having few or widely scattered component units or elements; not thickly grown, settled, etc.; thinly scattered. — *Syn.* See **MEAGER**.

**spār'-ly**, *adv.* — **spār'se**'ness, **spār'si**-ty (spār'si-ti), *n.*

**Spār'ta-ist** (spār'tā-ist), *n.* A member of the **Spār'ta-tan party** (kū), a party organized in Germany in 1918 along extreme socialistic lines.

**Spār'tan** (spār'tān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, in Laconia, ruled by a Dorian people noted for their military organization, rigorous discipline, and valor, hence, hardy, unflinching. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; a person of great fortitude. — **Spār'tan-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**spār'te-ine** (-tē-ēn; -īn), *n.* Also **spār'te-in**. [Gr. *spartos* the broom + *-ine*.] Chem. A liquid alkaloid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N, extracted from the common broom.

**spasm** (spāz'm), *n.* [OF. *spasme*, fr. L. *spasmus*, fr. Gr. *spasmos*, fr. *spasim*, *span*, to draw, cause convulsion.] 1. Med. An involuntary and unnatural muscular contraction. In *clonic spasms* contractions and relaxations alternate. In *tonic spasms* the contraction is steady and prolonged, as in tetanus. 2. A sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, etc.

**spas-mod'ic** (spāz-mōd'ik), *adj.* [ML. *spasmodicus*, fr. Gr. *spasmodēs*, fr. *spasmos* a convulsion + *eidōs* likeness.] 1. Med. Of, pertaining to, affected by, or characterized by a spasm or spasms. 2. Characterized by fitfulness, lacking continuity; intermittent; as, *spasmodic* zeal. 3. Subject to outbursts of emotional excitement; excitable. — *Syn.* See **FITFUL**. — **spas-mod'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* — **spas-mod'i-cal**-ly, *adv.*

**spas'tic** (spāz'tik), *adj.* [L. *spasticus*, fr. Gr. *spastikos*] Med. Of or pertaining to spasm, *spasmodic*; esp., pertaining to tonic spasm, tetanic. In *spastic paralysis* there is a steady and prolonged contraction of the muscles affected. — **spas'tic-cal**-ly (-ī-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**spat** (spāt), *n.* A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk; — chiefly collectively. — *v. t.* To emit spawn.

**spat**, *n.* [Short for **SPATTERDASH**.] A form of short cloth or leather kaiser.

**spat**, *v. t.*; **SPAT'TED**; **SPAT'TING**. *Colloq.* To slap, as with the hand; also, to dispute; quarrel. — *n.* *Colloq.* A slap, hence, a petty quarrel. — *Syn.* See **QUARREL**.

**spate**. Past & occasional past part. of **SPIT**, to eject.

**spate** (spāt), *n.* 1. *Bot.* A freshet; a heavy rainstorm. 2. An excessive quantity; a rush, as of words.

**spat'ha-ceous** (spāt-thā'shē-ŭs), *adj.* Also **spat'hal** (spāt'hāl). *Bot.* Having a spathe; of the nature of a spathe.

**spathe** (spāt'h), *n.* [F. fr. L. *spatha*, fr. Gr. *spathē*] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts enclosing an inflorescence, esp. a spadix, on the same axis, as in the calla. See **SPADIX**, **ILLUSTR.** — **spat'ho** (spāt'hōs; spāt'hōs), *adj.*

**spath'ic** (spāt'hik), *adj.* Also **spath'ose** (spāt'hōs). Like *spat*; foliated or lamellar.

**spat'h-u-late** (spāt'hū-lāt). *Chiefly Bot.* Var. of **SPATULATE**.

**spat'ial** (spāt'hāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to space. — **spat'i-al**'ly (spāt'hāl-lī), *n.* — **spat'ial**-ly, *adv.*

**spat'i-o-tom'po-ral** (spāt'hō-tēm-pō-rāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to space time; having extent and duration.

**spat'ter** (spāt'tēr), *v. t.* 1. To splash with a liquid; spot or soil by splashing. 2. To scatter by splashing, sprinkle around. 3. To injure by aspersions; defame. — *v. i.* To spurt forth in drops. — *n.* 1. Act or noise of splattering, or state of being splattered; a splashing. 2. A drop or splash splattered on something, a spot or stain due to splattering. — *spat'ter*-ing, *adv.*

**spat'ter-dash** (-dash'), *n.* [spat'ter + dash.] An old form of puttee; a leeking; — chiefly in *pl.*

**spat'ter-dock** (-dock'), *n.* The common yellow water lily (*Nuphar advenum*); also, any plant of the same genus or of the related genus *Lymphaea*.

**spat'u-lar** (spāt'ū-lār), *n.* [L. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha* a spatula.] A flexible knife-like implement, as one for spreading paints, drugs in compounding prescriptions, certain foods in cooking processes, etc. — **spat'u-lar** (-lār), *adj.*

**spat'u-late** (-lāt), *adj.* Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped. See **LEAF**, **ILLUSTR.** (10).

**spav'iet** (spāv'iet; spāv'ēt), *adj.* Scot. & Ir. Spavined.

**spav'in** (spāv'in), *n.* [OF. *spavarin*, *spavrin*.] *Veter.* A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a small bony enlargement inside of the leg, due to a strain or a violent effort. — **spav'ined** (-in'd), *adj.*

**spawn** (spōn), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *espandre*, prop., to shed, spread, fr. L. *spandere* to spread out.] 1. To produce or deposit (spawn). 2. To bring forth; generate, esp. in vast quantities; — used in contempt. 3. *Hor.* To plant with spawn (sense 3). — *n.* 1. The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals. 2. *Contemptuous.* Any product or offspring; also, numerous issue. 3. The mycelium of fungi, esp. that of cultivated mushrooms, prepared for propagating purposes. — **spawn**'er, *n.*

**spay** (spā), *v. t.* [AF. *espéier*, OF. *espéier* to cut with sword.] To remove the ovaries of (a female animal).

**spay**, *n.* See **RED DEER**.

**speak** (spēk), *v. i.*; **SPOKE** (spōk); **SPO'KEN** (spō'kēn); **SPEAK**'ING.

aw. The allegation of special or new matter to be proved by the opposite side and admitted.

spektr-o-he'li-o-gram' (-hē'li-ō-grām'), n. [spectro- + helio- +



**-gram.** *Astrophysics.* A photograph of the sun made by monochromatic light, and showing the sun's faculae and prominences.

**spec'tro-hé-li-o-graph** (spék'trô-hé-liô-gráf'; 9), *n.* *Astrophysics.* An apparatus for making spectroheliograms.

**spec'tro-hé-li-o-scope** (-skôp'), *n.* [*spectro-* + *helio-* + *-scope*.] *Astrophysics.* Usually, the spectroheliograph; more properly, a similar instrument used for visual, as distinguished from photographic, observations.

**spec'tro-mé-tér** (spék'trôm'é-tér), *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for determining the index of refraction. **b** A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it.

**spec'tro-pho-tomé-tér** (spék'trô-fô-mô-m'é-tér), *n.* *Optics.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of the corresponding colors of two spectra. — **spec'tro-pho-tom'é-try** (trí), *n.*

**spec'tro-scope** (spék'trô-skôp'), *n.* *Physics.* An optical instrument for forming spectra. — **spec'tro-scop'ic** (-skôp'ík), **spec'tro-scop'ical** (-ík-ál), *adj.* — **spec'tro-scop'ical-ly**, *adv.* — **spec'tro-sco-pist** (spék'trô-skô-píst; spék'trô-skô-píst), *n.* — **spec'tro-sco-py** (-pí), *n.*

**spec'trum** (spék'trúm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-tráz), -TRUMS (-trúms). [*L.* See **SPECTER**.] 1. *Physics.* The series of images formed when a beam of radiant energy is subjected to dispersion and then brought to focus, so that the component waves are arranged in the order of their wave lengths; hence, any series of radiant energies arranged in order of wave length. The visible spectrum has wave lengths between 3,800 and 8,000 angstrom units and when of sufficient intensity evokes in the eye a series of colors ranging from red (evoked by waves 700 millimicrons in length) to violet (385 millimicrons). 2. *Radio.* The range of wave lengths of radio waves (from about 30,000 meters to 3 centimeters, or in terms of frequencies, from 10 to 10,000,000 kilocycles); — called also *radio spectrum*.

**spectrum analysis.** The investigation of substances or bodies by means of their spectra.

**spec'u-la** (spék'û-lâ), *n.*, *pl.* of SPECULUM

**spec'u-lar** (spék'û-lâr), *adj.* [*L.* *specularis*. See SPECULUM.] Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of a speculum (in any sense); *specif., Med.*, conducted with the aid of a speculum.

**spec'u-late** (-lât), *v. i.* [*L.* *speculatus*, past part. of *speculari* to spy out, observe.] 1. *Now Rare.* To contemplate; see mentally. 2. To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations, meditate; esp., to theorize from conjectures without sufficient evidence. 3. *Com.* To enter into a transaction or venture the profits of which are conjectural or subject to chance, *specif.*, to buy or sell with the expectation of profiting by fluctuations in price. — **Syn.** See THINK. — **spec'u-la-tion** (-lâ-shûn), *n.*

**spec'u-la-tive** (spék'û-lâ-tív), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of speculation; given to speculation; of ideas, theoretical; of a business venture, a security, etc., involving risks. *CI. PRACTICAL*, 1. — **spec'u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spec'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

**spec'u-la-tor** (lâ-tôr), *n.* [*L.* *speculator*.] One who speculates; *specif.*, one who speculates in stocks, bonds, etc. — **spec'u-la-tory** (-lâ-tôr-í or -sp. *Brit.*, -tôr-í), *adj.*

**spec'u-lum** (spék'û-lúm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECULA (-lâ), SPECULUMS (-lûms) [*L.*, fr. *specere* to look, behold.] 1. A mirror, esp. of metal. 2. A reflector in an optical instrument. 3. *Med. & Surg.* An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body for viewing. 4. *Zool.* A patch of color on the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds, as domestic fowls.

**speel** (spé), *past & past part.* of SPEEL

**speech** (spéch), *n.* [*AS.* *spæc*, *spæc*, *spæc*, *spæc*; akin to *AS.* *specan*, to speak.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words to express thoughts, the power of speaking. 2. Act or manner of speaking, communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words. 3. That which is spoken; uttered words expressive of thought, also, talk; conversation. 4. A formal public discourse; oration; address. 5. A particular language, a tongue, a dialect. 6. *Archaic.* Common saying; report.

**speech area** *Ling.* An area where a certain language (as French) or dialect (as Scottish), or a linguistic feature (as German *t* instead of *ts*) prevails.

**speech community.** *Ling.* A group of people speaking a mutually intelligible language or dialect, whether living in the same area, contiguous areas, or noncontiguous areas.

**speech form.** See LINGUISTIC FORM.

**speech'ful-ly** (spéch'fû-lí), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FV'ING [*speech* + *ful*.] *Derivative.* To make a speech; harangue.

**speech island.** [*Transl.* of *G. sprachinsel*.] A speech area within a speech area; as, Gottschee (Kölcze) is a German speech island in Yugoslavia.

**speech'less**, *adj.* 1. Destitute or deprived of speech. 2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; silent. 3. Not expressed in, or conveyed by, words; as, *speechless grief*. — **speech'less-ly**, *adv.* — **speech'less-ness**, *n.*

**speech reading.** = LIP READING

**speed** (spéd), *n.* [*AS.* *spēd* success, swiftness.] 1. *Archaic.* Prosperity in an undertaking; success; as, to wish one good *speed*. 2. Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; dispatch. 3. Rate of performance

**speedometer** (spēd-ô-mē-tēr), *n.* [*speed* + *-meter*.] A device which measures distance as well as speed; an odometer.

**speed'way** (spēd'wā), *n.* A road on which speeding is allowed.

**speed'well** (-wél), *n.* Any of a genus (*Veronica*) of herbs of the figwort family, with small colored flowers; esp., the common speedwell (*V. officinalis*) and the *germander speedwell* (*V. chamaedrya*).

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**speed'y** (spéd'í), *adj.*; -IER (-i-ér). **Marked by speed.** — **Syn.** See FAST. — **Ant.** Dilatory. — **speed'ily**, *adv.* — **speed'iness**, *n.*

**spell** (spél), *v. t. & i.* *Scot.* To climb.

**spell, spair** (spér), *v. i.* [*AS.* *spyrjan* to inquire, prop., to follow the track.] *Chiefly Scot.* To ask; inquire. — *v. t.* *Chiefly Scot.* 1. To inquire concerning; to ask for. 2. To find by searching or asking.

**spelas** (spís), *n.* [*G.* *spela*, lit., food.] *Metall.* A mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores.

**spe'le-o-lô-gy** (spé-lô-lô-jí), *n.* [*Gr.* *spelaión* cave + *-logy*.] The scientific study of caves. (*cf.* **SPELEUNKER**. — **spe'le-o-lô-g'ical** (-lô-lô-jí-ík-ál), *adj.* — **spe'le-o-lô-gist** (-lô-lô-jíst), *n.*

**spell** (spél), *v. t.* [*AS.* *spellan*.] 1. *Now Rare.* To supply the place of for a time; relieve. 2. To allow an interval of rest to; as, he *spelled* his horse. — *v. i.* *Collog.* To rest from work for a time. — *n.* 1. The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. 2. One's turn at work, or the like. 3. A period of rest from work; a recess or vacation. 4. Any relatively short period; hence, *Collog.*: a *spell* of relatively short distance. **b** A fit, as of illness or depression.

**spell**, *n.* [*AS.*, a saying, tale, speech.] 1. A spoken word or form of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation. 2. A charm; spellbinding influence; fascination. — *v. t.* To put under, or as under, a spell, bewitch, charm.

**spell** (spél), *v. t.*; **SPELLLED** (spél-léd) or **SPLT** (spél); **SPELLING**. [*OF.* *espeller* (*F. épeler*), of Teut. origin.] 1. To name, write, or print in order the letters of (a word), esp. the proper letters. 2. To constitute the letters of; hence: **a** To make up; compose. **b** To signify; import; as, such an act *spells* ruin. 3. To read slowly and with difficulty; as, to *spell* out a letter. 4. To trace by or as if by characters, marks, or qualities; find out, as by study. — *v. i.* To spell a word or words.

**spell'bind** (-bînd), *v. t.* See BIND. [*From* **SPY** **BOUND**.] To bind or hold by or as if by a spell or charm; fascinate, charm. — **spell'bind'er** (-bînd-ér), *n.*

**spell'bound** (-bound'), *adj.* [*spell* charm + *bound*, past part.] Entranced, fascinated.

**spell'er** (spél-ér), *n.* One who spells words; also, *U. S.*, a *spelling book*, a book with exercises for teaching how to spell.

**spell'ing**, *n.* Act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography. *Abbr.* *sp.*

**spelt** (spélt), *n.* [*AS.*, fr. *L.L.* *spelta*.] The wheat *Triticum spelta* or any of its varieties. See WHEAT.

**spelt, past & past part. of SPELT**

**spelt'ar** (spél'tér), *n.* Zinc; — so called esp. in commerce.

**spe-lunk'er** (spé-lûnk-ér), *n.* [*L.* *spelunca* cave.] One who makes a hobby of exploring caves and studying phenomena observable in them. *cf.* **SPELEOLOGIST**. — **spe-lunk'ing** (spé-lûnk'ing), *v. i.*

**spenco, spense** (spéns), *n.* [*OF.* *spense*, deriv. of *L.* *diapendere*, *pensum*. See DISPENSE.] *Chiefly Scot.* A pantry; buttery.

**spen'cer** (spén'sér), *n.* A tsvail abalt the foremost or mainmast.

**spen'cer**, *n.* [After the 2d Earl Spencer (1758-1834).] A short jacket reaching to the waist.

**Spén-ce-ri-an** (spén'sér-i-án), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or Spencerianism. — **Spén-ce-ri-an**, *n.*

**Spén-ce-ri-an**, *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of a form of slanting handwriting introduced by P. R. Spencer, Am. teacher (1800-64).

**Spén-ce-ri-an-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* The synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, the central idea of which is the mechanistic evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity.

**spend** (spénd), *v. t.*; **SPENT** (spént); **SPENDING**. [*From* *OF.* *despendre* (fr. *L.* *dispendere*), and fr. *AS.* *spendan*, fr. *L.* *expendere* to weigh out, expend.] 1. To consume by using; to lay out, exhaust, or distribute, in payment, giving, use, or the like, to expend. 2. To bestow; confer; also, to give at a sacrifice. 3. To consume wastefully; squander; exhaust; to give out. 4. To pass the time of. — *v. i.* 1. To expend, consume, or waste, anything. 2. To be or become wasted or consumed.

**spend'or** (spén'dôr), *n.* One who spends; esp., one who spends lavishly, a prodigal, a spendthrift.

**spend'ing mon'ey**. Money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket money.

**spend'thrift** (spénd'thrift'), *n.* One who spends profusely or improvidently; a prodigal. — **spend'thrift'**, *adj.*

**Spén-sé-ri-an** (spén'sér-i-án), *n.* The stanza used by Edmund Spenser (see *Bray*) in *The Faerie Queene*, consisting of eight decasyllabic lines and an alexandrine, and rhyming *ababbcbe*.

**spont** (spént), *adj.* Exhausted, esp. of effective quality.

**sperm** (spûrm), *n.* [*OF.* *espermie*, fr. *L.L.* fr. *Gr.* *sperma*, -atos, fr. root of *sperrein* to sow.] 1. *Biol.* a The male fecundating fluid; semen. **b** A spermatozoon or spermatozoa. 2. *a* Short for **SPERMATOCYTE**. **b** Sperm oil.

**-sperm** (-spûrm). A combining form denoting seed.

**sperm-** = **SPERMO-**

**spér'ma-cé'te** (spér'mâ-sé'té; -sé'té), *n.* [*ML.* fr. *L.L.* *sperma* sperm + *-cē*, gen. of *cetus* a whale.] A waxy solid separating from the oil of the sperm whale, dolphin, etc., used esp. in making candles.

**-sperm'al** (-spér'mâl) = **-SPERMAL**

**spér'ma-ry** (spér'mâ-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rí-z). *Zool.* An organ in which spermatozoa are developed; sperm gland; testis.

**spér-mat'ic** (spér-mât'ík), *adj.* Pertaining to sperm or a testis; carrying or abounding in sperm; seminal; testicular.

**spermatic cord.** *Anat.* The cord which suspends the testicle within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testicle.

**spér'ma-tíd** (spér'mâ-tíd), *n.* [*Gr.* *sperma*, -atos, seed.] *Biol.* One of the cells which arise by division of the secondary spermatocytes and become spermatozoa.

**spér'ma-ti-um** (spér'mâ-ti-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-tí). [*NL.*] *Bot.* a In red algae, a nonmotile male gamete. **b** In certain fungi and lichens, any of certain similar cells apparently functioning as male gametes.

**spér'ma-to-** (spér'mâ-tô-), **SPERMAT-**. [*Gr.* *sperma*, spermatozoon.] A combining form meaning sperm, seed, germ, equivalent to *spermo-*, as in *spér'ma-to-gé-nous*, *spér'ma-toid*.

**spér'ma-to-cyte** (-sít), *n.* [*Spermato-* + *-cyte*.] *Biol.* A cell giving rise to sperm cells or spermatozoa; in recent usage, a cell of the last generation (*secondary spermatocyte*) or next to the last generation (*primary spermatocyte*) preceding the spermatozoon.

**spér'ma-to-gé-né-sis** (-jén'é-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *spermato-* + *-genesis*.]

**Biol.** The formation of spermatozoa. — **sper'ma-to-go-net'ic** (spûr'mâ-tô-jê-nê'tîk), *adj.*  
**sper'ma-to-go-ni-um** (spûr'mâ-tô-jô-ni-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -GONIA (-d). [NL., fr. *spermat-* + *gon* offspring.] **Biol.** A *Zool.* One of the primitive male sex cells. **Biol.** A spermogonium. — **sper'ma-to-go-ni-al** (-dî), *adj.*  
**sper'ma-to-phore** (spûr'mâ-tô-fôr'), *n.* *Zool.* A special capsule, packet, or mass, enclosing a number of spermatozoa, extruded by the male of various animals, as annelids, mollusks, and some vertebrates. — **sper'ma-toph'o-ral** (-tô-fô-râ), *adj.*  
**sper'ma-to-phyte** (-fî't), *n.* Any plant of a phylum (Spermatophyta) embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; a seed, or flowering, plant; a phanerogam; — opposed to *cryptogam*. — **sper'ma-to-phyt'o** (-fî'tîk), *adj.*  
**sper'ma-tor-rhe-a**, **sper'ma-tor-rhoe-a** (spûr'mâ-tô-rê'd), *n.* [NL., fr. *spermat-* + *-rrhea*.] *Med.* Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of semen without orgasm.  
**sper'ma-to-zo'id** (-tô-zô'id), *n.* Also **sper'ma-to-zo'oid** (-oid). [*spermatozoon* + *Gr. eidos* form.] *Bot.* A motile male gamete or male sexual cell, usually developed within an antheridium, and liberated in the presence of water.  
**sper'ma-to-zo'on** (-dôn), *n.*; *pl.* -ZOA (-d). [NL., fr. *spermat-* + *Gr. zôion* an animal.] *Zool.* A male sexual cell or sperm cell of an animal, whose function is the fertilization of the egg. Spermatozoa are capable of active spontaneous movement. — **sper'ma-to-zo'al** (-dî), **sper'ma-to-zo'an** (-ân), **sper'ma-to-zo'o** (-tô), *adj.*  
**sper'mic** (spûr'mîk), *adj.* Pertaining to sperm.  
**sperm'ic** (-spûr'mîk), — **SPERMIOUS**.  
**sperm'ine** (spûr'mîn; -mîn), *n.* Also **sperm'in**. [See **SPERM** | *Biochem.* A crystalline aliphatic base, *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>*, found in semen, in various body tissues, and in yeast.  
**sper'mo-** (spûr'mô-), **sperm-**. A combining form meaning *seed, germ*, as in *sper'mo-phyte*.  
**sper'mo-go-ni-um** (-gô-ni-ûm), *n.*; *pl.* -NIA (-d). [NL., fr. *sperma-* + *Gr. gon* offspring.] *Bot.* A flask-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced in certain fungi and lichens.  
**sperm oil**. See **SPERM VITALE**.  
**sper'mo-phil** (spûr'mô-fîl; -fîl), *n.* [Gr. *sperma* a seed + *-phil*.] Any of numerous burrowing rodents (genus *Citellus* and allied genera) of northern Europe, Asia, and North America, called also *gopher* and *ground squirrel* (see **SQUIRREL**, 1). They live in colonies, chiefly in open areas, and do great damage to crops. The best-known Old World species is the *usatus* (which see). A common species of the Great Plains of the United States is the *striatus* **spermophile** or *striped gopher* (*C. tridecemlineatus*).  
**sperm'ous** (spûr'mûs), *adj.* Resembling sperm.  
**sperm'ous** (spûr'mûs). Also **sper'mal** (-mâl), **sper'mic** (-mîk). [See **SPERM**.] Combining forms signifying *having* (such or so many) *seeds or germs, seeded*; as in *multispermous*.  
**sperm whale**. A large whale (*Physeter catodon*) of the warmer parts of all oceans; — called also *cachalot*. Its head has a large closed cavity containing a fluid mixture of spermaceti and a valuable pale-yellow lubricant oil (**sperm oil**).  
**sper'y-lite** (spêr'y-lî't), *n.* [After F. L. Sperry, Sudbury, Ontario.] *Mineral.* An arsenide of platinum, PtAs<sub>3</sub>, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada and is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.  
**pes'sart-lite** (spê'stêr-lî't), *n.* [From *Spessart*, Germany.] A red or yellow variety of garnet, chemically Mn<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>4</sub>).  
**pew** (pû), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *spewian*, *spēan*.] To eject from or as from the stomach; vomit; pour forth. — *n.* That which is spewed; vomit. — **spew'er** (spû'êr), *n.*  
**phaeo-late** (-fâs'ê-lâ't), *v. t.* [NL. *syphacolare*, -*latus*, to mortify, fr. Gr. *phaios* gangrenous.] *Med.* To become gangrenous; mortify. — **phaeo-lat'ion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.*  
**phaeo-** (-fêr'ô; -fêr'ô), **phaeo-**. [Gr. *phaios* ball, sphere.] A combining form denoting *sphere, spherical*.  
**phag'nous** (fâg'nûs), *adj.* Pertaining to or abounding in sphagnum.  
**phag'num** (-nûm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphagnos* a kind of moss.] 1. Any of a genus (*Sphagnum*) possessing sole type of a family (Sphagnaceae); the great mosses. 2. A mass of these plants used by florists in packing, potting, etc., or in making surgical dressings and similar pads.  
**phal'er-lite** (fâl'êr-lî't; fâl'êr-), *n.* [Gr. *phaleros* treacherous, uncertain.] *Mineral.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, essentially of zinc sulfide, ZnS. H., 3.3-4. Sp. gr., 3.9-4.1. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende*.  
**phene** (fê'n), *n.* [F. *spène*, fr. Gr. *spên* wedge; from a form of its crystals.] *Mineral.* Titanite, esp. when light colored.  
**pheno-** (-fê'nô; -fê'n-), **phen-**. [Gr. *spên*] A combining form meaning *wedge, wedge-shaped*; specif., *Anat.*, denoting *connection with, or relation to, the sphenoid bone*.  
**phen'oid** (-fê'nôid), *adj.* [Gr. *sphenoidês*, fr. *spên* a wedge + *eidos* form.] 1. Wedge-shaped. 2. *Anat.* Designating or pertaining to a winged compound bone of the base of the cranium. — **sphenoid'al** (-fê-nô'idâ; -dî), *adj.*  
**pher'al** (-fêr'âl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sphere; hence, symmetrical; harmonious.  
**sphere** (sfer), *n.* [OF. *esphère* (F. *sphère*), fr. L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. *sphaîra* sphere, ball.] 1. (*Geom.*) A body of space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center*. 2. Any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one. 3. *Astron.* a The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky). b In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set. 4. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; place or scene of action or existence. 5. Rank; order of society; social position or class. 6. *Obs.* An orbit. 7. The atmosphere; the heavens. — *v. t.* 1. To place in or as in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere. 2. To form into a sphere.  
**sphere** (-sfer). [Gr. *sphaîra* sphere.] A combining form meaning: a *A representation of spherical lines or bodies, as in planisphere*. b *A spherical enveloping layer, as in atmosphere*. c *A spherical mass forming a body, as in oösphere*.  
**spher'ic** (sfer'îk), *adj.* — **SPHERICAL** 1 & 2.  
**spher'ic-al** (-î-kâ), *adj.* 1. Sphere-shaped; globular. 2. Of, pert. to, or dealing with a sphere or spheres; having to do with a sphere or

with the properties of a sphere; as, *spherical angle*; *spherical geometry* (which treats of spherical magnitudes); *spherical trigonometry* (trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons). Cf. **SOLID**, *adj.*, 2. 3. Of or pert. to the celestial spheres. — **spher'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*  
**spherical angle**. *Math.* The angle between two intersecting arcs of great circles of a sphere, measured by the plane angle formed by the tangents to the arcs at the point of intersection.  
**spherical polygon**. *Geom.* A figure analogous to a plane polygon, formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles.  
**spherical sailing**. See **SAILING**.  
**spherical triangle**. *Math.* A figure on a sphere formed by the arcs of three great circles that intersect each other.  
**spher'ic-l'ity** (sfer'îs'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-tîz). Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.  
**spher'ios** (sfer'îks), *n.* Mathematics dealing with circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and spherical trigonometry.  
**spher'oid** (sfer'ôid), *n.* A figure almost a sphere, but not spherical. — **spher'oid**, **spher'oid'al** (sfer'ôid'âl; -dî), *adj.* — **roi'dal-ly**, *adv.*  
**spher'oid-dio't'y** (sfer'ôid'îs'î-tî), *n.* Also **spher'oid'ity** (sfer'ôid'î-tî). Quality or state of being spheroidal.  
**spher'om'e-ter** (sfer'ôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*F. sphéromètre*.] An instrument for measuring the curvature of surfaces.  
**spher'ule** (sfer'ool), *n.* [LL. *sphaerula*.] A little sphere or spherical body.  
**spher'u-lite** (sfer'û-lî't), *n.* *Petrog.* A spherical crystalline body of radiating fibers, in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian. — **spher'u-lit'ic** (-lî'tîk), *adj.*  
**spher'y** (sfer'î), *adj.* Poetic. 1. Spherical; starlike. *Shak.* 2. Of the spheres.  
**sphinc'ter** (sfîngk'têr), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *sphinkter*; akin to Gr. *sphingēin* to bind tight.] *Anat. & Zool.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening. — **sphinc'ter-al** (-dî), *adj.*  
**sphinx** (sfîngks), *n.*; *pl.* SPHINXES (sfîngk'sêz; -îz), SPHINGES (sfîng'jêz). [L., fr. Gr. *sphinx*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A monster having typically a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman; specif., *the Sphinx*, of Thebes, who proposed a riddle to all passers and upon their failure to guess it destroyed them. Oedipus guessed the riddle, the Sphinx slew herself, and he became king of Thebes. The riddle: What creature walks in the morning upon four feet, at noon upon two, at evening upon three? The answer: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff. 2. A person of inscrutable character and purposes; any person or monster thought of as like the sphinx. 3. *Egypt. Archaeol.* An image of a recumbent lion having the head of a man (an *androsphinx*, as *the Sphinx* at Giza repesentng Harmachis, the morning sun), a ram (*criosphinx*), or a hawk (*theriacosphinx*). 4. *Zool.* A hawk moth.  
**sphing'is-tic** (sfîng'îs'tîk), *adj.* [Gr. *sphingistikos* of or for sealing, fr. *sphragis* a seal.] Of or like engraved seals.  
**sphing'is-tics** (-tîks), *n.*; *ser.* -ics. The science of seals.  
**sphym'ic** (sfîm'îk), *adj.* [Gr. *sphymos* the pulse.] *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the pulse.  
**sphym'mo-** (sfîm'mô-), [Gr. *sphymmos*.] *Med.* A combining form meaning *pulse*, as in **sphym'mo-gram**, a tracing of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart.  
**sphym'mo-graph** (graf; 9), *n.* [*sphymmo* + *graph*.] *Physiol.* An instrument which records graphically the movements of the pulse; a pulsometer. — **sphym'mo-graph'ic** (-grâf'îk), *adj.*  
**sphym'moid** (sfîm'môid), *adj.* *Physiol. & Med.* Resembling the pulse; pulslike.  
**sphym'mo-ma-nom'e-ter** (-sfîm'mô-mâ-nôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*sphymmo* + *manometer*.] An instrument for measuring blood pressure, esp. arterial blood pressure.  
**sphym'mom'e-ter** (sfîm'môm'ê-têr), *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat.  
**sphym'mus** (sfîm'mûs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sphymmos*.] *Physiol.* The pulse.  
**spî'ca** (spî'kâ), *n.*; *pl.* SPICAE (-spî) [L., an ear, as of grain.] 1. *Archeol.* An ear of wheat. 2. [*cap*] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo.  
**spî'cate** (spî'kât), *adj.* [L. *spicatus*, past part. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having the form of a spike; arranged in a spike or spikes.  
**spî'o-ca'to** (spî'kâ-tô), *adj.* [It., past part. of *spicare* to detach.] *Music.* Detached; performed with springing bow; — a direction for stricked instruments.  
**spî'ce** (spî's), *n.* [OF. *espice*, fr. L. *species* sort, kind.] 1. A special portion or admixture; modicum; touch. 2. Any of various pungent or fragrant odor. 3. That which gives zest or pungency; a piquant flavoring; as, variety is the *spice* of life. — *v. t.*; **SPICED** (spîst); **SPIC'ING** (spîs'îng). To season with or as with spices.  
**spî'o-ber'y** (spî'ô-bêr'î; -bêr'î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). 1. A Wintergreen, or checkerberry. 2. A tree (*Eugenia rhomboides*) of the myrtle family, of Florida, with orange or blackish fruit.  
**spî'o-bush'** (-bôsh'), **spî'o-wood'** (-wôd'), *n.* = **BENZON**, 2.  
**spî'er-y** (spî'stêr'î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). [OF. *espicerie*.] 1. Spices. 2. A repository of spices. 3. A spicy quality.  
**spî'c'ly** (spî's'î-lî), *adv.* In a spicy manner; punnently.  
**spî'c'ly-ness** (-î-nêz; -nîs), *n.* Quality of being spicy.  
**spî'ck-and-span'**, or *more fully*, **spî'ck-and-span'-new'**, *adj.* [Var. of *strike a nail*.] Quite new; brand-new; also, neat and trim.  
**spî'cu-la** (spî'kû-lâ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lê). [NL., dim. of L. *spica*.] A spicule; prickle. — **spî'cu-lar** (-lêr), *adj.*  
**spî'cu-late** (-lâ't), *adj.* [L. *spiculatus*, past part. of *spiculare* to sharpen, point.] Covered with spicules.  
**spî'cule** (spî'kûl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spiculum* a little point, a dart.] 1. A minute, slender pointed body; a needlelike body, esp. of bony material. 2. *Zool.* One of the minute calcareous or siliceous bodies which support the tissues of various invertebrates, as sponges, radiolarians, holothurians, etc.  
**spî'cu-lum** (-û-lûm), *n.*; *pl.* SPICULA (-lâ). [L., a little point.] *Zool.* b Any of various small apical organs, as the spines of an echinoderm. c A spicule.



**spice** (*spis*), *adj.*, *spice* (*spis*), *spice* (*spis*). 1. Flavored with, containing, or characteristic of, spice or spices; aromatic. 2. Abounding with spices. 3. Piquant; pungent; sometimes, savoring of the scandalous.

**spider** (*spid*), *n.* [ME. *spithre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin; — so named from spinning its web.] 1. Any of various arachnids comprising an order (Araneida) and having a body with but two main divisions: a cephalothorax bearing four pairs of walking legs, and an unsegmented abdomen bearing two or more pairs of spinnerets for spinning threads of silk used in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or webs for entangling their prey. 2. A person conceived of as like a spider, as in craft. 3. A metal pan with a handle, used in frying food. Originally it had long legs, for use over coals. 4. A trivet or tripod to support pans or pots over a fire. 5. A cultivator attachment for pulverizing the ground.

**spider monkey**. Any of a genus (*Ateles*) of American monkeys ranging from southern Mexico to Paraguay. They have long slender limbs, the thumb being absent or rudimentary and the tail very long and prehensile.

**spider phaeton**. A very high, light carriage, having a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind.

**spiderwort** (*spid'ér-wört*), *n.* Any of a genus (*Tradescantia*) of plants having ephemeral blue or violet flowers with slender hairy stamens.

**spider-y** (*spid'ér-y*), *adj.* Resembling a spider.

**spiegel-iron** (*spid'ér-wört*), *n.* Also **spie-gel**, **spiegel** iron. [G., fr. *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron.] A variety of pig iron containing manganese up to 15–20 per cent.

**spiel** (*spil*), *n.* [G. *spiel* play, *spielen* to play.] *Slang*, U.S. A speech or talk. — *v. i.* *Slang*, U.S. To talk.

**spieker** (*spid'ér*), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* U.S. & Austral. A professional sharper. 2. *Slang*, U.S. A speaker, esp. one stationed outside a store or place of amusement to act as a crier.

**spier** (*spir*), *var.* of *spier*, ask.

**spier** (*spir*), *n.* One who spies; a spy.

**spiffy** (*spif*), *adj.*, *spiffy* (*spif*), *spiffy* (*spif*). *Slang*. Neat; fine-looking; smart.

**spigot** (*spig*), *n.* A peg used to stop the vent in a cask; the plug of a cask; U.S., a faucet or cock.

**spike** (*spik*), *n.* [L. *spica* ear of grain, tuft of a plant.] 1. An ear of corn or grain. 2. A racemose inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain. A spike that is branched and resembles a panic is termed *compound*. See *INFLORESCENCE*, *Illustr.* (6 & 7).

**spike**, *n.* [ME.] 1. Any of various pointed objects or projections, usually slender; as: a pointed iron set with point upward, as on a wall to prevent passage; pointed projections on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping; a spine, as on some fishes. 2. A form of very large nail. 3. Anything shaped like such a projection or nail; as: a young mackerel not over six inches long. 4. An unbranched antler of a young deer. 5. *Baseball*. Three projections formed by turning up the edges of the metal plate fastened to the sole or heel of a player's shoe to prevent slipping. — *v. t.* 1. To fasten or furnish with spikes. 2. To pierce, cut, impale, or the like, with or on a spike. 3. To put an end to or block, as a proposed plan. 4. *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by driving a spike into the vent.

**spike lavender**. A European mint (*Lavandula spica*).

**spike/let** (*spik'let*), *n.* *Bot.* A small spike; *spic/let*, one of the small, few-flowered bracted spikes that make up the compound inflorescence of grasses and sedges.

**spike/nard** (*spik'nard*), *n.* [ML. *spica nardi*.] See *1st SPIKE*; *NARD*. 1. A fragrant ointment of the ancients. 2. An East Indian aromatic plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) of the valerian family, from which the above is believed to have been derived. 3. An American herb (*Aralia racemosa*) of the ginseng family, with aromatic root and panicked umbels.

**spile** (*spil*), *n.* [MLG., a splinter, wooden peg.] 1. A small plug, used to stop a vent. 2. *U.S.* A spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap. 3. A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile. — *v. t.* To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile; also, to draw off through a spile.

**spil/kin**, **spil/kin** (*spil'kin*), *n.* [From *1st SPILL*.] 1. One of a number of small pieces or pews, of bone, for playing certain games, as jackstraws, or for counting in cribbage. 2. *pl.* A game played with these.

**spilling** (*spil'ing*), *n.* Piling; piles collectively.

**spill** (*spil*), *n.* [Partly fr. E. dial. *spell* splinter; partly fr. MD. *spille*, D. *spil*.] 1. A splinter. 2. A slender piece; as: a peg for plugging a hole; a spile. 3. A metallic rod or pin. 4. A roll of paper, or slip of wood, used for lighting lamps, pipes, etc.

**spill** (*spil*), *v. t.* **SPILL** (*spil*) or **SPILT** (*spilt*); **spill/ing**. [AS. *spilan* to destroy.] 1. To cause accidentally, or allow unintentionally, to fall, flow, or run out, usually with the result of losing or wasting; to fall, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; as, to *spill* water; to *spill* sand. 2. To shed, as blood. 3. To let become known, as news; to allow to leak out, as secrets. 4. *Colloq.* To throw out or off accidentally. 5. *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from the pressure of the wind. — *v. i.* To fall or run out or over and thus usually be lost or wasted. — *n.* A spilling; that which is spilled; as: *Colloq.* A throwing out or off accidentally, as from a motorcycle. 6. *Colloq.* A downpour. 7. A spillway.

**spill/age** (*-y*), *n.* That which spills or is spilled over.

**spill/way** (*-wé*), *n.* *Hydraul. Engin.* A passageway for superfluous water in a reservoir or river; a paved apron or a dam or part of a dam, etc., over which water flows.

**spil-to-slate** (*spil'to-slat*), *n.* [Gr. *spilos* a spot + *-sle*.] *Petrog.* A spotted schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

**spilth** (*spilth*), *n.* Spilling; something spilt; also, waste or refuse, as of the street.

**spin** (*spin*), *v. t.*, **SPUN** (*spin*), *Archaic* **SPAN** (*spin*); **SPUN**; **SPINNING**. [AS. *spinnan*.] 1. To draw out and twist into threads, by hand or machinery; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.

2. To form (a thread of silk, or a web, cocoon, etc.) by the extrusion of a viscous, rapidly hardening fluid; — of spiders, silkworms. 3. To form or produce by a slow process, or by degrees; to prolong; protract; — usually with *out*. 4. To shape in manufacture into threadlike form; — usually in past participle; as, *spun* glass. 5. To twirl, as a top. — *v. i.* 1. To make yarn or thread from fiber by drawing and twisting, as a Jenny. 2. To form a thread or threads, as a spider. 3. To whirl; to revolve, as a top; to feel as if revolving, as one's head. 4. *Colloq.* To move swiftly, as on a bicycle. 5. To fish with spinning bait, as spoon bait; to troll.

— *n.* 1. Act of spinning; the movement imparted by spinning; *specif.*: a. A whirl or twirl, as of a baseball pitched with a curve. b. Act of moving swiftly for a period, as in riding or sailing; as, to take a *spin* round the track. 2. *Aviation*. An aerial maneuver consisting of a combination of roll and yaw, with the longitudinal axis of the airplane inclined steeply downward.

**spin/ach** (*spin'ach*; *-ij*, 21), *n.* [OF. *espinache*, *espinage*, through ML. & Sp., fr. Ar. *isbanakh*, *isfānakh*.] A potherb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family, cultivated for its edible leaves.

**spinal** (*spin'al*; *-n'l*), *adj.* [LL. *spinalis*.] 1. *Anat.* & OF. pert. to, or near the backbone. 2. Pert. to spines or a spine (pointed process). 3. *Physiol.* Of, dependent upon, or affecting the spinal cord; as in *spinal anesthesia*, *spinal anesthetic*. — *n.* A spinal anesthetic.

**spinal canal**. The canal (containing the spinal cord) formed by the arches on the dorsal side of the vertebrae.

**spinal column**. *Anat.* & *Zool.* The articulated series of small bones or vertebrae forming the backbone; the spine. See *VI RULERA*, *Illustr.*

**spinal cord**. *Anat.* The longitudinal cord of nervous tissue extending from the brain along the back in the spinal canal.

**spin/dle** (*spin'dl*), *n.* [AS. *spindel*; akin to AS. *spinnan* to spin.] 1. A hand spinning, a round stick tapering toward each end, with a notch or catch at one end to hold the yarn. 2. The long, round slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound. 3. A spindle-shaped piece or figure, *specif.*: a. The fusee of a watch. b. *Bot.* The spindle-shaped figure of fibers of achromatic substance formed during mitosis. 4. Any slender pin or rod suggestive of a spinning machine spindle, esp. one which turns, or on which something turns; *specif.*: a. In a lock, the bar or shaft that actuates the latch or bolt. b. A short decorative turned piece, as in a baluster. c. *Mach.* An arbor, mandrel, axle, or shaft; esp., a revolving piece less in size than a shaft; as, the live *spindle* of a lathe, that imparts motion to the work. d. A hydrometer. 5. A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards. 6. A round pile or pile placed on a rock or stone as an aid to navigation. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to spindles; like a spindle, esp. in shape; fusiform. 2. Pertaining to the mother or the mother's side in descent; as, *spindle* kin. — *v. i.* **SPIN/DLE** (*-dl*); **SPIN/DLING** (*-dl'ing*). 1. To shoot or grow into a long slender stalk. 2. To grow to stalk or stem rather than flower or fruit. — *v. t.* To shape like a spindle.

**spin/dle-leg/ged** (*-lég'ed*; *-lég*; *-lég'd*), **spin/dle-shanked** (*-shānk't*), *adj.* Having long slender legs.

**spin/dle-legs** (*-légz*), **spin/dle-shanks** (*-shānk's*), *n. pl.* construed as *sing.* *Colloq.* A person with slender legs, or shanks.

**spindle tree**. Any of a genus (*Evoynymus*, family Celastraceae) of shrubs or trees with hard wood used for spindles.

**spindling** (*spin'dling*), *adj.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender; as, a *spindling* tree or boy. — *n.* A spindling person, plant, or object.

**spindly** (*spin'dli*), *adj.* Spindling.

**spin/drift** (*spin'drift*), *n.* Sea spray; spoon-drift.

**spine** (*spin*), *n.* [OF. & L.; OF. *spina*, fr. L. *spina* thorn, spine.] 1. *Bot.* Any stiff, sharp-pointed process, as of the thistle, distinguished from a *thorn* by the absence of vascular tissue, and from a *prickle*, which is of subdermal origin. 2. *Anat.* & *Zool.* A stiff sharp process, as of the porcupine or sea urchin; *specif.*: a. A spicular b. A stiff unsegmented fin ray of a fish. 3. The backbone, or spinal column. 4. Backbone; spirit. 5. *Bookbinding*. The back of a book. — *fr. L.* *spina* thorn, prickle; from its pointed crystals. [Mineral. A hard (U. S.) mineral consisting essentially of magnesium and aluminum, and of various colors. *Ruby spinel*, a variety of spinel used as a gem, is called *spinel ruby* when deep red, *balas*, or *balas ruby*, when rose-red, *rubicelle* when yellow or orange-red, *almandine* when violet.]

**spine/less** (*spin'less*; *-l's*), *adj.* 1. Having no spine; invertebrate; also, having a flexible spinal column; figuratively, without backbone, or courage. 2. Having no spines, thorns, or prickles. — **spine/less-ly**, *adv.* — **spine/less-ness**, *n.*

**spine/ness** (*spin'ness*; *-nt*), *adj.* [L. *spinescens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *spinescere* to grow thorny, fr. *spina* a thorn.] Spiny; spinose; tending toward spininess.

**spin/et** (*spin'et*; *-it*; *spin'et*), *n.* [F. *épinette*, fr. It. *spinetta*, prob. after Giovanni Spinetti (fl. 1600), of Venice.] a. An oblique, small form of harpsichord. b. A type of compactly built upright piano.

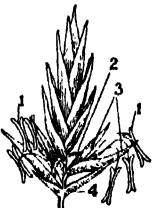
**spin/et-ous** (*spin'et'ous*), **spin/et-ous** (*-it'et'ous*), *adj.* Bearing spine or spines.

**spin/et-ox** (*spin'et'ox*), *n.* [NL. fr. L. *spina* spine + *jacere* to make.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Spinifera*) of Australian grasses, the seeds of which bear an elastic spine.

**spin/na-ker** (*spin'na-ker*), *n.* [Said to be fr. *Sphinx*, name of a yacht (1866).] *Naut.* A large triangular sail set upon a long light pole (*spinnaker boom*), used when running before the wind. See *SLOOP*, *Illustr.*

**spin/ner** (*spin'ner*), *n.* 1. One who or that which spins. 2. *Aeronautics*. A fairing, usually conical and made of sheet metal, which is attached to the propeller boss and revolves with it. See *AIRPLANE*, *Illustr.* 3. *Angling*. A spoon, blade, or wings which revolve when drawn through the water. See *LURE*, *Illustr.* 4. *Football*. A play in which the ball carrier spins around in the attempt to deceive the opponents as to where he plans to strike the line.

**spin/ner-et** (*spin'ner-et*), *n.* [Dim. of *spinner*.] 1. *Zool.* An organ for producing a thread of silk from the secretion of the silk glands, as in spiders and certain caterpillars. 2. Also **spin/ner-ette** (*spin'ner-et*). *Rayon Mfg.* A small plate with fine holes through which the cellulose solution passes into the solidifying medium, thus spinning filaments.



Spikelet of Meadow Fescue (*Festuca elatior*).  
1, 1 Anthers; 2, Pistil;  
3, 3 Paleae; 4, Glume.

**spinney** (spín'í), *n.* Also **spinny**. [OF. *espineol*, fr. L. *spinetum*, fr. *spina* thorn.] *Eng.* A copse; a thicket.

**spinning**, *n.* The operation or business of making fibrous materials into yarn or thread. — **spinning**, *adj.*

**spinning frame**. *Spinning*. A machine that finally draws, twists, and spools the yarn.

**spinning jenny**. *Mach.* An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton by means of many spindles.

**spinning wheel**. A hand- or foot-driven machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

**spinose** (spín'ús; spín'ús'), *adj.* [L. *spinosa*, fr. *spina* thorn.] Full of or armed with spines. — **spinose-ly**, *adv.*

**spinosity** (spín'ús'í-tí), *n.* Spinose or spinous quality or state, figuratively, a pointed or cutting remark; also, a thorny part or thing.

**spinous** (spín'ús), *adj.* Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike; also, spinose; spiny.

**spinous process**. *Anat. & Zool.* The median spinelike or platelike dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra. See VERTEBRA, *Illustr.*

**Spinozoism** (spín'ózíz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Benedictus (or Baruch) de Spinoza, who taught that all reality is One Substance, God, of which thought and extension (or mind and physical reality) are two aspects or attributes. — **Spinozoist** (-íst), *n.*

**spinster** (spín'stér), *n.* [ME., fr. *spin* + *-ster*.] 1. A woman who spins. 2. Formerly, a title given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down, now, an unmarried woman. 3. Popularly, an old maid. — **spinster-hood**, *n.* — **spinster-ish**, *adj.*

**spin-thar'l-scope** (spín-thár'l-skóp), *n.* [Gr. *spintharis* spark + *-scope*.] A small instrument containing a minute particle of a radium compound mounted in front of a fluorescent screen and viewed with magnifying lenses.

**spinule** (spín'úli; spín'úli), *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina* a spine.] A minute spine. — **spinu-lose** (spín'ú-lis; spín'úli), *adj.*

**spiny** (spín'í), *adj.* 1. Covered with spines; thorny; prickly. 2. Abounding with difficulties. — **spiny-ness**, *n.*

**spiny anteater**. An echidna.

**spiny-finned'** (-fín'd', 2), *adj.* Having fins with one or more stiff, unbranched rays, without transverse segmentation; — of acanthopterygian fishes. Cf. SOFT-FINNED.

**spiny lobster**. See LOBSTER.

**spiracle** (spí'rák'l; spí'rák'), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] 1. A breathing hole; blowhole; vent. 2. *Zool.* In most terrestrial arthropods, one of the stigmata or external apertures of the tracheae, placed along the sides of the thorax and abdomen.

**spiræa** (spí'rē'a), *n.* Also **spí-rē'a**. [L., fr. Gr. *spira* a coil.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Spiræa*) of shrubs of the rose family, with small perfect white or pink flowers in dense racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles. See MEADOWSWELL, BRIDAL WEAVER, HARDYHACK.

**spir'al** (spí'rál), *adj.* [See 1st SPIRAL.] 1. Winding, coiling, or circling round a center or pole and gradually receding from (or approaching) it; as, the spir'al curve of a watch spring. 2. Helical, like the thread of a screw. 3. *Geom.* Of or like a spiral. — *n.* 1. *Geom.* a The path (generally plane) of a point moving spirally. b A helix. 2. Anything that has a spiral form; also, a single turn or coil in a spiral object. 3. *Football*. A kick or pass in which the ball rotates on its long axis. 4. *Aviation*. A flight in a spiral path. 5. *Econ.* A continuously spreading and accelerating increase or decrease, as in cost, prices, or wages; hence, **inflationary spiral**, a general accelerating inflation developing through a vicious circle of cause and effect: higher prices of commodities, higher wages, larger flow of money, greater demand for commodities, still higher prices, and so on; conversely, **deflationary spiral**, a cumulative deflation following a reverse cycle: excess of prices over demand, slackening sales, reduced production, lower wages, reduced employment, shrinking demand, and so on toward depression. — *v. i.* 1. **SPÍRALED** (-rál'd) or **-RALLIED** (-rál'ing) or **-RALLING**. To move in a spiral course; *Aviation*, to cause an airplane to follow a spiral path, esp. in descending. — *v. t.* To form into a spiral; twist spirally. — **spir'al-ly**, *adv.*

**spiral nebula**. *Astron.* One of a large class of celestial structures exhibiting spiral form in their whorls and general configuration, now regarded as other milky ways.

**spiral spring**. See SPRING, *Illustr.*

**spirant** (spí'ránt), *n.* [L. *spirans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *spirare* to breathe.] *Phonet.* A consonant uttered with decided friction of the breath against some part of the oral passage; a fricative, as *f*, *s*, *sh*. — **spir'ant**, *adj.*

**spire** (spír), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spira* a coil, twist, fr. Gr. *spira*.] 1. A spiral; a coil, as of a serpent. 2. *Zool.* The upper part of a spiracle. **spire**, *n.* [AS. *spír*, shoot, stalk.] 1. A slender tapering blade or stalk, as of grass. 2. The top of anything, as a deer's horn, that tapers to a point; the sharp tip. 3. A tapering roof or analogous pyramidal construction surmounting a tower; loosely, a steeple. — *v. i.* To shoot up taperingly like a spire.

**spí-rē'a** (spí'rē'a), *n.* Var. of SPIRÆA.

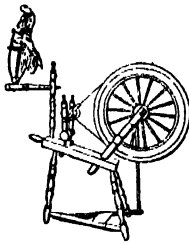
**spired** (spírd), *adj.* Spiral, or having a spire.

**spí-rēma** (spí'rēm), *n.* [Gr. *spí-rēma*, *spí-rēma*, a coil.] *Biol.* The chromatin of a cell nucleus, when in the form of a thread. See MITOSIS.

**spí-rí-er-ous** (spí'rí-ér'ús), *adj.* *Zool.* a Having a spiral part or organ. b Spired.

**spí-rí-lum** (spí'rí-lum), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-d). [NL., dim. fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Spirillum*) of long, curved, flagellate bacteria; by extension, any spiral thread-shaped microorganism. See BACTERIA; cf. SPIROCHETE.

**spí-rít** (spí'rít), *n.* [OF. or L. OF. *espírít*, *espérít*, fr. L. *spiritus*; akin to L. *spirare* to breathe, blow.] 1. The breath of life; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. 2. The life principle viewed as the "breath" or gift of deity; hence, the agent of vital and conscious functions in man; the soul. 3. [often *cap.*] In the abstract,



Spinning Wheel.

life or consciousness viewed as an independent type of existence. 4. [cap., often with *the*.] One manifestation of the divine nature; the Holy Spirit. 5. Any supernatural being, esp. one able to possess a person; an apparition; a specter, also, sometimes, a sprite; elf. 6. An individual, a person; — *esp.* with reference to characteristics of mind or temper; as, a bold spirit. 7. Often *pl.* Temper or disposition of mind; mood; as, to be in good spirits. 8. Stimulated or high spirits; vivacity, ardor, quick resentment, courage, etc.; as, to reply with spirit. 9. Enthusiastic loyalty; as, college spirit. 10. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to letter (def. 4); also, characteristic quality; as, the spirit of an enterprise. 11. a *Alchemy*. Any of four substances, sulfur, sal ammoniac, mercury, and orpiment. b *Old Chem.* Any liquid produced by distillation. c The liquid, containing ordinary alcohol and water, distilled from any alcoholic liquid or mash; — often *pl.* d Any of certain volatile liquids obtained by distillation of petroleum, shale, wood, etc. 12. [cap.] *Christian Science*. A synonym for God. 13. *Dyeing*. Any of various solutions, esp. of tin salts, used as mordants; as, aniline spirit. 14. *Pharm.* An alcoholic solution of a volatile substance; — popularly called also *essence*. *Syn.* See SOUL; COURAGE. — *v. t.* 1. To inspire; hence, to animate with vigor; to hearten; encourage. 2. To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; — often with *away* or *off*. — *adj.* 1. Of spirits or spiritualism. 2. That operates by means of or by combustion of alcoholic spirits; as, a spirit lamp.

**spí-rít-ed** (spí'rít-éd; -ít-d), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Having spirit; also, animated by a spirit. 2. Animated; full of spirit or fire. — **spí-rít-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **spí-rít-ed-ness**, *n.*

**spí-rít-ing**, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit. *Shak.*

**spí-rít-ism** (spí'rít-íz'm), *n.* = SPIRITUALISM. 3. — **spí-rít-ist** (-íst), *n.* — **spí-rít-ist-ic** (-íst'ík), *adj.*

**spí-rít-less**, *adj.* Destitute of spirit. — **spí-rít-less-ly**, *adv.*

**spirit level**. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol.

**spirit, or spirits, of hartshorn**. See AMMONIA.

**spí-rít-to-so** (spí'rít-tó'só), *adj.* [It.] *Music*. Animated; spirited, — used as a direction.

**spí-rít-ous** (spí'rít-ús), *adj.* Rare. Refined; pure. *Milton.*

**spirit rapping**. An alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by rapping, as on a table.

**spí-rít-s**, or **spí-rít**, of turpentine (spí'rít-s). Oil of turpentine. See TURPENTINE.

**sprits, or spirit, of wine**. Alcohol; rectified spirit.

**spí-rít-u-al** (spí'rít-ú-ál), *adj.* 1. Of or consisting of, spirit; incorporeal. 2. Of the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; intellectual. 3. Of the moral feelings or states of the soul. 4. Of the soul or its affections as influenced by the divine Spirit; pure; holy; — opposed to carnal. 5. Of sacred things or the church; sacred; as, spiritual songs; not lay or temporal, ecclesiastical, as, lords spiritual and temporal. — *n.* 1. *pl.* Sacred matters; esp., church affairs. 2. A type of religious song peculiar to Negroes of the southern United States, with strongly marked rhythm, and the graphic narrative method of the folk ballad. — **spí-rít-u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **spí-rít-u-al-ness**, *n.*

**spiritual incest**. *Eccles. Law*. Cohabitation between persons spiritually allied by baptism or confirmation.

**spí-rít-u-al-ism** (spí'rít-ú-ál-íz'm), *n.* 1. Spirituality. 2. The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism, esp. metaphysical idealism. See IDEALISM, 1 a. 3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, commonly manifested through a medium; the practices of spiritualists.

**spí-rít-u-al-ist** (-íst), *n.* 1. A spiritually minded person. 2. *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism. 3. One who believes in spiritualism (sense 3); a spiritualist. — **spí-rít-u-al-ist-ic** (-íst'ík), *adj.*

**spí-rít-u-al-í-ty** (spí'rít-ú-ál-í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual mindedness. 2. Incorporal quality or state. 3. *Eccles. Law*. That which belongs to the church, or to an ecclesiastic, or to religion.

**spí-rít-u-al-ize** (spí'rít-ú-ál-íz), *v. t.* 1. To render spiritual, to purify from the corrupting influences of the world. 2. To give a spiritual meaning to; to understand in a spiritual sense. — **spí-rít-u-al-íz-a-tion** (-íz-á'shún; -íz'íz'), *n.*

**spí-rít-u-al-ty** (-ál-tí), *n.* The clergy.

**spí-rít-u-él'** (spí'rít-ú-él'), *adj. masc.*, **spí-rít-u-élle'** (-él'), *fem.* [F.] Refined; ethereal; also, spiritual.

**spí-rít-u-ous** (spí'rít-ú-ús), *adj.* Containing, or of the nature of, spirit (alcohol); ardent; as, spirituous liquors.

**spí-rít-us as'per** (spí'rít-ús ás'pér), [L.] *Gr. Gram.* A rough breathing (which see).

**spí-rít-us fru-men'ti** (fróo-mén'tí), [L.] *frumentum* of *kram.*] Whisky.

**spí-rít-us le'nís** (lén'ís), [L.] *Gr. Gram.* A smooth breathing (which see).

**spirit writing**. *Spiritualism*. Automatic writing under the control of abnormal influences.

**spí-ro-** [L. *spirare* to breathe.] *Med.* A combining form meaning respiration, as in **spí-rom'e-ter** (spí-róm'ē-tér), an instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs; hence, **spí-rom'e-try**, *n.*

**spí-ro-che-te**, **spí-ro-chaete** (spí'rō-kēt), *n.* [Gr. *spira* coil + *chaîtē* hair.] *Bacteriol.* Any of the spirally undulating microorganisms of an order (Spirochaetales) of slender bacteria, including those causing syphilis and relapsing fever. Cf. SPIRILLUM.

**spí-ro-cho-to'sis**, **spí-ro-cha-to'sis** (-kē-tó'sís), *n.* A disease caused by spirochetes, as *avian spirochetosis*, a destructive febrile disease of domestic fowls and other birds, caused by a spirochete (*Borrelia avicula*).

**spí-ro-graph** (spí'rō-gráf; 9), *n.* [*spiro* + *-graph*.] *Physiol.* An instrument recording respiratory movements.

**spí-ro-gy'ra** (-jír'a), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *spira* coil + *gyros* a ring.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Spirogyra*) of green fresh-water algae with spiral chlorophyll bands.

**spí-ró'id** (spí'ró'id), *adj.* [See SPIRAE a spiral; -oid.] Like a screw or spiral.

**spí-rít** (spírít), *v. & n.* Spurt; gush; squirt; jet; flare.

**spí-rú-la** (spí'rú-lá; -ú-lá), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. L. *spira* a coil.] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Spirula*) of small bivalved cephalopods having a many-chambered shell in a flat spiral.

**spí-rý** (spír'í), *adj.* Of a spiral form; curled; serpentine.

**spīr** (spī), *adj.* Of or like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; also, rising in spires.

**spit** (spīt), *n.* [AS. *spitu*.] 1. A slender, pointed iron rod for holding meat over a fire. 2. A small point of land or narrow shoal running into a body of water from the shore. — *v. t.*; *spīr*; *spīr*; *spīr*. To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; to impale.

**spit**, *v. t.*; *spāt* (spāt), often *spit*; *spīr*; *spīr*. [AS. *spitan*.] 1. To eject from the mouth; to expectorate. 2. To eject; to give or send out as if by spitting, as snow or fire. 3. To light (a fuse). — *v. i.* 1. To eject saliva; — often with *on*, *upon*, or *at*, as showing contempt. 2. To rain or snow slightly. 3. To make a noise like that of expectoration, as a cat. — *n.* 1. Spit; saliva; also, the act of spitting. 2. A frothy secretion resembling saliva, exuded by spittle insects; also, a spittle insect. 3. A sprinkle of rain or flurry of snow. 4. *Dial.* Perfect likeness; counterpart; as, he is the *spit* (or *spit and image*, etc.) of his father.

**spit'al** (spīt'āl; -'ē), *n.* [ME. *spitel*. See HOSPITAL.] A chair, a lazaretto; hence, refuse.

**spit'ball** (spīt'bōl), *n.* 1. Paper chewed and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile. 2. *Baseball.* A variety of pitched ball, now illegal, produced by moistening one side of the ball with saliva.

**spit'cock** (spīt'kōk), *n.* [Lit., spit cook.] An eel split or cut up and cooked. — *v. t.* To prepare for eating as a spitcock.

**spite** (spīt), *n.* [Shortened fr. ME. *despit* despise.] 1. Ill will with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; crudelity, rancor. 2. *Bare.* Vexation; mortification. *Slang.* — *syn.* See MALICE. — *in spite of.* In defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. — *v. t.* 1. To treat maliciously; to thwart; shame; mortify. 2. *Obs. etc. Scot.* To fill with spite; to vex.

**spite'ful** (spīt'fūl; -fē), *adj.* Filled with, or showing, spite; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

**spit'fire** (spīt'fīr), *n.* A violent, inebriate, or passionate person.

**spit'ter** (spīt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who puts meat on a spit. 2. A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot.

**spit'ter**, *n.* One who ejects saliva from the mouth.

**spit'tle** (spīt'tl), *n.* [From *spit* to eject.] 1. Saliva, spit. 2. The frothy secretion of a spittle insect.

**spittle insect.** Any of numerous leaping homopterous insects (family Cercopidae) whose larvae secrete froth. See CUCKOO SPIT.

**spit-toon'** (spīt-tōn'), *n.* A receptacle for spit; a cuspidor.

**spitz dog** (spīts), [G. *spitz*, *spitzhund*, fr. *spitz* pointed.] — *POETIC* — *ANAT.* *n.*, 2.

**spit'zen-burg** (spīt'zēn-būrg), *n.* Any of several varieties of pointed red-and-yellow winter apples.

**spiv** (spīv), *n.* [Proposed origins: from police abbi. of "suspected persons and itinerant vagrants," from the reverse of VIPS, very important persons; var. of 19th cent. *slang* *spiff* a spiffy or flashy dresser.] *Brit. Slang.* One who lives by his wits, without working; hence, a slacker.

**splanchn'ic** (splānk'nīk), *adj.* [G. *splanchnon* an entrail.] *ANAT.* Of or pert. to the viscera; visceral.

**splanchn'ic** (splānk'nīk), [G. *splanchnon* an entrail.] A combining form meaning the viscera, as in **splanchn'ic-o-gy**, **splanchn'ic-o-my** (see -LOGY, -OMY).

**splash** (splāsh), *v. t.* [From *plash* to splash.] 1. To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.). 2. To scatter water, mud, etc., upon in quantities; to bespatter. 3. To make (one's or its way) with splash ing. 4. To cause to splash or bespattered; as, fields splashed with poppies. 5. *Logging.* To drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a dam (splash dam) made for the purpose. — *v. i.* 1. To strike and dash about water, mud, etc. 2. To fall or strike with a splashing noise. 3. To scatter about; to spatter. — *n.* 1. Liquid splashed; a spot or claub from it; also, the sound of liquid being splashed. 2. Act of striking the water. 3. A blotch. 4. *a Logging.* Act of splashing logs. 5. The water impounded and then released suddenly to splash logs.

**splash'board'** (splāsh'bōrd; -bōrd; 70), *n.* 1. A dashboard. 2. A plank used to close a sluice or spillway of a dam.

**splash'or** (splāsh'ēr), *n.* One that splashes, also, a guard to keep off splashes, as over a wheel.

**splat** (splāt), *n.* The single, flat, thin member of a chair back rising from seat rail to top rail.

**splat'ter** (splāt'tēr), *v. t.* & *n.* Spatter.

**splay** (splā), *v. t.* [From *display*.] 1. To spread out; expand. 2. To dislocate, as a shoulder bone. 3. To slope or slant, as the side of a door or window. — *v. i.* 1. To spread out; also, to slope or slant. — *n.* 1. Spread; expansion. 2. *Arch.* A slope or bevel, esp. of the sides of a door or window. See *MOLDING, II*, 141. — *adj.* Spread out; turned outward; awkward; ungainly. — **splay'—kneed**, *adj.* — **splay'—legged**, *adj.* — **splay'—toed**, *adj.*

**splay'foot'** (splā'fū), *n.* A foot abnormally flattened and spread out; specif., *Med.* a flat foot, or the deformity flatfoot. — **splay'foot'**, *splay'foot'ed*, *adj.*

**spleen** (splēn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *splen*, fr. L. *splen*, fr. Gr. *splēn*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A highly vascular glandlike ductless organ near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates, concerned with final destruction of blood cells, storage of blood, and production of lymphocytes, the milt. It was formerly believed to be the seat of emotions or passions. 2. *Archaic.* Melancholy; low spirits. 3. Anger; latent spite; malice. 4. *Obs.* A sudden impulse or whim; caprice. — *syn.* See MALICE.

**spleen'ful** (splēn'fūl; -fē), *adj.* Full of or affected with spleen; ill-humored; melancholy; fery — **spleen'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**spleen'wort'** (splēn'wōrt), *n.* Any of a genus (*Asplenium*) of ferns having linear or oblong sori borne obliquely on the upper side of a veinlet.

**splen'dent** (splēn'dēnt), *adj.* [L. *splendens*, -entis, pres. part.] 1. Shining; glossy. 2. Illustrious; brilliant.

**splen'did** (splēn'dīd), *adj.* [L. *splendidus*, -idus, pres. part.] 1. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere* to shine.] 1. Possessing or displaying splendor; specif.: a shining; brilliant. 2. Showy; magnificent; gorgeous. 3. Illustrious; grand; glorious. 3. Excellent; very good or fine. — **splen'did-ly**, *adv.* — **splen'did-ness**, *n.*

*syn.* Splendid, resplendent, gorgeous, glorious, sublime, superb mean transcendently impressive. Splendid implies an outshining the usual or customary; resplendent, a glowing or blazing splendor; gorgeous, a sumptuous splendor particularly in its display of color; glorious, a radiance that heightens beauty or distinction; sublime, an elevation or exaltation almost beyond human comprehension; superb, a grandeur, magnificence, or the like, that reaches the highest point conceivable

[*splen'di-de men'dax* (splēn'dī-dē mēn'dāks). [L.] Honorably or nobly mendacious.

**splen'dif'er-ous** (splēn-dīf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [splendor + -ferous.] Humorous. Splendid, gorgeous.

**splen'dor**, **splen'dour** (splēn'dēr), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF. *splendor*, -dour, fr. L. *splendor*, fr. *splendere* to shine.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant lustre; brilliancy. 2. Magnificence; pomp; glory. — **splen'dor-ous** (-dēr-ūs), **splen'drous** (-drūs), *adj.*

**sple-net'ic** (splē-nē'tīk), *adj.* [L. *spleneticus*.] 1. Splenic. 2. Affected with spleen; hence, melancholy, also, malicious; peevish; fretful. — *syn.* See *MAELICIOUS*. — *n.* One with a splenic disposition.

**sple-net'i-cal** (spē-nē'tī-kāl), *adj.* — **sple-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**splen'ic** (splēn'īk; splē'nīl), *adj.* [L. *splenicus*, fr. Gr. *splēnikos*.] Of, pertaining to, or located in the spleen.

**sple-ni-us** (splē-nī-ūs), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* A flat muscle of each side of the back of the neck, or located in the spleen.

**sple-no-** (splē-nō; splē-nō), *sp.* [G. *splēn*, *splēno-*.] A combining form denoting the spleen, as in **sple-neo-to-my**, **sple-ni-tis**, **sple-no'o-my**. (See -CTOMY, etc.)

**spleu'chan** (spē-lū'chān), *n.* [Gael. *splūchan*.] *Scot. & Ir.* A pouch, as for holding tobacco or money.

**splice** (splīs), *v. t.*; **SPLED** (splīt); **SPITTING** (splīt'tīng), [D. *splicen*, *splicsen*.] 1. To unite, as two ropes or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands. 2. To unite, as spurs, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a piece which laps upon the two ends, and then making fast. 3. *Slang.* To unite in marriage; to marry. — *n.* 1. A joining or junction made by splicing. 2. *Slang.* Marriage; a wedding.

**splice'er** (splīs'ēr), *n.* One who or that which splices; *Naut.*, a fid used in splicing. Cf. *MARKING SURF, II*, 411.

**spline** (splīn), *n.* A thin wood strip, variously used in building construction.

**splint** (splīnt), *n.* [MD. or MLG. *splinte*.] 1. A piece split off; a splinter. 2. A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc. 3. *Medieval Armor.* One of the thin plates or strips of metal usually overlapping in armor, allowing free movement. 4. *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, metal, or plaster of Paris, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part. 5. *Veter.* An exostosis, or bony enlargement, caused by periostitis, on the upper part of the cannon bone of the horse, ordinarily on the inside of the leg. — *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splint, as a broken limb; to support or brace as with splints.

**splint bono.** *Veter.* One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals.

**splint'er** (splīn'tēr), *n.* [MD.] A thin piece split or rent off lengthwise; a splinter. — *v. t.* 1. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver. 2. To split, as a limb. — *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; to shiver. — **splint'er-y** (-y), *adj.*

**splinter bar.** 1. A crashbar in a coach or other vehicle to support the springs. 2. A whiplike bar.

**split** (splīt), *v. t.*; **SPLIT**, **SPLITTING** [MD. *splitten*.] 1. To divide lengthwise or in the direction of the grain or layers; to rive; cleave. 2. To burst, rend; tear asunder; figuratively, to ruin. 3. To divide into parts or shares, as booty or commissions; to separate into divisions, factions, etc., as a political party. 4. *Chem.* To divide or separate into components, also, to remove by such division; as, to split off carbon dioxide. — *v. i.* 1. To divide lengthwise or in the direction of the grain or layers. 2. To part asunder; to be rent. 3. *Colloq.* To separate into factions. 4. *Slang.* To betray confidence; to peach. — *syn.* See *REAR*. — **split hairs.** To make overnice or oversubtle distinctions. — **split one's vote or ticket.** To vote for candidates of different parties at the same election. — **split the difference.** To reach agreement by compromise involving equal concessions by each disputant. — *n.* 1. A splitting; also, a crack, rent, or fissure. 2. A breach or separation, as in a political party. 3. A splinter; a fragment. 4. *Slang.* A share of booty. 5. A half pint, half glass, half portion. 6. A mixed, sweet composed of sliced fruit (esp. banana), ice cream, nuts, and sirups. 7. *Basketwork.* Any of the three or four strips into which osiers are cleft for certain work. 8. *Boatbuilding.* A position of pins left standing, such that a square is almost impossible. 9. *Gymnastics.* The feat of going down to the floor so that the legs extend in a straight line. 10. *Leather Mfg.* One of two or more thicknesses into which a skin is divided. — *adj.* 1. Divided; fractured. 2. Cleft for use either singly or in combination; as, split bamboo. 3. *Stock Exchange.* Of quotations, given in sixteenths, quotations in eighths being regular; as, 10½ is a split quotation. — **split'ter**, *n.*

**split infinitive.** *Gram.* The infinitive with *to*, taking a modifier between the *to* and the verbal (*to really learn*). The splitting has been widely objected to, but it sometimes is desirable or necessary, esp. to avert ambiguity.

**split'ting**, *adj.* *Colloq.* Rending; piercing, very severe; as, a splitting headache.

**splore** (spūr), *n.* *Scot.* A frolic; carousal, brawl.

**splootch** (spločh), *n.* & *v.* Spot; blotch.

**spurge** (spūrj), *n.* [Imitative.] *Colloq.* An ostentatious demonstration or effort. — *v. t.*; **SPURGED** (spūrjd); **SPURGING** (spūrj-īng). *Colloq.* To make a spurge.

**spurt'ter** (spūr'tēr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Imitative.] 1. To make a noise as of spitting. 2. To speak or utter hastily and confusedly; to sputter. — *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking. — **spurt'ter-er**, *n.*

**spode** (spōd), *n.* A fine pottery or porcelain made at the works of Josiah Spode (1754-1827) at Stoke, Staffordshire, Eng.

**spod'u-mene** (spōd'ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. *spodoumenos*, pres. part. pass. fr. *spodoun* to burn to ashes, fr. *spodos* ashes.] *Mineral.* A monoclinic mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of lithium and aluminum.

**spoil** (spōil), *v. t.*; **SPOILED** (spōild) or **SPOILT** (spōilt); **SPOILING**. [OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium* hide, arms or armor stripped from an enemy, spoil.] 1. To strip or deprive by violence; to rob; to despoil; as, to spoil one of his goods. 2. *Archaic.* To take by force; to plunder. 3. To impair seriously; vitiate; ruin. 4. To impair the disposition of, as by overindulgence; as, to spoil a child. — *syn.* See *INDULGE*. — *v. i.* 1. To plunder; rob. 2. To become corrupted or tainted; to decay, as fruit. — *syn.* See *DECAY*. — **be spoiling for**. *Colloq.* To have an eager desire for. — *n.* 1. The plunder taken



Splice, 1.

from the enemy in war; pillage; booty; loot. 2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful

object for plundering or prey. 7. Refuse earth, rock, etc., excavated, as in dredging. — *spoil'er*, *n.*

*Syn.* Spoil (or spoils), pillage, plunder, booty, prize, loot mean that which is taken from another by force or craft. Spoil, or now more commonly spoils, refers to that which belongs by right or custom to the victor, originally in battle, but now often in a political contest, pillage implies more violence or lawlessness; plunder, a more general term, applies to that taken not only in war, but in banditry, robbery, etc.; booty implies plunder to be shared or divided; prize implies spoils captured on the high seas or territorial waters of the enemy; loot, a very derogatory term for plunder, now applies esp. to that taken from the victims of a catastrophe

**spoil'age** (spoil'ij), *n.* Act of spoiling; also, something spoiled.

**spoil'tive** (-tīv), *n.* A game at cards.

**spolles'man** (spoliz'mān), *n.* One who serves a party for a share of the spoils; also, one who sanctions such practice.

**spoils system.** *U. S. Politics.* The practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as plunder to be distributed to members of the victorious party. Cf. MERIT SYSTEM.

**spoke** (spōk), *n.* [AS *spōca*.] 1. The radius or ray of a wagon wheel; any of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felloes. See WHEEL, *Illustr.* 2. Any of the radiating bars on any wheel; esp., *Naut.*, any of the projecting handles of a steering wheel. 3. A rung, or round, of a ladder. — *v. t.* To furnish with spokes.

**spoke, past and archaic past part.** of SPEAK.

**spo'ken** (spō'kēn), *past part.* of SPEAK; *specif.*: *part. adj.* a Uttered; delivered by word of mouth; oral; — *opposed to written*; as, the *spoken* word. b Speaking; as, well-spo'ken.

**spoke'shaye** (spōk'shāv), *n.* A drawing knife or small transverse plane with end handles, for rounding small pieces.

**spokes'man** (spōks'mān), *n.* One who speaks as the representative of another or others. — **spokes'wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n.*

**spo'li-a o-pi'ma** (spō'li-ā ōp'i'mā), [L.] The richest spoils; the arms taken on the field by the victorious from the vanquished general

**spo'li-a'tion** (spō'li-ā'shēn), *n.* [L. *spoliatio*, fr. *spoliare* to spoil.] 1. Act of plundering; despoliation; *specif.*: robbery in war; esp., the authorized plundering of neutrals at sea. 2. *Admiralty & Internal Law.* The destruction of a ship's papers when she is suspected of smuggling, carrying contraband, etc. 3. *Law.* Injury done to, or change made in, a document by a stranger to the document — **spo'li-a'tor** (spō'li-ā'tēr), *n.*

**spōn-da'ic** (spōn-dā'ik), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *spōndaique*, fr. L. *spōndacua*, better *spōndiacua*, fr. Gr. *spōndēakos*.] Of or constituting a spondee; characterized by spondee; as, a *spondaic* hexameter, one having a spondee in the fifth foot.

**spōn-dee** (spōn-dē), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *spondée*, fr. L. *spondeus*, fr. Gr. *spondēos* (sc. *pous*), fr. *spondē* a drink offering, libation. At libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in *ēphōra*. In English accentual verse so-called spondees are usually trochees.

**spōn-dy-lo** (spōn-dī-lō), *spondyl-*. [Gr. *spondylos*.] A combining form denoting *vertebra*, as in *spondy-lī'tis*, inflammation of the vertebrae.

**spongia** (spōnjā), *n.* [OF. *spongia*, fr. L. *spongia*, fr. Gr. *spongia*, which forms the internal skeleton of certain marine animals (phylum Porifera) which are, except in the larval stage, permanently attached, growing in a plantlike fashion and remarkable for their power of absorbing water, becoming soft when wet without losing their toughness; also, one of these animals or a colony of them. 2. A piece of the above substance; also, act of bathing or wiping with a sponge. 3. *Now Colloq.* One who lives upon others; a parasite. 4. One that absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water. 5. Any spongelike substance; as, a Raised dough. 6. A porous pudding of retained, beaten egg whites, etc. 7. Any of various metals as platinum, obtained in spongelike form, usually by reduction without fusion. 8. An absorbent pad of cotton used in surgical operations. — *to chuck, throw, or toss up (or in) the sponge.* *Colloq.* To abandon the struggle; acknowledge defeat; submit; — from the practice of boxers' seconds throwing a sponge into the ring as a concession of defeat.

— *v. t.*: **SPONGED** (spōnd); **SPONGING** (spōn'ing). 1. To cleanse, wipe, or wet with a sponge. 2. To wipe out with a sponge, to efface. 3. To absolve. 4. *Now Colloq.* To get without cost in a mean, cringing, or underhand way; to cadge. — *v. i.* 1. To absorb, as a sponge. 2. *Colloq.* To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another or by imposition. 3. To fish for sponges. — **spong'er** (spōn-jēr), *n.*

**sponge'cake** (-kāk'), *n.* A cake without butter in which eggs are the chief leavening agent.

**sponge cloth.** = RATTÉ

**sponge house** (spōn'ing). *Eng. Law.* A house in which debtors were formerly kept for a day to give them a chance to compromise with their creditors.

**spon'gy** (spōn'jī), *adj.*: **spon'gi-ous** (-jī-ōs); **spon'gi-est**. 1. Of the nature of, or like, a sponge; elastic and porous; absorbent; of an open, loose, pliable texture. 2. *Obs.* Rainy. *Shak.* — **spon'gi-ness** (-jī-nes), *n.*

**spon'sion** (spōn'shēn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] 1. Act of becoming surety; a formal pledge, esp. one made on behalf of another person. 2. *Internal Law.* An act of engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose.

**spo'nt** (spōnt), *n.* [L. fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage oneself, promise.] 1. One who binds himself to answer for another's default; a surety. 2. Hence, one who assumes, or one to whom is delegated, responsibility for some other person or thing. 3. *Eccl.* One who at the baptism of an infant professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or god-

mother. 4. A business firm that pays the broadcaster and performers for a radio program that introduces advertising of its product. — *v. t.* To be or stand sponsor for; to accept responsibility for. — **spōn-so-ri-al** (spōn-sō-rī-āl; 70), *adj.* — **spōn'sor-ship**, *n.*

**spōn'ta-ne'ly** (spōn'tā-nē'tlī), *n.*; *pl.* -tīx (-tīx). 1. Quality or state of being spontaneous; spontaneous action or movement. 2. That quality, innate power, or influence which determines the character.

**spōn'ta-ne-ous** (spōn-tā-nē-ūs), *adj.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. L. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] 1. Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal tendency, without con-

taneously. — **spōn'ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spōn'ta-ne-ous-ness**, *n.* *Syn.* Spontaneous, impulsive, instinctive, automatic, mechanical mean, as here compared, acting or activated without deliberation. Spontaneous also implies lack of prompting, and naturalness; impulsive, the acting under stress of emotion or spirit of the moment; instinctive, acting unconsciously as or as if by instinct; automatic and mechanical, engaging neither the mind nor the emotions and suggesting a machine in quick or perfunctory response.

**spontaneous combustion.** Self-ignition in a substance through chemical action of its constituents, as in the oxidation of oily rags.

**spontaneous generation.** *Biol.* The generation of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis; autogenesis; — from a belief, now abandoned, that organisms found in putrid organic matter arose spontaneously from it.

**spōn'toon'** (spōn-tōon'), *n.* [F. *sponton*, *espon-ton*, fr. It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, fr. *punto* point, fr. L. *punctum*.] A type of short pike formerly borne by subordinate officers of infantry.

**spoof** (spōf), *n.* [Orig., a game, invented, with the name, by Arthur Roberts (b. 1832), Eng. comedian.] *Slang.* Deception; hoax. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Slang.* To deceive; to hoax.

**spook** (spōk), *n.* [D.] *Now Humorous.* A spirit; ghost. — **spook'ish** (-ish), *adj.* — **spook'y** (-ī), *adj.*, **spook'y-ER** (-tēr); **spook'y-EST**.

**spool** (spōl), *n.* [MD. *spoelē* (D. *spool*).] 1. A cylinder, with a rim or ridge at each end and an axial hole for a pin or spindle, used to wind thread or yarn on; a reel. 2. Something like, or likened to, a spool. — *v. t.* To wind on a spool.

**spoon** (spōon), *n.* [ME. *spou* spoon, chip, fr. AS. *spōnā* chip.] 1. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating. 2. Anything which resembles a spoon; as, a *Angling*. A slightly curved piece of metal, or the like, used as bait; — called also *spoon bait*. Cf. *spoon hook*; *spoon*, *Illustr.* b *Naut. Ordn.* An extension outboard of the top of a torpedo tube for keeping a torpedo horizontal when launched. 3. *Golf.* A wooden club with more loft than a driver or brassie, having also a slightly shorter and stiffer shaft. — *v. t.* To scoop; to take with a spoon; to eat with a spoon; to straddle fondness. 3. *Croquet, Golf, etc.* To spoon a ball.

**spoon'bill'** (-bīl), *n.* Any of several wading birds (genera *Platalea* and *Ayaia*) closely allied to the ibises, having the bill greatly expanded and flattened at the tip. See *ILLUSTR.*

**spoon bread.** Bread made of corn meal or rice with milk, eggs, shortening, and leavening and so soft that it must be served with a spoon.

**spoon'drift'** (-drīft), *n.* [*spoom* (= *spume*) + *drift*.] Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

**spoon'er-ism** (spōon-ēr-iz'm), *n.* [After Rev. Wm. A. Spooner (1844-1930), of Oxford, Eng.] An accidental transposition of sounds, usually the initial sounds, of two or more words (as *blushing crow*, for *crushing blow*).

**spoon'-fed** (-fēd), *adj.* Fed with a spoon; hence: a Pampered. b Given no opportunity for initiative.

**spoon'ful** (spōon'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fūlz). As much as a spoon contains or can contain; *specif.*: a teaspoonful.

**spoon hook.** A form of lure for fishing, consisting of a spoon on a swivel attached to the line, in connection with a hook or hooks. Cf. *LURE, Illustr.*

**spoor** (spōr; 84), *n.* [D.] A track or trail of a wild animal. — *v. i.* & *t.* To track by a spoor or trail.

**spo-rad'ic** (spō-rād'ik), *adj.* [ML. *sporadicus*, fr. Gr. *sporadikos* scattered.] Occurring occasionally, singly, or apart from others of the same kind, or in scattered instances; separate; single. — *Syn.* See INFREQUENT. — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-lī), *adv.*

**spo-ra-do-sid-er-ite** (spō-rā-dō-sīd-ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *sporas*, -ados, scattered + *siderite*.] The commonest form of meteorite, mostly crystalline with grains of iron disseminated through it.

**spo-ran'gi-um** (spō-rān'jī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ATA (-dā). [NL., fr. Gr. *sporas* a sowing, seed + *angeion* receptacle.] *Bot.* A spore case; *specif.*: the sac or receptacle within which asexual spores are produced. In bacteria and certain algae and fungi the sporangium is often a single cell (mother cell) giving rise endogenously to one or a few spores. — **spo-ran'gi-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**spore** (spōr; 70), *n.* [NL. *spora*, fr. Gr. *spora* a sowing, seed; akin to Gr. *spiraia* a sow.] *Biol.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies (or resistant resting cells), typically unicellular, produced by plants and some protozoans. — *v. i.* *Bot.* To form or develop spores, as a plant.

**spore case.** *Bot.* A case containing spores; sporangium.

**spore fruit.** *Bot.* Any specialized structure which produces spores, as an ascocarp.

**spo-ro-** (spō-rō), *spor-*. [Gr. *spora* a seed.] A combining form meaning *spore*, as in **spo-rif-er-ous**.

**spo-ro-carp** (-kārp), *n.* [*sporo* + *-carp*.] *Bot.* a In the red algae (Rhodophyceae) and ascomycetous fungi, the multicellular body which develops from a fertilized archicarp or procarp; a cystocarp. It produces asexual spores called *carpospores*. b In mosses, the sporogonium.

**spo-ro-cyst** (-sīst), *n.* [*sporo* + *-cyst*.] 1. *Zool.* a (!) The cast or cyst secreted by certain protozoans preliminary to sporulation. (2) A protozoan in such an encysted condition. b In certain trematode worms, a saclike stage which buds off cells from the membrane lining its internal cavity. 2. *Bot.* A unicellular resting cell which may give rise to asexual spores.

**spo-ro-gen'e-sis** (spô'rô-jên'ê-sis), *n.* [NL.] *Biol.* A reproduction by spores. *b* Spore formation. — **spo-ro-gen'e-sis** (spô'rô-jên'ê-sis), *adj.*  
**spo-ro-go-ni-um** (spô'rô-gô-ni-um), *n.*; *pl.* -nia (-di). [NL.] See **sporo-**  
**-goni-** *Biol.* The sporophyte in mosses and liverworts, typically consisting of a stalk (*seta*) bearing a capsule (*theca*) in which spores are produced.

**spo-ro-go-ny** (spô'rô-gô-ni), *n.* *Zool.* In sporozoans, the process of formation of sporozoites from a zygote or **sporont** (spô'rônt; 70).  
**spo-ro-phore** (spô'rô-fôr; 70), *n.* *Bot.* A spore-bearing branch or organ.

**spo-ro-phyll** (-fîl), *n.* Also **spo-ro-phyll**. *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf; a leaf more or less modified in form and structure which develops sporangia.

**spo-ro-phyte** (-fît), *n.* *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the individual or generation which bears asexual spores, — *distin.* from *gametophyte*.

**-sporous**. A combining form used to signify *having* (such or so many) spores.

**spo-ro-so'an** (spô'rô-zô'an), *n.* [NL., fr. *sporo-* + *-sô'a*] *Zool.* Any member of a class (Sporozoa) of protozoans consisting of parasitic forms, which pass through a life history comprising both asexual and sexual generations, in the course of which reproduction by sporulation takes place. The group includes various pathogenic members, as the malaria parasite. — **spo-ro-so'an**, *adj.*

**spo-ro-to-ite** (-îte), *n.* *Zool.* In sporozoans, one of a group of spindle-shaped infective forms produced by repeated divisions of a zygote.

**sporran** (spô'rân), *n.* [Gael. *sporran*, fr. LL. *burra* purse.] A pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress.

**sport** (spôrt; 70), *n.* [Abbr. fr. ME. *desport*, *disport*. See **DISPORT**.]  
1. That which diverts, and makes mirth, pastime; diversion. 2. A diversion of the field, as hunting, fishing, racing, games, esp. athletic games, etc.; also, any of various similar games usually played under cover, as bowling, rackets, basketball, etc. 3. A Pleasantry; railery; as, he questioned them in *sport*. *b* Mock; mockery; derision. 4. A playfuling. *b* A butt for mirth or derision, a laughingstock. 5. Amorous play. *Shak.* 6. One who has a sporting instinct, as, *Colloq.* a gambler. *b* One devoted to the gayer pleasures and pastimes. 7. *Biol.* A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type, a mutation. *b* *Bot.* A bud variation. — *Syn.* See **run**. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To amuse (oneself). 2. *Colloq.* To wear or use in public, esp. with ostentation. — *v. i.* 1. To play; frolic; also, to wanton. 2. To engage in sports. 3. To speak or act in jest; to trifle. 4. *Biol.* To vary abruptly from type; to mutate. *b* *Bot.* To exhibit bud variation. — *adj.* Adapted to use in connection with outdoor sports; as, *sport* clothes.

**sport'ful** (fôol; -fîl), *adj.* Full of sport; diverting; merry; frolicsome. — **sport'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sport'ful-ness**, *n.*

**sport'ing**, *adj.* 1. Of or engaging in sport or sports; sportsmanlike; calling for sportsmanship. *b* Such as might be tried, done, said, etc., by a contender in sports; — *used* esp. in phrases as *sport'ing chance*, a *sport'ing thing* to do.

**sport'ive** (spôrt'iv; 70), *adj.* 1. Tending to or engaged in sport; gay; frolicsome; not serious. 2. Relating to sports, esp. field sports. 3. *Obs.* Wanton. *Shak.* — **sport'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **sport'ive-ness**, *n.*

**sports** (spôrts), *adj.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, outdoor games; as, *sports* clothes.

**sport, or sports, shirt**. Any shirt styled for sportswear as distinguished from business or dress wear; specif., a loose, buttoned or pull-over casual shirt, typically with open neck, deep folding collar, short or long sleeves, and square bottom to be worn inside or out.

**sports'man** (spôrts'mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). 1. One who pursues sports, esp. of the field. 2. One who in sports is fair and generous; a good loser and a graceful winner. — **sports'man-like** (lik'), *adj.* — **sports'man-ly**, *adj.* — **sports'wom'an** (wôom'ân), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wîm'ên; -lên).

**sports'man-ship**, *n.* Skill in or devotion to sports; esp., conduct becoming to a sportsman, involving honest rivalry and graceful acceptance of results.

**sports'wear** (spôrts'wâr), *n.* Clothing suitable for wearing while engaged in various sports, also, an occasion on which such clothing may be worn.

**sport'y** (spôrt'î; 70), *adj.*; **SPORT'Y** (î-ÿr); **SPORT'Y-EST**. *Colloq.* Characteristic of a sportsman or a sporting man; also, given to gay dissipation. — **sport'y-ness**, *n.*

**spor-u-la-tion** (spô'rô-lâ'shî-n), *n.* *Biol.* Formation of spores; esp., division into many small spores (esp. after encystment). — **spor'u-late** (spô'rô-lât), *v. i.*

**spor'ule** (spô'r'ûl), *n.* *Biol.* A small spore.

**spot** (spôt), *n.* [ME.] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a blot. 2. A stain on character or reputation; reproach; fault; blemish. 3. A small part differing, as in color, finish, or material, from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the *spots* of a leopard. 4. A small extent of space; any particular place or area. 5. A small sciaenoid food fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast, with a black spot behind the shoulders. 6. One of a variety of domestic pigeons, white with a dark tail and a dark patch on the forehead. — *on, or upon, the spot*. Immediately; without further consideration. *b* *Slang*. In peril; in danger of the death penalty, as for betrayal of secrets; — *often* in *put on the spot*, to murder. — *v. t.*; **SPOT'TED**; **SPOT'TING**. 1. To mark in or with spots; to stain. 2. To blemish; taint; disgrace. 3. *Colloq.* To mark or note so as to insure recognition, hence, to recognize; to detect; loosely, to spy. 4. To place on an appointed or desired spot. 5. *Mil.* To locate accurately on the ground or on a map. — *adj.* 1. A On hand for immediate delivery after sale; as, *spot* wheat. *b* Paid or ready for payment at once upon delivery; — of cash. 2. *Com.* Involving immediate cash payment; as, a *spot* transaction; engaged in, or making a specialty of, cash transactions; as, a *spot* firm; the *spot* market. 3. *Radio*. a Originating in and broadcast from a local station; as, *spot* broadcasting. *b* Designating an announcement made between programs on a network or a local station. — **spot'ta-ble**, *adj.*

**spot'less**, *adj.* Without a spot; esp., free from reproach or impurity. — **spot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **spot'less-ness**, *n.*

**spot'light** (spôt'îlî), *n.* 1. A projected spot or circle of light, used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage. *b* Hence, conspicuous public notice. Cf. **limelight**, 2 *b*. 2. An accessory automobile light with an adjustable focusing device.

**spot'ted** (spôt'êd; -îd), *adj.* 1. Marked with spots. 2. Sullied; tarnished.

**spotted crane**. A small European rail (*Porsana porsana*) similar to the American snipe.

**spotted crane's-bill**. The wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). See **GERANIUM**.

**spotted fever**. *Med.* a = **TYPHUS**. *b* = **CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS**. *c* = **ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER**.

**spotted hemlock**. See **COWDANE**.

**spot'ter** (spôt'tër), *n.* One that spots; as, a *U. S.* A detective; esp., a person employed to detect dishonesties and irregularities. *b* *Mil.* One who locates the position of an enemy target for a gun crew. *c* *Rail-roads, U. S.* A device on a car for marking irregularities in the track.

**spot'ty** (spôt'tî), *adj.*; -TÎ-ËR (-î-ÿr); -TÎ-ËST. 1. Full of, or marked with, spots. 2. Irregular; lacking uniformity; as, a *spot'ty* market. — **spot'ti-ness**, *n.*

**spous'al** (spou'z'd; -lî), *n.* Usually *pl.* Nuptials. — *adj.* Of or celebrating marriage.

**spouse** (spous; spouz), *n.* [OF. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, fr. L. *spousus*, *spousa*, noun part past. See **SPONSOR**.] A husband or wife. — (spouz), *v. t.* *Arch.* To wed; espouse.

**spout** (spout), *v. t.* [ME. *spouten* to spout, vomit.] 1. To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids; to eject in a jet. 2. To recite in an oratorical or pompous manner. 3. *Slang*. To pawn. — *v. i.* 1. To issue with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout. 2. To eject liquid or material in a jet. 3. To declaim. — *n.* 1. That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice. 2. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid from or as if from a pipe, esp. when rising in a column; specif., a waterspout. 3. A shoot or lift formerly used in a pawnbroker's shop; *Slang*, a pawn shop. — **spout'er**, *n.*

**sprag** (sprág), *n.* A billet of wood or a rod used as a prop or for checking a vehicle from running backward. — *v. t.* To prop, support, or check the motion of (a vehicle) by means of a sprag.

**sprag, n.** *New England.* A young codfish.

**sprain** (sprân), *v. t.* [OF. *espreindre* to press, force out, fr. L. *exprimere*. See **EXPRESS**, *adj.*] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion. — *n.* 1. Act of spraining; sudden or violent overstrain or wrenching. 2. The condition caused by such overstrain.

**sprang** (spräng), *past* of **SPRING**.

**sprat** (sprät), *n.* [AS. *sprett*.] A small European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) closely allied to the common herring; also, any of several other species of small herring.

**sprat'tle** (sprät'tl), *n.* & *v.* *Scot.* Scramble; struggle.

**sprau'chle** (spräk'hl), *v. t.* *Scot. & Ir.* To clamber.

**sprawl** (sprôl), *v. i.* [AS. *sprawulan*.] 1. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs. 2. To spread the limbs carelessly in a recumbent position. 3. To spread irregularly, as vines; to spread ungracefully, as handwriting. — *v. t.* To cause to spread out ungracefully or irregularly. — *n.* Act or posture of sprawling. — **sprawl'er**, *n.*

**spray** (sprâ), *n.* [ME.] A collective mass of small branches and foliage, esp. when horizontal, as those of hemlock; also, something resembling this, as a decorative design or ornament, as of brilliants.

**spray, n.** [From earlier *spray* to sprinkle, fr. MD. *sprayen*.] 1. Water flying in small drops or particles, as blown from waves. 2. A jet of fine medicated vapor or a liquid dispersed by a sprayer, as for applying a medicine, insecticide, etc.; also, an instrument for such application, as an atomizer; also, the material so applied. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To scatter or let fall in spray. 2. To throw or discharge spray upon. — **sprayer**, *n.*

**spread** (sprêd), *v. t.* & *i.* **SPREAD**; **SPREAD'ING**. [AS. *spredan*.] 1. To scatter, strew, or disperse; to distribute over a surface. 2. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or flatten out; open; unfurl, as a sail. 3. To extend or distribute over a period of time; to prolong or protract. 4. To stretch forth or extend, as the legs or wings. 5. a To divulge, as news; to disseminate. *b* To propagate, as a disease. *c* To diffuse, as effluvia; to emit. 6. a To cover or overlay with something, as a floor with rugs. *b* To prepare; to set and furnish, as with provisions. 7. To recount; to record, or enter, as resolutions upon the minutes. 8. To push apart, as, the locomotive has *spread* the rails. — *v. i.* 1. To become dispersed, distributed, or scattered; as, this paint *spreads* well. 2. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended. 3. a To be made known more extensively, as news. *b* To be disseminated from one to another, as disease. *c* To diffuse, as an odor. 4. To be forced, or to become, apart or farther apart; to separate. — *n.* 1. a Act of spreading, extension; as, the *spread* of learning. *b* Extent of being spread out; capability of expansion; as, the *spread* of a bird's wing. *c* Dispersion or diffusion; as, the *spread* of disease. 2. Extent; compass; expanse; also, intervening space. 3. A cloth used to cover a table or a bed. 4. *Colloq.* A meal; a feast; a banquet, usually informal. 5. Anything, as in, used to spread on bread. 6. The distance from tip to tip of an airplane, inclusive of ailerons. 7. *Advertising*. Matter set across a page instead of in a column. 8. *Newspapers*. Two pages facing each other. 9. *Exchanges, U. S.* An option in the nature of a put and call in which the put price is different from the call price.

**spread eagle**. The figure of an eagle with wings raised and legs extended; hence, anything resembling such a figure, as a figure in fancy skating, etc.

**spread'-ea'gle**, *adj.* *Colloq., U. S.* Pretentious or exaggerated in style, bombastic; esp., exuberantly patriotic. — *v. t.* To fix in the position of a spread eagle; specif., *Naut.*, to lash (a man) to the shrouds with arms and legs extended. — *v. i.* To execute a spread eagle, as in skating, diving, etc.

**spread'er** (sprêd'ër), *n.* One who or that which spreads; as, a device for scattering something. *b* A small knife for spreading butter at table. *c* A bar for holding apart two stays, bars, wires, etc.

**spre** (sprê), *n.* 1. A frolic. 2. A drunken carousal.

**spr'er** (sprî'ër), *sprî'ost*, *compar.* & *superl.* of **SPRY**.

**sprig** (sprîg), *n.* [ME. *springe*.] 1. A small shoot or twig; also, an ornament in the form of a twig or a stemmed flower. 2. *Humorous*. A scion; a youth. 3. A brad with no head; also, one of the small triangular pieces of tin plate or zinc to hold a pane of glass in the sash. — *v. t.*; **SPRIGGED** (sprîgd); **SPRIG'ING**. 1. To mark or adorn with sprigs, as muslin. 2. To deprive or strip (a shrub, a tobacco plant,

etc.) of a sprig or sprigs; also, to pluck (a sprig or sprigs). 3. To drive sprigs, or brads, into.

**sprigged** (sprig'gd), *adj.* Adorned with sprigs; as, **sprigged** muslin.

**sprightly** (sprit'li), *adj.* -LIE (lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Having animation; lively; brisk; gay. — **Syn.** See LIVELY. — *adv.* Spiritually —

**sprightly-ness**, *n.*

**sprig/tail** (sprig'tail'), *n.* Local, U.S. The pintail duck. See PINTAIL A.

as a piece of timber. 5. a To shoot up, out, or forth; to issue as a plant from seed, a stream from its source, etc. b *Arch.* & *Poetic.* Specif. of the day, to dawn. c To result, as from a cause, reason, or principle. 6. To tower; to be higher; as, the spire **springs** far above the roof. 7. To explode; — said of a mine. 8. *Arch.* To start from the impost, rounding upward and outward; — said of a vault or arch.

**Syn.** Spring, arise, rise, originate, derive, flow, issue, emanate, proceed, stem mean to come up or out of something into existence. **Spring** specifically implies emergence; **arise** and **rise**, a coming into existence or notice, but **rise** usually stresses an ascent, **originate**, a definite source or starting point; **derive**, a prior existence in another form which serves as its source; **flow**, an origin as in a spring or reservoir; **issue**, emergence as if from a womb, **emanate**, the coming of something immaterial as from a source, **proceed**, the place of origin, derivation, or the like, **stem**, an outgrowth, as from a root or a branch.

— *v. t.* 1. To cause to spring, leap up, dart forth, issue, etc. 2. To disclose suddenly; also, to announce; reveal. 3. a To crack or split. b To bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to **spring** a mast. c To cause to open, as a leak through the seams of a ship. 4. To cause to explode; as, to **spring** a mine. 5. To cause to close suddenly, as parts of a trap. 6. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong, as, to **spring** the watchcase open; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets; as, to **spring** in a bar. 7. To pass over by leaping; as, to **spring** a fence. 8. *Slang.* To release from jail or custody.

— *n.* [AS, a source of water, a springing] 1. Any source of supply, esp. that of a stream, an issue of water from the earth. 2. Act of springing; as: a A leap; bound; also, the distance covered by a jump. b A flying back, resilience. 3. Hence: a The first stage, time of growth and progress. b Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow, the vernal season, usually including March, April, and May in the middle latitudes north of the equator. Spring of the astronomical year begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice. 4. An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted. 5. Capacity for springing, elasticity; hence, vigor; energy. 6. That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause, origin, motive. 7. *Scot.* A lively tune or dance. 8. *Arch.* The line or plane at which an arch or vault curve springs from its impost. 9. *Naut.* A crack, fissure, or permanent deformation in a mast or yard. — **Syn.** See MUSTER.

— *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to spring; planted or occurring in the spring. 2. Pert. to, fitted with, or acting like, a spring; resilient. 3. Suspended on or having springs.

**spring'al** (spring'al), **spring'al'd** (-dld), *n.* [*Scot.* *springald*, *springel*, fr. *Scot.* & *E.* *spring*.] *Arch.* An active young man; a stripling.

**spring beauty**. Any of a genus (*Claytonia*) of plants, esp. one (*C. virginica*) which sends up in early spring a 2-leaved stem bearing delicate pink flowers.

**spring-board** (spring'board; 70), *n.* a An elastic board, secured at the ends, and at one end, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising. b A stiff but springy board, projecting over water, from which bathers may dive.

**spring-bok** (-bōk'), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 6. [*D.* *springbok*, lit., springbuck.] A South African antelope (*Antidorcas curkora*) noted for its grace and for its habit of springing suddenly into the air.

**spring-buck** (-būk'), *n.* The springbok.

**springe** (spring), *n.* [ME. *springe*.] A noose fastened to a spring to catch small game; a snare; trap.

**spring'er** (spring'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which springs. 2. A springer spaniel. See SPANIEL. 3. A grampus. b The springbok. 4. *Arch.* The stone or other solid which forms the impost. The skewback is one form of springer. See ARCH, *Illustr.* 5. A young chicken, larger than a broiler and smaller than a roaster; a fryer.

**spring fever**. *Humorous.* The lazy listless feeling that comes to persons with the first warm days of spring.

**Springfield rifle** (spring'fild). [From *Springfield*, Mass., where a United States armory is located.] The breech-loading magazine .30 caliber rifle of the bolt type adopted in 1903 for use by the U.S. Army; — officially designated *United States rifle, Model of 1903*. See RIFLE, *Illustr.*

**spring/halt** (spring'hōlt'), *n.* Stringhalt. — **spring/halt**, *adj.*

**spring/head** (-hēd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

**spring/ing line, or spring/ing** (spring'ing), *n.* *Arch.* The line, usually horizontal, from which an arch springs.

**spring/i-za'tion** (spring'i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'), *n.* [*spring* + *-ization*.] = VERNALIZATION.

**spring/tail** (spring'tail'), *n.* Any of numerous small thysanuran insects (suborder Collembola). They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap.

**spring tide**. See TIDE, *n.*, 3.

**spring/time** (-tīm'), *n.* Also **spring/tide** (-tid'). The season of spring; the time or period of spring.

**spring'y** (spring'ī), *adj.* -I-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. 1. Resembling a spring; elastic; resilient. 2. Abounding with springs; wet; spongy. — **Syn.** See ELASTIC. — **spring'i-ly**, *adv.* — **spring'i-ness**, *n.*

**sprin'kle** (sprink'l), *v. t.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-kl'ing). [ME. *spreken*.] 1. To scatter in drops or particles. 2. To scatter on; to spot, as with color. — *v. i.* 1. To scatter a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in particles. 2. To rain lightly in scattered drops. — *n.* A sprinkling; esp., a slight rain. — **sprin'kler** (-klēr), *n.* **sprin'kler sys'tem** (-klēr). A system for protection against fire, in which pipes are distributed for conveying water or other extinguishing fluid to outlets for fire extinguishment.

**sprin'kling** (-kl'ing), *n.* Act of one that sprinkles or a quantity sprinkled; a small quantity falling in scattered drops. b A small number scattered, or as if scattered, here and there; as, a **sprinkling** of people.

**sprint** (sprint), *v. t.* [ME. *sprenten* to leap, run.] To run at top speed. — *n.* 1. Act of sprinting; hence, a short period of intense work. 2. *Sports.* A short-distance race, requiring contestants to go at top speed. — **sprint'er**, *n.*

**sprit** (sprit), *n.* [AS. *sprōt*.] *Naut.* A pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally. See SHARP, *Illustr.*

**sprite** (sprit), *n.* [OF. & F. *esprit*, fr. L. *spiritus*.] 1. A shade; ghost; also, an apparition. 2. An elf; fairy; goblin. 3. The white crab (see CRAB, 1 a).

**sprit/sail** (sprit'sail; *naut.* -s'), *n.* *Naut.* A sail extended by a sprit. **sprock'et** (sprōk't; -it), *n.* *Mech.* A tooth or projection, as on a wheel, shaped so as to engage with a chain. b A sprocket wheel.

**sprocket wheel**. A wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a chain. See MICVCE, *Illustr.*

**sprout** (sprout), *v. t.* [AS. *sprūtan*.] To germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots; hence, of the earth, to bring forth young shoots. — *v. i.* To cause to sprout; as, rain **sprouts** seed. — *n.* 1. The shoot of a plant. 2. Something resembling a sprout; offshoot; scion. 3. *pl.* = BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

**spruce** (sprōs, 114), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* Prussia, fr. *Pruce*, fr. ML. *Prussia*; — because first known as a native of Prussia.] 1. A Any evergreen tree of the genus *Picea*. Spruces are handsome trees with dense foliage forming a conical head. Varieties include: **black spruce** (*P. mariana*) of northeastern North America, with inferior wood, **blue spruce** or **Colorado spruce** (*P. pungens*), a tall wide spreading tree often planted for ornament, the **Colorado blue spruce** (*P. pungens koeleriana*), derived from the Colorado spruce; **red spruce** (*P. rubens*) of eastern North America, important as chief source of pulp wood; **white spruce** (*P. glauca*) of North America, with short blue green leaves and slender cones. See YOUNG, *Illustr.* b The wood of any of these trees. 2. Any of several other coniferous trees, as the Douglas fir (often called **Douglas spruce**), and the **balam spruce** (*Abies balsamea*), a tall tree of western North America, with silvery bark and bluish green foliage.

**spruce**, *adj.* 1. Neat and dapper; smart, trim. 2. Overnice; fussy. — *v. t.* & *i.* SPRUCED (sprōst); SPRUCING (sprōs'ing). *Now Colloq.* To dress smartly; — often with up. — **spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **spruce'-ness**, *n.*

**spruce beer**. A beverage flavored with spruce, esp. one made from its twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast.

**sprue** (sprō), *n.* *Founding.* a The hole through which metal is poured into the gate and thence into the mold. b The waste piece cast in this hole.

**sprue**, *n.* *Med.* A tropical disease with chronic diarrhea and other digestive disturbance.

**sprung** (sprung), *past & past part.* of SPRING.

**sprung rhythm**. *Pros.* A type of rhythm in which the stress is always on the first syllable of the foot and the feet are mixed in types but equal in length and strength. The feet in sprung rhythm may consist of one, two (trochee), three (dactyl), four (paeon) or even more syllables.

**spry** (sprī), *adj.* SPRI-ER or SPRI-ER (-ēr); SPRI-EST or SPRI-EST. Nimble; active; brisk. — **Syn.** See AGILE. — **spry'ly**, *adv.* — **spry'-ness**, *n.*

**spud** (spūd), *n.* [M.E.] 1. A sharp, narrow spade, used esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds. 2. *Dial.* & *Colloq.* A potato. — *v. t.* SPUN'DEN; SPUN'DING. To dig with a spud.

**spud'er** (spūd'ēr), *n.* A tool that removes bark from timber; a barker.

**spue** (spū), *n.* Obs. exc. dial. var. of SPW.

**spume** (spūm), *n.* [OF. & L. OF. (*spuma*, fr. L. *spuma*).] Frothy matter on liquids; foam; scum. — *v. t.* [*spumare*.] To froth; foam. — **spum'ous** (spū'mūs), *adj.* — **spum'y** (spū'm'y), *adj.*; **spum'-ier** (-ēr); **spum'-est**.

**spu-mo'ne** (spū-mō'nā), *n.* [It.] Italian ice cream, a frozen dessert resembling moussé, and usually containing chopped nuts, fruit, etc.

**spun** (spūn), *past & past part.* of SPIN.

**spun glass**. Glass drawn into a thread while liquid.

**spunk** (spūnk), *n.* [Gael. *spung* under, sponge, fr. *sponne*, fr. L. *spongia* sponge.] 1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, tinder made from a fungus; punk. 2. A snark; a little fire; also, a sulfur match. 3. *Colloq.* Spirit; mettle; also, anger; passion. — *v. t.* To kindle.

**spunk'is** (spūnk'ī), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* a The ignis fatuus. b Liquor; spirits.

**spunk'y** (spūnk'y), *adj.*; -I-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Full of spunk; spirited; plucky. — **spunk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **spunk'i-ness**, *n.*

**spun rayon**. A yarn made from cut rayon filaments drawn out and twisted into threads as in the spinning of silk, cotton, etc. b A fabric woven from this yarn to simulate any of the classical fabrics such as cotton, wool, linen, and silk, with added original texture and surface effects, as the silklike luster of sharkskin.

**spun yarn**. *Naut.* Small rope, or stuff, formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted, used for seizings, etc.

**spur** (spūr), *n.* [AS. *spura*, *spora*.] 1. A pointed implement secured to a rider's heel, to urge the horse by its pressure. See NOW, *Illustr.*

2. A goad to action; stimulus. 3. Something projecting like, or suggesting, a spur; as: a A projecting root or branch of a tree. b Ergot of rye. c A gaff for a gamecock. d A climbing iron. 4. Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds; esp., the spine on a cock's leg. See POULTRY, *Illustr.* (21). 5. A ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain, or range of mountains. 6. *Arch.* a A short wooden brace of a post. b A griffe. 7. *Bot.* Any hollow projecting spurlike appendage of a corolla or calyx, as in the flowers of larkspur, columbine, etc. 8. *Carp.* A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a crossbeam, a strut. 9. *Fort.* In fortifications, a reinforcing buttress of masonry. 10. *Railroading*.

Short for SPUR TRACK. — **Syn.** See MOTIVE. — *on the spur of the moment*. On hasty impulse; prompted by the occasion.



— *v. t.*; *spurred* (spûrd); *spurs* (spûr). 1. To prick with spurs; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; drive. 2. To put spurs on; as, a spurred boot; also, to strike or gash with, or as with, a spur. — *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; to hasten.

**spurge** (spûrj), *n.* [OF. *espurge*, fr. *espurgier* to purge, fr. L. *expurgare*. See *EXPURGATE*.] Any of certain plants (genus *Euphorbia* and related genera, family Euphorbiaceae, the spurge family), mostly shrubby and yielding a bitter milky juice.

**spur gear**. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel, with radial teeth parallel to the axis; also, gearing consisting of such wheels. See *WHEEL, Illustr.* — **spur gearing**.

**spurge laurel**. A low Eurasian shrub (*Daphne laureola*) with oblong evergreen leaves and yellow flowers.

**spu'ri-ous** (spû'rî-ûs), *adj.* [L. *spurius*.] 1. Illegitimate; bastard. 2. Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit, false. 3. Bot. False; superficially like but morphologically unlike; as, a *spurious* fruit. — **spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**spurn** (spûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend.] 1. To drive back or away as with the foot; to kick. 2. To reject with disdain. — *Syn.* See *DECLINE*. — *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To kick. 2. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything. — *n.* 1. A kick. 2. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment. — **spurn'er**, *n.*

**spurred** (spûrd), *adj.* Wearing or provided with spurs; also, having spurlike shoots or spines.

**spu'ri-er** (spû'rî-êr), *n.* One who makes spurs

**spurry** (spûrî; 117), *n.* Also **spurry**. [D. *spurrie*.] a Small white-flowered European weed (*Spergula arvensis*) with whorled filiform leaves. b Any of several other small herbs of the chickweed family.

**spurt** (spûrt), *v. i. & t.* [Also *spirt*; orig. same word as *spirit*, fr. AS. *spyrstan*.] To rush out; to issue, expel, or force out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to squirt. — *n.* A sudden rushing forth; a jet.

**spurt**, *n.* A sudden manifestation of energy, increased exertion for a short time; also, a sudden rise in prices, activity, etc. — *v. t.* To make a spurt.

**spur'tle** (spûrt'îl), *n.* *Scot.* A stick for stirring porridge.

**spur track**. A track, diverging from a main or branch line, over which no regular train service is maintained.

**spur wheel**. *Mach.* A spur gear (which see)

**spu'ter** (spû'ter), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. To emit saliva from the mouth in small particles, as in rapid speaking; to splutter. 2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly. 3. To throw out anything, as jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one spluttering. — *v. t.* 1. To eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound. 2. To utter spasmodically and confusedly. — *n.* 1. Act or sound of spluttering. 2. Most matter thrown out in small detached particles. 3. Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; also. — **spu'ter-er**, *n.*

**spu'tum** (spû'tûm), *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA (-tû). [L., fr. *spuere*, *sputum*, to spit.] That which is expectorated; spittle.

**spy** (spi), *v. t.*; *spied* (spîd); *spying*. [OF. *espier*, of Teut. origin.] 1. To watch secretly; to play the spy upon. 2. To ruin sight of; to espy; see. 3. To discover by close examination. — *v. i.* 1. To search narrowly; to scrutinize. 2. To watch secretly; to play the spy. — *n.* *pl.* SPYES (spîz). 1. One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, the conduct of others. 2. One who, seeking clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party. 3. Act of spying

**spy-glass** (spî'glâs'; 9), *n.* A small telescope

**squab** (skwûb; 73), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] 1. A nestling of a pigeon or similar bird. 2. A short fat person. 3. A cushion, also, a sofa — *adj.* 1. Fat; short and plump. 2. Unfledged; recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon

**squab'ble** (skwûb'îl), *v. i.*; *bled* (-îld); *bling* (-bîng). To quarrel noisily; to wrangle. — *v. t.* *Print.* To disarrange so that the letters or lines need readjustment; — said of type that has been set up. — *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangle. — *Syn.* See *QUARREL*. — **squab'bler** (-îlêr), *n.*

**squad** (skwûd; 73), *n.* [F. *escouade* (now *escouade*), fr. Sp. *escuadra* or It. *equadra*, prop., a square.] 1. *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes. 2. Hence, any small group engaged in some common enterprise or effort; as, a football *squad*. — *v. t.*; *squad'd*; *squad'ding*. To arrange in squads.

**squad car**. A police automobile especially equipped with short-wave radio telephone connection with headquarters; — called also *crusier* and *prout car*.

**squadron** (skwûd'rûn; 73), *n.* [It. *squadron*, fr. *squadra*. See *SQUAD*.] 1. Loosely, any body of men in regular formation; an organized mass. 2. In the U. S. Army, a unit composed of a headquarters troop and two or more troops of cavalry. 3. *Mil. Aviation*. A flight formation made up of 2, 3, or 4 flights directed as a unit. 4. *Nav.* A unit of a fleet. In the U. S. Navy a squadron consists of one or more divisions of battleships, destroyers, or aircraft. — *v. t.* To form into, or arrange in, squadrons.

**squal'id** (skwûl'id), *adj.* [L. *squalidus*. See *SQUALOR*.] Dirty through neglect; filthy; hence, mean, poor. — *Syn.* See *DIRTY*. — **squal'id-ly**, *adv.* — **squal'id-ness**, *n.*

**squall** (skwûl), *n.* 1. A gust of wind, often with rain or snow. 2. *Colloq.* A disturbance. — *v. t.* To blow a squall.

**squall**, *v. i. & t.* To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh, piercing cry; a squawk. — **squall'er**, *n.*

**squall'y** (skwûl'y), *adj.*; **SQUALI-TY-FR** (-Y-êr); **SQUALI-T-EST** Abounding with, or threatening, squalls; gusty.

**squal'or** (skwûl'ôr; now rarely skwûl'ôr), *n.* [L., roughness, filth, dirt; akin to L. *squalere* to be foul, *squalidus* filthy.] Squalidness; miserable and unkempt condition.

**squa'lus** (skwûl'ûs), *n.* [L.] One of a genus (*Squalus*) of dogfish, or small sharks.

**squa'ma** (skwû'mû; *n.*; *pl.* SQUAMAE (-mû). [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure.

**squa'mate** (skwû'mât), *adj.* [L. *squamatus*.] Scaly.

**squa'ma'tion** (skwû'mâ'shûn), *n.* A state of being squamate. b The arrangement of scales on an animal.

**squa'mo-** (skwû'mû-). *Anat.* A combining form for *squama*, denoting: a *Squamosely*, as in *squa'mo-oel'û-lar*, *squa'mo-ep'i'te'ri-al*, b *Squamous* and, as in *squa'mo-pa-rî'e-tal*, *squa'mo-sphe'roid*, *squa'mo-tem'po-ral*, etc.

**squa-mo'sal** (skwû'mû'sûl), *adj.* Scalelike; specif.: a *Anat.* Squamous. b *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man. — *n.* The squamosal bone.

**squa'mose** (skwû'mûs; skwû'mûs'), *adj.* Squamous. — **squa'mose-ly**, *adv.* — **squa'mose-ness**, *n.*

**squa'mous** (skwû'mûs), *adj.* [L. *squamosus*, fr. *squama* a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; resembling a scale; scaly; specif.: *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of man and various mammals. — **squa'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **squa'mous-ness**, *n.*

**squa'm'u-lose** (skwû'mû'lûs; skwû'mû'lû-), *adj.* Minutely squamous

**squa'n'der** (skwûn'dêr), *v. t. & i.* 1. *Archae.* To scatter; disperse. 2. To spend lavishly or wastefully; to dissipate. — *n.* Act or instance of squandering. — **squa'n'der-er**, *n.*

**squa're** (skwâr), *n.* [OF. *esquarre*, *esquerre*, deriv. of L. *ex* out + *quadra* a square.] 1. *Geom.* A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. *Abbr.* sq. 2. Hence, anything of, or approximating to, this form. 3. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. 4. A quadrilateral area bounded by streets; also, the distance along one side of such an area. 5. An open place or area, as one formed at the meeting of two or more streets. 6. *Obs.* A rule, principle, or standard. 7. *Agric.* The three bracts subtending the flower of the cotton plant. 8. *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; thus, 81 is the square of 9. 9. *Msl.* A body of troops formed in a square

*on the square*. a At right angles; not obliquely. b *Colloq.* In an open, fair manner; honestly; honorably. — *out of square*. a Not at right angles; obliquely. b Not regular or in order; also, incorrectly.

— *v. t.* 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to *square* mason's work; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface. 3. To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders. 4. To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; to adjust; regulate. 5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or difference; to balance; settle. 6. *Slang.* To induce to favorable action or attitude by a gift, esp. a corrupt one; to bribe. 7. To place accurately in position, as in hearings. 8. To mark the surface of (paper, etc.) into squares. 9. *Math.* a To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself. b To find the number of areal units, as square feet, in (a given area); also, to find a square equal in area to; as, to try to *square* the circle. 10. *Sports.* To cause the score of (a match) to become equal. — *v. i.* 1. To agree; suit; fit. 2. To take an attitude of offense or defense; esp., to take an attitude ready for boxing. 3. *Colloq.* To settle things, esp., to pay the reckoning. 4. *Golf.* To make the scores equal. — *Syn.* See *AGREE*.

— *adj.* 1. *Geom.* Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle; turning at a right angle; hence, figuratively, diverging or divergent. 3. Squared, converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the same length of side; as, a *square* foot (the area of a square the side of which is one foot). See *MEASURE, Tables 3 & 4*. 4. Having a shape broad for the height; as, a man of a *square* frame; hence, brawny; sturdy. 5. Exactly adjusted; well-made. 6. Honest; just; fair. 7. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*. 8. *Colloq.* Of one eating or drinking; hearty; voracious; of a meal, or the like, substantial; satisfying. 9. Straightforward; unequivocal, as, a *square* denial. 10. *Naut.* At right angles with the mast and keel; — said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel. — *adv.* 1. Honestly. 2. So as to face, or be face to face. 3. Directly; with nothing intervening. 4. Firmly; solidly. 5. In a square shape.

— **square-ly**, *adv.* — **square-ness**, *n.*

**square bracket**. *Print.* = **BRACKET**, *n.*, 4 a

**square dance**. Any dance, as a quadrille, in which the dancers are arranged to form a square.

**squared circle or ring** (skwâr'îl). *Colloq.* The prize ring.

**square deal**. *Colloq.* a An honest dealing of playing cards. b Fair or honest treatment, an honest transaction.

**square-head'** (skwâr'hêd'), *n.* a *Colloq.* A Scandinavian. b *Slang*, U. S. *Smile* World War I, a German

**square knot**. A knot in which the terminal and standing parts are together and parallel each to the other; a reef knot. See *KNOT, Illustr.* (28).

**square measure**. The measure of areas in square units, as square feet; also, a system of such units. See *MEASURE, Tables 3 & 4; METRIC SYSTEM, Tables 2 & 3*.

**squa'rer** (skwâr'êr), *n.* One who or that which squares; a workman who squares timber, stone, etc.

**squa're-rigged'** (skwâr'rig'd'), *adj.* *Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle; — opposed to *fore-and-aft-rigged*. See *BAKE, SAIL, Illustr.* — **squa're-rig'ger**, *n.*

**square root**. *Math.* A second root. See *ROOT*, *n.*, 4.

**square sail**. *Naut.* A four-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast.

**squa-ro shooter**. *Colloq.* An honest person; one who plays fairly and justly. — **square shooting**.

**squa're-toed'** (skwâr'tô'd'), *adj.* 1. Having the toe square. 2. Old-fashioned; conservative; precise; prim.

**squa're'-toes'** (-tôz'), *n.* *Humorous or Contemptuous*. An old-fashioned precise person.

**squa'ring the cir'cle** (skwâr'îng). = **QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE**.

**squa'r'ose** (skwâr'ûs; skwû'rûs'), *adj.* Also **squa'r'ous** (skwâr'ûs). [L. *squarrosus* scurly, scabby.] a *Bot. & Zool.* Rough with divergent scales or processes. b *Bot.* Thickly crowded and rigid; as, *squarrose* leaves.

**squash** (skwûsh), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Massachusetts Indian *ankook-anquash* squash, lit., eaten green.] The fruit of a plant or vine (genus *Cucurbita*) of the gourd family; also, the vine or plant which bears it. Cultivated squashes are varieties of three species: the true winter varieties, as the *Hubbard squash* and *turban squash*, are varieties of *C. maxima*; the *cushaw* (which see), *Canada crook-neck*, and *winter crook-neck*, are varieties of *C. melonata*; the *summer squash*, of both scallop-shaped and crook-neck types, belong to the same species as the pumpkin (*C. pepo*).

**squash**, *v. t.* [OF. *esquasser*. See *EX-QUASH* to crush.] 1. To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. 2. To suppress; put down;

**squash**; *as*, to *squash* a revolt. — *v. t.* 1. To fall heavily and helplessly; esp., to flatten out at impact. 2. To squeeze; press; *as*, four *squashed* into one seat. 3. *Colloq.* To squelch; ooze. — *n.* 1. Something soft and easily crushed. 2. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; also, the sound produced by such a fall. 3. A crushed mass. 4. The squeaking sound made by walking on damp, soft ground. 5. Also **squash tennis**. A game much like racket, played in a walled court with a rubber ball and a bat like a tennis racket. 6. Short for **SQUASH RACKETS**. 6. A drink, one ingredient of which is some fruit juice; esp., short for **LEMON SQUASH**. — *adv.* With a squash, or a squashing sound. — **squash'er**, *n.*

**squash bug**. A large black American insect (*Anasa tristis*, family Coreidae) injurious to squash vines.

**squash rackets**. A game similar to rackets but played on a small court with a rubber ball, and a racket like that used in the game of rackets except for a shorter handle.

**squash'y** (skwŏsh'ē), *adj.*; **SQUASH'Y-ER** (-ē-ŕ); **SQUASH'Y-EST**. Easily squashed; soft; esp., boggy or muddy. — **squash'y-ly**, *adv.* — **squash'-iness**, *n.*

**squat** (skwŏt), *v. t.*; **SQUAT'TED** or **SQUAT**; **SQUAT'TING**. [OF. *equater*, -ŕ;] To cause to crouch or squat, — chiefly reflexive. — *v. i.* 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels. 2. To sit or keep close to the ground to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit. 3. To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title. — *adj.* 1. Seated on the hams or heels; crouching. 2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. — **squat'ness**, *n.*

— *n.* 1. The act of squatting; also, the posture of one that squats. 2. The place where one squats; esp., the hole or lair of an animal, as a hare.

**squat'er** (skwŏt'ŕ), *n.* One who or that which squats, as on new land or on government land.

**squatter sovereignty**. *U. S. Hist.* The doctrine that the squatters, or actual residents, of a territory had the right to make their own laws.

**squat'ty** (skwŏt'ē), *adj.*; **SQUAT'TY-ER** (-ē-ŕ); **SQUAT'TY-EST**. Squat; dumpy; thickset.

**squaw** (skwŏ), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] An American Indian woman; among Indians, any woman; a female.

**squaw'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.*; see **PISH**. A large fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) of the carp family, found in the Pacific-coast rivers from central California northward.

**squawk** (skwŏk), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl; hence, *Colloq.*, to complain in a loud raucous voice; protest. — *v. t.* To utter with a harsh loud scream. — *n.* 1. Act or noise of squawking. 2. *Colloq.* A noisy, raucous complaint. 3. The black-crowned night heron. See **NIGHT HERON**. — **squawk'er**, *n.*

**squaw man**. A white man married to an Indian woman and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

**squaw'root'** (skwŏf'rŏt', 85), *n.* A North American scaly herb (*Conopholis americana*, family Orobanchaceae, the broomrape family) parasitic on oak and hemlock roots.

**squeak** (skwĕk), *v. i.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To utter or make a squeak. 2. *Slang.* To break silence, or secrecy, as from fear of pain or punishment; to confess; betray. — *v. t.* To utter or speak in a shrill piping tone. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short cry or sound. — *a narrow, close, or near squeak*. *Colloq.* A close escape. — **squeak'y-ly**, *adv.* — **squeak'y-ness**, *n.* — **squeak'y**, *adj.*

**squeak'er** (-ŕ), *n.* One who or that which squeaks.

**squeal** (skwĕl), *v. i.* 1. To utter a squeal. 2. *Colloq.* a To complain, protest. b To turn informer; to betray a secret. — *v. t.* To utter with, or as if with, a squeal. — *n.* 1. A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. 2. Act or instance of squealing. — **squeal'er**, *n.*

**squeam'ish** (skwĕm'ĭsh), *adj.* [ME. *squmous*, *squmous*, prob. fr. ME. *swem*, *swem*, dizziness.] 1. Having a stomach easily nauseated; queasy; qualmish. 2. Fastidious, easily disgusted or offended. — *Syn.* See **NICE**. — **squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*

**squeeze'gee** (skwĕj'ĕ; skwĕj'ĕ), *n.* A device with a handle and a transverse piece at one end of it set with a strip of leather or rubber, used for drying decks, pavements, windows, etc., by squeezing off the superfluous water; hence, a smaller similar device used by photographers, lithographers, and others. — *v. t.* To smooth, press, or treat with a squeegee.

**squeeze** (skwĕz), *v. t.* [AS. *swĕcan*, *swĕcan*.] 1. To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of, to compress. 2. To gain or procure by or as if by pressure; *as*, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon. 3. To force, thrust, or cause to pass, by pressure; *as*, to *squeeze* water through felt. 4. To oppress, as with burdens, taxes, etc. 5. *Colloq.* To bring influence to bear upon (a person, group, etc.) to do something or to extort money or benefit; also, to extract or extort (money, advantage) by influence or pressure. 6. *Cant.* To make a squeeze of. See **SQUEEZE**, *n.*, 4. 7. *Bridge*. To constrain (an adversary) to unguard a suit by discarding. — *v. i.* 1. To give way before pressure; *as*, oranges that *squeeze* well. 2. To exert pressure, as with the hand. 3. To urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd. — **squeeze the shorts**. *Exchanges*. To force parties who have sold (stocks, produce, or the like) short to pay high prices for covering their deliveries. See **SHORT**, *adv.*, 3.

— *n.* 1. Act or instance of squeezing; pressure, as in a crowd. 2. A firm pressing of another's hand; a hug. 3. A quantity squeezed or pressed out from something, as juice from an orange. 4. A facsimile impression of an object made in a plastic substance by forcing it into the depressions of the object. 5. *Colloq.* Influence used to extort favors, money, etc. 6. An actual or threatened elimination of operating margin, as of a retailer, because of low ceiling prices and rising replacement cost. 7. *Bridge*. A play or a situation in which one is squeezed. 8. *Exchanges*. Act or instance of squeezing the shorts.

**squeeze play**. A *Baseball* form of hit-and-run play in which, when there is a runner on third base and not more than one out, the batter bunts a pitched ball previously designated by signal, and the runner starts for the home plate as soon as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch that ball. b *Bridge*. A play in which an opponent is forced by his discard to give up command of one suit or to unguard his possible taking card in another suit.

**squeez'er** (skwĕz'ŕ), *n.* One who or that which squeezes.

**squelch** (skwĕch), *n.* [Imitative.] *Colloq.* 1. A sound as of one walking in mud or slush. 2. A squelcher (retort). — *v. t.* To fall or stamp on so as to crush; to quell or crush; hence, to discredit or discredit; suppress. — *v. i.* To make a sound like that made by one walking in mud or slush.

**squelch'er** (skwĕch'ŕ), *n.* *Colloq.* One who or that which squelches; esp., an effective retort.

**sque-teague'** (skwĕ-tĕg'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* Also **sque-tee'** (-tĕ'). [From a Narraganset Indian name.] A common marine food fish (*Cynoscion regalis*) of the eastern coast of North America and, by extension, any of several closely related fishes. Cf. **WEATFISH**.

**squib** (skwĭb), *n.* 1. A pipe, tube, or ball of paper filled with powder to be fired so as to burn and often to explode with a crack. 2. A broken firecracker, the powder in which burns with a fizz. 3. A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; a lampoon. — *v. t.*; **SQUIBBED** (skwĭbbd); **SQUIBBING**. 1. To speak, write, or publish squibs. 2. To fire a squib. 3. To move about restlessly. 4. To explode with a slight sharp crack, as of a rifle. — *v. i.* 1. To throw, use, or explode, like a squib. 2. To make squibs or lampoons against.

**squid** (skwĭd), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Notes*, 3. [From *aquit*, dial. var. of *esquirt*.] Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods (esp., any species of *Loligo*, *Octopus*, *Nautilus*) having a long, tapered body and a caudal fin on each side. Cf. **CUTTLEFISH**.

**squified** (skwĭft), *adj.* Also **squif'y** (skwĭf'y). *Slang*. Intoxicated.

**squill'gee** (skwĭl'jĕ; skwĕl'jĕ). Also **squill'la-gee** (skwĭl'la-jĕ). 1. A squeegee. 2. *Naut.* A strap, or hecket, and a toggle, used to confine a studding sail while being set. — *v. t.* To squeegee.

**squill** (skwĭl), *n.* [L. *squilla*, *squilla*, sea onion, fr. Gr. *skilla*.] a A bulbous herb (*Urginea maritima*, of the lily family) of southern Europe and northern Africa; pl., its bulbs or roots, dried, sliced, and used as an expectorant and emetic. b Any of the plants of the genus (*Scilla*) of plants of the lily family.

**squill'la** (skwĭl'la), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lā), -LAE (-lē). [L. *sea onion*, also, prawn, shrimp. See **SQUILL**.] Any of a genus (*Squilla*) of stomatopod crustaceans, which burrow in the mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore.

**squinch** (skwĭnch), *n.* [From earlier *scuncheon*, *scuncheon*, fr. OF. *escuncheon*.] Arch. An arch, lintel, corbeling, or the like, carried across the corner of a room to support a superimposed mass.

**squint'ny** (skwĭnt'ē), *n.* & *v.* *Obs.* Squint, peep.

**squint** (skwĭnt), *adj.* [Anaphic for *asquint*.] 1. Looking obliquely; looking askance or with envy, disdain, or distrust. 2. *Med.* Not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes, cross-eyed. — *v. i.* 1. To see or look obliquely or askance, or with a furtive glance; also, to peer with eyes partly closed. 2. To deviate from a true line; hence, to have an indirect bearing or implication. 3. *Med.* To be cross-eyed, or strabismic. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to squint, or look obliquely or askance. 2. *Colloq.* To close (the eyes) partly, as in excess of light. — *n.* 1. Act, fact, or habit of squinting. 2. Deviation from the ordinary; trend; bent. 3. Arch. A hachiscope. 4. *Med.* Strabismus. A *convergent squint* is one in which the eye turns inward (toward the nose); a *divergent squint*, one in which the eye turns outward. — **squint'er**, *n.*

**squint'-eyed** (-ēd), *adj.* Having eyes that squint; specif., cross-eyed; hence, looking askance, prejudiced; malignant.

**squint'y** (skwĭnt'y; skwĭnt'ē), *Var.* of **SQUINTY**.

**squire** (skwĭr), *n.* [Anaphic for *esquire*. See **ESQUIRE**.] 1. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. 2. In England, a title of dignity next in degree below *knight*, and above *gentleman*, applied esp. to a rural landed proprietor; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perhaps most usually given to justices of the peace. 3. A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a salant devoted to a lady; a lover. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* To attend or act as a squire; to escort; accompany.

**squire'arch-y**, **squair'arch-y** (skwĭr'ŕch-y), *n.* [Squire + -archy.] 1. The gentry collectively; the landed proprietor class. 2. Government by the English landed gentry; — in allusion to the influence of the English landed gentry in the House of Commons, esp. before the Reform Bill of 1832.

**squirm** (skwŕm), *v. i.* To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; writhe. — *n.* Act or fact of squirming; a wriggle. — **squirm'y** (skwŕm'y), *adj.*

**squirrel** (skwŕrĕl or esp. *Brit.*, skwŕr'ē; 117), *n.* [OF. *esquireul*, *esquireul*, fr. dim fr. VL. *sciurus*, fr. L. *sciurus*, fr. Gr. *skiauros*, fr. *skia* shade + *oura* tail.] 1. Any of various small or medium-sized rodents of the family Sciuridae; specif.: a Any of numerous arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs, including the common Old World species (*Sciurus vulgaris*) and North American species, as the *red squirrel* or *chickaree* (*S. hudsonicus*), *gray squirrel* (*S. carolinensis*) of the east and midwest, *fox squirrel* (*S. niger niger*) of the pinelands of the south. Varieties of the gray and fox squirrels are known as *black squirrel*. b Any of numerous burrowing forms, called *specif. ground squirrel*, including the chipmunks and *spermophiles* (see these terms). 2. The fur of any of these animals. 3. Any of various rodents of allied families; as: a Any of the *flying squirrels* (family Petauristidae) which have parachute-like folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs enabling them to make long leaps. b *Australia*. Any of certain flying phalangers (see **PHALANGERS**). **squirrel corn**. A North American herb (*Dicentra canadensis*, family Fumariaceae) with much-divided leaves and a scape raceme of cream-colored flowers.

**squirt** (skwŕt), *v. i.* & *v. t.* To eject liquid in a thin spurt; to spurt. — *n.* 1. An instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid. 2. A jet; figuratively, a quantity ejected forcibly and suddenly as from a small orifice. 3. Act of squirting. 4. *Colloq.* An impudent youth; whippersnapper. — **squirt'er**, *n.*

**squirt'ing on'our-ber**. A Mediterranean plant (*Ecballium elaterium*) with oblong fruit which bursts from the peduncle when ripe, forcibly ejecting the seeds.

**squish** (skwĭsh), *v. t.* & *v. i.* Dial. To squash. — **squish**, *n.*

**stab** (stāb), *v. t.*; **STABBED** (stābd); **STAB'ING**. [Var. of *stab*, fr. *stab* a stake, stick.] To pierce with or as with a pointed weapon; also, to thrust or drive, as a pointed implement. — *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon; pierce. — *n.* A thrust of, or a wound given by or as if by, a pointed weapon. — **stab'ber** (-ŕ), *n.*

**Stab'at Ma'ter** (stāb'it mā'tĕr; stāb'it mā'tĕr). [L. the mother was standing; — so called from the first two words.] A Latin hymn commemorating the sorrows of Mary, mother of Jesus, as she followed him to his crucifixion; also, a musical setting of this hymn.



Squid (*O. squilloides*) (3b)

**stable** (stā'bīl; stā'bīl), *adj.* [L. *stabilis*. See **STABLE**, *adj.*] Stationary; not moving; — *specif.*, in electrotherapeutics, opposed to *labile*; as, *stable electrodes*.

**stability** (stā'bīl'itē), *n.* 1. State or quality of being stable, or firm. 2. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy. 3. *Obs.* Firmness; — as opposed to *fluidity*. 4. *Mech. & Aeronautics.* That property of a body which causes it, when disturbed from a condition of equilibrium or steady motion, to develop forces or moments which tend to restore the body to its original condition. 5. *R.C.Ch.* A vow binding a monk for life to one monastery.

**stabilizer** (stā'bīl-īz'ēr, stā'bīl'ēr), *n.* A stabilizer.

**stabilize** (stā'bīl-īz, stā'bīl'ēr), *v. t.* 1. To make stable, steadfast, or firm. 2. To hold steady; to prevent fluctuations; as, to *stabilize prices*. 3. *Aeronautics.* To maintain, or to make it possible to maintain, the equilibrium of (an aircraft) by means of fixed surfaces or gyroscopic or other devices not manipulated by the pilot. — **stabilization** (stā'bīl-īz'āshn; -līz'āshn), *n.*

**stabilizer** (stā'bīl-īz'ēr), *n.* One that renders stable; *specif.*: 1. A substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition. 2. *Aeronautics.* A mechanical device, as a gyroscope, to stabilize the motion of an aircraft. 3. A fixed surface acting to stabilize the motion of an aircraft, esp. a horizontal tail surface to stabilize the pitching motion. See **AIRPLANE**, *Illustr.*

**stable** (stā'bīl), *adj.* [OF. *estable* (F. *stable*), fr. L. *stabilis*; akin to L. *stare* to stand.] 1. Firmly established; fixed; steadfast. 2. Steady in purpose; constant. 3. Durable, enduring. 4. So placed as to resist forces tending to cause motion or distortion. 5. *Chem.* Not decomposing readily. — *Syn.* See **LASTING**. — **stability**, *n.* — **stably** (stā'bīl), *adv.*

**stable**, *n.* [OF. *estable* (F. *stable*), fr. L. *stabulum*; akin to L. *stare* to stand.] 1. A building for beasts, to lodge and feed in; esp., a building having stalls, as for horses. 2. *Racing Slang.* The horses of a certain racing stable collectively; also, all the persons concerned with the management of a certain stable collectively. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* **STABLED** (stā'bīld); **STABLEING** (-blīng). To put, keep, or lodge in or as in a stable. — **stableman**, *n.*

**stabling** (stā'bīlīng), *n.* Accommodation (for horses) in a building; also, the building.

**stablish** (stā'bīlsh), *Archaic* aphetic form of **ESTABLISH**.

**staccato** (stāk'kātō; It. stāk'kātō), *adj.* [L. *past part.*, detached.] *Mus.* Disconnected; cut short in performing; hence, marked by short, clear-cut playing or singing of tones or chords; — indicated by a vertical stroke of by a dot (*staccato mark*) placed over or under a note. Opposed to *legato*.

**stack** (stāk), *n.* [ON. *stakkr*.] 1. A large pile of hay, grain in the sheath, straw, or the like. 2. A more or less orderly pile or heap; in the game of poker, a pile of chips sold to or won by a player. 3. An English unit of measure for coal and wood as fuel, equal to 108 cu. ft. (4 cu. yd.). 4. *Colloq.* A large quantity or number, as of money. 5. A vertical pipe, as, a smokestack. 6. *Arch.* A number of flues embodied in one structure rising above a roof. 7. Any chimney or conduit for smoke. 8. *Libraries.* A structure of bookshelves for compact storage of books. 9. Any collection of bookshelves compactly arranged. 10. A building housing such a structure. 11. *Mil.* A pyramidal self-supporting pile of arms, esp. of three rifles or carbines interlocked. — *v. t.* To pile up. — **stack'er**, *n.* — **stack'er's**, *Card Playing.* To arrange cards secretly for cheating, hence, *Slang*, to have the odds fixed in advance.

**stack'er** (stāk'ēr), *n.* & *v.* Also **stach'er** (stāk'ēr). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Stagger.

**stacte** (stāk'tē), *n.* [L., myrrh, fr. Gr. *staktē*, prop. fem. of *staktos* oozing out in drops.] A spice used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense. *Ex. xx. 34.*

**stad'le** (stād'lē), *n.* Also **stad'le**. [AS. *stathol*, *stathul*, a foundation, firm seat. The lower part of a stack, as of hay, also, its supporting frame or base; hence, any supporting framework.]

**stad'holder** (stād'hōld'ēr), **stad'hold'er** (stād'hōld'ēr), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, fr. *stad* place, city + *houder* holder.] A *Oriz.* a viceroi in a province of the Netherlands. 2. Later, the chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. — **stad'hold'er-ate** (-āt), **stad'hold'er-ship**, *n.*

**stad'ia** (stād'iā), *n.* [It. See **STADIUM**.] 1. *Surv.* A temporary station. 2. *Chiefly Eng.* A *stadia rod*, a graduated rod used in connection with a surveying instrument to measure distances. 3. *Mil.* A form of range finder consisting of a graduated stick held at arm's length.

**stad'iom-eter** (stād'iōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*stadium* + *-meter*.] 1. A toothed wheel with an index for measuring plotted curves, broken lines, etc., by running over the line. 2. A form of theodolite for plotting bearings directly.

**stad'ium** (stād'iūm), *n.*; *pl.* **STADIA** (-dē). [L., a stadium (in sense 1), fr. Gr. *stadion*.] 1. A Greek measure of length. The Attic stadium was 607 English feet (185.2 m.); the Olympic 680 ft. (207.3 m.); the Asiatic, 660 paces (492 to 738 ft.). 2. *Gr. Antig.* A course for foot races, with tiers of seats for spectators. 3. *pl.* **STADIUMS** (-iūmz). A similar modern structure, with its enclosure used for athletic games, etc. 4. — **STAGE**, *n.* 4.

**staff** (stāf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill out, adorn, fr. D., fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff.] A building material made of a composition of plaster of Paris and hemp fiber, cast in molds and wired or nailed in place.

**staff** (stāf; 9), *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1 & 2, either **STAVES** (stāvz; stāvz) or **STAFFS** (stāfs); in senses 3-7, **STAFFS**. [AS. *staf*, *staff*.] 1. A pole, stick, or bar, used for various purposes. 2. *a* A long stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support. 3. A cudgel or club. 4. A pole, stick, or wand, as an ensign of authority. 5. A pole on which a flag is displayed. 6. The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or pike. 7. Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, surveying, etc. 8. A body of assistants to a superintendent or manager, as, a hospital staff, also, the body of officers of administration and instruction of an educational institution. 9. The group of officers and aides-de-camp appointed to attend upon, and serve as escort to, a civil executive, esp. a president or governor. 10. *Eccles.* A rod with a cross, forming part of a bishop's insignia. See **VESTMENT**, *Illustr.* 11. *Mil.* An establishment of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties. 12. *Mus.* The horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *staves*. See **FITZGERALD**, *Illustr.* 13. *Nav.* The officers not in line to succeed to command, as the officers of the supply, medical, chaplains', etc., corps. 14. Officers detailed to serve on the staff of the commander of a fleet or lesser unit. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a military or similar staff; as, a

staff officer. — *v. t.*; **STAFFED** (stāft); **STAFF'ING**. To supply (an organization, or the like) with a staff, as of officers or teachers.

**staff officer**. An officer serving on a staff.

**staff of life**. Bread or its equivalent.

**stag** (stāg), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [ME., fr. AS. *staggō*, prop., an adult male, of birds or animals, and so in E. dial.] 1. A The adult male of the red deer (which see); a hart. 2. Any male deer of this genus (*Cervus*), as the caribou. 3. *Scot.* Often **stagg**. A colt. 4. A male animal castrated after maturity. 5. A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only. — *adj.* Of or for stags (sense 4); as, a stag dinner.

**stag**, *v. t.*; **STAGGED** (stāgd); **STAG'GING**. *Slang.* To spy upon; to trail and tail.

**stag beetle**. Any of numerous, mostly large, lamellicorn beetles (family *Lucanidae*) the males of which have mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag.

**stage** (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, story (of a building), situation, stage, fr. L. *stare* to stand.] 1. A platform; *specif.*: a scaffold; *staging*. 2. An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, an exhibition be presented, or the like. 3. The scene of any noted action, event, or career. 4. A place of rest on a traveled road; a station, a place for a relay of horses. Hence: a The distance between two places of rest on a road. b A degree of progression in any pursuit, process, or the like; as, a *stage of one's life*. c A stagecoach; as, a parcel sent by *stage*. 4. *Biol.* One of several periods in the development and growth of many animals and plants; as, the pupa *stage*. 5. *Econ. & Sociol.* One of the steps into which the material development of man or a race is divided; as, the pastoral *stage*. 6. *Geol.* A minor subdivision of a stratigraphic series. 7. *Microscopy*. The small platform of the stand of a microscope on which the object for examination is placed. See **MICROSCOPE**, *Illustr.* 8. *Radio*. An element or part in a complex contrivance, as, in a multibeam amplifier, one tube with its associated apparatus. 9. *Theater*. a The raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted. b The whole space at the back of the proscenium, including wings, flies, greenroom, etc. c Hence, the theater; the drama; also, theatrical profession. — *v. t.*; **STAGED** (stājd); **STAG'ING** (stāj'ing). To exhibit on or as on a stage; *specif.*, to put (a play) on the stage.

**stagecoach** (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, for the conveyance of passengers.

**stagecraft** (stāj'krāft; 9), *n.* Skill in dramatic composition or production.

**stage director**. *Theater*. One who prepares a play for production, arranging stage effects, instructing actors in the interpretation of their parts, etc.

**stage fright**. Nervousness felt at appearing before an audience.

**stagehand** (stāj'hānd), *n.* *Theater*. One of the handlers of scenery, lights, etc., who assist the director and stage manager.

**stage-manage**, *v. t.* To arrange or exhibit with an eye to striking effect; as, to *stage-manage* a wedding.

**stage manager**. *Theater*. One in control of the stage during the production of a play. The same person is sometimes also the stage director.

**stager** (stāj'ēr), *n.* 1. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; — usually with *old*. 2. *Archaic*. A player, actor.

**stage-struck**, *adj.* Fascinated by the stage; esp., seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

**stage whisper**. A loud whisper by an actor, audible to the spectators but supposed not to be heard by one or more of the actors; any similar whisper.

**stag/gard** (stāj'gārd), **stag/gart** (-gārt), *n.* See **RED DEER**.

**stag/gor** (stāj'gōr), *v. t.* [ON. *stakra* to push, *stakker*, fr. *staka* to punt, push.] To reel to one side and the other; to sway; to totter; also, to tremble; to waver in purpose or action; to hesitate. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to reel, sway, tremble, waver, etc. 2. To arrange (working hours) so that some businesses open and close at different times from others; also, to arrange (work, jobs, etc.) so that groups of employees may be employed at alternating intervals. 3. *Aeronautics*. To adjust (as the wings of a biplane) so that the leading edge of one wing projects beyond the leading edge of another wing. — *n.* 1. A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand. 2. *Aeronautics*. The amount of advance of the leading edge of an upper wing of an airplane with two or more supporting planes, over that of a lower, expressed as percentage of gap. 3. *In pl. form* **stag/gors** (-gōrz), *construed as noun*. *Veter*. A diseased condition of horses and other animals which causes reeling, sudden falling, and other signs of nervous disorder; — often called *blind staggers*. — **stag/gor-er**, *n.* — **stag/gor-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**stag/gor-bush** (-bōsh), *n.* A shrub (*Neopieris mariana*) of the eastern United States, poisonous to stock.

**stag/gie** (stāj'gi), *n.* *Scot.* A young horse.

**stag/hound** (stāj'hound), *n.* A breed of hounds formerly used in hunting the stag, the wolf, etc.

**stag/ing** (stāj'ing), *n.* 1. — **SCAFFOLD**, 1 *a*; a scaffolding. 2. *Theater*. The act or art of putting a play on the stage.

**stag/rite** (stāj'rīt), *n.* A native of Stagira, in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle.

**stagnant** (stāgnānt), *adj.* [L. *stagnans*, -antis, pres. part.] 1. Not flowing; hence, foul from want of motion; as, a *stagnant pond*. 2. Not active; dull; as, business is *stagnant*. — **stagnant-ly** (-nānt-lī), *adv.*

**stag/nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *stagnatus*, past part. of *stagnare* to stagnate, fr. *stagnum* a piece of standing water.] To be or become stagnant. — **stag-na-tion** (stāgnā'shān), *n.*

**stag/y**, **stage/y** (stāj'gi), *adj.*; **STAG'Y-ER** (stāj'gēr); **STAG'Y-EST**. Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical. — **stag'y-ly**, *adv.* — **stag'y-ness**, *n.*

**Stahl/helm** (shātl'hēlm), *n.* [G., steel helmet.] A military organization of German ex-soldiers of monarchist sympathies, formed after World War I.

**staid** (stād), *archaic past & past part.* of **STAY**. Hence, *adj.*, fixed; also, sober; grave; sedate. — *Syn.* See **SERIOUS**. — **staid'ly**, *adv.* — **staid'ness**, *n.*

**stain** (stān), *v. t.* [Abbr. fr. **DISTAIN**.] 1. To discolor with foreign matter; to foul. 2. To impart color to or suffuse with color. 3. To taint or corrupt; as, *stained with vice*. 4. To spot with guilt or infamy. 5. To color, as wood, glass, paper, cloth, or the like, by proc-

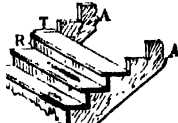
cases affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself; as, to **stain** glass. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain. — *n.* 1. Act of staining or state of being stained. 2. A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot. 3. Taint of guilt; stigma. 4. A natural spot of a color different from the ground. 5. A dye, pigment, or the like, used in staining. 6. A dye used in microscopy to render visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific microchemical reactions. — *Syn.* Blot, stigma, brand. — **stain'-a-ble**, *adj.* — **stain'-less**, *adj.* — **stain'-less-ly**, *adv.*

**stained glass** (stānd'grās). Glass colored or stained. As used in windows, etc., it may be glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it, or white glass class with colored glass or into whose surface the pigments have been burned.

**stain'er** (stān'ēr), *n.* One that stains; as: a workman who stains (wood, furniture, etc.). b A pigment used to give color to paint. c Any of several insects that stain the material on which they feed.

**stain'-less steel** (stān'lēss; -lēss). An alloy steel practically immune to rusting and ordinary corrosion, having chromium as its essential alloying constituent.

**stair** (stār), *n.* [AS. *stæger*; akin to AS. *stigan* to ascend, rise.] 1. *Archaeol. exc.* *Scot.* A staircase. 2. Any one step of a series for ascending or descending, as in a building. 3. A step by which one progresses, or may progress, from one stage or elevation to another, as in rank, power, etc. 4. *pl.* A flight of steps; a staircase.



Stair. 1. A String; or Bridgeload; 2. Tread.

**stair'-case** (-kāss'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

**stair-head** (-hēd'), *n.* The head of a staircase.

**stair-way** (-wā'), *n.* The way up or down a staircase.

**stair well**. A compartment, extending vertically through a building, in which stairs are placed.

**staith** (stāth), *n.* [From AS. *stæth* bank, shore, and ON. *stúth* landing place.] Chiefly *N. of Eng.* A stage or wharf for transshipping, esp. of coal, as from railway cars into vessels, also, an embankment.

**stake** (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca*.] 1. A pointed piece, as of wood, driven, or to be driven, into the ground as a mark, support, etc. 2. The post to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning. 3. A stick inserted upright in a loop, eye, or mortise, at the side or end of a cart, flatcar, etc., to retain the load. 4. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; esp., a gambler's capital. 5. Short for **GRUBSTAKE**. 6. The prize set in any contest; — often in *pl.* — *at stake*. Involved, implicated; hence, in jeopardy. — *v. t.* 1. To mark the limits of by stakes. 2. To fasten up or support with stakes, as plants; also, to tether to a stake. 3. To hazard; wager. 4. A short for **GRUBSTAKE**. b *Slang.* To back financially.

**stake'-hold'er** (-hōld'ēr), *n.* The holder of a wager.

**Stak-ha'-no-vism** (stāk-khō'pō-vīz-m), *n.* *Russian.* A voluntary efficiency system according to which Russian workers on a piecework basis step up their production by teamwork and sharp division of labor within working units, by improving technique, and by competition among units, with rewards of bonuses and special privileges. — so called after its initiator, Aleksei Grigorievich Stakhanov, a coal miner.

**stalac'-tite** (stālāk'tīt; stāl'āk-tīt), *n.* *pl.* **TITRIS** (-tītis). [Gr. *stalaktos* oozing out in drops, dripping.] 1. *Geol.* A deposit of calcium carbonate resembling an icicle, hanging from the roof or sides of a cavern. Cf. **STALAGMITES**. 2. A similar formation of other material, as of lava. — **stal'-ac-tit'-ic** (stāl'āk-tīt'ik), **stal'-ac-tit'-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**stal'-ag-mite** (stāl'āg-mīt; stāl'āg-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *stalagmos* a dripping, dripping.] 1. *Geol.* A deposit of calcium carbonate like an inverted stalactite, formed on the floor of a cave by the drip of calcareous water. Cf. **STALACTITE**. 2. A similar formation of other material. — **stal'-ag-mit'-ic** (stāl'āg-mīt'ik), **stal'-ag-mit'-ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**stale** (stāl), *adj.* [ME.] 1. A *vapid* or tasteless from age; as, *stale* beer. b Not freshly made; as, *stale* bread. 2. Worn out by use or familiarity; *tired*; commonplace. 3. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity; — orig. used of overtrained athletes. 4. *Law.* Impaired in legal force or effect, as a lien, by reason of laches or being allowed to rest without use, action, or demand by *v. t.* 1. To make stale, or vapid, as beer or ale; in general, to destroy the charm or freshness of. 2. To render common; to cheapen. — *v. i.* 1. To grow or become stale, as ale or beer; in general, to grow uninteresting, esp. by repetition. — **stale'-ly**, *adv.* — **stale'-ness**, *n.*

**stale**, *v. i.* [ME. *stalen*.] Of horses and cattle, to urinate. — *n.* Urine of horses or cattle.

**stale'-mate** (-māt'), *n.* [ME. *stale* stalemate, fr. AF. *estale*, prop., a fixed position.] 1. *Chess.* The position of the king when, although not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check and there is no other piece which can be moved. A game so ending is a draw. 2. Hence, a drawn contest; a deadlock. — *v. t.* 1. *Chess.* To subject to a stalemate. b Hence, to bring to a standstill.

**Stal'-in-ism** (stāl'īn-īz-m; stāl'īn-īz-m), *n.* Leninism as transformed by J. Stalin (see **HOOP**) in consolidating his regime in the U.S.S.R.

**Stal'-in-ist** (-īst), *n.* An adherent of Stalinism.

**stalk** (stāk), *n.* [ME. *stalke*.] 1. The stem or main axis of a plant; as, a *stalk* of wheat. 2. That which is like, or likened to the stem of a plant, as the stem of a quill; *stalk*, a long arrow stem or peduncle supporting some part, etc. Cf. **STYLIS**. 3. *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, stipe, peduncle, pedicel, etc. — **stalked** (stōkt), *adj.* — **stalk'-less**, *adj.*

**stalk**, *v. i.* [AS. *bestalcjan* to walk stealthily.] 1. *Obs.* To walk or steal along furtively. 2. To approach one's quarry stealthily. Cf. **STILL-HUNT**. 3. To walk with haughty bearing; figuratively, of fame, pestilence, etc., to be prevalent; to spread. — *v. t.* To approach, as game, under cover or by stealth. — *n.* 1. Act or process of stalking game or other quarry. 2. A stately or haughty step. — **stalk'er**, *n.*

**stalk'-ing-horse**, *n.* 1. A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game; a mask or pretense. 2. *Politics.* A candidate put up to divide the opposition or to hide someone's real candidacy.

**stall** (stōl), *n.* [AS. *steall*, *stall*, a place, seat, or station, a stable.] 1. A place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., the compartment for one horse, ox, or the like. 2. A small booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, or the like, on which articles are ex-

posed for sale; as, a butcher's *stall*. 3. A seat, esp. one with arms; specif.: a seat in the choir of a church having its back and sides wholly or partly enclosed; — called specif. **choir stall**. b A church pew. 4. A sheath for a finger or thumb; a cot. 5. A space marked off for the parking of a motor vehicle. 6. *Aeronautics.* The condition resulting from stalling. See **STALL**, *v. i.* 4. 7. *Theater, Chiefly Eng.* One of the seats in the front part of the orchestra; hence, *pl.* (with *the*), the front part of the orchestra or that part of the audience seated there. — *v. t.* 1. To put into or keep in a stall or stable. b *Archaeol.* To fatten by stall feeding, as, a *stalled* ox. See **STALL-FED**. 2. To check or stop by causing to become fast in mud, snow, or the like; to mire; hence, to stop or check undesiredly; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load. 3. *Obs.* To install in office. — *v. i.* 1. To live in, or be lodged in, a stall. b To kennel, as dogs. 2. To stick fast, as a team in mire; hence, to stop undesiredly, as an engine from an overload. 3. In contests, to do less than one's best, so as to deceive for any purpose. 4. *Aeronautics.* To lose, from any cause, the relative air speed necessary for control; to lose velocity below the minimum at which an airplane can sustain itself.

**stall** (stōl), *n.* [From earlier *stale* a decoy, fr. AF. *estale*.] *Slang.* A story, excuse, etc., used to delay or impede action.

**stall**, *v. i.* *Colloq.* To stave off, keep at a distance, as by some trick; — usually with *off*; as, to *stall off* an enemy, a request, etc. — *v. t.* *Slang.* To keep a given situation going by some trick until relief or change can be effected.

**stall'-feed**, *v. t.* — **FEED**, -FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in a stall or on dry fodder, as, to *stall-feed* an ox.

**stal'-lion** (stāl'yōn), *n.* [OF. *catallion*, *catallon*, fr. OHG. *stal* a stable.] A male horse not castrated.

**stal'-wart** (stōl'wōrt; stōl'wōrt), *adj.* [AS. *stælwyrtha*, -wierthe, serviceable.] Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave, resolute. — *Syn.* See **STRONG**. — *n.* 1. A stalwart person. 2. An unwavering partisan, esp. in politics. — **stal'-wart-ly**, *adv.* — **stal'-wart-ness**, *n.*

**stal'-worth** (stōl'wōrth; stōl'wōrt), *adj.* *Archaeol.* Stalwart.

**stamen** (stām'ēn), *n.* *pl.* **STAMENS** (-mēnz), or *Now Rare*, **STAMINA** (stām'īnā). [L., the warp, a thread, fiber.] *Bot.* The microsporophyll in seed plants, that organ of the flower giving rise to the male fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament*. See **CARPEL**, **FILAMENT**, **ILLUSTR.**

**stam'-i-na** (stām'īnā), *n.* [L., *pl.* of *stamen* the warp.] *Orig.* as *pl.*, now as *sing.* Vigor, capacity for enduring.

**stam'-i-nal** (-nāl), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, constituting, or exhibiting stamens. 2. Also **stam'-in'-o-al** (stām'īn'ō-āl). Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a stamen or stamens.

**stam'-i-nate** (-nāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Having or producing stamens; specif., of diclinous flowers, having stamens but no pistils. Cf. **PISTILLATE**; see **AMENT**, **ILLUSTR.**

**stam'-i-ni-** (stām'īn-ī), **stamin-** [I. *stamen*, minus *a*.] *Bot.* A combining form meaning *stamen*, as in **stam'-i-nif'er-ous**, **stam'-i-nig'er-ous**. See **FLOUS**, **-IGEROUS**.

**stam'-i-no'-di-um** (-nō'dī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIA** (-ā). Also **stam'-i-node** (stām'ī-nōd). [NL. See **STAMEN**; -*oim*.] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen.

**stam'-i-no'-dy** (stām'īnō'dī; stām'īnō'dī), *n.* *Bot.* Metamorphosis of a flower organ into a stamen.

**stam'-mel** (stām'fēl; -fēl), *n.* [F. *estamelle*.] a A coarse woolen fabric usually dyed red. b The shade of red of this cloth.

**stam'-mer** (stām'ēr), *v. i.* & *t.* [AS. *stammerian*; akin to AS. *stamur*, *stimer*, stammering.] 1. To speak with involuntary stops in uttering syllables and words.

*Syn.* **Stammer**, **statter** mean to speak stumbingly. **Stammer** usually implies fear, embarrassment, or a sudden shock as its cause, **stutter**, a constitutional defect, either of speech organs or of nerves.

— *n.* Act or instance of stammering, stutler.

— **stam'-mer-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **stam'-mer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**stamp** (stāmp), *v. t.* [ME. *stampen*; akin to AS. *stampan*.] 1. *Dial.* To crush; to beat. 2. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot. b To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily. 3. To impress or imprint with some mark, hence, to fix deeply or indelibly, as by impressing. 4. To cut out, bend, or indent, by a stamp, die, etc. 5. To indicate as by a mark or stamp, to mark; distinguish. 6. To impress with an official stamp, as, to *stamp* a bill "Paid"; also, to put a stamp on, or to stamp, a letter, etc. (Obs. To strike; crush. 2. To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward, as in anger. — *n.* 1. Act of stamping. 2. That which stamps. 3. Any instrument for making impressions, as a die. b A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. 3. The mark, impression, design, etc., made by stamping. 4. Specif., an official mark set on things chargeable with a government duty or tax, or on papers legally requiring execution under certain conditions, to signify that the duty or tax has been paid, or the conditions fulfilled. Also, a paper adhesive label affixed for a similar purpose. 5. A stamped or printed device or slip of paper, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to, or stamped on, certain papers or thurs, as evidence that the government dues are paid. 6. A trading stamp. 7. A character or reputation, good or bad, fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive mark. 8. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*. 9. Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp. — **stamp'-less**, *adj.*

**Stamp Act**. An act of the British Parliament (1765, repealed 1766) imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials null and void.

**stam'-pode** (stām-pōd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida* (in America) a stampede, *estampido* a crackling.] 1. A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals; hence, any sudden flight or dispersion. 2. Any sudden unconcerted moving or acting together of a number of persons, as from some common impulse. — *v. t.* 1. To run away in a panic. 2. Hence, to move or act together suddenly and unconcertedly; also, to act in a hasty or frightened manner. — *v. i.* To cause to stampede. — **stam'-poder** (-pōd'ēr), *n.*

**stamp'er** (stāmp'ēr), *n.* One who stamps, specif., in an industrial operation; as, card *stampers*; metal *stampers*. 2. An implement for pounding or stamping. 3. Any of various stamping machines, as for powdering colored flints, cleansing fabrics in a revolving vessel, etc.

**stamp'-ing ground**. A favorite or habitual resort.

**stamp mill** or **stamp'-ing mill**. A mill in which ore is crushed with stamps.

**stance** (stāns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, position.] 1. *Scot.* **Stance**

tion; position, as for a building; site. 2. Mode of standing or being placed; posture. 3. *Golf*. A player's position after he places his feet preparatory to making a stroke.

**stanch** (stānch; 9), **staunch** (stōnch; stānch), *v. t.* [OF. *estanchier*.] 1. To stop or check the flowing of, as blood; to stop the flowing of blood from, as, to *stanch* a cut. 2. *Archaeol. & Dial.* To quench; quell. — *v. i.* To cease flowing or bleeding. — *adj.* [OF. *estanche*, fem. *estanche*.] 1. Watertight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong. 2. Loyal; steady; true; steadfast. — *Syn.* See *RAIHRUL*. — *stanch'er*, *n.* — *stanch'ly*, *staunch'ly*, *adv.* — *stanch'-ness*, *staunch'ness*, *n.*

**stan'chion** (stān'shūn, *or*, *esp. Brit.*, stān'ch), *n.* [OF. *estanchion*, *estanchon*, deriv. of *l. stans*, *standing*.] 1. An upright bar, brace, or support, as for a roof, a ship's deck, etc. 2. A pair of uprights made to form a yoke for securing cattle in a barn. — *v. t.* 1. To provide with stanchions. 2. To secure, as cattle, by stanchions.

**stand** (stānd), *v. i.*; **stood** (stōod); **standing**. [AS. *standan*.] 1. To take, or be at rest in, an upright or firm position; as, *a* To support oneself on the feet in an erect position; — opposed to *lie*, *sit*, *kneel*, etc. *b* To be, grow, or become, upright in its proper place, as a tree, a pillar, etc. *c* To take or occupy a (certain) standing position; as, *a* *stand aloof*. *d* To attain a (specified) height when erect; as, *a* *stands* six feet tall. 2. To occupy or hold a place; to be located. 3. To pause; stop. 4. To remain unchanged or unimpaired; to abide; last. 5. To hold one's ground; to maintain one's position. 6. To be fixed or steadfast, as in defense or antagonism, as, *a* *stand* for temperance. 7. To act in resistance, as to an enemy. 8. To have or maintain a relative position or rank; as, *a* *stands* first in line of promotion. 9. To hesitate; scruple; as, *a* *will not stand* at murder. 10. To be in some particular state, as, *a* *stands* accused, *a* *stand* on guard. 11. To agree; accord. 12. To be a candidate; run; as, *a* *will stand* for re-election. 13. To collect and remain; as, *a* *tears stand* in her eyes, also, to be stagnant; as, *a* *standing* water. 14. *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; as, *a* *stand* for the harbor. — *v. t.* 1. To set upright; to cause to stand. 2. To endure; sustain; tolerate. 3. To resist; withstand; face with courage and steadfastness. 4. To submit to; as, *a* *stand* trial. 5. *Colloq.* To pay for (drinks). — *Syn.* See *BEAR*.

**stand a chance**, *a* *show*, etc. To have a chance — *stand by*. *a* To be near; to be present. *b* To be set aside with disregard. *c* To defend; support; as, *a* *stand by* one's party. *d* *Naut.* To be or get ready; to be ready to act in relation to; as, *a* *stand by* the main sheet. *e* *Radio*. (1) Of a transmitting station, to be ready to send out signals, etc., but not actually doing so. (2) Of a receiving station, to remain tuned in for a transmitting station until it starts transmitting — *stand down*. To leave the witness box, as after giving evidence. — *stand for*. To represent, to be a symbol for, as, the judicial emblem *stands for* justice. — *stand in*. *a* To cost. *b* *Colloq.* To keep on good terms, as with the hope of favors. — *stand off*. *a* To keep oneself at a distance. *b* Not to comply. *c* To hold at bay, as an assailant, to put off, as a dun. *d* *Naut.* To steer away from the shore. — *stand on*. *Naut.* To continue on the same tack or course. — *stand on or upon*. *a* To depend upon. *b* To insist on, as, *a* *stand on* one's rights. — *stand one in stead*. To be of use or advantage. — *stand one's ground*. To stand firm — *stand out*. *a* To be prominent. *b* To persist in resistance, not to yield. *c* To steer away from shore. *d* To endure; last. — *stand over*. To postpone, or be postponed. — *stand pat*. *a* *Poker*. To choose to play one's hand as dealt, without resorting to the draw. *b* Hence, *Colloq.*, to oppose change of any kind. — *stand to*. *a* To ply, as, *a* *stand to* one's oars. *b* To hold oneself in readiness for action, as in response to an alarm. *c* To support, as a policy. — *stand up for*. To defend; justify; support. — *stand up to*. To meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe.

— *n.* 1. Act of standing. 2. Specif., a halt or stop, esp. for defense or resistance. 3. A station, as of a soldier, watchman, etc. 4. Specif. — *a* The place where a witness stands to testify in court. *b* A raised platform whence a race or other spectacle may be viewed; grandstand. 5. A stall or booth for business; any location for business. 6. A small table, also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support, as, an umbrella or music stand. *7 Obs. etc. Dial.* A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop, as, a *stand* of armor; a *stand*, or hive, of bees. 8. A growth of plant or trees, esp. with regard to the number or distribution upon a given area. 9. *Theater*. On a tour, any of the stops made to give a performance; also, a town where such a stop is made; as, a one-night *stand*.

**stand'ard** (stān'dĕr), *n.* [OF. *estandard*, prob. of Teut. origin. In some senses *fr. E. standard*, influenced in form by the word *fr. E.* meaning banner.] 1. *a* A figure adopted as an emblem by a people; as, the eagle was the *standard* of the Roman legion; specif., *Her.*, a long, narrow, tapering flag used by a noble or leader on special occasions; — distinguishing from a *banner*. *b* The personal flag of the ruler of a state; loosely, a banner. 2. That which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality. 3. That which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example; criterion; test. 4. A structure built for, or serving as, a base or support for something; as, the *standard* for a vase. 5. *Chiefly Technical*. An upright support, as either of the end supports of a lathe, a stand for a lamp, an upright rod for carrying overhead electric wires, etc. 6. *Bot.* A vexillum. 7. *Coinage*. *a* The fineness and legal weight of the metal used in coins. *b* The standard of value for a monetary system, being in modern systems gold (the *gold standard*) or silver (the *silver standard*). 8. *Educ.*, *Chiefly Brit.* A grade or class (in a school). 9. *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb, grown with an erect treelike stem, and not dwarfed by grafting or trained upon a wall or trellis.

*Syn.* *Standard*, *criterion*, *gauge*, *yardstick*, *touchstone* denote the means of determining what a thing should be. *Standard* applies to any definite rule, principle, or measure established by authority; *criterion* implies a measure or test of a thing's quality, such as goodness, beauty, etc.; *gauge*, in literal use, a standard of measurement but, in figurative use, a criterion; *yardstick* and *touchstone* are figuratively used in place of *criterion*.

— *adj.* 1. Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment. 2. Having a recognized and permanent value. 3. *Printing*. Of type, normal in height, width, or weight of face. See *TYPE*, *n.*

**stand'ard-bear'er**, *n.* An officer or soldier of an army, company, battery or troop, who bears a standard; hence, the leader of any organization or movement.

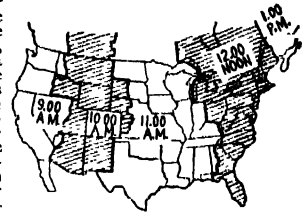
**stand'ard-bred'** (stān'dĕr-brĕd'), *adj.* Bred to conform to standards; as, the American *Standardbred* horse, a light-harness type bred for speed.

**standard candle**. See *CANDLE*, 3.

**standard dollar**. *U. S.* The monetary unit; before 1934 a dollar of 23.8 grains of gold, .900 fine; since Jan. 31, 1934, a dollar of 15.238 grains of gold, .900 fine.

**stand'ard-ize** (stān'dĕr-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to, or compare with, a standard; to render standard — **stand'ard-ize'tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -īz-ā'sh'), *n.* — **stand'ard-ize'r** (-īz-ā'zĕr), *n.*

**standard time**. The civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country, for each zone of 15° of longitude around the world the time varies by 1 hour; however, where a country overlaps a zone or more, in order to have a uniform national time, its legal time may differ by 1/2 hour or less from the neighboring zone. In England, the standard time is the time when the sun crosses the meridian that passes through Greenwich (the mean solar time of Greenwich, or *Greenwich time*). In the U. S., there are four official standards of time, *Eastern*, *Central*, *Mountain*, and *Pacific*, corresponding to the mean local times of the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich. Canada has the same divisions with an additional standard, *Atlantic* time, corresponding to the 60th meridian and one hour earlier than Eastern time; Newfoundland is 1/2 hour ahead of Canada's Atlantic time.



Standard Times in the U. S. and southern Canada when Eastern Standard Time is noon

# STANDARD TIME AROUND THE WORLD

TIME COMPARED WITH GREENWICH TIME AND WASHINGTON, D. C., NOON

*NOTE*. A day, Sunday, Sept. 6, begins at the *date line* (which see) in the Pacific and moves west. Wellington, N. Z., long. 174° 50' E., is 12 hours ahead of Greenwich. When it is 12 o'clock noon at Greenwich it is 12 o'clock midnight that evening (Sunday) at Wellington and 7 o'clock that morning at Washington. When it is 12 o'clock noon at Washington it is 5 o'clock the next morning (Monday, Sept. 7) at Wellington and 3 o'clock (17 o'clock) that afternoon (Sunday) at Greenwich.

|   | Difference in time from Greenwich | Local time when it is noon at Washington |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| —180°—  |                                   |  |
| Wellington, N. Z.                                       | 12                                | fast 5 A.M.*                             |
| Wake Island, 166° 35' E.                                | 11                                | " 4 A.M.*                                |
| New Caledonia   | 11                                | " 4 A.M.*                                |
| Sydney, N. S. W.  | 10                                | " 3 A.M.*                                |
| Port Moresby, Papua                                     | 9                                 | " 2 A.M.*                                |
| Tokyo, Japan  | 9                                 | " 2 A.M.*                                |
| Manila, P. I.   | 8                                 | " 1 A.M.*                                |
| Shanghai, China   | 8                                 | " 1 A.M.*                                |
| Batavia, Java   | 7 30                              | " 12 30 A.M.*                            |
| Singapore, British Malaya                               | 7 30                              | " 12 30 A.M.*                            |
| Calcutta, India   | 5 30                              | " 10 30 P.M.                             |
| Bombay  | 5 30                              | " 10 30 P.M.                             |
| Bahdad, Iraq  | 3                                 | " 8 P.M.                                 |
| Moscow, U. S. S. R.                                     | 2                                 | " 7 P.M.                                 |
| Cairo, Egypt  | 2                                 | " 7 P.M.                                 |
| Cape Town, South Africa                                 | 1                                 | " 6 P.M.                                 |
| Rome, Italy   | 1                                 | " 6 P.M.                                 |
| Berlin, Germany   | 0                                 | " 5 P.M.                                 |
| Paris, France   | 0                                 | " 5 P.M.                                 |
| London, England   | 1                                 | " 4 P.M.                                 |
| Freetown, Sierra Leone                                  | 30                                | " 4 P.M.                                 |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil                                  | 30                                | " 2 P.M.                                 |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina                                 | 4                                 | " 1 P.M.                                 |
| Halifax, N. S. (Atlantic)                               | 4                                 | " 1 P.M.                                 |
| Caracas, Venezuela                                      | 4 30                              | " 12 30 A.M.                             |
| New York, N. Y. (Eastern)                               |                                   | noon (Sunday)                            |
| Ottawa, Can.  |                                   |  |
| Lima, Peru  |                                   |  |
| Chicago, Ill. (Central)                                 |                                   |  |
| St. Louis, Mo.  |                                   |  |
| Mexico City, Mexico                                     |                                   |  |
| Denver, Colo. (Mountain)                                |                                   |  |
| Edmonton, Alberta                                       |                                   |  |
| San Francisco, Calif. (Pacific)                         |                                   |  |
| Portland, Ore.  |                                   |  |
| Juneau, Alaska  |                                   |  |
| Tahiti, Society Islands                                 |                                   |  |
| Honolulu, Hawaii  | 30                                | 7 A.M.                                   |
| Midway Island (transpacific airport), long. 177° 20' W† | 5                                 | 6 30 A.M.                                |
|   |                                   | 6 A.M.                                   |
|   |                                   | 5 A.M.                                   |
| —180°—  |                                   |  |

\* The morning of the next day, Monday, Sept. 7.

† Actually uses the same time as Honolulu.

**stand'-by'**, *n.* One that can be relied upon either for regular use or for an emergency.

**stand-ee'** (stān-dĕ), *n.* *Colloq.* One who stands, as at a theatrical performance.

**stand'er** (stān'dĕr), *n.* One who or that which stands.

**stand'fast'** (stānd'fāst'; 9), *n.* A firm, fixed, or settled position. — **stand'fast'**, *adj.*

**stand'-in'**, *n.* 1. A preferred or favorable position. 2. *Motion Pictures*. Someone employed to stand in the place of an actor or actress until lights and cameras are ready.

**stand'ing**, *adj.* 1. Upright or erect; as, *a* *standing* grain. 2. At rest; esp., not being operated, as a factory, tool; specif., of water, not flow-

ing; stagnant. 3. Remaining at the same level, degree, amount, etc., for an indeterminate period; as, a *standing offer*. 4. Established by law, custom, or the like; permanent; as, a *standing army*. 5. Not movable; as, a *standing bed*. Cf. *TRUCKLE BED*. 6. Done from a standing position; as, a *standing jump*. — *n.* 1. Act of one who stands or comes to a stand; stand or stance. 2. Place to stand in; station; location. 3. Length of service, esp. as determining rank, pay, etc.; hence, position or condition in society; reputation; as, a map of *high standing*. 4. Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing*.

**standing army.** A permanent army of paid soldiers.

**standing order.** A standard instruction, or series of instructions; specifically, a *Mil.* An order always in force and not subject to change by an officer temporarily in command. *b pl. Parl. Practice.* The rules for procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed.

**standing rigging.** *Naut.* The rigging which sustains the masts and fixed spars.

**standing room.** Room where people, esp. spectators, may stand, as in a theater.

**standing wave.** = STATIONARY WAVE.

**stand/ish** (stānd'ish), *n.* [Prob. fr. *stand* + *dish*.] A stand, or case, for writing materials.

**stand/off** (stānd'ōf), *n.* 1. Act of standing off. 2. A counterbalancing effect; in games, bets, etc., a tie; a draw. — *adj.* Reserved; not cordial. — *stand/off/ish*, *adj.*

**stand oil.** Linseed oil thickened by heating to about 600° F. for several hours, used in paints, varnishes, etc.

**stand/out** (stānd'out), *n.* A something outstanding, as for excellence, taste, etc. *b Colloq.* One who refuses to join or co-operate with a group.

**stand/pat** (pāt'), *adj.* *Colloq.* Of or pert. to or characterized by the policy of standing pat. — *stand/pat/ter* (pāt'ter), *n.*

**stand/pipe** (stānd'pīp), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to secure a uniform pressure.

**stand/point** (stānd'pōint), *n.* A fixed point or station; a position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.

**stand/still** (stānd'stīl), *n.* A stop; a state of rest. — *adj.* That stands still; that maintains things in a fixed or static condition; as, a *stand-still* agreement.

**stand-up**, *adj.* 1. Erect; upright; specif., of a collar, stiff and high with no fold. 2. *Colloq.* Done, taken, etc., while standing; as, a *stand-up* lunch.

**stang** (stāng), *v. t. & i. & n.* [ON. *stanga* to prick.] *Chiefly Scot.* Sting; throb; ache.

**stan/hope** (stān'hōp, stān'hōp), *n.* [After Fitzroy Stanhope (1787–1864), Brit. diplomat.] A style of burgee typically with lush seat and closed back and a heavy erect piece at each side.

**stank** (stānk; stānk), *n.* [OF. *estanc*.] *Chiefly Scot. & Dial.* A pond; pool; ditch. *b* Reservoir. *c* Dam; weir.

**stank** (stānk), *past* of STINK.

**stan/nary** (stān'ā-rī), *n.* *pl.* -NARIES (-rīz). [ML. *stannaria*, fr. L. *stannum* tin.] *Eng.* A tin mine; tinworks.

**stan/nic** (stān'ik), *adj.* [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing tin, specif. in its valence of four. Cf. STANNIUS.

**stan/nite** (-it), *n.* *Mineral.* A steel-gray mineral of a metallic luster; tin pyrites. It is a compound of tin, copper, iron, and sulfur, and sometimes zinc.

**stan/nous** (-ūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or containing, tin, specif. in its valence of two. Cf. STANIC.

**stan/num** (-nūm), *n.* [L., also *stagnum*, alloy of silver and lead (LL., tin).] Tin. *Chemical symbol, Sn* (no period).

**stan/na** (stān'ā), *n.* *pl.* -ZAS (-zāz). [It., a room, a stanza, fr. L. *stana*, pres. part. of *stare* to stand.] *Prose.* A recurring unit of a poem consisting of a group of verses, or lines, which are combined normally according to a typical scheme; as, the *stanza* of Gray's *Elegy*. *b* Any group of verses comprising a division of a poem. — *Syn.* See *VERSE*. — *stan/za/te* (stān-zā'tē), *adj.*

**sta-pe-lia** (stā-pē'lī-ā), *n.* [NL., after J. H. van Stapel (d. 1636), botanist of Leiden.] Any of a genus (*Stapelia*) of African evanescent plants of the milkweed family with succulent, leafless, toothed stems like the joints of a cactus.

**sta/pes** (stā'pēz), *n.* [L. *stapes*, *stapedis*, a stirrup.] *Anat. & Zool.* The innermost ossicle of the ear of mammals. See *EAR*, 1 & *Illustr.*

**sta-pe-di-al** (stā-pē'dī-āl), *adj.*

**staph-y-lo-** (stāf'ī-lō-), *staphyl-*. [Gr. *staphylē*.] A combining form meaning *bunch of grapes*, used to denote: *a* *Uvula*, as in *staph-y-lo-plas/ty*. *b* *Staphylococcus*.

**staph-y-lo-coc'cus** (-kōk'ūs), *n.* *pl.* -CI (-sī). [NL., fr. *staphylo-* + *coccus*.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Staphylococcus*) of Gram positive bacteria (family *Coccaceae*) which often form grape-like clusters and are parasites on the skin and mucous membranes. — *staph-y-lo-coc'cal* (-kōk'āl), *staph-y-lo-coc'cic* (-kōk'sik), *adj.*

**staph-y-lo-rh-a-phy**, *staph-y-lo-r-a-phy* (-lōr'ā-fī), *n.* [*Staphylo-* + Gr. *rhaptein* to sew.] *Surg.* The plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate.

**sta/pile** (stā'pīl), *n.* [AS. *stapol* post, pillar.] A loop of metal bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood etc., to hold a hook, pin, or the like; also, a similarly shaped piece of thin wire, driven through paper, etc., and clinched to bind them. — *v. t.* To secure by a staple or staples.

**staple**, *n.* [OF. *estaple*, fr. MD. *stapel* a support, stake, mart.] 1. *Hist.* A settled mart; emporium. 2. Hence, place of supply; source; also, storehouse. 3. The principal commodity of traffic in a market. 4. The principal constituent in anything; chief item; as, *corn* is the chief *staple* of conversation. 5. Unmanufactured material; raw material. 6. A fiber of raw wool, cotton, flax, etc., in its natural state, or when carded or combed; the length, fineness, condition, of any kind, lot, or esp. grade, of such fibers. — *adj.* 1. Established in commerce; occupying the market, as, a *staple* trade. 2. Regularly produced in large quantity up to divide into; chief; as, wool was the *staple* commodity of the East. — *v. t.*; *STA'PLED* (-pīd); *STA'PLING* (-plīng).

**stall** (stōl), *n.* [Aroid. — *v. t.*; *STA'PLED* (-pīd); *STA'PLING* (-plīng).] A place where horse or its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

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**star** (stār), *n.* [AS. *steorra*.] 1. Any of the luminous bodies seen in the heavens; specif., *Astron.*, any self-luminous celestial body, distinguished from the stars by reflected light.

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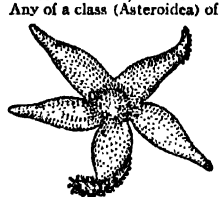
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**star-nosed mole**, or **star-nose** (*stär'nôz*) (*Condylura cristata*), of somewhat aquatic habits, having small radiating fleshy processes surrounding the nostrils.

**star of Bethlehem**. The star which guided the Magi to Bethlehem, to the infant Jesus. *Matt.* ii. 9.

**star-of-Bethlehem**, *n.* Any of a genus (*Ornithogalum*, esp. *O. umbellatum*) of plants of the lily family, with greenish flowers, naturalized in the eastern United States.

**starred** (*stär'd*), *adj.* 1. Adorned with or as with stars. 2. Theater. Presented as a star.

**star'ry** (*stär'ri*), *adj.*; **STAR'RIER** (*-tär*); **STAR'RIEST**. 1. Of or pert to the stars; studded with stars. 2. Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar. 3. Shining like stars; sparkling. 4. Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate. 5. Aspiring to starlike heights.

**Stars and Bars**. The first flag of the "Confederate States of America," having three bars, of red, white, and red respectively, and a blue union with white stars, in a circle, to the number of the seceded states.

**Stars and Stripes**. The flag of the United States, of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red (7) and white (6), and a union having, in a blue field, white stars to represent the states, one for each; — popularly so called.

**star sapphire**. A sapphire which, when cut with a convex surface (cabochon) and polished, exhibits asterism.

**star shell**. *Msl.* A shell which on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars, — for signaling, illuminating, etc.

**star shower**. A meteoric shower.

**star-spangled** (*stär'späng'gld*), *adj.* Spangled with stars.

**Star-Spangled Banner**, *The*. A The Stars and Stripes. *b* A poem by Francis Scott Key, written during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore, 1814. It was adopted as the national anthem of the United States in 1931.

**start** (*stär't*), *n.* [*AS. stæort.*] A tail. *Obs.*, etc. in composition; as, *redstart*.

**start**, *v. i.* [*ME. stæten.*] 1. To move suddenly and quickly, as with a spring, from one's position, to dart, jump. 2. To protrude, or seem to protrude; as, in horror, his eyes *started* from their sockets. 3. To give an involuntary convulsive twitch or spasm, as in surprise, pain, etc. 4. To set out; commence, begin. 5. To become somewhat displaced or loosened; as, a seam has *started*. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to start; to rouse; as, *start* a hare. 2. *Scot.* To startle, alarm. 3. To set going, running, flowing, or the like; as, *start* a train, rumor. 4. To open up (a topic, subject); to broach. 5. To cause to be displaced or loosened; as, *start* a tooth, a bolt. 6. To enter in a contest, as a horse race. 7. *Naut.* To tap and begin drawing from; as, to *start* a water cask. — *Syn.* See *begin*.

— *n.* 1. Act of starting; sudden involuntary motion, as due to surprise, fear, etc. 2. A spasmodic and brief effort. 3. A sudden, capricious impulse; a sally, also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse. 4. A part that has started or become loosened or displaced. 5. The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action. 6. The place of beginning. 7. A lead or handicap at the beginning of a competition; an advantage; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.

**start'er** (*stär'tär*), *n.* One who or that which starts; as: *a* The first in a series. *b* An official of a bus line, or the like, who sees that people leave at scheduled times. *c* = *SELF STARTER*. 2. *Sports.* A One who starts as a competitor in a race. *b* An official who has charge of competitors at a start of a race, and who gives the starting signal.

**star thistle**. A spiny European knapweed (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) with purple flowers; also, a related species (*C. solstitialis*) with yellow flowers; — called also *caltrop*.

**star'tle** (*stär'tl*), *v. i.*; — *ILED* (*-tlid*); — *TING* (*-tlina*). [*AS. stærtlian* to stumble.] To start or move suddenly as in surprise, fear, etc. — *v. t.* To frighten suddenly and, usually, not seriously, to cause to start. — *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm. — **star'tler** (*-tlär*), *n.*

**star'tling** (*-tlina*), *adj.* Causing sudden fear, surprise, anxiety, or the like. — **star'tling-ly**, *adv.*

**star-va'tion** (*stär-vä'shün*), *n.* Act of starving, or state of being starved.

**starve** (*stärv*), *v. i.* [*ME. stærvēn* to die, fr. *AS. stærfan*.] 1. To perish with hunger; also, to suffer extreme hunger. 2. *Now Dial.* To perish or suffer with cold. 3. Hence, to suffer from any want; to be in need. — *v. t.* 1. To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine. 2. *Now Dial.* To freeze to death. 3. To destroy or disable by want of any kind. — **star'ver** (*stär'ver*), *n.*

**starve'ling** (*-lina*), *n.* One that pines or is thin from lack of food or nutriment. — *adj.* Hungry; lean, pining with want.

**stash** (*stäsh*), *v. t.* [*Appar.* a blend of *store* and *caché*.] *Slang, U.S.* To hide or store in a secret place for future use, also, to quit or stop. — *v. i.* To stop or stall. — *n.* Something stashed away or the place where it is stashed.

**sta'sis** (*stär'is*), *n.*; *pl.* **STASES** (*stär'sez*). [*NL*, fr. *Gr. stasis* a standing still.] *Physiol.* A stoppage of the normal flow of fluids in any organs or vessels of the body. *Specif.*: *a* A slackening of the blood current, as in passive congestion. *b* Impaired motion of the intestines with retention of the feces.

**-stat** (*-stä*). A combining form, Greek *-statēs*, as in *hydrostatics* hydrostatic balance, used to denote *appreciable to render* (something) stationary, as in *gyrostat*, *thermostat*.

**state** (*stāt*), *n.* [*ME. etat*, fr. *OF.* and *L.*; *OF. etat* (*F. état*), fr. *L. status* a standing, position, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] 1. Mode or condition of being; nature; condition. 2. Condition of mind; esp., an abnormal mental condition, as caused by fear, anger, etc.; as, to work oneself into a *state*. 3. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; standing; esp., high rank; eminence. 4. Condition of living; specif., elaborate condition befitting a person of rank and wealth; hence, formal dignity, pomp, or the like. 5. *Archaic.* A person of high rank, as a noble. 6. *Obs.* An estate; special class of persons. 7. *pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; estates. 8. A political body, or body politic, any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is not subject to external control. 9. [*Often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 8) by their union, as in the United States. 10. Territory or government of a state (in sense 8 or 9). 11. The entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state; as, the Department of State.

*Syn.* *State*, *condition*, *situation*, *status* mean the way in which a person or thing manifests its existence or quality. *State* may imply a form of

existence without relation to space, time, etc., but usually implies the sum of the qualities or characters involved in a thing's existence at a given time or place (as, Hell is not a place but a *state*; the present *state* of industry); *condition* equals *state* only in concrete use (as, the present *condition* of industry); *situation* implies a juncture of circumstances (as, industry is in a hopeful *situation*); *status*, one's *state* as determined by certain factors, such as age, sex, and the like (as, her *status* as a widow entitles her to a third of her husband's estate). — *adj.* 1. Suitable, or used, for ceremonial occasions. 2. Of or pertaining to the body politic, or government; as, *state* papers.

— *v. t.* 1. To set; settle; fix; as, to *state* the time for the meeting. 2. To set forth in detail or in gross; to narrate; as, to *state* the proposition.

— **state'hood** (*stāt'hōd*), *n.*

**state'craft** (*stāt'kräft*), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

**stat'ed** (*stāt'ed*), *adj.* *a* Settled; regular. *b* Declared; avowed. *c* Formulated; recorded. — **stat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**State flower**. In the United States, the floral emblem of a state, selected by the legislature, the school children, or otherwise.

**state'house** (*stāt'hous*), *n.* Also **state house**. *U.S.* The building in which a state legislature sits; a state capitol.

**state'less** (*-lēs*), *adj.* Being without a state or without nationality; as, looking forward to a *stateless* society; *stateless* persons.

**state'ly** (*stāt'li*), *adj.*; **STATE'LI-ER** (*-lēr*); **STATE'LI-EST**. Evincing state, or lofty dignity. — *Syn.* See *GRAND*. — *adv.* In a stately manner. — **state'li-ness**, *n.*

**state medicine**. Administration and control by the national government of medical and hospital services for the whole population, medical and hospital personnel being employed by the government and funds raised by taxation.

**state'ment** (*stāt'mēt*), *n.* 1. Act of stating or presenting, orally or on paper. 2. That which is stated; recital; account; relation. 3. *Com.* An abstract of an account showing the balance due.

**state prison**. *U.S.* Any prison maintained in a state under state laws.

**stat'or** (*stāt'är*), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. statōr*.] The local coin unit, of gold or silver, in the Greek city-states, varying in value. The gold stater of Macedonia weighed 135 grains and was worth \$9.84 intrinsically.

**state, or states', rights**. *U.S.* Constitutionally, all rights not vested by the Constitution of the United States in the federal government, nor forbidden by it to the separate states. Politically, such rights as claimed formerly with respect to the Southern States (see *secede*, *n.*, 3), including esp. the right of a state to secede from the Union peacefully and at will.

**state'room** (*stāt'rōm*), *n.* 1. A cabin on shipboard. 2. *Railroads*. An individual apartment on a railroad car.

**state's attorney** (*stāt's*). *U.S.* A local officer appointed to represent the state in the courts.

**state's evidence**. *Law, U.S.* Evidence for the government or the people; — chiefly in *to turn state's evidence*. See *KING'S EVIDENCE*.

**States'-Gen'ral**, *n.* 1. In France before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders (the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate). 2. The legislature of the Netherlands.

**state'side** (*stāt'sid*), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, done or occurring in, or received from, the continental United States. — *adv.* In or to the United States.

**states'man** (*stāt'smān*), *n.* [*State's*, possessive of *state* + *man*.] A man versed in the principles and art of government; esp., one who shows wisdom in treating or directing public matters; also, a man occupied with the affairs of government and influential in shaping its policy. — **states'man-like**, *adj.* — **states'man-ly**, *adj.* — **states'man-ship**, *n.*

**state socialism**. A form of socialism which advocates utilizing the power of the state to equalize income and opportunity. — **state socialist**.

**state university**. *U.S.* A university operated under the general control, and forming part of the system of public education, of a state.

**stat'io** (*stāt'ik*), *adj.* Also **stat'i-cal** (*-i-käl*). [*Gr. statikos* causing to stand, skilled in weighing, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand, to weigh.]

1. Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *static* pressure. 2. Pertaining to bodies or forces at rest or in equilibrium; — *opp.* to *dynamic*. 3. Pert. to passive, as distinguished from active, elements.

4. Figuratively, resting; quiescent; not active. 5. *Econ.* A dealing with absolute quantities of goods or money, such as capital, rather than with rates of movement from hand to hand, such as income.

6. Less correctly, but oftener, dealing with problems as they present themselves in a stable state of society. 6. *Elec.* Of, pert. to, or designating stationary charges of electricity; also, producing such charges, as by rubbing unlike bodies together; as, a *static* machine. 7. *Radio*. Of, pert. to, or caused by static or atmospheric. — **stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**stat'ic** (*stāt'ik*), *n.* *Radio*. Disturbing effects produced in radio receiving apparatus by atmospheric electric phenomena, as by an electrical storm; atmospheric.

**stat'ics** (*stāt'iks*), *n.*; see *-ics*. [*See STATIC.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held in equilibrium by the forces acting on them; — *distinct* from *dynamics*.

**static tube**. A tube used to measure static pressure of the air, as distinct from the pressure resulting from the impact of air.

**stat'ion** (*stāt'shün*), *n.* [*OF. station*, *estacion*, fr. *L. statio*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] 1. *Rare*. Posture. 2. The place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time. 3. *Specif.*: *a* A regular stopping place in a stage, omnibus, or railroad route; also, the building or buildings connected with it; a depot. *b* In Australia, a sheep run or cattle run, with its buildings. *c* A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty. *d* In India, the place of residence of British military or civil officers in a district. 4. Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation. 5. Situation; position; location. 6. Social standing or condition of life; state; rank; as, a man of lowly *station*. 7. *Biol.* The most characteristic portion of the range of a plant or animal. *Cf.* *HABITAT*.

8. *Radio*. The place in which a transmitting or receiving station is located; also, the assemblage of apparatus for transmitting or receiving. — *v. t.* To appoint or assign to a post, place, etc.

**stat'ion-ary** (*-är* or *esp. Brit., -är-i*), *adj.* 1. Fixed in a certain station, place, course, or the like; not moving or appearing to move; stable; fixed. 2. Not changing condition; neither improving nor getting worse.

**stationary engine**. A steam engine permanently placed.

**stationary wave**. *Physics*. A type of wave in which there are nodes,

or points of no motion, between which the medium vibrates. Stationary waves result when two similar waves travel simultaneously and in opposite directions through a medium, as in a vibrating violin string.

**stationer** (stā'shūn-ēr), *n.* [ML. *stationarius*] 1. *Obs.* A bookseller or publisher. 2. One who sells paper, pens, inkstands, pencils, blankbooks, etc.

**station-ery** (stā'shūn-ēr), *n.* [Fr. *station*, *stāshōn*] The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, pens, ink, pencils, blankbooks, etc. — **sta-tion-er-y**, *adj.*

**station house.** A house at a post or station; specif., a police station. **sta-tion-mas'ter** (stā'shūn-mās'tēr), *n.* An employee responsible for the operation of a railroad station.

**sta-tion-er-y** (stā'shūn-ēr), *n.* [Fr. *station*, *stāshōn*] A series, usually fourteen, of representations (images or pictures) in a church or, sometimes, on roads leading to some church or shrine, of the stages of Christ's passion.

**station wagon.** Also **coach wagon.** A passenger automobile like a sedan except that the body, orig. of paneled wood, has a surface resembling wood, removable rear seats, and a hinged tail gate to admit baggage.

**stat-ism** (stāt'iz-m), *n.* Concentration of economic controls and planning in the hands of a highly centralized state government.

**stat-ist** (stāt'ist), *n.* 1. (stāt'ist) Statistician. 2. (stāt'ist) Advocate of statism.

**stat-ist** (stāt'ist), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or advocating statism.

**stat-ist-ic** (stāt'ist-ik), *adj.* Statistical. — *n.* 1. = STATISTICS.

2. Any statistical calculation.

**stat-ist-i-cal** (stāt'ist-ik-əl), *adj.* Of or pert. to statistics; dealing with statistics. — **stat-ist-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**stat-ist-i-cian** (stāt'ist-ik-ē-ān), *n.* One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

**sta-tis-tics** (stāt'ist-iks), *n.*; see -ics. [From *statistic*.] 1. (*Construed as sing.*) The science of the collection and classification of facts on the basis of relative number or occurrence as a ground for induction; systematic compilation of instances for the inference of general truths. 2. (*Construed as pl.*) Classified facts respecting any particular class or interest; esp., those facts which can be stated in numbers.

**stat-o-cyst** (stāt'ō-sist), *n.* *Zool.* An organ of equilibrium or balancing organ common among invertebrate animals. Typically it consists of a fluid-filled vesicle in which are suspended calcareous particles.

**stat-o-liths** (stāt'ō-liths), *n.* Cf. *otolith*.

**sta-tor** (stāt'ēr), *n.* [NL., fr. *L.* *stare* to stand.] *Math.* A stationary part in or about which another part (the rotor) revolves, esp. when both are large, as the stationary member of an electrical machine.

**stat-o-scope** (stāt'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *statos* standing, fixed + *-skōpē*] 1. *Physics.* A sensitive form of aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure. 2. An instrument for registering the rise and fall of an aircraft.

**stat-u-ary** (stāt'ū-ēr-ē), *n.*; see -ary. [Fr. *statue*.] 1. One who makes statues. 2. The branch of sculpture treating of figures in the round. 3. A collection of statues. — **stat-u-ary**, *adj.*

**stat-ue** (stāt'ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *L.* *statua*] The likeness of a living being sculptured in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, or wax.

**Statue of Liberty.** A colossal bronze statue on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor designed by the French sculptor F. A. Bartholdi to commemorate the 100th anniversary of American independence. It is the figure of a woman bearing a torch aloft in her right hand, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

**stat-u-esque** (stāt'ū-esk), *adj.* Resembling a statue; having the massive dignity of a statue — **stat-u-esque-ly**, *adv.* — **stat-u-esque-ness**, *n.*

**stat-u-ette** (stāt'ū-ēt), *n.* [F., dim.] A small statue.

**stat-ure** (stāt'ūr), *n.* [OF., fr. *L.* *statura*, orig., an upright posture.] 1. Natural height; — usually of persons. 2. Development; growth. — *Syn.* See HEIGHT.

**sta-tus** (stāt'ūs), *n.* [L.] A state or condition of a person.

**sta-tus** (stāt'ūs), *n.* [L.] A state or condition of a person.

**sta-tus in quo** (stāt'ūs in kwō), *sta-tus quo*. [L., state in which.] The state in which anything is; the state existing. Cf. *IN STATU QUO*.

**sta-tus quo ante bellum** (stāt'ūs kwō āntē bēll'ūm). State existing before the war.

**sta-tus-ta-ble** (stāt'ūs-tā-b'l), *adj.* Made or imposed by statute; statutory, also, made in conformity to statute.

**stat-ute** (stāt'ūt), *n.* [OF. (*estatut*) (F. *statut*), fr. LL., fr. *L.* *statutus*, past part. of *statuere* to set, ordain.] Something declared as fixed or established; hence: a law enacted by the legislative branch of a government. b An act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule; as, the *statutes* of a university. — *Syn.* See LAW.

**statute law.** The law as stated in statutes.

**statute mile.** See MEASURE, Table 1.

**statute of limitations.** *Law.* A statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action.

**stat-u-to-ry** (stāt'ū-tō-ēr-ē), *adj.* Enacted, acquired, or imposed by statute.

**stau-m-rol** (stām'rōl), *adj.* *Scot.* Half-witted.

**staunch** (stōnch; stānch), *staunchly*, *etc.* Vars. of STANCH, *etc.*

**stau-ro-lite** (stā'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *stauros* a cross + *-lītē*.] *Mineral.* A native silicate of iron and aluminum, HFeAlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, in prismatic crystals, often twinned so as to resemble a cross. — **stau-ro-lit-ic** (stā'rō-līt-ik), *adj.*

**stau-ro-scope** (skōp), *n.* [Gr. *stauros* a cross + *-skōpē*.] *Cryst.* A modified polariscope used to find the position of planes of light vibration in crystals.

**stave** (stāv), *n.* [From *staves*, pl. of STAFF.] 1. A stick; cudgel; staff. 2. Any of a number of narrow strips placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel or structure, as of a cask, a pail, etc. 3. Any of the bars of a rack, ladder, etc. 4. A set of verses, as a stanza. 5. *Music.* = 2d STAFF. 7.

**stave, v. t.** STAVED (stāv'ed) or STOVE (stōv); STAVING (stāv'ing). [From STAVE, *v.*] 1. To break in a stave or the staves of; to break a hole in; — often with *in*; as, to *stave* in a boat. 2. To furnish with staves. 3. To keep at a distance, as by force or craft; to ward off; — usually with *off*; as, to *stave* off trouble. — *v. i.* 1. To break; to be stove, as a ship. 2. *Colloq. & Dial.* To walk or move rapidly; rush.

**staves** (stāv), *n.*, pl. of STAVE, STAVE.

**staves'-cro** (stāv'z-kō), *n.* [OF. *staphagra*, fr. ML. *staphis agria*, fr. Gr. *staphis* raisin + *agrios* wild.] A Eurasian larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*); also, its seeds, violently emetic and cathartic.

**staw** (stō). *Scot.* past of STEAL.

**stay** (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*.] 1. *Naut.* A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a mast. 2. Hence, a guy rope or the like. — *in stays.* *Naut.* In the act of going about from one tack to another. — *v. t.* 1. To fasten with stays, as a smokesack. 2. *Naut.* To incline (a mast) forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To tack; to go about, as a ship.

**stay, v. t.** STAYED (stād) or, *Archaic*, STAYD (stād); STAY'ING. [OF. *estayer*, fr. *estare* a prop, strut.] 1. To stop from falling; to prop; hold up. 2. To use as a basis; also, to serve as a basis for; to found. 3. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; to sustain. 4. To endure; to resist successfully. 5. *Sporting Slang.* To hold out through; as, to *stay* the distance. — *n.* 1. That which serves as a prop; a support. 2. pl. A corset stiffened with whalebone or other material.

**stay, v. i.** [OF. *ester* to stand, fr. *L.* *stare*] 1. *Now Rare.* To rest; rely. 2. To cease from motion or action; specif.: a) To delay; wait; b) To remain; dwell. c) To stand still; not to retreat. 3. *Rare.* To attend as a servant; — with *on*. 4. *Colloq.* To have powers of endurance; as, a horse *stays* well. 5. At poker, to remain in a hand by seeing an ante, bet, or raise. — *v. t.* 1. To hold from proceeding; to stop; check, also, to hinder; delay. Specif., to stop or suspend the progress of by judicial proceedings or executive mandate. 2. To wait for; to await. 3. To pacify; allay; as, to *stay* the broil.

*Syn.* (1) Stay, remain, wait, abide, tarry, linger mean to continue in a place. Stay often specifically connotes the status of a visitor or guest; remain, a continuance after others have left or departed; wait, a staying in expectation or readiness; abide, stable residence or a patient waiting for an outcome; tarry, a not proceeding when it is time to do so; linger, a tarrying, often because of disinclination to depart. (2) See DEFER.

— *n.* (From stay to stop.) 1. That which stays, stops, or checks, a hindrance; check. 2. *Obs.* Restraint; moderation. 3. A halt; stand; stop; specif., a stopping, or a suspension, of procedure or execution by judicial proceedings or executive mandate. 4. Continuance in a place; sojourn. 5. *Colloq.* Quality of, or capacity for, endurance.

**stay'er** (stā'ēr), *n.* One who or that which stays.

**stay-in' strike** or **stay-in' n.** *Brit.* An organized slowing down by workers without deserting their posts to press for adjustment of a grievance. Cf. *STRIKE*.

**stay'sail** (stā'sāil; *naut.* stā's'li), *n.* *Naut.* Any sail on a stay. See SAIL, *Illustr.*

**stead** (stēd), *n.* [AS. *stēd*.] 1. Place, or spot, in general. *Now Dial.*, except in composition. 2. Place or room which another had, has, or might have; as, another was chosen in his *stead*. 3. Advantage; service; avail; — esp. in the phrase to *stand in stead*, to be of service or advantage. — *v. t.* To be of avail to, to help; benefit.

**stead/fast**, **sted/fast** (stēd'fast; -fāst), *adj.* [AS. *steadfast*, that is, fast in place.] 1. Firmly established or fixed; firm. 2. Unchanging, not fickle or wavering. — *Syn.* See EXISTENCE. **stead-fast-ly**, **sted-fast-ly**, *adv.* — **stead/fast-ness**, **sted-fast-ness**, *n.*

**stead'ing** (stēd'ing, -yn), *n.* *Scot.* A farmhouse and offices.

**stead'y** (stēd'ē), *adj.*; **stēd-ē** (-ēd); -ies [From *stead*, *n.*; prob. under the influence of *steadfast*.] 1. Firm in position; fixed; stable. 2. Assured or direct, as in movement; unflinching; hence, not easily upset; not nervous. 3. Constant; not fickle or wavering; resolute. 4. Regular; uninterrupted; as, *steady* work. 5. A grave; staid. b Not given to dissipation. 6. *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway.

*Syn.* Steady, uniform, even, equable mean much the same throughout its course or extent. Steady implies regularity and lack of deviation as in movement or character; uniform, a sameness of all the elements, units, instances, etc.; even, a lack of variation in quality, character, etc.; equable, an inherent quality that makes for lack of variability.

— *v. t.* & *i.*: **stead'ied** (-id), **stead'y-ing**. To make or become steady.

— *interj.* 1. An exclamation enjoining calmness and self-control. 2. *Naut.* An order to the steersman to keep the vessel's head pointing as it is.

— *n.* *Slang.* One's steady companion or sweetheart.

— **stead'ler**, *n.* — **stead'ly**, *adv.* — **stead'ly-ness**, *n.*

**steak** (stāk), *n.* [ON. *strik*.] 1. A slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of a carcass, hence, such a slice broiled or ready for broiling, and cut from beef, veal, or otherwise qualified (see *MEAT*); also, a cross-section slice of a large fish; as, a cod *steak*. 2. Meat, esp. beef meat, minced for cooking in the manner of a steak; as, hamburger *steak*.

**steal** (stēl), *v. t.*; **STOLE** (stōl); **STOLEN** (stōl'ēn); **STEAL'ING**. [AS. *stelan*.] 1. To take and carry away feloniously. 2. To appropriate to oneself furtively or secretly; as, to *steal* a kiss. 3. To move, convey, or introduce by stealth; to smuggle; as, to *steal* her eggs into another bird's nest. 4. *Baseball.* To gain (a base) without the aid of a hit or of an error; — said of a base runner. — *v. i.* 1. To practice, or be guilty of, theft. 2. To move furtively or clandestinely.

*Syn.* Steal, pilfer, slich, purloin mean to take from another in a manner that eludes observation. Steal may refer to any surreptitious taking not only of money or valuables but of anything comparable in any way; pilfer now usually implies stealing in small amounts, slich adds an implication of snatching surreptitiously; purloin, a removing or a carrying off for one's own use or purposes.

— *n.* A act of stealing. b Anything stolen.

**steal'age** (stēl'), *n.* Act of stealing; larceny; theft; also, the proceeds of a theft.

**steal'er** (stē-ēr), *n.* One who steals; a thief.

**steal'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of one who steals; theft. 2. Stolen goods; — chiefly in pl. — *adj.* Thieving.

**stealth** (stēth), *n.* [ME. *steithe*, *stethe*; akin to STEAL.] 1. *Archaic.* Theft. 2. *Obs.* The thing stolen. 3. *Obs.* Act of going furtively. 4. Secret procedure or action.

**stealth'y** (stēth'ē), *adj.* Accomplished secretly or furtively; also, acting clandestinely; furtive; sly. — *Syn.* See SECRET. — **stealth'i-ly** (stēth'ē-lē), *adv.* — **stealth'i-ness**, *n.*

**steam** (stēm), *n.* [AS. *stēam* vapor, smoke, odor.] 1. The invisible gas or vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; water in the state of vapor. Cf. *WATER VAPOR*. 2. Specif.: a) Water vapor under pressure to supply energy for heating, cooking or mechanical work; also, the power so generated. b) Power; force; energy. 3. The mist formed by the condensation on cooling, of water vapor; visible vapor; — popularly so called. 4. Hence, any exhalation; as, a *steam* of incense. 5. A steam vessel; as, to travel by *steam*.

**b** Travel by, or a trip or ride in, a steam vessel. — *adj.* Using steam as in providing heat or driving power, as in a steam locomotive.

or pass off as vapor. **3.** To move or travel by the agency of steam. — *v. t.* To expose to the action of steam, as for softening or cooking.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES ARE:**

**steamboat** (stēm'bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam.

**steam boiler.** A boiler for producing steam.

**steam chest.** Also **steam box.** The chamber from which steam is distributed to a steam-engine cylinder.

**steam engine.** An engine driven or worked by steam — **steam-engine** (*stēm'ē-jīn*), *n.*

**steam'er** (stēm'ēr), *n.* **1.** Something that generates or emits steam. **2.** Something, as an engine or vehicle, driven by steam. **3.** Specifically, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. *Abbr. str.* **4.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing, cookery, etc.

**steam fitter.** A workman who installs or repairs steampipes, their fittings, etc. — **steam fitting.**

**steam roller or steam-roller** (stēm'rōl'ēr), *n.* A steam-driven road roller; figuratively, *Collog.*, a power or force that ruthlessly or arbitrarily overcomes opposition.

**steam-roller or steam-roll'er** (stēm'rōl'ēr), *v. t.* Also **steam-roll** or **steam-roll'**.

**1.** To crush or flatten with or as if with a steam roller. **2.** To overwhelm or coerce by ruthlessly overriding with massed forces; as, the majority steam-rolled the conference; also, to make (as a path) or to push (as legislation, either to passage or defeat) by thus overwhelming, overriding, or crushing opposition. — *v. i.* To roll resistlessly with crushing power.

**steamship** (stēm'ship'), *n.* A ship or seagoing vessel propelled by the power of steam; a steamer. *Abbr. SS or S.S.*

**steam table.** A steam heated table, as for keeping food warm.

**steam'y** (stēm'ī), *adj.* **STEAM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **STEAM'Y-EST.** Consisting of, or resembling, steam; vaporous. — **steam'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **steam'i-ness** (-ī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**steap'nin** (stēp'nīn), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *stearin* + *pepin*]. = **LIPASE.**

**stea'rate** (stē'a-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of stearic acid.

**stea'ric** (stē'a-rīk; stē'rīk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or like stearin or tallow.

**stearic acid.** *Chem.* A white crystalline fatty acid,  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , obtained by saponifying tallow or other hard fats containing stearin.

Commercial stearic acid (stearine) is commonly a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

**ste'a-rin** (stē'a-rīn; stēr'īn), *n.* Also, in senses **2** & **3**, **ste'a-rino** (-rīn, -rēn) [*F.* *stearine*, fr. *Gr.* *stear* tallow, *suet*]. **1.** *Chem.* A white crystalline solid,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$ , an ester of glycerol and stearic acid, found in many animal and vegetable fats. **2.** The solid portion of any fat; — *distng.* from *olein*. **3.** *Comm.* Stearic acid.

**ste'a-rop/one** (stē'a-rōp'ōn), *n.* [*stearic* + *elapoptene*]. *Chem.* The part of an essential oil separated as a solid on cooling or on standing; — distinguished from *elapoptene*.

**ste'a-rho'a**, **ste'a-rhoe'a** (stē'a-rhō'a), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *stear* tallow, *suet* + *-rhe'a*]. *Med.* Scabioreia.

**ste'a-tite** (stē'a-tīt), *n.* [*L.* *steatitis*, fr. *Gr.* *stear*, *stearos*, fat, tallow]. *Mineral.* A massive variety of talc, used for utensils, etc.; soapstone. — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tīt'īk), *adj.*

**ste'a-to-py-gia** (stē'a-tō-pī'jā), *n.* Also **ste'a-top'y-gy** (-tōp'ī-jī). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *stear*, *stearos*, fat + *pygē* rump].

An excessive development of fat on the buttocks, esp. of females. Among living races it is most common among the Hottentots, and some Negro peoples. — **ste'a-to-pyg'ic** (-pī'īk), **ste'a-to-pyg'ous** (-pī'ās), *adj.*

**stech** (stēk), *v. t.* & *i.* *Scot.* **a.** To crane; gorge. **b.** To pant.

**steed** (stēd), *n.* [*AS.* *stēda* studhorse, war horse] *Literary.* A horse, esp. a spirited horse.

**steek** (stēk; stāk), *v. i.* & *t.* [*ME.* *steken*]. *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** To sew. **2.** To shut; close. — *n.* *Scot.* A stitch.

**steel** (stēl), *n.* [*AS.* *stēl*, *stēll*, *stēle*]. **1.** A commercial form of iron containing carbon in any amount up to about 1.7 per cent as an essential alloying constituent, and malleable when under suitable conditions; — distinguished from *cast iron* by its malleability and lower carbon content. Steel is now almost entirely produced by refining molten pig iron. For commercial purposes steel is often classified in three grades of hardness: low-carbon (roughly less than 0.25 per cent carbon), called *mild* or *soft steel*, medium-carbon (roughly 0.25 to 0.60 per cent), called *hard steel*. Cf. *CAST IRON*, *INGOT IRON*, *WROUGHT IRON*, *CRUCIBLE STEEL*, *CHROME STEEL*, *MANGANESE STEEL*, *VANADIUM STEEL*. **2.** An instrument or implement of steel, as a sword or dagger. **b** An instrument, usually a blunt round rod with a handle, for sharpening knives. **c** A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint. **d** A strip of steel used for stiffening. **3.** Steellike quality; hardness; coldness. **4. *Collog.* Market quotation for shares in a steel company; *pl.*, the quotations for companies in the steel manufacturing business. **5.** = **STEEL GRAY.** — *adj.* Of or made of steel, also, resembling steel. — *v. t.* **1.** To overlay, point, or edge with steel. **2.** To make hard or strong; hence, to make resolute.**

**COMBINATIONS ARE:**

**steelmaker** **steelmaking** **steelworker**

**steel blue.** Any of the blue colors assumed by steel at certain temperatures in tempering. — **steel'-blue'**, *adj.*

**steel engraving.** Process of engraving on steel; also, an impression from an engraved steel plate.

**steel gray.** A nearly neutral gray of medium brilliance, slightly bluish. Cf. *COLOR.* — **steel'-gray'**, *adj.*

**steelhead** (stēl'hēd), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note, 6. **a** A North American trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) found from California to Alaska. **b** The rainbow trout *S. irideus* (see *TROUT*, 1).

**Steel helmet.** A member of the Stahlhelm (which see).

**Steel wool.** Fine steel shavings, used for cleaning, polishing, etc.

**steelwork** (stēl'wōrk'), *n.* **1.** Any work in steel; articles, or a part, parts, or the whole of any construction, of steel. **2.** *pl.* A shop or establishment where steel is made.

**steel'y** (stēl'ī), *adj.*; **STEEL'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **STEEL'Y-EST.** **1.** Made of steel. **2.** Resembling steel, as in hardness, color, etc. — **steel'i-ness** (-ī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**steel'yard** (stēl'yārd; *collog.* stēl'yārd), *n.* [*See STEEL*; 1st *YARD*].

A form of balance in which the object is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, and its weight found by moving a counterpoise along the longer arm to produce equilibrium.

**steep'bok'** (stēn'bōk'; stēn'-). *Var.* of *STEINBOK*.

**steep** (stēp), *adj.* [*AS.* *stēap*]. **1.** Lofly; high. **2.** Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; precipitous, as, a steep hill. **3.** Mounting or falling precipitously; as, steep ruin. **4.** *Collog.* Extreme; also, too great, high, heavy, etc. — *n.* A precipitous place. — **steep'ly**, *adv.* — **steep'ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **steep**, abrupt, precipitous, sheer mean having an incline approaching the perpendicular. **steep** implies such sharpness of pitch that ascent or descent is extremely difficult; **abrupt**, a sharper pitch and a sudden break in the level, **precipitous**, a headlong descent like that of a precipice; **sheer**, perpendicularity that shows practically no break in its line.

**steep, v. t.** [*ME.* *stēpen*] **a** To soak in or as in a liquid; to extract the essence of by soaking. **b** Figuratively, to saturate; imbue with. — *v. i.* *Collog.* To undergo the process of soaking in a liquid; as, the tea is steeping. — *Syn.* See *SOAK*. — *n.* State or process of steeping; also, something steeped, or a vessel or bath used in steeping. — **steep'er**, *n.*

**steep'on** (stēp'ōn), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become steeper.

**steep'le** (stēp'lē), *n.* [*AS.* *stēpel*, *stēpel*, tower]. *Arch.* The tall structure, usually topped with a spire, surmounting a church tower; also, a church tower.

**steep'le-bush** (-būsh'), *n.* = **HARDHACK.**

**steep'le-chase'** (-chās'), *n.* A race across country by horsemen; hence, a race over a course obstructed by such obstacles as hedges, walls, etc. — **steep'le-chas'er** (-chās'ēr), *n.*

**steep'le jack.** *Collog.* A man who makes a business of climbing steeples, etc., as for making repairs.

**steer** (stēr), *n.* [*AS.* *stēor*]. **a** A male bovine animal castrated before sexual maturity; an ox. **b** *U.S.* & *Brit. Colonies.* Any male cattle raised for beef.

**steer, v. t.** [*AS.* *stēran*, *stēran*, *stēran*] **1.** Orig., to direct the course of (a vessel) by means of a rudder, hence, to direct the course of by mechanical means, as, to steer an automobile. **2.** Hence, to guide; to conduct, direct. **3.** To set and pursue (a course). — *v. i.* **1.** To direct the course of a vessel, a vehicle, etc. **2.** To take a direction, or course; to obey the helm, as, the boat steers easily. **3.** To pursue a course of action. — *Syn.* See *GUIDE*. — *n.* *U.S.* Advice as to procedure; a tip. — **steer'a-ble**, *adj.* — **steer'er**, *n.*

**steer, v. t.** [*Var.* of *stēra*] *Scot.* To disturb; injure. — *v. i.* To hasten. — *n.* A poke; disturbance.

**steer'age** (stēr'āj), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of steering. **2.** Direction; guidance; management. **3.** *Naut.* **a** The effect of the helm on a ship. **b** In a passenger vessel, a section for passengers paying the smallest fares and receiving inferior accommodations. See *TRIP* CLASS.

**steer'age-way'** (wā'), *n.* *Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.

**steering com-mit'tee** In a legislative body, a committee which determines the order in which business shall be taken up; hence, any group with similar powers.

**steering wheel** A wheel with which one steers, as one that controls the movements of a ship's rudder or the front wheels of an automobile.

**steers'man** (stēr'smān), *n.* One who steers; helmsman.

**steve** (stēv), *v. t.* [*F.* *estiver*, fr. *L.* *stipare* to compress]. To stow, as in a vessel's hold, by means of a steve or jackcrew; to stuff; store. — *n.* A spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales, etc.

**steve, v. i.** & *t.* *Shipbuilding.* To turn upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel, — of the bowsprit. — *n.* Also **steep'ing**. The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the keel.

**steeg'o-my'ia** (stēg'ō-mī'ya), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *stegos* a roof + *myia* fly]. *Zool.* Any of a former genus (*Stegomyia*) of mosquitoes; specif., the yellow-fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*).

**steeg'o-saur'us** (-sō'rās), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr.* *stegos* a roof + *saurus*]. *Palaeontol.* Any of a genus (*Stegosaurus*) of large armored dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming.

**stein** (stēn), *n.* [*G.*]. An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also, the quantity of beer which it holds.

**stein'bok'** (-bōk'), *n.* [*D.* *steenbok*, fr. *steen* stone + *bok* buck]. Any small antelope (genus *Kapricornus*, *sp. fl. campestris*) of South Africa and East Africa.

**stela** (stēl), *n.* [*AS.* *stela*, *stēla* stalk, stem] **a** A handle; shaft; specif., *Archery*, the long slender body of an arrow.

**stē'le** (stē'lē), *n.* [*L.* & *Gr.*; *L.* *stela*, fr. *Gr.* *stēlē* a post, an upright stone]. **1.** *Gr.* & *Rom. Antiq.* A slab or pillar of stone used as a gravestone; also, a pillar bearing an inscription. **2.** (*pron. stēl*; stē'lē) *Bot.* The central cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants.

**stel'lar** (stēl'ēr), *adj.* [*L.L.* *stellaria*, fr. *stella* star]. **1.** Of or pert. to stars; astral; like a star. **2.** Chief; leading; principal; star. **3.** Of a theatrical or film star.

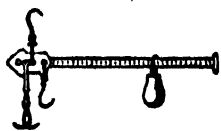
**stel'late** (-lāt), *adj.* Also **stel'lat-ed** (-lāt'ēd; -lāt'). [*L.* *stellatus* net with stars, starry]. Resembling a star, as in shape; radiated. — **stel'late-ly**, *adv.*

**stel'li-f'er-ous** (stēl'ī-fēr'ūs), *adj.* [*L.* *stellifer*, fr. *stella* star + *ferre* to bear]. Abounding with stars.

**stel'li-form** (stēl'ī-fōrm), *adj.* [*L.* *stellā* a star]. Star-shaped.

**stel'tu-lar** (-lār), *adj.* [*L.L.* *stellula* little star]. **1.** Starlike; radiated. **2.** Marked with starlike spots of color.

**stem** (stēm), *n.* [*AS.* *stemma*, *stēfn*, *stēfn*, tree stem, stem or stern of a vessel]. **1.** The main trunk of a tree or other plant; specif., *Bot.*, any axis which develops buds and shoots instead of roots. **2.** Hence: **a** Any part which supports leaves or flowers; a stalk or stock. **b** A peduncle, petiole, or pedicel; as, the stem of an apple. **c** A bunch of bananas. **3.** The stock, or a branch, of a family; as, a noble stem. **4.** Anything resembling or likened to the stem of a plant; as, the stem of a pipe; specif., **a** Of a watch, a shaft which projects from the case. **b** In some locks, the round portion about which the ordinary key turns. **c** A main or heavy stroke of a letter. See *TYPE*, *ILLUSTR.* **5.**



Steel yard.

**The prow or bow of a ship.** 6. *Musie.* The short perpendicular line extending upward or downward from the oval part of a note. 7. *Philol.* That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged throughout a given inflection. — *v. t.*; **STEMMED** (stēm'd), **STEMMING**. 1. To remove the stem or stems from; as, to **stem** cherries. 2. To make stems for, as for artificial flowers. — *v. t.* To have or trace one's origin or development; to derive. — *Syn.* See **spring**. — **stemmed** (stēm'd), *adj.* — **stemless**, *adj.* — **stemmer**, *n.*

**stem** (stēm), *v. t.* [*ON. stemma*]. 1. To stop or dam up, as a river; hence, to check as if by damming; specifically, to stanch. 2. *Steing.* To turn (a ski or skier) in stemming. — *v. i.* 1. To check oneself; also, to be checked or stanch. 2. *Steing.* To retard oneself by forcing the heel of one ski (*single stemming*) or of both skis (*double stemming*) outward from the line of progress. — *n.* *Steing.* Act or instance of stemming.

**stem**, *v. t.* [From the **STEM** of a ship]. Of a vessel, to make headway against (an adverse current, or the like); hence, to progress against (anything regarded as adverse); as, to **stem** the tide of public opinion.

**stem/son** (stēm'sn), *n.* [*See STEM, n., KELLSON*]. *Shipbuilding.* A piece of curved timber bolted to the stem and keelson in a ship's frame near the bow.

**stem turn**, *Steing.* A turn executed by unweighting and stemming the intended outside ski, so that the ski points converge, and then weighting the outside ski.

**stem'-wind'er** (stēm'wīnd'ēr), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A stem-winding watch. 2. *Steing.* Someone or something first-rate.

**stem'-wind'ing** (-wīnd'ing), *adj.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem. — **stem'-wind**, *v. t.*

**stēn** (stēn), *stēnd* (stēn), *n.* & *v.* *Scot.* Leap; bound.

**stēnch** (stēnch), [*Fr. stēn*, *stēn*]. A stink.

**stēn'oil** (stēn'ōil), *n.* [*OF. stēncole* spangle, spark, *fr. L. scintilla* spark]. 1. A piece of thin sheet metal, parchment, paper, or the like, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color or ink is applied, a desired figure is produced. 2. A pattern or design produced by stenciling.

**stēn'cil** (stēn'sil), *n.* [*OF. stēncil*]. To mark or paint with a stencil. — **stēn'cil'er**, **stēn'cil'ler**, *n.*

**Stēn gun** (stēn). [After Sheppard and Turpin (its designers) + *England*]. A British machine carbine having only 45 parts and weighing from 6 lbs. 6 oz. to 8 lbs., that uses any rimless 9 mm. ammunition, and fires 550 rounds per minute.

**stēn'o-** (stēn'ō-), [*Gr. stēnos*]. A combining form meaning narrow, little, close, as in **stēn'o-pe'tal-ous**, having narrow petals; **stēn'o-phyllous**, having narrow leaves.

**stēn'o-graph** (stēn'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. stēnos*]. To write in stenographic characters. — *n.* A production of stenography.

**stēn'o-graph'er** (stēn'ō-grāf'ēr), *n.* One skilled in, or employed to do, stenography.

**stēn'o-graph-ic** (stēn'ō-grāf'ik), *adj.* The art of writing in shorthand; shorthand; also, loosely, the making of shorthand note and subsequent transcription of them, esp. in typewriting. — **stēn'o-graph'ic-ally**, *adv.*

**stēn'o-sis** (stēn'ō-sis), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. stēnōsis, fr. stēnos* narrow]. *Med.* A narrowing of the opening or cavity of a tube, orifice.

**stēn'o-type** (stēn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*stēno* + *-type*]. A letter or combination representing a phonogram in stenotypy.

**stēn'o-type'y** (stēn'ō-tīp'ī), *n.* A type of phonogrammatic writing using ordinary script.

**Stēn'tor** (stēn'tōr), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Stēntōr*]. A herald, in the *Iliad*, with a very loud voice; hence *usually not cap.*, any person having a loud voice.

**stēn'to-ri-an** (stēn'tōr'ī-ān; 70), *adj.* Extremely loud.

**step** (stēp), *n.* [*AS. stēpe, stēpe*]. 1. An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress. 2. A rest for the foot in ascending or descending, as a round of a ladder, a stair, etc. 3. A degree, or plane, in a series of progress. 4. The space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running; as, a **step** of three feet. 5. A small space or distance. 6. A footstep; footprint. 7. Gait, manner of walking; also, the sound of a step; footfall. 8. Proceeding; measure; esp., any of successive progressive measures towards a result. 9. *Dancing.* Any combination of foot movements and body movements constituting a simple unit or a pattern that is repeated, as, the waltz **step**. 10. *Mach.* One of a series of offsets, or turns, resembling the steps of stairs. 11. *Musie.* A scale or staff degree. 12. The interval between two contiguous degrees of the staff or scale. 13. *NAUT.* See **HALF STEP**, **WHOLE STEP**.

**step**, *adj.* In general, a frame intended to receive an upright shaft; specifically, such a framing supporting the heel of a mast. 13. *Radio*. — **STAGE**, 8.

— *v. t.*; **STEPPE** (stēpt) or, *Poetic*, **STEEP** (stēpt); **STEP'ING**. 1. To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by moving each foot in succession. 2. To go on foot; to walk; esp., to go a short distance. 3. To move with slow, graceful, grave, or resolute steps. 4. *Colloq.* To move smartly or briskly. 5. To come, as into a position or condition, at a single stroke; as, to **step** into a job. 6. To press down with the foot; as, to **step** on a self-starter. — *v. i.* 1. To set or place, as the foot. 2. To step through (the movements of a dance) in a stately manner; as, to **step** a minuet. 3. To measure by stepping; hence, to divide, as a space, or to form, as a series of marks, by successive measurements, as with dividers; as, to **step** a distance. 4. To provide with steps, as by cutting; as, to **step** a hillside. 5. To alter, as in position, rate, etc., by or as if by a series of regulated steps; — usually with adverbs (as *back*, *down*, *up*) indicating direction of change. 6. *NAUT.* To fix the foot of in its step and so to erect (a mast). 7. To place (a deck) in position.

**step** (stēp-), [*AS. stēp-*]. A combining form denoting relative by virtue of a remarriage, esp. the remarriage of a parent, as in **step-fa-ther**, the husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage, **step-mother**, **step-son**, **step-daughter**, the child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage, **step-daughter**, **step-son**, **step-brother**, a son of one's stepfather by a former marriage, **step-sister**, **step-aunt**, **step-grand-parent**, **step-uncle**, etc.

**step'dame'** (stēp'dām'), *n.* *Archaic*. A stepmother.

**step'-down'**, *adj.* That steps down, or decreases gradually; as, a **step-down** transformer or gear. *Cl.* **STEP-UP**.

**step'-in'**, *adj.* Put on by being stepped into, as certain types of women's undersgarments, pumplike shoes, etc. — **step'-in'**, *n.*

**step'ladder** (stēp'lād'ēr), *n.* A portable set of steps, esp. one with flat broad steps in place of rungs.

**steppe** (stēp), *n.* [*Russ. step'*; *cf. F. & G. steppe*]. One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe and in west central Asia, generally level and without forests.

**step'per** (stēp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which steps, as a fast horse, a dancer, etc.

**step'ping-stone'** (stēp'pīng-stōn'), *n.* 1. A stone projecting above the surface of water or mud, on which to step in walking. 2. Hence, a means of progress or advancement.

**step turn**, *Steing.* A turn executed in a downhill traverse by lifting the upper ski from the ground, placing it several inches higher up the hill and slightly forward, then weighing it and bringing the lower ski parallel.

**step'-up'**, *adj.* That steps up, or increases in steps; as, a **step-up** transformer or gear. *Cl.* **STEP-DOWN**.

**-ster** (-stēr), [*AS. -stere, -stere*]. A suffix denoting origin, the female agent, esp. one who does something with skill or as an occupation, as in *songster*, *spinster* (origin, a woman who spins). Such formations came later to be regarded as masculine, some of them giving rise to new feminines in *-stessa*, as in *seamstress* (from older *seamster*), *songstress*. In the modern period the suffix is joined to nouns (*roadster*, *gunster*) and, more rarely, to adjectives (*oldster*, *youngster*), the notion of agency tending to be lost, and the suffix often having a depreciatory sense (as in *dabster*, *rhymer*).

**ster'co-ra'ceous** (stēr'kō-rā'shūs), *adj.* [*L. stercus, -oris, dung*]. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of dung.

**ster'co-ric'o-lous** (-rīk'ō-lūs), *adj.* [*L. stercus, -oris, dung + -colous*]. Living in dung.

**ster'co-rous** (stēr'kō-rūs), *adj.* Stercoraceous.

**ster'cu-li-l-a'ceous** (stēr'kū-lī-lā'shūs), *adj.* [*From L. Sterculius, the deity that presided over manuring, fr. stercus dung*; — in allusion to the fecid odor]. *Bot.* Belonging to the chocolate family (Sterculiaceae). See **CHOCOLATE TREE**.

**stere** (stēr; *P. stār*), *n.* [*F. stère, fr. Gr. stereos* solid]. A cubic meter. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, Table 6.

**ster'e-o-** (stēr'ē-ō-), *ster'e-*, [*Gr. stereos* solid]. A combining form meaning solid, a solid body, as in *stereotaxis*; specific: a Stereoscopic. b *Chem.* In three dimensions in space.

**ster'e-o-bate** (-bāt), *n.* [*L. aterebata, fr. Gr. stereos* solid + *bates* that treads or covers]. *Arch.* A substructure of masonry as visible above the ground level.

**ster'e-o-chem'is-try** (stēr'ē-ō-kēm'ī-strī), *n.* Chemistry dealing with the arrangement of atoms and molecules in space.

**ster'e-o-chro'my** (stēr'ē-ō-khrō'mī, stēr'ē-), *n.* [*Stereo* + *Gr. chrōma* color]. A process of mural painting in which the pigment is fixed by reactions between the lime, water glass, etc. — **ster'e-o-chro'mic** (-khrō'mīk), *adj.*

**ster'e-o-gram'** (-grām'), *n.* [*Stereo* + *-gram*]. A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief; also, a stereograph.

**ster'e-o-graph'** (-grāf; 9), *n.* Any picture prepared for the stereoscope. — **ster'e-o-graph'ic**, *adj.*

**ster'e-o-graph-ic** (stēr'ē-ō-grāf'ik), *n.* [*Stereo* + *-graphy*]. Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all solids that are regularly defined. — **ster'e-o-graph'ic-ally** (-grāf'īk), *adv.*

**ster'e-o-graph'ic-ally** (-grāf'īk), *adv.*

**ster'e-o-i-som'er-ism** (-ō-ī-sōm'ēr'īzm), *n.* *Chem.* Isomerism depending on arrangement of atoms in space. — **ster'e-o-i-som'er-ic** (-ī-sōm'ēr'īk), *adj.*

**ster'e-o-i-som'er-ic** (-ī-sōm'ēr'īk), *adj.*

**ster'e-o-met'ric** (stēr'ē-ō-mēt'īk), *n.* Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures. *Cl.* **PLANIMETER**.

**ster'e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mēt'īk), *adj.*

**ster'e-o-met'ric-ally** (-ō-mēt'īk), *adv.*

**ster'e-o-phon'ic** (-ō-fōn'īk), *adj.* Giving the effect of coming from two or more directions; — of sound reproduced.

**ster'e-op'ic** (-ōp'īk), *n.* [*NL., fr. stere + -opsis*]. Stereoscopic vision.

**ster'e-op'ti-con** (-ōp'tī-kōn), *n.* [*NL.* See **STEREO**; **OPTIC**]. A form of the magic lantern, using chiefly photographic pictures and an intense light, and often made double so as to produce dissolving views.

**ster'e-o-scope'** (stēr'ē-ō-skōp'; stēr'ē-), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses, for assisting the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart, and thus to get the effect of solidity or depth.

**ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-ō-skōp'īk), *adj.*

**ster'e-o-scop'ic-ally** (-ō-skōp'īk), *adv.*

**ster'e-o-scop'ic-ally** (-ō-skōp'īk), *adv.*

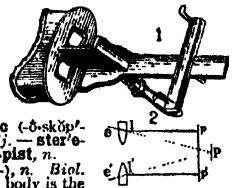
**ster'e-o-tax'is** (stēr'ē-ō-tāk'sis; stēr'ē-), *n.* *Biol.* A taxis in which contact with a solid body is the directive factor.

**ster'e-o-typ'ism** (stēr'ē-ō-tīp'īzm), *n.* *Biol.* A tropism in which contact with a solid or a rigid surface is the directive factor.

**ster'e-o-type'** (stēr'ē-ō-tīp'; stēr'ē-), *n.* 1. *Print.* A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal. 2. *Stereotypy*. Hence, anything undistinguished by individual marks, as if produced from a stereotype. — *v. t.* 1. To prepare for printing in stereotype; to make stereotype plates of, as a book. 2. Hence, to repeat without variation; to hackney. — **ster'e-o-type'ar** (-tīp'ēr), *n.*

**ster'e-o-type'd** (-tīp'd), *adj.* Produced as if from a stereotype; lacking originality or individuality. — *Syn.* See **TRITE**.

**ster'e-o-type'y** (stēr'ē-ō-tīp'ī; stēr'ē-), *n.* 1. The art or process of making or of printing from stereotype plates. 2. Frequent,



1 Stereoscope. 2 Diagram. Rays from a and b pass through the lenses and are focused on the eyes at c and d, as to appear to come from one point f.

almost mechanical repetition of the same posture or form of speech, as in the mannerisms of dementia praecox. — **ster'e-o-type** (stér'ē-tīp'ik; stér'ē-), *adj.*

**ster'ile** (stér'ik; stér'ik), **ster'ile** (stér'ik), *adj.* [steron + -ic (cf. def. of STEREOCHEMISTRY).] *Chem.* Relating to the arrangement of atoms in space; spatial.

**ster'ile** (stér'ik) or, *esp. Brit.*, **stér'il** (stér'il), *adj.* [L. *sterilis*.] 1. Barren; not fertile. 2. Incapable of, or unfitted for, reproduction. 3. Ineffective; useless; as, *sterile* gold. 4. *Bot.* Free from living microorganisms. 5. *Bot.* A plant, or one of its parts, which is incapable of bearing, or characterized by lack of, fruit or seed. 6. *Bot.* A plant, or one of its parts, which is incapable of bearing, or characterized by lack of, fruit or seed. 7. Bearing only stamens, or entirely neutral; as, a *sterile* flower. — **ster'il-ly** (stér'il'lī), *n.*

*Syn.* Sterile, barren, impotent, unfruitful, infertile mean lacking the power to produce offspring or bear fruit. Sterile implies inability to reproduce its kind because of an organic defect or the like; barren, a lack of issue or return; impotent, a lack of the power of procreation; unfruitful is close to barren, but is more often applied to land, vegetation, or efforts of any sort which bring forth nothing worth while; infertile implies sterility both literally and figuratively. — *Ant.* Fertile.

**ster'il-iz-a-tion** (stér'il-iz-āsh'ūn; -ī-zāsh'ūn), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing; also, state of being sterile or sterilized; specif., the act or process of killing all living cells, esp. microorganisms. Cf. PASTEURIZATION.

**ster'il-ize** (stér'il-īz), *v. t.* Also **ster'il-ize**. To make sterile; specif.: a To exhaust of fertility, as land. b To deprive of the power of reproducing, specif. by surgical removal or inhibition of function of the reproductive organs. c To render powerless or useless, as by inhibiting normal productive functions; as, to *sterilize* gold. d *Bacteriol.* To free from living microorganisms, as by physical or chemical agents. Cf. PASTEURIZE. — **ster'il-iz'er** (stér'il-īz'ēr), *n.*

**ster'let** (stér'let; -lēt), *n.* [Russ. *sterlyad'*; cf. F. & G. *sterlet*.] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, esteemed for its flavor. The finest caviar is made from its roe.

**ster'ling** (stér'ling), *n.* [M.E. prob. fr. AS. *sterora* star.] 1. The standard of fineness of lawful British coin; for silver (*sterling silver*) formerly 925, since 1920, 0.900; for gold, formerly 0.900, now 0.9166 or 91.66. 2. Sterling silver, 925 fine, standard for manufactured articles, as tableware. — *adj.* 1. Of or concerned with sterling (sense 1); payable in sterling; as, *sterling* exchange. 2. Manufactured of sterling silver (see sense 2, above). 3. Of full value; genuine; as, *sterling* metal.

**stern** (stérn), *adj.* [AS. *styrne*, *stjerne*.] 1. Having a certain hardness or severity as of manner; austere. 2. Hard or severe in aspect; forbidding. 3. Stout; sturdy; as, a *stern* resolve. — *Syn.* See SEVERE. — **stern'ly**, *adv.* — **stern'ness**, *n.*

**stern**, *n.* 1. The rear end of a vessel or boat. 2. The hinder part of anything. — **stern**, *adj.*

**stern'al** (stér'nāl), *adj.* Pertaining to the sternum.

**stern** chase. *Naut.* A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the path of the vessel pursued.

**stern** chaser. *Naut.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.

**stern'fore'most** (stér'n'fór'mōst; -mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance; hence, backward; also, awkwardly.

**stern'most** (stér'n'mōst; -mōst), *adj.* Farthest astern.

**stern'no-** (stér'nō-), [From *sternum*.] A combining form denoting *sternal* and; as in **stern'o-cla-vic'u-lar**, **stern'o-oc's'tal**, **stern'o-mas'toid**. See CLAVICULAR, etc.

**stern'post** (stér'n'pōst), *n.* Shipbuilding. The principal member at the stern of a vessel, extending from keel to deck.

**stern'son** (stér'n'sn), *n.* Also **stern** knee, **stern'son** knee. [See STERN, *n.*; cf. STERNON.] Shipbuilding. The end of a keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted.

**stern'num** (stér'nūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nā), -NUMS (-nūms). [NL., fr. Gr. *sternon* the breast, chest.] *Anat. & Zool.* The compound bone or cartilage connecting the ribs (in man, the upper seven pairs) in front in most vertebrates above fishes; the breastbone. See THORAX, *Illustr.*; cf. PLEURUM, MANUBRIUM, GLADIOLUS, XIPHISTRUM.

**stern'u-ni-ta-tion** (stér'nū-tāsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze.] The act, fact, or noise of sneezing. — **stern'u-ni-tive** (stér'nū-tīv), **stern'u-ni-ta-to-ry** (stér'nū-tō-ry or, *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.*

**stern'way** (stér'n'wā), *n.* *Naut.* Movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

**stern'-wheel'er**, *n.* *Collog.* U. S. A paddle steamer having a stern wheel instead of side wheels.

**ster'oid** (stér'oid), *n.* [steron + -oid.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the carbon ring system of the sterols and including the sterols, certain hormones and glycosides, etc.

**ster'ol** (stér'ol; -ol), *n.* [From *cholesterol*.] Any of a class of solid alcohols, as cholesterol, widely distributed in plants and animals.

**ster'tor** (stér'tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *stertere* to snore.] *Med.* Act or fact of producing a snoring sound; snoring.

**ster'to-rous** (stér'tō-rūs), *adj.* [L. *stertere* to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy, hence, hoarsely breathing.

**ster'to-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **ster'to-rous-ness**, *n.*

**stet** (stēt). [L., *subi.* 3d pers. sing. of *stare* to stand, remain.] *Print.* Let it stand; — used to signify that something once marked for omission is to remain. — *v. t.*; *stet'ting*; *stet'ting*. *Print.* To direct to remain after having been marked for omission; to mark with the word *stet*.

**steth'o-** (stéth'ō-), **steth-**, [Gr. *stethos*.] A combining form meaning *breast*, *chest*, as in **steth'o-m'e'ter**, a device for measuring expansion of the chest during respiration.

**steth'o-scope** (skēp), *n.* *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body. — **steth'o-scop'ic** (skēp'ik), **steth'o-scop'ic'al** (skēp'ik'al), *adj.* — **steth'o-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **steth'o-scop'ic-ist** (skēp'ik-ist), *n.* — **steth'o-scop'ic-ity**, *n.*

**steth'o-scop'ic-ist** (skēp'ik-ist), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* packer, deriv. of L. *stare* to press.] One who works at, or is responsible for, the unloading and loading of a vessel in port. — **steth'o-scop'ic-ity**, *n.* — **steth'o-scop'ic knot** (skēp'ik-knōt). See KNOT, *Illustr.* (3).

**stew** (stū), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stewen* to bathe, fr. OF. *estuver*.] 1. To boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; to seethe. 2. *Collog.* To

stew. — *n.* 1. A brothel; — used chiefly in *pl.* 2. [From STEW, A dish prepared by stewing; esp., such a dish of meat and vegetables (cf. LEISER STEW); also, *Obs.*, a stewpan. 3. *Collog.* A state of agitating worry.

**stew'ard** (stū'wārd), *n.* [AS. *steward*, *stipeward*, fr. *stf*, *stif*, house, hall, sty + *ward* warden.] 1. An officer or employee in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents or income, keep accounts, etc. 2. An administrator, or supervisor, a manager. 3. A person employed on board ship to do the catering, superintend culinary affairs, etc.; also, on passenger ships, an employee who attends to the passengers' wants, as by waiting on table, attending to the staterooms, etc. — **stew'ard-ess**, *n.* — **stew'ard-ship**, *n.*

**Stew'art** (stū'wārt), *n.* See STUART.

**stew'pan** (stū'wān), *n.* A pan used for stewing.

**stey** (stē), *adj.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Steep.

**sthe-ni'a** (sthē-nī'ā; sthē-nī'ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sthenos*.] *Med.* Strength; vigor; — opposed to *asthenia*.

**sthen'ic** (sthē'nik), *adj.* [fr. *sthenos* strength.] a *Med.* Strong; active; — said esp. of morbid states that are attended with excessive action of the vital processes. b *Psychol.* Indicative of vigor; as, the *sthenic* emotions.

**stiac-cia'to** (stīyit-chū'tō), *adj. & n.* [It., crushed, flattened.] See RELIEF, *n.* 6.

**stib'ine** (stīb'in; -īn), *n.* Also **stib'in**. [See STIBIUM.] *Chem.* A colorless poisonous gas, SbH<sub>3</sub>, produced by the action of hydrogen on antimony or one of its compounds.

**stib'ium** (stīb'ium), *n.* [L. *stibium*, *stibi*, fr. Gr. *stibi*, *stimmē*.] Antimony. *Chem.* symbol, *Sb* (no period). — **stib'i-al** (stīb'ī-āl), *adj.*

**stib'nite** (stīb'nīt), *n.* *Mineral.* Native antimony trisulfide, Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, occurring in orthorhombic, lead-gray, lustrous crystals and also massive.

**stich** (stīk), *n.* [Gr. *stichos* a row, line.] *Pros.* A verse or line. — **stich'ic** (stīk'ik), *adj.*

**stichom'e'try** (stīk-mō'ētrī), *n.* [Gr. *stichos* row, line + *-metry*.] Division of the text of a book into lines, esp. into lines fitted to the sense, a method used before punctuation was adopted. — **stich'o-m'e'tric** (stīk-mō'ētrik), **stich'o-m'e'tric'al** (stīk-mō'ētrik'al), *adj.*

**-stichous** (stīk'ōsh), *adj.* [Gr. *stichos* row, line.] *Bot. & Zool.* A combining form denoting having such or so many rows.

**stich'wort** (stīk'wōrt), *n.* Var. of STICKWORT.

**stick** (stīk), *n.* [AS. *sticca*.] 1. A woody piece or part of a tree or shrub, as a shoot or slender branch cut or broken off, esp. when dry and dead. 2. A stem or branch, of any size, cut or gathered, esp. for fuel or timber. 3. A stalk, as of celery. 3. Any long slender piece of wood; a rod; wand; staff. *Specif.* a Short for WALKING STICK. b A staff, club, etc., used as a weapon. 4. Anything resembling a stick in shape or use; as, a *stick* of candy, dynamite. 5. *Brit.* A number of bombs arranged for release from a bombing plane in a series across a target. 6. *Collog.* A person who is dull, inert, or lifeless. 7. A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into water, tea, etc. 8. A thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab. 9. Quality or fact of sticking or adhering. 10. An impediment; also, stoppage, delay; demur. 11. *Aeronautics.* The vertical lever by which certain of the principal controls of an airplane are operated. 12. *Naut. Collog.* A mast. 13. *Print.* a A composing stick. b A stickful. 14. *Sports.* a A hockey stick; a lacrosse player's crosse. b A racing hurdle.

— *v. t.*; *stuck* (stīk); *stick'ing*. 1. To pierce with something pointed; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing. 2. To push, thrust, or drive, so as to pierce. 3. Loosely, to shove; poke; as, to *stick* out one's arm; to *stick* one's chin out. 4. To fasten by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; hence, also, to adorn with things fastened on as by piercing; as, a coat *stuck* with badges. 5. To set with something pointed; as, a cushion *stuck* with pins. 6. To impale; transfix; hence, to affix or mount by transfixing; as, to *stick* insect specimens. 7. To attach by, or as by, causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope. 8. *Collog.* To smear with viscous or glutinous matter. 9. *Collog.* To puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a problem. 10. *Slang.* a To compel to pay, as by beating in a gamble; hence, loosely, to charge. b To set the better of, or fraudulently, to cheat. — *v. i.* 1. To become infixed by means of a pointed end. 2. To become affixed by adhesion; to adhere. 3. To remain where placed; to stay. 4. To keep close, as in pursuit or competition; as, to *stick* to one's heels. 5. To hold fast or adhere resolutely; to cling; as, to *stick* to a friend; also, to put up with conditions; to endure; as, ready to *stick* through thick and thin. 6. To apply oneself industriously; as, to *stick* to business. 7. To protrude; as, his hair *sticks* up. 8. To become blocked, wedged, or jammed; as, to *stick* in the mud. 9. To be puzzled; to hesitate; balk; scruple; as, a man who will *stick* at nothing.

*Syn.* *stick*, *adhere*, *cohere*, *cling*, *cleave* mean to become closely attached. *Stick* implies attachment by affixing or as by gluing together; *adhere*, by deliberate acceptance or by growing together; *cohere*, a sticking together of parts so that they form a mass or unified whole; *cling*, attachment by hanging on, as by the arms, the tendrils, etc.; *cleave*, close and strong attachment, as in marriage.

**stick**, *v. t.*; *sticked* (stīk); *stick'ing*. [From *stick*, *n.*] 1. To supply sticks or brush as a prop for, as for a vine. 2. [From *stick*, *n.*, 13.] *Print.* To compose; to set, or arrange, in a composing stick.

**stick'er** (stīk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sticks, as a pointed weapon or implement. 2. One who or that which adheres or causes adhesion, as a rummed label to be affixed by moistening; specif., U. S. = PASTER, 2. 3. *Slang.* Something puzzling; a poser. 4. *Philately.* A hinge.

**stick'ful** (stīk'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fūls). *Print.* As much set type as fills a composing stick. See COMPOSING STICK.

**stick'ing plas'ter**. Adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.; court plaster.

**stick insect**. Any of various orthopterous insects (family Phasmatidae) usually wingless, with a long round body, sticklike in form and color.

**stick'it** (stīk'it; stīk'it), *adj.* *Scot.* Stuck; hence, having failed; — applied specif. to a person who has failed in, or given up, a calling; as, a *stickit* doctor or minister.

**stick'le** (stīk'li), *v. t.*; *stick'led* (-līd); *stick'ling* (-līng). [Prob. fr. ME. *stichtlen* to arrange, govern, freq. of *sticken*, fr. AS. *stichtan*, *stithian*.] 1. To contend, esp. stubbornly and, usually, on insufficient grounds. 2. To feel scruples; to scruple; demur. — **stick'ler** (-lēr), *n.*

**stickle-back** (stik'l-băk), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle + *back*.] Any of numerous small scaleless fishes (family Gasterosteidae) having two or more fine spines in front of the dorsal fin.

**stick-pin** (stik'pîn), *n.* An ornamental pin for a cravat.

**sticks** (stiks), *n. Colloq.* With the. Timberlands; hence, sections of a country remote from centers of civilization.

**stick-seed** (stik'sēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lappula*; — in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit. The common stickseed (*L. echinata*), called also *fourseed*, is adventive as a weed in the United States.

**stick-tight** (-tīt'), *n.* The bur marigold.

**stick-to-it-ive** (stik'tō-ī-tiv), *adj.* That sticks resolutely or unswervingly, as to a task, purpose, etc.; dogged. — **stick-to-it-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **stick-to-it-iveness**, *n.*

**stick-up**, *n. Slang.* A holdup.

**stick-wood** (stik'wūd), *n.* The common ragweed.

**stick-y** (ī), *adj.* **STICK'Y** (-tēr); **STICK'Y** (-tēr). 1. Having the quality of adhering, viscous; gluey. 2. *Colloq.* Humid and hot. — **stick'ly**, *adv.* — **stick'iness**, *n.*

**stiff** (stif), *adj.* [AS. *stif*.] 1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant. 2. Not moving with ease; not limber. 3. Tense; taut, as, a *stiff* rein. 4. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious. 5. Dense; tightly packed, as soil. 6. Not natural and easy; lacking grace; awkward. 7. Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed, strong. 8. *Scot.* Sturdy; robust. 9. Not easily subdued; unyielding; stubborn. 10. Strong, — of an intoxicant or a medicine; as, a *stiff* dose. 11. Harsh; severe; as, a *stiff* sentence. 12. Difficult, as, a *stiff* ascent. 13. *Colloq.* a. Of prices, high; steep. b. Unyielding, firm in prices; as, a *stiff* market. 14. *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel.

**Syn.** *stiff*, rigid, inflexible, tense, stark mean impossible to bend or make yield. *stiff* implies merely the condition, except when used figuratively; *rigid* implies stiffness so great that it cannot be bent without breaking; *inflexible* stresses simply an incapacity for being bent; *tense*, a stretching or straining to a point where there is actual or seeming loss of elasticity, *stark*, now chiefly dialectal, a stiffness associated with loss of life, vitality, or fluidity.

**Stiffness**, *n.* A corpse. b An awkward, clumsy fellow. — **stiff'ly**, *adv.* — **stiff'ness**, *n.*

**stiffen** (stif'en), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff or stiffer. — **stiff'en-er** (-ēr), *n.*

**stiff-necked** (stif'nēkt'), *adj.* Stubborn; obstinate.

**stifle** (stifl), *v. t.* **STIFLED** (-flid), **STIFLING** (-fling). [ME. *stuf* (*stufen*, appar. fr. OF. *entouffer*, *entoufer*).] 1. To stop the breath of; to choke; to asphyxiate; also, to cause the death of by such means. 2. To extinguish; quench, as, to *stifle* a fire. 3. To smother, to keep or choke back; as, to *stifle* one's sobs. — **v. i.** 1. To die by reason of obstruction of the breath. 2. To suffer difficulty in breathing, as by reason of air charged with smoke. — **stif'ler** (-flēr), *n.* — **stif'ling**, *adj.* — **stif'ling-ly**, *adv.*

**stifle**, *n.* Also **stifle joint** [Origin uncert.] *I. eter.* The joint next above the hock in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs, corresponding to the knee in man. See *pug*, *horse*, *Illustr.*

**stigma** (stīg'mā), *n.*; *pl.* STIGMATA (-mā-tā), or *esp.* in senses 1, 2, 6, STIGMAS (-mā-z). [L., a mark, a brand, fr. Gr. *stigma*, -atos, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark.] 1. A brand, as upon a slave or criminal. 2. Any mark of infamy or disgrace. 3. A sign of blemish, taint, etc., specif., any mark, label, or the like, designed to indicate deviation from some norm or standard; as, the label *Slang* is a stigma attached to many definitions. 4. *pl.* Marks resembling the wounds on the crucified body of Christ, believed to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons, as St. Francis of Assisi. 5. *Anat. & Zool.* A small spot, mark, scar, or a minute hole. 6. *Bot.* The part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. 7. *Med.* a. A red speck upon the skin, esp. one due to extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence or by capillary congestion. b. One of the signs or marks characterizing a disease.

**stig-mas'ter-ol** (stīg-māst'ēr-ol, -ōl), *n.* [Physo]stigma, the genus including the Calabar bean + *sterol*.] *Chem.* A crystalline sterol, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O, obtained from the oils of Calabar beans and soybeans.

**stig-mat'ic** (stīg-māt'ik), *adj.* Also **stig-mat'ical** (-ī-kāl). 1. Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma, or stigmata or stigmata. 2. *Optics.* Anamorphic, — said esp. of a bundle of rays which intersect at a single point. — *One* marked with stigmata.

**stig-ma-tism** (stīg-mā-tiz'm), *n.* 1. Conviction characterized by the presence of stigmata. 2. Condition of a lens or of the refractive media of the eye, in which rays of light from one point are brought to a single focal point. Cf. **ASTIGMATISM**.

**stig-ma-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.* Also **stig-ma-tise**. 1. To mark with a stigma; esp., to brand. 2. To set a mark of disgrace on. 3. To produce stigmata upon. See *stigma*, 4. — **stig-ma-ti-za-tion** (tīz-ā-shūn; -tīz'ēr), *n.* — **stig'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ēr), *n.*

**stilbene** (stīl'bēn), *n.* [See **STILBENE**.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>:CH=CH, used in making dyes.

**stilbene-ol**, **stil-bene'trol** (stīl-bēn'trōl; -trōl), *n.* [stilbene + *-ol*, 1.] *Biochem.* A properly, a crystalline synthetic compound, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O, having little estrogenic activity. b. Diethylstilbestrol.

**stilt** (stilt), *n.* [F. *stilt*, fr. Ger. *stilt* to glitter, shine.] *Mineral.* Native hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals.

**stile** (stil), *n.* [AS. *stipel* a step, ladder.] A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall, also, a turnstile.

**stilet**, *n.* [Origin uncert. cf. D. *stijl*.] One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling into which the secondary members are tenoned.

**stilet-to** (stīlēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -tōs, -tōes (-zē). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument.] 1. A type of dagger with a slender, pointed blade. 2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes, etc. — **v. t.** To stab with a stiletto.

**stilt** (stil), *adj.* [AS. *stille*.] 1. Motionless; quiet; also, inactive. 2. Not disturbed by agitation or noise; calm; tranquil. 3. Uttering no sound; silent; hushed. 4. Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; low, subdued. 5. Not sparkling or effervescent, owing to absence of carbon dioxide; — said esp. of wines. 6. Of a photograph, not exhibiting motion.

— *n.* 1. *Poetic.* Absence of noise; silence. 2. *Colloq.* a. A still alarm. b. A still-life picture. 3. *Photog.* A still photograph; specif., *Motion Pictures*, an individual photograph, as of some part of a motion picture, used for advertising purposes.

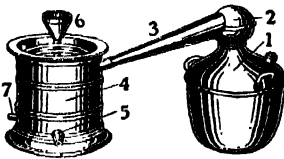
— *v. t.* 1. To stop, as physical movement or agitation; to quiet. 2. To calm; allay. 3. To silence. — *v. i.* To become still, quiet, etc.

**still**, *adv.* 1. *Poetic.* Always; ever; continually. 2. a. To this or that time; at present; yet; as, words *still* used. b. In the future; as now and before. c. After that; after what is stated; as, he *still* feared. 3. Even more; even yet; as, *still* better. — *conj.* Nevertheless; yet.

**still**, *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drip, drip.] *Now Rare.* To drip, or cause to fall by drops; to drip.

**still**, *v. t. & i.* [Shortened fr. *distill*.] *Obs.* = **DISTILL**.

**still**, *n.* [From *still* to distill.] 1. A vessel used in distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. Sometimes, the whole apparatus used in vaporization and condensation. 2. A distillery.



A simple form of Still. 1 Body, or Boiler; 2 Head; 3 Tube leading to Worm in Cistern of cold water; 4 Worm; 5 Outlet from Worm; 6 Inlet to Cistern; 7 Outlet for overflow.

**still alarm.** An alarm of fire without sounding the signal apparatus, as by a call by telephone.

**still-birth** (stīl'būth), *n.* The birth of a dead fetus.

**still-born** (lōrn'), *adj.* Dead at birth; figuratively, lifeless when produced; falling flat.

**still hunt.** U.S. a. A hunting for game in a quiet manner, or under cover; stalking. b. Hence, *Colloq.*, the quiet, cautious pursuit of any object. — **still'-hunting**, *v. t. & i.*

**still life.** *Fine Arts.* That kind of subject in a picture consisting of inanimate objects, as fruit, etc., also, a picture having this kind of subject. — **still'-life'** (-līf'; 2), *adj.*

**still-ness** (stīl'nēs; -nēs), *n.* Quiet, silence; calm.

**still-son wrench** (stīl'sn), *n.* A wrench, bearing the trade-mark Still-son, having an adjustable l-shaped jaw sliding in a sleeve pivoted to, and loosely embracing, the handle. Pressure on the handle increases the grip. See *WRENCH, Illustr.*

**stilly** (stīlī), *adj.*; **STILL'Y** (-tēr); **STILL'Y** (-tēr). Still; quiet, calm.

**stily** (stīlī), *adj.* Quietly; noiselessly.

**stilt** (stīlt), *n.* [Fr. *stilette*.] 1. One of two poles constructed with a step or loop to raise the foot above the ground in walking. 2. A tall pole or post forming one of the supports of a primitive building, a rule pier, or the like. 3. See *PLURAL, Note*, 3. Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds (genera *Imantopus* and *Limosa*) allied to the avocets. They chiefly inhabit inland ponds and marshes, nesting in small colonies. — **v. t.** To raise on stilts.

**stilted** (stīlt'ed; -tīd), *adj.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence: a Pom-pous; also, formal. b. Arch. Having its springing line raised above the apparent impost; as, a *stilted* arch.

**Stilton** (stīl'tōn; -tōn), *n.*, or **Stilton cheese.** One of the principal English cheeses, sold originally at Stilton, Huntingdonshire. It is rich, unpressed, of waxy texture, and permeated with a blue green mold.

**stir** (stīr), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* Glimpse.

**stim'u-lant** (stīm'ū-lānt), *adj.* [L. *stimulus*, pres. part. See **STIMULATE**.] *Rare.* That stimulates — *n.* 1. That which stimulates. 2. An alcoholic beverage. 3. *Physiol. & Med.* An agent which produces a temporary increase of vital activity.

**stim'u-late** (lāt), *v. t.* [L. *stimulus*, pres. part. of *stimulare* to goad on, incite, from *stimulus* a goad.] 1. To excite, rouse, or spur on as if with a goad. 2. To arouse by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage. 3. *Physiol.* To excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. — **v. i.** To act as a stimulant. — **Syn.** See *PROVOKE*. — **stim'u-lat'ing** (lāt'ing), *adj.* — **stim'u-la'tor** (-lāt'ēr), *n.*

**stim'u-la'tion** (lāt'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; quickened activity. 2. *Physiol.* The irritating action of various stimuli on muscles, nerves, etc., by which activity is caused.

**stim'u-la'tive** (stīm'ū-lāt'iv; -lāt'iv), *adj.* Having power, or tending, to stimulate. — **stim'u-la'tive**, *n.*

**stim'u-lus** (stīm'ū-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -lūs (-lūs). [L.] 1. Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or incites to activity; an incentive. 2. *Physiol. & Psychol.* Any agent or environmental change capable of influencing the activity of living protoplasm, as excluding the activity of a muscle or organ, of initiating an impulse in a nerve, or of exciting a specific end organ of sensation.

**sting** (stīng), *v. t.* **STUNG** (stūng), *Archaic* STANG (stāng); **STING'ING** (stīng'ing). [AS. *stingan*.] 1. To prick painfully; as, a. To pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting. b. To affect with sharp pain or smart; as, hail *sting* their faces. 2. To cause to suffer acutely; as, *stung* with remorse. 3. *Slang.* To pain by robbing, chiding exorbitantly, etc. 4. To stimulate; incite. — **v. i.** 1. To use a sting, to give pain, as by a sting. 2. To give a keen burning pain or smart. — *n.* 1. The act of stinging; specif., the thrust of a sting (chiefly into the flesh); also, a wound or pain caused by stinging. 2. A goad; stimulus. 3. *Bot.* The point of an epigram or sarcasm. 4. Stinging force, quality, or capacity. 5. *Bot.* = **STINGING HAIR**. 6. *Zool.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion. — **sting'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**sting-a-ree** (stīng'ā-rē; stīng'ā-rē'), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *STING RAY*.] A sting ray (see 1st *RAY*).

**sting'er** (stīng'ēr), *n.* One that stings; specif.: a. An animal or plant that stings. b. The sting of an insect, etc. c. *Colloq.* A stinging blow, remark, etc. d. *Slang, Brit.* A whisky and soda.

**stinging hair** (stīng'ing hēr), *n.* *Bot.* A glandular hair whose swollen base secretes a stinging fluid, as in nettles.

**sting-go** (stīng'gō), *n.* [From **STING**.] *Slang.* A sharp or strong liquor, esp. ale or beer. b. *West;* zip.

**sting ray**, or **sting'ray** (stīng'rā'), *n.* See 1st *RAY*.

**sting'y** (stīng'y), *adj.*; **STING'Y** (-tēr); **STING'Y** (-tēr). Stinging; able to sting.

**stingy** (stīng'y), *adj.*; **STING'Y** (-tēr); **STING'Y** (-tēr). [From dial. *stinge* a sting.] 1. Very close; stingy. 2. Scanty; as, a *stingy* crop. — **sting'ly**, *adv.* — **sting'iness**, *n.*



**Syn.** stingy, close, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, miserly mean unwilling to share one's possessions with others. **Stingy** implies a lack of generosity; close, a tight grip on one's possessions; niggardly, such stinginess and closeness that one gives the smallest amount possible; parsimonious, a frugality that leads to niggardliness; penurious, a niggardliness so great as to give the appearance of poverty; miserly, a sordid avariciousness that motivates penuriousness.

**stink** (stɪŋk), *v. t.*; **STANK** (stɪŋk) or **STUNK** (stʌŋk); **STUNK**; **STINK'**. **ING**. [AS *stinken* to have a smell (good or bad).] To emit a smell or odor, now only an offensive smell; hence, to be in bad repute. — *v. i.* To cause to stink; to affect by a stink; — often with *up*. — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

**stink'ard** (stɪŋk'ɜrd), *n.* [stɪŋk + -ard] *Now Dial. & Slang.* One who stinks; specif., a paltry fellow.

**stink'bug** (stɪŋk'biŋ), *n.* Any of various bugs (order Hemiptera) which emit a disagreeable odor.

**stink'er** (stɪŋk'ɜr), *n.* 1. One that stinks; as: a stinkpot. **b Slang.** A stinkard. **2.** Any of several large petrels of an offensive odor.

**stink'horn** (stɪŋk'hɔrn), *n.* Any of an order (Phallales, esp. *Ichthyophallus impudicus*) of ill-smelling fungi.

**stink'ing**, *adj.* That stinks; rank. — **Syn.** See MALODOROUS. — **stink'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**stinking smut**. = 2d RUNT.

**stink'pot** (stɪŋk'pɒt), *n.* A vessel of stinking materials; specif., *Mil. & Nav.*, a jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck.

**stink'stone** (-stɒn), *n.* Any stone which emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed, owing to the decomposition of organic matter.

**stink'weed** (-wɛd), *n.* Any of various strong-scented or ill-smelling plants, as the Jimson weed, *atranthus*, etc.

**stink'wood** (-wɒd), *n.* Any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; also, the wood.

**stint** (stɪnt), *v. t.* [ME. *stinten*, *stenten*, *stunten*, to cause to cease, to cease, fr. AS *stintan* to blunt, dull.] **1.** *Archae.* To put an end to; to stop. **2.** To restrain within certain limits; to confine; to restrict, esp. with respect to a share or allowance. — *v. i.* **1.** *Archae.* *& Dial.* To stop; to desist. **2.** To be stingy or frugal. — *n.* Also **stent** (stɛnt). [See **STINT**, *n.*] **1.** *Obs.* Cessation. **2.** Restraint, limitation; also, limit; bound. **3.** Quantity or task assigned. — **Syn.** See **TASK**. — **stint'er**, *n.*

**stint**, *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, **3**. Any of several small sandpipers, esp. the dunlin.

**stipe** (stɪp), *n.* [Fr. *fr. L. stipes* a stock, branch.] **Bot.** A short stalk; as: a stem in mycology, the stem supporting the cap or pileus. See **FUNGUS**, *Illustr.* **b** In ferns, the petiole of the frond. **c** In seed plants, a stalklike prolongation of the ovary beneath the ovary.

**stip'pol** (stɪ'pɒl), *n.* [See **STIPULE**.] **Bot.** Stipule. — **stip'pol'ate** (stɪ'pɒl'at), *adj.*

**stip'pend** (stɪ'pɛnd), *n.* [OF. *stipende*, -*die*, fr. *L. stipendium*, fr. *stips*, gen. *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin; -*pendere* to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services. — **Syn.** See **WAGE**.

**stip'en'di-ary** (stɪ'pɛn'di-ɪ-ɪ or, esp. *Brit.*, -ɪ-ɪ), *adj.* **1.** Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated compensation. **2.** Rendering tribute or taxes, as in money or services. — *n.*; *pl.* -*aries* (-ɪ-ɪ). **1.** One who receives a stipend. **2.** A tribute paying estate or tenant.

**stip'ple** (stɪ'pɒl), *n.*; *pl.* **STIPPLES** (stɪ'pɒl'ɪz). [L., a stock.] **1.** *Zool.* A skin lesion; a peduncle. **2.** *Zool.* The second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean. — **stip'pl-form** (stɪ'pɒl'fɔrm), *stip'pl'i-form* (stɪ'pɒl'i'fɔrm), *adj.*

**stip'pl'ate** (stɪ'pɒl'at), *adj.* [NL. *stipulatus*, fr. *L. stipes*. See **STIP**.] **Bot.** Having, or borne on, a stipe.

**stip'ple** (stɪ'pɒl), *v. t.*; **PLED** (-lɪd); **PLING** (-lɪŋ). [D. *stipplēn* to make points, to spot, dot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots, in the tinction from engraving in lines. **2.** To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches which together produce an even or softly graded shadow. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches. — *n.* Also **stip'pling** (-lɪŋ). **1.** In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which gradation of light and shade is produced by separate touches; also, the effect so produced. **2.** Any effect, esp. in nature, resembling a stipple. — **stip'pler** (-lɪr), *n.*

**stip'pl'ate** (stɪ'pɒl'at), *v. i.* [L. *stipulatus*, past part. of *stipulari* to stipulate.] To agree to do or forbear anything, to bargain, contract. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely, as a covenant, to specify (something) as being a condition of agreement. — **stip'pl'ator** (-lɪ-ɪ), *n.*

**stip'pl'ate** (-lɪt), *adj.* Also **stip'pl'at'ed** (-lɪt'ɛd; -ɪd). **Bot.** Furnished with stipules.

**stip'pl'ation** (-lɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ), *n.* Act of stipulating; a contracting or agreeing, or that which is agreed upon; also, any condition in an agreement. — **stip'pl'ator'y** (stɪ'pɒl'at-ɔ-ɪ-ɪ or, esp. *Brit.*, -lɪ-ɪ-ɪ), *adj.*

**stip'ule** (stɪ'pɒl), *n.* [Fr. *fr. L. stipula* a stalk, stem.] **Bot. One of the pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants. — **stip'ul-ar** (-lɪ-ɪ-ɪ), *adj.***

**stir** (stɪr), *v. t.*; **STIRR'D** (stɪr'd), **STIR'RING** [AS. *stýrian*.] **1.** To change the position of in any manner; to move, esp. slightly. **2.** To impart movement to: **a** To disturb the relative position of the particles or parts of, as of a fluid, by passing something through it, hence, more broadly, to agitate; disturb. **b** To move briskly; to bestir; — usually reflexive. **3.** To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite; inflame; stimulate. **b** To awaken or start up; hence, to bring into notice or debate; to move. — *v. i.* **1.** To move; esp., to move slightly, to change one's position. **2.** To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy. **b** *Archae.* To be roused or excited. **3.** To become the object of notice; to be current. **4.** To be stirred; as, the starch paste *stirs* easily. — *n.* **1.** Act or result of stirring; agitation; activity; movement. **2.** A public disturbance; disorder. **b** *Colloq.* A pother, to do. **3.** A jog; poke.

**Syn.** Stir, bustle, flurry, pother, fuss, ado mean excitement or hurry accompanying an action or event. **Stir** suggests brisk and restless movement of a crowd; bustle, a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; flurry, nervous agitation and undue haste; pother and fuss, flurry and fidgety activity; ado, fussiness and waste of energy.

**stir**, *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *stior*, *stýr*, discipline, punishment.] *Slang.* A prison; jail.

**stir'a-bout** (stɪr'ə-baʊt), *n.* A porridge of oatmeal or corn meal boiled in water or milk and stirred.

**stirk** (stɪrk), *n.* [AS. *stýric*, *stirc*, a young bull or heifer.] A bullock or heifer in the second year.

**stir'pl-cul'ture** (stɪr'pɒl-kʌltʃər), *n.* [L. *stirps*, *stirpis*, stem, stock + *cultura* culture.] The breeding of special stocks or races. — **stir'pl-cul'tur-al** (-kʌltʃər-əl), *adj.*

**stirps** (stɪrps), *n.*; *pl.* **STIRPES** (stɪr'pɛz). [L., stem, stock.] **1.** Stock; race; family. Hence, *Low*, the person from whom a family is descended. **2.** *Biol.* The total of the organic units which are found in, and determine the development of, a fertilized egg.

**stir'ror** (stɪr'ɔr), *n.* One who or that which stirs.

**stir'ring** (stɪr'ɪŋ), *adj.* **a** Active; bustling. **b** Rousing; inspiring. — **stir'ring-ly**, *adv.*

**stirrup** (stɪr'ʌp; stɪr'ʌp; 117), *n.* [AS. *stigrāp*.] **1.** A form of ring, horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of the rider, attached by a strap to the saddle, used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding. **2.** Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup (sense 1), as such a piece used as a support, clamp, etc., in carpentry and machinery. **3.** *Naut.* A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope.

**stirrup bone**. *Anal.* The stapes.

**stirrup cup**. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup, a parting glass.

**stirrup leather** or **strap**. The strap suspending a stirrup.

**stirrup pump**. A portable hand pump for throwing a jet or spray of a liquid, which is set in a container or a brook and held firm by one's foot on a bracket or stirrup.

**stitch** (-tʃ), *n.* [AS. *stýce* a piece.] *Dial.* Any space passed over; distance; also, a space of time.

**stitch**, *n.* [AS. *stíce* a pricking.] **1.** A local sharp and sudden pain, esp. in the side or back.

**2.** In sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop or turn of the thread, twine, or the like thus made and left in the fabric, or, in surgical sewing, in the skin or flesh. **3.** A single turn of the thread round the needle in knitting, crocheting, netting, etc. a link; or loop, of yarn. **4.** In crocheting, sewing, etc., an arrangement of stitches, or method of stitching in some particular style. **5.** *Colloq.* Any least part of a fabric or dress; as, to wet every *stitch* of one's clothes. — *v. t.* **1.** To form stitches in; esp., to sew in such a manner as to show a line of stitches. **2.** To sew together by stitches. **3.** To unite by means of staples; as, to *stitch* the flaps of a fiber box. — *v. i.* To practice stitching, or needlework.

**stitch'er** (stɪtʃ'ɜr), *n.* One who or a machine that stitches.

**stitch'wort** (stɪtʃ'wɜrt), *n.* [AS. *stýcwort*.]

One of a genus (*Alnus*) of chickweeds.

**stith'y** (stɪth'i; stɪth'i; *n.*; *pl.* **STITHIES** (-ɪ-ɪ). [ON. *stethi* an anvil.] **1.** An anvil. **2.** A smithy; forge. — *v. t.* **1.** **STITH'IED** (-ɪd); **STITH'Y-ING**. To forge on an anvil. *Shak.*

**stiver** (stɪvər), *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] **1.** A Dutch coin and money of account, worth about two cents. **2.** A thing of little worth.

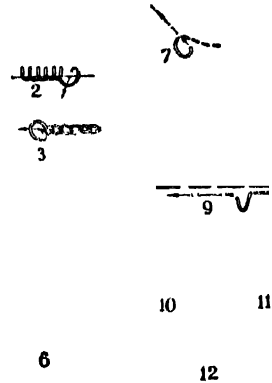
**sto'a** (stɒ'ə), *n.*; *pl.* **STOAS** (-ɪ-ɪ) or **STOAS** (-ɪ-ɪ). [Gr. *Stoa*.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade to afford a sheltered promenade.

**stoat** (stɒt), *n.* See **PLURAL**, *Note*, **3**. [ME. *stot*.] The common European ermine, esp. in the brown summer coat; broadly, any ermine or weasel having a black tail tip.

**stob** (stɒb), *n.* [See **STAB**.] *Now Dial.* A stake or post.

**stoc-ca'do** (stɒk'kɪ'do; -kɪ'dɒ), *n.* [F. *stoc-ca'ta* (-tɪ), *n.* [F. and It.; F. *estocade*, fr. It. *stocata*, fr. *stocco* rapier, fr. F. *catoc* a thrusting sword.] *Archae.* A stab; thrust.

**stock** (stɒk), *n.* [AS. *stoc* a stock, trunk, stick.] **1.** a A stump; a wooden post. **b** A block of wood. **c** Hence, something without consciousness or life. **2.** A person who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block. **3.** That which serves for firm support, as a pillar or post; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; specif.: **a** The handle by which bits are held in boring; a bitstock; brace. See **BRACE**, *Illustr.* **b** The butt, or handle, as of a whip, fishing rod, etc. **c** The main stem of a plant; the trunk. **d** A rhizome. **e** The original progenitor; the original, as a man, a race, or a language, from which others have descended or been derived. **f** The race line of a family; lineage. (Cf. **CONSAQUINITY**, *Illustr.*) **c** A strain, race, or group of genetically closely related individuals in a breed or species. **6.** *pl.* A frame of timber, with holes for the feet and hands, to confine offenders by way of punishment. **7.** *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, on the *stocks*, under construction. **8.** *pl.* A frame in which an animal, as a horse or cow, may be secured, as for shoeing. **9.** A fund or capital which an individual or a firm employs in the conduct of business, trading, investing, etc. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; supply on hand. **c** *Slang.* A part interest in something; loosely, the value of such interest; as, she set a great *stock* by him. **10.** Raw material; as, paper *stock*; soap *stock*. **11.** A rich extract of the soluble parts of meat, fish, poultry, etc., used as a basis for soups, gravies, etc. **12.** Livestock. **13.** *Obs.* A covering for the leg, or leg and foot. **14.** A close-fitting wide cravat for the neck. **15.** A cabbage or colewort. **b** Any of a genus (*Matthiola*) of plants, as the rillyflower, or *common stock* (*Matthiola incana*); *ten-weeks stock* (*M. incana* annual). **16.** *Agric. Mach.* The frame of a plow, to which the handles, share, colter, etc., are secured. See **PLOW**, *Illustr.* **17.** *Cards & Dominoes*. That portion of a pack of cards or set of dominoes not distributed to the players at the beginning of cer-



Stitches. 1. Backstitch, 2. Blanket Stitch; 3. Chain Stitch; 4. Cross stitch; 5. Knot stitch; 6. Overcast Stitch; 7. Running Stitch; 8. Button-hole Stitch; 9. Darning Stitch; 10. Featherstitch; 11. Fishbone Stitch; 12. Railway, or Daisy, or Loop, or Pique, Stitch. See also *needlework*, *Illustr.*

**tain games.** 18. *Finance.* **a** The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction. **b** The debt or fund represented by such a stock or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due to individuals for money loaned at interest, or the securities representing such debt or fund. *Chiefly U.S.* Shares or holdings, collectively, in a corporate business enterprise, certified by certificates of ownership. The aggregate par value of all shares outstanding constitutes the capital stock of the company. Certificates bearing no face value are called *no-par stock*. *Stock* in the U.S. corresponds to *share* in English usage. See **CAPITAL STOCK**, **COMMON STOCK**, **PREFERRED STOCK**. 19. *Firearms.* **a** In portable firearms, the wooden part to which the barrel and other parts are secured. **b** In rapid-fire guns, the connecting arm between the slide and the shoulder piece. **c** In field-gun carriages, the long beam which forms the basis of the carriage body. In modern field-gun carriages it is called the *trail*. See **TRAIL**, *n.*, 4. **20. Hort.** The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which slips or cuttings are taken. See **GRAFTAGE**, *Illustr.* 21. *Joinery.* The block of wood or metal frame which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted. See **PLANE**, *Illustr.* 22. *Arch.* A holder for a threading die for cutting screw threads on bolts, etc. See **DIE**, *Illustr.* 23. *Naut.* The crosspiece of an anchor. See **ANCHOR**, *Illustr.* 24. *Theater.* A stock company; also, the plays collectively presented by one. 25. *Zool.* A compound organism; an aggregate or colony of connected zooids. — *Syn.* See **SOUP**.

— *v. t.* 1. *Obs. ecc. Hist.* To put in the stocks, as a culprit. 2. To provide with a stock, as a rifle; to secure by or to a stock; as, two pawns stocked to one frame. 3. To provide with stock; as, to stock a farm. 4. To keep on hand, as for sale. — *v. i.* 1. To stand and new shoots, as from the crown of a plant. 2. To put in stock, or supplies. — *adj.* 1. Used or employed for constant service; kept in stock; as, a stock size. 2. Of a nature suggesting something regularly kept in stock; of topics, arguments, etc., continually repeated, as, a stock answer; hence, trite; banal. 3. Employed in handling, checking, or taking care of the stock; as, a stock clerk. 4. Of or pert. to a stock company; as, stock plays; stock actors. 5. Kept for breeding purposes; as, a stock mare; also, devoted to the breeding of livestock; as, a stock farm. — *adv.* *Colloq.* In the manner of a stock or wooden block; as, he stood stock-still.

**stock-ade'** (stŏk'-ăd'), *n.* [*F. estacade* stockade, boom, fr. *estacado*, fr. *estaca* stake, pile, of Teut. origin.] 1. *Mil.* A line of stout posts set to form a defense. 2. An enclosure, or pen, made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

**stock/bro'ker** (stŏk'/brŏk'ēr), *n.* *Stock Exchange.* One who executes orders to buy and sell securities. — **stock/bro'ker-age** (i), *n.* — **stock/bro'king**, *n.*

**stock certificate** = **CERTIFICATE OF STOCK**.

**stock company.** 1. *Finance.* A corporation or joint-stock company, the capital of which is represented by stock. 2. *Theater.* A company organized to present a repertory and composed of the stock types of actors without a star.

**stock dove.** A European wild pigeon (*Columba oenas*).

**stock exchange.** **a** A place where security trading is conducted on an organized system. **b** An association of stockbrokers who meet and transact business according to recognized forms and regulations.

**stock farm.** A farm chiefly devoted to the rearing of livestock, esp. beef cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. — **stock farmer.** — **stock farming.**

**stock/fish'** (stŏk'/fĭsh'), *n.* Fish dried hard in the open air, without salt, esp. cod, haddock, hake, etc.

**stock/hold'er** (-hŏld'ēr), *n.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.

**stock'/net'** (stŏk'/nĕt'), *n.* An elastic knitted textile fabric used for stockings, undergarments, etc.

**stock'ing** (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [From *stock*, *n.*, 13.] 1. A close fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven. Cf. **SOCK**, 2. 2. Any of various things resembling such covering. — **stock'ing-less**, *adj.*

**stocking cap.** A long, knitted, cone-shaped cap with a tassel or pom-pom at the apex, worn chiefly for sports or by children.

**stock in trade.** **a** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. **b** The aggregate of things necessary to carry on a business.

**stock'ish** (stŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a stock; stupid.

**stock/job'ber** (stŏk'/jŏb'ēr), *n.* *Stock Exchange.* One who deals in stocks; a *London Stock Exchange* member of the exchange who deals with other brokers, but not with the public. *U.S.* A stockbroker; — often derogatory. — **stock/job'ber-y** (-i), *n.* — **stock'/job'bing**, *n.*

**stock'man** (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -men (-mĕn). 1. One who keeps records of, or works on, stock. 2. *Australia & U.S.* One owning, or in charge of, livestock; a ranchman, herder, etc.

**stock market.** **a** A stock exchange. **b** The business of buying and selling which goes on in such a place. **c** The course of prices on the stock exchange.

**stock'pile'** (stŏk'/pĭl'), *n.* A storage pile; specif., a reserve supply of an essential raw material, processed food, or the like, accumulated within a country for use during a war-induced shortage. — *v. t. & i.* **stock'/pile'** (-pĭl'), *v.* **stock'/pile'** (-pĭl'), *v.* To accumulate a stockpile (of).

**stock'pot'** (stŏk'/pŏt'), *n.* A pot in which soup (stock) is prepared; hence, a receptacle containing a mixture of materials.

**stock raising.** The rearing of livestock, esp. beef cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. — **stock raiser**.

**stock room.** A storage place for supplies or goods used in a business.

**stock'-still'** (stŏk'/stĭl'; 2), *adj.* Still as a stock, or fixed post.

**stock'y** (stŏk'ĭ), *adj.* **stock'y-ke** (-ĭ-ēr); **stock'y-fst.** Shot and thick; thickset; sturdy. — **stock'y-ly**, *adv.* — **stock'y-ness**, *n.*

**stock'yard'** (stŏk'/yărd'), *n.* A yard for stock; specif., one where cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping.

**stodge** (stŏd), *v. t. & i.* To stuff full, as with food; surfeit.

— *ry* (stŏd'ĭ), *adj.* **stodge'y-er** (-ĭ-ēr); **stodge'y-est.** 1. Satiating; of food. 2. Stuffed; crammed; hence: a short and thickest; dull; lacking lightness and vivacity; uninspired. — **stodge'-ness**, *n.*

*any, usu. v.* — **stodge'y-ness**, *n.*  
**stoe'chi-ol'o-gy** (stŏk'i-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), **stoe'chi-om'e-try.** Vars. of **STOICHOLOGY**, **STOICHOMETRY**.

**sto'gle, sto'try** (stŏ'st'), *n.* [From *Conestoga* wagon, whose drivers wore heavy boots and were fond of coarse cigars.] 1. A stout coarse boot or shoe; a brogan. 2. A type of inexpensive, though not necessarily inferior, coarse slender cylindrical cigar.

**sto'lo** (stŏ'lo), *n.* [*L. stoicus*, fr. *Gr. stōikos*, fr. *stōikos*, *adj.*, lit., of or pert. to a colonnade, fr. *stoa* a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp., a porch in Athens where the Stoics taught.] 1. A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B.C. The Stoics taught that the wise man should be free from passion, unshaken by joy or grief, willingly submissive to natural law. 2. [not cap.] One apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.

**sto'lo** (stŏ'tŏ), *adj.* Also **sto'-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). 1. [cap.] Of pert. to, or resembling the Stoics or their doctrines. 2. Not affected by passion or feeling; esp., manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain. — *Syn.* See **IMPASSIVE**. — **sto'-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sto'-cal-ness**, *n.*

**sto'chi-ol'o-gy** (stŏk'i-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Also **sto'chi-ol'o-gy** (stŏk'i-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Gr. stoicheon* a first element + *-logy*.] Physiology which treats of the elements composing animal tissues.

**sto'chi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ĭ-ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Also **sto'chi-om'e-try**, **sto'chi-om'e-try** [*Gr. stoicheon* a first principle, or element + *-metry*.] *Chem.* A calculation of the combining weights, etc., of the elements.

**sto'chi-om'e-try** [*Gr. stoicheon* a first principle, or element + *-metry*.] *Chem.* A calculation of the combining weights, etc., of the elements. **b** The branch treating of the laws of chemical combination and of the relations between the properties of substances and their composition.

**sto'chi-ol'o-gy** (stŏk'i-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Also **sto'chi-ol'o-gy** (stŏk'i-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*Gr. stoicheon* a first element + *-logy*.] Physiology which treats of the elements composing animal tissues.

**sto'ic** (stŏ'ĭk), *n.* [*OF. estoquer* to thrust, stab, of Teut. origin.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to tend, as a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel. — *v. t.* To stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces.

**stoke** (stŏk), *v. t.* [*OF. estoquer* to thrust, stab, of Teut. origin.] To poke or stir up, as a fire; hence, to tend, as a furnace, boiler, etc.; to supply with fuel. — *v. t.* To stir up a fire; hence, to tend the fires of furnaces.

**stoke'hold'** (-hŏld'), *n.* *Naut.* The space in front of the boilers of a ship, from which the furnaces are fed; also, a room containing a ship's boilers.

**stoke'hole'** (-hŏl'), *n.* A stokehold; also, the opening into a furnace.

**stok'er** (stŏk'ēr), *n.* [*D. See STOKER*, *v.*] One employed to tend a furnace, esp. of a marine steam boiler; also, a machine for feeding a fire.

**sto-ke'sia** (-stŏk'ĕ'si-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [*NL*, after Jonathan Stokes, Eng. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Stokesia*) of perennial herbs of the aster family (Carduaceae) of the southern United States. The only known species (*S. laevis*), known as *Stokes's aster* (stŏk'sĭz), has large aster-like heads of blue flowers.

**stole** (stŏl), *n.* [*AS stole*, fr. *L. stola*, fr. *Gr. stōla* a garment.] 1. A long loose garment reaching to the feet. 2. *Ecc.* A vestment, consisting of a long narrow band worn around the neck and falling from the shoulders of bishops and priests. 3. *See* **STOLE**, *n.* 3. A woman's long fur or cloth garment for the neck and shoulders.

**stole.** Past & archaic & dial. past part. of **STFAL**.

**sto'len** (stŏ'lĕn), *past part.* of **STFAL**.

**sto'l'id** (stŏ'lĭd), *adj.* [*L. stolidus*.] Dull; not easily excited; impassive. — *Syn.* See **IMPASSIVE**. — **sto'l'id-ty** (stŏ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sto'l'id-ly**, *adv.* — **sto'l'id-ness**, *n.*

**sto'lon** (stŏ'lŏn), *n.* [*L. stolon*, *-onia*.] 1. *Bot.* A slender branch or shoot developing a bud and root at the tip or at both node and tip. 2. *Zool.* An extension of the body wall, from which buds are developed, giving rise to new zooids which usually remain united.

**sto-lo-nif'er-ous** (stŏ'lŏ-nĭf'ēr-ŭs; stŏl'ŏ-), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Bearing or developing stolons.

**sto'ma** (stŏ'mă), *n.*; *pl.* **STOMATA** (stŏ'mă-tă; stŏm'ă-). [*NL*, fr. *Gr. stoma*, *-stoma*, a mouth.] *Bot.* Any of various small mouthlike openings, esp. in the lower animals or in the epidermis of plants.

**stom'ach** (stŏm'ăk), *n.* [*OF. estomac*, fr. *L. stomachus* gullet, liking, vexation, fr. *Gr. stomachos* stomach, throat, gullet, fr. *stoma* mouth.] 1. A human and most vertebrates, the saclike dilation of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus, or gullet, in which the earlier stages of digestion take place. 2. In invertebrates, any digestive cavity. 3. Hence, appetite in general; inclination; desire; as, he had no stomach for further fighting. 3. Particular disposition or mental attitude; as: a Temper; spirit. 4. *Obs.* Pride; arrogance. *Shak.* 5. *Obs.* Anger; resentment. 6. The belly; abdomen; — a common but erroneous use. — *v. t.* **STOM'ACHED** (stŏm'ăk); **STOM'ACH-ING**. 1. To resent; to take offense at. 2. To heat without overt resentment; to brook; to put up with; as, he could not stomach criticism.

**stom'ach-ache** (-ăk'), *n.* Pain in the stomach.

**stom'ach-er** (stŏm'ăk-ēr), *n.* An ornamental covering for the front of the upper body, formerly worn by both men and women.

**sto-mach'ic** (stŏ-măk'ĭk), *adj.* Also **sto-mach'ic-al** (-ĭkăl). 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach. 2. Strengthening to the stomach. — *n.* *Med.* A stomachic tonic. Cf. **CARDIAC**, *n.*

**stomach tooth.** A lower canine, esp. of the first dentition. Its appearance is often attended with gastric disturbance.

**stom'ach-y** (stŏm'ăk-ĭ), *adj.* *Dual Eng.* A Spirited; obstinate. **b** Irritable. **c** Having a prurich.

**sto'ma-ta** (stŏ'mă-tă; stŏm'ă-), *n.*, *pl.* of **STOMA**.

**sto'ma-tal** (stŏ'mă-tăl; stŏm'ă-), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

**sto-mat'ic** (stŏ-măt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to the mouth. 2. *Bot.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

**sto-ma-titis** (stŏ'mă-tĭtĭs; stŏm'ă-), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *stoma* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth, as thrush.

**stom'a-to-** (stŏm'ă-tŏ; stŏm'ă-), *stomat-*. [*Gr. stoma*, *stomatops*.] A combining form meaning *mouth*, as in *stomatitis*, and the following:

**sto-mat'o-my**, **stom'a-to-plas'ty**, **stom'a-to-sep'als** (see **-romy**, **-stomy**, **-stomy**).

**sto-ma-to-lo-gy** (stŏ'mă-tŏ-lŏ-jĭ; stŏm'ă-), *n.* [*stomato* + *-logy*.] *Med.* Science of the mouth and its diseases.

**stom'a-to-pod'** (stŏm'ă-tŏ-pŏd'; stŏm'ă-), *n.* *Zool.* Any of an order (Stomatopoda) of malacostracan, marine crustaceans including the squillas, having the gills on the appendages of the abdomen. They live in holes in shallow water.

**stom'a-tous** (stŏm'ă-tŏŭs; stŏm'ă-), *adj.* Having stomata or a stoma.

**stom'a-tous** (stŏm'ă-tŏŭs; stŏm'ă-), *adj.* — **stomacous**.

**stome** (-stŏm). [*Gr. stoma*.] A combining form signifying *mouth*, *mouthlike aperture*.

**sto'mo-dae'um**, **sto'mo-de'um** (stŏmŏ-dĕ'ŭm; stŏm'ă-), *n.*; *pl.*

(-d). **DNL.**, fr. Gr. *stoma*, -atos, mouth + *hodos* on the *Embryol. & Zool.* The anterior or oral part of the alimentary canal or tract. Cf. *MESENTERON*, *PROCTODAEUM*. — *sto-mo-de'al*, (*sto-mo-de'al*; *stom-d'*), *adj.*

**stomach** (*stom*). [*Gr. stoma* mouth.] A combining form meaning -mouthed, denoting having a (specified) type of mouth.

**stomper** (*stomp*). Dial. var. of **stamper**.

**stomy**. [*Gr. stoma* mouth.] A combining form (*Surg.*) denoting an operation establishing an artificial opening, usually permanent (into some part or parts), as in *gastrostomy*, *ileostomy*.

**stone** (*stōn*). [*ME. ston, stan, fr. O.Fr. stān*.] 1. Concreted earthy or mineral matter; a small piece of rock. b Rock or rocklike matter as a material, esp. for building. 2. A specific piece of rock; as: a A block of stone set up, as for a boundary mark, etc.; esp., a gravestone. b A grindstone; also, a whetstone. 3. Something resembling a small stone; as: a A hailstone. b A testicle. 4. A precious stone; a gem. 5. *pl.* **STONE**. A varying unit of weight, now legally 14 lb. In Great Britain. See **WEIGHT**, Table 1. 6. *Bot.* The hard endocarp of a drupaceous fruit, as of a peach; hence, popularly, any hard, stonelike seed. See **ENDOCARP**, *Illustr.* 7. *Lithography*. The surface upon which the drawing or design to be printed is drawn; specif., a fine-grained yellowish or grayish limestone so used. 8. *Med.* A concretion (def. 2) or calculus, esp. one in the kidney, bladder, or gall bladder. 9. *Print.* A stand or tile with a smooth, flat top, originally of stone, on which to impose type; — called also *imposing stone*. — *v. t.* 1. a To pelt with stones. b To pelt to death with stones. 2. *Obs.* To make like stone; to harden. 3. To remove the stones or seeds of. 4. To wall, face, line, or fortify with stones. — *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of made of stone or stoneware.

**Stone Age**. The first known period of human culture characterized by the use of stone tools and preceding the Age of Bronze; — now generally divided into the paleolithic, the eolithic, and the neolithic periods. See **AGE**, n., 6.

**stone-blind** (*see Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* As blind as a stone; totally blind. **stone-broke**, *adj.* *Slang*. Utterly broke; penniless.

**stone bruise**. A sore spot on the bottom of the foot without laceration, caused by a bruise from a stone or rounded object.

**stone-chat** (*stōn'chāt*), *n.* A common European singing bird (*Saricola torquata*). See **CHAT**, n., 3.

**stone-crop** (*-krōp*), *n.* [*AS. stāncropp*.] Any of a genus (*Sedum*, esp. *S. acre*, the common stonecrop) of mosslike plants with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers; also, any of various other plants of the orpine family.

**stone-cut'er** (*-kūt'ēr*), *n.* a One who cuts or dresses stone. b A machine for dressing stone. — **stone-cut'ting**, *n.*

**stone-deaf**, *adj.* As deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

**stone fly**. Any insect of the order Plecoptera. The larvae are aquatic, furnished with tracheal gills, and are carnivorous. The adults are used by anglers for bait.

**stone fruit**. Any fruit with a stony endocarp; a drupe.

**stone lily**. A fossil crinoid.

**stone-ma'son** (*stōn'mā'sh'n*), *n.*, or **stone mason**. A mason who works or builds in stone. — **stone-ma'son-ry** (*ri*), *n.*

**stone parsley**. A slender herb (*Stison amomum*) of the carrot family, having aromatic seeds used as a condiment.

**stone'er** (*stōn'ēr*), *n.* One who or that which stones.

**stone roller**. A North American fresh-water fish (*Hypentelium nigricans*) of the sucker family. b A common American fish (*Campostoma anomalum*) of the carp family.

**stone-wall** (*stōn'wāl*), *v. i.* 1. *Cricket*. To play entirely on the defensive; — said of a batsman. 2. *Poet.* *Cant.* *Australia*. To engage in obstructive tactics. — **stone-wall'er** (*-ēr*), *n.*

**stone-ware** (*-wār*), *n.* Low-grade rough-textured ceramic ware made impermeable to liquids by a high degree of vitrification and usually glazed with salt or other vitreous materials.

**stone-work** (*-wŭrk*), *n.* 1. Any work concerned with the shaping, setting, etc., of stone, as in masonry, jewelry, etc.; also, the resulting work. 2. *pl.* An establishment where stones are cut, esp. for masonry; also, one where stoneware is made. — **stone-work'er** (*-wŭrk'ēr*), *n.*

**stone'wort** (*-wŭrt*), *n.* Any of a family (Characeae) of chlorophyll-bearing submersed thallophytes having jointed stems with whorls of leaves at the nodes.

**ston'ish** (*stōn'ish*), **ston'ish-ment** (*-mēt*), etc. Now Dial. Aphetic for **ASTONISH**, etc.

**ston'y** (*stōn'y*), *adj.* **STON'Y-ER** (*-ēr*); **STON'Y-EST**. 1. Abounding in stone or stones. 2. *Archaeol. & Poetic*. Consisting of made of. 3. Pert. to, like, or characteristic of stone. Hence, inflexible, pitiless; also, appearing as if petrified; still, cold, and rigid. 4. Petrifying; stupefying. 5. *Slang*. Stone-broke; without money. — **ston'y-ly**, *adv.* — **ston'y-ness**, *n.*

**ston'y-broke**, *adj.* *Slang*. Stone-broke; penniless.

**stony coral**. Any coral with hard calcareous skeleton.

**ston'y-heart'ed** (*stōn'y'hārt'ēd*; -tīd; 2), *adj.* Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; merciless.

**stood** (*stōd*), *past & past part.* of **STAND**.

**stooge** (*stōj*), *n.* *Slang*. a *Orig.*, in vaudeville, an actor who from a seat in the audience heckled or baited the chief comedian on the stage; hence, any actor whose main function is to feed lines to the chief comedian. b Any person who plays a subordinate role to some principal. — *v. i.* To act as a stooge.

**stool** (*stōk*), *n.* *Brit.* A shock of corn.

**stool** (*stōk*), *n.* [*AS. stōl* a seat.] 1. A single seat without a back. 2. A bench for the feet or the knees; a footstool; as, a kneeling stool. 3. A seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, a discharge from the bowels; also, fecal matter. 4. [*Dial.* *stool* a stump, esp. one from which young shoots spring.] A tree stump, or group of stumps, esp. one rising rise to shoots; hence, a base or stock from which shoots, layers, stalks, leaves, etc., are thrown out. b A stand, or growth, of plants with developing stems or shoots. 5. a A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy. b U.S. The bird thus fastened; a stool pigeon; also, a decoy. — *v. i.* 1. To form stool; to throw out shoots after the manner of a stool. 2. To evacuate the bowels.

**stool pigeon**. a A pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net. b Hence, a person used as a decoy; esp., a spy used by the police; an informer.

**stoop** (*stōp*), *n.* [*ON. stolpi*.] Dial. Post or pillar.

**stoop**, *v. t.* [*AS. stōpian*.] 1. a To bend forward and downward. b Specif., to assume habitually a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders. 2. To lower oneself, as in dignity or conduct; to condescend; as, to stoop to flattery. 3. To yield; submit; to assume a position of humility or subjection. 4. a To sink down; alight. b To pounce; swoop.

**Syn.** *Stoop*, *condescend*, *deign* mean to descend below one's level in order to do something. *Stoop* implies a descent not only in rank or dignity but often from a relatively high moral plane to a much lower one; *condescend*, a stooping, by one actually exalted, to accommodate himself to intercourse with his inferiors; *deign*, a reluctant or unwilling condescension, esp. when in a haughty frame of mind.

— *v. i.* 1. To bend forward and downward. 2. *Rare*. To prostrate; to subject.

— *n.* 1. a Act of stooping. b A habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders. 2. Descent, as from dignity or superiority; condescension; an act or position of submission, concession, etc. 3. The descent of a bird on its prey; swoop.

**stoop**, *n.* [*D. stōep*.] U.S. *Orig.*, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; hence, any porch; veranda.

**stoop**. Var. of **stoup**; *obs.* var. of **stump**.

**stop** (*stōp*; 73), *v. t.*; **STOPP'ING** (*stōp'ing*), *Chiefly Poetic*, **STOPP'ING**. [*AS. stoppian* (in comp.).] 1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; hence: a To stanch, as a wound. b To obstruct; to render impassable. c To fill up, as a crack in a wall. 2. To cause to cease; to suppress; check; hold back. 3. To arrest the progress or action of; intercept; as, to stop a train; also, to withhold; as, the firm stopped his pay. 4. *Specif.*: a To check by deadly means, as rifle fire, etc.; hence, kill. b To parry, as a blow. c To instruct one's banker not to honor or pay; as, to stop a check. 5. *Bridge*. To hold an honor card and enough protecting cards in (a suit) to block the suit before an opponent can run off too many tricks in it. 6. *Exchanges*. To place a stop order on; as, he stopped the stock a point below the previous close. See **STOP ORDER**. 7. *Music*. To regulate the pitch of, as a violin string, by pressing it with the finger, or a wind instrument tube, by closing one or more finger holes. 8. *Rhet.* To punctuate. — *v. i.* 1. To cease to go on; to halt. 2. To cease activity or operation. 3. *Colloq.* To stay; tarry. 4. To become choked, to clog, as a pipe.

**Syn.** *Stop*, *cease*, *quit*, *discontinue*, *desist* mean to suspend or cause to suspend activity. *Stop* applies primarily to action or progress or to that which is thought of as moving or progressing, *cease* applies to that which is thought of as being, or as having existence (as, one stops a car, but ceases driving a car); *quit* is an Americanism for *stop* or *cease*; *discontinue* applies to any activity, such as an occupation or employment (as, to discontinue the practice of law); *desist* implies forbearance or restraint as the motive for stopping (as, he desisted from further questioning).

— *n.* 1. Act of stopping, or state of being stopped; check; obstruction. 2. An end; finish. 3. A stay; sojourn. 4. Hence, a stopping place; also, an inn. 5. An obstacle; obstruction; specif., a plug; stopper. 6. An order stopping payment of a check, or the like. 7. In telegrams, cables, etc., a word used to indicate a punctuation point, esp. a period. 8. *Exchanges*. A stop order. See **STOP ORDER**. 9. *Music*. A device for arresting or limiting motion. 10. *Music*. a The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon a string, of an instrument, so as to alter the pitch of its tone; hence, any contrivance by which the pitch of an instrument is so regulated. b A graduated set of organ pipes of like kind and tonequality. A complete stop has one pipe at least for each digital; a partial stop has more than one pipe to each digital. An 8-foot stop (so called from the approximate wave length of an open pipe sounding the lowest C on the manuals) sounds pitches corresponding with the notation: a 16-foot stop and a 32-foot stop sound pitches an octave and two octaves lower, respectively; a 4-foot stop and a 2-foot stop, an octave and two octaves higher. c A corresponding set of reeds of a reed organ. d In full, stop knob. In an organ, one of the handles by which the player draws or shuts off a particular stop, or controls a coupler, etc. 11. *Naut.* A piece of small line, or the like, used to bind or secure something; as, to secure a furled sail with stops. 12. *Phonet.* Complete stoppage of the breath passage by the raised velum and the lips or the tongue, or by the closed glottis; a consonant so formed (p, b, t, d, g, or the glottal stop). By some are also included the nasals, m, n, ŋ, formed by oral without nasal closure. Opposed to *continuant*. 13. *Photop.* The aperture of a lens, usually adjustable by a diaphragm. 14. *Punctuation*. One of the marks of punctuation indicating a break, pause, or transition in the sentence; esp., a period.

**stop'cock** (*stōp'kŏk*), *n.* A cock or valve for stopping or regulating the flow through a pipe, etc.

**stoppe** (*stōp*), *n.* *Mining*. An excavation underground for the removal of ore, formed by mining the ore from a block of ground. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Mining*. To extract (ore) from a stope.

**stop'gap** (*stōp'gāp*), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening or gap; hence, a temporary expedient. — **Syn.** See **RESOURCE**.

**stop light**. 1. A traffic light, usually red, giving a signal to stop. 2. A light on the rear of a motor vehicle illuminated when the vehicle's foot brake pedal is depressed.

**stop-loss**, *adj.* Designed to prevent further loss.

**stop order**. Also **stop-loss order**. *Exchanges*. A limited order which becomes an order to sell or buy at the market whenever a designated quotation is reached.

**stop'over** (*stōp'ōvər*), *n.* A stop at an intermediate point in one's journey; also, a place one is stopped at.

**stop'page** (*stōp'ij*), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action, also, state of being stopped; a halt; obstruction.

**stop payment**. *Banking*. A depositor's order to a bank to refuse to honor a specified check drawn by him.

**stopped** (*stōpt*), *adj.* 1. Closed; obstructed. 2. Checked; barred. Spoken of a string with a stop. 3. *Music*. a Of an organ pipe, closed at the top and producing thereby a pitch approximately an octave lower than that of an open pipe of the same length. b Obtained by stopping a string, pipe, finger hole, etc., of an instrument.

**stop'per** (*stōp'ēr*), *n.* One that stops or closes, as a cork, plug, etc. — *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.



Stopcocks.

**stoppel** (stɒpəl), *n.* [ME. *stoppel*.] A stopper. - *v. t.*; -PLED (-lɪd); -PLING (-lɪŋg). To stopper.

**stop watch**. A watch having a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, for exact timing, as of a race.

**storax** (stɒr'aks; 70), *n.* 1. Act of storing, or state of being stored; specif., the safekeeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository. 2. Space, or a place, for the safekeeping of goods. 3. The price charged for keeping goods in a storeroom. 4. *Elec.* The production, by means of electric energy, of certain chemical reactions which, when allowed to reverse themselves, generate electricity again without serious loss.

**storage battery**. *Elec.* A connected group of electrochemical cells for the generation of electrical energy in which the cells after being discharged may be restored to a charged condition by passing a current through them in a direction opposite to the flow of current on discharge.

**storage cell**. *Elec.* A secondary cell.

**storax** (stɒr'aks; 70), *n.* [L. *storax*, *styrax*, fr. Gr. *styrax*] 1. Any tree of the genus *Styrax*, typical of a family (Stracaceae, the storax family) of shrubs and trees bearing flowers with a 6-lobed corolla and ten stamens, and a dry or drupaceous fruit. 2. A resin derived from various trees of the storax family (esp. *Styrax officinalis*). 3. A fragrant balsam obtained from the bark of an Asiatic tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) used as an expectorant and in perfumery.

**store** (stɔːr; 70), *v. t.* [OF. *estorer* to furnish, provide, esp. for a future time or need. 2. To accumulate, to lay away. 3. To deposit in a store, warehouse, etc., for preservation. - *n.* 1. Orig., that which is stored for future use; now, *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for some specific object; supplies, as of provisions, arms, etc. 2. That which is accumulated; a source from which supplies may be drawn; a reserve fund. 3. An abundance; a great quantity. 4. A storeroom; warehouse. 5. *U.S., Can., etc.* Any place where goods are kept for sale; a shop; - *in store*. In the position of being accumulated; in readiness for use, as, I have a surprise *in store* for you.

**storehouse** ('houz; 70), *n.* A building for storing goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse, store.

**storekeeper** (-kep'er), *n.* 1. One in charge of stores, esp. military stores. 2. One who keeps a store, or shop.

**storeroom** (-rūm; 70), *n.* A room for storing supplies

**storey** (stɔːri; 70), *n.* Var. of *story* (of a building).

**storied** (stɔːrɪd; 70), *adj.* 1. Adorned with designs representing scenes from story or history. 2. Having a history; celebrated in story or history.

**storied, adj.** Having stories; - often in combination; as, a three-storied house.

**storied-ette** (stɔːrɪd-ɛt; 70), *n.* [story + *ette*.] A brief story or tale

**stork** (stɔːrk; 70), *n.* [AS. *storc*.] One of various large, mostly Old World, wading birds (family Ciconiidae) having a long, stout bill, allied to the ibises and herons. The common European *white stork* (*Ciconia ciconia*) is white with black wing quills and greater coverts.

**stork's-bill** (stɔːrk's-bɪl; 70), *n.* See *LEGANUM*, 2

**storm** (stɔːrm; 70), *n.* [AS.] 1. A disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning, hence, often, a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail. 2. A shower or furious flight of objects, esp. of missiles violently thrown, as, a *storm* of arrows. 3. A civil, political, economic, social, or domestic commotion or tumult; violence. 4. A vehement outburst, as of passion, excitement, etc. 5. *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place. 6. *Naut.* On one (Beaufort's) wind scale, a wind of velocity between 64 and 75 miles per hour. - *v. i.* 1. To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, etc. 2. To rage; to be angry. 3. To rush about or move impetuously, violently, etc.; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets. - *v. t.* To attack, disturb, trouble, as with a tempest; *Mil.* to attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault. - *Syn.* See *ATTACK*. - **storm'or**, *n.*

**storm boat**. See *ASSAULT BOAT*.

**storm-bound** (stɔːrm'baʊnd; 70), *adj.* Cut off from outside communication by a storm or its effects; stopped or delayed by storms; as, *storm-bound* travelers.

**storm trooper**. A member of the Sturmabteilung.

**storm window door**. An additional window (door) placed outside the ordinary one for protection against severe weather.

**stormy** (stɔːrmi; 70), *adj.* 1. Characterized by, or pertaining to, a storm; tempestuous. 2. Turbulent; violent. - **storm'y-ly**, *adv.* - **storm'y-ness**, *n.*

**stormy petrel**. A any of certain small petrels (esp. *Hydrobatas pelagicus*, a small sooty-black bird marked with white on wing coverts and tail coverts) which frequent the north Atlantic and Mediterranean. 4. A harbinger of trouble; - from the belief that the petrel is active before a storm

**Storting, Storthing** (stɔːr'tɪŋ; 70), *n.* [Nor. *storting*, fr. *stor* great + *ting* assembly, court.] The Parliament of Norway.

**story** (stɔːri; 70), *n.* 1. *pl.* -RIES (-rɪz). [Appar same as 2d *storey*; perh. orig. applied to a tier of pointed windows or of sculptures.] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor, or the habitable space between two floors. Also, a horizontal division of a building's exterior, considered architecturally and not necessarily corresponding exactly with the stories within. See *FLOOR*

**story, n.** [OF. *estoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See *HISTORY*.] 1. *Archaic.* A connected narration of past events. 2. A history. 3. An account of some incident. 4. A report; statement. 5. An anecdote, esp. an amusing one. 6. In literature: a narrative in either prose or verse; a tale, *pl.* -IES (-rɪz). 7. A fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel. 8. The plot of a narrative. 9. *Colloq.* A fib; a lie. 10. *U.S. Journalism.* Any news article. - *v. t.*; -RIP (-rɪd); -RYING (-rɪŋg). 1. *Archaic.* To narrate or describe in story. 2. To adorn with a story, or scene from history, etc.

**story-tell'er** (-tɛl'er; 70), *n.* A teller of story or stories. - **story-tell'ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

**stoss** (stɔːs; 70), *adj.* [G., a thrust.] *Geol.* Facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinged; - said of the side of a hill or a rock.

**sto-tin'ka** (stɔːtɪŋ'ka; 70), *n.*; *pl.* -KAS (-kɪz). [Bulg.] A minor coin denomination of Bulgaria, equal to 1/10 lev.

**stound** (stəʊnd; 70), *n.* [AS. *stund*.] 1. *Archaic & Dial.* A time, esp. a short time; instant. 2. *Obs. & Dial.* A heavy blow; a twinge; pang; thrill. - *v. t.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To be in pain; throbb; ache.

**stoup** (stəʊp; 70), *n.* [From Scand. and I.G.; cf. ON. *stoup*.] 1. A vessel for liquids; specif.: a *Scot.* A bucket, pail, or small cask. 2. A drinking vessel. 3. *Scot.* A basin at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches for holy water.

**stour** (stɔːr; 70), *n.* [OF. *estour*, *estor*, tumult, combat.] *Archaic & Dial.* 1. A conflict. 2. A tumult. 3. A storm; a stiff breeze. 4. Dust, esp. in the air; chaff; also, spray; fog.

**stout** (stəʊt; 70), *adj.* [OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish, of Teut. origin.] 1. Strong of character, specif.: a Brave; bold. 2. Firm; determined; sometimes, obstinate; uncompromising. 3. Physically or materially strong; specif.: a Sturdy; vigorous. 4. Firm; staunch; enduring. 5. Solid; substantial. 6. Forceful; as, a *stout* attack; sometimes, violent; as, a *stout* wind. 7. Having a bulky body, thickset. - *Syn.* See *STRONG*. - *n.* 1. A stout person; also, in garment trade, a dress or suit designed for a stout figure. 2. A malt liquor brewed with malt and roasted malt.

**stout/heart'ed** (-hɑːt'ɛd; 70), *adj.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave. - **stout/heart'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**stout'ly** (stəʊt'li; 70), *adv.* In a stout manner.

**stout'ness** (-nɛs; -nɪs), *n.* Quality or state of being stout.

**stove** (stəʊv; 70), *n.* [MD. or M.I.G.; akin to AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath.] 1. An apparatus, often including a metal enclosure, for generating or retaining heat for warming a room, for culinary purposes, for heating tools, etc. 2. A kiln, as for firing pottery. 3. A drying room or box used in various manufactures. - **stove'mak'er** (-māk'er; 70), *n.*

**stove'pipe** (-pɪp; 70), *n.* 1. Pipe, or a pipe, of sheet steel, used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue. 2. *Colloq., U.S.* Short for *stovepipe hat*, the common tall silk hat.

**stover** (stəʊvər; 70), *n.* [ME. See *ESTOVERS*.] 1. *Now Dial. Eng.* Fodder, esp. for winter, as straw or stubble. 2. The mature cured stalks of grain, from which the ears have been removed, used as feed for livestock.

**stow** (stəʊ; 70), *v. t.* [ME. *stowen*, fr. *stowe* a place, fr. AS. *stōw*] 1. To place or arrange in a compact mass, pack; as, to *stow* freight. 2. To hide; lodge. 3. To arrange anything compactly in; as, to *stow* a box. 4. To hold; to furnish room for. 5. *Slang.* To put aside; cease; as, *stow* that sort of talk.

**stow, v. t.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To cut; to crop; trim.

**stow'age** (stəʊ'ɪdʒ; 70), *n.* 1. Act or method of stowing; also, place in which things may be stowed; capacity for holding goods. 2. State of being stowed. 3. That which is stowed. 4. Money paid for stowing goods.

**stow-a-way** (stəʊ-ə-wə; 70), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel, train, airship, etc., to obtain a passage.

**stow'n'ins** (stəʊn'ɪnz; 70), *adv.* *Scot.* By stealth

**stowp** (stɔːp; 70), *Scot. & dial.* var. of *stow*, a breaker.

**stra-bis'mus** (strə-bɪz'mʌs; 70), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *strabismos*, fr. *strabizein* to squint.] *Med.* A visual disorder marked by inability to direct both eyes to the same object, due to in-coordination of the muscles of the eyeballs; squint. When the lines of vision converge the condition is known as *cross-eye*, when they diverge, as *walleye*. - **stra-bis'mic** (-mɪk), **stra-bis'mi-cal** (-mɪ-kəl; 70), *adj.*

**stra-bot'o-my** (strə-bɒt'ə-mi; 70), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting one or more eyeball muscles to cure strabismus.

**straddle** (strəd'ɪl; 70), *v. i.*; -PLED (-lɪd); -PLING (-lɪŋg). [Fren. akin to *straddle*.] 1. To stand, sit, or walk, with the legs wide apart, esp., to sit astride. 2. Hence, loosely, to sprawl. 3. *Colloq.* To be noncommittal, or to favor or seem to favor two apparently opposite sides. 4. *Exchanges.* To buy in one market and sell shortly in another. - *v. t.* 1. To stand, sit, or be, astride of. 2. *Colloq.* To be noncommittal in regard to, or to favor, or seem to favor, both sides of; as, to *straddle* an issue. - *n.* 1. Act or position of one who straddles. 2. The distance between the feet or legs of one straddling. 3. *Colloq.* A noncommittal or equivocal position. 4. *Exchanges.* An option giving the holder the double privilege of a put and a call. 5. *Produce Exchanges.* The state of being long in one market, and short in another. - **strad'dler** (-lɛr; 70), *n.*

**Stradivari** (strədɪ'vɑːri; 70), *n.* A violin made by Antonio Stradivari (1644-1737) of Cremona, Italy.

**strafe** (strɑːf; 70), *v. t.* [From G. phrase *Gott strafe England*, God punish England (1914).] To punish; to shell or bombard fiercely; to subject (a target) to rapid fire, esp. from machine guns in low-flying airplanes. - **strafe, n.** - **straf'er** (strɑːf'er; 70), *n.*

**strag'gle** (strə'gl; 70), *v. i.*; -GLING (-lɪŋg); -GLING (-lɪŋg). 1. To wander from the direct course; rove; stray. 2. To wander off from others of its kind. - **strag'glor** (-lɛr; 70), *n.*

**strag'gly** (-li; 70), *adj.* Straggling; spread out irregularly.

**straight** (streɪt; 70), *adj.* [ME. *streight*, *streight*, *upon*, past part. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht*, past part. of *strecan* to stretch, extend.] 1. Having an invariable direction (*Neocoran*); lying evenly throughout its extent (*Euclid*); - said of a line. 2. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; - opposed to *curved*, *crooked*, *curly*, etc. 3. Direct; uninterrupted; unbroken; specif.: a *Slang.* Reliable; as, a *straight* tip. 4. Keeping true to a correct course or method; as, *straight* thinking. 5. *Colloq.* Candid; frank. 6. Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright. 7. Properly ordered or arranged.

**straight ticket**. 8. *Slang.* A ticket for a show or a race, regardless of the number sold, as, cigars ten cents *straight*. 9. *Card Playing.* Composed of cards in a regular sequence, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten; as, a *straight* flush (cf. 4th *flush*). 10. *Mech.* Having the cylinders arranged in a single straight line; - of a type of internal-combustion engine. - *adv.* In a straight manner, course, line, etc. - *n.* 1. Something straight; specif.: a A straight line. 2. *Slang.* A true statement. 3. In various games or other contests, a sequence of shots, strokes, etc., resulting in a perfect score. 4. *Poker, etc.* A straight hand of five cards. 5. *Racing.* A with the section of a track between the last turn and the winning post, home stretch. 6. In horse racing, first place at the finish; - opposed to *place* and *show*. - *v. t.* Chiefly *Scot.* To straighten. - **straight'ly**, *adv.* - **straight'ness**, *n.*

**straight angle**. An angle whose sides lie in the same straight line but extend in opposite directions from the vertex.

**straight-arm**, *v. t.* *Amer. Football.* To ward off (an opponent) with the arm held straight.

**straight-a-way** (strāt'ā-wā'), *adj.* Straightforward; continuous in direction; proceeding in a straight line. — *n.* A straight course, or a straight part of a course.

**straight-edge** (strāt'ēj'), *n.* A bar or slip, as of wood or metal, with a straight edge for testing straight lines and surfaces, drawing straight lines, etc.

**straight'en** (strāt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become straight. — **straight'en-ar** (-āz), *n.*

**straight face**. A face giving no evidence of emotion, esp. of amusement. — **straight-faced** (-fāst'; 2), *adj.*

**straight-flute**, *adj.* Having straight flutes. See **DRILL**, **ILLUSTR.**

**straight-forward** (strāt'fōr-wērd), *adv.* Also **straight'forwards** (-wērdz). In a straightforward manner.

**straight-for-ward** (-fōr-wērd; 2), *adj.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; hence, honest; frank. — **straight'for-ward-ly**, *adv.*

**straight-line**, *adj.* 1. *Mech.* Designating a linkage or equivalent device (called **straight-line motion**) designed to produce or copy motion in a straight line. 2. *Mach.* Having the principal parts arranged in a straight line, as the steam and air cylinders of a compressor.

**straight-out** (strāt'out; 2), *adj.* *Colloq.* U.S. Acting without concealment; hence, thoroughgoing.

**straight-way** (-wā'; 2), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.

**strain** (strān), *n.* [AS. *strōn*, *strōn*, gain, acquisition, begetting.] 1. Orig., begetting; hence, race; stock; family. 2. A hereditary character or disposition. 3. A trace, streak; as, a *strain* of fanaticism. 4. *Now Rare.* Sort; kind. 5. In domestic animals, those which have a common lineage but not distinguishing characters sufficient to constitute a breed. See **MUFFED**, **n. 6. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or of the imagination. 7. The tenor, burden, tone, manner, style of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or of a course of action or conduct; as, he spoke in a noble *strain*. 8. Mood; temper; as, he was in a philosophizing *strain*. 9. *Hort.* A group of plants differing little if any in morphology, yet physiologically distinct, with some additional quality, esp. a desirable one, as greater yield or vigor. 10. *Music.* A tune or air.**

**strain**, *v. t.* [OF. *estraindre*, *estraindre*, fr. L. *stringere* to draw tight.] 1. To draw tight; to stretch. 2. To exert to the utmost, as to *strain* every nerve in running. 3. To press closely; to hug; — now in phrase to *strain* to one's breast. 4. To filter. 5. To remove by filtration or the like. 6. To stretch beyond its proper limit; as, to *strain* the law. 7. To injure by overexertion; to sprain; as, to *strain* the wrist. 8. To injure by drawing, stretching, or the exertion of force, as the *strains* the timbers of the ship; also, to overtax (one's strength, emotions, etc.). 9. *Obs.* To force; constrain. 10. *Mech.* To cause a change of form or size by the application of external force. — *v. i.* 1. To make violent efforts; to strive. 2. To sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion. 3. To be filtered; to percolate. 4. To make great difficulty; to balk; as, to *strain* at a knot.

— *n.* 1. Act of straining, or state of being strained, specif.: a Excessive tension. b Excessive exertion. c A sprain; wrench. 2. *Mech.* a Deformation or distortion due to stress or force. b Sometimes, stress, thrust, or force, generally.

**strain'er** (strān'ēr), *n.* One who or that which strains; as: a A screen, sieve, filter, etc. b Any of various devices for stretching or tightening something.

**straining piece or beam**. A short piece of timber in a truss, used to hold in place the ends of struts or rafters. See **QUEEN POST**, **ILLUSTR.**

**strait** (strāit), *adj.* [OF. *estrait*, fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight.] 1. *Archaic.* a Narrow. b Restricted. c Tight; close; constricted. 2. *Archaic.* Strict; scrupulous; rigid. 3. a Distressful b Straitened; limited as to resources. — *n.* 1. *Archaic.* A narrow passage. 2. A (comparatively) narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water, often in pl. with sing. sense. 3. *Rare.* A neck of land; a strait. 4. A situation of perplexity or distress. — *often in pl.* as, reduced to great *straits*. — **Syn.** See **JUNCTURE**.

**strait'ly**, *adv.* — **strait'ness**, *n.*

**strait'en** (strāt'n), *v. t.* 1. To make strait, or narrow; hence, to contract, confine. 2. *Rare.* To restrict; hamper. b To distress or embarrass in means or in condition of life; — chiefly in the past part, as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances; *straitened* circumstances.

**strait jacket**. A strong tight coat for restraining the violently insane or delirious criminals, etc.

**strait-laced** (strāt'lāst'; 2), *adj.* 1. a Laced tightly, as stays. b Wearing, or bound with, tight stays. 2. Excessively strict in manners, morals, or opinion.

**Straits dollar** (strāits), *See* **NOTLAR**, **I** a.

**strake** (strāk), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates along the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern.

**stramash** (strā-māsh'; strām'dāsh), *n.* *Scot.* Disturbance.

**stram'le-ous** (strā-mān'ē-ūs), *adj.* [L. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen* straw.] Of or like straw; also, straw-colored.

**stram'le-um** (strā-mōn'ūm), *n.* Also **stram'o-ny** (strām'ō-nī). [NL.] 1. The thorn apple (*Datura*); esp., the Jimson weed. 2. *Pharm.* The dried leaves of the Jimson weed, used in medicine, esp. in asthma.

**strand** (strānd), *n.* [AS.] A shore, esp. of the ocean, a sea, or an arm of the ocean. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To run, drift, or drive (a ship) on a strand, or aground. 2. To place in a position, esp. an unfavorable position, which one cannot leave; also, in passive, to be left alone and destitute.

**strand**, *n.* [OF. *estran*, of Teut. origin.] 1. Any of the fibers, as of yarn, twisted into a ropelike mass, also, the rope, cable, etc., thus made. 2. A any of two or more wires twisted together into a single ropelike cable. b Hence, any twisted or plaited ropelike structure; as, a *strand* of pearls. — *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

**strange** (strānj; 40), *adj.*; **STRANG'ER** (strānj'ēr); **STRANG'EST**. [OF. *estranger*, fr. L. *extraneus* external, foreign, fr. *extra* on the outside.] 1. *Archaic.* Of another country; foreign; alien. 2. Of or pert. to some other kind, character, or place. 3. Extraordinary, as in size, quantity, etc.; hence, unnatural; queer. 4. Not before known, heard, or seen; new; unfamiliar. 5. Reserved; shy. 6. Unaccustomed; in experienced. — *adv.* *Strangely.* — **strange'ly**, *adv.* — **strange'ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Strange, singular, unique, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, outlandish mean varying from the usual or ordinary. **Strange**

suggests unfamiliarity and may be applied to that which is foreign, unnatural, inexplicable, etc.; singular suggests individuality or a puzzling strangeness; unique, in loose use, implies singularity and the fact of being without a known parallel; peculiar, a marked distinctiveness; eccentric, a wide divergence from the beaten track; erratic, a capricious eccentricity; odd, a departure from the normal or regular; queer, a dubious or questionable oddness; quaint, an old-fashioned but pleasant oddness; outlandish, an uncouth or bizarre oddness.

**stran'ger** (strānj'ēr), *n.* 1. One who is strange; specif.: a A foreigner. b A guest, visitor, or intruder. c A person with whom one is unacquainted. d One ignorant of, or unfamiliar with, a specified object. 2. *Law.* One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; a mere intruder or intermeddler.

**stran'gle** (strānj'gl; 41, *v. t. & i.*; **-GLE** (-g'ld); **-GLING** (-rīng). [OF. *estrangler*, fr. L. *strangulare*, fr. Gr. *strangalon*, fr. *strangalē* a halter.] 1. To choke to death by compressing the throat, as with the hand or a rope; to throttle. 2. To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any manner. 3. To suppress; repress. — **stran'gler** (gl'ēr), *n.*

**strangle hold**. a In wrestling, a hold by which one's opponent is choked. b Any force or influence that chokes or suppresses freedom of movement or expression.

**stran'gles** (strānj'glz), *n. pl.*, construed as *sing.* An infectious febrile disease of horses, marked by congestion of mucous membranes, etc.

**stran'gu-late** (strānj'kū-lāt; 42, *v. t.* [L. *strangulare*, -*latum*, to choke.] To compress, choke, or strangle, specif., *Med.*, so as to stop circulation, or prevent the passage of fluid; as, a *strangulated* hernia.

**stran'gu-la-tion** (strānj'kū-lāsh'n), *n.* 1. Act of strangling, or state of being strangled, any abnormal constriction. 2. *Med.* Inordinate compression or constriction, as of the throat, esp. such as causes a suspension of breathing.

**stran'gu-ry** (strānj'gū-rī), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, fr. Gr. *strangouria*, fr. *stranz*, *strangus*, a drop + *ouron* urine.] *Med.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.

**strap** (strāp), *n.* [Dial. var. of strap, fr. ME. *stroppe*, *stroppe*, fr. OF. *estrop*, and fr. AS. *stropp*, fr. L. *stroppus*, *stroppus*, fr. Gr. *strophos* band, cord.] 1. A narrow strip or thing of some flexible material used for securing, wrapping, or holding together things or parts of things. 2. Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1), as a loop on a boot (a boot strap) a strip of leather for sharpening a razor (a strap), a shoulder strap, etc. — *v. t.*; **STRAPP'ING** (strāp'pīng). 1. To secure with a strap. 2. To beat with a strap. 3. To sharpen (a razor) by rubbing on a strap; to strap — **strap'per**, *n.*

**strap'hang'er** (strāp'hāng'ēr), *n.* *Colloq.* A passenger in a streetcar, bus, or train, who clings for support while standing to one of the short straps or similar devices running along the aisle. — **strap'hang'** (-hāng'), *v. i.*

**strap-pa'do** (strāp-pā'dō; -pā'dō), *n. pl.* **-DOES** (-dōz). [It. *strappata*.] A former torture, consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope and letting him fall to the length of the rope; also, the machine used in the infliction of this torture.

**strap'ping** (strāp'pīng), *adj.* *Colloq.* Monstrous; whopping.

**strass** (strās), *n.* [G. after Joseph Strasser (18th cent.), Ger. jeweler.] A brilliant lead glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; paste.

**strass**, *n.* [F. *strasse*, fr. It. *straccio*.] Silk refuse in skein making.

**strat'a** (strāt'ā; strāt'ō), *n. pl.* of **STRATUM**.

**strat'a-gem** (strāt'ā-jēm), *n.* [F. *stratagème*, through It. & L. fr. Gr. *stratēgema*, fr. *stratēgēs* to be leader of an army, fr. *stratēgos* a general, fr. *stratos* army + *agēin* to lead.] A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, deception; ruse. — **Syn.** See **TRICK**.

**strat'e-gic** (strāt'ēj'k; -tj'k), *adj.* Also **strat'e-gi-cal** (-tj'kāl; -tj'kāl). 1. Of or pertaining to strategy; marked by strategy; important in strategy. 2. Required for the conduct of war but obtainable at least in part only from outside the country; — chiefly of raw material. Cf. **CRITICAL**. 3. *Mil.* Designed or trained specially for devastating bases and industrial centers and wrecking communications to the rear of enemy lines; — of bombing or air forces. Cf. **TACTICAL**. — **strat'e-gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**strat'e-gics** (strāt'ēj'kz), *n.*; see **-ICS**. Strategy.

**strat'e-gist** (strāt'ēj'kist), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

**strat'o-gy** (-jī), *n.* 1. The science and art of employing the armed strength of a belligerent to secure the objects of a war, esp. the large-scale planning and directing of operations in adjustment to combat area, possible enemy action, political alignments, etc.; also, an instance of it. 2. Use of stratagem or artifice; intrigue.

**strath** (strāth; Scot. strāth), *n.* [Gael. strāth.] A flat, wide river valley or its bottom land.

**strath'spey** (strāth'spā; strāth'spā), *n.* A lively Scottish dance, resembling the reel, but slower; also, the music for this dance.

**strat'o-u-late** (strāt'ō-lāt; 43), *adj.* [Dim. fr. *stratum*.] *Geol.* & *Min.* Characterized by thin parallel strata.

**strat'i-form** (strāt'ī-fōrm), *adj.* *Anat.* Having the form of stratum; designating a cartilage embedded in a groove in a bone to form a smooth surface over which a tendon passes.

**strat'ify** (strāt'īf; 44, *v. t.*; **-IES** (-fīz); **-IFYING**. [F. *stratifier*, fr. ML. *stratificare*.] 1. To form, deposit, or arrange, in strata, or layers. 2. *Hort.* To preserve (tree seeds) by arranging in layers alternating with sand or earth. — **strat'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā-sh'n), *n.*

**strat'i-gra-phy** (strāt'ī-grā-fī), *n.* [*stratum* + *-graphy*.] 1. The arrangement of strata. b *Geology* which treats of the arrangement of strata. — **strat'i-graph'ic** (strāt'ī-grāf'ik), **strat'i-graph'ic-al** (-fī-kāl), *adj.* — **strat'i-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**strat'o-** (strāt'ō-), [From **STRATUS**.] A combining form denoting *stratus* and, as in **strat'o-cu-mu-lus** (-kū'mū-lūs), stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter. See **CLOUD**, **ILLUSTR.**

**strat'o-ra-cy** (strāt'ō-rā-sī; 45, *n.*; **-CIES** (-fīz). [Gr. *stratos* army + *-cracy*.] Government based on an army; a military government. — **strat'o-crat'ic** (strāt'ō-kra't'ik), *adj.*

**strat'o-sphere** (strāt'ō-sfēr; strāt'ō-s), *n.* [See **STRATUM**; **-SPHERE**.] *Meteorol.* The upper portion of the atmosphere, above seven miles, more or less (depending on latitude, season, and weather) in which temperature changes but little with altitude and clouds of water never form. — **strat'o-spher'ic** (-sfēr'ik), **strat'o-spher'ic-al** (-fī-kāl), *adj.*

**strat'um** (strāt'ūm; strāt'ūm), *n.*; **pl.** **-TA** (-tā; -d), **-TUMS** (-tūmz;

**-luna**. [*L.*, a covering, fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] 1. A bed or layer artificially made; as, a *stratum* of turf. 2. A region of the sea or atmosphere conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth. 3. A part of a historical or sociological series representing a stage of development; also, a contemporary group representative of such a stage, esp. in education. 4. *Biol.* A layer of tissue. 5. *Geol.* A sheetlike mass of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind, usually in layers between beds of other kinds. See *FAULT*, *ILLUSTR.*

**stratus** (strā'tūs, n.; pl. STRATI (-tī)). [*L.* *stratus* a spreading out, scattering.] *Metrol.* A cloud form of great width and low altitude (2000 to 7000 feet). See *CLOUD*, *ILLUSTR.*

**strait**, **straight** (strā't; -tī). Scot. vars. of *STRAIGHT*.

**stravagant** (strā-vā'g), **stravagant** (-vā'g), n. & v. [*OF.* *estravaguer*.] Scot. & Dial. Saunter; stroll.

**straw** (strō, n.). [*AS.* *strāw*.] 1. Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing. 2. A stalk or stem of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, etc. 3. A thing of smallest worth; a trifle. — *adj.* 1. Of or like straw; of the color of straw. 2. Of the worth of a straw; hence, of little or no value. 3. Made as if with straw or straws; as, a *straw* man for the enemy's shots; of voting, etc., not official; as, a *straw* vote taken by letters of inquiry to ascertain the relative strength of opposing candidates.

**strawberry** (hēr't; -bēr-ī), n. The juicy, edible, usually red fruit of a genus (*Fragaria*) of plants of the rose family; also, the plant (called a *strawberry vine*) which bears this fruit.

**strawberry bass**. The calico bass (see *BASS* b.).

**strawberry bush**. A North American shrub (*Evonymus americanus*) having crimson pods, and seeds with a scarlet aril; also, the wahoo (*B. atropurpureus*).

**strawberry shrub**. Any of a genus (*Calycanthus*) of shrubs so called from the fragrance of the dark-red flowers. The genus is typical of a family (Calycanthaceae), the strawberry shrub family.

**strawberry tomato**. Any of several annual and perennial herbs (genus *Physalis*) of warm or temperate countries, commonly planted for their small yellow or greenish tomatolike fruit or as ornamentals for their showy, bladderlike calyces; — called also *husk tomato*, *ground cherry*.

**strawberry tree**. A European evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with racemose white flowers, and strawberrylike fruit.

**straw board** (strō'bōrd; 70), n. Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, making boxes, etc.

**straw boss**. 1. A subforeman who becomes acting foreman in the absence of the foreman, as in a camp or mill or on a ranch. 2. In industry, a leader of a small gang of workers who carries his share of the work and serves as supervisor and expeditor.

**straw color**. A light-yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw-colored**, **straw-colored**, *adj.*

**strawflower** (strō'flōw'r), n. Any of several everlasting flowers. See *EVERLASTING*, n., 3.

**straw man**. A man of straw; hence, variously, a nonentity; a puppet; a perjured witness.

**straw wine**. Wine from grapes dried in the sun, as on straw. The wine is sweet and liquefiable.

**straw worm** (strō'wōrm), n. *a* A caddis worm. *b* Any of several small hymenopterous insects (family Chalcididae) whose larvae injure the straw of wheat, etc.

**stray** (strā, v. i.). [*OF.* *estrayer*, prop. *adj.*, *stray*, *astray*.] 1. To wander, as from a direct course, to deviate. 2. To wander from company, from confinement, or from the proper limits; to rove, roam. — *n.* 1. Any domestic animal wandering at large or lost. 2. A person or thing that strays; a straggler, waif. 3. *pl.* *Radios*. Electrical effects that disturb reception. — *adj.* 1. Having gone astray; wandering. 2. Incidental; unrelated; isolated; as, a *stray* remark. — **stray'er** (strā'ēr), n.

**streak** (strēk, n.). [*ME.* *streke*, var. of *strike* streak, stroke, line, fr. *AS.* *strica*.] 1. A line or mark of a different color or texture from the ground; a stripe. 2. A vein of any mineral. 3. A vein of character or temperament; a trait; also, a trace; strain. 4. *Collog.* *U.S.* A layer; as, bacon with a *streak* of lean; a *streak* of luck. 5. *Bacteriol.* Inoculum implanted in a line or stripe. 6. *Mineral.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as obtained by scratching or by rubbing against a hard white surface. It is often an important distinguishing character. — *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in or on; to stripe.

**streaky** (-ī), *adj.*; **STREAKY** (-ī-ī); **STREAKY** (-EST). Streaked; marked with streaks; of persons, their moods, etc., uneven; variable. — **streakily**, *adv.* — **STREAKY** (-NESS).

**stream** (strēm, n.). [*AS.* *strāma*.] 1. A current or course of water or other fluid, flowing on the earth, as a river, brook, etc.; specif., any course of unning liquid. 2. A steady flow, as of water, air, gas, etc.; speed, force, amount, or direction of flow; specif., of light, a ray. 3. Anything issuing or moving with continued succession of parts, as, a *stream* of words. 4. A continued course; as, the *stream* of history. — *v. t.* 1. To issue or flow in a stream. 2. To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, *streaming* eyes. 3. To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc. 4. To extend or stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy, as, a *stream* out. 5. To move forward in a body with a continuous motion; as, the crowd *streamed* into the hall. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to flow; to pour; as, his eyes *streamed* tears. 2. To cause to stream in the air; as, to *stream* a banner.

**streamer** (strēm'ēr, n.). 1. A flag which floats in the wind; specif., a long, narrow, ribbonlike flag. 2. Hence, any long, narrow, wavy strip like or suggesting a banner floating in the wind. 3. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in the aurora borealis. 4. A newspaper headline that runs the full width of a page.

**streamer fly**. *Angling*. Any larva wet fly with long feathers streaming out behind the hook and from the head. Cf. *FLY*, *ILLUSTR.*

**streaming**, n. *Biol.* The slow steady flowing motion of living protoplasm in a cell.

**streamlet** (strēm'lēt; -līt), n. A small stream.

**streamline** (strēm'līn, n.). 1. The path of a small portion of a fluid relative to a solid body with respect to which the fluid is moving. 2. A contour designed to decrease air resistance. — (2), *adj.* Of or pert. to a streamline; designating a motion or flow that is free from turbulence, like that of a free particle moving in a streamline; hence, *Mech.*, designating a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid about it; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile or airplane. — *v. t.* To design or construct with a streamline form.

**streamlined** (strēm'līnd; 2), *adj.* 1. Expertly fashioned or refashioned so as to offer a minimum of resistance to swift, smooth progress, operation, or presentation, esp. in highly condensed form to suit up-to-

date needs and tastes. 2. Stripped of encumbrances; brought up to date; modernized.

**streamline flow**. Fluid flow in which the velocity at a given point is constant in magnitude and direction.

**streamlined** (strēm'līn'd), n. A streamlined train; also, a streamlined bus or airplane.

**stream of consciousness**. *Psychol.* Individual conscious experience considered as a series of processes continuously moving forward in time.

**stream-of-consciousness novel**. A novel telling its story by recording the current of thought of one or more of its characters.

**streak** (strēk, v. t.). [*ME.* *streken*, var. of *strichen*, fr. *AS.* *stroccan*. See *STRETCH*.] Scot. 1. To stretch; extend. 2. To lay out, as a corpse. — *n.* Scot. Stretch; extent.

**street** (strēt, n.). [*AS.* *strēt*, fr. *L.L.* *strata* (sc. *vio*) a paved way, prop. fem. past part. of *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] 1. *a Obs.* Orig., a paved road. *b* Now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city, town, or village; — disting. from an *alley* or *lane*, or from a county or state road (*highway*). *Street* usually includes the sidewalks or footpaths on either side, and often the bordering houses, lots, etc. *Abbr.* *St.* 2. Hence, the occupants of the buildings on a street, collectively; as, the *street* was awed with curiosity. — *the street*. The street or vicinity in a city where its main financial business is carried on.

**street Arab**. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.

**street car** (strēt'kār), n. A car, usually a passenger car, running on the public streets, usually on rails, often as a trackless trolley; a tram.

**street certificate**. *Stock Exchanges*. A certificate of stock, endorsed in blank by the registered owner and guaranteed by a broker, which circulates freely from seller to buyer in the market without requiring a transfer on the books of the corporation.

**street railway**. A line operating streetcars and/or buses.

**street/walk'er** (strēt'wōk'ēr), n. A common prostitute who seeks trade in the streets. — **street/walk'ing**, n. & *adj.*

**strength** (strēngth; strēngk; 68), n. [*AS.* *strenght*; akin to *E.* *strong*.] 1. The quality of state of being strong, capacity for exertion or endurance; force; power. 2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness. 3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. 4. Legal or moral force; as, the *strength* of law or public opinion. 5. Intensity; vehemence; specif., *a* Intensity or degree, esp. of potency of effect; — of liquors, solutions, etc. *b* Intensity; — said of light, color, sound, or odor. *c* Vigor of expression. 6. Force as measured in numbers; amount, numbers, or power of any body, as of an army. 7. One regarded as embodying or affording force of firmness; support. 8. *Exchanges, Markets, etc.* Maintenance of, or a rising tendency in, a price level; firmness of prices. — *Syn.* See *POWER*.

**strength'en** (strēng'th'n), v. t. & i. To make, grow, or become stronger. — **strength'en'er** (-ēr), n.

**stren'u-ous** (strēn'ū-ūs), *adj.* [*L.* *strenuus*.] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. 2. Marked by or requiring zealous energy. — *Syn.* See *VIGOROUS*. — **stren'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness**, *stren'u-ous-ly* (-ūs-ī-ty), n.

**strep'i-tous** (strēp'i-tūs), *adj.* Also **strep'i-tant** (-tānt). [*L.* *streptus* noise, din.] Clamorous, noisy, boisterous.

**strep'to-coc'ous** (strēp'tō-kōk'ūs), n.; pl. STREPTOCOCCI (-kōk'ō-sī). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *streptos* curved + *coccus*.] *Bacteriol.* A microorganism of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of nonmotile, Gram positive bacteria, occurring in pairs or chains and dividing in one plane only. Several species are virulently pathogenic and cause various acute diseases affecting the sinuses, lungs, spinal cord, joints, blood, etc. (*C.* *DIPLOCOCCUS*). — **strep'to-coc'al** (kōk'āl), **-coc'ous** (-ūs), *adj.*

**strep'to-my'cin** (strēp'tō-mī'n), n. [*From Streptomycetes*; see -IN.] An antibacterial substance produced by a soil microorganism (*Streptomyces griseus*), effective in animal experiments against the bacteria of certain diseases, as tularemia, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis.

**strep'to-thri'cin** (strēp'tō-thrī'n), n. [*From NL.* *Streptothrix* (fr. *Gr.* *streptos* curved + *thrix* hair) + -IN.] *Biochem.* An antibacterial substance similar to streptomycin in origin and action.

**stress** (strēs, v. t.). [*Abbr.* fr. *distress*, and fr. *OF.* *estreier*, fr. *L.* *strictus*, past part. of *stringere* to bind tight.] 1. To subject to the action of external forces; esp., to overstrain. 2. To subject to phonic stress; to accent. 3. To emphasize. — *n.* 1. Pressure; strain; esp., intense strain; as, under the *stress* of circumstances; hence, urgency; significance; as, to lay *stress* on one argument. 2. Intense effort; strained exertion. 3. *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous surfaces of bodies caused by external force, as tension, shear, etc.; the cohesive force or molecular resistance in a body opposing such action. Specif., intensity of this force, commonly expressed in pounds per square inch. 4. *Music.* *Accent.* 5. *Phonet.* Force of utterance given to a speech sound, syllable, or word, increasing its relative loudness; accent. 6. *Prox.* A emphasis or weight given syllables that carry the ictus; also, emphasis given syllables that are accented in speech as distinguished from those accented because of a metrical scheme. *b* Any syllable which carries the ictus.

**-stress**. [*-ster* + -ess.] A suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. one who does something with skill or as an occupation, as in *seamstress*, *songstress*.

**stretch** (strēch, v. t.). [*AS.* *strecan*.] 1. To reach out; extend; esp., to extend (oneself, one's limbs or body); as, he *stretched* himself out on the bed. 2. To draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand. 3. To make tense; to strain; as, to *stretch* a muscle. 4. To cause to reach or continue; to extend; as, to *stretch* a wire between two posts. 5. To extend too far; hence, to do violence to; to exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. 6. *Slang.* To tell as with a blow. 7. *Chiefly Dial.* To lay out for burial. 7. *Obs.* To execute by hanging. — *v. i.* 1. To be extended in length or in breadth, or both; to spread. 2. To extend or spread oneself, or one's limbs; as, he yawned and *stretched*. 3. To be extended without breaking; as, rubber *stretches* easily. 4. *Collog.* To strain the truth; to exaggerate. 5. *Collog.* To be hanged; to hang. — **stretch-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *adj.*

— *n.* 1. Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; tension; strain; ment; as, he did a *stretch* in *Sins Sin*. 5. Course; direction. 6. A walk or drive; as, to take a *stretch* over the countryside. 7. Either of the straight sides of a racecourse with curving ends; specif., the homestretch.

**stretch'er** (-ēr), n. 1. One who or that which stretches; specif., any



of various devices or machines for stretching or expanding something. 2. In framed work, a timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal. 3. A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying disabled or dead persons. 4. *Masonry*. A brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall.

**stretch'er-bear'er**, *n.* Also **stretch'er-man** (strétch'ér-mán). A man who carries one end of a stretcher (see **STRETCH**).

**stretch'out**, *n.* *Collog.* *U.S.* A system of mill operation in which operatives are required to do extra work, esp. to operate more machines than formerly, either with slight or with no additional pay. — **stretch'out**, *adj.*

**stret'to** (strét'tó), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -tí (-tí), -tós (-tós). Also **stret'ta** (-tá), *fem.*; *pl.* -tí (-tí), -tás (-tás). [*It.* *stretto*, contracted, pressed, fr. *L. strictus*, past part. See **STRICT**]. *Musical*. A fugue, the crowding of answer upon subject; the division of a fugue, properly following the development of the theme. b A concluding passage performed in a quicker tempo; — usually *stretta* in this sense.

**strew** (strú; also, archaic, stró), *v. t.*; **STREWED** (stróod; strúod); **STREWING** (strúw; strów; stróon; stróon). [*AS. strewan*, *streowan*]. 1. To spread by scattering. 2. To cover by or as if by scattering something over or on; also, to be dispersed over. 3. To disseminate; to spread abroad.

**stri'a** (strí'á), *n.*; *pl.* STRIAE (-fí). [*L.* *furrow, channel*] A minute groove, or channel; a threadlike line or narrow band, esp. when one of a series of parallel lines.

**stri'ate** (strí'át), *v. t.* To mark with striae. — (*á*), *adj.* Striated **stri'at-ed** (-át-ed; -íd), *adj.* [*L. striatus*, past part. of *striare* to furnish with channels] Marked with striae.

**stri'ation** (strí-'áshún), *n.* 1. Fact or state of being striated; also, arrangement of striae. 2. A stria.

**strik** (strík), *n.* [*ME. strice, strike*] A bunch of hackled flax, rute, etc., prepared for drawing into shivers. b Any of the pieces into which a layer of loss silk is cut after the first carding or combing.

**strik'en** (strík'en), *past part.* of **STRIKE**. Hence, *adj.* 1. Smitten; wounded; as, the *stricken deer*. 2. Worn out; hence, incapacitated in any way. 3. Levelled off even with the top of the container; as, a *stricken measure* of grain.

**strik'le** (strík'le), *n.* [*AS. stricel*] 1. An instrument to strike grain. See **STRICK**. 2. An instrument for whirling scythes; a rifle. 3. *Founding*. A template consisting of a board or plate with a beveled edge used to sweep or strike up a mold, core, etc., in sand or loam. — *v. t.* To smooth or form with a strikele.

**stric't** (strík't), *adj.* [*L. strictus*, past part. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight]. 1. Archaic. Drawn close; tight; also, tense. 2. Governed or governed by exact rules; rigorous. 3. Exact; precise; as, *strict construction* of a law. 4. *Bot.* Erect, as a plant or stem; straight, and not drooping, as a flower. — *Syn.* See **STRICT**. — **strict'ly**, *adv.* — **strict'ness**, *n.*

**stric'tion** (strík'shún), *n.* [*L. strictio*] A constriction **stric'ture** (strík'túr), *n.* [*L. strictura*] a contraction 1. *Obs.* Strictness. 2. A binding or contraction, specif., *Med.*, a morbid contraction of any passage of the body; also, the contracted part 3. An adverse criticism, censure. — *Syn.* See **ANIMADVERSION**.

**stride** (stríd), *v. i.*; **STRIDING** (stróod), *Obs.* **STRID** (stríd); **STRID'EN** (stríd'en), *Obs.* **STRID**, **STRIDING** (stríd'ing). [*AS. stridan* to stride, straddle] 1. To walk with long steps, esp. in a pompous manner, also, to walk or run with long and measured steps. 2. *Rare*. To straddle. — *v. t.* 1. To pass over at a step; to step over. 2. To straddle; bestiality. — *n.* 1. Act of striking; also, a long step. 2. A cycle of movements in locomotion, as of a horse, completed when the animal's feet remain the initial relative positions on the ground; also, the distance traversed in such a movement. 3. Figuratively, a stage of progress; advance, as, great *strides* in education. — **strid'er** (stríd'ér), *n.*

**stri'dent** (strí'dént), *adj.* [*L. stridentis*, *entis*, pres. part. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise] Harsh-sounding, grating, shrill. — *Syn.* See **VOCCIFEROUS**. — **stri'dence** (-dénss), **stri'den-ty** (-dén-tí), *n.* — **stri'dent-ly**, *adv.*

**stri'dor** (strí'dér), *n.* [*L.*] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise, specif., *Med.*, a harsh whistling sound during respiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages.

**strid'ulous** (stríd'ú-lús), *v. i.* [*See STRIDULOUS*] To make a shrill, creaking noise, such as is made by the wings of many insects, as katydids, crickets, and grasshoppers. — **strid'ulous-ly** (stríd'ú-lús-lí), *adv.* — **strid'ulous-ness** (-lús-nés), *n.*

**strid'ulous** (-lús), *adj.* [*L. stridulus*, *stridulus*] Making a shrill, creaking sound. — **strid'ulous-ly**, *adv.* — **strid'ulous-ness**, *n.* **strife** (stríf), [*OF. estrif*. See **STRIFE**] 1. Archaic. Earnest endeavor. 2. Exertion or contention for superiority; emulation 3. Altercation; conflict, fight. — *Syn.* See **DISCORD**.

**strig'il** (stríg'il), *n.* [*L. strigilis*; akin to *L. stringere* to graze, scrape]. 1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument for scraping the skin, as after the bath. 2. *Zool.* In many insects, a comblike structure at the apex of the front tibia, used to clean the antennae and other parts of the body.

**strig'ose** (stríg'ós; stríg'ós'), *adj.* [*NL. strigosus*, fr. *L. striga* a furrow]. 1. *Bot.* Set with stiff bristles, as a leaf; hispid. 2. *Zool.* Marked with fine, closely set grooves.

**strike** (strík), *v. t.*; **STRUCK** (strúk); **STRUCK** or **STRICK'EN** (strík'en), (*Obs.* **STROOK** (stróok), **STRUCK'EN** (strúok'en); **STRICK'ING** (strík'ing). [*ME. striken* to strike, stroke, proceed, fr. *AS. strican* to go, proceed]. 1. To touch or hit with force; to smite. 2. To come in collision with; to attack as a hawk, blast as a thunderbolt, etc. 3. To indict, as a blow. 4. To dash; cast; as, to *strike* one's head on a stone; to separate or hurl with a sharp blow; as, the shakles were *struck* from him; also, to smear; claub. 5. *Obs.* To stroke; as, to *strike* one's hair. 6. a To afflict; punish, as if with blows. b Of a snake, to sink fangs into. 7. To produce by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* a light; hence, to produce suddenly; as, to *strike* terror to one's heart. 8. To cause to ignite by hitting, rubbing, etc.; as, to *strike* a match; specif., *Elec.*, to cause (an arc) to form, as between electrodes of an arc lamp. 9. To impress with a die or die, punch, or the like, as a coin or medal. 10. To cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep. 11. To affect sensibly with some strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; of a thought, idea, etc., to occur to; as, it never *struck* me before. 12. To affect by or as if by a blow; as, to *strike* one blind. 13. To cause to sound; as, to *strike* up a march. 14. *Collog.* To come or light upon, esp. suddenly; as, my eye *struck*

a strange word. 15. *Obs.* To fight or wage (battle). 16. a To level, as a measure of grain, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. b To strickle, as a mold in founding. 17. To catch and hold the admiration or love of; to attract. 18. To arrive at by computation; as, to *strike* a balance. 19. To make and risk; as, to *strike* a bargain. 20. To lower; haul down; as, to *strike* a flag. 21. To remove, cancel, or strike like, with or as with a stroke of the pen. 22. To assume (a posture). 23. *Slang*. To make an urgent request of; as, he *struck* a friend for a job. 24. *Angling*. To hook (a fish), esp. by a sharp pull on the line. 25. *Whaling*. To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb. — *v. t.* 1. To advance; proceed; as, to *strike* into the fields. 2. To pass quickly; to dart. 3. *Collog.* To come upon something suddenly. 4. To deliver a blow or attack; hence, to deal blows; to fight; also, to aim a blow; as, he *struck* at me, but missed; of a snake, to attempt to sink the fangs into its prey. 5. To hit; collide; dash; clash. 6. To sound, as a clock, by percussion, or as if with blows. 7. To lower a flag, or colors, in token of respect, or to signify surrender. 8. To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment. 9. To pierce; penetrate; as, a chill that *strikes* to our very bones. 10. *Angling*. To seize the bait; — said of a fish. 11. *Horiz.* To take root, — said esp. of cuttings of plants.

*Syn.* (1) **Strike**, **hit**, **smite**, **slap**, **swat**, **punch** mean to deal or deliver a blow to or upon. **Strike** usually suggests aiming and dealing a blow and the production of the intended effect; **hit** more often stresses the impact of the blow or the reaching of the mark aimed at; **smite** is more emphatic than **strike**; **slap** implies a striking with an open hand; **swat** implies a hitting with a crushing blow; **punch** implies a hitting with a closed fist. (2) **See AFFECT**.

**strike a balance**. To find the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **strike camp**. To take down the tent or huts of a camp. **strike dead or dumb**. To confound; to astonish. — **strike hands**. To clasp hands; hence, to make a compact. — **strike home**. To give a blow which reaches its object. — **strike it rich**. To find a rich vein or deposit of ore; hence, to meet with financial good fortune. — **strike off**. a To erase from a list or the like; to deduct, as from an account. b *Print*. To print. — **strike oil**. To find petroleum when boring for it; hence, *Slang*, *U.S.*, to make a lucky hit financially. — **strike out**. a To produce by collision; to force out, as, to *strike out* sparks with steel. b To blot out; to efface; to erase. c To devise; invent; contrive. d To start suddenly; as, to *strike out* at a sharp pace. e *Baseball*. To be out for not hitting the ball fairly in three opportunities during one's turn at the bat; to cause the score thus made. f To begin to sing, sound, or play. g To raise or emboss (metal, etc.) as by blows or pressure in a die. c *Collog.* To form, or enter upon, suddenly, as a friendship or acquaintance.

— *n.* 1. Act of striking. 2. A strike for leveling, as a measure of grain, etc., or for striking up a mold in founding. 3. Act of quitting work; specif., such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer. 4. A sudden finding of rich ore in mining, of oil, or the like; hence, any sudden success or good fortune. 5. *Angling*. Act of striking the bait. 6. *Baseball*. Any actual or constructive striking at the pitched ball, three of which, if the ball is not hit fairly, cause the batter to be out. 7. *Baseball*. Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made. 8. *Brerery*. The unit quantity of malt used in making ale or beer; also, excellence of quality. 9. *Coining*. The quantity or number of coins, or the like, struck at one time. 10. *Geol. & Mining*. The direction of a line formed by the intersection of a stratum with a horizontal plane.

**strike/break'er** (strík'brék'ér), *n.* Any person hired to do the work of one who is on strike.

**strike/break'ing** (-brék'ing), *n.* Coercive measures designed to break up a strike or strikes.

**striker** (strík'ér), *n.* One who or that which strikes, in any sense; specif.: a A blacksmith's helper. b The hammer of the striking mechanism in a clock. c A harpooner, rarely, a harpoon. d A workman on strike. e *U.S. Army*. A soldier employed in his spare time by an officer to do odd jobs. f *BATMAN*. g *U.S. Navy*. A nonrated enlisted man who is working for a petty officer's rating.

**striking** (strík'ing), *adj.* Remarkable; surprising. — *Syn.* See **NOTICEABLE**. — **striking'ly**, *adv.*

**string** (stríng), *n.* [*AS. strenga*] 1. A small cord or slender strip of leather, or the like, used esp. for binding or tying things. 2. Thread or cord mixed with a number of objects, hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as if on a thread, a series; as, a *string* of beads; a *string* of arguments. 3. Hence, a group of contestants ranked according to rated skill; as, players on the third *string*. 4. a The cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of a piano, harp, or violin. b *pl.* Stringed instruments, esp. of an orchestra; also, the players on such instruments. Cf. **WIND**, n., 9. 5. A fiber, as of a plant. 6. *Obs.* A nerve or tendon of an animal body. 7. *Collog.* *pl.* Conditions attached to an offer, deal, etc. 8. a *Arch.* Short for **STRINGCOURSE**. **STRINGPIECE**. b A notched board supporting the treads and risers of wooden stairs; a bridgeboard. See **STAIR**, *Illustr.* 9. *Billiards & Pool*. The line from behind and over which the cue ball must be played, after being in play, as by being pocketed. — *called also string line*. b Act of stringing for the right to make the opening shot in a game. See **STRING**, v., 3. 10. *Horse Racing*. The horses collectively which belong to one stable or owner. — *v. t.*; **STRUNG** (strúng); **STRUNG**, or *Rare*, **STRINGED** (strínged); **STRING'ING** (stríng'ing). 1. To furnish with strings; hence, to strengthen; brace. 2. To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a stringed instrument; hence, to make tense. 3. To thread on or as on a string; as, to *string* beads. 4. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans. 5. To tie, hang, fasten, etc., with a string or strings; as, to *string* one's shoes. 6. To extend or stretch like a string; as, to *string* cables. 7. *Slang*. To hoax; fool. — *v. i.* 1. To form into a string or strings, as on being stretched. 2. To move or progress in a string, or series. 3. *Billiards & Pool*. To make the cue ball rebound from the foot cushion so as to stop as near as possible to the head cushion or to the string line, as for determining the order of play.

**string bass**. The contrabass, largest of the violas.

**string bean**. *Often pl.* **STRING BEANS**. Any of certain varieties of beans (esp. genus *Phaseolus*, as *P. vulgaris*) grown for the pod, edible when young; — so called from the strings on the pods. One variety with tender golden yellow pods is called *man bean* or *butter bean*.

**string'board** (stríng'bórd'; 70), *n.* *Arch.* A board or built-up facing

used in building stairs to cover the ends of the steps, as to hide the true string. Cf. *STAIR*, *Illustr.*

**string/course** (strɪŋ'kɔrs; 70), *n.* [*Arch.*] A horizontal band in a building, forming a part of the design.

**stringed** (strɪŋd), *adj.* 1. Having strings, as certain musical instruments (*stringed instruments*); also, produced by strings. 2. Tied with a string.

**stringency** (strɪŋ'ɛn-sɪ), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent; specif.: a strictness; severity: rigor. b Lightness; lack of ease or plenty, as in financial circles. c Cogency, as of an argument.

**string-gut** (strɪŋ'gʊt), *adj.* [*It.*] *Music.* Urging or hastening the tempo, as to a climax; — a direction.

**string-gut** (strɪŋ'gʊt), *adj.*

**string-ly**, *adv.*

**stringer** (strɪŋ'ɛr), *n.* 1. One who or that which strings. 2. *Mach.* a A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor or the like. b A stringpiece. c A tie in a truss, etc. 3 *Railroads.* A longitudinal member extending the distance between adjacent joints on the chord of a truss of a bridge and carrying the track.

**string-halt** (strɪŋ'hɔlt), *n.* [*Cf.* *SPRINGHALT.*] A lameness in the horse, due to muscular spasms in the hind legs.

**string line.** *Billiards & Pool.* See *STRING*, *n.*, 9 a.

**string-piece** (strɪŋ'pi:s), *n.* [*Arch.*] The heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier.

**string tie.** A narrow necktie.

**stringy** (strɪŋ'ɪ), *adj.*; **stringy**-f-r (Y-ŋr); **stringy**-t-est. 1. Consisting of strings, or small threads, fibrous. 2. Kopy; viscid; sluey. 3. Like or suggestive of a string or strings; thin and long; sometimes, wiry; sluey; as, a *stringy* cowboy. — **stringy**-ness, *n.*

**strip** (stri:p), *v. t.*; **STRIPPED** (stri:p) or, *Rare*, **STRIPP**; **STRIPPING**. [*AS.* *stripan* in *beastripan* to plunder.] 1. To deprive; divest; plunder; esp., to deprive or divest of a covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; peel. 2. To pull or tear off, as a covering, to remove; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast. 3. To make bare or clear, as by cutting, grazing, removing objects from, etc. 4. To milk dry, esp. with a peculiar movement of the hand at the last of a milking; as, to *strip* a cow. 5. *Mach.* To tear off or break the thread from (a bolt or nut).

6 *Mil. & Naut.* To dismantle; as, to *strip* a machine gun, a ship. 7 *Tobacco Culture.* a To pick the cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco). b To remove the midrib from (tobacco leaves). — *v. i.* To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering; to undress. — *n.* [*Prob.* due to confusion of *stripe*, *n.*, and *strip*, *v.*] 1. A narrow or relatively long piece, as, a *strip* of cloth, a *strip* of land. 2. Act of stripping or despoiling; destruction. 3. *Philately.* Three or more stamps attached in a row, either horizontally or vertically. 4. Also *air-strip* (ā'stri:p), *landing strip.* A long narrow hard-surfaced area or runway suitable for the take-off and landing of aircraft, usually laid out in the direction of the prevailing wind, also, a portable runway in sections of thin perforated steel sheets laid flat and hooked together. Specif., *flight strip*, strip constituting an auxiliary landing field alongside a highway as a dispersal area for military aircraft or for emergency landings, etc.

**strip cropping or planting.** Planting of crops in alternating strips of fibrous-rooted and loose-rooted growth, practiced on hill slopes to minimize erosion.

**stripe** (stri:p), *n.* [*MD* *stripe*, *stripp*.] 1. A line, or long narrow division of anything of a different color or structure from the ground. 2. A strip attached to something of a different color or material. 3. A weal or welt; hence, a stroke such as might raise a welt on the skin; a damaging blow. 4. Color indicating, or symbolic of, something; hence, character, type; sort; as, men of the same political *stripe*. 5. *Mil.* A piece of braid, as on the sleeve of an officer's coat, to indicate rank or length of service. b *pl.* *Now Soldiers' Slang.* A chevron. 6. *Weaving.* A pattern or cloth with lines or narrow bands, differently colored, or raised or depressed, from the ground — *v. t.* To make stripes upon; to variegate with stripes.

**striped** (stri:p), *adj.* Having stripes of different colors; as, *striped* squirrel, a chipmunk.

**strip/or** (stri:p'ɔr), *n.* *Slang.* One who wears stripes on his sleeve, to indicate rank or length of service; — used in the U. S. Navy, generally in combination; as, *one-striper*, an ensign; *four-striper*, a captain; etc.

**strip-ling** (stri:p'liŋ), *n.* [*strip* + *ling*; as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A lad.

**strip/per** (stri:p'ɛr), *n.* One who or that which strips.

**strip tease.** *Theat.* In burlesque, an act in which an actress, usually at the end or as a part of a song number, removes her clothing before the audience, piece by piece. — **strip-tease**, *adj.* — **strip-tease**, *n.*

**strive** (stri:v), *v. i.*; **STROVE** (strɔ:v), sometimes **STRIVED** (stri:v); **STRIVEN** (stri:v'ɛn), often **STRIVED**, rarely **STROVE**; **STRIVING** (stri:v'ɪŋ). [*OF.* *estrivere*, of Teut. origin.] 1. To make efforts; to labor hard; — followed by an infinitive. 2. To struggle in opposition; to contend; contest; battle. 3. *Obs.* To vie; compete. — *Syn.* See *ATTEMPT*. — **striver** (stri:v'ɪ), *n.*

**stro-bi-la** (strɔ:'bi:lə), *n.* *pl.* *-læ* (lɛ). [*N.L.*, fr. Gr. *strobilē* a plug of lint shaped like a pine cone, fr. *strobilos* anything twisted, a pine cone.] *Zool.* A linear series of similar structures, as the segmented body of a tapeworm or a chain of larval scyphozoan jellyfishes. — **stro-bi-late** (strɔ:'bi:l-ət), *adj.*

**stro-bi-laceous** (strɔ:'bi:l-ə'shəs), *adj.* [*See* *STROBILE*.] *Bot.* Pert. to or like a strobile; also, bearing strobiles.

**stro-bi-le** (strɔ:'bi:l-ə), *n.* Also **stro-bi-li** or **stro-bi-lus** (Y-lɪs). [*F.* or *L.L.*; *F.* *strobile*, fr. *L.L.* *strobilus* a pine cone, fr. Gr. *strobilos*] *Bot.* A conelike aggregation of sporophylls bearing sporangia, as in the club mosses, horsetails, etc.; specif.: a In gymnospermous plants, a cone. b In seed plants, the spike-like pistillate inflorescence of the hop. See *NOB*, *Illustr.*

**stro-bi-lo-scope** (strɔ:'bi:l-ə'skɔ:p), *n.* [*Gr.* *strobos* a whirling + *-scope*.] An instrument for studying the successive phases of a periodic or vibrating motion by means of light periodically interrupted. — **stro-bi-lo-scop-ic** (skɔ:p'ɪk), *adj.*

**stro-bi-lo-n** (strɔ:'bi:l-ən), *n.* [*Stroboscope* + *electron tube*.] A gas-filled electron tube with a cold cathode, used esp. as a source of stroboscopic light.

**stroke** (strɔ:k), *past* of *STRIKE*.

**stroke** (strɔ:k), *n.* [*ME.* *strok*, *strook*, *strok*, fr. *striken*. See *STRIKE*, *v.*] 1. Act or fact of striking; an impact; blow; knock. 2. The effect of a striking; injury. 3. A sudden action resulting in impact or in a quick, sharp result, suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of fortune; hence, the result of such action; esp., any sudden attack of disease; as, a *stroke* of apoplexy; sometimes, specif., an attack of paralysis; a shock. 4. An effort by which something is done, produced, or accomplished; also, something done or accomplished by such an effort. 5. The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock. 6. A throb or beat, as of the heart. 7. One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium; as, the *stroke* of an oar in rowing, of a swimmer, etc.; also, the type or character or rate of such a movement; as, a fast *stroke*; to keep the *stroke* at 38 beats a minute. 8. A movement, usually with a tool, implement, or the like, as, a *stroke* of a pen; figuratively, a delicate or clever touch in a narrative, description, or the like. 9. A mark or dash made, or appearing as if made, by a stroke of a pen, engraving tool, etc.; as, a blurred *stroke*. 10. In certain games, as lawn tennis, a striking of the ball in a particular manner; as, a chop *stroke*. 11. *Mach.* The movement, or the distance of the movement, in either direction, of the piston plunger, piston rod, crosshead, etc., as of an engine or a pump. 12. *Rowing.* A rower who pulls the oar (*stroke oar*) nearest the stern and sets the rate of rowing for all the oarsmen.

**stroke** (strɔ:k), *v. t.* [*ME.* *stroken*, *straken*, fr. *AS.* *strician*.] 1. To rub gently in one direction; hence, to soothe. 2. To sound, as a gong or a clock, with a stroke. 3. *Rowing.* To set the stroke for (the crew of a rowing boat) or for the crew of (a rowing boat); to row as stroke of.

**stroll** (strɔ:l), *v. i.* 1. To wander on foot; to rove; specif.: a To ramble idly or leisurely. b To go from one place to another in search of occupation, profit, or the like; as, a *strolling* musician. — *v. t.* To walk leisurely along; as, to *stroll* the streets. — *n.* A strolling; a leisurely walk.

**stroll'er** (ŋr), *n.* 1. One who strolls or saunters. 2. A vagrant; tramp. 3. A strolling player; an itinerant actor. 4. Any of various types of baby carriage.

**stroma** (strɔ:'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *STROMATA* (tā). [*L.*, a bed covering, fr. Gr. *stroma* couch, bed.] 1. Anat. a The connective tissue or framework of an organ. b The colorless framework of a red blood corpuscle, nerve cell, etc. — **stroma-tic** (strɔ:'mā-tɪk), *adj.*

**stro-mey-or-ite** (strɔ:'mɛɪ-ŋr-ɪt), *n.* [*After* Friedrich Stromeyer (d. 1835), Ger. chemist.] *Mineral* A steel-gray sulfide of silver and copper (Ag,Cu)<sub>2</sub>S, of metallic luster.

**strone** (strɔ:n), *n.* & *v.* *Scot.* & *Ir.* Spout; stream.

**strong** (strɔ:ŋ; 74), *adj.* [*AS.* *strang*, *strong*.] 1. Having great physical power to act; vigorous; robust. 2. Having moral or intellectual power. 3. Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, party. 4. Reaching a certain degree or limit in respect to strength or numbers; as, an army ten thousand *strong*. 5. Effective or efficient; esp. in a specified direction; as, a *strong* voice. 6. Forceful; cogent. 7. Intense in degree or quality; not mild, weak, or the like. 8. *Obs.* Flagrant, outrageous. 9. Moving with rapidity or force; violent; as, a *strong* tide, aspect of the wind, velocity of 25 to 38 miles per hour. 10. *Cf.* BEAUFORT'S SCALE 10 Ardent; zealous; as, a *strong* Whist. 11. Full of spirit, as, *strong* liquors. 12. Solid; not easily injured; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* beam; a *strong* fortress. 13. Well established, firm; as, a *strong* custom. 14. *Colloq.* Having an offensive or too intense odor or flavor; rank. 15. *Com.* Tending to steady or higher prices; firm; as, a *strong* market. 16. *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb, or its conjugation, which forms its past tense by a variation in the root vowel, and its past participle (usually) by the addition of *-en* (*strave*, *strove*, *striven*; *break*, *broke*, *broken*; *drink*, *drank*, *drunk*); — called also *irregular*, and opposed to *weak*, or *regular*.

**Syn.** *Strong*, stout, sturdy, stalwart, tough, tenacious mean showing great power as in acting or resisting. *Strong* usually suggests power that resists destructive forces or is potent in a high degree; stout, an ability to endure hard use or severe pain, or any stress or strain, without giving way; sturdy, strength derived from vigorous growth, a determined spirit, solid construction, etc.; stalwart, an unassailable, impregnability, and complete dependability; tough, strength arising from a texture or spirit that is firm and unyielding; tenacious, strength shown in retaining that which has been gained or in adhering to a support, position, idea, etc. — *Ant.* Weak.

**adv.** *Strongly*; — in combinations, as *strong-beating*, *strong-knit*.

**strong-arm** (strɔ:'ɑ:m), *n.* & *v.* *Colloq.* Having or using force, esp. undue force; as, *strong-arm* methods.

**strong-arm**, *v. t.* *Colloq.* To use force upon, assault; beat up; rob by violence.

**strong-bark** (bārk), *n.* A small tree (*Rourea ovata*, family Euphorbiaceae) of southern Florida and the West Indies. It has strong, hard, brown wood and edible berries.

**strong-box** (strɔ:'bɔks), *n.* A strongly made chest or case for money or valuables.

**strong drink.** Intoxicating liquor.

**stronghold** (strɔ:'hɔld), *n.* A fortified place; fastness.

**strongly**, *adv.* In a strong manner; vehemently; emphatically.

**strong-mind** (mɪn'dɪŋ; -dɪd; 2), *adj.* Having a vigorous mind; esp., of women, having or affecting masculine qualities of mind. — **strong-mind-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **strong-mind-ed-ness**, *n.*

**strong room.** A room for money or valuables, usually specially constructed to be fireproof and burglarproof.

**strong-willed** (strɔ:'wɪld; 2), *adj.* Having a strong will; determined; sometimes, obstinate.

**stron-gyl** (strɔ:'ŋɪl), *n.* Also **stron-gyl**. [*Gr.* *strongylus* round.] *Veter.* Any of certain roundworms constituting a family (Strongylidae), related to the hookworms; esp., any of those species (*Strongylus* and closely allied genera) that are parasitic in the alimentary tract and tissues of the horse.

**stron-gy-lo-sis** (strɔ:'ŋɪ-lɔ'sɪs), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Veter.* Infestation by roundworms of the genus *Strongylus*.

**stron-ti-a** (strɔ:'ntɪ-ə), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Chem.* a Strontium monoxide, SrO, a white solid, resembling lime and baryta. b Loosely, strontium hydroxide, Sr(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

**stron-ti-an** (shŋ-ŋ; -shŋn), *n.* Strontium, esp. in the form of some compound, as strontia or strontianite.

**stron-ti-an-ite** (strɔ:'ntɪ-ən-ɪt), *n.* [*From* *Strontian*, in Argyll Co.,

Scotland.] *Mineral.* Native strontium carbonate,  $\text{SrCO}_3$ , in various forms and colors.

**stron-ti-um** (strŏn'shŭ-ŭm; -tŭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL. See STRONTIANITE.] *Chem.* A bivalent element, an alkali-earth metal, occurring naturally only in combination. Symbol,  $\text{Sr}$ ; at. no. 38; at. wt., 87.63. Strontium compounds color a flame crimson, and some are used in fireworks. — **stron'tic** (-tĭk), *adj.*

**strook** (strŏk). *Obs.* past part. of STRIKE.

**strop** (strŏp), *n.* [See STRAP.] A strap; specif., a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.*; **STROPPED** (strŏp'p); **STROP'PING**. To sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

**strophan'thin** (strŏf'ăn'thĭn), *n.* [Strophanthus, type genus (Gr. *strophē* a turning + *anthos* flower).] A bitter, poisonous glucoside extracted from certain tropical plants of the apocynaceous genus *Strophanthus*, used as a cardiac stimulant.

**strophe** (strŏf'ē), *n.* [Gr. *strophē*, lit., a turning; akin to Gr. *strephein* to twist, turn.] 1. In the Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from one side to the other of the orchestra. 2. *Pros.* a The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1). b A stanza. — **stroph'ic** (strŏf'ĭk; strŏf'ĭk), *adj.*

**stroph'u-lus** (strŏf'ŭ-lŭs), *n.* [NL, dim. fr. Gr. *strophos* a twisted band or cord.] *Med.* A form of miliaria, of several varieties, occurring esp. in infants.

**stroud** (stroud), *n.* [Appar. fr. *Stroud*, Eng.] A coarse blanket or garment formerly used in trading with some North American Indians.

**strove** (strŏv), *past & rare past part.* of STRIVE.

**strow** (strŏ), *v. t.*; **STROWED** (strŏd), **STROWN** (strŏn) or **STROWED**; **STROW'ING**. *Archaic.* To strew.

**stroy** (strŏ), *v. t. & i.* *Archaic.* To destroy.

**struck** (strŭk), *past & past part.* of STRIKE.

**struck**, *adj.* Closed or affected by a labor strike.

**struck'en** (strŭk'ən; strŏk'ən), *Obs.* past part. of STRIKE.

**struck jury**. *Law.* A special jury of 12 members selected from 48, these being reduced to 24 by the attorney for each side striking out the names of twelve. The jury is then chosen by the ordinary methods.

**struck measure**. A measure, as of grain, leveled off.

**struc'tur-al** (strŭk'ŭr-ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to structure or a structure. 2. Involved in, or caused by, structure, esp. the economic structure; as, modern *structural unemployment*. 3. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to organic structure, as, a *structural element*. 4. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from the effects of folding or faulting of the earth's crust; tectonic. — **struc'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

**structural formula**. See FORMULA, 4.

**structural iron, steel**. *Engin. & Arch.* Iron or steel made in shapes best adapted for structural uses, such as I-shaped and T-shaped beams.

**struc'ture** (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *structura*, fr. *struere*, *structum*, to arrange, construct.] 1. Manner of building; form, construction. 2. Something constructed or built, as a building, a dam, a bridge. 3. Arrangement of parts, of organs, or of constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body. 4. Figuratively, the interrelation of parts as dominated by the general character of the whole; as, the *structure* of society.

**stru'dol** (shtrŭd'ŏl; strŏd'ŭ), *n.* [G.] A dessert of pastry made by rolling and baking a paper-thin sheet of dough spread with a filling, usually of fruit.

**strug'gle** (strŭg'ġl), *v. i.* — *GLIED* (-ġl); — *GLING* (-ġng). [ME. *strogelen*, *strogelen*.] 1. To put forth great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; contend. — *v. t.* 1. To effect, accomplish or dispose of, in some specified way, by struggling. 2. *Rare.* To struggle over. — *Syn.* See ATTEMPT. — *n.* 1. A violent effort or exertion. 2. Contest; strife. — **strug'gler** (-ġlŕ), *n.* — **strug'gling-ly**, *adv.*

**strum** (strŭm), *v. t. & i.*; **STRUMMED** (strŭmd); **STRUM'ING**. [Imitative.] To play on, or as on, a stringed musical instrument unskillfully, idly, or noisily, thrum. — *n.* Act or sound of strumming. — **strum'mor**, *n.*

**stru'ma** (strŭm'ă), *n.*; *pl.* — *MAE* (-mĭ). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] 1. *Med.* a Scrofula. b Gout. 2. *Bot.* A cushionlike swelling, as at the base of the capsule in many mosses. — **stru-mat'ic** (strŭm'ăt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or produced by, strychnine; as, *strychnic poisoning*.

**strych'nine** (strĭk'nĭn; -nĕn; -nĭn), *strych'nin*, *n.* [F. *strychnane*, fr. L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, fr. Gr. *strychnos*.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ , obtained from various plants of the genus *Strychnos* (see *STRYCHNOS*), as *nux vomica*. It is used as a tonic and stimulant for the central nervous system.

**strych'nin-ism** (-nĭn'ĭz'm), *n.* *Med.* Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of strychnine.

**strych'nos** (strĭk'nŏs), *n.* [NL. See STRYCHNINE.] Any of a genus (*Strychnos*) of tropical trees and woody vines (family Loraniaceae). Many species yield valuable drugs. See BRUCINE, CUMARIC, STRYCHNINE.

**Stu'art** (stŭt'ŕ), *n.* Also **Stewart**. A member of a royal family in Scotland and England. Robert II was the first king of Scotland of this family (1370). In 1603 James VI of Scotland became James I of England, and Charles I, Charles II, and James II were other reigning members of this house in Great Britain.

**stub** (stŭb), *n.* [AS. *stubb*, *stubb*.] 1. The stump of a tree. 2. The

short blunt part of anything after the larger part has been broken off or used up; as, the *stub* of a pencil. 3. In a checkbook, etc., a small part of each leaf attached to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away; also, any similar counterfoil, as the coupon of a theater ticket. 4. Something short, blunt, etc.; specif.: a A pen with a short, blunt nib. b A stub nail. — *v. t.*; **STUBBED** (stŭbd); **STUB'ING**. 1. To grub up by the roots, as weeds. 2. To remove stubs from; as, to *stub* land. 3. To strike, as one's foot, against a stub, a stou, or other object.

**stub**, *adj.* Stocky; thickset, squat.

**stub'bod** (stŭb'ŏd; -ŭd; stŭbd), *adj.* 1. Reduced to, or resembling, a stub; short and blunt. 2. Abounding in stubs. 3. Hardly; rugged. — **stub'bod-ness**, *n.*

**stub'ble** (stŭb'ġl), *n.* [OF. *estouble*, *estuble*, fr. LL., for L. *stipula* stubble, stalk.] 1. The stumps of wheat, corn, or other grain left in the ground, as after reaping. 2. A rough surface or growth resembling stubble. — **stub'bled** (-ġd), *adj.* — **stub'bly** (-ġl), *adj.*

**stub'born** (stŭb'ŕn), *adj.* [ME. *stoburn*, *stoburn*, prob. fr. AS. *stubb*, *stubb*, a stub.] 1. *Obs.* Sturdy. 2. Fixed, resolute, or unyielding; esp., obstinate. 3. Performed or carried on in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner; as, *stubborn* strife. 4. Difficult to handle, manage, or treat, refractory; as, a *stubborn* ore. — *Syn.* See OBSTINATE. — **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

**stub'by** (stŭb'ġ), *adj.*; **STUB'BY** (-ġ); **STUB'BY-EST** 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short, thick, and stiff, as bushes. 3. Stocky; thickset.

**stub nail**. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

**stucco** (stŭk'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* — *COIS*, — *COS* (-ŏz). [It., of Teut. origin.] A plastic material used to form a hard covering for exterior walls; esp., a fine plaster used for internal decorations and fine work; hence, *stucco-work*. In modern building, *stucco* is generally composed of stucco made of portland cement, sand, and, commonly, a small percentage of lime. — *v. t.* To decorate with stucco; to coat with stucco. — **stucco-er** (-ŕŕ), *n.*

**stucco-work** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work done in stucco.

**stuck** (stŭk), *past & past part.* of STICK.

**stuck-up** (-ŭp), *adj.* *Colloq.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; snobbishly aloof. — **stuck-up-ness**, *n.*

**stud** (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *stod*.] 1. A collection of horses, kept primarily for breeding. 2. The place where such a collection of horses is kept. 3. A studhorse; also, any male animal kept for breeding. — *at stud*. Available for breeding. — *of a male animal*. — *adv.* a Kept for breeding; as, a *stud* mare. b Of, pert. to, or connected with a stud.

**stud**, *n.* [AS. *studu* a post.] 1. A kind of nail with a large head, used chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob, boss. 2. A detachable buttonlike device to be inserted through buttonholes or eyelets and serve as a fastener, for ornament, etc. 3. An iron brace across the link of a chain cable. 4. *Building*. A scantling; esp., one of the uprights in lath and plaster partitions and in firing, upon which the laths are nailed or to which boards are nailed in frame buildings. 5. *Cards*. Short for *stud poker* (see *POKER*). 6. *Arch.* A short rod or pin, projecting from something, and sometimes forming a journal. — *v. t.*; **STUD'DED**, **STUD'ING**. 1. To supply with studs, or props, as supports; as, a low *studded* room. 2. To adorn with or as with a stud, studs, or knobs. 3. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; as, a plain *studded* with fawns.

**stud'book** (-bŏk'), *n.* Also **stud book**. A registry of the pedigrees and performances of horses.

**stud'dle** (stŭd'ġl; stŭd'ġ), *Scot. & dial.* var. of STIDDY.

**stud'ding** (stŭd'ġng), *n.* Material for studs or joists, studs or joists, collectively; scantling.

**stud'ding sail** (stŭn'sl or, *esp.* as a literary term, -stŭd'ġng sŭl) *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a vessel in free winds. See SAIL, *Illustr.*

**stud'ent** (stŭd'ġnt; -tŭd; -tŭd), *n.* [L. *studens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *studere* to study.] 1. A learner; scholar; esp., one who attends a school. 2. One who studies; an attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life. — *Syn.* See SCHOLAR.

**student lamp**. An adjustable reading lamp.

**stud'ent-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being a student. 2. Chiefly *Brit.* A scholarship or fellowship.

**stud'horse** (stŭd'hŏr'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

**stud'ied** (stŭd'ġd), *adj.* 1. Made the subject of study. 2. *Rare.* Qualified by study; learned. 3. Premeditated, planned; designed; as, a *studied* insult. — **stud'ied-ly**, *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness**, *n.*

**stud'i-o** (stŭd'ġŏ), *n.*; *pl.* — *DIOS* (-ŏz). [It., *pron.* study.] 1. The working room of a painter, sculptor, etc. 2. A place where motion pictures are made. 3. *Radio & Television*. A room or series of rooms maintained by a transmitting station and equipped for the transmission of programs. — **stud'i-o**, *adj.*

**studio couch**. An upholstered buckless couch that can be made to serve as a double bed by sliding from underneath it the frame of a single cot; — distinguished from *sofa bed*.

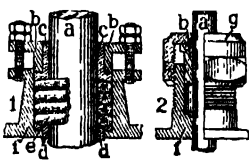
**stud'i-ous** (stŭd'ġ-ŭs), *adj.* 1. Given to or pursuing study. 2. Diligent in attention; carefully earnest. 3. *Rare.* Planned; deliberate; studied. 4. *Poetic.* Favorable to study. — **stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

**stud poker**. See *POKER*.

**stud'work** (stŭd'wŭrk'), *n.* Work supported, strengthened, held together, or ornamented by studs.

**stud'y** (stŭd'ġ), *n.*; *pl.* — *STUDIES* (-ġz). [OF. *estudie*, fr. L. *studium*.] 1. Application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for acquiring knowledge. 2. Act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts knowledge of a subject. 3. Any branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration. 4. Earnest and reasoned effort, desire, or thought; as, his *study* is to do right. 5. *Mental* absorption; profound thought or meditation; as, he was in a brown *study*. 6. A building or room devoted to study or literary work; hence, any private room reserved for the use of the master of the house. 7. In the fine arts and in literature, a rendering of any object or scene, primarily intended only for the information, instruction, or assistance of the maker; as, a *study* of heads for a figure picture. Also, a rendering of anything made as a result of careful investigation; as, a *study* in New England types. 8. *Music*. A piece for special practice; an étude. — *Syn.* See ATTENTION. — *v. t.*; **STUD'IED** (-ġd); **STUD'ING**. 1. To apply the mind to books or learning. 2. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; also, to ponder; meditate. 3. To endeavor

oning time; a calendar; — in the phrases *Old Style* and *New Style*. See *NEW STYLE*, *OLD STYLE*. 10. *Print*. Manner or plan followed in dealing with certain details of typography, forms of expression, etc., as spelling, capitalization, word division, and punctuation, often em-



bodied in a book called a **stylebook**. 11. *Zool.* A slender bristle-like process. *Syn.* See **FASHION**. — *v. t.* 1. To entitle; to name or call. 2. To fashion in, or bring into accord with, the accepted style.

— **stylar** (stī'lār), *n.*  
— **style** (stīl), [*Gr.* *stylos* a pillar.] A combining form denoting (one) having (so many) pillars.

**stylit** (stī'līt), [*It.* *n.* [*Fr.*, *fr. It.* *stilato*]. 1. A stiliteo. 2. *Surg.* A probe for examining wounds, fistulas, etc. 3. *Zool.* A bristlelike organ or appendage.

**styliform** (stī'lī'fōrm), *adj.* Resembling a style.

**stylish** (stī'līsh), *adj.* Having style; conforming to fashion; modish.

— **stylish-ly**, *adv.* — **stylish-ness**, *n.*

**stylist** (stī'līst), *n.* 1. One emphasizing style; esp., an author whose work is distinguished for style (sense 5). 2. One who advises concerning style in clothes, furnishings, etc. — **stylistic** (stī-lis'tik), **stylis-tical** (stī-lis'tīkāl), *adj.* — **stylistical-ly**, *adv.*

**stylite** (stī'līt), *n.* [*LGr.* *stylites*, *fr.* *stylos* a pillar.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of a class of ascetics who lived on tops of pillars. Simeon Stylites of Antioch (d. 459) was the most famous. — **stylitic** (stī-lī'tik), *adj.* — **stylitism** (stī'līt-iz'm), *n.*

**stylize** (stī'līz), *v. t.* To conform to a style; conventionalize; specif., *fine arts*, to represent or design according to a style or stylistic pattern rather than according to nature. — **stylization** (stī-līz'zhān), *n.* — **stylizer** (stī'līz-ēr), *n.*

**stylus** (stī'lūs), [*Gr.* *stylos*]. A combining form meaning pillar, as in *stylolite*, *stylite*. Specif.: a *Bot* & *Zool.* Characterized by a style or stylar process. *b* *Anat.* Stylod end, as in:

**stylolossal** **stylomandibular** **stylomaxillary**

**stylonoid** **stylonoid** **stylopharyngeal**

**stylolite** (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [*fr.* *stylolites*, *stylolite*, *fr.* *Gr.* *stylos*, *fr.* *stylus* a pillar & *lithos* one that trends.] *Arch.* The continuous flat coping, or pavement, on which a row of columns is supported. See *ORDER, Illustr.*

**stylograph** (stī'lō-grāf), *n.* Also **styligraphic pen**. A type of fountain pen with a conical point; hence, loosely, any fountain pen

**stylorraphy** (stī-lō-rā'fī), [*n.* [*stylor* - *graph*]]. A mode of writing in stylized lines by means of a style or similar instrument. — **stylorraphic** (stī-lō-rā'fīk), **stylorraphical** (stī-lō-rā'fīkāl), *adj.*

**stylolite** (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [*Gr.* *stylorids*, *fr.* *stylus* pillar.] *Stylorite*; specif., *Anat.*, of or pertaining to any stylolite process; such as, a *A* long, slender process from the lower side of the temporal bone of man *B* a projection on the inner back part of the distal end of the uina.

**stylolite** (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [*stylolite* + *-lite*]. *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs.

**stylolite** (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [*stylolite* + *-ite*]. *Geol.* A small, longitudinally grooved column, of the same material as the rock (usually limestone) in which it occurs.

**stylus** (stī'lūs), *n.* [*L.* See **STYLE**]. 1. A style, or writing instrument, esp. one for making carbon copies. 2. *In* a phonograph: *a* In recording, a pointed piece moved by the vibrations given to the diaphragm by a sound, thereby producing an indented record. *b* In reproducing sound, the needle.

**stylus** (stī'lūs), *n.* Also **stymy** (stī'mī). *Golf.* A condition which exists on the putting green when the ball nearer the hole lies in the line of play of the other ball. — *v. t.* To invade by a stymie; hence, to block or check as if by a stymie; as, to *stymie* a plan.

**stypsis** (stīp'sis), *n.* [*L.L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *stypsis* a steeping in an astringent. See **STYPTIC**]. Application or use of styptics.

**stypitic** (stīp'tīk), *adj.* [*L.* *stypiticus*, *fr.* *Gr.* *stypikos*, *fr.* *styphein* to contract]. Producing contraction, as of blood vessels; stopping bleeding; astringent. — *n.* A stypitic medicine — **stypitic** (stīp'tīk), *adj.* — **stypitic-ly** (stīp'tīk-ly), *adv.*

**styracaceous** (stī'rā-kā'shūs), *adj.* [*L.* *styrax*, *styrax*, *styrax*.] Belonging to the styrac family (Styracaceae). See **STORAX**.

**styrone** (stī'rōn), *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *styrax*, *styrax*]. *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, prepared from cinnamic acid, and otherwise, as a fragrant liquid. It is used especially for making plastics (See **POLYSTYRENE**).

**style** (stīl), *n.* [*F.* dial., also *stife*]. *Mining.* Chokedamp.

**Styx** (stīks), *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* *Styx*, *Styxos*]. *Gr. Myth.* The chief river of the lower world, which it encircled seven times.

**suable** (sū'ā-bū), *adj.* *Law.* Capable of being sued in court. — **suability** (sū'ā-bū-tē), *n.*

**suasion** (swā'zhān), *n.* [*L.* *suasio*, *fr.* *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade]. *A* convincing or persuading; persuasion; *as*, moral suasion. — **suasive** (sū'ā-sīv), *adj.*

**suave** (swā'v), *adj.* [*F.*, *fr. L.* *suavis* sweet, pleasant]. Blandly pleasant; smoothly polite; urbane; polished. — **suavely**, *adv.* — **suaveness**, **suavely** (swā'v-ly), *n.*

*Syn.* *Suave*, urbane, diplomatic, bland, smooth, polite mean ingratiatingly tactful and well-mannered. *Suave* specifically suggests the power to encourage easy and frictionless intercourse; urbane, a high degree of cultivation and poise and a wide social experience; diplomatic, urbanity and an ability to deal with ticklish situations tactfully; bland, the absence of irritating qualities and a mild or gentle manner; smooth, suavity, often assumed; polite, shrewdness plus tact and suavity. — *Ant.* *Bluff*.

**suaviter** (swā'vī-tēr), *adv.* [*swā'vī-tēr* *fr.* *swā'vī-tēr* *fr.* *swā'vī-tēr* *fr.* *swā'vī-tēr*]. Gently in manner, strongly in deed.

**sub** (sūb), *n.* *Colloq.* Short for *submarine*, *subordinate*, *subway*, *subaltern*, *substitute*, *sublieutenant*, etc.

**sub**, *adj.* Auxiliary; subordinate; *as*, a *sub* post office.

**sub**, *v. i.* *Subbed* (sub'd); *subbing*. To act as a substitute.

**sub**, *n.* *Photog.* Short for *substratum*. — *v. t.* To apply a substratum to (a film or plate).

**sub** (sūb; many compounds of sub- esp. nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis; 2). [*L.* *sub* under, below; sometimes *sub* before *c*, *p*, or *t* by dropping *b* of a collateral *sub*]. A prefix signifying, in general, under, below, beneath, as in:

**subbasement** **subbasal** **subbasal**  
**subbasement** **subbasal** **subbasal**  
**subbasement** **subbasal** **subbasal**

*b* Next lower than, subordinate to, inferior in rank, etc., as in: **sub-dean**, an under dean; deputy or substitute of a dean; **sub-deb-utante**, one just below a debutaute in age; and in:

**subagency** **subdiolot** **sublieutenancy**  
**subagent** **subeditor** **sublieutenant**  
**subchairman** **subfreshman** **subofficer**  
**subchief** **subinspector** **substation**  
**subconstable** **subleader** **subtreasury**

*c* Forming, or so as to form, a further division, a repetition, or a continuation of, as in: **subdistrict**, a subdivision of a district; **subculture**, to culture (bacteria) anew on a fresh medium; and in:

**subclavally** **subclavate** **subclavate**  
**subclavally** **subclavate** **subclavate**  
**subclavally** **subclavate** **subclavate**

*d* In classifications, below the category of, but above the category which follows, as in: **subphylum**, a category below a phylum, but above a class; **subclass**, a category below a class, but above an order; **suborder**, **subfamily**, **subgenus**, etc.; hence, **subgenaric**, **subordinal**, **subspecific**, etc. 2. *Anat.* Situated under or on the ventral side of, as in: **subauricular**, located below the ear; also, a part so situated, as in: **subcor-tec**, the parts of the brain below the cerebral cortex. Also:

**subaraboid** **sublabial** **suborbital**  
**subaraboid** **sublabial** **suborbital**  
**subaraboid** **sublabial** **suborbital**

3. *Chem.* A having less than the amount normal in (the compound named), as in: **subcarbide**, a carbide with less than the ordinary amount of carbon. *b* *Basic*; — prefixed to the name of a salt, as in: **subacetate**, basic acetate; **subnitrate**, **subnitrate**, etc. 4. *Geog. & Geol.* Near the base of; bordering upon, as in: **subalpine**, of mountains below the timber line; **subarctic**, of the region bordering on the Arctic Circle; **subarctic**, **subarctic**, etc. 5. *Math.* Inversely; — prefixed to adjectives qualifying ratio, as in: **subtriplicate ratio**, the inverse ratio of the cubes, similarly, **subdouble**, **subduplex**, **subduplicate**, etc. 6. *Med.* (One) under the typical in degree, as in: **subacute**, not quite acute, yet not chronic; **subdelirium**, a mild delirium; **subfebrile**, **subinflammation**, etc.

**subahdar**, **subahdar** (sūb'āh-dār), *n.* [*Per.* & *Hind* *subahdar*, *fr.* *Ar.* *subah* province + *dar* holder, keeper.] *India.* A governor of a province. *b* The chief native officer of a native company in the British Army.

**subaltern** (sūb'ā-ltēr), *n.* [*U.S.* also, *Brit. usu.* *sūb'ā-ltēr*], *adj.* [*F.* *subalterne*, *fr.* *L.* *subalternus*, *fr.* *L.* *sub* under + *alternus* alternate]. 1. Ranked below; subordinate. 2. *Logic.* Particular, with reference to a related universal, as, a *subaltern* proposition. 3. *Mil.* *chiefly Brit.* Ranking below a captain; — of a commissioned officer. — *n.* 1. A subordinate. 2. *Logic.* A subaltern proposition. 3. *Mil.* *chiefly Brit.* A commissioned officer below the rank of captain.

**subalter-nate** (sūb'ā-ltēr-nāt), *adj.* *Bot.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite.

**subaqueous** (sūb'ā-kwē-shūs), *adj.* 1. Being under or beneath the surface of water; submarine. 2. *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

**subatom** (sūb'ā-tōm), *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* A component part of an atom.

**subatomic** (sūb'ā-tōm'īk), *adj.* *Chem. & Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or designating: *a* The inside of the atom or phenomena occurring there. *b* Particles smaller than the atom or phenomena associated with them.

**subaudition** (sūb'ā-dīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L.L.* *subauditio*]. Act of understanding, or supplying, something not expressed, as a word or meaning; also, that which is so understood or supplied.

**subbase** (sūb'bās), *n.* *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, etc.

**subbase** (sūb'bās), *n.* Also **subbase**. *Organ Building.* A 10-foot or 32-foot stop, with very deep low tones. See *STOP*, *n.*, 10 *b*.

**subbing** (sūb'īng), *n.* *Photog.* The application of a substratum to a film or plate. *b* A substratum.

**subcaliber**, **subcaliber** (sūb-kāl'ī-bēr), *adj.* A smaller than the caliber of a gun; as, a *subcaliber* projectile fired through a tube of small caliber clamped to, or inserted in, a gun in target practice. *b* Of, pertaining to, used in, or effected by firing a subcaliber projectile.

**subcartilaginous** (sūb-kār'tī-lā'jī-nūs), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* *a* Under a cartilage. *b* Partially cartilaginous.

**subcelestial** (sūb-sē-lē'shāl), *adj.* Beneath the heavens; hence, mundane; *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith. — *n.* One belonging to the subcelestial regions.

**subchas'er** (sūb'chās'ēr), *n.* *Nap.* = *SUBMARINE CHASER*.

**subchloride** (sūb-klor'īd), *n.* Also **subchloride**. *Chem.* A chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine; as, *subchloride* of mercury, HgCl.

**subclavian** (sūb-klav'ī-ān), *adj.* [*sub* + *L.* *clavus* a key. See **CLAVICLE**]. *Anat.* Under the clavicle; designating, or pertaining to, the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle. — *n.* A subclavian artery, groove, vein, etc.

**subclavian artery**. *Anat. & Zool.* The proximal part of the main artery of the arm or forelimb.

**subclavian groove**. *Anat.* Either of two grooves (for the subclavian artery and vein) on the first rib.

**subclavian muscle**. *Anat.* A small muscle extending from the first rib and its cartilage to the under surface of the clavicle.

**subclavian vein**. *Anat.* The proximal part of the main vein of the arm.

**subclinical** (sūb-klin'ī-kāl), *adj.* *Med.* Slightly abnormal; not detectable by the usual clinical tests; — said of abnormal physical states.

**subcommittee** (sūb-kōm'it-tee), *n.* [*sub* + *com* + *tee*]. *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**subconscious** (sūb-kōn'shūs), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of mental operation yet not present in consciousness; as, *subconscious* conflict of desires. 2. Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to the margin of consciousness. — *n.* Subconscious activity, sometimes conceived as an entity or agent. — **subconsciously**, *adv.* — **subconsciousness**, *n.*

**subcontract** (sūb-kōn'trākt), *n.* *a* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract. — (sūb-kōn'trākt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To contract under, or for the performance of part or all of, another contract. — **subcontractor** (sūb-kōn'trākt'ēr), *n.*



**sub-con-tra-octave** (süb-kön-trä-ök'täv), *n.* *Music.* The octave below the contraoctave. See FITCH, *Illust.*  
**sub-ou-las-ous** (süb-kü-lä-né-lä), *adj.* Being, living, used, performed, etc., under the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* needle or parasite. — **sub-ou-las-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**sub-dea-con** (süb-dē'kän), *n.* *Ecol.* One in holy orders ranking below a deacon, whose duties include (in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Churches) the preparation of the holy vessels for the Mass or Eucharist. — **sub-dea-con-ate** (-ät), **sub-di-a-co-nate** (süb-di-ä-kö-nät), *n.*

improving them. — **sub-di-vi-sion** (-vīzh'ün; see SUB-), *n.*  
**sub-dom-i-nant** (süb-döm'f-nänt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic. — **sub-dom-i-nant**, *adj.*  
**sub-duct'** (süb-dük't'), *v. t. & i.* To withdraw; subtract. — **sub-duc-tion** (-dük'shün), *n.*

**sub-due'** (süb-dü'), *v. t.* [OF. *subduere* to seduce (fr. L. *subducere* to draw or lead away; see SUBDUCE), but prob. confused in AF. with L. *subdere*, past part. *subdatus*, to subdue.] 1. To conquer and bring into subjection; also, to vanquish; crush. 2. To overcome, as by persuasion, kindness, self-control, etc.; as, to *subdue* the passions. 3. To reduce in intensity, force, or degree; lower; as, to *subdue* a fever or one's voice. 4. To bring into cultivation, as land. — *Syn.* See CONQUER. — **sub-du-a-ble** (-dü'dä-b'l), *adj.* — **sub-du'al** (-äl), *n.* — **sub-du'er** (-er), *n.*

**sub-ber'lo** (süb-bēr'lik; sü-), *adj.* [F. *suberique*, fr. L. *suber* the cork tree.] Of or pert. to cork; *Chem.*, designating a white crystalline diacid, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, obtained from cork and various fatty oils and acids.

**sub-ber-in** (süb-bēr'in), *n.* Also **sub-ber-ino** (-in; ün). *Biochem.* A fatty or waxy substance, the basis of cork.

**sub-ber-i-zation** (-zä'shün; -zä'shün), *n.* *Bot.* Conversion of the cell walls into cork tissue by development of suberin, as when a callus forms over a wound.

**sub-ber-ize** (süb-bēr-iz), *v. t.* [L. *suber* cork.] *Bot.* To effect suberization of.

**sub-ber-ose** (-ös), *adj.* Also **sub-ber-ous** (-üs). *Bot.* Having a corky texture; suberized.

**sub-gla-cial** (süb-glä'shāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the bottom of a glacier. — **sub-gla-cial-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-group'** (süb-grüp'), see SUB-, *n.* a *Biol.* A subdivision of a group. b *Chem.* A subdivision of a group in the periodic table. See PERIODIC TABLE.

**sub-head'** (süb'häd'), *n.* 1. Also **sub-head'ing** (süb'häd'ing). A heading of a subdivision, as a chapter, etc. 2. In a college, school, etc., an official next below the head.

**sub-in-dex** (süb-in'deks), *n.*; *pl.* -dices (-dī-sēs). *Math.* A character affixed below to a symbol, to distinguish it in its class; a subscript; thus, *a*, *b*, *c*, *x* have 0, 1, 2, *n* as subscripts.

**sub-in-feu'date** (süb-in-fü'dät), *v. t. & i.* Also **sub-in-feud'** (-füd'). To make subinfeudation (of).

**sub-in-feu-da-tion** (-fü'dä'shün), *n.* *Feudal Law.* The granting of lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself, also, the tenure of a vassal so holding land. — **sub-in-feu-da-to'ry** (-fü'dä-tö'ri or, esp. Brit., -tēr-i), *n.*

**sub-ir-ri-gate** (süb-ir'ri-gät), *v. t.* To irrigate below the surface, as by a system of underground porous pipes — **sub-ir-ri-ga-tion** (süb-ir'ri-gä'shün), *n.*

**sub-lim'bi-to** (süb-līm'bē-tō), *adv.* [It. & L.] *Music.* At once; suddenly; — in directions; as, *piano subito*, soft at once.

**sub-lim'cent** (süb-līm'sēnt; -s'nt), *adj.* [L. *subiacere*, pres. part. of *subiacere* to lie under.] Lying under; also, being lower, though not directly below. — **sub-lim'cent-oy** (-s'nt-si; -s'nt-si), *n.*

**sub-ject** (süb-jēkt; -jekt), *adj.* [OF. *suget*, *subject*, fr. L. *subjectus*, past part. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, to throw or place under, fr. *sub-4-jacere* to throw.] 1. Under the power or dominion of another; specif., *International Law*, owing allegiance to, or being a subject of, a particular sovereign or state. 2. Exposed; liable; prone; disposed; as, *subject* to temptation. 3. Dependent upon or exposed to (some contingent action); — with *to*; as, the treaty is *subject* to ratification. *Syn.* See LIABLE.

— *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of another or of something else. 2. Specif., one subject to a monarch or ruler; in a wider sense, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign power or state. 3. One who or that which is operated upon, experimented with, tested, studied, etc.; specif., *Anat.*, a dead body for dissection. 4. That concerning which anything is said or done; the thing or person treated of, represented, etc.; matter; theme; topic. 5. One of the branches of learning studied in an educational institution. 6. *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed or predicated. *Abbr.* *subj.* 7. *Logic.* That term of a proposition which denotes what the proposition is about; also, the denotation of such a term; topic of an affirmation or denial. 8. *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based. 9. *Philos.* a That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere, substantive reality; the real,

**sub-ject'** (süb-jēkt'), *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To make subjacent. 2. To bring under control or dominion; subjugate. 3. To make liable; predispose; — with *to*. 4. To make accountable; — with *to*. 5. Of an experiment, test, etc., to submit or expose as a subject; — with *to*; as, to *subject* a substance to heat. — **sub-ject-ion** (-jēk'shün), *n.*

**sub-ject-ive** (süb-jēkt'iv; süb-; 2), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or having the character or quality of, a subject. 2. Exhibiting or affected by personal bias, emotional background, etc.; as, a *subjective* judgment; a *subjective* poem. 3. *Gram.* Nominate; as, the *subjective* case. 4. *Med.* Perceptible to the patient only; — of symptoms. 5. *Philos.* a *Obs.* Pertaining to the subject, as the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations. b Of, pertaining to, or determined by the mind, ego, or consciousness, as the subject of experience and knowledge; belonging to reality as perceived or known as opposed to reality as independent of mind; as, to hold that space is *subjective*. c Conditioned by personal characteristics of mind, or by particular states of mind; as, the *subjective* element in ap-

prehension. 6. *Psychol.* a Resulting from conditions within the brain and sense organs; as, *subjective* sensations. b Requiring or exhibiting introspection. — **sub-ject-ive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ject-ive-ness**, **sub-ject-iv'i-ty** (süb-jēk'tiv'itē), *n.*

**sub-ject-iv-ism** (süb-jēk'tiv'iz'm), *n.* 1. *Metaph.* a The theory which limits knowledge to conscious states and elements. Cf. IDEALISM. b A theory which attaches great or supreme importance to the subjective elements in experience. See KANTIANISM. 2. *Ethics.* a The doctrine that the supreme good is the realization of some type of subjective experience or feeling, as pleasure. b The doctrine that individual feeling or apprehension is the ultimate criterion of the good and the right. — **sub-ject-iv-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **sub-ject-iv-ist-ic** (-tī-vis'tik), *adj.*

**subject matter.** Matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

**sub-join'** (süb-join'), *v. t.* [MF. *subjoindre*, fr. L. *subjungere*.] To annex; append.

**sub-ju'di-ce** (süb-jöö'di-sē), [L.] Before the judge, or court; under judicial consideration.

**sub-ju-gate** (süb-jöö-gät; 114), *v. t.* [L. *subjugatus*, past part. of *subjugare* to subjugate, fr. *sub-4-jugum* a yoke.] 1. To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; subdue. 2. To make subervient; subject. — *Syn.* See CONQUER. — **sub-ju-ga-tion** (-gä'shün), *n.* — **sub-ju-ga-tor** (-kä'tör), *n.*

**sub-junc-tion** (süb-jünk'tshün), *n.* 1. Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. 2. Something subjoined.

**sub-junc-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* [LL. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere*, *junctum*, to subjoin.] *Gram.* Designating or pert. to that mood (*sub-junctive mood*) of a verb representing the denoted action or state not as fact but as contingent, possible, doubtful, desirable, etc. — *n.* The subjunctive mood, also, a form denoting it. *Abbr.* *subj.*

**sub-king-dom** (süb-kīng'döm; see SUB-), *n.* *Biol.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum*.

**sub-lap-sar'i-an** (süb-läp-sär'i-än), *n.* [See SUB-; LAPSE.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who consider the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil rather than as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN. — **sub-lap-sar'i-an**, *adj.* — **sub-lap-sar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**sub-lease'** (süb-lēs'; see SUB-), *n.* A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person of part or all of the leased premises. — (süb-lēs'), *v. t. & i.* To make a sublease of. — **sub-les-see'** (süb-lēs-sē'), *n.* — **sub-les-sor** (süb-lēs-sör; süb-lēs-sör'), *n.*

**sub-let'** (süb-lēt'), *v. t. & i.*; see LET. To sublease.

**sub-li-mate** (süb-līm-mät), *v. t.* [L. *sublimatus*, past part. of *sublimare* to raise, elevate (in ML. in sense 1), fr. *sublimis* high.] 1. To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimat* sulfur. 2. *Psychoanalysis.* To direct the energy of (an impulse) from its primitive aim to one that is culturally or ethically higher. — *adj.* a Sublimated. b Refined, elevated. — (mät'), *n.* *Chem.* A product obtained by the process of subliming. — **sub-li-ma-tion** (mät'shün), *n.*

**sub-lime'** (süb-līm'; 2), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *sublimis*.] 1. *Archaeol.* Upraised; lofty. 2. Elevated or exalted; noble; as, *sublime* truths. 3. [esp.] As a title, supreme, as, the *Sublime* Porte (see PORT). 4. Awakening an uplifting emotion, involving a sense of elevated beauty, grandeur, etc.; as, *sublime* scenery. 5. *Poetic.* Elevated by joy; elated. — *Syn.* See ELEVATE. — *n.* That which is sublime; quality of sublimity. — *v. t.* To make of cause to be sublime; variously, to exalt; refine; purify. — *v. i.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying; also, esp. *Physics*, to pass directly from the solid to the gaseous state. — **sub-lime-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-lime-ness**, *n.* — **sub-lim'er** (līm'er), *n.*

**sub-lim'i-nal** (süb-līm'näl; -näl; often -līm'fē), *adj.* [*sub-4-limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Below the threshold of consciousness or beyond the reach of personal awareness; subconscious; also, too small or weak to be perceived, felt, etc.; as, a *subliminal* stimulus. — *n.* The subconscious. — **sub-lim'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-lim'i-ty** (süb-līm'fē-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -tities (-tītē). Quality, state, or instance, of being sublime.

**sub-lu'nar** (süb-lü'när; -när; F. fr. L. *sublunaris*), *adj.* Also **sub-lu'nar** (süb-lü'när). [See LUNAR.] Situated beneath the moon; hence, terrestrial; mundane; earthly.

**sub-ma-chine' gun** (süb-mä'shün'), *n.* A lightweight, automatic or semi-automatic portable firearm employing ammunition of pistol caliber and designed usually for firing from the shoulder. See RIFLE, *Illust.*

**sub-mar-gin-al** (süb-mär'jē-näl; -näl), *adj.* 1. *Econ.* Under the minimum allowing economic return; as, *submarginal* land. See MARGIN, 5. 2. *Biol.* Near the margin; next to a marginal part or structure. — **sub-mar-gin-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sub-ma-rine'** (süb-mä-rēn'; 2), *adj.* Being, acting, growing, or used under water in the sea. — (süb-mä-rēn'), *n.* 1. A submarine creature, mine, etc. 2. A submarine torpedo boat. — (süb-mä-rēn'), *v. t.* *Colloq.* To make an attack upon or to sink by means of a submarine.

**submarine chaser.** *Nav.* Any vessel fitted to operate offensively against submarines.

**sub-max-il-la** (süb-mäks'il-lä), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-fē). [NL.] *Anat. & Zool.* The lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone; in man, the mandible.

**sub-max'il-lary** (süb-mäks'il-lär'; -mäks'il-lär'), *adj.* *Anat.* a Below the lower jaw. b Designating, or pertaining to, a salivary gland (*sub-maxillary gland*) inside of and near the lower edge of either side of the mandible. — *n.*; *pl.* SUBMAXILLARIES (-lärē). A submaxillary artery, bone, etc.

**sub-me'di-ant** (süb-mē'di-änt), *n.* *Music.* The sixth tone above, or the third below, the tonic.

**sub-merge'** (süb-mür'jē), *v. t. & i.* [L. *submergere*, *submersum*, fr. *sub-4-mergere* to plunge.] 1. To put under or plunge into water. 2. To cover or become covered with or as with water; inundate. — **sub-mer-gence** (-mür'jēns), *n.* — **sub-mer-gi-bil'i-ty** (-jē-bil'itē), *n.* — **sub-mer-gi-ble** (-mür'jē-b'l), *adj.* & *n.*

**sub-merge'** (süb-mür'sē), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, past part. of *submergere*.] To submerge. — **sub-mer-sion** (-mür'shün), *n.*

**sub-merged'** (-mür'sēd'), *adj.* Submerged; growing, adapted to grow, or operating under water.

**sub-mers-i-ble** (-mür'sē-b'l), *n.* Loosely, a submarine. — *adj.* Capable of being submersed or of operating or functioning while submersed.





or body; strong; stout; solid; firm. 4. Possessed of goods; moderately wealthy; responsible; as, *substantial* men. 5. That is such in substance or in the main; as, a *substantial* victory. 6. Considerable; large; as, a *substantial* gain. 7. Nourishing and plentiful; as, a *substantial* meal. — *n.* Something substantial. — *sub-stan'ti-al-ly* (-sh'ŭl'ē-lē), *adv.* — *sub-stan'ti-al-ly*, *adv.* — *sub-stan'ti-al-ness*, *n.*

**sub-stan'ti-al-ism** (sūb'stān'ti-āl'iz-əm), *n.* *Philos.* A the doctrine that constant realities underlie phenomena. B The doctrine that matter is a real substance rather than an aggregation of centers of force. — **sub-stan'ti-al-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**sub-stan'ti-ate** (sūb'stān'ti-āt', *v. t.* 1. To impart substance to. 2. To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence; verify. 3. To put into substance or concrete form. — *Syn.* See *confirm*. — **sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-ā'sh'ŭn), *n.* — **sub-stan'ti-a'tive** (-ā'tiv), *adj.*

**sub-stan'ti-ve** (sūb'stān'ti-ŭv), *adj.* [OF. *substantiv*, fr. L.L. *substantivus*.] 1. Independent and self-subsistent; not derivative or dependent. 2. Considerable, substantial. 3. Having real and continued existence; not transitive; abiding. 4. Of the substance, as distinguished from that which is accidental or qualifying; essential. 5. Dyeing. Not needing a mordant. 6. *Gram.* Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb to be. 7. *Law.* Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principle; as, the law *substantive*. — **sub-stan'ti-val** (sūb'stān'ti-ŭv-əl), *adj.*

**sub-stan-tive**, *n.* 1. A substantive or self-subsistent entity or thing. 2. *Gram.* A noun. B A pronoun, verbal noun, or any part of speech used as a noun equivalent. — **ti-ve-ly**, *adv.* — **ti-ve-ness**, *n.*

**sub-sti-tute** (sūb'stī-tūt'), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, pres. part. See *substitute*.] Chem. Any atom or group substituted for another, or entering a molecule in place of some other part. — **sub-sti-tu-tion**, *adj.*

**sub-sti-tute** (sūb'stī-tūt'), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, past part. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of, fr. *sub* + *stituere* to put, place.] 1. A person or thing put in place of another, one replacing another. 2. *Lang.* A word which replaces another word, a phrase, or a clause, in a context. 3. *Mil.* A person who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. — *v. t.* & *i.* 1. To put or serve in the place of another person or thing; exchange. 2. To replace, take the place of (something or someone). — **sub-sti-tu-tion** (-tūt'sh'ŭn), *n.* — **sub-sti-tu-tional** (-tūt'sh'ŭn), *adj.* — **sub-sti-tu-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-sti-tu-tion-ary** (-tūt'sh'ŭn, -tūt'sh'ŭn), *adj.*

**sub-sti-tute** (sūb'stī-tūt'), *adj.* Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making, or capable of, substitution.

**sub-strate** (sūb'strāt'), *n.* A substratum. B *Biochem.* A substance acted upon, as by an enzyme.

**sub-strat-o-sphere** (sūb'strāt'ŭs-fēr; -strāt'ŭs), *n.* *Aviation.* The region of the atmosphere below the stratosphere and above an elevation of about 3½ miles, suitable for flying aircraft but requiring protective devices such as oxygen masks, pressurized cabins, supercharged engines, etc.

**sub-strat-um** (sūb'strāt'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -tā (-tā). [L. neut. of *substratus*, past part. of *substernere* to strew under, fr. *sub* + *sternere* to strew.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; foundation. 2. *Agric.* The subsoil. 3. *Bot.* The substance or base on which an organism grows. 4. *Metaph.* Substance considered as supporting attributes or accidents; the permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena. 5. *Photog.* A thin coating, usually of hardened gelatin, on cellulosic material, glass, or paper, to facilitate the adhesion of the sensitive emulsion. — **sub-strat'al** (-tāl; -tāl), *adj.* — **sub-strat-ive** (-tīv), *adj.*

**sub-struc-tion** (sūb'strūk'tsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *substructio*, fr. *substruere*, *substruere*, to build beneath, fr. *sub* + *struere* to build.] Arch. Underbuilding; substructure.

**sub-struc-ture** (strūk'tūr; -tūr), *n.* Groundwork; specif. a Arch. Foundation, as of a building. B *Railroad.* The earth roadway supporting the ballast and track. — **sub-struc-tur-al** (-tūr'āl), *adj.*

**sub-sume** (sūb'sūm'), *v. t.* [*sub* + *sumere* to take.] To include or classify within a category, as individual under species, or particular under universal, principal under major principle, etc.

**sub-sump-tion** (sūp'sūm'sh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of subsuming, or state of being subsumed. 2. *Logic.* A that which is subsumed. B The minor premise of a syllogism.

**sub-tan-gent** (sūb'tān'tēnt), *n.* *Geom.* The intercept on the axis of abscissas between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

**sub-tem-per-ate** (-tēm'p-er-āt), *adj.* *Geog.* Slightly temperate; of or pert. to the colder parts of the Temperate Zones.

**sub-ten-ant** (-tēn'ānt; see *sun*), *n.* One who rents from a tenant; a sublessee. — **sub-ten-ant-ry** (-ān'sh'ŭn), *n.*

**sub-tend** (sūb'tēnd'), *v. t.* [L. *subtendere*, fr. *sub* + *tendere*, *tentum* or *tensum*, to stretch, extend.] 1. To extend under, or be opposite to; as, a chord *subtends* an arc. 2. *Bot.* To enclose or embrace in its axis; as, a bract *subtends* a flower.

**sub-ter** (sūb'tēr'), [L. *subter*, adv. & prep., orig. compar. of *sub* under.] A prefix, meaning below, beneath, underneath, as *sub-ter-ranean*, opposed to *super*, as in *sub-ter-ranean*, *sub-ter-ranean-ly*, *sub-ter-ranean-ness*.

**sub-ter-fuge** (sūb'tēr-fūj'), *n.* [F., fr. L.L. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, escape, fr. *subter* under + *fugere* to flee.] A device, plan, or the like, for escaping censure, evading an issue, etc. — *Syn.* See *deception*.

**sub-ter-rane** (-tēr-rān), *n.* A cave or underground room.

**sub-ter-rane-an** (-tēr-rān-ān), *adj.* Also **sub-ter-rane-ous** (-ŭs). [L. *subterraneus*, fr. *sub* + *terra* earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; hence, hidden; secret.

**sub-tile** (sūb'tīl; sūb'tīl'), *adj.* [F. *subtil*, fr. OF. *soutil*, under L. influence. See *subtle*.] 1. Subtle; tenuous; elusive; as an odor. 2. Wily; cunning; crafty. — **sub-tile-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-tile-ness**, *sub-til-ity* (sūb'tīl'itē), *n.*

**sub-ti-lize** (sūb'tīl'īz; sūb'tīl'īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make subtle; to use subtlety; to introduce fine-drawn distinctions into the use, discussion, or interpretation of; as, to *subtitize* Shakespeare's sonnets. — **sub-ti-liza-tion** (-tīz'ā'sh'ŭn; -tīz'ā'sh'ŭn), *n.*

**sub-ti-ly** (-tīl), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). Subtlety.

**sub-ti-tle** (sūb'tī-tīl; -tīl), *n.* 1. A secondary title, esp. of a book or play; hence, a book title repeated in a subordinate position, as over the first part of text. 2. *Motion Pictures.* A brief statement thrown on the screen, generally preceding a scene which it explains.

**sub-ti-tle** (sūb'tīl), *adj.* [OF. *soutil* (F. *subtil*), fr. L. *subtilis*, orig.,

woven fine, fr. *sub* under + stem of *tela* a web, *texere* to weave.] 1. Subtle; or rare; tenuous. 2. Mentally acute; given to or character-

- **sub'ti-ly** (sūb'tīl'), *adv.*

**sub-ti-ty** (-tīl), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 1. Quality or state of being subtle; esp., the power or practice of drawing delicate distinctions. 2. Something subtle; esp., a delicate distinction.

**sub-ton'ic** (sūb-tōn'ik), *n.* See *LEADING TONE*.

**sub-tor'rid** (sūb-tōr'rid), *adj.* Subtropical.

**sub-trac't** (sūb-trākt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *subtrahere*, fr. *sub* + *trahere*, to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole or one number from another; deduct. — **sub-trac'ter**, *n.*

**sub-trac'tion** (sūb-trākt'sh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Act, operation, or an instance, of subtracting. 2. *Math.* Act or process of subtracting one number or quantity from another. It is denoted by the subtraction sign or mark (-).

**sub-trac'tive** (-tīv), *adj.* 1. Tending to subtract; involving subtraction. 2. *Math.* Having the negative or minus sign (-).

**sub-tra-hend'** (sūb-trā-hēnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted.] *Math.* The number or quantity to be subtracted from another (called the *minuend*). See *REMAINDER*, 5.

**sub-trop'ic-al** (sūb-trop'ī-kāl), *adj.* Also **sub-trop'ic** (-ik). Nearly tropical; of, pert. to, or designating regions bordering on the tropical zone. — **sub-trop'ics** (-iks), *n. pl.*

**sub-u-late** (sūb'ul-āt), *adj.* [NL. *subulatus*, fr. L. *subula* an awl.] Linear and tapering to a fine point, awl-shaped.

**sub-urb** (sūb'urb), *n.* [OF. *suburbe*, fr. L. *suburbium*, fr. *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city.] 1. An outlying part of a city; a smaller place adjacent to a city; in *pl.* with *the*, the residential districts on the outskirts of a city. 2. *pl.* The confines, periphery; environs.

**sub-ur-ban** (sūb'urb-ān), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the suburbs; *sub-ur-ban*, blending the urban and rural. — *n.* A suburbanite.

**sub-ur-ban-ite** (-tī), *n.* A dweller in the suburbs.

**sub-ur-bi-a** (sūb'urb-ē-ā), *n.* The suburbs of a city; also, suburbanites collectively.

**sub-ur-bi-car'i-an** (sūb'urb-ī-kār'ī-ān), *adj.* [L. *suburbicarius*, equiv. to L. *suburbanus* suburban.] Being in the suburb (or near the city; of or pertaining to the suburbs; — applied to the six dioceses nearest Rome.

**sub-ven'e** (sūb-vēn'), *v. i.* [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up.] To come under, esp. as a support; to happen by way of relief or aid.

**sub-ven'tion** (vēn'sh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A subvention. 2. A grant of money; esp., a subsidy from a government or foundation. — **sub-ven'tion-ary** (-rī or, esp. *Brit.*, -rī-ē), *adj.*

**sub-ver'bo** (sūb-vūr'bō). Also **sub-vo'ce** (vō'sēs). [L.] Under the word; — used in reference to any entry in a dictionary, index, etc. Abbr. *s.v.*

**sub-ver'sal** (sūb-vūr'sāl), *n.* Subversion.

**sub-ver'sion** (-vūr'sh'ŭn; -zh'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L.L. *subversio*. See *subvert*.] 1. Act of subverting, or state of being subverted, overthrow; ruin; destruction. 2. That which subverts. — **sub-ver'sive** (-sīv), *adj.*

**sub-vert'** (sūb-vūrt'), *v. t.* [OF. or L.; OF. *subvertre*, fr. L. *subvertre*, *subvertre*, fr. *sub* + *vertre* to turn.] 1. To overturn; overthrow, ruin utterly. 2. To undermine the morals, allegiance, or faith of; corrupt. — **sub-ver'ter**, *n.*

**sub-vo'ce**. See *SUBVOCAL*.

**sub-way** (sūb-wā'), *n.* An underground way or passage; esp.: A A passage under a street, for pedestrians, or for the running of water or gas mains, telephone wires, etc. B *U.S.* An underground electric railway.

**suc'ce-da'no-um** (sūk'sē-dā'nō-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -nē-ā (-nē). [NL, fr. *succedaneus* substituted.] A substitute. — **suc'ce-da'no-ous** (-ŭs), *adj.*

**suc'ceed'** (sūk-sēd'), *v. i.* [OF. or L.; OF. *succeder*, fr. L. *succedere*, *succedere*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful, fr. *sub* + *cedere* to go along.] 1. To come next after another, as into an office, an inheritance, etc.; specif., to inherit the sovereigns. 2. To follow another in order, to come after another in sequence; ensue. 3. *Obs.* To descend, as an estate, devolve. 4. To attain the desired object or end; to be successful. — *v. t.* 1. To follow (one) next after as heir or successor; fill the vacancy left by. 2. To follow; be consequent or subsequent to. — *Syn.* See *follow*. — **suc'ceed'er**, *n.*

**suc'cen'tor** (sūk-sēn'tēr), *n.* [L., an accompanier in singing, ult. fr. *sub* under, after + *cantare* to sing.] *Eccles.* A precentor's assistant, esp. in some monasteries and cathedrals.

**suc'ces's' d'es-time'** (sūk'sēs' dēs'tēm'), [F.] The reception accorded a play which wins critical respect but is not a popular success.

**suc'cess'** (sūk-sēs'), *n.* [L. *succensus*. See *SUCCESS*.] 1. *Obs.* That which ensues; outcome; issue. 2. Degree or measure of succeeding, or attaining one's desired end. 3. Favorable termination of a venture; often, specif., the attainment of wealth, fame, etc. 4. A successful person or thing; one achieving success (sense 3). 5. *Obs.* A succession.

**suc'cess'ful** (-fūl; -fūl), *adj.* Resulting or terminating favorably or as desired; also, achieving success, wealth, position, or the like. — **suc'cess'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**suc'ces'sion** (sūk-sēs'h'ŭn), *n.* [OF. or L.; OF., fr. L. *successio*. See *success*.] 1. The order in which or the conditions under which one person after another succeeds to a property, a dignity, a title, or, esp., a throne; also, the right of a person or line to succeed to a throne, etc., or the line having such a right. 2. A succeeding; sequence; as, disasters came in rapid *succession*. 3. A number of persons or things that follow each other in sequence; a continuous series. 4. *Law.* A The change in legal relations by which one person comes into the enjoyment of, or becomes responsible for, the rights or liabilities of another person, as of a son to the estate or rank of his father; also, the right or to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. act or fact of becoming beneficially entitled to the estate of a deceased person. — **suc'ces'sion-al**, *adj.* — **suc'ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**suc'ces'sive** (sūk-sēs'iv), *adj.* 1. Following in succession or serial order; following each other without interruption. 2. Characterized by, or produced in, succession. — *Syn.* See *consecutive*. — **suc'ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc'ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

**suc-cess'or** (suk-sés'ér), *n.* [OF. *succesor*, *succesalr*, fr. L. *successor*. See **SUCCESS**.] One who or that which follows; esp., one who succeeds to a throne, title, estate, or office; — a correlative of *predecessor*.

**suc-cin-el** (suk-sín'el), *adj.* [L. *succinellus*, past part. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, suck up, fr. *sus* + *cingere* to gird.] 1. *Archaeol.* Girded; close-fitting. 2. Compressed into a narrow compass; concise; terse; short; brief; curt. — *Syn.* See **CONCISE**. — *Ant.* *scursive*. — **suc-cin-el'y**, *adv.* — **suc-cin-el'ness**, *n.*

**suc-cin-ic** (suk-sín'ík), *adj.* [F. *succinique*, fr. L. *succinum*, *succinum*, amber.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline diacid, (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), in amber and lignite, etc., and also produced artificially.

**suc-cor**, **suc-cour** (suk'ér), *n.* [OF. *succura*, *succora*, *succora*, fr. M.L. *succurus*, fr. L. *succurrere*. The loss of final *s* is due to mistaking the older form as pl. See **SUCCOVA**, *v.*] 1. Aid; help; assistance; relief. 2. The person or thing that brings relief. — *v. t.* [OF. *succurre*, *succourre*, fr. L. *succurrere*, *succurrere*, to run under, run to the aid of, help, fr. *sus* + *currere* to run.] To go to the aid of when in want or distress; relieve. — **suc-cor-a-ble**, **suc-cour-a-ble**, *adj.* — **suc-cor-er**, **suc-cour-er**, *n.*

**suc-co-ry** (suk'kó-ri), *n.* [From *ciccorae*, *succory*, early vars. of *chicory*, after M.L.G. *suckerie*, M.L. *sukherie*.] Chicory.

**suc-co-TASH** (túsh), *n.* [Am. Indian *mishickquatash* an ear of corn, lit., the grains are whole.] Beans and kernels of sweet corn, cooked together.

**suc-cu-ba** (suk'kú-bá), *n.*; *pl.* -*bae* (-bó). [L. *strumpet*.] = **SUCCOVUS**.

**suc-cu-bus** (suk'kú-bús), *n.*; *pl.* -*bi* (-bî), -*buses* (-bú-séz); [*bi*]. [M.L. fr. L. *succubare* to lie under, fr. *sus* + *cubare* to lie down.] A demon, esp. one assuming female form to have sexual intercourse with men in their sleep. Cf. **INCUBUS**.

**suc-cu-lent** (lén't), *adj.* [L. *succulentus*, *succulentus*, fr. *succus*, *succus*, juice.] 1. Full of juice, juicy; specif., *Bot.*, having juicy tissues, as most cacti. 2. Full of vitality, freshness, etc.; not acid, thin, lifeless, etc. — **suc-cu-lence** (lén's), **suc-cu-len-cy** (lén'sh), *n.* — **suc-cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**suc-cumb** (suk'kúm'), *v. i.* [L. *succumbere*, fr. *sus* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] To sink down; yield, give way; specif., to give up one's life; — often with *to*, as, to *succumb* to temptation or pneumonia. — *Syn.* See **VILLO**.

**suc-cur'al** (suk'kú-rál), *adj.* [F. *succursale*.] Subsidiary; auxiliary; of the nature of a branch or offshoot; as, a *succursal* church of a cathedral.

**suc-cuss'** (suk'kús'), *v. t.* To shake violently; esp., *Med.*, to perform succussion upon (a patient).

**suc-cus-sa-tion** (suk'kús-sá'shún), *n.* [L. *succussare* to jolt, *v. intens.*] A shaking, succussion. — **suc-cus-sa-to-ry** (suk'kús-sá-tó-ri), *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -*tér-í*, *adj.*

**suc-cus-sion** (suk'kús'shún), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up, fr. *sus* + *cutere* to shake.] A shaking, esp. with violence; specif., *Med.*, a shaking of the body to ascertain if fluid is present in a cavity, esp. the thorax. — **suc-cus-sive** (súk'shív), *adj.*

**such** (súch), *adj.* [AS. *suec*, *smile*, *single*.] 1. Of this or that kind, character or degree, of the sort, quality, etc., specified or implied; as, *such* love as hers is rare, avoid *such* topics. 2. Of the same class, type, or category, similar; as, poets, *such* as Spenser, Milton, and Blake. 3. Before mentioned, as, in default of *such* issue. 4. *Colloq.* So extreme of its kind, — used intensively esp. in exclamations; as, *such* a boy!, *such* a day! — *pron.* 1. Such a person or thing, often, such persons or things; as, "the father of *such* as dwell in tents" *Gen.* iv. 20. 2. This or that, which has been or is being stated, exemplified, etc.; as, *such* was the result of his efforts.

**such-like** (súch'lík'), *adj.* Of like kind; similar.

**suck** (súk), *v. t.* [AS. *súcan*.] 1. To draw (a liquid, esp. mother's milk), with the mouth. 2. To draw liquid from, by action of the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange; specif., to suck (sense 1) milk from (the mother's breast). 3. To play the tongue, *hus*, or the like, in or as if in sucking (something); often, to consume by licking or sipping; as, to *suck* a lollipop. 4. To draw, draw in, take up, etc., by or as by suction, absorption, inhalation, or the like; as, plants *suck* water from the ground. — *v. i.* 1. To suck something. 2. To draw milk from the breast or udder. 3. To draw air, — of a pump that fails to draw fluid because of low water or a defective valve. — *n.* 1. Act of sucking; suction; a sucking movement. 2. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking; specif., mother's milk. 3. *Colloq.* A small draft; a sip.

**suck'er** (súk'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which sucks; a suckling. 2. *Colloq.* a. *Non Rari*. A pursnise. b. One easily duped or gulled. 3. a The piston or bucket of a pump. b The valve of a pump bucket. 4. A pipe, etc., through which water, smoke, or the like, is drawn by suction. 5. a In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding. b A mouth adapted for sucking or for adhering or both, as that of a leech. 6 Any of numerous fresh-water fishes (family Catostomidae) closely related to the carps. 7. *Colloq.* A lollipop. 8. *Bot.* A haustorium. 9. *Port.* A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. — *v. t.* & *i.* To strip off, or to send out, suckers, or shoots.

**suck'fish'** (súk'físh'), *n.*; see **FISH**. a A remora. b A California fish (*Caularchus macrandricus*) having a sucker on the under side of the body.

**suck'le** (súk'hl), *v. t.* & *i.* — *LED* (-léd) — *LING* (-líng). [Freq. of **SUCK**.] To give suck (to); to nurse at the breast or udder; rear; foster. — **suck'ler** (-lér), *n.*

**suck'ling** (-líng), *n.* A child or animal before it is weaned.

**suc're** (súk'krá), *n.* [Sp., after Antonio José de Sucre, S. Am. liberator.] The monetary unit of Ecuador, containing 100 centavos (see **MONEY**, **Table**); also, a silver coin of this value.

**suc-rose** (súk'róz), *n.* [F. *sucrose* sugar. See **SUGAR**.] *Chem.* Cane or beet sugar; saccharose. See **SUGAR**.

**suc-tion** (súk'shún), *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] 1. *Now Chiefly Technical.* Act or process of, or capacity for, sucking. 2. Act or process of exerting a force upon a solid, liquid, or gaseous body by reason of a reduced air pressure over part of its surface; also, the force so exerted. 3. *Mech.* A suction pipe or fitting; an inlet for a pump, air compressor, or the like. — *adj.* 1. Producing or effecting suction, or operating by means of suction; as, a *suction* pump or stroke. 2. Of

or pert. to a machine or device that operates by suction; as, the *suction* pipe of a suction pump.

**suction pump**. The common type of pump, in which the fluid to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under the retreating bucket on the upstroke, reflux being prevented by a nonreturn, or suction, valve in the pipe.

**suction stop**. *Phonol.* = **CLACK**, *n.* 3.

**suc-to-ri-al** (súk-tó-ri-ál), *n.*; *pl.* -*ia* (-á). a Fitted for sucking; serving to adhere or draw up fluid by suction. b Provided with suckorial organs; living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants.

**Su-dan'ic** (sú-dán'ík), -*dán'ík*, *adj.* Pertaining to a group of languages spoken across northern Africa from Senegal to Ethiopia, which includes many tongues of indeterminate relationship, such as Tshi, Mandingo, Yoruba. See **LANGUAGE**, **Table**.

**sud-dar'i-um** (sú-dár'í-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -*ia* (-á). Also **sud-dar-y** (sú-dá-rí). [L. *sudarium*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, a handkerchief; specif., the sweat cloth of Veronica; also, a veronica. See **VERONICA**.

**sud-da-to-ri-um** (sú-dá-tó-ri-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -*ia* (-á). [L.] A sweating room in a bathing establishment.

**sud-da-to-ry** (sú-dá-tó-ri), *or*, *esp. Brit.*, -*tér-í*, *adj.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] Of or pert. to a sudatorium. — *n.* A sudatorium.

**sudd** (súd), *n.* [Ar.] The floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable.

**sud-den** (súd'n), *adj.* [OF. *sodain*, *sudain*, fr. L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden.] 1. Happening or coming unexpectedly, unforeseen; unprepared for. 2. Characterized by or manifesting hastiness; precipitate, headlong. 3. Come upon, or met with, unexpectedly; as, a *sudden* turn in the road. 4. Hastily prepared, effected, etc.; as, a *sudden* cure. — *Syn.* See **PRECIPITATE**. — *adv.* Suddenly. — *n.* An unexpected occurrence; also, suddenness. *Obs.*, except in phrases *all of a sudden*, *on a sudden*. — **sud-den-ly**, *adv.* — **sud-den-ness**, *n.*

**sud-dor** (sú-dór), *n.* [L.] Sweat; perspiration; exudation. — **sud-dor-al** (sú-dór-ál), *adj.*

**sud-dor-i-fer-ous** (sú-dór'í-fér-ús), *adj.* [NL. *sudoriferus*. See **SUDOR**, *pl.* -*ous*.] Producing or secreting sweat; as, *sudoriferous* glands. — **sud-dor-i-fer-ous-ness**, *n.*

**sud-dor-i-fic** (sú-dór'ík), *adj.* [NL. *sudorificus*.] Causing or inducing sweat; diaphoretic; as, *sudorific* herbs. — *n.* A sudorific agent or medicine; a diaphoretic.

**Sud-ra** (sú-drá), *n.* [Skt.] A Hindu of the lowest of the four great castes. Cf. **BRAHMAN**, **KSHATRIYA**, **VAISYA**.

**suds** (súdz), *n. pl.* Also **sud** (súd), *n. sing.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy, also, the lather or froth on soapy water.

**suds'y** (súd'í), *adj.* Full of suds, frothy; foamy.

**sue** (sú), *v. t.* [SUEB *súg*, *ru'ing* (sú'ing).] [OF. *suere*, *suere* (pres. ind. 3d *sue*, *il sue*, *suit*, he follows), fr. L. *sequi*, *sequutus*, to follow.] 1. To make petition to or for, solicit, urge. 2. To pay court or suit to; woo. 3. *Law.* a To go to (a court) in order to obtain legal redress therein. b To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process, prosecute judicially. c To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination; gain by legal process. — *v. i.* 1. To make a request or application; entreat; plead, — with *for* or *to*. 2. To pay court, woo. 3. *Law.* To take legal proceedings in court; to seek, as for damages, in law. — **sue'r** (sú-ér), *n.*

**suede** (swá), *n.* [Swed. *swéd*.] 1. A tanned skin, with the flesh side rubbed into a nap. 2. Also **suede cloth**. A napped fabric prepared so as to simulate the surface of such a tanned skin.

**sue't** (sú-ét; í), *n.* [Dim fr. AF. *sue*, OF. *suet*, *suet*, *sua*, fr. L. *sebum*.] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when tried out, forms tallow.

**suf-**. An assimilated form of **SUB** before *f*.

**suf-fer** (sú-fér), *v. t.* [OF. *suffir*, *suffir*, fr. L. *sufferre*, fr. *sus* + *ferre* to bear.] 1. To submit to or be forced to endure; bear as a victim or patient (sense 3). 2. To undergo, experience; pass through; as, to *suffer* alteration. 3. To have power to resist or sustain; — chiefly in negative statements; as, not able to *suffer* the cold. 4. To allow; permit, tolerate; put up with; as, to *suffer* fools gladly. — *v. i.* 1. To undergo pain of body or mind. 2. *Archaeol.* To endure or tolerate an evil, injury, etc. 3. To sustain loss or damage. — *Syn.* See **BEAR**. — **suf-fer-er**, *n.*

**suf-fer-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* That may be suffered, or tolerated; endurable. — **suf-fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **suf-fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

**suf-fer-ance** (sú-fér-áns), *n.* 1. *Rare.* A patient endurance; long-suffering. b Pain, misery; suffering. 2. Consent or sanction implied by a lack of interference or the nonenforcement of a prohibition; passive or tacit permission; as, he remains here on *sufferance*. 3. Power or ability to endure or withstand, as, it is beyond *sufferance*.

**suf-fer-ing** (sú-fér'íng), *n.* State or experience of one who suffers; also, pain, distress. — *Syn.* See **DISRESS**. — *adj.* That suffers. — **suf-fer-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**suf-fice'** (sú-fí-sé; í), *v. t.* — *ICE'* (-í-sé; í), -*ICE'* (-í-sé; í), -*ICE'* (-í-sé; í). [OF. *suffire*, fr. *suffire* (cf. *suffragan*, *pres. part.*, OF. *suffragant*), fr. L. *sufficere* to put under, substitute, avail for, suffice, fr. *sus* + *facere* to make 1.] To meet or satisfy a need; to be sufficient. 2. To be competent, capable, equal to a task, etc. — *v. i.* To be enough for; satisfy. — **suf-fice'** (-í-sé; í), -*ICE'* (-í-sé; í), *n.*

**suf-fi-cien-cy** (sú-fí-sén'shí), *n.*; *pl.* -*cies* (-séz). 1. Sufficient means to meet one's needs; competency; also, a modest but not parsimonious scale of living; as, an elegant *sufficiency*. 2. Quality or state of being sufficient; adequacy; also, with *a*, enough. 3. Self-sufficiency; self-confidence.

**suf-fi-cient** (-físh'én't), *adj.* [L. *sufficiens*, -*entis*, pres. part.] 1. Equal to the end proposed; adequate; enough. 2. *Archaeol.* Adequately qualified; competent; fit. 3. Having a sufficiency, responsible; good (sense 1). — **suf-fi-cient-ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* **Sufficient**, **enough**, **adequate**, **competent** mean commensurate to a requirement. **Sufficient** or **enough** implies satisfying a need exactly, with nothing wanting or nothing in excess; **adequate**, measuring up to a just, fair, and sometimes inexacting standard of what is requisite; **competent**, answering all requirements or an adequate adaptation to the end in view.



Suction Pump, in section. A, Cylinder, or piston; B, Pipe; C, Handle; D, Bucket, or Piston; E, Rod; F, Valves.

**suf-fix** (sū'fiks), *v. t.* [See **SUFFIX**, *n.*] To add or annex to the end; attach as a suffix. — **suf-fix-ion** (sū'fik'shūn), *n.*

**-suffrag** (sū'fraz), *n.* [Fr. *suffragium*, neut. of *suffragare*, past part. of *suffragare* to suffrag, *fr. sub- + fragere* to fix.] 1. An abstract element at the end of a word serving a derivative, formative, or inflectional function, as *-ly* in *manly*, *-ness* in *sweetness*, *-ed* in *hated*, *-er* in *sooner*. See **COMBINING FORM**. 2. *Math.* A subindex. — **suf-fix-al** (sū'fik-sd), *adj.*

**suf-to-choke** (sū'fō-kōt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *suffocatus*, past part. of *suffocare* to choke, *fr. sub- + fūcare* throat.] 1. To kill or die by stopping respiration, as by strangling or asphyxiation. 2. To stifle, choke, or smother. — **suf-to-choke-ly** (sū'fō-kōt-lī), *adv.* — **suf-to-choke-tion** (sū'fō-kōt-shūn), *n.* — **suf-to-choke-ty** (sū'fō-kōt-tī), *adj.*

**Suffolk** (sū'fōlk), *n.* [From *Suffolk*, England.] a A hornless sheep of an English breed producing excellent mutton. b A chestnut-colored heavy draft horse of an English breed.

**suf-tra-gan** (sū'ftrā-gdn), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *suffraganeus*, confused with L. *suffraganeus*, *antis*, pres. part. of *suffragari* to support with one's vote. See **SUPPRA**.] In full, **suffragan bishop**. A bishop who serves as an assistant to the bishop of a diocese. — *adj.* 1. Subject or subordinate to (a metropolitan or a metropolitan see); — of a diocesan bishop or his diocese. 2. Assisting a diocesan bishop; — of a class of bishops.

**suf-frag** (sū'fraz), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF., fr. L. *suffragium*.] 1. An intercessory prayer; a supplication. 2. A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person for an office or trust; assent; vote. 3. The right of voting in political matters, or the exercise of such right; the franchise.

**suf-tra-gette** (sū'ftrā-jēt), *n.* A woman advocate of suffrage for her sex. — **suf-tra-get-tism** (jēt'tizm), *n.*

**suf-tra-gist** (sū'ftrā-jist), *n. & adj.* (One) advocating an extension of the suffrage, esp. to women.

**suf-tra-tens-cent** (sū'ftrō-tēns-sēnt; -nt), *adj.* Bot. Becoming partly woody and perennial at the base, as the stems of some plants.

**suf-fu-ti-oose** (sū'frootē-tēns), *adj.* Bot. Woody and perennial at the base but remaining herbaceous above.

**suf-fu-mi-gate** (sū'fūmī-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *suffumigatus*, past part. of *suffumigare* to fumigate from below.] To fumigate from below, as in medication of parts of the body. — **suf-fu-mi-ga-tion** (grā'shūn), *n.*

**suf-fuse** (sū'fūz), *v. t.* [L. *suffusus*, past part. of *suffundere* to overspread, *fr. sub- + fundere* to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint. — *Syn.* See **INFUSE**. — **suf-fu-sion** (zhūn), *n.* — **suf-fu-sive** (sū'fū-sīv), *adj.*

**Sufi** (sū'fī), *n.* [Ar. *sūfi*, lit., man of wool, ascetic.] An adherent of Sufism.

**Sufism** (sū'fīz-m), *n.* A system of Mohammedan mysticism developed, esp. in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. — **Suf-ist** (sū'fīs-tīk), *adj.*

**sugar** (shōō'gr), *n.* [OF. *sucra*, *sukere*, fr. ML. *succarum*, through Ar. & Per. fr. Skr. *śukara* gravel, grit, sugar.] 1. A sweet carbohydrate, colorless or white when pure, chiefly derived from the sugar cane and the sugar beet; — called specif. *cane sugar*, *beet sugar* (when made from beets), *sucrose*, and *saccharose*. Crude cane sugar is often sold as *brown sugar*. Some sugar is also made from the sap of certain palm trees (*palm sugar*), maple trees (*maple sugar*), etc. 2. *Oranulated sugar*, a pure, white sugar prepared as crystalline granules, is commonly used in cooking and at table. 3. *Powdered sugar* is derived from granulated sugar by grinding, and includes *confectioner's sugar* which is highly refined and in the form of an extremely fine powder. Sugar forms fine monoclinic crystals melting at 186° C. (367° F.), which dissolve in about half their weight of water. Chemically, it is a disaccharide of the formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, formed by union of one molecule of dextrose with one of levulose. 4. By extension, any of a class of sweet soluble compounds comprising the simpler carbohydrates. Among the important natural sugars are *sucrose* or *cane sugar* (see def. 1, above) *dextrose* or *grape sugar*, *levulose* or *fruit sugar*, *lactose* or *milk sugar*, and *maltose* or *malt sugar*. (f. INVERT SUGAR, MOLASSES, SIRUP, SORGHUM. — *v. t.* 1. To impregnate, season, or sprinkle with sugar; to mix sugar with. 2. To sweeten, as something distasteful; to sugar-coat; — often with *over*. — *v. i.* To form sugar; to granulate; to become crystalline like sugar.

**sugar apple**. The sweetsop.

**sugar beet**. See **BET**, 1.

**sug-ar-berry** (shōō'gr-bēr't), *n.* The hackberry.

**sug-ar-bush** (shōō'sh), *n.* U. S. = **SUGAR ORCHARD**.

**sugar cane**. A stout, tall perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*), with an ample terminal panicle, extensively cultivated in warm regions for its sugar.

**sug-ar-coat**, *v. t.* To coat with sugar; hence, to make superficially attractive or palatable. — **sug-ar-coat-ing**, *n.*

**sug-ared** (shōō'grd), *adj.* Honeyed; sugar-coated.

**sug-ar-house** (shōō'gr-hous), *n.* A building where sugar is made or, U. S., where maple sap is boiled and maple sugar and sirup made.

**sug-ar-ing off** (shōō'gr-ing), *n.* The action or process of converting maple sap into sugar; also, a gathering of persons to assist in the process and to make merry afterwards.

**sugar loaf**. A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conical. — **sug-ar-loaf**, *adj.*

**sugar of lead**. = **LEAD ACETATE**.

**sugar maple**. See **MAPLE**.

**sugar of milk**. Lactose.

**sugar orchard**. A grove or collection of sugar maples (see **MAPLE**).

**sugar pine**. See **PINE**.

**sug-ar-plum** (shōō'gr-plūm), *n.* A candy or sweetmeat made up in small balls or disks; a bonbon.

**sug-ar-y** (shōō'gr-tī), *adj.* 1. Like, containing, or consisting of sugar; tasting of sugar. 2. Ostentatiously sweet; saccharine. — **sug-ar-y** (shōō'gr-tī), *adj.*

**sug-gest** (sū-gjēt; sū-jēt), *v. t.* [L. *suggestus*, past part. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest, fr. *sub- + gerere* to carry.] 1. To arouse, often by indirect means, the thought of, the desire for, the temptation to commit, or the like. 2. Of things, to call to mind, as by association of ideas; specif., of a word, to call to mind (as an involved idea or ideas). 3. To serve as a motive or inspiration for. 4. To advance by way of suggestion. — **sug-gest-er**, *n.*



Sugar Cane.  
(3100)

**Syn.** *Suggest*, *imply*, *hint*, *intimate*, *insinuate* mean to convey an idea or thought by indirect means. *Suggest* stresses a putting into the mind as a result of association of ideas, an awakening of a desire, etc.; *imply*, a suggesting of an idea involved (but not expressed) in a statement, a word, or the like; *hint*, the use of covert or remote suggestion; *insinuate*, a more or less delicate suggestion; *insinuate*, an artful or unpleasant suggestion, conveyed by a tone, a manner of expression, etc.

**sug-gest-i-ble** (jēs'tī-b'l), *adj.* 1. Easily influenced by suggestion or, specif., hypnotic suggestion. 2. That may be suggested. — **sug-gest-i-bil-i-ty** (bīl'itī), *n.*

**sug-ges-tion** (sū-gjēs'shūn; sū-jēs'), *n.* 1. The act or an instance of suggesting; also, that which is suggested. 2. The mental process by which one thought leads to another, esp. through association of ideas. 3. A trace; a slight touch, hint; as, a suggestion of fatigue. 4. *Psychol.* The uncritical acceptance of an idea or proposal made by a person to whom the subject is docile and submissive; as, hypnotic suggestion.

**sug-ges-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* 1. Tending to suggest; full of suggestions; stimulative of thought. 2. Tending to suggest what is improper, indecent, or the like. — **sug-ges-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sug-ges-tive-ness**, *n.*

**sugh** (sōōk). Obs. ex. Scot. var. of *sough*.

**sui-cid-al** (sūī-sīd'āl; -lī; -lī), *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of suicide. — **sui-cid-al-ly**, *adv.*

**sui-cide** (sūī-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of oneself + *-cide*, 2.] 1. Act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; esp., *law*, by a person past the age of discretion and of sound mind. 2. Ruin of one's own interests. 3. [L. *sui* of oneself + *-cide*, 1.] One who voluntarily and intentionally takes his own life. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To commit suicide.

**sui-ge-ne-ris** (sūī jēn'ē-rīs), [L.] Of his, her, or its own kind; in a class by itself; unique; peculiar.

**sui-ju-ris** (jūw'jūs), [L., in one's own right.] *Law*. Of full legal capacity, as distinguished from the limited capacity of those under some legal disability, as infancy.

**sui-int** (sūī-int; swīnt), *n.* [fr. *fr. suer* to sweat.] The dried perspiration of sheep, deposited in the wool, yielding pothash.

**suit** (sūt; 114), *n.* [OF. *suite*, *seuite* (F. *suite*), fr. L. *sequi*. See **SUE**.] 1. Orig., a livery, a uniform (as of a fraternity), a habit, or the like. 2. A series or group of things forming a unit or constituting a complement; a set; — now usually *suite*, except in *suit of armor*, *aparel*, *carls*, *clothes*. 3. Act or an instance of suing, or seeking by entreaty; solicitation; a plea; a petition; specif., *wooing*. 4. *Cards*. One of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack. Cf. **POKER**, *Illust.* 5. *Law*. Orig., the following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, an action or process in a court for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice. — *v. t.* 1. To dress or attire. 2. To answer the requirements of; to meet the desires or needs of; to please; satisfy. 3. To fit or adapt (a thing) to; to accommodate. 4. To be fitted or adjusted to; to accord with; befitted; become. — *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to be fitting; to correspond.

**suit'a-ble** (sūt'ā-b'l), *adj.* That is suited to one, one's needs, wishes, or condition, the properties, etc.; appropriate; fitting. — *Syn.* See **FIT**. — *Ant.* Unsuitable. — **suit'a-bil-i-ty** (bīl'itī), *n.* — **suit'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**suit-case** (sūt'kās), *n.* Also **suit case**. A flat rectangular valise or traveling bag large enough to contain a suit.

**suite** (sūt). Var. of **SUIT** (in various senses).

**suite** (swīt), *n.* [F.] 1. A retinue, the personal staff accompanying a ruler, diplomat, or dignitary on official business. 2. A number of things constituting a set, series, complement, sequence, or the like; as, a *suite of rooms*; specif., a set of matched furniture for a specified room; as, a bedroom *suite*. 3. *Music*. a One of the old instrumental forms, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys. b A modern instrumental composition free as to the character and number of its movements.

**suit-ing** (sūt'ing), *n.* A fabric designed for suits.

**suit-or** (sūt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sues, petitions, or entreats; a petitioner. 2. A wooer. 3. *Law*. A party to a suit.

**sui-ki-ya-ri** (sūīkī-yā'ri; Jap. skē-yū'kē), *n.* [Jap.] A popular Japanese dish consisting of thin slices of meat fried with onions or other vegetables, with a little soy sauce, sake, and sugar.

**Suk-koth'** (sōōk'ōth'), *n. pl.* Also **Suk'kos**, **Suc'cos** (sōōk'ōs). [Heb. *sukkot*.] See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**sul-cate** (sūl'kāt), *adj.* Also **sul-cat-ed** (-kāt'ēd; -īd). [L. *sulcatus*, past part. of *sulcare* to furrow.] Scored with furrows; grooved. — **sul-ca-tion** (sūl-kā'shūn), *n.*

**sul-cus** (sūl'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* **SULCI** (-sī). [L., a furrow.] A furrow; a groove; fissure; esp., *Anat.*, a shallow furrow on the surface of the brain separating convolutions.

**sulf-**, **sulph-**. Chem. A combining form denoting presence of sulfur as an ingredient, as in **sulf-am-mo-ni-um**.

**S** For words beginning *sulf-* or *sulph-*, the *f* spelling is preferred by American chemists and is common in American use generally, but *ph* is not infrequent, especially in nonscientific writing, and is the commoner British spelling.

**sulfa**, **sulpha** (sūl'fā), *adj.* *Pharm. & Chem.* Designating or pertaining to a class of synthetic organic drugs related chemically to sulfanilamide. They act destructively on certain types of disease-producing bacteria. — *n.*; *pl.* **SULFAS** (-fās). A sulfa drug.

**sulfa-di-a-zine** (sūl'fā-dī'ā-zīn; -dī'ā-zēn; -īn), **sulfa-di-a-zin**, *n.* [sulfanilamide + *di-* + azote nitrogen + *-ine*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A sulfa drug, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, used in the treatment of pneumonia and other infections.

**sulfa-guan'i-dine** (sūl'fā-gwān'ī-dēn; -kwān'ī-dēn; -dīn), **sulfa-guan'i-din**, *n.* [sulfanilamide + *guanidine* (by oxidation from *guano*).] *Chem. & Pharm.* A sulfa drug, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S used esp. in treating intestinal infections; — called also **sulfa-nil'yl-guan'i-dine** (sūl'fā-nīl'ī-īn).

**sulfa-mer'a-zine** (sūl'fā-mēr'ā-zēn; -zīn), **sulfa-mer'a-zin**, *n.* [sulfa + Gr. *meros* part + *azine*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A crystalline sulfa drug, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S, a methyl derivative of sulfadiazine and similarly used.

**sulfa-nil'a-mide** (sūl'fā-nīl'ā-mīd; -mīd), *n.* [sulfanilic acid + *amide*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A white crystalline compound, p-NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, the amide of sulfanilic acid, used esp. in the treatment of certain infections, as gonorrhea, septicemia, sore throat, etc.

**sulfa-nil'ic ac'id** (sūl'fā-nīl'īk). [From *sulfuric* + *aniline*.] *Chem.*

A crystalline acid,  $C_6H_4(NH_2)SO_3H$ , obtained from aniline and used in making dyes, etc.

**sul'fa-pyr'a-zine** (sŭl'fā-pīr'ā-zēn; -zīn), **sul'fa-pyr'a-zin**, *n.* [*sulfa* + *pyrazine*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A sulfa drug,  $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_6S$ , used similarly to sulfadiazine.

**sul'fa-pyr'i-dine** (sŭl'fā-pīr'ī-dēn; -dīn), **sul'fa-pyr'i-din**, *n.* [*sulfanilamide* + *pyridine*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A sulfa drug,  $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_6S$ , used similarly to sulfadiazine.

**sul'fa-se-nide** (sŭl'fā-sē-nīd; -nīd), *n.* Also **sul'fa-se-nid**. A compound which is both a sulfide and an arsenide.

**Sul'fa-sul'i-dine** (sŭl'fā-sŭl'ī-dēn; -dīn), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a sulfa drug,  $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_6S$ , a derivative of sulfathiazole and succinic acid, used esp. for the prophylaxis and treatment of dysentery caused by bacteria.

**sulfate** (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [*Fr. NL. sulphas, -atis*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulfuric acid. — *v. t.* 1. To treat or impregnate with sulfuric acid or a sulfate; to convert into sulfate. 2. *Elec.* To form a deposit of a whitish scale (sulfate of lead) on (the plates of a storage battery). — *v. i.* To become sulfated.

**sulfate process.** A process for making wood pulp (sulfate pulp) by boiling wood chips under pressure with an alkaline solution of sodium sulfate. Hence, **sulfate paper**.

**sul'fa-thi'a-zole** (sŭl'fā-thī'ā-zōl), *n.* [*sulfanilamide* + *thiazole*.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A sulfa drug,  $C_8H_8N_4O_2S_2$ , used especially in the treatment of pneumococcus and staphylococcus infections.

**sul'fat-ize** (sŭl'fāt-īz), *v. t.* To convert into sulfate, as sulfide ores by roasting.

**sulfide** (sŭl'fīd; -fīd), *n.* Also **sul'fid**. *Chem.* A compound of sulfur with an element or radical; a salt or ester of hydrogen sulfide; — formerly called **sulphuret**.

**sul'f-nyl** (sŭl'f-nīl), *n.* [*sulfine* (= *sulfonium*) + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical  $>SO$ .

**sul'fite** (sŭl'fīt), [*Fr.*] *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulfurous acid. — **sul'f-ite** (sŭl'f-īt), *adj.*

**sul'fo-, sul'pho-** (sŭl'fō; -fō), *Chem.* A combining form denoting sulfur; specif.: a) Denoting the presence of the sulfonic acid group; *sulfonic*, *b* Denoting the presence of the sulfonyl group. *c* Denoting the presence of sulfuric acid. — **sul'fo-** (fō), *adj.*

**sul'fo-nal** (sŭl'fō-nāl; -nāl), *n.* Sulfonmethane.

**sul'fo-n-a-mide** (sŭl'fō-nā-mīd; -mīl), *n.* Also **sul'fo-n-a-mid**. [*sulfon-* (sulfonic acid) + *amide*.] *Chem.* The amide of a sulfonic acid, as, para-amino-benzene-sulfonamide (= sulfanilamide).

**sul'fo-nate** (sŭl'fō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of a sulfonic acid. — *v. t.* To introduce the sulfonic group into; to convert into a sulfonic acid.

**sul'fone** (sŭl'fōn), *n.* [*G. sulfon*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds containing the sulfonyl group ( $SO_2$ ) doubly united, by its sulfur, with carbon.

**sul'fo-n'ic** (sŭl'fō-n'īk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating the equivalent acid group  $SO_3H$ .

**sulfonic acid.** Any of the acids containing the sulfonic group, and regarded as derived from sulfuric acid by replacement of hydroxyl.

**sul'fo-ni-um** (sŭl'fō-nī-ūm), *n.* [*NL. fr. sulfur + ammonium*.] *Chem.* A univalent radical or cation,  $SH_2$ .

**sul'fo-meth'ane** (sŭl'fō-mēth'ān; -th'ōn), *n.* *Pharm.* A crystalline compound,  $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2)CH_3$ , used as a hypnotic and sedative.

**sul'fo-nyl** (sŭl'fō-nīl; -nīl), *n.* [*sulfone* + *-yl*.] *Org. Chem.* The bivalent radical  $>SO_2$ .

**sul'fur, sul'phur** (sŭl'fēr), *n.* [*L. sulfur, sulphur, sulphur*.] 1. *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally, free or combined. It is a constituent of proteins. *Symbols, S*; at no. 16; at wt. 32.066. Native sulfur occurs in yellow orthorhombic crystals, in masses, crusts, and powder. *H.*, 1.5–2.5. Sulfur burns in air with a blue flame and suffocating odor. It is used in making gunpowder, matches, etc., for vulcanizing rubber, in medicine as a laxative and diaphoretic, in ointments for the skin, etc. 2. *Usually sul'phur*. Any of numerous yellow or orange piercing butterflies, as the **cloudless sulphur** (*Eurytus*, or *Colias philodice*), the common yellow butterfly of the eastern U. S., and in the South the **cloudless sulphur** (*Callidryas eubula*).

**sul'fu-rate** (sŭl'fū-rāt), *adj.* Of or pert. to sulfur; sulfurous. — (*rāt*), *v. t.* To sulfurize. — **sul'fu-ra-tion** (rāt'shūn), *n.*

**sulfur dioxide.** A heavy, pungent gas,  $SO_2$ , easily condensed to a colorless liquid. It is used in making sulfuric acid, in bleaching, as a preservative, and in refrigerating machines, etc.

**sul'fu-re-ous, sul'phu-re-ous** (sŭl'fūrē-ŭs), *adj.* Like sulfur; sulfurous. — **sul'fu-re-ous-ly, adv.** — **sul'fu-ness, n.**

**sul'fu-ret** (sŭl'fūrēt), *n.* A sulfide. — *v. t.* — **RET'ED** or **RET'ED**; — **RET'ING** or **RET'ING**. To combine or impregnate with sulfur.

**sul'fu-ric** (sŭl'fūrīk), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing sulfur, esp. in a higher valence.

**sulfuric acid.** *Chem.* A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid,  $H_2SO_4$ , colorless when pure, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*. See *VITRIOL*.

**sul'fu-rize** (sŭl'fūr-īz; sŭl'fūr-īz), *v. t.* — **RIZED** (rīz'd); — **RIZ'ING** (rīz'īng). *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with sulfur or any of its compounds; specif., to fumigate or bleach with sulfur fumes. — **sul'fu-riza-tion** (rīz'ā'shūn; -rīz'ā'), *n.*

**sul'fu-rous, sul'phu-rous** (sŭl'fūr-ŭs; sŭl'fūr-ŭs; the *ŭd* pron. is common in chemical terminology, as in sul'fu-rous acid, etc.), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, or containing sulfur, esp. in a lower valence. 2. A of or pert. to brimstone or hell fire; infernal. *b* Fiery; scorching; heated; as, **sulphurous** language. — **rous-ly, adv.**

**sulfurous acid.** An acid,  $H_2SO_3$ , not known in the free state but forming a series of salts (the *sulfites*).

**sul'fur-yl** (sŭl'fūr-īl; -īl; sŭl'fūr-īl), *n.* [*sulfur* + *-yl*.] *Inorg. Chem.* The bivalent radical  $>SO_2$ .

**sulk** (sŭlk), *v. i.* [See *SULKY*, *adj.*] To become sullen or morose in mood, esp. in resentment. — *n.* State of one sulking; a sulky mood, humor, etc. — often *pl.*

**sulky** (sŭlk), *adj.*; **SULKY-ER** (kī-ēr); **SULKY-FEST**. [*For sulken*, fr. *AS. solcen* slothful, remiss, deriv. of *āselcan* to be weak or slothful.] 1. Sulking or inclined to sulk; given to fits of sulking. 2. [*From the noun*.] Having wheels and a seat for the driver; as, a **sulky** plow. — *Syn.* See *SULLEN*. — **sulky-ly, adv.** — **sulky-ness, n.**

**sulky, n.**; *pl.* **SULKIES** (kīz). [*From sulky, adj.*; because for only one person at a time.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single per-

**sul'lage** (sŭl'lij), *n.* [*Fr. souiller* to soil.] 1. Refuse; sewage. 2. Filth; filthiness. 3. Silt; mud deposited by water. 4. Scoria on molten metal in the ladle.

**sul'len** (sŭl'ēn; -īn), *adj.* [*Through OF., fr. L. solus* alone.] 1. Ill-humoredly unsocial; hence, gloomily silent; morose; glum. 2. Gloom; dismal; sad. 3. Dull or heavy, as in sound or color; somber; of mournful tone. 4. Moving sluggishly; as, a **sullen** brook. 5. Bafeul, unpropitious. — **sul'len-ly, adv.** — **sul'len-ness, n.**

*Syn.* **sullen**, **glum**, **morose**, **sulky**, **crabbed**, **saturnine**, **gloomy** mean showing a disagreeable and forbidding mood or disposition. **Sullen** implies a silent ill humor and a refusal to be sociable; **glum**, a dismal silence because of low spirits or depressing circumstances; **morose**, a glumness characterized by bitterness; **sulky**, **crabbed**, and **saturnine** of speech or manner; **sulky**, a mood of peevish sullenness; **crabbed**, a forbidding, harsh, and ill-natured disposition; **saturnine**, a heavy, forbidding aspect and, often, taciturnity; **gloomy**, a depression in mood or disposition that makes one seem sullen or glum.

**sul'y** (sŭl'ī), *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. souiller*. See *SOIL* to foul.] To make or become soiled or tarnished; defile. — *Syn.* **Smirch**, **foul**. — *n.*; *pl.* **SULLIES** (-īz). *Soil*; *tarnish*; *stain*.

**sulph-, sul'pha, sul'phate, sul'phide, sul'phur, sul'phu-ric, sul'ph-rous**, etc. Variants of **SULF-**, **SULFA**, **SULFATE**, **SULFIDE**, **SULFUR**, **SULFURIC**, **SULFUROUS**, etc.

See *Note* at **SOLF-**.

**sul'phur-bot'tom**, *n.* A whalebone whale (*Stibbaldus musculus*), the largest of living mammals, reaching an average length of 76 feet and found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Antarctic oceans. The color is bluish gray with a few irregular white or yellowish-white spots on the under parts.

**sulphur yellow.** A color, yellow in hue, of medium saturation and very high brilliance. See *COLOR*.

**sul'tan** (sŭl'tān; sŭl'tān'), *n.* [*Fr. fr. Ar. sultān* sultan, dominion.] 1. A ruler, or sovereign; esp., a ruler of a Mohammedan state; — a title of any Mohammedan prince; specif., the ruler of the Turks; hence, **sul'tan-ship** (an office abolished in 1922). 2. [*a cap.*] A breed of white domestic fowls having the legs and toes heavily feathered. *b* A sultana bird.

**sul'tan'a** (sŭl'tān'ā; sŭl'tān'ā), *n.* [*It.*] 1. The wife, or sometimes the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan. 2. A mistress, esp. of a royal personage. 3. Also **sultana bird**. A kalinule (genus *Porphyrion*) with handsome blue and greenish plumage. 4. A pale-yellow seedless grape, grown as a source of raisins and of a delicate white wine.

**sul'tan-ate** (sŭl'tān-āt), *n.* The rule, dominion, or office of a sultan.

**sul'tan-ess** (sŭl'tān-ēs; -ēs; sŭl'tān'-), *n.* A sultana.

**sul'try** (sŭl'trī), *adj.*; **sul'trier** (trī'trī); **sul'tri-est**. [*From swelter*, *adj.*, fr. *SWELTER*, *v.*] 1. Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, sweltering. 2. Burning hot; as, a **sultry** sun. 3. Hot, as with passion or anger. — **sul'tri-ly, adv.** — **sul'tri-ness, n.**

**Su'lu** (sŭl'loo), *n.* [*Malay Sul'u* (written *Sulu*)] 1. A member of the most prominent tribe of Moros, of the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language. — **Su'lu-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**sum** (sŭm), *n.* [*OF. summa, somme*, fr. *L. summa*, fr. *summus* high est.] 1. An amount; an indelinite (unless specified) amount of money. 2. The whole amount, the aggregate; as, within the **sum** of human experience. 3. A summary or epitome; also, the *sum*. 4. *Archeat.* Utmost degree; height. 5. The number or quantity resulting from the addition of two or more numbers or quantities (see *ADDEND*, *AUGMENT*); an aggregate; a total; as, the **sum** of 5 and 7 is 12. 6. The numbers to be added; also, *Colloq.*, any arithmetical problem.

*Syn.* **Sum**, **amount**, **aggregate**, **total**, **whole**, **number**, **quantity** mean a result gained by putting together all in a given group or mass. **Sum** implies a result of simple addition of figures or particulars; **amount**, a combination of all the sums, weights, or measures under conglomeration; **aggregate**, a result reached by counting individuals or items in a group or collection; **total** and **whole** stress the completeness or inclusiveness of the result; **number** is often used in place of **aggregate**, especially where **amount** may not be used (as, the **number** present; a small **number** of potatoes); **quantity**, in technical use, is referable to anything measurable in extent, duration, volume, etc., but in ordinary use, applies only to things measurable in bulk but still countable (as, a small **quantity** of apples).

— *v. t.* **SUMMED** (sŭmd); **SUMMING**. 1. To calculate the amount or total of. 2. To epitomize; summarize; to recapitulate, as evidence. — *sum up*. To recapitulate points, arguments, etc., as evidence.

**su'mac, su'mach** (sŭm'āk; sŭm'āk), *n.* [*OF. sumac, ML. sumach*, fr. *Ar. summaq*.] 1. Any of several trees, shrubs, or woody vines of two closely related genera (*Rhus* and *Toxicodendron*) with pyramidal panicles of small crimson one-seeded drupes, and in one genus (*Toxicodendron*) smooth fruits and foliage poisonous to the touch, also, the wood of any species. The sumac is typical of a family (Anacardiaceae), the sumac family) of trees and shrubs having small dioecious flowers and drupaceous fruits. The family includes the commercially important mango, pistachio, and varnish tree. See *POISON SUMAC*. 2. A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the dried and powdered leaves, panicles, etc., of various species of sumac (esp. *R. coriaria*).

**Su-me-ri'an** (sŭm-ēr'ī-ān), *adj.* Also **Su-mi-ri'an** (sŭm-ēr'ī-ān). Of Sumer (see *Gaz.*). — *n.* 1. A native of Sumer. 2. The assluti native language of the Sumerians, the pre-Semitic population of the lower Euphrates valley.

|| **sum'ma cum lau'de**. See *CUM LAUDE*.

**sum'ma-rize** (sŭm'ā-rīz), *v. t. & i.* To tell in, reduce to, or make a summary; to present briefly. — **sum'ma-riza-tion** (rīz'ā'shūn; rīz'ā'), *n.* — **sum'ma-riz'er** (rīz'ēr), *n.*

**sum'ma-ry** (-rī), *adj.* [*ML. summarius*. See *SUMMARY*, *n.*] 1. Comprehensive; esp., summarizing concisely. 2. Done without delay or formality; as, **summary** vengeance; specif., *Law*, of, pert. to, or using a summary procedure, used in, or done by, summary proceeding. — *Syn.* See *CONCISE*. — *Ant.* *Circumstantial*. — **sum'ma-ri-ly** (sŭm'ā-rīlī; *emphat.* also sŭm'ār'īlī), *adv.* — **sum'ma-ri-ness** (sŭm'ā-rī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**sum'ma-ry, n.**; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz) [*L. summarium*, fr. *summa* sum. See *SUM*, *n.*] An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, esp. of a preceding discourse.

**sum'ma-tion** (sŭm'ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of summing, or of forming a sum, or total amount; addition. 2. An aggregate, esp. one formed by accumulation or accretion.

**sum'mer** (sŭm'ēr), *n.* [*AS. sumor, summer*.] The season of the year

in any region in which the sun shines most directly there; the warmest period of the year. — *v. t.* To pass the summer. — *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer; as, to *summer* stock on upland pastures. — *sun/mer*, *adj.*

**sun/mer** (sūm'ēr), *n.* [*F. sommier* rather, beast of burden.] A large horizontal beam or stone, used esp. in building; as: *a* The lintel of a door or window. *b* A stone forming the cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, etc. *c* A principal floor timber.

**sun/mer-house** (-houz'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, to provide a shady retreat in summer.

**sun/mer-sault**, **sun/mer-set**. VARS. OF SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.

**sun/mer-time** (sūm'ēr-tīm'), *n.* The summer season; a summerlike period.

**summer time**. *Chiefly Brit.* Daylight-saving time.

**sum/mer-y** (sūm'ēr-tī), *adj.* Of, like, or fit for summer.

**sum/rit** (sūm'rit), *n.* [*OF. sommelle*, dim. of *sum*, *sum*, fr. *L. summum*, fr. *summus* highest.] 1. The apex; the top, the highest point. 2. The utmost height; the highest degree, acme.

**Syn.** summit, peak, pinnacle, climax, apex, acme, culmination, meridian, zenith mean the highest point attained or attainable. **Summit** implies the topmost level yet attained or attainable; **peak**, the highest point, esp. among other high points; **pinnacle**, a dizzy and, often, insecure height; **climax**, the highest point, as in force, interest, etc., in an ascending series; **apex**, the highest point where all ascending lines (efforts, ambitions, etc.) converge, **acme**, a point which exhibits the perfection of a thing; **culmination**, the outcome of a movement, a growth, or a development which represents its attained objective; **meridian**, the stage when a living and growing thing reaches its fullest development and vigor; **zenith** adds to *meridian* the implications of luster and distinction.

**sum/mon** (sūm'mŏn), *v. t.* [*OF. summondre, semondre*, fr. *L. summonere* to remind privily, fr. *sub-* + *monere* to admonish, warn.] 1. To issue a call to convene; to convoke. 2. To bid to come, to send for; also, to cite by authority; to call formally, as to appear in court. 3. To call forth or evoke, esp. by act of the will. 4. *Mt.* To call upon to surrender. — **sum/mon-er**, *n.*

**Syn.** summon, call, cite, convoke, convene, muster mean to demand the presence of. **Summon** specifically implies the exercise of authority or power; call, a more ordinary and colloquial term than *summon*, is often used in its place; *cite* implies a summons to court, often to answer a charge; *convoke*, a summons to assemble, esp. for legislative or deliberative purposes; *convene*, a call to assemble; *muster*, a summons to an army, ship's company, or the like, for action, inspection, parade, etc.

**sum/mŏns** (sūm'mŏnz), *n. pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŏnz-zēz; -zīz). [*OF. summo, semo, participial n. fr. summondre, semondre*, to summon.] 1. The act of summoning; a call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some duty. 2. A call, signal, knock, etc., that summons. 3. *Law.* A warning or citation to appear in court; specif., a written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, and warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff upon pain of judgment against the defendant for default in so doing. — *v. t.* *Collog.* To take out a summons against.

**sum/mum** **bo/num** (sūm'mŏm bŏ'nŏm). [*L.*] The supreme or highest good, from which others are derived.

**sump** (sūmp), *n.* [*M.I.G.* a marsh.] 1. (*pron.* sūmp, sŏmp) A pit or reservoir, serving as a drain or receptacle for fluids, specif.: *a* A cess-pool. *b* A pit at the lowest point in a circulating or drainage system, as in the oil-circulating system of an internal combustion engine; — called sometimes **sump pit**. 2. [*G. sumpf*, lit., marsh.] *Mining.* *a* The lowest portion of a shaft, into which the water drains. *b* An excavation ahead of the regular work in driving a tunnel or sinking a shaft.

**sump/h** (sūmf; sŏmf), *n.* *Scot.* A stupid or sulky person.

**sump/ter** (sūmp'tēr), *n.* [*OF. sommelter* driver of a pack horse. See *SUMMER* a beam.] A pack horse or mule; a beast of burden. — **sump/ter**, *adj.*

**sump/tu-ar-y** (sūmp'tŭ-ēr'ŏr, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr'ŏ), *adj.* [*L. sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take, spend, fr. *sub-* + *emere* to take, buy.] Relating to or regulating expenditure, esp. on clothes, food, etc.; controlling extravagance, as, *sumptuary* edicts.

**sumptuary law**. A law designed to regulate habits primarily on moral or religious grounds, justified under the police power of the state.

**sump/tu-ous** (sūmp'tŭ-ŏs), *adj.* [*F. somptueux*, fr. *L. sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense, cost.] Involving large outlay or expense, costly; lavish; hence, luxurious; splendid. — **Syn.** See LUXURIOUS. — **sump/tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sump/tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**sun** (sŭn), *n.* [*AS. sunne*.] 1. The luminous celestial body round which the earth and other planets revolve, and from which they receive light and heat. Symbol, ☉. Its mean distance from the earth is 92,900,000 miles, its linear diameter, 864,000 miles; its mass, 332,000 times that of the earth; its mean density about one-fourth that of the earth. 2. The heat or light radiated from the sun (def. 1); sunshine. 3. Sunrise or sunset; — in phrases; as, *from sun to sun*. 4. A celestial body like the sun; a luminary center of a system. 5. A sunlike object, as a round firework. — *v. t.*; *SUNNED* (sŭnd). To expose to the sun's rays; to warm, dry, air, bleach, etc., in or as if in the sun. — *v. i.* To sun oneself.

**sun bath**. Therapeutic exposure to the sun's rays.

**sun/beam** (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

**sun/bird** (-bŭrd'), *n.* *a* Any of numerous small, brilliantly colored singing birds (family Nectariniidae), native to Africa and the East Indies, somewhat resembling hummingbirds. *b* The sun bitters.

**sun bitters**. Either of two peculiar Central and South American birds (*Eurypyga helios* and *E. major*) allied to the herons, rails, and cranes.

**sun/bon/net** (sŭn'bŏn'ēt; -ŏt), *n.* A poke bonnet, with a cape at the back worn to shield the head, face, and neck from the sun.

**sun/bow** (-bŏ'), *n.* *Poetic.* A rainbow; an iris.

**sun/burn** (-bŭrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin from exposure to the sun's rays; also, the red or brown color so caused — *v. t.* & *i.* To burn by the sun.

**sun/burst** (-bŭrst'), *n.* 1. A burst of sunlight, esp. through a break in clouds. 2. A jeweled brooch representing a sun surrounded by rays.

**sun/dæ** (sŭn'dī), *n.* [*Also sunday*, obscurely fr. *Sunday*.] A portion of plain ice cream served with crushed fruit, sirups, nuts, etc.

**sun dance**. A ceremonial dance performed at the summer solstice among many Indians of the Great Plains.

**Sun/day** (sŭn'dī; 13), *n.* [*AS. sunnandæg*.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. *Abbr.* Sun.

**Syn.** *Sunday*, *Sabbath* are synonyms only in Christian use. Strictly *Sunday* names the first day of the week, and *Sabbath* the day devoted to rest and worship. Since the Jews have traditionally celebrated Saturday as the Sabbath and Christians, with some exceptions, Sunday, the term *Sabbath* is permissible in place of *Sunday* only when it clearly refers to the day of rest and worship.

**Sun/day-go/-to-meeting**, *adj.* *Humorous.* Pertaining to, or appropriate for, Sunday churchgoing.

**Sunday**, or **Sabbath school**. A school held on Sunday for religious education; also, its teachers and pupils.

**sun/der** (sŭn'dēr), *v. t.* [*AS. sundrian* (in comp.), or *syndrian*; akin to *AS. sundor* asunder, separately.] To force apart or separate by rending, cutting, breaking, etc.; to part or sever. — **Syn.** See SEPARATE. — *in sunder*. Into parts; apart; asunder.

**sun/der-ance** (-ŏns), *n.* Act of dividing or separating; severance.

**sun/dew** (sŭn'dŭ; 114), *n.* Any of a genus (*Drosera*) of bog-inhabiting insectivorous herbs having viscid glands on the leaves, and typical of a family (Droseraceae, the sundew family).

**sun/dial** (-dī'āl), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style.

**sun disk**. *Archaeol.* A disk with conventionalized wings, in Egypt the symbol of Ra the sun god, and in the Near East, symbol of Ashur.

**sun/dog** (sŭn'dŏg; 74), *n.* 1. A parhelion. 2. A small halo, nearly round, on the parhellic circle.

**sun/down** (-dŏwn'), *n.* Sunset.

**sun/down'er** (-ēr), *n.* *Collog.* A tramp, orig. an Australian swagman, who comes to a station at sunset for food and shelter.

**sun/-dried** (-drīd'), *adj.* Dried by the sun, as raisins.

**sun/dries** (sŭn'drīz), *n. pl.* Miscellaneous articles, details, or items of inconsiderable size or amount.

**sun/drops** (-drŏps'), *n. pl.* Any of several day-flowering herbs (genus *Knoxia*) related to the evening primroses.

**sun/dry** (sŭn'drī), *adj.* [*AS. syndry* separate, special, several.] Several; divers; various; miscellaneous.

**sun/fast** (-fāst; 9), *adj.* Not capable of being faded by sunlight.

**sun/fish** (-fīsh'), *n.*; see *rist*, *Notr.* 1. A large marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) with high dorsal and anal fins and a body nearly oval in outline due to a sharply truncated posterior extremity. It may attain a length of ten feet and a weight in excess of two tons. 2. Any of numerous American perchlike freshwater fishes (family Centrarchidae); esp., the common species, or pumpkinseed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).

**sun/flower** (-flou'ēr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Helianthus*) of plants of the aster family, having large yellow-rayed flower heads and bearing seeds which serve as stock food and which yield an edible oil. The common sunflower (*H. annuus*) is the State flower of Kansas.

**Sunflower State**. Kansas; — a nickname.

**Sung** (sŏng), *n.* [*Chin. (Pek.) Sung*.] A dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 960-1127, active in literature, philosophy, and art.

**sung** (sŭng), *past & past part.* of SING.

**sun/glass** (sŭn'glās; 9), *n.* 1. BURNING GLASS. 2. *Optic.* *pl.* Spectacles made of a glass which protects the eyes from the glare of the sun.

**sun/glow** (-glŏ'), *n.* A brownish yellow or rose flush often seen in the sky before sunrise or after sunset, due to solar rays diffracted by particles in the air.

**sun/-god**, *n.* *Myth.* A god representing the sun or one of its aspects, as Ra, Shamash, Helios, etc.

**sunk** (sŭnk), *past & past part.* of SINK.

**sun/ken** (sŭn'kēn), *orig. past part.* of SINK; hence *adj.* *a* That has sunk down, in a low, etc., also, situated in a depression; as, a *sunken* garden. *b* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

**sun/kef** (sŭn'kēf; sŏn'kē'), *n.* [*From Scot. form of somewhat something.*] *Scot.* Food; esp., a dainty.

**sunk fence**. A ditch with a retaining wall, used to divide lands without defacing a landscape; a ha ha.

**sun lamp**. An electric lamp designed to produce ultraviolet radiation including some of the same wave lengths as those in sunlight, used especially for therapeutic treatments.

**sun/less** (sŭn'lēs; -līs), *adj.* Having no sun or sunlight.

**sun/light** (-līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

**sun/lit** (-līt'), *adj.* Lighted by the sun.

**sun** (sŭn), *n.*, or **sunna hemp**. [*Hind san*, fr. *Skr. kapa*.] *a* An East Indian plant (*Crotalaria juncea*) of the pea family, with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers. *b* The valuable fiber of this plant, lighter and stronger than jute, and used for ropes, bags, etc.

**Sun/na**, **Sun/nah** (sŏn'nā; 7), *n.* [*Ar. sunnah*.] *Moham. Relig.* The theory and practice of orthodox Islam.

**Sun/nite** (sŏn'nīt), *n.* [*From SUNNA*.] One of a Moslem sect who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed. Cf. SHITE.

**sun/ny** (sŭn'ŏ), *adj.*; -NI-ER (-ŏ-ēr); -NI-EST. 1. Of, from, or in the sun or sunshine; bright with sunshine. 2. Exposed to, brightened by, etc., the sun's rays. 3. Like the sun or sunshine; merry; gay. — **sun/-ness**, *n.*

**sun parlor**. Also **sun/room** (sŭn'rŏm'), *n.* A glass-enclosed porch or living room with a sunny exposure.

**sun/rise** (sŭn'rīz'), *n.* 1. The apparent rising of the sun above the horizon; also, the accompanying atmospheric effects. 2. The time when the upper limb of the sun appears above the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth.

**sun/set** (-sēt'), *n.* 1. The apparent descent of the sun below the horizon; also, the accompanying atmospheric effects. 2. The time when the upper limb of the sun disappears below the sensible horizon (see HORIZON, 3 a) as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth.

**sun/shade** (shāf'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from the sun's rays; as: *a* A parasol. *b* An awning.

**sun/shine** (-shīn'), *n.* 1. The sun's light; the sun's direct rays; hence: *a* The warmth and light given by the sun's rays. *b* A spot or surface on which the sun's light shines. 2. *Suniness*, happiness, graciousness, etc., or their source. — **sun/shin-y** (-shīn'ŏ), *adj.*



**Sunshine State.** New Mexico; — a nickname.

**sunspot** (sūn'spōt'), *n.* One of the dark spots that appear from time to time on the sun's surface, usually visible only with the telescope. Their appearance is frequently accompanied by magnetic storms on the earth.

**sunstroke** (-strōk'), *n.* *Med.* An affection, often fatal, caused by exposure to the sun or excessive heat and marked by prostration and, usually, high fever.

**sun-struck**, *adj.* Affected with sunstroke.

**sun-up** (sūn'up'), *n.* Sunrise.

**sunward** (-wērd), **sunwards** (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

**sun-wise** (-wīz'), *adv.* Clockwise.

**sun worship.** Pagan or primitive worship of the sun as a deity or as a symbol of deity; heliolatry. — **sun worshiper.**

**su'to in'tre** (sū'tō jōō'trē). [*L.*] In one's own right.

**su'to lo'co** (dō'kō). [*L.*] In its proper place.

**sup** (sūp), *v. t.*; **SUPPED** (sūp); **SUPPING**. [*With influence of supper*], *fr. M.E. soupen, fr. AS. sipian, to drink.* *Archaeic & Dial.* To take into the mouth in sips, as a liquid or liquid food. — *v. i.* To take liquid food into the mouth a little at a time; to sip. — *n.* A mouthful, as of liquor or broth.

**sup, v. i.** [*OF. super, super, combined with M.E. soupen to drink*] 1. To eat the evening meal. 2. To make one's supper; — with *off*. — *v. t.* To provide with supper.

**super** (sūp'ər), *n.* 1. *Slang.* A also **supe** (sūp; sūp). Short for **SUPERNUMERARY**; esp., a supernumerary actor. 2. Short for **SUPERINTENDENT**. 3. In trade, a superior or superior grade; an extra large size, or the like. 4. Also **super-hive** (-hīv'), a removable upper section of a beehive. See **HIVE**, *Illustr.* 5. *Bookbinding.* A thin, loosely woven, open-meshed starched cotton fabric, used esp. for reinforcing books. — *adj.* *Chit. Slang.* A superior, excellent; first rate. 6. *Ironical.* Excessively manifesting loyalty, etc.; as, a *super American*. — *v. t.* *Bookbinding.* To reinforce with super

**super** (-sūp'ər; 114). [*L. super over, above.*] A prefix signifying

others of its kind, as in **super-size**, as in **super-state**. 7. *Exceeding; in excess of.* 8. *Secondarily, as in super-par-a-sito*. 2. *Anal. & Bot. & Zool.* Situated over, at the upper part, or on the dorsal side of, as in **super-glottal**, **super-orbital**. 3. *Bot. & Zool.* Constituting a more inclusive classification than (that specified), as in **superfamily**. 4. *Anal.* Superior, as in **super-maxilla**, the maxilla, or upper jaw. 5. *Chem.* Having the (specified) ingredient in a large, or unusually large, proportion, as in **superphosphate**. — *superseeded* by *per-, bi-, di-, acid, etc.* 6. *Med.* That exceeds the norm, as in **super-pigmentation**.

**super-a-bile** (sūp'ər-ā-bīl), *adj.* [*L. superabilis, fr. superare to surmount, fr. super above, over.*] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

**super-a-bound'** (-ā-bound'), *v. i.* To be very, or too, abundant, to abound to excess or to an unusual extent.

**super-a-bun-dant** (-ā-būn-dānt), *adj.* Abounding to an abnormal degree or to excess. — **super-a-bun-dance** (-dāns), *n.* — **super-a-bun-dant-ly**, *adv.*

**super-add'** (-ād'), *v. t.* [*L. superaddere*] To add over and above; to add, as something adventitious, out of the ordinary, etc. — **super-add-ition** (-ād-ī-shūn), *n.*

**super-an-nu-ate** (-ān'fū-ā), *adj.* [*super- + L. annuus year.*] To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity. — *v. t.* To become antiquated; — used in past part. — **super-an-nu-a-tion** (-ān'fū-ā), *n.*

**super-b'** (sūp'ər-b'), *adj.* [*L. superbus, fr. super over + the root of su I was, F. be.*] 1. Noble; majestic. 2. Rich; sumptuous. 3. Superbly good of its kind; as, a *superb technique*. — **Syn.** See **SPLENDID**. — **super-b-ly**, *adv.* — **super-b-ness**, *n.*

**super-cal-en-der** (sūp'ər-kāl'ēn-dēr), *n.* A calendar consisting of a stack of luxuriously polished rolls, used to give an extra finish to paper, etc. — **super-cal-en-der**, *v. t.*

**super-car-go** (-kār'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **CARGOES**, **CARGOS** (-gōz). [*From earlier supercargo, fr. Sp. sobrecargo*] An officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**super-charge** (-char'j), *v. t.* 1. To charge over, beyond, to excess, or in addition. 2. To supply a charge to the intake of an internal combustion engine or other prime mover at a pressure higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere. 3. = **PRESSURIZE**.

**super-charge** (sūp'ər-chār'jēr), *n.* A device, such as a blower or compressor, for pressurizing the cabin of an airplane or for increasing the volume or air charge of an internal combustion engine over that which would normally be drawn in through the pumping action of the pistons. Cf. **TURBOSUPERCARGER**.

**super-cil-i-ary** (sūp'ər-sīl'i-ēr), *esp. Brit., -ēr-i*, *adj.* [*L. supercilium eyebrow.*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to the eyebrow; supraorbital.

**super-cil-i-ous** (-i-ūs), *adj.* [*L. superciliosus, fr. supercilium an eyebrow, pride, fr. super over + cilium eyelid.*] Lofly with pride; haughtily contemptuous. — **Syn.** See **PROUD**. — **super-cil-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **super-cil-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**super-clam'** (sūp'ər-kli-āz'), *n.* *Zool. & Bot.* A category equivalent to or below a subphylum, and above a class.

**super-cool'** (-kōol'), *v. t. & i.* *Physical Chem.* To cool below the freezing point without solidification.

**super-dram'-nant** (-dram'fū-nānt), *n.* *Music.* = **SUBDIMINANT**.

**super-dread-nought'** (-drēd'nōt'), *n.* See **DRYADNIGHT**.

**super-e-go** (-zē-gō; -tē-gō), *n.* [*super- + ego.*] *Psychoanalysis.* The ego as developed along the lines of self-criticism and moral conscience.

**super-em-i-nent** (-ēm'fū-nānt), *adj.* [*L. supereminens, pres. part. of*

*supereminere*. See **SUPER-; EMINENT**.] Eminent in a superior degree; of surpassing quality, etc. — **super-em-i-nence** (-nēns), *n.* — **super-em-i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

**super-er-o-gate** (-ēr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. supererogatus, past part. of supererogare to spend over and above.*] To do more than is required by duty or obligation.

**super-er-o-ga-tion** (-ēr'ō-shūn), *n.* Act or fact of supererogating; also, supererogatory character or nature. In the Roman Catholic Church, works of supererogation are those good deeds believed to have been done by saints, or capable of being done by men, over and above what is needed for their own salvation.

**super-er-o-ga-to-ry** (-ēr'ō-shūn; -ēr-i; -ēr'ō-shūn), *adj.* 1. Observed or performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required. 2. Superfluous; nonessential.

**Syn.** Supererogatory, gratuitous, uncalculated, wanton mean given or done without compulsion and, sometimes, without warrant. Supererogatory implies a giving above and beyond that which is required by the laws, rules, etc., gratuitous, a voluntary giving without expectation of recompense or reward or, sometimes, without provocation; uncalculated and, in loose use, gratuitous, a lack of need that suggests also impertinence or absurdity; wanton, not only a lack of provocation but a malicious or sportive motive.

**super-fam'i-ly** (-fām'fū-lī), *n.* *Zool. & Bot.* A category of classification ranking next above a family.

**super-fec-un-da-tion** (-fēk'fūn-dā-shūn; -fēk'fūn-), *n.* *Physiol.* Successive fertilization of two or more ova from the same ovulation.

**super-fec-undate** (-fēk'fūn), *v. t.* [*L. superfecundare, fr. super above, over + fecare to bring forth.*] *Physiol.* To conceive after a prior conception, but before the birth of the offspring.

**super-fec-un-da-tion** (-fēk'fūn-dā-shūn), *n.* 1. Conception during pregnancy. 2. Fertilization of an ovule by two or more kinds of pollen. 3. Uninterrupted cumulative development; overproduction; also, an instance of this.

**super-fi-cial** (-fīsh'fī), *adj.* [*L. superficialis*] 1. Of or pert to the superficies, or surface; lying on, not penetrating below, or affecting only, the surface; of measurements, square. 2. Concerned only with the obvious or apparent; cursory, hasty; not profound; shallow. 3. Not significant or genuine. 4. That is seen at first view; external. — **super-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.* — **super-fi-cial-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Superficial, shallow, cursory mean lacking in depth or solidity; superficial implies a concern with surface aspects or an avoidance of all but them; shallow, a more generally derogatory term, a lack of depth in knowledge, reasoning, emotions, or the like; cursory, a lack of thoroughness or care for details.

**super-fi-cial-i-ty** (-fīsh'fī-shūl-i-ty), *n.*; *pl.* **-ITIES** (-ī-tēz). Quality of being superficial; that which is superficial.

**super-fi-ci-es** (-fīsh'fī-ēz; -fīsh'fēz), *n.* [*L. fr. super above, over + facies make, figure, shape.*] 1. The surface; the exterior part or face, as of a sphere or a region. 2. The purely external aspect.

**super-fine'** (sūp'ər-fīn', 2), *adj.* 1. Very refined or delicate; too nice. 2. Extra fine; — of mer handsize.

**super-flu-i-ty** (-flū'fū-lī-ty), *n.*; *pl.* **-ITIES** (-ī-tēz). 1. Superabundance, as of money, possessions, etc.; wealth. 2. Excess supply, use, expenditure, etc.; more than is necessary or advantageous.

**super-flu-ous** (-flū'fū-ōōs; 114), *adj.* [*L. superfluous overflowing, fr. super over, above + fluere to flow.*] 1. In excess of what is sufficient, necessary, normal, or desirable; superabundant; surplus. 2. Extravagant; wasteful. — **super-flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **super-flu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**super-fuse'** (sūp'ər-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. superfusus, past part. of superfundere.*] 1. To pour or be poured over or on something. 2. *Physical Chem.* To supercool. — **super-fu-sion** (-fūshūn), *n.*

**super-heat'** (sūp'ər-hēt'), *n.* The extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition; also, the range of temperature passed through. — **super-heat'**, *v. t.* 1. To overheat. 2. a To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. b To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it possesses more than enough heat to remain a dry gas at the given pressure. — **super-heat'er** (-hēt'ēr), *n.*

**super-het'er-o-dyne** (-hēt'ēr-ō-dīn), *adj.* *Radio.* Pertaining to a form of heterodyne reception in which beats are produced of a frequency above audibility but below that of the received signals, the current of the beat frequency being then rectified, amplified, and rectified again to reproduce the music, etc. — *n.* A radio set for superheterodyne reception.

**super-high-way'** (hī'wā'), *n.* A highway consisting of four or more lanes and designed for fast-moving traffic, as by providing overpasses or underpasses for crossroads and making crossroads accessible by clover-leaf intersections.

**super-hive'** (sūp'ər-hīv'), *n.* See **SUPPER**, *n.*, 2.

**super-hu-man** (-hū'mān), *adj.* 1. Above the human; divine. 2. Beyond human capacity or normal human power. — **super-hu-man-i-ty** (-hū'mān-i-ty), *n.* — **super-hu-man-ly**, *adv.*

**super-im-pose'** (-īm-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay or impose (one thing) over or above. — **super-im-pose-ment** (-īm-pōz-ment), *n.*

**super-in-cum-bent** (-īn-kūm'bēnt), *adj.* Lying or resting on something else. — **super-in-cum-bence** (-bēns), *n.* — **super-in-cum-bency** (-bēn-sī), *n.*

**super-in-duce'** (-īn-dūs'), *v. t.* [*L. superinducere.*] To introduce (something) by way of addition or superimposition; to bring in over or above that already existing. — **super-in-duc-tion** (-īn-dūs-shūn), *n.*

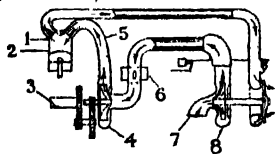
**super-in-tend'** (sūp'ər-īn-tēnd', -īn-tēnd'), *v. t.* [*L. superintendere*. See **INTEND**.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to supervise.

**super-in-tend-ence** (-īn-tēn-dēns), *n.* The function of superintending; supervision.

**super-in-tend-ent-ry** (-tēn-dēn-sī), *n.* The office of a superintendent; superintendence.

**super-in-tend-ent** (sūp'ər-īn-tēn-dēnt), *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of some place, institution, department, or the like. **Abbr.** **supt.** — *adj.* Superintending.

**super-i-er** (sūp'ər-i-ēr; sū; 115), *adj.* [*OF. fr. L. superior, compar. of superus being above, fr. super above, over.*] 1. More elevated in place or position; higher; upper. 2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity. 3. Extremely excellent of its kind; far above in comparison; as, of superior flavor; superior to his associates. 4. Larger as in numbers or amount; of greater value, significance, validity, etc.; as, one's superior title to an estate. 5. Courageously or



Supercharger (simplified combination of internal centrifugal and external exhaust driven types). 1 Exhaust Valve, 2 Cylindrical Crankshaft, 3 Intake Pipe, 5 Intake Pipe, 6 Carburetor, 7 Intake; 8 Turbosupercharger.

serenely indifferent, as to something painful or disheartening. 6. Affecting or assuming superiority; supercilious, arrogant, domineering; as, a superior air. 7. More comprehensive; as, a genus is superior to a species. 8. Astron. a Farther from the sun than the earth, — said of the planets Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto b Farther from the earth than is the sun, as, a superior conjunction of Venus. 9. Bot. Above and adjacent to the ovary, of an ovary, free from the other floral organs. 10. Print. Standing at the top of the line; as, in *v*, *n* is a superior letter. — *n*. 1. One who surpasses another, as in rank, station, office, or merit. 2. Eccl. The head of a monastery, convent, etc. A nun in this position is often called a *mother superior*. — *su-per-i-or-ly*, *adv*.  
**su-per-i-or-i-ty** (sū-pēr-i-ōr'i-tī; sū-), *n*. Quality or state of being superior; a superior characteristic.

**superiority complex**. See COMPLEX, *n*, 2.

**su-per-jacent** (sū-pēr-jā-sēnt; -s'nt), *adj*. [L. *superjacent*, pres. part. of *superjacere*, fr. *super* above + *jacere* to lie.] Lying above or upon; overlying; as, *superjacent* rocks.

**su-per-la-tive** (sū-pēr-lā-tīv), *adj*. [OF. *superlatif*, fr. L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatum* excessive.] 1. *Gram*. Expressing the highest or utmost (or, with *least*, the lowest) degree or amount of the quantity, manner, etc., denoted. Abbr. *superl*. See COMPARISON, 2. 2. Surpassing all other; supreme; as, *superlative* wisdom. 3. Exaggerated, excessive. — *n*. 1. *Gram*. The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. 2. The utmost degree of something; the peak or acme. — *su-per-lā-tive-ly*, *adv*. — *su-per-lā-tive-ness*, *n*.

**su-per-lu-na-ry** (sū-pēr-lū-nā-rī), *adj*. Also *su-per-lu-nar* (lū-nēr). Being above the moon; not belonging to this world.

**su-per-mān** (sū-pēr-mān), *n*. [Trans. of G. *übermensch*.] 1. In the philosophy of Nietzsche, an ideal man of superior physique and capacity to dominate, to be produced by the evolutionary struggle for survival. 2. A man of superhuman powers.

**su-per-nal** (sū-pēr-nāl), *adj*. [OF., fr. L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above.] 1. Being, or coming from, above, or from the sky or heaven; as, *supernal* beings. 2. High in position or reach; towering; as, *supernal* light. 3. Of heavenly or spiritual character; ethereal; as, *supernal* beauty. — *su-per-nal-ly*, *adv*.

**su-per-na-tant** (sū-pēr-nā-tānt), *adj*. [L. *supernatans*, pres. part. of *supernare*, to swim above.] Floating on the surface.

**su-per-na-tu-ral** (nā-tū-rāl), *adj*. 1. Of, or proceeding from, an order of existence beyond nature, or the visible and observable universe. 2. Ascribed to agencies above or beyond nature; miraculous. — *n*. With the, divine operation, intervention, etc.; hence, something miraculous or marvelous. — *su-per-na-tu-ral-ly*, *adv*. — *su-per-na-tu-ral-ness*, *n*.

**su-per-na-tu-ral-ism** (-iz'm), *n*. 1. Quality or state of being supernatural. 2. Belief in the supernatural order of existence; specif., any doctrine that asserts the control and guidance of nature and men by an invisible power or powers. — *su-per-na-tu-ral-ist* (-ist), *n*. — *su-per-na-tu-ral-ist*, *su-per-na-tu-ral-ist-ic* (-is'tik), *adj*.

**su-per-nor-mal** (nō-r'māl), *adj*. 1. Superior to the norm or average; as, a *supernormal* pupil. 2. Exceeding the natural powers of man; as, a *supernormal* experience or manifestation.

**su-per-no-va** (nō-vā), *n*. [NL.] Astron. A nova hundreds of times as bright as common novae. (The brightest supernova on record reached a maximum luminosity of  $5 \times 10^6$  times that of the sun.) Two types of supernovae with distinct spectra and light curves occur in larger stellar systems about once every 400 years. In A.D. 1054 a supernova gave rise to the luminous Crab nebula in the constellation Taurus.

**su-per-nu-mer-ary** (sū-pēr-nū-mēr-ē-rī or, esp. Brit., -ēr-ī), *adj*. [LL. *supernumerarius*.] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed, extra. 2. Necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous. — *n*.; *pl*. -*ies* (-iz). 1. A supernumerary person or thing. 2. In theaters, a person not a regular actor, but employed to appear, as in a mob scene or a spectacle.

**su-per-or-dor** (sū-pēr-ōr-dēr), *n*. Biol. A category between an order and a class or a subclass.

**su-per-or-gan-ic** (ōr-gān'ik), *adj*. Above or superior to the organic; hence, psychical.

**su-per-phos-phate** (-fōs'fāt), *n*. 1. An acid phosphate. 2. A soluble mixture of phosphates used as a fertilizer, made from insoluble mineral phosphates by treating with sulfuric acid.

**su-per-phys-i-cal** (-fiz'tikāl), *adj*. Above or beyond physics; not explainable on physical principles.

**su-per-pose** (sū-pēr-pōz), *v*. t. [F. *superposer*. See SUPER-, POSF.] 1. To place or lay over or above; to superimpose with or often without contact. 2. Aeronautics. To place (main supporting surfaces) one above another. 3. Geom. To lay (a figure) upon another, making all the parts coincide with like parts. Cf. CONGRUENT, 2. — *su-per-pose-a-ble* (-pōz'ā-b'l), *adj*. — *su-per-po-si-tion* (-pō-zish'ūn), *n*.

**su-per-posed** (-pōzd), *adj*. Bot. Growing or situated vertically over another part or organ.

**su-per-pow-er** (-pou-ēr), *n*. 1. A theoretical political entity conceived as having authority over other states, esp. over the most powerful states. 2. Electric power developed by the utilization of all available water-power sites or existing steam-power plants in a large area, as connected parts of one system.

**su-per-sat-u-rate** (-sāt'ū-rāt), *v*. t. To add to beyond saturation. — *su-per-sat-u-ra-tion* (-rā-shūn), *n*.

**su-per-scribe** (-skrib), *v*. t. [L. *superscribere*, -*scriptum*, fr. *super* over + *scribere* to write.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or outside; to write a name, address, etc., on the outside or cover of; to address.

**su-per-script** (sū-pēr-skript), *adj*. Written above; — opposed to *sub-script*. — *n*. *Math*. Any index or mark written above, as in  $a^2$ ,  $b^3$ , etc. Cf. *superscript*.

**su-per-scrip-tion** (-skrib'shūn), *n*. 1. Act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; inscription; title; an address on a letter or envelope.

**su-per-sede** (-sēd), *v*. t. [OF. *superseder*, *supersceder*, fr. L. *super-*

officer from proceeding under another writ or an order staying proceedings of an inferior court.

**su-per-se-dure** (-sē'jūr), *n*. A superseding, or setting aside.

**su-per-sen-si-ble** (-sēn'si-b'l), *adj*. Above that which is apparent to the senses; spiritual; psychical.

**su-per-sen-su-ry** (-sēn'sē-rī), *su-per-sen-su-al* (-sēn'shōō-āl; cf. *SEN-SUAL*), *adj*. Supersensible; transcending sense.

**su-per-ser-vi-ce-a-ble** (-sūr'vis-ā-b'l), *adj*. Too officious; obtrusively meddling.

**su-per-ses-sion** (-sēsh'ūn), *n*. Supersession.

**su-per-son-ic** (-sōn'ik), *adj*. [super + *sonic*.] Physics. a Pertaining to vibrations and waves whose frequencies are greater than those which affect the human ear, that is, greater than about 20,000 per second. b Designating a speed exceeding that of sound in air, that is, greater than about 1087 feet per second (or about 738 miles per hour); also, moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at a speed greater than that of sound; as, *supersonic* aircraft, a *supersonic* wind tunnel. Cf. *subsonic*.

**su-per-son-ic**, *n*. A supersonic wave; hence, *pl*, the branch of science which treats of supersonic phenomena.

**su-per-sti-tion** (sū-pēr-stish'ūn), *n*. [OF., fr. L. *superstitio*, orig., soothsaying, fr. *superstare* to stand over, fr. *super* over + *stare* to stand.] 1. An irrational abject attitude of mind toward the supernatural, nature, or God, proceeding from ignorance, unreasoning fear of the unknown or mysterious, a belief in magic or chance, or the like. 2. Any belief, conception, act or practice resulting from such a state of mind. 3. Such conceptions, practices, etc., collectively.

**su-per-sti-tious** (sū-pēr-stish'ūn), *adj*. Of, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting superstition. — *su-per-sti-tious-ly*, *adv*. — *su-per-sti-tious-ness*, *n*.

**su-per-strat-um** (sū-pēr-strāt'ūm), *n*. An overlying stratum.

**su-per-struct** (strūkt'), *v*. t. [L. *superstructus*, past part. of *superstruere* to build upon, fr. *super* over + *struere* to build.] To build over or on a structure; to erect on a foundation.

**su-per-struc-ture** (sū-pēr-strūkt'jūr; -tūr), *n*. 1. Any structure or edifice built as a vertical extension of something else. 2. Arch. All that part of a building above the basement. 3. Naut. The structural part of a vessel, esp. a war vessel, above the main deck. Cf. *deck*, *illustr. 4*. Railroads The ties, rails, fastenings, etc., in distinction from the roadbed.

**su-per-sub-tle** (-sūt'l), *adj*. Too subtle. — *su-per-sub-tle-ly*, *n*.

**su-per-tax** (sū-pēr-tāks'), *n*. A tax in addition to the usual or normal tax; U.S., a surtax.

**su-per-ton-ic** (-tōn'ik), *n*. Music. The note next above the keynote; the second tone of the scale.

**su-per-vene** (vēn'), *v*. i. [L. *supervenire*, -*ventum*, to come over or upon, fr. *super* over + *venire* to come.] To come or happen as something additional, unexpected, or extraneous; to be added to or follow closely. — *Syn*. See FOLLOW — *su-per-ven-tion* (-vēn'shūn), *n*.

**su-per-ven-ient** (-vēn'vēnt), *adj*. Coming or occurring as something additional, extraneous, or unexpected. — *su-per-ven-ience* (vēns), *n*.

**su-per-vise** (sū-pēr-vīz; sū-pēr-vīz), *v*. t. [ML. *supervisus*, past part. of *superedere* to oversee, fr. *super* over + *edere* to see.] To oversee for direction, to superintend. — *v*. i. To exercise supervision.

**su-per-vi-sion** (sū-pēr-vīsh'ūn), *n*. 1. Act of supervising. 2. Educ. The direction and critical evaluation of instruction, esp. in public schools.

**su-per-vi-sor** (-vī-zēr; sū-pēr-vī-zēr), *n*. 1. One who supervises; superintendent. 2. U.S. An elected official standing at the head of the administration of a township or other county subdivision. 3. Educ. An officer of a school system who has supervision over the courses and the teachers giving instruction in a special subject, as music. — *su-per-vi-sor-ship*, *n*.

**su-per-vi-so-ry** (sū-pēr-vī-zō-rī), *adj*. Of or pertaining to supervision; supervising; as, *supervisory* duties.

**su-pli-nate** (sū-plī-nāt), *v*. t. & i. [L. *supinare*, *supinatum*, to bend or lay backward, fr. *supinus* supine.] To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

**su-pli-na-tion** (nā'shūn), *n*. Anat. a Rotation of the forearm and hand, or, loosely, of the joints, at the shoulder, hip, or knee, backward and away from the mid line of the body. b The position resulting from such rotation with the palm of the hand directed forward and the thumb away from the body. Cf. PRONATION.

**su-pli-na-tor** (-tēr), *n*. [NL.] Anat. A muscle which produces the motion of supination.

**su-pine** (sū-pīn; 2), *adj*. [L. *supinus*.] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward, (of the hand) marked by supination, — opposed to *prone*. 2. Poetic. Learning or sloping backward. 3. Manifesting mental or moral lethargy; sluggish; without stamina; abject. — *Syn*. See PRONE; INACTIVE (Ant. alert) — *su-pine-ly*, *adv* — *su-pine-ness*, *n*.

**su-pine** (sū-pīm), *n*. [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward.] In Latin grammar, a verbal noun having an accusative in -um, denoting purpose, and an ablative of specification in -u.

**sup-per** (sū-pēr), *n*. [OF. *super*, *super*, prop. an infinitive, to sup, take a meal.] The evening meal when dinner is taken at midday. — *su-per-less*, *adj*.

**sup-plant** (sū-plānt; 9), *v*. t. [OF. *supplanter*, fr. L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, throw down, fr. *sub* under + *planta* the sole of the foot.] 1. To supersede (another), esp. by force, trickery, or treachery. 2. To uproot; to eradicate, often so as to replace; as, to *supplant* [ear by curiosity]. 3. To take the place of; to supersede; as, *free verse* has not *supplanted* metrical verse. — *Syn*. See REPLACE.

**sup-plan-ta-tion** (sū-plānt-ā'shūn), *n*. — *sup-plan-ter*, *n*.

**sup-ple** (sū-plē), *adj*. [OF. *supple*, *supple*, fr. L. *supplex* suppliant.] 1. Soft in texture; yielding; flexible when bent or twisted. 2. Yielding; compliant; hence, unduly complaisant; obsequious. 3. Of the mind, its acts, etc., bending easily to changing demands; adaptable; alertly responsible; resilient. — *Syn*. See ELASTIC. — *v*. t. & i.: *sup-pled* (-līd); *sup-pling* (-līng). To render or become supple; to mollify; alleviate. — *su-plo-ly*, *adv*. — *su-plo-ness*, *n*.

**sup-ple-jack** (-jāk'), *n*. Any of various woody climbers having tough, plant stems (esp. *Berchemia scandens*).

**sup-ple-ment** (sū-plē-mēnt), *n*. [L. *supplementum*, fr. *supplere* to fill up.] 1. That which supplies a want or makes an addition to something already organized or set apart. 2. A continuation of a book or paper, to make good its deficiencies, correct errors, or provide special

or position of; to replace. 3. To displace, or pass over, so as to appoint a successor or make way for another; to supplant. — *Syn*. See REPLACE. — *su-per-sed-er* (-sēd'ēr), *n*.

**su-per-se-de-as** (-sēd'ās), *n*. [L. *suspend*, set aside.] Law. A writ or order commanding a stay of legal proceedings, as a writ to stay an

features. 3. *Trig.* The quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180°, or an arc falls short of a semicircle. — (*mēt*), *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; to fill the deficiencies of. — *sup-plemen-tal* (sūp'lē-mēn'tāl; -tī), *adj.*

*sup-ple-men-tary* (sūp'lē-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.* Added as a supplement; additional; being or serving as, a supplement; as, a *supplementary* volume, arc, angle.

*sup-ple-to-ry* (sūp'lē-tō-rī or *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* [LL. *suppletorius*.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary.

*sup-pli-ant* (sūp'lī-ān), *n.* *Now Rare.* Supplication.

*sup-pli-ant* (-ānt), *n.* [See SUPPLICANT, *adj.*] One who supplicates; petitioner. — *adj.* [F., *pres.* part. of *supplir* to entreat, fr. OF. *suppleier*, *supplioier*, fr. L. *supplicare* to supplicate.] 1. Supplicating; entreating, humbly imploring. 2. Expressive of supplication. — *sup-pli-ant-ly*, *adv.*

*sup-pli-cant* (sūp'lī-kānt), *adj.* [L. *supplicans*, *pres. part.*] Entreating; asking submissively. — *n.* One who supplicates; a suppliant.

*neg.* — *sup-pli-cat-ing-ly* (-kāt'ing-lī), *adv.*

*sup-pli-ca-tion* (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of supplicating; a humble petition. — *Syn.* Entreaty, solicitation.

*sup-pli-ca-to-ry* (sūp'lī-kā-tō-rī or *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* Expressing supplication; beseeching.

*sup-pley'* (sū-plī), *v. t.* [OF. *supplir*, *supplioier*, fr. L. *supplere*, -pletum, fr. *sub* + *plere* to fill.] 1. To add (something essential or wanting); as, to *suppley* missing words. 2. To fill adequately; as, unable to *suppley* the demand. 3. To furnish or provide; specif.: a. To give (something desired, needed, etc.); to afford; yield; as, this *suppley* proof. b. To fill the needs of; to furnish with supplies, equipment, or the like; as, to *suppley* roots with moisture. 4. To fill or take temporarily (a place, office, etc.); to serve as substitute for another in; as, to *suppley* a pulpit. — *v. i.* To serve as a substitute. — *n.*; *pl.* -PLEY (-plīz). 1. *Obs.* Assistance. 2. Act of supplying, filling a want, providing something, etc. 3. That which supplies or is supplied; specif.: a. *Obs.* Reinforcements; — in *pl.* or *sing.* b. A substitute clergyman or teacher. c. The quantity (esp. of a commodity) at hand or needed; as, to send for a *fresh suppley*. d. *Chiefly pl.* Provisions, clothing, arms, raw materials, etc., set aside to be dispensed at need; stores. e. *Chiefly pl.* An amount of money provided, as by parliament or congress, to meet the annual national expenditures. 4. *Econ.* The quantity of any article offered at a given price. Cf. DEMAND, *n.*, 5. — *adj.* 1. Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate a supply. 2. Serving as a substitute; as, a *suppley* teacher. — *sup-pli'er* (sū-plī'ēr), *n.*

*sup-pley* (sū-plī). Var. of SUPPLY.

*sup-port'* (sū-pōrt'; 70), *v. t.* [OF. *supporter*, fr. L. *supportare* to convey, in ML. to support, sustain, fr. *sub* + *portare* to carry.] 1. To hold up or in position; to bear the weight or stress of; to keep from sinking or falling, also, to sustain (a load). 2. To endure, esp. in silence; bear; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts. 3. To uphold (one) by aid or countenance; to take the side of, esp. in a dispute, an election, etc., as, to *support* the defendant in an action; also, to uphold or defend as valid, right, just, etc., as a cause or a policy. 4. To verify or substantiate, as a charge. 5. To pay the costs of or maintain, as a project; also, to furnish with funds or means for maintenance; as, to *support* his brother's family. 6. To maintain, as conversation, combustion, or the gold standard. 7. To keep (a person) from fainting, sinking, yielding, or the like; to comfort or strengthen. 8. *Theater.* a. To assume and act, as a part. b. To act with (a star); as, a fine company *supported* him.

*Syn.* Support, uphold, advocate, back, champion mean to favor actively one that meets opposition. Support, the least explicit term, implies only this and in itself gives no clue as to the assistance rendered; uphold implies more extended support to something attacked or challenged; advocate suggests urging or pleading; back suggests support from behind, as by lending assistance when falling or failing; champion suggests public defense in unjust attack or when too weak to advocate its own cause.

— *n.* 1. Act or operation of supporting; the state of being supported. 2. One who or that which supports; supporting means; a prop.

*sup-port'a-ble* (sū-pōrt'ā-b'l), *adj.* That can or may be supported; endurable. — *sup-port'a-ble-ty* (-bīl'ē-tī), *sup-port'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *sup-port'a-bly*, *adv.*

*sup-port'er* (-pōr'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which supports; a support; specif., an adherent; an advocate. 2. A band or elastic appliance for supporting any part of the body; also, a garter. 3. *Her.* A figure of a man or animal, placed one on each side of an escutcheon, and exterior to it.

*sup-port'ing*, *adj.* That props up, confirms, etc.

*sup-pos'a-ble* (sū-pōz'ā-b'l), *adj.* That may or can be supposed; conceivable. — *sup-pos'a-bly* (-bīl), *adv.*

*sup-pos'al* (sū-pōz'āl; -lī), *n.* A supposing; supposition.

*sup-pose'* (sū-pōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *supposer*, *supposer*, fr. L. *sub* under + *ponere* to place.] 1. To lay down as a hypothesis or assumption; to accept tentatively as true, as for the sake of argument or exposition. 2. To expect; — now only passive; as, I am *supposed* to attend. 3. To incline to believe; to think probable or in keeping with the facts. 4. To believe on slight grounds; presume. 5. To presuppose. — *v. i.* To conjecture; to think; opine.

*sup-posed'* (sū-pōz'd), *adj.* Accepted as such, often on slight grounds; erroneously imputed; sometimes, imagined. — *sup-posed-ly* (-pōz'd-ē-lī; -lī), *adv.*

*sup-po-si-tion* (sūp'ō-zī'shūn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *suppositio* a placing under, a substitution, fr. *supponere*, *supponimus*, to put under, substitute.] 1. That which is supposed; a theory or surmise; as, mere *suppositions*. 2. Act of supposing; assumption; as, given to *supposition*. — *sup-po-si-tion-al* (-āl), *adj.* — *sup-po-si-tion-al-ly*, *adv.*

*sup-pos'i-ti-tious* (sū-pōz'ī-tī'shū's), *adj.* 1. Fraudulently substituted for something else; spurious; counterfeit. 2. Of the nature of a supposition; hypothetical. — *sup-pos'i-ti-tious-ly*, *adv.* — *sup-pos'i-ti-tious-ness*, *n.*

*sup-pos'i-tive* (-pōz'ī-tīv), *adj.* Characterized by, involving, or implying supposition; suppositional. — *n.* *Gram.* A word denoting or implying supposition (cf. *granting*, *provided*). — *sup-pos'i-tive-ly*, *adv.*

*sup-pos'i-to-ry* (-tō-rī or *esp. Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *suppositorium*, neut. of *suppositorius* that is placed underneath.]

*Med.* An easily fusible preparation, usually in the form of a cone or cylinder, for introduction into the rectum, vagina, etc.

*sup-press'* (sū-prēs'), *v. t.* [L. *suppressus*, past part. of *supprimere* to suppress. See SUB-; PRESS to squeeze.] 1. To put down by authority, force, or pressure, as a revolt; to quell; crush; subdue. 2. To keep from public knowledge; as, a revolt; to refrain from divulging, as a scandal. b. To prohibit or interdict the publication or revelation of, as a book. 3. To keep from giving vent to; to repress, as anger; hence, to exclude from conscious and overt activity, as a desire. 4. To check the flow or discharges of; as, to *suppress* a hemorrhage. — *sup-press'or* (-ēr), *n.* — *sup-press'ible*, *adj.*

*sup-pression* (-prē'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or an instance of suppressing; state of being suppressed. 2. *Psychoanalysis.* The forcible exclusion of an idea or desire from conscious and overt activity.

*sup-pres'sive* (-prēs'īv), *adj.* Tending to suppress.

*sup-pu-rate* (sūp'pū-rāt), *v. i.* [L. *suppuratus*, past part. of *suppurare*, fr. *sub* under + *pus*, *puris*, matter.] To generate pus, mature.

*sup-pu-ra-tion* (-rāt'shūn), *n.* Act or process of suppurating; pus or a pus condition; maturation.

*sup-pu-ra-tive* (sūp'pū-rāt'īv; -rāt'īv), *adj.* Tending to suppurate; attended with, or promoting, supuration.

*sup-pra* (sū'prā), *adv.* [L.] Above; previously (in a book).

*sup-pra-* (sū'prā; 114). [L. *supra*, *adv.*, above. See SUPRA-.] A prefix in general equivalent to *super-*, as in *supra-nat'u-ral*, *sup-pu-ra-tion-al*, used esp. in forming scientific adjectives denoting above in position; on the dorsal side of; as in:

supra-abdominal      suprallac      supratemporal  
suprapapillary      supranasal      supravaginal

*sup-pra-lap-sar'i-an* (-lāp-sār'ī-an), *n.* [See SUPRA-; LAPSE.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of the Calvinists believing the fall and redemption to be instrumental to the carrying out of the decree of election. Cf. SUPRALAPSARIAN. — *sup-pra-lap-sar'i-an*, *adj.* — *sup-pra-lap-sar'i-an-ism* (-iz'm), *n.*

*sup-pa-lim'i-nal* (-līm'ī-nāl; -nāl; cf. LIMINAL), *adj.* *Psychol.* Above the threshold of consciousness. Cf. SUBLIMINAL.

*sup-pa-mo-lec-u-lar* (-mō-lēk'ū-lār), *adj.* Above, or more complex than, a molecule; composed of many molecules.

*sup-pa-or-bit-al* (-ōr'bītāl; -tāl), *adj.* *Anat.* Above the orbit of the eye.

*sup-pa-pro'test* (prō'stēs'), *n.* [After It. *sopra protestato* upon protest.] *Law.* An acceptance of a bill by a third person for the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee.

*sup-pa-ro-nal* (-rō'nāl), *adj.* *Anat.* Situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys; designating, or pert. to, the suprarenal glands; adrenal — *n.* A suprarenal gland.

*suprarenal extract.* *Biochem.* A solution of the active principle of the suprarenals. See ADRENALIN.

*suprarenal gland, body, or capsule.* *Anat.* A ductless gland, in most vertebrates near the anterior (in man the upper) end of each kidney; — called also *adrenal gland*. It produces secretions which diminish fatigue, increase the heartbeat, constrict the small arteries, etc.

*sup-prem'a-cy* (sū-prēm'ā-sī; sōō-), *n.* 1. State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power. 2. The position of being established as superior to all others, as the naval *supremacy*.

*Syn.* Supremacy, *ascendancy* mean the position of being first as in power or influence. Supremacy implies superiority over all others, as in numbers, quality, or prestige; *ascendancy* may or may not imply supremacy, but it always involves the idea of domination or of predominant power.

*sup-preme'* (sū-prīm'; sōō; 2; 118), *adj.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, upper, fr. *super* above.] 1. Highest in rank or authority, holding power which cannot be overruled; also, of or characteristic of one having such rank or power; as, *supreme* command. 2. Highest in degree, quality, etc.; not exceeded by any other; utmost; as, *supreme* folly; also, characterized by highest excellence, achievement, etc.; as, *supreme* among poets. 3. Ultimate; final; — as in *supreme* sacrifice, the sacrifice of one's life. — *sup-preme-ly*, *adv.* — *sup-pre-meness*, *n.*

*Supreme Being.* The eternal and infinite Spirit; God.

*Supreme Court.* U. S. The highest judicial body in the government; hence, a similar high tribunal in many of the states.

*sur-*. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sur*, *sur*, fr. L. *super*.] A prefix equivalent to *over-*, *super-*, as in *surcharge*.

*sur'a* (sūr'ā), *n.* [Ar. *surah*, a step, a decree.] One of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

*sur'rah* (sūr'rā, sūr'rā), *n.* [From *Surat*, India.] A soft twilled fabric of silk or silk and rayon.

*sur'al* (sūr'āl), *adj.* [NL. *suralla*, fr. L. *sura* calf of the leg.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the calf of the leg.

*sur-base'* (sūr'hāz'), *n.* *Arch.* A molding, or series of moldings, at the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, or wall. See DADO, *Illust.*

*sur-based'* (-bāst'), *adj.* *Arch.* a. Having a surbase. b. [F. *surbaissé*.] Having the curve center below the springing line of imposts; — of an arch or vault.

*sur-cess'* (sūr-sēs'), *v. t.* [F. *surcasser*, past part. of *surcasser* to suspend, defer, in OF., to delay, forbear, fr. L. *supercedere*. *Surcasser* is not related to E. *cease*, but has been influenced by it. See SUPERSEDE.] *Archaic.* To put an end to. — *n.* *Archaic.* Cessation; end.

*sur-charge'* (-chārg'), *v. t.*; *v. i.* -CHARGED' (-chārg'ēd); -CHARGE'ING (-chārg'īng). [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-; CHARGE.] 1. To overcharge. 2. To overload; overburden. 3. To fill to excess or repletion; to fill to overflowing. 4. To print or write a surcharge on (postage stamps).

5. *Equity.* To show an omission (in an account) for which credit ought to have been given.

*sur-charge'* (sūr'chārg', sūr-chārg'ē), *n.* 1. A charge over the usual or normal rate. 2. An excessive charge, load, or burden. 3. An overprint on a postage stamp to give it a new postal value; loosely, an overprint or surprint. Abbr. *sur.* 4. *Equity.* A surcharging. — *sur-charge'et* (sūr-chārg'ēt), *n.*

*sur-cin-gle* (sūr'sīng'g'l), *n.* [OF. *surcingle*, fr. *sur* + *cengle* girdle, fr. L. *cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird.] 1. A belt, band, or girth passing over a saddle, or over anything on a horse's back, to bind it fast. 2. *Now Rare.* The girdle or cinch of a cask.

*sur-coat'* (sūr'kōt'), *n.* [OF. *surcote*. See SUR-; COAT.] *Hist.* An outer coat or cloak; specif., a tunicle cloak worn over armor.

*sur-ou-lose* (sūr'ō-lōs), *adj.* *Bot.* Producing suckers.

**1**, *adj.* [L. *surdus* deaf, dim, dull.] **1**. *Math.* Involving numbers; not expressible in rational numbers; radical; irrational. **2**. *Phonol.* Of speech sounds, voiceless; — opposed to *sonant*, *sonant*. **3**. *Math.* An irrational number; thus,  $\sqrt{3}$  and  $\sqrt{5}$  are *surd* (about; 84). **adj.** [OF. *sur*, *sur* (fr. *L.* *securus*).] **1**. *Now Rare.* Secure, esp. from being harmed or doing harm. **2**. —, —, not likely to be overthrown or displaced, or to yield; as, a *sure* footing; also, unfailing; enduring; as, a *sure* faith. **3**. *sure* in mind; having no doubt, fear, etc.; as, he is *sure* of his ground; also, certain; confident that one is right; as, *sure* of one's facts. **4**. Entirely trustworthy or dependable; reliable. **5**. Admitting of no doubt or qualification; indubitable; indisputable. **6**. Bound to come about or to happen; assured; of persons, bound; destined; as, he is *sure* to succeed. — *sure*-ness, *n.*  
**Syn.** *sure*, *certain*, *positive*, *cocksure* mean having or showing no doubt of one's opinion or conclusion. *sure* usually stresses the subjective state of assurance; *certain*, the basing of the conclusion or conviction on definite grounds or on indubitable evidence; *positive*, conviction or full confidence in the rightness or correctness of one's opinion or conclusion, *cocksure*, presumptuous or overconfident positiveness. — *Ant.* *unsure*.  
— *adv.* **1**. *Surely*; infallibly; really. **2**. *Now slang.* Undoubtedly; indeed; — used as an intensive esp. in replies and statements.  
**sure-footed** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Not liable to stumble or fall.  
**surely** (shōr'ē), *adv.* **1**. In a sure manner; securely; infallibly. **2**. *Assuredly*; indeed; — used often as an interjection or an affirmative particle, or to qualify a statement.  
**surety** (shōr'tē), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz) **1**. State of being sure; certainty; security, sure knowledge. **2**. *a* That which confirms or makes sure; a guarantee; ground of confidence or security. *b* Security for payment or for the performance of some act. **3**. A sponsor or a bondsman. **4**. *Law.* One bound with and for another who is primarily liable (the *principal*); one legally liable for the debt, default, or failure of another. — *surety-ship*, *n.*  
**surf** (sŭrf), *n.* [Formerly *sufo*, of unknown origin.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore; also, the sound or loam caused by the breaking billows.  
**surface** (sŭr'fās; -fās), *n.* [F. after *L.* *superficies*. See *SUR* + *FACE*.] **1**. The exterior of an object or body; the face or faces of a three-dimensional thing. **2**. Superficial aspect. **3**. *Aeronautics.* An airfoil used for sustentation or control, or to increase stability. **4**. *Geom.* A two-dimensional locus of points; superficies; as, a spherical *surface*.  
— *adj.* **1**. Pert. to or at a surface. **2**. Superficial.  
— *v. t.* -faced (-fāst; -fāst); -facing (-fāz-ing) **1**. To give a surface to; to make smooth or to plane, as lumber; to finish, as by polishing or varnishing; to apply a surface layer to, as a road. **2**. To bring to the surface, as a submarine. — *v. i.* **1**. To work on or at the surface, as a miner. **2**. To come to the surface; as, the submarine *surfaced*. — *surf-ace* (sŭr'fās; -fās), *n.*  
**surface plate**. *Mach.* A steel instrument of precision with dressed flat surface, used as a standard of flatness.  
**surface tension**. *Physics.* That property, due to molecular forces, by which the surface film of all liquids tends to bring the contained volume into a form having the least superficial area.  
**surf-bird** (sŭr'fārd; -fārd), *n.* A shore bird (*Apheura virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of America, allied to the turnstones. Its tail is blackish at the tip and white at the base.  
**surf-board** (sŭr'fārd; -fārd), *n.* A long, narrow board used in the sport of riding the surf, as in Hawaii. Cf. *CAULANNE*.  
**surf-boat** (sŭr'fārd; -fārd), *n.* A boat for use in heavy surf.  
**surf-scooter**. A scooter, esp. the surf scooter (see *SCOOTER*).  
**surf-telt** (sŭr'fīt; -fīt), *n.* [OF. *surfait*, *surfait*, excess, crime, fr. *surfaire* to get the advantage, prop., to overdo, fr. *sur* over + *fais* to make, do.] **1**. Excess; superabundant supply. **2**. Intemperate or immoderate indulgence, as in food or drink. **3**. Any morbid condition arising from excess in eating and drinking. **4**. Disquiet caused by excess; satiety. — *v. t.* **1**. To feed, supply, rive, etc., to surfet; cloy. — *v. i.* **1**. To indulge to satiety. — *Syn.* See *SATIATE*. — *surf-telt-er*, *n.*  
**surf-fish**. Any of a family (Embiotocidae) of small or medium-sized viviparous fishes which live in shallow water along the Pacific coast of North America.  
**surge** (sŭrj), *n.* [From *L.* *urgere*, *surrectum*, to raise, rise, fr. *subs* (for *sub*) under + *regere* to direct, prob. through *F*.] **1**. A great, rolling swell of water; a billow; also, such swells collectively. **2**. A swelling or sweeping forward like that of an oncoming billow; a violent rising and falling; as, a *surge* of emotion. **3. *Elec.* A transient and abnormal rush of current in a circuit. **4. *Naut.* The tapered part of a windlass barrel or a cupstan. — *v. t.* **1**. *SURGED* (sŭrjd); *SURGING* (sŭrj-ing). **1**. To rise in surges; to swell as though agitated; hence, to move, blow, etc., with a surge or in surges. **2. *Elec.* To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value, as current or potential. **3. *Naut.* To slip, as around a windlass; — said of a rope. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope.  
— *sur* (sŭr), *n.* [AF. *urgien*, contr. fr. OF. *urgien*, *urgien*, *urgien*, *urgien* (fr. *CHIRURGUS*).] See *CHIRURGUS*.] One who practices surgery. Cf. *PHYSICIAN*.  
**surgeon** (sŭr'jŭn), *n.* The position of a surgeon.  
**surgeon's knot** (sŭr'jŭn), *n.* Any of several knots used in tying ligatures, stitches, etc. See *KNOT*, *Illustr.* (32, 33).  
**surger-y** (sŭr'jŭr-ē), *n.* [OF. *surgerie*, contr. fr. *surgerie*, *chirurgie*.] **1**. Medical science, art, and practice concerned with the correction of deformities and defects, the repair of injuries, etc., by manual and instrumental operations. **2**. A surgeon's operating room or laboratory. **3**. The work done by a surgeon. **4**. The treatment of other than human diseases by methods analogous to those of a surgeon; as, tree *surgery*.  
**sur-gi-cal** (sŭr'jŭ-kāl), *adj.* **1**. Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by or used in surgery. **2**. Subsequent to an operation by a surgeon, and often involving infection; as, *surgical* fever, *surgical* kidney. — *sur-gi-cal-ly*, *adv.*  
**sur-i-cate** (sŭr'jŭ-kāt), *n.* [F. *suricate*, of uncert. origin.] A burrowing mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of the civet family native to Cape Colony, allied to the mongooses, but having only four toes.  
**sur-ly** (sŭr'li), *adj.*; -li-er (-li-ēr); -li-est. [From earlier *stily*, fr. *stily*.] **1**. *Now Rare.* Arrogant. **2**. Ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; crabbed; churlishly cross. — *Syn.* See *SULLEN*. — *sur-ly-ly*, *adv.* — *sur-ly-ness*, *n.*********

**sur-mise** (sŭr'mīz), *v. t.* [See *SURMISE*, *n.*] To imagine or infer on slight grounds; to guess. — *Syn.* See *CONJECTURE*.  
**sur-mise** (sŭr'mīz; sŭr'mīs), *n.* [OF. *surmise*, *sormise*, accusation, fr. *surmettre*, *sormetter*, to impose, accuse, fr. *sur*, *sur* (see *SUR*) + *mettre*, to put, set, fr. *L.* *mittere* to send.] A thought or idea based on scanty evidence; a guess; conjecture.  
**sur-mount** (sŭr'maunt), *v. t.* **1**. *Now Rare.* To surpass; exceed; transcend. **2**. To conquer or overcome, as an obstacle. **3**. To get to the top of, or lie at the top of. — *Syn.* See *CONQUER*. — *sur-mount-a-ble*, *adj.*  
**sur-mul'tet** (sŭr-mŭl'tēt), *n.* See *PLURAL*, *Note*, 3. [F. *surmul-tet*.] See *MUL-TET*.  
**sur-name** (sŭr'nām), *n.* [*sur* + *name*, after *Mf.* *surnoun*, fr. OF. *so(n)non*.] **1**. *Archaic.* An anomen (Richard Cœur de Lion; Lorenzo the Magnificent). **2**. The part of the name of individuals which is common to the family; family name; — distinguished from *Christian name* and *given name*. — (sŭr'nām; sŭr-nām), *v. t.* To give a surname, esp. an additional name, to  
**sur-pass** (sŭr-pās; -pās), *v. t.* [F. *surpasser*, fr. *sur* over + *passer* to pass.] **1**. To be superior to in quality, degree, performance, etc.; to exceed. **2**. To transcend the reach, capacity, or powers of. — *Syn.* See *EXCEED*. — *sur-pass-a-ble*, *adj.*  
**sur-pass-ing**, *adj.* That surpasses; eminently excellent. — *adv.* Surpassingly. — *sur-pass-ing-ly*, *adv.* — *sur-pass-ing-ness*, *n.*  
**sur-plus** (sŭr'plŭs; -plŭs), *n.* [OF. *surplus*, *surplus*, deriv. of *L.* *super* over + *L.* *pelliculus*, *pelliculus*, a robe of fur, *l.* *pelliculus* made of skins.] **1**. *Ecol.* An outer vestment of white linen worn usually over the cassock by the Roman Catholic and Anglican clergy in various offices and, in England, by choristers.  
**sur-plus** (sŭr'plŭs; -plŭs), *n.* [OF. *surplus*, *surplus*, deriv. of *L.* *super* over + *L.* *pelliculus*, *pelliculus*, a robe of fur, *l.* *pelliculus* made of skins.] **1**. That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess; overplus. **2**. *Accounting.* *a* An excess of net income over fixed charges and dividends during a given period. *b* The aggregate excess of assets over liabilities accumulated by a business enterprise during its history, except so far as they have been made the basis for new issues of stock. — *adv.* Being or constituting a surplus.  
**sur-plus-age** (sŭr'plŭs-ij), *n.* **1**. Surplus; excess. **2**. Non-essential words. **3**. *Law.* In pleading, unnecessary or irrelevant matter.  
**sur-print** (sŭr'prīnt; -prīnt), *v. t.* [*sur* + *print*.] To print (as a name) over (previously printed matter) — *n.* That which is surprinted.  
**sur-pris'al** (sŭr'prīz'al), *n.* Act or fact of surprising, or state of being surprised; surprise.  
**sur-pris-e** (sŭr'prīz; -prīz), *v. t.* [OF. *surprisa*, fem. *surpris*, past part. of *surprendre*, *surprendre*. See *SUR* + *PRE*.] **1**. To seize by attacking unexpectedly. **2**. To come upon or attack unexpectedly. **3**. To take (one) unawares, as in an act; to come upon without warning. **4**. To strike with amazement because unexpected or different from that anticipated. **5**. To lead on or drive (one) by means of a surprise attack or request, as into unwonted generosity, also, to bring to light by such means; to detect or elicit, as, to *surprise* a secret.  
**Syn.** *surprise*, *astonish*, *astound*, *amaze*, *flabbergast* mean to impress one forcibly because unexpected. *Surprise* has another and older sense now slightly less common, implying a coming upon with startling effect, but this has given way in ordinary use to another which stresses the impression produced; *astonish* now implies a surprising so much as to seem almost incredible; *astound* stresses the shock more than *astonish*; *amaze* stresses bewilderment, perplexity, or wonder, *flabbergast* stresses an astounding and dumfounding.  
— *n.* [OF., fr. fem. of past part. of *surprendre*. See *SURPRISE*, *v. t.*] **1**. Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal. **2**. Something surprising; an occasion for, a cause of, or a quality arousing astonishment, etc. **3**. State of being surprised; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment. — *sur-pris-er* (sŭr'prīz-ēr), *n.*  
**sur-pris-ing** (sŭr'prīz-ing), *adj.* Astonishing; amazing. — *sur-pris-ing-ly*, *adv.* — *sur-pris-ing-ness*, *n.*  
**sur-ra**, *sur'rah* (sŭr'rah; -rah), *n.* [Marathi *sūra* a wheezing sound.] *Veter.* A severe Old World febrile and hemorrhagic disease of domesticated animals caused by a protozoan (*Trypanosoma evansi*). It is commonly fatal in horses, mules, and camels, while cattle and dogs often recover.  
**sur-re-al-ism** (sŭr-rē'al-iz'm; sŭr-rē'-), *n.* [F. *surréalisme*.] *Art.* A modern French movement in art and literature, influenced by Freudianism, purporting to express the subconscious mental activities by presenting images without order or sequence, as in a dream. Cf. *DA*.  
**sur-re-al-ist** (sŭr-rē'al-ist), *n.* **1**. *Art.* A surrealist. **2**. *Adv.* — *sur-re-al-ist-ic* (-is'tik), *adj.* — *sur-re-al-ist-ical-ly* (-i-kāl-ē), *adv.*  
**sur-re-but'tal** (sŭr-rē-bŭt'tāl), *n.* *Law.* Act of supporting, or giving evidence to maintain, a surrebutter.  
**sur-re-but'ter** (sŭr-rē-bŭt'tēr), *n.* *Law.* The reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.  
**sur-re-join'der** (sŭr-rē-join'dēr), *n.* *Law.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.  
**sur-ren'der** (sŭr-rēn'dēr), *v. t.* [OF. *surrendre*, fr. *sur* + *rendre* to give up. See *SUR*; *RENDER*.] **1**. To yield to the power of another; to give up possession of (anything) upon compulsion or demand. **2**. To give up completely; to relinquish. **3**. *Obs.* To render back; to give in return. — *v. i.* To give up oneself into the power of another; to yield. — *Syn.* See *RELINQUISH*. — *n.* [AF. (OF. *surrendre* to deliver up).] **1**. A yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another. **2**. *Insurance.* The voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of the company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration (called the *surrender value*).  
**sur-rep-ti'tious** (sŭr-rēp'ti'shŭs; -tish), *adj.* [L. *surrepticius*, *sur-repticius*, fr. *surripere* to snatch away, withdraw privily, fr. *sub* + *ripere* to snatch.] **1**. Done, made, acquired, etc., by stealth, or without proper authority; clandestine. **2. Acting, or doing something, clandestinely; stealthily. — *Syn.* See *SECRET*. — *sur-rep-ti'tious-ly*, *adv.* — *sur-rep-ti'tious-ness*, *n.*  
**sur-roy** (sŭr'roi; -roi), *n.* [From *Surrey*, Eng.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.  
**sur-ro-gate** (sŭr'ō-gāt; -gāt), *v. t.* [L. *surrogatus*, past part. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute, fr. *sub* + *rogare* to ask.] To put in the place of another, as success-  
—, agent, or substitute; specif.:  
*a*. To subrogate. *b* Civil.  
*c*. To appoint (another) as successor to oneself. — (sŭr'), *n.* **1**.**



A deputy; substitute. 2. *Ch. of Eng.* The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, esp. of a bishop or his chancellor. 3. *Law, U.S.* In some states, a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, the settlement of estates, guardianships, etc.

**sur-round'** (sûr-round'), *v.t.* [OF. *surroundr* to overflow, fr. *L.L.* *superundare*, fr. *L.* *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, fr. *unda* wave.] The English sense and form are due to the influence of *E. round*. 1. To enclose on all sides; encompass. 2. To encircle as, a wall surrounds the city. 3. *Mil.* To enclose as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

**sur-round'ing**, *n.* 1. The action of that which surrounds. 2. *pl.* The circumstances, conditions, etc., by which one is surrounded; environment. — *adj.* Enveloping.

**sur-roy'al** (sûr-roi'al), *n.* See *ANTLER, Illust.*

**sur-sum cor'da** (sûr-sûm kôr'da) [*L.* *sursum* upward + *cor'da* hearts.] 1. Literally, lift up your hearts; — first words of a versicle ringing the Preface of the Mass. 2. A call to fervor, courage, etc.

come of any individual exceeds a certain sum — (sûr'tâks'; sûr-tâks'), *v.t.* To impose an additional tax, or surtax, on.

**sur-tout'** (sûr-tôt'; -tôt'; *Fr.* sùr'tôt'), *n.* [*Fr.* *sur* over + *tout* all.] A man's long close-fitting overcoat.

**sur-veil'lance** (sûr-vâll'âns; -vâll'yâns), *n.* [*Fr.* *surveiller* to watch over, fr. *sur* over + *veiller* to watch, fr. *L.* *vigilare*] Oversight; close supervision; now usually, constant guard; close watch.

**sur-veil'lant** (-vâll'ânt; -vâll'yânt), *n.* [*Fr.*] An overseer; supervisor; a guardian of law and order.

**sur-vey'** (sûr-vî'), *v.t.* [OF. *surveoir*, *surveir*, fr. *sur*, *sor*, over + *veoir*, *veir*, to see, fr. *L.* *videre*.] 1. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc. 2. To view with a scrutinizing eye, inspect. 3. To determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, by taking linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry.

**sur-vey** (sûr-vî; sêr-vî'), *n.* 1. The act or an instance of surveying; also, something surveyed. 2. A critical inspection, often official, to provide exact information; often, a study of an area with respect to a certain condition, or its prevalence; as, a survey of the schools. 3. A comprehensive view; — often attributive, as, a survey course in history. 4. The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., of as of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any region. — *Syn.* See *COMPENDIUM*.

**sur-vey'ing** (sûr-vâ'ing), *n.* Act or occupation of one who makes surveys. Specif., that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of making surveys.

**sur-vey'or** (-ôr), *n.* 1. One who surveys; as, a surveyor of highways, ordnance, etc. 2. One who practices the art of surveying. 3. *Customs, U.S.* An officer whose duties include ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of merchandise brought into a port. — *sur-vey'-or-ship*, *n.*

**sur-vey'or's chain** (sûr-vâ'ôr-z). See *CHAIN, n. 4*

**surveyor's level.** A level consisting of a telescope, with a spirit level attached, mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis.

**surveyor's measure.** A system of measurement having the surveyor's chain as a unit, used in land surveying. See *MEASURE, Table 4*.

**sur-viv'al** (sûr-vîv'âl), *n.* 1. A living or continuing longer than another person or thing. 2. One that survives. 3. *Anthropol.* Any usage or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is often unknown.

**survival of the fittest.** *Biol.* See *NATURAL SELECTION*.

**survival value.** *Biol.* Utility (of the characters of an organism) in the struggle for existence.

**sur-viv'ance** (sûr-vîv'âns), *n.* [*Fr.*] Survival.

**sur-viv'ity** (sûr-vîv'î-tî), *v.t.* [*Fr.* *survivre*, fr. *L.* *supervivere*, fr. *super* over + *vivere* to live.] To remain alive or existent. — *v.t.* To live beyond the life or existence of, outlive. — *Syn.* See *OUTLIVE*. — *sur-viv'ing* (-vîv'ing), *adj.* — *sur-viv'or* (-vîv'ôr), *sur-viv'er* (-vîv'êr), *n.*

**sur-viv'or-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being a survivor. 2. *Law.* The right of the survivor or survivors of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to take the interest of any of the number dying.

**Su-san'na** (sû-zân'â), *n.* A book of the Apocrypha. See *BIBLE*.

**sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (sû-sêp'tî-bîl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). 1. State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions. 2. A susceptible temperament; hence, *pl.*, feelings; sensibilities. 3. *Mag-netism.* A coefficient equal to the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force. Symbol, *k* (no period).

**sus-cep'ti-bile** (sû-sêp'tî-bîl), *adj.* [*ML.* *susceptibilis*, fr. *L.* *sus-cipere*, -ceptum, to take up, admit, fr. *sus* for *sub* (see *SUB*) + *cipere* to take.] 1. Of such a nature as to admit or permit. — *with* of, as, a theory susceptible of proof. 2. Such in constitution or temperament as to be unresistant; exposed or liable through weakness, sensitiveness, etc., as, a person susceptible to infection. 3. Easily affected or moved; responsive; as, susceptible children. — *Syn.* See *LIABLE*. — *sus-cep'ti-bile-ness*, *n.* — *sus-cep'ti-bly*, *adv.*

**sus-cep'tive** (sû-sêp'tîv), *adj.* Receptive; also, susceptible. — *sus-cep-tiv'i-ty* (sû-sêp'tîv'î-tî), *n.*

**sus'tik** (sûs'tîk), *n.* [*Russ.*] A squirrellike burrowing rodent (*Citellus citellus*) of northeastern Europe and northwestern Asia; also, its mottled grayish-brown fur. See *SPRINGHILL*.

**sus-pect'** (sûs-pêkt'; sûs-pêkt'; 2), *adj.* [OF. *suspect*, *souspect*, fr. *L.* *suspectus*, past part. of *suspicere*. See *SUSPECT, v.*] Regarded with suspicion; suspected.

**sus'pect** (sûs-pêkt'; sûs-pêkt'), *n.* One who is suspected.

**sus-pect'** (sûs-pêkt'), *v.t.* [*Fr.* *suspecter*, fr. *L.* *suspiciere*, -pectum, to look up, admire, to look at secretly or askance, mistrust, fr. *sub* + *specere* to look.] 1. To have doubts of; distrust. 2. To imagine

rarely inoperative; as, to suspend the rules. 3. To withhold for a time on certain conditions; as, to suspend sentence on a convicted man. 4. To hold in an undetermined state, awaiting fuller information; as, to suspend judgment. 5. To hang, esp. so as to be free on all sides except at the point of support; as, to suspend a ball by a thread; also, to maintain from falling or sinking by some invisible support, or now,

said of a commercial firm or a bank.

**sus-pend'ed an'i-ma'tion.** Temporary suspension of the vital functions, as in persons nearly drowned.

**sus-pend'er** (sûs-pên'dêr), *n.* 1. One who or that which suspends. 2. That by which something is, or may be, suspended; specif.: a *U.S.* One of the two straps arranged to pass over the shoulders and to be fastened to the trousers to hold them up; — commonly in *pl.*, or called a pair of suspenders. Cf. *2d BRACE, n.*, 4. *b Brit.* A garter.

**sus-pense'** (sûs-pên's), *n.* [*Fr.* *suspens*, *adj.*, *en suspens* in suspense, fr. *L.* *suspensus*, past part.] 1. State of being suspended; temporary cessation; suspension. 2. Mental uncertainty; anxiety. 3. Indecisiveness; lack of certainty.

**suspense account.** *Bookkeeping.* An account for the temporary entry of charges or credits, pending determination of their ultimate disposition.

**sus-pen'sion** (sûs-pên'shûn), *n.* 1. Act of suspending, or state or period of being suspended. 2. A device by which something, as a magnetic needle, is suspended; specif., the system of springs, etc., supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles. 3. *Commerce.* Stoppage of payment of obligations or engagements; failure; — said of commercial firms, banks, etc. 4. *Recl.* A penalty by which a cleric is forbidden to exercise the power of orders or office or to enjoy the fruits of his benefice. 5. *Horol.* The act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or balance of a timepiece is suspended. 6. *Musc.* A The holding over of one or more tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord, suspending the concord which the ear expects. 7. The tone or tones thus held over. 7. *Physics.* The state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid or another solid, also, any substance in this state. Cf. *COLLOID*. 8. *Physical Chem.* A two phase system consisting of finely divided solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas. 9. *Rhet.* A holding in suspense, as through a series of clauses.

**suspension bridge.** A bridge which has its roadway suspended from two or more cables usually passing over towers and securely anchored at the ends. See *BRIDGE, Illust.*

**suspension periods or points.** *Punctuation.* Spaced periods in a row, usually three, terminally four, used to mark an interruption or attention-holding pause in a sentence. See *PUNCTUATION § 1*.

**sus-pen'sive** (sûs-pên'sîv), *adj.* 1. Suspending or, esp., stopping temporarily. 2. Characterized by suspense, suspended judgment, indecisiveness, or the like. 3. Characterized by or manifesting suspension; as, *suspensive* sentences. — *sus-pen'sive-ly*, *adv.*

**sus-pen'soid** (sûs-pên'sôid), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A colloidal solution the dispersed particles in which are solid. Cf. *EMULSION*.

**sus-pen'sor** (sêr), *n.* [*ML.*] A suspensory.

**sus-pen'so-ry** (sô-rî), *adj.* 1. Suspended, also, fitted or serving to suspend; as, a suspensory muscle. 2. Suspending; temporarily leaving undetermined. — *n.* That which suspends, or holds up; specif., *Med.*, a bandage or bag for supporting a part, esp. the scrotum.

**suspensory ligament.** *Anat.* In the eye, an annular fibrous membrane supporting the lens. See *RYE, Illust.*

**sus-per coll.** (sûs' pâr kôll') Abbreviation of Latin *sus-pen'sus per collum* (sûs-pên'sûs pâr kôll'ûm) hanged by the neck; — used chiefly in a record of ancestors, as a notation indicating one legally executed.

**sus-pli'cion** (sûs-plî'shûn), *n.* [OF. *suspeçon*, fr. *L.* *suspensio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, later (after *L.* *suspicio*), suspicion, fr. *suspiciere*. See *SUSPECT, v.*] 1. Act, fact, or an instance of suspecting; imagination of something wrong, without proof, or on slight evidence, also, the mental uneasiness aroused in one who suspects; mistrust. 2. An inkling; hint. — *Syn.* See *UNCERTAINTY*. — *v.t. Dial.* To suspect.

**sus-pli'cious** (plî'shîs), *adj.* 1. Such as to arouse suspicion; questionable. 2. Inclined to suspect; prone to suspicion. 3. Manifesting or indicative of suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance. — *sus-pli'cious-ly*, *adv.* — *sus-pli'cious-ness*, *n.*

**sus-pli'ra'tion** (sûs-plî'râ'shûn), *n.* A long sigh.

**sus-pire'** (sûs-pîr'), *v.t.* [*L.* *suspirare* to breathe out, sigh, fr. *sub* + *spirare* to breathe.] *Chiefly Poet.* To fetch a long breath; to sigh.

**sus-tain'** (sûs-tân'), *v.t.* [OF. *sustener*, *sostenir*, fr. *L.* *sustinere*, fr. *sus*, for *sub* (see *SUB*) + *tenere* to hold.] 1. Rare. To give support, often military support, to. 2. To provide for the support of; to supply with sustenance; as, provisions to sustain an army. 3. To maintain, or cause to continue, in existence or a certain state, or in force or intensity; to keep up; prolong; as, to sustain conversation for hours. 4. To bear up from or as from below; support the weight of; to hold up. 5. To keep (one, one's mind or spirits, etc.) from sinking or giving way; to buoy up. 6. To endure without failing or yielding; to bear up under. 7. To suffer or undergo, as an injury. 7. To support as true, legal, etc.; now, usually, to allow or admit as valid; as, the court sustained the suit. 8. To support by adequate proof; to corroborate or confirm. — *sus-tain'a-bile*, *adj.* — *sus-tain'er*, *n.*

**sus-tain'ing pro'gram.** *Radio.* A program that is paid for by a station or network and has no commercial sponsor.

**sus'te-nance** (sûs-tê-nâns), *n.* 1. Means of support; now, often, food; also, nourishment. 2. Act or fact of sustaining, or state of being sustained; a supplying or being supplied with the necessities of life. 3. That which sustains, or gives support, strength, etc. — *Syn.* See *ROOM*.

**sus-ten-tac'u-lar** (sûs-tên-tâk'û-lêr), *adj.* [*L.* *sustentaculum* a support.] *Anat.* Supporting; as, *sustentacular* ligaments.

**sus'ten-ta'tion** (-tâ'shûn), *n.* [OF. *sustentacion*, fr. *L.* *sustentatio*, fr. *sustinere* to support.] 1. A sustaining or being sustained; chiefly, a Maintenance; upkeep. 2. Preservation. 3. Maintenance of life, courage, etc., by support with provision or nourishment. 4. Physical support; as, air so thin as to afford no sustentation for an almbird.

2. That which sustains or provides sustenance; a support.

**sus'ten-ta'tive** (sûs-tên-tâ'tîv; sûs-tên-tâ'tîv), *adj.* That sustaining; pertaining to or giving sustentation.

**sus-ten'tion** (sûs-tên'shûn), *n.* Sustentation.

**sus-pend'** (sûs-pên'd'), *v.t.* [OF. *suspendre*, fr. *L.* *suspendere*, -pen-sum, fr. *sus*, for *sub* (see *SUB*) + *pendere* to hang.] 1. To debar temporarily from any privilege, office, function, etc.; as, to suspend a student. 2. To cause to cease for a time, as an action, process, use, etc.; to stop temporarily; as, to suspend publication; to make tempo-

Blacksmith's  
Swages. 1  
Bottom Swage; 2 Top  
Swage.

**swallow**, or the like. **3. Collog.** To accept, as statements, without investigation or question. **4.** To retract; recant; as, to **swallow one's words**. — **v. t.** To swallow; to devour. **5.** To receive; to take in. **6.** To swallow; esp., in choicest. — **n.** **1.** The buccal, throat. **2.** The act of swallowing; hence, swallowing capacity; appetite; liking. **3.** As much as is swallowed at once. **4. Naut.** The aperture in a block between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves. See **BLOCK**, **5**, **Illustr.** — **swallow-or**, **n.**

**swallow dive.** Chiefly Brit. = SWAN DIVE.

**swallow-tail** (swôl'fô-tâil'), **n.** **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies (genus *Papilio* and allied genera) having the border of the hind wing produced into a taillike process. The **tiger swallowtail** (*P. glaucus*), the **black swallowtail** (*P. polyxenes*), and the **sabre swallowtail** (*Iphiclides marcellina*) are North American species. **3.** A swallow-tailed coat.

**swallow-tailed**' (tâld'), **adj.** Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow.

**swallow-tailed coat.** A man's full-dress coat; a claw hammer; — from its two long tapering skirts at the back.

**swallow-wort** (swôl'fô-wôrt'), **n.** **a** = CELANDINE. **b** A European twining vine (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), the root of which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **c** Any of several other plants of the milkweed family.

**swam** (swâm), **past** of SWIM.

**swami**, **swamy** (swâ'mî), **n.** [Hind. *svāmī*, fr. Skr. *svāmin* possessor, lord.] Master; lord; pundit. In American usage the term is often equivalent to *yogi*, *jagur*, etc.

**swamp** (swomp; 74), **n.** [Prob. of I.G. origin.] Wet, spongy land, saturated, but not usually covered, with water; also, a tract of such land. — **adj.** Of or pertaining to a swamp; growing or dwelling in swamps. — **v. t.** **1.** To plunge or sink into, or as if into, a swamp. **2.** To submerge with or as if with a liquid; to deluge. **3. Naut.** To cause (a boat) to become filled with water; to sink by filling with water. — **v. i.** To sink or stick in or as in a swamp; to become entangled or submerged. — **swampy**, **ish**, **adj.** — **swampy**', **adj.**

**swamp azalea**, **honeysuckle**, or **pink**. See AZALEA.

**swamp fever.** Malaria.

**swamp land**' (swômplând'), **n.** = SWAMP.

**swamp sparrow.** See SPARROW, **2**.

**swamp white oak.** A large, dark barked oak (*Quercus bicolor*) of the eastern United States, resembling white oak but with smaller, less prominently lobed leaves.

**swan** (swôn; 73), **n.** See PLURAL, Note, **3**. [AS.] **1.** Any of certain heavy-bodied, very long necked, aquatic birds (subfamily Cygninae) of the duck family (Anatidae). With two exceptions all have pure-white plumage. **2.** One of the birds so related to, but larger than, the geese, fly strongly when once started, and are very graceful when swimming. Cf. GOB; CYGNET; 3d PEN. **3.** Something that suggests a swan because of its whiteness, grace, or (fabled) power of melody (see SWAN SONG); hence, specif., a poet. **3. [cap.] Astron.** The constellation Cygnus.

**swan dive.** A type of fancy dive. See Illustr.

**swang** (swâng). Archaic & dial. past of SWING.

**swan hard'** (swôn'hârd'), **n.** One who tends swans.

**swank** (swîngk; swângk), **swank'y** ('y), **adj.** **1. Scot.** Active; full of life. **2. Slang.** Ostentatiously smart and dashing — **swank**, **swank'y**, **n.** — **swank-i-ty** (-i-ty), **adv.** — **swank-i-ness** (-i-ness; -nis), **n.**

**swan maiden.** Teut. Myth. An elf or fairy capable of becoming a swan when swan at will by donning or doffing a magic garment, the swan skin.

**swan nery** (swôn'er-y), **n.; pl.** -NERIES (-iz). A place where swans are bred or kept.

**swan's-down** (swônz'doun'), **n.** **1.** The down, or fine soft feathers, of the swan, used as trimming, for powder puffs, etc. **2. Textiles.** Commonly **swans-down**' (1). **a** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk, rayon, or cotton. **b** Canton flannel (see FLANNEL, 2).

**swan/skin**' (swôn'skîn'), **n.** **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. **2.** Any of various soft-napped or soft-surfaced cotton or woolen fabrics, as Canton flannel (see FLANNEL, 2). — **swan/skin**', **adj.**

**swan song.** The song anciently fabled to be sung by a swan when dying; hence, a poetic, musical, or artistic work composed shortly before the artist's death.

**swan-up/ping** (-ûp'ping), **n.** [From *swan* + up, prep. & adv.] Eng. The practice or process of marking young swans or cygnets for their owners; specif., an annual expedition for this purpose on the river Thames.


**swap** (swôp), **v. t. & i.**; SWAPPED (swôpt); SWAP/PING. Also **SWOP** (swôp). [ME. *swappen*: to strike, to move swiftly.] **Collog.** To exchange; barter. — **n.** **Collog.** An exchange; barter.

**swa-raj'** (swô-râj'), **n.** [Skr. *svarāj*: self-ruling, *svārājya* independent rule.] India. **1.** Political independence; national self government, or home rule. **2. [cap.]** The party of India advocating independence — **swa-raj'/ism** (-iz'm), **n.** — **swa-raj'/ist** (-ist), **n.** & **adj.**

**sward** (swôrb), **n.** [AS. *seward* skid, coverlet.] The grassy surface of land; turf. — **v. t. & i.** To produce sward (upon); to cover, or be covered, with sward.

**sware** (swâr). Archaic past of SWEAK.

**swarm** (swôrm), **n.** [AS. *sewarm*.] **1.** A great number of honeybees emigrating from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; also, loosely, a colony of honeybees settled in a hive. **2.** Any moving or migrating multitude — a dense crowd in motion

 Swan Dive.



**swarm** (swôrm), *v. t. & i.* [Origin uncert.] To climb; shin; mount; — commonly with up; as, to **swarm** up a pole.  
**swarmer** (swôrm'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which swarms; one of a swarm. 2. *Biol.* A swarm spore.  
**swarm spore**. *Biol.* A zoospore, or a planogamete; any minute motile spore produced in large numbers.  
**swart** (swôrt), *adj.* [AS. *swæart* black.] Swarthy.  
**swarth** (swôrth), *n.* [AS. *swæarh.*] Dial. = **sward**.  
**swarth**, *adj.* Swart; swarthy.  
**swarth** (swôrth), *Var.* of **swart**.  
**swarthly** (swôrth'li), *adj.* -*r* (-th'ér; -th'ér); -*est*. Being of a dark color, complexion, etc.; dusky; swart. — *Syn.* See **dusky**.  
**swarthly**, *adv.* = **swarthly**, *ness*, *n.*  
**swartness** (swôrt'nês; -nês), *n.* The quality or state of being swart.  
**swash** (swôsh), *v. t.* [Imitative.] 1. To move, dash, strike, etc., with a splashing sound. 2. To bluster; swagger; — *v. i.* To dash;

washes. 3. A splashing of water against something; as, the **swash** of the waves against a pier.

**swashbuckler** (-bûk'ler), *n.* [Swash + buckler shield.] A boasting soldier; a swaggerer; a bravo. — **swashbuckling**, **swashbuckling** (-ling), *n.* & *adj.*

**swash'er** (swôsh'ér), *n.* A swashbuckler.

**swash'ing**, *adj.* That swashes; as: a **swashing**. *b* Swashbuckling.  
**swash letters**. A style of italic letters having flourishes at top and bottom; thus:

ARPN



**swastika** (swôst'ika, swôst'ik-â; swâs'-), *n.* [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare, fr. *su* well + *asti* being, prop., is.] 1. A symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles. 2. A rectilinear swastika, with oblique arms, having the prolongations of the arms turning clockwise, adopted as the official emblem of the Nazis and the Third Reich; — called also *fulful*. See *Swastika* CAMBRIDGE, HAKKENKREUZ. — **swastikaed** (kâd), *adj.*  
**swat** (swô), *v. t.* Chiefly *U. S.* To hit hard or crushingly. — *Syn.* See **strike**. — **swat**, *n.* = **swat'er**, *n.*

**swat**. *Obs.* *exc.* dial. past & past part. of **swear**.

**swat**. *Var.* of **swor**, *n.* & *v.* = **swat'er**, *n.*

**swatch** (swôch), *n.* A sample of fabric, leather, etc.; a characteristic specimen.

**swath** (swôth; swôth), **swathe** (swôth), *n.* [AS. *swæth*, *swaþa*, a track, trace.] 1. A row, strip, etc. 2. The sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course. 3. A windrow of cut grain or grass as left by the scythe or mowing machine. 4. The sweep or reach of someone or something that cuts as a scythe; esp., in *cut a swath*, to cut a figure; to make a display.

**swathe** (swôth; swôth), *v. t.* [AS. *swæthian*.] 1. To swaddle with a band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap around in the manner of a bandage. 2. To envelop in the manner of a swaddle or band; as, fox *swathed* the river. — *n.* A bandage; a band. — **swath'er** (swôth'ér; swôth'ér), *n.*  
**swats** (swôts), *n. pl.* *Scot.* Drunk; new ale

**sway** (swâ), *v. i.* (ME. *swæjen*, prob. fr. ON. *swæija* to bend, swing, sway.) 1. To turn one's way; to bend one's course. 2. To swing from side to side; to oscillate, fluctuate. 3. To lean; incline; veer. 4. To rule; govern. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to swing, oscillate, or fluctuate. 2. To cause to bend or swerve, to deflect, divert; also, to have a controlling influence over, as, motive that *swayed* the elections. 3. To wield, as a scepter; also, to govern; control. 4. *Naut.* To haul or set up; — often with *up*. — *Syn.* See **swing**; **sway**. — *sway*, *n.* 1. The action or an instance of swaying or being swayed; oscillation, fluctuation, deflection, etc.; also, a ruling or governing. 2. The sweep, force, or momentum of something swaying or swayed, now, usually, preponderating force or influence. 3. Sovereign power; dominion. — *Syn.* See **power**.

**sway-back'** (-bâk'), *n.* An abnormally hollow condition, or *sagging*, of the back, found esp. among horses.

**sway-backed'** (-bâkt'), *adj.* Also **sway-back'**, **swayed** (swâd). Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged, hence, characterized by weakness suggestive of a sway back.

**Swazi** (swâ'zî), *n.* A Bantu of an intelligent, industrious tribe of Zulu origin of Swaziland in South Africa.

**swail** (swêl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swelan*, *v. i.*] *Now Dial.* To melt or waste away.

**swear** (swêr), *v. i.* **SWORE** (swôr), formerly **SWARE** (swâre); **SWORN** (swôr); **SWEARING** [AS. *swerian*] 1. To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to affirm solemnly by an object regarded as sacred, as the Bible, the Koran, etc. 2. To make a solemn promise, threat, vow, etc.; to vow. 3. To use profane or blasphemous language; to curse. 4. *Law.* To take oath; to give evidence or state on oath. — *v. t.* 1. To declare or assert as true; to promise or vow, or the like, with a solemn appeal to God, on oath, or on one's word of honor; to pledge sacredly; also, loosely, to assert or promise emphatically. 2. To utter or take (an oath); as, to *swear* a false oath. 3. To declare, charge, or confirm upon or under oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friend. 4. *Law.* To put to an oath (which see); to administer an oath to. — **swear'er**, *n.* — **swear by**. 1. To take an oath by. 2. To have confidence in. — **swear off**. To vow to rise up; to renounce.

**swearing**, *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of **swear**. — *Syn.* See **blasphemy**.

**sweat** (swê), *v. i.* **SWATE** or **SWATE'D**, *Obs.* **SWAT** (swô), **SWATING** [AS. *swetan*, fr. *swat*, *n.* sweat.] 1. To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire. 2. *a* To exude moisture as green plants when closely packed, close in ripening, etc. *b* To ferment; as, of tobacco, etc. 3. To condense or gather surface moisture in beads; as, stones *sweat* at night. 4. To be excreted, or exuded through pores or a porous surface; to ooze. 5. *Colloq.* To labor in such manner as to cause perspiration; to drudge. — *v. t.* 1. To emit or seem to emit from pores; to exude. 2. To cause to exude or lose moisture; specif., to subject to fermentation, as the leaves of tobacco. 3. To soak with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar. 4. To cause to perspire; as, his physicians *sweated* him. 5. To get rid of or lose by or as if by sweating or being sweated; as, to *sweat* off one's surplus fat. 6. *a* To heat so as to extract an easily fusible constituent; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore. *b* To heat, as solder, until it melts and runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them. 7. To extract something valuable from

(a person or thing) by unfair means; to fleece; specif., to remove particles of (a gold coin) by shaking it with others in a bag. 8. To make to sweat, as by overwork; hence, to oppress (a worker) by exacting labor at low wages under unfair or unhealthful conditions. 9. *Blomp.* To give (a prisoner) the third degree. — *n.* 1. Perspiration. 2. A sweating or being sweated; as, the doctor advised a *sweat*. 3. Moisture gathering in drops on the surface of any substance; as, *sweat* on a pitcher. 4. *Archaic.* Hard work; drudgery. 5. *Obs.* The sweating sickness. 6. *Manège.* An exercise given a horse before a race. — **sweatily**, *adv.* — **sweatiness**, *n.* — **sweaty**, *adj.*

**sweatband'** (swê'tbând'), *n.* A band, as of leather, in a hat, to protect it from sweat.

**sweatbox'** (-bôks'), *n.* Any device for sweating products, as hides in tanning, dried figs, raisins, etc.

**sweat'ed** (swê'têd; -îd), *adj.* That has been made to sweat; specif., subject or subjected to the sweating system; as, a *sweated* industry.

**sweat'er** (swê'tér), *n.* 1. One who sweats. 2. An employer of labor who makes use of the sweating system. 3. Something that induces sweating; a sudorific. 4. A knitted (or crocheted) jacket, jumper, or blouse.

**sweat gland**. *Anat.* A gland which secretes perspiration, occurring, in man, in great numbers in most of the skin, and consisting of a tube (duct) extending spirally from a minute orifice (pore) in the surface and ending in a convoluted spherical mass deep in the derma or in the subcutaneous tissue.

**sweat'ing sick'ness**. A febrile epidemic disease characterized by profuse sweating, sometimes fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in 1485, 1507, 1517, 1523, and 1561.

**sweating system**. A system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor, usually for unduly low wages; often specif., the employment of employees in sweatshops.

**sweat shirt**. A type of pull-on sweater used by athletes before and after exercising.

**sweat'shop'** (swê'tshôp'), *n.* A shop in which workmen are employed for long hours and low wages, and under unhealthy conditions.

**Swedo** (swêd), *n.* [MIG & MD.] 1. One of the people of Sweden. 2. [often not cap.] A rutabaga.

**Sweden-bor'gi-an** (swê'd'n-bôr'jî-ân), *n.* One who holds the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish philosopher and religious writer. He taught that the Lord Jesus Christ is the one only God, and that there is a spiritual or symbolic sense to the Scriptures, which God revealed through him (Swedenborg). — **Sweden-bor'gi-an**, *adj.* = **Sweden-bor'gi-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **Sweden-bor'gi-anism** (swê'd'n-bôr'jî-iz'm), *n.*

**Swed'ish** (swêd'ish), *adj.* (Of or pert. to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* 1. The Swedish people collectively; — with *the*. 2. The language of Sweden, which as a literary language began to develop in the 14th century. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*.

**Swedish massage**. *Med.* Massage together with **Swedish movements**, a system of exercise of different muscles and joints of the body.

**Swedish turnip**. A rutabaga; a swede.

**sweep** (swêp), *n.* In horses, an atrophy of the muscles, esp. of the shoulder.

**sweep** (swêp), *v. t.* **SWEPT** (swêpt); **SWEEPING**. [ME. *swæpen*; akin to ME. *swopen*. See **SWOOP**, *v.*] 1. To brush away or off by vigorous and repeated motions, hence, to destroy or efface by continuous onslaughts. 2. To clean by brushings; hence, to strip or clear by repeated blows, strokes, gusts, or the like. 3. To gather or collect in the manner of sweeping; to gather in, esp. at one stroke; as, to *sweep* the coins into one's pocket. 4. To touch or come in contact with (a surface) in the manner of a brush, as, her fingers *swept* the strings. 5. To range over; to traverse; also, to cover, as a wide field of vision; as, his eyes *swept* the horizon. — *v. i.* 1. To clean a room, chimney, etc., with or as with a broom. 2. To move over the surface of something with swiftness, force, etc. 3. To trail one's skirts in moving; hence, to move with stateliness; as, she *swept* from the room. 4. To have a wide compass; to extend in a curve or long stretch; as, the valley *sweeps* off to the right. — *n.* 1. The action or an act of sweeping; esp., a clearing out or away. 2. A sweeping movement or an effect of one; as, the downward *sweep* of an eagle; sometimes, a blow; stroke. 3. The compass of a sweeping movement, survey, course, etc.; range of extent; scope; as, within the *sweep* of a telescope. 4. A curve or flowing line or contour. 5. *Usually pl.* That swept up; sweepings. 6. One who sweeps; a sweeper, specif., a chimney sweeper. 7. A hand water-raising device consisting of a long pole or timber pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket. 8. = **SWEEPSTAKE**. 9. *Card Playing*. In casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board, and so removing them all in which, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. 10. *Naut.* A long oar used in boats or small vessels, either to propel or steer them. 11. *Physics*. The process of settling or tendency (of a substance) to settle into thermal equilibrium. — **sweep'er**, *n.*

**sweep'back'** (swêp'bâk'), *n.* The acute angle between the lateral axis of an airplane and the axis of a wing.

**sweep'ing**, *n.* 1. The act, duty, etc., of one who or that which sweeps. 2. *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse. — *adj.* 1. That sweeps, in any sense. 2. Covering the whole range; complete, or nearly so; as, a *sweeping* victory; often, general and indiscriminate; as, a *sweeping* accusation. — *Syn.* See **INDISCRIMINATE**. — **sweep'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **sweep'ing-ness**, *n.*

**sweep'stake'** (swêp'stâk'), *n.* Also **sweep'stakes'** (-stâks'), *sing. & pl.* 1. The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, a given amount being put up by each contestant and sometimes additional prizes added, and the stake awarded either all to the winner or in shares to several; also, a race or other contest for such a stake or stakes. 2. Always spelled *sweepstakes*. A lottery offering to distribute sweepstakes as prizes.

**sweep ticket**. A ticket giving one a chance in a sweepstake.

**sweepy** (swêp'î), *adj.* Chiefly *Poet.* That sweeps; sweeping in motion, line, or force.

**swee** (swê; swê), *adj.* [AS. *swêr*.] *Scot.* a Slow; indolent. *b* Reluctant; loath.

**swee**. *Scot. & dial. var.* of **swear**.

**sweet** (swê't), *adj.* [AS. *swête*.] 1. Pleasing to the taste; having an agreeable taste such as that of sugar; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter*. 2. Hence, pleasing or agreeable in general. 3. Dear; beloved; — formerly common in address; as, my *sweet* sir. 4. Not salt or salted;

fresh; as, *sweet water*; *sweet butter*. 5. Having a fresh taste; fresh; — opposed to *sour*, *rancid*, *stale*, *putrescent*, etc. 6. Of land, suitable for crops; not dank or acid; — opposed to *sour*. 7. *Colloq.* Easily ransomed; smooth-running; noiseless; as, a *sweet motor*. 8. *Chem.* A free from excess of acid, sulfur, or corrosive salts. 9. *Liquors.* Sweet to the taste, not brut, or dry (see *DRY*, *adj.*, 4); — said esp. of wines. 10. *Swing Music.* = *CONNY*, 3. — *adv.* Sweetly. — *n.* 1. That which is sweet to the taste, smell, etc. *Specif.*: a *Eng.* A sweet dish served for dessert. b *pl.* Confectionery, preserves, etc.; candy. c *Colloq., U.S.* A sweet potato. 2. A sweet or enjoyable experience. 3. A sweet or dear person; a beloved. 4. Sweet quality, taste, smell, etc.; sweetness.

**sweet alyssum.** A perennial European herb (*Lobularia maritima*) having clusters of small fragrant white flowers.

**sweet bay.** a The true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). b An American maxonella (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico from Massachusetts to Texas.

**sweet bread** (swēt'brēd'), *n.* The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf) used for food, the thymus being the *throat sweetbread* or *neck sweetbread*, the pancreas the *stomach sweetbread*.

**sweet briar** or *-brī'er*, *n.* Also *sweet briar* (-ēr). A European rose (*Rosa eglanteria*) with stout recurved prickles and single pink flowers.

**sweet cherry.** See *CHERRY*.

**sweet corn.** A type of Indian corn (*Zea mays saccharata*), with kernels containing a high percentage of sugar, and adapted for table use when in the milk stage.

**sweeten** (swēt'n), *v. t.* 1. To make sweet, pleasant, or gratifying to a sense, the mind, or the feelings. 2. To add sugar to; hence, *Slang*: a At poker, to add chips to (a jack pot). b *Finance.* To include high-class securities in the collateral for (a loan). 3. To mollify; soften. — *v. i.* To become sweet. — *sweet-en'er* (-n'ēr), *n.*

**sweetening** (swēt'n-ing; -ning), *n.* 1. Act or process of making sweet. 2. That which sweetens; *specif.*: a *Local, U.S.*, molasses (*luna sweetening*) or sugar (*short sweetening*).

**sweet fern.** In any of several ferns (genus *Dryopteris*). b A small North American shrub (*Comptonia asplenifolia*) having sweet-scented or aromatic fernlike leaves.

**sweet flag or calamint.** A perennial marsh herb (*Acorus calamus*) having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock; — called also *calamus*.

**sweet gum.** See *GUM*, 5a.

**sweet heart** (swēt'hārt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

**sweetie** (swēt'ē), *n.* *Colloq.* A sweetheart.

**sweetie**, *n.* 1. A darling; sweetheart. 2. A sweet apple.

**sweetish** (swēt'ish), *adj.* Somewhat sweet; also, sickly sweet. — *sweet-ish-ly*, *adv.* — *sweet-ish-ness*, *n.*

**sweetly** (swēt'li), *adv.* In a sweet manner.

**sweet marjoram.** See *MARJORAM*.

**sweet meat** (swēt'mēt'), *n.* Usually *pl.* Any food rich in sugar, as cake, candy, etc.; *specif.*: a A candied or crystallized fruit. b A confection; a candy.

**sweetness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sweet.

**sweet oil.** Any mild edible oil, as olive oil.

**sweet pea.** A garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) having slender, climbing stems, and large fragrant flowers.

**sweet pepper.** See *PEPPER*, 3.

**sweet potato.** A tropical vine (*Ipomoea batatas*), related to the morning-glory, having variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers; also, its large, thick, sweet, and mealy tuberous root, which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

**sweet scabious.** See *SCABIOUS*.

**sweet-scented** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Having a fragrant scent.

**sweet shop** (swēt'shōp'), *n.* A confectionery store.

**sweet sop** (swēt'sōp'), *n.* A tropical American tree (*Annona squamea*); also, its edible sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green scaly rind and shining black seeds.

**sweet William.** Also *sweet william*. A Eurasian pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) having small flowers of many colors in dense umbelike clusters.

**swell** (swēl), *v. i.*; *SWELLED* (swēld); *SWOLLEN* (swōl'en); *SWELLING* (swēl'ing). [*AS. swellan*.] 1. To increase in volume; to grow larger, to dilate. 2. To become puffed up with pride; to behave in an arrogant manner. 3. To bulge; protrude, esp. in a curve. 4. To become augmented in force, intensity, degree, etc. 5. *Colloq.* To play the (lady or swell). — *v. t.* 1. To increase the volume, size, value, or the like, of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase. 2. To puff up or inflate, as with pride. 3. *Music.* To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone. — *SYN.* See *EXPAND*. — *Ant.* Shrink. — *n.* 1. a A swelling, as in the body. b A bulge; protuberance. c A wave or an unbroken series of them. d A rounded elevation; also, a tract of rising ground. e A can, or tin, of fruit or vegetables bulged through fermentation of its contents. 2. The act or process of swelling. 3. *Colloq.* One conspicuous in the world, commonly in the world of fashion. 4. *Music.* a A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign indicating this. b A device in an organ for governing the loudness of the tones. — *adj.* 1. *Colloq.* Stylish; smartly clothed; fashionable. 2. *Slang.* Tiptop; first-rate.

**swell box.** *Music.* A box or chamber, in an organ, containing the reeds or a set of pipes, and having shutters that open or shut to regulate the volume of tone.

**swellish** (swēl'ish'), *n.*; *pl.*, see *FISH*. = *PUFFER*, 2.

**swelling**, *n.* 1. Act of that which swells, or state of being swollen. 2. A protuberance; esp., *Med. & Veter.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement. — *adj.* That swells.

**swellter** (swēl'tēr), *v. i.* [*Freq. of ME. swelten* to die, swoon, fr. *AS. swelian* to die.] To be faint from heat; to be oppressed by heat; to perspire profusely; to sweat. — *v. t.* 1. To oppress with heat; to cause to sweat. 2. *Archaic.* To exude; — chiefly in *past part.* — *n.* Sultry heat; also, profuse perspiration.

**swellter-ing**, *adj.* That swelters or causes sweltering; — of persons, heat, etc. — *swell-ter-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**sweep** (swēpt), *past & past part.* of *SWEEP*.

**sweep** (swēp), *v. t. & i.* [*AS. sweofan* to wipe off, file, polish.] To move or deviate from a straight line or course; to deflect; to turn aside.

*SYN.* *Sweep, veer, deviate, depart, digress, diverge* mean to turn aside or off. *Sweep* may be used literally and figuratively in reference to a

person or thing; *veer*, used chiefly in wind and ships, implies a change in direction; *deviate*, a turning from a customary or prescribed course; *depart*, a deviation from a traditional, conventional, or long-accepted, etc., course or type; *digress*, a departing from the subject of one's discourse; *diverge*, often used as equal to *depart*, strictly implies a separation of a course or path into two or more branches.

— *n.* Act or instance of swerving; also, something that swerves.

**sway'en** (swēv'ēn), *n.* [*AS. swaf/en, swaf/n*, sleep, dream.] *Archaic.* Sleep; also, a dream.

**swift** (swift), *adj.* [*AS.*] 1. Moving or capable of moving with great speed; rapidly running, flying, flowing, etc. 2. Happening without warning or delay, or in very short time. 3. Quick to respond; ready; alert; prompt. — *SYN.* See *FAST*. — *adv.* *Poetic.* Swiftly. — *n.* 1. Any of the large cylinders that carry forward the material in a carding machine; also, a similar cylinder in other machines. 2. A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, silk, etc. 3. Any of a family (Apodidae) of small, plainly colored birds allied to the hummingbirds and goatsuckers, but superficially resembling swallows (see *SWALLOW*, 2). The common American species (*Chaetura pelagica*) is called *chimney swift* from its habit of nesting and roosting in disused chimneys. 4. Any of several lizards (esp. genus *Sceloporus*) which run swiftly. — *swift-ly*, *adv.* — *swift-ness*, *n.*

**swifter** (swift'ēr), *n.* *Naut.* a A rope used to retain the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. b A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and protect her sides. c The forward shroud of a lower mast. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To tauten, as slack standing rigging, by bringing the shrouds nearer together.

**swig** (swig), *n.* *Colloq.* A long draft, or drink. — *v. t. & i.*; *SWIGGED* (swig'gd); *SWIGGING*. *Colloq.* To drink in long drafts; to sup. — *swig-ger*, *n.*

**swill** (swil), *v. t. & i.* [*AS. swilian, swilian*, to wash, gargle.] 1. To wash; drench; as, to *swill* the decks. 2. To swallow greedily; to guzzle (liquid or liquor). — *n.* 1. a A semiliquid food for animals, esp. for swine, composed of the animal or vegetable refuse of kitchens, markets, or stores, mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk; also, such a food made of distillery waste. b Garbage. 2. The swilling of liquor; swilled liquor; also, a *wick*.

**swim** (swim), *v. i.*; *SWAM* (swām), *Dial. & Archaic* *swum* (swūm); *swum*; *swim-ming*. [*AS. swimman*.] 1. To move or propel oneself in water by natural means, as by hands and feet, by fins, etc. 2. To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; to slip or slide smoothly and quietly. 3. Not to sink; to float on a liquid; hence, not to be submerged by troubles, etc. 4. To be immersed or covered, filled, etc., with or as with a liquid; as, the meat *swims* in gravy. — *v. t.* 1. To move over or on, cover, cross, etc., by propelling oneself through water; as, to *swim* a stream. 2. To cause or compel to swim or float; as, to *swim* a horse across a river. — *n.* 1. Act of swimming; also, a gliding motion likened to or suggesting that of swimming. 2. — *SWIM BLADDER*. 3. The current of influence, fashion, popular favor, etc.; — in phrase to *be in the swim*. — *swim-met*, *n.*

**swim**, *n.* [*AS. swimma*.] A temporary dizziness or unconsciousness; a swoon. — *v. i.* To be dizzy; also, to reel or appear to reel; as, the lights *swam* before him.

**swim bladder.** The air bladder of a fish.

**swimmer** or *-er* (swim'ēr), *n.* [*Dim. of swimmer*.] *Zool.* One of the series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans and best developed in the macrurans. In some cases they are used for swimming, but usually their chief function is to carry the eggs.

**swim-ming** (swim'ing), *n.* 1. The act, art, or sport, of swimming and diving. 2. Vertigo; dizziness. — *adj.* 1. That swims; capable of, or habituated to, swimming; adapted to, or used in or for, swimming. 2. Filled or flooded with or as with water; as, *swimming* eyes. 3. Being affected by dizziness; as, a *swimming* brain.

**swimming bladder.** The air bladder of a fish.

**swim-ming-ly**, *adv.* In the easy manner of one swimming; now usually, prosperously.

**swindle** (swin'dl), *v. t. & i.*; *-DLIED* (-dl'ed); *-DLING* (-dl'ing). [*IG. schwindeln* to be dizzy, cheat.] To obtain money or property from one by fraud or deceit; to cheat or defraud. — *SYN.* See *CHEAT*. — *n.* Act or process of swindling; a cheat. — *swindler* (-dlēr), *n.*

**swindle** (-dl'ing), *n.* Act of one who swindles.

**swine** (swin), *n.* *orig. & pl.* [*AS. swin*.] 1. An omnivorous hoofed mammal (family Suidae, type genus *Sus*) with stout body covered with bristles, short legs, and a long snout; a hog or pig; a boar (male) or a sow (female). The term *swine* is chiefly used collectively and applied esp. to the domestic varieties (cf. *BOAR*, 2). Chief domestic breeds include *Berkshire*, *Chester White*, *Duroc Jersey*, and *Poland China*. 2. A stupid, doltish, or sensual person.

**swine herd** (-hūrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.

**swine pox.** *Old Med.* A variety of the chicken pox, with acuminate vesicles containing a watery fluid.

**swing** (swing), *v. t.*; *SWUNG* (swing); *SWING'ING* (swing'ing), *Archaic & Dial.* *past swung* (swing). [*AS. swingan* to scourge, fly, flutter.] 1. To wield, as a weapon, with a flourish or sweep. 2. To hang by hinges, and supports, etc., so as to permit oscillation or turning; as, to *swing* hammocks on the deck. 3. To make oscillate; to move to and fro, as in a swing; also, to make rotate or pivot, as around an axis, on a hinge, etc.; as, to *swing* troops into line. 4. *U.S.* To handle successfully; manage; as, to *swing* a bond issue. 5. *Swing Music.* To play, or direct in playing, in the style of swing music.

— *v. i.* 1. To hang; to be suspended; *specif.*, to be executed by hanging. 2. To oscillate; to sway to and fro. 3. To turn as on a pivot or hinge; to wheel; as, the door *swung* open. 4. To march or walk with free, swaying movements of the limbs; as, the troops *swung* along the road. 5. To use a swing. See *SWING*, *n.*, 6. 6. *Swing Music.* To play in the style of swing music.

*SYN.* (1) *Swing, wave, flourish, brandish, thrash* mean to wield or to move to and fro, up and down, or the like. *Swing* usually implies regularity in movements; *wave*, undulating or fluttering movements; *flourish*, ostentation, triumph, or bravado in swimming or waving something held by the hand; *brandish*, similar motions that, however, suggest a menacing or threatening; *thrash*, a noisy, vigorous swinging suggestive of movements of a flail thrashing grain.

(2) *Swing, sway, oscillate, vibrate, fluctuate, waver, undulate* mean to move or cause to move from one direction to its opposite. *Swing* implies movement of that suspended, hinged, or the like, but carries no implication as to whether it is rhythmic, regular, intermittent, or not; *sway*, a swinging motion as of something flexible or unsteady or

not properly supported; oscillate, a swinging in the manner of a pendulum; vibrate, a stronger implication of shaking than of swinging though the latter is usually suggested; fluctuate, irregular alternations suggestive of waves driven by a high wind; waver, movements suggestive of reeling and tottering; undulate, a wavelike motion associated with a fairly calm sea.

**swing** (swɪŋ), *v. t.* 1. A swinging stroke or blow. 2. Indulgence of one's nature; hence, free scope; as, to be given full swing in the business. 3. Act or process of swinging or causing to swing; as, the swing of a pendulum; also, the arc or range through which an object swings; a swinging movement or such movements collectively; as, the swing with which men march together. 4. Course or period of existence, influence, etc.; turn; also, natural, normal, or requisite measure of energy or activity; as, a swing of fortune. 5. The driving power of something swung, hurled, thrust, etc.; impetus. 6. That which swings or is swung, as a pendulum. Specif., an apparatus for recreation, commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are fastened overhead and in the loop of which is placed a board or seat on which a person may sit and swing. 7. In poetry, music, etc., steady, pulsing rhythm. 8. Slang, U.S. The periodic fluctuation of interest rates, prices, or any business activity, between a high and a low point. 9. In full, swing music. A style of playing dance music, esp. jazz, in which a basic melody and rhythm are always more or less present but submerged in individual interpretations of the theme, including impromptu variations, invented phrases, and contrapuntal improvisations, rhythmically synchronized. — **swing**, *adj.*

**swinge** (swɪŋ), *v. t.* 1. SWINGED (swɪŋd); SWINGING (swɪŋɪŋ). [AS. *swengan* to shake, caus. of *swingan*. See SWING.] To beat; chastise — **swinger** (swɪŋɪŋ), *n.*

**swinge**. Dial. var. of SINGE

**swinge/ing** (swɪŋɪŋ), *adj.* Now Colloq. A strikingly large; whooping. b Strikingly good; capital.

**swinger** (swɪŋɪŋ), *n.* One who or that which swings.

**swing/gle** (swɪŋɡl̩), *n.* [AS. *swingel*, *swingele*, a stroke, blow, whip.] 1. A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for beating and cleaning flax; a scutcher. 2. The swivel of a sail. See YLAIL, *Illustr.* — *v. t.*; SWINGLED (-ɡld); SWINGLING (-ɡlɪŋ). To clean by beating with a swingle; to scutch.

**swingle-tree** (-tr̩), *n.* Also **swingle-bar** (-bār), **swing/tree** (swɪŋɡl̩tr̩). A whippletree. See SINGLEFREE.

**swing music**. See SWING, *n.*, 9.

**swing shift**. The shift between the day and the night shifts in factories operating 24 hours a day, usually from 4 p.m. to midnight. — **swing shifter**.

**swinish** (swɪnɪʃ), *adj.* Of, pert. to, like, or befitting swine; beastly. — **swinish-ly**, *adv.* — **swinish-ness**, *n.*

**swink** (swɪŋk), *v. i.* & *t.*; SWANK (swɪŋk), SWONK (swɪŋk); SWONKEN (swɪŋkən); SWINKING. [AS. *swinkan*.] Archaic. To labor; toil; slave. — *n.* Archaic. Labor; drudgery.

**swipe** (swɪp), *n.* [Var. of SWEEP.] 1. A pump handle, a starting lever for a portable engine, or the like. 2. Slang. A strong blow delivered with a sweeping motion. — *v. t.* 1. To strike with a sweeping motion, as a ball. 2. Slang, U.S. To snatch; pilfer.

**swipes** (swɪps), *n. pl.* Slang, Eng. Poor, thin, or spoiled beer; small beer; also, beer in general.

**swipple**, **swipple** (swɪpəl), *n.* [See SWIFF.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing; a swingle. See YLAIL, *Illustr.*

**swirl** (swɜrl), *v. i.* To move with an eddying or whirling motion; to whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, twist, or the like.

**swirl/ly** (swɜrlɪ), *adj.* Scot. Knotted; twisted.

**swish** (swɪʃ), *v. i.* & *t.* [Imitative.] To move, strike, or lash, with a swish. — *n.* A thin prolonged sound such as that of a whip cutting the air; also, a light brushing sound of, or as of, a silk skirt in motion.

**Swiss** (swɪs), *adj.* [F. *swisse*, *adj.* & *n.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Switzerland or the Swiss. — *n. sing.* & *pl.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland. 2. [*naul. cap.*] = SWISS MUSLIN.

**Swiss chard**. See CHARD.

**Swiss cheese**. Any cheese, esp. Gruyère, having the character of cheeses made in Switzerland.

**Swiss franc**. The monetary unit of Switzerland, equal to 0.290322 gram of fine gold. It is the equivalent of the former French franc, or \$0.193 in U.S. currency when at par.

**Swiss muslin**. A thin sheer muslin usually with raised dots or small figures, used for curtains, dresses, etc.

**switch** (swɪtʃ), *n.* 1. A slender, flexible whip, rod, or twig. 2. The end of the tail in some animals, as a cow or ox. 3. A separate tress of hair worn to build up a coiffure. 4. An act of switching; as: a A blow with a slender whip or twig. b A turn of a switch (cels. 5 & 6). c A changing or shifting, as of investments. d Bridge A shift to another suit than that previously bid. 5. Elec. A device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electric circuit. 6. Railroads. A device, consisting usually of two movable rails and necessary connections, designed to turn a locomotive or train from one track to another. — *v. t.* 1. To strike, beat, whip, or floor, with or as with a switch. 2. To swing, whisk, or lash, as, to switch a cane. 3. U.S. To turn aside; divert; shift. 4. Cards. To change (suits) by bidding or playing from a suit other than that previously bid or played. 5. Elec. a To shift to another circuit by means of a switch. b To operate a switch so as to turn (a light, current, etc.) off or on. 6. Railroads. To turn from one track to another; to transfer by a switch. — *v. i.* 1. To move off on, or as if on, a switch or spur track. 2. To change or shift methods, places, suits (in cards, esp. in bidding), etc.

**switchback** (-bæk), *n.* A zizzag road in a mountainous region, esp. an arrangement of zizzag railroad tracks for surmounting the grade of a steep hill.

**switchboard** (-bɔrd; 70), *n.* Elec. An apparatus consisting of a panel or panels, on which are mounted switching, measuring, controlling, and protective devices, with connections so arranged that a number of circuits may be combined, controlled, measured, and protected.

**switch/er** (swɪtʃɪr), *n.* One who or that which switches.

**switchman** (-mæn), *n.* One who attends a switch or switches; one employed, as on a railroad, in switching.

**switchyard** (-jɑrd), *n.* Railroads. The place where cars are switched from one track to another, where trains are made up, etc.

**swith** (swɪθ), **swithe** (swɪθ), *adv.* [AS. *swiða*.] Archaic & Dial. Instantly; quickly. — *v. i.* Scot. To hasten.

**swith'er** (swɪθɪr), *v. i.* Scot. To doubt; waver; hesitate.

**switz'er** (swɪtʃɪr), *n.* [MHG. (G. *Schweizer*).] A Swiss.

**swivel** (swɪvəl), *n.* 1. A part that swivels or turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; specif., a compound link with one end turning on a headed bolt, pin, or the like in the other to permit rotation. 2. Mil. A gun (swivel gun) fixed on a revolvable base so that it can be rotated horizontally and vertically. — *v. i.*; SWIVELLED (-lɪd) or SWIV'LED; SWIV'ELING or SWIV'EL-ING. 1. To turn on or as on a swivel. 2. To provide with, or secure by, a swivel. — *v. t.* To swing or turn on or as on a swivel.

Swivel, 1, in Chain.

**swivel chair**. A chair that swivels on a stationary base.

**swiz'le** (swɪzəl), *n.* One of several intoxicating mixed drinks; specif., a short drink made with crushed ice, rum or other spirit, sugar, and bitters.

**swob** (swɒb), **swob'er**. Vars. of SWAB, *etc.*

**swollen** (swɒlən), *past part.* of SWELL, *v.*

**swoon** (swu:n), *v. i.* [ME. *swonen*, *swonnen*, fr. *swonnen* swooning, fr. AS. *swonnan* in a swoon.] To faint; — often with away. — *n.* 1. A fainting fit; syncope. 2. A spell, attack, etc., suggestive of a swoon.

**swoop** (swu:p), *v. i.* [ME. *swopen*, fr. AS. *swōpan* to sweep, rush.] To descend swiftly with closed wings, as a hawk; to pounce in the manner of a bird of prey. — *v. t.* 1. To seize, cut, etc., with a sweep; — often with away, off, up, etc. 2. To pounce upon and seize; — sometimes with up. — *n.* The act or an instance of swooping, or pouncing, down upon.

**swop** (swɒp) Var. of SWAP

**sword** (sɜrd; 70), *n.* [AS. *sword*.] 1. A weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges; — the gen

**sword bayonet**. Mil. A bayonet shaped like a sword.

**sword/bill** (sɜrd'bɪl), *n.* or **sword-billed hum'ming-bird**. A South American hummingbird (*Myiophobastria ensifera*) having a slender bill longer than the rest of the bird.

**sword cane**. A hollow cane which conceals a blade like that of a sword or dagger.

**sword/craft** (-krɑft; 70), *n.* A knowledge of, or skill with, the sword. b The exercise of military force.

**sword dance**. A dance in which swords are used; esp., one performed over swords laid on, or set points up in, the ground, without touching them. — **sword dancer**.

**sword fern**. See BOSTON FERN.

**sword/fish** (sɜrd'fɪʃ), *n., pl.* See FISH. A very large oceanic food fish (*Xiphias gladius*) having a long swordlike beak formed by the bones of the upper jaw.



Swordfish. (3/40)

**sword grass**. Any of various grasses or sedges (esp. genus *Cladium*) having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge.

**sword knot**. Orig., a leather sling by which the hilt of a sword was attached to the wrist; later, an ornamental ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt.

**sword/play** (sɜrd'pleɪ), *n.* The art or skill of wielding a sword, esp. in fencing. — **sword/play'er** (ɪr), *n.*

**swordsman** (sɜrdzmæn; 70), *n.* Also **sword'man**. 1. One who fights with a sword; now, *Rhet.*, a soldier. 2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

**sword/tail** (sɜrd'teɪl), *n.* A small brightly marked Central American fresh-water fish (*Xiphophorus helleri*) often kept as an aquarium fish and much used in genetic research.

**swore** (swɔr; 70), **sworn** (swɔrn). See SWEAR.

**swot** (swɒt), *v. i.* Slang, Eng. To sweat over a task; to grind. — **swot**, *n.*

**swot**. Variant of 1st SWAT.

**swoond** (swu:nd), *n.* & *v. i.* Archaic. Swoon.

**swoonds** (swu:ndz; swu:ndz), *interj.* Archaic. Contr. of God's wounds, used as an oath.

**swum** (swʊm), *past part.* & archaic & dial. past of SWIM.

**swing** (swɪŋ), *past & past part.* of SWING.

**Syba-rito** (sɪbərɪto), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, fr. Gr. *Sybaritēs*, fr. *Sybaris*, a Greek city of southern Italy.] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [often *naul. cap.*] a voluptuary.

**Syba-rit'ic** (-rɪt'ɪk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [often *naul. cap.*] luxurious; voluptuous. — **Syba-rit'ic-al** (-ɪkəl), *adj.* — **Syba-rit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**syca'mine** (sɪkə'mɪn; -mɪn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus*, fr. Gr. *sykaminos*.] = MULBERRY.

**syca'more** (sɪkə'mɔr; 70), *n.* [OF. *acamar*, fr. L. *sycamoros*, fr. Gr. *sykomoros* fr. mulberry, *etc.*] a A tree (*Ficus sycamoros*) of Egypt and Asia Minor, often called **sycomore** fig, useful as a shade tree and having fruit that is sweet and edible. This is the sycomore of Scripture. b A Eurasian maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) with long racemes of showy yellow flowers and widely planted as a shade tree. c U.S. See 1st PLANE, *n.*

**syce** (sɪs), *n.* [Ar. *sā'is*, colloq. *sā'is*.] India. A groom.

**syce'e** (sɪs'e), *n.* [From Cant. pron. of Chin. (Pek.) *hai'sai* fine threads; — because if pure it may be drawn out into fine threads.] Silver in ingots, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped.

**sy-co'ni-um** (sɪkə'nɪ-əm), *n.* [NI., fr. Gr. *sykon* the fig.] Bot. A collective fleshy fruit, in which the ovaries are borne upon an enlarged, more or less succulent, concave or hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

**syco'phan-oy** (sɪkə'fæn-ɔɪ; sɪkə'fæn), *n.* The character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, servile flattery.

**syco'phant** (-fænt), *n.* [L. *sycophanta*, fr. Gr. *sykophantēs* a false accuser, false adviser, lit., a fig shower, fr. *sykon* a fig + *phainō* to

to show.] A parasite; flatterer, esp. of princes and great men. — **syo-**  
**o-phanti-** (sīk'ō-fān'tik; sīk'ō-), **syo'o-phanti-** (tī-k'ō), **adj.** —  
**syo'o-phanti-** (tī-k'ō), **adv.**

**syo-o'phā** (sīk'ō-fā), **n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *sykōsis*, fr. *sykon* a fig.] **Med.**  
A chronic inflammatory disease involving the hair follicles, marked  
by papules, pustules, and crusts.

**syo-nite** (sīk'ō-nīt), **n.** [L. *Syenites* (sc. lapidis), fr. *Syene* (Aswan),  
Egypt.] **Petrog.** An igneous rock, chiefly felspar, without notable  
quartz or nephelite. — **syo-nit'ic** (nīt'ik), **adj.**

**syo** (sīk'ō). **Var. of sike.**

**syl-** An assimilated form of *syn-* before *l*, as in *syllable*.  
**syl-la-bary** (sīl'ā-bēr'ī or, esp. Brit., -bēr-l, **n.**; **pl.** -rīes (-īz). **A**  
table of syllables; specif., a set of characters each one of which is used  
to spell a syllable, and not a single sound as in an alphabet; as, the  
cuneiform *syllabary*.

**syl-la-b'le** (sīl'ā-b'ī), **adj.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or denoting a syl-  
lable or syllables. 2. Characterized by distinct enunciation or sep-  
aration of syllables. 3. *Prosa.* Denoting a type of verse distin-  
guished primarily by regular count of syllables rather than by rhythmical  
arrangement of accents or quantities — **syl-la-b'le-cal-ly** (tī-k'ā-lī),  
**adv.**

**syl-la-b'i-cate** (tī-k'ā), **v. t.** To syllabify. — **syl-la-b'i-ca'tion** (k'ā-  
shūn), **n.**

**syl-la-b'i-ty** (tī-tī), **v. t.** To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.  
— **syl-la-b'i-ca'tion** (tī-k'ā-shūn), **n.**

**syl-la-bism** (sīl'ā-bīz'm), **n.** Syllabic versification.

**syl-la-bize** (tī-bīz), **v. t.** To syllabify.

**syl-la-ble** (sīl'ā-b'ī), **n.** [OF. *syllabe*, fr. L. *syllaba*, fr. Gr. *syllabē*  
that which is held together, several letters taken together so as to  
form one sound, a syllable, deriv. of *syn* with + *lambanō* to take.]  
1. One or more speech sounds constituting an uninterrupted unit of ut-  
terance and forming either a whole word (*man*) or a division of a word  
(*A-mer-i-ca*); also, one or more letters representing a spoken syllable.  
2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest  
and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It  
may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language. 3.  
The most trivial detail, mention, etc.; as, not to tell a *syllable* about it.  
— **v. t.** & **v. i.** To express in or by syllables.

**syl-la-bub** (sīl'ā-būb), **Var. of sillabus.**

**syl-la-bus** (sīl'ā-būs), **n.**; **pl.** **SYLLABUSSES** (-ēz; -īz), **SYLLABI** (-bī).  
[NL., fr. error reading of L. (Cicero) *syllaba*, acc. **pl.** of *syllaba*, fr.  
Gr. *syllaba*, *syllabē*, strip of parchment, label.] 1. A compendium  
containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, course of study, etc., an  
abstract. 2. *Law.* The brief statement of the points of law deter-  
mined prefixed to a reported case. — **Syn.** See **COMPENDIUM**.

**syl-lap'sis** (sīl'āp'sis), **n.**; **pl.** **LEPSSES** (-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. *syllapsis*  
a taking together, fr. *syllambainō*. See **SYLLABIC**.] **Gram.**  
The use of a word to modify or govern syntactically two (sometimes more)  
words, with only one of which it formally agrees in gender, number,  
etc.

**syl-lo-gism** (sīl'ō-gīz'm), **n.** [OF. *silogisme*, *sillogisme* fr. L., fr. Gr.  
*sylogismos* a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism, deriv. of  
*syn* with, together + *logos* to reckon.] 1. A logical scheme or  
analysis of a formal argument, consisting of the *major premise*, the  
*minor premise*, and the *conclusion*. The conclusion necessarily fol-  
lows from the premises, so that, if these are true, the conclusion must  
be true, as in: Every virtue is laudable; Kindness is a virtue; Therefore  
kindness is laudable. 2. Deductive reasoning. 3. A subtle, specious,  
or crafty argument. — **syl-lo-gis'tic** (tī-k'ō), **syl-lo-gis'ti-cal** (tī-  
k'ā), **adj.** — **syl-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, **adv.**

**syl-lo-gis'tic** (tī-k'ō), **n.** Also (*rare*) **syl-lo-gis'tics** (-tiks), see  
**-ics**. The branch of logic dealing with the syllogism; also, the art  
of reasoning syllogistically.

**syl-lo-gize** (sīl'ō-gīz), **v. t.** & **v. i.** To reason or infer by means of syllo-  
gisms. — **syl-lo-gis'ti-zation** (tī-k'ā-shūn; -tī-zā'), **n.** — **syl-lo-gis'ti-**  
**-zation** (-tī-zā'), **n.**

**sylph** (sīlf), **n.** [F. *symphe*.] 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the  
air; — a name given by Paracelsus to the elemental beings of the air,  
conceived as mortal but soulless. 2. A slender, graceful woman —  
**ph'like** (-līk'), **adj.**

**h'id** (sīl'īd), **n.** [F. *syphilide*.] A young or diminutive sylph. —  
**ph'id-ine** (tī-līn; -līn), **adj.**

**syl'va** (sīl'vā), **n.**; **pl.** **-VAS** (-vās), **-VAR** (-vēr) = SILVA

**syl'van**, **syl'van** (sīl'vān), **adj.** [L. *silva*, less correct *sylva*, a wood  
or grove.] 1. Of, pertaining to, living, located, or carried on in the  
woods; forest; as, *sylvan* duties, sports. 2. Characteristic of the forest,  
esp. as distinguishing from the field or town; as, a *sylvan* landscape.  
3. Composed of, or abounding in, woods, groves, or trees. — **n.** A  
rurist; a woodsman.

**syl'van-ite** (sīl'vān-īt), **n.** [From Transylvania, where first found.]  
**Mineral.** A telluride of gold and silver, (Au,Ag)Te, often occurring in  
crystals resembling written characters.

**syl'vi-cul-ture** (sīl'vī-kūl'tūr), **Var. of SILVICULTURE.**

**syl'vite** (sīl'vīt), **n.** Also **syl'vin**, **syl'vine** (sīl'vīn). [From NL.  
sal digestivus *sylvit*, potassium chloride.] **Mineral.** Native potas-  
sium chloride, KCl, occurring in colorless cubes or crystalline masses.

**sym-** (sīm-). An assimilated form of *syn-*. See **SYN-**.

**sym-bi-ont** (sīm'bī-ōnt; sīm'bī-ōnt), **n.** [Gr. *sympion*, *sympion*,  
pres. part.] **Biol.** An organism living in symbiosis.

**sym-bi-otic** (sīm'bī-ōtīk; sīm'bī-ōtīk), **adj.** [Fr. *symbiose* a living together.]  
**Biol.** The living together in intimate association or even close union  
of two dissimilar organisms. In a broad sense the term includes  
parasitism, or *antagonistic*, or *antipathetic*, *symbiosis*, in  
which the association is disadvantageous or destructive to one of the  
organisms, but ordinarily it is used of cases where the association is  
advantageous, or often necessary, to one or both, and not harmful to  
either. — **sym-bi-ot'ic** (-ōt'ik), **sym-bi-ot'i-cal** (-tī-kā), **adj.** —  
**sym-bi-ot'i-cal-ly**, **adv.**

**sym-bol** (sīm'būl; -b'ī), **n.** [F. and L.; F. *symbole*, fr. L. *symbolus*,  
*symbolum*, fr. Gr. *symbolon* a sign by which one knows or infers a  
thing, fr. *symbolleō* to throw together, compare, fr. *syn* with + *bal-  
leō* to throw.] 1. That which suggests something else by reason of  
relationship, association, convention, etc.; esp., a visible sign of some-  
thing invisible, as an idea, a quality; an emblem; as, the lion is the  
*symbol* of courage. 2. In writing or printing, a conventional sign,  
such as a character, a letter, or an abbreviation, used instead of a  
word or words, as in mathematics, physics, chemistry, music, phonetics,  
or the like, to represent operations, quantities, spatial position, ele-

ments, relations, qualities, sounds, etc. See **Arbitrary Signs and  
Symbols**, in the Appendix. 3. *Psychoanal.* An object or act  
representing a repressed desire of which the individual is unconscious.  
— **v. i.** To symbolize.

**sym-bol'ic** (sīm-bōl'ik), **sym-bol'ic-al** (-tī-kā), **adj.** 1. Of or per-  
taining to a symbol or symbols; that is or constitutes a symbol. 2.  
Using or exhibiting a symbol or symbols; expressed in symbols; also,  
consisting of a symbol or mark; as, a *symbolic* signature. 3. Char-  
acterized by symbolism; as, a *symbolic* dance, poem. 4. *Gram.* =  
**RELATIONAL**. 5. — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly**, **adv.**

**sym-bol-ism** (sīm'bōl-īz'm), **n.** 1. The practice or art of using sym-  
bols, as by investing things with a symbolic meaning or by expressing  
the invisible by means of visible or sensuous representations; specif., in  
literature and the fine arts: 2. The use of conventional or traditional  
signs, as, for example, the nimbus, in the representation of divine be-  
ings. 3. Artistic imitation or invention, not as an end in itself but as a  
method of revealing or suggesting immaterial, ideal, or otherwise in-  
tangible truth or states. 4. A school of symbolism; also, the princi-  
ples, methods, etc., of any one of these. 5. A system of symbols, as in  
phonetics.

**sym-bol-ist** (-īst), **n.** 1. One who employs symbols or symbolism. 2.  
*Ecol.* = *ecofen cap.* One who regards the elements of the Eucharist  
as mere symbols and not as the body and blood of Christ. 3. One who  
advocates or employs symbolism in religious worship. 4. *Literature &  
Fine Arts.* One of a class of writers and artists prominent after  
1880 in France and Belgium (including Verlaine, Mallarmé, and  
Maeterlinck), reactionists against realism. They concerned them-  
selves with general truths instead of actualities, exalted the meta-  
physical and the mysterious, esp. the mystical power and charm of  
music, and aimed to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the  
senses. Also called *decadent*. — **sym-bol-ist**, **adj.**

**sym-bol-ize** (tī-k'ā), **adj.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of  
the symbolism; executed by, or in the manner of, a symbolist; symbolic.

**sym-bol-ize** (sīm'bōl-īz), **v. t.** To use symbols or symbolism. — **v. t.**  
1. To represent, express, or identify by a symbol or symbols; as, a  
nimbus enclosing a cross *symbolizes* Christ; also, to regard or treat as  
a symbol; as, to *symbolize* a rainbow. 2. To serve as a symbol of; as,  
the wedding ring *symbolizes* unending love. — **sym-bol-i-za'tion**  
(tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'), **n.**

**sym-bol-o-gy** (sīm-bōl'ō-jī), **n.** [*symbol* + *-logy*.] The art of ex-  
pression by symbols; also, the study or interpretation of symbols.

**sym-met'al-ism** (sīm-met'āl-īz'm), **n.** That system of coinage in  
which the unit of currency consists of a certain weight of an amalgam  
of two or more metals, as gold and silver. Cf. **BI-METALLISM**, **MONO-**  
**METALLISM**.

**sym-met'ric** (sīm-met'rik), **adj.** Symmetrical.

**sym-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kā), **adj.** 1. Having or exhibiting symmetry, or,  
esp., correspondence in size and shape of parts. 2. *Not Specif.* =  
Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — said  
of a flower, shoot, or organ. The flower, etc., is said to be *monosym-*  
*metric*, or *zygomorphic*, when it is bilaterally symmetrical, that is,  
divisible by only a single such plane; *bisymmetrical* when doubly sym-  
metrical, that is, divisible into two similar halves by either of two  
planes passing through the axis at right angles to each other; *radio-*  
*symmetrical*, or *actinomorphic*, when it is radially symmetrical, that  
is, divisible (as the butterfly) into equal symmetrical portions by any  
of three or more planes passing through the axis. 3. Having the same  
number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — said of a flower.  
4. *Chem.* Exhibiting symmetry in the structural formula; specif.,  
designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting  
groups occupy positions (1, 3, 5) on alternate carbons or positions  
(1, 2, 4, 5) on opposite pairs of carbons. See **HEXACYCLIC RING**. Abbrs.  
*s. sym.* 5. *Logic & Math.* Such that its terms may be interchanged  
without altering its value, character, or truth; — said of equations,  
equations, etc. 6. *Med.* Affecting corresponding parts similarly. —  
**sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, **adv.** — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness**, **n.**

**sym-me-trize** (sīm-met'riz), **v. t.** To make symmetrical. — **sym-me-**  
**tri-zation** (tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'), **n.**

**sym-me-try** (sīm-met'rī), **n.** [F. or L.; F. *symétrie* (now *symétrie*),  
fr. L., fr. Gr. *symmetria*, fr. *syn* + *metron* a measure.] 1. *Now*  
*Rare*. Due or balanced proportions; beauty of form arising from such  
harmony. 2. Correspondence in size, shape, and relative position, of  
parts that are on opposite sides of a dividing line or median plane.

**sym-pa-thet'ic** (sīm-pā-thet'ik), **adj.** 1. Consonant with one's mood,  
disposition, etc.; congenial. 2. Feeling, or inclined to feel, sympathy;  
sympathizing; also, pertaining to, manifesting, or expressive of, sym-  
pathy. 3. *Colloq.* Favorably inclined or disposed; — with *to* or *to-  
ward*. 4. *Anat. & Physiol.* A Designating or pertaining to that part  
of the autonomic nervous system which is made up of two gangliated  
cords, one on either side of the spinal column, and connected by nerve  
fibers with the peripheral blood vessels, glands, nonstriated muscles,  
and which, in general, is opposite in effect to the *parasympathetic*  
system, as in accelerating the heart, etc. 5. Sometimes, designating or  
pertaining to the entire autonomic nervous system. Cf. **PARASYMPATHETIC**,  
**EMPATHIC**, **MUSC & ADAPTATION**. Designating a vibration produced in  
one body by the vibrations of exactly the same period in a neighboring  
body; also, produced by, or so tuned as to sound by, such vibration. —  
**Syn.** See **CONSONANT**. — **sym-pa-thet'i-cal-ly** (-tī-kā-lī), **adv.**

**sympathetic ink.** A fluid for invisible writing to be made visible  
afterwards, as by application of heat.

**sympathetic strike.** A strike in which the strikers make no demands  
on their own employers, but try to bring pressure against the em-  
ployers of other workers on strike.

**sym-pa-thize** (sīm-pā-thīz), **v. i.** [F. *sympathiser*.] 1. To react  
or respond in sympathy; as, a cool eye often *sympathizes* with a dis-  
eased eye. 2. To be in keeping, harmony, or agreement. 3. To share  
in suffering, grieving, etc.; to commiserate; also, to express such sym-  
pathy; — often followed by *with*. 4. To be in sympathy intellectu-  
ally, to understand through fellow feeling. — **sym-pa-thiz'er** (-thīz-  
ēr), **n.**

**sym-pa-thiz'ing** (-thīz'īng), **adj.** That sympathizes. — **sym-pa-**  
**thiz'ing-ly**, **adv.**

**sym-pa-thy** (sīm-pā-thī), **n.**; **pl.** **-THIES** (-thīz). [L. *sympathia*, fr.  
Gr. *sympathia*, fr. *syn* with + *pathos* suffering, passion.] 1. An  
affinity, association, or relationship between things so that whatever  
affects one, similarly affects the other or others; mutual or reciprocal  
susceptibility; hence, a reaction or response brought about by such  
relationship. 2. Fitting or agreeable correspondence in qualities,  
properties, etc.; harmony. 3. Reciprocal liking and understanding

arising from community of interests, aims, etc., and compatibility of temperaments. 4. The act or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings, interests, etc., of another; also, the feeling or mental state so induced; specif., compassion; pity. 5. *Physics & Acoustics*. The correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through some medium. — *Syn.* See **ATTENTION**; **PITY**.

**symp-*petal*-ous** (sím-pét'ál-ús), *adj.* *Bot.* Camopetalous.

**symp-*phon*-ic** (sím-fón'ík), *adj.* 1. Relating to harmony of sound; symphonic; also, sounded alike; homophonous, as certain shorthand signs. 2. *Musical*. Of, relating to, or in the manner of a symphony.

*Musical*. An extended composition for a symphony orchestra differing from a symphony in being less restricted in form and based on a definite poetic subject or a program. It is usually in one continuous movement and has one or more principal themes.

**symp-*pho*-nious** (sím-fón'í-ús), *adj.* Agreeing, esp. in sound; accordant. — **symp-*pho*-nious-ly**, *adv.*

**symp-*pho*-nize** (sím-fón'íz), *v. t. & i.* To harmonize.

**symp-*pho*-ny** (-n), *n.*; *pl.* **PHONIES** (-niz). [*OK. symphonie*, fr. *L. symphonia*, fr. *Gr. symphonia*, fr. *syn* with *phōnē* a sound, the voice.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds, esp. of instrumental sounds. 2. Consonance or harmony of any kind. 3. *Musical*. a An instrumental passage in a vocal composition. b An instrumental movement in the midst of a choral work, as the "Pastoral Symphony" in *The Messiah* of Handel. c An elaborate instrumental composition in sonata form for a full orchestra. 4. *Painting*. Consonance or harmony of color, or a picture marked by such.

**symphony orchestra**. *Musical*. A large orchestra adapted for presenting symphonic works.

**symp-*phy*-sis** (sím-ft'is), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sez). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. symphysis* symphysis (in sense 1), deriv. of *syn* with *phyein* to cause to grow, grow.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* a The articulation of certain bones in the median plane of the body, esp. that of the two halves of the lower jaw at the chin, and of the two pubic bones at the lower anterior point of the abdomen. b An articulation in which the bony surfaces are connected by fibrocartilage without a synovial membrane. See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**. 2. *Bot.* A growing together into one body; coalescence. — **symp-*phy*-eal** (sím-ft'í-ál), **symp-*phy*-al** (-i-ál), *adj.*

**symp-*po*-di-um** (sím-pó'di-úm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-di). [*N.L.*, fr. *syn-* + *podium*.] *Bot.* An apparent main axis not developed from a terminal bud, but made up of successive secondary axes, each of which represents one fork of a dichotomy, the other being of weaker growth or suppressed entirely as in the grapevine. Cf. **MONOPODIUM**.

**symp-*po*-si-arch** (sím-pó'si-ark), *n.* [*Gr. symposiarchēs, symposiarchos*, fr. *symposion* a symposium + *archē* to rule.] In Greek antiquity, the master of a feast; hence, one who presides over, or is the chief figure at, a symposium.

**symp-*po*-si-um** (-z'úm), *n.*; *pl.* **SYMPOSIA** (-di). [*SYMPOSIUM (-izm)] [*L.*, fr. *Gr. symposion* a drinking party, feast, fr. *syn* with *poiein* to drink.] 1. In ancient Greece, a drinking together, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; hence, a banquet or social gathering at which there is free interchange of ideas. 2. A conference at which a particular subject is discussed and opinions gathered; also, a collection of opinions on a subject; esp., such a collection published by a periodical.*

**symp-*tom*** (sím-pt'úm), *n.* [*L. symptōtē*, fr. *Gr. symptōtē* anything that has befallen one, a chance, casually, symptom, fr. *syn* with *ptōtein* to fall together, fr. *syn* with *ptōtein* to fall.] 1. *Med.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions indicating disease, or the kind or phase of disease. 2. A sign; token, as, vice is a symptom of weakness. — *Syn.* See **sign**. — **symp-*tom*-less**, *adj.*

**symp-*tom*-at-ic** (sím-pt'óm-át'ík), **symp-*tom*-at-ical** (-i-ál), *adj.* 1. *Med.* Constituting a symptom of disease, indicative of the presence of a particular disease. 2. Of or concerned with symptoms, as, a symptomatic treatment. 3. Of the nature of a symptom or sign; characteristic; indicative. — **symp-*tom*-at-ical-ly**, *adv.*

**symp-*tom*-a-tol'-o-gy** (sím-pt'óm-á-tól'-o-jí), *n.* [*Gr. symptōtoma, sympōtomatos, sympōtom + -logia*.] *Med.* That branch of medical science treating of symptoms of diseases; semiology.

**syn-** (sín-). [*Gr. syn* with.] A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time*, as in *synchro-*, *synthesis*; also, *concurrent, associated, like*, as in *synesthesia*, *synonym*. *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *p, b, and m*, and *syn-* before *l*.

**syn-aer'-o-sis, syn-er'-o-sis** (sín-ér'-o-sis or, esp. *Brit.* sín-ér'-), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. synaëresis* a taking together.] *Pros.* a The union into one syllable of two consecutive vowels ordinarily pronounced separately (see *for* *sest*); — the opposite of *dieresis*. b Also, often, *synizesis*.

**syn-aes-the-si-a**. Var. of **SYNTHESIS**.

**syn-a-gogue** (sín-á-góg; 74). *n.* Also **syn-a-gog**. [*OF. sinagoga*, fr. *L.L.*, fr. *Gr. synagōgē* a bringing together, assembly, synagogue, fr. *synagōgē* to bring together, fr. *syn* with *agōgē* to lead.] *Jewish Relig.* a A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship. b The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities primarily for religious worship. c The Jewish religion or communion. — **syn-a-gog-ic-al** (sín-á-gój'í-ál), *adj.*

**syn-a-le'-pha, syn-a-le'-pha** (sín-á-lé'fá), *n.* Also **syn-a-le'-phe** (-lé'fá). [*L. synaephe*, fr. *Gr. synalophē*, lit., a melting together.] *Gram.* The blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables, as by elision (*th' army* for *the army*).

**syn-apse** (sín-áps), *n.* [*Gr. synapsis* conjunction, union.] *Physiol.* The point at which the nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another.

**syn-ap'-sis** (sín-áps'is), *n.*; *pl.* **SYNAPSES** (-sez). [*N.L.*] 1. *Biol.* Conjugation of pairs of homologous chromosomes, of maternal and paternal origin respectively. It is the primary step in meiosis. 2. *Physiol.* = **SYNAPSE**. — **syn-ap'-tic** (-tik), *adj.*

**syn-ar-thro-sis** (sín-ár-thró'sis), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sez). [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. synarthrosis* a being jointed together, deriv. of *syn* + *arthron* joint.] *Anat.* An immovable articulation in which the bones are united by intervening fibrous connective tissues.

**syche** (sín-ák), *n. & v.* Also **sybus** (sín-ák). [*Gr. syche*] *Tele-vision*. Short for **SYNCHRONIZATION, SYNCHRONIZE**.

**syn-carp** (sín-kárp), *n.* [*N.L. syncarpium*.] *Bot.* A collective fruit.

**syn-car-pous** (sín-kárp'ús), *adj.* *Bot.* a Having carpels united in a compound ovary; — opposed to *apocarpous*. b Pert. to, or characteristic of, a syncarp.

**syn-chro-cy-clo-tron** (sín-kró-sí'kló-trón; -sík'fó), *n.* [*Synchro-* (fr. *synchronizē*) + *cyclotron*.] *Physics*. A modified cyclotron which achieves greater energies for the charged particles by compensating for the variation in mass that the particles experience with increasing velocity.

**syn-chro-flash** (sín-kró-flásh), *adj.* [*Synchronizē* + *flash*.] *Photog.* Employing or produced with a synchro, a synchronizing attachment that automatically opens the camera shutter at any chosen speed and fires a flashlight bulb at the same instant. — *n.* Synchroflash photography.

**syn-chro-mesh** (-mësh), *adj.* [*Synchronous* + *mesh*.] Designating a device in a motor vehicle by which synchronized shifting is accomplished. Also, designating a gear system using this device. See **SYNCHRONIZED SHIFTING**. — *n.* A synchromesh gear or gear system.

**syn-chro-nal** (sín-kró-nál), **syn-chron'-ic** (sín-kró'n'ík), **syn-chron'-ic-al** (-i-ál), *adj.* *Synchronous*. — **syn-chron'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-chro-nism** (sín-kró-níz'm), *n.* 1. The fact of being synchronous; concurrence of events in time. 2. Chronological arrangement of historical events and personages; also, a table showing such concurrences. 3. *Physics*. The state of being synchronous. — **syn-chro-nis'tic** (-nis'tík), *adj.* — **syn-chro-nis'ti-cal** (-i-ál), *adj.*

**syn-chro-nize** (-níz), *v. t.* [*Gr. synchrozein*.] To happen or take place at the same time or instant; to be synchronous. — *v. i.* 1. To cause (event, acts, etc.) to be or to appear to be synchronous; to represent, arrange, tabulate, etc., so as to indicate concurrence or coexistence. 2. To render synchronous in operation, etc.; as, to *synchronize* two alternating-current machines. 3. *Motion Pictures*. To add (sound effects or dialogue) in time and harmony with the action of a picture; to add such effects to (a picture). — **syn-chro-niz-a-tion** (-ní-zá'shún; -ní-z'í), *n.* — **syn-chro-niz'er** (-ní-z'ér), *n.*

**syn-chro-nized shift'ing** (-níz'ing), *n.* In a motor vehicle, a changing from one speed gear to another through a transmission with a device by which both gears are brought to the same speed before the shift is made.

**syn-chro-nous** (sín-kró-nús), *adj.* [*L.L. synchronus*, fr. *Gr. synchro-nos*, fr. *syn* + *chronos* time.] 1. Happening at the same time; concurrent in time; simultaneous. 2. *Physics*. Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase; as, *synchronous* vibrations. — *Syn.* See **CONTEMPORARY**. — **syn-chro-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **syn-chro-nous-ness**, *n.*

**synchronous machine**. *Elec.* A dynamoelectric machine whose normal operating speed is exactly proportional to the frequency of the current. Such a machine may be a generator, motor, or converter.

**synchronous speed**. *Elec.* A definite speed for an alternating-current machine, dependent on the frequency of the supply circuit.

**syn-chro-scope** (sín-kró-skóp), *n.* [*Synchromism* + *-scope*.] An instrument which indicates synchronism, as between two sources of alternating current, between two or more airplane engines, or between a camera shutter and flashlight apparatus.

**syn-chro-tron** (sín-kró-trón), *n.* [*Synchronize* + *-tron* as in *electron*.] *Physics*. An apparatus for imparting very high speeds to charged particles (electrons, protons, etc.) by means of a combination of a high-frequency electric field, as in the cyclotron, and a low-frequency magnetic field, as in the betatron.

**syn-clas'tic** (sín-klás'tík), *adj.* [*Syn* + *Gr. klastos* broken, fr. *klan* to break.] *Math. Physics*. Curved toward the same side in all directions; — said of surfaces that in all directions around any point bend away from a tangent plane toward the same side, as the surface of a sphere. Cf. **ANTICLASTIC**.

**syn-cli'-nal** (sín-kli'-nál; -nál; sín'kl'ík), *adj.* [*Gr. synklinēin* to incline together.] 1. Inclined down from opposite directions so as to meet. 2. *Geol.* Formed by strata dipping toward a common line (*synclinal axis, synclinal line*) or plane. Cf. **ANTICLINAL**.

**syn-cline** (sín'klin), *n.* *Geol.* A synclinal fold.

**syn-co-pate** (sín-kó-pát), *v. t.* [*L.L. syncope*], past part. of *syncope* to syncope, to swoon. See **SWOON**.] 1. To contract by syncope; as, "Gloster" is a syncope of "Gloster." 2. *Musical*. To modify or affect by syncope. See **SYNCOPE**, 3.

**syn-co-pa'tion** (-pát'shún), *n.* 1. A syncope; also, a rhythm, dance step, etc., in syncope; also, a rhythm.

a A temporary displacing or shifting of the regular metrical accent. The commonest varieties of syncope occur: (1) when a tone is begun on an unaccented beat and continued through the following accented beat (see *Illustr. a*); (2) when a tone begins after the commencement of a beat and is continued into the following beat (see *Illustr. b*). b Music, as ragtime, employing syncope.

**syn-co-pa'tor** (sín-kó-pát'ér), *n.* One who syncopates.

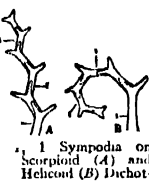
**syn-co-pe** (sín-kó-pé; -pé), *n.* [*L.L. syncope, syncoipa*, fr. *Gr. synkope* a cutting up.] 1. The loss or elision of one or more sounds or letters from the middle of a word (*ne'er* for *never*). 2. *Med.* A swoon due to cerebral anemia. 3. *Musical* = **SYNCOPE**, 3.

**syn-cro-tism** (sín-kró-tíz'm), *n.* [*F. syncretisme*, fr. *Gr. synkrētisma*, fr. *synkrētizein* to combine.] 1. The reconciliation or union of conflicting beliefs, esp. religious beliefs, or a movement or effort intending such. 2. In the development of a religion, the process of growth through coalescence of different forms of faith and worship or through accretions of tenets, rites, etc., from those religions which are being superseded. 3. *Physiol.* The union or fusion into one of two or more originally different inflectional forms, as of two cases. — **syn-cro-tic** (sín-kró-tík), *adj.* — **syn-cro-tis'tic** (sín-kró-tis'tík), **syn-cro-tis'ti-cal** (-i-ál), *adj.*

**syn-cro-tize** (-tíz), *v. t. & i.* [*Gr. synkrētizein*.] To fuse or harmonize, as conflicting principles.

**syn-cri-sis** (sín-kri'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. synkrisis* a comparison, fr. *syn* + *krisis* to judge.] *Rhet.* Comparison, esp. of contraries or opposites.

**syn-dac'tyl, syn-dact'yle** (sín-dák'tíl), *adj.* [*Syn* + *Gr. daktylos* finger, toyl.] *Zool. & Med.* Having two or more digits wholly or partly united. — *n.* A syndactyl bird or mammal.



1. Symphysis on Scapula (A) and Helicoid (B) Duct.



Syncope.



**syn-dac-tyl-ism** (sín-dák'tíl-iz'm), *n.* *Zool. & Med.* State of being syndactyl; union of two or more digits.

**syn-des-mo-** (sín-dés-mó-), *syndesmon-*. [*Gr. syndesmos.*] A binding form meaning *ligament*, as in **syn-des-mo-my-**.

**syn-des-mo-sis** (sín-dés-mó'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-séz). [*N.L., fr. Gr. syndesmos a band.*] *Anat.* An articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are united by a ligament. See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.

**syn-des-mo-tic** (sín-dés-mó'tík), *adj.*

**syn-det-ic** (sín-dét'ík), **syn-det-ic** (-ík), *adj.* [*Gr. syndetikos, fr. syndein to bind together, fr. syn- + dein to bind.*] Connecting; connective; also, indicated by a conjunctive; as, *syndetic* words. — **syn-det-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-dio** (sín-dí-ó), *n.* [*F., fr. L.L. syndicus, fr. Gr. syndikos helping in a court of justice, advocate, fr. syn- + dike justice.*] 1. An officer of government, as a mayor of a town. 2. An agent of a corporation or of any body of men engaged in business. — **syn-dí-cal** (-dí-kál), *adj.*

**syn-dí-cal-ism** (sín-dí-kál-iz'm), *n.* The theory, plan, or practice, of trade-union action which aims by the general strike and direct action to establish control over production by organizations of workers. — **syn-dí-cal-ist** (-íst), *adj.* & *n.* — **syn-dí-cal-ist-ic** (-ís'tík), *adj.*

**syn-dí-cate** (-kát), *n.* [*F. syndicat. See SYNDIC.*] 1. A body of syndics. 2. An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business. 3. *Finance.* An association of persons who combine to carry out a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, the carrying out of a great industrial enterprise, etc. 4. *Journalism.* A business concern which sells to the press such materials as special articles, photographs, or comic strips, for simultaneous publication in a number of newspapers. — **Syn-**. See **MONOPOLY**.

— (-kát), *v. t.* 1. To subject to, or manage as, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* (specified) newspapers. 2. To sell (an article, etc.) for simultaneous publication in many newspapers or magazines. — *v. i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

**syn-drome** (sín-dróm), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. syndromé, fr. syn- + dromen to run.*] *Med.* A group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a disease.

**syne** (sín). Var. of **SIN**, *adv.*, since, ago.

**syn-eo-do-cho** (sín-é-ó-dó-ké), *n.* [*L. synecdoche, fr. Gr. synekdoche, fr. syn- + ekechhai to receive jointly.*] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole (fifty sail for fifty ships), the whole for a part (the smiling year for spring), the species for the genus (cut-throat for assassin), the genus for the species (a creature for a man), the name of the material for the thing made, etc. See **ROPE**. — **syn-eo-doch-ic** (sín-é-ó-dók'ík), **syn-eo-doch-ic** (-ík), *adj.*

**syn-eo-cious** (sín-é-ó'shús). Var. of **SYNERGIOUS**.

**syn-er-gis-sis**. Var. of **SYNERGISM**.

**syn-er-got-ic** (sín-ér-jét'ík), *adj.* [*Gr. synergētikos, deriv. of syn- + ergon work.*] Working together; co-operating; as, *synergetic* muscles.

**syn-er-gism** (sín-ér-jíz'm; sín-ér'iz'm), *n.* 1. *Physiol.* Cooperative action of discrete agencies such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the two effects taken independently, as in the action of the mixtures of certain drugs. 2. *Theol.* The doctrine that in regeneration there is a co-operation of divine grace and human activity. — **syn-er-gist** (-jíst), *n.*

**syn-er-gis-tic** (-jíst'ík), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to synergism. 2. Serving as a synergist; co-operating. 3. Yielding to applied energy without resistance. — *opp.* to *antisynergistic*.

**syn-er-gy** (sín-ér-jí), *n.* [*Gr. synergia. See SYNERGISTIC.*] Combined action or operation, as of muscles, nerves, etc. *Specif.: Med.* a The combined healthy action of every organ of a system. b The combined effective action of two or more drugs. — **syn-er-gic** (sín-ér'jík), *adj.*

**syn-er-sis** (sín-ér'sis), *n.* [*Gr., intelligence.*] *Gram.* A construction in which agreement or reference is according to sense rather than according to strict syntax ("Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ unto them." *Acts viii. 5*).

**syn-es-the-sis**, **syn-aes-the-sis** (sín-és-thé'shíz-; -zíz-, -zíz-), *n.* [*N.L., See SYNTHESE.*] 1. *Physiol.* A sensation produced in one part of the body by a stimulus applied at another part. 2. *Psychol.* Concomitant sensation; esp., a subjective sensation, or image, of another sense than the one being stimulated, as in color hearing, in which sounds seem to have characteristic colors.

**syn-ga-my** (sín-gá-mí), *n.* [*Syn- + gamy-.*] *Biol.* Conjugation; cell union, as of gametes in fertilization. — **syn-gam-ic** (sín-gám'ík), *adj.* — **syn-ga-mous** (sín-gá-mús), *adj.*

**syn-gen-e-sis** (sín-jén-é'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Biol.* Reproduction in which two parents take part; sexual reproduction. — **syn-go-net-ic** (sín-jét'ík), *adj.*

**syn-t-er-sis** (sín-t-ér'sis), *n.* [*L. (in sense 2) fr. Gr. syntēsis, also, a settlement, collapse, fr. syn- + tein to sit together, fr. syn- + tein to sit.*] 1. *Biol.* The massing of the chromatids of the nucleus preceding the maturation division. 2. *Pros.* Contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels.

**syn-kar-y-on** (sín-kár'í-on), *n.* *Biol.* A nucleus formed from two pre-existent nuclei. See **PRONUCLEUS**.

**syn-od** (sín-ód), *n.* [*L. & F.; F. synode, fr. L.L. synodus, fr. Gr. synagoge a meeting, fr. syn with + hodos a way.*] 1. An ecclesiastical council. 2. An assembly or council; a meeting or convention.

**syn-od-ic** (sín-ód'ík), *adj.* Also **syn-od-ic** (-ík). 1. *Ecol.* Of or pertaining to a synod. 2. *Astron.* Pertaining to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same bodies, as of the moon or a planet with the sun.

**syn-o-cious** (sín-ó'shús), *adj.* [*Syn- + Gr. oikos house.*] *Bot.* a Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same head, as in many composites. b Often **syn-o-cous** (sín-ó'kús). Having archegonia and antheridia in the same involucre, as certain mosses.

**syn-o-nym** (sín-ó-ním), *n.* Also **syn-o-nyme**. [*L.L. synonyma, pl. of synonymum, fr. Gr. synonymon. See SYNONYMOUS.*] 1. One of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning in all or some of their senses. — *contr.* with *antonym*. 2. A metonymy. 3. *Bot. & Zool.* A systematic name, as of a species or genus, regarded as incorrectly applied, or as incorrect in form. — **syn-o-nym-ic** (-ním'ík), **syn-o-nym-ic** (-ík), *adj.* — **syn-o-nym-ty** (-ním'tí-tí), *n.*

**syn-on-y-mise** (sín-ón'tí-míz), *v. t.* To give the synonym or synonyms of (a word); also, to provide, as a dictionary, with synonyms.

**syn-on-y-mous** (-mús), *adj.* [*M.L. synonymus, fr. Gr. synonymos, fr. syn- + onoma, onyma, name.*] Having the character of a syn-

onym; alike or nearly alike in meaning or significance. — **syn-on-y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-on-y-my** (sín-ón'tí-mí), *n.*; *pl.* -mies (-míz). 1. The study or discrimination of synonyms; hence, a list of synonyms, often defined and discriminated from each other. 2. The scientific names (incorrect and correct), collectively, which have been used in different books to designate a species or other group; also, a list of these names. 3. The quality of being synonymous; sameness of meaning.

**syn-op-sis** (sín-óp'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-séz). [*L.L., fr. Gr. synopsis, fr. syn- + opsis a sight, view.*] A general view, as of a treatise; condensed statement, often with headings and subheadings; abstract. — **Syn-**. See **ABRIDGMENT**.

**syn-op-tic** (sín-óp'tík), *adj.* Also **syn-op-tic** (-tík). 1. Affording a synopsis, or general view of a whole; as, a *synoptic* presentation of a theory. 2. [*Often cap.*] Affording, presenting, or taking, the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels (*Synoptic Gospels*) from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pertaining to the Synoptic Gospels; as, the *Synoptic* problem. 3. *Meteorol.* Designating or pertaining to the branch of meteorology which deals with the analysis of observations taken in various places over a wide region at or near the same time. — **syn-op-tic-ally** (-tík-ál-í), *adv.*

**syn-o-vi-a** (sín-ó-ví-á), *n.* [*N.L.*] *Anat.* A transparent, viscid, lubricating fluid secreted by membranes of articulations, bursae, and tendon sheaths. — **syn-o-vi-al** (-ál), *adj.*

**syn-o-vitis** (sín-ó-ví-tis), *n.* [*N.L.*] See **SYNOVIA**; -ITIS. *Med.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

**syn-sop-al-ous** (sín-sóp'ál-ús), *adj.* *Bot.* Gamosepalous.

**syn-tac-tic** (-tík), *adj.* Also **syn-tac-tic** (-tík). Of, pertaining to, or according to the rules of syntax. — **cal-ly**, *adv.*

**syntactic construction**. *Ling.* See **CONSTRUCTION**.

**syn-tax** (sín'táks), *n.* [*F. syntaxe, fr. L.L. syntaxis, fr. Gr. syntaxis, deriv. of syn- + tassein to put in order.*] 1. Connected system or order; orderly arrangement. 2. *Gram.* A sentence structure; the due arrangement of word forms to show their mutual relations in the sentence. b That part of grammar which treats of the expression of predicative, qualifying, and other word relations, according to established usage in the language under study.

**syn-the-sis** (sín'thé-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-séz). [*L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, fr. Gr. synthēsis, deriv. of syn- + tithesthai to place.*] 1. Composition or combination of parts, elements, etc., so as to form a whole; also, the whole thus formed. 2. *Chem.* The art or process of making or "building up" a compound by the union of simpler compounds or of its elements; as, the *synthesis* of water from hydrogen and oxygen. 3. *Logic & Philos.* The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, or species into genera; — the opposite of *analysis*. — **syn-thet-ic** (-sét'ík), *adj.*

**syn-the-size** (-síz), *v. t.* 1. To combine by synthesis, to form into a whole. 2. To produce by synthesis.

**syn-thet-ic** (sín'thé'tík), *adj.* [*Gr. synthētikos.*] 1. Of, pert. to, or consisting in synthesis; specif., combining, or organizing, by logical synthesis; involving synthesis. — *contrasted* with *analytic*. 2. Of, pert. to, or formed by artificial synthesis; as, *synthetic* dyes, drugs, or silk; hence, not genuine; artificial. — **Syn-**. See **ARTIFICIAL**. — **syn-thet-ic** (-tík), *adj.* — **syn-thet-ic-ally**, *adv.*

**synthetic philosophy**. The philosophy of Herbert Spencer. See **SPENCERIANISM**.

**syn-thet-ize** (sín'thé-tíz), *v. t.* To combine; synthesize.

**syn-ton-ic** (sín-tón'ík), *adj.* *Radio* Of or pert. to resonance. — **syn-ton-ic** (-tík), *adj.* — **syn-ton-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**syn-to-nize** (sín-tó-níz), *v. t.* [*See SYNTONY.*] *Radio*. To put (radio instruments or systems) in resonance with each other. — **syn-to-ni-zation** (-níz-á-shún, níz-á'shún), *n.*

**syn-to-ny** (-ní), *n.* [*Gr. syntonia agreement. See SYN; TONE.*] *Radio*. Resonance.

**symp-her** (sím'fēr), *v. t.* [*Var. of CIPHER, v. t.*] *Carp.* To overlap the chamfered edges of (plank, etc.) to make a flush joint, as for a bulkhead.

**syph-i-lis** (sím'fí-lis), *n.* [*N.L., fr. the title of a Latin poem by Fracastoro, "Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus," published in 1530, after the shepherd hero, Syphilus.*] *Med.* A chronic, specific, contagious disease, ordinarily venereal, caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pallidum*); the pox. — **syph-ilitic** (-lít'ík), *adj.* & *n.* — **syph-ilitoid** (sím'fí-lít-oid), *adj.* — **syph-ilitous** (-lús), *adj.*

**syph-il-lo-p-og-y** (-lól'ó-fí), *n.* Medical knowledge of syphilis. — **syph-il-lo-p-ogist** (-jíst), *n.*

**syphon** (sím'fón; -fán). Var. of **SIPHON**.

**Syr-otte** (sím'ót'), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a patented injection unit comprising a small collapsible tube fitted with a hypodermic needle and containing a single dose of a medicinal agent.

**Syr-tac** (sím'ták), *adj.* [*N.L. Syriacus.*] Of or pertaining to Syriac. — *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, until superseded by the Arabic after the 13th century. The version of the Bible known as *Peshitta* is its most important monument.

**syr-ín-ga** (sím-rín-gá), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. syrinx, syngos, a shepherd's pipe, tube.*] 1. Any of a genus (*Syringa*) of Old World shrubs of the olive family, the lilacs, having purple or white flowers in terminal, usually thyrsoid, panicles. 2. [The stems were formerly used as pipe-stems.] In popular usage, any of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of garden shrubs with large white or cream, often fragrant, flowers; the mock orange. *P. lamarckii* is the State flower of Idaho.

**syr-ín-ga** (sím-rín-gá; sím-rín'gá), *n.* [*M.L. syrinx, syringa, fr. Gr. syring, syngos, a pipe or tube, shepherd's pipe.*] a A form of small hand pump used esp. for injecting liquids into animal bodies, for cleansing wounds, etc. b Hence, a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag connected with a nozzle by a long tube. — *v. t.*; -INGED (-ínj; -rínj); -ING-ING (-ín-jíng; -rín-jíng). To wash by injections from a syringe; also, to inject (liquid) by a syringe.

**syr-ín-gal** (sím-rín'jál), *adj.* Of or pert. to the syring; as, *syringal* muscles.

**syr-ín-go-my-e-li-a** (sím-rín-gó-mí-é-lí-á), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. syring, syngos, a tube + myel- + -ia.*] *Med.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord occurring most often in young adults.

**syr-ínx** (sím-rín-gks), *n.*; *pl.* SYRINGES (sím-rín'jéz). [*N.L., fr. Gr. syring, syngos.*] 1. The vocal organ of birds, a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both. Cf. **LARYNX**. 2. *Music.* A Panpipe.



**syrphus fly** (sîr'fûs). [NL. *Syrphus*, the generic name, fr. Gr. *syrphos* gnât.] Any of numerous dipterous flies (*Syrphus* and allied genera, constituting the family Syrphidae). The larvae of some species prey on plant lice. — **syrphid-an** (-î-dn), **syrphid** (-îd), *adj.*

**syr'up** (sîr'ûp; sîr'-), *n.* Sirup. — **syr'up-y**, *adj.*

**sys'tac-co'sals** (sîs'tâk'ô'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *sysarkhnia* a being overgrown with flesh.] Anat. The junction of two or more bones by means of attached muscles.

**sys'talt'ic** (sîs'tâl'tîk), *adj.* [LL. *syaticalicus* drawing together, fr. Gr. *syatallikos*, fr. *syatellon* to draw together.] Contr. together; specif., *Physiol.*, capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the *syatical* action of the heart.

**sys'tem** (sîs'tîm; -tîm), *n.* [LL. *systema*, fr. Gr. *syntema*, fr. *syn-* + *istanai* to place together, fr. *syn-* + *istanai* to place.] 1. An assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence; an organic or organized whole; as, the solar *system*; a new telegraph *system*. 2. Specif.: a The universe. b The body considered as a functional unit. 3. A complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; as, to reduce the dogmas to a *system*; also, a complex of ideas, principles, etc., forming a coherent whole; as, the American *system* of government; hence, a particular philosophy, religion, etc. 4. A method of classification, codification, etc. 5. Regular method or order; as, to have *system* in one's business. 6. *Biol.* Those organs collectively which contribute toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the alimentary or nervous *system*. 7. *Geol.* A division of rocks, larger than a series and smaller than a group, formed during a period. Cf. *PERIOD*, 6. 8. *Physical Chem.* An assemblage of substances in, or tending toward, equilibrium. Systems are classed as two-component, or binary; three-component, or ternary; etc. 9. *Transportation.* A large group of lines under common ownership or control. — **SYST.** See **METHOD**.

**sys'tem-at'ic** (sîs'tîm-â'tîk), **sys'tem-at'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *adj.* 1. That is or that forms a system; systematized. 2. Reduced to, or presented or formulated as, a system, or coherent body of ideas, principles, etc.

**T, t** (tî), *n.*; *pl.* T's, t's, T's, t's (tîz) 1. The twentieth letter of the English alphabet. It comes through the Latin from the Greek (tau), which took it from the Phœnician (Hebrew *tau*). 2. The sound of this letter. In modern English T usually represents the voiceless alveolar stop. With *h* it forms the digraph *th*, which has two simple continuant interdental sounds, one voiceless, as in *thin*, the other voiced, as in *then*. — *See Pron.* § 104. 3. Anything having the shape of the letter T. Cf. **TEE**, *n.* 4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate esp. the nineteenth or (see K, 3) twentieth in order or class. — **to a T.** As if measured with a T square; hence, perfectly; precisely; exactly.

-t. [ME, fr. AS. -t, and fr. ME. -d, -ed.] A verbal suffix, forming past participles and participial adjectives, equivalent to (and most frequently from) -ed, as in *lost*, *dwelt*.

**Taal** (tâl), *n.* [D., *lanquage*.] South African Dutch.

**tab** (tâb), *n.* 1. A slight flap, tag, strip, or the like, forming a pendant, as to a garment. 2. A small loop for pulling or lifting something. 3. *Colloq.* Account; reckoning; check; — *esp.* in to *keep tab* or *tab* on, to keep count of or a check on. 4. *Aeronautics.* A small auxiliary airfoil hinged to a control surface, *esp.* *primarily* a tab, a tab inset into the trailing edge of an aileron, rudder, or elevator and independently controlled, for holding the surface at a position suitable for stabilizing the airplane in a flight attitude, as for automatic piloting. *See AIRPLANE, Illustr.* 5. *Com.* A projection from a card, used as an aid in filing.

**tab'a-nid** (tâb'a-nîd), *n.* *Zool.* Any of a number of large biting flies, the horseflies. Cf. **HORSEFLY**, 1. — **tab'a-nid**, *adj.*

**tab'ard** (tâb'ârd), *n.* [OF. *tabart*.] 1. Formerly, a short outer, usually closed, jacket with loose sleeves, or sometimes sleeveless, for outdoor wear. 2. A type of cloak or mantle worn by knights. When worn over the armor it was usually blazoned with the bearer's arms. Hence, the garment of a herald, a cape or cloak blazoned with his lord's arms.

**tab'a-ret** (tâb'a-rêt), *n.* A strong upholstery silk with satin stripes.

**Ta-bas'co** (tâ-bâs'kô), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a pungent condiment sauce made of a species of pepper (genus *Capiscum*).

bandied and varied with black; hence, any domestic cat. b [Possibly fr. *Tabitha*, fem. prop. name.] An old maid or gossip. — *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* Made of, or like, tabby; having a wavy or watered appearance. 2. Brindled; as, a *tabby* cat. — *v. t.*; **TAB'BYED** (-îd); **TAB'BYING**. To water by calendering; to calender; as, to *tabby* silk.

**ta'ber** (tâ'bër). Var. of **TABOR**.

**tab'er-na-cle** (tâ'bër-nâk'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut.] 1. A transient shelter; a tent; hence, a place of abode; a habitation; esp., the human body conceived of as the temporary abode of the soul. 2. a [cap.] *Jewish Hist.* A wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex. xxvi.* b [not cap.] A Jewish temple. 3. *Ecccl.* A receptacle or safe for the consecrated elements of the Eucharist, as now generally, an ornamental locked box resting on the middle of the altar. 4. A place of worship; — in England used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters; now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium. 5. [cap.] A domed Mormon structure at Salt Lake City, Utah, completed in 1867. — *v. t.*; **TAB'ERED** (-îd); **TAB'ERING** (-îng). To reside temporarily; esp., to sojourn in the flesh or be incarnate. — **tab'er-na-cu-lar** (-nâk'û-lër), *adj.*

**ta'b'es** (tâ'bës), *n.* [L., a wasting.] *Med.* A formerly, progressive emaciation in any chronic disease, as tuberculosis. b Now, locomotor ataxia. — **ta-bet'ic** (tâ-bêt'îk; -bêt'îk), *adj.* — **tab'id** (tâb'id), *adj.*

3. Methodical in conduct, performance, or habit; as, *systematic* investigations. 4. Carried on, or carrying out a design, with thoroughness and regularity. 5. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with systematics or classification; specif., *Biol.*, taxonomic. — **sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**sys'tem-at'ics** (îks), *n.*; *sec.* -ics. The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

**sys'tem-a-tism** (sîs'têm-â-tîz'm), *n.* The reduction of facts, principles, etc., to a system.

**sys'tem-a-tist** (-tîst), *n.* 1. One who forms or adheres to a system; a systematizer. 2. A taxonomist.

**sys'tem-a-tize** (-tîz), *v. t.* 1. To make into a system; to render systematic. 2. To reduce to system; to arrange methodically. — **Syn.** See **ORDER**, *n.* — **sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** (-tî-zâ'shûn, -tî-zâ'sh'ûn), *n.* — **sys'tem-a-tiz'er** (-tî-zê'r), *n.*

**sys'tem'ic** (sîs-têm'îk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or common to a system; specif., Anat. & *Physiol.*, of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole, as, *systemic* diseases.

**sys'tem-ize** (sîs'têm-îz), *v. t.* To systematize. — **sys'tem-i-za'tion** (-tî-zâ'shûn; -î-zâ'sh'ûn), *n.* — **sys'tem-iz'er** (-î-zê'r), *n.*

**sys'to-le** (sîs'tô-lê, -lê), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *syntole*, deriv. of *syn-* + *stelen* to set, place.] 1. *Pros.* Shortening of a syllable naturally or by position long, as, for metrical convenience; — opposed to *diastole*. 2. *Physiol. & Biol.* The contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; — correlative to *diastole*. — **sys'tol'ic** (sîs-tôl'îk), *adj.*

**sys'y-get'ic** (sîz'tî-gêt'îk), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or constituting a *syzygy*; *syzygal*. — **sys'y-get'i-cal-ly** (-î-kâl-î), *adv.*

**sys'y-gy** (sîz'tî-jî), *n.*; *pl.* -gys (jîz). [LL. *syzygia* conjunction, fr. Gr. *syzygia*, fr. *syn-* + *zeugnain* to join.] 1. *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which the planet is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly in *pl.* 2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet; — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet. — **sy-syg'i-al** (sî-zîj'tî-âl), *adj.*

**ta'b'es dor-na-lis** (tâ'bêz dôr-nâ'lîs). [NL., *tabes of the back.*] *Med.* Locomotor ataxia.

**ta'bet** (tâ'bêt), *n.* *Scol.* Bodily feeling

**tab'la-ture** (tâb'lâ-tûr), *n.* [F.] *Archaic.* A tabular surface or a tablet, as for receiving an inscription.

**ta'ble** (tâ'b'l), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, painting.] 1. A board, tablet, or painting.

round a table, as for eating, discussion, gaming, etc. 4. Food; fare; entertainment; also, esp. in phrases, a meal, as, the pleasures of the table. 5. *Oric.*, a condensed tabulated statement; a synopsis; schedule; as, a *table* of contents. 6. Any collection and arrangement in a condensed form, for ready reference, of many particulars of values, as of weights, measures, numbers, etc.; as, *tables* of logarithms. 7. *Arch.* a A flat, distinctive, usually raised, surface on a wall. b A staircase; esp., a projecting band of stone or the like set where an offset is required. 8. *Backgammon.* a Either leaf of a backgammon board, or either half of a leaf. b *pl.* *Obs.* Backgammon. 9. *Geog. & Geol.* A tableland; also, a horizontal stratum. 10. *Jewelry.* The upper flat facet of a precious stone. *See BRILLIANT, Illustr.* 11. *Palmetry.* The palm of the hand. — *on the table.* In parliamentary usage, on the table of the presiding officer, where a report, motion, bill, etc., may be laid by vote of an assembly to remove it temporarily or indefinitely from consideration.

— *v. t.*; **TAB'LED** (-b'ld); **TAB'LING** (-b'ldng). 1. To lay or place on a table, as money, a card, or the like. 2. To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table.

**tab'leau** (tâb'lô; tâ'b'lô; tâ'b'lô), *n.*; *pl.* **TABLEAUX** (tâb'lôz; tâ'b'lôz), sometimes **TABLEAUS** (-lôz) [F., dim. See **TABLET**.] A vivid representation; picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless in appropriate postures. — **ta'bleau' vi-vant'** (tâ'b'lô vîvân'), *pl.* **TABLEAUX VIVANTS** (tâ'b'lô vîvân'). [F.] A tableau of grouped persons.

**ta'ble-cloth'** (tâ'b'lâ-kloth'; 74), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

**ta'ble d'hôte'** (tâ'bîê dôt'; tâ'b'lô; *pl.* **TABLES D'HÔTE** (tâ'bîê; tâ'b'lôz). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] 1. A common table for guests at a hotel. 2. A meal in a restaurant, hotel, or the like, for which one pays a fixed price. Cf. **A LA CARTE**. — **ta'ble d'hôte'** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.*

**ta'ble-land'** (tâ'b'lâ-land'), *n.* A broad elevated plateau.

**table linen.** Tablecloths, napkins, etc.

**ta'ble-spoon'** (-spûn'), *n.* A large spoon, larger than a dessertspoon, having, in cookery, three times the capacity of a teaspoon, or one sixteenth of a standard measuring cup, and used esp. for serving at table.

**ta'ble-spoon-ful'** (-spûn-fûl'; -spûn'fûl'), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fûls'; -fûl'z). As much as a tablespoon will hold, ordinarily one-half fluid ounce.

**tab'let** (tâb'lêt; -lî), *n.* [OF. *tablete*, dim. of *table*. See **TABLE**.] 1. A flat thin slab of any hard or stiff material especially for writing, painting, drawing, etc.; specif.: a One of a portable set of smooth leaves or sheets used for writing, as memoranda; also, a set of such leaves b Hence, a collection of sheets of writing paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. 2. A flatish cake of compressed or molded solid matter, such as soap. 3. *Pharm.* A small mass of medicated material, usually in the shape of a disk or flat square. Cf. **TROCHE**.

**table tennis.** An indoor game resembling tennis, played on a table.

**ta'ble-ware'** (tâ'b'l-wâr'), *n.* Ware for table use.

**Tab'loid** (tâb'lôid), *n.* A trade mark applied to pharmaceuticals, chemicals, medicines, foods, and photographic supplies.

**tab'loid**, *adj.* [From *Tabloid* the trade-mark.] Compressed or condensed into small scope; as, *tabloid* criticism or plays. — *n.* A news-

paper of about half the page size of the ordinary newspaper and containing news in condensed form and much photographic matter.

**ta-boō', ta-bu' (tā-bōō')**, *adj.* [*Tongan tabu*; akin to Maori, Samoan, Tahitian, etc., *tapu* sacred, under restriction, prohibited.] 1. Set apart or sacred by religious custom, or forbidden to certain persons or uses; of persons, subject to a taboo. 2. Forbidden by tradition or social usage or other authority. — *v. i.* 1. A sacred interdiction laid upon the use of certain things or words or the performance of certain actions, commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, and found among most races of primitive culture. 2. The system of interdictions based upon the principle of the taboo, most highly developed among the Polynesians. 3. Similar restriction imposed by social convention. — *v. t.* 1. To place under taboo. 2. To debar from use, practice, or intercourse by authority of social or class convention.

**ta'bor, ta'bour (tā'bēr)**, *n.* [*OF. tabur, tabour (F. tambour, fr. Ar. ṭabūr, colloq. ṭabūr, a drum. Music.* A small drum with one head (like a tambourine without jingles) used as an accompaniment to a pipe or flute, both being played by the same person. — *v. t.* To play on a tabor, or little drum; hence, to beat as one beats a tabor. — *ta'bor-ar, ta'bour-ar, n.*

**tab'or-et (tā'bōr-ēt), tab'ou-ret (tā'bōu-ēt)**, *n.* [*F. tabouret.*] 1. *Music.* A small tabor. 2. A seat without arms or back, or a stool, also, a small stand of similar form. b A light frame for holding material while it is being embroidered.

**tab'o-rin' (tā'bō-rin'), tab'o-rin' (tā'bō-rin')**, *n.* Also **tab'ou-rine' (tā'bōu-rin')**. [*MF. tabourin.*] A small tabor, a tabret.

**tab'r-et (tā'b'r-ēt; -rēt)**, *n.* *Music.* A small tabor.

**ta-bu' (tā-bōō')**. *Var. of TABOO.*

**ta-bu-lar (tā'bū-lār), adj.** [*L. tabularis, fr. tabula a board, table*] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table; specif.: a Having a flat surface. b Arranged or entered in a table or tabulated form; as, *tabular statistics*. c Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables. — **ta-bu-lar-ly, adv.**

**ta-bu-la-ra'sa (tā'bū-lā-rā'sā)**, [*L.*] A smoothed tablet; hence, the mind before receiving impressions.

**ta-bu-lar-ize (tā'bū-lār-īz)**, *v. t.* To tabulate.

**ta-bu-lar-ize (tā'bū-lār-īz), adj.** [*L. tabula a table.*] 1. Shaped like a table; tabular. 2. Having transverse septa, as certain corals. — (*-lār*), *v. t.* To form into a table, or synopsis; to reduce to a table (senses b, c), or tables; as, to *tabulate statistics*. — **ta-bu-lar-i-ty (lā'shūn)**, *n.*

**ta-bu-la-tor (lā'tēr)**, *n.* One that tabulates; specif., a typewriter attachment for tabulating figures, etc.

**tao'a-ma-hac' (tā'ā-mā-hāk'), tao'a-ma-hac'a (-hāk'ā)**, *n.* [*Sp. tacamaca, tacamahaca, fr. obs. Sp. tecamahaca, fr. Nahuatl tecmahyāc, lit., stinking pot tree.*] 1. An aromatic oleoresin used in ointments, and as incense. 2. Any tree yielding this oleoresin; specif., the balsam poplar (see *POPLAR*).

**taceo (tā'sē)**. *Variant of TASSE.*

**ta'et (tā'sēt), v. impers.** [*L.*, it is silent, 3d pers. pres. of *tacere* to be silent.] *Music.* Literally, it is silent, — a direction for a part to be silent through a movement.

**tache, tach (tāch)**, *n.* [*OF. tache a fastening, nail.*] *Archaic.* That by which a thing is attached, as a clasp.

**tach'i-na fly (tā'kī'nā)**, [*NL. tachina, fr. Gr. tachinos, for tachys swift.*] Any of numerous dipterous flies of the genus *Tachina* and allied genera. They are bristly, usually grayish or black flies, active in flight. Their larvae are parasitic, chiefly in caterpillars, and are important in checking the increase of noxious insects.

**tach'i-ol (tā'kī'ōl; -ōl)**, *n.* Fluoride of silver, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

**ta-chis-to-scope (tā'kī'stō-skōp)**, *n.* [*Gr. tachistos, superl. of tachys swift + -scope*] *Psychol.* An apparatus for exposing colors, figures, or other visual stimuli for one fifth of a second or less.

**tach'o-graph (tā'kī'ō-grāf)**, *n.* [*Gr. tachos speed + -graph*] A registering tachometer; also, its autographic record (*tach'o-gram* [-grām]).

**ta-chom'e-ter (tā'kōm'ē-tēr)**, *n.* [*Gr. tachos speed + -meter*] A speed counter. — **ta-chom'e-try (tēr)**, *n.*

**tachy- (tā'kī)**. [*Gr. tachys*] A combining form meaning *quick, swift*, as in *tachygraphy*.

**tach'y-graph (tā'kī'grāf)**, *n.* An example of tachygraphy; a tachygraphic manuscript; a tachygrapher.

**ta-chy-gra-phy (tā'kī'grā-fī)**, *n.* Art or practice of rapid writing; shorthand writing; stenography, esp. that of the ancient Greeks and Romans; also, in paleography, cursive writing or the abbreviated form of Greek and Latin used in the Middle Ages. — **ta-chy-gra-pher (-tēr)**, *n.* **ta-chy-gra-pher (-tēr)**, *n.* — **tach'y-graph'ic (tā'kī'grāf'ik)**, *adj.* — **tach'y-graph'ic-ly, adv.**

**tach'y-lyte (tā'kī'līt)**, *n.* Also **tach'y-lite**. [*Tachy + Gr. lyein to dissolve.*] *Petrog.* A basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a mineral. It is decomposable by acids and readily fusible. — **tach'y-lyt'ic (-līt'ik)**, *adj.*

**ta-chym'e-ter (tā'kīm'ē-tēr)**, *n.* 1. *Surveying.* An instrument, esp. a transit or theodolite, for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects. 2. A speed indicator; tachometer. — **tach'y-met'ry (tēr)**, *n.* The science or use of the tachymeter. — **tach'y-met'ric (tā'kī'mēt'rik)**, *adj.*

**ta-chys'ter-ol (tā'kī'stēr-ōl; -ōl)**, *n.* [*Tachy + sterol.*] *Biochem.* An isomer of ergosterol produced by irradiation, yielding calciferol on further irradiation.

**tac'it (tā'it)**, *adj.* [*F. or L.; F. tacite, fr. L. tacitus, past part. of tacere to be silent, pass over in silence.*] 1. Unspoken; silent; also, not speaking. 2. Implied or indicated, but not actually expressed; as, *tacit consent*. 3. *Law.* Arising without express contract or agreement; arising by operation of law. — **tac'it-ly, adv.** — **tac'it-ness, n.**

**tac'it-urn (tā'it'ūr)**, *adj.* [*F. or L.; F. taciturnus, fr. L. taciturnus.*] Habitually silent; not given to conversation. — *Syn.* See *SILENT*. — **tac'it-urn-ly, adv.**

**tac'it-urn-ly (tā'it'ūr-lī)**, *n.* Habitual reserve in speaking.

**tack (tāk)**, *n.* [*ONF. taque, OF. taque, a fastening, a nail.*] 1. A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head. 2. *Naut.* a A rope used to hold in place the forward lower corner of a course. b A rope used to haul the outer lower corner of a studding sail to the end of the boom. c The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. d The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened, as the weather clew of a square sail. e The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, the starboard tack, when she has the wind on her starboard side, or the port tack, when the wind is on her port side;

hence, the run of a vessel on one tack. f A change when close-hauled from the starboard to the port tack or vice versa; an act of tacking. 3. Hence: a A zigzag movement on land. b A course or method of action, esp. one sharply divergent from that previously pursued. 4. A slight sewing with long stitches; basting. — *v. t.* 1. To fasten or attach by tacks. 2. To attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner; as, to *tack* or *baste* together two pieces of cloth. 3. In parliamentary usage, to add, as a rider, to a bill. 4. *Naut.* To change the direction (of a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails. — *v. i.* 1. *Naut.* To tack a vessel; also (of a vessel), to have her direction changed by a tack. 2. Hence, to pursue a zigzag course; to shift abruptly one's attitude or policy. — **tack'or, n.**

**tack, n.** *Scot. & Dial.* A lease, leased land.

**tack, n.** Substance; stuff; — used of food, esp. contemptuously. *CF. HARDTACK.*

**tack'et (tāk'ēt)**, *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* A hobnail.

**tack'le (tāk'lē)**, *obsolete or naut. tā'k'lē*, *n.* [*ME. tahel, fr. MLG. (D.) takel.*] 1. Apparatus; equipment, gear; as, writing or fishing tackle. 2. *Naut.* a Formerly, equipment for manning a ship. b The rigging of a ship. c Any purchase (def. 4) where more than one block is used. 3. An assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged for hoisting or pulling; — known as a *single tackle* or *double tackle* according to the number of sheaves in the blocks, or as a *gun tackle* when, as formerly, used for moving guns, or as a *luff tackle* when consisting of a double and a single block with the standing part of the fall attached to the single block. See *PULLY, Illustr.* 4. Act of tackling, or seizing and holding or stopping, as in football. 5. *Amer. Football.* One of two players, *right tackle* and *left tackle*, whose position is between guard and end. — (*tāk'lē*), *v. t.* — *LED (-lēd); -LING (-līng).* 1. To secure with tackle; specif., to harness, as a horse. 2. To seize or grapple, esp. with intent to stop or subdue; *Football*, to seize and stop (an opponent having the ball). 3. To undertake to do, conquer, carry out, solve, etc., as a hard task. — (*tāk'lē*), *v. i.* *Football.* To tackle an opposing player. — **tack'ler (tāk'lēr)**, *n.*

**tack'ling (tāk'līng)**, *n.* *Rare.* Gear; tackle.

**tack'y (tāk'y)**, *adj.* **TACK'Y-ER (-tēr); TACK'Y-EST.** Sticky; — of paint, glue, etc.

**tack'y, adj.** *Colloq. U.S.* Dowdy in appearance; shabby; of a party, made up of guests in ridiculous costume.

**tac'ma-hack.** *Var. of TACAMAHAC.*

**tact (tākt)**, *n.* [*F. fr. L. tactus a touching, touch, fr. tangere, tactum, to touch.*] 1. *Rare.* The sense of touch; feeling. 2. Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of what is appropriate to do or say in dealing with others; peculiar ability to deal with others without giving offense.

*Syn.* **Tact, address, poise, savoir-faire** mean well-bred skill or grace in behavior. **Tact** implies delicate and sympathetic perception of what is fit or considerate in dealing with others, **address**, dexterity and grace in coping with new or difficult situations or persons, **poise**, self-possession in meeting embarrassing or upsetting situations, **savoir-faire**, a knowledge of the proper thing to say or do or of how to act under all circumstances.

**tact'ful (-fōol; -fī)**, *adj.* Having or evincing tact (sense 2). — **tact'ful-ly, adv.** — **tact'ful-ness, n.**

**tac'tic (tāk'tik)**, *n.* a *Tactics.* b A device or kind of tactics. — *adj.* Of or pert. to arrangement or order.

**tac'tic, adj.** *Biol.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of taxis.

**tac'ti-cal (-tī-kāl)**, *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to military or naval tactics. 2. Skillful, or characterized by skill, in tactics. 3. *Mil.* Designed or specially assigned to missions on the battlefield in supporting ground forces or units in contact with the enemy, — of bombing or air forces. *CF. STRATEGIC.* — **tac'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

**tac'ti-cian (tāk'tī-shān)**, *n.* One versed in tactics; hence, a skillful maneuverer or manager.

**tac'ti-on (tāk'tī-shān)**, *n.* See *-ices*. [*Gr. taktikos, lit. takhikō (sc. techneō), sing., fr. takto, to arrange, fr. tassein, to put in order, to put in order, arrange.*] 1. *Mil. & Naut.* [usually construed as *sing.*] The science and art of disposing and maneuvering troops or ships in action or in the presence of the enemy. 2. [usually construed as *pl.*] Hence, any method of procedure; esp., adroit devices for accomplishing an end.

**tac'tile (tāk'tīl)**, *adj.* [*L. tactilis, tanxible, fr. tangere, tactum, to touch.*] 1. Perceptible by the touch; tangible; as, *tactile qualities*. 2. Of or pertaining or relating to the sense of touch. — **tac'til'ly (-lī)**, *adv.*

**tac'tion (tāk'tī-shān)**, *n.* [*L. tactio.*] Touch; contact.

**tac'tless (tāk'tlēss; -lēs)**, *adj.* Having or showing no tact. — **tac'tless-ly, adv.** — **tac'tless-ness, n.**

**tac'tu-al (tāk'tū-āl)**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sense, or the organs, of touch, derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch; as, a *tactual sense*. — **tac'tu-al-ly, adv.**

**tad (tād)**, *n.* *U.S.* A small child.

**Ta-djīk' (tā'jīk'; -jīk')**. *Var. of TAJIK.*

**tad'pole (tā'd'pōl)**, *n.* [*ME. taddle, tade, toad + poll; prob., a toad that is all head.*] An aquatic, water-breathing, immature or larval amphibian with gills and a long tail, esp. one of the order (Salientia) including the frogs and toads. The change to the adult form in frogs and toads is a rapid metamorphosis with loss of the gills, absorption of the tail, and many internal changes.

**tad (tād)**. *Scot. To.*

**tae'di-um vī'tae (tē'dī-ŭm vī'tē)**. [*L.*] Weariness or loathing of life.

**tael (tāl)**, *n.* [*Pk., fr. Malay tahīl.*] 1. A weight of Eastern Asia varying according to the locality; esp., the liang of China. 2. A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver. Formerly the hawkwan tael (customs unit) was the basis for reckoning the value of other tael, but it is now officially superseded by the silver dollar (see *YUAN*).

**ta'en (tān)**. *Short for TAKEN.*

**tae'ni-a (tē'nī-ā)**, *n.* *pl. TAFNIAE (-ē).* Also **tae'ni-a**. [*L. fillet, tane-worm, fr. Gr. taenia.*] 1. *Gr. Anisq.* A headband; fillet. 2. *Arch.* The fillet, or band, at the bottom of a Doric frieze, separating it from the architrave. *CF. ONDA, Illustr.* 3. *Anat.* A band, esp. of nervous matter or muscle. 4. A tapeworm.

Tadpole of Frog in later stages of development.

**tae'ni-a-oides** (tē'nī-ā'id), *n.* Also **tae'ni-a-oides**. [*taenia* + *-oides*.] *Med.* A substance, esp. a remedy, destroying tapeworms. — **tae'ni-a-oides** (tē'nī-ā'id-oid), *n.* Also **tae'ni-a-oides**. [*taenia* + *-oides*.] A remedy to expel tapeworms.

**tae'ni-a-fuge** (tē'nī-ā'fūj), *n.* Also **tae'ni-a-fuge**. [*taenia* + *l. fuge* to drive away.] A remedy to expel tapeworms.

**tae'ni-a-sis** (tē'nī-ā'sis), *n.* Also **tae'ni-a-sis**. [*NL.*, *fr. taenia*] The condition characterized by the presence of taeniae, or tapeworms.

**taff-reil** (tāf'rēil), **taff'er-ol** (tāf'ēr-ol), *n.* Vars of **TAFYRAIL**.

**taff-to-ta** (tāf'tō-tā), *n.* [*OF. taffetas*, *fr. M.L. taffeta*, *fr. Per. tāftah*, orig., twisted, woven.] A fine, smooth, glossy silk or rayon fabric; loosely, any similar silk, rayon, or linen goods. — *adj.* Of or like taffeta; hence: **a** Excessively ornate; florid. **b** Dainty; delicate.

**taff'rail** (tāf'rāil-rīl), *n.* From earlier **taff'er-ol**, *fr. D. tafferel* a panel, picture, *fr. taffel* table, *fr. L. tabula*. In English confused with **raile**. *Naut.* **a** Rare. The upper part of a ship's stern. **b** Rail around a ship's stern.

**taff** (tāf), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *toffee*.] **1** A pulled candy made usually of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter. **2** *Collog.* Flattery; cajolery.

**taff-i-a**, **taff-i-a** (tāf'ī-ā), *n.* [*Creole*.] A spirit obtained from distilled sugar-cane juice in the West Indies.

**tag** (tāg), *n.* **1** A loose end, rag, or tatter, originally one of the flaps formed by slashing the skirt of a garment. **2** Hence, a flap, tab, strip, or the like, as, to attach a *tag* to a trunk; *specif.*: **a** A large dumpy lock of wool. **b** A stray lock of hair. **c** An added flourish made with the pen. **d** An insignificant remnant. **e** A loop by which a garment is hung or a boot pulled on. **3** In angling, a small piece of tinsel or the like around the shank of the hook at the end of the body of an artificial fly. See **FLY**, *Illustr.* **4** A metallic binding, tube, or point, at the end of a string or lace to stiffen it, as for passing through an eyelet. **5** A familiar saying or quotation added, as to a play, a book, a song, etc., for effect. **6** The end, or catchword, of an actor's speech; *cue*. **7** The rabble; — used in the phrase **tag and rag**, and **tag, rag, and hobtail**. — *v. t.* **1** *Tagged* (tāgd) *or* *tagging*. **1** To fit with a tag or tags; to append a tag or tags to. **2** To attach a card or label to, as to a package. **3** *Collog.* To follow closely after; to dog. — *v. i.* *Collog.* To follow closely, as if an appendage; as, to *tag* after a person.

**tag**, *n.* [*cf. TAG, v.* TAG an end.] A children's game in which one, called "it," chases others until he touches, or tags, a player, who in turn becomes "it." — *v. t.* To touch in or as if in this game.

**Tagala** (tāg'alā), *n.* = **TAGALOG**. — *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a branch of the Austronesian languages including the Philippine idioms as a chief group. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*.

**Tagalog** (tāg'alōg), *n.* Also **Tagal** (tāg'al). **1** One of a Malayan race, mainly of central Luzon, next to the Visayans the most numerous of the native peoples of the Philippines. **2** The language of the Tagalogs, one of the most developed of the Austronesian languages.

**tag day**, *n.* A day on which contributions to some fund are publicly solicited, a tag being given to each contributor.

**tag'ger** (tāg'gēr), *n.* **1** One who tags. **2** In form **tag'gers** (tāg'gērz) *Metaphorically*. Very thin sheet metal, as thin tin plate.

**Tag-i-t'uan** (tāg'i-t'ūn), *adj.* Of or pert to Talut, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* One of the native Polynesians of Taliti, a people noted for fine physique and intelligence; also, their language.

**Tag-sil'dar** (tāg-sil'dār), *n.* Also **Tag-sel'dar**. [*Hind* & *Per. tagh-dār*, *fr. Ar. taghīl* gain, collection + *Per. dār* holder.] *India*. A revenue officer or tax collector, who is sometimes a magistrate.

**Tai** (tī), *n.* Var. of **THAI**.

**taiga** (tī'gā), *n.* [*Russ.*] **a** The swampy, coniferous forests of Siberia between tundra and steppe. **b** *Ecol.* Any similar boreal forest.

**tail** (tāl), *n.* [*AS. tagel*, *tagl*.] **1** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. See **HORSE**, **POULTRY**, *Illustr.* **2** Formerly, in Turkey, a boy's tail (which see) as a mark of rank. **3** Any long, flexible terminal appendage; an appendage resembling, in shape or position, the tail of an animal; as, the tail of a coat, dress, kite, letter, etc. **4** The luminous train of a comet. **5** The back, last, lower, or inferior part of anything; end, rear. **6** *Specif.* **a** Often *pl.* The side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date; the reverse. **b** The part of a millrace below, or downstream from, the wheel. **7** A relatively long line or series; *specif.*: **a** A long braid or tress, as a *tail* or switch. **b** A line of persons waiting; a *cue*. **c** A *tail* or *train*. **8** *pl. Collog.* A swallow-tailed coat; also, full dress. **9** *Aeronautics*. The rear part of an aircraft, in an airplane usually consisting of a group of stabilizing planes, or fins, to which are attached certain controlling instruments, as elevators and rudders. See **AIRPLANE**, *Illustr.* **10** *Print* & *Bookbinding*. The bottom of a page. **11** *Prose*. A group of lines, often four, added to a sonnet; a *couplet*. — *v. t.* **1** To make or furnish with a tail; also, to follow, or be drawn behind, like a tail. **2** To fasten by or at the tail or stern; as, to *tail* a ship to a dock; to connect by adding at the end. **3** *Slang*. To follow and watch the movements of stealthily; to shadow. **4** *Arch.* To fasten by one of the ends into a wall or other support; — with *in* or *on*; as, to *tail* in a timber. — *v. i.* **1** To form a tail, train, or the like; to extend in a taillike line. **2** *Collog.* To follow close behind, to tag. **3** To grow gradually smaller, fainter, or more scattered; to leave but a trace; as, her work would *tail* off into a murmur. **4** *Arch.* To hold by the end; — said of a timber when its end is built into a support. **5** *Naut.* To swing, or lie, with the stern in a certain direction, as downstream or against the wind; — said of a vessel at anchor. — *adj.* **1** Hindmost. **2** Coming from the rear; as, a *tail* wind. — **tail'less**, *adj.*

**tail** (tāl), *adj.* [*OF. taillie*, past part. of *taillier* to cut, also to decide, fix, settle.] *Law*. Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed; entailed; as, an estate or fee tail (see **FE**). — *n.* *Law*. Limitation; abridgment; entail.

**tail beam**, *Arch.* = **TAILPIECE**, **3**. See **HEADR**, *Illustr.*

**tail'board** (tāl'bōrd; 70), *n.* The board at the rear end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down.

**tail'first** (tāl'fīrst; 2), **tail'foremost** (tāl'fōrmōst; -mōst), *adv.* With the hinder part foremost; backward.

**tail'ing**, *n.* **1** *pl.* Refuse material separated as residue in the preparation of various products, as in milling grain or treating ores. **2** *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall.

**tail lamp**, *n.* Also **tail'light** (tāl'līt), *n.* A lamp or light at the rear end of a vehicle, esp. an automobile.

**taille** (tāl; F. tā'y), *n.* [*OF. & F., fr. OF. taillier* to cut.] *Fr Hist*. A tax levied by the king, or a seigneur, on his subjects or on lands held of or under him.

**tail'less air'plane** (tāl'lēss; -lēs), *n.* An airplane consisting of a single wing, without conventional fuselage or tail.

**tail'lor** (tāl'lōr), *n.* [*OF. tailleur*, *fr. taillier* to cut, *fr. L. tales* rod, stick, cutting.] One whose occupation is to make men's or women's outer garments. — *v. i.* To follow the business of a tailor. — *v. t.* **1** To make or fashion as the work of a tailor; as, a *tailored* suit. **2** To make clothes for or fit clothes to; as, a *faultlessly tailored* man. **3** To cut and fashion so as to suit a particular application, as armor plate to a tank or the like, to suit an audience. **4** To construct, produce, or modify so as to be suitable in qualification; as, an architect *tailors* houses to the habits of the occupants. **5** To fit or style (women's garments or items of interior décor) with trim, straight lines and finished handwork like that of a tailor's work on men's garments; — usually in the past participle *tailored*; as, a *tailored* shirtwaist or curtain.

**tail'lor-bird** (tāl'lōr-bīrd), *n.* Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the warbler group (esp. genus *Sialoria*) which stitch leaves together to hide their nests.

**tail'ored** (tāl'lōrd), *adj.* Cut and fitted by a tailor or as if by a tailor; **a** Custom-made. **b** Characteristic of a tailor's work; as, the *tailored* look of the hangings.

**tail'lor-ing**, *n.* Occupation of a tailor; work or workmanship of a tailor.

**tail'lor-made** (tāl'lōr-mād; 2), *adj.* **1** Fitted by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion, *tailored* (*cf. TAILOR*, *v. t.*, **3**, **4**, and **5**); specially made to order; as, *tailor-made* fuels, *scores tailor-made* for radio. **2** *Collog.* (Of a cigarette) factory-made, not hand rolled. — *n.* *Collog.* A factory-made cigarette.

**tail'piece** (tāl'pēs), *n.* **1** A piece added on at the end; an appendage. **2** A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened. See **VIOLIN**, *Illustr.* **3** *Arch.* A relatively shorter beam or rafter *tailed* in a wall and supported by a header. See **HEADR**, *Illustr.* **4** *Print*. An ornament at the bottom of a page or at the end of a chapter.

**tail plane**, *Aeronaut.* = **STABILIZER**, **2** *b*.

**tail'race** (tāl'rās), *n.* **1** A lower millrace. **2** The channel into which the water from a water wheel or turbine is discharged. **3** *Mining*. The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.

**tail spin**, *Aeronaut.* Same as **SPIN**, *n.*, **2**; — a misnomer.

**tail'stock** (tāl'stōk), *n.* *Mach.* The adjustable or sliding head of a lathe, containing the dead center. *cf. HEADSTOCK*.

**tail wind**, *Aeronautics*. A wind having the same general direction as the course of an airplane or a ship in motion.

**Tain** (tān), *n.* [*ME. tain*, *teyne*] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors.

**Tai'no** (tī'nō), *n.* **a** An Indian of the extinct aborigines of the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas. **b** The language of the Tainos.

**taint** (tānt), *v. t.* [*Partly fr. AFFAIR*, *v.* and partly *fr. F. teint*, past part. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, *fr. L. tingere*, *tingere*.] **1** *Obs.* To color, tinge. **2** *Obs.* To affect so as to injure with or as with disease, to impair, to sully (one's honor). **3** To imbue or impregnate with something odorous, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to infect; to poison. **4** To affect with corrupting influence; to contaminate; corrupt. — *n.* **1** To be or become imbued with something noxious; to be infected or corrupted. — *Syn.* See **CONTAMINATE**. — *n.* **1** *Obs.* Tincture, tinge. **2** A spot or stain; hence, a trace of some bad quality; esp., a blemish; a stain of disrepute. **3** An infectious or corrupting tinge or trace; a contaminating influence. — **tail'less**, *adj.*

**Tai'ping** (tī'pīng), *adj.* [*Chin. (Pek.) t'ai'-p'ing*, lit., great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pertaining to or designating a dynasty which Hung Hsiu Ch'ian, a religious enthusiast, attempted to substitute for the Manchu dynasty by the **Tai'ping rebellion** (1848-1865).

**Tai'sho** (tī'shō), *n.* The chronological name of the years (1912-26) of the reign of Yoshihito, emperor of Japan.

**Tajik** (tā'jīk; -jēk), *n.*, *sing.* & *pl.* Also **Tajik**. One of a people of old Iranian blood, now living in and near the Tadzhik republic.

**Taj Mahal** (tā' mād-hāl), *n.* [*Corrupt* of *Per. Mumtāz-i-Mahal*, lit., the distinguished one of the palace (title of the wife of Shah Jahan).] A marble mausoleum built (1631-45) at Agra, India, by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, in memory of his favorite wife.

**take** (tāk), *v. t.* & *took* (tōk); **TAKEN** (tāk'tēn); **TAK'ING**. [*AS. (late)* *tacan*, *fr. ON. taka* (root *tōk*).] **1** To lay or get hold of; to grip; to grasp. **2** To get possession or control of; *specif.*: **a** To seize or capture. **b** To catch by trapping, snaring, etc. **c** To cure by winning in competition, as a prize. **d** In many names, as chess, tennis, cards, etc., to capture, win, or secure, as, *took takes pawn*. **e** To obtain by leasing, renting, etc. **f** To buy, as, *I will take this coat*. **3** To catch or attack through the effect of a sudden force or influence; *specif.*: **a** To seize and affect; — of a disease, emotion, etc.; as, he was *taken* with a fit. **b** To catch or come upon (one) in a particular situation; as, to *take* one in the act. **c** To capture the fancy of; to charm or delight. **d** To cast a spell on. **4** To derive; as, to *take* a name from a person or thing; *specif.*: **a** To extract and use, as, to *take* a line from Shakespeare. **b To infer, deduce; as, arguments *taken* from false premises. **c** To remove or abstract; as, *to take* a subject; as, to *take* two from five. **d** To remove from life, to cause to die, as, he was *taken* in the prime of life. **5** To ascertain by inquiry; examination, etc.; as, to *take* a census; also, to measure or observe; as, to *take* the height of the sun. **6** To pick out, to select or choose. **7** To indulge in and enjoy; as, to *take* one's ease. **8** To avail oneself of for use; *specif.*: **a** To employ; to use as a means of transportation; as, to *take* ship. **b** To have recourse to, for safety or refuge. **c** To proceed to occupy; as, to *take* a chair. **d To consider in a certain relation; as, *taking* one poet with another. **e** To use, consume, or occupy; as, to *take* little room. **f** Hence, to require; need; as, it *takes* time. **10** To adopt or lay hold of for oneself; *specif.*: **a** To assume (a property or attribute); as, a word *takes* a new meaning. **b** To absorb or become impregnated with or affected by; as, cloth *takes* a dye. **c** To catch or contract (a disease, etc.). **d** To assume (a task, duty); as, to *take* charge of office. **e** To adopt as one's point of argument or defense; as, a point well *taken*. **f To assume (anything denoting an office or function); as, to *take* the veil. **g** *Gram.* To admit of; to be formed or used with; as, to *take* an accent or ending. **11** To bring or receive (one) into a relation or connection; as, to *take* a wife. **12** To introduce or receive into one's body; as, to *take* food. **13** To receive or accept; as, to *take* a waiver; to *take* advice. **14** To submit to; undergo; as, to *take* punishment. **15** To comprehend; understand. **16** Hence, To understand to mean; as, to *take* a remark in the right sense. **17** To convey or carry, to conduct or lead; — the opposite of *bring*; as, they *took* a plentiful lunch with them but brought most of it back. **18** To begin to feel or experience; as, to******

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| <p><b>tale'bear'er</b> (-bâr'ēr), <i>n.</i> Also <b>tale'car'ri-er</b> (-kâr'ī.ēr), (-mûng'gēr). One who spreads gossip, etc. — <b>tale'bear</b></p> | <p><b>g, adj. &amp; n.</b></p> |
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**talé** (tāl), *n.* [*AS. talu* speech, narrative.] 1. *Obs.* Speech; talk. 2. That which is told; an oral relation or recital. 3. Hence, an account of some event or sequence of events, actual, legendary, or fictitious; narrative; story. 4. An intentionally untrue recital; also, falsehood. 5. A libelous report or piece of evil gossip. 6. *Archaic & Poetic.* A reckoning by numbers; a count; enumeration. 7. A sum; as, the yearly *talé* of plays at court.

and mutton tallow respectively), extracted by melting and used in soap and candles, in oleomargarine, etc. — *usu.* To grease or smear.

soap and candles, in oleomargarine, etc. — *v. l.* 10 grease or smear

with tallow. — *adj.* Of tallow; dealing in tallow; as, a *tallow* chandler. — *tal'low-y* (tāl'ō-y), *adj.*

**tal'ly** (tāl'i), *n.*; *pl.* -lies (-līz). [*AF. tallie*, fr. Anglo-Lat. *talīa*, fr. *L. talia* a stick.] 1. Formerly, a piece of wood (*tally stick*) on which notches were cut as marks of number, esp. a piece split lengthwise through the notches so that the parts exactly corresponded, the seller keeping one stick and the purchaser the other. 2. Any account or score kept by notches or marks; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. 3. *a* A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. *b* A reckoning, account or score. 4. A mark connecting a group in counting, as a diagonal line through four vertical lines, made for each fifth count; hence, a number used as a unit of computation. 5. A label, tag, or the like, with marks of identification. 6. A counterpart; match. — *v. t.*; *TALLYED* (-lī); *TALLY-ING*. 1. To register on or as on a tally; as, to *tally* six points in a game. 2. To estimate; count; — *esp.* with *up*. 3. To score with correspondent notches; hence, to make to correspond; to cause to agree. — *v. i.* 1. To make a tally; to score. 2. To be fitted; to correspond; match; as, his story *tallied* with mine. — *tal'li-er* (tāl'i-ēr), *n.*

**tal'y-ho'** (tāl'y-hō'), *interj.* A huntman's hallow at sight of the fox. **tal'y-ho'** (tāl'y-hō'), *n.* 1. A calling of "Tallyho." 2. A type of four-in-hand pleasure coach.

**Tal'mud** (tāl'mūd), *n.* [*Heb. talmūdī* instruction, fr. *talmād* to learn.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the combined Mishnah, or text, and Gemara, or commentary; also, strictly, the Gemara alone. — **Tal'mud'ic** (tāl'mūd'ik), **Tal'mud'-ic-al** (tāl'mūd'ik), *adj.* — **Tal'mud-ist**, *n.*

**tal'on** (tāl'on), *n.* [*OF. talon* heel, spur, fr. *L. talus* the ankle, heel.] 1. The claw of an animal; *esp.*, the claw of a bird of prey (see *RAPTORIAL, Illustr.*); — chiefly *pl.*, hence, *pl.*, grasping human fingers or hands. 2. *Arch.* An ogee mullion. 3. *Card Playing.* The stock. See *STOCK, n., 17*. 4. *Locksmithing.* The shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt. — **tal'oned** (-lōnd), *adj.* **tal'ook** (tāl'ōok; tū-lōok'), *n.* [*Ar. taluqu* estate.] India. An estate including subtenants, somewhat like an English manor; *esp.*, a subdivision of a revenue district.

**tal'us** (tāl'us), *n.*; *pl.* -lī (-lī). [*L.* ankle, anklebone.] *Anat.* The anklebone of man. — See *ASTRAGALUS*. *b* The entire ankle.

**tal'us**, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A slope. 2. *Port.* The slope of the face of a work. 3. *Geol.* Rock debris at the base of a cliff.

**tam** (tām), *n.* A tam-o'-shanter.

**ta-ma'le** (tā-mā'le), *n.* [*From Am. Sp. tamale*, *pl.* of *tamal*, fr. Nahuatl *tāmalli*.] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

**ta-man-dua'** (tā-mān-dwā'), *n.* Also **ta'm'an-du** (tām'an-dō), [*Pr. tamandua*, *tamandua*, fr. Tupi *tamandua*, lit., ant catcher.] An arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and South America.

**tam'a-rack** (tām'a-rāk), *n.* [*OF. Alconquillon* origin.] Any of several American larches (*esp. Larix laricina*); also, their wood.

**ta-ma-rau'** (tām'a-rau'), *n.* Also **ta'ma-rao'** (rau'), A small dark sturdily built bulinalo (*Bulinalo munda*) native to the Philippine island of Mindoro.

**tam'a-riu** (tām'a-riū), *n.* [*F.*, fr. the Carib name in Guiana.] Any of numerous squirrel-like South American marmosets (genus *Leontoebus*) having silky fur.

**tam'a-rind** (-lōnd), *n.* [*It. Sp. Pa. tamarindo*, fr. *Ar. tamar hindi* lit., Indian tree, fr. *tamar* a dried date + *Hind India*.] 1. A tropical tree (*Tamarindus indica*) of the senna family, with hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers. *b* The fruit or pod of this tree, having an acid pulp, used for preserves, and also made into a cooling laxative drink.

**tam'a-risk** (-rīsk), *n.* [*LL. tamariscus*, *L. tamarix*, *tamarice*.] Any of a genus (*Tamarix*) of shrubs or trees, typical of a family (Tamaricaceae, the tamarisk family) of chiefly desert shrubs and trees having narrow entire leaves, and flowers with five stamens and a one-celled ovary. Several species yield a manna.

**ta-ma'sha** (tā-mā'shā), *n.* [*Ar. tamashā* a walking about.] *Anglo-Ind.* A spectacle; a pageant; excitement.

**tam'bac** (tām'bāk), *Var.* of *TOMBAK*.

**tam'bour** (tām'bōor; -bōr; 70), *n.* [*F.* See *TABOR*.] 1. *Music.* A drum. 2. *a* A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other so as to hold a piece of cloth stretched over the smaller one for embroidering. *b* Embroidery done on such a frame. — *v. t. & i.* To embroider on a tambour.

**tam'bour'in'** (tām'bōor'īn'; *E.* tām'bōor'īn'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A long narrow drum, or tabor, used in Provence. 2. A lively old Provencal dance; also, its music.

**tam'bour-ine'** (tām'bōor'īn'; -bōr'īn'), *n.* [*F.* *Tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.] A small drum; *esp.*, a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks or jingles at the sides.

**tame** (tām), *adj.* [*AS. tam*.] 1. Reduced from native wildness; specif.: *a* Of animals, domesticated; made tractable and useful to man. *b* Not showing the ferocity, timidity, etc., characteristic of a wild state. 2. Docile; hence, crushed; subdued; spiritless; also, harmless; gentle. 3. Deficient in spirit, zest, etc.; dull; insipid; as, *tame* scenery. — *v. t.* To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle, tractable, etc.; to domesticate. Hence, to deprive of spirit, courage, or the like; to humble, subdue; also, of colors, to soften; to tone down. — **tame'a-ble**, **tame'a-ble** (tām'a-ble), *adj.* — **tame'less**, *adj.* — **tame'ly**, *adv.* — **tame'ness**, *n.* — **tam'er** (tām'ēr), *n.*

**Tam'il** (tām'il; tām'īl), *n.* 1. A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, numerous throughout southern India. 2. The oldest and best known of the Dravidian languages.

**ta'ma-y** (tām'a-y), *n.* [*From Tenape Tamand, name of a chief, lit., the affable*.] The Tammany Society of Tammany Hall. See *TAMMANY, SAINT*.

**Tammany Saint.** A Delaware chief (Tamanend or Tammany) of the 17th and 18th centuries, traditionally famous for wisdom in council and friendliness toward the whites. He was facetiously canonized as the patron saint of the republic, and his name was adopted by the *Tammany Society*, a fraternal and benevolent organization founded in

New York City in 1789. The society's building, *Tammany Hall*, is leased to a nominally distinct political club (Democratic).

**Tam'mus** (tām'mōs; *Hib.* tām'ūz), *n.* [*Heb. Tamnūs*.] 1. *Babylon. Relig.* A god of agriculture, brought back from the lower world after having perished, his life thus symbolizing the dying of vegetation in the winter and its return in the spring. 2. See *JEWSISH CALENDAR*. **Tam' o' Shan'ter** (tām' o' shān'tēr), *n.* 1. The title and hero of a poem by Burns. 2. [*not cap. and usually hyphen'd.*] A Scottish cap having a round, flatish top much wider than the headband, and usually a tassel.

**tamp** (tāmp), *v. t.* 1. To fill up (a drill hole) above the blasting charge with clay, earth, sand, or other material. 2. To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows. — *n.* A tamper.

**tamp'er** (tāmp'ēr), *n.* One that tamps; *esp.*, a metal-tipped timber used to tamp earth, etc.

**tam'per** (tāmp'ēr), *v. i.* [*F. tempérer* to temper. See *TEMPER, n.*] 1. To deal secretly or unfairly; to plot; specif., to use bribery. 2. To meddle so as to alter a thing; *esp.*, to make corrupting changes. 3. To meddle, to try trifling experiments; — commonly with *with*. — **tam'per-er**, *n.*

**tam'pl-on** (tāmp'pl-on), *n.* [*F. tampon*.] 1. A plug for the upper end of an organ pipe. See *FLUE PIPE, Illustr.* 2. *Ordn.* A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance not in use.

**tam'pon** (tāmp'pōn), *n.* [*F.* See *TAMPOON*.] *Surg.* A plug of cotton or the like introduced into a cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions. — *v. t.* To plug with a tampon.

**tam'-tam'** (tām'tām'), *n.* [*Hind.*] A tom tom.

**tan** (tān), *v. t.*; *TANNED* (tānd); *TANNING*. [*OF. tanner*, fr. *ML. tanare*, whence *AS. getannad*, past part., tanned. See *TAN, n.*] 1. To convert (hide or skin) into leather by treatment with an infusion of oak bark or some agent having a similar effect. 2. To make brown or tan, as by exposure to the sun. 3. *Collog.* To trash or beat. — *v. i.* To get or become tanned. — *n.* [*F. tan*, *ML. tanum*, perh. of Celt. origin.] 1. *a* Tanbark. *b* Tanning. 2. A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun. 3. The color of tan (sense 1 *a*), red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. 4. *Chem.* A tanning substance. — *adj.* 1. *Of, pert. to, or for* tan or tanning. 2. *Of the color* tan.

**tan'a-ger** (tān'a-jēr), *n.* [*NL. Tanagra*, fr. *Pr. tanyara*, from Tupi *tangara*.] Any of a family (Thraupidae) of American oscine birds closely allied to the finches. The males usually are very bright colored. Several species inhabit the United States, as the *scarlet tanager* (*Paranga erythromelas*) and the *western*, or *Louisiana*, *tanager* (*P. ludoviciana*), and the *summer tanager* (*P. rubra*) of the middle and southern United States.

**tan'bar'k** (tān'bārk'), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.

**tan'dem** (tān'dēm), *adv.* [*L. tandem* at length (of time only) taken, by way of a pun, as meaning lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — used in regard to two or more things so arranged, *esp.* and orig. of horses so harnessed and driven, instead of abreast. — *n.* 1. A two-seated carriage drawn by horses harnessed one before the other; hence, a team so harnessed. 2. A set of two or more persons or objects arranged one behind another. 3. Short for *TANDEM BICYCLE*. — *adj.* Consisting of two arranged one behind the other.

**tandem bicycle, tricycle**, etc. A bicycle, etc., for two or more persons, one sitting before the other.

**tang** (tāng), *n.* [*ON. tangi* a projecting point.] 1. A projecting shank, prong, tang, tongue, or the like, as on a knife or fork, file, chisel, sword, or the like, to connect with the handle. See *FILE, SCREW, Illustr.* 2. *a* A strong or offensive lingering taste; as, cider with a *tang* of the cork. *b* A pungent odor. *c* A trace; smack; — with *of*. *d* A sharp specific flavor or taste. — *Syn.* See *TASTE*.

**tang** (tāng), *n.* [*Of imitative origin.* Cf. *TWANG*.] A twang. — *v. t. & i.* To twang; clang; ring.

**T'ang or Tang** (tāng), *n.* [*Chin. P'ek. T'ang*.] A dynasty in Chinese history, A.D. 618-907, distinguished by wide conquests, great wealth, strength of Buddhism, and the invention of printing.

**tan'ge-lo** (tān'jē-lō), *n.* [*tangerine* + *pomelo*.] A hybrid between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo; also, the fruit.

**tan'gen-cy** (tān'jēn-sī), *n.* State of being tangent.

**tan'gent** (tān'jēnt), *adj.* [*LL. tangens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *tangere* to touch.] Touching; touchant at a single point; specif., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at two or more consecutive points and hence having there the same direction as the curve or surface; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface. — *n.* 1. A tangent line, curve, or surface (see *CIRCLE, Illustr.*); specif.: *a* *Geom.* Portion (of the straight line tangent to a curve) between the point of tangency and a given line, as the axis of abscissas. *b* *Trig.* The tangent (in sense *a*) of the arc subtending or measuring the angle; the quotient of the sine divided by the cosine of the angle. *Abbr. tan* (no period). 2. An abrupt change of course. 3. *Music.* The small, upright, flat ended metal pin at the inner end of a clavichord key, which strikes the string to produce the tone.

**tan-gen'tal** (tān-jēn'tāl), *adj.* Tangential. — **tan-gen'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**tan-gen'tial** (tān-jēn'tiāl), *adj.* 1. *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tangent; in the direction of a tangent. 2. *a* Divergent; disjunctive; hence, erratic. *b* Merely contiguous. — **tan-gen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

**tan'ge-rine'** (tān'jē-rēn'), *n.* [*From Tangier, Morocco*] 1. (*pron.* tām'jē-rēn; -rēn') = MANDARIN, 3. 2. A color, yellowish-red in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*.

**tan'gible** (tān'jē-bēl), *adj.* [*LL. tangibilis*, fr. *tangere* to touch.] 1. Capable of being touched; also, perceptible to the touch; palpable. 2. Capable of being realized by the mind; substantial; objective; as, *tangible* benefits. 3. Capable of being appraised at an actual or approximate value; as, *tangible* assets. — *Syn.* See *PERCEPTIBLE*. — *n. pl.* Material things that can be appraised; tangible assets. — **tan'gibil-ty** (-bēl'tē), **tan'gible-ness**, *n.* — **tan'gibil-ly**, *adv.*

**tan'glo** (tāng'glo), *n.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] Any large seaweed.

**tan'glo, v. t.**; *-GLED* (-glēd); *-GLING* (glīng). [*ME. tanglen, tanglen*.] 1. To involve so as to hamper, obstruct, or embarrass. 2. To unite or knit together confusedly, entangle. 3. To involve as in a mesh; ensnare; as, to be *tangled* in lies. — *v. i.* To be or become entangled. — *n.* 1. A tangled mass, as of threads, hairs, etc.; a snarl. 2. A tangled condition of affairs; complicated state; muddle. 3. A state of perplexity; quandary. — **tan'gler** (-glēr), *n.*



Tambourine.



**tan'gle-ber-ry** (tāng'g'l-bēr'), *n.* A species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of the eastern United States.

**tan'go** (tāng'gō), *n.*; *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). [Argentine Sp., dance, fiesta, fr. Sp. *tango* a gypsy festival, dance, music.] Any of several dances of Spanish-American origin, commonly in 4 time and characterized by posturing and a variety of steps; specif., one distinguished by low dips and twisting steps on the toes. — **TAN'GO**, *v. i.*

**tan'gy** (tāng'gī), *adj.* Having a tang, or taste.

**tan'ist-ry** (tān'ist-ri; thōn'ist-ri), *n.* [Ir. *tánaiste* second, second person in rank.] *Irish.* The Irish law of succession, by which the successor (tan'ist) of a chief or king was elected by the people from among the chief's male relatives during his lifetime.

**tank** (tānk), *n.* [Fr. *tanque*, for *estaque*, fr. L. *stagnum*. See STAGNATE.] 1. A pond, pool, or small lake. 2. A large basin, cistern, or other artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming tank. 3. *Mil.* A heavily armed and armored automotive combat vehicle which is driven by and travels upon two endless steel belts, one on each side, extending the full length of the vehicle and secured to an internal-combustion engine. — *v. t.* To place, store, treat, etc., in a tank.

**tank'age** (-jī), *n.* 1. Act or process of storing in tanks; also, fees charged for such storage. 2. The capacity or contents of a tank or tanks. 3. *Agrie.* Dried animal residues, usually freed from fat and gelatin, used as a fertilizer and feeding stuff.

**tank'ard** (-ērd), *n.* A tall, one-handed drinking vessel, esp. one of pewter with a lid.

**tank destroyer**. A highly mobile, lightly armored vehicle constructed of a half track or a tank chassis mounting a 75 mm. cannon or a 105 mm. howitzer. Often called *TD*.

**tank'er** (tānk'ēr), *n.* A steel cargo boat fitted with tanks for the carrying of oil, molasses, etc.

**tank farming**. = HYDROPONICS.

**tan'nage** (tān'jī), *n.* Act or process of tanning.

**tan'nate** (-āt), *n.* Chem. A salt or ester of tannin.

**tanned** (tānd), *past & past part.* of TAN.

**tan'ner** (tān'ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

**tan'ner-y** (-y), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-īz). A place where the work of tanning is carried on.

**Tan'nū-ser** (tān'hoi-zēr; tān'-), *n.* [G.] A German knight and minnesinger, identified with a legendary hero in Wagner's opera *Tannhäuser* who entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg. His escapes therefrom, his return, and his final release form the plot of the opera.

**tan'nic** (tān'ik), *adj.* Of, like, or derived from tan.

**tan'nin** (tān'), *n.* [F. *tanin*] Also **TANNIC ACID**. Chem. A strongly astringent substance obtained in scales from gallnuts, sumac, etc. It is used in tanning, dyeing, medicine, etc. *b* Any of a group of substances having similar uses.

**tan'ning** (tān'ing), *pres. part.* of TAN. Specif.: *n.* Art or process by which a skin is tanned.

**tan'sy** (tān'sī), *n.* [OF. *tanoisie*, *tanoisie*, fr. ML. fr. Gr. *athanasia* immortality.] Any of a genus (*Tanacetum*) of plants of the aster family, esp. one species (*T. vulgare*) having an aromatic odor, a very bitter taste, and tonic properties.

**tan'ta-late** (tān'tā-lāt), *n.* A salt of tannic acid.

**tan'tal'ic** (tān'tāl'ik), *adj.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from tantalum; specif., designating any of several acids derived from tantalum pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates.

**tan'ta-lite** (tān'tā-līt), *n.* Mineral. A heavy iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, essentially iron tantalate, Fe(TaO)<sub>3</sub>. II, 6. Sp. gr. up to 7.3.

**tan'ta-lize** (-līz), *v. t. & i.* [From TANTALUS.] To tease by keeping something desirable in view but out of reach. — **SYN.** See WORRY. — **TAN'TA-LIZ-ATION** (-lī-zā-shūn; -lī-zā-shūn), *n.* — **TAN'TA-LIZ-ER** (-lī-zēr), *n.* — **TAN'TA-LIZ-ING-ly**, *adv.*

**tan'ta-lum** (-lūm), *n.* [NL.; — in ref. to the difficulties met in isolating it. See TANTALUS.] Chem. A hard, ductile, gray-white, acid-resisting metallic element of the vanadium group (combined) in tantalite, columbite, and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Ta*; at. no., 73; at. wt., 180.88.

**Tan'ta-lus** (-lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tantalos*.] Gr. Myth. A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For an atrocious sin he was punished in the lower world by being placed in water up to his chin with fruit-laden branches over his head. The water or fruit receded whenever he sought to drink or eat.

**tan'ta-mount** (tān'tā-mōnt'), *adj.* [From *tantamount*, *n.* & *v.*, fr. AF. *tant amunter* to amount to as much. See AMOUNT.] Equivalent in value, meaning, or effect; as, his explanation was tantamount to a confession.

**tan'ta-ra** (tān'tā-rā; tān-tā-rā; -tā-rā), *n.* [Imitative.] The blare of a trumpet or horn; a fanfare.

**tan'tiv'y** (tān'tiv'y), *adv.* Archaic. Swiftly; headlong. — *adj.* Swift; speedy. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIVICS (-īz). 1. An impetuous rush. 2. Hunting. A call to signal full chase.

**tant' mieu** (tān'myū'), [F.] So much the better.

**tant'to** (tān'tō), *adv.* [It.] So much; specif., *Munich*, not too much; — a direction; as, allegro non tanto, brisk but not too brisk

**tant' pis** (tān'pī'), [F.] So much the worse.

**tant'trum** (tān'trūm), *n.* Collog. A fit of ill temper.

**Tao'ism** (tou'fē'm; dou'-), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tao' road*, way.] A religion and philosophy of China, traditionally founded by Lao-tzu (c. 604-581 B.C.), and teaching conformity to the cosmic order and simplicity of social and political organization. — **Tao'ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **Tao'istic** (tou'is'tik; dou-), *adj.*

**tap** (tāp), *v. t. & i.*; **TAPPED** (tāpt); **TAP'PING**. [ME. *tappen*, fr. OF. *taper*, of imitative origin.] 1. To strike with a slight blow; rap lightly. 2. To give a light blow or blows with (cane, feet, etc.). 3. To make, as a hole, by tapping. 4. To repair (a shoe) by putting a tap on. — *n.* 1. A light blow; a rap; also, its sound. 2. *pl.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, to extinguish all lights in soldiers

or sailors' quarters, to go to bed and preserve silence. 3. A partial sole put on over the worn sole of a boot or shoe.

**tap**, *n.* [AS. *tæppa*.] 1. Chiefly Brit. A cock, faucet, or small valve, esp. for turning on water. See **SMUCK**, **ILLUS.** 2. A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. 3. A plug or spile to stop a hole, as in a cask; a spigot. 4. Liquor drawn through a tap; hence: a certain kind or quality of liquor; as, ale of the first tap. *b* Collog. A taproom; bar. 6. A tool for forming an internal screw thread. See **PIE**, **ILLUS.** 6. In an electric circuit, a point where a connection may be made. — **ON TAP**. a Ready to be drawn; as, ale on tap. *b* Bronched or furnished with a tap. *c* On hand. — *v. t.* 1. To let out by piercing, or by drawing a plug from the containing vessel. 2. Hence, to draw from (anything) in an analogous way; as, to tap telegraph wires. 3. To pierce (a cask, a tree, tumor, etc.) so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid. 4. To connect (a street, a water main) with a local supply. 5. To form a female screw in by means of a tap. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a tapster.

**ta'pa** (tā'pā), *n.* [Native name in Marquesas Is.] 1. The bark of a variety of mulberry tree, from which a cloth (**TAPA CLOTH**) is made by steeping and beating. 2. The cloth.

**tap bond or issue**. A U. S. government security of an issue unlimited in total amount, offered for sale for an unspecified period (often several weeks), and designed to tap idle funds from nonbanking sources.

**tap dance**. Any step dance, tapped out audibly with the feet, toes, or heels. — **TAP-DANCE**, *v. i.* — **TAP DANCER**. — **TAP DANCING**.

**tape** (tāp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe*.] 1. A narrow woven ribbon of cotton or linen. 2. Hence, any narrow strip or band, as of paper, steel, or the like. 3. Short for **RFD TAPE**, **TAPELINE**. 4. Sports. A string stretched breast-high above the finishing line to aid the judges in determining the winner of a race. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with tape; fasten, tie, bind, or the like, with tape. 2. To measure with a tape; *Scot.*, to measure sparingly. — **TAP'er** (tāp'ēr), *n.*

**tape grass**. A submerged aquatic plant (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with long ribbonlike leaves; — in the southern United States called *wild celery*, a favorite food of canvasback ducks.

**tape'line** (tāp'līn), *n.* Also **TAPE MEASURE**. A tape marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., and used for measuring.

**ta'per** (tāp'ēr), *n.* [AS. *taper*, *tapor*, *tapur*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, in ML. also *taper*, wick.] 1. Orig., a small wax candle now esp. a long waxed wick; hence, any small light. 2. A tapering form or figure, as a spire; hence, gradual diminution of thickness or width in an elongated object; as, the taper of a spire. — *adj.* Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidal. — *v. i. & t.* To become or to make gradually smaller toward one end; hence, to diminish gradually. — **ta'per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**tape recorder**. A device similar to a wire recorder but recording on a magnetizable tape (magnetic tape) instead of a wire.

**tap'es-try** (tāp's-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, fr. OF. *tapis*, fr. Gr. *taption*, dim. of *tāpēs* a carpet, rug.] A heavy, hand woven, reversible textile, commonly figured and used as a wall hanging, carpet, or furniture covering; also, a machine-made imitation of it, of different weave and not reversible. — *v. t.*; -TRIES (-trīz); -TRYING. To furnish or adorn with or as if with tapestry.

**ta'p'e-tum** (tāp'ētūm), *n.* [L., fr. L. *tapete* a carpet, a tapestry.] 1. Bot. A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the archesporium in a developing sporangium. 2. Anat. & Zool. Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the choroid and retina of the eye.

**tape'worm** (tāp'wōrm), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms (*Taenia* and allied genera) parasitic when adult in the intestine of man and various animals. Cf. **BLADDER WORM**, **COENURUS**, **HYDATID**.

**tap'house** (tāp'hōus'), *n.* A tavern, a taphoom.

**tap'o'ca** (tāp'ō'kā), *n.* [Per. Sp., F., fr. Tupi & Guarani *tipyōca*, *tipyōca*, fr. *ty* juice + *pajá* heart, bowels + *oca* to be removed.] A granular preparation of cassava starch, much used in puddings and as a thickening for soups.

**ta'pir** (tāp'ēr), *n.*; *see* PLURAL, Note, 3. [Sp., fr. Tupi *tapira*, *tapira*, any large mammal.] Any of several large ungulates (family Tapiridae), all but one of which (the Malayan) inhabit South or Central America. They are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle, and are the nearest living allies of horses and rhinoceroses.

**tap'is** (tāp'is; tāp'is; tāp'is; F. tāp'is), [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry; a floor or table covering, now chiefly in *orn*, or upon, the *tapis* (carpet, in the sense *per*, more often as *car*, tāp'is, [transl. of F. *sur la tapis*]. On the floor; hence, under consideration.

**tap'per** (tāp'ēr), *n.* [From **TAP**.] One that taps; specif., a telegraph key, esp. one (in full, *Morse tapper*) that makes one contact and breaks another by one movement.

**tap'pet** (-ēt; -yt), *n.* Mach. A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap something else, to cause a certain motion, as in forms of internal-combustion-engine valve gear.

**tap'ping** (tāp'ing), *n.* 1. Act, process, or means by which something is tapped. 2. *pl.* That which is taken from a tap or from something tapped.

**tap'pit'-hen** (tāp'īt'hēn), *n.* *Scot.* A crested hen. *b* A large drinking vessel with a knob on its lid.

**tap'room** (tāp'rōom'), *n.* A room where liquors are kept on tap; a barroom. — **tap'room**, *adj.* — **tap'root** (-rōot), *n.* A primary root which grows vertically downward, giving off small lateral roots.

**taps** (tāps), *n. pl.* = **1st TAP**, *n.*, 2.

**tap'sal'-tee-rie** (tāp'sāl-tē'ri), *adv.* *Scot.* Topsy-turvy.

**tap'ster** (tāp'stēr), *n.* [AS. *tæpstre* a female tapster.] Orig., a barmaid; later, anyone employed to tap, or draw, liquors. — **tap'stress** (-strēs; -stris), *n.*

**Ta-pu'ya** (tā-pō'yā), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *Tapuyo*, *Tapuya*, fr. Tupi *tapuya* savage, enemy.] An Indian of the Tapuyan stock.

**Ta-pu'yan** (-yān), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family of South American Indians, formerly of central Brazil.

**tar** (tār), *n.* [AS. *teru*, *teoru*.] 1. A thick, dark-brown or black viscous liquid obtained by distillation of wood, coal, etc. 2. [Abbr. fr. **TARPAULIN**.] A sailor; seaman. — *v. t.*; **TARRIED** (tārd); **TAR'RING**. To smear with or as with tar. — *adj.* Of, from, or like tar.

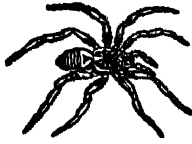
**tar'an-tass'**, **tar'an-tas'** (tār'ān-tās'; *Russ* tār'ān-tās'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantas*.] A low four-wheeled carriage used in Russia.

**tar'an-tel-la** (tār'ān-tē-lā), *n.* [It., dim. fr. *Taranto*.] A lively, passionate Neapolitan folk dance in 9 time, or a social dance evolved from it. *b* Music for such a dance.



**tar'ant-ism** (tār'ān-tā'z-m), *n.* Also **tar'ent-ism** (tār'ēn-). [NL. *tarantismus*, fr. It. *tarantismo*, fr. *Taranto*. See TARANTULA.] *Med.* A nervous affection characterized by melancholy, stupor, and an uncontrollable desire to dance. — **tar'ant-ist** (-tist), *n.*

**tar'an-tu-la** (tā-rān'p-lā), *n.* pl. -LAS (-lās), -LAE (-lē). [ML. *tarantula*, It. *tarantola*, fr. L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] Any of several large venomous spiders; esp., a European species (*Lycosa tarentula*) whose bite was supposed to cause tarantism.



Tarantula (*L. tarentula*). (½)

**tar'a-n-um** (tā-rān'sā-kūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Ar. *tarakhahagūq*, -aqūn, of Per. origin.] *Pharm.* The dried rhizome and roots of the dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), used as a bitter and laxative.

**tar-boosh'** (tār-bōosh'), *n.* Also **tar-bush'** (tār-bōosh'). [Ar. *tarbush*.] A red cap worn by Moslem men, and sometimes swathed as with linen to make a turban. A fez is one variety.

**tar'di-grade** (tār'di-grād), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *tardigradus*, fr. *tardus* slow + *gradus* to step.] 1. Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced. 2. Of or pertaining to a division (*Tardigrada*) of arthropods containing numerous microscopic creatures found in water, damp moss, etc.

**tar'di-grade**, *n.*

**tar'do** (tār'dō), *adj.* [It. *Musica*.] Slow; — a direction.

**tar'dy** (tār'dī), *adj.* -di-ER (-dī-ēr); -di-EST. [F. *tardif*, fr. L. *tardus* slow.] 1. Moving slowly; slow. 2. Late; also, dilatory. — **tar'di-ly** (-dī-lī), *adv.* — **tar'di-ness** (-dī-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

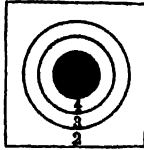
**tare** (tār), *n.* 1. Any of several vetches (esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*); also, the seed. 2. A *Bib.* A weed of grainfields, supposed to be the darnel. b First principle; source; seed; — in a bad sense.

**tare**, *n.* [F. *tare*, fr. Ar. *tarah* that which is thrown away, removed.] 1. A deduction of weight, made in allowance for the weight of a container or vehicle. 2. *Chem.* A counterweight; esp., an empty vessel similar to the container, used to counterpoise change in weight of the container due to temperature, moisture, etc. — *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the tare of.

**tare** (tār; tār). *Archaic & dial. past & past part.* of **TEAR**.

**target** (tārġt), *n.* [OF. *Archeba*.] A shield or target.

**tarġt** (tārġt; -ġt), *n.* [OF. *targette*, later *targette*, dim. of *targue*, *targue*, of Teut. orig.] 1. *Med.* A form of a small shield or buckler, esp. one of circular form. 2. A butt or mark to shoot at, as for practice; hence: a A butt that is marked by the shots fired at it. b Anything fired at. 3. Any object of ridicule, criticisms, etc.; a butt. 4. *Physics.* The metallic surface, usually of platinum or tungsten, upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused, the surface thus becoming the source from which the X rays emanate. 5. *Railroads.* A day signal attached to a switch stand, indicating whether the switch is open or closed. 6. *Surr.* The vane or sliding sight on a leveling staff.



Target, showing scoring values. Cf. *squirt*, *illustr.*

**target-ear'** (-ēr), *n.* One armed with a target, or shield.

**Tar'gum** (tār'gūm; Heb. *tār-gōm*), *n.* pl. -GUMS (-gūms), TARGUMIM (tār'gō-mīm). [Heb. *Targūm*, fr. Aram. *targūm* interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judea.

**Tar'heel'** (tār'hēl'), *n.* *Collog. U.S.* A native of the pine barrens of North Carolina, the **Tarheel State**; — a nickname.

**Tar'iff** (tār'if), *n.* [It. *tariffa*, fr. Ar. *tar'if* information, explanation.] 1. A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported, or esp., on imports. 2. The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool. 3. A schedule of rates or charges, as of a railroad, by line, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To make a list of duties on, as goods. 2. To list or schedule the tariff value of.

**tar'ia-tan** (tār'ia-tān), *n.* Also **tar'io-tan** (tār'io-). [F. *tarlatane*.] A thin, stiff, transparent mulin.

**Tar'mac** (tār'māk), *n.* 1. A trade-mark applied to a bituminous binder for roads. 2. [tar + macadam.] *Brit.* A road surfaced with a tar composition. b The apron in front of a hangar surfaced with this composition; also, a runway, slight strip, etc.

**tarn** (tārġn), *n.* [ME. *terne*.] Small mountain lake or pool.

**tarn'ish** (tār'nish), *v. t.* [F. *ternir*, fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan.] To dull or destroy the luster of; to soil or dull by or as by the action of the air, dust, etc.; sully, smirch. — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull. — *n.* State of being tarnished; discoloration; bluish; also, a tarnished surface or appearance. — **tar'nish-a-ble**, *adj.*

**tar'ro** (tār'rō), *n.* pl. TAROS (-rōs). [Tahitian and Maori.] A plant (*Colocasia esculenta*) of the arum family grown throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstocks and in temperate regions, under the name *elephant's-ear*, for ornament. b The rootstock of this plant.

**tar-pau'lin** (tār-pō'lin), *n.* [Prob fr. *tar* + *palling* a covering, fr. *pull* cloth.] 1. Canvas waterproofed with tar, paint, etc., used for covering hatches of a ship, boats, etc. 2. A hat or coat of, or covered with, tarpaulin. 3. *Now Rare.* A sailor; tar.

**Tar-pe'ia** (tār-pē'ya), *n.* [L.] In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

**Tar-pe'ian** (-yān), *adj.* [L. *Tarpeius*.] Pert. to or designating a peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled as was Tarpeia.

**tar'pon** (tār'pōn), *n.*; see **PLURAL Note**, 3. [Origin uncert.] A marine fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*), common on the coast of Florida, in the West Indies, etc. It reaches a length of about six feet, has a silvery body, and is a noted game fish.

**tar'ra-gon** (tār'ā-gōn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, fr. Ar. *tarikhun*, fr. Gr. *drakōn* a dragon.] A European herb (*Artemisia dracunculoides*) of the aster family, allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used for seasoning.

**Tar'ri-ance** (tār'ri-āns), *n.* *Archaic.* Tarrying; sojourning.

**tar'ry** (tār'ri), *adj.*; **TAR'RI-ER** (-lē-ēr); **TAR'RI-EST**. Of, like, or covered with tar.

**tar'ry** (tār'ri), *v. t.*; **TAR'RIED** (-Yd); **TAR'RI-ING**. [ME. *tarrien* to irritate, hinder, fr. AS. *tergan*, *tergan*, to provoke, irritate.] *Archaic.* To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply. — *v. i.* 1. To delay or be tardy; linger. 2. To abide at or in a place; stay; specif., to rest in expectation; to wait. — *Syn.* See **STAY**. — *n.* Stay; sojourn.

**tar'sal** (tār'sāl; -sāl), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* a Of or pertaining to the tarsus. b Designating, or pertaining to, a plate of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

**tar'sal-er** (tār'sāl-ēr), *n.* [F., fr. *tarsus tarsus*.] Any of several nocturnal arboreal East Indian mammals (genus *Tarsus*) related to the lemurs.

**tar'so-** (tār'sō-), **tars-**. [From **TARSUS**.] A combining form denoting *tarsus*; also, *tarsal plate*, as in **tars-oo**-to-my, **tars-ot-o-my** (see -XTOMY, -TOMY).

**tar'so-met-a-tar'sus** (mēt'ā-tār'sūs), *n.* [NL.] The large bone of the shank, or *tarsus*, of a bird; also, the segment of the limb it supports.

**ar'sus** (tār'sūs), *n.*; pl. **TARSI** (-sī). [NL., fr. Gr. *tarsos* the flat of the foot.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* The ankle; the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsals and the leg; the small bones collectively which support this part. 2. *Zool.* a The tarsometatarsus, or shank, of a bird's leg. b The distal part of the limb in certain arthropods. 3. *Anat.* The tarsal plate of the eyelid.

**tart** (tārġt), *adj.* [AS. *teart* severe.] 1. Sharp to the taste; sour. 2. Pleasant; keen; caustic; as, a tart reply. — *Syn.* See **SOOR**. — **tart'ly**, *adv.*

**tart**, *n.* [OF. *tarte*.] 1. a A small pie or shell of pastry containing jelly, custard, etc. b *Eng.* A fruit pie. 2. *Slang.* A girl or woman; — *orig.* a term of endearment; now usually, a woman of loose morals.

**tar'tan** (tār'tān), *n.* [Orign uncert.] 1. Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with narrow bands of various colors, worn in the Scottish Highlands, where each clan had its distinctive tartan; hence, any such pattern. 2. Plaid cloth resembling tartan. — **tar'tan**, *adj.*

**tar'tan**, *n.* [F. *tarlane*, fr. It. *tarlana*.] A coasting vessel, used in the Mediterranean, with one mast carrying a large lateen sail.

**tar'tar** (tār'tēr), *n.* [OF. *tartr*, fr. ML. *tartarum*, fr. MGr. *tarōn*.] 1. A substance, essentially acid potassium tartrate, existing in the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks, with other suspended matter, as a reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol* (the crust), from *lees*, and from *cream of tartar*, obtained by further purification. 2. An incrustation on the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, food residue, and phosphate of lime.

**Tar'tar**, *n.* [Per. *Tātar*, of Tatar origin.] 1. One of the people of Tatar (Tartary). See **TATAR**. 2. [often not cap.] a A person of a violent or irritable temper. b A person who proves too strong for his assailant; — esp. in phrase *to catch a tartar*. — *adj.* Also **Tar'tar-i-an** (tār'tār'ī-ān). Of or pertaining to Tatar or the Tatars.

**Tar'tar**, *n.* *Obs.* Tartarus.

**tartar emetic**. A poisonous white crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, and counterirritant. Chemically it is potassium antimonyl tartrate,  $\text{KSO}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**tar'tare sauce** (tār'tēr) [F. *sauc* *tartrate*.] Mayonnaise with chopped green herbs, pickles, olives, and capers.

**tar'tar'ic** (tār'tār'ik; tār'tār'ik), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or resembling tartar or tartaric acid.

**tartaric acid**. *Chem.* An acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ , widely diffused among plants, and obtained chiefly from tartar. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, photography, medicine, esp. in the preparation of Seidlitz powders, and also as a substitute for lemon juice.

**tar'tar-ous** (tār'tēr-tūs), *adj.* Containing, or of the nature of, tartar.

**Tar'tar-us** (tār'tār-tūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tartaros*.] *Gr. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in the *Iliad* as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

**Tar'tar-o-an** (tār'tār'ō-ān), *adj.*

**tart'let** (tār'tēt; -lēt), *n.* A small tart.

**tart'ness** (-nēs; -nīs), *n.* Tart flavor or nature.

**tar'trate** (tār'trāt), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of tartaric acid.

**tar'trat-ed** (-trāt-ēd; -ēd), *adj.* *Pharm.* Containing, or derived from, tartar; combined with tartaric acid.

**Tar'tufe'** (tār'tōf; F. *tār'tūf*). **Tar'tufe'** (tār'tōf), *n.* [F. *Tar-tufe*, *tartufe*, fr. It. *Tartufa*, *tartufa*, lit., truffle.] The title hero of a play (1664) by Molière, a hypocritical religious devotee; hence [not cap.], a hypocrite.

**ta-sim'o-ter** (tā-sīm'ō-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *tasia* stretching, extension (fr. *teinai* to stretch) + *-meter*.] A modification of the microphone for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies (and hence changes of temperature) by the changes of pressure produced. — **tas-i-met'ric** (tās'ī-mēt'rik), *adj.*

**task** (tāsk; 9), *n.* [ONF. *tasque*, for OF. *tasche*, fr. L. *tasare* to rate, appraise.] 1. *Obs.* A tax; impost. 2. Labor or study imposed by another, often in a definite quantity; broadly, an undertaking; work. 3. An account or taxing, — chiefly in *to take*, or *call*, *to task*, that is, to censure.

*Syn.* **Task**, **duty**, **job**, **chore**, **stint**, **assignment** mean a piece of work to be accomplished. **Task** implies imposition by a teacher, employer, one's station in life, etc.; **duty**, an obligation to perform or a responsibility for performance; **job**, a piece of work which one is asked to do or accepts voluntarily; **chore**, one of the routine activities involved in the care of a home, or stock, or the like; **stint**, a piece of work allotted to one as one's share or prescribed for accomplishment within a given time, **assignment**, a definite limited task given by one in authority such as a teacher or editor.

— *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To tax. 2. To impose a task upon; to assign a definite amount of business, labor, or duty to. 3. To encumber, as with a load; burden; as, to *task* one's mind with details. 4. To charge; to tax, as with a fault.

**task force**. *Mil. & Nav.* A tactical combat group specially made up of elements from one or more services, often naval, ground, and air forces, under a single commander, for fulfilling a single precisely defined mission.

**task'mas'ter** (tāsk'mās'tēr; 9), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; an overseer.

**Tas-mā'n-an dev'il** (tās-mā'n'ān; -mān'yān). A carnivorous burrowing Tasmanian marsupial (*Sarcophilus hirsutus*, family *Dasyuridae*).

**tiger or wolf.** The thylacine.

**tasse** (tās), *n.* [Fr. *tasse*, fr. Ar. *tassa*, *tassah*, fr. Per. *tas* cup.] *Scot.* & *Dial.* A drinking cup or bowl.

**Tasse** (tās), *n.* [Russ. abbr. fr. *Telegraphnoye Arentstvo Sovetskovo Soyuz.*] The Soviet News Agency.

**(tās), n.** [L., pocket, fr. MHG. *tasche*.] *Armor.* One of a set of armor plates forming a short skirt (called *tasse's* (tās'ez; -iz)). See *ARMOR, II*.

**tasse** (tās'), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, fr. OF. *tasse*, *tassel*.] 1. Or., a clasp for a cloak; now, a pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of loose threads. 2. Something likened to a tasse (def. 1); specif., the male inflorescence of some plants, as Indian corn. — *v. t.*: TASSELED (-'ld) or TASSELLED; TASSELING, TASSELING. To adorn with or make into tassels. — *v. i.* To put forth tassels or inflorescences.

**tasse**, *var.* of TERCEL.

**tasse** (tās; -tē; -tē), *n.* = TASSY.

**tasse** (tās't), *n.* *Christy Scot.* A small cup.

**taste** (tāst), *v. t.* [OF. *taster* to feel, try, taste.] 1. *Oba.* To try or test by or as by the touch. 2. To try by the touch of the tongue; ascertain the relish or flavor of by taking a little into the mouth. 3. To eat or drink a little of, as in testing. Cf. TASTER, 1. 4. To perceive or recognize, as if by tasting, to become acquainted with by trial, experience, participation, or a foretaste; as, to taste deer joy. 5. *Archaeol.* To like; enjoy. — *v. i.* 1. To eat or drink a little, esp. to test its flavor; partake (of) sparingly. 2. To have a certain flavor or taste; savor; as, the milk tastes sour. 3. To have a perception, experience, foretaste, etc. (of); as, to taste of death.

— *n.* 1. *Oba.* A test; an essay; a trial. 2. Act of tasting; gustation. 3. A little piece tasted; a bit; a sample. 4. The sense by which certain attributes (taste, flavor, flavor) of substances are ascertained by contact with certain epithelial end organs (taste buds) occurring in the papillae on the surface of the tongue. 5. The quality perceived by this sense or the sensation excited by stimulating it; savor; flavor. 6. Intellectual relish; liking; inclination; as, he had no taste for study. 7. The power of discerning and appreciating fitness, beauty, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment, discernment, or appreciation. 8. Quality, as judged by persons with such qualifications; as, decorations in good taste or bad taste. 9. Individual aesthetic preference or liking, as there is no accounting for tastes. *Syn.* (1) Taste, sapidity, flavor, savor, tang, relish, smack mean that property of a substance which makes it perceptible to the gustatory sense. Taste, the most inclusive term, carries no suggestion of specific character or quality; sapidity implies a highly perceptible taste; flavor, an appeal to the sense of smell as well as taste; savor, the quality that may be tasted or smelled, esp. when cooked or cooking; tang, a sharp, penetrating savor, relish, the peculiar flavor or taste of a thing; smack, a taste given by something added, often disguising its original taste.

(2) Taste, palate, relish, gusto, *sens* mean a liking for something that gives pleasure. Taste implies a natural or acquired liking or interest; palate, a liking dependent on pleasurable sensation; relish, a liking that evokes keen gratification; gusto, a hearty or vital relish; *sens*, eagerness and avidity in doing, making, encountering, etc.

**taste** (tāst; -tōst; -f), *adj.* 1. *Now Rare.* Savory. 2. Having or exhibiting taste (sense 6) or conforming to good taste. — **taste**'ful-ly, *adv.* — **taste**'ful-ness, *n.*

**taste**'less, *adj.* 1. Having no taste, or savor, insipid; flat; also, uninteresting; vapid. 2. Not tasteful or in good taste; inattentive. — **taste**'less-ly, *adv.* — **taste**'less-ness, *n.*

**taster** (tāst'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tastes, esp. one who tests, as tea, by tasting, for trade purposes. 2. A device for tasting or sampling; as: A shallow metal cup used in testing wine. 3. A pipette.

**tasty** (tāst'y), *adj.*: **TASTY**'ER (-t'ēr); **TASTY**'EST. *Now Colloq.* 1. Pleasing to the palate; savory. 2. Having, or showing, good taste; tasteful. — **tasty**'ly, *adv.* — **tasty**'ness, *n.*

**tat** (tāt), *v. t.*: **TATT**'ED; **TATT**'ING. To work at tatting. — *v. i.* To make by tatting.

**tat**, *n.* A tap; — in *tit* for *tat*.

**Tat** (tāt), *n.* [See *TATAR*.] A member of any of numerous tribes or hordes, mostly Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and western Siberia; loosely, any Siberian Mongoloid. — *adj.* Also **Tatari**'an (tāt'ār'i-ān), **Tatari**'o (tāt'ār'ō). Of or pertaining to the Tatars.

**tat'beb** (tāt'hēb), *n.* [Through F. (Théophile Gautier) fr. Egypt. *tebēh*, dual.] *Egypt. Antiq.* A sandal.

**tate** (tāt), *n.* *Scot.* A small piece, as of wool.

**tatou** (tāt'ō; -ā; tāt'ō; -ō), *n.* [Sp. *tatu*, fr. Guarani *tatu*-at, fr. *tatu* armadillo + *at* worthless, vile; — because the flesh of this species is not edible.] A large armadillo (*Dasypus uncinatus*) of tropical South America.

**tat'tar** (tāt'tēr), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] A rag or a part torn and hanging; *pl.*, tattered clothing; shreds. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become ragged; shred. — **tat'tered** (-t'ēr), *adj.*

**tat'ter-de-mal'ton** (tāt'tēr-dē-māl'tūn; -māl'tūn), *n.* A ragged fellow; a rascallion.

**tat'ting** (tāt'ting), *n.* A knotted lace made from cotton or linen thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it. — **tat'ting**, *adj.*

**tat'tle** (tāt'tl), *v. t.*: **TAT'TLED** (-'ld); **TAT'TLING** (-ling). [MD. *talelen*, (*taleren*, to stammer.) 1. Oris., to prattle; now, to prate; chatter. 2. To tell tales or secrets; be a talebearer. — *v. i.* To utter or disclose by tattling. — *n.* Idle talk or chat; gossip. — **tat'tler** (-t'ēr), *n.* — **tat'tling**-ly, *adv.*

**tat'tle** (tāt'tl), *n.* A tatter; talebearer.

**tat'too** (tāt'tō), *n.* [Earlier *taptoo*, fr. D. *taptoe*, fr. *tap* a tap, faucet + *too* to shut.] *Mil.* & *Nav.* A call, as on drum and life, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, notifying soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

**tat'too**, *v. t.*: **TAT'TOONED** (-tōōd); **TAT'TOONING**. [Of Polynesian origin.] To mark or color (the skin) indelibly by pricking in coloring matter or by producing scars. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing. — **tat'too**'er, *n.*

**tau** (tō; tou), *n.* [Gr.] The nineteenth letter (Τ, τ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *t*.

**tau cross.** See *CROSS, II* (10).

**tought** (tōt), *past & past part.* of *TEACH*.

**taunt** (tōnt; tāt), *adj.* *Naut.* Very high or tall.

**taunt**, *v. t.* 1. To reproach with scorn or insults; jeer at. 2. *Dial.* To tease. — *Syn.* See *ABUSE*. — *n.* 1. Upbraiding language; reproach. 2. *Oba.* One who is taunted. — **taunt**'er, *n.* — **taunt**'ing-ly, *adv.*

**taupe** (tōp), *n.* [F., mole.] The color of a mole's coat, yellow in hue, of low saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*.

**taurine** (tō'rīn; -rīn), *adj.* [L. *taurinus*, fr. *taurus* a bull.] 1. Of or pertaining to a bull; bovine. 2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus.

choleic acid.

**tau-ro-cho'lic** (tō'rō-kō'lyk; -kō'lyk), *adj.* [*taurine* + *choleic*.] *Biochem.* Pertaining to or designating a deliquescent acid,  $C_{18}H_{35}NO_8$ , occurring as the sodium salt in the bile of man, the ox, etc.

**Taur** (tō'rūs), *n.*; *gen.* TAURI (-rī) [L., a bull.] *Astron.* A zodiacal constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull; — represented pictorially by a bull's forequarters. 2. The second sign (♉) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about April 20. See *ZODIAC*.

**taut** (tōt), *adj.* [ME. *toght*.] 1. *Oba.* Tough; firm; distended. 2. Tightly drawn; not slack. 3. Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition. 4. Tense; as, taut nerves. — *Syn.* See *TIGHT*. — **taut**'ly, *adv.* — **taut**'ness, *n.*

**taut**'ed (tōt'ēd), *adj.* *Scot.* Tangled; matted.

**taut**'en (tōt'en), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or become, taut.

**taut**'to- (tōt'tō), [Gr. *tauto*.] A combining form meaning *the same*, — *u*-log' (tōt'tōg'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *tautauog*, pl. of *tautau* blackfish.] An edible fish (*Aulopya omifis*) of the wrasse family, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States; — called also *blackfish*.

**tau-to'lo-gism** (tō-tō'lo-jizm), *n.* Use, or an instance, of tautology.

**tau-to'lo-gist** (-jizt), *n.* & *adj.*

**tau-to'lo-gize** (-jiz), *v. t.* To write or speak tautologically.

**tau-to'lo-gy** (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz) [L. *tautologia*, fr. *gr.* *tautologia*.] Redundancy consisting of needless repetition of meaning in other words; also, an instance of this, as "audible to the ear." Cf. REDUNDANCY, PERIPHRASIS. — **tau-to-log'i-cal** (tō-tō'lo-j'kāl), *adj.* — **tau-to-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**tau-tom'er-isim** (tō-tōm'ēr'iz-m), *n.* [*tauto* + Gr. *meros* part.] *Chem.* A kind of isomerism in which the isomers change into one another with great ease, so that they ordinarily exist together in equilibrium. — **tau-to-mer'ic** (tō-tō-mēr'ik), *adj.*

**tau-to-nym** (tō-tō-nīm), *n.* [*tauto* + Gr. *onyma* name.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* A binomial name in which the generic and specific names are alike as *Mephitis mephitis* (one species of skunk). Such names are now forbidden by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. — **tau-to-nym'ic** (-nīm'ik), *adj.* — **tau-ton'y-my** (tō-tōn'ī-mī), *n.*

**tavern** (tāv'ēr), *n.* [OF. *taverna*, fr. L. *taberna* a hut, booth, tavern.] 1. A house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises. 2. A house where transient guests are accommodated; an inn or hotel.

**tavern'er** (-ēr-ēr), *n.* [OF. *tavernier*.] *Archaeol.* One who keeps or frequents a tavern.

**taw** (tō), *n.* 1. A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles. 2. A line or mark from which players at marbles shoot. — **taw**, *v. i.*

**taw** (tō), *v. t.* [AS. *tautian*.] 1. *Dial.* To prepare or dress, as hemp, by beating; hence, to scour. 2. To prepare, as sheepskin or goat-skin, for gloves, by imbruing with alum, salt, etc. — **taw**'er, *n.*

**taw'dry** (tō'drī), *adj.*: **TAW'DRI**'ER (-d'r-ēr); **TAW'DRI**'EST. [From *Saint Audrey*, or *Elfrithreda*, (therefore, oris., bought at the fair of St. Audrey at Ely, where neckpieces, known as *St. Audrey's laces* or *tawdry laces* were sold.) Showy, without taste or elegance; as, tawdry clothing, jewelry; cheap and gaudy, as in dress; as, tawdry women. — *Syn.* See *GAUDY*. — **taw'dri-ly**, *adv.* — **taw'dri-ness**, *n.*

**taw'le** (tō'tl), *adj.* *Scot.* Tractable.

**taw'ny** (tō'nī), *adj.*: **TAW'NI**'ER (-nī-ēr); **TAW'NI**'EST. Also **taw'ney**. [OF. *tané*, *tanne*, past part. of *tanner* to tan.] Of the color of things tanned; specif., of a brown color, red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and medium brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *Syn.* See *ROSKY*. — **taw'ni-ness**, *n.*

**taw'pie** (tō'pī), *n.* *Scot.* A kiddy or slovenly girl.

**taws**, **tawse** (tōz; tāz), *n.* *Scot.* A leather strap with thongs or a slit end. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To whip.

amount of; as, to *tax* the costs of a court action. 2. To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes, specif. for the support of government; also, to lay any burden or demand upon; task; as, to *tax* one's strength. 3. To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often followed by *with*. — *n.* 1. A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge, usually pecuniary, laid upon persons or property for public purposes; a forced contribution of wealth to meet the public needs of a government. 2. Something that taxes, or burdens; a strain or demand. — *Syn.* Impost, tribute, levy, duty, toll, assessment, rate.

**TAX COMBINATIONS are:**

**tax-exempt** taxgatherer taxgatherer taxpayer taxpaying

— **tax**'a-bil'i-ty (tāk'sā-bil'ī-tī), **tax**'a-bil'e-ness, *n.* — **tax**'a-bil'e, *adj.* — **tax**'a-bly, *adv.* — **tax**'er, *n.*

**tax**'eous (tāk'shūs), *adj.* [L. *taxus* yew.] Belonging to the yew family (Taxaceae). See *YEW*.

**tax**'ation (tāk'sāshūn), *n.* 1. Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes. 2. A tax; revenue from taxes.

**tax'eme** (tāk'sēm), *n.* [Gr. *taxis* arrangement + *phonema*.] *Ling.* A grammatical feature; specif., order of words or morphemes; modulation, that is, stress and pitch; phonetic modification; selection, that is, choice of adjective, substantive, etc.

**tax'i** (tāk'sī), *n.*; *pl.* TAXIS (-īz). Short for TAXICAB. — *v. i.* Also **tax'y**; **TAX'IED** (-īd); **TAX'ING** or **TAX'YING**. 1. To ride in, or go by, taxicab. 2. *Aviation*. To travel along the ground or on the water under the machine's own power, when picking out a starting place or coming in after a landing.

**tax'i-cab** (tāk'sī-kāb), *n.* A passenger-carrying vehicle, usually a motor vehicle with or without a taximeter, maintained for hire.



**tech-no-** (tĕk'nō-). [Gr. *technē*.] A combining form meaning: **a** Art; **skill**; **craft**; as in *technography*. **b** Technical; *technological*; *applied*; as in *tech-no-chem-is-try*, *tech-non-o-my*, *tech-no-pay-cho-lō-gy*.

**tech-no-cracy** (tĕk'nō-k'rá-si), *n.* [*techno-* + *cracy*.] Government by technical experts. — **tech-no-crat** (tĕk'nō-k'rát), *n.* — **tech-no-crat-ic** (-k'rát'ik), *adj.*

**tech-no-graphy** (tĕk'nō-gráf'ŭ), *n.* [*techno-* + *graphy*.] Description of arts and crafts; **specif.**, the study of the geographical distribution of technological processes.

**tech-no-log-ic** (tĕk'nō-lō-j'ik), **tech-no-log-ic** (-ik), *adj.* **a** Pertaining or relating to technology; as, *technological* advance or problems. **b** Relating or due to advance in technology, esp. in application of scientific knowledge, methods, or research to the industrial arts and the fields of manufacture and building; as, advances in *technological* productivity. **c** Econ. Resulting from improvement in technical processes which increases the productiveness of machines, eliminates manual operations or old industries, or the like; as, *technological* unemployment. — **tech-no-log-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tech-no-lō-gy** (tĕk'nō-lō-j'ŭ), *n.* [*Gr. technologia* systematic treatment. See *techno-*.] **1.** Industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts. **2.** Terminology used in arts, sciences, or the like. **3.** Applied science. — **tech-no-lō-gist** (tĕk'nō-lō-j'ist), *n.*

**tech-y** (tĕk'ŭ), *adj.* **1.** *TECHNICAL* (-l-ĕr). **TECHNICAL**. **2.** A mark or quality (good or bad). **3.** Unduly irritable, touchy. — **Syn.** See *IRASCIBLE*. — **tech-y** (-l-ĕr), *adv.* — **tech-y-ness** (-l-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**tec-ton-ic** (tĕk'tōn'ik), *adj.* [*L. tectonicus*, fr. *Gr. tektonikos*, fr. *tekton*, -*on*, a builder.] **Structural**; **constructional**; **esp.**: **a** Architectural. **b** Geol. Of, pertaining to, or designating structures resulting from deformation of the earth's crust, esp. faulting.

**tec-ton-ics** (-iks), *n.*; **see** -ICS. **1.** The science or art of construction of implements, vessels, buildings, etc. **2.** Geol. Geology concerned with structure, esp. with folding and faulting.

**tec-trix** (tĕk'tr'iks), *n.*; **pl.** *TECTRICES* (tĕk'tr'isēz; tĕk'tr'isēz). **Zool.** = *COVEXAT*, *n.* **4.** — **tec-tri-ty** (tĕk'tr'it'ŭ), *adj.*

**ted** (tĕd), *v. t.*; **TEP'DED**; **TEP'DING**. [*From or akin to ON. tethja* to dung, manure.] **To spread**, or **turn from the swath and scatter**, for drying, as new-mown grass.

**ted-der** (tĕd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who teds. **2.** A machine for teding. [*To Deum* (tĕd'ĕm). [*L. fr. te* (accus. of tu thou) + *Deum*, accus. of *Deus* God.] **We praise thee, O God!** **2.** Hence: **a** A musical setting of this hymn. **b** A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part. **c** Loosely, any expression of praise or thanksgiving.

**te-di-ous** (tĕd'ŭs; tĕd'ŭs; tĕd'ŭs), *adj.* [*OF. L. OF. tediūsus*, fr. *L. tediūsus*, fr. *taedium*, *See* *TEDIUM*.] Involving tedium; tiresome; boring. — **te-di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **te-di-ous-ness**, *n.*

**te-di-um** (tĕd'ŭm), *n.* [*L. taedium*, fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wears one.] Tediumness; boredom; ennui.

**te-di-um vi'tae** (vī'tā). *Var.* of *TAKIDUM VITAE*.

**tee** (tē), *n.*; **pl.** *TEES* (tēz). **1.** The letter T, *t*. **2.** Anything having the shape of the letter T. — *adj.* T-shaped.

**tee**, *n.* [*Prob. fr. the sign T to mark the exact place.*] **1.** The mark aimed at in various games, as curling. **2.** An exact or precise point; — in the phrase *a tee*, exactly; precisely. **3.** Golf. The place from which the ball is struck in starting play on a hole; also, **specif.**, a small artificial elevation, as of sand, rubber, or wood, on which the ball is poised. — *v. t. & i.*; **TEED** (tēd); **TEE'ING**. **Golf.** To place (the ball) on a tee.

**tel** (tēl), *Var.* of *TIL*.

**em** (tēm), *v. t.* [*AS. tēman, tīman, tēman*.] **1.** Now Rare. **To bring forth young**; **bear**. **2.** To be full, or ready to bring forth; to be prolific; **abound**. — *v. t.* **To produce**; **generate**. — **teem'er**, *n.*

**teem**, *v. t.* [*ME. temen*, fr. *ON. tēma*.] *Obs. etc.* **Dial.** To pour; empty.

**teeming**, *adj.* Prolific; crowding or crowded.

**teen** (tēn), *n.* [*AS. tēona* reproach, wrong, injury.] **Now Dial.** **a** Injury; pain. **b** Anger; vexation.

**teen** (tēn), *adj.* Within the teens, between thirteen and nineteen; as, boys of *teen* age. — **teen'-age**, *adj.*

**teens** (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age, or any numbers, having the termination *-teen*, as, a girl in her *teens*.

**tee'ny** (tē'n), *adj.*; **tee'NI-ER** (-nī'ĕr); **tee'NI-EST**. *Colloq.* Very small; tiny.

**tee'pee**, *Var.* of *TEPEE*.

**tee shirt**. *See* *T SHIRT*.

**tee-ter** (tē'tĕr), *v. i. & t.* [*E. dial. titter* to tremble, seasaw.] **To seasaw**; **hence**, to waver. — **tee'ter**, *n.*

**teeth** (tēth), *n. pl.* of *TOOTH*.

**teethe** (tēth), *v. i.* **To grow teeth**; also, to cut one's teeth.

**teething** (tēth'ŭng), *n.* The first growth of teeth, or the phenomena attending their issue through the gums.

**teething ring**. A ring, usually of bone, ivory, or composition, for a teething infant to bite on.

**teeth-ridge** (tēth'rīj'), *n.* The ridge of the jaw where the sockets for the teeth are situated; **specif.**, *Phonol.*, the upper front alveolar process or ridge.

**tee-to-tal** (tē'tō'tal), *adj.* [*For T-total*, used to emphasize the word.] **1.** *Colloq.* Entire; total. **2.** Of or pertaining to teetotalism. — **tee-to-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**tee-to-tal-er**, **tee-to-tal-er** (-ĕr), *n.* A teetotalist.

**tee-to-tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks; total abstinence. — **tee-to-tal-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**tee-to-tum** (tē'tō'tŭm), *n.* [*For T-total*. *See* *TOTAL*.] A child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers.

**teg-men** (tĕg'mēn), *n.*; **pl.** *TEGMINA* (-mī-nā). [*L. fr. tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] An interment, coating, or covering; — **esp.** in *Anat.*, *Bot.*, and *Zool.* uses. — **teg-men-tal** (-mēn'tal), *adj.*

**teg-u-lar** (tĕg'ŭ-lĕr), *adj.* [*L. tegula* a tile.] **Of, pert. to, or like a tile**; or of arranged like tiles. — **teg-u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**teg-u-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* [*L. tegumentum*, fr. *tegere* to cover.] An interment. — **teg-u-ment-a-ry** (-mēn'tĕr-ĭ), *adj.*

**te ig'i-tur** (tē'ĭg'ĭ-tĕr), [*L. thee* therefore.] *R.C.C.A.* First words of the Canon of the Mass.

**tell** (tēl), *n.*, or **tell tree**. [*OF. & L. OF. til(le), teill(e)*, fr. *L. tilia*.] A European linden, or lime tree.

**teind, tiend** (tēnd), *n.* [*ME. teind(e), tend(e)*, tenth.] In Scotland, a tithe.

**tek'tite** (tĕk'tīt), *n.* [*Gr. tēktos* molten, soluble + 1st -ITE, 4.] A glassy body of rounded but indefinite shape and of unknown origin, found in the Netherlands Indies, Australia, and elsewhere.

**tel-**. **a** = TELE-. **b** = 2d TELIO-.

**tel-ae-the-mi-a**. *Var.* of *TELESTHESIA*.

**tel'a-mon** (tĕl'ā-mōn), *n.*; **pl.** *MONES* (-mō'nēz). [*L., fr. Gr. telamōn* a bearer, fr. root of *tēnai* to bear.] Arch. A male figure used as a supporting column or pilaster. Cf. *ATLANTES*, *CARYATID*.

**tel-an-gi-o-c'e-ta-sis** (tĕl'ān-j'ĕk'tā-sis), *n.*; **pl.** *SSES* (-sēz). [*NL., fr. Gr. telos* end + *angion* vessel + *ektasis* dilatation.] Med. Dilatation of capillary vessels or terminal arteries, sometimes producing a form of aneurysm. — **tel-an-gi-o-c'e-tat-ic** (-ĕk'tā't'ik), *adj.*

**tel-au-to-graph** (-tō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph*.] A facsimile telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, maps, etc. The motions of the transmitting pencil are reproduced by a receiving pen controlled by electromagnetic devices. — **tel-au-to-gram** (-grām), *n.*

**tel'e** (tĕl'ĕ), *n.* Short for *TELEVISION*.

**tel'e** (tĕl'ĕ); **tel'e** (-ĕ), [*Gr. tēle* far, far off.] A combining form meaning: **a** Far; hence, **operating at a distance**, as in *tel'e-bar'o-graph*, *tel'e-ba-rom'e-ter*. **b** (*Of, relating to, used in, or transmitted by* television, as in *tel'e-pic'ture*).

**tel'e-cast'** (tĕl'ĕ-kāst'; tĕl'ĕ'; 9), *v. t. & i.*; **-CAST'** or **-CAST'ED**; **-CAST'ING**. [*Television* + *broadcast*.] *Colloq.* To broadcast by television. — **tel'e-cast'**, *n.*

**tel'e-com-mu-ni-ca-tion** (-kō-mū'nī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Communication at a distance, as by telegraph, telephone, cable, or radio.

**tel'e-du** (tĕl'ĕ-dŭ), *n.* [*Malay Tel'du*.] A small dark-brown badger-like mammal (*Mydaus melipectus*) of Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, having a white stripe down the back and a very short tail. Like the skunk it emits an evil-smelling secretion when alarmed.

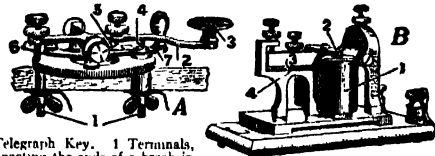
**tel'e-ga** (tĕl'ĕ-gā), *n.* A Russian. **A** rude, four-wheeled, springless wagon, used among the Russians.

**tel'e-gen-ic** (tĕl'ĕ-jĕn'ik; tĕl'ĕ'), *adj.* [*tele-* + *genesis*.] Eminently suitable for broadcast by television. Cf. *RADIOGENIC*.

**tel-log-o-my** (tĕl-lō-j'ō-n), *n.* [*tele-* + *gonny*.] The supposed carrying over of the influence of a sire to the offspring of subsequent matings of the dam with other males. — **tel-log-on-ic** (tĕl-lō-j'ōn'ik; tĕl-lō'), *adj.*

**tel'e-gram** (tĕl'ĕ-grām; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.* A telegraphic dispatch.

**tel'e-graph** (-gráf, 9), *n.* [*F. télégraphe*. *See* *TELE-* + *GRAPH*.] **1.** Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by signals; now,



**any apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance by electric transmission.** **2.** A telegraph. — *v. t. & i.* **To send or communicate by telegraph**; also, **to send a telegram to** (a person). — **tel-leg-ra-pher** (tĕl'ĕg'rā-fĕr; tĕl'ĕ-grāf'ĕr; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.* — **tel'e-graph-ic** (-gráf'ik), **tel'e-graph'ic-al** (-ik'al), *adj.* — **tel'e-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **tel-log-ra-phist**, *n.*

**tel-log-ra-pher** (tĕl'ĕg'rā-fĕr), *n.* [*tele-* + *graph* + *-phone*.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver, or the like.

**telegraph plant**. An East Indian tick trefoil (*Desmodium gyrans*), whose lateral leaflets jerk up and down like the arms of a semaphore and also rotate on their axes.

**tel-log-ra-phy** (tĕl'ĕg'rā-fĕ), *n.* The use or operation of a telegraph apparatus or system for transmitting or receiving communications.

**tel'e-ki-ne-sis** (tĕl'ĕk'ĭ-nĕ'sis; -kĭ-; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.* [*tele-* + *kinesis*.] *Psychical Research*. The apparent production of motion in objects by a spiritualistic medium without contact or other physical means.

**tel'e-leo'trio** (tĕl'ĕ-lĕo'trĭk), *adj.* (*Of or pertaining to* transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity).

**Te-lem'a-chus** (tĕl'ĕm'ā-kŭs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Tēlemachos*.] Son of Odysseus and Penelope who, failing to find his father, returns in time to help to slay Penelope's suitors.

**Tel'e-mark** (tĕl'ĕ-mārk; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.* [*From Telemark*, southern Norway.] *Skating*. A turn in which the ski which is to be on the outside of the turn is advanced considerably ahead of the other ski and then turned inward at a steadily widening angle until the actual turn. — **tel'e-mark**, *v. i.*

**tel'e-me-chan-ics** (tĕl'ĕ-mĕ-kān'iks; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.*; **see** -ICS. The science of operating mechanisms, as motors, at a distance from the operator; **specif.**, wireless transmission of electrical power.

**tel-em'e-ter** (tĕl'ĕm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer. **2.** An electrical device for measuring strains. **3.** Elec. An electrical instrument for measuring a quantity, transmitting the result to a distant station, and there indicating or recording the quantity measured. — **tel'e-met'ric** (tĕl'ĕ-mĕ'trĭk; tĕl'ĕ'), *adj.* — **tel-em'e-try** (tĕl'ĕm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

**tel'e-mo'tor** (tĕl'ĕ-mō'tĕr; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.* *Naut.* A hydraulic device by which the movement of the wheel on the bridge operates the steering gear at the stern.

**tel'en-ceph-a-lon** (tĕl'ĕn-sĕf'ā-lōn), *n.* *See* *FOREBRAIN*. — **tel'en-ce-phal'ic** (-sĕf'ā'l'ik), *adj.*

**tel-en'gi-scope** (tĕl'ĕn-j'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*tel-* + *Gr. engyia* near + *-scope*.] An instrument that may be used as a telescope for objects close at hand or as a microscope.

**tel'e-ol'o-gy** (tĕl'ĕ-ōlō-j'ŭ; tĕl'ĕ'), *n.* [*NL. teleologia*, fr. *Gr. telos*, *teleos*, end + *-logia* (*see* -LOGY).] **1.** The fact or the character of be-

ing directed toward an end or shaped by a purpose; — said esp. of natural processes, or of nature as a whole. 2. The doctrine or belief that design is apparent or ends are immanent in nature; esp., the vitalist doctrine that the processes of life are not exclusively determined by mechanical causes, but are directed to the realization of certain normal ends; or entelechies; — opposed to *mechanism*. — *tel'e-o-log'i-cal* (tél'ē-ō-lŏj'kāl; tēl'ē-), *adj.* — *tel'e-o-log'i-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *tel'e-ol-o-gist* (-ōl'ō-jist), *n.*

**tel'e-ost** (tél'ē-ōst; tēl'ē-), *n.* [Gr. *teleos* complete, perfect + *osteon* bone.] *Zool.* A fish of a group (Teleostei), the bony fishes, including most living ordinary fishes, as distinguished from the ganoids, dipnoans, and elasmobranchs. — *tel'e-ost, adj.* — *tel'e-ost'e-an* (-ōs'tē-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**tel'e-ost-a-ty** (tél'ē-ōst'ā-thŏ), *n.* [*tele-* + *-pathy*.] Apparent communication from one mind to another otherwise than through the channels of sense; thought transference. — *tel'e-path'ic* (tél'ē-pāth'ik; tēl'ē-), *adj.* — *tel'e-path'i-cal-ly* (-i-kāl-ŏ), *adv.* — *tel'e-a-thist*, *n.*

**tel'e-phon** (tél'ē-fŏn; tēl'ē-), *n.* An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by telephone; speak to (a person) by telephone. — *tel'e-phon'er* (-fŏn'ēr), *n.* — *tel'e-phon'ic* (-fŏn'ik), *adj.* — *tel'e-phon'i-cal-ly* (-i-kāl-ŏ), *adv.*

**telephone receiver**. *Elec.* A device for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound.

**tel'e-pho-no-graph** (tél'ē-fŏ-nŏ-grāf; tēl'ē-), *n.* A combination of a telephone receiver and a phonograph for recording and reproducing telephone messages. — *tel'e-pho-no-graph'ic* (-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**tel'e-pho-ny** (tél'ē-fŏ-nŏ; tēl'ē-), *n.* The use or operation of an apparatus for electrical transmission of sounds between widely removed points; as, wireless telephony.

**tel'e-photo** (tél'ē-fŏt; tēl'ē-), *n.* A teleelectric apparatus for reproducing images photographically of distant objects.

**tel'e-pho-to** (tél'ē-fŏ-tŏ; tēl'ē-), *adj.* 1. Telephotographic. 2. Pert. to or designating a compound lens giving a large image of a distant object in a camera of short focal length.

**tel'e-pho-to-graph** (-fŏ-tŏ-grāf), *n.* A photograph, image, or impression, reproduced by telephotography.

**tel'e-pho-to-graph'ic** (-fŏ-tŏ-grāf'ik), *n.* 1. The photograph of distant objects, usually by a camera provided with a telephoto lens or mounted in place of the eyepiece of a telescope. 2. The art or process of transmitting and reproducing photographic or other pictures by telegraphic methods. — *tel'e-pho-to-graph'ic-ly* (-fŏ-tŏ-grāf'ik-ŏ), *adv.*

**tel'e-print'er** (tél'ē-prĭn'tēr; tēl'ē-), *n.* [*tele-* + *printer*.] A teleprinter.

**tel'e-ran** (tél'ē-rān; tēl'ē-), *n.* [*television* + *radar* + *air* + *navigation*.] A system of aerial navigation that utilizes a combination of television and radar for the guidance of aircraft.

**tel'e-scope** (tél'ē-skŏp; tēl'ē-), *n.* [NL. *telescopium*, fr. Gr. *tele-* skopos viewing afar, farseeing, fr. *tele* far, off + *skopos* a watcher.] An optical instrument used to aid the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. Telescopes having an object glass, which collects the beams of light and forms the image, are called *refracting telescopes*. If the light is collected by a mirror, the instrument is called a *reflecting telescope*. — *v. i.* To slide or pass one within another, like the sections of a small telescope; hence, force a way into, or enter, another lengthwise as the result of collision. — *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

**tel'e-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ik), *tel'e-scop'ic-al* (-i-kāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a telescope, performed by a telescope. 2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic stars*. 3. Able to discern objects at a distance; farseeing. 4. Having parts that telescope; as, a *telescopic drinking cup*. — *tel'e-scop'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**tel'es-co-py** (tél'ē-skŏ-pŏ; tēl'ē-skŏ-pŏ; tēl'ē-), *n.* Art or practice of using or making telescopes. — *tel'es-co-pist* (-pĭst), *n.*

**tel'e-sis** (tél'ē-sŏs; tēl'ē-), *n.* [NL., lit., completion.] Intelligent direction of natural and social forces to a desired end; progress intelligently planned and directed.

**tel'e-spec'tro-scope** (tél'ē-spĕk'trŏ-skŏp; tēl'ē-), *n.* A spectroscopic apparatus to be attached to a telescope to obtain spectra of heavenly bodies.

**tel'e-ster'e-o-scope** (-stĕr'ē-ō-skŏp; -stĕr'ē-), *n.* [*tele-* + *stereoscope*.] A binocular telescope used to obtain enhanced impressions of relief in distant objects.

**tel'es-the-ni-a** (tél'ē-thĕ-zhĭ-fŏ; zhā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *tel-* + *esthetica*.] An impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the sense organs.

**tel'es-tich** (tél'ē-tĭk; tēl'ē-stĭk), *n.* Also *tel'es'tic*. [Gr. *telos* the end + *stichos* a line.] A poem in which the consecutive final letters of the lines spell a name. Cf. *ACROSTIC*.

**tel'e-ther-mom'e-ter** (tél'ē-thĕr-mŏm'ē-tēr; tēl'ē-), *n.* *Physics*. An apparatus for indicating the temperature of a distant point. — *tel'e-ther-mom'e-try* (-trŏ), *n.*

**Tel'e-type** (tél'ē-tĭp; tēl'ē-), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a kind of teletypewriter. b [often *not cap*] A system of communication in which the Teletype is used.

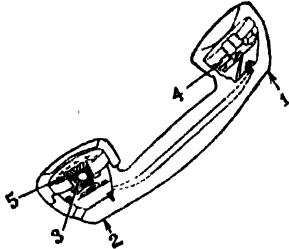
**tel'e-type-writ'er** (-tĭp'rĭt'ēr), *n.* A form of printing telegraph, recording like a typewriter.

**tel'eu-to-spore** (-tē-lŏ-tŏ-spŏr), *n.* [Gr. *teleutē* completion + *spore*.] A teliospore. — *tel'eu-to-spore'ic* (-spŏr'ik), *adj.*

**tel'e-view** (tél'ē-vŏ; tēl'ē-), *v. t. & i.* To observe or watch by means of a television receiver. — *tel'e-view'er*, *n.*

**tel'e-vi-sion** (-vĭz), *v. t.* To transmit or receive (an image) by television.

**tel'e-vi-sion** (tél'ē-vĭzh'ŏn; tēl'ē-; tēl'ē-vĭzh'ŏn), *n.* The transmission and reproduction of a view or scene by any device which converts light rays into electrical waves and reconverts these into visible light rays. —



Telephone (Handset cross section). 1 Receiver; 2 Transmitter; 3 Carbon Granules; 4 Magnet; 5 Diaphragm.

**tel'e-vi-sion-al** (-āl), **tel'e-vi-sion-ar'y** (-rŏy or, esp. Brit., -ēr-ŏ), *adj.* **tel'e-vi-sor** (tél'ē-vĭ-zēr; tēl'ē-), *n.* A television apparatus.

**tel'fer, tel'fer-age**. Vars. of *TELEFER*, etc.

**tel'ford** (tél'fŏrd), *adj.* [After T. Telford (1757-1834), Scot. road engineer.] Designating, or pertaining to, a road pavement having a hard, smooth surface of rolled stone.

**tel'har-mo-ni-um** (tél'hār-mŏn'ŏ-m), *n.* [NL., fr. *tele-* + *harmonium*.] An instrument for producing music at a distant point or points by alternating currents of electricity controlled by a keyboard.

**tel'i-al** (tél'ŏl; tēl'ŏ-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a telium.

**tel'ic** (tél'ik), *adj.* [Gr. *telos*, fr. *telos* the end.] Tending toward an end; purposive; teleological. — *tel'i-cal-ly* (-i-kāl-ŏ), *adv.*

**tel'i-o-spore** (tél'ŏ-ō-spŏr; tēl'ŏ-), *n.* [*telium* + *spore*.] Bot. A thick-walled winter or resting spore developed in the final (telial) stage in the life cycle of rust fungi, and giving rise to the basidium. — *tel'i-o-spore'ic* (-spŏr'ik), *adj.*

**tel'i-o-stage** (tél'ŏ-ō-stāj; tēl'ŏ-), *n.* [*telium* the spore fruit, fr. Gr. *telos*, *telos*, end + *stages*.] Bot. The final, or late summer, stage in the life cycle of the rust fungi.

**tel'i-um** (tél'ŏ-m; tēl'ŏ-), *n.*; pl. *TELIA* (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. *telos*, *telos*, end, completion.] Bot. In the rust fungi, a teliospore-containing sorus, or pustule, on the host plant.

**tell** (tĕl), *v. t.*; TOLD (tŏld); TELLING. [AS. *tellan*.] 1. To mention one by one; enumerate; (count; as, to *tell* money; to *tell* one's beads (in counting on a rosary the prayers said). 2. To relate in detail; narrate; recount; as, to *tell* a yarn, also, to utter; say; as, to *tell* a lie. 3. To make known or manifest, disclose, divulge; reveal; as, fossils *tell* much of the past. 4. To inform; report to. 5. To order; request; direct; as, he *told* her to go. 6. To ascertain by observing; to find out; recognize, decide; as, how can I *tell* what to do? 7. To assure emphatically; as, he did do it, I *tell* you. — *Syn.* See *REVEAL*. — *v. i.* 1. To give an account, make report. 2. To take effect; have a marked effect; as, every shot *tells*. 3. *Colloq.* To act as a talebearer; inform. 4. To serve as evidence or indication; — with *of*. — *tell off*. To number and set apart; esp., *Mil.*, to number and detail for special duty.

**Tell, Wilhelm or William**. See *WILLIAM TELL*.

**tel'ler** (tél'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tells; an informer, narrator, or describer. 2. One who reckons, counts, or the like; specif., one appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, assembly, etc. 3. *Banking*. Any of several employees concerned with the direct handling of money received by, or paid out by, a bank.

**telling**, *adj.* That tells; effective; as, a *telling* blow. — *Syn.* See *VALID*. — *telling-ly*, *adv.*

**tell'tale** (tél'tāl), *n.* 1. A talebearer; informer, tattler. 2. An outward sign of something kept secret, an indication. 3. A device to keep a check on employees; esp., a time clock. 4. *Music*. An indicator on an organ showing the wind pressure. 5. *Naut.* A device showing the position of the helm or rudder. 6. *Railroads*. A danger sign, as a row of strips hung over tracks to indicate approach to a low overhead bridge. 7. *Squash, Rackets*, etc. A strip on the front wall of the court, 2 to 2½ ft above the ground, over which the ball must be hit. — *adj.* That is or serves as a telltale.

**tel'lu-ri-an** (tél'lu-rĭ-ān), *adj.* [L. *tellus*, *-uris*, the earth.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the earth. — *n.* A dweller on the earth.

**tel'lu-ri-an**, *n.* Also *tel'lu-ri-on* (-ŏn). An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the rotation of the earth on its axis, the dependence of the seasons on the sun's declination, etc.

**tel'lu-ric** (-rĭk), *adj.* [L. *tellus*, *-uris*, the earth.] Tellurian; proceeding from the earth.

**tel'lu-ric**, *adj.* [From *TELLURIC*.] Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing tellurium; esp., designating compounds in which the element has a low valence. Cf. *TELLURIOUS*.

**tel'lu-ride** (tél'lu-rĭd; rĭd), *n.* Also *tel'lu-rid*. Chem. A binary compound of tellurium with another element or a radical; — formerly called *tel'lu-ret* (-rĕt).

**tel'lu-rite** (-rĭt), *n.* 1. Chem. A salt of tellurous acid. 2. *Mineral*. Native tellurium dioxide, TeO<sub>2</sub>, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

**tel'lu-ri-um** (tél'lu-rĭ-ŏ-m), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tellus*, *-uris*, the earth.] Chem. A nonmetallic element analogous to sulfur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white luster (sp. gr. 6.24), but usually combined with metals. Symbol, *Te*; at. no., 52; at. wt., 127.61.

**tel'lu-ri-ze** (tél'lu-rĭz; rĭz), *v. t.* To combine, impregnate, or treat, with tellurium; — chiefly in *past part.*

**tel'lu-rous** (tél'lu-rŏs; tēl'lu-), *adj.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing tellurium; esp., designating compounds in which the element has a low valence. Cf. *TELLURIC*.

**tel'o** (tél'ŏ). [Gr. *tele* far, far off.] = *TELE-*, as in *tel'o-dynam'ic* (-dĭ-nām'ik; -dŏ-), relating to the transmission of power to a distance, specif. by a system of ropes or cables and pulleys.

**tel'o** (tél'ŏ; tēl'ŏ-), *tel-*. [Gr. *telos*.] A combining form meaning end, as in *tel'o-phase* (-fāz), *Entol*, the final stage of mitosis, following the anaphase in which the entire cell divides and the new nuclei are formed (cf. *PROPHASE*).

**tel'pher** (tél'fēr), *n.* Also *tel'fer*. [Used instead of *telephore*, fr. *tele-* + *Gr. pherein* to bear.] A light car hunk from, and run on, aerial cables, esp. one propelled by electricity. — *v. t.* To transport by telpher.

**tel'pher-age** (ŏ), *n.* Also *tel'fer-age*. An electric transportation system, esp. one using telphers.

**tel'son** (tél'sŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *telson* a boundary, limit.] *Zool.* The terminal segment of the body of an arthropod or segmented worm, esp. that of a crustacean. See *KING CRAB*, *ILLUSTR.*

**Tel'u-gu** (tél'ŏ-gŏ; gŏ), *n.* 1. *ling.* & *pl.* One of a Dravidian people in Hyderabad, India. 2. A Dravidian language of east central India. — *Tel'u-gu*, *adj.*

**tem-blor** (-tĕm-blŏr'), *n.*; pl. *TEMBLORS* (-blŏrz') - *BLORES* (-blŏ-rās). [Sp.] U.S. An earthquake.

**tem'er-ar-i-ous** (tĕm'ēr-ār'ŏ-s), *adj.* [L. *temerarius*.] Unreasonably adventurous; rash. — *Syn.* See *ADVENTUROUS*. — *tem'er-ar-i-ous-ly*, *adv.*

**tem'er-i-ty** (tĕm'ēr'ĭ-tŏ), *n.* [F. *temérité*, fr. L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness. — *Syn.* Temerity, audacity, hardhood, effrontery, nerve, cheek, gall mean flagrant boldness. Temerity suggests rashness and contempt of

**danger; audacity**, a disregard of restraints imposed by prudence, convention, sound morals, etc.; hardness, firmness in daring and defiance; **effrontery**, shameless disregard of courtesy, propriety, etc., or an arrogant assumption of a privilege; **nerve**, **cheek**, and **gall** are slang terms for **effrontery**.

**temper** (tēm'pēr), *v. t.* [From AS. *temperian*, but influenced by OF. *temperer*, *F. temperer*; all fr. L. *temperare*.] 1. *Archaeic*. To mingle in due proportion; compound; blend. 2. To regulate, esp. by moderating; qualify, as by an ingredient; mollify; assuage. 3. *Nov. Rare*. To fit together; adjust. 4. To bring to the desired consistency, texture, degree of toughness, etc., as clay by wetting and kneading, steel or glass by gradual heating and cooling, or artists' colors by mixing with oil. 5. *Music*. To tune; esp., to adjust the pitch of (a note, chord, instrument, or the like) to a temperament. — *v. i.* To be or become tempered.

— *n.* 1. State of being tempered; specif.: a Of a compound substance, due to just mixture of different qualities; as, the *temper* of mortar. b The state of a metal or other substance, esp. as to its hardness or toughness. Temper in steel is indicated either by its carbon content or its color in tempering. 2. *Obs.* Constitution of body; temperament. 3. Disposition or frame of mind, esp. as to the passions and affections; as, a *very temper*. 4. Equanimity; composure. *Archaeic*, exc. in the phrases, *to keep or lose one's temper*. 5. Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger. 6. *Obs.* Mean; medium. 7. A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify its properties. — *Syn.* See **MOOD**; **DISPOSITION**. — **tem'per-a-ble**, *adj.* — **tem'per-er**, *n.*

**tem'per-a-ble** (tēm'pēr-ā-ble), *n.* [It.] A process of painting, in which an aluminous or colloidal medium, as white of egg, is employed as a vehicle instead of oil. Cf. 2d **DISTEMPER**, *n.*

**tem'per-a-mēt** (tēm'pēr-ā-mēt), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, *temperamentum*.] 1. Internal constitution with respect to balance or mixture of qualities or parts. 2. The regular physical and mental character of an individual; as, the *sanguine*, *phlegmatic*, *choleric* (or *bilious*), or *melancholic temperament*, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of these humors. See **NUMOR**, *n.* 2. 3. Frame of mind or type of mental reactions characteristic of an individual. 4. Act, means, or result, of tempering, or modifying; adjustment. 5. *Obs.* Temperature; also, climate. 6. *Music*. The system or process of slightly modifying the intervals of the scale so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch; also, the adjustment so made. *equal temperament* is a division of the octave into twelve equal parts, all keys being thus available for modulation. — *Syn.* See **DISPOSITION**.

**tem'per-a-men'tal** (tēm'pēr-ā-mēntl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to temperament; esp., having or showing a sensitive, easily excited temperament. — **tem'per-a-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

**tem'per-ance** (tēm'pēr-āns), *n.* [AF. *temperance*, fr. L. *temperantia*.] 1. Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; — one of the cardinal virtues. 2. Specif., moderation in, or narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants. 3. *Archaeic*. Self-control; calmness.

in the use of intoxicating liquors. 2. Neither excessively hot or cold; mild; as, a *temperate* climate. 3. *Music*. Tempered; — of an interval or scale. — *Syn.* See **MODERATE**. — **tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

**Temperate zone**. See **ZONE**, *n.*

**tem'per-a-ture** (tēm'pēr-ā-tūr), *n.* [L. *temperatura* due measure, proportion, temperament.] 1. *Obs.* a Constitution; temperament. b Moderation; mildness. 2. Degree of hotness or coldness measured on a definite scale. See **THERMOMETER**. 3. *Med.* The degree of heat, esp. of the human body; also, loosely, body heat above the normal, approximately 98.6° F.

**temperature gradient**. Rate of change of temperature with increase in height.

**tem'pered** (tēm'pērd), *adj.* 1. Having a temper. 2. Moderated in intensity or the like by the mixture of an additional ingredient; as, *tempered* wisdom. 3. *Music*. Conformed to temperament, esp. equal temperament.

**temper pin** *Chiefly Scot.* 1. The regulating pin of a spinning wheel. 2. A peg of a violin.

**tem'pest** (tēm'pēst; -pīst), *n.* [OF. *tempeste*, fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm.] 1. An extensive violent wind, esp. one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm. 2. Any violent tumult. — *v. t. & i.* To move forth like a tempest; to agitate.

**tem'pest-u-ous** (tēm'pēs't(ū)-ūs), *adj.* [OF. *tempestuosus*, fr. LL. *tempestuosus*.] Involving or resembling a tempest; turbulent; violent. — **tem'pest-u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'pest-u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Tem'plar** (tēm'plēr), *n.* [OF. *templier*, fr. ML. *templarius*. See **TEMPLE** church.] 1. One of a religious and military order established at Jerusalem about a.d. 1188 for the protection of pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. These *Knights Templars* were named because for a time they occupied quarters next to the building known as *Solomon's Temple*. 2. *Eng.* [not cap.] A barrister or student of law occupying chambers in the Temple, London. 3. *Freemasonry*, = **KNIGHT TEMPLAR**, 2.

**tem'plate** (-plīt), **tem'plet** (-plīt; -plīt), *n.* [F. *templet*, dim. of *temple*.] 1. *Arch.* A short piece placed in a wall under a beam to distribute the pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists. 2. *Mach.* A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide to the form of the work.

**tem'ple** (tēm'pl), *n.* [F. *Weaving*.] A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely.

**tem'ple**, *n.* [OF. fr. dim. of L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*.] The flattened space on either side of the forehead of man and certain other mammals.

**tem'ple**, *n.* [From AS. *tempel*, and fr. OF. *temple*, both fr. L. *templum* a space marked out, sanctuary.] 1. An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity. 2. [cap.] One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem the worship of Jehovah. 3. Among Christians, an edifice for public worship. 4. [cap.] Two Inns of Court (*Inner and Middle Temple*) occupying the site of the original London establishment of Knights Templars. 5. A local organization of Odd Fellows. — **tem'pled** (tēm'pld), *adj.*

**tem'plet** (-plīt; -plīt), *n.* [F.] = **TEMPLE**.

**tem'po** (tēm'pō), *n.*; pl. **TEMPI** (-pē), **TEMPOS** (-pōs). [It., fr. L. *tempus*.] 1. *Music*. The rate of speed at which a piece or passage moves, generally indicated by such adjectives as *adagio*, *andante*, *presto*, and by reference to the metronome. 2. Rhythm; hence, rate of activity in general; as, the *tempo* of our age.

**tem'po-ral** (tēm'pō-rāl), *adj.* [LL. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the temple or temples or the sides of the skull behind the orbits.

**tem'po-ral**, *adj.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time, portion of time.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or limited by time. 2. Pertaining to the present life, or this world; secular; also, transitory. 3. Temporarily; distinguished from *eternal* or *eternity*. 4. Civil or political, as distinguished from *ecclesiastical*; as, *temporal* power. 5. *Gram.* Expressive of time. — *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly in pl. — **tem'po-ral-ly**, *adv.*

**temporal bone**. *Anat.* A compound bone of the side of the human skull.

**tem'po-ral-ty** (tēm'pō-rāl'tē-tē), *n.*; pl. **-TIES** (-tēz). 1. State or quality of being temporary; — opp. to *perpetual*. 2. *Usually pl.* *Ecol.* Properties, goods, and revenues of an ecclesiastical corporation. [tem'pō-ra mu-tan'tūr, nos et mu-ta-mur in illis (tēm'pō-rā mūtā'tēr, nōs ēt mūtā-mēr in illis).] [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with (in) them.

**tem'po-rar-y** (tēm'pō-rēr-ē), *esp. Brit.*, *-rēr-ē*, *adj.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Lasting for a time only; ephemeral; transitory. — **tem'po-rar-ily** (-rēr-ē-lē; -rēr-ē-lē), *adv.*

**tem'po-rize** (tēm'pō-rīz), *v. i.* [F. *temporiser*.] See **TEMPORAL** pert. to time.] To comply with the time or occasion; to yield, in reality or ostensibly and temporarily, to the current of opinion, circumstances, a demand, or the like; also, to trim, as between parties. — **tem'po-riz-a-tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **tem'po-riz-er** (-rī-zēr), *n.*

**tem'po-ro** (tēm'pō-rō), *n.* [L. *tempora*, pl. *temples*.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting *temporal* and, as in *tem'po-ro-max'il-lar-y*.

**tempt** (tēmp't), *v. t.* [OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, fr. L. *temptare*, *tentare*, to handle, attack, test, urge.] 1. *Archaeic*. To put to trial; to test. 2. To endeavor to persuade; to induce; incite. 3. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil; to entice to what is wrong by promise of pleasure or gain. 4. To provoke, as an anger or a person to anger. — *Syn.* See **LURE**. — **tempt-a-ble**, *adj.*

**tempt-a-tion** (tēmp'tā-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of tempting; seduction. 2. State of being tempted, or enticed to evil. 3. That which tempts, esp. to evil.

**tempt'er** (tēmp'tēr), *n.* One who tempts or entices, esp. [cap.], with the Devil. — **tempt'ress** (-trēs; -trēs), *n.*

**tempt'ing**, *adj.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **tempt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tempt'ing-ness**, *n.*

**tem'pus e'dax re'tum** (tēm'pās ē'dāks re'trūm), [L.] Time devouring (all) things.

**tem'pus fu'git** (tēm'pūs fū'git), [L.] Time flies.

**ten** (tēn), *n.* [AS. *tēn*, *tēn*, *tīn*; akin to *-teen* in *thirteen*, *fourteen*, etc.] 1. See **NUMBER**, *Table*. 2. A person or object distinguished by the number ten, often the tenth in a series, as a playing card having ten spots; *Colloq.*, a ten-dollar bill. — **ten**, *adj.*

**ten** = **TENO**.

**ten-a-ble** (tēn-ā-b'l; tēn-ā-), *adj.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold, fr. L. *tenere*.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. — **ten-a-ble-ty** (-blē-tē-tē), *n.* — **ten-a-ble**, *adv.*

**ten-a-ge** (tēn-ā-jē), *n.* [F., *tenacious*, *demeuror tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See **TENACIOUS**.] *Bridge*, *Whist*, etc. A combination in one hand of the best and third-best cards unplayed, in any suit, as *ace-queen* called *major tenace*; king-jack, *minor tenace*.

**ten-a-cious** (tēn-ā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *tenax*, *-acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold.] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast, with *of*. 2. Apt to retain tenacity. 3. Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough; as, a *tenacious* metal. 4. Glutinous; viscid; sticky; adhesive. — *Syn.* See **STRONG**. — **ten-a-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ten-a-cious-ness**, *n.*

**ten-a-cu-lity** (tēn-ā'shūs-tē-tē), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being tenacious; as, persistency; also, cohesiveness; also, adhesiveness. 2. *Physics*. Tensile strength. — *Syn.* See **COVERAGE**.

**ten-a-cu-lum** (tēn-ā'shūs-lūm), *n.*; pl. **TENACULA** (lō). [LL., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold.] *Surg.* A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, for taking up arteries, etc.

**ten-a-ille**, **ten-a-ill** (tēn-ā-ill), *n.* [F. *tenaille* a pair of pincers or tongs, a tenaille, fr. L. *tenaculum*, pl. *tenacula*. See **TENACULUM**.] *Fort.* An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions.

**ten-an-cy** (tēn-ān-sē), *n.*; pl. **-CIES** (-sēz). 1. *Law*. A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. 2. A piece of land held of another. 3. The period of a tenant's occupancy or possession.

**ten-ant** (tēnt), *n.* [OF., orig. pres. part. of *tenir* to hold.] 1. *Law*. a One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personality (as an annuity), by any kind of right. b One who has temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; — corr. of *landlord*. 2. A dweller; an occupant. — *v. t.* To occupy as tenant. — **ten-ant-a-ble**, *adj.* — **ten-ant-less**, *adj.*

**tenant farmer**. A farmer who tills soil owned by another, paying rent either in cash or in shares of produce.

**ten-an-try** (tēn-ānt-rē), *n.* = **TENANCY**; also, the body of tenants.

**ten-oh** (tēnch), *n.* See **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [OF. *tenche*, fr. LL. *tinea*.] A European fresh-water fish (*Tinea tinea*) of the carp family, allied to the dace, noted for its tenacity of life.

**Ten Commandments**. The Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (Ex. xx).

**tend** (tēnd), *v. i.* [Aphetic form of **ATTEND**.] 1. To wait, as attendant; serve; attend; — with *on*. 2. *Obs.* To be waiting or in readiness. *Shak.* — *v. t.* 1. To apply oneself to the care of; as, a To minister to; to cultivate or foster, as a plant. b To have charge of, as a caretaker or overseer. c To manage or oversee the operations of, as a store or a machine. 3. *Archaeic*. To attend as a retainer.

**tend**, *v. i.* [OF. *tendre*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tensum* and *tentum*, to extend, tend.] 1. To move or direct one's course. 2. To be directed

suffering any mischance. Cf. **MAN**.



**tend/ance** (tēn'dāns), *n.* 1. Bestowal of attention; ministration; attendance. 2. Obs. Attendants; retinue.  
**tend/ancy** (tēn'dāns), *n.*; pl. -cies (-sīz). 1. Direction or course of any place, object, action, or result. 2. Drift; hence, inclination; 3. Propensity to a certain course. 4. Thought or action; a mental presentation favoring a particular point of view, esp. a particular use, as in *tendency*.  
**Syn.** *Tendency, trend, drift, tenor, current* mean direction taken by a course, a progression, or the like. *Tendency* specifically implies a driving force sending a person or thing in a given direction; *trend*, a direction maintained in spite of irregularities or windings, or one subject to change; *drift*, a tendency influenced by winds or the like, or an underlying meaning which may be inferred; *tenor*, a drift, esp. in the latter sense; *current*, a clearly defined but not necessarily unalterable direction or tendency.  
**ten-den'tious**, **ten-den'sious** (tēn'dēn'shēss), *adj.* Marked by an intruded reformatory intent or by an implicitly purposive disposition to promote a point of view (cf. *TENDENCY*, 3); as, a novel, play, history, speech, or news dispatch may be *tendentious* — *ten-den'tious-ly*, *ten-den'sious-ly*, *adv.* — *ten-den'tious-ness*, *ten-den'sious-ness*, *n.*  
**tend'er** (tēn'dēr), *n.* [From *TEND* to attend.] 1. One who tends or takes care. 2. *Naut.* A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply stores, provisions, etc. 3. A boat or small steamer for communication between shore and a larger vessel. 4. *Railroads.* A ve-

offer, either of money or of service in satisfaction of a debt or an obligation, made to save a penalty or forfeiture for nonpayment or non-performance. 2. Any offer or proposal made for acceptance; specif., an offer of a bid for a contract, usually for public supplies or work. 3. The thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. — *ten'der-er*, *n.*  
**ten'der, adj.** 1. *TENDER-ER*; *TENDER-EST*. [OF. *tendre*, fr. L. *tener*.] 1. Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; soft; fragile; succulent. 2. Physically weak; not hardy; delicate. 3. Expressing, or expressive of, or susceptible to, the softer feelings, as love, compassion, kindness; affectionate; as, a *tender* lover, memory, caress. 4. Considerate; careful; — with *of* or *over*. 5. Feeble from immaturity. 6. Adapted to, or conducive to, a delicate or sensitive constitution or character; gentle; as, *tender* feeling. 7. Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; impressionable; sympathetic. 8. Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — of color. 9. Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected; as, a woman's *tender* honor. 10. Requiring gentle or delicate handling; ticklish; as, a *tender* subject. 11. *Naut.* Heeling over too easily when under sail; somewhat crank. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become tender; also, *Archaic*, to treat with tenderness. — *n. Obs.* Regard; care. — *ten'der-ly*, *adv.* — *ten'der-ness*, *n.*  
**ten'der-foot'** (tēn'dēr', *n.*; pl. -FEET (-fēt). 1. *Orn.* Western U.S. A newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to hardship. 2. A boy scout or girl scout of the beginning class.

**ten'der-heart'ed** (-hārt'hēd; -tīd; 2), *adj.* Easily moved to love, pity, or sorrow; compassionate; impressionable.  
**ten'der-loin'** (-loin'), *n.* 1. A strip of tender flesh on either side of the vertebral column, sold as a separate cut of beef and pork. 2. [cap.] In New York City, *orin.*, a district that afforded the police profit through conniving at vice and lawbreaking; hence [sometimes *not cap.*], the region of a city which is largely devoted to vice and law-breaking that encourage political and police corruption.

**ten'dious** (tēn'dēss), *adj.* [F. *tendineux*.] 1. Of the nature of a tendon. 2. Consisting of tendons; sinewy.

**ten'don** (tēn'dōn), *n.* [F. or ML.; F., fr. ML. *tendo*, fr. L. *tendere* to stretch.] *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, white, fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force exerted by the muscle; a sinew. A broad flat tendon is called an *aponeurosis*.

**ten'dril** (tēn'drīl), *n.* [Shortened fr. F. *tendrillon*, fr. *tendron*, fr. *tendre* (tēn'dēr).] *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. — *ten'dril-lar*, *ten'dril-ous*, *adj.*

**Ten'e-brae** (tēn'ē-brē), *n. pl.* [L., pl., darkness.] *R.C.Ch.* The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week; specif., an afternoon service at which they are sung, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Holy Week.

**ten'e-brif'ic** (-brīf'ik), *adj.* [L. *tenebrae* darkness + *facere* to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy.

**ten'e-brous** (tēn'ē-brūs), *adj.* [OF. *tenebrus*, fr. L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky.

**1080. ten-eight'y** (tēn'ē-tī), *n.* A poisonous substance (chemically, sodium fluoracetate, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub>) used as a rodenticide; — so called from its laboratory serial number.

**ten'e-ment** (tēn'ē-mēnt), *n.* [OF. a holding, a fief, fr. ML. *tenementum*, fr. L. *tenere* to hold.] 1. *Law.* Orig., that which is the

amended Aug. 31, 1935, consisting of a board of three members with power to develop the Tennessee River system for the purposes of flood control, navigation, and the creation of water power, to generate and sell surplus electricity, to develop fertilizers, to aid in soil conservation, etc. Abbr. *TVA*.

**ten'nis** (tēn'is), *n.* [ME. *tenys*, *tenetis*.] 1. A played with a ball which is struck with a racket (*tennis* 1, enclosed court; — often called *court tennis*). 2. Short 1 **TENNIS**. Cf. **TABLE TENNIS**.

**tennis shoes.** Sneakers.

**ten'o-** (tēn'ō), **ten-**, **ten-on'to-** (tē-nōn'tō-), **tenont-**. [Gr. *tenōn*, *tenōntos*.] Combining forms meaning *tendon*, as in *ten'o-sit'is*, inflammation of a tendon; *ten-on'to-phy*, suture of a tendon; *ten-on'to-my*, the division of, or the act of dividing, a tendon.

**ten'on** (tēn'ōn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] *Carp.* A projecting member left by cutting away the wood around it for insertion into a mortise to make a joint. See **POVERTAIL**, *Illustr.* — *v. t. & i.* 1. To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise. 2. To unite by a tenon.

**ten'o-nit'is** (tēn'ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *tenōn* tendon + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a tendon.

**ten'or** (tēn'ēr), *n.* [OF. *tenore*, fr. L. *tenor*, fr. *tenere* to hold.] 1. A holding on in a continuous course; general tendency; course; procedure; trend. 2. The general drift of thought; purport; intent. 3. Stamp; character; nature. 4. *Law.* An exact copy of a writing; a transcript. 5. [OF. *tenore* (F. *tenor*, fr. L. *tenore*), fr. L. *tenor* a holding; — because the tenor voice took and held the principal part.] *Music.* a The highest male voice (except the falsetto), having a compass between about the first c below middle c and the first c above middle c. b Hence, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice. c A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, as the violin. d The lowest of a ring, or set, of bells. — *Syn.* See **TENDENCY**. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adapted to the tenor (esp. voice or part); in compass between the bass and alto of its kind; as, *tenor* band.

**ten'pence** (tēn'pens), *n.* The sum or value of, or a coin worth, ten pennies.

**ten'pen'ny** (tēn'pēn'ī; -pēn'ī), *adj.* 1. Valued at tenpence. 2. [*pron.* tēn'pēn'ī] Designating a size of nails. See **TENNY**.

**ten'pin'** (-pīn'), *n.* One of the pins used in tenpins.

**ten'pins'** (-pīnz'), *n. pl.* *in form but construed as sing.* A game played on a bowling alley, with ten wooden pins, usually arranged to form a triangle, at which a ball is bowled. In *American tenpins*, the pins are 15 ins. high, with a maximum circumference of 15 ins.

**ten'reo** (tēn'rēk), **ten'drac** (-drāk), *n.* [F. *tanrar*, *tenreo*, fr. Malagasy *tandraka*, *tandrakaka*.] Any of several insectivorous mammals, some spiny, of Madagascar; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec caudatus*).

**tense** (tēns; 106), *n.* [OF. *tens*, fr. L. *tempus* time, tense.] *Gram.* Distinguishing form in a verb for the expression of distinctions as to time; an inflectional form or phrase thus expressive of a time distinction.

**tense, adj.** [L. *tensus*, past part. of *tendere* to stretch.] 1. Stretched tight; taut. 2. Feeling or evincing nervous tension. 3. *Phonol.* Uttered with the tongue and associated muscles in a relatively tense state, as *ā*, *oo* contrasted with *i*, *oo*; narrow. — *Syn.* See **TIGHT**; **STIFF**. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become tense, as tendons. — *tense-ly*, *adv.* — *tense-ness*, *n.*

**ten'sile** (tēn'sīl), *adj.* [NL. *tensilis*. See **TENSE**, *adj.*] 1. Capable of tension; ductile. 2. Of or pertaining to tension. — *ten-sil'i-ty* (tēn-sīl'ī-tī), *n.*

**tensile strength.** *Physics.* The greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing asunder.

**ten-sim'e-lar** (tēn-sīm'ē-lār), *n.* [tension + meter.] Instrument for measuring x-ray tension. Cf. **MANOMETER**.

**ten-sim'e-ter** (tēn-sīm'ē-tēr), *n.* A device for determining tension, as in the wires of an airplane.

**ten'sion** (tēn'shūn), *n.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*. See **TENSE**, *adj.*] 1. Act of stretching or tensing; state or degree of being strained to stiffness. 2. Hence: a Mental strain; intensity of striving. b Nervous anxiety, with attendant muscular tension. 3. A strained condition of relations, as between nations. 4. A device to produce a desired tension, or pull, as in a loom. 5. *Elec.* a The quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. b Potential. 6. *Mech.* a A force (either of two balancing forces) causing, or tending to cause, extension. b The stress or condition due to these forces. — *ten'sion-a-ble* (-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**ten'si-ty** (tēn'sī-tī), *n.* Tensioness.

**ten'sive** (tēn'sīv), *adj.* [F. *tensif*.] Tending to or causing tension.

**ten'sor** (-sēr; -sēr), *n.* [NL.] 1. *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part. 2. *Geom.* A generalized concept of a vector, requiring for its description more than three components.

**ten'-strike** (tēn'strīk'), *n.* U.S. a *Howling*. A strike. b *Collog.* Any successful and decisive stroke or act.

**tent** (tēnt), *n.* [OF. *tente*, fr. L. *tentis*, fem. of *tentus* stretched out, past part. of *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] 1. A portable lodge of skins, canvas, or strong cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, used for shelter, esp. by soldiers in camp. 2. *Med.* A tentlike screen for retaining vapors during administration; as, an oxygen tent. — *v. t.* To lodge in a tent. — *v. i.* To lodge in tents; to cover with a tent.

**tent, n.** [OF. *tente*.] *Surg.* A roll of lint or linen, or other absorbent, used to dilate a canal, to keep open a wound, etc. — *v. t.* To keep open with a tent, as a wound.

**tent, n.** *Now Scot.* Attention; heed; care. — *v. t. i.* 1. To care for; to tend; heed. 2. To prevent. 3. To teach.

**ten'ta-cle** (tēn'tāk'l; -tāk'l), *n.* [NL. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel.] 1. Any of various long, flexible processes, usually tactile or prehensile, borne by animals generally on the head, or about the mouth. See **GASTROPOD**, *Illustr.* 2. *Bot.* Any hair or emergence, as the insect-catching hairs on the leaves of the sundew, responding readily to stimuli. — *ten-tac'u-lar* (tēn'tāk'l-ēr), *adj.*

**ten'tage** (tēn'tī), *n.* [From *TENT* a shelter.] Tents collectively.

**ten'ta-tive** (tēn'tā-tīv), *adj.* [ML. *tentativus*, fr. L. *tentare* to try.] Of the nature of an experiment; offered or undertaken provisionally. — *ten'ta-tive-ly*, *adv.* — *ten'ta-tive-ness*, *n.*

**tent caterpillar.** Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars (esp. *Malacosoma americanum*) which construct on trees large silken webs.

**tent'ed** (tēn'tēd; -tēd), *adj.* Covered with a tent or tents.

**ten'ter** (tēn'tēr), *n.* [ME. *tenture*, *tentour*.] A frame for stretch-

— **TENEMENT HOUSE.** b An apartment, or a suite of rooms, for use by one tenant or family. 3. Dwelling; abode; habitation. — *ten'e-men-ta-ry* (-mēn'tā-rī), *adj.*

**tenement house.** A dwelling house for renting, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families; often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes.

**ten'e-nus** (tēn'ē-nūs; tēn'ē-s'), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *teinamos*, fr. *teinain* to stretch.] *Med.* A sensation of the need to evacuate the bowels or the bladder, without result.

**ten'et** (tēn'ēt; -īt; tēn'ēt; -nīt), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold.] Any principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true, esp. by an organization. — *Syn.* See **DOCTRINE**.

**ten'fild** (tēn'tīld; 2), *adj. & adv.* See **YOLD**.

**ten'i-a**, **ten'i-a-oid**, **ten'i-a-inge**, etc. Vars. of **TARNIA**, **TARNIACIDE**, etc.

**Ten'tite** (tēn'tī), *n.* A trade-mark applied to thermoplastic molding compositions made from a cellulose ester.

**Ten'nan-see Val'ley An-thro'p-ity** (tēn'nā-sē; 2), *U.S.* A government agency created by Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1933, and

ing cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square; also, a tenterhook. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch on or as on a tenter or tenters. — *v. i.* To admit of being tented. — *on tenters.* = *ON TENTERHOOKS.*

**tent'er** (tén'tér), *n.* One who has the care or charge of something, specif., *Chiefly Brit.*, of machines in a factory.

**tent'er-hook'** (-hók'), *n.* A sharp hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter. — *on tenterhooks.* In suspense, or under a distressing strain.

**tenth** (ténth; 106), *n.* *adj.* See NUMBER, Table. — **tenth'ly**, *adv.*

**tent stitch.** A short slanting stitch in worsted work and embroidery, worked in even lines from left to right.


**tent'y** (tén'tl), *adj.*; **TENT'Y-ER** (-tí-ér); **TENT'Y-EST.** *Scot.* Attentive; watchful.

**ten'u-ís** (tén'ú-ís), *n.*; *pl.* TENUES (-tē). [*L.*, thin, fine, weak; used to translate *Gr.* *psilos* bare, unspirited (used of these consonants.)] *Phonet.* One of the three surd mutes, or voiceless stops (*k, p, t*).

**ten-u'i-ty** (tén-ú-i-tl), *n.* Tenuous quality or state; as: *a* Thinness; slenderness. *b* Rarity. — of fluids. *c* Poverty; meagerness. *d* Faintness, as of sound.

**ten'u-ous** (tén'ú-ús), *adj.* [*L.* *tenuis* thin] 1. Thin; slender. 2. Rare; subtle; not dense; — of fluids. 3. Unsubstantial; insignificant; flimsy. — *Syn.* See THIN. — **ten'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ten'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ten'ure** (tén'úr), *n.* [*OF.* *tenure*, *tenedre*, fr. *tenir* to hold] 1. Act or right of holding, esp. real estate, property of a superior. 2. The manner in, or the period for, which anything is had and enjoyed. — **ten'ur-i-al** (tén-úr-i-ál), *adj.* — **ten'ur-i-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ten'us-to** (tén-ú-s-tó), *adj.* [*It.*, past part. of *tenere* to hold.] *Music.* Held firmly, as a tone or chord, to its full value, not staccato; — a direction. *Abbrev.* *ten.* A tenuto mark is often used: Thus: 

**te'o-cal'i** (tē'ó-kál'i; tē'ó-kál'yē), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lī; -yēz). [*Sp.*, also *teocali*, lit., house of the god, fr. Nahuatl *teocalli*.] *Archaeol.* A temple of Mexico or Central America, usually a structure built upon the summit of a truncated pyramidal mound.

**te'o-sin'te** (tē'ó-sín'tē), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. Nahuatl *teocentli*, lit., divine maize.] A large annual fodder grass (*Duchalaena mexicana*), native to Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize and grown for fodder and for cereal.

**te'poe** (tē'pō; tē'pō), *n.* [*Dakota tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for] An American Indian conical tent, used by most of the tribes of the Great Plains. Cf. LODGE, *n.*; *WICKIUP*; *WIGWAM*.

**teph'rite** (tē'frit), *n.* [*Gr.* *tephra* ashes.] A volcanic rock consisting of plagioclase, augite, and leucite or nephelinite. — **teph'rit'ic** (tē'frit'ik), *adj.*

**tep'id** (tē'píd), *adj.* [*L.* *tepidus*, fr. *teper* to be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm. — **te-pid'i-ty** (tē'píd'i-tl), *n.* — **te-pid-ly**, *adv.* — **te-pid-ness**, *n.*

**tep'i-dar'i-um** (tē'pí-dar'i-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-á). [*L.*, prop. neut. of *tepidarius* pertaining to a tepid bath. See *TEPID*.] A warm room for a bath.

**te-qui-la** (tē'kē-lá), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. the mt. town *Tequila*, Jalisco, Mexico.] A Mexican century plant (*Agave tequilana*); also, the distilled liquor made from the juices of the roasted stems of this plant.

**te-rail' hat** (tē'rā-í), *n.* A wide-brimmed, ventilated, felt hat, such as one worn by explorers in the *Te-til*, a lowland belt in India north of the Ganges.

**ter'a-phim** (tēr'á-fīm), *n.*; *pl.* *teraphim* (tēr'áfīm). [*Heb.* *teraphim*] Images representing the primitive household gods of the Jews and other Semitic peoples (*Gen.* xxxi. 10, 30).

**ter'a-to** (tēr'á-tō), *terat.* [*Gr.* *teras*, *genos*.] A combining form meaning wonder, monster, as in *ter'a-to-gen'ic*, *ter'a-to-g'e-n'y*.

**ter'a-toid** (tēr'á-tōid), *adj.* [*terat-* + *oid*.] Monstrous.

**ter'a-to-log'ic** (tēr'á-tō-lōj'ik), *n.* The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or deviations from the normal structure, esp. in man — **ter'a-to-log'i-cal** (tēr'á-tō-lōj'ik-ál), *adj.* — **ter'a-to-l'o-gist** (tēr'á-tō-lōj'ist), *n.*

**ter'bi-a** (tēr'bí-á), *n.* [*NL.*] *Chem.* Terbium oxide, Tb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a white solid, one of the rare earths.

**ter'bi-um** (-úm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare-earth metal resembling yttrium, found in certain minerals. Symbol, Tb; at. no., 65; at. wt., 169.2. — **ter'bic** (bí-ík), *adj.*

**Terbium metals.** *Chem.* A group of related rare-earth metals: europium, gadolinium, and terbium.

**ter'cel** (tēr'sēl), *n.* Also **ter'cel** (tēr'sēl; -lī). [*OF.* *tercel*, *terquel*, dim. fr. *L.* *tercio*, the third.] *Falconry.* The male of various hawks, esp. of the peregrine falcon.

**ter-cent'o-nar'y** (tēr-sén'tē-nēr'; tēr'sén-tē-nār'; or, esp. *Brit.*, -sén-tē-nār'; -sén-tē-nō-r'), *adj.* [*L.* *ter* thrice + *centenary*.] Including, or relating to, an interval of three hundred years. — *n.* The three-hundred anniversary of any event.

**ter'oet** (tēr'sēt; -sīt; tēr'sēt'), *n.* [*It.* *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo* third, fr. *L.* *tertius*.] 1. A group of three successive verses rhyming together or interlaced in rhyming with an adjoining tercet. 2. *Music.* A triplet.

**ter'e-bene** (tēr'ē-bēn), *n.* [See *TEREBINTH*; cf. *TERPENE*.] *Chem.* A mixture of terpenes from oil of turpentine.

**te-reb'lo** (tēr'ēb'lō; -rēb'lō), *adj.* [*terebinth* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with nitric acid, and otherwise.

**ter'e-binth** (tēr'ē-bínth), *n.* [*L.* *terebinthus*, fr. *Gr.* *terebinthos*.] A small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) of the sumac family, yielding Chian turpentine.

**ter'e-bin'thic** (-bín'thík), *adj.* Of or like turpentine.

**ter'e-bin'thine** (-tín), *adj.* A *Of* or *pert.* to the terebinth tree. *b* *Of*, consisting of, or like turpentine.

**te-re'do** (tēr'ē-dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz) -DINES (-dī-nēz). [*L.*, a worm that gnaws wood, fr. *Gr.* *terédōn*.] A shipworm (*genus* *Teredo*).

**te-re'te'** (tēr'ēt'; tēr'ēt'), *adj.* [*L.* *terete*, -etis, rounded off.] Cylindrical and tapering with circular cross section, as many plant stems.

**Ter'rus** (tēr'ús; tēr'ē-ús), *n.* See *PAULOMELA*.

**ter'gal** (tēr'gál), *adj.* [*L.* *tergum* the back.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the tergum, or back; dorsal.

**ter-gem'i-nate** (tēr-jém'i-nát'), *adj.* [*L.* *tergeminus*, fr. *ter* thrice + *geminus* twin-born.] *Bot.* Forking with three pairs of leaflets.

come a renegade; apostatize; also, to use subterfuges; shuffle. — **ter'gi-ver-sa'tor** (-sā'tér), *n.*

**ter'gi-ver-sa'tion** (-sā'tshn), *n.* 1. Desertion of a cause, party, faith, etc.; also, a shifting; equivocation. 2. A shift, subterfuge, or evasion.

**ter'gum** (tēr'gúm), *n.*; *pl.* -GA (-gá). [*L.*] *Zool.* The back.

**term** (térn), *n.* [*OF.* *terme*, fr. *L.* *terminus* a boundary, limit, end.] 1. *Archaic.* Limit; bound; also, end; goal. 2. A limited or definite extent of time; the time for which anything lasts; duration; tenure.

3. *pl.* Propositions, limitations, or provisions, stated or offered, for the acceptance of another and determining the nature and scope of the agreement; conditions. 4. A word or expression having a precisely limited meaning or peculiar to a science, art, or the like; as, a technical term. 5. *pl.* A mutual relationship; footing; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to be on good terms. 6. Good or even footing; agreement; as, to come to terms. 7. *Obs.* *pl.* Conditions; circumstances. *Shak.*

8. *Arch.* A boundary post; esp., a quadrangular pillar, adorned with a head or upper body. 9. *Logic.* In universities, schools, etc., a definite continuous period during which instruction is regularly given to students. 10. *Law.* a The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp. in England, a quarter day. b The whole period for which an estate is granted; also, the estate thus granted. c A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. d The time for which a court is held. 11. *Math.* *a* *Any* A member of a compound quantity; as, *ab* or *cd* in *ab ± cd*. b *Any* of the members composing a proportion or ratio. — *v. t.* To apply a term; to name; call.

**Ter'ma-gant** (tēr-má-gánt), *n.* [*OF.* *Tervagan*, *Trivagan*(t).] 1. An imaginary being, supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity, represented in ancient moralities, farces, etc., as vociferous and tumultuous. 2. [*not cap.*] A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman; a virago. [*not cap.*] *adj.* Tumultuous; boisterous; scolding. — **ter'ma-gant-ry** (-gánt-ri), *n.*

**term day.** A day fixed as a term (sense 9), also, a special day set by scientists for making synoptic meteorological or other physical observations.

**term'er** (tēr'mér), *n.* A person serving for a term, esp. in prison; as, a third term.

**ter'mi-na-ble** (tēr'mí-ná-b'l), *adj.* That may be terminated; limitable. — **ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'i-tl), *n.* — **ter'mi-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

**ter'mi-nal** (nól), *adj.* [*L.* *terminalis*.] 1. *Of* or pertaining to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity. 2. *Of* or pertaining to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term. 3. Occurring at the end of a period or series; concluding. 4. *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem. 5. *Transportation.* Connected with the receipt or delivery of freight; as, terminal charges. — *Syn.* See *LAST*. — *n.*

1. The part which terminates; extremity; end. 2. *Arch.* A terminating and usually ornamental detail, as the carved end of a church tower. Cf. *FINAL*. 3. *Elec.* A device attached to the end of a wire or cable or to an apparatus for convenience in making electrical connections. 4. *Transportation.* a Either end of a carrier line, as a railroad, trucking, or shipping line or airline, with classifying yards, dock and lighterage facilities, management offices, storage sheds, and freight-loading and passenger station. b Any station central to a considerable area or junction station of a carrier line, for delivery and receipt of freight or embarkation of passengers. — **ter'mi-nal-ly**, *adv.*

**terminal leave.** A final leave granted to a member of the armed forces, consisting of accumulated unused leave, prior to his separation or discharge from service.

**ter'mi-nate** (tēr'mí-nāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *terminatus*, past part. of *terminare*.] 1. To set or form a term or spatial limit; to bound; limit. 2. To put an end to; to end; as, to terminate an action or an argument; also, to form the conclusion of, as a story. — *v. i.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface. 2. To come to a limit in time; to end. 3. To have its end; — with *in*; as, words terminating in "ism." — *Syn.* See *CLOSE*.

**ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shšn), *n.* 1. Act of terminating. 2. Limit in space or extent; bound; also, end in time or existence; conclusion. 3. The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., *Gram.*, the part added to a stem in inflection; ending; suffix. 4. Outcome; completion; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory termination. — *Syn.* See *END*.

**ter'mi-na'tion-al** (-nāl), *adj.* 1. *Of* or forming a termination, as of a word. 2. *Gram.* Formed by inflectional suffixes; as, *terminational* comparison (-er, -est).

**ter'mi-na'tive** (tēr'mí-nā'tiv; -nā'tiv), *adj.* Tending or serving to terminate; determining. — **ter'mi-na'tive-ly**, *adv.*

**ter'mi-na'tor** (-nā'tér), *n.* 1. One who or that which terminates. 2. *Astron.* The line dividing the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon or a planet's disk.

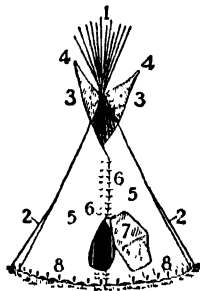
**ter'mi-ner** (tēr'mí-nér), *n.* *Law.* A determining. See *OVER AND TERMINER*.

**ter'mi-nol'o-gy** (tēr'mí-nól'ōj'ī), *n.* [*L.* *terminus* term + *-logy*.] The technical or special terms or words used in any business, art, science, or the like; also, nomenclature as a field of study. Cf. *NOMENCLATURE*. — **ter'mi-no-lōg'i-cal** (-nól'ōj'ik-ál), *adj.* — **ter'mi-nolōg'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**term insurance.** Insurance for a specified term providing for no payment to the insured except upon losses during the term, and becoming void upon its expiration.

**ter'mi-nus** (tēr'mí-nús), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). -NUSES (-nús-ēz; -jēz). [*L.*] 1. A boundary; limit. 2. A boundary stone or post. 3. Termination; final goal. 4. *Transportation.* a = *TERMINAL*. 4 b. Also, the town or city at such a terminal. b *Chiefly Brit.* = *TERMINAL*. 4 b. — *Syn.* See *END*.

**ter'mi-nus ad quem** (ád kwēm'). [*L.*] Lit., end (or limit) to which; terminal point.



*Figures.* 1 Pole; 2, 2 Outside Poles for supporting Flaps; 3, 3 for regulating draft and escape of smoke; 4, 4 Ears of flaps, into which ends of outside poles are inserted; 5, 5 Cover (made of hides); 6, 6 Pins holding two sides of cover together; 7 Door of skin stretched on a frame; 8, 8 Poles.

**ter'mi-nus a quo** (tûr'mî-nûs à kwô). [L.] Lit., end (or limit) from which; starting point.

**ter'mite** (tûr'mî-t), n. [L. *termes*, *termites*, a woodworm.] Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects (order Isoptera), white ant. Each colony consists of winged sexual forms (queen and king) and wingless sterile workers and, often, soldiers. Termites (which are not true ants) are found in temperate regions and abundant in the tropics. They are highly destructive to buildings, furniture, books, etc.

**term'less** (tûr'm'les; -lîs), adj. 1. Having no term, or end; boundless. 2. Unconditioned or unconditional.

**term/or** (tûr'm'ôr), n. *Law*. One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

**tern** (tûrn, n. [Of Scand. origin.] Any of numerous gull-like birds (see 2d GULL), mostly of the genus *Sterna*, including the common *tern* (*S. hirundo*) of both coasts of the Atlantic, pure white with a black cap and a pearl-gray mantle.

**tern**, n. [F. *terne*, fr. L. pl. *terni* three each, three.] A prize in lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers.

**ter'nary** (tûr'nârî), adj. [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each.] 1. Proceeding by threes; arranged in threes; consisting of three. 2. Third in series, order, or rank. 3. *Chem.* Containing or pertaining to three different parts, as elements, atoms, or groups. 4. *Math.* Using three as the radix, or base; also, involving three variables. 5. *Metal.* Consisting of an alloy of three elements. — n.; pl. *-ries* (-rîz). A set, group, or multiple, of three.

**ter'nate** (tûr'nât), adj. Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliate. — esp. of leaves. — **ter'nately**, adv.

**terne'plate** (tûr'n'plâ), n. [F. *terne* dull. See TARNISH.] Sheet iron or steel coated with an alloy of approximately 4 parts lead to 1 part tin.

**ter'ni-on** (tûr'nî-ôn), n. [L. *ternio*, fr. *terni* three each.] 1. A set of three. 2. *Biblic.* A section of three folio sheets.

**ter'pene** (tûr'pên), n. [*terpentin* (old form of *terpentine*) + *-ene*.] *Chem.* Any one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>*, prominent in many volatile oils obtained by distillation of plants, esp. conifers.

**ter'pin'e-ol** (tûr'pîn'ê-ôl; -ôl), n. [*terpin* (old form of *terpene*) + *-ol*, 2d.] *Chem.* Any of certain isomeric alcohols, *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O*, occurring in natural essential oils and also made artificially. A liquid terpineol is used in perfumery.

**Ter'pich'o-re** (tûr'pîk'ô-rê), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Terpsichorê*, fr. *terpsis* enjoyment + *choros* dance, dancing.] *Gr. Myth.* The muse of dancing and choral song.

**Ter'pî-cho-re'an** (tûr'pîk'ô-rê'an), adj. Of or pertaining to Terpsichore; hence [not cap.], of or pertaining to dancing. — n. [not cap.] *Collog.* A dancer.

**ter'ra** (têr'ra; têr'â), n. [It. & L.] The earth; earth **ter'ra al'ba** (têr'â al'bâ), [L., white earth.] *Com.* Any of several white mineral substances; as: a Gypsum, ground for a pigment. b Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. c Magnesite.

**ter'race** (têr'is; -âs), n. [OF., fr. L. *terra* the earth, land, country, orig., dry land.] 1. A raised level or platform of earth, supported on one or more faces by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the usual level collectively. 2. A flat roof of a house, esp. a Spanish or Oriental house. 3. a A row of houses along the side or top of rising ground, or a street with such a row of houses. b U.S. A strip of park in the middle of a street, usually planted with trees and shrubs. 4. *Geol.* A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea. — v. t.; **ter'race** (-ist; -âst); **ter'rac-ing** (-îs-ing). To form into or furnish with a terrace or terraces.

**ter'ra cot'ta** (têr'â kôt'â), [It., fr. *terra* earth + *colta*, fem. of *colto* cooked.] 1. Clayware having the surface coated with fine slip or glaze, used in the facings of large buildings and for relief ornament or for statuettes, vases, etc. 2. The variable color of hard-baked clay, averaging reddish red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliancy. See *color*. — **ter'ra-cot'ta**, adj.

**ter'rae fil'i-um** (têr'ê fil'i-ûs), pl. **ter'rae vil'i** (fil'i-î). [L.] A son of the earth; a person of low birth.

**ter'ra fir'ma** (têr'â fôr'mâ), [L.] Firm or solid earth.

**ter'ra'is** (têr'ân; têr'ân), n. [F. See TERRANE.] 1. A tract or region of ground immediately under observation; environment; milieu. 2. *Geol.* Var. of TERRANE. 3. *Mil.* An area of ground considered as to its use, as for a battlefield or for fortification.

**ter'ra in-cog-ni-ta** (têr'â in-kôg'nî-tâ); pl. **ter'rae in-cog-nitae** (têr'ê in-kôg'nî-tê). [L.] An unexplored country, field of knowledge, etc. **ter'ra'is** (têr'ân; têr'ân), n. [F. *terrain*, fr. L. *terrenum*, fr. *terrenus* of earth, fr. *terra* earth.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations.

**ter'ra-pîn** (têr'â-pîn; têr'â), n. [Of Algonquian origin.] Any of various edible North American turtles (family Testudinidae) living in fresh or brackish water, esp. the **diamondback terrapin** (genus *Malaclemys*) found in salt marshes along the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Cf. *TURTLE*, 1.

**ter'ra-que-ous** (têr'â kwê-ûs), adj. [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous*.] Consisting of land and water.

**ter'ra-rî-um** (têr'â-rî-ûm; -û), n.; pl. *-iums* (-ûmz), L. -ia (-â). [L. *terra* earth + *-arium* as in *aquarium*.] A vivarium without water.

**ter'raz'zo** (têr-rât'zô), n. [It.] A type of flooring made of small chips of marble set irregularly in cement and polished.

**ter'rene** (têr-rên; têr-rên), adj. [L. *terrenus*. See TERRANE.] 1. Worldly. 2. Earthy. — n. The earth; a terrain.

**ter're'plein** (têr'plân), n. [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plenus* full.] *Fort.* The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet.



Termites (*Reticulitermes lucifugus*). a Young; b Worker; c Soldier; d Male; e Female; Queen, after losing her wings; f Older Queen with eggs.

**ter're's'tri-al** (têr-rê's'trî-âl; -tê), adj. [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra* the earth.] 1. Of the earth; worldly; mundane; as, *terrestrial* delights; *terrestrial* magnetism. 2. Representing, or constituting, the earth. 3. Of or consisting of land, in distinction from water. 4. Belonging to the land, in distinction from trees, water, etc. 5. *Bot.* Growing in the ground. — *Syn.* See *EARTHLY*. — *Ant.* Celestial. — n. An earth dweller.

**ter'ret** (têr'ê-t; -t), n. A ring for attaching a leash, chain, etc.; esp., one of the rings on top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass. Cf. *harness*, *illustr.*

**ter're-verte** (têr'vâr't), n. [F., fr. *terre* earth + *vert*, *verte*, green.] Glauconite, or a similar mineral, used as a green pigment by artists.

**ter'ri-ble** (têr'î-b'l), adj. [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten.] 1. Adapted, or likely, to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful; appalling. 2. Afflicting severely. 3. *Collog.* Excessive. — *Syn.* See *FEARFUL*. — **ter'ri-ble-ness**, n. — **ter'ri-bly**, adv.

**ter'ric'o-lous** (têr-rîl'ô-lîs), adj. [L. *terricola* earth dweller, fr. *terra* earth + *colere* to inhabit.] *Zool.* & *Bot.* Living on or in the ground.

**ter'ri-er** (têr'î-êr), n. [F. *terrier*, *chien terrier*, fr. *terra* the earth, fr. L. *terra*.] A dog, usually small, of any of several breeds (originally used by hunters to dig for small furred game), including *Airedale*, *Irish*, *Scottish*, *Sealyham*, *Skye*, and *Welsh terriers*, and *bull terrier*, *fox terrier*, and *schnauzer*.

**ter'ri-er**, n. [OF., fr. M.L. *terrarius liber*, a book pert. to land or landed estates. See 1st *TERRIER*.] *Law*. A book or roll in which the interests of private persons or corporations in lands are described by site, boundaries, acreage, etc.

**ter'ri-fic** (têr'î-fîk), adj. [L. *terrificus*, fr. *terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make.] 1. Exciting, or adapted, to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling. 2. *Collog.* Tremendous. — *Syn.* See *FEARFUL*. — **ter'ri-fic-al-ly** (-î-kâl-î), adv.

**ter'ri-fy** (têr'î-fî), v. t.; -fied (-fîd); -fy-ing. [L. *terrificare*.] 1. To alarm or shock with terror or fear. 2. To drive, impel, deter, etc., by such alarm or shock; as, to *terrify* the wits out of one.

**ter'rig'e-nous** (têr-rîg'ê-nîs), adj. [L. *terrigenus*, *terrigenus*, fr. *terra* the earth + *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth.] 1. Earthborn; autochthonous. 2. *Oceanography*. Designating or pertaining to oceanic muds and sediments derived directly from the waste of the land, as distilling from deep-sea oozes.

**ter'ri-to'ri-al** (têr'î-tô'rî-âl; -70), adj. 1. Of or pertaining to territory or the territory of a state. 2. Limited to or extending over a certain district; as, *territorial* rights. 3. [often cap.] Of or pertaining to all or any one of the territories of the United States. 4. *Mil.* Organized primarily for territorial defense; as, *territorial* army, *territorial* force, *territorial* reserve. — n. A member of a territorial force. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly**, adv.

**ter'ri-to'ri-al-ism** (-îz-m), n. 1. A system under which the landowning class predominates in a state; landlordism. 2. *Ecol.* A system of church polity (established 1555) requiring all inhabitants of a territory to adhere to the religion of the civil ruler, or emigrate. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-ist** (-îst), n.

**ter'ri-to'ri-al-ity** (-î-tî-tî), n. Territorial quality or status.

**ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize** (-tô'rî-âl-î-z), v. t. & i. To enlarge by extension of territory. b To reduce to a territory. c To distribute among territories or districts. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-iz-a-tion** (-î-zâ-shûn; -î-zâ'-), n.

**territorial** (têr'î-tô'rî-âl), n. = **TERRITORIALISM**, 2.

**ter'ri-to'ry** (têr'î-tô'rî-ôr), esp. *Brit.* (-ôr), n.; pl. *-ries* (-rîz). [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra* the earth.] 1. An extent of land and waters or any given portion thereof, belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, a prince, state, or government. 2. Any definite portion of the area of a state considered by itself, as an area of a state not sovereign, but governed as a dependency, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself. 3. A large extent or tract of land; a region; district. 4. [often cap.] a In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any state, but organized with a separate legislature, under the federal government and other officers appointed by the President and U.S. Senate. Alaska and Hawaii are now the only territories of the United States. b In Canada and Australia, a similarly organized area not yet formed into a province or state. 5. An assigned or pre-empted area, as that assigned to a commercial traveler.

**ter'ror** (têr'ôr), n. [OF. *terreur*, fr. L. *terror*.] 1. State or instance of extreme fear; violent dread; fright. 2. Terribleness; also, a person or thing that causes extreme fear. 3. *Collog.* One difficult to manage; a great nuisance. 4. [cap.] A state of intense fear caused by the systematic use of violent means by a party or faction to maintain itself in power; as, *the Terror*, or *the Reign of Terror*, in France (1793-94); also, the party or movement itself. — *Syn.* See *FEAR*.

**ter'ror-ism** (têr'ôr-îz-m), n. Act of terrorizing, or state of being terrorized; specif., a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation.

**ter'ror-ist** (-îst), n. [F. *terroriste*.] One who favors or practices terrorism; specif. [often cap.] a An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France. b A member of a former Russian political party aiming to demoralize the government by violence and terror. — **ter'ror-ist-ic** (-îs'tîk), adj.

**ter'ror-ize** (-î-z), v. t. To impress with terror; to coerce by intimidation. — **ter'ror-iz-a-tion** (-î-zâ-shûn; -î-zâ'-), n. — **ter'ror-iz'er** (-î-z'êr), n.

**ter'ry** (têr'î), n.; pl. *terries* (-rîz). 1. Any loop formed for the pile in weaving velvet, plush, etc. 2. Also **terry cloth**. Any fabric with such uncut loops.

**terse** (têrs), adj. [L. *tergus*, past part. of *tergere* to rub or wipe off.] Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; succinct. — *Syn.* See *CONCISE*. — **terse-ly**, adv. — **terse-ness**, n.

**ter'tial** (têr'shâl), adj. [L. *tertius* third.] *Zool.* Designating the flight feathers borne on the basal joint or humerus of a bird's wing. — n. A tertial feather.

**ter'tian** (-shân), adj. [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius* the third.] *Med.* Occurring every third day, reckoning inclusively (i. e., every other day). — n. [L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*)] *Med.* A tertian disease, esp. an intermittent fever which returns every other day. Cf. *QUANTAN*, *QUINTAN*.

**ter'ti-ary** (têr'â-î-ôr), esp. *Brit.* (-shâ-î-ôr), adj. [L. *tertianus* containing a third part, fr. *tertius* third.] 1. Of the third formation, order, or rank. 2. *Chem.* A Characterized by replacement in the third degree; resulting from the substitution of three atoms or groups; as, *tertiary* salt. 3. Designating or characterized by a carbon atom united by three valences to chain or ring members. 3. *Ecol.* Of or pertaining

to tertiary. 4. [cap.] *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the earlier principal division (cf. QUATERNARY, 2) of the Cenozoic era, marked by widespread geographic changes, as in the Alps, and dominance of mammals and birds. It includes the Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, and Pliocene periods. — *n.* *pl.* -ies (-īz). 1. *Geol.* A member of the third order in any monistic system. 2. [cap.] *Geol.* The Tertiary division or its system of rocks. 3. *Zool.* A tertiary feather.

**ter-ti-um quid** (tôr'hî-ûm kwîd). [L.] A something that escapes a division into two groups that are supposed to be exhaustive. *b* *Collog.* A third someone or thing of ambiguous status.

**ter-valent** (tôr-vâ'lent), *adj.* [*L. ter* thrice + *valent*.] *Chem.* Trivalent.

**ter-ra ri-ma** (têr'â-ri'mî). [It., a third or triple rhyme.] *Pros.* A scheme of continuous verse (usually iambic pentameter in English poetry) arranged in tercets in which line 2 of each rhymes with 1 and 3 of the next, thus: *aba, beb, cde*, etc.

**tes-sel-late** (tê'sê-lâ-tî), *v. t.* [*L. tessellatus* tessellated, fr. *tessella* little cube, dim. of *tessera*. See *TESSERA*.] To form into or adorn with mosaic; to lay with checkered work; as, *tessellated floors*. — (*-lât*), *adj.* Tessellated.

**tes-sel-la-tion** (tê'sê-lâ-shûn), *n.* Act of tessellating; state of being tessellated; also, the mosaic work so formed.

**tes-ser-a** (tê'sêr-â), *n.* *pl.* -ERAE (-ê). [*L.* a square piece, a die.] 1. A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square face, used in mosaic work, as for pavements, walls, etc. 2. *Rom. Antig.* A small cube of ivory, bone, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling. 3. A similar piece, often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, etc.

**test** (têst), *n.* [*L. testa* shell, pot. See *TEST* cupel.] *Zool.* The external shell or hard covering of many invertebrates, as mollusks, crustaceans, etc.

**test**, *n.* (OF. test, or cupel, polished, fr. *L. testum* an earthen vessel; akin to *testa* polished.) 1. A cupel or cupelling hearth for refining precious metals. 2. Examination or trial by the cupel; hence, any critical examination or decisive trial. 3. A means of trial; specifically, subjection to conditions that show the real character of person or thing in a certain particular; as, the tuberculin *test* for tuberculosis. 4. That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; touchstone; standard. 5. *Chem.* A procedure or reaction used to distinguish any particular substance or constituent; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained. 6. *Educ.* Any series of questions or exercises or other means of measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities, or attitudes of an individual or group. — *v. t.* 1. To refine, as gold or silver, in a test, or cupel; to subject to cupellation. 2. To put to the test or proof; to try. 3. *Chem.* To examine or try, as by a reagent. — *test-a-ble*, *adj.*

**tes-ta** (tê'stâ), *n.* *pl.* -TAE (-tê). [*L. testa* a piece of burned clay, broken piece of earthenware, shell.] 1. *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed. 2. *Zool.* The test.

**tes-ta-cean** (tê'stâ-shân), *adj.* [*L. testaceum* a shelled animal, fr. *testa* a shell.] Of or pertaining to an order (Testacea) of rhizopods containing forms with shells.

**tes-ta-ceous** (-shûs), *adj.* [*L. testaceus*] 1. Of or pertaining to a shell or shells; of the nature of, or having, a hard shell. 2. *Zool. & Bot.* Dull red or brownish yellow.

**tes-ta-cy** (tê'stâ-sî), *n.* *Law.* State or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will.

**tes-ta-ment** (-mênt), *n.* [*L. testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, make one's will, fr. *testis* a witness); in ref. to the Bible, translating Gr. *diathêkê* a last will, a covenant.] 1. *Bib.* A solemn covenant: a [covenant with *Old and New*]. One of two general divisions of the Scriptures. See *BIBLY*. 2. [cap.] Colloquially, the New Testament. 3. *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, a will.

**tes-ta-men-ta-ry** (tê'stâ-mên-tâ-rî), *adj.* 1. Of or pert. to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will. 2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament. 3. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will.

**tes-tate** (tê'stât), *adj.* [*L. testatus*, past part. of *testari*.] *Law.* Having left a will; as, a person dying *testate*.

**tes-ta-tor** (tê'stâ-tôr), *n.* [*F. & L.*; *F. testateur*, fr. *L. testator*.] *Law.* A man who leaves a will, or testament, in force at his death. — *tes-ta-trix* (-trîks), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -TRICES (-trî-êz).

**tes-tor** (tê'stôr), *n.* One who or that which tests.

**tes-ter** (tê'stêr), *n.* (OF. *testiere*, fr. *teste* the head, fr. *L. testa* an earthen pot, the skull.) The canopy over a bed or pulpit.

**tes-ter**, *n.* *Archaic.* = *TESTON* b.

**tes-ti-cle** (tê'stî-kî), *n.* [*L. testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] *Anat. & Zool.* A male genital gland; a testis. — *tes-ti-cu-lar* (tê'stî-kû-lâr), *adj.*

**tes-ti-cu-late** (tê'stî-kû-lât), *adj.* *Bot.* Shaped like a testicle, ovate and solid.

**tes-ti-fi-ca-tion** (tê'stî-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.* (MF. *testificacion*, fr. *L. testificatio*. See *TESTIFY*) Act of testifying, or giving evidence; testimony.

— *testificari*, fr

**aggras.** *v.* *as* *to* *be* *made* *by* *the* *act* *of* *testifying* *under* *oath* *or* *affirmation*, *for* *establishing* *proof* *of* *some* *fact* *to* *a* *court*. — *v. t.* 1. To bear witness to; to affirm solemnly. 2. To be indicative of; as, acts *testify* intent. 3. To declare or make known freely or publicly. 4. *Law.* To affirm or declare under oath or affirmation before a tribunal, in order to prove some fact. — *tes-ti-fi-er* (-fî-êr), *n.*

**tes-ti-mo-ni-al** (-mô'nî-âl), *n.* 1. A one's character, ability, etc., or of the regard or admiration, in acknowledgment of, or as evidence of, like, presented to a person, or established in his memory. — *adj.* Of, comprising, or pertaining to, a testimonial (sense 2).

**tes-ti-mo-ni-um** (tê'stî-mô'nî-ûm, *esp. Brit.*, -mô'nî-ûm), *n.* *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). [*L. testimonium*, fr. *testis* a witness.] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish some fact. 2. Affirmation; declaration. 3. Evidence, esp. validating evidence; attestation. 4. Act of testifying; open attestation; profession. 5. *Jewish Antig.* A The tables of the law. *Ex. xxv. 16.* 6. Hence, the Scriptures.

**tes-tis** (tê'stîs), *n.* *pl.* TESTES (-têz). [*L.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A testicle.

**tes-ton** (tê'stôn; tê'stôn), *n.* Also *tes-ton* (tê'stôn). [*F. teston*, fr. *It. testone*, aug. of *testis* the head.] *Obs. exc. Hist.* Any of several

European coins, so called because the obverse type was a head. *Specif.*: a French silver coin of the 16th century, worth between 10 and 14½ sous. b A shilling of Henry VIII of England, which fell in value to sixpence (in Shakespeare's time); hence, a sixpence.

**tes-tis-ter-one** (tê'stî-têr-ôn), *n.* [*Testes* + *steroi* + *-one*.] *Biochem.* A crystalline androgenic compound,  $C_{27}H_{48}O$ , obtained from the testes of bulls and otherwise.

**test paper**. 1. *Educ. U.S.* A paper containing a test or examination. 2. *Chem.* Paper prepared for testing certain substances. See *LITMUS PAPER*.

**test pilot**. A pilot engaged to put newly built airplanes through certain stunts in the air designed to produce strains in excess of normal, as a test of strength, maneuverability, etc.

**test tube**. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually a plain tube of this glass closed at one end.

**tes-tu-dî-nal** (tê'stû-dî-nâl), *tes-tu-dî-nar-i-ous* (-nâr-tî-ûs), *adj.* *Zool.* Pert. to or like a tortoise or tortoise shell.

**tes-tu-dî-nate** (-nât), *adj.* [*L. testudinatus*, fr. *testudo*, -inis, a tortoise, an arch or vault.] a Like a tortoise shell; arched; vaulted. b *Zool.* Chelonian. — *n.* A turtle.

**tes-tu-do** (tê'stû-dô), *n.* *pl.* -DINES (-dî-nêz). [*L.*; akin to *L. testis* an earthen vessel, *testa* the shell of shellfish.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A Any of various kinds of sheds to protect soldiers in siege operations. b A cover or screen which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields over their heads. 2. [cap.] *Zool.* A genus of turtles, type of the family Testudinidae, comprising the typical land tortoises.

**tes-ty** (tê'stî), *adj.*; *TES-TUER* (tî-têr); *TES-TIST*. [*AF. testif*, fr. *teste* head.] Easily irritated; snappish. — *Syn.* See *IRASCIBLE*. — *tes-ti-ly* (-tî-lî), *adv.* — *tes-ti-ness* (-tî-nêz; nîs), *n.*

**tes-tan-ty** (tê'stân-tî), *adj.* Also *tes-tan-tial* (-tân-tî). *Physiol. & Med.* Of, pertaining to, having the character of, or tending to produce tetanus.

**tes-ta-ni-za** (tê'tâ-nî-zâ), *v. t.* *Physiol.* To throw, as a muscle, into a state of permanent contraction; to cause tetanus in.

**tes-ta-nus** (-nûs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *testanus*, fr. *testanus* stretched, fr. *testen* to stretch.] 1. *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease marked by tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles, caused by the toxin of a microorganism (*Clostridium tetani*), often introduced through wounds. When confined to the muscles of the lower jaw, it is called *lockjaw*. b Loosely, the microorganism causing this disease. 2. *Physiol.* State of a muscle when undergoing continued contraction.

**tes-ta-ny** (-nî), *n.* *Med.* A morbid state resembling tetanus, affecting chiefly the muscles in the extremities.

**tes-ta-to-he-dral** (tê'tâ-tô-hê-drâl), *adj.* [*Gr. testatos* one fourth a *hedra* base.] *Cryst.* Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to symmetry. Cf. *HEMIDRAL*, *HOLOIDRAL*.

**tech-y** (têch'î), *adj.*; *TECHNI-ER* (-tê-êr); *TECH-NIST*. [See *TECHN.*] Irritable; touchy.

**têto'** & **têto'** (tê'tô' & têt'; têt' tâ têt'). Face to face, familiarly, — of two persons.

**têto'-a-têto'** (tê'tô'-â-têt'; têt'-tâ-têt'), *adj.* [*F.* head to head.] Being face to face with only two present; hence, sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned. — *n.* 1. Private conversation between two persons. 2. A short sofa or the like intended to seat two persons, esp. so that they face each other.

**tête-bêche** (têt'bêch'), *adj.* [*F.*] *Physiol.* Of a pair of stamps, inverted in relation to one another. Tête-bêche stamps may be the result of an error in printing or they may be intentionally so printed.

**tête-de-pont** (têt'dê-pôn'), *n.* *pl.* TÊTES-DE-PONT (têt'). [*F.*] A bridgehead.

**teth'er** (tê'thêr), *n.* [*ME tethir, tether, tedar*.] 1. A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within certain limits. 2. The range of one's strength or resources; scope. — *at the end of one's tether*. At the limit of one's power or resources. — *v. t.* To confine by a tether.

**Tê-thys** (tê'thîs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Têthys*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus.

**tes-tra** (tê'trâ), *tes-tr-* [*Gr. tessares, teltares*.] A combining form meaning four, having four or four parts. — *tes-trâ* (-râ), *adj.*

**tes-tra-bas'ic** (bas'îk), *adj.* *Chem.* a Having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals. b Containing four atoms of a univalent metal, or their equivalent. c Having four basic hydroxyl groups; able to react with four molecules of a monacid.

**tes-tra-brach** (tê'trâ-brâk), *n.* [*Gr. tetrabrachys*. See *TETRA-*; *TRIBRACH*.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A word or foot of four short syllables.

**tes-tra-bran'chi-ate** (-brîng'kî-ât), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a division (Tetrabranchia) of cephalopod mollusks, comprising the nautilus.

**tes-tra-chlo'ride** (-kî-ô-rid; -rî-lî), *n.* Also *tes-tra-chlo'rid*. *Chem.* A compound with four atoms of chlorine.

**tes-tra-chord** (tê'trâ-kôrd), *n.* [*Gr. tetrachordon*, deriv. of *tetra-* + *chordê* a chord.] *Mus.* A diatonic series of four tones, with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last. — *tes-tra-chor'dal* (-kôrd'âl; -d'îl), *adj.*

**tes-tra'id** (tê'trâ'id), *adj.* [*Isotr* + *acid*.] *Chem.* a Able to react with four molecules of a monacid, or two of a diacid, to form a salt or ester. b Having four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

**tes-trad** (tê'trâd), *n.* [*Gr. tetras, -ados*.] 1. The number four; a collection of four. 2. *Biol.* A temporary grouping of chromosomes by fours in certain organisms due to the adjacent arrangement and longitudinal splitting of a pair of chromosomes during meiosis. 3. *Bot.* A group of four cells, commonly arranged in the form of a tetrahedron, and produced by the successive divisions of a mother cell in two planes; as, a *tetrad* of pollen grains. 4. *Chem.* A quadrivalent atom, radical, or element.

**tes-trad'y-mite** (tê'trâd'î-mî-tî), *n.* [*Gr. tetrady-mos* fourfold; — from *itê* occurs in compound (twice crystals).] *Mineral.* A pale steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, essentially a telluride of bismuth,  $Bi_2Te_2$ .

**tes-tra-dy-na-mous** (tê'trâ-dî-nâ-mûs; -dî-nâ-mûs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

**tes-tra-eth'yl-lead'** (tê'trâ-êth'î-lêd'), *n.* Also *tes-tra-eth'yl* [*tetra* + *ethyl*.] *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, poisonous

$C_{24}H_{34}$ , used as an antiknock agent.

**tes-tra-gon** (tê'trâ-gôn), *n.* [*From LL.*, fr. *Gr. tetragōnon*, fr. *tetra-* +

*prisms* corner, angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle, such as a square, a rhombus, etc.

angles and the two lateral axes equal.

**tetragram** (tĕ'tră-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *tetragrammon*. See **TETRA-**; **-GRAM**.] A word of four letters; specif. [often cap.] the Tetragrammaton.

**Tetragrammaton** (tĕ'tră-gră-mă-tŏn), *n.* [sometimes not cap.] [NL., fr. Gr. *tetragrammaton*, *t.* *tetra-* (see **TETRA-**) + *gramma* a letter.] The four letters (variously written, without vowel points, *IHVH*, *JHVH*, *JHVH*, *YHVH*, *YHVH*) forming a Hebrew tribal name of the Supreme Being transliterated by modern scholars *Yahweh*, which the Jews about three centuries B.C. ceased to pronounce as too sacred and for fear of desecration, substituting for it in reading the word *Adonai*, My Lord, or *Elohim*, God. The three vowel points of *Adonai* often written with the Tetragrammaton as a direction to read it *Adonai*, being misinterpreted, gave rise to the Christian form *Jehovah*.

**tetra-hedral** (tĕ'tră-hĕ-drăl), *adj.* [See **TETRAHEDRON**.] Pert. to a tetrahedron; having, or made up of, four sides.

**tetra-hedrite** (drĭt), *n.* [From **TETRAHEDRON**.] Mineral. A fine-grained gray mineral of metallic luster, essentially copper, antimony, and sulfur, *Cu<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>*, often containing also other elements, occurring in tetrahedral crystals and also massive. It is often a valuable ore of silver.

**tetra-hedron** (drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* **-hedrons** (drŏns) — **-hedra** (dră) [NL., fr. LGr. *tetrahedron* with four sides, fr. *tetra-* + *hedra* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces.

**tetra-log-y** (tĕ'tră-lŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ogies** (-jĭz). [Gr. *tetralogia*. See **TETRA-**; **-LOGY**.] 1. *Gr. Drama.* A group or series of four dramatic pieces, represented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival. 2. Hence, any series of four connected works, as dramas, operas, etc.

**tetra-mer-ous** (tĕ'tră-mĕr-ŭs), *adj.* Also **tetra-mer-al** (-ŭl). [*tetra-* + *meros*.] 1. Having or characterized by the presence of four parts; specif., *Bot.* having the parts arranged in sets of four or multiples of four: often written *4-merous*. 2. *Zool.* Having four (or apparently four) joints in each of the tarsi.

**tetra-meter** (ĕ-tĕr), *adj.* [From L.L., fr. Gr. *tetrametron*, fr. *tetra-* + *metron* a measure.] Consisting of four measures, either four dipodies (eight feet) as in ancient iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic verse, or four feet, as in modern verse. — *n.* A verse or line of four feet or dipodies.

**tetra-n-drous** (tĕ'tră-n-drŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having four stamens.

**tetra-petal-ous** (tĕ'tră-pĕt-ŭl-ŭs), *adj.* *Bot.* Having four petals.

**tetra-pod-y** (tĕ'tră-pŏ-dĭ), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapodia*.] *Pros.* A verse or group of four feet.

**tetra-pter-ous** (tĕ'tră-ptĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetraptera*, fr. *tetra-* + *pteron* wing.] *Biol.* Having four wings.

**te-trarch** (tĕ'trărk), *n.* [L.L. *tetrarcha*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *te-trarchē*, *tetrarchos*, fr. *tetra-* + *archos* ruler.] *Class. Antiq.* A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman Empire; also, a petty king. — **te-trarch-ate** (tĕ'trărk-ĭt; tĕ't-ŭt), *n.* **te-trarchy** (-ĭ), *n.*

**te-tras-po-re** (tĕ'tră-spŏr; 70), *n.* *Bot.* In certain alcae, one of the asexual nonmotile spores commonly produced in groups of four.

**te-tras-tich** (tĕ'tră-stĭk; tĕ'trăstĭk), *n.* [L. *tetrastichon*, fr. Gr. *tetrastichos*, fr. *tetra-* + *stichos* a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses or lines. — **te-tras-tich-ic** (tĕ'tră-stĭkĭk), *adj.*

**te-tras-ti-chous** (tĕ'trăstĭk-ŭs), *adj.* [Gr. *tetrastichos*. See **TETRASTICH**.] *Bot.* Four-ranked, — said esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows.

**te-tras-syl-lab-ic** (tĕ'tră-sĭl-lăbĭk), *n.* **te-tras-syl-lab-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* Having four syllables.

**te-tras-syl-la-bile** (-ăl-lă-bĭl), *n.* A word of four syllables.

**te-tras-tom-ic** (-tŏmĭk), *adj.* [*tetra-* + *atomic*.] *Chem.* A consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule, as phosphorus. *b* Quadrivalent. *c* Having four replaceable atoms or groups.

**te-tras-val-ent** (tĕ'tră-vă-lĕnt; tĕ'tră-vă-lĕnt), *adj.* [*tetra-* + L. *valens*, *-entis*, pres. part.] *Chem.* Quadrivalent.

**te-trode** (tĕ'trŏd), *n.* [*tetra-* + *trode*.] *Elect.* A four-electrode vacuum tube containing two electrodes in addition to the cathode and anode.

**te-trox-ide** (tĕ'trŏk-sĭd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **te-trox-ide**. [*tetra-* + *oxide*.] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with four atoms of oxygen.

**te-tro-y** (tĕ'trŏy), *n.* [*tetra-* + *-y*.] 1. *Chem.* = *truxyl*. 2. A pale-yellow crystalline explosive, *C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub>*, used esp. as a detonator.

**te-tter** (tĕ'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *telet*.] Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and herpes.

**tough** (tŭk), **tough-ly**, **tough-ness**. *Scot.* vars. of **TOUGH**, **TOUGHLY**, **TOUGHNESS**.

**Teu-ton** (tŭtŏn; -tŏn), *n.* [L. *Teutonax*, *Teutoni*, *pl.*] 1. One of the ancient German tribe **Teu-ton-es** (tŭtŏn-ŭs). It is uncertain whether they were Teutonic or Celtic. 2. A member of the Teutonic race (see **TEUTONIC**, 1). esp., a person of German nationality. — **Teu-ton-adj.**

**Teu-ton-ic** (tŭtŏnĭk), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutons; designating, or pertaining to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe and including the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Scandinavians. 2. Pertaining to, belonging to, or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages which includes the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*. — *n.* The Teutonic languages.

**Teu-ton-ism** (-ĭ-zĭm), *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Teutons; a Teutonic idiom, phrase, or expression; also, a Teutonic mode or custom.

**Teu-ton-ism** (tŭtŏn-ĭz-m), *n.* 1. Belief in the superiority of the Teutons, esp. of the German race. 2. Teutonic civilization or culture. — **Teu-ton-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

**Teu-ton-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Teutonic. — **Teu-ton-ize-ment** (-ĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

**to** (dŭl, tŏ, tŭ, v. i. *Scot. & Dial.* A to work hard; strive. *b* To fow. — *n.* *Chiefly Dial.* Laborious struggle; also, state of worry.

**To-nas** (tŏn-ŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. An Indian of a large group of Texan tribes. 2. [not cap.] On Mississippi steamboats the sternrooms were named after the states, and the officers

born U.S. A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing officers' cabins, etc., with the pilothouse in front or on top.

**Texas fever**, *et cetera*. An infectious disease of cattle transmitted by a tick and caused by a protozoan (*Babesia bigemina*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells.

**Texas leaguer**. [From the *Texan* (baseball) *League*.] *Baseball Cant.* A fly that falls too far out to be handled by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder.

**Texas sparrow**. A finch (*Arremonops rufivirgatus*) of southern Texas and Mexico. It is olive-green above with rufous stripes on the head and yellow on the wing.

**text** (tĕkst), *n.* [OF. *texto*, fr. L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere*, *texum*, to weave, compose.] 1. A The actual matter of an author's work, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation, or commentary. 2 A composition on which a note or commentary is written. 3 Any one of two or more written or printed versions of the matter of an author's work or works; as, the *lulo* and *quarto texts* of Shakespeare. 4 The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. 5 The letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and the margins. 6 Short for **TEXTBOOK**. 7 A verse or passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in support of a doctrine. 8 Hence, topic; theme. 9 *Bib. Crit.* Any one of the various forms that have been assumed to represent the authentic reading of the scriptures or a part of them. 10 *Palaeog.* Large writing; — so called because the text of a document was written in a larger hand than accompanying notes.

**text-book** ('bŏk), *n.* Any manual of instruction; a book containing a presentation of the principles of a subject, used as a basis of instruction.

**text hand**. A large hand in writing; — from the practice of writing the text of a book in a large hand and the notes in a smaller hand.

**tex-tile** (tĕks'tĭl; -tĭl; tŏ), *adj.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave.] 1. Pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics. 2. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving. — *n.* A woven fabric or a material for weaving.

**tex-tu-al** (tĕks'tŭ-ŭl), *adj.* [MF. *textuel*.] Of, pertaining to, or contained in the text, specif. the text of the Scriptures; based on or adhering to the text; hence, sometimes, verbal or literal; as, *textual criticism* — **tex-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tex-tu-al-ism** (-ĭz-m), *n.* Rigid adherence to the letter of the text, specif. of the Scriptures. — **tex-tu-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

**tex-tu-ary** (tĕks'tŭ-ŕĭ, or, esp. *Brit.*, -ĕrĭ), *adj.* Textual.

**tex-tur-al** (-ŭr-ŭl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to texture; as, *textural change*. — **tex-tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

**texture** (tĕk), *n.* [L. *texera*, fr. *texere*, *textum* to weave.] 1. A woven fabric; a web. 2. The characteristic disposition or connection of threads in woven fabric. 3. The disposition or manner of union of the particles of a body or substance; as, the *texture* of minerals, plants, bones, etc. 4. In general, manner of structure; in artistic composition, the structure or structural quality resulting from the artist's blending of elements, such as the parts in music, the pigment and brushwork in painting, etc.

**-th**. [AS.] A suffix forming nouns of *action* from verbs and of *state* or *quality* from adjectives, as in *growth*, *health*.

**-th**. An ending of the 3d pers. sing. pres. indicative, as in *doth*, *hath*, etc. See **TH**.

**-th**, or (after a vowel) **-eth** (-ĕth; -ĭth). [AS. (-o) *tha*.] A suffix forming ordinal numbers, as in *fourth*, *twentieth*.

**thack** (thăk; thăk), *n. & v.* [AS. *thæc*, *n.*, *thæccian*, *v.*] *Scot. & Dial.* Thatch; roof.

**thae** (thă), *adj. & pron.* [AS. *thā*, *pl.* of *ae*. See **THEY**.] *Chiefly Scot.* Those; these.

**Thai** (tĕ), *adj.* Also **Tai** (tĕ). Designating, or pert. to, the chief linguistic stock of Indochina, including the peoples of Siam and Siam speech. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*. — *n.* A group of tribes in Burma and Thailand; also, their language.

**thal-a-men-ceph-a-lon** (thăl-ă-mĕn-sĕf-ă-lŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thalamos* chamber + *encephalon*.] *Anat.* The diencephalon. See **ROSE-BRAND**.

**thal-lam-ic** (thăl-lămĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the thalamus, esp. *Anat.*, the optic thalamus.

**thal-a-mus** (thăl-ă-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-mi** (-mĭ). [L., fr. Gr. *thalamos* chamber.] 1. *Anat.* The largest subdivision of the diencephalon (see **ROSE-BRAND**) on either side, consisting chiefly of an ovoid nuclear mass.

2. *Bot.* = **TORUS**, 3.

**thal-las-ic** (thăl-lă-sĭk), *adj.* [Gr. *thalassa* the sea.] Pertaining to the sea or ocean; — sometimes disting. from *oceanic*, as applying esp. to seas, gulfs, etc.

**thal-er** (tĕlĕr), *n.* [Gr. *talēr*, formerly *thaler*.] 1. See **TALER**. 2. The silver dollar of Ethiopia; — called also *talari*.

3. The Maria Theresa dollar (see **DOLLAR**, 1b).

**Tha-lŭa** (thă-lŭă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thalpia*, oriz., blooming, luxuriant.] *Gr. Myth.* A Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. *b* One of the three Graces.

**thal-lŭo** (thăl-lŭŏ), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing thallium, esp. in its valence of three.

**thal-lŭ-um** (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thallos* a young shoot; — from the Greek word *thallos* meaning a young shoot.] A metallic element, distributed metallic element, resembling lead in physical properties. Symbol, *Tl*; at. no., 81; at. wt., 204.39. Sp. gr., 11.8. Salts of it are used in making reflective glass.

**thal-lŭd** (-ŭd), *adj.* [*thal-* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of a thallus.

**thal-lŭ-phyte** (thăl-lŭ-ftĭ), *n.* [Gr. *thallos* young shoot + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* Any of a phylum (Thallophyta) of plants including the algae, bacteria, fungi, and lichens, and in some classifications the slime molds. The simpler forms are unicellular and reproduce vegetatively or by means of asexual spores. In the higher forms the plant body is a thallus, and both asexual and sexual reproduction occurs in these forms. — **thal-lŭ-phyt-ic** (-ĭtĭk), *adj.*

**thal-lŭ-ous** (thăl-lŭ-ŭs), *adj.* Also **thal-lŭ-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs). *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing thallium, esp. in its valence of one.

**thal-lus** (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-li** (-ĭ); **-luses** (-ŭs-ĕz; -lŭs). [NL., fr. Gr. *thallos* young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* A plant body showing no differentiation into distinct members, as stem, leaves, and roots, and sometimes filamentous and sometimes consisting of plate-like cells. It is characteristic of thallophytes.

**Thammuz** (tām'mōz; Bib. tām'ūz). Var. of TAMMUZ. See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**than** (thān; 4), *conj.* [AS. *thanne*, *thonne*, *thanne*, then (the older sense), *than*.] Indicating the second member of a comparison expressive of inequality; used after: **a** Adjectives and adverbs of comparative degree; as, easier said *than* done. **b** Adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity, as, other, else, etc.; as, none other *than* Popsy.

**than's-to** (thān's-tō), *thanat'*. [Cf. *thanatos*.] A combining form meaning death, as in *than'a-to-pho'bi-a*.

**than's-top/sis** (-tōp'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. *thanat-* + *-opsis*.] A view of death; a meditation on death.

**thane** (thān), *n.* Also, *esp. Hist.*, **thegn** (thān). [Prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thain*, *thegn*, fr. AS. *thegean*, *thugan*, athane, man, warrior, follower, servant.] **1.** *U. Eng. Hist.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free attendants on a lord. There were two classes, the king's thanes, succeeded by the greater barons of later days, and the middle or lesser thanes, succeeded by the minor barons. **2.** *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.

**thank** (thānk), *n.* [AS. *thanc*, *thonc*, thanks, favor, thought.] **1.** *Archais. ecc.* in *pl.* Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; as, give *thanks* to God; also, *krace*; favor. **2.** *Now only in pl.* An expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment, as by words, for a favor or kindness received. — *v. t.* To express one's thanks to; sometimes, ironically, to hold responsible; to consider blameworthy.

**thankful** (-fūl; -f'l), *adj.* **1.** Grateful. **2.** Expressive of thanks. — *Syn.* See GRATEFUL. — **thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

**thankless**, *adj.* **1.** Ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unappreciated; as, a *thankless* task. — **thank'less-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'less-ness**, *n.*

**thanks-giv'ing** (thānk's-giv'ing; thānk's-giv'ing; 2), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks, esp. to God. **2.** A prayer expressing gratitude. **3.** A public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], U. S. In full, **Thanks-giving Day** (thānk's-giv'ing). A day (usually the fourth Thursday of November) set apart each year for thanksgiving and praise to God. See HOLIDAY, 3.

**thank'worthy** (thānk'wūr'th), *adj.* Worthy of thanks.

**tharm** (thārm), **thairm** (thārm), *n.* [AS. *thearm* a rut.] *Dial.* **a** The belly. **b** Catgut

**that** (thāt; 4), *pron.* [AS. *that*, neut. nom. & acc. sing. of the demonstrative pron. and adj., also used as a relative pron.] **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context; as, the voice was *that* of Jacob; *that* in opposition or contradiction to *this*, the more remote; also, the former of two foregoing words, phrases, etc. **2.** As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or *pl.*; as, books *that* are widely read.

**That** The relative *that* is now used only in restrictive clauses (the birds *that* were seen) and is never preceded by a preposition (the book *that* you refer to, *but* the book *to which* you refer). *Who* and *which* may be used to introduce either a descriptive clause (the older boys, *who* work, eat, beat before the younger ones) or a restrictive clause (the boys *who* work eat first).

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to a person, thing, or idea indicated or understood from the situation or context; as, from *that* moment.

— *conj.* A connective derived by loss of stress from the demonstrative *that*, regarded as in apposition with a clause, as in "Before *that* thou shalt thrice deny." It is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb; as, tell *them that* you are afraid. **2.** To introduce a clause giving a reason, cause, purpose, result, etc.; as, he spoke plainly *that* they might be warned. **3.** In an elliptical sentence to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, etc.; as, Oh *that* he would come!

— *adv.* *Colloq.* To such a degree; so; so very.

**thatch** (thāch), *n.* [AS. *thac* a roof.] **1.** The covering for a roof, grain stack, etc., made of straw, rushes, reeds, or leaves. **2.** In full, **thatch palm**. Any of several palms the leaves of which are used for thatch. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with thatch. — **thatch'er**, *n.*

**thatching**, *n.* Act of, or material used by, one who thatches.

**thau'ma-tol'o-gy** (thō'mā-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *thau'ma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder + *-logia*.] The study of miracles.

**thau'ma-trope** (thō'mā-trop), *n.* [Gr. *thau'ma* a wonder + *tropos* turning.] An optical instrument or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye. It consists of a card having on its opposite faces different designs, which, when the card is whirled rapidly round a diameter by the strings that hold it, appear to the eye combined in a single picture.

**thau'ma-tur-gist** (thō'mā-tūr-ist), *n.* Also **thau'ma-tur'gist** (-tūr'ist). A worker of miracles or wonders.

**thau'ma-tur'gy** (thō'mā-tūr'jī), *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgia*, fr. *thau'ma* a wonder + *-urgyon* work.] The performance of miracles or wonders; specif., *magic*. — **thau'ma-tur'gic** (-tūr'jīk), **thau'ma-tur'gic-al** (-jīk-əl), *adj.*

**thaw** (thō; *v. i.* [AS. *thawian*.]) **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid, as ice; also, to have its frozen contents melted or dissolved; as, the pipe *thawed*. **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — impersonally of the weather. **3.** To be freed from coldness or reserve; grow genial; unbend. — *v. t.* To cause to thaw. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of thawing. **2.** A warmth of weather sufficient to thaw ice. **3.** State of growing less cold or reserved. — **thaw'er** (thō'ēr), *n.*

**the** (thē, *unaccented before a consonant*, as in "the man"; thē or thā, *unaccented before a vowel*, as in "the egg"; thē, *emphatic or alone*; 4), *adj.* or *definite article*. [AS. *thē*, a later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *ē*, formed under the influence of *that* and the oblique cases. See THAT.] **1.** That (person or thing) in particular; as, to pick out the culprit. **2.** That (person or thing) close or at hand in space, time, thought, etc.; as, news of the hour; the heat is intense. **3.** That (one) so designated or distinguished; — used esp. in titles; as, the Duke of York; the Nile. **4.** That (one) having no fellow or equal; as, the poet of his day. **5.** Each; every; as, ten cents the copy. **6.** Any one (person or thing) typical of its genus, class, etc.; as, striped like the zebra. **7.** Her, his, its, one's, or the like; as, to lead

case of *ae*, *sto*, *that*, masc. and neut.] By that; by so much; on that account; — before comparatives; as, *the* more, *the* merrier.

**the**. = **THEO**.

**the-a'o'eous** (thē-ā'hūēs), *adj.* [From *Thea*, former generic name of the tea plant, taken by Linnaeus fr. Gr. *thea* goddess, as being a divine herb, but orig. fr. the source of E. tea.] Belonging to the tea family (Theaceae). See TEA.

**the-an-throp'ic** (thē-ān-thrōp'ik), *adj.* Having both a divine and a human nature; being God or a god incarnate.

**the-an-thro-pism** (thē-ān-thrō-piz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *theanthrōpos*, fr. *theos* god + *anthrōpos* man.] **1.** *Theol.* The union of the divine and human natures in Christ. **2.** Anthropomorphism; also, belief in a theanthropic being or beings. — **the-an-thro-pist** (-pist), *n.*

**the-ar-chy** (thē-ār-ki), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kīz). [Gr. *theos* god + *-archē*.] **a** Government by God; divine sovereignty; theocracy. **b** A body or system of divine rulers.

**the-a-ter**, **the-a-tre** (thē-ā-tēr; thē-; 27; *obs.* or *dial.* thē-ā-tēr), *n.* [OF. *theatre* (F. *théâtre*), fr. L. *theatrum*, fr. Gr. *theatron*; akin to Gr. *theasthai* to see, view.] **1.** An edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. **2.** That which resembles a theater in form or use; as: **a** A place rising by steps or gradations. **b** A room adapted to any exhibition or performance before an assembly, as a lecture or surgical clinic. **3.** A place where events are enacted; a sphere of operation; as, the theater of war. **4.** The drama. **5.** Theatrical material or method with reference to its effectiveness; as, a certain play is good theater.

**the-at'ri-cal** (thē-ā'trī-kāl), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations. **2.** Also **the-at'rīc** (-rīc). Historic; hence, in a bad sense, showy; artificial, affected. — *Syn.* See DRAMATIC. — **the-at'rī-cal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **the-at'rī-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**the-at'rī-cal-s** (-kālz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances, esp. by amateurs.

**the-at'rīcs** (-rīks), *n. pl.* in form but construed as sing.; see -ICS. The art of producing effects suitable to theatrical presentation.

**the-ba'ine** (thē-bā-ēn; thē-bā-ēn; 1), *n.* Also **the-ba-in** (-in). From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at Thebes, fr. L. *Thebae*, fr. Gr. *Thēbas*, *Thēbē*, Thebes.] *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, found in opium and having a tetanic action like strychnine.

**the'ca** (thē'kā), *n.*; *pl.* THECAE (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. *thēkē* a case to put anything in.] **1.** Bot. A sac, capsule, or spore case. **2.** Zool. & Anat. A sheath or case, as the cuticle enclosing an insect pupa or the dura mater of the spinal cord. — **the'cal** (-kāl), **the'cate** (-kāt), *adj.*

**the'dan'sant'** (thē'dān'sānt'; *pl.* THE'S DANTSANTS (thē'dān'sānt'). [F.] An afternoon tea and dance.

**thee** (thē), *pron.* [AS. *thū*, acc. & dat. of *thū* thou.] **1.** The objective case of *thou*. **2.** Ungrammatically for *thou* in dialect or among Friends (Quakers).

**thee'tin** (thē'tin), *n.* [Gr. *thēlys* female + *in*.] Biochem. Estrone theol (-lōl; -lōl), *n.* [Gr. *thēlys* female + *-ol*, *i. e.*] Biochem. An oestrus-promoting hormone obtained from the urine of pregnant females.

**theft** (thēft), *n.* [AS. *thōft*, *thiefth*.] **1.** Act of stealing, specif., the felonious taking and removing of personal property, with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; larceny. **2.** Obs. That which is stolen.

**thegn** (thān). Var. of *thane* (esp. in sense 1).

**the'ine** (thē'ēn; -īn), *n.* Also **the'in** (-īn). [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea* See THEACEOUS.] *Chem.* Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

**their** (thā; 4), *pron.* [ON. *thairra*, *theira*, of them, but prop. gen. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article.] The possessive case of *they*.

— *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to them or themselves; as, *their* property. **2.** Of or relating to them as authors, doers, givers, etc., or as objects of an action; as, *their* poetry, donations, seeking *their* subjugation.

**theirs** (thāz), *pron.* The possessive form of *they* used absolutely; as, the book is *theirs*.

**the'ism** (thē'iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *theos* god.] Belief in the existence of a god or gods; specif.: **a** Monotheism. **b** Belief in the existence of one God, transcending, yet immanent in, the universe — distinct from pantheism; *theist* (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **the-is'tic** (thē-iz'tīk), **the-is'ti-cal** (-īk-əl), *adj.* — **the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**the-lit'is** (thē-līt'is), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *thālē* nipple + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of the nipple.

**them** (thēm; 4), *pron.* [AS. *thēm*, dat. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article.] The objective case of *they*.

**theme** (thēm), *n.* [OF. *teme*, fr. L. *thema*, fr. Gr. *thema*, fr. root of *ithenai* to set, place.] **1.** A subject or topic of discourse; a text. **2.** A brief dissertation as a scholastic exercise; essay; composition. **3.** A Gram. A noun or verb not modified by inflections. **b** *Philol.* A stem. **4.** Music A short melody constituting the basis of variation, development, or the like, in a composition or movement. **5.** Radio. = SIGNATURE. **6.** — **the-mat'ic** (thē-māt'ik), **the-mat'ic-al** (-īk-əl), *adj.* — **the-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**theme song**. A melody that so often recurs in a musical drama as to characterize it or a part in it.

**them-selves** (thēm-sēlvz; 4), *pron.* An emphasized form for *they*, *them*; the plural of *himself*, *herself*, and *itself*.

**then** (thēn), *adv.* [Orík. the same word as *than*.] **1.** At that time. **2.** Soon after this; next in order of time. **3.** In that case; as, keep it, *then*. **4.** Accordingly; evidently; consequently; therefore; as, if you did go, *then* you saw it. **5.** At another time; again; — chiefly as a correlative of *now*. — *adj.* Existing, acting at, or belonging to, the time mentioned; as, the *then* king. — *n.* That time.

**the'nar** (thē'nār), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *thénar*.] Anat. **a** The palm of the hand. **b** The prominence at the base of the thumb; — sometimes the corresponding part of the foot.

**thence** (thēns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne*, *thanne*, and (with adverbial -s) *thennes*, *thannea*, fr. AS. *thanon*, *thanan*, *thanon*.] **1.** From that place. **2.** Obs. Not there; elsewhere. **3.** From that time; thenceforth. **4.** Therefore.

**thence'forth** (thēns'fōrth; thēns'fōrth; 70), *adv.* From that time forward; thereafter.

**thence'forward** (thēns'fōr'wōrd), *adv.* Also **thence'for'wards** (-wōrdz). Onward from that place or, esp., time.

**the'o-** (thē-ō), *the-*. [Gr. *theos*.] A combining form meaning *god*, as in **the'o-cen'tric**, having God for its center; assuming divine sovereignty; as, a *theocentric* universe.

**the'o-bro'mine** (-brō'mēn; -mīn), *n.* Also **the'o-bro'min**. [*theo-* + Gr. *brōma* food.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, the principal alkaloid of cacao beans and chocolate. It is closely related to caffeine.



**the-o-cra-cy** (thē-ō'krā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). [Gr. *theokratia*, fr. *theos* God + *kratos* to rule.] 1. Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; theocracy; hence, government by priests or ministers as representatives of God. 2. A state so governed. — **the-o-cra-tic** (thē-ō'krā-tik), *n.* — **the-o-cra-tic** (-krā'tik), **the-o-cra-ti-cal** (-krā'ti-kəl), *adj.*

**the-o-cra-sy** (thē-ō'krā-sī), *n.* [G. *theokrasia*, fr. *theos* God + *krasis* a mixing.] 1. A mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols. 2. *Philos.* An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

**the-o-d'i-ty** (thē-ō'dī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [F. *théodicée*, fr. Gr. *theos* God + *dike* right, justice.] A vindication of the justice of God in permitting evil to exist.

**the-o-d'o-lite** (-ōd'ō-līt), *n.* [Origen obscure.] *Surv.* An instrument for measuring horizontal, and, usually, vertical, angles. — **the-o-d'o-litic** (-līt'ik), *adj.*

**the-o-g'o-ny** (-ōg'ō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-nīz). [Gr. *theogonia*, fr. *theos* a god + the root of *gignesthai* to be born.] The generation or genealogy of the gods. — **the-o-gon'ic** (thē-ō'gōn'ik), *adj.*

**the-o-l'o-g'i-an** (thē-ō'lō'jī-ān), *n.* A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology; a professor of, or a writer on, theology.

**the-o-log'i-cal** (-lō'jī-kəl), *adj.* Also **the-o-log'ic** (-ik). 1. Of or pertaining to theology. 2. Based upon the Bible, viewed as Word of God; — used in the phrase *theological virtues* (faith, hope, and charity). — **the-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**the-o-l'o-gize** (thē-ō'lō'jīz), *v. t. & i.* To frame or fit into a theology; to give divine character to. — **the-o-l'o-giz'a-tion** (-lō-ā'shūn, -jī-ā'zē-), *n.* — **the-o-l'o-giz'er** (-jīz'ēr), *n.*

**the-o-logue** (thē-ō'lō'g), **the-o-log**, *n.* *Colloq.* A theological student.

**the-o-l'o-gy** (thē-ō'lō'jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). [OF *theologie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *theologia*, fr. *theologos* a theologian, fr. *theos* a god + *logos* to speak.] 1. Knowledge of God and the supernatural; religious knowledge and belief, esp. when methodically formulated. 2. The critical, historical, and psychological study of religion and religious ideas. 3. A system of religious theory or observance; as, Calvinistic *theology*.

**the-om'a-chy** (thē-ōm'ā-kī), *n.*; *pl.* -chies (-kīz). [Gr. *themachia* a battle of the gods, fr. *theos* a god + *machē* a battle.] Battle or strife among or against the gods.

**the-o-mor'phic** (thē-ō'mōr'fik), *adj.* [Gr. *themorphos*, fr. *theos* god + *morphē* form.] Having the divine aspect.

**the-op'a-thy** (thē-ōp'ā-thī), *n.*; *pl.* -phies (-thīz). [Gr. *theos* God + *pathos*.] Mystical experience, or the capacity for it, religious ecstasy. — **the-o-pa-thic** (thē-ō-pā-thī'ik), **the-o-pa-thic** (-pāth'ik), *adj.*

**the-oph'a-ny** (thē-ōf'ā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -nies (-nīz). [L.L. *theophania*, fr. Gr. *theophaneia*, fr. *theos* God + *phanesthai* to appear.] Visible manifestation of God or a god.

**the-o-phy'l'ine** (thē-ō'fī-līn; -īn), *n.* Also **the-o-phy'l'in**. [N.L. *thea* tea, the tea plant + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, extracted from tea leaves and closely related to theobromine and caffeine.

**the-or'be** (thē-ō'r'bē), *n.* [F. *thorbe*, *torbe*, fr. It. *torba*.] *Muse.* An obsolete form of lute with two necks.

**the-o-rem** (thē-ō'rēm), *n.* [F. or L.; F. *théorème* fr. L. *theoremā*, fr. Gr. *theōrema* a subject, theory, theorem; fr. *theōrein* to look at.] 1. That which is considered and established as a principle or law. 2. *Math.* A general statement that has been proved or whose truth has been conjectured. 3. In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols, as, the binomial *theorem*. — **the-o-re-mat'ic** (-rēmā'tik), *adj.*

**the-o-ret'i-cal** (thē-ō'rēt'ī-kəl), *adj.* Also **the-o-ret'ic** (-īk). 1. Pertaining to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; not practical or applied. 2. Given to theorizing. — **the-o-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**the-o-ret'ics** (-īks), *n.*; see -ics. The speculative part of a science.

**the-o-rist** (thē-ō'rīst), *n.* One who theorizes.

**the-o-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* To form a theory or theories; speculate. — **the-o-riz'a-tion** (-rīz'ā'shūn; -rī-zā'zē-), *n.* — **the-o-riz'er** (-rīz'ēr), *n.*

**the-o-ry** (thē-ō'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz) [F. or L.; F. *théorie*, fr. L.L. *theoria*, fr. Gr. *theoria* a beholding, spectacle, speculation, fr. *theōrein* to look at.] 1. Contemplation; speculation. 2. The analysis of a set of facts in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory*. 3. The general or abstract principles of any body of facts; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art; as, the *theory* of music or of medicine. (Cf. *pract'ic*.) 4. A more or less plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle offered to explain phenomena. 5. Loosely, a hypothesis; a guess. 6. *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear, rounded, and systematic view of a subject; as, the *theory* of equations. — *Syn.* See *HYPOTHESIS*.

mystical insight or by philosophical speculation or by a combination of both. 2. *(often esp.)* The doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, Buddhist and Brahmanic theories, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of reincarnation. — **the-o-soph'ic** (thē-ō'sōf'ik), **the-o-soph'i-cal** (-ī-kəl), *adj.* — **the-o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **the-o-soph'ist** (thē-ō'sōf'ist), *n.*

**ther'a-peu'tic** (thēr'ā-pēū'tik), **ther'a-peu'ti-cal** (-tī-kəl), *adj.* [Gr. *therapeutikos*, fr. *therapeutēs* attendant, servant, *therapeuein* to serve, take care of, treat medically, *theraps* attendant, servant.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to the healing art; concerned with remedies for diseases; curative. — **ther'a-peu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ther'a-peu'tics** (-tīks), *n.*; see -ics. Medical science which treats of the application of remedies for diseases.

**ther'a-peu'tist** (thēr'ā-pēū'tist), **ther'a-pist** (thēr'ā-pīst), *n.* One skilled in therapeutics.

**ther'a-py** (thēr'ā-pī), *n.* [Gr. *therapeia*.] A *Med.* Treatment of disease; therapeutics; — chiefly in compounds, as *electrotherapy*. 2. Therapeutic quality; as, a *therapy* impaired by light.

**there** (thēr; 4), *adv.* [AS. *thēr*, *thār*, *thēr*.] 1. In or at that place; — opposed to *here*. 2. Into or to that place; thither. 3. At that point, stage, etc. 4. In that matter, relation, or respect.

*There* is sometimes used in exclamation, as equal to *look there*; in phrases of encouragement or approval, as *there's a (= that's a) good boy*; with some intransitive verbs, frequently to be, as an anticipatory subject, as in once upon a time *there* lived a king who had three sons.

**there'a-bouts** (thēr'ā-bouts'), *adv.* Also **there'a-bout** (-bout'). 1. Near that place. 2. Near that number, decree, or quantity; as, a thousand people, or *thereabouts*, heard the speech.

**there-af'ter** (thēr'ā-f'tēr), *adv.* 1. After that; subsequently. 2. According to that; accordingly.

**there'a-against** (thēr'ā-ā'gānt'; cf. *AGAINST*), *adv.* Against that; against it; esp., in opposition; on the contrary.

**there-at** (thēr'ā-t; 2), *adv.* 1. At that place; there. 2. At that occurrence; on that account.

**there-by** (-bī; 2), *adv.* 1. By that; by that means. 2. Connected with, or with reference to, that. 3. Thereabouts; — of place, number, etc. 4. By it; in possession of it; — used esp. in *come thereby*.

**there-for** (thēr'ā-f'r; 70), *adv.* [*there + for*.] For that; for it.

**there-fore** (thēr'ā-f'r; 70), *adv.* [ME. *therefore*. See *THERE*; *FORE*, *adv.*] For that reason, because of that; to that end; consequently; hence. — *There-fore* is the symbol.

**there-from** (thēr'ā-f'r; 2), *adv.* From that or it.

**there-in** (-īn; 2), *adv.* 1. In or into that place, time, or thing. 2. In that particular or respect.

**there-in-af'ter** (thēr'ā-f'n-ā-f'tēr), *adv.* In the following part of that (writing, document, speech, and the like).

**there-in'to** (thēr'ā-f'n'tō; -tō, -f'n-tō'), *adv.* Into that or it.

**there-of** (thēr'ā-f; -f; 2), *adv.* 1. Of that or it. 2. From that cause or particular; therefrom.

**there-on** (-ōn; 2), *adv.* 1. On that. 2. Thereupon.

**there-out** (-out; 2), *adv.* Archaic. Out of that; therefrom.

**there-to** (thēr'ā-tō; 2), *adv.* 1. To that. 2. Besides.

**there-to-fore** (thēr'ā-tō-f'r; 70), *adv.* Up to that time.

**there-un'der** (thēr'ā-f'n-f'r; 70), *adv.* 1. Under that. 2. Fewer, as in number. 3. In a lower position, rank, etc.

**there-un'to** (thēr'ā-f'n-tō; 70), *adv.* Thereto. *Shak*

**there-up-on** (thēr'ā-f'n-pōn; 2), *adv.* 1. Thereon. 2. Therefore. 3. Immediately after that; at once.

**there-with** (thēr'ā-f'n; -wīth; cf. *HEREWITH*), *adv.* 1. With that. 2. Also. At the same time. 3. Forthwith; thereupon.

**there-withal** (thēr'ā-f'n-wīth; 2), *adv.* 1. Over and above; besides. 2. With that; therewith.

**ther'i-a-ca** (thēr'ī-ā-kā), *n.* Also **ther'i-ac** (thēr'ī-tīk). [*L.* *theriacus* an antidote to snake bites.] 1. *Old Med.* An antidote to poison compounded of many drugs and honey. 2. Trench; molasses. — **ther'i-a-cal** (-kəl), *adj.*

**ther'i-an-throp'ic** (thēr'ī-ān-thrō'pik), *adj.* [Gr. *therion* beast + *anthropos* man.] Combining human and animal form, as the centaur; also, pertaining to religions in which deities of such form are worshipped.

**ther'i-o-mor'phic** (thēr'ī-ō-mōr'fik), *adj.* Also **ther'i-o-mor'phous** (-fīs). [Gr. *theriomorpha*, fr. *therion* wild beast + *morphē* form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.

**therm** (thūrm), *n.* Also **thermo**. [*Gr.* *thermē* heat.] 1. *Physics.* The great caloric; also, a The small caloric. 2. A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories. See *CALORIE*. 3. A unit of heat, equivalent to 100,000 British thermal units, used in the measurement of gas supplied for domestic or industrial use.

**therm-** = *THERMO*.

**ther-mas** (thēr'mā), *n. pl.* [L., hot springs, warm baths, fr. Gr. *thermas*, *pl.* of *thermē* heat.] Warm springs or baths; special, *Rom.* Antiquity, the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.

**ther-mal** (-māl), *adj.* Also **ther-mic** (-mīk). [Gr. *thermā* heat.] Of or pert to heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal* springs. — **ther-mal-ly**, *adv.*

**thermal spring.** *Geol.* A spring whose water issues at a temperature higher than the mean temperature of the locality where the spring is situated. If its water temperature is above 98° F., it is termed a *hot spring*.

**therm'es-the-si-a**, **therm'es-the-si-a** (thūrm'ēs-thē'zhī-ā; -zhā; -zhē-ā), *n.* [*L.*] Servitude to heat.

**ther-mi'dor** (thēr'mī-dōr), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *thermē* heat + *dōron* gift.] See *REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR*.

**therm'ion** (thūrm'īōn), *n.* [*therm + ion*.] *Physics.* An electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent substance. Thermions are either negatively charged (electrons) or positively charged (ions). — **therm'ion'ic** (-īōn'ik), *adj.*

**therm'ion'ic cur'rent.** An electric current due to the directed movements of thermions.

**therm'ion'ics** (-īōn'īks), *n.*; see -ics. Science of thermionic phenomena.

**thermionic tube.** *Elec.* A vacuum tube (sense b) in which electron emission is produced by the heating of an electrode. b Also **thermionic valve**. = *ELECTRON TUBE*.

**ther'mit** (thōr'mīt; -mī), *n.* A trade mark for a mixture of aluminum in fine grains with an oxide of a chemically weaker metal, usually iron. It is used in welding.

**ther'mo-** (thēr'mō-), *therm-*. [*Gr.* *thermē*.] A combining form denoting: a *Heat*, as in:

|                 |                 |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| thermocautery   | thermogenesis   | thermology    |
| thermochemical  | thermogenic     | thermomotive  |
| thermochemistry | thermography    | thermotherapy |
| thermodiffusion | thermokinematic | thermovoltaic |

b *Thermoelectric*, as in:

|                       |                       |  |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| thermoelectric        | thermoelement         | thermoelectrometer   |
| thermo-an-es-the-si-a | thermo-an-es-the-si-a | (-f'n'ēs-thē'zhī-d; -zhā; -zhā-ā), <i>n.</i> [NL.] <i>Med.</i> Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch. |

**ther-mo-bar-o-graph** (-bār'ō-grāf), *n.* *Physics.* A combined thermograph and barograph.

**ther-mo-ha-rom'e-ter** (-bār'ō-m'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* A hypsometer. b A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.

**ther'mo-con'ple** (thēr'mō-kōn'plē), *n.* *Elec.* A thermoelectric couple used to measure temperature differences.

**ther-mo-dy-nam'ics** (-dī-nām'īks; -dī-), *n.*; see -ics. The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat. — **ther-mo-dy-nam'ic** (-īk), **ther-mo-dy-nam'i-cal** (-ī-kəl), *adj.*

**ther-mo-e-lec'tric** (thēr'mō-ē-lēk'trik), **ther-mo-e-lec'tri-cal** (-trī-kəl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity. — **ther-mo-e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**thermoelectric couple or pair.** *Elec.* A union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current.

**thermo-electricity** (thér-mō-ē-lék-trī-tī; -lī-tī), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat, as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals.

**thermoelectric thermometer.** See **THERMOTERM.**

**thermo-electromotive** (thér-mō-ē-lék-trōm-ē-tīv; -lī-tīv), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.

**thermo-electromotive** (ē-lék-trōm-ē-tīv), *adj.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.

**thermogeneration** (jēr-mō-ē-nē), *n.* [NL, fr. *thermo-* + *-genesis*.] Production of heat as in the body by oxidation, etc. — **genet** (jē-nēt), *adj.*

**thermograph** (thér-mō-gráf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

**thermo-kinetic** (kín-ē-mō-tík; -kín-ē), *n.*; see **-ICS**. The study of the motion or motive power of heat.

**thermo-labile** (lā-bīl; -bī), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *labile*.] Unstable when heated; — **said** esp., *Biochem.*, of substances, as enzymes, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to or above 55° C. Cf. **THERMOSTABLE**.

**thermo-lysis** (thér-mō-lī-sīs), *n.* [NL, fr. *thermo-* + *-lysis*.] 1. *Chem.* Dissociation by heat. 2. *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body. — **thermo-lytic** (thér-mō-lī-tík), *adj.*

**thermo-meter** (thér-mō-mē-tēr), *n.* An instrument used for determining the temperature of a body or space. It consists essentially of some confined substance, as mercury, the volume (or other measurable physical property) of which changes with a change in temperature. A **clinical thermometer** is a self-registering thermometer for determining body temperature; **electric thermometers** are: (1) **resistance thermometers**, based on increase in electric resistance of metals with increase in temperature, (2) **thermoelectric thermometers**, essentially thermoelectric couples. Cf. **CLIMATOGRAPH THERMOMETER**, **FÄHRNHEIT**, **REAUMUR**, **WET-BULB THERMOMETER**.

**°F.** To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by  $\frac{5}{9}$ , to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by  $\frac{9}{5}$  and add 32°. — **thermo-meter** (thér-mō-mē-tēr), *n.* — **thermo-meterical** (rī-kāl), *adj.* — **thermo-meterical-ly**, *adv.* — **thermo-meter** (thér-mō-mē-tēr), *n.* A heat engine.

**thermo-pile** (thér-mō-pīl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pila* a heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples, combined so as to multiply the effect. It is used, in a very sensitive form, for determining slight differences in temperature.

**thermo-plastic** (plāstík), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *plastic*.] Having the property of becoming plastic under application of heat, rigid at normal temperatures, and plastic on each reapplication of heat; not undergoing the thermosetting reaction; — **said** of natural or synthetic resins. — *n.* A thermoplastic substance.

**Thermos bottle or flask** (thér-mō-bōt), *n.* A trademark applied to a kind of vacuum bottle.

**thermo-scope** (thér-mō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees.

**thermo-scope** (skōp), *adj.*

**thermo-setting** (thér-mō-sēt), *adj.* [*thermo-* + *set*.] Having the property of becoming permanently rigid by application of heat; undergoing, or designating, a chemical reaction of polymerization effected by heat, by which a substance previously plastic or fusible becomes infusible, as certain plastics. — *n.* Thermosetting act or property.

**thermo-stable** (stā-bīl), *adj.* Stable when heated; specif., *Biochem.*, capable of being heated to moderate temperatures without loss of special properties; — of enzymes, etc. Cf. **THERMOSTABLE**. — **thermo-stabil-ity** (stā-bīl-ī-tī), *n.*

**thermo-stat** (thér-mō-stāt), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-stat*.] An automatic device for regulating temperature by opening or closing the damper of a heating furnace, regulating supply of gas, or the like; also, one for actuating fire alarms, for controlling automatic sprinklers, etc. — **thermo-stat-ic** (stāt-ík), *adj.* — **thermo-stat-ically** (ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**thermo-stat-ics** (stāt-īks), *n.*; see **-ICS**. That part of the science of heat treating of thermal equilibrium.

**thermo-taxis** (tāks-īs), *n.* [NL, fr. *thermo-* + *-taxis*.] *Biol. & Physiol.* a) A taxis in which a temperature gradient constitutes the directive factor. b) The regulation of body temperature. — **thermo-tactic** (tāks-ík), *adj.*

**thermo-tensile** (tēn-sīl; -sī), *adj.* Pertaining to the variation of tensile strength with the temperature.

**thermo-tropism** (thér-mō-trōp-izm), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-tropism*.] *Biol.* A tropism in which a difference of temperature determines the movement. — **thermo-tropic** (thér-mō-trōp-ík), *adj.*

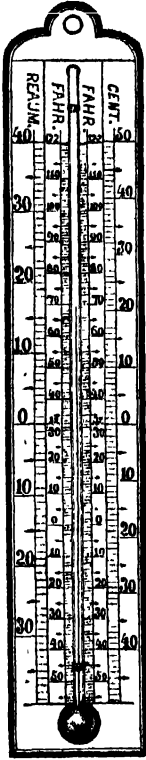
**thermy** (thér-mī), *n.* A combining form from Greek *thermē* heat, denoting state or production of heat, as in *diathermy*.

**theroid** (thér-oid), *adj.* [Gr. *ther* wild beast + *-oid*.] Beastlike.

**Therapies** (thér-ā-pī-ēz), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *therapeia*.] The unliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but chiefly Achilles and Odysseus.

**ther-ap-ical** (stēr-ā-kāl), *adj.* Characteristic of Therapies; loud-mouthed; scurrilous.

**ther-saur** (thér-sōr), *n.*; pl. **-SAURI** (-rī). [L. See **TREASURE**.]



Thermometer with Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales.

A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

**these** (thēs), *pron. & adj.* Plural of *this*.

**Theseus** (thēs-ūs; -tēs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Thēseus*.] *Gr. Myth.* The chief Attic hero, son of Aegaeus, King of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evil-doers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne; conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, and after her death espoused Phaedra. He was one of the Argonauts, and took part in the Calydonian bear hunt.

**thesis** (thēs-īs, or, esp. in sense 5, thēs-īs), *n.*; pl. **THESES** (-sēs). [L, fr. Gr. *thesis*, fr. root of *tithenai* to place, set.] 1. A proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument. 2. A theme, composition, essay, or the like; specif., a dissertation presented by a candidate for a degree or diploma.

3. *Logic.* An affirmation to be proved, or advanced without proof; specif., a postulate. 4. *Music.* The accented part of the measure, expressed by the downward beat; — opposite of *arsis*. 5. *Pros.* a) The stressed part of a foot, esp. in quantitative verse. b) The unaccented syllable or syllables of a foot; — from misunderstanding of the Greek terms. Cf. *ARsis*, *n.*

**Thespi-an** (thēs-pī-ān), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thespis (fl. 535 B.C.), reputed founder of the Greek drama; hence [sometimes not cap.], relating to the drama; dramatic. — *n.* [sometimes not cap.] Jockey. An actor.

**Thessalonians** (thēs-ā-lō-nī-ānz), *n. pl.* construed as *sing.* Either of the two Epistles to the Thessalonians in the New Testament. See **BIBL.**

**thēta** (thē-tā; thē-tā), *n.* [Gr. *thēta*, of Sem. origin.] The eighth letter (θ, θ, ϑ) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English, but pronounced in classic Greek about like *th* in *hothouse*.

**thet-ic** (thēt-ík), *adj.* [Gr. *thētikos* fit for placing, fr. *thēto* placed, fr. root of *tithenai* to set, lay down.] 1. Also **thet-ical** (-ī-kāl). Laid down, prescribed; arbitrary. 2. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Constituting, or beginning with, the thesis; as, a *thetic* syllable or verse. — **thet-ical-ly**, *adv.*

**Thetis** (thēt-īs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. *Thetis*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, mother of Achilles.

**the-urgy** (thē-ūr-jī), *n.*; pl. **-URGES** (-jīz). [I.L. *theurgia*, fr. Gr. *theourgia*, fr. *theourgōs* doing the works of God, fr. *theos* God + *ergon* work.] 1. a) A divine work; a miracle. b) The art or science of persuading or compelling a god or supernatural power to do, or refrain from doing, something. 2. A form of occult art distinguished by certain Neoplatonists, in which the operator by means of self-purification and discipline, sacred rites, etc., is held capable of evoking or utilizing the aid of divine and beneficent spirits. — **the-urgic** (thē-ūr-jīk), *adj.* — **the-urg-ical** (-jī-kāl), *adj.* — **the-urg-ical-ly**, *adv.* — **the-urgist** (thē-ūr-jīst), *n.*

**thew** (thū), *n.* [AS. *thēaw* manner, habit.] A muscle; sinew; — usually in the *pl.*; hence, *pl.*, muscular power, strength. — **thew-y** (thū-ī), *adj.*

**thew-ness** (thū-īz), *adj.* *Scot.* Feeble, spiritless.

**they** (thū), *pron. pl.*; poss. *theirs* (thēr) or *THEIRS* (thārz); *obj.* **THEM** (thēm), *n.* [ME. *they*, *that*, fr. ON. *their* they, *prop. nom. pl. masc. of* *au, sū, that*, demonstrative *pron.*] 1. The plural of *he, she, or it*. 2. Indefinitely (like Ger. and ME. *man*, and the French *on*), people; men; as, *they* say (Ger. *man* *sagt*, French *on* *dît*).

**thi-** = **THIO-**.

**thi-a-mine** (thī-ā-mīn; -mīn), *n.* Also **thi-a-min**. [*thi-* + *amine*.] Vitamin B; (see **VITAMIN**).

**thi-a-zine** (thī-ā-zēn, zīn), *n.* Also **thi-a-zin**. [*thi-* + *az-* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds, characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulfur atom, and one nitrogen atom.

**thi-a-zole** (-zōl), *n.* [*thi-* + *azole*.] Also **thi-a-zol** (-zōl, -zōl). *Chem.* A colorless basic liquid, five-membered, consisting of a five-membered ring and having a pyridine-like odor; also, any of its various derivatives.

**thick** (thīk), *adj.* [AS. *thrice*.] 1. Having, or being, of relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite, thin or slender. 2. Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth) being the other two, or from one surface to its opposite; — of a solid body; as, seven inches **thick**. 3. Filled closely or compactly; dense; as, a **thick** forest; hence, numerous, abundant, crowded; as, where leaves are **thickest**; following in quick succession; as, **thick** snowflakes fell. 4. Having, or being, of relatively great density or consistency; inspissated; as, **thick** sirup. 5. Not clear, turbid; muddy, foggy. 6. Dull; stupid; obtuse. 7. Cultural, hoarse, husky, or the like. 8. *Collog.* a) Intimate. b) Beyond the bounds of one's patience; going too far, as in vulgarity or insolence. — *Syn.* See **CLOSE**. — *Ant.* **Thin**. — *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest; as, in the **thick** of the fray. — *adv.* **Thick-ly**. — **thick-ish**, *adj.* — **thick-ly**, *adv.* — **thick-ness**, *n.*

**thick and thin.** Every conceivable or possible situation, no matter how distressing or difficult.

**thick-and-thin**, *adj.* Undiligently loyal; steadfast.

**thick-en** (thīk-ēn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become thick or thicker; specif.: a) To render or become dense, in consistency, texture, etc. b) To make or grow dull, obscure, turbid, or cloudy. c) To make or grow complicated, intricate, intense, etc.; as, the plot **thickens**. — **thick-en-er**, *n.*

**thick-en-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of making or becoming thick. 2. Something used to thicken, as flour in a gravy. 3. That which has thickened.

**thick-et** (thīk-ēt; -īt), *n.* [AS. *thiccet*.] A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or copse.

**thick-head** (thīk-hēd), *n.* *Collog.* A blockhead.

**thick-leaf** (-lēf), *n.* Any of a genus (*Crassula*) of plants of the orpine family, with thick, succulent leaves.

**thick-set** (-sēt; -t), *adj.* 1. Closely placed or planted; as, a **thicket** of wood. 2. Having a stout short body; stocky. — (-sēt), *n.* A thicket.

**thick-skinned** (-skīnd; -t), *adj.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence, not sensitive; callous.

**thick-wit-ted** (see *Proem*, § 2), *adj.* Mentally stupid.

**thief** (thīf), *n.*; pl. **THIEVES** (thēvz). [AS. *thīef*, *thēof*.] One who steals, esp. stealthily; one who commits theft.

**thieve** (thēv), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *thīefan*.] To take by or practice theft; to steal.

**thieve-less**, *adj.* *Scot.* a) Listless; also, aimless; bootless. b) Bleak; cold; hence, forbidding.

**thiev-er-y** (thēv-ēr-ī), *n.* Act or practice of stealing; theft.

**thievish** (thēv'ish), *adj.* 1. Of, like, or characteristic of a thief; stealthy. 2. Given to stealing; pilfering. — **thievish-ly**, *adv.* — **thievishness**, *n.*  
**thig** (thig), *v. t. & i.* [ON. *thigga* to take, receive.] *Chiefly Scot.* To base; borrow.

**thigh** (thī), *n.* [AS. *thioh*, *thioh*.] 1. The segment of the leg or hind limb, between the knee and the trunk. It has a single bone, the femur (*thigh-bone*); loosely, the next lower segment in birds, and in certain quadrupeds, as the horse. 2. *Zool.* In insects, the third segment of the leg (counting from the base).

**thig-mo-tar-lis** (thig-mō-tār'lis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thigma* touch + *-taxis*.] *Biol.* = STEREOTAXIS.

**thig-mot-ro-plism** (thig-mōt-rō-pliz'm), *n.* *Biol.* = STEREOTROPISM.

**thill** (thīl), *n.* [AS. *thille* a board, plank, beam.] Either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle; a shaft.

**thimble** (thim'b'l), *n.* [AS. *thymel*, fr. *thūma* thumb.] 1. A form of cap or cover, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle. 2. A more or less thimble-shaped cup, appendage, or fixture, specif., a grooved ring of thin metal, as one to fit within a spliced loop in a rope and protect it from chafing. See *CLAW*, *ILLUSTR.*

**thimble-berry** (-bēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Any of several American raspberries or blackberries having thimble-shaped fruit, esp. *Rubus occidentalis* and *R. parviflorus*.

**thimble-ful** (-fūl), *n.* As much as a thimble will hold; hence, a very small quantity.

**thimble-rig** (-rīg), *n.* 1. A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups and a small ball or peg. 2. One who thimbles; — *v. t.*; — **RIGGED** (-rīg'gd); — **RIGGING**. To swindle by thimblery; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thimble-rigger** (-rīg'gēr), *n.*

**thimble-wood** (-wūd), *n.* A A. rubicella. 3. Any of various American anemones, esp. *Anemone cylindrica* and *A. virginiana*.

**thin** (thīn), *adj.*; **THINNESS** (-nēs); *n.* [AS. *thynne*.] 1. Having or being of relatively little depth; not thick. 2. Measuring little between opposite surfaces, or in diameter. 3. Slim; slender; spare; lean; gaunt. 4. Not dense in arrangement; not compact; sparse; scanty. 5. Scanty or scant in numbers or amount; as, a *thin* attendance; *thin* profits. 6. Of little consistency, density, etc.; rare; rarefied; too fluid; as, *thin* air or sirup. 7. Wanting substance, strength, or richness; weak; of liquors, small, as, *thin* broth. 8. Wanting in body or volume; not full; somewhat shrill or metallic; as, a *thin* voice. 9. Lacking in solidity, substance, or force; unsubstantial; inadequate; as, a *thin* argument. 10. Transparent; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* pretext. 11. *Photog.* Lacking sufficient density or contrast; — of a negative, print, etc.

*Syn.* Thin, slender, slim, slight, tenuous mean not thick, broad, abundant, or dense. Thin implies comparatively little extension between the surfaces of a thing or in diameter, but it also implies, figuratively, lack of fullness, richness, and the like; slender implies leanness or sparseness with grace and good proportion, but is often used figuratively; slim, slenderness that suggests fragility or scantiness; slight, thinness and smallness; tenuous, extreme thinness, esp. in diameter, or in qualities needed for compactness, firmness of texture, or the like. — **Ant.** Thick.

— *adv.* Thinly.

— *v. t. & i.*; **THINNED** (thīnd); **THINNING**. To make or grow thin or thinner; specif.: a To draw or spread out thin; attenuate. b To make or grow less thick or viscid; to make or grow more fluid, tenuous, or the like. c To weaken. d To lose or cause to lose flesh. e To reduce numbers (in), as by removing units or surplus; as, to *thin* a forest.

— **thinly**, *adv.* — **thinness** (thīn'nēs; -nīz), *n.*

**thine** (thīn), *pron.* [AS. *thīn*, *oric*, same as the gen. of *thū*, *thū*, *thou*.] *Chiefly Archaic & Poetic.* The possessive case of *thou*; your. — *adj.* Thy; — now used only before a vowel or *h*, except when it follows its noun.

**thing** (thīng), *n.* [AS. a thing, cause, assembly; judicial assembly.] 1. An affair; matter; circumstance; — often in *pl.*; as, *things* will improve. 2. Something done or to be done; a deed; as, to do great *things*; also, something said, thought, etc. 3. That which is the product or the end of activity, or a step or moment in a round of activities; as, the *thing* was to get home; attend to this the first *thing*. 4. Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; any separable or distinguishable object of thought; as, there is a name for every *thing*. 5. More narrowly: A concrete or tangible object; as, goodness is not a *thing*, but an attribute of a *thing*. b An inanimate object; hence, *pl.*, possessions; goods; also, clothes; apparel; as, put on your *things* and go for a walk. c Equipment; utensils. d A detail; particular; item; as, not a *thing* escaped attention. 7. *Collog.* A creature; a person; — often used in pity or the like. b Something not named because of forgetfulness, disdain, or the like; as, bring that *thing* here. 8. *Law.* Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — distinguished from *person*.

[**thing** (thīng), **thing** (thīng), *n.* [ON. *thing*, Dan. *ting*, & Sw. *ting*.] *Often cap.* In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly, held in a fixed place, the **thingstead** (-stēd); — used, esp. in composition, in titles of such bodies, as in *Storting*.

**thing-a-ma-bob** (thīng'ā-mā-bōb'), **thing-a-ma-jig** (-jīg'). Vars. of THINGUMBO, THINGUMAJIG.

**thing-in-itself**, *n.* [Trans. of G. *ding an sich*.] *Philos.* An ultimate reality, unqualified by the subjective modes of human perception and thought; a metaphysical reality.

**thingum-bob** (thīng'ūm-bōb'), **thingum-a-bob** (-ā-bōb'), **thingum-a-jig** (-ā-jīg'), *n.* *Collog.* A thing; — used instead of a specific name that one has forgotten or does not know.

**think** (thīnk), *v. t.*; **THOUGHT** (thōt); **THINKING**. [ME. *thinken*, var. of *thincen*, *thuncken*, fr. AS. *thynke* (pret. *thūhte*).] See **THINK** to reflect. To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object. *Obs.*, *etc.* in *methinks*, *methought*.

**think**, *v. t.* [ME. *thencen*, var. of *thencen*, fr. AS. *thence* (pret. *thāhte*), confused with the kindred ME. *thynken* (see **THINK** to seem).] 1. To form in the mind; conceive; imagine; as, to *think* base thoughts.

2. To have a judgment or opinion of; believe; esp., believe likely or possible; — usually with *of*. 3. To hold a (specified or implied) view or views;

as, I don't *think* so. 4. To have or form an opinion, mental picture, or notion; — now with *of*. 5. To consider a matter; to reflect upon something; as, *think* twice before acting.

*Syn.* (1) *Think*, *conceive*, *imagine*, *fancy*, *realize*, *envision*, *envision* mean to form an idea of. *Think* suggests consideration or reflection or, merely, entrance of an idea into one's mind; *conceive*, the bringing forth of an idea, plan, design, etc., and, usually, its development; *imagine*, a visualization; *fancy*, an imagining often unrestrained by facts; *realize*, a very vivid imagining; *envision* and *envision*, a conceiving or imagining that is esp. clear or detailed.

(2) *Think*, *cogitate*, *reflect*, *reason*, *speculate*, *deliberate* mean to use one's powers of conception, judgment, or inference. *Think* implies mental activity as a means or as an end; *cogitate*, the process or appearance of thinking; *reflect*, a turning one's thoughts upon something that requires consideration, explanation, or the like; *reason*, consecutive logical thinking; *speculate*, reasoning about things which are theoretical; *deliberate*, slow or careful reasoning before forming an opinion, reaching a conclusion, or the like.

**think better of**. a To form a more favorable opinion of. b To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it. — **think fit**, *good*, *proper*, etc. To decide on good grounds or for good reasons.

**thinkable** (thīnk'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. That can be thought, or conceived mentally; capable of being comprehended or reasoned about; as, persons who hold that a Supreme Being is not *thinkable*. 2. Conceivably possible; capable of being realized; as, a *thinkable* project.

**think'er** (thīnk'ēr), *n.* One who or that which thinks.

**thinking**, *adj.* That thinks, having the faculty of thought; rational; as, a *thinking* being; — often in combination; as, clear-thinking, hard-thinking. — **thinking-ly**, *adv.*

**thinking cap**. Figuratively, mood of consideration or reflection.

**thin'ner** (thīn'ēr), *n.* One that thins; specif., a volatile liquid, as turpentine, used to thin paint.

**thin'-skinned'** (thīn'skīnd'), *2, adj.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive; readily or unduly susceptible to criticism.

**thi'o-** (thī'ō-), *thi-*. [Gr. *thion* bromine, sulfur.] *Chem. & Pharm.* A combining form denoting the presence of sulfur; — used specif. to indicate that the oxygen of a compound is more or less replaced by sulfur, as in **thi'o-al-d-o-hyde**. — **thi'o** (thī'ō), *adj.*

**thi'o-a-cet'ic** (-ā-sē'tik; cf. ACETIC), *adj.* [*thio* + *acetic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless liquid acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COSH}$ , made by heating acetic acid with phosphorus pentasulfide and used as a chemical reagent; — better called **thi'o-a-cet'ic** (thī'ōl; -ōl).

**thi'o-an'ti-mo-nate** (-ānt'i-mō-nāt), *n.* Also **thi'o-an'ti-mo-ni-ate** (-mōn'i-āt). *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-an'ti-mo-nic acid** (-mōn'ik),  $\text{HAsS}_3$ .

**thi'o-an'ti-mo-nite** (-ānt'i-mō-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of several compounds regarded as salts of the hypothetical **thi'o-an'ti-mo-ni-ous acids** (-mōn'i-ās),  $\text{HAsS}_3$ ,  $\text{HAsS}_3$ ,  $\text{HAsS}_3$ , and  $\text{HAsS}_3$ .

**thi'o-ar-se-nate** (-ār-sē-nāt), *n.* Also **thi'o-ar-se-ni-ate** (-ār-sē-ni-āt). *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of the **thi'o-ar-se-nic acids** (-ār-sē-n'ik),  $\text{HAsS}_3$ ,  $\text{HAsS}_3$ , and  $\text{HAsS}_3$ , corresponding to the arsenic acids.

**thi'o-ar-se-nite** (-ār-sē-nīt), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a series of compounds regarded as salts of hypothetical **thi'o-ar-se-ni-ous acids** (-ār-sē-ni-ās),  $\text{HAsS}_3$ ,  $\text{HAsS}_3$ ,  $\text{HAsS}_3$ , and  $\text{HAsS}_3$ .

**thi'o-car-bam'ide** (-kār-bām'id; -īd), *n.* Also **thi'o-car-bam'id**. = THIOUREA.

**thi'o-cy'a-nate** (-ā'ā-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of thiocyanic acid.

**thi'o-cy-an'ic** (-ā'ā-n'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless unstable liquid acid,  $\text{HSCN}$ , of strong odor.

**thi'o-cy'a-no-** (thī'ō-sī'ā-nō-), **thiocyan-**. *Chem.* A combining form, *thio* + *cyano*, denoting the presence of the univalent radical *thiocyanogen*,  $\text{CNS}$ , esp. replacing hydrogen. — **thi'o-cy'a-no** (-nō), *adj.*

**thi'o-kol** (thī'ō-kōl), *n.* A trade-mark for a series of synthetic rubber-like elastic materials made from halogenated organic compounds and metallic polysulfides.

**thi'o-nate** (thī'ō-nāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of a thionic acid.

**thi-on'ic** (thī'ō-n'ik), *adj.* [See **thio**.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing sulfur.

**thionic acid**, *chem.* Any of a series of unstable acids of the general formula  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_n$ .

**thi'o-nine** (thī'ō-nīn; -nīn), *n.* Also **thi'o-nin** (Gr. *thion* bromine, denoting presence of sulfur + *-ine*). *Chem.* A dark crystalline thiazine base,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$ , artificially prepared, used esp. in microscopy as a violet dye.

**thi'o-nyl** (thī'ō-nīl), *n.* *Inorg. Chem.* A bivalent radical,  $\text{SO}_2$ , of sulfur and oxygen.

**thi'o-phene** (-fēn), **thi'o-phen** (-fēn), *n.* [*thio* + *phenyl* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* A colorless liquid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S}$ , occurring in coal tar.

**thi'o-sin-am'ine** (-sīn-ām'in; -ām'ā-mīn'), *n.* Also **thi'o-sin-am'in**. [*thio* + *sinamine* (see SINAPINE; AMINE).] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}$ , of leeklike odor, obtained by action of ammonia on mustard oil.

**thi'o-sul'fate** (-sūl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of thiosulfuric acid; — formerly called **hyposulfite**. The sodium salt is still called, in photography, *hyena*, etc., **sodium hyposulfite**.

**thi'o-sul'fu'ric** (-sūl'fūr'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ , analogous to sulfuric acid, and formerly called **hyposulfurous acid**. It is known only in solution or in the form of its salts, the *thionulfates*.

**thi'o-thy'ra-cil** (thī'ō-thī'ā-sīl), *n.* [*thio* + *thyra*, a crystalline base,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ .] *Chem.* A white, odorless, bitter crystalline compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ , that depresses the function of the thyroid gland.

**thi'o-u-ro'a** (thī'ō-ūr'ō-ā; -ūr'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *thio* + *ura*.] *Chem.* A colorless crystalline bitter compound,  $\text{CS(NH}_2)_2$ , analogous to and resembling urea, used esp. as a photographic fixative, and to remove stains from negatives.

**thir** (thīr; thūr), *pron.* *Scot.* *N. of Eng.*, & *Ir.* These.

**third** (thūrd), *adj.* [AS. *thrida*, fr. *thri*, *threo*, three.] See **NUMBER**, *Table*. — *n.* 1. See **NUMBER**, *Table*. 2. A person or thing that is third, as in rank, numbering, place, grade, etc. 3. The sixtieth part of a second of time or an arc. 4. *pl. Law.* The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which goes under certain conditions absolutely to the widow upon the husband's dying intestate; loosely, a widow's dower. 5. *Music.* a An interval of three diatonic degrees. b A tone at this interval. c The harmonic combination of two tones a third apart. d The third tone of the scale. — **thirdly**, *adv.*

**third class**. 1. a The third group in a classification, specif., *Brit.*, of those passing an examination. b A place in or a member of such a group. 2. The lowest class of accommodations in a passenger vessel having three classes; — now often called *tourist class* and formerly called *steerage*. — **third-class** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* & *adv.*

**third degree**. 1. *Colloq.* U.S. Severe examination or treatment of a prisoner by the police to extort an admission. 2. *Freemasonry*. The degree of master mason.

**third estate**. [Often *capa*, when used specif.] The third of the political classes or orders in a kingdom, usually the commons, or common people. Cf. *ESTATE*, n., 3.

**third eyelid**. = NICTITATING MEMBRANE.

**third rail**. A metal rail through which the electric current is led to the motors of an electric locomotive. — **third-rail**, *adj.*

**third-rate** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to a third grade, quality, or the like; hence, very poor or inferior.

**thirl** (thírl), *v. t.* [AS. *thyrlan*, *thyrlan*, fr. *thyrel* perforated, as, a hole, fr. *thurh* through.] *Now Dial.* a To pierce; drill. b To thrill; cause to vibrate.

**thirl-age** (thírl'ij), *n.* Also **thirl**. A feudal servitude or obligation requiring tenants to use a certain mill for grinding their grain; also, the dues for such grinding.

**thirst** (thírst), *n.* [AS. *thurst*.] 1. A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat with a craving for liquids; the condition producing this sensation; also, a strong desire for drink. 2. Ardent desire; a craving or longing; as, a *thirst* for knowledge. — *v. i.* 1. To feel thirsty; crave drink. 2. To have a vehement desire; long. — *Syn.* See *LONG*. — **thirst'er**, *n.*

**thirst'ly** (thírst'li), *adj.* **thirst'ly-er** (-tí'ér); **thirst'ly-est**. 1. Feeling thirsty; hence, having an eager desire; avid. 2. Deficient in moisture, dry; parched; arid; as, the *thirsty* earth. 3. *Colloq.* Thirst-provoking. — **thirst'ly-ly**, *adv.* — **thirst'ly-ness**, *n.*

**thir'teen** (thírt'ēn), 2, *n.* & *adj.* [AS. *thriðtēne*, *thriðtēne*.] See *NUMBER*, *Table*. — **thir'teenth** (-tēnth); 2, *n.* & *adj.*

**thirty** (thírti), *n.* & *adj.* [AS. *thritig*, *thritig*.] See *NUMBER*, *Table*. — **thir'ti-eth** (-tēth); -th, *n.* & *adj.*

**thir'ty-fold** (-fôld); 2, *adj.* & *adv.* See *-OLD*.

**thir'ty-second note**. *Music*. See *NOTE*, n., 11 a.

**thir'ty-second rest**. *Music*. See *2d REST*, 9, *Illustr.*

**thir'ty-two-mo'** (thírti'twomô'), *adj.* [See *-MO*.] Having 32 leaves to a sheet; as, a *thir'ty-two-mo*, or 32mo, book. — *n.* A size of a book, or of its pages, made of such sheets, measuring about 3½ x 5½ inches; also, a book of such size.

**this** (thís), *pron.*; pl. **THESE** (thēz). [AS. *thēa*, *thes*, masc., *thēa*, *thios*, fem., *this*, neut.] A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near in place, time, or thought, or to something just mentioned or to be mentioned; the person, thing, or idea present, near in place, time, or thought, or just mentioned or being mentioned; specif., as opposed to or correlative of *that*, the latter. — *adj.* 1. That is present, near, or just referred to. 2. These; — taken collectively or as a whole. 3. The nearest; — as opposed to *that*.

**this'ho** (thíz'hō), *n.* See *PYRAMUS* AND *THISBE*.

**this'tle** (thíz'tl), *n.* [AS. *thistel*.] 1. A prickly plant of any of various genera of the aster family (Cardiaceae), as the Eurasian *musk thistle* (*Carduus nutans*), the European *bull thistle* and *Canada thistle* (*Cirsium lanceolatum* and *C. arvense*) naturalized in America as weeds, the *blessed thistle* (*Cnicus benedictus*), and the Eurasian *cotton thistle* (*Onopordum acanthium*). The flower of any of several European thistles (as the bull, cotton, and musk thistles) is the heraldic and national emblem of Scotland. 2. Any of numerous other prickly plants, as the sow thistle (which see).

**this'tle-down** (-doun'), *n.* The down, or pappus, from the ripe flower head of a thistle.

**thith'er** (thíth'ér; thíth'ér), *adv.* [AS. *thider*, *thider*, fr. stem of *E. that*.] 1. To that place; — opposed to *hither*. 2. *Rare*. To that point, end, or result. *adj.* Being on the other and farther side; more remote.

**thith'er-to** (-tō; thíth'ér-tō; thíth'ér), *adv.* Until that time.

**thith'er-ward** (thíth'ér-wér; thíth'ér), *thith'er-wards* (-wérz), *adv.* Toward that place, in that direction.

**tho** (thō). Var. of *though*.

**thole** (thōl), *n.* Also **thold**/'pln' (-pín'). [AS. *thol*, *tholl*.] A wooden or metal pin, set in the gunwale of a boat, to serve as a fixed rest against which the oars press in rowing.

**thole**, *v. t.* & *i.* [AS. *tholian*.] *Archaic*. To endure; suffer; bear.

**Thom'as** (tóm'áz), *n.* *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles who, according to John xx. 24-29, doubted until he had proof of Christ's resurrection.

**Tho'mism** (tóm'iz'm; thō'), *n.* The philosophical and theological system of Thomas Aquinas, which though original in many ways, is a comprehensive summary of thirteenth-century thought (see *SCHOLASTICISM*, 1); specif., Thomas Aquinas's theory of the relation between grace and free will. — **Tho'mist** (-míst), *n.* & *adj.* — **Tho'mis'tic** (-tóm'ístik; thō'), *adj.*

**Thomp'son** (tóm'p'sn; tòm't) and **Tom'my** (tóm't), *n.* [After the coinventor, General John T. Thompson (1860-1940), U. S. Army officer.] Trademarks applied to a light portable weapon firing on the automatic principle and fed from a magazine or drum, which is provided with a pistol grip and a buttstock for firing from the shoulder or from the hip. — See *RIFLE*, *Illustr.*

**thong** (thōng; 74), *n.* [AS. *thwang*, *thwang*.] A strap or strip of leather, esp. one used for fastening something.

**Thor** (thór), *n.* [ON. *Thorr*. See *THURSDAY*.] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder, as conceived in his character of a god of strength, as a helper in war, as a defender, etc., and in his person as a red-haired youth armed with a magic hammer that always returns to him after being cast.

**tho-ra-c'ic** (thō-rás'ík), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or located within or near the thorax.

**thoracic duct**. *Anat.* The main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels, lying along the front of the spinal column, and opening into the left subclavian vein.

**tho-ra-c'ic-co** (thō-rás'ík-kō), *n.* A combining form denoting *thoracic* and, as in *tho-ra-c'ic-co-lum'bar*, of or pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar regions.

**tho-ra-co** (thō-rá-kō; thō-ré-kō), *thorac-*. [Gr. *thōrax*, *thōrakos*, chest.] A combining form, used to denote: a *The thorax* or chest, as in *tho-ra-co-to-my*, *tho-ra-co-plas'ty* (see *-ECTOMY*, *-PLASTY*). b *Thoracic* and, as in *tho-ra-co-lum'bar*.

**tho-rax** (thō'rák; 70), *n.*; pl. **THORAXES** (-rák-séz; -séz), **THORACES** (thō'rá-séz; thō-rák-séz), [L., fr. Gr. *thōraz*.] 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* The part of the body of man and other mammals between the neck and the abdomen, in which the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc., are situated. 2. In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body. See *INSECT*, *Illustr.*

**tho-ri-a** (thō'rí-d), *n.* [NL. See *THORITE*.] *Chem.* The oxide of thorium, thorium dioxide, ThO<sub>2</sub>, a white earthy substance. See *THORIUM*.

**tho-ri-a-mite** (-nít), *n.* [From *THORIUM*.] A mineral, in black cubic crystals, largely thorium oxide with the oxides of the cerium metals, uranium, etc. It is remarkable for its radioactivity.

**tho-ri'te** (thō'rít), *n.* [*Thor* + *-ite*.] 1. *Mineral.* A rare mineral usually of a brown to black color, essentially of thorium silicate, ThSiO<sub>4</sub>. 2. A high explosive used as a bursting charge for shell.

**tho-ri-um** (thō'rí-əm), *n.* [NL. See *THORITE*.] *Chem.* A radioactive element, symbol Th, atomic no. 90, atomic wt. 232.

**tho-ri-um** (thō'rí-əm), *n.* [NL. See *THORITE*.] *Chem.* A radioactive element, symbol Th, atomic no. 90, atomic wt. 232.

**thorn** (thörn), *n.* [AS.] 1. A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; specif., *Bot.*, a short, sharp-pointed, leafless branch, as of the hawthorn. Cf. *SPINE*, *PRICKLE*. 2. That which pricks or hurts, as a thorn; a cause of distress, irritation, or anxiety. 3. Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree; specif., any of a genus (*Crataegus*) of the plant family, esp. the hawthorn or blackthorn; also, the wood of any of these. 4. Also **thorn letter**. The *th* in English letters *th* (cap. *th*), used for either of the sounds of English *th* as in *thin*, *they*; — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn* (sense 1). See *EDH*. — **thorn'less**, *adj.*

**thorn apple**. a A haw; the fruit of the hawthorn. b The Jimson weed or any other plant of the same genus (*Datura*).

**thorn'back** (thörn'bák), *n.* 1. A European ray (*Raja clavata*) having spines on its back. Cf. *DEVILFISH*, *Illustr.* 2. A large European spider crab (*Maia squinado*). See *CRAB*.

**thorn'y** (thörn'y), *adj.* **thorn'ier** (-nér); **thorn'iest**. 1. Full of thorns; spiny or brambly. 2. a Beset with trials, vexations, obstacles, etc. b Beset with perplexities, points of controversy, etc.; as, the *thorny* question of states' rights. — **thorn'ly-ness**, *n.*

**tho-ron** (thō'rón), *n.* [NL., fr. *thorium* + *-on* as in *neon*.] *Chem.* A gaseous radioactive element formed from thorium and isotopic with radon. Symbol, *Tn* or *Th-Em*; at. no., 86; at. wt., 220.

**thor'ough** (thú'f; 117), *prep.* & *adv.* [ME. *thoru*, *thuruh*, *thoruh*. See *THROUGH*.] *Archaic*. Through. 1. *Now Rare*. Passing through. 2. Carried through to completion or attainment; thoroughgoing. 3. That is completely (such); thorough and thorough; as, a *thorough* gentleman. 4. Painstakingly exact or careful about details. — *n.* [*cap*] *Eng. Hist.* In the reign of Charles I., the tyrannical policy of Wentworth (Strafford) and Laud; — from their determination to carry their schemes "thorough" (i. e., through) every obstacle. — **thor'ough-ly**, *adv.* — **thor'ough-ness**, *n.*

**thorough bass** (bás), *Music*. a The representation of chords by figures under the bass; figured bass. b The system of figures so used.

**thorough brace**. A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage and attached to springs, or serving as a spring.

**thor'ough-bred** (thú'f-bréd), *adj.* 1. *Now Rare*. Thoroughly trained or skilled. 2. a (*sometimes cap*) Being of the breed of horses called *Thoroughbreds*. b Bred from the best blood, through a long line; pure-blooded; — of horses, dogs, etc. c Having the characteristics of a Thoroughbred, as, grace, elegance, high-spiritedness. — *n.* 1. One that is thoroughbred. 2. *Rare*. A breed of horse that originated in England, probably from crosses between the native mares and Arab or Thorough stallions, and is kept for racing.

**thor'ough-fare** (-fár), *n.* 1. A place or way for passing or travel; specif., a passage through; a public road or street open at both ends; esp., a street or way through which there is much passing. 2. *Passage*; transit.

**thor'ough-go'ing** (-gō'ing; 2), *adj.* Characterized by great thoroughness; extremely thorough.

**thor'ough-paced** (-pás), *adj.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; hence, thoroughgoing; out-and-out; as, a *thoroughpaced* impostor.

**thor'ough-pin** (-pín'), *n.* *Veter.* A synovial dilatation just above the hock of the horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon.

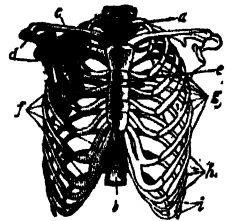
**thor'ough-ward** (-wúrt'), *n.* = *BONIFERT*.

**thorp**, **thorpe** (thórp), *n.* [AS. *thorp*, *thorp*.] A group of houses in the country; hamlet; — chiefly in place names.

**those** (thōz), *pron.* & *adj.* [AS. *thāa*, nom. and acc. pl. of *thēs* this.] Plural of *that*.

**Thoth** (thōth; 76), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thōth*, *Thōth*, fr. Egypt. *Tehuti*.] *Egypt. Relig.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, and inventor of numbers; hence, the god of wisdom and magic.

**thou** (thou), *pron.*; *singular*; *nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thí) or THINE (thín); *obj.* THEE (thē); *plural*; *nom.* YOU (yō), *ye* (yē); *poss.* YOUR (yōr) or YOURS (yōrz); *obj.* YOU, YE. [AS. *thū*, *thu*.] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; — formerly often used with special implication of familiarity but now replaced by *you*. It is still found in solemn or poetical style, in dial. Eng., and



Skeleton of Human Thorax. a First Thoracic Vertebra; b Twelfth Thoracic Vertebra; c Clavicle; d Scapula; e Sternum; f Breasts; g Costal Cartilages; h Sternal Ribs; i False Ribs; j Floating Ribs.

**though** (thō), *conj.* [ME. *thogh*, *thoh*, fr. Scand.] 1. Granting or supposing that; notwithstanding that; although. 2. In case that; if; *Obs.*, exc. in phrase *as though*. 3. Even if, as a matter to be conceded; however; — introducing a concessive clause qualifying a main clause; as, we may escape, *though* I think not. — *adv.* *Colloq.* However; nevertheless; as, it was a good shot, *though*.

**thought** (thōt), *n.* [AS. *thōht*, *sethōht*.] 1. Act or process of think-

ins; reflection; cogitation. 2. Reasoning power; capacity to think and judge. 3. The power to conceive or realize; conception; imagination; as, a beauty beyond *thought*. 4. That which is thought; specific. 5. That which is in one's mind; — often in *pl.*; as, to read one's *thoughts*. 6. A product of thinking; an idea, judgment, opinion, notion, fancy, or the like; as, second *thoughts* are best. 7. The views, principles, or systems of a specified age, race, or school of thinkers; as, in modern *thought*. 8. Solicitous attention; serious consideration; heed; as, give it no *thought*. 9. Mental preoccupation; engrossment of mind; as, lost in *thought*. 10. A little, a trifle; as, be a *thought* more courteous. — *Syn.* See *IDEA*.

**thought** (thô't), *past & past part.* of THINK.

**thoughtful** (-fôl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. Characterized by or manifesting depth or richness of thought; full of thought. 2. Having thoughts (of); heedful; now esp., mindful of others; attentive to another's comfort; considerate. — **thoughtful-ly**, *adv.* — **thoughtful-ness**, *n.* *Syn.* Thoughtful, considerate, attentive mean mindful of others. **Thoughtful** implies unselfish concern for others; **considerate**, concern for the feelings of others; **attentive**, repeated acts of kindness courtesy.

**thoughtless** (-lës; -l's), *adj.* 1. Headless; rash; reckless. 2. Destitute of thought. 3. Not thoughtful; inconsiderate. — **thoughtless-ly**, *adv.* — **thoughtless-ness**, *n.*

**thousand** (thôz'nd; -z'nd), *n. & adj.* [AS. *thūsēd*.] See NUMBER, Table. — **thousandth** (-z'ndth), *n. & adj.*

**thousand-fold** (-fôld; -f'ld), *adj. & adv.* See FOLD.

**thowless** (thou'lës; -l's), *adj.* *Scot.* = THUELESS.

**Thracian** (thrä'sh'än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thrace. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thrace; also, the language of the ancient Thracians, an Indo-European language related to the Illyrian, supposed to be the parent of the Albanian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table.

**Thra-co-Il-lyr-i-an** (thrä'kô-Il-l'r-i'än), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a subfamily of Indo-European languages comprising the ancient Thracian and Illyrian and the modern Albanian. Little is known of the ancient tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. — **Thra-co-Il-lyr-i-an**, *n.*

**Thra-co-Phryg-i-an** (-fr'y'g-i'än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to both Thracian and Phrygia; also, designating or pertaining to a subfamily of Indo-European languages including Phrygian and Armenian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table. — **Thra-co-Phryg-i-an**, *n.*

**thrall** (thrô'l), *n.* [AS. *thral*, fr. ON. *threll*.] *Archaic.* a A slave; bondman. b One in moral or mental bondage. c Thralldom. — *v. t.* To enslave; enthrall.

**thrall-dom**, **thrall-dom** (thrô'l'dôm), *n.* State of servitude; slavery.

**thrash** (thrâsh), *v. t. & i.* [Dial. var. of THRESH.] Cf. THRESH. 1. To thresh (wheat, etc.). 2. To thresh or go over again and again. 3. To swing, beat, or strike in the manner of a rapidly moving flail; as, to *thrash* one's arms; also, to toss about; move violently; as, he *thrashed* about in bed with a high fever. 4. To beat; flog. — *Syn.* See SWING. — *n.* A thrashing; specif., in swimming, a method of moving the less employed in the crawl and the backstroke.

**thrasher** (-ër), *n.* 1. One who thrashes. 2. Also **thrasher shark**. = THRESHER, 2.

**thrasher**, *n.* [E. dial. *thrasher*.] Any of numerous long-tailed thrush-like singing birds of the American family Mimidae, esp. those of the genus *Toxostoma*. The familiar eastern species is the *brown thrasher* (*T. rufum*).

**thrashing**, *n.* A whipping; beating.

**thra-sôn-i-cal** (thrä-sôn'i-käl), *adj.* [From *Thraso*, a braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuch*.] Braggart; boastful.

**thrave** (thrä'v), *n.* [ME. *thraue*, *threne*, of Scand. origin.] *Dial.* a A measure containing twenty four sheaves. b A bundle; a number; also, a crowd; throng.

**thraw** (thrô, thrä), *n. Scot.* a Throe. b A twist or wrench.

**thraw**. *Scot.* & *dial.* var. of THROW.

**thrawn** (thrôn; thrän), *adj.* [Dial. form of *thrown*.] *Scot.* Crooked; misshapen; perverse; unpleasant.

**thread** (thréd), *n.* [AS. *þrēdd*.] 1. A very thin continuous filament, esp. one made by spinning the fibers of cotton, flax, silk, etc., and by combining the strands so produced. 2. Something woven from thread; a garment; as, not a *thread* fit to wear. 3. Any threadlike filament, as of metal or living tissue, a fiber, hair, etc.; hence: a A fine thin stream, ray, etc. b A thin seam or vein, as of coal. 4. Something suggestive of a thread, as in length, tenuity, or use in sewing and weaving; as, a *thread* of humor; to lose the *thread* of one's story; his life hangs by a *thread*. 5. = SCREW THREAD. 6. In full, **thread of life**. The course of one's life, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.

— *adj.* Of, made of, or like thread.

— *v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye of (a needle). 2. To pass through in the manner of a thread; to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through or between obstacles. 3. To connect by or as by passing a thread through; to bring together. 4. *Elec.* To cause lines of force, or magnetic flux, to form around (an electric conductor). 5. *Mach.* To form a thread or threads on or in. — *v. i.* 1. To wind one's (or its) way. 2. *Cookery.* To spin a fine hair or thread when dropped from a fork; — of boiling sirup tested at a certain point. — **thread'er** (-ër), *n.* — **thread-like** (-lik'), *adj.*

**threadbare** (-bär'), *adj.* Having the nap or pile worn off; shabby; hence, trite; hackneyed. — *Syn.* See TRITE.

**threadfin** (-fîn'), *n.* Any fish of a family (Polynemiidae) allied to the mullets, having the lower part of the pectoral fin divided into threadlike rays.

**thread mark**. In paper currency, a thin thread incorporated in the paper as a protection against counterfeiting.

**threadworm** (thréd'wûrm'), *n.* Any long slender nematode, esp. the pinworm, or a species of *Flaria* or an allied genus.

**thready** (thréd'i), *adj.* = **THREADY** (-i-ër); **THREADY**-EST. Like a thread; slender; filamentous; very thin or slight, as in tone; also, containing, consisting of, or covered with thread; as, *thready* roots.

**threap** (thrép), *v. t.* [AS. *þrēapian* to rebuke.] *Scot.* & *Dial.* 1. To scold; chide. 2. To maintain persistently.

**threat** (thrēt), *n.* [AS. *þrēad* crowd, oppression.] The expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; menace; threatening; denunciation. — *v. t. & i.* *Archaic* & *Dial.* To threaten.

**threaten** (thrēt'n), *v. t.* [AS. *þrēatnian*.] 1. To utter threats against; promise punishment, reprisal, or the like, to. 2. To give fore-

warning of, as by a threat, sign, etc.; hence, to hang over as a threat; as, famine *threatens* the city. — *v. i.* 1. To utter threats. 2. To have a menacing appearance; portend evil. — **threat'en-ing-ly**, *adv.* *Syn.* Threaten, menace mean to forecast danger. **Threaten** implies warning in words, looks, or signs; **menace**, an alarming by hostile character or aspect.

**three** (thrē), *n. & adj.* [AS. *þrī*, *þrīe*, masc., *þrēo*, fem. and neut.] See NUMBER, Table.

**three-base hit**. Also **three-bag'ger**, *n.* *Baseball.* A hit enabling the batter to reach third base without the aid of an error.

**three-color**, *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a photomechanical process (three-color photography or process) wherein three primary colors are used to reproduce the color of the subject photographed.

**three-deck'er** (-dëk'ër; -d'ë), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A vessel with three decks; esp., a war vessel carrying guns on three decks. 2. Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers.

**three-fold** (-fôld; -f'ld), *adj.* Consisting of three, thrice repeated; triple. — (-fôld; -f'ld), *adv.* Thrice; triply.

**three-mile**, *adj.* Of or pertaining to three miles; as, the **three-mile limit**, the limit of the marine belt (the **three-mile belt** or **zone**) included in territorial waters of a state.

**three-pence** (thrē'pēns; thrī'pēns, thrūp'ē; thrōp'ē), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value. See MONEY, Tables.

**three-pen-ny** (thrē'pēn-y; see THREPPENCE), *adj.* Coating or worth threppence; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

**three-phase** (thrē'fāz'), *adj. Elec.* Pertaining to a combination of three circuits energized by alternating electromotive forces that differ in phase by 120 degrees.

**three-piece** (-pēs; -p'ë), *adj.* Designating a costume made of three separate parts, as coat, skirt, and blouse.

**three-ply** (-plī; -p'ë), *adj.* Consisting of three distinct parts or thicknesses, as of three webs interwoven, or of three veneers.

**three-point landing**. *Aviation.* A special mode of landing an airplane in which the two wheels of the landing gear and the tail skid touch the ground simultaneously.

**three-quarter**, *n., or, in full, three-quarter back*. In Rugby football, one of the backs whose regular position is between the fullback and the halfbacks.

**three-quarter binding**. A bookbinding in which the material of the back extends upon the boards for one third of their width.

**three R's**, *the*. A jocular expression for reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, taken as the fundamentals of education.

**three-score** (thrē'skô; -s'kô; -s'kô; -s'kô), *adj.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

**three-some** (thrē'sâm), *adj.* [*three* + *1st-some*.] Performed or engaged in by three persons. — *n.* A threesome game, dance, etc.; specif., *Golf*, a threesome match in which one plays his ball against the ball of the other two, the latter playing each stroke alternately.

**three-square** (-skwâr; -s'kô; -s'kô; -s'kô), *adj.* Having an equilateral triangular cross section; — said esp. of a kind of file.

**threm'ma-to-logy** (thrēm'dä-tôl'ô-j'ë), *n.* [*Gr.* *thremma*, -atos, nursing + *-logy*.] *Biol.* The science of breeding animals and plants under domestication.

**threne** (thrēn), *n.* [*Gr.* *threnos*.] A threnody. — **threne-di-al** (thrē-nô-dīäl), **threne-dô-lô** (-nôd'ôlô), *adj.* — **threne-dist** (thrēn'ô-dist), *n.*

**threne-dy** (thrēn'ô-dy), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-diz). [*Gr.* *threnodiza*, fr. *threnos* a dirge + *ōidē* a song.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

**threo-nine** (thrē'ô-nēn; -n'ën), *n.* Also **threo-nin**. [*threo* an artificial sugar + *-onic*, a suffix denoting certain acids + *-ine*.] *Bio-chem.* A colorless crystalline amino acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, believed essential to normal nutrition.

**thresh** (thrēsh), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *threschen*, fr. AS. *þrēscan*, *þrēscan*.] Cf. THRESH. 1. To beat out grain from (wheat stalks, etc.) by treading, striking with a flail, etc. 2. To go over again and again, as in discussion or argument; — with *over* or *out*. 3. *Now Rare.* To thrash, or flog. — *v. i.* 1. To thresh grain. 2. To thrash or toss about. — *n.* A threshing.

**thrasher** (-ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which thrashes. 2. Also **thrasher shark**. A large shark (*Alopius vulpinus*) of the American and European coasts, said to thrash or thrash the water with its great tail to round up the fish on which it feeds.

**thresh-old** (thrēsh'ôld; -hôld), *n.* [AS. *þrēscwold*, *þrēscwold*; akin to AS. *þrēscan* to thresh, orig., to tread.] 1. The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; the sill of a door; entrance. 2. The entering or beginning point; outset. 3. *Physiol. & Psychol.* The point at which a physiological or psychological effect begins to be produced, as that degree of stimulation of a nerve or nerve center which just produces a response; limen; as, below the *threshold* of consciousness.

**throw** (thrô; 114), *past* of THROW.

**thrice** (thrīs), *adv.* [ME. *thris*, fr. *þrie* thrice (fr. AS. *þrīpa*, *þrīpa*) + *-e*, *adv. suff.*] 1. Three times. 2. In a threefold manner or degree; hence, loosely, repeatedly; fully, as in **thrice-blessed**.

**thrifty** (thrīt'i), *n.* [ON. *þrīft*, *þrīft*.] 1. *Obs.* A thriving condition; prosperity. 2. Economical management; frugality. 3. *Now Scot.* Work. 4. Vigorous growth, as of a plant. 5. Any of a genus (*Statice*, family Plumbaginaceae) of tufted acaulescent herbs; esp. one, a scapose herb (*S. armeria*) with pink or white flower heads. — **thrifty-less**, *adj.*

**thrifty-er** (thrīt'i-ër), *adj.* = **THRIFTY-ER** (-i-ër); **THRIFTY-EST**. 1. Given to, or evincing, thrift; provident. 2. Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous. 3. Growing vigorously, as a *thrifty* plant. — *Syn.* See SPARING. — **thrifty-ly** (-t'i-ly), *adv.* — **thrifty-ness** (-t'i-nēs; -n'is), *n.*

**thrill** (thrīl), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *thriellen* to pierce, the same word as *thrielen* to pierce. See *THRILL*.] 1. To affect or become affected emotionally as if by something that pierces; to shiver, throb, or tingle, or cause to become thus excited. 2. To vibrate; tremble or make tremble. — *n.* 1. A sensation as of being thrilled; a tremulous excitement. 2. A vibration or tremor; esp., an abnormal fine tremor in the respiratory or circulatory systems. — **thrill'er**, *n.* — **thrill-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**thrins** (thrīns), *n.* [L., a woodworm, fr. *Gr.* *thrips*.] Any of an order (Thysanoptera) of sucking insects of small, often minute, size, most species of which feed on plant juices, as of the onion or tobacco.

**thrive** (thrīv), *v. i.* = **THRIVE** (thrīv) or **THRIVED** (thrīvd); **THRIVED** or **THRIV'EN** (thrīv'ēn); **THRIVING** (thrīv'ing), **THRIV'EN**, *orig.*, to



grasp for oneself, red. of *thrif/a* to grasp.] 1. To prosper by thrift. 2. To prosper by any means; gain one's end. 3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish. — *thriv'er* (thriv'ēr), *n.* — *thriving-ly*, *adv.* *thru'* (thruō). Short for *thruout*.

**throat** (thrōt), *n.* [AS. *throta*, *throta*.] 1. The part of the neck in front of the spinal column; hence, the passage through it, containing the pharynx and upper part of the esophagus, the larynx, and the trachea; gullet. 2. Something likened to the throat, as being a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed place. — *v. i.* To mutter in one's throat; also, to sing or chant in a throaty voice.

**throat/latck** (-litch'), *n.* A strap of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat.

**throat'y** (thrōt'), *adj.*; **THROAT'Y** (-tē); **THROAT'Y-FEST**. Uttered with a sound coming from the throat; guttural. — *throat'ly* (-lī), *adv.* — *throat'iness* (-l-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**throb** (thrōb), *v. i.*; **THROBBED** (thrōbd); **THROB'ING**. [ME. *throbben*, of imitative origin.] 1. To pulsate; to vibrate. 2. To pulsate with abnormal force or rapidity; palpitate; — said of the heart, pulse, etc. — *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries. — *throb'ber* (-ēr), *n.*

**throe** (thrō), *n.* [ME. *throwe*, *throwe*, fr. AS. *throwu*, var. of *threa* threatening, oppression, suffering.] 1. Extreme pain; anguish; agony; esp., a pang in childbirth. 2. Hence, agonized struggle or effort.

**thrombin** (thrōm'bīn), *n.* [See **THROMBUS**.] *Biochem.* A substance present in serum, that unites with fibrinogen to form fibrin, as in blood clotting.

**thrombo-gen** (thrōm'bō-jēn), *n.* [Gr. *thrombos* clot + *-gen*.] *Biochem.* The precursor of thrombin found in blood plasma; prothrombin.

**thrombo-kin-ase** (-kīn'ās; -kī'nās), *n.* [From *thrombos* (fr. Gr. *thrombos* clot) + *-kinase*.] *Biochem.* A substance present in the tissues, which accelerates the clotting of blood.

**thrombo-plas'tic** (-plās'tik), *adj.* [From *thrombos* (fr. Gr. *thrombos* clot) + *-plastic*.] *Biochem.* Of, pertaining to, or causing acceleration of, the clotting of the blood.

**thrombo-plas'tin** (-plās'tīn), *n.* [Gr. *thrombos* clot + *-plast* + *-in*.] *Biochem.* A clotting protein substance released by certain blood disks as they disintegrate or by tissue cells.

**thrombo-sis** (thrōm'bō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thrombōsis* coagulation. See **THROMBUS**.] *Med.* The formation of a clot, or thrombus, in any part of the vascular or lymphatic system during life. — *throm-bo'tic* (-bō'tik), *adj.*

**thrombus** (thrōm'būs), *n.*; *pl.* -nī (-bī). [NL., fr. Gr. *thrombos* lump, clot.] A coagulum of blood elements or a growth of cells, as tumor cells, formed in the heart, a blood vessel, or a lymphatic during life.

**throne** (thrōn), *n.* [OF. *trone*, fr. L. *thronus*, fr. Gr. *thronos*.] 1. A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy, as for a prince, bishop, etc. 2. Sovereign power and dignity; sovereignty; also, the one invested therewith. 3. *n.* A high order of angels. — *v. i.* & *t.* To enthrone; to occupy a throne.

**throng** (thrōng; 74), *n.* [AS. *throng*, *gothrang*; akin to AS. *thringan* to crowd.] 1. A multitude of persons congregated together; a crowd. 2. Any great multitude. — *Syn.* See **CROWD**. — *v. i.* To crowd together; to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes. — *v. t.* 1. To crowd or press upon; to crush. 2. To crowd into; to cram.

**throng** (thrōng), *adj.* Also **throng** (*dial.* thrāng). *Scot.* & *Dial.* A crowded; thronged. *B.* Busy.

**thrustle** (thrōst'le), *n.* [AS.] 1. *Scot.* A thrush. 2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc.

**throat'le** (thrōt'le), *n.* [Dim. of **THROAT**.] 1. The throat or windpipe. 2. In an internal-combustion engine, the valve (**throat'le valve**) controlling the volume of vaporized fuel charge delivered to the cylinders.

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**through** (thrō), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh*, *thurh*, *thurah*, *thurh*, fr. AS. *thurh*.] 1. In at one side and out at the opposite side of. 2. Among or in the midst of. 3. By way of; as, he left *through* the window. 4. Over the whole surface or extent of. 5. During; from the beginning to the end of. 6. By means of; by the agency of. 7. By reason of; in consequence of. — *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other. 2. From beginning to end. 3. Quite to the end or conclusion; as, to carry a project *through*. 4. Thoroughly; entirely; as, wet *through*. — *adj.* 1. Admitting free passage; as, a *through* way. 2. Extending from one surface to the other; as, a *through* mortise, etc. 3. *Colloq.* Arrived at completion; as, nearly *through* with the book. 4. *Transportation.* A traveling or going from point of departure to destination, from one end to the other of a route, without break, change, re-shipment, etc. 5. Of or pertaining to such traffic or transportation; as, a *through* ticket.

*Thru*, *adv.* *Arch.* Thoroughly. — *thru'er* (thrō'ūth'ēr), *adv.* Also *thron'ther* (thrōn'thēr). *Scot.* Confusedly.

**through-out** (thrō'ū-ōt), *prep.* All the way from one end to the other of. — *adv.* In or to every part; everywhere; also, in all respects.

**throw** (thrō), *past* of **THREW**.

**throw** (thrō), *v. t.*; **THREW** (thrō); **THROWN** (thrōn); **THROW'ING**. [ME. *throwen*, *throwen*, to throw, twist, fr. AS. *throwan* to twist, revolve.] 1. *Obj. esp. Scot.* & *Dial.* To twist; wrench. 2. To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. 3. To fling, cast, or hurl, with a whirling motion of the arm; as, to *throw* a ball; hence, to propel; hurl; as, a gun *throws* a shell. 4. To put in a (disputed) position, condition, or situation; as, men *throw* out of work. 5. To drive or impel by violence; to dash. 6. To cause to fall; to cast down; as, a wrestler *throws* his antagonist. 7. To divest or strip oneself of; to shed; as, my horse *threw* a shoe. 8. To put on hastily; to don; as, he *threw* on his coat. 9. To move quickly; to advance; as, he *threw* a reindeer across the river. 10. To bring forth; to produce; — commonly said of animals; as, the mare *threw* a good colt. 11. *Can't.* & *Colloq.* To allow an opponent to win; as, to *throw* a game. 12. To cast, as dice. 13. *Scot.* & *Dial.* To obstruct; thwart. 14. *Card Playing.* To play (a card); esp., to discard. 15. *Mech.* To move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch, switch, etc.; also, to connect or disconnect by such means. 16. *Pottery.* To form or shape on a potter's wheel, as earthen vessels. — *v. i.* To cast, hurl, or fling. — *throw'er* (thrō'ēr), *n.*

*Syn.* *Throw*, *cast*, *fling*, *hurl*, *pitch*,  *toss*,  *sling* mean to propel swiftly as through the air. *Throw* often is followed by an adverb to show destination or disposal; *cast* implies lightness in the thing thrown and, sometimes, a scattering; *fling*, violence in throwing; *hurl*, a driving force that makes for speed; *pitch*, a definite aim or direction; *toss*, light, careless, or aimless throwing; *sling*, sudden violent propulsion and directness of aim.

**throw back**. *a.* To retort. *b.* To revert to an ancestral type. — *throw cold water on*. Figuratively, to discourage by indifference. — *throw down the glove or the gauntlet*. To challenge; defy. — *throw off*. *a.* To free oneself from. *b.* To reject; discard. *Colloq.* To make or utter offhand; as, to *throw off* a witty saying. *c.* To abate (something from the price). *d.* To cast or deflect to one side; also, to release or disconnect (a part in a machine, etc.). — *throw up*. *a.* To cease to participate, use, engage, etc. *b.* *Colloq.* To vomit. *c.* To construct hastily; as, to *throw up* a breastwork. *d.* To raise suddenly. *e.* To mention repeatedly as a taunt.

— *n.* 1. Act of throwing, hurling, or flinging; a cast. 2. A cast of dice; hence, a venture; risk. 3. A light scarf or coverlet. 4. The distance which a missile may be thrown; — in the phrase *a stone's throw*. 5. *Geol.* & *Mining*. The amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault. See **FAULT**, *Illustr.* 6. *Mech.* The extreme movement given to a reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, eccentric, or the like; travel; stroke. 7. The length of the radius of a crank, or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric, cam, or the like. 8. *Scot.* & *Dial.* *Eng.* Usually spelled **thraw** (thrō; thrā). *Wrestling*. A way of throwing one's opponent.

**throw-a-way** (thrō'ā-wā'), *n.* A handbill, advertising circular, booklet, shopping guide, or the like, distributed free to catch the brief attention of casual readers.

**throwback** (thrō'bāk'), *n.* Reversion to an ancestral type or to an earlier phase of civilization; atavism; also, an instance or product of such reversion.

**throwster** (thrō'stēr), *n.* [From *throw* + *-ster*.] One who throws silk.

**thru** (thrō). Var. of **THROUGH**.

**thrum** (thrūm), *n.* [ME. *thrum*, *throm*.] 1. *Weaving*. One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. 2. The fringed row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. 3. Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes. 4. Any loose coarse yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.* 5. *Scot.* A particle; bit. 6. A tang. 7. *pl.* *Naut.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas. 8. *pl.* *THRUMMED (thrūmd); *THRUMMING*. 1. To furnish with, or make of, thrums; to stuff; fringe. 2. *Naut.* To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas), thus making a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing.*

**thrum**, *v. i.* [Imitative.] 1. To play monotonously or listlessly on or as on a stringed instrument; to strum. 2. To sound with a repeated monotonous hum. 3. To repeat monotonously. 4. *Scot.* To purr. — *v. t.* 1. To play, as a stringed instrument, in a monotonous or listless manner. 2. *Scot.* To recite or repeat tiresomely. — *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

**thrush** (thrūsh), *n.* [D. *tröske*, Sw. *torske*, and Dan. *tröske* rotten wood.] 1. An affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., in infants, characterized by white patches and caused by a yeast. 2. *Veter.* A suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals.

**thrush**, *n.* [AS. *thrusc*, *thrusc*.] Any of numerous small or medium-sized passerine birds (family *Turdidae*, esp. subfamily *Turdinae*). Typical thrushes are mostly of a plain color, but many have spotted under parts. See **ILL.** Among European species are the *song thrush* (*Turdus musicus*) and the *missal*, or *missal thrush* (*T. viscivorus*); American species are the *robin* (*T. migratorius*), the *hermit thrush* (*Hylocichla guttata* Juncos), the *wood thrush* (*I. mustelina*), etc.

**thrust** (thrūst), *v. t.*; **THRUST**; **THRUST'ING**. [ME. *thrusten*, *thristen*, fr. ON. *thrista* to thrust, press, compel.] 1. To push or drive with force; to shove. 2. To stab; pierce; — usually with *through*. 3. To interpose; interject; as, to *thrust* a word in now and then. — *v. i.* 1. To push; shove. 2. To make a thrust as with a pointed weapon. 3. To force an entrance or passage. — *Syn.* See **THRIVE**. 4. A violent push, as with a pointed weapon. 5. An attack; onset. 6. Strong and continued pressure. 7. *Engin.* A force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft, as of a vessel or aircraft. 8. The forwardly directed reaction force produced by a jet (a high-speed stream of fluid) discharged rearward from a nozzle or orifice, as in a jet airplane or a rocket. 9. *Geol.* A form of fault that is nearly horizontal. 10. *Mech.* The pressure of one part of a construction against another part; esp., *Arch.*, a horizontal or diagonal outward pressure, as of an arch against an abutment. — *thrust'er*, *n.*

**thud** (thūd), *n.* 1. A blow. 2. A dull thump. — *v. i.* & *t.* **THUD'** (-d); **THUD'ING**. To move or strike so as to make a dull sound, or thud.

**thug** (thūg; *Hind.* t'hūg), *n.* [*Hind.* *thag*, fr. Prakrit *thaga*, Skr. *sthaga* a rogue, dishonest.] 1. *Infant cap.* A member of a former religious fraternity of northern India among whose members murder was made a profession. 2. A ruffian; assassin. — *thug'er-y* (thū'ēr-y), *n.* — *thug'ish*, *adj.*

**thug'gee** (thū'gē; *Hind.* t'hū'gē), *n.* [*Hind.* *thagi*. See **THUG**.] Practice of murder and robbery by the thugs.

**thuja** (thū'jā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thuya* an African tree.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen shrubs and trees of the pine family, esp. the arborescent, which yields a medicinal oil (*oil of thuja*).

**Thule** (thū'le; -lē), *n.* [L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, fr. Gr. *Thoulē*, *Thyla*.] Among the ancients, the northernmost part of the habitable world; — often in the phrase *ultima Thule* ("farthest Thule"). Norway, Iceland, or Mainland (largest of the Shetland Islands) may have been meant.

**thul'ia** (thū'li-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Thulium oxide,  $Tm_2O_3$ , a greenish-white powder.

**thul'ium** (-ūm), *n.* [NL. See **THULE**.] *Chem.* A rare-earth metal. Symbol, *Tm*; at. no., 80; at. wt., 168.4.

**thumb** (thūm), *n.* [AS. *thūma*.] 1. The first digit of the human hand, appposable to the other fingers; the pollex. Also, the corresponding digit in animals. 2. The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb. 3. *Arch.* A type of molding; an ovolo. See **MOLDING**, *Illustr.* (7). — *v. i.* 1. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers by frequent handling. 2. To run over the pages of (a book, etc.), as by turning with the thumb. 3. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* To request or to obtain (a ride) in a passing automobile by signaling with the thumb. **thumb'kin** (thūm'kīn), *n.* Thumbcrew.



**thumb** (thŭm'nal; 2), *n.* The nail of the thumb; hence, something of similar size. — *adj.* Of the size of the thumb; hence, complete in little space or in few words; as, a **thumbnail sketch**. **thumb-screw** (thŭm'skrŭ), *n.* 1. A screw having a flat-sided or knurled head. 2. It may be turned by the thumb and forefinger. 3. Also (*-kŭn*). An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.

**thumb-tack** (tŭk'), *n.* A short steel point with a broad flat head for pressing, with one's thumb, into a board.

**Thum'min**, *n. pl.* See **THUM**.

**thump** (thŭmp), *n.* [Imitative.] A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; also, the sound made by such a blow. — *v. t. & i.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound; loosely, to pound; also, to cudgel, thrash.

**thunder** (thŭn'dēr), *n.* [ME. *thunder*, *thonder*, *thoner*, fr. AS. *thunor*.] 1. The sound following a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. International symbol, T. 2. Rare. A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. 3. Any noise likened to thunder; as, the *thunder* of cannon, of applause. 4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation. — *v. s.* 1. To produce thunder; — often impersonal; as, it *thundered*. 2. To give forth a sound likened to thunder, as a voice. 3. To utter violent denunciation. — *v. t.* 1. To emit with a noise of, or likened to, thunder; specifically, to utter vehemently, as censure. 2. To strike with a sound likened to thunder; as, to *thunder* blows upon an antagonist.

**thunder-bird** (bŭrd'), *n.* Among North American Indians, a mythical bird supposed to cause thunder and lightning.

**thunder-bolt** (bŏlt'), *n.* 1. A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder. 2. An imaginary bolt conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash. 3. A person or thing likened to lightning in suddenness, effectiveness, and destructive power.

**thunder-clap** (klăp'), *n.* 1. A clap or crash of thunder. 2. Something sharp, loud, and sudden, like a crash of thunder.

**thunder-cloud** (kloud'), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder.

**thunder-er** (ēr), *n.* One who or that which thunders.

**thunder-head** (hēd'), *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, often appearing before a thunderstorm.

**thunder-ing**, *adj.* 1. Emitting thunder or a sound likened to thunder. 2. Big; unusual; as, a *thundering* lie. — **thunder-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**thunder-ous** (thŭn'dēr-ŭs), *adj.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **thunder-ously**, *adv.*

**thunder-peal** (pēl'), *n.* A thunderclap.

**thunder-shower** (shŏu'ēr), *n.* Also **thunder-squall** (skwŏl'), **thunder-storm** (stŏrm'), A shower, squall, or storm, accompanied with lightning and thunder.

**thunder-stick** (stŭk'), *n.* = **BULL-ROARER**, 1.

**thunder-stone** (stŏn'), *n.* Dial. A thunderbolt; esp., a stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. These stones may be fossil belemnite shells, prehistoric stone implements, meteorites, etc.

**thunder-stroke** (thŭn'dēr-stŏk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning with the attendant thunder.

**thunder-struck** (stŭk'), *adj.* Also **thunder-strick'en** (stŭk'ēn). Literally, struck by a thunderbolt; hence, struck by astonishment, fear, or the like; astounded.

**thunder-bell** (thŭn'dēr-bēl'), *n.* [L. *thunderbellum*, fr. *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, fr. Gr. *thyrus* incense.] Eccl. A censor.

**thunderer** (thŭn'dēr-ēr), *n.* [L. *thursifer*, fr. *thurs* frankincense + *ferre* to bear.] Eccl. One who carries a thunderbell, formerly an acolyte, now usually an altar boy.

**Thun-rin-gi-an** (thŭn-rĭn'jĭ-an), *n.* A member of an ancient German tribe whose kingdom was overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century; also, one of the people of the part of Germany called Thuringia. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thuringia or the Thuringians; *Gerol.*, designating the upper division of the European Permian.

**Thun-ris-day** (thŭn'rĭs-dē), *n.* [From AS. *Thunres dæg* day of Thunor and ON. *Þunnar dæg*, fr. *Þorr* Thor, the god of Thunder.] The fifth day of the week. Abbr. *Thurs.*, *Thur.*, *Th.*

**thus** (thŭs), *adv.* [AS.] 1. In this or that manner, way, etc. 2. To this degree or extent; so far; so. 3. Because of this or that; consequently; hence.

**thwack** (thwăk), *v. t.* To strike with something flat or heavy; to whack. — *n.* A bang; a whack. — **thwacker**, *n.*

**thwart** (thwŏrt; *naut* thŏrt), *adj.* [ME. *thwert*, *adv.*, fr. ON. *thvert*, orig. neut. of *thverr* athwart, transverse.] 1. Situated or placed across something else; transverse; oblique. 2. Obs. Perverse; intractable. — *adv.* Athwart. — *n.* *Naut.* A rower's seat reaching athwart a boat. — *v. t.* 1. *Obs.* To pass through or across. 2. To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; hence, to frustrate or defeat; block. — *MYN.* See **FRUSTRATE**. — **thwart'er**, *n.*

**thy** (thĭ), *pron.* [ME. *thy*, shortened fr. *thou*. See **THINE**.] Historical possessive case of *thou*. See **THINE**. — *adj.* Chiefly *Archais.* & *Poetic.* 1. Of or belonging to thee or thyself as possessor. 2. Of or relating to thy author, agent, etc. — **Thy-as-ti-an** (thĭ-ēs'tĭ-ān), *adj.* Also **Thy-as-ti-an** (thĭ-ēs'tĭ-ān). Of or pert. to Thyestes; as, *Thyestean banquet*, a banquet at which human flesh is eaten.

**Thy-as'tes** (thĭ-ēs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Thyestes*.] A son of Pelops. See **ATREUS**.

**thy-las-cine** (thĭ-lă-sĭn; -sĭn), *n.* [Gr. *thylax* a sack, pouch.] A carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, of dog-like appearance. It is destructive to sheep, and has been nearly exterminated. Called also *Tasmanian tiger* or *wolf*.

**thyme** (thĭm), *n.* [OF. *thym*, fr. L. *thymum*, fr. Gr. *thymon*.] Any of a genus (*Thymus*) of plants of the mint family, with pungent, aromatic leaves used in seasoning and soups; esp., the common *wild thyme* (*T. serpyllum*).

**thym-e-las-a-o-ceous** (thĭm'ē-lă-sĭ-ŏ-sĭŭs), *adj.* [L. *thymelaea* a kind of plant, fr. Gr. *thymelaia*.] Bot. Belonging to the mezereum family (*Thymelaeaceae*). See **MEZEREON**.

**thym-ic** (thĭmĭk), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the thymus.

**thym-ol** (thĭmŏl; -mŏl), *n.* [*thym* + *-ol*.] Chem. A white crystalline phenol, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of aromatic odor and antiseptic properties, currying in oil of thyme.

**thymus** (thĭmŭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *thymos*.] Anat. A gland of lymphoid character and uncertain function, present, at least in the young, in nearly all vertebrates. In man it lies in the upper part of the

thorax and lower part of the throat. It disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult. In lambs and calves it is one of the glands called *sweetbread*.

**thy-ro-e** (thĭr'ē-ŏ), **thy-ro**, **thy-ro** (thĭr'ē-ŏ), *n.* [Gr. *thyro* shield-shaped, fr. *thyroos* a large, oblong shield + *-oid* form.] 1. Designating, pertaining to, or derived from, a large ductless gland (the **thyroid gland**) below the pharynx or in the neck, lying close to the larynx in man. The thyroid gland elaborates a hormone, thyroxine, having a profound influence on growth. Disturbed activity causes goiter, cretinism, etc. 2. Designating, or pert. to, the chief cartilage (the **thyroid cartilage**) of the larynx. — *n.* 1. The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part. 2. Pharm. The prepared thyroid gland of certain food animals, used in treating goiter, cretinism, obesity, etc.

**thyroid-ec-to-my** (thĭr'ē-ŏk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-ectomy*.] The surgical removal of thyroid gland tissue.

**thyroid-itis** (ŭtĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thyroid* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

**thy-ro-tox-i-co-sis** (thĭr'ŏ-tŏk'tŏ-kŏ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. *thyro* + *toxikos*.] Med. A morbid condition due to excessive or abnormal activity of the thyroid gland, and characterized by rapid heart action, tremor, structural abnormalities, etc. — **thy-ro-tox-ic** (tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* **thy-ro-xine** (thĭr'ŏk'sĭn; -sĭn), *n.* Also **thy-ro-xin**. [*thyroid* + *oxy* + *-in*.] Biochem. The active principle, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, of the thyroid gland, used to treat goiter, cretinism, etc.

**thyse** (thŭrs), *n.* [F.] Bot. A thyrus.

**thyr-soid** (thŭr'sŏid), *adj.* Also **thyr-sŏid'al** (thŭr-sŏid'ăl; -d'ăl). [*Gr. thyrsoides*, fr. *thyrsos* thyrus + *-eidos* form, shape.] Bot. Having somewhat the form of a thyrus; as, a *thyr-soid* panicle.

**thyr-sus** (thŭr'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -sŭ (-sĭ).] [L., fr. Gr. *thyrsos*.] 1. Gr. *Relig.* A staff surmounted by a pine cone, or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Dionysus, satyrs, etc. 2. Bot. A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is racemose, and the secondary and later axes are cymose. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illustr.* (10).

**thys-sa-nu-ran** (thĭs'să-nŭ-rĭn; thĭs'să-), *adj.* [*Gr. thysanos* tassel + *oura* tail.] Zool. Belonging to an order (Thysanura) of wingless insects (the bristletails) with setiform caudal appendages projecting as bristles. — **thys-sa-nu-ran**, *n.* — **thys-sa-nu-rous** (-rŭs), *adj.*

**thy-self** (thĭ-sĕlf), *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person singular.

**ti** (tĭ), *n.* *Music.* A syllable applied to the seventh tone of the diatonic scale in solmization; — formerly called *ut*.

**ti** (tĭ), *n.* [Maori and Samoan.] Also **ti palm**. Any of several species of Asiatic and Polynesian trees and shrubs (genus *Cordia*, esp. *C. terminalis*).

**ti-ar'a** (tĭ-ă-ră; tĭ-ă-ră), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tiara*, *tiarara*.] 1. The pope's triple crown. 2. A crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet.

**Ti-bet'an** (tĭ-bĕt'ăn; thĭb'ĕt'-ĭt; -ĭt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tibet or the Tibetans. — *n.* 1. A member of the native race of Tibet, a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples, and in the east with Chinese. Most are Lamaists. 2. The Indo-Chinese language of the Tibetans. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*.

**ti-bi-a** (tĭbĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl.* **TIBIAE** (-ĕ), **TIBIAS** (-ăz).] [L.] 1. Anat. & Zool. a. The inner, and usually larger, of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between the knee and ankle. b. The fourth joint of the leg of an insect. 2. A type of ancient lute, originally fashioned from an animal's leg bone. — **ti-bi-al** (ăl; -ăl), *adj.*

**tic** (tik), *n.* [F.] Med. A local and habitual spasmodic motion of the face, or of one of the limbs, esp. of the face; twitching.

**ti-cal** (tĭ-kăl; -kăl; thĭk'ăl; -ĭt; -ĭt), *n.* [*pl.* **TICALS** (-kălz; -kălz; -kălz), **TICAL**.] [*Malay* *tikal*.] *Thwaid*. a. The haht. b. A weight (231.6 grains).

**tic-dou-lou-reux** (tĭk' dŏw-lŭ-ŏ-rŭ; tĭk' dŏw-lŭ-ŏ-rŭ), [F., fr. *tic*, a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] Spasmodic neuralgia of the face.

**tick** (tik), *n.* [ME. *iske*, *teke*.] 1. Any of numerous arachnida (order Acarida), larger than ordinary mites, which attach themselves to man and many animals and birds, and suck their blood. 2. Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects, for example, the sheep tick.

**tick**, *n.* [Uit. fr. L. *thera* case, cover, fr. Gr. *thēkē*.] 1. The stout cover, or case, which when filled with hair, feathers, or the like, forms a mattress, pillow, or bolster. 2. Colloq. Ticking.

**tick**, *v. t.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] To make a tick or a continuous series of ticks, as a watch, the heart, or a meter. — *v. i.* 1. To mark with a tick, or dot; also, check with a tick. 2. To mark, note, count, record, etc., by or as by the ticks of a clock, a telegraph instrument, etc. — *n.* 1. A light quick audible beat, as of a clock. 2. Time taken by the tick of a clock; as, to do something in three ticks. 3. A dot, dash, etc., esp. one to serve as a check.

**tick**, *n.* [Abbr. fr. **TICKET**.] Colloq. Credit; trust; also, a credit account; as, to buy or sell on tick.

**tick'er** (tik'ēr), *n.* 1. One who ticks. 2. Something that ticks, as a clock, a telegraphic sounder, etc. 3. Slang. The heart. 4. *Book Exchange*. A telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off stock quotations (*stock tickers*) and other news on a paper ribbon or tape (*ticker tape*).

**tick-et** (tik'ĕt; -tĭ), *n.* [F. *étiquette* a ticket, label, inscription, fr. OF. *etiquet*(te), fr. *entiquer* to stick.] 1. A notice, record, memorandum, or token, or a slip of paper or cardboard containing such a note or notice. 2. A certificate, license, permit, or the like; specif., a master's, captain's, mate's, pilot's, or airman's certificate. 3. A certificate, evidence, or token of a right, as of admission to a place of assembly, of passage in a public conveyance, of debt, etc. 4. Banking. A record slip of sums, transactions, etc., to be entered. 5. Politics, U. S. A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for at an election. — *v. t.* 1. To distinguish by or as by a ticket; to put a label on. 2. U. S. To furnish with a ticket or tickets; to book.

**ticket of leave**. Brit. A license or permit given to a convict under imprisonment to go at large, and to labor for himself, subject to certain specific conditions. Cf. **PAROLE**. — **tick-et-of-leave**, *adj.*

**tick fever**. A Med. Any fever transmitted by ticks, as Rocky Mountain spotted fever. b. *From Texas* fever.

**tick'ing** (tik'ĭng), *n.* [*From* tick a bed cover.] A strong woven linen or cotton fabric, of which ticks are made.

**tick'le** (tik'li), *v. t.*; **TICK'LED** (-'ld); **TICK'LING** (-'lŋg). To have a tingling or uneasy sensation; titillate. — *v. t.* 1. To excite or stir up agreeably; to please; as, food that *tickles* the palate. 2. To touch (one or a part of one's body) lightly so as to excite the surface nerves and to cause uneasiness, laughter, or spasmodic movements; titillate. 3. To touch or stir gently; also, to move, take, do, operate, etc., by or as by light touches. 4. To amuse; divert. — *n.* Act of tickling; a tickling sensation; device, etc.; a tickler. — *adj.* *Archais.* & *Dial.* Unsteady; unstable; insecure.

**tick'lar** (tik'lar), *n.* 1. One who tickles. 2. A device for tickling, esp. for jogging the memory. 3. *Accounts.* A book, file, or the like, kept, as in a bank, to show the amounts due upon notes, etc., and the days of payment. 4. *Elec.* A tickler coil.

**tickler coil**. *Elec.* A small coil connected in series with the plate circuit of an electron tube and inductively coupled with its grid circuit to return a part of the amplified signal for repeated amplification.

**tick'lish** (tik'lish), *adj.* 1. Sensitive to tickling. 2. Easily unbalanced; unstable; of persons or their tempers, easily upset; touchy. 3. Requiring careful handling; delicate; critical; as, a *ticklish* situation. — **tick'lish-ly**, *adv.* — **tick'lish-ness**, *n.*

**tick'seed'** (tik'sēd'), *n.* [tick the insect + seed.] a The coreopsis. b The tick trefoil.

**tick'tack'** (tik'tāk'), *n.* [imitative.] 1. A noise of ticking, as of a watch. 2. A contrivance for making a tapping sound, as on a window, used esp. by children in play.

**tick'tack-toe'**, **tick'tack-toe'** (tik'tāk-tō', -tō'), *n.* 1. A game played by two players who alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a crosslike figure, the object being to get a row of three crosses or three ciphers before the adversary does so. 2. The prank of using a ticktack (def. 2).

**tick trefoil**. Any of certain plants (genus *Desmodium*) of the pea family, with trifoliate leaves and roughened, sticky, lomentous.

**tid'al** (tid'al), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters. 2. Dependent, as in regard to the time of arrival or departure, upon the tide; as, a *tidal* steamer.

**tidal wave**. 1. a The great sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake. b The great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds. 2. An overwhelming impulse, burst of feeling, majority vote, or the like.

**tid'bit'** (tid'bīt'), *n.* U. S. A titbit.

**tid'dly-winks'** (tid'dli-wīŋks'; tid'dli'), *n. pl.* Also **tid'dle-dy-winks'** (tid'dli-dī'). A game in which the object is to snap small disks into a small cup.

**tide** (tid), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] 1. *Archais.* A period of time; esp., an ecclesiastical anniversary; a festival or, often, its season. 2. *Archais.* Fit or opportune time; opportunity. 3. The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean, and of gulfs, bays, rivers, etc., connected with the ocean. The tide ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day (24 h. 51 m.). It is occasioned by the attraction of sun and moon.

Hence, when sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, as at new moon and full, their combined action produces a tide greater than usual, called *spring* tide. When the moon is at first or third quarter, the high tide (*neap* tide) is smaller than usual. The rising of the water is called *flood* tide; the reflux, *ebb* tide. 4. The time during which something is at its height or best. 5. *Chiefly Poetic.* A stream; current; flood. — *adj.* *Tidal*; as, a *tidal* low, bore, gauge. — *v. i.* 1. To flow as a tide; to surge. 2. To drift with the tide; esp., *Naut.*, to work into or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to float with the tide. 2. To carry through or help along in the manner of a boat floated on a high tide; as, the gift *tided* us over that winter. 3. To surmount, live through, endure, cover, etc.; — always with *over*; as, he *tided* over the difficulty.

**tide** (tid), *v. i.* [AS. *tīdan* happen.] *Archais.* To betide; happen; befall.

**tide/land'** (tid'lānd'), *n.* Land overflowed during flood tide.

**tide/wat'er** (tid'wāt'ēr), *n.* A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods.

**tide/wat'er** (-wāt'ēr; -wāt'ēr), *n.* Water overflowing land at flood tide; also, water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard. — **tide/wat'er**, *adj.*

**tide/way'** (-wā'), *n.* A channel in which the tide runs.

**tid'ding** (tid'dŋg), *n.* [ME. *tīdinge*, *tīthinge*, fr. or influenced by ON. *tīðindi*, *pl.*] A piece of news; a message; *pl.*, news; intelligence; as, good *tidings*.

**tid'y** (tid'i), *adj.*; **tid'y-er** (-dī'ēr); **tid'y-est**. [ME. *tīdi*, *tīdi*, fr. *tīd* time, season.] 1. *Collog.* Pretty good; fair. 2. Neat in appearance, habits, or arrangement; orderly. 3. *Collog.* Not small in size, amount, extent, etc.; as, a *tidy* fortune. — *Syn.* See *NEAT*. — *v. t.* **tid'y-d** (-dīd); **tid'y-ing**. To make neat or tidy. — *v. i.* To make things tidy; — with *up*. — *n.*; *pl.* **tid'y-s** (-dīz). A piece of fancywork used to protect the back, arms, or headrest of a chair, sofa, etc., from wear or dirt. — **tid'y-ly** (-dīlī), *adv.* — **tid'y-ness** (-dī-nēs; -nēs), *n.*

**tid'y-tips'** (-tīps'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* An annual Californian herb (*Lavisa elegans*) of the aster family, having yellow-rayed flower heads often tipped with white.

**tie** (ti), *v. t.*; **TIED** (tīd); **TYING** (tī'ŋg) or **TIE'ING**. [AS. *tīpan*, fr. *tīag*, *tīah*, a rope.] 1. To fasten or attach (one thing to another) by a connecting and knotted rope, band, cord, etc. 2. To join firmly; *Collog.*, to marry. 3. To bind; restrict; confine. 4. To bind, or confine, the parts, sides, or ends, of (a thing) by a cord, lace, etc., drawn around or through and knotted; as, to *tie* one's shoes. 5. To form a knot or bow in; as, to *tie* one's scarf. 6. To make or have an equal score with, in a contest; hence, *Slang*, to equal; beat. 7. *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie. — *v. i.* To make a tie; specif.: a To make a bond or connection. b To make an equal score; to be equal.

*tie down*. To secure, restrain, or confine by, or as by, fastening (to something); hence, to deprive of freedom of movement, range, choice, etc. — **tie in**. To make a connection; join in; hence, to be or make suitable or congruous. — **tie the knot**. *Collog.* To perform the marriage ceremony; also, to get married. — **tie up**. 1. To attach or fasten securely. 2. To restrain or hinder from action, operation, etc. 3. To place or invest so as to make unavailable for other use.

— *n.* 1. A band, cord, lace, etc., used for tying; specif., a shoelace. 2. Something which serves as a connecting link. 3. Figuratively, a bond; specif.: a A moral or legal obligation. b A bond of union or affection. 4. Something that is knotted when worn; as, a necktie. b *pl.* Low laced shoes; Oxford shoes. 5. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; hence, a contest which ends in a draw. 6. *Arch., Engin., etc.* A beam, post, rod, or angle, holding two pieces together. 7. *Music.* A curved line joining two notes indicating the same pitch, to denote a single tone sustained through the time value of the two. 8. *Railroads.* One of the transverse supports to which the rails are fastened; — called also (esp. *Brit.*) *sleepers*.

**tie beam**. A beam acting as a tie, as in a roof. See *QUEEN POST*, *ROOF*, *Illustr.*

**tiemann'ite** (tī'mān'itē), *n.* [After W. Tiemann, a German, who discovered it.] *Mineral.* A compound of mercury and selenium, *HgSe*, occurring in dark masses of metallic luster.

**tier** (tēr), *n.* [OF. *tiere* order, row, rank.] A row, rank, or layer; esp., one of two or more rows one above another, as arranged *tier upon tier*. — *v. t.* & *i.* To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers or layers.

**tiere** (tī'ēr), *n.* [OF. *tiere*, *terce*, fr. *l. tertius*, fem. of *tertius* third.] 1. *Obs.* A third. 2. A liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe. Hence, a cask holding it, larger than a barrel and smaller than a hoghead. 3. *Card Playing.* A sequence of three cards of the same suit. 4. *Ecol.* The third of the canonical hours, or nine A.M.; also, the service or office for that hour; — called also *undersong*. 5. *Fencing.* A position in parrying, engaging, etc., in which the wrist is turned inward, the nails turned slightly downward, and the point of the weapon is about on the level of the eye and a little outside the line on the right.

**tiere's t'at'** (tī'ēr-sā'tā'), [F.] *Hist.* The third estate, or commonalty, in France; — *dist.* from the nobles and the clergy.

**tie-up'** (tī'up'), *n.* U. S. A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike, a breakdown of machinery, etc.

**tiff** (tīf), *n.* [Perh. orig., a sniff, sniffing.] *Rare.* A small draft of liquor, esp. of punch.

**tiff**, *n.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] A slight fit of anger; a pet; a petty quarrel. — *Syn.* See *QUARREL*.

**tiff**, *v. t.* [See *TIPPIN*.] *India.* To take tiffin; to lunch.

**tiff'a-ny** (tīf'ā-nī), *n.*; *pl.* **-nies** (-nīz). [OF. *tīphane* Epiphany, fr. *l. theophania*; — perh. so called with ref. to its transparency.] A species of gauze, originally of very thin silk, but now of muslin.

**tiff'in** (tīf'īn), *n.* [Prop., *tīf'ing* a quaffing, a drinking.] *Orig. India.* Luncheon, esp. at midday. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Collog.* To take or provide with tiffin; to lunch.

**tig'er** (tī'gēr), *n.*; *see* *PLURAL*, Note 3. [OF. *tigre*, fr. *l. tigris*, fr. Gr. *tigris*, of Iranian origin.] 1. a A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. b Any of certain other animals; as, in Spanish America, the jaguar; in South Africa, the leopard; and in Tasmania, the thylacine. 2. A ferocious, bloodthirsty person. 3. *Old Slang.* A groom in livery, esp. a boy. 4. [*rap.*] An organization having a representation of a tiger as its emblem; as, the Tammany *tiger*. 5. U. S. A howl or yell (sometimes the word *tiger*) at the end of a round of enthusiastic cheering. 6. [*cap.*] See *MARK*.

**tiger beetle**. Any of numerous species of active carnivorous beetles (family *Cicindelidae*, mostly genus *Cicindela*) whose larvae live in tunnels in the soil.

**tiger cat**. a Any of certain wildcats of moderate size, as the serval, the ocelot, and the markey. b A domestic cat with tigerlike markings.

**tig'er-ey'e'** (tī'gēr-ī'), *n.* Also **tig'er's-ey'e'** (tī'gēr-s-ī'). A chatoyant stone, usually yellow-brown, much used for ornament. A blue variety is called *hawk's-ey'e*. It is a silicified crocodile.

**tig'er-ish** (tī'gēr-īsh), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a tiger or tigers; esp., fierce; bloodthirsty.

**tiger lily**. a A common Asiatic garden lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) having nodding orange colored flowers densely spotted with black. b Any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers (as *L. pardalium*, etc.).

**tiger moth**. A moth of a family (Arctiidae) typically stout-bodied with broad striped or spotted wings.

**tight** (tīt), *adj.* [ME. *tīght*, *tīght*, of Scand. origin.] 1. So close in structure as not to admit liquid; often, watertight; as, a *tight* ship. 2. a Held, bound, or fixed securely or firmly. b Hence, unmoved or steady; as, to sit *tight*. 3. Not slack or loose; taut. 4. Of persons; a *tight* coat. 5. a Close-fitting; sharply; also, neat; tidy. b Capable; alert. 6. *Dial.* Snug; trim. 7. a Close-fitting; loosely, too close for comfort; as, a *tight* coat. b Difficult to get through or out of; — chiefly in idiomatic colloquial expressions; as, to be in a *tight* spot or place; a *tight* squeeze. c Severe; exacting; as, a *tight* hand over him. 8. *Collog.* Close-fisted; stingy. 9. Packed close; highly compressed; of language, style, etc., condensed. 10. *Slang.* Intoxicated; tipsy. 11. *Com. & Finance.* Scantly supplied or obtainable in proportion to the demand; — of money or of a commodity. Cf. *EASY*, 8. — *adv.* Tightly; firmly; hard. — **tight'ly**, *adv.* — **tight'ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* (1) *Tight*, *taut*, *tense* mean drawn or stretched to the limit. *Tight* implies a constriction or an impenetrability; *taut*, a pulling or stretching, as of a rope or fabric, until there is not the slightest give; *tense*, a tightness or tautness that involves great strain.

(2) *See* *DRUNK*.

**-tight** (-tīt). Combining form of the adjective *tight*, denoting *impervious to*, as in *airtight*, *watertight*, etc.

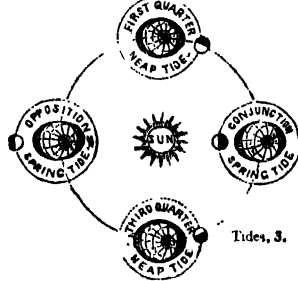
**-tigh** (-tīg). Alljective compounds in *-tigh* are formed freely, and their meanings can readily be understood from the above definition. Cf. *-proof*, *Note*.

**tight'en** (tīt'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become tight or tighter. — **tight'en-er** (tīt'n-ēr), *n.*

**tight'fat-ed** (-fāt'ēd; -tīt; 2), *adj.* Closefisted; miserly.

**tight'-lipped'** (-līpt'), *adj.* 1. Having the lips closed tightly, as in repression of emotion or in determination. 2. Grudging of speech; uncommunicative; as, *tight-lipped* toward the inquisitive.

**tight'rope'** (-rōp'), *n.* A rope stretched taut on which acrobats perform. — **tight'rope'**, *adj.*



Tides, 3.

**tights** (tīts), *n. pl.* Skintight garments, usually for the hips and legs, worn esp. by performers in public.

**tightwad** (tīt'wād), *n.* [See 1st WAD, 5.] Slang, U.S. A miser; niggard.

**tig'lio** (tīg'lio), *adj.* Also **tig'lin'fo** (tīg'lin'fo). [NL. *tigulum* croton oil plant.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline, unsaturated acid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, found as esters in croton oil, etc.

**tigress** (tīg'rēs; grīs), *n.* A female tiger; also, a tigerish woman.

**tigrish** (tīg'rish). Var. of **tigerish**.

**tike** (tikē). Var. of **tyke**.

**til** (tīl; tēl), *n.* Also **teel**. [Hind. *tīl*, fr. Skr. *tīla*.] Sesame.

**tilbury** (tīl'bēr-i), *n.; pl.* -ries (-iz). [After its designer, *Tilbury*, a London coach builder.] A type of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, with or without a top.

**til'de** (tīl'dē; -dī; Sp. tīl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign.] A diacritical mark over *n* in Spanish to form the letter ñ, which represents a simple palatal nasal, as in *cañon*. The same mark, called **til**, represents in Portuguese the nasalization of a vowel or diphthong, as in *lã, mã, põe*.

**tile** (tīl), *n.* [AS. *tigle*, *tigle*, fr. L. *tegula* a tile.] 1. A plate, or thin piece of fired clay, stone, concrete, or the like, used for roofing, floors, drains, etc., and often for ornamental work. Also, a piece of metal used for roofing. 2. A plate, or thin piece of resilient material, as an asphalt composition, cork, linoleum, rubber, or the like, used for floors, walls, etc. 3. Tiles collectively; tiling; also, an earthenware pipe used for a drain. 4. Collog. A stiff hat; esp., a high silk hat.

— *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

**tilefish** ('fīsh'), *n.; pl.*, see **fish**. A large deepwater food fish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*) covered with large yellow spots and having a fleshy appendage on the head.

**til'er** (tīl'ēr), *n.* A maker or layer of tiles.

**til'ia/aeous** (tīl'ī-ā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *tilia* linden.] Bot. Belonging to the linden family (Tiliaceae). See **LINDEN**.

**tiling** (tīl'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who tiles. 2. A tiles collectively. 3. A surface of tiles. 4. Work done with tiles.

**til** (tīl; 4), *prep.* [AS. (Northumbrian) *tīl*.] 1. Up or down to (a specified time); as, *til his return*. 2. *Obs. etc.* *Scot.* To; as far as. 3. *Scot.* At; by; for; of; concerning. — *conj.* Up to the time when; until.

**til** (tīl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *tilian*, *teotian*, to aim, strive for, (til.) To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; to cultivate. — **til'ia-ble** (tīl'ī-ā-b'l), *adj.*

**til**, *n.* [ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, to draw, pull, fr. AS. *tyllan* to draw away, lead astray.] A secret drawer or tray in a cabinet; specif., a drawer behind a counter for money, as in a shop or bank.

**til**, *n.* *Geol.* Unstratified glacial drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel and boulders intermingled.

**til'lage** (tīl'ij), *n.* The operation of tilling land.

**til'land/ia** (tīl'land'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., after *Philas Tillands*, Sw. botanist.] Bot. Any of an immense genus (*Tillandsia*) of chiefly epiphytic plants of the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae), of tropical and subtropical America.

**til'er** (tīl'ēr), *n.* One who tills; a cultivator.

**til'er**, *n.* [OF. *tellier*, *tlier*, fr. ML. *tellarum* weaver's beam, fr. L. *tela* a web.] Naut. A lever used for turning the rudder from side to side.

**til'er**, *n.* [AS. *telg* a small branch.] *Obs. etc.* *Dial.* A sprout or stalk, esp. one from the root. — *v. i.* *Agric.* To put forth new tillers, or shoots, as wheat and rye.

**til'y-va/ly** (tīl'y-vā'l; 2), *interj.* Also **til'y-fa/ly** (fā'l). *Archais.* Hoah; nonsense.

**tilt** (tīlt), *n.* [ME. *telt*, var. of *teld*, fr. AS. *teld*, *seteld*, tent.] A canopy of a cart, boat, stall, etc. — *v. t.* To cover or provide with a tilt.

**tilt**, *v. t.* [ME. *tiltan*, *tulten*, to totter, fall.] 1. To cause to slope; to incline; tip. 2. [From *tilt* encounter.] a To point or thrust in or as in a tilt. b To make a tilt; rush at; to charge against. — *v. i.* 1. To move or shift so as to lean or incline; to tip; also, to slant; slope. 2. [From *tilt* encounter.] To engage in a tilt, or combat with lances; to joust. — *n.* 1. A military exercise on horseback, in which two combatants charging with lances, spears, or the like, try to unhorse each other; also, a tournament, or series of tilts. 2. Hence: a Any encounter in which opponents attack each other in the manner of tilting knights. b Any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances. c A thrust; stroke. d An altercation; a dispute. e Speed, — in phrase at **full tilt**. 3. The act or fact of tilting, or inclining; the state of being tilted; as, to give a board a **tilt**. 4. Something which tilts, or slants. Specif.: a A slope. b *Local*, U.S. A seesaw. — **til'er**, *n.*

**tilth** (tīlt), *n.* [AS, fr. *tīlan* to till.] 1. Act or occupation of tilling; cultivation of the soil. 2. Cultivated, or tilled, land. 3. The state of being tilled.

**tilt hammer**. A heavy drop hammer.

**tilt'yard** (tīl'tyārd), *n.* A yard or place for tilting.

**tim'bal** (tīm'bāl), *n.* [F. *timbale*.] A kettledrum; hence, Zool., the vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada.

**tim'bal** (tīm'bāl; tīm'bāl), *n.* [F. *prop.*, a kettledrum; — so named from the form of the mold used.] Cookery. A seasoned preparation, as of chicken, lobster, cheese, or fish, cooked in a drum-shaped mold; a small pastry shell filled with a cooked mixture.

**tim'ber** (tīm'bēr), *n.* [AS, wood, building.] 1. Material for construction; esp., wood suitable for building houses, bridges, ships, etc., whether on the tree or cut and seasoned. 2. a A squared or dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large width and thickness, ready for use or already forming part of a structure. b *Eng.* Lumber (see 2). c *Eng.* Sawed lumber more than 4½ in. thick and more than 6 in. wide. 3. U.S. Land covered by trees from which timber (def. 1) is produced. 4. Shipbuilding. A rib branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction, usually composed of several pieces united. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber or timbers; to frame, cover, shore up, etc., with timbers. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or for timber. — **tim'ber-man** (-mān), *n.*

**timber and a half hitch**. See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (27).

**timber cruiser**. See **CRUISER**, *n.*, 5.

**tim'bered** (tīm'bērd), *adj.* 1. Furnished with, made of, or covered with, timber or timbers. 2. Covered with growing timber; wooded.

**tim'ber-head** (tīm'bēr'hēd'), *n.* Naut. a The top end of a timber, used above the gunwale, for belaying ropes, etc. b A bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come.

**timber hitch**. Naut. A hitch for temporarily securing a rope to a spar. See **KNOT**, *Illustr.* (26). — **tim'ber-hitch**, *v. t.*

**tim'ber-ing**, *n.* 1. The action of one who timbers. 2. Timbers collectively; timberwork; timber.

**tim'ber-land** (tīm'bēr'land'), *n.* Wooded land.

**timber line**. On mountains and in the frigid regions, the line above which there are no trees. — **tim'ber-line**, *adj.*

**timber wolf**. See **WOLF**, 1 a.

**tim'ber-work** (tīm'bēr-wŭrk'), *n.* Work made of timber.

**tim'bre** (tīm'bēr; b' tīm'bŕ), *n.* [OF., a bell to be struck with a hammer; hence, crest of a helmet, stamp, also (from bell), sound, tone.] 1. Peculiar or distinctive character or tone. 2. [F.] Music. The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments. 3. *Phonet.* The resonance quality of a voiced speech sound, esp. a vowel.

**tim'brel** (tīm'brel), *n.* [Dim. of *timbre*, fr. OF. *timbre*, fr. L. *tympānum*, fr. Gr. *tympānon*.] Music. A small hand drum. See **TAMBOURINE**, *Illustr.* — **tim'brelod**, *tim'brelod* (-brēld), *adj.*

**time** (tīm), *n.* [AS. *tima*.] 1. The period during which an action, process, etc., continues, measured or measurable duration. 2. The period when something occurs; occasion; as, no one present at the time. 3. The allotted, appointed, fixed, or customary moment or hour for some thing to happen, begin, or end. 4. Proper season; favorable opportunity; as, now is the time to buy. 5. A known, fixed, or anticipated period, hence, variously, a lifetime or the duration of gestation, a prison sentence, compulsory military service, apprenticeship, or the like. 6 A period set apart in some way; hence, variously, a spell, a moment, a generation, an age, an era, an epoch, etc. 7. A definite moment, hour, day, or year, as indicated or fixed by the clock or calendar. 8. One of a number of recurring or multiplied instances, or repeated acts; a recurrent occasion, as, each time that it occurs, also, in *pl.*, a being multiplied or manifolded by a (specified) number; — often equivalent to a sign of multiplication (X), the number preceding it being the multiplier of the number following, or multiplicand; as, four times four is sixteen. 9. Fate, as contrasted with destiny, duration, as, when time shall be no more. 10. Leisure, opportunity, as, it is hard to find time to read; also, in debt settlements, an extension of the customary term of credit; as, to buy goods on time. 11. Usually *pl.* With the conditions prevalent at a specified period, often specif., the present state of advancement; as, behind the times. 12. One's experience during a specified period or occasion; as, to have a hard time in a test. 13. Reckoning of duration; system of reckoning the progress of time; as, astronomical, mean, sidereal, solar, or standard time. See **STANDARD TIME**; **MEASURE**, *Tables 6 & 8*. 14. Rate of speed in marching, dancing, speaking, etc.; tempo. 15. Length of the period required for, or consumed in, performing an action, as, the winner's time was 120. 16. *Drama*. The unity of time. See **UNITY**, 17. *Geol.* Any division of geologic chronology. 17. Labor. a The hours, days, etc., given to, or due to be given to, one's work; as, to make up time. b Amount of pay due, esp. according to the hourly rate; as, to get one's time. 18. Music. The grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — called also *meter*, and *rhythm*. Simple time or measure groups the beats or time units by twos or threes and indicates this by a two or a three in the numerator of the signature, as 2/4 or 3/4. Two-part time (called also *duplex time* or *measure*) has two, or, in the United States, multiples of two units to the measure. It is simple duplex time when 2/4, or 3/4; compound duplex time when 4/4, or 5/4 (except in England where these are called *quadruple time* or *measure*) and considered to be simple; 3/4 and 5/4 (*sixteenth time* or *measure*); or 3/8. Three-part time (called also *triple time* or *measure*) has three units to the measure, the commonest signatures for simple triple time being 3/4, 3/8, and 9/8, and for compound triple time 3/2, 3/4, and 9/4. 20. *Pros.* A unit of duration, as a basis for meter; esp., the mora. — *at times*. At intervals; now and then. — *from time to time*. Occasionally; once in a while. — *in time*. a In good or due season; sufficiently early. b In the course of time; eventually. c In correct rhythm or tempo.

— *v. t.* Rare. To keep or beat time; to move in time.

— *v. i.* 1. To arrange a time or time for; to schedule; as, he timed his appearance rightly. 2. To regulate; as, to time as, to time one's watch; to time one's steps to the music; also, to set the tempo for, as by beating; as, the conductor timed the performance admirably. 3. To give metrical or rhythmic value to (syllables, notes, etc.). 4. To ascertain or record the time, duration, or rate of, as, to time the speed of horses.

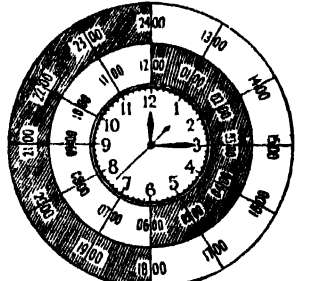
— *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to time. 2. Timed so as to ignite, explode, etc., at a given moment; as, a time fuse. 3. *Com.* a Of a draft (time draft), note (time note), etc., payable on a future day or a certain length of time after sight. b Of a transaction, made with the understanding that time, or extended terms, will be given for settlement; as, a time purchase.

**time bill**. Finance. A bill of exchange payable at a definite future time.

**time'card** (tīm'kārd'), *n.* A card on which is kept a daily record of the time one has worked or the time of one's arrival and departure.

**time clock**. A clock with a device to record the times of arrival and departure of employees.

**time deposit**. Banking. A bank deposit payable at a definite future date, or upon advance notice to the bank.



time. A standard twelve-hour dial surrounded by bands showing equivalent twenty-four-hour Military Time.

**time discount.** *Com.* A reduction in an invoice price in consideration of payment within a specified time.

**time exposure.** *Photog.* Exposure for a definite time, usually more than one half second; also, a photograph taken by such exposure. — **time-exposure**, *adj.*

**time-honored, or -honoured** (tīm'ōn'əd), *adj.* Honored or revered because of age or long-established usage.

**time immemorial.** *a. Eng. Law.* A time antedating (legal) history; in 1276 fixed by statute as the beginning of the reign of Richard I (1189). *b.* Time so long past as to be indefinite in history or tradition.

**time/keeper** (tīm'kēp'ər), *n.* One who or that which keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines the time.

**time/less**, *adj.* 1. *Archaic.* Untimely; premature. 2. Having no beginning or end; unending; eternal. 3. Not restricted to a particular time or date; undated; dateless.

**time loan.** *Finance.* A loan with a definite maturity date. — in contrast to a demand loan.

**time/ly** (tīm'li), *adv.* *Archaic.* Early; soon; opportunistically. — *adj.* — **time/ly** (tīm'li), *adv.* *Archaic.* Showing itself in good time; early. *b.* Seasonably or opportunistically timed; as, a timely joke. — **Syn.** See **SEASONABLE**. — **time/ly-ness**, *n.*

**time money.** A time loan.

**ti/me-o De/nas-ot de/dna fo-ren'tes** (tīm'ē-ō dē'nā'ō-ō ēt dē'nā fō-rē'n'tēs), [L.] I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts; hence, I was not to be mistrusted even when they make friendly advances.

**time/ous** (tīm'ūs), *adj.* *Scot.* Timely.

**time/-out** (tīm'out', -out'), *n.*; *pl.* TIME OUTS (-outs', -outs'). 1. An intermission or suspension. 2. A brief period of suspension of play declared by an official in any of various organized sports, as for rest of players, officials, conference, or the like. 3. Time taken off from a regular work period.

**time out of mind.** Time immemorial.

**time/place** (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or other device to measure or show progress of time; a chronometer.

**time/pleaser** (pīz'ēr), *n.* A time-server.

**tim'er** (tīm'ər), *n.* 1. One who or that which times; as: a time-keeper. *b.* A timepiece; esp., a stop watch or timing race, etc. *c.* A device in the ignition system of an internal combustion engine, causing the spark to be produced in the cylinder at the correct time. 2. One who serves, works, etc., a (specified length of) time.

**time/saving** (tīm'sāv'ing), *adj.* That expedites the matter in hand, as, time-saving devices, expeditors.

**time/serving** (-sāv'ing), *adj.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of those in power. — **time/serv'er**, *n.* — **time/serv'ing**, *n.*

**time signature.** *Music.* A sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time.

**time/ta/ble** (tīm'tā'bl), *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, things are to take place; specif., a sheet giving times, etc., of trains.

**time/work** (-wōrk'), *n.* Work paid for by the hour or the day. — **time/work'er** (-wōrk'ər), *n.*

**time/worn** (-wōrn'), *adj.* Worn or impaired by time; hence, antiquated; out-of-date.

**time zone.** A geographical region within which the same standard time is used. See **STANDARD TIME**.

**tim'id** (tīm'id), *adj.* [*L. timidus, fr. timere* to fear.] Feeling or evincing want of courage or self-confidence; not bold, fearful. — **tim'id-ly**, *adv.* — **tim'id-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Timid, timorous mean hesitating apprehensively. Timid implies fearfulness of venturing into the unknown or uncertain; timorous, a habitual shrinking from any action or activity which requires independence, self-assertiveness, etc.

**ti/mid'i-ty** (tīm'id'i-ti), *n.* Quantity, state, or manifestation, of being timid.

**tim'ing** (tīm'ing), *n.* 1. The art or practice of regulating the tempo in musical performance, utterance, etc., so as to heighten the effectiveness of certain moments; also, the effect so produced. 2. *Athletics & Sports.* The regulating of the speed of a motion, stroke, blow, etc., so as to cause it to reach its maximum at the correct moment.

**ti/mo-ra-ry** (tīm'ōrā-ri), *n.* [*OF. tymorace, fr. ML. fr. Gr. timoraktia, fr. timō* honor, worth, value. See **CRACY**.] *Polit. Sci.* *a.* As defined by Plato, a state in which love of honor or glory is the ruling principle. *b.* As derived from Aristotle, a state in which political and civil honors are distributed according to a rating of property. — **ti/mo-krat'ic** (tīm'ō-kra't'ik), **ti/mo-krat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *adj.*

**tim'or-ous** (tīm'ōr-ūs), *adj.* [*OF. timoreuse, timorouse, fr. LL. timoroseus, fr. L. timor* fear.] 1. Full of fear or fears; timid. 2. Indicating, or caused by, timidity; as, timorous doubts. **Syn.** See **timid**. — **tim'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tim'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Tim'o-thy** (tīm'ō-thi), *n.* [*L. Timotheus, fr. Gr. Timotheos.*] 1. *Bib.* *a.* A convert, and later a colleague, of St. Paul. *b.* Either of the two Epistles to Timothy in the New Testament. See **BIBLE**. 2. [not cap.] [After Timothy Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to Carolina about 1720.] A grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long cylindrical spikes, grown for hay; — called also **timothy grass**.

**tim'pa-ni** (tīm'pā-ni), *n.* *pl.*; *imp.* TIM'PA-NO (-nō) [*It. See TIMPANO.*] *Music.* Kettledrums; esp., a set of them played by the same performer. — **tim'pa-nist** (-nist), *n.*

**tin** (tīn), *n.* [*AS.*] 1. A soft, faintly bluish-white crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Symbol, **Sn** (Latin *stannum*); *at. no.* 80; *at. wt.* 118.70. *Sp. gr.* 7.3. 2. Thin plates of iron or steel covered with tin; tin plate. 3. A box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate; as, a pie tin; specif., *Brit.*, a hermetically sealed can of tin plate for foodstuffs such as preserves. 4. *Slang.* Money. — *v. t.* **TINNED** (tīnd); **TINNING**. 1. To cover or coat with tin. 2. To put in a tin or tins; to preserve by sealing in tins. Cf. **CAN**, *v. t.* 1. — **tin**, *adj.*

They are chiefly South American and are hunted as game birds.

**tin/al** (tīn'āl; -kāl), *n.* [*Malay tīnāl.*] Crude native borax, formerly imported from Tibet.

**tin/et** (tīn'et), *adj.* [*L. tinetus, past part. of tingere* to tinge.] *Poetic.* Tinged; tinted; also, delicately flavored. — *v. t.* *Obs.* 1. To color or tinge; to tint. 2. To imbue, as with a substance, quality, etc.; to impregnate. — *n.* *Poetic.* Color; tint.

**tin-to-ri-al** (tīn-tō'rī-āl; -dī; -tō), *adj.* [*L. tinctorius, fr. tinctor* a dyer, *fr. tingere, tinctum*, to dye.] *Of* or relating to color or colors, or to dyeing or staining.

**tin/ture** (tīn'k'ūr), *n.* [*L. tinctura* a dyeing, *fr. tingere*. See **TINCE**.] 1. *Poetic.* A substance which colors, dyes, or stains. 2. A slight trace; vestige. 3. *Obs.* An active principle of a substance. 4. *Her.* Any of the metals or colors used in armorial bearings. 5. *Pharm.* A solution of a medicinal substance in an alcoholic menstruum. — *v. t.* 1. To stain with a color; to tinge. 2. To imbue (something) with a quality foreign to it; to impart a flavor, odor, etc., to.

**tin/der** (tīn'dēr), *n.* [*AS. tyndor, tyndre.*] Something very inflammable, as esp. for kindling fire from a spark.

**tin/der-box** (-bōks'), *n.* 1. A metal box in which tinder is kept, usually with a flint and steel for striking a spark. 2. A person or thing suggestive of a tinderbox in inflammability.

**tin/der-y** (tīn'dēr-i), *adj.* Like tinder; highly inflammable.

**time** (tīn), *n.* [*AS. tīn.*] A tooth, as of a fork; a prong, as of an antler. *v. t.* & *s.*; *past & past part.* TINT. [*ON. tīna.*] *Now Dial.* To lose or be lost.

**tin'e-a** (tīn'ē-ā), *n.* [*L.* worm, moth.] *Med.* Any fungus skin disease, esp. ringworm. See **RINGWORM**, **SYCOSIS**.

**tin'e-ld** (tīd), *n.* *Zool.* One of a family (Tineidae, superfamily Tineoidea) of moths. — **tin'e-ld**, *adj.*

**tin/foil**, *a. Vag. Slang.* A torpedo. *b.* A tin in the sheet form. *c.* A similar thin sheet of tin and lead, used in wrapping confections, etc. — **tin'-foil**, *adj.*

**ting** (tīng), *n.* [*Imitative.*] A high-pitched sound, as is made by a light stroke on glass. — *v. t.* & *s.*; **TINGED** (tīngd), **TING'ING** (tīng'ing). To make, or cause to make, a tīn or tings.

**ting** (tīng), *v.* Var. of **2d TING**.

**tinge** (tīng), *v. t.* **TINGED** (tīnd); **TING'ING** or **TIN'ING** (tīn'ing). [*L. tingere, tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet.] 1. To impart a tint to; to color slightly. 2. To impart a trace of one's characteristic flavor, odor, etc., to. 3. A slight coloring, cast, flavor, quality, or the like, taken from or imparted by something else; a smack; trace; as, a tinge of red. — **Syn.** See **COLOR**.

**tingle** (tīng'g), *v. t.*; **TING'LED** (-l'd); **TIN'GLING** (-ling). [*See TINKLE, TING.*] 1. To feel a tingling, stinging, prickling, or thrilling sensation, as from a shrill sound, cold, etc. 2. To cause a thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation. — *n.* A tingling sensation or condition; as, to feel a tingle in the cheek. — **tingler** (-glēr), *n.*

**tin/hat** (-hāt), *n.* *Slang.* A soldier's shako. Having little mind power, or ability, though often pretending to have these; cheap *an* 's; as, a tin/hat gambler. — **tin/hat'**, *n.*

**tin/ker** (tīn'kər), *n.* 1. A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. 2. A butcher, a bungler. 3. *Act.* Of tinkering; an unskillful attempt to mend or improve. 4. Any of various fishes; as: a young mackerel. *b.* A silverdaisy. — *v. t.* 1. To work in the manner of a tinker. 2. To make futile attempts to mend, repair, or improve; to potter fruitlessly. — *v. t.* To mend as a tinker, esp. in a makeshift, haphazard manner. — **tin/ker-er**, *n.*

**tin/ker's dam/ur dam** (tīn'kər'z dām), [*tin/ker + dam*, *n.*] Something absolutely worthless; as, not worth a tinker's dam.

**tin'kle** (tīn'kl), *v. t.*; **TIN'KLED** (k'ld); **TIN'KLING** (-kling). [*Fr. of tinkle.*] To make, or emit, a series of short, thin, tinkling notes, as of small bells. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to ring forth tinkles, as, to tinkle the keys of a piano. 2. To sound of express with tinkles; as, small clocks tinkle the hours. — *n.* A tinkling sound, as from a small bell.

**tin/king** (tīn'king), *n.* A tinkle, or series of tinkles.

**tin/man** (tīn'mān), *n.* See **TINSNUR**.

**tin/ner** (tīn'ər), *n.* a Tin miner. *b.* A tinsmith.

**tin-n'tus** (tīn'n'tus), *n.* [*L. fr. tinnere* to tinkle.] *Med.* A ringing, whistling, or other sensation of noise, which is purely subjective.

**tin/ny** (tīn'i), *adj.*; **TIN'NIER** (-ē-er); **TIN'NI-EST**. 1. Of, abounding in, or yielding tin. 2. Like tin, specif.: a thin, hard, and brittle. *b.* Thin in quality, as a voice. — **tin'ni-ly**, *adv.* — **tin'ni-ness**, *n.*

**tin'-pan', tin'-pan'ny**, *adj.* Sounding like the noise made by striking a tin pan, *hurs*.

**tin-pa/le-ly**, *n.* A street or district frequented by musicians, esp. the theatrical musicians; hence, a district devoted to the interests of composers and players of popular music; also, the body of such musicians.

**tin plate.** Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

**tin'-plate**, *v. t.* To plate or coat with tin. — **tin plater**, *n.*

**tin pyrites.** See **PYRITES**.

**tin/sel** (tīn'sel, -s'), *n.* [*F. étincelle* a spark, *OF. estincelle.*] 1. Also **tin/sel cloth, satin**, etc. *Hint.* A fabric with a glittering surface of interwoven gold, silver, or other bright metallic threads. 2. A shining, metallic or metal-coated, material used in thin strips, threads, etc., to produce a sparkling appearance at small expense, as in needlework.

3. Something having the glitter but not the worth of gold; false show. — *adj.* 1. Made of or covered with tinsel. 2. Cheaply gaudy; tawdry. — *v. t.*; **TIN/SELED** (-s'ld); **TIN/SELFED**; **TIN/SELING** or **TIN/SELLING**. To interweave, overlay, or adorn, with or as with tinsel; to make tawdry or specious.

**tin/smith** (tīn'smith'), *n.* Also **tin/man** (tīn'mān), **tin'sman** (tīn'smān). A worker in tin or tin plate.

**tin spirit.** *Dyeing.* Any of various solutions of tin compounds used as mordants.

**tin/stone** (tīn'stōn), *n.* The mineral cassiterite.

**tin/ty** (tīn'ti), *n.* [*For older tīnol, fr. L. tinctus* a dyeing, dipping, *fr. tingere* to dye.] 1. A slight coloring. 2. A tinge; specif., a faint tinge of any hue. 3. A color gradation with reference esp. to the amount of white in the mixture; as, to mix blue paint until it is several tints lighter. 4. *Colors.* A color which, with respect to brilliancy only, resembles white more closely than median gray resembles white; — contrasted with **shade** (def. 4 a). 5. *Engraving.* A shaded effect produced by fine parallel lines close together. 6. *Print.* A light-colored surface serving as a background. — **Syn.** See **COLOR**. — *v. t.* To impart or apply a tint to; to tinge. — **tin'ty**, *n.*

**tin/ty**, *past & past part.* of **TINCE**.

**tin/tin-na-bu-lary** (tīn'tīnā'bū-lār'i or, *esp. Brit.*, -lār-i), *adj.* Also **tin/tin-na-bu-lar** (-lār). [*L. tintinnabulum* a little bell, *fr. tinnere* to ring, *hīnle, fr. tinnere* to jingle.] *Of* or pertaining to bells or their sound; tinkling.

**tin/tin-na-bu-lous** (tīn'tīnā'bū-lōs), *adj.* The ringing of bells; a tinkling or tinkling sound, as of a bell or bells.

**tin'tin-nab'u-lous** (tin'tin-áb'ú-lús), *adj.* Tintinnabulary.

**tin'type** (tin'típ'), *n.* *Photog.* A ferrotype.

Articles made of tin plate.

1. Work in tin. 2. Usually *pl.* in form but an establishment where tin is smelted, rolled, or otherwise treated.

**tin'y** (tín'y), *adj.* tin'-wax (nín-ér); tin'-nest. [ME. *tiny*.] Very small or diminutive; minute. — *Syn.* See **small**.

**-tion** (-shún). [F., OF., or L.; OF. *-tion* (F. *-tion*), fr. L. *-tio*, *-tionis*.] A suffix forming nouns from verbs and denoting action, state, and concrete instances or result. Corresponding adjectives are formed in *-tious* (see **-tious**). Of similar origin and meaning are **-sion** and **-xion**.

**tip** (típ), *v. t. & i.*; **TIPPED** (típt); **TIPPING**. [ME. *typp*, of uncert. origin.] 1. To overturn; upset. 2. To incline or slant, to tilt. — *n.* 1. A tipping position; a tilt. 2. A place where material is dumped, as from wagons; as, a coal tip; a rubbish tip.

**tip**, *n.* [ME.] 1. The pointed end of anything; an end; also, apex, summit. 2. An end piece or part, as a cap, nozzle, ferrule, etc. — *v. t.*; **TIPPED** (típt) or, *Rare*, **TIPT**; **TIPPING**. To form a tip or point upon; to cover or adorn the tip or end of.

**tip**, *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *típpen* to tap, and *típ* a point.] 1. To strike lightly; to tap. 2. In cricket, baseball, etc., to hit (the ball) a glancing blow with the edge of the bat; to nick. 3. *Slang*. To perform, sing, or act, for, as, now (*tip* us a song). 4. *Colloq.* To give a tip, or hint, to, esp. secretly or stealthily. 5. To give a fee or gratuity to. — *v. i.* To give a gratuity or gratuities. — *n.* 1. A light blow, a tap. 2. A bit of information such as a clue, hint, or warning; a pointer. 3. A small gift of money; esp., a gratuity, as to a waiter.

**ti palm**. = 2d **ti**.

**tip'cat** (típ'kát'), *n.* A game in which a small pointed stick (the cat) is struck lightly with a stick or bat, so as to fly into the air and while there is struck by the same player so as to drive it as far as possible; also, sometimes, the cat.

**tip'car** (típ'kár'), *n.* **tip car**, **tip truck**, etc. A cart, car, truck, etc., whose body can be tipped on the frame to empty its contents.

**tip-off**, *n.* A tipping off; esp., a timely warning.

**tip'pet** (típ'pét'), *n.* [ME. *tipel*, *tipet*, prob. dim. of *típ*, *tippe*, a point.] 1. *Hist.* A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood. 2. A scarf or scarflike garment of fur, cloth, etc. 3. *Ch. of Eng.* A long black scarf, the distinguishing ecclesiastical vestment of the clergy in choir.

**tip'ple** (típ'pl), *v. i.*; **-PLED** (-pld); **-PLING** (-plng). To drink, as liquor, often or in small quantities. — *n.* 1. To include in intoxicating drinks habitually and often. — *n.* 1. *Drink*. 2. *Tippler* (*típlér*), *n.*

**tip'ple**, *n.* U. S. 1. An apparatus by which loaded cars are emptied by tipping. 2. The place where such tipping is done; specif., a coal screening plant.

**tip'py** (típ'pí), *adj.* *Colloq.* Liable to tip; unsteady.

**tip'staff** (típ'stáf'), *n.*, *pl.* **-STAVES** (-stávz'; -stávz'). An officer who bears a staff, a constable or bailiff.

**tip'ster** (típ'stér), *n.* [*tip* a hint + *-ster*.] *Colloq.* One who gives or sells tips, esp. for gambling.

**tip'sy** (típ'sí), *adj.*; **TIP'SY** (-síz); **TIP'SY** (-síz). [From *típ* to lean, tilt.] 1. Reint under the influence of strong drink; unsteady, staggering, or foolish, from the effects of liquor, but not absolutely drunk; fuddled. 2. Unsteady; askew, as a *tip'sy* angle. — *Syn.* See **drunk**.

**tip'sy-ly**, *adv.* *Tip'sy-mess*, *n.*

**tip'toe** (típ'tó), *n.*, *pl.* **-TOES** (-tóz). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes collectively. — *on tip'toe* or *a-tip'toe*. Raised on the tips of the toes, esp. so as to see better; hence, roused; alert — *v. t.*; **TIP'TOED** (-tódd); **TIP'TOING**. To go, step, or walk, on one's tip-toes. — *adj.* 1. Standing or as if standing on tip-toes; hucut, lifted up; exalted; also, alert; eager. 2. Cautious; stealthy — *adv.* (In, or as on, tip-toes, expectantly; eagerly; also, quietly, warily.

**tip'top** (típ'tóp'), *n.* [*tip* end + *top*.] The very top; the best. — (*tip-top*), *adv.* At the top point; of highest station, quality, etc.; often, *Colloq.*, in the best of health, spirits, etc.; as, in *tip-top* condition. — **Tip-top** (-tóp'), *2d*, *adv.*

**ti'rade** (tí'rád); **TÍ'RÁD**, *now* rarely (tí'ríd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *trata* volley, drawing.] A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one marked by intemperate language.

**ti'rall'leur** (tí'rál'lér); *R.* tí'rál'lér', *n.* [F., fr. *ti'railleur* to skirmish, wrest, fr. *tirer* to draw, fire.] *Mil.* In the French army, an infantry skirmisher. See **Tiro**.

**tire** (tí'r), *v. t.* [AS. *trian*, *tréan*, *tréan*.] 1. To exhaust or greatly decrease the physical strength of, as by exertion; to weary; fatigue. 2. To wear out the patience, attention, or liking of; to bore utterly. — *v. i.* To become weary.

*Syn.* **Tire**, weary, fatigue, exhaust, jade, *fat* mean to make or become diminished or unable to continue. **Tire** implies a draining of one's strength or patience; **weary**, an incapacity for enduring more of the same thing; **fatigue**, great lassitude brought on by overstrain or undue effort; **exhaust**, a complete draining of one's strength; **jade**, a loss of all freshness and spirit; *fat*, a drooping with fatigue.

— *n.* *Diad.* Tiredness; fatigue; weariness.

**tire**, *v. t. & i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull.] *Obs.* A to seize, pull, or tear, as a hawk preys. *b.* To be intent (upon) in thought.

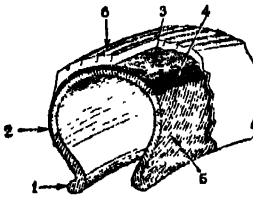
**tire**, *v. t.* [Aphetic for *attire*.] *Archaic*. To attire; to dress, as the hair. — *n.* 1. *Archaic*. Attire; dress. 2. *Archaic*. A lady's headdress.

**tire**, *n.* Also, *Chiefly Brit.*, **tyre**. [So called as being an attire or covering for the wheel.] A hoop or band forming the tread of a vehicle wheel. The pneumatic tire for a bicycle or automobile serves primarily to reduce shock. — *v. t.* To put a tire on.

**tire** (tí'r), *n.* [F. *tír*.] *Obs.* A discharge (of cannon).

**tired** (tírd), *adj.* Weary; fatigued. — **tired'ly**, *adv.* — **tired'mess**, *n.*

**tire-less** (tí'r'les; -lís), *adj.* Untiring; unwearied. — **tire'less-ly**, *adv.* — **tire'less-mess**, *n.*



Fabric Tire (cross-section cutaway). 1. Tread; 2. Side Wall; 3. Breaker Strip; 4. Carcass; 5. Tread; 6. Tread.

**Ti-re'-el-as** (tí-ré'-él-as; shí'-és), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Teiresias*.] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer to whom Athena gave knowledge of future events and of birds' language.

**tire'some** (tí'r'sóm), *adj.* Wearisome; tedious. — **tire'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tire'someness**, *n.*

**tire'swoman** (-wóm'n), *n.* *Archaic*. A lady's maid.

**tiring room** (tí'r'ing), *n.* [For *attiring* room.] *Archaic*. A dressing room, esp. one in a theater.

**tirl** (túrl), *v. t. & i.* *Scot.* To pluck a string; to vibrate. — *n.* *Scot.* A thrill or vibration.

**tiro** (tí'ró), *Var.* of **Tyro**.

**tír'i-ree** (tí'r'í-ré), *n.* *Scot.* A tantrum; commotion.

**tis** (tíz; 4). A contraction of *it is*.

**ti-sane** (tí-sán'; F. tí-rán'), *n.* [F.] *Pharm.* A decoction, or medicinal tea; a tisane; — used in French pharmacy.

**Tish'an b'ab'** (tísh'án bá-báv') or **b'ov** (bóv). See **JEWISH HOLIDAYS**.

**Tish'ri** (tísh'ré), *n.* [Lilieb., fr. Aram. *Tishri*.] See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

**ti'ssue** (tísh'ú; -sú), *n.* [OF. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, past part. of *tistre* to weave, fr. L. *texere*.] 1. A woven fabric, esp. a sheer fabric, usually of silk, a fine gauze. 2. An interwoven number of things; a meshwork; a web; as, a *tissu* of lies. 3. *Biol.* An aggregate of cells, with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal; as, epithelial *tissu*; nervous *tissu*; muscular *tissu*; connective *tissu*. 4. *Paper Mfg.* Short for **TISSUE PAPER**. — *v. t.* *Rare*. To weave or interweave.

**tissue paper**. Gauze-like paper, used to protect engravings in books, to wrap up delicate articles, etc.

**tit** (tít), *n.* 1. A small or inferior horse; a nag; jade. 2. *Slang*. A girl or woman; — often in disrespect.

**tit**, *n.* [From *titmouse*.] A titmouse; also, by extension, any of various other small birds, as the Asiatic *hill tit* (of the genus *Sitta*, *Lecithoxis*, or allied genera).

**tit**, *n.* A tary; a return blow; — chiefly in *tit for tat*.

**tit**, *n.* [AS. *tít*, *títt*.] A teat; nipple.

**Títan** (tí'tán), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Títan*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gaia. The great age of Titan history was the **Títan-omá'-chey** (-óm'á-ké) or war with Olympian gods in Tíessaly, which resulted in the overthrow of the Titan dynasty. 2. The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun-god, being called **Títan** by Latin poets. 3. [not cap.] One gigantic in size or power. — *adj.* [often not cap.] Titanic. — **Títan'-ess** (-és; -is), *n.*

**títan-ate** (tí'tán'át), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of titanic acid.

**títan-esque** (tí'tán'esk'), *adj.* Titanic.

**Títan'-id-a** (tí'tán'íd-á), *n.* The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies, in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

**Títan'ic** (tí'tán'ík), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like the Titans. 2. Usually not cap.] Of enormous magnitude, force, or power.

**títan'ic** (tí'tán'ík; í), *adj.* *Chem. & Mineral.* Of, pert. to, or containing titanium, esp. in its higher valence. Cf. **TITANOUS**.

**títan'ic acid**. *Chem.* A div of various feeble acids derived from titanium dioxide. *b* A compound, titanium dioxide, or **títan'ic oxide**,  $TiO_2$ , occurring as rutile, octahedrite, and brookite, and used as a pigment and mordant.

**títan'ic-fer-ous** (tí'tán'íf'ér-ús), *adj.* [titanium + *-ferous*.] Containing or forming titanium.

**títan'ism** (tí'tán'íz'm), *n.* The quality or spirit of a Titan, esp. that of defiance and revolt, as against social or artistic conventions.

**títan'-ite** (tí'tán'ít), *n.* [titanium + *-ite*.] *Mineral.* A mineral, essentially a calcium silicate and titanate,  $CaTiSiO_6$ , commonly a constituent of igneous rocks.

**títan'-i-um** (tí'tán'í-úm; í), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *Titans* or *Titanes*, fr. Gr. *Titanes*, the sons of earth.] *Chem.* A metal resembling silicon and found only in combination, in ilmenite and rutile. Symbol,  $Ti$ ; at. no., 22; at. wt., 47.88; sp. gr., 4.5; melting point, 1800° C. (3272° F.).

**títan'-o-saur** (tí'tán'-ós'ér), *n.* [NL, fr. *Titan*, denoting *titanic* + *-saur*.] *Palaeontol.* Any of a genus (*Titanosaurus*) of large herbivorous, probably amphibious, dinosaurs widely distributed in the Cretaceous of South America, southern Asia, and, rarely, Europe.

**títan'-ous** (tí'tán'ús; í), *adj.* *Chem.* Designating certain compounds of titanium in its lower valence. Cf. **TITANIC**.

**tít'bit'** (tí't'bit'), *n.* [See *tít* **TIT**; *bit*.] A delicate piece of anything eatable; a choice morsel; a tidbit.

**tít'er**, **tít're** (tí'tér; tí'tér), *n.* [F. *titre*.] *Chem., Immunol., & Physiol.* The strength of a solution or concentration of a substance in solution as determined by titration. *b* The minimum amount or volume required to bring about a given result in titration.

**tít for tat**. [Prob. for *tít* for *tap*.] Blow for blow; an equivalent; retaliation.

**tít'h'-ble** (tí't'h'-á-bl), *adj.* Subject to tithes.

**tithe** (tít'h), *v. t.* [AS. *tiðhian*. See **TITH**, *n.*] 1. To pay or give a tenth part of, esp. for the support of the church. 2. To tax to the amount of a tenth. — *n.* [ME. *tithe*, *tethe*, properly an *adj.*, tenth, fr. AS. *tiðtha*, *tiðpeþtha*, tenth.] A tenth part, or loosely, a small part; esp., *Brit.*, a tenth part of the yearly increase arising from the profits of land, stock, or personal industry, paid, in kind or money, to the church for religious or charitable uses; hence, any small reliable tax or levy. — **tít'h'er** (tí't'h'ér), *n.*

**tít'h'ing** (tí't'h'ing), *n.* 1. A paying, levying, or taking of tithes. 2. A tithe. 3. *English Law*. A small administrative division preserved in parts of England, apparently originally consisting of ten men with their families.

**Tí-tho'-nus** (tí'thó'nús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tithonos*.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laomedon, King of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper.

**tít'it'** (tí't'ít'), *n.* [Sp. *títit*, fr. Guarani *títit*.] Any of various small South American monkeys (genus *Callicebus*).

**tít'it'** (tí't'ít'), *n.* A tree (*Cliffortia monophylla*, family *Cyrillaceae*) of the southern United States, having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers. *b* Any of a genus (*Cyrilla*) of related trees, often distinct, as *white títit*.

**tít'ian** (tísh'án; tísh'í), *n.* A color used by Titian, red-yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance. See **COLOR**.

**titillate** (tī'tī-lā, v. t. & i. [*L. titillatus*, past part. of *titillare*]. To tickle; hence, to excite pleasantly. — **tī'tī-lā'tion** (tī'tī-lā'shūn), n. — **tī'tī-lā'tive** (tī'tī-lā'tiv), adj.

**tī'tī-vate** (tī'tī-vāt), v. t. & i. Humorous. To dress or smarten up; to spruce. — **tī'tī-vā'tion**, **tī'tī-vā'tion** (vī'tī-shūn), n.

**tī'tī-lark** (tī'tī-lārk), n. [See *1st* tī'tī; *LARK*.] A pipit.

**tī'tī-tle** (tī'tī-tl), n. [*OF.* fr. *l. titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token.] 1. A check. 2. A placard. 3. *Lave*. 4. The union of all the elements which constitute ownership. 5. That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession. 6. The instrument which is evidence of a right. 7. A claim; right; as, his services give him a *title* to our gratitude. 8. A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a section or article, as of a statute or lawbook. 9. The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, usually placed at the beginning, on a page by itself. 10. A descriptive name; an appellation. 11. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons by virtue of rank, office, or privilege, or as a mark of respect. 12. *Ecl.* a *R.C.Ch.* A parish church or parish, esp. one in or near Rome, of which a cardinal is a titular head. 13. A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination. 14. *Law*. The heading forming the name of an act or statute. 15. *Pleading*. The heading which forms the distinctive designation of an action or proceeding. 16. *Sports*. Championship; as, to win the *title*. — *v. t.*; *trī'tī-lē* (tī'tī-lē); *trī'tī-ling* (tī'tī-ling). To call by a title; to name; designate.

**tī'tī-ied** (tī'tī-īd), adj. Having a title, esp. one of nobility.

**title deed**. *Law*. The deed constituting the muniments or evidences of a person's ownership.

**tī'tī-holder** (tī'tī-hōl-dēr), n. Also **tī'tī-list** (tī'tī-līst). One who holds a title; specif., a champion.

**title page**. The page of a book, etc., on which is its title.

**title role or part**. The role that gives the title to a play, opera, etc.

**tī'tī-mouse** (tī'tī-mōus), n.; *pl.* -mice (mī's). [*ME. titmouse*, (*titmouse*, fr. *tit* small thing + *mouse* titmouse). The Eng. form has been influenced by the unrelated word *mouse*.] Any of numerous small oscine birds (genus *Parus* and allied genera, family Paridae) allied to the nuthatches but longer-tailed. The *tufted titmouse* (*Parus bicolor*) of eastern United States, ash gray with a pointed crest, and the chickadees are well-known species. Called also *tomtit*. Cf. *2d* *Tit*.

**Tī'tī-ism** (tī'tī-īz-m), n. National spirit and independence of action exercised by a communist state in resistance to domination by the U S S R; — after the stand taken by Yugoslavia under Tito (see *BROZ*, in *Biog*).

**tī'tī-rate** (tī'tī-rāt, tī'tī-rāt), v. t. & i. [*Fr. titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title.] To subject to titration.

**tī'tī-tra'tion** (tī'tī-trā'shūn; tī'tī), n. *Chem.* *Immunol.* & *Physiol.* A method, or the process, of determining the strength of a solution, or the concentration of a substance in solution, in terms of the smallest amount of it required to bring about a given effect in reaction with another known solution or substance.

**tī'tī-tre** (tī'tī-tēr; tī'tī-tēr), v. *Var.* of *TITFER*.

**tī'tī-tat-tō** (tī'tī-tāt-tō; -tōō), **tī'tī-tat-tōo'**, **tī'tī-tat-tōo'**. Vars. of *TICK-TACKTUE*.

**tī'tī-ter** (tī'tī-tēr), v. i. To laugh with convulsive efforts at suppression; quicker. — *n.* *tittering*; partly stilled laugh. — **tī'tī-ter-er**, n. — **tī'tī-ter-ing-ly**, adv.

**tī'tī-tle** (tī'tī-tl), n. [*L. titulus* superscription, label, title.] 1. A point or small sign used as a diacritical mark in writing or printing. 2. A particle; a minute part; a jot.

**tī'tī-tle-tat-tō** (tī'tī-tl), n. [*Redupl. of* *TATTL*.] 1. Idle, trifling talk, esp. gossip. 2. A tattler. — *v. i.* To talk idly, gossip.

**tī'tī-tup** (tī'tī-tūp), n. [*Imitative*.] Lively, gay, or restless behavior; a prance, caper, etc. — *v. i.*; -tūp-ed (tūp) or -tūp-ped; -tūp-ing or -tūp-ping. To behave or move in a lively or restless manner; to caper; to frisk.

**tī'tī-u-ba'tion** (tī'tī-bā'shūn), n. [*L. titubatio*.] A staggering gait observed in certain nervous disturbances.

**tī'tī-ular** (tī'tī-ū-lār), adj. [*L. titulus* title.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or bearing a title; related to a title. 2. Existing in title or name only; nominal; as, *titular* sovereignty. 3. *Ecl.* A Designating, pertaining to, or taking the name of a title (sense 8); as, a *titular* church at Rome. 4. Bearing a title derived from a defunct see, monastery, etc.; as, a *titular* abbot or bishop. — *n.* 1. A person holding a title existing without obligation to perform its duties. 2. *R.C.Ch.* An incumbent of a title (sense 8). — **tī'tī-ū-lār-ly**, adv.

**tī'tī-ū-lār'y** (tī'tī-ū-lār', -lār'), adj. Of, pert to, arising from, or consisting in a title, *titular*. — *n.*; *pl.* -lār-les (lār'). A titular.

**Tī'tūs** (tī'tūs), n. [*L. Titus* or *Gr. Tītōs*.] The Epistle to Titus in the New Testament. See *RINZ*.

**Tī'u** (tī'ū), n. [*AS. Tīu*.] *Teut. Myth.* A sky-rod and war-god, the Norse *Tyr*.

**tīv'y** (tī'v), adv. [See *TANTIVV*.] With speed; quickly; — a huntsman's word, or cry. Cf. *TANTIVV*.

**tīv'ry** (tī'v), n. [*Corrupt. of* *TRISKON*.] *Slang, Eng.* A sixpence.

**tīz'ry** (tī'z), n. A highly excited and foolishly distracted or baffled state of mind, esp. over a petty matter.

**Tīn'git** (tīn'gīt), n. *pl.* Also **Tīn'kit** (kīt). The Indians of a sea-faring group of tribes of southern Alaska. They were expert stone carvers and copper workers.

**time'sis** (tī'mē'sis; mē'sis), n. [*L.* fr. *tmēsis* a cutting.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by one or more words (*what place soever*, for *whatsoever* place).

**TNT**, or **T.N.T.** *Abbr.* Trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol.

**to** (tō); *unstressed*, tō, tū; 4), prep. [*AS. tō*.] Primarily to express the relation of direction of approach and arrival, making the governed word denote the terminus; as: 1. Indicating the terminal point toward which movement is made or projected; as, to drive to town; ten feet to the ground. 2. Indicating that which is in position of contact, proximity, connection, or opposition; as, applying soap to the surface; denounce him to his face. 3. Indicating intention, purpose, or end; as, hastened to our aid; title to property. 4. Indicating effect or resultant condition; as, burn to ashes; beaten to death; she was suddenly brought to herself. 5. Indicating that which sustains addition, attachment, adherence, attribution, or harmonious accompaniment; as, to dance to a tune; a key to the desk; keep to the rules. 6. Indicating the object of reverence or honor; as, to drink to one's country. 7. Indicating that in respect of which there is accordance, correspondence, agreement, or the contrary; as, sixty pounds to the

bushel; betting four to one; not to my knowledge. 8. Indicating the end of a time period or interval; as, from seven to eight; the belief survives to this day. 9. Indicating the final or full extent or degree; as, accurate to a hair. 10. Indicating that which prompts or encounters an answering action or tendency; as, to this he said Amen; deaf to all entreaties. 11. Indicating that in the direction of which as goal or limit there is application of activity; as, to fall to writing. 12. Indicating relationship based on service or interest; as, that's all there is to it; tangent to a circle. 13. Indicating the recipient affected by action causing benefit, disadvantage, and the like; as, a son born to them; that seems to me unwise; a room to myself. 14. Indicating scope of experience or participation; as, unbeknown to his parents; to their trained eyes the outcome was already determined. 15. Introducing an infinitive; as, come to help; hence, used as a sign of the infinitive; as, to be or not to be.

— (tō), adv. 1. To or in the direction of something. 2. To or into a certain position or state. 3. To the matter or business in hand; as, they set to with their fists; come, men, buckle to. 4. *Naut.* Close to the wind; — of a sailing vessel; as, keep her to. 5. At hand, as, he was close to.

**toad** (tōd), n. [*AS. tādē, tādge*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Bufo* and allied genera, esp. of family Bufonidae) of tailless leaping amphibians. Toads are generally terrestrial in their habits, except during the breeding season, when they seek the water. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc. Cf. *PROG*, 1; *TRIF* *TOAD*. 2. *Contemptuous*. A hateful person or thing.



Toad (*B. vulgaris*). (1/4)

**toad-eat'er** (tōd-ēr), n. A lawning parasite; a

**toad/lish** (tōd-lish), n.; *pl.* see *FISH*. Any of certain marine fishes with

**toad/stone** (tōd-stōn), n. A large head, and scaleless skin, constituting a family (Batrachioideae).

**toad/flux** (tōd-flūks), n. A common Eurasian perennial herb (*Linaria*

**toad/spittle** (tōd-spīt), n. = *CUCKOO SPIT* a.

**toad/stool** (tōd-stōol), n. Any of various fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap or pileus; a mushroom, often (esp. in popular usage) one of the poisonous varieties. Cf. *FUNGUS*, *ILLUSTR.*

**toad/y** (tōd-y), n.; *pl.* TOADIES (tōz). A toad-eater; a truckler to the rich or powerful. — *v. t.* & *i.* TOADY-ING (tōd-y-ing). To play the toady (to); to fawn (upon) with sycophancy. — *Syn.* See *PAWN*. — **toady-ism**, n.

**to'-and'-fro** (tōw'-ānd'-frō), adj. Forward and backward; as, to-and-fro motion or visiting.

**toast** (tōst), v. t. & i. [*OF. toaster* to roast, toast, fr. *L. torrere*, *toatum*, to parch, roast.] 1. To brown by heat as of the sun or a fire, usually, to brown (bread, cheese, bacon, etc.) by exposure to a flame. 2. To warm thoroughly at a fire; as, to *toast* the feet. — *n.* Sliced bread dried and browned before a fire.

**toast**, n. [So called because toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a delicacy.] Any person whose health is drunk, or any tribute in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to. 3. The act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, a toast. — *v. t.* To propose or drink to as a toast; to drink to the health or in honor of.

**toast'er** (tōst-ēr), n. 1. One who or that which toasts bread, cheese, etc. 2. Any of various utensils for toasting.

**toast/mas'tor** (tōst-mā'stēr), n. At a banquet, one who presides and introduces the after-dinner speakers. — **toast-mis'tress** (mī's-trēs, -trīs), n.

**to-bac'co** (tō-bāk'ō; tō), n.; *pl.* -cos, sometimes -coses (tōz). [*Sp. tabaco*, fr. *Taino tabaco* a Y-shaped pipe with which the Indians of the Antilles inhaled the smoke through the nostrils.] 1. Any of a genus (*Nicotiana*) of American and Asiatic plants of the nightshade family (Solanaceae), having viscid foliage and tubular flowers; esp., any of the species (*N. glauca*) cultivated for their leaves, as distinguished from the ornamental species known usually as *flowering tobacco*. 2. The leaves of this plant, prepared and used for smoking or chewing, or as snuff. 3. The manufactured product from tobacco leaves, cigars, cigarettes, etc., collectively; also, smoking as a practice.



Tobacco. (1/20)

**tobacco heart**. *Med.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by irregularity, etc., caused by excessive use of tobacco.

**to-bac'co-nist** (tō-bāk'ō-nīst, -tō), n. A dealer in tobacco.

**tobacco worm**. Either of two species of large, green, obliquely white-striped caterpillars with a hornlike process near the posterior end, which feed on the tobacco plant. They are larvae of the hawk moths *Protoparce quinquemaculata* and *P. sexta*.

**To-bi's** (tō-bī's), n. In the Douay Bible, a book of the Old Testament; — called *Tobit* in the Protestant Apocrypha. See *LIBRE*.

**To-bit** (tō-bīt), n. A book of the Apocrypha; — called *Tobias* in the Douay Bible. See *LIBRE*.

**to-bog'gan** (tō-bōg'gan), n. [*Can. F. tobagan, tabaganne*, of Algonquian origin.] A long, flat-bottomed, light sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. — *v. t.* To coast on a toboggan; hence, to decline suddenly in value, as shares of a corporation on the stock market. — **to-bog'gan-er**, **to-bog'gan-ist**, n.

**to/by** (tō'bī), n.; *pl.* -bys (bīz). [*From* *Tobias*.] 1. *Slang. Local, U.S.* A variety of inferior, long, slender cigar, tapered at one end. 2. *Often cap.* A small lug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.

**toe-ca'ta** (tō-kā'tā; tī tō-kā'tā), n. [*It.* fr. *torcare* to touch.] *Music*. A brilliant composition, usually for organ or harpsichord, in free fantasia style.

**To-char'i'an** (tō-kār'i-ān; -kār'i-ān), n. 1. One of a people of considerable culture dwelling in Central Asia in the first millennium of the Christian Era. 2. Their language, recovered in 1904-08 from inscrip-



# Tocharian

# toll

tions and manuscripts and established as an Indo-European tongue. — *See* **CHARTER**.

**tochar' (tōk'ēr)**, *n.* [Gael. *tochar*, *tochradh*.] *Scot.* Marriage portion; dot. — *v. t.* *Scot.* To dowry.

**to-choi-o-gy (tō-kōi'ō-gy)**, *n.* Also **to-ko'o-gy**. [Gr. *tokos* childbirth + *-logy*.] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

**to-cop'h'er-ol (tō-kōp'h'er-ol)**, *n.* [Gr. *tokos* offspring + *pherein* to bear + *-ol*.] *Biochem.* Any of a number of alcohols having the properties of vitamin E in varying degrees, found in wheat-germ oil, cottonseed oil, and leaves of plants.

**toe'nin (tōk'sin)**, *n.* [Fr. *toe'nin*, fr. *torer* to touch, strike + *senh* bell, fr. *L. signum* a sign.] An alarm bell, or any warning signal (tōd). *n.* [Origan unknown.] *Chiefly Scot.* A fox.

**toe, n.** [Appar. fr. *L.G. tod*, *toddie*, bundle, load.] 1. An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds (12.70 kg.). 2. A bush; a bushy clump.

**to-day, to-day' (tō-dā; tō-), adv.** [AS. *tō dagr*. See **TO**, **PREP.**; **DAY**.] 1. On or for this day. 2. At the present time; nowadays.

**toe'dle (tōd'li)**, *v. t.*; **toe'dle (-ld)**; **toe'dling (-lŋg)**. To walk with tottering steps, as a child. — *n.* Act of tottling; a tottling gait — **toe'dler (-ler)**, *n.*

**toe'dy (tōd'ŷ)**, *n.* [Hind. *tārī* juice of the palmyra tree, fr. *tār* palmyra tree, fr. *Skr. tāra*.] 1. The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms. 2. A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened; as, a rum toddy.

**to-do' (tō-dō; tō-), n.** *Collog.* Bustle, stir.

**to'dy (tōd'ŷ)**, *n.*; *pl.* **TO'DIES (-diz)**. [Fr. *todier*, fr. *L. todus* a kind of small bird.] Any of several tiny nonparasitic insectivorous West Indian birds (order Coraciiformes) constituting a genus (*Todus*). The green tody (*Todus todus*) of Jamaica is green with a crimson throat.

**toe (tō)**, *n.* [ME. *toe*, *tan*, fr. AS. *tāh*, *tāhe*.] 1. One of the terminal members or digits of the foot. 2. The fore part of the foot, — opposed to *heel*. 3. Any part of anything worn on, or attached to, the foot, corresponding to the toe, as the toe of a skate. 4. That part of a thing which, by its position, outline, etc., suggests a toe; as, the toe of Italy. 5. *Mach.* A journal or pivot supported in a bearing. b A lateral projection at one end, or between the ends, of a piece, as a rod or bolt, by which it is moved. — *v. t.*; **TOED** (tōd); **TOE'ING** (tō'ing).

1. To furnish with a toe or toes; as, to toe a stocking. 2. To touch, reach, or drive with the toes or with a toe; as, to toe a starting line. 3. *Carp.* To drive slantingly (a nail, spike, etc.); also, to clinch or fasten by or with nail or driven. — *v. i.* To stand, walk, or be placed so that the toes are held or turned (in a specified position).

**toe box**. A piece of leather or fabric placed between the forefoot and hind of a shoe and treated with a gum which hardens after the shoe is lasted permanently. See **SADDL**, *Illustr.*

**toe'cap' (tō'kăp')**, *n.* A piece of leather covering the toe of a shoe.

**toe'crack**. See **SAND CRACK**.

**toed (tōd)**, *adj.* 1. Having a toe or toes. 2. *Carp.* Driven obliquely, as a nail, also, secured by diagonal or oblique nailing, as a board.

**toe dance**. A dance executed on the tips of the toes. — **toe'-dancer**, *v. i.* — **toe dancer**.

**toe hold**. 1. A hold, or place of support, for the toes, as in climbing, hence; A means of gaining entry, surmounting barriers, etc. b A slight footing; as, at this time the Turks had only a toe hold in Europe. 2. *Wrestling*. A hold in which the aggressor twists his opponent's foot.

**toe'-in' (tō'in')**, *n.* Adjustment of the front wheels of an automobile so that they are closer together at the front than at the back.

**toe'nail' (tō'năil')**, *n.* A nail of a toe. — *v. t.* *Carp.* To clinch or fasten by toed nails.

**toff (tōf)**, *n.* *Brit. Slang.* A dandy, a swell.

**toe'fise, toef'fy (tō'fz; tō'fz)**, *n.* Taffy (the candy).

**toft (tōft; tō)**, *n.* [AS. *homestead* (ME. also, a knoll), fr. ON. *toft*, *tupl*.] 1. *Now Dial.* A site for a dwelling and outhouses. b An entire holding comprising a lot (sense a) and additional land, a mesuare. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A hill, knoll.

**tog (tōg)**, *n.* [From obs. *tope* cloak, fr. *F. toge*, fr. *L. toga*.] 1. *Slang.* A coat. 2. *pl.* *Collog.* (Clothes; esp., a set of clothes and accessories for a specified use; as, *roil togs*. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* **TOGGED** (tōgd); **TOG'GING**. *Collog.* To put togs on; to dress.

**to'ga (tō'gā)**, *n.*; *pl.* **TOGAS (-gāz)**, **TOGAS (-ŷz)**. [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens when appearing in public. 2. A gown, early, etc., associated with an office or profession; as, to don the toga of a judge. — **to'gaed (-gād)**, *adj.*

**to'gat-ed (tō'gāt-ed)**, *adj.* [L. *togatus*, fr. *toga toga*.] *Togaed*; hence, stately; dignified.

**to'ga vi-r'i-lis (tō'gā vi-r'i-lis)**. [L. *virilis manly*.] *Rom. Antiq.* Toga of manhood, assumed by boys about the end of their fourteenth year.

**to-gath'er (tō-gēth'er, tō-), adv.** [AS. *tōgader*, *tōgedre*, *tōgad*, fr. *tō* to + *gader* together.] 1. In or into one company, group, mass, or place. 2. In or into contact or collision with each other; as, the foes rushed together; to live together. 3. At one time; coincidentally. b In succession; without intermission; as, to work for hours together. 4. By combined action; coincidentally. 5. In or into agreement, harmony, etc.; as, to get together in a policy. 6. *Collog.* As an intensive after *add*, *multiply*, *join*, *co-general*, etc.

**to'gar-y (tō'gār-ŷ)**, *n.*; *pl.* **-IES (-iz)**. *Collog.* Clothes; togs.

**to'gile (tō'gīl)**, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A pin or bolt fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to any loop, bight, or ring. 2. Any crosspiece attached to the end of, or to a loop in, a chain, rope, belt, etc., to prevent slipping, to serve in twisting or tightening, etc.; as, the toggle of a watch chain. 3. *Mach.* A toggle joint. — *v. t.*; **TOG'GLED (-ld)**; **TOG'GING (-lŋg)**. 1. To fasten with or as with a toggle. 2. To furnish with a toggle or toggles.

**toggle joint**. *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the parts abutting or jointed to the ends of the bars will experience an endwise pressure.

**toggle switch**. *Elec.* A switch, originally containing a toggle, operated by pushing a projecting lever through a small arc.

**togs (tōgz)**, *n.*, *pl.* of **ROG**. Clothes. See **ROG**, *n.*, *z*.

**toil (toil)**, *v. t.* [ME. *toilen* to pull about, *toil*, fr. OF. *toillier*, *toeil-lier*, to pull or drag about, make dirty.] To accomplish by great labor. — *v. i.* 1. To exert strength with pain and fatigue; to labor. 2. To advance with laborious exertion or with much effort. — *n.* [AF., turmoil, struggle (OF. *tooil*, *toeil*, a struggling, a writhing or wallow-

ing).] 1. *Archaic*. Contention; struggle. 2. A laborious effort. 3. Labor with pain and fatigue. — *Syn.* See **WORK**. — *Ant.* Leisure.

**toil, n.** [F. *toiles*, pl. toils, nets, fr. *toile* cloth, spider web, fr. *L. tela* any woven stuff, a web.] 1. *Archaic*. A net to trap game. 2. *Chiefly pl.* Any snare or trap likened to a mesh or network.

**toile (twā)**, *n.* [F.] A variety of sheer linen, cotton, or silk; also, a kind of canvas.

**toil'er (toil'ēr)**, *n.* A laboring man.

**toil'et (toil'ēt, -lŷ)**, *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim of *toile* cloth.] 1. A dressing table. 2. Act or process of dressing, esp. of dressing the hair; now, usually, a grooming of one's person. 3. *Now Rare*. Toilette, or attire; also, a toilette, or costume. 4. *U. S.* a A bathroom. b A water closet.

**toil'et-ry (rŷ)**, *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES (-rŷz)**. [See **RY**.] An article or preparation used in making one's toilet; — a general term in use in the trade.

**toil'ette' (toil'ēt; F. twā'let')**, *n.* [F.] 1. A lady's toilet including bathing, hairdressing, use of cosmetics, and costuming. 2. Attire; esp. formal or fashionable attire; hence, a particular attire or costume.

**toilet water**. A perfumed liquid, usually weakly alcoholic, as cologne, used in or after a bath.

**toil'ful (toil'fūl; -fŷ)**, *adj.* Full of, or involving toil; laborious. — **toil'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**toil'some (sūm)**, *adj.* Attended with toil or fatigue; laborious. — **toil'some-ly**, *adv.* — **toil'some-ness**, *n.*

**toil'worn' (wōrn')**, *adj.* Worn out with toil.

**toit (toit)**, *v. t.* *Scot.* To totter; saunter; dawdle.

**To-kay' (tō-kā')**, *n.* [From *Tokay*, Hungary.] 1. A rich, sweet, whitish or purplish grape. 2. A moderately strong wine, orix of Tokay.

**to'ken (tō'kēn)**, *n.* [AS. *tīcen*, *tīcen*.] 1. A visible sign; as, no tokens of his grief. 2. Something that serves as a symbol, as a white flag is a token of surrender. 3. *Archaic*. A signal. 4. A distinguishing feature; characteristic. 5. Something given or shown as a guaranty of one's authority, right, identity, etc. 6. A souvenir; keepsake. 7. A piece of metal intended for currency issued at a nominal or face value in excess of its real value, hence, any piece of currency similarly issued or current. 8. A metal lure or ticket issued by a transportation company. — *Syn.* See **SIGN**.

**—adj.** Done or given as a token (see **TOKEN**, *n.*, 5), esp. in partial fulfillment of an obligation or engagement, hence, having mere semblance or serving as a mere sign or sample of the real thing; simulated; minuscule, as, a token raid; *token resistance*.

**token payment**. A partial payment made upon a debt, as one between nations, to show the payer's good faith and to be an acknowledgment of the obligation.

**to-ko'o-gy (tō-kō'ō-gy)**. Var. of **TOCOLOGY**.

**to'la (tō'lā)**, *n.* [Hind. *toḷā*.] A unit of weight in India, the government standard being equal to 180 grains (11.664 grams), the weight of one rupee.

**to'lan (tō'lān)**, *n.* Also **to'lane (-lān)**. [From *TOLUENE*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon,  $C_{10}H_8$ , obtained artificially; diphenylacetylene.

**toil'booth, toil'booth' (tōl'booth; -booth')**, *n.* [ME. *tolbothe*.] *Scot.* A jail; hence, a prison.

**told (tōld)**, *past & past part.* of **TELL**.

**tole (tōl)**, *v. t.* *Dial.* To toll or entice; lure.

**tole, tôle (tōl)**, *n.* [F. *tôle* sheet iron, plate, dial. var. of *table*.] A decorative lacquered or enameled metalware finished in various colors, originating as varnished sheet iron and, as used in the eighteenth century for cooking utensils, trays, etc., usually shiny black with gilt designs.

**To-le'do (tō-lē'dō)**, *n.*; *pl.* **-DOS (-dōz)**. A sword or sword blade famous for its fine temper, made at Toledo in Spain.

**tol'er-a-ble (tōl'er-ə-bəl)**, *adj.* [L. *tolerabilis*.] 1. Capable of being borne or endured. 2. Moderately good or agreeable; satisfactory; passable. — **tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

**tol'er-ance (tōl'er-āns)**, *n.* 1. *Rare*. Endurance. 2. The act of tolerating; quality of being tolerant; specif., the disposition to tolerate beliefs, practices, or habits differing from one's own. 3. A specified allowance for error in weighing, measuring, etc., or for variations from the standard or given dimensions, weight, or the like. 4. *Coinage*. The amount which coins, either singly or in lots, are legally allowed to vary above or below the standard of weight or fineness. 5. *Mach.* The difference between two limiting sizes as a means of specifying the degree of accuracy. 6. *Med.* The constitutional or acquired capacity to endure shock, a poison, or, esp., a food or drug which may be harmful if taken in excess; also, the capacity to endure the effects of a drug or other substance.

**tol'er-ant (-ānt)**, *adj.* 1. Inclined to tolerate, forbearing. 2. *Med.* Capable of enduring or resisting the action of a drug, shock, or the like; esp., capable, through long use, of enduring without injury large doses of a drug, as morphine. — **tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**tol'er-ate (āt)**, *v. t.* [L. *toleratus*, past part. of *tolerare*, fr. the same root as *tolere* to lift up, *tolis*, used as perf. of *ferre* to bear.] 1. To bear up under; to endure; *Obs. & Eccl. Med.* to endure or resist, esp. without injurious effect, the action of, as a poison. 2. To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit by not preventing. — *Syn.* See **BEAR**. — **tol'er-a-tive (-ā-tiv; -ā-tiv)**, *adj.* — **tol'er-a-tor (-ā-tōr)**, *n.*

**tol'er-a'tion (-ā-shūn)**, *n.* Act or practice of tolerating; specif., policy of permitting the existence of all (or given) religious opinions and modes of worship contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief. — **tol'er-a'tion-ism (-ā-tŷm)**, *n.*

**tol'ŷ-dine (tōl'ŷ-dīn; -dīn)**, *n.* Also **tol'ŷ-din**. [From *TOLUENE*.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric bases,  $C_{10}H_7(NH_2)(NH_2)$ , dimethyl derivatives of benzidine.

**toil (tōl)**, *n.* [AS. *toil*, also *tolne*, fr. *L. tolium*, fr. *L. tolium* tollhouse, fr. *Gr. telōnion*, fr. *telōnā* a tax collector, fr. *telos* a tax.] 1. A tax or due paid for some liberty or privilege, as for passing over a highway or bridge. 2. The right to take such taxes or dues. 3. A compensation taken for services rendered; specif.: a *Now Dial.* A portion of grain taken by a miller as his fee. b A charge for transportation. c A charge for a long-distance call on a telephone. 4. That which is exacted or taken, as if toll; specif., number of casualties; as, a battle's heavy toll. — *Syn.* Tax, custom, duty, impost. — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect or exact as toll or by way of toll.

**COMBINATIONS AND PHRASES** (in sense 1) are:

|                |            |           |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| toll bridge    | tollgather | tollman   |
| toll collector | tollhouse  | toll road |

**toll** (tɒl), *v. t.* [ME. *tollen*, *tullen*.] 1. To allure; entice; invite. 2. To entice (game, esp. ducks) to approach by arousing their curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. 3. To pull (a bell) so as to sound a summons, signal, or the like, as slowly in announcement of a death. 4. Hence: a To sound or strike by tolling or as if tolling; as, the clock *tolls* the hour. b To announce by tolling; as, to *toll* a friend's death. 5. To draw or summon by or as by means of a tolling bell. — *v. i.* To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as to announce the death of a person. — *n.* The sound of a bell produced by strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

**toll'gate** (tɒl'ɡeɪt), *n.* Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.

**toll'bar** (tɒl'beɪ), *n.* A bar, beam, gate, or the like, used at a tollhouse to stop passengers, vehicles, etc., for collection of toll.

**toll'booth** (tɒl'bu:θ), *n.* Var. of **TOLOBOOTH**.

**toll'call** (tɒl'kɔ:l), *n.* A long-distance telephone call at charges above a local rate.

**toll'er** (tɒl'ɛr), *n.* One who or that which tolls; specif.: a A dog trained for use in tolling. b One who tolls a bell; also, a bell suitable for tolling.

**toll'gate** (tɒl'ɡeɪt), *n.* A gate across a road, etc., where toll is taken.

**toll'keeper** (tɒl'keɪp'ɛr), *n.* The keeper of a tollgate or tollhouse.

**toll'line** (tɒl'li:n), *n.* A long-distance telephone line.

**toll'line** (tɒl'li:n), *n.* An Indian of the earliest of the Nahuatl tribes to invade central and southern Mexico. Through contact with the Mayas, they derived much of their culture. — **Toll'tec**, **Toll'tec-an** (-ən), *adj.*

**tol'u** (tɒl'u), *n.*, or **tolu balsam**. [Sp. *tolu*, fr. the seaport Santiaño de Tolú, Colombia.] Balsam of Tolú. See **BALSAM**, *n.*, 1.

**tol'u-ate** (tɒl'u'eɪt), *n.* Chem. A salt or ester of any of the toluic acids.

**tol'u-ene** (-ēn), *n.* [tolu + benzene.] Chem. A hydrocarbon, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, of the aromatic series, obtained chiefly from coke-oven vapors and by distillation of coal tar. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and other compounds.

**tol'u-ine** (tɒl'u'i:n), *adj.* Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, carboxyl derivatives of toluene.

**tol'u-ide** (tɒl'u'i:d), *adj.*, **tol'u-ide** (tɒl'u'i:d), *adj.* Also **tol'u-ide** (tɒl'u'i:d), *adj.* Chem. Any of a series of compounds, RCONHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, analogous to the anilides and derived from toluene by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.

**tol'u-ine** (tɒl'u'i:n), *adj.* Also **tol'u-ine** (tɒl'u'i:n), *adj.* Chem. Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, analogous to aniline.

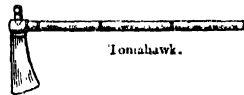
**tol'u-ol** (tɒl'u'ɔ:l), *n.*, **tol'u-ole** (-ɔ:l), [tolu + benzol.] Toluene, esp. in crude commercial form.

**tol'u-yl** (-yl), *n.* [toluic + -yl.] Chem. The univalent acid radical C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO.

**tol'y** (tɒl'i), *n.* [toluic + -yl.] Chem. The univalent radical C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, of which toluene is the hydride.

**Tom** (tɒm), *n.* 1. Short for, and diminutive of, *Thomas*, a masculine proper name. 2. [Not cap.] The male of certain animals; — often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom* turkey, etc., specif., a male cat; a *tomcat*.

**tom'a-hawk** (tɒm'ə-hɔ:k), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] A light ax used both as a missile and as a hand weapon by the North American Indians. — *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill with a tomahawk.



Tomahawk.

**tom'al'oy** (tɒm'ɔ:l'i), *n.* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green when boiled.

**Tom and Jerry**. A hot sweetened drink of ruin and water spiced with cinnamon, etc., and beaten up with eggs.

**to-ma'to** (tɒ-mə'to; tɒ-mə'tɔ), *n.* pl. **-TOMES** (-tɔz). [Sp. *tomate*, fr. Nahuatl *tomatl*.] a A South American perennial herb (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) of the nightshade family, widely cultivated for its fruit. b Its large rounded edible pulpy berry, which is red or yellow when ripe.

**tom'b** (tɒm), *n.* [AF. *tumba*, OF. *tombe*, fr. LL. *tumba*, fr. Gr. *tyμβos* sepulchral mound.] A grave; now, *Poetic*, any place of interment. — *v. t.* To bury; entomb.

**tom'bac** (tɒm'bæk), *n.* Also **tom'back**, **tom'bak**. [F. and Pg.; F. *tombac*, fr. *P. Sc.* *tombac*, fr. Malay *tombaka* copper, fr. *Sk.* *tāmra*]. An alloy, essentially of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry, gilding, etc. Cf. **DUTCH FOIL**, **DUTCH METAL**.

**tom'boy** (tɒm'boi), *n.* [Tom + boy.] A romping girl; a hoyden.

**tom'boy'ish**, *adj.* — **tom'boy'ish-ness**, *n.*

**tom'b'stone** (tɒm'b'stɔ:n), *n.* A gravestone.

**tom'cat** (tɒm'kæt), *n.* A male cat.

**tom'cod** (-kɔ:l), *n.* [Tom + cod.] Any of several small ganoid fishes (genus *Microgadus*) resembling the codfish.

**Tom Col'lins** (kɔ:l'li:n), *n.* A mixed drink of gin, sugar, lime or lemon juice, and soda or Seltzer water.

**Tom, Dick, and Harry**. Persons taken at random; the common run of humanity; when modified by *every*, *everybody*; *everyone*; — often derogatory.

**tone** (tɒn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonus*, fr. Gr. *tonos* a piece cut off, part of a book, volume.] A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book, esp. a large book.

**-tone** (-tɒn). [Gr. *tonos* a cutting, the agent or result of cutting.] A combining form denoting: a A part or section. b A cutting instrument. Corresponding adjectives are formed with **-tonic** (-tɒn'ik).

**to-men'tose** (tɒ-mēn'tɔ:s; tɒ-mēn'tɔs), *adj.* [See **TOMENTUM**.] Covered with densely matted hairs.

**to-men'tum** (tɒ-mēn'tɪəm), *n.*; pl. **-TA** (-tə). [L., a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers.] Bot. Pubescence composed of densely matted woolly hairs.

**tom'fool** (tɒm'fu:l), *n.* A great fool; blockhead. — (-fu:l); 2, *adj.* Extremely foolish, stupid, or doltish.

**tom'fool'ery** (tɒm'fu:l'ɛr-i), *n.*; pl. **-ERIES** (-ɪz). Foolish trilling; nonsense.

**tom'my** (tɒm'i), *n.* [From *THOMAS*.] 1. Mil. Slang. A loaf or bunk of bread. 2. Goods given to a workman instead of money wages; also, the exchange of labor for goods instead of money. 3. A Tommy Atkins; a British soldier.

**Tom'my** (tɒm'i), *n.* A trade mark applied to a submachine gun. See **THOMPSON**; **RIFLE**, *ILLUSTR.*

**Tom'my A'tkins** (tɒm'i'ætkɪnz), [From *Thomas Atkins*, fictitious name used as model in official blank forms for private soldiers.] Any white regular soldier of the British Army.

**tom'my-rot'** (tɒm'i'rɔ:t), *n.* Slang. Rank foolishness or nonsense.

**to-mog'ra-phy** (tɒ-mɔg'rə-fi), *n.* [Gr. *tomos* a cut, section + *-graphy*.] Med. A technique of diagnosis that uses X-ray photographs, **to-mo-grams** (tɒ-mɔ-græms; tɒm'ɔg), in which the shadows of structures before and behind the section under scrutiny do not show.

**to-mor'row** (tɒ-mɔr'ɔ; tɒ-), *adv.* Also **to-mor'row**. [to, prep. + *morrow*.] On or for the day after today; on or for the morrow. — *n.* The day after the present.

**tom'pion** (tɒm'pi-ɒn). Var. of **TAMPION**.

**Tom Thumb** (tɒm). A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature. Also, the pseudonym given by P. T. Barnum to a famous dwarf in his circus.

**tom'tit'** (tɒm'tɪt'; tɒm'tɪt), *n.* [See **TOM**; 2d TIT.] A *Local, Eng.* A titmouse. b *Local, Eng.* The wren.

**tom'-tom'** (tɒm'tɒm'), *n.* [See **TAM TAM**.] 1. A type of drum of barbaric Eastern origin, commonly beaten with the hands. 2. Any monotonous beating, rhythm, etc.

**-tomy**. [Gr. *tomē* a cutting, akin to Gr. *temnein* to cut. See **TOSE**.] A combining form meaning a cutting, as in *anatomy*; specif., *Surg.*, an operation of incision or section, as in *phlebectomy*. Corresponding adjectives are formed with **-tom'ic**.

**ton** (tʌn), *n.* [ME. *tonne*. See **TUN**.] 1. a An avoirdupois weight of 2240 lb. (*long ton*) as commonly used in Great Britain, or 2000 lb. (*short ton*) as commonly used in U. S., Canada, South Africa, etc. See **WEIGHT**, *Table 1*. b A metric weight. See **METRIC SYSTEM**, *Table 5*.

2. *Naut.* a A unit of internal capacity for ships; 100 cubic feet (2 837 cu. m.). — called also *register ton*. b A unit approximately equal to the volume of a long-ton weight of sea water, used in reckoning the displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels; 35 cubic feet; — called *displacement ton*. c A unit of volume for cargo freight, usually reckoned at 40 cu. ft.; — called *measurement ton* or *freight ton*.

**ton** (tʌn), *n.* [F.] The vogue, also, smartness, style.

**ton'al** (tɒn'əl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality. — **ton'al-ly**, *adv.*

**ton'al-ity** (tɒn'əl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. **-ITIES** (-i-tiz). Tonal quality: a *Music*. The character which a composition has by virtue of its key, or through the relationship of its tones and chords to the keynote, or tonic. b In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones of a picture.

**to'-name'** (tɒ'næm'), *n.* [AS. *tōnama*. See **TO**, *prep.*; **NAME**.] Scot. A surname; also, a nickname.

**tone** (tʌn), *n.* [OF. and L.; OF. *ton*, fr. L. *tonus* a sound, tone, a stretching, fr. Gr. *tonos* a stretching, stanniū, pitch, accent, meter.] 1. Vocal or musical sound, or esp., sound quality. 2. Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice. 3. In writing or speaking, style or manner of expression; as, a conciliatory *tone*. 4. Healthy elasticity; resiliency; as, his mind has lost its *tone*. 5. General trend, character, or quality; as, a city's low moral *tone*. 6. Frame (of mind); temper; mood. 7. Color quality or value, also, the color which modifies a hue or white or black; as, a light tone of blue. 8. *Linguistics*. a The musical pitch or intonation of a sound, word, or sentence. b Specif., one of the four notes or keys in which (Chinese (Pekingese) sounds are pitched. 9. *Med.* That state of a body, or of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy and active. 10. *Music & Acous.* a A sound having such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations; musical sound; — opposed to *noise*. *Tone* is of ten used to designate a simple tone. But nearly all musical sounds are composed of two or more simple tones. These components are called *partial tones*, of which the lowest, which determines the pitch, is called the *fundamental tone*, or *fundamental*, and the others, *upper partial tones*, or *overtones*. See **PITCH**, *ILLUSTR.* b The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a *semitone*; a whole step. 11. *Painting*. The general effect of light and shade, together with color; — commonly implying harmony. 12. *Phonol.* a Voice; vocal sound. b A particular pitch of voice. 13. *Phonol.* The normal responsiveness to stimuli, tonicity.

— *v. t.* 1. *Rare*. To intone. 2. To give a particular intonation or inflection, character, color quality, etc., to. 3. To change by treatment the tone, or color, of; to modify in color; specif., *Photop.*, to change the normal silver image of (a print, etc.) into a colored image. — *v. i.* 1. To assume a color, esp. a color; as, a color *tone* beautifully in the salt-laden air. 2. To blend or harmonize in color.

**tone down**. — a To give a lower tone to. b To become lower, softer, less emphatic, etc., in tone. c *Painting*. To modify, as color, by making it less brilliant or less crude. — **tone up**. To raise the tone of; to strengthen.

**tone color**. *Music*. Timbre.

**to-ne-la-da** (Sp. tɒ-nē-lə'thi; Pp. tɒ-nē-lə'thɔ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] a In Spain and some Spanish-speaking countries, a weight of 2028.7 lb. (920.19 kg.). b In Brazil, a weight of 1748.79 lb. (793.24 kg.).

**tone'less**, *adj.* Without tone; devoid of tone or, often, expression. — **tone'less-ly**, *adv.* — **tone'less-ness**, *n.*

**tone poem**. *Music*. An orchestral composition based on or suggestive of poetic sentiments or images, a variety of the symphonic poem developed esp. by Richard Strauss. — **tone poet**. — **tone poetry**.

**tong** (tɒŋ; 74), *v. t. & i.* To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; to use tongs; as, to tong oysters.

**tong** (tɒŋ), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *t'ang* (Cant. *f'ang*), lit., hall.] In China, an association, secret society, or organization of any kind; in the United States, usually, a secret association of Chinese. Cf. **MIO-BINDER**.

**ton'ga** (tɒn'gə), *n.* [Hind. *tāngā*.] Anglo-Ind. A light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons.

**tongs** (tɒŋz; 74), *n.* pl.; sometimes construed as sing. [AS. *tang*, *tang*.] Any of numerous instruments or devices for taking hold of something, as a hot coal or piece of metal from a fire.

**tongue** (tʌŋk), *n.* [AS. *tunge*.] 1. An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates. In man it serves as an organ of speech, and as the principal organ of taste. 2. The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food. 3. The power of communication through speech. 4. Hence: a That which is uttered; speech. b Act of speaking; utterance. 5. A language; esp., a spoken language. 6. Manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound, the sense of what is ex-

Tongs. 1 Fire Tongs; 2 Horseshoer's Tongs; 3 Pipe Tongs.

pressed, or the intention of the speaker. 7. The cry of or as of a hound pursuing or in sight of game, as in the phrase *to give tongue*, to bark, yell, or howl. 8. Something like an animal's tongue in form, function, position, or motion; as: a The flap under the lacing or buckles of a shoe. See *SHOE*, *Illustr.* b A bell clapper. See *bell*, *Illustr.* c A movable pin in a buckle. d The pole of a vehicle. e A rib on one edge of a board to fit into a groove in an edge of another board. f A flush joint (called a *tongue-and-groove* joint). — *to make tongue*, *Illustr.* 1. *Med.* A feather. 2. *Physiol.* A long, narrow strip of land, projecting into a body of water; a spit. 3. *Arch.* The movable rail of a street railway switch. — *v. t.* 1. *Arch.* To speak; utter; sometimes, to scold. 2. To give a voice or power of expression to (something). 3. To touch or lick (up) with or as with the tongue. 4. To cut a tongue on; as, *to tongue a board*. 5. To join by means of a tongue and groove joint, as boards. 6. *Music.* To produce (tones) by toning (which see). — *to tongue a land*, 3. *Med.* To project like a tongue of land. 3. *Music.* To practice toning (which see). — *tongued* (tūngd), *adj.* — *tongueless*, *adj.*

**tongue-tie** (tūng-tī), *n.* *Med.* Impeded motion of the tongue due to shortness of the frenum, or to its adhesion to the gums. — *to tongue-tie* (tūng-tī), *v.* *Med.* To tongue-tie. — *tongue-tied* (tūng-tīd), *adj.*

**tonguing** (tūng'ing), *n.* *Music.* Modification or interruption of tone for a rapid staccato effect by the performer's tongue, in playing a wind instrument.

**tonguing and grooving plane**. See *PLANE*, *Illustr.* (4).

**tonic** (tōn'ik), *adj.* [*Gr. tonikos*]. 1. Pert. to tension, esp. muscular tension; hence, producing or adapted to produce healthy muscular condition and reaction. 2. Invigorating; refreshing; bracing. 3. Of condition and reason. 4. *Music.* Of or pert. to the keynote, as, the *tonic chord*. 5. *Painting.* Of or pert. to tone in a picture or scene. 6. *Philol.* Of or pert. to linguistic tones or languages using them; as, Chinese is a *tonic language*. 7. *Phonol.* a Voiced. b Of a sound or a syllable, stressed, accented. 8. *Physiol.* a Voiced sound. b Of, or characterized by, tones or tone; characterized by continuous muscular contraction, as, *tonic convulsions*. — *n.* 1. *Med.* A medicine having a tonic effect. 2. *Music.* The fundamental note or tone of a key; the keynote or key tone. 3. *Phonol.* A voiced sound.

**tonic accent** a Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. b *Phonol.* Prominence given to a syllable or word by means of raised pitch or change of pitch.

**tonic-ity** (tōn'ik-ē-tē), *n.* 1. The property of possessing tone; esp., vigor; health. 2. *Physiol.* The state of healthy tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest; tonus; tone.

**tonic sol-fa**. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by the initial letters of the sol-fa syllables or the syllables themselves.

**to-night** (tō-nait'), *adv.* Also *to-night*. [*to*, prep. + *night*] 1. On this present night or the night following this present day. 2. *Now Dial.* On the night just past; last night. — *n.* Also *to-night*. The present or the coming night.

**ton'ite** (tōn'it), *n.* [*L. tonare* to thunder]. An explosive consisting of a mixture of gun cotton with a nitrate or nitro compound. It is used for blasting and in grenades.

**ton'ka bean** (tōng'kād), [*Appar. trans. of D. tonquinboontjes* (pl.), lit., Tonkin berries.] a The seed of a tropical South American tree, species of the genus *Dipteryx*, esp. *D. odorata*, of the pea family, used in perfumes, as a flavor, etc. b The tree bearing this seed.

**ton'kin'** (tōn'kɪn'), *n.* [*From Tonkin* (see *Qnz.*)] A firm bamboo from Indochina used for ski poles and fishing rods.

**tonnage** (tōn'ij), *n.* [*From row a measure*]. 1. A duty or impost on vessels, based on tons carried; also, a duty, toll, or rate on goods per ton transported on canals. 2. Ships collectively, in terms of the number of tons registered or carried or of their carrying capacity. 3. The cubical content or burden of a vessel, or vessels, in tons. *gross tonnage* is such capacity of a vessel without deduction. *register*, or *net, tonnage* is the gross tonnage less certain deductions for space occupied by engines, crew's quarters, etc. 4. Total weight in tons shipped, carried, mined, etc.

**ton'neau'** (tōn'no'), *n.* [*pl. tonneaux* (tōn'no'), *TONNEAU* (tōn'no'), *F.* (tōn'no').] [*F.* lit., *a wheelbarrow*.] A type of truck or the body of a vehicle with sides enclosing the seat or seats, entered by a door now usually at the side; also, the entire body of an automobile having such an after part.

**to'nom'e-ter** (tō-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. tonos* tone + *-meter*]. 1. *Acoustics* & *Music*. An instrument for determining the exact pitch or the vibration rate of tones. 2. *Med.* & *Physiol.* Any instrument for measuring tension or pressure, as blood pressure, the tension of the eyeball, etc. 3. *Physical Chem.* Device for measuring vapor pressure. — *ton'o-met'ric* (tōn'ō-met'rik), *adj.*

**ton'sil** (tōn'sil), *n.* [*L. tonsilla*, pl.] *Anat.* Either of a pair of prominent masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat in the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces. — *ton'sil-lar* (sī-lēr), *adj.*

**ton'sil-ec-to-my** (tōn'sil'ēk'tō-mī), *n.* [*L. tonsillae* tonsils + *-ec-tomy*]. The surgical removal of the tonsils.

**ton'sil-lit'is** (līt'is), *n.* [*N.L.* See *TONSILLITIS*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils. — *ton'sil-lit'ic* (līt'ik), *adj.*

**ton'sil-ot'o-my** (lōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*L. tonsillae* tonsils + *-otomy*]. Operation of removing all or part of the tonsils.

**ton'sor'ial** (tōn-sōr'ī-āl), *adj.* [*L. tonsorius*, fr. *tonsur* a shearer, barber, fr. *tondere*, *to shear*.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; — generally used affectively or humorously; as, *tonsonial* artist.

**ton'sure** (tōn'shūr; 117), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. tonsura* a shearing, fr. *tondere*, *to shear*, shave.] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; also, state of being shorn. *Rare, exc. Eccl.*: a The custom, or, since the 7th century, the rite of shaving the head to denote admission as a candidate for orders in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. b The shaven crown or patch worn by monks and ecclesiastics. — *v. t.* To shave the head of. — *ton'sured* (shērd), *adj.*

**ton'tine** (tōn'tēn; tōn-tēn'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *It. tintina*, after its inventor, Lorenzo Tintin, Neapolitan]. 1. An annuity shared among a number of persons, or a loan based on life annuities, under a system whereby upon the death of each beneficiary of the annuity his share is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.

Also, loosely, those who share the annuity; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared. 2. Any similar arrangement whereby a group of persons share certain benefits or advantages, as in certain forms of insurance. 3. A to-taline policy, risk, or the like.

**to'tus** (tō'tūs), *n.* [*L.* a sound, tone.] 1. State of responding normally to stimuli; tonic; tone. 2. *Med.* A spasm of continuous muscular contraction. 3. *Physiol.* The condition of mild steady activity characterizing normal protoplasm, as in a resting neuron or muscle fiber; as, muscular tonus.

**too** (tō), *adv.* [The same word as *to*, prep.] 1. Likewise; also. 2. Over; more than enough; as, it is *too* long. 3. To such a degree as to be regrettable; as, *too* bad.

**tool** (tōk), *past* of TAKE.

**tool** (tōk), *n.* [*AS. tōl*] 1. a An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc. b A machine, esp. a power machine.

**tool** (tōk), *n.* [*AS. tōl*] 1. a An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc. b A machine, esp. a power machine. 2. ANY-thing which serves as a means to an end. 3. A person used to accomplish another's ends; a dupe; as, a tyrant's *tool*. 4. *Law*. Any instrument necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. — *v. t.* 1. To shape, form, or finish with a tool; specif., *bookbinding*, etc., to letter or ornament (a book cover) with or without ink, or coloring, by means of heated hand tools. 2. To equip (as a plant or industry) for volume production by designing, building, and integrating the machines, machine tools, precision instruments, etc., required for making and assembling products of manufacture. 3. *Slang*. To drive, as a coach; to convey in a vehicle. — *v. i.* 1. To use tools, as in bookbinding. 2. To tool a plant or industry; — often with *up*. 3. *Slang*. To drive or ride in a vehicle; as, *to tool through* the park.

**tool engineering**. A branch of engineering in industry whose function is to plan the processes of manufacture, design and supply the tools, and integrate the facilities required for producing given products with minimal expenditure of time, labor, and materials. — *tool engineer*.

**tool'mak'er** (tōl'māk'ēr), *n.* A machinist who specializes in the construction, repair, maintenance, and calibration of the tools, fixtures, and instruments of a machine shop.

**toom** (tōm; *thai.* also tūm, tūm), *adj.* [*AS. tōm*] *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* Empty.

**toon** (tōn), *n.* [*Hind. tun, tūn*, fr. Skr. *tunna*] An East Indian and Australian tree (*Toona ciliata*) of the mahogany family, the flowers of which yield a dye; also, its soft reddish wood.

**toot** (tōt), *v. i.* 1. To blow or sound a horn, etc., esp. so as to produce short rapid blasts. 2. To give forth a toot or toots. 3. To utter a similar sound, as certain birds. — *v. t.* To cause to sound, as a horn. — *n.* A short blast, as of a horn. — *toot'er*, *n.*

**tooth** (tōth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). [*AS. tith*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* a In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the seizing and mastication of food, as weapons of offense and defense, etc. It is composed of dentine, surrounding a central pulp cavity, containing a vascular, sensitive pulp, and coated with enamel on the crown, and with cement on the root and sometimes also on parts of the crown. b In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp processes about the mouth or on any jawlike part. 2. Any projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal in shape, arrangement, cutting power, etc.; as, a *tooth*, or tine, of a fork, of a comb, saw, or file. 3. Eating or appetite for eating; fondness or taste for something; as, a *sweet tooth*. 4. Something that pierces, gnaws, cuts, poisons, etc., as a tooth, or often, a fang; as, the *teeth* of the wind. 5. *pl.* A threat of power, as legal or military power, to compel or constrain; hence, that which can or does compel submission, enforcement, etc.; as, to put *teeth* in a new law. 6. *Bot.* In general, any small sharp-pointed marginal lobe; specif., one of the processes forming the peristome in a moss. 7. *Mach.* One of the projections on the circumference of a wheel in a machine, etc., that engage with corresponding projections on another wheel, esp. to transmit force; a cog. — *in the teeth of*. a In or into direct contact or collision with. b In direct opposition to. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with teeth. 2. To indent; gnaw; as, *to tooth a saw*. — *toothed* (tōtht; tōthād), *adj.*

**tooth'ache** (tōth'āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

**tooth and nail**. *Slang*. Sincerely, and desperately.

**tooth'brush** (tōth'brush), *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.

**tooth'less** (tōth'lis), *adj.* Having no teeth.

**tooth'pick** (tōth'pik), *n.* A pointed instrument, as a small, flat, tapering splinter, used for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

**tooth'some** (sōm), *adj.* Pleasing, esp. to the taste; palatable. — *tooth'somely*, *adv.* — *tooth'someness*, *n.*

**tooth'wort** (tōth'wurt), *n.* a A European parasitic plant (*Lathraea squamaria*) having a rootstock covered with tooth-shaped scales. b Any cross of the genus *Dentaria*, as the *crinkleroot* (*D. diphylla*) with succulent pungent rootstock.

**too'tle** (tō'tl), *v. i.*; *too'tled* (-l'd); *too'tling* (-tl'ing). [*Freq. of TOOT*.] To toot sently, repeatedly, or continuously, as on a flute. — *n.* The noise produced by tootling.

**top** (tōp; 73), *n.* [*AS.*] 1. *Now Dial.* A crowning tuft, esp. the hair on the head. 2. The crown; head; — in phrases, as *from top to toe*. 3. The upper end, edge, or surface; the uppermost part, or the part of anything regarded as uppermost. 4. The head of a plant; as, *beet top*. 5. The highest degree or pitch conceivable or attained; the acme; pinnacle; as, the *top* of one's career, powers. 6. *Poetic*. The highest realization or example. 7. The highest place, as in rank or achievement. 8. One occupying the highest position; the head; chief; as, the *top* of his class. 9. The choicest part; the pick. 10. A fitted part which serves as an upper piece, lid, covering, etc. 11. *Cards*. At



Permanent Human Teeth (right upper and lower). a, a Incisors; b, Canines, or Eye-teeth; c, c Bicuspids, or Premolars; d, d Molars; e, e Canines; f, f Canines, or Eye-teeth.

bridge, a card or (pl.) cards that will win the first or second round of the suit, such as an ace, or king and queen. 12. *Chem.* The most volatile part (passing over first on distillation); — often in *pl.*; as, refinery *tops*. 13. *Games.* A forward spin given to a ball, as in, tennis, cricket, etc., by striking it on or near the top or above the center; also, the stroke so given. 14. *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, which serves to spread the topmast rigging and furnishes a standing place for men aloft; also, any comparable part of the superstructure, as, esp. on warships, a fire-control station or anti-aircraft gun platform. Cf. *CROW'S-NEST*, 1.

— *v. t.*; *TOPPED* (tōpt) or, *Poetic, TOP*; *TOPPING*. 1. To remove or cut the top or tops of; to prune. 2. To cover with a top or on the top; to provide, form, or give as, a top for; to crown; cap. 3. To reach or exceed in height, weight, amount, etc., of; as, a deer that topped 300 pounds. 4. To be superior to; to excel. 5. To gain ascendancy over; to dominate. 6. To rise to or reach the top of; also, to go over the top of; to surmount. 7. *Chem.* To remove the top, or most volatile parts, from. 8. *Dyeing.* To cover with another dye. 9. *Games.* To strike (the ball) above the center; also, to make (as a stroke) by hitting the ball in this way. — *v. i.* 1. To top (in any sense) someone or something. 2. To make an end, finish, or conclusion; to round (off) *top off*. 3. To complete by adding a top; also, to end or finish; as, to *top off* a meal with coffee.

— *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or at the top; highest; topmost.

**top** (tōp; 73), *n.* [AS.] A child's toy having a tapering, usually steel-shod, point on which it is made to spin.

**topaz** (tōp'āz), *n.* [OF. *topaze*, *topase* (F. *topaze*), fr. L. *topazos*, fr. Gr. *topazos*, *topazon*.] 1. *Mineral.* An orthorhombic mineral, occurring often in transparent prismatic crystals, and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Its characteristic color is yellow. Chemically, it is a fluosilicate of aluminum. H. 8. Sp. gr., 3.4–3.6. b In full, *Oriental topazes*. Yellow sapphire (see *SAPPHIRE*, 1 b). c A yellow variety of quartz, esp. citrine; — called specif. *Jalisco topazes*. 2. Either of two large brilliantly colored South American hummingbirds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*).

**top boot**. A high boot, often with light-colored leather bands around the upper part.

**topcoat** (tōp'kōt'), *n.* An outer lightweight overcoat.

**top-drawer**, *adj.* Also out of the top drawer. Of the highest social level; of the highest level of rank, excellence, or importance; top-notch; first-class.

**top-dress**, *v. t.* To apply material to (land, a road, etc.), without working it in; as, to *top-dress* a road.

**top-dressing**, *n.* The act of one who top-dresses, as soil with fertilizer, a road with crushed stone, etc.; also, the material so applied.

**tope** (tōp), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *toper* to cover a stake at dice, accept an offer, *tope* agreed, pron., I accept, fr. Sp. *topar*.] *Archaic.* To drink strong liquors to excess; to drink hard and often.

**tope**, *n.* [Origin uncert.] A European shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) about five feet long.

[Hind. *top*, prob. fr. Pali *thūpa*, fr. Skr. *stūpa* *tope*, *stupa*.] *Abhāt Arch.* A round cupola-topped building erected as a Buddhist shrine.

**top-pot**, *to-pl'* (tōp'pōt; tōp'pōt), *n.* [Hind. *topī*.] *Indsa.* A hat or cap, esp. a hat or helmet made of pith.

**topper** (tōp'ēr), *n.* A drunkard; a sot.

**topflight** (tōp'flīt'), *adj.* Of topmost rank or eminence; ranking among the foremost in ability or excellence.

**topfull** (tōp'fōl'), *adj.* Brimful.

**topgal-lant** (tōp'gāl'ānt; *naut.* tōp'gāl'ānt), *n.* [See 1st TOP, 14; GAL-LANT, *adj.*] *Naut.* A topallant mast or sail. See *SAIL*, *Illustr.*

— *adj.* *Naut.* A situated above the topmast; designating or pertaining to the spars above the topmast. b Raised above adjoining portions; — of a rail, bulwark, or deck.

**top hammer**, or *top-hammer*, *n.* *Naut.* a The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. b Riggings, spars, etc., not needed for the time and hence in the way.

**top hat**. A man's hat, usually of beaver or silk, with tall crown, sometimes belled for formal wear.

**top-heavy** (tōp'hēv'ī), *adj.* 1. Having the top part too heavy for the lower part; unstable. 2. Of a financial structure, overcapitalized. — *top-heavy*, *n.*

**Tophet**, *Tōpheth* (tōf'ēt), *n.* [Heb. *tōpheth*.] 1. A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring in the Old Testament. Scholarly opinion holds it to have been a place in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. of children to Moloch, were performed. 2. [often not cap.] Hell, or a place likened to it; utter chaos, darkness, etc.

**top-hole** (tōp'hōl'; 2), *adj.* *Brit. Slang.* Excellent.

**tophus** (tōf'ūz), *n.*; *pl.* *TOPHI* (tōf'ī). [L. *tufa*. See *TUFA*.] *Med.* A concretion in the body, esp. about the joints, chiefly in gouty persons.

**topi** (tōp'ī), *n.* [Of Bantu origin.] An antelope (*Damalisca corrum jimeola*) of eastern central Africa.

**topi-pl'** (tōp'pē; tōp'pē). Variant of *TOPIE*.

**topi-ary** (tōp'ī-ēr'ī or, esp. *Brit.*, tōp'ī-ār'ī), *adj.* [L. *topiarius* belonging to ornamental gardening.] Designating the work or art of training and trimming trees or shrubs into odd or ornamental shapes; also, characterized as a garden, by such work. — *n.*; *pl.* *TOPIARIES* (tōp'ī-ār'ī). Topiary art or gardening; also, a topiary garden.

**topica** (tōp'īk), *n.* [L. *topica*, title of a work of Aristotle, fr. Gr. *topika*, neut. pl., fr. *topikos* of or for place, concerning *topos*, or common places, fr. *topos* a place.] 1. *Rhet. & Logic.* A one of the general forms of argument employed in probable reasoning. b *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument. 2. A heading as in an outlined argument or exposition. 3. The subject of a discourse or any section of it; subject matter.

**topical** (tōp'īkāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a place; local or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy. 2. Of or pert. to a topic or heading or subject; as, a synopsis in *topical* form. 3. Referring to the topics of the day; as, *topical* allusions in Ben Jonson's plays. — *topical-ly*, *adv.*

**top-knot** (tōp'nōt'), *n.* 1. A knot of ribbon or lace, a tuft of feathers, etc., forming an ornamental headress. 2. A crest of feathers or hair on the top of the head.

**toplofty** (tōp'lōft'ī; 2), *adj.* *Colloq.* Very haughty; contemptuous; disdainful. — *toploftiness*, *n.*

**topmast** (tōp'māst'; mōst'), *n.* The second mast from the deck.

**topminnow**. Any of numerous small viviparous surface-feeding fishes constituting a family (Poeciliidae).

**topmost** (tōp'mōst'; mōst'), *adj.* Highest; uppermost.

**top-notch** (tōp'nōch'; 2), *adj.* *Colloq.* Highest or best attained or attainable; tip-top; first-rate.

**topog'ra-pher** (tōp'ōgrā'fēr), *n.* One skilled in topography; one who describes, maps, etc., the topography of a region.

**topog'ra-phy** (tōp'ōgrā'fī), *n.* [L.L. *topographia*, fr. Gr. *topographia*, fr. *topos* place + *graphein* to write.] 1. *Obs.* The description of a particular place. 2. The art or practice of graphic and exact delineation in minute detail, usually on maps or charts, of the physical features of any place or region. 3. The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc. 4. Topographic surveying. — *topo-graphic* (tōp'ōgrāf'īk), *topo-graph'ic-al* (tōp'ōgrāf'īkāl), *adj.* — *topo-graph'ic-ally*, *adv.*

**topo-log'ic** (tōp'ōlōg'īk), *n.* [*topo* (fr. Gr. *topos* place) + *-logia*.] 1. Topographical study of a particular place; specif., the history of a region as indicated by its topography. 2. *Anat.* The anatomy of a particular region of the body. 3. *Math.* The doctrine of those properties of a figure unaffected by any deformation without tearing or joining. — *topo-log'ic* (tōp'ōlōg'īk), *topo-log'ic-al* (tōp'ōlōg'īkāl), *adj.*

**topo-nym** (tōp'ōnīm), *n.* [From *toponymy*.] A name of a place; in scientific terminology, a name designating a region, as of the body, or indicating the location or place of origin of the thing named, as of a plant.

**topo-nym'ic** (tōp'ōnīm'īk), *adj.* Also *topo-nym'ic-al* (tōp'ōnīm'īkāl). Of or pertaining to toponyms or toponymy.

**toponymy** (tōp'ōnīm'ī), *n.* [From *topos* place + *onyma*, *onyma*, name.] 1. The place names of a region or language. 2. *Anat.* The nomenclature of regional anatomy.

**topper** (tōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that tops; as, a turnip *topper*. 2. *Slang.* Someone or something first-rate or surpassingly good. 3. A top hat. 4. A topcoat; usually, a woman's short, lightweight outer coat, esp. one loose-fitting, as for wearing over a suit.

**topping** (tōp'īng), *n.* 1. That which forms the top of anything; esp., a topknot, etc. 2. Act of one who tops — *adj.* 1. That tops; esp., that rises above; as, *topping* mountains. 2. Topmost in rank, degree, etc.; *Slang*, tip-top. 3. *Colloq.* Fine; gallant.

**topple** (tōp'pl), *v. t.* & *i.* *toppled* (tōp'pld); *toppling* (tōp'plīng). [From E. dial. *top* to tilt, tilt.] 1. To fall forward as from top-heaviness; to tumble down. 2. To jut out or overhang, as if tottering. — *v. i.* To push over, causing to fall by its own weight; to upset.

**tops**, or *the tops* (tōps). *Slang.* (Used predicatively.) Topmost or the topmost in excellence, in popularity, or the like; surpassing all others in ability, attainment, or quality.

**top-sail** (tōp'sāil; *naut.* s'ī), *n.* *Naut.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast. See *SAIL*, *Illustr.* In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail set above, and sometimes on, the *main*. A *jit*, *topsail* is a small jib set above all. A *club*, *topsail* is a gaff topsail having its foot bent on a light spar, or *club* (see *SLOOP*, *Illustr.*).

**top-se-cret**, *adj.* Demanding, or labeled as demanding, inviolate secrecy among top officials or a select few.

**top sergeant**. *Colloq.* The first sergeant of a military company, battery, or troop.

**top-side** (tōp'sīd'; 2), *n.* 1. *Eng.* Bottom of a round of beef. See *ROUND OF BEEF*. 2. *Naut.* The portion of the outer surface of a vessel on either side above the water line; — usually in *pl.* — *adv.* On deck; above; figuratively, in a commanding position.

**top-soil** (tōp'sōil'), *n.* Surface soil, as distinguished from subsoil. — *v. t.* To remove the topsoil from (land).

**topsy-turvy** (tōp'sī'tōr'vī), *adj.* With the top or head downward; upside down; hence, in confusion or disorder. — *adv.* Turned topsy-turvy; greatly disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition. — *topsy-turvi-ly*, *adv.* — *topsy-turvi-ness*, *n.* — *topsy-turvy-dom*, *n.*

**toque** (tōk), *n.* [F.] 1. Historically, a round, full spreading cap of soft fabric, pleated into a snug headband and usually adorned with a short plume. 2. A woman's small, round, brimless hat suggestive of the historical form. 3. A *toque*. — *toque*, *n.*

**tor** (tōr), *n.* [AS. *torr*.] A high, craggy hill.

**torah**, *tō'ra* (tō'riā), *n.*; *pl.* *torot* (tō'rōt). [Heb. *tōrah*.] *Jewish Lit.* a A law; precept. b Divine instruction; revelation. c [cap.] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses."

**torch** (tōrch), *n.* [OF. *torche*, fr. L. *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted neck-lace or collar.] 1. A flaming light, as from burning resinous wood or twisted tow soaked with tallow. 2. Something that flames, illuminates, or enlightens, like a torch; as, the *torch* of knowledge. 3. Any of various portable devices for emitting a hot flame; as, an acetylene *torch*. 4. A small flashlight. — *torch-bearer* (bār'ēr), *n.* — *torch-light* (tōrch'ī), *n.*

**torchon lace** (tōrch'shōn; F. *tōrch'shōn*). [Fr. *torchon* a dishcloth.] A bobbin lace of coarse linen thread in simple geometrical patterns.

**torch-wood** (tōrch'wōd'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Ameyria*, family Burseraceae, the torchwood family) of tropical shrubs or trees with alternate, pinnately compound leaves, small greenish flowers, and drupaceous fruit, and with inflammable resinous wood; also, the wood.

**toro** (tōr; 70), *n.* [F. fr. L. *torus*.] 1. *Arch.* — *torus*, 2. See *MOLDING*, *Illustr.* 2. *Geom.* The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. b The solid of revolution enclosed by such a surface.

**toro**. Past & dial. past part. of *TPAR*.

**toro-a-dor** (tōr'ō-dōr; tōr'ō-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *toro* to fight bulls, fr. *toro* bull, fr. L. *taurus*.] A bullfighter; esp., a mounted bullfighter. Cf. *TORERO*.

**to-re-to** (tō-rē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* *-tos* (rōs). [Sp.] A bullfighter on foot.

**to-reu'tic** (tō-rēu'tīk), *adj.* [Fr. *toréutikos*, fr. *toros* to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculp.* Pertaining to or designating work wrought, esp. in metal, by embossing, chasing, etc.

**to-reu'tic** (tō-rēu'tīk), *n.*; see *-ics*. *Sculp.* Art or process of making toréutic work.

**toric** (tōr'īk), *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or shaped like a *toro*, or segment; as, *toric* lens, a simple lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a *toro*. Such a lens has different refracting power in different meridians and is often used in the lenses of eyeglasses.

**tori-i** (tōr'ī; 2), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [Jap.] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletal construction, built at the approach to a Shinto temple.

**tor-ment** (tōr'mēnt'), *v. t.* [OF. *to(uyr)ment*.] 1. *Rare.* To torture. 2. To cause acute physical suffering or mental anguish in; to

**distress**. 3. To agitate; stir up. 4. To vex; harass. — **Syn.** See **AFFLICT**. — **tor-men-tion** *adv.*

**torment** (tôr'mént), *n.* [*OF.* *torment*, *torment*, fr. *L. tormentum* an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to twist.] 1. *Archais.* A torturing device, as the rack. 2. A anguish of body or mind; distress. 3. That which gives pain, vexation, etc.

**tor-men-till** (tôr'mén-tl), *n.* [*F.* *tormentilla*, fr. *ML. tormentilla*, fr. *L. tormentum* pain. It is said to allay pain.] A yellow-flowered Eurasian herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*) of the rose family, the root of which is used in medicine and in tanning.

**tor-men-tor** (tôr'mén-tôr), *n.* Also **tor-men-tor** (tôr'mén-tôr). 1. One that torments. 2. *Motion Pictures.* A screen covered to prevent echo during the taking of scenes. 3. *Theaters.* A fixed wing or curtain on each side of the stage directly behind the proscenium arch.

**tor-n** (tôr'n; 70). Past part. of **TEAR**.

**tor-na-do** (tôr-nâ-dô), *n.*; *pl.* -**DOES** (-dôz). [*Sp. tronada* thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, fr. *L. tonare*.] 1. *Obs.* A tropical thunderstorm. 2. A squall off the west coast of Africa in which a violent wind revolves beneath threatening clouds. b A whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud, very violent and destructive in a narrow path often for many miles over the land. 3. Any violent or destructive windstorm; a whirlwind. — **tor-na-dic** (-nâ-dîk), *adj.*

**tor-ni-fo** (tôr-nî-fô; -nî-fô), *n.* — **SCREW** DRILL b.

**tor-oid** (tôr-oid), *n.* [*Tor* + *-oid*.] *Geom.* A surface generated by the rotation of a plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane, a generalized form of the torus.

**tor-ose** (tôr-ôs; tôr-ôs), *adj.* Also **tor-ous** (tôr-ôs). [*L. torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See **TORUS**.] a Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. b Knobbed; esp., *Bot.*, cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions.

**tor-pe-do** (tôr-pê-dô), *n.*; *pl.* -**DOES** (-dôz). [*L. torpedō, -inis*, stiffness, numbness, torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff.] 1. An electric ray (fish). See **1st RAY**. 2. An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. *Specific:* a A submarine mine. b A dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped submarine projectile carrying an explosive charge, and projected from one vessel, often designed for that purpose, against another vessel at a distance. 3. *Fireworks.* A small firework which explodes when thrown against a hard object. 4. *Mil.* A charge of explosive enclosed in a case. 5. *Petroleum.* An explosive cartridge lowered into a bored oil well, and there exploded, to clear obstructions or to open communication with a supply of oil. 6. *Rail-roading.* A kind of detonating cartridge placed on a rail, exploded as an alarm or for signal. — *v. t.* -**DOES** (-dôz); -**ING** (-dô-ing) 1. To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo or torpedoes. 2. To wreck; shatter; ruin; as, to *torpedo* a plan of action.

**torpedo boat**. A vessel designed for firing torpedoes; *specific*, a small, very fast, thinly plated vessel with one or more torpedo tubes, and carrying only light guns.

**tor-pe-do-boat' de-stry'or**. A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended for the destruction of torpedo boats, but later used also as a more formidable torpedo boat.

**torpedo body**. *Cant.* An automobile body which is built so that the side surfaces are flush.

**torpedo tube**. *Nav.* A tube fixed below or near the water line, through which a torpedo is fired.

**tor-pid** (tôr-pîd), *adj.* [*L. torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] 1. Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb. 2. Lacking in energy or vim; inert; dull; stupid; apathetic. — **tor-pid-i-ty** (tôr-pîd-i-tî), *n.* — **Syn.** See **LETHARGY**. — **tor-pid-i-ly**, *adv.* — **tor-pid-ness**, *n.*

**tor-pid** (tôr-pîd), *n.* *Oxford Univ.* A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the crews of the Lent term are rowed and which, prior, was the second boat of a college. b *pl.* The races rowed in such boats.

**tor-por** (tôr-pôr), *n.* [*L.* fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] 1. Suspended animation; dormancy; sluggishness or stagnation of function. 2. Mental or spiritual sluggishness. — **Syn.** See **LETHARGY**. — **tor-por-i-fic** (-tôr-pôr-i-fîk), *adj.*

**torque** (tôr-k), *n.* [*L. torques* a twisted neck chain.] 1. A collar or neck chain, usually twisted. 2. [*L. torquere* to twist.] a *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a moment (of forces); *specific*, the turning moment of a tangential effort. b *Optics.* The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of plane-polarized light traversing them.

**tor-ques** (tôr-kwêz), *n.* [*L.*, a necklace.] *Zool.* A cervical ring of hair, feathers, or modified integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar. — **tor-quate** (tôr-kwât), *adj.*

**tor-re-fy** (tôr-rê-fî), *v. t.*; -**IED** (-fîd); -**ING** (-fî-ing) Also **tor-rî-fy** (-rî-fî) [*F. torréfier*, fr. *L. torrefacere*, fr. *torrere* to parch + *facere* to make.] To subject to heat; to roast by a fire, to parch; scorch. *Specific, Pharm.*, to parch (drugs) on a metallic plate until they are friable — **tor-re-fac-tion** (-fâk-shîn), *n.*

**tor-rent** (tôr-rên-t), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. torrens, -entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling, pres. pres. of *L. torrens* to burn.] 1. A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. 2. A violent or rapid flow, a strong current; a flood. — *adj.* Of or like a torrent; rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

**tor-renti-al** (tôr-rên-shîl), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or having the character of, a torrent; as, *torrential* rains; also, caused by, or resulting from, action of rapid streams; as, *torrential* travel. 2. Like a torrent in violence or rapidity of flow. — **tor-renti-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tor-rîd** (tôr-rîd; 74), *adj.* [*L. torridus*.] 1. Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, as of the sun; arid and hot. 2. So hot as to scorch, parch, or like the like; burning. — **tor-rîd-i-ty** (tôr-rîd-i-tî), *n.* — **tor-rîd-ly**, *adv.* — **tor-rîd-ness**, *n.*

**Torrid Zone**. See **ZONE**, *n.*

**tor-sade** (tôr-sâd), *n.* [*F.*] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

**tor-sion** (tôr-shîn), *n.* [*F.* fr. *L. torsio, tortio*, fr. *L. torquere, tor-tum*, to twist.] 1. Act of turning or twisting, or state of being twisted; the wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction. 2. *Mech.* The internal moment or couple of restitution which arises in a thread, wire, or rod when twisted. — **tor-sion-al** (-âl), *adj.* — **tor-sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**torsion balance**. An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament.

**tor-sk** (tôrsk), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 6. [*Dan. & Sw.*] a = CUSK a. b The codfish.

**tor-so** (tôr-sô), *n.*; *pl.* **TORSOS** (-sôz), **TORSI** (-sî), [*It.*, also, 1. The trunk of a sculptured representation of a human body; e usually, the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs. 2. A prescriptive fragment of an unfinished or mutilated work. 3. A trunk.]

**tor-t** (tôr), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *L. tortus* twisted, crooked.] *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie.

**tor-to** (tôr-tô; *Ampl.* tôr-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **TORTEN** (tôr-tên). [*G.*] Literally, cake, esp. of a rich variety; *specific*, a sticky cake made of nuts, fruits, white of egg, often crumbs, and very little, if any, flour.

**tor-ti-col-lis** (tôr-tî-kôl-lîs), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *L. tortus* twisted + *collum* neck.] *Med.* An affection causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head; wryneck.

**tor-tile** (tôr-tîl; 56), *adj.* [*L. tortilis*.] Twisted; coiled.

**tor-ti-lis** (tôr-tî-shîs), *n.* [*Sp., dim.*] *Sp. Amer.* A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

**tor-tious** (tôr-shîs), *adj.* [*From TORT.*] *Law.* Implying or involving tort. — **tor-tious-ly**, *adv.*

**tor-toise** (tôr-tôis; -tîs), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [Earlier *tortose, tortue, tortu*, fr. *ML. tortuga*, and fr. *F. tortue*, prob. fr. *L. testudo, testugo*, with influence of *L. tortus* crooked, twisted (with ref. to the feet).] 1. Any of a subclass (Chelonina) of reptiles; a turtle; esp., a land turtle. See **TURTLE**. 2. A person or animal that moves slowly.

**tortoise beetle**. Any of a family (Chrysomelidae) of small tortoise-shaped beetles.

**tortoise shell**. 1. The mottled horny substance of the shell of certain turtles, esp. the hawksbill (see **TURTLE**, 1), used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles. 2. Short for **tortoise-shell butterfly**, a handsomely colored butterfly (genus *Aglaia*).

**tor-toise-shell**, *adj.* Made of tortoise shell, or having a mottled coloration suggesting tortoise shell.

**tor-tri-cid** (tôr-trî-sîd), *adj.* [*From Tortrix*, type genus, fr. *L. torquere, tor-tum*, to twist.] Belonging to a family (Tortricidae) of small, stout-bodied moths.

**tor-tu-ous-i-ty** (tôr-tû-ôz-i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tîz). 1. Quality or state of being tortuous; crookedness; deviousness. 2. A bend or twist; winding.

**tor-tu-ous** (tôr-tû-ôz), *adj.* [*OF. tortuous*, fr. *L. tortuosus*, fr. *tor-tus* a twisting, fr. *torquere, tor-tum*, to twist.] 1. Bent in different directions; full of twists or curves; winding. 2. Not straightforward; sometimes, deceitful. — **tor-tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tor-tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**tor-ture** (tôr-tûr), *n.* [*F.* fr. *LL. tortura*, fr. *L. torquere, tor-tum*, to twist, rack, torture.] 1. Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, in order to extort confession, or in revenge. 2. Extreme pain; agony; torment. 3. Something that causes agony or pain. 4. A violent straining, distorting, etc., as of sense, thought, text, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To put to torture; to punish with torture; now, to inflict severe pain upon. 2. To subject to undue strain; to wrench or twist; to distort. — **Syn.** See **AFFLICT**. — **tor-tur** or (-tûr), *n.*

**tor-us** (tôr-rûs), *n.*; *pl.* **TORI** (-rî). [*L.*, a round, swelling, or bulging place.] 1. *Anat.* A smooth rounded protuberance. 2. *Arch.* A type of molding of convex profile, commonly the lowest molding in the base of a column, next above the plinth. See **MOLDING**, **BASIS**, **ILLUSTR.** 3. *Bot.* That part of the axis of a flower which bears the floral leaves; the receptacle. Cf. **FLORIGNOUS**, **ILLUSTR.**

**Tor-y** (tôr-î; 70), *n.* [*fr. Torus* the pursued man, robber, prop., pursuer.] 1. *sometimes not cap.* *Hist.* Any armed Irish Papist or Royalist. 2. *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism (*Conservative* party) as opposed to the progressive party formerly called the *Whig*, and now the *Liberal* party. 3. *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to the claims of Great Britain against the colonies; a loyalist. 4. *often not cap.* An extreme conservative in any state or party. — **Tor-ry**, *tor-ry*, *adj.*

**Tor-yism** (-îzm), *n.* Tory principles or practices.

**tosh** (tôsh), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* Nonsense.

**TOSS**. *v.* To throw with a quick, light, or careless motion or with a sudden jerk; as, to *toss* a ball to the pitcher. 4. To *lift*, *lift up*, or *raise* with a sudden sharp motion; as, to *toss* one's head. — *v. i.* 1. To be pitched, flung, or thrown to and fro, etc. 2. To be restless; to sleep oneself about as in sleep; as, to *toss* all night long. 3. To move with a quick, spirited or disdainful gesture; as, to *toss* out of a room. 4. To *toss* something; esp., to *toss* up a coin. — **Syn.** See **TROW**. — *n.* 1. Act of tossing or state or fact of being tossed. 2. Commotion; excitement. 3. A wager; a chance. 4. Tossing distance; as, within the *toss* of a ball.

**toss**, *n.* *Scot.* A toss; a helle.

**toss'er** (tôs-êr), *n.* One who or that which tosses.

**toss'pot'** (-pôt'), *n.* Topper; drunkard.

**toss'up'** (-tûp'), *n.* Act of tossing up, as of a coin to determine a chance; hence, an even chance.

**tot** (tôt), *n.* Short for **TOTAL**. — *v. t.*; **tot-tled** (tôt-tlêd; -Id); **tot-ting**. *Colloq.* To make up the sum of; to total.

**tot**, *n.* [*Origin uncl.*] 1. Anything small; — often, a little child. 2. *Chiefly Dial.* A drink of liquor; an allowance of liquor.

**to-tal** (tôt-tâl; -tî), *adj.* [*OF.* fr. *ML. totalis*, fr. *L. totus* all, whole.] 1. Comprising or constituting a whole; entire; as, the *total* amount. 2. Complete; utter; absolute; as, a *total* failure. 3. Co-ordinating the activities of all citizens and agencies and the use of all resources and methods in a concentrated national program; as, *total* defense. — **Syn.** See **WHOLE**. — *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. — **Syn.** See **SUM**. — *v. t.*; **to-taled** (-tâld; -tîd) or **to-talled**; **to-tal-ing** or **to-tal-ling**. To bring to a total; to ascertain the total of; to add. — *v. i.* To amount to altogether.

**total abstinence**. = **ABSTINENCE**, 2.

**total depravity**. *Theol.* The entire sinfulness or moral depravity of man, which is due to original sin and in which he remains until regenerated by the Spirit of God.

**to-tal-i-tar-i-an** (tôt-tâ-lî-târ-i-ân), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a highly centralized government under the control of a political group which allows no recognition or representation to other political parties, as in Fascist Italy or in Germany under the Nazi regime. — **to-tal-i-tar-i-an-i-sm**, *n.* — **to-tal-i-tar-i-an-ism** (-îzm), *n.*





large number of sports. 4. An encounter; battle; contest. 5. Any trial of skill in which there is a series of contests; as, a tennis or chess tournament.

**tournay** (tôr'nâ), *n.* [From *Tournai*, Belgium.] A printed worsted fabric for upholstery.

**tournay** (tôr'nâ; tîr'nâ), *n.*; *pl.* *tournays* (-nâs). [OF. *tornei*, *tornoi*, fr. *torner*, *tornare*, *tournare*, to tilt, to turn.] A tournament. — *v. t.* To perform in a tournament; to tilt; to joust.

**tourniquet** (tôr'nîk'et; now rarely tîr'nî), *n.* [Fr. *tournier*, to turn.] A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight with a stick; now, any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

**touse** (tous; Scot. tōz, tōs), *v. t.* [ME. *tousen*, *tusen* (in comp.).] Now *Deal*. To tousle; rumple; dishevel. — *n.* *Deal*. Disturbance.

**tous fraie** (tōs' frâ), *fr.* [F.] All expenses defrayed.

**touse** (tōs'z), *v. t.*; *to* use (-z); *to* use (-z'ing). [Freq. of *to* use.] *Colloq.* To dishevel; rumple. — *n.* A tousled mass or state; specif., a mop of hair.

**tous-les-mois** (tōs' lē-mwâ), *n.* [F., all the months, i. e., every month, the tubers being edible at all seasons.] Starch from rootstocks of the edible canna (*Canna edulis*), often sold as arrowroot, and used in the preparation of foods for infants and as an adulterant of cocoa.

**tout** (tout; Scot. & dial. tōt), *v. t.* [ME. *tuten* to peep, look; akin to AS. *tutan* to project.] 1. *Colloq.* To canvass for customers, patronage, or votes, etc. 2. *Horse Racing Slang.* To spy upon race horses at their trials, or to act by improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. 3. *Horse Racing Slang.* To act as a tout. — *v. t.* 1. *Colloq.* To solicit; importune. 2. *Horse Racing Slang.* To spy upon information about, as a racing stable or horse. 3. *U. S.* To give a tip on (a race horse) with the expectation of sharing in the winnings. — *n.* One who touts; specif., *Slang.* A spy for a thief, or the like. 4. *Eng.* One who secretly watches race horses in training, or gets racing information by improper means, for betting purposes. 5. *U. S.* One who gives a tip on a race horse for an expected compensation, esp. in hopes of a share in any winnings.

**tout à fait** (tōt' ta fâ), [F.] Entirely; quite.

**tout à vous** (tōt' ta vōs), [F.] Wholly yours, at your service.

**tout com'pren'dre c'est tout par'don'ner** (tōt' kōm'prân'drê sê tōt' par'dōn'â), [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.

**tout de suite** (tōt' awê), [F.] Immediately, also, successively.

**tout en'sem'ble** (tōt' tē'sân'bl'), [F.] All together; hence, in the fine arts, etc., the general effect of a work.

**tout'er** (tōt'êr), *n.* One who touts or seeks customers, patronage, votes, etc.; a runner; a tout.

**tout le monde** (tōt' lē mōnd'), [F.] Literally, all the world; every-body.

**tout'le**. Var. of *to* use.

**to-va-rish**, **to-va-rich** (tō-va'rish), *n.* [Russ. *tovarishch*.] Comrade; — applied to Russian Communist party members.

**tow** (tō), *v. t.* [AS. *toegan* to pull, drag.] To draw or pull along after by a rope or chain, esp., to draw by a towline through water. — *n.* 1. Act or instance of towing; the fact or state of being towed; — in the phrases *to take in tow*, that is, to tow, and *to take a tow*, that is, to avail oneself of towing. 2. That which tows or is used for towing something, as a rope or chain or a towboat. 3. That which is towed, esp., a barge.

**tow**, *n.* [AS. *tow*, in *tohtine* towline.] A rope.

**tow**, *n.* [AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, weaving.] The coarse and broken part of flax, hemp, or jute, separated by the hatchel or swindle, and ready for spinning; also, yarn spun from tow, or cloth (tow cloth) made from such yarn.

**towage** (tō'j), *n.* Act of towing; also, cost of towing.

**toward** (tō'wârd; tōrd, 70), *adj.* [AS. *toeward* impending, future. See *to* -WARD.] 1. Approaching, esp., imminent. 2. *Archaic.* A ready to learn; also, tractable; as, a *toward* youth. 3. *Willings; obliging*. 4. Going on; in progress — used predicatively. — *adv.* (tō'wârd; tō'wârd), *prep.* 1. In the direction of. 2. So as to face; as, his back was *toward* me. 3. Along a course which if pursued is bound to result in; as, efforts *toward* reconciliation. 4. In the presence, reception, or proximity of; in relation to; as, intolerance *toward* another sect. 5. Approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock. 6. As a share or providing for the support or payment of; as, to save something *toward* an education.

2. Com-

**ward** (all senses). **Towards** is now the prevailing form in British usage.

**towboat** (tō'bōt'), *n.* 1. A small, ruggedly built power vessel used for towing barges or towins and running lake vessels; — more often called *tugboat*. 2. *U. S.* A steam or diesel-powered, flat-bottomed boat, strongly built and equipped with reinforced structures called "towing knees" at the bow for pushing forward barges lashed together, on inland waterways.

**tow car**. See *WRECKER*, *n.*, 4.

**towel** (tō'el), *n.* [OF. *toaille* (F. *touaille*), of Teut. origin.] A cloth or absorbent paper used for wiping, esp. one used for drying anything wet. — *v. t.*; *ELLED* (-êld) or *ELLED*; *ELING* or *ELING*. To rub or dry with a towel.

**towel-ling**, **towel-ling** (tōw'el-îng), *n.* Material for towels; specif., cloth in long pieces to be cut as desired.

**tower** (tō'êr), *n.* [ME. *towr*, *tour*, *tor*, *tor*, fr. AS. *torr* (fr. L.), and fr. OF. *tor*, *tur* (F. *tour*), fr. L. *turris*.] 1. A building or structure typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by its position. A tower may be isolated, as a campanile; or appended to a larger structure, as a church belfry. 2. Such a structure used as a defense; hence, citadel; fortress. 3. A towerlike structure, mast, or formation. — *v. t.* To reach or rise to a height above other objects; to be lofty. — *towered* (-êrd), *adj.*

**tower-ling** (tō'êr-îng), *adj.* 1. That towers; lofty. 2. Hence: a surpassing; extremely high or great. 3. Increasing in intensity; as, a *tower-ling* rage. — *tower-ling-ly*, *adv.*

**tow-head** (tō'hêd'), *n.* One having soft whitish hair; also, a head of such hair. — *tow-head'ed*, *adj.*

**tow-hee** (tō'hê; tō-hwê; tō'hê), *n.* Also *toowhee* bunting. [Imitative.] Any of certain American finches (genus *Pipilo* and *Oberhol-*

*seria*) related to the sparrows; esp., the species (*P. o. arthropthalmus*) of eastern North America, also *chewink*, and the *California towhee* (*P. o. californicus*) and the *Oregon towhee* (*P. o. maculatus oregonus*) of the western United States. to wit. See 1st writ.

**tow-line** (tō'î-n), *n.* A line used in towing.

**tow-mond** (tōw'mônd), *n.* Scot. A twelvemonth.

**town** (town), *n.* [AS. *tūn* enclosure, fence, manor, village, town.] 1. *Dial.* Any cluster of houses recognized as a distinct place; a village. 2. A center of population, larger and more fully organized than a village, but not incorporated as a city. 3. *Eng.* A village with a periodic fair or market; — more fully *market town*. 4. Any large closely populated place, as a city, a borough, or an urban district. 5. *U. S.* A In New England, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city, the sovereign authority generally being the town meeting, or general assembly of all the qualified voters, which elects all officers and decides all local governmental matters. 6. In other states, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town; a township (which see). 7. The body of inhabitants of a town; the townspeople. 8. The citizens, electorate, or qualified voters of a town. 9. Usually with *the*. The city as contrasted with the country; urban life. — *town*, *adj.*

**town clerk**. An officer who keeps the records of a town.

**town crier**. A town officer who makes proclamations.

**town hall**. Sometimes *town-house* (tōw'n'houz), *n.* Commonly, a public building belonging to a town and used for public offices and for the meetings of town council, courts, public assemblies, etc.

**Townsend Re-covery Plan** (tōw'zênd), A proposal (1884), originated as *Townsend Old-Age Revolving Pension* by Dr. F. E. Townsend, to award to each person of sixty years or over, who retires from active employment, \$200 per month to be spent within the month, funds to be provided by a 2% transaction tax.

**townsfolk** (tōwz'fôk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

**township** (tōw'nshîp'), *n.* [AS. *tūnscepe* the inhabitants of a tūn.] 1. In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with, or a division of, a parish. 2. In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different localities. In New England, where it is called *town* (which see), it exists in its primitive form except as modified and partly subordinated by the later-formed units, the county and state. In the northwestern states the county is the older unit and the township is a division of the county. In the southern states the county is generally the more important unit, and township, where they exist, are mere local divisions. Abbr. *tp.* 3. In surveys of U. S. public lands, a division of territory containing 36 sections, or 36 square miles. See *MEASURE*, Table 4. 4. In Canada, a subdivision of certain of the provinces.

**townsman** (tōwz'mân), *n.*; *pl.* *townsmen* (-mên). 1. An inhabitant of a town; hence, a town-bred man. 2. One of the same town as another. 3. In New England, a selectman.

**townspeople** (pē'pl'), *n. pl.* Town-dwelling or town-bred persons.

**town-path** (tōw'pâth'), *n.* A path along a canal, etc., traveled by men or animals towing boats.

**town-rope** (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing.

**tox-al-bu-min** (tōk'âl-bū'mîn), *n.* [toxic + albumin.] *Biochem.* Any of a class of toxic substances of protein nature.

**tox-e-mia**, **tox-ae-mia** (tōks'ê-mî-â), *n.*; *pl.* *-as* (-âs). [NL., fr. *toxic* + *-emia*.] See *UOUD POISONING*. — **tox-e-mio**, **tox-ae-mio** (-ê-mî-ô; -êm'î-ô), *adj.*

**tox-ic** (tōk'îk'), *adj.* [ML. *toxicus*, fr. L. *toxicum* poison, fr. Gr. *toxikon* (sc. *pharmakon*) arrow poison, fr. *toxikos* of or for the bow, fr. *toxon* bow, arrow.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or caused by poison or a toxin. 2. Affected by a toxin. 3. Poisonous.

**tox-i-cant** (tōk'î-kân't), *adj.* Poisonous; producing a toxic effect. — *n.* A poisonous agent or drug, as opium; also, an intoxicant.

**tox-i-ca-tion** (kî'k'â-shên), *n.* Poisoning.

**tox-i-cô-ly** (tōk'î-kô'î-î), *n.*; *pl.* *-ties* (-tîs). Quality, state, or degree of being toxic, or poisonous; poisonousness.

**tox-i-co-** (tōk'î-kô'), *toxic* (tō'kî-kô'), *adj.* [Gr. *toxikon*.] A combining form denoting poison, as in *toxicology*, *tox-i-co-pho-bi-a*.

**tox-i-co-gen-ic** (-jên'îk'), *adj.* [toxic + *-genic*.] *Physiol. & Med.* A producing toxic products. 2. Produced by toxic substances.

**tox-i-co-logy** (tōk'î-kô'î-jî-î), *n.* [toxic + *-logy*.] See *TOXIC*. The science which treats of poisons, their antidotes, etc. — **tox-i-co-log-i-cal** (-kô'î-jî-î-kô'î), *adj.* — **tox-i-co-log-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **tox-i-co-log-ist** (-kô'î-jî-î-jîst), *n.*

**tox-i-co-sis** (-kô'î-sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxic* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A morbid condition caused by the action of a poison.

**tox-in** (tōk'î-n), *n.* Also **tox-ine** (-î-n; -ên). [See *TOXIC*.] *Biochem.* A poison formed as a specific secretion product in the metabolism of a vegetable or animal organism and chemically allied to proteins. True toxins (cf. *EXOTOXIN*) are elaborated by plants, esp. in seeds; by snakes; by insects, etc.; as well as by bacteria, as in tetanus, diphtheria, and botulism. See *EXOTOXIN*.

**tox-in-an-ti-tox-in**, *n.* *Immunol.* A mixture of toxin and antitoxin, used in immunizing against the disease for which they are specific.

**pho-bi-a** (fō'bî-â), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxico* + *-phobia*.] Morbid fear of being poisoned.

**tox-oid** (tōk'ôid'), *n.* *Immunol.* A toxin, as that of diphtheria, treated so as to destroy its toxicity but leave it still capable of inducing formation of antibodies on injection.

**tox-ophi-lite** (tōks'ô-fî-lî-î), *n.* [Gr. *toxon* bow + *philos* loving + *-ite*.] One fond of archery. — **tox-ophi-lit-ic** (-lî-î-îk'), *adj.*

**tox-o-plas-mo-sis** (tōks'ô-plâz-mô'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *toxo* (fr. Gr. *toxikon* poison) + *plasm* + *-osis*.] *Pathol.* The disease caused in human beings (in whom it is usually a highly fatal encephalitis), dogs, other mammals, and birds by infection with any of a genus (*Toxoplasma*) of parasitic microorganisms. — **tox-o-plas-mic** (-plâz'mîk'), *adj.*

**toy** (tōi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, trash, speel<sup>uig</sup> playthings, toys.] 1. Obs. A Amorous dalliance; flirting. 2. Pastime; sport; antic. 3. A paltry concern; a trifle. 4. An ornament; gewgaw; trinket. 5. A thing to play with; esp., something made for the amusement of a child or for his use in play. 6. Hence, something diminutive; specif., any dog (toy dog), pigeon, etc., of various very small breeds. 7. [Prob. the same word.] Scot. Formerly, a headpiece of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders. — *v. t.* To idle; play; dally. — *toying*, *adj.* Of the nature of, or made as, a toy; toylike. — *toy'er*, *n.*

**toy fish.** Any of various small fishes kept in aquariums as pets.

**toy'pon** (toi'pŏn), n. [*Sp. toyon*, *tollon*, prob. of Mex. Ind. origin.] An ornamental evergreen shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the apple family, of the North American Pacific coast, having white flowers succeeded by bright red berries.

**tra-be-at'ed** (trā'bē-ā'tēd; -lŏ), *adj.* Also **tra-be-ate** (-āp). [*L. traba*, *trabia*, beam, timber.] *Arch.* Designed or constructed of horizontal beams or lintels; not arcuate. — **tra-be-ation** (trā'bē-ā'shŏn), n.

**tra-beo-u-lar** (trā'bē-ō-lŏr), n., pl. **-LAK** (-lŏr). [*L. traba*, a little beam, dim. of *traba* a beam.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane, in the framework of an organ or part. 2. *Bot.* A row of cells bridging an intercellular space or, in mosses, extending across the cavity of a sporangium. — **tra-beo-u-lar** (-lŏr), **tra-beo-u-late** (-lŏt), *adj.*

**trace** (trās), n. [*ME.* fr. *OF. trace*. See **TRACE**, v.] 1. *Obs.* Course or path followed. 2. A mark or line left by anything that has passed; footprint; track; also, *U.S.*, a beaten path; trail. 3. A sign or evidence of some past thing; a vestige. 4. Something traced or drawn; esp., a traced or lightly marked line. 5. A barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic. 6. *Chem.* A very small quantity of a constituent, esp. when not quantitatively determined because of minuteness. 7. *Psychol.* An engraving.

*Syn.* **Trace**, **vestige**, **track** mean a perceptible sign left by something that has passed. **Trace** may suggest any line or mark, material or immaterial; **vestige**, any trace, such as a fragment, a remnant, or any tangible or sensible reminder of what is past or once; **track**, now more frequent than **trace**, means a continuous line that can be followed.

— **v. t.** 1. **TRACED** (trāst); **TRACING** (trās'ing). [*OF. tracer*, fr. *L. tractus* a drawing, trailing, a track, fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. To draw; specif.: a To draw; delineate; sketch. b To form, as letters, esp. carefully or with nicety. c To copy, as a drawing, by following the lines seen through a transparent superimposed sheet. d To impress or imprint (a design, pattern, etc.) as with a tracer. e To record in the form of a curved, wavy, or broken line; to make a tracing (sense 2 b) of; as, the cardiograph *traces* the heart action. 2. To adorn with tracery, chasing, etc.; — chiefly in *past part.*; as, *traced* windows. 3. *Archaic.* To traverse. 4. To follow the footprints, track, or trail of; to track down. 5. To follow or study out in detail or step by step, esp. by going backward over the evidence; as, to *trace* one's descent; also, to discover or uncover by investigation; as, to *trace* the source of a play. 6. To make out by examining vestiges or remains; as, to *trace* the former course of a river. — **v. i.** To make one's way; esp., to follow a track or trail. — **trace-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bil'i-ti), **trace-a-ble-ness**, n. — **trace-a-ble**, *adj.* — **trace-a-bly**, *adv.*

**trace**, n. [*ME. traya*, pl., fr. *OF. traiz*, *trais* (F. *traite*), pl. of *trait*. See **TRAIT**.] 1. One of two straps, chains, etc., of a harness, for attaching a horse to a vehicle; a tug. See **HARNESS**, *Illustr.* 2. *Mach.* A connecting rod or bar, pivoted at each end to another piece, for transmitting motion.

**trace element.** A chemical element, esp. a metal, used by organisms in minute quantities but believed essential to their physiology.

**trac'er** (trās'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which traces. 2. *Specif.*: a A person engaged (esp. in the express or railroad service) in tracing missing articles. b An inquiry sent out (esp. in transportation service) for a missing article. 3. A device used in tracing, such as a pointed wheel mounted in a handle, used in transferring patterns to cloth. 4. *Chem.* An element or atom having a peculiarity (as the mass of an isotope or radioactivity) whereby it can be traced through chemical reactions or biological processes. 5. *Mil.* A small firework attached to a projectile to mark its flight by a trail of smoke or fire. Hence, **tracer bullet**.

**trac'er-y** (trās'ēr-i), n., pl. **-ERIES** (-i-z). 1. Ornamental work with branching lines, as in the head of a Gothic window or in some styles of vaulting. 2. Any decorative interlacing of lines suggestive of such tracery.

**trachea** (trāk'hē-ā; trāk'hē-ā), n., pl. **TRACHEAE** (-ē). [*ML.* fr. *LL. trachea*, fr. *Gr. tracheia* (sc. *arteria* windpipe), fr. *trachys* rough, rugged.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* In vertebrates, the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs; the windpipe. See **BRONCHIAL TUBE**, *Illustr.* 2. *Bot. Orig.*, a duct or water-conveying vessel composed of a series of nonliving cells which have lost their end walls; now, also, one of the cells, or elements, which form such a series or duct. Tracheae are shorter and larger in diameter than tracheids. 3. *Zool.* One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, myriapods, many arachnids, etc.

**trache-al** (trāk'hē-āl; trāk'hē-āl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or having a trachea, tracheae, or tracheal tissue.

**tracheal tissue.** *Bot.* Conductive tissue made up of tracheae or tracheids or both; xylem tissue.

**trache-id** (trāk'hē-īd), n. *Bot.* A tubelike water-conducting cell with tapering, closed ends and thickened, lignified walls. Tracheids serve also for support, being esp. characteristic of the wood of conifers. See **TRACHEA**, 2. — **trache-id-al** (trāk'hē-īd-āl; trāk'hē-īd-āl), *adj.*

**trache-i-tis** (trāk'hē-i-tis), n. [*NL.*, fr. *trachea* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe.

**trache-o-** (trāk'hē-ō; trāk'hē-ō), **trache-** (trāk'hē-). [*From TRACHEA.*] A combining form denoting: *The trachea*, as in **trache-o-co-py**, **trache-o-l-o-gy**; (see **SCOP** -*rom*). Hence, **trache-o-scop'ic**, **trache-o-scop'ist**, **trache-o-to-mist**. b *Tracheal and*; — in adjectives, as in **trache-o-sco-phag'e-al**.

**trach'le** (trāk'hē-l), *v. t.* *Scot.* To do bedraggle. b To tire. **trach'o-ma** (trāk'hē-mā), n. [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. trachōma* roughness, fr. *trachys* rough.] *Med.* A chronic, contagious form of conjunctivitis, characterized by inflammatory granulations. — **trachom'a-tous** (-kōm'ā-tūs; -kō-mā-tūs), *adj.*

**trach'y** (trāk'hē; trāk'hē). [*Gr. trachys* rough, rugged.] A combining form meaning *rough*, as in **trach'y-car'pous**, **trach'y-sper'mous** (see **CARPOUS**, **SPERMOUS**).

**trach'yite** (trāk'hē-īt; trāk'hē-īt), n. [*F. trachyite*, fr. *Gr. trachys*.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock, usually light in color, consisting mainly of a felspar; — so called from the roughness of the fractured surface.

**trach'y-lite** (trāk'hē-līt; trāk'hē-līt), *adj.* *Petrog.* Relating to a texture of igneous rocks in which lath-shaped felspar crystals are in almost parallel lines. **trac'ing** (trās'ing), n. 1. Act of one that traces. 2. That which is traced, specif.: a A copy made through transparent paper. b A record made by a cardiograph, seismograph, etc.

**track** (trāk), n. [*OF. trac* track of horses, trace of animals.] 1. A mark left by something that has passed; as, a wheel *track*. 2. A vestige; a trace. 3. The path along which something moves or has moved; course; trail; hence, a way of life, conduct, action, etc.; procedure; as, to leave the beaten *track*. 4. A succession; the sequence in which things happen, ideas come, etc. 5. Hence, awareness or cognizance of the sequence, count, etc. (of that specified); as, to keep *track* of current events. 6. A path or course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.; as, a cinder *track*. 7. A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc., for a railroad, tramway, etc. 8. Width between wheels, as of an automobile. 9. Sports. a A running track (see sense 6) for athletic races. See **FIELD**, n., 11 b. b Sports performed on such a track, as *disting.* from the field sports; also, track sports and field sports collectively. — *Syn.* See **TRACE**.

— **v. t.** 1. To follow the tracks or traces of; trail; as, to *track* a deer; also, with *down*, *out*, or *up*, to trail until caught, discovered, etc. 2. To trace, by following vestiges, remains, etc. 3. To pass over; traverse; as, to *track* a desert. 4. *U.S.* To make tracks upon, as with muddy shoes, or with, as mud or ashes. 5. To furnish with tracks, or rails. — **v. i.** 1. To span in width between a pair of wheels or runners; as, this car *tracks* 38 inches. 2. To move in the same track as that which precedes; to be in alignment; as, the trailer *tracks* perfectly. 3. To fit a track, or rails.

— *adj.* Of or pert. to a track, esp. a railway track or running track; performed or contested on a track; as, *track* repairs; *track* sports.

— **track'er**, n. — **track'less**, *adj.*

**track'age** (trāk'āj), n. *Railroads.* A line of track, collectively. b A right to use the tracks of another road; also, the charge for such right.

**track'layer** (trāk'lā'ēr), n. Any workman engaged in work involved in putting railway tracks in place.

**trackless trolley** = **TROLLEY BUS**

**track'walk'er** (-wōk'ēr), n. *Railroads.* A person employed to walk over and inspect a section of tracks.

**tract** (trākt), n. [*Short for TRACTATE.*] A treatise; now, a pamphlet issued for propaganda, esp. one containing a religious exhortation.

**tract**, n. [*L. tractus* a drawing, track, tract of land; fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. *Now Poetic.* Duration; also, a period or space (of time). 2. An expanse; an area; specif., a region, or stretch not definitely bounded. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the digestive *tract*. 4. [*ML. tractus*.] *R.C. Ch.* Verses of Scripture sung or recited at Mass before the Gospel, in Lent, on Ember days, at requiems, etc.; — so called because sung without a break, by one voice.

**tract'a-ble** (trāk'tā-b'l), *adj.* [*L. tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, handle, treat.] 1. Capable of being easily led, taught, or controlled; docile. 2. Easily handled, wrought, or the like; malleable. — *Syn.* See **OBEDIENT**. — **tract-a-bil'i-ty** (trāk'tā-bil'i-ti), **tract'a-ble-ness**, n. — **tract'a-bly**, *adv.*

**Trac-tar'i-an** (trāk-tār'i-ān; ō), n. A founder or supporter of Tractarianism. — **Trac-tar'i-an**, *adj.*

**Trac-tar'i-an-ism** (-i-zm), n. A system of principles set forth in the *Tracts for the Times*, a series of pamphlets issued at Oxford (1833-41) by the early leaders of the movement toward Catholicism in the Church of England known as the *Oxford movement*. The tracts maintained that the Church of England was being led astray from its historic position as a branch of the Church Catholic, and that it was necessary to reaffirm its belief in the apostolic succession of its episcopate and in the sacraments as efficacious sources of Divine grace. The series came to an end when *Tract No. 90*, written by John Henry Newman, aroused bitter protests.

**tract'ate** (trāk'tāt), n. [*L. tractatus*.] A treatise; essay.

**tract'ile** (-tīl; -tīl; ōb), *adj.* Capable of being drawn out in length; tensile; ductile. — **tract'il'i-ty** (trāk'tīl'i-ti), n.

**traction** (trāk'shŏn), n. [*ML. tractio*, fr. *L. trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. Act of drawing or state of being drawn; also, the force exerted in drawing. 2. The drawing of a vehicle by motive power; also, the (particular) motive power employed; as, steam or electric *traction*. 3. The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail. — **tract'ion-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**traction engine.** A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields.

**tract'ive** (trāk'tīv), *adj.* Serving to draw; tractional.

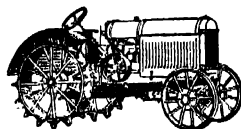
**tract'or** (trāk'tēr), n. [*NL.*] 1. A self-propelled vehicle with large rear drive wheels for drawing plows, harrows, reapers, and other farm machines. 2. A motor truck with very short chassis and no body for hauling a truck trailer or for hauling and carrying part of the weight of a semitrailer. 3. A vehicle mounted upon and propelled by a single or twin continuous-chain mechanism of great tractive power, for crawling over rough terrain despite obstructions, as in the military tank, or for hauling or pushing, as in the bulldozer. 4. Also **tractor airplane**. An airplane having a propeller (*tractor propeller*) that is forward of the main supporting surfaces.

**trade** (trād), n. [*MLG.* track, course.] 1. *Obs.* a A track; course; path; way. b Customary action or course; practice. 2. [*sometimes cap.*] A trade wind; — chiefly in *pl.* 3. The business one practices or the work in which one engages regularly; occupation; means of livelihood. 4. *Specif.*: a A pursuit requiring manual or mechanical training and dexterity; craft. b *Chiefly Brit.* The occupation of a merchant, esp. a retail merchant. 5. Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or sale; commerce; traffic. 6. *Obs.* Intercourse; dealing. 7. Those engaged in a (specified or mutually understood) business or industry; — often in attributive use, as in **trade association**, **trade journal**. 8. A firm's customers; the clientele of a business; as, those who wait on the *trade*. 9. *U.S.* A purchase and sale; a deal. — *Syn.* See **BUSINESS**.

— **v. t. & i.** 1. To barter or buy and sell; carry on a business of bartering or buying and selling. 2. *Now Rare.* To resort (to) for trade. 3. To have traffic, intercourse, or dealings (with). 4. To profit by unethical, unfair, or venal dealings or by imposition; — with *on* or *as*, as, to *trade* on the credulity of a client. 5. *Colloq.* To deal as a purchaser (with or at). — **trade in**. To turn in as payment or part payment for a purchase or bill.



Tracery.



Farm Tractor.

ship for sailors.

**tráin'mán**, *n.*; *pl.* -**MÉN** (-mən). A brakeman or, on a train, an employee subordinate to the conductor.

[From earlier *tráin*, *trayne*, *fr.* *MLG. trān*; akin to *D. traen* train oil.] Oil from the whale or other marine animal.

**tráin's**, *tráin's* (tráin's), *v.* *tráin's*. *Colloq.* a To walk; trudge. b To wander about idly; to saunter. — *n.* A fatiguing walk.

**tráit** (tráit), *n.* [In British use commonly *trait*, *n.* [P., fr. *L. tractus* a dragging, a stretch; tract of land, fr. *trahere* to draw.] 1. A stroke; hence, a touch; a note, as of sarcasm or humor. 2. A distinguishing quality of character, mind, etc.; a characteristic; a peculiarity.

**tráit'or** (tráit'or), *n.* [OF. *trahitor*, *trahitor*, through *VL.*, fr. *L. traditor*, fr. *L. tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, give up, betray, fr. *trans* across, over + *dare* to give.] 1. One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who acts perfidiously or treacherously; specif., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. — *adj.* Traitorous. — **tráit'ress** (-trés; -trís), *n.*

**tráit'or-ous** (-ús), *adj.* 1. Guilty or capable of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless. 2. Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason. — *Syn.* See **FAITHLESS**. — **tráit'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tráit'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**trá-jec't** (trá-jék't), *v. t.* [L. *trajectus*, past part. of *trahere*, *trahere*, to throw across, fr. *trans* + *jacere* to throw.] To transmit by or as by projecting or impelling through space or a different medium. — **trá-jec'tion** (-jék'shən), *n.*

**trá-jec't-ory** (trá-jék't-ō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-ríz). The curve which a ray describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a projectile in passing from the muzzle to the first point of impact.

**trám** (trám), *n.* Also **trám**. [F. *trame*, fr. *L. trama*.] A silk thread, used esp. for the welt of the best velvets and silks.

**trám**, *n.* [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, shaft of a cart or carriage, beam, bar.] 1. Any of various vehicles; specif.: a A boxlike wagon running on a railway, as in a mine. *b Brit.* A passenger car of a street railway; a streetcar. c The carriage of an overhead conveyor. 2. Short for **TRAMWAY**, **TRAMROAD**, etc. — *v. t.* To haul in a tram or over a tramway.

**trám**, *n.* 1. Short for **TRAMMEL**, *n.* 5 b 2. *Mach.* Correct relative position or adjustment; — in the phrases *in tram*, *out of tram*. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **TRAMMED** (trámd); **TRAMMING**. To measure, align, or adjust, with a trammel (sense 5 b).

**trám'car** (trám'kár), *n.* = 2d **TRAM**, *n.* 1 a & b.

**trám'line** (-lín'), *n.* *Brit.* A streetcar line.

**trám'mal** (trám'mál), *n.* [OF. *trámali* (F. *trémali*), fr. *L.L. trama* a fish net, fr. *L. tres* three + *macula* a mesh.] 1. A form of net; esp., one (trammel net) made of three layers, the middle one fine meshed and slack, so that fish passing through either outer coarse net are pocketed in the center. 2. A form of shackle used for making a horse amble. 3. *Often pl.* Something impeding activity, progress, or freedom; toil; restraint; check. 4. An adjustable pothook for the fireplace crane. 5. *Mach.* An instrument for drawing ellipses. b Any of various gauges used for aligning or adjusting machine parts, etc. — *v. t.*; **MELLED** (-míld; -líd) or **MELLING**; **MEL-ING** or **MELLING**. 1. To hold as in a net; intercept; — with *up*. 2. To prevent or impede the free play of; hamper, confine. — *Syn.* See **HAMPER**. — **trám'mel-er**, *n.*

**trám'mon'tane** (trám-món'tán; tráim'on-tán), *adj.* [It. *tramontano*, fr. *L. tramontanus*, fr. *trans* across, beyond + *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Lying, being beyond, or coming from the other side of, the mountains, esp. the Alps; — chiefly from the Italian point of view. — *n.* One dwelling in a tramontane region; hence, a foreigner; a stranger.

**trám'p** (trámp), *v. t.* [ME. *trampen*.] 1. To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily. 2. To travel about on foot; also, to journey as a tramp. — *v. i.* 1. To tread on and repeatedly; trample. 2. To travel or wander through out. — *n.* 1. A foot traveler; often, a beggar or thieving vagrant. Cf. *tramp*, *tramp*. 2. A journey on foot; a hike. 3. The succession of sounds made by the beating of feet on a pavement, floor, etc. 4. An iron plate attached to the sole of a shoe. 5. *Naut.* A vessel not making regular trips but taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port. — **trám'p'er**, *n.*

**trám'ple** (trám'pl), *v. i.*; **TRAMPLED** (-plíd); **TRAMPING** (-plíng). [ME. *trampelen*, freq. of *trampen*.] To tramp or tread heavily so as to bruise, crush, or injure; also, to inflict injury; to make encroachments in a contemptuous or ruthless fashion; — with *on* or *upon*. — *v. i.* To tread underfoot; stamp upon. — *n.* Act or sound of trampling. — **trám'pler** (-plér), *n.*

**trám'road** (trám'rōd), *n.* A road made for trams or wagons with tracks of beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, or rails; esp., a railway in a mine.

**trám'way** (-wē'), *n.* A way for trams; as: a A tramroad. *b Eng.* A streetcar line.

**trán'se** (tráns; 9), *n.* [OF. *trans* fear, trance, swoon, fr. *transire* to pass (usually from life), fr. *L. transire* to pass over. See **TRANSIENT**.] 1. A state of partly suspended animation or of inability to function; a daze; a stupor. 2. A state of profound abstraction of mind or spirit, as in religious contemplation; ecstacy. 3. A sleeplike state such as that of deep hypnosis. — *v. t.*; **TRANSED** (tráns); **TRANSCING** (tráns-áns). To entrance; enrapture.

**trán'se**, *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Soot.* A passage or passageway.

**trán'sam** (tráns'gám), *n.* Also **trán'rum** (-kím). *Obs.* Knick-knack; sawn; trinket.

**trán'quill** (tráns'kwíl; tráns'-), *adj.*; **TRANQUILER**, **TRANQUILIZER** (-ríz); **TRANQUIL-EST**, **TRANQUIL-EST**. [L. *tranquillus*, fr. *trans* + a word akin to *quies* calm, rest.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated. — *Syn.* See **CALM**. — **trán'quill-ly**, *adv.* — **trán'quill-ness**, *n.*

**trán'quill-ize**, **trán'quill-ize** (tráns'kwíl-íz), *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become tranquil; to quiet or have a quieting effect. — **trán'quill-iz-ation** (-íz-áshən; -íz-á'-), *n.* — **trán'quill-iz-er** (-íz-ér), *n.*

**trán'quill-ly**, **trán'quill-ly** (tráns'kwíl-í-ly; tráns'-), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

**trán's** (tráns; 9), *adv.* before a voiced sound often *tráns*; 9). [L. *trans* across, over.] A prefix meaning over, across, beyond, through; specif.: a On or to the other side of; — with adjectives and nouns of place, and opp. to *sub*, as in *transatlantic*. b Beyond; — or crossing to the other side of the continent; *trans* locate on the other side of the Andes; and in the words in the list below:

trans-American      transatlantic      transcaucasic  
trans-Andean      trans-Bahian      trans-Berber  
trans-Atlantic      trans-Berber      trans-Berber  
trans-Berber      trans-Berber      trans-Berber

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**trans-** (trān-sōn'ik), *adj.* [*trans-* + *L. sonans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *sonare* + *-ic*.] *Physics*. Of, pertaining to, or designating a speed approximating that of sound in air, that is, about 1087 feet per second (or about 738 miles per hour); — often used in referring to speeds from 600 miles to 900 miles per hour.

**trans-pa-dif'ic** (trān-pā-dī'fīk), *adj.* Lying or dwelling beyond or across the Pacific Ocean; crossing the Pacific.

**trans-pa-dūs'** (trān-pā-dū's), *adj.* [*L. transpadanus*, fr. *trans* across + *Padus* the Po.] On the farther (north) side of the Po from Rome.

**trans-par-ēn-ōy** (trān-pār'ēn-ōy), *n.*; *pl.* -ēn-ōis (-sēz). 1. Also **trans-par-ēn-ōis** (-ēn-ōis). Quality or state of being transparent. 2. Something transparent; esp., a picture or the like, as on glass, viewed by light shining through it; hence, a framework covered with thin cloth or paper bearing a device for public display, as for advertisement, and lighted from within.

**trans-pa-rēn-ōy** (trān-pār'ēn-ōy), *n.*; *pl.* -ēn-ōis (-sēz). 1. Also **trans-par-ēn-ōis** (-ēn-ōis). Quality or state of being transparent. 2. Something transparent; esp., a picture or the like, as on glass, viewed by light shining through it; hence, a framework covered with thin cloth or paper bearing a device for public display, as for advertisement, and lighted from within.

**trans-pa-rēn-ōis** (trān-pār'ēn-ōis), *adj.* [*L. transpicere* to see or look through.] Transparent.

**trans-pier-ce'** (trān-pēr's), *v. t.* [*F. transpercer*.] To pierce through; penetrate.

**trans-pi-ra-tion** (trān-spī-rā'shūn), *n.* Act, fact, or process of transpiring, as in exhalation of vapor through the skin or from the surface of green tissues in plants. Perspiration is a form of transpiration. — **trans-pi-ra-tō-ry** (trān-spī-rā-tō'ri), *adj.* [*trans-* + *piro*, to breathe.]

**trans-pi-re'** (trān-spī'r), *v. t.* [*F. transpirer*, fr. *L. trans* across, through + *spirare* to breathe.] To exhale or cause to pass through the pores of a tissue or substance, as a gas or a liquid; specif.: *a Physiol.* To excrete, as through the skin, to perspire. *b Plant Physiol.* To evaporate (moisture) from living cells. — *v. i.* 1. To exhale moisture, vapor, perfume, etc.; to pass off in the form of vapor, perspiration, etc. 2. To leak out; come to light; become known. 3. To come to pass; happen; occur; — a sense disapproved by most authorities but found in writings of authors of good standing. — *Syn.* See **HAPPEN**.

**trans-plant'** (trān-plant'), *v. t.* [*L. transplantare*, fr. *trans-* + *plantare* to plant.] 1. To remove and plant in another place; to lift and reset in another soil or situation. 2. To transport as for colonization; cause to emigrate. 3. *Surg.* To remove tissue from one part or individual and plant for growth in another. — (trān-plant'), *n.* A transplanting; a transplanted seedling, tissue, etc. — **trans-plan-ta-tion** (trān-plan-tā'shūn), *n.* — **trans-plant'er** (trān-plant'ēr), *n.*

**trans-pont'ine** (trān-pōn'tīn; -tīn), *adj.* [*trans-* + *L. pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Being on the other side of a bridge; esp., of or characteristic of London south of the Thames.

**trans-port'** (trān-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*OF. transporter*, fr. *L. trans* across + *portare*, fr. *trans-* + *portare* to carry.] 1. To convey; esp. to carry convey from one place to another, as by boat or rail. 2. To carry away with vehement emotion; ravish. 3. To remove by death. 4. To banish to or as to a penal colony. — *Syn.* See **CARRY**, **BANISH**. — **trans-port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **trans-port'a-ble** (-pōrt'ā-b'l), *adj.* — **trans-port'er**, *n.*

**trans-port** (trān-pōrt; 70), *n.* 1. Transportation; conveyance. 2. Vehement emotion; ecstasy; rare. 3. A vessel employed in transportation, esp. of soldiers. *b* An airplane used in transporting mail, passengers, etc. 4. A transported convict. — *Syn.* See **CARRY**, **BANISH**. — **trans-port'a-tion** (trān-pōrt'ā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act of transporting, or state of being transported; specif., systems and modes of conveyance of persons or goods from place to place. 2. *U. S.* A ticket, pass, or the like, required to secure passage on a public conveyance. 3. Banishment to a penal colony.

**trans-pos'e'** (trān-pōz'), *v. t.* [*OF. transposer* (for *L. transponere*, *ponitum*), fr. *trans-* + *ponere* to put.] 1. *Now Rare.* To transfer; to transfer; also, transmute. 2. To change the relative, usual, or natural place or order of; exchange in position; reverse or rearrange the sequence of; as, to *transpose* letters or words. 3. *Alg.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other, with change of its sign. 4. *Music.* To change to a different key. — *Syn.* See **REVERSE**. — **trans-pos'al** (-pōz'āl), *n.* — **trans-pos'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **trans-po-si-tion** (trān-pō-zī'shūn), *n.* — **trans-po-si-tion'al** (-āl), *adj.*

**trans-ship'** (trān-shīp'), *v. t.* Also **trans-shīp'** (trān-shīp'). To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another. — **trans-ship'ment**, also **trans-shīp'ment**, *n.*

**trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion** (trān-sūb-sūn'shī-tē), *n.* [*ML. transubstantiatio*, past part. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate, fr. *L. trans* over + *substantia* substance.] 1. To change into another substance; transmute. 2. *Theol.* To effect transubstantiation (in sacramental bread and wine).

**trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion** (trān-sūb-sūn'shī-tē), *n.* A transubstantiating; specif., *R. C. & Eastern Churches*, the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the substance of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining; also, the doctrine that such a change occurs; — distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation*. — **trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion'al-ist** (-āl-ist), *n.*

**trans-su-date** (trān-sū-dāt), *n.* 1. A transuded substance. 2. A transudate.

**trans-sude'** (trān-sū-dē), *v. i.* [*F. transsuder*, fr. *L. trans* through + *sudare* to sweat.] To pass as or like sweat through the pores of tissues or textures.

**trans-u-ra-ni-um** (trān-sū-rā-nī'ūm), *n.* *Chem.* Any element having an atomic number greater than that of uranium (92). — **trans-u-ra-ni'o** (-rān'īk), *trans-u-rā-ni-an* (-rān'ī-ān), *adj.*

**trans-val'ue** (trān-vāl'v), *v. t.* To value on a different basis; to evaluate according to a novel principle, esp. one repudiating conventional standards. — **trans-val-u-a-tion** (trān-vāl'v-ā'shūn), *n.*

**trans-ver'sal** (-vū'r'sāl; -s'l), *adj.* [*See TRANSVERSE.*] Running or lying across; transverse. — *n.* *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines. — **trans-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.*

**trans-ver'se** (trān-vūrs'; -s'), *adj.* [*L. transversus*, past part. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across, fr. *trans* + *vertere* to turn.] Lying or being across; athwart. *Cl.* **LONGITUDINAL**, 2. — **trans-ver'se-ly**, *adv.*

**trans-ver'se'** (trān-vūrs'; trān-vūrs'), *n.* 1. A transverse piece, muscle, etc. 2. *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

**transverse process**. A lateral process of a vertebra.

**trap** (trāp), *n.* [*AS. treppe, træppe*.] 1. A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly as with a spring, for taking game, etc.; a gin. 2. A condition, device, expedient, place, etc., for entrapping the unwary; as, a trap for speedsters; a sand trap on a golf course. 3. Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another, as a bend or partitioned chamber in a drainpipe in which liquid forms a seal preventing escape of sewer gas, etc. 4. *Music.* A percussion instrument, or pl., a group of them. 5. *Sports.* A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at. 6. [*Cl. RATTLETRAP*.] A light, usually two-wheeled, one-horse carriage with springs. 7. A trap door.

— *v. t.* **TRAPPED** (trāpt), *or*, *RARE*, **TRAPT**; **TRAPPING**. 1. To catch or take in or as in a trap; ensnare; entrap. 2. To provide with a trap or traps. 3. To stop, hold, or separate by a trap, as water from steam; — sometimes with *out*. — *Syn.* See **CATCH**. — *v. i.* To set traps for game; to make a business of trapping game or, esp., fur-bearing animals. — **trap-per** (trāp'ēr), *n.*

**trap, n.** [*See TRAPPING, TRAP to adorn.*] 1. *Obs.* A trapping, as for a horse. 2. *pl. Colloq.* Personal belongings; luggage. — *v. t.* [*ME. trappen*, fr. *ME. trappe*, *trappure*, trappings, fr. *OF. drap* cloth, *trappure* a covering for a horse.] To adorn with traps or trappings.

**trap, n.** [*Sw. trapp*.] Also **trap-rock'** (trāp'rōk'). *Geol. & Petrog.* Any of various (dark colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, amygdaloid, etc.

**trap-pan'** (trā-pān'), *fr. trap-pan'*, *var. of TRAPPAN*, etc.

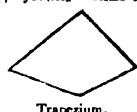
**trap door**. A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor. — **trap-door**, *adj.*

**trapes** (trāps). *Var. of TRAPEZE.*

**trape-ze'** (trā-pēz'), *n.* [*F. trapeze*.] 1. A horizontal bar suspended at a height by two parallel ropes, for use by gymnasts and acrobats. 2. *Geom.* A trapezium.

**trape-zoid** (trā-pē-zōid), *adj.* [*trapezium* + *form*.] Like a trapezium in form.

**trape-zium** (-zō-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ziums (-zīm-), -zia (-zī-ā). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. trapezion* a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, deriv. of *trape-* (see **TRAPEZOID**) + *pez* foot; hence, orig., a table with four feet.] 1. *Geom.* A plane figure formed by four right lines, of which no two are parallel. *b Chiefly Eng.* A trapezoid. 2. *Anat.* A bone in the wrist at the end of the thumb.



**trap-o-zo-hedron** (trāp'ō-zō-hēd'rōn; trāp'ō-zō-hēd'rōn), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *trapezium* + *Gr. hedra* a seat, base.] *Cryst.* A form whose faces are trapeziums. See **TRISOCTAHEDRON**, 2.

**trap'o-zoid** (trāp'ō-zōid), *n.* [*Gr. trapezoidēs* trapezoid-shaped, fr. *trapeza* table + *eidos* shape, likeness.] 1. *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. *b Eng.* = **TRAPEZIUM**, 1 a. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* A bone in the wrist at the end of the forefinger. — **trap'o-zoid'ian** (trāp'ō-zōid'ē-ān), *adj.*

**trap-pe-an** (trāp'ē-ān; trāp'ē-ān), *adj.* [*See TRAP, TRAPPING.*] Of or pert. to trap. **trap'ping**, *n.* [*See TRAP, TRAP, n.*] Commonly *pl.* An ornamental housing for a horse, hence, *pl.*, ornaments; dress; superficial decorations. See **2d HOUSING**.

**Trap'pist** (trāp'pīst), *n.* [*F. trappiste*.] *R. C. Ch.* A monk of a reformed branch of the Cistercian Order established in 1664, at the monastery of La Trappe, in Normandy. The discipline is extremely austere. The order was introduced into the United States in 1848.

**trap'rock'** (trāp'rōk'), *n.* = **3d TRAP**.

**trap-shoot'ing** (-shū'tīng), *n.* Shooting at pigeons liberated, or glass balls or clay pigeons sprung into air, from a trap.

**trap shot**. *Tennis*, etc. = **HALF VOLLEY**.

**trap-un'to** (trā-pōm'tō), *n.* [*It.*] Ornamental single-line design raised into high relief on a fabric or garment by inserting cotton or yarn with a steel crochet hook into the design from the underside; as, *trapunto* quilting.

**trash** (trāsh), *n.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] 1. Worn-out, broken up, or worthless things; refuse; rubbish. 2. Loppings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc. 3. Someone, something, or a class of persons or things, condemned as of no account, despicable, or the like; ruffian. — *v. t.* 1. To free from trash; hence, to lop; crop; as, to *trash* trees. 2. To treat as trash; discard.

**trash, v. t.** [*OF. trachier*, var. of *tracier* to trace, track.] To hold back by a leash, as a dog pursuing game, hence, to retard or restrain. — *n.* A leash or halter used to trash a dog; hence, any hindrance.

**trash'y** (trāsh'ē), *adj.* -IER (-ēr), -IEST. Like trash; worthless; useless. — **trash-i-ly**, *adv.* — **trash'i-ness**, *n.*

**trass** (trās), *n.* [*It. trass* (whence *G. trass*)] *Petrog.* A light-colored volcanic tuff resembling pozzolana in composition, sometimes ground for use as a hydraulic cement.

**trau'ma** (trō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* -mata (-mā-tā), -mas (-māz). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. trauma*.] An injury, wound, shock, or the resulting condition.

**trau-mat'ic** (trō-māt'īk), *adj.* [*LL. traumaticus*, fr. *Gr. traumatos*, fr. *trauma*, *traumatōs*, a wound.] *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from a trauma; caused by a wound, injury, or shock.

**traumatic neurosis**. A neurosis marked by disturbances especially incidental to active warfare, caused by injuries and fear.

**trau'ma-tism** (trō-mā-tīz'm), *n.* *Med.* The morbid condition of the system due to a trauma; improperly, a trauma.

**trau-ma-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.* To wound or injure, esp. in surgical operation.

**trav'al** (trāv'al; 7), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *travallier*.] See **TRAVAIL**, *v.* 1. *Toll*; exertion; pain; labor, or exertion. 2. *Parturition*; labor. 3. *Agony*; racking pain. — *Syn.* See **WORK**. — *v. t.* [*OF. travallier*, *travallier*, to labor, toll, to labor, torment, deriv. of *LL. trēpalium* an instrument of torture, fr. *L. trāpālis* having three stakes.] 1. To toll; labor. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbearing; to be in labor.



**trave** (trāv), *n.* [OF. *trave* a beam, *travée* space between two beams, *fr. L. trabs* a beam.] 1. *Arch.* A crossbeam; hence, a division or bay, as in a ceiling, made by crossbeams. 2. A frame to confine an unruly horse or ox while shoeing.

**travel** (trāv'el; -l), *v. i.*; -ELLED (-l'd; -ld) or -ELLED; -ELING or -ELING. [Pron., to labor, and the same word as *transit*.] 1. To journey to a distant place or to many places; make a journey including many places. 2. *Specif.*: a *Now Dial.* To walk. b To journey from place to place selling, taking orders, etc. 3. To pass; move from point to point. 4. *Mach.* To move in a given direction or path, or through a given distance. — *v. t.* To journey over or through; traverse. — *n.* 1. Act of traveling. 2. A journey; trip; tour; — now chiefly *pl.*; also, a literary account of such travels. 3. The number of those traveling; amount of traffic. 4. *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion; the length of stroke, as of a piston.

**traveled**, *trav'elled* (-eld; -ld), *adj.* 1. Having done much traveling. 2. Used by travelers; as, a *traveled* road.

**traveler**, *trav'eler* (-l'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which travels; *specif.*, a commercial traveler. 2. A sales ticket on which a customer's purchases in various departments are entered so that all may be paid for together. 3. *Mach.* Any of various devices for transporting laterally. 4. *Naut.* An iron ring sliding along a rope, bar, or the like. b A rod on the deck on which such a ring slides.

**traveler's check or cheque** (trāv'el'ēr-čēz). A draft issued by a banker and payable by any of the correspondents of the issuing banker.

**traveling salesman** (-l'ing), *n.* = *COMMERCIAL TRAVELER*.

**travelogue**, *trav'e-log* (trāv'ē-lōg; 74), *n.* [*travel* + *-logue*.] A lecture, usually illustrated, on travel.

**traverse** (trāv'ers; -ōrs; trāv'ōrs), *v. t.* [OF. *traverser*, *fr.* (assumed) VL. *transversare*. See *TRANSVERSE*.] 1. To pass through or across; esp., to cross in traveling; also, to move backward and forwards over, as, a patrolman *traversing* his beat. 2. To cross by way of opposition; run or go counter to, thwart. 3. To survey or study carefully. 4. *Chiefly Technical.* To move or turn laterally. 5. *Law.* In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact made by the opposite party); *specif.*: a To take issue upon (an indictment). b To impeach the validity of (an inquest of office). 6. *Skiing.* To ski up or down (a slope) at an angle to the straight line of ascent or descent. — *Syn.* See *DIVY*. — *n.* 1. To move across or over; cross over; also, to cross to and fro; pace, step, or run back and forth. 2. To swivel; pivot. 3. *Figuring.* To slide one's blade toward the opponent's hill while exerting pressure on his blade. 4. *Skiing.* To traverse a slope. — *traverse* *a yard.* *Naut.* To brace a yard fore and aft.

— (trāv'ers; -ōrs), *n.* [OF. *traversa*, *fr. L. transversum* cross direction or position (see *TRANSVERSE*, *adj.*); OF. *traverse*, *fr. traverser* to traverse (see *TRANSVERSE*, *v.*)] 1. Something that traverses or crosses; a crosspiece, as a rung, a crossbeam, *transom*, etc.; *specif.*, *Arch.*: a A screen, railing, etc., used as a barrier. b A gallery or communicating loft between sides of a large building. 2. *Now Rare.* Something that traverses, or thwarts, an obstacle; reverse. 3. The action or an instance of traversing, a passage or journey across. 4. A route or way across; often, a zigzag course. 5. *Fig.* Formerly, a paratop for attackers; now, a projecting line of bank of earth in a trench for protection. 6. *Law.* A formal traversing or denial. 7. *Mach.* A lateral movement, as of a saddle of a lathe carriage, also, a device for imparting such movement. 8. *Mil.* The swiveling of a gun in the horizontal plane so as to point it in any direction. 9. *Surv.* A line surveyed across a plot of ground.

— (trāv'ers; -ōrs), *adj.* Lying across; transverse.

**traverse-able** (trāv'ēr-sā-b'l; trāv'ōr-sā-b'l), *adj.* — **traverse-al** (trāv'ēr-sā-l; -s'l; trāv'ōr-sā-l), *n.* — **traverse-er** (-sēr), *n.*

**traverse-tine** (trāv'ēr-tīn; -tēn), *n.* Also **trav'or-tin** [It. *traversino*, *traversino*, *fr. L. laus Tiburtinus*, *fr. Tibur* (now Tivoli) in Latium.] *Mineral.* Crystalline calcium carbonate, either aragonite or calcite formed by deposition from spring waters.

**travesty** (trāv'ēs-tī; -tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [From obs. *travestis*, *adj.*, *fr. F. travesti*, past part. of *travestir* to disguise, travesty, *fr. It. fr. L. trans* across + *vestire* to dress.] A burlesque translation or imitation; a grotesque parody or likeness. — *Syn.* See *CARICATURE*. — *v. t.*; *trav'ēs-tīf* (-tīd); *trav'ēs-tī-ŷing*. To make a travesty of; parody; burlesque.

**travois** (trāv'ōis; -trāv'ōis; -trāv'ōis), *n.*; *pl.* TRAVOIS (-vōiz); TRAVOISES (-vōiz; -trāv'ōis; -trāv'ōis). [An. F.] A primitive vehicle of the Indians of the Great Plains consisting of two trailing poles (travois poles) serving as shafts, and bearing a platform or net for the load.

**trawl** (trōl), *n.* 1. A large bag net dragged at the bottom in sea fishing. 2. A very long fishing line anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks. — *v. i.* & *t.* To fish or catch with a trawl; also, erroneously, to troll.

**trawler** (-ēr), *n.* A person or craft that fishes or dredges by trawling.

**tray** (trā), *n.* [AS. *trā*, *trieg*, *trū*.] 1. *Chiefly Dial.* A shallow wooden bowl, trough, hod, etc. 2. A flat bottomed open receptacle with a low rim for holding, carrying, or displaying articles. 3. Such a receptacle and its contents; esp., a tray holding food.

**tray agriculture** = *HYDROPONICS*.

**treacher-ous** (trēč'ēr-ōs), *adj.* 1. Characterized by or manifesting treachery; traitorous; perfidious. 2. Having an appearance that belies; untrustworthy; unreliable; esp., providing insecure footing or support; as, the *treacherous* sands. — *Syn.* See *FAITHLESS*. — **treacher-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **treacher-ous-ness**, *n.*

**treachery** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). [OF. *trecherie*, *trichierie*, deceit, trickery, *fr. trichier*, *trichier*, to cheat, trick.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidious character or act; treason.

**treacle** (trē'kl), *n.* [OF. *treacle*, *fr. L. theriacum* an antidote against venom, *fr. Gr. theriakē*, *fr. thērion* a wild beast, dim. of *thēr* a beast.] 1. *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. See *THIERIACA*. 2. *Obs.* A sovereign remedy; a cure. 3. *Eng.* Molasses; *specif.*, molasses which drains from sugar-refining mills. — **treac'ly** (klī), *adj.*

**tread** (trēd), *v. t.*; *TROD* (trōd); *TROD'DEN* (trōd'ēn); *TROD; TREAD'ING*. [AS. *trēdan*.] 1. *Now Poetic.* To step on; walk on or over. 2. To

or rail, as, in automobiles, the thickened face of the tire (see *TIRE*, *Illustr.*); also, the part of a rail on which the car wheels bear. 3. *Arch.* The upper horizontal part of a step; also, the width of this. See *STAIR*, *Illustr.* 4. *Embryol.* a = CICATRICE b = CHALAZA. See *EGG*, *Illustr.* 5. *Vehic.* The distance between the points of contact with the ground of the two front wheels or the two rear wheels. — **tread'water**. To keep oneself nearly upright in water, with the head above water, by a treading motion of the feet, usually aided by the hands. — **tread'er**, *n.*

**tread'le** (trēd'li), *n.* [AS. *trēdel*.] A swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive a machine. Where the treadle is attached directly to the end of a crank, as in a bicycle, it is usually called a *pedal*. — *v. t.*; **TREAD'LED** (-l'd); **TREAD'DING** (-l'ing). To operate a treadle.

**tread'mill** (trēd'mil), *n.* 1. A mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis, and used, formerly, chiefly in prison discipline. 2. A mill worked by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt. 3. Any wearisome routine.

**treason** (trē'z'n), *n.* [OF. *trahison*, *fr. L. traditio* a delivering up, *fr. tradere* to give up, betray.] 1. *Now Rare.* The betrayal of any trust or confidence; breach of faith. 2. The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family. Treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution (Art. III, sec. 3) to consist "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them." — *Syn.* See *SEDITION*.

**treason-able** (-ā-b'l), *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason. — **treason-a-bly**, *adv.*

**treason-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* Treasonable. — **treason-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**treasure** (trēz'ūr), *n.* [OF. *tresor*, *fr. L. thesaurus*, *fr. Gr. thēsauros* a store laid up, treasure.] 1. Money, jewels, or the like hoarded up; esp., a store of money in reserve. 2. A thing of great worth; something rare or precious. — *v. t.* To collect and deposit, as valuables, for future use; hoard; hence, to cherish; prize. — *Syn.* See *APPRICIATE*.

**treas'ur-er** (trēz'ūr-ēr), *n.* One trusted with charge of a treasure or treasures; *specif.*: a A guardian of a collection of treasures; a curator. b An officer who receives the public money, takes charge of it, and disburses it upon orders made by the proper authority. c A similar officer in charge of the funds of a church, organization, society, or corporation. *Abb.* *treas.* — **treas'ur-er-ship**, *n.*

**treas'ure-trove** (trēz'ūr-trōv; -trōv), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trouv* (V. *trouvé*), past part. of *trouver* to find.] 1. *Law.* Any money, bullion, or the like, found hidden, the owner of which is not known. 2. Figuratively, any discovery that yields treasure.

**treas'ury** (trēz'ūr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). 1. A place in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any funds. 2. *Often cap.* That department of a government which has charge of the finances. 3. A repository for treasures; also, a thesaurus.

**treasury note**. *U. S. Finance.* A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government.

**treat** (trēt), *v. t.* [OF. *treter*, *traitier*, *fr. L. tractare* to draw violently, handle, manage, treat, *v. intens.* *fr. trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. To negotiate; to consider terms of settlement, or the like. 2. To handle a subject, esp. in writing or speaking; discourse; — now usually with *of*. 3. To bear the expense of another's entertainment. — *v. i.* 1. To deal with (a subject, theme, etc.); discuss, review, present, etc., in a specified manner, style, etc. 2. To be oneself toward; as, to *treat* a horse cruelly; also, to regard (as such) and act toward or deal with accordingly; as, to *treat* life as a joke. 3. To give gratification; to provide a treat for; *specif.*, to pay the cost of entertaining, dining, supplying with drinks, etc.; — often with *to*. 4. To care for medically or surgically; also, to seek cure or relief of (a disease, etc.) by treatment. 5. To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; as, to *treat* a substance with sulfuric acid; often, to subject to some process to improve appearance, taste, etc.

— *n.* 1. The act or an instance of treating. 2. A repast; a feast; now usually, a free entertainment. 3. That which affords gratification or pleasure; a cause of joy, delight, or, sometimes, amusement.

**treat-a-ble**, *adj.* — **treat'er**, *n.*

**treat'ise** (trēt'īs; or *Dr.* -tīz), *n.* [AF. *trétis*, either *fr.* (assumed) OF. *traitis*, *fr. traitier* to treat, or *fr. OF. traitis*, *tritis*, well made, *fr. L. trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. A systematic exposition or argument in writing; a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached. 2. *Obs.* An account; a narration.

**treat'ment** (trēt'mēnt), *n.* Act, manner, or an instance of treating, as a patient, a subject, or a substance in processing; handling; usage.

**treat'ry** (trēt'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-tīz). [ME. *trete*, *fr. OF. trait*, *traitis*, *fr. L. tractatus* a handling, treatment.] 1. *Now Rare.* A act of treating, esp. of negotiating. 2. Entreaty; proposal for agreement. 3. An agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy; *specif.*, an agreement, league, or contract, between two or more states or sovereigns, formally signed and usually ratified.

**treaty port**. A port opened by treaty to foreign trade; — formerly used esp. *[often cap.]* of certain ports in China, Japan, and Korea.

**treble** (trēb'l), *adj.* [OF. *treble*, *treble*, *fr. L. triplus* threefold.] 1. Threefold; triple. 2. A Of, pertaining to, or having the range of a treble; playing or singing in treble. b Hence, high-pitched; acute; shrill. — *n.* 1. *Music.* The highest of the four voice parts; the part sung esp. by boys or women; soprano. b A singer or instrument taking this part. c The highest bell of a ring. 2. A high-pitched or shrill voice, tone, or sound. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **TREB'LED** (-ld); **TREBL'ING** (-l'ing). 1. To make or become treble. 2. To sing treble. — **treb'ly** (trēb'lī), *adv.*

**treble clef**. See *CLEF*.

**treble staff**. *Music.* The staff carrying the G clef. See *CLEF*.

**treb'u-chet** (trēb'ū-shēt), *n.* Also **treb'uck-et** (trēb'ūk-ēt; -it). [OF. *trebuchet*, *trabuchet*, *fr. trebucher*, *trabucher*, to stumble, trip, fall.] A military engine of the Middle Ages for throwing stones, etc. Cf. *CATAPULT*.

**tre-cent-to** (trā-chēn'tō), *n.* [It. three hundred. Cf. *CINQUECENTO*.] The fourteenth century, with reference to Italian literature, art, etc.

**tre-de-cil'ion** (trēd'ē-sil'yōn), *n.* See *NUMERATION, Table*.

**tree** (trē), *n.* [AS. *trēo*, *trēow*, tree, wood.] 1. A woody perennial

— *v. t.* 1. To walk, move on foot. 2. To see foot, see one's foot, step. 3. To trample; stamp; — with *on* or *upon*. 4. To copulate. — *n.* 1. A mark left by treading or made by a tread. 2. Act, manner, or sound, of treading; as, a nimble or a cautious *tread*. 3. That part of a thing which treads or is trodden upon; *specif.*: a The part of a sole that touches the ground. b The part of a wheel that bears on a road

plant having a single main axis or stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height. 2. Hence, a shrub or bush formed like a tree; as, a rose tree; a banana tree. 3. A piece of timber; a stick, stake, post, pole, or the like. 4. *Archaic*. The cross on which Jesus was crucified. 5. A gibbet; gallows. 6. Something in the form of, or suggesting, a tree; specif.: a diagrammatic representation, which indicates a branching from an original stem; as, a genealogical tree. 7. *Chem.* A treelike aggregation of crystals. 8. Short for: A BOOT TREE, SADDLE-TREE, etc. 9. CHRISTMAS TREE. — *v. t.* 1. To drive to or up a tree; as, a dog trees a squirrel. 2. *Colloq.* Hence, to corner. 3. To place upon or fit with a boot tree. — *tree*, *adj.* — *treeless*, *adj.*

**tree crab.** = PURSE CRAB.

**tree fern.** Any fern (chiefly of families Cyathaceae and Marattiaceae) of arboreal habit, having a woody trunk.

**tree frog.** = TREE TOAD.

**tree heath.** A shrubby heath (*Erica arborea*) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, cultivated for its nearly globular white flowers.

**tree kangaroo.** Any of a number of active, lightly built arboreal kangaroos (genus *Dendrolagus*) of northern Australia and parts of New Guinea.

**tree nail, tree nail' (trē'nāl'; colloq. or cant trē'n'l, trū'n'l), n.** [tree + nail.] A wooden peg, ordinarily of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened.

**tree of heaven.** An ornamental Asiatic tree (*Ailanthus glandulosa*) having ill-scented staminate flowers.

**tree of knowledge of good and evil.** Also **tree of knowledge.** The tree in the Garden of Eden whose fruit Adam and Eve tasted in spite of God's prohibition.

**tree of life.** *Bib.* In Genesis, a tree growing in the midst of the Garden of Eden, eating of which gave everlasting life; in Revelation xlii, 2, a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

**Tree Planters State.** Nebraska; — a nickname.

**tree shrew.** Any member of a family (Tupauidae) of arboreal insectivorous mammals sometimes regarded as true insectivores and sometimes as primitive primates.

**tree sparrow.** See SPARROW.

**tree surgery.** Operative treatment of diseases of trees, esp. for decay. — **tree surgeon.**

**tree toad.** Any of many toadlike or froglike amphibians of arboreal habits (esp. family Hylidae, genus *Hyla*); a tree frog, *hyla*.

**tree top, (trē'tōp'), n.** The top branches or part of a tree; also, *pl.*, the height or line marked by the tops of a row or group of trees.

**treefoil (trē'fōil), n.** [OF. *trifolium*, fr. *l. trifolium*. See TRI-; root leaf.] 1. The clover; any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of plants including the clovers; hence, any of various related trifoliate herbs, as the bird-foot trefoil (which see); esp. (in England) the black medic (*Medicago lupulina*). 2. *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils. See FOIL, *illus.*

**trefoil arch.** See ARCH, *illus.*

**treha-lpse (trē'hā-lis), n.** *Chem.* A crystalline sugar,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ , stored instead of starch by many fungi.

**trell'lage (trē'l'ij), n.** [Fr. *treille* vine arbor, fr. *l. trichila*.] Lattice-work for vines, etc.; trellis.

**trek (trēk), v. t.** [TREKKED (trēkt); TREE'KING. Also **treck**. [D. *trekken*.] 1. *Africa.* To draw or pull; as, the oxen trekked the wagon. — *v. i.* To travel by ox wagon; to migrate; hence, loosely, to make one's way arduously. — *n.* 1. Chiefly *Africa.* The act of trekking; a journey by ox wagon. 2. A migration, esp. of a group in wagons, to a new home. 3. Loosely, a journey. — **trek'kor** (trēk'kōr), *n.*

**trell'is (trē'l'is), n. pl. TRELLISES (-ēz; -iz).** [OF. *trellis*, *trellis*, woven fabric (Fr. *treillis* trellis, lattice, sackcloth), fr. *l. tris* -twice, triple-twined.] A structure, a frame of latticework; also, a bower, summerhouse, or the like, of latticework. — *v. t.* 1. To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines. 2. To cross or interlace as in a trellis; to interweave.

**trell'is-work' (-wōrk'), n.** Lattice-work.

**trema-tode (trēm'ā-tōd; trēm'ā-tō), n.** [Gr. *trēmātōdes*, fr. *trima*, *trimatōs*, hole + *eidōs* form.] *Zool.* Any of a class (Trematoda) of flatworms including the flukes and their allies. — **trema'tode**, *adj.*

**trem'ble (trēm'b'l), v. i.** -bled (-b'ld); -bling (-bl'ing). [OF. *trembler*, fr. *l. tremulus* trembling, tremulous, fr. *tremere* to shake, tremble.] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, excitement, fatigue, etc.; to shiver. 2. Hence, to vibrate; totter; quake. 3. To feel fear, etc. — *n.* A trembling; a fit or spell of involuntary shaking or quivering. — **trem'bler** (-blēr), *n.* — **trem'bling-ly**, *adv.*

**trem'bl'y (trēm'b'l), adj.** *Colloq.* Trembling; tremulous.

**tre-men'dous (trēm'ēn'dūs), adj.** [L. *tremendus* that is to be trem-  
As

**tre-mo-lant (trēm'ō-lānt), adj.** [L. *tremolante*.] Having a vibrant, tremolo note, as certain organ pipes. — *n.* An organ pipe having a tremolant note.

**tre-mo-lite (-līt), n.** [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps.] *Mineral.* A white or gray variety of amphibole, essentially a calcium magnesium silicate,  $CaMg_3(Si_6O_{22})$ .

**trem'o-lo (trēm'ō-lō), n. pl. -los (-lōz).** [It. fr. *l. tremulus*.] *Musical.* A The rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent break, producing a tremulous effect. B A mechanical contrivance in an organ causing a tremulous effect. — **trem'o-lo**, *adj.*

**trem'or (trēm'ōr; trēm'fēr), n.** [OF. *tremour*, fr. *l. tremor*, fr. *tremere* to tremble.] 1. A trembling, esp. from disease or weakness; a shivering or shakings. 2. A quivering or vibratory motion. 3. A nervous thrill.

**trem'u-lant (trēm'ū-lānt), adj.** Also **trem'u-lent (-lēnt).** Tremulous; trembling.

**trem'u-lous (-lūs), adj.** [L. *tremulus*.] 1. Quivering; palpitating; shaking. 2. Affected with timidity; timorous. 3. Such as is caused or affected by trembling or tremors; as, tremulous handwriting. — **trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**tre-nail.** Var. of TRENNAIL.

**trench (trēnch), v. t.** [OF. *trenchier* to cut.] 1. To cut; also, to make, form, or shape, by cutting; to carve; gash; slash. 2. To cut trench or trenches in; to ditch; as, to trench land to drain it. 3. To protect or surround by or as by trenches. — *v. i.* 1. To cut; esp., to cut its way, as a torrent. 2. To dig a trench or trenches; to entrench.

3. *Archaic*. To extend so as to pertain, pass, tend, penetrate, etc.; — with *to* or *into*. 4. To encroach; trespass. — *Syn.* See TRESPASS. — *n.* A long cut, as in land; specif., a ditch; esp., *Mil.*, a narrow ditch, the earth thrown up from which serves as a parapet to protect soldiers under fire; also, *pl.*, the works consisting of such excavations and embankments.

**trench-an-oy (trēn'chān-ōl), n.** Quality of being trenchant.

**trench'ant (-chānt), adj.** 1. Having a sharp edge or point; cutting. 2. Incisive; penetrating sharply clear; as, a trenchant analysis of a situation. 3. Keen; mentally energetic; as, a trenchant critic. — *Syn.* See INCISIVE. — **trench'an-ty**, *adv.*

**trench coat.** 1. *Mil.* A waterproof overcoat, with a removable woolen lining, originally for wear in the trenches. 2. Hence, a type of lined waterproof overcoat.

**trench'er (trēn'chēr), n.** [OF. *trencher*, *trenchoir*, fr. *trenchier* to cut.] 1. *Obs.* A knife. 2. *Hist.* A slice of bread used to hold meat being eaten. 3. *Hist.* A board or wooden platter on which to carve or serve food; also, any platter. 3. *Archaic*. A trencher of food; hence, food. — **trench'er**, *adj.*

**trench'er, n.** One who trenches; specif.: a *Obs.* One who carves at table. b One who digs ditches.

**trench'er-man (-mān), n.** 1. A hearty eater. 2. One frequenting his patron's table; a sponser.

**trench fever.** *Med.* A form of relapsing fever, affecting soldiers in the trenches and spread by lice.

**trench foot or feet.** *Med.* An affection resembling that attending chilblains, due to the effect of cold and wet.

**trench mouth.** *Med.* Inflammation of the mouth common among soldiers in the trenches; Vincent's infection.

**trend (trēnd), v. t.** [IME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, fr. AS. *trendan*.] 1. To have or take a particular direction; to turn in a specified or implied direction; to tend. 2. Hence, to manifest a trend, tendency, or drift. — *n.* 1. General direction taken by a stream, a shore line, etc. 2. Underlying or prevailing tendency or inclination; drift; as, modern trends in poetry. — *Syn.* See TENDENCY.

**trente of qua'rante' (trēntē-kā'kāntē').** [Fr., lit., thirty and forty.] A gambling game of cards; rouge et noir.

**tre-pan' (trē-pān'), n.** [Fr. *trépan*, fr. ML. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. *trypanon* a borer, *trépan*, fr. *trypān* to bore.] 1. *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. See TREPHINE. 2. *Civil Engin. & Mining.* A heavy tool used in boring shafts. — *v. t.* TRE-PAN-NED' (-pānd'); TRE-PAN-NING. 1. *Surg.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, so as to remove a portion of the bone; to operate upon with the trepan. 2. *Mach.* To cut a disk out of a solid plate, inlay, etc., as by means of a saw. — **trep'a-na'tion (trēp'ā-nā'shūn), n.**

**tre-pān', n.** Also **tra-pān' (-trō-pān').** a A deceiver. b A snare. — *v. t.* To snare; entrap; swindle. — **tre-pān'ner**, also **tra-pān'ner, n.**

**tre-pang' (trē-pāng'), n.** [Malay *tripang*.] Any of several large holothurians (sea cucumbers) mostly of the genera *Actinopyga* and *Holothuria*. They are caught in northern Australia and the East Indies, boiled, dried, and smoked, and then shipped to China for making soup. Called also *bêche-de-mer*.

**trephine' (trē-fīn'; -fēn'), n.** [Alteration of 1st *trepan*.] *Surg.* An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.* To operate upon with a trephine.

**trep'le-da'tion (trēp'lē-dā'shūn), n.** [It. *trapadato*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated, alarmed.] 1. A quaking; esp., an involuntary trembling. 2. A state of alarm, or trembling agitation; fear; perturbation; also, a time or spell of such alarm. — *Syn.* See FEAR.

**trep'o-no'ma (trēp'ō-nō'mā), n.** [NL., fr. Gr. *trepein* to turn + *nōma* thread.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Treponema*) of spirochetes parasitic in warm-blooded animals and man, including the organisms causing syphilis and yaws.

**tres'pass (trēs'pās), v. i.** [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, trans-

intrude. 3. *Law*. To commit a trespass.

*Syn.* Trespass, encroach, trench, entrench (or intrench), infringe, invade mean to make inroads upon territory or rights of another. Trespass implies intrusion, esp. one that is unwarranted, offensive, or illegal; encroach, gradual or stealthy entrance upon another's territory or assumption of another's rights or possessions, trench, and the now more common entrench, a cutting or digging one's way into what belongs to another, what is outside one's sphere, etc.; infringe, an encroachment that is illegal and that violates a right or prerogative; invade, a definite entrance into the territory, or a clear assumption of the rights, of another.

— *n.* 1. An act or instance of trespassing; specif., a transgression; offense; sin. 2. *Law*. An unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another; also, the action for injuries done by such an act.

**tres'pass-er (-fēr), n.** One who trespasses; *Law*, one who commits a trespass against another or his property.

**trēs's (-trēs; -trēs; 80), n.** An ending in feminine nouns corresponding to masculine agent nouns in -er, -or, usually short for -eres, -ores, as in actress, mistress, etc.

**trēs'sed (trēs't), adj.** Arranged in tresses; braided.

**trēs'sure (trēs'chūr), n.** Also **trēs'sour.** [OF. *treasure*, *treasour*, *treceor*, fillet or band for the hair, or headdress.] *Her.* A charge like a double orle, usually enriched with fleurs-de-lis.

**trēs'-tine' (trēs'tīn'), n.** A royal antler. See ANTLER, *illus.*

**trēs'tle (trēs'tl), n.** [OF. *trestel*, fr. *l. transillum* a little crossbeam.] 1. A form of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece with three or four braced legs, which is commonly used in pairs to support a horizontal board, plank, etc., as for a table. 2. A braced frame forming the whole support for a table top or the like. 3. *Engin.* A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork for carrying a road, railroad, etc., over a depression.

**trēs'tle-tree' (-trēs'tl), n.** *Naut.* A strong timber fixed on the masthead to support the cross-trees, the frame of the top, and the topmast through the fid; — chiefly in *pl.*

**trēs'tle-work' (-wōrk'), n.** The system of connected, usually high, timbers supporting a viaduct, pier, scaffold, etc.

**trēt (trēt), n.** [AF. *trē*, fr. *trās* turn or pull of the scale, fr. OF. *trās* to



**trich'o-cyst** (trik'ô-sist), *n.* [*tricho-* + *-cyst*] *Zool.* Minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of many invertebrates. — **trich'o-cyst's** (trik'ô-sist), *adj.*

**trich'o-gyna** (trik'ô-jîn-jîn), *n.* [*tricho-* + *Gr. gynê*, woman, female.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp or an archicarp. Cf. CARPOGONIUM.

**trich'oid** (trik'oid), *adj.* Hairlike; capillary.

**trich'ohome** (trik'ô-m; trik'ôm), *n.* [*Gr. trichôma* a growth of hair.] *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. — **trich'ohom'ic** (trik'ôm'ik), *adj.*

**trich'o-mon'ad** (trik'ô-môn'ad), *n.* [*From Trichomonas (tricho- + monas).*] *Zool.* A flagellate protozoan of a genus (*Trichomonas*) parasitic in many vertebrates and invertebrates including man. — **trich'o-mon'ad**, *adj.*

**trich'o-mo-ni'a-sis** (mô-ni'ô-sis), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Trichomonas + -osis.*] Infection with trichomonads, esp. *bovine trichomoniasis*, inducing abortion in cattle, and *avian trichomoniasis*, a disease of pigeons and turkeys resembling blackhead.

**trich'o-sis** (trik'ô-sis), *n.* [*N.L. See TRICHO-* + *-osis.*] *Med.* Any disease of the hair.

**trich'o-to-my** (trik'ô-tô-m), *n.* [*Gr. tricha* threefold, in three parts + *-omy*.] Division into three parts, elements, or classes; specif., the division of the nature of man into body, soul, and spirit. — **trich'o-to-m'ic** (trik'ô-tô-m'ik), **trich'o-to-mous** (trik'ô-tô-mûs), *adj.*

**trich'ro-lism** (trik'rô-lîzm), *n.* [*tri-* + *Gr. chrô* color.] *Physics* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions. — **trich'ro'ic** (trik'rô'ik), *adj.*

**trich'ro-mat'ic** (trik'rô-mât'ik), *adj.* Also **trich'ro'mic** (trik'rô-mik). Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing three colors, as in the three-color process in printing. — **trich'ro-ma-tism** (trik'rô-mât'izm), *n.*

**trick** (trik), *n.* [*ONF. trique*, fr. *trick* to trick, cheat.] 1. An artifice or stratagem; crafty procedure or practice; a cheating device. 2. A mischievous or roguish act, a prank; also, a foolish or silly action. 3. A sly or ingenious feat fitted to puzzle or amuse. 4. Knack; specif.: a quick or effective way of getting a result. 5. An artful expedient; sometimes, a mere convention, as in art; as, to learn all the tricks of the stage. 6. Instant or skillful effecting of a result; as, that does the trick. 7. A feat demanding skill; as, the trick to land the fish. 8. A maneuver, as, a trick of gesturing. 9. An illusion, as one caused by art or legerdemain. 10. A turn or spell of duty; shift. 11. *Dial.* A creature; child; usually little, or pretty, trick. 12. *Card Playing* The cards played in one round, collectively, often used as the unit of score.

**Syn.** Trick, ruse, stratagem, maneuver, artifice, wile, feint mean an indirect, ingenious, and often cunning means used to gain an end. Trick may imply deception, roguishness, illusion, or the like, and an evil or a harmless end; ruse implies an attempt to give a false impression; stratagem, a ruse by means of which one wishes to entrap, outwit, circumvent, or surprise another, esp. an enemy; maneuver, adroit and skillful handling of others for one's own ends; artifice, a means that seems to be invented or manufactured; wile, an attempt to entrap or ensnare by allurement or false and deceptive appearances; feint, a stratagem or maneuver that distracts attention from one's real end until it is achieved.

— *v. t.* 1. To deceive by cunning or artifice; to defraud; cheat. 2. To dress; adorn, esp. fancifully; — often with *up*, *off*, or *out*. — **Syn.** See DUPE.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to a trick or tricks; skilled in or used for tricks.

**trick'er** (trik'êr), *n.* One who tricks; a trickster

**trick'er-y** (trik'êr-i), *n.*; *pl.* *trick'eries* (*-rî-z*) Trickery, the use of tricks, esp. fraudulent tricks. — **Syn.** See DECEIT.

**trick'ing**, *n.* Trickery; deceit; also, embellishment; *Itar*, dress, costumes.

**trick'ish**, *adj.* Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; tricky.

— **trick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **trick'ish-ness**, *n.*

**trick'le** (trik'li), *v. i.*; **trick'les** (*-lîz*); **trick'ling** (*-lîng*). To run or fall in drops; to flow in a thin gentle stream. — *n.* Something that trickles or seems to trickle; a thin slow stream; a drip.

**trick'stor** (trik'stôr), *n.* One who tricks or cheats, one given to trickery; as, political tricksters.

**trick'sy** (trik'si), *adj.* 1. Trickled out; esp., natively attired. 2. Given to tricks or pranks; prankish. 3. Having the craftiness of a trickster; hence, uncertain; deceptive. — **trick'sy-ness** (*-sî-nês*; *-nîs*), *n.*

**trick'track** (trik'trak), *n.* [*F. trietrac.*] Backgammon.

**trick'y** (trik'y), *adj.*; *trick'y* (*-î*); *trick'y* (*-î*). 1. Of or characteristic of a trickster. 2. *Colloq.* A deceptively safe, easy, etc.; ticklish; as, a tricky situation. 3. Intricate; manifesting or requiring skill or knack in doing, making, etc.; as, tricky clothes or rhymes. — **Syn.** See SLY.

— **trick'y** (*-î*), *adv.* — **trick'y-ness** (*-î-nês*; *-nîs*), *n.*

**trick'le** (trik'li), *adj.* [*tri-* + *Gr. klînai* to incline.] *Crust* Having, or characterized by, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

**trick'le-um** (trik'li-um), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. triklinon, triklinos*, fr. *tri* (see *tri-*) + *klînê* couch.] *Rom. Antiq.* A couch for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table; also, a room having such a couch.

**trick'o-lette** (trik'ô-lî-tî), *n.* A knitted fabric resembling jersey cloth, but made of cotton, rayon, or silk.

**trick'ool** or **trick'oolour** (trik'ôol), *n.* [*F. tricolore*, in *drapeau tricolore* a tricolored flag.] 1. The national flag of France, consisting of three nearly equal vertical stripes, blue, white, and red, in order from the hoist. 2. Hence, any flag of three colors in nearly equal masses; as, the Mexican tricolor. — **trick'ool** or **trick'oolour**, *adj.*

**trick'orn** (trik'ôr-n), *adj.* [*F. tricorné*, fr. *L. tricornis*.] Having three horns or corners.

**trick'orn** (trik'ôr-n), *n.* Also **trick'orne**. A three-cornered cocked hat.

**trick'orn'ed** (trik'ôr-n'êd), *adj.* Three cornered.

**trick'os'tate** (trik'ôs'tî-tî), *adj.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Three-ribbed; having three ribs, or costae.

**trick'oot** (trik'ôot; F. trik'ôot), *n.* [*F., fr. tricoter* to knit.] 1. A fabric of woolen, silk, cotton, or rayon, knitted, or so woven as to resemble knitting. 2. A soft ribbed wool or mixed fabric for dresses. 3. A skintight garment or tights worn by ballet dancers.

**trick'o-tine** (trik'ô-tên; F. trik'ô-tên), *n.* A worsted dress fabric with a double twill.

**trick'o-tism** (trik'ô-tîzm; trik'rô-tîzm), *n.* [*tri-* + *Gr. krotin* to beat.]

*Physiol.* That condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat. — **trick'o-tic** (trik'rô-tik), *adj.*

**trick'ot'ic** (trik'rô-tik), *adj.* Var. of TRICKOTIC.

**trick'ous'pid** (trik'ôus'pid), *adj.* [*L. tri-cuspis*, -idis, fr. *tri-* + *cuspis* a point.] Having three cusps.

**trick'ous'pi-date** (trik'ôus'pî-dî-tî), *adj.* Three-pointed; tricuspoid.

**trick'spid valve**, *Anat.* The valve of three flaps which prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle.

**trick'y-ole** (trik'yîk'ôl), *n.* [*F. See TRI-* + *cy-clé*.] A light three-wheeled vehicle, for one or more riders, propelled by treadles or hand levers. See VELOCIPÈDE, *Illustr.* b A three-wheeled motorcycle.

**trick'y-ollic** (trik'yîk'ôlîk; -sîk'ôlîk), *adj.* Having three cycles.

**trick'ac'ty** (trik-dâk'tî), *adj.* [*Gr. tri-daktylos*, fr. *tri-* + *daktylos* digit.] Having three fingers or toes.

**trick'dent** (trik'dênt), *n.* [*L. tridens*, -entis, fr. *tri-* + *dens* tooth.] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute of Poseidon, or Neptune. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A three-pronged spear used by retarii. 3. A three-pronged fish spear. — *adj.* Having three teeth or points.

**trick'den'tate** (trik'dên'tî-tî), *adj.* Also **trick'den'tat-ed** (-tî-tî; -îd), [*N.L. tridentatus*] Having three teeth, processes, or points.

**trick'den'tine** (trik'dên'tîn; trik'î-tîn), *adj.* [*ML. Tridentinus*, fr. *Tridentum*, *Italy*.] Of or pert to Trent, Italy (formerly in Austria), or to a church council (Council of Trent) held in that city (1545-1563).

**trick'di-men'sion'al** (trik'dî-mên'shîn-âl; -l), *adj.* Of three dimensions. — **trick'di-men'sion'al'i-ty** (-l'i-tî), *n.*

**trick'e'clous**, **trick'e'clous-ly**. Vars. of TRICHOUS, etc.

**tried** (trîd), *adj.* 1. *Obs.* Freed from impurities, as by sifting or refining; specif., of fat, rendered. 2. Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy, as, a tried friend.

**trick-en'ni-al** (trik'ên-nî-âl), *adj.* [*L. triennium* the space of three years, fr. *tri-* + *annus* year.] 1. Continuing, or having a term of, three years. 2. Happening, coming about, or appearing, once in every three years. — *n.* 1. A triennial event, appearance, occasion. 2. Third anniversary of any event. — **trick-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**trick-en'ni-um** (trîk'ên-nî-um), *n.*; *pl.* *-ia* (-î-â). A period of three years.

**trick'er** (trîk'êr), *n.* One who or that which tricks.

**trick'er-arch** (trîk'êr-ârk), *n.* [*L. trierarchos*, fr. *tri-* + *archos*, fr. *triarcho*, fr. *tri-* + *archos* a trireme + *archos* a leader, a chief.] *Gr. Antiq.* a The commander of a trireme. b At Athens, one who had to fit out a trireme for the public service.

**trick'er-arch'y** (-ârk'y), *n.*; *pl.* *-ARCHIES* (-kî-z). [*Gr. triararchia*.] 1. The office or duty of a triarch. 2. Triarchs collectively. 3. The Athenian plan whereby citizens furnished triemes.

**trick'la'cial** (trik'la'shî-âl), *adj.* & *n.* *Triennial*.

**trick'lid** (trîk'lîd), *adj.* [*L. triplus*, fr. *tri-* + *plus* of *findere* to split.] Three-cleft; tridentate.

**trick'le** (trîk'li), *n.* [*OF. truffe*, *trufe*, mockery, raillery, trickery.] 1. A thing of little value or importance, a paltry or trivial affair, object, etc.; also, a small amount, as of money. 2. A desert made of spunkcake soaked in wine or liquor, with macaroons, jam, and whipped cream. 3. A variety of powder used for small utensils, as beer measures. — *v. i.*; **trick'les** (*-lîz*); **trick'ling** (*-lîng*). 1. To talk jestingly or mockingly, to indulge in beguiling or misleading talk. 2. To toy (with some object); dicker. 3. To act, or to speak, write, etc., with levity or flippancy, to dally, play, to, or flirt. — *v. t.* To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles. — **trick'ler** (trîk'lîr), *n.*

**Syn.** Trifle, toy, dally, flirt, coquet mean to deal with a person or thing without seriousness or indication of a purpose. Trifle, the general term, implies any one of several attitudes, such as playfulness, unconcern, indulgent contempt, etc.; toy, a not engaging one's full attention or evoking a serious intention, dally, an indulging in thoughts, plays, and the like as a pastime or amusement, flirt, an interest or attention for the time that passes soon to another object; coquet, a catching of one's interest without coming to terms with it.

**trick'ling**, *adj.* 1. That trifles; frivolous. 2. Trivial; insignificant. — *n.* a Light talk, badinage. b Wasting of time; activity without value. — **trick'ling-ly**, *adv.*

**trick'fo'cal** (trik'fô-kâl), *adj.* [*tri-* + *focal*] Having three foci; — used specifically of an eyeglass lens having one part that corrects for near vision, one for intermediate vision (commonly at arm's length), and one for distant vision. — *n.* A trifocal glass or lens; specif., *pl.* eyeglasses with such lenses.

**trick'fo'late** (trik'fô-lî-tî), *adj.* Also **trick'fo'li-at-ed** (-lî-tî; -îd), [*tri-* + *foliate*.] *Bot.* a Having three leaves; as, a trifoliate plant. b Sometimes, loosely, trifoliate.

**trick'fo'li-ate** (trik'fô-lî-ât), *adj.* [*tri-* + *foliate*.] *Bot.* Having three leaflets, as the leaf of a clover. See *LEAF*, *Illustr.* (24).

**trick'fo'li-um** (trik'fô-lî-um), *n.* [*L., trifolium*.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of herbs, the clovers, of the pea family.

**trick'fo'ri-um** (trik'fô-rî-um; 70), *n.*; *pl.* *-ia* (-î-â). [*ML., appar. fr. L. tri-* + *foris* a door.] The gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church, often having three openings to each bay. See *GORMIC*, *Illustr.*

**trick'form** (trîk'fôr-m), *adj.* Also **trick'form'd** (fôr-m'd). [*L. triformis*.] Having a triple form, constitution, or nature.

**trick'fur-cate** (trik'fêr-kât; trik'fôr-kât), *adj.* Also **trick'fur-cat-ed** (-kât'êd; -îd). [*L. trifurcus*, fr. *tri-* + *furca* fork.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

**trig** (trîg), *adj.* [*ON. trygnr*.] 1. Trim; neat; spruce; smart. 2. Sound; in good condition. 3. Very precise; stiff; prim. — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Dial.* To put in order; to tidy; — usually with *up*. **trig'g**, *v. t.* *Dial.* To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; also, sometimes, to prop or support. — *n.* *Dial.* Something used in trigging, as a stone or block.

**trig'gem'i-nal** (trî-gêm'î-nâl), *adj.* [*L. trigeminus* born three together, fr. *tri-* + *geminus* twin.] *Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the fifth pair of cranial nerves. — *n.* A trigeminal nerve.

**trig'ger** (trîg'êr), *n.* [*For older trigger*, fr. *D. trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw, pull.] A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock in flint. See GUNLOCK, *Illustr.*

**trig'ger-fish** (trîg'êr-fîsh'), *n.*; *pl.* see *FISH*. Any of numerous plectognath fishes (*Balistes* and allied genera) having two or three stout spines on the anterior dorsal fin. They inhabit chiefly warm seas.

**trig'lyph** (trîg'glîf), *n.* [*L. triglyphus*, fr. *Gr. triglyphos*, fr. *tri-* + *glyphê* carving.] *Arch.* In a Doric frieze, a rectangular tablet, slightly projecting, and having two vertical channels of V section, called *glyphs*,

and two chamfers or half channels on the vertical sides. — **tri-glyph'ic** (tri-glīf'ik), **tri-glyph'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *adj.*

**tri-go** (trī'gō), *n.* [Sp.] Wheat.

**tri-gon** (trī'gōn), *n.* [L. *trigonum*, fr. Gr. *trigōnon*, fr. *trigōnos* three-cornered, fr. *tri-* + *gōnia* a corner, angle.] 1. A triangle. 2. *Astron.* *a =* TRIPLICITY, *b =* TRINE, *n.*, 1. 3. Gr. & Rom. *Antiq.* A form of triangular lyre or harp.

**tri-go-nal** (trī'gō-nāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a triangle; triangular. 2. Of or pertaining to a, or the, tricon.

**tri-go-nom'e-ter** (trī'gō-nōm'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *trigōnos* triangular + *metēr*] A device for solving graphically any plane right-angled triangle.

**tri-go-nom'e-try** (trī'gō-nōm'e-try), *n.*; *pl.* **tries** (-trīz). [Gr. *trigōnon* triangle + *-metry*] That branch of mathematics treating of the relations holding among the sides and angles of triangles and among closely related magnitudes, and esp. of methods of deducing from given parts other required parts. Also, a treatise on this science. — **tri-go-no-met'ric** (-nō-met'rik), **tri-go-no-met'ric-al** (-rī-kāl), *adj.* — **tri-go-no-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tri-go-nous** (trī'gō-nūs), *adj.* [L. *trigonus*, fr. Gr. *trigōnos* See **TRIGON**] Having three angles; triangular.

**tri-graph** (trī'grāf), *n.* [*tri-* + *-graph*] Three letters spelling a single consonant, vowel, or diphthong, as *sch* (schism), *eau* (beau) — **tri-graph'ic** (trī-grāf'ik), *adj.*

**tri-he-dron** (trī'hē-drōn), *n.*; *pl.* **tridrons** (-drōnz), **dra** (-drā). [NL., fr. *tri-* + Gr. *hedra* a seat, base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point. — **tri-he-dral** (-drāl), *adj.*

**tri-hy-drox'y** (trī'hī-drōk'sī), *adj.* *Chem.* Containing three hydroxyl groups, esp. replacing hydrogen

**tri-ju-gate** (trī'jū-gāt; trī-jōō'gāt; 114), *adj.* Also **tri'ju-gous** (-gūs). [L. *trijugus* threefold, fr. *tri-* + *jugum* a yoke] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets; — said of a pinnate leaf

**tri-lat'er-al** (trī-lāt'er-āl), *adj.* [L. *latraterus*, fr. *tri-* + *latus*, lateral, side.] *Geom.* Having three sides. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tri-lin'e-ar** (-līn'e-ēr), *adj.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by three lines; as, *tri-linear co-ordinates*.

**tri-lingu'al** (-līngw'āl), *adj.* [L. *trilinguis*, fr. *tri-* + *lingua* tongue, language] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages, also, familiar with three languages.

**tri-lit'er-al** (-lī-tēr-āl), *adj.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A trilateral word.

**tri-lit'er-al-ism** (-līz'm), *n.* Quality of being trilateral, as, *trilateralism* is characteristic of the Semitic languages

**trill** (trīl), *v.* 1. *t. t.* [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round, of Scand. origin] 1. *Obs.* To turn, twirl, roll, or rock; also, to quiver. 2. To trickle, as a tear.

**trill**, *v. t.* [It. *trillare*, prob. of imitative origin] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill. — *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; to play or sing with a trill, to quaver. — *n.* 1. *Phonet.* The rapid vibration of one speech organ against another, as of the tip of the tongue against the teethbridge; also, a speech sound so made, as a trilled *r*. 2. A letter or a word pronounced with a trill (sense 1). 3. *Music.* *a* The alternation of two tones a degree apart; a shake. See **SIAKAT**, *Illustr.* *b* **VIBRATO**. 4. A sound likened to a musical trill; a warble

**tril'ion** (trīl'yōn), *n.* & *adj.* [F., formed fr. *tri-* in imitation of *million*] In French and American notation, a thousand billions, or in English and German notation, a million billions. See **NUMERATION**, **Table** — **tril'ionth** (-vīnth), *n.* & *adj.*

**tril'io-m** (trīl'yōm), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-* — so called because all species have leaves in sets of three.] Any of a genus (*Trillium*) of herbs of the lily-of-the-valley family, with short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower. Cf. **GREAT WHITE TRILLIUM**

**tri-lo-bate** (trī-lō'bāt; trī-lō'b), *adj.* Also **tri-lo'hal** (bāl), **tri-lo-bat-ed** (-bāt-ed, -d), **tri-lo-bed** (trī-lō'bēd) Having three lobes.

**tri-lo-bite** (trī-lō'bīt), *n.* [NL. *Trilobites*, *Trilobita*. See **TRI-**; **LOBE**] Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods (group *Trilobita*) so called from the division of the segments of the body by furrows — on the dorsal surface into three lobes. *Trilobites* lived during the Paleozoic, becoming extinct in the Permian. Most of them were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. — **tri-lo-bit'ic** (bīt'ik), *adj.*

**tri-loc'u-lar** (trī-lōk'ō-lēr), *adj.* [*tri-* + *locular*] Having three cells or cavities.

**tri-lo-gy** (trī-lō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* **-gies** (-jīz). [Gr. *trilogia*, fr. *tri-* + *logos* speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, which, although each is in one sense complete, have a close mutual relation, and form one theme.

**trim** (trīm), *v. t.* **TRIMMED** (trīm'd); **TRIMMING**. [AS. *tryman*, *tryman*, to make strong, set in order, array, fr. *trum* firm, strong] 1. To put in order; to make neat or trim. 2. To make trim, neat, or right, by cutting, clipping, etc.; hence, often with *off* or the like, to cut, clip, or lop. 3. *Obs.* To equip; furnish; dress. 4. To decorate; adorn, as, to trim a hat. 5. *Colloq.* *a* To rebuke. *b* To chastise. *c* To defeat, as in a game; sometimes, to cheat. 6. *Aeronautics.* To alter the attitude of an aerostat to a longitudinal horizontal plane. 7. *Carp.* To dress, as timber, to make smooth. 8. *Naut.* *a* To adjust to a position in the water, as a ship, by arranging the ballast, cargo, etc. *b* To arrange in due order for sailing, as, to trim the sails.

— *v. i.* 1. To preserve a balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like, so as to appear to favor each equally, or to be neutral; sometimes, to act according to expediency. 2. *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or of a person, to cause a boat or other vessel to assume, a certain position, or trim, in the water.

— *n.* 1. Order; condition; as, in good trim. 2. *Obs.* Character; disposition. 3. Dress; gear; as, in hunting trim. 4. That which is cut out for rejection, as in motion-picture film, etc. 5. *Advertising* Window dressing. 6. *Aeronautics.* The attitude of an aerostat relative to a longitudinal horizontal plane. 7. *Arch.* The lighter wood work in the finish of a building, esp. around openings. 8. *Automobiles.* The interior furnishings of an automobile body collectively. 9. *Naut.* *a* The state of a ship or her cargo, masts, etc., in reference to her fitness for sailing. *b* The position of a vessel in the water, esp. with reference to the horizontal plane. *c* The buoyance status of a submarine.

— *adj.*; **TRIMMER** (-ēr); **TRIMMEST**. 1. *Obs.* Excellent; also, gay. 2. *Archaic.* In good order; made ready for service. 3. Neat and compact or well ordered; of clean lines and good proportions. — **Syn.**

See **NEAT**. — **Ant.** **Frowzy**. — *adv.* **Trimly**. — **trim'ly**, *adv.* — **trim'ness**, *n.*

**trim'er-ous** (trīm'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [See **TRI-**; **-MEROUS**.] *a* *Bot.* Having the parts in threes; — said of a flower. Often written **S-merous**. *b* *Zool.* Having three (or apparently three) joints in each tarsus.

**tri-mes'ter** (trī-mēs'tēr), *n.* [F. *trimestre*, fr. L. *trimestris* of three months, fr. *tri-* + *mensis* month.] 1. A term or period of three months. 2. One of three terms into which an academic year is sometimes divided. — **tri-mes'tral** (-trāl), **tri-mes'tri-al** (-trī-āl), *adj.*

**tri-m'e-ter** (trīm'e-tēr), *adj.* [L. *trimetrus*, fr. Gr. *trimetron*, fr. *tri-* + *metron* measure.] Consisting of three measures; specif., *Pros.*, consisting of three dipolus (six feet), as in ancient iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic verse, or of three feet, as in modern verse. — *n.* A verse or line of three feet or three dipolus.

**tri-met'ric** (trī-mēt'rik), *adj.* *a* *Pros.* — **TRIMETER**, *adj.* *b* *Cryst.* Orthorhombic.

**tri-met'ric-al** (-rī-kāl), *adj.* Trimeter.

**tri-metric projection**. *Geom.* A form of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

**tri-met'ro-gon** (trī-mēt'rō-gōn), *n.* [*tri-* + Gr. *metron* measure + Gr. *gonon* angle] A system of aerial mapping involving the use of one vertical and two oblique aerial photographs taken simultaneously at regular intervals over the area being mapped.

**trim'mor** (trīm'mēr), *n.* 1. One who trims articles, as a man employed on shipboard to stow coal or freight so as to distribute the weight properly. 2. A machine with which trimming, as of lumber, is done. 3. One who for the sake of expediency will modify his policy, position, etc. 4. *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing. See **HEADER**, *Illustr.*

**trim'ming** (trīm'mīng), *n.* 1. The act of one who trims; specif., *Colloq.*, thrashing, sheafing, etc.; as, a sound trimmings. 2. That which serves to trim; esp., fittings, as of a garment; hence, *Colloq.*, any accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.*, as, trimmings for a hat. 3. *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming. — **trim'ming**, *adj.*

**tri-mo-lec'u-lar** (trī-mō-lēk'ō-lēr), *adj.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from three molecules.

**tri-month'ly** (trī-mōnth'lī), *adj.* Occurring, done, or coming once in three months.

**tri'morph** (trī'mōrf), *n.* *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any of these forms. See **TRIMORPHISM**, 3.

**tri-mor'phism** (trī-mōrf'iz'm), *n.* [From Gr. *trimorphos* three-formed, fr. *tri-* + *morphē* form.] 1. *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. Cf. **DIMORPHISM**, 1. 2. *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species. 3. *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct. — **tri-mor'phic** (-fīk), **tri-mor'phous** (-fūs), *adj.*

**Tri-mūr'ti** (trī-mōr'tī), *n.* [Skr. *trimūrti*, fr. *tri* three + *mūrti* shape.] *Hindu* *deity*. The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods (Brahma, Vishnu, and Śiva).

**Tri-nac'ri-an** (trī-nāk'rī-ān; trī-ān), *adj.* [L. *Trinacria* Sicily.] Sicilian.

**tri'nal** (trī'nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [See **TRINE**.] Threefold.

**tri'na-ry** (trī'nā-rī), *adj.* Ternary.

**trin'dlo** (trīn'dl; dial. also trēn'dl), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk.] *Dial.* A round object; a trundle; specif., a wheel, as of a wheelbarrow. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* *Dial.* To roll; trundle; bowl along.

**trine** (trīn), *adj.* [OF. *trin*, *trine*, fr. L. *trīnus* triple, fr. *trīni* three each, fr. *tres*, *trīa*, three.] 1. Threefold; triple. 2. *Astron.* Being in trine (see **TRINE**, *n.*); hence, auspicious. — *n.* 1. *Astron.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon. 2. A triad; trinity; specif., *Cryst.*, the Trinity.

**Tri-ni-tar'i-an** (trī-nī-tār'i-ān), *adj.* 1. [sometimes not cap.] Of or pert. to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine. 2. [not cap.] Involving three; triple. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Tri-ni-tar'i-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Trinity.

**tri-ni-tro-cro'sol** (trī-nī-tōk'rō'sōl; -sōl), *n.* [*trinitro-* (fr. + *nitro-*) + *crocal*] *Chem.* A high explosive,  $C_7H_5N_3O_6$ , similar to picric acid.

**tri-ni-tro-tol'u-ene** (-tōl'ū-ēn), *n.* Also **tri-ni-tro-tol'u-ol** (-ōl; -ōl), [*trinitro-* (fr. + *nitro-*) + *toluene*] *Chem.* Any of several derivatives,  $C_7H_5N_3O_6$ , of toluene; specif., a high explosive resembling picric acid, made by nitrating toluene. Abbr. **TNT** or **T.N.T.**

**tri-ni-ty** (trī-nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-tys** (-tīz). [OF. *trinité*, fr. L. *trinitas* triad, in L., Trinity, fr. *trīni* three each.] 1. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons or hypostases (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons or hypostases as to individuality. 2. Any symbol of the Trinity in art. 3. Any union of three in one; a triad; as, the Hindu *trinity*, or Trimurti.

**Trinity Sunday**. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

**trin'ket** (trīng'kēt; -kt), *n.* [ONF. *trinquet*, OF. & F. *tranchet* a small article of equipment.] 1. A small article of equipment. 2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like. 3. A thing of little value; a trifle.

**trin'kums** (trīng'kūnz), *n. pl.* Rarely in *sing.*, **TRINKUM**, exc. in composition. *Scot.* Trinkets; trinkery.

**tri-nod'al** (trī-nōd'āl), *adj.* [L. *trinode* three-knotted, fr. *tri-* + *nodus* knot.] *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.

**tri-nom'i-al** (-nōm'i-āl), *adj.* [*tri-* + *nomial* as in *binomial*.] 1. *Math.* Consisting of three terms; or of pertaining to trinomial; as, a trinomial root. 2. *Biol.* Consisting of names composed of three words or terms; as, a trinomial scientific name, the first name being that of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of the subspecies or variety. — *n.* 1. *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-), or both. 2. *Biol.* A trinomial name.

**tri'o** (trē'ō; trī'ō), *n. pl.* **TRIOS** (-ōz). [F., fr. It. *trio*, fr. L. *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. Three, considered collectively; a set of three. 2. *Music.* *a* A composition for three voice parts or three instruments; also, the performers of such a composition. *b* The secondary, or episcopal, division of a minuet or scherzo, or of a march, or of various dance forms.

**tri'ode** (trī'ōd), *n.* [*tri-* + *-ode* as in *cathode*.] A vacuum tube with an anode, a cathode, and a control grid.

**tri-oc'e-cious**, **tri-ec'ious** (trī-ōk'ēshūs), *adj.* Also **tri-oc'e-cious** (-ōk'ēshūs). [*tri-* + Gr. *oikos* house.] *Bot.* Having staminate, pistillate, and her-







**trot/lop** (trɒl'ɒp), *n.* A slattern; also, a loose woman.

**tromb/ol-a-sia** (trɒm'bɒl'ɒl-si), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trombidium*, a genus of red mites + *-iasis*.] *Veter.* Infestation with chiggers

**trombone** (trɒm'bɒn; trɒm'bɒn), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* trumpet.]

*Musical.* A powerful brass wind instrument with a cupped mouthpiece; — called also *slide trombone*. It consists of a long cylindrical metal tube bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell. The first crook (the *slide*) is movable and by it the player can control the length of the vibrating column and thus produce any pitch within the compass of the instrument. — **trombone-ist** (trɒm'bɒn-ɪst), *n.*



Trombone.

**trommel** (trɒm'ɪl), *n.* *Ure Dressing.* A screen used for screening, or sizing, rock, ore, coal, etc.

**tromm/er-ter** (trɒm'm'ɪt-ɪt), *n.* [Gr. *tromos* trembling + *-meter*.]

An instrument for measuring or detecting minute earth tremors.

**trompe** (trɒmp), *n.* [F.] An apparatus, as for a forge, in which air is sucked through holes in the upper end of a vertical tube by a stream of falling water. The water is discharged below, and the air is led to the furnace. A fall of 30 feet gives an air pressure of about 2 lb. per square inch.

**tro-na** (trɒ'nə), *n.* [Sw. fr. reduced form of Ar. *natrūn*. See *NATRON*.]

*Mineral.* A gray-white, or yellowish-white, monoclinic combination of normal and acid sodium carbonate, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>NaHCO<sub>3</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O.

**trone** (trɒn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *trūna* a balance, fr. Gr. *trūnē*.] *Scot. & Dial.* A weighing machine for heavy wares.

**troop** (trɒp), *n.* [F. *troupe*, fr. *troupeau*, fr. L. *troppus* herd, of Teut. origin.] 1. A collection of people or, formerly, also of things

2. Loosely, a quantity; a lot. 3. Soldiers collectively, an armed force, — usually in pl. 4. *Rare.* A company of actors, a troupe. 5. *Mil.* A body of cavalry, a division of a squadron, commanded by a captain; — corresp. to the company in infantry. 6. A group of boy scouts consisting typically of sixteen to thirty-two boys, in two to four patrols. — *Syn.* Company, party, band. — *v.* 1. To move or gather in crowds or troops, as, *trooping* to school. 2. To march on, esp. as one of a throng. 3. *Archaic.* To associate; to consort in company.

**troop carrier** A troop carrying plane.

**trooper** (trɒp'ɪə), *n.* [Cf. F. *troupier* soldier.] 1. A cavalryman; also, his horse. 2. *Rare* in U. S. A. troopers 3. *Australia.* A mounted policeman. 4. *U. S.* A private in a state constabulary. 5. — PARATROOPER.

**troopship** (shɪp), *n.* A vessel for carrying troops, transport

**troost/ite** (trɒst'ɪt), *n.* [After Gerard *Troost*, of Nashville, Tenn.]

*Mineral.* A variety of willemite having large reddish crystals, the zinc being partly replaced by manganese.

**||trop** (trɒ), *adv.* [F.] Too much, too. Cf. *DE TROP*.

**tro-pae'o-lin**, **tro-pe'o-lin** (trɒ'pæ'ɒ-lɪn), *n.* Also **tro-pae'o-lino**, **tro-pe'o-lino** (lɪn; lɛn). Any of a series of orange or orange yellow azo dyes, so called because colored like nasturtium flowers.

**tro-pae'o-lum** (lɒl), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *tropaeon* trophy. See *TROPHY*.]

So named because likened to ancient trophies. 1. Bot. Any of a genus (*Tropaeolum*) of tropical American diffusely or climbing

pungent herbs with lobed or dissected petiole leaves and showy, variously colored flowers; esp., a garden species (*T. majus*), the nasturtium.

**-tro-pal** (-trɒ'pəl). A combining form denoting *turning*. See *TROPIC*.

**trope** (trɒp), *n.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *tropus*, fr. Gr. *tropos* a turning, turn, akin to Gr. *tropē* a turn, *trepein* to turn.] 1. Formerly, a phrase or clause, with which the sung parts of the Mass (Introit, Kyrie, etc.) were interpolated in the Middle Ages. 2. A topical head or heading. 3. *Rhet.* The use of a word or expression in a figurative sense, also, an instance of such use, a figure of speech.

**-trope**. [Gr. *tropos*] An adverbial combining form meaning *turning*, equivalent to *-tropic*.

**troph'ic** (trɒf'ɪk), *adj.* Also, rarely, **troph'ic-al** (-ɪ-kəl) [Gr. *trophikos* nursing.] *Physiol. & Plant Physiol.* Pertaining to nutrition, as, *trophic* nerves, those believed to influence nutrition. **troph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**troph'ied** (trɒf'ɪd), *adj.* Adorned with trophies

**troph'o-** (trɒf'ɒ-), **troph-**. [Gr. *trophos* feeder, or *trophē* nutrition, fr. *trepein* to nourish.] A combining form used to denote *connection with, or relation to, nutrition*, as in **troph'o-a-thy** (see *PATHTY*).

**troph'o-blast** (-blæst), *n.* [*tropho* + *-blast*.] *Embryol.* A layer of ectodermic tissue developed on the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals.

**troph'o-plasm** (-plæz'm), *n.* [*tropho* + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* a The nutritive or vegetative cell substance; — distinct from the *idioplasm*. b The less active substance of the cytoplasm; — distinct from the *archoplasm*.

**troph'o-zo/ite** (-zɒ'ɪt), *n.* [*tropho* + Gr. *zōon* animal + *-ite*.] *Zool.* A protozoan during its vegetative stage.

**troph'y** (trɒf'ɪ), *n.*; pl. **TROPHIES** (frɪz). [F. *trophée*, fr. L. *tropaeum*, *tropaeum*, fr. Gr. *tropaeon* a monument of the enemy's defeat, prop., neut. adj., fr. *tropē* a turn.] 1. Gr. & Rom. *Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on the field of battle, or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, and sometimes in the chief city. 2. The representation of such a memorial, as on a medal, esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of weapons. 3. Any memorial of victory or conquest; as, *trophies* of the chase. 4. Any memorial or memento; as, *trophies* of an earlier civilization.

**-trophy** (-trɒf'ɪ). [Gr. *trophia*, fr. *trepein* to nourish.] A combining form denoting *nutrition, nurture*.

**tropic** (trɒp'ɪk), *n.* [L. *tropicus* of a turn; i. e., of the sun, fr. Gr. *tropikos* of the solstice, *tropikos* (sc. *kyklos*) the tropic or solstice, fr. *tropē* a turning.] 1. *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, on each side of and parallel to the equator, at a distance of 23° 27', which the sun reaches at its greatest declination north or south. The northern circle is called the *Tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *Tropic of Capricorn*, from the two signs at which the tropics touch the ecliptic. 2. *Geog.* a Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics. See *ZONF*, *ILLUSTR.* b [often cap.] *pl.* The region lying between these parallels of latitude; as, life in the tropics. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

**-trop'ic**. [Gr. *tropos* turning. See *TROPIC*.] A combining form used to denote *turning, changing, or tending to turn or change*, esp., in a

(specified) manner or in response to a (specified) stimulus, as in phototropic, isotropic, etc. Cf. *-TROPISM*.

**trop'ic-al** (trɒp'ɪ-kəl), *adj.* [See *TROPIC*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or incident to the tropics; being within the tropics.

2. [L. *tropicus*, fr. Gr. *tropikos*, orig., of turning. See *TROPIC*.] Figurative; metaphorical. — **trop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**tropical fish**. Any of various small, often brightly marked or bizarrely formed fishes of tropical origin which are kept in aquariums as pets.

**tropic bird**. Any of several web-footed birds (genus *Phaethon*) found chiefly in tropical seas, often far from land. The plumage is mostly white with a few black markings. The central pair of tail feathers is greatly elongated and the bill is bright-colored.

**trop'ine** (trɒp'ɪn), *n.* Also **trop'in**. [From *ATROPINE*.] *Chem.*

A poisonous, colorless, crystalline base, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO, formed by hydrolysis of atropine and other alkaloids derived from plants of the nightshade family.

**trop'ism** (trɒp'ɪz'm), *n.* [Gr. *tropē* a turning.] 1. *Biol.* Involuntary movement of an organism or any of its parts involving turning or curvature and induced either automatically or in response to stimuli, as a chemical agent, light, etc. 2. Any innate tendency to react in a definite manner to stimuli. — **trop'ic-ism** (trɒp'ɪk-ɪz'm), *n.*

**-trop'ism** (-trɒp'ɪz'm) A combining form, *-tropo* + *-ism*, denoting tendency to turn, affinity for tropism, as in heliotropism, phototropism, geotropism, chemotropism, hydrotropism, thermotropism.

**trop'o-log-ic** (trɒp'ɒ-lɒj-ɪk), *n.*; pl. **-gies** (-ɪz). [Through L.L. & L.Gr., fr. Gr. *tropos* a trope + *logos* discourse.] A figurative mode of speech or writing; also, a method of interpreting Scripture in which great stress is laid on the figurative sense of the language. — **trop'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**trop'o-log'ic-al** (-ɪ-kəl), *adj.* — **trop'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**trop'o-pause** (trɒp'ɒ-pəz), *n.* [Gr. *tropos* (as in *troposphere*) + *παύω* a ceasing.] *Meteorol.* The top of the troposphere.

**tropoph'lous** (trɒp'ɒf'ɪ-lɪs), *adj.* [Gr. *tropos* turn + *-philous*.] *Ecology.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold, adapted to seasonal changes.

**trop'o-phyte** (trɒp'ɒ-fɪt), *n.* [Gr. *tropos* turn + *-phyte*.] *Ecology.* A trophophilous plant, as the deciduous trees of temperate regions. — **trop'o-phyt'ic** (-ɪf'ɪk), *adj.*

**trop'o-sphere** (sfrɪ), *n.* [Fr. *troposphere*, fr. Gr. *tropos* a turn, but in sense as if fr. *tropē* a turn or change + F. *sphère* sphere.] *Meteorol.* All that portion of the atmosphere below the stratosphere. In it temperature generally rapidly decreases with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active.

**-trop'ous** (-trɒ'pɪs). [See *TROPIC*.] *Bot.* A combining form, denoting *turned or curved up* in a (specified) way. Corresponding nouns denoting state are formed in **-tro-py** (-trɒ'pɪ).

**||trop'po** (trɒp'pɒ), *adv.* [L.] Too much; — chiefly in musical directions, as in *non troppo presto*, not too fast.

**-tro-py** (trɒp'ɪ), [Gr. *tropē*] A combining form meaning *turning*, used to denote: a *See -TROPICUS*. b *See -TROPISM*.

**trot** (trɒt), *v. t. & i.*; **trot/ing**, **trot'ting**. [OF. *troter*, fr. OHG. *trottan* to tread.] 1. To ride, drive, or proceed at a trot. 2. To run; jog; hurry. — *n.* 1. A gait of the horse and other quadrupeds in which the legs move in diagonal pairs. In a fast trot all four feet are off the ground twice during each stride. 2. Hence, the sound made by a horse going at this gait, also, a race between trotters. 3. A jogging pace, as of one hurrying. 4. *Now Rare.* A toddler; a child. 5. *Archaic.* An old woman; — in contempt. 6. *Slang, U. S.* A translation; a "pony."

**trot, n.** *Fishing.* A trotline (which see) or one of the short lines with hooks which are attached to it at intervals.

**troth** (trɒθ, trɒθ, trɒθ), *n.* [AS. *trōth*.] 1. Faith; fidelity; pledged faith; as, plighted troth. 2. Truth; verity. 3. *Archaic.* Betrothal. — *v. t.* To pledge, betroth.

**trot/pledge** (-plɪtʃ), *n.* Betrothal. — *adj.* Betrothed; pledged. — *v. t.* To betroth. *All Archaic.*

**trot'line** (trɒt'ɪn), *n.* *Fishing.* A stout line reaching across a stream or for some distance from one bank, bearing at frequent intervals single hooks hung by short lines.

**trot'ter** (trɒt'ɪt), *n.* 1. One who or that which trots; esp., a horse trained for trotting matches. 2. The foot of a pig, etc., used for food.

**trot'tyl** (trɒt'ɪl; -tɪl), *n.* *Chem.* The high explosive trinitrotoluene.

**tromba-dour** (trɒm'bə'dɔːr; -dɔːr; -dɔːr), *n.* [Fr. fr. *trabador*, fr. *trablar* to find, combine in verse (fr. *trouver*).] One of a class of lyric poets and poet-musicians who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy.

**trou/ble** (trʊbl), *v. t.* **TROUBLE** (-ld); **trou'bling** (-ɪlɪŋ). [OF. *trubler*, *troubler*, *troubler*, deriv. of L. *truba* disorder, crowd.] 1. To agitate; disturb. 2. To agitate mentally or spiritually; worry. 3. To afflict physically; ail. 4. To put to inconvenience, as, I will not trouble you. — *v. i.* 1. To take trouble; make an effort. 2. To worry or be agitated. — *n.* 1. State of being troubled; also, an affliction, misfortune, etc. 2. A person, situation, event, etc., that troubles or provokes worry. 3. Civil disorder, unrest or agitation or an instance of it. 4. Exertion; pains, as, he took the trouble to call. 5. An ailment; as, lung trouble. — *Syn.* See *EFFORT*. — **trou'bler** (trʊbl-ɪ), *n.* — **trou'bling-ly**, *adv.*

**trouble man**. Also, *colloq.* **trouble shooter**. A man employed to locate causes of trouble and to correct troubles, as on light and power circuits and gas lines, in automobile repair shops, etc.

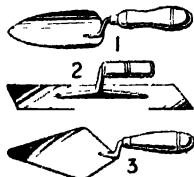
**trom'ble-some** (trʊbl'səm), *adj.* 1. Provoking worry or anxiety; vexatious. 2. *Archaic.* Characterized by disturbance; turbulent. 3. Burdensome; bothersome. — **trom'ble-some-ly**, *adv.* — **trom'ble-some-ness**, *n.*

**trom'blous** (trʊbl'ɪs), *adj.* 1. Troubled; agitated; turbulent. 2. Causing trouble, disturbance, or disquiet.

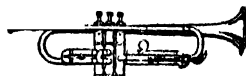
**||trou-de-loup** (trʊd'ɒl'ʊp), *n.*; pl. **TROU-DE-LOUP** (trʊd'ɒl'ʊp). [F., fr. *trou* hole + *de* of + *loup* wolf.] *Mit.* One of a group of sloping pits with a pointed stake in the middle, built as an obstacle to enemy movements; — usually in pl.

**trough** (trɒf; dial. *trɒθ* is widespread in America, and known in England; by Amer. bakers, often *trō*, by Brit. bakers, often *trou*; 74), *n.* [AS. *troh*, *trōh*.] 1. An open boxlike or basinlike receptacle, often of wood, esp. one for water or fodder for livestock. 2. A bowl or basin, often of wood in which something is kneaded, washed, or the like. 3. A gutter for rain water under the eaves of a roof. 4. Any long, narrow or shallow channel or depression, as between waves.

Lacking the apex; — of certain spiral shells. — **trun-cá-tion** (trung k'á'shùn), *n.*



1 Frowd's 1 Garden  
1 Frowd, 2 Plasterer's 7  
3 Bricklayer's Frowd



Trumpet, with Pistons

**truncat-ed cone** or **pyr'a-mid** (trún'kát-éd; -íd). *Geom.* The part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane. See UNQUILA, *Illustr.*

**trunk** (trún'chún), *n.* [ME. *tronchoun* broken spear shaft, fr. OF. *tronchon*, deriv. of L. *truncus* stem, trunk.] **1.** *Archaeol.* A short staff or cudgel; a spear shaft. **2.** A baton; now esp., a policeman's club. **3.** *Obs.* A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped

object as a small wheel, caster, or hoop. **2.** **a** A low-wheeled cart or truck. **b** Also **trundle bed**. A truckle bed. **3.** A rolling motion or the sound due to it. **4.** *Mach.* A lantern pinion; also, any of its bars. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **trunk** (trún'k) (-íd); **trunk** (trún'k) (-íd). **1.** To roll along, as a hoop or bed on casters. **2.** To revolve; rotate. — **trunk** (trún'k) (-íd), *n.*

**trunk** (trún'k), *n.* *Archaeol.* A curly-tailed dog; a cur.

**trunk** (trún'k), *n.* [F. *trunc*, fr. L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* mutilated.] **1.** **a** The main stem, or body, of a tree; bole. **b** The body of an animal or a man, apart from head and limbs. **c** The main body of anything. **2.** [Confused with *trump*, fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet.] A proboscis, esp. of an elephant. **3.** A box or chest for containing clothes or other goods, esp. of a traveler. **4.** A long, large box, pipe, etc., serving as a conduit or conveyor. **5.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. **6.** *pl.* *Contume*. **a** In full, **trunk hose**. Short, full breeches reaching halfway down the thigh, worn by gentlemen in the 16th and early 17th centuries. **b** Close-fitting short breeches, worn by athletes, swimmers, etc. **7.** *Mach.* See **TRUNK ENGINE**. **8.** *Naut.* **a** The part of a cabin projecting above the upper deck. **b** A box or funnel around an opening in the bottom of a vessel, as for a center-board. **c** The casing around a hatch continued between two decks to a hatch above or below, making a shaft. **9.** *Teleph.* A circuit between two telephone exchanges for making connections between subscribers. **10.** *Zool.* The thorax of an insect. — *adj.* Designating, or pertaining to, a main railroad, telegraph, telephone, or other line; as, **trunk call** (in telephony), operator, etc.

**trunk engine**. *Mach.* **a** A steam engine the piston rod of which is a pipe (called a *trunk*) of sufficient diameter to enable one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank and the other end to pass within the pipe and be pivoted to the piston, giving compactness. **b** An engine having an elongated hollow piston (**trunk piston**) to the open end of which the connecting rod is pivoted. Most internal-combustion engines are of this type.

**trunk/fish'** (trún'k/fish'), *n.*; *pl.*, see **FISH**. Any of a family (Ostracidae) of plectognath fishes having an angular body covered with bony plates so that only the jaws, fins, eyes, and tail are free to move.

**trunk line**. *U.S. & Canada.* **a** A line connecting an inland commercial center or centers with the seaboard; also, a system handling long-distance through traffic. **b** Any similar main line, as a telegraph or telephone system.

**trun'nel** (trún'el). Var. of **TRUNKAL**.

**trun'nion** (trún'yún), *n.* [F. *trugnon* a core, stalk.] Either of two opposite projecting pivots, journals, or rudgeons, that provide a means of swiveling or turning a cannon, engine cylinder, etc.

**truss** (trús), *v. t.* [OF. *trasser*, *trasser*.] **1.** To pack into a bundle; — often with *up*. **2.** Hence, to bind or fasten closely; to tighten, tie, etc., the clothing, laces, etc., of; specif., to skewer, as a fowl's wings to its body in cooking; — often with *up*. **3.** To support by a truss; strengthen or stiffen, as a girder, by a brace or braces. — *n.* **1.** A bundle; pack; a truss. **2.** A measured quantity of hay (56 or 60 lb.) or straw (36 lb.). **3.** *Arch.* A bracket or modification. **4.** *Engin.* An assemblage of members, such as beams, bars, rods, etc., forming a rigid framework. See **BRIDGE**, *Illustr.* **5.** *Hort.* A compact flower cluster at the top of a stem. **6.** *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast. **7.** *Surg.* An appliance to support a weakened, injured, or deformed part, used especially in cases of hernia. — **trusser**, *n.*

**truss bridge**. A bridge supported mainly by trusses.

**truss'ing** (trús'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who trusses. **2.** *Engin.* **a** The members forming a truss. **b** Trusses collectively. **c** Bracing with struts, ties, etc., as in a truss.

**trust** (trúst), *n.* [ME. *trust*, *trost* (also *trist*, *treut*), fr. (or perh. akin to) ON. *trast* confidence, security.] **1.** Assured reliance on another's integrity, veracity, justice, etc.; confidence. **2.** Assured anticipation; confident hope. **3.** *Now Rare.* Trustworthiness. **4.** The person or thing trusted; ground of reliance, faith, or hope. **5.** Responsible charge or office. **6.** Custody; keeping. **7.** Credit given; esp., reliance on future payment for merchandise or other property delivered; as, to sell on *trust*. **8.** That which is committed or entrusted to one, as a duty, task, or charge. **9.** *Law.* An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; also, a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another. **10.** A combination of firms or corporations formed by an agreement legally establishing a trust (sense 9), and managed and operated by trustees. **11.** A permanent organization controlling the commercial policy of a number of establishments operated independently, esp. when such an organization is strong enough to control prices by suppressing or disregarding competition. — *Syn.* See **MONOPOLY**.

— *v. t.* **1.** To have trust, confidence, or hope. **2.** To give trust, or credit. — *Syn.* See **RELY**. — *v. i.* **1.** To place confidence in; rely on. **2.** To commit, or consign, as to one's care; entrust. **3.** To allow (one) to go, act, etc., without fear or misgiving. **4.** To give credence to; believe. **5.** To hope or expect confidently. **6.** To invest with a trust; commission confidentially. **7.** To give trust, or credit, to. — *adj.* Held in trust; as, *trust property*; *trust funds*.

— **trust'er**, *n.* — **trust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**trust company**. **a** Any corporation formed for the purpose of acting as trustee. **b** *U.S.* A bank organized under state laws for handling trusts and also performing all the ordinary banking functions except the issuing of bank notes.

**trust-ee'** (trús'tí), *n.* *Law.* **a** A person, real or juristic, holding property in trust. **b** *U.S.* One holding the effects of another taken by the *trustee process*, or attachment by garnishment. — *v. t.* **a** To commit (property) to the care of a trustee. **b** *U.S.* To attach by the trustee process.

**trust-ee'ship**, *n.* **1.** The office or function of a trustee. **2.** Authorized supervisory control by a country or countries as trustee of the administration of a trust territory under the international system of the United Nations, through an agreement approved by its General Assembly, or, in the case of a strategic area, by its Security Council.

**trust'ful** (trús'tfúl; -f'f), *adj.* Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

**trust fund**. Money, securities, or other like property, settled or held in trust.

**trust'ing**, *adj.* That trusts; trustful.

**trust territory**. A non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as belonging to one of three classes: a former mandate under the League of Nations, a territory taken from an enemy state as a result of World War II, or a territory voluntarily placed under the international system by the state responsible for its administration.

**trust'wor'thy** (trús'twó'thi), *adj.* Worthy of trust or confidence; reliable. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thí-nés; -nís), *n.*

**trust'y** (trús'tí), *adj.*; **trust'y-ness** (-tí-nés; -nís), *n.* **1.** Trustful. **2.** Deserving trust, or confidence; trustworthy; dependable. — *n.* A trusty or trusted person; specif., *U.S.*, a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges. — **trust'y-ly** (trús'tí-lí), *adv.* — **trust'y-ness** (-tí-nés; -nís), *n.*

**truth** (trúth; 114), *n.*; *pl.* **TRUTHS** (trúthz; 114ths). [AS. *tréowth*, *tréowth*.] **1.** Quality or state of being true, hence, **a** *Archaeol.* Fidelity; constancy. **b** Veracity; sincerity; genuineness. **c** Agreement with that which is true.

**truth** (trúth; 114), *n.* **2.** *Christian Science.* A synonym for God.

**Syn.** Truth, veracity, verity, verisimilitude mean the quality of adhering to facts or reality. Truth may represent an abstraction that is an ideal construction or a quality manifested in statements, acts, feelings, etc.; veracity, a quality of persons as manifested esp. in their utterances or of the utterances themselves; verity, the quality of a thing that is exactly what it purports to be, or is in complete accordance with the facts; verisimilitude, a quality of representations (esp. artistic or literary) that convinces one of their truth to life either as it actually is or as it universally is.

**truth'ful** (-fúl; f'f), *adj.* Characterized by truth; veracious; rendering reality accurately. — **truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

**try** (trí), *v. t.*; **TRIED** (tríd); **TRYING**. [OF. *trier* to sift, cull, pick out.] **1.** *Archaeol.* To cull out or separate. **2.** To essay; attempt; endeavor. **3.** To test or make trial of, put to proof. **4.** To settle by a test as by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* conduct. **5.** To use, test, or treat experimentally; as, to *try* a new remedy or a convalescent's appetite with dainties. **6.** To subject to strain, affliction, annoyance, etc.; as, the poor child *tries* his eyes, to *try* one's patience. **7.** To refine by rendering or melting; — often with *out*. **8.** *Carp. & Mech.* To fit or finish with accuracy; specif., to plane with a trying plane; — usually with *up*. **9.** *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; to conduct the trial of; as, to *try* a criminal. — *v. i.* **1.** To prove something by experiment, make trial. **2.** To endeavor; make an attempt. — *Syn.* See **ATTEMPT**, **AFFLICT**. — *n.*; *pl.* **TRIES** (tríz). **1.** An attempt; an experimental trial. **2.** In Rugby football, a score (counting three points) made by grounding the ball on or behind the opponents' goal line.

**try'ing** (trí'ing), *adj.* Hard to endure; distressing; as, these are *try* *ing* times.

**try'ing**, *adj.* Fitted for or used in trying.

**trying plane**. A long finishing plane used especially on the edges of pieces to be accurately joined. See **PLANE**, *Illustr.* (7).

**try'ing** (trí'ing), *n.* [*i. e.*, hole.] *Bot.* A nutlike diaphragm, in which the epicarp and mesocarp separate from the hard 2-valved endocarp, as in the walnut and hickory.

**try'out'** (trí'out'), *n.* **a** In sports, a test by which the fitness of a contestant to remain in a certain class is determined. **b** *Colloq.* *U.S.* A performance or an opportunity for demonstration given as a test.

**try'p-a-no-so'-ma** (tríp'a-nó-só-má), **try'p-a-no-some'** (tríp'a-nó-sóm; -sóm), *n.* [*Nl.* *trypanosoma*, fr. (*i.* *trypanon* auger + *soma* body).] *Zool.* Any of a genus (*Trypanosoma*) of parasitic flagellate protozoans infesting the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of an insect. Some cause serious or fatal diseases such as sleeping sickness and nagana. See **TS-TSE**.

**try'p-a-no-so-mí'a-sis** (-sóm'í'a-sís), *n.* *Med.* Disease due to infection with trypanosomes.

**Try'p-ars-am'id'e** (tríp'árs-ám'id; -íd; tríp'árs-ám'id; -míd), *n.* A trade-mark for a drug used in the treatment of sleeping sickness (def. 1) and syphilis of the central nervous system.

**try'p'sin** (tríp'sín), *n.* [*G.*, fr. *gr* *tryein* to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin*.] *Biochem.* **a** A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice. **b** Any of several similar enzymes. — **try'p'ic** (-tík), *adj.*

**try'p-to-phan** (tríp'tó-fán), **try'p-to-phane** (-fán), *n.* [*tryptic* + *-phane*.] *Biochem.* A crystalline amino acid,  $C_{10}H_{15}N_2O_4$ , a product of tryptic digestion, essential to animal life.

**try'sail** (trí'sáil; *naut.* trí's'f), *n.* *Naut.* A fore and-aft sail bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast (**trysail mast**) close abait a lower mast.

**try square**. An instrument for marking or measuring off right angles, and testing work for squareness.

**trust** (trúst; *trist*; in *Scot. & Dial.* *trist* only), *n.* [OF. *triste*, *triste*, a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush.] **1.** An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place (**trust'ing place**) of meeting. **2.** *Now Scot. & Dial.* A market or fair. — *v. t.* & *i.* *Scot.* **1.** To agree to meet. **2.** To appoint; fix; agree upon. — **trust'er**, *n.*

**tsar** (zár; tsár), *n.* [*Russ.* *tsar'*, fr. *tsesar*, through OSlav. and Goth., fr. L. *Caesar* Caesar.] A king; an emperor; specif.: **a** The popular title of the former emperors of Russia; officially, their title as kings of Poland and some other parts of their empire. **b** The title of the former kings of Bulgaria, from 1108. — **tsar'dom**, *n.*

**tsar'e-vích** (zár'vích; tsár'-), **tsar'e-vitch** (zár'vích), *n.* [*Russ.* *tsarevich*.] A son of a tsar of Russia; — orík, a title, later replaced by grand duke. Cf. **CAESAREVICH**.

**tsa-rev'na** (zár'v'ná; tsá-), **tsa-rev'na** (zár'v'ná), *n.* [*Russ.* *tsarevna*.] A daughter of a tsar of Russia; also, the wife of a tsarevitch; — originally, a title.

**tsa-rí'na** (zár'v'ná; tsá-), **tsa-rí'na** (zár'v'ná), *n.* [*G. Zarín*, *Caorín*, *tsar*.]



Try Square.

**tsar**, in Russ., *tsaritsa*. The title of an empress of Russia, corresponding to the emperor's title of *tsar*.

**tsarism** (tsā'iz'm; tsā'iz'm, tsā'iz'm), *n.* Autocratic government; absolutism.

**tsaritsa**, *tsaritsa* (tsā'rit'sā; tsā'), *n.* — *tsarism*.

**tsatse** (tsā'tsē), *n.*, or **tsatse fly**. [S. Afr. D. *tsatse*, of Bantu origin.] Any of several African muscid flies (genus *Glossina*), as *G. morsitans* the vector of the nagana parasite (*Trypanosoma brucei*) of cattle and horses or *G. palpalis* which carries the parasite *T. gambiense* of human sleeping sickness.

**Tshi** (chwē), *adj.* Designating a linguistic stock of Negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa. — *n.* The Tshi language, the chief language of the Gold Coast.

**T shirt or tee shirt**. A man's or boy's cotton undershirt with very short sleeves and collarless neck; also, a similarly styled knit jersey or shirt for outer wear.

**T square**. A ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines.

**tsu-na-mi** (tsōō-nā'mē), *n.* [Jap., storm wave.] A great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.

**tsu-na-mu-shi disease** (tsōō-tsā-mū-shē), [Jap. *tsunagumushi*, fr. *mushi* bug.] *Med.* A typhuslike acute febrile disease, originally observed in Japan, caused by microorganisms of a certain genus (*Rickettsia*) that are transmitted by the bite of a larval mite (*Trombicula akamushi*); — called also *scrub typhus*.

**Tuareg** (twā'rēg), *n.* [From *Touareg*, Berber pron. of Ar. *Tawārig*, pl. of *Tariq*.] One of the dominant nomads of the central and western Sahara who have preserved their Hamitic speech in great purity but are of the Moslem faith.

**tu-a-ta-ra** (tōō'ā-tā'rā), *n.* A large iguanalike reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) of certain islands off the coast of New Zealand. It is the only surviving rhynchocephalian.

**tub** (tūb), *n.* [MD. (& MLG.) *tubbe*, *tobbe* (D. *tobbe*).] 1. A wide, low bucketlike vessel, originally formed with wooden staves, round bottom, and hoops. 2. *Slang.* A slow moving boat or vessel, also, a short fat person. 3. The amount which such a bucketlike vessel will hold; as, a tub of butter. 4. A bathtub; hence, *Collog.* a bath in a bathtub. 5. A small cask; esp., a keg or cask holding about four gallons. 6. *Obs.* A sweating in a bathtub. 7. *Mining.* A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. 8. A train used underground. — *v. t. & i.*; **TUBBED** (tū'bēd); **TUBING**. To wash, bathe, plant, etc., in a tub. — **tub-a-bile** (tū'ā-bēl), *adj.* — **tub-ber** (-ēr), *n.* — **tub-ber**, *n.*

**tu-ba** (tū'bā), *n.*; *pl.* **TUBAS** (-bāz). [L., trumpet.] 1. An ancient trumpet. 2. A large, deep-toned axhorn. 3. A powerful organ reed stop of 8-foot pitch.

**tubal** (tū'bāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a tube, esp. a Fallopian tube. — *n.* A Fallopian tube.

**tubate** (tū'bāt), *adj.* Having or forming a tube or tubes.

**tube** (tūb; tīā), *n.* [F., fr. *l. tubus*.] 1. A hollow cylinder to convey liquids, gases, etc.; also, a round metal container from which dusts may be squeezed; as, a tube of tooth paste. 2. Something with a tube or tube part as its chief feature, as a gun or telescope. 3. *Bot.* The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamopetalous calyx. 4. *Elec.* = **ELECTRON TUBE**. 5. *Elec. & Magnetism.* A space, usually assumed to be tubular in form, bounded by lines of force or induction; — called specif. **tube of force** or **tube of induction**. 6. A tunnel for an underground railway, also, *Collog.*, the railway itself (**tube railway**). — *v. t.* To furnish with, enclose in, or pass through, a tube or tubes; also, to make tubular.

**tuber** (tū'bēr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob, truffle.] 1. *Bot.* A short, fleshy, usually underground, stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves with buds or "eyes" in their axils, as the potato. Cf. **BULB**, **CORM**. 2. *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.

**tuber-cle** (tū'bēr-kē), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.] 1. A small knoblike prominence or excrescence, esp. on an animal or plant; a nodule; specif.: a *Anat.* An eminence near the head of a rib which articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra. See **VERTEBRA**, *Illustr.* 2. *Bot.* A nodule on the root of a leguminous plant. 3. *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth in an organ or in the skin; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis.

**tubercle bacillus**. The microorganism (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) which causes tuberculosis. Cf. **BACILLUS**, 2.

**tuber-cu-lar** (tū'bēr-kū'lār), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; specif.: *Med.* a Nodular; as, *tubercular leprosy*. b Loosely, tuberculous. — *n.* A person having tuberculous.

**tuber-cu-late** (-lāt), *adj.* [NL. *tuberculatus*.] Tuberculated; also, tubercular. — **tuber-cu-lation** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**tuber-cu-lat-ed** (-lāt'ēd; -lād), *adj.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles.

**tuber-cu-lin** (-līn), *n.* Also **tuber-cu-lin** (līn; -lēn). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of, or specific substances extracted from, the tubercle bacillus, used in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, esp. in children and cattle; as, **tuberculin test**, the injection of tuberculin into the skin to determine by the reaction the presence of tuberculosis.

**tuber-cu-lo** (tū'bēr-kū'lō), **tubercu-l**. [L. *tuberculum* tubercle.] A combining form denoting a *Tuberculous*, as in **tuber-cu-lo-oid**, **tuber-cu-lo-tha-r-a-py**. b *The tubercle bacillus*. c *Tuberculosis*.

**tuber-cu-lo-oid** (-loid), *adj.* *Med.* Resembling a tubercle.

**tuber-cu-lo-sis** (tū'bēr-kū'lō'sis; tū'bēr-), *n.* [NL. See **TUBERCLE**; -OSIS.] *Med.* An infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by the production of tubercles, or lesions. The commonest seat of human tuberculosis is the lungs (*pulmonary tuberculosis*, *consumption*, or *phthisis*). Often, *Collog.*, abbreviated to *t.b.*

**tuber-cu-lous** (tū'bēr-kū'lō's), *adj.* a *Orig.*, having, or characterized by, tubercles; tubercular. b *Med.* Affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis; caused by, or due to the bacillus of, tuberculosis.

**tube-rose** (tū'b'rōz; tū'b'rōs), *n.* [See **TUBEROUS**.] A bulbous herb (*Polianthes tuberosa*) of the amaryllis family, cultivated for its spike of fragrant white lilylike flowers.

**tuber-ous-ly** (tū'bēr-ōsē-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-tīz). An obtuse prominence; specif., *Anat. & Zool.*, of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments.

**tub-er-ous** (tū'bēr-ōs), *adj.* Also **tub-er-ous** (-ōs). [F. *tubereux*, fr.

*L. tuberosus*. See **TUBER**.] 1. Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences. 2. *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or like a tuber or tubers.

**tuberous root**. A thick fleshy root like a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves, as in the dahlia. — **tub-er-ous-root-ed**, *adj.*

**tubi-** [L. *tubus*.] A combining form meaning *tube*, as in **tubiform**.

**tub-ing** (tū'b'ing), *n.* 1. Act of making tubes. 2. A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; a length or piece of a tube; also, material for tubes.

**tub-u-lar** (tū'bū-lār), *adj.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe.] 1. Having the form of, or consisting of, a tube or tubes; fistulous; also, made or provided with tubes. 2. Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through tubes.

**tub-u-late** (-lāt), *adj.* Tubulated. — (-lāt), *v. t.* To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubulure; as, a *tubulated bottle* or *retort*. — **tub-u-lation** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

**tubule** (tū'būl), *n.* [F. or L.; F. fr. *L. tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe.] A small tube or fistular body.

**tubul-** [L. *tubulus* a small tube.] A combining form meaning tubule, as in **tubuliflorous**, having all the flowers with tubular corollas, as plants of the aster family.

**tub-u-lous** (tū'bū-lō's), *adj.* [See **TUBULE**.] Like, or in the form of, a tube, specif.: a *Tubular*. b *Bot.* Having, or made up of, tubular florets.

**tub-u-lure** (-lūr), *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort.

**tu'chun'** (tū'chūn'), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *tu' chūn'*, lit., overseer of troops.] In China, 1910-1923, the title of the military governor of a province; a war lord.

**tuck** (tūk), *v. t.* [AS. *flician* to ill-treat; akin to MD. & MLG. *tucken*, *tocken*, to tug.] 1. To pull up in a fold or folds; to shorten or tighten by drawing up or together in folds; — usually with *up*. 2. To secure (something) by pushing its edges under; also, to cover or wrap snugly or tightly; — with *up*, *up*, etc.; as, to *tuck* a child in bed. 3. To put (something) where it will be held tightly or snugly; to press, cram, or poke. 4. To make a tuck or tucks in. — *v. i.* 1. To draw up or together in or as in folds. 2. To make tucks. — *n.* 1. A sewed fold, as in a garment, for decoration or shortening. 2. (Perh. a different word.) U. S. Vital spirit, energy; life. 3. *Fancy Diving*. In a dive of the somersault type, a series of movements in which a diver clasps his ankles with his hands and rolls himself into a ball in order to increase the rate of his spin. 4. *Shipbuilding*. The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern.

**tuck** (tūk; tōk), *v. t. & i.* *Chiefly Scot.* sound; beat.

**tuck** (tūk), *n.* [F. *estoc*.] *Hint.* A rapier.

**tuck-a-hoe** (tūk'ā-hō), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin.] The edible sclerotium of a subterranean fungus (*Poria cocos*).

**tuck'er** (tūk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which tucks. 2. *Orig.*, a neckerchief; now, a chemise.

**tuck'er**, *v. t.* *Collog.* To tire; fatigue to exhaustion.

**tuck'ot** (tūk'ōt; -t), *n.* [From *tuck* sound, fr. ONE *toquer* to touch, strike.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare.

**-tude** (-tūd), [F. *-tude* and *l. -tudo*.] A suffix forming nouns and equivalent to *-ness*, as in *promptitude*.

**Tu'dor** (tū'dōr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to an English royal family descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, the widow of Henry V, or to the period (1485-1508) of the Tudor sovereigns, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. — *n.* A

**Tudor architecture or style**. The latest style of English Gothic, that under the Tudors, characterized by a particular type of arch (**Tudor arch**), by shallow moldings, and by much paneling. See **ARCH**, *Illustr.* **tu-e'bor** (tū'ēbōr), [L.] I will defend; — motto of Michigan.

**Tues'day** (tūz'dē; tīz; tīā), *n.* [AS. *Tiwesdag*.] The third day of the week; the day following Monday. Abbr. *Tues.*, *Tu*.

**tu'fa** (tū'fā; tū'fā), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, fr. *L. tofus*, *tophus*, *tufo*.] *Geol.* A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually in plural *calcareous tufo*. b *Tuff*. — **tu'fa-ceous** (tū'fā'shē; tū'), *adj.*

**tuff** (tūf), *n.* [F. *tuf*, fr. *It. tufo*.] A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually stratified. — **tu'fa-ceous** (tū'fā'shē), *adj.*

**tuff** (tūf), *n.* [OF. *tufe*, *tufe*, *tuffe* (F. *touffe*).] 1. A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, feathers, blades of grass, etc., close together or attached at the base. 2. A cluster; clump, esp. any of the clusters of threads drawn tightly through a mattress, quilt, etc., to secure the padding; also, a button or leather disk used in the place of such a tuft. 3. *Slang.* A gold tassel formerly worn by titled students at Cambridge and Oxford; also, the wearer of such a tuft. — *v. t.* 1. To provide, adorn, secure, etc., with a tuft or tufts. 2. To fasten padding in (a quilt, mattress, etc.) by stitching at intervals and sewing on tufts. — **tuff'er**, *n.* — **tuff'y**, *adj.*

**tuff'ed** (tūf'ēd; -tūd), *adj.* 1. Having a tuft or tufts; finished or decorated with tufts. 2. Growing in tufts.

**tuff'hunt'** (tūf'hūn'), *n.* One who seeks association with tufts (see **TUFF**), a snob; toady; synonym. **tuff'hunt'ing**, *adj.*

**tug** (tūg), *v. t. & i.*; **TUGGED** (tūgd); **tug'ing**. [ME. *tuggen*, *toqgen*, *toqgen*.] 1. To ply or pull (at) strenuously; strain (at). 2. To tug; haul. 3. To strive; toil; labor; drudge. 4. To tow with a tugboat. — *Syn.* See **PULL**. — *n.* 1. A tugging; a violent or strong pull or strain. 2. A supreme effort. 3. A trace of a harness; any rope chain, etc., used in pulling something along. 4. *Naut.* A *boat* (*tugboat*). A strongly built steam or power vessel, towing; — called also *tugboat*. — **tug'er** (tūg'ēr), *n.*

**tug of war**. A struggle for supremacy. b An athletic contest in which a number of men pull on a rope against an equal number.

**tu'i** (tū'ē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novaezeelandiae*) having glossy black plumage, with a white tuft on each side of the throat and white streaks on the back of the neck and on the shoulder, noted for its powers of mimicry; — called also *parson bird*.

**tuile** (tūwē), *n.* [F. *tuile* tile, fr. *L. tegula*.] In plate armor, one of the hinged plates before the thigh. See **ARMOR**, *Illustr.*

**tu-lition** (tū-lī'sh'ūn), *n.* [OF. *tuicion*, MF. *tustion*, fr. *L. tūt-* *-ōnis*, protection, fr. *tueri*, *tutus*, to watch, guard, protect.] *Now Rare*. Protection, guardianship. 2. The act or profession — the price of, or payment for, instruction. — **tu-lition-al** (-āl), **tu-lition-ary** (-ārē; fr. *esp. Brit.*, -ārē), *adj.*

**tu-la-re-mi-a**, **tu-la-re-mi-a**, (tū'lā-rē'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *Tulare* Co., Calif. + *-emia*, *-emia*.] A disease of rodents, man, and some

domestic animals, caused by a microorganism (*Pasteurella tularensis*) transmitted chiefly by insects, esp. hares, and producing in man a fever.

**tul'e** (tòò'è), *n.* [Sp., fr. Nahuatl *tollin* rush.] Either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus lacustris* and *S. acutus*) growing on overflowed land in the southwestern United States.

**tul'ip** (tù'lip), *n.* [Obs. *l.* *tulipa* (*D. tulp*), obs. *F. tulipan* (*F. tulipe*), fr. color. Turk. *tulband* turban] — so called (in Europe) from the resemblance of the flower to a turban. 1. Any of a genus (*Tulipa*) of Eurasian bulbous herbs of the lily family with linear or broadly lanceolate leaves and, commonly, a single showy flower; also, its flower or bulb.

**tul'ip-o-ma-ni-a** (tù'lip-o-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [NL, fr. *tulip* + *mania*.] A mania for acquiring or growing tulips, as in Holland about 1634.

**tulip tree**. A tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) which bears tuliplike greenish-yellow flowers; hence, any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flowers.

**tul'ip-wood'** (tù'lip-wùd'), *n.* 1. The soft white wood of the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*) used for cabinetmaking, etc., whitewood. 2. The striped or variegated wood of any of several trees, also, any of the trees yielding such wood.

**tulle** (tòòl; tòòl; *F. tül*), *n.* [F., fr. the town *Tulle*, France.] A thin fine net, commonly of silk, for veils, dresses, etc., whitewood. 1. To cause to tumble, or fall or roll over or down. 2. To cause to tumble, or fall or roll over or down. 3. To disorder or throw into disorder; to lose recklessly here and there, or the like. 4. To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal), softening (leather), etc. — *n.* A tumbling; a tumbled state; disorder.

**tum'ble** (tù'm'bl), *v. i.* **tum'ble** (*v. i.*); **tum'bling** (*-blīng*). [Freq. of *ME. tumben* to dance, jump, fr. *AS. tumbian* to somersault, dance violently.] 1. To leap, spring, etc., rhythmically; now, usually, to perform acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, handstands, etc. 2. To fall suddenly and violently. 3. To roll over, or to and fro; roll or toss about. 4. To move, go, come, pass, jump, etc., in a hasty disorderly manner. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to tumble, or fall or roll over or down. 2. To disorder or throw into disorder; to lose recklessly here and there, or the like. 3. To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal), softening (leather), etc. — *n.* A tumbling; a tumbled state; disorder.

**tum'ble-bug'** (-bùk'), *n.* Also **tum'ble-dung'** (-dūng'). Any of various scarabaeid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabaeus*, *Canthon*, *Copris*, and *Phanaeus*) which form masses of dung, which they bury in the ground, and in which they lay their eggs.

**tum'ble-down'** (-doun'), *adj.* Ready to fall; dilapidated.

**tum'bler** (tù'm'blēr), *n.* 1. One who tumbled; esp., a tumbling acrobat. 2. A dog of a breed formerly used in coursing rabbits. 3. A drinking glass without a foot or stem, org. made with a pointed or convex base, also, the contents of a tumbler. 4. *Chaffy Dial*. A variety of cart; a tumbler. 5. Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight. 6. A movable obstruction in a lock, consisting of a lever, slide, pin, or the like, which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown. See *lock*, *illustr.* 7. A device or mechanism for tumbling (see *tumblers*, *v. t.*, 3), as a drum in which hides are washed and softened; also, the one who operates a tumbler. 8. A type of toy, so formed and weighted as to rock or tumble at a slight touch. 9. In a gunlock, a piece on which the mainspring acts. 10. *Mach.* a. A protecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft, for actuating another piece. b. The movable part of a reversing or speed-changing gear (tumbler gear).

**tum'ble-wood'** (tù'm'bl-wùd'), *n.* U.S. Any plant, as the bittersweet, certain amarantids, etc., which breaks away from its roots in the autumn, and is driven about by the wind.

**tum'bling bar'el** (tù'm'blīng). A revolving cask in which small metal parts are polished, as by mutual attrition.

**tum'bral** (tù'm'brāl), *adj.* **tum'bril** (-brīl), *n.* [OF. *tomberal*, *tumerel*, a tumbler.] 1. *Hist.* An instrument of torture, specif., a cucking stool. 2. A cart; esp., a farmer's cart or wagon. 3. In the French Revolution, such a cart or any vehicle used to convey the condemned to the guillotine. 4. *Mil.* A two-wheeled cart carrying tools, cartridges, etc.

**tum'ble-fo'ient** (tù'm'bl-fō'ient), *adj.* [L. *tumescere*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *tumere* to tumble, fr. *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make.] *Med.* Producing swelling.

**tum'ble-fac'ion** (-fāk'ion), *n.* 1. Act of tumefying; state of being swollen. 2. A tumor; swelling.

**tum'ble-fo'ly** (tù'm'bl-fō'ly), *v. t.* & *i.*; **tum'ble-fo'ly** (fid), **tum'ble-fo'ly** (fyng), [F. *tumefier*, fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-facere* (in comp.) to make.] To swell or become swelled.

**tum'ble-fo'nt** (tù'm'bl-fō'nt), *adj.* [L. *tumescere*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *tumescere* to swell up, fr. *tumere* to swell.] Slightly tumid or swollen. — **tum'ble-fo'nt** (-fo'nt), *adj.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell.] 1. Swollen, enlarged, or distended. 2. Bulging; protuberant. 3. Figuratively: a. Pompous; inflated; bombastic; — of style, etc. b. Teeming; bursting. — *Syn.* See *INFLATED*. — **tum'ble-fo'nt** (tù-mid'fō'nt), *n.* — **tum'ble-fo'nt** (-fo'nt), *adj.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell.] 1. Swollen, enlarged, or distended. 2. Bulging; protuberant. 3. Figuratively: a. Pompous; inflated; bombastic; — of style, etc. b. Teeming; bursting. — *Syn.* See *INFLATED*. — **tum'ble-fo'nt** (tù-mid'fō'nt), *n.* — **tum'ble-fo'nt** (-fo'nt), *adj.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell.] 1. Swollen, enlarged, or distended. 2. Bulging; protuberant. 3. Figuratively: a. Pompous; inflated; bombastic; — of style, etc. b. 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**esp.**, the northern dialect, widely used as a lingua franca in the valley of the Amazon.

**Tu-pi-an** (tu-pi'ān), *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an important linguistic family occupying many scattered areas in central South America, but esp. the valley of the Amazon. Its two main branches are the Tupi, its northern dialect, and the Guaraní, its southern dialect. See **LANGUAGE, Table**.

**tup'pence** (tup'pēns), **tup'pen-ny** (tup'pēn-y). *Colloq.* for **TWO-PENCE**, **TWO-PENNY**.

**tutque** (tūk), *n.* [Can. F. See **TOQUE**.] 1. A type of warm cap for winter wear, made from a knit bak with closed tapered ends by pushing one end up in the other. 2. A similar tight-fitting knitted cap of a single thickness gathered in at the peak and worn with the bottom folded back. Cf. **WATCH CAP**.

**tu quo'que** (tū kwō'kwē), [*L.*] Thou also; — a retort charging an adversary with being or doing the same as oneself.

**Tu-ra-ni-an** (tū-rān-i'ān), *adj.* [Per. *Turan* the region north of the Oxus, Turkistan.] Ural-Altaic. — *n.* 1. A member of any of the peoples of Ural Altaic stock. 2. The Ural Altaic languages collectively. — **Tu-ra-ni-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**tur'ban** (tūrbān), *n.* [Turk. and F. *turban*, earlier *turbant*, *turban*, fr. *Turk. duband*, colloq. *tulband*, a length or square of mudein, a turban, fr. *Per. duband* and *turban*, *sush*.] 1. A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most male Moslems, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl, wound about it. 2. A headdress resembling the Oriental turban. 3. A type of woman's or child's hat with a high crown and a wide brim.

**tur'ba-ry** (tūrbā-ry), *n.* *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [Of *turbare*, *tourbiers*, *peat bog*, fr. *tourbe*, *peat*, of *teut. murin*.] *Eng. Law*, An exemption to the turf or peat on another's land, also, the ground where turf is dug.

**tur'bul-lar-i-an** (tūrbū-lār-i'ān), *n.* [1. *turbellae* a bustle, stir, dim. fr. *turba* disturbance; — because the cilia cause tiny currents in the water.] Any member of a class (*Turbellaria*) of flatworms consisting of the planarians. — **tur'bul-lar-i-an**, *adj.*

**tur'buth** (tūrbūth; -bith), **tur'bith** (bith), *Vars.* of **TURPERTH**.

**turbid** (tūrbid), *adj.* [1. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder, tumult, crowd.] 1. Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled. 2. Clouded or cloudy; not clear or transparent. 3. Muddled; not lucid. — **tur'bidity** (tūrbid-i'ty), **tur'bidity**, *n.*

**Syn.** Turbid, muddy, roily, mean clouded with or as with sediment. Turbid specifically implies a disturbance or stirring up until, darkened, obscured, confused, or the like; muddy, the presence of mud, or something suggesting mud, which darkens, discolors, muddles, or the like; roily, turbidness and agitation.

**tur'bi-dim'e-ter** (tūrbid-i'm'e-ter), *n.* [ML. *turbiditas* turbidity + *-meter*.] An instrument for comparing the turbidity of liquids by viewing light through them and determining how much light is cut off by them, also, loosely, a nephelometer. — **tur'bi-dim'e-try** (trī), *n.* — **tur'bi-dim'e-trics** (-i-m'e-triks), *adj.*

**tur'bi-nal** (tūrbī-nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [1. *turbo*, *turben*, -inis, a top, whirl.] Anat. & Zool. Rolled in a spiral, as roll like, tubular; — applied to the thin, plicated, bony or cartilaginous plates on the wall of the nasal chambers. — *n.* Also **tur'bi-nat'od bone** (-nāt'ēd, -Id). A tubular bone or cartilage.

**tur'bi-nate** (-nāt), **tur'bi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ēd; -Id), *adj.* [1. *turbinatus*.] 1. Anat. & Zool. Turbinal. 2. Bot. Shaped like a top, or inverted cone. 3. Zool. Spiral with whorls de- turning rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells. — **tur'bi-nat'ion** (-nāt'ēsh'n), *n.*

**turbine** (tūrbīn; -bin), *n.* [F. fr. *L. turbo*, -ione, that which spins, or whirls round, whirl.] A rotary engine actuated by the reaction, impulse, or both, of a current of fluid subject to pressure. A turbine usually consists of a series of curved vanes on a central rotating spindle.

**tur'bit** (tūrbīt), *n.* A pigeon of a fancy breed having a short head and beak and a frilled breast.

**tur'bo-** (tūrbō-), A combining form for *turbine*, meaning: a *coupled directly to a driving turbine*, as **tur'bo-blow'er**, **tur'bo-com-pressor**. *b* *Consisting of a turbine*, as **tur'bo-vol'u-tor**.

**tur'bo-ant** (tūrbō'ant), *n.* *Aeronautics*. A fan directly connected to and driven by a turbine, usually by means of a common shaft. It is used to supply air for cooling, for ventilation, or for combustion.

**tur'bo-en'gine** (tūrbō'en-jīn), *Aeronautics*. A jet engine having a turbine-driven propeller, designed to produce thrust principally by means of a propeller, although additional thrust is usually obtained from the hot exhaust gases which issue in a jet; — called also **tur'bo-prop** (-prōp), or **tur'bo-prop'jet** (-prōp'jēt), *en'gine*.

**tur'bo-ram-jet** (-jet), *en'gine*, *Aeronautics*. A jet engine consisting essentially of a turbojet engine with provisions for burning additional fuel in the tail pipe, or portion of the engine to the rear of the turbine, thus making it possible to obtain higher gas temperatures in the exhaust jet than can be tolerated by the turbine blades.

**tur'bo-su-per-charge'** (tūrbō-sū-pēr-chānj'), *v. t.* To equip with a turbosupercharger.

**tur'bo-su-per-charge'r** (-sū-pēr-chānj'ēr), *n.* A supercharger driven by a turbine that is operated by the hot exhaust gases of an airplane engine, for increasing engine efficiency. See **SUPERCHARGER, Illustr.**

**tur'bot** (tūrbīt), *n. sing. & pl.* [OF. *tourbot*, fr. OSw. *törnbut*.] *a* A European flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) highly esteemed as a food fish and often weighing from 30 to 40 pounds. *b* Any of many somewhat similar flounders.

**tur'bu-lence** (tūrbū-lēns), *n.* Also **tur'bu-len-cy** (-lēn-sī). Quality or state of being turbulent; a situation or event characterized by tumult.

**tur'bu-lent** (-lēnt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *L. turbulentus*, fr. *turba* disorder, tumult.] 1. Causing or inciting violence, unrest, or disturbance. 2. Characterized by agitation or tumult; tempestuous. — **tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**turbulent flow**. Fluid flow in which the velocity at a given point changes constantly in magnitude and direction; — contrasted with *laminar flow*.

**Tur'co** (tūrkō), *n. pl.* -cos (-kōz). [F. or It. *turco* a Turk.] A member of the force of French Algerian infantry (technically *Algérien ti ravilleurs*) composed chiefly of natives, the chief officers being French.

**Tur'co-** (tūrkō-), *Var.* of **TURCO**.

**Tur'co-man** (tūrkō-mān), *n. pl.* -MANS (-mānz). *Var.* of **TURKOMAN**, **tur'ki-form**.

**tur'ki-form** (tūrkī-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. turdus* a thrush + *-form*.] Zool. Having the form or structure of a thrush.

**tur'dino** (tūrdīn; -dīn), *adj.* [1. *turdus* thrush.] Belonging to a widely distributed family (Turdidae) of singing birds including the true thrushes which constitute a subfamily (Turdinae).

**tu-reen'** (tū-rēn'; -rō-), *n.* [F. *terrene*, fr. *L. terrenus*, fr. *L. terra* earth.] A large deep vessel from which soup is served at the table.

**turi** (tūri), *n. pl.* TURURS (tūrs), *sometimes* TURVES (tūrvz). [AS.] 1. The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a piece or slab of this, a sod. 2. Peat, esp. when used or ready for fuel. 3. Usually with *the*. The course for, or the sport of, horse racing. Hence, **tur'f-man**. — *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod.

**turfy** (tūrfī), *adj.*; **TURF-ER** (-fēr); **TURF-EST**. 1. Abounding with turf, made of, or covered with, turf. 2. Having the nature or appearance of turf. 3. Of, pertaining to, or snacking of the turf, or horse racing. — **turf'f-ness** (tūrf'f-nēs, -nēs), *n.*

**tur'ges-cent** (tūrgēs-ent; -nt), *adj.* [1. *turgescent*, -entia, pres. part. of *turgere*.] Becoming turgid, distended, or inflated; swelling. — **tur'ges-cence** (-ēns, -ēnz), **tur'ges-cen-cy** (-Pn-sī; -n-sī), *n.*

**tur'gid** (tūrdīd), *adj.* [1. *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to swell.] 1. Distended by some internal agent or expansive force; inflated; swollen, bloated. 2. Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; bombastic; pompous. — *Syn.* See **INFLATED**. — **tur'gid-i-ty** (tūrdīd-i-tī), **tur'gid-ness**, *n.* — **tur'gid-ly**, *adv.*

**tur'gite** (tūrdīt), *n.* [From *Turginsk*, copper mine, Ural Mts.] Mineral. An iron ore, consisting of hydrous ferric oxide, 2FeO.3H<sub>2</sub>O.

**tur'gor** (tūrgōr, gōr), *n.* [1. *L.* a swelling, fr. *turgere* to swell.] 1. Turgescence, also, turgidity. 2. Physiol. The state of normal turgescence and tension in living cells; specif. *Plant Physiol.*, the distention of the protoplasmic layer and of the cell wall by the fluid contents.

**Turk** (tūrk), *n.* [Of *Turk*, fr. ML. *Turces*, fr. Turk, Ar. & Per. *Türk*.] 1. A member of any of the groups of Asiatic peoples speaking Turkic languages who dwell in the region ranging from the Adriatic to the Okhotsk. 2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey or the Turkish republic, esp. a member of the dominant race. 3. *A Now Rare*. One of the Moslem faith. *b* One exhibiting any quality attributed to Turks. 4. A Turkish horse; specif., a race of horses related to the Arabs.

**turkey** (tūrkī), *n.* See **PURAT, Note 3**. [From *turkey cock*, first applied to the guinea cock, which was imported from Africa through Turkey into Europe and with which the Am. bird was for a time identified.] 1. Either of two species of large American birds of a family (Meleagridae), one of which (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is of wide range in North America, and is domesticated in most parts of the world. 2. *Orig. Thent Shang*. A fowl; a "flop."

**turkey buzzard**. An American culture (*Cathartes aura*) common in South and Central America and in the southern United States.

**turkey cock**. A male turkey; also, a strutting, pompous person.

**Turkey red**. A brilliant, durable red produced upon cotton by means of alizarin (or, formerly, madder) in connection with an aluminum mordant and fatty matter.

**turkey trot**. A ragtime dance of the period of the first World War, danced with the feet well apart and with a rise on the ball of the foot, followed by a drop upon the heel. — **tur'key-trot'**, *v. i.*

**Tur'ki** (tūrkī), *adj.* [Per. fr. *Turk*. See **TURK**.] 1. Designating or pertaining to the groups of Turkic languages, as Turkish, or Osmanli. 2. Designating, or pertaining to, the peoples of Turkic speech, as the Osmanli in Europe and the Uigurs, Seljuks, Uzbeks, Turkomans, and other Tatar tribes in Asia.

**Tur'kic** (tūrkīk), *adj.* 1. Designating or pertaining to a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages, or the peoples speaking these languages, esp. the Turki groups. See **LANGUAGE, Table**. 2. Loosely, equivalent to **TURKISH**.

**Tur'kish** (tūrkīsh), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* The language spoken by Turks, esp. by those of Turkey. Since 1928 it has been written in the Roman alphabet. See **LANGUAGE, Table**.

**Turkish bath**. A type of bath introduced from the East, in which after a profuse perspiration has been induced in a superheated room, the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc.

**Turkish delight or paste**. A confection of jellylike consistency, usually cut in cubes and dusted with sugar.

**Turkish tobacco**. A very aromatic tobacco grown in certain districts of Turkey, Greece, Syria, and other parts of the Levant and used in cigarettes.

**Turkish, or turkish, towel or toweling**. A cotton or linen towel or towed fabric having rough surfaces formed by raised loops or a thick pile.

**Tur'kism** (tūrkīzm), *n.* Turkish customs, beliefs, institutions, and principles; also, *Kare*, a Turkish idiom.

**Turk'man** (tūrk'mān), *n. pl.* -MĀN (-mānz). A native or inhabitant of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. — **Turk-me'n-i-an** (tūrk-me'n-i'ān), *adj.*

**Tur'ko-** (tūrkō-), Also **Tur'go-**. [ML. *Turris* Turk.] A combining form, meaning *Turkic*, *Turki*, *Turkish*, *Turkish and*, as in: **Turko-Italian**, **Turko-Turkic**, **Turko-Tatar**.

**Tur'ko-man** (tūrkō-mān), *n. pl.* -MANS (-mānz). [Per. *Turkman* Turklike.] A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turkic stock dwelling in the Turkmen, Uzbek, and Kazakh, Soviet Socialist Republics of western Asia. They are chiefly Mohammedan.

**Turk's-head'**, *n.* *Naut*. A knot of turbanlike form worked on a rope with a piece of small line.

**tur'maline** (tūrmā-līn; -lēn). *Var.* of **TOURMALINE**.

**tur'mer-ic** (tūrmēr-ik), *n.* [Earlier *tormerik*, *tormer*, *tormer*, fr. ML. *terra merita*, lit. deserved, or desert.] An East Indian herb (*Curcuma longa*) of the ginger family; also, its aromatic rootstock, used as a condiment, yellow dye, and medicine. 2. Any of several other plants yielding colored juices, as the bloodroot.

**turmeric paper**. Paper impregnated with turmeric, used as a test for alkaline substances, which turn it from yellow to brown, and for boric acid, which turns it red-brown.

**tur'moll** (tūrmōll), *n.* [Origin uncert.] Harassing confusion of sounds, movements, thoughts, etc.; turbulence; tumult; also, *Kare*, harassing labor.

**turn** (tūrn), *n.* [AS. *turnian*, *turnan*, combined with OF. *turner*, *turner*, both fr. *L. tornare* to turn in a lathe, to round off, fr. *tornus* a

lathe, fr. Gr. *turnos* a turner's chisel.] 1. To cause to revolve; rotate. 2. a To revolve mentally; ponder; — often with *over*. b To execute by revolving, as handspindles. 3. To shape by applying a cutting tool while revolving; turn in a lathe; hence, to give a finished or well-rounded form to; as, to turn a phrase. 4. To cause to move around so as to open, close, tighten, etc.; something; as, to turn a cock; release, lower, etc. (something) by such a movement; as, to turn on the gas. 5. To cause to change position, posture, or part exposed; as, to turn a chair to the light; to turn the pages of a book. 6. To invert; reverse the sides or surfaces of; specif.: a To dig or plow so as to bring the lower soil to the surface. b To make over (a dress, coat, etc.) by reversing the material. 7. To reverse the order of or arrangement in; as, to turn things topsy-turvy. 8. To upset; derange; unsettle; specif., nauseate; as, the sight turned his stomach. 9. To divert; deflect; to bend or change the course of; specif.: a To convert; as, to turn one to religion. b To pervert. c To prejudice; as, to turn a child against his father. 10. To make go or move back; specif.: a To repel; as, to turn attackers by sharp fire. b To make rebound or recoil; as, to turn a joke against one. c To make look back; avert; as, turn your eyes. 11. To move, so as to aim, point, make play, etc.; direct; as, to turn a hose on a fire. 12. To direct the employment or use of; as, to turn everything to account. 13. To drive; dismiss; as, to turn one adrift. 14. To cause to rise, fall, etc.; — in set phrases; as, turn a hair, show a sign of discomposure. 15. To keep (money, goods, etc.) moving, circulating, or passing in trade; also, to earn; as, to turn a penny. 16. To take a circular course around; pass around; as, to turn the enemy's flank. 17. To pass or go beyond (an age, amount, etc.). 18. To change; transform; also, translate. 19. To ferment, sour, curdle, etc.; as, to turn milk. 20. To affect (a person or thing) so as to be or become; as, to turn one's back; as, to turn by exchanging ink for an equivalent; as, to turn stock into cash; also, to transfer. 22. To cause to curve, bend, fold back, etc.; as by pressure or meeting resistance; hence, to turn the edge or point of, to blunt, dull, etc. — *Syn.* See *CURVE*.

— *v. i.* 1. To move circularly or in a circle; revolve; rotate; swing; pivot; as, to turn on one's heels. 2. Hence: a To reel. b To hink; depend; as, the decision turns on one fact. c To center; concentrate. 3 To operate a lathe. 4 To reverse one's or its course or direction; go backward or in the opposite direction; hence: a To recoil. b To rebound. 5. To reverse one's policy, attitude, etc.; hence: a To rebel; as, the worm will turn. b To make retaliation; as, to turn upon an accuser. 6. To direct oneself or itself; as, his genius turned to painting. 7. To change one's or its direction, shift; as, the wind has turned. 8. Specif.: a To face about; glance back or to the side; as, he heard but did not turn. b To avert one's eyes; as, to turn from a sight. c To incline; move from a point of rest; as, these scales will turn on the weight of a hair. d To be variable or inconstant. 9 To be changed, altered, or transformed; also, to become (such) by a change or changes; as, to turn sour or pale. 10. Specif.: a To become acid, rancid, or putrid, sour. b To become mentally deranged. c To be nauseated; — of the stomach. d To change color; — esp. of leaves. e Chiefly *fr.* To change one's religion. 11. To become curved or bent; hence, of an edge, to be blunted. — *Syn.* See *CURVE*. **turn down.** To reject; decline; as, to turn down an offer. — *turn in.* *Colloq.* To go to bed. — *turn out.* a To drive out; expel. b To produce as the result of labor; as, to turn out a poem. c To extinguish, as by turning a switch. d To prove (to be); to become; as, he turned out a failure. e To come or go out, as, all turned out for the parade. — *turn over a new leaf.* To make a radical change, usually for the better, in one's way of living or doing. — *turn tail.* To run away; flee. — *turn the corner.* To pass the crisis safely, begin to improve, succeed, etc. — *turn the head of.* To make foolish or foolishly conceited. — *turn the tables.* a To bring about a reversal of the relative conditions or fortunes of two contending persons or parties. b To show that an argument advanced for or against a thesis actually favors the other side. — *turn to.* a To set to work. b To have recourse or resort to. c To use, employ, etc., so as to acquire (profit, advantage, etc.). — *turn turtle.* Of a vessel, to capsize bottom upward; loosely, to overturn. — *turn up.* a To find or be found; as, the book turned up. b To happen or occur unexpectedly. — *n.* 1. A turning around; revolution; rotation. 2. A round, wind, twist, or coil; also, a convolution. 3. A reeling; a spell of faintness, dizziness, etc.; *Colloq.*, a nervous start or shock. 4. A single trip including the return; as, take a turn in the park. 5. A change of course, position, etc.; a turning aside, back, face about, etc.; as, the turn of the tide. 6. Hence: a A change in tendency, drift, policy, trend, or the like; as, a turn in one's luck. b An occasion; an emergency; — chiefly in *at every turn*, that it constantly. 7. Turning point; specif.: a A bend in a road. b A crisis. 8. An unusual or unexpected event. — *turn of mind.* A change of opinion or feeling. — *turn of hand's turn.* an act of manual labor. — *c Brit.* A shift, or tour of duty. 11. A try or trial; specif., a bout; as, a turn at wrestling. 12. A variation; a difference in type, kind, etc. 13. Distinctive or characteristic quality, form, fashion, appearance, etc.; as, the turn of her neck; to give a story a new turn. 14. Something well-turned or skillfully fashioned. 15. Natural or special ability or aptitude; bent; as, to have a turn for mathematics. 16 *Mil.* A drill maneuver in which troops in line change direction without preserving their alignment. 17. *Music.* An ornament consisting of four tones, the first a degree above and the third a degree below the principal tone which comes in the second and fourth positions. When the auxiliary tones are reversed in order the grace is called an *inverted turn*. 18. *Stock Exchange.* A complete transaction involving purchase and sale of securities. 19. *Theater.* A short act, esp. for a variety show. — *by turns.* a Alternately; in succession. b At intervals. — *in turn.* In due order of succession. — *to turn.* Exactly; perfectly; as, done to a turn; — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit.

**turn-a-bout' (tûrn'â-bout'), n.** 1. Also *turn-a-bout'-face*. A changing from one side, alliance, etc., to another. 2. A person who changes or advocates change. 3. *U. S.* A merry-go-round. **turn-buckle (tûrn'bûk'l), n.** *Mach.* A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, to tighten a rod, stay, etc. **turn-coat' (-kô't), n.** A renegade; apostate.

One form of Turnbuckle.

**turn'down' (-doun'), adj.** 1. Capable of being turned down. 2. Worn with the upper part turned down; as, a *turn'down collar*.

**turned comma (tûrnd), Print.** An inverted comma.

**turn'er (tûr'nér), n.** One who or that which turns; specif., one who forms articles with a lathe.

**turn'er (tûr'nér; G. tûr'nér), n.** [G., fr. *turnen*, v., fr. *F. tourner*.] Literally, a gymnast; specif., a member of a Turnverein.

**turn'ery (tûr'nér-î), n.; pl. -ies (-îz).** The work, the products, or the shop of a turner or turners.

**turn'ing (tûr'nîng), n.** 1. The act or course of one that turns; a rotation, winding, bending, wheeling around, etc. 2. The angle of a turn; angle or corner, as of a road. 3. A shaping or forming by the use of a lathe; turnery; hence, a fashioning, as, the neat turning of a phrase.

**turn'ip (tûr'nîp), n.** [Formerly *turnep*, appar. fr. *turn*, or *F. tour* a turn + *ME. nepe* a turnip, fr. *AS. nêp*, fr. *L. napus*.] 1. The thick edible root of either of two biennial herbs (*Brassica rapa* and *B. napobrassica*) of the mustard family; also, either of these plants. The second species comprises forms more properly called *rutabaga* or *Swedish turnip*. 2. The roots of these plants cooked and prepared for eating.

**turn'ix (tûr'nîks), n.** [NL., fr. *L. coturnix* a quail] Any of a genus (*Turnix*) of small three-toed birds of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa that are mostly solitary and live on grassy plains.

**turn'key' (tûrn'kê'), n.; pl. TURNKEYS (-kêz').** A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; a wailer.

**turn'out' (-out'), n.** 1. A coming forth. 2. *Colloq.* a Chiefly *Eng.* A labor strike or strike. b A gathering of persons for a special purpose. c Act of getting up (from bed). d An equine; a carriage, with its horses, attendants, and equipment. e Costume, dress, garb, or the like. 3. Net yield; output. 4. a A railroad siding, or side-track. b A widened space in a road to allow vehicles to pass one another.

**turn'over (tûrn'ôv'ér), adj.** Admitting of being turned over; turn-down. — *n.* 1. An upset; spill. 2. A shift from one side, place, opinion, etc., to another. 3. A pie or tart made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other. 4. The amount of business done, of work accomplished, etc. 5. *Econ.* a A cycle of purchase, sale, and replacement, of a stock of goods; as, a *turnover* four times a year; also, the rate at which this process takes place. b The number of persons hired within a given period to replace those leaving or dropped; also, the ratio of this number to that of the average force maintained; — called, specif., *labor turnover*.

**turn'pike' (-pîk'), n.** *Turn + pike* a sharp point, or pike a weapon.] 1. *Hist.* = TURNSTILE. 2. A toll bar or tollgate; also, a road (turnpike road) having, or formerly having, a tollgate.

**turn'plate' (-plât'), n.** A turntable.

**turn'sole' (sôl'), n.** [F. *tournesol*, fr. *Sp. tornasol*, or fr. *It. torna-sole*, fr. *turnare* to turn + *sole* the sun, fr. *L. sol*.] 1. Any of several plants whose flowers or stems are supposed to turn with the sun, as the heliotrope or sunflower. 2. A European herb (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the spurge family, the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia; also, a purple dye obtained from it.

**turn'spit' (-spî't), n.** 1. One who turns a spit. 2. A small dog of a breed with long body and short (crooked) legs, formerly used to turn a spit.

**turn'style' (-stîl'), n.** 1. *ORIG.*, a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a way as to let persons pass by turning the arms, but not cattle, horses, etc. 2. A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through.

**turn'stone' (-stôn'), n.** A migratory shore bird (genus *Actinaria*), ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers; esp., the common turnstone (*A. interpres*) of the Old World, or the similar American species, the *ruddy turnstone* (*A. i. maritima*) and the *black turnstone* (*A. melanocapilla*).

**turn'table' (-tâ'b'l), n.** 1. A revolvable platform; as, a platform with a track for turning a locomotive. 2. The rotating platform of a phonograph which carries the record. 3. A machine that reproduces speech, music, etc., from records and transcriptions for radiobroadcasting; — called also *transcription machine* or *playback machine*.

**turn'up' (-ûp'), adj.** Turned up; made or fitted to be turned up. — *n.* Something turned up.

**Turn'ver-ein' (tûrn'vêr-in'), n.** [G., fr. *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a club.] An association of gymnasts and athletes.

**turn'pen-tine (tûr'pên-tîn), n.** [OF. *turben-tine*, *terbentine*, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gr. terebinthos* the turpentine tree.] 1. A yellow to brown semi-solid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth; — called specif. *Chian turpentine*. b An oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees, as the Georgia pine and the loblolly. 2. Popularly: a The essential oil (oil of turpentine or spirits of turpentine) obtained from the various turpentines by distillation. b A similar oil obtained from pine and other resinous woods. — *v. t.* 1. To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to. 2. To extract turpentine from (pine trees).

**turn'peth (tûr'pêth; -pîth), n.** [ML. *turnpethum*, deriv. of *Ar. & Per. tîrbid*.] 1. The root of a tropical Asiatic and Australian vine (*Ipomoea turpethum*) of the morning-glory family, formerly used as a purgative; also, the plant. 2. Also *turnpeth mineral*. A basic mercuric sulfate,  $HgSO_4 \cdot 2HgO$ , used as a purgative.

**turn'pl-tude (tûr'pl-tûd), n.** [F., fr. *L. turnpitudo*, fr. *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness; depravity.

**turn'quoise (tûr'kôiz; tûr'kwôiz), n.; pl. TURQUOISES (-êz; -îz), sometimes TURQUOISE.** [i., prop. fem. of OF. *turquois*, *turquoise*, Turkish; — because first brought from or through Turkey.] 1. *Mineral.* A blue, bluish-green, or greenish-gray, hydrous basic phosphate of aluminum,  $Al_2(OH)_4PO_4 \cdot H_2O$ , containing a little copper. *H.*, 6. *Sp. gr.*, 2.60-2.83. It takes a high polish, and when blue is valued as a gem; hence, the gem. 2. Also *turquoise blue*. The color of the turquoise, greenish green-blue in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliancy. See *COLOR*.

**turn'tot (tûr'têt; -tî; 117), n.** [OF. *toirete*, *toirete*, dim. of *tur*, *tor*, *tour*, tower, fr. *L. turris*.] 1. A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at an angle of a larger structure. 2. *Mach.* A pivoted and revolving toolholder; — called also *turn-red-head*. 3. *Mil. Antig.* A movable tall building, usually moved on wheels, and carrying soldiers, engines, rams, etc., for breaching or scaling a wall. 4. *Nav. & Mil.* a A towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. b A gunner's enclosed compartment in an airplane, usually power-driven for raising or

rise so as to protrude fully from the fuselage only when in use. **a** The cylindrical armored structure surmounting a tank, rotatable for swiveling the gun mounted within it.

**turreted** (tûr'it-əd, -id; tûr'it-), *adj.* 1. Furnished with a turret or turrets; turret-shaped. **2. Zool.** Designating shells in which the whorls form a high conical spiral.

**turreted-a-late** (tûr'it-ə-lāt, -lāt), *adj.* [L. *turricula* little tower, *turret*.] **a** Having or like a small turret or turrets. **b Zool.** Of shells, turreted.

**turtle** (tûr'tl), *n.* [L. *turtur* (tower) + Gr. *lithos* stone.] **a Paleontol.** Any of a genus (*Turritidae*) of Cretaceous cephalopods having a spiral, sinistral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate.

**turtle** (tûr'tl), *n.* [AS. *turtla*, masc. *turtla*, fr. L. *turtur*.] **a** Archaic. A turtle dove.

**turtle**, *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [Corrupt. by sailors (after turtle-dove) of *P. tortus*. See TORTOISE.] 1. Any of an order (Chelonia) of land, fresh-water, and marine reptiles having a toothless horny beak, and a bony shell (see CARAPACE, PLASTRON) which encloses the trunk, and into which in many species the head, limbs, and tail, may be withdrawn. The restriction of the term *turtle* to the aquatic or, more narrowly, marine forms is not warranted by modern usage, though sea turtles are rarely called *tortoises* and land turtles are often called *tortoises* than *turtles*. Land turtles include: the North American *box tortoise* or *box turtle* (3 species of genus *Terrapene*), which can withdraw entirely within its shell and close the shell by hinged joints on the bottom; the common *Greek tortoise* (*Testudo graeca*) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, etc.; and the *giant tortoise* (*Testudo*), including many extinct species of the Galapagos Islands and islands of the Indian Ocean. Fresh-water turtles include: the *mud turtles*, *terrapins*, or *tortoises* of U. S. (esp. of genus *Kinosternon*); the *snapping turtles*, which seize their prey with a snap of the jaws, esp. the common U. S. species (*Chelydra serpentina*) and the edible *alligator snapper*, *terrapin*, *tortoise*, or *turtle* (*Macrochelys temminckii*) of the rivers of the Gulf states; the *soft-shelled turtle* (of the family Trionychidae), with soft leathery skin, found in parts of Africa, Asia, and North America, esp. in the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley; and some species of *terrapin* (see TERRAPIN). Marine turtles include: the *bastard turtle* (*Colpochelys kempi*) of the U. S. Atlantic coast; the large edible *green turtle* (*Chelonia mydas*) found widely in warm seas; the large *hawksbill turtle*, *hawksbill*, or *tortoise-shell turtle* (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), whose shell, with large overlapping horny plates, furnishes the best commercial tortoise shell, the *leatherback* (*Dermochelys coriacea*), the largest existing marine species, sometimes reaching 8 feet and weighing over 1000 pounds, with flexible shell composed of a mosaic of small bones embedded in a leathery skin, and the large *loggerhead* or *loggerhead turtle* (*Caretta* or a closely related genus, *Caretta caretta*) of the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. **2.** The flesh of certain of these reptiles, as the terrapin, cooked and served for food. — *v. i.*: **TUR'LED** (-lîd); **TUR'LING** (-lîng). To catch turtles, esp. as an occupation.

**turtle-back** (tûr'tl-bæk), *n.* A part rounded similarly to the back of a turtle, spec. *a. Shipbuilding*, a convex deck at the bow or stern, so made to shed the seas quickly; — called also **turtle deck**.

**turtle-dove** (-dûv, 2), *n.* [See 1st TURTLK.] Any Old World wild dove (*Streptopelia* or allied genus), esp. the common European species (*S. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition.

**turtle-head** (-hêd), *n.* Any of a genus (*Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra*) of American herps.

**turtle neck**. Something resembling or suggesting the neck of a turtle, as a type of collar on some sweaters. — **TUR'LE-neck**, *adj.*

**turtle peg**. A detachable sharp steel spearhead, attached to a cord, used in harpooning sea turtles.

**turves** (tûrvz), *n.*, *pl.* of **TURF**.

**Tur'scan** (tûr'skân), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy. **2. Arch.** Of, pertaining to, or designating one of the five classical orders. It is of Roman origin and is rudely plain in style. See ORDER, *Illust.* — *n.* **a** A native or inhabitant of Tuscany. **b** The standard dialect of Italian. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, *Table*.

**Tus'ca-ro'ra** (tûs'kâ-rô'ra), *n.*; *pl.* -RO'RA, -RO'RAS (-râz). One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly living in northeastern North Carolina.

**tusch's** (tûsh'hîz), *n.* [G. *tusche*, fr. F. *toucher* to touch.] A lithographic drawing or painting material of the same nature as lithographic ink. It is also used as a resistant in the etching process.

**tusk** (tûsh), *n.* [AS. *tusc*.] A tusk; specif., a horse's canine. — **tushed** (tûshit), *adj.*

**tush**, *interj.* An exclamation expressing impatient reprobaton or contempt.

**tusk** (tûsk), *n.* [AS. *tuz*, var. of *tusc*.] 1. In many animals, as the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar, etc., an elongated greatly enlarged tooth which serves to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. **2.** Hence, any long protruding tooth. **3. Carp.** A form of small tenon. See **TUSK TENON**. — *v. t.* To dig or turn up with the tusk; also, to gash or gore with the tusk. — **tusked** (tûskt), *adj.*

**tusker** (tûs'kêr), *n.* An elephant, or a wild boar, having large tusks.

**tusk tenon**. *Carp.* A tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons underneath forming a step-like outline.

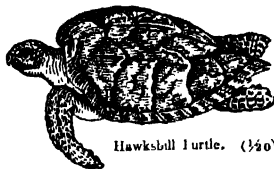
itself. Other spellings are **tus'sa**, **tus'sar**, **tus'ser**, **tus'sor**, **tus'sore**, **tus'sur**.

**tussah**, or **tusseh**, *silk*. The strong, coarse fiber produced by various undomesticated Asiatic silkworms, esp. the tussahs; also, cloth which is woven from it.

**tussal** (tûs'âl), *adj.* [L. *tussis* cough.] *Med.* Pertaining to or manifested by cough.

**tus'sis** (tûs'is), *n.* [L.] *Med.* A cough.

**tus'sive** (-iv), *adj.* Pert. to or caused by a cough.



Hawksbill Turtle. (3/40)

**tus'sle** (tûs'li), *v. t.*; **TUS'SLEP** (-lîd); **TUS'SLING** (-lîng). [Freq. of M.E. *tusen*, *tousen* (in comp.).] To struggle, as in sport; to scuffle, wrestle. — *n.* A scuffle; figuratively, a rough argument or controversy.

**tussock** (tûs'ok), *n.* A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, or the like; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

**tussock moth**. Any of numerous dull-colored moths (family Lymantriidae) whose larvae (*tussock caterpillars*) are covered with long tufts of hair.

**tut** (tût; t'-suction click), *interj.* An exclamation expressing: **a** Impatience at something trivial. **b** Mild rebuke.

**tut's-lage** (tû'ts-lîj), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection. See TUTORIAL.] 1. Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian or tutor. **3.** Teaching; instruction.

**tut's-lar'y** (tû'ts-lâr, esp. Brit., -lâr, t), *adj.* Also **tut's-lar** (-lâr). [L. *tutelarius*.] 1. Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; guardian; as, *tutelary* goddesses. **2.** Of or pertaining to a guardian; as, *tutelary* authority.

**tut's-nag** (tû'ts-nâk), *n.* Also **tut's-nagus**. [Fr. *tutenaga*, *tuta-naga*, fr. Tamil *tuttanagam* impure zinc.] *Com.* Crude zinc; also, an alloy rich in zinc.

**tut's-tor** (tû'ts-tôr; tî), *n.* [OF. *tutor*, fr. L. *tutor*, fr. *tucri*, *tutius*, *tutus*, to watch, protect.] 1. One who has charge of the instruction of another in any branch, or in various branches, of learning; specif.: **a** A private teacher. **b Eng. Univ.** A college officer (usually a fellow) who supervises the study, discipline, etc., of undergraduates assigned to him. **c** In some American colleges and universities, a teacher ranking below an instructor. **2. Roman & Civil Law.** One who has the charge of the person and estate of a pupil, or child under the age of puberty. — *v. t.* 1. To have the guardianship, tutelage, or care, of. **2.** To teach; instruct. **3.** To treat sternly, as a tutor might. — *v. i.* 1. To do the work of a tutor, or instructor. **2. Colloq., U. S.** To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately.

**tut's-tor-age** (-ij), *n.* Office, function, or work of a tutor; tutorship; also, a charge made for tutoring.

**tut's-tor-ial** (tû'ts-tôr-îl; tî), *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor; as, a *tutorial* position.

**tutorial system**. A system of instruction, usually collegiate, in which each student's work is supervised by a tutor, who often acts also as advisor and intermediary in official business with the school or college.

**tut's-tor-ship**, *n.* Office, duty, care, or practice, of a tutor.

**tut's-toy'er** (tû'ts-tô-yâr), *v. t.* [Fr. *tu*, fr. *tu* thou.] To address familiarly.

**tut's-toy** (tû'ts-tô), *adj.*, *masc. pl.* of **TUTTO**. [It.] *Music.* For all voices or instruments together, — opposed to *solo*.

**tut's** (tû'ts), *n.*, *pl.* -tis (-tîz). *Music.* **a** A passage performed by all the players or singers. **b** The total tonal effect produced by an orchestra or chorus performing together.

**tut's-fruit** (tû'ts-frûit), *n.* [It., lit., all fruits.] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *adj.* Flavored with, or containing, various fruits.

**tut's-to** (tû'ts-tô), *adj.*, *masc. pl.* -ti (-tî). [It.] All; entire; — chiefly in musical directions.

**tut'ty** (tû'tî), *n.* [F. *tutur*, through Ar. fr. Per. *tûtiyâ*, fr. Skr. *tut-tha*.] A crude zinc oxide obtained from the fumes of smelting furnaces.

**tut'u** (tû'tû, F. tû'tû), *n.* [F.] A very short projecting skirt worn by a ballet dancer.

**tut'um** (tû'tûm), *n.* [L.] See **TRUM**.

**tu-whit'** (tû-hwî't'), **tu-whoo'** (-hwôô'), *n.* & *interj.* Words imitating notes of the owl. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu whit* or *tu whoo*.

**tux-e'do** (tûks-êdô), *n.*; *pl.* -dos, -dôs (-dôz). Often shortened to **tux** (tûks). [From a country club at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.] An evening dress for men's wear, distinguished chiefly by a short coat instead of the swallowtail coat of fully formal dress.

**tu'yere** (tû-yâr; tû-yâr; tû-yâr), *n.* [F., fr. stem of *tuyau* a pipe.] A nozzle that delivers the air blast to a forge, blast furnace, etc.

**two** (twâ; twô). *Scot. & dial.* Var. of **TWO**.

**twad'dle** (twâd'li), *v. t. & i.*; **TWAD'DLED** (-lîd); **TWAD'DLING** (-lî) To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prattle; gabble. — *n.* **a** Talk; gabble, also, bombastic talk; lustian. **b** A twaddler. — *s. i.* **dler** (-lîr), *n.*

**twain** (twân), *adj. & n.* [AS. *twēn*, *masc.*] Chiefly *Poetic*. Two. **twang** (wân), *v. t. & i.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. To sound with a quick, harsh, ringing noise. **2.** To speak with or have a nasal twang, as a person's voice. — *n.* 1. A harsh, quick, ringing sound, like that of a tense bowstring pulled and suddenly released. **2.** Hence: **a** A sharp vibrant nasal tone; also, enunciation or utterance characterized by such a tone. **b** A sound likened to or suggesting the nasal twang or the twang of a bowstring.

**twan'gle** (twân'gl), *v. t. & i.* **twan'gled** (-lîd); **twan'gling** (-lî) To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prattle; gabble. — *n.* **a** Talk; gabble, also, bombastic talk; lustian. **b** A twaddler. — *s. i.* **dler** (-lîr), *n.*

**twain** (twân), *adj. & n.* [AS. *twēn*, *masc.*] Chiefly *Poetic*. Two. **twang** (wân), *v. t. & i.* [Of imitative origin.] 1. To sound with a quick, harsh, ringing noise. **2.** To speak with or have a nasal twang, as a person's voice. — *n.* 1. A harsh, quick, ringing sound, like that of a tense bowstring pulled and suddenly released. **2.** Hence: **a** A sharp vibrant nasal tone; also, enunciation or utterance characterized by such a tone. **b** A sound likened to or suggesting the nasal twang or the twang of a bowstring.

**twan'gle** (twân'gl), *v. t. & i.* **twan'gled** (-lîd); **twan'gling** (-lî) To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prattle; gabble. — *n.* **a** Talk; gabble, also, bombastic talk; lustian. **b** A twaddler. — *s. i.* **dler** (-lîr), *n.*

**twan'kay tea** (twân'kâ), [From Chin. (Pek.) *T'wan'keh's* (or *Asi*), town in Anhwei province.] A variety of green tea (see **TEA**, 1 *Asi*).

**twat'tle** (twât'tl), *v. t. & i.* **twat'tled** (-lîd); **twat'tling** (-lî) To twaddle.

**tway'blade** (twâ'blâd), *n.* [Way (M.E. *twai*) two + *blade*.] Any of several orchids (esp. of genera *Listera* or *Liparis*) having a pair of leaves.

**twack** (twâk), *v. t. & i.* [M.E. *twicken*, orig. the same word as *twich*.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch. — *n.* Act of twacking; a sharp pinch.

**tweed** (twêd), *n.* [By error fr. *twel*, Scot. form of *twill*, but associated with the River Tweed.] 1. A soft flexible fabric, usually of wool, dyed before weaving, and used esp. for suits and coats. **2.** A tweed suit or in pl. clothing.

**twes** (diô-dum) and **twes** (diô-dee) (twêd'îl-dûm, -dê), 1. Two things practically alike; — a phrase coined by John Byron in his satire *On the Feuds between Handel and Bononcini*. **2. [Scap.]** Characters in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

**'tween** (twên), *prep.* Contr. of **BETWEEN**.

**tweet** (twê't), *n.* A low chirping note; — often reduplicated, **tweet-tweet**. — *v. i.* To utter a tweet.

**twoze**, **twoeso** (twêz), *n.* [Fr. *twoes*, *twoeso*, *pl.* of *twoes*, fr. F. *étui* a case, sheath, box.] *Obs.* A surgeon's case of instruments.

**twes'ers** (twêz'êr), *n.* *pl.* [See **WEEZER**.] A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting.

**twelfth** (twêlth), *adj. & n.* See **NUMBER, Table**.

**Twelfth'-night'**, *n.* The evening of January 6, the feast of Epiphany, or Twelfth-day, the concluding period of medieval Christmas festivities.

**Twelfth tide** (twelfth/tid), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also **Twelfth-day**.

**twelve** (twelv), *adj.* & *n.* [AS. *twelf*.] See NUMBER, Table.

**Twelve Apostles, or the Twelve.** Bib. See APOSTLE, 1.

**twelvefold** (twelv/fold), *2, adj.* & *adv.* See FOLD.

**twelve-month** (twelv/mnth), *n.* & *adj.* = DUODECIMO.

**twelve-tone** (tōn), *n.* A year.

**twelve-tone** (tōn), *adj.* [Transl. of G. *zwölftön* in *zwölftön-musik*.] Music. Based on a series of twelve notes and thus disregarding the major-minor system; atonal; as, he uses the *twelve-tone* technique in a piano suite.

**twen'ty** (twen'ti), *adj.* & *n.* [AS. *twēntig*, *twēntig*.] See NUMBER, Table. — **twen'ty-fifth** (-fifth; fth), *n.* & *adj.*

**twen'ty-fold** (-fold; 2), *adj.* & *adv.* See FOLD.

**twen'ty-one**, *n.* Cards = VINGT ET UN.

**twen'ty-twenty**, or **20/20**; **twen'ty-for'ty**, or **20/40**; etc. See VISUAL ACUITY.

**twi-** (twi-), [AS.] A prefix used with nouns and adjectives, and meaning *two, double, doubly, twice*.

**twi-bill**, **twi-bill** (twi/bil), *n.* [AS. *twibil*, fr. *twi*-two + *bill*, bil, an ax, hoe, bill.] Hist. A double-headed battle ax.

**twice** (twis), *adv.* [ME. *twies* (where *a* is adv. ending), *twice*, fr. AS. *twiga*, *twiga*, *twiwa*.] 1. Two times; once and again, as, he tried *twice*. 2. Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree, as, *twice* the sum.

**twice-laid** (-laid; 2), *adj.* a. Made from the ends of a rope and strands of used rope; as, *twice-laid* rope. b. Hence, made from odds and ends, refuse, etc.

**twi-colored**, **twi-colored**, *adj.* Twice colored; varicolored.

**twiddle** (twid'l), *v. t.*; **twiddled** (-ld); **twiddling** (-ling). [Prob. imitative.] To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs. — *v. i.* 1. To play or trifle with anything; hence, to be busied with trifles; to fiddle. 2. To quiver or shake lightly; to tremble. — *n.* A slight twist or twirling motion with the fingers.

**twi'er** (twi'er), *Corrupt* of TWYER.

**twig** (twig), *v. t.*; **twiggd** (twik); **twigging**. [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] Colloq. 1. To understand; to comprehend. 2. To observe slyly; also, to perceive, discover.

**twig**, *n.* [AS. *twig*, *twige*.] A small shoot or branch. Hence: **twig blight**, **twig borer**, **twig gall**, etc.

**twig**, *n.* Colloq., Eng. & Ir. Fashion; mode, style.

**twilight** (twi'lit), *n.* [ME. fr. AS. *twi*-two + *lith* light.] 1. The light from the sky between full night and sunrise, or between sunset and full night. Twilight is sunlight scattered once, or the fainter twice by the atmosphere and its dust. 2. Hence, a faint light or obscure medium through which anything is viewed. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the twilight.

**Twilight of the Gods.** = RAGNAROK.

**twilight sleep.** [Trans. of G. *dämmerschlaf*.] A condition of partial anesthesia, or subconsciousness, which dulls awareness to pain and softens or effaces memory of pain, as from childbirth. It is produced by hypodermic injection of morphine and scopolamine.

**twill** (twil), *n.* [ME. *twile*, fr. AS. *twi*l, fr. *twi*-two.] 1. An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics. 2. A fabric woven with a twill. — *v. t.* To weave, as cloth, so as to produce a twill.

**twinn** (twinn), *adj.* [AS. *twinn*.] 1. Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal, members; double; twofold. 2. Specif.: a. Consisting of, or being, twins, or a pair; as, *twinn* boys. b. Composed of two alike or nearly related parts or factors. 3. Standing in the relation of a twin; esp., being one of two born at a birth; as, a *twinn* brother or sister. See FRATERNAL, *adj.*; 3; IDENTICAL, *adj.*; 3. 1. a One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, or the like. b. Specif., one of two produced at a birth. 2. *pl.* *twins*. Astron. = GENIUM, 1. c. *Crypt.* A compound crystal composed of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other. — *v. i.*; **twinned** (twind); **twinning**. 1. To bring forth twins. 2. To be mated, or coupled, with another; specif., to be born at the same birth. — *v. t.* To bring forth as twins; to couple; match; as, eye and hand are *twinned* in action.

**twinn-ber'ty** (twinn/bër'ti; -bër'ti), *n.* a A shrubby North American honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*) with purple involucre flowers. b = FRATRIBERRY, 1.

**twinn-born** (-börn; 2), *adj.* Born at the same birth.

**twine** (twinn), *n.* [AS. *twinn*, prop., a twisted or double thread.] 1. A strong thread of two or three strands twisted together. 2. Act of twining, or winding, round; a twining. 3. Rare. A twist, as formed by winding; a convolution. 4. An entwining, or interlacing; hence, a snarl, or tangle, also, an interlaced branch or spray of a plant, ivy, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To twist together; also, to form by twining; loosely, to weave. 2. To wind, as any flexible substance around another body; to wreath. 3. To embrace; entwine; encircle. — *v. i.* 1. To intertwine; twist. 2. To wind; bend; coil. — **twinn'er** (twinn'er), *n.*

**twine** (twinn), **twinn** (twinn), *v. t.* & *i.* Scot. To part; sunder.

**twinn-flow'er** (twinn/flo'u'r), *n.* Either of two low, prostrate, vinelike plants (*Linnæa borealis* of northern Europe and Asia, and *L. americana* of northern North America) of the honeysuckle family, having opposite leaves and fragrant flowers in pairs on slender, upright stalks.

**twings** (twinn), *v. t.*; **twinged** (twind); **twinging** (twinn'ing). [AS. *twengian* to pinch, squeeze.] 1. Rare. To tweak; to twitch. 2. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* 1. A tweak; twitch. 2. A sudden, sharp, local pain.

**twink** (twink), *n.* & *v.* [See WINKLE.] Wink; twinkle.

**twink**, *v. i.* Obs. To tinkle; clink.

**twink-ling** (twink'ling), *v. t.*; **twinkled** (-ld); **twinkling** (-kling), [AS. *twincian*.] 1. To blink; wink; (k'd), of the eyelids, to open and close rapidly and twitchingly. 2. To shine with an intermittent light, to sparkle; scintillate. 3. To appear at intervals while moving rapidly to and fro; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to twinkle; to blink; wink. 2. To discharge in quick intermittent gleams; as, fireflies *twinkle* a faint light. — *n.* 1. A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye. 2. A brief or intermittent flash or gleam; a glimmer, sparkle. 3. The time occupied by a single wink; a twinkling. — **twink-ler** (-kler), *n.*

**twinn-king** (twinn'king), *n.* 1. A wink; twinkle. 2. A scintillation. 3. The time occupied by a single wink; a moment.

**twinned** (twind), *adj.* *Crypt.* Formed by twinning.

**twinn-ling** (twinn'ling), *pres. part.* & *verbal n.* of TWIN. Hence: *n*

1. The hearing of twins. 2. Loosely, the coupling of two related persons or objects. 3. *Crypt.* The assemblage of two or more crystals, or parts of crystals, in reversed position with reference to each other.

**twinn-screw**, *adj.* *Shipbuilding.* Having two propeller screws, one on each side of the plane of the keel, one right-handed and one left-handed.

**twirl** (twirl), *v. t.* & *i.* To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl round, as with the fingers; in baseball, to pitch.

— *n.* 1. A twirling; a rapid circular motion; a whirl. 2. A twist; coil; convolution. — **twirl'er** (twirl'er), *n.*

**twist** (twist), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *twisten* to twist, strip of leaves, fr. AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands.] 1. To unite by winding one thread or strand round another. 2. Hence, to wreath; to wind. 3. To wrench, contort; specif.: a. To crook spirally, to writhe. b. To subject to torsion; as, to *twist* a shaft. c. To compress, constrain, or bring by or as by torsion; hence, to wring; torment; also, to confuse; perplex. d. To turn from the true form or meaning, to pervert, as, to *twist* a passage. — *Syn.* See CURVE. — *n.* 1. That which is formed by twisting or winding together parts; specif.: a. A cord, thread, etc., formed by winding strands round each other. b. A form of closely twisted, strong sewing silk. c. A form of tightly twisted cotton yarn. d. A roll of twisted dough, baked. e. To have two in a thick twisted roll. 2. Act or manner of twisting, or state of being twisted; hence, a knot, web, or the like, formed by twisting; also, a bending; flexure; deviation; turning; in persons, a marked natural tendency or bent; a bias. 3. A act of imparting a turning or twisting motion, as to a pitched ball; a twirl, spin; also, the motion thus imparted. b. A wrenching or distorting, as, he fell and gave his knee a bad *twist*. 4. A Torque or torsional stress applied to a body, as a shaft. b. Torsional strain. 5. *Slang.* A woman; a "skirt."

**twist drill.** A drill having deep helical grooves extending from the point to the smooth portion of the shank. See DRILL, *Illustr.*

**twist'er** (twist'er), *n.* 1. One who twists, as in joining warp threads in weaving. 2. One that twists, as in baseball a curve, in cricket a break. 3. *Local, U.S.* A tornado, waterspout, dust whirl, or the like.

**twit** (twit), *v. t.*; **twitted**; **twitting**. [AS. *twetan* to reproach, blame, fr. *et* + *twitan* to blame, or, to observe, see; hence, to observe what is wrong.] To reproach, taunt, or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, etc. — *Syn.* See RIDICULE. — *n.* Act of twitting; a taunting allusion.

**twitch** (twich), *v. t.* & *i.* [ME. *twiechen*; akin to AS. *twiecian*.] To pull or move with a jerk or quick motion; to snatch; pluck. — *n.* 1. Act of twitching; a short, sudden, quick pull, as, a *twitch* at the sleeve. 2. A short spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; a twinge. — **twitching-ly**, *adv.*

**twitch grass.** [See QUINCY.] See COUNTRY GRASS

**twitt'er** (twitt'er), *v. i.* [ME. *twitieren*, of imitative origin.] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. 2. To titter, giggle. 3. [Perhaps influenced by *twatch*.] To have a slight trembling of the nerves, to be excited or agitated. — *v. t.* To utter with a twitt'er. — *n.* 1. A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow. 2. A titter, giggle. 3. A slight agitation of the nerves.

**twitt'er**, *v. t.* To twit, taunt.

**twixt** (twixt), *formerly* **twixt**. *Poet.* & *Dial.* Contr. of BETWEEN.

**two** (too), *adj.* & *n.* [ME. *two*, *two*, prop. fem. & neut., *twi*, *tuw*, *twien*, prop. masc. (whence E. *twain*), fr. AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twegen*, masc., *twi*, neut.] See NUMBER, Table

**two-base hit**, or **two-bag'er** (too/bāg'er; 2), *n.* Baseball. A hit on which the batter reaches second base without the aid of an error.

**two-by-four** (too/bi-fōr), *adj.* Measuring two units by four; hence, Colloq., small; pretty; also, cramped. — *n.* Something, as a board, that is two by four.

**two-cycle**, *n.* Thermodyn. A two-stroke cycle for an internal-combustion engine. Cf. FOUR-CYCLE. — **two-cycle**, *adj.*

**two-faced** (too/fast; 2), *adj.* Having two faces, hence, practicing double-dealing, false. — **two-fac-ed-ly** (too/fast; 2), *adv.*

**two-fisted** (see FIST), *adj.* Colloq., U.S. Virile; vigorous; as, a *two-fisted* story of the Wild West.

**two-fold** (too/fold), *adj.* Consisting of two things or parts, twice as much or as many. — (fold; 2), *adv.* To twice as much or as many; doubly.

**2,4-D, 2,4-D** (too/fōr/d). Chem. A white crystalline compound (chemically, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) used as a weed killer.

**two-handed** (see Pron., § 2), *adj.* 1. Having two hands; — often equivalent to *large, stout, or strong*. 2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword. 3. Using either hand equally well; ambidextrous. 4. Requiring two persons for operation, as some saws.

**two-mast'er**, *n.* A ship having two masts

**two-name**, *adj.* Colloq., Banking. Having or bearing two names; as, *two-name* paper, that is, negotiable paper on which at least two persons are severally liable as separate makers, or, usually, one as maker and one as endorser

**two-pence** (tūp'ens; in England *pron'd* tū pēns only when *two* words), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, *Brit.*, a small silver coin of this value, now issued only on special occasions.

**two-pen-ny** (tūp'ni; cf. TWO-PENCE), *adj.* Of the value of, or costing, twopence; hence, cheap; mean.

**two-phase**, *adj.* Elec. = DIPHASE.

**two-ply** (too/pli), *adj.* 1. Consisting of two thicknesses. 2. Woven double, as cloth, by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of filling. 3. Of two strands.

**two-some** (too/sūm), *adj.* [*two* + 1st *-some*.] Consisting of, or done by, two. — *n.* *Golf.* Incorrectly, a match between two players; — properly called a *single*.

**two-step**, *n.* A ballroom dance executed with a sliding step in march or polka time; also, music for this dance.

**two-thirds rule.** U.S. Politics. In Democratic presidential conventions, the rule requiring a vote of at least two thirds of the delegates for nomination.

**two-way**, *adj.* Literally, having two ways; in *Maths.*, having two ways of variation; as, a *two-way* series. Specif.: a. Passing or allowing passage in two directions. b. *Mech.* Descriptive of a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others at will. — *ty.* [AS. *tig*.] A suffix in numbers, denoting *twice*, *twice ten*, as in *twenty*. In ordinal numbers *-ty* appears as *-ti*, as in *twentieth*.

**-ty.** [OF. *-tē*, fr. L. *-tas*, *-itas*] A suffix forming abstract nouns of quality, state, condition, and the like.

**Tyburn** (tī'bŭrn), *n.* A former place of public execution in London, England.

**tycoon** (tī-kōon'), *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, lit., great lord] 1. Great Prince; — an incorrect title applied to the shogun of Japan to impress foreigners. 2. A businessman of extraordinary wealth, power, and influence; also, a masterful political leader.

**Tydeus** (tī'dūs; tī'dē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tydeus*.] *Gr. Lit.* One of the "Seven against Thebes" (which see).

**Tydeus** (tī'dē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tydeus*.] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomedes.

**tying** (tī'ing), *pres. part.* of **TIE**.

**tyke, tike** (tīk), *n.* [ON. *tīk* a bitch.] 1. A dog; cur. 2. *Now Scot.* A clumsy or churlish person; a country bumpkin. 3. *Colloq.* A lively child.

**tympal** (tīm'pāl). *Var.* of **TIMPAL**.

**tymp'an** (tīm'pān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tympānum* a kettledrum, panel of a door.] 1. *Arch.* A panel; tympanum. 2. *Printing Presses* The sheet of paper, cloth, or other material, placed between the impression surface (platen, impression cylinder, or the like) and the paper to be printed. 3. *Music.* A drum.

**tymp'pa-ni** (tīm'pā-nē), **tymp'pa-no** (-nō), *Vars.* of **TIMPANI, TIMPANO.**

**tymp'an'le** (tīm'pān'fē), *adj.* 1. Like a tympanum, or drum; as, a tympanic membrane. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum.

**tympanic bone.** *Anat. & Zool.* In mammals, a bone which encloses a part of the tympanum and supports the tympanic membrane.

**tympanic membrane.** *Anat. & Zool.* A thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear. See **EAR, Illustr.**

**tymp'pa-nist** (tīm'pā-nist), *n.* One who beats a drum; a member of an orchestra who plays percussion instruments.

**tymp'pa-ni'tes** (nī'fēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *tympānistēs*, fr. *tympānon* a kettledrum.] *Med.* A distention of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air or gas. — **tymp'pa-ni'tic** (-nī'tik), *adj.*

**tymp'pa-ni'tis** (-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. See **TYPANITIS**.] *Med.* Inflammation of the middle ear.

**tymp'pa-num** (tīm'pā-nūm), *n.* *pl.* **NUMS** (-nūmz), **-NA** (-nā). [L., a drum.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* a The drum, or middle ear. See **EAR, Illustr.** b The tympanic membrane. 2. *Arch.* a The recessed face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices, being usually triangular. b The space within an arch, and above a lintel or a subordinate arch. 3. *Elec.* The diaphragm of a magnetophone. 4. = **TYPAN**, 3.

**tymp'pa-ny** (tīm'pā-nē), *n.* *pl.* **PANIES** (-nēz). [ML. *tympānias*, fr. Gr. *tympānias*, fr. *tympānon* a kettledrum.] Inflation; distention; hence, conceit; bombast; turkulness.

**tyno** (tīn). *Var.* of **TINI**

**typ'al** (tīp'āl; 'b), *adj.* Relating to a type or types, belonging to types; serving as a type; typical

**type** (tīp), [L. *typus* a figure, image, a form, type, character, fr. Gr. *typos* the mark of a blow, impression, model] 1. The distinctive stamp; sign, emblem. 2. A person or thing regarded as the symbol of someone or something that is yet to appear; as, a medieval poetry, Jerusalem is the type of heaven. Cf. **ANITYPE**. 3. A particular kind, class, or order; as, the seedless type of orange; also, *Colloq.*, kind; sort; as, he won't stand for that type of thing. 4. A model; standard; exemplar; as, a type of civility. 5. *Agrie.* Of livestock, the combination of characters appropriate to a special kind of use; as, beef type; hence, an animal or group having such a combination of characters. 6. *Biol.* a A form of being having the morphological and physiological characteristics by which a number of individuals may be classified together. b An individual, species, genus, etc., considered as typical of a higher group. 7. *Biol. & Physiol.* A group classified according to the physiological and morphological characters of the individuals and to their specific interaction; as, blood type, one of several groups into which blood may be divided on the basis of its compatibility with the blood of other individuals. In blood transfusions, nonidentity of blood types leads to serious results. 8. *Math.* The simplest of the forms equivalent with respect to a group of transformations. 9. *Print.* a A rectangular block, usually of metal or wood, having its face so shaped as to produce, in printing, a letter, figure, or other character, — often used attributively; as, type matter; type body, type face. b Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively. The different alphabets of body type used in book composition consist of 10-man CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, with accompanying figures, points, accents, etc., in all over 230 characters. A single type consisting of two or more letters or characters united (as *æ*, *fi*, *ll*) is a *ligature*. The three classes of type are these:

### black letter

### roman

### italic

Black letter is in England sometimes called *gothic*, or *Gothic*. Among the derivations and variations of the original three classes are:

### old-style roman

### modern roman

### old-style italic















### modern italic

### cursive

### sans-serif (Gothic)

Movable types of clay were in use in China in the 11th century, and were followed by tin types, strung on a wire, and by individual wooden types (a kind still widely used). Type made from metal, cast molten into a matrix and cooled (essentially the process by which most modern type is made), was known in Europe in the 15th century. Early European type makers produced much black letter, but this declined in favor of more readable faces, notable examples being the old style of William Caslon, and the prototypal "modern" faces of Giambattista Bodoni, both of the 18th century. Notable American contributions are Cheltenham and Goudy. Modern advertising typography has developed a profusion of styles. See **POINT SYSTEM**.

The following table shows the old names and the sizes of type used in bookwork; the black squares show the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the American point system.

| Name         | Specimen                   | Em quad   | Point |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|-------|
| Diamond      | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 4 1/4 |
| Pearl        | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 5     |
| Agate        | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 6 1/2 |
| Nonpareil    | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 6     |
| Minion       | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 7     |
| Brevier      | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 8     |
| Bourgeois    | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 9     |
| Long Primer  | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 10    |
| Small Pica   | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 11    |
| Pica         | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 12    |
| English      | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 14    |
|              | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 16    |
|              | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 18    |
| Great Primer | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |  | 24    |

*Excellior* (3-point type) and *brilliant* (3 1/4-point) are seldom used. Today, type sizes are almost universally indicated in points, as 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 60-point, etc. The standard height of type, technically called *height-to-paper*, is 0.9186 of an inch. According to its width, type is described as *standard* or *normal*, *condensed*, *extra condensed*, and *extended*.

standard condensed  
extra-condensed extended

The weight of a type face (lightness or heaviness of tone) is stated as *standard*, *lightface*, *boldface*, *extrabold*.

standard lightface  
boldface extrabold

Examples of some representative types follow:

This is Brevier O. S. ANTIQUE

This is 10-point Black Letter\*

This is 8-point Bodoni book

This is 10-point Bradley Text\*

This is 8-point CASLON OLD STYLE

This is 8-point CENTURY

This is 8-point Cheltenham Old Style

This is 6-point Clarendon

This is 8-point Elzevir

This is 10-point FUTURA Medium †

This is 8-point GARAMOND

This is 8-point GOTHIC †

This is 10-point GOUDY OLD STYLE

This is 8-point JANSON

This is 8-point Kabel LIGHT †

This is 14-point Kaufmann Script

This is 8-point Old English\*

This is 12-

This is 8-point SCOTCH ROMAN

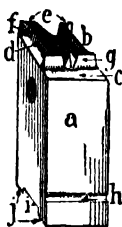
This is 12-point script

This is 10-point TUDOR Black\*

\* Each of these is a form of *black letter* (in England, sometimes called *gothic*, or *Gothic*).

† Each of these is a form of *gothic* (or *Gothic*), or *sans-serif* (called also, in England, *grotesque*).

**Typ.** Type, kind, sort, nature, description, character mean a group thought of as a class because of close resemblances. **Type** is the preferred term when the resemblances are so clearly marked that the distinction between that group and related groups cannot be questioned; **kind**, when the group equals a biological species or genus or a similar scientific class; **kind** sometimes implies, and **sort** generally implies, a group with less explicit resemblances; **nature**, in discriminating use, implies a group marked by inherent or innate likenesses; **description**,



Metal Type. a Body; b Face; c Shoulder; d Counter; e Serif; f Stem; g Blank; h Neck; i Nick; j Groove; k Feet.

one marked by agreement in all details that belongs to a type as described or defined; **character**, one marked by likenesses that are distinctive or peculiar to the type.

**-v. t.** 1. To represent beforehand as a type; to prefigure. 2. To produce a copy of; also, to represent; typify. 3. To typewrite. 4. *Med.* To determine the type of (a sample of blood). See **TYPE**, *n.*, 7. — **v. i.** To typewrite.

**-type** (tīp). [*Gr. typos impression*]. A combining form signifying: **a typical form; type; representative**; as in *archetype*, *prototype*. **b** [From *type*]. *Impressed form, stamp, print*, as in *dactylotype*, *linotype*.

**type founder**. One who casts or makes type. — **type founding**. — **type foundry**.

**type genus**. *Biol.* That genus from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed and which theoretically most perfectly typifies the family.

**type-high**, *adj.* *Print.* Exactly as high as type (usually 0.9180 of an inch).

**type metal**. An alloy, consisting essentially of lead, antimony, and tin, used esp. in making type.

**type page**. The part of a printed page that is covered by the type or letterpress.

**type/script** (tīp'skrīpt'), *n.* Typewritten matter.

**type/set/ter** (-sēt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sets type; specif.: **a** compositor. **b** A typesetting machine.

**type/set/ting**, *n.* Act or process of setting type. — **type/set/ting**, *adj.*

**type species**. *Biol.* That species (theoretically the most typical) upon which a generic name depends; genotype (cf. 1).

**type specimen**. *Biol.* The specimen or individual on which the original scientific description of a given species or subspecies is based.

**type/write** (tīp'rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

**typewriter** (-rīt'ēr), *n.* 1. Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. 2. One who operates a typewriter. 3. *Print.* A style of type imitating typewriting.

**typewriting** (-rīt'ing), *n.* Act or art of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.

**typist** (-rīt'ist), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. typhos* blind, closed (of the caecum) + *-itis*]. *Med.* Inflammation of the caecum. — **typist** (-rīt'ist), *adj.*

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U

**U, u** (ū), *n.* *pl.* U's, u's, Us, us (ūs). 1. The twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. It is a curvilinear form of the letter V (see V). In dictionaries of English, U and V were not given separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. 2. The sound, or any sound, of the letter U. See *Pron.*, § 112. 3. Anything having the shape of the letter U. 4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twentieth or (see K, 3) the twenty-first in order or class.

**u'a ma'u ke o'a o ka a'i-na i ka po'no** (ū'ā māk'ō kō ā'ī nā i kō pō'nō). [Hawaiian]. The life of the land is established in righteousness; — motto of Hawaii.

**u-bi'e-ty** (ū-bī'ē-tī), *n.* [NL., *ubietas*, fr. *L. ubi* where]. **a** The state of being placed in a definite local relation; position. **b** The abstract quality of being in position.

**u-biq'ui-tar'y** (ū-bī'k'wī-tēr'ī or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ī), *adj.* [NL. *ubique* everywhere]. Ubiquitous.

**u-biq'ui-tous** (-tūs), *adj.* [See *ubiquitous*]. Existing or being everywhere at the same time; omnipresent. — *Syn.* See *OMNIPRESENT*. — **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-biq'ui-tous-ness**, *n.*

**u-biq'ui-ty** (-tī), *n.* [NL. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where]. Pres-

once in more than one place, or in an indefinite number of places, at the same time; omnipresence.

**u'bi su'pra** (ū-bī sū'p'rā), [L.] Where above (mentioned).

**u'-boat** (ū'bōt'), *n.* [G. *U boot*, for *unterseeboot*, lit., *undersea boat*]. A submarine; — generally restricted to German submarines in World Wars I and II.

**u'd'dor** (ū'd'ēr), *n.* [AS. *ūder*]. A mammary gland or milk gland, when large, pendent, and provided with two or more nipples or teats, as in cows.

**u'do** (ū'dō), [Jap.]. A stout Japanese herb (*Aralia cordata*), the blanched young shoots of which are edible.

**u-dom'e-ter** (ū-dōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + *-meter*]. *Me-teorol.* A rain gauge. — **u-dō-met'ric** (ū-dō-mēt'rik), *adj.* — **u-dom'i-e-try** (ū-dōm'ē-trī), *n.*

**ugh** (ū; ō; ū), *interj.* [Imitative]. An exclamation expressing disgust, horror, or recoil.

**u'gly** (ū'glī), *v. t.* [*ugly* + *-fy*]. To make ugly. — **ug'ly-ness** (ū'glī-nēs), *n.*

**ug'ly** (ū'glī), *adj.* **u'gly-ly** (ū'glī-lī), *adv.* [ME. *ugly*, *uplike*, fr. ON. *ugglur* fearful, dreadful]. 1. Offensive to the sight; con-

trary to the sight; con-



plied to the weather. — *ug'ly-ly*, *adv.* — *ug'ly-ness*, *n.*

**ugly duckling**, *n.* An unpromising child who develops into a person of unusual beauty, intelligence, or the like; — from a fable by Hans Andersen of a swan hatched by a duck.

**U'gri-an** (ŭ'grī-ān; ŭ'-), *n.* A member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples. — **U'gri-an**, *adj.*

**U'gri-c** (ŭ'grī-k), *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the languages of the Ugrians. See **FINNO-UGRIC**.

**U'gro-A'la-tic** (ŭ'grō-ā-lā'tīk), *adj.* A combining form denoting *Ugric* and, as in **U'gro-A'la-tic** (= **U'grō-ALTAIC**), **U'gro-FIN'ic** (= **FINNO-UGRIC**).

**ug'zome** (ŭg'zōm; ŭg'-), *adj.* [From *ME. uggren*, fr. *ON. ugga* to fear.] *Scot. & N. of Eng.* Frightful; abhorrent.

**uh'lan** (ŭh'lan; ŭh'-), *n.* [G. *uhlan*, *ulan*, fr. Pol., fr. Turk. *oghlan* a youth, lad.] 1. One of a certain kind of Tatar militia. 2. *Mil.* One of a kind of lancers of Tatarian origin, especially prominent in the Prussian armies.

**U'gur** (wē'gūr), *n.* 1. A member of a Turkic people powerful in Mongolia and East Turkestan between the 8th and 12th centuries A.D. 2. The language of the Ugurs, a tongue of the eastern branch of the Turkic. See **LANGUAGE**, *Table*. — **U'gur**, **U'gu'ri-an** (wē-gūr'ī-ān), **U'gu'ric** (wē-gūr'īk), *adj.*

**u'it-ta-tite**, *u'it-tah-tite* (ŭ'it-tā'tī-tī), *n.* [From *Uinta* Mts., Utah.] *Mineral.* A black lustrous kind of asphalt, occurring on a large scale in Utah; — called also *grismite*.

**u'it-land'er** (ŭ'it-lān'dēr; ŭ'it-lān'dēr), *n.* [D.] *often cap.* *S. Africa.* A foreigner; outsider.

**u'kase'** (ŭ'kās; ŭ'kās, *esp. Brit.*, ŭ'kās'), *n.* [Russ. *ukaz*, lit. a com-mand.] 1. In Russia, formerly, a proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law. 2. Hence, any official decree.

**U'krai'n-i-an** (ŭ'krā'n'ī-ān; ŭ'krīn'-), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ukraine, its people, or their language. — *n.* a. An inhabitant of the Ukraine. b. The Ukrainian language; Little Russian. See **RUSSIAN**, *n.*; **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**u'ku-le'le** (ŭ'kū-lē'lē; Hawaiian ŭ'kū-lē'lē), *n.* [Haw-ian, fr. *ukulele* a flea, fr. *ukū* insect + *lele* to jump, leap; — from the movement of the fingers.] *Music.* A small guitar of Portuguese origin which became popular in Hawaii about 1877. It has, typically, four strings.

**u'cer** (ŭ'sēr), *n.* [L. *ulcus*, *ulcera*.] 1. *Med.* A superficial sore discharging pus; — distinguished from an abscess, which has its beginning deep in the tissues. 2. Figuratively, anything that festers and corrupts like an open sore.

**u'cer-ate** (ā'tī), *v. t.*, *-at'ed* (ŭ'sēd, -īd), *-at'ing*. [L. *ulceratus*, past part. of *ulcerare* to make sore, fr. *ulcus* ulcer.] To affect with or as with an ulcer or ulcers; as, *ulcerated* sore throat. — *v. i.* To undergo ulceration.

**u'cer-a'tion** (ŭ'sēr-ā'shān), *n.* *Med.* The process of forming an ulcer or becoming ulcerated; state of being ulcerated; also, an ulcer.

**u'cer-a'tive** (ŭ'sēr-ā'tīv; ā'tīv), *adj.* Of or pertaining to ulcers.

**u'cor-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer. 2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated. — **u'cor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **u'cor-ous-ness**, *n.*

**-ule** (-ūl). [F. or L.; F. *-ule*, fr. L. *ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*.] A suffix forming diminutives, as in capsule, spicule, tubule.

**u'le-mā'** (ŭ'le-mā'), *n.* [Turk. *uléma*, fr. Ar. *ulamā'* learned men.] *a Moslem Law.* A body of scholars trained in Moslem religion and law. b Sometimes, erroneously, a Moslem learned man or theologian.

**-ulent**. [F. or L.; F. *-ulent*, fr. L. *ulentus*.] A suffix, denoting abounding in, as in fraudulent.

**u'lage** (ŭ'lag), *n.* [OF. *ullage*, *quillage*, fr. *multier*, *pillier*, to fill a wine cask, prop, to fill up to the brim; *u'lage*, *u'lage*, to add to or give to.] *Com.* The amount which a vessel of liquor, as a cask, lacks of being full; also, loss of common lites by sifting through bars, as seed, grain, etc.

**u'l-ma'cepus** (ŭl-mā'shēs), *adj.* [L. *ulmus* elm.] *Bot.* Belonging to the elm family (Ulmaceae). See **FLM**.

**u'l-na** (ŭl-nā), *n.*; *pl.* *-NAE* (ŭl-nāz), *-NAS* (-nāz). [L., elbow] *Anat. & Zool.* The inner of the two bones of the forearm or like part of the forelimb of vertebrates above fishes. — **u'l-nar** (-nēr), *adj.*

**u'l-no-** (ŭl-nō-), [From *ULNA*.] A combining form denoting *ulnar* and, as in *u'l-no-ra'di-al*.

**-ulose** (-h-ōs). [L. *-ulus*, fr. *-ulus* + *-osus*. See **ULF**; **OSE**.] A suffix denoting characterized by or having in marked degree, as in granulose. (Cf. **ULOUS**).

**U'lot-ri-oh** (ŭ-lō'trī-ōk), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *oulotrichos*, *oulotrichos*, woolly-haired, fr. *oulos* woolly + *trichos*, *trichos*, hair.] *Anthropol.* In Huxley's classification, the races having woolly or curly hair. — **u-lot-ri-ohous** (-kūs), *adj.*

**-ulous** (-ūlūs). [See **ULX**, **ULOSE**.] An adjectival suffix denoting: a [L. *-ulus*.] Tending or addicted to; —ive; as in credulous, garrulous. b [L. *-ulosus*.] = **ULOSE**, as in fabulous, populous.

**u'l'ter** (ŭl'tēr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, orig. made of frieze in Belfast, Ulster, Ireland.

**u'l'te-ri-or** (ŭl'tēr-i-ōr), *adj.* [L., compar. of *ulter* (preserved in *adv. abul*, *ultra*, beyond, on the other side)] 1. Situated beyond or on the farther side. 2. Further; more; often specif., beyond what is manifest or avowed; as, *ulterior* motives — **u'l'te-ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

**u'l'ti-ma** (ŭl'tī-mā), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

**u'l'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum** (ŭl'tī-mā rā'tī-shī-rē'gūm). [L.] The final argument of kings (i. e. war).

**u'l'ti-mate** (ŭl'tī-mīt), *adj.* [L. *ultimatus*, past part. of *ultimare* to come to or be at an end, fr. *ultimus* the farthest, last, superl. of *ulter*. See **ULTERIOR**; cf. **ULTIMATUM**.] 1. Farthest; most remote in space or time; extreme. 2. Last in a train of progression or consequence. 3. Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; elemental. 4. *Mech.* Maximum; as, *ultimate* strain. — *Syn.* See **LAST**. — *n.* That which is ultimate; something final. — **u'l'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **u'l'ti-mate-ness**, *n.*

**ultimate constituent**. *Linb.* See **CONSTITUENT**.

**u'l'ti-ma Thu'le** (ŭl'tī-mā thū'lē). [L.] See **THULE**.

**u'l'ti-ma'tum** (ŭl'tī-mā'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* *-tums* (-tūmz), *-ta* (-tā). [NL.,

fr. LL. neut. past part. See **ULTIMATE**.] A final proposition or condition; esp., the final terms offered by either of the parties in a diplomatic negotiation.

**u'l'ti-mo** (ŭl'tī-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (mensis) in the last month.] In the month preceding the present. Abbrev. *ult.*

**u'l'ti-mo-gen'i-ture** (ŭl'tī-mō-jēn'i-tūr), *n.* [L. *ultimus* last + *genitura* a begetting.] *Law.* A system of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate; borough-English; — opposed to primogeniture.

**u'l'tra** (ŭl'trā), *adj.* [L., *adv. & prep.*, beyond, on the other side.] Going beyond others, or beyond due limit; extreme. — *n.* An extremist; radical.

**u'l'tra-** (ŭl'trā-). [See **ULTRA**, *adj.*] A prefix meaning *beyond*, used to signify: a *Beyond in space, on the other side; trans;* as in *ultramontane*. b *Beyond in range or limits of; transcending; super;* as in *ultramicroscopic*. c *Especially, exceedingly; beyond what is common, ordinary, natural, right, proper, or the like; hyper;* as in *ultramodern*.

The meanings of the following can be understood by reference to their elements.

|                   |                  |                   |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ultra-ambitious   | ultraexclusive   | ultramodest       |
| ultraconfident    | ultrafashionable | ultrareligious    |
| ultraconservative | ultraliberal     | ultrasocialist    |
| ultracondemning   | ultralazy        | ultrasupernatural |

**u'l'tra-con'tri-fuge** (-sēn'trī-fūj), *n.* *Physical Chem.* A very high-speed centrifuge. — **u'l'tra-con'tri-fuge, v. t. — **u'l'tra-con'tri-fu-gal** (-sēn'trī-fū-jāl), *adj.* — **u'l'tra-con'tri-fu-gation** (-sēn'trī-fū-jā-shān), *n.***

**u'l'tra-crit'i-cal** (-krī'tī-kāl), *adj.* Hypercritical.

**u'l'tra-high'-fre'quency, u'l't.** *Elec.* Of a frequency between 300 and 3000 megacycles per second. Abbrev. *UHF*, *UHF*, *u h f*, *uhf*, etc.

**u'l'tra-ism** (ŭl'trā-īz'm), *n.* [See **ULTRA-**.] a The principles of those who advocate extreme measures, as radicalism. b An instance or example of radicalism. — **u'l'tra-ist** (-īst), *n.* & *adj.* — **u'l'tra-ist'ic** (-īst'īk), *adj.*

**u'l'tra-ma-rine'** (ŭl'trā-mā-rīn'), *adj.* [ML. *ultramarinus*. See **ULTRA**, *MARINE*.] Beyond the sea. — *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ultramariano*.] So called because the lapis lazuli was orig. brought from beyond the sea, from Asia. 1. A costly blue pigment, prepared by powdering lapis lazuli; also, a similar artificial pigment, prepared from a mixture of kaolin, soda ash, sulfur, and charcoal. b Any of several artificial pigments, as, *ultramarine* violet; yellow *ultramarine*. 2. The color of ultramarine blue.

**ultramarine blue**. 1. A color, blue in hue, of very high saturation and low brilliance. See **COLOR**. 2. The pigment ultramarine.

**u'l'tra-mi'cro-chem-i'stry** (ŭl'trā-mī-kro-kēm'ī-strī), *n.* Chemistry dealing with minute quantities of substances, as a millionth of a gram. — **u'l'tra-mi'cro-chem'ist** (-īst), *n.* — **u'l'tra-mi'cro-chem'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.*

**u'l'tra-mi'cro-m'e'ter** (-mī-kro-mē'tēr), *n.* An extremely sensitive micrometer.

**u'l'tra-mi'cro-scope** (-mī-kro-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* An apparatus for rendering visible, by scattered light, particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope.

**u'l'tra-mi'cro-scope'ic** (-skōp'īk), **u'l'tra-mi'cro-scope'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *adj.* Too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope. 2. Of or pertaining to an ultramicroscope. — **u'l'tra-mi'cro-scope'ic-ly** (-skōp'ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

**u'l'tra-mod'ern** (ŭl'trā-mōd'ēr), *adj.* Beyond the norm of the modern; extreme in typically modern ideas or tendencies. — **u'l'tra-mod'ern-ism** (-ēr-nīz'm), *n.* — **u'l'tra-mod'ern'ist** (-nīst), *n.* — **u'l'tra-mod'ern'ist'ic** (-nīst'īk), *adj.*

**u'l'tra-mon'tane** (-mōn'tān), *adj.* [ML. *ultramontanus*, fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Beyond the mountains; esp., beyond the Alps, specif., favoring the Italian party (upholding Ultramacy) in the Roman Catholic Church. — *n.* 1. One who lives beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. 2. One who lives south of the Alps; hence, one identified with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, which favored papal supremacy; now, a Roman Catholic who takes an exaggerated view of papal supremacy. — **u'l'tra-mon'ta-nism** (-mōn'tā-nīz'm), *n.*

**u'l'tra-mun'dane** (-mūn'dān), *adj.* [L. *ultramundanus*.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

**u'l'tra-na'tion-al-ism** (-nāsh'ān-ā-līz'm), *n.* Great or excessive devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests, rights, etc., esp. as opposed to international considerations. — **u'l'tra-na'tion-al'ist**, *adj.* — **u'l'tra-na'tion-al'ist** (-īst), *n.* & *adj.*

**u'l'tra-red'** (-rēd'), *adj.* Infrared.

**u'l'tra-son'ic** (-sōn'īk), *adj.* [Ultra + *sonic*.] Supersonic.

**u'l'tra-son'ic** (-sōn'īk), *n.*; see **-ICS**. Supersonics.

**u'l'tra-vi'o-let** (-vī'ō-lēt; -līt), *adj.* *Physics.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — said of rays more refrangible than the extreme violet rays, and opp. to *infrared*.

**u'l'tra vi'res** (vī'rēs). [Law L., fr. L. *ultra* beyond + *vires*, pl. of *vis* strength.] Beyond power; transcending authority; esp., exceeding legal power or authority; — used often in relation to acts by corporations from the same point, forming a flat or rounded flower cluster. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illustr.* (3); **INVOLUCRAE**, *Illustr.* — **um'bel-lar** (ŭm'bē-lār), *adj.*

**um'bel-late** (ŭm'bē-lāt), *adj.* Also **um'bel-lat'ed** (-ēd'; -īd). *Bot.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; arranged in umbels. — **um'bel-late-ly**, *adv.*

**um'bel-lif'er-ous** (ŭm'bē-līf'ēr-ūs), *adj.* [um'bel + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Producing umbels.

**um'bel-lu-late** (ŭm'bē-lū-lāt), *adj.* Disposed in umbellules.



Ukulele.

**um-bel-lule** (üm-bel'-ül; üm-bel'-ül), *n.* [*NL. umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*. See **UMBELL**.] *Bot.* One of the small or secondary umbels in a compound umbel.

**um-ber** (üm-bër), *n.* [*F. ombre, terre d'ombre*, *It. terra d'ombra*, prob. orig., earth from *Umbria*, fr. *L. Umbria*, but confused with *It. ombra* shade.] 1. A brown earth valued as a pigment and used either in the raw state, or calcined or burnt, in which case it has a slight reddish hue. Its color is due to manganese and iron oxides. 2. A brown, red yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance (*burntumber*) or of low saturation and low brilliance (*rawumber*). See **COLOR**. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling umber; of the color raw umber or burnt umber. — *v. t.* To make umber, as by staining.

**um-ber**, *n.* [*OF. umbra*, fr. *L. umbra*.] 1. The European grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*). 2. Also **umber bird**. The umbrette.

**um-bil'i-cal** (üm-bil'-i-käl), *adj.* [*ML. umbilicalis*, fr. *L. umbilicus* navel.] Of or pertaining to, from, or used at the navel.

**umbilical cord**. *Anat. & Embryol.* The cord or stalk arising from the navel, which connects the fetus of a mammal with the placenta.

**um-bil'i-cate** (üm-bil'-i-kät), *adj.* Also **um-bil'i-ca'ted** (-kät'ët; -ÿd), *adj.* Depressed in the middle, like a navel, navel shaped; having an umbilicus.

**um-bil'i-ca'tion** (-kät'shün), *n.* a A navellike depression b The state of being umbilicated.

**um-bil'i-cus** (üm-bil'-i-küs; üm-bil'-i-k'üs), *n.*; *pl.* -i-ci (-sÿ). [*L.*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* The scar on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached; the navel. 2 *Bot.* The hilum.

**um-bil'i-form** (üm-bil'-i-för-m), *adj.* [*umbilicus* + *-form*.] Shaped like an umbilicus, or navel.

**um-ble pie** (üm'b'pî). [See **UMBLES**.] A pie made of umbles.

**um-bles** (üm'b'lez), *n.* [*Var. of NUMBLES*.] *Obs.* Numbles, or certain entrails, as of a deer, used for food, as the heart, lights, and liver.

**um-bo** (üm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* **UMBONES** (üm-bō'néz), **UMBOES** (üm'bōz). [*L.*] 1. The boss of a shield. 2. Any elevation suggestive of the boss, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear where the malleus is attached. 3. *Zool.* One of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell. — **um-bo-nal** (üm'bō-näl; üm-bō'näl), *adj.* — **um-bo-nate** (-nät), *adj.* — **um-bo-nic** (üm-bō-nik), *adj.*

**um-bra** (üm-brä), *n.*; *pl.* **UMBRAE** (üm-brë). [*L.*, a shadow.] 1. Shade; shadow. 2. *Astron.* A The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite the sun, ... which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. Cf. **UMBRA**, 1. b The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sunspot. 3. A complete shadow, within which no light is received from a given source. Cf. **PRIMUM-BRA**, 2.

**um-brage** (-brÿj), *n.* [*OF. (F. umbrage)*, fr. 1. *umbraticus* pert to shade, fr. *umbra* shadow.] 1. *Obs.* Shade, shadow. 2. Hence, that which casts shade, esp. foliage. 3. *Archaic.* Shadowy indication; semblance; trace. 4. Offense; resentment; as, to take umbrage at another's advancement. — **Syn.** See **OFFENSE**.

**um-brä'geous** (üm-brä'gëus), *adj.* 1. Portending or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady; shaded; as, umbrageous trees, caves. 2. Feeling umbrage; taking, or disposed to take, umbrage, suspicious. — **um-brä'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **um-brä'geous-ness**, *n.*

**um-brel-la** (üm-brél'ä), *n.* [*It. ombrella* (after *It. ombra* shade), fr. *L. umbella*, in glosses *umbrella* (after *umbrä* shade, a little shadow, parasol, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade.)] 1. A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering one from rain, sun, etc. 2. A protective force of lighter aircraft, and sometimes bombs, maintained directly over and surrounding naval or ground forces or operations, for preventing enemy bombing and observation. 3. *Zool.* The bell-shaped or saucer shaped structure chiefly of jellylike substance which forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes.

**umbrella bird**. Any of several South American and Central American birds (genus *Cephalopterus*; esp., *C. ornatus* of Guiana and Brazil). The male is black with a radiating crest curving forward over the head.

**umbrella leaf**. A North American herb (*Diphylea cymosa*) with two large petate stem leaves and a solitary lobed basal one.

**umbrella palm**. A pinnate leaved palm (*Hedyoscepe canterburyana*) native to Lord Howe's Island, but common in cultivation.

**umbrella tree**. A An American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. b Any of various other trees or shrubs so called from the shape of their leaves or the position of their crown of foliage.

**um-brette'** (üm-brët'), *n.* [*F. ombrette*.] An African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*) allied to the storks and herons; umber bird.

**Um-br'i-an** (üm-brÿ'-än), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; as, the *Umbrian* school of painters. — *n.* One of the people of Umbria; also, the language of the ancient Umbrians, an Italic tongue of Oscan origin. See **INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**, **Table**.

**um-brif'er-ous** (üm-brÿf'ër-üs), *adj.* [*L. umbrifer*, fr. *umbra* a shade + *ferre* to bear.] Casting a shade; umbraceous.

**umi-ak** (üm-mä'äk), *n.* Also **umi-ak**. [*Eskimo umiak*.] An open Eskimo boat about 30 feet long and 8 feet wide, consisting of a wooden frame covered with skins, and propelled, usually with broad paddles, by women.



**üm-laut** (öüm'lout), *n.* [*G. fr. umlaut*.] 1. *Philol.*

The change of a vowel caused by partial assimilation to a succeeding sound, esp. the palatalization of a back vowel, as a, o, or u, caused by a (front) i or j originally standing in the following syllable, but now generally lost or altered; vowel mutation; also, the vowel resulting from such partial assimilation. — *Umlaut*, though occurring in other Indo-European languages, esp. characteristic of the Teutonic languages.

2. Loosely, the two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut. — *v. t.* To affect, form, or sound with umlaut.

Cf. See 2d **UN**, **Note**.

un-a-bashed'  
un-a-bat'ed  
un-ab-soived'  
un-a-che-dem'io  
un-a-conv'ed  
un-a-cept'a-ble  
un-a-clim'at-ed  
un-a-clim'at-ized  
un-a-com-mo-dat'ing

un-a-com-pa-nied  
un-a-com-plished  
un-a-cred'it-ed  
un-a-know'edged  
un-a-qua-in'ted  
un-a-dapt'a-ble  
un-a-djust'ed  
un-a-dorn'ed  
un-a-dul-ter-at'ed  
un-a-raid'

un-aid'ed  
un-al-le-vi-at'ed  
un-al-lied'  
un-al-low'a-ble  
un-al-loyed'  
un-al-ter'a-ble  
un-al-tered  
un-am-ble'u-ous  
un-am-bi-tious  
un-a-mi-a-ble

**um-plr-age** (üm-pfr'-ÿ; üm-pfr'-ÿ), *n.* The office or power of an umpire; also, the act of umpiring; arbitration.

**um-pire** (üm-pÿr), *n.* [*IOF. nomper, nomper, uneven* (i. e., third) person, fr. *non* not + *per* even, equal, peer. *Umpire*, without initial *n*, arose through the increased division of a game.

game, as cricket, baseball, etc. Cf. **REFEREE**, b. 2. That by which a matter is decided. — *v. t.* To decide or supervise as umpire. — *v. i.* To act as umpire.

**un-** (ün-; usually *unaccented* or *under secondary accent only, except when in direct contrast*; see *Pron.*, § 2). [*AS. un-*, on, the unaccented form of the accented prefix *un-* and *against*.] A prefix used: a With verbs to express the *contrary*, or reversal of the action, as in *uncoil*, *unfold*. b With nouns to form verbs expressing *removal* or *privation* of (or *release* from) the thing, quality, or state expressed, as in *unman*, *unsex*, *unyoke*; also, *removal from*, as in *unearth*, *unhorse*. c Merely intensifying a negative sense, as in *unloose*.

**un-** (ün-; see 2d *note* below). [*AS. un-*.] A prefix, signifying *not*; *in-*; *non-*, attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and less freely to nouns, and to their adjective derivatives in *-able*, *-ive*, *-ory*, *-ful*, *-some*, *-like*, etc. Definitions are given in the Vocabulary for compounds: a Such as have acquired an opposing or contrary meaning, as *unfriendly*, *unbelief*, or else a special intensive sense, as *unending*, *undoubted*. b Such as have the value of independent words, as *unconcomitant*, *unwarily*. c Such as have a special sense, as *unaccountable*, or are felt as positive rather than negative, as *untrue*. d Such as are anomalous or provincial, etc., as *unpur*, for *impure*. e Sometimes confined to a *neutral* rather than *contrary* meaning, as in *unmoral* (contrast *immoral*).

f Compounds that are mere negations are sufficiently explained by substituting *not* for *un-*. of these a selected list is provided at the foot of this and succeeding pages, without inclusion of corresponding adverbs and nouns in *-ly* and *-ness*, which may be freely formed.

g The accent in compounds of *un-* often varies with the position of the word, as an *un'born* child, a child *un'born*, etc. See *Pron.*, § 2.

**UN**. See **UNITED NATIONS**.

**un-a-ble** (ün-ä'b'l, 2), *adj.* Not able.

**un-a-bridged'** (ün-ä-brÿd'j), *adj.* Not abridged; complete.

**un-a-com-mo-dat'ed** (ün-ä-köm'ö-dat'ët; -ÿd), *adj.* Not accommodated, provided, equipped, or furnished; also, not having accommodations.

**un-a-count'a-ble** (-koun'tä-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not accountable or responsible. 2. Inexplicable; strange; mysterious — **un-a-count'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**un-a-count'ed-for'**, *adj.* Not accounted for, unexplained.

**un-a-cus'tomed** (ün-ä-küs'täm'd), *adj.* 1. Not usual; uncommon. 2. Not habituated, unfamiliar; -- with to.

**un-ad-vis'ed** (-äd-viz'ët), *adj.* 1. Inadvertent. 2. Rash; inconsiderate. 3. Without counsel or consultation. — **un-ad-vis'ed-ly** (-viz'ët-lÿ, -ÿlÿ), *adv.*

**un-a-fect'ed** (-ä-fëk'tët; -ÿt), *adj.* 1. Free from affection; natural; sincere; genuine. 2. Not influenced, moved, altered, or the like — **un-a-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-a-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

**un-al-loyed'** (-ä-loid'), *adj.* Not alloyed; unmixed; unqualified, pure; as, *unalloyed* metals, happiness.

**un-A-mer'i-can**, *adj.* Not American, not characteristic of, or consistent with, American customs, principles, etc.

**un-a-neled'** (ün-ä-nëld'), *adj.* *Archaic*. Not having received extremeunction.

**un-a-nim'i-ty** (ün-ä-nim'i-ty), *n.* State of quality of being unanimous.

**un-an'i-mous** (ün-ä-nim'us), *adj.* [*L. unanymus, unanymus*, fr. *unus* one + *animus* mind.] 1. Being of one mind, agreeing; consentient; as, the assembly was *unanimous* in approval. 2. Formed with or indicating the agreement and consent of all, as, a *unanimous* opinion, vote — **un-an'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **un-an'i-mous-ness**, *n.*

**un-ap-peal'a-ble** (ün-ä-pëäl'-ä-b'l), *adj.* Not appealable; not to be appealed against.

**un-apt'** (ün-äpt'; 2), *adj.* 1. Unsuitable. 2. Not accustomed and not likely. 3. Inapt. — **un-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **un-apt'ness**, *n.*

**un-ar-gued** (-är-küd), *adj.* 1. Not argued or debated. 2. Not argued against; undisputed.

**un-arm'** (-ärm'), *v. t.* [*1st un-* + *arm*.] To disarm.

**un-armed'** (-ärm'd'; 2), *adj.* [*un-* not + *armed*.] Not armed or armored; having no weapons.

**un-ar-tis'tic** (ün-ärt'-tis'tik), *adj.* Not conforming to art.

**un-as-sum'ing** (-ä-süm'ing), *adj.* Modest; retiring. — **un-as-sum'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un-aun'** (ün-äun'; 2), *n.* [*F.*, of Tuvian origin.] The two-toed sloth *Choloepus hoffmanni*. See **SLOTH**.

**un-aus-pl'ous** (ün-äus-plsh'üs), *adj.* Inauspicious.

**un-a-void'a-ble** (-ä-void'-ä-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not avoidable; inevitable. 2. Not avoidable.

**un-a-ware'** (ün-ä-wär'; 6), *adj.* Not aware; ignorant; also, giving no heed; unwary. — *adv.* *Poetic.* Unawares.

**un-a-ware's** (-wärz'), *adv.* Without design or preparation; without premeditation; also, suddenly; unexpectedly.

**un-backed'** (ün-bäkt'; 2), *adj.* 1. Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. 2. Not supported. 3. Not backed by bets.

**un-baked'** (-bäkt'; 2), *adj.* Not baked; hence, immature.

**un-bal'anced** (ün-bäl'äns), *v. t.* To put out of balance.

**un-bal'anced** (-äns), *adj.* [*In* senses 1 and 2, *un-* not + *balanced*; in sense 3, 1st *un-* + *balance*.] 1. Not in equipoise. 2. *Com.* Not adjusted or brought to an equality of debt and credit. 3. Being out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged in sense; as, an *unbalanced* mind.

un-an'i-mat'ed  
un-an-nounc'ed  
un-an-swer'a-ble  
un-ap-par'ent  
un-ap-pes'a-ble  
un-ap-peased  
un-ap-pe-tiz'ing  
un-ap-proach'a-ble  
un-ap-proach'ed  
un-ap-pro-pri-at'ed

un-ap-proved, un-ap-moured  
un-ap-rest'ed  
un-ap-shamed  
un-asked  
un-ap-pli'cat'ed  
un-ap-sail'a-ble  
un-as-is'ted  
un-at-tach'ed

un-at-tain'a-ble  
un-at-tempt'ed  
un-at-tend'ed  
un-at-trac'tive  
un-au-then'tic  
un-au-then'tic'at'ed  
un-au-thor'ized  
un-au-tho'r-ized  
un-a-val'ia-ble  
un-a-val'ing  
un-a-vowed'

certain knowledge, doubtful. **c** Not clearly identified or defined. **c**  
**N**ot constant; variable; fickle. — **un-cer-tain-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cer-tain-ly**, *adv.* (tī, tī, n. pl. -ries (tī-ies). 1. Lack of certainty; doubt. 2. That which is uncertain.  
**Syn.** Uncertainty, doubt, dubiety, dubiousity, skepticism, suspicion, mistrust mean lack of sureness about someone or something. **Uncertainty** may imply a falling short of certainty or so far a remove from it that one can only guess or surmise; **doubt** suggests not only **uncertainty** but an inability to make a decision, **dubiety** and **dubiousity** suggest **uncertainty**, the former implying wavering and the latter, vagueness. **Suspicion** and **skepticism** suggest incredulity while any plausible evidence to the contrary exists, **suspicion**, a lack of faith in the truth, reality, fairness, etc., of someone or something; **mistrust**, genuine doubt based upon suspicion.  
**un-chain'** (ūn-chān'), *v. t.* To set free; to liberate.  
**un-chance'y** (ūn-chān'sh'), *adj.* [un- not + Scot. *chancey* fortunate, safe.] *Scot.* a ill fate. **b** Dangerous. **c** Unseasonable.  
**un-charge'** (ē-charj'), *v. t.* To unload; to acquit.  
**un-char-i'ta-ble** (ē-čhā'rī-tā'b'l), *adj.* Severe in judging; censorious. — **un-char-i'ta-ble-ness**, *n* — **un-char-i'ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-chaste'** (ūn-chāst'), *2, adj.* A Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style or taste — **un-chaste'ly**, *adv.* — **un-chas'ti-ty** (ē-chās'tī-tī), *n*. — **un-chris-tian** (ūn-čhrī'stē-ōn, -krist'yān), *adj.* Not Christian; specif.: a Heathen; pagan. **b** Contrary to the Christian spirit or character. **c** Heathen.  
**un-church'** (ūn-čhārch'), *v. t.* 1 To expel from a church; to excommunicate. 2 To deprive of a church.  
**un-churched'** (ē-čhārch't'), *2, adj.* Not belonging to or connected with any church.  
**un-ci'al** (ūn'shif-īd', -shāl, 58), *adj.* [*L.* *uncialis* inch-high, fr. *uncia* inch. See *inch*.] Pertaining to or written in form of manuscript script, with somewhat rounded letters, seldom used after the 10th century A.D. — *n* An uncial letter, or uncial writing.  
**un-ci'form** (ūn'sī-fōrm), *adj.* [*L.* *uncus* a hook + *-form*.] Hook-shaped — *n* A bone on the ulnar side of the carpus in mammals.  
**unciform process.** *Anat.* A the hook-shaped process on the unciform bone.  
**un-ci-na-ri-a'sis** (ūn'sī-nā-rī-ā'sis), *n* [*NL*, fr. *Uncinaria* (fr. *L.* *uncinus* hook, barb) + *-iasis*.] Ancestolomiasis, hookworm disease.  
**un-ci-nate** (ūn'sī-nāt), *adj.* Also **un-ci-nal** (nāl) [*L.* *uncinatus*, fr. *uncinus* a hook, *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.  
**un-cir-cum-cised** (ūn-čhīr'kūm-sīz-d), *adj.* Not circumcised; hence, not the Israelites, also, irreligious, heathen.  
**un-cir-cum-ge-nis** (ūn-čhīr'kūm-žhēn's), *n*. 1. Absence or want of circumcision. 2 *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles.  
**un-civ'il** (ūn-sīv'īl', -lī), *adj.* a Barbarous; uncivilized. **b** Not civil or courteous, ill-mannered. — **un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-civ'il-ized** (sīv'ī-līz-d), *adj.* Not civilized, barbarous.  
**un-clasp'** (ē-klāsp'), *v. t. & i.* To loose the clasp (of); to release from a clasp.  
**un-cle** (ŭng'kl'), *n*. [*OF* *uncle*, *uncle*, fr. *L.* *arunculus* maternal uncle; akin to *l.* *avus* grandfather.] 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. **C.** CONSANGUINITY, *Illustr.* 2 Elderly man, — in address. 3 *Slang.* A pawnbroker.  
**un-clean'** (ŭn-klēn'), *2, adj.* [*AS.* *unclænne*.] a Foul; filthy. **b** Ceremonially impure. **c** Unchaste, obscene. — **un-clean-ness**, *n*. — **un-clean-ly** (klēn'lī), *adj.* Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un-clean-ly-ness**, *n*.  
**un-clinch** (ŭn-klīnč'), **un-clinch'** (klīnč'), *v. t. & i.* To relax or loosen (the clench, or, clutched, hand).  
**Uncle Sam.** *Colloq.* The United States government.  
**un-cloak'** (ŭn-klōk'), *v. t. & i.* To remove a cloak or cover (from); hence, to unmask, reveal.  
**un-cloze'** (ē-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* To open; hence, to disclose.  
**un-cloth'** (ē-klōth'), *v. t.* To strip of clothes or cloths.  
**un-co** (ŭng'kō), *adj.* [*Scot.*, fr. *uncouth*.] *Scot.* & *N.* of *Eng.* Strange; specif.: a Unknown, foreign. **b** Uncanny; weird. **c** Extraordinary; great. — *adv.* Remarkably, uncommonly; extremely. — *n* Anything strange, a stranger; *pl.*, news.  
**un-coil** (ŭn-kōil'), *v. t. & i.* To unwind.  
**un-com'fort-a-ble** (ŭn-kōm'fōrt-ā-b'l), *adj.* a Feeling discomfort; uneasy. **b** Causing discomfort; unpleasant.  
**un-com-mit'ted** (ŭn-kōm'mīt-ēd', -tē), *adj.* Not committed; as: a Not imprisoned. **b** Not bound by previous decision.  
**un-com'mon** (ŭn-kōm'mōn), *adj.* Unusual; rare; hence, remarkable. — *Syn.* See *INFREQUENT*. — **un-com'mon-ly**, *adv.* — **un-com'mon-ness**, *n*.  
**un-com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (ŭn-kōm-mūn-ī-kā-tīv; -kā-tīv), *adj.* Not disposed to talk or to impart information; reserved.  
**un-com-pro-mis-ing** (ŭn-kōm'prō-mīz-īng), *adj.* Not making or admitting of compromise; unyielding; inflexible. — **un-com'pro-mis-ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**un-con-cern'** (ŭn-kōn-sōn'), *n*. Want of concern; freedom from solicitude or anxiety; also, indifference.  
**un-con-cern-ed** (ŭn-kōn-sōn-ēd'), *adj.* Not concerned; as: a Not involved or implicated. **b** Not anxious or solicitous; easy in mind. — *Syn.* See *INDIFFERENT*. — **un-con-cern-ed-ly** (sōn'ēd-lī, -nīd-lī), *adv.* — **un-con-cern-ed-ness**, *n*.  
**un-con-dit-ion-al** (ŭn-kōn-dīsh-ān-āl), *adj.* Not conditional or con-

un'ca-nom'i-cal  
un-ca'pa-ble  
un-car'hu-ret'ed  
un-cared'-for'  
un-cas'trat-ed  
un-caught'  
un-ceas'ing  
un-cen'sured  
un-chal'lenged  
un-change'a-ble  
un-change'a-bly  
un-changed'  
un-chang'ing

un-cleaned/  
un-cleared/  
un-clothed/  
un-cloud'ed  
un-cooked/  
un'coerced/  
un'col·lect'ed  
un'col·lect'ible  
un'colored, un-col-  
oured  
un'com·bined/  
un-some'ly  
un-com'fort·ed

un'com·pan'ion·a  
un'com·plain'ing  
un'com·plai'sant  
un'com·plet'ed  
un'com·pli·men't  
un'com·pound'ed  
un'com·pre·hend'  
un'com·pre·hend'  
un'com·pro·mise  
un'com·put'ed  
un'con·ceal'ed  
un'con·cert'ed  
un'con·cert'ed·ly



**un/der-foot'** (ün'dér-fōt'), *adv.* Under the feet, esp. against the ground; below at one's feet; *Colloq.*, in the way.

**un/der-glass'** (ün'dér-glās'), *adj.* Applied before the glass is put on; fitted to be so applied; — of colors in porcelain decoration.

**un/der-go'** (-gō'), *v. t.*; see *GO*. To be subjected or submit to; to bear up against; to endure; suffer; sustain.

**un/der-grad'u-ate** (-grād'ü-āt), *n.* A student in a university, a college, etc., who has not taken a degree.

**un/der-ground'** (-grōund'), *adv.* 1. Beneath the surface of the earth. 2. In secret; surreptitiously; into hiding and secrecy of operation.

**un/der-ground'** (ün'dér-grōund'), *adj.* Being, occurring, operating, or to be done or used underground; conveyed by secret means. — *n.* 1. A subway, esp. one beneath the street level in a city. 3. A

movement or group associated with the underground railway, running in a subway, esp. one beneath the street level in a city. 3. A

tionary or other disruptive purposes, esp. against a civil order.

**Underground Railroad.** Formerly, a system of co-operation among certain antislavery people in the United States, whereby fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach the North or Canada.

**un/der-growth'** (ün'dér-grōth'), *n.* 1. Underbrush. 2. Fine hair underlying the outer hair of a pelt.

**un/der-hand'** (-hānd'), *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner; slyly; hence, by fraud. 2. With an underhand motion.

**un/der-hand'**, *adj.* 1. Performed with the hand swinging downward always lower than the shoulders. 2. Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, unfair; fraudulent. — *Syn.* See *SECRET*. — *Ant.* Aboveboard.

**un/der-hand'ed** (see *PROVE*, § 2), *adj.* Underhand; clandestine. — **un/der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un/der-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

**un/der-hung'** (ün'dér-hūng'), *adj.* 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — said of the lower jaw; also, having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. 2. Underslung.

**un/der-laid'** (-lāid'), *adj.* 1. Laid or placed underneath. 2. Having something laid or lying underneath.

porting position.

**un/der-lay'** (ün'dér-lā'), *n.* A thickness of paper placed under type, etc., to bring it to the proper height for printing.

**un/der-let'** (-lē'), *v. t.* 1. To let below the real value. 2. To sublet.

**un/der-lie'** (ü', *v. t.*; -LAW' (-lāw'); -LAIN' (-lān'); -LYING' (-lī'ing) [*AS*, underliegan]. 1. To be subject or amenable to, as a challenge.

2. To lie or be situated under. 3. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support. 4. *Finance*. To exist as a claim or security anterior and prior to (another).

**un/der-line'** (-līn'), *v. t.* 1. To draw a line under; to underscore. 2. To emphasize. — (ün'dér-līn'), *n.* 1. A line underneath. 2. The outline of the lower part of an animal's body; also, the lower border of the flank of a domestic animal, as a sheep. See *SHIFF*, *ILLUSTR.*

**un/der-ling'** (ün'dér-līng'), *n.* [*Late AS*. See *UNDE*, 1st *UNL*]. One who is under another's orders; a subordinate; an undershield.

**un/der-lying'** (-lī'ing), *adj.* 1. Lying beneath; fundamental, also, evident only on close inspection. 2. *Finance*. Anterior and prior in claim.

**un/der-mine'** (ün'dér-mīn'), *v. t.* 1. To excavate beneath; to form a mine under. 2. To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; to ruin underhandedly; as, to undermine a person's reputation; also, to ruin or weaken by degrees, as one's health. — *Syn.* See *WEAKEN*. — **un/der-min'er** (-mīn'ēr), *n.*

**un/der-most'** (ün'dér-mōst'), *adj.* Lowest, as in place, rank, etc.

**un/der-neath'** (ün'dér-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* [*AS*. *underneathan*, *undernythan*. See *UNDE*; *BENEATH*]. 1. Under or below a surface or object; beneath. 2. On the lower side. — *prep.* 1. Directly beneath. 2. Under subjection to. 3. Under the guise or aspect of.

**un/der-nour'ish** (-nūr'ish'), *v. t.* To supply with insufficient nourishment, or less than the minimum necessary for sound health and growth. — **un/der-nour'ish-ment**, *n.*

**un/der-son'** (ün'dér-sōn'; 74), *n.* *Eccl.* Tierce; — an old name.

**un/der-pass'** (ün'dér-pās'), *n.* A passage beneath, esp. a passageway for highway traffic under a railway. Cf. *OVERPASS*, *GRADE CROSSING*.

**un/der-pin'** (-pīn'), *v. t.* 1. To lay stones, masonry, etc., under, as under the sills of a building, as a support. 2. To place struts, props, or the like, underneath for support. 3. To maintain, vindicate, or substantiate.

**un/der-pin'ning** (ün'dér-pīn'ing), *n.* 1. *Arch.* The material and construction used for support, introduced beneath a wall already constructed. 2. *Colloq.* A person's legs.

**un/der-plot'** (ün'dér-plōt'), *n.* A series of events in a play, collateral with the main story but subservient to it.

**un/der-priv'i-leged** (-prīv'ī-līd'), *adj.* Deprived, as through social or economic oppression, of some of the fundamental rights of all members of a civilized society.

**un/der-pro-duc'tion** (-prō-dūk'āsh'n), *n.* The production of less than enough to satisfy the demand, or of less than the usual supply.

**un/der-proof'** (ün'dér-prōof'; 2), *adj.* Containing less alcohol than proof spirit. See *PROOF SPIRIT*.

**un/der-quote'** (-kwōt'), *v. t.* To quote at a lower price than another; to quote a lower price than.

**un/der-rate'** (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

**un/der-run'** (-rūn'), *v. t.*; see *RUN*. 1. To run or pass under. 2. *Naut.* To pass along and under, as in a boat under a cable or net, to take it in or examine it.

**un/der-score'** (-skōr'; 70), *v. t.* 1. To draw a line under; to underline. 2. To emphasize. — **un/der-score'** (ün'dér-skōr'), *n.*

**un/der-sea'** (ün'dér-sē'), *adj.* Being, or carried on, beneath the surface of the sea; designed for use under the surface of the sea; as, an undersea boat.

**un/der-sea'** (-sē'), *un/der-seas' (-sēs'), *adv.* Under the sea; beneath the surface of the sea; as, a submarine moving undersea.*

**un/der-sell'** (-sēl'), *v. t.*; see *SELL*. 1. To sell (cheaper than). 2. To sell for less than the intrinsic value.

**un/der-shap'en** (-shāp'ēn; 2), *adj.* Imperfectly shaped.

**un/der-shot'** (ün'dér-shōt'), *adj.* 1. Having the lower incisor teeth

projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as in a bulldog; also, having a projecting lower jaw. Cf. *UNDERBUNG*. 2. Moved by water passing beneath; — of a water wheel (*undershot wheel*). Cf. *OVERSHOT*.

**un/der-shrub'** (-shrub'), *n.* A low growing shrubby plant.

**un/der-side'** (-sīd'; 2), *n.* The side or surface lying underneath. — **un/der-side'**, *adj.*

**un/der-sign'** (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter. — **the un/der-sign'd** (-sīnd'), *n.* The subscriber or subscribers.

**un/der-sized'** (ün'dér-sīd'; 2), *adj.* Also **un/der-size'**. Of a size less than is common, proper, normal, or average.

**un/der-slung'** (-slūng'; 2), *adj.* Suspended below the axles; — of the frame of an automotive vehicle.

**un/der-song'** (ün'dér-sōng'; 74), *n.* 1. The burden of a song; an accompanying strain. 2. Underlying meaning.

**un/der-sparred'** (-spārd'; 2), *adj.* *Naut.* Having spars too small to spread the proper amount of canvas.

**un/der-stand'** (ün'dér-stānd'), *v. t.*; -STOOD' (-stōd'); -STAND'ING [*AS*. *understandan* to understand, lit., to stand under]. 1. To apprehend the purport or meaning of, as by knowing what is conveyed by the words or signs used, or by way of information or explanation; as, I did not understand the wink; I understand why he came; to have thorough or technical acquaintance with or expertise in the practice of, as finance. 2. To gather or infer; to accept as the signification. 3. To take or take to mean, according to one's individual interpretation; to interpret; explain. 4. To take or accept as the signification; also, in the passive, to signify. 5. To accept as established or laid down as a condition. 6. To imply tacitly; to assume; as, conditions expressed or understood. 7. *Chiefly Gram.* To supply in thought as if present.

*Syn.* Understand, comprehend, appreciate mean to have a clear or complete idea of. Understand and comprehend differ in precise use in that understand implies a result, and comprehend a mental process of arriving at a result (as, to come to understand a person in spite of difficulties in comprehending his peculiarities); appreciate implies a just estimation of a thing's true or exact value (as, to appreciate the strength of public opinion).

*U. t.* 1. To have understanding. 2. To gain full mental grasp of the nature, significance, or explanation, of something. 3. *Archaic*. To learn or be informed. 4. To believe or infer to be the case; — usually parenthetically. 5. To comprehend fully the implications of a situation and have a consequently tolerant or sympathetic attitude. — **un/der-stand'a-bil'i-ty** (-sīn'dā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **un/der-stand'a-ble**, *adj.* — **un/der-stand'a-bly**, *adv.*

**un/der-stand'ing**, *n.* [*AS*]. 1. Discernment, comprehension, or interpretation. 2. Power to understand; capability of comprehending and judging; the rational powers taken collectively. 3. *Philos.* The power to render experience intelligible by bringing perceived particulars under appropriate concepts. 4. The intellectual power or the capacity of a particular person to form reasoned judgments; as, to dispute one's understanding. 5. An agreement of opinion; an adjustment of differences; as, to reach an understanding. 6. A mutual agreement, informal but having definite engagements.

**un/der-stand'ing**, *adj.* Knowing; intelligent. — **un/der-stand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un/der-state'** (ün'dér-stāt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To represent as less, or less strongly, than may be done truthfully. — **un/der-state'ment**, *n.*

**un/der-stock'** (ün'dér-stōk'), *n.* *Hort.* A plant or portion of a plant upon which a graft is made.

**un/der-stood'** (stōnd'), *past & past part* of UNDERSTAND — *adj.* 1. Fully apprehended. 2. Agreed upon. 3. Implied.

**un/der-strap'per** (ün'dér-strāp'ēr), *n.* An underling; an inferior or subordinate agent.

**un/der-study'** (-stūdi'), *v. t.* & *i.* *Theater*. To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One who is prepared to act another's part.

**un/der-take'** (-tāk'), *v. t.*; see *TAK*. 1. To take upon oneself; to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; set about, as a task. 2. To enter into stipulations to perform or to execute, to covenant; contract. 3. Hence, to guarantee, promise. 4. To take over as a charge. 5. Formerly, to engage with, as in combat. *Shak.* — *v. i.* *Archaic*. To guarantee or assume responsibility; to be surety; — usually with *for*.

**un/der-tak'er** (ün'dér-tāk'ēr; ün'dér-tāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who undertakes; specif., an entrepreneur. 2. (*prom.* ün'dér-tāk'ēr) One whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to take the charge and management of funerals.

**un/der-tak'ing** (ün'dér-tāk'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif. (*prom.* ün'dér-tāk'ing) the business of an undertaker. 2. Anything undertaken; an enterprise. 3. A promise or guarantee.

**un/der-ten'ant** (ün'dér-tēn'ānt), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds land or tenements by sublease.

**un/der-tone'** (-tōn'), *n.* 1. A low or subdued tone or utterance. 2. A subdued color; specif.: a color seen through and modifying another or other colors. 3. The color of the light transmitted, as by a paint or varnish film. Cf. *OVERTONE*. 2. 3. *Stock Exchange*. An underlying stability in price level of a stock or commodity.

**un/der-tow'** (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward when waves are breaking upon the shore.

**un/der-trick'** (-trīk'), *n.* *Card Playing*. A trick, or any of the tricks, by which a player fails to make his contract.

**un/der-trump'** (-trīmp'), *v. t.* & *i.* *Card Playing*. To trump with a lower trump; to trump lower than (one's partner).

**un/der-val'ue** (-vāl'ü), *v. t.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate, below the real worth. 2. To esteem lightly. — **un/der-val'u-a'tion** (ün'dér-vāl'ü-ā'sh'n), *n.*

**un/der-waist'** (ün'dér-wāst'), *n.* A waist for wear under another waist.

**un/der-wa'ter** (-wōt'ēr; -wōt'ēr), *adj.* 1. Lying, growing, etc., below the surface of the water. 2. That is below the water line of a ship.

**under way.** Into motion from a standstill.

**un/der-wear'** (ün'dér-wēr'), *n.* Underclothes.

**un/der-weight'** (-wēt'), *n.* Weight below normal or requisite weight.



Undershot Water Wheel.

— (-wāt'; 2), *adj.* Weighing less than the normal amount; below the normal weight.

**un/der-went'** (ūn'dēr-wēnt'), *past* of **UNDERGO**.

**un/der-wing'** (ūn'dēr-wīng'), *n.* **Zool.** One of the posterior wings of an insect, esp. of a moth.

**un/der-wood'** (-wūd'), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush.

**un/der-world'** (-wūrd'), *n.* 1. The earth. 2. The place of departed souls; Hades. 3. The side of the globe opposite to one. 4. The lower, debased, or criminal, portion of humanity.

**un/der-write'** (-rīt'), *v. t.*; **UN/DER-WROTE'** (-rōt'); **UN/DER-WRITTEN'** (-rīt'n); **UN/DER-WRITING'** (-rīt'īng). *Obs. past and past part.* **UN/DERWRIT.** [After *I. subscribe* to subscribe; cf. *AS. underwritan* to sign.] 1. To write under something else, to subscribe. 2. To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a policy of insurance), for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage; hence, to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance. 3. **Finance.** a To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (normally an entire issue of bonds, capital stock, or the like). b Sometimes, loosely, to subscribe to (any large business enterprise). — *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

**un/der-writer'** (ūn'dēr-rīt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who underwrites a slip or policy of insurance; an insurer; *Colloq., U.S.*, one who determines the risks to be solicited and plans programs of insurance, as, a fire underwriter. 2. **Finance.** One who shares in underwriting a loan, stock issue, or the like.

**un/de-sign'ing** (ūn'dē-zīn'īng), *adj.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent, purpose; sincere, artless, simple.

**un/de-sir'a-ble** (ūn'dē-sīr'ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Not desirable. 2. Objectionable or unwanted, for example on grounds of alien race, radical views, or social amenities. — *n.* An objectionable person. — **un/de-sir'a-ble-ly** (-blī'ē-lī), *adv.* — **un/de-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un/de-sir'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**un/dine'** (ūn-dēn'; ūn'dēn), *n.* [*G. undine, F. ondine, fr. NL. Undina, fr. L. unda* a wave, water.] A fabled female water spirit who might receive a human soul by marrying a mortal.

**un/di-rect'ed** (ūn'dī-rēkt'ēd, -tēd; -dī; -dī), *adj.* 1. Not guided. 2. Not addressed; not superscribed, as a letter.

**un/do'** (ūn-dōō'), *v. t.*; **UN-DID'** (-dīd'); **UN-DONE'** (-dūn'); **UN-DO'ING**. [*AS. undōn, undōn*] 1. To open or loose by releasing a lock, lacing, or other binding device, or by uncovering; to unfasten, untie, to release. 2. To unravel or solve, as a riddle. 3. To render null or as if not done, decided, imposed, etc., as a jury's findings, to reverse by restoring the original condition or form. 4. To bring to ruin or disaster, to ruin, as in property, morals, hopes, or the like. — **un/do'er** (-dōō'ēr), *n.*

**un/do'ing** (-dōō'īng), *n.* 1. The reversal of what is done, annulment. 2. Ruin or cause of ruin.

**un/doub'le** (-dūb'l), *v. t.* To unfold; to unclench.

**un/doub't'ed** (-daut'bēd; -tēd), *adj.* Not doubted or called in question; indubitable. — **un/doub't'ed-ly**, *adv.*

**un/drape'** (-drāp'), *v. t.* To strip of drapery; to unveil.

**un/draw'** (-drō'), *v. t.*; see **DRAW**. To draw aside, back, or open, as a curtain.

**un/dress'** (-drēs'), *v. t.* to **DRESS**. 1. To divest of clothes, to strip. 2. To divest of formal garments; to disrobe. 3. To take the dressing from (a wound). — *v. i.* To strip.

**un/dress'** (ūn'drēs'; ūn-drēs'), *n.* 1. A loose, informal dress. 2. Ordinary dress as opposed to full dress.

**[und so wel'ter** (ōnt zō vī'tēr). [*G.*] And so forth, etcetera. *Abbr. und.*

**un/due'** (ūn-dū'; ūn-dū'; 2), *adj.* 1. Not yet payable. 2. Inappropriate; unsuitable. 3. Not right; not lawful or legal; as, *undue* influence over another. 4. Not agreeable to a standard; excessive, immoderate; inordinate.

**un/du-lant** (ūn'dū-lānt), *adj.* Undulating.

**undulant fever.** *Med.* A long persisting bacterial disease characterized by an undulating, or remittent, fever, profuse perspiration, pain and swelling in the joints and an enlarged spleen. The disease is contracted from cattle, swine, and goats, and is transmitted esp. through milk; — called also *Mediterranean fever*, *Malta fever*, *brucellosis*.

**un/du-late** (ūn'dū-lāt), **un/du-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd, -tēd), *adj.* [*L. undulatus* undulated, wavy, *fr. unda* a wave.] Having a wavy surface or margin or wavelike markings.

**un/du-late** (-lāt), *v. i.* 1. To move in, or have, undulations. 2. To rise and fall as if on waves; to surge. — *v. t.* To cause to move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves. — **Syn.** See **SWING**.

**un/du-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* 1. The action of rising and falling on or as if on waves; of sound, pulsation or a pulsation. 2. A wavy appearance or outline. 3. **Physics.** A continuously propagated motion to and fro, in any fluid or elastic medium, with no permanent translation of the particles themselves; a vibration; a wave.

**un/du-la'tory** (ūn'dū-lā-tōrī; -tērī; 3), *adj.* Of or pertaining to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; resembling waves; also, undulating.

**undulatory theory.** *Physics.* A theory that light is transmitted from luminous objects to the eye and other objects by an undulatory, or vibrational, movement; — called also *wave theory*.

**un-du'ly** (ūn-dū'ly), *adv.* 1. Not in accord with law or right. 2. Beyond a proper degree; excessively.

**un/dy'ing** (ūn-dī'īng), *adj.* Not dying; unending.

**un/earned'** (-ūrnēd'; 2), *adj.* Not gained by labor or service.

**unearned increment.** *Econ.* An increase in the value of land due to no labor or outlay of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it, as increased population.

**un-earth'** (ūn-ērth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to exhume; hence, to bring to light. — **Syn.** See **DISCOVER**.

**un-earth'ly** (-lī), *adj.* a Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific. b Outlandish; preposterous. — **un-earth'ly-ness**, *n.*

**un/eas'y** (ūn-ēd'ē), *adj.* — **EAS'Y-ER** (T-ēr) — **EAS'Y-EST**. 1. Occasioning want of ease; constraining; cramping. 2. Constrained; stiff, awkward.

3. Restless or disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like. — **un/eas'y-ly**, *adv.* — **un/eas'y-ness**, *n.*

**un/em-ploy'a-ble** (ūn'em-ploī'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not employable. — *n.* An unemployable person.

**un/em-ployed'** (-ploīd'), *adj.* 1. Not employed at any paid labor. 2. Not invested. — *n.* An unemployed person; with *the*, unemployed persons collectively.

**un/em-ploy'ment** (-ploī'mēnt), *n.* Unemployed state.

**un-e'qual** (ūn-ēkwāl), *adj.* Not equal; as: 1. Not of the same size, length, talents, age, station, or the like, as, *unequal* in rank. 2. Imbalanced or ill-matched; uneven. 3. Not uniform; variable; irregular; as, *unequal* pulsations. 4. Not adequate or sufficient; as, *timber unequal* to the strain. — **un-e'qual-ly**, *adv.*

**un/equaled, un-e'qualed** (-kwāl'd), *adj.* Not equaled, unmatched; unparalleled; unwarlike; surpassing.

**un-e'quiv'o-cal** (ūn-ēkwī'fō-kāl), *adj.* Not doubtful; not ambiguous; clear; sincere. — **un-e'quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**un-er'ring** (ūn-ēr'īng; -ēr'īng), *adj.* Committing no mistake; certain; unfailing; infallible. — **un-er'ring-ly**, *adv.*

**un/es-sen'tial** (ūn-ēs-sēn'shēl), *adj.* Not indispensable; unimportant.

**un/even** (ūn-ēv'n), *adj.* [*AS. unefen*.] 1. Not level, not uniform; rough, rugged. 2. A not of equal length. b Not parallel. 3. Odd; — of numbers. — **Syn.** See **ROUGH**. — **un/even-ly**, *adv.* — **un/even-ness**, *n.*

**un/ex-am'pled** (ūn'ēk-sām'pl'd; ūn'ēk-, 9), *adj.* Having no example or similar case, unprecedented, unparalleled.

**un/ex-cep'tion-a-ble** (ūn'ēk-sēp'shūn-ā-b'l; ūn'ēk-), *adj.* Not liable to any exception or objection, beyond reproach. — **un/ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un/ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**un/ex-pect'ed** (ūn'ēks-pēkt'ēd; ūn'ēks-pēkt'ēd, 30), *adj.* Not expected. — **un/ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un/ex-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

**un/ex-pres'sive** (-prē'sīv), *adj.* 1. Inexpressive. 2. *Obs.* Ineffable.

**un/fail'ing** (ūn-fāl'īng), *adj.* a Unflagging. b Inexhaustible. c Infallible. — **un/fail'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un/fair'** (ūn-fār', 2), *adj.* [*AS. unfafer* unlovely.] 1. Disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice, dishonest, unjust. 2. Not equitable in business dealings, esp. as regards competition, wages, or attitude toward labor unions. — **un/fair-ly**, *adv.* — **un/fair'ness**, *n.*

**un/failth'ful** (ūn-fālth'fūl; -fūl), *adj.* a Not observant of vows, allegiance, or duty. b Wanting in good faith; dishonest. c Inaccurate, untrustworthy, as, an *unfaithful* copy. d Not faithful to marriage vows. — **un/failth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un/failth'ful-ness**, *n.*

**un/fa-mil'i-ar** (ūn-fā-mīl'ī-ār), *adj.* Not well known or not knowing well. — **un/fa-mil'i-ar-ly** (-fā-mīl'ī-ār; -yār'fē-lī), *n.* — **un/fa-mil'i-ar-ly**, *adv.*

**un/fas'ten** (ūn-fas't'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become loose.

**un/fa'thered** (-fā'tēr'd), *adj.* a Fatherless; hence, illegitimate, bastard. b Unauthenticated; spurious.

**un/fa-vor-a-ble, un/fa-vour-a-ble** (-fā-vōr'ā-b'l), *adj.* Not propitious, adverse, contrary. — **un/fa-vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un/fa-vor-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**un/feel'ing** (fēl'īng), *adj.* 1. Destitute of feeling; insensible, insensitive. 2. Cruel; hardhearted; callous. — **un/feel'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un/feel'ing-ness**, *n.*

**un/feign'ed** (-fān'ēd; 2), *adj.* Not counterfeit; not hypocritical; genuine. — **Syn.** See **SINCERE**. — **un/feign'ed-ly** (-fān'ēd-lī, -tēd-lī), *adv.* — **un/feign'ed-ness**, *n.*

**un/fet'ter** (ūn-fēt'tēr), *v. t.* To unshackle; liberate.

**un/fil'i-al** (ūn-fīl'ī-āl; -fīl'ī-āl; 58), *adj.* Not observing, or according to, the obligations of a son or daughter.

**un/fin'ished** (ūn-fīn'īsh't), *adj.* 1. Not finished, incomplete, imperfect. 2. Subjected to no other processes after coming from the loom; — of wool fabrics.

**un/fit'** (-fīt'; 2), *adj.* [*un-* not + *fit*.] 1. Having inherent or natural want of suitability. 2. Not fitted, insufficiently adapted. — **un/fit'ly**, *adv.* — **un/fit'ness**, *n.*

**un/fit'** (ūn-fīt'), *v. t.* [*fit* un- + *fit*.] To make unsuitable or incompetent; to disable; incapacitate; to disqualify.

**un/fix'** (ūn-fīks'), *v. t.* To loosen; to detach; to unsettle.

**un/fledged'** (-flējd'; 2), *adj.* Not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature.

**un/flesh'ly** (-flesh'ly), *adj.* Not of the flesh; spiritual.

137 See 2d **UN-**, *Note*.

**un/de-served'**

**un/de-serv'ing**

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**un-flinch'ing** (ün-flin'ch'ing), *adj.* Not flinching or shrinking; unyielding. — **un-flinch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un-fold'** (ün-föld'), *v. t.* [AS. *unfaldan*.] 1. To open the folds of; to expand or spread out. 2. To lay open to view or contemplation; to bring out in the details, or by successive development; to display; disclose; reveal. 3. To remove from the folds of; to unwrap. — *v. i.* To open; to become disclosed or developed, as buds. — **un-fold'er** (-föld'er), *n.*

**un-for-get'ta-ble** (ün-för-gét'tä-b'l), *adj.* Not forgettable; enduring in memory. — **un-for-get'ta-ly**, *adv.*

**un-formed'** (ün-förmd'), *2, adj.* Not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations; shapeless; amorphous; specif., *Biol.*, unorganized, as a ferment.

**un-for-tu-nate** (ün-för'tü-nät), *adj.* Unsuccessful; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with or resulting in misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person; specif.: a prostitute. **b** *Frish.* An insane person. — **un-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

**un-found'ed** (-foun'déd; -déd), *adj.* 1. Not established 2. Having no foundation; baseless; vain; groundless.

**un-fre-quent'ed** (ün-fré-kwén'téd; -téd), *adj.* Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings.

**un-friend'ed** (ün-fren'déd; -déd), *adj.* Having no friends; not befriended.

**un-friend'ly** (frénd'li), *adj.* 1. Not friendly, not kind or benevolent; hostile. 2. Not favorable; unpropitious. — **un-friend'li-ness**, *n.* — **un-friend'ly**, *adv.*

**un-frock'** (-frók'), *v. t.* To divest of a frock; specif., to deprive a priest or minister of the right to exercise the functions of his office.

**un-fruit'ful** (ün-frúit'fúl; -fúl), *adj.* Not producing fruit or offspring; infertile; barren; unproductive; not remunerative. — *Syn.* See *STERILE*.

**un-fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-fund'ed** (-fün'déd; -déd), *adj.* Not funded (see *FUND*, *v. t.* 2), floating; as, *unfunded* debt.

**un-fur'l'** (-fúrl'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To loose from a furled state.

**un-gain'ly** (ün-gän'li), *adj.* [ME. *ungeinliche*, *adv.*, *fr.* *ungein* inconvenient. See *UN-* not; *GAINLY*.] Clumsy, awkward; uncouth. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner. — **un-gain'li-ness**, *n.*

**un-gen'er-ous** (-jén'é-r'ús), *adj.* Not generous; illiberal; exacting, harsh, or mean. — **un-gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**un-gird'** (ün-gírd'), *v. t.* [AS. *ungyrdan*.] To loose the girdle of; to unhind.

**un-girt'** (-gúrt'; 2), *adj.* Having the girdle off or loose; hence, slack; loose; not braced.

**un-glu'e'** (ün-glú'e'; 114), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To part or open (anything fastened with or as with glue).

**un-god'ly** (ün-gód'li), *adj.* 1. Disobedient to God; wicked, impious. 2. *Collog.* Atrocious. — **un-god'li-ness** (-lí-nés; -n'is), *n.*

**un-go't'en** (-gót'n'), *adj.* Also **un-go't'** (-gót'), 1. Not beconnen. 2. Not got or obtained.

**un-gov'ern-a-ble** (güv'é-rnä-b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious, unbridled. — *Syn.* See *UNRULY*.

**un-grace'ful** (-gräs'fúl; -fúl), *adj.* Inelegant; awkward; clumsy. — **un-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-gra-cious** (-grä'sh'ús), *adj.* 1. Not acceptable, unpleasant; unattractive. 2. Not courteous; rude. — **un-gra-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-gra-cious-ness**, *n.*

**un-grate'ful** (-grät'fúl; -fúl), *adj.* 1. Not thankful for favors; making no return or an ill return. 2. Unpleasant; disagreeable. — **un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-gual** (ün-gwál), *adj.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, or hoof.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof.

**un-guard'** (ün-gárd'), *v. t.* To remove the guard from.

**un-guent** (ün-gwént), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, *fr.* *unguere* to anoint.] A salve for sores, burns, or the like, ointment.

**un-guen-tar-y** (ün-gwén'tér'; -tér'), *adj.* Like an unguent; for or connected with unguents.

**un-gui-cu-late** (ün-gwí-kú-lát), *adj.* [L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] Furnished with nail, claws, or hoofs. — *n.* A mammal having claws or nails, as distinguished from hoofed animals (ungulates) and cetaceans.

**un-guis** (ün-gwís), *n.*; *pl.* *unguēs* (-gwéž). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] 1. A nail, claw, or hoof, as on a digit of a vertebrate. 2. A claw-like base of a petal.

**un-gu-la** (ün-gwä-lä), *n.*; *pl.* *-LÄE* (-lë). [L., a claw, hoof, *fr.* *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] 1. A hoof; also, a claw, or nail. 2. *Bot.* = *UNGUIS*, 2. 3. *Geom.* A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.

**un-gu-lar** (-lär), *adj.* Pertaining to or like a hoof; ungular.

**un-gu-late** (-lät), *adj.* [L.L. *ungulatus*. See *UN-GULA*.] 1. Shaped like a hoof, having hoofs. 2. Of or pertaining to the ungulates. — *n.* Any of a group (Ungulata) consisting of the hoofed mammals, as the ruminants, swine, horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, elephants, and camels, nearly all exclusively herbivorous and many having horns.

**un-hair'** (ün-här'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To deprive of or lose the hair, to scrape the hair from (hides), as with a blunt two-handled knife.

**un-hal'low** (ün-häl'fö), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.

**un-hal'lowed** (-häd), *adj.* Not consecrated; unholy.

**un-hand'** (ün-händ'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.

**un-hand'some** (ün-hän'süm), *adj.* Not handsome; as: a Not beautiful; homely. b Unbecoming or unseemly; discourteous. c Lacking noble or liberal qualities; mean.

**un-hand'y** (-hän'di), *adj.* Clumsy; awkward; inconvenient. — **un-hand'y-ly**, *adv.*

**un-hap'py** (ün-häp'i), *adj.* 1. Not fortunate; unlucky; as, an *unhappy* event. 2. Not cheerful or glad; sad; sorrowful; wretched. 3. Marked by infelicity; calamitous; inappropriate. 4. *Obs.* Mischievous; evil. — **un-hap'py-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hap'py-ness**, *n.*

**un-har'ness** (-här'nés; -n'is), *v. t.* 1. To strip of or loose from harness or gear. 2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

**un-health'y** (ün-hélt'h'i), *adj.* a Unwell, diseased. b Not evincing health; as, an *unhealthy* complexion. c Not conducive to health; unwholesome. d Morally unsound; unwholesome. — **un-health'y-ly**, *adv.* — **un-health'y-ness**, *n.*

**un-heard'** (ün-hérd'), *adj.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear. 2. Not granted a hearing; unheard. 3. Not known to fame; unknown.

**un-heard'-of'**, *adj.* Not heard of; unprecedented.

**un-hinge'** (-híng'), *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To render unstable, to unsettle, as one's mind.

**un-hitch'** (ün-hích'), *v. t.* To free from or as if from being hitched, to unfasten, loose.

**un-ho'ly** (ün-hó'li), *adj.* [AS. *unhólý*.] Unhallowed, not consecrated; hence, profane, wicked; also, *Collog.*, frightful. — **un-ho'ly-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ho'ly-ness**, *n.*

**un-hood'** (ün-húód'), *v. t.* To remove a hood or disguise from.

**un-hook'** (-húók'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* 1. To loose, or to become loosed, from a hook. 2. To disengage from being hooked.

**un-hoped'** (-húóp'; 2), *adj.* Not hoped or expected.

**un-horse'** (-hárs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse, also, to take a horse from; by extension, to overthrow, dislodge.

**un-hou'seled**, **un-hou'selled** (-hóu'z'éd), *adj.* Not having had the Eucharist administered.

**un-hur'ried** (ün-húrd'í), *adj.* Not hurried; leisurely.

**un'i** (ü'n'i) [L. *unus* one] A combining form meaning *one, single*, as in *uniform*, characterized by, consisting of, or having, but *one*, as in *unicoin*.

|                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| uniaxial       | unifoliate  | unipersonal |
| unicolor       | uniglobular | unipetalous |
| uniconate      | unilingual  | uniquate    |
| unidirectional | unilobed    | unipinose   |
| unidagellate   | unilocular  | unispiral   |
| uniflorous     | unioleular  | univalvular |

**Un'i-ate** (ü'n'i-át), *n.* Also **Un'i-ate** (Ät). [Russ. *uniat*, *fr.* *unipa* union (i.e., with the Roman Church.)] A Christian of an Eastern rite acknowledging the pope, primacy, and agreeing with the Latin Church in matters of faith, but differing from it in liturgy, in discipline, etc.

**un'i-cam'er-al** (ü'n'ikäm'é-räl), *adj.* Having, or consisting of, a single chamber, or levitative house.

**un'i-col'l'u-lar** (sél'ü-lär), *adj.* *Biol.* Of a single cell.

**unicellular animals.** The protozoans.

**un'i-corn** (ün'ikörn), *n.* [OF. *unicorne*, *fr.* L. *unicornis*, lit., one-horned (*fr.* *unus* one + *cornu* a horn).] 1. A fabulous animal resembling a horse with one horn. 2. *Bib.* A two-horned animal called *rym* in Hebrew. See *A. V. Dent*, xxxiii, 17.

**un'i-do'ed** (ün'dó'éd; -éd), *adj.* Having no ideas; senseless.

**un'i-fi-a-ble** (ün'í-fí-ä-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being unified.

**un'i-fi-ca'tion** (ün'í-fí-kä'shün), *n.* Act, process, or result of unifying; state of being unified.

**un'i-fier** (ün'í-fí-ér), *n.* One who or that which unites.

**un'i-fí-lar** (ün'í-fí-lär), *adj.* [*un-* + *filum* a thread.] Having, or involving use of, only one thread, wire, or fiber.

**un'i-fí-late** (ün'í-fí-lät), *adj.* *Bot.* Having only one leaf; — often used erroneously for *unifoliate*.

**un'i-fí-llo-late** (ün'í-fí-ló-lät; -lät), *adj.* *Bot.* Compound with but a single leaflet, as the leaf of the orange.

**un'i-form** (ün'í-för'm), *adj.* [*fr.* *uniforme*, *fr.* L. *uniformis*, *fr.* *unus* one + *forma* form.] 1. Having always the same form, manner, or degree, but varying or variable; homogeneous, as, the temperate is *uniform*. 2. Of the same form with others, conforming to one rule or mode; consonant. 3. Presenting an undiversified appearance of surface, pattern, color, etc. 4. Consistent in conduct, opinion, etc. — *Syn.* See *SIMILAR*, *STADY*. — *n.* Dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, etc. — *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform. — **un'i-form-ly**, *adv.* — **un'i-form-ness**, *n.*

**un'i-formed** (ün'í-för'md), *adj.* Dressed in uniform.

**un'i-form'i-ty** (ün'í-för'mí-ti), *n.* State of being uniform.

**un'i-ty** (ün'í-ti), *v. t.* [*fr.* or *ML.*; *fr.* *unifier*, *fr.* *ML.* *unificare*.] To cause to be one; to make into a unit; to unite.

**un'i-ju'gate** (ün'í-jú-gät; ün'í-jú-gät; 114), *adj.* [*un-* + *L.* *jugum* yoke, pair.] *Bot.* Having but one pair of leaflets; — of a pinnate leaf.

**un'i-lat'er-al** (ün'í-lät'é-räl), *adj.* 1. One-sided, done, made, under taken, or shared by one of two or more persons or parties. 2. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Produced or arranged on one side. 3. *Law* Pertaining to a contract or engagement imposing an express obligation on but one party. 4. *Med.* Affecting but one side of the body. 5. *Social.* Tracing descent through or from one side or line only.

**un'im-peach'a-ble** (ün'im-pé-chä-b'l), *adj.* Exempt from liability to accusation, irreproachable; blameless; unquestionable. — **un'im-peach'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

**un'im-prov'ed'** (-próv'éd'), *adj.* Not improved, as: a Not used or employed. b Not tilled, cultivated, or built upon, as land. c Not improved in health.

**un'in-tel'lí-gent** (ün'in-tél'í-jént), *adj.* Lacking intelligence; unwise;



Ungula, 3.

*REF.* See 2d UN-, Note.

|                   |                      |                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| un-forced'        | un-gal'lant          | un-guid'ed       |
| un-for-se'e-a-ble | un-gar'nished        | un-guid'ed       |
| un-for-se'e-a-ble | un-gath'er'ed        | un-hack'neyed    |
| un-for-get'ting   | un-gen'tle           | un-ham'pered     |
| un-for-get'ta-ble | un-gen'tle-man-ly    | un-hand'l-capped |
| un-for-get'ta-ly  | un-gif'ted           | un-hanged'       |
| un-for-get'ting   | un-glass'ed          | un-har'assed     |
| un-for-get'ting   | un-gloss'ed          | un-hard'ened     |
| un-for-get'ten    | un-gov'ern'ed        | un-harmed'       |
| un-for-get'ten    | un-grad'ed           | un-har'mo-ni-ous |
| un-for-mu-lat'ed  | un-grained'          | un-har'assed     |
| un-framed'        | un-gram-mat'i-cal    | un-hatched'      |
| un-free'          | un-gram-mat'i-cal-ly | un-health'ful    |
| un-fur'filled'    | un-ground'ed         | un-heed'ful      |
| un-fur'nished     | un-grudg'ing         |                  |

|                  |                       |                     |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| un-beed'ing      | un'i-den'ti-fied      | un'in-cor'po-rat'ed |
| un-ber'sid-ed    | un'id-i-o-mat'ic      | un'in-cum'bered     |
| un-be-ro'ic      | un'il-lu-mi-nat'ed    | un'in-fec'ted       |
| un-bee'l-tat'ing | un'im-ag'i-na-ble     | un'in-flam'ma-ble   |
| un-bee'l-tat'ing | un'im-ag'i-na-tive    | un'in-flec'ted      |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-pair'ed         | un'in-fu-enced      |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-pas'sioned      | un'in-formed'       |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-ped'ed          | un'in-hab'it-a-ble  |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-portance        | un'in-hab'it'ed     |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-portant         | un'in-ic'ed         |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-pos'sing        | un'in-jur'ed        |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-pres-sion-able  | un'in-spired'       |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-pres-sion-a-ble | un'in-spir'it       |
| un-bon'ored      | un'im-pres'sive       | un'in-struc'ted     |
| un-bon'ored      | un'in-closed'         | un'in-struc'tive    |

ignorant. — **un'in-tel'i-gence** (ūn'in-tel'ĭ-jens), *n.* — **un'in-tel'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

**un'in-ter-est-ed** (ūn'in-tēr-ēst-ed; see INTERESTED), *adj.* **a** Not having or owning an interest (in). **b** Not interested; inattentive; apathetic; indifferent; — now the usual sense.

**un-ion** (ūn'yūn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *unio* openness, union, a single large pearl, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** Act or instance of uniting two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; coalition; combination. **2.** A spiritual uniting to bring about concord; also, the unity so produced. **3.** A uniting into a nation, political body, or association, as the political change of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707. **4.** A uniting in marriage. **5.** That which is united, or made one; something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation, a consolidated body; as, the United States of America is often called *the Union*. **6.** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign, sometimes covering the whole field, as the three crosses in the British ensign, sometimes occupying an upper inner corner, as, in the U. S. ensign, the cluster of white stars on a blue field. **7. Eng.** **a** Two or more parishes united for administration of poor relief, etc. **b** A workhouse maintained by such a union. **8.** A league or association for a common purpose, as for religious or debating purposes. **9.** A trade-union (which see). **10. Mech.** Any of various devices for connecting machine parts, etc., esp., a coupling for pipes, and/or fittings, facilitating connection or disconnection. — *Syn.* See **UNITE**.

**union card.** A card certifying personal membership in good standing in a labor union.

**un-ion-ism** (ūn'yūn-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Principle of, or sentiment of attachment to, a union; specif. [cap.] to the federal union of the United States, esp. at the time of the Civil War. **2.** The principles or system of trade-unions. — **un-ion-ist** (ist), *n.*

**un-ion-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* **1.** To form into a union. **2.** To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union. — **un-ion-ize-ment** (-īz-ē'mēnt), *n.*

**union jack.** A jack (def. 13) consisting of the union of a national ensign, hence, a flag symbolizing union of two or more states; specif. [*cap.*]: **a** The national flag of the United Kingdom, combining the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. **b** U. S. A. A blue flag charged with one white star for each state of the Union.

**union shop.** An establishment in which the employer by agreement is free to hire nonmembers as well as members of the union but retains nonmembers on the payroll only on condition of their becoming members of the union within a specified time.

**u-nip-a-rous** (ū-nĭp'ā-rŭs), *adj.* [*un-* + *-puros*]. **1** Zool. Producing but one egg or offspring at a time. **2.** Bot. Producing but one axis at each branching.

**u-ni-pla-nar** (ūn'i-plā'nēr), *n.* *Mech.* Lying or occurring in one plane; as, *uniplanar* motion.

**u-ni-pod** (ūn'i-pŏd), *n.* [*uni-* + *pod*, after *tripod*.] A one legged support, as for a camera. — **u-ni-pod**, *adj.*

**u-ni-po-lar** (pŏ'lēr), *adj.* **a** *Physics.* Having, produced by, or acting by one pole only. **b** *Anat.* Designating nerve cells having but one process, as in spinal ganglia.

**u-nique** (ū-nēk'), *adj.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *unicus*; akin to *L.* *unus* one.] **1.** Single; sole. **2.** Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; unequalled; matchless. — *Syn.* See **SINGLE**; **STRANGE**. — **u-nique-ly**, *adv.* — **u-nique-ness**, *n.*

**u-ni-sex-u-al** (ū-nĭ-ēk'shŭ-ŭl, -ēk'sŭ-ŭl), *adj.* Of one sex; as **a** *Bot.* Dicotyled. **b** *Zool.* Either male or female; not hermaphrodite.

**u-ni-son** (ūn'i-sŏn; s'ŏn; -zŏn; -z'ŏn), *n.* [*F.* *unisson*, fr. *ML.* *unisonus* having the same sound, fr. *L.* *unus* one + *sonus* a sound.] **1.** *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch; the interval of a perfect prime. **b** State of being so tuned or sounded. Parts played or sung in octaves are also loosely said to be in *unison*; *a* piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part. **2.** Harmony, agreement; concord.

**u-nis-o-nous** (ū-nĭs'ŏ-nŭs), *adj.* Also, **u-nis-o-nal** (-nŭl), **u-nis'o-nant** (-nŏnt). Being in unison; sounded alike in pitch.

**unit** (ūn'it), *n.* [*From* *UNITE*.] **1.** A distinct part or member analyzable in an aggregate or whole. **2.** Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard of measurement. **3.** A single thing or person, or a group regarded as an individual member of a number of groups. **4.** *Biol., Immunol., etc.* The amount of a drug, serum, or antigen required to produce a certain result; as, a clinical unit; specif., the quantity required to produce a particular effect upon a particular animal or upon animal tissues. **5.** *Educ.* A basic amount of work used in calculating credits, as in secondary schools approximately 120 hours of classroom work in a course. **6.** *Math.* **a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** A single thing, as *a* magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole.

**u-nit-age** (ūn'it-ĭj), *n.* Specification of the amount or quantity constituting a unit in any system of measure.

**U-ni-tar'i-an** (ūn'i-tār'ĭ-ŏn; ŭ), *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person; also, one of a denomination of Christians holding this belief. — *adj.* **1.** [*Not cap.*] Unitarian. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines. — **U-ni-tar'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**u-ni-tar-y** (ūn'i-tār'ĭ or, esp. *Brit.*, -tēr-ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, based upon, or characterized by unity. **2.** Having the character of a unit; not divided; interrelated.

**U-ni-tas Fra'trum** (ūn'i-tās frā'trŭm). [*L.*, unity of brethren.] See **BOHEMIAN BROTHERS**.

**unit character.** *Biol.* A trait inherited singly in accord with Mendel's law; *a* Mendelian character.

**u-nite** (ūn'it), *v. t.* [*L.* *unite*, past part. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; to combine; connect; to cause to adhere. **2.** To join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to join in interest, fellowship, or the like. **3.** To amalgamate; consolidate. **4.** To have in union or combinations, as qualities. — *v. i.* **1.** To become one or

as one; to become cemented or consolidated or incorporated to coalesce. **2.** To act in concert. — *Syn.* See **JOIN**. — *Ant.* **DIVID**.

**u-nite** (ūn'it; ŭ-nĭt'), *n.* An English gold coin of James I, current at 20 shillings; — from the union (1603) of England and Scotland.

**u-nit-ed** (ū-nĭt'ed; -ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Combined; made one. **2.** Pertaining to or produced by joint action. **3.** In agreement; harmonious. — **u-nit-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**United Nations.** Also **UN** (ū'nŭ). An international organization growing out of the association of the nations allied against the Axis powers in World War II (Declaration by the United Nations at Wash-

ington, Jan. 1, 1945). The organization was created to promote peace and security and to achieve international co-operation in solving economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian problems. The charter came into force on the 29th ratification Oct. 24, 1945.

**United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.** An organization set up by agreement of 44 nations, Nov. 9, 1943, for assisting in furnishing the medicine, food, clothing, and other basic necessities and essential services required to restore the strength of the liberated peoples. Terminated June 30, 1947, except in China. *Abbr.* **UNRRA** (ūn'rā; -rā).

**united states.** A federation of states, esp.: [*cap.*] One forming a nation in some (specified) territory; specif., the United States of America.

**United States Employment Service.** A bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor (from 1933) for co-ordinating a nationwide system of employment offices, made a federal war agency (Dec. 1941), transferred to the Federal Security Agency (July 1, 1948). *Abbr.* **USES**.

**unit factor.** *Biol.* A gene, or factor, responsible for the inheritance of a unit character.

**u-ni-tive** (ūn'it-iv), *adj.* [*ML.* *unitivus*.] Characterized by, or tending to produce, union.

**unit magnetic pole.** A magnetic pole which will repel an equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter in a vacuum with a force of one dyne.

**unit rule.** *U. S. Politics.* The rule, adopted by some delegations in a political convention, that the entire vote of the delegation shall be cast as a unit as determined by a majority vote.

**u-ni-ty** (ūn'it-ĭ), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [*OF.* *unité*, fr. *L.* *unitas*, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** State of being one; singleness, absence of diversity.

**2.** Concord; harmony; accord; uniformity; as, *a* unity of sentiment. **3.** A uniting or being united into one body; unification. **4.** A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole. **5.** Continuity without deviation or change, as in purpose or action. **6.** The reference of the elements of a literary or artistic composition to a single main idea or point of view; also, the singleness of effect or consistency of style and character secured. **7. Drama.** Any of the three principles (*unities of place, time, and action*) governing the structure of drama derived by writers of the French classical school from Aristotle's *Poetics*. **8. Math.** Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities, taken as one, or for which *1* is made to stand in calculation, often the unit *1*.

**Syn.** **Unity, solidarity, integrity, union** mean the property or character of a thing that is a whole composed of many elements or parts. **Unity** implies oneness, esp. of that which is varied and diverse rather than uniform in its elements or its parts. **Solidarity** implies that unity in a group, class, community, etc., that enables it to express its opinions, manifest its strength, or exert its influence as one. **Integrity** implies that unity, esp. of a built up or created thing, which indicates the interdependence of parts and the completeness and perfection of the whole; **union**, now somewhat rare in this sense, implies a thorough integration of parts and their harmonious co-operation.

**u-ni-val'ent** (ūn'i-vā'lēnt; ŭ-nĭ-vā'lēnt), *adj.* [*un-* + *L.* *valens*, -entis, pres. part. See **VALENCY**.] **1.** *Biol.* Single; — said esp. of a chromosome which fails to unite with, or lacks, a syntelic mate. **2. Chem.** Having a valence of one. — **u-ni-val'ence** (-lēns), **u-ni-val'len-ey** (-lēn-sē), *n.*

**u-ni-val've** (ūn'i-vālv), *adj.* Also **u-ni-valved** (-vālvəd). *Zool. & Bot.* Having one valve only. — *n.* A mollusk shell consisting of one piece; also, any mollusk with a univalve shell; specif., any gastropod. — **u-ni-val'vu-lar** (-vālv'ŭ-lēr), *adj.*

**u-ni-ver-sal** (ūn'vŭr'sāl, s'āl), *adj.* [*OF.* *universal*, *universal*, fr. *L.* *universalis*.] **1.** Including, or covering the whole of all, either collectively or distributively; unlimited; as, *universal* suffrage. **2.** Of or pertaining to the universe, present everywhere or in all. **3.** Constituting, or considered as, a whole; entire; as, *the universal* world. **4.** Versed or interested in, or embracing, a wide range of subjects, pursuits, etc.; as, *a universal* genius. **5.** Used or for use among all, esp. all peoples; as, *a universal* language. **6. Logic.** Generic; relatively unrestricted in application; (of a proposition) affirming or denying something of every member of a class. "No man is omniscient" is *a universal* negative. **7. Mech., Elec., etc.** Adapted or adaptable to all or to various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, *a universal* level.

**Syn.** **Universal, general, generic** mean of or relating to all or the whole. **Universal**, used chiefly in logic and philosophy, implies reference to every one without exception in the class, category, or genus considered; **general**, a more common term, reference to all or nearly all not only of a class or category but of any group considered (as, the idea has met with *general* but not *universal* acceptance); **generic**, chiefly a biological term, reference to every member of a genus (as, there are *generic* likenesses between all animals called dogs).

— *n.* **1. Logic.** **a** A universal proposition. **b** One of the five predicables, namely genus, species, difference, property, accident, named collectively *the universals*. **c** A general concept or that in reality to which it corresponds; an abstract and general term or what such a term denotes; an abstraction. **2. Metaph.** Any metaphysical being which preserves or evinces an identity of nature through a series of changes or as embodying different relations, as the ego or self. — **u-ni-ver-sal-ly**, *adv.* — **u-ni-ver-sal-ness**, *n.*

**U-ni-ver-sal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that all men will eventually be saved. — **U-ni-ver-sal-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**u-ni-ver-sal-ity** (ūn'vŭr'sāl'it-ĭ), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being universal. **2.** Universal comprehensiveness in range; unrestricted versatility.

**u-ni-ver-sal-ize** (-vŭr'sāl-iz), *v. t.* To make universal.

See 2d *UN*, *Note*.  
un'in-tel'i-gi-bly  
un'in-tel'i-gi-bil-ly  
un'in-tel'i-gi-bile

un'in-tel'i-gi-bly  
un'in-tel'ed  
un'in-tel'igence

un'in-ten'tion-al-ly  
un'in-ten'tion-al  
un'in-ten'tion-al

un'in-ter-mit'tent  
un'in-ter-mit'ting  
un'in-ter-rupt-ed

un'in-ven'tive  
un'in-ven'ted  
un'in-ven'ted

un'in-vit-ed  
un'in-vit-ing  
un'in-vited

**universal joint or coupling.** *Mach.* Any of various joints or couplings permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within defined limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint.

**universe** (ŭn'vēr's, n. [F. *univers*, fr. L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal, fr. *unus* one + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, that is, turned into one, combined into one whole.]

1. All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole, the creation; the cosmos. 2. Any distinct field or province of thought or reality conceived as forming a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization. 3. *Astron.* Properly, the entire celestial cosmos; the totality of the observed or postulated physical whole. — **Syn.** See **FARIN**.

**universe of discourse.** *Logic.* That collection of facts or ideas which is tacitly implied and understood in a given statement or discussion.

**university** (ŭn'vēr'si-ti, n.; pl. -ties (-tīz)). An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts. In the United States, a university typically comprises a college and one or more graduate or professional schools.

**un-just** (ŭn-'jŭst; 2), *adj.* 1. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful. 2. *Now Rare.* Dishonest; faithless — **un-justly**, *adv.* — **un-just-ness**, *n.*

**un-kempt** (ŭn-'kempt; 2), *adj.* [un- not + *kempt*, past part. of *kemb*, Scot. or dial. var. of *comb*.] 1. Not combed; disheveled; as, *un-kempt hair*. 2. Unrefined; unpolished; rough — **un-kempt-ness**, *n.*

**un-konked** (ŭn-'kŏnd; 2), *adj.* *Dial.* Strange.

**un-kennel** (ŭn-'kĕn-'l, -l, v. t. & i. 1. To drive, take, or come from a kennel or hole. 2. To discover; disclose.

**un-kind** (ŭn-'kind; 2), *adj.* Wanting in kindness, sympathy, or the like; cruel; harsh. — **un-kindly**, *adv.* — **un-kind-ness**, *n.*

**un-kindly**, *adj.* Ungracious, harsh. — **un-kind-li-ness**, *n.*

**un-knit** (ŭn-'nit; v. t. & i. see **Knit**. [AS. *uncnyttan* to untie.] To undo or unknit.

**un-know-a-ble** (ŭn-'nŏw-'ā-b'l, *adj.* That cannot be known or comprehended; specif., *Philos.* beyond the limits of human experience or of human powers of apprehension or understanding. — *the Unknowable*. Absolute reality, conceived as lying beyond human experience or understanding.

**Un-known Soldier** (ŭn-'nŏn-'sŏldi, 2). [*also not cap.*] An unidentified soldier whose body has been selected, as a representative of all of the same nation who died in World War I, to receive national honors, esp. on Armistice Day.

**un-lace** (ŭn-'lās; v. t. 1. To loose by undoing a lacing. 2. To loose the dress of; to undress.

**un-lade** (ŭn-'lād; v. t.; see **Lade**. 1. To take the load from; to take out the cargo of a ship, etc. 2. To unload or discharge (cargo, etc.).

**un-lash** (ŭn-'lāsh; v. t. To untie the lashing of; to undo.

**un-latch** (ŭn-'latch; v. t. To open or loose by lifting the latch. — *v. i.* To become loose or opened.

**un-law-ful** (ŭn-'lŏw-'fŭl; -fŭl), *adj.* 1. Not lawful; illegal. 2. Illegitimate. — **un-law-fully**, *adv.* — **un-law-ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-lay** (ŭn-'lā; v. t. & i. see **Lay**. *Naut.* To untwist, as a rope.

**un-lead** (ŭn-'lēd; -lĭd, *adj.* 1. Stripped of lead; not weighted or covered with lead. 2. *Print.* Not having leads between the lines; solid (see **SOLID**, *adj.*, 3).

**un-learn** (ŭn-'lĕrn; v. t.; see **Learn**. To put out of memory or to teach the contrary of or to disbelieve (something one has learned).

**un-learned** (ŭn-'lĕrn-'d, -nĭd), *adj.* 1. Untaught; illiterate. 2. (*iron.* -lĕrnĭd). Not gained by study or experience. 3. Not exhibiting learning. — **Syn.** See **IGNORANT**.

**un-leash** (ŭn-'lēsh; v. t. To free from or as from a leash.

**un-less** (ŭn-'lēss; ŭn-, *conj.* [Formerly, *unless*, *onless*, *unless* that, that is, in less, in a less case than. See **UN-LESS**.] If not; supposing that not; except that. — *prep.* Except, excepting; — now only by preceding elliptical adverbial clauses, as, *unless* on occasions, nobody riles.

**un-lettered** (ŭn-'lĕt-'ĕrd), *adj.* Not marked with letters; not lettered; also, illiterate. — **Syn.** See **IGNORANT**.

**un-like** (ŭn-'lik; 2), *adj.* 1. Having no resemblance; dissimilar, diverse; as, brothers having *unlike* traits; as *unlike* as day and night, also, unequal; as, contributing *unlike* amounts. 2. In this sense also *prep.* Not characteristic of; differing from in character or appearance or unbecoming; as, this neglect, or this photograph, is *unlike* him, it is *unlike* him to refuse. — *adv.* & *prep.* In a manner dissimilar to or unbecoming; as, to behave *unlike* a soldier. — **un-like-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See **DISSIMILARITY**.

**un-like-ly**, *adj.* 1. Improbable. 2. Not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail — **un-like-li-hood**, *n.* — **un-like-li-ness**, *n.*

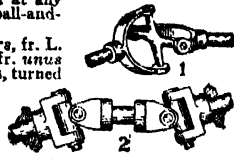
**un-lim-ber** (ŭn-'lĭm-'bĕr; v. t. & i. To detach the limber (from) and so make ready; hence, to get ready for action.

**un-lim-it-ed** (ŭn-'lĭm-'ĭt-'ĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* 1. Boundless. 2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. 3. Unconfined; unrestricted.

**un-link** (ŭn-'lĭnk; v. t. To separate or undo the links of.

**un-list'ed** (ŭn-'lĭst-'ĕd; -tĭd), *adj.* *Stock Exchange.* Not listed; not admitted to trading on an exchange.

**un-live** (ŭn-'lĭv; v. t. & i. To live in a manner contrary to. b To live down; to annul, as a memory or reputation gained from some experience.



1 Single, and 2 Double, Universal Joint.

**un-load** (ŭn-'lŏd; v. t. 1. To take the load or cargo from; to disburden. 2. To relieve from anything onerous. 3. To discharge or remove, as a burden or one's resentment. 4. To draw the charge from (a gun). 5. *Stock Exch.* To sell in large quantities, as stock; to get rid of. — *v. i.* To perform the act of unloading something. — **un-load'er**, *n.*

**un-lock** (ŭn-'lŏk; v. t. 1. To unfasten as what is locked. 2. To open; to undo; hence, to disclose.

**un-looked'** (ŭn-'lŏk't; *adj.* Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally **un-looked-for**.

**un-loose** (ŭn-'lŏs; v. t. To loosen; to set free.

**un-loos'en** (ŭn-'lŏs-'n; v. t. To loosen; to unloose.

**un-love'ly** (ŭn-'lŏv-'lĭ, *adj.* Not amiable; having qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable. — **un-love-li-ness**, *n.*

**un-luck'y** (ŭn-'lŭk; *adj.* 1. Unfortunate; ill-fated. 2. Bringing bad luck; ill-omened. — **un-luck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

**un-make'** (ŭn-'māk; v. t.; see **MAKE**. 1. To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being. 2. To depose from a rank, position, etc.; to reduce to a lower grade. 3. To destroy; ruin.

**un-man'** (ŭn-'mān; v. t. 1. To emasculate. 2. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to make womanish. 3. To deprive of men. — **Syn.** See **UNMANLY**.

**un-man'ly** (ŭn-'mān-'lĭ, *adj.* a Not having a man's character or qualities b Unbecoming a man — **un-man'li-ness**, *n.*

**un-manned'** (ŭn-'mān-'d; 2), *adj.* Deprived of virility.

**un-manned'**, *adj.* a Without its complement of men. b Unpeopled.

**un-manned'** (ŭn-'mān-'d), *adj.* [un not + man + -ed.] *Obs. Fal conry* Not tamed.

**un-man'nered** (ŭn-'mān-'ĕrd), *adj.* Rude; discourteous.

**un-man'ner-ly** (ŭn-'mān-'ĕr-'lĭ, *adj.* Not mannerly, rude. — *adv.* Uncivily. — **un-man'ner-li-ness**, *n.*

**un-mask'** (ŭn-'mask; v. t. 1. To strip of a mask or disguise; to lay open; to expose. — *n. i.* To put off a mask.

**un-mean'ing** (ŭn-'mĕn-'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Having no meaning. 2. Not indicating intelligence; senseless.

**un-meant'** (ŭn-'mĕnt; *adj.* Not meant; unintentional.

**un-meet'** (ŭn-'mĕt; *adj.* [AS. *unmēta*.] Not fit, unbecoming; unsuitable.

**un-men'tion-a-ble** (ŭn-'mĕn-'tŝh-'n-'ā-b'l, *adj.* Not of a fit nature to be talked about. — *n. pl.* Unmentionable things; as, humorously, various articles of clothing. — **un-men'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**un-mer-ci-ful** (ŭn-'mĕr-'sĭ-'fŭl, -fŭl), *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; merciless. — **un-mer-ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*

**un-mew'** (ŭn-'mĕw; v. t. [List *un- + mew* to confine.] To release from confinement.

**un-mind'ful** (ŭn-'mĭnd-'fŭl; -fŭl), *adj.* Not mindful; forgetful. — **Syn.** See **FORGETFUL**.

**un-mis-tak-a-ble** (ŭn-'mĭs-'tāk-'ā-b'l, *adj.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; obvious; evident. — **un-mis-tak-a-bly**, *adv.*

**un-mis'ter**, *un-mis'tre* (ŭn-'mĭ-'tĕr; -tĕr), *v. t.* To depose or degrade from the rank of a bishop.

**un-mit'i-gat-ed** (ŭn-'mĭt-'ĭ-gāt-'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* 1. Not softened or lessened; stark; as, the desert in its *unmitigated* reality. 2. Unqualified; downright; as, an *unmitigated* falsehood; *unmitigated* impudence, also, absolute; out-and-out, as, an *unmitigated* liar, ass, or fraud — **un-mit'i-gat-ed-ly**, *adv.*

**un-moor'** (ŭn-'mŏr-'r; 2), *v. t. & i.* To loose (a vessel) from moorings or anchorage.

**un-mor'al** (ŭn-'mŏr-'l; *adj.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality. — **un-mor-al-i-ty** (ŭn-'mŏr-'tāl-'i-tĭ), *n.*

**un-mor'al-ly**, *adv.*

**un-mor'tise** (ŭn-'mŏr-'tĭs; v. t. To loosen, unfix, or separate, as a mortise, or things mortised together.

**un-muff'le** (ŭn-'mŭf-'l; v. t. 1. To take a covering from. 2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum.

**un-muzz'le** (ŭn-'mŭz-'l; v. t. To remove a muzzle from.

**un-nail'** (ŭn-'nāl; v. t. To remove the nails from.

**un-nat'u-ral** (ŭn-'nāt-'ŭ-rāl), *adj.* a Contrary to the order of nature; hence, artificial b Without, or acting contrary to, natural traits or instincts. c Abnormally cruel or wicked; also, strange, abnormal — **Syn.** See **IRREGULAR**. — **un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

**un-nec'es-sary** (ŭn-'nĕs-'ĕs-'rĭ or, *exp. Brit.*, -sĕr-'rĭ), *adj.* Not required under the circumstances; useless; needless. — **un-nec'es-sar-i-ty** (ŭn-'nĕs-'ĕs-'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*

**un-nerve'** (ŭn-'nĕrv; v. t. To deprive of nerve; hence, of courage, steadiness, etc., to cause to lose self control.

**Syn.** *Unnerve, enervate, unman, emasculate* mean to deprive of vigor. *Unnerve* implies marked loss of courage or self-control or of power to act or fight; *enervate*, a gradual dissipation of one's strength until one is too feeble to make effort, *unman*, a loss of manly fortitude or spirit; *emasculate*, a loss of virile power which has made for the strength of a person, a group, or the like.

**un-num'bered** (ŭn-'nŭm-'bĕrd), *adj.* Innumerable.

**un-oc-cup'ied** (ŭn-'ŏk-'ŭ-pĭd; -pĭd), *adj.* a Not occupied; empty. b Not busy; unemployed.

**un-or-gan-ized** (ŭn-'ŏr-'gān-'ĭzĭd), *adj.* Not organized; without organic structure; as: a Not brought into a coherent or well-ordered whole. b Not having the characteristics of a living organism.

**un-pack'** (ŭn-'pāk; v. t. To separate and remove, as things packed, to open and remove the contents of (a trunk, crate, etc.). — *v. i.* To unpack a trunk, crate, or the like.

EP See 2d **un-**, *Note*.

**un-us'ual'a-ble**

**un-kept'**

**un-know'ing**

**un-know's**

**un-labeled**, **un-la-**

**belled**

**un-la'bored**, **un-la-**

**boured**

**un-la'dylike**

**un-laid'**

**un-la'ment'ed**

**un-la'vened**

**un-let'tered**

**un-lit'ened**

**un-light'ed**

**un-like'a-ble**

**un-limed'**

**un-liq'u'a-ble**

**un-liq'u-ified**

**un-liq'u-id'ated**

**un-lit'**

**un-lov'a-ble**

**un-loved'**

**un-lov'ing**

**un-mag'ni-fied**

**un-mall'a-ble**

**un-mal'ice-a-ble**

**un-man'age-a-ble**

**un-man-u-factured**

**un-marked'**

**un-mar'te-a-ble**

**un-mar'tial-a-ble**

**un-mar'tied**

**un-mar'tered**

**un-matched'**

**un-meas'u-a-ble**

**un-meas'ured**

**un-meas'ur'ed**

**un-med'i-cal**

**un-med'i-tat'ed**

**un-me-lo-di-ous**

**un-mel'ted**

**un-men'sur-a-ble**

**un-men'tioned**

**un-mer'chant-a-ble**

**un-mer'it-ed**

**un-meth'od'i-cal**

**un-mil'i-tar'y**

**un-mil'led'**

**un-min'gled**

**un-mis'tak'en**

**un-mit'i-ga-ble**

**un-mix'ed**

**un-mix't'**

**un-mod'i-fied**

**un-mod'u-lat'ed**

**un-mo-dest'ed**

**un-mor'tgaged**

**un-mo'ti-val'ed**

**un-mount'ed**

**un-mov'a-ble**

**un-moved'**

**un-mu'ci-cal**

**un-nam'ed'a-ble**

**un-named'**

**un-nat'u-ral-ized**

**un-nat'u-ral-ly**

**un-ne-got'i-a-ble**

**un-neigh'bor-ly**, **un-**

**neigh'bour-ly**

**un-nice'a-ble**

**un-not'iced**

**un-ob-ject'ion-a-ble**

**un-ob-ject'ive**

**un-ob-scured'**

**un-ob-scure'ly**

**un-owned'**

**un-ob-served'**

**un-ob-serv'ing**

**un-ob-struc'ted**

**un-ob-tain'a-ble**

**un-ob-tru'sive**

**un-of-ficial**

**un-of-ficious**

**un-of-fen**

**un-of-fend**

**un-of-fended**

**un-of-fense'less**

**un-of-fen-sive**

**un-of-fen-sive-ly**

**un-of-fen-sive-ness**

**un-of-fen-sive-ly**

**un-owned'**



**un-seat'** (ün-sēt'), *v. t.* 1. To throw from one's seat. 2. To deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body.

**un-seem'ly** (ün-sēm'li), *adj.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — **un-seem'ly-ness**, *n.* — *Syn.* See **indecorous**. — *adv.* Not seemly.

**un-seen'** (ün-sēn'), *adj.* Not seen or discovered; invisible.

**un-settle** (ün-sēt'l), *v. t.* To move or loosen from a settled position or state; to displace, disorder. — *v. i.* To become unsettled or unfixed, to be disordered.

**un-sew'** (ün-sēw'), *v. t.*; see **sew**. To undo, as something sewn; to rip.

**un-sex'** (ün-sēks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; esp., to make unfeminine.

**un-shack'le** (ün-shāk'l), *v. t.* To loose from shackles.

**un-shaped'** (ün-shāpt'), *adj.* Shapeless; misshapen.

**un-shap'en** (ün-shāp'en), *adj.* Unshaped.

**un-shoe'le** (ün-shēth'), *v. t.* To draw or remove from or as from sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

**un-ship'** (ün-shīp'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or vessel, hence, to unload. 2. *Naut.* To remove, as an oar, from its proper position when in use.

**un-sick'er** (ün-sīk'ēr), *adj.* *Obs. exc. Scot.* Untrustworthy.

**un-sight'** (ün-sīt'), *adj.* Not seen or examined; — in **unsight, unseem**, that is, without seeing it.

**un-skilled'** (ün-skīld'), *adj.* Not skilled, not requiring skill, specif., not dependent on training and experience for its efficacy, as, **unskilled** labor, — opposed to **skilled**.

**un-skill'ful**, **un-skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.* Not skillful, inexperienced; awkward. — **un-skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-sling'** (ün-sīng'), *v. t.*; see **sling**. a To take, as a rifle, from where it has been slung. b *Naut.* To take off the slings of, to release from slings, as a yard, a cask, etc.

**un-snap'** (ün-snāp'), *v. t.* To loosen or free by undoing a snap.

**un-snarl'** (ün-snārl'), *v. t.* To undo the entanglement of.

**un-so'cia-ble** (ün-sō'shā-b'l), *adj.* a Not inclined to society or conversation; solitary; reserved. b Not conducive to sociability. — **un-so'cia-bil'ity** (ün-sō'shā-bil'itē), *n.* — **un-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

**un-sol'der** (ün-sōld'ēr, cf. **SOLDIER**, *n.*), *v. t.* To disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide, sunder.

**un-son'ry** (ün-sōn'ri), *adj.* *Scot. & Dial.* [un- not + *sonny*] Omnious, fatal, ill-favored.

**un-so-phis'ti-cat-ed** (ün-sō-fis'tī-kā'tēd), *adj.* a Not worldly-wise. b Simple, ingenuous, innocent, genuine. — **un-so-phis'ti-cat-ed-ness**, *n.* — *Syn.* See **NATURAL**. — *Ant.* Sophisticated.

**un-so-phis'ti-ca-tion** (ün-sō-fis'tī-kā'shūn), *n.* Lack of, or freedom from, sophistication.

**un-sound'** (ün-saund'), *adj.* Not sound, as a Not healthy or whole. b Not valid or true. c Not mentally normal, not wholly sane. d Not firmly made, fixed or the like. e Of sleep, not profound. — **un-sound'ly**, *adv.* — **un-sound'ness**, *n.*

**un-spar'ing** (ün-spār'ing), *adj.* 1. Profuse, lavish. 2. *Rare.* Not merciful or forgiving. — **un-spar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un-speak'** (ün-spēk'), *v. t.*; see **speak**. To unsay.

**un-speak'a-ble** (ün-spēk'ā-b'l), *adj.* Inexpressible, unutterable, sometimes, inexpressibly bad. — **un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.*

**un-sphere'** (ün-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove from its sphere.

**un-spot'ted** (ün-spōt'tēd), *adj.* Free from spot or stain, esp., free from moral stain, immaculate.

**un-sprung'** (ün-sprīng'), *adj.* Without springs; as, **unsprung** weight, weight not supported by springs.

**un-sta'ble** (ün-stā'b'l), *adj.* Not firm, fixed, or constant; hence: a Fluctuating; irregular. b Fickle; vacillating. c Unsteady. d *Chem.* Of compounds, readily decomposing or changing into other compounds. e Characterized by emotional instability. — *Syn.* See **INCONSTANT**. — **un-sta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-sta-bly**, *adv.*

**un-state'** (ün-stāt'), *v. t.* To deprive of state or dignity.

**un-steel'** (ün-stēl'), *v. t.* To disarm, soften.

**un-stop'** (ün-stōp'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To remove, as a mast, from its stock.

**un-stick'** (ün-sīk'), *v. t.*; see **stick**. To release, as something stuck.

**un-stop'** (ün-stōp'), *v. t.* 1. To take the stopple or stopper from. 2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

**un-strap'** (ün-strāp'), *v. t.* To remove or loose a strap from.

**un-string'** (ün-strīng'), *v. t.*; see **string**. 1. To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string. 2. To remove the strings of, as a harp. 3. To relax the tension of, to loosen. 4. To render weak or disordered; — usually passive, as, nerves **unstrung** by fear.

**un-strung'** (ün-strīng'), *adj.* a Having the strings loose or detached. b Nervously tired, anxious, or fearful.

**un-stud'ied** (ün-stūd'ēd), *adj.* Not studied, as a Not acquired by study.

**un-sub-stant'ial** (ün-sūb-stān'shāb'l), *adj.* Not substantial; as a Wanting substance; not of solid matter. b Having no physical or real ex-

istence; visionary. **un-sub-stan'ti-al'ity** (ün-sūb-stān'shāb'l'itē), *n.* — **un-sub-stan'ti-al'ly**, *adv.*

**un-suit'a-ble** (ün-sūt'ā-b'l), *adj.* Unfitting; unbecoming. — **un-suit'a-bil'ity** (ün-sūt'ā-bil'itē), *n.* — **un-suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

**un-sung'** (ün-sūng'), *adj.* 1. Not sung. 2. Not celebrated in song or verse; as, **unsung** heroes.

**un-swath'e** (ün-swāth'), *v. t.* To take a swath from.

**un-swear'** (ün-swēr'), *v. t. & i.*; see **swear**. To recant or recall (an oath), esp., by a second oath; to abjure.

**un-tan'gle** (ün-tāng'l), *v. t.* To disentangle, resolve. — *Syn.* See **EXTRACT**.

**un-ten'ed** (ün-tēn'ēd), *v. t.* To cause to forget, disbelieve, or believe the opposite of, to teach the contrary of.

**un-ten't** (ün-tēnt'), *v. t.* [un- not + *tented*, past part. of *tent* to probe.] Not probed or kept open with a tent. *Shak.*

**un-think'** (ün-thīng'), *v. t.* To retract in the mind, as a thought; to change the mind about.

**un-think'ing**, *adv.* 1. Thoughtless; inconsiderate. 2. Not indicating thought or reflection. 3. Not having the power of thought. — **un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**un-thread'** (ün-thrēd'), *v. t.* 1. To draw or take out a thread from. 2. To make one's way through.

**un-throne'** (ün-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone.

**un-tidy** (ün-tīdē), *adj.* Not neat, careless; slovenly. — **un-tid'ily** (ün-tīd'ē), *adv.* — **un-tid'iness** (ün-tīd'ē-nēs), *n.*

**un-tie'** (ün-tī'), *v. t.*; see **tie**. [AS. *untigan*.] 1. To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted. 2. To free from fastening or restraint; to unbind. 3. To resolve; to unfold, to clear. — *v. i.* To become untied.

**un-til'** (ün-tīl'), *prep.* [ME. *until*, *untill*, *fr.* *un-* (as in *unto*) + *till*.] 1. Up to the time of, as, to remain **until** evening. 2. At any time before, — after a negative expression, as, not available **until** tomorrow. — *conj.* 1. Up to the time that or when. 2. After negatives, **hardly**, etc., before the time that. 3. To the point or degree that, as, he struggled **until** he loosed the knot.

**un-time'ly** (ün-tīm'li), *adj.* Not timely; as a Unreasonable; inopportune. b Esp., premature, occurring unexpectedly early. — *adv.* Inopportune, prematurely; unseasonably. — **un-time'ly-ness**, *n.*

**un-time'ous** (ün-tīm'ēus), *adj.* *Scot.* Un-timely.

**un-titled** (ün-tītl'd), *adj.* 1. Having no title of dignity or distinction. 2. Being without title or right.

**un'to** (ün'tō, -tō; *prep.* *Archaic & Poetic* [ME. *unto*, *fr.* *un-* (only in *unto*, *untill*) *unto*, as far as + *to*.] = *to* (except as introducing infinitives).

**un-told'** (ün-tōld'), *adj.* 1. Not related, not revealed. 2. Not numbered or counted, too great for computation; incalculable.

**un-touch'a-bil'ity** (ün-tūch'ā-bil'itē), *n.* 1. Quality of being un-touchable. 2. The character of very low-caste persons or non-Hindus of being regarded as degrading to a strict Hindu of high caste, esp., as a Brahman.

**un-touch'a-ble** (ün-tūch'ā-b'l), *adj.* That cannot be touched, as a Beyond the reach. b Intangible. c Forbidden to the touch. d Not inviting handling; as, **untouchable** leprosy. — *n.* In India, one of the lowest classes, whose touch is a deilement to members of the higher castes, esp., to Brahmins.

**un-to'ward** (ün-tō'wārd, -tō'wārd; *prep.* *Archaic & Poetic* [un- not + *toward*.] 1. Forward; perverse, difficult to guide or manage. 2. Awkward, ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky. — **un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*

**un-tread'** (ün-trēd'), *v. t.*; see **TRAD**. To tread back, to retrace.

**un-tried'** (ün-trīd'), *adj.* a Not tested, as by experience, not proved by actual trial. b Not tried in court.

**un-true'** (ün-trū'), *adj.* [AS. *untrōwe*.] Not true; as a False; contrary to fact. b Not accordant with a standard of correctness; as, an **untrue** note. c Not faithful, disloyal. — **un-tru'ly** (ün-trū'li), *adv.*

**un-truss'** (ün-trūs'), *v. t.* To loose from a truss; to untie or unfasten, as one's points (see *point*, *n.*, 11) or lower garments; to undress.

**un-trust'ful** (ün-trūs'tfūl'), *adj.* Not trusting; distrustful.

**un-truth'** (ün-trūth'), *n.* [AS. *untrōth*.] 1. Quality of being untrue; want of veracity; also, disloyalty. 2. That which is untrue; a falsehood; a lie.

**un-truth'ful** (ün-trūth'fūl'), *adj.* Not truthful; unvaracious; not in accord with the truth or the fact. — *Syn.* See **DISHONEST**. — **un-truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

**un-tuck'** (ün-tūk'), *v. t.* To release from a tuck or fold.

**un-tune'** (ün-tūn'), *v. t.* To put out of tune, hence, to disarrange, discompose.

**un-tu'tored** (ün-tū'tōrd), *adj.* a Untaught; unschooled. b Unsophisticated; naïve. — *Syn.* See **IGNORANT**.

**un-twine'** (ün-twīn'), *v. t.* To undo (that which is twined), to disentangle; unwind. — *v. i.* To become untwined.

† See 2d **un-**, *Note*.

un-shrink'ing  
un-suff'ed  
un-sea'worth  
un-se'cond-ed  
un-se'car'ian  
un-se'cured'  
un-se'e'ing  
un-se'ement-ed  
un-se'e'ctive  
un-self'ish  
un-self'ish-ness  
un-se'n'ti-men'tal  
un-se'rvice-a-ble  
un-se'wer'ly  
un-se'tled  
un-shad'ed  
un-shak'e/a-ble  
un-shak'en  
un-shape'ly  
un-sha'ven  
un-shed'  
un-shel'tered  
un-shod'  
un-shorn'  
un-shrink'a-ble

un-spir'it-u-al  
un-spill'ed  
un-spo'ken  
un-sports'man-like'  
un-squar'ed  
un-stain'a-ble  
un-stained'  
un-stamped'  
un-stand'ard-ized  
un-states'man-like'  
un-stead'fast  
un-stead'ily  
un-stead'i-ness  
un-steel'y  
un-ste'rile-tized  
un-stin'ed  
un-stitch'ed  
un-stopped'  
un-strained'  
un-strat'ified  
un-straw'ed  
un-stri'ated  
un-striped'  
un-stud'ied  
un-stuffed'  
un-sub-dued'

un-sub-mis'sive  
un-sub-stan'ti-a'l-ed  
un-suc'cess'  
un-suc'cess'ful  
un-sug'gestive  
un-suil'ed  
un-suil'ied  
un-sup'port'a-ble  
un-sus'cept'ed  
un-sus'pressed'  
un-sure'  
un-sur-pass'ed  
un-sus'cept'i-ble  
un-sus'pect'ed  
un-sus'pect'ing  
un-sus'pi'cious  
un-sus'tained'  
un-sweet'ened  
un-sweep'  
un-swer'ring  
un-swear'ingly  
un-sym-me'trical  
un-sym-me'tric  
un-sym-me'tric  
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un-tact'ful

un-taint'ed  
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un-tam'e/a-ble  
un-tamed'  
un-tanned'  
un-tar'nished  
un-taugh't  
un-tas'a-ble  
un-tas'ed  
un-teach'a-ble  
un-tech'nical  
un-temp'ered  
un-ten'a-ble  
un-ten'ant-ed  
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un-ter'ried  
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un-ter'ried  
un-thank'ed  
un-thank'ful  
un-think'a-ble  
un-thought'ful  
un-thrift'y  
un-tiled'  
un-till'a-ble  
un-titled'  
un-tired'

un-tir'ing  
un-tis'sued  
un-trac'e/a-ble  
un-traced'  
un-tracked'  
un-tract'a-ble  
un-trained'  
un-tran'sacted  
un-tran'sact'ed  
un-tran'sfer'a-ble  
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un-tran'slat'ed  
un-tran'smit'ted  
un-tran'sp'elled  
un-trav'ers-a-ble  
un-trav'ersed  
un-treat'ed  
un-trimmed'  
un-trod'den  
un-tro'bled  
un-trust'wor'thy  
un-tu'ld  
un-tun'a-ble  
un-twill'ed

mouth toward the source of; as, to sail up the Hudson; in a direction contrary to that of; as, up the incline. **3.** Toward or near to the inner part or interior of; as, up the mind. **4.** In the direction of the higher end or the end regarded as higher; as, up a street.

**-adj.** **1.** Dwelling or situated in inland country or a high altitude. **2.** Inclining, moving, or directed up; tending upward. **3.** Bound in a direction regarded as up. **4.** In a position higher than before or than any given level; in a higher status or condition. **5.** Hence, *Colloq.*, in a state of activity, agitation, or excitement; as, his temper was up; in progress; going on; as, what was up? **6.** Exerting pressure; as, the wind is up. **7.** Advanced in measure, scale, etc.; as, prices are up. **8.** Informed; as, he is up on chemistry. **9.** Expired; as, his term is up. **10.** Presented or considered publicly; as, his name is up for election. **11.** *Colloq.* Confronting; meeting; as, he is up against opposition. **12.** *Colloq.* Before a court, as, he was up for trial. **13.** *Gambling.* At stake; as, money up on a game. **14.** *Games.* **a** Necessary for completion or winning; as, the game is fifteen points up. **b** Ahead of one's opponent; as, in spite of being set four tricks they were still up. **15.** *Golf.* **a** In advance of one's opponent; as, to be one up; — opposed to down. **b** On the green; as, the ball was well up.

**-n.** One who or that which is up; as, **a** One enjoying a rise of fortune, high rank, prosperity, or the like. **b** A slope toward higher ground; an elevation. **c** An upward course. **d** An upbound train, bus, or the like.

**-ups and downs.** Upward and downward movements; hence, fluctuations, as in one's fortunes.

**-v. t.** **UPPEL** (ŭp'pĕl); **UP'PING** (ŭp'pĭng). To raise oneself up; to arise or rouse oneself, esp. in readiness for action. — **v. t.** **1.** To raise or lift up. **2.** *Colloq.* To cause to rise; as, to up prices, production.

**up** (ŭp-). [AS. *up*, *upp*. See *up*, *adv.*] The *adv.*, *adj.*, and *preposition* up used in composition, as in *upraise*, *upheaval*, *upland*, and in the words in the following list:

|         |           |          |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| upbear  | upfold    | upsurge  |
| upborne | upgather  | upswell  |
| upbound | upreach   | upstill  |
| upbraid | uprouse   | upstern  |
| upbraid | upstretch | upthirst |

**U-pa-ni'-shad** (ŭp-pān'ŭshād), *n.* [Skr. *upanishad*.] One of a class of speculative treatises, concerned with the nature of man and the universe, forming a late part of the Vedic literature.

**u'pas** (ŭp'pās), *n.* [Malay *pohon upas* (tree of poison).] **1.** A tall Javanese tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the mulberry family, the *upas* tree, which yields an intensely poisonous milky juice used as an arrow poison. **2.** A shrub or tree (*Strychnos leuif*) of the same region, also yielding an arrow poison. **3.** The sap or juice of either of these trees. **3.** Figuratively, a poisonous or harmful influence or institution.

**up'-bow'** (ŭp'bō'), *n.* *Music.* In playing a bowed instrument, a stroke toward the lower end of the bow; — indicated by the sign (V). (*f.* DOWN-BOW.)

**up-braid'** (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* [AS. *upbregdan*, fr. *upp*, *ŭp*, up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave.] To chide, accuse, or reprove, reproachfully; — followed by *with* or *for*, and formerly *of*, before the thing imputed; as, he upbraided me for my statement. — **v. t.** To utter upbraiding. — **Syn.** See SCOLD. — **up-braid'er**, *n.* — **up-braid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**up-braid'ing**, *n.* A reproach or reproach.

**up-bring'ing** (ŭp-brĭng'ing), *n.* Rearing; nurture.

**up-build'** (ŭp-bıld'), *v. t.*; **-BUILT'** (-bĭlt') **-BULD'ING**. To build up, in any sense. — **up-build'er**, *n.*

**up'-cast'** (ŭp'kast'), *n.* Act of casting upward, or state of being cast up, also, anything cast up. — (*-kast'*); **2.**, *adj.* Cast up, directed upward; as, with *upcast* eyes.

**up'-chuck'** (ŭp'chŭk'), *v. t.* & *i.* *Colloq.* To vomit.

**up'-coun'ty'** (ŭp-kŭn'tĭ; 2), *adj.* Living or lying in the interior; as, an *upcountry* residence. — *n.* The interior of the country.

**up'-coun'ty'** (-kŭn'tĭ; 2), *adv.* *Colloq.* In an upcountry direction or region; as, to live *upcountry*.

**up-date'** (ŭp-dāt'), *v. t.* To bring up to date.

**up'-do'** (ŭp'dōb'), *n.* *Colloq.* A dressing of the hair on the top of the head; often specif., an upweep.

**up'-end'** (ŭp-ēnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To set, stand, or rise, on end.

**up'-grade'** (ŭp-grād'; 2), *n.* An upward grade or slope.

**up'-grade'** (ŭp-grād'; 2), *v. t.* To raise or step up in grade; specif.: **a** To advance (a workman) to a job requiring a higher level of skill, esp. as part of a training program. **b** In merchandising, to substitute (a lower-grade product) for a product of higher quality on which a higher price is allowed.

**up'-growth'** (ŭp-grōth'), *n.* The process or a result of growing up; development; also, a thing grown up.

**up'-heav'al** (ŭp-hēv'əl), *n.* Act or instance of upheaving, esp. of part of the earth's crust; hence, a violent social commotion or agitation.

**up'-heave'** (-hēv'), *v. t.*; see **HEAVE**. To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise. — **v. t.** To rise.

**up'-held'** (-hēld'), *past & past part.* of **UPHOLD**.

**up'-hill'** (ŭp'hĭl'; 2), *n.* An ascent; rising ground.

**up'-hill'** (ŭp'hĭl'; 2), *adv.* Upwards or on as on a hillside.

**up'-hill'** (ŭp'hĭl'; 2), *adj.* **1.** Elevated in situation. **2.** Ascending; going up; hence, laborious; difficult.

**up'-hold'** (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.*; see **HOLD**. **1.** To hold up; to raise. **2.** To keep erect; to support; sustain; maintain. **3.** To aid by approval or encouragement; to countenance. — **Syn.** See **SUPPORT**. — **up'-hold'er**, *n.*

**up'-hol'-ster** (ŭp-hōl'stēr), *v. t.* [From **UPHOLSTERER**.] **1.** To furnish (a room) with hangings, curtains, etc. **2.** To stuff (chairs, etc.) and to cover (the stuffed parts) with fabric.

**up'-hol'-ster-er** (-ēr), *n.* [From **upholster**, **upholsterer**, for older **upholder**, in ME., a tradesman.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.

**up'-hol'-ster-y** (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, curtains, cushions, coverings, etc., covered or made with textile materials, leather, etc.; esp., material used to stuff or cover furniture. **2.** The art or business of an upholsterer.

|                 |                |                    |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| un-wa'-ver-ing  | un-weld'ed     | un-work'-a-ble     |
| un-weaned'      | un-went'       | un-work'/man-like' |
| un-weave'ry-ing | un-wife'/like' | un-wound'          |
| un-weath'ered   | un-wife'ly     | un-wound'ed        |
| un-wed'         | un-wisely      | un-wo'-wun         |
| un-wed'd        | un-wink'ing    | un-wrin'led        |
| un-weed'ed      | un-wit'nessed  | un-wrought'        |
| un-wel'come     | un-wom'an-ly   | un-yield'ing       |

un·work'a·ble  
un·work'man·like  
un·wound'  
un·wound'ed  
un·wo'ven  
un·wrin'kled  
un·wrought'  
un·yield'ing



**up/keep** (up-'kēp), *n.* Act or cost of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.

**up/land** (up-'lānd), *n.* High land, esp. far from the sea; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or living on upland.

**upland cotton**. See **COTTON**.

**upland plover**. A large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern North America, which frequents fields and uplands.

**up/lift** (up-'līft), *v. t.* 1. To lift or raise aloft; to elevate. 2. To improve the condition of, esp. morally, socially, or intellectually; as, to *uplift* the drama. — **up/lift'er**, *n.*

**up/lift** (up-'līft), *n.* Act, process, or result of uplifting; as: **a** An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval. **b** A bettering in condition, esp. mentally or emotionally. **c** A social movement to uplift morally, aesthetically, etc.

**up/moist** (up-'mōst), *adj.* Uppermost.

**up/on** (up-'on), *prep.* [ME. *upon*, *uppon*, fr. *up* + *on*, *an*, *on*.] **On**; — in all its senses. See **ON**. — *adv.* *Obs.* On or upon one; also, thereon.

**up/ter** (up-'tēr), *adj.* **orig.**, *compar.* of *up*, *adv.* 1. Being farther up; farther inland, above, etc. 2. Designating strata relatively near the earth's surface; hence [*cap.*], *Geol.*, designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper Cambrian*. 3. Of clothes, worn above or outside another garment, also, covering a part above the waist. — *n.* A part that is upper; specif., *Shoemaking*, one of the uppers (which see); also, *Colloq.*, an upper berth, as in a sleeping car.

**upper** (up-'pēr), *adj.* **orig.**, *compar.* of *up*, *adv.* 1. Being farther up; farther inland, above, etc. 2. Designating strata relatively near the earth's surface; hence [*cap.*], *Geol.*, designating a later period or formation (of a specified period); — so called because the strata are normally above those of the earlier formations; as, *Upper Cambrian*. 3. Of clothes, worn above or outside another garment, also, covering a part above the waist. — *n.* A part that is upper; specif., *Shoemaking*, one of the uppers (which see); also, *Colloq.*, an upper berth, as in a sleeping car.

**upper crust**. **a** The top crust, as on a pie. **b** *Colloq.* The highest upper-class social circles.

**up/er-cut** (up-'ēr-kūt), *n.* In boxing, a short-arm swinging blow directed upward. — *v. t. & i.*; see **CUT**. To strike, or hit, with an uppercut.

**upper hand**. The advantage; mastery; dominion.

**Upper House**. [*often not cap.*] In a legislature, the house of more restricted membership, as the House of Lords in Great Britain, or the Senate in the United States.

**up/er-most** (up-'ēr-mōst), *adj.* Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like; upmost; topmost.

**up/pers** (up-'pērs), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. The parts of a shoe or boot above the sole. See *Sole*, *Illustr.* 2. Gaiters of cloth buttoned over the ankle. — *on one's uppers*. Having worn out one's shoe soles, hence, at the end of one's means; in hard luck.

**up/ping** (up-'pīng), *n.* [From *up*.] Act or process of marking a swan or swans by cuts on the beak. See *SWAN-UPPING*.

**up/pish** (up-'pīsh), *adj.* [From *up*.] *Colloq.* Proud; arrogant. — **up/pish-ly**, *adv.* — **up/pish-ness**, *n.*

**up/raise** (up-'rāz), *v. t.* To raise or lift up; elevate.

**up/raise** (up-'rāz), *v. t.* To raise; hence, to erect, exalt, bring up. — *v. t.* To rise.

**up/right** (up-'rīt), *adj.* **sometimes also** up-'rīt'; 2), *adj.* [AS. *uprīht*, *uprīht*.] 1. Erect in position or posture. 2. Erect in bearing or carriage. 3. Morally correct; honest; just.

**Syn.** Upright, honest, just, conscientious, scrupulous, honorable (or honourable) mean strictly regarding what is morally right. Upright implies an uncompromising adherence to high moral principles; honest, strict adherence to virtues, esp. such as truthfulness, fairness, and the like; just, now archaic in this sense, strict adherence to moral principles; conscientious and scrupulous, an active moral sense which governs all one's actions; honorable, the guidance of a high sense of honor or of the dictates of the code of one's profession, etc.

— *adv.* Uprightly.

— (up-'rīt'), *n.* 1. State of being upright or perpendicular; as, a pillar out of *uprightness*. 2. Something standing upright, as a piece of timber in a building. 3. *pl.* Football. The goal posts. 4. *Music*. Short for *upright piano* (see **PIANO**).

— **up/right-ly**, *adv.* — **up/right-ness**, *n.*

**up/rise** (up-'rīz), *v. t. & i.*; see **RISE**. 1. To rise, as from sleep; to get up. 2. To ascend; to rise or seem to rise into view. 3. To have an upright direction or inclination. 4. To swell up, as a sound.

**up/rise** (up-'rīz; up-'rīz'), *n.* 1. Act or process of rising; rising or ascent. 2. A slope upward.

**up/rising** (up-'rīz; up-'rīz'), *n.* 1. Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. 2. An insurrection; revolt. — **Syn.** See **REBELLION**.

**up/roar** (up-'rōr; 2; 70), *n.* [*D. oproer*.] Great tumult; bustle and clamor.

**up/roar-ous** (up-'rōr-'ūz), *adj.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult. — **up/roar-ous-ly**, *adv.*

**up/root** (up-'rōt), *v. t.* To tear up by or as by the roots; hence, to remove utterly; exterminate. — **Syn.** See **EXTERMINATE**. — **up/root'al** (-āl; -l), *n.* — **up/root'er** (-ēr), *n.*

**up/set** (up-'sēt; 2), *adj.* **a** Set up; as: (1) Erected. (2) Fixed; determined. **b** Overturned; disordered, capsize. **c** Mentally distressed or perturbed.

**up/set** (up-'sēt), *v. t.*; see **SET**. 1. To overturn, overthrow, or capsize. 2. To discompose; disturb the self-possession of. 3. *Mach.* **a** To thicken and shorten, as a heated bar of iron, by hammering on the end; to swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting, as by cutting it and hammering on the ends. — **Syn.** See **DISCOMPOSE**. — *v. i.* To become upset or overturned.

**up/set** (up-'sēt), *n.* 1. Act or result of upsetting, or state of being upset; overturn. 2. A derangement of plans or ideas; also, a physical disorder; as, a stomach *upset*. 3. *Mach.* **a** A swage used in upsetting. **b** A part of a rod or the like that is upset.

**up/set price**. The price fixed on as the minimum for property offered in a public sale.

**up/shot** (up-'shōt), *n.* [*Orig.*, the last shot in an archery contest.] Final issue; conclusion.

**up/side** (-sīd), *n.* The upper side; the uppermost part.

**upside down**. [*Corruption of* ME. *up so down*, lit., up as down.] With the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; topsy-turvy. — **up/side-down**, *adj.*

**up/si-lon** (up-'sī-lōn or, esp. *Brit.*, up-'sī-lōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *γ psi-lon* bare,

more, simple *γ*.] The twentieth letter (Υ, υ) of the Greek alphabet.

**up/spring** (up-'sprīng), *v. t. & i.*; see **SPRING**. To spring up; rise; to come into existence.

**up/spring** (up-'sprīng), *n.* A spring or leap into the air.

**up/stage** (up-'stāj), *adv.* Toward or at the rear of the stage; back-stage; — the rear being orig. higher than the front. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the rear of the stage; hence, *Colloq.*, backward or shy; also, obdurate; snobbish.

**up/stairs** (up-'stārz; 2), *adv.* 1. Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story; hence, to a higher position, authority, etc. 2. *Aviation*. At high elevation.

**up/stairs** (up-'stārz; 2), *adj.* Being above stairs; pertaining to an upper story; as, an *upstairs* room. — *n.* The portion of a building above the ground story.

**up-standing** (up-'stānd'īng), *adj.* Erect; hence, straightforward; having integrity.

**up/start** (up-'stārt), *v. t. & i.* To start or cause to start up.

**up/start** (up-'stārt), *n.* One who has risen suddenly, as from humble position to wealth, power, or honor, esp. such a one who presumes on his success; a paivenu. — *adj.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a paivenu.

**up/state** (up-'stāt; 2), *adj.* *U. S.* Of or from that part of a state outside of some large city, esp. to the north. — *n.* *U. S.* An upstate region, esp. northern New York. — **up-stāt'er** (-stāt'ēr), *n.*

**up/stream** (up-'strīm), *adv.* At or toward a location nearer the source of a stream.

**up/stroke** (up-'strūk), *n.* An upward stroke; esp., a stroke or line made by a pen, or the like, moving upward.

**up/sweep** (up-'swēp), *v. t. & i.*; see **SWEEP**. To sweep, brush, curve, or slope upward. — (up-'swēp), *n.* A sweeping upward or position of being swept, brushed, curved, or sloped upward; specif.: **a** The upward curving of the underjaw of certain animals, as the bulldog. **b** A style of hairdressing in which the hair is brushed up to the top of the head.

**up/swept** (up-'swēpt; 2), *adj.* Brushed, curved, or sloped upward; as, an *upswep* tail of an airplane; specif., having the hair brushed up to the top of the head; as, an *upswep* hairdo.

**up/swing** (up-'swīng), *v. t. & i.*; see **SWING**. To swing up; improve. — (up-'swīng), *n.* A swinging upward; improvement; as, an *upswing* in the stock market.

**up/take** (up-'tāk; 2), *n.* 1. Act of taking up; a lifting. 2. Understanding; comprehension; as, quick in the *uptake*. 3. In steam boilers, the pipe leading upward to the chimney from the chamber below it. **b** A shaft or tube up which a current of air passes, esp. for ventilation. **up the wind**. *Aviation*. Into the wind; as, the airplane landed *up the wind*.

**up/throw** (up-'thrō), *n.* Upheaval; a casting up.

**up/thrust** (-'thrūst), *n.* An upward thrust; specif., *Geol.*, an uplift of part of the earth's crust.

**up/-to-date**, *adj.* Extending to the present time; abreast of the times in style, manners, information, etc. — **up/-to-date-ness**, *n.*

**up/town** (up-'taun), *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town, specif., the part distant from the main business section.

**up/town** (up-'taun; 2), *adj.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a city or the part distant from the main business section.

**up/trend** (up-'trēnd), *n.* An upward turn; swing.

**up/turn** (up-'tūrn), *v. t. & i.* 1. To turn over, as in digging. 2. To direct or turn upward.

**up/turn** (up-'tūrn), *n.* A turning upward; esp., a turn toward better conditions, higher prices, etc.

**up/ward** (up-'wērd), *adv.* [*AS.* *upweard*.] 1. In a direction from lower to higher. 2. Toward the source or origin; toward the interior. 3. Toward a higher degree, rank, etc. 4. In a higher position; as, lying with the face *upward*. 5. In the upper parts; above; toward the head. 6. Toward or into later years, esp. of age; as, from his youth *upward*. 7. Indefinitely more; above; over. 8. Toward a higher price; as, from five dollars *upward*. — **upward of**. Upward of. — *adj.* Directed or moving toward, or situated in, a higher place; ascending. — **up/ward-ly**, *adv.*

**up/wards** (up-'wērdz), *adv.* Upward (in all senses).

**upwards of**. More than; in excess of; above.

**ur-** = **URO-**.

**ur-** (ūr-). [*G.*] A prefix signifying *primitive*, *primeval*, *original*.

**ur-ae/ml-a** (ūr-'ē-mī-ā), *n.* [*ur-ae/ml-ic*.] Var. of **UREMIA**, etc.

**ur-ae/us** (ūr-'ē-ūs), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *ouraios*.] *Relig.* The representation of the sacred asp appearing on the headdress of rulers, esp. just over the forehead, as a symbol of sovereignty.

**Ural-Al-tai** (ūr-'āl-tī-'āi), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Urals and the Altai. 2. Designating or pertaining to a great family of agglutinative languages or the peoples whose mother tongues are comprised in it. Physically these peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar. See **LANGUAGES**, *Table*.

**ural-ite** (ūr-'āi-tī), *n.* [From the *Ural Mts.*] *Mineral*. Amphibole, usually fibrous and dark green, resulting from alteration of pyroxene. — **ural-ite** (-'ī-tī), *adj.*

**ura-ni-y-als** (ūr-'ānī-'y-āis), *n.* Chemical analysis of urine; urinalysis.

**Ura-ni-a** (ūr-'ānī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Ourania*, fr. *ouranos* heavenly, fr. *ouranos* heaven.] **a** *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of astronomy. **b An epithet of Aphrodite.**

**ur-an/ic** (ūr-'ānī-'k), *adj.* [*Fr.* *ouranos* heaven.] (Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical).

**ur-an/ic**, *adj.* [From **URANIUM**.] *Chem.* Of pertaining to, or containing uranium, esp. in its higher valence. Cf. **URANOUS**.

**ur-an/nite** (ūr-'ānī-'nīt), *n.* [From **URANIUM**.] *Mineral*. A mineral commonly occurring in black octahedrons. It consists largely of an oxide of uranium but contains also thorium, the cerium and yttrium metals, and lead; further, it often yields when heated a gas consisting chiefly of helium.

**ur-a-nite** (ūr-'ānī-tī), *n.* *Mineral*. A general term for the uranium phosphates, uranites, or lime uranite, and copper uranite, formerly classed as a single species. The uranite group includes these and a few related minerals. — **ur-a-nite** (-'nītī), *adj.*

**ur-an/um** (ūr-'ānī-'ūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Uranus* the planet + *-ium*.] *Chem.* A radioactive element of the chromium group, found in combination in pitchblende and certain other rare minerals, and reduced as

**u'ro-xan'thin** (ŭ'rō-zăn'thĭn), *n.* [*uro-* + *xanthin.*] = INDICAN, 2.

**Ursa** (ŭr'să), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear.] *Astron.* Either one of the Bears, Ursa Major or Ursa Minor.

**Ursa Ma'jor** (mă'jôr; *gen.* URSAE MAJORIS; *gen.* URSAE MAJORIS) (ŭr'să mă-jô-ris). [L.] The most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It is situated near the pole, and contains the stars which form the Dipper, two of which are the *Pointers*, or stars which point toward the North Star. Called also *Great Bear*.



Ursa Major.  $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$  the Pointers. Greek letters designating the various stars, the names of two of which ( $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$ ) are shown.

**Ursa Mi'nor** (mî'nôr; *gen.* URSAE MINORIS; *gen.* URSAE MINORIS) (ŭr'să mî-nô-ris). [L.] The Little Bear (sometimes also the Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole of the heavens, and the North Star, or polestar (Polaris), situated in the tip of the tail of the Bear.

**ur'sine** (ŭr'sîn; -sîn), *adj.* [L. *ursinus*, *f.* *ursus* a bear.] Of, pertaining to, or like a bear or the bear family; having bearlike characteristics.

**ursine howler**. See **HOWLING MONKEY**.

**Ur'sprache** (ŭr'spră'chē), *n.* [L. *ur-* primitive, original + *sprache* language.] A parent language; the original tongue, esp. primitive Indo-European.

**Ur'su-line** (ŭr'sū-lîn; -lîn), *n.* [NL. *Ursulinus*.] R.C.Ch. One of an order of women, founded c. 1537, — so called from its patron, St. *Ur'sula* (ŭr'sū-lă), a British princess martyred, according to legend, at Cologne (c. 300). Its work is chiefly educational. — *Ur'su-line*, *adj.*

**ur'ti-ca'ceous** (ŭr'ti-kă'shē-ŭs), *adj.* [L. *urtica* nettle.] Bot. Belonging to the nettle family (Urticaceae). See **NETTLE**.

**ur'ti-car'ia** (-kăr'i-ă; -i), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *urtica* nettle.] Med. An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by wheals, accompanied with itching; hives; urticaria. The cause may be external, or it may follow ingestion of some foods, such as shellfish or strawberries. — **ur'ti-car'i-al** (-kăr'i-ăl), *adj.*

**ur'ti-cate** (ŭr'ti-kăt), *v. t. & i.* To sting with or as with nettles.

**ur'ti-ca'tion** (-kăt'shŭn), *n.* Med. A act or process of whipping or stinging with nettles, for its stimulating effect. b An itching and stinging sensation.

**ur'us** (ŭr'ŭs), *n.* [L., of Teut. origin.] A large, long-horned wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) of the German forests, now extinct; — so called by Julius Caesar.

**u-r'u-shi-ol** (ŭr'ŭsh'ŭl; -ŭl), *n.* [Jap. *urushi* lacquer + *ol* of Chem.] A poisonous, liquid, phenolic substance, *C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O*, constituent of Japanese and Chinese lacquer.

**us** (ŭs; ă), *pron.* [ME., fr. AS. *u*.] The oblique case of *we*, used: 1. As dative of indirect object. 2. As direct object of a verb or preposition. 3. As *pl.* of royalty and editorially in the same way as *ver.*

**us'a-ble** (ŭs'ă-bŭl), *adj.* a That can be used. b That is convenient and practicable for use — **us'a-bil'i-ty** (-hîl'i-ti), *n.* — **us'a-blo-ness**, *n.*

**us'age** (ŭs'îj, ŭs'îj), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *usaticum*. See *USE*, *n.*] 1 Long-continued practice; customary procedure or action. 2 Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment. 3 Customary use or employment, as of a word or phrase in a particular sense — *Syn.* See **HABIT**.

**us'ance** (ŭs'ăns), *n.* [OF. 1. *Obs.* a Use; employment. b Customary usage. c Interest paid for money. 2 *Com.* The time allowed (exclusive of grace) for the payment of a bill of exchange or note. 3 *Econ.* The flow of benefits coming from the use of any form of wealth.

**Us'bek** (ŭs'bĕk), **Us'bog** (ŭs'bŭg). Vars. of **UZBEK**, **UZBEC**.

**use** (ŭz), *v. t.* [OF. *user* to use, make use of, fr. L. *uti*, past part. *usus*, to use.] 1. To make use of, esp. habitually or customarily, as, to use diligence in business. 2. To convert to one's service, to avail oneself of; to employ; as, to use a plow, a chair, a book. 3. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat; as, to use a beast cruelly. 4. To partake of; also, to smoke (tobacco); as, he had used tobacco all his life. 5. To accustom; habituate; inure; as, men used to cold and hunger. — *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; as, he used to ride daily. — **use'up**, *v. t.* To consume or exhaust by using. b *Colloq.* To exhaust; to leave no capacity of force or use in.

*Syn.* **Use**, **employ**, **utilize** mean to make serviceable. **Use** suggests availing oneself of a thing as a means or instrument to one's end; **employ**, the use of a person or thing that is idle, inactive, disengaged, or the like; **utilize**, the discovery of a profitable use or of employment for a practical purpose.

**use** (ŭs), *n.* [OF. *us* use, usage, fr. L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, past part. *usus*, to use.] 1. Act of employing anything or state of being employed; application; employment; as, the use of a pen. 2. The fact of being used or employed habitually; usage; as, the wear and tear from ordinary use. 3. A continued or repeated exercise or employment; as, a habit is strengthened by use. b A practice, habit, or custom. 4. An occasion or need to employ; necessity; — often with *for*; as, no further use for a book. 5. Method or way of using; as, he knew the use of various herbs. 6. Quality of being suitable for employment; usefulness; utility; as, there is small use in anger; also, the end served; the object; as, he put his knowledge to good use. 7. Function; as, everything in nature seems to have its use. 8. Rare. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. 9. *Law*. That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice. 10. (Due to confusion with *OF. us* profit, advantage, fr. L. *opus* need, business, work.) *Law*. Advantage; benefit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is given to a person other than the one entitled to the occupation or use (in sense 6); a trust of real estate. 11. [often cap., *Utilitarian*.] The special form of ritual church, diocese, etc.; as, the Roman or Anglican use.

*Syn.* (1) **Use**, **usefulness**, **utility** mean ability to serve one's end or purpose. **Use** implies suitability, often for any conceivable purpose; **usefulness**, capacity, as of concrete things, to serve a practical purpose;

**utility** is more formal than either and is often used abstractly as well as concretely.

(2) See **HABIT**.

**use'a-ble** (ŭs'ă-bŭl), **use'a-blo-ness**, etc. Vars. of **USABLE**, etc. **used** (ŭd; see *sense 6*), *adj.* 1. Employed in doing something, especially customarily or repeatedly; hence, usual; customary. 2. That has had use; hence, worn; secondhand. 3. (*pron.* ŭd; ŭz; ŭt; ŭs) Accustomed; habituated; as, he is used to working late.

**use'ful** (ŭs'fŭl; -fŭl), *adj.* Full of use; serviceable for any object; helpful; having utility; beneficial; advantageous. — **use'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **use'ful-ness**, *n.* — *Syn.* See **USE**.

**use'less** (ŭs'lēz; -lēs), *adj.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; ineffectual or inefficient. — **use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **use'less-ness**, *n.* **us'er** (ŭz'ĕr), *n.* One who or that which uses.

**us'er**, *n.* *Law*. Enjoyment of a right of use; a right to use, resulting from long-continued use.

**Us'has** (ŭs'hăz; ŭs'hăv), *n.* [Skr. *Ugas*.] Vedic Myth. The goddess of the dawn, to whom are addressed some of the noblest hymns in the Vedas.

**ush'er** (ŭsh'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *uisier* (F. *huissier*), fr. VL. *ustarius*, fr. *ustum*, for L. *ostium*, door, entrance.] 1. An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. 2. *Brit.* An underteacher, or assistant, in a school. — *v. t.* To introduce or escort, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger.

**us'que ad a'tas** (ŭs'kwĕ ðă ã'tās), [L.] Even to the altars, i. e., in every thing except what is contrary to one's religion. See **AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS**.

**us'quo-baugh** (ŭs'kwĕ-bă; -bŭ), *n.* Also **us'quo-bae**, **us'quo**. [Ir. & Gael. *usque beatha*, lit., water of life.] Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland.

**us'tu-lato** (ŭs'tŭ-lăt), *adj.* [L. *ustulatus*, past part. of *ustulare* to scorch, fr. *urere* to burn.] Discolored as if burned.

**us'tu-la'tion** (-lăt'shŭn), *n.* *Pharm.* The roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverizing.

**us'u-al** (ŭs'zhŭ-ăl), *adj.* [OF. *usual*, *usuel*, fr. LL. *usualis*, fr. *usus* use.] Such as is in common use, such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; ordinary. — **us'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **us'u-al-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* **Usual**, **customary**, **habitual**, **wonted**, **accustomed** mean familiar through frequent or regular repetition. **Usual** stresses the absence of strangeness or unexpectedness; **customary**, a following the practices, conventions, usages, etc., of a particular community; **habitual**, a settled or established practice, as of an individual continued in a habit; **wonted** approximates **habitual** or **customary**; **accustomed**, more familiar than **wonted**, is weaker in its suggestion of a fixed habit or of custom than either.

**us'u-fruct** (ŭs'ŭ-frŭkt), *n.* [LL. *usufructus*, fr. L. *usus* use, *fructus*, *usus* use + *fructus* fruit.] Roman & Civil Law. The right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

**us'u-fruc'tu-ary** (-frŭkt'ŭ-ĕr'i-ŭr, *esp.* *Brit.*, -ĕr-i), *n.*; *pl.* **ARIES** (-ĭz) [LL. *usufructuarius*.] Roman & Civil Law. One having the usufruct of property. — *adj.* *Law*. Of or pertaining to a usufruct; having the nature of a usufruct.

**us'u-ror** (ŭs'zhŭ-rŭr; -rŭr), *n.* [OF. *usuror*, *usurier*, fr. ML. *usurarius*. See *USURY*.] 1. One who lends money and takes interest for it; a moneylender. 2. Specif., one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

**u-su'ri-ous** (ŭs'zhŭ-rĭ-ŭs; -rŭs), *adj.* 1. Practicing usury; taking illegal or exorbitant interest for the use of money. 2. Partaking of or involving usury, of the nature of usury. — **u-su'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-su'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**u-surp'** (ŭs'ŭr-pŭr; -sŭr-pŭr), *v. t.* [OF. *usurper*, fr. L. *usurpare*, -*patum*, to make use of, enjoy, usurp, fr. *usus* use + *raper* to seize.] To seize and hold in possession by force, or without right; — applied to seizure of office, power, functions, powers, rights, etc. — *v. i.* To commit forcible seizure of place, power, functions, or the like, without right, to be, or act as, a usurper. — *Syn.* See **ABUSING**.

**us'u-pa'tion** (ŭs'ŭ-păt'shŭn; ŭs'ĕr-), *n.* Act of usurping; specif., the illegal seizure of sovereign power.

**u-surp'er** (ŭs'ŭr-pĕr; -sŭr-pĕr), *n.* One who usurps, or seizes and holds, as sovereign power, without proper authority.

**u-su-ry** (ŭs'zhŭ-rĭ; -rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **USURIES** (-ĭz). [OF. *usure*, fr. L. *usura* use, usury, fr. *uti*, past part. *usus*, to use.] 1. (*Obs.* A premium paid for a loan of money or goods; interest. 2. The lending out of money with an interest charge for its use. 3. An unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest; specif., *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money.

**ut** (ŭt; in *nomination*, ŭt), *conj.* [L. See **CANTU**.] Music. The first syllable in a system of solmization invented by Guido d'Arezzo, now usually superseded by *do*.

**Ute** (ŭt; ŭt'), *n.* An Indian of a group of Shoshonean tribes, of extremely primitive culture, formerly ranging in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

**u-ten'sil** (ŭtĕn'sĭl; -sĭl), *n.* [OF. *utensile*, fr. L. *utensile*, fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti*, past part. *usus*, to use.] 1. An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy. 2. Any useful tool or implement; as, farming utensils. — *Syn.* See **IMPLEMENT**.

**u-ter-** = **utero-**, as in **u-ter-a-gi-a**, **u-ter-o-co** to my.

**u-ter-i-ne** (ŭtĕr-i-nĕ; -ĭnĕ), *adj.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, fr. *uterus* womb.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uterus, or womb. 2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

**u-ter-o-** (ŭtĕr'ŭ-ŭ), *uter-*. A combining form from *uterus* denoting: a The uterus, as in **u-ter-o-lŏ-gy**. b *Uterine* and; — in adjectives, as in **u-ter-o-ab-dom'i-nal**, pert. to the uterus and abdomen.

**u-ter-us** (ŭtĕr'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **UTERI** (-ĭ). [L., womb, belly, abdomen.] Anat. & Zool. In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young during the development previous to birth; the womb.

**U'ther** (ŭtĕr), *n.* One of the three principal magicians of Britain, later regarded as king of Britain and father of King Arthur. See **LEGEND**.

**ut'ile** (ŭt'ĭl; see *note*), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *utilis*, fr. *uti* to use.] Practical; profitable; useful.

**u-til'i-tar'i-an** (ŭt'ĭt'ă-rĭ-ŭn; -ŭn), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc.; sometimes, derogatorily, marked by a sordid spirit.

**2.** Of or pert. to utilitarianism; supporting utilitarianism. — *n.* One who believes in utilitarianism.

**utili-tar-i-an-ism** (ù-tì-l'î-târ-î-àn-iz'm; ù-tì-l'). *n.* *Ethics.* The doctrine that the useful is the good, and that the determining consideration of right conduct is the usefulness of its consequences; esp., the doctrine that the aim of moral action is the largest possible balance of pleasure over pain, or the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Cf. **HEUTANISM.**

**utili-ty** (ù-tì-l'î-tî). *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tîz). [OF. *utilitè*, fr. L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* (useful).] **1.** Quality or state of being useful; usefulness. **2.** *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants; — opp. to *disutility*. **3.** Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number. — the foundation of utilitarianism. **4.** Short for **PUBLIC UTILITY**. **5.** *pl.* Shares of stock in public utility companies. — *Syn.* See **USE**. — *adj.* Adapted or available for general utility; as, a *utility* table or actor.

**uti-lize** (ù-tì-l'î-z), *v. t.* To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use; to make use of. — *Syn.* See **USE**. — **uti-liz-a-ble** (-lî-z'à-b'l), *adj.* — **uti-liz-a-tion** (-lî-z'à-shùn, -lî-z'à-çh'), *n.* — **uti-liz'er** (-lî-z'èr), *n.* [ut in *tra* (ùt in *tra*).] [*L.*] As below.

**ut in tra** (ùt in *tra*). [*L.*] As below.

**ut in tra** (ùt in *tra*). [*L.*] As below.

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**ut in tra** (ùt in *tra*). [*L.*] As below.

**u-tric'u-l'itis** (-l'î-tîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *utriculus* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a utricle, as that of the internal ear.

**u-tric'u-lus** (ù-trî-k'ù-l'ûs), *n.* [*L.* See **UTRICLE**.] A utricle, esp. Anat., that of the ear.

**ut su'pra** (ùt sù'prà). [*L.*] As above.

**ut-ter**, *v. t.* [ME. *uttern*, *outren*, fr. *ut(er)* outside, *adv.* (fr. AS. *utter*, *uttor*, compar. of *ut* out), and fr. *out*, *ut*, *out*, *adv.*] **1.** Obs. To put forth or out; to emit. **2.** To sell or vend. **3.** To put in circulation, as money or currency; — often used, specif., of counterfeit notes or coins, forged or fraudulent documents, etc. **4.** To give public expression to; to speak; pronounce. **5.** To reveal; divulge. — *Syn.* See **EXPRESS**. — **ut-ter-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *adj.*

**ut-ter-ance** (ùt'èr-àn-s), *n.* [OF. *outrance*.] *Obs.* The last extremity; esp., the point of death.

**ut-ter-ance**, *n.* [From **UTTER**, *v.*] **1.** Act of uttering. Specif.: *a* Obs. Sale or disposal to the public. *b* Putting in circulation, as false coin or forged notes. **2.** Vocal expression; style or power of speaking. **3.** That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

**ut-ter-er** (ùt'èr-èr), *n.* One who utters (in various senses).

**ut-ter-ly**, *adv.* In an utter manner; fully; totally.

**ut-ter-most** (ùt'èr-mòst; -mòst), *adj.* [From **UTTER**, *adj.*] Extreme; utmost. — *n.* The utmost.

**u-va'rov-ite** (ùv-à-ròv'î-tî), *n.* [After Count S. S. Uvarov (1780-1855), Russ. statesman.] *Mineral.* An emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium. Chemically it is  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}(\text{SiO}_4)_2$ .

**u-va** (ùv-à), *n.* [ML., fr. L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u-va-al** (-àl), *adj.* — **u-vo-ous** (-ùs), *adj.*

**u-vo-l'itis** (-l'î-tîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *uvea* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvea. — **u-vo-l'io** (-l'î-ô), *adj.*

**u-va-lus** (ùv-à-l'ûs), *n.* [*pl.* -l'ûs (-l'ûz), -l'ûr (-l'ûr)]. [*ML.*, dim. fr. L. *uva* grape, *uvula*.] *Anat.* The pendulous fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate.

**u-va-lar** (-l'èr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the uvula; specif., *Phonet.*, pronounced with the aid of the uvula, as in trilling. — *n.* *Phonet.* A uvular sound.

**u-va-l'itis** (l'î-tîs), *n.* [NL., fr. *uvula* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the uvula.

**ux-or-i-al** (ùks-òr'î-àl; ùg-zòr'; 70), *adj.* *Rare.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a wife.

**ux-or-i-al-ide** (ùks-òr'î-sîd), *n.* [*l. uxor* wife + *-ide*.] The murder of a wife by her husband; also, one who murders his wife. — **ux-or-i-al-ide** (-sîd'î), *adj.*

**ux-or-i-ous** (ùks-òr'î-ùs; ùg-zòr'; 70), *adj.* [*l. uxorius*, fr. *uxor* wife.] Exclusively or distinctly fond of, as *uxorivorous*, to a wife. — **ux-or-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ux-or-i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Uz'bék** (ùz'bék), *Uz'bég* (-bék), *n.* A member of the most civilized of the Turkic peoples of Turkestan, esp. in the Uzbek republic.

## V

**V, v** (vè), *n.* *pl.* V's, v's, V's, vs (vèz). **1.** The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. **V** and **U** are varieties of the same character, and were formerly used indiscriminately (see **U**). The letter **W**, a doubled **V** called "double **V**," is a survival of this use. **V** is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a vowel and as a consonant (first with the value of English *v*, and later with that of *u*). The Latin derived the letter from a western form (*v*) of the Greek *upsilon* (see **Y**). **2.** The sound of this letter. In English *v* represents a labiodental continuant, the voiced correlative of *f*. See **Pron.**, § 123.

**3.** [*cap.*] In Roman numerals, 5 or, in the form **V**, 5000. In this use **V** was only the upper part of **X**, the symbol for 10. **4.** Anything having the shape of the letter **V**. **5.** *Colloq. U.S.* A five-dollar bill. **6.** *As a symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-first or (see **K**, 3) twenty-second in order or class. **7.** Symbol for *Victory* much used in World War II, often represented by the Morse code letter (*V* —) or musically by the first four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony or by the gesture of the index and middle fingers spread to form a **V**. Cf. **V DAY**.

**V-1** (vè'wùn), *n.* [Abbr. of G. *Vergeltungswaffe eins* vengeance weapon one.] A robot bomb.

**V-2** (vè'wò), *n.* [Abbr. of G. *Vergeltungswaffe zwei* vengeance weapon two.] A rocket of German invention that contained about a ton of explosive, was over 45 feet long and about 6½ feet in diameter, ascended to an altitude of over 60 miles, and descended at a speed far greater than that of sound. It was used against London in World War II.

**vac-a-n-y** (vák'ân-sî), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sîz). **1.** *Archæol.* Leisure or an interval of leisure. **2.** A vacating of an office, post, etc., or the state of such office, etc., when vacated or vacant; also, the time such office, etc., is vacant. **3.** A vacant office, post, tenancy, etc. **4.** Empty space; the void; also, a vacuum; blank. **5.** State of being empty or void; also, vacuity.

**vacant** (vák'ânt), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vacans*, *antis*, pres. part. of *vacare* to be empty, to be free or unoccupied.] **1.** Not occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer; as, a *vacant* throne, office. **2.** Without contents or content; as, a *vacant* room; of the mind, free from pre-occupation, care, etc. **3.** Characterized by freedom from occupation; leisure; disengaged; free; as, few *vacant* hours. **4.** A *vacuous*; foolish. **5.** Marked by or enjoying a respite from thought; unreflecting. **6.** *Law.* A not put to use, as land. **7.** Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant. — *Syn.* See **EMPTY**. — **vacant-ly**, *adv.*

**vacate** (vák'èit), *v. t.* [*L.* *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty.] **1.** To annul; to make void; as, to *vacate* a charter; — now in legal use only. **2.** To make vacant, as an office, house, etc.; also, to give up the occupancy of. — *v. i.* **1.** To vacate an office, post, etc. **2. *Slang.* To leave; go away.**

**vac-a-tion** (vák'è-shùn; vò-), *n.* [OF. *vacacion*, *vacation*, fr. L. *va-*

*catio* a being free from a duty, service, etc., fr. *vacare* to be empty.] **1.** Respite or a time of respite; an intermission or rest. **2.** A scheduled period during which activity or work is suspended; as, a *vacation*. Intermission of judicial proceedings; recess. **3.** In educational institutions, an intermission of the regular studies and exercises, as between terms or during the summer. **4.** In industry or business, a period of exemption from work granted to employees. **5.** A period for rest and recreation; a holiday. **6.** *Rare.* Act or an instance of vacating, esp. of vacating an office.

**va-ca-tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* Also **va-ca-tion-er** (-èr). A person taking a vacation, esp. one traveling for pleasure or staying at a summer resort.

**vac-ci-nal** (vák'sî-nàl), *adj.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to vaccine or vaccination.

**vac-ci-nate** (vák'sî-nàt), *v. t.* [From **VACCINE**, *adj.*] To inoculate with cowpox vaccine, esp. in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox; hence, to inoculate with any vaccine, or, loosely, any antigen, esp. as a preventive measure. — *v. i.* To perform or practice vaccination.

**vac-ci-na-tion** (-nà'shùn), *n.* Act, act, or practice of vaccinating.

**vac-ci-na-tor** (vák'sî-nà-tòr), *n.* *Med.* One who vaccinates; also, an instrument used in vaccinating.

**vac-cine** (vák'sîn; -sîn), *adj.* [*L.* *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* a cow.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from cows, or, esp. in technical use, cows afflicted with vaccinia or inoculated with its virus; as, *vaccine* lymph. **2.** Of or pertaining to vaccinia or vaccination. — *n.* **1.** Matter or a preparation containing the virus of cowpox, or vaccinia, in a form used for vaccination. **2.** In general, any substance for preventive inoculation, esp. a suspension of sensitized, attenuated, or killed, bacteria, called preferably *bacterial vaccine*, injected into the body to induce immunity to the same species of bacteria or their toxins.

**vac-cin'a** (vák-sîn'â), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Cowpox.

**vac-cin'a-ceous** (-è'shûs), *adj.* [*L.* *vaccinium* the blueberry.] *Bot.* Belonging to the huckleberry family (Vacciniaceae). See **HUCKLEBERRY**.

**vac-il-late** (vák'sî-làt), *v. i.* [*L.* *vacillare*, *-latum*.] **1.** To waver; totter; hence, to fluctuate; oscillate. **2.** To waver in mind, will, or feeling. — *Syn.* See **HEZITATE**.

**vac-il-lat'ing** (-lât'îng), *vac'il-la-to'ry* (-lât-tòr'î or, *esp. Brit.*, -tèr'î), *adj.* Inclined to vacillate; wavering. — **vac'il-lat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**vac'il-la-tion** (-lât'shùn), *n.* **1.** Act or an instance of vacillating; a wavering in conduct, purpose, etc. **2.** Changeableness; irresolution.

**vac-u-a** (vák'ù-à), *n.*, *pl.* of **VACUUM**.

**va-cu-i-ty** (vák'ù-tî), *n.* *pl.* -ties (-tîz). [*L.* *vacuitas*.] **1.** An empty space; vacancy; void. **2.** The condition, fact, or quality of being empty; emptiness; hollowness. **3.** Vacancy of mind; mental emptiness or inactivity. **4.** Inactivity; vacuousness. **5.** A *vacuous* or *inane* thing; as, to fill up a speech with *vacuities*.

**vac-u-ous** (vák'ù-ùs), *adj.* [*L.* *vacuus*, *vacuus*, empty.] **1.** Empty; vacant; void. **2.** Lacking in substance; insubstantial. **3.** Lacking in interest; uninteresting. **4.** Lacking in energy; feeble. **5.** Lacking in intelligence; stupid. **6.** Lacking in feeling; unfeeling. **7.** Lacking in moral principle; dishonest. **8.** Lacking in respect for others; impertinent. **9.** Lacking in regard for one's own interests; selfish. **10.** Lacking in regard for one's own reputation; indiscreet. **11.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **12.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **13.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **14.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **15.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **16.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **17.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **18.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **19.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **20.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **21.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **22.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **23.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **24.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **25.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **26.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **27.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **28.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **29.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **30.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **31.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **32.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **33.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **34.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **35.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **36.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **37.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **38.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **39.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **40.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **41.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **42.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **43.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **44.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **45.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **46.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **47.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **48.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **49.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **50.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **51.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **52.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **53.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **54.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **55.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **56.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **57.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **58.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **59.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **60.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **61.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **62.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **63.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **64.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **65.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **66.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **67.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **68.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **69.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **70.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **71.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **72.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **73.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **74.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **75.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; imprudent. **76.** Lacking in regard for one's own comfort; uncomfortable. **77.** Lacking in regard for one's own convenience; inconvenient. **78.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **79.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous. **80.** Lacking in regard for one's own interest; uninteresting. **81.** Lacking in regard for one's own honor; undignified. **82.** Lacking in regard for one's own safety; 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inconvenient. **99.** Lacking in regard for one's own pleasure; unpleasing. **100.** Lacking in regard for one's own advantage; disadvantageous.

**vac'uo-o** (vák'ú-ō). Ablative of Latin *vacuum*, empty space, used esp. in: *in vacuo*, in an empty space; specif., in a space from which the air has been exhausted.

**vac'uo-o-late'd** (vák'ú-ō-lá'téd; -léd), *adj.* Also **vac'uo-o-late** (-lát). *Biol.* Containing one or more vacuoles. — **vac'uo-o-la'tion** (-láš'ún), *n.*  
**vac'uo-ole** (vák'ú-ō-lē), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacuola* empty.] *Biol.* A small cavity or space in the tissues of an organism, containing air or fluid. *b* In modern usage, a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell, containing a watery fluid. See **CELL**, 4, *Illust.*

**vac'uo-ous** (vák'ú-ō-ús), *adj.* [L. *vacuus*.] 1. Empty; unfilled. 2. Dull; stupid; ineane. 3. Devoid of serious occupation; spent in inactivity; idle. — *Syn.* See **EMPTV**. — **vac'uo-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vac'uo-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vac'uo-um** (úm), *n.*; *pl.* -ums (-úmz), -a (-á). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty.] 1. A space entirely devoid of matter; hence, a space exhausted to a high degree by an air pump. Cf. **PLENUM**, 1. 2. A degree of rarefaction well below atmospheric pressure; as, to set a fair or good vacuum. 3. A void; a gap; as, his death has left a vacuum in their lives. — *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or used in producing a vacuum. 2. Operated by suction or by a device producing a partial vacuum; — of a mechanism; as, a vacuum sweeper. 3. Exhausted or partly exhausted of air or gas; — of a vessel, bulb, etc.; as, a vacuum tube, tank.

#### PHRASES ARE:

|                |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| vacuum cleaner | vacuum fan   | vacuum jar     |
| vacuum drier   | vacuum gauge | vacuum sweeper |

**vac'uo-um**, *v. l.* *Colloq.* To use a vacuum cleaner, drier, or the like, upon; as, to vacuum a rug.

**vacuum bottle or flask.** A bottle-shaped vessel with a double wall, and a vacuum between the inner and outer wall, used to keep liquids either hot or cold, or for comparable periods.

**vacuum pump.** An air pump for exhaustion only.

**vacuum tube.** *Elect.* A sealed tube with the contained gas exhausted to a pressure low enough to permit the passage of electric discharge between metallic electrodes projecting into the tube from the outside. *b* An electron tube.

**vacuum valve.** An electron tube.

**va'de me'cum** (vā'dē mē'kúm). [L., go with me.] Something, esp. a book, carried as a constant companion; hence, a manual; handbook.

**vae vic'tis** (vē vīk'tis). [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

**vag'a-bond** (vāg'a-bōnd), *adj.* [OF., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about, wander.] 1. Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering. 2. Of, characteristic of, or leading the life of a vagrant or tramp; hence, unsettled and irresponsible. 3. Following an irregular or vagrant course, path, line, etc. — *n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no fixed dwelling; esp., such a person who is lazy and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant, tramp; *Colloq.*, a scamp; rascal.

**vag'a-bond'age** (-bōnd'ij), *n.* [F.] The condition of a vagabond; vagrancy; also, vagabondage as a class.

**va-gar'y** (vā-gār'y; -gār'y; -g; *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-iz)). [Formerly used also as a verb, to wander, fr. L. *vagari* to stroll about.] An eccentric manifestation, action, notion, etc.; a course, as, the vagaries of his imagination; a vagary of fashion. — *Syn.* See **CAPRIC**.

**vag'i-na** (vā-jī'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NAE (-nē), -NAS (-náz). [L., prop. a sheath, sheath.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A sheath or sheathlike part or tube, a theca. *b* Specif., in female mammals, a canal which leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal; and to the cloaca. 2. *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.

**vag'i-nal** (vā-jī'nāl; -vā-jī'nāl; -nāl), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Resembling or pertaining to a sheath; thecal. *b* Of, pertaining to, supplying, or used in treating the vagina of the genital canal; as, the vaginal plexus of nerves or veins.

**vag'i-na-lec'to-my** (vā-jī'nā-lēk'tō-mī), *n.* [NL. *tunica vaginalis* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Dissection and removal of the serous membrane covering the testis.

**vag'i-nate** (vā-jī'nāt), *adj.* Invested with or as with a sheath, or vagina.

**vag'i-nitis** (-nī'tis), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vagina or of any sheath.

**vag'i-no** (vā-jī'nō), **vagin-**. [From *vagina*.] A combining form designating a sheath; as, *vagin-ectomy*, *vagin-ectomy*, *vagin-ectomy*. See **ECTOMY**, **ECTOMY**. *b* Vaginal and; — as in **vag'i-no-ab-dom'i-nal**.

**va-gran-cy** (vā-grā'n-sī), *n.* The condition, quality, or fact, of being vagrant; also, a vagrant act, thought, etc.; a vagary; as, the vagrancies of genius.

**va-grant** (vā-grānt), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *waucrant*, *wacrant*, pres. part. of *wauener*, *wacrer*, to wander, influenced by F. *vagant*, pres. part. of *vaguer* to stray.] One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; specif., one who has no settled habitation; a vagabond. — *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a vagrant; as, vagrant beggars. 2. Vagabond; nomadic; tied to no home, country, abode, or the like; roving. 3. Having no fixed course, direction, aim, etc.; wayward; capricious; as, vagrant breezes, fancies. — **va-grant-ly**, *adv.* — **va-grant-ness**, *n.*

**va-grom** (vā-grōm), *adj.* Humorous. A corruption of **VAGRANT**. *Shak.*

**vague** (vāg), *adj.* [F., fr. L. *vagus* wandering.] 1. Not clearly expressed; stated so as to be indefinite, as, a vague accusation. 2. Hence: A lacking in precision; as, vague phrases. *b* Not clearly defined, grasped, or understood; indistinct; as, a vague idea. *c* Not clearly felt; more or less subconscious; as, a vague unrest. *d* Not sharply outlined; hazy. — *Syn.* See **OBSCURE**. — **Ant.** Definite. — **vague-ly**, *adv.* — **vague-ness**, *n.*

**vagus** (vā-gūs), *n.*; *pl.* **VAGI** (-jī). Also **vagus nerve**. [L. *vagus* wandering.] *Anat. & Zool.* Either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves arising from the medulla and supplying branches to various organs, including the lungs and stomach.

**vail** (vāil), *v. i.* [Aphetic form of **AVAIL**.] *Archaic.* To avail; to be of profit or benefit; — often with *it*. — *n.* *Archaic.* A gratuity, esp. to a servant; a tip.

**vail**, *v. t.* [Aphetic form of obs. *avale*, fr. F. *avaler* to lower.] *Archaic.* 1. To lower; to let fall; to allow or cause to sink. 2. To er, as a banner, or take off, as a cap, in token of submission, in-ority, reverence, etc.

**vail**. Obs. var. of **VEIL**.

H H

[*vāin*], *adj.* [OF. *vain*, *vein*, fr. L. *vanus* empty, void, vain.] Empty; devoid of real value; useless; worthless. 2. Hence: A fruit; futile; as, vain discussion, *b* Rare. Petty. *c* Of persons, foolish; 7. 8. Having or manifesting undue or excessive pride in one's appearance, attainments, etc.; conceited. — **vain-ly**, *adv.* — **vain-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* (1) **Vain**, **nursery**, **otiose**, **idle**, **empty**, **hollow** mean devoid of worth or significance. **Vain** implies absence of all value or, in comparison, implies of very little value, **nursery**, a triviality and, often, inoperativeness; **otiose**, a lack of excuse for being, as serving no purpose or as being an encumbrance or superfluous; **idle**, a being incapable of having any worthwhile effects; **empty** and **hollow**, a being destitute of substance or reality and therefore deceptive in its soundness, genuineness, or the like.

(2) See **FUTILE**.

(3) See **TROUD**.

— **for vain**. In *vain*. *Shak.* — **in vain**. To no purpose; ineffectually; as, he has not lived in vain.

**vain'glo'ri-ous** (vān'glō'ri-ús; 70), *adj.* 1. Inclined or manifesting vain-glo'ry; elated by vanity; boastful. — *Syn.* See **TROUD**. — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vain'glo'ry** (-rī), *n.* Excessive pride in one's own performances, attainments, etc., as shown in undue elation, boasting, etc.; a vaunting of oneself.

**vair** (vār), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *varius* various, variegated.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for costly apparel.

**Vai'sya** (vī'syā), *n.* [Skr. *vaṣya*.] One belonging to the mercantile and agricultural caste, third of the four great Hindu castes. Cf. **BRAMHMAN**, **KSHATRIYA**, **SUDRA**.

**vai'ssance** (vāi'ssāns), *n.* [Prob. from the town of Valence, France.] Drapery hanging from an edge, as of an altar table, a shelf, a bed, etc., specif., a short decorative drapery across the top of a window. — **vai'ssance** (-sāns), *adj.*

**vale** (vāl), *n.* [OF. *val*, fr. L. *vallis*.] Chiefly *Poetic*. A valley.

**va'le** (vā'le), [L., fr. *valere*.] Farewell, a farewell.

**vale'dic'tion** (vāi'dēk'tshún), *n.* [L. *validicare*, *dictum*, to say, to swell, fr. *valere* farewell (imper. of *valere* to be strong or well) + *dicere* to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

**vale'dic'to-rian** (-dik'tō'ri-ān; 70), *n.* In American colleges and high schools, the student of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement, usually the student who ranks first in scholarship. Cf. **SALUTATORIAN**.

**vale'dic'to-ry** (-dik'tō'ri; -rī), *n.* Bidding farewell; delivered as a valediction, as Washington's valedictory address. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A valedictory oration.

**va'lence** (vā'lēns), *n.* Also **va'l-en-cy** (-lēn-sī). [L. *valens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *valere* to have power, to be strong.] 1. *Chem. & Physics.* a The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent; of two, bivalent, of three, trivalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds. *b* A unit of valence, as, the four valences of carbon.

2. The degree of power which exists between certain bodies or substances, causing them to unite or produce a specific effect upon each other; — used, specif., *Biol.*, of chromosomes, serums, or the like, as in *bivalence*, *polyvalence*.

**Va'l-en-ciennes** (vā'lān'syēnz; vā'lēn'sī-ēnz'), *n.* Also **Valenciennes lace**. [From Valenciennes, France.] A type of fine bobbin lace formerly made at Valenciennes, France.

**va'lent** (vā'lēnt), *in compounds*, also **vā-lēnt**, *adj.* [L. *valens*, *valentis*, pres. part.] Having valence. Cf. **BIVALENT**, **TRIVALENT**.

**va'l-en-tine** (vā'lēn'tīn), *n.* [OF. *valentin*, *valentine*, after St. Valentine.] 1. A sweetheart complimented on St. Valentine's Day; hence, one's beloved. 2. Something, as an ornamental greeting of a sentimental, or by extension, comic character, sent, usually anonymously, on St. Valentine's Day.

**va-le'ri-an** (vā-lē'ri-ān), *n.* [OF. *valeriane*, fr. ML. *valeriana*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, powerful, — from its medicinal virtues.] 1. *Bol.* Any of a genus (*Valeriana*) of perennial herbs, typifying a family (Valerianaceae, the valerian family) most of the species of which possess tonic properties. The dried rootstock and roots of one species (*V. officinalis*) constitute a drug, used as a carminative and sedative. 2. The drug derived from *Valeriana officinalis*.

**va-le'ri-a-na-ceous** (-lā-nā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *valeriana* valerian.] *Bot.* Belonging to the valerian family (Valerianaceae). See **VALERIAN**.

**va-le'ri-o** (vā-lē'ri-ō; -lē'ri-ō), *adj.* Also **va-le'ri-an-ic** (-lē'ri-ān'ik). [See **VALERIAN**.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , two of which occur in the valerian root, etc.; specif., designating the normal acid,  $CH_3(C_2H_5)C(C_2H_5)COOH$ . All may be made synthetically.

**va'l-et** (vā'lēt; -it; vā'lē), *n.* [F. *valet*, fr. OF. *valet*, *valet*, *valet*.] See **VALETT**. 1. A manservant; a valet de chambre. 2. Hence, an attendant, as in a hotel, etc., who performs the services of a valet (sense 1) for patrons. — *v. l. & t.* To serve as a valet.

**va'l-et-de cham'bre** (vā'lēt dē shā'brē; *pl.* **VALETS DE CHAMBRE**; vā'lē'), [F.] A manservant serving as a personal attendant.

**va'l-et-tu'di-nar'i-an** (vā'lē-tū'dī-nā'ri-ān), *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution. — *adj.* Sickly, infirm.

**va'l-et-tu'di-nar'i-an-ism** (-lā-m), *n.* The condition or state of mind of a valetudinarian.

*IPES.* *b* Also *spurious valisus*. *Splayfoot*; extreme flat-footedness. — *adj.* Turned abnormally outward; twisted; — used esp. of the lower extremities; hence, loosely, bowlegged or knock-kneed.

**Val-hal'la**, **Val-hall'** (vāi-hā'lā, vāi-hā'l), *n.* [ON. *valhǫll*, lit., hall of the slain, fr. *valr* the slain + *hǫll* a royal hall.] *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle.

**val'iance** (vā'lāns), *n.* [F. *valliance*.] *Archaic.* Valiancy.

**va'l-an-cy** (-yān-sī), *n.* The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor; also, an instance of it.

**va'l'iant** (vā'l'ānt), *adj.* [OF. *vaillant*, *vallant*, *valant*, pres. part. of

OF. *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong.] 1. *Dial.* Vigorous; robust. 2. Stouthearted; brave; courageous; valorous. 3. Performed with valor; heroic. — *val'iant-ly*, adv. — *val'iant-ness*, n.

**val'id** (vāl'id), *adj.* [F. *valide*, fr. L. *validus* strong, fr. *valere* to be strong.] 1. *Rare.* Strong, healthy. 2. Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified, supported, or defended; well-founded; sound. 3. Efficient; effective. 4. *Law.* Having legal strength or force. — *val'id-ly*, adv. — *val'id-ness*, n.

**Syn.** Valid, sound, cogent, convincing, telling, mean correct, well-grounded, and effective, as in argument. Valid implies the impossibility of breaking down because conforming to law, correct reasoning, etc.; sound, flawlessness in reasoning and solidity in the grounds upon which it is based; cogent, a power to compel assent because of the validity and soundness of its reasoning; convincing, a power to overcome doubt, opposition, reluctance, or the like, telling, a power to produce immediately the desired effect by an argument, word, phrase, etc.

**val'id-ate** (vāl'id-āt), *v. t.* 1. To make valid; to give legal force to. 2. To test or prove the validity of; to confirm. — *Syn.* See CONFIRM.

**val'id-ation** (vāl'id-ā'sh'n), *n.*

**val'id-ity** (vāl'id-ī-tē), *n.* The state, status, or fact of being valid; soundness.

**val'ise'** (vāl'isē' or, esp. Brit., -īzē'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *valigia*, or ML. *valigia*.] A case for the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.

**val'kyrie** (vāl'kīrē' or -lērē'; vāl'kīrē'), *n.* [ON. *valkyrja*, fr. *valr* the slain + a stem akin to *kjósa* to choose.] *Norse Myth.* [sometimes *not cap.*] One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conducting the worthy to Valhalla. — **Val'kyrie-an** (vāl'kīrē'-n), *adj.*

**val'a-tion** (vāl'ā'sh'n), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, deriv. of *vallum* rampart.] A rampart; an earthen wall; also, the act or art of laying out ramparts.

**val'ic'u-la** (-lĭk'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LAE (-lē). [NL., dim. fr. L. *vallis*, valley.] *Anat. & Bot.* A groove; a channel, as one of the depressions between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis. — **val'ic'u-lar** (-lēr), **val'ic'u-late** (-lāt), *adj.*

**val'ley** (vāl'ē), *n.* [OF. *vallee* (F. *vallée*, fr. *val*. See VALE.)] 1. An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between ranges of hills or mountains. 2. A valley-like depression, specif. a The trough between waves. b *Arch.* The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof which form on the plan a re-entrant angle.

**Val'lois** (vāl'wā'), *Angl.* vāl'wā'), *n.* [F.] The house of Valois, a French royal family reigning from 1328 to 1589. — **Val'lois'**, *adj.*

**val'o-ni-a** (vāl'ō-nē-ā), *n.* [It. *valtonia*, *valtonia*, through NGr., fr. Gr. *balanos* acorn.] The dried acorn cups of the *valonia* oak (*Quercus agrifolia*); used esp. in tanning and dressing leather.

**val'or**, **val'our** (vāl'ōr), *n.* [OF. *valor*, *valur*, *valour*, fr. LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth.] Strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness, personal bravery. — *Syn.* See BECOMISM.

**val'or-i-za-tion** (vāl'ōr-ī-zā'sh'n, ī-zā'sh'n), *n.* [Pg. *valorização*.] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity, usually by governmental intervention, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc.

**val'or-ize** (vāl'ōr-īz), *v. t. & i.* To determine prices or the price of by valorization, as to valorize coffee.

**val'or-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* [OF. *valoureux*.] Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of valor; brave; courageous. — **val'or-ous-ly**, adv. — **val'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**val'se** (vāl'sē), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A waltz; specif., a concert waltz. — *v. t.* To waltz.

**val'u-a-ble** (vāl'ū-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Having monetary value; as, during a period in Egyptian history, silver was so scarce as to be more valuable than gold. 2. Having relatively great monetary value, worth a good price; as, a valuable horse. 3. Highly useful or serviceable; worthy, precious. — *Syn.* See COSTLY. — *n.* A precious possession; a thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — used mostly in *pl.* — **val'u-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **val'u-a-bly**, adv.

**val'u-a-tion** (vāl'ū-ā'sh'n), *n.* 1. Act of valuing; appraisal; as, the valuation of an estate. 2. Value set upon a thing; appraised price. 3. Estimation, usually personal estimation, as of the merit, standing, or character of something; as, to take one at his own valuation.

**val'u-a-tor** (vāl'ū-ā'tōr), *n.* An appraiser.

**val'ue** (vāl'ū), *n.* [OF. fr. *valor*, past part. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] 1. A fair return in money, goods, services, etc., for something exchanged. 2. Monetary worth of a thing; marketable price. 3. The quality or fact of being excellent, useful, or desirable, worth in a thing. 4. Estimated or assessed worth; valuation. 5. Precise signification; import, as, the value of a word. 6. Distinctive character or quality of sound, esp. in speech; as, phonetic value. 7. That property of a color by which it is distinguished as light or dark, luminosity, brilliance. 8. *Art.* Hence, in painting and other graphic arts, the relation of one part or detail in a picture to another with respect to lightness and darkness. 9. *Com.* A valuable consideration, as in *value received*, a phrase often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was given for a valuable consideration. 10. *Econ.* A Efficiency in exchange; purchasing power. b Proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services, which an article is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from its price in an individual instance. c The estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessions as compared with others, independently of any intent to sell. 11. *Music.* The relative length or duration of a tone or note, corresponding to *quantity* in prosody, thus, a quarter note has the value of two eighth notes. — *Syn.* See WORTH.

— *v. t.* 1. To estimate the value or worth of; to appraise. 2. To rate in usefulness, excellence, etc.; to place in a scale of values; as, to value honor above riches. 3. To hold in high esteem; to prize. — *Syn.* See ESTIMATE; APPRECIATE.

**val'ued** (vāl'ūd), *adj.* Highly regarded; esteemed.

**val'ue-less**, *adj.* Of no value; worthless; not valued.

**val'u-er** (vāl'ū-ēr), *n.* Chiefly Brit. An appraiser.

currency of another (specified) country.

**val'vate** (vāl'vāt), *adj.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors.] Having valves or valve-like parts; specif.: *Bot.* A Meeting at the edges without

overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in estivation, and of leaves in vernation. b Opening as if by valves, as most capsules, some anthers, etc.

**valve** (vāl'v), *n.* [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] 1. *Archaeol.* One of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door. 2. *Anat.* A structure which temporarily closes a passage or orifice or permits movement in one direction only. 3. *Bot.* a One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume sep-

electron tube. 5. *Mach.* Any device by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, loose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated, by a movable part which opens or obstructs passage; also, the movable part of such a device. 6. *Music.* A device in instruments of the horn and trumpet class for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve. 7. *Zool.* One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consists. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with a valve or valves; to control the flow or escape (of) by means of a valve.

**valve-in-head' engine**. *Mach.* An internal-combustion engine in which both inlet and exhaust valves are located in the cylinder head.

**valve'less**, *adj.* Having no valve or valves.

**valve'let**, *n.* A little valve; a valvule.

**val'vu-lar** (vāl'vū-lēr), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a valve or valves; specif., *Med.*, of or pertaining to the valves of the heart. 2. Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

**valvule** (vāl'vū), *n.* [F.] A small valve or valvelike structure.

**val'yu-l'itis** (vāl'yū-l'ī-tis), *n.* [NL., fr. *valvula* a little valve + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a valve, esp. of the heart.

**va-moose'** (vā-mōos'), *v. t. & i.* Also **va-mose'** (vā-mōs'; vām'Gs). [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] *Slang.* To leave or go away quickly.

**vamp** (vāmp), *n.* [OF. *avampne* (F. *avant-pied*), fr. *avant* before, *fore* + *pie*, pied, foot.] 1. The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam, an upper. See *Sole*, *Illust.* 2. [From *vamp*, *v.*] Something vamped or patched up; specif., *Music*, a simple accompaniment improvised for the occasion. — *v. t.* 1. To provide, as a shoe, with a new vamp, to revamp, hence, to piece, as any old thing, with a new part; to patch: — with *topher* or *up*. 2. *Music*. To make a vamp for; to improvise. — **vamp'er**, *n.*

**vamp** (vāmp), *n.* *Slang.* a Short for *VAMPIRE*, *n.* 2. b One who uses her charm or wiles to gain admiration and attentions from the opposite sex. — *v. t.* *Slang.* To play the vamp with, to lure into admiration or attentions. — *v. i.* *Slang.* To play vampire parts or the part of a vamp.

**vamp'iro** (vāmp'īrō), *n.* [F., fr. G. *vampir*, fr. Slavic.] 1. A blood-sucking ghost or reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave and wander about by night sucking the blood of persons asleep. 2. One who lives by preying on others; a bloodsucker; commonly, a woman who uses her attractions to bring her lover to a debased or impoverished condition, also, an actress who plays such parts. 3. Also **vampire bat**. a Any of various bats popularly but erroneously believed to suck the blood of animals. b Any member of a South American family (*Desmodontidae*) of small specialized bats that live entirely on fresh blood. In certain areas they are highly destructive to cattle and are reputed to transmit rabies.

**vamp'ir-ism** (vāmp'īr-īz'm; vāp'īr-īz'm), *n.* 1. Belief in vampires (the ghosts). 2. The actions of a vampire.

**van** (vān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus* a van, or fan, or dial. form of *E. fan*.] 1. *Now Dial.* A fan or other winnowing device. 2. *Port.* A wing.

**van**, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *vanadium*.] The front of an army; fleet, or advancing body, specif. in a military formation, the leading unit; hence, the front or those at the front of any line, movement, etc.

**van**, *n.* [Abbr. fr. *CARAVAN*.] 1. *Eng.* A light wagon for the transportation of goods. 2. Chiefly U. S. A large covered vehicle used for moving furniture, for trucking, etc. 3. *Eng.* A closed railway car for baggage.

[*van* (vān; Eng. vān), *prep.* [D. Cf. *VON*.] Of, from.

**van** (vān), *prep.* In foreign practice, the *van* of personal names is written with a small "v"; in American and British usage the style of the owner of the name is generally followed.

**van'a-date** (vān'ā-dāt), *n.* Also **va-na'di-ate** (vā-nā'dī-āt). *Chem.* A salt or ester of vanadic acid.

**va-na'd'ic** (vā-nā'd'ik, -nā'd'ik), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing vanadium, esp. in its higher valence. Cf. *VANADIOUS*.

**vanadic acid**. *Chem.* Any of a number of acids (known with certainty only in their salts) regarded as hydrates of vanadium pentoxide,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ .

**va-na'd'i-nite** (vā-nā'd'ī-nīt), *n.* *Mineral.* A mineral occurring in yellowish, brownish, and ruby-red, hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with some lead chloride.

**va-na'di-um** (vā-nā'dī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. ON. *Vanadis*, a name of the goddess Freya.] *Chem.* An element of the phosphorus group, isolated as a steel-white metal, malleable, soft, and ductile. Symbol,  $\text{V}$ ; *at. wt.*, 50.95. Vanadium is both basic and acid.

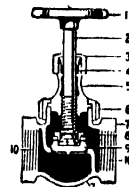
**vanadium steel**. a Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.15 per cent), which strengthens the steel and serves to remove oxygen and possibly nitrogen. b Steel alloyed with vanadium and other elements, esp. chromium.

**van'a-dous** (vān'ā-dūs), **va-na'di-ous** (vā-nā'dī-ūs), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing vanadium, esp. in its lower valence. Cf. *VANADIC*.

**Van'dal** (vān'dāl), *n.* [L. *Vandalus*, *Vandalus*, of Teut. origin.] 1. One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oler. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and northern Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome.

2. [usually *not cap.*] One who willfully destroys or mars anything beautiful, as a work of art. Cf. *HUN.* — **Van'dal**, **van'dal**, **Van'dal'ic**, **van'dal'ic** (vān'dāl'ik), *adj.*

**van'dal-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* The spirit or conduct of, or like that of, the



Globe Valve in section.  
1 Handwheel;  
2 Stem, or Spindle;  
3 Stuffing Nut;  
4 Stuffing Box;  
5 Bonnet;  
6 Bonnet Ring;  
7 Body, or Case;  
8 Lock Nut;  
9 Disk;  
10, 10 Pipe Ends.



Vandals; hostility to, or willful destruction or defacement of, things of beauty.

accelerating charged particles in nuclear bombardment.

**van der Waals forces** (vān' dēr wōlz'). *Physical Chem.* The relatively weak forces operative between neutral atoms or molecules, arising from the interaction of dipoles or stray electric fields.

**Van-dyke'** (vān-dīk'), *adj.* Of or pert. to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter; represented by Van Dyck. — *n.* A Vandyke beard, collar, or cape.

**Vandyke beard.** A trim, pointed beard, as in pictures by Van Dyck.

**Vandyke brown.** A deep-brown pigment of uncertain identity, used by the painter Van Dyck; hence, any of various brown pigments.

**Vandyke collar or cape.** A broad collar or shoulder cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or indented edge.

**vane** (vān), *n.* [ME., dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, fr. AS. *fana* a banner, flag.] 1. A contrivance attached to some elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, to show which way the wind blows; weathercock. 2. Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind; as, the vane of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture of any form moved in or by water, air, or other fluid, as, the vane of a propeller. 3. The web or flat expanded part of a feather; *Archery*, a feather fastened to the shaft of an arrow near the nock. 4. *Surv.* a The target of a leveling staff. b One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc. — **vaned** (vānd), *adj.*

**vang** (vāng), *n.* [D. *vang* a catch, curl, fr. *vangen* to catch, seize.] *Naut.* Either of two ropes extending from the peak of a sail to steady it when the sail is not set.

**van-guard'** (vān'gārd'), *n.* [Fr. *vanguard*, *avant-garde*, fr. OF. *avant-garde*, fr. *avant* before, *garde* guard.] 1. *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army, the van. 2. Hence, one who or that which is in the forefront.

**vanilla** (vān-il'ē), *n.*; pl. VANILLAS (-āz). [NL., fr. Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* sheath, pod, fr. L. *vagina*, — because its grains, or seeds, are contained in little pods.] 1. *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchids. 2. a The long podlike capsule of a species (*Vanilla planifolia*) of these plants. b A flavoring extract made from the capsules, used in confectionery, perfumery, etc.

**vanillin** (-līk), *adj.* Of or derived from vanilla or vanillin.

**van'il-lin** (vān'il-līn; vān'il'm), *n.* Also **van'il-līn** (līn, -līn). *Chem.* A white crystalline compound, (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CHO, the fragrant constituent of vanilla.

**Va'nir** (vā'nir; *class. Icel.* vā', *n.* pl. [ON., pl. of *vannr*.] *Norse Myth.* An early race of gods, who became gods of the weather, of crops, and of commerce. The three whose names survive, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, are later associated with the Æsir.

**van'ish** (vān'ish), *v. i.* [OF. *evanuir*, *evanuir*, to evanish, fr. L. *evanescere* to vanish.] To pass quickly or entirely from sight or existence, to disappear utterly. — *n.* A vanishing; specif. *Phonet.*, the relatively faint latter part of a speech sound, esp. of such filling diphthongs as *ai* (ending in a slight *i*) or *ou* (ending in a slight *o*). — **van'ish-er**, *n.*

**van'ity** (vān'itē), *n.*; pl. -ITIES (-itēz). [OF. *vanité*, fr. L. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] 1. That which is vain or empty, idle, or useless; a vain or futile thing or thought. 2. Quality or fact of being vain, or devoid of worth, use, truth, etc.; emptiness, falsity, futility. 3. The quality of being vain, also, vainglory; conceit. 4. A vanity box or case. 5. Also **vanity table**. In the trade, a dressing table.

**vanity box or case.** A small box containing a mirror, powder puff, and other small toilet articles for a woman.

**Vanity Fair.** 1. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a fair which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity (the world). 2. Hence, the world as a place where vanity and ostentation obtain; also, the world of fashion. 3. Title of a novel (1847-48) by Thackeray.

**van'quish** (vāng'kwish, vān'), *v. t.* [OF. *vainquer*, var. of *veindre*, fr. L. *vincere* to conquer.] 1. To overcome in battle; to subdue completely; to rout. 2. Hence: a To overcome; suppress, as, love vanquished his pride. b To get the better of, as in a debate. — **Syn.** *conquer*. — **van'quish-able**, *adj.* — **van'quish-er**, *n.*

**van'tage** (vān'tij), *n.* [Fr. *avantage*, *vantage*.] 1. Superiority in position, equipment, etc.; advantage, also, a position giving an advantage. 2. A favorable opportunity. 3. *Tennis*. = ADVANTAGE, 5.

**vantage point.** A point giving advantage; vantage ground.

**vantage ground.** Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

**van'ward** (vān'wērd), *adj.* Bring on, or toward, the van, or front.

**vap'id** (vāp'id), *adj.* [L. *vapidus* having lost its life and spirit, *vapid*.] Having lost its life, spirit, or zest; insipid; as, *vap'id* beer; hence, dull; spiritless; inane. — **Syn.** See INSIPID. — **va-pid'i-ty** (vā-pid'i-tē), *n.* — **va-pid'-ly**, *adv.* — **va-pid'-ness**, *n.*

**va'por, va'pour** (vā'pēr), *n.* [OF. *vapour*, *vapor*, *vapeur*, fr. L. *vapor*.] 1. Any diffused matter suspended floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. 2. *Physics*. Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid. 3. Hence, a substance, as gasoline, alcohol, mercury, benzoin, etc., vaporized for industrial, therapeutic, or other uses; also, a mixture of such a vapor with air, as the explosive mixture in an internal-combustion engine. 4. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory. 5. (*Old Med.* pl. Hypochondria or melancholia; the blues. — *v. t.* 1. To rise in vapor, as a mist; to be emitted or exhaled in vaporous form, as fumes; to pass off as vapor or to evaporate, as liquid alcohol; to emit vapors, to send forth steam, fumes, etc. 2. To brag; bluster; to speak or write in a pompous, inflated, or extravagant manner. — *v. t.* 1. *Now Rare*. To send in or as in vapor; to reduce to vapor. 2. To affect with vapors, or blues. — **va'por-er, va'pour-er**, *n.*

**vapor-i-**, **va'pour-i-**. A combining form from *vapor*, *vapor*, as in *va'por-i-fer-ous*, *va'pour-i-form'*.

**va'por-i-fic, va'pour-i-fic** (vā'pēr-i-fīk; vāp'ēr-), *adj.* [L. *vapor* + *facere* to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to cause to pass, into vapor; also, vaporous.

**va'por-im'e-ter, va'pour-im'e-ter** (-im'ē-tēr), *n.* [*vapor* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor.

**va'por-ing, va'pour-ing** (vā'pēr-ing), *adj.* That vapors; spouting forth vapors; vaunting. — *n.* Act or speech of one that vapors; an idle or high-flown expression or speech. — **-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**va'por-ish, va'pour-ish** (vā'pēr-ish), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of vapor; full of vapors. 2. Affected by the vapors; given to fits of depression. **va'por-i-sa'tion, va'pour-i-sa'tion** (vā'pēr-i-zā'shūn, vāp'ō-rī-; -i-zā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *vaporisation*.] 1. Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler. 2. *Med.* Treatment with vapor.

**va'por-ize, va'pour-ize** (vā'pēr-iz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into vapor, either naturally or artificially, as by the application of heat, by spraying, etc. 2. To reduce to a vaporous state or form. — **va'por-i-z-able, va'pour-i-z-able** (-i-zā-b'l), *adj.*

**va'por-i-zer, va'pour-i-zer** (-i-zēr), *n.* That which vaporizes; specif.: a An atomizer. b An apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal combustion engine.

**va'por-ous** (vā'pēr-ōs), *adj.* 1. Consistent or characteristic of vapor or vapors. 2. Full of vapors, esp. of exaltations; fumes, misty, or the like. 3. Vaporlike; ethereal, unsubstantial; more narrowly, consisting of, of the nature of, or indulging in vapors, or high-flown expressions. — **va'por-ous'i-ty** (-ōs'ē-tē), *n.* — **va'por-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **va'por-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vapor pressure or tension.** *Physics.* The pressure of a confined body of vapor. The pressure of a given saturated vapor is a function of the temperature only.

**va'por-y, va'pour-y** (vā'pēr-i), *adj.* 1. Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor; vaporous. 2. Hypochondriacal; peevish; also, vaporing.

**va-que'ro** (vāk'ē-rō), *n.*; pl. -ros (-ōz). [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, fr. L. *vacca*.] *Southwestern U. S.* A herdsman, cowboy.

**va'ra** (vā'rā), *n.* [Sp. & Pk., prop., staff, wand, fr. L. *vara* forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length, varying in different localities from about 32 in. to about 43 in.; also, a measure of area (*square vara*). In Texas it is 33.33 inches.

**Va-ran'gi-an** (vā-rān'jē-an), *n.* [ML. *Varangus*, *Varangus*, through MGr. & Slav. fr. ON. *Varangr* a Varangian, a Scandinavian, prop., a confederate, fr. *varar*, pl. *varar*, to plow, to tread.] One of the Norsemen who founded a dynasty in Russia in the 9th century.

**var'i-a-bil'i-ty** (vār'ī-ā-bil'ē-tē), *n.* Quality or fact of being variable or subject to variation, variableness.

**var'i-a-ble** (vār'ī-ā-b'l), *adj.* 1. Able or apt to vary or change; susceptible or subject to variation; changeable. 2. Fickle; inconstant. 3. *Biol.* Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; — of a species or of a specific character. — *n.* 1. That which is variable, a thing which may vary or is liable to vary. 2. *Math.* a A quantity that may assume a succession of values, which need not be distinct, — opposed to *constant*. (f. *PARAMETER*. b A symbol standing for one of a class of things. 3. *Naut.* a A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. b pl. Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, esp. the parts between the trade winds. 4. *Science & Statistics*. Any magnitude which has different values under different conditions. — **var'i-a-ble-ness, n.** — **var'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

**variable star.** *Astron.* A star that varies in its apparent magnitude, the variation being due to internal changes, or to external causes such as eclipse by a dark companion.

**variable timing fuze.** See PROXIMITY FUZE.

**Variable Zone.** See ZONE.

**var'i-ance** (vār'ī-āns), *n.* 1. The fact, quality, or state of being variable or variable; variation or a degree of it; difference; deviation; discrepancy. 2. Dissension, discord, a dispute, quarrel. 3. *Law*. A disagreement between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, as the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof. — **Syn.** See DISCORD.

**var'i-ant** (-ānt), *adj.* [OF. fr. L. *varians*, pres. part. of *variare* to change.] 1. *Rare*. Variable; changeable. 2. *Rare*. Manifesting diversity; variegated; varied. 3. Different from others of its kind or class; more narrowly, varying from the norm, standard, type, or the like; as, a *variant* spelling, a *variant* reading, as of a passage in Chaucer. 4. Being at variance; discrepant. — *n.* Something that is variant, as variant spelling of a word.

**var'i-ate** (-āt), *n.* [*Science & Statistics*.] a A particular value of a variable. b Less exactly, variable.

**var'i-ation** (vār'ī-āshūn), *n.* 1. Act or an instance of varying; change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; modification, mutation, or deviation, or an instance or example thereof. 2. Extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. 3. *Aeronautics*. The angle between true north and magnetic north. 4. *Alg.* One of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set. 5. *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a planet or other celestial body. 6. *Biol.* In an organism, divergence in characters from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs, also, divergence in the characters of the offspring from those of the parents producing it. Esp., an organism differing from a type or from its parents. 7. *Music*. Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications in rhythm, tune, harmony, or key, the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet keeping the essential features of the original. — **var'i-ation-al, adj.**

**var'i-ol'ia** (vār'ī-ōl'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *VARIOLE*.] *Med.* Chicken pox.

**var'i-ol'iate** (-i-āt), *adj.* [Dim. of *varix* + *-ate*, 2.] *Zool* Having small or indistinct varices; — of certain shells.

**var'i-ol'oid** (-ō-īd), *adj.* [*varicella* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling chicken pox (*varicella*); as, *varicelloid* smallpox.

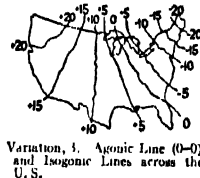
**var'i-ose** (vār'ī-ōs; vār'ē-), *n.*; pl. of *VARIX*.

**var'i-co** (vār'ī-kō-), *n.*; pl. [*varix*. See VARICOSE.] A combining form denoting a dilated vein.

**var'i-co-ose** (vār'ī-kō-ōs), *n.* [*varico* + *-cele*.] A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord.

**var'i-col'ored, var'i-col'oured** (vār'ī-kōl'ērd; 6), *adj.* Having various colors; hence, figuratively, diversified.

**var'i-ose** (vār'ī-kōs), *adj.* [*varicosus*, fr. *varix*, -icis, a dilated vein.] Irregularly swollen; affected with, containing, or pertaining to varices or varicosities; cirroid; as, a *varicose* vein.



Variation, 5. Agonic Line (0-0) and Isogonic Lines across the U. S.

**var'i-co'sis** (văr'f-kō'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. *vario* + *-osis*.] *Med.* & *The* formation of varices. *b* Varicosity.

**var'i-co'si-ty** (văr'f-kō'si-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varicose part or a varix.

**var'i-co'te-my** (văr'f-kō'tē-mi), *n.* [*varico* + *-otomy*.] *Surg.* Incision of a varicose vein; circotomy.

**var'ied** (văr'f-id; 6), *adj.* 1. Changed; altered. 2. Various; diverse; as, varied scenery. 3. Marked with several colors, as many animals.

**var'i-e-gate** (văr'f-ē-găt; v. t. [L. *variegatus*, past part. of *variegare* to variegate.] 1. To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors, to dapple. 2. Hence, to diversify; to enliven by variety. — **var'i-e-ga'tion** (văr'f-ē-găt-shūn), *n.* Act of variegating, or state of being variegated; diversity of colors.

**var'i-er** (văr'f-ēr), *n.* One who varies.

**var'i-e-tal** (văr'f-ē-tăl; -t'ăl), *adj.* Of or pert. to, or characterizing, a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an individual or species. — **var'i-e-tal-ly**, *adv.*

**var'i-e'ty** (-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [F. or L.; F. *variété*, fr. L. *variatus*.] 1. State or quality of being various or varied; diversity. 2. Variation; difference. 3. That which is various; as: a collection of different things, a varied assortment. b Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind; a sort; as, varieties of wood. 4. Entertainment of the kind given in variety shows; variety performances, collectively; vaudeville. 5. *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, but distinguished from other similar groups only by characters considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, often, a group of lower rank than a species.

[*See* This Dictionary has followed the frequent practices of writing all botanical specific names without capitalization and of omitting the abbreviation "var." before varietal names in trinomials.

**variety show.** A stage entertainment of successive separate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc. — *cf.* VAUDEVILLE, 2.

**var'i-form** (văr'f-ōrm; 6), *adj.* [L. *varius* various + *-form*.] Having various forms; varied in form; diversified.

**var'i-o-cou'pler** (văr'f-ō-kūplēr), *n.* [L. *varius* various + *coupler*.] *Elec.* An inductive coupler, of which the mutual inductance is adjustable by rotating one of the coils.

**var'i-o-la** (văr'f-ō-lā), *n.* [ML., fr. l. *varius* various.] *Med.* Smallpox.

**var'i-o-lar** (-lēr), *adj.* *Med.* Variolous.

**var'i-o-late** (văr'f-ō-lăt; 6), *v. t.* — *LAT'ING* [See *VARIOLE*.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox. — **var'i-o-lat-ion** (-lăt-shūn), *n.*

**var'i-ole** (văr'f-ōl; 6), *n.* 1. A foveola. 2. *Petrog.* A spherule of a variolite.

**var'i-o-lite** (-ō-lit), *n.* [G. *variolit*, fr. ML. *variola* smallpox; — from its variegated color.] *Petrog.* Any basic rock embedded with whitish spherules.

**var'i-o-lit'ic** (-ō-lit'ik), *adj.* 1. Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted. 2. *Petrog.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling variolite.

**var'i-o-loid** (văr'f-ō-lōid; văr'f-; 6), *adj.* [*variola* + *-oid*.] *Med.* a Resembling smallpox. b Pertaining to varioloid. — *n.* *Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated or who have had smallpox.

**var'i-o-lous** (văr'f-ō-lūs), *adj.* 1. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or suffering from smallpox; having pits like those of smallpox. 2. *Zool.* Fovate.

**var'i-om'e'ter** (văr'f-ō-mē-tēr; 6), *n.* [L. *varius* various + *-meter*.] *Elec.* a An instrument for comparing magnetic forces, esp. in the earth's magnetic field. b A variable inductor consisting of two coils of wire one rotating within the other and connected in series or parallel.

**var'i-ō-rum** (-ō-rūm; 70), *n.* [Abbr. fr. L. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] 1. An edition or text (*variorum edition* text), esp. of a classical author, with notes by different persons; as, Furness's Shakespeare *Variorum*. 2. An edition of a publication containing various readings, or versions, of the text. — **var'i-ō-rum**, *adj.*

**var'i-ous** (văr'f-ūs; 6), *adj.* [L. *varius*.] 1. Different; diverse; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; inconstant; variable. 3. Many-sided; diversified; also, variegated; diversified. — *Syn.* See *DIVERSE*. — **var'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **var'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**var'i-um et mu-ta-bil'e sem-per fe-mi-na** (văr'f-ūm ēt mūtā-bil'ē sēm-pēr fēm'f-nā), [L.] Woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing.

**var'ix** (văr'f-iks; 6), *n.*; *pl.* VARICES (văr'f-sēz; văr'f-). [L. See *VARICOSE*.] *Med.* A permanent uneven or tortuous dilatation of a vein (or an artery or lymph vessel); a varicose vein.

**var'let** (văr'f-lēt; -līt), *n.* [OF., var. of *valet*, *vallat*, servant, young man, young noble, dim. fr. source of *valet*.] 1. Obs. An attendant; servant; esp., *Hist.*, a knight's page. 2. A scoundrel; a knave.

**var'let-ry** (-rē), *n.* Varlets, collectively; hence, rabble.

**var'ment** (văr'mēnt), *var'mint* (-mīnt), *Dial.* var. of *VERMIN*.

**var'nish** (văr'nish), *v. t.* [OF. *vernir*, *verniser*, fr. the *n.*, OF. *vernis*.] 1. To cover with varnish. 2. To coat over with something likened to varnish, as giving a fair or glossy appearance. 3. To furbish or polish up. — *n.* 1. A liquid preparation which, when spread upon a surface, dries forming a hard, lustrous coating. *oil varnishes* are essentially solutions of resins (natural or artificial) or of asphalt in drying oils, esp. linseed oil and tung oil. *spirit varnishes* are solutions of resins (natural or artificial), asphalt, cellulose esters (as pyroxylin), etc., in volatile solvents, as alcohol, spirits of turpentine, or amyl acetate. 2. The covering or glaze given by the application of varnish (sense 1). 3. That which suggests varnish by its gloss. 4. Outside show; gloss. — **var'nish-er**, *n.*

**varnish tree.** Any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared; esp., the *Japanese varnish tree* (*Rhus vernici-flua*).

**var'si-ty** (văr'si-ti), *adj.* A colloquial short form of *UNIVERSITY*; as, the varsity crew, baseball team. — *n.* The team, in any sport, chosen to represent a university, or, by extension, a school, etc.

**Var'ta-na** (văr'tā-nā; văr't-). [Skrt. *Varanā*.] *Hinducism.* The supreme cosmic deity, creator and ruler, and especially guardian of cosmic order.

**var'us** (văr'f-ūs; 6), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *varus* bent, grown inwards.] *Med.* Also *calipes varus*. See *TALIPES*. — *adj.* Turned abnormally inward; — used esp. of the lower extremities; hence, loosely, bowlegged.

**varve** (văr'v), *n.* [Sw. *varv* layer.] *Geol.* An annual layer of silt as deposited in a lake or other body of still water.

one another, as, to vary one's meals. 3. To diversify; as, to vary one's diet. 4. *Music.* To present under new aspects, as of rhythm, interval, harmonic treatment, etc. — *v. i.* 1. To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to change. 2. To differ; to be diverse, as, the laws of France vary from those of England. 3. To deviate; swerve. 4. To alter or change in succession; to alternate, as, one mathematical quantity may vary inversely as another. 5. *Biol.* To exhibit or undergo variation. — *Syn.* See *CHANGE*. — **var'y-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**vas** (vās), *n.*; *pl.* VASA (vās'ā). [L., a vessel. See *VASE*.] *Anat.* A vessel, a duct.

**VAS-** = *VASO-*.

**vas'cu-lar** (vās'kū-lēr), *adj.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel.] 1. *Biol.*, *Med.*, etc. a Of or pertaining to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, esp. (in animals) a nutritive fluid, as blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; designating, or pertaining to, the system of vessels having this function. b Supplied with, or containing, vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels. 2. Hence, hot-blooded, high-spirited. — **vas'cu-lar'ly** (-lēr'f-ly), *n.*

**vascular bundle.** *Bot.* See *BUNDLE*, *n.*, 4.

**vascular plants.** *Bot.* Plants with specialized conductive tissues in organs distinguished as roots, stems, and leaves, — as opposed to lower plants without such organs.

**vascular tissue.** *Bot.* Any conductive tissue in plants, esp. the specialized tissue found in the higher plants, forming a continuous system (*vascular system*) throughout the plant body.

**vas'cu-lōse** (vās'kū-lōs), *adj.* Also **vas'cu-lous** (-lūs). *Vascular*.

**vas'cu-lum** (-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lā). [L., a small vessel.] A tin box used in collecting plants.

**vas de'fe-rens** (vās dēf'f-rēnz; *pl.* VASA DEFERENTIA (vās'ā dēf'f-rēn'f-ā), [L. *deferens* carrying down.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* The excretory duct of a testicle, a spermatic duct, which is, in man, a small but thick-walled tube about two feet long, greatly convoluted in its proximal portion.

**VASE** (vās; vās; or, esp. *Brit.*, vāz, vās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vas*, also *vasum*.] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative though adapted for domestic purposes, and used anciently in sacrifices.

**vas-ec'to-my** (vās'ēk'tō-mi), *n.* [*vas* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Resection or removal of the vas deferens.

**Vas'e-line** (vās'ē-lēn; -līn), *n.* A trade-mark for petrolatum and certain other products.

**vas'o-** (vās'ō-), *vas-*. [From *vas*.] *Biol.* & *Physiol.* A combining form used to signify: a The blood vessels, as in *vasomotor*. b *Surg.* The vas deferens, as in *vaso-lig'a-ture*, *vas-oto'm-y*. See *LIGATURE*, *-otomy*. c *Vasomotor*, as in *vaso-sim'u-lant*.

**vas'o-con-stric'tor** (-kōn'strik'tēr), *adj.* [*vaso* + *constrictor*.] *Physiol.* Causing constriction of the blood vessels.

**vas'o-di-lat'or** (-dī-lāt'ēr; -dī), *adj.* [*vaso* + *dilatator*.] *Physiol.* Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood vessels.

**vas'o-mo'tor** (-mō'tēr), *adj.* [*vaso* + *motor*.] *Physiol.* & *Anat.* Pertaining to the nerves or centers controlling the size of the blood vessels.

**vas'sal** (vās'dī), *n.* [OF., fr. ML. *vassallus*, fr. L. *vasallus*, of Celt. origin.] 1. *Early Law* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as his lord and has vowed homage and fealty, later, a feudal tenant; a feudatory. 2. A subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a slave. — *adj.* Like a vassal; servile, subservient.

**vas'sal-age** (-ij), *n.* 1. State of being a vassal; homage, fealty, or services due from the vassal. 2. Servitude, esp., political dependence. 3. A territory held in political dependence.

**vast** (vast; 3), *adj.* [L. *vastus* empty, waste, immense.] 1. *Obs.* Waste; desert. 2. Of great extent, also, huge in bulk, immense. 3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount. 4. Very great in degree, intensity, range, or the like. — *Syn.* See *ENORMOUS*. — *n.* 1. A waste; immensity. 2. *Dial. Eng.* A great quantity. — **vast'ly**, *adv.* — **vast'ness**, *n.*

**vast'i-tude** (vās'ti-tūd), *n.* Vastness.

**vast'i-ty** (-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [F. or L.; F. *vastité*, fr. L. *vastitas*.] *Rare.* Vastness; a vast.

**vast'y** (vās'ti), *adj.* [From *VAST*.] Vast; immense.

**vat** (văt), *n.* [*Dial.* for *fat*, fr. ME, *fat*, fr. AS *fet*.] 1. A large vessel, cistern, tub, or barrel, esp. for holding liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, etc. 2. A liquor containing a dye which has been converted into a soluble, nondyeing form. When textile material steeped in the liquor is exposed to the air, the dye is re-formed by oxidation and precipitated in the fiber. Dyes so used are called *vat dyes*. — *v. t.* **VAT'D** (-ēd; -id); **VAT'TING**. To put into, or treat in, a vat.

**vat'ic** (văt'ik), **vat'i-cal** (-f-kăl), *adj.* [L. *vates* a prophet.] Of or pertaining to a prophet; prophetic.

**Vat'i-can** (văt'f-kăn), *n.* [L. *Vaticanus* (sc. *mons*, or *collis*), the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.] 1. The pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. Here was held the Vatican Council (1869-70), which promulgated the dogma of papal infallibility. 2. The papal authority or government. See *VATICAN CITY* in *Gaz.*

**Vat'i-can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; — used opprobriously.

**văt'i-cide** (văt'f-sīd), *n.* The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet.

**va-tic'i-nal** (văt'f-si-năl), *adj.* Prophetic.

**va-tic'i-nate** (-năt), *v. t. & t.* [L. *vaticinatus*, past part. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, fr. *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; foretell. — **văt'f-i-na'tion** (văt'f-ā-nā-shūn), *n.* — **va-tic'i-nal'ity** (văt'f-si-năl'ē-ti), *n.*

**vau'do-villo** (vā'dō-vīl, vā'dō-vīl), *n.* [*cap. Brit.* vā'dō-vīl, n.]. [F. fr. *Vau-de-Vire*, lit., valley of Vire (an village in Normandy), where such songs were composed.] 1. A popular song, often satirical; a topical song. 2. *Now Rare.* A theatrical piece, usually comic, consisting of dialogue or pantomime intermingled with light songs and, sometimes, dances. 3. Variety (def. 4); — now the usual meaning in America.

**Vau'dois'** (vō'dwā'; Angl. vō'dwōk), *n. pl.* [F., fr. ML. *Valdenses*.] The Valdenses.

**vault** (vōlt), *n.* [OF. *vaute*, *vaulte*, *volte*, fr. *L. volutus*, past part. of *volvere* to roll, to turn about.] 1. An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling, or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like. 2. A room or space covered by a vault (sense 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables. By extension, such a compartment even when not covered by a vault, as a room for the safekeeping of valuables. 3. The canopy of heaven, the sky. 4. A burial chamber. 5. *Anat.* Any arched or dome-shaped structure. — *v. t.* To form with, or to cover with, a vault.



Vaults. 1. Barrel Vault; 2. Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross Vault. Type 2 is an example of a Groined Vault.

**vault**, *v.* [F. *volte*, prop. a turn, fr. *It. volta* turn, arch. See 1st VAULT.] A leap or bound; swiftness. 1. A leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, or of a pole. Cf. POLE VAULT. 2. *Manège*. The bound or leap of a horse; a curve. — *v. i.* 1. To leap; bound; spring. 2. Specifically, to execute a vault (which see) or leap. — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands or a pole; as, to vault a fence; also, to leap on, as the back of a horse, to mount with a leap.

**vaulted**, *adj.* 1. Built as a vault; arched. 2. Having a vault or vaults.

**vaulter** (vōl'tēr), *n.* One who vaults.

**vaulting**, *n.* Act, practice, or art of building vaults; also, vaulted construction.

**vaulting**, *adj.* 1. That overleaps; also, overweening; as, vaulting ambition. 2. That is used in vaulting, as in gymnastic exercises.

**vault** (vōnt; vānt), *v. i.* [OF. *vauter*, fr. LL. *vanitare*, fr. *L. vanus* vain.] To talk vainly; to brag, boast. — *v. t.* To boast of, to make a vainly glorious display of. — *Syn.* See BOAST. — *n.* A vainly glorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation; brag. — *vaulting*, *adj.*

**vault-courier** (vōnt'kōr-ēr), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*.] 1. One sent in advance, as of a body of troops. 2. Hence, a precursor; forerunner.

**vaulty** (vōn'tī), *adj.* Scot. Proud; boastful, vain.

**vay'a-sor**, **vay'a-sour** (vā'yā-sōr, -sōr), *n.* [OF. *navassor*, *navassour*, fr. LL. *navassus* *navassum* vassal of vassals.] *Feud. Law*. Any of a certain class of feudal lords next in rank to a knight banneret.

**va'ward** (vā'wōrd), *n.* [For *avantward*, fr. ONF. *avantward*, See VANGUARD.] Archaic. Vanguard, as of troops, hence, the forefront; van.

**V Day** (vō). Victory DAY. See V-E DAY, V-J DAY.

**Ve'a-dar'** (vē'ā-dār'; vē'-), *n.* [Heb. vē-Adār, lit., and Adar, i. e., the second Adar.] See JEWISH CALENDAR.

**veal** (vēl), *n.* [OF. *veal* (F. *veau*), fr. *L. vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf.] 1. Obs. *see* DIAL. A calf. 2. The flesh of a calf used for food.

**veal'er** (-ēr), *n.* Cant. A calf suitable for veal.

**vec'tion** (vēk'shūn), *n.* [L. *vecito*, fr. *vehere*, *vecitum*, to carry.] Med. Transference of disease germs from an infected to a well person.

**vec'tor** (vēk'tēr), *n.* [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. *vehere*, *vecitum*, to carry.] 1. *Astron.* = RADIUS VECTOR. 2. *Biol.* An organism, usually an insect, which carries and transmits disease causing microorganisms. 3. *Math.* A complex entity representative of a directed magnitude, as of a force or a velocity, and represented by any of a system of equal and parallel line segments; — distinguished from *scalar*. — **vec'to'ri-al** (vēk'tōr-ē-āl, -l), *adj.*

**Ve'da** (vē'dā; vē'dā), *n.* [Skr. *veda* knowledge, sacred lore.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than one hundred extant books; specif. (*angular or collective*; pl. *VEDAS* (-dāz)), one or all of the four canonical collections of hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulas which are the foundation of Vedic literature and religion; viz., *Rig-Veda* the oldest and most important, comprising over a thousand hymns; the *Yajur-Veda*, *Sama-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*. The language of the Vedas, *Vedic Sanskrit*, is usually distinguished from the classical Sanskrit. See **SANSKRIT**. — **Ve-da'ic** (vē'dā-ik; vē'-), *adj.* — **Ve-da'ism** (vē'dā-iz-m; vē'dā-), *n.*

**Ve-dan'ta** (vē'dān'tā; vē'dān'tā), *n.* [Skr. *Vedānta*, fr. *Veda* Veda + *anta* end.] *Hinduism*. A system of monistic or pantheistic philosophy, based on the Upanishads, — primarily so called as being an investigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards interpreted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. — **Ve-dan'tism** (-tizm), *n.* — **Ve-dan'tist** (-tist), *n.*

**Ve-dan'tic** (-tik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta philosophy; also, of or pertaining to the Vedas; Vedic.

**V-E Day** (vē'ēr). The day of victory in Europe (May 8, 1945), the day of Germany's surrender in World War II.

**Ved'da**, **Ved'dah** (vē'ddā), *n.* [Sinhalese *vedda* a hunter.] One of an aboriginal people of Ceylon.

**ve-dette'** (vē'dēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *It. vedetta* (after *vedere* to see), fr. *veletta*, fr. Sp. *vela*, fr. *L. vela* to keep watch.] A *Mil.* A mounted sentinel, stationed in advance of the pickets. 5 *Navy*. A small vessel used to watch an enemy; — usually called *vedette boat*; Fr. *Navy*, a motor torpedo boat.

**Ve'dic** (vē'dik; vē'dik), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Vedas. — *n.* Also **Vedic Sanskrit**. See **SANSKRIT**, **VEDA**.

**vee** (vē), *n.*, pl. **VEES** (vēz). 1. The letter V, v. 2. Anything having the shape of the letter V. 3. A five-dollar bill (= V, n. 5). — *adj.* Having the form of a capital V; V-shaped.

**veer** (vēr), *v. i.* [F. *virez*.] 1. To change direction; shift, as from one direction, condition, position, etc., to another. 2. *Meteorol.* To shift in a clockwise direction; — said of the wind. Opposed to *back*. 3. *Naut.* To wear ship; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind. — *Syn.* See **SWERVE**. — *v. t.* To direct to a different course; to shift; specif., *Naut.*, to wear; as, to veer, or wear, a vessel. — *n.* A change in course, direction, etc.; a swerve.

**veer**, *v. t.* [MD. *vieren* to slacken.] *Naut.* To let or pay out, as a rope, anchor chain, etc.

**veer'y** (-ī), *n.*, pl. **VEERIES** (-iz). [Prob. imitative of one of its notes.] A thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) of the eastern United States. Called also *Wilson's thrush*.

**Ve'ga** (vē'gā), *n.* [ML. fr. Ar. (*al-Naqr*) *al-Waqi'* the falling (vul-

ture).] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude, brightest in the constellation Lyra; Alpha (α) Lyrae.

**veg'e-ta-ble** (vē'ē-tā-b'l; vē'ē-tā-), *adj.* [See **VEGETABLE**, *n.*] 1. Of or pert. to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; growing in the manner of a plant; as, a vegetable nature; vegetable growths, juices, etc.; consisting of plants; as, the vegetable kingdom. 2. Made from vegetables or their substance; as, vegetable silk, butter, pigment, — *n.* [OF., fr. *vegeter* to vegetate, fr. ML. *vegetare*, fr. *L. vegetus* lively, active, fr. *vegere* to be active.] A plant; specif., in common usage, a herbaceous plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, potato, bean, etc.; also, the edible part or parts of such plants, as prepared for market or table.

**vegetable butter**. Any fixed vegetable oil that is solid at ordinary temperatures, as cacao butter.

**vegetable ivory**. A See IVORY NUT. b The shell of the coquilla nut.

**vegetable marrow**. A large, tender, cylindrical squash (a form of *Cucurbita pepo*), a popular vegetable in England.

**vegetable silk**. A cottonlike fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a Brazilian tree (*Chorisia speciosa* of the silk-cotton family). It is used for stuffing cushions, etc.

**vegetable tallow**. Any fatty tallowlike substance obtained from plants, used in soap and candles, for burning, etc.

**vegetable wax**. Any waxy product secreted by various plants, commonly in thin flakes by the walls of the epidermal cells of leaves, fruits, etc.

**veg'e-ta-bly** (-blī), *adv.* In the manner of or like a vegetable.

**veg'e-tal** (vē'ē-tāl), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; of the nature of a vegetable. 2. Being, resembling, or suggesting, a vegetable in lack of sense responses and reasoning power. 3. *Biol.* Pertaining to vegetation; vegetative.

**veg'e-lant** (-lānt), *adj.* [LL. & ML. *vegetans*, -antis, pres. part.] A inspiring growth and vigor; invigorating. b Of the nature of vegetation, in lack of sense response and power of reason; vegetative.

**veg'e-tar-i-an** (vē'ē-tār-ē-ān; -hī), *n.* One who believes that plants at least are the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no butter, eggs, or milk. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to vegetarianism; also, consisting wholly of vegetables; as, a vegetarian diet.

**veg'e-tar'i-an-ism** (-iz-m), *n.* The theory or practice of living solely upon vegetables and fruits.

**veg'e-tate** (vē'ē-tāt), *v. i.* [ML. *vegetatus*, past part. of *vegetare*. See **VEGETABLE**, *n.*] 1. To grow after the fashion of plants. 2. Hence, to lead a passive existence; to do little but eat and grow. 3

**veg'e-ta-tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth, development, or activity. 2. Hence, inert existence; dull and stagnant living. 3. The sum of vegetable life; plants in general. 4. Med. A morbid outgrowth upon any part. — **veg'e-ta-tion-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**veg'e-ta-tive** (vē'ē-tā-tīv), *adj.* 1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; designating functions (as metabolism, nutrition, etc.) most directly concerned with the maintenance of life; — often, esp. in *Bot.*, in specif. sense opposed to *reproductive*; as, vegetative stage. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; fertile; productive; as, the vegetative properties of soil. 3. Designating the division of nature which includes the vegetable kingdom. 4. Leading a passive existence; plantlike; as, he led a vegetative life. — **veg'e-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **veg'e-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

**veg'e-tism** (vē'ē-tizm), *n.* Vegetal state or characteristic.

**veg'e-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* Vegetable; vegetative.

**ve'ho-mence** (vē'hō-mēns; vē'hō-), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **ve'ho-men-ey** (-mēn-sh). Quality or state of being vehement; as 1 Impetuous force; fury. b Violent ardor; fervor.

**ve'ho-mont** (-mōnt), *adj.* [F. *véhément*, fr. *L. vehemens*, -entis, fr. *vehere* to carry.] 1. Acting with great force; furious; impetuous. 2. Deeply felt; as, a vehement suspicion. 3. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; passionate; as, a vehement protest. — **ve'ho-men-tly**, *adv.*

**ve'hic-le** (vē'hik'l; vē'hī), *n.* [F. *véhicule*, fr. *L. vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry.] 1. That in or on which a person or thing is or may be carried; any moving support or container for the conveyance of bulky objects, etc. 2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, matter is the vehicle of energy. 3. An art form or device used to convey an effect. 4. A *Painting*. The liquid medium, as oil, with which a pigment is applied. b *Paints*. The liquid portion, as oil, of a paint or the like. 5. *Pharm.* A medium in which medicine is administered, as a sirup.

**ve'hic'u-lar** (vē'hik'ū-lēr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vehicle; also, serving as a vehicle, transported by vehicle, or intended for use by vehicles; as, vehicular traffic; a vehicular tunnel.

**Ve'h'm'go-ri-ght** (vē'hīm'gō-rikt), *n.*; pl. **-GERICHTE** (-riktē). [G. *vehme*, *fehme*, *feme*, criminal tribunal + *gericht* court, judgment.] One of certain late medieval tribunals common in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia. They met in secret and usurped many functions of government.

**veil** (vāl), *n.* [ONF. *veile* (OF. & F. *voile*), fr. *L. vela*, pl. of *velum* a sail, curtain, veil.] 1. A fabric hung up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an object; a curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn to hide or protect the face. 2

3. The state accepted or the vows made by a nun when she assumes the white veil of a novice or the black veil on making solemn profession of her vows; hence, the cloistered life; as, to take the black veil; to renounce the veil. 4. *Anat.* A caul, as, born with a veil. 5. *Bot.* & *Zool.* A velum. — *v. t.* 1. To throw a veil over; to cover as with a veil. 2. To cloak; mask. — **veiled** (vēild), *adj.*

**veiling**, *n.* 1. Act of covering with a veil. 2. A veil; also, gauzy material, as for veils.

**vain** (vān), *n.* [OF. *veine*, fr. *L. vena*.] 1. A fissure or cavity, as in any substance. 2. A crevice or narrow water channel in such a

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**veiling**, *n.* 1. Act of covering with a veil. 2. A veil; also, gauzy material, as for veils.

**vain** (vān), *n.* [OF. *veine*, fr. *L. vena*.] 1. A fissure or cavity, as in any substance. 2. A crevice or narrow water channel in such a

framework of fibrous tissue of a leaf; — called also *nerve*. See *VENATION*, *Illust.* *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A fissure in rock filled by mineral matter, usually by deposition from solution by underground water. **b** A lode. **c** A bed of useful mineral material, as, a vein of coal. **d** *Zool.* One of the thickened ribs, nervures, or nerves, which serve to stiffen the wings of insects. — *Syn.* See *MOOD*.

— *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; as: **a** To fill or cover with veins. **b** To extend in or over in a manner like or suggestive of veins. **c** To decorate with narrow stripes suggesting veins.

**veined** (vānd), *adj.* Full of veins; showing venation; streaked; variegated; specif., *Bot.*, having veins

**vein/let** (vān'let; -lēt), *n.* A small vein

**vein/stone** (vān'stōn), *n.* *Mining.* Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue; matrix.

**vein/le** (vān'le), *n.* Also **vein/u-let** (-ū-lēt; -lēt). [*Num. of vein*; cf. *V. veinule*.] A small vein, a veinlet

**vein'y** (vān'ī), *adj.* **VEIN'Y-ER** (-ē-ēr); **VEIN'Y-EST.** Full of veins; veined, as marble.

**ve'la** (vō'la), *n., pl.* of **VELUM**.

**ve-la-men** (vō-lā'mēn), *n.; pl.* **VELAMINA** (vō-lām'ī-nā). [*L., fr. velare to cover*.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane; a velum. **2.** *Bot.* The thick corky epidermis covering the aerial roots of epiphytic orchids.

**ve'lar** (vō'lār), *adj.* [*L. velar* is pert. to a veil or curtain, *fr. velum*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a velum, esp. that of the palate (the soft palate). **2.** *Phonet.* Pertaining to the back of the tongue touching or near the velum, or soft palate (the *k* sound in *coop*, *g* in *good*, *ng* in *sung*, or the vowels *ā*, *ō*, *ū*, *ō*); guttural; back. — *n.* A velar sound.

**ve-lar'i-tum** (vō-lār'ī-tūm; 6), *n.; pl.* **-IA** (-ā). [*L., covering*.] *Rom. Antig.* An awning over a theater or amphitheater.

**ve-lar-ize** (vō'lār-ī-zē), *v. t.* *Phonet.* To modify in utterance by simultaneously raising the back of the tongue toward the velum, as in the *l* of *pool*, and in English *w*. — **ve-lar-i-za'tion** (vō-lār'ī-zā'shūn; -zā'shōn), *n.*

**ve-late** (vō'lāt), *adj.* [*L. velatus*, past part. of *velare* to veil.] *Bot. & Zool.* Having a veil or velum.

**veld**, **veldt** (vēlt; in *S. Africa*, vēlt), *n.* [*D. veld*.] *S. Afr.* A grassland, in which there may be also scattered shrubs or trees.

**vel-i-ta'tion** (vēl'ī-tā'shūn), *n.* [*L. velitatus*, *fr. velitari*, -atus, to twine, *fr. velare*, -are, to twine, light armed soldier.] A dispute; skirmish.

**vel-i-tos** (vēl'ī-tōz), *n., pl.* [*L., pl. of velos*, velitatus.] *Rom. Antig.* Light-armed foot soldiers.

**vel-i-tō'y** (vēl'ī-tō'y), *n.; pl.* **VELITATES** (-tēz). [*ML., velitatus*, *fr. L. vello* to will, to be willing.] **1.** The lowest degree of desire, imperfect or incomplete volition. **2.** Hence, a slight wish; a faint desire, inclination, or the like.

**vel-i-tate** (vēl'ī-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. vellicatus*, past part. of *vellicare* to twitch, *fr. vellere* to pluck.] To twitch; nip; pinch. — *v. i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch. — **vel-i-ta'tion** (vēl'ī-tā'shūn), *n.* — **vel-i-ta'tive** (-kāt'iv), *adj.*

**vel'um** (vēl'ūm), *n.* [*OF. velin*, *veelin*, *orig. adj. fr. veal* calf. See *VEAL*.] **1.** A fine-grained lambskin, kidskin, or calfskin prepared for writing upon, binding books, etc. **2.** A manuscript written or printed on such material. **3.** Loosely, a type of paper so made as to resemble parchment. — *adj.* Of, like, or bound in vellum.

**ve-lo-ose** (vō-lō'shō), *adj.* [*Lt., swift*.] *Musical.* Rapid and dashing in tempo; — a direction.

**ve-lo-si'ty** (vō-lō'si-tē), *n.* [*F. vélocité*, *fr. L. veloci*, swift + *pes*, *palus*, foot.] Any of various light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; applied esp. to early forms of bicycle and tricycle, and later to a form of railroad handcar.

**ve-lo-ci'ty** (vēl'ī-tē), *n.; pl.* **-ITIES** (-tēz). [*F. vélocité*, *fr. L. veloci*, swift, quick.] **1.** Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed. **2.** *Mech.* Time rate of motion in a given direction and sense.

**vel'o-drome** (vēl'ō-drōm), *n.* [*F. vélodrome*.] A building with a specially designed cycle track.

**ve-lours** (vē-lōr'), or **ve-lour'**, *n.* [*F. ve-lours*.] **1.** Any of various fabrics finished to present a velveteen surface, chiefly of two characteristic types: a heavy cut-pile cotton, lute, worsted, or other fabric having a dense, stiff pile, as of cotton or ramie, similar to plush and used for example for draperies, upholstery, and couch covers; or a soft fabric woven in satin or twill weave with an open, erect, furry nap, similar to duvetyne and used for coats, suits, and dresses. **2.** A felt made from the fur of rabbit, hare, or nutria. — *adj.* Made of velours or resembling velours as regards texture, surface, or appearance.

**vel'um** (vēl'ūm), *n.; pl.* **VELA** (-lā). [*L., an awning, a veil*.] *Anat. & Zool.* A membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif., the soft palate.

**ve-lure** (vē-lūr'), *n.* [*F. velours*, through *OF. & Pr. fr. L. villorus*, *fr. L. vilus* shaggy hair.] **1.** Velvet, or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute. **2.** A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats. — *v. t.* To brush with a velure.

**ve-lu'ti-nous** (vēl'ū-tē-nōs), *adj.* [*It. velluto* velvet. See *VELVET*.] Covered with a silky pubescence; velvety.

**vel'vet** (vēl'vet; -vīt), *n.* [*ME. velvet*, *velvet*, dim. *fr. OF. velu* shaggy, *fr. L. vilus* shaggy hair.] **1.** A silk fabric having a thick soft pile of short erect threads. **2.** It is called *velvet* when the loops of the pile are uncut and *cut velvet* when the loops are cut, so that the pile is of single threads. **3.** A piece of this fabric. **4.** A similar fabric with a cotton or linen back. **5.** Something like or suggesting velvet, as in softness, luster, etc. **6.** The soft skin on the antlers of deer during their rapid growth. **7.** Short for *VELVET SPONGE*. **8.** *Slang.* Surplus; the cash or chips a player is ahead in any game; as, he is gambling on *velvet*; hence, loosely, any profit or gain. — *adj.* **1.** Made of or covered with velvet. **2.** Like or suggesting velvet; velvety.

**vel'vet-ism** (vēl'vet'ī-zm), *n.* [*From VELVET*.] **1.** An all-cotton velvet. **2.** *pl.* Clothes, esp. trousers, of this fabric. — **vel'vet-ism**, *vel'vet-ism* (-ēnd'), *adj.*

**velvet sponge**, *a* fine, soft commercial sponge (*Hippospongia equina* *membraniformis*) of more or less cake-like form, occurring in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West Indies.

**vel'vety** (vēl'vet'ē; -vīt'), *adj.* **1.** Velveteenlike; soft and smooth, as in appearance, or to the sight, hearing, or touch. **2.** Mild; smooth to the taste; as, *velvety* rum; hence, giving a contact like that of velvet; as, a *velvety* touch.

**ve'na** (vē'nā), *n.; VENAE* (-nē). [*L.*] *Anat.* A vein.

**ve'na ca'va** (kā'vā; pl. **VENAE CAVAE** (vē'nē kā'vē). [*L. cave* hollow.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the large veins by which, in air-breathing vertebrates, the blood is returned to the right atrium of the heart. See *HEART*, *Illust.*

**ve'nal** (vē'nāl; -nāl), *adj.* [*L. venalis*, *fr. venus*, *venum*, sale.] **1.** Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; now esp., mercenary; open to corrupt influence, bribery, etc. **2.** Originating in, or characterized by, corrupt bargaining; as, a *venal* arrangement. — **ve'nal-ly**, *adv.*

**ve'nal-i-ty** (vē-nāl'ē-tē), *n.; pl.* **-ITIES** (-tēz). Quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for reward; willingness to be influenced by bribery or corrupt measures.

**ve-na'tile** (vē'nāl'ē), *adj.* Also **ve-na'ti-al** (-l'ē), [*L. venaticus*, *fr. venatus* hunting, *fr. venari*, past part. *venatus*, to hunt.] Of or pert. to or used in hunting; also, fond of or living by hunting. — **ve-na'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ve-na'tion** (vē-nāl'shūn), *n.* [*L. vena* a vein.] **1.** The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect; veins, collectively. **2.**



Venation. 1 Pinnately venated; 2 Palmately venated; 3 Base to Tip; 4 Base to Midrib; 5 Midrib to Margin.

*Bot.* The arrangement and disposition of the veins or vascular bundles in the green tissue of a leaf blade; — called also *nerveation*. — **ve-na'tion-al** (-āl), *adj.*

**vend** (vēnd), *v. t. & i.* [*F. vendre*, *fr. L. vendere*, *fr. venum* dare, *fr. venus*, *venum*, sale + *dare* to give.] **1.** To sell, as, to vend fruit. **2.** To utter publicly; to publish abroad.

**ven'dace** (vēn'dās), *n., sing.* [*OF. vendace* dace, of Celt. origin.] A whitefish (*Coregonus vendatus*) native to certain lakes in Scotland and England.

**vend-ee'** (vēn'dē'), *n.* The person to whom a thing is vendied, or sold, — *correl.* of *venditor*, and chiefly legal.

**Ven'démiaire'** (vēn'dēm'yār'), *n.* [*F., fr. L. vindemia* vintage.] See *REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR*.

**vend'er** (vēn'dēr), *n.* A *venditor*; seller

**ven-det'ta** (vēn-dēt'tā), *n.; pl.* **-DELITAS** (-āz). [*It., fr. L. vindicta* revenge.] A feud for blood revenge; as, in *Osica*, where this ancient custom has continued to recent times. The obligation rests upon the relatives of a dead or injured man to take vengeance on the person who has caused his death or injury. — **ven-det'tist** (-tist), *n.*

**vend'i-ble** (vēn'dē-b'l), *adj.* A Capable of being vendied; salable.

**Venal**. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.* — **vend'i-bil-i-ty** (-b'il'ē-tē), *n.* — **vend'i-bly**, *adv.*

**vend'ing ma-chine**, *a* slot machine for vending merchandise

**ven-dit'tion** (vēn-dīt'shūn), *n.* Act of vending, or selling.

**ven'dor** (vēn'dēr; in contrast with *vendee* often *ven'dōr*), *n.* [*AF. (F. vendeur)*.] **1.** One who vends; a seller; vender. **2.** A vending machine.

**ven'due** (vēn'dū; -dō; vēn'dō; vēn'dō; also *arced* *ven-due*), *n.* [*D. vendu*, *fr. MF. vendre*, *fr. vende*, past part. *vendu*, to sell.] A public sale by auction.

**ve-neer'** (vē-nēr'), *n.* [*IG. furnier* or *fournier*. See *VENEER*, *v. t.*] **1.** A thin sheet of a material, specif. **a** A layer of valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one, esp. such a thin leaf of wood to be glued to a cheaper wood. **b** Any one of the layers glued together to impart stiffness and strength to plywood. **2.** Superficial or meretricious show; gloss. — *v. t.* [*IG. furnieren*, *fournieren*, *fr. F. fourir* to furnish.] **1.** To overlay or plate, as a common sort of wood, with a thin layer of finer wood for outer finish or decoration; as, to *veneer* furniture with mahogany; hence, to coat or face with an material giving a superior surface; also, to glue together (thin pieces of wood) into plywood. **2.** To cover over with a veneer; to give an attractive appearance to. — **ve-neer'er**, *n.*

**ve-neer'ing**, *n.* Thin material used as a veneer or in plywood; also, a surface made by veneer.

**ven'e-punc'ture** (vēn'ē-pūnk'tūr; vē'nē-), *n.* [*L. vena* vein + *E. puncture*.] *Med.* Puncture of a vein, specif. with a hypodermic needle.

**ven'er-a-ble** (vēn'ēr-ā-b'l), *adj.* [*OF. fr. L. venerabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration; — generally implying an advanced age. *Venerable* is used in the churches of the Anglican Communion as a title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church *venerable* is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the three recognized degrees of sanctity, but are not among the *beatified* or the *canonized*. **2. Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations. — *Syn.* See *OSU*. — **ven'er-a-bil-i-ty** (-b'il'ē-tē), *n.* — **ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.***

**ven'er-ate** (vēn'ēr-āt), *v. t.* [*L. veneratus*, past part. of *venerari* to venerate.] To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference. — *Syn.* See *REVERE*.

**ven'er-a'tion** (-ē'shūn), *n.* [*L. veneratio*, *fr. L. venerari*, to venerate.] To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference. — *Syn.* See *REVERE*.

**ven'er-a'tor** (vēn'ēr-ātōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who venerates.

**ve-ne'rō-al** (vē-nēr'ō-āl), *adj.* [*L. venerosus*, *venerosus*, *fr. Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love.] **1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse. **2.** *Med.* A. Arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person, as in *venereal disease* (abbr. *VD*, *V.D.*), any of several diseases transmitted chiefly by sexual intercourse, as syphilis, gonorrhea, and lymphogranuloma. *b* Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases. *c* Infected with venereal disease; as, a *venereal* patient.**

**ve-ne'rō-ol'o-gy** (-ō-lō-jē), *n.* *Med.* That branch of medical science concerned with venereal diseases. — **ve-ne'rō-ol'o-gist** (-lō-jist), *n.*

**ven'er-y** (vēn'ēr-ē), *n.* [*L. Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual intercourse; coition.

**ven'er-y** (vén'ér-ē), *n.* [OF. *venerie*, fr. *venere* to hunt, fr. *L. venari*.] Art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase, hunting.

**ven-o-sec'tion** (vén'è-sék'shún, vén'è-), *n.* [NL. *venasectio*, fr. *L. vena* vein, *venae* + *sectio* a cutting.] Med. Phlebotomy.

**Ve-ne'tian** (vén'et'shún), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Venice. 2. Any of various things suggesting, or named in allusion to, Venice; as *a Collog.* A Venetian blind. *b pl.* A heavy tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds.

**Venetian blind.** A blind (capable of being raised or lowered) having numerous thin parallel slats that can be set simultaneously at any desired angle.

**Venetian glass.** A dainty, delicate, and artistic glassware made at Murano near Venice.

**Venetian red.** 1. A red pigment consisting of ferric oxides, artificially prepared. 2. A brown, reddish red-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See *color*.

**Venetian school.** Painting as practiced in and near Venice in the 15th and 16th centuries, noted for its richness and beauty of color, culminating in the work of Giorgione, Titian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto.

**venge** (vénj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *venger*]. Archaic. = *AVENGE*.

**venge-ance** (vén'jans), *n.* [OF., fr. *vengier*, *venghier*, to avenge, fr. *L. vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge, fr. *vindicta* a claimant, avenger.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; often, passionate or unreasoned revenge. — *with a vengeance.* With great violence, force, or the like. *b* Excessively. *c* In great or excessive amount.

**venge-ful** (vén'jful), *adj.* Revengeful; as: a vindictive, seeking to avenge. *b* Serving to gain vengeance. — **venge-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **venge-ful-ness**, *n.*

**ve-ni'al** (vén'ál; 58), *adj.* [OF. *venial*, fr. *L. venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, grace, favor.] 1. Capable of being forgiven; excusable; as, a venial sin. 2. *Obs.* Allowed, unobjectionable. — **ve-ni'al-i-ty** (-ál'i-ti), *n.* — **ve-ni'al-ly**, *adv.* — **ve-ni'al-ness**, *n.*

**venial sin.** *R.C. Ch.* A slight offense against divine law in unimportant matters, or, in grave matters, an offense committed without reflection or full consent.

**ven'in** (vén'in; vén'in), *n.* [L. *venenum* poison.] Biochem. Any of a class of toxic substances in snake venom.

**ven'i-punc-ture** (vén't-púnk'túr; vén't-), *n.* Med. = *VINIPUNCTURE*.

**ve-ni-re fac-i-as** (vén'ni-ré fásh'as), or **ve-ni'to**, *n.* [L., make, or cause, to come.] Law. A judicial writ or precept used in summoning persons to appear in court to serve as jurors.

**ve-ni-re-man** (vén'ni-ré-mán; vén'ni-ré-), *n.*; *pl.* -mēn (-mēn). Law. A juror summoned by a venire.

**ven'r-son** (vén't-sún, s'n, Brit. vén't-sún), *n.* [OF. *venerson*, fr. *L. venatio* hunting, the chase, game, fr. *venari*, past part. *venatus*, to hunt.] The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

**Ve-ni'te** (vén'itē), *n.* [L., come, imper. 2d pers. pl. — so called from its opening word in the Latin version.] The 94th Psalm (Vulgate, in A.V., the 95th), which in the form of a response is said or sung at matins.

**[ve-ni'ti, vi'di, vi'ci]** (vén'itē, vī'di, vī'si, wā'nē, wā'ci, wē'ci). I came, I saw, I conquered; the words with which Julius Caesar announced to the Roman Senate his victory at Zela, 47 B.C.

**ven'om** (vén'úm), *n.* [OF. *venim*, *venin*, fr. *L. venenum* poison.] 1. Archaic. Matter fatal or injurious to life, poison in general. 2. The poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete and communicate by biting or stinging. 3. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. — *n. t.* To envenom. — **ven'om-er**, *n.*

**ven'om-ous** (és), *adj.* 1. Full of venom; poisonous; also, virulent; baneful. 2. Malignant; spiteful; as, a venomous writer. 3. Zool. Having a gland or glands for the secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound. — **ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ven'om-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ve'nose** (vén'ús), *adj.* [See *VENOUS*.] Venous; specif., Bot., having numerous or conspicuous veins.

**ve-nos-i-ty** (vén'ús-i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being venous or venose.

**ve'nous** (vén'ús), *adj.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* a vein.] 1. Of or pertaining to a vein or veins. 2. Physiol. Designating blood, as that in the veins, which has passed through the capillaries, given up oxygen, and become charged with carbon dioxide. Venous blood in the higher animals is dark red. Cf. *ARTERIAL*. — **ve'nous-ly**, *adv.*

**vent** (vén), *n.* [From *ferre*, *ferre*, slit, cleft, fissure, fr. *ferre* to split, fr. *L. fundere*; confused with *vent* wind, fr. *L. ventus*.] 1. A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid. 2. Opportunity of escape or passage; outlet, as from confinement; privacy; passage; escape; hence, utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give vent to one's wrath. 3. *Ordn.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. 4. Zool. *a* The anus. *b* The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body; esp., that of the lower vertebrates, as fishes. — *v. t.* 1. To let out at a vent, or small aperture, give passage or outlet to. 2. To give vent or expression to; as, to vent one's anger, also, to utter; publish; as, to vent a grievance. 3. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in. 4. To relieve by giving vent, as, to vent oneself in grief. — *Syn.* See *EXPRESS*. — **vent'er**, *n.*

**vent'age** (vén'tij), *n.* A small hole; a vent.

**vent'ail** (vén'tál), *n.* [OF. *ventaille* (*P. ventail*).] See *VENTILATE*.] Hist. The lower movable front of a helmet.

**vent'er** (vén'tér), *n.* [L.] 1. Something suggesting a vent; specif. Anat. & Zool. A the belly. *b* A protruding part, as of a muscle. *c* A broad shallow concavity as in a bone. 2. Law. Womb (of wife or mother).

**ven'ti-duct** (vén'ti-dúkt), *n.* [L. *ventus* wind + *ductus* a leading, conduit, fr. *ducere*, to lead.] A pass-way or pipe for wind or air, as for ventilation.

**ven'ti-late** (vén'ti-lát), *v. t.* [L. *ventilatus*, past part. of *ventilare* to toss, fan, winnow, fr. *ventus* wind.] 1. Now Rare. To winnow; fan. 2. To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.) so as to replace foul air simultaneously removed; also, of air, to circulate through so as to freshen and replace foul air, gas, etc. 3. To oxygenate, as blood. 4. To give vent to; utter; as, to ventilate one's grievances; also, to discuss freely and openly; expose by publicity. 5. To provide with a vent, or escape. — **ven'ti-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.* — **ven'ti-la-tive** (-lá'tiv), *adj.*

**ven'ti-la'tor** (-lá'tér), *n.* One who or that which ventilates; esp., a contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air, or for intro-

ducing fresh air. — **ven'ti-la-to-ry** (-lá'tér-ē, or esp. Brit., -tér-ē), *adj.* **Ven'tose** (vén'tóz), *n.* [F., fr. *L. ventosus* winny.] See *REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR*.

**ven'tral** (vén'trál), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. *L. ventralis*, fr. *venter* the belly.] 1. Of or pertaining to the belly; abdominal, hence, in Zool. & Anat., designating, pertaining to, or situated on or toward that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most other animals is the lower surface; — the opposite of *dorsal*. 2. Bot. A pertaining to or designating that surface of a corolla, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. *b* Pertaining to the lower side or surface of a dorsal-ventral organ or thallus, — opposed to *dorsal*. — **ven'tral-ly**, *adv.*

**ven'tri-cle** (vén'trík'l), *n.* [F. or L.; F., *ventriculus*, fr. *L. ventriculus* the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter* the belly.] 1. Anat. & Zool. A cavity of an organ, esp.: a) Either of the chambers of the heart that receive the blood from an auricle (atrium), and deliver it to the arteries. See *HEART, Illustr.* *b* In the brain, one of the communicating cavities continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord. See *BRAIN, Illustr.*

**ven'tri-cose** (kós), *adj.* Also **ven'tri-cous** (-kús). [NL. *ventricosus*, fr. *L. venter* belly.] Having a large belly. *Hot. & Zool.*, swelling out on one side or unevenly. — **ven'tri-cos'i-ty** (-kós'i-ti), *n.*

**ven'tri-cu-lar** (vén'trík'ú-lér), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a ventricle or ventriculus. 2. Believed; bulging out.

**ven'tri-cu-lus** (-lús), *n.*; *pl.* -lúli (-lí). [L. See *VENTRICLE*.] Zool. A ventricle; specif., a division of a compound stomach, as the digestive portion of an insect stomach or the gizzard of a bird.

**ven'tri-lo-qual** (vén'trí-ló-kwál), *adj.* Also **ven'tri-lo-qual** (vén'trí-ló-kwál). Of, pertaining to, or resembling, or using ventriloquism.

**ven'tri-lo-quist** (vén'trí-ló-kwíz't), *n.* Also **ven'tri-lo-quist** (-kwíz't). [From *L. ventriloquus* a ventriloquist, fr. *venter* the belly + *loqui*, past part. *locutus* to speak.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some other than the vocal organs of the speaker. — **ven'tri-lo-quist** (-kwíz't), *n.* — **ven'tri-lo-quis'tic** (-kwíz'tík), *adj.*

**ven'tri-lo-quiz** (kwíz), *v. t. & i.* To utter ventriloquially.

**ven'tro** (vén'tró), *n.* [L. *venter* belly, paunch.] A combining form denoting, *a* The abdomen, as in **ven'tro-lo-miy** (see *ROMY*). *b* Ventral and, as in **ven'tro-dor'sal**.

**ven'ture** (vén'túr; 118), *n.* [Aphetic form of ME. *aventure*. See *ADVENTURE*.] 1. An undertaking involving chance or danger; a hazard, risk; specif., a speculative business enterprise. 2. Now Rare. Fortune, chance; contingency. 3. The thing put to hazard, as in gambling; a stake; a risk; esp., something sent to set in trade. — *at a venture* (orig. at *aventure*). At hazard; at random. — *v. t.* 1. To expose to hazard; risk. 2. To undertake the risk; to brave; dare, as a voyage. 3. To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation. 4. Rare. To confide in; rely on. 5. To dare to advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion. — *v. i.* 1. To hazard oneself; dare. 2. To make a venture; run a risk; as, to venture ashore. — **ven'tur-er** (-tér-ér), *n.*

**venture capital.** Money invested in stocks, esp. new or expanding private enterprises, with the expectation of repayment in profits and dividends but subject to the hazards of ownership, as distinguished from capital loaned by banks; — called also *risk capital* or *equity capital*.

**ven'ture-some** (sám), *adj.* 1. Inclined to venture; venturesome; daring. 2. Risky; involving hazard; dangerous. — *Syn.* See *ADVENTUROUS*. — **ven'ture-some-ly**, *adv.* — **ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*

**Ven-tu-ri** (vén'tú-rí; vén'tú-ré), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a meter, using a venturi tube, to measure the flow of liquids in pipes.

**venturi tube, or venturi, n.** [After G. B. Venturi (1748-1822), It. physicist, who noted the effect of constriction.] 1. *Hydraulics.* A short tube, inserted in a pipeline, whose internal surface consists of two truncated cones connected at the small ends by a very short cylinder. As the velocity of flow of the liquid increases in the throat, the pressure decreases. The tube is used to measure the quantity of fluid flowing or, by joining a branch tube at the throat, to produce suction. 2. *Aeronautics.* A short tube with flaring ends and constricted connecting portion, placed parallel to the air flow, with a branch tube entering at the throat, and used, by virtue of the diminished pressure in the throat, to furnish power, for example, to operate an injector or a gyroscopic instrument.

**ven'tur-ous** (vén'tú-rús), *adj.* 1. Courting danger; ready to meet risks; daring; bold. 2. Involving danger or risk; hazardous; dangerous, risky. — *Syn.* See *ADVENTUROUS*. — **ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ven'us** (vén'ús), *n.* [OF., a coming, fr. *venir* to come, fr. *L. venire*.] Law. *a* The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place, also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held. *b* The statement in a pleading, laying the place for the trial; also, sometimes, the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to.

**ven'ulo** (-ú), *n.* [L. *venula*, dim. fr. *vena* vein.] A small vein; a veinlet, specif., Zool., one of the small branches of the veins of the wings in insects. — **ven'ul-ar** (-á-lér), *adj.*

**ven'ulose** (-á-lós), *adj.* Full of venules.

**Ve'nus** (vén'ús), *n.* [L. *Venus*, -*eris*.] 1. *Rom. Myth.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, who became identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*; also, a statue or picture of Venus; a very beautiful woman. 2. A planet moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. Venus passes through phases similar to those of the moon, and at its brightest is far more brilliant than any fixed star. As morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as evening star, *Hesperus*. Its period of rotation is not exactly known. Symbol, ♀. See *PLANET, Table*. 3. *Achem.* The metal copper.

**Ve'nus-berg** (vén'ús-búrg, G. vñ'nóo-búrg), *n.* [G., mountain of Venus.] A mountain between Eisenach and Gotha in Germany, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held court and kept her victims prisoner by means of sensuous pleasures. The name was also given to various other mountains. See *TANNAHAUSA*.

**Ve'nus of Me'lo** (mél'is; It. -lós) or **Me'los** (mél'ós), *n.* A Hellenistic marble statue representing Venus undraped above the thighs and without arms, found on Melos in 1820, and now in the Louvre.

**Ve'nus's-fly'trap**, *n.* An insectivorous plant (*Dionaea muscipula*) of the sundew family, found on the Carolinian coast, having the apex of its leaf modified into an insect trap.

**Ve'nus's-hair**, *n.* A maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-venerii*) having a slender black stem and branches.

**ver'a** (vér'á; vér'á), *adj. & adv.* Scot. Very.

## veracious

**ve-ra-cious** (vĕ-rā'shūs), *adj.* [L. *verax*, -*aci*, fr. *verus* true.] 1. Observant of truth; truthful; honest. 2. Characterized by truth; true; accurate; as, a *veracious* story. — **ve-ra-ci-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ve-ra-ci-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ve-ra-cious-ly** (vĕ-rā'shūs-lē), *adv.* *pl.* -*ties* (-tēz). 1. Quality of being veracious; specif.: a Truthfulness; honesty. b Correctness; accuracy. c Truthness; precision. 2. That which is true; a truth; the truth. — *Syn.* See *truth*.

**ve-ran-da**, **ve-ran-dah** (vĕ-rān'dā), *n.* [Anglo-Indian (also cf. forms in Bengali, Hind., etc.), but some forms doubtless fr. *Pa. varanda*, an earlier Ind. borrowing.] An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building; — in the United States often called a *porch* or *piazza*. See *LOGGIA*.

**ve-rat-ric** (vĕ-rā'trĭk), *adj.* [L. *veratrum* hellebore.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, occurring in *sabadilla* seed and also formed by decomposition of *veratridine*.

**ve-rat-ri-dine** (-rĭ-dĕn; -dĭn), *n.* Also **ve-rat-ri-din**. *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, occurring in *sabadilla* seed.

**ve-ra-triae** (vĕ-rā'trĕi; -trĭn), *n.* Also **ve-ra-trin** (-trĭn), **ve-ra-tri-na** (-trĭnā), **ve-ra-tri-a** (vĕ-rā'trĭā; -rā'trĭ-ā), *n.* 1. *Pharm.* A mixture of alkaloids obtained as a white or grayish powder from *sabadilla* seeds and used in the local treatment of neuralgia and arthritis. 2. *Chem.* *Veratridine*.

**verb** (vĕrb), *n.* [OF. *verbe*, fr. L. *verbum* a word, verb.] *Grammar.* A word expressing an action performed by or suffered by the subject, or a state experienced by the subject, and having the force of a predicate, — specif. called a *transitive* verb when requiring an object to complete its meaning; an *intransitive* verb when expressing a state or action without connection with any subject. See *AUXILIARY VERB*, *LINK VERB*.

**ver-bal** (vĕr'bāl; -bāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed; as, a *verbal* change. 2. Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, by confusion, spoken, oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract. 3. Word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. 4. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; comprising a verb or verbs; as, a *verbal* predicate; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* adjective; used in forming verbs, as, a *verbal* prefix. — *Syn.* See *ORAL*. — *n.* *Gram.* A word form that combines something of verb meaning and use with the uses of a noun or adjective; in English, specif., infinitive, gerund, participle. — **ver-bal-ly**, *adv.*

**ver-bal-ism** ('zĭm), *n.* 1. Verbal expression. 2. An empty form of words. 3. Verboseness; wordiness.

**ver-bal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* 1. A literalist. 2. One given to verbalism or verbalisms.

**ver-bal-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* 1. To express (oneself or something) precisely, skillfully, verbosely, or the like. 2. To convert into a verb; verbify. — **ver-bal-i-za-tion** (-ĭzā'shĭn; -ĭzā'-), *n.* — **ver-bal-iz'er** (-ĭz'ēr), *n.*

**verbal noun**. *Gram.* A noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem and, in certain uses, partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb; in English, a noun in -*ing* meaning in general the act or process of doing something; specif., an infinitive or gerund.

**ver-bal-tim** (vĕr'bāl'tĭm), *adv.* [ML. fr. L. *verbum* word.] Word for word; in the same words. — **ver-ba'tĭm**, *adj.*

**ver-ba-tim ac lit'te-ra'tĭm** (āk lit'tĕ-rā'tĭm), [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

**ver-be-na** (vĕr'bĕ-nā), *n.* [L. See *VERVAIN*.] A garden plant (genus *Verbena*) of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant flowers ranging from white through pink and red to purple, or sometimes variegated. It is typical of a family (Verbenaceae) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the *verbena* family, distinguished by the opposite leaves, chiefly irregular flowers, and entire ovary, and including the *verbena*, the *vervain*, the *lantana*, and also some tumber trees. — **ver-bo-na'-ceous** (vĕr'bĕ-nā'shūs), *adj.*

**ver-bi-ty** (vĕr'bĭ-tē), *n.* [F. See *VERB*.] Use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.

**verb-ly** (vĕr'bĭ-lē), *v. t.* To make into or use as a verb.

**ver-bos-** (vĕr'bōs'), *adj.* [L. *verbosus*, fr. *verbum* word.] Abounding in words; given to or marked by verbosage; prolix; wordy. — *Syn.* See *WORDY*. — **ver-bos-ly**, *adv.* — **ver-bos-ness**, *n.*

**ver-bos-ty** (-bōs'tē), *n.* Verboseness; prolixity; wordiness.

**ver-bo'ten** (vĕr'bō'tĭn; *Angl.* vĕr'bō't'ĭn), *adj.* [G., past part. of *verboten*.] Literally, forbidden; prohibited by authority; — often used satirically.

**ver'bum sat sa-pi-en'ti** (vĕr'būm sā't sāp'ĭn'tē) (ĕst). [L.] A word to the wise (is) sufficient. Abbr. *verbum sap.*

**ver-dan-cy** (vĕr'dān-sē), *n.* Verdant appearance or state.

**ver-dant** (-dānt), *adj.* [From *verdure*, or, fr. F. *verdoyant*, pres. part. of *verdoyer* to be verdant, grow green, ult. fr. L. *viridis* green.] 1. Green with growing plants or grass; covered with fresh vegetation. 2. *Collog.* Unspiculated; raw, green; as, a *verdant* youth. — **ver-dant-ly**, *adv.*

**verd-an-tique** (vĕrd'ān-tĕk'). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble, fr. *verd*, *vert*, green + *antique* ancient.] *Petrog.* A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans. b An andesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark-green groundmass; — called *Oriental verd antique*.

**ver'der-er**, **ver'der-er** (vĕr'dĕr-ēr), *n.* [For *verder*, fr. F. *verdirer*, fr. L. *viridāre* green.] *Early Eng. Law.* A judicial officer having charge of the king's forest.

**ver'dict** (vĕr'dĭkt), *n.* [OF. *veirdit*, *voirdit*, prop. a true saying, fr. *veir*, *voir*, true (fr. L. *verus*) + *dit* a saying (fr. L. *dictum* a thing said).] 1. *Law.* The finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted in trial. 2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

**ver'digris** (vĕr'dĭ-grĭs; -grĭs; -grĭ), *n.* [OF. *vert de Grice* or *Greece*, lit., green of Greece.] 1. A green or greenish-blue poisonous pigment and drug, obtained by the action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of one or more basic copper acetates. b Normal copper acetate, Cu(CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>. 2. A green or bluish deposit, esp. of copper carbonate, formed on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces.

**ver'din** (vĕr'dĭn), *n.* [F., yellowhammer.] A very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward.

## vermillion

**ver'di-ter** (vĕr'dĭ-tĕr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre*, lit., green of earth.] a *Obs.* Verdigris. b Either of two basic carbonates of copper used as pigments, and prepared by grinding azurite (giving *blue verditer*) and malachite (giving *green verditer*) or artificially; bice.

**ver'dure** (vĕr'dūr), *n.* [OF., fr. *verd* green. See *VERDANT*.] 1. Greenness, esp. of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth. 2. Hence, vigorous constitution; good health; freshness and strength. — **ver'dur-ous** (-dūr-ūs), *adj.* — **ver'dur-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ver'e-cund** (vĕr'ĕ-kūnd), *adj.* [L. *verecundus*.] Bashful.

**Ver-ed-er** (vĕr'ĕd-ēr), *n.* [G.] An association; a society.

**verge** (vĕrj), *n.* [OF. *verge*, fr. L. *virga*.] 1. A rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office. 2. The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it and swearing fealty. 3. The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft. 4. [From sense 3.] A border, limit, or boundary; edge, margin, or brink. 5. A circumference; hence, an enclosing or encircling thing, as a ring. 6. The edge of the tiling projecting over a gable. 7. *Horol.* The spindle of a watch balance, esp. one with pallets. 8. *Law.* The area or limit within which certain high officials, as the marshal, of the king's household had special jurisdiction. — *Syn.* See *BORDER*. — *v. t.*; **VERGED** (vĕrjd), **VERG'ING** (vĕrj'ĭng). 1. To be on the verge, or border. 2. To be contiguous; as, streets *verging* on Fifth Avenue.

**verge**, *v. t.* [L. *vergere* to bend, turn.] 1. To tend; incline; as, a hill *verges* to the north. 2. To be passing (into); approach in transition, gradation, etc., as, a dark red *verging* on purple.

**ver'ger** (vĕr'jĕr), *n.* [F., fr. *verger* rod.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office; specif.: a *Eng.* An attendant on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. b An official who takes care of the interior of a church building.

**ver'id-i-cal** (vĕr'id'ĭ-kāl), *adj.* [L. *veridicus*, fr. *verus* true + *dicens* to say, tell.] a *Veracious*; accurate. b *Genuine*. — **ver'id-i-cal-ly** (-kāl'ĭ-lē), *adv.* — **ver'id-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ver'i-fy** (vĕr'ĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; -*fies* (-fĭd); -*fying*. [OF. *verifier*, fr. ML. *verificare*, fr. L. *verus* true + *ficare* to make.] 1. To prove to be true; to confirm; substantiate. 2. To check or test the accuracy or exactness of. 3. To authenticate; swindle, *law*, to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof, also, to add a verification, or statement that the pleader is ready to prove his allegations, to (a pleading, etc.). — *Syn.* See *CONFIRM*. — **ver'i-fi-a-ble** (-fĭ-ā-bĭl), *adj.* — **ver'i-fi-ca-tion** (-fĭ-kā'shĭn), *n.* — **ver'i-fi-ca-tive** (vĕr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tĭv), *adj.* — **ver'i-fier** (-fĭ-ēr), *n.*

**ver'i-ly** (vĕr'ĭ-lē), *adv.* [From *VERV*.] 1. In very truth; beyond question; certainly. 2. Truly; confidently.

**ver'i-sim'i-lar** (vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lĕr), *adj.* [L. *verisimilis*, *veri similis*, fr. *verus* true (gen. *veri*) + *similis* like.] Having the appearance of truth or reality; probably like. — **ver'i-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**ver'i-sim'i-lit-ude** (-ĭt'ud), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*.] Quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; also, something, as a statement, that is verisimilar. — *Syn.* See *TRUTH*.

**ver'ism** (vĕr'ĭzm), *n.* [L. *verus* true.] The theory that in art and literature the ugly and the vulgar have their place on the grounds of truth and aesthetic value. — **ver'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *adj.* — **ver-ist'ic** (vĕr'ĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

**ver'i-ta-ble** (vĕr'ĭ-tā-bĭl), *adj.* [F. *véritable*.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. — *Syn.* See *AUTHENTIC*. — **ver'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**ver'ity** (vĕr'ĭ-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -*ties* (-tēz). [OF. *verité*, *veritet*, fr. L. *veritas*, fr. *verus* true.] 1. Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or the like, with fact; truth; reality. 2. That which is true; a truth; a reality. — *Syn.* See *TRUTH*.

**ver'juice** (vĕr'jūs; -jū), *n.* [OF. *verjus*, *vert jus*, lit., green juice of green fruits, fr. *vert* green + *jus* juice.] 1. The sour juice of crab apples, unripe grapes, apples, etc., or an acid liquor made from it. 2. Tartness; sourness; as of disposition.

**ver'mell** (vĕr'mĭl; -mĭ), *n.* [OF., *vermillion*, fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm, fr. *vermis* worm.] 1. *Now Poetic.* Vermilion, or its bright red color. 2. Gilded silver, bronze, or copper. — **ver'mell**, *adj.*

**ver'mil** [-L. *vermis*.] A combining form meaning worm, as in *ver'mil-oides*, *ver'mil-cule*.

**ver'mil-oid** (vĕr'mĭl'ōĭd; -chĕŭ), *n.* [It., *pl.* of *vermicello*, lit., a little worm, dim. of *verme* a worm, fr. L. *vermis*.] A paste like spaghetti, but made in finer cords.

**ver'mic'u-lar** (vĕr'mĭk'ū-lĕr), *adj.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* worm.] 1. Wormlike in form or motion. 2. Vermiculate, or vermiculated. — **ver'mic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**ver'mic'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, deriv. of *vermiculus* a little worm.] 1. To inlay with worms; cause to become worm-eaten. 2. To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions like worm tracks. — (-lāt), *adj.* 1. Vermiculated in markings or design. 2. Crawling or twisting like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. 3. Full of worms; worm-eaten. — **ver'mic'u-la-tion** (-lā'shĭn), *n.*

**ver'mic'u-lite** (-lĭt), *n.* [L. *vermiculatus*, dim. of *vermis* worm.] *Mineral.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, hydrous silicates derived generally from alteration of mica.

**ver'mi-form** (vĕr'mĭ-fōrm), *adj.* [*vermi* + -*form*.] Resembling a worm in shape.

**ver'miform appendix**. *Anat.* A narrow blind tube about three or four inches long and about 1/4 inch in diameter, extending from the caecum (of which it represents an atrophied terminal part), in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. Cf. *APPENDICITIS*.

**ver'miform process**. *Anat.* a The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. b The median lobe or part of the cerebellum. c The ver'miform appendix.

**ver'mi-fuge** (vĕr'mĭ-fūj), *adj.* & *n.* [*vermi* + -*fuge*.] *Med.* Anthelmintic.

**ver'mil'ion** (vĕr'mĭl'ĭŭn), *n.* [OF. *vermillion*, fr. *vermeil*. See *VERMIL*.] 1. a A bright-red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfide. b Any of certain other red pigments. 2. A red color like the pigment; one of several colors yellowish-red in hue, that vary in degree of yellow, but are, on the average, of very high saturation and medium brilliancy. See *COLOR*. — *adj.* Of the color vermillion. — *v. t.* To color or tint with or as with vermillion.



Verniculated Work.





**Versatile Anthers  
of Passionflower.**

curve, as where the sides of an angle meet, or where a curve (or surface) meets its axis.

**ver'ti-cal** (vĕr'tī-kāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the vertex; situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith. 2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, upright; plumb. 3. *Bot.* a. At right angles to the plane of the supporting surface. b. In the direction of the axis; lengthwise. 4. *Econ.* Composed of or consolidating concerns engaged in different stages of manufacture or distribution of a product, such as steel, as in **vertical combination**, **merger**, or **trust**.

**Syn.** Vertical, perpendicular, plumb mean located actually or seemingly at a right angle to the plane of the horizon. Though vertical suggests an upward rising as to the zenith, and perpendicular a downward falling as to the center of the earth, the former is more often used abstractly or figuratively, and the latter in application to concrete things; plumb, an artisan's term, is used when testing the exact perpendicularity of something.

— *n.* 1. A vertical line, plane, or circle; esp., a perpendicular. 2. A vertical member in a truss. — **ver'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'i-tī), **ver'ti-cal-ness**, *n.* — **ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**vertical circle.** *Astron.* Any great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon. See **CIRCLE**, n., 10.

**vertical development.** *Mil.* Seizure by paratroops and air-borne infantry of airports, bridges, and other strategic points and communication centers behind the enemy defense line, in conjunction with infiltration of the line by mechanized ground forces.

**vertical union.** — **INDUSTRIAL UNION.**

**ver'ti-cal** (vĕr'tī-kāl), *n.*, *pl.* of **VERTIX**.

**ver'ti-cl** (vĕr'tī-kāl), *n.* [*verticillus*, dim. of *vertex* whirl.] *Bot.* A circle of similar parts, as leaves, flowers, or inflorescences, about the same point on the axis; a whorl. See **INVOLUCRE**, *Illustr.*

**ver'ti-cl-las'ter** (vĕr'tī-sī-lās'tēr), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *verticillus* a whirl + *-las'ter*.] *Bot.* A nuxell inflorescence consisting of a pair of much-condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil, as in many mints. See **INFLORESCENCE**, *Illustr.* (11).

**ver'ti-cl-late** (vĕr'tī-sī-lāt), *adj.* Also **ver'ti-cl-lat'ed** (-lāt'ed; -īd). Disposed in verticils; whorled; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like the spokes of a wheel; as, *verticillate* leaves, a *verticillate* shell. — **ver'ti-cl-lat'o-ly**, *adv.* — **ver'ti-cl-lat'ion** (-lāt'shūn), *n.*

**ver'ti-cl-ty** (vĕr'tī-sī-tī), *n.* Tendency to turn toward a magnetic pole, as shown by a magnetized needle.

**ver'ti-gi-nous** (-tīj-i-nūs), *adj.* [*L. vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness.] 1. Turning round; rotary; revolving. 2. Affected with vertigo, giddy, dizzy. 3. Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness.

**ver'ti-gō** (vĕr'tī-gō; *by some, as Lat.*, vĕr'tī-gō or -tē-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GŌES (-gōz), **VERTIGINES** (vĕr'tī-gēz) [*L.*, fr. *vertere* to turn] 1. *Med.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness. 2. *Veter.* Staggers (in horses), *rid* (in sheep), or the like.

**ver'ti-m'e-ter** (vĕr'tī-mē-tēr), *n.* [*vertical* + *-meter*.] An instrument which indicates the rate of rise and fall of an aircraft.

**ver'tum** (vĕr'tōm), *var.* of **VERTU**.

**Ver-tum'us** (vĕr-tūm'ūs), *var.* of **Ver-tun'us** (vĕt), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Rom. Relig.* God of the changing season and of developing vegetation.

**ver'vain** (vĕr'vān), *n.* [*OF. verveine*, fr. *L. verberna*, *pl. perberna* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants.] Any of a genus (*Verberna*) of plants of the verberna family; esp., any species with small spicate flowers, as *V. officinalis*, the common vervain of Europe, or *V. hastata*, the common American vervain.

**verve** (vĕr'vĕ; vĕr'v), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. verba*, *pl. of verbum* word.] 1. Marked aptitude, talent. 2. Vivacity of imagination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician; enthusiasm; spirit.

**ver'vet** (vĕr'vet; -vīt), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *vert* green + *grivet*, an earlier name for an African monkey.] A South and East African guenon (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) allied to the krivet, but with black chin, hands, feet, etc.

**ver'y** (vē'ŕ), *adj.*; **VER'Y-ER** (-ĭ-ēr), *Rare*; **VER'Y-EST**. [*OF. veras* (F. *vérai*), fr. *L. verus* true.] 1. *Obs.* A true. b. Truthful, veracious. 2. *Archaic.* Actual, veritable; real; also, lawful; legitimate. 3. Absolute; utter, also, exact; as, the *veriest* fool, the *very* truth. 4. Peculiar; especial; as, the *very* essence of truth. 5. Identical; same; as, the *very* man I saw. 6. Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even*, *even the*; as, the *very* rats quit the ship. — **Syn.** See **SAME**.

— *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; extremely, as, a *very* cold day; *very* rapidly; *very* much annoyed.

**†V** In strict usage qualifying only descriptive adjectives and adverbs, *very* in colloquial and informal use is made to qualify also participles with weakened verbal force that denote a physical or mental state; as, in a *very* torn condition [strictly, badly or severely torn]; his look became *very* troubled [strictly, much or deeply troubled].

**Ver'y's**, or **Ver'y**, night signals (vē'ŕ-ŕ, vē'ŕ). [After Edward W. Very, who invented it in 1877.] *Mil. & Naut.* A system of signaling in which balls of red and green fire (**Very lights**) are fired from a pistol.

**ves'i-cal** (vē-sī'kāl), *n.*; *pl.* -CAE (-sē). [*L.*] *Anat.* A bladder **ves'i-cal** (vē-sī'kāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a bladder, esp., *Anat.*, the urinary bladder.

**ves'i-cant** (-kāt), *adj.*, *v. i.* & *t.* [*L. vesica* blister.] *Med.* Vesicatory. **ves'i-cate** (-kāt), *v. i.* & *t.* *Med.* To blister. — **ves'i-ca'tion** (-kāt'shūn), *n.*

**ves'i-ca-to-ry** (vē-sī-kā-tō'ŕ-ŕ, *by some*, vē-sī-kā-tō'ŕ-ŕ; -tēr-ŕ), *adj.* Tending, or having the power, to blister. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A blistering application or plaster.

**ves'i-cle** (vē-sī'k'l), *n.* [*F.* or *L.*; *F. vésicule*, fr. *L. vesicula*, dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister.] 1. A bladderlike vessel, a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity or sac, esp. one filled with fluid. 3. *Bot.* A small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues. 4. *Med.* A small circular elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid; a blister. 5. *Geol.* A small cavity in a mineral or rock.

**ves'i-co** (vē-sī'kō), [*L. vesica* bladder, blister.] A combining form denoting: a The bladder, as in **ves'i-co't'o-my**. b Vesical and, as in **ves'i-co-ab-dom'i-nal**.

**ves'ic'u-lar** (vē-sī-kū-lēr), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a vesicle or vesicles; specif., *Med.*, of or pertaining to the air cells (alveoli) of the lungs. 2. Having the form or structure of a vesicle. 3. Containing, composed of, or characterized by vesicles; vesiculate. — **ves'ic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

**ves'ic'u-late** (-lāt), *adj.* Containing, or covered with, vesicles; also, vesicular in structure. — (-lāt), *v. i.* To form vesicles in, as lava. — *v. t.* To become vesicular. — **ves'ic'u-lat'ion** (-lāt'shūn), *n.* **ves'per** (vēs'pēr), *n.* [*L.*] 1. [*cap.*] The evening star; *Hesperus*; *Venus*, as evening star. 2. The evening; eventide. 3. A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; also, a vesper bell. 4. *pl.* See **VESPERS**. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers. **ves'per-al** (-āl), *n.* 1. A book containing the office and music for vespers. 2. A cover for an altar cloth between ceremonies.

chanting of vespers (sense 1) in the later afternoon or the evening of Sundays and holidays. b *Anglican Communion.* A service of evening prayer; evensong.

**ves'per-til'i-o-nine** (vēs'pēr-tī-lī'ō-nīn; -nīn), *adj.* [*L. vespertilio* a bat.] Belonging to a family (Vespertilionidae) of bats, including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions. — **ves'per-til'i-o-nid** (-nīd), *n.* & *adj.*

**ves'per-tine** (vēs'pēr-tīn; -tīn), *adj.* Also **ves'per-ti-nal** (-tī'nāl; -nāl). [*L. vespertinus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the evening; active at, or flourishing in, the evening. 2. *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening. 3. *Zool.* Active or living in early evening; crepuscular.

**ves'pi-lar-y** (vēs'pī-lēr'ŕ, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). [*From L. vespas* wasp, after *apary*.] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.

**ves'pid** (vēs'pīd), *n.* [*N.L.* fr. *L. vespas* wasp + *-id*.] *Zool.* A member of a cosmopolitan family (Vespidae) comprising the social wasps, which live in colonies like bees. The type genus (*Vespa*) includes the common hornets and yellow jackets (see these terms). — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vespid.

**ves'pine** (vēs'pīn; -pīn), *adj.* *Zool.* Of, like, or pertaining to a wasp, esp. to a vespid wasp.

**ves'sel** (vēs'vəl), *n.* [*OF. vessel*, *vessele*, fr. *L. vasculum*, *pl. vascella*, dim. of *vas* vessel.] 1. A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle, as a hoghead, barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. 2. Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float upon the water for navigation; a craft for navigating the water, usually, specif., one larger than a common rowboat, as, a war vessel, a passenger vessel. 3. Hence, any of various types of aircraft; an airship. 4. A person resorted, esp. in scriptural language, as one into whom something is poured, infused, etc.; as, a vessel of grace. 5. *Anat. & Zool.* A tube or canal in which a fluid is contained and circulated, as one of the veins. 6. *Bot.* A tube or duct for water conduction.

**vest** (vēst), *n.* [*F. veste*, fr. *It. veste*, fr. *L. vestis* a garment, vesture.] 1. *Archaic.* A robe, sometimes, an ecclesiastical vestment. 2. Any outer covering; array; garb, dress. 3. A garment for men, varying in style at different times; specif. a *Obs. ecc. Hist.* A long cassocklike garment worn in the time of Charles II. b A sleeveless body garment worn under the coat, — called in England a *waistcoat*. 4. A garment or part of a garment for women, specif. a A type of jacket. b A waistcoatlike garment, also, a piece of facing or trimming resembling the front of a waistcoat, worn under an outer bodice or coat. 5 A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women.

— *v. t.* 1. To clothe; dress; robe, esp., to garb or dress in ecclesiastical vestments. 2. To clothe with authority, power, or the like; invest; endow; as, to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death. 3. To place or give into the possession or discretion of some person or authority, commit to another, as, power of life and death is *vested* in the courts. — *v. i.* 1. To put on vestments or garments. 2. To become vested; to be fixed; to take effect or pass, as a title or right so that there is a present right of enjoyment or future enjoyment; — often followed by *in*; as, upon the death of the father, the estate *vests* in the heir-at-law.

**Ves'ta** (vēs'tā), *n.* [*L.*] 1. *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire, and hence of cookery. Her temple symbolized the hearth of the city and contained a fire, rekindled on the day (March 1) beginning the new year, by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. Cf. *HYPHRA*. 2. [*not cap.*] A short match with a shank of thin wax taper; also, later, a short wooden match.

**ves'tal** (-tāl, -tāl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Vesta. 2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a vestal virgin; hence, chaste, pure. — *n.* Also **vestal virgin**. [*L. Vestalis* (sc. *virgo*).] 1. *Rom. Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. 2. A virgin; a woman pure and chaste, also, a nun.

**vest'ed** (vēs'tēd, -tīd), *adj.* 1. Clothed; robed, esp. in vestments. 2. *Law.* That has become a complete and consummated right; as, *vested* rights.

**vest'ee'** (vēs'tē'), *n.* [*vest* + *-ee* as in *coaster*, with dim. force.] An ornamental front piece showing between the open edges of a woman's jacket or blouse.

**ves'ti-ar-y** (vēs'tī-ēr'ŕ, *esp. Brit.*, -ēr-l), *adj.* Pertaining to clothes, or vestments. — *n.* A vestry, robing room.

**ves'ti-b'u-lar** (vēs'tī-bū-lār), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vestibule, in any sense; like or of the nature of a vestibule.

**ves'ti-bulo** (vēs'tī-būl), *n.* [*F.* and *L.*; *F. vestibule*, now *vestibule*, fr. *L. vestibulum*.] 1. A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building. 2. On trains, the enclosed entrance to a passenger car. Cars with such vestibules (**vestibule cars**), when joined, form a **vestibule train**, in which there is free and protected passage from one end to the other. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of various cavities or fossae, esp., one serving as, or resembling, an entrance to some other, as the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear or the part of the left ventricle below the aortic orifice. See **EAR**, *Illustr.*

**vestibule school.** A school organized in an industrial plant to introduce new workers into the industry by means of a few weeks of training along specific lines.

**ves'ti-gi-** (vēs'tīj-), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. vestigium* footprint, sign.] 1. *Now Rare.* A track or footprint. 2. A trace, mark, or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or no longer existent; remains. 3. *Biol.* A small, degenerate, or imperfectly developed part or organ, which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual or in a past generation. — **Syn.** See **TRACE**. — **ves'ti-gi-al** (vēs'tīj-āl), *adj.* — **ves'ti-gi-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ves'ti-gi-um** (vēs'tīj-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **VESTIGIA** (vēs'tīj-ŭd). [*L.*] A vestige; trace.

**vest'ing** (vēs'tīng), *n.* Cloth for vests; esp., a heavy silk or mixed fabric used chiefly for evening waistcoats.

**vestment** (vēs'mēt), *n.* [OF. *vestement*, *vestiment*, fr. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment.] 1. A garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office; also, clothing; garb; dress. 2. *Ecol.* A liturgical garment, any article of the ceremonial attire and insignia worn by officiants and assistants during divine service as appropriate to the rite and indicative of their hierarchical rank.

**vest'-pock'et** (see *Prose*, §2), *adj.* Adapted to fit into the vest, or waistcoat, pocket; hence, of very small size.

**vest'ry** (vēs'trī), *n.* *pl.* -tries (-trīz). [ME. *vestrye*, prob. for *vestery*, fr. OF. *vestier*, fr. ML. *vestiarius*, in L. a clothespress, ward robe.] 1. *Obs.* A repository for clothes or vestments; a wardrobe. 2. *Ecol.* A room within or attached to a church building in which the vestments of the clergy, the altar linen and hangings, and the sacred vessels are kept; — often called a *sacristy*. 3. Such a room used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, prayer-meeting room, etc. 4. In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons entrusted with the administration of the temporal affairs of a parish; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry. In the Protestant Episcopal church the vestry is composed of the rector, two wardens, and a variable number of vestrymen elected annually by the parish meeting.

**vest'ry-man** (-mān), *n.* One of a vestry.

**vest'ure** (vēs'tūr), *n.* [OF. *vesture*, *vesteure*, fr. L. *vestitura*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, dress.] 1. That with which one is clothed, a garment or garments; dress; apparel. 2. That which invests, or covers, a covering. — *v. t.* To cover with vesture; clothe, envelop.

**ves'u-vi-an** (vēs'vī-ān), *n.* 1. *Mineral.* Vesuvianite. 2. A type of match or fuse for lighting cigars, etc.

**ves'u-vi-an-ite** (-it), *n.* *Mineral.* A brown-to-green mineral, a basic silicate of aluminum and calcium with some iron and magnesium. It is common at Vesuvius. Also called *ulocerite*.

**vet** (vēt), *n.* *Colloq.* Short for *VETERINARIAN*, *VETERINARY*.

**vet**, *v. t.* *VET'ED*, *VET'ING*. [From 1st *vet*] *Veter* To submit (an animal) to medical examination and treatment. — *v. t.* *Veter*. To be or to act as a veterinary surgeon.

**vet**, *n.* Short for *VETERAN*.

**vetch** (vēch), *n.* [OF. *veche*, var. of *vece*, fr. L. *vicia*] Any of a genus (*Vicia*) of plants, some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch (*V. sativa*) of Europe is naturalized in N. Am.

**vetch'ing** (līng), *n.* [*vetch* + 1st *-ing*] Any of a genus (*Lathyrus*, esp. *L. pratensis*) of small herbs of the pea family.

**vet'er-an** (vē'tēr-ān), *n.* [See *VETERAN*, *ad-j.*] 1. One who has had long experience and practice in any service, profession, industry, or art; or originally and commonly, in military service; as, a *veteran* of the South Pacific, of the law, the Congress, or the stage. 2. *U. S. Statutes.* An ex-member of the military or naval service who by length and type of service or degree of disablement, honorable discharge or release, and otherwise, meets statutory requirements precedent to the extension of benefits provided by law for ex-servicemen.

**vet'er-an** (vē'tēr-ān), *adj.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] 1. Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life, seasoned, as, a *veteran* officer. 2. Of pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran; as, *veteran* skill. 3. Extending over a great period, long; as, *veteran* service to the state.

**Vet'er-ans' Ad-min'is-tra'tion**. An independent office established by executive order (July 21, 1930) consolidating and co-ordinating all hospitals and agencies charged with administering laws relative to relief, pensions, education, insurance, and other benefits provided by law for veterans. See *VETERAN*, 2. Abb. *VA*.

**Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States**. A society, founded in 1894, of men formerly in the armed services who have taken part in the wars or campaigns conducted by the United States on foreign soil or in foreign waters. Abb. *V. F. W.*

**vet'er-i-nar'i-an** (vē'tēr-īnār-i-ān), *n.* 1. One skilled in, or treating, diseases and injuries of animals; a veterinarian.

**vet'er-i-nar'y** (vē'tēr-īnār-y), *esp. Brit.*, -nār-y; vē'tēr-nār-y, *n.* *pl.* -ies (-iz). A veterinarian; a veterinary surgeon. — *adj.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pert to beasts of burden and draft, fr. *veterinus*, prob. fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old (hence, good for nothing else)] Of or pertaining to *veterinary medicine*, the science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease and injury in animals, esp. domestic animals.

**vet'i-ver** (vē'tī-vēr), *n.* [F. *vetiver*, fr. Tamil *vetivēru*, lit. the root which is dug up, fr. *vēr* root.] An East Indian grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) cultivated in the tropics and in Louisiana; also, its fragrant roots, used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (*vetiver oil*) used for perfumes.

**vet'o** (vē'tō), *n.* *pl.* -toes (-tōz). [L., *prohibit*, inf. *vetare*.] 1. An authoritative prohibition; interdiction. 2. Specific: A right or power (*veto power*) possessed by one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department; esp., a power vested in the chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. 3. The exercise of such authority; as, a *veto* is probable if the bill passes; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message (*veto message*) communicating the reasons of the executive to not officially approving a proposed law. — *v. t.* *VE'TOED* (-tōd); *VE'TO-ING*. To prohibit; to refuse to admit or approve; to negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration. — *VE'TO-ER* (-ēr), *n.*

**vex** (vēks), *v. t.* *VE'XED* (vēkst), or *Chiefly Rare & Poetic*, *VE'XED*; *VE'XING*. [OF. *vezer*, fr. L. *vezare*, *vezalum*, to vex, agitate.] 1. To shake or toss about; agitate. 2. By extension, to discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly in phrases; as, a *vexed* question, point, etc. 3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; to irritate; as, *vexed* by rid-



Vestment, 2, of 16th cent. archbishop. 1 Alb., 2 Embroidered edging, 3 Stole, 4 Tu-nicle, 5 Dalmatic, 6 Chasuble, 7 Maniple, 8 Pallium, 9 Amice, 10 Miter, 11 Lappet, 12 Crozier, or Pastoral Staff.

cule; by extension, to trouble grievously; to harass; afflict, as with disease. — *Syn.* See *ANNOY*.

**vex-a'tion** (vēks-āshūn), *n.* 1. A state of being vexed; trouble; irritation. 2. Act of harassing or vexing; troubling. 3. A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

**vex-a'tious** (-shūs), *adj.* 1. Causing vexation; annoying; sometimes, harassing by process of law; of actions, instituted chiefly to cause annoyance; as, a *vexatious* action. 2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed; as, a *vexatious* hour in court. — *vex-a'tious-ly*, *adv.*

**vex-a'tious-ness**, *n.*

**vexed** (vēkst), *adj.* Harassed, afflicted; disturbed; agitated. — *vex'-ed-ly* (vēks'-ēd-lī; -stī-lī), *adv.*

**vex'il-lar'y** (vēks'-lār-y or, *esp. Brit.*, -lār-y), *n.* [See *VEXILLARY*, *adj.*] In the Roman army, a veteran under a special standard; hence, a standard-bearer. — *adj.* [L. *verillarius* a standard-bearer. See *VEXILLUM*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an ensign or standard. 2. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.

**vex'il-late** (vēks'-lāt), *adj.* *Bot. & Zool.* Having a vexillum.

**vex-il'lum** (vēks'-līm), *n.* *pl.* -illa (-dī). [L., a standard, a flag.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A square flag, used esp. by the cavalry. 2. A company of troops serving under one standard. 3. The web or vane of a leather. 4. *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a pea flower.

**vi'a** (vīā; vēā), *prep.* [L., abl. of *via* way.] By the way of; as, shipped to New York via the Panama Canal.

**vi'a-ble** (vīā-b'l), *adj.* [F., fr. *vie* life, fr. L. *vita*] 1. Capable of living, born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; — said of a newborn infant. 2. Capable of growing or developing; as, *viable* seeds. — *vi'a-bil'i-ty* (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

**vi'a-duct** (-dūkt), *n.* [L., *via* a way, road + *-duct* as in *aqueduct*.] A bridge, esp. one on narrow reinforced concrete or masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, for carrying a road or railroad over a valley, gorge, etc. Also, *esp. U. S.*, a steel structure of short spans carried on high steel towers.

**vial** (vīāl), *n.* [ME. *viole*, var. of *fiol*. See *PHIAL*.] A small vessel for liquids, a phial — *to pour out the vials of wrath on or upon*. To visit vengeance or anger on. — *v. t.* *VI'AL-ED* (-līd) or *VI'AL-ING*; *VI'AL-ING* or *VI'AL-ING*. To put into a vial or vials.

**vi'a me'di-a** (vīā mē'dī-ā), [L.] A middle way; a mean.

**vi'and** (vī'ānd), *n.* [OF. *vander*, fr. L. *vianda*, neut. pl. gerundive of *vivere* to live.] An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.* provisions; food; fare.

**vi-at'ic** (vī-āt'ik), *adj.* Also *vi-at'ic-al* (-lī-āl). [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way.] Of or pertaining to a road, or a journey or traveling.

**vi-at'ic-um** (-lī-kūm), *n.* *pl.* *VIATICA* (-kā), *VIATICUMS* (-kāmz). [L., fr. *viaticus*, *adj.*] 1. *Orig.*, at Rome, traveling money or supplies, later, generally, an allowance, as of transportation or supplies and money for traveling expenses. 2. Provisions for a journey. 3. *Ecol.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to one dying.

**vi-a'tor** (vī-āt'ōr), *n.* *pl.* *VIATORES* (vī-āt'ōr-ēz; TŌ). [L., fr. *viare* to journey, fr. *via* way.] Traveler; wayfarer.

**vi-brac'u-lum** (vī-brāk'ū-lūm), *n.* *pl.* *VIHRACULA* (-lā). [NL. dim. fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Zool.* One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with which certain bryozoans are furnished. — *vi-brac'u-lar* (-lār), *adj.* — *vi-brac'u-lous* (-lōsh), *adj.*

**vi-bran'cy** (vī-brān'sī), *n.* *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Quality or state of being vibrant; resonance; vibration.

**vi-brant** (-brānt), *adj.* [L. *vibrans*, *antis*, pres. part.] 1. Vibrating; pulsing; as, cities *vibrant* with life and energy. 2. Imparting an impression of activity and energy; as, a *vibrant* personality. 3. Thrilling; as, *vibrant* feelings. 4. Sounding as a result of vibration; hence, *resonant*; sonorous; resounding; as, a *vibrant* drum or voice. — *vi-brant-ly*, *adv.*

**vi-brate** (vī-brāt), *v. t.* [L. *vibratus*, past part. of *vibrare* to shake, vibrate.] 1. To swing or move to and fro. 2. To mark or measure by oscillation, or moving or swinging to and fro; as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds. 3. To set in vibration. — *v. i.* 1. To move to and fro, or from side to side; esp., to swing like a pendulum; to oscillate. 2. To be in a state of vibration; to quiver. 3. Hence: a. To thrill; to throb; as, his heart *vibrates* to the call. b. To waver; fluctuate; as, to *vibrate* between two opinions. c. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect or sound, as a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. — *Syn.* See *SWING*.

**vi-brat'ile** (vī-brāt'īl; -tīl, sō), *adj.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; as, the *vibratile* organs of insects; characterized by vibration; vibratory; oscillating. — *vi-brat'ile-ty* (-tīl'i-tī), *n.*

**vi-brat'ion** (vī-brāt'ishūn), *n.* 1. Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion; specif., oscillation, as of a pendulum; also, a quivering or trembling motion; quiver. 2. A figuratively, vacillation; changeableness. 3. A pulsing, throbbing, or thrilling, effect or appearance, as of a living body. 4. *Physics.* A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as when a stretched cord produces musical tones, or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear. Cf. *WAVE*, *ILLUSTR.* — *vi-brat'ion-al* (-āl; -l), *adj.* — *vi-brat'ion-less* (-lēz; -līs), *adj.*

**vi-brat'ive** (vī-brāt'iv), *adj.* Vibratory.

**vi-brat'ory** (vī-brāt'ōr), *n.* [It., past part. of *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Musical.* A slightly tremulous or pulsating effect (but not a tremolo) for adding warmth and beauty to the tone or for expressing changes in emotional intensity.

**vi-brat'or** (vī-brāt'ōr), *n.* One who or that which vibrates, or causes vibration of any kind; as, a *vibrating* electrical apparatus used in massage. 2. A vibrating hammer, as of an electric bell. 3. In electricity, an oscillator.

**vi-brat'o-ry** (vī-brāt'ōr-y or, *esp. Brit.*, -lār-y), *adj.* Consisting in, capable of, or causing, vibration or oscillation; vibrant.

**vib'ri-o** (vīb'rī-ō), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *vibrare* to vibrate.] *Bacteriol.* Any of a genus (*Vibrio*) of short, rigid, motile bacteria typically shaped like a comma or an S. — *vib'ri-oid* (-oid), *adj.*

**vib'ri-oid** (-oid), *n.* A vibrioid body.

**vibrioid body**. *Bot.* One of certain slender cylindrical bodies found abundantly in the superficial layers of the cytoplasm of some fungi and algae. They resemble in appearance and size certain common bacilli.

**vi-bris'sa** (vī-brīs'ā), *n.* *pl.* -sae (-ē). [L. *vibrissae*, pl., fr. *vibrare* to vibrate.] 1. *Anal. & Zool.* One of the stiff hairs about the nostrils or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-called whiskers of the cat. 2. *Zool.* One of the bristlike feathers near the mouth of

## vibroscope

many bi — chiefly in *pl.* They occur chiefly in insectivorous birds  
may — to prevent the escape of insects.  
[*vi-brō-skōp*] *n.* [*L. vibrare* to vibrate + *-scope*.] An  
instrument for observing or tracing vibrations.

**vi-bur-num** (vi-būr'nūm), *n.* [*L. the wayfaring tree.*] *Bot.* Any of  
a genus (*Viburnum*) of widely distributed shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle  
family, having simple leaves and white or rarely pink cymose  
flowers. Including a black haw (*V. prunifolium*), sheepberry, wild  
dog (*V. cassinoides* and *V. nudum*), dockmackie, etc.

**vic-ar** (vik'ar), *n.* [*OF. vicarius*, fr. *L. vicarius*.] **See VICARIOUS.** 1.  
A substitute for a minister of religion.

ration); any incumbent of a parish not a rector. 4. *Prot. Episc. Ch.* A  
clergyman in charge of a dependent chapel as the deputy of another  
clergyman. 5. *R.C.Ch.* An ecclesiastic who acts as substitute for, or  
representative of, another; — used with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-*  
*general*. — *vic-ar-ly*, *adv.* — *vic-ar-ship*, *n.*

**vic-ar-age** (-i), *n.* 1. The benefice of a vicar. 2. The house, residence,  
or household of a vicar. 3. *Rare.* The office, function, or duty  
of a vicar.

**vic-ar-apostolic, or apostolic vicar.** *R.C.Ch.* A formerly a bishop or  
archbishop to whom the pope delegated a portion of his jurisdiction.  
b A prelate commissioned by the Holy See to administer a diocese  
which is vacant or in which the ordinary is incapacitated. c A titular  
bishop, acting as delegate of the Holy See in regions where the ordinary  
hierarchy has not been established.

**vic-ar-ate** (vik'ar-āt), *n.* A vicariate.

**vic-ar-to-ri-um** (dik-rān'), [*See VICARIOUS.*] *R.C.Ch.* An ecclesiastic or  
parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in  
a particular town or district of his diocese.

**vic-ar-gen-er-al**, *n.* **pl. VICARS-GENERAL.** 1. *Ch. of Eng.* A lay legal  
officer who acts as deputy of the archbishop of Canterbury or York in  
certain matters. 2. *Eng. Hist.* The king's ecclesiastical vicegerent.  
The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell (d. 1540). 3. *R.C.Ch.*  
[sometimes *cap.*] The deputy of a bishop in the discharge of his ju-  
risdictional functions.

**vic-ar'i-al** (vik-ar'i-āl; vī; ā), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, being, or acting as  
a vicar; as, vicar'ial duties. 2. Vicarious; delegated; as, vicar'ial  
power.

**vic-ar'i-ate** (-āt), *n.* 1. The office, authority, or jurisdiction of a vicar;  
vicarship. 2. A governmental or administrative office held by a  
deputy; also, a district administered by a deputy.

**vic-ar'i-ous** (-i-ās), *adj.* [*L. vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, the place or  
office of one person as assumed by another.] 1. Of or pertaining to a  
vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated; as, vicar'ious au-  
thority. 2. Acting on behalf of or as representing another; as, a  
vicar'ious agent. 3. Performed or suffered by one person with results  
accruing to the benefit or advantage of another; substitutional; as, a  
vicar'ious sacrifice; also, enjoyed by one person through his sym-  
pathetic participation in the experience of another person; as, vicar'ious  
pleasure. 4. *Med.* Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in  
an abnormal situation; replacing a discharge from a usual part; as  
vicar'ious menstruation, a discharge of blood from some part or organ  
other than the uterus, with suppression of the menses. — *vic-ar'i-*  
*ous-ly*, *adv.* — *vic-ar'i-ous-ness*, *n.*

**Vicar of (Jesus) Christ.** *R.C.Ch.* The pope, regarded as head of the  
church and representative on earth of Christ.

**vices** (vīs), *n.* [*OF. fr. L. vitium*.] 1. A moral fault or failing; esp.,  
immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites;  
as, the vice of gluttony. 2. State of being given up to evil conduct or  
habit; depravity; wickedness. 3. A physical defect, deformity, taint,  
or imperfection. 4. *Hist.* The buffoon of old English moral  
ities, often named from some particular vice. 5. A fault; blemish;  
defect; as, a vice of style. — *Syn.* *See FAULT; OFFENSE (Ant. virtue).*

**vice**, *n.* [*See VICE.*] 1. A vise. 2. *Obs.* A grip, or grasp. — *v. t.*  
vice (vīs); *vice-ing* (vīs'ing). *Rare.* To hold, force, or squeeze, with  
or as if with a vice (vice).

**vice** (vīs), *prep.* *abl.* of *viceis* change, turn.] In the place of;  
in the stead of.

**vice-** (vīs-). [*See VICE, prep.*] A prefix used with nouns (and their  
derivatives) which designate persons, esp. by their title of office, mean-  
ing in general one who takes the place of; specif., denoting one who in  
certain cases may assume the office or duties of a superior having a  
(specified) title; also, denoting one delegated to act as deputy or sub-  
stitute for another, as in *viceroys*, *vice-chancellor*, *vice-presidency*, and  
words in the following list:

**vice-governor** **vice-principal**  
**vice-governorship** **vice-principalship**

**vice-ad-mi-ral**, *n.* *Nav.* A commissioned officer ranking above a  
rear admiral and below an admiral.

**vice-ad-mi-ral-ty**, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.

**vice-chan-cel-lor**, *n.* 1. A deputy for, or an officer next below in  
rank to, an official holding the title of chancellor; as, the *vice-chan-*  
*cancellor* of a university. 2. *Law.* A judge appointed to act for, or as  
the assistant of, the chancellor.

**vice-con-sul**, *n.* A consular officer subordinate to a consul general or  
to a consul. — **vice-con-sul-ar**, *adj.* — **vice-con-sul-ate**, *n.* —  
**vice-con-sul-ship**, *n.*

**vice-ger-ent** (vis'jēr'ēt), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vicegerent.

**vice-ger-ent-ry** (vis'jēr'ēt-n-s), *n.* The office, authority, or administra-  
tion of a vicegerent; also, a district governed by a vicegerent.

**vice-ger-ent** (-jēr'ēt), *n.* [*ML. vicegerens, -entia.* *See VICE-*  
*GERENT.*] An officer deputed by a superior, as by a monarch, to exercise  
the powers of another; a vicar. — *adj.* Having or exercising dele-  
gated power.

**vice-nar-y** (vis'ēn-ri' or, *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-i), *adj.* [*L. vicenarius*, fr.  
*viceni* twenty each.] a Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of  
twenty. b Using 20 as radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

**vic-en-ni-al** (vi-sen'i-āl), *adj.* [*L. vicennium* a period of twenty  
years, fr. *vicies* twenty times + *annus* year.] a Lasting or compris-  
ing twenty years. b Happening once in twenty years; as, a vicennial  
celebration.

**vice-pres'i-den-t**, *n.* The office of vice-president.

**vice-pres'i-dent**, *n.* Also *vice president*. [*Cf. F. vice-président.*] An  
officer next in rank below a president, acting as president in case of  
that officer's absence or disability. The vice-president of the United  
States (who has no part in the executive function, but acts as president

## victorious

of the Senate) is elected at the same time and in the same way as the  
president. He becomes president in case of the removal, death,  
inaction, or inability, of that officer (Const. Art. II, sec. 1, 5). — **vice-**  
**pres-i-den-tial**, *adj.*

**vice-re-gal** (vis'rē-gāl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroy-  
alty. — **vice-re-gal-ly**, *adv.*

**vice-re-gent**, *n.* A deputy regent. — **vice-re-gent**, *adj.*

**vice-roy** (vis'roi), *n.* [*F. vice-roi*, fr. *vice-* in the place of (fr. *L. vice*)  
+ *roi* king, fr. *L. rex*.] 1. The governor of a country or province who  
acts as the representative of his king or sovereign; as, the former  
viceroy of India. 2. A handsome American butterfly (*Basiliochrysis*  
*archippus*), closely mimicking the monarch butterfly (*Danais archip-*  
*pus*) in coloration, but of smaller size. The larvae feed on willow,  
poplar, and apple trees. — **vice-roy-ship**, *n.*

**vice-roy'al** (vis'roi'āl), *adj.* Viceroyal.

**vice-roy'al-ty** (-tī), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

**vice-ver-sa** (vīs'vēr'sā), [*L.*] The alternation or order being  
changed; the relations being reversed; conversely.

**Vi-chy-ite** (vīsh'i-tē; vīsh'ē), *n.* An adherent or advocate of the au-  
thoritarian regime of Marshal Henri Pétain, Chief of State, governing  
unoccupied France (from July, 1940 to Nov., 1942), from headquarters  
at Vichy, under an agreement calling for economic collaboration with  
the Nazis.

**Vi-chy wa'ter** (vīsh'i-tē; vīsh'ē), or [*also not cap.*], *Colloq.*, **Vi'chy**,  
*n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France; also, by extension, any artificial  
or natural water resembling this.

**vic'i-nage** (vis'i-nij), *n.* [*OF. voisinage*, *voisinage*, fr. *L. vicinus*.] The  
place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

**vic'i-nal** (-nāl), *adj.* [*L. vicinialis*.] 1. Neighboring; adjacent;  
nearby. 2. Designating a local road as distinct from a highway. 3.  
*Mineral.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, some-  
times taking the place of the fundamental ones.

**vic'i-ni-ty** (vī-sh'n-i-tē; by some, *esp. in Brit. usage*, also vī-), *n.*; *pl.*  
*-ties* (-tīz). [*L. vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, fr. *vicus* a  
group of houses, a village.] 1. Quality or state of being near; near-  
ness; proximity; as, towns in close vicinity. 2. A region about, near,  
or adjacent; neighborhood; vicinity; as, the vicinity of London.

**vic'i-ous** (vīsh'ūs), *adj.* [*OF. fr. L. vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice.] 1.

Addicted to vice or immorality; depraved; wicked. 2. Character-  
ized by vice, or defect; defective; faulty; as, *vic'i-ous* reasoning, *pron-*  
*unciation*. 3. Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vic'i-ous* air, *water*, etc.

4. *Colloq.* Spiteful; malignant; as, a *vic'i-ous* slander. 5. Not well  
tamed or broken; refractory; as, a *vic'i-ous* horse. — **vic'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**vic'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Vicious, villainous, iniquitous, nefarious, flagitious, infamous, bor-*  
*nep, degenerate* mean highly reprehensible or offensive. *Vicious*  
usually suggests moral depravity and is the diametrical opposite of  
*virtuous*; *villainous*, usually an intensive of *vicious*, any characteristic  
or conduct worthy of a villain; *iniquitous*, absence of all signs of jus-  
tice and fairness, *nefarious*, breach of all laws and traditions which  
have immemorially been observed; *flagitious* and *infamous*, shameful  
and scandalous wickedness; *corrupt*, a lack or loss of moral integrity or  
probity that makes one go contrary to sworn obligations; *degenerate*,  
descent or deterioration from an earlier high type or condition so as to  
be extremely low in the moral scale. — **Ant.** *Virtuous.*

**vicious circle.** 1. A chain of circumstances constituting a situation  
in which the process of solving one difficulty creates a new problem in-  
volving increased difficulty in the original situation. 2. *Logic.* An  
argument or definition which is valueless because it assumes as true or  
as understood something which is to be proved or defined. *See CIRCLE*,  
*n.* 11. 3. *Med.* A chain of morbid processes in which a primary dis-  
order leads to a second which aggravates the first.

**vic'i-sal-i-tude** (vī-si'sl-i-tūd), *n.* [*F., fr. L. vicissitudo*.] 1. Regular  
succession from one thing to another; alternation; as, the *vic'i-sal-i-tude*  
of night and day. 2. Irregular change; mutation; hence, commonly,  
changes of fortune, condition, etc.; as, after many *vic'i-sal-i-tudes* he en-  
joyed a prosperous old age. — **Syn.** *See CHANGE; DIFFICULTY.* — **vic-**  
**i-sal-i-tu-di-nar-y** (-tī'sl-i-nēr'i' or, *esp. Brit.*, -nēr-i), *adj.* — **vic-i-sal-**  
**i-tu-di-nous** (-nūs), *adj.*

**vic'tim** (vik'tīm), *n.* [*L. victima*.] 1. A living being sacrificed to  
some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite. 2. One injured,  
destroyed, or sacrificed under any of various conditions; as, a *victim* of  
ambition or jealous rage; a *victim* of a defaulter, a *victim* of the pesti-  
lence. 3. *Colloq.* Hence, dupe; sully; as, the *victim* of a gambler.

**vic'tim-i-ze** (-īz), *v. t.* To make a victim of; esp., to make a victim of  
by deception; to dupe; cheat. — **vic'tim-i-za-tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -ī-zā'-  
*n*), *n.* — **vic'tim-i-zer** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**vic'tor** (vik'tēr), *n.* [*L. fr. vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish.] The win-  
ner in a contest or in any struggle; conqueror. — *adj.* **Victorious**;  
triumphant; conquering.

**vic-to-ri-a** (vik'tō-ri-ā; 70), *n.* [*L.*  
*prop.*, *victory*.] 1. A type of low  
four-wheeled pleasure carriage,  
with a calash top, designed for two  
passengers, with a raised seat in  
front for the driver. 2. *Automob-*  
*iles.* An open passenger car  
equipped with a calash top that  
usually extends over the rear seat  
only. 3. [*ML.*] *Bot.* Any of a  
genus (*Victoria*) of remarkable



Victoria.

South American aquatic plants of the water-lily family. They have  
large spreading leaves often over 5 feet in diameter, and immense rose-  
white flowers.

**Victoria Cross.** A bronze Maltese cross, awarded for remarkable valor  
to members of the British armed services. *Abbr.* *V. C.*

**Victoria Day.** *See EMPIRE DAY.* *See HOLIDAY*, 3.

**vic-to-ri-an** (vik'tō-ri-ān; 70), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the reign of  
Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901); as, the *Victo-ri-an* poets; per-  
taining to English life and sentiment during the reign of — *in Victoria*;  
*esp.* fastidious, prudish, or narrow in opinion or expression, particu-  
larly regarding conduct. — *n.* 1. One who lived in the Victorian era;  
*esp.*, an author who reached prominence in this era. 2. Anything  
identified with the Victorian age, as a habit, article of dress, etc.

**vic-to-ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Quality of being Victorian, as in habit,  
expression, style, etc.; also, an example of Victorian habit, expression,  
style.

**vic-to-ri-ous** (vik'tō-ri-ūs; 70), *adj.* 1. Having gained victory; con-  
quering. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of victory. 3. *Re-*

s or bringing about victory; as, *victorious strategy*. —

*victoriously*, *adv.*

**vict-o-ry** (vik'tō-rē), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rēz). [OF. *victoria*, fr. L. *victoria*.] The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest; conquest; triumph; — opposite of *defeat*.

**Syn.** Victory, conquest, triumph mean a successful outcome in a contest or struggle. Victory implies the winning of any contest or struggle; conquest, subjugation of one's opponents and bringing them under control; triumph, a brilliant and decisive victory or an over-whelming conquest.

**Victory Day**, = **ARMISTICE DAY**; — so called in Hawaii. See **MILITARY DAY**.

**vict-ress** (vik'trēs; -trīs), *n.* Also, *Kare*, **vict-rix** (-triks). A female victor.

**vict-ro-la** (vik-trō'lā), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a kind of phonograph.

**vict-u-al** (vik'tū-əl), *n.* [OF. *vitaillie*, fr. *victuaille*, *pl.* *victuailles*, fr. L. *victualia*, neut. *pl.* of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment; fr. *victus* nourishment, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Food; specif., chiefly in *pl.*, food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands.

**Syn.** This word is common in dialect, but in the standard language is now seldom used, except depreciatively or jocosely. Cf. **VITTEL**.

— *v. l.*; -**UAL** (-l'd) or -**UALLED**; -**UALING** or -**UAL-LING**. To supply with provisions; to provide or store with food. — *v. t.* **a** To eat; feed. **b** To supply or take in stores of provisions.

**vict-u-al-er**, **vict'u-al-ler** (vik'tū-əl-ēr; vik'tū-əl-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif.: **a** One who supplies an army with provisions; a sutler. **b** A tavernkeeper; innkeeper. **2.** A provision ship.

**vict-u-ā** (vik'tū-ā), *n.*; see **PLURAL**, *Note*, 3. [Sp. *Quesuchus huesti* *hustia*.] **1.** A wild ruminant (*Lama vicuña*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the domesticated llama and alpaca. **2.** Short for *vicuña cloth*, a very soft woolen fabric, made from the wool of the vicuña, or an imitation of it.

**vide** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of *L. videre*, to see: — used to direct attention or refer; as, **vide ante** (āntē), see before. Hence, loosely, for example; for instance; as, mere numbers will not win, *vide* the coalition. *Abbr. v.*

**vide infra** (vī'dē īn'frā), [L.] See herein; see below.

**vide-li-cet** (vī'dē-lī-sēt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; scilicet, namely; — often abbreviated to *viz.*

**vide-o** (vī'dē-ō), *adj.* [L. *videre* to see.] **Television**. Pertaining to or used in the transmission or reception of the image; as, *video channel*; *video frequency*. — *n.* **Television**.

**vide-o-genic** (vī'dē-ō-jen'ik), *adj.* [*video* + *-genic*, 2.] = **TELEGENIC**.

**vide post** (vī'dē pōst), [L.] See after this; see the following.

**vide su'pra** (vī'dē sū'prā), [L.] See hereinbefore; see above.

**vide-tte** (vī'dē'tē), *n.* = **VEDETTE**.

**vide ut su'pra** (vī'dē ūt sū'prā), [L.] See as (stated) above.

**vie** (vī), *v. t.*; **viED** (vīd); **vi'ing** (vī'ing). [ME. *viēn*, shortened fr. *envier*, fr. OF. *envier* to invite, challenge, fr. L. *invitare* to invite.] To strive for superiority; to contend. — *v. t.* **1.** *Obs.* To stake wager. **2.** *Now Rare*. To do or produce in emulation or competition to match.

**vi of arms** (vī'ēt ār'ms), [L.] *Law*. Literally, with force and arms; — said of a trespass to person or property which is the immediate cause of damage.

**viot-Nam-ese** (vī-ōt-nām-ēz; -mēs), *n.* **viot**, *sing.* & *pl.* An inhabitant of the Viet-Nam Republic, Indochina. **viot-Nam-ese**, *adj.*

**view** (vī), *n.* [OF. *vue* (F. *vue*), fr. *veoir* to see, past part. *veu*, fr. L. *videre* to see.] **1.** Act of seeing; inspection by the eye; survey. **2.** Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a just *view* of the arguments. **3.** Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect. **4.** That which is seen; scene; prospect. **5.** The pictorial representation of a scene; a sketch. **6.** Mode of looking at anything; esp., manner of regarding any subject of thought; judgment; as, to state one's *views* of a policy. **7.** That which is looked towards or kept in sight, as an object; aim; end; as, he did it with a *view* of escaping; hence, prospect; expectation. **8. *Obs. see*. *Dial.* Appearance; show; aspect. — **Syn.** See **OPINION**. — *in view of*. In regard to; in consideration of. — *on view*. On exhibition; open to public inspection. — *with a view to*. With the purpose or aim of. — *v. t.* **1.** To see; behold; esp., to look at with attention; to scrutinize; examine; as, to *view* property prior to renting or leasing it. **2.** To survey or examine mentally; to consider. — **view'er** (vī'ēr), *n.***

**view halloo**. Also **view hallo**, **view halloo**. The shout uttered by a hunter on seeing the fox start from covert.

**view-less**, *adj.* **a** Affording no view. **b** Expressing no views, or opinions. **c** Not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. — **view-less-ly**, *adv.*

**view-point** (vī'pōint'), *n.* Point of view; standpoint.

**view-y** (vī'y), *adj.* **Colloq.** **1.** Having peculiar views; visionary; impractical. **2.** Spectacular; sometimes, *Slang*, speciously attractive; showy.

**vi-ges-i-mal** (vī-jēs'f-māl), *adj.* [L. *vigesimus*, var. of *vicesimus*, fr. *vices* twenty each.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties in twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.

**vig'il** (vī'jil), *n.* [OF. *vigile*, fr. L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful.] **1.** *Ecol.* **a** A vigil, the watch kept on the night before a feast, spent in prayer or other devotions. **b** Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. **c** A religious service on the eve of a feast. **2.** Devotional watching; hence, *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions, prayers, etc. **3.** Act of keeping awake, or state of being awake, at times when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness; sleeplessness. **4.** Hence, a watching; watch; wakeful attention; as, to keep *vigil*.

**vig'il-lance** (vī'jil-āns), *n.* **1.** Wakefulness; sleeplessness. **2.** Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution.

**vigilance committee**. U. S. A volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any interest, esp. one organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate.

**vig'il-ant** (vī'jil-ānt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. fr. L. *vigilans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *vigilare* to watch, fr. *vigil* awake.] Alertly watchful as one keeps *vigil*; circumspect; alert. — **Syn.** See **WATCHFUL**. — **vig'il-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'il-ant-ness**, *n.*

**vig'il-ant-ly** (vī'jil-ānt-ly), *n.* [Sp., prop., *vigilante*.] U. S. A member of a vigilance committee.

**vig'il-ant-ism** (-tizm), *n.* The policy or practice of vigilantes.

**vig'il-ant-ly** (vī'jil-ānt-ly), [L. *vigilant*.] A combining form meaning twenty, as in **vig'il-ant-guar-lar**.

**vig'il-ant-ly** (vī'jil-ānt-ly), *n.* See **NUMERATION**, *Table*.

**vi-gnet-te** (vin-yēt'), *n.* [F. fr. *vigne* a vine. See **VINE**.] **1.** Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as used in decoration. **2.** Hence, now: **a** A small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Hence, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, photograph, or the like, which shades off gradually into the surrounding space. **c** Or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind. — *v. t.* To finish, as a photograph, in the manner of a vignette; to make a vignette of. — **vi-gnet-ter** (vin-yēt-ēr), **vi-gnet-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**vig'or**, **vig'our** (vīg'ēr), *n.* [OF. *vigor*, fr. L. *vigor*, fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong.] **1.** Active strength or force of body or mind. **2.** Effective energy or power, strength. **3.** Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with *vigor*. **4.** Intensity of action or effect; force; as, the *vigor* of his argument. **5.** Intensity of legal status, validity; as, laws still in *vigor*.

**vig-go-ro-so** (vīg-gō-rō-sō), *adj.* [It. *Musca*. Vigorous; energetic in style; — a direction.]

**vig'or-ous** (vīg'ēr-ūs), *adj.* **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust. **2.** Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; strong; forcible; energetic. **3.** Done with vigor; carried out forcefully and energetically. — **vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Vigorous, energetic, strenuous, lusty, nervous mean having great vitality and force. Vigorous further implies no signs of depletion of freshness or robustness of body or mind; *energetic*, the display of abundant force or a capacity for intense activity; *strenuous*, no flagging of ardor nor avoidance of the arduous; *lusty*, exuberance in vigor or energy; *nervous*, a display of forcefulness, compactness, and strength that result from mental vigor.

**vik'ing** (vī'king), *n.* [ON. *vīkingr*.] One of the pirate Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries; a sea rover. *Viking* is sometimes confounded with *sea king*.

**vila-yet'** (vī-lā-yēt'; vī-lā'yēt'), *n.* [Turk. *vīlāyet*, fr. Ar. *vīlāyat*, fr. Ar. *vīlā*, governor.] One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of Turkey.

**vile** (vīl), *adj.* [OF. *vil*, fr. L. *vilis* cheap, vile, base.] **1.** Of small account; low; mean; worthless; base. **2.** Morally base; wicked; sinful. **3.** Hence, unclean; repulsive; odious. **4. Loosely, objectionable for any reason; bad; as, *vile* weather. — **Syn.** See **BASE**. — **vile-ly**, *adv.* — **vile-ness**, *n.***

**vila-yet'** (vī-lā-yēt'), *n.* [F. *vīlāyet* (-fīd); -**vi'ing**. [It. *vīlāyeta*. See **VILAYET**.] **1.** To make vile; to degrade; to corrupt. **2.** To degrade or debase by report; to defame; asperser. — **Syn.** See **MALIGN**. — **vila-yet-ion** (-fī-kū'shūn), *n.* — **vila-yet-er** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

**vila-pend** (vī-lā-pēnd), *v. t.* [F. *vīlāpendre*, fr. L. *vīlāpendere*, fr. *vīlā* vile, cheap + *pendere* to weigh, value.] To hold or express a low opinion of; to depreciate; to slight; to despise; to belittle; to disparage.

**vill** (vīl), *n.* [OF. *vīlle*, *vīle*, a village, town, fr. L. *vīlla*.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law*. **a** A township or division of a hundred. **b** Hence, a village.

**villa** (vīlā), *n.* [L. & It.; It. fr. L. *vīlla*, *l. l.* also village, dim. fr. L. *vīcus* a village.] Originally, a country property; as, Cicero had a *villa* at Baiæ; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

**vila-dom** (-dūm), *n.* The world constituted by villas and their occupants; hence, the world of smug, financially independent mediocrity.

**village** (vī'lāj), *n.* [OF. fr. L. *vīlaticus* belonging to a country house or villa. See **VILLA**.] **1.** Any small aggregation of houses in the country, in general less in number than in a town or city and more than in a hamlet. **2.** *O. U. S.* Such a community incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected. **3.** Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, as under various civil codes in the United States, in some Provinces of Canada, etc., or officially or conventionally called "villages." **4.** An aggregation of nests, burrows, etc., considered as suggesting a village (sense 1); as, a prairie-dog *village*. **5.** The residents, collectively, of a village; the villagers. — **adj.** **a** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a village.

**village community**. A primitive organized agricultural community, a term used in the middle of the 19th century to designate the free, autonomous, communistic group unit considered to be the political unit at the base of modern states, and believed by some to be represented in the early self dependent agricultural communities of England, Germany, India, Russia (the *mir*), etc.

**villag-er** (vī'lāj-ēr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

**villain** (vī'lān), *n.* [OF. *vīlāin*, fr. L. *vīllānus*, fr. *vīlla* village, fr. L. *vīlla* a farm, country house.] **1.** = **VILLENAGE**. **2.** *Obs.* A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. **3.** A one capable or guilty of great crimes; a deliberate scoundrel. — *often* used playfully; as, the little *villain* has stolen my hat. **b** Hence, a character drawn to represent such a person, as in a novel or play; specif., *Theat.*, an actor regularly cast in such a role. — **villain-ess** (-ēs; -is), *n. fem.*

**villain-age** (-āj), *n.* = **VILLENAGE**.

**villain-ous** (-ūs), *adj.* **1.** Befitting a villain, or scoundrel; depraved; evil. **2.** Highly objectionable, bad; wretched; detestable; as, *villainous* weather; a *villainous* jargon. — **Syn.** See **VICIOUS**. — **villain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **villain-ous-ness**, *n.*

**villain-y** (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -**LAINE**s (-āz). **1.** A villainous act, action, or conduct; a deed of deep depravity; a crime. **2.** Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; extreme depravity. **3.** *Obs.* A = **VILLENAGE**. **b** Humble or miserable condition.

**villan-age** (vī'lān-āj), *n.* **1.** Var. of **VILLENAGE**. **2.** *Obs.* Infamy; villainy.

**villā-nol-la** (vī'lā-nōl-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -**NELLE**s (-fē). [It., prop. fem. dim. See **VILLAIN**.] *Music* **a** An old rustic dance, and the accompanying song. **b** An Italian rustic part song, unaccompanied and in free form.

**villā-nol-le** (vī'lā-nōl-lē), *n.* [F. fr. It. *villanella*.] A fixed form of verse, chiefly French, having normally five tercets and a quatrain, the second line of which have one rhyme and the remaining lines another. **villā-nol-le** (vī'lā-nōl-lē), *adj.* *It.* *vīlāticus* of a country house. See **VILLAGER**. *Rural; rustic.*



**vil·lein** (vil'ēn), *n.* [AF. See **VILLAIN**, *n.*] Originally, any free common villager of any of the classes lower in rank than the thegn; a churl; specif., in a restricted sense, a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than the cotters. Later, by about the 13th century, the term *villein* was applied to a class of unfree peasants, or serfs, who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. From this status they gradually improved in condition, becoming the free peasants of later days, their precarious tenure of land developing into the customary copyhold tenures.

**vil·lein·age** (vil'ēn-ij), *n.* Also **vil·lein·age**. [OF. *villanage*, *villanage*.] *Feudal Law*. **a** Tenure on the terms by which a villein held of his lord; tenure at the will of the lord by villein services. **b** The status of a villein.

**vil·li·form** (vil'i·fōrm), *adj.* [*villus* + *-form*.] Having the form or appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet.

**vil·lo·sity** (vil'ōs-i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being villous. 2. *Anat.* A villus. 3. *Bot.* A coating of long, slender hairs.

**vil·lous** (vil'ās), *adj.* [*L. villuosus*.] 1. Covered with fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent, with soft hairs. 2. *Anat.* Furnished, or clothed, with villi. — **vil·lous·ly**, *adv.*

**vil·lus** (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* **VILLI** (-ī) [*L.*, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. *Anat. & Embryol.* A small slender vascular process, esp. one of the minute fingerlike processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine which serve in the absorbing of nutriment. 2. Any of the fine, straight, soft hair on villous plants.

**vill** (vil), *n.* [*L.*, acc. of *vires* strength, force.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor.

**vill·men** (vil'mēn), *n.*; *pl.* **VILLMEN** (vil'mēn-ē). [*L.*, a twig.] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

**Vill·nal** (vil'nāl), *n.* [*L. Viminalis*.] One of the Seven Hills of ancient Rome. See **SEVEN HILLS**.

**vil·min·ous** (vil'mīn'ūs), *adj.* [*L. vimineus*, *fr. vimen* plant twig.] 1. Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of plant twigs. 2. *Bot.* Of or producing long slender twigs.

**vil·na** (vil'nā), *n.* [*Skr. vīṇā*.] *Music*. An ancient Hindu instrument, originally a seven-stringed harp; later, after about A.D. 700, an instrument of the guitar type, still used in India. It has a long bamboo finger board with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end.

**vil·na·ceous** (vil'nā'shūs), *adj.* [*L. vinaceus*. See **VINE**.] 1. Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes. 2. Wine-colored.

**vin·aigrette** (vin'ā-gret), *n.* [*F.*, *vin*, vinegar.] 1. Vinaigrette sauce. 2. A small box or, now usually, a bottle, of ornamental design, having a perforated top or cover, for holding aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.

**vinaigrette sauce**. A sauce made of vinegar, oil, shallots, parsley, etc., used esp. on cold meats, as calf's head.

**Vin·cent's an·gi·na** (vin'sēnts; vān'sīnz), [*After H. Vincent (b. 1862), French physician.*] *Med.* A painful disease of the tonsils and pharynx, marked by ulceration and the formation of a membrane, and held to be caused by two species of bacteria, which in the mouth produce **Vincent's infection**, or **Vincent's stomatitis**, commonly known as *trench mouth*.

**vin·ci·ble** (vin'si-bl), *adj.* [*L. vincibilis*, *fr. vincere* to vanquish, conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. — **vin·ci·bil·ity** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

**vin·ci·t om·ni·a ve·ri·tas** (vin'sit ōm'nā vēr'i-tās). [*L.*] Truth conquers all things.

**vin·on·lum** (vin'ōn-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lā) [*L.*, *fr. vincere*, *vinetum* to bind.] 1. A bond of union; a tie. 2. *Math.* A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as  $a-b-c = a-(b-c)$ .

**vin·ou·lum ma·tri·mo·ni·i** (mā'tri-mō'nī-i). [*L.*] The bond of marriage.

**vin·di·ca·ble** (vin'di-kā-bl), *adj.* Capable of being vindicated; justifiable.

**vin·di·cate** (vin'di-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. vindicare*, past part. of *vindicare* to lay claim to defend or avenge.] 1. To support or maintain as true; or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to sustain; justify; as, to vindicate one's honor, to vindicate a claim. 2. To defend or secure against assault; to defend. 3. To lay claim to; to assert a right to. 4. To serve as, or provide, justification for. 5. *Obs.* A To set free; deliver. B To avenge. C To punish. 6. *Roman & Civil Law* To assert one's legal right to (a thing); to recover by legal process. — *Syn.* See **MAINTAIN**, **EXCULPATE**. — **vin·di·ca·tor** (vin'di-kā'tōr), *n.*

**vin·di·ca·tion** (-kā'shōn), *n.* Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; specif., defense; justification; denial or censure.

**vin·dic·a·tive** (vin'dik-ā-tiv; vin'di-kā'tiv), *adj.* Tending to, or intended to, vindicate; vindicating.

**vin·di·ca·to·ry** (vin'di-kā-tōr'i or, *esp. Brit.*, -kā'tōr-i, -kā'tōr-i), *adj.* 1. Tending or serving to vindicate; specif., justificatory. 2. Indicating punishment; avenging.

**vin·dic·a·tive** (vin'dik-ā'tiv), *adj.* [*For vindicative*, confused with *L. vindicta* revenge, punishment, *fr. vindicare* to vindicate.] Disposed to revenge, prompted or characterized by revenge; retaliatory; as, a vindictive spirit, punishment, man. — **vin·dic·a·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **vin·dic·a·tive·ness**, *n.*

**vin di pays** (vān dū päy). [*F.*] Wine of the country or the locality.

**vine** (vin), *n.* [OF. (*F. vine*), *fr. L. vinea* a vineyard, vine, *fr. vineus* of or belonging to wine, *fr. vinum* wine, grapes.] 1. A grapevine. 2. Any plant whose stem requires support, and which climbs by tendrils or other means, or which creeps along the ground; as, a squash vine; a honeysuckle vine. Also, the stem of such plant.

**vine·dress·er** (vin'drēs'er), *n.* One who cultivates, prunes, or cares for grapevines.

**vin·e·gar** (vin'ē-gēr), [OF. *vinagre*, *fr. vin* wine (*fr. L. vinum*) + *agere* sour (*fr. L. agere*).] 1. A sour liquid containing acetic acid, used as a condiment, or as a preservative, obtained by the fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as beer, cider, malt, wine, etc. 2. Sharp, sour, crabbed speech.

**vinegar oel**. See **RELWORM**.

**vin·e·gar·ette** (vin'ē-gēr-ēt), *n.* = **VINAIGRETTE**, 2.

**vin·e·gar·room** (vin'ē-gār-rōm), *n.* [*Sp. vinagre* vinegar.] A whip scorpion, esp. a large species (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of Mexico

and the southwestern United States, which is popularly supposed to be very venomous; — so called from the odor that it emits when alarmed.

**vinegar worm**. The vinegar eel. See **RELWORM**.

**vin·e·gar·y** (vin'ē-gēr-i), *adj.* Of the nature of vinegar; hence, sour; unamiable; crabbed.

**vin·er·y** (vin'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ēz). A building used for the growing of grapevines; a *grapeery*.

**vine·yard** (vin'yērd), *n.* [*From vine* + *yard*, after earlier *vineyard*, *fr. AS. wīnegard*.] 1. A plantation of grapevines. 2. A field of labor, esp. of spiritual endeavor. — **vine·yard·ist**, *n.*

**vingt-et-un** (vān'-(ā-ān')-ē), *n.* [*F.*, twenty and one.] A game at cards, in which the aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips, or spots, is as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.

**vin·t**. [*L. vinum*.] A combining form meaning wine or wine grapes, as in **vin·i·cul·tur·al**, **vin·i·cul·ture**, **vin·i·cul·tur·ist**, **vi·ni·f·er·ous**, **vi·n·ic** (vil'nik; vil'ik), *adj.* [*L. vinum* wine.] *Of*, pertaining to, or derived from wine or alcohol; as, *vinic* ether.

**vin·om·e·ter** (vin-ōm'ē-tēr; vin-ōm'ē), *n.* [*L. vinum* wine + *-meter*.] A hydrometer for determining the strength or purity of wine.

**vin or di·naire** (vān'ōr'dē'nār'), [*F.*, lit., common wine.] Wine for ordinary table use, esp. a cheap claret.

**vi·nos·i·ty** (vi-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*L. vinositas*.] 1. Quality or state of being vinous. 2. Addiction to wine.

**vi·nous** (vi'nūs), *adj.* [*L. vinosus*, *fr. vinum* wine.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, having the qualities of wine. 2. Habitually given to wine, also, affected by wine.

**vin·tage** (vin'tij), *n.* [*Corrupt*, by influence of *vinifer*, *fr. ME. vīndage*, *vēndage*, *for vendange*, *fr. OF. vendenge*, *fr. L. vindemia*, *fr. vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off.] 1. A season's produce of the vine, in grapes or, now usually, in wine. 2. Act or time of gathering grapes, or of making wine. 3. Wine; specif., a wine of a particular type or district in a specified year, esp. one (*vintage wine*) prized for distinctive qualities. 4. *Humorous*. The type fashionable or popular in some season or period; as, a drama of brewer *vintages*.

**vin·tag·er** (vin'tij-ēr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

**vin·tner** (vin'tnēr), *n.* [*OF. vīndetor*, *vinotier*.] A wine seller, or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.

**vin·yl** (vil'nī; vil'ī), *adj.* [*L. vinum* wine + *-yl*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, designating, or containing the univalent radical  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ; as, **vinyl alcohol**, a compound,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOH}$ , known only in the form of its polymer **polyvinyl alcohol**; **vinyl resin** (called also **polyvinyl resin**), any of a group of thermoplastic resins formed by the polymerization of a vinyl compound, as vinyl acetate, with or without some other substance. Resins of this group are resistant to chemical agents, and are used for surface coatings, molded articles, etc.

**vi·nyl·dene** (vi-nīl'dēn), *adj.* [*Vinyl* + *-dene*, a suffix for naming radicals attached with a double bond.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, designating, or containing the bivalent radical  $\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$ ; as, **vinylidene resin** (called also **polyvinylidene resin**), any of a group of thermoplastic resins formed by the polymerization of a vinylidene compound, as vinylidene chloride, with or without some other substance. **Vinylidene chloride**, a derivative of ethylene, polymerizes to form **polyvinylidene chloride**, a resin used for filaments, molded articles, etc.

**viol** (viōl), *n.* [*OF. viole* (*in Fr. viole*), of *Teut. origin*.] Any of the class of stringed instruments including the violin, viola, violoncello, and contrabass. Specif., a medieval stringed instrument, with a flat tapering back, a broad neck (originally fretted), low-arched bridge, and, usually, six strings. It was made in four sizes, treble, alto or tenor, bass, and contrabass.

**vi·o·la** (vī-ō-lā; vī-, *It.* vyō'lā), *n.* [*It.*] **a** A viol instrument, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned a fifth lower than the former. **b** A string-toned luteal organ stop of 8-foot or 4-foot pitch. See **STOP**, *n.*

**vi·o·la** (vī-ō-lā; vī-ō-lā; vī-ō-lā), *n.* [*L.*, a violet.] Any of a genus (*Viola*) of low-growing plants, typifying a family (*Violaceae*, the violet family), having solitary white, yellow, or purple flowers, often variegated as in the pansies, esp. any of certain garden hybrids with flowers resembling but smaller than pansies.

**vi·o·la·ble** (vī-ō-lā-bl), *adj.* [*L. violabilis*.] That may be violated. — **vi·o·la·bil·ity** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **vi·o·la·bly**, *adv.*

**vi·o·la·ceous** (vī-ō-lā'shūs), *adj.* [*L. violaceus*, *fr. viola* a violet.] 1. Of the color violet. 2. Belonging to the violet family (*Violaceae*). See **2d VIOLEA**.

**vi·o·la da brac·cio** (vī vyō'lā dā brāt'shō), [*It.*, viol for the arm.] The tenor viol, predecessor of the viola.

**vi·o·la da gam·ba** (gam'bā), [*It.*, viol for the leg.] **a** The bass viol, predecessor of the violoncello. **b** A string-toned organ stop of 8-foot pitch. See **STOP**, *n.*, 10.

**vi·o·la d'a·mo·re** (dā-mō'rē), [*It.*, viol of love.] **a** A tenor viol, whose tone is peculiarly sweet and tender. **b** A soft string-toned organ stop of 8-foot or 4-foot pitch. See **STOP**, *n.*, 10.

**vi·o·late** (vī-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. violatus*, past part. of *violare* to violate. See **VIOLENT**.] 1. To trench or infringe on; also, to break or disregard, as a promise. 2. To ravish; outrage. 3. To profane; desecrate. 4. *Obs.* To treat roughly or harshly; abuse. 5. To interrupt; disturb. — **vi·o·la·tive** (-lā'tiv), *adj.* — **vi·o·la·tor** (-lā'tōr), *n.*

**vi·o·la·tion** (-lā'shōn), *n.* [*OF.* or *L.*; *OF. violacion* (*F. violation*), *fr. L. violatio*.] Act or instance of violating, or state of being violated; specif.: **a** Infringement; transgression; nonobservance; as, the violation of law, covenants, promises, etc. **b** An act of irreverence or desecration; profanation; as, the violation of a church. **c** Interruption; disturbance. **d** Ravishment; rape.

**vi·o·lence** (vī-ō-lēns), *n.* [*OF.* *fr. L. violentia*.] 1. *Chiefly Law*. A broadly exerted or any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary; sometimes, the overcoming or prevention of resistance by threats of violence. **b** An instance of violent treatment or procedure. 2. Profanation; infringement; outrage; assault. 3. Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; vehement, forcible, or destructive action; force. 4. Hence: **a** Intensity; severity. **b** Vehemence in feeling; passion; ardor; fury; fervor. 5. Unjustified alteration of meaning or sense; as, to do violence to a Scriptural text.

**vi·o·lent** (vī-ō-lēnt), *adj.* [*OF. violent*, *fr. L. violentus*; akin to *L. violare* to violate, *via* strength, force.] 1. Moving, acting, or characterized by physical force, by extreme and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious; as, a violent assault. 2. That commits or is characterized or accompanied by violence (sense 1); as, to lay violent hands on



one. **3.** Extreme; intense; as, a *violent* contrast in colors; *violent* pain. **4.** Extremely convincing; nearly conclusive, as in the legal phrase, *violent* presumption. **5.** Produced or effected by force; not

### lently, adv.

**vi-o-lét** (vî-ô-lét; -lî), *n.* [OF. *violette* a violet, dim. of *viole* a violet, fr. *L. viola*.] **1.** A plant or flower of the genus *Viola* (see 2d *VIOLA*). **2.** The common purple-dowered species (*V. cucullata*) of eastern North America. See *SEED*, *ILLUSTR.* The violet is the State flower of Illinois, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. The bird's-foot violet (which see) is the State flower of Wisconsin. **3.** With a qualifying word, any of various unrelated plants or their flowers, as, doxtooth *violet*. **4.** Any of the colors resembling those of certain violets, averaging bluish blue-red in hue, of medium saturation and low brilliance. See *COLOR*. — *adj.* Of the color violet.

**violet ray**, *n.* The shortest ray of the visible spectrum, producing violet color. **5.** Erroneously, the ultraviolet ray.

**vi-o-lin** (vî-ô-lîn; *alt.* *often* vî-ô-lîn; 2), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*.] **1.** The modern treble instrument of the viol class, distinguished in its developed form by having the back scooped out and slightly rounded like the belly, a low bridge, four strings, etc., a fiddle. **2.** A violin player, esp. in an orchestra; as, the first *violin*. — **vi-o-lin**'mak'er, *n.* A player on the violin.

**vi-o-lin**'ist (vî-ô-lîn-'ist), *n.* A player on the viol.

**vi-o-lon-cel-list** (vî-ô-lôn-chêl-'ist; vî-ô-lôn-sel-'ist), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *celist*.

**vi-o-lon-cel-lo** (vî-ô-lôn-chêl-'lo; vî-ô-lôn-sel-'lo), *n.*; *pl.* -los (-ôz) [It., dim. of *viola* contrabass.] A bass instrument of the viol class, developed from the viola da gamba, with its four strings tuned an octave lower than the viola, — commonly shortened to *cello*.

**vi-o-lone** (vî-ô-lô-nê), *n.* [It., aug. of *viola* a viol.] *Music*. **1.** The contrabass. **2.** An open, labial, string-toned stop of 16-foot pitch. See *STOP*, *n.*

**vi-os-ter-ol** (vî-ô-'stêr-ôl, -ôl), *n.* [ultraviolet + *ergosterol*.] *Pharm.* A preparation of irradiated ergosterol dissolved in neutral oil.

**vî-per** (vî-'pêr), *n.* [OF. or *L.*, *viper*, *viper*, fr. *L. vipera*.] **1.** A common European venomous snake (*V. aspid*) attaining a length of two feet and varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black; also, any snake of the same genus or, by extension, of allied genera of the family Viperidae; an adder (which see); as, the *horned viper* or *sand viper* (see *FRASSETS*). **2.** Any of a group of very venomous, mostly American snakes (*but viper* const.) tuting a family (Viperidae, sometimes included in the family Viperidae) including the rattlesnake, copperhead, water moccasin, and fer-de-lance, and characterized by having, between the eye and the nostril, a hollow or pit. See *PANG*, *ILLUSTR.* **3.** Loosely, any of various venomous or supposedly venomous snakes. **4.** A treacherous or malignant person. — **vi-per**'ine (-în, -î), *adj.*

**vî-per-ous** (-ôz, *adj.* **1.** Viperine. **2.** Venomous.

**vî-per's** bu'gloss (vî-'pêr), *n.* A coarse, bristly weed (*Echium vulgare*) of Europe and Asia, naturalized in North America, having showy blue, tubular flowers with exerted stamens.

**vi-ra-gô** (vî-râ-'gô; vî-, *n.*; *pl.* -gôs, -gôs (-ôz)). [L., fr. *vir* man.] **1.** *Archaic*. A large powerful woman, an amazon. **2.** A turbulent, quarrelsome woman, a mermaid.

**vî-ral** (vî-'râl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by a virus.

**vî-râ-lay** (vî-'râl), *n.* Also **vî-râ-lê** (vî-'râl). [OF. *virélas* (influenced by *lai* lay), fr. earlier *viréls*, orig. a mere refrain.] An old French verse form having a refrain and composed wholly in two rhymes; also, one composed of stanzas each of which has two rhymes, one new and one repeated from the preceding stanza. The unused rhyme of the first stanza takes the place of the new rhyme in the last.

**vî-rê-o** (vî-'rê-ô), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ôz). [L., a species of bird.] Any of certain small insectivorous ovine American birds (family Vireonidae) chiefly olivaceous and grayish in color. Common species are: *red-eyed vireo* (*Vireo olivaceus*); *warbling vireo* (*V. gilvus*); *solitary*, or *blue-headed vireo* (*V. solitarius*); *white-eyed vireo* (*V. griseus*); *yellow-throated vireo* (*V. flavifrons*). — **vî-rê-o**'line (-ô-lîn; -lîn), *adj.* & *n.*

**vî-rê-ocence** (vî-'rê-ô-sens, -sens), *n.* [L. *viridescens*, pres. part. of *viridescere* to grow green.] State or condition of becoming or growing green, specif., *Bot.*, through the development of chloroplasts in organs normally white or colored, as petals. — **vî-rê-ocent** (-ênt; -nt), *adj.*

**vî-r-gate** (vî-'rât), *n.* [ML. *virgate*, *virgata* terrae, so much land as *virga* terrae, a land measure, contains, fr. *L. virga* a twig, rod.] *Early Eng. Law*. A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, more commonly, one quarter of a hide.

**vî-r-gate**, *adj.* [L. *virgatus* made of twigs, fr. *virga* a twig, rod.] *Bot.* A Rodlike, wand-shaped. **2.** Bearing many small twigs.

**vî-r-gin** (vî-'rîn), *n.* [OF. *virgine*, *virgine*, *virge* (*F. vierge*), fr. *L. virgo*, -inis.] **1.** *Ecol.* A An unmarried woman devoted to religion and asceticism; — chiefly in designations of saints. **2.** *cap.*, usually with *the*. The Virgin Mary. **3.** An unmarried woman, esp., a girl. **4.** One who has not had sexual intercourse; esp., a maid. **5.** A female animal before copulation. **6.** *cap.* *Astron.* The constellation Virgo. — *adj.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste, of, pertaining to, or befitting a virgin; virginal. **2.** Pure; undefiled; unalloyed; as, *virgin* snow. **3.** Undisturbed; fresh; new; unadulterated; unalloyed; as, *virgin* soil or gold. **4.** A Hitherto unused; as, his *virgin* sword. **5.** Initial; first; as, a *virgin* cruise. **6.** Not yet trained (to) or having experience (of); as, a *virgin* team to harness. **7.** A Of elements, naturally uncombined; native; as, *virgin* sulfur. **8.** Of oils, obtained from the first light pressing (of olives, walnuts, etc.) in the cold. **9.** Produced directly from ore, or by primary smelting; — of metal.

**vî-r-gin-al** (vî-'rîn-'âl; -n'), *adj.* [OF., fr. *L. virginialis*.] Virgin; esp., maidenly; modest; pure.

**vî-r-gin-al**, *n.* [Cf. *F. virginale*; — prob. so called from being used by young girls, or *virgins*.] A small rectangular spinet, without legs, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also *pl.*, and sometimes called a *pair of virginale*. — *v. i.* To tap with the fingers, as if on a virginal.

**virgin birth**. **a** Birth from a virgin; parthenogenesis. **b** *Theol.* The doctrine that Jesus was miraculously begotten of God and born of a virgin mother.

**Vir-gin'ia** creep'er (vêr-'jîn-'yâ; -jîn-'î-d). A common North American tendrill-climbing vine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) of the grape family, with bluish-black berries; — called also *woodbine* and *American ivy*.

**virginia deer** or **white-tailed deer**. The most widely distributed deer of the United States (*Odocoileus virginianus* and allied species), with long tail white on the underside, and forward-arching antlers; — in its summer coat called also *red deer*. Cf. *DEER*.

**Virginia**, or **Virginia rail**, *fence*. A worm fence.

**Vir-gin'ian** (vêr-'jîn-'yân, -jîn-'î-dn), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Virginia. **2.** Designating the language of certain Algonquian Indians, formerly of eastern Virginia and vicinity. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Virginia.

**Virginia reel**. A variety of country-dance.

**Virginia trumpet flower**. The trumpet creeper.

**Vir-gin'ia** bus pu'er-is-que (vêr-'jîn-'î-bûs pû-'êr-'is-'kwê). [L.] For boys and girls.

**vir-gin'ity** (vêr-'jîn-'î-tî), *n.* **1.** Virgin quality or state; maidenhood. **2.** The unmarried life, spinsterhood. **3.** State of being virgin, or fresh, new, etc.

**vir-gin'ium** (vêr-'jîn-'î-ûm), *n.* [NL., fr. the State Virginia.] *Chem.* A name given to the element of at. no. 87, supposedly detected in sea water and other materials. Cf. *FRANCIUM*.

**Virgin Mary**. The mother of Jesus.

**vir-gin's**-bow'er (vîr-'jîn-'bôu-'êr), *n.* See *CLEMATIS*.

**virgin wool**. Wool not used before in manufacture.

**Vir-go** (vîr-'gô), *n.* *genitive* VIRGINIS (jîn-'î-s). [L. *virgo* a virgin, the constellation Virgo.] *Astron.* A A zodiacal constellation on the celestial equator, due south of the handle of the Dipper, pictured as a woman holding a spike of grain. **b** The sixth sign (♍) of the zodiac. See *ZODIAC*.

**vir-gu-late** (vîr-'gû-lât), *adj.* Rod-shaped.

**vir-gule** (vîr-'gûl), *n.* [F., fr. *L. virgula*, dim. of *virga* a rod.] A short slanting stroke between two words (thus, and/or) indicating that either may be used in interpreting the sense.

**vir-i-des-cent** (vîr-'î-dê-'sênt; -nt), *adj.* [L. *viridescens*, pres. part. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Slightly green; greenish. — **vir-i-des-**'cence (-êns; -ns), *n.*

**vir-id'i-an** (vîr-'î-dî-'ân), *n.* [L. *viridis* green.] A chrome green held to be chromic oxide, Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

**vir-id'i-ty** (-î-tî), *n.* [OF. *viridité*, fr. *L. viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green.] Greenness; hence, freshness.

**vir-ile** (vîr-'îl; vîr-'îl; or, esp. *Brit.*, vîr-'îl; vîr-'îl; 56), *adj.* [F. *viril*, fr. *L. virilis*, fr. *vir* man.] **1.** Having the nature, properties, or qualities of an adult man; characteristic of manhood, spec., capable of procreation. **2.** Masterful; forceful. **3.** Masculine; male. — **Vir-**'ile. See *MALE*.

**vir-i-lism** (vîr-'î-lî-'z-m), *n.* *Med.* An abnormality in a woman marked by male secondary sexual characters, as hair distribution, skeletal form, etc.

**vir-il'i-ty** (vîr-'îl-'î-tî; vî-, *n.*; *pl.* -î-tîz). Quality or state of being virile; manhood; virile vigor. Cf. *MULIERILITY*.

**vir-il** (vîr-'îl), *n.* *Obs. exc. Scot.* Ferrule, ring.

**vir-ol'o-gy** (vîr-'ôl-'ô-jî), *n.* The science dealing with viruses and virus diseases. — **vir-ol'o-gi-cal** (vîr-'ôl-'ô-jî-'kâl), *adj.* — **vir-ol'o-gist** (vîr-'ôl-'ô-jî-'st), *n.*

**vir-o-sis** (vîr-'ô-sîs), *n.*, *pl.* VIRUSES (vî-'z). [NL., fr. *virus* + -osis.] Disease due to a virus, specif. a filtrable virus, as the virus of smallpox.

**vir-tu** (vîr-'tû; vîr-'tû), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, fr. *L. virtus*.] See *VIRTUE*. **1.** A love of, or a taste for, curious or objects of art. **2.** Productions of art, esp. curious or antiques, collectively; as, an article or piece of *virtu*.

**vir-tu-al** (vîr-'tû-'âl), *adj.* **1.** *Archaic*. Of or relating to a virtue, or efficacious power; energizing. **2.** Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, the *virtual* rulers of a country. — **vir-tu-al'i-ty** (-âl-'î-tî), *n.* — **vir-tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

**vir-tue** (vîr-'tû), *n.* [OF. *vertu*, fr. *L. virtus* strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** *pl.* One of the orders of angels. **2.** Moral practice or action; moral excellence; rectitude; morality. **3.** A particular moral excellence; any moral quality conceived as a good; also, such virtues collectively. Plato distinguished four *cardinal virtues*, prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Christian moralists called these the *natural virtues* (see *NATURAL*, 4 a) and added the *supernatural, theological, or Christian virtues* of faith, hope, and charity, or virtues infused by God. **4.** Active quality or power; power adequate to the production of a given effect; potency; efficacy; as, a medicine without *virtue*; also, a particular instance of such virtue, as, the *virtue* of a given remedy. **5.** Manly strength or courage; valor. **6.** Excellence or an excellence of any kind; as, to make a *virtue* of necessity. **7.** Chastity; esp., the chastity of women. — *in*, or *by virtue* of. Through the force of, by authority of.

**vir-tu-osi-ty** (vîr-'tû-'ô-sî-'tî), *n.*; *pl.* -tî-tîz (-î-tîz). **1.** Taste for or interest in *virtu*. **2.** Great technical skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music; as, a pianist noted for his *virtuosity*. **3. *Virtuosus* collectively.**

**vir-tu-ô-sô** (vîr-'tû-'ô-sô; vîr-'tû-'ô-sô), *n.*; *pl.* -sôs (-ô-sôz), -sî (-sê). [It. (in senses 2 & 3).] **1.** *Hist.* A An experimental philosopher; an empiricist. **2.** A savant; scholar. **3.** A collector or ardent admirer of *virtu*. **4.** One who exhibits virtuosity, esp. in playing a musical instrument.

**vir-tu-ous** (vîr-'tû-'ûs), *adj.* [OF. *vertuos*, *vertuosus*, fr. LL. *virtuosus*.] **1.** Having or exhibiting virtue, esp. moral virtue; specif., chaste, pure. **2.** Edificatory; potent. — *Syn.* See *MORAL*. — *Ant.* Vicious. — **vir-tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vir-tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vir-tu'te** of ar'mis (vîr-'tû-'tê êt ar-'mîs). [J.] By valor and arms; — motto of Mississippi.

**vir-u-lent** (vîr-'û-'lênt; vîr-'û-'lênt; 118), *adj.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison.] **1.** Extremely venomous, noxious; deadly; as, a *virulent* poison. **2.** Bitter in enmity; malignant; as, *virulent* invective. **3. *Bacteriol.* Infectious; able to overcome or break down the defensive mechanism of the host; — of microorganisms. **4. *Med.* Characterized by rapid course and malignancy; — of diseases, infections, etc. — **vir-u-lence** (-lêns), **vir-u-len-cy** (-lêns-î), *n.* — **vir-u-lent-ly**, *adv.*****

**vir-us** (vîr-'ûs), *n.* [L., slimy liquid, poison.] **1.** Venom. **2.** A Any of a group of submicroscopic infective agents, thought by some to be



Violin. 1 Scroll; 2 Setting for legs; 3, 3; 4 Nut; 5 Finger Board; 6 Neck Plate; 7, 7 Curve forming the Waist; 8 Sound Hole; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.



**vit-a-min** (vī'tā-mīn; vīt'-ā), *n.* Also **vit-a-mīno** (vī'tā-mīn; mēn; vīt'-ā). [*L. vita* life + *E. amine*.] *Biochem.* Any of a number of constituents of foods in their natural state, of which very small quantities are essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and possibly of plants. **Vitamin A**, *C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O*, occurs esp. in fish-liver oils, butter, and eggs, and is synthesized in the animal; its lack causes hardening of certain tissues, as in the eye, and failure of young animals to grow. **Vitamin B**, a group of substances (the **vitamin-B complex**), includes: (1) **vitamin B<sub>1</sub>**, **vitamin B<sub>1</sub>**, *anewin*, or *thiamine*, *C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S*, the antineuritic or antiberiberi factor, found esp. in cereals, nuts, yeast, and animal food products. (2) **vitamin B<sub>2</sub>**, **vitamin G**, (*R<sub>1</sub>*)-*riboflavin*, or *lactoflavin*, *C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>*, a growth-promoting factor, found esp. in whey, eggs, and green leaves. (3) *Nicotinic acid* or *niacin*, a crystalline acid, *C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>*, and its amide *nicotinamide*, or *niacin amide*, *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>*, preventing pellagra, found in meats, milk, leafy green vegetables, peas, and beans; — called also the "P.P." (pellagra-preventive) factor. (4) **vitamin B<sub>3</sub>**, *adernin*, *pyridoxine*, or the "rat antidermatitis factor," *C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>*, essential to human nutrition, found in meat, fish liver, wheat germs, etc. (5) The "chick antidermatitis factor," or *panthothemic acid*, *C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>*, a substance extracted from various organic tissues, and promoting growth, as of yeast. (6) **Biotin** (formerly called **vitamin H**), *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S*, an acid that is a growth-promoting factor, occurring esp. in yeast and liver. (7) **para- (or p-) aminobenzoic acid**, the "anti gray-hair vitamin," *C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>*, a growth-promoting factor, found esp. in yeast and bran. (8) **Choline**. (9) **Folic acid**. (10) **Inositol**. **Vitamin C**, (*L*)-*ascorbic acid*, or *cevitamic acid*, *C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>*, the antiscorbutic vitamin, is abundant in fresh fruits, esp. citrus fruits, tomatoes, and vegetables, and occurs in animal products. Of **vitamin D**, which is antirachitic and regulates the phosphorus calcium metabolism, there are several varieties, prepared or occurring naturally in fish-liver oils, egg yolk, etc. as **vitamin D<sub>2</sub>**, **vitamin D<sub>3</sub>**, or *calciferol*. **Vitamin E**, an alcohol formed by irradiating *ergosterol* or **vitamin E** (formerly called **vitamin X**), whose lack causes infertility and muscular atrophy, is abundant in the leaves of many plants and in oils from seeds. It includes *α-tocopherol*, *C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O*, and other varieties of *tocopherol*. **Vitamin K** is the antihemorrhagic vitamin, the variety **vitamin K<sub>1</sub>**, *C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*, occurring in the leaves of alfalfa and other plants, vegetables, fish meal, etc. **Vitamin K<sub>2</sub>** is similar to it. The terms **vitamin P** and **estrin** have been applied to a substance (now believed to be a mixture of flavones) isolated from lemons and paprika, thought to promote the resistance of the capillaries to hemorrhage. — **vit-a-min**, *adj.* — **vit-a-min'ic** (-mīn'ik), *adj.*

**vit-a-scope** (vīt'-skōp), *n.* [*L. vita* life + *scope*.] A motion picture projector. — **vit-a-scope'ic** (-skōp'ik), *adj.*

**vit-el-lin** (vīt'-līn; vī-), *n.* [See **VITELLIN**.] *Biochem.* A protein in the yolk of egg.

**vit-el-line** (-līn), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like the yolk of an egg; esp., yellow in color. — *n.* The yolk of an egg.

**vit-el-lus** (vīt'-lūs; vī-), *n.* [*L.*, the yolk of an egg.] *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg.

**vit-a-ble** (vīt'-ā-b'l), *adj.* That can be vitiated.

**vit-a-tate** (vīt'-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. vitatus*, past part. of *vitare* to vitiate, fr. *vitum* a fault, vice.] 1. To contaminate; spoil; corrupt; pollute; as, sewer gas *vitates* the air. 2. To debauch; pervert; as, plays that *vitiate* one's taste. 3. To render inductive, either wholly or in part; invalidate; as, fraud *vitates* a contract. — *Syn.* See **DEBASE**. — **vit-a-tion** (-tāshn), *n.* — **vit-a-tor** (-tā'tr), *n.*

**vit-a-ted** (-tāt'id; -tīd), *adj.* Made defective, ineffective, etc., contaminated, invalidated.

**vit'i-culture** (vīt'-kūlt'r; vīt'-), *n.* [*L. vitia* vine + *E. culture*.] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vit'i-cul'tur-al** (kūlt'r-āl), *adj.* — **vit'i-cul'tur-er** (-er), *n.* — **vit'i-cul'tur-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**vit'i-l'igo** (vīt'-lī'gō), *n.* [*L.*, a kind of tetter.] A skin disease manifested by smooth, milk white spots, on various parts of the body.

**vit-ro-ous** (vīt'-rō-ūs), *adj.* [*L. vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass, orig., wood.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from glass. 2. Like glass, as in color, brittleness, luster, etc.; glassy; as, *vitro-ous* rocks. 3. Of or pertaining to the vitreous humor. — **vit-ro-ous-ly** (-rō-ūs-lī), *adv.* — **vit-ro-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vitreous electricity.** Electricity of the kind excited by rubbing glass with silk; positive electricity.

**vitreous humor.** *Anat.* The clear colorless transparent jelly which fills the posterior chamber of the eyeball. See **EYE**, *Illustr.*

**vit-ro-cent** (vīt'-rō-snt; -nt), *adj.* [See **VITREOUS**; *ASCENT*.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vit-ro-cent-ence** (-ēns; -ns), *n.*

**vit-ro-cl-ble** (-l-b'l), *adj.* Vitriifiable.

**vit-rio** (vīt'-rīk), *adj.* [*L. vitrum* glass.] (Of the nature of glass; glass-like; — distinct from *ceramic*.)

**vit-ri-lac'tion** (vīt'-rī-lāk'shūn), *n.* Vitrification.

**vit-ri-form** (vīt'-rī-fōrm), *adj.* [*L. vitrum* glass + *form*.] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.

**vit-ri-fy** (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [*F. vitrifier*, fr. *L. vitrum* glass + *ficare* to make.] To change into glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion; to make or become vitreous. — **vit-ri-fi-a-ble** (fī'-ā-b'l), *adj.* — **vit-ri-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

**vit-ri-ol** (vīt'-rī-ōl), *n.* [*OF. vitriol*, fr. *ML. vitriolum*, fr. *vitreus* vitreous.] 1. *Chem.* A sulfate of various metals in its crystallized form, esp. of copper (*blue vitriol*, *CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O*), iron (*green vitriol*, or *copperas*, *FeSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O*), zinc (*white vitriol*, *ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O*); — from the glassy appearance of many of these salts. Blue vitriol is used in dyeing and calico printing, germicides, fungicides (as Bordeaux mixture), electric batteries, etc.; green vitriol, as a mordant, in medicine, and in making ink and pigments; white vitriol, in dyes, varnishes, medicines, etc. b Oil of vitriol. See **SULFURIC ACID**. 2. Hence, anything likened to vitriol as being caustic; figuratively, virulence. — *v. t.*: — **OLEN** (-ōl) or **OLLED**; — **OLING** or **OLING**. *Metall.* To dip in dilute sulfuric acid; pickle. — **vit-ri-ol-ic** (-ōl'ik), *adj.*

**vit-ri-ol-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* 1. To convert into, or subject to the action of, vitriol. 2. To injure (a person) with vitriol, as by throwing it upon the face. — **vit-ri-ol-i-za-tion** (-īz-ā'shūn; -īz-ā'), *n.*

**vit'ta** (vīt'-tā), *n.* [*pl.* -tæ (-ē)]. [*L.*, ribbon, fillet.] 1. *Class. Antig.* A headband or fillet. 2. *Bot.* One of the oil tubes in the fruits of plants of the carrot family. 3. *Zool. & Bot.* A stripe of color.

**vit'late** (vīt'-lāt), *adj.* 1. *Bot.* Bearing or containing vittæ. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* Striped longitudinally.

**vit'te** (vīt'-tē), *Dial.* var. of **VITUAL**.

**vit'u-tine** (vīt'-ū-līn; -līn), *adj.* [*L. vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] Of, pert. to, or like a calf or veal.

**vit'uper-ate** (vīt'-ū-pēr-āt; vī-), *v. t. & i.* [*L. vituperatus*, past part. of *vituperare* to blame, vituperate.] To abuse in words; censure severely or abusively; berate. — *Syn.* See **SCOLD**. — **vit'uper-a-tive** (-tīv), *adj.* — **vit'uper-a-tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* — **vit'uper-a-tor** (-tā'tōr), *n.*

**vit'uper-a'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act or instance of vituperating; wordy abuse. — *Syn.* See **ABUSE**.

**vit'va** (vīt'-vā), *interj.* [*L.*] Literally, (long) live; — an exclamation of well-wishing, etc. — *n.* A shouted viva.

**vit'va-oo** (vīt'-vā'ō), *adj.* [*L.*] *Music* Brisk; spirited; — a direction.

**vit'va-cious** (vīt'-vā'shūs; vī-), *adj.* [*L. vivax*, -acia, fr. *vivere* to live.] 1. *Archais.* Tenacious of life; long-lived. 2. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly. — *Syn.* See **LIVELY**. — **vit'va-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vit'va-cious-ness**, *n.*

**vit'va-c'ity** (vīt'-vā'sī-tī; vī-), *n.* Vivaciousness; vivacity.

**vit'van'dière** (vīt'-vānd'vār; vī-), *n.* [*Fr.*, fem. of *vivandier* a sutler.] *Hist.* A woman accompanying troops, esp. of the French army, and selling provisions and liquor.

**vit'var-ium** (vīt'-vār'ī-ūm; vī-), *pl.* -rums (-lūmz), -ia (-ā) [*L.*, fr. *vitarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivere* alive, living.] An enclosure for keeping or raising indoors plants or animals, esp. terrestrial animals.

**vit'va vo'oe** (vīt'-vā vō'ō), [*L.*] By word of mouth; orally; as, an examination conducted *vit'va voce*.

**vit'va-vo'oe**, *adj.* Expressed or conducted by word of mouth; oral; as, *vit'va-voce* voting.

**vit'vive** (vīt'-vīv), [*Fr.*, subjunctive sing. pres. fr. *vivere* to live, fr. *L. vivere*.] Long live, that is, success to; as in *vive le roi* (lē rōi), long live the king.

**vit'v-rine** (vīt'-vēr'īn; -īn; vī-), *adj.* [*L. viverra* a ferret.] Belonging to a family (Viverridae) of small catlike carnivores, the civet family. — *n.* A civet.

**vit'v-rs** (vīt'-vēr; vī-), *pl.* *Scol.* Vivals; food.

**vives** (vīv; vī-), [*Fr.*, *antive*, fr. *Sp.*, fr. *Ar.* *al-dibah*.] Inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary glands of a horse.

**Viv'ian** (vīt'-vī-ān; vīt'-vī-ā), *Viv'ian* (-vī-ā), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the mistress of Merlin; — called also *Lady of the Lake*.

**viv'id** (vīt'-vīd), *adj.* [*L. vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live.] 1. Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; lively; as, a *vivid* sketch or portrait. 2. Of colors: brilliant, intense, bright; technically, having a very high saturation. 3. Of a sensation, an impression, a mental image, etc.: sharp and clear; distinctly felt, conceived, etc.; as, *vivid* recollections. 4. Evoking lively mental images; as, *vivid* description. — *Syn.* See **GRAPHIC**. — **viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'id-ness**, *n.*

**viv'ly** (vīt'-vī-lī), *v. t. & i.* [*Fr.* *vivifier*, fr. *L. vivificare*.] See **VIVID**, -*fy*. 1. To endue with life; quicken; animate. 2. To make vivid. — *Syn.* See **QUICKEN**. — **viv'ly-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* — **viv'ly-fier** (-fī-ēr), *n.*

**vi-vip'a-rous** (vīt'-vīp'-rūs), *adj.* [*L. viviparus*, fr. *vivus* alive + *parere* to bear, bring forth.] 1. Producing living young (instead of eggs) from within the body, as nearly all mammals; — contrasted with *oviparous*. 2. *Bot.* A germinating while still attached to the parent plant. b Proliferous. — **vi-vip'ar-ly** (vīt'-vīp'-rī-lī), *adv.* — **vi-vip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*

**viv'ly-sock** (vīt'-vī-lī-sēkt; vīt'-vī-lī-sēkt'), *v. t. & i.* To perform or practice vivisection (on). — **viv'ly-sec'tor** (-sēkt'ōr; -sēkt'ēr), *n.*

**vi-vi-sec'tion** (-sēkt'shūn), *n.* [*L. vivus* alive + *E. section*.] The cutting of, or operation on, a living animal, esp. for physiological or pathological investigation; also, an instance of this. — **vi-vi-sec'tion-al** (-āl), *adj.* — **vi-vi-sec'tion-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.*

**vix'on** (vīk'sn), *n.* [*Dual* form of *vixen*, fr. *AS. fuxen*, fem. of *fox*.] 1. A she fox. 2. A shrewish, ill-tempered person; — now only of a woman. — **vix'on-ish**, *adj.*

**vix**, (usually read "namely"), *adv.* Abbrev. of **VIDELICET**.

**viz'ard** (vīz'ērd), *n.* [See **VISOR**.] Mask; visor.

**vi-zier** (vī-zēr; vīz'ēr; -zēr), *n.* Also **vī-zēr** (vīz'ēr). [*Turk. vezir*, fr. *Ar. wazīr*, prop. a bearer of burdens, porter.] A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the former Turkish empire; a minister or counselor of state. — **vi-zier-ate**, *n.* — **vi-zier-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-zier-ship**, *n.*

**viz'or**, *Var.* of **visor**.

**Viz' Day** (vīz'ē), *n.* The day of victory over Japan in World War II, either the day of Japan's surrender (August 14, 1945) or the day of formal surrender aboard the U.S.S. Missouri (September 2, 1945).

**V'-mail** (vī'māl; vī-), [*Fr.* as symbol for *Victory*.] A mailing system by which a letter is reproduced on photographic microfilm to be forwarded and enlarged on photographic paper for delivery.

**vo-ca-bile** (vō-kā-b'l), *n.* [*Fr.*, fr. *L. vocabulum* an appellation, name, fr. *vocare* to call.] A word; term; name; specif., a word regarded as composed of certain sounds or letters without regard to its meaning. — *adj.* Utterable.

**vo-cab'u-lar'y** (vō-kāb'ū-lār'y or, esp. *Brit.*, -lār'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ies (-īz). [*ML. vocabularium, vocabularius*. See **VOCABLE**.] 1. A list or collection of words or of words and phrases, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon. 2. A sum or stock of words used in a language, by a class, individual, etc., or in a field of knowledge.

**vocabulary entry.** An entry of a word or term in a vocabulary; specif., in dictionary usage, any term (word or entry) listed alphabetically or as part of a related or associated group of terms, for the purpose of definition or identification, and printed in type that is readily distinguishable from that of the definitions or explanations. Inflectional forms, run-on and run-in entries, and self-explanatory combinations or phrases are included in vocabulary entries (see Explanatory Notes, §§ 4, 8-10).

**vo'cal** (vō-kāl), *adj.* [*L. vocalis*, fr. *voc*, *vocare*, voice.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or having voice or speech; as, *vocal* sounds or cavities. 2. Full of voice or voices; as, air *vocal* with the song of birds. 3. Uttered by the voice; oral; as, *vocal* prayer. 4. Expressing, or given to expressing, oneself in speech; hence, expressing oneself insistently; clamorous; as, *vocal* persons. 5. *Music*. Made or rendered by, or composed or arranged for, the human voice, as, *vocal* music. 6. *Phonet.* Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intonated. b Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel. — *n.* A vocal sound. — **vo-cal-ly** (vō-kāl'ī-lī), *adv.*

**vocal cords.** *Anat.* Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. The upper pair (*superior*, or *false*, *vocal cords*) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. The passage of breath between the edges of the lower pair (*inferior*, or *true*, *vocal cords*) — called also *vocal folds* when drawn tense and approximated together produces the voice.

**vo-cal'i-o** (vô-kă'lî'ô), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing vocal sounds.

**vo-cal-i-sm** (vô-kă'lî-z'm), *n.* 1. Vocalization. 2. Act, technique, or art of singing. 3. The vowel system of a language or dialect.

**vo-cal-ist** (-ist), *n.* A singer. Cf. *INSTRUMENTALIST*.

**vo-cal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* 1. To form into voice; to make vocal, or sonant; voice. 2. To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* the letter *u*. 3. To give utterance or expression to. — *v. i.* 1. To vocalize sounds. 2. To sing; specif., to practice singing upon vocal sounds.

**vo-cal-i-za-tion** (-i-ză'shün; -i-ză'shün), *n.* — **vo-cal-i-zer** (-i-zér), *n.* — **vo-ca-tion** (vô-kă'tshün), *n.* 1. *Vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call. 1. A call; a summons; specif., a calling to a particular state, business, or profession; as, a *vocation* to the religious life. 2. Regular employment; occupation; profession; as, to change one's *vocation*. Cf. *AVOCATION*, 2.

**vo-ca-tion-al** (-ăl; -l), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with *vocation*; also, pursued as a *vocation*. 2. Guiding in the choice, or training for the pursuit, of a *vocation*; also, concerned with or skilled in such guidance or training; as, a *vocational* adviser. — **vo-ca-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**vo-că-tive** (vô-kă'tiv), *adj.* [F. or L.; F. *vocatif*, fr. L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to call.] Of, pertaining to, or used in calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed. — *n.* The vocative case, a word in it, or the relation denoted by it. *Abbr. voc.* — **vo-că-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**vo-coes** (vô'kôz), *n. pl.* of *voc*.

**vo-cif-er-ant** (vô-sif'ér-ăn't), *adj.* Vociferous; clamorous. — *n.* One who is vociferant. — **vo-cif-er-ance** (-ăn's), *n.*

**vo-cif-er-ate** (-ăt), *v. t. & i.* 1. *Vociferatus*, past part. of *vociferari* to vociferate, fr. *voc*, voice, + *ferre*, to bear. 2. To cry out loudly; clamor. — **vo-cif-er-a-tion** (-ă'shün), *n.* — **vo-cif-er-a-tor** (-ă'tôr), *n.*

**vo-cif-er-ous** (-ûs), *adj.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy. — **vo-cif-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-cif-er-ous-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Vociferous, clamorous, blatan, strident, boisterous, obstreperous mean conspicuously loud and noisy. Vociferous implies vehement shouting that is deafening; clamorous, insistency and vociferousness; blatan, a tendency to bellow or be offensively noisy or clamorous; strident, not always of sounds, so harsh and disagreeable as to force itself upon one's attention; boisterous, extreme noisiness and turbulence; obstreperous, resistance or defiance of any efforts to restrain not only noise but excitement.

**vod'ka** (vôd'kă), *n.* [Russ., lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor commonly made from rye.

**vo-gie** (vô'gi; vôg't), *adj.* Scot. Proud; vain; also, elated; merity.

**vogue** (vôg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, fr. *voguer* to row, fr. *it. vogare* to row, sail.] 1. With the, the way or fashion of people at any period; accepted mode or style. 2. Popular repute, acceptance, or favor; popularity; as, to acquire *vogue*; also, a period of popularity; as, a short-lived *vogue*. 3. That which is in fashion at a particular time; as, stripes were then the *vogue*. — *Syn.* See *FASHION*.

**voice** (vois), *n.* [OF. *voia*, *voiz* (F. *voix*), fr. L. *vox*, *voce*.] 1. Sound uttered by living beings, esp. by human beings in speech or song; crying, shouting, etc. 2. Faculty or power of utterance; speech. 3. Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance; as, the *voice* of the sea. 4. Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; as, the ballot is the *voice* of the people. 5. Expressed wish, choice, or opinion; hence, right to express one's wish, etc.; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter. 6. *Obs.* Rumor; also, fame; reputation. 7. *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated; as, the active and passive *voices*. 8. *Musical.* A musical sound produced by the vocal cords and resonated by the various cavities of head and throat; tones delivered in singing. 9. The ability to sing; as, to have a *voice*. 10. Condition of the vocal organs with respect to the production of musical tones; as, to be in good *voice*.

*9. Phonetic.* Vocal sound of the kind heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *v*, *u*, *n*; sonant or intonated utterance; tone; — distinguished from mere breath sound as heard in *f*, *s*, *sh*, etc., and also from whisper. — *with one voice.* Unanimously. — *v. i.* 1. *voice* *v* (voist); *voic* *v* (voist). 2. To give voice or expression to; utter; also, announce; divulge. 3. *Musical.* To regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. 3. *Phonetic.* To utter with voice. See *voice*, *n.*, 9.

*Syn.* See *EXPRESS*.

**voiced** (voist), *adj.* 1. A furnished with a voice. 2. Expressed by the voice. 3. *Phonetic.* Uttered with voice; sonant; vocal. See *voice*, *n.*, 9.

**voice-ful** (vois'fûl; -fûl), *adj.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal.

**voice-less**, *adj.* 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute. 2. *Phonetic.* Sounded without voice; not uttered; surd.

**voice part.** One of the parts in a vocal or instrumental composition.

**void** (void), *adj.* [OF. *voit*, *voide*, dial. form of *vuide* (L. *videre*), fr. VL. *vacitare* to empty, fr. *vacuus* empty, fr. L. *vacuus*.] 1. Containing nothing; empty. 2. Unoccupied; vacant; — of offices, etc. 3. Being without; destitute; without; devoid; — of word of common sense. 4. Not producing any effect; useless. 5. *Law.* A property of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of confirmation or ratification); void. 6. Improperly, voidable. — *Syn.* See *EMPTY*. — *n.* That which is null; an empty or unfilled space; a vacuum; also, a feeling of emptiness. — *v. t.* 1. To make or leave void, or empty; clear; also, to vacate; leave. 2. To throw or send out; evacuate; discharge. 3. To render void; annul; nullify. — **void'er**, *n.*

**void'a-ble** (void'ă-bl), *adj.* Capable of being voided; specif., *Law*, capable of being adjudged void. A voidable contract must be avoided to render it null. See *AVOID*. 2. — **void'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**void'ance** (-ăns), *n.* A voiding; vacancy, esp. of a benefice.

**void'ed** (void'éd; -id), *adj.* A made void, empty, vacant, invalid, etc. 6. Having a void or opening; specif., *Her.*, having the inner part cut away or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides; — said of a charge.

**vo'l'a'** (vô'l'ă'), [F.] See there! Behold! There!

**vo'l'a' tout** (tô'), [F.] That's all.

**voile** (voil; F. vwal), *n.* [F., a veil.] A sheer dress material of silk, cotton, or wool.

**voir dire** (vwar dîr), [OF., to say the truth, fr. L. *verus* true + *dicere* to say.] *Law.* An oath administered to a witness requiring him to speak the truth in relation to matters inquired of to ascertain his competency.

**voix cêlesté** (vô'z sê'lêsté), [F.] A labial stop of 8-foot pitch with a soft tremulous tone. See *STOP*, *n.*

**vo'lant** (vô'lânt), *adj.* [F. or L.; F., fr. L. *volans*, -antis, pres. part. of *volare* to fly.] 1. Flying; capable of flying. 2. Nimble; light and quick. 3. *Her.* Represented as if flying, as a bird.

**vo-lan'te** (vô-lân'té), *adj.* [It.] *Musical.* Flying; moving with light rapidity; — a direction.

**Vo-la-puk'** (vô'lă-pûk'), *n.* Also **Vo'lă-puk** (vô'lă-pûk'). Literally, world's speech; a language, intended to be international, invented by Johann Martin Scheller, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. Cf. *ESPERANTO*. — **Vo-lă-puk'ist** (-ist), *n.*

**vo-lar** (vô'lăr), *adj.* [L. *volare* of the hand, sole of the foot.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the palm or sole.

**vo-lar**, *adj.* [L. *volare* to fly.] Pert. to or used in flight.

**vo-lă-tile** (vô'lă-tîl; -tîl; 86), *adj.* [F. *volatil*, fr. L. *volatilis*, fr. *volare* to fly.] 1. *Now rare.* Flying; volant. 2. Readily vaporizable; as, *volatile* oils. 3. Light-hearted; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle.

**volatile oil.** A volatile oil; a readily vaporizable oil; — disting. from *fixed oil*.

**volatile salt.** = *SAL VOLATILE*.

**vo-lă-tîl-ty** (vô'lă-tîl'tî-tî), *n.* Volatile quality or state. — *Syn.* See *LIGHTNESS*.

**vo-lă-tîl-ize** (vô'lă-tîl-iz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become volatile, exhale or evaporate. — **vo-lă-tîl-i-za-tion** (-i-ză'shün; -i-ză'shün), *n.* — **vo-lă-tîl-iz-er** (-iz'ér), *n.*

**vo-lă-vent** (vô'lă-văn't), *n.* [F.] A large case of light puff paste with a raised border, filled, after baking, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

**vo-lă-n'ic** (vô'lă-kăn'tik), *adj.* 1. Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of a volcano; characterized by or composed of volcanoes. 2. *Gram.* Formed by solidification of a molten magma that has poured out as lava over the earth's surface from a volcano or from any surface eruption. Cf. *PLUTONIC*. — **vo-lă-n'ic-al-ly** (-t-kăl-lî), *adv.*

**volcanic glass.** Natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization.

**vo-lă-n'ism** (vô'lă-kăn'iz'm), *n.* Volcanic power or action, — used esp. in physical geography and geology.

**vo-lă-n'ist** (-ist), *n.* A volcanologist.

**vo-lă-n'ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To subject to, or affect by, volcanic heat. — **vo-lă-n'ic-i-za-tion** (-i-ză'shün; -i-ză'shün), *n.*

**vo-lă-no** (vô'lă-kăn'), *n.*; *pl.* -*nos* or -*nos* (-nôz). [It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan.] A vent in the earth's crust from which molten or hot rock, steam, etc., issue, also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material. A volcano is called *active* while it is in eruption, *dormant* during a long cessation of activity, and *extinct* after eruptions have altogether ceased.

**vo-lă-n'ô-gy** (vô'lă-kăn'ô-jî), *n.* [*volcano* + *-logy*.] The science treating of volcanic phenomena. — **vo-lă-n'ô-log'i-cal** (-ô-lô-jî-t-kăl), *adj.* — **vo-lă-n'ô-log'ist** (-ô-lô-jîst), *n.*

**vole** (vôl), *n.* [From dial. *volcanus*, of Scand. origin.] Any of a genus (*Microtus*) and various allied genera of mouse-like or rat-like rodents; esp. the *field mouse* (*M. agrestis*) and the *meadow mouse* (*M. pennsylvanicus* or one of its subspecies) of eastern North America.

**vole**, *n.* [F.] Card Playing. A slam; hence, to *go the vole*, to hazard all for great gains.

**vo-l'ery** (vô'l'ér-lî), *n.*; *pl.* -*eries* (-îz). [F. *volerie* a flying, fr. *voler* to fly, fr. L. *volare*.] An aviary; also, *hare*, the birds in it.

**vo-l'ant** (vô'l'ânt), *n.* [*volans*, -antis, pres. part. of *volare*.] Flying; able to fly; also, moving about.

**vo-l'ă-tion** (-tă'shün), *n.* [ML. *volitatio*, fr. L. *volitare*, *volitatio*, to fly to and fro, *v. freq.* fr. *volare* to fly.] Act or power of flying; flight. — **vo-l'ă-tion-al** (-ăl), *adj.*

**vo-l'it-ion** (vô'lîsh'ün), *n.* [F., fr. ML. *volitio*, fr. L. *volare* I will, *velle* to will.] 1. Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will. 2. Termination of an act of choosing or willing; a state of decision or choice. 3. The power of willing or determining; will. — **vo-l'it-ion-al** (-ăl), *adj.* — **vo-l'it-ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**vo-l'it-ive** (vô'lî-tiv), *adj.* [See *VOLITION*.] 1. Of or pert. to the will. 2. *Gram.* Used in expressing a wish or permission.

**Volks'lied** (fôlks'liet), *n.*; *pl.* VOLKS'LIEDER (-fê'dér). [G.] A folk song.

**Volks'wa'gen** (fôlks'vâ'gên), *n. sing. & pl.* [G., fr. *volk* people + *wagen* vehicle.] A small passenger automobile put into production by the Nazis as the people's car.

**vo-l'ey** (vô'lî), *n.*; *pl.* -*leys* (-îz). [F. *volée* a flight, *voler*, fr. *voler* to fly, fr. L. *volare*.] 1. A flight of missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons. 2. Hence: A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words or oaths. 3. A *Tennis*. The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground; hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground. 4. A *bowled ball* aimed to hit the wicket without first touching the ground. 5. *Association Football*. A kick of the ball before it rebounds. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To discharge or be discharged, in or as in a *volley*; to make a volley or volleys. 2. A *Tennis*. To hit (the ball) or return it on the volley. 3. *Cricket*. To bowl (a ball) aimed to hit the wicket before touching the ground. 4. *Association Football*. To kick (the ball) before it rebounds. — **vo-l'ey-er**, *n.*

**vo-l'ey-ball** (vô'lî-bôl'), *n.* A game played by volleying a large inflated ball, with the hands, over a net.

**vo-l'ost** (vô'l'ôst), *n.* [Russ. *volost'*.] In Russia: a formerly, a canton (see *2*). b. A rural soviet (see *SOVIET*).

**vo-l'plane** (vô'l'plân), *v. t.* [F. *vol plané*, fr. *vol* flight fr. *voler* to fly] + *plané*, past part. of *planer* to glide, *soit*, fr. *plan* a plane.] To glide in an airplane. — *n.* A glide in an airplane. — **vo-l'plan'ist** (-plân'ist), *n.*

**Vol'sci** (vô'l'sî), *n. pl.* [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwellers in Latium.

**Vol'scian** (völ'shän), *n.* **a** One of the Volsci. **b** The language of the Volsci, belonging to the Sabelian branch and closely akin to the Umbrian. See **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, Table**. — **Vol'scian, adj.**

**Vol'sthead-ism** (völ'stêd-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine or the enforcement of prohibition; — from the Prohibition Enforcement Act, introduced by Representative A. J. Volstead and passed by Congress in October, 1919, renealed 1933.

**Vol'stung-sa Sæga** (völ'stöng-sä sä'gä) [ON. *Völunga saga*.] An Icelandic saga, probably of Norwegian origin, giving a variant form of the Nibelungenlied legend.

**volt** (völt), *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. *lt. volta* a turn.] **1.** *Manège.* **a** A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn round a center. **b** A circle traced by a horse so turning. **2.** *Fencing.* A leaving movement to avoid a thrust.

**volt**, *n.* [After Alessandro Volta, *It. physicist*.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; — defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1903 and by United States statute as that electromotive force which steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10<sup>8</sup> C.G.S. electromagnetic units. *Abbr.* *v* or *V*

**||volt'a** (völt'a; völt'a), *n.* *pl.* *-tæ* (-tã). [*It.* a turn, turning, tin See *voltr* a tread.] *Music.* A turning; a time; — chiefly in tin tinctions; as, *una volta*, once. *seconda volta*, second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain.

**volta** (völt'a), [*It.* from the name *Volta*.] See **2d volt**.] A combining form meaning *voltaic*, as in **volta-e-lec'tric**, **volta-e-lec'tric'i-ty**.

**volta's** (völt's), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

**voltage divider.** *Elec.* A source of adjustable voltage, consisting of a resistor through which current is flowing, provision being made to connect to any desired point along the resistor.

**volta'ic** (völt'a'ik), *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents. **2.** Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; galvanic; as, a **voltaic couple**, a pair of (usually metallic) substances capable of acting together as an voltaic source when dipped in an electrolyte. — **voltaic battery.** — **voltaic cell.**

**voltaic electricity.** Dynamical electricity. See **ELECTRICITY, 2.**

**voltaic pile.** *Elec.* See **2d PILE, 3a.**

**volta'ic-ism** (völt'a'iz-m), *n.* Voltaic or current electricity; also, electrical science dealing with this.

**volta'm'e-ter** (völt'am'têr), *n.* [*voltaic* + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced. — **volta'met'ric** (völt'am'têr'ik), *adj.*

**volta'm'me-ter** (völt'am'mê'têr), *n.* [*2d volt* + *ammeter*.] *Physics.* A wattmeter.

**volt'-am'pere**, *n.* [*2d volt* + *ampere*.] *Elec.* A unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and as the same as a watt; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power.

**Vol'ta's pile** (völt'äz), = **2d PILE, 3a.**

**||volto-face** (völt'fäs', völt'fäs'), [*F.*] A change of front; a facing about; a reversal, as of one policy.

**||volti** (völt'i), *imperative*. [*It.*] Turn, specif., *Music*, turn over the leaf.

**volt'mo-ter** (völt'mô'têr), *n.* [*2d volt* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit.

**vol'u-ble** (völt'u'b'l), *adj.* [*F.* or *It.*; *F.* *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, to roll, to turn round.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning, apt to roll; rotating. **2.** Fluent and smooth in utterance; glib; garrulous. **3.** *Bot.* Having the power or habit of twining. — *Syn.* See **TALKATIVE**. — **vol'u-bil'i-ty** (bölt'i-ti), **vol'u-bil-ness**, *n.* — **vol'u-bly**, *adv.*

**volume** (völt'yüm), *n.* [*OF.* fr. *l. volumen* a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere*, to roll.] **1.** *Now Rare.* A roll; a scroll, also, a scroll-like form or mass. **2.** A collection of printed sheets bound together, whether a single work, a part of a work, or more than one work; a book, esp., that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover. *Abbr.* *vol.* **3.** Sufficient matter of discourse to fill a volume or volumes. **4.** Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, that is, cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; as, the *volume* of a container. See **EX-AMINE, Table 5**. **5.** Hence, a mass; bulk; often, a considerable quantity; as, the *volume* of sales. **6.** *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone. — *Syn.* See **NOISE**. — **vol'umed** (yüm'd), *adj.*

**vo-lu'mo-ter** (völt-lüm'têr), *n.* *Physics.* **a** An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement. **b** A form of hydrometer.

**vol'u-met'ric** (völt'üm'têr'ik), *adj.* Also **vol'u-met'ri-cal** (-r'ikäl), [*volume* + *metric*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of volume. — **vol'u-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lu'mo-try** (völt-lüm'tr'i), *n.*

**volu'metric analysis.** *Chem.* A quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standard solutions of reagents. **b** Analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

**vo-lu'mi-nous** (völt-lüm'nüs), *adj.* [*LL.* *voluminosus* full of folds.] **1.** Of or pertaining to volume or volumes. **2.** Winding or full of windings; consisting of many folds or convolutions. **3.** Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling; specif., of low density. **4.** Filling, or capable of filling, a large volume or several volumes; as, a *volu'minous* treatise; *volu'minous* remarks. **5.** Writing or, figuratively, speaking much or at great length; as, a *volu'minous* essayist. — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

**vol'un-ta-rism** (völt'ün-tä'iz-m), *n.* *Philos.* Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world, — applied to doctrines of Fichte, Schopenhauer, etc. — **vol'un-ta-rist** (-r'ist), *n.* *and* *adj.* — **vol'un-ta-ris'tic** (-r'is'tik), *adj.*

**vol'un-tar'y** (völt'ün-têr'i or *esp. Brit.*, -têr'i, -tr'i), *adj.* [*l. voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice, fr. the root of *velle* to will, pres. part *volens*.] **1.** Proceeding from the will, or from one's own choice or full consent. **2.** Unconstrained by interference; self-impelled; freely given, done, etc. **3.** Done by design or intention; intentional; not accidental; as, *voluntary manslaughter*. **4.** Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the *voluntary* muscles. **5.** Able to will; having power of free choice; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. **6.** Provided or supported by voluntary action; not established, state-supported, etc.; as, *voluntary* churches. **7.** *Law.* Acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration or legal obligation. — **vol'un-tar'i-ly**, *adv.* — **vol'un-tar'i-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** *Voluntary, intentional, deliberate, willful, willing* mean done or brought about of one's own will. *Voluntary*, though it may apply to movements, etc., subject to the control of the will, more often suggests that in spite of contrary influences the decision to make, do, etc., resulted from free choice; *intentional* implies an awareness of an end to be achieved; *deliberate* implies a full consciousness of the nature of one's act and its consequences, willful implies a refusal to be taught, advised, or commanded, willing implies a ready and eager disposition to accede to or anticipate the wishes of another.

— *n.* **1.** A voluntary action or piece of work. **2.** *Music.* A piece of music, often improvised, serving usually as a prelude; esp., an organ solo, played in a religious service.

**vol'un-tar'y-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The principle of supporting any thing by reliance upon voluntary action; specif.: **a** In education, a system under which schools (*voluntary schools*) are supported by voluntary subscriptions. **b** *Ecccl.* The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary association and effort. — **vol'un-tar'y-ist** (-ist), *n.*

**vol'un-teer'** (völt'ün-têr'), *n.* [*F.* *volontaire*, now *volontaire*, orig. *vol.*, fr. *l. voluntarius*.] See **VOLUNTARY**. **1.** One who enters into, or offers himself for, any service of his own free will. **2.** *Law.* **a** A voluntary actor, performer, or agent, in any transaction. **b** The grantee in a conveyance made without valuable consideration. **3.** *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily; — opposed to *conscrip't*. — *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers; voluntary. **2.** Growing spontaneously or from self sown seed, as, a *volunteer* crop. — *v. i.* To offer or bestow voluntarily. — *v. t.* To enter into, or offer oneself for, any service voluntarily.

**Vol'un-teers' of A-mer'i-ca.** A religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

**Volunteer State.** Tennessee. — a nickname.

**vo-lup-tu-ar'y** (völt'üp'tü-är'i or *esp. Brit.*, -têr'i), *n.* *pl.* *-ies* (-iz). [*l. voluptuarius* for *voluptarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites his chief care; a sensualist. — **vo-lup-tu-ar'y, adj.**

**vo-lup-tu-ous** (-tüs), *adj.* [*OF.* *voluptuosus*, fr. *l. voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure, esp. to the senses; ministering or inclining to, or arising from, sensual or sensual gratification. **2.** Given to, or spent in, enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications. — *Syn.* See **SENSUOUS**. — **vo-lup-tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lup-tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vo-lute'** (völt'üt'), *n.* [*F.* fr. *lt. voluta*, fr. *l. voluta*, fr. *volvere*, to roll, to turn.] **1.** A spiral or scroll-like conformation; esp., that ornament forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital. See **IONIC, Illustr.** **2.** *Zool.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell. — *adj.* *Spiral*; rolled up; also, *Mach.*, having a part of spiral form or operating with a rotary action. — **vo-lu'tion** (-lüt'shün), *n.*

**volute spring.** See **SPRING, Illustr.**

**vol'va** (völt'vü), *n.* *Bot.* A cup-shaped structure around the base of the stipe of some mushrooms, as agarics and stinkhorns.

**vol'v'u-lus** (völt'vül-lüs), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *l. volvere* to turn about, roll.] *Med.* Any twisting of the intestines causing obstruction.

**vom'er** (vöm'têr), *n.* [*l.* a plowshare.] *Anat. & Zool.* A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. In man it forms part of the nasal septum. — **vo'mer-ine** (vöm'têr'in; vöm'têr-), *adj.*

**vom'i-ca** (vöm'ti-kä), *n.* [*l.*, an abscess.] *Med.* **a** A cavity in the lungs, as from suppuration or tuberculosis. **b** An abscess in any other parenchymatous organ.

**vom'it** (vöm'ti), *n.* [*l.* vomitus, fr. *vomere*, vomitum, to vomit.] **1.** **a** A vomitus. **b** That which is vomited. **2.** A emetic. **3.** A sickness characterized by vomiting; as, the black vomit. — *v. i.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; spew. **2.** To be elected or emitted; come forth violently. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; eject from the stomach through the mouth; — often with *up*. **2.** To belch forth, as, volcanoes vomit lava. — **vom'it'er**, *n.*

**vom'i-tive** (vöm'ti-tiv), *adj.* *n.* Emetic.

**vom'i-to** (vöm'ti-tö), *n.* Also **vom'i-to** *negro*. [*Sp.* *vómito*, fr. *l. vomitus*.] *Med.* Black vomit.

**vom'i-to-ry** (vöm'ti-tö-ri or *esp. Brit.*, -têr-i), *adj.* Emetic; vomitive. — *n.*; *pl.* *-ries* (-riz). **1.** An emetic. **2.** An opening, vent, or the like, for discharging or emitting. **3.** [*LL.* vomitorium.] *Arch.* A entrance piercing the banks of seats of a theater or amphitheater.

**vom'i-tu-ri-ön** (-tüt'ishün), *n.* *Med.* **a** Ineffectual attempts at vomiting; retching. **b** Vomiting of little matter; also, vomiting effected with little effort.

**||von** (fön), *prep.* [*G.*] Of, from; — often a prefix in German and Austrian personal names, formerly and still often the sign of nobility of birth.

**V'-one'** (vö'swän), *n.* See **V-1**.

**vo'o'doo** (vö'döö; vö'döö), *n.* [*Crole F.* *voodoo*, fr. *Ewe* (a Negro language of the Slave Coast) *voodu*.] **1.** Voodooism. **2.** One who practices voodooism; a Negro sorcerer. **3.** Voodoo magic; as, to work voodoo; also, a voodoo charm, fetish, or the like. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to voodoos or voodooism. — *v. t.* To affect by voodoo sorcery.

**vo'o'doo-ism** (-iz'm), [*often cap.*] A Negro religion, orig. African and barbaric, but now found chiefly among Haitian Negroes and consisting largely of sorcery; also, belief in or practice of this religion. — **vo'o'doo-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **vo'o'doo-is'tic** (-is'tik), *adj.*

**vo-ra-cious** (vö-rä'shüs), *adj.* [*l. vorax*, *acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] **a** Greedy in eating; ravenous; gluttonous; rapacious. **b** Excessively eager; immoderate; insatiable; as, a voracious reader. — **vo-ra-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra-c'i-ty** (vö-rä's'i-ti), *n.*

**||Vor'ta'ge** (fö'r'tä'gë), *n.* [*G.*] *Sking.* A position in which one leans forward from the ankles without lifting the heels from the skis, keeping the body, as a rule, at least perpendicular to the slope.

**-vorous.** [*l. vorus*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form signifying eating, feeding on, consuming, as in *carnivorous*. Corresponding nouns in *-vora* denote orders and genera, and in *-vore* denote an individual member, as in *carnivora*, *carnivore*.

**vor'tex** (vö'r'tës), *n.*; *pl.* *-texes* (-têz-sëz; -tiz), *-tices* (-tî-sëz). [*l. vortex*, var. of *vertex*, *-icis*.] See **VERTIX**.] A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a whirling or circular motion, tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to draw toward this cavity or vacuum bodies subject to its action; a whirlpool; eddy.

**vor'ti-cal** (vö'r'ti-käl), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a vortex or vor-tices; whirling. — **vor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**vorticella** (vôr'tî-sêl'â), *n.*; *pl.* -ællæ (-ê). [NL, dim. fr. *L. vortice*; see **VORTICE**.] *Biol.* A one-celled ciliated animal with a bell-shaped body, occurring in fresh and salt water.

**vorticellous** (vôr'tî-sêl'â), *adj.* [*L. vorticellus*] Vortical; whirling; whirling.

**vorticellous** (vôr'tî-sêl'â), *adj.* [See **VERTICIGINOUS**.] Vortical; whirling.

**vorticellous** (vôr'tî-sêl'â), *n.* See **VERTICIGINOUS**.

**vota-bile**, **vota-bile** (vô'tâ-bîl'), *adj.* *a.* Capable, or having the right, of voting. *b.* Capable of being submitted to a vote.

**vota-ress** (vô'tâ-rêss; -rîs), *n.* Also **vo'tress** (vô'trêss; -trîs). A woman votary.

**vota-rist** (-rîst), *n.* A votary.

**vota-ry** (-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rîz). [*L. votare, votum, to vow*.] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged, by a vow or promise; hence, a devoted adherent, student, worshiper, etc.; as, a *votary* of science. — **vota-ry**, *adj.*

**vota** (vô't), *n.* [*L. votum a vow, wish, will*.] 1. *Obs.* a *A* vow. *b* A prayer. *c* An ardent wish or desire. 2. A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of persons, expressed by a ballot, viva voce, or the like; a suffrage; also, the ballot, ticket, the voice or other medium of expressing one's choice, opinion, etc.; as, to cast a *vote*; to count the *votes*. 3. The decision reached by voting; as, the *vote* was unanimous. 4. *Votes* collectively; as, the prohibition *vote*. 5. The right of suffrage; a voice; as, to have the *vote*. 6. A voter.

— *v.* *t.* To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, viva voce, by ballot or the like, in order to reach a decision to cast or give a vote. — *v.* *t.* 1. To enact, bring about, effect, etc., by a formal vote; as, to vote an appropriation. 2. *Colloq.* To declare by general opinion or common consent; as, he was *voted* a bore. — **vo'ter** (vô'têr), *n.*

**voting ma-chine** (vô'tîng), *n.* A mechanical device for recording and counting the votes of the electorate.

**votive** (vô'tîv), *adj.* [*L. votivus, fr. votum a vow*.] Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow or promise, or in devotion; as, *votive* offerings. — **votive-ly**, *adv.* — **votive-ness**, *n.*

**vouch** (vouch), *v. t.* [*OF. voucher, voucher, fr. L. vocare to call*. The *E.* word is in part a shortening of *avouch*.] 1. *Archaic*. To call; esp., to call to witness. 2. To attest, as a statement or its truth or accuracy; bear witness to; also, to answer or stand sponsor for. 3. *Rare*. To back; support. 4. *Law*. To support or maintain, as a claim; *Obs.* *etc.* specif., to authenticate, as a claim, by vouchers. — *v.* *t.* 1. To bear witness; give testimony or full attestation. 2. To make assertion; affirm. — *n.* Assertion, attestation.

**voucher**, *n.* 1. One who vouches. 2. A book, paper, etc., which vouches to the truth of something; specif., any receipt or the like as payment of a debt; as, paid checks are his *vouchers*. 3. — *cf.* *English Lex.* One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title.

**vouch-safe** (vouch-sâf), *v. t.* [*vouch + safe, i. e., to vouch or answer for as safe*.] 1. *Obs.* To guarantee as safe, guarantee. 2. To condescend to grant; concede; bestow. — *v.* *t.* To condescend; deign; yield. — *SYN.* See **GRANT**. — **vouch-safement**, *n.*

**vouch-soil** (vô'swâr'), *n.* [*L. Arch.* Any of the wedge-shaped pieces of which an arch or vault is composed. See **ARCH**, *Illustr.*; **KEYSTONE**, 1.

**vow** (vou), *n.* [*OF. voy, fr. L. votum, orig. past part. neut. of votare, votum, to vow*.] 1. A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself to some act, service, or condition. 2. A promise of fidelity or constancy; as, the marriage *vow*. 3. A solemn assertion; an asseveration. — *v.* *t.* 1. To bind oneself by a vow to do, give, etc.; promise solemnly. 2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate. — *v.* *t.* To make a vow. — **vow-er** (vô'êr), *n.*

**vowel** (vô'el), *n.* [*OF. vocal (F. voyelle), fr. L. vocalis (sc. littera), fr. vocalis sounding, fr. vox, vocis, a voice, sound*.] A speech sound in the articulation of which the oral part of the breath channel is not blocked and is not narrowed enough to cause audible friction; also, a letter (in English, *a, e, i, o, u*, and, sometimes, *y*) representing such a sound. Distinguished from *consonant*. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

**vowel-ize** (-îz), *v. t.* To furnish with vowel signs or points; as, to *vowel-ize* a Hebrew text. — **vowel-i-za-tion** (-î-zâ'shân; -î-zâ'-shân), *n.*

**vowel point**. In Hebrew and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it, as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound.

**vox** (vôks), *n.*; *pl.* vocēs (vô'sêz). [*L.*] Voice.

**vox an-gê-li-ca** (ân-jêl'î-kâ), [*L.*, angelic voice] = **VOX CÆLESTIS**.

**vox et præ-træ-a n'hill** (ê't præ-trê'trê-dê n'hill). [*L.*] A voice, and nothing more; sound without sense.

**vox hu-man'a** (hû-mân'da), [*L.*, human voice]. *Music*. An organ reed stop of 8-foot pitch made to give a sound imitative of the human voice. See **STOP**, *n.*

**vox po-pu-li**, **vox De'i** (vôp'ô-lî, dô'î). [*L.*] The voice of the people (as) the voice of God; — often shortened to **vox populi** (abbr. *vox pop.*).

**voyage** (vô'yâj), *n.* [*OF. veage, viage, voyage (F. voyage), fr. L. viaticum traveling money, fr. viaticus belonging to a road or journey, fr. via way*.] 1. Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey; now, a journey by sea or water, from one place, port, or country, to another; also, a round trip by water. *b* A journey by air, as in an airship. 2. An account of, or a work dealing with, a voyage or voyages. 3. *Obs.* A undertaking; enterprise. *b* Act or practice of traveling; travel. — *v.* *t.* *1.* -AGED (-îd); -AG-ING (-îng). To take, make, or traverse by a voyage; travel (through). — **voy-ag-er** (-î-jêr), *n.*

**voy-ag-er** (vô'yâ-jêr), *n.*; *pl.* -gers (F. zhûr). [*F.*, fr. *voyager* to travel]. A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies in transporting goods and men to and from the remote stations; also, any boatman and trapper of those regions.

**vulgar-appeal** (vûl-gâr'âp'el), *n.* [*F.*] The appearance of truth; exact appearance; verisimilitude.

**vrouw** (vrou; S. *Afr.* pron. frou), *n.* [*DA.*] A woman; housewife; frow.

**VT fuse** (vê'tûz). See **PROXIMITY FUZE**.

**V-1wo** (vê'tûw). See **V-2**.

**vul**, **vulgar** (vûl-gâr; vûl-gâr), *n.* [*Corn. voega a cavern*.] *Petrog.* A small inflated cavity in a lake or in the rock.

**Vul'can** (vûl'kân), *n.* [*L. Vulcanus, Volcanus*.] *Rom. Relig.* T god of fire, esp. in its fearful aspects. Later he was identified with the Greek *Hephaestus* and represented as consort of Venus and god of metalworking.

**Vul-ca-ni-an** (vûl-kân'î-ân), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or made by Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to ironworking or metalworking. 2. [*not cap.*] *a* Volcanic. *b* Plutonic.

**vul'can-ize** (vûl'kân-î-zê), *v. t.* *1.* To subject to or undergo vulcanization. — **vul'can-ize-a-ble** (-î-zê-b'l'), *adj.* — **vul'can-ize-er** (-î-zê'r), *n.*

**vul'can-ized Fib-er** (-î-zêd). A trade-mark for a tough substance made by a treatment of cellulose.

**vul'can-ol-o-gy** (-ôl'ô-jî), *n.* Volcanology. — **vul'can-ol-o-gist** (-ôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

**vul'gar** (vûl-gâr), *adj.* [*L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus, vulgus, the multitude, the common people*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; general; popular; as, a *vulgar* superstition. 2. *Vulgar*; also, written in or translated into the vernacular; as, poems in the *vulgar* tongue. 3. Belonging or relating to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; plebeian; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, *vulgar* ostentation; *vulgar* manners. 4. Obscene; profane; low, as, a *vulgar* joke. — *SYN.* See **COMMON**; **COARSE**. — *n.* *Archaic*. The vernacular.

— **vul'gar-ly**, *adv.* — **vul'gar-ness**, *n.*

**vulgar fraction**. = *common fraction* (see **FRACTION**).

**vul'gar-i-an** (vûl-gâr'î-ân), *n.* A vulgar person; esp., a rich, pretentious person of vulgar standards.

**vul'gar-ism** (vûl-gâr'î-zm), *n.* 1. Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. 2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial speech, or, esp., in the speech of the ill-bred or uneducated.

**vul'gar-i-ty** (vûl-gâr'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). 1. The quality or state of being vulgar; commonness. 2. Grossness or coarseness of manners or language; also, an instance of this.

**vul'gar-ize** (vûl-gâr'î-zê), *v. t.* To make vulgar. — **vul'gar-i-za-tion** (-î-zâ'shân; -î-zâ'-shân), *n.* — **vul'gar-ize-er** (-î-zê'r), *n.*

**Vulgar Latin**. A popular or colloquial form of Latin used concurrently with the standard Latin and forming the chief source of the Romance languages.

**Vul'gate** (vûl-gât), *n.* [*ML. vulgata editio, fr. L. vulgatus usual, common*.] 1. A Latin version of the Scriptures, in the main the work of St. Jerome in the 4th century, used as the standard for the services of the Roman Catholic Church. The standard text of the Vulgate is that of Pope Clement VIII of 1592. It is being superseded by a new revision ordered by Pius X in 1908. See **BIBLE**, **DORMY BIBLE**. 2. [*not cap.*] Any vulgar, or commonly accepted, text or reading. — *adj.* 1. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate. 2. Commonly accepted; as, a *vulgate* text.

**vul'gus** (vûl-gûs), *n.*; *pl.* -guses (-jêz; -jêz). [*L.* See **VULGAR**.] 1. The common people. 2. In some English public schools, a short composition in Latin verse on a given subject.

**vul'ner-a-ble** (vûl'nêr-â-b'l'), *adj.* [*L. vulnerabilis wounding, injurious, fr. vulnerare to wound, vulnus a wound*.] 1. Capable of being wounded. 2. Liable to attack or injury; assailable, as, a *vulnerable* reputation. 3. *Contract Bridge*. Liable to greater penalties or bonuses; — of a side that has won one game. — **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*

**vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vul'ner-a-bil-y**, *adv.*

**vul'ner-ary** (-ârî; -ârî; -ârî), *adj.* [*Fr.*, *Fr.*, *Fr.*] Used for or useful in healing wounds, as, *vulnerary* plants. — *n.* A vulnerary remedy.

**vul'pec-u-lar** (vûl-pêk'û-lêr), *adj.* Of or pertaining to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.

**vul'pi-cide** (vûl-pî-sîd), *n.* [*L. vulpes a fox + -ide*.] *Eng.* One who kills a fox, except in hunting; also, the act of so killing a fox. — **vul'pi-cid'al** (-sîd'âl; -îd'), *adj.*

**vul'pine** (vûl-pîn; -pîn), *adj.* [*L. vulpinus, fr. vulpes a fox*.] Of, pertaining to, or like a fox or foxes; foxy; cunning; crafty.

**vul'pi-mite** (-pî-mî-tî), *n.* [*From Vulpino, Italy*.] A scaly granular grayish-white variety of anhydrite.

**vul'ture** (vûl'tûr), *n.* [*OF. voltour, voltour, fr. L. vulturius, fr. vultur*.] 1. Any of certain large raptorial birds of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. *Cf.* **RAPTORIAL**, *Illustr.* They subsist chiefly on carrion. They constitute two families: Vulturidae, the Old World vultures, including the small, heavily white *Egyptian vulture* (*Neophron percnopterus*) common in Egypt and India; Cathartidae, the American vultures, including the *black vulture* (*Coragyps atratus*), the *king vulture* (*Sarcophagus ferox*) ranging from Mexico to Paraguay, and the *condor* and *turkey buzzard* (which see). *Cf.* **LAME-NECKED**. 2. A meanly or unscrupulously rapacious person. — **vul'tur-ine** (-î-jîr-in; -î-jîr), *adj.*

**vul'tur-ous** (-î-jîr-î-jîr), *adj.*

**vul'va** (vûl'vâ), *n.* [*L. vulva, vulva, covering, interment, womb*.] *Anat.* The external parts of the female genital organs; sometimes, the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs. — **vul'val** (-vûl'), *adj.* — **vul'vi-form** (-vî-lî-ôrm), *adj.*

**vul'vo** (-vûl'vô), *vulv-*. [*From VULVA*.] A combining form denoting: *a* The vulva; as, in *vulvitis*. *b* Vulvar and; — in adjectives, as in *vul'vo-n'ter-ine*, *vul'vo-vag'i-nal*.

**vying** (vî'ng), *adj.* That vies. — **vying-ly**, *adv.*



Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*). (V&O)



## W

**W, w** (dɒbʴl'd, n.; pl. W's, w's, Ws, ws (-ɔz). 1. The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. In form and origin W is a ligature combination, VV or UU, called "double U," which was introduced into English by French scribes in the 11th century to replace the Anglo-Saxon runic *we* (see V, n., 1; 2d WRN). 2. The sound of the letter w. The sound of w is usually a consonant as in *we*, a voiced bilabial sound formed by raising the back of the tongue as for *oo* while rounding the lips as for this vowel. In English the letter w represents a vowel only in diphthongs, as in *few*, *low*. Written w is silent in some words, as *west*, *answer*. See *Prun.*, § 124. 3. As a symbol, used to indicate anyone or anything so designated, esp. as the twenty-second or (see K, 3) twenty-third in order or class.

**w** (wɒ; wə). Scot. var. of **WALL**.  
**WAAF** (waf), n.; pl. WAFFS, WAFFS (wafs). A member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF), an auxiliary of the British Royal Air Force in World War II incorporated into the Air Force in 1949 as the Women's Royal Air Force (WRAF).

**wab** (wɒb). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of **WAB**.  
**wab'ble** (wɒb'bl), n. Var. of **WABBLE**, tumor. Hence, the larva of a botfly (*Rogeria emaculator*) which infests squirrels.

**wab'ble**, v. i. To wobble. — **wab'bler** (-lɛr), n.

**wab'by** (wɒb'bi), adv. Wobblingly; waveringly.

**WAC**, **Wac** (wɒk), n.; pl. WACS, WACS (wɒks). A member of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) of the U. S. Army, established by acts of Congress (July 1, 1943, and June 12, 1948); formerly the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (**WAAAC**) (wɒk'ɪ).  
**wack'le** (wɒk'ɪ), n. [G.] *Petrog.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated basic rocks.

**wack'y** (wɒk'ɪ), adj.; **wack'y-er** (-ɪr); **wack'y-est**. Also **whack'y** (hwɒk'ɪ). *Slang*, U. S. Crazy; screwy. — **wack'y-ness** (wɒk'ɪ-nɛs; -nɪs), n.

**wad** (wɒd), n. [From F. *ouate*, *houatte*, prop. the cotton or silk obtained from the Syrian swallowwort.] 1. A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hair or tow, also, loosely, a lump; a small compact heap; as, paper *wads*. 2. Specific: A relatively soft plug or stopper, to retain a charge of powder, to keep the powder and shot close, or to avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a cartridge. See **CARTRIDGE**, *Illustr.* 3. A soft mass, esp. of some loose fibrous substance, variously used, as to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. 4. *Dial.* A considerable amount; a mass. 5. *Slang*, U. S. A roll of paper money; hence, wealth in general; money. — v. t.; **wad'd** (-ɛd; -ɪd); **wad'ding**. 1. To form into a wad, or mass, or into wadding; as, to wad tow; esp., U. S., to roll into a tight wad, as a piece of paper. 2. To insert or crowd a wad into, as, to wad a gun; to hold in by a wad, as, to wad a bullet in a gun. 3. To stuff or line with some soft substance, as cotton; to pad, as a cloak. — **wad'der** (-ɪr), n.

**wad**, n. [ML. *vadium*.] Scots Law. A pledge. Hence, in *wad*, pledged.

**wad** (wɒd; wɒd). Scot. & Dial. var. of **WED**, **WOULD**.

**wad'ding** (wɒd'ɪŋ), n. 1. Wads collectively, or material for making wads. 2. Any soft padding, esp. prepared sheets of carbed cotton.

**wad'dle** (wɒd'ɪl), v. i.; **wad'dled** (-ɪd); **wad'dling** (-ɪŋ). [Freq. of **WADE**.] To walk with short steps, awaying from one side to the other, like a duck; to move clumsily and totteringly along, as a baby; to toddle; hence, to proceed with a clumsy motion suggesting a waddle. — n. Act of waddling; a toddle; an awkward, clumsy, swaying gait. — **wad'dler** (-lɛr), n.

**wad'dy** (wɒd'ɪ), n.; pl. -DIES (-ɪz). *Australia*. An aboriginal war club. — v. t. *Australia*. To attack or beat with a wad'dy.

**wade** (wɒd), v. i. [AS. *wadan* to go, proceed, wade.] 1. *Obs.* To go; pass. 2. To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water, mud, sand, that offers more resistance than air. 3. Hence, to move, pass, go, or get forward, with difficulty or labor, as, to *wade* through a dull book. 4. *Slang*. To set to work or attack with determination or vigor. — with *in* or *into*, as, to *wade* into the morning's mail. — v. t. To pass or cross by wading; as, he *waded* the swamps. — n. *Collog.* Act of wading; also, a ford.

**wad'er** (wɒd'ɪr), n. 1. One who or that which wades. 2. Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food, including the shore birds, as sandpipers and snipe, and the inland water birds, as cranes, herons, etc. 3. *pl.* High waterproof boots for wading.

**wad'y**, **wad'y** (wɒd'ɪ), n.; pl. **WADIES** (-ɪz). [Ar. *wadi*.] In the Near East and northern Africa, a valley; a river; a ravine through which a stream flows; the channel or bed of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; also, an oasis.

**wad'mal** (wɒd'mɒl), n. Also **wad'maal**, **wad'mol**, **wad'moll**. [ON. *menau*.]

Enkilar protective coverings, etc.

**wad'na** (wɒd'nɒ). Scot. contraction of *would not*.

**wad'set** (wɒd'sɛt), n. [From **WASSET**, v.] Scots Law. A mortgage; also, a pledge or pawn. — v. t. [Scot. var. of **wad'set**, fr. *wad* a pledge + *set*, v.] Scots Law. To mortgage; pledge. — **wad'set'ter** (-ɛr), n.

**wad'y** (wɒd'ɪ). Var. of **WADI**.

**wae** (wɒ). Dial. var. of **WOE**.

**wae'suck** (wɒ'sʌk), **wae'sucks** (-sʌks), *interj.* [Dial. *wae* woe + a slurred form of *sake*, *sakes*.] Scot. & N. of Eng. An exclamation expressing grief or pity; also, alas.

**WAF**, **Waf** (wɒf), n.; pl. **WAFS**, **WAFS** (wɒfs). A member of the women's component of the U. S. Air Force (authorized by act of Congress June 12, 1948), called Women in the Air Force (**WAF**).  
**waf'ler** (wɒf'ɪr), n. [ONF. *waf'ler*, of Teut. origin.] 1. A thin, crisp cake or biscuit. 2. Hence, anything resembling a waffle (sense 1), as in thinness, size, shape, etc. 3. An adhesive disk of dried paste, made of flour, gelatin, isinglass, or the like, and coloring matter, used as

slight attack or affection. 4 A glimpse. 5 A wraith. — v. t. & i.

Scot. To wave; flutter; wag; flap.

**waf**, **waf** (wɒf), adj. [Var. of *waf'ler*.] Scot. 1. Solitary; woebegone.

2. Worthless. — n. Scot. A vagrant.

**waf'le** (wɒf'ɪ), n. Scot. A vagrant; vagabond.

**waf'le** (wɒf'ɪ), n. [D] *waf'le*. A soft but crisped indented cake of butter cooked in a waffle iron.

**waffle iron**. A utensil for cooking waffles, having two metal parts hinged together and shutting upon each other, with projecting studs on the insides.

**waft** (wɒft; ɒ), v. t. [From *wafter* a convoy, fr. D. & LG. *waghter* a guard.] 1. To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel. 2. [From confusion with *waf* to wave.] *Obs.* To signal to, or summon, as by waving the hand; to beckon. 3. *Obs.* To turn; direct; as, to *waft* the eyes. — v. s. To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; to float. — n. 1. Act of wafting; a signal made by waving. 2. A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; a puff; gust. 3. *Naval*. A pennant or a flag, used, now rarely, in signaling or sometimes to show the direction of the wind to the steersman.

**waft**. Scot. var. of **WIFT**.

**waft'age** (wɒft'ɪ), n. Act of wafting, or state of being wafted; hence, in general, conveyance; carriage.

**waft'er** (-ɪr), n. One who or that which wafts; specif., *Mach.*, a form of revolving disk or fan for a blower.

**waft'ure** (wɒft'ʃʊr), n. Act of wafting or waving; also, something wafted or conveyed as by a breeze, by the waves of the sea, etc.

**wag** (wɒg), v. t.; **wagged** (wɒgd); **wag'ging** (wɒg'ɪŋ). [ME. *waggen*, akin to AS. *waggan* to move, *wag* 1. To sway or swing shortly and fro, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns, as a small body attached to a larger body; as, a dog *wags* his tail. 2. To wag the tongue implies rapid and continuous talking. — v. i. 1. To move one way and the other; to oscillate; sway. 2. To be in action or motion; to move, stir. 3. *Collog.* Of the tongue, to keep moving in chatter or gossip; as, his tongue *wags* incessantly. 4. To waddle. 5. *Collog.* To go, to pack off. 6. *School Slang*. To play truant from school. 7. To signal, as with a wag of the head or finger. — n. 1. *Collog.* Act of wagging; a shake; as, a *wag* of the head or hand. 2. [Perh. shortened fr. *waghter* a rogue, jester.] One full of sport and humor; a wit, a joker.

**wage** (wɒ), v. t.; **waged** (wɒd); **wag'ing** (wɒg'ɪŋ). [ONF. *wagier* OF. *wagier*, F. *gager*.] See **GAGE** to pledge.] 1. *Archaic* or *Hist.* To pledge; to put down as a security; hence, to stake; *wager*. 2. *Obs.* To expose oneself to, as a risk; to venture; attempt. 3. To engage in, as a contest, to carry on, as a war. 4. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.* To hire; employ. — v. s. *Hare*. To engage in, or carry on, war; to contend. — n. 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A pledge; a security that one will do something or will abide by the result of something, as a duel or combat. 2. *Obs.* State of being pledged; pledge; pawn; as, to lay one's life in *wage*. 3. That which is pledged or paid for work or other services; hire; pay. See **WAGES**. 4. Figuratively, produce; yield.

**W** The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular; as, "The wages of sin is death." *Rom. vi. 23.*

**Syn.** Wage (or wages), salary, stipend, fee, pay, hire, emolument mean the price paid for services. Wage or wages applies chiefly to the amount paid daily or weekly for labor, esp. labor that involves physical effort; salary and stipend (the latter more common in British use), to the fixed compensation paid for services which require training or ability; fee, to the amount, often fixed, paid to a physician, lawyer, etc., for professional services; pay, to wages or salaries but often, specifically, in reference to those of military men; hire, now archaic, the pay given for services or for use of one's talents, emolument, now often bookish, the financial reward of one's work or one's office.

**wage earner**. A person who works for wages.

**wag'er** (wɒg'ɪr), n. [ONF. *wagiere*, fr. *wagier*, v. See **WAGE**, v.] 1. *Obs.* A gage, or pledge. 2. That which is risked on an uncertain event; a bet. 3. Act of waging. 4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. 5. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ONF. *wagier* (OF. *gager*), inf. as n.] Act of giving a pledge to do something or to abide the event of something, as, *wager* of battle. — v. t. To hazard; risk; venture; also, to stake, bet. — v. i. To make a bet; to lay a wager. — **wag'er-er**, n.

**wag'os** (wɒg'ɔz; -ɪz; 3D), n., pl. of **WAGE**, n. (see **WAGE**, n., *Note*). 1. Pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as distinguished from salaries or fees. 2. *Theoretical Econ.* The share of the annual product or national dividend which goes as a reward to labor, as distinct from the remuneration received by capital in its various forms. This economic or technical sense of the word *wages* is broader than the current sense, and includes *wages of management* or *superintendence* which are earned by skill in directing the work of others. Cf. **PROFIT**, 5; **RENT**, 4. — **Syn.** See **WAGE**.

**wage scale**. 1. A series of rates of wages paid for related tasks. 2. The level of wages paid by an employer.

**wage'work'er** (wɒg'wɒrk'ɛr), n. A person who works for wages. — **wage'work'ing**, adj. & n.

**wag'ger-y** (wɒg'ɛr-ɪ), n.; pl. **WAGGERIES** (-ɪz). 1. The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry; wagishness. 2. A jest, esp. a practical joke.

**wag'lish** (wɒg'ɪʃ), adj. 1. Like or characteristic of a wag; mischievous. 2. Done, made, or laid in wagshy or for sport; sportive. — **wag'lish-ly**, adv. — **wag'lish-ness**, n.

**wag'gle** (wɒg'gl), v. t.; **wag'gled** (-ɪd); **wag'gling** (-ɪŋ). [Freq. of *wag*.] To reel, sway, or move, from side to side; to wag. — v. i. To move frequently one way and the other; to wag. — n. A wagging or wagging. — **wag'gling-ly**, adv. — **wag'gling** (-ɪl), adj.

**wag'gon**, **wag'gon-er**, etc. Brit. var. of **WAGON**, etc.

**Wag'nér-ism** (wɒg'nɛr'ɪz-m), adj. (Of) pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling the theories or style of Richard Wagner (1813-1883), German composer of opera and music drama. — n. An admirer of the musical theories and style of Wagner.

**Wag'nér-ism** (wɒg'nɛr'ɪz-m), n. 1. Richard Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of opera, or, esp., music drama, his chief aim being to free opera from the conventions of the Italian school, and

used in the euphrates, as in the Indian Ocean, etc. — *Mach.* A thin disk or ring resembling a wafer, often used as a valve, diaphragm, or the like. 6. *Hist. Ordnance*. A form of old-time primer. — v. t. To seal, close, or fasten, with a wafer.

**waft** (wɒft), n. [See **WAVE** to **WAG**.] Scot. & N. of Eng. A waving motion; a signal, as from a boat. b A puff; whiff, as of perfume. 5 A

make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene. 2. The influence of the work of Wagner in the world of music — **Wag'ner-ist** (wāg'nēr-ist), *n.*

**wag'on** or **British wag'gon** (wāg'ŏn), *n.* [D. *wagen*, MD. *waghen*.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy loads of produce, goods, military supplies, etc., and drawn by beasts of burden, variously having only a flat bed, a box, high sides, a canvas covering as in a prairie schooner for moving effects across country. Cf. **WATN**, **WAG**, **WAN**. By extension, **Chiefly U. S.**: a light one-horse business vehicle for delivering baggage, groceries, etc. b **Loosely**, a carriage, carryall, or buggy. c A child's four-wheeled cart; — in full, **express wagon**. d A hand-propelled stand on wheels or casters for serving hors d'oeuvres, tea, etc. etc.; — in full, **tea wagon**. 2. **Brit.** A railway freight car. 3. An automobile, with covered wooden body of a light delivery wagon, for carrying passengers and luggage (in full, **beach**, or **station wagon**), or with closed body of a police carryall for conveying apprehended persons (**police**, or **patrol wagon**; usually, **the wagon**). 4. **Colloq.** A baby carriage or perambulator. 5. **Slang.** a A warship. b A firearm. c An automobile. — **on the (water) wagon**. See **WATER WAGON**. — **v. t. & i.** To convey or travel by wagon.

**wag'on-age**, **wag'gon-age** (-j), *n.* 1. Transportation by wagon or wagons; also, money paid for carriage or conveyance in a wagon. 2. A collection of wagons.

**wag'on-er**, **wag'gon-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One who drives a wagon, esp., as a business. 2. **Obs.** A charioteer. 3. [**cap.**] **Astron.** a Aurika. b Charles's Wain.

**wag'on-ette**, **wag'gon-ette** (wāg'ŏn-ē'tē), *n.* [*wagon* + *-ette*.] A type of wagon with two facing seats along the sides behind a transverse seat in front.

**Wag'on-lit'** (wāg'ŏn-lit'), *n.* [F., fr. *wagon* railway coach (fr. E. *wagon*) + *lit* bed.] Railway sleeping car.

**wagon train**. A train of wagons; esp., **Mil.**, a train of provision or service wagons.

**wag'some** (wāg'sŏm), *adj.* **Rare.** Waghish.

**wag'tail'** (wāg'tāl'), *n.* a Any of numerous mostly Old World birds (subfamily Motacillinae) allied to the pipits. They have a trim slender body and a very long tail which they habitually jerk up and down. b A similar bird, as **Wah-ha-bi** water thrush.

**Wa-ha-bi**, **Wa-ha-bee**, **Wah-ha-bi** (wa-hā'bi), *n.* [Ar. *wahhābi*.] A follower of Abū-l-Wahhāb (1091-1787), reformer who sought to restore the primitive form of Mohammedanism. The Wahabis, a sect of purists that arose in Arabia, are a warlike people and under Ibn Saud have by a revival of power since 1910 enlarged their state from Nejd to nearly all of Arabia (Saudi Arabia). — **Wa-ha-bi-ism** (-bē-tz'm), **Wa-ha-bism** (-bē-tz'm), *n.* — **Wa-ha-bite** (-bīt), *adj.*

**Wa-ha-bit** (wā-hā'bit), **Wa-ha-bite** (-bīt), *n.* A Wahabi.

**Wa-hoo'** (wā-hōo'; wā'hōo), *n.* [Dakota *wahku* (wāhu), lit, arrow wood.] A shrub (*Eonymus atropurpureus*) having purple capsules which in dehiscence expose the scarlet ariled seeds; — called also **burning bush**.

**Wa-hoo'**, *n.* [Creek *hāwaku* cork elm.] Any of various American trees or shrubs; specif.: a Either of two elms (*Ulmus racemosa* and *U. alata*). b The cascara buckthorn. c The basswood (*Tilia*).

**wail** (wā), *n.* [ONF. *waif*, OF. *guaf*, *gaf*, *adj.*, lost, unclaimed, *chose gaisie* a wail.] 1. **Eng. Law.** Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in his flight. 2. Hence, anything found, or without an owner; a stray article. 3. A stray person or beast, as a homeless child or a lost sheep. 4. **Naut.** = **WART**, *n.* 3 — **adj.** **Chiefly Scot.** Stray; vagrant; as, a **wail** word or expression.

**wail** (wā), *v. t. & i.* [ON. *wāla*, *wāla*.] To lament; bewail, to grieve over; as, to **wail** one's death. — *n.* Act of wailing, also, a mournful, usually prolonged, cry or sound arising from grief or pain. — **wail'er**, *n.*

**wail'ful** (-fŭl; -fī), *adj.* 1. Sorrowful; mournful; wailing. 2. Giving utterance to wailing, mournful sounds; as, the **wail'ful** sigh of the wind. — **wail'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**Wailing Place of the Jews, or Wail'ing Wall**. An enclosed area in Jerusalem, near the Moslem Mosque of Omar, one wall of which is 59 feet high and supposed to contain some of the stones of Solomon's temple. In front of this wall Jews gather on Fridays to lament and pray.

**wail'some** (wā'sŏm), *adj.* Deploable; productive of grief and lamentation; also, lamenting; plaintive.

**wain** (wān), *n.* [AS. *wegon*, *wegon*.] 1. **Archaic.** A wagon, esp. a heavy wagon or two-wheeled cart for farm use. 2. [**cap.**, with *the*.] **Astron.** Charles's Wain.

**wain'rope'** (-rŏp), *n.* **Rare.** A cart rope; a trace.

**wain'scot** (wān'skŏt; -skŏt; -skŏt; formerly commonly, still often in **Brit. use**, wēn'skŏt), *n.* [MLG. *wagencot*, appar. fr. *wagen* wagon + *schot* wooden partition, crossbar.] a In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork; also, a piece of such wood. b Hence, a wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled; also, by extension, any lining of an interior wall, irrespective of material; as, a tile **wain'scot**. c The lower three or four feet of an interior wall when finished differently from the remainder of the wall. — **v. t.** — **scot-ed** or **-scot-ter**; **-scot-ing** or **-scot-ring**. To line with or as with boards or paneling; as, to **wain'scot** a hall.

**wain'scot-lin**, **wain'scot-ting**, *n.* The material used to wain'scot a house, or the wain'scot as a whole.

**wain'wright'** (wān'rit'), *n.* [wain a wagon + *wright*.] A builder of wagons.

**wair** (wā). **Scot. & N. of Eng. var.** of **WART**, to spend.

**walst** (wāst), *n.* [ME. *waist*; oik., growth, akin to AS. *weazan* to grow, *wean* growth.] 1. The small part of the body between the thorax and hips. 2. That part of anything which resembles in some way the human waist; the middle part, esp. when less thick than the ends; as, the **walst** of a violin (see **VIOLIN**, *Illustr.*). 3. A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to, or about to, the waistline. Specif.: a The bodice, or upper part, of a woman's dress. b An undergarment for children, worn similarly, to which other clothing may be buttoned. 4. **Naut.** That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecabin; the middle part of the ship. 5. **Zool.** The greatly constricted basal part of the abdomen of certain wasps, flies, and other insects.

**walst'band'** (wāst'bānd'; -bānd), *n.* A band, sash, or the like, which encompasses the waist; specif., one on the upper part of breeches, trousers, skirts, or the like, serving often as an inner belt.

**walst'cloth'** (-klŏth'; 74), *n.* A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; esp., a loincloth.

**walst'coat'** (wāst(t)'kŏt'; wā'skŏt; 105), *n.* a A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. b A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, now extending a little below the waist; — in U. S. commonly called **vest**. c A similar garment or of the front resembling a man's waistcoat, worn by women. — **walst'coat'ed** (-tēd; -tēd), *adj.*

**walst'coat'ing**, *n.* A fabric designed for waistcoats.

**walst'er** (wāst'ēr), *n.* **Now Rare. Naut.** A seaman, usually an inexperienced or broken-down man, stationed in the waist of a whaler or, formerly, of a vessel of war.

**walst'line'** (wāst'līn'), *n.* A line surrounding, or thought of as surrounding, the waist where it is most contracted; also, in dressmaking, the line at which the waist and skirt of a dress meet.

**walt** (wā), *v. i.* [ONF. *waitier* (OF. *quaitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, attend), of Teut. origin.] 1. To look (mentally), to be in expectation; — usually with *for*. 2. To stay or remain in readiness for action. 3. To act as attendant or servant; esp., to attend or wait upon persons at table; to serve. — **Syn.** See **STAY**. — **v. t.** 1. To stay for; to remain stationary in expectation of; to await; as, to **walt** orders. 2. To attend on; escort; esp., to attend with ceremony or respect; as, to **walt** a funeral. 3. To serve as a waiter or attendant upon; as, to **walt** table. 4. **Obs.** To attend as a consequence; to follow upon; as, **Colloq.** To cause to wait, to defer, postpone; — said of a meal; as, we shall **walt** dinner for you. — **wait on or upon**. a To attend as a servant to serve. b To go and see, to visit on business, or for ceremony. c To follow as a consequence. — **n.** 1. **Obs.** A watchman. 2. a **List.** One of a band of public musicians who, in England, were once employed to play for entertainments. b One of a group of street or rustic serenaders who play or sing at night for small gratuities, esp. around the Christmas season; also, music provided by these. 3. An ambush; trap; as, to lie in **walt** for the enemy. 4. Act of waiting; a delay; also, interval of waiting, as between acts of a play.

**walt-a-bit'**, *n.* [Trans. of S. Afr. D. *wacht-en-beetje*, *-bitje*, a variety of wattle.] Any of several plants, as the greenbrier and hawthorn, bearing thorns or stiff hooked appendages.

**walt'er** (wā't'ēr), *n.* 1. A watcher; watchman. **Obs.** exc. in composition, as in **tide-walt'er**. 2. One who waits (in various senses); specif., a man who waits at table, as at a restaurant, etc. 3. A tray on which something is carried; a salver.

**walt'ing**, *n.* A period during which one waits (in various senses). — **adj.** That waits (in various senses). — **walt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in waiting**. a **Eng.** In attendance, as, lords **in waiting**. b **Brit. Mil. & Naut.** Next in turn for a service, tour of duty, etc. — **waiting maid**. — **waiting man**. — **waiting woman**.

**waiting room**. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railroad station or other public place.

**walt'ress** (wā't'rēs, -rēs), *n.* A female waiter or attendant at table; a maid-servant who waits on table.

**wave** (wāv), *v. t.* [AF. *waver*, fr. ONF. var. of OF. *gainer*, *querer*, to abandon, prob. of Scand. origin.] 1. **Obs.** To remove, reject; leave. 2. To put away, or give up, a claim to; to forgo. 3. To refrain from taking advantage of, to neglect, disregard, as, he **waved** his rights to the property. 4. To postpone, defer, as, let's **wave** this question until later. 5. **Law.** To relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce if he chooses. — **Syn.** See **RELINQUISH**.

**wave**, *v. i.* & *n.* **Now Rare.** To wave.

**wav'er** (wāv'ēr), *n.* [AF. *wagner*, inf. as *n.*] **Law.** Act of waving, or intentionally relinquishing or abandoning some known right, claim, or privilege, also, the instrument evidencing such an act.

**wake** (wāk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin.] The track left by a vessel in the water; by extension, any track; as, the **wake** of an army, the **wake** of a meteor.

**wake** (wāk), *v. i.* WAKED (wĭkt) or WOKT (wŏkt); WAKED or, sometimes, WOK'EN (wŏk'ŏn), WAK'ING (wāk'īng). [AS. *wacan* to wake, be born (pret. *wōc*, past part. *wacen*), combined with the kindred *wascan* (pret. *warode*), var. of *wæcan* to watch, be awake.] 1. To be or to continue awake; not to sleep, specif., to keep watch or vigil, as over a corpse, to hold a wake. 2. **Obs.** To sit up late for festivities or revel. 3. To be roused from sleep; to awake; — often with *up*. 4. To be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state, also, to be alert. 5. To become alive again, to undergo resurrection. — **v. t.** 1. To rouse from sleep; to awake. 2. To put in motion or action; to arouse; excite. 3. To bring to life again, as, if from the sleep of death; to revive; as, to **wake** sad memories. 4. To watch; guard; specif., to watch, or sit up with, at night, as a dead body; to hold a wake over.

— **n.** 1. **Obs. exc. Poetic.** Act of waking or being awakened; also, sleeplessness. 2. State of foregoing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; vigil. 3. **Ch. of Eng.** An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church, also, the ceremonies attending such a festival. 4. The sitting up of persons with a dead body, formerly often attended with festivity.

**wake'ful** (wāk'fŭl; -fī), *adj.* 1. Not sleeping; sleepless, indisposed to sleep; hence, watchful, vigilant. 2. **Now Rare.** That wakes; awakening. — **wake'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wake'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wake'less** (-lēs; -lēs), *adj.* Of sleep, sound; unbroken.

**wak'en** (wāk'ēn), *v. t.* [AS. *wæcan*, *wæcan*, *wæcan*.] 1. To wake; a To become awake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened. b **Obs.** To continue awake; to keep vigilant; to watch. c To become active or animated. — **v. i.** 1. To excite or rouse from sleep; to wake. 2. To excite; to move to action. 3. **Scot.** To watch as a protection; to guard.

**wak'en-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who or that which wakes.

**wak'en-ing**, *n.* Act of one who wakes; an awakening.

**wak'er** (wāk'ēr), *n.* One who wakes.

**wake'rise** (wāk'rīz; -rīz), *adj.* [See **WAKE**, *v.*; **RISE**, *adj.*] Wakeful; alert. — **wake'rise-ness**, *n.* **Both Scot.**

**wake'-rob'in** (wāk'rŏb'īn), *n.* a **Eng.** Any of various arums, esp. the cuckoo-pint; also, the European orchid *Orchis maculata*. b **U. S.** Any of various trilliums; also, the Jack-in-the-pulpit.

**wake'-up** (-ŭp), *n.* **Local, U. S.** The sicker.

**Wal-den'ses** (wŏl-dēn'sēs), *n. pl.* [ML. *Waldenses*, *Valdenses*, after Peter Waldo, or Valdo.] **Ecc.** A sect of dissenters from the system of the Roman Catholic Church, founded about 1179 by Petrus Waldo, or Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyon. Waldo and his followers sought to revive primitive pureness of living. — **Wal-den'si-an** (-sī-ān; -shān), *adj.* & *n.*

**wald'grave** (wŏld-grāv), *n.* [G. *waldgraf*.] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper; also, formerly, in the Rhine districts, a noble of a certain rank.

**Waldorf salad** (wôl'dôrf). [From the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, N. Y. City.] A salad made commonly of diced apples, celery, and nuts, and dressed with mayonnaise.

**wale** (wôl'), n. [ME., fr. ON. *val* choice.] *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* A choosing; a choice; a field for choice; also, the choicest or best, the pick. — *v. t.* *Scot., N. of Eng., & Ir.* To choose; select for oneself wale.

ture, as of cloth; grain. 3. *pl.* *shipbuilding*. Certain strokes of the outside planking of a vessel; the bends, as, channel wales, or strake, along the upper deck, etc. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes, to manufacture, as a fabric, with a rib or a heavy twill.

**Wal'er** (wôl'êr), n. [From Wales, i. e., New South Wales.] *Colloq.* A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales, also, any Australian horse.

**W** The term originated in India, whither many horses are exported from Australia (esp. New South Wales).

**Wal-hall'a** (wôl-hôl'ô), n. = VALHALLA.

**walk** (wôk'), v. i. [AS. *wealdan*, *wealdan*, to roll, turn, revolve.] 1. *Obs.* To be or to keep in motion; hence, of the tongue, to move incessantly; wax. 2. *Obs.* To go forth or about; to roam. 3. To go restlessly about contrary to the normal course of nature, as a somnambulist or a sleeper. 4. To move along on foot; to advance by steps, specif., of two-legged creatures, to proceed without running, or lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground, of four-legged creatures, to proceed with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground, sometimes, specif., to move or go on foot for exercise or amusement. 5. To make slow progress, as at a walk. 6. To pursue a course of life; to conduct oneself. 7. To move in a manner likened to walking, as a chimney swaying through the action of winds. 8. *Baseball Slang.* To go to first base as the result of a base on balls. — *pl.* 1. To pass through, over, or upon; as, to walk the streets. 2. To bring to a (specified) state by walking; as, to walk one's companion to exhaustion. 3. To follow on foot for the purpose of measuring, surveying, etc.; as, to walk a boundary. 4. To cause to walk; as, to walk one's horses. 5. To take for a walk; also, to force to keep moving on foot. 6. *Colloq.* To move in a manner likened to walking. 7. *Baseball Slang.* To give base on balls to. **walk Spanish.** *Colloq., U. S.* To walk on tiptoe involuntarily through another's lifting one by the seat of the trousers, etc., as in boys' sports, hence, to walk gingerly, also, to get discharged. — **walk the plank.** To walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea, — a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates, hence, to vacate a position under compulsion.

— *n.* 1. Act of walking, specif. for recreation or exercise; hence, peregrination, wandering. 2. Manner of walking, gait. Specif., a gait of a horse in which there are always at least two feet on the ground. 3. Distance as measured in time required by a walker to cover, as, ten minutes' walk to the station. 4. Conduct, behavior. 5. Habitual or proper place, range, or sphere of action; — esp. in the phrase *walk of life*. That in or through which one walks, or a place devised for walking, specif.: a A haunt. b A path specially arranged or paved for walking. c An avenue for promenading; a promenade. d = *ROMP WALK*. 7. A plantation of coffee, coconut, or other trees, arranged in rows with wide spaces between them. 8. A place or region in which animals may graze or exercise; range, pasture land; — now only in the combination *sheepwalk*. 9. The route regularly served by a vendor, hence, in general, a beat, round. 10. *Athletics.* A trial of speed in walking over a given course, a walking race. 11. *Slang, Baseball.* A base on balls.

**walk-a-way** (wôk'ô-wô'), n. An easily won contest.

**walk'er** (wôk'êr), n. One who walks (in any sense).

**walkie-talkie** (wôk'tî-tôk'tî), n. Also **walky-talky**. A compact battery-operated radiotelephonic transmitting and receiving set that is carried like a knapsack to provide two-way communication in the field.

**walk'ing** (wôk'ing), *adj.* That walks. Specif.: a *Agric. Mach.* Drawn by animal power and guided by a man on foot, as, a walking cultivator. b That oscillates to and fro, as, a walking beam. c That moves itself forward in the manner of, or suggesting that of, a walker; as, a walking crane. — *n.* 1. Act of one who walks, also, manner of walking; gait. 2. Condition of the track, sidewalk, or road for one going on foot, as, the walking is slippery.

**walking delegate.** A business representative of a union, appointed to visit members and their places of employment, to secure the enforcement of union rules and agreements, and, at times, to represent the union in dealing with employers.

**walking leaf.** a Also **walking fern**. Any of a genus (*Camptosorus*, esp. *C. rhiphyllus*) of ferns. b Any of a family (Phasmidae, order Orthoptera) of insects with wings and legs resembling leaves.

**walking papers or ticket.** *Colloq.* An order to leave; dismissal.

**walking stick** a A staff carried when walking; a cane. b A stick insect (as *Aplopappus mayeri*).

**walk'out** (wôk'ôut'), n. Act of walking out, or leaving; specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a labor strike.

**walk'over** (wôk'ôvêr), n. In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter; hence, *Colloq.*, a one-sided contest; an easy victory.

**walk-up** (wôk'ôp'), n. An apartment house without an elevator. — *walk-up*, *adj.* Both *Colloq., U. S.*

**Wal-kû're** (dê vâl-kû'rê), [G., the Valkyrie.] The second part (1869) of Wagner's tetralogy of music dramas *Der Ring des Nibelungen*. See *RING* or *THE NIBELUNGS*.

**walk'way** (wôk'wô'), n. 1. A passage for walking, esp. one connect ing sections of a ship, a factory, or the like. 2. *U. S.* A broad path, as in a garden.

**Wal-kyr'ie** (wôl-kîr'î), [AS. *valkyrie*.] = VALKYRIE.

**walky-talky**, n. See WALKIE-TALKIE.

**wall** (wôl), n. [AS. *weall*, fr. L. *vallum* a wall set with palisades, fr. *valis* a stake, pale, palisade.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, intended for defense or security, or for an enclosure; esp.: a A solid fence, as around a field, a park, etc. b One of the upright enclosing parts of a building or a room. c A levee, sea wall, or the like. 2. A defense; rampart; in *pl.*, fortifications. 3. Something that is like, or suggestive of, a wall; esp., something conceived of as a separating barrier; as, language differences form a wall between peoples. 4. The bounding side or inside surface of a cavity

or vessel, as, the walls of a boiler. — *to drive, push, or thrust to the wall.* To force or push aside or to an extreme position; to compel to give way; to crush. — *to go to the wall.* To be hard pressed or driven; hence, to become bankrupt, fail. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a wall; growing on or placed against a wall. — *v. t.* 1. To enclose with a wall or as with a wall, to immure; also, to provide with walls, as a room. 2. To defend by walls or as if by walls; to fortify. 3. To separate by, or as by, a wall.

**wall-by** (wôl'ô-bî), *n.*; *pl.* *walls-by* (-bî), sometimes *-by*. See *PLURAL, Note*, 3. [From an native name, *wolabî* a kind of kangaroo.] Any of various small and medium-sized kangaroos (esp. of the genus *Macropus*).

**wal'lah** (wôl'ô'), *n.* Also **wal'la**. [Hind. *-vâlâ*, suff. like L. *-arius* (cf. *-er*).] *Anglo-Indo Arent.* a master or owner; a servant or worker; also, *Colloq.*, a person.

**wal'la-roo'** (wôl'ô-rôo'), *n.* [In an Australian native dialect, *wolarû* mountain kangaroo.] Any of several large kangaroos, esp. a formerly common species (*Macropus robustus*).

**wal'board'** (wôl'bôrd'; 70), *n.* Board or other material for use as or against a wall; specif., an artificial board of wood fiber, cane fiber, or the like, made in large sheets and used for the interior sheathing of walls of rooms.

**walled** (wôld), *adj.* Furnished or enclosed with a wall or walls; specif., fortified, as, a walled town.

**wal'let** (wôl'et; -It), *n.* [ME. *wale*.] 1. A bag or sack for carrying about the person; knapsack; pack. 2. *Obs.* Anything hanging loose like a bag, as, *wallets* of flesh. 3. A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for papers, paper money unfolded, etc.

**wal'eye'** (wôl'î'), *n.* [See *WALLEY* VFR.] 1. A An eye, as of a horse, in which the iris is whitish. 2. An eye in which the cornea is opaque and white. c Leucoma of the cornea. d An eye which turns outward showing an undue amount of white. e See *STRABISMUS*. 2. Any of various fishes. a The walleyed pike. b The walleyed surf fish. c = *ALL-WIFE*. 2. d The walleyed pollack.

**wal'eyed'** (tôl'), *adj.* [ON. *vagluyr*, fr. *vagl* a beam, a beam in the eye + *eygr* having eyes (fr. *auga* eye).] 1. a Having a very light gray or whitish eye. b Affected with leucoma of the cornea. c Affected with strabismus. 2. Having a blank or staring appearance, as of a person affected with wall-eye. 3. Having glaring eyes; fierce-eyed.

**walleyed horring.** = *ALL-WIFE*, 2.

**walleyed pike or perch.** An American fresh-water food fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) having large prominent eyes.

**walleyed pollack.** A large sooty-black pollack (*Theragra xucensis*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

**walleyed surf fish.** A common California fish (*Hyperprosopon argenteus*), of a nearly uniform sooty color.

**wall fern.** The common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*).

**wal'flow'er** (wôl'flôw'êr), *n.* 1. Any of a genus (*Cheiranthus*) of herbs, esp. a perennial herb (*C. cheiri*) with sweet-scented flowers. In Europe it is common on old walls. 2. In Australia, a desert shrub (*Gastrolobium grandiflorum*). 3. *Colloq.* A woman or man who remains by the wall as a spectator at a dance, either by choice or because not chosen as a partner.

**wal'lie** (wôl'î'), *n.* [From VALET.] *Scot.* A valet.

**Wal-loo'ni-an** (wôl'ô-nî-ân), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons or their language. — *n.* The language of the Walloons; Walloon.

**Wal-loon'** (wôl'ôon'), *n.* [F. *Wallon*.] a One of a people, primarily of Celtic race, inhabiting southern Belgium. b Their language, Belgian French. — *Wal-loon'*, *adj.*

**wal'lop** (wôl'ôp), *v. i.* [ONF. *waloper* (F. *galoper*).] 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To move quickly, but with great effort, to gallop. 2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner; to flounder; waddle. 3. *Chiefly Scot.* To dangle, flutter, or flap, as, rags. — *v. t.* 1. *Dial. & Colloq.* To beat soundly; thrash. 2. *Slang.* To strike hard; as, to wallop a baseball for a home run. — *n.* 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. 2. *Scot.* An awkward, heavy leap, jump, or plunge. 3. *Slang.* A powerful blow; also, the ability, as of a pugilist, to deliver such a blow, as, he packs a wallop in either hand. — *adv.* With a heavy thud.

**wal'lop** (wôl'ôp), *n.* [Prob. imitative, but perh. same as *wallop* to move.] *Scot. & Dial.* To boil with a continued bubbling noise.

**wal'lop'er** (-êr), *n.* One that wallops. Cf. *POT-WALLOPER*.

**wal'lop'er**, *n.* *Colloq.* = WHOPPER, something enormous.

**wal'lop'ing**, *adj.* *Dial.* Large; whopping. — *n.* *Colloq.* A beating, thrashing; licking.

**wal'low** (wôl'ô), *v. i.* [AS. *wealrian*.] 1. To roll oneself about, as in mire; to welter; flounder; as, swine wallow in the mud. 2. To live or continue in animal satisfaction in some condition or mode of life; as, to wallow in luxury, in money. 3. To surge, as waves; to billow, as smoke; to gush forth in eddies, as flame or a spring. — *n.* 1. Act of wallowing, in various senses. 2. A place to which an animal comes to wallow, also, the depression made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo wallow. 3. A depression suggesting a place where animals have wallowed, as, sunk in the wallow of despondency. — *wal'low'er* (-ô-êr), *n.*

**wal'pa'per** (wôl'pô-pêr'), *n.* Paper for walls of rooms; paper hanging. — *wal'pa'per*, *v. t. & i.*

**wall pellitory.** A European herb (*Parietaria officinalis*) of diuretic properties, growing on old walls.

**wall plate.** a *Arch.* A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, or the like; a plate. See *ROOF, Illustr.* b *Mach.* A metal plate or bracket secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc.

**wall rock.** *Geol. & Mining.* The rock through which a fault or vein runs.

**wall rocket.** A plant (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*) of the mustard family of Europe, with large yellow flowers, adventive in North America.

**wall rue.** A small delicate spleenwort (*Asplenium rutamuraria*) found on walls, cliffs, etc.

**Walls'end'** (wôl'ô-end'), *n.* [From *Wallsend*, Eng.] A grade, or a size, of coal.

**Wall Street.** A street toward the southern end of New York City, extending from Broadway to the East River. It is the chief financial center of the United States, and the name is often used for the money market and the financial interests. Cf. *LOWARD STREET*.

**wal'y** (wôl'î'), *adj.* [ME. *wale*, *adj. & n.*, choice.] a Excellent; fine. b Ample; robust. c Pleasant; jolly. — *n.* An ornament or toy; a gewgaw; *pl.*, finery. *All Scot.*

**wally-drag** (wāl'drāg; wāl't), *n.* Also **wally-draggle** (-drā'g'l). [*Scot.* A feeble, undergrown, or slovenly creature; the youngest of a brood.]

**walnut** (wōl'nūt; -nūt), *n.* [*AS.* *walh-hnutu* a Celtic or foreign nut, a walnut, fr. *walh* foreign, strange, *n.*, a Welshman, Celt + *hnutu* a nut.] 1. A the fruit or nut of any of a genus (*Juglans*) of trees, esp. of one species (*J. regia*) distinguished in the United States as the *English* *walnut*. 2. A tree of this genus; also, its nut. 3. The walnuts are ornamental shade trees, and the wood of several species, notably the *black walnut* (*J. nigra*), is valuable for furniture, indoor finishings, etc. The genus is typical of a family (*Juglandaceae*, the walnut family). 2 *Local, U.S.* The shagbark; also, its nut. 3. The color of the heartwood of the black walnut, reddish red-yellow in hue, of saturation and brilliance varying from low to medium. See *color*.

**Wal-pur-gis Night** (wāl-pūr'giz). *Ger.* **Wal-pur-gis-nacht** (-nākt). The eve of May Day, or the feast of Walburga (Walpurgis), the saint, on which, according to German superstition, a witches' sabbath took place on the Brocken, a peak of the Harz Mountains.

**walrus** (wōl'rūs; wōl'-), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note, 3.* [*D.* *walrus*, *walrus*, of Scand. origin.] 1. A very large marine mammal (*Odobenus rosmarus*) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals but forming a distinct family (*Odobenidae*). In the male the upper canine teeth form greatly elongated protruding tusks. The skin makes valuable leather, the tusks are fine ivory, and the blubber yields oil. 2 *Collog.* A walrus mustache. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a walrus; specif., designating a type of mustache with long downward-curving ends.



Walrus. (Vigo)

**waltz** (wōltz; wōlt), *n.* [*G.* *walzer*, fr. *walzen* to roll, dance, fr. OHG. *walzan* to roll.] 1. A form of round dance performed to music in triple measure. 2. Music for this dance or in its characteristic triple measure. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the waltz; as, *waltz time*; a *waltz tune*. — *v. i. & t.* To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step, hence, to move himbly or quickly as in a waltz; to whirl — *waltz* or, *n.*

**waltz** (wōltz; wōlt), *interj.* [*Scot. & N. of Eng.* An exclamation, usually of grief.]

**wally** (wōl't). [*Scot. var. of WALLY.*]  
**wam-ble** (wōm'b'l; wām'-), *v. i.*; **wam-ble** (-l'd); **wam-ble** (-l'ng). [*ME.* *wamlen*] *Now* (*chiefly Dial.*) 1. *A* to feel nauseated. 2. To rumble; — said of the stomach. 3. To move unsteadily; as, *a* to writhe; wriggle; twist. *b* To quiver; shake. *c* To revolve; spin. *d* To stagger; totter. *e* To turn topsy-turvy; to tumble. *f* To ramble. — *n.* *Now Dial.* 1. A wambling, esp., a tumbling of the stomach. 2. A reeling gait. — **wam-ble**-ly, *adv.* — **wam-bly** (wōm'b'l; wām'-), *adj.*

**wam** (wām), *n.* [*Dial. var. of WOMAN.*] [*Scot. & Dial.* 1. The womb *b* The belly; stomach.]

**wam-ful** (wām'fūl; wām'fūl), *adj.* [*Scot. & N. of Eng.* A bellyful.]

**wamp-ful** (wāmp'fūl; wāmp'fūl), *adj.* [*Of Algonquian origin; of Mass.* chuset Indian *wampwipung*, fr. *wam* white + *wampe* string + *-ap*, pl. suffix. *E.* *wampum* and *peag* are abbas of earlier *wamwampag*.] 1. Beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, as ceremonial pledges, or as ornaments. There were two kinds, black, or dark purple, and white, the black having double the value of the white. From its convenience in the fur trade with the Indians, wampum was largely used by the earlier settlers of the Eastern colonies, as far south as Virginia, and imitation wampum of white porcelain was made for sale to the Indians. 2 *Slang.* Money.

**wam-pum-peag** (-pēg), *n.* [*See WAMPUM.*] Strictly, the white kind of shell beads used as money, etc., by the aborigines of North America; hence, by extension, any shell money used by them; wampum. **wam-pus** (wōm'pūs; wōm'pūs), *n.* [*Slang.* A heavy, stupid, sluggish person; sometimes, a person objectionable for any reason.]

**wam-mus** (wōm'mūs; wōm'mūs), *n.* Also **wam-mus** (wōm'mūs), **wam-pus** (-pūs). [*D.* *wammes*, *wambusia*, fr. (OF. *wambase*) *U.S.* A type of cardigan; also, an outer jacket made of strong, rough cloth.]

**wan** (wōn), *adj.* [*AS.* *wann*, *wann*, *wan*, *won*, dark, lurid, livid.] 1. Dark; gloomy; dusky; — now chiefly of water. 2. *Obs.* a Sad; sorrowful. *b* Faint; dim; as, a *wan* hope. 3. Having a pale or sickly hue; livid; pallid; as, his face was wan and drawn; hence, sickly; languid; as, a *wan* smile. — *v. i.*; **WANNE** (wōnd); **WAN'ING**. To grow or make wan; to become or make pale or sickly in looks.

**wan** (wōn). [*Archaic & dial.* past tense of WIN.]

**wan** (-wōn). [*AS.* *wan*, *won*. See *WANE*.] A prefix formerly in use, meaning *deficient*, *wanting*, as in **wan-rest'ful**, [*Scot.*, restless; **wan-chancy**, [*Scot.*, dangerous.]

**wand** (wōnd), *n.* [*ME.* *wand*, *wond*, fr. ON. *vöndr*.] 1. *Now Dial.* A slender stick or stick cut from a tree; a supple twig; also, a young shoot, esp. of willow; an osier. 2. Specif., a slender flexible rod used, esp. waved, by one who enchants, conjures, or performs feats of lesser domain; a magician's rod. 3. A staff of authority, as a scepter. 4. *Archaic.* In America, a flat 6-foot by 2 inches, stood, at 100 yards for men and 60 for women, as a mark.

**wan'der** (wōn'dēr; 73), *v. i.* [*AS.* *wandrian*.] 1. To move about without a fixed course, aim, or objective; to rove; ramble. 2. To take a roundabout or leisurely course; to meander; stroll. 3. To deviate, as from a path; to stray; specif., to go astray morally; to err. 4. To be or become irrational or delirious; to rave. — *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course; to stroll through. — *n.* Act of wandering; a rambling; a stroll.

**wan'der-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who wanders.

**wan'der-ing**, *adj.* That wanders (in any sense). — *n.* A roaming at will; traveling. — **wan'der-ing**, *adv.*

**wandering albatross**. A large black-winged white albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) of southern oceans.

**Wandering Jew**. 1. In medieval legend, a Jew who treated Christ contemptuously on His way to the crucifixion, and was condemned by Him to wander upon the earth until the Second Advent. 2. Spelled **wandering Jew**. Either of two trailing or creeping plants of cultivation (*Verbena pendula* and *Tradescantia fluminensis*).

**Wan'der-jahr** (wōn'dēr-yār; wōn'dēr-yār), *n.* [*pl.* *WANDERJAHRE* (yē'rē). [*G.* A year of wandering or of travel, esp. before settling down to one's permanent occupation; — also in English form **wan'der-year** (wōn'dēr-yēr).]

**wan'der-lust** (wōn'dēr-lōst; wōn'dēr-lōst), *n.* [*G.* Strong longing for, or impulse toward, wandering.]

the Indian peninsula.

**wan'dle** (wān'dl; -dl), *adj.* [*Scot.* Supple; agile.]

**wane** (wōn), *v. i.* [*AS.* *wanian*, *wonnan*; akin to *AS.* *wan*, *won*, deficient, wanting.] 1. To be diminished; to decrease; specif., to undergo gradual diminution after being at the full; — chiefly of the moon, and contrasted with *wax*. 2. Hence: *a* To fall from power, prosperity, influence, etc.; as, when its commerce decreased, the nation *waned*. *b* Of a season, life, etc., to draw to its end; as, summer is *waning*. *c* To grow dim or faint. — *Syn.* See *ABATE*. — *Ant.* *Wax*. — *n.* 1. The missing or defective part of an imperfect board or plank. 2. The act, process, or fact, of waning; also, the period in which something, as the moon, is waning; — chiefly in phrases of, *in*, *on*, or *upon*, the *wane*; as, the year is on the *wane*.

**wan'gle** (wāng'l; -l), *v. i.*; **-GLED** (-gl'd); **-l'd**; **-GLING** (-gl'ng). [*Collog.* 1. To wrinkle; to extricate oneself from a crowd, a difficulty, etc. 2. To resort to tricky or indirect methods. — *v. t.* 1. To shake; wriggle. 2. To adjust or manipulate for personal or fraudulent ends; as, to *wangle* the records so as to show a profit. 3. To make or get by manipulating, contriving, etc.; as, to *wangle* an invitation to a ball. — **wan'gler** (-glēr), *n.*

**wan'ton** (wōn'tōn), *n.* [*From ME.* *wanwand*, pres. part. of *wanzen* to want.] *Archaic.* A plague; a vengeance; — in the phrase with a *wan'ton*.

**wan'ly** (wōn'l), *adv.* In a wan manner.

**wan'ness** (wōn'nēs; -nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being wan.

**want** (wōnt, wōnt, 73), *v. t.* [*ME.* *wanten*, fr. ON. *wanta* to want, lack.] 1. To be without, to lack. 2. To fall short of; by; as, it *wants* three minutes to six. 3. To feel or suffer the need of; loosely, to require; need. 4. To desire, wish, long for. — *v. i.* 1. *Archaic.* To be lacking, needed, or nonexistent, to fail to be available; as, there *wants* only a spark to set all aflame. 2. To be in want; to be needy. 3. To long; to have need or a need, to suffer a lack, — with of (*Obs.* or *for*); as, he never *wants* for friends. — *Syn.* See *LACK*; *DESIRE*. — *n.* [*From want*, *v.*, and, orig. fr. ON. *want*, *neut.* of *wan* lacking.] 1. State or fact of not having, or of not having enough; lack, shortage. 2. Specif., lack of necessities, destitution; indigence. 3. A wish for something, a desire; craving. 4. That which is wanted; a need. — *Syn.* See *POVERTY*.

**want ad.** [*Collog.* An advertisement, as in a newspaper, stating one's want of an employee, employment, etc.]

**want'age** (wōn'tā; wōn'-), *n.* Amount wanting, shortage.

**want'ing**, *adj.* 1. Absent; lacking; as, not *wanting* in zeal. 2. Falling below a standard, an expectation, or a need. 3. In quasi-prepositional uses: a *lacking* (something); without; as, a book *wanting* a cover. 4. Less; missing; as, a month *wanting* two days. 4. *Dial.* Feeble-minded; mentally defective.

**wan'ton** (wōn'tōn), *adj.* [*ME.* *wanton*, *wantoun*, contr. fr. *drawn*, fr. *wan* -wanting + *-toun*, past part., fr. *AS.* *tojan*, lit., drawn.] 1. Orig., undisciplined; unruly. 2. *Chiefly Poetic.* Excessively merry or gay. 3. Unchaste, lewd; also, licentious. 4. Marked by arrogant recklessness of justice, of the feelings of others, or the like; as, *wanton* cruelty; also, having no just provocation; willfully malicious, as, a *wanton* insult. 5. Unrestrained; specif.: *a* *Poetic.* Luxuriant in growth; rank; — of vegetation. *b* Extravagant; unduly lavish; — of speech, imagination, etc. *Syn.* See *SUPER-ROGATORY*. — *n.* A *wanton* person or thing; specif.: *a* *Obs.* A pampered pet. *b* A frolicsome child or animal. *c* One given to dalliance or trifling; — in the phrase to *play the wanton*. *d* A lewd or lascivious person. — *v. i.* To be or grow wanton; to act wantonly. — *v. t.* *Now Rare.* To pass or waste wantonly or in wantonness. — **wan-ton-ly**, *adv.* — **wan-ton-ness**, *n.*

**wan'y**, **wan'ny** (wān'y), *adj.* Wanting or diminished in some parts; — chiefly of timbers cut too near the outside of the log.

**wap** (wāp; wōp), *v. t. & i.* [*See WAP, v.*] *Now Dial.* To whop, or strike; to pulp, or thrash roughly. — *n.* *Now Dial.* 1. A blow; a whop. 2. A blast, storm. *b* A fight.

**wap, v. t.** [*ME.* *wappen*.] *Now Dial.* To wrap or fold up; to bind. — *n.* *Now Dial.* A wrapping.

**wap'en-take** (wōp'en-tāk; wāp'-), *n.* [*AS.* *wapnagē*, *wāpenta*, fr. ON. *wāpnatā*, lit., a weapon (taking or touching). See *WEAPON*; *TAKE*.] This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the chief entered on his office.] *Hist.* In some northern counties of England, a division corresponding to the *hundred* and *ward* of other English counties.

**wap'ti** (wōp'ti; -ti), *n.*; see *PLURAL, Note, 3.* [*Of Algonquian origin; cf.* Shawnee *wapiti*, Cree *wāpiti* pale, white.] The American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), allied to the European red deer, but larger.

**wap'pon-schaw** (wāp'pōn-shō), *n.* Also **wap'pon-schaw**. [*Scot.* *WEAPON*; *SNOW*] = *WAPPONSCHAWING*.

**wap'pon-schaw'ing** (-shō'ing), *n.* Also **wap'pon-schaw'ing**. [*Scot.* An exhibition of arms formerly held at certain seasons in each district; a muster or review.]

**wap'per-jawed** (wōp'pēr-jōd), *adj.* *Local, U.S.* Having crooked or wry jaws; sometimes, having an undershot jaw.

**war** (wōr), *n.* [*ME.* & (*late* *AS.* *werre*, fr. ONF. *werre* (OF. & F. *guerre*) fr. OHG. *werro* scandal, quarrel, sedition.] 1. The state or fact of exerting violence or force against another, now only against a state or other politically organized body; esp., a contest by force between two or more nations or states. 2. Hostility; strife; also, a contest or struggle. 3. *Poetic.* *a* A battle. *b* Instruments of war. *c* Armed or fighting forces. 4. The military profession or science. *b* (*often cap.*) In titles, esp., the department having charge of military forces; the army, often as distinct from the navy; as, the secretary of war. — *v. t.*; **WARRED** (wōrd); **WAR'ING**. 1. To make or wage war. 2. To contend; to strive violently; to fight. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from war.

**war** (wōr), **war'ry** (wōr; wār), *adv. & adj.* [*ON.* *verri*, *adj.*, *verr*, *adv.*] [*Scot. & N. of Eng.* *Worse*.]

**wax**. [*Dial. var. of WARE, goods; WARE, beware.*]

**War between the States.** The American Civil War (1861-65).

**warble** (wɔr'bəl), *v. t. & i.*: **-BLEP** (-b'ld); **-BLING** (-bl'ng). [ONF. *warbler* to sing, play on a musical instrument, of Teut. origin.] 1. To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations. 2. *U. S.* To vibrate. 3. To be uttered, sounded, or produced with trills, quavers, etc. — *n.* Act or instance of warbling; a musical trill; a song; a carol; as, a linnets' warble.

**warble**, *n.* 1. *veter.* A small hard tumor produced on a horse by heat or pressure of the saddle. 2. A swelling caused by the maggot of a botfly or warble fly under the hide (esp. of the back) of cattle, deer, rabbits, etc. 3. The maggot of the warble fly; a worm. — **war'bled** (wɔr'b'ld), *adj.*

**warble fly.** Any of several dipterous flies (family Oestridae) whose larvae live under the skin of cattle and other mammals.

**warbler** (wɔr'b'lər), *n.* 1. One that warbles; songster; — applied chiefly to birds. 2. Any of a family (Sylviidae) of Old World singing birds, including the whitethroat. 3. Any of about a hundred species (collectively called **wood warblers**) of small bright-colored American songsters constituting a family (Comptosipidae). See **GOLDEN WARBLER**; **REDSTART**; **YELLOW GILDED**; **YELLOW WARBLER**.

**war cry**; *pl.* **WAR CRIES.** 1. A cry used by a body of fighters in war. 2. A slogan; an identifying phrase used by a group, as in a political campaign.

**ward** (wɔrd), *v. t.* [AS. *weardian* to keep, protect.] 1. *Archaic.* To keep watch over; to guard. 2. To fend off (a blow, a weapon, etc.); to repel; avert; as, to ward off an attack. 3. To put in or assign to a ward, esp. a hospital ward. — **Syn.** See **PREVENT**. — *n.* [AS. *weard*, masc., a warder, watchman.] *Obs.* One who guards; a warden.

**ward**, *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem., a guarding, watch, body of men keeping watch.] 1. Act of guarding, guard. 2. *Archaic.* A garrison; the watch. 3. State of being under guard or guardianship, esp., confinement under guard; custody. 4. A guarded place; a (obs.) A defensive station. 5. A jail, prison; now, a division, as a cell, block, or wing, of a prison. 6. A division of a hospital, as a fever ward. 7. A division; specific: *a. Scot.* An enclosure for cattle. *b.* A district of a town or city, esp. the latter, for representative, executive, or magisterial, purposes. *c. Eng. Hist.* In certain northern counties a division corresponding to the hundred and wapentake. 8. A person who is under protection; esp., one under the care of a guardian. 9. Means of guarding, defense; protection. 10. A guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing, etc.; guard. 11. [OF. *ward*] Locksmithing. A projecting ridge of metal in a lock casing or keyhole, or any of several, permitting only the insertion of keys with corresponding notches, also, a corresponding notch in a bit of a key. See **LOCK**, *Illustr.* 12. *Federal Law.* A minor who is subject to wardship. 13. *Law.* A person who, by reason of minority, lunacy, or other incapacity, is under the protection of a court.

**ward** (wɔrd; formerly *weard*, now *dear*, or, as in eastward, windward, etc., *naut.* 126), **wards** (wɔr'dz). [AS. *weard*, *wardes*. The *n* in *-wards* was orig. a gen. ending. See 2d *s.* Suffixes denoting course or direction to; motion or tendency toward. They are added to adverbs, as in *upward*, *upwards*, etc., and to nouns indicating a direction or terminal point, as in *homeward*, *homewards*, etc. The forms in *-ward* are primarily adjectives often used as adverbs, as in *downward*. Those in *-wards* are usually adverbs.

*2d s.* Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between *forward*, *backward*, *downward*, etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards*; but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes perhaps by the fact that *-wards* is adverbial only.

**war dance.** A dance among savages preliminary to war.

**ward** (wɔrd; formerly *weard*, now *dear*, or, as in eastward, windward, etc., *naut.* 126), **wards** (wɔr'dz). [AS. *weard*, *wardes*. The *n* in *-wards* was orig. a gen. ending. See 2d *s.* Suffixes denoting course or direction to; motion or tendency toward. They are added to adverbs, as in *upward*, *upwards*, etc., and to nouns indicating a direction or terminal point, as in *homeward*, *homewards*, etc. The forms in *-ward* are primarily adjectives often used as adverbs, as in *downward*. Those in *-wards* are usually adverbs.] 1. Watchman; specific, a keeper. 2. A chief executive officer. Specific: *a. Hist.* A governor, as of a town, district, or fortress. *b.* The officer in charge of a port or market. *c. Eng.* The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. *d.* In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. 3. An official charged with special supervisory duties; as, a name warden. Specific: *a. Eng.* One of certain officers of the crown or royal household; as, *warden of the mint*. *b.* A chief or principal keeper; as, the *warden of a prison*. *c.* An officer in certain colleges, usually having the duties of a dean. *d.* A churchwarden; — used chiefly in the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **ward-on-ship**, *n.*

**Ward-on**, *n.* [ME. *wardon*, fr. ONF. *warder* to keep.] A variety of winter pear.

**ward-on-ry** (-rɪ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rɪz). *Now Rare.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

**ward'er** (wɔrd'ər), *n.* [AF. *wardere*, *wardour*.] 1. Watchman; also, a stronghold. 2. *Brit.* A warden, esp., a custodian, as in prisons; also, a prison guard. — **ward'er-ship**, *n.*

**ward'er** (wɔrd'ər), *n.* [ME.] *Hist.* A truncheon or staff of a king or commander, used in signaling his will.

**ward heeler.** *Collog.* See **HEELER**, 2.

**wardress** (wɔrd'res; -drɪs), *n.* A woman warden.

**wardrobe** (wɔrd'rɒb; -rɒb), *n.* [ONF. *wardrobe* (F. *garderobe*), of Teut. origin. See **WARD**, *v.* **ROBE**.] 1. A closet where clothes are kept; a clothes closet; now, often, a form of portable closet for clothes. 2. Wearing apparel, in general; (one's) clothes or clothing; as, to add to one's wardrobe. 3. In a noble household, the department entrusted with the care of wearing apparel, jewels, etc.; — chiefly in titles; as, gentleman of the wardrobe.

**wardroom** (-rɒm; -rɒm), *n.* *Naut.* The space in a war vessel allotted for living quarters to the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, excepting the captain, who has quarters to himself. *b.* More specifically, the room assigned to these officers for meals. *c.* These officers considered collectively.

**wardship** (-shɪp), *n.* 1. Office of a ward or keeper; care and protection of a ward; guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian; pupillage.

**ware** (wɛr), *adj.* [ME. *ware*, *war*. See **WARY**.] 1. *Archaic.* Aware; cognizant; conscious. 2. *Archaic.* Wary; cautious; also, prudent; shrewd. — *v. t.* [AS. *warian*.] To take heed of or to; to beware of; — now chiefly in the imperative; as, *ware the dog*.

**ware**, *n.* [AS. *waru*.] 1. Collectively, articles of merchandise; products of handicraft or manufacture; utensils of everyday use; — now rare except with a qualifying word or in compounds, as in *mahogany ware*, *plated ware*, *hardware*, *silverware*. 2. *pl.* **wares** (wɛrɪz). Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; merchandise; as, exports

of iron and steel wares. 3. One's own product offered for compensation; as, Robert Burns wrote that he was sending some of his rhyming ware; artists showing their wares; also, satirically, goods or stuff offered as if for some return; as, "Work's my ware, but what's it worth?" (*Robert Browning*); peddling his rossy wares. 4. Collectively, pottery; — usually with a qualifying word or in compounds; as, *enamelled ware*; *stoneware*. 5. A particular make or type of pottery. 6. *Archaeology.* A large division in a grouping of ceramic types.

**ware** (wɛr; wɛr), *v. t.* [ON. *verja*.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* To spend; to squander; waste.

**ware/house** (wɛr'həʊs; -həʊz), *n.* 1. A storehouse for wares, or merchandise. 2. *Chiefly Eng.* A wholesale, or sometimes retail, shop. — (*houz*; *-hous*), *v. t.* To deposit or store in a warehouse; esp., to place in the government or customhouse stores, or bonded warehouse, to be kept until duties are paid. — **ware/house/man** (-həʊs'mæn), *n.*

**warehouse receipt.** A certificate issued by a warehouseman, containing a description of goods stored with him. Such a receipt is usually negotiable and must be surrendered to the warehouseman to procure delivery of the goods.

**ware/room** (wɛr'rʊm; -rʊm), *n.* A room in which goods are exhibited for sale; a shop, a store.

**wares** (wɛrɪz), *n. pl.* See **WARE**, merchandise.

**warfare** (wɔr'fɛr), *n.* [war + fare a going. See **FARE**, *n.*] 1. Military operations between enemies; armed contest; war. 2. Hence, contest; struggle; conflict.

**war footing.** Condition of being at war or ready to go to war; as, to keep the army on a war footing.

**war game.** 1. An unperf training maneuver imitative of war, in which opposed forces engage in attack and defense with actual personnel and equipment. 2. Mimic warfare by staff officers with markers on a map, sand table, or the like, as a tactical exercise; for example, *cross-country*.

**warhead** (wɔr'hɛd; -hɛd), *n.* The forward section of a torpedo or a jet-propelled or rocket propelled weapon containing the explosive.

**war horse.** 1. A horse used in war; a charger. 2. *Collog.* A veteran soldier or public person, esp. a politician; an old campaigner.

**war'ly** (wɔr'li; -li), *adv.* In a wary manner.

**war'ness** (-nɛs; -nɪs), *n.* Quality or state of being wary.

**war'ison** (wɔr'ɪsən; -ɪsən), [ONF., fr. *warir* to heal.] *Pseudoarchaic.* A note of assault; a battle cry.

**war** (wɔrk), *n. & v.* [AS. *ware*, *n.*, *warcan*, *v.*] *Dial.* Pain; ache; throb.

**war**. *Dial.* var. of **WORK**.

**War Labor Board.** *U. S.* = **NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD**. *Abbr.* **WLB**.

**war'like** (wɔr'lik; -lik), *adj.* 1. Fit or disposed for, or fond of war; bellicose; as, a warlike disposition. 2. Belonging or relating to war; military; martial. 3. Presuming or threatening war; belligerent; hostile. — **Syn.** See **MARTIAL**. — **war'like'ness**, *n.*

**war'lock** (wɔr'lɒk; -lɒk), *n.* [AS. *warloga* a breaker of his word, fr. *war* covenant, *trōth* + *loga* a liar (in comp.).] A sorcerer or wizard; now, also, a conjurer.

**war lord.** A general or military commander, — used sometimes to translate foreign military titles, esp. the Chinese *tachun*.

**warm** (wɔrm), *adj.* [AS. *warm*.] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; as, *warm milk*; a *warm climate*. 2. Sending out or imparting heat; warming; as, a *warm fire* or sun. 3. Making one feel heat (to such a degree) or suffer no loss of bodily heat; as, *warm clothing*, also, glowing, flushed, or perspiring from heat; as, to be *warm from exercise*. 4. Hence: *a.* Genial; grateful. *b.* Affecting or intended to affect one disagreeably; but, as, they made things *warm* for him. 5. *Collog.* Well-to-do; rich. 6. Marked by or revealing passion, anger, or the like; irascible; as, his *warm temper*. 7. Sympathetic; cordial; as, a *warm welcome*. 8. Characterized by enthusiasm; fervent; as, *warm support*. 9. Lively; sprightly; as, a *warm imagination*. 10. Amorous; passionate. 11. Newly made; fresh; — said of a scent or trail; hence: *a. Collog.* Near the discovery of something concealed, esp. in play. *b. Slang.* At a point where realization seems possible or likely; as, to keep a business prospect *warm*. 12. Of colors, producing a sense of warmth; specific, of a hue near red or yellow; — opposed to *cool*. — **Ant.** *Cool*.

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To communicate heat to; to become warm; to keep warm, as over a fire, by exercise, etc. 2. To make or become ardent or interested.

— *n.* *Collog.* Act of warming, or state of being warmed; a warming; a heating.

— **warm'ly**, *adv.* — **warm'ness**, *n.*

**War Manpower Commission.** *U. S.* A commission established by executive order April 18, 1942, for the purpose of "assuring the most effective mobilization and utilization of the national manpower." It was terminated by executive order Sept. 10, 1945, and all its functions, agencies, etc., transferred to the Department of Labor. *Abbr.* **WMC**.

**warm-blood'ed** (wɔrm'blʊd'ɛd; -ɛd; 2), *adj.* 1. Having warm blood; having a relatively high and constant body temperature, as birds and mammals. 2. Fervent or ardent in spirit.

**warm'er** (wɔr'mɛr; -mɛr), *n.* One who or that which warms; as, a foot warmer; a vegetable warmer.

**warm'heart'ed** (wɔrm'hɜrt'ɛd; -ɛd; 2), *adj.* Having or indicating strong affection; cordial; hearty; sympathetic. — **warm'heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **warm'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

**warm'ing pan.** A long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, formerly used for warming beds.

**warm'ish**, *adj.* Somewhat warm.

**warm'on'ger** (wɔr'mʊŋ'gɛr; -gɛr), *n.* One who stirs up war. — **war'mon'ger-ing**, *n.*

**warmth** (wɔrmθ; 89), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being warm; gentle heat. 2. Emotional intensity; zeal, ardor, fervor, anger, etc. 3. *Point.* A glowing effect such as is produced by the use of warm colors.

**warn** (wɔrn), *v. t.* [AS. *warnian*, *warnian*, to take heed, warn.] 1. To put on guard; to give notice to beforehand (of approaching danger or evil); to caution. 2. To admonish; counsel; as, you should warn him. 3. To notify or apprise, esp. in advance; to inform. 4. To bid to go or leave; as, to warn a tenant out of a house. — **warn'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Warn, forewarn, caution mean to let one know of possible danger or risk. Warn implies a timely notification that makes avoidance of any situation possible whether it threatens one's safety or merely makes one prepare; forewarn heightens the implication of advance

notification and suggests impending, sometimes imminent, danger or peril; cautions; stresses advice that puts one on one's guard or suggests need of precaution.

**warning**, *n.* 1. The act of one that warns; notice in advance; also, the fact or state of being warned. 2. Something that warns or serves to warn. — *adj.* That warns; as, a *warning* signal. — *warn'ing-ly*, *adv.*

The active, live end of a projectile, as a shell or torpedo, loaded with explosive. Cf. **WARHEAD**.

**War of Independence.** — REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

**warp** (wôrp), *n.* [AS. *wearp* a warp in weaving.] 1. *Weaving.* a The threads lengthwise in the loom, crossed by the wool. b In a pneumatic tire, the cords, collectively, which form the carcass. 2. [From the verb.] The state or fact of being warped, or not true in plane or line; also, an instance of warping; as, a *warp* in a panel. 3. A mental twist or aberration. 4. *Naut.* A rope used in warping a vessel.

**warp**, *v. t.* [ME. *warpen*, *werpen*, pret. *warp*, fr. AS. *weorpan*, pret. *weorþ*.] 1. To turn or twist out of shape, as by contraction, curving, cooking, etc. 2. Hence: a To give a warp, or mental twist, to; as, his misfortunes *warped* his mind. b To pervert; lead astray. 3. To misinterpret; distort; as, to *warp* the sense of a passage. 4. *Aeronautics.* To change the form of (a wing) by twisting. *Warping* is sometimes used to maintain the lateral equilibrium of an airplane. 5. *Naut.* To

contract or shrinkage. 2. To turn from a straight course; to swerve. 3. *Naut. Rare.* To warp a vessel; to move by a warp.

**war paint**, *n.* 1. Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages, as a token of going to war. 2. *Colloq.* Ceremonial or official dress, regalia; finery.

**war path** (wôr'pâth'), *n.* 1. The route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition. 2. Hence, a hostile course of action, frame of mind, or the like.

**warp beam**, *n.* A roller on which the warp is wound in a loom

**warpier** (wôr'pîr), *n.* One who or that which warps.

**warp plane** (wôr'plân'), *n.* Any airplane attached to the military or naval service, esp. one for war.

**War Production Board.** U. S. A government agency established by executive order Jan. 16, 1942 (and terminated Nov. 3, 1945), responsible for war procurement and production. Abbr. **WPB**

**warrant** (wôr'ânt; 74), *n.* [ONF. *warant* (OF. *guarant*, *garant*) a warrant, a defender, partly fr. OHG. *werinto* guarantor, prop. pres. part. of *weren* to guarantee, and partly fr. ONF. *warir* to preserve, defend.] 1. Authorization; sanction of law or of a superior. 2. A guaranty; security. 3. A document giving authority to do something. Specif.: a A writing which authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other thing; as, a *warrant* on a city treasurer. b *Eng.* A form of receipt given to a person who has deposited goods in a warehouse, by assignment of which the title to the goods is transferred. c *Law.* A precept or writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, or the like. d *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued usually to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. See **WARRANT OFFICER**, **NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER**; cf. **COMMISSION**, *n.*, 8. 4. Justification; foundation; as, there is no *warrant* for such a belief.

— *v. t.* 1. *Now Colloq.* To declare with little or no fear of being contradicted or belied; as, I *warrant* this is the truth. 2. To guarantee against harm, loss, damage, etc. 3. To give (one) authority or power to do or forbear to do something; to authorize; as, the law *warrants* this procedure. 4. To attest; as, the genuineness is *warranted* by several facts. 5. To justify; as, his need *warrants* the expenditure. 6. *Law.* a To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. b To secure to, as a purchaser, the title to the same; to indemnify against loss. c To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of goods sold, as represented. d To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears, or is represented to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it. — **war'rant-a-ble**, *adj.* — **war'rant-a-ble**, *adv.*

**war'ran-tee'** (wôr'ân-tî'), *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a warrant is made.

**warrant-officer** (wôr'ân-tîr), *n.* One who warrants.

**warrant officer.** a U. S. Army. A subordinate officer occupying a grade between that of commissioned officer and enlisted man by virtue of a warrant issued by the secretary of war. Cf. **NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER**; **INSIGNIA**, *Illustr.* b U. S. Navy. A subordinate officer appointed, or warranted, by the president, including boatswain, gunner, machinist, electrician, radio electrician, carpenter, pay clerk, or pharmacist.

**war'ran-tôr** (wôr'ân-tôr; wôr'ân-tôr'; 2), *n.* *Law.* One who warrants.

**war'ran-ty** (wôr'ân-tî), *n.*; pl. -ries (-tîz). [ONF. *warantie*. See **WARRANT**.] 1. *Real Estate Law.* A real covenant whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title. A *covenant of warranty*, often called simply a *warranty*, runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant, breach of which gives a claim for damages only. 2. *Law.* A collateral engagement that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or by implication declared or promised to be. 3. a That which authorizes, sanctions, supports, or justifies. b *Dial.* A guarantee; also, a warrant, or writ.

**warranty deed.** A deed containing a covenant of warranty. See **WARRANTY**, 1.

**war'ren**

*varrene*  
by *garer*  
by grant from the king, for keeping certain animals (as hares, conies, partridges, pheasants, etc.) called beasts and fowls of *warren*. b An exclusive privilege which one has in lands, by royal grant, of hunting and taking game. 2. A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc. 3. A tenement or district as crowded and as full of life as a rabbit warren.

**war'ren-er** (wôr'ân-ër), *n.* 1. *Hist.* The keeper of a warren (def. 1); a gamekeeper. 2. One who maintains a warren.

**war'ri-or** (wôr'tîr; wôr'rîr; 74), *n.* [ONF. *warreior*, fr. *werreior*

to make war, fr. *werre* war.] A man engaged or experienced in war, or in military life. — *adj.* Martial.

**war risk insurance.** Term insurance written by the U. S. Government for members of the military and naval forces.

**war'saw** (wôr'sô), *n.* [Corrupt. of Sp. *guasa*.] A very large grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*).

**war'ship** (wôr'shîp'), *n.* Also **war vessel**. A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

**war'sle**, **war'stle** (wôr'sl'), *v. t.* & *t.* To wrestle; struggle; flounder.

— **war'sle**, **war'stle**, *n.* — **war'sler**, **war'stler** (-slër), *n.* *All Scot.*, *N. of Eng.*, & *Ir.*

**war't** (wôr't), *n.* [AS. *wearle*.] 1. *Med.* A small tumor on the skin, usually hard; verruca. 2. *Bot.* A glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants. — **war'ty** (wôr'tî), *adj.*

**war't hog.** Any of a genus (*Macrocephalus*, esp. *M. aethiopicus*) of South Africa and *M. africanus* of northeast Africa) of wild hogs having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face, and large protruding tusks.

**war'time** (wôr'tîm'), *n.* A period during which a war is in progress. — *adj.* Of, characteristic of, or occurring in wartime.

**war whoop.** A war cry, esp. that of American Indians.

**war'y** (wôr'tî; 6), *adj.*; **war't-er** (-î-ër); **war't-est**. [ME. *war*, *war*, fr. AS. *wer*.] 1. Cautious of danger, careful; circumspect. 2. Characterized by caution; guarded. — *Syn.* See **CAUTIOUS**. — *Ant.* Foolhardy.

**was** (wôz; 4). [AS. *was*.] See **BE**.

**wash** (wôsh; 73), *v. t.*; **WASHED** (wôsh't) or **WASH**; **WASHING**. [AS. *wascan*, *wascan*.] 1. To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing, in water. 2. To cleanse or purify in the religious sense.

3. To cover, drench, flush, or wet thoroughly, with water or any liquid. 4. To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid for the purpose of purifying it, esp. by removing soluble constituents.

5. To flow or flood along the border of; to lave; as, waves *wash* the shore. 6. To move or remove by or as if by the use of water; as, a man *washed* overboard; to *wash* away the dirt. 7. To cover or daub lightly with an application of a liquid, as whitewash, varnish, or pigment. 8. To overlay with a thin coat of metal by deposit from a solution; as, steel *washed* with silver. 9. *Mining.* To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material from the worthless; as, to *wash* gravel for gold. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of ablution; often specif., to cleanse the body or face and hands with water. 2. To perform the operation of cleansing clothes, ore, etc., in water, as, to *wash* for gold. 3. To pour, sweep, or flow, in a stream or current, as over a barrier, against a cliff, etc. 4. To bear without injury the operation of being washed; as, some calicoes do not *wash*, hence, *Colloq.*, to undergo successfully submission to a testing or proving, as, his story will not *wash*. 5. To be eroded or worn away by water, as by a stream or by the sea, — said of a road, etc.

**wash one's hands of** To disclaim or renounce interest in, responsibility for, or further connection with — **wash out**. To reject or be rejected; specif., to reject as unqualified or to fail to qualify, for military flight training.

— *n.* 1. Act of washing; ablution. 2. A collection of articles, as of clothing, set apart for washing, in process of being washed, or a quantity washed at one time, a *washing*. 3. Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen. 4. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc.; specif. a A liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, etc. b A liquid mixture of slight consistency for coating a surface thinly. c *Painting.* A thin coat of paint, esp. water color. 5. The flow, dash, rush, wash, or breaking, of a body of water, as a wave, erosion by action of waves, esp. of the sea. 6. The sound of water, esp. waves, surging, swishing, lapping, etc., against or over a surface. 7. — **BACK-WASH**. 8. *Aeronautics.* The disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an aircraft. 9. A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river; also: a A bog or marsh. b *Eng.* An estuary; as, the *Wash* between Lincolnshire and Norfolk. c A shallow body of water. 10. Debris, detritus, or other matter collected and deposited by the action of water; as, the *wash* of a river, etc. 11. *Western U. S.* The dry bed of an intermittent stream, often at the bottom of a canyon.

— *adj.* Capable of being washed without injury; washable; as, *wash* fabrics or silk; *wash* gloves.

**wash'a-ble** (wôsh'â-b'l'), *adj.* That may be washed, esp. without damage; as, a *washable* silk.

**wash'board'** (wôsh'bôrd'; 70), *n.* 1. A fluted, or ribbed, board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. 2. U. S. = **BASKBOARD**.

3. *Naut.* A broad thin plank fixed along a runwale to keep out the sea, or a plank on the sill of a lower deck port for that purpose.

**wash'bow'l'** (-bôl'), *n.* A large bowl for water to wash one's hands, face, etc.

**wash'cloth'** (-klôsh'; 74), *n.* A cloth used for washing, esp. one's face.

**washed'-out'** (wôsh't-ut'; 2), *adj.* 1. Faded in color. 2. *Colloq.* Depleted in vigor or animation; played out.

**washed'-up'** (-ûp', 2), *adj.* a *Colloq.* = **WASHED-OUT**. 2. b *Slang.* Discarded; done with; done for.

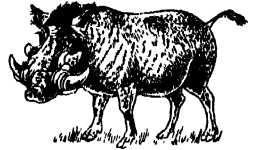
**wash'er** (wôsh'ër; 73), *n.* 1. One who washes. 2. A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used for various purposes, as around a bolt or screw to form a seat for the head or nut, or around a wagon axle to prevent endwise motion of the hub and relieve friction, in a joint as a packing, etc. See **CROMMET**, *Illustr.* 3. A machine for washing anything, as clothes, or coal. 4. An apparatus in which gases are washed, a scrubber.

**wash'er-man** (-mân), *n.* A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire; a laundryman.

**wash'er-wom'an** (-wôom'ân), *n.* A woman who works at washing clothes or who takes in washing.

**wash goods.** Material, as fabrics, which may be easily washed without loss of color or impairment of quality.

**wash'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of one who or that which washes, esp. for cleansing; ablution. 2. The operation of bathing, drenching, or coating with a liquid, for a particular purpose. 3. The erosion or removal of material by running water. 4. The clothes or other articles washed



War Hog (*M. aethiopicus*). (340)



or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash. 5. A thin covering or coat; as, a washing of silver. 6. *Mining*. Metal, esp. gold dust, procured by washing; also, a place where this is done. 7. *Stock Exchange*. The execution of a wash sale. — *adj.* Used or designed for washing or to facilitate washing; as, a washing powder.

**washing machine**. A machine for washing cloth in a manufactory, or clothes, household linen, etc.

**washing soda**. A form of sodium carbonate.

**washing-ton palm** (wosh'ing-tŭn). A fan palm (see PALM, 1) of California (*Washingtonia filamentosa*).

**Washington pie**. U.S. Layer cake with a cream filling or with a fruit-jam filling.

**Wash'ing-ton's Birth-day** (wosh'ing-tŭn). February 22, date of the birth of George Washington (1732-1799).

**wash'out** (wosh'out), *n.* 1. The washing out or away of earth, etc., esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by a freshet; also, a place where the earth is washed out. 2. A wash.

**wash'rag** (rŭg'), *n.* A washcloth.

**wash'room** (rŭm'), *n.* A room for washing.

**wash sale**. *Stock Exchange*. A prearranged fictitious sale of a given security to influence the market. The transaction is prohibited because there is no intent to make delivery or change ownership.

**wash'stand** (wosh'stŭnd), *n.* A stand holding the requisites for washing, esp. for cleansing one's face and hands.

**wash'wom'an** (wosh'wŏm'), *n.* A washerwoman.

**wash'y** (wosh'y), *adj.*; **WASH'Y** (ŭŷ); **WASH'Y**-EST. 1. *Now Rare*. A Watery or wet so as to wash about; slippery with moisture. 2. Moisture bearing; — of weather, wind, etc. 3. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; weak; thin; watery. 3. Lacking body or firmness of color or outline.

**wasp** (wŏsp; 73), *n.* [AS *wasp*, *wasps*, *waefu*.] Any of numerous

winged insects (order Hymenoptera) characterized by having a slender body, the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk or petiole, well-developed wings, biting mouth parts, and (in the females and workers) a formidable sting. Unlike bees, wasps are largely carnivorous. Some species, as the *digger wasp* and *sand wasp*, build their nests in burrows; *mud wasps* build nests of mud on the woodwork of buildings, etc.; some social species, as the *hornet* and the *yellow jacket* (see these terms), build nests of a paperlike material in hollow trees or suspended from tree branches. — **WASP'y**, *adj.*

**WASP**. Wasp (wŏsp), *n.*; *pl* WASPS. WASPS (wŏspz). A noncombat flier of the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASP) of the U.S. Army Air Forces, disbanded in December, 1944.

**wasp'ish**, *adj.* 1. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp. 2. Wasplike in nature; trasilike; snappish. — **WASP'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **WASP'ish-ness**, *n.*

**wasp waist**. A waist suggesting by its slenderness that of a wasp. — **WASP'-WAIST'ed**, *adj.*

**wassail** (wis'ŭl, -ŭl; wŏs'), *n.* [ME. *was* *heil*, lit. be thou well, fr. ON. *ves* *heil*; akin to AS *was* *hŭl*.] 1. An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. when drinking a health. 2. The liquor used for a wassail, esp. a beverage of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc. 3. A drinking bout, carouse. 4. *Dial. Eng.* A drinking song. — *v. i.* To hold a wassail; to carouse. — *v. l.* To drink to the health or thriving of. — **WASSAIL'er**, *n.*

**Wasser-mann re-action** (wŏs'er-mŭn; *Angl.* wŏs'er-mŭn). [After A. von Wassermann (1866-1925), Ger. bacteriologist.] A complement-fixing reaction occurring with the serum of syphilitic patients, and used as a test (*Wassermann test*) for syphilis.

**wast** (wŏst). See BE.

**wast** (wŏst). Scot. var. of WERT.

**wast'age** (wŏst'ŭj), *n.* Loss by use, decay, etc.; waste.

**waste** (wŏst), *adj.* [ONF. *waist* (OF. *gaist*, fr. L. *vastus*, but influenced by a kindred G. word.) 1. Wild and uninhabited; desert, hence, bare; empty; also, dreary; gloomy. 2. Lying unused for pasture, tilling, or planting. 3. Thrown away as worthless after being used or spent; as, a waste product. 4. Serving to conduct or hold refuse material, as, a waste pipe. 5. Excreted by a human or animal body. 6. Obs. Unneeded; excess; lavish.

— *v. l.* 1. To lay waste; devastate. 2. To use up; consume; to wear out. 3. To emaciate; to cause to be consumed or weakened, as by overuse, disease, or the like; to enfeeble. 4. To expend needlessly, carelessly, or without valuable result; to squander. — **SYN.** See RAVAGE. — *v. i.* 1. To lose bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, gradually; to be used up or worn away by degrees. 2. To fall away in flesh, health, or vitality; to become gradually feeble; — often with *away*. 3. To be consumed without serving its purpose; to produce no adequate result; as, men of ability *wasting* in routine positions. 4. To spend or consume money or property lavishly or without proper return; as, *waste* not, want not.

— *n.* 1. That which is waste; a desert; wilderness; also, an uncultivated tract. 2. The action of wasting, or state of being wasted; useless expenditure; as, *waste* of time. 3. Gradual loss or decrease by use, wear, or decay; specif., loss through breaking down of bodily tissue. 4. *Archaic*. Ruin, or devastation, as by war. 5. Superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. 6. *Specif.* a Remnants of cogs, etc., from the workings of cotton, wool, hemp, etc.; used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, as in axle boxes of railroad cars, etc. 7. Fluid, as steam, allowed to escape without being utilized. 8. = SCRAP, *n.*, 4. 9. Garbage; ashes; rubbish; sewage. 7. *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea.

**waste'bar'kot** (wŏst'bŏs'kŏt; -kŭt), *n.* A basket for odds and ends, esp. wastepaper.

**waste'ful** (wŏst'fŭl; -fŭl), *adj.* 1. Full of, occasioning, or involving waste. 2. Lavish; squandering. — **WASTE'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **WASTE'ful-ness**, *n.*

**waste'ness**, *n.* *Now Rare*. Desolation; barrenness.

**waste'pa'per** (wŏst'pŏ'pŏr), *n.* Also **waste paper**. Paper rejected as not fit for use. — **WASTE'pa'per** (see *Provn.*, § 2), *adj.*

**wastepaper basket**. = WASTERASKPT.

**waste pipe**. A pipe for carrying off waste fluid.

**wast'er** (wŏs'tŏr), *n.* One who wastes, esp., a prodigal.

**wast'ing** (wŏs'ting), *adj.* 1. Laying waste; devastating. 2. Enfeebling; as, a *wasting* disease.

**wast'ful** (wŏs'tfŭl; -fŭl), *n.* [From *waste*, *v.*] One who wastes; a waster; spendthrift; also, a prodigal.

**wast'ry** (wŏs'trŭ), *n.* Also **wast'rie**, **wast'er-y**. Scot. Waste; prodigality.

**wat** (wŏt; wŏt). Scot. & dial. var. of WET; of WOT, know.

**watch** (wŏch; 73), *v. i.* [AS *weccan*, *weccan*.] 1. To be awake; to keep vigil, often as a devotional exercise. 2. a To be attentive; to heed; to be on the lookout. b To take measures or precautions; as, *watch* that he does not fall. 3 To keep guard. 4 To be expectant; to wait; as, *watching* for a signal. — *v. t.* 1. a To attend with alert vigilance, to observe. b To pay heed to. 2 To tend; guard; to have in keeping. 3 To lie in wait for, esp. in order to take advantage of; to bide, as one's time. — **SYN.** See SEE.

— *n.* 1. *Obs.* State of being awake; watching; also, wakefulness.

2. A keeping awake for purposes of guarding, protecting, attending, or the like; vigil. 3. *Hist.* One of the definite divisions of the night made by ancient peoples. Hence, usually *pl.*, one of the indeterminate watchful intervals marking the passage of night; as, through the silent *watches* of the night. 4 Close observation; as, keeping a better *watch* over the isomer. 5. *Archaic*. The office of sentinel or guard; service of a watchman. 6. *Obs.* Wakeful attention; vigilance. 7 One who watches, or those who watch, for purposes of guarding; a guard. 8. *Chiefly Scot.* A hill used as a lookout station. 9 The time during which a guard does duty. 10. *Naut.* a An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for being on duty, or being on deck ready for duty. b That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. 11. Something which measures the progress of time, specif.: a *Obs.* A candle marked out into sections, each of which burned a known length of time. *Shak.* b *Obs.* The cry of a watchman. c A ship's chronometer. 12. A pocket timepiece with a spring-driven movement.

— *adj.* Used while or for watching.

**watch cap**. A knitted close fitting navy-blue cap worn by enlisted men in the United States Navy in cold or storm.

**watch'case** (wŏch'kŏs'), *n.* The case, or outside metal covering, of a watch.

**watch'dog** (ŭŭg', 74), *n.* A dog kept to guard property; hence, any watchful guardian against loss, waste, etc.

**watch'er** (wŏch'ŏr), *n.* One who watches.

**watch fire**. A fire lighted at night, as a signal, or for the use of a watch or guard.

**watch'ful** (wŏch'fŭl; -fŭl), *adj.* 1. *Archaic*. Wakeful; causing wakefulness, spent in watching. 2. Vigilant; attentive. 3. Characterized by vigilance; as, *watchful* care. — **WATCH'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **WATCH'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Watchful, vigilant, wide-awake, alert mean on the lookout, esp. for danger or opportunity. Watchful is the general, least explicit term; vigilant implies keen, courageous, often wary watchfulness; wide-awake, watchfulness of opportunities more often than dangers, and a knowledge of all events or factors affecting a situation; alert, readiness or promptness in apprehending and meeting a danger, an opportunity, or an emergency.

**watch'mak'er** (wŏch'mŏk'ŏr), *n.* One who makes or repairs watches. — **WATCH'mak'ing** (-ŭŭŭ), *n.*

**watch'man** (-mŏn), *n.* One set to watch; a guard.

**watch night**. A devotional exercise lasting until after midnight, held originally each month by Wesleyan Methodists, later by them and others on New Year's Eve.

**watch'tow'er** (wŏch'tŏu'ŏr), *n.* A tower for a lookout.

**watch'word** (-wŏrd'), *n.* 1. A secret word used as a countersign; now, chiefly, a password or sign of recognition among members of the same society or class. 2. A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle, guide, or action, esp. one used as a rallying cry or a signal.

**water** (wŏt'ŏr; wŏt'ŏr; 10), *n.* [AS *water*.] 1. The liquid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. Pure ordinary water (H<sub>2</sub>O) consists of hydrogen (11.188 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.812 per cent). It has a slightly blue color and is very slightly compressible. At its maximum density, 39.2° F. or 4° C., it is the standard for specific gravities; one cubic centimeter weighing one gram. It is also the standard for specific heats. It freezes at 32° F. or 0° C. and boils at 212° F. or 100° C. Ordinary water is a mixture of molecules containing hydrogen of at wt. 1 with a small proportion of a chemically different kind of water, *heavy water*, consisting of molecules containing deuterium, or hydrogen of mass number 2. Heavy water differs from ordinary water in physical properties (as, sp. gr. about 1.1 greater, freezing point about 8° C.), biological effect, etc. 2. This liquid substance occurring not chemically combined; specif.: a Springs, rivers, lakes, or rain; often, this liquid as impregnated with mineral salts; as, to take the *waters* at Karlsbad. b Depth of a stream, esp. for navigating purposes; as, a boat draws twelve feet of *water*. c Leakate into the hull of a vessel; as, the boat is making *water* fast. d The surface or level of any body of this liquid; as, above or below the *water*. e *Now pl.* A flood or inundation; as, the *waters* have fallen. 3. a A liquid containing or resembling water, esp. one for pharmaceutical or cosmetic purposes; as, lavender *water*. b *Pharm.* A solution in water of a gaseous or readily volatile substance; as, ammonia *water*. 4. Any organic liquid, secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, suggestive of water, esp.: a Urine. b With the or in *pl.* The watery fluid; as, the *water* broke, that is, before expulsion of the fetus. c Saliva. d The limpidity and luster of a precious stone, esp. a diamond; as, a diamond of the *first water*; hence, of the *first water*, of the highest excellence. 6. Hence, a specified degree of excellence or thoroughness; as, a scoundrel of the purest *water*. 7. A wavy lustrous pattern such as is imparted to linen, silk, metals, etc. 8. A water-color painting. 9. *Finance*. An addition to the securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets. — **above water**. Floating; hence, out of difficulty, as of a financial nature.

— *v. t.* 1. To moisten, sprinkle, or soak with water; as, to *water* the street. 2. To supply with water for drink; as, to *water* horses. 3. To supply water to, esp. through the soil; as, land *watered* by the Missouri. 4. To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines; as, to *water* silk. 5. To add water to (anything), thus increasing quantity while reducing strength; to



Wasp. (35)

## waterage

dilute. 6. [From the practice of (salting and then) watering live stock before selling it by weight.] *Finance*. To add to the aggregate net value of (stock or other securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by the security. — *v. t.* 1. To shed, secrete, or fill with water or liquid matter; as, his eyes *water*; also, to secrete saliva in anticipation of food; as, the mouth *waters*. 2. To get or take in water; specif., usually of animals, to drink water; to take fresh water aboard; as, the ship put into port to *water*.

— *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or for water or its storage, distribution, or transport. 2. Worked or driven by water, as, a *water turbine*. 3. Used in or on the water. 4. Prepared with water, esp. by hardening with water or by mixing with water; as, *water biscuit*; *water lime*. 5. Placed or performed on, in, or near, water; as, *water beacons*, *water sports*. 6. Dwelling in or on, or having dominion over, water; as, *water police*, *spirits*. 7. Growing or living in water; as, *water birds*, *reeds*.

**wa'ter-age** (wō'tēr-ij; wō'tēr-), *n.* *Eng.* Transportation of goods, etc., by water; also, money paid for this service.

**water back.** A water heater set in the back of a stove.

**Water Bearer.** *Astron.* Aquarius.

**water beetle.** Any of numerous aquatic beetles (esp. of *Dytiscus* and allied genera, family Dytiscidae). They are dark, and have fringed hind legs that act as oars.

**water bird.** Any aquatic bird; a waterfowl.

**water biscuit.** A biscuit or cracker made of flour, fat, and water.

**water blist.** *Med.* A vesicle with a clear, watery content, not filled with pus or blood.

**wa'ter-borne** (wō'tēr-bōrn), *adj.* 1. Floated or floating upon the water. 2. Conveyed by water or by boat.

**wa'ter-brain** (wō'tēr-brān; wō'tēr-), *n.* *Veter.* = *gid*.

**water brash.** *Med.* Pyrosis.

**wa'ter-buck** (-būk), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, *Note*, 6. [Trans. of *D. water-buck*.] A either of two large, coarse-haired, reddish-brown or grayish-brown antelopes (genus *Kobus*) of eastern Africa, which frequent rivers and swim easily. *b* Any of various other antelopes, as the reedbuck.

**water buffalo.** See *BUFFALO*, 1.

**water bug.** *a* The Crotan bug. *b* Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects (esp. of *Lethocercus*, *Helanus*, *Zethus*, and other genera of the family Belostomatidae). Their hind legs are long and fringed and act like oars.

**water caltrop, water chestnut.** Any of a genus (*Trapa*) of aquatic plants (esp. *T. natans* and *T. bispinosa*); also, their edible nutlike fruit.

**water chinquapin.** A lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*) of North America; also, its edible nutlike seed.

**water clock.** An instrument or machine to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.

**water closet.** A closet or room containing a hopper for defecation fitted with some device for flushing the bowl with water; also, the hopper itself, with accessories. Sometimes, loosely, any privy.

**water color.** 1. A paint whose liquid is a water dispersion of the binding material, which may be glue, casein, gums, etc., — so called in distinction from oil. 2. The art or method of painting with water colors. 3. A picture or design executed in water colors. — *wa'ter-color*, *adj.*

**wa'ter-cool**, *v. t.* To cool by means of water, as, circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; as, *water-cooled gas-engine cylinder*. — *wa'ter-cooled*, *adj.* — *wa'ter-cooling*, *adj.* — *water cooling*, or *wa'ter-cooling*, *n.*

**wa'ter-course** (wō'tēr-kōrs; wō'tēr-; 70), *n.* 1. A stream of water; also, the bed of a stream. 2. A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water.

**wa'ter-craft** (-kraift; 9), *n.* 1. Skill in managing boats or in swimming, diving, etc. 2. Any vessel or boat; vessels and boats, collectively.

**water crane.** *a* The water ouzel. *b* The spotted crane.

**water cress.** See *CRESS*.

**water culture.** = *HYDROPONICS*.

**water cure.** 1. *Med.* Hydropathy; hydrotherapeutics. 2. *Slang.* A form of torture consisting of forcing a person to drink large quantities of water in a short time.

**water dog.** 1. A dog accustomed to the water, trained to retrieve waterfowl. 2. A person who is quite at ease in or on water; specif.: *a* *Joosie*. *a* sailor; an old salt. *b* A good swimmer.

**wa'ter-er** (wō'tēr-ēr; wō'tēr-), *n.* One who waters.

**wa'ter-fall** (-fōl), *n.* 1. A perpendicular or very steep descent of the water of a stream. See *CASCADE*, 1; *CATARACT*, 1. 2. *Colloq.* A chignon likened to a waterfall.

**wa'ter-finder** (-fin'dēr), *n.* One who tries to locate subterranean water with a divining rod; a dowser.

**water flea.** Any of numerous small dark aquatic entomostracans (genera *Cyclops*, *Daphnia*, etc.); — so called because they swim with sudden leaps, or starts.

**wa'ter-fowl** (wō'tēr-fōul; wō'tēr-), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, *Note*, 6. Any bird that frequents the water; esp., a swimming bird; collectively swimming game birds as distinguished from upland game birds and shore birds.

**water front.** Land, or land with buildings, or a section of a town, fronting or abutting on a body of water.

**water gap.** A pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs; as, the Delaware *Water Gap*.

**water gas.** A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon (usually coke), whereby there results a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, according to the reaction:  $C + H_2O = H_2 + CO$ . Water gas is sometimes used uncarbureted as a fuel but usually is carbureted with illuminating constituents from oil. It is much more poisonous than coal gas. — *wa'ter-gas*, *adj.*

**water gauge.** An instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water, or to indicate the height of its surface, esp. in a steam boiler.

**water glass.** 1. A water clock; a clepsydra. 2. A glass bowl, globe, or other vessel, containing water; also, a drinking glass. 3. Often *wa'ter-glass* (wō'tēr-glas; wō'tēr-), *n.* An instrument consisting of a glass or tube with a glass bottom, used for examining objects in or under the water. 4. A substance consisting usually of sodium silicate, but sometimes of potassium silicate, or of both ("double" water glass), found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous sirupy liquid. It is used as a cement, as a

## water plantain

protective coating and fireproofing agent, and in preserving eggs, etc. 6. A water gauge for a steam boiler, etc.

**water gum.** In the U. S., the sour gum or tupelo. See *OMG*, 3 *a*. **water hammer.** The concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel, as in a steam pipe. — *wa'ter-ham-*, *mer*, *v. t.*

**water hemlock.** See *HEMLOCK*, 1.

**water hen.** Any of various ralline birds, as a coot or gallinule; esp.: *a* = *MOOR HEN* *b*. *b* The American coot *Fulica americana*.

**water log.** 1. A frozen desert consisting of sweetened diluted fruit juice. 2. Massive ice formed by the downward freezing of water.

**wa'ter-inch**, *n.* A former unit of hydraulic measure, being the discharge from a round hole one inch in diameter. It is commonly estimated at fourteen pints per minute.

**wa'ter-iness** (wō'tēr-ī-nēs; wō'tēr-, 30), *n.* Watery state or quality.

**wa'ter-lily** (wō'tēr-lī; wō'tēr-, 30), *n.* Any of the water lilies.

**watering place.** A resort for bathing, boating, etc.

**watering pot.** A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a perforated nozzle, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.

**wa'ter-ish**, *adj.* Watery. — *wa'ter-ish-ly*, *adv.*

**water jacket.** An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior; specif., the enclosed space surrounding the cylinder block of an internal-combustion engine and containing the cooling liquid. — *wa'ter-jack-et*, *v. t.* — *wa'ter-jack-et-ing*, *n.*

**water jump.** A pool, stream, or ditch of water, to be jumped over by a horse, as in a steeplechase.

**wa'ter-less** (wō'tēr-lēs; wō'tēr-, 30), *adj.* Destitute of water; dry.

**water level.** 1. The surface of still water; specif., *Hydraulics*, a water table (sense 2). 2. The level assumed by a particular body of water. 3. The water line of a vessel. 4. An instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough, or in a tube.

**water lily.** Any of a genus (*Nymphaea*) of aquatic plants typifying a family of aquatic plants (Nymphaeaceae, the water-lily family); hence, in general, any aquatic plant with showy flowers (esp. of the families Nymphaeaceae and Nelumbaceae); esp., the *white water lily* (*Nymphaea odorata*).

**water line** or **wa'ter-line** (wō'tēr-līn; wō'tēr-, 30), *n.* *Naut.* Any one of several lines marked upon a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when the vessel is afloat on an even keel. The lowest line indicates the vessel's proper submergence when not loaded; the highest, the vessel's proper submergence when loaded.

**wa'ter-log** (-lōg; 7), *v. t.*; — *LOGGED* (-lōgd); — *LOGGING*. 1. To render unmanageable by flooding or leakage of water, as a boat. 2. To deprive of buoyancy by saturation with water, as floating timber. — *wa'ter-logged*, *adj.*

**Wa'ter-loo** (wō'tēr-lō; wō'tēr-; wō'tēr-lō; wō'tēr-, 30), *n.* [In allusion to Napoleon's defeat at *Waterloo*, June 18, 1815.] A decisive defeat or reverse.

**water main.** A pipe or conduit for conveying water.

**wa'ter-man** (wō'tēr-mān; wō'tēr-, 30), *n.* A man who lives and works mostly in or near water; esp., one who plies for hire, esp. as a boatman or ferryman, on rivers, harbors, etc.

**wa'ter-man-ship**, *n.* *a* The business or skill of a waterman. *b* Art of, or skill in, rowing; oarsmanship.

**water marigold.** A North American aquatic herb (*Allegrolodonta beekii*) of the aster family, having finely dissected leaves, and heads of yellow flowers.

**wa'ter-mark** (wō'tēr-mārk; wō'tēr-, 30), *n.* 1. A mark indicating the height to which water has risen. 2. A marking in paper produced by pressure of a projecting design on the dandy roll, in the mold, etc., and visible when the paper is held up to the light. Also, the design or the metal pattern producing the marking. In philately, watermarks are important in distinguishing varieties of stamps. *Abbr.* *wmk.* — *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.

**wa'ter-melon** (-mēl'ōn), *n.* *a* The large oblong or roundish fruit of a vine (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of the cucumber family. It has a hard green or white rind, and a pink or red pulp with a copious sweet juice. *b* The plant or vine which bears this fruit.

**water meter.** An instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet.

**water milfoil.** Any of a genus (*Myriophyllum*) of aquatic plants, with finely pinnate submerged leaves.

**water mill.** A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

**water moccasin.** See *MOCASIN*, 2.

**water nymph.** *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids.

**water oak.** *a* An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. *b* Any of several other American oaks.

**water of crystallization.** *Chem.* Water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties.

**water of hydration.** *Chem.* Water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate.

**wa'ter ou'zel** (ōz'el; 7), *n.* A genus (*Cinclus*) of birds allied to the thrushes; esp., the European water ouzel (*C. cinclus*), and the American water ouzel (*C. mexicanus*). They have the peculiar habit of diving into swift mountain streams and walking on the bottom in search of food.

**water ox.** A water buffalo. See *BUFFALO*, 1.

**water parting.** A divide or watershed.

**water popper.** Any of a genus (*Periwinkia*, esp. *P. hydropiper*) of acrid plants growing in wet places.

**water pimpernel.** *a* Any of a species (*Samolus floribundus*) of small, white-flowered herbs growing in wet places. *b* The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*).

**water plantain.** Any of a genus (*Alisma*, esp. *A. plantago-aquatica*) of the Old World, and *A. subcordatum* (America) of plants with acrid, plantainlike leaves.



Water lily (*N. odorata*). (36)

**water polo.** A game played in a swimming pool by teams of swimmers with a ball like an association football.

**water power.** The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; loosely, a water privilege for a mill.

**water pox.** *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.

**water-proof** (wō'tēr-prōf; wō'tēr-; 2), *adj.* Impervious to water; coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water. — (*prōf*), *n.* Something made waterproof; specif., an outer garment made of waterproof material. — (*prōf*), *v. t.* To make waterproof.

**water purlane.** A plant (*Isardia palustris*) of the evening-primrose family (Onagraceae).

**water rat.** 1. A any of a genus (*Arvicola*, esp. the large British species *A. amphibius*) of voles. 2. *Can. & Slang.* A vagabond or thief who loafs or thieves on the water or about water fronts.

**water sapphire.** [Equiv. to *F. saphir d'eau*.] A deep-blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem.

**water-scape** (wō'tēr-skāp; wō'tēr-, *n.* [After LANDSCAPE.] A water or sea view; a seascape.

**water scorpion.** Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects (of *Neppa*, *Kanatra*, and allied genera). The end of their abdomen bears a long, taillike breathing tube.

**water-shed** (wō'tēr-shēf; wō'tēr-, *n.* [See WATER; SHED to part.] 1. A ridge dividing one drainage area from another; a divide. 2. The whole region or area contributing to the supply of a river or lake; drainage area.

**water shield.** a An American aquatic plant (*Brasenia schreberi*) having floating oval leaves, with a jellylike coating, and small dull-purple flowers. b Any plant of a related genus (*Cabomba*).

**water-slick**, *adj.* Of land, uncultivable and unproductive because of overirrigation.

**water-side** (wō'tēr-sīd; wō'tēr-, *n.* The land bordering a body of water. — *adj.* a Of, pertaining to, or located on the waterside; as, *waterside* trees. b Employed along the waterside, as *stevedores*, *watermen*, etc.

**water snake.** Any of numerous snakes (of *Natrix* and related genera) which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals. See *MOCASIN*, 2.

**water-soak** (-sōk), *v. t.* To soak in water.

**water-soluble**, *adj.* Soluble in water; — *specif.*, *Biochem.*, used with a letter (with or without the word *vitamin*) in designating certain vitamins; as, *water-soluble* vitamin B, or *water-soluble* H.

**water spaniel.** See *SPANIEL*.

**water speedwell.** A very common speedwell (*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*) found in wet places.

**water-spout** (wō'tēr-spout; wō'tēr-, *n.* 1 A pipe, duct, or orifice, from which water is spouted. 2 A funnel-shaped or tubular column of rotating, cloud-filled wind extending from an ordinary cumulus or cumulo nimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from an ocean or lake.

**water sprite.** A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. *LELIE*, *NIXIE*, *NALAD*, *NERID*.

**water starwort.** Any of a genus (*Callitriche*) of small aquatic weeds.

**water strider.** Any of a family (Gerridae) of long-legged bugs which move about on the surface of fresh waters.

**water supply.** Supply of water, or process of supplying water, as for communities by means of reservoirs, tunnels, and pipe lines. — *water-supply* (*pl.* *water-supplies*) (*cf. Iron*, § 2), *adj.*

**water system.** a A river with its tributaries. b = *WATER SUPPLY*.

**water table.** 1. *Arch.* A stratum or of similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water. 2. The upper limit of the ground saturated with water.

**water thrush.** a Any of several North American warblers (genus *Seiurus*), as the ovenbird (*S. aurocapillus*) and allied forms, usually found in the vicinity of streams. b The European water ouzel.

**water-tight** (wō'tēr-tīt; wō'tēr-, 2), *adj.* a So tight as to be impermeable by water. b Figuratively, sealed tight against the permeation of anything; of a legal document, so phrased as to leave no possibility of misconstruction or of a defeat of its purpose.

**water tower.** 1. A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head, as to a fountain. 2. A fire apparatus, having a vertical pipe which can be extended to various heights, and supplied with water under high pressure.

**water vapor.** The vapor of water; — so called esp. when below boiling temperature and in diffused form (as in the atmosphere), as distinguished from *steam*.

**water wagon.** A wagon used to carry water. — *on the water wagon.* *Slang, U.S.* In a condition of abstinence from alcoholic liquor.

**water wave.** 1. *Lit.*, a wave of water. 2 A type of wave made when the hair is damp, and now usually formed with combs and set with heat. Cf. *FRINGE WAVE*.

**water-wave**, *v. t.* To make a water wave in (hair).

**water-way** (wō'tēr-wāy; wō'tēr-, *n.* 1 A way or channel for water; also, a navigable body of water. 2 Amount of opening for the passage of water; *specif.*, *Naut.*, a drainage hole on each side of a vessel's deck.

**water-weed** (-wēd), *n.* Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers, as the pondweed, etc.

**water wheel.** 1. Any wheel made to rotate by direct action of water. A turbine operated by water is often called a water wheel. See *UNDERSHOT*, *Illustr.* 2 A wheel for raising water, as a *noria*.

**water wing.** *pl.* A pneumatic device to give support to a person's body when he is swimming or learning to swim.

**water witching.** The finding of water by means of a divining rod, as a *hazel wand*. — *water witch*.

**water-work** (wō'tēr-wŭrk; wō'tēr-, *n.* 1 A pazeant presented, or designed to be presented, on boats or floats on the water. 2. Chiefly *pl.* and often written *water works*. A hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished. 3. *Slang.* A fountain; also, *pl.*, the source of tears; hence, tears.

**water-worn** (-wŭrn; 70), *adj.* Worn, smoothed, or polished, by the action of water.

**water-y** (wō'tēr-y; wō'tēr-, *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or connected with water. 2. Continuing or discharging water; as, *watery* clouds, i

soaked with or washed by water; as, a *watery* shore; rot; as, *watery* garments; hence, *tearful*; as, *watery* complaints. 3. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; *vapid*; pale; as, a *watery* style in writing. 4. *Solt.* soggy, flabby, or the like.

**watt** (wŏt), *n.* [After James Watt, Scot. inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to 10<sup>7</sup> C.G.S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere (one coulomb per second) under a pressure of one volt; a volt-ampere. An English horsepower is approximately equal to 746 watts. *Abbr.*, *w* or *W* (no period).

**wattage** (wŏt'ij), *n.* *Elec.* Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

**Watt-teau'** (wŏt'ŏr or *esp. Brit.* wŏt'ŏr, *Fr.* wŏt'ŏr), *adj.* Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, French painter (1684-1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures. — *esp.* of women's garments.

**Watteau back.** A style of back for a woman's gown, in which broad folds or plaits are carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist.

**watt-hour**, *n.* Work done in an hour at the steady rate of one watt; — a unit of energy.

**wattle** (wŏt'l), *n.* [*AS.* *wattel*, *watul*, *watol*, interwoven twigs, wattle.] 1. A twig or flexible rod; a wither; wand, hence, a frame-work or hurdle made of such rods. 2. *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch. 3. Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc. 4. [Perh. a different word.] a A naked, fleshy, and usually wrinkled and highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. See *POULTRY*, *Illustr.* b A basket of a fish. 5. In Australia, any acacia (genus *Acacia*), either tree or shrub; — so called from the wattles, or burlies, which the early settlers made of the long, pliable branches. — *adj.* Made of, or covered with, wattle or wattles. — *v. t.*; *WATTLE* (-lŏd); *WATTLING* (-lŏr). 1. To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; to hurdle, also, to cover or support with or as with wattle. 2. To twist or interweave, one with another, as twigs; to plait. 3. To form by interweaving or plaiting twigs. — *wattled* (wŏt'lŏd), *adj.*

**wattle-bird** (wŏt'l-bŭrd), *n.* Any of several Australasian honey eaters (genus *Colia*) having cap wattles.

**wattless** (wŏt'lŏs; -lŏs), *adj.* *Elec.* Without any power (cf. *WATT*); — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees.

**watt-meter** (-mŏ'tēr), *n.* [watt + -meter.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric power in watts.

**waucht**, **waught** (*Scot.* wŏkt, wŏkt, *dialect* *En.* wŏkt), *n.* A copious draft. — *v. t. & t.* To drink deeply, to quail. *Both Scot. & N. of Eng.*

**waugh** (wŏh), *adj.* [*AS.* *weap* lukewarm.] *Scot.* Insipid; nauseous; damp and stale; also, faint; weak.

**wauk** (wŏk; wŏk), *Scot.* *var.* of *WAKE*.

**wank-rife** (-rŏf). *Scot.* *N.* of *hug* *var.* of *WAKERIFE*.

**waul** (wŏl). *Var.* of *WAWL*, *WAIL*.

**waur** (wŏr; war), *adj.* *Scot.* *Worse*.

**wav-a-hle** (wŏv'ŏ-b'l), *adj.* That can be waved.

**wave** (wŏv), *v. i.* [*AS.* *wafian* to wave.] 1. To play loosely; move one way and the other; flutter; as, the flags *wave* in the breeze. 2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way; as, the lights are *waving*; he *waved* to us. 3. To be sinuous like a wave; undulate; as, his hair *waved*. — *v. t.* 1. To move one way and the other, swing, sway, brandish, or the like; as, to *wave* a sword. 2. To shake or vibrate (something) as a signal; as, to *wave* lights; also, to convey (some message or signal) by a wave, as of the hand or head; as, we *waved* them good-by. 3. To call, order, etc., by a waving motion; beckon; as, to *wave* one aside. 4. To give an undulating form or surface to; as, to *wave* hair. 5. To water, as silk. — *Syn.* See *SWING*.

— *n.* 1. A moving ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea; an undulation. 2. *Poetic.* Water; a body of water. 3. An undulation or one of a series of undulations formed or impressed on a surface, as the *wavy* line on a watered fabric, or a *wavicle* curl or curl in hair. 4. A waving or undulating motion; esp., a signal made by waving. 5. Something that swells, has a crest, rises and falls, etc., like a wave; *specif.* a A period of intensity; unusual activity, etc.; as, a *wave* of living. 6. One of a series (as of successive stages or of events, groups, etc., representative of such stages) marked by fluctuation, or rising and falling; as, the last *wave* of settlers to come to our shores. 7. *Meteorol.* An oscillation or change of atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc.; as, a cold *wave* (specif., an unusual fall of temperature to or below the freezing point); a hot *wave*, etc. 8. *Physics.* Any disturbance that advances through a medium (solid, gas, liquid, *space*) with a speed that is completely determined by properties of that medium, as in the transmission of sound, light, etc.; the disturbance included in the space of a single wave length. In a *transversal wave* the motion of the particles of the medium is always parallel to the direction of propagation of the wave. In a *transverse wave* the motion of the particles of the medium is always in a plane perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave. — *wav'er* (wŏv'ēr), *n.*

**wave front.** *Physics.* A surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by a vibrational disturbance in its propagation through a medium.

**wave guide.** A metal pipe of circular or rectangular cross section, or a dielectric cylinder, of such dimensions that it will propagate electromagnetic waves of a given frequency, used for channeling ultra-high-frequency waves.

**wave length.** *Physics.* The distance in the line of advance of a wave from any one point to the next point at which, at the same instant, there is the same phase.

**wave-let** (wŏv'ĕt; -lŏt), *n.* A little wave; a ripple.

**wave mechanics.** *Physics.* A theory of matter holding that electrons have wave properties and seeking a mathematical interpretation of the structure of matter on the basis of these properties.

**wa-ver** (wŏv'ēr), *v. i.* [*ME.* *waveren*; akin to *AS.* *wafre* wavering, *wællan*, *to totter*.] 1. To play or move to and fro; sway; hence, a To totter; reel. b To waiver; flicker. 2. To be unsettled in opinion; vacillate. 3. To falter; as, the front line *waved* under fire. — *Syn.* See *WAVER*, *Illustr.* — *n.* A wavering; — *wa-ver-er*, *n.* — *wa-ver-er-ly*, *adv.*

**WAVES, Waves** (wŏvŏs). A branch of the armed forces comprising

**weak**'ly (-lī), *adj.*; -LI-FR (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Not strong or robust; feeble: weak. — **weak**'li-ness. *n.*

**weal** (wēl), *n.* [AS. *wela*, *weola*; akin to AS. *wel* well.] 1. *Obs.* Wealth. 2. *Archaic.* A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; well-being; prosperity. 3. *Obs.* The body politic; the state.

**weal**, *n.* [Var. of WALE stripe.] A weal; wale, as on the skin.

**weald** (wēld), *n.* [AS. See WOLD.] A wold.

**wealth** (wēlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe*, fr. *wel*. See 1st WEAL.] 1. *Obs.* Weal; welfare. 2. Large possessions, collectively; an abundance of things desired, esp. of worldly estate; allulence, riches. 3. *Econ.* a In the private sense, all property which has a money value. b In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. c Those energies, faculties, and habits, directly contributing to make people industrially efficient;—called specif. *personal wealth*.

**wealthy** (wēlthi), *adj.*: **WEALTHY-ER** (-thi-ēr), **WEALTHY-EST**. 1. Having wealth; affluent; rich. 2. Characterized by abundance; ample; opulent. - *Syn.* See RICH. - **wealthy-ly**, *adv.* - **wealthy-ness**, *n.*

**Wealthy**, *n.* A bright-red apple of a fall-bearing American variety. **wean** (wēn), *v. t.* [AS. *wēnan* to accustom, *wēan*.] 1. To accustom (a child or other young animal) to loss of mother's milk. 2. Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of; to reconcile to a severance;—with *from*; as, to *wean* one from a life of ease. - *Syn.* See EN-RANGE. - **wean'er**, *n.*

**wean** (wēn; wān), *n.* [Contt. of Scot. *wēn* and *wee* and *wee*.] *Scot. & Ir.* An infant; child.

**weanling** (wēn'ling), *n.* [*wēan* + 1st -ling.] A child or animal newly weaned. - *adj.* Recently weaned.

**weapon** (wēp'ən), *n.* [AS. *wēpan*.] 1. An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with. 2. Any means by which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon*.

**weapon-on-ear** (-ēr'), *n.* One who activates an atomic bomb into readiness for release upon a target.

**weapon-on-show**, **weapon-on-show**, **weapon-on-show**ing. Vars. of WAPENSCHAW, WAPPENSHAWING.

**wear** (wā), *v. t.* [AS. *wērian*.] Chiefly *Scot. & Dial.* Eng. 1. To defend; ward off. 2. To collect and drive. - *n.* Defense; guard.

**wear** (wā), *v. t.* [WORE (wōr; 70); WORN (wōrn; 70); WEAR'ING. Before the 15th century *wear* was a weak verb, the past tense & past part. being WEARED. [AS. *wērian* to carry, wear, as arms or clothes.] 1. To carry or bear upon the person as an article of clothing, decoration, etc. 2. To use or affect in dressing or personal adornment, as, to *wear* white, to *wear* one's hair in a braid. 3. To bear; to carry on or as on the person; as, he *wears* his honors gracefully. 4. To exhibit, as in one's expression, manner, etc.; display; as, to *wear* a smile. 5. Of a vessel, to show or fly (its flag, its colors). 6. To use up by wearing (sense 1), as, to *wear* out a dress; hence, to consume or cause to deteriorate by use, esp. personal use, as, the luggage is *worn*. 7. To impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, or the like, as, the rocks are *worn* by water; hence, to exhaust or lessen the strength of; fatigue; *wear*; use up, to be *worn* with disease. 8. To cause to make by friction or wearing, as, to *wear* a channel or hole. 9. *Rare.* To bring or lead gradually, as by making accustomed. 10. [Orig. corrupt. of 1st WEAR.] *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm up, instead of down as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to, the wind in turning from one tack to the other. Cf. 1st JIBE.

- *v. i.* 1. *Obs.* To be commonly worn or used; be fashionable. 2. *Rare.* To become adapted as clothes do to the wearer. 3. To endure or suffer use (well, ill, or the like), last under use or, by extension, increasing familiarity, or the like, as, the coat *wore* badly, he *wears* well; also, to become under use, familiarity, passage of time, etc.; as, the coin has *worn* thin. 4. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by use, to suffer injury, loss, or extinction, by use or time;—often with *out*, as, *wear* out, etc.; as, the day *wore* on. 5. *Naut.* To go about by turning the head away from the wind;—said of a vessel. See WEAR, *v. t.*, 10.

- *n.* 1. Act of wearing, or state of being worn, use, as, clothes for everyday *wear*. 2. That which is worn or proper to be worn; esp., the fashion; as, men's *wear*;—also in combination, as in *neckwear*. 3. The result of wearing or use; impairment due to use; as, a coat that shows *wear*. 4. Wearing quality; lasting quality. - **wear-a-blo**, *adj. & n.* - **wear'er**, *n.*

**wear and tear**. The loss or injury to which any thing is subjected by, or in the course of, use.

**weari-ful** (wē'ri-fūl; -fū), *adj.* Tedious; dreary; vexatious. - **weari-ful-ly**, *adv.* - **weari-ful-ness**, *n.*

**weari-less** (-lē; -lis), *adj.* Tireless; untiring.

**wear'ing** (wē'ring), *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or designed for, wear. 2. Subjecting to, or inflicting, wear, esp., fatiguing; as, a *wearing* journey. - **wear'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**wear'ish** (wē'ish; wē'-), *adj.* Also *Scot.* **wersh** (wē'ish). *Scot. & Dial.* a Unsavory. b Sickly. c Squeamish.

**weari-some** (wē'ri-sūm), *adj.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. - **weari-some-ly**, *adv.* - **weari-some-ness**, *n.*

**wear'y** (wē'ri; 27), *adj.*: **WEAR'Y-ER** (-i-ēr), **WEAR'Y-EST**. [AS. *wērig*] 1. Having the strength much impaired by toil, suffering, etc.; tired, fatigued. 2. Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness, as a *wear'y* gait. 3. Having one's patience, tolerance, or liking, exhausted, usually with *of*, as, *wear'y* of reading. - *v. t. & i.* **WEAR'IED** (-i-ē), **WEAR'Y-ING**. To make or become weary. - *Syn.* See TIRE. - **wear-ri-ly**, *adv.* - **wear'i-ness**, *n.*

**wear-sand** (wē'zənd), *n.* Also, *Scot.*, **wea'son**. [AS. *wēasend*, *wā-send*.] The throat; gullet; also, the windpipe.

**weasel** (wē'zəl), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note 3. [AS. *wesole*, *weale*.] Any of certain small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela*) allied to the minks and other polecats. They kill many birds and great numbers of mice, rats, and other vermin. They are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish under parts and black-tipped tail, but northern species (see ERMIN) turn white in winter.

**weasel words**. Words that destroy the force of a statement by equivocal qualification as a weasel ruins an egg by sucking out its contents while leaving it superficially intact;—a phrase given currency by Theodore Roosevelt.

**weather** (wēth'ēr), *n.* [AS. *wēter*.] 1. State of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena. 2. Storm; tempest. - *under the weather*. *Colloq., U.S.* a Ill. b Financially embarrassed. c More or less intoxicated. - *v. t.* 1.

To expose to the air; to season, dry, pulverize, discolor, etc., by exposure to air. 2. To bear up against and come safely through, as a storm, trials, etc. 3. *Naut.* To sail or pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape. - *v. i.* To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere. - *adj.* *Naut.* Windward;—opposed to *lee*.

**weather-beat'en**, *adj.* Also, **weather-er-worn** (wēth'ēr-wōrn; 70). Worn or damaged by exposure to the weather; also, toughened, tanned, or bronzed by the weather.

**weather-board** (wēth'ēr-bōrd; 70), *n.* 1. A board shaped so as to be especially adapted to shed water by forming lapped joints with the boards above and below; a clapboard. 2. *Naut.* The weather, or windward, side of a vessel. - *v. t. & i.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another in order to exclude rain, etc.

**weather-board'ing**, *n.* a The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. b Weatherboards collectively.

**weather-bound**, *adj.* Kept in port or at anchor, and hence from travel, sport, etc., by bad weather.

**weather-cock** (wēth'ēr-kōk; 70), *n.* 1. A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning, as on the top of a spire, with the wind, and showing its direction. 2. Any thing or person that turns easily and often; one who veers with every change of current opinion.

**weather-erod** (wēth'ēr-ēd), *adj.* 1. Seasoned by exposure to the weather; altered in color, texture, etc., by such exposure or by artificial means producing a similar effect; as, *weathered* oak. 2. *Arch.* Made sloping, so as to throw off water.

**weather gauge**, *a Naut.* The position of a vessel to the windward of another, in the case of sailing vessels giving an advantage in maneuvering. b A position of advantage or superiority.

**weather-glass** (wēth'ēr-glas; 70), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer or barograph.

**weather-ing** (wēth'ēr-ing), *n.* Action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; also, alteration so effected.

**weather-ly** (wēth'ēr-ly), *adj.* *Naut.* Able to sail close to the wind with little leeway. - **weather-ly-ness** (-li-nēs; -nīs), *n.*

**weather-man** (-mān), *n.* Originally, one who notes the weather; now, *Colloq.*, a meteorologist, esp. one who gives out reports on the weather.

**weather map**. A map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region.

**weather-proof** (wēth'ēr-prūf; 27), *adj.* Able to withstand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation. See -PROOF. - **weather-proof**, *v. t.*

**weather strip** Also **weather stripping**. A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. - **weather-strip**, *v. t.*

**weather vane**. = VANE, 1.

**weather-wise**, *adj.* Skillful in forecasting the changes of the weather, or, by extension, changes in opinion or feeling.

**weave** (wēv), *v. t.*: **WOVE** (wōv), *Rare* **WEAVED** (wēvd); **WO'VEN** (wō'ven), **WOVE**, **WEAVING**. [AS. *wēfan* (bret *wēf*).] 1. To form, as a textile, by interlacing yarns, specif., to make or manufacture (cloth, a kind of cloth) on a loom by interlacing warp and filling yarns. 2. To fabricate by or as by interlacing, contrive; as, to *weave* a plot. 3. To unite so as to form a texture, design, etc.; as, words *woven* into song. 4. To move to and fro, up and down, or in an intricate course, as, to *weave* one's way through a crowd. 5. To spin (a web), as spiders, etc. - *v. i.* 1. To work at weaving; to make cloth on a loom. 2. To become interwoven; to interlace. 3. To move from side to side repeatedly; to move in a devious and intricate course, as, to *weave* through a crowd. - *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving; as, *plain*, or *taffeta*, *weave*, in which the threads interlace alternately; *basket weave*, in which double threads are interlaced as in plain weave, *satin weave*, in which warp threads interlace with filling threads at points distributed over the surface, thereby producing a smooth-faced fabric; *twill weave*, in which the filling threads pass over one and under two or more warp threads, thereby giving an appearance of diagonal lines, or ribs.

**weaver** (wēv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. 2. A weaverbird.

**weaver-bird** (-bārd; 70), *n.* Also **weaver**. Any of many Asiatic and African birds (family Ploceidae) resembling finches, that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass and other vegetation.

**weaver's hitch or knot** (wēv'ēr-z), *A sheet bend. See KNOT, Illust.* (34).

**web** (wēb), *n.* [AS. *wēbb*.] 1. A textile fabric, esp. one on a loom, or coming from a loom. 2. The cobweb of a spider or other insect. 3. Formerly, an affection of the eye, as in *pin and web*, an eye disease named after the occurrence of a small excrescence (*pin*) and a film (*web*). 4. Anything like a web, as in interlacing of threads, complexity, etc.; a network; as, a *web* of railroads, also, anything flimsy, entangling, etc., as a cobweb; as, a *web* of lies. 5. The membrane uniting fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians. Hence, *web-b'ing*, *web-footed*, *web-toed*, etc. 6. A thin metal plate, sheet, or strip, as the blade of a saw, the bit of *wee*, etc.; specif., *Mach. & Engin.*, a plate or thin portion between stiffening ribs or flanges. See CRANK, *Illust.* 7. Paper from the roll in a printing press, or in process of manufacture in a paper machine. 8. *Anat. & Med.* A tissue or membrane. 9. *Arch.* The portion of a ribbed vault between the ribs. 10. *Zool.* The series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather; the vane or vexillum. See FEATHER, *Illust.* - *v. t.* **WEBBED** (wēbd); **WE'BBING**. To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; envelop; entangle. - **webbed** (wēbd), *adj.*

**web'bing** (wēb'ing), *n.* A stout close-woven tape used for reins, straps, as in upholstery, etc.

**web defense**. *Mil.* A system of defense for dissipating blitzkrieg attack, featuring tankproof islands of defense, or hedgehogs, in pairs, forward and reserve, separated by a zone from ten to twenty miles deep scattered with smaller islands of defense.

**web'er** (wē'bēr; wē'bēr), *n.* [After W. E. Weber, Ger. physicist.] *Elec.* a A unit of magnetic flux equal to 10<sup>9</sup> maxwells. b Formerly, a coulomb; later, a maxwell.

**web'foot** (wēb'fū; 70), *n.* 1. A foot having toes connected by a web. 2. A web-footed animal.

**web press**. A rotary printing press using a paper roll or rolls.

**web'ster** (wĕb'stĕr), *n.* *Archais.* A weaver.

**web'ster-ian** (wĕb'stĕr-ĭ-ăn), *adj.* Of or pertaining to Webster, either Daniel Webster the statesman (1782-1852), or Noah Webster the lexicographer (1758-1843).

**web'worm** (wĕb'wŭrm), *n.* Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs.

**wecht** (wĕkt), *Scot.* var. of **weight**.

**wed** (wĕd), *v. t.* **WED'DEN**; **WED'DEN** or **WED**; **WED'DING**. [*AS. wēdjan* "to covenant, promise, to wed, marry; akin to *AS. wēdja* (a) 1. To take for wife or husband; marry. 2. To join in marriage; give in wedlock. 3. To unite as if by the bond of marriage; attach firmly or indissolubly; — chiefly in *past part.*; as, *wedded* to art. — *v. i.* 1. To contract matrimony; marry. — *wed'der* (wĕd'ĕr), *n.*

**wed'ding** (wĕd'ĭng), *n.* [*AS. wēdunga*]. 1. Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage. 2. A wedding anniversary or its celebration. Such anniversaries are named according to the kind of gifts customarily presented. Thus the fifth is called **wooden wedding**; tenth, **tin wedding**; fifteenth, **crystal wedding**; twentieth, **china wedding**; twenty-fifth, **silver wedding**; fiftieth, **golden wedding**; sixtieth (or seventy-fifth), **diamond wedding**.

**wedge** (wĕj), *n.* [*AS. wegga*]. 1. A piece of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, and the like. See **SIMPLE MACHINE**, *Illustr.* 2. Anything wedge-shaped; as, a **wedge of cheese**; specif.: a An array or military formation in the form of a wedge. b The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters. See **CUNEIFORM**, *Illustr.* 3. An action, policy, move, etc., that serves to open a way for a breach, change, intrusion, etc.; — more fully **entering wedge**. 4. [*Trans. of G. belt wedge*.] A German military tactic, in which a wedge-shaped shock force with a spearhead of panzers, followed by motorized divisions, then by infantry, each widening the wedge, creates a gap in an enemy line.

— *v. t.*; **WEDGED** (wĕd); **WEDGING** (wĕd'ĭng). 1. To cleave or separate with or as with a wedge, *rive*. 2. To fasten with a wedge or wedges. 3. To force or drive as a wedge is driven; crowd. — *v. i.* To push or be forced or fixed as or as if a wedge; — with *in* or *into*.

**Wedge'it** (wĕd'ĭt), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a woman's shoe, variously an oxford, sandal, or pump, having in place of a heel a thick wedge-shaped block that tapers forward, filling the arch of the instep, and joins the heel to form a continuous flat under surface.

**Wedge'wood ware**, or **Wedge'wood** (wĕd'wŭd), *n.* The fine hard porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood (see *Biog.*) and characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white paste, applied before firing.

**wed'plike** (wĕd'plĭk), *n.* [*AS. wēdlīc* a pledge, betrothal, fr. *wēd* a pledge + *līc*, akin to *ON. leikr*, forming abstract nouns, *AS. līc* play, sport.]. The ceremony, or the state, of marriage; matrimony.

**Wednes'day** (wĕnz'dĭ; 13), *n.* [*AS. Wōdnes dæg*, i. e., Woden's day.]. The fourth day of the week. *Abbr.* **Wed**.

**wed** (wĕd), *adj.*; **wed'like** (wĕd'ĭk); **wed'ness** (wĕd'nes; -ĭs). [*ME. we* a bit, in a little way, *little wed*; *we*, *wed* being finally taken as synonymous with *little*. Very small; little. — *Syn.* See **SMALL**. — *n.* **Chiefly** *Scot.* A little; a mite; as, *hade a wee*.

**wed** (wĕd), *n.* [*AS. wēde, wēd*]. 1. A garment, — now commonly in *pl.* and used esp. of mourning garments; as, a widow's **weds**. 2. A band of crape worn on a man's hat.

**weed**, *n.* [*AS. wōd*]. 1. *Archais.* Wild growth, as rank grass, undergrowth, etc. 2. Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the detriment of the crop or to the disfigurement of the place; agriculturally useless or undesirable plant, esp. of wild growth. 3. *Colloq.* Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with *the*. b A cigar. 4. Something of little value; specif., *Stock Breeding*, an animal unfit to breed from. — *v. t.* 1. To free from noxious plants; clear of weeds. 2. To free from anything that is hurtful or offensive; also, *Colloq.*, to dispose of the less desirable portions of; as, to **weed** a stock of goods. 3. To remove, eradicate, reject, etc., as a weed, or something harmful, valueless, etc.; — often with *out* or *up*. — *v. i.* To remove weeds or something harmful. — **wed'der**, *n.* — **wed'dless**, *adj.*

**weedy** (wĕd'ĭ), *adj.*; **-IER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-IEST**. 1. Abounding with weeds; as, a **weedy garden**. 2. Of, pertaining to, or like a weed or weeds. 3. Weedlike, esp. in growth or ready propagation. 4. *Colloq.* Scraggy; ungainly; as, a **weedy youth**. — **wed'd-ly**, *adv.* — **wed'd-ness**, *n.*

**week** (wĕk), *n.* [*AS. wice, wicu, wucu*]. 1. A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sunday or Sabbath to the next. See **MEASURE**, *Table 6*. 2. The series of regular working days, business days, or days of class attendance during each seven-day period; as, the banking **week** is Monday through Friday, also, a workweek. 3. A time seven days before or after a specified day.

**week'day** (-dĭ), *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday; a working day. — **week'day**, *adj.*

**week end**, *n.* The end of the week; specif., the period from Saturday noon or Friday night to Monday; also, a house party during a week end. — **week-end** (-ĕnd; 2), *adj.*

**week-end** (wĕk'end; 2), *v. i.* To spend the week end, esp. in visiting.

**week'ly** (wĕk'ĭ), *adv.* Once a week, once every seven days. — *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a week or weekdays. 2. Coming, happening, or done weekly. — *n. pl.* **-lies** (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly.

**ween** (wĕn), *v. i.* [*AS. wēnan*; akin to *AS. wēn* hope, expectation, opinion.]. *Archais.* To suppose; imagine.

**weep** (wĕp), *n.* The weeping; — so called from its cry.

**weep** (wĕp), *v. i.*; **WEP** (wĕp); **WEEP'ING**. [*AS. wēpan* (pret. *wēap*); akin to *AS. wēp* lamentation]. 1. Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry, lament; in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears, cry. 2. To drop water, or the like; to drip; as, **weeping skies**. 3. *Plant Physiol.* To exude water under pressure; bleed, as the stem of a plant. — *v. t.* 1. To weep for; lament; bewail. 2. To shed, or pour forth, as tears. 3. To affect in a specified way by or to spend in weeping; as, to **weep** life away. 4. To exude; — esp. of trees. — *n.* **Weeping** or, *Colloq.*, a fit of weeping.

**weep'er** (wĕp'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who weeps; esp., a professional mourner. 2. A badge of mourning, as a white cuff band or border formerly worn.

**weep'ing**, *adj.* 1. That weeps; tearful; also, rainy. 2. Having slender, pendulous branches; as, a **weeping willow**.

**wee'wer** (wĕp'ĕr), *n.* [*ONF. wēvre* (F. *vipe*). See **WYVERN**.] Any of several edible marine fishes (genus *Trachinus* or family Trachinidae) having a broad apinose head, with the eyes looking upward.

**wee'vil** (wĕv'ĭ; -vĭ), *n.* [*AS. wēvil*]. Any of numerous (mostly small) beetles of a group (Rhynchophora) with snoutlike heads. The larvae eat out the interior of nuts, fruit, and grain, as the **nut weevil** and **see-weevil**, or bore into the pith of trees and other plants, as the **white pine weevil**. See **BOLL WEEVIL**, *Illustr.*

**wee'vill-y**, **wee'vill-y** (wĕv'ĭ-ĭ), *adj.*

**wef** (wĕf), *n.* [*AS. wēfa, wēf*]. 1. In weaving, the woof; also, yarn for the shuttle. 2. A web; a thing woven.

**Wehr'macht'** (vĕr'măkt'), *n.* [*G. fr. wehr* defense + *macht* force.]. Germany's armed forces, collectively.

**Wei-go'la** (wĕi-gŭ-lă; wĕ-gŭ-lă), *n.* [*N.L., after C. E. Weigel* (1748-1831), Sw. physician.]. Any Asiatic species of a genus (*Dierilla*) of shrubs of the honeysuckle family; esp., the pink or reddish-flowered *D. Florida* of China, cultivated in American gardens. See **HONEYSUCKLE**, 3.

**weigh** (wā), *v. t.* [*AS. wegjan* to bear, move, weigh]. 1. To hoist; — now only in *to weigh anchor*. 2. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of; to measure out on or as on scales; also, to balance in one's hands to determine weight. 3. To ponder in the mind; consider carefully, as before speaking or deciding; as, to **weigh** one's words or one's chances of success. 4. To outweigh; — with *down* or *out*. 5. To consider as worthy of notice; regard; esteem. — *Syn.* See **CONSIDER**. — *v. i.* 1. To have weight, to be heavy, to have a certain weight; as, he **weighs** 20 pounds. 2. To have weight, or importance; to be influential; carry weight. 3. To bear heavily; press hard; — with *on* or *upon*. 4. *Obs.* To judge; estimate; consider. 5. *Naut.* To weigh anchor. — *Syn.* See **DEPRESS**. — **weigh down**. To bear heavily down on someone or something — **weigh in**. To weigh (a jockey or a boxer), or to be weighed, before a contest. — **weigh one's words**. To choose one's words carefully before speaking. — **weigh'or** (wā'ĕr), *n.*

**weigh**, *n.* *Orig. Naut.* Erroneous for **way**, used in the phrase *under weigh*, by assoc. with *weigh*.

**weight** (wā), *n.* [*AS. wēht, wēht*]. 1. A quantity or thing weighing a fixed, usually specified, amount; as, equal **weight** of water and air. 2. a A unit of weight or mass; as, a pound **weight**. b A mass, as of iron, brass, etc., having the weight of one (or a multiple of one) of these units and used in weighing, as, an ounce **weight**. c A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of weights (see 2 a), as, apothecaries' **weight**. See *Table*, below; **METRIC SYSTEM**. 3 A ponderous mass; a heavy object for pressing, counterbalancing, etc.; as, a paper **weight**. 4. Burden, as, the **weight** of care or business, pressure, as of constraint. 5. Quantity of heaviness, the amount which a given thing weighs, or should weigh. *Abbr.* **wt.** 6. Relative heaviness, ponderability, regarded as a property of matter. 7. Importance; consequence, influence; as, a consideration of vast **weight**. 8. The force with which a body is attracted toward the earth. It is equal to the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration due to gravity. 9. Of garments, the relative heaviness suited to the season, as, winter **weight**. 10. *Athletics*. A heavy object, usually a ball of metal, thrown, put, or lifted as an athletic exercise. 11. *Statistics*. The frequency of an item in a frequency distribution; also, a number assigned to express its relative importance. — *Syn.* See **IMPORTANCE**; **INFLUENCE**. — *v. t.* 1. To load with a weight or weights; make heavy. 2. To oppress, as with a burden; weigh down. 3. To increase in heaviness, as a fabric, by adding batté. 4. To assign a value to (each of several related things) as a measure of their relative importance; as, to **weight** factors. 5. *Skiing*. To shift the burden of weight upon or in a particular direction, *to weight* the inside ski. 6. *Statistics*. To assign a weight (sense 1) to.

## TABLES

(with metric equivalents)

## 1. Avoirdupois Weight (Ordinary Commodities)

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 16 drams (dr.)                   | = 1 ounce (oz.)                          |
| 16 ounces or 7000 grains         | = 1 pound (lb.)                          |
| 14 pounds                        | = 1 stone (st.)                          |
| 100 (in Eng. 112) pounds         | = 1 hundredweight (cwt.)                 |
| 2000 pounds or 20 hundredweights | = 1 ton (tn. or t.) or short ton (s. t.) |
| 2240 pounds or 20 hundredweights | = 1 long ton (l. t.)                     |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 dr. = 1.772 g.; 1 oz. = 28.3495 g.; 1 lb. = 453.59 g. or 0.4536 kg.; 1 st. = 6.35 kg.; 1 cwt. (U. S.) = 45.36 kg.; 1 short ton = 907.18 kg. or 0.9072 M. T.; 1 long ton = 1016.05 kg. or 1.0160 M. T.

## 2. Troy Weight (Precious Metals, Jewels, etc.)

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 3.086 grains (gr.)       | = 1 carat (car.)       |
| 24 grains                | = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) |
| 20 pennyweights          | = 1 ounce (oz.)        |
| 12 ounces or 5760 grains | = 1 pound (lb. t.)     |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 grain = 0.0648 gram; in weighing pearls, etc., a grain = ¼ carat (0.77 troy grains) or 50 mg.

## 3. Apothecaries' Weight (Drugs, etc.)

|                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 20 grains (gr.) | = 1 scruple (s. ap. or ℥)  |
| 3 scruples      | = 1 dram (dr. ap. or ℥)    |
| 8 drams         | = 1 ounce (oz. ap. or lb.) |
| 12 ounces       | = 1 pound (lb. ap. or lb.) |

*Metric Equivalents:* 1 s. ap. = 1.296 g., 1 dr. ap. = 3.888 g.

## 4. Comparison of Weights

| Avoirdupois   | Grain | Ounce      | Pound         |
|---------------|-------|------------|---------------|
| Troy          | 1     | 437.54 gr. | 7000 gr.      |
| Apothecaries' | 1     | 480 gr.    | 5760 gr.      |
| 175 lb. troy  |       | 480 gr.    | = 144 lb. av. |

**weight'y** (wĕt'ĭ), *adj.*; **-IER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-IEST**. 1. Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; hence, burdensome. 2. Momentous; serious; influential; as, *weight'y* reasons. — *Syn.* See **HEAVY**. — **weight'ly** (-ĭ-ĭ), *adv.* — **weight'ness** (-ĭ-nes; -ĭs), *n.*

**Wei'mar Re-public** (vĕi'măr). The German federated republic founded (1910) upon the Weimar Constitution and succeeded by the Third Reich (1933).

**weir** (wĕr; *locally* wĕr), *n.* [*AS. wēr*]. 1. A dam in a river to stop



Seed Weevil  
(*Apion* sp.)  
(X 6)





direct one's course; travel. — *v. t.* To direct; proceed on; — used esp. in phrase to *wend one's way*. See *WENT*.

**Wend** (wënd), *n.* [G. *Wende*.] One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. See *SORBS*.

**Wendish** (wënd'ish), *adj.* Also **Wendto** (-dík). Of or pertaining to the Wends or their language. — *n.* The language of the Wends; Sorbian. See *SORBIAN*.

**wend** (wënt), *past tense & past part.* of *WIND*; — now used only as a *past tense of go*. See *GO*.

**wend'trap** (wënd'trăp), *n.* [D. *wendeltrap* a winding staircase.] Any of a genus (*Epitonium*) or family (Epitonidae) of elegant, usually white, marine shells.

**wep't** (wëpt), *past tense & past part.* of *WEEP*.

**were** (wûr; also, *esp. Brit.*, wîr; 4). [AS. *wære* (thou) wast, *wæron* (we, you, they) were, *wære*, imp. subj.] See *BE*.

**were'n't** (wûr'nt; wâr't). Colloquial contraction of *were not*.

**were'wolf** (wûr'wôlf; wûr't-), *n.*; *pl.* -wolves (-wôlvz). [AS. *werewulf*, fr. *were*, *wër*, man + *wulf* wolf.] Folklore. A person transformed into a wolf in form and usually in appetite, or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form; a lycanthrope.

**were'gild** (wûr'gîl; wûr't-), **were'gild** (wûr'gîl; wûr't-), *n.* [AS. fr. *were*, *wër*, man + *gild* payment.] *Law*. In Anglo-Saxon and Germanic law, the price to be paid by the kindred of a manslaughter to the kindred of the slain person as composition to avoid the blood feud.

**were'n'tite** (wûr'nër-î-t), *n.* Scapolite.

**wert** (wûrt; *unstressed* wûrt; 4). See *BE*.

**Wes'ley-an** (wës'li-ân; wës-ân; *esp. Brit.*, wëz'[-] ), *adj.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it, esp. John Wesley (1703-91), founder of Methodism; specif., Methodist. — *n.* *Ecc.* A follower of John Wesley; a Methodist. — **Wes'ley-an-ism** (-î-z'm), *n.*

**west** (wëst), *n.* [AS. *adv.* 1. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox; that one of the four cardinal points which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and on the left of a person facing north. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.* 2. A quarter, region, locality, country, section, or the like, lying to the west. 3. [*cap.*] Specif.: a The Western Hemisphere or New World, so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe; also, the Occident. b U. S. *Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that part north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc.; usually with the definite article. c *Hist.* The Western Roman Empire after the division of the Roman Empire (A.D. 395) into two parts. — *adj.* 1. Lying toward, situated in, or proceeding toward the west, western. 2. Facing toward the west; as, a porch with a *west* exposure. 3. Coming from the west; — said chiefly of the wind. 4. *Ecc.* Designating, or situated in, that part of a church directly opposite the altar or apse. Cf. *EAST*, *adv.*, 2. — *adv.* To or toward, or in, the west; westward.

**west by north**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', north of due west; N. 78° 45' W. Abbr. *Wb* (or *bp*) N. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**west by south**. *Navig. & Surv.* One point, or 11° 15', south of due west; S. 78° 45' W. Abbr. *Wb* (or *bs*) S. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**West End**. The western portion of London, England, including the aristocratic residence sections; hence, the fashionable quarter of any large city.

**west'er** (wës'tër), *v. i.* To turn or move westward. — *n.* A westerly wind, esp. a storm.

**west'er-ing**, *adj.* That westers, or turns westward; esp., of the sun that lies in or is descending in the west.

**west'er-ly** (wës'tër-lî), *n.*; *pl.* -lîs (-lîz). A wind blowing from the west. — *adj.* Western; west. — *adv.* 1. Toward the west; westward. 2. From the west; as, the winds blew *westerly*. — **wes'ter-li-ness** (-lî-nës), *n.*

**wes't-ern** (wës'tër-n), *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, situated in, or from the west; west. 2. [*cap.*] Of or characteristic of a region specifically called the West, as the Occident, or the part of the United States west of the Mississippi. 3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Western Church or churches; as, *Western* liturgies. — *n.* 1. A westerner; specif., U. S., a native or resident of one of the states west of the Mississippi. 2. U. S. A story, novel, or esp., motion picture, dealing with frontier or cowboy life in the West.

**Western Church**. The portion of the Catholic Church which recognizes the pope as both pope and patriarch; the Latin Church (which see). b All the churches of western Christendom or of western Europe and the Americas.

**wes't-ern-er** (wës'tër-nër), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.

**wes't-ern-most** (wës'tër-n-môst), *adj.* Farthest west.

**Western Ocean**. Among the ancients, the ocean lying to the west of the then known world.

**western paper birch**. See *BIRCH*.

**West Indian corkwood**. = *BALSA*, 1.

**wes't-ing** (wës'tîng), *n.* *Navig.* Departure in a westerly direction.

**Wes'ting-house' brake** (wës'tîng-hôus). [After George *Wes'ting-house*, Am. inventor.] A continuous brake worked by compressed air from a pump on an engine, first used on passenger trains in 1808.

**wes't-ing** (wës'tîng), *adv.* *Seot.* Westward.

**West'min'ster Abbey** (wës't'mn'stër). A famous church in London, orig. the abbey church of a monastery. It is a national sanctuary.

**Westminster Assembly**. [From *Westminster*, borough in London, where it met.] An assembly (1643-1649) which framed certain formulae of faith now accepted as authoritative by Presbyterian churches.

**wes't-north-west'**, *n.*, *adj.*, & *adv.* Two points, or 22° 30', north of due west; N. 67° 30' W. Abbr. *WNW*. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**West Saxon**, *n.* a A dialect of Anglo-Saxon. See *ANGLO-SAXON*, 3. b A native of the West Saxon kingdom; also, one whose native tongue was West Saxon (sense a).

**wes't-sax-on** (wës't-săx-on), *adj.* Two points, or 22° 30', south of due west; S. 67° 30' W. Abbr. *WSW*. See COMPASS CARD, *Illustr.*

**West'wail** (wës't-wôil; G. wës't-wîll), *n.* = *LINES*, 2.

**wes't-ward** (wës't-wêrd), *adj.* Moving, lying, or facing toward the west. — *adv.* Also **wes't-wards** (-wêrdz). Toward the west. — **wes't-ward-ly**, *adv.*

**wet** (wët), *adj.*; **wet'ter** (-tër); **wet'test**. [ME. *wet*, *wete*, *wett*, fr. *past part.* of the *v.*, and fr. AS *wetl*.] 1. Consisting of, covered with, or soaked with water or other liquid. 2. Rainy. 3. Not yet dry; as, *wet* paint. 4. Chiefly U. S. A not prohibiting or marked by the pro-

hibition of traffic in intoxicating liquor; as, a *wet* town; also, opposed to prohibition; as, *wet* candidates. b *Slang*. Crazy; misguided; wrong; as, his ideas are all *wet*. 5. Preserved, as by bottling, in a liquid. 6. *Chem., Metall., etc.* Employing, or done by means of or in the presence of, water or other liquid.

**Syn.** *Wet*, *damp*, *dank*, *moist*, *humid* mean more or less soaked with water or liquid. *Wet* usually implies saturation but may suggest a covering of a surface with water or something not yet dry; *damp* implies a slight or moderate absorption or covering and often connotes an unpleasant degree of wetness; *dank*, a disagreeable, penetrating, often dangerous dampness; *moist*, absence of dryness or a slight dampness; *humid*, presence of sensible moisture in the air.

— *n.* [AS. *wët*, *wëta*.] 1. Water or wetness; moisture. 2. Rainy or drizzly weather; rain. 3. U. S. One in favor of allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

— *v. t.* & *i.*; **wet** or **wet'ted**; **wet'ting**. To make or become wet.

— **wet one's whistle**. *Collog.* To take a drink.

— **wet'tly**, *adv.* — **wet'tness**, *n.* — **wet'ta-ble**, *adj.* — **wet'ter**, *n.*

**wet blanket**. A person or thing that quenches or dampens enthusiasm, measure, or the like.

**wet'-blan'ket**, *v. t.* To discourage; despirit; depress.

**wet'-bulb' ther-mom'e-ter**. In a psychrometer, the thermometer whose bulb is kept moistened while making determinations of humidity; also, the entire instrument.

**weth'er** (wëth'ër), *n.* [AS.] A castrated ram.

**wet nurse**. A nurse who suckles a child. Cf. *DRY NURSE*. — **wet'-nurse'**, *v. t.*

**wet pack**. *Med.* A form of bath, in which a patient is wrapped in wet sheets, used esp. to reduce fever.

**wet'ting**, or **wet'ting-out'**, *agent*. A substance that by becoming adsorbed renders a surface nonrepellent to a wetting liquid, used in mixing solids with liquids and in spreading liquids on surfaces.

**whack** (hwăk), *v. t.* & *i.* 1. *Collog.* a To strike, esp. with a smart or resounding blow. b To beat, as in a game. 2. *Slang*. To make dismissive, often with up. — *n.* 1. A smart or resounding blow or its sound. 2. a A stroke; an attempt or trial. b A portion; share. — **whack'er**, *n.*

**Whack'ing** (hwăk'îng), *adj.* *Collog.* Very loud; whopping.

**whack'y** (hwăk'î), *adj.* See *WACKY*.

**whale** (hwâl; 127), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note 3. [A. *hwâl*.] 1. *Zool.*

Any of numerous cetaceans, esp. those of large size, in distinction from the smaller porpoises and dolphins. Whales are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals. The act of spouting, or blowing, is the exhalation of air from the lungs. There are two living groups: the *whalebone*, or *baleen*, *whales* (suborder *Mysticeti*), including the *right whale*, *sulphur-bottom*, etc., which have no teeth in the adult but horny plates (see *WHALEBONE*) suspended from the upper jaw; and the *toothed whales* (*Odontoceti*), including *porpoises*, *dolphins*, *killers*, *narwhals*, *belugas*, *blackfish*, *sperm whales*, etc., which have numerous simple conical teeth. 2. Chiefly U. S. Something impressive as in size or qualities, or superlatively good of its kind; as, a *whale* of a story. — *v. i.*; **WHALED** (hwâld); **WHALE'ING** (hwâl'îng). To engage in whale fishing.

**whale**, *v. t.* [Var. of *WALE* to mark with wales.] *Collog.* To lash; thrash; to strike hard.

**whale'back'** (hwâl'bak'), *n.* Something shaped like the back of a whale; specif., a freight steamer with a convex upper deck.

**whale'boat'** (-bôit), *n.* A long narrow wharft, sharp and raking at both ends, and often steered with an oar, originally used by whalers.

**whale'bone'** (hwâl'bôn'), *n.* a A horny substance growing in independent plates, from 2 to 12 feet long, attached in two rows along the upper jaw of certain whales (see *WHALE*, 1); baleen. It is used to stiffen staves, fans, etc. b Something made of this substance.

**whal'er** (hwâl'ër), *n.* 1. A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery. 2. A whaleboat.

**whang** (hwâng; *dial.* also wâng; wâng), *v. t.* 1. *Dial.* To beat; thrash. 2. *Seot.* & *Dial.* To throw or fling about violently. 3. *Seot.* To slice; chop. — *v. i.*

To strike or assault with force or violence. — *n.* 1. *Dial.* A whack. 2. *Seot.* A slice; chunk.

**whang-ee'** (hwâng'ê'), *n.* [Prob. fr. Chin. (Pek.) *huang-ti*, fr. *huang* yellow + *ti* bamboo cane.] 1.

A Chinese bamboo (genus *Phyllostachya*). 2. A walking stick of whangee (sense 1).

**whap** (hwôp; wôp; *whap*, *whapper*, etc. Vars. of *WHOP*, *WHOPPER*, etc.

**wharf** (hwôrf; 127), *n.*; *pl.* **WHARVES** (hwôrvz), also **WHARFS** (hwôrfz). [AS. *hwærf*, *hwærf*, a bank, shore.]

1. a A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., so that vessels may lie alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc. b Any structure, as a pier or dock, alongside which a vessel may lie. 2.

*Obs.* The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a wharf or wharves. 2. To place upon or bring to a wharf. — *v. i.* Of a vessel, to dock.

**wharf'age** (hwôrf'îj), *n.* 1. The use of a wharf, as for handling goods; also, fee or duty for using a wharf. 2. A place's wharves, collectively; wharf accommodations.

**wharf'in-ger** (hwôrf'în-ër), *n.* [For *wharfager*, with an intrusive *n*, as in *passenger*.] An owner or manager of a wharf.

**wharve** (hwôrv), *n.* [AS. *hwærf*.] *Spinning*. Orig., the small flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum; in modern spinning machinery, the small grooved pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven.

**what** (hwôt; 4; 127), *pron.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who.] A pronominal word used both as singular and plural. It is 1. An inter-

rogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter (sometimes a person in reference to his character, occupation, etc.) in question; as, *what* is this? *what* did you say? *what* is that man?; specif., of *what* value, consequence, etc. (is it)? — sometimes followed by *if*, *though*, etc.; as, *what* if it be true? 2. A compound relative, equivalent



Right Whale. (1/200)



Whalebone, or Baleen, much reduced. A single plate showing articulation with upper jaw.

to which with an antecedent demonstrative, used of both persons and things for a *That* which, or those [persons] who, or those [things] which; as, you may have *what* is left. But *what* has the force of *who*, or *that*, ... not; as, he never had any money but *what* he absolutely needed, that is, what he did not need. *b* The kind or amount *that*; such as; as much as; as, very much *what* we might expect. *3* An indefinite relative: *whatever*; *whatsoever*, what thing soever; as, call it *what* you please. *4* An indefinite pronoun: something; anything; now only in such phrases as *I tell you what*, where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think*, *what it is*, *how it is*, etc. — *adj.* 1. An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of a person, object, or matter, in question, as, *what child is lost?* 2. A relative, equivalent to *The ... which or who; the sort or kind of ... which; such ... as*; as, we know *what* men are responsible. *3* *How remarkable; how great; as, what folly what a size*. — *n.* *a* An interrogation of "what?" *b* An exclamation of "what!" — *adv.* 1. *Obs.* Why? 2. *a* How? in what respect? as, *what does it benefit him?* *b* *Obs.* How great; to what degree, — with exclamatory or intensive force. *3* In part; partly, somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. *with*, and often repeated with distributive force, as, *what with war and what with famine*, the country was desolated. *4* Prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how*; as, *what happy boys!* — *conj.* 1. *Now Dial.* As much as; so far as, as, he helped them *what* he could. 2. *That*; — in *but what*, but that; that ... not, as, never fear but *what* we shall go. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or excitement, — often with the force of an uncompleted question.

**what-ev'er** (hwŏt'ev'ēr), *pron.* An emphasized equivalent of *what*, used: 1. *Colloq.* Interrogatively, expressing surprise or perplexity, as, *what-ev'er do you want?* 2. Relatively: *a* Anything or everything that; as, take *what-ev'er* you want. *b* No matter what; as, *what-ev'er* you do, take care; also, notwithstanding anything; — *adj.* Of any kind soever that it may be; — often following its noun; as, no food *what-ev'er*.

**what-not** (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* 1. A nondescript object or article. 2. A light open set of shelves used for bric-a-brac, etc.

**what-so-ev'er** (hwŏt'sŏ-ev'ēr), *pron. & adj.* A more formal or intensive form of *what-ev'er*.

**whaup** (hwāp; hwōp), *n.* [From one of its notes] *Scot. & Dial.* The curlew *Numenius arquatus*.

**wheel** (hwēl), *n.* [M.E. *whele*] 1. A pulley; a wheel. 2. *Med.* A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin.

**wheel**, *n.* [From *wheal* a wale, confused with *wheel* a pulley.] A wale.

**wheat** (hwēt; 127), *n.* [AS. *hwæte*.] Any grass of the genus *Triticum*, esp. *T. aestivum*; also, the cereal grain produced by these plants, the most important food of temperate climates, and next to rice the most largely used of any grain. Some varieties of wheat (*bearded wheat*) have awned seed spikes, others (*bald*, or *beardless wheat*) have awless spikes. Some varieties (*soft wheat*) have soft, starchy, usually pale-colored kernels yielding a flour esp. suitable for pastry and breakfast foods; others (*hard wheat*) have flinty, usually dark-colored kernels yielding a flour esp. suitable for bread and macaroni. Specific wheats include: *club wheat* (*T. compactum*) with thick club-shaped spikes; *durum wheat* or *durum* (*T. durum*) grown esp. in southern Russia, North Africa, and north-central America, used esp. in making macaroni, etc.; *einkorn* (*T. monococcum*), a one-crained wheat with a short flat barleylike spike; *emmer* (*T. dicoccum*), or any of its varieties, grown in Russia, Germany, and in north-central North America, esp. as a stock feed; *Polish wheat* (*T. polanicum*), or any of its varieties, not grown extensively in the United States; *poulard wheat* (*T. turgidum*), or any of its varieties, suitable only for stock feed and little grown in the United States; *spelt* (*T. spelta*), or any of its varieties.

**wheat-ear** (ēr), *n.* A small bird (*Oenanthe*, syn. *Saricola*, *Oenanthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat and whinchat.

**wheaten** (hwēt'n), *adj.* Of, pert. to, or made of wheat.

**Wheatstone's, or Wheatstone, bridge** (hwēt'stŏn[z]; -stŏn[z]), *Elec.* A device for the measurement of resistances, named after Sir Charles Wheatstone, English physicist. The balance between the resistances to be measured is indicated by the absence of a current in a certain wire forming a bridge or connection between two branches of the circuit.

**wheat/worm** (hwēt'wŏrm), *n.* A small nematode worm (*Tylenchus tritici*) which attacks wheat.

**wheel** (hwēl; 127), *n.* [AS. *hweol*, *hweogol*, or a circular frame or body, whether solid or built up, capable of turning on a central axis. 2. Any of various things resembling or likened to a wheel, or, *Chiefly Poetic*, shaped like an orb or disk. 3. An instrument or device in which the chief essential consists of wheel or wheels; specif., a bicycle; rarely, a tricycle. 4. An obsolete instrument of torture or execution in which the limbs of a victim attached to a wheel were broken. 5. The emblematic wheel of the personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate. 6. A turn or revolution; rotation. 7. Figuratively: *a* pl. The machinery which operates anything; the moving power; as, the *wheels* of government. *b* The directing or controlling force or element. 8

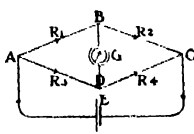
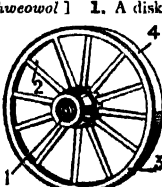


Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge. *R*<sub>1</sub>, *R*<sub>2</sub>, *R*<sub>3</sub>, *R*<sub>4</sub>, Arms of known resistance. *G*, Resistance to be measured; *E*, Variable Resistance Arm; *G*, Galvanometer; *E*, Battery. When *G* shows no current, *R*<sub>1</sub>*R*<sub>4</sub> = *R*<sub>2</sub>*R*<sub>3</sub>.



Wheel. 1 Hub; 2 Spoke; 3 Felly; 4 Tire.

The refrain or burden of a song. 9. A firework which rotates while burning. 10. *Mil. & Nav.* A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions but change direction. 11. *Naut.* A circular frame with handles, for controlling the rudder. — *v. t.* 1. To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. 2. To cause to turn; rotate; revolve. 3. To make or perform in a circle. — *v. i.* 1. To turn on or as on an axis; to revolve; also, to pivot. 2. To go on or as it on wheels; roll forward. — *wheel, adj.* — *wheeled* (hwēld), *adj.*

**wheel and axle**. A device consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain), together with the supporting standards. See SIMPLE MACHINE, *Illustr.*

**wheel animalcule or animal**. A rotifer.

**wheel/barrow** (hwēl'bār'ŏ), *n.* A small vehicle, or barrow, with handles and, usually, one wheel for conveying small loads. Cf. HAND-BARROW. — **wheel/barrow**, *v. t.*

**wheel base**. In automotive vehicles, the distance in inches between the front and rear axles.

**wheel bug**. A large North American hemipterous insect (*Aritus crassatus*) which sucks blood of other insects, — so called from a high serrated crest on its prothorax.

**wheel chair**. A chair mounted on wheels, to be propelled by an attendant or by its occupant, as a bath chair.

**wheel'er** (hwēl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who wheels. 2. That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; — now chiefly in compounds; as, a side-wheel'er; a four-wheel'er. 3. A wheel horse.

**wheel horse**. 1. A horse in a tandem, or one of the horses in a similar arrangement, nearest to the wheels. 2. One in any labor or enterprise who does especially steadily and effectively work.

**wheel/house** (hwēl'hous'), *n.* *Naut.* A pilothouse.

**wheel'ing** (hwēl'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one that conveys, travels, etc., on wheels; specif., cycling. 2. A turning or circular movement. 3. Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels.

**wheel lock**. A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint, or the flint, by a revolving wheel.

**wheel/man** (hwēl'mān), *n.* One who makes wheels or tends a wheel; also, a cyclist.

**wheels/man** (hwēlz'mān), *n. & pl.* — *MEN* (mēn). A steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

**wheel/work** (hwēl'wŏrk'), *n.* *Mach.* Wheels in gear, and their connections, etc., in a machine or mechanism.

**wheel/wright** (rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

**when** (hwēn), *n.* [AS. *hwæn*, *hwæne*, a little, somewhat, fr. *hwūn* little, few.] *Scot.* A few; a group.

**whEEP** (hwēp), *n.* Also **whEEple** (hwēp'l). [Imitative.] A curlew's whistle. — **whoop**, **whOOple**, *v. i. & t.*

**whoeeze** (hwēz; 127), *v. i.* [M.E. *whæsen*, fr. or akin to ON. *hwaesa* to hiss.] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling; to make a sound like asthmatic breathing. — *n.* 1. A sound of wheezing. 2. *Slang.* *Obs.*, a theatrical gag, esp. one used repeatedly; hence, a familiar saying, joke, or tale; a joke or witicism, esp. an old one. — **whoeeze** or **whoeeze**, *v. i.* — **whoeeze** or **whoeeze**, *adj.*

**whoeezy** (hwēz'ī), *adj.*: **whoeezy** or **whoeezy** (fr. *whoeeze*); *whoeezy*, *adv.* Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing. — **whoeezy** or **whoeezy**, *adv.* — **whoeezy** or **whoeezy**, *n.*

**wholk** (hwēlk; 127), *n.* [AS. *weolc*, *weolc*.] Any of numerous large marine snails (*Buccinum* and allied genera); esp., one (*B. undatum*) much used as food in Europe. See GASTROPOD, *Illustr.*

**wholk** (hwēlk), *n.* [AS. *hwylca*, fr. *hwelian* to suppurate.] A papule, a pustule.

**whelm** (hwēlm), *v. t. & i.* [M.E. *hwelmen* to turn over.] To overwhelm; engulf, hence, overpower; crush.

**whelp** (hwēlp; 127), *n.* [AS. *hwelp*.] 1. One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub. 2. *Contemptuous.* A youth; child; "cub." 3. *Mach.* Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on a capstan, windlass, etc.; — usually in pl. *b* = *SPROCKET*. — *v. i. & t.* To bring forth young, give birth to; — said of the female of the dog or of some beasts of prey.

**when** (hwēn; 127), *adv.* [AS. *hwænne*, *hwanne*, *hwonne*.] 1. At what time in what period how long ago? how soon? 2. At what time, at the same time or moment that; whereupon; as, *when* he at once consented. — *conj.* 1. At the time that; at, during, or after the time that; at, or just after, the moment that; while; as, *come when you please*. 2. In the event that; on condition that; as, *when* in doubt, win the trick. 3. Whereas; although, — introducing a clause having a causal, conditional, or adversative relation to the principal proposition, as, he removed the tree *when* it was the best in the ground. — *pron.* What or which time; the or a time at which; as, *Till when* will you wait? — *n.* The time of a happening or action.

**-when**. A combining form of the adverb *when*, as in *some-when*.

**when-as** (hwēn'z), *conj.* *Archaic* a *When*. *b* For the reason that, as. *c* Whereas; while.

**whence** (hwēns), *adv.* [M.E. *whænne*, *whans* (with adverbial *a*, prop. a gen. ending), also *whænne*, *whanene*, fr. AS. *hwanan*, *hwonan*.] From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, cause, etc.; — used interrogatively and relatively.

**whence-so-ev'er** (hwēns'sŏ-ev'ēr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

**when-ev'er** (hwēn'ev'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

**when-so-ev'er** (hwēn'sŏ-ev'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

**where** (hwā; 127), *adv.* [AS. *hwær*.] 1. At or in what place? hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; as, *where* can we expect a welcome, if not among our kin? 2. At or in which place; at the place in which; as, the place where he was born. 3. At which part, stage, or passage; — used interrogatively and relatively, as, *I forget where* we were reading; *where* do I come in? 4. To what place? to which place; in what direction? in which direction; hence, to what goal, result, or issue? whither? whither. 5. From what place or source; as, *where* did he get his suspicions? — *conj.* 1. *a* At or in the place in which; as, *I shall stay where* you stay. *b* In the or a case, situation, or respect, in which; as, *where* others are weak, he is strong. 2. To place at, in, or to which; in or to whatever place; as, let me take you *where* you live. — *pron.* What or which place; which place; the or a place in or to which; the or a particular or respect in which; as, *where* does he hail from? (*Colloq.*); that is *where* he made his mis-

**take.** — *n.* A place or spot; also, the place in which something is or occurs; as, all the *wheres* and *hows* of an event.

**where-a-bouts** (hwär-ä-bouts'; 2), *adv.* Now rarely *where-a-bout* ('bout'). 1. About where? near what place? 2. *Obs.* About or around which, concerning which.

**where-a-bouts'**, *n. sing.* Also *where-a-bout*'. The place where a person or thing is.

**where-as** (hwär-äz'), *conj.* 1. Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying a recognition of facts, and often used to introduce a preamble. 2. When in fact; *where* on the contrary; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition or contrast to what precedes. — *n.*; *pl.* *where-as'es* (-äz'ez'; -iz'). An introductory consideration; also, a clause, document, etc., beginning "Whereas."

**where-at** (hwär-ät'), *adv.* 1. At or toward which. 2. On which occasion; on which account; whereupon.

**where-by** (-bi'), *adv.* 1. By or through which; by the help of which; in accordance with which; as, the truth *whereby* one lives. 2. *Now rare.* By what? how? why?

**wherefore** (hwär-för; 70), *adv.* [*where* + *for*.] 1. For what reason? for what end or object? why? 2. *Archaic.* By reason, or in consequence, of which; why? 3. For which reason; therefore; so; — used conjunctively. — *n.* The reason; cause.

**where-from** (hwär-fröm'), *adv.* From which; from which place; from what place?

**where-in** (hwär-in'), *adv.* 1. In what? in what particular or regard? 2. In which; in the course of or during which; as, the book *wherein* these things are found.

**where-in-to** (hwär-in-tō; -tō; hwär-in-tō'), *adv.* Into which.

**where-of** (hwär-ōf; -ōf'), *adv.* 1. Of what; — *esp.*, of what material, subject, etc.; as, he knows *whereof* he speaks. 2. Of which; of whom; formerly, also, with or by which; as, the persons *whereof* he speaks.

**where-on** (-ōn'), *adv.* 1. On what? 2. On which; as, a foundation *whereon* to erect.

**where-so-ever** (hwär-sō-ē-ēr'), *adv. & conj.* In, to (or, in former use, from) whatsoever place; wherever.

**where-through** (hwär-thrō'), *adv.* Through which.

**where-to** (-tō'), *adv.* 1. To what? to what place, purpose, end, or the like? 2. To which.

**where-un-to** (hwär-in-tō'), *adv.* *Archaic.* Where-to.

**where-up-on** (-ōp-on'), *adv.* 1. Upon or concerning what? 2. Upon which; whereon, in consequence of which fact, happening, etc.

**where-ever** (hwär-ē-ēr'), *adv.* 1. *Now Colloq.* Where; — used in questions expressing astonishment or puzzlement; — also written *where over*. 2. At, in, or to whatever place, hence, in whatever instance or situation; as, *wherever* there is need, he is lending aid. 3. Regardless of the place where; he will do well *wherever* he goes.

**where-with** (hwär-wit'; -wit'), *adv.* 1. With what. 2. With which; by means of which. — *pron.* That with or by which; — followed by *to* and an infinitive; as, he had not the money *wherewith* to buy food.

**where-with-al** (hwär-wit'h-ül'), *adv. & pron.* Wherewith. — Also, less commonly *where-with'*. That with which anything can be purchased or done; — generally with *the*; as, he had the *wherewithal* for a dinner.

**wherry** (hwēr'), *n.*; *pl.* *-ries* (-riz'). [*Origin unknown.*] Any of various light boats; as: a) A long light rowboat, sharp at both ends, used, *esp.* in England, to carry passengers and freight on rivers and harbors. b) A racing scull for one person. c) *Eng.* A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat, varying in type in different parts of Great Britain. — *v. t. & i.*; *wherryed* (-id); *wherry-ing*. To carry in, or to sail or propel, a wherry.

**whet** (hwēt'), *v. t.*; *whetted*; *whetting*. [*AS. hwettan.*] 1. To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone. 2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite. — *n.* 1. A whetting. 2. That which whets or sharpens.

**3. Now Dial.** A word of wit; hence, an attempt; try; also, a time, occasion. — *whet'er* (hwēt'ēr'), *conj.* [See *WHETHER*, *pron.*] Indicating that the elements which follow are alternatives in an interrogation or statement of choice, doubt, hesitancy, etc.; — followed usually by *or* or *by* or *whether*. *Usage*: 1. *Now rare.* To introduce a direct question involving alternatives. 2. To introduce an indirect question; if it be the fact, true, better, etc., that; as, ask *whether* he is going or not. 3. To introduce alternative condition; in case that, in either case, namely if. — (or) if; as, *whether* we escape or not, we must make an attempt. b) Either; as to win, *whether* by hook or by crook. — *pron.* [*AS. hwether, hwæther.*] *Archaic.* Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively.

**whetstone** (hwēt'stōn'), *n.* A stone for whetting edge tools.

**whew** (hwū; hū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment mingled with scorn, relief, admiration, etc. — *n.* An utterance of "whew"; or sound like it.

**whew** (hwū; 127), *n.* [*AS. hweg, hweg.*] The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, or curd, *esp.* in the process of making cheese. — *whewy* (hwū'), *adj.*

**whewy-faced** (-fäsd'), *n.* A pale, pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — *whewy-faced* (-fäsd'), *adj.*

**which** (hwich; 127), *pron.* [*ME. which, whilk.* fr. *AS. hwile, hwoile, hwele*, from the stem of *hwā* who + that of *īc* body, hence *prop.*, of what sort or kind.] An indeclinable pronominal word, used as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: 1. An interrogative, used in both direct and indirect questions to ask for or concerning one or more of a group or number, *esp.* among several individuals of a class; as, *which* is the house? he asked *which* he should take; formerly, what sort of? 2. A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes a restriction of its antecedent. See *that*, *pron.*, *Note*. It is used: a) *Archaic & Dial.* For *who*, *whom*, that, referring to persons; as, "Our Father, *which* art in heaven." b) Now referring chiefly to animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause; as, a letter *which* he wrote; a subject *which* he knew little.

**3. Which**, referring to a series of preceding sentences, or members of a sentence, may have all joined to it adjectively; as, all *which*, it may be seen, is harmful.

**4. A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which, whichever, that which, those which, and the like; as, take *which* you will.**

— *adj.* 1. What one or ones of (two or more); as, *which* men are guilty? 2. That already named or referred to; as, after three days, during *which* time he had not eaten. 3. *Whichever*; whatever; as, it will not fit, turn it *which* way you like.

**which-ever** (hwich-ē-ēr'), *pron. & adj.* Also *whichever* (-er) (hwich-ē-ēr'). An emphasized form of *which* implying among a number, used relatively and interrogatively; any (undetermined) one that; no matter which; as, *whichever* road you take it will lead you to town.

**whick'er** (hwik'ēr; wīk'-), *v. i.* *Colloq.* To neigh; whinny. — *whick'er*, *n.*

**whid** (hwid; hwūd), *v. i.* *Scot. & Ir.* To whick; frisk.

**whidah** (hwid'ā), *n.* In full, *whidah bird, whidah finch*. [*Alteration of* *widow bird*, on assumption that it was *prop.* named from *Whydah* (now *Ouidah*) in Dahomey.] Any of various African weaverbirds (subfamily Viduinae) the males of which have drooping tail feathers often a foot in length during the breeding season.

**whiff** (hwif; 127), *n.* [Partly imitative, and partly fr. *ME. whesse* vapor, whiff.] 1. A quick puff or slight gust of air, smoke, vapor, etc.; *esp.*, an exhalation as of tobacco smoke from the mouth. 2. An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs; to exhale, as tobacco smoke; hence, to smoke, as a pipe. 2. To carry or convey by or as by a whiff; to puff or blow away. — *whiff'er*, *n.*

**whif-ten-poot'** (hwif'en-pōōt'), *n.* '*Stang.* A mythical creature of undefined character. B A gadget.

**whiffet** (hwif'ēt; -it), *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* A small or insignificant person or animal.

**whiffle** (hwif'l'), *v. i.*; *whiffled* (-l'd); *whiffing* (-l-ing). [*Frog. of water to pull.*] 1. To blow unsteadily or in gusts; — of the wind. 2. To vacillate. — *i.* To blow, disperse, emit, or expel, with or as if with a whiff or puff.

**whiffler** (-lēr), *n.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; an idle talker; triller. — *whiffler-y*, *n.*

**whiffior**, *n.* *Hist.* A soldier or officer who instructed recruits and kept order on a march, hence, one of those clearing the way for a procession.

**whiffle-tree** (hwif'l-trē; -trī), *n.* A whippletree.

**Whig** (hwig; 127), *n.* 1. *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party which grew up in England in the 17th century during the great contests respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people, and later became the Liberal party. 2. *Amer. Hist.* a) A friend and supporter of the American Revolution; — opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*. b) One of a political party in the United States formed about 1834 in opposition to the Democrats. — *Whig*, *adj.* — *Whig-gish* (hwig'gish), *adj.* — *Whig-gism* (-l'izm), *n.*

**Whig-gery** (hwig'jēr'), *n.*; *pl.* *-geries* (-jēz'). The principles or practices of Whigs, *esp.* of the English Whigs.

**whig-ma-lorio** (hwig'ma-lōr'), *n.* *Scot.* A gimcrack; also, a whim.

**while** (hwil; 127), *n.* [*AS. hwiell.*] 1. A space of time, *esp.* when short and marked by some action or happening; a time; as, stay here (or) a while. 2. Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — now only in the phrase *worth while* or *worth one's while*. — *conj.* 1. During the time that; as long as; as, *while* I write, you sleep. 2. *Now Dial.* Until. 3. At the same time that; — sometimes having the force of *although*, sometimes *whereas*; as, *while* respected, he is not liked. This use of *while* is often regarded as improper. — *v. t.* To cause to pass away, *esp.* pleasantly or without irksomeness; to spend or pass; — usually followed by *away*.

**Syn.** *while, wile, beguile*, *deceit* mean to pass time, *esp.* leisure time, while being bored. *Wile* or *wile* (with *away*) implies filling it with something pleasant, diverting, or amusing; *beguile*, an avoidance of tedium by agreeable and, usually, not time-wasting employments; *deceit*, a causing of time to pass quickly or unperceptibly.

**whiles** (hwilz), *adv.* *Now Dial.* Sometimes; meantime. — *conj.* During the time that; while.

**whilom** (hwil'om), *adv.* [*AS. hwiellom*, *prop.* at times, *dat. pl.* of *hwil*. See *WHILE*, *n.*] *Archaic.* Formerly; once, of old; *erewhile*; at times. — *adj.* Former, sometime; as, his *whilom* friends.

**whilst** (hwilt; 127), *conj.* [*From* *WHILES*; cf. *AMONGST*.] Chiefly *Brit.* While.

**whim** (hwim; 127), *n.* 1. A sudden turn or stat of the mind; a humor; caprice; fancy. 2. Any of various machines for hoisting; *specif.*, a large capstan with one or more radiating arms to which a horse or horses, etc., may be yoked, used in mines for raising ore or water. — *Syn.* See *CAPRICH*.

**whim-brol** (hwim'brōl), *n.* A small European culew (*Phaeopus phaeopus*); — applied also to other small curlews.

**whimper** (hwim'pēr), *v. i.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice. — *n.* A whimpering cry or sound. — *whimper-er*, *n.* — *whimper-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**whimsey**, *whim'sy* (hwim'zē), *n.*; *pl.* *-sies* (-zēz'), *-sies* (-zēz'). 1. A whim; freak; caprice. 2. Whimsicality; oddity; fantastic speech or action; as, *whimsies* characterized his plays.

**whim-sical** (hwim'zē-kāl), *adj.* [*From* *whimsy*.] 1. Full of whims; actuated or characterized by a whim or whims; freakish. 2. Odd; queer; fantastic. — *whim-sical-ty* (-kāl'ē-tē), *whim'sical-ness*, *n.* — *whim-sical-ly*, *adv.*

**whin** (hwīn), *n.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] Gorse; furze.

**whin**, *n.* [*See* *WHINSTONE*.] Any particularly hard rock, especially one which, on weathering, cumbers the ground with large fragments; *whinstone*.

**whin-chat** (hwīn'chāt'), *n.* A small European singing bird (*Saxicola rubetra*) that is brown and buff in color, frequents grassy meadows, and sings well. See *CHAT*, *n.* 3.

**whine** (hwīn; 127), *v. i.* [*AS. hwinan* to make a whining sound.] To utter a low plaintive nasal sound, *esp.* in complaint or distress; hence, to complain or to beg in a mean or unmanly way. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine. — *n.* A whining or the sound of it; hence, mean or unmanly complaint. — *whin'er* (hwīn'ēr), *n.* — *whin-ing-ly* (-ing-ē), *adv.* — *whin'y* (-ē), *adj.*

**whin'y** (hwīn'y), *v. i.*; *whin'yed* (-ēd); *whin'y-ing*. [*Akin to* *E. whine* and *G. wiehern*.] Of a horse, to neigh, *esp.* in a low or gentle fashion. — *v. t.* To utter with or as with a whinny. — *n.*; *pl.* *whin-ies* (-ēz'). Act or sound of whinnying.

**whinstone** (hwīn'stōn'), *n.* [*Perh. fr. whin* gorse + *stone*.] Basaltic rock; trap; also, any of various other dark resistant rocks, as chert.

**whip** (hwip; 127), *v. t.*; **whipped** (hwipt) or **whipt**; **whip'ping**. [ME. *whippen*, *whippen*.] 1. To move, take, pull, snatch, jerk, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually followed by *into*, *out*, *up*, *off*, and the like. 2. To lash or scourge; as, to whip a horse. 3. To lash with stinging or biting words. 4. To strike as a lash does; as, the rain whips the pavement. 5. To overlay (a cord, rope, or the like) with other cords, rope, or the like, going round and round it; wrap; — often with *about*, *around*, or *over*. 6. To wind, wreath, or bind about something. 7. *Colloq.* To conquer; to defeat, as in a contest. 8. To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See *whip*, *n.*, 10 *a.* 9. To fish (water) with rod, line, and artificial fly. 10. To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth, as with a whisk, fork, or the like. 11. *Naut.* To hoist or purchase by a whip (sense 5). 12. *Sewing.* To overhand (whipstitch); specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by loosely overcasting the rolled edge with fine stitches and drawing up the thread. — *v. i.* 1. To move nimbly; to start, turn, go, pass, or the like, quickly or suddenly; whisk. 2. To thrust about in the manner of a whiplash; swish; as, flags *whipping* in the wind. — *whip in*. To keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt, hence, to collect or to keep together, as members of a party, for legislative action.

— *n.* 1. An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle used in whipping. 2. A stroke or cut with or as with a whip. 3. *Obs.* A sudden rush or start. 4. One of the arms of a windmill. See *windmill*, *Illustr.* 5. A hoisting apparatus; esp., a purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope, for lifting light articles. See *cocking*, *Illustr.* 6. One who handles a whip; specif.: a coachman; a driver of horses; as, a road *whip*. b A huntsman who whips in the hounds. 7. A whipping apparatus; as, a *whip* on a coat. 8. *Cookery.* A dish made light with whipped cream, eggs, etc. 9. *Music.* Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit. 10. *Politics.* A also *party whip*. A person, as a member of a legislature, appointed to enforce party discipline, and secure the attendance of the members of a party at any important session. b A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time.

**whip'cord'** (hwip'kôrd'), *n.* 1. A type of hard-twisted or braided cord. 2. A cord made of animal intestines; catgut. 3. A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine close diagonal cords or ribs.

**whip hand**. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; control; as, to have or get the *whip hand*.

**whip'lash'** (hwip'lash'), *n.* The lash of a whip.

**whip'per** (hwip'pér), *n.* One who or that which whips.

**whip'per-in'**, *n.*; *pl.* **whippers** in (hwip'pér-in'), *n.* 1. A huntsman's assistant who whips in the hounds. 2. A parliamentary whip.

**whip'per-snapper** (hwip'pér-snap'pér), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. — *whip'per-snapper*, *per*, *adv.*

**whip'pet** (hwip'pét; -it; 127), *n.* [From *whip* to move nimbly.] 1. A small swift dog of breed developed from a cross between greyhound and a terrier. 2. Someone or something as small or as swift as a whippet; specif., also *whippet tank*, a type of small mobile and speedy armored tank, used in World War I.

**whip'pling** (hwip'ping), *n.* 1. Act of one that whips, as a beating; flogging. b In sewing, overcasting. 2. Material used to whip, or bind.

**whipping boy**. Formerly, a boy educated with a prince and punished in his stead; hence, figuratively, scapegoat.

**whipping post**. *Hist.* A post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped.

**whip'ple tree'** (hwip'plé-tré; -trí), *n.* [From *whip*.] The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or fuses, of a harness are fastened; whiffletree; swinletree; singletree.

**whip'poor-will'** (hwip'pôw-wíl; -wíl; 127), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, *Note*, 3. [From its call.] A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar.

**whip'saw'** (hwip'sô; -sô), *n.* A type of narrow pit saw, tapering from butt to point, with hook teeth, and from 5 to 7½ feet in length. — *v. t.* 1. To saw with a whipsaw. 2. To defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same turn or in one play, as at faro; hence, to worst in two ways at once; esp., in speculation, to cause to buy high and sell low, or vice versa.

**whip scorpion**. Any of numerous arachnids (*Thelyphonus* and allied genera) somewhat resembling true scorpions, but usually having a long slender taillike organ, and no sting.

**whip'stall'** (hwip'stôl'), *n.*, or **whip stall**. *Aeronautics.* A stall during a vertical climb in which the nose of the plane whips violently forward and then downward. — *v. i.* To slip into a whipsstall. — *v. t.* To put into a whipsstall.

**whip'stitch'** (hwip'stitch'), *v. t.* To sew by passing the thread over and over; to overcast; whip.

**whip'stock'** (-stôk'), *n.* The handle of a whip.

**whip'worm'** (-würm'), *n.* [So called from its shape.] A roundworm (*Trichuris trichiura*) often found parasitic in the human intestine.

**whirl** (hwîrl; 127), *v. t.*; **whirled** (hwîrd); **whirl'ing**. [Cf. *whirl*.] To move, fly, revolve, etc., quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound. — *n.* 1. Hurry; commotion. 2. A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion.

**whirl** (hwîrl; 127), *v. i.* [ME. *whirlen*, fr. ON. *hvirflvindr*.] 1. To revolve or rotate with great speed; to gyrate. 2. To move, go, pass, or the like, hastily or swiftly. 3. To feel giddiness; to reel; as, my head *whirls*. — *n.* 1. To turn round rapidly; to rotate or revolve with velocity; as, to *whirl* a top. 2. To remove or carry quickly with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind *whirls* along the dead leaves. 3. *Obs.* To hurl with or as with a revolving motion. — *n.* 1. Rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution; as, the *whirl* of a top, or of a wheel. 2. Anything that moves with a whirling motion; as, a *whirl* of wind, dust, etc. 3. Commotion; bustle; tumult. 4. A mental state of dizziness, confusion, or distraction; as, a *whirl* of passion. — *whirl'er*, *n.*

**whirl'a-bout'** (-â-bout'), *n.* Act of whirling about; also, a whirligig. — *whirl'a-bout'*, *adj.*

**whirligig**. Any of numerous beetles (family *Gyrinidae*) which

live mostly on the surface of water and move swiftly about in curves. **whirl'pool'** (hwîrl'pûl'), *n.* An eddy or vortex of water; water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn.

**whirl'wind'** (-wind'), *n.* [After ON. *hvirflvindr*. See *whirl*; *wind*, *n.*] 1. A rotating windstorm of limited extent, marked by an inward and upward spiral motion of the lower air, followed by an outward and upward spiral motion, and usually a progressive motion at all levels. 2. A rush or thing rushing likened to such a windstorm.

**whirr** (hwîr). *Var. of whir.*

**whir'ry** (hwîrd'), *v. t. & i.* *Scot.* To whirl; to whirl.

**whish** (hwîsh; 127), *v. t.* To move with a whizzing or swishing sound; to whizz or swish. — *n.* A whizzing sound.

**whisht** (hwîst; *whist*; *Scot.* also *hwîst*), *interj.* An exclamation equivalent to *whist*. — *adj.* Silent; hushed. — *v. t. & i.* To silence, to be silent. — *n.* A faint sound; a whisper. *All Chiefly Scot.*

**whisk** (hwîsk; 127), *n.* [ME. *whisk*, *whisk*, of Scand. origin.] 1. A quick sweeping or brushing motion, as of something light; a quick light stroke, as of a brush. b Act of whisking. 2. A small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, cream, etc. 3. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, as used for brushing or lightly sweeping; hence, a small brush or broom (*whisk broom*), as for brushing clothes, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To move nimbly and quickly; as, to *whisk* away. — *v. i.* 1. To move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick sweeping motion; as, to *whisk* out a handkerchief. 2. To beat or whip lightly; as, to *whisk* eggs into omelette. 3. To brush with a light rapid motion; as, to *whisk* dust, a coat.

**whisk'er** (hwîsk'ér; 127), *n.* 1. *Dial.* A thing that whisks, as a whisk broom. 2. *Chiefly in pl.* Formerly, a mustache. b That part of the beard which grows on the sides of the face, or on the chin, or on both. 3. A hair of the beard. b One of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of a cat, bird, or other animal. 4. *Naut.* Usually in *pl.* Either of two bars or rods extending on either side of the bowsprit, to spread the jib and flying jib guys; — called also *hiker boom*. — *whisk'ered* (-kêrd), *adj.*

**whisk'y**, **whisk'key** (hwîsk'kí), *n.* *Whisky*, *pl.* **whiskies** (-kîz), is the usual spelling for imported spirits; *whiskey*, *pl.* **whiskies** (-kîz), for spirits made in the United States. [Ir & Gael. *uisge beatha*, in *uisge beatha* whisky, prop., water of life.] 1. A distilled alcoholic liquor made from any of various grains, esp. in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States and Canada. In the United States whisky has been generally distilled from rye and maize or corn. In Scotland and Ireland whisky is often made from malted barley. 2. A drink of whisky. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like whisky; made of whisky.

**whisp'er** (hwîs'pér; 127), *v. i.* [AS. *hwisprian*.] 1. To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words or sounds in a whisper. 2. To speak covertly, esp. in conspiracy or criticism. 3. To make a low

sound, as the rustling of leaves, or the rustling of a skirt. 4. To be heard only by those near at hand; speech without voice. 5. Act of communicating, or something communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, word, hint, etc. 6. A low, sibilant, rustling sound, as of whispered speech; as, the *whisper* of leaves in the wind. — *whisp'er-er*, *n.*

**whisp'er-ing**, *n.* Act of one who whispers; whispered sound, talk, rumor, etc. — *adj.* That whispers. — *whisp'er-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**whisp'er-ous** (hwîs'pér-ús), *adj.* Also *whisp'er-y* (-í). Like a whisper; full of whispers.

**whist** (hwîst; 127), *interj.* *Now Chiefly Dial.* An exclamation enjoining silence and attention; be still; hush. — *n.* *Ir.* Silence; as, hold your *whist*. — *adj.* *Archaic & Dial.* Silent; mute; quiet; quiet — *adv.* Silently.

**whistle**, *n.* [Earlier *whisk*, from *whisking* up the tricks, but later accommodated to *whist*, from the silence observed during play.] A card game for four players, the forerunner of bridge. See *BRIDGE*, *n.*, 8.

**whistle** (hwîst; 127), *v. i.*; **whist'led** (-ld); **whist'ling** (-líng). [AS. *hwistelan* to hiss.] 1. To make a kind of shrill musical sound, or series of sounds, by forcing the breath through the teeth or compressed lips. 2. To emit or utter from the mouth or break a sound like a whistle, as birds. 3. To move, pass, go, or the like, with a sharp shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistled* past. 4. To sound a wind or steam whistle; to blow on a whistle. — *v. t.* 1. To form, utter, express, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune. 2. To send, bring, signal, or call by or as by a whistle. — *n.* [AS. *hwistla* a pipe, flute.] 1. An instrument for producing a shrill whistling sound; specif., an instrument in which air, steam, or the like, is forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge; as, a steam *whistle*. 2. *Colloq.* The mouth and throat. 3. A sharp, shrill sound, made by the expulsion of the breath in whistling or by blowing through an instrument. 4. An act of whistling. 5. A call or summons, as by a whistling sound. 6. A sound likened to a whistling sound, as of wind through trees, or of a bullet through the air, etc.

**whist'ler** (hwîs'lér), *n.* 1. One who whistles. 2. Any of various birds; as, a goldeneye. b *Local, Eng.* The willow. 3. A thing that makes a sound like whistling. 4. A large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America.

**whist'ling** (hwîs'líng), *n.* [AS. *hwistlung*.] Act or noise of one that whistles; a whistle.

**whistling buoy**. See *buoy*, 1.

**whit** (hwít), *n.* [For *wit*, ME. *wight*, *whit*, fr. AS. *whít* a creature, a thing.] The smallest part or particle; a bit; jot; iota; as, he cared not a *whit*.

**white** (hwít; 127), *adj.* [AS. *hwít*.] 1. Of the color of pure snow; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; — the opposite of *black* or *dark*. 2. Hence, light or relatively light in color; as, *white* wine; *white* hair; lips *white* with fear; the snow *made* it a *white* Christmas. 3. Free from spot or blemish; hence, innocent; pure. 4. Light gray and lustrous; as, of metal or metal objects, esp. silver; hence, made of silver. 5. Clothed or habited in white; as, *white* friars. 6. Without evil in intent; relatively harmless; as, a *white* lie; *white* magic. 7. *Now Rare.* Fortunate; auspicious. 8. Having a light-colored skin; Caucasian; as, a *white* man. 9. Composed of or controlled by the white race; as, the policy of a *white* Australia. 10. *Orig. Slang, U. S.* Honest; square-dealing; honorable. 11. Being at white heat (which see).

— *n.* 1. The achromatic color of highest brilliancy. See *COLOR*, 2. Whiteness; figuratively, purity; innocence. 3. Something white or

course or motion; also, a whirling full life or notion.

**whirligig beetle**. Any of numerous beetles (family *Gyrinidae*) which

light-colored; as, the *white* of an egg, of the eye; dressed in *white*. 4. A white-colored breed or variety; esp. [cap.] of swine, an animal of a pure-white breed distinguished, according to size, as *Large, Middle, or Small White*. 5. A person with a white skin; a member of the white, or Caucasian, races of men. 6. *Archery*. A white target. 7. The fifth or outermost circle of a target; also, a shot that hits it. 7. *Chess & Checkers*. The light-colored men; also, the player having them.

— *v. t.*: *whit'ed* (hwit'éd; -'éd); *whit'ing* (hwit'ing). 1. To make white; to whiten; bleach. 2. Hence, to give a deceptive gloss to; to gloss over; as, a *whitened* sepulcher. 3. *Print*. To make blank spaces in; — often with *out*.

**white alkali**. *a Agric.* A mixture of salts (sodium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, sodium chloride), forming a white crust on some alkali soils. *b Com.* Refined soda ash.

**white ant**. A termite.

**white bait** (hwit'bait), *n.* The young of several European species of herrings, esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*) and of the sprat (*C. sprattus*), esteemed a delicacy. *b* Any of various other small fishes likened to the European whitebait and used as food.

**white bear**. The polar bear (see 2d *BEAR*, 1).

**white beard** (hwit'bér'd), *n.* An old man; a graybeard.

**white birch**. See *BIRCH*.

**white book**. An official report of government affairs bound in white.

**white bryony**. See *BRONYX*.

**white cap** (hwit'káp'), *n.* 1. A wave crest breaking into white foam. 2. A one who wears a white cap. *b* [cap.] U.S. A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee attempting by lynch-law methods to drive away or coerce persons obnoxious to it.

**White chapel** (hwit'cháp'el; -'el; 127), *n.* Also **Whitechapel district**. A quarter of London just east of the City, now largely Jewish.

**white-collar** (kól'ér; 2), *adj.* *Colloq.* Designating or pertaining to the class of salaried workers, whose duties permit a well-groomed appearance; as, *white-collar jobs*.

**whit'ed sep'-cher** (hwit'éd; -'éd). A person inwardly corrupt or wicked, but outwardly or professedly virtuous or holy; a hypocrite.

**white elephant**. 1. An Indian elephant of a pale color. Such elephants are rare, and are venerated in India, Ceylon, Siam, and Burma. 2. *Colloq.* Something requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit; any burdensome possession.

**white-eye** (hwit'í; -'í), *n.* Any of several small Old World singing birds (genus *Zosterops* or related genera, as *Z. palpebrosa* of India, or *Z. lateralis* of Australia and New Zealand). The eyes are encircled by white feathers.

**white-faced** (-fást'; 2), *adj.* 1. Having a wan pale face. 2. Having a white mark on the forehead, as a horse.

**white feather**. A mark or symbol of cowardice, a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered an indication that he is not a true gamecock; hence, a coward.

**white fish** (hwit'físh; -'físh), *n.; pl.*, see *FISH*. 1. Any of various freshwater food fishes (family Coregonidae), esp. one species (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) of northern and eastern lakes in the U.S. The *Rocky Mountain whitefish* (*Prosopium williamsi*) ranges from Colorado to Vancouver Island; the *Menominee whitefish* (*P. quadrilaterus*) from the lakes of Maine to the Great Lakes and northward. The *lawaret* (*Coregonus lawareti*) and the *schnabel* (*C. oxyrinchus*) are European whitefishes. See *CISCO*. 2. A class of various other fishes, as the menhaden, or the young of the bluefish. *b* The beluga, or white whale.

**white flag**. A flag of plain white, esp. used as a flag of truce or surrender. Hence, in phrases as to *hoist, show, or wave the white flag*, the sign of cowardice or yielding.

**white fox**. See *FOX*.

**White Friar**. *R.C.Ch.* A Carmelite friar.

**White friars** (hwit'frí'ers), *n.* A Carmelite monastery (c. 1241-1538) in Fleet Street, London; hence, its precincts (a sanctuary till 1097) and neighborhood.

**white gold**. Gold alloyed with 25 per cent of nickel and zinc, causing it to resemble platinum in appearance; hence, any similar white alloy of gold.

**white gum**. See *GUM*, 5 *a*.

**White hall** (hwit'hól'; 2), *n.* 1. Also **Whitehall** *Pal'ace*. A former palace in London, which stood to the north of Westminster Abbey. 2. A thoroughfare in the Westminster section of London which is bordered by government offices; hence, figuratively, the British imperial government, or its policies.

**white-head** (see *PROP*, 3), *adj.* 1. Having a head with white hair, plumage, etc. 2. Fair-haired; flaxen-haired. 3. *Ir.* Favorite; as, *my white-headed boy*.

**white heat**. A temperature, higher than red heat (for copper and iron, from 1500° to 1600° C.), at which a body becomes brightly incandescent. *b* A state of intense mental or physical strain, emotion, etc.

**white-hot** (see *PROP*, 3), *adj.* Radiating or feeling white heat.

**White House**, *the*. A In the United States, the executive or presidential mansion at Washington, a large freestone building, built in 18th-century colonial style, and painted white. *b Colloq.* The office of president of the United States; the federal executive.

**white lead**. A heavy, white, poisonous powder, consisting of basic lead carbonate.

**white leather**. Leather prepared with alum and salt; tawed leather.

**white lie**. A lie without evil intent or in a matter of slight importance; a fib.

**white line**. A band or edge of something white; as: *a* A stripe painted on a road and used to guide traffic. *b* The cross section of the leath layer of the wall of a horse's hoof. See *NOSE*, *ILLUSTR.*

**white-livered** (hwit'liv'ér'd; 2), *adj.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous.

**white lupine**. A Eurasian white-flowered lupine (*Lupinus albus*) widely cultivated in Europe for forage.

**white ly** (hwit'ly), *adv.* of *WHIT*.

**white man's burden**. The supposed duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the so-called backward, colored races; — originated (1899) by Rudyard Kipling.

**white matter**. *Anat.* White nervous tissue (esp. of the brain and

spinal cord) which consists largely of medullated nerve fibers. *CF.* GRAY MATTER.

**white meat**. Any light-colored flesh, as breast of chicken.

**white metal**. A any of several lead-base or tin-base bearing metals. *b* Any of several white alloys, as pewter.

**whit'en** (hwit'n; *v. t. & i.*). To make or become white or whiter; to bleach, bleach, etc. — *whit'en-er* (-'ér), *n.*

*Syn.* Whiten, bleach, bleach mean to change in color to white. Whiten implies a making white commonly by the application or addition of something from without; bleach, by the removal or withdrawal of color; bleach, by exposure or by chemical processes.

**white-ness** (hwit'nés; -'nís), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being white; as: *a* White color. *b* Paleness. *c* Freedom from stain; cleanness. 2. White substance.

**whit'en-ing** (hwit'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of making or becoming white. 2. Something used to render white; whitening.

**white oak**. *a* A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*). *b* An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States, having characteristic leaves with usually seven deep, rounded, entire lobes. See *OAK*, *ILLUSTR.* *c* Any species of oak of the group of which the above is typical. *d* The wood of any of various species of oak.

**white paper**. *a* Paper of white color. *b* An official report of government affairs. *CF.* WHITE BOOK, BLUE BOOK.

**white pepper**. See *PEPPER*, *n.*, 1 *a*.

**white perch**. A small silvery anadromous food fish (*Morone americana*, the family Serranidae) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern United States.

**white person**. A person of the Caucasian race.

**white pine**. See *PINE*.

**white plague**. Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.

**white poplar**. *a* See *POPLAR*. *b* The wood of the tulip tree.

**white potato**. The common, or Irish, potato.

**white race**. The Caucasian race of mankind.

**white rat**. An albino rat; specif., an albino form of the Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), used extensively as a laboratory animal in biological experimentation.

**White Russian**. See *RUSSIAN*, *n.*, 1 & 2; *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*, *Table*.

**whites** (hwits), *n. pl.* 1. *Med.* Leucorrhea. 2. The finest flour made from white wheat.

**white sauce**. Milk thickened with a mixture of flour and butter, with or without seasonings.

**white slave**. A woman held unwillingly for purposes of commercial prostitution. — *white-slave*, *adj.*

**white slaver**. One engaged in white-slave traffic. — *white slavery*. — *white-slaving*, *n.* & *adj.*

**white-smith** (hwit'smith), *n.* 1. A tinmith. 2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

**white-tail** (hwit'tál'; -'tál'), *n.* The white-tailed deer.

**white-tailed deer** (tál'd; -'tál'd), *n.* See *VIRGINIA DEER*.

**white-throat** (hwit'thrót; -'thrót), *n.* Any of several Old World warblers (genus *Sylvia*). They are white below with grayish-brown upper parts.

**white-throat'd spar'row**. A common brown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America, having a square white patch on the throat.

**white-wash** (hwit'wosh; -'wosh), *v. t.* 1. To whiten with whitewash. 2. *Colloq.* *a* To gloss over or cover up, as vices, crimes, etc.; esp., to exonerate by an investigation or trial of a perfidious character. *b* U.S. In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails to score or to reach a given score. — *n.* 1. Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: *a* A wash for making the skin fair. *b* A composition of lime and water, whitening, size, and water, or the like, used for whitening walls, etc. 2. *Colloq.* *a* The act or an instance of whitewashing; specif., a book, verdict, investigation, etc., that whitewashes somebody or something. *b* A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score. — *white-wash'er*, *n.*

**white whale**. The beluga.

**white-wing** (hwit'wink'), *n.* A person, esp. a street sweeper, wearing a white uniform.

*whit'ed*, *whit'ing*, *whit'ed*, *whit'ing*, *whit'ed*, *whit'ing*, *whit'ed*, *whit'ing*, etc.; also, the tree. (2) The linden, or basswood; also, the wood. (3) The cottonwood.

**whit'er** (hwit'ér; 127), *adv.* [AS. *hwider*.] 1. To what place; — used interrogatively. 2. To what or which place; — used relatively. 3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereto; — used interrogatively.

**whit'er-so-ev'er** (-sò-év'ér), *adv.* To whatever place.

**whit'er-ward** (hwit'ér-wér'd), *whit'er-wards* (-wér'dz), *adv.* In what direction; toward what or which place.

**whiting** (hwit'ing), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, *Note*, 3. [MD. *wijting*.] *a* A common European marine food fish (*Merlangius merlangus*) of the cod family. *b* The silver hake. See *HAKE*. *c* Any of several North American sciaenoid food fishes (esp. genus *Merluccius*), as the *northern whiting* (*M. saratilis*), found from Cape Ann to southern Florida.

**whiting**, *n.* [From *WHITE*, *v.*] Chalk (calcium carbonate) prepared as an impalpable powder by pulverizing and washing, used as a pigment, esp. in putty and cold-water paints, for polishing metals, etc.

**whit'ish** (hwit'ish), *adj.* Somewhat white. — *whit'ish-ness*, *n.*

**whit'low** (hwit'ló; -'ló), *n.* [Perh. fr. dial. *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick.] *Med.* An inflammation of a finger or toe, esp. of the periosteal structures of the last phalanx or of the cuticle at the edge of the nail, usually terminating in suppuration; a felon.

**Whit'mon'day** (hwit'múnd'í; 2), *n.* The day after Whitsunday. It is a bank holiday in England and Ireland.

**whit'rack** (hwit'rák; -'rák), *n.* [ME. *whitratt*, *whytrat*. See *WHIT*; *WHIT*.] *Scot. & Dial.* The common weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*).

**Whit'sun** (hwit'sún; -'sún), *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsunday or Whitsuntide; as, *Whit'sun eve*.

**Whit'sun'day** (hwit'sún'dí; -'sún'dí; -'sún'), *n.* Erroneously, **Whitsun Day**. [AS. *hwita sunnandæg*, lit. white Sunday; — prob. from white robes worn at baptism.] *Ecclesiastical*. The seventh Sunday, and fiftieth day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of





and southwestern United States, typically elliptical in form, with a rough frame covered with reed mats or grass or brushwood (cf. *Lobor*, n., 5; *tree*, w; *wam*); hence, any rude temporary shelter or hut.

**wigwag** (wī'g-wāg), n. [Of Algonquian origin.] **1.** The leatherwood. **2.** The basswood, *Ficus glabra*. **3.** Any of various species of willow herb (genus *Ephedra* and *Chamaenerion*).

**wid'dy** (wīd'ē), n. [Var. of *witny*.] **Scol.** **1.** A rope of osiers; a withy. **2.** A noose, or halter.

**wid'dy**, Dial. var. of *widow*.  
**wide** (wīd), adj. [AS. *wid*.] **1.** Extending over a vast area; extensive; as, the *wide world*. **2.** Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length; of a designated width, or breadth; as, a table three feet *wide*. **3.** Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; not narrow; broad; as, a *wide table*. **4.** Roomy; loose; as, *wide breeches*. **5.** Distended; opened to full width; as, eyes *wide* with wonder. **6.** Of large scope or range; comprehensive; all-inclusive; as, *wide reading*. **7.** *Now Rare*. Far apart in nature, etc., from something specified; being different; — with *of*; as, views *wide* of ours. **8.** Deviating or diverging from a point aimed at, the real issue, the truth, etc.; — with *of*; as, a conclusion *wide* of the mark. **9.** *Agrie*. Containing a relatively small amount of protein as compared with the carbohydrates and fats; — said of a feed ration. **10.** *Agrie*. **11.** *Phonet.* — LAX, 5. **12.** *Stock Exchange*. Having or showing a large fluctuation between the highest and lowest prices, amount of supply, etc.; as, a *wide opening*; *wide prices*. — *Syn.* See *BROAD*. — *Ant.* *Strait*.

— **adv.** **1.** Over or to a great distance or extent; far; widely. **2.** So as to have or leave a wide space or distance between; as, the issues are *wide apart*. **3.** So as to be wide of the mark; so as to strike far from or aside from the aim, objective, subject, truth, etc.; astray; as, the ball went *wide*; also, not cogently, discursively.  
— **n.** **1.** *Chiefly Poet.* Width; a wide space or extent. **2.** That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark; specif., *Cricketer*, a bowled ball that goes *wide* of the batsman's reach. It counts as a run to the batting side. **3.** A wide, or *lo*, vowel. See LAX, adj., 5.

— **wid'dy**, *adv.* — *wid'dy*, *adv.* **1.** *Chiefly Poet.* Width; a wide space or extent. **2.** That which goes wide, or to one side of the mark; specif., *Cricketer*, a bowled ball that goes *wide* of the batsman's reach. It counts as a run to the batting side. **3.** A wide, or *lo*, vowel. See LAX, adj., 5.

**wide-angle** (wīd'ān-gēl), *adj.* **Photog. & Optics.** Having or covering an angle wider than the ordinary, — of certain lenses.

**wide-awake** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Fully awake; hence, keen; alert. — *Syn.* See *WAKEN*. (wīd'ā-wāk'), n. Also **wide-awake hat**. A low-crowned soft felt hat.

**wid'en** (wīd'ēn), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become wide or wider; to extend in width, range, etc.; as, to *widen* a path; the gulf between them *widened*. — *wid'en-er* (n-ē-r), *n.*

**wide-open** (see *Pron.*, § 2), *adj.* Opened wide; specif., lax in enforcing laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of liquor, etc.; tolerating gambling, vice, etc.; as, a *wide-open town*.

**wide-spread** (wīd'ē-spred'), *adj.* **1.** Widely extended, spread far or as far as possible. **2.** Widely distributed, scattered, communicated, effective, etc. — **wide-spreading**, *adj.*

**widgeon**, widgeon (wīd-jēn), *n.* See *PLUMBER*, Note 3. **1.** Any of several fresh-water ducks (genus *Marcaea*) in size between the teal and the mallard. **2.** *Obs.* A simpleton.

**wid'ow** (wīd'ō), *n.* [AS. *weduwe*, *widuwe*, *widuwe*.] **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death; the female survivor of a marital union. (cf. *GRASS WIDOW*). **2.** *Card Playing*. In various games, any extra hand or part of a hand, as one dealt to the table. **3.** *Print.* A short line or a single word carried over from the foot of one column or page to the top of the next. — *n. i.* **1.** To reduce to the state of a widow; to bereave of a husband; as, thousands *widowed* by the war. *Now Rare*, except in past participle. **2.** *Rare*. **3.** To endow with a widow's right. **4.** To survive as the widow of. **5.** To deprive of anything esteemed; to bereave. — *adj.* *Now Dial.* Widowed.

**widow bird**. [*widow* + *bird*.] — from the somber color of its plumage and long black tail feathers. **1.** A whidah bird.

**wid'ow-er** (wīd'ō-ēr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again. Cf. *GRASS WIDOWER*.

**wid'ow-hood** (-hōd), *n.* State of being a widow or, *Rare*, a widower; time during which one is widowed.

**wid'ow's cruse** (wīd'ō-z), *n.* An inexhaustible supply; — from the story in 2 Kings iv. 1-7. Cf. 1 Kings xvii. 10-16.

**widow's mite**. A small contribution, willingly given, that is all one can afford; — in allusion to Mark xii. 42.

**widow's peak**. See *PEAK*, n., 5.

**width** (wīdth), *n.* **1.** The dimension of an object measured across from side to side or in a direction at right angles to the length. **2.** The fact, state, or property of being wide or having breadth; wideness. **3.** Something that has width; suff., one of the breadths, or measured and cut pieces, which are sewed together to make a skirt.

**width'ways** (-wāz'), *adv.* Along the width. — *adv.* Also **width'wise** (-wāz'), *adv.* Widthway.

**wield** (wīld), *v. t.* [AS. *wieldan*, *wieldan*, *wieldan*.] **1.** *Obs.* **2.** To govern; rule. **3.** To manage, to deal with. **4.** To use (an implement, etc.) with full command or power; to handle with skill, effectiveness, etc.; as, to *wield* a sword or a spade; to *wield* a pen or a brush. **5.** To exercise one's power or authority by means of (a staff, scepter, etc.); hence, to exercise (power, sovereignty, etc.). — *Syn.* See *HANDLE*. — **wield'a-ble**, *adj.* — **wield'er**, *n.*

**wield'ly** (wīld'ē), *adj.* Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; — opposed to *unwieldly*.

**wie'ner schnitz'zel** (vī'ēr shnit'zēl) = *SCHNITZEL*.

**wie'ner wurst** (vī'ēr wūr't) (-wōr'st'), *n.* (G., fr. *Wiener* of Vienna + *wurst* sausage.) **U. S.** A variety of sausage, usually of mixed beef and pork, made in a shorter and more slender link than a frankfurter; — often shortened to *wie'ner*.

**wife** (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* *wives* (wīvz). [ME. *wīf*, wife, woman, fr. AS. *wīf*.] **1.** A woman; an adult female. **2.** *Rare*, *etc.* in dialect and in certain compounds and phrases; as, *old wifes'* tales. **3.** A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; spouse; — coroll. of *husband*. — **wife'dom**, *n.* — **wife'hood**, *n.*

**wife'less**, *adj.* Without a wife, as a bachelor or widower. — **wife'less-ness**, *n.*

**wife'ly** (wīf'ē), *adj.*; **-lier** (-lī-ēr); **-li-est**. Refitting, like, or pertaining to a wife.

**wig** (wīg), *n.* [From *PERWIG*.] A manufactured covering of hair for

the head, either imitating a natural growth, or supplying a coiffure; a perwig; peruke. Cf. *TOURNE*. — *v. t.*; **wigged** (wīgd); **wig'ging** (wīg'gīng). **1.** To supply or provide with a wig or wigs. **2.** *Colloq.* To censure or rebuke; to scold severely; — **wigged** (wīgd), *adj.*

**wig'gan** (wīg'ān), *n.* [From *Wigan*, Lancashire, Eng.] A canvas-like cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

**wig'ger-y** (wīg'ēr-ē), *n.*; *pl.* **-gers** (-jz). A wig; a peruke; also, wigs collectively; the use of wigs.

**wig'ging** (wīg'gīng), *n.* *Colloq.* A scolding.

**wig'gle** (wīg'gl), *v. i.*; **wig'gled** (-ld); **wig'gling** (-līng). [ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel.] Originally, to wobble; stagger; now chiefly, to move to and fro with a quick jerky or shaking motion; to waggle; to wiggle. — *v. t.* To cause to wiggle, or shake or move jerkily; as, a dog *wiggles* his tail.

— **n.** **1.** Act of wiggling; a wiggle. **2.** A dish of creamed shellfish or fish with peas. — **wig'gly** (wīg'glē), *adj.*

**wig'gler** (wīg'gl-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wiggles. **2.** The larva or pupa of the mosquito; a wriggler. **3.** *Angling*. A type of casting lure that makes a jerky to-and-fro motion. See *LURE*, *Illustr.*

**wight** (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] *Now Jocular or Archaic*. A creature; a living being.

**wight**, *adj.* [ME. *wight*, *wiht*, fr. ON. *ligr* in lighting condition, neut. *ligr*; akin to ON. *vīg* war.] *Archaic & Dial.* **1.** Brave; valiant; also, strong; powerful. **2.** Loud; rough; also, active; nimble.

**wig'wag** (wīg'wāk'), *v. t. & i.*; **wag'ged** (-wāgd); **wag'ging** (-wāg'gīng). [See *WAG*, *v. t.* **1.** To move to and fro; to wag. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code. — *n.* *Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wigwagging; also, a message wigwagged; — used chiefly attributively; as, the *wigwag* system or code. See *SEMAPHORE*, *Illustr.* — **wig'wag'ger**, *n.*

**wig'wam** (wīg'wōm; -wōm), *n.* [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Ojibway *wigwam* lodge, tent, prairie, their dwelling.] **1.** A cabin or hut of the Indians of the region of the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of a framework of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. Cf. *LODGE*, *n.*, 5; *TEPEE*; *WICKIUP*. **2.** *Slang, U. S.* A any large structure, formerly often temporary and of rude construction, used for political conventions, etc. **3.** *cap.*, with *the*. — TAMMANY HALL.

**wik't-up** (wīk't-ŭp), *var.* of *WICKIUP*.

**wild** (wīld), *adj.* [AS. *wilde*.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not domesticated; as, a *wild boar*; a *wild ox*. **2.** Growing, produced, or prepared without the aid and care of man; not cultivated; as, *wild honey*. **3.** Not inhabited or cultivated; hence, waste; desolate; as, *wild land*. **4.** Savage; uncivilized; as, the *wild* tribes of Africa; of animals, destructive; ferocious. **5.** Immitable, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as, a turbulent; stormy; as, a *wild coast*. **6.** Inordinate; unrestrained; as, *wild passions*. **7.** Boisterous; gay. **8.** Fantastic in appearance or in nature; as, his *wild* garb; of ideas, plans, or the like, visionary; crazy; as, a *wild project*. **9. *Colloq.* Licentious, dissolute. **10. *Colloq.* Eager, as with desire, enthusiasm, or anticipation; keen, as, horses *wild* to start; also, angry; vexed; as, when he heard the news, he was *wild*. **11. Erratic; as, a *wild remark*; deviating from an intended aim or object; as, a *wild pitch* in baseball. **12. *Cards*. Having its denomination determined by the will of the holder; — said of a card; as, to play with *deuces wild*.********

— **adv.** **1.** Wildly; as, to talk *wild*. **2.** Without regulation or control; as, an engine running *wild*.

— **n.** An uninhabited, uncultivated tract or region, as a forest or desert; a wilderness; waste. — *the wild*. The wilderness or, by extension, wild, or free, natural life, as, the call of the *wild*.

**wild allspice**. The spicebush (see *BENZON*, 2).

**wild boar**. See *BOAR*, 2.

**wild brier**. Any uncultivated species of briar; specif.: **a.** The dog rose. **b.** The sweetbrier.

**wild carrot**. A Eurasian plant (*Daucus carota*), the original of the cultivated carrot; Queen Anne's lace. It is widely naturalized as a weed. Its root is acrid and unpleasant.

**wild'cat** (wīld'kāt'), *adj.* **1.** Not sound or safe; as, a *wildcat* scheme; *wildcat* currency, such as was issued by a *wildcat* bank (see *WILDCAT BANK*). **2.** Designating any business, promotion, procedure, or the like, considered outside the bounds of legitimate practice; as, *wildcat* brands of canned goods. **3.** Started by a local union or small group of workers without authorization from responsible union officers or in violation of contract; as, a *wildcat* strike or walkout. — *n.* See *PLURAL*, Note 3. Also **wild cat**, **wild'cat**. **1.** A European native cat (*Felis sylvestris*), similar in color to the domestic tabby cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. That it is the parent stock of domestic cats is doubtful. **2.** Any of the small or medium-sized undomesticated cats, as a lynx. **3.** Figuratively, any savage, quick-tempered, hard-fighting person. **4.** An unsound business, promotion, etc. **5.** *Petroleum*. Any well drilled for oil or gas in territory which is not known to be productive. — *v. t.* In petroleum exploration, to prospect and drill experimental wells in (some territory not known to be productive).

**wildcat bank**. *Colloq., U. S.* Before the enactment of the National Bank Act of 1863-64, a bank which issued notes in excess of its capacity to redeem them.

**wild'cat'er** (wīld'kāt'ēr), *n.* *Colloq., U. S.* **1.** One who drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field. **2.** One who promotes unsafe and unreliable enterprises. — **wild'cat'ing**, *n. & adj.*

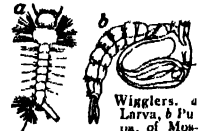
**wild celery**. The tape grass.

**wild'beest'** (wīld'bēst'; wīld'bēst'), *n.*; see *PLURAL*, Note 3. [S. Afr. D., fr. D. *wild* wild + *beeste* beast.] A gnu.

**wild'er** (wīld'ēr), *v. t.* [Prob. fr. *wilderness*.] *Now Chiefly Poetic*. To lead astray; to bewilder; perplex. — *v. i.* To stray; wander. — **wild'er-ment**, *n.*

**wild'er-ness** (-nēs; -nē), *n.* [ME. *wilderness*, fr. *wilderne* wild, wilderness, fr. AS. *wildere*, fr. *wildere* wild beast, fr. *wildor*.] **1.** A tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste; hence, a pathless waste of any kind; as, a *wilderness* of sea. **2. *Obs.* Quality or state of being wild; wildness. **3.** A confusing multitude or mass; as, such a *wilderness* of things to do.**

**wild fig**. *Caprifig*.



**wildfire** (wîld'fîr'), *n.* 1. A destructive conflagration. 2. An in-

similar phosphorescent appearance. 3. A *New Rare*. Erysipelas. 4. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.

**wild flax**. *a* The gold-of-pleasure. *b* The toadflax *Linaris vulgaris*.

**wild flower**, or **wildflower** (wîld'flou'çr'), *n.* The flower of a wild or uncultivated plant; also, the plant.

**wild fowl**, or **wildfowl** (wîld'fou'l'), *n.* Wild game and water birds; now, esp., wild ducks and geese; also, one of these birds. *b* An escape. *c* *n.* *wild-fowling*, *n.* & *adj.*

**wild goose**. Any undomesticated goose; esp., in England, the gray-lag; in America, the Canada goose. *Cf.* BRANT.

**wild-goose' chase**. A pursuit after something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose; hence, a futile chase.

**wild honeysuckle**. See AZALEA, 3.

**Wild Hunt**. In European folklore, a nighttime chase or rushing of spectral hunters through the wilderness or athwart the sky, led by the *Wild Huntsman*, who was probably originally Odin, or Woden.

**wild hyacinth**. *a* A North American bulbous plant (*Camassia cicutaria*) with linear basal leaves and white racemose flowers. *b* The wood hyacinth.

**wild indigo**. Any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of American plants; esp., a tumbledew (*B. tinctoria*) having bright-yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves with cuneate leaflets.

**wildling** (wîld'ling), *n.* 1. *a* A wild or uncultivated plant; esp., a wild apple or crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a tree. *b* An escape. 2. Hence, a variant from the mass of persons or things. — *adj.* Not tame, domesticated, or cultivated; wild.

**wild lettuce**. Any uncultivated species of lettuce which becomes a weed; specif., a species (*Lactuca virosa*) with prickly stems and yellow flower heads.

**wildling** (wîld'ling), *n.* [wîld, *adj.* + 1st -ling.] *a* A wild flower or plant. *b* A wild animal.

**wildly** (-li), *adv.* In a wild manner.

**wild madder**. *a* = MADDER, 1 & 2. *b* Either of two species of bed-straw (*Galium mollugo* or *G. tinctorium*).

**wild mandrakes**. The May apple.

**wild mustard**. The charlock.

**wildness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being wild (in any sense). 2. *Obs.* A wild, or waste, place.

**wild oat** or **oats**. Any of a genus (*Avena*) of wild grasses, esp., a European species (*A. fatua*), a common weed in meadows and pastures. — *now one* the *wild oats*. To commit follies in youth.

**wild olive**. Any of many trees more or less like the olive, or having olive-like fruit.

**wild pansy**. See PANSY.

**wild parsley**. Any of numerous wild plants of the carrot family with parsley-like foliage.

**wild parsnip**. The wild original form of the cultivated parsnip, found as a weed in both Europe and America.

**wild pink**. Any of certain American plants of the genus *Silene*, esp. *S. pennsylvanica* of the eastern United States. *Cf.* ANTHOPIORH, 11, *illust.*

**wild rice**. A tall aquatic North American perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*) yielding a grain used for food.

**wild rose**. Any of various roses, as the sweetbrier, growing without cultivation in the North Temperate Zone. See ROSE.

**wild rubber**. Rubber derived from uncultivated trees (esp. *Hevea brasiliensis* in Brazil).

**wild rye**. Any of several grasses (genus *Elymus*) like rye.

**wild vanilla**. A perennial herb (*Trillium odoratissima*) of the southeastern United States, the leaves of which have the fragrance of vanilla.

**wild West**. The western United States in its frontier and lawless period; — often used attributively.

**wildwood** (wîld'wûd'), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

**wild yam**. Any of various uncultivated species of yam (genus *Dioscorea*), as *D. paniculata* of eastern North America.

**wile** (wîl), *n.* [ME. *wile*, *wil*, prob. fr. ONF. var. of OF. *guile*, fr. AS. *wile* divination, sorcery.] 1. A trick or stratagem; a sly artifice; also, loosely, a beguiling or playful trick; as, *coquettish wiles*. 2. Trickery; deceit; as, a man of *wile* and subtlety. — *Syn.* See TRICK, — *v. t.* 1. To lure by or as by a magic spell; to beguile; allure. 2. [Confused with *while*.] To while; to pass or spend pleasantly; — often with *away*. — *Syn.* See WHILE.

**wilful**, **wilful-ly**, **wilful-ness**. Vars. of WILFUL, etc.

**wil'ly** (wîl'y-lî), *adv.* In a wily manner.

**wil'ness** (-lî-nîs; -nîs), *n.* Quality or state of being wily.

**will** (wîl), *n.* [AS. *willan*, *will*.] 1. Wish or desire; specif.: *a* Inclination; pleasure. *b* Appetite or passion. *c* Purpose; choice; intention. 2. What is wished by another; esp., the choice or determination of one who has authority. Hence, a request, command, or decree. 3. Power coupled with desire or intention; specif.: *a* Arbitrary power to control, dispose, or determine. *b* Self control; as, a man of iron *will*. 4. The act or experience of willing; specif.: *a* The settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; a volition (in sense 2). *b* The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision. *c* The power of choosing; also, the power of choosing and of acting in accordance with choice; as, freedom of the *will*; sometimes, in a broader sense, a disposition to act according to certain principles or ideals; as, the *will* to power, success; the *will* to live, to do. — *Syn.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his estate disposed of after his death; the written instrument, legally executed, by which a man makes disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death.

— *v. t.* Indic. present, *I will*, thou *willest*, he *wille* or *willeth*; we, you, they *will*. [AS. *willan*.] 1. *Archaic*. To wish or long for; to desire. 2. *Obs.* To enjoin or command; to order. 3. To determine by an act of choice; hence, to ordain; decree. 4. To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism. 5. To give or direct the disposal of by will or testament; to bequeath; devise. — *v. i.* To exercise volition; to choose.

**will**, *v. t.* & *auxiliary*; *pres. indic.*, 1st & 3d pers. *will*, 2d *wilt* (wîlt), *pl. will*; *past would* (wûd); *past part.* (*Obs.*) *wold* (wôld), *would*. Infinitive and imperative lacking. [AS. *willan*, *pres. 1st*, 1st pers. *wille*, 2d pers. *willest*, 3d pers. *wille*, *prel. wolle*.]

1. As *verb transitive*: Wish; desire; — now chiefly in the form *would* (which see). 2. As an auxiliary verb followed by the infinitive without *to*: *a* Am (is, are, etc.) *willing* or *desirous* to, or, emphatically determined to; choose to. Hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) *to*; — forming future-tense phrases (see SHALL). *b* Am (is, are, etc.) *accustomed* to; have a practice or habit to. *c* Can; as, the word *will* bear that construction. — *v. i.* *Will* to, to be willing; to be inclined or disposed; to be pleased; to wish; desire.

*ESP.* This word has been confused with 1st *will*, *v. i.*, to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation.

**will I, will I, or will ye, will ye, or will he, will he**. [See WILL, *v.*] Whether I, you, or he will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy-willy*.

**will'able** (wîl'â-b'l), *adj.* That may be willed, wished, determined by will, etc.

**willed** (wîld), *adj.* Having a will; — chiefly in composition; as, *strong-willed*; *weak-willed*.

**will'lem-ite** (wîl'lem-î-tî), *n.* [After *Willem I*, King of the Netherlands.] *Mineral*. Native zinc orthosilicate,  $ZnSiO_3$ , occurring in hexagonal prisms and also in massive or granular forms, and varying in color. *ll.*, 5.5. *Sp. gr.*, 3.80-4.18. *Cf.* TROOSTITE.

**will'let** (wîl'let; -lî), *n.*; see PLURAL, Note, 3. [Imitative.] A large shore bird (*Colaptes auratus*) of central North America. Its loud whistle resembles the syllables *will-will*.

**will'ful**, **wil'ful** (wîl'fûl; -fî), *adj.* [wîl + full.] 1. Self-determined; intentional; as, *wilful* murder. 2. Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; as, a *wilful* man or horse. — *Syn.* See VOLUNTARY, 1.

**will'ful-ness**, **wil'ful-ness**, *n.*

**Will'ham**, or **Will'helm**, Tell (wîl'yâm, vîl'hîlm, tîl). A legendary Swiss patriot sentenced by an Austrian governor to shoot an apple from his own son's head.

**wil'lios** (wîl'iz), *n. pl.* *Slang*, U. S. A fit of nervousness; — usually with *the*.

**wil'le-waucht**, **wil'le-waucht** (wîl'wâkt; -wâkt; wîl'-), *n. Scot.* A deep draft, as of ale.

**wil'ling**, *adj.* 1. Inclined or favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready. 2. Ready to act; prompt to do, give, grant, etc.; not slow, lazy, or reluctant. 3. Accented, done, given, etc., of choice, or without reluctance; voluntary; as, a *willing* sacrifice. 4. (If or pertaining to the will or power of choosing; volitional. — *Syn.* See VOLUNTARY, 1.

**wil'ling-ly**, *adv.* — **wil'ling-ness**, *n.*

**wil'lo-o'-the-wisp** (wîl'o'-thî-wîsp'), *n.* Ignis fatuus; hence, figuratively, a misleading or elusive object. — **wil'lo-o'-the-wisp**, *adj.*

**wil'low** (wîl'ô), *n.* [ME. *willow*, *willow*, fr. AS. *willag*.] 1. Any of a genus (*Salix*) of trees and shrubs typifying a family (Salicaceae, the willow family) characterized by small apetalous flowers in aments. The willows have tough pliable stems used in basketry, etc. The *weeping willow* (*S. babingtonii*) has long slender hanging branches, is a native of Asia, and is widely cultivated as an ornamental tree. 2. The wood of the willow; hence, *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket bat. 3. *Tertile Mfg.* A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed by long spikes projecting from a drum or drums revolving in a box studded (internally) with spikes. — *adj.* (Of or pert. to the willow; made of willow wood. — *v. t.* [See WILLow, 3.] To open and cleanse, as cotton, flax, or wool, with or as with a willow. — **wil'low-er** (wîl'ô-er), *n.*

**willow herb**. *a* A perennial herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*) of the North Temperate Zone, having narrow willow-like leaves and showy rose-purple flowers. — *called also* great *willow herb*; also, any other species of this genus or of a related genus (*Epilobium*). *b* The loose-sterile *Lythrum salicaria*.

**willow oak**. A medium-to-large-sized oak (*Quercus phellos*) of moist locations in the eastern United States, with willowlike, linear, entire leaves. See OAK, 11, *illust.*

**willow pattern**. [From the willow tree in the design.] *Pottery*. A design used in decorating china, orig. the blue china of Nankin, introduced in English earthenware by Thomas Turner of Caughley, England, about 1780. Hence *wil'low-ware* (wîl'ô-wâr).

**wil'low-y** (wîl'ô-y), *adj.* 1. Abounding with willows; edged, as a walk, with willow trees. 2. Resembling a willow; pliant; of persons, tall and graceful.

**wil'y** (wîl'y), *v. t.*; **wil'yed** (-îd); **wil'y-ing**. To willow, as cotton, flax, or wool.

**wil'y** (wîl'y), *n.* [AS. *willig*.] = *willow*, *n.*, 3.

**wil'yard** (wîl'yârd; wîl'y), **wil'yart** (yîrt), *adj.* Chiefly *Scot.* A wild; willful. *b* Bewildered; also, shy.

**wil'y-nil'y** (wîl'y-nîl'y), *adv.* & *adj.* Having no regard for one's wishes, without choice; compulsorily. See *will I, nil I*, etc., under 2d WILL.

**Will'son's thrush** (wîl's'nz). The veery.

**Will'son's warbler**. A small North American fly-catching warbler (*Vireosia pusilla*) yellow with a black crown.

**wilt** (wîlt), *v. t.* [Also *welt*, dial. var. of *welt* to fade.] 1. To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant on a dry day, or when cut, to droop. 2. To grow weak or faint, to languish; flag; as, she *wilted* (or *wilted*) for shame and grief; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, or the like; as, to *wilt* before an accuser's rage. — *v. i.* 1. To cause to droop; to make flaccid, as a plant. 2. To cause to languish; to lower in spirit, force, or vigor. — *n.* 1. Act of wilting; in persons, a state of depression, weakness, or faintness. 2. Also *wilt disease*. *a* A disease of certain caterpillars, highly infectious, with great mortality, aiding greatly in reducing the abundance of many species, such as the gypsy moth. When the caterpillar dies its body liquefies and becomes flaccid, hence the name. *b* *Plant Pathol.* Any of numerous fungous and bacterial diseases characterized by wilting and withering of the leaves.

**wilt** (wîlt), *3d pers. sing.* of *wilt*, *v. t.* & *auxiliary*.

**Will'ton**, *n.*, or **Will'ton carpet** or **rug** (wîl't'n; -tân). A type of carpet or rug woven with loops like the Brussels carpet, but having the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile; — so called because first made at Willton, Eng.

**Will'tshire** (wîl'tshîr; -shîr), *n.* [From *Wiltshire*, England.] A pure-white sheep of an old English breed having long spirally curved horns and a long arched head.

**Wiltshire cheese**. An English variety of Cheddar cheese.

**wil'y** (wîl'y), *adj.*; **wil'y-er** (-î-er); **wil'y-est**. [From *wilt*.] Full of wiles; crafty. — *Syn.* See LIX.

**wim'ble** (wîm'b'l), *n.* [ME., through ONF., fr. MD. *wimpel*, MLG.

**wind'**le (wĭn'd'l; wĭn'bl), *v. i.*; -DLED (-d'ld; -'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng; -lĭng). [From WIND to turn.] *Scot.* a To wind yarn. b To whirl around; to meander; also, to drift, as snow.







**hme.** **b** Swift; rapid. **3.** Wounded in the wing; hence, *Colloq.*, of persons, wounded; hurt; also, killed. **4.** Swarming with birds.

**winged chair.** A wing chair.

**wing-footed, adj.** Having winged feet; swift; fleet.

**wingless, adj.** Without wings; also, having very rudimentary wings, as an apteryx.

**winglet** (wîng'let; -lî), *n.* A very small wing or winglike appendage; also, a bastard wing, or alula.

**wing loading or load.** *Aeronautics.* The gross weight of an airplane fully loaded, divided by the area of the supporting surface. The area used in computing the wing loading should include ailerons, but not the stabilizer or elevator.

**wing over.** *Aviation.* Half a loop. See **LOOP**, *n.*, **3.**

**wings** (wîng'), *n. pl.* Stylized bird's wings, which are awarded on completion of prescribed training to a qualified pilot, bombardier, gunner, navigator, observer, flight surgeon, or other crew member, or a balloon pilot; — in U. S. Air Force called official aviation badge.

**wing shooting.** Act or practice of shooting birds on the wings.

**wing/spread** (wîng'-sprîd'), *n.* The spread of the wings; specif., the extreme measurement between the tips or outer margins of the wings, as of a bird or insect or of an airplane.

**wing-wear, adj.** Weary from flight or traveling.

**wink** (wînk'), *v. t.* **WINKED** (wînk't), *Rare*, **WINK**; **WINK'ING**. [*AS. wincan.*] **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink. **2.** To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything; to be tolerant; — usually with *at*. **3.** To gleam or flash fitfully or intermittently; to twinkle. **4.** To give a hint or sign by a wink, often of one eye only. — *v. i.* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink. **2.** To affect or influence in any way by or as if by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears.

**Syn.** **Wink**, **blink** mean to move one's eyelids. **Wink** implies closing and opening them rapidly and, usually, involuntarily; **blink**, an involuntary winking with eyes nearly shut, as if dazed or partly asleep. **Figuratively**, **wink** implies connivance, and **blink** evasion or shirking. — *n.* **1.** Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. Hence, *Colloq.*, *forty winks*, a short nap. **2.** An instant; twinkling; as, none in a *wink*. **3.** Act of winking; a blink, esp. with one eye, as in conveying a hint or sign; hence, a hint thus given. **4.** A twinkle.

**winker** (wînk'ër), *n.* One who or that which winks; hence: **a** A horse's blinker; a blinker. **b** *Colloq.* An eye or eyelash; — chiefly *pl.* **c** *pl.* *Colloq.* Spectacles.

**winkle** (wîng'k'l), *n.* [*AS. wincle* (in comp.)] **a** Any periwinkle. **b** Any of various large marine spiral whelklike snails, esp. of a genus (*Buccinum*) of the United States.

**winner** (wîn'ër), *n.* One who or that which wins.

**winning** (wîn'îng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that wins; victory. **2.** That which one wins; esp., the money, etc., won by success in any competition; any gain; — chiefly *pl.* **3.** *Coal Mining.* A shaft or pit opening made to win coal; also, a portion of a coal bed ready for mining, or a more or less isolated section of a mine, etc. — *adj.* That wins; being a winner; hence, attractive; charming; as, a *winning* address. — *wîn'îng-ly, adv.*

**winning gallery.** *Court Tennis.* The netted opening farthest from the deuces; — so called because a ball played into it is counted as winning.

**winning opening.** *Court Tennis.* The deuces, grille, or winning gallery; — so called because a stroke into any of these openings is a winning stroke.

**winning post.** The post, or goal, at the end of a racecourse.

**winnock** (wîn'îk), *n.* *Scot.* A window.

**winnow** (wîn'ô; 87), *v. t.* [*AS. windpan.*] **1.** To separate, and drive off the chaff from, by means of wind; to fan; as, to *winnow* grain. **2.** To treat in a way likened to fanning out the chaff from the good grain; to sift; to analyze and assort; hence, to eliminate; also, to select. **3.** To blow on, as for fanning out chaff from grain; hence, to disperse or scatter by, as if by wind; as, the breeze *winnowed* the leaves. **4.** To beat with or as with winns; to make (one's way) by flying. — *v. i.* **1.** To separate chaff from grain by fanning. **2.** To move or pass through the air with wings; to fly. — *n.* **1.** A device for winnowing. **2.** Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing. — *wîn'now-er* (-ô-ër), *n.*

**wint** (wînt). *Scot.* var. of *wound*, past of **WIND**.

ly taken to include the months of December, January, and February; but astronomically winter may be considered as lasting from the winter solstice about December 22d until the vernal equinox about March 21st. **2.** A year as marked by the winter season; as, a man of seventy *winters*. **3.** A period likened to winter, as being marked by dreariness, decay, old age, death, or the like. — *v. i.* To pass the winter; as, to *winter* in Florida. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on straw. — *wîn'tër, adj.*

**winter acornite.** A small Old World perennial herb (*Eranthis hyemalis*) producing its bright-yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.

**winter-berry** (wînt'ër-bër'), *n.* Any of various American species of holly (*Ilex*), having bright-red berries persistent through the winter.

**winter-bourne** (-bôrn'; -bôörn'; 70), *n.* A stream which flows only or chiefly in winter.

**winter green.** See

**winter-ter** (wînt'ër-ër), *n.* One who winters or spends the winter in a (specified) place.

**winter-feed** (-îd'), *v. t. & i.* To feed through the winter. — *wînt'ër-feed', n.*

**winter-green** (wînt'ër-grîn'), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, any of a genus (*Pyrola*) of plants, esp. a species (*P. minor*) which has small round basal evergreen leaves. In the United States these plants are called *false*, or *English*, *wintergreen*, or more often *shinleaf*. **2.** In North America, a low evergreen herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers followed by spicy red berries. The aromatic leaves yield oil of *wintergreen* or *wintergreen oil* (called also *gaultheria oil*) used in flavoring and in medicine. Both the plant and its berry are called also *checkerberry* and, incorrectly, *partridgeberry*. **3.** Oil of wintergreen; also, its flavor, or a lozenge, etc., flavored with it.

**winter-ize** (wînt'ër-îz), *v. t.* To make ready or safe for use in winter conditions, as an airplane or automobile with special deicers, lubricants, antifreeze, etc.

**winter-kill** (-kîl'), *v. t. & i.* U. S. To kill or die by exposure to winter weather; as, the wheat was *winterkilled*. — *wînt'ër-kîll'îng, adj. & n.*

**wint'ër-ly, adj.** Wint'ry; hence, cheerless.

**winter melon.** A variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) of muskmelon that keeps well. See **MUSKMELON**.

**wint'ër-tide** (wînt'ër-tîd'), *n.* Also **wint'ër-time** (-tîm'). Cf. **AS. wint'ër-tîd**. Winter; the winter season.

**winter wheat, barley, oats, etc.** Wheat, barley, etc., sown in autumn, and ripening the following spring or summer.

**wint'ër-y** (wînt'ër-î; -trî). Var. of **WINT'RY**.

**wint'le** (wînt'îl), *n.* & *v. i.* *Scot.* Stagger; wriggle; roll.

**wint'ry** (wînt'îrî), *adj.*; **wînt'ër-îz** (-îz); **wînt'ër-îz**. **1.** Suitable to winter; resembling winter; cold; stormy. **2.** Figuratively, aged; white; chilling; cheerless. — *wînt'îr-ly, adv.* — *wînt'îr-îz-ness, n.*

**wîny** (wînt'), *adj.* Having the taste or qualities of wine; like wine; vinous.

**wînes** (wînz), *n.* [*Flem. & D. wens* = a wish.] *Scot.* A curse.

**wînze, n.** [*From wînde, pl. of wind* + a turn.] *Mining.* A steeply inclined passageway driven to connect one mine working place with another at a lower level.

**wipe** (wîp), *v. t.* [*AS. wîpian.*] **1.** To rub with or as with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands. **2.** To remove by or as by rubbing or cleansing; to rub off; hence, to obliterate; — usually followed by *away*, *out*, or *off*; as, to *wipe* out a regiment. **3.** To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, he *wiped* a cloth over the dusty table. **4.** *Plumbing.* To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semisoft solder and shaping the joint by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like. — *n.* **1.** & **a** blow; swipe; as, to *fetch* one a *wipe*. **b** *Now Dial. & Slang.* A gibe; jeer. **2.** Act of rubbing, esp. in order to clean. **3.** *Thieves' Slang.* A handkerchief. **4.** *Mach.* A wiper, or cam.

**wîp'er** (wîp'ër), *n.* **1.** One who or that which wipes. **2.** Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag. **3.** *Slang.* A handkerchief. **4.** *Elec.* A moving contact for making connections with the terminals of an electrical device, such as a rheostat. **5.** *Mach.* A projectile tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam, on a rotating or oscillating piece, esp. for raising a hammer, the helve of a power hammer, or the like, to fall by its own weight.

**wîr'a-ble** (wîr'â-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being wired.

**wîre** (wîr), *n.* [*AS. wîr*.] **1.** Metal in the form of a thread or slender rod, usually very flexible, and circular in cross section; also, such a thread or rod. **2.** Wirework, esp. wire netting. **3.** A thing made of wire or wirework; — chiefly *pl.* Specif.: **a** A bar of a cage. **b** A metal snare, as for rabbits. **c** Fencing or a fence of barbed wire. **d** A telegraph wire or cable. **e** *Chiefly in pl.* The system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show; hence, *Colloq.*, the network of hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; as, to pull the *wires* for office. **6.** The telegraph system; as, to send a message by *wire*; also, *Colloq.*, a message thus sent; a telegram. **7.** *Horse Racing.* An imaginary line marking the finish. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with wire or to use wire on for any purpose; to furnish, bind, attach, string, set up, mount, etc., with wire; as, to *wire* a skeleton, beads, a fence; to *wire* a house for electric lights, etc. **2.** To snare by means of a wire or wires. **3. *Colloq.* To send, or send word to, by wire, or telegraph; to telegraph; as, *wire* me the news. **4.** *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that it will be behind the wire of an arch, thus preventing a successful shot. — *v. i.* *Colloq.* To send a telegraphic message; to telegraph.**

**wîre cloth.** A fabric of woven metallic wire, as for strainers. — *wîr'e-cloth', adj.*

**wîre coat.** A coat, as of certain dogs, of extremely harsh and dense outer hair.

**wîre-danc'er** (wîr'dân'sër), *n.* One who performs feats on a wire. — *wîr'e-danc'îng, n.*

**wîre-draw'** (wîr'drô'), *v. t.*; see **DRAW**. **1.** To draw (metal) into wire. **2.** To draw or stretch forcibly; also, to draw or spin out to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement. — *wîr'e-draw'ër* (-drô-ër), *n.* — *wîr'e drawing.*

**wîre-drawn'** (-drôn'), *adj.* Drawn out fine and long, like wire; hence, of theories, distinctions, etc., very minute and finely spun.

**wîre entanglement.** *Fort.* Strong barbed wire stretched on supports or over the ground to impede the advance of assaulting troops.

**wîre gauge.** A gauge for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc. See **GAUGE, Illust.**

**wîre gauze.** A gauzelike texture of fine wires.

**wîre glass.** Glass in which wire netting is embedded.

**wîre grass.** Any of certain grasses having very culms or leaves; esp., a European slender-stemmed meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the United States.

**wîre-hair'** (wîr'hâr'), *n.* A rough-coated fox terrier.

**wîre-haired'** (-hârd'), *adj.* Having short, crisp, and slightly curly hair.

**wîre-haired terrier.** A wirehair.

**wîre-less** (wîr'lîs; -lîs), *adj.* **1.** Having no wire or wires. **2.** *Chiefly Brit. Radio.* — *n.* **a** Short for **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY**, **WIRELESS TELEPHONE**, etc. **b** *Chiefly Brit. Radio.* — *v. t. & i.* *Chiefly Brit.* To radio.

**wireless telegraphy or telegraph.** Any system of telegraphy employing no connecting wire or wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. See **RADIO**.



**wireless telephone.** An apparatus or contrivance for wireless telephony; a radiotelephone.

**wireless telephony.** Telephony without wires.

**wireman** (wīr'mān), *n.* A maker of or worker in wire; now, esp., a lineman. See LINEMAN, 2.

**wire netting.** A texture of woven wire coarser than wire gauze.

**Wire photo** (wīr'fōtō; 2), *n.* A trade-mark applied to news photographs transmitted by electrical signals over telephone wires.

**wire-pulling** (wīr'pūll'ing), *n.* The use of wires, as in operating a puppet show; hence, use of means to influence secretly the acts of a person or organization; esp. in politics. — **wire-puller**, *v. i. & t.* — **wire-puller**, *n.* *All colloq.*

**wir'er** (wīr'ēr), *n.* One who wires, or uses wire; a wireman; esp., a trader who uses a wire trap.

**wire recorder.** A device that records sounds magnetically upon a fine steel or other magnetic wire by actuating in an electromagnet the variations in electric current from a microphone as the wire is uncoiled between the poles, and that reproduces the sound as the magnetized wire passes again between the poles, with a loud-speaker replacing the microphone.

**wire rope.** A rope formed of wires.

**wire-spun** (wīr'spūn'), *adj.* Spun or drawn long and fine like wire; wire-drawn; figuratively, excessively fine.

**wire tapper.** One who taps, or cuts in on, telephone or telegraph wires to get messages. — **wire tapping.**

**wire work** (wīr'wōrk'), *n.* Work, esp. openwork, of wires; wire netting, skilled work, or the like.

**wire works** (wīr'wōrk'), *n. pl.* Sometimes construed as *sing.* A factory where wire is made, or where wire is used in making other articles. — **wire work'er** (wīr'wōrk'ēr), *n.*

**wire worm** (wīr'wōrm'), *n.* a One of the larvae of various snapping beetles, or elaters; — from their slenderness and the hardness of the integument. b A millipede.

**wire-wove**, *adj.* a Designating a superior smooth and fine paper, esp. for letter writing. b Of woven wire.

**wiring** (wīr'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who wires. 2. A system of wires or wirework; esp., an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution; as in a building. — *adj.* That wires; employed in wiring.

**wirra** (wīr'ā), *interj.* [*fr. A. O. & Muske Mary.*] *Ir.* An exclamation expressing lament, grief, etc.

**wir'y** (wīr'ē), *adj.* 1. **wir'y** (wīr'ē); **wir'y** (wīr'ē). 1. Made of, or like, wire; drawn out like wire. 2. Capable of endurance; sinewy. 3. Produced by or suggestive of the vibration of wire; — of sound; as, a *wir'y* twang. — **wir'y-ly** (lī), *adv.* — **wir'y-ness** (nēs), *n.*

**wis** (wīz), *v. t.* [From ME. *wis* certainly, errone. taken as *I wis* I know. See *twis*.] *Archaic.* To think; suppose; imagine; — used chiefly in *I wis*.

**wisdom** (wīz'dūm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm*. See *WISE*, *adj.* -DOM.] 1. Quality of being wise; ability to judge soundly and deal sagaciously with facts, esp. as they relate to life and conduct, discernment and judgment, discretion; sagacity. 2. *Plat.* Scientific or philosophical knowledge; erudition; learning. 3. *Rare.* A wise saying, act, or course of procedure. 4. [Cap.] A book of the Old Testament in the Douay Bible or (more fully *Wisdom of Solomon*) of the Apocrypha. See *RULE*. — *Syn.* See *SENSE*. — *Ant.* *Folly*.

**Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach** (sī'rāk), Ecclesiasticus. See *BIBLE*.

**Wisdom of Solomon.** See *WISDOM*, 4.

**wisdom tooth.** The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — familiarly so called, because appearing late (from the 17th to the 22d year).

**wise** (wīz), *n.* [AS. *wīse*.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion; — chiefly in phrases, as *in any (or no) wise*, *on this wise*, etc. — **wise** (wīz), *adj.* [From *wis*, *n.*, as in *likewise*, *fr. like wise*.] An adverbial suffix denoting *way, manner, respect*. Combinations with certain common nouns and pronouns (lengthwise; anywise), having similar meaning to *-ways* compounds, have come to be used interchangeably with them. See *WAYS*. — *wise* is now used freely in combination with nouns, signifying *in the characteristic manner or fashion of a (thing specified)*, as in *clockwise*.

**wise** (wīz), *adj.* [AS. *wīs*.] 1. Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; discreet; — opposed to *foolish*. 2. Dictated or guided by wisdom; judicious; sage; as, a *wise* saying, plan. 3. Cognizant; aware; informed; — now chiefly in the slang phrase *to be, or get, wise to (something)*. 4. Calculating; shrewd; subtle; cunning; sophisticated. 5. (*Obs. etc. Dial.*) Skilled in magic, divination, etc. 6. (*Obs.*) A versed in some art, science, or skill; skillful. b Having knowledge; learned. — **wise'ly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* *Wise, sage, sapient, judicious, prudent, sensible, sane* mean having the power to recognize the best ends and means to those ends. *Wise* suggests great understanding of persons, conditions, and situations, and unusual discernment and discrimination in dealing with them; *sage* suggests wide experience, great learning, and wisdom; *sapient*, in older and learned use, suggests *sagacious* but, in current ironical

ance by what he knows to be right and necessary; *sensible* suggests a capacity for not exceeding the dictates of good sense in his words or acts; *sane* suggests a healthy-mindedness and levelheadedness shown in words and act.

**wise**, *v. t.* [AS. *wīsan*.] 1. *Obs. etc. Dial.* a To guide; direct. b To instruct; show; inform. c To beguile; persuade. d To explain. e To employ; use. 2. To make *wise*, esp., *Slang*, in senses 3 and 4. — **wise up**, *Slang*. To make or become informed, sophisticated, etc.

**wiseacre** (wīz'ākēr), *n.* [MD. *wīseager*, corrupt, (as if from the words for *wise* and *say*) fr. OHG. *wīzago* prophet.] 1. One making undue pretensions to wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce. 2. A wise person; — usually ironical.

**wise crack** (k-rāk'), *n.* A jocular smart remark. — *Syn.* See *JEST*. — **wise crack**, *v. t.* — **wise crack'er**, *n.* *All Slang*.

**wish** (wīsh), *v. t.* [AS. *wīscan*.] 1. To long for; to crave; to desire. 2. To frame or express a desire concerning; to desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); as, *to wish the day over*. 3. To invoke in favor of, or against, anyone; to invoke; as, *to wish one happiness or harm*. 4. In weakened sense, to bid; — used in the phrases, *to wish one good morning, good-by, welcome, etc.* 5. To request; command; as, *I wish you to go now*. — *v. i.* 1. To have a desire or

yearning; to long. 2. To frame or express a wish. — *i.*

— *n.* 1. An act or instance of wishing; a desire; long; were horses beggars would ride. 2. A thing desired; — *pl.* desires. 3. Expression of desire; request; hence, invocation or imprecation; also, an expressed desire; as, *I shall go as you wish*. 4. *pl.* A desire for welfare, good fortune, etc.; as, *you have my best wishes*. **wish-bone** (wīsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; furculum; merrythought.

**wish'er** (wīsh'ēr), *n.* One who wishes.

**wishful** (-fūl; -f'), *adj.* 1. Having desire or yearning; longing. 2. Showing desire; wishful. — **wishful-ly**, *adv.* — **wishful-ness**, *n.*

**wishy-washy** (wīsh'wōsh'), *n.* Any weak thin drink.

**wishy-washy** (wīsh'wōsh'), *adj.* [Redupl. of *WASHY*.] Thin and pale; weak; — orig. of liquids; hence, feeble; sickly.

**wisp** (wīsp), *n.* [ME.] 1. A small bunch or bundle, as of hay, straw, or the like. 2. A slender, twisted piece of something, as of paper or grass; hence, a torch; figuratively, a fragment; shred; as, *a wisp of smoke*; a mere upstart of a woman. 3. A will-o'-the-wisp; an illusion. 4. A whisk, or small broom. — *v. t.* To roll into a wisp.

**wisp'y** (wīsp'), *adj.* Like a wisp; hence, slender; filmy.

**wist** (wīst), *past of wirt*, to know.

**wist-ri-a** (wīst'rī-ā), *n.* [NL., after Caspar Wistar (1701-1818), Am. anatomist. The spelling *Wisteria* is the one originally published by Nuttall.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Wisteria*) of handsome woody vines of the pea family, with two species in the southeastern United States and the rest Asiatic. They have pinnately compound leaves, showy, racemose, blue, purple, or white flowers, and elongated pods. It is usually spelled *wist-ri-a* (wīst'rī-ā). Especially, either of two species, the *Chinese wisteria* (*W. chinensis*) with racemes of handsome purple flowers, or the *Japanese wisteria* (*W. floribunda*), which blooms later than the Chinese species.

**wist'ful** (wīst'fūl; -f'), *adj.* [For *wishful*.] 1. *Obs.* Intent. 2. Feeling or evincing yearning with little expectation of gratification. — **wist'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wist'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wit** (wīt), *v. t. & t.* *pres. sing. wot, pl. witt; past wist (ē); past part. wist; pres. part. witt'ing.* (See the *Note* below.) [ME. *witen*, *pres. wot, wot, I know (wot)*, pret. *wiste*, fr. AS. *witan*, *pres. wif, pret. wate, wisse*.] *Archaic*, except in the phrase *to wit*. To know or have knowledge of; to learn; to be or become aware of.

*Wit* The present tense was originally inflected as follows: *sing. 1st pers. wot, 2d pers. wost, or wot (t)est; 3d pers. wot, or wot (t)eth; witen, or wite*. Variant or corrupt forms are found, as, in *SI* *wearre*, 3d pers. *sing. pres. wots*, and, in *dialect*, *I wit*. — *to wit*. That is to say; namely; scilicet; — used esp. in legal language, to call attention to a more particular specification of what has preceded.

**wit**, *n.* [AS.] 1. *Obs.* Activity of mind. 2. *Archaic.* The power of reasoning; the faculty of understanding.

a *speculiar condition of balance or soundness, esp. in a sane state*; — used only in *pl.*, as, in or out of one's *wit* or *wits*. b. *Practical good judgment*; wisdom; — now rare except in the phrase *to have the wit to*. 5. Mental alertness; esp., such capacity along with lively fancy and aptness or talent for clever expression; as, a man with little *wit* in conversation. 6. Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise. 7. A person quick in perception of felicitous and amusing associations of ideas or words and apt in expressing them. 8. One distinguished for clever and amusing sayings, for bright repartee, etc. — *at one's wit's end*. Wholly at a loss for a means of extrication from a perplexing situation; at the limit of one's mental resources.

*Syn.* *Wit, humor, irony, sarcasm, satire, repartee* mean expression that arouses sharp interest accompanied by merriment or laughter. *Wit* now usually suggests the power to evoke laughter by remarks showing swift perception, esp. of the incongruous, and verbal felicity; humor, an ability to perceive the ludicrous, the comical, and the absurd in human life or situations, usually without bitterness, and to express these so that others may see them; irony, a way of speaking or writing in which the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed; sarcasm, a form of humor intended to wound feelings; satire, a type of writing that holds up vices or follies for ridicule and reprobation; repartee, the power of answering quickly, pointedly, and often wittily or humorously.

**wit'an** (wīt'ān), *n. pl.* [AS. *pl. of wita* sage, councillor.] Literally, wise men; specif., A. S. *Wit*, the members of the national, or king's, council which sat to assist the king in administrative and judicial matters; also, the council.

**witch** (wīch), *n.* [AS. *wicca*, fem., *wicca*, masc.] 1. One who practices the black art, or magic; one regarded as possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. with the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now applied to women only. 2. An ugly old woman; a hag; crone. 3. *Colloq.* One who exercises more than common power or attraction; a charming or bewitching person. — *v. t.* 1. To work a spell, esp. an evil spell, upon by sorcery. 2. To effect by sorcery, or witchcraft. 3. To bewitch; fascinate. — **witch, adj.**

**witch broom.** = **WITCHES'-BROOM**.

**witchcraft** (wīch'krāft'; -t'), *n.* 1. The practices or art of witches; black magic; sorcery; intercourse with evil spirits; also, an instance of such practice. 2. Power more than natural; irresistible influence or charm.

**witch doctor.** 1. Among Africans, esp. Kaffirs, one whose business it is to detect or "smell out" witches and to counteract magic spells and influences. 2. Loosely, any medicine man or practitioner of magic.

**witch-elm**. Var. of *WITCH-ELM*.

**witch'er-y** (wīch'ēr-ē), *n. pl.* *EXES* (-ēz). 1. The practice of witchcraft; sorcery; also, usually *pl.*, a deed of witchcraft. 2. Fascination; irresistible influence; enchantment.

**witch'es'-be-som** (wīch'ēz-bēz'zōm; wīch'ēz-), *n.* = **WITCHES'-BROOM**.

**witch'es'-broom**, *n.* Any abnormal brushlike growth of small branches on trees or shrubs; — called also *hezenbesen*. They are caused mostly by various fungi. b *Plant Pathol.* A virus disease of the potato characterized by the formation of bushy clusters of slender sprouts.

**witches' Sabbath.** In medieval demonology, a midnight assembly in which demons, sorcerers, and witches were thought to celebrate their orgies.

**witch grass.** [Cf. QUITCH GRASS.] **a** See COUCH GRASS. **b** A common North American panic grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender brushlike panicles.

**witch hazel.** **a** A shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of eastern North America, having leaves like those of the hazel and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. It typifies a family (Hamamelidaceae, the witch-hazel family) of shrubs and trees having small, often clustered, flowers with separate petals. **b** An alcoholic solution of a distillate of the bark of this plant, widely used as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc., but not recognized in pharmacy as a valuable therapeutic.

**witch hunt.** A searching out of victims professedly for exposure on charges of subversion, disloyalty, or the like, but ulteriorly for harassing proponents of an incompatible political philosophy. — **witch'-hunt'**, *v. t.* — **witch hunter.**

**witch'ing, n.** Witchcraft; also, enchantment. — **adj.** That enchants; bewitching. — **witch'ing-ly, adv.**

**witch moth.** Any of various noctuid moths (*Erebinae* and allied genera).

**wits (wīt), v. t. & n.** [AS. *witan* to see to keep, compute.] **Scot. & Dial.** Blame; censure.

**wite, pres. pl. of wit, to know.**

**wit'-na-ga-mot', wit'-na-ga-mote' (wīt'-nā-gē-mōt'), n.** [AS. *witena gēmot*. See WITAN; GFMOT.] **A. S. Hist.** The assembly or council of the witan. It was chiefly advisory, but also elected the king, sat as the highest court of judicature, authorized new laws, the levying of taxes, granting of land, raising of military forces, etc.

**with (wīth; often with, esp. if accented or before a voiceless consonant; 108), prep.** **With** with, against, towards, opposite. **In general,** with denotes a relation of proximity, contiguity, or association.

**In various applications with may indicate:** 1. Opposition; as, to fight with one's neighbor. 2. Association of a reciprocal kind; as, to talk with friends. 3. Association as object of attention or concern, as, patient with children. 4. Association in the way of comparison, equality, or sameness; as, on equal terms with another. 5. Association by way of alliance, assistance, or harmony; as, on friendly terms with all nations. 6. Association in respect of sphere of activity; hence, in the estimation, sight, or opinion of, as, their arguments had weight with him. 7. Causal connection; as, eyes dim with tears. 8. Attendance by way of manner, purpose, result, condition, etc., upon action or expression; as, dismissed with thanks. 9. Association by way of addition; as, an astronomer, with his students, is taking observations. 10. Association in the way of possession, care, or attribute; as, to arrive with good news. 11. Association in the way of simultaneousness; as, grief moderates with the years. 12. Association in respect of accompaniment; hence, alongside of; in the company of; as, he went with his friends. 13. Conjunction or contiguity; as, one week with another. 14. That from which, as being formerly near or closely connected, there is separation; as, he parted with them at the crossroad. — **with that.** **a** Obs. Provided; if. **b** Obs. Moreover. **c** Thereupon; after that.

**with- (wīth-; with; 108; see the prep.).** A combining form of the preposition with, prefixed to verbs, meaning **a** Back, away, as in withdraw. **b** Against, as in withstand. **c** Archaic. **d** Together with, as in withal.

**with-al' (wīth-ōl', -d), adv.** [with + *al*.] **Archaic.** Together with, besides, or by means of, on account of this. **c** Immediately thereupon. **d** On the other hand; for all that, still. — **prep.** **Archaic.** With; — put after its object, often at the end of a clause with an implied relative pronoun as object; as, "a potsherd to scrape himself withal." *Job* ii 8.

**with-draw' (wīth-drō'; with; 108), v. t. & i.** **See** DRAW. [with + draw.] 1. To take back or away. 2. To recall or retract, as, to withdraw a threat. — **v. i.** 1. To retire; retreat; to go away. 2. In parliamentary practice, to recall a motion from consideration. — **Syn.** See GO. — **with-draw'al (-dōl', -d), n.**

**with-drawing room.** A room for retirement from another room, as from a dining room; a drawing room.

**with'e (wīth, wīth; wīth), n.** [AS. *withthe*.] A flexible, slender twig or branch, esp. one used as a band or rope; a willow or osier twig; a withy. — **v. t.** **Now Dial.** 1. To twist like a with'e. 2. To bind or fasten with with'es.

**with'er (wīth'ēr), v. i. & t.** [ME. *wideren*, var. of *veredren* to weather.] 1. To dry; to wither, or cause to lose freshness, vigor, force, etc. 2. To shrivel, wrinkle, or decay, as for want of moisture.

**with'er-ite (wīth'ēr-īt), n.** [After W. *Withering* (1741-49). Eng. physician.] **Mineral.** Native barium carbonate, BaCO<sub>3</sub>, which occurs in white or gray crystals, and also in columnar or granular masses.

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**with'er-rod.** A North American shrub (*Viburnum nudum*) with osier-like shoots. Also, the closely related species *V. cassinoides*.

**with'ers (wīth'ēr), n. pl.** [Prop., the parts which resist the pull in drawing, fr. ME. *withere* resistance, from AS. *withere*, fr. *withere* against.] 1. The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. See HORSE, *Illustr.* 2. The corresponding part in other animals. See DOG, SHEEP, *Illustr.*

**with'er-shins (wīth'ēr-shīnz), adv.** [AS. *withersūnes* backward.] **Scot.** In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun; contrariwise.

**with-hold' (wīth-hōld'; with-; 108), v. t. & i.** **See** HOLD. [with- + hold.] 1. To hold back; to check, restrain. 2. To refrain from granting, allowing, or the like; as, to withhold assent. — **Syn.** See KEEP. — **v. i.** To refrain from action. — **with-hold'er, n.**

**withholding tax.** A deduction levied as a tax upon income at the source, as upon salaries, wages, fees, dividends, etc.

**with-in' (wīth-in'; 108), adv.** [AS. *withinnan* adv. & prep.] 1. In or into the interior; as, **a** On the inside or inner side. **b** Inside the bounds, as of a region; as, besieged within. **c** Inside the body. **d** In the house, room, etc., indoors. 2. In or into the inner thought or character; as, outwardly calm but raging within. — **prep.** 1. In the inner part of. 2. In the limits or compass of; specif.: **a** Not farther in length than; as, within five miles. **b** Not longer in time than; as, within an hour. **c** Not exceeding in quantity or degree, as, expenses within one's income. 3. Hence, inside the limits or influence of; as, within call, sight.

**with-in'-doors' (wīth-in-dōrz; 70; 108), adv.** Indoors.

**with-in'-named' (-nāmd'), adj.** Named in this writing.

**with-out' (wīth-ōut'; 108), adv.** [AS. *withūtan*.] 1. On or at the outside; externally. 2. Outside of the house; out of doors. — **prep.** 1. At, to, or on, the outside of; out of; — opposed to within. 2. Out of the limits of; beyond; as, without our reach. 3. Not with; specif.: **a** Dissociated or separated from; not having or using; lacking; as, without end, full, fear. **b** In absence of the

**with-out'-doors' (-dōrz; 70), adv.** Out of doors.

**with-stand' (wīth-stānd'; with-; 108), v. t. & i.** **See** STAND. [AS. *withstandan*.] **With** with, prep.; STAND. 1. To stand against; to oppose or resist, with either physical or moral force; specif., to be proof against the weight, pressure, influence, etc., of; as, to withstand the force of a storm; to withstand temptation. — **Syn.** See OPPOSE.

**with'y (wīth'f; wīth'y), n.; pl. WITH'IES (īz).** [AS. *withig* willow, willow twig.] A flexible slender twig; a with'e. — **adj.** Flexible and tough; of a person, wiry and agile.

**wit'less (wīt'lēs, -līs), adj.** Destitute of wit, or understanding; foolish. — **wit'less-ly, adv.** — **wit'less-ness, n.**

**wit'ling (wīt'liŋ), n.** [wit + *ling*.] A person of little wit or understanding, a pretender to wit.

**wit'ness (wīt'nēs; -nīs), n.** [AS. *witnesa*, *gewitnesa*, knowledge, testimony, a witness (person).] 1. Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. 2. One who beholds, or otherwise has personal knowledge of, anything. 3. That which serves as or furnishes evidence, or proof.

**Law.** **a** One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. **b** One called on to be present at some transaction so as to be able to testify to its having taken place. — **v. t.** 1. To testify to; attest. 2. To give or be evidence of. 3. To establish by evidence.

**4.** To have direct cognizance of; to observe with one's own eyes or ears. **5.** To be the scene of; as, western Europe has witnessed many wars. **6. Law.** To act as a witness of, as a signature, writing, etc.; as, to witness a will. — **v. i.** To bear testimony; to give evidence. — **wit'ness-or, n.**

**witness stand or box.** A stand, or an enclosure, from which a witness gives evidence in a court.

**wit'ted (wīt'tēd, -tēd), adj.** Having wit, or understanding; — used esp. in combination, as, quick-witted; thick-witted.

**wit'ti-claim (wīt'tī-slāzm), n.** [From *wit'ti*, after *criticism*.] A witty saying, sentence, or phrase. — **Syn.** See JEST.

**wit'ting (wīt'tiŋ; -tē), n.** [Obs. *etc.* *Dial.* Information; news.

**wit'ting (-tē), adj.** Done with the knowledge of the doer, or knowingly; not unintentional. — **wit'ting-ly, adv.**

**wit'tol (wīt'tōl, -tō), n.** [From *witwoll*, the bird, associated with the cuckoo (cf. CUCKOO).] **Archaic.** A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it.

**wit'ty (wīt'tē), adj.; wit'tier (-tē-ēr); wit'tier-est.** [AS. *witig*, *witigig*.] 1. Possessed of wit, or intelligence. 2. Quick or ready in the perception or expression of amusing conceits and incongruities, cleverly facetious. 3. Marked by wit; as, a witty remark. — **wit'ti-ly, adv.** — **wit'ti-ness, n.**

**Syn.** Witty, humorous, facetious, jocular, jocose mean provoking laughter or smiles. **Witty** usually suggests cleverness and quickness and, often, a caustic tongue, humorous, often applied to anything that evokes (esp. consciously) laughter, in contrast to *witly*, usually suggests sensibility, whimsicality, or the like; **facetious** implies a delight in saying things that make people laugh; **jocular** implies a jolliness that disposes one to keep others laughing or amused, **jocose**, a waspish facetiousness.

**wive (wīv), v. i.** [AS. *wifan*.] To marry a woman; to take a wife. — **v. t.** 1. To marry to a wife, to provide with a wife. 2. To take for a wife; to marry.

**wi'vern (wī'vern), n.** [ONF. *wivre* (OF. *guivre*) wivern, fr. L. *vipera* viper.] **Her.** A fabulous two-legged winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having a dragon's head.

**wives (wīvz), n., pl. of wIFE.**

**wiz'ard (wīz'ərd), n.** [ME. *wysard*, fr. *wys*, *wis*, wise + *-ard*.] 1. Obs. A sage. 2. A sorcerer. 3. *Colloq.* A very clever or skillful person. — **adj.** 1. Possessed of magical influence. 2. Enchanting. — **wiz'ard-ly, adj.**

**wiz'ard-ry (-rē), n.** Magical skill; magic, witchcraft.

**wiz'en (wīz'ēn; dial. also wīz'ēn), v. t. & i.** [AS. *wisan*, *weosnian*, to wither.] To wither; shrivel. — **adj.** Withered; thin.

**wiz'ened (wīz'ēnd; dial. also wīz'ēnd), adj.** Dried; shriveled; withered; as, wiz'ened old men.

**woad (wōd), n.** [AS. *wād*.] A European herb (*Isatis tinctoria*) of the mustard family, formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves, also, the dyestuff.

**woad/wax'en (-wāk'sōn; -s'n), n. = WOODWAXEN.**

**wold (wōld), n.** Var. of 1st WELD.

**wob'ble, wab'ble (wōb'l, wāb'l), v. i. & -bled (-lēd); -bling (liŋ).** 1. To move or move along with an irregular rocking or staggering motion or unsteadily and clumsily from one side to the other. 2. To waver; vacillate; to show indecision. — **n.** A hobbling or rocking unsteady motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung. — **wob'bler, wab'bler (-lē), n.** — **wob'bly, wab'bly (-lē), adj.**

**wob'ble pump (wōb'l), n.** An auxiliary hand pump used to supply fuel to the carburetor of an airplane engine when the power-driven pump fails, or for forcing fuel from an extra tank.

**wob'bling, wab'bling (wōb'liŋ, wāb'liŋ), adj.** That wobbles, permits a vacillating motion, or operates with such motion. — **wob'bling-ly, wab'bling-ly, adv.**

**Wo'den (wō'dēn), n.** Also **Wo'dan (-dēn).** [AS. *Wōden*.] **Teut. Myth.** Odin. Wednesday is named for him.

**woe (wō), interj.** Also **wo.** Alas!

**woe, n.** Also **wo.** [ME. *wo*, *woe*, fr. AS. *wā*, *interj.*] 1. **Archaic.** Grief; sorrow. 2. A miserable or sorrowful state; also, an affliction. — **Syn.** See SORROW.

**woe's-gone, wo'be-gone' (wō'bē-gōn; 74), adj.** 1. **Archaic.** Beset or overwhelmed with woe; woeful. 2. Indicating woe, sorrow, or misery; hence, desolate.

**woe'ful, wo'ful (wō'fōl; -fē), adj.** 1. Full of woe; afflicted. 2. Involving, bringing, or port. to woe; as, *woeful* want. 3. Paltzy; miserable. — **woe'ful-ly, wo'ful-ly, adv.** — **woe'ful-ness, wo'ful-ness, n.**

**woe'some, wo'some (wō'sōm), adj.** Woeful.

**woe worth.** Woe be to. See WORTH, *v. i.*

**woke (wōk), past of WAKE.**

**wok'en (wōk'ēn).** **Archaic & dial.** past part. of WAKE.

**wold (wōld), n.** [AS. *wald*, *wald*, a wood, forest.] 1. **Obs.** A wood; forest. 2. An upland plain; a region without woods.

**wold** (wôld). Var. of 1st **wild**.

**wold**. Obs. past part. of 2d **will**.

**wolf** (wôlf, n.; pl. **wolves** (wôlvz), sometimes **wolfs**. [AS. *wulf*.] **1.** A. Any of certain large doglike carnivorous mammals of the genus *Canis*, including the European species (*C. lupus*), yellowish or brownish gray with rather coarse fur, erect, pointed ears and a bushy tail; the similar but larger **gray wolf**, or **timber wolf** (*C. occidentalis*) of northern North America; the smaller **prairie wolf**, or **coyote**, of western North America; and the **Indian wolf** (*C. pallipes*) and **Japanese wolf** (*C. hodophylus*) of Asia. Cf. **TYLACINE**. B. The fur or pelt of one of these animals. **2.** Any of various larvae of certain small beetles, or moths which infest granaries. **3.** A fierce, rapacious, or destructive person. **4.** A man forward, direct, and zealous in amatory attentions to women. **5. Music.** A dissonance in some chords on organs, pianos, etc., tuned by unequal temperament; also, an instance of such dissonance. **6.** In bowed instruments, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain tones. — **v. t.** To eat greedily as does a wolf; to devour. — **to keep the wolf from the door.** To keep away poverty; to prevent starvation.

**wolfberry** (bêr'f, -bêr'f), n. A western American shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) with white berries.

**wolf cub**. See **CUB**, n., 4.

**wolf dog**. Any of several breeds of large dogs formerly kept in Ireland for hunting wolves.

**Wolfian** (wôlf'fân; wôlf', adj. Anat. Discovered, or first described, by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff.

**Wolfian body**. *Embryol.* One of a pair of functional renal organs found in most vertebrate embryos, and becoming the kidneys in fishes and amphibians; the mesonephros.

**wolf fish**. Any of several large marine blennies notable for their strong teeth and ferocity.

**wolfhound** (wôlf'hound'), n. A dog of any of several breeds, esp. one of gigantic proportions, originally used in hunting the wolf and other large animals. The **Irish wolfhound** resembles the deerhound but is larger and stronger, its height being from 28 to 34 inches and its weight from 90 to 135 pounds. The **Russian wolfhound**, or **borzoi**, is from 26 to 31 inches high and weighs between 60 and 105 pounds.

**wolfish** (wôlf'fsh), adj. Of or characteristic of a wolf or wolves; ferocious. — **wolfish-ly**, adv. — **wolfish-ness**, n.

**wolf pack**. A flotilla of submarines that surface simultaneously at night in the midst of an enemy convoy, to loose torpedoes in every direction.

**wolfgram** (wôlf'grâm; wôlf', n. [G.] **1.** Tunstun. Symbol, *W* (no period). **2.** = **WOLFRAMITE**.

**wolfgramite** (-it), n. [G. *wolframit*, *wolfram*, said to be fr. *wolf* + *rahm* cream, soot.] Mineral. A tungstate of iron and manganese (Fe,Mn)WO<sub>4</sub>, usually of a brownish or grayish-black color and submetallic luster; — called also **wolfram**. It occurs in monochlin crystals and in granular or columnar masses. It is a source of tungsten.

**wolfbane** (wôlf'sbân'), n. Aconite, or monkshood.

**woll**. Obs. var. of **will**.

**wollastonite** (wôlf'stôn-î-tî), n. [After W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), Eng. chemist and physicist.] Mineral. A native calcium silicate, CaSiO<sub>3</sub>, a monoclinic mineral of varying color, usually in cleavable masses.

**wolver** (wôlv'vêr), n. One who hunts wolves.

**wolverine**, **wolver-one** (wôlv'vêr-în'), n.; see **PLURAL**, Note, 3. [From *wolf*, + *ver*, prob. so called from its supposed wolfish qualities.] **1.** An American carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*, family Mustelidae) very similar to the gibbon (*Gulo gulo*) of Europe. **2.** U. S. [cap.] A native or an inhabitant of Michigan, the **Wolverine State**; — a nickname.

**wolves** (wôlvz), n., pl. of **WOLF**.

**woman** (wô-mân), n.; pl. **women** (wîm'ên; -î-n). [ME. *woman*, *wumman*, *wumman*, *wimman*, *wifmon*, fr. AS. *wifmann*, *wimmann*, fr. *wif* woman, wife + *mann* a human being, man.] **1.** An adult female person. **2.** Woman-kind. **3.** With the distinctively feminine nature; womanhood; womanliness. **4.** A female attendant. **5.** A paramour; mistress. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE**. — **v. t.** Obs. To associate (one) with a woman. — **Shak.** — **adv.** **1.** Belonging or becoming to a woman; feminine. **2.** [With a plural noun, usually **WOMEN**.] Female; as, a **woman physician**. **3.** Of or for affecting a woman or women, as, a **womanly** letter.

**womanhood** (-hôd), n. **1.** State of being a woman, the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman, or of woman-kind. **2.** Women collectively; woman-kind.

**womanish** (-ish), adj. Resembling or suitable to a woman; effeminate. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE**. — **Ant.** Mannish. — **womanish-ly**, adv. — **womanish-ness**, n.

**womanize** (-îz), v. t. To make effeminate.

**woman-kind** (wô-mân-kînd'; -î), n. Women collectively.

**womanlike** (-lîk'), adj. Womanly. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE**. — **Ant.** Unwomanlike.

**womanly** (-lî), adj. Possessed of the qualities characteristic of women, as gentleness, compassion, modesty; feminine. — **Syn.** See **FEMALE**. — **Ant.** Unwomanly. — **adv.** In a distinctively feminine manner. — **womanli-ness** (-lî-nêss; -îs), n.

**woman suffrage**. The suffrage possessed and exercised by women. — **woman-suf-frage**, adj. — **woman-suf-frag-ist**, n.

**womb** (wô-m), n. [AS. *womb*, *womb*, fr. *1.* Obs. The belly. **2.** The uterus. **3.** Any cavity like a womb in containing and enveloping.

**wombat** (wô-mbât), n. [From native name in Australia.] Any of a genus (*Phascogale*) of burrowing marsupials resembling a small bear.

**wom'en** (wîm'ên; -î-n), n., pl. of **WOMAN**.

**wom'en-folk**, **wom'en-folks** (-fôk', -fôks'), n. pl. Women, collectively.

**wom'er-a** (wô-m'êr-â), n. Also **wom'er-ah**, **wom'ma-la**, **wom'mor-ah**, **wom'mor-a**, **woo'mor-a**, **woo'mor-ah**, **wom'mer-ang**, etc. [Native name in New South Wales.] A spear thrower used by the Australian aborigines.

**won** (wûn; wô-n; wôn), v. t. [AS. *wunian*.] Archaic & Dial. To dwell; live; abide.

**won** (wûn), past & past part. of **WIN**.

**wonder** (wûn'dêr), n. [AS. *wundor*.] **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment; a marvel; prodigy. **2.** A miracle. **3.** The emotion excited by novelty, or by something strange or not well understood; as-

tonishment. — **v. t.** **1.** To be affected with astonishment; to marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity; to query in the mind. — **v. i.** To feel doubt and curiosity about; as, he **wondered** why they came. — **v. t.** **der-er**, n.

**wonder-ful** (-fôl; -f'l), adj. [AS. *wundorfull*.] Adapted to excite wonder; marvelous; astonishing. — **wonder-ful-ly**, adv. — **wonder-ful-ness**, n.

**wonder-ing**, adj. Marveling or admiring. — **wonder-ing-ly**, adv.

**wonder-land** (wûn'dêr-lând'), n. **1.** A fairlike imaginary realm. **2.** A place abounding in natural features and phenomena, scientific apparatus, or art objects, etc., that excite admiration or wonder.

**wonder-ment** (-mênt), n. **1.** Surprise, astonishment. **2.** An object, deed, etc., exciting wonder; a miracle, marvel.

**wonder-struck** (-strîk't), adj. **wonder-struck** (-strîk't), adj. Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

**wonder-work** (wûn'dêr-wûrk'), n. [AS. *wundorweorc*.] A wonderful work or act; a wonder; miracle. — **wonder-work'er**, n. — **wonder-work-ing**, adj.

**won-drous** (wûn'drûs), adj. [As it *wonder* + *-ous*, but orig. fr. *wonder*, adv.] Wonderful; marvelous. — **adv.** In a surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. — **won-drous-ly**, adv. — **won-drous-ness**, n.

**won'ky** (wûn'kî), adj.; **won'ki-er** (-î-er); **won'ki-est**. [E. dial wanky.] Brit. Slang. Unsteady; shaky; feeble; awry; off.

**won'na** (wûn'nâ), Scot. Contraction of *will not*.

**won'ner** (wûn'êr), Scot. & dial. var. of *wonder*.

**wont** (wûnt; wônt; wôn't), adj. [ME. *wunt*, *woned*, past part. of *wunnen*, *wunen*, *wunen*, *wunen*, to dwell, be accustomed, fr. AS. *wunian*.] Used predicatively with *be*: Using or doing customarily; accustomed, as, he slept longer than he **was wont** (to sleep). — **n.** Custom; habit; usage. — **Syn.** See **HABIT**. — **v. t.** **1.** *past wont*; *past part.* *wont*; or *won't*; *pres. part.* *won'ting*. To accustom. — **v. i.** To be accustomed; to be used.

**won't** (wûnt; wûnt), Will not; — colloquial contraction of *will not*.

**won'ted** (wûn'têd; wûn't, wûnt'; -têd), adj. **1.** Accustomed; customary. **2.** U. S. Habituated to new surroundings. — **Syn.** See **USUAL**. — **won'ted-ly**, adv. — **won'ted-ness**, n.

**wool** (wûl), v. t. & i. **woolen** (wûd'î), **wool'ing**. [AS. *wôlgian*.] **1.** To sue for the affection of, and usually, marry with; to court. **2.** To solicit or entreat; to court solicitously.

**wool** (wûl; wôl; wûl), adj. [AS. *wîd*.] Archaic. Mad; violent.

**wood** (wûd), n. [AS. *wudu*, *wodu*, *wudu*.] **1.** Often pl. A dense growth of trees; a forest, grove. **2.** The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants. **3.** Timber or lumber. **4.** Something made of wood, pieces of wood cut or shaped for some particular use; specif., firewood. **5.** pl. *Mus.* The wood winds (see **WIND INSTRUMENT**). — **out of the woods** (or, now *Brit.*, *wood*). Colloq. Escaped from a situation of perplexity, anxiety, peril, or difficulty, safe after hazard. — **adj.** **1.** Wooden. **2.** Suitable for holding or cutting wood. **3.** *Living or growing in woods*; as, a **wood thrush**. — **v. t.** **1.** To cover with a growth of trees; to plant with trees. **2.** To supply with wood, as, to **wood** a steamboat. — **v. i.** To take or get a supply of wood.

**wood alcohol**. Chem. Methanol, methyl alcohol.

**wood anemone**. Any of several anemones (as *Anemone quinquefolia* of the United States, and *A. nemorosa* of Europe).

**wood betony**. A See **BETONY**. **b** A housewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of eastern North America, with red or yellowish flowers in bracted spikes.

**wood-bin** (wûd'bîn'), n. A bin for holding firewood.

**wood-bine** (-bîn'), n. Also **wood'bind** (-bînd'). [With *bine*, dial. var. of *bind*, fr. AS. *wudbind*, *wudbindae*; — so named as binding or winding about trees.] **a** The honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* of Europe; and, also, any of several other honeysuckles. **b** New Eng. The Virginia creeper.

**wood block**. **1.** A solid block of wood, as for paving. **2.** A die for printing, cut in relief on wood; a woodcut, also, a print from such a cut. — **wood'-block**, adj.

**wood'chat** (wûd'chât'), n. **a** Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family (genera *Tantrus* and *Lanius*). **b** A European shrike (*Lanius rusticus*).

**wood'chuck** (chîk'), n. [From *wejack*, or from one of the northern Algonquian names for the wejack or fisher, assimilated to *wood* and *chuck*.] A thickset marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the northeastern United States and Canada. See **MARMOT**.

**wood coal**. **a** Charcoal, **b** lignite.

**wood'cock** (wûd'kôk'), n.; see **PLURAL**, Note, 3. [AS. *wuducoe*.] **1.** An Old World limicoline bird (*Scopula rusticola*); hence, also, a similar and related American bird (*Philohela minor*). **2.** Archaic. A simpleton.

**wood'craft** (-krâft'; -î), n. **1.** Skill in anything pertaining to the woods, esp. in making one's way, in hunting or tramping, etc. **2.** Skill in constructing articles from wood. — **wood'craftsman** (-krâftsmân), n.

**wood'cut** (-kût'), n. **1.** An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving. **2.** = **WOOD BLOCK**, 2.

**wood'cut/ter** (-kût'têr), n. One who cuts wood. — **wood'cut'ting**, n.

**wood'ed** (wûd'êd; -îd), adj. Covered with trees.

**wood'en** (wûd'ên; -îd), adj. **1.** Made or consisting of wood. **2.** Stiff, clumsy, awkward, as if made of wood. **3.** Spiritless; stupid. — **wood'en-ly**, adv. — **wood'en-ness**, n.

**wood engraving**. **a** The art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. **b** A woodcut. — **wood engraver**.

**wood'en-head** (wûd'ên-hêd'), n. Colloq. A blockhead. — **wood'en-head-ed** (-hêd'êd; -îd), adj.

**wooden horse**. **1.** *Class. Myth.* A huge wooden horse filled with Greek soldiers, accepted by the Trojans as a present from the Greeks. The soldiers, stealing out at night, admitted the Greek army, and Troy was sacked. See **TROJAN HORSE**. **2.** = **HORSE**, 4 & 8.

**wooden Indian**. A standing wooden image of an American Indian brave formerly used for advertising before a cigar store; hence, Colloq., a person without animation or expression.

**wood'en-ware** (wûd'ên-wêr'), n. A general name for buckets, bowls, and other domestic articles made of wood.

**wood hyacinth**. A European squill (*Scilla non-scripta*) bearing racemes of drooping bell-shaped flowers; — called also **harebell** or **blue-bell**.

**wood ibis.** A large wading bird (*Mycteria americana*, family Ciconiidae) of wooded swamps of South and Central America and the southern United States.

**wood/iness** (wūd'f-nēs; -nī), *n.* State or quality of being woody.

**wood/land** (wūd'land; -lānd), *n.* Land covered with wood or trees; timberland. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of woodland; growing in woodland. — **wood/land-er** (-lānd-ēr), *n.*

**wood lot.** A relatively restricted area devoted to the growing of forest trees; as, a farm wood lot.

**wood louse.** Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans (*Oniscus*, *Cudrania*, or a related genus). They have a flattened body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball. See LOUSE, 2; PILL BUG, 1st SLATER, 2; SOW BUG.

**wood/mañ** (wūd'māñ), *n.* 1. Eng. A forester. 2. A hunter of forest game. 3. A woodcutter. 4. One who dwells in the woods. — **wood/mañ-craft** (-kraf't; -th), *n.*

**wood/-note**, *n.* A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

**wood nymph.** 1. A nymph of the woods; dryad or hamadryad. 2. A nymph of several handsome moths (genus *Euthysanotia*). b Any of several South American hummingbirds (genus *Thalurania*). c = SATYR, *n.*, 3.

**wood/pecker** (wūd'pēk-ēr), *n.* Any of more than 300 species of climbing xycolaptid birds (family Picidae) having stiff, spiny tail feathers to aid in climbing or resting on tree trunks, and a chisel-like bill used to drill into trees for insects. American species include the **downy woodpecker** (*Dryobates pubescens*; small, black and white), **gray-billed woodpecker** (*Campylorhynchus principalis*; large, glossy black with white on wings and neck, ivory-white bill, scarlet crest in male), **pileated woodpecker** (*Capitaneus pileatus*; black, with red crest and white markings on wings and sides of neck), **red-headed woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*; black, with white underparts and wing patches and red head and neck), and **flicker** (which see).

**wood pigeon.** a The ringdove *Columba palumbus* of Europe; also, any of certain related eastern pigeons. b Local, U.S. A wild pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of western North America.

**wood/pile** (wūd'pīl), *n.* A pile of wood, esp. firewood.

**wood/print** (wūd'prīnt), *n.* = WOODCUT.

**wood pulp.** Pulp from wood, used in making paper.

**wood pussy.** Local, U.S. A skunk.

**wood rat.** Any of numerous native rats of the genus *Neotoma*, of the southern United States and western North America. They have soft fur, light gray to ochraceous above and white below.

**wood ray.** See MEDULLARY RAY.

**wood/rail** (wūd'rāil), *n.* [AS. *wudurufe*.] A small European sweet-scented herb (*Asperula odorata*) sometimes used in perfumery and for flavoring wine.

**wood/shed** (wūd'shēd), *n.* A shed for wood, esp. for firewood.

**wood/sia** (wūd'si-ā), *n.* [NL., after Joseph Woods (1770-1864), Eng. botanist.] bot Any of a genus (*Woodia*) of rock-inhabiting ferns (family Polypodiaceae).

**wood/sman** (wūd'smān), *n.* A woodman, esp. one who frequents the forest; one skilled in woodcraft.

**wood sorrel.** A herb of the genus *Oxalis*, esp. *O. acetosella*, having usually compound leaves with obcordate leaflets and acid sat. See SHAMROCK, *Illustr.* This genus typifies a family (Oxalidaceae, the wood-sorrel family). b = SUREP SORREL (see SORREL, b).

**wood spirit.** Any supernatural being believed to live in or among trees, esp. in a forest.

**wood spirit.** Methanol (wood alcohol).

**wood sugar.** Dextroxylose (see XYLOSE).

**wood/sy** (wūd'sī), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the woods, or forest; suggesting the woods; dwelling in, or coming from, the woods.

**wood tar.** Tar obtained by the dry distillation of wood, either as a deposit from pyroigneous acid or as a residue from the distillation of the acid or of wood turpentine.

**wood thrush.** a A large thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) of eastern North America, noted for its loud clear song. b Local, Eng. & Scot. The mistle thrush. See THRUSH.

**wood turning.** The art or process of fashioning wooden pieces or blocks into various forms and shapes by means of a lathe. — **wood turner.** — **wood/-turning**, *adj.*

**wood vinegar.** Pyroigneous acid or crude acetic acid.

**wood/wax** (wūd'wāks; -s), *n.* Also formerly **wood/wax** (-wāks). [AS. *wuduweare*.] A low, bushy, yellow-flowered Eurasian shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) formerly important as the source of a yellow dye.

**wood winds** (wīnds). *Music.* See WIND INSTRUMENT. — **wood/-wind**, *adj.*

**wood/work** (wūd'wŭrk), *n.* Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc.

**wood/work/ing**, *adj.* Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood/-work-er**, *n.* — **wood/work/ing**, *n.*

**wood/worm** (wūd'wŭrm), *n.* A larva that bores in wood.

**wood/y** (wūd'ī), *adj.*; **wood/y-er** (-ī-ēr); **wood/y-est**. 1. Abounding with wood or woods. 2. Of or containing wood or woody fiber; ligneous. 3. Rare. Of or pert. to woods; sylvan. 4. Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a woody taste.

**wood/y** (wūd'ī; wūd'ī). Scot. var. of WITHY.

**wool'er** (wŭl'ēr), *n.* One who wools; a witter.

**woof** (wŭf), *n.* [ME. *oof*, fr. AS. *woof*, fr. *on* on + *wean* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of *E. weave*.] 1. The threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the thread carried by the shuttle; the weft; filling. 2. Texture; cloth.

**wool** (wŭl), *n.* [AS. *will*.] 1. The soft and curled, or crimped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals; esp., that of sheep, which constitutes, next to cotton, the most important materials. 2. Material, esp. clothing, made with wool. 3. A substance light and fleecy like wool. 4. Short for WOOL SPONGE. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with wool or woollen goods, esp. in their manufacture, storage, transportation, or sale.

**wool clip.** The annual production or crop of wool.

**wool/en**, **wool/len** (wŭl'ēn; -lēn), *adj.* a Of or like wool. 2. Pert. to wool or woollen clothes; as, a woolen mill. — *n.* Any fabric of wool.

**wool'er** (wŭl'ēr), *n.* An animal bred for its wool, as an Angora rabbit.

**wool fat or grease.** A fatlike wax coating the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool; lanolin.

**wool/fell** (wŭl'fēl), *n.* [wool + fell a skin.] A skin from which the wool has not been sheared or ruled.

**wool/gath'er-ing** (-gāth'ēr-ing), *n.* Act of gathering wool, as that found in tufts caught on bushes, etc.; figuratively, act of indulging in variant fancies. — *adj.* Indulging in idle fancies. — **wool/gath'er-er**, *n.*

**wool/grow'er** (-grŭ'ēr), *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool. — **wool/grow-ing, *n.***

**wool/ly** (wŭl'ī), *adj.*; **wool/-ly-er** (-ī-ēr); **wool/-ly-est**. Also **wooly**. 1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, or like wool. 2. Clothed with wool; bearing wool. 3. Coling, U.S. Characterized by the spirit of the West in frontier times; hence, attended with unusual excitement; as, a woolly melodrama. — *n.*; pl. WOOLLYS (-lī). 1. Western U.S. A sheep. 2. Slang. A garment made from wool. — **wool/-ly-ness**, **wool/-ness**, *n.*

**woolly bear.** The hairy larva of several bombycid moths.

**wool/pack** (wŭl'pāk), *n.* 1. A wrapper of canvas, cotton, wool, etc., for holding wool; also, the wool so wrapped. 2. Meteorol. A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.

**wool/sack** (-sāk), *n.* A sack for or of wool; specif., the seat of the English lord or chancellor in the House of Lords, a sack of wool in shape like a divan.

**wool/sort'ers' dis-ease** (-sŏrt'ēr-z). Pulmonary anthrax, an occupational hazard due to inhalation of bacterial spores (*Bacillus anthracis*) from contaminated wool.

**wool sponge.** A soft-fibered durable commercial sponge, esp. *Hippopongia canaliculata gonaspina*, occurring in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and off the southeast coast of Florida.

**wool stapler.** A dealer in wool. — **wool/-stap/ling**, *adj.*

**wool/mer-a** (wŭl'mēr-ā), **wool/mer-ah**, **wool/mer-ang**. Vars. of WOMERA.

**wooly** (wŭl'ī; wŭl'ī), *adj.* Slang. Befuddled.

**Worcester chi-na or por-ce-lain** (wŭs'tēr). China or porcelain made at Worcester, England, from 1751; — now called also **Royal Worcester** by reason of a royal warrant.

**Worcester-shire sauce** (wŭs'tēr-shīr; -shēr), also **Worcester's sauce**. A pungent sauce, orig. made in Worcester, England, consisting of soy, vinegar, and many other ingredients.

**word** (wŭrd), *n.* [AS.] 1. That which is said; esp., a brief remark or expression. 2. A declaration, promise; as, he pledged himself on his word to be present. 3. Archæol. A saying, adage. 4. Account; tidings; also, communication; information; — used only in the singular. 5. A signword, watchword, or verbal signal, also, an order; command. 6. (*Only in pl.*) Talk; discourse, in a vocal musical composition, the text as distinguished from the notes. 7. pl. Verbal contention; dispute. 8. An articulate sound or series of sounds which symbolizes and communicates an idea, the smallest unit of speech that has meaning when taken by itself. Words are *notional* when they present ideas as terms of thought (as *white*), *relational*, when they express relationships between terms of thought (as *to*). 9. Hence, the written or printed character or characters expressing such a unit of discourse as, the words on a page. 10. Theol. (Often with *the*.) The gospel message; esp. [*sometimes esp.*], the Scriptures, as a revelation of God. b [*esp.*] The *Logos* (which see); the divine Wisdom, as an finding manifestation in the world and man, and above all in Jesus Christ (John i, 1-5, 9-14); the Second Person of the Trinity. — *v. i.* 1. To express in words; to phrase. 2. *Obs.* To flatter with words; to cajole. — *v. i.* Archæol. & Dial. To speak, discourse.

**word/age** (wŭr'dj), *n.* Words, collectively.

**word blindness.** A condition, sometimes found after brain injuries, in which the patient is no longer able to recognize the words that he sees.

**word/-blind**, *adj.*

**word/book** (wŭrd'boŭk), *n.* 1. A vocabulary; dictionary. 2. A library, as of an opera.

**word class.** Gram. Part of speech.

**word for word.** In the exact words; verbatim. — **word/-for-word**, *adj.*

**word/ing** (wŭrd'īng), *n.* Expression in words; phrasing; as, the happy wording of an idea.

**word/less** (wŭrd'lēs; -lī), *adj.* Without words; silent.

**word order.** The order of arrangement of words in a phrase, clause, or sentence.

**word square.** A series of words so arranged that their letters read alike vertically and horizontally.

**word/y** (wŭrd'ī), *adj.*; **word/y-er** (-ī-ēr); **word/y-est**. 1. Of or pertaining to words; verbal; as, a wordy war. 2. Using or containing many words; verbose. — **word/y-ly**, *adv.* — **word/-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Words, verbose, prolix, diffuse, redundant mean using more words than needed to express thought. **Wordy** may also (but not necessarily) imply loquaciousness or garrulousness; **verbose** suggests resulting dullness, obscurity, lack of incisiveness, grandiloquence, or the like; **prolix**, such attention to minute details as to extend one's expression unduly and, often, tediously; **diffuse**, verbosity with lack of the compactness or condensation needed for pointiness and strength of style; **redundant**, indulgence in repetitious or unnecessary words or statements.

**work** (wŭrk; 70). [AS. & Scot. & dial. past part. of *weare*.]

**work** (wŭrk), *n.* [AS. *work*, *weare*, *weore*.] 1. Exertion of strength or faculties to accomplish something; toil; labor; also, employment; occupation; as, to be out of work. 2. The matter on which one is working; task; duty. 3. Material which is or is to be operated upon at any stage in the process of manufacture. 4. That which is produced or accomplished by exertion or toil; product; also, anything accomplished; act; deed; feat; as, a bad night's work; a man of good works. 5. Specif.: a That which is produced by mental labor, as a book, poem, etc. b Embroidery; needlework. c pl. Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, etc.; in mining, a shaft or workings. 6. A place where industrial labor of any kind is carried on; now, esp. in plural form (*work*), but often used with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufacturing establishment.

7. pl. The working or moving parts of a mechanism; as, the works of a watch. 8. Manner of working; workmanship. 9. Ability to work.

10. The foam or froth caused by fermentation, as in cider, in making vinegar, etc. 11. pl. Bib. Performance of moral duties or prescribed ceremonial acts, or both. 12. *Perf.* A fortified structure of any kind

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E M B E R  
A B U S E  
R E S I N  
T R E N D







**wreak** (rĕk), *v. t.* [AS. *wreacan*.] 1. To give free play or free course to (wreak); as, to *wreak* one's resentment on the innocent. 2. To inflict or exact (vengeance); as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

**wreath** (rĕth), *n.* *pl.* WREATHS (rĕthz). [ME. *wrethe*, fr. AS. *wriþa*; akin to AS. *wriþan* to twist.] 1. Something intertwined into a circular shape; as, a wreath of smoke, of flowers. 2. Now esp., a garland, as of flowers; a chaplet, esp. for a victor.

**wreath** (rĕth), *v. t. & i.* WREATHED (rĕthd); WREATHING (rĕth'ing). [From ME. *wrethen*, *wriþen*, past part. of *wriþen* to twist. Partly fr. *wreath*, *n.*] 1. To twist; contort so as to show folds or creases; as, his face was wreathed in smiles; to form or combine by twisting together; to entwine. 2. To form into a wreath or the shape of a wreath; to twine or twist about; to encircle. 3. To encircle as with a wreath.

**wreck** (rĕk), *n.* [AF. *wrek*, *wrec*, of Scand. origin.] 1. *Law*. Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. 2. A hulk or the ruins of a wrecked ship. 3. The broken remains of a person wrecked or otherwise ruined; hence, the emaciated form of a person. 4. The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, etc.; shipwreck. 5. Act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked; ruin; as, the wreck of a train, of one's hopes. — *v. t.* 1. To shipwreck. 2. To run, damage, or impair by wreck. 3. To reduce to a wreck or ruinous state by any kind of violence. 4. To bring to a condition of complete physical impairment or to an unsound condition; as, to *wreck* one's nervous system. 5. To demolish, as a building. — *v. i.* 1. To suffer wreck or ruin. 2. To work upon a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.

**wreck/age** (rĕ'j), *n.* 1. Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, remains of a wreck. 2. Broken, disrupted, and disordered parts or material from a wrecked structure.

**wreck/er** (rĕk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who wrecks, or ruins; one who disrupts, shatters, or frustrates. 2. One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, etc., as for rescue or for plunder. 3. One whose work is the demolition and removal of buildings, etc. 4. An autotruck equipped to hoist and tow wrecked or disabled cars, free cars stuck in mud or snow, or make minor repairs; — called also *tow car*.

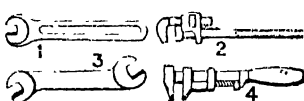
**wreck/ing** (rĕk'ing), *n.* Act or occupation of one who wrecks, esp. of one who wrecks vessels or cargoes, or of one whose work is to demolish buildings. — *adj.* Engaged, used, or adapted or equipped for use in wrecking or demolishing something or in salvaging shipwrecks or otherwise removing wrecks or recovering ships, railroad rolling stock, or automobiles from a wrecked or disabled condition.

**wren** (rĕn), *n.* [AS. *wrenna*, *wrenna*, *werna*.] 1. Any of numerous small singing birds (family Troglodytidae), including the European wren (*Nannus troglodytes*) and the American house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*). 2. Any of numerous small singing birds resembling true wrens.

**Wren, WREN** (rĕn), *n.* *pl.* WRENS, WRENS (rĕnz). A member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, an auxiliary of the British Navy (1917-1919), which was reorganized in 1939 and made part of the regular Navy in 1949.

**wrench** (rĕnch), *n.* [AS. *wrence* decept, a twisting.] 1. A violent twisting, or a pull with or as with twisting. 2. A sprain, an injury by twisting, as in a joint. 3. A distortion of the original meaning (of a word, passage, etc.).

2. An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, raw taps, etc.; a spanner. — *v. t.* 1. To twist violently; to pull jerk, or wrest by a violent wrench or sudden twist. 2. To injure by a twisting of a bodily part, to sprain. 3. To distort from its original meaning; to pervert.



Wrenches. 1. Single-head Wrench; 2. Pi Stillen Wrench; 3. Double-head Wrench. Monkey Wrench. See also *ill.*

**wrest** (rĕst), *v. t.* [AS. *wrestan*.] 1. To turn; twist; esp., to pull or force away by or as if by violent wringing or twisting. 2. To snatch or wrench forcibly, esp. by usurpation, extortion, etc.; as, to *wrest* the throne from the heir. 3. To twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to distort the words or sense of a text. — *n.* 1. Act of wrestling; a wrench; twist. 2. A key or wrench to tune a stringed instrument of music, as a harp or piano, by turning pins (wrest pins). — *wrest/er*, *n.*

**wrest/le** (rĕst'li), *v. i.* — *rĕst* (-lĕd); — *rĕt* (-lĕng). [AS. *wrestlian*, *freu*.] 1. To contend by grappling with, and striving to tip or throw down, an opponent. 2. To struggle for mastery, to strive earnestly. — *v. t.* To engage in (a match, bout, fall, etc.) in wrestling; to wrestle with; to seek to throw in wrestling. — *n.* The action of wrestling; a wrestling bout; a struggle. — *wrest/ler* (-lĕr), *n.*

**wrest/ling** (rĕst'ling), *n.* The sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other.

**wretch** (rĕch), *n.* [AS. *wrecca*, *wrecca*, exile, stranger, wretched person, fr. *wreacan* to drive out, punish.] 1. A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. 2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a vile person.

**wretch/ed** (rĕch'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed; very miserable. 2. Woeful, grievous; as, a *wretched* accident. 3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable. 4. Very poor in quality or ability; mean, unsatisfactory, or worthless. — *wretch/ed-ly*, *adv.* — *wretch/ed-ness*, *n.*

**wr/er**, *wr/ost*, *compar.* & *superl.* of *wry*.

**wrig/gle** (rĕg'li), *v. t. & i.* — *rĕg* (-lĕd); — *rĕg* (-lĕng). [MLG. *wriggelen*.] 1. To move to and fro with short writhing motions, like a worm; to squirm; wriggle. 2. To proceed by crooked, dodging, or evasive ways, by equivocation, or by shifts; as, to *wriggle* out of expressing an opinion; to *wriggle* into court favor. — *n.* Act of wriggling; wriggle. — *wrig/gle-ly* (-lĕ), *adv.*

**wrig/gle** (rĕg'li), *n.* 1. One that wriggles. 2. Specif., the larva or pupa of a wasp. — *See* *WIGGLER*, *illust.*

**wright** (rĕt), *n.* [AS. *wyrhta*, *wyrhta*.] A workman; an artificer; — now chiefly in compounds; as, millwright.

**wring** (rĕng), *v. t.* — *wring* (rĕng), formerly sometime *WRINGED* (rĕngd); *WRING/ING*. [AS. *wringan*.] 1. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press (out), as moisture from wet clothes. 2. To twist round or wrest forcibly or violently; as, to

by extortion; to exact by violence or against resistance; as, to *wring* a confession from the prisoner. — *v. i.* To perform the action of wringing; to strain with a writhing motion; to squirm. — *wring*, *n.*

**wring/er** (-ĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wrings. 2. Specif., a machine or device for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed; also, its attendant or operator.

**wrin/gle** (rĕng'li), *n.* [AS. *wringel*.] 1. A corrugation; a small ridge or furrow formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease; a pucker; a slight fold. 2. Specif.: a. A small crease or ridge of the skin; as, the *wrinkles* on his face. b. A ripple on the surface of a liquid. 3. Prob., a different word, and a dim. of ME. *wreke*, var. of *wrench* deict. *Colloq.* A clever notion, fancy, or device; a little trick or novelty, as in dress; as, the latest *wrinkle*. — *v. i.* — *wrin/gle* (-lĕd); — *wrin/gle* (-lĕng). To be or become marked with, or contracted into, wrinkles. — *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to pucker. — *wrin/gle-ly* (-lĕ), *adv.*

**wrist** (rĕst), *n.* [AS.]. 1. The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm, or a corresponding part on an animal, carpus. 2. The part of a garment or glove covering the wrist. 3. *Brit.* = *WRIST PIN*.

**wrist/band** (rĕst'bānd), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, which covers the wrist; a cuff.

**wrist/drop** (rĕst'drɔp), *n.*, or **wrist drop**. *Med.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, commonly due to poisoning by lead.

**wrist/let** (-lĕt, lĕt), *n.* 1. A band worn around the wrist, as for protection or ornament. 2. A handcuff.

**wrist/lock** (-lɔk), *n.* A wrestling hold in which one contestant is rendered helpless by a twisting grip on the wrist.

**wrist pin**. *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a cross-head or trunk piston, for the connecting rod.

**wrist watch**. A small watch attached to a bracelet or strap to fasten about the wrist.

**writ** (rĕt), *n.* [AS. *writ*, *perwrit*.] 1. That which is written; writing; now rare except in *Holy Writ*. 2. *Law*. *Orig.* In English law, any of various instruments in writ form issued under seal in the king's name; hence, in general, an order or mandatory process under seal, is sued, in the name of the sovereign or in the name of a court or judicial officer, commanding the performance or nonperformance of some act. Cf. HABEAS CORPUS.

**write** (rĕt), *v. t.* — *write* (rĕt); *WRIT/EN* (rĕt'ĕn); *WRIT/ING* (rĕt'ing). *Archaic past & past part.* *WRIT* (rĕt). [AS. *writan*, *orig.*, to scratch, score.] 1. To inscribe, as by cutting, carving, etc.; as, hieroglyphics *written* on the pyramids. 2. To form, as characters, letters, or words, on paper, parchment, etc., with a pen or pencil. 3. To set down, esp. for others to read, also, to pen or indite, by extension, to typewrite or dictate. 4. Specif.: a. To draw up; to draft, as, get a lawyer to *write* your will. b. To spell in writing; as, words *written* alike but pronounced differently. c. To fill, or fill in, by writing; as, to *write* a check. d. To pen, typewrite, or the like, a letter or note. e. To communicate (in message) by letter; as, to *write* that I am leaving today. f. To write contracts, or the like, for, specif., to underwrite, as, to *write* insurance upon a person's life. g. To compose, to be the author or composer of. 6. To express in literary form. — *v. t.* 1. To make significant characters or inscriptions as by incising, engraving, or, esp., penning; also, of things, to be adapted to such writing; as, to *write* on stone tablets; thus pen *writes* well. 2. To form letters, words, or sentences with a pen, pencil, or the like, as, immigrants who cannot *write*. 3. To produce poems, books, plays, etc. 4. To communicate by a letter or letters. 5. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, as a clerk, journalist, etc. — *writ* off. a. *Accounting*. To deduct for depreciation. b. *Bookkeeping*. To take off the books or to cancel, as by debiting the profit and loss account, as, we shall *write off* those claims. — *write up*. a. To write an account of. b. To bring up to date the writing of. c. To praise highly in the public press. d. *Accounting*. To set down an unduly high value for an asset.

**writ/er** (rĕt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who writes. 2. One who practices writing as an occupation, as an author, journalist, etc. 3. *Law*, *Scot.* A lawyer; a solicitor.

**writ/er's cramp, palsy, or spasm** (rĕt'ĕr'iz). *Med.* A painful spasmodic cramp of the finger muscles, brought on by excessive use in writing.

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**adj.** 1. That which is wrong; any departure from duty, truth, or fact, or from moral rectitude. 2. *Law*. A violation of the legal rights of another; an invasion of right to the damage of the party who suffers it; esp., a tort. — *Syn.* See *injustice*. — *v. t.* To do wrong to; hence: a To treat disrespectfully, dishonorably, etc. b To defraud; deprive wrongfully; with *of*. c To dishonor; malign. d To seduce (a woman). e *Now Scot.* To injure. — **wrong'er** (rōng'ēr), *n.* — *Syn.* Wrong, oppress, persecute, aggress mean to inflict injury upon unjustly or outrageously. Wrong implies unjustifiable injury either as unmerited or entirely out of proportion to one's deserts; oppress, the inhumanity laying on of burdens one cannot endure or exacting of more than one can possibly perform; persecute, a relentless and unremitting subjection to annoyance or suffering; aggress, a giving cause for remonstrance by wronging, oppressing, or persecuting.

**wrong'do'er** (rōng'dō'ēr; rōng'dō'ēr), *n.* One who does wrong; esp., a transgressor of the moral law. — **wrong'do'ing**, *n.*

Also **wrong** *font*. The incorrect font of type; — used on printers' proofs. *Abbr.* w. f.

**wrong'ly** (rōng'lē; -lē), *adj.* 1. Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair. 2. Not right, esp. in law; unlawful. — **wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wrong'ful-ness**, *n.*

**wrong'head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; -ēd; 2), *adj.* Stubborn in adherence to wrong opinion; perverse; obstinately wrong. — **wrong'head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **wrong'head'ed-ness**, *n.*

**wrong'ly**, *adv.* In a wrong fashion or way; wrong.

**wrong'ness** (rōng'nēs; -nēs), *n.* State or quality of being wrong.

**wrote** (rōt). *Past & obs. exc. illit. & dial. past part. of WRITE.*

**wroth** (rōth or, esp. in *Brit. usage*, rōth), *adj.* [AS. *wrōth* wroth, crooked, bail.] Full of wrath; angry.

**wrought** (rōt), *past & past part. of WORK.* Hence: *adj.* 1. Fashioned; formed; as, a curiously wrought ring. 2. Elaborated; ornamented; as, wrought tapestries. 3. Manufactured; processed; of leather, etc., dressed. 4. Of metals or metalwork, hammered; beaten into shape by tools; as, dishes of wrought silver.

**wrought iron.** *Metall.* A commercial form of iron, tough, malleable, and relatively soft. It contains less than 0.3 per cent carbon and has 1 or 2 per cent of slag mixed with it. It is distinguished from ingot iron and low-carbon steel by its slag content and its process of manu-

facture. Cf. **STEEL**, **CAST IRON**, **INGOT IRON**. — **wrought'ed-iron**, *adj.* **wrought'ed-iron cast'ing**. = **MITE CASTING**.

**wrought'ed-up** (rōt'ēd'up; 2), *adj.* Greatly stirred up; excited.

**wry** (rī), *v. t. & i. t.; wried (pāst part. of **WRY**).*

[ME. *wrien*, fr. AS. *wrigan* to turn, go, move.] To twist; writhe; contort. — *adj.*: **wry'er** (rī'ēr); **wry'est**. 1. Turned to one side; twisted; contorted; also, made by twisting the features out of shape, as, a wry face or smile. 2. a Marked by perversity or contrariness; wrongheaded; as, wry notions. b Distorted; warped. — **wry'ly**, *adv.* — **wry'ness**, *n.*

**wry'neck** (rī'nēk'), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* One with a wry, or twisted, neck; one afflicted with torticollis. 2. *Med.* Torticollis. 3. *Zool.* A bird (*Zenaidura macroura*) allied to the woodpecker, but having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck.

**wud** (wōd). *Dial. var. of wood, adj., mad.*

**wulfen-ite** (wūlf'ēn-īte), *n.* [After F. X. von Wulfen (1728-1805), Austrian mineralogist.] *Mineral.* A tetragonal mineral, PbMoO<sub>4</sub>, bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green, or brown, usually in tabular crystals.

**Wy'an-dot** (wī'an-dōt), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe once powerful in the Middle West.

**Wy'an-dotte** (-dōt), *n.* 1. Var. of **WYANDOT**. 2. One of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived in part from the dark Brahma and spanked Hamburg.

**wych'-elm'** (wīch'ēlm'), *n.* [ME. *wyche*, fr. AS. *weice*.] a A Eurasian elm (*Ulmus glabra*), a common species in England, Scotland, and Ireland. b The wood of this tree.

**wych'-ha'zel** (-hā'zēl), *n.* A Witch hazel. b = **WYCH-ELM**.

**Wyc'lli-ite**, **Wyc'lli-ite** (wīk'īl-īte), *adj.* Of or pert. to John Wycliffe (d. 1384), English religious reformer, or his doctrines. — *n.* A follower of Wycliffe; Lollard.

**wye** (wī), *n.*; pl. **WYES** (wīz). [See **Y**.] The letter Y, or something shaped like it.

**wyle** (wīl). *Scot. var. of WILE*, to lure.

**wy'ile-coat'** (wīl-ī-kōt'; wīl't; wūl't-), *n.* *Scot.* An undervest or petticoat.

**wy'te** (wīt). *Obs. exc. Scot. var. of WITE*, to blame.

**wy'vern** (wī'vērn). *Var. of WYVERN.*

## X

**X**, **x** (ēks), *n.*; pl. **X's**, **x's**, **Xs**, **xs** (ēk'sēz; -sēs). 1. The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. Its form and value are from the Latin, as is its name, *x* (Latin *īx*). The letter came into Latin from a western Greek alphabet, in which it had the value of *ks*. 2. The sound of this letter. In English, *x* stands for six sounds: *ks*, *g*, *gh*, *ph*, *s*, and *sh* (see *Pron.*, § 128). 3. [cap.] In Roman numerals, 10, or, in the form *x*, 1,000 or, in the form *X*, 10,000. *XX* stands for 20 and *XXX* for 30. When placed before another Roman numeral, *X* denotes that 10 is to be subtracted from the value of that numeral, and when placed after, that 10 is to be added; thus, *XI* stands for 40, *LX* for 60. See *NUMERICAL TABLE*. 4. Anything having the shape of the letter *X*. 5. [cap.] The word *Christ*, alone or in combination (chiefly in *Xmas*). 6. [not cap.] *Math.* a An unknown quantity. b Usually in the form *x*, the sign of multiplication; as, *2 X 2 = 4*; in measurements, equiv. to *by*; as, a room *20 X 30* feet. 7. As a *symbol*, used to denote: a Anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-third or (see *K*, § 8) twenty-fourth, or, when *V* and *W* are not used, the twenty first, in order or class. b Anything marked with an *x*; specif., *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, a ten-dollar bill; hence, *XX*, a twenty-dollar bill. c All the letters save the first letter of a word, as in *DX* for *distance*.

**xanth-** = **XANTHO-**.

**xanth'ate** (zān'thāt), *n.* A salt or ester of xanthic acid.

**xanth'ine** (zān'thīn), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Chem.* A soluble yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers.

**xanth'ic** (zān'thīk), *adj.* [F. *xanthique*, fr. Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] 1. Pert. to, or tending toward, a yellow color; specif., *Bot.*, designating flowers with some tint of yellow. Cf. **CVANTIC**. 2. *Chem.* a Of or pertaining to xanthin or xanthine. b Pert. to or designating any of a series of thio acids, as, specif., a colorless unstable oil, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>SSH.

**xanth'in** (-thīn), *n.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Chem.* A yellow insoluble coloring matter extracted from yellow flowers.

**xanth'ine** (-thēn; -thīn), *n.* Also **xan'thin**. [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] *Biochem.* A white microcrystalline nitrogenous compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, present in human tissue, urine, and certain plants, and closely related to uric acid.

**Xan'thip'pe** (zān'thip'pē; -thīp'pē) or **Xan'thip'pe** (-tīp'pē), *n.* [Gr. *Xan'thippē*.] Socrates' wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

**xanth'o** (zān'thō), *xanth-*. [Gr. *xanthos*.] A combining form meaning yellow, as in *xanthophyll*.

**xanth'o-chroid** (-kroid), *adj.* [xantho- + Gr. *chroa* color + -oid.] *Ethnol.* Having light-colored hair and fair complexion. — *n.* A person having xanthochroid traits.

**xanth'o-phyll** (-fīl), *n.* Also **xan'tho-phyll**. [xantho- + -phyll.] *Biochem.* a A crystalline, unsaturated compound, C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>58</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, found in plants, having a golden yellow color in dilute solution; — called also *lutidin*. b Any of several related natural yellow pigments.

**xanth'ous** (zān'thūs), *adj.* [Gr. *xanthos* yellow.] Yellow; specif., *Ethnol.*, of or pert. to those races with (yellowish, red, auburn, or brown hair; also, designating or pert. to races (esp. the Mongolian) with yellow complexion.

**X chromosome.** *Biol.* See **SEX CHROMOSOME**.

**ze'bec** (zē'bēk), *n.* [From earlier *chebec* (with influence of *Sp. zabéque*, now *zabéque*), through F. & I., fr. Ar. *shabbāk*.] *Naut.* A Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted, with long overhanging bow and stern.

**ze'n-a** (zē'n-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zenia* hospitality, fr. *zenos* guest.] *Bot.* The direct influence of pollen upon the seed in the cross-pollination of certain plants, whereby hybrid characters are manifested in the form, color, etc., of fruit or seed in the same generation.

**zen'o-** (zē'nō), **zen-**. [Gr. *zenos*.] A combining form meaning: a *Guest*, *stranger*. b *Strange*; *foreign*.

**ze-nog'a-my** (zē-nōg'ā-mī), *n.* [zeno- + -gamy.] *Bot.* Cross fertilization. — **ze-nog'a-mous** (-mūs), *adj.*

**zen'o-gen'e-sis** (zē'nō-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. *zeno* + -genesis.] *Biol.* a Spontaneous generation. b Alternation of generations. c The fancied production of an organism altogether and permanently unlike the parent. — **zen'o-gen'e-tic** (-jēn'ē-tīk), **zen'o-gen'ic** (-jēn'īk), *adj.*

**zen'o-lith** (zē'nō-līth), *n.* [zeno- + -lith.] *Petrog.* A fragment of a rock included in another rock.

**zen'o-mor'phic** (-mōr'fīk), *adj.* *Petrog.* Having a form other than its own; — said of mineral grains of igneous rocks whose mutual growths have prevented the assumption of outward crystal form. Cf. **IDIMORPHIC**.

**ze'non** (zē'nōn; zē'nōn), *n.* [Gr., neut. of *zenos* strange.] *Chem.* A heavy, colorless, inert gaseous element occurring in air (about one part in 170 millions by volume). Symbol, *Xe* or *X*; at. no., 54; at. wt., 131.3.

**zen'-pho-bi-a** (zē'nō-fō-bī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *zeno* + -phobia.] Hatred of foreigners.

**ze'rie** (zē'rīk; zē'rīk), *adj.* [Gr. *zēros* dry.] *Bot.* Characterized by deficiency of moisture, or aridity.

**ze'ro-** (zē'rō), **zer-**. [Gr. *zēros*.] A combining form meaning *dry*, as in *ze'ro-der'ma*, a disease of the skin, characterized by dryness, roughness, and the peeling off of flakes of skin.

**ze-roph'i-lous** (zē-rōf'ī-lūs), *adj.* [zero- + -philous.] *Bot.* Drought-resistant, as desert plants. — **ze-roph'i-ly** (-lī), *n.*

**ze'roph-thal'mi-a** (zē-rōf-thāl'mī-ā), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *zērophthalmia*, fr. *zēros* dry + *ophthalmos* the eye.] *Med.* A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva, leading to a lusterless condition of the eyeball. — **ze'roph-thal'mic** (-mīk), *adj.*

**ze'ro-phyte** (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [zero- + -phyte.] *Ecology.* A xerophilous plant. — **ze'ro-phyt'ic** (-fīt'īk), *adj.*

**xi** (ē; kē; kē), *n.* [Gr.] The fourteenth letter (Ξ, ξ) of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to English *x*.

**xion.** See **XION**.

**xiph'i-ster'num** (xīf'ī-stēr'nūm), *n.*; pl. **-NA** (-nā). [NL., fr. Gr. *xiphos* a sword + *sternum*.] *Anat. & Zool.* The posterior or inferior segment of the sternum; — in man usually called *xiphoid*.

**xiph'oid** (xīf'ōid), *adj.* [Gr. *xiphoidēs* sword-shaped, fr. *xiphos* sword + *eidos* form, shape.] *Anat.* Ensigniform; sword-shaped. — *n.* The xiphisternum.

**xiph'o-su'tran** (xīf'ō-sū'trān), *adj.* [Gr. *xiphos* sword + *aura* tail.] *Zool.* Of or designating an order (Xiphosura) of arthropods made up of the king crabs. See **KING CRAB**, *Illust.* — **xiph'o-su'tran**, *n.*

**Xmas.** See **X**, n., 5.

**XP** (kī rē; kē rē). [The Greek letters chi (Χ) and rho (Ρ), not the Eng. *XP*.] The first two letters of the Greek word **ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ**, Christ; — an abbreviation used with the letters in a monogram.

**X particle.** = **MESON**.

**X ray.** 1. *Physics.* Any of the radiations of the same nature as light radiation, but of an extremely short wave length, moving primarily as the result of a sudden change in the velocity of a moving electric charge (as when rapidly moving cathode rays strike a solid obstacle, or target, in a vacuum tube), and as the result of changes in the atoms of the target due to this impact. The most probable properties of these rays are: (a) ionization of a gas through which they pass; (b) penetration through various thicknesses of all solids; (c) production of X rays by impinging on material bodies; and (d) action on photographic plates, fluorescent screens, etc., like that of light. See **ROENTGEN**. 2. A photograph obtained by use of X rays. — **X-ray**, *adj.*

**X-ray** (see Pron., § 2), *v. t.* To expose to the action of X rays; to examine, treat, or photograph with X rays.

**X-ray photo-graph**. A shadow picture made with X rays.

**X-ray therapy**. *Med.* Treatment, as of a cancer, by controlled application of X rays.

**X-ray tube**. *Physics*. A vacuum tube designed to produce X rays copiously.

**xy-lan** (zī'lan), *n.* [Gr. *xylinon* wood.] *Chem.* A yellow gummy substance of the pentosan class, present in woody tissue, as straw.

**xy-lo-ry ray** (zī'lo-rī). See MEDULLARY RAY.

**xy-lom** (zī'lem), *n.* [G. fr. Gr. *xylo-* wood.] *Bot.* A complex tissue in higher plants, consisting of tracheids or tracheae (or both) and usually also of wood fibers and parenchyma cells; woody tissue; — distinguishing from *phloem*. It conveys water and minerals, serves as mechanical support, and (in many plants) stores food during dormant periods. *xylem* originating from apical meristem is called *primary xylem*, that produced by the cambium is called *secondary xylem*. It constitutes the wood of timber trees.

**xy-lene** (zī'len), *n.* [Gr. *xylinon* wood.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric colorless hydrocarbons,  $C_{10}H_8$ , derivatives of benzene, found in coal and wood tar and certain kinds of petroleum. Commercial xylene, a mixture of the three, is used as a solvent.

**xy-lo** (zī'lo; zī'lk), *adj.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating any of six isomeric crystalline acids,  $(C_6H_4)(COOH)_2$ , carboxyl derivatives of xylene.

**xy-lidine** (zī'lidīn; zī'ly-īdīn), *n.* Also **xy-lidīn**. [From *XYLENE*.] Any one of six isomeric compounds,  $(C_6H_4)(CH_2NH_2)_2$ , amines, derivatives of xylene, resembling aniline. Commercial xylylene, used in making certain dyes, is a liquid consisting of a mixture of five of the above compounds.

**xy-lo-** (zī'lo), *xy-l-*. [Gr. *xylo-*.] A combining form meaning wood, as in *xylophone*.

**xy-log-ra-phy** (zī'log-rā-fī), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-graphy*.] The art of engraving on wood or of taking impressions from engravings so made. — **xy-lo-graph** (zī'log-grāf), *n.* — **xy-log-ra-pher** (zī'log-rā-fēr), *n.* — **xy-lo-graph-ic** (zī'log-grāf'ik), **xy-lo-graph-ical** (zī'log-grāf'ik-əl), *adj.*

**xy-loid** (zī'loid), *adj.* [*xylo-* + *-oid*.] Resembling wood.

**xy-lol** (zī'lol; -lōl), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-ol*.] Xylene.

**xy-loph-a-gous** (zī'lof-rā-gūs), *adj.* [Gr. *xylophagos* eating wood, fr. *xylo-* wood + *phagēin* to eat.] *Zool.* Eating, boring in, or destroying wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvae, crustaceans, and mollusks. — **xy-lo-phage** (zī'lof-fāj), *n.*

**xy-lo-phone** (zī'lo-fōn; zī'lo-fōn), *n.*

[*xylo-* + Gr. *phōnē* sound.] *Musical.* A percussion instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, graduated in length to sound the musical scale, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers. (Cf. *CLAVES*, *CLAVIER*. — **xy-lo-phon-ist** (zī'lof'ist; zī'lof'ō-nist; zī'), *n.*



Xylophone.

**xy-lose** (zī'loz), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-ose*.] (*chem.*) A crystalline nonfermentable sugar,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ , one form of which, dextroxylose (called also wood sugar), is made by hydrolysis of xylan.

**xy-lo'o-mous** (zī'lof'ō-mūs), *adj.* [*xylo-* + root of *Gr. temnein* to cut.] *Zool.* Capable of boring or cutting wood; — said of many in sects.

**xy-lo'to-my** (-mī), *n.* [*xylo-* + *-tomy*.] Art of preparing sections of wood, esp. by means of a microtome, for microscopic examination. — **xy-lo'to-mist** (-mīst), *n.*

**xy-ter** (zī'tēr), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *xystrōn* a scraper, fr. Gr. *xyson* fr. *xyen* to scrape, polish.] *Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones.

## Y

**Y, y** (wī), *n.* *pl.* Y's, y's, Ys, ys (wīz). 1. The twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. It comes from the Latin, which borrowed it, after the Roman conquest, from the Greek *upsilon* and used it as a vowel in the writing of Greek words. Y is ultimately from the same Semitic source as U, V, and W. 2. The sound of this letter. In English, y has both consonantal and vocalic value. At the beginning of a word or syllable, except when a prefix (see y-) is usually pronounced as a voiced palatal spirant consonant, but with slight or no audible friction (as in *yes*); as a prefix, and usually in the middle or at the end of a syllable, it is a vowel, with various values (as in *myth*, *happy*, *my*, *myrrh*, *marry*). See Pron., § 129. 3. Anything having the shape of the letter Y. 4. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-fourth or (see K, 3) twenty-fifth, or, when V and W are not used, the twenty-second, in order or class.

**y-** (ī). Also **ī-** (ī) [ME *y-*, *ī-*, fr. AS *ge-*.] A prefix originally denoting association, but by Spenser and later archaists used chiefly with past participles in a vaguely perlocutive sense, as in *y-clept*, *y-wrought*.

**-y** (ī; 53). [*F.* or *L.* or *Gr.*; *F.* -ie, fr. *L.* -ia, often fr. Gr. -ia, -eia.] A suffix of nouns, esp. of abstract nouns, as in *courtesy*, *glory*, *jealousy*, *victory*. It often forms abstract nouns corresponding to adjectives in -ous, as in -reny, -samy, -phasy, etc.

**-y** (ī; 53). Also **-ie** (ī). [Origin obscure.] A noun suffix forming diminutives, as in *Johnny*, *lassie*.

**-y** (ī; 53). Also, esp. after *y*, *-y* (ī). [AS. -ig.] An adjective suffix, Anglo-Saxon -ig, signifying 'a characterized by having; full of; as in antry, stony clayey. b Tending or inclined to; -ive; as in chatty, sleepy. c Somewhat; rather; -ish; as in chilly, lanky. d Chiefly Colloq. Somewhat like; suggesting; as in hummy, messy.

**-y**. [AF. or L.; AF. -ie, fr. *L.* -ium.] A noun suffix, denoting result of action, as in *angury*, *perjury*.

**yab-ber** (yāb'ēr), *n.* & *v.* [From native *yabba* language, talk.] *Australia*. Talk; jabber.

**yacht** (yōt), *n.* [D. *yacht*, fr. MD. *yaght*, *yaghtsch*, lit., a pursuit ship (orig. against pirates), fr. *yaght* pursuit, chase, hunting.] *Naut.* Any one of various types of relatively small vessels, characteristically with sharp prow and graceful lines, and ordinarily used for pleasure. — *v. t.* To race or cruise in a yacht.

**yachting**, *n.* The action, fact, or pastime of cruising in or navigating a yacht.

**yachtsman** (yōts'mān), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht for pleasure; one devoted to yachting. — **yachtsman-ship**, **yachtman-ship**, *n.* — **yachtswoman** (-wōm'ān), *n.*

**yaff** (yāf), *n.* & *v. t.* [Imitative.] *Scot.* Bark; yelp; scold.

**yagger** (yāg'ēr). Var. of *JACK*.

**Yah-hoo** (yā'hō; yā'hō; yā'hō; yā'hō), *n.* 1. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, one of a filthy race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. See HOUGHENHIM. 2. Hence (*not cap.*): a Any degraded or vicious man. b U.S. A loud bumpkin.

**Yah-veh** (yā'hē), **Yah-veh**, **Yah-ism**, **Yah-vis'tic**. Vars. of *YAH-WEH*, etc.

**Yah-veh** (yā'hē), **Yah-we**, *n.* Also **Jah-veh**, **Jah-ve** (yā'hē), etc. A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible; — used by some critics to discriminate the tribal god of the ancient Hebrews from the Christian *Jehovah*. See TETRAGRAMMATON.

**Yah-wism** (-wīz'm), *n.* Also **Jah-wism** (-vīz'm). 1. The worship of Yahweh (*Jehovah*), or the system of doctrines, etc., connected with it. 2. Use of *Yahweh* as a name for God.

**Yah-wis'tic** (yā-wīs'tik), *adj.* Also **Jah-wis'tic**, **Jah-wis'tic** (yā-), older **Jeh-wis'tic** (jē-hō-wīs'tik). Characterized by the use of *Yahweh*, or *Jehovah*, as a name of God; — said of certain parts of the Old Testament, esp. of the Hexateuch. Cf. ELOHISTIC.

**yak** (yāk), *n.*; see FLURRY, Note, 3. [Tibetan *gyag*.] A large wild or domesticated ox (*Bos grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia.

**yam** (yām), *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, fr. Senegal (Guinea) *nyami* to eat.] 1. The edible, starchy root of various plants (genus *Dioscorea*, as *D. alata*, *D. alata*, etc.). It largely replaces the potato as a food in trop-

ical climates. The genus is typical of a family (Dioscoreaceae, the yam family) of monocotyledonous twining herbs having netted veined leaves and small dioecious flowers. 2. A *Scot.* The potato. b *South-ern U. S.* The sweet potato.

**ya-men** (yā'mēn), *n.* [Chin. (Pek.) *ya-men*, lit., flag gate; — because flags were placed in front of the buildings.] In China, the official headquarters or residence of a mandarin or tuchun.

**yam'mor** (yām'mōr), *n.* & *v.* [AS. *gōmorian*, *gōmorian*, fr. *gōmor* said, sorrowful.] *New Dial. & Colloq.* A Whimper. b Yell; cry; — of birds. c Chatter; stammer.

**yank** (yānk), *n.* [Origin uncert.] *Colloq., U. S.* A jerk or twitch. — *v. t.* & *v. i.* *Colloq.* To jerk.

**Yank** (yānk), *n.* & *adj.* *Slang.* Short for *YANKEE*.

**Yan'kee** (yān'kē), *n.* (Often derived, through an early *Yankees*), fr. Am. Ind. corrupt. of *English*, or *F. Anglais*, but prob. fr. D. (dim.) of *Jan John*, as applied by the Dutch of N. Y. to the English of Conn.) A nickname for a native of New England, or, by extension, of the northern part of the United States; also, as sometimes used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States. — *adj.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of the Yankees, loosely, *Brit., American*. — **Yan'kee-dom** (-dōm), *n.* — **Yan'kee-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**Yan'kee-Doo-dle** (dōd'lē), *n.* A song and air, popularly recognized as quasi national in the United States. The words, which are doggerel and of which there are several versions, are said to have been written originally in 1755 in denigration of the provincial troops, by Dr. Schuckburgh, a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army.

**yap** (yāp; yap), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A snappish bark; yelp. 2. *Chit-chat*. *Slang.* a Talk; gab. b A hoodlum. c A bumpkin. — *v. t.* **YAPPED** (yāpt; yāpt); **YAP'PING**. 1. To bark snappishly; to yelp. 2. *Slang.* To talk noisily.

**ya-pok', ya-pock'** (yā-pōk'), *n.* [From *Oyapock*, *Oyapock*, river in Guiana, prob. fr. Tupi *oyapuca*, *oyapuca*, a monkey of the genus *Callithecus*.] A small semiaquatic South and Central American opossum (*Chironectes minimus*). (Cf. *OPUSSUM*.)

**Ya-qui** (yā'kē), *n.* An Indian of one of the most important of the Piman tribes, now living in Sonora, Mexico.

**Yar-bor-ough** (yā'r-bōr'ō; -bōr'ō), *n.* *Whist*. A hand containing no card higher than a nine; — so called because a former Lord Yarborough used to offer 1,000 to 1 before a deal that the taker would not hold such a hand.

**yard** (yārd), *n.* [AS. *giard*, *gyrd*, rod, measure, yard.] 1. A measure of length, the standard of English and American linear measure. Abbr. *yd.*; *pl. yds.* or *yds.* See MEASURE, Tables 1 & 3. 2. *Naut.* A long spar, tapering toward the ends, to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail.

**yard**, *n.* [AS. *geard*.] 1. An enclosure; specif.: a A small enclosed place in front of or around a house, barn, or other building. b An enclosure within which any work or business is carried on; — usually in combinations; as, a brickyard. 2. The grounds of a building or group of buildings, as the campus of a university. 3. A locality in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter for feeding and protection; as, a moose yard. 4. *Railroads*. A system of tracks within prescribed limits used for making up trains, storing cars, etc. — *v. t.* To confine, enclose, or store in a yard; to shut up, or keep, in a yard; — often with *up*.

**yard-age** (yārd'āj), *n.* The aggregate number of yards (linear, square, or cubic); also, the length, extent, or volume of something as measured in yards.

**yard'age**, *n.* Use of a yard, as for keeping cattle received at a railroad station; also, the charge for such use.

**yard/arm'** (yārd'ārm'), *n.* *Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard.

**yard grass**. A coarse annual grass (*Elyusine indica*) having digitate spikes, common in dooryards, etc.

**yard'man** (yārd'mān), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). *Naut.* A sailor assigned to the yards.

**yard'man** (-mān), *n.* A man employed in or about a yard; specif., *Railroads*, an employee engaged in yard service.

**yard/ma'ster** (yārd/'mās'tēr), *n.* *Railroads.* The man in charge of, and directing operations in, a yard.

**yard/stick** (yārd/'stīk), *n.* 1. A stick three feet, or a yard, in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. 2. A test or criterion by which something intangible is measured. — *Syn.* See STANDARD.

**yard/wand** (yārd/'wɒnd), *n.* A yardstick.

**year** (yār), *adj.* [AS. *gearu*, *gearo*, ready, complete. The initial consonant is prob. due to the prefix *ge-* (see *y-*).] *Archaic & Dial.* a Ready; b Easier; active; c Easily worked; manageable. — *adv.* Obs. Quickly; soon. — *See* year'ly, *adv.*

**yearn** (yār'n), *n.* [AS. *gearn*.] 1. Spun wool, flax, silk, cotton, etc., such as may be used in weaving, in knitting, and in the manufacture of thread. 2. *Collog.* A story of adventure; an exciting and, often, dubiously true story. — *v. i.* *Collog.* To tell yarns, to spin a yarn or yarns.

**yarn-dyed** (-dīd'), *n.* Made of yarn dyed before being woven.

**yar'o-vice** (yār'ō-vīz), *v. t.* Var. of JAROVIZE. — **yar'ō-vi-za'tion** (-vī-zā'shūn; -vī-), *n.*

**yar'row** (yār'rō), *n.* [AS. *gearue*.] a A strong-scented Eurasian herb (*Achillea millefolium*) of the aster family, widely naturalized in North America, having small white corymbose flowers. b Any of several related American species.

**yash-mak'** (yāsh-'māk'; yāsh-'māk'), *n.* Also **yash-mac'**. [Ar. *yash-mak'*.] A form of double veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

**yat'a-ghan** (yāt'ā-'ghān), *n.* Also **yat'a-gan**. [Turk. *yātūghān*.] A long knife, or short saber, without a crosspiece, common among Mohammedans.

**yau'd** (yōd; yād), *n.* *Scot.* A work horse, esp. a mare.

**yau'd** (yōd; yād; yāld), *adj.* *Scot.* Alert; active.

**yau'p** (yōp; yāp), **yau'p'er**. Vars. of YAWP, etc.

**yau'pon** (yō'pōn), *n.* [Am. Ind. *yopin*.] A species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) native to the southern United States. The smooth elliptical leaves are used as a substitute for tea.

**yaw** (yō), *v. i. & t.* [Origin uncert.] 1. *Naut.* To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as when struck by a heavy sea; said of a vessel. 2. *Aeronautics.* To turn or deviate from the line of flight by angular motion about the normal, or vertical, axis of an airplane. — **yaw**, *n.*

**yawl** (yōl), *n. & v.* *Now Dial.* Howl, scream.

**yawl**, *n.* [MLG. *jolle*, D. *jol*.] *Naut.* 1. A ship's small boat; jolly boat. 2. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel carrying a mainsail and one or more jibs, with mizzenmast far aft.

**yaw/me'ter** (yō'mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the angle of yaw of an aircraft.

**yawn** (yōn), *v. i.* [ME. *zanien*, prob. for *ganien*, *zanien*, fr. AS. *gānian*, influenced by the kindred ME. *yonen*, *zeonien*, AS. *geonian* to yawn.] 1. To open the mouth wide, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue. 2. To open wide, to gape. — *v. t.* 1. To open wide. 2. To utter with a yawn. — *n.* 1. Act of yawning, opening wide, or gaping. 2. A chasm, mouth, or opening. — **yawn'er**, *n.*

**yawp**, **yau'p** (yōp; yāp), *v. i.* *Dial.* a To yelp; bawl; to scream as a bird. b Also *Slang.* To talk noisily; yap. c To yawn audibly; gape. — **yawp**, **yau'p**, *n.* — **yawp'er**, **yau'p'er**, *n.*

**yaws** (yōz), *n. pl.* [Of Caribbean origin.] *Med.* Frambesia.

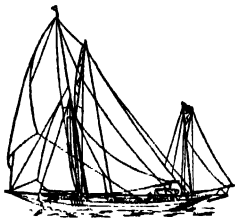
**Y chromosome**. *Biol.* See SEX CHROMOSOME.

**y-clad'** (ī-'klād'), *Archaic* past part. of CLOTHE.

**y-clept'**, **y-cleped'** (ī-'klēpt'), *past part.* [AS. *geclipod*, past part. of (*ge*)*clipan* to call.] *Archaic.* Called; named.

**ye** (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye*, 3e, nom. pl., fr. AS. *ge, gē*.] *Archaic.* The personal pronoun of the second person, used as: 1. As nominative plural; — orig. its only construction. 2. As nominative singular. 3. (*pron.* *yē, yf*) As objective singular & plural. 4. Disjunctively, by way of address or emphasis.

An old method of printing the article the



Yawl, 2.

traction, like *y'* for *that*, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ye*. **yes** (yē; obs. *archaic* yē), *adv.* [ME. *ye, ya*, fr. AS. *yē, gē*.] 1. Truly; — an affirmative answer now superseded by *yes*. 2. Indeed; yes; — introducing a question or assertion. 3. *Archaic.* More than this; not only so, but; — marking the addition of something more emphatic. — *n.* The word "yea" uttered in assent; specif., an affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative.

**yea/ling** (yē'ling), *n.* *Scot.* A contemporary in age.

**yeau** (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fr. ge + žanian* to yearn.] To bring forth young, as a goat or a sheep; lamb.

**yeau'ling** (-ling), *n.* [yeau + 1st -ling.] A lamb or a kid. — *adj.* Newborn; young.

**year** (yēr), *n.* [ME. *yer, year*, fr. AS. *gēar*.] 1. The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period occupied by

year is a period of 364 days divided into 12 lunar months. 2. A period of 365 days (*common year*), or in leap year (which see), 366 days. See MEASURE, Table 6. Abbr. *yr.*, or *y.*; *pl. yr., yrs.*, or *y.*. The *calendary year*, civil year, or *lunar year* begins Jan. 1 and ends Dec. 31. Formerly, in England, the legal year began on Annunciation

March 20 are sometimes written thus: February 21, 1917, that is, 1917 according to present reckoning. 3. A period having the same length as the civil year, but having different limits fixed by a special calendar or schedule; as, the school year. 4. *pl.* Age; also, old age; as, a man in years. 5. Chiefly *pl.* In vague use as: A period of time; as, in years to come. b A long time; as, years before. 6. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun.

**year/book** (yēr-'bōok'), *n.* A book, as of the statistics or facts of a year, published yearly; an annual.

**year'ling** (yēr-'ling; yār'-), *n.* [year + 1st -ling.] 1. One that is a year old; usually, an animal one year old, or in the second year of its age. The racing and trotting rules provide that the age of a horse shall be reckoned from January 1st of the year when it was foaled. 2. A member of the next to the lowest class in the United States Military Academy at West Point. — *adj.* A year old.

**year'long** (yēr'long), *adj.* Lasting through a year.

**year'ly** (yēr'ly; yār'-), *adj.* Recurring every year; made, done, observed, produced, received, etc., every year or during each year; annual. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.

**yearn** (yōrn), *v. i.* [AS. *geornian*, *gurnan*, *giernan*; akin to AS. *georn* desirous, eager.] 1. To be filled with longing. 2. To feel pity or sympathy. — *Syn.* See LONG. — **yearn'ing** (yōr'ning), *adj. & n.* — **yearn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**yeast** (yēst), *n.* [AS. *giat*.] 1. A substance consisting of the aggregated cells of certain minute sac fungi, and appearing as a surface froth or as a thick sediment in fruit juices, malt worts, and other saccharine liquids, in which it induces alcoholic fermentation through the agency of an enzyme (see ZYMASE). Yeast is used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and in baking as a means of leavening. 2. Any of a family (Saccharomycetaceae) of minute unicellular fungi. 3. A commercial product (yeast/cake) consisting of meal or the like impregnated with living yeast (see sense 1, above). 4. Spume, or foam, as of water. 5. A flux which causes ferment; a leaven. b Ferment; agitation. — *v. t.* To ferment, froth.

**yeast'y** (yēs'tī), *adj.* 1. Consisting of or like yeast. 2. a Frothy, frolicsome. b Foaming; spumy; — esp. of water.

**yeeg** (yēg), *n.* Also **yeeg'man** (-mān), *n.* *Slang.* A safebreaker or burglar; broadly, any burglar.

**yeld** (yēld), *adj.* Also **yell** (yēl). [AS. *gēld*.] *Scot.* Of an animal, esp. a cow or ewe: a Barren. b Giving no milk.

**yelk** (yēlk), *n.* Var. of YOLK.

**yell** (yēl), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *giellan*, *gellan*, *gyllan*.] To shriek; scream. — *n.* a A shriek. b U. S. & Canada. A shout or cheer, usually rhythmic, used esp. by college students, as to encourage contestants in athletic sports, etc.; as, the college yell. — **yell'er**, *n.*

**yellow** (yēlō), *adj.* [ME. *yelow*, *yelwe*, fr. AS. *golu* (gen. masc. & neut. *geolwes*).] 1. Of the color yellow. 2. a Changed to a sallow hue through age, disease, etc.; yellowed; as, yellow parchment, skin. b Having a yellow complexion, as a Mongolian. 3. Figuratively: a Jaundiced, or jealous, melancholy, etc. b Cowardly or treacherous. c Sensational; — of some newspapers, etc. Hence, **yellow journal**, **yellow journalism**, **yellow journalist**, **yellow press**. — *n.* 1. a Any of several colors the hues of which resemble those of ripe lemons or of butter, or of sunflowers, any color the hue of which is that of the portion of the color spectrum lying between red and green. b That one of the four psychological primaries which is seen when energy of wave length 574.5 mμ is employed as a stimulus. 2. Any pigment or dye that colors yellow (sense 1). 3. The yolk of an egg. 4. Short for YELLOW SPONGE. 5. a *pl.* Jaundice, esp. of domestic animals. b Obs. A jaundiced humor; jealousy. 6. *pl.* Plant Pathol. Any of several unrelated plant diseases occurring in aster, cabbage, celery, peach, etc., in which growth is stunted and there is a yellowing of the foliage. — *v. t. & i.* To make or turn yellow.

**yellow-billed 'cuckoo**. See CUCKOO.

**yellow birch**. See BIRCH.

**yellow-bird** (yēlō-'bīrd'), *n.* a The American goldfinch. b Local, U. S. The yellow warbler.

**yellow daisy**. The black-eyed Susan *rudbeckia hirta*.

**yellow fever**. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, vomiting, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and semitropical regions. The **yellow-fever mosquito** (*Aedes aegypti*; see AEDS) is the usual agent for transmitting the virus that produces it. Cf. MALARIA.

**yellow-green**, *n.* The hue of the color cycle exactly intermediate between yellow and green. See COLOR — **yellow-green**, *adj.*

**yellow-green algae**. See ALGA.

**yellow gum**. See GUM, 5 a.

**yellow-ham/mer** (yēlō-'hām'ēr), *n.* [For *yellowhammer*, fr. AS. *amare* a kind of bird.] a A common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*). The male is mostly bright yellow. b Local, U. S. The flicker.

**yellow-ish** (yēlō-'ish), *adj.* Somewhat yellow.

**yellow jack**. A yellow fever. b The quarantine flag. c A silvery and golden food fish (*Caranz*, or *Elaphotozon*, *bartholomaei*) of Florida and the West Indies.

**yellow jacket**. Any of several American social wasps (genus *Vespa*), having the body partly bright yellow. They are noted for their irritability and their painful stings.

**yellow lead ore** (léd). Wulfenite

**yellow-legs** (yēlō-'lēgz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Either of two American shore birds allied to the greenshank but having long yellow legs. The **lesser yellowlegs** (*Tatania flavipes*) is about eleven inches long, and the **greater, or winter, yellowlegs** (*T. melanoleuca*) is about fourteen inches long.

**yellow metal**. Gold.

**yellow-neas**, *n.* Quality or state of being yellow.

**yellow peril**. The supposed danger to people of a white race imminent in the dominance of races, like the Chinese and Japanese, having yellow or yellowish-brown skin.

**yellow pine**. Any of various American pines or their timber, as the Georgia pine, the loblolly, etc. See PINE.

**yellow race**. The Mongolian race

**yellow-rose** (yēlō-'zē), *n.* = YELLOW, *n.*, 5.

**yellow sponge**. A yellow or brownish short-fibered commercial sponge (*Euspongia officinalis corollata*) occurring in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Atlantic Ocean off the West Indies.

**yellow spot**. *Anat.* The most sensitive area on the human retina. See EYE, *Illustr.*

**yellow streak**. A streak of cowardice or timidity.

**yellow-tail** (yēlō-'tāil'), *n.* See PLURAL, Note, 3. Any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail; as: a A carangid fish (genus *Seriola*), esp. one (*S. dorsalis*) of the coast of California and southward. b The menhaden. c A California rockfish (*Sebastes flavidus*).

**yellow-throat** (-throt'), *n.* Any of several American warblers (genus *Geothlypis*); esp., the Maryland yellowthroat (*G. trichas*).



Yellow Jacket. (34)

**yellow warbler.** A small, mostly yellow, North American warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*).

**yellow water lily.** Any of a genus (*Nuphar*) of aquatic plants usually having yellow flowers.

**yellow-weed** (yél'wēd), *n.* **a** = SNEEZEWEED. **b** *Local, U.S.* Any of several species of goldenrod. **c** *Dial. Eng.* Weld, the plant. **d** The European ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*.

**yellow-wood** (-wōd), *n.* The wood of any of various trees having light-colored or yellowish wood; also, any of the trees themselves, specif.: **U.S.** **a** A southern tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) having showy white fragrant flowers and yielding a yellow dye. **b** Locally, the Osage orange, the smoke tree, etc.

**yelp** (yēlp), *v. i.* & *t.* [*ME* *yelpen* to boast, boast noisily, fr. *AS. gēlpian, gēlpian, gēlpian*.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark or cry shrilly. — *n.* A sharp quick cry, bark, etc. — *yelp'er, n.*

**yen** (yēn), *n. sing & pl.* [*Jap. fr. Chin. (Pek.) yān* round, a circle.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 sen, equivalent to 0.75 gram of pure gold. See *MONEY, Tables*.

**yen**, *n.* [*Chin. (Pek.) yen*, opium, lit., smoke.] *Slang.* An intense desire; a longing; an urge; as, he has a yen to travel. — *v. i. Slang.* To desire intensely; to long; to yearn.

**yeoman** (yō'mān), *n.* [*ME. yoman*.] **1. Hist.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, subordinate in rank to an esquire, who performed menial services, retainer. **2. Hist.** A subordinate or assistant. **3. A** man of the commonality of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder, a man free born. **4. Eng.** **a** A yeoman of the guard. **b** *Mit* A member of the yeomanry (sense 2). **5. Nav.** A petty officer enlisted to perform clerical duties.

**yeomanly** (yō'mān-lē), *adj.* Pertaining to a yeoman; of yeoman's rank; becoming to a yeoman; sturdy. — *adv.* As a yeoman; bravely.

**yeoman of the royal guard.** One of the bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred yeomen habited in a uniform dating from the 15th century, beefeater.

**yeomanry** (yō'mān-rē), *n.* **1.** The body of yeomen, esp. of small landed proprietors. **2. [cap.]** A British volunteer cavalry force, created in 1761 orig. as a home defense force, since 1807 a part of the territorial force.

**yeoman's serv'ice** (yō'mānz) or **yeoman service.** Great and loyal service, assistance, or support.

**-yer** (-yēr), = -IER.

**yerk** (yērk), *v. t.* *Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** To lash. **2.** To jerk; wrench. **3.** To bind tightly. — *v. i. Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** To move hastily. **2.** To work or think hard. **3.** Of a whip, to crack. **4.** To kick, as a horse. **5.** To draw stitches tight. — *n. Obs. exc. Dial.* **1.** A lashing; kick; also, a stab. **2.** A jerk.

**yes** (yēs; *dial. or obs. yis*), *adv.* [*ME. yis, yes, yise, fr. AS. gese, gise, prob. fr. gēa, gē, yea & awa so, or perh. fr. gēa si so be it*.] **1.** Ave, yea; — used to express affirmation, assent, or confirmation in answer to a question. **2.** More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. — *n*; *pl.* *yiss* (yēs'ēz; -iz). An affirmative reply, a yea.

**ye'se** (yēs'), *Scot. & Dial.* Ye shall.

**ye's man** *Slang, U.S.* A person who agrees with everything that is said to him; one who endorses or supports, without criticism, every opinion or proposal of an associate or superior.

**yes'ter** (yēs'tēr), *adj.* [*See YESTERDAY.*] *Poetic.* Of, pert. to, or designating yesterday; — often in combination, as in *yes'ter-even'*, *yes'ter-even'ning*, *yes'ter-morn'*, *yes'ter-morn'ing*, *yes'ter-night'*, *yes'ter-noon'*, *yes'ter-week'*, *yes'ter-year'*. — *yes'ter, adv.*

**yes'ter-day** (yēs'tēr-dē; -dā; -lā), *n.* [*ME. yisterday, fr. AS. gēstas* an day, fr. *geostan, gēastan*, yesterday + *day* day.] **1.** The day last past; the day next before the present. **2.** Figuratively, a recent time. — *adv.* **1.** On the day last past. **2.** At a time not long past. — *adj.* Of or belonging to yesterday, or to a very recent time.

**yes'treen'** (yēs'trēn'), *n.* Chiefly *Poetic & Scot.* Yesterday; yester night. — *adv.* On yesterday evening.

**yest** (yēt), *adv.* [*AS. gīt, gīt, giet*.] **1.** At any time up to the present, or a specified time; as soon as now. **2.** In addition, further. **3.** Before all is done; eventually. **4.** Although such be the case; nevertheless. — *conj.* *Obs.* Though; — sometimes followed by *that*.

**yot.** *Dial. var. of GATE, an opening.*

**yeuk, yewk** (yōok), *n. & v. Scot. Itch.* — *yeuk'y, adj.*

**yew** (yō; 113), *n.* [*ME. yew, ewe, fr. AS. eow, ew*.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Taxus*) of coniferous shrubs and trees, esp. one species (*T. baccata*) often called *English yew*. Also, the fine-grained wood of any of these trees. The genus is typical of a family (*Taxaceae*, the yew family) of widely distributed trees and shrubs distinguished by dioecious flowers and, commonly, fleshy fruit. The *Japanese yew* (*T. cuspidata*) is widely grown as an ornamental tree. Cf. *CONIFER*. **2. Archaic.** A bow for shooting made of the yew.

**Y-gorne'** (ē-ērn'). Var. of *IGRAINE*.

**Yg'dra-sil** (ē'drā-sil; ūg'), *n.* Also **Yg'dra-sil.** [*ON.*] *Norse Myth.* The great ash tree symbolizing the universe.

**YHVH, YHWH.** See *TRICHRAMMATON*.

**Yid'dish** (yid'dish), *n.* [*G. yidisch*, prop., Jewish.] A High German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, spoken by Jews in Russia, in central European countries, and elsewhere. It is written in Hebrew characters. — *Yid'dish, adj.*

**yield** (yēld), *v. t.* [*AS. gieldan, gieldan*, to pay, give, restore, make an offering.] **1. Archaic.** To pay or repay. **2.** To produce, give, or bring, as fruit, profit, or other return or result. **3.** To produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; as, an investment that yields live per cent. **4.** To give up possession of as claimed or demanded; as, to yield a military stronghold. **5.** To admit to be true; to concede. — *i.* **1.** To produce; bear. **2.** To give way; surrender; succumb. **3.** To give place, as to something superior; to give precedence. — *yield'er, n.*

**Syn.** (1) See *RELINQUISH*.

(2) Yield, submit, capitulate, succumb, relent, defer mean to give way when one can no longer resist. Yield implies a being overcome by force, argument, entreaty, etc.; submit, surrender after opposing or resisting; capitulate, submission to a force or power that one has not the strength, the skill, or the will to overcome; succumb, a giving way in weakness or helplessness, often suggesting death or subjugation; relent, a yielding, as through pity or mercy, by one who has the upper hand; defer, a yielding or submitting as through respect or reverence. — *n.* That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product.

**yield'ing, adj.** That yields. — **yield'ing-ly, adv.**

**yll** (yīl). *Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of ALE.*

**yin** (yīn). Chiefly *Scot. var. of ONK.*

**yip** (yīp), *v. i.* [*Imitative.*] *Colloq.* To yelp; — said esp. of a dog. — *yip, n.*

**yird** (yīrd). *Scot. & N. of Eng. var. of EARTH.*

**yirr** (yīr), *n. & v.* [*Prob. imitative.*] *Scot. Growl, snarl.*

**-yl** (-īl; -ēl; see note below). [*Gr. hylē* wood, material.] *Chem.* A combining form, used in names of radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in ethyl, hydroxyl, etc.

**Y** Chemists generally prefer the pron. -īl to -ēl.

**ylang-ylang** (ē'ling-ē'ling). *Phil. I.* Var. of *ILANG ILANG*.

**Y'mir** (ē'mīr; ū'mīr), *n.* [*ON. Ymir.*] *Norse Myth.* The giant from whose body the gods created the world.

**yo'del, yo'dle** (yō'dēl), *v. t. & i.* -DLEL or -DLEL, -DLED (-d'ld); -DELING or -DEL-ING (-d'ling; -dlīng), -DLING (-dlīng). [*G. jodeln.*] To sing with sudden changes from chest voice to head voice, or falsetto, and the reverse, to warble. — **yo'del, yo'dle, n.** — **yo'del-er, yo'del-ler** (yō'dēl-ēr; yō'dēl-ēr), *n.*

**yo'ga** (yō'gā), *n.* [*often cap.*] [*Skr., lit., union.*] *Hinduism.* Mental discipline consisting in the direction of attention exclusively upon any object with a view to the identification of consciousness with the object. The object of attention may be, but need not be, the deity.

**yogh** (yōk), *n.* [*ME. yogh, yok*.] The name of the letter *y*, used in Middle English to represent the guttural (*ML. iose, iughe, law*) and the palatal voiced spirant (*ME. jernen, jernne, jernne*).

**yo'ghurt** (yō'gōrt), *n.* Also **yo'ghourt, yo'gurt, yoh'ourt** (yō'gōrt). [*Turk. yoghurt*.] A semisolid cheese-like, or sometimes, thickly fluid or jellylike preparation from milk partly evaporated and then fermented by action of a bacterium (*Lactobacillus bulgaricus*) used as food, esp. in the Levant.

**yo'gi** (yō'gē), *n.* Also **yo'gin** (-gīn). [*Hind. yogī, fr. Skr. yogin*.] One who practices yoga; an ascetic.

**yocks** (yōks), *interj.* [*Var. of YOKES.*] *Hunting.* A cry of encouragement to foxhounds.

**yoke** (yōk), *n.* [*AS. geoc*.] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together, as for drawing a plow or a load. **2.** In ancient times, an arched device laid upon the necks of the vanquished. **3.** Hence, servitude; bondage. **4.** A frame like a yoke (sense 1), as in use or shape; specif.: **a** A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., suspended on each side. **b** A band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or the hips, and intended to support the gathered or plated hanging parts of a garment, as a skirt. **c** A bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harness. **d** A frame by which a bell is hung for ringing it. See *BELL, Illustr.* **e** *Mach.* A clamp that embraces two other parts to hold them in place. **f** *Mach.* A slotted crosshead used in donkey engines, steam fire engines, etc., in place of a connecting rod. **g** *Navt.* A crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder. **h** *any & pl.* Two animals yoked together, as, a yoke of oxen. **i** A tie; bond; as, the yoke of matrimony. **j** *Scot.* The time during which a plowman and his team work continuously; hence, a portion of the working day.

— *v. t.* **1.** To put a yoke on, to join in or with a yoke. **2.** To couple; link; hence, to marry. **3.** *Nor. Har.* To bring into bondage; oppress, restrain. **4.** To attach a draft animal to; as, to yoke a cart, to yoke a horse to a cart. — *v. i.* To be joined or intimately associated.

**yoke'fel'low** (yōk'fēl'ō), *n.* A close companion; mate.

**yoke'** (yōk'; -k'), *n.* [*Perh. connected with yoke (of oxen).*] *Contemptuous* A plowboy; a rustic.

**yol'dring** (yōl'drīng; yōl'), *n.* *Scot. & Dial.* The European yellow-hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

**yolk** (yōk; yōlk), *n.* [*AS. geolca, geolca, fr. geolow* yellow.] **1. a** The yellow spheroidal mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile. See *Egg, Illustr.* **b** *Embryol.* The contents of the ovum, or egg cell, of an animal. **2.** The oily fat in sheep's wool, suint — **yolk'y, adj.**

**yom** (yōm; *colloq. Eng. yōm*), *n.* [*Heb. yōm.*] Day; — a Hebrew word used in the names of various Jewish feasts.

**Yom Kip'pur** (kīp'pūr; kī-pō'pūr). [*Heb. yōm kippūr* day of atonement.] See *JEWISH HOLIDAYS*.

**yon** (yōn), *adj. & adv.* [*AS. geon*.] Yonder — *pron.* That or those yonder. *All Archaic & Dial.*

**yond** (yōnd), *adv. & adj.* [*AS. geond, adv. & prep., through, over,* yonder.] *Archaic & Dial.* Yonder

**yon'der** (yōn'dēr), *adv.* [*ME. yonder, yonder*. See *yon, adj.*] At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place — *adj.* **1.** With the, farther removed; more distant. **2.** Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there.

**yop'on** (yōp'ōn). Var. of *YAUPON*.

**yore** (yōr; 70), *adv.* [*AS. gēara* formerly, of old, fr. *gēar* year.] *Obs.* In time long past. — *n.* Time long since past; as, days of yore.

**york'er** (yōrk'ēr), *n.* *Cricket.* A bowled ball which first hits the ground at, or just short of, the spot where the end of the bat rests.

**York'ist** (yōrk'ist), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III, were the reigning members. Its symbol was the white rose. Cf. *LANCASTRIAN*.

**York rite.** *Freemasonry.* The rite or ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems, also, the system itself, which, in America, confers 13 degrees, the last three in commanderies of Knights Templar. Cf. *SCOTTISH RITE*.

**York'shire pud'ding** (yōrk'shīr; -shēr). A batter pudding baked with roasting meat or its drippings, orig. in a pan under a spit, but now commonly in a roaster with the meat.

**Yo'ru-ba** (yō'rū-bā), *n.* A Negro of an extensive linguistic family of the West African coast, mainly between Dahomey and the Niger; also, their language. — **Yo'ru-ban** (-bān), *adj.*

**you** (yō; 4), *pron*; *poss. your* (yōr; 84) or *YOURS* (yōrz); *dat. & obj. you*. [*ME. you, eow, eow, dat. & acc. fr. AS. ēow, used as dat. & acc. of ge, þū, ye.*] A personal pronoun of the second person, used: **1.** As objective case of *ye, pl.*, orig. its only use; **a** As dative of indirect object; as, we give you greeting. **b** As direct object. **2.** As nominative *pl.*; — now usually replacing *thou, thee*, but taking, as subject, a plural verb. **3. Colloq.** Indefinitely (in the same way as *your, we, they, one*); as, so sudden as to make you jump.

**young** (yŭng), *adj.* [AS. *young, yung*.] 1. Being in the first or early period of life or growth. 2. Youthfully fresh; or vigorous in body, mind, or feeling. 3. Immature; inexperienced; ignorant; weak. 4. Of, pert. to, or relating to early life. 5. Not having existed long; lately come into being. 6. Representing a new tendency, movement, etc.; esp. of a progressive or radical society of young men; as, *Young Turks*. 7. Junior; — used of the younger of two persons having the same name or title; as, *young Mr. Smith*. 8. *Phys. Geog.* = *youthful*, 5. — *n.* 1. Young persons, collectively. 2. The offspring of animals; offspring, collectively. — *with young*. With child; pregnant.

**young berry** (yŭng'ber-ē), *n.* [After B. M. Young, Louisiana fruit grower.] The large sweet reddish-black fruit of a hybrid between a trailing variety of blackberry and a southern dewberry, grown in the western and southern United States.

**young blood.** Young people; youthful vigor.

**young-eyed** (yŭng'ēd), *adj.* Having the bright eyes of youth; also, having a youthful or fresh vision.

**young-ish** (yŭng'ish), *adj.* Somewhat young.

**young-ling** (yŭng'ling), *n.* [AS. *geþungling*.] A young person; a youth; also, an animal, plant, etc., in its early life; any young thing. — *adj.* Young.

**Young Pretender.** Also *Young Adventurer, Young Chevalier*. Charles Edward Stuart (1720-88), affectionately called Bonnie Prince Charlie, who nominally led the insurrection of 1745 in England.

**youngster** (yŭng'stēr), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* A young person, esp. one not of age, sometimes, a colt or filly. 2. A member of the next to lowest class in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

**youngster** (yŭng'stēr), *n.* [D. *jonker, jonkheer*, fr. *jong* young + *heer* a lord, gentleman.] 1. A young gentleman. 2. *Colloq.* A youngster; child.

**your** (yŭr; 4; 84), *pron.* [AS. *þower*, orig. used as the gen. of *ge, gē, ye*.] The possessive case of *you*; of you; of yourself. — *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to you; inherent in you; associated with you. 2. Of or relating to you as author, doer, giver, agent, etc. 3. Preceding a title of honor in address; as, *your Highness*.

**yours** (yŭr; 84), *pron.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, with no noun following; as, what's mine is *yours*.

**yourself** (yŭr'self), *pron.*; pl. *SELVES* (sēlvz). An emphasized form of the pronoun of the second person, used: 1. For emphasis: *As a simple objective*. 2. In apposition with *you*; *you, as you yourself said so*. 3. As a prepositional nominative, often with the force of *by yourself, alone*; as, *shall you go yourself?* 2. Your true, normal self.

**yours truly.** A conventional phrase used just before one's signature in a letter and sometimes, esp. humorously, used substantively by a person in allusion to himself.

**youth** (yŭth), *n.*; pl. *YOUTHS* (yŭthz; yŭthz) *pl., collectively*, youth. [AS. *geþouth, geþoth*.] 1. Quality or state of being young. 2. The part of life that succeeds childhood; the period usually from puberty to maturity; adolescence. 3. Hence, the early period of existence or growth, as of a flower, crop, or movement. 4. Young persons, collectively. 5. A young person of either sex; esp., a young man.

**youthful** (yŭth'fŭl; -f'l), *adj.* 1. Possessing youth; not yet mature; young. 2. Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suited to youth; as, *youthful sports*. 3. Fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful spirits*. 4. Early; new; as, the *youthful season of the year*. 5. *Phys. Geog.* Having accomplished or undergone little erosion. — said of rivers, drainage, topography, etc. — *youth'ful-ly, adv.* — *youth'ful-ness, n.*

**Z, z** (zē; in *British usage, in America sometimes called zēd*; formerly also *zēd*), *n.*; pl. *Z's, z's, Zs, zs* (zēz). 1. The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. It comes from the Latin, which borrowed it from the Greek *zeta* and used it to render that letter in words from the Greek. 2. The sound of this letter. In English, *z* represents a voiced fricative consonant, the sonant correlative of *s*. See *Pron.*, § 132. 3. [Usually cap.] Anything having the shape of the letter *Z*. 4. As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate anyone or anything arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, esp. as the twenty-fifth or (see *K*, 3) twenty-sixth, or, when *V* and *W* are not used, the twentieth, in order or class.

**Zab'u-lon** (zāb'ŭ-lŭn; zā-bŭ'lŭn), *n.* Douay Bib. Zebulun. See *JACOB*.

**zac-ton** (thā'kŭ-tŭn; zā'-), *n.* [Sp.] Any of several tough, wiry grasses, native to or cultivated in dry regions of the United States and adjacent Mexico. Cf. *SACATON*.

**Zach'a-ri'ah** (zā'kŭ-rī'ah), *Zach'a-ri'as* (-ās), *Zach'a-ry* (zā'kŭ-rī), *n.* Bib. 1. A man referred to as a martyr by Jesus. 2. Father of John the Baptist.

**Zach'a-ri'as** (zā'kŭ-rī'ās), *n.* 1. Zachariah. 2. In the Douay Bible, Zachariah. See *BIBLE*.

**zaf'ir** (zā'fēr), *n.* Also *zafire*, and formerly *zaf'ireo, zaf'iar, zaf'ir*, etc. [F. *zafre, zafre*, or lt. *zaffera*, fr. Ar. *zafir* yellow copper.] An impure oxide of cobalt, used in the manufacture of smalt, and in coloring pottery, glass, etc., blue.

**zaf'ir-tu** (zā'fēr-tŭ), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. *zai* property + *baten* family.] The few, esp. four, wealthy families owning and controlling most of Japanese industry before and during World War II.

**zā'mi-a** (zā'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *samīa*, pl., error. reading in Pliny for *asanīa* (nucis) pine nuts.] Bot. Any of a genus (*Zamia*) of cycadaceous plants having a short thick trunk or woody base, a crown of palmlike leaves, and oblong cones or strobiles.

**zā'mīn'dār** (zā'mēn'dār), *zā'mīn'dār* (zē-), *n.* [Hind. *zamindār*, fr. Per. *zamin* land + *dār* suffix of agent.] India. A landowner; also, a former, a collector of the land revenue of a specified district for the government. b Now, usually, a kind of feudatory paying the government a fixed revenue.

**zā'n'ar** (zā'n'ār), *n.* [G.] A pike perch (*Sander*, syn. *Lucioperca*, *Lucioperca*) of central Europe, allied to the walleyed pike.

**zā'ny** (zā'nī), *n.*; pl. *ZANIES* (-nīz). [F. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni* a buffoon, merry-andrew, orig. dial. form of *Giovanni John*.] 1. In old com-

edies, a subordinate clown or acrobat who quipped ludicrously the acts of his principal; a merry-andrew. 2. One who acts the buffoon for the amusement of others; esp. one who acts an amusing role of cracked whimsy or capers in giddy antics. 3. *Archaic*. A slavish follower or imitator or a loudy. 4. *Dial*. A simpleton or idiot.

**zā'ny**, *adj.*; *zā'ni-er* (-nī-ēr); *zā'nī-est* (-ēst; -īst). Being or characteristic of a *zāny*; esp., utterly irrational, mildly insane, or fantastically ludicrous. — *zā'nī-ness, n.* — *zā'ny-ish, adj.* — *zā'ny-ism, n.*

**zā'ra-tite** (zā'rā-tīt), *n.* [Sp. *zaratita*, after G. (?) *Zaratē* of Spain.] Mineral. A basic nickel carbonate,  $\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , occurring in emerald-green incrustations or compact masses.

**zā-re'ba** (zā-rē'ba), *n.* Also *zā-ree'ba*. [Ar. *zarīb* cattle pen, camp.] An improvised stockade, esp. of thorn bushes, etc.; — orig. an African use.

**zārī** (zārī; zŭrī), *n.* [Ar. *zarf* sheath, case.] Art. A metallic cuplike stand for a small coffee cup.

**zax** (zāks), *n.* [AS. *seax* a knife.] A tool for trimming and puncturing roofing slates.

**zeal** (zēl), *n.* [OF. or LL., OF. *zele*, fr. LL. *zelus*, fr. Gr. *zēlos* zeal, emulation.] Ardor in the pursuit of anything; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor. — *Syn.* See *PASSION*.

**zeal'ot** (zēl'it), *n.* [LL. *zelotes*, fr. Gr. *zēlōtēs*.] 1. One who is zealous; esp., one who is overzealous; a fanatical partisan. 2. [esp.] Jewish Antia. One of a fanatical Jewish sect which bitterly opposed the Roman domination of Palestine.

**zeal'ot-ry** (-rī), *n.* Character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

**zeal'ous** (zēl'ŭs), *adj.* [ML. *zelosus*, fr. LL. *zelus* zeal.] Filled with, characterized by, or due to zeal. — *zeal'ous-ly, adv.* — *zeal'ous-ness, n.*

**ze'bec** (zē'bēk), *ze'beck*. VARS OF *KEBEC*.

**Zeb'e-dee** (zēb'ē-dē), *n.* Bib. The father of the disciples James and John.

**ze'bra** (zē'brā), *n.*; see *PLURAT, Note 3*. [From Amharic *zebrā*, partly through Pg. & D. *zebra*.] Any of several fleet African equine mammals, allied to the horse and the ass, but with dark stripes on a white or buff ground. The *zebra*, or *mountain zebra*, *zebra* (*Equus zebra*) of the mountains of Cape Province has the body and legs striped, but the belly plain. — *ze'brine* (zē'brīn; -brīn), *adj.*

**ze'bra-wood** (zē'brā-wŭd'), *n.* Any of several trees or shrubs having marked or striped wood; also, the wood itself; specif., a tropical Amer-



ican tree (*Connarus guianensis*) with hard wood used in cabinetwork.  
**zebu** (zē'bu), *n.* [see **PLURAL**, Note 3. [F. *zebu*, its name at the Paris fair of 1763, prob. fr. Tibetan *seu, seba*, the hump of a zebu or camel.] A bovine mammal (*Bos indicus*) widely domesticated in India, China, the East Indies, and East Africa. It usually has short horns, large pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders, and ranges in size from that of the common ox to that of a large mastiff.

**Zeb'-u-lun** (zēb'ū-lūn; zēb'ū-lūn), *n.* *Bib.* See **JACOB**.

**zee-chi'-no** (zēk-kē'nō), *zechi'n* (zēk'in), = **SEQUIN**.

**Zeeh'-a-ri'ah** (zēk-ā-rī'ah), *n.* A Hebrew prophet (about 620 B.C.), who, with Haggai, persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. *b* The Old Testament Book of Zechariah. See **BIBLE**.

**zed** (zēd), *n.* *pl.* **ZEDES** (zēdz). [F. *zede*, perh. through It. *zeta*, fr. L. *zeta*.] The letter Z, z. **Zed** is the name used throughout the British Empire. Cf. **ZED**.

**zed'-o-ary** (zēd'ō-ēry; -ēry), *n.* [ML. *zodoaria*, fr. Ar. *zadawir*, fr. Per. *zadawir*.] A perennial herb (*Curcuma zedoaria*) with pale yellowish or white flowers and crimson bracts, grown in India for its tuberous rhizomes which yield a spice and are used in medicine, perfumery, and cosmetics.

**zee** (zē), *n.* *pl.* **ZEES** (zēz). The letter Z, z. **Zee** is the usual name in the United States. Cf. **ZED**.

**ze'in** (zē'in), *n.* Also **ze'ino** [in; -ēn]. [From *Zea*, a genus of grasses, fr. L. *zea*, a kind of grain, fr. Gr. *zea*, *zeia* + *-in*.] *Biocchem.* A protein obtained from Indian corn, deficient in the amino acids tryptophan and lysine.

**Zeit'-geist** (tsit'gēst), *n.* [G. fr. *zeit* time + *geist* spirit.] The spirit of the time; the general intellectual and moral state or the trend of culture and taste characteristic of an era.

**ze-min'-dar'** (zē-mēn'dār'). Var. of **ZAMINDAR**.

**zem'stvo** (zēmst'vō; Russ. *zem'stvo*), *n.* *pl.* **-STVOVS** (-vōz). [Russ. fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective local district and provincial administrative assembly, superseded since 1917 by the soviet system.

**ze-na'-na** (zē-nā'nā), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna*, *zanāna*, fr. Per. *zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman.] India & Persia. The harem or seraglio.

**Zend'-A-vesta** (zēn'd-ā-vēs'tā), *n.* [Prop., the *Avesta*, or sacred text, and its end, or interpretation.] See **AVESTA**.

**ze'nith** (zē'nith; also, *esp.* Brit., *zenith*), *n.* [OF. *cenit*, *cenith*, fr. Sp. & ML. *cenit*, by scribal error (*zenit* for *cenit*) fr. Ar. *anm* (al-ra's) the way of (the head).] 1. That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon; — *opposite to nadir*. 2. Summit, peak. — *Syn.* See **SUMMIT**.

**ze'nith-al** (-āl), *adj.* Of or pertaining to the zenith; of a map, drawn to show correct directions from the center.

**zenithal equidistant projection.** — **AZIMUTHAL EQUIDISTANT PROJECTION**.

**ze'o-lite** (zē'ō-lit), *n.* [NL. *zeolites*, fr. Gr. *zein* to boil + *-lite*.] Mineral. Any of a family of hydrous silicates, occurring as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas.

**Zeph'-a-ni'ah** (zēf'ā-nī'ah), *n.* [Heb. *Zāphānyāh*.] *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet (c. 640 B.C.). *b* Book of the Old Testament. See **BIBLE**.

**Zeph'-i-ran** (zēf'ī-rān), *n.* A trade-mark applied to an antiseptic (chemically a mixture of ammonium chloride derivatives) used esp. as a skin disinfectant.

**zephyr** (zēf'ir), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, fr. Gr. *zephyron*.] 1. A The west wind. *b* Hence, any soft, gentle breeze. 2. Any of various articles of wear made of light material, as a light shawl. 3. Short for **ZEPHYR CLOTH**, YARN, etc.

**zephyr cloth.** A thin kind of cassimere for women's wear.

**zephyr-rus** (zēf'ir-rūs), *n.* [L.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [*cap.*], and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

**zephyr yarn or worsted.** A fine, soft yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

**Zep'-pe-lin** or, *often*, **zep'-pe-lin** (zēp'pē-lin; *cf.* *zēp'pē-lin*, *tsēp'pē-lin*), *n.* Any rigid airship of a type first constructed in 1809–1900 by Ferdinand Count von Zeppelin (1838–1917).

**ze-ro** (zē'ro; 27), *n.* *pl.* **ZEROS**, **ZEROS** (-zē). [F. *zéro*, fr. It. *zero*, fr. Ar. *zēr*, *zēr*, cipher.] 1. *Arith.* A cipher; naught. 2. The point of departure in reckoning; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, commences. See **THERMOMETER**, *Illust.* 3. The lowest point. 4. [*cap.*] A type of light, single-seated, highly maneuverable Japanese fighter plane; — from markings with the last two figures of the date of its introduction, the Japanese year 2600 (A.D. 1940). — *adj.* **Meteorol.** a Designating a ceiling (base of a cloud or other obstruction to vision in a vertical direction) that is limited to fifty feet or less. *b* Designating visibility (in a horizontal direction) that is limited to 105 feet ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) or less by any obstruction to vision. **zero-zero** indicates visibility limited both horizontally and vertically, as, *zero-zero* conditions.

**zero hour.** A *Mil. Brit.* The hour at which any ordeal is to begin; the moment of crisis.

**zeal** (zēal), *n.* [F. *zeale*.] Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste enhanced or imparted; piquancy; hence, keen enjoyment; relish; gusto. — *Syn.* See **TASTE**. — *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to. — **zeal'-ful**, *adj.* — **zeal'-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **zeal'-fulness**, *n.*

**ze'ta** (zē'tā; zē'tā), *n.* [Gr. *zēta*.] The sixth letter (Z, z) of the Greek alphabet, probably pronounced in classical Greek either *ed* or *dz*, later as *z*.

— **gram'-mā**, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *zeugma*, fr. *zeugnynai* to yoke, *Gram.* & *Rhet.* The use of a word (as an adjective or verb) to modify or govern two (sometimes more) words, with only one of which it makes sense.

**Zeus** (zēus; 208), *n.* [Gr. (gen. *Dios*); akin to L. *Jupiter*.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Hera, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris*, his messenger. Zeus is also god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants and punisher of guilt.

**ze'-lin** (zē-lin; -lin), *n.* [F. *zèlline*, fr. It. *zèllino*, of Slav. or gin.] 1. *Now Rare.* The fur or pelt of a sable. 2. (*pron.* -lēn). A type of soft woolen dress fabric having long silky hairs on the side. — **ze'-lin-ine**, *adj.*

**zib'-et**, **zib'-eth** (zīb'ēt; -ēt), *n.* [ML. *zibethum*, It. *zibetto*.] The Indian civet (*Parrotia zibetha*), inhabiting India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula.

**zig'-u-rat** (zīg'ū-rāt), **zib'-u-rat** (zīb'ū-rāt), *n.* [Assyr.-Bab. *sigguratu* pinnacle, top of a mountain.] *Babylon. Antig.* A temple tower of the Babylonians, consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure, built in successive stages, with outside staircases, and a shrine at the top.

**zig-zag** (zīg'zāg), *n.* [F.] One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by such a series; a zigzag path, pattern, etc. — *adj.* Having short sharp turns or angles. — *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. i.* & *t.* — **zig-zag** (-zāg), *v.* — **ZAG-GING** To form or move with zigzags.

**zil'-lah** (zil'ā), *n.* [Hind. *qil'* (pron. *sil'*), fr. Ar. *qil'* rib, part.] India. A district or administrative division.

**Zil'-pah** (zil'pā), *n.* *Bib.* Mother of Gad.

**zinc** (zīnk), *n.* [G. *zīnk*, of unknown origin.] 1. *Chem.* A bluish-white

metals only slightly in moist air at ordinary temperatures. At high temperatures it burns in air with a brilliant bluish-green flame, forming the oxide. In contact with almost any other metal, it dissolves readily in dilute acids. 2. A piece of zinc for use in a voltaic cell. — *v. t.* **ZINCKED** or **ZINCFY** (zīnk'fī; *zīnk'fī* or *zīnk'fīng* (zīnk'fīng)), *adj.* To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize. — **zinc'-ic** (zīnk'ik), *adj.* — **zinc'-y**, **zinc'-y**, **zink'-y**, *adj.*

**zinc'-ate** (zīnk'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of zinc hydroxide,  $Zn(OH)_2$ , in its capacity of a weak acid.

**zinc blende.** *Mineral.* Sphalerite.

**zinc-if-fer-ous** (zīnk'if-ēr-ūs; zīn-sīf'ē), *adj.* [*zinc* + *-ferous*.] Containing or yielding zinc.

**zinc'-fy** (zīnk'fī), *v. t.* & *v. i.* — **ZINCFY** (-fī); — **fy'ing**. [*zinc* + *-fy*.] To coat or impregnate with zinc; to zinc; galvanize.

**zinc'-ite** (zīnk'īt), *n.* *Mineral.* Native zinc oxide,  $ZnO$ , a brittle, deep-red to orange yellow hexagonal mineral usually occurring in massive or granular form; — called also *red zinc ore*, and *red oxide of zinc*.

**zinc'-on-ite.** Var. of **ZINCFENITE**.

**zinc'-o-graph** (zīnk'ō-grāf), *n.* A zinc plate prepared for printing by zincography; also, a print from such a plate.

**zinc'-og'-ra-phy** (zīnk'ō-grā-fī), *n.* The art or process of engraving or etching on zinc. — **zinc'-og'-ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **zinc'-o-graph'-ic** (zīnk'ō-grāf'ik), **zinc'-o-graph'-ic-al** (-kāl), *adj.*

**zinc ointment.** *Pharm.* An ointment containing 20 per cent of zinc oxide, mixed with a petrolatum or lard base, used in the treatment of skin diseases.

**zinc'-ous** (zīnk'ūs), *adj.* *Chem.* a **Zincic**. *b* Hence, formerly, electropositive, basic.

**zinc oxide.** *Chem.* An infusible solid,  $ZnO$ , used as a pigment (see **ZINC WHITE**), in compounding rubber, in ointments, etc.

**zinc white.** Zinc oxide, used as a white pigment, esp. in house paints, water colors, etc. See **CHINESE WHITE**.

**zinc'-an-del** (zīnk'ān-dēl), *n.* A The leading wine grape of California, notable for productivity and adaptability. *b* A red or white dry wine made from grapes of this variety.

**zing** (zīng), *n.* [Imitative.] A shrill humming noise. — **zing**, *v. i.* — **zing**, *interj.* *All Slang.*

**zīn'-ga-ro** (zīn'gā-rō), *n.*; *fem.* **zīn'-ga-ra** (-rā); *pl.* **-ri** (-rē). [It.] A kyuss.

**zīn'-gi-ber-a'-ceous** (zīn'gī-bēr-ā-sē'ūs), *adj.* Also **zīn'-zi-ber-a'-ceous** (zīn'zī-). [L. *zingiber* ginger.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to a family (*Zingiberaceae*) of tropical monocotyledonous plants (order *Musales*) consisting of leafy perennial herbs with aromatic rootstocks, including ginger, turmeric, etc.

**zīn'-ken-ite** (zīn'kēn'īt), *n.* [After J. K. I. Zinken, director of the Anhalt mines.] *Mineral.* A steel-gray mineral of metallic luster, chemically  $PbSb_2S_6$ .

**zīn'-ky** (zīnk'ī). Var. of **ZINCKY**.

**zīn'-nā** (zīn'nā), *n.* [NL., after J. G. Zinn (1727–50), professor of medicine at Göttingen.] *Bot.* Any of a small genus (*Zinnia*) of tropical American herbs of the aster family, with very showy flowers. The flower of *Z. elegans*, the common zinnia, is the State flower of Indiana.

**Zi'on** (zī'ōn), *n.* [Heb. *Ziyyōn*, orig. the name of a stronghold of Jerusalem.] 1. *Jewish Antig.* A hill in Jerusalem, site of the royal palace of David and his successors, the place of the temple, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life. 2. Hence: a The Israelites. *b* Theocracy, or church directly administered by God. *c* The heavenly city of God.

**Zi'on-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Also **Zion movement**. Among modern Jews, a movement for colonizing Jews in Palestine, either for religious or nationalizing purposes. — **Zi'on-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *adj.* — **Zi'on-ist'-ic** (-is'tik), *adj.* — **Zi'on-ite** (zī'ōn'īt), *n.*

**zip** (zīp), *n.* [Imitative.] A sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound such as that made by a flying bullet. *b* *Colloq.* Ennery; vim. — *v. i.* **ZIPPED** (zīpt), **zip'-ing**. To make, or move with, a zip; also, *Colloq.*, to be full of vim. — **zip'-per** (zīp'ēr), *n.*

**Zip'-per** (zīp'ēr), *n.* 1. A trade-mark for a boot fastened by a slide fastener designed to replace buttons or lacing by drawing together of loosening the folds with a single pull of an attached tab. 2. [*not cap.*] Loosely, any slide fastener suggesting that on the zipper.

**zip'-py** (zīp'ī), *adj.* *Colloq.* Brisk; snappy.

**zīr'-con** (zīr'kōn), *n.* [F., *grik*, the same word as *jargon*.] *Mineral.* A silicate of zirconium,  $ZrSiO_4$ , a tetrahedral mineral occurring usually in square brown or grayish prisms or pyramids. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. reddish kinds called *hyacinth*. Colorless, pale-yellow, or smoky varieties from Ceylon are called *jargon*.

**zīr'-con-ate** (-kōn'āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of zirconium hydroxide,  $Zr(OH)_4$  or  $ZrO(OH)_2$ , in its capacity of an acid.

**zīr'-co-ni-a** (zīr'kōn'ī-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* Zirconium dioxide,  $ZrO_2$ , usually obtained artificially as a white amorphous powder. Because of its infusibility, and brilliant luminosity, it has been used in lighting, in making refractory crucibles, etc.

**zīr'-co-ni-um** (-kōn'ī-ūm), *n.* [NL.] *Chem.* A metallic element found (combined only) in zircon and certain other minerals. Symbol, *Zr*; at. no. 40; at. wt., 81.22. It is quadrivalent, and has both basic and acid properties. — **zīr'-con'-ic** (-kōn'ik), *adj.*



**Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism** (zō'rō-ās'trī-ān-īz'm), *n.* Also **Zo'ro-as'trism** (-trīz'm). The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster, or Zarathustra (fl. early in the first millennium B.C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta. The religion teaches that Ormazd, lord of light and goodness, wars ceaselessly against Ahriman and the hosts of evil. Ormazd created man to aid him, and finally the good kingdom will be attained.

**zōs'ter** (zōs'tēr), *n.* (L. (in sense 2), fr. Gr. *zōs'tēr* sirdle, herpes zoster.) 1. *Gr. Costume.* A sirdle. 2. *Med.* Herpes zoster; shingles.

**Zou-ave'** (zō-iv'; zō-), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouave*, or *Zawia*, name of a tribe of Kabyles in Algeria.] *Mil.* a One of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform and noted for dash and valor. b Hence, one of a body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves, as was done by some volunteer regiments in the Army of the United States in the Civil War.

**sounds** (soundz), *interj.* *Archaic.* An abbreviation of *God's wounds*; — used as a mild oath.

**zoo-ohet'to** (zōō-kēt'tō; *Engl.* zōō-kēt'tō), *n.* [It.] A small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, the colors varying as for the biretta (which see); a calotte.

**zoo-chi'ni** (zōō-kē'nē), *n.* [It. *zucchini*, dim. of *zucca* squash.] *Bot.* A cultural form of summer squash (derived from *Cucurbita pepo*), having a bushy growth and long, dark-green, cylindrical to slightly curved fruit with thick, tender flesh.

**Zu'hij'yah** (zōō'hij'ā), *n.* [Ar. *dhū-al-hijjah*, lit., the one (the month) of pilgrimage.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

**Zu'ka-dah'** (zōō'kā-dā'), *n.* [Ai. *dhū al-qā-dah*, lit., the one (the month) of staying home.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

**Zu'lu** (zōō'lōō), *n.*; *pl.* ZULUS (-lōōz), sometimes ZULU. One of a great Bantu nation of Natal, in type and culture identical with the Kafirs, also, their language. — **Zu'lu**, *adj.*

**Zu'ñi** (zōō'nyē; zōō'-), *n.* [Sp.] An Indian of the Zuñi pueblo, in western New Mexico. The Zuñi constitute a linguistic family. — **Zu'ñi-an** (zōō'nyē-ān; zōō'-), *adj.* & *n.*

**zwie'back'** (tsvī'bāk'; tsvē'-, called also zwī'bāk', zwī'-), *n.* [G., fr. *zwei*—two, twice + *backen* to bake.] [often *cap.*] A form of toasted biscuit or rusk.

**Zwing'li-an** (zwing'gīl-ān, tsvīng'gī-), *adj.* *Theol.* Of or pert. to Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), reformer, of German Switzerland, who maintained that in the Lord's Supper there is an influence of Christ upon the soul, but that the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith, and not in essence or reality. — **Zwing'li-an**, *n.* — **Zwing'li-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* — **Zwing'li-an-ist** (-īst), *n.* & *adj.*

**zwit'ter 'ion**, or **zwit'ter-'ion** (tsvīt'tēr-'iōn; 2), *n.* [G. *zwit'ter* hybrid.] *Physical Chem.* An ion charged both positively and negatively, as that of an amino acid in solution. — **zwit'ter-'ion'ic** (-i-ōn'īk), *adj.*

**zyg'a-poph'y-sis** (zīg'ā-pōf'ī-sīs; zīg'ā-), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [NL., fr. *zygon* yoke + NL. *apophysis*.] *Anat. & Zool.* One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra. — **zyg'ap-o-phys'e-al**, **zyg'ap-o-phys'i-al** (zīg'āp-ō-fīz'ē-āl, -ī-āl), *adj.*

**zy'go-** (zīg'ō-; zīg'ō-), [Gr. *zygon*.] A combining form meaning *yoke*, *pair*, as in *zygospore*.

**zy'go-dac'tyl** (-dāk'tīl), *adj.* [*zygo* + Gr. *daktylos* finger.] Having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind, as in a wood pecker or parrot. Cf. *PARROT*, *Illustr.* — **zy'go-dac'tyl**, *n.*

**zy'go-ma** (zīg'ō-mā, zīg'-), *n.*; *pl.* -MATA (-mā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. *zygōma*, fr. *zygon* to yoke, fr. *zygon* yoke.] *Anat. & Zool.* A thick

whole zygomatic arch. b A process (**zygomatic process**) of the temporal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch. c The zygomatic bone, or cheekbone.

**zy'go-mat'ic** (zīg'ō-māt'īk; zīg'ō-), *adj.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma. — *n.* The zygomatic bone.

**zygomatic arch.** *Anat.* The arch of bone which extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit. See *RODENT*, *Illustr.*

**zygomatic bone.** *Anat.* A bone of the side of the face below the eye; the malar bone.

**zy'go-mor'phic** (zīg'ō-mōr'fīk; zīg'ō-), *adj.* Also **zy'go-mor'phous** (-fīs). [*zygo* + *-morphic*.] *Biol.* Monosymmetric. See *SYMMETRICAL*, 2 a. — **zy'go-mor'phism** (-fīz'm), *n.*

**zy'go-phyll-a'ceous** (-fī-lī-ā'shūs), *adj.* [*zygo* + Gr. *phyllon* leaf.] *Bot.* Belonging to the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceae*). See *BEAN CAPER*.

**zy'go-phyte** (zīg'ō-fīt; zīg'ō-), *n.* [*zygo* + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A plant in which reproduction consists in the union of two similar cells.

**zy'go'sis** (zīg'ō-sīs; zīg'-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zygōsis* a balancing, fr. *zygon* yoke.] *Bot. & Zool.* CONJUGATION, 2.

**zy'go-spore** (zīg'ō-spōr; zīg'ō-; 70), *n.* [*zygo* + *spore*.] *Bot.* A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes or sexual cells. Cf. *OOSPORE*.

**zy'gote** (zīg'ōt; zīg'ō-), *n.* [Gr. *zygōtos* yoked.] *Biol.* A cell formed by the union of two gametes; a *zygospore*.

**zymase** (zīmās), *n.* [From *ZYME*.] *Biochem.* Any of a group of enzymes (originally found in yeasts and bacteria) which, in the presence of oxygen, convert glucose and a few other carbohydrates into carbon dioxide and water or, in the absence of oxygen, into alcohol and carbon dioxide or into lactic acid.

**zymas** (zīm), *n.* [Gr. *zymē* leaven.] A ferment; as, *Med.*, the morbid principle of a zymotic disease.

**zy'mo-** (zīm'ō-), *sym-*. [Gr. *zymē* leaven.] A combining form denoting *relation to a ferment or fermentation*.

**zy'mo-gen** (zīm'ō-jēn), **zy'mo-gene** (-jēn), *n.* [F. *zymogène*.] 1. *Biol.* Any microorganism deriving energy chiefly from *zymase* fermentation of carbohydrates. 2. *Biochem.* The inactive form of an enzyme.

**zy'mo-gen'e-sis** (-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* [NL.] *Biochem.* Transformation of a *zymogen* into an enzyme.

**zy'mo-gen'ic** (-jēn'īk), *adj.* 1. Producing fermentation. 2. Of or pertaining to a *zymogen*.

**zymogenic organism.** *Biol.* A microorganism, as a yeast plant, which sets up fermentative processes.

**zy'mol'o-gy** (zīm'ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-logy*.] The science of, or a treatise on, fermentation. — **zy'mol'og'ic** (zīm'ōl'ō-jīk), *adj.* — **zy'mol'o-gist** (zīm'ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**zy'mol'y-sis** (-ī-sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. *zymo-* + *-lysis*.] *Biochem.* Action of enzymes; also, the changes produced by such action. — **zy'mol'y'tic** (zīm'ōl'ī-tīk), *adj.*

**zy'mom'e-ter** (zīm'ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*zymo-* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring fermentation.

**zy'mo'sis** (zīm'ō-sīs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *zymōsis* fermentation, fr. *zymē* ferment.] a Fermentation; hence, *Med.*, an analogous process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed. b *Rare.* A zymotic disease.

**zy'mot'ic** (-mōt'īk), *adj.* [Gr. *zymōtikos* causing to ferment.] 1. Of, pertaining to, causing, or caused by fermentation. 2. *Med.* Designating, pert. to, or causing any infectious or contagious disease.

**zy'mur-gy** (zīm'mūr-jī), *n.* [*zym-* + *-urgy*.] Applied chemistry dealing with fermentation processes, as in brewing.

# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

For a list of special abbreviations used in this dictionary see pages xxi-xxii preceding the Vocabulary.

- A**, argon. *Chem.*  
**A.**, absolute (temperature); Academician; Academy; America; American.  
**A.**, **A.**, acre; answer; artillery.  
**A.**, **A.**, angstrom unit.  
**a.**, about; accepted (*Com.*); acting; adjective; after; afternoon; alto; amateur; ampere; anno (*L.*, in the year); anode; anonymous; ante; approved (*Com.*); arc (*metric system*); area; argent (*Her.*); at.  
**a**, @, ad (*L.*, at, or to). *Com.*  
**A, aa, A, or AA**, ana. *Med.*  
**AA**, Airman Apprentice. *U.S. Navy.*  
**AA, A.A.**, achievement age (*Psychol.*); Alcoholic Anonymous; antiaircraft.  
**AAA**, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, formerly Agricultural Adjustment Administration; antiaircraft artillery.  
**AAA, A.A.A.**, Amateur Athletic Association; American Automobile Association; Automobile Association of America.  
**AAAA, A.A.A.A.**, Amateur Athletic Association of America.  
**A.A.A.L.**, American Academy of Arts and Letters.  
**A.A.A.S., AAAS**, American Association for the Advancement of Science.  
**AAOS**, Army Air Communications System; Airways and Air Communications Service.  
**AAF**, Army Air Forces.  
**A. and M.**, Agricultural and Mechanical.  
**A.A.U.**, Amateur Athletic Union.  
**A.A.U.P., AAUP**, American Association of University Professors.  
**Ab**, alabamine. *Chem.*  
**AB**, Aviation Boatswain's Mate. *U.S. Navy.*  
**A.B.**, Artium Baccalaureus (*L.*, Bachelor of Arts).  
**A.B., a.b.**, able-bodied (seaman).  
**abbr., abbrev.**, abbreviated; abbreviation.  
**ABO**, American Broadcasting Company; Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.  
**A.B.O.**, (Alphabetical) Railway Guide. *Brit.*  
**ABCD**, America, Britain, China, Dutch East Indies.  
**ab init.**, ab initio (*L.*, from the beginning).  
**abl.**, ablative.  
**abn.**, airborne.  
**Abp.**, Archbishop.  
**abr.**, abridged; abridgment.  
**abs.**, absent; absolute (temperature); absolutely; abstract.  
**abstr.**, abstract; abstracted.  
**AO**, Air Controlman (*U.S. Navy*); Air Corps.  
**Ac**, actinium (*Chem.*); alto-cumulus.  
**AO, A.C.**, a.c., alternating current. *Elec.*  
**A.O.**, after Christ; Athletic Club.  
**A/O, a/o**, account current.  
**A/O, a/o, ac.**, account.  
**ac**, acre.  
**acad., academic**; academy.  
**ACC**, Air Co-ordinating Committee.  
**acc.**, acceptance; accompanied; according; account; accountant.  
**acc., accus.**, accusative.  
**accel.**, accelerating.  
**acct.**, account; accountant.  
**ack.**, acknowledge; acknowledgment.  
**A.C.L.S., AOLS**, American Council of Learned Societies.  
**A.O.P.**, American College of Physicians.  
**acct.**, acceptance. *Banking.*  
**A/os Pay.**, accounts payable.  
**A/os Rec.**, accounts receivable.  
**Aot**, actinium. *Chem.*  
**actg.**, acting.  
**AD**, Aviation Machinist's Mate. *U.S. Navy.*  
**A.D., A.D.**, anno Domini.  
**ad.**, add; advertisement.  
**a.d.**, after date.  
**A.D.O., ADO, a.d.c.**, aide-de-camp.  
**add.**, addenda; addendum; addition; additional; address.  
**ad inf.**, ad infinitum (*L.*, to infinity).  
**ad init.**, ad initium (*L.*, to, or at, the beginning).  
**ad int.**, ad interim (*L.*, in the meantime).  
**adj.**, adjacent; adjective; adjourned; adjunct; adjustment (*Banking*).  
**Adj., Adj.**, Adjutant.  
**ad lib.**, ad libitum (*L.*, at one's pleasure, to the amount desired).  
**Adm.**, Admiral; Admiralty.  
**Adm., adm.**, administrative; administrator.  
**admin.**, administration; administrator.  
**A.D.S.**, American Dialect Society.  
**adv.**, ad valorem; advance; adverb; adverbial; adverbially; adversus; advertisement; advocate.  
**ad val.**, ad valorem (*L.*, according to value).  
**adv.**, advertisement.  
**AE**, Aviation Electrician's Mate. *U.S. Navy.*  
**ae, aet., aetat., aetatis** (*L.*, of age).  
**A.E. and P.**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.  
**AEO**, Atomic Energy Commission.  
**A.E.F., AEF**, American Expeditionary Force, or Forces.  
**AF**, Air Force; Aviation Photographer's Mate (*U.S. Navy*).  
**AF, AF.**, Anglo-French.  
**Af.**, Africa; African.  
**A.F., a.f.**, a-f, audio frequency.  
**A.F.A.M., A.F. & A.M.**, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.  
**AFL, A.F. of L.**, American Federation of Labor.  
**Afr.**, Africa; African.  
**Ag**, argentum (silver). *Chem.*  
**Ag.**, August.  
**AG**, Aerographer's Mate. *U.S. Navy.*  
**A.G.**, Adjutant General; Attorney General.  
**agcy.**, agency.  
**agr., agr.**, agriculture; -ural.  
**agrie.**, agricultural; agriculture; agriculturist.  
**Agst., agt.**, agent; agreement.  
**a.h.**, ampere-hour.  
**AS**, Aviation Storekeeper. *U.S. Navy.*  
**AKC**, American Kennel Club.  
**AL**, Aviation Electronicman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Al**, aluminum, or aluminium.  
**Ala.**, Alabama.  
**A.L.A., ALA**, American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.  
**Alas.**, Alaska.  
**Alb.**, Albanian; Albany; Albert; Alberta.  
**Alba.**, Alberta (Canada).  
**Ald.**, Aldem, Alderman.  
**Alex.**, Alexander; Alexandre.  
**Alf.**, Alfonso; Alfred.  
**Alg.**, Algeron; Algiers.  
**alg.**, algebra.  
**ALP**, American Labor Party.  
**alt.**, alternate; alternating; alternations; altitude; alto.  
**Alta.**, Alberta (Canada).  
**alum.**, aluminum.  
**Am.**, alabamine; americium.  
**Am.**, America; American.  
**AM**, Aviation Structural Mechanic. *U.S. Navy.*  
**AM, A.M., a-m, a.m.**, amplitude modulation.  
**A.M.**, Artium Magister (*L.*, Master of Arts).  
**A.M., A.M., a.m.**, ante meridiem.  
**A.M.A., AMA**, American Medical Association.  
**Amb.**, Ambassador.  
**Amer.**, America; American.  
**AMG**, Allied (also, American) Military Government.  
**amp.**, ampere; amperage.  
**amp-hr.**, ampere-hour.  
**amt.**, amount.  
**AMVETS**, American Veterans (of World War II).  
**AN**, Airman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**AN, AN.**, Anglo-Norman.  
**anal.**, analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.  
**anat.**, anatomical; anatomy.  
**anc.**, ancient; anciently.  
**and.**, andante.  
**Angl.**, Anglian, Anglican.  
**anim.**, animato.  
**ann.**, anni (*L.*, years); annual; annuity.  
**anon.**, anonymous.  
**ans.**, answer; answered.  
**ant.**, antenna; antiquarian; antonym.  
**anthrop.**, anthropol., anthropological; anthropology.  
**antiq.**, antiquarian; antiquities.  
**ANZAC**, Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.  
**AO**, Aviation Ordnanceman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**AOL**, absent over leave.  
**aor.**, aorist.  
**AP, A.P., AP**, Associated Press.  
**apmt.**, appointment.  
**APC**, Army Post Office.  
**Apoc.**, Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.  
**app.**, apparent; apparently; append; appendix; appointed; apprentice.  
**appar.**, apparent; apparently.  
**approx.**, approximately.  
**Apr.**, Apr., April.  
**ap(s).**, apartment(s).  
**A.Q., AQ**, achievement quotient, sometimes accomplishment or attainment quotient.  
**Aq.**, aq., aqua.  
**AR**, Airman Recruit. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Ar.**, argon. *Chem.*  
**Ar.**, Arabian; Arabic; Aramaic; argentum (*L.*, silver).  
**ar.**, argent (*Her.*); aromatic; arrival; arrive; arrives.  
**ARA**, Agricultural Research Administration.  
**A.R.A.**, Associate of the Royal Academy.  
**Arab.**, Arabian; Arabic.  
**ARO, A.R.C.**, American (National) Red Cross.  
**Arch.**, Archbishop; Archibald.  
**arch.**, archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect (*ure*).  
**archaeol.**, archaeological; archaeology.  
**Archd.**, Archduke.  
**archool.**, archeological; archool-t, architecture.  
**archt.**, architect.  
**arg.**, argent (*Her.*); argentum.  
**arith.**, arithmetic; arithmetical.  
**Ariz.**, Arizona.  
**Ark.**, Arkansas.  
**Arm.**, Armen, Armenian.  
**Ar.M.**, Architecture Magister (*L.*, Master of Architecture).  
**ARP, A.R.P.**, air-raid precautions. *Orig. Brit.*  
**arr.**, arranged; arrangements; arrival; arrive; arrived.  
**art.**, article; artificial; artillery; artist.  
**Arty.**, Artillery.  
**A.R.V.**, American Standard Revised Version (of the Bible).  
**As**, alto-stratus; arsenic. *Chem.*  
**AS, AS., A-S., A.S.**, Anglo-Saxon.  
**as**, asymmetric. *Org. Chem.*  
**ASA**, American Standards Association.  
**asb.**, asbestos.  
**ASO, A.S.O.**, Air Service Command; Army Service Corps.  
**ASOAP, A.S.O.A.P.**, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.  
**ASCE, A.S.C.E.**, American Society of Civil Engineers.  
**ASF**, Army Service Forces.  
**asgd.**, assigned.  
**ass.**, assistant; association.  
**assd.**, assigned.  
**assoc.**, associate; association.  
**asst.**, assistant.  
**Assyr.**, Assyrian.  
**A.S.T.M., ASTM**, American Society for Testing Materials.  
**ASTF**, Army Specialized Training Program.  
**astr.**, astronomer; astronomical; astronomy.  
**astrol.**, astrologer; astrological; astrology.  
**astron.**, astronomer, astronomical; astronomy.  
**AT**, Aviation Electronics Technician. *U.S. Navy.*  
**AT, A.T.**, antitank.  
**At**, atastine.  
**at.**, atmosphere(s); atomic.  
**ATO**, Air Transport Command.  
**athl.**, athletics.  
**Atl.**, Atlantic.  
**atm.**, atmosphere(s); atmospheric.

## Abbreviations

at. no., atomic number.  
**ATS, A.T.S.**, Army Transport Service.  
**Att.**, attorney.  
**att. attn.**, attention.  
**attrib.**, attribute; attributive; attributively.  
**Atty.**, Attorney.  
**Atty. Gen.**, Attorney General.  
**at. wt.**, atomic weight.  
**Au**, aurum (gold). *Chem.*  
**A.U., Å.U., a.u., Å.m.**, angstrom unit.  
**A.U.O.**, ab urbe condita; anno urbis conditae. See phrases in *Vocab.*  
**aud.**, auditor.  
**Aug.**, Aug. August.  
**AUS, A.U.S.**, Army of the United States.  
**Aus.**, Austl., Australia.  
**Aust.**, Austria; Austrian.  
**Austral.**, Australia; Australasia.  
**auth.**, authentic; author; author-  
 ized; authorized.  
**Auth. Ver.**, Authorized Version  
 (of the Bible).  
**auto.**, automatic; automotive.  
**aux. auxl.**, auxiliary.  
**A.V.**, Authorized Version (of the  
 Bible).  
**Av.**, Avenue.  
**a.v., A/V.**, ad valorem.  
**av.**, average.  
**av. avdp. avoiv.**, avoidupois.  
**AVO, A.V.O.**, American Veterans  
 Committee.  
**AVO, a.v.c.**, automatic volume  
 control.  
**AvO.**, Avenue.  
**avg.**, average.  
**avn.**, aviation.  
**A/W.**, actual weight; all water  
*Transp.*  
**AWL, A.W.L.; a.w.l.**, absent  
 with leave.  
**AWOL, A.W.O.L., a.w.o.l.**, ab-  
 sent without leave.  
**AWVS**, American Women's Vol-  
 unteer Services.  
**ax.**, axiom.  
**az.**, azure.

## B

**B**, Bishop (*Chess*); boron (*Chem*)  
**B.**, Bacillus; Bible; Boston; Brit-  
 ish; Brotherhood.  
**B.**, b., bachelor; base; bass; basso;  
 bat; battery; bay; bicuspid; bol-  
 livar; boliviano; book; born;  
 breadth; brother  
**B/-**, bag; bale. *Com.*  
**Ba**, barium *Chem.*  
**B.A.**, Baccalaureus Artium (L.,  
 Bachelor of Arts); British Asso-  
 ciation (for the Advancement of  
 Science); Buenos Aires.  
**bach.**, bachelor.  
**baet.**, bacteriology.  
**BAB**, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-  
 nomics; Bureau of American Eth-  
 nology.  
**B.A.g., B.Agr.**, Baccalaureus Ag-  
 riculturae (L., Bachelor of Agri-  
 culture).  
**BAL**, British anti-lewisite.  
**bal.**, balance; balancing.  
**B. and S.**, brandy-and-soda.  
**Bap.**, Bapt., Baptist.  
**bapt.**, baptized.  
**BAR**, Browning automatic rifle.  
**bar.**, barometer; barrel; barrister.  
**B.A.r., B.Arch.**, Bachelor of Ar-  
 chitecture.  
**barit.**, baritone.  
**Bart.**, Baronet.  
**bat. batt.**, battalion; battery.  
**Bav.**, Bavarian.  
**B.B.A.**, Bachelor of Business Ad-  
 ministration.  
**B.B.O., BBO**, British Broadcast-  
 ing Corporation.  
**bb.**, barrel; barrels.  
**bb.**, barrels.  
**B.C.**, Bachelor of Chemistry;  
 British Columbia.  
**B.C., s.c.**, before Christ.  
**B.C., b.c.**, bass clarinet; boat club.  
**B.C.E.**, Bachelor of Chemical En-  
 gineering; Bachelor of Civil En-  
 gineering.  
**B.C.L.**, Bachelor of Civil Law.  
**B.D.**, Bachelor of Divinity.  
**B/D**, bank draft.  
**bd.**, board; bond; bound.  
**bd., bdl., bds.**, bundle.  
**bd. ft.**, board feet; board foot.  
**B.D.S.**, Bachelor of Dental Sur-  
 gery.  
**bds.**, bundles; (bound in) boards.  
**Be**, beryllium. *Chem.*  
**B.E.**, Bachelor of Education;  
 Bachelor of Engineering.  
**B.E., B/E, b.e.**, bill of exchange.  
**B.E.E.**, Bachelor of Electrical En-  
 gineering.  
**B.E.F., BEF**, British Expedition-  
 ary Force, or Forces.  
**Belg.**, Belgian; Belgium.  
**B.E.M.**, British Empire Medal.  
**Beng.**, Bengali.  
**Benj.**, Benjamin.  
**B. ès L.**, Bachelier ès Lettres (F.,  
 Bachelor of Letters).  
**B. ès S.**, Bachelier ès Sciences (F.,  
 Bachelor of Sciences).  
**bet.**, between.  
**B/F**, brought forward.  
**bf, b.f.**, bold-faced (type).  
**B.F.D.**, Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
 mestic Commerce.  
**bg.**, bag.  
**Bgr.**, Buglor.  
**bgs.**, bags.  
**Bi**, bismuth. *Chem.*  
**Bib.**, Bible; Biblical.  
**Bibl.**, bibl., biblical; bibliographi-  
 cal.  
**bibliog.**, bibliography.  
**bicarb.**, sodium bicarbonate.  
**biog.**, biographer; biographical;  
 biography.  
**biol.**, biologist; biology.  
**B.I.S.**, Bank for International  
 Settlements.  
**B.J.**, Bachelor of Journalism.  
**bk.**, bank; block; book.  
**bkg.**, banking.  
**bklr.**, black letter. *Bibliog.*  
**bks.**, barracks; books.  
**bkt.**, basket; bracket.  
**B.L.**, Bachelor of Laws.  
**B/L**, bill of lading.  
**bl.**, bale; barrel; black.  
**b.l.**, bill of lading; breech-loading.  
**blig.**, building.  
**B.L.E.**, Brotherhood of Locomo-  
 tive Engineers.  
**B.Lit(t).**, Baccalaureus Lit(t)er-  
 arum (L., Bachelor of Litera-  
 ture, or of Letters).  
**blk.**, black; block.  
**bln.**, bln., balloon.  
**BLS.**, Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
**B.L.S.**, Bachelor of Library Sci-  
 ence.  
**bis.**, bules; barrels.  
**bivd.**, boulevard.  
**BM.**, Boatswain's Mate. *U. S.*  
*Navy.*  
**B.M.**, Baccalaureus Medicinæ  
 (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Brit-  
 ish Museum.  
**BMI**, Broadcast Music, Inc.  
**BMR**, basal metabolic rate.  
**B.Mus.**, Bachelor of Music.  
**Bn.**, bn., battalion.  
**b.o.**, bad order. *Transp.*  
**Boh.**, Bohem., Bohemian.  
**bor.**, boron; borough.  
**bot.**, botanical; botanist; botany;  
 bottle.  
**boul.**, boulevard.  
**bp.**, birthplace; bishop.  
**b.p.**, below proof; boiling point.  
**B.P.**, bills payable.  
**B.P.d., B.P.e.**, Bachelor of Peda-  
 gogy.  
**B.P.E.**, Bachelor of Physical Edu-  
 cation.  
**BPI**, Bureau of Public Inquiries.  
**B.P.O.E., BPOE**, Benevolent and  
 Protective Order of Elks.  
**br.**, bromine. *Chem.*  
**Br.**, British.  
**br.**, branch; brig; bronze; brother.  
**B.R., B/R.**, bills receivable.  
**Bras.**, Brazil; Brazilian.  
**brv.**, brevet; brevetted.  
**Brig.**, Brigade; Brigadier.  
**Brig. Gen.**, Brigadier General.  
**Brit.**, Britain; Britannia; Britan-  
 nica; British.

**bro.**, brother.  
**bros.**, brothers.  
**B.S.**, Bachelor of Science.  
**B/s**, bags; bales.  
**b.s.**, balance sheet.  
**b.s., B/S**, bill of sale.  
**B.S.A., BSA**, Boy Scouts of  
 America; British South Africa.  
**B.So.**, Baccalaureus Scientiæ (L.,  
 Bachelor of Science).  
**B.S.Ed.**, Bachelor of Science in  
 Education.  
**Bt.**, Baronet.  
**BT**, Boilerman. *U. S. Navy.*  
**B.T., B.Th.**, Baccalaureus Theo-  
 logiæ (L., Bachelor of Theology).  
**BTRY, btry.**, battery.  
**B.T.U., B.Th.U., b.t.u., btu.**  
 British thermal unit.  
**BU**, Builder. *U. S. Navy.*  
**Bu.**, Bureau.  
**bu.**, burrau; bushel; bushels.  
**buok.**, buckram.  
**bul.**, bull, bulletin.  
**Bulg.**, Bulgaria; Bulgarian.  
**bvt.**, brevet; brevetted.  
**B.W.I.**, British West Indies.  
**bx.**, box.  
**bxs.**, boxes.  
**Bz.**, benzene.

## C

**C**, carbon. *Chem*  
**C.**, Catholic, Celsius, Celtic.  
**C.**, c., calends; candle; capacity  
 (M<sup>ter</sup>); cape, carbon; carton  
 case, cathode; cent; center; cen-  
 ture; centigrade; chancellor  
 chancery; chapter; chief; church;  
 circa; circum (L., about); cirrus  
 (M<sup>eteor</sup>), companion (in titles)  
 congius (L., gallon); congress  
 conservative; consul; copper;  
 corps; coat; court; cubic; current.  
**J., C, c.**, centimeter.  
**Ca**, calcium. *Chem*  
**C.A.**, Central America; Coast Ar-  
 tillery.  
**C.A., c.a.**, Catholic Action; char-  
 tered accountant; chief account-  
 ant; commercial agent; consular  
 agent; controller of accounts.  
**CA, C.A.**, chronological age.  
*Psychol.*  
**C/A**, capital account; credit ac-  
 count; current account.  
**c.**, cathode; centure, circa.  
**CAA**, Civil Aeronautics Adminis-  
 tration, or Authority.  
**CAB**, Civil Aeronautics Board;  
 Consumers' Advisory Board; Co-  
 operative Analysis of Broadcast  
 ing.  
**Cal.**, California; large calorie.  
**cal.**, calendar; caliber; calorie(s).  
**Calif.**, California.  
**Cam**, camouflage. *Mil.*  
**Camh.**, Cambridge.  
**Can.**, Canada; Canadian.  
**can.**, canon; canto.  
**canc.**, canceled; cancellation.  
**Can.**, Canterbury; Canticles.  
**Cantab.**, Cantabrigiensis (L., of  
 Cambridge).  
**CAP**, Civil Air Patrol.  
**cap.**, capital; capitalize; capitu-  
 lum, caput (L., chapter).  
**caps.**, capital letters.  
**Capt.**, Captain.  
**CAR, C.A.R.**, Civil Air Regula-  
 tions.  
**car.**, carat.  
**Card.**, Cardinal.  
**CARE**, Co-operative for Amer-  
 ican Remittances to Europe.  
**carp.**, carpentry.  
**cat.**, catalogue; catechism.  
**Cath.**, Catherine; Catholic.  
**cath.**, cathedral.  
**cav.**, cavalier; cavalry.  
**CAVU, C.A.V.U.**, ceiling and vis-  
 ibility unlimited. *Aviation.*  
**Ob.**, columbus. *Chem.*  
**O.E.**, Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus (L.,  
 Bachelor of Surgery); Compan-  
 ion of the Bath.  
**c.b.**, confined to barracks.  
**CBQ**, Canadian Broadcasting Cor-  
 poration.  
**C.B.D.**, cash before delivery.  
**CB**, China, Burma, India.

**CBS**, Columbia Broadcasting  
 System.  
**cc, cc, c.c.**, cubic centimeters.  
**CC**, cirro-cumulus.  
**C.O., c.c.**, carbon copy; cashier's  
 check; chief clerk; city council;  
 city councillor; common council-  
 man; complete courier (F., current  
 account); consular clerk; county  
 clerk.  
**cc.**, chapters.  
**cc, cc, c.c.**, cubic centimeters.  
**CCA**, Commission for Conven-  
 tional Armaments.  
**CCC**, Civilian Conservation Corps;  
 Commodity Credit Corporation.  
**C.C.F., GCF**, Cooperative Com-  
 monwealth Federation (of Cana-  
 da).  
**CCS**, Combined Chiefs of Staff.  
**CD**, Driver. *U. S. Navy.*  
**cd**, cadmium. *Chem.*  
**cd. cord cd. ft.**, cord foot.  
**CDR, Cdr.**, Commander.  
**ce**, cerium. *Chem.*  
**CE**, Construction Electrician's  
 Mate. *U. S. Navy.*  
**C.E.**, Chief Engineer; Christian  
 Endeavor; Church of England;  
 Civil Engineer.  
**CEA**, Council of Economic Ad-  
 visers.  
**CED**, Committee for Economic  
 Development.  
**Cels.**, Celsius.  
**Celt.**, Celtic.  
**cen.**, central; century.  
**cent.**, centered; centigrade; centi-  
 metre; central; century.  
**ceram.**, ceramics.  
**cert.**, certificate; certify.  
**certif.**, certificate; certificated.  
**cet. par.**, ceteris paribus (L., other  
 things being equal).  
**cf.**, calf (binding); confer (L., com-  
 pare).  
**C.F.I., c.f.l.**, cost, freight, and in-  
 surance.  
**c.f.m.**, cfm, cubic feet a minute.  
**O.G.**, Coast Guard.  
**O.G., c.g.**, center of gravity; com-  
 manding general; consul general.  
**cg.**, cg, centigram; centigrams.  
**O.G.S., c.g.s., cgs**, centimeter-  
 gram-second (system) (see in *Voc-*  
*abulary*).  
**CGT**, Confédération Générale du  
 Travail (F., General Confederation  
 of Labor).  
**Ch.**, Chaplain; Charles; China;  
 Chinese.  
**Ch. oh.**, chain; champion; chap-  
 ter; check (*Chess*); chevrons;  
 chevrons; chestnut; chief; child;  
 children; chirurgoon; chirurgiæ  
 (L., of surgery); church.  
**Ch.**, clearinghouse; Companion  
 of Honor (Order).  
**c.h.**, courthouse; customhouse.  
**Chanc.**, Chancellor; Chancery.  
**chap.**, chaplain; chapter.  
**Chas.**, Charles.  
**Ch. Clk.**, Chief Clerk.  
**Ch.E.**, Chemical Engineer.  
**chem.**, chemical; chemist; chem-  
 istry.  
**chg.**, charge. *chgd.*, charged.  
**Chin.**, China; Chinese.  
**chm.**, chairman; checkmate.  
**Chr.**, Christian; Christopher.  
**Chron.**, Chronicles.  
**chron.**, chronol., chronological;  
 chronology.  
**chs.**, chapters.  
**Cl.**, circus.  
**CIA**, Central Intelligence Agency.  
**CIAA**, Coordinator of Inter-  
 American Affairs.  
**C.I.D.**, Criminal Investigation De-  
 partment. *Brit.*  
**dis.**, compagnie (F., company).  
**C.I.F., c.i.f.**, cost, insurance, and  
 freight.  
**C. in C., C in C.**, Commander in  
 Chief.  
**CHSO**, Chino, Commander in Chief.  
 Used also in combinations, as  
**CHINLANT** (Commander in  
 Chief of the Atlantic [Fleet]).  
**All U. S. Navy.  
**CO**, C.I.O., Congress (formerly  
 Committee) of Industrial Organi-  
 zations.**

**cl.**, **circ.**, **circa**; circular; circum (L., about).  
**cit.**, citation; cited; citizen.  
**civ.**, civil; civilian.  
**ck.**, **ask**; check; cook.  
**Cl.**, chlorine. *Chem.*  
**cl.**, claim; class; clause; clearance; clergyman; clerk; cloth.  
**c.l.**, carload; carload lots.  
**cl.**, **cl.**, centimeter.  
**clar.**, clarinet.  
**class.**, classic; classical; classification.  
**clk.**, clerk; clock.  
**C.L.U.**, Chartered Life Underwriter.  
**CM.**, Mechanic. *U.S. Navy.*  
**cm.**, **cm.**, curium.  
**cm.**, **cm.**, centimeter.  
**c.m.**, church missionary; corresponding member; court-martial.  
**Cmdr.**, Commander.  
**C.M.G.**, Companion (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George.  
**cm.**, commercial.  
**CMTC**, C.M.T.C., Citizens' Military Training Camp.  
**CON.**, Constructionman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**cn.**, cumulo nimbus.  
**C.N.S.**, **C.N.S.**, central nervous system. *Med.*  
**Co.**, cobalt. *Chem.*  
**CO.**, **CO.**, Commanding Officer; conscientious objector.  
**Co.**, **co.**, company; county.  
**c.o.**, **c/o**, care of; carried over.  
**coad.**, coadjutor.  
**C.O.D.**, or **c.o.d.**, cash on delivery; collect on delivery.  
**C. of S.**, Chief of Staff.  
**cog.**, cognate.  
**Col.**, Colonel; Colorado; Colombian; Columbia.  
**col.**, collected; collector; college; colonel; colonial; colony; color; colored; column.  
**coll.**, colleague; collect; collection; collective; collector; college; collegiate; colloquial.  
**collab.**, collaborated; collaboration; collaborator.  
**collat.**, collateral.  
**colloq.**, colloquial; colloquialism; colloquially.  
**Colm.**, column. *Mil.*  
**Colo.**, Colorado.  
**com.**, comedy; comma; commerce; commercial; commission; commissioner; committee; common; commonly; communication; community.  
**Com.**, Commander; Commodore.  
**comdg.**, commanding.  
**Comdr.**, Commander.  
**Comdt.**, Commandant.  
**Com. in Ch.**, Commander in Chief.  
**coml.**, commercial.  
**comm.**, commander; commerce; commissary; commission; committee; commonwealth.  
**COMMO**, **Commo.**, Commodore.  
**comp.**, comparative; comparison; compilation; compiled; composition; compositor; compound; comprising.  
**compar.**, comparative.  
**Comr.**, Commissioner.  
**con.**, concerto; conclusion; conjunct (L., wife) (*Law*); connection; consolidated; consul; contra (L., against).  
**conc.**, concentrate; concentrated; concentration; concerning.  
**conch.**, conchology.  
**cond.**, conducted (*Mus.*); conductivity; conductor.  
**conf.**, confer (L., compare); conference; confessor.  
**Confed.**, Confederate.  
**cong.**, Congregational; Congress; Congressional.  
**cong.**, congius (L., gallon).  
**conj.**, conjugation; conjunction; conjunctive.  
**Conn.**, Connecticut.  
**conn.**, consecrated; consolidated; consonant; constable; constitution; constitutional; constitution; consul; consulting.  
**consol.**, consolidated.

**Const.**, **const.**, constable; constant; constitution.  
**constr.**, construction.  
**Cont.**, Continental.  
**cont.**, containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.  
**contd.**, continued.  
**contemp.**, contemporary.  
**contr.**, contract; contraction; contralto; contrary.  
**contrib.**, contribution; contributor.  
**co-op.**, co-operative.  
**cop.**, copper; copyrighted.  
**Cor.**, corner; cornet; coroner; corrected; correction; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding.  
**corol.**, **coroll.**, corollary.  
**Corp.**, Corporal; Corporation.  
**corp.**, **corpn.**, corporation.  
**corr.**, correspond; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrected.  
**corresp.**, correspondence.  
**C.O.S.**, **c.o.s.**, cash on shipment.  
**cos.**, cosine.  
**cos.**, companies; counties.  
**cosec.**, cosecant.  
**cot.**, cotangent.  
**op.**, compare.  
**c.p.**, candle power.  
**CP.**, command post; Communist Party; Construction Apprentice (*U.S. Navy*).  
**C.P.**, Chief Patriarch; Common Prayer.  
**C.P.**, **c.p.**, chemically pure; court of probate.  
**C.P.A.**, **C.P.A.**, Certified Public Accountant.  
**cpd.**, compound.  
**Cpl.**, Corporal.  
**CFO**, **CFO**, Chief Petty Officer.  
**cps.**, coupons.  
**CPTP**, **CPTP**, Civil Pilot Training Program.  
**QQ**, Charge of Quarters (*Mil.*).  
**Q. Q.**, see in *Vocab.*  
**CR.**, Construction Recruit. *U.S. Navy.*  
**C.R.**, Costa Rica.  
**Cr.**, chromium. *Chem.*  
**Cr.**, credit; creditor; creek.  
**cranio.**, craniology.  
**craniol.**, craniology.  
**craniom.**, craniometry.  
**cras.**, **cras.**, crescendo.  
**crim. con.**, criminal conversation.  
**crit.**, critical; criticism.  
**cryst.**, crystallized; crystalline; crystallography.  
**Cs.**, cesium; cello-stratus.  
**CS.**, Commissaryman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**CS.**, Christian Science; Christian Scientist.  
**C.S.**, **c.s.**, capital stock; civil service.  
**C/S**, **cs.**, cases.  
**C.S.A.**, Confederate States of America.  
**C.S.O.**, Conspicuous Service Cross.  
**CSO**, Civil Service Commission.  
**csc.**, cosecant.  
**csk.**, cask.  
**CSO**, **CSigO**, **C.S.O.**, Chief Signal Officer.  
**CST.**, **C.S.T.**, Central Standard Time.  
**CT.**, Communications Technician. *U.S. Navy.*  
**ct.**, Connecticut.  
**ct.**, cent(s); county; court.  
**ctn.**, cotangent.  
**ctr.**, center.  
**cts.**, centimes; cents.  
**Cu.**, cumulus; cuprum (*Chem.*).  
**cu.**, cubic.  
**cu. cm.**, cubic centimeter.  
**cu. in.**, cubic inch.  
**cur.**, currency; current.  
**cv.**, **cvl.**, convertible (bonds).  
**OW**, continuous wave.  
**OWA**, Civil Works Administration.  
**OWAC**, **OWA.C.**, Canadian Women's Army Corps.  
**C.W.O.**, **c.w.o.**, cash with order.  
**CWS**, Chemical Warfare Service.  
**cwt.**, hundredweight.  
**cyc.**, cyclopedia; cyclopedic.  
**cyl.**, cylinder; cylindrical.

**OYO**, Catholic Youth Organization.  
**C.Z.**, Canal Zone (Panama).  
**Czech.**, Czechoslovakia.

**D**

**D**, December; Department (*U.S. Army*); Deus (L., God); Doctor; Dominus (L., Lord); Don; Duchess; Duke; Dutch.  
**D.**, **d.**, da (L., give) (*Pharm.*); dam (in pedigrees); date; daughter; day, or days; dead; decretum (L., decree); degree; democrat; democratic; denarii; denarius; density (*Physics*); deputy; diameter; died; dinar; dollar; door (*Theat.*); dose; dowager; drachma.  
**D.**, deuterium. *Chem.*  
**d.**, dextro. *Chem.*  
**d.**, dextro. *Chem.*  
**DA**, Dental Apprentice. *U.S.N.*  
**D.A.**, District Attorney.  
**da.**, daughter; day; days.  
**D.A.B.**, **DAB**, Dictionary of American Biography.  
**dal.**, **dal.**, decaliter.  
**Dan.**, Danish.  
**Dan.**, **Dani**, Daniel.  
**D.A.R.**, **DAR**, Daughters of the American Revolution.  
**dat.**, dative.  
**dau.**, daughter.  
**DAV**, **DAV**, Disabled American Veterans.  
**db.**, decibel.  
**d b.a.**, doing business as.  
**d b.h.**, diameter breast high or at breast height. *Forestry.*  
**D. Bib.**, Douay Bible.  
**dbl.**, double.  
**DC**, Damage Controlman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**D.O.**, da capo; District of Columbia; Doctor of Chiropractic.  
**DC D.C.**, **d.c.**, direct current.  
**DCL**, Doctor of Canon Law; Doctor of Civil Law.  
**DCM**, Distinguished Conduct Medal. *British Army.*  
**DD.**, Divinitatis Doctor (L., Doctor of Divinity).  
**DD.**, **D.D.**, demand draft.  
**dd.**, **d/d**, delivered.  
**D/D**, **D/d**, **d d**, days after date, or days' (day's) date.  
**DDS.**, Doctor of Dental Surgery.  
**DE.**, destroyer escort.  
**deb.**, **deben.**, debenture.  
**Dec.**, **Dec.**, December.  
**dec.**, **decim.**, decimeter.  
**dec.**, deceased; declaration; declension; declination; decrease; descending.  
**decd.**, deceased.  
**decl.**, declension.  
**decre.**, **decre.**, decreasing.  
**def.**, defendant; deferred; defined; definite; definition.  
**deg.**, degree; degrees.  
**D.E.I.**, Dutch East Indies.  
**Del.**, Delaware.  
**del.**, delegate.  
**Dem.**, Democrat, Democratic.  
**Den.**, Denmark.  
**denom.**, denomination.  
**dent.**, dentist; dentistry.  
**dep.**, **dep.**, deposit. *Banking.*  
**dep.**, department; departs; departure; deponent; depot; deputy.  
**dept.**, department; deputy.  
**der.**, **deriv.**, derivation; derivative; derive; derived.  
**desc.**, descendant.  
**D. de L.**, Docteur de Lettres (F., Doctor of Letters).  
**D. de S.**, Docteur de Sciences (F., Doctor of Sciences).  
**det.**, detachment. *Mil.*  
**Deut.**, Deuteronomy.  
**DF**, **D/F**, **D.F.**, direction finding.  
**D.F.O.**, **DFO**, Distinguished Flying Cross. *U.S. & Brit.*  
**dg.**, **dg.**, decigram.  
**d.h.**, das heist (G., that is to say); deadhead (*Colloq.*).  
**Di.**, didymium. *Chem.*  
**di.**, **dia.**, **diam.**, diameter.  
**dial.**, dialect; dialectal.  
**dict.**, dictator; dictionary.  
**diff.**, difference; different.

**dig.**, digest.  
**dim.**, **dimin.**, diminuendo; diminutive.  
**din.**, dinar.  
**dipl.**, diplomatic.  
**dir.**, director.  
**disc.**, discount; discovered.  
**disch.**, discharged.  
**dist.**, distance; distinguish; distinguished; district.  
**Dist. Atty.**, District Attorney.  
**dist.**, distribute; distribution; distributor.  
**div.**, divided; dividend; division; divisor; divorced.  
**DK.**, Districting Clerk. *U.S. Navy.*  
**dkg.**, **dkg.**, decagram.  
**dki.**, **dki.**, decaliter.  
**dkm.**, **dkm.**, decimeter.  
**D/L**, demand loan.  
**dl.**, **dl.**, deciliter.  
**D.Lit.**, **D.Litt.**, Doctor Lit(t)erarius (L., Doctor of Literature, or of Letters).  
**D.L.S.**, Doctor of Library Science.  
**DM.**, Draftsman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**DM.**, **DM.**, Deutsche mark.  
**D.M.**, Deputy Master.  
**dm.**, **dm.**, decimeter; decimeter.  
**D.M.D.**, Dentariae Medicinae Doctor (NL, Doctor of Dental Medicine).  
**D.Mus.**, Doctor of Music.  
**DN**, Dentalman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**D.N.B.**, **DNB**, Dictionary of National Biography (British).  
**D.O.**, Doctor of Osteopathy.  
**do.**, ditto (It., the same).  
**doc.**, document.  
**dol.**, dollar; dollars.  
**dom.**, domestic; dominion.  
**doz.**, dozen; dozens.  
**DP**, **D.P.**, degree of polymerization; diametrical pitch; displaced person.  
**dpt.**, department; deponent.  
**DR**, Dental Recruit. *U.S. Navy.*  
**D.R.**, **D.R.**, **d r**, dead reckoning; deposit receipt.  
**Dr.**, **Dr.**, debit; debtor; Doctor.  
**dr.**, debit; debtor; drachma; dram; drams; drawer.  
**dram pers.**, dramatis personae.  
**ds.**, dysprosium. *Chem.*  
**d.s.**, days after sight. *Com.*  
**D.S.D.**, **D.Sc.**, Doctor of Science.  
**D.S.O.**, **DSO**, Distinguished Service Cross. *U.S. & Brit.*  
**D.S.M.**, **DSM**, Distinguished Service Medal. *U.S. & Brit.*  
**D.S.O.**, (Companion of the) Distinguished Service Order; District Staff Officer.  
**DST.**, **D.S.T.**, Daylight Saving Time.  
**DT**, Dental Technician. *U.S.N.*  
**d.t.**, delirium tremens.  
**D.Th.**, **D.Theol.**, Doctor of Theology.  
**Du.**, Duke; Dutch.  
**dup.**, duplicate.  
**D.V.**, Deo volente (L., God willing; by God's will); Douay Version.  
**D.V.M.**, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.  
**D/W**, dock warrant.  
**dwt.**, denarius weight, i. e., penny-weight.  
**DX**, **D.X.**, distance. *Radio.*  
**Dy.**, dysprosium. *Chem.*  
**dyn.**, **dynam.**, dynamics.  
**dz.**, dozen.

## E

**E.**, **E.**, east; eastern.  
**E.**, Earl; Earth; English.  
**e.**, engineer; engineering; entrance (*Theat.*).  
**e. crk.**, **E.A.**, educational age.  
**ea.**, each.  
**EAM**, Ethnikon Apeleftherotikon Metopon (Gr., National Liberation Front).  
**e. & o. e.**, errors and omissions excepted.  
**Eb.**, erbium. *Chem.*  
**ECA**, Economic Cooperation Administration.  
**eccl.**, **eccles.**, ecclesiastical.  
**Eccles.**, **Ecc.**, Ecclesiastes.



**Hoculus**, Ecclesiasticus.  
**ecol.**, ecological; ecology.  
**econ.**, economic; economics; economy.  
**Ecu.**, Ecuador.  
**ed.**, edited; edition; editor.  
**Ed.B.**, Bach, of Education.  
**Ed.D.**, Doctor of Education.  
**EDBS**, Ellinikos Dimokratikos Ethnikos Stratos (Gr., Hellenic National Democratic Party).  
**edit.**, edited; edition.  
**Ed.M.**, Master of Education.  
**educ.**, education; educational.  
**Edw.**, Edward.  
**E.E.**, Electrical Engineer.  
**e.e.**, errors excepted.  
**EEG**, electroencephalogram.  
**Eg.**, Egypt; Egyptian.  
**e.g.**, exempli gratia (L., for example).  
**Egyptol.**, Egyptology.  
**E.I.**, East Indian; East Indies.  
**EKG**, electrocardiogram.  
**ELAS**, Ellinikos Laikos Apeletherotikos Stratos (Gr., Hellenic People's Army of Liberation).  
**elec.**, elect., electric; electrical; electricity; electric.  
**elem.**, elementary; element(s).  
**elev.**, elevation.  
**Eliz.**, Elizabeth; Elizabethan.  
**E. long.**, east longitude.  
**EM**, Electrician's Mate (U.S. Navy); enlisted man or men.  
**Em.**, emanation (Chem.); Emily; Emma.  
**embryol.**, embryology.  
**EM.F.**, e.m.f., emf, electromotive force.  
**Emp.**, Emperor; Empress.  
**e.m.u.**, electromagnetic unit(s).  
**EN**, Engineman. U.S. Navy.  
**enc.**, encl., enclosure.  
**ency.**, encyc., encycl., encyclopedia.  
**Ency. Brit.**, Encyc. Brit., Encyclopaedia Britannica.  
**ENB**, east-northeast.  
**Eng.**, England; English.  
**eng.**, engine; engineer; engineering; engraved; engraver; engraving.  
**Eng D.**, Doctor of Engineering.  
**engin.**, engineering.  
**engr.**, engineer; engraved; engraver; engraving.  
**Ens.**, Ensign.  
**entom.**, entomology.  
**env.**, envelope.  
**Eph.**, Ephes., Ephesians.  
**Epis.**, Episc., Episcopal.  
**E.Q.**, EQ, educational quotient.  
**eq.**, equal; equalizer; equalizing; equation; equivalent.  
**equiv.**, equivalent.  
**Er.**, erbium. Chem.  
**E.R.**, Eduardus Rex (L., King Edward).  
**ERA**, Emergency Relief Administration.  
**ERP**, European Recovery Program.  
**erron.**, erroneous; -ously.  
**E.R.V.**, English Revised Version (of the Bible).  
**ES**, Specialist (emergency service). U.S. Navy.  
**ESO**, Economic and Social Council.  
**Esd.**, Esdras.  
**ESE**, east-southeast.  
**ESP**, extrasensory perception.  
**esp.**, espec., especially.  
**Esq.**, Esqr., Esquire.  
**EST**, E.S.T., Eastern Standard Time.  
**Est.**, Estonia.  
**est.**, established; estimated.  
**estab.**, established.  
**Eth.**, Esther.  
**e.s.u.**, esu, electrostatic unit(s).  
**ET**, Electronics Technician. U.S. Navy.  
**ETA**, estimated time of arrival.  
**et al.**, et alibi (L., and elsewhere); et alii (L., and others).  
**etc.**, et cetera.  
**Eth.**, Ethiopia; Ethiopic.  
**ethnol.**, ethnology.  
**ETO**, European Theater of Operations.

**et seq.**, et sequens (L., and the following); et sequentes or sequentia (L., and those that follow).  
**etym.**, etymol., etymological; etymology.  
**Eu.**, europium. Chem.  
**Eur.**, Europe; European.  
**e.v.**, ev, electron volt(s).  
**evang.**, evangelical.  
**Ex.**, Exodus.  
**ex.**, examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive.  
**exam.**, examination.  
**exc.**, excellency; excellent; except; excepted; exception.  
**exch.**, exchange; exchequer.  
**excl.**, exclam., exclamation.  
**excl.**, exclusive.  
**exec.**, executive; executor.  
**ex lib.**, ex libris (L., from the books [off]).  
**Exod.**, Exodus.  
**exp.**, expenses; export; express.  
**expt.**, experiment.  
**exptl.**, experimental.  
**ext.**, extension; externally; extinct; extra; extract.  
**Ez.**, Ezz., Ezra.  
**Ezok.**, Ezekiel.

**F.**, Fahrenheit; farad; fathom; fluorine (Chem.), function (Math).  
**F.**, Fahrenheit; Februar; Fellow, France; French.  
**F.**, f., farad; fathoming, fathom; feminine; fine; fluid (ounce), folio; following; franc, frequency.  
**f. forte.** Music.  
**FA**, Fireman Apprentice U.S. Navy.  
**FA, F.A.**, field artillery.  
**fa**, free alongside. Shipping.  
**F.A.A.A.S.**, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.  
**fac.**, facsim., facsimile.  
**F.A.C.D.**, Fellow of the American College of Dentists.  
**F.A.C.P.**, Fellow of the American College of Physicians.  
**F.A.C.S.**, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.  
**F.A.G.O.**, Fellow of the American Guild of Organists.  
**Fahr.**, Fahrenheit.  
**F.A.I.A.**, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.  
**F.A.M.**, F. and A.M., Free and Accepted Masons.  
**fam.**, familiar; family.  
**FAO**, Food and Agriculture Organization.  
**F.A.P.S.**, Fellow of the American Physical Society.  
**F.A.S.**, Fellow of the Actuarial Society (Canada); Fellow of the Antiquarian Society (Brit.); Fellow of the Anthropological Society (Brit.).  
**f.a.s.**, free alongside ship.  
**F.A.S.A.**, Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America.  
**F.A.S.B.**, Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.  
**fath.**, fathom.  
**F.B.A.**, Fellow of the British Academy.  
**FBI**, Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
**F.B.O.A.**, Fellow of the British Optical Association.  
**F.B.O.U.**, Fellow of the British Ornithologists' Union.  
**F.B.S.**, Fellow of the Botanical Society.  
**f.c.**, follow copy. Print.  
**FC**, Fire Controlman. U.S. Navy.  
**FCA**, Farm Credit Administration.  
**F.O.A.**, Fellow of the (Institute of) Chartered Accountants. Brit.  
**FCO**, Federal Communications Commission.  
**F.C.C.**, First Class Certificate.  
**FOIC**, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

**F.C.I.C.**, Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.  
**F.C.I.S.**, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. Brit.  
**F.C.P.**, Fellow of the College of Preceptors. Brit.  
**fcp.**, foolscap.  
**F.C.S.**, Fellow of the Chemical Society.  
**FDA**, Food and Drug Administration.  
**FDIO**, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.  
**Fe**, ferrum (iron). Chem.  
**FEB**, Fair Employment Board.  
**Feb.**, Feb., February.  
**fec.**, fecit (L., He [or she] made [or executed] [it]).  
**fed.**, federal; federated; federation.  
**F.E.I.S.**, Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.  
**fem.**, feminine.  
**FEPO**, Fair Employment Practice Committee.  
**FERRA**, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.  
**F.E.S.**, Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.  
**ff.**, fortissimo Music.  
**ff.**, folio; following (pages).  
**F.F.A.**, fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries. Brit.  
**F.F.A. f.f.a.**, free from alongside.  
**FFC**, Foreign Funds Control.  
**F.F.P.S.**, Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.  
**F.F.R.**, Fellow of the Faculty of Radiologists.  
**F.F.Sc.**, Fellow of the Faculty of Sciences. Brit.  
**F.F.V.**, First Families of Virginia.  
**F.G.S.**, Fellow of the Geological Society (of London).  
**FGSA**, Fellow of the Geological Society of America.  
**FHA**, Farmers Home Administration; Federal Housing Administration.  
**F.H.S.**, Fellow of the Horticultural Society.  
**FL**, Falkland Islands.  
**F.I.A.**, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. Brit.  
**F.I.O.**, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. Brit. & Ir.  
**fid.**, fiduciary.  
**fig.**, figurative; figuratively; figure; figures.  
**F.I. Inst.**, Fellow of the Imperial Institute. Brit.  
**F.I.J.**, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists. Brit.  
**fin.**, Finland; Finnish.  
**fin.**, financial.  
**f.i.o.**, free in and out (shipping).  
**fl.**, flrkin.  
**fl.**, fluorine. Chem.  
**fl.**, Flanders; Flemish.  
**fl.**, florin; flrkit (L., he flourished); flourished.  
**FLA**, Federal Loan Agency.  
**F.L.A.**, Fellow of the Library Association. Brit.  
**Fla.**, Flor., Florida.  
**fld.**, field.  
**Flem.**, Flemish.  
**flex.**, flexible.  
**flor.**, flrkit (L., he flourished).  
**fl. oz.**, fluid ounce, or ounces.  
**F.L.S.**, Fellow of the Linnean Society.  
**FM, F.M., f-m, f.m.**, frequency modulation.  
**fm.**, fathom; from.  
**FMOS**, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.  
**F.M.S.A.**, Fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America.  
**FN**, Fireman. U.S. Navy.  
**fn.**, footnote.  
**F.N.A.O.**, Fellow of the National Association of Opticians.  
**FNMA**, Federal National Mortgage Association.  
**F.O.**, Foreign Office.  
**F.O.f.o.**, field officer.  
**F.O.B.**, f.o.b., free on board.  
**F.O.E.**, Fraternal Order of Eagles.  
**fol.**, folio; following.  
**fol.**, following.

**for.**, foreign; forestry.  
**F.O.R.**, f.o.r., free on rail.  
**fort.**, fortification; fortified.  
**FP**, Ppichitter. U.S. Navy.  
**F.P.**, f.p., foot-pound; freezing point.  
**fp.**, forte piano. Music.  
**FPO**, Federal Power Commission.  
**f.p.m.**, f.p.m., feet per minute.  
**FPO**, Fleet Post Office.  
**F.P.S.**, Fellow of the Philharmonic Society (Brit.); Fellow of the Philological Society, Fellow of the Philosophical Society.  
**f.p.s.**, f.p.s., feet per second.  
**FR**, Fireman Recruit. U.S. Navy.  
**Fr.**, francium. Chem.  
**Fr.**, Father (Ecclesi.); France; Francis; Frater (L., Brother); French; Friar; Friday.  
**fr.**, fragment; franc; from.  
**F.R.A.I.**, Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute.  
**F.R.A.M.**, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.  
**F.R.A.S.**, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.  
**F.R.B.S.**, Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society (of London).  
**FRG**, Federal Radio Commission.  
**F.R.C.I.**, Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.  
**F.R.O.M.**, Fellow of the Royal College of Music.  
**F.R.C.O.**, Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.  
**F.R.O.P.**, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.  
**F.R.O.S.**, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.  
**Fredek.**, Frederick.  
**freq.**, frequent; frequentative; frequently.  
**F.R.G.S.**, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.  
**F.R.H.S.**, Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.  
**Fri.**, Friday.  
**F.R.I.B.A.**, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
**Fris.**, Frs., Frisian.  
**F.R.S.**, Fellow of the Royal Society (scientific).  
**F.R.S.A.**, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.  
**F.R.S.C.**, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.  
**F.R.S.E.**, Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.  
**F.R.S.L.**, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.  
**F.R.S.N.Z.**, Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand.  
**frt.**, freight.  
**FSA**, Federal Security Agency.  
**F.S.A.**, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Brit.  
**FSH**, follicle-stimulating hormone.  
**FSR, F.S.R.**, Field Service Regulations.  
**F.S.S.**, Fellow of the (Royal) Statistical Society.  
**FT**, Fire Control Technician. U.S. Navy.  
**ft.**, feet; foot; fort; fortification.  
**FTO**, Federal Trade Commission.  
**fth.**, fthm., fathom.  
**ft-lb.**, foot-pound.  
**turn.**, furnished.  
**fut.**, future.  
**f.v.**, folio verso (L., on the back of the page).  
**FWA**, Federal Works Agency.  
**fw.**, forward.  
**fz.**, forzando. Music.  
**F.Z.S.**, Fellow of the Zoological Society.  
**G.**, gun. Mil.  
**G.**, German; specific gravity.  
**G.**, g., conductance (Elec.); gauge; gourd; grain; guinea; gulf.  
**g.**, general intelligence (Psychol.); gravity.  
**g.**, g., gram.  
**Ga.**, gallium. Chem.  
**Ga.**, Gallic; Georgia.  
**G.A.**, G.A., General Agent; General Assembly.

**G.A., g.a.**, general average.  
**Gael.**, Gaelic.  
**Gail.**, Galatians; Galen.  
**gal., gall.**, gallon; gallons.  
**gals.**, gallons.  
**galv.**, galvanic; galvanism; galvan-  
 ized.  
**GAO**, General Accounting Office.  
**G.A.R., GAR.**, Grand Army of the  
 Republic.  
**gaz.**, gazette; gazetteer.  
**G.B.**, Great Britain.  
**GCA**, ground control approach.  
**G.C.B.**, (Knight) Grand Cross of the  
 Bath.  
**god, g.o.d., G.O.D.**, greatest com-  
 mon divisor.  
**gof, g.o.f., G.O.F.**, greatest com-  
 mon factor.  
**G.O.L.H.**, Grand Cross of the Le-  
 gion of Honor.  
**gom, g.o.m., G.O.M.**, greatest  
 common measure.  
**GOT, G.O.T.**, Greenwich civil  
 time.  
**G.O.V.O.**, (Knight) Grand Cross of  
 the (Royal) Victorian Order.  
**G.D.**, Grand Duchess; Grand  
 Duchy; Grand Duke.  
**Gd.**, gadolinium. *Chem.*  
**gde.**, gourd.  
**gds.**, goods.  
**Ge.**, germanium. *Chem.*  
**g.e.**, gilt edges. *Bookbinding.*  
**geb.**, geboren (G. born).  
**Gen.**, General (Army); Genesia;  
 Geneva; Genevan.  
**gen.**, gender; genera; general; gen-  
 erally; genitive; genus.  
**geneal.**, genealogy.  
**genit.**, genitive.  
**genl.**, general.  
**gent.**, gentleman.  
**Geo.**, George.  
**geod.**, geodesy; geodetic.  
**geog.**, geographer; geographic;  
 geographical; geography.  
**geol.**, geologic; geological; geolo-  
 gist; geology.  
**geom.**, geometer; geometric; geo-  
 metrical; geometry.  
**Ger.**, German; Germany.  
**ger.**, gerund.  
**gest.**, gestorben (G. died).  
**Gestapo**, Geheime Staatspolizei  
 (G. Secret State Police).  
**g.gr.**, great gross.  
**GHA**, Greenwich hour angle.  
*Navigation.*  
**GHQ, GHQ.**, General Head-  
 quarters. *Mil.*  
**gl.**, gill; gills.  
**GL, G.L.**, See in *Vocab.*  
**Gib.**, Gibraltar.  
**Gk.**, Greek.  
**Gl**, glaucium, or glucinium.  
**gld.**, guilder.  
**gloss.**, glossary.  
**glit.**, gilt. *Bookbinding.*  
**GM**, Gunner's Mate. *U.S. Navy.*  
**G.M.**, General Manager; George  
 Medal (*Brit.*); Grand Master.  
**gm.**, gram; grams.  
**GMT, G.M.T.**, Greenwich mean  
 time.  
**GO**, general orders. *Mil.*  
**G.O.P., GOP.**, Grand Old Party (a  
 rhetorical name for the Republi-  
 can party).  
**Goth.**, goth., Gothic.  
**Gov.**, gov., governor.  
**Govt.**, govt., government.  
**G.P.**, general paresis; general prac-  
 titioner.  
**GPM, g.p.m., gpm.**, gallons per  
 minute.  
**G.P.O., GPO.**, General Post Office;  
 Government Printing Office.  
**G.P.U.**, See *GAV-PAY-Oo*, in *Voc-*  
*ab.*  
**GO, G.Q., g.q.**, general quarters.  
*Nav.*  
**Gr.**, Grecian; Greece; Greek.  
**gr.**, grain; grains; gram; grams;  
 gross.  
**grad.**, graduate; graduated.  
**gram.**, grammar; grammarian;  
 grammatical.  
**Gr. Br., Gr. Brit.**, Great Britain  
 gro., gross.  
**gr. wt.**, gross weight.  
**GS, G.S.**, General Staff; Girl  
 Scouts.

**G.S.A., GSA**, Girl Scouts of  
 America.  
**GSO, G.S.O.**, General Staff Corps.  
**GSO**, General Staff Officer.  
**gt.**, great.  
**G.T.O., g.t.c.**, good till canceled,  
 or countermanded.  
**guar.**, guaranteed.  
**gun.**, gunnery.

## H

**H**, henry (*Elec.*); hydrogen (*Hy-*  
 deuterium) (*Chem.*); intensity of  
 magnetic field (*Physica*).  
**H.**, h, harbor; hard; hardness;  
 height; high; hour; husband  
**H.**, proton.  
**H<sup>+</sup>**, proton.  
**H<sup>3</sup>**, tritium.  
**HA**, Hospital Apprentice. *U.S.*  
*Navy.*  
**ha.**, hectare(s).  
**h.a.**, hoc anno (L., in this year).  
**Hab.**, hucakuk.  
**Hag.**, Haggai.  
**Hal.**, halogen. *Chem.*  
**Hants**, Hampshire.  
**Hb.**, hemoglobin.  
**H.C.**, House of Commons.  
**hcf, h.c.f.**, highest common factor.  
**h.c.l.**, high cost of living. *Collog.*  
**hd.**, head.  
**hdkf.**, handkerchief.  
**hdqrs.**, headquarters.  
**He**, helium. *Chem.*  
**HE**, high explosive.  
**H.E.**, His Eminence; His Excel-  
 lency.  
**Heb.**, Hebr., Hebrew(s).  
**Hen.**, Henry.  
**her.**, heraldry.  
**H.F., HF, h f, hf.**, high-fre-  
 quency.  
**Hi**, hafnium. *Chem.*  
**hl.**, half.  
**hl. bd.**, half-bound.  
**hl. cl.**, half-calf.  
**hl. mor.**, half morocco.  
**Hg**, hydrargyrum (mercury).  
**hg.**, hectogram; heliogram.  
**H.H.**, His, or Her, Highness; His  
 Holiness (the Pope).  
**hhd.**, hoghead.  
**HEFA**, Housing and Home Fi-  
 nance Agency.  
**H.I.**, Hawaiian Islands.  
**H.H.H.**, His (Her) Imperial High-  
 ness.  
**H.I.M.**, His (Her) Imperial Maj-  
 esty.  
**Hind.**, Hindu; Hindustan; Hindu-  
 stani.  
**hist.**, historian; historical; history.  
**H.J.**, hic jacet (L., here lies); -  
 used in epitaphs.  
**hl.**, hl, hectoliter.  
**HLBB**, Home Loan Bank Board  
**HM**, Hospital Corpsman. *U.S.*  
*Navy.*  
**H.M.**, His (Her) Majesty.  
**hm**, hectometer.  
**H.M.S.**, His (Her) Majesty's Ser-  
 vice, Ship, or Steamer.  
**HN**, Hospitalman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**ho**, holmium. *Chem.*  
**ho**, house.  
**HOLD**, Home Owners' Loan Cor-  
 poration.  
**Hon.**, Honorable.  
**hon.**, honorably; honorary.  
**Hor.**, Horace.  
**hor.**, horizon; horizontal.  
**horol.**, horology.  
**hort.**, horticultural; -culture.  
**Hos.**, Hosea.  
**hosp.**, hospital.  
**H.F., HF, h.p., hp.**, high pressure;  
 horsepower.  
**HQ, H.Q., hq, h.q.**, headquarters.  
**Hq. Co.**, Headquarters Company.  
**HR**, Hospital Recruit. *U.S.*  
*Navy.*  
**H.R.**, Home Rule, or Ruler; House  
 of Representatives.  
**hr.**, hour; hours.  
**H.R.H.**, His (Her) Royal High-  
 ness.  
**hrs.**, hours.  
**Ht.**, Harriet.  
**ht.**, height; heat.  
**Hts.**, Heights.  
**Hung.**, Hungarian; Hungary.

**Hy.**, Henry.  
**hyd.**, hydros., hydrostatics.  
**hydraul.**, hydraulics.  
**hyp.**, hypoth., hypothesis.

**I**, iodine. *Chem.*  
**I.**, Island(s), Isle(s).  
**i.**, intransitive; island.  
**Ia.**, Iowa. *Not Official.*  
**IADB**, Inter-American Defense  
 Board.  
**IAS**, indicated air speed. *Avia-*  
*tion.*  
**ib.**, *ibid.*, *ibidem* (L., in the same  
 place).  
**IO**, Interior Communications Elec-  
 trician. *U.S. Navy.*  
**IOAO**, International Civil Avia-  
 tion Organization.  
**ICO**, Interstate Commerce Com-  
 mission.  
**Ice.**, *Ice.*, Iceland; Icelandic.  
**ichth.**, ichthyology.  
**ICI, I.O.I.**, Imperial Chemical In-  
 dustries (*Br.*); International  
 Committee on Illumination.  
**IOJ**, International Court of Ju-  
 stice.  
**I.O.S.**, Indian Civil Service.  
**Id.**, Idaho. *Not Official.*  
**id.**, *idem*.  
**ID, ID, i.d.**, inside diameter.  
**ID.**, Intelligence Department;  
 Iraqi dinar.  
**Ida.**, Idaho. *Not Official.*  
**IE, I.E.**, Indo-European.  
**i.e.**, *id est* (L., that is).  
**I.F., i.f., i-f, i.f.p.**, intermediate fre-  
 quency.  
**IFF**, Identification, Friend or Foe.  
**I.F.S.**, Irish Free State.  
**I.G.**, Indo-Germanic; Inspector  
 General.  
**ign.**, ignition.  
**IHP, I.H.P., ihp, i.h.p.**, indicated  
 horsepower.  
**IHS, I.H.S.**, see in *Vocab.*  
**Il.**, *ilium*. *Chem.*  
**Ill.**, Illinois.  
**ill.**, *illus.*, *illust.*, illustrated; il-  
 lustration.  
**ILO, I.L.O.**, International Labor  
 Organization.  
**I.L.P.**, Independent Labour Party.  
*Brit.*  
**ILS**, instrument landing system.  
**IM**, Instrumentman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**IM**, Isle of Man.  
**imit.**, imitation; imitative.  
**Imp.**, Imperator.  
**imp.**, imperative; imperfect; im-  
 perial; impersonal; import; im-  
 ported; importer; imprimator  
 (L., let it be printed).  
**imper**, imperative.  
**imperf.**, imperfect; imperforate.  
**impers.**, impersonal.  
**impt.**, imperfect.  
**imp. gal.**, imperial gallon.  
**impy.**, imperative.  
**in.**, indium. *Chem.*  
**in.**, inch; inches.  
**inc.**, inclosure; including; inclu-  
 sive; income; incorporated; in-  
 crease.  
**incho.**, *incho.*, inchoative.  
**incl.**, inclosure; inclusive.  
**inco.**, incognito.  
**inco.**, *inco.*, incorporated.  
**incr.**, increased; increasing.  
**Ind.**, India; Indian; Indiana; In-  
 dies.  
**ind.**, independent; index; indica-  
 tive; indigo; industrial.  
**indecl.**, indeclinable.  
**indef.**, indefinite.  
**indie.**, indicating; indicative.  
**individ.**, individual.  
**induc.**, induction.  
**inf.**, infinitive; information.  
**inf.**, *inf.*, infantry.  
**infin.**, infinitive.  
**init.**, initial.  
**in loc. cit.**, *in loco citato* (L., in  
 the place cited).  
**inorg.**, inorganic.  
**I.N.R.I.**, Iesus (Jesus) Nazarenus,  
 Rex Iudaeorum (Judeaorum) (L.,  
 Jesus of Nazareth, King of the  
 Jews).

**INS, I.N.S.**, International News  
 Service.  
**ins.**, inches; inspector; insular; in-  
 sulated; insulator; insurance.  
**inscp.**, inseparable.  
**insp.**, inspector.  
**Inst.**, Institute; Institution.  
**inst.**, instant (the present month);  
 instrumental.  
**instr.**, instructor; instrument; in-  
 struments; instrumental.  
**int.**, intelligence; interest; inter-  
 ior; interjection; internal; inter-  
 national; intransitive.  
**interj.**, interjection.  
**Internat.**, international.  
**interrog.**, interrogative.  
**intr.**, *intrans.*, intransitive.  
**Int. Rev.**, Internal Revenue.  
**introd.**, introduction; introduc-  
 tory.  
**inv.**, inventor; invoice.  
**inv.**, inventory.  
**Io.**, *ionium*. *Chem.*  
**I.O.F.**, Independent Order of For-  
 esters.  
**I.O.O.F.**, Independent Order of  
 Odd Fellows.  
**I.O.R.M.**, Improved Order of Red  
 Men.  
**IOU, I.O.U.**, I owe you.  
**I.O.W.**, Isle of Wight.  
**IPA**, International Phonetic As-  
 sociation or Alphabet.  
**IQ, I.Q.**, intelligence quotient.  
**i.q.**, *idem quod* (L., the same as).  
**Ir.**, *iridium*. *Chem.*  
**Ir.**, Ireland; Irish.  
**Iran.**, Iranian.  
**Ire.**, Ireland.  
**IRO**, International Refugee Or-  
 ganization.  
**irreg.**, irregular; irregularly.  
**Is.**, *Isaiah*.  
**is.**, *is*, island, islands; isle.  
**Isa.**, *Isaiah*.  
**Isl(s), Isl(s)**, island(s).  
**Isr.**, Israel.  
**It.**, *Ital.*, Italian; Italy.  
**Ital.**, italic (type).  
**ITO**, International Trade Orga-  
 nization.  
**IU, I.U.**, international unit(s).  
*Biol., Immunol., etc.* (Measur-  
 ing amount and effect of a vita-  
 min. Cf. UNIT, 4).  
**I.W.**, Isle of Wight.  
**IWW, I.W.W.**, Industrial Work-  
 ers of the World.

**J**, joule. *Physics.*  
**J.**, Judge, Justice.  
**Ja.**, *Ja.*, January.  
**JA, J.A.**, Judge Advocate.  
**J.A.G.**, Judge Advocate General.  
**Jan.**, *Jamaica*.  
**Jan.**, *Jan.*, January.  
**Jap.**, Japan; Japanese.  
**Jas.**, James.  
**Jav.**, Javanese.  
**J.C.D.**, Juris Canonici Doctor (L.,  
 Doctor of Canon Law); Juris  
 Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of  
 Civil Law).  
**jet.**, *jet.*, junction.  
**J.D.**, Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of  
 Laws).  
**Je.**, *Je.*, June.  
**Jer.**, Jeremiah; Jeremy.  
**jr.**, junior grade.  
**Jl.**, John.  
**Jno.**, John.  
**JO**, Journalist. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Jo.**, Josephine.  
**Jon.**, *Jonas*, Jonathan.  
**Jos.**, Joseph; Josiah.  
**Josh.**, Joshua.  
**jour.**, journal; journeyman.  
**J.P.**, justice of the peace.  
**Jr.**, *Jr.*, junior.  
**Judge.**, Judges.  
**Jul.**, Jules; Julius; July.  
**Jun.**, *Jun.*, junior.  
**Junco.**, *Junco*, junction.  
**Jur. D.**, Juris Doctor (L., Doctor  
 of Law).  
**jurisp.**, jurisprudence.  
**jus.**, *just.*, justice.  
**juv.**, juvenile. *Cataloguing.*  
**Jy.**, July.

## K

**K**, kalium (L., potassium); king (*Chess*); koruna (*Czech*).  
**K. k.**, kalendae (L., calends); kilogram; king; knight; kopeck; krone.  
**k.**, capacity (*Elec.*); carat (*Assay- ing*); constant.  
**k.**, kilo- (thousand).  
**ka.**, kathode, or cathode.  
**kal.**, kalends.  
**Kan., Kans., Kas.**, Kansas.  
**Kath.**, Katharine.  
**KB.**, king's bishop. *Chess*.  
**K.B.**, King's Bench; Knight Bach elor.  
**K.C.**, King's Counsel; Knights of Columbus.  
**kc.**, ke, kilocycle(s).  
**Kö.**, korun; koruna; koruny. *Czech*.  
**kcal.**, kilocalorie.  
**K.C.B.**, Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Bath.  
**Kös.**, korun; koruny. *Czech*.  
**K.O.V.O.**, Knight Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order.  
**K.D.**, knocked down. *Com.*  
**K.G.**, Knight (of the Order) of the Garter.  
**kg.**, kg, keg(s); kilogram(s).  
**kl.**, kilometer(s).  
**kilo.**, kilogram; kilometer.  
**kilog.**, kilogram.  
**kilol.**, kiloliter.  
**kilom.**, kilometer.  
**K.K.K., KKK.**, Ku Klux Klan.  
**Kt.**, king's knight. *Chess*.  
**kl.**, kl, kiloliter.  
**km.**, km, kilometer; kingdom.  
**kn.**, kronen.  
**knt.**, knight.  
**K.O., K.O., k.o.**, knockout. *Pugil- iam*.  
**K. of O.**, Knight, or Knights, of Columbus.  
**K. of P.**, Knight, or Knights, of Pythias.  
**kop.**, kopeck(s). *U.S.S.R.*  
**KP.**, king's pawn. *Chess*.  
**K.P.**, Knight (of the Order) of St. Patrick; Knights of Pythias.  
**K.P., KP.**, see KITCHEN POLICE in *Vocab*.  
**KR.**, king's rook. *Chess*.  
**Kr.**, krypton. *Chem.*  
**kr.**, kreutzer; krone.  
**Krs.**, kurus. *Turkey*.  
**K.T.**, Knight Templar; Knight (of the Order) of the Thistle (*Scot- land*).  
**Kt.**, knight.  
**kt.**, karat.  
**kw.**, kilowatt.  
**K.W.H., kw-h, kw-hr.**, kilowatt- hour.  
**Ky.**, Kentucky.

**L, l.**, libra (L., pound).  
**L.**, length (*Physics*); (terrestrial) longitude (*Geod.*).  
**L.**,  $\mu$ , coefficient of inductance (*Elec.*).  
**L.**, Latin; Licentiate; Linnaeus; Lodge (*Fraternals*).  
**L.**, lake; land; latitude; law; leaf; league; left; lempira; length; leu; lev; lex; liber (L., book); line; link; lira, lire (L.); low.  
**l.**, liter.  
**l.**, levo-. *Chem.*  
**L.**, lanthanum. *Chem.*  
**La.**, Louisiana.  
**L.A.**, Library Association; Local Agent.  
**Lab.**, Labrador.  
**lab.**, laboratory.  
**Lam.**, Lamentations.  
**lang.**, language.  
**Lat.**, Latin.  
**lat.**, latitude.  
**Latv.**, Latvia.  
**L.B.**, Lit(t)erum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters); Local Board.  
**lb.**, lb., libra (L., pound); librae (L., pounds).  
**lb. ap.**, pound (apothecaries' weight).

## K K

**lbs.**, pounds.  
**lb. t.**, pound troy.  
**LC.**, landing craft (with type specified by following letter), for example, **LCI**, Landing Craft Infantry; **LCF**, Landing Craft Personnel.  
**L.O.**, Library of Congress.  
**L/O.**,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , letter of credit.  
**L.**, left center; loco citato (L., in the place cited), lower case (*Typog.*).  
**L.O.L., l.o.l.**, less than carload lot. *Com.*  
**L.O.M.**, l.o.m., lowest, or least, common multiple.  
**LCT.**, L.C.T., local civil time.  
**LD.**, LD, Low Dutch.  
**L.D.S.**, Licentiate in Dental Surgery.  
**Ld.**, Lord.  
**L Div.**, Licentiate in Divinity.  
**LE.**, Egyptian pound.  
**lea.**, lester; leather.  
**lect.**, lecture.  
**leg.**, legal; legate; legato; legisla- tive; legislature.  
**logis.**, legislation; legislative, legisla- ture.  
**L. és Sc.**, Licencié des Sciences (F., Licentiate in Sciences).  
**Lev.**, Levit., Leviticus.  
**lex.**, lexicon.  
**lexicog.**, lexicographer; lexicog- raphical; lexicography.  
**L.F., LF, l.f.**, low frequency.  
**LG, LG, L.G.**, Low German.  
**lg.**, lge, large.  
**LH.**, luteinizing hormone.  
**L.H., L.H., l.h.**, left hand.  
**LHA.**, local hour angle. *Navig.*  
**L.H.D.**, Litterarum Humaniorum, or in Litteris Humanioribus, Doctor (L., Doctor of Human- ities).  
**LI.**, Lithographer. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Li.**, lithium. *Chem.*  
**li.**, link. See MEASURE table in *Vocab*.  
**L I.**, Long Island.  
**lib.**, liberal.  
**lib.**, liber (L., book); librarian, library.  
**Lieut.**, Lieutenant.  
**lin.**, linear; linear.  
**ling.**, linguistics.  
**liq.**, liquid; liquor.  
**lit.**, liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.  
**Lit.B., Litt.B.**, Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Literature).  
**Lit.D.**, Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Literature).  
**Lith.**, Lithuania; Lithuanian.  
**lith.**, litho., lithog., lithograph, lithography.  
**Litt.D.**, Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).  
**LL, LL.**, Late Latin; Low Latin.  
**LL.B.**, Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).  
**LL.D.**, Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).  
**L.M.**, Licentiate in Medicine, or in Midwifery.  
**L.M.T.**, local mean time.  
**loc. cit.**, loco citato (L., in the place cited).  
**log.**, logarithm.  
**lon.**, long., longitude.  
**L.O.O.M.**, Loyal Order of Moose.  
**loq.**, loquitor (L., he (she, it) speaks).  
**L.P.**, Palestine pound.  
**L.P.S.**, Lord Privy Seal.  
**L.S.**, landing ship (of specified type), for example, **LST**, Land- ing Ship Tank.  
**L.S.**, Licentiate in Surgery; locus sigilli (L., the place of the seal).  
**L.S.S.**, (U.S.) Lifesaving Service.  
**Lt.**, Lieutenant.  
**l.t.**, long ton.  
**L.T.**, Turkish pound.  
**Ltd., ltd.**, limited.  
**L.Th.**, Licentiate in Theology.  
**Lt. Inf.**, Light Infantry.  
**Lu.**, luteum. *Chem.*  
**Luth.**, Lutheran.  
**lv.**, leave; livre(s).

## M

**M**, thousand; mobilization.  
**Ma.**, Manitoba; Monday; Mon- sieur.  
**M.**, m., majesty; male; manual; mark (*Currency*); marquis; mar- ried; masculine; mass; medicine; medium; meridian; merides (L., noon); mile; mill; minim; minute; modulus; month; moon; morning; mountain.  
**m., m.**, meter.  
**Ma.**, masurium. *Chem.*  
**MA.**, Machine Accountant. *U.S. Navy*.  
**MA, M.A.**, mental age. *Psychol.*  
**M.A.**, Magister Artium (L., Mas- ter of Arts); Military Academy.  
**ma, ma, MA.**, millampere.  
**Macc., Mac.**, Maccabees.  
**mach.**, machine; machinery; ma- chinist.  
**Mad., Madm.**, Madam.  
**mag.**, magazine; magnetism; mag- nitude (of a star).  
**MAgr.**, Master of Agriculture.  
**Ma.**, Major.  
**Mal.**, Malachi; Malayan.  
**Man.**, Manila (paper); Manitoba.  
**manuf.**, manufacture; manufac- tured; manufacturer; manufac- turing.  
**Mar., Mar.**, March.  
**mar.**, maritime.  
**March.**, Marchioness.  
**marg.**, margin; marginal.  
**Marq.**, Marquis.  
**mas.**, mass, masculine.  
**Mass.**, Massachusetts.  
**mat.**, matins.  
**math.**, mathematical; mathemat- ical; mathematics.  
**MATS.**, Military Air Transport Service.  
**Matt.**, Matthew, Matthias.  
**max.**, maximum.  
**M.B.**, Medicinæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Medicine); Mil- itia Bureau.  
**M.B.A.**, Master in, or of, Business Administration.  
**MBS.**, Mutual Broadcasting Sys- tem.  
**M.C.**, Master Commandant; Mas- ter of Ceremonies; Medical Corps; Member of Congress.  
**mc, mc, m.c.**, megacycle.  
**M.O.L.**, Master of Civil Law.  
**M.D.**, Medical Department, Med- icinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Med- icine).  
**MD.**, Maryland.  
**M/D, m/d.**, months' date.  
**M.D.S.**, Master of Dental Sur- gery.  
**mdse.**, merchandise.  
**ME, Metalsmith.** *U.S. Navy*.  
**ME, ME, M.E.**, Middle English.  
**Me.**, methyl. *Chem.*  
**Me.**, Maine. *Not Official*.  
**M.E.**, Methodist Episcopal; Min- ing, or Mechanical, Engineer.  
**m.e.**, marbled edges.  
**meas.**, measure.  
**mech.**, mechanical; mechanics, mechanism.  
**M.Ed.**, Master of Education.  
**med.**, medical; medicine; medic- val; medium.  
**Medit.**, Mediterranean.  
**meg.**, megacycle.  
**mem.**, member; memoir; memo- randum; memorial.  
**memo.**, memorandum.  
**mer.**, meridian; meridional.  
**Messrs., Messrs.**, Messieurs.  
**met.**, metaphor; metaphysics; metropolitan.  
**metal.**, metallurgy.  
**metaph.**, metaphor; metaphysics.  
**meteorol.**, meteorology.  
**Meth.**, Methodist.  
**meton.**, metonymy.  
**mev.**, Mev, m.e.v., million elec- tron volts.  
**Mex.**, Mexican; Mexico.  
**mf, mezzo forte (Mus.)**, milli- larad.  
**mf, mfd.**, microfarad.  
**mfg.**, manufacturing.  
**mfr.**, manufacture; manufacturer.

**MG.**, Military Government.  
**Mg.**, magnesium. *Chem.*  
**mg, mg, mgn.**, milligram(s).  
**MGB.**, see in *Vocab*.  
**Mgr., Mgr.**, Manager; Monsie- gneur; Monsignor.  
**ME.**, Medal of Honor.  
**MHG, MHG., M.E.G.**, Middle High German.  
**ml.**, mile; mill.  
**mic.**, Micah.  
**Mich.**, Michael; Michigan.  
**micros.**, microscopy.  
**mid.**, middle; midshipman.  
**mil.**, military, militia.  
**milit.**, military.  
**min.**, mineralogical; mineralogy; mining; minimum; mining; minor; minute(s).  
**mineral.**, mineralogy.  
**Minn.**, Minnesota.  
**misc.**, miscellaneous.  
**Miss.**, Mississippi.  
**mk.**, mark, marka (*Finland*).  
**mks, m.k.s.**, meter-kilogram sec- ond (system).  
**ML, Molder.** *U.S. Navy*.  
**ML, ML, M.L., Medieval, or** Middle Latin.  
**ml, ml.**, milliliter.  
**MLA, M.L.A.**, Modern Language Association.  
**M.L.D., MLD, m.l.d.**, minimum lethal dose.  
**MLG, MLG., M.L.G.**, Middle Low German.  
**Mlle, Mlle.**, Mademoiselle.  
**Milles, Milles.**, Mesdemoiselles.  
**MM.**, Machinist's Mate. *U.S. Navy*.  
**MM.**, Their Majesties; Messieurs (F., Srs).  
**mm., mm.**, millimeter; milli- meters; millia (L., thousands).  
**Mme, Mme.**, Madame.  
**Mmes, Meses.**, Mesdames.  
**MN, Mineman.** *U.S. Navy*.  
**Mn.**, manganese. *Chem.*  
**Mo.**, molybdenum. *Chem.*  
**Mo.**, Missouri, Monday.  
**MO, M.O.**, Medical Officer.  
**M.O.**, m.o., money order.  
**mo.**, month(s).  
**mod.**, moderate; moderato.  
**Moham.**, Mohammedan.  
**M.O.I.**, Ministry of Information (*Brit.*).  
**Mon., Monday.** Monsignor.  
**mon.**, monastery; monetary.  
**monogr.**, monograph.  
**Mons.**, Monsieur.  
**Monsig.**, Monsignor.  
**Mont.**, Montana.  
**mor.**, morocco.  
**morphol.**, morphology.  
**MOS.**, military occupational spe- cialty (duty classification by serial number).  
**mos.**, months.  
**MP, M.P.**, military police.  
**M.P.**, Member of Parliament.  
**M.P., m.p.**, melting point.  
**mp.**, mezzo piano. *Music*.  
**M.Pd.**, Master of Pedagogy.  
**M.P.E.**, Master of Physical Edu- cation.  
**mph, m.p.h.**, miles per hour.  
**MR.**, Machinery Repairman. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Mr., Mr.**, Mister. *Title*.  
**MRO.**, Metals Reserve Company.  
**MRP.**, Mouvement Republicain Populaire (F., Popular Republi- can Movement).  
**Mrs., Mrs.**, Mistress. *Title*.  
**Ms, MS, ms., ms.**, manuscript.  
**M.S.**, Master of Science.  
**m.s., M/S.**, months after sight (*Com.*).  
**M.Sc.**, Master of Science.  
**Mstr.**, Monsignor.  
**M/Sgt, M.Sgt.**, Master Sergeant.  
**m.s.l.**, mean sea level.  
**MSS, MSS., mss., mss.**, manu- scripts.  
**MST, M.S.T.**, Mountain Stand- ard Time.  
**Ms Th.**, mesothorium. *Chem.*  
**M.T.**, metric ton.  
**mt.**, mt., mount; mountain.  
**mtg.**, meeting; mortgage.  
**mtge.**, mortgage.

**mtn.**, mountain.  
**MTO**, Mediterranean Theater of Operations.  
**Mt. Rev.**, Most Reverend.  
**Mts.**, **mts.**, mountains.  
**MU**, Musician. *U.S. Navy*.  
**mun.**, municipal.  
**mus.**, museum; music; musician.  
**Mus.B.**, **Mus.Bac.**, *Musicae Baccalaureus* (L., Bachelor of Music).  
**Mus.D.**, **Mus.Doc.**, **Mus.Dr.**, *Musicae Doctor* (L., Doctor of Music).  
**mut.**, mutilated; mutual.  
**MVA**, Missouri Valley Authority.  
**MVD**, see in *Vocab*.  
**M.W.**, Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.  
**M.W.A.**, Modern Woodmen of America.  
**M.W.G.M.**, Most Worthy Grand Master.  
**My**, May.  
**mycol.**, mycology.  
**myg.**, myriagram.  
**mym.**, myriameter.  
**mythol.**, **myth.**, mythology.

## N

**N**, nitrogen. *Chem.*  
**N, N, n.**, north; northern.  
**N.**, Nationalist; Norse; November.  
**N, n.**, navy; noon; normal (strength solution) (*Chem.*).  
**n.**, natus (L., born); nephew; neuter; low; nominative; note; noun; number.  
**Na**, natrium (sodium). *Chem.*  
**NA**, National Academician, National Army; North America.  
**NAA**, **N.A.A.**, National Aeronautic Association.  
**NAACP**, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.  
**NACA**, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.  
**NAB**, National Association of Broadcasters.  
**NAD**, National Academy of Design.  
**Nah**, Nahum.  
**NAM**, National Association of Manufacturers.  
**nat.**, national; native; natural, naturalist.  
**Nath.**, Nathaniel.  
**nat. hist.**, natural history.  
**nati.**, national.  
**NATS**, Naval Air Transport Service.  
**naut.**, nautical.  
**nav.**, naval; navigation.  
**navig.**, navigation.  
**Nb**, niobium. *Chem.*  
**N.B.**, New Brunswick.  
**N.B.**, **n.b.**, nota bene (L., note well).  
**NBA**, **N.B.A.**, National Boxing Association.  
**NBC**, National Broadcasting Company.  
**NBS**, **N.B.S.**, National Bureau of Standards.  
**NC**, Nurse Corps.  
**N.C.**, North Carolina.  
**N.C.**, **n.c.**, nitrocellulose.  
**NCAA**, **N.C.A.A.**, National Collegiate Athletic Association.  
**NCO**, **N.C.O.**, **n.c.o.**, noncommissioned officer.  
**Nd**, neodymium. *Chem.*  
**N.D.**, North Dakota.  
**N.D.**, **n.d.**, no date.  
**N.Dak.**, North Dakota.  
**NE**, **N.E.**, **n.e.**, northeast.  
**Ne**, neon. *Chem.*  
**N.E.**, New England.  
**NBA**, **N.E.A.**, National Education Association; Newspaper Enterprise Association.  
**Nebr.**, **Neb.**, Nebraska.  
**N.E.D.**, **NED**, New English Dictionary (the Oxford English Dictionary).  
**neg.**, negative; negatively.  
**Neh.**, Nehemiah.  
**N.E.I.**, **NEL**, Netherlands East Indies.

**nem. con.**, See NEMINE CONTRA-DICENTE in *Vocab*.  
**nem. diss.**, See NEMINE DISSENTIENTE in *Vocab*.  
**NEP**, **Nep.**, See NEW ECONOMIC POLICY in *Vocab*.  
**Neth.**, Netherlands.  
**neut.**, neuter.  
**NeV.**, Nevada.  
**Newf.**, Newfoundland.  
**New M.**, New Mexico.  
**New Test.**, New Testament.  
**N.F.**, Newfoundland; Norman French.  
**N.F.**, **n/f.**, no funds. *Banking*.  
**NG**, **N.G.**, National Guard.  
**N.G.**, **n.g.**, no good.  
**N.Gr.**, **N.Gr.**, New Greek.  
**N.H.**, New Hampshire.  
**NHA**, National Housing Agency.  
**NHG**, **NHG.**, **N.H.G.**, New High German.  
**NHI**, National Health Insurance.  
**Ni**, nickel. *Chem.*  
**NIA**, National Intelligence Authority.  
**Nicar.**, Nicaragua.  
**N.J.**, New Jersey.  
**NKVD**, **N.K.V.D.**, See in *Vocab*.  
**NL**, **N.L.**, New Latin.  
**n.l.**, new line (*Print.*); non licet (L., it is not permitted or lawful); non liquet (L., it is not clear).  
**N. lat.**, north latitude.  
**NLRB**, National Labor Relations Board.  
**N.M.**, New Mexico.  
**N. Mex.**, New Mexico.  
**NNE**, north-northeast.  
**NNW**, north-northwest.  
**No.**, Noah; north; northern.  
**No.**, **no.**, numero (L., by number); number.  
**nos.**, **nos.**, numbers.  
**nos.**, **nos.**, numbers.  
**nov.**, novelist.  
**NP**, neuropsychiatric.  
**N.P.**, nisi prius (L., unless before — used of certain actions, trials, etc.); no protest (*Banking*); Notary Public.  
**Np**, neptunium.  
**n.p.**, no place (of publication).  
**NPN**, **N.P.N.**, nonprotein nitrogen.  
**n.p. or d.**, no place or date.  
**n.p.t.**, normal pressure and temperature.  
**nr.**, near.  
**NRA**, **N.R.A.**, National Recovery Administration.  
**NRAB**, National Railroad Adjustment Board.  
**N.S.**, New Style (see GREGORIAN CALENDAR in *Vocab*); Nova Scotia.  
**N.S.**, **n.s.**, not specified.  
**Na**, nimbo-stratus.  
**NSO**, National Security Council.  
**N.S.P.O.A.**, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
**N.S.P.C.O.**, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
**NSRB**, National Security Resources Board.  
**N.S.W.**, New South Wales.  
**Nt**, niton. *Chem.*  
**N.T.**, **N.T.**, New Testament.  
**nt. wt.**, net weight.  
**num.**, numeral; numerals.  
**Num.**, **Numb.**, Numbers.  
**numis.**, **numism.**, numismatic, or numismatics.  
**NW**, **N.W.**, **n.w.**, northwest.

**NWLB**, National War Labor Board.  
**N.W.T.**, Northwest Territories. *Can.*  
**N.Y.**, New York.  
**NYA**, National Youth Administration.  
**N.Y.C.**, New York City.  
**N.Z.**, **N.Zeal.**, New Zealand.

## O

**O**, oxygen. *Chem.*  
**O.**, Ocean; October; Ohio (*Not Official*); Ontario; Order.  
**O.**, **o.**, octavo; old; order.  
**o**, ohm.  
**o.**, ortho. *Chem.*  
**o.**, octarius (L., pint) (*Pharm.*); only; only.  
**ob.**, obit (L., he (she) died); obiter (L., in passing, i.e. incidentally); oboc.  
**Obad.**, Obadiah.  
**obb.**, obligato.  
**obdt.**, obedient.  
**O.B.E.**, Officer (of the Order) of the British Empire.  
**obj.**, object; objective.  
**obl.**, oblique; oblong.  
**obs.**, observation; obsolete.  
**obstet.**, obstetrical.  
**oc.**, **o.**, ocean.  
**O.C.**, Officer Commanding; original cover (*Philately*).  
**o.c.**, opere citato (L., in the work cited).  
**o/e**, overcharge.  
**OCD**, Office of Civilian Defense.  
**OCIAA**, Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.  
**OCS**, Office of Contract Settlement; Officer Candidate School.  
**Oct.**, **Oct.**, October.  
**O.D.**, Officer of the Day; ordinary seaman; overdrat, or overdrawn.  
**OD**, **O.D.**, **o.d.**, olive drab; outside diameter.  
**ODT**, Office of Defense Transportation.  
**OE**, **OE**, **O.E.**, Old English.  
**o.e.**, omissions excepted.  
**O.E.D.**, **OED**, Oxford English Dictionary.  
**OEM**, Office for Emergency Management.  
**O.E.S.**, Order of the Eastern Star.  
**OF**, **OF**, **O.F.**, Old French.  
**off.**, offered; officer; official; official.  
**O.G.**, Officer of the Guard, original gun (*Philately*).  
**Ogpu**, see in *Vocab*.  
**OHG**, **OHG.**, **O.H.G.**, Old High German.  
**O.H.M.S.**, On His (Her) Majesty's Service.  
**O.K.**, see in *Vocab*.  
**Okla.**, Oklahoma.  
**Old Test.**, Old Testament.  
**OM**, Opticalman. *U.S. Navy*.  
**O.M.**, Order of Merit (*Brit.*).  
**ON.**, **O.N.**, Old Norse.  
**ONI**, Office of Naval Intelligence.  
**Ont.**, Ontario.  
**OP**, observation post. *Mil*.  
**O.P.**, **OP**, **o.p.**, out of print; overprint (*Philately*); overproof.  
**op.**, operation; opposite; opus.  
**OFA**, Office of Price Administration.  
**op. cit.**, opere citato (L., in the work cited).  
**opp.**, opposed; opposite.  
**opt.**, optative; optics.  
**o.r.**, owner's risk. *Transp.*  
**ORO**, Officers' Reserve Corps.  
**orch.**, orchestra.  
**ord.**, order; ordinal, ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.  
**ordn.**, ordnance.  
**Ore.**, **Oreg.**, Oregon.  
**org.**, organic; organized.  
**orig.**, original; originally.  
**ornith.**, **ornithol.**, ornithological; ornithology.  
**OS**, **OS**, Old Saxon.  
**OS**, **OS**, Old Style (see GREGORIAN CALENDAR in *Vocab*); ordinary seaman.  
**Os**, osmium. *Chem.*  
**OSS**, Office of Strategic Services.

**OSSR**, Office of Selective Service Records.  
**O.T.**, Old Testament.  
**OTD**, **O.T.O.**, Officers' Training Camp, or Corps.  
**OTS**, **O.T.S.**, Officers' Training School.  
**O.U.A.M.**, Order of United American Mechanics.  
**OWI**, Office of War Information.  
**Ox.**, **Ox.**, Oxford.  
**oxon.**, Oxonia (L., Oxford, Oxfordshire).  
**oz.**, [From old It. abbr. of *onza*, pl. *onze*, L. *uncia*, with n represented as a stroke over o, *oz.*], ounce(s).  
**oz. ap.**, ounce (apothecaries' weight).  
**oz. av.**, ounce (avoirdupois weight).  
**ozs.**, ounces.  
**oz. t.**, ounce troy.  
**P**, parental (*Biol.*); phosphorus (*Chem.*); pressure (*Phys.*); prisoner (*Mil.*).  
**P, p.**, pater (L., father); pawn (*Chess*); père (F., father); post; president; priest, prince, prompter (*Theat.*).  
**p**, piano (It., softly). *Music*.  
**p.**, page; part; participate; past; penny; per (L., by); perch (the measure); perishable; peseta; peso; pint, pole (the measure); population; post (L., after); pro (L., for).  
**p.**, para-. *Chem.*  
**Pa**, protonactinium.  
**Pa**, Pennsylvania.  
**P.A.**, Passenger Agent; Post Adjutant; public address (system), Purchasing Agent.  
**P.A.**, **P.A.**, power of attorney, private account.  
**p.a.**, participial adjective; per annum.  
**PABA**, **paba**, para-aminobenzoic acid. See AMINO BENZOIC ACID in *Vocab*.  
**PAO**, Political Action Committee.  
**Pac.**, **Pacif.**, Pacific.  
**paleog.**, paleography.  
**paleontol.**, paleontology.  
**pam.**, pamphlet.  
**Pan.**, Panama.  
**P. and L.**, profit and loss.  
**PAPA**, Philippine Alien Property Administration.  
**par**, paragraph; parallel.  
**Para**, Paraguay.  
**paren.**, parentheses.  
**parens.**, parentheses.  
**parl.**, parliamentary.  
**part.**, participle, particular.  
**part. adj.**, participial adjective.  
**pass.**, passer, passive.  
**pat**, patent; patented.  
**patd.**, patented.  
**path.**, **pathol.**, pathology.  
**Pat. Off.**, Patent Office.  
**PA.U.**, **PAU**, Pan American Union.  
**P.A.Y.E.**, pay as you earn; pay as you enter.  
**payt.**, payment.  
**Pb**, plumbum (lead). *Chem*.  
**P.B.**, Pharmacopoeia Britannica (L., British Pharmacopoeia); Prayer Book.  
**PBA**, Public Buildings Administration.  
**PBX**, **P.B.X.**, private branch (telephone) exchange.  
**PO**, Preparatory Commission (of the United Nations).  
**P.O.**, Post Commander; Philippine Constabulary; Police Constable; Post Commander; Privy Council, or Councilor.  
**P/O**, **p/c**, petty cash; prices current.  
**pc.**, piece; price(s).  
**p.c.**, per cent; post card.  
**PCA**, Progressive Citizens of America.  
**Pd**, palladium. *Chem.*  
**P.D.**, Police Department.  
**P.D.**, **p.d.**, per diem (L., by the day).

- pd.**, paid.  
**Pd.B.**, *Pedagogiae Baccalaureus* (L., Bachelor of Pedagogy).  
**Pd.D.**, Doctor of Pedagogy.  
**Pd.M.**, Master of Pedagogy.  
**P.E.**, Presiding Elder; probable error (*Statistics*); Protestant Episcopal.  
**ped.**, pedal; pedestal.  
**P.E.I.**, Prince Edward Island.  
**P.E.N.**, (International Association of) Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists.  
**Pen.**, *pen.*, peninsula.  
**Penn.**, *Penna.*, Pennsylvania.  
**per.**, period; person.  
**per an.**, *per ann.*, per annum.  
**perf.**, perfect; perforated.  
**perh.**, perhaps.  
**perm.**, permanent.  
**Pers.**, Persia; Persian.  
**pers.**, person; personal.  
**pert.**, pertaining.  
**Peruv.**, Peruvian.  
**Pet.**, Peter.  
**petrog.**, petrography.  
**petrol.**, petrology.  
**pf.**, plennig; preferred.  
**Pfc.**, *Pfc.*, Private, First Class.  
**pid.**, preferred.  
**plg.**, plennig.  
**Pg.**, Portugal; Portuguese.  
**P.G.**, Past Grand; postgraduate.  
**PGA.**, Professional Golfers Association.  
**pH.**, *pH*, see in *Vocab.*  
**PH.**, Photographer's Mate. *U.S. Navy*.  
**P.H.**, Purple Heart.  
**Ph.**, phenyl. *Chem.*  
**PHA.**, Public Housing Authority.  
**Phar.**, *Pharm.*, pharmacological; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.  
**Phar B.**, *Pharmaciae Baccalaureus* (L., Bachelor of Pharmacy).  
**Phar D.**, *Pharm D.*, Doctor of Pharmacy.  
**Pharm M.**, Master of Pharmacy.  
**Ph.B.**, *Philosophiae Baccalaureus* (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).  
**Ph C.**, *Pharmaceutical Chemist*.  
**Ph D.**, *Philosophiae Doctor* (L., Doctor of Philosophy).  
**Phil.**, Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.  
**phil.**, philosophy.  
**Phila.**, Philadelphia.  
**Philem.**, Philemon.  
**Phil. I.**, *Phil. Is.*, Philippine Islands.  
**philol.**, philology.  
**philos.**, philosophy.  
**phon.**, *phonet.*, phonetics.  
**photo.**, photograph.  
**photog.**, photography.  
**photom.**, photometry.  
**phr.**, phrase.  
**phren.**, *phrenol.*, phrenology.  
**PHS.**, Public Health Service.  
**phys.**, physical; physician; physics.  
**physiol.**, physiological; physiology.  
**PI.**, Printer. *U.S. Navy*.  
**P.I.**, Philippine Islands.  
**PI. pi.**, piaster.  
**PICAO.**, Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.  
**pinx.**, pinxit (L., he (she) painted it).  
**pizz.**, pizzicato.  
**pk.**, pack; park; peak; peck.  
**pkg.**, package, or packages.  
**pkt.**, packet.  
**pl.**, plural.  
**plat.**, platoon.  
**plu.**, plural.  
**plupf.**, pluperfect.  
**plur.**, plural; plurality.  
**PM.**, Patternmaker. *U.S. Navy*.  
**P.M.**, Past Master; Paymaster; Police Magistrate; Postmaster; Provost Marshal.  
**P.M.**, *P.M.*, *p.m.*, post meridiem.  
**p.m.**, post-mortem.  
**PM.A.**, Production and Marketing Administration.  
**pmk.**, postmark.  
**pmkd.**, postmarked.  
**PN.**, Personnel Man. *U.S. Navy*.  
**p.n.**, *P/N*, promissory note.  
**pneum.**, pneumatic.
- pnxt.**, pinxit (L., he (she) painted it).  
**Po.**, polonium. *Chem.*  
**P.O.**, *p.o.*, petty officer; postal or der; post office.  
**po.**, *p.o.*, post-out. *Baseball*.  
**P.O.D.**, Post Office Department.  
**Pod.D.**, Doctor of Podiatry.  
**poet.**, poetic; poetical; poetry.  
**P. of H.**, Patrons of Husbandry.  
**Pol.**, Poland; Polish.  
**pol. econ.**, *polit. econ.*, political economy.  
**polit.**, political; politics.  
**pop.**, popularly; population.  
**Port.**, Portugal; Portuguese.  
**pos.**, positive; possessive.  
**poss.**, possession; possessive; possibly; possibly.  
**pot.**, potential.  
**POW.**, *P.O.W.* See in *Vocab.*  
**P.P.**, *p.p.*, parcel post; parish priest; past participle; postpaid.  
**pp.**, pages; privately printed.  
**pp.**, pianissimo.  
**ppd.**, postpaid; prepaid.  
**pph.**, pamphlet.  
**PPI.**, see in *Vocab*  
**p.p.m.**, *ppm.*, *ppm*, part(s) per million.  
**p.pr.**, *p.pr.*, participle present.  
**P.P.S.**, *p.p.s.*, post postscriptum (L., an additional postscript).  
**P.Q.**, Province of Quebec.  
**p.q.**, previous question.  
**PR.**, Parachute Rigger. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Pr.**, praseodymium. *Chem.*  
**Pr.**, Provencal.  
**Pr. pr.**, preferred (stock).  
**P.R.**, Puerto Rico; Proportional Representation.  
**pr.**, pair; pairs; paper; power; present; price; priest; prince; printing; pronoun.  
**PRA.**, Public Roads Administration.  
**prec.**, preceding.  
**precane.**, precalculated.  
**pred.**, predicate.  
**pref.**, preface; preference; preterit; prefix.  
**prelim.**, preliminary.  
**pres.**, preparation; preparatory, prepare; preposition.  
**Pres.**, President.  
**pres.**, present; presidency.  
**Presb.**, Presbyterian.  
**pret.**, preterit.  
**prim.**, primary; primitive.  
**prin.**, principal; principally; principle.  
**print.**, printing.  
**priv.**, private.  
**P.R.O.**, *PRO.*, public relations officer.  
**prob.**, probably; problem.  
**proc.**, proceedings; process.  
**prod.**, produced.  
**Prof.**, *prof.*, professor.  
**prom.**, promontory.  
**pron.**, pronominal; pronoun; pronounced, pronunciation.  
**prop.**, properly; property; proposition.  
**propr.**, proprietor.  
**pros.**, prosody.  
**Prot.**, Protestant.  
**pro tem.**, pro tempore.  
**Prov.**, Provencal, Proverbs.  
**prov.**, province; provincial; provisional; provost.  
**prox.**, proximo (mense) (L., next (month)).  
**prs.**, pairs.  
**Prus.**, *Fruss.*, Prussia; Prussian.  
**P.S.**, Privy Seal; public sale; Public School.  
**P.S.**, *p.s.*, passenger steamer; permanent secretary; post scriptum (L., postscript).  
**Ps.**, *Psa.*, Psalm; Psalms.  
**ps.**, pieces.  
**pseud.**, pseudonym.  
**p.s.f.**, *psf.*, pounds per square foot.  
**p.s.i.**, *psi*, pounds per square inch.  
**P.S.S.**, postscripta (L., postscripts).  
**PST.**, *P.S.T.*, Pacific Standard Time.  
**psychol.**, *psych.*, psychological; psychology.
- Pt.**, platinum. *Chem.*  
**pt.**, part; payment; pint; pints; point; port.  
**p.t.**, pro tempore.  
**P.T.A.**, *PTA.*, Parent-Teacher Association.  
**pta.**, peseta.  
**PT boat.**, see in *Vocab.*  
**Pto.**, Private. *Brit.*  
**Ptg.**, *ptg.*, printing.  
**P.T.O.**, *p.t.o.*, please turn over (a leaf).  
**pts.**, parts; pints.  
**pty. ltd.**, proprietary limited.  
**Pu.**, plutonium. *Chem.*  
**pub.**, public; published; publisher; publishing.  
**publ.**, published; publisher.  
**Pvt.**, Private. *U.S. Army*.  
**PW.**, Prisoner of War.  
**PWA.**, Public Works Administration.  
**P.W.D.**, *PWD.*, Public Works Department.  
**pwt.**, pennyweight.  
**PX.**, see in *Vocab*.  
**pxt.**, pinxit (L., he painted it).
- Q**  
**q.**, Quebec.  
**q.**, *q.*, quarto; question.  
**q.**, quadrans (L., farthing); quart; quarter (of a hundredweight); quarterly; quasi; queen; query; quetzal, quintal; quire.  
**QB.**, queen's bishop. *Chess*.  
**Q.B.**, Queen's Bench.  
**Q.C.**, Queen's Counsel.  
**QED.**, quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).  
**QEF.**, quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).  
**QF.**, quick firing.  
**QKt.**, queen's knight. *Chess*.  
**ql.**, quintal.  
**QM.**, *Q.M.*, Quartermaster.  
**QMC.**, *Q.M.C.*, Quartermaster Corps.  
**QMG.**, *Q.M.G.*, *Q.M. Gen.*, Quartermaster-General.  
**QP.**, *q.pl.*, quantum placet (L., as much as you please).  
**qq.**, quartos.  
**qr.**, quadrans (L., farthing); quarter; quire.  
**QR.**, queen's rook. *Chess*.  
**qrs.**, quadrants (L., farthings); quarters; quires.  
**q.s.**, quantum sufficit (L., as much as suffices); quarter section (of land).  
**qt.**, quantity; quart; quarts.  
**qto.**, quiet. *Slang*.  
**qto.**, quarto.  
**qts.**, quarts.  
**qu.**, quart; queen; query; question.  
**qu.**, *quar.*, *quart.*, quarter; quarterly.  
**Que.**, Quebec.  
**ques.**, question.  
**quot.**, quotation.  
**q.v.**, quod vide (L., which see).
- R**  
**R.**, radical, esp. hydrocarbon radical (*Chem.*); radius; ratio (*Math.*); rook (*Chess*); gas constant (*Phys. Chem.*).  
**R.**, *r.*, resistance (*Rilea*); royal; ruble.  
**R.**, *R.*, respond, or response. *Church Service*.  
**R.**, Reaumur; Republican; ring (*Org. Chem.*).  
**R.**, *r.*, rabbi; railroad; railway; rector; redactor; regina; rex; right; river; road; royal; rupee.  
**r.**, roentgen(s).  
**r.**, rare; received (*Com*); recipe; resides; retired; right; rises; rod; rook (*Chess*); rubber; ruble.  
**RA.**, *radium. Chem.*  
**R.A.**, Rear Admiral; right ascension (*Astron.*); Royal Academy, or Academician; Royal Artillery.  
**R.A.A.**, *RAF.*, Regular Army.  
**R.A.F.**, *RAF.*, Royal Australian Air Force.  
**rad.**, radical; radix.  
**R.A.F.**, *RAF.*, Royal Air Force.
- rall.**, *rallentando*.  
**R.A.M.**, Royal Academy of Music; Royal Arch Mason.  
**Rb.**, rubidium. *Chem.*  
**r.b.i.**, *rbi.*, *RBI.*, run(s) batted in.  
**R.C.**, *RO.*, Red Cross; Reserve Corps; Roman Catholic.  
**R.O.A.F.**, *ROAF.*, Royal Canadian Air Force.  
**R.O.Ch.**, Roman Catholic Church.  
**Rct.**, Recruit. *U.S. Army*.  
**rd.**, *radium. Chem.*  
**RD.**, Radarmen. *U.S. Navy*.  
**RD.**, Rural Delivery.  
**R/D.**, refer to drawer. *Banking*.  
**rd.**, *rd.*, six-dollar; road.  
**rd.**, rod; round.  
**RDB.**, Research Development Board.  
**Re.**, *rhodium. Chem*  
**R.E.**, Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.  
**Re.**, rupee.  
**Réaumur.**, *Réaumur*.  
**rec.**, receipt, recipe; record; recorded, recorder.  
**rood.**, received.  
**recit.**, recitative.  
**rec sec.**, recording secretary.  
**rect.**, receipt; rector; rectory.  
**ref.**, referee; reference; referred; reformed, refunding.  
**Ref.Ch.**, Reformed Church.  
**refl.**, reflection; reflective; reflectively; reflex; reflexive.  
**Ref. Sp.**, Reformed Spelling.  
**reg.**, regent; regiment; region; register; registered; registrar; registry; regular; regularly; regulation; regulator.  
**regt.**, regent; regiment.  
**rel.**, relating; relative; relatively; religion; religious.  
**rel. pron.**, relative pronoun.  
**Rep.**, Republican.  
**rep.**, report; reporter; representative; republic.  
**repr.**, representing; reprinted.  
**Repub.**, Republican; Republican.  
**req.**, required; requisition.  
**res.**, reserve; residence; resides; resigned.  
**resp.**, respective; respectively; respiration; respondent.  
**rest.**, restaurant.  
**Resurr.**, Resurrection.  
**ret.**, retired; returned.  
**ret.**, retained; returned.  
**Rev.**, Revelation; Revetend.  
**rev.**, revenue; reverse; review; revised; revise; revised; revision; revolution; revolving.  
**Rev. Ver.**, Revised Version (of the Bible).  
**R.F.**, *r.f.*, radio frequency; rapid-fire.  
**R.F.A.**, Royal Field Artillery.  
**RFC.**, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.  
**R.F.C.**, Royal Flying Corps.  
**R.F.D.**, Rural Free Delivery.  
**Rh.**, rhodium. *Chem.*  
**Rh.**, see *RU FACTOR* in *Vocab*.  
**RH.**, *R.H.*, *r.h.*, right hand.  
**R.H.**, Royal Highness.  
**r.h.**, relative humidity.  
**rheo.**, rheostat, or rheostats.  
**rhet.**, rhetoric; rhetorical.  
**R.I.**, Rhode Island.  
**Rich.**, Richard.  
**R.I.A.**, Royal Institute of International Affairs.  
**R.I.P.**, requiescat, or requiescant, in pace (L., may he (she), or they, rest in peace).  
**rit.**, *ritard.*, *ritardando*. *Mus.*  
**riv.**, river.  
**RJ.**, road junction.  
**RM.**, Radioman. *U.S. Navy*.  
**RM.**, *r.m.*, reichsmark(s).  
**rm.**, room. *Paper*.  
**R.M.A.**, Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).  
**R.M.C.**, Royal Military College (Sandhurst).  
**rms.**, *r.m.s.*, root mean square.  
**rms.**, rooms.  
**R.M.S.**, Royal Mail Service, or Steamship.  
**Rn.**, radon. *Chem.*  
**R.N.**, Registered Nurse; Royal Navy.

**R.N.R.**, Royal Naval Reserve.  
**R.N.V.M.**, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.  
**R.N.Z.A.F.**, **RNEAF**, Royal New Zealand Air Force.  
**ro.**, recto; roan; road.  
**Rob.**, Robt., Robert.  
**Rom.**, Roman; Romance; Romania; Romanian; Romans.  
**Rom. Cath.**, Roman Catholic.  
**R.O.P.**, record of production; run of paper.  
**rot.**, rotating; rotation.  
**ROTO**, **R.O.T.O.**, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or Camp.  
**roul.**, roulette. *Philately*.  
**Roum.**, Roumania; Roumanian.  
**R.P.**, Regius Professor.  
**RPF**, Rassemblement du Peuple Français (F.), Reunion of the French People).  
**rpm**, **r.p.m.**, revolutions per minute.  
**R.P.O.**, Railway Post Office.  
 **rpt.**, report.  
**R.Q.**, respiratory quotient.  
**R.R.**, railroad; Right Reverend.  
**RRE**, Railroad Retirement Board.  
**Rs, Rs, rs.**, rupees.  
**Rs.**, rais.  
**R.S.**, Revised Statutes.  
**R.S.F.S.R.**, **RFSFR**, Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.  
**R.S.V.P.**, **r.s.v.p.**, Répondez, s'il vous plait (F., please reply).  
**rt.**, right.  
**Rt. Hon.**, Right Honorable.  
**Rt. Rev.**, Right Reverend.  
**Rtn.**, rights. *Stocks & bonds*.  
**Ru**, ruthenium. *Chem.*  
**rub.**, ruble.  
**Rum.**, Rumania; Rumanian.  
**Rus.**, **Russ.**, Russia; Russian.  
**R.V.**, Revised Version (of the Bible).  
**R.W.**, Right Worshipful, or Worshipful.  
**Rx, Rx, rx, R**, abbr. of *rupes + x*, for ten.  
**Ry.**, Railway.

**S.**, sulfur. *Chem.*  
**S, S, s.**, south.  
**S.**, Sabbath; Saturday; Saxon; Seaman; September; Signor; Sunday.  
**S, s.**, saint; school; scribe; senate; socialist; society; soprano; southern; steel.  
**s.**, sacral (*Anat.*); second; section; sex; semi; series; set; shilling; sign; signed; silver; singular; sire (*Pedigre*); solo; son; sou; steamer; stem; substantive; sucre; sun; surplus.  
**s.**, symmetrical. *Chem.*  
**sa**, samarium. *Chem.*  
**SA**, Seaman Apprentice. *U.S. Navy*.  
**SA, SA.**, see *STURMABTEILUNG* in *Vocab*.  
**S.A.**, Salvation Army; Société Anonyme; South Africa; South America; South Australia.  
**S.A.**, sex appeal.  *slang*.  
**s.a.**, sine anno (L., without year); semiannual.  
**S.A.E.**, **SAB**, Society of Automotive Engineers.  
**S.Afr.**, South Africa.  
**Salv.**, Salvador; Salvator.  
**SAM.**, **S.Amer.**, South America, or American.  
**Sam.**, Saml., Samuel.  
**Sansk.**, **Sansk.**, Sanskrit.  
**sap.**, scruple (apothecaries' weight).  
**S.A.R.**, **SAR**, Sons of the American Revolution.  
**Sask.**, Saskatchewan.  
**Sat.**, Saturday; Saturn.  
**Sax.**, Saxon; Saxony.  
**sb.**, sublim (L., antimony).  
**S.B.**, **Scientiae Baccalaureus** (L., Bachelor of Science).  
**sb.**, substantive.  
**s.b.**, sb, stolen base(s).  
**Sc.**, scandium (*Chem.*); stratum-cumulus.

**Sc.**, science; Scotch; Scots; Scottish.  
**Sec.**, Security Council (of United Nations).  
**S.C.**, Sanitary Corps; Signal Corps; South Carolina; Supreme Court.  
**sc.**, scale; scene; science; scilicet; screw; scruple.  
**s.c.**, small capitals (*Print.*); supercalendered.  
**Scand.**, **Scand.**, Scandinavia.  
**SOAP**, Supreme Commander Allied Powers.  
**s. caps.**, small capitals.  
**So.B.**, **Scientiae Baccalaureus** (L., Bachelor of Science).  
**So.D.**, **Scientiae Doctor** (L., Doctor of Science).  
**Sch.**, School.  
**sci.**, science; scientific.  
**scil.**, scilicet (L., to wit).  
**Sc.M.**, **Scientiae Magister** (L., Master of Science).  
**Scot.**, Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.  
**scr.**, scruple.  
**Script.**, Scripture.  
**SSC**, Soil Conservation Service.  
**sculp.**, **sculpt.**, sculpt (L., he (she) carved it); sculptor; sculptural; sculpture.  
**S.C.V.**, Sons of Confederate Veterans. *U.S.*  
**SD**, Steward. *U.S. Navy*.  
**S.D.**, **Scientiae Doctor** (L., Doctor of Science).  
**S.D. s.d.**, standard deviation. *Statistics*.  
**s.d.**, sine die.  
**S.Dak.**, South Dakota.  
**SE, S.E., s.e.**, southeast.  
**Se.**, selenium. *Chem.*  
**SEC**, Securities and Exchange Commission.  
**sec.**, secant; second; secondary; seconds; secretary; section; sections; sector.  
**secs.**, seconds; sections.  
**sect.**, section.  
**secy.**, secretary.  
**seism.**, seismology.  
**sel.**, selected; selections.  
**Sem.**, Seminary; Semite.  
**Sen.**, sen., senate; senator; senior.  
**Sep.**, Septuagint.  
**sepal.**, sepal; separate.  
**Sept.**, **Sept.**, September.  
**seq.**, sequel.  
**seq.**, **seqq.**, sequentia (L., the following).  
**ser.**, series; sermon.  
**Serb.**, Serbia; Serbian.  
**Serg.**, **Sergt.**, Sergeant.  
**serv.**, servant; service.  
**sf, sfz**, sforzando. *Music*.  
**sg.**, s.g., senior grade.  
**s.g.**, specific gravity.  
**sgd.**, signed.  
**Sgt.**, Sergeant.  
**Sgt.**, Ship's Serviceman. *U.S. Navy*.  
**sh.**, share; sheep (*Bookbinding*); shet; shilling; or shillings.  
**SHA**, sidereal hour angle. *Navigation*.  
**SHAEF**, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.  
**Shak.**, Shakespeare.  
**shpt.**, shipment.  
**shr.**, share; shares.  
**shrt.**, shortage.  
**Si.**, silicon. *Chem.*  
**S.I.**, Sandwich Islands; Staten Island (N.Y.).  
**Sib.**, Siberia; Siberian.  
**Sic.**, Sicilian; Sicily.  
**Sig.**, **sig.**, signature; signor; signore; signori.  
**sigill.**, sigillum (L., seal).  
**sin.**, sine.  
**sing.**, singular.  
**S.J.**, Society of Jesus.  
**S.J.D.**, **Scientiae Juridicae Doctor** (L., Doctor of Juridical Science).  
**SK**, Storekeeper. *U.S. Navy*.  
**sk.**, sack.  
**Skr.**, Sanskrit.  
**Skt.**, Sanskrit.  
**S. lat.**, south latitude.  
**Slav.**, Slav; Slavonian.  
**sld.**, sailed; sealed.  
**Sm.**, samarium. *Chem.*

**SM.**, **Scientiae Magister** (L., Master of Science); Sergeant Major; Soldier's Medal; State Militia.  
**sm.c.**, **sm. caps.**, small capitals.  
**SN**, Seaman. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Sn**, stannum. *Chem.*  
**Sn.**, sanitary.  
**So.**, Sonarman. *U.S. Navy*.  
**So.**, South; Southern.  
**Soc.**, soc., society.  
**sociol.**, sociology.  
**S. of Sol.**, Song of Solomon.  
**Sol.**, Solicitor; Solomon.  
**sol.**, soluble; solution.  
**sp.**, soprano.  
**SP.**, shore patrol, or police. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Sp.**, Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.  
**sp.**, special; species; specific; specimen; spelling; spirit.  
**s.p.**, sine prole (L., without issue); supraprotest.  
**SPARS** (from Coast Guard motto "Semper Paratus — Always Ready"), Women's Coast Guard Reserves.  
**S.P.O.A.**, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
**S.P.O.O.**, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
**spec.**, special; specification.  
**specif.**, specifically.  
**sp. gr.**, specific gravity.  
**sp. ht.**, specific heat.  
**sp.**, species (*pl.*).  
**I.P.Q.R.**, Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome).  
**S.P.R.**, Society for Psychical Research.  
**spt.**, seaport.  
**Sq.**, Squadron.  
**sq.**, square; sequence; sequentia (L., the following); also in compounds, as **sq. ft.**, **sq. in.**, etc.  
**SR**, Seaman Recruit. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Sr.**, strontium. *Chem.*  
**Sr.**, Senior; Sefior; Sir; Sister.  
**S.R.**, Sons of the Revolution.  
**Sra.**, Señora.  
**S.R.O.**, standing room only.  
**Srta.**, Señorita.  
**SS, S.S.**, Schutzstaffel.  
**SS.**, Sancti (L., Saints); Saints.  
**SS.**, **ss.**, scilicet.  
**S.S.**, Silver Star; Sunday School; supra scriptum (L., written above).  
**SS, S.S., S/S**, steamship.  
**---**, south-southeast.  
**S/Sgt.**, **S.Sgt.**, Staff Sergeant.  
**SSR, S.S.R.**, Soviet Socialist Republic.  
**SSS**, Selective Service System.  
**SSW**, south southwest.  
**St.**, stratus.  
**St.**, Saint; Strait; stratus; Street.  
**St. st.**, statute, statutes.  
**st.**, stanza; sterc; stet; stitch; stone (weight); strophe.  
**st.**, short ton.  
**Sta.**, Santa; Station.  
**sta.**, stationary; stator.  
**stacc.**, staccato. *Music*.  
**stat.**, statutory; statur; statute (miles); statutes.  
**S.T.B.**, **Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus** (L., Bachelor of Sacred Theology).  
**S.T.D.**, **Sacrae Theologiae Doctor** (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).  
**Ste.**, Sainte (F., fem. of saint); Stephen.  
**ster.**, **stg.**, sterling.  
**stereo.**, stereotype.  
**St. Ex.**, Stock Exchange.  
**stg.**, sterling.  
**stgs.**, storage.  
**stk.**, stock.  
**str.**, steamer; string, or strings (*Mus.*).  
**stud.**, student.  
**sub.**, subaltern; submarine; substitute; suburb; suburban.  
**subj.**, subject; subjective; subjectively; subjunctive.  
**subst.**, substantive; substitute.  
**suf.**, **suff.**, suffix.  
**Suff.**, **Suffr.**, Suffragan.  
**Sun.**, **Sund.**, Sunday.

**sup.**, superior; superlative; supplement; supplementary; supply; supra (L., above); supreme.  
**super.**, superline; superior.  
**superl.**, superlative.  
**suppl.**, **suppl.**, supplement.  
**supr.**, supreme.  
**Supt.**, **supt.**, superintendent.  
**sur.**, surcharged; surplus.  
**surg.**, surgeon; surgery.  
**surv.**, survey; surveying; surveyor.  
**SV**, Surveyor. *U.S. Navy*.  
**s.v.**, sub verbo, or sub voce (L., under the word).  
**SW**, Steelworker. *U.S. Navy*.  
**SW, S.W., s.w.**, southwest; southwestern.  
**Sw.**, **Swed.**, Sweden; Swedish.  
**Switz.**, **Swit.**, **Switz.**, Switzerland.  
**sym.**, **sym.**, symmetrical. *Chem.*  
**sym.**, symbol; symphony.  
**syn.**, synonym; synonymy.  
**synop.**, synopsis.  
**Syr.**, Syria; Syriac; Syrian.  
**syr.**, syrup. *Pharm.*  
**syst.**, system.

**T.**, tantalum (*Chem.*); temperature (on the absolute scale); (surface) tension; tritium.  
**T.**, Testament; Tuesday; Turkish; Turkish (pounds).  
**t.**, tare; target; telephone; temperature; tempo; tempore (L., in the time of); tenor; tense (*Gram.*); territorial; territory; thaler or talari (money, Ethiopia); time; tome; ton, or tons; tonneau (F. [metric] ton); town; township; transit; transitive; troy (wt.).  
**T.**, triple bond. *Chem.*  
**T.A.**, Steward Apprentice. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Ta**, tantalum. *Chem.*  
**tab.**, tables.  
**tal. qual.**, talis qualis (L., as they come; average quality).  
**tan.**, **tan.**, tangent.  
**Tasm.**, Tasmania.  
**Tass.**, **TASS**, Telegraphnoye Agentstvo Sovetskoye Soyuz (Russia, The Soviet News Agency).  
**Tb.**, terbium. *Chem.*  
**T.B.**, **Tb.**, **t.b.**, tubercle bacillus; tuberculosis.  
**t.b.**, trial balance.  
**tbls.**, **tblsp.**, tablespoon.  
**TO**, Trusteeship Council (of the United Nations).  
**Tc.**, technetium.  
**tc.**, tierce; tierces.  
**TCOA**, Textile Color Card Association (of the U.S.).  
**TOS**, traffic control station.  
**TD**, tank destroyer; touchdown. Tradevman (i.e., training devices man) (*U.S. Navy*).  
**t.d.n.**, total digestible nutrients.  
**TE**, Telemann. *U.S. Navy*.  
**Te.**, tellurium. *Chem.*  
**tech.**, technical; technology.  
**technol.**, technology.  
**Tech. Sgt.**, Technical Sergeant.  
**tel.**, telegram; telegraph; telegraphic; telephone.  
**teleg.**, telegram; telegraph; telegraphic; telegraphy.  
**temp.**, temperature; temporary; tempore (L., in the time of).  
**ten.**, tenor; tenuto.  
**Tenn.**, Tennessee.  
**ter.**, terrace; territory.  
**term.**, terminal; termination.  
**terr.**, terrace; territorial; territory.  
**Test.**, Testament.  
**Teut.**, Teuton; Teutonic.  
**Tex.**, Texas; Texas.  
**T.F.**, Territorial Force.  
**tr.**, transfer. *Finance*.  
**t.g.**, type genus.  
**Th.**, thorium. *Chem.*  
**Th.**, Thomas; Thursday.  
**T.H.**, Territory of Hawaii.  
**Thad.**, Thaddeus.  
**Th.D.**, **Theologiae Doctor** (L., Doctor of Theology).  
**theat.**, theatrical.  
**Th-Bm**, thoron. *Chem.*  
**Theo.**, Theodore; Theodosia.



**theol.**, theologian; theological;  
**theor.**, theorem.  
**therm.**, thermometer.  
**Thess.**, Thessalonians.  
**Tho.**, **Thos.**, Thomas.  
**Thurs.**, **Thurs.**, Thursday.  
**Ti.**, titanium. *Chem.*  
**Tim.**, Timothy.  
**tinot.**, tincture.  
**Tit.**, Titus.  
**tit.**, title.  
**tk.**, truck.  
**TKO**, **T.K.O.**, **t.k.o.**, technical knockout. *Pugilism.*  
**T.L.**, **TL**, trade-last.  
**tl.**, thallium. *Chem.*  
**TM**, Torpedoman's Mate. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Tm.**, thulium. *Chem.*  
**T Mort.**, trench mortar.  
**TM**, Steward'sman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Tn.**, thoron. *Chem.*  
**tn.**, ton; train.  
**ing.**, training.  
**TNT**, **T.N.T.**, trinitrotoluene; trinitrotoluol.  
**t.o.**, turn over; turnover.  
**Tob.**, Tobit.  
**tonn.**, tonnage.  
**top.**, topographical.  
**topog.**, topography; ical.  
**tox.**, **toxicol.**, toxicology.  
**t.p.**, title page.  
**tp.**, township.  
**TR**, Steward Recruit. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Tr.**, terbium. *Chem.*  
**Tr.**, Troop.  
**tr.**, transitive; translated; translation; translator; transpose, treasurer.  
**trag.**, tragedy; tragic.  
**trans.**, transactions; transferred; transitive; translated; translation; translator; transportation; transposée; transverse.  
**transf.**, transferred.  
**transl.**, translated, translation, or translations.  
**transp.**, transportation.  
**trav.**, traveler; travels.  
**treas.**, treasurer; treasury.  
**treasr.**, treasurer.  
**t.r.f.**, **t-r-f**, **T.R.F.**, tuned radio frequency.  
**trfd.**, transferred.  
**trig.**, **trigon.**, trigonometric; trigonometry.  
**tritt.**, triturate.  
**trop.**, tropic; tropical.  
**T/Sgt.**, **T.Sgt.**, Technical Sergeant.  
**tsp.**, teaspoon.  
**T.T.**, Tanganyika Territory.  
**Tu.**, thulium; tungsten.  
**Tu.**, Tues. Tuesday.  
**T.U.C.**, **TUC**, Trades Union Congress. *Brit.*  
**Turk.**, Turkey; Turkish.  
**TV.**, television; terminal velocity.  
**TVA**, Tennessee Valley Authority, or Administration.  
**Ty.**, Territory.  
**typ.**, **typo.**, **typog.**, typographer; typographic; typographical; typography.

## U

**U.**, uranium. *Chem.*  
**U.**, **u.**, uncle; university; upper.  
**u.**, und (G. and)  
**UAW**, **U.A.W.**, United Auto, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers.  
**u.c.**, upper case. *Printing.*  
**U.C.V.**, United Confederate Veterans. *U.S.*  
**U.D.O.**, United Daughters of the Confederacy. *U.S.*  
**U.E.F.**, **UHF**, **u.h.f.**, uhf, ultra-high-frequency.  
**U.K.**, United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).  
**Ukr.**, Ukraine.  
**ult.**, ultimate; ultimately.  
**ult.**, **ulto.**, ultimo.  
**UM**, Underwater Mechanic. *U.S. Navy.*  
**UMT**, Universal Military Training.

**U.M.W.**, United Mine Workers.  
**UN**, **U.N.**, United Nations  
**UNIO**, United Nations Conference on International Organization.  
**UNESCO**, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.  
**Unit.**, Unitarian.  
**Univ.**, Universalist.  
**univ.**, universal; universally; universality.  
**UNRRA**, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.  
**U. of S. Afr.**, Union of South Africa.  
**UP**, **U.P.**, United Press  
**up.**, upper.  
**Ur.**, uranium. *Chem.*  
**Urú.**, Uruguay.  
**U.S.**, **US**, United States  
**u.s.**, ubi supra (L., in the place above mentioned; ut supra (L., as above).  
**U.S.A.**, **USA**, Union of South Africa; United States Army; United States of America.  
**USAF**, United States Air Force.  
**USAFI**, United States Armed Forces Institute.  
**USCO**, United States Commercial Company.  
**USCG**, **U.S.C.G.**, United States Coast Guard.  
**USDA**, United States Department of Agriculture.  
**USES**, United States Employment Service.  
**U.S.M.**, United States Mail  
**U.S.M.A.**, **USMA**, United States Military Academy.  
**USMO**, **U.S.M.C.**, United States Marine Corps.  
**USN**, **U.S.N.**, United States Navy.  
**U.S.N.A.**, **USNA**, United States National Army; United States Naval Academy.  
**USNG**, **U.S.N.G.**, United States National Guard.  
**USNR**, **U.S.N.R.**, United States Naval Reserve.  
**USO**, United Service Organizations.  
**U.S.P.**, **USP**, **U. S. Pharm.**, United States Pharmacopoeia.  
**U.S.S.**, United States Senate.  
**USS**, **U.S.S.**, United States Ship, or Steamer.  
**U.S.S.R.**, **USSR**, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.  
**usu.**, usual; usually.  
**U.S.V.**, United States Volunteers  
**usw.**, and so weiter (G., and so forth).  
**UT**, Utilities Man. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Ut.**, Utah. *Not Official.*  
**ut dict.**, ut dictum (L., as directed).

**V.**, vanadium (*Chem.*); vector (*Math.*); velocity; victory.  
**V.**, volt; volume.  
**V.**, Venerable; Viscount.  
**v.**, valve; ventral; verb; verse; version; versus; vice; vider; village; vocative; voice; volte; voltage; volume; volunteers; von (G., of) (*see names*).  
**V.A.**, Veterans' Administration.  
**V.**, Virginia.  
**V.A.**, Vicar Apostolic; Vice-Admiral; (order of) Victoria and Albert.  
**v.a.**, verb active.  
**var.**, variant; variation; variety, variometer; various.  
**Vat.**, Vatican.  
**v aux.**, verb auxiliary.  
**vb.**, verb.  
**vb n.**, verbal noun.  
**V.C.**, Veterinary Corps; Vice-Chancellor; Vice-Consul; Victoria Cross.  
**Vd.**, vanadium. *Chem.*  
**VD**, **V.D.**, **v.d.**, venereal disease.  
**v.d.**, various dates.  
**vel.**, vellum.

**Ven.**, Venerable; Venice.  
**Venes.**, Venezuela.  
**ver.**, verse, or verses.  
**verb. sap.**, **verbum sap.**, **verbum sat**, **verbum sat sapienti** (est) (L., a word to the wise (is) sufficient).  
**Ver. St.**, Vereingde Staaten (G., United States).  
**Vet.**, **vet.**, veteran; veterinarian; veterinary.  
**veter.**, veterinary.  
**VFW**, **V.F.W.**, Veterans of Foreign Wars (of the U.S.).  
**V.H.F.**, **VHF**, **v.h.f.**, very high frequency.  
**Vi**, virginitum. *Chem.*  
**V.I.**, Virgin Islands.  
**v.i.**, verb intransitive; vide infra (L., see herein, or below).  
**Vict.**, **Vict**, Victoria.  
**vid.**, vide.  
**vii.**, village.  
**v. imp.**, verb impersonal.  
**VIP**, **V.I.P.**, very important person. *Informal.*  
**v. irr.**, verb irregular.  
**Visc.**, **Visc.**, **Viscot**, Viscount, or Viscountess.  
**viz.**, videlicet (L., namely).  
**V.M.D.**, Veterinariae Medicinae Doctor (L., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine).  
**v.n.**, verb neuter.  
**voc.**, vocative.  
**vocab.**, vocabulary.  
**vol.**, volcano; volume.  
**vol.**, volumes.  
**vox pop.**, vox populi (L., voice of the people).  
**V.P.**, Vice-President.  
**v.p.**, various places.  
**V.Rev.**, Very Reverend.  
**V.S.**, Veterinary Surgeon.  
**vs.**, versus.  
**v.s.**, vide supra (L., see above).  
**VSS.**, versions.  
**Vt.**, Vermont.  
**vt.**, verb transitive.  
**VT**, fuse, variable timing fuse. See PROXIMITY FUSE in Vocab.  
**Vulg.**, **Vul**, Vulgate.  
**vulg.**, vulgar; vulgarly.  
**vv.**, verses; violins.  
**v.v.**, vice versa.

## W

**W.**, wolfram (G., tungsten). *Chem.*  
**W.**, w., watt.  
**W.**, **w.**, west.  
**W.**, Wales; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh.  
**W.**, **w.**, warden; warehousing; weight; western; width; won; work (*Physics*).  
**w.**, wanting; week, or weeks; wide; wife; with.  
**W.A.**, West Africa; Western Australia.  
**WAA**, War Assets Administration.  
**WAAO**, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. *U.S. Army.*  
**WAAF**, Women's Auxiliary Air Force. *Brit.*  
**WAAS**, Women's Auxiliary Army Service. *Brit.*  
**WAO**, Women's Army Corps. *U.S.*  
**WAF**, Women in the Air Force. *U.S.*  
**WAFS**, Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron. *U.S. Army.*  
**Wal.**, Walloon.  
**Wal.**, **Walach.**, Walachian.  
**Wash.**, Washington.  
**WASP**, Women's Air Force Service Pilots.  
**watt-hr.**, watt-hour.  
**WAVES**, Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service. *U.S. Navy.*  
**W.b.**, **W.b.**, waybill.  
**w.b.**, warehouse book; water ballast; westbound.  
**W.C.T.U.**, Woman's Christian Temperance Union.  
**WD**, **W.D.**, War Department.  
**Wed.**, Wednesday.  
**Westm.**, Westminster.  
**w.f.**, wrong font. *Printing.*  
**WFTU**, World Federation of Trade Unions.

**W. Ger.**, West Germanic.  
**wh.**, **whr.**, watt-hour.  
**whf.**, whatif.  
**WHO**, World Health Organization.  
**W.I.**, West India; West Indian; West Indies.  
**w.i.**, when issued. *Stocks.*  
**Wis.**, **Wisc.**, Wisconsin.  
**Wisd.**, Wisdom (Book of).  
**wk.**, week; work.  
**wks.**, weeks; works.  
**WL**, **w.l.**, water line; wave length.  
**WLB**, War Labor Board.  
**W. long.**, west longitude.  
**Wm.**, William.  
**W.M.**, Worshipful Master.  
**WMO**, War Manpower Commission.  
**wmk.**, watermark.  
**WNW**, west-northwest.  
**WO**, **W.O.**, wait order; Warrant Officer.  
**WOWS**, Women Ordnance Workers.  
**WP**, Worthy Patriarch.  
**WPA**, Works Progress Administration.  
**WPB**, War Production Board.  
**WRAC**, Women's Royal Army Corps.  
**WRAP**, Women's Royal Air Force.  
**WRNS**, **WR.N.S.**, Women's Royal Naval Service. *Brit.*  
**wrnt.**, warrant.  
**WSW**, west-southwest.  
**wt.**, weight.  
**W.V.**, West Virginia.  
**WVS**, Women's Voluntary Service. *Brit.*  
**Wyo.**, **Wy.**, Wyoming.

## X

**X**, Christ, Christian; xenon.  
**x.**, an abscissa; an unknown quantity.  
**X.O.**, **x.c.**, **x.cp.**, ex coupon.  
**X.D.**, **x.d.**, **x div.**, ex dividend (See EX, prep.).  
**Xe**, xenon. *Chem.*  
**X.i.**, **x.i.**, **x int.**, ex interest.  
**Xmas**, Christmas.  
**Xn.**, Christian.  
**Xnty.**, **Xty.**, Christianity.  
**X-rt.**, ex rights.  
**Xtian.**, Christian.

**Y.**, yttrium. *Chem.*  
**Y.**, Young Men's Christian Association.  
**y.**, an ordinate (see ABSISSA); an unknown quantity.  
**y.**, yard; yards; year; years.  
**Yd.**, **ytterbium.** *Chem.*  
**yd.**, yard; yards.  
**yds.**, yards.  
**yso.**, yeomanry.  
**Y.M.C.A.**, **YMCA**, Young Men's Christian Association.  
**Y.M.H.A.**, **YMHA**, Young Men's Hebrew Association.  
**YN**, Yeoman. *U.S. Navy.*  
**Y.P.S.O.E.**, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.  
**yr.**, year(s); younger; your.  
 **yrs.**, years; yours.  
**Yt.**, yttrium. *Chem.*  
**Yuc.**, Yucatan.  
**Y.W.**, Young Women's Christian Association.  
**Y.W.C.A.**, **YWCA**, Young Women's Christian Association.  
**Y.W.H.A.**, **YWHA**, Young Women's Hebrew Association.

**Z.**, atomic number (*Chem.*); zenith distance (*Astron.*).  
**z.**, **z.**, zone.  
**z.**, an unknown quantity.  
**Zech.**, Zechariah.  
**Zeph.**, Zephaniah.  
**zl.**, sloty.  
**zn.**, zinc. *Chem.*  
**zochem.**, zoochemistry.  
**zoogeol.**, zoogeography.  
**zool.**, zoological; zoology.  
**Zr.**, zirconium. *Chem.*

# ARBITRARY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

## I. ASTRONOMY

### 1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

- ☉ or ☼ The Sun; Sunday.  
 ☾, ☾, or ☾ The Moon; Monday.  
 ☾, ☾, ☾ New Moon.  
 ☾, ☾, ☾ First Quarter.  
 ☾, ☾, ☾ Full Moon.  
 ☾, ☾, ☾ Last Quarter.  
 ☿ Mercury; Wednesday.  
 ♀ Venus; Friday.  
 ⊕ The Earth.  
 ♀ Mars; Tuesday.  
 ♀ Jupiter; Thursday.  
 ♀ Saturn; Saturday.  
 ♀ Uranus.  
 ♀ Neptune.  
 ♀ Pluto.  
 ☄ Comet.  
 ★ or ★ Fixed Star.

### 2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

- Spring Signs  
 1. ♈ Aries, the Ram.  
 2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull.  
 3. ♊, ☊, or ☊ Gemini, the Twins.  
 Summer Signs  
 4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab.  
 5. ♌ Leo, the Lion.  
 6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin.  
 7. ♎ Libra, the Balance.  
 Autumn Signs  
 8. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.  
 9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.  
 Winter Signs  
 10. ♑ Capricorn, the Goat.  
 11. ♒ Aquarius, the Water Brayer.  
 12. ♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

### 3. ASPECTS AND NODES

- ☊ Conjunction;—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.  
 ★ Sextile;—indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.  
 ☐ Quadrature;—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.  
 △ Trine;—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.  
 ☊ Opposition;—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension; as, ☊ ☊, opposition of Neptune to the sun.  
 ☊ Ascending Node;—called also *dragon's head*.  
 ☊ Descending Node;—called also *dragon's tail*.

## II. BIOLOGY

- ☉, ☉, or ☉ An annual plant.  
 ☉, ☉, or ☉ A biennial plant.  
 ☉ A perennial herb.  
 ♀ Female.  
 ♂ or ♂ Male.

## III. CHEMISTRY

- + signifies "plus," "and," "together with," and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for, or produced by, a reaction. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity. Thus:  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges. The plus sign is also used to indicate dextrorotation; as,  $+143^\circ$ . It is sometimes used to indicate a base or alkalioid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as,  $\overset{+}{M}$ , morphine;  $\overset{+}{Q}$ , quinine.  
 — signifies a single "bond," or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound; thus,  $\text{H}-\text{Cl}$  for  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}-\text{O}-\text{H}$  for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Placed above a symbol, or to its right above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity; thus,  $\text{Cl}^-$  denotes a chlorine ion carrying a negative charge. The dash indicates levorotation; as,  $-92^\circ$ . It also indicates an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as,  $\overset{-}{C}$ , citric acid. It is also used to indicate the removal of a part from a compound.  
 — often indicates valence; as,  $\text{Fe}^{II}$  denotes bi-

valent iron;  $\text{Fe}^{III}$ , trivalent iron. Sometimes its use is restricted to negative ions, so that it is equivalent to —.  
 . is often used: (1) To indicate a bond; as,  $\text{H}\cdot\text{Cl}$  for  $\text{H}-\text{Cl}$ . (2) To denote a unit positive charge of electricity; as,  $\text{Ca}^+$  denotes two positive charges. (3) To separate parts of a compound regarded as loosely joined; as,  $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
 ○ denotes the benzene ring.  
 = indicates a double bond. Placed above a symbol or to its right above the line, it signifies two unit charges of negative electricity; as,  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$ , the negative ion of sulfuric acid, carrying two negative charges.  
 ≡ signifies a triple bond or negative charge.  
 :: indicates a double bond.  
 :: indicates a triple bond.  
 ( ) mark groups or radicals within a compound, as in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$ , the formula for xylene which contains two methyl radicals ( $\text{CH}_3$ ).  
 ☐ or ☐ join separated atoms or groups in structural formulas, as in that for glucose:



- Give or form.  
 ⇨ Give, pass over to, or lead to.  
 ⇨ Forms and is formed from.  
 ↓ indicates precipitation of the substance.  
 ↑ indicates that the substance passes off as a gas.  
 ≡ or ≡ Is equivalent;—used in statements to show how much of one substance will react with a given quantity of another so as to leave no excess of either.  
 1, 2, etc., used initially in names, referring to the positions of substituting groups, attached to the first, etc., of the numbered atoms of the parent compound.  
 ☉ Every element is represented by a symbol consisting of the initial or the abbreviation of its name, or, sometimes, its Latin name (See ELEMENT, Table, in *Vocab*).

## IV. MATHEMATICS

### RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES

- + Plus; and; more;—indicating addition; as,  $a + b = c$ . Used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142135+.  
 − Minus; less;—indicating subtraction; as,  $a - b = c$ . Used also in a similar manner to + to indicate approximate exactness.  
 ±, +, ±, or ± Plus or minus;—indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or −; as, the square root of  $4a^2$  is  $\pm 2a$ .  
 × Multiplied by; times; into; as,  $a \times b = ab$ ;  $6 \times 4 = 24$ .  
 ☉ Multiplication is also indicated by placing a raised dot between the factors (as,  $4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = 120$ ), or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.  
 ÷ or : Divided by; as,  $a \div b$ ; that is,  $a$  divided by  $b$ ;  $6 \div 3 = 2$ .  
 ☉ Division is also indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between, or by writing the divisor after the dividend, with an oblique line between; as,  $\frac{a}{b}$ ;  $\frac{36}{6}$ .  
 = Is equal to; equals; as,  $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$ ;  $6 + 2 = 8$ .  
 ≠ or ≠ Is not equal to; as,  $a \neq b$ .  
 > Greater than; as,  $a > b$ ; that is,  $a$  is greater than  $b$ ;  $6 > 5$ .  
 < Is less than; as,  $a < b$ ; that is,  $a$  is less than  $b$ ;  $3 < 4$ .  
 ~ or ~ Difference.  
 ∝ Varies directly as; is directly proportional to; as,  $a \propto b$ .  
 ∴ Is to; the ratio of.  
 ∴ As; equals.  
 ∴  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$  is now the preferred way of writing geometrical proportions.  
 ∴ Therefore.  
 ∴ Since, or because.  
 ∞ Infinity.  
 0 Zero; also, infinitesimal; a quantity less than any assignable value.  
 ∠ Angle; the angle; as,  $\angle ABC$ .

Right angle; as,  $\angle ABC$ .

The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw  $AB \perp CD$ .

Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as,  $AB \parallel CD$ .

○ or ○ Circle; circumference;  $360^\circ$

○ Arc of a circle; arc.

△ Triangle; as,  $\triangle ABC$ .

□ Square; as,  $\square ABCD$ .

▭ Rectangle; as,  $\square ABCD$ .

√ or √ Root;—the radical sign, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as,  $\sqrt{4} = 2$ ;  $\sqrt[3]{4^3} = 4$ .

To denote any other than the square root, a figure (the index), expressing its degree, is placed above the sign; as,  $\sqrt[3]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{a}$ , etc.; that is, the cube root, fifth root, etc., of  $a$ .

☉ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as,  $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , etc.; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots, respectively, of  $a$ .

Vinculum } Indicate the quantities to which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together.  
 Parentheses }  
 Brackets }  
 Braces }

$f$  or  $F$  Function; function of; as,  $y = f(x)$ ; that is,  $y$  is, or equals, a function of  $x$ .

☉ Other letters or signs are frequently used to indicate functions, as,  $\phi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\pi$ , and the like.

$d$  Differential, as,  $dx$ ; that is, the differential of  $x$ .

$\delta$  Variation, as,  $\delta x$ ; that is, the variation of  $x$ .

$\Delta$  Finite difference.

$D$  Differential coefficient; derivative.

☉ The letters  $d$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\Delta$ ,  $D$ , and sometimes others, prefixed to quantities, are variously employed, by different mathematicians, to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

∫ Integral, integral of, — denoting that the following expression is to be integrated; as,  $\int 2x dx = x^2$ ; that is, the integral of  $2x dx$  is  $x^2$ .

☉ If integration is to be performed more than once, the sign is repeated once for each time. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below, as,  $\int \phi$ ; that is, the integral of  $\phi$  with respect to  $x$ .

∫ or ∫ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value  $b$  of the variable and its value  $a$ .  $\int^a$  denotes that the integral ends at the value  $a$  of the variable, and  $\int_b$  that it begins at the value  $b$ . These forms must not be confounded with that indicating repeated integration or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum;—commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, thus having a sense somewhat like  $\int$ .

π Pi; the number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius.

$e$  or  $e$  The number 2.7182818+; the base of the natural system of logarithms.  $b$  The eccentricity of a conic section.

$g$  Constant of gravitation.

° Degrees; as,  $60^\circ$ , sixty degrees.

' Minutes of arc; as,  $30'$ , thirty minutes; also, minutes of time; also, feet.

" Seconds of arc; as,  $20''$ , twenty seconds; also, seconds of time; also, inches.

# Pounds, if it follows a numeral; number, if it precedes the numeral.

' A prime, or accent, is added to distinguish between different values of the same variable or between different variables; as,  $a'$ ,  $a''$ , etc., which are usually read a prime,


/ or s. Shilling, or shillings (British). See  
 solidus, in *Vocabulary*.  
 £ Pound, or pounds (sterling).  
 £T, £K or L£, etc. Pound, or pounds, of  
 Turkey, of Egypt, etc.  
 ¥ or Y Yen.  
 lb Pound, or pounds.  
 @ At, or to; as, silk @ \$2 per yard; flour  
 per bbl \$8 @ \$10 50  
 # Number, or numbered; as, #60 thread.  
 After figures # sometimes means "pounds."  
 P Per; as, sheep \$4  $\frac{1}{2}$  head.  
 % Per cent; as, discount 6% = \$10 21.  
 Also, order of.  
 a/c account; as, J. Smith in a/c with J.  
 Jones.  
 c/d Care of; also, carried over.  
 w/c Bill of exchange.  
 n/L Bill of lading.  
 w/s Bill of sale.  
 L/c Letter of credit.  
 c/d or c/d Carried down.  
 /t or c/x Carried forward.


**AA, Ā, or āā** (Gr. ἀνά.) Of each.  
**R** (L. *Recipe*) Take.  
**S or Sig.** Write;—used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the medicine package.


**lb Pound.**  
**℥ Ounce;** as, **℥ i** or **℥ j**, one ounce, **℥ ss**, half an ounce, **℥ iss** or **℥ jss**, one ounce and a half; **℥ ij**, two ounces, etc.  
**℥ Dram;** as, **℥ i**, one dram; **℥ ss**, half a dram, **℥ iss**, one dram and a half; **℥ ij**, two drams, etc.  
**℥ Scruple;** as, **℥ i**, one scruple, **℥ ss**, half a scruple; **℥ iss**, one scruple and a half, **℥ ij**, two scruples, etc.



C (L. *Congius*) Gallon.  
Q or O (L. *Octarius*) Pint  
℥ Ounce. f℥ Fluid ounce.  
℥ Fluid dram.  
m, ℥, or min Minim


&, &f, & And.  
 &c. (*Et cetera*) And the rest, and so forth;  
 and so on, and the like.  
 R Response, — indicating the part repeated  
 by the congregation in a responsive religious  
 service.  
 V, V, or V Verse; — indicating the part  
 recited or sung by the priest.  
 \* A character used in Roman Catholic  
 service books to divide each verse of a psalm  
 into two parts, and show where the response  
 begins.  
 ✕ or + A sign of the cross used by the pope,  
 and by Roman Catholic bishops and arch-  
 bishops, immediately before the subscrip-  
 tion of their names. In some service books,  
 it is used in those places where the sign of the  
 cross is to be made.  
 ✕ See LABARUM, also XP, in *Vocabulary*  
 ✕ or + A character customarily made by  
 persons unable to write, when they are re-  
 quired to execute instruments of any  
 kind. The name of the <sup>his</sup> person is added by another, John ✕ Smith  
 as shown: mark


 G clef, or treble clef, — indicating that the second line is to represent the first G above middle C.



 F clef, or bass clef, — indicating that the fourth line is to represent the first F below middle C.


 C clefs; — indicating that any line or space on which it was placed represented middle C.


 Sharp.                       Flat.


 Natural; — used to annul the effect of a previous *sharp* or *flat*.

 The *sharps* or *flats* placed at the beginning of a composition or of one of its sections are called collectively the *key signature*.

 *Or*  Double sharp; — raising a note two half steps.

 Double flat; — lowering a note two half steps.


 Single sharp, — used after a double sharp.


 Single flat; — used after a double flat.


\$ or ₤ Dollar, or dollars; peso, or pesos.  
¢ Cent, or cents; as, 12¢, 33¢.  
₱ Peso, or pesos. *Philippines.*


Staff with notes; — whole note, half note, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second (or semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semi-quaver, and demisemiquaver). A dot after a note adds to it half the length of the note without the dot.


**Fig.** When it is desired to extend the compass of the staff, short lines called *ledger lines* are added above or below.


 Rests; — whole, half, quarter, eighth, etc

 Brace connecting two or more staves indicating that the parts on these staves are to be performed simultaneously.



 Bar, — a vertical line across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time.

 Double bar; — marking the end of a division, movement, or entire composition.

 Single heavy bar; — marking the end of a verse or sentence in hymn tunes, chorals, etc.

 G clef, or treble clef, — indicating that the second line is to represent the first G above middle C.

**F** clef, or bass clef, — indicating that the fourth line is to represent the first F below middle C.

  C clefs; -- indicating that any line or space on which it was placed represented middle C.

**♯** Sharp.                      **♭** Flat.

Natural; -- used to annul the effect of a previous # or b  
 The sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a composition or of one of its sections are called collectively the *key signature*.




× or ※ Double sharp;—raising a note two half steps.

**bb** Double flat; — lowering a note two half steps.

**##** Single sharp, -- used after a double sharp.

**bb** Single flat; — used after a double flat.

Repeat; — indicating that a passage is to be played or sung twice. When found at two points, the first time as in lower symbol, repeat only the part between the two sets of marks.




 Down-bow } in music for stringed  
                   Up-bow } instruments.

Angstrom unit.  
Mass number.  
Alpha particle.  
Beta ray.  
Capacitance.  
Velocity of light.  
Electronic charge.  
Acceleration due to gravity.  
Planck's constant  
Susceptibility to magnetism.  
Inductance  
Wave length.  
Micron, or microns; permeability; modulus (used with a specifying subscript); coefficient of viscosity; index of refraction.  
Millimicron; micromillimeter.

**See page 1208.**

**See page 1198.**

# BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

## OVER FIVE THOUSAND NAMES WITH PRONUNCIATIONS

The aim of this section is to give dates, nationality, and status or occupation of the persons included and to indicate the syllabification and pronunciation of their names.

\* Alternative spellings and pronunciations are shown, if supported by usage. Pronunciations of prenames not here pronounced may be found in their alphabetical place in this section, or in "A Pronouncing Vocabulary of Common English Given Names" (pages 1171 ff.), or in the main vocabulary.

Names containing connectives like *d'*, *de*, *di*, *van*, or *von* are alphabetized usually under the part of the name

following the connective; exceptions are chiefly American or British names.

Dates of birth and death follow the name. A doubtful or approximate date is indicated by a question mark; in some instances only the years of principal activity are given, preceded by the abbreviation *fl.* (flourished). The dates of a reign or other term of office are also given, in parentheses.

Most of the abbreviations used will be found in the list on pages xxi-xxii; for others consult the longer list of Abbreviations on pages 998 ff.

**Ab'boy** (ăb'oi), Edwin Austin, 1852-1911. Am. painter & illustrator.  
**Ab'bott** (ăb'ut), Jacob, 1803-1879. Am. clergyman & author.  
 —, Lyman, 1835-1922. Son of Jacob. Am. clergyman & author.  
**Abd** (ăbd) (Arabic, *servant*), an initial word in Semitic proper names.  
**Abd-el-Ka'der** or **Abd-el-Ka'dir** (ăb-dî-ăl-kă'dîr), 1807?-1863. Arab leader in Algeria.  
**Abd'er-Rah-man' Khan** (ăb-dîr-rî-măn' xan'), 1830?-1901. Amir of Afghanistan (1880-1901).  
**Abd'ul-A-zîz'** (ăb-dûl-ă-zîz'), 1830-1876. Sultan of Turkey (1861-76).  
**Abd'ul Ba-ha'** (ăb-dûl bā-hā'), 1844-1921. *Ab-bas' Ef-fen'di* (ăb-bîs' ē-fen'dî). Pera, Bahai leader.  
**Abd'ul-Ha-mîd' II** (ăb-dûl-hă-mîd'), 1842-1918. Sultan of Turkey (1876-1909; dep.).  
**Abd-ul-lah' ibn-Hu-sein'** (ăb-dûl-lă-r' Yû'n-lî-dô-sîn'), 1842-1933. Ruler of Transjordan (amir 1921-46; king 1946-).  
**Abd'ul-Me-djid' I** or **Abd'ul Me-jid'** (ăb-dûl mē-jîd'), 1823-1891. Sultan of Turkey (1839-61).  
**A'bel** (ăb'el), Sir Frederick Augustus, 1827-1902. Eng. chem.  
**A'be-lard** (ăb'elârd), Peter; Fr. Pierre **A'bê-lard'** or **A'bal-lard'** (ăb'elârd'), 1079-1142. Fr. philos. & theol.  
**Ab'er-corn** (ăb'ēr-kôr-n), James Albert Edward Hamilton, 3d Duke of Cornwall, 1800-1890. Gov. of N. Ireland (1922-45).  
**Ab'er-crom-bie** or **-orom-by** (ăb'ēr-krôm'bî; -krôm'bî), James, 1706-1781. Brit. gen. in Am.  
**Ab'er-crom-by** (ăb'ēr-krôm'bî; -krôm'bî), Sir Ralph, 1734-1801. Brit. gen.  
**Ab'ing-ton** (ăb'îng-tôn), Frances or Fanny, 1737-1815. See *Bar-ton* (bârt'n). Eng. actress.  
**A-bruz'si** (ăb-rûz'sî), Duke of the, 1873-1933. Prince *Luis' of Savoy-Aosta* (lwe'jê, sâ-vôl'ă-ô-sâ). Ital. naval officer & explorer.  
**abu-**. Arabic name prefix meaning *father*.  
**Abu-Bakr'** (ă-bôg'băk'r), also **Abu Bokr** (bêk'r), 573-634. 1st caliph of Mecca.  
**A-bul' Ka'sim** (ă-bôg'l kâ'sîm), Lat. **Al-bu-ca'sis** (ăl'bô-kă'sîs), d. 11013. Arab surgeon & medical writer.  
**Ac'ton** (ăk'tôn), John Emerich Edward Dal'barg-Ac'ton (dôl'bărg-), 1st Baron, 1834-1902. Eng. hist.  
**Ad'am** (ăd'əm), Robert, 1728-1792, & his bro. James, 1730-1794. Eng. architects & furniture designers.  
**Ad'ams** (ăd'ăms), Charles Francis, 1807-1886. Son of J. Q. Am. lawyer & diplomat.  
 —, Franklin Pierce, 1881-1911. F. P. A. Am. journalist.  
 —, Henry Brooks, 1838-1918. Son of C. F. Am. hist.  
 —, James Tru'low (trû'lo), 1878-1949. Am. hist.  
 —, John, 1735-1826. Lawyer & 2d pres. of the U. S. (1797-1801).  
 —, John Quincy (kwînzî; -sî), 1773-1848. Son of John. 6th pres. of the U. S. (1825-29).  
 —, Maude, 1872-1911. *Maude Kinkad'len* (kîs-kăd'len). Am. actress.  
 —, Samuel, 1722-1803. Am. Revolutionary patriot.  
**Ad'dams** (ăd'ăms), Jane, 1800-1935. Am. social worker.  
**Ad'dison** (ăd'îs'n), Joseph, 1723-1719. Eng. essayist & poet.  
**Ad'e** (ăd'ē), George, 1804-1944. Am. humorist.  
**Ad'ler** (ăd'îr), Alfred, 1870-1937. Austrian psychiatrist.  
**Ad'ler** (ăd'îr), Cyrus, 1833-1940. Am. educ. & author.  
 —, Felix, 1851-1933. Am. educ. & reformer.  
**Ad'rian** (ăd'rî-ăn) or **Had'rian** (hă'rî-). Name of 6 popes; esp. IV (Nicholas Break'spear [brăk'spêr]), 1100?-1159; the only Eng. pope (1154-59).  
 —, Rom. emp. See *HADRIAN*.  
**Ad'rian** (ăd'rî-ăn), Edgar Douglas, 1889-1911. Eng. physiol.  
**Ad' or A.E.** See George William RUSSELL.  
**Ad'rie** (ăd'rîk), ab. 955-ab. 1020. *Gram-mat'icus* (gră-măt'î-kîs). Eng. abbot & writer.  
**Ad-ne-as Sil'vi-us** or **Syl'vi-us**. See *PIUS II*.  
**Ad'phi-nos** (ăd'fî-nêz; esp. Brit., -tē'), 389-314 B.C. Athenian orator.  
**Ad'phylus** (ăd'fî-lîs; esp. Brit., -tē'), 525-456 B.C. Greek dram.

**Ad'sop** (ăd'sôp), ab. 620 ab. 560 B.C. Greek fabulist.  
**A'ga Khan III** (ă'ga xan'), 1877-1958. *Agâ Sultan Sir Mâ-hom'ed* (mâ-hôm'ed; -îl) *Shah*. Head of Ismailian Mohammedans (1885-1958).  
**Ag'as-siz** (ăg'ă-sîz), Alexander, 1835-1910. Son of J. L. R. Am. zool.  
 — (ăg'ă-sîz; Fr. âg'ă-sîz'), (Jean) Louis (Rô'dolphe' [rô'dôl'f]), 1807-1873. Am. (Swiss-born) naturalist.  
**A-gath'o-cles** (ă-găth'ô-kîz'), 361-289 B.C. Tyrant of Syracuse.  
**A-ges't-la-us II** (ă-jêz't-lă'ûs), d. ab. 360 B.C. King of Sparta (ab. 400-360).  
**Ag'nos** (ăg'nêz; -nîs), Saint, d. 304 A.D. R.C. virgin martyr.  
**A-gric'o-la** (ă-grîk'ô-lă), (nae'us [nê'ûs]) Julius, 37-43. Rom. gen.  
**A-grip'pa** (ă-grîp'pă), Marcus Vip-sa'nî-us (vîp-să'nî-ûs), 63-12 B.C. Rom. statesman.  
**Ag'rip-pi-na** (ăg'rîp'pî-nă) the elder, 13 B.C.-33 A.D. *Dau. of Agrippa*, wife of Germanicus Caesar, mother of Caligula & of Agrippina the younger.  
 — the younger, 15?-59. *Mother of Emp. Nero*.  
**A-gui-na'do** (ă-gî-nă'dô), E-mî'lio (ă-mî'lyô), 1870?-1911. Filipino leader.  
**Ah-mad' Qa-vam'-i Sal-ta-na'** (ă-h'măd' kă-văm'ê sôl-tă-nă'), 1881-1911. Iranian poet.  
**Ah-med' III** (ă-mêd'), 1673-1736. Sultan of Turkey (1703-30).  
**Al'ken** (ăl'kên), Conrad Pot'ter (pôt'têr), 1849-1911. Am. poet.  
**Ains'worth** (ănz'wôrth; -wêrth), William Harrison, 1805-1882. Eng. nov.  
**Al'sha** or **A'ye-sha** (ăl'shă), 611-678. *Favorite wife of Mohammed*.  
**Al't'ken** (ăl't'kên), Robert Ingersoll, 1878-1940. Am. orator.  
**Al'har** (ăl'hăr; in Eng., also -băr), 1542-1605. *The Great*. Emp. of Hindustan (1556-1605).  
**Al'har Khan** (ăl'hăr xân'), d. 1849. Afghan leader.  
**A Kom'pis**, Thomas. See THOMAS A. KEMPIS.  
**A'ken-side** (ăk'ên-sîd), Mark, 1721-1770. Eng. poet & physician.  
**A'khe-na'ton**, **A'khe-na'ton**, **Akh-na'ton**. Vars. of IKHNATON.  
**A'lar-ôn'**, de (ăl'ă-lă-ôn'), Pe'dro (pă'thrô) An-to'nîo (ăn-tô'nîô), 1833-1891. Span. author.  
**Al'a-ric** (ăl'ă-rîk), 370?-410. Visigoth king; conqueror of Rome.  
 — II, d. 507. Visigoth king; issued legal code.  
**Al'be-marie**, Duke of. See George MONCK.  
**Al'bê-nîz** (ăl'bê-nîz; 17), Ysa-ac' (îsă-ăk'), 1800-1890. Span. pianist & composer.  
**Al'bert I** (ăl'bêrt; Fr. âl'băr'; Flem. âl'bêrt), 1875-1934. King of the Belgians (1909-34).  
**Al'bert of Saxe'-Oo-burg-Go'tha** (ăl'bêrt, saks'k'ô-bûrg-gô'thă [tâ]; Ger. -tâ), Prince, 1819-1861. *Consort of Queen Victoria of Gr. Britain*.  
**Al-ber'tus Mag'nus** (ăl-bôr'tûs măg'nûs), Saint, 1193? (or 1206?)-1280. *Al'bêrt* (Ger. âl'bêrt), Count von Boll'stadt (lôn bôl'stăt). Ger. philos. & theol.  
**Al'boin** (ăl'boin; -bôin), d. 573. King of the Lombards (ab. 565-573).  
**Al-bu-ca'sis**. See ANUL KASIM.  
**Al'bu-quer'que**, de (têl'ăl'bôg-kêr'kê; Angl. âl'bô-kûr'kê), Al'fon'so (ă-fôn'sô), 1453-1515. Port. viceroy & conqueror in India.  
**Al-cae'us** (ăl-sê'ûs), fl. ab. 600 B.C. Greek poet.  
**Al'ci-bi'a-des** (ăl'sî-bî-ă-dêz), ab. 450-404 B.C. Athenian gen. & polit.  
**Al'cott** (ăl'kôt), Amos Bron'son (brôn's'n), 1799-1888. Am. teacher & philos.  
 —, Louisa May, 1832-1888. *Dau. of A. B.* Am. author.  
**Al'cuin** (ăl'kwîn), 735-804. Eng. theol. & scholar.  
**Al'da** (ăl'dă), Frances, 1886-1911. N. Z.-born soprano.  
**Al'den** (ăl'dên), John, 1599?-1687. *Mayflower* pilgrim.  
**Al'drich** (ăl'drîch), Thomas Bailey, 1836-1907. Am. author.  
**Al'vus Ma-nu'el-us**. See MANUTIUS.  
**A-le'khine** or **A'lf'ochin** (ăl'yă'kîn), Alexander, 1892-1946. Fr. (Russ.-born) world chess champion.  
**A'lo-mân'** (ăl'ô-măn'), Ma'te'o (mă-tê'ô), 1547?-1610. Span.-nov.  
**Al-val-dés** (ăl'vâ-dêz), Mi-guel' (mê-gêl'), 1902-1911. Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1946-).

- A'lem'bert'** (d' (di'ts'u'bér'), Jean Le Rond (lě rōn'), 1717-1783. Fr. math. & philos.
- Al'ex-an'der** (ál'gē-zān'dēr; ál'gē; Brit. also -zān'). Name of 8 popes; esp. **VI** (kō-drō'gō [rōi-thrē'gō] *Lan-zol' y Bor'ja* [lān-thōl' 3 vōr'jā; lān-sōl'j]), 1431?-1503 (pop. 1492-1503).
- **III of Mac'e-don** (mās'e-dōn), 356-323 B.C. *The Great*. King (336-23).
- **Russ. A-lē-k-sān'dr** (ū-lē'y-lē-k-sān'dēr). Name of 3 emps of Russia: **I**, 1777-1825 (reigned 1801-25); **II**, 1818-1881 (reigned 1855-81); **III**, 1845-1894 (reigned 1881-94).
- **I O-bre'no-vich** (ō-brē'nō-vich), 1876-1903. King of Serbia (1889-1903).
- **I**, 1888-1934. King of Yugoslavia (1921-34).
- **Albert Victor**, 1885-. Brit. polit.
- **Nov'zki** (nēv'ski; nēf'; Russ. ū-lē'y-lē-k-sān'dēr nyl'f'ski'), 1220?-1263. Russ. saint & mil. hero.
- **Se-ve'rus** (sē-vē'r'us), 208?-235. Rom. emp. (222-235).
- of **Tu'nis** (tū'nīs), 1st Viscount, 1801-. *Harold Rupert Le-opol'io* (lē-ōp'ri'k) *Georgis Alexander*. Brit. field marshal; gov. gen. of Canada (1946-).
- A-lek'sis I Mē-khal'io-vich** (ā-lēk'sis, Russ. mēl-kī'l'io-vyč), 1629-1676. Father of *Peter the Great*. Tsar of Russia (1645-76).
- A-lē-xis Fe-tro'vich** (Russ. pyl'it-rō'vich), 1090-1718. Son of *Peter the Great*. Tsarevitch of Russia.
- A-lē-x'us I Oom-ne'nus** (ā-lēk'si-ūs, kōm-nē'nūs), 1048-1118. Eastern Rom. emp. (1051-1118).
- Al-fie'ri** (āl'fē'rē), Vit-to'rio (vēt-tō'rē'yō), Count, 1749-1803. Ital. dram.
- Al-fon'so** (āl-fōn'sō; -zō), **Port. A-fon'so**, older **Al-fon'so** (ā-fōn'sō). Name of 6 kings of Portugal; esp. **I**, 1112-1185 (1st king; 1139-85); **V**, 1432-1481 (reigned 1438-81).
- Al-fon'so or Al-phōn'so XIII** (āl-fōn'sō; -zō; Span. āl-fōn'sō), 1880-1941. King of Spain (1880-1931; dep.).
- Al-fred or El'fred** (āl-f'rēd; -fīd), 849-899. *The Great*. King of the West Saxons (871-899).
- Al'ger** (āl'jēr), Horatio, 1834-1869. Am. author.
- A'li** (āl'y), Arab. 'Alī ibn-āb-Tālib, 600?-661. *Cousin & son-in-law of Mohammed*. 4th orthodox caliph (656-661).
- Al' or A'li Pa-sha'** (āl' pā-shā'), 1741-1822. *The Lion of Ju'nina* (yū'nē-nā). Turk. pasha.
- Al'ien** (āl'ēn; -in), (Charles) Grant (Blair-ān'lie [blān-fīn'dī]), 1848-1899. Brit. author.
- Ethan, 1738-1799. Am. Revolutionary soldier.
- William, 1532-1594. Eng. cardinal.
- Al'ien-by** (āl'ēn-bī), Edmund Henry Hyn'man (hīn'mān), 1st Viscount, 1861-1936. Brit. field marshal.
- Al'leyn** (āl'leyn; āl'ān; ā-lē'n), Edward, 1566-1626. Eng. actor.
- Al'li-son** (āl'li-sōn), Samuel King, 1900-. Am. physicist.
- Al'iston** (āl'istōn), Washington, 1779-1843. Am. painter.
- Al'ma-Tad'o-ma** (āl'mā-tād'ō-mā), Sir Lawrence, 1830-1912. Eng. (Du-lu'n) painter.
- Al'va** (āl'vā; Span. āl'vā or **Al'ba** (āl'bā; Span. āl'vā), Fer-nān'do (fēr-nān'dō) Al'va-rez de To-le'do (āl'vā-rāth thā tō-lē'dō), Duke of, 1508-1582. Span. gen.
- Al'va-rado, de** (thā āl'vā-rā'dō), Alonso, 1490?-1554. Span. soldier in Mexico (under Cortes) & Peru.
- Pe'dro (pā'thrō), 1495?-1541. Span. soldier; companion of Cortes in Mexico.
- Al've-ar', de** (thā āl'vā-ār'), Carlos (kā'r'lōs) Ma-ri'a (mā-rē'ā), 1789-1853. Argentine revolutionist.
- A-ma'ti** (ām'tī; ā-mā'tē), Family of Ital. violinmakers of Cremona; esp. Nic-co-lō (nē-kō-lō) or Nic-co-la (nē-kō-lō), 1596-1684.
- Am'brose** (ām'brōz), Saint, 340?-397. Bishop of Milan.
- Am'en-hō'tep** (ām'en-hō'tēp) or **Am'no-phīs** (ām'nō-phīs). Name of 4 kings of Egypt; esp. **III** (reigned ab. 1411-1375 B.C.); **IV** = ICH-NATON.
- A-mo-rigo Ves-pu'ci** (Ves-pu'cci). See **Vespucci**.
- Ames** (āms), Winthrop, 1871-1937. Am. theater producer.
- Am'herst** (ām'hēst; -hēst), Jeffrey or Jeffery, Baron, 1717-1797. Brit. gen.; gov. gen. of Brit. N. Am. (1760-63).
- Am'père** (ām'pār; -pār), An'gēl (ān'pār), An'drē (ān'drē) Ma'rie (mā'rē), 1775-1836. Fr. physicist.
- A-mund-son** (ām'mōn-sōn), Ro'nald (rō'nāl), 1872-1928. Norw. polar explorer; disc. South Pole (1911).
- A-na-crōn** (ā-nāk'rōn), 572?-748 B.C. Greek poet.
- An-x-ag'o-ras** (ān'āg'ō-rās), 500?-428 B.C. Greek philos.
- A-na-x'i-man'der** (ā-nāk'si-mān'dēr), 611-547 B.C. Greek philos. & astron.
- An'ders** (ān'dērs), Wla-dy'slaw (vlā-dī'slāf), 1892-. Pol. gen.
- An'der-son** (ān'dēr-sōn; Dan. ān'ēr-sōn), Hans Chris'tian (hānz [hāns] krīs'chān [krīst'yān]; Dan. hāns krīs'tyān), 1806-1875. Dan. author.
- An'der-son** (ān'dēr-sōn), Carl David, 1905-. Am. physicist.
- Clinton Pres'bā (prēz'bā), 1896-. Am. polit. & admin-istrat.
- Sir John, 1882-. Brit. polit.
- Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel, 1891-. Brit. gen.
- M'Nair, 1908-. Am. contralto.
- Maxwell (māks'wēl; -wēl), 1888-. Am. dram.
- Sherwood, 1870-1941. Am. poet & story writer.
- An'drās-zy** (ān'drās-shī), Gyu'fa (gyū'fā), Count, father, 1823-1890, & son, 1860-1929. Hung. statesman.
- An'drē** (ān'drē; ān'drī), John, 1761-1780. Brit. major, spy in Am. Rev., hanged.
- An'drē-a del Mar'to** (ān'drā'ā dāl mār'tō), 1486-1531. *Andrea Do-mē'nico* (dō-mē'nē-kō) *d'A'gnō-lo di Fran-cē-sco* (dā'nyō-lō dē frān-chēs'kō). Florentine painter.
- An'drē-ych** (ān'drē'yč), An'drē (ān'drē) *Andrē-ovich* (ān'drē'yč ūn'drē'yč-vyč), 1896-. Russ. polit.
- or **An'drē-yev**, Le-o-nid' Niko-la'e-ovich (lē-yōn'yē'f' nyl-kē-lā'yē-vyč), 1871-1919. Russ. nov., story writer, & dram.
- An'drews** (ān'drōz), Roy Chapman, 1894-. Am. naturalist.
- An'dros** (ān'drōs), Sir Edmund, 1637-1714. Brit. colonial gov. in Am.
- An-gē-la Me-ri'ol** (ān'jē-lā mē-rē'ōl), Saint, 1474?-1540. Ital. religious, founder of Ursuline order (1535).
- An-gē-li-co**, Fra. See Giovanni da Fiesole.
- An'gell** (ān'jēl), James Bur'till (būr'tīl), 1820-1916. Am. educ.; pres. U. of Michigan (1871-1909).
- , James Kow'land (rō'l'kōnl), 1809-1940. Son of J. B. Am. educ.; pres. of Yale U. (1921-37).
- , Sir Norman, 1874-. *Ralph Norman Angell Lane*. Eng. author & lecturer.
- Äng'ström** (ōng'strūm; Ängl. äng'strūm), An'ders Jo'nas' (än'dērns yō'nās'), 1814-1874. Swed. physicist.
- An'na I-va'nov-na** (ān'nā i-vā'nōv-nā), 1693-1740. Empress of Russia (1730-40).
- Anne** (ān), 1665-1714. *Dau. of James II*. Queen of Gr. Britain (1702-14).
- of **Aus'tri-a** (ōs'trē-ā), 1601-1606. *Consort of Louis XIII of France*. Regent (1643-61) for her son Louis XIV.
- of **Cleves** (klēv), 1515-1557. *4th wife of Henry VIII of Eng.*
- An-un'zi-o, D'**, Gabriele. See D'ANNUNZIO.
- An'selm** (ān'sēlm), Saint, 1033-1109. Archbishop of Canterbury.
- An'son** (ān'sōn), George, Baron, 1697-1702. Eng. admiral.
- An'tho-ny** (ān'thō-nī; -tō-nī), Saint, ab. 240-350. Egyptian monk, regarded as founder of Christian monachism.
- , Mark. See MARCUS ANTONIUS.
- , Susan Brow-nell' (brou-nēl'; brou'nēl), 1820-1906. Am. suffragist.
- of **Pad'u-a** (pād'ū-ā), Saint, 1105-1231. Franciscan monk.
- An-tig'o-nus I** (ān-tig'ō-nūs), 382-301 B.C. *Cy'dops* (sī'kīps). Gen. of Alexander the Great & king of Macedonia (306-301).
- An-ti'o-chus** (ān-tig'ō-kūs), Name of 13 Seleucid kings of Syria; esp. **III** (*the Great*), 242-187 B.C. (reigned 223-187); **IV** (*E-piph'a-ne-s* [ē-pī'fā-nēz]), d. 163 B.C. (reigned 175-163).
- An-ti-p'a-tor** (ān-tīp'ā-tēr), 398?-319 B.C. Macedonian gen. & statesman.
- An-tis'the-nos** (ān-tis'thē-nōs), 444?-after 371 B.C. Athenian philos.; founder of Cynic school.
- An'toine** (ān'twān'), Pēre (pēr), 1748-1829. *An-tō'nio de Sed'i'la* (ān-tō'nīō thā sē-dē'yē-lā). Span. Capuchin priest in New Orleans.
- An-to-ne'scu** (ān'tōnē'skō), Ion (yōn), 1842-1946. Romanian gen.; dictator (1940-44); executed.
- An-to-ni-nus** (ān'tō-nī'nūs), Marcus Aurelius, 121-180. *Nephew, son-in-law, & adopted son of Antoninus Pius*. Rom. emp. (161-180) & Stoic philos.
- **Pius** (pī'us), 86-161. Rom. emp. (138-161).
- An-to-ni-us** (ān'tō-nī'ūs), Marcus; *Eng. Mark* or *Marc* **An'to-ny** (mārk ān'tō-nī; -tō-nī), **or An'tho-ny** (ān'thō-nī; -tō-nī), 83?-30 B.C. Rom. orator, triumvir, & gen.
- A-o-ki** (ā-ō-kī), Shim-zō (shō-zō), Viscount, 1844-1914. Jap. diplomat; 1st Jap. amb. to U. S. (1905-09).
- A-o'sta** (ā-ō'stā), Prince A-mē'deo (3'mā-dē'dō) Um-ber'to (ōm-bēr'tō), Duke of, 1868-1942. Ital. gen. & viceroy (1937-41) in East Africa.
- A-pel'les** (ā-pēl'ēs), 4th cent. B.C. Greek painter.
- Ap'o-lo-ni-us** (āp'ō-lō-nē-ūs) of **Rhodes** (rōdz), 3d-2d cent. B.C. Greek poet.
- Ap'pi-us Clau'di-us**. See **CLAUDIUS**.
- Ap'ple-wood**, Johnny. See John CHAPMAN.
- Ap'ple-ton** (āp'lē-tōn; -tōn), Sir Edward Victor, 1802-. Eng. physicist.
- A-pra'ksin** or **A-prax'in** (ā-prā'ksy'n), Fe'dor (fē'dōr) Mat-ve'e-ovich (māt-ve'yē'vich), 1671-1728. Russ. admiral.
- Apu-le'ius** (āp'ū-lē'yē-ūs), Lucius, 2d cent. A.D. Rom. philos. & satirist.
- A-qu'i-nas** (ā-kwī'nās), Saint Thomas, 1225-1274. Ital. theol.
- Ar'am** (ār'ām), Eugene, 1704-1750. Eng. philologist & murderer.
- A-ra'nha** (ā-rā'nā), Os-wal'do (ōsh-wāldō), 1804-. Brazilian lawyer & polit.
- Ar'ber** (ār'bēr), Edward, 1836-1912. Eng. editor.
- Ar'blay, d'**, Madame. See Fanny BURNEY.
- Ar'buth'not** (ār'būth'nōt; ār'būth'nōt), John, 1667-1735. Scot. physician & author.
- Ar'cher** (ār'chēr), William, 1856-1924. Scot. critic & dram.
- Ar'chl-me'dos** (ār'kl-mē'dōz), 287?-212 B.C. Greek math. & inventor.
- Ar-to-ti'no** (ār'tō-tē'nō), Pie'tro (pyē'trō), 1402-1566. Ital. satirist.
- or **d'A-rez'zo**, Guido. See GUIDO D'AREZZO.
- A-rē-va-lo** (ā-rē-vā-lō), Juan (hwūn) Jo-sē' (hō-sē'), 1904-. Guatemalan educ.; pres. of Guatemala (1945-).
- Ar'gall** (ār'gāl; -gāl), Sir Samuel, d. 1609-1625. Eng. mariner.
- Ar-gyll'** (ār'gīl'), 9th Duke of, 1845-1914. *John Douglas Sutherland Campbell*. Gov. gen. of Canada (1878-83).
- Ar'i-o-sto** (ār'rē-ō'stō), Lo-do-vice'o (lō-dō-vē'kō), 1474-1638. Ital. poet.
- Ar-is-tar'chus** (ār'is-tār'kūs), 220?-7150 B.C. Greek grammarian.
- of **Sa'mos** (sām'sō), 3d cent. B.C. Greek astron.
- Ar-is-ti-des** or **Ar-is-tō-des** (ār'is-tē'dēz), 630?-468 B.C. *The Just*. Athenian statesman.
- Ar-is-tip'pus** (ār'is-tīp'ūs), 436?-735 B.C. Greek philos.
- Ar-is-top'h-a-nos** (ār'is-tōf'hā-nōz), 448?-380 B.C. Athenian dram.
- of **By-zan'ti-um** (bī-zān'shī-ūm; bī-; -shūm; -tī-ūm), 257?-7180 B.C. Greek scholar.
- Ar-is-to'te** (ār'is-tō'tē), 384-322 B.C. Greek philos.
- A-r'i-us** (ār'ī-ūs; ār'tē-ūs), d. 330 A.D. Greek theol.
- Ark'wright** (ār'krī'tī), Sir Richard, 1732-1792. Eng. inventor.
- Ar'len** (ār'lēn), Michael, 1895-. *Dikran Kou-youm'djian* (dī-krān' kō-yōom'djān). Brit. (Armenian-born) nov.
- Ar'lias** (ār'līs), George, 1808-1846. Eng. actor.
- Ar-min'i-us** (ār-mīn'yūs; Ger. ār-mē'nē-ūs) or **Ar-min'** (ār-mēn'), 17 B.C.-21 A.D. Sometimes *Her'mann* (hēr'mān). Ger. hero.
- (pron. ār-mīn'yūs; Du. ār-mē'nē-ūs), Ja-co-bus (jā-kō'būs; Du. yā-kō'būs), 1560-1609. *Ja'cob Har'men-zen* (yā'kōp hār'mēn-zēn; Ängl. jāk'ōb) or *Her'mann* (hēr'māns). Du. theol.

**Armour** (är'mēr), Norman, 1887- . Am. diplomat.  
**Armstrong** (är'strōng), William George, 1810-1900. Baron *Armstrong of Crag-side* (kräg'sīd). Eng. inventor & industrialist.  
**Arne** (ärn), Thomas Augustine, 1710-1778. Eng. composer.  
**Arnim**, von (fōn är'nīm), Jūr'gen (yūr'gēn), 1880/- . Ger. gen.  
**Arnold** (är'n'ld), Benedict, 1741-1801. Am. Revolutionary gen. & traitor.  
 —, Sir Edwin, 1832-1904. Eng. poet.  
 —, Henry Harley, 1886-1950. Am. gen. of the army.  
 —, Matthew, 1822-1888. *Son of Thomas*. Eng. poet & critic.  
 —, Thomas, 1795-1842. Eng. educ.  
**Arnold-son** (är'nōld-sōn), Klas (klās) Pon'tus (pōn'tūs), 1844-1916. Swed. pacifist.  
**Arou-et**, François Marie. See **VOLTAIRE**.  
**Arpād** (är'pād), d. 907. Hung. national hero.  
**Arhe'n-ūs** (är'sän'ūs), Svan'te' (svän'tē) Au'gust (ou'güst), 1859-1927. Swed. physicist & chem.  
**Arson-va'l**, d. (är'sōn'vāl'), Jacques (zhāk) Ar'sène' (är'sān'), 1851-1940. Fr. physicist.  
**Arto-zer'xes** (är'tō-zōrk'sēs; -tōk-sōrk's; -tō-zōrk's). Name of 3 Pers. kings: I, d. 424 B.C. (reigned 404-424); II, d. 350 B.C. (reigned 404-359); III, d. 338 B.C. (reigned 350-338).  
**Arto-vel'do, van** (vān är'tō-vēl'dō), Ja'cob (ya'kōp), 1290?-1345, & his son Philip (fē'līp), 1340?-1382. Flem. leaders.  
**Arthur** (är'thēr), 6th cent. Real or legendary Brit. king.  
 —, Chester Alan, 1830-1896. 21st pres. of the U. S. (1881-85).  
**Arty-ha'sheff** (är'tā-hā'shēf'), Boris, 1890- . Am. (Russ.-born) illustrator.  
**Asbury** (äz'bēr'i; -bēr-i; -br-i), Francis, 1745-1816. 1st Methodist bishop in Am.  
**Asch** (ash; Ängl. äsh), Sho'lem (shō'lēm) or Sho-lom' (shō-lōm') or Sho'lom (shō'lōm), 1880- . Am. (Pol.-born) Yiddish nov. & dram.  
**Ascham** (äsk'ām), Roger, 1515-1568. Eng. scholar & author.  
**Ashburton**, Baron. See **Alexander Baring**.  
**Asur-ha-ni-pal** (ä'shūr-hā-nī-pāl) (ä'shūr-). King of Assyria (669-626 B.C.).  
**Asoka** (Äs'gā), prōn. ä-sō'kā or A-gō'kā (Skr.; prōn. ä-shō'kā), d. 232 B.C. King of Magadha, India (273-232).  
**Aspa-sia** (äspā'shā; -zhā; -ā), 470?-410 B.C. *Consort of Pericles*.  
**Asquith** (äsk'wīth), Herbert Henry, 1852-1928. 1st Earl of *Oxford* (äsk'wīth).  
**Asner** (äs'ēr), To-h'as (tō-bō'sis) Mi'cha-el (mī'chā-ēl) Ca'rel (kä'rēl'), 1838-1913. Du. jurist.  
**As-ton** (äs'tōn), Francis William, 1877-1945. Eng. physicist.  
**As-tor** (äs'tēr), John Jacob, 1763-1848. Am. (Ger. born) fur trader & capitalist.  
 —, Nancy Lang'horne (lāng'ēr'n), Viscountess, 1879- . 1st woman member of Brit. Parliament (1919-45).  
**At'a-hual'pa** (ät'ā-wā'l'pā; Span. ä'tā-wā'l'pā), 1500?-1533. Last Inca king of Peru.  
**At'h-a-na-si'us** (äth'ā-nā'shī-ūs; -sī-ūs; -shūs), Saint, 293?-373. Greek church father.  
**Ath-el-stan** or **Ath-el-stān** (äth'el-stān), 895-940. King of Eng.  
**Ath-er-ton** (äth'ēr-tōn; -t'n), Gertrude Franklin, 1857-1948. See *Horn* (hōrn) Am. nov.  
**Ath-lone** (äth'lōn'), 1st Earl of, 1874- . Gov. gen. of S. Africa (1923-31) of Canada (1940-45).  
**At'lar** (ät'lar), 1119-1229. Pers. poet.  
**At'tila** (ät'tī-lā), 406?-453. *The Scourge of God*. King of the Huns.  
**Att'lee** (ät'tē-lē), Clement Richard, 1883- . Brit. polit.  
**At'nel** (ät'nēl), Da'niel' (dā'niēl') Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Es'puit' (ēs'prē'), 1782-1871. Fr. composer.  
**Aubrey** (äub'rē), John, 1626-1697. Eng. antiquary.  
**Au'chin-look** (äuk'n-lōk'; ö'k'n-), Sir Claude John Eyre (är), 1884- . Brit. gen.  
**Au'den** (äud'n), W'ys'tan (wīs'tān) Hugh, 1907- . Am. (Eng.-born) poet.  
**Au'du-bon** (äud'ōb-bōn; -dōb; -bōn), John James, 1785-1851. Am. ornithologist.  
**Au'er-bach** (ou'er-bīk), Berthold, 1812-1882. Ger. nov.  
**Au'gier** (ä'zhī-ēr'), E'mile' (ä'mēl'), 1820-1889. Fr. poet & dram.  
**Au'gus-tine** (ä'gūs-tēn; ä'gūs'tīn), Saint, 354-430. Church father; bishop of Hippo (396-430).  
 —, also **Aus'tin** (ä's'tīn), Saint, d. 604. *Apostle of the English*. 1st archbishop of Canterbury.  
**Au'gus-tus** (ä'gūs'tūs), 63 B.C.-14 A.D. *Rom. emp. (27 B.C.-14 A.D.)* *Octavius* (ä'k-tā'vī-ūs). 1st Rom. emp. (27 B.C.-14 A.D.).  
**Au'rang-zeb** or **Au'rang-zob** (ä'rang-zēb; ou'; Hindustani ä'ō-rāng-zēb) or **Au'rang-zob** (ä'rang-zēb; ou'; Hindustani ä'ō-rāng-zēb), 1618-1707. Emp. of Hindustan (1658-1707).  
**Au-re-li-an** (ä'rē'lī-än; -rē'lī-än), 212?-275. *Lucius Domi'ti-ūs* (dō-mīsh'tī-ūs; -mīsh'tūs) *Au-re'lī-ūs* (ä'rē'lī-ūs). Rom. emp. (270-275).  
**Au'riol** (ä'ryōl'), Vin'cent' (vān'sān'), 1884- . Fr. lawyer; 1st pres. of 4th Republic (1947- ).  
**Aus'ton** (ä's'tōn; -tīn), Jane, 1775-1817. Eng. nov.  
**Aus'tin** (ä's'tīn), Alfred, 1835-1913. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1890-1913).  
 —, John, 1700-1859. Eng. jurist.  
 —, Mary, 1868-1934. See *Hunt'er* (hūn'tēr). Am. nov.  
 —, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836. Am. colonizer in Texas.  
 —, Warren Robinson, 1877- . Am. lawyer & polit.  
**Au'v'er-y**, 1st Baron. See under **Lubbock**.  
**Au'v-en-zō-ar** (ä'v-en-zō-ēr; -zō-är'), 1091?-1102. Also *ibn-Zuhr'* (īb'n-zōh'r) or *Zoh'r* (-zō'r'). Arab physician in Spain.  
**Au-ver-ro-ës** or **Au-ver-ro-ës** (ä-vēr'ō-ēs; ä-vēr'ō-ēs), 1120-1198. Also *ibn-Rushd'* (īb'n-rōshd't'). Span.-Arab philos. & physician.  
**Au't-om'as** (ä'v-tōm'ās), 480-1037. Also *ibn-Sī'nā* (īb'n-sē'nā). Arab physician & philos.  
**Avi-la Ca-ma'cho**, Manuel. See **CAMACTO**.

**Av'o-ga'dro** (ä'vō-gā'drō), Count A'me-de'o (ä'mā-dā'ō), 1776-1856. Ital. chem. & physicist.  
**Av'de-lotte** (ä'dē-lōt'), Frank, 1880- . Am. educ.  
**Az-a'ha** (ä-thā'nā), Ma-nue'l' (mā-nwēl'), 1880-1940. Span. lawyer; pres. of Spain (1930-39).

## B

**Bab'bitt** (bāb'īt), Irving, 1865-1933. Am. scholar & educ.  
 —, Isaac, 1799-1862. Am. inventor.  
**Ba'ber** or **Ba'bur** or **Ba'bar** (bā'bēr), 1483-1530. *Zahir ud-Din Muhammad*. Founder of Mogul dynasty of India; emp. (1526-30).  
**Ba'bouf** or **Ba'bouf** (bā'bōuf'), Fran'çois' (frān'swā') E'mile' (ä'mēl'), 1760-1797. Fr. Communist.  
**Bab'ing-ton** (bāb'īng-tōn), Anthony, 1561-1586. Eng. R.C. conspirator against Queen Elizabeth.  
**Bab'son** (bāb'sōn), Roger Ward, 1875- . Am. statistician.  
**Bach** (hāk), Jo'hann' (yō'hān' [yō'hān]) Se-bä'sti-än (zä-bäs'tē-än), 1685-1750. Ger. organist & composer.  
**Bacon** (bā'kōn), Francis, 1561-1626. 1st Baron *Ver'ulam* (vēr'ū-lām; vē'r-ū), Viscount *St. Al'bans* (sānt öl'bānz). Eng. philos. & author.  
 —, Roger, Friar, 1214?-1294. Eng. philos.  
**Ba'den-Pow'ell** (bā'dēn-pōw'ēl), Sir Robert Ste'phen-son Smyth (stē-vēn's-n smīth), 1857-1941. Brit. gen.; founder of Boy Scout movement (1908).  
**Ba-do'glio** (hā-dō'lyō), Pie'tro (pyā'trō), 1871- . Ital. gen.; premier (1943-44).  
**Bae'yer**, von (fōn bā'yēr), A'dolf (ä'dōlf), 1835-1917. Ger. chem.  
**Ba'fin** (bā'fīn), William, 1584-1622. Eng. navigator.  
**Bage'hot** (bā'jēt'), Walter, 1826-1877. Eng. econ. & journalist.  
**Ba-gram-lan** (bā-grām-lān'), Ivan Khris-to-fo-ro-vich (kryl'stō-fō-rū-vīch), 1895- . Russ. marshal.  
**Ba-gra-tion** (bā-grā-tī-ōn'), Prince Pētr (pyō'tēr) I-va'no-vich (I-va-nō-vīch), 1765-1812. Russ. gen.  
**Ba-ha'u-lah** (hā-hā'ōel-lā'), 1817-1892. Mir-zā' (mēr-zā') *Husayn* Alī. Pers. founder of Bahaism.  
**Ba'iley** (bā'īl), Lib'er-ty (līb'ēr-tī) Hyde (hīd), 1858- . Am. botanist.  
 —, Nathan or Nathaniel, d. 1742. Eng. lexicographer.  
**Bail'ie** (bā'īl), Joanna, 1702-1851. Scot. dram. & poet.  
**Bain** (bān), Alexander, 1818-1903. Scot. psychol.  
**Baird** (bārd), John Lo'gie (lō'gē), 1888-1946. "*Father of Television*." Scot. inventor.  
**Bairns'ia'ther** (bārnz'ī-ä'thēr), Bruce, 1888- . Eng. soldier & cartoonist.  
**Ba'jer** (bā'ēr), Fred'rick (frīth'rīk), 1837-1922. Dan. statesman & writer.  
**Ba'ker** (bā'kēr), Ernest Albert, 1869- . Eng. librarian & author.  
 —, George Pierce, 1860-1935. Am. educ. & editor.  
 —, Newton Diehl (dēl), 1871-1937. Am. lawyer & statesman.  
 —, Ray Stan'hard (stān'hārd), 1870-1946. Pseud. *David Gray'son* (grā'sōn). Am. author.  
 —, Sir Samuel White, 1821-1893. Eng. explorer in Africa.  
**Bakst** (bākt'), Lé'on' (lē'ōn') Nī-kō-la-e-vich (nī-l'kō-lā-yē-vīch), 1860?-1924. Russ. painter.  
**Ba-ku'nin** (bā-kū'nīn), Mī-kha-il' (mī-l'kha-īl') A-lek-san-dro-vich (ä-lē-l'k-sān'drō-vīch), 1814-1876. Russ. anarchist.  
**Bal'bo** (bā'l'bō), I'talo' (ē'tā-lō'), 1806-1940. Ital. aviator & polit.  
**Bal-bo'a** (bā-l'bō-ä), Span. bal'vō'sā; 17). Vas'co (hās'tō) Nu'ñez de (nō'snyāz dē), 1475-1517. Span. explorer, disc. Pacific Ocean.  
**Balch** (bōch), Emily Greene, 1867- . Am. econ. & sociol.  
**Bald'win** (bōld'vīn), I., 1058-1118. *Bro. of Godfrey of Bouillon*. King of Jerusalem (1100-1118).  
 —, James Mark, 1861-1934. Am. psychol.  
 —, Stanley, 1867-1947. 1st Earl *Baldwin of Bewd'ley* (bōld'īl'). Brit. statesman.  
**Balfe** (bālfē), Michael William, 1808-1870. Irish composer & singer.  
**Bal'four** (bā'l'fōr), Arthur James, 1st Earl of, 1848-1930. Brit. philos. & statesman.  
**Bal'iol** (dē bā'lī-ōl'), John, 1240-1315. King of Scot. (1292-96).  
**Ball** (hōl), John, d. 1381. Eng. priest & social agitator.  
 —, Thomas, 1819-1911. Am. sculptor.  
**Bal'lan-tyne** (bā'l-lān-tīn), James, 1772-1833. Scot. printer.  
**Bal'ti-more**, Lord. See **George Calvert**.  
**Bal'zac** (dē bā'l'zāk; Ängl. hōl'zāk, bā'l'zāk), Hu'o'n-ré' (ō'nō'rā'), 1799-1850. Fr. nov.  
**Ban'croft** (bān'krōft; bāng'-), George, 1800-1891. Am. hist.  
 —, Richard, 1544-1610. Eng. prelate.  
**Ban-dol'fo** (bān-dōl'fō), Mat-te-o (māt-tā'ō), 1480?-1562. Ital. writer.  
**Bangs** (bāngs), John Ken'drick (kēn'drīk), 1862-1922. Am. humorist.  
**Banks** (bāngks), Sir Joseph, 1743-1820. Eng. naturalist.  
**Ban'ting** (bān'tīng), Sir Frederick Grant, 1891-1941. Canadian physician; disc. insulin treatment of diabetes.  
**Ban'ville** (dē bān'vīl'), Thé'o-dore' (tē'ō-dōr'), 1823-1891. Fr. poet & writer.  
**Bar-ra-nov** (bū-rā'nōf'), A-lek-san'dr' (ä-lē-l'k-sān'dēr) An-dre'e-vich (än-dryā'yē-vīch), 1747-1819. Russ. fur trader; 1st gov. of Russ. Am.  
**Bá-rány** (bā'rān-y'), Ro'bert (Ger. rō'bērt), 1876-1936. Austrian physician.  
**Bar'ba-ros'sa** (bār-bā-rōs'sā). See **FREDERICK I.**  
 —, Name of 2 Algerian corsairs, brothers: I, 1473?-1518; II, 1466?-1546.  
**Barbusse** (bār'būs'), Hen'ri' (hēn'rē'), 1873-1935. Fr. editor & author.  
**Bar'clay** (bār'klī; -klī), Robert, 1648-1690. Scot. Quaker author.  
**Baro-lay** (dē To'l'y) (būr-lāy dē tō'l'y), Prince Mī-kha-il' (mī-l'kha-īl'), 1761-1818. Russ. field marshal.  
**Bar'rents** (bār'rēnts), Wil'lem (vī'lēm), d. 1597. Du. navigator.  
**Bar'et'ti** (hār-ät'tī), Giu-sep'pe (jō-žēp'pē) Marc'An-to'nio (mār'k-ān-tōnyō), 1719-1789. Ital. critic.



- Barling** (bār'ling), Alexander, 1774-1848. 1st Baron Ashburton (āsh'būr'tn). Brit. financier & diplomat.  
 —, Evelyn, 1841-1917. 1st Earl of Cromer (krō'mēr). Brit. diplomat.  
 —, Maurice, 1874-1945. Eng. writer.
- Barla** (bār'la), Charles Glover (glōv'ēr), 1877-1944. Eng. physicist.
- Barkeley** (bār'kil), Al'ben (āl'bēn) William, 1877- . Am. lawyer & polit.
- Barlow** (bār'lō), Joel, 1754-1812. Am. poet & diplomat.
- Barnard** (bār'nēr), George Grey, 1863-1938. Am. sculptor.
- Barnes** (bārnz), Harry Elmer, 1880- . Am. sociol. & educ.
- Barneveldt** or **Barne-veldt** (bār'nē-vēlt), Jan (yan) van (vān) dēn, 1547-1619. Du. statesman.
- Barnum** (bār'nūm), Phineas Taylor, 1810-1891. Am. showman.
- Barrochio** or **Barrozzi**, Giacomo. See VIGNOLA.
- Barroja** (bār'rō'hā), Pío (piō), 1872- . Span. nov. & essayist.
- Barres** (bār'rēs), Auguste (ō'gust') Maurice (mō'rēs'), 1862-1923. Fr. nov. & polit.
- Barrie** (bār'ri), Sir James Matthew, 1860-1937. Scot. nov. & dram.
- Barros**, de (thē bār'rōsh), João (zhōwōn), 1496-1570. Port. hist.
- Barrow** (bār'ō), Isaac, 1630-1677. Eng. math. & theol.
- Barry** (bār'ri), Philip, 1846-1940. Am. dram.
- Barrymore** (bār'rēmōr). Family of Am. actors. Maurice, 1847-1905, real name *Herbert Blythe* (blīth); his wife Georgiana Emma, 1850-1893, dau. of *John Drew*; their children, Lionel, 1878- , Ethel, 1879- , & John Blythe, 1882-1942.
- Bart** (bār) or **Barth** (bār't), Jean (zhān), 1651?-1702. Fr. naval hero.
- Barth** (bār't), Karl, 1886- . Swiss theol.
- Bartholdi** (bār'thōldē), Angl. bar-thōld'f, Frédéric (frā'dē'rēk') Auguste (ō'gust'), 1834-1904. Fr. sculptor.
- Barthelt** (bār'tēlt; -līt), John, 1820-1905. Am. publisher.
- Barrett**, Robert, 1875-1946. Newfoundland arctic explorer.
- Barthók** (bār'tōk), Béla (bē'la), 1881-1945. Hung. composer.
- Bartholomew** (bār'thōlōmē-mō'ō), Fra (frā), 1475-1517. *Bacchio della Porta* (bat'chō dā'la pōr'tā). Florentine painter.
- Barthon** (bār'thōn), Clara, in *full* Clara'sa (klā'rā'sā) Harlowe (hār'lō), 1821-1912. Founder of American Red Cross Society.
- , Fanny. See FRANCES ANNINGTON.
- Bartram** (bār'trām), John, 1699-1777. Am. botanist.
- Baruch** (bār'rōk; bār'rōk [*his own pron.*]), Bernard Man'nes (mā'nēs), 1870- . Am. businessman & statesman.
- Basili** (bāz'li; bās'z; bās'z), or **Basilius** (bā-sī'lī-ūs; -zī'lī), Saint, 330?-379. *The Great*. Church father; bishop of Caesarea.
- Baskeville** (bās'kē-vīl), John, 1706-1775. Eng. typographer.
- Bas'tien-Le-page** (bas'tyēn'lē-pāzh'), Jules, 1848-1884. Fr. painter.
- Bates** (bāts), Katharine Lee, 1859-1929. Am. poet & educ.
- Batista** y **Zaldivar** (bā'tē'stā y sāl-dīv'ār), Fulgen'cio (fōōl'hān' syō), 1901- . Cuban soldier & polit.; pres. of Cuba (1940-44).
- Battalini**, al- (āl'bāt'tā-līnē), c. 850-920. *Al-bataynūs* (āl'bāt'tēg'n-ūs) or *Al-batānūs* (āl'bāt'tān-ūs). Arab astron.
- Baudelaire** (bō'dlār'), Pierre Charles, 1821-1867. Fr. poet.
- Baudouin** (bō'dwān'), 1930. Belgian prince, regent (1950- ).
- Bauer** (hou'ēr), Harold, 1873- . Eng. pianist.
- Baum** (bām), Lyman Frank, 1856-1919. Am. journalist & story writer.
- (bōum), Jack (vīk'ē), 1888- . Am. (Austrian-born) nov.
- Baumé** (bō'mā), Antoinette (āntōinē), 1728-1804. Fr. chem.
- Baxter** (bāks'tēr), Richard, 1615-1691. Eng. Puritan theol.
- Bayard**, de (dē bā'yār; Angl. dē bā'yērd), Pierre Ter'rail' (tē'rā'y'), *Seigneur* (sē'n'yūr), 1473?-1524. Fr. mil. hero. See *Vocab*.
- Bayle** (bāl), Pierre, 1647-1706. Fr. philos. & critic.
- Baylor** (bā'yēr), Robert Emmet (ēm'ēt; -īt) Bled'soe (blēd'sō), 1703?-1873. Am. jurist.
- Beaizano** (bā'zān), A'chille (ā'shēl'), 1811-1888. Fr. gen.
- Bea'xin** (bā'zān), René, 1853-1932. Fr. nov.
- Bea'consfield**, Earl of. See Benjamin DISRAELI.
- Beard** (bērd), Charles Austin, 1874-1948, & his wife Mary, nee Rit'ter (rit'ēr), 1878- . Am. historians.
- , Daniel Carter, 1850-1941. Am. painter & illustrator, organizer of Boy Scouts in U. S. (1910).
- Beardsley** (bērdz'li), Aubrey Vincent, 1872-1898. Eng. illustrator.
- Beattie** (bē'ti), James, 1735-1803. Scot. poet.
- Beatty** (bē'ti), David, 1871-1936. 1st Earl of the North Sea & of *Brookeborough* (brōk'sbō). Brit. admiral.
- Beaufort** (bō'fōrt), Sir Francis, 1774-1857. Brit. admiral.
- , Henry, 1377?-1447. Eng. cardinal & statesman.
- Beauharnais**, de (dē bō'hār'nās; Angl. dē bō'mār-shā'), Pierre Au'gustin (ō'gust'ān) Ca'ron' (kā'rōn'), 1732-1799. Fr. dram.
- Beaumont** (bō'mōnt), Francis, 1584-1616. Eng. dram.
- , William, 1786-1853. Am. surgeon.
- Beauvergard**, de (dē bō'rē-gār'd; Fr. dē bō'r-gār), Pierre Gus'tave' (gus'tāv') Tour'tant' (tōō'tānt'), 1818-1893. Am. Confed. gen.
- Beaux** (bō), Cecilia, 1863-1942. Am. painter.
- Beaverbrook** (bēvēr-brōōk), 1st Baron, 1879- . *William Maxwell Aitken*. Brit. (Canadian-born) newspaper publisher.
- Beckel** (bē'kēl), August (ōu'gust), 1840-1913. Ger. socialist.
- Becket**, & (ā [or ā] bēk'ēt; -īt), Thomas, Saint, 1118?-1170. Arch. bishop of Canterbury.
- Bede** (bēd) or **Bae'da** (bē'dā) or **Be'da** (bē'dā), Saint, 673-735. *The Venerable Bede*. Eng. scholar, hist., & theol.
- Bedford** (bēd'fōrd), Duke of, 1389-1435. *John of Lancaster* (lāng'kās'tēr; in U. S., also lān'g'kās'tēr); son of Henry IV of Eng. Regent for Henry V.
- Beebe** (bē'bē), Charles William, 1877- . Am. naturalist.
- Beecham** (bē'chām), Sir Thomas, 1879- . Eng. conductor.
- Beecher** (bē'chēr), Henry Ward, 1813-1887. Am. clergyman.
- , Lyman, 1775-1863. *Father of H. W. & of Harriet Beecher Stowe*. Am. clergyman.
- Beerhohn** (bē'r'hōm), Max (māks), 1872- . Eng. critic & caricaturist.
- Beer-naert** (bē'r'nart), Au'guste' (ō'gust') Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1829-1912. Belg. statesman.
- Beerthoven**, van (vān fōn bē'r'thōvēn; Ger. bē'r't'hō-), Lud'wig (Ger. lōōt'vīk, lōōd'; Angl. lūd'wig, lōōd'), 1770-1827. Ger. composer.
- Behring**, von (fōn bē'r'ing), E'mil (ē'mēl), 1854-1917. Ger. bacteriol.
- Beith** (bēth), John Hay, 1876- . Pseud *Jan Hay*. Scot. writer.
- Be'lasco** (bē'lās'kō), David, 1854-1931. Am. diam. & producer.
- Belisarius** (bē'lī-sār'ī-ūs), 505?-565. Gen. of the Eastern Rom. Empire.
- Bell** (bēl), Alexander Graham, 1847-1922. Am. (Scot.-born) inventor of the telephone.
- Bel'la-my** (bē'lā'mē), Edward, 1850-1898. Am. author.
- Bel'lay**, du (dū bē'lā'), Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1522-1560. Fr. poet.
- Bel'lini** (bē'lī-nē), Family of Venetian painters including: *La'co'po* (lā'kō-pō), ab. 1400-ab. 1470, and his sons Gen'tile (jān'tē'lā), 1429?-1507, and Gio'van'ni (jō-vān'nē), 1430?-1510.
- , Vin'cent'zo (vīn'chēn'tsō), 1801-1835. Ital. composer.
- Bel'loc** (bē'lōk; -āk), Hila'ry (hī'lā-rē), pen name Hila'ire' (hī-lār'), 1870- . Eng. author.
- Bel'lois** (bē'lōis), Albert Fitch, 1829-1883. Am. painter.
- , George Wesley, 1882-1925. Am. painter & lithographer.
- Be'na-von'te** y **Mar'tinez** (bē'nā-vān'tē y mār'tē'nāth), Ja'cin'to' (hach'tēn'tō), 1806- . Span. dram.
- Ben'bow** (bēn'bō), John, 1653-1702. Eng. admiral.
- Bench'ley** (bēnch'lē), Robert Charles, 1890-1945. Am. humorist.
- Ben'da** (bēn'dā), Ju'lio'n' (zhū'lō'n'), 1807- . Fr. philos.
- Ben'dix** (bēn'dīks), Vincent, 1882-1945. Am. inventor & industrialist.
- Ben'e'dict** (bēn'ēd'ikt), Name of 15 popes; esp. XIV (*Pro'piero* Lam'ber'ti'nī [prō'spē'rō lām'bār'tē'nē]), 1675-1758 (pope 1740-58); XV (*Gu'c'omo dēlla* *Ci'e'sa* [gi'kō-mō dā'l'i kyā'sā]), 1854-1922 (pope 1914-22).
- of *Nur'sia* (nūr'shā; -shā), Saint, 480?-7543. Ital. founder of Benedictine order.
- Be'něš** (bē'něsh), E'du'ard' (ē'du'ārd'), 1884-1948. Czechoslovak statesman; pres. (1935-38, 1939-48).
- Ben'ot** (bē'nōt), Stephen Vincent, 1808-1938. Am. poet & story writer.
- , William Rowe (rōz), 1846-1950. Am. poet & nov.
- Ben'-Gurion** (bēn'gōr-yōn'), David, 1886- . Israeli (Pol.-born) laborite; prime min. of Israel (1948- ).
- Ben'ja-min** (bēn'jā-mīn), Judah Philip, 1811-1884. Am. Confed. statesman.
- Ben'nett** (bēn'ēt; -īt), (Emoch) Arnold, 1807-1931. Eng. nov.
- , James Gordon, 1876-1972. Am. (Scot.-born) journalist; founder of New York *Herald* (1835).
- , Richard Bedford (bēd'fōrd), Viscount, 1870-1947. Canadian prime min. (1930-35).
- Ben'oit de Sainte-Maure** (bē'nwā' dē sānt'mōr'), 12th cent. Fr. trouvère.
- Ben'son** (bēn'sn), Arthur Christopher, 1802-1925. Eng. educ. & author.
- , Edward Frederic, 1867-1940. *Bro. of A. C.* Eng. nov.
- , Frank Weston (wēs'tōn), 1862- . Am. painter.
- , Godfrey Rathbone. See Baron CHARNWOOD.
- , William Sheph'erd (shēp'ēr), 1855-1932. Am. admiral.
- Ben'tham** (bēn'thām), Jeremy, 1748-1832. Eng. jurist & philos.
- Ben'tinck** (bēn'tīngk), Lord William Cav'en-dish (kāv'n'dīsh), 1774-1830. Son of W. H. C. 1st gov. gen. of India (1833).
- , William Henry Cavendish, 1738-1800. 3d Duke of *Port'land* (pōrt'lānd). Brit. prime min. (1783, 1807-09).
- Ben'tley** (bēn'tēl), Richard, 1662-1742. Eng. clergyman & scholar.
- Ben'ton** (bēn'tn; -tūn), Thomas Hart, 1889- . Am. painter.
- Béranger**, de (dē bē'rān'shā'), Pierre Jean, 1780-1857. Fr. poet.
- Ber'dya'ev** (by'r-dyā'yēf), Nīkō-lai' (nī'y-kō-lī') Ale'ksan'dro-vich (ō-l'y-ksān'drō-vīch), 1874-1948. Russ. philos.
- Ber'go-rac'** (bē'r-gō-rās), C'yrano. See CYRANO DE BERG-RAC.
- Ber'glus** (bē'r'gē-lūs), Fric'drich (frē'drīk), 1894-1940. Ger. chem.
- Berg'son** (bērg'sōn; Angl. bērg's'n), Hen'ri' (ān'rē'), 1859-1941. Fr. philos.
- Be'r'i-a** (by'r'yā-yā), Lav-rent' (lūv-ryān'ty) Pa-vo'vich (pā-vō'vīch), 1890- . Russ. polit.
- Bering** (bē'rēng; Angl. bē'r'ing, bē'r'), Vit'us (vīt'ūs), 1680-1741. Dan. navigator; disc. Bering Strait & Bering Sea.
- Berke'ly** (bōrk'li; Brit. usu. bārk'), George, 1685-1763. Irish bishop & philos.
- , Sir William, 1606-1677. Colonial gov. of Virginia.
- Ber'le** (būr'lē), Adolf (ād'fōl) Augustus, 1895- . Am. diplomat.
- Ber'tich-ing-en**, von (fōn bē'r'tīng-ēn), Gōtz (gōts) or Gott'fried (gōt'frīt), 1480-1502. Ger. knight.
- Ber'tin'er** (būr'tī-nēr), E'mile (ē'mēl), 1851-1929. Am. (Ger.-born) inventor.
- Ber'lloz** (bē'r'lōz; Angl. bē'r'lī-ōz), (Louis) Hec'tor' (ēk'tōr'), 1803-1869. Fr. composer.
- Ber'na'dotte** of **Loures** (bē'r'nā'dōt', lōōrd; Angl. būr'nā-dōt'), 1844-1879. *Bernadette Soub'roux* (sōb'rō'ōz), Fr. religious.
- Ber'na-dotte** (bē'r'nā-dōt; Fr. bē'r'nā'dōt'), Jean Bapt'iste' (bā'tēst') Jules, 1703?-1844. Fr. gen.; king (1818-44) of Sweden as Charles XIV. John, founding present Swed. dynasty.
- Ber'nard** (bē'r'nār), Claude (klōd), 1813-1878. Fr. physiologist.

- Bernard' of Clairvaux'** (bér-nár'd' év klér-vô; bér-nár'-dûv), Saint, 1091-1153. Fr. ecclesiastic.
- Bernardus de Saint-Pierre'** (bér-nár'dân' dè sâ'n'pyér'), Jacques (zhák) Hen'ri (ân'rè'), 1737-1814. Fr. nov. & author.
- Bernhardi, von** (fôn bér-nâr'hâ'dê), Fried'rich (frê'drîk), 1849-1930. Ger. gen. & mil. writer.
- Bernhardt** (bûrn'hârt; Fr. bér-nâr'), Sar'ah (sâr'd; sâ'râ; Fr. sâ'râ'), 1844-1923. Orig. *Rosine Bernard'* (rô'sân' bér-nâr'). Fr. actress.
- Bernini** (bâr-nè'nè), Gio-van'ni (jô-vân'nè) Lorenzo, 1598-1680. Ital. sculptor, architect, & painter.
- Bernstein** (bér'nstèn'), Hen'ry (ân'rè'), 1876-. Fr. dram.
- Bernstorff, von** (fôn bér'n'shtôrf), Count Jo'hann-Hein'rich (yô'hân-hîn'rik), 1802-1939. Ger. diplomat.
- Berthelion'** (bér'tè'yôn'; Angl. bûr'ti-lôn), Al'phonse (âl'fôn'se'), 1853-1914. Fr. anthropologist.
- Berzelius** (bér-zè'lî-ûs; bûr-; Swed. bér-sâ'lî-ûs), Baron Jûns (yûns) Ja'kob (yô'kôp), 1779-1848. Swed. chem.
- Besant** (bèz'nt), An'nie (ân'ti), 1847-1933. Nee *Wood*. Eng. theosophist.
- (bè-zânt'; bè; orig. bèz'nt), Sir Walter, 1836-1901. Eng. nov.
- Bessemmer** (bèz'sm-er), Sir Henry 1813-1898. Eng. engineer.
- Bethmann-Hollweg, von** (fôn bêt'mûn-hôl'vâk), The'o-bald (tê'bô-bêlt), 1856-1921. Ger. statesman; chancellor (1909-17).
- Bötker** (bêt'er-tân; -t'n), Thomas, 1635?-1710. Eng. actor.
- Beveridge** (bèv'èr-ij), Albert Jeremiah, 1862-1927. Am. polit. & hist.
- , Sir William Henry, 1870-. Eng. econ.
- Bevin** (bèv'n), Ernest, 1884-. Brit. labor leader & polit.
- Boyle, Marie Henri**. See *SPENDRAL*.
- Bladuit** (bê'dût), Georges (zhôrhzh), 1809-. Fr. statesman; provisional pres. (1946).
- Bladé** (blâ'dè), Francis, 1886-. Am. lawyer.
- , John, 1615-1602. Founder of Eng. Unitarianism.
- Blénvillé** (dè blè'vîl'vèl'; Angl. dè blè'n'vîl, blyè'l'), Sieur (syûr) Jean Bar'tiste (bâ'tist) Le-moyne' (lè-mwân'), 1680-1768. Fr. colonial gov. of Louisiana.
- Bieros** (lêrs), Ambrose Gwi-net' (gwî-nè't'), 1842-1914. Am. author.
- Bierut** (byè'rût), Bole'slaw (bô'lè'slâf), 1892-. Pol. polit.; pres. of Poland (1947-).
- Biggers** (bîg'èr), Earl Derr (dê'dêr), 1884-1933. Am. author.
- Binet** (bè'nè'), Angl. bè-nè't'), Alfred, 1857-1911. Fr. psychol.
- Bion** (bî'ôn), 2d cent. B.C. Greek poet.
- Birkbeck** (bûr[k]bêk), George, 1776-1841. Eng. physician; founder of mechanics' institutions.
- Birkenhead** (bûr'kîn-hêd), 1st Earl of, 1872-1930. *Frederick Edwin Smith*. Eng. jurist & statesman.
- Biron** (Russ. byè'rôn), Ernst (Ernst) Jo'hann' (yô'hân'), 1690-1772. Orig. *Bährén* (Ger. bû'rên; Duke of Kur'land (kûr'lând). Russ. statesman.
- Birrell** (bîr'èl), Augustine, 1850-1933. Eng. author.
- Bismarck, von** (fôn bîz'mârk; Ger. bîs'-), Prince Ot'to (ô'tô) Ed'uard (ê'dô'ûr) Le'opold (lè'ôpôld), 1815-1898. In full *Bismarck-Schönhausen* (shôn'hôu-zên). 1st chancellor of Ger. Empire.
- Bissell** (bîs'el), Clayton Lawrence, 1896-. Am. gen.
- Bizet** (bîz'è'), A'lex'andre (â'lek'sân'dr) Cê'sar (sê'sar) Lè'opold' (lè'ôpôld'), 1838-1875. Called *Georges* (zhôrhzh). Fr. composer.
- Björnson** (byûrn'sôn), Björn'stjer'ne (byûrn'styâr'nê), 1832-1910. Norw. poet, dram., & nov.
- Björnsson** (byû't'n'sôn), Sveinn (svè'n'n), 1881-. Icelandic statesman; pres. of Iceland (1945-).
- Black** (blâk), Hugo La Fayette, 1896-. Am. jurist.
- Black Hawk** (blâk' hâk'), 1767-1838. *Ma-ka-tae-miah-kia-kiah*. Am. Indian (Sac) chief.
- Blackmore** (blâk'môr), Richard Dodd'ridge (dôd'rîj), 1825-1900. Eng. nov.
- Blackstone** (blâk'stôn; Brit. -stôn), Sir William, 1723-1780. Eng. jurist.
- Blackwood** (blâk'wôd), William, 1776-1834. Scot. publisher.
- Blaine** (blân), James Gil'es'pie (gî'lès'pi), 1830-1893. Am. statesman.
- Blake** (blâk), Robert, 1509-1657. Eng. admiral.
- , William, 1757-1827. Eng. artist, poet, & mystic.
- Blamoy** (blâ'mô), Sir Thomas Albert, 1884-. Australian gen.
- Blanchy** (blân'di), William Henry Fur'nell' (fûr'nèl'), 1890-. Am. admiral.
- Blanco-Lib'ez** (blâs'kô-lî-vîl'yâth; 17), Vicen'te (bè'thân'ti), 1867-1928. Span. nov.
- Blavatsky** (Angl. blâ-vât'skî, vât'-), Ele'na Pe'trov'na (Russ. yè'l'nâ pyè'trôv'nâ), 1831-1891. Nee (*Hel'ena*) Hahn (hâ'lî-lâ-nâ hân). Russ. traveler & theosophist.
- Blériot** (blè'rîô'; Angl. blê'rî-ô, blê'rî-ô), Louis, 1872-1936. Fr. engineer & pioneer aviator.
- Bligh** (blî), William, 1754-1817. Eng. naval officer.
- Bliss** (blîs), Tasker (tâs'kêr) Howard, 1858-1930. Am. gen.
- Block** (fr. blôk; Angl. blâk), Er'nest' (Fr. êr'nèst'; Angl. êr'nèst, -nêst), 1880-. Am. (Swiss-born) composer.
- Blücher** (vôn fôn blû'kêr), Geb'hard (gêp'hârt) Le'be-recht (lè'bê-rêkt), 1742-1819. Prussian field marshal.
- Blum** (blôm), Lé'on' (lè'ôn'), 1872-1950. Fr. polit.; provisional pres. (1940).
- Blumenbach** (blô'mên-hâk), Jo'hann' (yô'hân' [yô'hân]) Fried'rich (frê'drîk), 1752-1840. Ger. anthropologist.
- Bluntschli** (blôunchlî), Jo'hann' (yô'hân' [yô'hân]) Kas'par (kâs'pâr), 1808-1881. Swiss legal scholar.
- Boabdil** (bô'âv-thêl'; 17), d. 1533 or 1534. Last Moorish king of Granada.
- Boa-di-de'a** (bô'dî-lè'sâ), d. 62. Queen of the Incen.
- Boas** (bô's), Franz (frân's), 1858-1942. Am. (Ger.-born) anthropologist.
- Boha-dil'la** (dè thâ'vô'vâ-thê'lî'yâ; 17), Francis'co (frân-thê's'kô; -sê's'kô), d. 1502. Span. viceroys of Indes.
- Boo-cac'cio** (bôk-kât'chô; Angl. bô-kk'chê-s, -chê), Gio-van'ni (jô-vân'nè), 1313-1375. Ital. author.
- Bock, von** (fôn bôk), Fe'dor (fê'dôr; -dôr), 1880-1945. Ger. gen.
- Bodley** (bôd'lî), Sir Thomas, 1545-1613. Eng. diplomat & founder of Bodleian library.
- Bo-do'ni** (bô-dô'nè), Giam'bat'tista (jîâm'bât-tès'ti), 1740-1813. Ital. printer.
- Bo-e-thi-us** (bô-zè'thî-ûs), A-ni'ci-us Man'ti-us Sev'er'i-us (â-nîsh'tî-ûs mân'tî-ûs sêv'èr'-i-ûs), 480?-752. Rom. philos.
- Böhme** (bô'mê) or *Böhlm* (bôm), Ja'kob (yô'kôp), 1575-1624. Ger. mystic.
- Bohr** (bôr), Niels (nèls), 1885-. Dan. physicist.
- Boisard** (bô-yâr'dô), Mat-te'o (mât-tè'ô) Ma-rî'a (mî-rî'â), 1484-1494. Ital. poet.
- Boileau-Despréaux'** (bô'lè'dè'sprê'ô), Ni'co-las' (nè'kô'lè'), 1636-1711. Fr. critic & poet.
- Bojer** (boi'èr), Jo-han' (yô'hân'), 1872-. Norw. nov. & dram.
- Bok** (bôk), Edward William, 1863-1930. Am. (Du.-born) editor.
- Boleyn** (bô'lî'n; bô'lî'n', bô'lî-n'), Anne, 1507-1536. 2d wife of Henry VIII of Eng. & mother of Queen Elizabeth.
- Bolingbroke** (bô'lîng-brôk; in U. S., also bô'lîng'), 1st Viscount, 1678-1751. Henry St. John (sên'jân; in U. S., also sânt jôn'). Eng. statesman.
- Bollivar** (bô-lè'vâr; Angl. bô'lî-vêr, -vâr), Si-môn' (sê-môn'; Angl. sî'môn), 1783-1830. S. Am. liberator.
- Bona-parte** (bô'nâ-pâr't; Fr. bô'nâ'pâr't); Ital. *Bu'na-par'te* (bwô'nâ-pâr'ti). Corsican family including Na-pô-le-on I (nâ-pô'lè-ân; -pô'lî'tân) (q.v.) & his bro's: Jo'seph (jô'zèf; -âf; Fr. zhê'zèf), 1768-1844. King of Naples & Spain; Lu'cien (lû'sîen; Fr. lû'syân'), 1775-1840. Prince of Ca-nô-ni (kân-nè'nê); Lou'is (lô'î; Fr. lû; Du. lû-ê), 1778-1846. King of Holland & father of Napoleon III; Jérôme' (zhê'rôm'; Angl. jê-rôm'), 1784-1860. King of Westphalia.
- Bonar Law**. See under *LAW*.
- Bona-ven'tura** (bônâ-vên'tûrâ; It. bô-nâ-vân-tô'rî) or *Bon'a-ven'ture* (bônâ-vên'tûr), Saint, 1221-1274. *The Seraphic Doctor*. Ital. philos.
- Bone** (bôn), Sir Muir'head (mûr'hêd), 1870-. Scot. etcher & painter.
- Bonheur** (bôn'ûr), Ro'sa' (rô'sh; Angl. rô'sâ), 1822-1899. *Ma'rie' Ro'sa'lie* (ma'rî'è rô'sh'îè'). Fr. painter.
- Boniface** (bôn'î-fâs), Saint, 680?-755. Win'frid (wîn'frîd) or Wym'frith (wîm'frîth). Eng. missionary in Germany.
- Name of 9 popes; esp. VIII (*Bonode'to Ca'e'ta'ni* [bâ-nâ-dê'tî'kô kâ'tâ-nî], 1235?-1303 (pope 1294-1303)).
- Bonner** or *Boner* (bôn'n), Edmund, 1500?-1569. Eng. bishop.
- Bonnet** (bôn'n), Georges (zhôrhzh), 1889-. Fr. polit. & diplomat.
- , Hen'ri' (ân'rè'), 1884-. Fr. hist. & diplomat.
- Boone** (bôon), Daniel, 1734-1820. Am. pioneer in Kentucky & Miss south.
- Booth** (bôoth; Brit. usu. bôoth). Family of Am. actors: Junius Brut'us (brûs'tîs), 1710-1852, b. in Eng., & his sons Edwin Thomas, 1833-1893, & John Wilkes, 1838-1865, assassins of Lincoln.
- , William, 1829-1912. Founder of Salvation Army & father of: William Bram'well (brâm'wêl; -wêl), 1836-1929. Salv. Army gen.; Bal'ling-ton (bâ'lîng-tôn), 1850-1940, founder of Volunteers of America; Evangeline Co'ry (kô'ri), 1895-1956. Salv. Army gen.
- Boothe** (bôoth), Clare. See *CLARE BOOTH LUCE*.
- Bo'rah** (bô'râ), William Edgar, 1846-1940. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Bor'den** (bôr'dn), Sir Robert Laird (lârd), 1854-1937. Canadian lawyer & statesman; prime min. (1911-20).
- Bor'det** (bôr'dè'), Jules, 1870-. Belg. bacteriol.
- Borgia** (hôr'jâ), Ce'sa-re (chê'sâ-rè), 1475 (or 1476)-1507. *Son of Rodrigo*. Ital. cardinal & mil. leader.
- , Lucre'zia (lû-kra'tîs'yâ), 1480-1519. *Dau. of Rodrigo*. Duchess of Ferrara (fê'râr').
- , Ro-dri'go, 1431?-1503. See *POPE ALEXANDER VI*.
- Bor'glum** (bôr'glûm), (John) Gut'zon (gût'sn) (de la Mothe [dè'lâ-mô'ti]), 1871-1941. Am. sculptor.
- Bô'ri** (bô'rî), Lucre'zia (lû-kra'tîs'yâ), 1888-. Span. soprano in U. S.
- Boris III** (bô'rîs; bôr'îs; Bulg. bô-rîs, bô'rîs), 1894-1943. Tsar of Bulgaria (1918-1943).
- Bo-ro-din'** (bô-rô-dî'n'), A-lek-san'dr (î-l'yî-kân'dê'r) Por-fîr'e-vîch (pûr-fyèr'yè'vîch), 1834-1887. Russ. composer & chem.
- Bor'row** (bôr'ô), George, 1803-1881. Eng. author, linguist, & traveler.
- Bosch** (bôsh), Karl, 1874-1940. Ger. chem.
- Bose** (bôs; bô's; bôsh), Sir Ja-ga-dîs' (jâ-gâ-dî's) Chan'dra (chûn'drâ), 1868-1937. Indian physicist.
- Bosquet** (bô'sû-è'), Jacques (zhâk) Bè'nigne' (bè'nên'y'), 1627-1704. Fr. bishop.
- Boswell** (bôz'wêl; -wêl), James, 1740-1795 *Bos'sy* (bôz'î). Scot. lawyer & author; biographer of Samuel Johnson.
- Bo'tha** (bô'tâ), Lou'is' (lô'è'), 1802-1919. Boer gen.; 1st prime min. of Transvaal (1907) & of Union of S. Africa (1910-19).
- Bot-ti-cel'li** (bôt-tî-chèl'lî; Angl. bôt'tî-chèl'lî), San'dro (sân'drô), 1444?-1510. *A'les-san'dro di Ma-rî-a-no dèi Fi-li-p-pê'ri* (â'lè-sân'drô dè mî-ryl'nô dî'è fè-lè-pâ'pè). Ital. painter.
- Boucher** (bô'shâ'), Fran'çois' (frân'swâ'), 1703-1770. Fr. painter.
- Bouci-cault** (bô'sî-kô) or *Bourci-cault* (bô'sî-kô), Dion, 1820?-1890. *Dionysius Lardner Bourci-quot* (bô'sî-kô). Irish actor & dram.
- Bou'gain'ville** (dè bô'gân'vêl'), Louis An'toine' (ân'twân'), 1732-1811. Fr. navigator.
- Bou'gne-roan'** (bô'grô'), A'dolphe' (â'dôlf) Wil'ham' (wê'l'yâm'), 1825-1905. Fr. painter.
- Bou'lan'ger** (bô'lân'jêr), Georges (zhôrhzh) Er'nest' (êr'nèst) Jean Ma'rie' (mâ'rî'), 1837-1891. Fr. gen.
- Bour'bon** (dè bô'bôn; Fr. bôr'bôn'), Duc (dûk) Charles, 1490-1527. Fr. gen.; constable of France.
- Bourci-cault**, Dion. See *BOUCICAULT*.
- Bour'geois** (bô'r'jwâ'), Lé'on' (lè'ôn') Vic'tor' (vîk'tôr') Au'guste' (ô'gûst'), 1851-1925. Fr. statesman.

- Bourget** (bôʁ-ʒet), (Charles Joʒeph [zhôʒ-ʒet]) Paul, 1853-1935. Fr. poet, critic, & nov.  
**Itôh** (bôʁ-dich), Nathaniel, 1773-1838. Am. math. & astron. (bôʁ), Samuel, father, 1797-1851, & son, 1826-1878. Am. newspaper editors & publishers.  
**Boyden** (bôʁ-dên), Seth, 1788-1870. Am. inventor.  
**Boyle** (boil), Robert, 1827-1891. Brit. physicist & chem.  
**Bourgeois** (bôʁ-ʒwa; often Angl. bô-zârʹs, -zârʹs), Mar'co (mâr-kô), 1783-1823. Greek patriot.  
**Brad'son** of Tara, Baron. See MOORE-BRADSON.  
**Brad'son** (brâdʹsôn), Edward, 1895-1956. Brit. gen. in Am.  
**Bradford** (brâdʹfêrd), Gamaliel, 1893-1932. Am. biographer.  
 —, Roark (rôrk), 1896-1948. Am. writer.  
 —, William, 1500-1657. Pilgrim father; 2d gov. of Plymouth.  
 —, William, 1663-1752. Am. printer.  
**Bradley** (brâdʹli), Francis Herbert, 1846-1924. Eng. philos.  
 —, Henry, 1845-1923. Eng. philologist & lexicographer.  
 —, O'mar (ô-mâr) Nelson, 1893- . Am. gen. of the army.  
**Bradstreet** (brâdʹstret), Anne, 1612?-1672. See *Dudley; wife of Simon*, 1603-1697. Colonial gov. of Massachusetts.  
**Brage** (brâg), Braxton (brâkʹtôn), 1817-1876. Am. Confed. gen.  
 —, Sir William Henry, 1862-1942. Eng. physicist.  
 —, Sir William Lawrence, 1800- . Son of proc. Eng. physicist.  
**Brâhe** (brâʹ), Ty'cho (tûʹkô), 1546-1601. Dan. astron.  
**Brahms** (brâms; freq. Angl. brâmz), Jo-hau'nes (yô-hânʹes; -es), 1833-1897. Ger. composer & pianist.  
**Braille** (brâʹy; Angl. brâl), Louis, 1809-1852. Fr. blind teacher of the blind.  
**Bra-mân'te** (brâ-mânʹtâ), 1444-1514. Do-na'to (dô-nâʹtô) d'A'gno-lo (dâʹnyô-lô) or d'A'ngelo (dânʹjô-lô). Ital. architect.  
**Brandels** (brânʹdls), Louis Dem'bitz (dêmʹblts), 1856-1941. Am. jurist.  
**Brandes** (brânʹdës), Ge-orge' (gêʹôrgʹ) Mor'ris (môrʹrës), 1842-1927. Orig. Co'hen (kôʹzh). Dan. literary critic & hist.  
**Brang'wyn** (brângʹwîn), Sir Frank, 1807- . Eng. artist.  
**Brân'nan** (brânʹân), Charles Franklin, 1903- . Am. lawyer & administrator.  
**Brân'ting** (brânʹting), Karl (kürl) Hjal'mar (yâl'mâr), 1800-1925. Swed. statesman.  
**Braque** (brâk), Georges (zhôʁzh), 1881- . Fr. painter; a founder of cubism.  
**Brau'chtisch, von** (fôn brouʹksh), Hein'rich (hînʹrîk) Alfred Hermann Wal'ther (vâlʹtêr), 1881-1948. Ger. gen.  
**Braun** (broun), Karl Fer'dinand (fêrʹdê-nant), 1850-1918. Ger. physicist.  
**Breast'ed** (brêsʹtêd; -tîd), James Henry, 1865-1935. Am. archaeologist.  
**Brook'in-ridge** (brôkʹin-rîj), John Cal'bell (kâlʹbêl), 1821-1875. Am. lawyer; vice pres. of the U. S. (1857-61).  
**Breit** (brît), Gregory, 1800- . Am. (Russ.-born) physicist.  
**Brereton** (brârʹtôn), Lewis Hyde, 1800- . Am. gen.  
**Breshkov'sky** (Angl. brêsh-kôfʹskî), Catherine, 1844-1934. Russ. revolutionist.  
**Brett** (brêt), George Howard, 1886- . Am. gen.  
**Brow'ster** (brôʹstêr), William, 1567-1644. Pilgrim father.  
**Brian Bo-ra** (brên [Angl. brîʹân] bô-rôʹ, bô-rôʹ); Irish Brian Bo-ran'ha or Bo-rain'he (bô-rôʹ; -rôʹ), 926-1014. King of Ireland (1002-1014).  
**Brî'and** (brêʹânʹ), A'ris'tide' (ârʹtêsʹtîdʹ), 1862-1932. Fr. statesman.  
**Brick'er** (brîkʹtêr), John William, 1893- . Am. lawyer & polit.  
**Bridge's** (brîjʹz; -lâ), Robert Seymour, 1844-1930. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1913-30).  
**Brigman** (brîj'mân), Percy Williams, 1862- . Am. physicist.  
**Brî'aux** (brêʹôʹ), Eu'gène' (ôʹzhânʹ; üʹzhânʹ), 1858-1932. Fr. dram.  
**Briggs** (brîjz), Lyman James, 1874- . Am. physicist.  
**Brigat** (brîj), John, 1811-1880. Eng. orator & statesman.  
**Brîg'it** (brîʹjî; brêʹtî), also **Brîg'et** (brîʹjê; -tî), **Brîg'it** (brîʹjî; brêʹtî), **Brîghid** (brêʹd), or **Bride** (brîd), of Kil-dar' (kîl-dârʹ), Saint, 453-523. A patron saint of Ireland.  
**Brî'lat-Sa'va'rin** (brêʹyâʹsâʹvârʹân), An'thelme' (ânʹtêlmʹ), 1756-1826. Fr. polit. & gastronomist.  
**Brit'ten** (brîʹtên), Edward Benjamin, 1913- . Eng. composer.  
**Britton** (brîʹtôn), Nathaniel Lord (ôrî), 1850-1934. Am. botanist.  
**Brô'glie**, de (dê brôʹglîz), Louis Vic'tor' (vîkʹtôrʹ), 1802- . Fr. physicist.  
**Brom'feld** (brômʹfêld), Louis, 1806- . Am. nov.  
**Bron'ts** (brônʹt), Charlotte, 1816-1855, Emily, 1818-1848, & Anne, 1820-1849. Pseud. *Cur'rier* (kûʹrêr) *Bell*, *Ellis Bell*, *Acton Bell*, resp. Eng. nov., sisters.  
**Brooke** (brôk), Alan Francis, 1883- . 1st Viscount A'l'an-brook' (âlʹân-brookʹ). Brit. gen.  
 —, Sir Basil Stan'lake (stânʹlîk), 1888- . Prime min. of N. Ireland (1943-).  
 —, Rupert, 1887-1915. Eng. poet.  
**Brooks** (brôks), Phillips, 1835-1893. Am. bishop.  
 —, Van Wyck (ân wîkʹ), 1886- . Am. author.  
**Brown** (broun), Charles Brock'den (brôkʹdên), 1771-1810. Am. nov.  
 —, Ford Max'ox (mîdʹôks), 1821-1893. Eng. painter.  
 —, John, of O'sa-wat'ô-mie (ôʹsâ-wôʹtô-mî; ôʹsâ-), 1800-1850. Am. abolitionist.  
 —, John, 1810-1882. Scot. physician & author.  
**Browne** (broun), Charles Far'ras (fârʹrê), 1834-1867. Pseud. A'r'temus (ârʹtê-mûs) *Ward*. Am. humorist.  
 —, Sir Thomas, 1606-1682. Eng. physician & author.  
**Browning** (broun'ing), Elizabeth Bar'trett (bârʹtê; -tî), 1806-1861. *Wife of Robert*, Eng. poet.  
 —, Robert, 1812-1889. Eng. poet.  
**Bron** (brôz) or **Brô'savich** (brôʹsâ-vîch; Yugo. -vêʹyʹ), Jo'sip (yôʹsêp), 1892- . Ty'to (têʹtô). Yugoslav marshal; premier (1945-).
- Bruce** (brôʒs), Sir David, 1855-1931. Brit. physician & bacteriol.  
 —, Robert, 1274-1329. Liberator & king (as Robert I, 1306-29) of Scot.  
 —, Stanley Mel'bourn (mêlʹbôrn; -bôrn), Viscount, 1883- . Australian statesman; prime min. (1923-29).  
**Bru'ghel** or **Brau'ghel** (brôʹgêl). Family of Flem. painters including: Pie'ter (pêʹtêr), 1500?-1569, & his sons Pieter, 1504?-1638, & Jan (yân), 1568-1625.  
**Bru'mell** (brûmʹêl), George Bryan, 1778-1840. Beau (bê) *Drum-mell*. Eng. dandy. Cf. BRAU BRUMMELL in *Vocab*.  
**Bru'nel'eschi** (brôʹnêl-lêʹshî) or **Bru'nel'esco** (-kô), Filîp'po (fê-lêpʹpô), 1377?-1446. Ital. architect.  
**Bru'ne-tiêre** (brûʹnê-tyârʹ), Ferdinand, 1849-1906. Fr. critic.  
**Brû'ning** or **Bru'ning** (brûʹning), Hein'rich (hînʹrîk), 1885- . Chancellor of Germany (1930-32).  
**Bru'no** (brôʹnô), Gior-da'no (jôrʹdâʹnô), 1548?-1900. Ital. philos.  
**Bru'slov** (brôʹsôvʹ), Ale-ksei' (ôʹlêʹksyîʹ) A-le-kse'ô-vîch (ôʹlêʹksyîʹ-ôʹvîch), 1853-1920. Russ. gen.  
**Bru'tus** (brôʹtûs), Marcus Junius, 85?-42 B.C. Rom. polit.; one of Caesar's assassins.  
**Bryan** (brîʹân), William Jen'nings (jênʹingz), 1860-1925. Am. lawyer & polit.  
**Bryant** (brîʹânt), William Cul'len (kûlʹên), 1794-1878. Am. poet & editor.  
**Bryco** (brîs), James, Viscount, 1836-1922. Brit. jurist, hist., & diplomat.  
**Buch'an** (bûkʹân; Scot. bûkʹân), John, 1875-1940. 1st Baron *Tweed's-muir* (twêdʹz-mûr). Scot. author; gov. gen. of Canada (1935-40).  
**Bu-chan'an** (bû-kânʹân; bû), James, 1791-1868. Am. polit. & diplomat; 15th pres. of the U. S. (1837-61).  
**Buch'man** (bûkʹmân), Frank Nathan Daniel, 1878- . Am. evangelist.  
**Buch'ner** (bûkʹnêr), E'duard (âʹdôʹârt), 1860-1917. Ger. chem.  
**Buck** (bûk), Pearl, 1892- . See *Sy'don-strick'er* (sîʹdôn-strîkʹtêr). Am. nov.  
**Buck'ing-ham** (bûkʹing-âm; -hâm), 1st & 2d Dukes of. See George VILLIERS.  
**Buck'le** (bûkʹl), Henry Thomas, 1821-1862. Eng. hist.  
**Buck'ner** (bûkʹnêr), Simon Bol'i-var (bôlʹt-vêr), 1823-1914. Am. Confed. gen. & polit.  
 —, Simon Bolivar, 1896-1945. Son of S. B. Am. gen.  
**Bud'dha**. See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.  
**Bu-dên'ny** (bôʹdênʹnôʹj, Angl. bôʹdênʹnôʹj), Se-mên' (sîʹmênʹ) Mî-khai'lo-vîch (mîʹkâiʹlôʹvîch), 1883- . Russ. gen.  
**Bu'fa'lo Bill**. See William Frederick COPY.  
**Bu'fon', de** (dê buʹfônʹ), Georges (zhôʁzh) Louis Le-clerc' (lêʹklârʹ), Comte (kânt), 1707-1788. Fr. naturalist.  
**Bu's'son** (bûʹsônʹ), Ferdinand, 1841-1932. Fr. educ.  
**Bu'ga'nin** (bôʹgâʹnyînʹ), Nîko-lai' (nîʹkô-lîʹ) A-lek-san'dro-vîch (ôʹlêʹksânʹdôʹvîch), 1896- . Russ. polit. & marshal.  
**Bull** (bûʹl), Ole Bor'ne-mann (ôʹlê bôrʹnê-mân), 1810-1880. Norw. violinist.  
**Bu'ltt** (bûʹltʹ), William Christian, 1801- . Am. diplomat.  
**Bû'low, von** (fôn bûʹlôʹ), Bern'hârd (bêrnʹhârt), Prince, 1849-1929. Ger. diplomat & statesman, chancellor of Ger. (1900-09).  
**Bu'wer** (bûʹwêr), William Henry Lytton Earle (ôrî), 1801-1872. *Sir Henry Bulwer*; Baron *Dalling* (dôʹling) and *Bulwer*. Bro. of 1st Baron Lytton (q.v.). Brit. diplomat.  
**Bu'wer-Lyt'ton**. See LYTTON.  
**Bu'nin** (bûʹnyînʹ), Ivan A-le-kse'ô-vîch (ôʹlêʹksyîʹ-ôʹvîch), 1870- . Russ. poet & nov.  
**Bun'net** (bûnʹet), Henry Cuy'ler (kûʹlêr), 1855-1896. Am. writer.  
**Bun'sen** (bûnʹsênʹ), Angl. bûnʹsînʹ), Ro'bêrt (rôʹbêrt) Wîl'helm (vîlʹ-hêlm), 1811-1899. Ger. chem.  
**Bun'yan** (bûnʹyân), John, 1629-1688. Eng. preacher & author.  
**Buo'na-par'te**. Ital. spelling of BONAPARTE.  
**Bur'bags** (bûrʹbîj), Richard, 1567?-1619. Eng. actor.  
**Bur'bank** (bûrʹbânk), Luther, 1840-1920. Am. horticulturist.  
**Bûr'ger** (bûrʹgêr), Gott'fried (gôʹtfrîd) Au'gust (ouʹgôst), 1747-1794. Ger. poet.  
**Bur'gees** (bûrʹjêz; -jîs), (Frank) Gelett' (jêʹlêʹtʹ), 1896- . Am. humorist.  
 —, Thornton Waldo, 1874- . Am. writer.  
**Burgh'ley** or **Bur'leigh**, 1st Baron. See under CECIL.  
**Bur'goyne** (bûrʹgoinʹ; bûrʹgoinʹ), John, 1722-1792. Brit. gen. in Am.  
**Burke** (bûrk), Edmund, 1729-1797. Brit. statesman.  
**Bur'ling-game** (bûrʹlîng-gâm; -lîng-gâm), Anson, 1820-1870. Am. lawyer & diplomat.  
**Burne-Jones** (bûrnʹjônz), Sir Edward Co'ley (kôʹlî), 1833-1898. Orig. Jones. Eng. painter & designer.  
**Bur-nett** (bûrʹnêʹt; bêrʹ), Frances Eliza, 1840-1924. See *Hodg'son* (hôʹj'sân). Am. (Eng.-born) writer.  
**Bur'ney** (bûrʹnî), Fanny, 1752-1840. Orig. *Frances*; *Madame d'Arblay* (dârʹblâ; Fr. dârʹblâʹ). Eng. nov. & diarist.  
**Burns** (bûrnz), Robert, 1759-1796. Scot. poet.  
**Burn'side** (bûrnʹsîd), Ambrose Everett, 1824-1881. Am. gen.  
**Burr** (bûr), Aaron, 1766-1836. 3d vice-pres. of the U. S. (1801-05).  
**Bur'roughs** (bûrʹôʒ), Edgar Rice, 1875-1960. Am. writer.  
 —, John, 1837-1921. Am. naturalist.  
**Bur'ton** (bûrʹtôn), Harold Hitz, 1888- . Am. jurist.  
 —, Sir Richard Francis, 1821-1890. Brit. explorer & orientalist.  
 —, Robert, 1577-1640. Eng. clergyman & author.  
**Bush** (bôʒh), Van-nê'var (vâ-nêʹvâr), 1800- . Am. electrical engineer.  
**Bu's'ta-man'te y Ri've-ro** (bôʹstâ-mânʹtê y rêʹvêʹrôʹ), Jo'sê' (jôʹsêʹ) Luis' (lôʹsêʹ), 1894- . Peruvian lawyer & diplomat; pres. of Peru (1945-48).  
**Bu'te-nandî** (bôʹtêʹnântî), A'dolph (âʹdôlf), 1903- . Ger. chem.  
**Bu'tler** (bûʹtêr), Benjamin Franklin, 1818-1898. Am. lawyer, gen., & polit.  
 —, Joseph, 1692-1752. Eng. theol.  
 —, Nicholas Murray, 1862-1947. Am. educ.

- , Samuel, 1612-1680. Eng. satirical poet.  
 —, Samuel, 1835-1902. Eng. nov. & satirist.  
**Buys'** *Bai-lot'* (bois' bā-lōt'), Chris'toph (krl's'tōf) Hen'drik (hēn'-drīk) Dī'de-ri'cus (dē'dē-rī'kūs), 1817-1890. Du. meteorologist.  
**Byng** (bīng), George, 1663-1733. Brit. admiral.  
 —, Julian Heil'worth (hēl'wōrth; -wēth) George, 1802-1835. 1st Baron *Byng* of *Vis'my* (vē'mī; Fr. vē'mē). Brit. gen.; gov. gen. of Canada (1821-26).  
**Byrd** (bōrd), Richard E've-lyn (ē'vē-līn), 1889- . Am. admiral & polar explorer.  
**Byrnes** (bōrns), James Francis, 1870- . Am. polit. & jurist.  
**Byron** (bī'rūn), George Gordon, 6th Baron, 1788-1824. Eng. poet.

## C

- Ca-bal-le-ro**, Francisco Largo. See **LARGO CADALLERO**.  
**Ca-bell** (kāb'ēl), James Branch (brānch), 1870- . Am. nov.  
**Ca-be-ra de Va-ca** (kā-vā'thā thā vē'kū), Al'var (āl'vār) Nú'ñez (nū'-nyēth), 1490?-1557. Span. explorer.  
**Ca-ble** (kāb'lē), George Washington, 1844-1925. Am. nov.  
**Ca-bot** (kāb'ūt), John, 1450-1498. *Gio-nan'ni Ca-bo-to* (jō-vān'nē kā-bō'tō). Venetian navigator in service of Eng.; disc. N. Am.  
 —, Sebastian, 1476?-1557. *Son of John*. Eng. navigator.  
**Ca-bral** (kā-brāl'), Pe'dro (pē'thrō) Al'va-res (āl'vā-rēsh), 1400?-1526. Port. navigator; claimed Brazil for Portugal.  
**Ca-brini** (kā-brē'nē), Saint Frances Xavier, 1850-1917. 1st. Am. citizen canonized (1946).  
**Cade** (kād), Jack, d. 1450. Eng. rebel.  
**Ca-d'i-lac** (kād'ī-lāk; Fr. kā'dī'syāk), An'toine' (ān'twān') de la Mothe (dē la mōt'), Sieur (syūr), 1658-1730. Fr. founder of Detroit.  
**Ca-dor'na** (kā-dōr'nā), Luigi (lū'gi) Count, 1850-1928. Ital. gen.  
**Caed'mon** (kā'dē'mōn), fl. 670. Anglo-Saxon poet.  
**Caesar** (sē'sēr), Ga'ius (gā'yūs; gī'yūs) Julius, 102 or 100-44 B.C. Rom. gen., statesman, & writer.  
**Ca-f'er-y** (kāf'ērī; kāf'ērī), Jefferson, 1886- . Am. diplomat.  
**Ca-glio-stro**, di (dē kā-lyō'strō), Count A'les-san'dro (ā-lēs-sān'drō), 1743-1795. Real name *Gru-aep'pe* (grū-āp'pē) Bal'ca-mo (bāl'kāmō). Ital. impostor.  
**Caine** (kān), Sir (Thomas Henry) Hall, 1853-1931. Eng. nov.  
**Ca-lan-ty Jane** (kā-lām'tī jān), 1852?-1908. *Martha Jane Burke*, see *Ca-nary* (kān'ārī). Am. frontier marksman.  
**Cal-de-rón de la Bar-ca** (kā-dē-rōn' thā lā vār'kā; 17), Pe'dro (pē'thrō), 1600-1681. Span. dram. & poet.  
**Cald'well** (kāld'wēl; -wēl; kāld'wēl), Erskine, 1903- . Am. nov.  
**Cal-houn** (kā-l'hōōn), John Caldwell, 1782-1850. Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1825-32).  
**Ca-li-p'u-la** (kā-lī'pū-lā), 12-41. *Ga'ius* (gā'yūs; gī'yūs) *Caesar*. Rom. emp. (37-41).  
**Cal'los** (kā'lōs), Plu-tar'co (plū-thēr'kō) Eul'as (ēul'ās), 1877-1945. Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1924-28).  
**Cal-im-lis-chus** (kā-līm-lis'chūs), 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor.  
 —, b. ab. 310 B.C. Greek scholar & Alexandrian librarian.  
**Cal-li-tho-nos** (kā-lī-thō-nōs), 360?-328 B.C. Greek philos. & hist.  
**Cal-lis-tra-tus** (kā-līs-trā'tūs), d. 355 B.C. Athenian orator & gen.  
**Cal'vā** (kālv'ā), Em'ma (ēm'ā; Fr. ēm'mā), 1858-1942. *Née de Ro'quer* (dē rō'kēr'). Fr. soprano.  
**Cal'vert** (kālv'ērt), George, 1580?-1632. 1st Baron *Bal'ti-more* (bāl'tī-mōr). Eng. statesman; proprietor in Am.  
 —, Leonard, 1606-1647. *Son of George*. Gov. of Maryland province (1634-47).  
**Cal'vin** (kālv'īn; Fr. kālv'vān), John, 1509-1564. Orig. *Jean Chau'vin* (shō'vān') or *Cal'vin'* (kālv'vān'). Fr. Protestant at Geneva.  
**Ca-ma-chō** (kā-mā'chō), Ma-nu'el (mā-nū'ēl) Al'va (āl'vā), 1897-1907. Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1940-46).  
**Cam-ba-cérès, de** (dē kān'bā'sēr's), Duc (dük), 1753-1824. *Jean Jacques* (zhāk) *Ré-gis* (rē'zhēs'). Fr. jurist; counselor of Napoleon I.  
**Cam-by'ses** (kān-bī'sēs), d. 522 B.C. *Son of Cyrus the Great*. King of Persia (529-522).  
**Cam'den** (kān'dēn), William, 1551-1623. Eng. antiquary & hist.  
**Cam'eron of Loch-lel'** (kān'ēr-ōn vē lōk-lēl'), 1629-1719. Sir *Fu'en* (fū'en) *Cameron*. Scot. chieftain.  
 —, 1805?-1748. *Donald Cameron*; the *Gentle Lochiel*. Chieftain.  
**Cam'morits** (kān'mōrts), E-mile' (ē-mēl'), 1878- . Belg. writer & patriot.  
**Ca-mōēs, Vas de** (vāzh thē kā-mōēs'h), *Eng. Cam'o-ēns* (kān'bō-ēnz; kā-mō'ēnz), Lu-is' (lū'ō-fāh'), 1524-1580. Port. poet.  
**Camp** (kāmp), Walter Chancey, 1850-1925. Am. football coach.  
**Camp-bell** (kān'bēl; in U.S., also kān'bēl), Alexander, 1788-1860. Am. (Irish-born) founder of Disciples of Christ.  
 —, Colin, 1792-1863. Orig. *Mac-l'vēr* (māk-lē'vēr); Baron *Clyde* (klīd). Brit. field marshal.  
 —, John, 1705-1782. 4th Earl of *Low'down* (lōu'd'n). Brit. gen. in Am.  
 —, Thomas, 1777-1844. Brit. poet.  
 —, *Ban'ner-man* (bān'ēr-mōn), Sir Henry, 1836-1908. Brit. statesman; prime min. (1905-08).  
**Cam'pl** (kān'pē), Ital. family of painters in Cremona, including *Gio-se'ph* (jō'sē-ā'tōs), 1477-1536, and his three sons, *Giulio* (jō'lyō), ab. 1502-1572, An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō), d. 1591?, and *Vin-cen'zo* (vēn-chēn'tō), 1536-1591.  
**Cam'pion** (kān'pī-ūn; -pyūn), Thomas, 1567-1620. Eng. poet & musician.  
**Can-by** (kān'bī), Henry Sei'del (sē'dēl'), 1878- . Am. editor & educ.  
**Can'dolle**, de (dē kān'dōl'), Au-gus'tin' Py'rāme' (ē'gūs'tān pē'rām'), 1778-1841. Swiss botanist.  
**Can'ning** (kān'īng), Charles John, Earl, 1812-1882. Gov. gen. of India (1850-62).  
 —, George, 1770-1827. *Father of C. J.* Brit. statesman; prime min. (1827).  
 —, *Strat'ford* (strāt'fērd), 1786-1880. 1st Viscount *Strat'ford de Red-c'iffe* (dē rēd'kīf). Brit. diplomat.

- Can'non** (kān'nōn), Joseph Gurney (gūr'nē), 1836-1926. *Uncle Joe*. Am. lawyer & polit.  
**Ca-no'va** (kā-nō'vā), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō), 1757-1822. Ital. sculptor.  
**Ca-no'vas del Cas-ti-llo** (kā-nō-vās thēl kās-tēlyō), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō), 1828-1897. Span. statesman & writer.  
**Can-ro'bert** (kān-rō'bār), Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Cer'tain' (sēr'tān'), 1800-1895. Fr. marshal.  
**Ca-nute** (kā-nūt'), *Onut* (ān'nōt'), or *Knut* (k'nōt), 994?-1035. *The Great*. King of Eng. (1016-35) & of Denmark (1018-35).  
**Ca-pa-blan'ca** (kā'pā-vlāng'kā; 17), Jo-sé' Ra-oul' (hō-sā' rō-ōl'), 1888-1942. *Capablanca y Gran-per'ra* (ē grām-pēr'rā). Cuban world chess champion.  
**Ča'pek** (chā'pēk), Ka'rl (kā'rēl), 1890-1938. Czech nov. & dram.  
**Ca'pet**, Hugh. See **HUGH CAPE**.  
**Ca-ra-cal'la** (kā'rā-kāl'ā), 188-217. *Marcus Aurelius An'to-ni'nus* (ān'tō-nī'nūs); orig. *Bas'n-a'nus* (bās'tā'nūs). Rom. emp. (211-217).  
**Ca-rac'ta-cus** (kā-rāk'tā-kūs) or **Ca-rat'a-cus** (kā-rāt'ā-kūs); *Eng. Ca-rad'oc* (kā-rād'ōk), fl. 43-50. Brit. chieftain.  
**Ca-ré-nas** (kā-rē'nās), Láz'a-ro (lā'sā-rō), 1835- . Mex. gen. & polit.; pres. of Mexico (1934-40).  
**Ca-r-do'zo** (kā-r-dō'zō), Benjamin Nathan, 1870-1938. Am. jurist.  
**Ca-duc'ci** (kā-r-dōt'chē), Gio-sue' (jō-zwē'), 1835-1907. Ital. poet.  
**Ca-rew'** (kā-rōw'; kā'rōw; kā'rō), Thomas, 1505?-1645. Eng. poet.  
**Ca-rés An-d'i-no** (kā-rēs ān-dē'nō), Ti-bur'cio (tē-vōr'syō), 1876- . Honduran gen.; pres. of Honduras (1933-49).  
**Car-le'ton** (kārl'ētn; -t'n), Guy, 1724-1808. 1st Baron *Dor'chester* (dōr'chēs'tēr; chēs'tēr). Brit. gen. & administrator in Am.  
**Car'los** (kārl'ōs; Span. -lōs), Don (dōn; Span. dōn), 1788-1855. Infant & pretender to Span. throne.  
 —, *de Aus'tri-a* (thā ūs'trē-ā), 1545-1568. Prince of Asturias & heir to Span. throne.  
**Car-lo'ta** (kārl'ōtā; *Eng. Char'lotte* (shār'lōt'), 1940-1927. Incorrectly *Car-lo'tta* (kārl'ōtā). Empress of Mexico (1864-67).  
**Car'lyle** (kārl'ēl; *Car'lyle* (kārl'ēl), Thomas, 1795-1881. Scot. essayist & hist.  
**Car'man** (kārmām), (William) Bliss, 1861-1929. Canadian poet.  
**Car-mo-na** (kārmō'nā), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō) Os-car' (ōsh-kār') de Fra-go'so (lē frā-gō'sō), 1869- . Port. gen.; pres. of Portugal (1926- ).  
**Car-ne-gie** (kārnē'gi; -nē'gi, kārnē'gi, the first was his own pron.), Andrew, 1835-1919. Am. (Scot.-born) industrialist & philanthropist.  
**Car-not'** (kārnōt'), La'zar'e' (lā'zar') Ni'co-las' (nē'kō'lās') Mar'gue-rite' (mār'gi-rē'tē), 1753-1823. Fr. statesman & gen.  
 —, Ma'rie' (mār'ē') Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Sa'di' (sā'dī'), 1837-1894. Pres. of France (1847-94).  
**Ca-rol II** (kā'rōl; *Eng. kār'ēl*), 1893- . King of Romania (1930-40).  
**Car-ran'za** (kā-rān'zā; *Eng. kār-rān'zā*), Ve'nus-tiā'no (bā'nōōs-tyā'nō; 17), 1859-1920. Pres. of Mexico (1915-20).  
**Car'rol** (kā'rōl; *Eng. kār'ēl*), A-lex'is (ā-lēks'ās; Fr. ā'lēks'ās'), 1873-1944. Fr. surgeon & biologist.  
**Car-rère** (kā-rērē), John McVern (mū'rēv'n), 1858-1911. Am. architect.  
**Car-roll** (kā'rōl; *Eng. kār'ēl*), Charles, 1737-1832. *Carroll of Car'roll-ton* (kā'r-ōl-tūn; -t'n). Am. patriot.  
 —, Lewis. See **Charles Lutwidge Dodgson**.  
**Car'son** (kārs'n), Christopher, 1800-1868. *Kill*. Am. trapper & frontiersman.  
 —, Edward Henry, 1854-1935. Baron *Carson of Dun-cann'* (dūn-kān'; dūn). Brit. jurist & statesman.  
**Car-te, D'Oy'ly** (dōy'ly kārtē), Richard, 1844-1901. Eng. opera impresario.  
**Car'ter** (kārtēr), Howard, 1873-1939. Eng. archaeologist.  
**Car'ter-et** (kārtēr-ēt; It), John, 1600-1763. Earl *Gran'tville* (grān't-vīl). Eng. statesman.  
**Car'tier** (kārtiēr), Jacques (zhāk), 1491-1557. Fr. navigator & explorer; disc. St. Lawrence River.  
**Car'twright** (kārt'rit), Edmund, 1743-1823. Eng. inventor.  
**Ca-ru'so** (kā-rō'sō; *Eng. kār-rō'sō*, -zō), En-ri'co (ān-rē'kō), 1873-1921. Orig. *En-ri'co* (ār-rē'kō). Ital. tenor.  
**Car-ver** (kārvēr), George Washington, 1814-1943. Am. botanist.  
 —, John, 1576?-1621. *Eng. Mayflower* pilgrim; 1st gov. of Plymouth colony.  
**Car'y** (kāry), Henry Francis, 1772-1844. Eng. clergyman; trans. of Dante.  
**Ca-sa-bian'ca, de** (dē kā'zā'byān'kā'), Louis, 1756?-1798. Fr. naval officer.  
**Ca-sals'** (kā-sāls'), Pa'b-lo (pā'blō), 1876- . Span. violoncellist.  
**Ca-sa-no'va** (kā-sā-nō'vā; *Eng. kās-nō'vā*, *kāz'ā*), or **Ca-sa-no'va de Sein'galt'** (dē sēn'gāl'), Gio'co-mo' (jō'kō-mō) Gi-ro-la-mo' (jē-rō-lā-mō), 1725-1798. Also *Gio-nan'ni* (jō-vān'nē) *Ja'co-po* (yā'kō-pō). Ital. adventurer.  
**Ca-sau'hon** (kā-sō'būn; Fr. kā'zō'bōn'), I'saac' (ē'sāk'), 1559-1614. Fr. theol. & scholar.  
**Cas'e-ment** (kā'sēmēt), Sir Roger David, 1804-1916. Irish rebel, hanged by British.  
**Ca-si'mir-Pé-rier'** (kā'zē'mē'r-pē'rī'rē'), Jean Paul Pierre, 1847-1907. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1894-95).  
**Cass** (kāss), Lewis, 1782-1806. Am. statesman.  
**Cas-satt'** (kā-sāt'), Mary, 1845-1926. Am. painter.  
**Cas-si-o-do'rus** (kā'stē-dō'rūs), Fla-vi-us (flā'vī-ūs) Mag'nus (māg'nūs) Aurelius, d. 575 A.D. Rom. statesman & author.  
**Cas-si-us Lon-gi'nus** (kā'stē'ūs lōn-jī'nūs; kāsh'ūs; kāst'ūs), Ga'ius (gā'yūs; gī'ūs), d. 42 A.D. Rom. gen. & conspirator.  
**Cas-te-lar y Ri-poll'** (kāstē-lār' ē rē-pōl'y), E-mi'lio (ē-mēlyō), 1832-1890. Span. statesman & writer.  
**Ca-stel've'tro** (kāstē-lē'vērō), Lo-dō-vi'co (lō-dō-vē'kō), 1505-1571. Ital. critic.  
**Ca-sti-glio-ne** (kāstē-lē-yō'nā), Con'te (kōn'tē) Bal'las-sa-re' (bāl'lās-sārē), 1478-1529. Ital. statesman & author.

- Castiño, de** (thê kâsh-tē'yo), Vis-con'te (vêsh-kôn'n'dê) An-tô'nio (ân-tô'nyô), Felicia'no (fê-li-syâ'nô), 1800-1875. Port. poet.
- Castro-rough**, Viscount. See Robert STEWART.
- Castro-tri-a**, George. See SCANDERBEG.
- Castro** (kâs'trô), C'i-pra'no (sê'prê-â'nô), 1858?-1924. Venezuelan gen.; pres. of Venezuela (1902-08).
- , de (hâk), I-nês' (ê-nâs); Enq. Agnes, 1320?-1355. Span. noblewoman.
- Cates** (kâts), Clifton Bled'soc (blêd'sô), 1803- . Am. marine corps gen.
- Catesby** (kâts'bî), Mark, 1679?-1749. Eng. naturalist.
- , Robert, 1573-1605. Eng. rebel.
- Cather** (kâth'êr), Will'a (wî'lâ) Sî'bert (sî'bêrt), 1876-1947. Am. nov.
- Cath'ér-ine** (kâth'êr-in). Name of 1st, 5th, & 6th wives of Henry VIII of Eng.: Catherine of Aragon (âr'ô-gôn), 1485-1536; Catherine Howard (hou'êrd), 1520?-1542; Catherine Parr (pâr), 1512-1548.
- I, 1084?-1727. Wife of Peter the Great. Empress of Russia (1725-27).
- II, 1728-1796. The Great. Empress of Russia (1762-96).
- of **Bra-gan'za** (brâ-gân'zâ), 1638-1705. Queen of Charles II of Eng.
- Cath'ér-ine de Mé'di'cis** (kâ'trên' dē mē'dê'sês); Ital. **Ca'to-ri'na de Mé'di'ci** (kâ'trê'nâ dâ mē'dê'sês); *Angl.* mē'dê's, mē'dê-s, 1519-1589. Queen of Henry II of France.
- Cat'li-line** (kât'li-lîn; -lîn), 108?-62 B.C. *Lucius Súr-gi-us* (sûr'jî-ûs) Cat'li'na (kât'li-nô). Rom. polit. & conspirator.
- Ca'to** (kâ'tô), Marcus Porcius (pôr'shî-ûs, pôr'shûs), 234-149 B.C. The Elder; the Censor. Rom. statesman.
- , Marcus Porcius, 95-46 B.C. The Younger; great-grandson of *prec.* Rom. Stoic philos.
- Catt** (kât), Car'rie (kâr'î) Chapman, 1859-1947. Née Lane. Am. suffragist.
- Cat'tell** (kât-têl'), James Mc-Keen' (mâ-kên'), 1860-1944. Am. psychol. & editor.
- Ca'tul'ius** (kâ'tûl'ûs), Gai'us (gâ'yûs [gî'yûs]) Val'e-ri-us (vâl'êrî-ûs), 84?-54 B.C. Rom. poet.
- Cau'lain'court**, de (dê kô'lân'kô'ôr), Marquis Armand Au'gus'tin' (ô'gûs'tân') Louis, 1772-1827. Fr. gen. & diplomat.
- Caval'le-ri** (kâ'vâl-lê'rê), Con'te (kôn'tê) U'go (ô'gô), 1880?- . Ital. gen.
- Cav'an** (kâv'ân), 10th Earl of, 1865-1946. *Frederic Rudolph Lam'bart* (lâm'bârt). Brit. field marshal.
- Cav'ell** (kâv'el), Edith Louisa, 1865-1915. Eng. nurse, executed by Germans.
- Cav'en-dish** (kâv'ên-dîsh), Henry, 1731-1810. Eng. scientist.
- , Spencer Compton, 1833-1908. 8th Duke of *Dev'on-shire* (dêv'ôn-shîr; -shêr). Eng. statesman.
- , Sir William, 1505?-1557. Eng. statesman.
- , William, 1640-1707. 1st Duke of *Devonshire*. Eng. statesman
- Ca'vour**, di (dê kâ'vô'ôr), Con'te (kôn'tê) Cam'u'lo (kâ-mê'lô) Ben'so (bên'sô), 1810-1861. Ital. statesman.
- Ca'xi'as**, do (thê kâ-shî'âs), Du'que (dô'ô'ô'), 1803-1880. *Luiz' Al'v'es* (lô'ô'zê al'vêz) de *Lu'ma e Sil'v'ra* (thê lû'mô ê-sîlv'vâ) Brazilian gen. & statesman.
- Cax'ton** (kâks'tôn), William, 1422?-1491. 1st Eng. printer.
- Cecil** (sê'sîl; -sî'lî; -sî's'lî), (Edgar Algernon) Robert, 1864- . 1st Viscount *Cecil of Chel'wood* (chêl'wôod). Eng. statesman.
- , (Edward Christian) David, Lord, 1902- . Eng. biographer
- , Robert, 1563?-1612. 1st Earl of *Salis-bury* (sôl'sbêr-î; -bêrî) and 1st Viscount *Cran'borne* (krân'bôrn). Eng. statesman.
- , **Gas'coyne** (gâs'kôin), Robert Arthur Tal'bot (tôl'bô't), 1830-1903. 3d Marquis of *Salisbury*. Eng. statesman
- , William, 1520-1598. 1st Baron *Burgh'ley* or *Bur'leigh* (bûr'lî). Eng. statesman.
- Cel'li'ni** (chê'lî-nê; Ital. chêlî-nê), Ben-ve-nu'to (bân-vâ-nô'vê'tô), 1500-1571. Ital. goldsmith & sculptor.
- Cel'si-us** (sêl'sî-ûs; -shî-ûs; *Swed.* sêl'sî-ûs), An'ders (ân'dêrs), 1701-1744. *Swed.* astron.
- Cen'ci** (chên'chê), Be-a-tri'ce (bâ-â-trê'châ), 1577-1609. Ital. woman, executed for parricide
- Cer-van'tes Sa'a-ve'dra**, de (dâ thêr-vân'tâs sâ-â-vâ'thrâ), Mi-guel' (mê-gê'l'), 1547-1616. Span. nov.
- Cer-ve-ra y To-pe'te** (thêr-vâ'râ ê tô-pâ'tê), Pas-cual' (pâsk-wâ'l'), 1839-1909. Con'te (kôn'dâ) de *Je-rez'* (thâ hâ-râth); *Mar-ques'* (mâr-kâs') de *San'ta A'na* (thâ sântâ â'nâ). Span. admiral.
- Cé'zan'ne** (sâ'zân'), Paul, 1839-1906. Fr. painter.
- Chad'wick** (châd'wîk), Sir James, 1891- . Eng. physicist
- Chain** (chân), Ernst (êrns't) Boris, 1906- . Brit. (Ger.-born) biochem.
- Cha-lia'pin** (shû-lâ'yâ'py'n), Fe-ô'dor (fy-ô'dê'r) I-va'no-vitch (î-vâ-nâ-vîch), 1873-1938. Russ. basso.
- Chal'mers** (châ'mêrs), Alexander, 1759-1834. Scot. biographer & editor.
- Cham'ber-lain** (châm'bêr-lîn), Joseph, 1836-1914, and his sons Sir (Joseph) Austen, 1863-1937, and (Arthur) Neville, 1869-1940. Brit. statesmen.
- Cham'ber-lin** (châm'bêr-lîn), Thomas Chrow'der (krou'dêr), 1843-1928. Am. geologist.
- , William Henry, 1897- . Am. journalist & author.
- Cham'bers** (châm'bêrs), Robert, 1802-1871. Scot. publisher & editor.
- Cham'poll'ion'** (shâm'pô'lyô'n'), Jean Fran'çois' (frân'swâ'), 1790-1832. Fr. Egyptologist.
- , **Fr'gauc'** (fê'zhâk'), Jean Jacques (zhâk), 1778-1867. Bro. of *prec.* Fr. archaeologist.
- Chan'dra-gup'ta** (chân'drâ-gôp'tâ), 4th cent. B.C. Also *San'dro-co'tus* (sân'drô-kô'tûs) or *San'dro-co'tus* (sân'drâ-). Indian ruler (Maurya dynasty).
- II, Indian ruler (383?-413; Gupta dynasty).
- Chang Hsueh-liang** (jâng' shû-shî'lyâng'), 1898- . Son of *Chang Tso-lin*. Chin. gen.
- Chang Tso-lin** (jâng' tsô'lin'), 1873-1928. Chin. gen.
- Chan'ning** (chân'ing), William El'ler-y (êl'êr-î), 1780-1842. Am. Unitarian clergyman & author.
- Chao K'uang-yin** (jou'kwâng'yî'n), d. 978. *Kao Tzu* (gou' dzô'). Chin. emp. (960-976); founde of Sung dynasty.
- Chap'man** (châp'mân), Frank Mich'ler (mîk'lêr), 1864-1945. Am. ornithologist.
- , George, 1550?-1634. Eng. dram. & trans.
- , John, 1775?-1847. *John'ny Ap'ple-seed* (jôn'ny êp'lê-sêd'). Am. pioneer.
- Char'cot** (shar'kô'), Jean Mai'tin' (mâr'tân'), 1825-1893. Fr. neurologist
- Char'le-magne** (shar'ê-mân, Fr. shar'ê-man'yâ'), 742-814. *Charles the Great* (chârلز) or *Charles I.* Frankish king (768-814) & emp. of the West (800-814).
- Charles** (chârلز) I, 1600-1649. *Charles Stuart*. King of Gr. Britain (1625-49), executed.
- II, 1630-1685. Son of *Charles I.* King of Gr. Britain (1660-85).
- I, 1887-1922. *Charles Francis Joseph*. Nephew of *Francis Ferdinand*. Emp. of Austria & (as Charles IV) king of Hungary (1916-18).
- (chârلز; Fr. shârl) I or II, 823-877. *The Bald*. King of France, as *Charles I* (840-877); emp. as *Charles II* (875-877).
- IV, 1294-1328. *The Fair*. King of France (1322-28).
- V, 1337-1380. *The Wine*. King of France (1364-80).
- VI, 1368-1422. *The Mad or the Beloved*. King of France (1380-1422).
- VII, 1403-1461. *The Victorious*. King of France (1422-61).
- IX, 1550-1574. King of France (1560-74).
- X, 1757-1836. King of France (1824-30).
- V (chârلز), 1500-1558. Holy Rom. emp. (1510-50); king of Spain as *Charles I* (1516-50).
- XII, 1682-1718. King of Sweden (1697-1718)
- , Prince, 1903- . Bro. of *King Leopold*. Regent of Belgium (1944-50).
- XIV John. See BERNADOTTE
- **Ed'ward Stu'art**, 1720-1788. *The Young Pretender*. (*Bonnie*) Prince *Charles*. Eng. princ.
- , or **Karl Lud'wig** (kârl'vîk; lôôd'), 1771-1847. Archduke of Austria.
- **Mar-tel'** (chârلز' mâr'têl', Fr. shârl' mâr'têl'), 689?-741. Grandfather of *Charlemagne*. Frankish ruler (715-741).
- Char'lotto**, Empress of Mexico. See CARLOTA.
- Charn'wood** (châr'nwôod), 1st Baron, 1804-1945. *Godfrey Rath-bone* (râth'bôn; -bôn) Benson. Eng. biographer.
- Char'pen'tier'** (shâr'pân'tyâ'), Gus'tave' (gûs'tav'), 1860- . Fr. composer.
- Chase** (châs), Mary Ellen, 1887- . Am. educ. & author
- , Salm'on Port'land (sâm'ôn pôrt'lând), 1808-1873. Am. statesman.
- Cha'teau'brî'and'**, de (dê shâ'tô'brê'ân'), Fran'çois' (frân'swâ') René, Vi'com'te' (vî'kôn'tê'), 1768-1848. Fr. author.
- Chat'ham**, 1st Earl of. See William Pitt.
- Cha'tri'ar**, Alexandre. See ERICMANN CHATRIAN.
- Chat'ter-jî** (châ'têr-jê), Ban'kim (bông'kî'm) Chan'dra (chôn'drô), 1838-1894. Indian nov.
- Chat'ter-ton** (châ'têr-tôn; -tôn), Thomas, 1752-1770. Eng. poet.
- Chau'cer** (chô'sêr), Geoffrey, 1340?-1400. Eng. poet.
- Chau'temps'** (shô'tâmp'), Ca'mille' (kâ'mê'y'), 1885- . Fr. lawyer & polit.; premier (1930; 1933-34; 1937-38).
- Chav'annes'**, de. See PUYSS DE CHAVANNES.
- Châ'vez** (châ'vâs), Car'los (kâr'lôs), 1899- . Mex. conductor & composer.
- Che'khov** (chê'kûl'; *Angl.* chêk'ôf), An-ton' (în-tôn') Pa-vlo'vich (pâ-vlô'vîch), 1860-1904. Also *Che'kov* or *Tche'khov*. Russ. dram. & story writer.
- Chén'lier'**, de (dê shên'vîr'), An'drê' (ân'drâ') Ma'rie' (mâ'rê'), 1762-1794. Fr. poet.
- Chon-naul't** (shê-nôlt'), Claire (klâr) Lec, 1801- . Am. gen.
- Ché'ops**. See KHUFU.
- Cher-nya-khov'sky** (chêr-nyû-kôf'skî; *Angl.* chêrn'yô-kôf'skî), Ivan Da-nîl'ovitch (dân'yê'lî-vîch), 1902?-1945. Russ. gen.
- Cher-ny-shév'ski** (chêr-nî-shêv'skî), Ni'kolai' (nyî'kû-lî') Ga-vri'lo-vich (gâ-vrî'lô'vîch), 1829-1889. Russ. revolutionist & author
- Cher-ru'hî'ni** (kâ-rôo'hê'nî), Ma-rî'a (mâr-rî'â) Lui'gi (wê'jê) Car'lo (kâr'lô) Ze-no'bio (dzê-nô'byô) Sal-va-to're (sâl'vâ-tô'râ), 1760-1842. Ital. composer.
- Ches'ter-field** (chê'stêr-fîld), 4th Earl of, 1694-1773. *Philip Dor'mer* (dôr'mêr) Stan'hope (stân'hôp). Eng. statesman & author.
- Chos'ter-ton** (chê'stêr-tôn; -tôn), Gilbert Keith, 1874-1936. Eng. journalist & author.
- Chiang Kai-shek** (jê'ng' kî'shêk'), 1890- . *Chiang Chung-cheng*. Chin. gen. & statesman, pres. of China (1943-49).
- Ch'ien Lung** or **Kien Lung** (chê'n lûng'), 1711-1799. Dynastic name *Kao Tsung* (kâ'ô dzûng'). Chin. emp. (1730-96).
- Chit'ley** (chî'lî), Joseph Benedict, 1885- . Australian labor polit.
- Chî-ka-ma-tsu Mon-za-e-mon** (chê-kâ-mâ-sô môn-zâ-ê-môn), 1653?-1724. *The Shakespeare of Japan*. Jap. dram.
- Child** (chîld), Francis James, 1825-1896. Am. philologist.
- Chîp'pen-dale** (chîp'ên-dâl), Thomas, 1718?-1779. Eng. cabinet-maker.
- Chit'ty** (chî'tî), Joseph, 1776-1841. Eng. lawyer & legal writer.

- Ochoate** (chōtē), Joseph Hodges (hōj'z; -tē), 1832-1917. Am. lawyer & diplomat.  
 — Rufus, 1799-1850. Am. jurist.  
**Ocho'soul** (dō shwā'sūl'), Duc (dūk) É'tienne' (ē'tyēn') Fran'çois' (frā'swā'), 1719-1785. Fr. statesman.  
**Ocho'swā'** (shō'swā'; Angl. shō'swā'), Fré'déric' (frē'dē'rēk') Fran'çois' (frā'swā'), 1810-1849. Pol. pianist & composer.  
**Chou En-lai** (jō' ēn'lī), 1898-. Chin. Communist.  
**Christian de Troyes** (krī'tyān' dē trwī'), 12th cent. Also *Chres-tian* (krī'tyān'). Fr. trouvère.  
**Christ, Jesus**. See *Jesus*.  
**Christian X** (krī'schān; krī'st'yān), 1870-1947. King of Denmark (1912-47).  
**Christina** (krī's-tēnā), 1626-1689. Dau. of Gustavus Adolphus. Queen of Sweden (1632-54).  
**Christophe** (krī'stōf'), Hen'ri' (ān'rē'), 1767-1820. King of Haiti (1811-20).  
**Christy** (krī'stī), Howard Chandler (chān'dlēr), 1873-. Am. painter & illustrator.  
**Chrys-ostom** (krī'stōstōm; krī'stō'stōm), Saint John, 345?-407. Church father & patriarch of Constantinople (398-404).  
**Churchill** (chūrch'li), John, 1650-1722. 1st Duke of Marl'borough (mā'bhōrō; -brō; mār'l'). Eng. gen.  
 — Randolph Henry Spencer, 1849-1895. Lord Randolph Churchill. Brit. statesman.  
 — Winston, 1871-1947. Am. nov.  
 — Winston Leonard Spencer, 1874-. Son of Lord Randolph. Brit. statesman; prime min. (1940-45).  
**Chu Yüan-chang** (chū' yü-ān'chāng), 1328-1398. Hung Wu (hōng' wō'). Chin. emp. (1368-98); founder of Ming dynasty.  
**Ciano** (chiā'nō), Con'te (kōn'tē) Gale-az-zo (gā'lā'zō), 1903-1944. Ciano di Cor-tel-laz-zo (dē kōr-tē'l-lā'zō); son-in-law of Mussolini. Ital. statesman.  
**Colber** (kōl'bēr), Col'ley (kōl'yī), 1671-1757. Eng. dram. & actor, poet laureate (1730-57).  
**Colar-o** (kōlār-ō), Marcus Tul'ius (tūl'yūs), 106-43 B.C. Rom. statesman, orator, & author.  
**Old, the** (thē old'), 1040?-1090. *Ro-dri'go* (rōd'rī'gō) or *Ruy* (rōy) *Díaz de Bivar* (dē'āth thā vē-vīr'). Span. soldier & hero.  
**Clama-huā** (chē-mā-bō'ā), Gio-van'ni (jō-vān'nē), ab. 1240-ab. 1302. Properly *Cen'ni di Pe'po* (chān'nē dē pē'pō). Florentine painter.  
**Clavin** (klā'vīn), 507?-449 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman.  
**Clavin-na-tus** (klā'vī-nā'tūs; -nā'tūs), Lucius Quin'ctus (kwīngk't-shī's; -shīs), 5th cent. B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman.  
**Clar-en-don**, Earl of. See Edward IV.  
**Clark** (klārk), Champ (chāmp), 1850-1921. *James Beau'champ* (bē'chān) *Clark*. Am. polit.  
 — George Rogers, 1752-1818. Am. soldier & frontiersman.  
 — Mark Wayne, 1890-. Am. gen.  
 — Thomas Campbell, 1890-. Am. jurist.  
 — William, 1770-1838. Am. explorer (with Merriwether Lewis).  
**Clarke** (klārk), Charles Cowden (kōwd'n), 1787-1877, and his wife Mary Victoria Cowden-Clarke', 1809-1898. Eng. Shakespearean scholars.  
 — Samuel, 1675-1729. Eng. philos.  
**Clau-di-us** (klō'dī-ūs), Rom. gens. including: *Ap'p'i-us* (āp'yī-ūs) *Clau-di-us* *Gras-us* (krās'ūs), consul (471 & 451 B.C.) & decemvir (451-450); *Ap'p'i-us* *Clau-di-us* *Oae'us* (ōē'ūs), censor (312-307 B.C.), consul (307 & 296), & dictator, who began building of the Appian Way (312 B.C.).  
 — I. 10 B.C.-54 A.D. *Ti-bē'r'i-us* (tī-bē'rī-ūs) *Clau-di-us* *Dru'si-us* (drō'sī-ūs) *Nē-ro* (nē'rō; nē'rō) *Ger-man'i-cus* (jōr-mān'īk'ūs; jēr'). Rom. emp. (41-54).  
 — II. 214-270. *Marcus Aurelius* (claudius Gothicus). Rom. emp. (268-270).  
**Clau-se-witz, von** (fōn klōw'zē-vīts), Karl, 1780-1831. Prussian gen. & writer on military science.  
**Clay** (klī), Henry, 1777-1852. Am. statesman & orator.  
 — Lucius Du-bi'mon (dū-bī'mōn'yān), 1897-. Am. gen.  
**Clé-an-thos** (klē-ān'thōz), 3d cent. B.C. Greek Stoic philos.  
**Clé-ar-chus** (klē-ār'kūs), fl. 408-401 B.C. Greek soldier, gov. of Byzantium.  
**Clé-an-thos** (klē-ān'thōz) or *Clé-an-thos* (klē-ān'thōz), fl. ab. 507 B.C. Athenian statesman.  
**Clé-men'cean** (klē'mān'sē; Angl. klēm'n-sē), Georges (zhōrzh), 1841-1929. *The Tiger*. Fr. statesman.  
**Clém'ens** (klēm'ēnz), Samuel Lang'horne (lāng'hōrn), 1835-1910. Pseud. Mark Twain (mārk twān). Am. humorist.  
**Clément** (klēm'ēt), Name of 14 popes; esp. VII. (*Giv'lio* [jōv'liō] *de Mé-di'ci* [dē mē'dē-chē; Angl. mē'dē, mād'ē]), 1478-1534 (pope 1523-34).  
 — of Alex-and'ria, 150?-220. *Titus Fla'vius* (tīt'vī-ūs) *Clém'ens* (klēm'ēnz; klēm'ēnz). Greek Christian theol. & church father.  
**Clé-on-es** (klē-ōn'sē; -nēz). Name of 3 kings of Sparta; esp. III (reigned 235-219 B.C.).  
**Clé-o-pā'tra** (klē-ō-pā'trā; -pā'trā; -pū'trā), 69-30 B.C. Queen of Egypt (51-49; 48-30).  
**Clark-Maxwell**, James. See James Clerk MAXWELL.  
**Cleave-land** (klēv'lānd), (Stephen) Gro'ver (grō'vēr), 1837-1908. 22d & 24th pres. of the U. S. (1885-86; 1893-97).  
**Clinton** (klīn'tīn; -tūn), De Witt (dē wīt'), 1769-1828. Am. statesman.  
 — George, 1739-1812. Vice-pres. of the U. S. (1805-12).  
 — Sir Henry, 1738?-1795. Eng. gen. in Am.  
**Clive** (klīv), Robert, 1725-1774. Baron *Clive of Plas'sey* (plē'sē). Brit. gen.; founder of the empire of Brit. India.  
**Clots, de** (dē klōt's), Baron, 1765-1794. *Jean Baptiste* (bā'tēst' dē Val-de-Grēn' [dū vā'lē-grēn'; Angl. chā'r'sis] (ān'ā-kār'sis; Fr. ān'ā-kār'sis) *Clots*. Prussian-Fr. revolutionist.
- Olough** (klōf), Arthur Hugh, 1819-1841. Eng. poet.  
**Olo'vis I** (klō'vīs; Fr. klō'vēs); Ger. *Otho'wig* (klō't'vīk), 466?-511. Frankish king (481-511 Merovingian dynasty).  
**Olyde**, Baron. See Colin CAMPBELL.  
**Omni**. See CANUTE.  
**Ooates** (kōts), Joseph Gordon, 1878-1948. N. Z. statesman.  
**Oobb** (kōb), Ir-vin (ē'r-vīn) Shrew'sbury (shrōz'bēr'; shrōz'-; -brī), 1876-1944. Am. journalist & humorist.  
**Oob'ett** (kōb'ēt; -tē), William, 1763-1835. *Peter Por'cu-pine* (pōr'kō-pīn). Eng. polit. writer.  
**Oob'den** (kōb'dēm), Richard, 1804-1865. Eng. statesman & econ.  
**Oob'harn**, Lord. See Sir John OLDCASTLE.  
**Oob'tean** (kōb'tēn), Jean, 1801-. Fr. author.  
**Ood'y** (kō'dī), William Frederick, 1846-1917. *Buf'ja-lo Bill* (būf'ā-lō bīl). Am. scout, Indian fighter, & showman.  
**Ooen** (kōōn), Jun (yūn) Pie'ter-zoon (pē'tēr-zōn; -sōn; -sōn), 1587-1629. Du. colonial gov.; founder of Du. East Indian empire.  
**Oour de Li'on**. See RICHARD I of Eng.  
**Oof'in** (kōf'īn), Robert Peter Tristram, 1892-. Am. author.  
**Oo-han** (kō-hān'), George Michael, 1878-1942. Am. actor, dram., & producer.  
**Oolin** (kōōn), Fer'dinand (fēr'dī-nānt) Ju'li-us (yōō'lē-ōō), 1828-1898. Ger. botanist; called founder of bacteriology.  
**Ooke** (kōk), Sir Edward, 1552-1634. *Lord Coke*. Eng. jurist.  
**Oob'ert** (kōl'bār'), Jean Baptiste (bā'tēst'), 1619-1683. Fr. statesman & financier.  
**Oob'oord** (kōl'kōrd), Lincoln Ross, 1883-1947. Am. writer.  
**Oole** (kōl), Thomas, 1801-1848. Am. (Eng.-born) painter.  
**Oole'p'op'er** (kōl'pē'p'er) or *Oul'p'op'er* (kōl'), Thomas, 1635-1689. 2d Baron *Colepeper* of *Thores'way* (thōrē'wā). Eng. colonial administrator; gov. of Virginia.  
**Oole'ridge** (kōl'rīd'), Samuel Taylor, 1772-1834. Eng. poet.  
**Oole't** (kōl'tē; -tī), John, 1466?-1519. Eng. theol. & scholar.  
**Oole'fax** (kōl'fāks), Schuy'ler (sk'yīlēr), 1823-1885. Vice pres. of the U. S. (1869-73).  
**Ool'gny' or Ool'gni'**, de (dē kōl'gny' or Gasp'ard' (gās'pār') (II), 1519-1572. Fr. admiral & Huguenot leader.  
**Ool'her** (kōl'yēr; kōl'yēr), Jeremy, 1650-1726. Eng. clergyman & reformer.  
 — John Payne, 1789-1883. Eng. editor.  
 — Peter Fen'e-lon (fēn'fī-ān), 1849-1909. Am. publisher.  
**Ool'ins** (kōl'īnz), Michael, 1890-1922. Irish revolutionist.  
 — William, 1721-1759. Eng. poet.  
 — (William) Wil'kie (wīl'kī), 1824-1889. Eng. nov.  
**Ool'man** (kōl'mān), George, 1732-1794. Eng. dram.  
**Ool'm** (kōl'm), Padraic, 1881-. Am. (Irish-born) poet & dram.  
**Ool'm'ba** (kōl'm'bā), *Irish Ool'm* (kōl'm) or *Ool'm-cille* (kōl'm-kīl), Saint, 521-597. *Apostle of Cal'e-do'n'ia* (kāl'fē-dōn'yō; -dōn'yō). Irish missionary in Scot.  
**Ool'm'bus** (kōl'm'būs), Christopher; *Ital* *Cris-to'foro* (krī's-tō'fō) (fō-rā) *Ool'm'bō* (kōl'm'bō); *Span*. *Cris-tó'bal* (krī's-tō'āl) *Ool'm'* (kō-lōn'), 1451-1506. Ital. navigator; disc. Am.  
**Ool'vin** (kōl'vīn), Sir Sidney, 1845-1927. Eng. author & critic.  
**Ool'm'e-ni-us** (kō-mē'nī-ūs), Czech *Ko'men-ský* (kō'mēn-skē), John Amos, 1592-1670. Czech theol. & educ.  
**Ool'mines' or Ool'mines'**, *Ool'mynes' or Ool'mynes'*, de (dē kōl'mēn'), Philippe' (fē'lēp'), 1447?-1511. Sir (sēr) d'Ar'gent-ton' (dār'zhū'stōn'). Fr. chronicler.  
**Ool'mo-dus** (kōm'ō-dūs), Lucius Ae'lius (ē'lī-ūs) Aurelius, 161-192. Rom. emp. (180-192).  
**Ool'm'pton** (kōmp'tōn), Arthur Hol'ly (hōl'yī), 1892-. Am. physicist.  
 — Karl Taylor, 1847-. Bro. of A. H. Am. physicist.  
**Ool'm'stock** (kōm'stōk), Anthony, 1844-1915. Am. reformer.  
**Ool'mte** (kōnt), Auguste' (ō'gūst'), 1798-1857. *Lé'o'dore* (lē'ō'dōr') *Auguste Ma'rie* (mā'rē) *Fran'çois* (frān'swā') *Comte*. Fr. math. & philos.  
**Ool'mynes'**. See *COMINES*.  
**Ool'nant** (kō'nānt), James Bryant, 1893-. Am. chem.; pres. of Harvard U. (1933-).  
**Oon'de**, de (dē kōnd'ē), Prince, 1621-1687. *Louis II de Bourbon* (lē'ōōr'bōn'; the *Great Condé*; Duc (dūk) d'En'ghien' (dān'gān'). Fr. gen.  
**Oon'don** (kōnd'ōn), Edward Uh'ler (ē'lēr), 1902-. Am. physicist.  
**Oon'dor'cet**, de (dē kōnd'ōr'sē), Mar'quis' (mār'kē'), 1743-1794. *Ma'rie* (mā'rē) *Jean An'toine* (ān'twān') *Né'cho'lan* (nē'kō'lān') *de Ca'ri'tat'* (dē kā'rī'tā'). Fr. math. philos., & polit.  
**Oon-fu'cius** (kōn-fū'shūs; -shū'shūs), Chin. *K'ung Fu-tzū* or *Kung Fu-tse* (kōng'fū'zū; -tū), ab. 551-479 B.C. Chin. philos.  
**Oon'greve** (kōng'rēv; kōng'rēv), William, 1670-1729. Eng. dram.  
**Oon'ing-ham** (kōn'īng-hām; in U. S. also -hām), Sir Arthur, 1806-1948. Brit. air marshal.  
**Oon'rad** (kōn'rād), Joseph, 1857-1924. Orig. *Te-ō'dor* (tē'ō'dōr) *Jō'sef* (yō'sēf) *Kon'rad* (kōn'rād) *Kor'ze-niow'ski* (kōr'zē-niō'f-ski). Brit. (Ukrainian-born) nov.  
**Oon'sta-ble** (kōn'stā-b'l; kōn'sē), John, 1776-1837. Eng. painter.  
**Oon'stant'** (kōn'stān'), Ben'jamin' (bēn'zhā'mān'), 1845-1902. Fr. painter.  
 — de Re-beoque' (dē rē-bēk'), Benjamin, 1767-1830. Fr. writer & polit.  
**Oon'stan-tine I** (kōn'stān'tīn; -tēn), 280?-337. *The Great*. Rom. emp. (306-337).  
 — I. 1808-1923. King of Greece (1913-17; 1920-22).  
**Oon-ta-ri'ni** (kōn-tā-rī'nē), Venetian family, including esp. *Ge'spa-ro* (gis'pā-rō), 1485-1542, cardinal (1535) & diplomat.  
**Oon'ti**, de' (dē kōn'tē), Nic'co-lo' (nēk'kō-lō), 15th cent. Venetian traveler & writer.  
**Oook** (kōk), Capt. James, 1728-1779. Eng. navigator & explorer.  
**Oooke** (kōk), Jay (jē), 1821-1906. Am. finances.  
**Ooo'dige** (kō'dīj), (John) Calvin, 1672-1933. 30th pres. of the U. S. (1923-29).  
 — Julian Lowell, 1873-. Am. math.



- Ooeper** (kō'pēr; kōp'ēr), Anthony Ashley. See **SMARTHURST**.  
 —, Hugh Lincoln, 1866-1937. Am. engineer.  
 —, James Fenimore (fēn'f-mōr), 1780-1851. Am. nov.  
 —, Peter, 1791-1883. Am. manu. & philanthropist.
- Oo-per-nik** (kō-pēr-nīk), Nicō-la-us (nikō-lā'ūs); Pol. Mi-kō-laj (mē-kō'li) **Ko-per-nik** (kō-pēr-nīk) or **Nīk-las** (nē-kī-lās) **Kop-per-nīk** (kōp'ēr-nīk), 1473-1543. Pol. (or Prussian) astron.; founder of modern astronomy.
- Oo-ley** (kō'li), John Sin'gle-ton (sīng'g'l-tūn), 1738-1815. Am. portrait painter.  
 —, John Singleton, 1772-1863. Son of prec. Baron **Lynd'hurst** (līnd'hūrst). Eng. statesman.
- Oop-pes** (kō'pā'), Fran'cois' (frān'swā') É'dou-ard' (ē'dwār') Jo'a-chim' (zhō'a'kēm'), 1842-1908. Fr. author.
- Oo-que-lin** (kō'klān'), Be-noit' (bē-nwa') Con'stant' (kōn'stān'), 1841-1900. Fr. actor.
- Oor-oo-ran** (kō'r-kō-rān), Thomas Gardiner, 1900. Am. lawyer.
- Oor-ay** (kō'rē), Char'lotte' (shār'lōt'), 1768-1793. Marie Anne (ān) Charlotte Corday d'Ar'mont' (dār'mōn'). Fr. patriot; assassinated Marat.
- Oor-i** (kō'ri), Carl (kār'l) Fer'di-nand' (fēr'dī-nānt), 1806- and his wife, Ger'ty (gēr'tī) The-re'sa' (tēr'sā), nee Rad'nitz (rāt'nitz), 1806- Am. (Czechoslovakian-born) biochemists.
- Oor-i-la-nus** (kō'rī-lā'nūs; kō-rī-lā'nūs), Gai'us (gā'yūs; gī'yūs) or Gnaeus (nē'ūs) Mar'ci-us (mār'shī-ūs; shūs), 5th cent. B.C. Legendary Rom. hero.
- Oor-neille** (kō'r-nā'y'; Angl. -nē', -nāl'), Pierre, 1606-1684. Fr. dram.
- Oor-ne-la** (kō'r-nē-lā'; -nē'lā'), 2d cent. A.C. Mother of the Gracchi. Rom. matron.  
 —, d. 677 B.C. Wife of Julius Caesar.
- Oor-ne-lus, von** (fōn kō'r-nā'f-ōs), Pe'ter (pā'tēr), 1783-1867. Ger. painter.
- Oor-nell** (kō'r-nē'l), Ezra, 1807-1874. Am. financier & philanthropist.  
 —, Katharine, 1808- Am. actress.
- Oorn-wal-lis** (kōrn-wō'l'is), Charles, 1st Marquis, 1738-1805. Brit. gen. & statesman.
- Ooro-na-do** (kō'rō-nā'thō; Angl. kō'rō-nā'dō), Fran'cis'co (frān'thē's-kō; -sē'kō) Vās'quez (vās'kāth; -kās), 1510-1554. Span. explorer in New Mexico.
- Oor-ot** (kō'rōt'), Jean Baptiste' (bā'tēst') Ca'mille' (kā'mē'y'), 1796-1875. Fr. painter.
- Oor-rog-gio** (kō'r-rō'jō; Angl. kō'rējō, -rējō), 1494-1534. An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō) Al-le'gra da Correggio (āl-lā'grē dā). Ital. painter.
- Oort'es** (kō'r'tēs) or **Oort'ez**, Her-nan'do (hēr-nān'dō), 1485-1547. Span. conqueror of Mexico.
- Oor-grave** (kō'grāv), William Thomas, 1890- Irish statesman.
- Oos-ta Oo-bral'**, da (thā kōsh'tā kō-vrāl'), An-tō'nio (ānn-tō'nyō) Ber-nar'do (vēr-nār'dō), 1803-1890. Con'de (kōnn'dē) da Tho-mar' (thō'tō-mār'). Port. statesman.
- Oos-tello** (kō'stēlō), John Aloysius, 1891- Irish lawyer; prime min. of Ire (1948-).
- Oot-ton** (kō'tōn), Charles, 1630-1687. Eng. author & trans.  
 —, John, 1584-1652. Eng. Puritan clergyman in Am.
- Oon-lomb', de** (dē kō'lōm'; Angl. kō'lōm'), Charles Au'gus'tin' (ō'gūs'tān'), 1736-1806. Fr. physicist.
- Oour-bet** (kō'ōrbēt'), Gus'tave' (gus'tāv'), 1810-1877 Fr. painter.
- Oou-sin'** (kō'zīn'), Vic'tor' (vēk'tōr'), 1792-1867. Fr. philos.
- Oo-var-ra-bias** (kō'vār-rō'vīas), Mi-guel' (mē'gēl'), 1902- Mex. illustrator.
- Oover-dale** (kū'vēr-dāl), Miles, 1488?-1560. Eng. divine & Bible trans.
- Oow-ard** (kou'ōrd), Noel Peter, 1899 Eng. actor & dram.
- Oow-den-Clarke**, Mary Victoria. See under **CLARKE**.
- Oowl** (kou), Jane, 1884-1950. Orie *Cowles* (kouls) Am. actress.
- Oowley** (kou'li), Abraham, 1618-1667. Eng. poet.
- Oow-per** (kō'pēr), William, 1731-1800. Eng. poet.
- Oox'ey** (kōk'al), Jacob Sechl'er (sēk'lēr), 1854- Am. polit. reformer.
- Orabbe** (krāb), George, 1754-1832. Eng. poet.
- Orag-av-on** (krāg-ā'vōn), 1st Viscount, 1871-1940. James Craig (krāg). Brit. statesman, 1st prime min. of N. Ireland (1921-40).
- Ora'gle** (krā'gl), Sir William Alexander, 1867- Brit. philologist & lexicographer.
- Oralk** (krāk), Dinah Maria, 1826-1887. Nee *Mullock* (mū'lōk). Eng. nov.
- Oram** (krām), Ralph Adams, 1863-1942. Am. architect & author.
- Oram-borne, Viscount**. See under **CECIL**.
- Orane** (krān), (Robert) Bruce, 1857-1937. Am. painter.  
 —, Stephen, 1871-1900. Am. writer.  
 —, Walter, 1845-1915. Eng. painter & illustrator.
- Oran-mer** (krān'mēr), Thomas, 1480-1556. Eng. reformer; archbishop of Canterbury.
- Orash-aw** (krāsh'ō), Richard, 1613?-1649. Eng. poet.
- Oras'us** (krās'ūs), Marcus Li-cin'i-us (lī-sīn'ī-ūs), 115?-53 B.C. Di-ve's (dī'vēs). Rom. polit.
- Oraw-rod** (krō'rōd), Francis Marion, 1854-1900. Am. nov.  
 —, Thomas, 1813?-1857. Am. sculptor.
- Ore-bil-lon** (krāb'īlōn'), 1674-1762. Pseud. of *Proserpe* (prō'spēr') Jo'lyot' (zhō'lyōt'). Fr. dram.
- Ore-mer** (krē'mēr), Sir William Ran'dal (rān'dāl), 1838-1908. Eng. pacifist.
- Oreves-cour', de** (dē krē'v-kūr'), Mi'chel' (mē'shēl') Guil'laume' (gē'vōm') Jean, 1735-1813. Am. (Fr.-born) essayist.
- Orich-ton** (krī'tōn), James, 1580?-1582. The Admirable *Crichton*. Scot. prodigy.
- Orile** (krīl), George Washington, 1864-1943. Am. surgeon.
- Oripps** (krīps), Sir Richard Stafford (stāf'ōrd), 1889- lawyer & socialist statesman.
- Ori'spi** (krē'spē), Fran'ce'sco (frān-chās'kō), 1819-1901. Ital. statesman; premier (1887-91; 1893-94).
- Oro'be** (krō'chā), Be-ne-detto (bē-nē-dē'tō), 1866- Ital. philos. & statesman.
- Orook'ott** (krōk'ēt; -It), David, 1786-1836. Davy. Am. frontiersman & polit.
- Oro'e-us** (krē'ūs), d. 546 B.C. King of Lydia (560-546); unnamed vast wealth.
- Oro'har** (krō'hēr), John Wilson, 1790-1857. Brit. essayist & editor.
- Oro'mer**, 1st Earl of. See Evelyn **BARING**.
- Oromp-ton** (krūmp'tōn), Samuel, 1753-1827. Eng. inventor of the spinning mule.
- Orom-well** (krōm'wāl; -wēl; krūm'-), Oliver, 1609-1658. Eng. gen. & statesman; lord protector of Eng. (1653-58).  
 —, Richard, 1626-1712. Son of Oliver. Lord protector (1658-60).  
 —, Thomas, 1485?-1540. Earl of *Hereford* (hēr'fōr; -fōs). Eng. statesman.
- Oro'nin** (krō'nīn), Archibald Joseph, 1896- Eng. physician & Boer leader & gen.
- Orook'es** (krō'kēs), Sir William, 1832-1919. Eng. physicist & chem.
- Oross** (krōs), Wilbur Lucius, 1802-1948. Am. educ. & polit.
- Oroth'ers** (krōth'ēr), Samuel Mc-Chord' (mā-kōrd'), 1857-1927. Am. clergyman & essayist.
- Oro'den** (krō'dēn), Alexander, 1770-1771. Scot. concordist.
- Oro'k-shank** (krōk'shāngk), George, 1792-1878. Eng. caricaturist & illustrator.
- Oud'worth** (kūd'wōrth; -wōrth), Ralph, 1617-1688. Eng. philos.
- Oul'p'ep'er**. See **COLEFFER**.
- Oul'ha, da** (dā kō'nyā), Tris-tō' (trēsh-tōn'), 1460?-1540. Port. navigator & explorer.
- Oun'ning-ham** (kūn'īng-ām; in U. S. also -hām), Sir Alan Gordon, 1887- Bro. of A. B. Brit. gen.  
 —, Allan, 1784-1842. Scot. author.  
 —, Andrew Browne, 1883- 1st Viscount *Cunningham of Hynd'hope* (hīnd'hōp) Brit. admiral.  
 —, Sir John Henry Da'cres (dā'kēz), 1885- Brit. admiral.
- Ou'rie'** (kū'rē'; Angl. kū'rē'), Ève (āv), 1904- Dan. of Marie & Pierre. Fr. author.  
 —, Marie, 1867-1934. Nee (*Mar'ja* [mār'yā]) Sko-dow'ska (skō-dō'skā). Fr. (Pol.-born) chem.  
 —, Pierre, 1859-1906. Husband of Marie. Fr. chem.  
 —, Jo'lyot'. See **JOLOT-CURIE**.
- Our'rier** (kūr'ēr), Nathaniel, 1813-1898. Am. lithographer.
- Ourry** (kūr't), John Steu'art (stē'fēt), 1807-1946. Am. painter.
- Ourtin** (kūr'tīn), John, 1885-1945. Australian polit.; prime min. (1941-45).
- Cur'tis** (kūr'tis), Charles, 1800-1936 Vice pres. of the U. S. (1929-33).  
 —, Cyrus Her'mann (hūr'mān) Kotzsch'mar (kōch'mār), 1830-1933. Am. publisher.  
 —, George Tick'nor (tīk'nēr; -nōr), 1812-1894. Am. lawyer & writer.  
 —, George William, 1824-1892 Am. author.
- Cur'tiss** (kūr'tis), Glenn Hammond, 1878-1930. Am. aviator & inventor.
- Our'tis** (kō'r'tis-ōs), Ernst (ērnst), 1814-1896. Ger. philologist & archaeologist.
- ur'wen** (kūr'wēn), John, 1816-1880. Eng. music teacher.
- ur'zon** (kūr'zōn), George Nathaniel, 1850-1925. 1st Baron & 1st Marquis *Curzon of Kedleston* (kēd'lēstōn; kēl'stān). Eng. statesman, viceroy of India (1890-1905).
- Cush'ing** (kōosh'īng), Calch, 1800-1879. Am. lawyer & diplomat.  
 —, Harvey, 1869-1939. Am. surgeon.
- Cush'man** (kōosh'mān), Charlotte Saunders, 1816-1876. Am. actress.
- Cus'ter** (kūs'tēr), George Armstrong, 1839-1876. Am. gen.
- Cuth'bert** (kūth'bēt), Saint, 635?-687. Eng. monk.
- Cu'vier** (kū'vīr'; Angl. kūr'vīr, kō'vīr-ā), Baron Georges (zhōrzh) Lē-ō'pold' (lē-ō'pōld') Chré'tien' (krē'tyān') Fré'dé'ric' (frē'dē'rēk') Da'gobert' (dā'gōbērt'), 1769-1832. Fr. naturalist.
- Cyn'e-wulf** (kīn's-wōūlf, A.-S. kūn'w-), or **Oyn'wulf** (kīn'wōūlf) or **Kyn'e-wulf**, fl. 750. Anglo-Saxon poet.
- Cyp'ri-an** (sīp'rī-ān), Saint, d. 258. *Thas'ci-us* (thēsh'tī-ūs) *Cae-cili'us* (sē-āl'ī-ūs; sī'yī-ūs) *Cyp'ri-nus* (sīp'rī-nūs). Christian martyr; bishop of Carthage (248-258).
- Oy-ran-ko-wicz** (sī'rān-kyō'vēch), Jó'zef (yō'sēf), 1911?- Pol. polit.
- Oy'ra-no de Ber'go-rac', de** (dē sē'rānō' dē bē'rzhē-rāk'), Sa'vi'nien' (sā'vīnyān'), 1610-1655. Fr. poet & soldier.
- Oyr'il** (ā'yīl), Saint, 827-869. Con'stan-tine (kōn'stān-tīn; -tēn). Slavic apostle.
- Oy'rus** (ā'yūs), 600?-520 The Great or the Elder. King of Persia (550-529).  
 —, 424?-401 B.C. The Younger. Pers. prince & satrap.

## D

**D' D' De, Du, etc.** For many names beginning with these elements, see the specific family names.

**Da'guerre** (dā'gēr'), Louis Jacques (zhāk) Man'dé' (mān'dē'), 1780-1851. Fr. painter; inventor of the daguerreotype.

**Dahl'gren** (dāl'grēn), John Adolphus Bernard, 1809-1870. Am. admiral.

**Da'din** (dā'dīn), Henry Drys'dale (drīs'dāl), 1880- Eng. chem.

**Da'la'dier** (dā'lā'dīr'), É'dou-ard' (ē'dwār'), 1884- Fr. statesman.

**D'al'bert** (Ger. dāl'bērt; Eng. dāl'bērt), Eu-gen' (oi-gēn'), 1804-1932. Scot. pianist & composer.

**D'al'bi-ac** (dōl'bī-āk), John Henry, 1894- Brit. air marshal.

**Dale** (dāl), Sir Henry Hal'tett (hāl'tēt; -tī), 1875- Eng. physiol.  
 —, Sir Thomas, d. 1619. Eng. colonial administrator in Virginia (1611-16).

**Da-lén** (dā-lēn'), Nils (nīls) Gus'taf (gūs'tāv), 1869-1937. Swed. inv. (du-lēn').

**Dal-hou'rie**, Earl and Marquis of. See under **RAMSAY**.

- De'll** (dē'lē), Sal'va-dor' (sāl'vā-thōr'), 1904- . Span. painter; leader of surrealist school.
- Dal'ies** (dāl'ēas), George Mifflin, 1792-1864. Vice-pres. of the U. S. (1845-49).
- Dal-rym'ple** (dāl-rīm'pl; dāl'rym'pl), Sir James, 1619-1695. 1st Viscount *Stair* (stār). Scot. jurist.  
— Sir John, 1678-1747. 2d Earl of *Stair*. Brit. gen. & diplomat.
- Dal'ton** (dāl'tŏn; -tŏn), Hugh, 1887- . Brit. lawyer & polit.  
— John, 1766-1844. Eng. chem. & physicist.
- Da'ly** (dā'ly), (John) Augustin, 1838-1890. Am. dram. & theater manager.
- Dam** (dām), (Carl Pe'ter [kär'l pē'tēr]) Hen'rik (hēn'rēk), 1805- . Dan. biochem.
- Da'mien' de Veus'ter'** (da'myān' dē vōs'tēr'; Angl. dā'my-ēn), Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'; Angl. jō'sēf, zfi), 1840-1889. *Father Da'mien* (dā'mi-ēn). Belg. R.C. missionary to lepers on Molokai.
- Dam'o-cles** (dām'ō-klēz), 4th cent. B.C. Syracusan courtier.
- Dam'pi-er** (dām'pī-ēr; dāmp'yēr), William, 1652-1715. Eng. buccaneer & navigator.
- Dam'rosch** (dām'rōsh), Walter Jo-han'nes (jō-hān'ēs), 1862-1950. Am. (Ger.-born) musician & conductor.
- Da'na** (dā'nā), Charles Anderson, 1819-1897. Am. newspaper editor.  
— Edward Salis'bury (sōlz'bēr-i; -brī), 1840-1935. Am. mineralogist.  
— James Dwight, 1813-1895. Am. geologist.  
— Richard Henry, 1815-1882. Am. lawyer & author.
- Dane** (dān), Clemence, 20th cent. Pseud. of *Winifred Ash'ton* (āsh'tŏn). Eng. nov.
- Dan'iel** (dān'yēl), Samuel, 1562-1619. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1599-1619).
- Dan'iels** (dān'yēlz), Jo-se'phus (jō-sē'fŭs), 1862-1948. Am. journalist & statesman.
- D'An-nun'zio** (dān-nōn'tsyō), Ga'brie'le (gā'brē-ā'le), 1863-1938. Ital. author & soldier.
- Dan'te** (dān'tē; Ital. dān'tā), 1265-1321. *Dante* (orig. *Du-ran'te* [dōō-rān'tā]) *A'l'i-ghe'ri* (ā'lē-ghe'rē). Ital. poet.
- Dan'ton** (dān'tŏn'), Georges (zhōrzh) Jacques, 1750-1794. Fr. revolutionist.
- Dare** (dār), Virginia, 1587-? 1st child born in Am. of Eng. parents.
- Da'ri'us** (dā-rī'ŭs; dār'yŭs), Name of 3 kings of Persia; esp. I, 558?-486 B.C. (reigned 521-486). *Darius Hys-tas'pis* (hys-tās'pīs); the *Great*.
- Dar'lan** (dār'lān'), Jean Louis Xa'vier' (kax'vyā') Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1881-1942. Fr. admiral.
- Darn'ley** (dārnlē), Lord, 1545-1567. *Henry Stewart* or *Stuart*; *hus band of Mary, Queen of Scots*.
- Dar'row** (dār'ŏ), Clarence Seward, 1857-1938. Am. lawyer & author.
- Dar'win** (dār'wīn), Charles Robert, 1809-1882. Eng. naturalist.  
— Erasmus, 1731-1802. *Grandfather of C. R.* Eng. physiol. & poet.
- Dau'bl'ny'** (dō'bē'nyē'), Charles (sharl) Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1817-1878. Fr. painter.
- Dau'det'** (dō'dē'), Al'phonse' (āl'fōnsā'), 1840-1897. Fr. nov.  
— Lé'on' (lē'ōn'), 1867-1942. *Son of Alphonse*. Fr. journalist & writer.
- Dav'e-nant** or **D'Av'e-nant** (dāv'v-nānt), Sir William, 1606-1668. Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1638-68).
- Dav'en-port** (dāv'ēn-pōrt), John, 1597-1670. Eng. clergyman, founder of New Haven colony.
- Dav'id** (dāv'id) I, 1084-1153. King of Scotland.  
— (dāv'it), Ge'rar'd (kār'ri), 1450? or 1460?-1523. Du. painter.
- Dav'id'** (dāv'ēd'), Jacques (zhāk) Louis, 1748-1825. Fr. painter.  
— d'An'gers' (dān'zhā'), Pierre Jean, 1788-1850. Fr. sculptor.
- Dav'ison** (dāv'isŏn), Jo, 1883- . Am. sculptor.
- Dé'v'ila-y Pa-d'illa** (dāv'ē-lā ē pā-thē'p[lyā], A'gus-tín' (ā'gōōs-tēn'), 1502-1604. Mex. monk & hist.
- Dé'vis** (dāv'is), Jefferson, 1808-1880. Am. statesman; pres. of Confed. States (1861-65).  
— Norman Ezekiah, 1878-1944. Am. financier & diplomat.  
— Owen, 1874- . Am. dram.  
— Richard Harding, 1864-1916. Am. author.  
— William Stearns (stērnz), 1877-1930. Am. educ. & hist.
- Dav'ys-son** (dāv'is-sŏn), Clinton Joseph, 1881- . Am. physicist.
- Dav'out'** (dāv'ōō'), Louis Ni'co'las' (nē'kō'lās'), 1770-1823. Duc (dük) d'*Av'er'stad'* (dā'wēr'stāt') & Prince d'*Eck'mühl'* (ēk'mül'). Marshal of France.
- Dav'vy** (dāv'v), Sir Humph'ry (hūm'frī), 1778-1829. Eng. chem.
- Dawes** (dōz), Charles Gates, 1865- . Am. lawyer & financier; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1925-26).
- Daw'son** (dō'sŏn), Sir John William, 1820-1890. Canadian geologist.  
— of *Penn* (pēn), 1st Viscount, 1804-1945. *Bertrand Edward Dawson*. Eng. physician.
- Day** (dē), Edmund Ezra, 1883- . Am. educ.; pres., Cornell U (1937-49).  
— Thomas, 1748-1780. Eng. author.  
— William Rufus, 1849-1923. Am. statesman & jurist.
- De'ák** (dē'āk), Fe'rencz (fē'rēnts), 1803-1876. Hung. statesman.
- Dea'ne** (dē'nē), Silas, 1737-1780. Am. lawyer & diplomat.
- De-be-nay'** (dē-bē-nā'), Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Eu'gène' (ū'zhān'; ū'zhān'), 1894-1943. Fr. gen.
- De-bierne'** (dē-byēr'nē), An'dré' (ān'drē') Louis, 1874- . Fr. chem.
- Debe** (dēbz), Eugene Victor, 1895-1920. Am. socialist.
- De-bus'sy'** (dē-būs'sē; Angl. dē-būs's), A'chille' (ā'shēl') Claude (klōd), 1862-1918. Fr. composer.
- De-by'e** (dē-bī'), Pe'ter (pā'tēr) Jo'seph' (yō'sēf) Wil'helm' (vīl'hēlm), 1894- . Du.-born physicist in Am.
- De Cas'ser-es** (dē kās'ēr-ēs; -is), Benjamin, 1873-1945. Am. journalist & poet.
- De-ca'tur** (dē-kā'tēr), Stephen, 1779-1820. Am. naval officer.
- De-canes'** (dē-kāz'), Duc (dük) E'lie' (ā'lē'), 1780-1860. Fr. jurist & statesman.
- De Chai'r** (dē-shār'), Sir Dudley Raw'son' (rō'sŏn) Strat'ford (strāt'fōrd), 1864- . Brit. admiral; gov. of New S. Wales (1923-30).
- De'ci-us** (dē'shŭs; -shŭs), 201-251. *Gai'us* (gā'yŭs; gā'yŭs) *Mes'si-us* (mēs'tŭs) *Quin'tus* (kwīn'tŭs) *Tra-jā'nus* (trā-jā'nŭs) *Decius*. Rom. emp. (249-251).
- Deck'er**, Thomas. See **DEKKER**.
- Deep'ing** (dēp'ing), George Warwick, 1877-1950. Eng. nov.
- De'fand', du** (dē dē'fān'), Mar'quise' (mār'kēz'), 1697-1780. Née (*Ma'rie'* [mā'rē']) *de Vichy-Cham'ron'* (dē vē'shē-shān'rōn'). Fr. noblewoman.
- De-foe'** (dē-fō; dē-), Daniel, ab. 1660-1731. Eng. journalist & nov.
- De For'est** (dē fōr'ēst; -fēst), Lee, 1873- . Am. inventor.
- De-gas'** (dē-gā'), H'ilaire' (ē'lār') Ger'main' (zhēr'mān') Ed'gar' (ēd-gār'), 1834-1917. Fr. impressionist painter.
- de Gauille** (dē gōl'), Charles An'dré' (ān'drē') Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf') Ma'rie' (mā'rē'), 1890- . Fr. gen.; interim pres. of France (1945-46).
- De-grelle'** (dē-grēl'), Lé'on' (lē'ōn'), 1906- . Belg. polit.
- Dek'ker** or **Deck'er** (dēk'ēr), Thomas, 1572?-1932. Eng. dram.
- De Ko'ven** (dē kō'vēn), (Henry Louis) Reginald, 1859-1920. Am. composer.
- de Krul'f** (dē krŭf'), Paul, 1890- . Am. bacteriol. & author.
- De-la'croix'** (dē-lā'krwā'), Ferdinand Vic'tor' (vēk'tōr') Eu'gène' (ū'zhān'; ū'zhān'), 1790-1863. Fr. painter.
- De la Mare** (dē lā mār'), Walter John, 1873- . Eng. poet & nov.
- De-land'** (dē-lānd'), Margaret, 1857-1945. Née (*Mar'ga-re'ta Wade* [mār'gā-rē'tā wād]) Campbell. Am. nov.
- De La Rey** (dē lā rī'), Ja-co'bus (yā-kō'bŭs) Her'cu'les (hēr'kū-lēs), 1847-1914. Boer gen. & statesman.
- De-la-roche'** (dē-lā'rōsh'), (Hil'p'olyte' [ē'pō'lītē']) Paul, 1797-1856. Fr. painter.
- de la Roche** (dē lā rōsh'), Ma'zo (mā'zō), 1885- . Canadian nov.
- De-la'vigne'** (dē-lā'vēn'y'), Ca'simir' (kā'sē'mēr'), 1793-1843. Fr. poet & dram.
- De La Warr** (dē-lā-wēr), Baron, 1577-1618. *Thomas West*; Lord *De-la-warr* (dē-lā-wār). Eng. colonial administrator in Am.
- De'l'cas'se'** (dēl'kās'sē'), Thie'ophile' (tē'ō'fēl'), 1852-1923. Fr. statesman.
- De-led'da** (dē-lēd'dā), Gra'zia (grā'zyā), 1875-1936. Ital. nov.
- De'lli-us** (dē'lī-ŭs; dē'lŭs), Frederick, 1863-1934. Eng. composer.
- De'llin-ger** (dē'līn-jēr), John Howard, 1846- . Am. radio engineer.
- De Long** (dē lōng'), George Washington, 1844-1881. Am. naval officer & explorer.
- De-lorme'** or **de l'Orme** (dē-lōrm'), Phi'l'i'bert' (fē'lē'bār'), 1515?-1570. Fr. architect.
- De-mar'gay'** (dē-mār'gā'), Eu'gène' (ū'zhān'; ū'zhān'), 1852-1903. Fr. chem.
- De Mille** (dē mīl'), Cec'il (sē'sēl) Blount (blōnt), 1881- . Am. motion-picture producer.
- De-moc'ri-tus** (dē-mōk'rī-tŭs), b. ab. 400 B.C. *The Laughing Philosopher*. Greek philos.
- De Mor'gan** (dē mōr'gān), William Frend (frēnd), 1839-1917. Eng. artist & nov.
- De-mos'the-nes** (dē-mōs'thē-nēs), 385?-322 B.C. Athenian orator & statesman.
- Den'feld** (dēn'fēld), Lou'is (lōō') E'mil (ē'mīl), 1891- . Am. admiral.
- Den'iker'** (dān'ēkār'), Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1852-1918. Fr. anthropologist.
- Den'is** or **Don'ys** (sānt dēn'is; F. sān' dē-nō'), Saint, 3d cent. A.D. 1st bishop of Paris, patron saint of France.
- Dent** (dēnt), Joseph M. d'A'ub'y (māl'a-bī), 1849-1926. Eng. publisher.
- De-pew'** (dē-pŭ'), Chauncey Mitchell, 1834-1928. Am. lawyer & polit.
- De Quin'cey** (dē kwīn'sē; zī), Thomas, 1785-1859. Eng. author.
- De-rain'** (dē-rān'), An'dré' (ān'drē'), 1840- . Fr. painter.
- D'er'lan-ger'** (dēr'lān-jēr'), Baron Frederic A., 1868-1943. Brit. composer.
- Der-vish' Pa-sha'** (dēr'vish' pa-shā'), Ib-ra'hīm' (īb-rā-hīm'), 1817-1896. Turk gen.
- Der-zhā'yin** (dēr-zhā'yŭyn), Ga-vri-il' (gā-vryīl') Ro-ma'no-vich (rō-mā'nŭ-vyčh), 1743-1816. Russ. saint of France.
- De-saix' de Vey'goux'** (dē-zē dē vā'gōō'), Louis Charles (shār'l) An'toine' (ān'twān'), 1768-1800. Fr. gen.
- De-sargues'** (dē-zārg'), Ge'rar'd' (zhār'rār'), 1603-1662. Fr. math.
- Des-car'tes** (dē-kār'tē; F. dē'kār'tē), René, 1596-1650. Lat. *Re-na'tus* (rē-nā'tŭs) *Car-tē'si-us* (kār-tē'zhī-ŭs; -zhŭs). Fr. math. & philos.
- de Se-ver'sky** (dē sē'vēr'skī), Alexander Pro-co'f'ieff (Rusa. prō-kōf'yēf), 1894- . Am. (Russ.-born) aeronautical engineer.
- Des'mond** (dēz'mānd), Shaw, 1877- . Irish author.
- Des'mou'lins'** (dē-mōō'lŭn'), Ca'mille' (kā'mē'y'), 1760-1794. *Lu'ci'* (lŭ'sē') *Sim'pl'ice'* (sān'plēs') *Camille Be-not'* (bē-nōt') *Des-mou'lins*. Fr. revolutionist.
- De-so'to** (dē sō'tō), Span. dā sō'tō), Her-nan'do (ēr-nān'dō) or Fer-nan'do (fēr-nān'dō), 1500?-1542. Span. explorer in Am.
- Des-saix'** (dē'sē'), Comte (kōnt) Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf') Ma'rie' (mā'rē'), 1764-1834. Fr. gen. under Napoleon.
- Des'sa'lines'** (dē-sā'lēn'), Jean Jacques (zhāk), 1758-1806. Emp. as Jacques I of Haiti (1804-06).
- De-taille'** (dē-tā'yē'), (Jean Bapt'iste' [bā'tēst'] E'dou-ard' (ē'dwār'), 1848-1912. Fr. painter.
- Deus Ra'mos, de** (dē thā'ōōsh rā'mōōsh), João (zhōuon), 1830-1890. Port. poet.
- de Va-le'ra** (dēvā-lā'rā'), Ea'mon' (ē'mūn), 1882- . Irish polit.; prime min. of Eire (1937-48).
- de Vera** (dē vē'rā), Aubrey Thomas, 1814-1902. Irish poet.
- Dev'er-eux** (dēv'ēr-ŭ; -ōōks), Robert, 1560-1601. 2d Earl of *Es'sex* (ēs'sēks; -ēks). Eng. soldier & courtier.
- Dev'ers** (dēv'ēr-z), Jacob Loucks (louks), 1887- . Am. gen.
- De Vin'ne** (dē vīn'), Theodore Low (lō), 1828-1914. Am. printer.
- De Vo'to** (dē vō'tō), Bernard Augustine, 1897- . Am. author.
- De Vries** (dē vrēs'), Hugo (hū'gō), 1848-1935. Du. botanist.
- Dew'ar** (dŭ'ēr), Sir James, 1842-1923. Scot. chem.
- De Wet** (dē vēt'), Chris'ti-an' (krī'stē-ān) Ru'dolph (rŭ'dōlf), 1894-1922. Boer soldier & polit.

- Dew'ey** (dū'ī), George, 1837-1917. Am. admiral.  
 —, John, 1850- . Am. philos. & educ.  
 —, Mel'vil (mē'vīl), 1851-1931. Am. librarian.  
 —, Thomas Edmund, 1902- . Am. lawyer & polit.
- De Witt** (dē'vīt), Jan (yān), 1625-1672. Du. statesman.  
**De'ghil-lev** (dē'gīl-lyē), Serpēn' (sēr'pēn) Pavlo'vich (pū'vlō'vyich), 1872-1920. Russ. ballet producer & art critic.
- Dias** or **Di'as** (dē'āsh), Bar'tho-lo-meu' (bār'tō-lō-mē'mā'ōō), 1450?-1500. Port. navigator; disc. Cape of Good Hope.
- Di'as** (dē'āsh), Ar-ma'n'dō (ār-mān'dō), 1861-1928. Du'ca del'la Vī'to'ria (dū'kās dāl'vī vī'tō'ryā). Ital. gen.; marshal of Italy (1920).
- Di'az** (dē'ās), Por-tu'gālo (pōr'tū'gālo), 1830-1915. Ju'se' de la Cruz (hō'sē' thā la krū's) L'or'fīrio. Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1877-80, 1884-1911).
- Di'az do Bi-var'**. See Cīp.
- Dick** (dīk), George Frederick, 1881- . Am. physician.
- Dick'ens** (dīk'ēnz; -īnz), Charles John Hu'f-man (hū'f'm), 1812-1870. Eng. nov.
- Dick'in-son** (dīk'īn-sōn), Emily Elizabeth, 1830-1880. Am. poet.  
 —, John, 1732-1808. Am. statesman.
- Di'do-rot'** (dē'dō'rōt'), De-nis' (dē'nē'), 1713-1784. Fr. encyclopedist.
- Di'sol** (dē'sōl), Ku'dōl'f (kū'dōl'f), 1858-1913. Ger. mechanical engineer.
- Diez** (dēs), Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Chri'sti-an (krī'stī'ān), 1704-1876. Ger. philologist.
- Dig'by** (dīg'by), Sir Ken'elm (kē'n'ēlm), 1603-1665. Eng. naval commander, diplomat, & author.
- Dill** (dīl), Sir John Greer (grē'), 1881-1944. Brit. gen.
- Dillon** (dīl'ōn), John, 1851-1927. Irish nationalist-polit.
- Di-mi'trov** (dī-mē'trōf), Ge-or'gi (gē-or'gī), 1882-1940. Bulgarian Communist.
- Dim'net'** (dēm'nē'), Er'nest' (ēr'nēst'), 1806- . Fr. abbé & writer.
- Din-wid'ie** (dīn-wīd'ī, dīn'wīd'ī), Robert, 1693-1770. Eng. colonial administrator in Am.
- Di'o-cle'tian** (dī'ō-klē'shēn), 245-313. Ga'ius (gā'yūs; gī'yūs) Au-re-li-us Va-le'ri-us (vā-lē'rī'ūs) Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus (dī'ō-klē'shēn-ā'nūs). Rom. emp. (284-305).
- Di-o-g'e-n'es** (dī'ō-gē-nēs), 412?-323 B.C. Greek Cynic philos.
- Di'o-ny'si-us** (dī'ō-nīsh'ūs, -nīsh'ūs; nī's'ūs, -nī's'ūs), 430?-387 B.C. The Elder. Greek tyrant of Syracuse (405-367).  
 — The Younger. Tyrant of Syracuse (367-356; 347-344 B.C.).  
 — Ex-ig'us (ēx-ig'ūs, ēks-ig'ūs), 6th cent. Christian monk; introduced method of reckoning the Christian era.  
 — of Alex'an-dri-a (āl'ēx-zān'drī-ā; ālē'x; Brit. also -zān'), Saint, 3d cent. Theol. & bishop of Alexandria (247).  
 — of Hal'i-car-na'ssus (hāl'ī-kār-nās'sūs), d. ab. 7 B.C. Greek scholar.
- Di-rao'** (dī-rāō'), Paul Adrien Maurice, 1902- . Eng. physicist.
- Dis'ney** (dīz'nē), Walter Elias, 1901- . Am. producer of animated motion picture cartoons.
- Dis-rae'li** (dīz-rā'ī), Benjamin, 1804-1881. 1st Earl of Beaconsfield (bē'kōnz-fēld; bē'kōnz; the former appears to have been the earl's own pron.; the latter is the local pron. for the town in Buckinghamshire from which the title comes); Dis'sey (dīz'ī). Brit. polit. & author; prime min. (1868; 1874-80).
- Dit'mars** (dīt'marz), Raymond Lee, 1876-1912. Am. naturalist.
- Dix**, Dorothy. See Elizabeth Meriwether GILMER.
- Dix'on** (dīk'sōn), Jeremiah, fl. 1763-1767. Eng. surveyor in Am.
- Dmow'ski** (dī'mō'skī), Roman, 1864-1930. Pol. statesman.
- Dö'bo-re'ner** (dō'bō-rē'nēr), Jo-hann' (yō-hān'; yō'hān) Wolf'gang (vōlf'gāng), 1780-1849. Ger. chem.
- Do'bie** (dō'bī), James Frank, 1898- . Am. folklorist.
- Do'brée** (dō'brē), Bon'a-my (bōn'ō-mī), 1801- . Eng. scholar.
- Do'b'son** (dō'b'sōn), (Henry) Austin, 1840-1921. Eng. poet & essayist.
- Dodds** (dōdz), Harold Willis, 1880- . Am. educ. & pres., Princeton U. (1933- ).
- Dodge** (dōj), Mary Elizabeth, 1831-1905. Nee Mapes (māpēs). Am. author.
- Dodg'son** (dōj'sōn), Charles Lut'widge (lūt'wīj), 1832-1898. Pseud. Lewis Carroll. Eng. math. & story writer.
- Dods'ley** (dōdz'lē), Robert, 1703-1764. Eng. author & bookseller.
- Doe'nitz** (dō'nīts), Karl, 1891- . Ger. grand admiral.
- Doi'sy** (dō'ī), Edward Adelbert, 1893- . Am. biochem.
- Dole** (dōl), San'ford (sān'fērd) Bal'lard (bāl'lārd), 1844-1926. Am. jurist; pres. (1894-98) & gov. (1900-03) of Hawaii.
- Doll'fuss** (dōl'fōōs), Eng'el-bert (ēng'ēl-bērt), 1802-1934. Austrian statesman.
- Do'magk** (dō'māk), Ger'hard (gēr'hārt), 1895- . Ger. chem.
- Do-me-ni-chi'no**, Il (ēl dō-mē-nī-kē'nō), 1581-1641. Do-me'nī-co (dō-mē'nī-kō) Zam-pie'r'i (zām-pyē'rē). Ital. painter.
- Dom'i-nio** (dōm'ī-nīō), Saint, 1170-1221. Do-min'go (dō-mēng'gō) de Gus-mān' (thā gūth-mān'). Span. born founder of the Dominican order of friars.
- Do-mi'tian** (dō-mīsh'ān; -tān), 51-96. Ti'tus (tīt'ūs) Fla'v-i-us (flāv'ūs) Do-mi'ti-a'nus (dō-mīsh'tī-ā'nūs) Augustus. Rom. emp. (81-96).
- Don'ald-son** (dōn'ā-lsōn), Jesse Monroe, 1885- . Am. government administrator.
- Don'a-tel'lo** (dōn'ā-tēl'lo; Ital. dōn-ā-tē'l'lo), 1386?-1466. Do-na'to di (dō-nā'tō dī) Nic-co-lō di Bel'to Bar'di (nēk'ō-lō dē bāt'tō bār'dē). Ital. sculptor.
- Don'i-zeti** (dōn'ī-zē'tī; Ital. dō-nē-dzē'tē'tē), Ga'e-ta'no (gā'ē-tā'nō), 1797-1848. Am. composer.
- Donne** (dōn; dōn), John, ab. 1572-1631. Eng. divine & poet.
- Don'o-va** (dōn'ō-vā), William Joseph, 1883- . Wild Bill. Am. lawyer & gen.
- Do'o'lt'le** (dō'ōl'tē), James Harold, 1806- . Am. aviator & gen.
- Dopp'ler** (dōp'lē), Chri'sti-an (krī'stī'ān) Jo-hann' (yō-hān'; yō'hān), 1803-1853. Austrian physicist & math.
- Do'rē** (dō'rē), Paul Gus'tave' (gūs'tāv'), 1833-1883. Fr. illustrator & painter.
- Dor-nier** (dōr-nyā'), Claude (klōd), 1884- . Ger. airplane builder.
- Dorr** (dōr), Thomas Wilson, 1805-1854. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Dor'set**, 1st Earl of. See Thomas SACKVILLE.
- Dos Pas'sos** (dās pās'sōs), John Rod-er'igo (rōd-rē'gō), 1806- . Am. writer.
- Do'sto-ev'ski** (dō'stō-yē'skī; -yē'skī; Russ. dō'stō-yē'skī), Fē'dor (fē'dōr) Mik-hai'lovich (mī'kī'āly'vyich), 1821-1881. Russ. nov.
- Dou, Dow, or Douw** (dou), Ge'rad (gē'rād (kē'rār), 1613-1675. Du. painter.
- Dough'er-ty** (dō'hēr'tī), Denis J., 1865- . Am. cardinal (1921).
- Dough'ty** (dō'ū), Charles Montagu, 1843-1926. Eng. poet & traveler.
- Douglas** (dūg'lās), John Shol'to (shōl'tō), 1844-1900. 8th Marquis & Earl of Queens'ber'ry (kwēnz'bēr'tī; -bēr'tī; -brī). Scot. boxing patron.  
 —, Lewis Williams, 1894- . Am. polit. & diplomat.  
 —, Norman, 1868- . Eng. author.  
 —, Stephen Arnold, 1813-1861. Am. polit.  
 —, William Orville, 1898- . Am. jurist.  
 —, (William) Sholto, Baron, 1803- . Brit. air marshal.
- Douglass** (dūg'lās), Frederick, 1817-1885. Orig. Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. Am. abolitionist.
- Dou'mer** (dō'mūr), Paul, 1857-1932. Pres. of France (1931-32).
- Dou'mergue** (dō'mērgē), Gas-ton' (gas'tōn'), 1863-1937. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1924-31).
- Douw or Dow**, Gerard. See Gerard DOW.
- Dow'den** (dō'dēn), Edward, 1813-1913. Irish literary critic.
- Dow'rie** (dō'ū), John Alexander, 1847-1907. Scot. born religious leader in Am.
- Downes** (dōnz), (Edwin) O'lin (ō'līn), 1890- . Am. music critic.
- Dow'son** (dō'sōn), Ernest Christopher, 1867-1900. Eng. lyric poet.
- Doyle** (dōil), Sir Arthur Conan (kōn'ān), 1859-1930. Brit. physician, nov., & detective story writer.
- D'Oy'ly Carte**. See CARTE.
- Drach'mann** (drāk'mān), Hol'ger (hōl'gēr) Hen'rik (hēn'rēk) Her'holt (hēr'hōlt), 1846-1908. Dan. author.
- Dra'co** (drā'kō), late 7th cent. B.C. Athenian lawgiver.
- Drake** (drāk), Sir Francis, 1540?-1596. Eng. navigator & admiral.
- Dra'per** (drā'pēr), Henry, 1837-1882. Am. astron.  
 —, John William, 1811-1882. Am. (Eng. born) scientist & writer.
- Dray'ton** (drā'tōn), Michael, 1563-1631. Eng. poet.  
 —, William Henry, 1742-1779. Am. Revolutionary polit.
- Dre'l'ser** (drē'sēr; -zēr; the first was his own pron.), Theodore, 1871-1945. Am. editor & nov.
- Drow** (drōn), John, 1827-1862. Am. (Irish-born) actor.  
 —, John, 1853-1927. Son of prec. Am. actor.
- Drey'fus** (drē'fūs, drī'fēs; Fr. drā'fūs), Alfred, 1859-1935. Fr. army officer.
- Driesch** (drēsh), Hans A'dolf (hā'dōlf) E'du-ard (ē'dō-ārt), 1867-1941. Ger. biologist & philos.
- Drink'wa'ter** (drīng'wō'tēr; -wō'tēr), John, 1882-1937. Eng. poet & dram.
- Dron'ot' d'Er'lon'** (drō'ōt' dēr'ōn'), Comte (kōnt) Jean Bap'tiste' (bā'tīst), 1767-1844. Fr. gen.; marshal of France.
- Drum** (drūm), Hugh Aloysius, 1879- . Am. gen.
- Drum'mond** (drūm'ānd), Henry, 1851-1897. Scot. clergyman & writer.  
 —, William, 1585-1649. 1st Laird of Hawthorn'den (hō'thōrn'dēn). Scot. poet.  
 —, William Henry, 1854-1907. Canadian (Irish born) poet.
- Drusus** (drō'sūs), 38-9 B.C. Na'to (nē'tō, nēr'tō) Claudius Drusus Germani'cus (jēr-mānī'kūs). Rom. gen.
- Dry'den** (drī'dēn), John, 1631-1700. Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1670-80).
- Du Barry** (dū bār'ī; Fr. dū bār'ī), Com'tesse' (kōm'tēs'), 1746 (or 1743?)-1793. Marie Jeanne Bē'cu' (bē'kū') Mistress of Louis XV of France.
- Du Bois** (dū'bois; -bois), Paul, 1829-1905. Fr. sculptor.  
 —, Thé'o'dore' (thē'ō'dōr), 1837-1924. Fr. composer.
- Du Bois** (dū'bois), William Edward Burghardt (būrg'hārd), 1808- . Am. educ. & writer.
- Du Gange** (dū gānz'h), Charles du Fresne (dū frānz), Sieur (syūr), 1610-1688. Fr. scholar & glossarist.
- Du Hall'lu'** (dū shā'lyū; Angl. dū shāl'lyū), Paul (pōl) Bel'lo'ni' (bē'lō-nē'), 1831-1903. Am. (Fr.-born) explorer in Africa.
- Du'com'mun'** (dū'kōm'mūn'), E'lie' (ā'lē'), 1833-1906. Swiss journalist.
- Du'de-vant'**, Aurore. See George SAND.
- Dud'ley** (dūd'lī), Robert, 1532?-1588. 1st Earl of Leices'ter (lē's-tēr). Eng. courtier.  
 —, Thomas, 1570-1653. Colonial administrator in Massachusetts Bay colony.
- Duff'er-in and A'va** (dū'fēr-in, ē'vā), 1st Marquis of, 1826-1902. Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Black'wood (blāk'wōdōd). Brit. diplomat & administrator.
- Duff'-Gor'don** (dū'f'gōr'dōn), Lady Lu'cie (lū'sī) or Lucy, 1821-1860. Eng. author.
- Duff'y** (dū'fī), Sir Charles Gav'an (gāv'ān), 1816-1903. Irish nationalist & Australian polit.  
 —, Francis Patrick, 1871-1932. Father Duffy. Am. (Canadian-born) R.C. clergyman.
- Du'lor**, Earl of. See David LEYD GEORGE.
- Du Gard** (dū gār), Ro'ker' (rō'zhā') Mar'tin' (mār'tān'), 1881- . Fr. nov.
- Du Gues'clin'** (dū gē'klān'), Ber'trand' (bēr'trānz), 1320?-1380. Constable of France.
- Du'ha'mel'** (dū'hāmēl'), Georges (zhōrzh), 1884- . Pseud. Denis' (dē-nē') Thé'venin' (thē'vān'). Fr. writer.
- Duke** (dūk), Benjamin Newton, 1855-1929, & his bro., James Buchanan, 1856-1925. Am. tobacco industrialists.
- Du'los** (dū'lōs), John Foster, 1849- . Am. lawyer & diplomat.
- Dumas'** (dū'mā; Angl. dōō-mā; dōō'mā), Alex'an'dre (ā'lēx'ān'dr), 1802-1870. Dumas père (pār). Fr. nov. & dram.  
 —, Alexandre, 1824-1895. Dumas fils (fīls). Fr. nov. & dram.

- du Mau'ri-er** (dū mō'rī-ē; Fr. dū mō'ryē), Daphne, 1907--  
Granddaughter of George. Eng. nov.  
— George Louis Pal-mel-la (pāl-mē'lā) Bus'son' (bū'sōn'), 1834-1896. Brit. artist & nov.
- Dumou'ries'** (dū'mō'ryē), Charles Fran'çois' (frā'nswā'), 1739-1823. Fr. gen.
- Dunant'** (dū'nān'), Jean Hen'ri' (jā'n'rē'), 1828-1910. Swiss philanthropist; founder of Red Cross.
- Dun-bar** (dūn'bār), Paul Laurence, 1872-1906. Am. poet.
- Dun-bar'** (dūn-bār'), William, 1460?-1520. Scot. poet.
- Dun-can** (dūn-kān), Isadora, 1878-1927. Am. dancer.
- Dun-das'** (dūn-dās'), Henry, 1742-1811. 1st Viscount Melville and Baron Dun'gra (dūn-grā). Brit. statesman.
- Dun-lap'** (dūn-lāp'; dūn'lāp), John Boyd (bōid), 1840-1921. Scot. inventor.
- Dun-more'** (dūn-mōr'), 4th Earl of, 1732-1809. John Murray. Scot. colonial administrator in Am.
- Dunne** (dūn), Fin'ley (fīn'lē) Peter, 1867-1936. Am. humorist.
- Du'nois'** (dū'nois'), Jean, Comte (kōnt), 1403?-1408. The Bastard of Orléans' (ōrlē'āns'; Angl. ōrlē'ānz). Fr. gen.
- Dun-say'** (dūn-sā'n'), 18th Baron, 1878--. Edward John Morel-ton (mōr'tēn) Drax (drāks) Plum'kett (plūm'kēt, -kēt); Lord Dun-sany. Irish poet & dram.
- Duns Scot'tus** (dūnz skō'tūs), John, 1265?-1308. Scot. scholastic theolog.
- Dun'stan** (dūn'stān), Saint, 925?-984. Archbishop of Canterbury (961).
- Du'pleix'** (dū'plēks'; Angl. dū-plēks', -plāks'), Marquis Jo'seph' (zhō-zēf') Fran'çois' (frā'nswā'), 1697-1763. Fr. colonial administrator in India.
- Du'ples'sis-Mor'nay'**. See Philippe de MORNAY.
- Du Pont** (dū pōn'; Angl. dū pōnt'), E'leu'thère' (ā'lō'tār') Iré'née' (ēr'ānē'), 1771-1834. Son of P. S. Du Pont de Nemours. Am. (Fr.-born) industrialist.
- Samuel Francis, 1803-1865. Nephew of prec. Am. admiral.
- Du Pont de Ne-mours'** (dū pōn' dē nē-mōr'; Angl. dū pōnt' dē nē-mōr'), Pierre Sa'mu-el' (sā'mū-ēl'), 1730-1817. Fr. econ. & statesman.
- Du'pré'** (dū'prē'), Jules, 1811-1889. Fr. painter.
- Du'quesne'** (dū'kān'; Angl. dū-kān'), Marquis A'bra'hām' (ā'brā-ām'), 1610-1688. Fr. naval officer.
- Du-rant'** (dū-rānt'), William James, 1885--. Am. educ. & writer.
- Dur'er** (dūr'er), Albrecht (āl'brēkt), 1471-1528. Ger. painter & engraver.
- D'Ur'ley** (dūr'lē'), Thomas, 1653-1723. Eng. song writer & dram.
- Du'roc'** (dū'rōk'), Cé'raud' (zhā'rōf') Chris'tophe' (krēs'tōf') Mi'chel' (mē'shēl'), 1772-1813. Duc (dūk) de Fri'ulā (dē frē'oolē; frē'oolē). Fr. gen. under Napoleon.
- Du'ry'** (dū'rī-ē'), Vic'tor' (vēk'tōr'), 1811-1804. Fr. hist.
- Du'se** (dū'sē'), E'le-o-no'ra' (ā-lā-ō-nō'rā), 1859-1924. Ital. actress.
- Du'tra** (dū'trā), Eu-rí-co' (ā-ō-rē'kō) Gas-par' (gās-pār'), 1885--. Brazilian gen.; pres. of Brazil (1946--).
- Du'val'** (dū'vāl'), Paul, 1850?-1906. Pseud. Jean Lor'stan' (lō'rān'). Fr. author.
- Du've-neck** (dū'vē-nēk), Frank, 1848-1919. Orig. Frank Deck'er (dēk'ēr). Am. artist.
- Dvo'rák** (dvōrzhāk), An'ton (ān'tōn), 1841-1904. Czech composer.
- Dwight** (dwīt), Timothy, 1752-1817. Am. clergyman; pres., Yale U. (1795-1817).
- Timothy, 1828-1916. Grandson of prec. Am. clergyman; pres., Yale U. (1886-98).
- Dyos** (dis), Alexander, 1798-1860. Scot. editor.
- Dy'er** (dī'ēr), John, 1700?-1758. Brit. poet.
- Dyk'stra** (dīk'strā), Clarence Addison, 1883-1950. Am. educ.; pres., U. of Wisconsin (1937-45).
- Dzer-zhin'ski** (dy'r-zhēn'skī), Fe'līks' (fē'līlyks) Ed-mund'do-vich (ēd-mōnd'dō-vyčh), 1877-1926. Russ. polit.

## E

- Eads** (ēdz), James Buchanan, 1820-1887. Am. engineer.
- Ea'ker** (ā'kēr), Ira Clarence, 1896--. Am. aviator & gen.
- Eames** (ēnz), Emma, 1895--. Am. soprano.
- Earhart** (ēr'hārt), Amelia, 1898-1937. Am. aviator.
- Early** (ēr'lī), Ju'bal (jū'bāl) Anderson, 1816-1894. Am. Confed. gen.
- East'man** (ēst'mān), George, 1854-1932. Am. inventor & industrialist.
- Max For'es-ter (fōr'ēs-tēr; -fā-tēr), 1883--. Am. editor & writer.
- Ea'ton** (ē'tān), Theophilus, 1500-1658. Eng. colonial administrator in Am.; gov. of New Haven colony (1638-58).
- Walter Prich'ard (prich'ārd), 1878--. Am. author & educ.
- E'bert** (ē'bērt), Fried'rich (frē'drīk), 1871-1925. Ger. polit.; pres. of the Reich (1910-25).
- Ee'cles** (ē'kēlz), Mar'ti-ner (mār'tī-nēr) Stoddard, 1890--. Am. banker & econ.
- E'che-ga-ray'** (ē'chā-gā-rā'ē ē ē'ē-thū-gēr'rē), Jo-se'f' (hō-shēf'), 1832-1916. Span. dram.
- Eck** (ēk), Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān), 1486-1543. Orig. surname May'er' (mā'ēr). Ger. R.C. theolog.
- Eck'er-mann** (ēk'ēr-mān), Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān) Pe'ter (pē'tēr), 1762-1854. Ger. writer.
- Eck'hart** (ēk'hārt), Eck'ard, Eck'ard, or Eck'ard (ēk'hārt), or Eck'ard' (ēk'ē'hārt), Jo-hann'es' (yō'hān'sē; -sē), 1260?-1327. Ger. Dominican theolog.; founder of Ger. mysticism.
- E'dding-ton** (ēd'ing-tān), Sir Arthur Stanley, 1882-1944. Eng. astron.
- E'ddy** (ēd'ī), Mary Morse, 1821-1910. Nee Baker. Founder of the Christian Science Church.
- E'den** (ē'dēn), (Robert) Anthony, 1897--. Eng. statesman.
- Edge'worth** (ēj'wōrth; -wērth), Maria, 1767-1849. Brit. nov.
- Ed'in-burgh**, Duke of. See under PENN.
- Ed'i-son** (ēd'ī-sōn), Thomas Al'va (ālvā), 1847-1931. Am. inventor.
- Ed'mund** (ēd'mūnd) or **Ed'mund** (ā-s. ā'd-mōnd) II, 990?-1016. Iron-side' (ī'rōn-sīd'). King of the Eng. (1016).
- Ed'ward** (ēd'wērd). Name of 8 post-Norman Eng. (Brit.) kings; I, 1239-1307 (reigned 1272-1307). Long'shanks' (lōng'shāngks').
- II, 1284-1327 (reigned 1307-27).
- III, 1312-1377 (reigned 1327-77).
- IV, 1442-1483 (reigned 1461-70; 1471-83).
- V, 1470-1483 (reigned 1483).
- VI, 1537-1553 (reigned 1547-53). Son of Henry VIII & Jane Seymour.
- VII, 1841-1910 (reigned 1901-10). Albert Edward; son of Victoria.
- VIII, 1894-- (reigned 1936; abdicated). Duke of Wind'sor (wīn'zēr); son of George V.
- 1330-1376. The Black Prince; son of Edward III. Prince of Wales.
- or **Ed'ward** (ā-s. ā'd-wārd), 1002?-1066. The Confessor. King of the Eng. (1042-66).
- Ed'wards** (ēd'wērd), Jonathan, 1703-1758. Am. theolog.
- Ed'win** (ēd'wīn) or **Ed'wīne** (ā'd-wīnē), 585?-633. King of Northumbria (617-633).
- Eg'bert** (ēg'bērt), 775?-839. King of the West Saxons (802-839) & 1st king of the Eng. (828-839).
- Eg'gle-ston** (ēg'lē-stān), Edward, 1837-1902. Am. writer.
- George Cary, 1830-1911. Bro. of Edward. Am. writer.
- Eg'mont**, d' (dēk'mōnt, Angl. dēk'mōnt, -mōnt), La'mo'ral' (lā'mō-rāl'), Comte (kōnt), 1522-1598. Flem. gen. & statesman.
- Eh'ren-burg** (ā'rēn-bōrk), Il'ya' (īl'yā') Gri-gōr'ievich (grī'l-gōr'yē vyčh), 1891--. Russ. writer.
- Ehr'lich** (ār'līk), Paul (poul), 1854-1915. Ger. bacteriol.
- Eh'chel-ber'ger** (ē'kēl-bōr'gēr), Robert Lawrence, 1886--. Am. gen.
- Eis'tel** (ē'isēl; Angl. V'īl), A'lex'an'dre' (ā'lēk'sān'dr') Gus'tave' (gūs-tāv'), 1832-1923. Fr. engineer.
- Eijk'man** (ēik'mān), Chris'ti-aan (krīs'tī-ān), 1856-1930. Du. hygienist.
- Ei'n'stein** (īn'stīn; Ger. īn'shtīn), Al'bert (āl'bērt; Ger. ālbērt), 1879--. Am. (Ger.-born) physicist.
- Eint'ho'ven** (īnt'hō'vēn), Wīl'em (vī'lēm), 1800-1927. Du. physiol.
- Ei'sen-ho'wer** (ī'zēn-hō'ēr), Dwight David, 1890--. Am. gen. of the army; pres., Columbia U. (1948--).
- Ela-gab-a-lus**. See HELIOGABALUS.
- El'don** (ēldōn), 1st Earl of, 1751-1838. John Scott. Eng. jurist.
- El'e-anor** (ēl'ē-nēr) or **A'qu'i-taine'** (āk'wī-tān'; āk'wī-tān'; Fr. ā'kū-tān'), 1122?-1204. Queen of Louis VII of France (divorced 1152) and of Henry II of Eng.
- of **Cast'le** (kās'tēl'), d. 1290. Queen of Edward I of Eng.
- of **Pro'vence'** (prō'vīns'), d. 1291. Queen of Henry III of Eng.
- El'gar** (ēl'gēr; -gār), Sir Edward, 1857-1934. Eng. composer.
- El'iot** (ēl'īt; ēl'yīt), Charles William, 1834-1926. Am. educ.; pres., Harvard U. (1869-1900).
- George, 1810-1880. Pseud. of Mary Ann (or Marian) Evans. Eng. nov.
- Sir John, 1562-1632. Eng. statesman.
- John, 1604-1690. Apostle of the Indians. Am. clergyman & missionary.
- Thomas Stearns (stērnz), 1858--. Brit. (Am.-born) poet & critic.
- El'iz-a-beth** (ēl'iz-ā-bēth) I, 1533-1603. Dau. of Henry VIII & Anne Boleyn. Queen of Eng. (1558-1603).
- II, 1926--. Elizabeth Al'ex'an'dra (āl'ēg-zān'drā; āl'ēg; Brit. also zān'-) Mary; dau. of George VI; wife of Prince Philip; mother of Prince Charles (b. 1948), heir apparent. Queen of Gr. Britain (1952--).
- 1596-1662. Queen of Heats. Queen of Frederick V of Bohemia.
- 1900--. Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon (bōw-lī'ōn). Queen of George VI of Gr. Britain.
- 1843-1916. Pseud. Car'men sē'l'va (Romanian kār'mēn sēlvā; Ger. kār'mēn zūlvā; Angl. kār'mēn ālvā). Queen of Romania, & writer.
- Pseud. of Countess Elizabeth Mary RUSSELL.
- Fe'tro'vna (py'trōv'nā), 1709-1762. Empress of Russia (1741-62).
- El'len-bor'ough**, 1st Baron. See under LAW.
- El'l-ott** (ēl'ōt; ēl'yōt), Maxine, 1871-1940. Pseud. of Jessie Der'mot (dōr'mōt). Am. actress.
- El'lis** (ēl'is), Alexander John, 1814-1890. Orig. surname Sharpe (shārp). Eng. philologist.
- (Henry) Have'lock (hāv'lōk; -lōk), 1859-1930. Eng. psychol. & writer.
- Ells'berg** (ēlz'bōrg), Edward, 1891--. Am. engineer & naval officer.
- Ells'worth** (ēlz'wōrth; -wērth), Lincoln, 1880--. Am. explorer.
- Oliver, 1745-1807. Am. jurist.
- El'man** (ēl'mān), Mī'scha (mē'shā), 1891--. Am. (Russ.-born) violinist.
- El'phin-stone** (ēl'fīn-stōn; Brit. -stīn), Mount-stu'art (mount-stū-ērt), 1770-1859. Brit. statesman in India.
- William, 1431-1514. Scot. bishop & statesman.
- El'y-ot** (ēl'īt; ēl'yōt), Sir Thomas, 1490?-1646. Eng. scholar & diplomat.
- El'ze-vir** (ēl'zē-vīr; -vēr) or **El'ze-vier** (ēl'zē-vēr). Family of Du. printers, including esp. Louis, 1540?-1617, his son Bonaventure, 1583-1652, and his grandson Abraham, 1602?-1652.
- Em'er-son** (ēm'ēr-sōn), Ralph Waldo, 1803-1882. Am. essayist & poet.
- Em'met** (ēm'ēt; -īt), Robert, 1778-1803. Irish nationalist & rebel; hanged.
- Em'mons** (ēm'mānz), De-los' (dē-lōz') Carleton, 1888--. Am. gen.
- Em-ped'o-cles** (ēm-pēd'ō-klēz), 5th cent. a.c. Greek philos. & states-

- En'de-cott, En'di-cott** (en'di-küt), John, 1580?-1665. Colonial gov. of Massachusetts.
- Eng'els** (Eng'ls), Friedrich (fr'ed'rik), 1820-1895. Ger. socialist; collaborator with Karl Marx.
- En-ver' Pa-shah** (en-ver' pä-shä'), 1881?-1922. *Enver Bey* (bä). Turk soldier & polit.
- E-pam'non-das** (e-päm'non'däs), 418?-382 B.C. Theban gen. & statesman.
- Ep'i-to-leus** (ep'ik-tö'läs), 1st-2d cent. A.D. Greek Stoic philos. in Rome.
- Ep'i-con'tus** (ep'ik-tö'rus), 342?-270 B.C. Greek philos.
- Ep'stein** (ep'stän), Jacob, 1880-1945. Am. sculptor.
- E-ras'mus** (e-räz'mäs), Des'i-de'r-ius (däs'ti-dēr'ūs), 1466?-1536. Ger/hard (kär'härt) Ger/hard's (kär'härts; kär'härts) or *Geert* (käit) Geerts (käits). Du. scholar.
- E-ra-to-the-nos** (e-rä-tös'thē-nēs), 3d cent. B.C. Greek astron. & geographer.
- Erick'mann'-Oth'-ri-an'** (erik'män'shā'trē'nän'). Joint pseud. of *E'mile* (ä'mäl') *Erickmann*, 1822-1890, and *A'lex'an'dre* (ä'lik-sän'dr') *Chatman*, 1826-1890. Fr. authors.
- Erl'ic** (er'lik; ēr', Norw. ä'r'ik), 10th cent. *The Red*. Norw. navigator; explored Greenland coast.
- Erl'o-son** (er'lik-sön), Leif (läv); *Old Norse* *Leifr Eiríksson*, fl. 1000. Son of *Erl'ic the Red*. Norw. mariner; disc. "Vinland."
- Erl'o-son** (er'lik-sön), *Sued.* *Erl'ik-sön*, John, 1803-1880. Am. (Swed.-born) engineer & inventor.
- E-ri-g'e-na** (e-rig'e-nä), Jo-han'nes (jō'hän'ez; ʒə) Sco'tus (skō'tüs), 815?-877. Scot.-Irish(?) philos. & theol.
- Erl-an'-der** (er-län'dēr), Ta'ge (täg'e) Frit'hiof (frīt'yōf), 1901-1967. Swed. polit.
- Erl'ang'er** (er'läng'er), Joseph, 1874-1948. Am. physiol.
- Erl'en-mey'er** (er'län-mēr), E'mil (ē'mäl'), 1825-1909. Ger. chem.
- Erl'kine** (er'kän), John, 1695-1768. Scot. jurist.
- John, 1871-1948. Am. educ. & writer.
- E-rvine** (er'vün), St. John (Brit. sln'jün) Greer (grēr), 1833-1914. Irish dram. & nov.
- E-zer'-ber-gor** (ēz'er'ber'gēr), Mat-thi'as (mä'thē'äs), 1875-1921. Ger. statesman.
- E-se'nin** (yē-sē'nin), Ser-gei' (sēr-gē'i) A-lek-san'dro-vich (ä-lēk-sän'drō'vich), 1805-1925. Russ. poet.
- E-spar-to-ro** (ēspar-tä'rō), Bal-do-me'r'o (bäl'dō-mär'ō), 1792-1879. Con'de (kōn'dä) de Lu'-cha'na (thä löö-chä'nä). Span. gen. & statesman.
- E-sque-me-ling** (ēskwē'mē'ling). See EXQUEMELIN.
- E-sen-que** (ēsen'kē), Count Hans (hans) Hen'rik (hēn'rik), 1755-1824. Swed. field marshal & statesman.
- E-ssex**, 2d Earl of. See DEVENEX.
- E-staing', d'** (dēs'tän'), Comte (kōnt) Jean Bap'tiste' (bä'tistē') Charles Hen'ri (än'rē') Hec'tor' (ēk'tör'), 1729-1794. Fr. admiral.
- E'ste** (ēstē), Ital. princely family, beginning with *Al-ber'to* (ä-lbēr'tō) *de A-zo* 11 (ad'äzō), 900-1097, and ending with *Er-co-le III* (ē'r-kō-lä) *Ri-nal'do* (rē-näl'dō), 1727-1803.
- E-sten-ha'y'** (ēstēr'hä'y'), Ma'rie (mä'rē') Charles Fer'di'nand' (fēr'dē'nän') Wal'sin' (väl'sän'), 1847-1923. Fr. army officer.
- E-stienne'** (ēstyē'nē) or **E'tienne'** (ētyē'nē), Fr. family of printers and bookdealers, including esp. Hen'ri (ä'n'rē'), d. 1520, his son Ro'bert' (rō'bēr'), 1503-1559, and Robert's son Hen'ri II, 1528?-1598.
- E-sti-mé'** (ēstēmā'), Du'mar'sais' (dumär'säz'), 1900-1967. Pres. of Haiti (1946-1956).
- E-s'tour-nelles' de Oons'tant', d'** (dēs'tōörnēllēs dē kōns'tän'), Baron Constant de Re-becque' (dē rē'bēk'), 1852-1924. *Paul* (pōl) Hen'ri' (än'rē') Ben'ja'min' (bän'zhä'män') Bal'uat' (bäl'üä'). Fr. diplomat & polit.
- E-thel-bert** (ēth'el-bēr't) or **E'thel-bert** (ēth'el-bēr't), 552?-610. King of Kent.
- E-thel-red** (ēth'el-rēd) or **E'thel-red** (ēth'el-rēd) II, 908?-1016. *The Unready*. King of Eng. (978-1016).
- E-th'er-oge** (ēth'er-jē), Sir George, 1035?-1601. Eng. dram.
- Euck'en** (ēük'en), Ru'dolf (rōd'ölft) Chri'stoph (krīs'tōf), 1846-1926. Ger. philos.
- Euclid** (ēukl'id), fl. ab. 300 B.C. Greek geometer.
- Eu-gene'** (ē-jēn'; ē'jēn) or **Eu-gène'** (ō'zhän'; ü-), 1603-1738. *Fran'-cois'* (frän'swä') *Eugène de Sa-vois'-Carri-gnan'* (dē sä'vwä'kä'rē'nyän'), Prince of Savoy & Austrian gen.
- Eu-gé-nie'** (ō'zhē'nē; ü-), 1826-1920. *Eugénie Marie de Mont'i-jo de Gus-mán'* (thä mön-tē'jö thä göstōm-än'). Wife of Napoleon III. Empress of the Fr. (1853-71).
- Euler** (ö'ler), Le'on-hard (lā'ön'härt), 1707-1783. Swiss math. & physicist.
- Eul'er-Chel'pin, von** (än ö'ler-kē'l'pän), Hans Au'gust (ou'gōst) Si'mon (sēmōn), 1873-1948. Swed. (Ger.-born) chem.
- Eu-rip'i-dēs** (ē-rip'i-dēs), 480?-240 B.C. Greek dram.
- Eus-dan** (üz'dän), Laurence, 1688-1730. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1718-30).
- Eu-se-bius of Cae'sa-re'a** (ē-sē'yūs, sē'zä-rē'ä; sē'zä; sē'zä-), 260?-340. Theol. & church hist.
- Eu-sta'chio** (ē-süt'shō; ü-), Bar'tolom-me'o (bär'tō-lōm-mä'ō), 1524?-1574. Lat. *Eusebius* (ē-sē'yūs). Ital. anatomist.
- Ev'ans** (ēv'än), Sir Arthur John, 1851-1941. Eng. archaeologist.
- , Herbert Mc-Lean' (mäk-län'), 1882-1967. Am. anatomist & embryologist.
- , Mau'rice (mör'is), 1901-1967. Eng. actor.
- , Rob'tey (rōb'tē) Dun'geli-son (düng'el-sön), 1946-1992. Am. admiral.
- , Ru'dolph (rōd'ölft), 1878-1967. Am. sculptor.
- Ev'arts** (ēv'erts), William Maxwell, 1818-1901. Am. lawyer & statesman.
- Ev'att** (ēv'ät), Herbert Vere (vēr), 1894-1967. Australian lawyer & statesman.
- Eve'lyn** (ēv'lin), John, 1620-1706. Eng. diarist.
- Ev'er-ett** (ēv'er-ēt; -it; ēv'rēt; -rit), Edward, 1704-1865. Am. clergyman & statesman.
- E'vill** (ē'vil; -vül), Sir Douglas Claude Strathern' (strä-thēr'n'; strä-thür'n'), 1802-1887. Brit. air marshal.
- E'wald** or **E'vald** (ē'vül), Jo-han'nes (yō'hän'ēs), 1743-1781. Dan. poet & dram.
- E'well** (ē'ül), Richard Stod'dert (stōd'trēt), 1817-1872. Am. Confed. gen.
- E'xque-me-lin'** (ēks'kēm-län'), A'lex'an'dre (ä'lik'sän'dr') O'th'vier' (öt'hvēr'), 1045?-1707. Fr. pirate, surgeon, & author.
- Eyck, van** (vän ik), Hu'bert (hüb'ēr't) or Huy'brecht (hüb'brēkt), 1360?-1426, and his bro. Jan (yän), 1370?-1440. Flem. painters.
- E-zek'i-el** (ē-zēk'yēl; ē-zä'kē'l), Moses Jacob, 1844-1917. Am. sculptor.
- Fa-bi-us** (fä'bī-üs; fä'b'yūs), d. 203 B.C. *Quin'tus* (kwīn'tūs) *Fabius Max'i-mus* (mäk'sf-mūs) *Ver'u-co'sus* (vē'r'ü-kō'süs; vē'r'ö-ö-) *Cune-iator* (küng-k-ä'tēr; -tör). Rom. gen. against Hannibal.
- Fa'bre** (fä'brē), Jean Hen'ri (än'rē'), 1823-1915. Fr. entomologist.
- Fad'i-man** (fä'di-män), Chilton, 1904-1967. Am. writer & editor.
- Fah'ren-heit** (fä'rēn-hīt; Angl. fä'r'n-), Ga'briel (gä'brē'l) De'ni-el (dē'nē'l), 1686-1736. Ger. physicist.
- Fair'banks** (fä'rblängks), Douglas, 1883-1939. Am. actor.
- Fair'fax** (fä'r'fäks), Thomas, 3d Baron, 1612-1671. Eng. gen.
- , Thomas, 6th Baron, 1692-1782. Proprietor in Virginia.
- Fai'sal** (fä'säl) or **Fel'sal** (fē'säl) or **Fel'sul** (fē'sül) I, 1885-1933. King of Syria (1920) and Iraq (1921-33).
- II, 1935-1958. King of Iraq (1930-1958).
- Fa-lle'-ri** (fä-lä'rē) or **Fa-lle'-ro** (-rō), Ma-ri'no (mä-rē'nō), 1278?-1355. Doge of Venice (1354-55).
- Fal'ken-hau'sen, von** (fön fäl'kēn-hou'zēn), Baron Lu'dwig (lōd'yūk, lōd'v-), 1844-1936. Ger. gen.
- Fal'ken-hayn, von** (fön fäl'kēn-hin), E'rich (ēr'ik), 1861-1922. Ger. gen.
- Fal'ken-horst, von** (fön fäl'kēn-hōrst), Ni'ko-läus (nē'kō-lä'ūs; nē'kō-lō'sus), 1846?-1907. Ger. gen.
- Falk'nor** (fōk'nēr), William, 1807-1887. Orig. *Faulk'ner* (fōk'nēr). Am. nov.
- Fal'la, de** (dä fäl'lyü), Ma-nuel' (mä-nwē'l'), 1876-1946. Span. composer.
- Fal'tières'** (fä'ltyēr'), Clé'ment' (klē'män') Armand, 1841-1931. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1906-13).
- Fan'eul** (fän'l, fän'yäl; -ü-l; old-fashioned, fän'ül), Peter, 1700-1743. Am. merchant.
- Far'a-day** (fä'rä-dä; -dī), Michael, 1791-1867. Eng. chem. & physicist.
- Fa-r'i-na** (fä-rē'nä), Sal'va-to're (sä'l'vä-tō'rē), 1846-1918. Ital. nov.
- Fa-ri-nac'ci** (fä-rē-nä'tchē), Ro-ber'to (rō'bēr'tō), 1892-1945. Ital. Fascist polit.
- Far'man'** (fär'män'), Hen'ri' (än'rē'), 1874-1934. Fr. pioneer aviator & airplane manul.
- Far'mer** (fär'mēr), Fannie Merritt, 1857-1915. Am. cookery expert.
- Far-ne'se** (fär-nä'sä), A'les-san'dro (ä-lēs-sän'drō), 1545-1592. Duke of *Par'ma* (pärmä; Ital. -mä) Ital. gen. in Span. service.
- Far'nol** (fär'nöl), (John) Jef'tery' (jēf'tēr; jēf'tēr-), 1878-1967. Eng. nov.
- Far-rouk' I**. See FARUK I.
- Far'quhar** (fär'kwēr; -kēr), George, 1678-1707. Brit. dram.
- Far-ra-gut** (fär'ä-güt), David Glasgow, 1801-1870. Am. admiral.
- Far'rand** (fär'ränd), Livingston, 1867-1939. Am. educ.; pres., Cornell U. (1921-37).
- Far'rar** (fär'rär), Frederic William, 1831-1903. Eng. clergyman & writer.
- Far-rar'** (fä-rär'), Geraldine, 1882-1967. Am. soprano.
- Far'rell** (fär'rēd), James Thomas, 1904-1967. Am. nov.
- Fa-ruk' or Fa-rouk' I** (fä-rōk'), 1920-1952. King of Egypt (1936-1952).
- Fat'i-ma** (fä'ti-mä; in U.S., usu. fä-tē'mä), 606-632. Daw. of *Mohammed*.
- Faulk'ner**, William. See FALKNER.
- Fauco** (fōns), William Herbert Perry, 1859-1930. Am. clergyman; pres., Brown U. (1899-1929).
- Fauro** (fōr), Fran'çois' (frän'swä') Félix' (fē'lēks'), 1841-1899. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1895-99).
- Faust** (foust), Dr. Jo-hann' (yō'hän'; yō'hän), 1480?-1540. *Jo-han'nes* (jō'hän'ez; ʒə) *Faustus* (fō'stūs). Ger. magician & astrologer.
- Faus'ta** (fō'stä), 280-326. *Flavia Max-im'i-a-na* (mäk'sf-m'i-län'dä) *Fausta*. Wife of *Constantine the Great*. Rom. empress.
- Fawkes** (fōks; Brit. also fōks), Guy, 1570-1606. Eng. R.C. conspirator.
- Fay** (fä'y), Ber'nard' (bēr'när'), 1893-1967. Fr. hist.
- Fa'yolle'** (fä'yöl'), Ma'rie (mä'rē') E'mile' (ēmē'l'), 1852-1928. Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1921).
- Fech'nar** (fēk'nēr), Gu'stav (gōst'äf) The'o-dor (tē'ō-dōr), 1801-1887. Ger. physicist & psychol.
- Fel'sal** or **Fel'sul**. See FAISAL.
- Fell'tham** or **Fel'tham** (fēl'thäm), Owen, 1602?-1668. Eng. writer.
- Fé'me-lon'** (fēm'lōn'), Fran'çois' (frän'swä') de Sa'l'ignac' de La Mothe- (dē sä'lē'nyäk' dē lä mötē-), 1651-1715. Fr. prelate & writer.
- Feng Yü-huang** (fūng' yü'shē'äng), 1880-1948. *The Christian general*. Chin. gen.
- Fer'der** (fär'bēr), Edna, 1887-1967. Am. writer.
- Fer'di-nand** (fär'dē'nänd; -dä'änd; Ger. fēr'dē'nänt) I, 1503-1564. Holy Rom. emp. (1556-64).
- II, 1578-1637. King of Bohemia (1617-19) and of Hungary (1621-25); Holy Rom. emp. (1619-37).
- III, 1608-1657. King of Hungary (1625-55); Holy Rom. emp. (1637-57).
- I, 1861-1948. *Ma'zi-mi'li-an* (mäk'sē-mē'lē-än) *Kari Le'o-pold* (lā'ō-pōlt) *Mari'a* (mä-rē'ä). King of Bulgaria (1908-18).

- I, d. 1065. *The Great*. King of Navarre (1037-65); of Castile (1033); of León (1037); emp. of Spain (1056).  
 — V of Castile or II of Aragon, 1452-1516. *The Catholic*. King of Castile (1474-1504); of Aragon (1479-1516); of Naples (1504-10); founder of the Span. monarchy.  
 — VII, 1784-1833. King of Spain (1808; 1814-33).  
**Fe-riah-tah'** (fē-riah-tā'), Mo-ham'med (mō-ham'mād) Ka'sim (kā'sim), 1550?-1626. Pers. hist.  
**Fer'mat'** (dē fēr'mā'), Pierre, 1601-1665. Fr. math.  
**Fer'mi** (fār'mē), En-ri'co (ān-rē'kō), 1901-. Ital. physicist.  
**Fer-nān'des** (Span. fēr-nān'dāth; Angl. fēr-nān'dēs), Juan (Span. hwān; Angl. jōw'z'n), 1536?-1602. Span. navigator.  
**Fer-re-ro** (fār-rā'rō), Gugliel'mo (gōō-lyū'mō), 1871-1942. Ital. hist. & author.  
**Fer-ry'** (fēr'rē'), Jules Fran'çois' (frān'sawā') Ca'mille' (kā'mē'y'), 1832-1893. Fr. statesman; premier (1880-81; 1883-85).  
**Fes-sen-den** (fēs'n-dēn), William Pitt, 1806-1809. Am. polit.; secy. of the treas. (1864-65).  
**Fes'tus** (fēs'tūs), Por'cius (pōr'shē's; -shūs), d. ab. 62 A.D. Rom. procurator of Judea (58 or 60-62).  
**Feucht'wang'er** (foikt'vāng'ēr), Li'on (lē'ōn), 1884-. Ger. nov. & dram.  
**Feu'llet'** (fō'yē'tē'), Oc'tave' (ōk'tāv'), 1821-1890. Fr. nov. & dram.  
**Fey** (fī), E'mil (ē'mēl), 1888-1938. Austrian soldier & poet.  
**Fi'b-ber** (fē'b-ēr), Jo-han'n'es (yōō-hān'ēs), 1807-1928. Dan. pathologist.  
**Fich'te** (fīk'tē'), Jo-hann' (yōō-hān'; yō'hān) Gott'lieb (gōt'lēp), 1762-1814. Ger. philos.  
**Field** (fīld), Cyrus West, 1819-1892. Am. financier.  
 — Eugene, 1850-1895. Am. poet & journalist.  
 — Marshall, 1834-1906. Am. merchant.  
**Fiel'ding** (fēl'dīng), Henry, 1707-1754. Eng. nov.  
 — Sarah, 1710-1768. Sister of prec. Eng. writer.  
**Fie'n-ole**, da (dā fī'yō-lā), Gio-van'ni (jōō-vān'nē), 1337-1455. Fra. Angeli-co (frā ān-jē'lē-kō); orig. *Gu'ido* (gwē'dō) di *Pie'tro* (dē pē'trō). Ital. painter.  
**Figl** (fē'g'l), Le'o-pold (lā'ō-pōlt), 1902-. Austrian agrarian & polit.  
**Figue-ro'a, de** (thē fē'gā-rō'ā), Fran-cis'co (frān-thēs'kō), 1536?-1620. Span. poet.  
**Fill'more** (fīl'mōr), Mil'lard (mīl'ērd), 1800-1874. 13th pres. of the U. S. (1850-53).  
**Fin-lay'** (Span. fēn-lī'), Car'los (kā'r'lōs) Juan (hwān), 1833-1915. Cuban physician & biologist.  
**Fin'sen** (fīn's'n), Niels (nēls) Ry'berg (rū'bērg), 1860-1904. Dan. physician.  
**Fir-dan'si** (fīr-dou'sē) or **Fir-du'si** (-dōw'sē), 940?-1020. *Abul Qasim Manasur* or *Hasan*. Pers. epic poet.  
**Fis'cher** (fīsh'ēr), E'mil (ē'mēl), 1855-1919. Ger. chem.  
 — Hans, 1881-1945. Ger. chem.  
**Fish** (fīsh), Hamilton, 1808-1863. Am. statesman.  
**Fish-bein** (fīsh'bēn), Morris, 1889-. Am. physician & editor.  
**Fish'er** (fīsh'ēr), Dorothy, 1879-. *Dorothea Frances*, nee *Can'feld* (kān'fēld). Am. nov.  
 — Herbert Albert Lau'rens (ō'rēnz, -rēnz; lō'rēnz, -ēnz), 1865-1940. Eng. hist.  
 — Irving, 1867-1947. Am. econ.  
 — John Arbuthnot, 1841-1920. 1st Baron *Fisher* of *Kil'ver-stone* (kīl'ver-stōn). Brit. admiral.  
**Fiske** (fīsk), John, 1842-1901. Orig. *Edmund Fisk* (fīsk) *Green*. Am. philos. & hist.  
 — Minnie Mad'dern (mīd'ērn), 1865-1932. Nee *Da'vey* (dā'vī). Am. actress.  
**Fitch** (fīch), John, 1743-1708. Am. inventor.  
 — (William) Clyde, 1865-1909. Am. dram.  
**Fitz-Ger'ald** (fīts-jēr'ald), Edward, 1809-1883. Eng. poet & trans.  
**Fitz-ger'ald** (fīts-jēr'ald), Francis Scott Key (kē), 1800-1940. Am. nov.  
**Fitz-her'bert** (fīts-hēr'bērt), Maria Anne, 1756-1837. Nee *Smythe* (smīth; smīth). Wife of *George IV* of Eng.  
**Flagg** (flāg), James Montgomery, 1877-. Am. painter, illustrator, & writer.  
**Flag'stad** (flāg'stād), Kir'sten (kā'sh't'n, kā'r'st'n), 1895-. Norw. soprano.  
**Fla-min'i-us** (flā-mīn'tē-ūs), Ga'ius (gā'yūs; gī'yūs), d. 217 B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman.  
**Flam'marion'** (flā'mā'ryōn'), (Nī'co'las [nē'kō'lās]) Ca'mille' (kā'mē'y'), 1842-1925. Fr. astron. & writer.  
**Flan'a-gan** (flān'a-gān; -l-gān), Edwārd Joseph, 1886-1948. Am. (Irish-born) R.C. priest & founder of Boys Town.  
**Flan'din'** (flān'dān'), Pierre E'tienne' (ē'tyēn'), 1889-. Fr. lawyer; premier (1934-35).  
**Flau'bert'** (flō'bēr'), Gus'tave' (gūs'tāv'), 1821-1880. Fr. nov.  
**Flax'man** (flāk'mān), John, 1755-1826. Eng. sculptor.  
**Fleck'er** (fēk'ēr), Herman James El'roy (ē'l'rōi), 1884-1915. Eng. poet.  
**Fleet'wood** (flēt'wōd), Charles, d. 1692. Eng. gen.  
**Flem'ing** (flēm'īng), Sir Alexander, 1881-. Brit. bacteriol.  
 — Sir John Ambrose, 1849-1945. Eng. electrical engineer.  
**Fleth'ch'er** (flēch'ēr), John, 1579-1625. Eng. dram.  
 — John Gould, 1886-1950. Am. poet & critic.  
**Fleu'ry, de** (dē flō'rē'), An'dré' (ān'drā') Her'cule' (ēr'kūl'), 1653-1743. Fr. cardinal & statesman.  
 — Claude (klōd), 1640-1723. Fr. ecclesiastical hist.  
**Flex'ner** (flēks'nēr), Simon, 1863-1946. Am. pathologist.  
**Flint** (flīnt), Austin, father, 1812-1886, and son, 1836-1915. Am. physicians.  
**Flo'res** (flō'rēs), Juan (hwān) Jo-sé' (hō-sā'), 1800-1864. Ecuadorian soldier; pres. of Ecuador (1830-35; 1839-45).  
 — Ve-nan'cio (bē-nān'syō), 1800-1868. Uruguayan soldier; pres. of Uruguay (1854-55; 1866-68).  
**Flo'roy** (flō'rōi), Sir Howard Walter, 1898-. Brit. pathologist.  
**Flo'rie** (flō'rē; in Eng., also flō'), John, 1553?-1625. Eng. lexicographer & trans.  
**Flo'tow, von** (fōn flō'tō), Baron Fried'rich (frē'drīk), 1812-1883. Ger. composer.  
**Foch** (fōsh), Fer'di'nand' (fēr'dē'nān'), 1851-1929. Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1918).  
**Fo'kine** (fō'kīn; Fr. fō'kēn), Mi'chel' (mē'shēl'), 1880-1942. Am. (Russ.-born) choreographer.  
**Fok'ker** (fōk'ēr), Anthony Herman Ge'rad (Du. xē'rārt), 1800-1939. Am. (Dut.-born) aircraft designer & builder.  
**Fo'ley** (fō'lē), John Henry, 1818-1874. Irish sculptor.  
**Fou'ck** (fōnk), René, 1804-. Fr. aviator.  
**Fon'tanne'** (fōn'tān'; Angl. fōn'tān'), Lynn (līn), 1887?- . Wife of *Alfred Lunt*. Am. (Eng.-born) actress.  
**Foot** (fōt), Andrew Hull, 1806-1863. Am. admiral.  
**Forbes-Rob'ert-son** (fōrb'rōb'ērt-s'n), Sir Johnston, 1853-1937. Eng. actor.  
**Ford** (fōrd), Ford Mad'ox (mād'ōks), 1873-1939. Orig. *Hue'ffer* (hūf'ēr). Eng. author.  
 — Henry, 1863-1947. Am. automobile manuf.  
 — John, 1586?-after 1638. Eng. dram.  
 — Paul Leices'ter (lē's'tēr), 1805-1902. Am. hist. & nov.  
**For'es-ter** (fōr's-tēr; -s-tēr), Cecil Scott, 1899-. Eng. nov.  
**For'est** (fōr'st; -st), Edwin, 1806-1872. Am. actor.  
 — Nathan Bedford (bēd'fērd), 1821-1877. Am. Confed. gen.  
**For'ster** (fōr's-tēr), James Vincent, 1820-1940. Am. banker; 1st U. S. secy. of defense (1947-49).  
**For'ster** (fōr's-tēr), Edward Morgan, 1879-. Brit. nov.  
**For-syth'** (fōr-sīth'), John, 1870-1841. Am. statesman.  
**Fos'dick** (fōs'dīk), Harry Emerson, 1878-. Am. clergyman.  
**Fos'ter** (fōs'tēr), Stephen Collins, 1826-1864. Am. song writer.  
 — William Zeb'u-lon (zē'b'u-lōn), 1881-. Am. Communist.  
**Fou'cault'** (fōw'kōl'), Jean Ber'nard' (bēr'nār') Lé'on' (lā'ōn'), 1819-1868. Fr. physicist.  
**Fou'qué'**. See *La Motte Fouqué*.  
**Fou'quet'** or **Fou'que'** (fōw'kē'), Nī'co'las' (nē'kō'lās'), 1615-1680. Fr. superintendent of finance.  
**Fou'quier-Tin-vill'** (fōw'kyā'tān'vīl'), An'toine' (ān'twān') Quen'tin' (kwan'tān'), 1746-1795. Fr. polit.  
**Four-drin'ter** (fōōr-drīn'tēr), Henry, 1766-1854, and his bro. Sea'ly (sē'ly), d. 1847. Eng. papermakers & inventors.  
**Fou'rier'** (fōw'rīēr'), Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Charles, 1772-1837. Fr. social & reformer.  
**Four'nier d'Albe** (fōōr'nyū dāl'bē), Edmund Edward, 1868-1933. Eng. physicist.  
**Fowl'er** (foul'ēr), Henry Watson, 1858-1933. Eng. lexicographer.  
**Fox** (fōks), Charles James, 1749-1806. Eng. statesman & orator.  
 — Dixon Ryan (rī'z'n), 1887-1945. Am. educ. & hist.  
 — George, 1624-1691. Eng. preacher; founder of Society of Friends (Quakers).  
 — Henry, 1705-1774. 1st Baron *Holland* (hōl'ānd). Brit. statesman.  
 — John William, 1863-1919. *John Fox, Jr.*. Am. nov.  
**Foxe** (fōks), John, 1516-1567. Eng. martyrologist.  
 — or *Fox*, Richard, 1448?-1528. Eng. prelate & statesman.  
**Fra'go'nard'** (frā'gō'nār'), Jean Ho'noré' (jōō'nō'rē'), 1732-1806. Fr. painter & engraver.  
**France** (frāns; Angl. frāns), A'n'a'tole' (ā'nā'tōl'), 1844-1924. Pseud. of *Jacques* (zhak), *Andolte Fran'çois'* (frān'swā') *Thibault'* (tīb'ōt'). Fr. nov. & satirist.  
**Fran-ce'sca, del'a** (lā'lā frān-chēs'kā), Pie'tro (pyā'trō), 1420?-1492. *Piero del' Fran-ce'schi* (dē'frān-chēs'kē). Ital. painter.  
**Fran-ce'sca da Ri'mi-ni** (frān-chēs'kā dā rē'mē-nē), d. 1285? Ital. lady immortalized by Dante.  
**Fran'chet'** (frān'chēs') (frān'shē' dēs'prā'), Louis Fé'lix' (fē'līks') Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1856-1942. Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1921).  
**Fran'cis** (frān'sēs) I, 1404-1547. King of France (1515-47).  
 — II, 1768-1835. Last Holy Rom. emp. (1792-1800); emp. of Austria (as Francis I, 1804-35).  
 — Fer'di-nand, 1803-1914. Archduke of Austria; assassinated.  
 — Jo'seph I, 1803-1916. Emp. of Austria (1848-1916).  
 — of *As-sī'si* (ās-sē'sē; Ital. ās-sē'sē), Saint, 1182-1226. *Gio-van'ni* (jōō-vān'nē) *Fran-ce'sco* (frān-chēs'kō) *Ber-nar-do'ne* (bēr-nār-dō'nē). Ital. monk; founder of Franciscan order.  
 — of *Salos* (sāl; Fr. sāl), Saint, 1567-1622. Fr. R.C. bishop of Geneva.  
**Frank** (frānk), Cé'sar' (sē'sār') Au'guste' (ō'gūst'), 1822-1890. Belg.-Fr. organist & composer.  
 — (frānk), James, 1892-. Ger. physicist.  
**Frank'e** (frāng'kē), Kuo' (kōō'nō), 1855-1930. Am. (Ger.-born) hist. & educ.  
**Fran'co** (frāng'kō), Fran-cis'co (frān-thēs'kō), 1892-. *Francisco Pau-li'no* (pou-lē'nō) *Her-me-ne-gi'l'do* (ēr-mā-nā-hē'l'dō) *Te-o'du-lo* (tē-ō'thōō-lō) *Fran-co-Ba'ho-nan-de* (-vā's-mōn'dā). Span. gen. & dictator.  
**Frank** (frāngk), Glenn, 1887-1940. Am. educ.  
**Frank'furt'er** (frāng'fūr'tēr), Felix, 1882-. Am. (Austrian-born) jurist.  
**Frank'līn** (frāng'k'līn), Benjamin, 1706-1790. Am. statesman & philos.  
 — Sir John, 1786-1847. Eng. arctic explorer.  
**Franks** (frāngks), Sir Oliver Shewell (shōōl; shōō'ēl), 1905-. Eng. philos. & diplomat.  
**Fra'ser** (frā'sēr), Bruce Austin, 1888-. 1st Baron *Fraser* of *North Cape*. Brit. admiral.  
 — James Earle (ērl), 1876-. Am. sculptor.  
 — Peter, 1884-1950. N. Z. statesman; prime min. (1940-49).  
 — Simon, 1667?-1747. 12th Baron *Loval* (lōv'āt). Scot. Jacobite.  
**Fraun'ho'fer**, von (fōn froun'hō'fēr), Jo'seph (yō'sēf), 1787-1826. Bavarian optician & physicist.



- Fra'ser** (frá'sér), Sir James George, 1854-1941. Scot. anthropologist.
- Fré'chette'** (frá'shét'), Louis Ho'no'ré' (ó'nó'rá'), 1839-1908. Canadian journalist & poet.
- Fred'er-ick** (fréd'rik; fréd'ér-ik) I, 1123?-1190. *Frederick Bar'barossa* (bar'ba-ró'sá'). Holy Rom. emp. (1152-90).  
— II, 1194-1250. Holy Rom. emp. (1215-50); king of Sicily (1198-1212).  
— I, 1057-1713. King of Prussia (1701-13).  
— II, 1712-1780. *Frederick the Great*. King of Prussia (1740-80).  
— IX, 1899-. King of Denmark (1947-).
- Fred'er-ick Wil'liam** (wílf'yám), 1620-1688. *The Great Elector*. Elector of Brandenburg (1640-84).  
— Name of 4 kings of Prussia: I, 1688-1740 (reigned 1713-40); II, 1744-1797 (reigned 1786-47); III, 1770-1840 (reigned 1797-1840); IV, 1795-1861 (reigned 1840-61).
- Free'man** (fré'mán), Douglas Southall (sou'thól), 1886-. Am. editor & hist.  
— Edward Augustus, 1823-1902. Eng. hist.  
— Mary Eleanor, 1852-1930. *Nee Williams*. Am. writer.
- Fre'ling-huysen** (fré'ling-hí'z'n), Frederick Theodore, 1817-1885. Am. statesman.
- Free'mont** (fré'mónt), John Charles, 1813-1890. Am. gen. & explorer.
- Free'mstad** (frém'stád), Anna Olivia, 1872-. *Olive*. Am. (Swed.-born) soprano.
- French** (frénch), Alice, 1850-1934. *Pseud. Octave Than'et* (ók'táv thán'et; -tí). Am. nov.  
— Daniel Chester, 1850-1931. Am. sculptor.  
— John Den'ton (dén'tn; -tún) Pink'stone (píngk'stón; -stún), 1852-1925. 1st Earl of Y'pres (é'pr). Brit. field marshal.
- Fre-neau'** (fré-nó; fré'nó), Philip Mor'rin' (mó'rín'), 1752-1832. Am. poet.
- Free'nel'** (frá'nél'), Au'gus'tin' (ó'gús'tín') Jean, 1788-1827. Fr. physicist.
- Froid** (froit; *Angl. froid*), Sig'mund (sík'mónd; *Angl. síg'mónd*), 1856-1939. Austrian neurologist; founder of psychoanalysis.
- Froy'berg** (fró'yúrg), Sir Bernard Cyril, 1890-. N. Z. gen.
- Froy'cl'net'** (de (dè frá'sc'nét'), Charles Louis de Saulces (dè sòls'), 1828-1923. Fr. statesman; premier (1879-80; 1882, 1889; 1890-92).
- Frey'tag** (fré'tík), Gu'stav (gú's'táv), 1816-1895. Ger. nov., dram., & critic.
- Frick** (frík), Henry Clay, 1849-1919. Am. industrialist.
- Fried** (fré), Alfred Her'mann (hè'r'mán), 1864-1921. Austrian pacifist.
- Fro'bish-er** (fró'bísh-ér; fró'l'fsh'), Sir Martin, 1535?-1594. Eng. navigator.
- Froe'bel** or **Fró'hol** (fró'bél), Friedrich (fré'drík), 1782-1852. Ger. educ.
- Froh'man** (fró'mán), Charles, 1800-1915. Am. theatre manager.
- Frois'sart'** (frwá'sárt'; *Angl. frois'sart*), Jean 1333? 1400. Fr. chronicler.
- Front'e-nac'** (de (dè frónt'nák'; *Angl. frónt'nák*), Comte (kónt) de *Pal'l'uau'* (dè (dè pá'l'liú' wí), 1620-1698. *Louis de Bu-adé'* (dè bú-ád'). Fr. gen. & colonial administrator.
- Front** (frónt), Robert Lee, 1875-. Am. poet.
- Froude** (fróód), James Anthony, 1818-1894. Eng. hist.
- Fu-ad'** I (fú-ád'), 1868-1936. *Eng. Ahmed Fuad Pa'sha* (á'mád, pá'shā). Sultan (1917-22) & king (1922-30) of Egypt.
- Fuer'tes** (fú'r'té; *Span. fwér'tás*), Louis Agassiz, 1874-1927. Am. naturalist & illustrator.
- Ful'da** (fú'l'dá), Lu'dwig (lú'wí'fík; lú'wí'l'), 1862-1939. Ger. writer.
- Ful'ler** (fú'l'ér), Melville Wes'ton (wés'tón), 1833-1910. Am. jurist.  
— (Sarah) Margaret, 1810-1850. Marchioness *Os'so-la* (ós'só-lá). Am. critic & reformer.  
— Thomas, 1608-1661. Eng. divine & author.
- Ful'ton** (fú'l'tn; -tún), Robert, 1765-1815. Am. engineer & inventor.
- Funk** (fúngk), Cas'mír (káz't-mír), 1884-. Am. (Pol.-born) biochem.  
— (Fúngk), Isaac Kauff'man (kóf'mán), 1839-1912. Am. editor & publisher.  
— (Fúngk), Wal'ther (wá'l'tér), 1890-. Ger. journalist & econ.
- Fun'ston** (fún'stún), Frederick, 1865-1917. Am. gen.
- Fur'ness** (fú'r'nés; -nís), Horace Howard, father, 1833-1912, and son, 1865-1930. Am. Shakespearean scholars.
- Fur'ní-vall** (fú'r'ní-vál), Frederick James, 1825-1910. Eng. philologist.
- Ge'bo'riau'** (gá'bó'ryó'), É'mile' (é'mí'l'), 1835-1873. Fr. writer.
- Ge'brí-ló-witsch** (Angl. gá'brí-ló'vích; *Russ. gé-brí-ló'vích*), Ok'síp (ók'síp), 1878-1936. Russ. pianist & composer in Am.
- Gads'den** (gá'dz'dén), James, 1788-1858. Am. army officer & diplomat.
- Gad'ski** (gá'ts'kí), Jo-han'na (yó'hán-ná), 1872-1932. Ger. soprano.
- Gage** (gá), Thomas, 1721-1787. Brit. gen. & colonial gov. in Am.
- Gail-lard'** (gá'l-lárd'), David Du Bose (dú bó's; díó; dí), 1830-1913. Am. army officer & engineer.
- Gaines** (gáinz), Edmund Pen'dle-ton (pén'dí'l-tún), 1777-1849. Am. gen.
- Gains'borough** (gáinz'bó'r-ó; *esp. Brit., -bú-rú, -brú*), Thomas, 1727-1788. Eng. painter.
- Ga'ius** (gá'yús; gí'yús) or **Oa'ius** (kí'yús; kí'yús), 2d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist.
- Gai'ba** (gá'l'bá; gól'bá), Ser'vi-us (sárv'yú's) Sul'pi'ci-us (sú'l-písh'tí'ús; -písh'tí'ús), 5 s.c.p.-69 A.D. Rom. emp. (68-69).
- Gale** (gál), Zona, 1874-1938. Am. nov.
- Galen** (gá'l'n), ab. 130-ab. 200. Greek physician & writer.
- Ga'le-ri-us** (gá'l-érí'ús), d. 311. *Gai'us* (gá'yús; gí'yús) *Galerius Va-le'ri-us Ma-xím'i-a-nus* (vá-lérí'ús máksím'tí-án'ús). Rom. emp. (305-311).
- Ga'li-le'i'** (gá'lí-lá'í), Ga'li-le'o' (gá'lí-lá'b; *Angl. gá'lí-lé'ó*), 1564-1642. *Galileo*. Ital. astron. & physicist.
- Ge-lits'ky** (gú-lít's'kí), Kuz-na' (kú'z-yá-má'), 1898-. Russ. gen.
- Gal'land'** (gá'lán'), An'toine' (án'twán'), 1646-1715. Fr. orientalist & trans.
- Gal'i-la-tin** (gá'lí-lá-tín), (Abraham Al'fouse [ál'fó's; -fó's]) Albert, 1701-1849. Am. (Swiss born) financer & statesman.
- Gal'lau-del'** (gá'lá-dét'), Thomas Hopkins, 1787-1861. Am. teacher of the deaf & dumb.
- Gal'e-gos** (gá-yá'gós) *Freire* (fré'r-rá), Ró'mu-lo (ró'mó-ló), 1884-1916. Venezuelan nov., pres. of Venezuela (1948).
- Gal'i'l-Our'el** (gá'lí-lé-kó'ur'el; *Angl. gá'lí-lé-kó'ur'el*), A'me-li'ta (á'mé-lí'ta), 1880-. *Nee Galli*. Am. (Ital.-born) soprano.
- Gal'lie'ni'** (gá'lí-yá'ní'), Jo'seph' (zhó'sé'f) Sí'mon' (símón'), 1849-1916. Fr. gen. & colonial administrator.
- Gal'li-e-nus** (gá'lí-lé'nús), Pub'lí-us (púb'lí'ús) Li-ci'ní-us (lí-sín'yú's) Va-le'ri-a-nus (vá-lérí-án'ús) E'g-na'tí-us (ég-ná'shí'ús; -shí'ús), d. 208. Rom. emp. (253-268).
- Gal'tup** (gá'l'úp), George Horace, 1901-. Am. statistician.
- Gal'ois'** (gá'l'wá'), É'va-riste' (é'vá'ríst'), 1811-1832. Fr. math.
- Gals'worthy** (gól'swó'r'tí'), John, 1867-1933. Eng. nov. & dram.
- Galt** (gól), John, 1779-1839. Scot. nov.
- Gal'ton** (gól'tn; -tún), Sir Francis, 1822-1911. Eng. scientist.
- Gal'va'ni** (gá'l-vá'ní), Luí'gi (lú'jé'í) or A'l'oí'sio (á'ló'í'sí'ó), 1737-1798. Ital. physician & physicist.
- Gal'vez** (gá'l'vít'h; -vít'h), Jo'sé' (hó'sé') Mar'qués' (már-kés') de la So-no'ra (há'lá só-no'rá). Span. jurist & colonial administrator.
- Gal'way** (gá'l'wá'), 8th Viscount, 1882-1943. *George Vere* (vé'r) *Arundell Monck-ton-Ar-un-dell* (múngk'tún-á'r-un-dél). Brit. gen.; gov. gen. of N. Z. (1935-41).
- Ga'ma, da** (thá gá'má), Vas'co (vásh'kó), 1469?-1524. Port. navigator.
- Ga-mar'ra** (gá-má'r-rá), A'gu's-tín' (á'gús'tín'), 1785-1841. Peruvian gen.; pres. of Peru (1839-43; 1839-41).
- Gam-bet'ta** (gám-bét'tá; *Fr. gám'bét'tá*), Lé'on' (lé'on'), 1838-1882. Fr. lawyer & statesman.
- Ga'mo-lín'** (gám'lín'), Mau'rice' (má'rí's) Gus'tave' (gús'táv'), 1872-1902. Fr. gen.
- Gan'dhi** (gá'n'dí; *Angl. -dí*), Mo'h-an-das (mó'hán-dás) Ka'r-am-chand (ká'rám-chúnd'), 1869-1948. Ma-hat'ma (má-há't'má; *Angl. má-há't'má*) *Gandhi*. Hindu nationalist leader.
- Gar'a-mond** (gá'r-á-mónd; *Fr. gá'r-á-món'*), Claude (klód), d. 1561. Fr. typefounder.
- Gar'and** (gá'r'ánd), John Can'tius (kán'tsyú's), 1888-. Am. (Canadian-born) inventor.
- Gar-ci'a Gu-tér'ez** (gá'r-thé'í' gú't-yér'ráth), Anto'nio (án-tó'nyó), 1813-1894. Span. dram.
- Gar-ci'a Yá-guez** (gá'r-sá'á é'nyé'gús; *Angl. gá'r'shú, -shí'á, -sí'á*), Ca'ix'to (ká'í's[k]tó'), 1836?-1898. Cuban lawyer & revolutionist.
- Gar-ci'a Mo-re'no** (gá'r-sé'tá mó-ré'nó), Ga'brí-el' (gá'brí-el'), 1821-1875. Ecuadorian journalist; pres. of Ecuador (1861-66; 1869-75).
- Gar-ci'a-so de la Ve-ga** (gá'r-sé'l-á'só thá lá vé'gá), 1539?-1616. *El Inca* (él éng'ká). Peruvian hist.
- Gar'den** (gá'r'dín), Mary, 1877-. Am. (Scot.-born) soprano.
- Gar'dí-nér** (gá'r'dí'nér; gá'r'dín-ér), Samuel Kaw'son (ró's'n), 1829-1902. Eng. hist.  
— Stephen, 1833?-1555. Eng. prelate & statesman.
- Gar'field** (gá'r'fíld), James Abram, 1831-1881. 20th pres. of the U. S. (1881).
- Gar'í-bal'dí** (gá'r-í-bó'l'dí; -bá'l'dí; *Ital. gá'r-é-bá'l'dí*), Gu'se'p-pe (gú'sé'p'pá), 1807-1882. Ital. patriot.
- Gar'land** (gá'r'lánd), Hamlin, 1860-1940. Am. nov.
- Gar'ner** (gá'r'nér), John Nance (náns), 1868-. Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1933-41).
- Gar'nett** (gá'r'nét; -nít), Constance, 1862-1946. *Nee Black* (blák). Eng. trans.
- Gar'rick** (gá'r'ík), David, 1717-1779. Eng. actor.
- Gar'ri-son** (gá'r-rí'sn), Mabel, 1880-. Am. soprano.  
— William Lloyd, 1805-1879. Am. abolitionist.
- Gar'ros'** (gá'r'ró's), Ro'land' (ró'lán'), 1888-1918. Fr. aviator.
- Gar'shin** (gá'r'shín), Vse'volod (vsé'vó-ló) Mí-khá'í-lo-vich (mí'khi'á'í-ló-ví'ch), 1855-1888. Russ. writer.
- Gar'y** (gá'r'y), Elbert Henry, 1840-1927. Am. lawyer & industrialist.
- Gas'coigne** (gás'kóin), George, 1526?-1577. Eng. poet.
- Gas'kell** (gás'kél; kél), Elizabeth Cleg'horn (klég'hórn; 7-érn), 1810-1865. *Nee Ste'phen-son* (sté'vén'sn). Eng. nov.
- Gas'ser** (gá'sér), Herbert Spencer, 1888-. Am. physiol.
- Gas-set'**. See José ORTEGA y GASSET.
- Gates** (gáts), Horatio, 1728?-1800. Am. gen. in Rev.
- Gau'guin'** (gá'gú'n'), Eug'ène' (ó'zhán'; ú'-) Hen'ri' (hén'rí') Paul, 1848-1903. Fr. painter.
- Gauss** (gous), Karl Fried'rich (fré'drík), 1777-1855. Ger. math. & astron.
- Gau'ta-ma Bud'dha** (gá'r. gá'ó-tá-má bó'd'dá; *Angl. gou'tá-má bó'd'dá*), 603?-483 B.C. Orig. Prince *Sid-dhar'tha* (sí'd-dá'r'tá). Indian philos.; founder of Buddhism.
- Gau'tier'** (gá'tyá'), Thé'o'phile' (thé'ó'fí'l'), 1811-1872. Fr. author.
- Gay** (gá), John, 1685-1732. Eng. poet & dram.
- Gay-Lus-sac'** (gá'l-lú'sák'; *Fr. -lú'sák'*), Jo'seph' (zhó'sé'f) Louis, 1778-1850. Fr. chem. & physicist.
- Ge'ber** (Lá't. íb'ér), d. 721-786. Arab scholar.
- Ge'd'es** (géd'ís), Sir Eric Campbell, 1875-1937, & his bro., Sir Auch'-land (ók'lánd), 1879-. Eng. statesman.  
— (géd'és), Norman Bel (bél), 1893-. Am. designer.
- Ge'l'de** (gél'kí), Sir Archibald, 1835-1924. Scot. geologist.
- Ge-lée'** or **Ge'lée'**, Claude. See Claude LORRAINE.
- Ge-né't'** (zhé'nét), Ed'mond' (éd'món') Charles É'dou-ard' (é'dwá'r'). 1763-1834. Fr. diplomat in U. S.
- Gen'ghis Khan** (jéng'gís kán') or **Jen'ghis Khan** (jéng'gíz), 1162-1227. Mongol conqueror.
- Gen'se-ric** (jén's-érík; jén'-), d. 477. King of the Vandals (428-477).

- Gen-ti-le da Fa-ni-a-mo** (jân-ti'fâ dâ fâ-brê-s'â-nô), 1370?-1427. *Gentile da Fabriano* (mâs'sê). Ital. painter.
- Geet'troy of Mon'mouth** (jê'trî ùv môn'môth), 1100?-1184. Eng. ecclesiastic & chronicler.
- George** (jôrj), Saint, d. ab. 303. Christian martyr & patron saint of Eng.
- Name of 6 kings of Gr. Britain: **I**, 1600-1727 (reigned 1714-27); **II**, 1683-1760 (reigned 1727-60); **III**, 1738-1820 (reigned 1760-1820); **IV**, 1762-1830 (reigned 1820-30); **V**, 1805-1936 (reigned 1910-36); **VI**, 1895-1952 (reigned 1936-52).
- **I**, 1845-1912. King of Greece (1863-1913).
- **II**, 1890-1947. King of Greece (1922-23; 1935-47).
- David Lloyd. See **LLOYD GEORGE**.
- Harold Lee, 1893-. Am. gen.
- Henry, 1836-1907. Am. econ.
- Ge-rard'** (jê-rârd'; esp. Brit., jê'rârd, jê'rârd), Charles, 1618?-1604. 1st Baron *Gerard of Brantdon* (brân'dûn); Viscount *Brantdon*. Eng. Royalist commander.
- James Watson, 1867-. Am. lawyer & diplomat.
- Ge-rard'** (zhê'râr'), Comte (kônt) E'tienne' (ê'tyên') Mau'rice' (mô'rîs'), 1773-1852. Fr. Napoleonic gen., marshal of France.
- Ge-rhard'-sen** (gê'râhr-sên), Eil'nar (ê'l'nâr), 1897-. Norw. polit.
- Ger-lach, von** (jôn gê'r'lâk), Hell'muth (hê'l'môô), 1866-1935. Ger. polit.; a founder of the National Socialist party.
- Ger-man'i-cus Cae'sar** (jûr-mân'î-kûs sê'sêr), 15 B.C.-19 A.D. Rom. gen.
- Ge-rôme'** (zhê'rôm'), Jean L'éon' (lê'ôn'), 1824-1904. Fr. painter.
- Ge-ron'i-mo** (jê-rôn'î-mô), 1820-1900. Apache chieftain.
- Ger-ry** (gê'rî), El'bridge (ê'l'brîj), 1744-1814. Am. statesman; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1813-14).
- Ger-shwin** (gê'râsh'vîn), George, 1898-1937. Am. composer.
- Ge-sell'** (gê-zêl'), Arnold Lucius, 1880-. Am. psychol. & pediatrician.
- Ge-s'ner, von** (jôn gês'nêr), Kon'rad (kôn'rîk), 1516-1565. Swiss naturalist.
- Ge't-ty** (gê'tî), George Washington, 1819-1901. Am. gen.
- Gha-z-zil' or Gha-z-zil, al-** (âl'gî'zî-zî'lê), 1058-1111. Arab philos.
- Ghi-ber'ti** (gê-bêr'tê), Lorenzo, 1378-1455. Florentine goldsmith, painter, & sculptor.
- Ghi-lan-da'io** (gêr-lân-dâ'îô), Du-me'ni-co (dô-mê-nî-kô), 1449-1494. Florentine painter & mosaicist.
- Ghi-orm'ley** (gê'orm'li), Robert Lee, 1843-. Am. admiral.
- Ghose** (gôs), Sri (shêr; sêr) Au'ro-hin'dio (ô'rô-bîn'dô), 1872-. Indian philos. & nationalist statesman.
- Giar-di'no** (jêr-dê'nô), Ga'e-ta'no (gê'tâ-tî'nô), 1804-1935. Ital. gen.
- Gib-bon** (gî'bôn), Edward, 1737-1794. Eng. hist.
- Gib-bons** (gî'bôn), James, 1834-1921. Am. cardinal.
- Gibbs** (gîbz), Josiah Willard, 1839-1903. Am. math. & physicist.
- Sir Philip, 1877-. Eng. journalist & nov.
- Gib-son** (gî'bôn), Charles Dana, 1867-1944. Am. illustrator.
- Wilfrid Wilson, 1878-. Eng. poet.
- Gide** (ghêd), An'dré' (ân'drê'), 1869-. Fr. nov., critic, & essayist.
- Charles, 1847-1932. Fr. econ.
- Gie-se-king** (gê-zê-king), Wal'ter (vâl'têr; Angl. wôl'têr) Wil'helm (vî'l'hêlm), 1895-. Ger. (Fr.-born) pianist.
- Gil'gli** (jê'l'yê), Be-ni-a-mi'no (bân-yî-mî'nô), 1890-. Ital. tenor.
- Gil-ber't** (gîl'bêrt), Cass (kâs), 1850-1934. Am. architect.
- Sir Humphrey, 1539?-1583. Eng. navigator.
- William, 1540-1603. Eng. physician & physicist.
- Sir William Schwenck (shwênk), 1820-1911. Eng. librettist & poet; collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan.
- Gil-der** (gîl'dêr), Richard Watson, 1844-1909. Am. poet & editor.
- Gil-lette** (jî-lê'tê), King Camp (kâmp), 1856-1932. Am. inventor & manuf.
- William, 1855-1937. Am. actor.
- Gil-man** (gîl'mân), Arthur, 1837-1909. Am. educ.; developed Radcliffe Col.
- Daniel Coit (kôit), 1831-1908. Am. educ.; pres., Johns Hopkins U. (1875-1901).
- Gil-mer** (gîl'mêr), Elizabeth, 1870-. See *Merrieth's* (mêr'î-thê'têr) pseud. Dorothy Dix (dîks). Am. journalist.
- Gil-pin** (gîl'pîn), Charles Sidney, 1878-1930. Am. actor.
- Gior-gio-ne, II** (êl jôr-jô'nê), ab. 1478-1511. *Giorgione da Castelfranco* (dâ kâs-têl'frânkô); orig. *Gior'gio* (jôr'jô; jôr'î) Bar-ba-ra'lli (bâr-bâr-êl'î). Venetian painter.
- Giot'to** (jê'tô), 1267?-1337. *Giotto di Bondone* (dê bôn-dô'nê). Florentine painter, architect, & sculptor.
- Gipps** (gîps), Sir George, 1791-1847. Brit. gov. of New S. Wales.
- Gi-rard'** (zhê'râr'), Jean Bap'tiste' (bâ'têst'), 1765-1850. Swiss Franciscan & educ.
- Gi-rard'** (jê-rârd'; Fr. zhê'râr'), Stephen, 1750-1831. Am. (Fr.-born) financier & philanthropist.
- Gi-raud'** (zhê'rô'), Hen'ri' (ân'rê') Ho'no'rê' (ô'nô'rê'), 1870-1949. Fr. gen.
- Gi-rau'doux'** (zhê'rô'dôô'), Jean, 1882-1944. Fr. writer.
- Gir-thin** (gîr'tîn), Thomas, 1775-1802. Eng. founder of art of modern water-color painting.
- Gis-sing** (gî'sîng), George Robert, 1857-1903. Eng. nov.
- Gis-le-rup** (gî'lê-rôp), Karl (kâr), 1837-1919. Dan. writer.
- Glad-stone** (glâd'stôn; Brit. usu. -stôn), William Ew'art (î'w'êrt), 1809-1898. Brit. statesman; prime min. (1868-74; 1880-85; 1890; 1893-94).
- Glas'gow** (glâs'gô), Ellen Anderson Ghol'son (gô'l'sôn), 1874-1945. Am. nov.
- Glas'pell** (glâs'pêl), Susan, 1822-1948. Am. nov. & dram.
- Glass** (glâs), Carter, 1858-1940. Am. statesman.
- Glass'ford** (glâs'fêrd), William Alexander, 1886-. Am. admiral.
- Glen-dower** (Eng. glên'dou'êr; glên'dôu'êr), Owen, 1859?-1941. Welsh chieftain & rebel against Henry IV of Eng.
- Glin'za** (glîng'zâ; Russ. glînz'â), Mik-hâ'il' (mî'y-kû-êl') I-va'no-vich (î-vâ'nô-vîch), 1808-1857. Russ. composer.
- Glouces'ter, Duke of**. See **HUMPHREY**.
- Glov'er** (glûv'êr), John, 1732-1797. Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Sarah Ann, 1785-1807. Eng. music teacher; invented tonic sol-fa system of notation.
- Gluck** (glôk), Al'ma (âl'mâ), 1884-1938. Nee (*Rê'ba* [rê'bâ]) *Fier'sohn* (fîr'sôn). Am. (Romanian-born) soprano.
- Christoph (krîstôf) Wil'li-bald (vî'l'ê-bîlt), 1714-1787. Ger. composer.
- Glyn** (glîn), Elinor, 1804-1948. Nee *Sutherland*. Brit. (Canadian-born) nov.
- Go'bat'** (gô'bâ'), Charles Al'bert' (âl'bêr'), 1843-1914. Swiss statesman.
- Go'dard** (gô'dêrd), Robert Hutch'ings (hûch'îngs), 1882-1945. Am. physicist.
- Go'd-frey of Bouil'lon** (gô'd'fîrî ùv bôô'yôn'); Fr. *Go'de-froy de Bouil'lon* (gô'd'fîrî ùv bôô'yôn'), 1061?-1100. Fr. crusader.
- Go-dol'phin** (gô-dôl'fîn), Sidney, 1645-1712. 1st Earl of *Godolphin*. Eng. statesman.
- Go-doy, de** (dâ gô-thô'i), Ma-nuel' (mâ-nwêl'), 1767-1851. Span. statesman.
- Go-du-nov'** (gô-dô-nôf'), Angl. gô'd'î'n-ôf, gô'd'î'n-), Boris Fê'do-ro-vich (fê'dô-rô-vîch), 1561?-1606. Tsar of Russia (1598-1606).
- Go-dwin** (gôd'vîn), d. 1053. Earl of the West Saxons.
- William, 1756-1836. Eng. philos. & nov.
- Go-dwin-Aus'ten** (gôd'vîn-ô'stên; -tîn), Henry Hav'er-sham (hâv'êr-shâm; hâ'r'shâm), 1834-1923. Eng. explorer & geologist.
- Go'd-hels** (gôd'hêls), Jo'seph (yô'zêf) Paul, 1897-1945. Ger. Nazi propagandist.
- Go'e-ring**. See **GÖRING**.
- Goes** (gôs), Hu'go (hû'gô) van der (vân dêr), 1440?-1482. Du. painter.
- Go'e-thals** (gô'thêlz), George Washington, 1858-1928. Am. gen. & engineer.
- Go'e-the, von** (fôn gô'tê, Angl. gô'tê), Jo'hann (yô'hân) Wolf'gang (vôl'gâng), 1749-1832. Ger. poet & dram.
- Gogh, van** (vân kôk), Vin-cen't' (vîn-sên't'), 1853-1890. Du. painter.
- Gol'd** (gô'd), Angl. gô'dôl, Nîkô-lai' (nî'y-kô'lî) Va-sîl'ê-vîch (vâ-sîl'ê-vîch), 1809-1852. Russ. writer.
- Gol'den-wel'ser** (gôldên-vîzêr), Alexander A., 1880-1940. Am. (Russ.-born) anthropologist & sociol.
- Gol'do'ni** (gôldô'nî), Car'lo (kâr'îô), 1707-1793. Ital. dram.
- Gold'smith** (gôld'smîth), Oliver, 1728-1774. Brit. author.
- Gol'gi** (gôl'jê), Ca-mîl'lo (kâ-mî'l'î), 1844-1926. Ital. physician.
- Gol'i-kov** (gô'lî'y-kôf), Fi-li'pp' (fî'y-lî'p') I-va'no-vich (î-vâ'nô-vîch), 1900?- Russ. gen.
- Gol'lan-cz** (gô'lânts), Sir Her'mann (hêr'mân), 1852-1930. Eng. Semitic scholar.
- Goltz, von der** (fôn dêr gôltz), Baron Kol'mar (kôl'mâr), 1843-1916. Ger. gen.
- Gô'mez** (gô'mês), Juan Vin-cen'te (hwân bê-sên'tê), 1857?-1935. Venezuelan gen. & polit. dictator (1904-35).
- Gom'pors** (gôm'pêrz), Samuel, 1850-1924. Am. (Brit.-born) labor leader.
- Gon-cal'ves Di'as** (gôn-sâll'vêz thê'dâ), An-tô'nî-o (ân-nô'nî'ô), 1823-1864. Brazilian poet.
- Gon-court', de** (dê gô'kô'kô'v), Ed'mond' (êd'môn') Louis An'toine (ân'twân), 1822-1896, and his bro. Jules Alfred Hu'ot' (û'ô'), 1830-1870. Fr. novelists & collaborators.
- Gon-do-mar'** (gôn-dô-mâr'), Count of 1667-1620. *Die'go* (dyê'gô) *Sarmien'to de A-cu'ti'a* (sâr-myân'tô thê ê-kô'snyâ). Span. diplomat.
- Gon-za'ga** (gôn-zâ'gâ; Angl. gôn-zâ'gâ, -zâ'gâ), Saint Aloy-sius, 1568-1591. Ital. Jesuit cleric.
- Gon-zâ'lez** (gôn-sâ'lêz), Ma-nuel' (mâ-nwêl'), 1833-1893. Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1880-84).
- Vi-de'la (vê-thê'lâ), Ga'bri-el' (gâ'vêr-êl'), 1898-. Chilean lawyer; pres. of Chile (1946-).
- Gon-za'lo de Oôr-do-ba** (gôn-thâ'îô thê kô'r-thô-vî), Her-nân'dez (êr-nân'dêth), 1453-1515. *El Gran Ca'pi-tân* (êl grân kâ'pî-tân). Span. soldier.
- Good-hue** (gôôd'hû), Bertram Grosvenor, 1860-1924. Am. architect.
- Good-rich** (gôôd'rîch), Samuel Gris'wold (grîz'wôld; -wôld; -wôld), 1793-1860. Pseud. *Peter Parley* (pêr'îl). Am. writer.
- Good-year** (gôôd'yêr), Charles, 1800-1860. Am. inventor.
- Go-r'cha-kov'** (gêr-châ-kôf; Angl. gôr'châ-kôf), Prince A-lek-san'dr (â-lî'y-kan'dêr) I-va'no-vich (î-vâ'nô-vîch), 1764-1825. Russ. gen. & statesman.
- Prince Aleksandr Mi-khâ'il'ovich (mî'y-kû'îl'vîch), 1798-1883. Russ. statesman & diplomat.
- Gor'din** (gôr'dîn; -d'î'n), Jacob, 1853-1909. Am. (Russ.-born) Yiddish dram.
- Gor'don** (gôr'dîn), Charles George, 1833-1885. *Chinese Gordon*; *Gordon Pa'aha* (pâ'âhâ). Brit. soldier.
- Charles William, 1860-1937. Pseud. *Ralph Con'nor* (kôn'êr). Canadian clergyman & nov.
- Lord George, 1751-1793. Eng. polit. agitator.
- Go-re-my'kin** (gô-rî-y-mî'kîn), Ivan Lon'gîno-vich (lôn'gî-nô-vîch), 1839-1917. Russ. statesman; prime min. (1906; 1914-16).
- Gor'gas** (gôr'gâs), William Crawford, 1854-1920. Am. army surgeon & sanitation expert.
- Gô'ring** (gô'ring), Her'mann (hêr'mân) Wil'helm (vî'l'hêlm), 1893-1946. Ger. Nazi polit.
- Gor'ki** (Angl. gôr'kî; Russ. gôr'y'kî), Mak-sîm' (mî'k-sî'm'), also Maxim Gor'ky, 1868-1936. Pseud. of *A-lek'sei'* (â-lî'y-kâs'î) *Mak-sî'mo-vich* (mî'k-sî'm'vîch) *Pesh'kov* (pêsh'kôf). Russ. writer.
- Gort** (gôrt), 6th Viscount, 1880-1946. *John Standish Surtees Fren'der-gast* (frêndêr-gâst) *Ver'ker* (vêr'kêr). Eng. field marshal.
- Gor'shen** (gô'shên), George Jo's-chim (jô's-kîm), 1st Viscount, 1891-1907. Brit. statesman.
- Gos'sage** (gô'sîj), Sir (Ernest) Leslie, 1891-1940. Brit. air marshal.

- Gosse** (gōs), Sir Edmund William, 1840-1928. Eng. poet & critic.
- Go'ta-ma Bud'dha** (Pali gō'tā-mā). See GAUTAMA BUDDHA.
- Gou'dy** (gou'di), Frederic William, 1835-1947. Am. printer & type designer.
- Gough** (gōf), Hubert de la Poer (dē'lā-pō'r), 1870- . Eng. gen. — Sir Hugh, 1st Viscount, 1779-1869. Eng. field marshal.
- Gould** (gōld), Jay, orig. Jason, 1836-1892. Am. financier.
- Gou'nod** (gō'nōd'), Angl. gō'nōd), Charles Fran'çois (frā'n'swā'), 1818-1893. Fr. composer.
- Gou'raud** (gō'rō'), Hen'ri (hē'n'rē) Jo'seph' (zhō'zēf) Eu'gène' (ō'zhān; ū-), 1867-1946. Fr. gen.
- Gour'mont**, de (dē gō'r'mōn'), Re'my' (rē'mē'), 1858-1915. Fr. —.
- Gow'er** (gou'ēr), John, 1325?-1408. Eng. poet.
- Goya y Lucien'tes**, de (thā gō'yā ē lōō-thyān'tās), Fran'cis'co (frān'thēs'tā) Jo'sé' (hō'sē'), 1740-1828. Span. painter.
- Grao'chus** (grā'kūs), Ga'ius (gā'yūs; g'ūs) Sem-pro'n'ius (sēm-prō'n'ūs), 163-121 B.C., and Ti-b'e'ri-us (tī-b'ē-rūs) Sempronius, 163-133, bro's. *The Grae'chi* (grā'kī). Rom. statesmen.
- Graham** (grā'zām; grā'zām), John, 1049?-1080. *Grenham of Clan'er-house* (klā'n'ēr; klā'n'ēr; klā'n'ēr-hous); 1st Viscount *Dundee* (dūn-dē); *Bonny Dundee*. Scot. Royalist.
- Graham**, Stephen, 1884- . Eng. writer.
- Thomas, 1806-1860. Scot. chem.
- Gra'hame** (grā'hām; grā'hām), Kenneth, 1895-1932. Brit. writer.
- Grain'ger** (grā'n'jēr), Percy Al'drūke (ōl'drū'), 1882- . Brit. (Australian-born) pianist & composer.
- Gramme** (gram), Zé'nobe' (zā'nōb') Thé'o'phile' (tā'ō'fēl'), 1826-1901. Belg. electrician.
- Gra'mont**, de (dē grā'mōn'), Comte (kōnt) Phi'l'bert' (fē'l'bērt'), 1612?-1707. Fr. soldier & courtier.
- Gran'di** (grān'dē), Di'no (dē'nō) di Mor'da'no (dē mōr-dā'nō), 1895- . Ital. Fascist polit.
- Grant** (grānt), He'ber (hē'bēr) Jed'e'diah (jē'dē-dī'ā), 1856-1945. Am. Mormon; pres. of the church (1918-45). — Ulysses Simpson, 1822-1885. *Ulysses Hiram* (baptized *Hiram Ulysses*) Grant. Am. gen.; 18th pres. of the U.S. (1869-77).
- Gran-ville** (grān'vīl), 4th Earl. See LAYTON GOWEN.
- **Bar'ker** (bār'kēr), Har'ley (hār'lē) Granville, 1877-1946. Eng. actor-manager & dram.
- Grasso**, de (dē grās'), Comte (kōnt) Fran'çois' (frā'n'swā') Jo'seph' (zhō'zēf) Paul, 1722-1788. Marquis de *Grasse-Tilly* (tē'l'yē'). Fr. naval officer.
- Gra'ti-an** (grā'ti-ān; -shān); Lat. Fla'v'ius (flā'v'ūs) Gra'ti-a'nus (grā'ti-ā'nūs), 359-383. Rom. emp. (375-383).
- Gra'tian** (grā'ti-ān), Henry, 1746-1820. Irish orator & statesman.
- Grau San Mar'tin** (grau' sām mār'tēn), Ra-mō'n' (rāmōn'), 1887- . Cuban physician & polit.; pres. of Cuba (1944-48).
- Graves** (grāvz), Robert Kan'ke (kāng'kē), 1835- . Irish author.
- Gray** (grā), Asa, 1810-1888. Am. botanist.
- Carl Raymond, 1880- . Am. railroad executive & gen. — Thomas, 1716-1771. Eng. poet.
- Gray'son**, David. See under BAKER.
- Gra'zian** (grā'zī-ān; -shān), Jean Cé'sar' (sē'sār'), 1850-1932. Fr. gen.
- Gra-zia'ni** (grā'zī-ānē), Rodol'fo (rōdōl'fō), 1882- . Mar'che'se (mār'kē'sē) di Neghel'li (dē nāg'hēl'ē). Ital. marshal & colonial administrator.
- Gre'co**, El (ēl grā'kō; Angl. grē'kō, grē'kō), 1548?-1614 or ?1625. *Domen'ico* (dōmē'nē'kō) T'e'o'to-co'pu'lo (tā'ō-tō-kō'pōlō). Span. (Cretan-born) painter.
- Gree'ley** (grē'lē), Horace, 1811-1872. Am. journalist & polit.
- Gree'ly** (grē'lē), Adolphus Washington, 1844-1935. Am. gen. & airt. explorer.
- Green** (grēn), Anna Katharine, 1846-1935. Am. writer. — John Richard, 1837-1883. Eng. hist. — Julian, 1900- . Am. nov. — William, 1873- . Am. labor leader.
- Green's-way** (grēn's-wā), Catherine, 1846-1901. Kate. Eng. painter & illustrator.
- Greene** (grēn), Nathaniel, 1742-1786. Am. Revolutionary gen. — Robert, 1560?-1592. Eng. poet & dram.
- Gree'nough** (grē'nō), Horatio, 1806-1852. Am. sculptor.
- Green'wood** (grēn'wōd), Arthur, 1880- . Brit. polit.
- Greg'o-ry** (grē'gōrē; grē'gōrē). Name of 16 popes; esp. I (*the Great*), Saint, 540?-604 (pope 590-604); VII (*the Good*) (hē'lē'dē-brān'dē), Saint, 1020?-1085 (pope 1073-85); XIII (*the Good*) (*Buon'com-pa'gni* [ōō'gō bwōn'kōm-pā'gnē]), 1502-1385 (pope 1572-85). — Lady Augusta, 1859?-1932. See *Perase* (pēras). Irish dram. — Edmund Hēs'tol (hēs'tōl), 1892- . Am. gen. — of *Nys'sa* (ēy nīs'ā), Saint, 331?-?390. Eastern church father. — of *Tours* (tōr; Fr. tōr), Saint, 538? 593. Frankish ecclesiast. & hist.
- Gren'tell** (grēn'tēl), Sir Wilfred Thomason, 1865-1940. Eng. medical missionary to Labrador.
- Gren'ville** (grēn'vīl), George, 1712-1770. Eng. statesman. — or **Gren'yville** (grēn'vīl; grēn'-), Sir Richard, 1641?-1591. Brit. admiral.
- Gresh'am** (grēsh'am), Sir Thomas, 1510?-1579. Eng. financier.
- Grouze** (grūz), Jean Bar'tiste' (bā'tēst'), 1725-1805. Fr. painter.
- Gré'vy** (grē'vē), Fran'çois' (frā'n'swā') Paul Jules, 1807-1891. Fr. lawyer; 3d pres. of the Republic (1849-67).
- Grey** (grē), Charles, 2d Earl, 1704-1845. Eng. statesman; prime min. (1830-34). — Edward, 1802-1933. Viscount *Grey of Fal'odon* (fāl'ōdōn; -dōn). Eng. statesman. — Lady Jane, 1537-1554. Eng. noblewoman beheaded as a possible rival for the throne. — Zane (zān), 1875-1939. Am. nov.
- Grieg** (grīg; Angl. grēg), Ed'vard (ēd'vārt; ēd'), 1843-1907. Norw. composer.
- Grier'son** (grē'r'sn), Sir Herbert John Clifford, 1860- . Brit. scholar.
- Grif'fin** (grīf'n), Walter Bur'ley (bōr'lē), 1870-1937. Am. architect.
- Grif'fith** (grīf'th), Arthur, 1872-1922. Irish polit. — David Lew-el'yn (lēw-ē'lēn) Wark (wōrk), 1875-1948. Am. motion-picture producer.
- Gri'gnard** (grē'nyār), Vic'tor' (vēk'tōr'), 1871-1934. Fr. chem.
- Grill'par'ser** (grīl'pār'sēr), Franz (frānts), 1791-1872. Austrian dram. & poet.
- Grimm** (grīm), Ja'cob (jāk'ōb; Ger. yā'kōp), 1785-1863, and his bro. Wil'helm (vī'l'hēlm), 1786-1859. Ger. philologists & fairy tale col-laborators.
- Gris'wold** (grīz'wōld; -wōld; -wōld), Dwight Palmer, 1808- . Am. polit. & administrator.
- Gro'zier** (grō'zēr), Wil'helm (vī'l'hēlm), 1807-1939. Ger. gen.
- Gro'lier de Ser'viers** (grō'yā'r dē sēr'vīār'), Jean, 1470-1563. Fr. bibliophile.
- Gro-my'ko** (grō-mē'kō; Russ. grīm'kō), Andrei' (āndrē'yō) A., 1900- . Russ. econ. & diplomat.
- Groo'te** (grō'tē), Ger'hart' (gē'hārt'), 1340-1384. *Gerardus Ma'gnus* (gē'rārdūs mā'gnūs), Du. religious reformer.
- Gro'pi-us** (grō'pī-ūs, Ger. -pē'ūs), Wal'ter (wōl'tēr; Ger. vīl'), 1883- . Ger. born architect in America.
- Grop'per** (grō'pēr), William, 1807- . Am. painter.
- Gros** (grō), Baron Antoine' (ān'twān'), Jean, 1771-1835. Fr. painter.
- Gros'vo-nor** (grōv'nōr), Gilbert Hovey, 1875- . Am. geographer.
- Grote** (grōt), George, 1704-1871. Eng. hist.
- Gro'ti-us** (grō'ti-ūs, Ger. -pē'ūs), Hugo (hū'gō), 1583-1645. *Hug de Groot* (hōk' dē grōt). Du. jurist & statesman.
- Grou'chy**, de (dē grō'shē'), Marquis Em'ma'no-ēl' (ē'mā'nū-ēl'), 1766-1847. Fr. gen.
- Grove** (grōv), Sir George, 1820-1900. Eng. writer on music.
- Grovos** (grōvā), Leslie Richard, 1890- . Am. gen.
- Grü'ne-wald** (grīnē'vāld), Mat-thias (māt'tē'as) or Ma-th'ias (māt'tē'as), fl. 1500-1530. Ger. painter.
- Gryph'us** (grīf'ūs; Ger. grīf'ūs), And'reas (ānd'rē-ās; Ger. ānd'rās), 1616-1664. Lat. *Graf* (grāf), Ger. poet & dram.
- Guar-nie'ri** (gwār-nī-ērē), Lat. *Guar-nē'ri-us* (gwār-nē'rē-ūs). Family of Italian violinmakers. See *Guar-nē'ri* (gwār-nē'rē) An-to'nio (ān-tō'nēō), 1683-1745.
- Gu-de'ri-an** (gōō-dē'rē-ān), Heinz (hīntz), 1886- . Ger. gen.
- Gué-dal'a** (gwē'dāl'ā), Philip, 1830-1944. Eng. writer.
- Gué'pard** (gwē'pār; Angl. gē'pārd'), Albert' (ālp'hār; Angl. ālp'hērt) Lé'on' (lē'ōn'), 1840- . Am. (Fr.-born) educ. & writer.
- Gué'rin** (gwē'rēn), Jules, 1800-1940. Am. painter.
- Guesde** (gēd), Jules, 1845-1922. *Mat'hieu* (māt'tyōf) *Ba'sile* (bā'sēl'). Fr. socialist.
- Guest** (gēst), Edgar Albert, 1881- . Am. journalist & poet.
- Gui'do d'A-re'zo** (gwē'dō ā-rē'zō), or **Gui'do A-re'dū'no** (ū'rē tē'nō), 995? 1050. Benedictine monk & music reformer.
- Guil'laume** (gwē'yūm), Charles Édou'ard' (ēd'wār'), 1801-1938. Fr. physicist.
- Guis'card** (gēs'kārd), Ro'bert' (rō'bārt'), 1015?-1085. Norman conqueror in Italy.
- Guise**, de (dē gēz' or, less often, gwēz'; Fr. gū-ēz' or gēz'), 1st Duc (dük), 1510-1563. *Fran'çois* (frā'n'swā') de *Lor'raine* (dē lō-rān'; Fr. Bā'tal'fē' (bā'tālfē'), 1846- . Fr. soldier & polit. — 3d Duc, 1550-1588. *Hen'ri* (hē'n'rē) I de *Lorraine*; also *le Bā'tal'fē*. Fr. soldier & polit.
- Gui'te'ras** (gē-tē'rās), Juan (hwān), 1852-1925. Cuban physician.
- Gui'try** (gwē'trē), Sa'clia' (sā'shā'), 1894- . Fr. actor & dram.
- Guizot** (gwē'zōt), Fran'çois' (frā'n'swā') Pierre Guil'laume' (gwē'yūm'), 1787-1874. Fr. hist. & statesman.
- Gull'strand** (gūll'strand), All'var (āl'vār), 1862-1930. Swed. ophthalmologist.
- Gun'nars-son** (gūn'nārs-sōn), Gun'nar (gūn'nār), 1880- . Icelandic poet & nov.
- Gun'ter** (gūn'tēr), Edmund, 1581-1626. Eng. math.
- Gürt'ner** (gürt'nēr), Franz (frānts), 1881-1941. Ger. Nazi jurist.
- Gus-tavus** (gūs-tāv'ūs; -tāv'ūs). Name of 4 kings of Sweden: I (*Gustavus Vā'sa* [vā'sā]), 1496-1560 (reigned 1523-60); II (*Gustavus Adol'phus* [ā-dōl'fūs]), 1600-1632 (reigned 1611-32); III, 1746-1792 (reigned 1771-92); IV (*Gustavus Adol'phus*), 1778-1837 (reigned 1792-1809); V (*Gustaf* [gūs'tāf]), 1858-1950 (reigned 1907-50); VI, 1882- (reigned 1950-).
- Gu'ton-berg** (gōō'tōn-bērk; Angl. gōō'tōn-būrk), Jo'hann' (yō'hān; yō'hān), 1400?-1468. *Johann Gens'stein* (gēns'stēn). Ger. inventor of printing from movable type.
- Gutz'kow** (gōōts'kō), Karl, 1811-1878. Ger. journalist, nov., & dram.
- Guz'mán** (gūs'mān; -mān), Juan' (hwān), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nēō), 1820-1899. Venezuelan soldier & statesman; pres. of Venezuela (in ternate terms of two years 1870-89).
- Gwin-nett** (gwīn-nēt), But'ton (būt'n), 1735?-1777. Am. Revolutionary leader.
- Gwynn** or **Gwynne** (gwīn), Eleanor, 1850-1987. Nell. Eng. actress; mistress of Charles II.

## H

- Haa'kon VII** (hō'kōn), 1872- . King of Norway (1905-).
- Ha'ber** (hā'bēr), Fritz (frīta), 1868-1934. Ger. chem.
- Hä'cha** (hā'kā), E'mil (ē'mīl), 1872-1945. Czech jurist & statesman.
- Had'field** (hād'fīld), Sir Robert Abbott, 1858-1940. Eng. metal-lurgist.
- Had'ley** (hād'lē), Arthur Twi'ning (twī'nīng), 1856-1930. Am. econ.; pres. Yale U. (1899-1921). — Henry Kim'ball (kīm'bāl'), 1871-1937. Am. composer.
- Had'ow** (hād'ō), Sir William Henry, 1859-1937. Eng. educ. & writer on music.
- Ha'dri-an** (hā'drē-ān), Pope. See ADRIAN.
- or **A'dri-an** (ā'drē-ān), 76-138. Rom. emp. (117-138).
- Haeck'el** (hēk'ēl), Ernst (ērnst) Hein'rich (hīn'fīk), 1834-1919. Ger. biologist & philos.
- Ha'iz** (hā'iz), 14th cent. *Shams ud-din Mohammed*. Pers. poet.

- Hag's-dorn** (häg'z-dörn), Her'mann (hür'män), 1882–. Am. poet, nov., & critic.
- Hag'gard** (häg'gärd), Sir Henry Rüd'er (rür'dër), 1856–1925. Eng. nov.
- Hag'gin** (häg'gin), Ben (bän) Al'i (äl'ti), 1882–. Am. painter & stage designer.
- Hahn** (hän), Otto (öt'ö), 1879–. Ger. physical chem.
- Hahnemann** (hän'män; Angl. -män), (Christi'an) Fried'rich [krif's-tän frid'rik] Sam'u-el (zäm'u-ël; Angl. säm'u-ël), 1755–1843. Ger. physician; founder of homeopathy.
- Haidar** (or Hy'der) A-l'i (hi'där [hi'dër] ä-l'i'), 1722–1782. Mohammedan ruler of Mysore, India.
- Haig** (häg), Douglas, 1861–1928. 1st Earl Haig. Brit. field marshal.
- Haile Selassie** (hi'lē sē-lä'syē; freq. Angl. hi'lē sē-läs't or -lä'st), 1891–. Ras Tafari or Tafari. Emp. of Ethiopia (1930–).
- Hakluyt** (hāk'lūt), Richard, 1552?–1616. Eng. geographer & hist.
- Haldane** (hāl'dän), John Bur'don (bür'd'n) San'der-son (san'dër's'n), 1892–. Brit. scientist.
- , John Scott, 1860–1936. Brit. physiol.
- , Richard Burdon, 1856–1928. Viscount Haldane of Cloan (klōn). Bro. of J. S. Brit. lawyer, philos., & statesman.
- Hal'der** (hāl'dër), Franz, 1884–. Ger. gen.
- Hale** (häl), Edward Everett, 1822–1909. Am. Unitarian clergyman & writer.
- , George El'ler-y (ël'ër-y), 1868–1938. Am. astron.
- , Sir Matthew, 1609–1676. Eng. jurist.
- , Nathan, 1755–1776. Am. Revolutionary officer, executed as a spy.
- Hal'evy** (hä'lē'vē), 1709–1862. Pseud. of Jacques (zhäk) Fro'men'tal' (frō'män'täl) E'lie' (ē'lē') Lē'vy' (lē'vē'). Fr. composer.
- , Lau'd'vic' (lä'd'vick), 1834–1908. Nephew of prec. Fr. dram. & nov.
- Hal'fax** (hāl'fäks), Earl of, 1881–. Edward Frederick Lind'ley (lind'li) Wood. Eng. statesman & diplomat.
- Hall** (hāl), Charles Francis, 1821–1871. Am. arctic explorer.
- , Charles Martin, 1863–1914. Am. chem. & manu.
- , Granville Stanley, 1844–1924. Am. psychol. & educ.
- , James Norman, 1887–. Am. nov.
- Hal'lam** (hāl'lām), Henry, 1777–1859. Eng. hist.
- Hal'lock** (hāl'lök), Fitz-Greene' (fīts'grēn'; fīts'grēn'), 1790–1867. Am. poet.
- , Henry Wa'ger (wä'jër), 1815–1872. Am. gen.
- Hal'ler** (hāl'lër), Jö'sef (yō'sēf), 1873–. Pol. soldier.
- Hal'ley** (hāl'li), Edmund, 1656–1742. Eng. astron.
- Hale** (häll), Frans (fräns), 1580?–1666. Du. painter.
- Hal'sey** (hāl'sē), William Frederick, 1882–. Am. admiral of the fleet.
- Hal'sted** (hāl'stēd; -stēd), William Stewart, 1852–1922. Am. surgeon.
- Hall'bro** (häm'brō), Carl (kür) Jo'a-chim (yō'ä-kim), 1885–. Norw. statesman.
- Hall'mil'car Barca** (hä-mil'kär bär'kä; häm'il'kär), 270?–228 B.C. Father of Hannibal. Carthaginian gen.
- Hall'li-ton** (häm'il-tön; t'n), Alexander, 1757–1804. Am. statesman.
- , Lady Emma, 1761?–1816. New Lyon. Mistress of Lord Nelson.
- , Sir Ian Standish Mon-cith' (mön'tith'), 1853–1947. Brit. gen.
- , Sir William, 1788–1856. Scot. philos.
- , Sir William Row'an (rō'än), 1805–1865. Brit. math.
- Hall'in** (häm'il'n), Hannibal, 1809–1891. Vice-pres. of the U.S. (1861–65).
- Hall'mer-stein** (häm'mër'stēn), Oscar, 1847?–1919. Ger.-born theater manager in Am.
- , Oscar, 1885–. Grandson of prec. Am. dram.
- Hall'mond** (häm'münd), John Hays, 1855–1936. Am. mining engineer.
- , John Hays, 1888–. Son of prec. Am. electrical engineer & inventor.
- , Percy, 1873–1936. Am. dramatic critic.
- Hall'mu-ra'bi** (häm'mü-rä'bē; häm'-). King of Babylon (ab. 1955–1913 B.C., or earlier).
- Hampden** (häm'p'dēn), John, 1604–1643. Eng. statesman.
- , Walter, 1879–. Stage name of W. H. Dough'erty (dōk'ër-ti). Am. actor.
- Hamp'ton** (häm'p'tön), Wade (wäd), 1752?–1835. Am. gen.
- , 1818–1902. Grandson of prec. Am. polit. & Confed. gen.
- Ham'sun** (häm'sön), Knut (k'nüt), 1859–. Pseud. of Knut Ped'er-son (pē'dër'sön). Norw. writer.
- Han'cock** (hän'kök), John, 1873–1793. Am. Revolutionary statesman.
- , Win'field (wīn'fēld) Scott, 1824–1886. Am. gen.
- Han'del** (hän'dēl), George Frederick, 1685–1759. Brit. (Ger.-born) composer.
- Han'na** (hän'ä), Marcus Alonzo, 1837–1904. Mark. Am. businessman & polit.
- Han'ney** (hän'ä), James Owen, 1865–1950. Irish clergyman & nov.
- Han'ne-gan** (hän'ē-gän), Robert Em'met (ēm'ēt; -i), 1803–1949. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Han'ni-bal** (hän'bi-bäl), 247–183 B.C. Son of Hamil'car Barca. Carthaginian gen.
- Han'no** (hän'ö), 3d cent. B.C. Carthaginian statesman.
- Han'no-taux'** (än'ö'tō'), (Al'bert) Au'guste' [äl'här' ö'güst'j] Ga'br'i'el' (gä'br'ēl'), 1853–1944. Fr. hist. & statesman.
- Han'sard** (hän'särd; -särd), Luke, 1752–1828. Eng. printer.
- Han'son** (hän'sön), Per (pär) Al'bīn (äl'bīn), 1885–1946. Swed. statesman.
- Han Yü** (hän' yü'), 768–824. Han Wen-Kung (hän' wün'gōng'). Chin. poet, essayist, & philos.
- Har'bach** (här'bäk), Otto A'bels (ä'bēls), 1873–. Am. dram. & musical comedy librettist.
- Har'bord** (här'börd), James Guth'rie (güth'ri), 1806–1947. Am. gen. & businessman.
- Har'court** (här'kört; -kört), Sir Cecil Hal'li-day (hāl'li-dē) Jep'son (jēp's'n), 1892–. Brit. admiral.
- Har'de-ca-nute'** (här'di-kä-nüt'), 1019?–1042. King of Denmark (1035–42) and of Eng. (1040–42).
- Har'den** (här'dēn), Sir Arthur, 1865–1940. Eng. chem.
- (här'dēn), Ma'xi-mi-li-an (māks'ē-mi-lē-än), 1861–1927. Orig. Wit-kow'ski (vit-kō'ō'ski). Ger. journalist & writer.
- Har'den-berg, von** (tön här'dēn-bērck), Prince Karl Au'gust (ou'gōöst), 1750–1822. Prussian statesman.
- Har'ding** (här'ding), Warren Gamaliel, 1865–1923. 29th pres. of the U.S. (1921–23).
- Har'dinge** (här'ding), Henry, 1785–1856. 1st Viscount Hardings of La-hore' (lä-hör'). Brit. field marshal; gov. gen. of India (1844–47).
- Har'dwicke** (här'dwik), Sir Ce'dric (sē'drik) Webster, 1893–. Eng. actor.
- Har'dy** (här'di), Thomas, 1840–1928. Eng. nov. & poet.
- Har'greaves** (här'grēvz), James, d. 1778. Eng. inventor of the spinning jenny.
- Har'ing-ton or Har'ring-ton** (här'ing-tün), Sir John, 1561–1612. Eng. writer & trans.
- Har'i'ri, al-** (äl'hä-rī'rē), 1054–1122. Arab scholar & poet.
- Har'ley** (här'li), Robert, 1661–1724. 1st Earl of Ox'ford (ōks'förd). Eng. statesman.
- Har'mon** (här'mün), Mil'lard (mī'l'erd) Fillmore, 1888–1945. Am. gen.
- Harms'worth** (härmz'wörth; -wörth), Alfred Charles William, 1865–1922. Viscount North'cliffe (nörth'klif). Eng. publisher & polit.
- , Harold Silney, 1808–1940. 1st Viscount Roth'er-mere (rōth'ēr-mēr). Bro. of A. C. W. Eng. publisher & polit.
- Har'old** (här'öld) I, d. 1040. Harold Hare'foot' (här'fōt'). King of Eng. (1035–40).
- II, 1022?–1066. King of Eng. (1066).
- , Name of 3 kings of Norway; esp. III (Haa'rd'raq'de [här'ör'ä'dē]), 1015–1066 (reigned 1047–66).
- Har'per** (här'për), William Kai'ncy (kä'ni), 1856–1906. Am. educ.; pres., U. of Chicago (1891–1906).
- Har'ri-man** (här'ri-män), William A'ver-ell (ä'ver-ēl), 1891–. Am. businessman & diplomat.
- Har'ris** (här'ris), Sir Arthur Trav'ers (täv'ērz), 1892–. Brit. air marshal.
- , Frank, 1854–1931. Am. (Irish born) writer.
- , Joel Chan'dler (chän'dlër), 1848–1908. Am. writer.
- , William Tor'rey (tör'ti), 1835–1909. Am. philos. & educ.
- Har'ri-son** (här'ri-s'n), Benjamin, 1833–1901. 23d pres. of the U.S. (1889–93).
- , Frederic, 1831–1923. Eng. writer & philos.
- , William Henry, 1773–1841. 9th pres. of the U.S. (1841).
- Hart** (härt), Albert Bush'nell (büsh'nēl), 1854–1943. Am. hist. & editor.
- , Moss, 1904–. Am. librettist & dram.
- , Sir Robert, 1835–1911. Brit. diplomat.
- , William Shakes'peare, 1872–1946. Am. actor.
- Harto** (härt), Francis Brett (brēt), 1836–1902. Bret (brēt). Am. writer.
- Ha-run' al-'Ra-shid'** (Arab hä-rōon' är'rā-shīd'; sometimes Angl. här'ōon äl-rāsh'id'), 704?–809. Caliph of Baghdad (786–809).
- Har'vard** (här'vörd), John, 1607–1638. Eng. clergyman in Am.
- Har'vey** (här'vē), George Brin'ton (brīn't'n; -tēn) McClellan, 1804–1928. Am. journalist & diplomat.
- , Sir John Martin, 1863–1944. Eng. actor & producer.
- , William, 1578–1637. Eng. physician & anatomist.
- Har'wood** (här'wōd), Sir Henry Harwood, 1888–1930. Brit. admiral.
- Has'dru'bal** (häs'drō'bäl; häz'drō'bäl; häz'drō'bäl), d. 207 B.C. Bro. of Hannibal. Carthaginian gen.
- Has'sam** (häs'äm), Childe (chīld), 1859–1935. Am. painter & etcher.
- Has'sler** (häs'lër), Hans Le'o (lē'ö), 1564–1612. Ger. composer.
- Has'tings** (häs'tingz), 1st Marquis of, 1754–1826. Francis Raw'don-Hastings (rō'd'n-) Brit. gen. & colonial administrator.
- , Thomas, 1860–1929. Am. architect.
- , Warren, 1732–1818. Eng. statesman & administrator in India.
- Ha-ta** (hä-tä), Shun-roku (shōn-rōkō), 1870–. Jap. gen.
- Haupt'mann** (houpt'män), Ger'hart (gär'härt), 1862–1946. Ger. writer.
- Haus'hofer** (haus'hō'fër), Karl, 1860–1946. Ger. gen. & geographer.
- Haus'mann'** (ös'män'), Baron Georges (zhörzh) Eu'gène' (ö'zhän'; ü-), 1809–1891. Fr. administrator; improver of Paris.
- Have'lock** (häv'lök; -lük), Sir Henry, 1795–1857. Brit. gen.
- Haw'ke** (hök), Edward, 1st Baron, 1705–1781. Eng. admiral.
- Haw'kins** (hö'kīnz), Sir Anthony Hope (höp), 1863–1933. Pseud. Anthony Hope. Eng. nov. & dram.
- or Haw'kyns (hö'kīnz), Sir John, 1532–1595. Eng. admiral.
- Ha'worth** (häth'ri), Sir Walter Norman, 1883–1950. Eng. chem.
- Haw'thorne** (hö'thorn), Nathaniel, 1804–1864. Am. author.
- Hay** (hä), Ian. See John Hay Berry.
- , John Milton, 1838–1905. Am. statesman.
- Hay'dn** (hē'd'n; Angl. hä'd'n; Franz [fränts]) Jo'seph (yō'sēf), 1732–1809. Austrian composer.
- Hayes** (häz), Carl'ton (kär'l't'n; -tūn) Joseph Hunt'ley (hünt'li), 1882–. Am. hist. & diplomat.
- , Helen, 1900–. Helen Hayes Brown; wife of Charles Mac-Arthur. Am. actress.
- , Isaac Israel, 1832–1881. Am. arctic explorer.
- , Patrick Joseph, 1867–1938. Am. cardinal.
- , Roland, 1887–. Am. tenor.
- , Ruth'er-ford (rüth'ër-förd) Birch'ard (bür'chērd), 1822–1893. 19th pres. of the U.S. (1877–81).
- Haynes** (hänz), El'wood (ēl'wōd), 1857–1925. Am. inventor.
- Hays** (häz), Will Harrison, 1870–. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Haz'ard** (häs'ärd), Caroline, 1856–1945. Am. educ.; pres., Wellesley Coll. (1890–1910).
- Haz'ard'** (ä'zär'), Paul Gus'tave' (güs'täv') Ma'rie' (mä'rē') Ca'mille' (kä'mē'y'), 1878–1944. Fr. literary hist.
- Haz'zen** (hä'zēn), Charles Dow'ner (dou'nēr), 1868–1941. Am. hist.
- Haz'zitt** (häs'zit), William, 1778–1830. Eng. essayist.

- Healy** (hē'li), Timothy Michael, 1855-1931. Irish nationalist statesman.
- Hearn** (hūrn), Laf-cad'io (lāf-kād'io), 1850-1904. *Ya-ku-mo Kō-i-u-mi* (yā-kō-mō kō-i-u-mē). Jap. (Irish-Greek-born) writer.
- Heerst** (hūrst), William Karstner, 1863-. Am. newspaper publisher.
- Heav'side** (hēv'ī-sīd), Oliver, 1850-1925. Eng. physicist & electrician.
- Hebbel** (hēb'el), Fried'rich (frī'drīk), 1813-1863. Ger. dram.
- Heber** (hēb'ēr), Reginald, 1783-1826. Eng. prelate & hymn writer.
- Hébert** (ā'hēr), Jacques (zhāk) René, 1755-1794. Fr. Revolutionary journalist.
- Hé-din'** (hē-dē'n'), Sven (svēn) An'ders (ān'dērs), 1865-. Swed. explorer.
- He-gal** (hē'gāl), Ge-orge' (gā-ōrk') Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm) Fried'rich (frī'drīk), 1770-1831. Ger. philos.
- Hel'den-stam**, von (fōn hē'l-dēn-stām), Ver'ner (vēr'nēr), 1859-1940. Swed. writer.
- Hel'ietz** (hē'lēts), Ja'scha (yā'shā), 1901-. Russ. violinist.
- He'ne** (hī'nē), Hein'rich (hīn'rīk), 1797-1856. Ger. poet & critic.
- Hei'sen-berg** (hī'zēn-bēr), Wer'ner (vēr'nēr), 1901-. Ger. physicist.
- Hei'ser** (hī'zēr), Victor George, 1873-. Am. public health physician & writer.
- Hei'o-gab'a-lus** (hē'io-gāb'ā-lūs) or **El'a-gab'a-lus** (ē'lā-gāb'ā-lūs), 204-222. *Var'ius* (vār'ī-ūs) *A-vi'us Bas'si-a'nus* (ā-vī'ūs bās'ī ā'nūs). Rom. emp. (218-222).
- Heim'holtz**, von (fōn hēim'hōlts), Her'mann (hēr'mān) Lud'wig (lōd'vīk; lōd'vīk), Fer'di-nand (fēr'dē-nant), 1821-1894. Ger. physicist, anatomist, & physiol.
- He'lo'ise** (ē'lō'ēz), 1101?-1164. *Wife of Abelard*. Fr. abbess.
- Hel'vé'tius'** (ē'l'vā'syūs), Claude (klōd) Adien, 1715-1771. Fr. philos.
- Hem'ans** (hēm'ānz), Felicia Dorothea, 1793-1835. *Nec Browne*. Eng. poet.
- Hem'ing** or **Hem'minge** (hēm'īng), John, 1550?-1630. Eng. actor.
- Hem'ing-way** (hēm'īng-wā), Ernest, 1898-. Am. story writer & journalist.
- Hé'mon'** (ā'mōn'), Louis, 1880-1913. Fr. nov.
- Hem'pel** (hēm'pēl), Frieda, 1885-. Ger. soprano.
- Her'der-son** (hēr'dēr-sōn), Arthur, 1863-1935. Brit. labor leader & statesman.
- Leon, 1895-. Am. econ. & administrator.
- Sir Nev'ile (nēv'īl; -li) Mey'rick (mēr'īk; mār'īk; mēr'īk), 1882-1942. Brit. diplomat.
- Her'gist** (hēng'gīst) and **Hor'sa** (hōr'sā), d. 488 and 455 A.D. resp. *Bruce*. Jute invaders of Britain (ab. 449).
- Her'ley** (hēr'lē), William Ernest, 1849-1903. Eng. editor & author.
- Hen'ri-pin** (hēr'nī-pīn; Fr. ēn'pān'), Louis, 1640-1701. Belg. friar & explorer in Am.
- Hen'ri** (hēr'nī), Robert, 1865-1929. Am. painter.
- Hen'ry** (hēr'nī), Name of 8 kings of Eng.: **I**, 1068-1135 (reigned 1100-35); **II**, 1133-1189 (reigned 1154-89); **III**, 1207-1272 (reigned 1210-72); **IV**, 1347-1413 (reigned 1360-1413); **V**, 1387-1422 (reigned 1413-22); **VI**, 1421-1471 (reigned 1442-61 & 1470-71); **VII**, 1457-1509 (reigned 1485-1509); **VIII**, 1491-1547 (reigned 1509-47).
- Name of 4 kings of France: **I**, 1068-1060 (reigned 1031-60); **II**, 1519-1559 (reigned 1547-59); **III**, 1561-1589 (reigned 1574-89); **IV**, of *Navarre* (nāv'ār), 1553-1610 (reigned 1589-1610).
- 1394-1400. *The Navigator*. Port. prince; promoter of navigation.
- Joseph, 1797-1878. Am. physicist.
- D. See under **PORTER**.
- Patrick, 1736-1799. Am. statesman & orator.
- Hens'lowe** (hēnz'lō), Philip, d. 1616. Eng. theater manager & diarist.
- Hen'ty** (hēr'tī), George Alfred, 1832-1902. Eng. nov.
- Hep'burn** (hēp'bēr), Katharine, 1909-. Am. actress.
- Hep'ple-white** (hēp'plī-hwīt), George, d. 1786. Eng. cabinet-maker.
- Her'a-clit'us** (hēr'ā-kli'tūs), 6th-5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- Her'a-clit'us** (hēr'ā-kli'tūs; hēr'ā-kli'tūs), 575?-641. Byzantine emp. (610-641).
- Her'bart** (hēr'bārt), Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān) Fried'rich (frī'drīk), 1776-1841. Ger. philos. & educ.
- Her'bert** (hūr'bērt), George, 1563-1633. Eng. divine & poet.
- Victor, 1850-1924. Am. (Irish-born) composer & conductor.
- William, 1580-1630. 3d Earl of *Pembroke* (pēm'brōk). Eng. statesman & poet.
- Her'der**, von (fōn hēr'dēr), Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān) Gott'fried (gōt'frīt), 1744-1803. Ger. philos. & writer.
- Her'e'dia**, de (thā-ā-rē'thiyā), Jo-sēf' (hō-sāf') Ma-ri'ā (mār'īā), 1842-1905. Fr. (Cuban-born) poet.
- Her'ford** (hūr'fērd), Oliver, 1863-1935. Eng. writer & illustrator.
- Her'ges-helm** (hūr'gēs-hēlm), Joseph, 1880-. Am. nov.
- Her'ing** (hūr'īng), E'wald (ā'vāld), 1834-1918. Ger. physiol. & psychol.
- Her'ki-mer** (hūr'kī-mēr), Nicholas, 1728-1777. Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Her'n'don** (hūr'n'dōn), William Henry, 1818-1891. Am. lawyer.
- Her'od** (hēr'ōd) or **He'ron** (hēr'ōn), 3d cent. A.D. Greek scientist.
- Her'od** (hēr'ōd), 73?-4 B.C. *The Great*. Rom. king of Judaea (37-4). — *An'ti-pas* (ān'tī-pās), d. after 40 A.D. Son of *prec.* Rom. tetrarch of Galilee (4 B.C.-40 A.D.).
- Her-od'o-tus** (hēr-ōd'ō-tūs), 5th century B.C. Greek hist.
- Her-re'ta**, de (thē ēr-rē'tā), Fran'cis'co (frān-thēs'kō), 1576-1656. *El Yē'so* (ēl yē'sō). Span. painter.
- Her'rick** (hēr'īk), My'rton (mī'rūn) Timothy, 1854-1920. Am. diplomat.
- Robert, 1591-1674. Eng. poet.
- Robert, 1868-1938. Am. nov.
- Her'ri-ot** (ēr'īōt), E'dou-ard' (ā'dwār') 1872-. Fr. statesman.
- Her'schel** (hūr'shēl; Ger. hēr'shēl), Sir John Frederick William, 1792-1871, and his father, Sir William, 1738-1822. Eng. astronomers.
- Her'shey** (hūr'shē), Lewis Blaine, 1803-. Am. gen.
- Her'ty** (hūr'tī), Charles Holmes, 1867-1938. Am. chem.
- Hertz** (hērts), Gu'stav (gōs'tāv), 1887-. Ger. physicist.
- Hein'rich (hīn'rīk) Ru'dolph (rōd'ōlōf), 1857-1894. Ger. physicist.
- Her'tzog** (ēr'zōg), En-ri'que (ān-rī'kā), 1807?-1907. Pres. of Bolivia (1947-49).
- (hēr'tsōk), James Barry Mun'nik (Du. mūn'īk), 1860-1942. S. African gen. & statesman.
- Hertz** (hēr'ts), The'o-dor (thē'ō-dōr; Ger. tē'ō-dōr), 1860-1904. Austrian (Hung.-born) Zionist.
- He's-od** (hē'st-ōd; hēs't-), 8th cent. B.C. Greek poet.
- Hess** (hēs), Myra, 1890-. Eng. pianist.
- Vic'tor (vīk'tōr) Franz (frānz), 1883-. Austrian physicist.
- (Wal'ter Ri'chard [vāl'tēr rīk'hārt]) Ru'dolf (rōd'ōlōf), 1894-. Ger. Nazi polit.
- Hes'se** (hēs'sē), Her'mann (hēr'mān), 1877-. Ger. author.
- He've-sy**, von (fōn hē'vē-shī), Georg (gā-ōrk'), 1885. Hung. chem.
- Hey'drich** (hē'drīk), Ren'hard (rīn'hārt), 1904-1942. *The Hang-man*. Ger. Nazi administrator.
- Hey'mans** (hē'māns), Co'naille' (kō'nāil'), 1892-. Belg. physiol.
- Hey'se**, von (fōn hē'zē), Paul, 1830-1914. Ger. nov., dram., & poet.
- Hey'ward** (hē'wārd), Du-Rose' (dū-bōz'), 1885-1940. Am. author.
- Hey'wood** (hē'wōd), John, 1497?-1580. Eng. author.
- Thomas, 1574?-1641. Eng. dram.
- Hib'ben** (hīb'bēn), John Grier (grīr), 1861-1933. Am. educ.; pres., Princeton U. (1912-32).
- Hich'ens** (hīch'ēnz), Robert Smythe (smīth; smīth), 1864-1950. Eng. nov.
- Hick'ok** (hīk'ōk), James Butler, 1837-1876. *Wild Bill*. Am. scout & U. S. marshal.
- Hier'o-i** (hī'rī-ō) or **Hier'on** (hī'rī-ōn), d. 400 B.C. Tyrant of Syracuse (478-466).
- Hier'on-y-mus**, Saint Eusebius. See **Jerome**.
- Hig'gin-son** (hīg'īn-sōn), Thomas Wentworth Stor'row (stōr'ō), 1823-1911. Am. clergyman & writer.
- Hil'de-brand**. See **Pope Gregory VII**.
- Hill** (hīl), Ambrose Powell, 1825-1865. Am. Confed. gen.
- Archibald Vivian, 1886-. Eng. physiol.
- James Jerome, 1838-1916. Am. financier & railway promoter.
- Sir Row'land (rō'lānd), 1795-1879. Eng. postal reformer.
- Hill'man** (hīl'mān), Sidney, 1887-1946. Am. labor leader.
- Hill'quit** (hīl'kwīt), Morris, 1860-1933. Am. (Latvian-born) lawyer & socialist.
- Hil'precht** (hīl'prēkt), Her'mann (hēr'mān) Vol'rath (fōl'rāt), 1850-1925. Am. (Ger.-born) Assyriologist.
- Hil'ton** (hīl'tōn; -tūn), James, 1900-. Eng. nov.
- Himm'ler** (hīm'lēr), Hein'rich (hīn'rīk), 1900-1945. Ger. Nazi polit.
- Hin'de-mith** (hīn'dē-mīt), Paul, 1895-. Ger. violinist & composer.
- Hin'don-burg**, von (fōn hīn'dōn-bōrk; *Angl.* hōr-bōrk), Paul, 1847-1934. *Paul Lud'wig* (lōd'vīk; lōd'vīk) *Hans An'ton* (ān'tōn) von *Be'neck-en-dorf* (bē'nē-kēn-dōrf) and von *Hinden-burg*. Ger. field marshal; pres. of Germany (1925-34).
- Hip-par'chus** (hīp'pār'kūs), 6th cent. B.C. Tyrant of Athens (527-514). — fl. 130 B.C. Greek astron.
- Hip'pi-as** (hīp'ī-s), 6th cent. B.C. *Bro. of Hipparchus*. Ruled Athens with his bro.
- Hip-poc-ra'tes** (hīp'ōk'rā-tēs), 400?-737 B.C. *Father of medicine*. Greek physician.
- Hi-ra-nu-ma** (hē-rī-nō-mā), Baron Ki-ichi-ro (kē-i-chē-rō), 1867-. Jap. statesman.
- Hi-ro-hi-to** (hē-rō-hē-tō; *Angl.* hē-rō-hē-tō, hī'rō-), 1901-. Emp. of Japan (1926-).
- Hi-ro-shi-ge** (hē-rō-shē-gē), An-dō (ān-dō), 1797-1858. Jap. painter.
- Hitch'cock** (hīk'hōk), Edward, 1793-1864. Am. geologist & educ.
- Ethan Allen, 1835-1909. Am. diplomat & administrator.
- Hit'ler** (hī'lēr), Ad'olf (ād'ōlf; ā'dōlf; Ger. ā'dōlf), 1889-1945. Ger. chancellor & Führer.
- Hit'ti** (hī'tī), Philip Khur'i (kō'rī), 1886-. Am. (Syrian-born) orientalist.
- Hit'tori** (hī'tōrī), Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1824-1914. Ger. physicist.
- Hoare** (hōr), Samuel John Gur'ney (gūr'nē), 1880-. Viscount *Tem'ple-wood* (tēm'plī-wōd') Eng. statesman.
- Hob'be-ma** (hōb'ē-mā), Mein'dert (mīn'dērt), 1638-1709. Du. painter.
- Hobbes** (hōbz), Thomas, 1688-1679. Eng. philos.
- Hob'son** (hōb'sōn), Rich'mond (rīch'mānd) Pearson, 1870-1937. Am. naval officer.
- Hoc'cleve** (hōk'lēv) or **Oc'cleve** (ōk'-), Thomas, 1370?-1450. Eng. poet.
- Hock'ing** (hōk'īng), William Ernest, 1873-. Am. philos.
- Hodg'es** (hōj'ez; -iz), Cour'tney (kōrt'nē) H., 1887-. Am. gen.
- Hoe** (hō), Richard March (mārch), 1812-1886. *Son of Robert*. Am. manuf. & inventor.
- Robert, 1784-1833. Am. (Eng.-born) printing press manuf.
- Hö'fer** (hō'fēr), An-dre'as (ān-drās), 1767-1810. Tyrolean patriot.
- Hof'man** (hōf'mān), Mal-vi'na (māl-vē'nā), 1887-. Am. sculptor.
- Paul Gray, 1891-. Am. industrialist & administrator.
- Hof'mann** (hōf'mān), Au'gust (ou'gōst) Hein'rich (hīn'rīk), 1798-1874. Ger. poet, philologist, & hist.
- Ernst (ērst) The'o-dor (tē'ō-dōr) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1776-1822. *Ernst Theodor A'ma-de'us* (ērmā-dē'ūs). Ger. composer, writer, & illustrator.
- Hof'mann** (hōf'mān; *Pol.* hōf'mān), Jo'sef (jō'sēf; -zif) Cas'i-mir (kās'ī-mīr), 1876-. Pol. pianist.
- Hof'mann**, von (fōn hōf'mān; hōf'), Au'gust (ou'gōst) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1818-1892. Ger. chem.
- Hof'mann-thal**, von (fōn hōf'mān-thāl; hōf'), Hu'go (hō'gō), 1874-1929. Austrian poet & dram.

- Ho'garth** (hō'gärth), William, 1697-1764. Eng. painter & engraver.
- Hog'hen** (hōg'hēn), Lancelot Thomas, 1895-. Eng. scientist & writer.
- Hogg** (hōg), James, 1770-1836. *The Ettrick Shepherd* (ē'trĭk). Scot. poet.
- Hol'ben** (hōl'bēn), Michael. See MICHAEL.
- Hol'ku-sai** (hōl'kō-sai), Ka-tsu-shih-ka (kū-tōō-shē-kū), 1760-1849. Jap. artist.
- Hol'bein** (hōl'bēn; *Angl.* hōl'bi-), Hans, father, 1465?-1524, and son, 1467?-1543. Ger. painters.
- Hol'comb** (hōl'kōm), Thomas, 1879-. Am. marine corps gen.
- Hol'ins-hed** (hōl'īnz-hēd; *often* -īnz-shēd) or **Hol'lings-head** (hōl'īngz-hēd), Raphael, d. ab. 1590. Eng. chronicler.
- Hol'land** (hōl'ānd), John Philip, 1840-1914. Irish-born inventor in Am.
- Hol'man-Hunt'**, William. = Holman Hunt.
- Holmes** (hōmz), Elias Burton, 1870-. Am. traveler.
- , John Haynes, 1879-. Am. clergyman.
- , Oliver Wendell, 1809-1894. Am. physician & author.
- , Oliver Wendell, 1841-1935. *Son of prec.* Am. jurist.
- Holst**, von (fōn hōlst'), Her'mann (hēr'mān; *Angl.* hūr'mān) E'du-ard (ē'du-ard), 1841-1904. Russ.-born hist. in Am.
- Holt** (hōlt), Luther En'mett (ēm'et; 't), 1856-1924. Am. pediatrician.
- Ho Lung** (hō' lōng'), 1896?- . Chin. Communist gen.
- Home** (hōm), Daniel Dung'las' (dūn-glas'), 1833-1886. Scot. spiritualist medium.
- Ho'mer** (hō'mēr), fl. 850 B.C. or earlier. Traditional Greek epic poet.
- , Winslow, 1836-1910. Am. painter.
- Ho'neg'gar** (hō'nēg'gēr; *Fr.* G'nēg'gēr'), Arthur' (ār'tūr'), 1892-. Fr. composer.
- Ho-no'rius** (hō-nō'ri-ūs), Fla'vius (flā'vī-ks), 384-423. Rom. emp. of the West (395-423).
- Hood** (hōōd), John Bell, 1831-1879. Am. 'Confed. gen.
- , Samuel, 1st Viscount, 1724-1816. Brit. admiral.
- , Thomas, 1709-1845. Eng. poet.
- Hook** (hōōk), Robert, 1835-1903. Eng. experimental philos.
- Hook'er** (hōōk'ēr), Joseph, 1814-1879. Am. army officer.
- , Sir Joseph Dalton, 1817-1911. Eng. botanist.
- , Richard, 1554?-1600. Eng. theol.
- , Thomas, 1587-1647. Eng. Puritan clergyman, a founder of Connecticut.
- Ho'o'ton** (hō'o'tn), Ear'nest (ār'nēst; -nēst) Albert, 1887-. Am. anthropologist.
- Ho've'r** (hō'o'vēr), Herbert Clark, 1874-. 31st pres. of the U. S. (1929-33).
- , John Edgar, 1895-. Am. criminologist; director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924- ).
- Hope** (hōp), Anthony. See Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins.
- , John Adrian Louis, 1800-1908. 7th Earl of *Hope'toun* (hōp'tūn; -toun) and 1st Marquis of *Linlith'gow* (līn-līth'gō). Brit. statesman; gov. gen. of Australia (1901-02).
- , Victor Alexander John, 1887-. *Son of prec.* 8th Earl of *Hope'toun* and 2d Marquis of *Linlith'gow*. Brit. soldier; viceroy of India (1936-43).
- Hop'kins** (hōp'kīnz), Sir Frederick Gow'land (gou'land), 1861-1947. Eng. biochem.
- , Gerard Man'ley (mān'li), 1844-1889. Eng. poet.
- , Harry Lloyd, 1890-1946. Am. polit. & administrator.
- , John (jōnz), 1795-1873. Am. financier.
- , Mark, 1802-1887. Am. educ.
- Hop'kin-son** (hōp'kīn-sōn), Francis, 1737-1791. Am. lawyer & satirist.
- Hop'pe** (hōp'pē), William Frederick, 1887-. Am. billiardist.
- Hop'per** (hōp'pēr), (William) De Wolf (dē wōlf'), 1858-1935. Am. actor.
- Hop'wood** (hōp'wōōd), (James) Avery, 1882-1928. Am. dram.
- Hor'ace** (hō'rās), 65-8 B.C. *Quīn'tus* (kwīn'tūs) *Hor'atius* Fla'cius (hō-rā'shūs [shīt-ūs] flā'kī-ūs). Rom. poet & satirist.
- Hore'-Be'l'sha** (hō'r-bē-l'shā), Leslie, 1893-. Eng. polit.
- Hor'na-day** (hō'r-nā-dā), William Temple, 1864-1937. Am. scol.
- Ho-ro-witz** (hō'rō-wīts), Vla'dim'r (Rūs. vlā-dīc'my'r), 1904-. Russ.-born pianist.
- Hor'sa**. See HROVIST.
- Hor'tense' de Beau'harnais'**. See BEAUBARNAIS.
- Hor'thy** (hō'thi), Mik'lós (mī'klōsh) von Nagy'lá'aya (fōn nōd'y-ā'lyā), 1868-. Hung. admiral; regent of Hungary (1920-44).
- Hos'kins** (hōs'kīnz), Roy Graham, 1880-. Am. physiol.
- Hou'dini** (hōōdē'nī; -dīn'), Harry, 1874-1926. *Eh'rech* (ē'rĭk) (wīs) (wīs). Am. magician.
- Hou'don'** (hōōdōn; *Angl.* hōō'dōn), Jean An'toine' (ān'twān'), 1741-1828. Fr. sculptor.
- Hou'dry** (hōōd'rē; -dri; *Fr.* hō'drē), Eugene J., 1892-. Am. (Fr.-born) engineer.
- House** (hōus), Edward Man'dell (mān'dēl'), 1858-1938. *Colonel House*. Am. diplomat.
- Hous'man** (hōus'mān), Alfred Edward, 1859-1936. Eng. classical scholar & poet.
- , Laurence, 1895-. *Bro. of prec.* Eng. writer & illustrator.
- Hous'say'** (hōō-sā'), Ber-na'r'dō (bēr'nār'thō) Al-ber'to (āl-vēr'tō), 1887-. Argentine physiol.
- Hous'ton** (hōs'tūn), Samuel, 1793-1863. *Sam.* Am. gen.; pres. of the Republic of Texas (1836-38; 1841-44).
- How'ey** (hōv'ē), Richard, 1864-1900. Am. poet.
- How'ard** (hōu'ērd), Catherine. See under CATHERINE.
- , Henry, 1517?-1547. Earl of *Sur'fey* (sūr't; sūr't). Eng. soldier & poet.
- , Sidney Coe (kō), 1891-1939. Am. dram.
- Howe** (hōu), Ed, 1858-1937. *Edgar Watson*. Am. journalist.
- , Elias, 1819-1897. Am. inventor.
- , Julia, 1819-1910. *Nee Ward*. Am. suffragist & reformer.
- , Richard, Earl, 1720-1799. Eng. admiral of the fleet.
- , William, 8th Viscount, 1729-1814. Eng. gen. in Am.
- How'ells** (hōu'ēlz), William Dean (dēn), 1837-1920. Am. author.
- Howt** (hōit), Charles Hale, 1860-1900. Am. dram.
- Mr'diē-ka** (hūr'dīch-kā), A'lē (ā'lēh), 1869-1943. Am. (Bohemian-born) anthropologist.
- Hsian Tung** (shū-ān' tōōng'), 1906-. *Henry Pu-yi* (pō'yē'). Chin. emp. (1908-12), last of Manchu dynasty; puppet emp. (as *K'ang Tē* [k'āng' tē]) of Manchukuo (1934-45).
- Hsü Hai-tung** (shū' hī' tōōng'), 1900-. Chin. Communist.
- Hsü Shih-ch'ang** (shū' shī'f'ch'āng'), 1888-1939. Chin. gen.; pres. of China (1918-22).
- Huās'car** (wīs'kār), 1495?-1533. Inca prince.
- Hub'bard** (hūb'ērd), Elbert Green, 1856-1915. Am. writer, editor, & printer.
- Hud'son** (hūd'sn), Henry, d. 1611. Erroneously *Hen'drick* (hēn'drĭk). Eng. navigator & explorer.
- , Man'ley (mān'li) Ot'mer (ōt'mēr), 1886-. Am. jurist.
- , William Henry, 1941-1922. Eng. naturalist & writer.
- Huer'ta** (wēr'tā), Vic'to-ri-a'no (bēk'tō-ryā'nō), 1854-1916. Mex. gen.; provisional pres. of Mexico (1913-14).
- Hu'gins** (hūg'īnz), Sir William, 1824-1910. Eng. astron.
- Hugh Cap'et** (hū'kāp'ēt; -pēt; kāp'ēt, 't), *Fr.* Hugues Cap'et' (lū'kāp'ēt), 940?-996. King of France (987-996).
- Hughes** (hūz), Charles Evans, 1802-1948. Am. jurist; chief justice of the U. S. (1930-41).
- , (James) Lang'ston (lāng'stōn), 1902-. Am. writer.
- , Rupert, 1872-. Am. writer.
- , Thomas, 1822-1896. Eng. jurist, reformer, & writer.
- , William Morris, 1864-. Australian statesman.
- Hugo** (hū'gō; *Fr.* yū'gō), Vic'tor (vīk'tēr; *Fr.* vīk'tēr) Ma-ri'e' (mā-rē; *Fr.* mā-rē'), 1802-1885. Fr. poet, nov., & dram.
- Hu-la'gu** (hōō-lā'gō; hōō-lā'gōō), 1217-1255. *Gyandson of Genghis Khan*. Mongol ruler.
- Hull** (hūll), Cor'dell (kōr'dēl; kō-dēl'), 1871-. Am. statesman; U. S. secy. of state (1933-44).
- , Isaac, 1773-1843. Am. naval officer.
- , William, 1753-1826. Am. gen.
- Hu-na'yun** (hū-nā'yōōn), 1608-1666. Emp. of Hindustan (1630-56).
- Humb'ert** (hūm'bērt) I. *Ital.* Um-ber'to (ōōm-bēr'tō), 1844-1900. King of Italy (1878-1900).
- II, 1904-. Prince of *Pied'mont* (pēd'mōnt); count of *Sai're* (sā'rē). King of Italy (1946).
- Humb'oldt**, von (fōn hōōm'bōlt; *Angl.* hūm'bōlt), Baron (Frī'drīch Hein'rīch [frē'drīk hīn'rīk] A'le-xan'd'r (ā'lēksān'd'r; *Angl.* Al'eg-zān'd'r; ā'lēg-zān'd'r), 1769-1859. Ger. naturalist, traveler, & statesman.
- , Baron Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1767-1835. *Bro. of prec.* Ger. philologist & diplomat.
- Hume** (hūm), David, 1711-1776. Scot. philos. & hist.
- Hump'per-dīck** (hōōm'pēr-dīngk), Eng'el-ber't (ēng'ēl-bēr't), 1854-1921. Ger. composer.
- Hump'phrey** (hūm'frē), 1391-1447. *Son of Henry IV*; Duke of *Gloucester* (glō'stēr; glōs') ("the Good Duke") & Earl of *Pembroke* (pēm'brōk). Eng. statesman & book collector.
- Hun'e-ker** (hūn'ē-kēr; -kēr), James Gibbons, 1860-1921. Am. musician & critic.
- Hung Wu**. See CHU YÜAN-CHANG.
- Hunt** (hūnt), (James) Henry Leigh, 1784-1850. Eng. essayist & poet.
- (William) Hol'man (hōl'mān), 1827-1910. Eng. painter.
- Hunt'er** (hūn'tēr), John, 1728-1793. Brit. anatomist & surgeon.
- Hun'ting-ton** (hūn'tīng-tōn), Collis (kōl'is) Pot'ter (pō'tēr), 1821-1900. Am. pioneer railroad builder.
- , Ellsworth, 1876-1947. Am. geographer & explorer.
- , Samuel, 1731-1796. Am. Revolutionary polit.
- Hun'tz'ger** (hūn'ts'gēr), Charles Léon' (lā'ōn) Clé'ment' (klā'mān'), 1880-1941. Fr. gen.
- Hu'nyā-di** or **Hu'nyā-dy** (hōō'nyō-dī), Jā'nos (yā'nōsh), 1387?-1456. Hung. soldier & hero.
- Hur'ley** (hūr'li), Patrick Jay, 1833-. Am. lawyer & diplomat.
- Hurst** (hūr'st), Sir Cecil James Bar'ring-ton (bār'ring-tōn), 1870-. Eng. jurist.
- , Fannie, 1880-. Am. writer.
- Hu-sin' ibn A-lī'** (hōō-sīn' īb'n-ā-lī'), 1856-1931. First king of the Hic'az (1916-24).
- Hu Shih** (hōō' shī'f'), 1891-. Chin. philos., diplomat, & writer.
- Husar** or **Hus** (hūs; *Ger. & Czech*, hōōs), John or Jan (*Czech* yān), ab. 1374-1416. *Jo-han'nēs* (yō-hān'nēs; -ēs) *Hus* von *Hu'm-netz* (fōn hōō'shē-nēts). Bohemian religious reformer.
- Hu'sār** (hōō'sār), Ká'roly (kā'rōl'y'), 1882-. Hung. journalist & polit.
- Hutch'ins** (hūch'īnz), Robert May'nard (mā'nērd; -nērd), 1899-. Am. educ.; pres. (1929-45) & chancellor (1945-) U. of Chicago.
- Hutch'in-son** (hūch'īn-sōn), Anne, 1691-1643. *Nec Mar-bury* (mār-bēr'i). Religious liberal in Am.
- , Arthur Stuart-Men'ceth' (mēn'ēth'), 1879-. Eng. nov.
- , Ray Cor'y-ton (kōr'y-tōn), 1907-. Eng. nov.
- , Thomas, 1711-1780. Am. colonial administrator.
- Hut'ten**, von (fōn hōō'tēn), U'rich (ōōl'rĭk), 1488-1823. Ger. humanist & supporter of Luther.
- Hut'ton** (hūt'tn), Sir Thomas Ja'comb (jē'kūm), 1890-. Brit. gen.
- Hux'ley** (hūks'li), Al'dous (ōl'dūs) Leonard, 1894-. *Bro. of J. S.* Eng. nov. & critic.
- , Julian So-rel'l' (sō-rēl'), 1887-. *Grandson of T. H.* Eng. biologist.
- , Thomas Henry, 1825-1895. Eng. biologist.
- Huy'gens** or **Huy'ghens** (hō'kēnz; *Angl.* hū'gēnz), Chris'ti-an (Du. k'ris'tē-kān), 1629-1695. Du. math., physicist, & astron.
- Huy'mans** (Du. hōō'mānz; *Fr.* hū-ēs'mānz'), Ca'mille' (kā'mē'y'), 1871-. Belg. polit.
- , Jo'ris (yō'rīs) Karl (kārl), 1848-1907. *Orig. Charles Ma'rie* (mā-rē) *Georges* (zhōrzh). Fr. nov.
- Hy'att** (hī'āt), Al'pheus (āl'fē-ūs), 1838-1902. Am. naturalist.



**Hyde** (hîd), Douglas, 1860-1949. Irish author; pres. of Eire (1938-45).  
—, Edward, 1600-1674. 1st Earl of Clarendon (klâr'end-on). Eng. statesman & hist.  
**Hyder A-lî'** (hî'dêr â-lî'), = HAIDAR ALI.  
**Hy'mana** (hî'mâna), Paul (pôl), 1865-1941. Belg. statesman.  
**Hy'po-lan'tes**. See YPSILANTI.

**I-bâ'fex**, Vicente Blasco-. See BLASCO-IBÁÑEZ.  
**I'ber'ville**, d' (dê'bêr'veil; Angl. dê'bêr-vîl or dîr'). Sieur (syûr), 1661-1706. *Pierre Le moyné* (lê-mwân'). Fr.-Canadian explorer; founder of Louisiana.

**ibn-Khal-dûn'** (ib'n-kâl-dôon'), 1332-1406. Arab hist.  
**ibn-Rushd'**. See AVERROËS.  
**ibn-Sa-ud'** (ib'n-sôo-ôod'), Abul-ul-'A-zîz' (âb-dôô'â-zîz'), 1880- . King of Saudi Arabia (1932-).  
**ibn-Zuhr'** or **ibn-Zohr'**. See AVENZOAR.  
**ib-ra'hîm' Fa'sha** (ib-râ'hîm' pâ'shâ), 1789-1848. Egyptian gen & viceroy.

**ib'sen** (ib'sên; Norw. Ip'sên), Hen'rik (hên'ryk), 1828-1906. Norw. poet & dram.

**Iok'es** (iô'k's), Harold Le Claire (lê klâr'), 1874- . Am. lawyer & administrator.

**io-th'nos** (iô-th'nos), 5th cent. B.C. Greek architect.  
**io-na'thus** (iô-nâ'thîs; shîs), Saint, 1st-2d cent. A.D. *Theoph'oros* (thê-ô'fô-rô's). Bishop of Antioch & church father — of *Loy-o'la*, Saint. See LOYOLA.

**Ikh-na'ton** (ik-nâ't'n) or **Akhe-us'tan** (âk'ê-us'tân) A'n-en-ko'tep IV (îk'm-en-kô'têp). King of Egypt (ab. 1375-1358 B.C.); religious reformer.

**Im'el-mann** (im'el-mân; Angl. -mân), Max (mâks; Angl. mæks), 1890-1916. Ger. aviator.

**in-dy' d'** (îndîdêr), Vin'cent' (vîn'sân'), 1851-1931. Fr. composer.  
**in-és-de Cas'tro**. See under CASTRO.

**Inge** (Ing), William Ralph, 1860- . Eng. prelate & author; dean of St. Paul's (1911-34).

**In'ger-soll** (ing'gêr-sôl; s'l), Robert Green, 1833-1890. Am. lawyer & apostolic.

—, Royal (roî'âl) En'son (ên'sôn), 1883- . Am. admiral.  
**In'gram** (ing'grâm), Arthur Foley Win'nington (vîn'ing-ton), 1858-1946. Eng. prelate; bishop of London (1901-39).

—, Jonas Howard, 1886- . Am. admiral.  
**In'gres** (ên'grê), Jean Au'guste' (ô'güst') Do'mi'nique' (dô'mî'nêk'), 1780-1867. Fr. painter.

**In'ness** (ên'sês, Is), George, father, 1825-1894, and son, 1851-1926. Am. painter.

**In-no-cent** (în'nô-sên't; s'nt). Name of 13 popes; esp. II, d. 1143 (pope 1130-43); III, 1161-1216 (pope 1188-1216); IV, d. 1254 (pope 1243-54); XI, 1611-1680 (pope 1676-80).

**in-ô-nû'** (în'nô-nû'), Is-mel' (îs-mêl'), 1884- . Turk. statesman; pres. of Turkey (1938-59).

**In'sull** (în'sl), Samuel, 1850-1938. Am. (Eng.-born) utilities executive.

**In-ver-chap'el**, 1st Baron. See KERR.  
**in-pa'tien' or I-pa'tien'** (îpâ'tyên'), Vla-dî'mîr (vlô-dî'yê'mîr) Ni-ko-lâ-evich (nyl-kô-lâ'yê'vyêch), 1867- . Russ. born chem. in Am.

**Ire'dell** (îrê'dêl), James, 1751-1799. Am. jurist.  
**Ire'ton** (îrê'tn), Henry, 1611-1661. Eng. Parliamentary commander & regicide.

**Iri-go'yen** (îrê-gô'yên), Hi-pô'lî-to (êp'ô'lê-tô), 1850-1933. Pres. of Argentina (1916-22; 1928-30).

**I'ron-side'** (îrên-sîd'), William Edmund, 1st Baron, 1880- . Brit. field marshal.

**Ir'ving** (îr'vîng), Sir Henry, 1838-1906. Orig. *John Henry Brad'sh* (brôd'sh). Eng. actor.

—, Washington, 1783-1859. Am. essayist, nov., & hist.  
**Ir'win** (îr'wîn), Wallace, 1877- . Am. journalist & humorist.

—, William Henry, 1873-1948. *Wit*. Am. journalist & writer.  
**I'saacs** (î'zâks; -zîks), Sir Isaac Alfred, 1855-1948. Australian jurist & statesman; gov. gen. of Australia (1931-36).

—, Rufus Daniel. See MARQUIS OF READING.  
**Is'a-bel'la I** (îzâ-bêl'â), 1451-1504. *Wife of Ferdinand II of Aragon*. Queen of Castile (1474-1504); aided Columbus.

**Is'h'er-wood** (îsh'êr-wôod), Christopher William Brad'shaw (brâd'shâ), 1904- . Eng. author.

**I-shî-I** (ê-shê-ê), Viscount Kikuk-jiro (kê-kôô-jê-rô), 1860- . Jap. diplomat.

**Is'i-dore of So-ville'** (îz'î-dô-îv êv sô-vîl'; esp. Brit. sô-v'îl -îl), Saint, ab. 670-636. *Is'i-dôrus His'pa-len'sis* (îz'î-dô'rûs his'pâ-lên'sîs). Span. prelate & scholar.

**Is-ken-der Bêy**. See ISKENDERBEK.  
**Is-ma'il Fa'sha** (îs-mâ'el pâ'shâ), 1830-1895. *Ismail I*. Khedive of Egypt (1863-70).

**I-soo-ra'tes** (î-sô-lâ-râ-têz), 430-338 B.C. Athenian orator.  
**I-to** (ê-tô), Marquis Hiro-bu-mi (hê-rô-bôo-mê), 1841-1909. Jap. statesman.

—, Yu-ko (yô-kô) or Su-ke-no-ri (sô-kê-nô-rê), 1843-1914. Jap. admiral.

**I-tur-bi** (î-tôôr'bê; Span. ê-tôôr'bê), Juan' (hâ-sâ'), 1895- . Span.-born pianist & conductor in Am.

**I-tur-bi-de** (ê dâ ê-tôôr-bê'hâ), A'gu's-tin' (â'gôos-tên'), 1783-1824. Mex. soldier; emp. of Mexico (1822-23).

**I-va'n'** (î-vân'; Angl. î-vân'), I'vân, I'vân III Va-sil'le-vich (vâ-syl'ê-vîch), 1440-1505. *Ivan the Great*. Grand duke of Russia (1462-1505).

—, IV Vasilievich, 1530-1584. *Ivan the Terrible*. Ruler of Russia (1533-84).

**Ives** (îvz), James Merritt, 1824-1895. Am. lithographer.

**I-ye-ya-su** (î-yê-yâ-sô) or **I-ye-ya-su** (î-yê-), 1542-1616. Jap. gen.; founder (1603) of Tokugawa shogunate.

**Is'ard** (îs'êrd), Ralph, 1742-1804. Am. Revolutionary leader.

**Ja'bir**. See GEMER.

**Jack'son** (jâk's'n), Andrew, 1707-1845. Am. gen.; 7th pres. of the U. S. (1820-37).

—, Helen Maria Hunt, 1830-1885. Neo Fiehc. Am. poet & nov.

—, Robert Hough'wout (hou'ûl), 1802- . Am. jurist.

—, Thomas Jonathan, 1824-1863. *Stonewall'* (stôn'wôl) Jackson. Am. Confeil. gen.

**Ja'cobs** (jâ'kôb), William Wy'mark (wî'mârk), 1863-1943. Eng. writer.

**Ja'cquard'** (zhâ'kâr; Angl. jâ'kârd'), Jo'seph' (zhô'zêf') Ma'rie' (mâ-rê'), 1732-1834. Fr. inventor.

**Jacques I**, Emp. See Jean Jacques DESSALINES.  
**Jag'a-tal'** (jâg'â-tl'), d. 1242. 2d son of Genghis Khan. Mongol ruler.

**Ja-han'gir** (jâ-hân'gêr), 1509-1627. Emp. of Hindustan (1605-27).

**Ja-lal'-ud-dîn' Ru'mî** (jâ-lâ'lood-dên' rôo'mê), 1207-1273. Pers. poet.

**James** (jâmz). Name of 6 kings of Scot.; and 2 kings of Gr. Britain: I, 1500-1625 (reigned 1603-25); II, 1633-1701 (reigned 1685-88).

—, Henry, 1811-1882. Am. philol.

—, Henry, 1843-1916. *Son of proc.* Brit. writer.

—, William, 1842-1910. *Bro. of proc.* Am. psychol. & philos.

—, Sir William Mil'burne (mîl'bôrn), 1881- . Brit. admiral.

—, Edward. See James Francis Edward STUART.  
**Ja'me'son** (jâm'sôn), Sir Leander Starr (stâr), 1853-1917. *Doctor Jameson*. Scot. physician & administrator in S. Africa.

**Ja'mî** (jâ'mî), 1414-1492. Pers. poet & mystic.

**Ja'nâ-ôok** (yâ'nâ-ôêk), Le'os (lê'ôsh), 1854-1928. Czech composer.

**Ja'n'son** (jân'sôn; Du. jân'sôn), Cor-ne'lis (kôr-nê'lîs), 1588-1638. *Cornelius Jansz'-nus* (jân-sô-nîs; sên'yîs). Du. R.C. theol.

**Ja-rîr'** (jâ-rêr'), d. 729? Arab poet.

**Ja's'trow** (jâ's'trô; yâ's'trô), Morris, 1861-1921. Am. (Pol.-born) Semitic scholar.

**Ja'u'rês'** (zhô'râs'), Jean L'éon' (lê'ôn'), 1850-1914. Fr. socialist.

**Jay** (jâ), John, 1745-1820. Am. jurist & statesman; 1st chief justice of the U. S. (1789-95).

**Jeanne d'Arc**. See JOAN OF ARC.  
**Jeans** (jênz), Sir James Hop'wood (hôp'wôod), 1877-1946. Eng. physicist, astron., & author.

**Jebb** (jêb), Sir Richard Clav'er-house (klâv'êr-hôus), 1841-1906. Scot. Greek scholar.

**Jel'fers** (jê'fêr), (John) Robinson, 1867- . Am. poet.

**Jel'fer-son** (jê'fêr-sôn), Joseph, 1820-1905. Am. actor.

—, Thomas, 1743-1823. Am. statesman; 3d pres. of the U. S. (1801-09).

**Jel'troy** (jê'trô), Francis, Lord, 1773-1850. Scot. critic & jurist.

**Jel'treys** (jê'trêz), George, 1648-1689. 1st Baron *Jeffreys of Wren* (wên). Eng. jurist.

**Jol'h-coe** (jô'l'kô), John Rush'worth (rûsh'wôth; -wêrth), 1st Earl, 1850-1935. Brit. admiral of the fleet.

**Jon'ghiz Khan**. Variant of GENGIS KHAN.

**Jon'ner** (jôn'êr), Edward, 1740-1823. Eng. vaccinationist.

—, Sir William, 1815-1896. Eng. physician.

**Jon'sen** (yên'sên), Jo-han'n'es (yô-hân'n'ês) Vil'helm (vîl'hêlm), 1873-1950. Dan. poet & nov.

**Jop'son** (jêp'sôn), Helen, 1907- . Am. singer.

**Jor'tiza** (yô'r'tîzâ), Ma-rî'a (mâ-rî'â), 1887- . *Wife of Irving P. Seely* (sê'lî). Am. (Austrian-born) soprano.

**Je-rome'** (jê-rôm'), *Brit. neu. jê-rôm*, Saint, 340?-420. *Eusebius* *His'er-on'y-mus* (ê-us'ê-lîs his'êr-on'y-mus). Latin church father.

**Jer'vis** (jêr'vîs; jûr'), John, 1730-1823. Earl of St. Vincent (sânt vîn'sên't). Eng. admiral.

**Jes'per-son** (yês'pêr-sôn), (Jens [yên's]) Ol'to (ô'tô) (Har'ry [hâr'ê]), 1860-1943. Dan. philologist.

**Je'sus** (jê'sûs) or **Jesus Christ** (krîst) or **Christ Jesus**, 4-8? A.C.-720 A.D. *Jesus of Naz'a-reth* (nâz'a-rêth). *The son of Mary*. Source of the Christian religion & Saviour in the Christian faith.

**Jev'ons** (jêv'ânz), William Stanley, 1836-1882. Eng. econ. & logician.

**Jew'ett** (jôo'êtt; tî), Sarah Orne (ôr'n), 1849-1909. Am. writer.

**Ji-mê-nez de Cis-ne'ros** (hî-mâ'nêth thâ thê-sân'rô's), Fran-cis'co (frân-thêr'kô), 1436-1517. Span. prelate & statesman.

**Jin'nah** (jîn'nâ), Mo-ham'med (mô-hâm'mâd) A-lî' (â-lî'), 1876-1948. Moslem lawyer, 1st gov. gen. of dominion of Pakistan (1947-48).

**Jo'a-chim** (yô'â-kîm; yô'â'kîm), Jo'seph (yô'zêl), 1831-1907. Hung. violinist.

**Joan of Arc** (jôn [jô'n, jô-ân] hv êrk); *Fr. Jeanne d'Arc* (zhân' dârk), Saint, 1412-1431. *The Maid of Orléans* (ôr'lê-ânz). Fr. national heroine.

**Jodl** (yô'dl'), Alfred, 1892?-1946. Ger. gen.

**Jol'tro** (zhô'tr'), Jo'seph' (zhô'zêf') Jacques (zhâk) Césaire' (sê'sâr'), 1852-1931. Fr. field marshal; marshal of France (1917).

**John** (jôn), 1167? 1216. *John Lack'land'* (lâk'hând'). King of Eng-land (1199-1216).

—, I, 1357-1433. *The Great*. King of Portugal (1365-1433).

—, Augustus Edwin, 1878- . Brit. painter & etcher.

—, of Aus'tri-a (ôus'trî-â), 1547-1578. Don John (dôn jôn). Span. gen.

—, of Gaunt (gônt; gânt), 1340-1399. Duke of Lan'caster (lân's-kê'stêr; in U. S., also lîn'kê'stêr). *Son of Edward III of Eng.*

—, of Lan'caster. See Duke of BUCKINGHAM.

—, of Lei'den (lê'dên; -lên), 1509-1536. Du. Anabaptist fanatic.

—, of Salis-bury' (sâlz'bêr'; -brî), d. 1180. Eng. ecclesiastic.

—, III So-bies'ki (sô-bîes'kê; Pol. sô-), 1624-1697. King of Poland (1674-96).

**John'son** (jôn's'n), Andrew, 1808-1875. 17th pres. of the U. S. (1865-69).

—, Edward, 1881- . Am. tenor.

—, James Wel'don (wêl'dôn), 1871-1938. Am. author.

—, Samuel, 1700-1784. Dr. Johnson. Eng. lexicographer & author.

—, Sir William, 1715-1774. Brit. administrator in Am.

- John'ston** (jɒn'stʌn; -s'n), Albert Sidney, 1803-1862. Am. Confed. gen.  
 —, Joseph Eggleston, 1807-1891. Am. Confed. gen.  
 —, Mary, 1870-1936. Am. nov.  
**Jolinville**, de (dē zhəwān'vēl'), Jean, 1224?-1317. Fr. chronicler.  
**Jō'kai** (yō'koi), Mau'rus (mou'rōs) or Mō'rīce (mō'rīts), 1825-1904. Hung. nov. & dram.  
**Jo'liot-Curie** (zhō'lyōt'kü'rē), Fré'dé'ric (frā'dē'rīk'), 1900-Orig. Jolot. Fr. physicist  
 —, Irène (ē'rēn'), 1897-Formerly Irène Curie-Joliot; dau. of Marie & Pierre Curie & wife of prec. Fr. physicist.  
 —, soldier & writer on military science  
**Jones** (jɒnz), An'son (ān's'n), 1798-1858. Pres. of Republic of Texas (1844-46).  
 —, Daniel, 1881-Eng. phonetician.  
 —, Henry Arthur, 1851-1929. Eng. dram.  
 —, In't'go (In't'gō), 1573-1652. Eng. architect.  
 —, Jesse Holman (hōl'mān), 1874-— Am. financier & administrator.  
 —, John Paul, 1747-1792. Orig. in full *John Paul*. Am. (Scot.-born) naval officer.  
 —, Thomas Hudson, 1892-— Am. sculptor.  
**Jon'son** (jɒn's'n), Ben (bēn), 1573?-1637. Orig. Benjamin. Eng. dram; poet laureate (1619-37).  
**Jor'dan** (jɔr'd'n), David Starr (stār), 1851-1931. Am. biologist & educ.  
**Joseph II** (jōzēf; -zlf), 1741-1790. King of Germany (1764-90), Holy Rom. emp. (1765-90).  
**Jo'se-phine** (jōzē'fēn; jōzē'fēn'), Empress. See under de BLAUBERNALIS.  
**Jo-se-phus** (jōsē'fūs), Flāv'ius (flā'vī-ūs), 37?-100. Jewish hist.  
**Jow'bert** (zhō'bārt), Jō'seph' (zhōzē'f), 1754-1824. Fr. essayist & moralist.  
 —, Pē'trus (pā'trūs) Jaco'bus (yā-kō'būs), 1834-1900. P'tet (p't). Boer gen. & statesman.  
 —, de la Fer'té' (dē lā fēr'tā'), Sir Philip Ben'net (bēn'ēt; Yt), 1888-— Brit. air marshal.  
**Joule** (jɔʊl), James Prescott, 1818-1889. Eng. physicist.  
**Jour'dan** (zhōōr'dān), Comte (kōnt) Jean Baptiste' (bā'tēst'), 1762-1833. Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1804).  
**Jo'vi-an** (jō'vī-ān), 331?-364. Flāv'ius (flā'vī-ūs) Claudius Jō'vianus (jō'vī-ā'nūs). Rom. emp. (363-364).  
**Jow'ett** (jōu'ēt; -t), Benjamin, 1817-1893. Eng. Greek scholar.  
**Jow'itt** (jōu'it), William Allen, 1st Viscount, 1885-— Brit. jurist.  
**Joyce** (jɔis), James, 1882-1941. Irish writer.  
**Juan Ma-nuel** (hwān' ma-nwē'l), Don (dōn), 1282-1340. Span. soldier, polit., & writer.  
**Juárez** (hwy'rās), Ben'ito (bā-nē'tō) Pa'blo (pā'vlō), 1806-1872. Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1857-72).  
**Ju'das Mac-ca-bae'us** (jō'dās māk'ā-bē'ūs), d. 160 B.C. Jewish patriot; with 4 bros (the Mac'ca-bees [māk'ā-bēz]) revolted against Antiochus Epiphanes.  
**Judd** (jʊd), Charles Hubbard, 1873-1946. Am. psychol. & educ.  
**Ju-gur'tha** (jō-gūr'thā), d. 104 B.C. King of Numidia (113-104).  
**Jul'ian** (jool'yān), 331-363. Flāv'ius (flā'vī-ūs) Claudius Jū'lī-a-nus (jool'ī-ā'nūs). The Apostate. Rom. emp. (361-363).  
**Jū'lī-an'a** (jool'ī-ā'nā; -ā'nā), Du. yū'lē-ā'nā), 1909-— Dau. of Wilhelmina. Queen of the Netherlands (1948-).  
**Jung** (yōng), Carl Gu'stav (gōs'tāv), 1875-— Swiss psychol. & psychiatrist.  
**Jun'ius** (jōōn'yūs; jōōn'yūs; Ger. yōōn'ō-ōs), Fran-cis'cus (frān'sīf'kūs), 1580-1677. Eng. (Ger.-born) philologist.  
**Jun'kers** (yōng'kērs), Hu'go (hōu'gō), 1850-1935. Ger. airplane engineer & builder.  
**Ju'not** (zhū'nōt), An'doché' (ān'dōsh'), 1771-1813. Duc (dūk) d'A'bran'tes' (fr. dā'brān'tēs'; Port. dā-vrānn'tēs). Fr. gen. under Napoleon.  
**Jus-se-rand'** (zhūs'rān'), Jean Jules, 1855-1932. Jean Adrien An'toine' (ān'twān') Jule. Fr. scholar & diplomat.  
**Jus'tin** (jūs'tīn), Saint, 100?-165. Justin (the) Martyr. Church father.  
**Jus-tin-i-an I** (jūs'tīn'ī-ān), 483-565. The Great. Byzantine emp. (527-565).  
**Jū've-nal** (jōōv'nāl), 60?-140. Dec'i-mus (dēs'ī-mūs) Jūn'ius (jōōn'yūs; jōōn'yūs) Jū've-nal'is (jōōv'nāl'īs). Rom. poet & satirist.  
**Ka-ra-no-vich** (kā-gū-nō'vyich), La'zar (lā'zēr-y') Mui-se'c-vich (mū'i-syā'z'vyich), 1893-— Russ. polit.  
**Ka-ga-wa** (kā-gū-wā), To-yo-hi-ko (tō-yō-hī-kō), 1888-— Jap. social reformer.  
**Kai'ser** (kī'zēr), Henry J., 1882-— Am. industrialist.  
**Kalb** (kālp; Angl. kālb), Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān), 1721-1780. Baron de Kalb (dē kālb). Ger. gen in Am.  
**Ka-li-da'sa** (kā'lī-dā'sā), 5th cent. A.D. Hindu dram. & poet.  
**Ka-li-lin** (kā'lī-nyūn), Mi-kha-il' (mī-khā'il') I-vā-no-vich (ī-vā-nū'vyich), 1875-1946. Russ. polit.; pres. U. S. S. R. (1923-46).  
**Ka'mer-lingh On'nes** (kā'mēr-līng ōn'ēs), Hei'ke (hī'kē), 1853-1926. Du. physicist.  
**Kane** (kān), Elisha Kent, 1820-1857. Am. arctic explorer.  
**K'ang-hsi** (kāng'shē), 1654-1722. Shēng-t'zu (shēng'dzōō'). Chin. emp. (1602-1722).  
**K'ang Tē**. See HSÜAN T'UNG.  
**Kant** (kānt; Angl. kānt), Im-ma'nu-el (ī-mā'nōō-ēl; Angl. I-mān'ō-ēl), 1724-1804. Ger. philos.  
**Kao Tsung**. See CH'EN LUNG.  
**Kar'a-georg'** (kā'rā-jōr'y), 1766?-1817. Orig. George Pe'tro-vič' (pē'trō-vēt'y'; Angl. -vich). Serbian nationalist; founder of Kar'a-georg' ge-vich (kā'rā-jōr'y'gē-vich) dynasty.  
**Karl'feldt** (kārl'fēld), E'rīk' (ē'rīk') Ax'el (āk'sēl), 1864-1931. Swed. poet.  
**Kā'ro-lyi** (kā'rō-lyi), Count Mi'hály (m'y'hāly-y'), 1875-— Hung. polit.  
**Kar'zer** (kār'zēr), Paul, 1889-— Swiss chem.  
**Kauf'man** (kāf'mān), George Simon, 1880-— Am. dram.  
**Kau'nitz, von** (fōn kou'nīts), Count Wen'zel (vēn'tsēl) An'ton (ān'tōn), 1711-1794. Prince von Kawnitz-Riet'berg (-rēt'bērk). Austrian statesman.  
**Kaut'sky** (kout'ākē), Karl Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān), 1854-1938. Ger. socialist writer.  
**Kaye-Smith'** (kā'smīth'), Sheila, 1888-— Eng. nov.  
**Kean** (kēn), Edmund, 1787-1833. Eng. actor.  
**Kear'ny** (kār'ny), Philip, 1814-1862. Am. gen.  
**Keats** (kēts), John, 1795-1821. Eng. poet.  
**Ke'ble** (kē'bēl), John, 1792-1866. Eng. clergyman & poet.  
**Ke'e'ley** (kē'lēy), Leslie En'raught (ēn'rōt), 1834-1900. Am. physician & founder of a sanitarium for alcoholics.  
**Kei'tel** (kē'tēl), Wil'helm (vī'l'hēlm), 1882-1946. Ger. field marshal.  
**Keith** (kēth), Sir Arthur, 1866-— Brit. anthropologist.  
**Kei'land** (kē'lānd), Clarence Bud'ington (būd'īng-tōn), 1881-— Am. nov.  
**Kei'ler** (kē'lēr), Helen Adams, 1880-— Am. deaf and blind lecturer.  
**Kei'ler'mann'** (kē'lēr'mān'), Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Chris'tophe' (krēs'tōf'), 1735-1820. Duc (dūk) de Val'my' (dē vāl'mē'). Fr. soldier; marshal of France.  
**Kei'logg** (kē'lōg; -īg), Frank Bil'lings (bī'līngz), 1856-1937. Am. statesman.  
**Kei'ly** (kē'lī), George Edward, 1887-— Am. actor & dram.  
 —, James Edward, 1855-1933. Am. sculptor.  
**Kei'vin** (kē'vīn), 1st Baron, 1824-1907. William Thom'son (tōm's'n). Brit. math. & physicist.  
**Ke-mal' A-ta-türk'** (kē-māl' ā-tātürk'), 1881-1938. Mus-ta-fa' or Mus-ta-phā' (mōs'tā-fā') Kemal. Turk. gen.; pres. of Turkey (1923-38).  
**Ke'm'ble** (kēm'bēl), Frances Anne, 1809-1893. Fanny. Eng. actress.  
 —, John Philip, 1757-1823. Eng. actor.  
**Ke'm'pis**, Thomas A. See THOMAS A. KEMPIS.  
**Ken or Kenn** (kēn), Thomas, 1637-1711. Eng. prelate & hymn writer.  
**Ken'dall** (kēn'dl), (William) Se'geant (sār'jēnt), 1860-1938. Am. painter & sculptor.  
**Ken'no-dy** (kēn'ōdī), Charles Rann (rān), 1871-1950. Am. (Eng.-born) actor & dram.  
 —, Joseph Patrick, 1888-— Am. businessman & diplomat.  
**Ken'nel-ly** (kēn'ēlī), Arthur Edwin, 1861-1939. Am. electrical engineer.  
**Ken'ney** (kēn'y), George Churchill, 1889-— Am. gen.  
**Ken'ny** (kēn'y), Elizabeth, 1886-— Australian nurse & physio-therapist.  
**Kent** (kēnt), James, 1763-1847. Am. jurist.  
 —, Rock'well (rōk'wēl; -wēl), 1882-— Am. painter.  
**Ken'wor'thy** (kēn'wōr'thī), Joseph Montague, 1886-— 10th Baron Stra-bol'g's (strā-bōl'g's). Brit. naval officer.  
**Ken'yon** (kēnyōn), John Samuel, 1874-— Am. phonetician.  
**Kop'ler** (kēp'lēr), Jo-han'nes (yō'hān'ēs; -ēs), 1571-1630. Ger. astron.  
**Kop'pel** (kēp'pēl), Augustus, 1st Viscount, 1725-1780. Brit. admiral.  
**Ker** (kār), William Pat'ron (pā'trōn), 1856-1923. Brit. scholar.  
**Ke-ren'ski** (kē-rēn'skī; Russ. kē-rēn'skī), A-lek-san'dr (ā-lē-y'ksān'dr) Fe-o'do-ro-vich (fyō'dō-rō'vyich), 1881-— Russ. revolutionist.  
**Kern** (kōrn), Jerome David, 1885-1945. Am. composer.  
**Kerr** (kār), Archibald John Kerr Clark, 1887?-— 1st Baron In-ver-chap'el (In'ver-chāp'ēl; -l). Brit. diplomat.  
**Kes'sel-ring** (kēs'ēl-rīng), Al'bert (ā'l'bērt), 1887-— Ger. field marshal.  
**Ke't'er-ling** (kē'tēr-līng), Charles Franklin, 1876-— Am. electrical engineer & inventor.  
**Key** (kē), Francis Scott, 1779-1843. Am. lawyer; author of "The Star-Spangled Banner".  
**Keyes** (kēz), Geoffrey, 1888— Am. gen.  
 —, Sir Roger John Brown'low (brōun'lō), 1872-1945. Brit. admiral.  
**Keynes** (kānz), John May'nard (mā'nērd; -nārd), 1883-1946. Eng. econ.  
**Koy'ser-ling** (kī'zēr-līng), Count Her'mann (hēr'mān; Angl. hōr'mān) A-le-xan'der (ā'lē-ksān'dēr; Angl. āl'gē-zān'dēr, āl'gē-), 1880-1940. Ger. philos. & writer.  
**Khe-ra'skov** (kē-rā'skōv), Mi-kha-il' (mī-khā'il') Mat-ve'e-vich (mūt-vyē'v'yich), 1733-1807. Russ. poet.  
**Khru-shchev'** (krō'shchēf'), Ni-kī'tā' (nī-kē'tā) Ser-ge'e-vich (sy'r-gē'y'vyich), 1894-— Russ. polit.  
**Khu'fu** (kōō'fū; Grek. Khe'ops (kē'ōps). King of Egypt (ab. 2000-2877 B.C.) & pyramid builder.  
**Khwa'riz-mī', al-** (ā'l-kwā'rīz-mē'), 780-850. Arab math.  
**Kidd** (kīd), William, 1645-1701. Captain Kidd. Scot. navigator & pirate.  
**Kien Lung**. = CH'EN LUNG.  
**Kier'an** (kēr'ān), John Francis, 1802-— Am. journalist.  
**Kier'ke-gaard** (kī'r'kē-gōr), Sō'ren (sō'rēn) An'bye (ō'bū), 1813-1855. Dan. philos. & theol.  
**Kil'mer** (kīl'mēr), (Alfred) Joy, 1886-1918. Am. poet.  
**Kil-pat'rick** (kīl-pāt'rīk), Hugh Jud'son (jūd's'n), 1836-1881. Am. gen.  
**Kim'mel** (kīm'ēl), Hus'band (hūz'bānd) Edward, 1882-— Am. admiral.  
**Kim'dī, al-** (ā'l-kīn'dī), 9th cent. A.D. Arab philos.  
**King** (kīng), Ernest Joseph, 1878-— Am. admiral of the fleet.  
 —, Rufus, 1755-1827. Am. polit. & diplomat.  
 —, William Lyon Mackenzie, 1847-1950. Canadian statesman; prime min. (1921-26; 1926-30; 1935-48).

- Kinglake** (k'ing'lāk), Alexander William, 1800-1891. Eng. hist.
- Kingsley** (k'ing-sī), Charles, 1819-1875. Eng. clergyman & nov.
- Kin-kaid** (k'īn-kād'), Thomas Cas'sin (kās'tin), 1888- . Am. admiral.
- Kipling** (k'ip'ling), Rud'yard (rūd'yārd), 1865-1936. Eng. author.
- Kirby-Smith** (k'ir'bi-smīth'), Edmund, 1824-1893. Am. Confed. gen.
- Kirchhoff** (k'ir'khōf), Gu'stav (gōs'taf) Ro'bert (rō'bērt), 1824-1887. Ger. physicist.
- Ki'rov** (k'ē'rōf), Ser-gei' (sy'r-gē'i') Mi-ro'no-vich (my'r-iō'nō-vyčh), 1888-1934. Russ. revolutionist.
- Kitch'e-ner** (k'ich'ē-nēr), Horatio Herbert, 1850-1916. 1st Earl Kitchener of Khar-toum' (kar-tōom') and of Broome (brōom: brōm). Brit. field marshal.
- Kit'tredge** (k'it'rēj), George Lyman, 1860-1941. Am. philologist & educ.
- Kléber** (klē'bār'), Jean Bap'tiste' (bā'tēst'), 1753-1800. Fr. gen. under Napoleon.
- Klee** (klē), Paul, 1879-1940. Swiss painter.
- Klein** (klīn), Charles, 1867-1915. Eng. dram. in Am.
- , Fe'lix (fē'lik), 1849-1925. Ger. math.
- Kleist**, von (k'lon klīst'), Hein'rich (hīn'rik), 1777-1811. Ger. dram.
- , Paul Lud'wig (lood'vīk; lood'v) E'wald (ā'vald), 1881- . Ger. gen.
- Kling'er** (k'ling'ēr), Max (māks), 1857-1920. Ger. etcher, painter, & sculptor.
- Klop'stock** (klōp'shtōk), Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Got'tlieb (gōt'fē), 1724-1803. Ger. poet.
- Kluck**, von (fōn klōk'), A'e-xan'd'er (ā'fē-ksān'dēr), 1846-1934. Ger. army officer.
- Klu'ge**, von (fōn klōw'gē), Gün'ther (gün'tēr), 1882-1944. Ger. field marshal.
- Kno'ler** (nē'lēr; Ger. k'nē'lēr), Sir God'frey, 1646-1723. Orig. Got't'fried (gōt'frēt) Knä'bler (k'nē'lēr) (Ger. born portrait painter in Eng.
- Knob'lock** (nōb'lōk), Edward, 1874-1945. Brit. dram. & nov.
- Knox** (nōks), Frank, 1874-1944. *W'illiam Franklin*. Am. newspaper publisher & administrator.
- , Henry, 1750-1806. Am. Revolutionary gen.
- , John, 1506-1572. Scot. reformer & statesman.
- , Philander Chase, 1853-1921. Am. statesman.
- Knud'sen** (nōd'sēn; orig. Dan. prom. k'nōs'sēn), William S., 1879-1948. Am. (Dan.-born) industrialist & administrator.
- Knut**. See CANUTE.
- Koch** (kōk), Ro'bert (rō'bērt), 1843-1910. Ger. physician & bacteriologist.
- Ko'cher** (kō'chēr), E'mil (ēmīl) The'o-dor (tē'o-dōr), 1841-1917. Swiss surgeon.
- Kock**, de (dē kōk'), Paul, 1794-1871. Fr. nov. & dram.
- Koe'rig** (kō'nēg), Pierre, 1898- . Fr. gen.
- Ko-ga** (kō-ga), Mi-nei-chi (mē-nē-chī), 1885-1944. Jap. admiral.
- Ko-i-so** (kō-sō), Ku-ni-aki (kō-nē-akē), 1880-1950. Jap. gen. statesman.
- Kol'chak** (kōl'chāk'), A-lek-san'd'r (ōl'y-līksān'dēr) Va-sil'ic-vich (vī-syēl'ic-vyčh), 1874-1920. Russ. admiral & counterrevolutionist.
- Kol'ion-tai'** (kōl'īn-tā'), A-lek-san'd'r (ōl'y-līksān'dēr) Mi-kha'il'ov-na (my'l'kū-l'ōv-nā), 1872- . Russ. diplomat.
- Kol'tsov** (kōl'y'sōf'), A-lek-sei' (ōl'y-līksyā't) Va-sil'ic-vich (vū-syēl'ic-vyčh), 1808-1842. Russ. poet.
- Ko-mi-ra** (kō-mō-rā), Marquis Ju-ta-ro (jū-tā-rō), 1855-1911. Jap. diplomat.
- Kon-do** (kōn-dō), No-bu-ta-ke (nō-bū-tākē), 1886- . Jap. admiral.
- Kon-dy'les** (kōn-thē-lēs), Geo'rg'ios (gō'ōr'yōs), 1879-1936. Greek gen. & statesman.
- Kon'ev** (kōn'yēf), Ivan Ste-pa-novich (tī'yē-pā'nōv-vyčh), 1897- . Russ. gen. & marshal of Soviet Union.
- Ko-no-ya** (kō-nō-yā), Prince Fu-mi-ma-ro (fōm-mā-rō), 1801-1945. Jap. statesman.
- Koo** (kō; Engl. kō), Vi Kyu-in (wā'jiin) Wē'ling-ton (wē'ling-tōn), 1887- . Orig. Ku Wei-chūn (gōw' wā'jun'). Chin. statesman & diplomat.
- Ko-per'nik** or See COPERNICUS.
- Ko'ti-zas** (kō'tē-zēs'), A'e-xan'dros (ā-lā'ksān-thrōs), 1886-1941. Greek premier (1941).
- Korn'gold** (kōrn'gōlt), E'rich (ē'rīk) Wolf'gang (vōl'gāng), 1807- . Austrian composer, conductor, & pianist.
- Kor-n'lov** (kōr-n'yēl'ōf), Lavr (lā'vēr) Geo'rg'ie-vich (gē'ōr'yē-vyčh), 1870-1918. Russ. gen.
- Ko-ro-bov** (kō-rōp'ōv'), Fe'dor (fē'dōr), 1898- . Russ. gen.
- Ko-ro-len'ko** (kō-rōlēn'kō), Vla-dim'ir (vlū-dyē'my'r) Ga-lak-tiō-vo-vich (gā-lāk-tyō'ōv-nō-vyčh), 1853-1921. Russ. nov.
- Kor-zyb'ski** (kōr-zīb'skē), Alfred Iab'la'nik (hīl'blāngk) Skar'bek (skār'bēk), 1879-1950. Am. (Pol.-born) scientist & writer.
- Kos'ci-us'ko** (kōs'kū-s'kō), Thaddeus, 1746-1817. Pol. patriot.
- Kos'sel** (kōs'ēl), Al'brecht (ā'lbrēk), 1853-1927. Ger. physiological chem.
- Kos'suth** (kōs'sōth; Engl. kōs'sōth), Fe'renc (fē'rēnts), 1841-1914. Son of Lajos. Hung. polit.
- , La'jos (lā'yōsh), 1802-1894. Hung. patriot & statesman.
- Ko-s'y'gin** (kō-s'y'gin), A-lek-sei' (ōl'y-līksyā't) Ni-kol-a'e-vich (ny'l-kū-lā'yē-vyčh), 1905- . Russ. polit.
- Kot'se-bus**, von (fōn kōt'sē-bōs), Au'gust (ōu'gōst) Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Fer'di-nand (fēr'dē-nānt), 1761-1819. Ger. dram.
- Koun'dou-riō'tes** (kōn'dō-ryō'tēs), Pav'los (pāv'lōs), 1855-1935. Greek admiral & statesman.
- Kous'se-vitz'ky** (Angh. kōs'sē-vīts'ki; Russ. kōs-syē-vyčs'ki), Serge (sūrg; sērzh), 1874- . Ser-gei' (sy'r-gē'i') A-le-xan'dro-vitch (ōl'y-līksān'drō-vyčh). Russ.-born conductor.
- Kraut'z'ebing**, von (fōn krāt'z'ēbing), Baron Ri'chard (rīk'ārt), 1840-1902. Ger. neurologist.
- Kreisler** (krīs'lēr), Fritz (frīts), 1875- . Am. (Austrian-born) violinist.
- Kreym'borg** (krām'bōrg), Alfred, 1883- . Am. poet.
- Krogh** (krōg), Au'gust (ōu'gōst), 1874-1940. Dan. physiol.
- Kroll** (krōl), Leon, 1894- . Am. painter.
- Kro-pot'kin** (krōpōt'kīn), Prince Pētr (pyō'tēr) A-lek-sei'-vich (ōl'y-līksyā'yē-vyčh), 1842-1921. Russ. geographer & revolutionist.
- Krue'ger** (krōō'gēr), Walter, 1881- . Am. gen.
- Krug** (krōg), Julius Albert, 1907- . Am. power engineer & administrator.
- Kru'ger** (krū'gēr; Angh. krōō'gēr), Ste-pha'nus (stē-fā'nūs) Ju-han'nes (yō-hān'ēs) Pau'lus (pō'ō-lūs), 1825-1904. *Oom Paul* (ōom pō'ōl). S. African statesman.
- Krupp** (krōp; Angh. krūp). Family of Ger. munition makers, including: Frie'drich (frē'drīk), 1787-1826; his son Alfred, 1812-1887; Alfred's son Friedrich Alfred, 1854-1902; and Friedrich Alfred's daughter Be'r'tha (bē'r'th), 1886- .
- Krup'ska-ya** (krōp'skā-yā), Na-dezh'da (nō-dyēzh'dā) Kon-stan-tī-nov-na (kōn-stūn'tī-nōv-nā), 1809-1939. *Wife of Nikolai Lenin*. Russ. social worker.
- Ku'blai Khan** (kū'blī k'ān'), 1216-1294. Founder of Mongol dynasty in China.
- Kuhn** (kōon), Ri'chard (rī'k'ārt), 1900- . Ger. chem.
- Kul'by-shev** (kōō'l'bī-shēf'), Va-le-nan' (vā-lēn'nyān') Vla-di'mi-ro-vich (vlū-dyē'my'rōv-vyčh), 1888-1935. Russ. Bolshevik.
- Ku-lik** (kōō-l'yēk'), Gri-gō'ri (gryl'gō'ryi) I-a-vā-no-vich (i-vā'nō-vyčh), 1890- . Russ. marsh.
- Kun** (kōon), Hé'la (bā'lā), 1885 . Hung. Communist.
- Kung** (gōong), Prince, 1833-1838. Manchu statesman.
- (kōong), H. H., 1881- . Ong. *K'ung Hsang-hsi* (kōong' shē-āng'shē). Chin. statesman.
- Ku-ro-ki** (kōō-rō-kē), Count Ta-me-mo-to (tā-mē-mō-tō) Ta-me-sa-da (tā-mē-sā-dā), 1844-1923. Jap. gen.
- Ku-ro-pat'kin** (kōō-rō-pat'kīn), A-lek-sei' (ōl'y-līksyā't) Ni-kol-a'e-vich (ny'l-kū-lā'yē-vyčh), 1848-1925. Russ. gen.
- Ku-ru-su** (kōō-rō-sōo), Sa-bu-ro (sā-bō-rō), 1883- . Jap. diplomat.
- Ku-tu'zov** (kōō-tōō'zōf), Mi-kha-il' (my'l'kū-l'ēf) I-la-ri-ō'no-vich (i-lā-rīō'nō-vyčh), 1745-1813. Prince of *Smolensk* (smō'lēnsk'). Russ. smō-lēnsk'. Russ. field marshal.
- Kyd or Kid** (kīd), Thomas, 1558-1594. Eng. dram.
- Kyno** (kīn), Peter Bernard, 1880- . Am. writer.
- Kyn'e-wulf**. See CYNEWULF.
- La'bicho'** (lā'bīsh'), Eu'gène' (ē'jūzhān; ū-) Ma'rin' (mā'rān), 1815-1888. Fr. dram.
- La'boulaye', de** (dē lā'bōw'lā'), É'lou-ar' (ē'lōwār') René Le-feb'vre (lē-fē'vr'), 1811-1883. Fr. journalist & polit.
- La Bru'yère', de** (dē lā brū'yār'), Jean, 1645-1696. Fr. moralist.
- La Chaise', de** (dē lā shāz'), Fran'çois' (frāns'wā') d'Aix (dēks'), 1624-1709. Fr. Jesuit.
- La Farge** (lā farzh'), John, 1835-1910. Am. painter.
- La-fayette', de** (dē lā-fē-tē; lāf'), Fr. la'fā'yēf'), Marquis, 1757-1834. *Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf') Paul Y'ma (ēv) Roch (rōk) Gē'bert' (zhē'l'bērt) du Mo'tier' (dū mō'tyār')*. Fr. gen & statesman; served in Am.
- La-fitte' or La-fitte'** (lā-fē-tē; Fr. lā-fē-tē), Jean, ab. 1780-ab. 1826. Fr. pirate in Gulf of Mexico.
- La Fol'lette** (lā fōl'fēt'), (i), Robert Marion, 1855-1925. Am. polit.
- La'fon'taine'** (lā-fōn'tēn'), Hen'ri' (ān'rē'), 1854-1943. Belg. lawyer & statesman.
- La Fon'taine', de** (dē lā fōn'tān'), Jean, 1621-1695. Fr. fabulist.
- La-ger-lōf'** (lā-gēr-lōf'), Sel'ma (sē'lma) Ō'to-lī-a-na' (ō'tō-lī-ā'nā') Lō'vīsa' (lō'vī-sā'), 1858-1940. Swed. nov. & poet.
- La'grange'** (lā-grānz'), Comte (kōnt) Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf') Louis, 1736-1813. Fr. geometer & astron.
- La Guar'dia** (lā gwār'diā; lā gūr'diā), Fi'o-re'l'lo (fē'rō-rē'lō) Henry, 1882-1947. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Lahn** (lām), Frank Par'dy (pār'dy), 1877- . Am. aeronaut.
- Lake** (lāk), Simon, 1846-1945. Am. naval architect & submarine builder.
- La'marck', de** (dē lā'mārk'), Che-va'lier' (shē-vā'yā'), 1744-1829. *Jean Bap'tiste' (bā'tēst') Pierre An'toine' (ān'twān') de Mo'nēl' (dē mō'nēl')*. Fr. naturalist.
- La'mar'tine'**, do (dē lā'mār'tēn'), Al'phonse' (āl'fōns') Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Louis de Prat (lē prā'), 1790-1849. Fr. poet.
- Lamb** (lām), Charles, 1775-1834. Eng. essayist & critic.
- , William, 1770-1848. 2d Viscount *Me'l'bourn* (mē'l'bērn; -bōrn). Eng. statesman.
- Lam'bert** (lām'bērt), John, 1619-1683. Eng. Parliamentary gen.
- Lam'masch** (lām'māsh), Hein'rich (hīn'rīk), 1853-1920. Austrian jurist & statesman.
- La-mont'** (lō-mōnt'), Thomas William, 1870-1948. Am. banker.
- La Motte'-Pou-que'** (lā mōt'fōw'kē'), Baron Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Hein'rich (hīn'rīk) Karl, 1777-1843. Ger. nov.
- Lamp'son** (lām'p'sōn), Sir Miles Wed'der-burn (wēd'ēr-bōrn), 1840- . Brit. diplomat.
- Land** (lānd), Emory Scott, 1879- . Am. admiral.
- Land'is** (lān'dīs), Ken'e-saw Moun'tain (kē'n'fōs' moun'tān; -tēn), 1866-1944. Am. jurist & baseball commissioner.
- Land'don** (lān'dōn), Alfred Moss'man (mōs'mān), 1887- . Am. polit.
- Land'dor** (lān'dōr; -dēr), Walter Savage, 1775-1864. Eng. author.
- Landow'ska** (lān-dōf'skū), Wan'da (vān'dā), 1870- . Pol. pianist.
- Land'seer** (lān[d]sē; -syēr), Sir Edwin Henry, 1802-1873. Eng. painter.
- Land'stel'ner** (lān'stēl'nēr; Ger. lānt'sht'l'nēr), Karl, 1868-1943. Austrian-born pathologist in Am.
- Lane** (lān), Edward William, 1801-1876. Eng. orientalist.
- Land'franc** (lān'frāngk), 1005?-1080. Ital.-born prelate & scholar in Eng.

- Larg** (lārg), Andrew, 1844-1912. Scot. scholar & author.  
—, Com'mo (kō'mō) Gordon, 1804-1945. Brit. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury.
- Largé** (lārg'ē), Christian (krī'styān) Lou'is (lō'is), 1869-1938. Norw. pacifist & hist.
- Largland** (lārg'lānd) or **Largley** (lārg'li), William, 1832?-1940. Eng. poet.
- Largley** (lārg'li), Samuel Pierpont (pē'r'pōnt), 1834-1906. Am. astron. & airplane pioneer.
- Largmuir** (lārg'mūir), Irving, 1881- . Am. chem.
- Largton** (lārg'tōn), Stephen, d. 1228. Eng. theol. hist., & poet.
- Largtry** (lārg'tri), Lily, 1852-1929. Nec (*Emily Charlotte Le Bret* on (lē brēt' n). *The Jersey Lily*. Eng. actress.
- Larnier** (lā-nē'r), Sidney, 1842-1881. Am. poet.
- Larn-kster** (lārg'k'stēr; -k'st-), Sir Edwin Ray, 1847-1929. Eng. zool.
- Lannes** (lān), Jean, 1769-1809. Duc (dük) de *Montebello* (dē mōn' tē-bē'lō). Fr. soldier under Napoleon; marshal of France (1804).
- Lansbury** (lān'būr-i; -būr; in U.S., also -bēr't), George, 1859-1940. Brit. labor leader.
- Lan'sing** (lān'sīng), Robert, 1864-1928. Am. lawyer & statesman.
- Lan'son** (lān'sōn), Gustav (gūs'tāv), 1857-1934. Fr. literary hist. & critic.
- Lao-tzu** or **Lao-tse** or **Lao-tze** (lōu'dzū'), 604?-753 B.C. Chin. philos.
- La Fousse**, de (dē lā pū'sōz'), (omte (kōnt), 1741-1788. *Jean François* (frān'swā') de *Guiloup* (dē gū'lop'). Fr. navigator & explorer.
- La place**, de (dē lā plās'), Marquis Pierre Simon' (sē'mōn'), 1749-1827. Fr. astron. & math.
- Lardner** (lārd'nēr), Ring (īng), 1885-1933. *King's gold* (rīng'gōld) *Walters* (wōlt'ērs). Am. humorist & writer.
- La-re-dō Brá** (lā'ré'dō brā), Fedé-rico (fē'thā-rē'kō), 1875-1940. Cuban soldier; pres. of Cuba (1936-40).
- Largo Onchaleiro** (lārg'ōn'chā-lē-rō), Francis-co (frān'shē'skō), 1809-1940. Span. labor leader; prime min. (1936-37).
- La Roche-foucauld**, de (dē lā rōsh'fō'skō'), Duc (dük) Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1613-1680. Fr. writer & moralist.
- La Rousse** (lā'rō'ss; Angl. lō'), Pierre A'tha'nase' (ā'tā'nāz'), 1817-1875. Fr. grammarian & lexicographer.
- Lar'tet** (lār'tēt), E'dou-ard' (ē'dwār') Armand J'sidore' (ē'zē'dōr') Hip'olyte' (ē'pō'lēt'), 1801-1871. Fr. archaeologist.
- La Salle**, de (dē lā sāl'; Fr. lā sāl'), Sieur (syūr), 1643-1687. *Ro'bert* (rō'bārt) *Ca'pelle-ri* (kā'pē'lē-ri). Fr. explorer in Am.
- Las Casas**, de (thē lās kās's), Bar'tolomé' (bār'tō-lō-mē'), 1474-1566. Span. Dominican missionary & hist.
- Las'ki** (lās'kī), Harold Joseph, 1893-1950. Eng. polit. scientist.
- Las'sali** (lās'sāl'), Ferdinand (fēr'dīnānt), 1825-1864. Ger. socialist.
- La'timer** (lā'tī-mēr), Hugh, 1485?-1555. Eng. Protestant martyr.
- La-trobe** (lā-trōb'), Benjamin Henry, 1764-1820. Am. (Eng.-born) architect & engineer.
- Lat'ti-more** (lāt'tī-mōr), Owen, 1900- . Am. orientalist.
- Lat'zo** (lāt'sō), Andre-as' (ān-drā's), 1876- . Hung.-born writer in Austria.
- Laud** (lōd), William, 1573-1645. Eng. prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; executed.
- Lauder** (lō'dēr), Sir Harry, 1870-1930. Orig. *Mac-Len'nan* (māk-lēn'nān). Scot. singer.
- Lau'f, von** (lōu'fōv), Max (māks), 1879- . Ger. physicist.
- Laughton** (lō'tōn), Charles (chārs), 1809- . Am. (Eng.-born) actor.
- Lau't-er** (lō'u't-ē; Fr. lō'yā'), Sir Wilfrid, 1841-1919. Canadian statesman.
- La'val** (lā'vāl; Angl. lā-vāl'), Pierre, 1883-1945. Fr. lawyer & polit.
- La Vallière**, de (dē lā vā'lyā'r), Du'chesse' (dū'shēs'), 1644-1710. Mistress of Louis XIV of France.
- Lav's-rack** (lāv's-rāk), Sir John Dudley, 1885- . Australian gen.
- Lav's-ran** (lāv's-rān), Charles Louis Al'phonse' (ālfōns'), 1845-1922. Fr. physiol. & bacteriol.
- La Véron'rye**, de (dē lā vērōn'ryē), Sieur (syūr), 1685-1749. *Pierre Gaul'tier* de *Val'rennes* (gō'lyā'r dē vā'rēn'). Canadian explorer in Am.
- La-ver-y** (lāv-ēr; lāv'ēr-i), Sir John, 1856-1941. Brit. painter.
- La'v'rier** (lā'vā'zyā'r), An'toine' (ān'twān') Lau'rent' (lō'rēn'), 1743-1794. Fr. chem.
- Law** (lō), (Andrew) Bon'ar (bōn'ēr), 1858-1923. Brit. statesman.  
—, Edward, 1750-1818. 1st Baron *Ellen-bor'ough* (ē'lēn-bōr'ō; esp. Brit., -bō-rē, -brē). Eng. jurist.  
—, John, 1671-1720. Scot. financier & speculator.  
—, William, 1686-1761. Eng. devotional writer.
- Lawes** (lōz), Henry, 1506-1662. Eng. composer.  
—, Lewis Edward, 1883-1947. Am. penologist.
- Law'rence** (lō'rēns; lō'rēns), David, 1888- . Am. journalist.  
—, David Herbert, 1886-1930. Eng. nov.  
—, Ernest Orlando, 1901- . Am. physicist.  
—, Gertrude, 1901- . Orig. *Ger'trud* (gēr'trōōth) *A'l'es-an'dra* (ā'lē'sān'drā) *Dag'mar* (dāg'mār) *Law'rence Klā'sen* (klā'sēn). Eng. actress.  
—, James, 1781-1818. Am. naval officer.  
—, Sir Thomas, 1769-1830. Eng. painter.  
—, Thomas Edward, 1888-1935. *Law'rence of Arabia*; later surname *Shaw* (shō). Brit. archaeologist, soldier, & writer.
- Law'rie** (lō'rē; lō'rē), Lee, 1877- . Am. sculptor.
- Law's-moon** (lā's-mōn; -mōn; lā'yā; lā'yā-), fl. 1200. Eng. poet.
- Lay'ard** (lāy'ārd; lāy'ārd), Sir Austen Henry, 1817-1894. Eng. archaeologist & diplomat.
- Lay'ton** (lā'tōn), Sir Geoffrey, 1884- . Brit. admiral.
- Lea'cock** (lē'kōk), Stephen Butler, 1860-1944. Canadian econ. & humorist.
- Leaf** (lēf), Walter, 1852-1927. Eng. banker & scholar.
- Lea'hy** (lē'hī), William Daniel, 1876- . Am. admiral of the fleet.
- Lea'ry** (lē-ēr), Ben (bēn), 1879- . Am. gen.  
—, Edward, 1812-1888. Eng. painter & nonsense poet.
- Lea'ry** (lē-ēr), Herbert Fairfax, 1885- . Am. admiral.
- Le-brun** (lē-brōn'), Al'bert' (ā'l'bār'), 1871-1950. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1932-40).  
—, Mme. Vigée-See *Victe-Lexaun*.
- Le Brun or Le-brun** (lē-brōn'), Charles, 1619-1690. Fr. painter.
- Lecky** (lē'kī), William Edward Hart'pole (hārt'pōl), 1838-1906. Irish hist. & essayist.
- Le-com'te de Lisle** (lē-kōnt' dē lē'), Charles Ma'rie' (mā'rē'), 1818-1894. Orig. *Leconte*. Fr. poet.
- Lee** (lē), Ann, 1736-1784. Eng. mystic; founder of Shaker society in U.S.  
—, Charles, 1731-1782. Am. (Eng.-born) gen.  
—, Fitz'hugh' (fīts'hū; fīts-hū'), 1835-1905. *Nephew of R. E. Lee*. Am. gen.  
—, Francis Light'foot (līt'fōt), 1734-1797. Am. Revolutionary statesman.  
—, Henry, 1756-1818. *Light-Horse Harry*. Am. gen.  
—, John Clifford Hodges, 1887- . Am. gen.  
—, Richard Henry, 1732-1794. Am. Revolutionary statesman.  
—, Robert Edward, 1807-1870. Am. Confed. gen.  
—, Sir Sidney, 1850-1928. Eng. editor & scholar.
- Leeb, von** (lōn lēp), Wilhelm (vīl'hēlm) Jo'seph (yō'sēf) Franz (frānts), 1881- . Ger. field marshal.
- Leeu'wen-hoek** or **Leu'wen-hoek, van** (vān lē-vēn-hōōk), An'ton (ān'tōn), 1632-1723. Du. naturalist.
- Le-leb'vre** (lē-lē'vr'), Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf), 1755-1820. Duc (dük) de *Dant'zig* (dē dānt'sēk'). Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1807).
- Le Gal-lonne** (lē gāl'yēn; gāl'yēn), Eva, 1890- . *Dau. of Richard*. Actress in Am.  
—, Richard, 1886-1947. Eng. writer.
- Le-gen'dre** (lē-zhān'dr'), Adrien Ma'rie' (mā'rē'), 1752-1833. Fr. math.
- Legu'la y Salce'do** (lā-gē'li ē sāl-sā'hō), Augus'to (ou-gō'stō) Ber'nar-dīno (vēr'nār-thē'nō), 17, 1863-1932. Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1908-12, 1919-30).
- Le'hár** (lē'hār; Angl. lē'hār), Franz (frānts), 1870-1948. Hung. composer.
- Leh'man** (lē'mān), Herbert Henry, 1878- . Am. banker & poet.
- Leh'mann** (lē'mān), Lot'te (lō'tē), 1888- . Ger. soprano.  
— (lē'mān), Rosamond, 1904?- . Eng. nov.
- Leib'nitz**, or more correctly **Leib'niz, von** (lōn lēp'nīts), Baron Gott'fried (gōt'frēt) Wīl'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1646-1716. Ger. philos. & math.
- Leices'ter**, 1st Earl of. See Robert DUBLEY, see also under de MONTFORT.
- Leif Er'ic-son**. See ERICSON.
- Leigh-Ma'lo-ry** (lē'mīl'ō-rē), Sir Traf'ford (trāf'tērd) Leigh, 1802-1914. Brit. air marshal.
- Leigh-ton** (lē'tōn), Frederick, 1830-1896. Baron *Leighton of Stret'ton* (stret'tōn). Eng. painter.
- Leins'dorf** (lēns'dōrf), E'rich (ē'rīk), 1912- . Am. (Austrian-born) conductor.
- Leith-Ross** (lēth'rōs'), Sir Frederick William, 1887- . Brit. econ. & financier.
- Le-jeune** (lē-zhūn'), John Archer, 1807-1942. Am. marine corps gen.
- Le'land** or **Ley'land** (lē'lānd), John, 1504?-1552. Eng. antiquary.
- Le'ly** (lē'lī; lōu, lē'lē), Sir Peter, 1618-1680. Orig. *Pie'ter* (pē'tēr) *Van der Paes* (vān der fās'). Du. painter in Eng.
- Le-ma'tre** (lē-mā'tr'), (Fran'çois' É'lie' [frān'swā' ē'lē]) Jules, 1853-1914. Fr. writer & literary critic.  
—, Ab'be' (ā'bē') Georges (zhō'z) E'dou-ard' (ē'dwār'), 1804- . Belg. astrophysicist & math.
- Le-moyne**, Pierre. See INEVILLE.
- Le-nard** (lē'nār't), Phil'ipp (fē'līp; mī'tp), 1862-1947. Ger. physicist.
- Len'clos** (lēn'klōs), Anne (ān; ān), 1620-1705. *Né'non* de (nē'nōn) dē *Lenelos*. Fr. wit & lady of fashion.
- L'en'fant** (lēn'fānt), Pierre Charles, 1754-1825. Fr. engineer in Am.
- Le'nin** (lē'nīn; Angl. lē'nīn), Ni-kolai' (nī-kō-lāi') (nī-kō-lē'i'), 1870-1924. *V'lā-dī-mir* (vīl'dī-mī'r) *Ul'i-ech'* (ū'yēch') *Ul'yānov* (ū'l-yā'nōf). Russ. Communist.
- Le'o** (lē'ō). Name of 13 popes; esp. I, Saint, 390?-461 (pope 440-461); III, Saint, 750?-816 (pope 795-816); XIII, 1810-1903 (pope 1878-1903).
- Leon'ard** (lēn'ērd), William El'ery (ē'lēr-i), 1876-1944. Am. educ. & poet.
- Le-o-nar'do da Vin'ci**. See Leonardo da VINCI.
- Le-on-ca-val'lo** (lē-ōn-kā-vīl'ō), Rug-gie'ro (rōōd-jē'rō), 1858-1919. Ital. composer & librettist.
- Le-on't-das** (lē-ōn't-dās), 5th cent. B.C. Greek hero; king of Sparta (490?-480).
- Le-o-par'di** (lē-ō-pār'dē), Con'te (kōn'tā) Gia-co-mo (jā'kō-mō), 1798-1837. Ital. poet.
- Le'o-pold** (lē'pōld), I, 1040-1705. King of Hungary (1655-87) and Holy Rom. emp. (1658-1705).  
— II, 1747-1792. Holy Rom. emp. (1790-92).  
— I, 1790-1865. King of Belgium (1831-65).  
— II, 1835-1909. King of Belgium (1865-1909).  
— III, 1901- . King of Belgium (1934-).
- Lep'i-dus** (lēp'i-dūs), Marcus Ae-mīl'i-us (ē-mīl'i-ūs; ē-mī'l'yūs), d. 13 B.C. Rom. triumphv.
- Ler'men-tov** (lē'r'mēn-tōf), Mikha-il' (mīkhā-il') Yur'io-vich (yūr'io-vīch), 1814-1841. Russ. poet & nov.
- Le-sage** (lē-sāzh'), A'lain' (ā'lān') René, 1669-1747. Fr. nov. & dram.
- Le-sche-tz'ky** (Ger. lē'shē-tshē'kē), The'o-dor (Ger. tē'ō-dōr), 1830-1915. Pol. pianist & composer.
- Les'seps**, de (dē lē'sēps; Angl. lē'sēps), Vi-com'te' (vī'kōnt') Fer'di-nand' (fēr'dē'nān') Ma'rie' (mā'rē'), 1806-1894. Fr. diplomat; promoter of Suez Canal.
- Les'sing** (lē'sīng), Gott'hold (gōt'hōlt) E'phra-im (ē'frā-īm; ē-frā'īm), 1729-1781. Ger. critic & dram.
- Les'ter** (lē'stēr), Seán (shān; shān) J. E., 1889- . Irish journalist & diplomat; last secy.-gen. of League of Nations (1940-46).

- L'Estrange** (lê-'trânj; lês-), Sir Roger, 1616-1704. Eng. journalist & trans.
- Leit'na** (lô-'tse), E-ma-nu-el (tê-mk'noô-êl), 1816-1908. Ger.-born painter.
- Le-van'sour** (lê-'vâ'sûr'), Pierre Émile (R'mêl'), 1828-1911. Fr. econ.
- Le-ver** (lê-'vêr), Charles James, 1806-1872. Brit. nov.
- Leve'son Gower** (lô-'sâ gôr'; lû-'gôr'), William Spencer, 1880-1944. 4th Earl Granville (grân'vîl). Brit. admiral; gov. of N. Ireland (1946-).
- Lew'ns** (lû-'ns), George Henry, 1817-1878. Eng. philos. & critic.
- Lew'is** (lû-'ts; lô-'v), Cecil Day, 1904- . Eng. poet.
- Isaac Newton, 1688-1727. Am. army officer & inventor.
- John Llewellyn, 1880- . Am. labor leader.
- Matthew Gregory, 1775-1818. Monk (môngk) Lewis. Eng. author.
- Meri-weth'er (mêr'î-wêth'êr), 1774-1809. Am. explorer.
- (Percy) Wyndham, 1884- . Brit. painter & writer.
- Sinclair (sîn'klâr), 1885- . Am. nov.
- Lew'li-sohn** (lû-'tî-sûn), Lud'wig (lûd'wig), 1883- . Ger.-born nov. & critic.
- Ley** (lî), Ro'bert (rô'bêrt), 1890-1945. Ger. Nazi leader.
- Lêb-vinne** (lê-'vên'), Jo'sef (jô'sêf; zîf), 1874-1944. Russ. pianist.
- Lêb'ber** (lê-'bêr), Laura Jean, 1862-1924. Am. nov.
- Lê-cin'-tus** (lê-'sîn'-tûs), 270?-325. Val-er'i-us (vâl-êr'î-ûs) Le-cin'-tûs (lê-'sîn'-tûs) Læ'tinius. Rom. emp. (308-324).
- Lêd'dell Hart** (lêd'îl hârt'), Basil Henry, 1895- . Eng. military scientist.
- Lêe** (lî), Jo'nas (jô'nâs; Norw. yô'nâs), 1833-1900. Norw. nov. & dram.
- Jonas, 1880-1940. Nephew of prec. Norw.-born painter in Am.
- Tryg've (trîg'vê; Angl. trîg'vê), 1890- . Norw. lawyer & statesman; secy.-gen. of UN (1946-).
- Lêe-bis** (vôn lî-'bîk), Baron Jus'tus (jû'stûs'tôus), 1803-1873. Ger. chem.
- Itt (lî-'tê; ît), Hun'ter (hûn'têr), 1857-1935. Am. gen.
- Lê-ung-chang** (lê-'hông'jiàng'), 1823-1901. Chin. statesman.
- Lêi'-han-thai** (lî-'yên-thôl), David Eli, 1890- . Am. lawyer & administrator.
- Lêi'-sen-thal** (lî-'sên-thâl), Ot'to (ô'tô), 1848-1896. Ger. aeronautical engineer.
- Lêi'-uo-ka-la-ni** (lê-'lî-wô-kâ-lâ-nî), Lyl'ia (lîd'î-î) Ka-me-kâ-hu (kâ'mâ-kâ-hû), 1838-1917. Queen of the Hawaiian Islands (1891-93).
- Lêi'to** (lî-'tô), George, 1603? 1739. Eng. dram.
- Lêi'-a-cre** (lî-'â-kêr'), Thomas, 1400?-1524. Eng. humanist & physician.
- Lêi'-o'lin** (lîng'kîn), Abraham, 1809-1865. 16th pres. of the U. S. (1861-65).
- Benjamin, 1733-1810. Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Joseph Crossby (krô'sbî; krî'sbî), 1790-1944. Am. nov.
- Lêi'nd** (lînd), Jen'ny (jên'y), 1820-1887. Jo-han'nâ (yô-hân'nâ) Ma-ri'a (mâ-rî'â). The Swedish Nightingale. Swed. soprano.
- Lêi'nd'bergh** (lînd'bêrg), Anne Spencer, 1907- . See Mar'rau (môr'ô); wife of C. A. Am. aviator & author.
- Charles Augustus, 1902- . Am. aviator.
- Lêi'nd'ley** (lînd'li), John, 1790-1865. Eng. botanist.
- Lêi'nd'say** (lînd'sî), Howard, 1880- . Am. dram. & actor.
- (Nicholas) Va'chel (vâ'chêl), 1879-1931. Am. poet.
- Sir Ronald Charles, 1877-1945. Brit. diplomat.
- Lêi'ng'-ter** (lîng'î-'têr), Eric, 1890- . Brit. writer.
- Lêi'ng'-thog** Marquis of. See under Horr.
- Lêi'-nae'-us** (lî-nâ-'ûs), Car'o-lus (kâ'r'ô-lûs), 1707-1778. Carl (kîrl) von Lîn-nê (fôn lîn-nê) Swed. botanist.
- Lêi'-sên** (lîn'sên) or Lîn Shên (lîn' shên), 1897?-1943. Chin. statesman; pres. of the National government (1912-43).
- Lêi' Yutang** (lî-yû'tiàng'), 1895- . Chin. author & philologist.
- Lêi' Po** (lî-'pô) or Lî' Pî'-po (lî-'pî-pô), d. 762 A.D. Chin. poet.
- Lêi'-pi** (lîp'pê), Fra (frâ) Flîp-po (fêlîp'pô) or Lîp'po (lîp'pô), 1406?-1409. Florentine painter.
- Filippo or Flîp-pî-nô (fêlîp'pî-nô), 1457?-1504. Non of prec. Florentine painter.
- Lêi'p'mann** (lîp'mân'), Ga'brî'el (gâ'brî'êl), 1845-1921. Fr. physici-
- Lêi'p'mann** (lîp'mân'), Walter, 1880- . Am. journalist & author.
- Lêi'p'ton** (lîp'tîn), Sir Thomas John'stone (jôn'stîn; s'n), 1850-1931. Eng. merchant & yachtsman.
- Lêi'de** (lîdê). See (1) LÉCONTE DE LISLE, (2) ROUGET DE LISLE.
- Lêi't** (lîst), Sieg'mund (sêk'mûnt) Wîl'helm (vîl'hêlm) Wal'ther (vîl'têr), 1880- . Ger. field marshal.
- Lêi'ter** (lî'têr), Joseph, 1827-1912. 1st Baron La'ter of Lyme Re'gis (lîm rî-'jîs). Eng. surgeon.
- Lêi'tz** (vôn lîst'), Franz (frânts), 1811-1886. Hung. pianist & composer.
- Lêi' Tal-po**. See Li Po.
- Lêi'tle** (lît'), Sir Charles James Cole'brooke (kôl'brôok), 1882- . Brit. admiral.
- Lêi'tle-ton** (lît'î-tîn), Sir Thomas, 1407?-1481. Eng. jurist.
- Lêi'trô'** (lî'trô'), Mar'c'mî'lîen' (mak'sê'mî'lîyân') Paul É'mile (ê'mîl'), 1801-1881. Fr. lexicographer.
- Lêi'-vî'-nov** (lî-vî-yê'nôv; Angl. lî-vî-nôv), Mak-sîm' (mîk-sîyêm') Mak-sîm'ovîch (mîk-sîyê'mî-vîch), 1876- . Russ. Communist.
- Lêi'vîng-ston** (lî-vîng'stôn), Robert R., 1746-1813. Am. statesman.
- Lêi'vîng-stone** (lî-vîng'stôn), David, 1813-1873. Scot. explorer in Africa.
- Lêi'vî** (lîv'î), 59 B.C.-17 A.D. Titus Lîv'î-us (lîv'î-ûs). Rom. hist.
- Lêi'vî George** (lîd'î jôrj'), David, 1863-1945. 1st Earl of Du'for (dû'fôr). Brit. statesman; prime min. (1916-22).
- Lêi'-bâ-cha'v'ak** (lê-bâ-châ'v'âk; Angl. lî-bâ-châ'v'âk), Nî-ko-lai' (nî-kô-lî') Lîv'î-ovîch (lî-vî-ovîch), 1793-1856. Russ. math.
- Lêi'-ben-gu'la** (lê-bêng-gû-lâ; lî-bêng-gû-lâ), 1833-1894. Zulu king of the Matabele.
- Look'e** (lûk), John, 1632-1704. Eng. philos.
- William John, 1803-1930. Brit. nov.
- Look'er-Lamp'son** (lûk'êr-lâm'p'sôn), Frederick, 1821-1896. Eng. poet.
- Look'hart** (lûk'hârt; -hârt), John Gibson, 1794-1854. Scot. nov. & biographer.
- Look'yer** (lûk'yêr), Sir Joseph Norman, 1836-1920. Eng. astron.
- Lodge** (lôj), Henry Cabot, 1850-1924. Am. statesman & author.
- Sir Oliver Joseph, 1861-1940. Eng. physicist.
- Thomas, 1587-1625. Eng. poet & dram.
- Loeb** (lôb), Jacques (zhâk), 1856-1924. Ger.-born biophysiol. in Am.
- Loe'wi** (lô'vî), Ô'to (ô'tô), 1873- . Ger. pharmacologist.
- Lôf'ter** (lôf'têr), Frie'drich (frî'drîk) Au'gust (ou'gôst) Jo-han'nês (yô-hân'ês; -ês), 1852-1915. Ger. bacteriol.
- Lo'max** (lô'mîks), John Avery, 1872-1948. Am. folklorist.
- Lom'hard** (lôm'hârd; -hârd; lûm'), Peter, 1100?-1180 or 1184. Pe'trus (pê'trûs) Lomb-ar'dûs (lôm-bâr'dûs). Ital. theol.
- Lom-bro'so** (lôm-brô'sô), Ce'sa-re (châ'zî-rê), 1838-1909. Ital. physician & psychiatrist.
- Lon'don** (lûn'dôn), Jack, 1876-1910. Am. writer.
- Long** (lông), Hu'ey (hû'î) Pierce, 1883-1935. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Stephen Harriman, 1784-1864. Am. army officer & explorer.
- Long'tal-low** (lông'tâl'ô), Henry Wadsworth (wôd'swôrt; -wêrth), 1807-1882. Am. poet.
- Lôn-gi'nus** (lôn-jî'nûs), Dionysius Cas'si-us (kâsh'î-ûs; kâsh'ûs; kîs'î-ûs), d. 273 A.D. Greek philos.
- Long'stree't** (lông'strî't), James, 1821-1904. Am. Confed. gen.
- Lôn'n'rot** (lôn'rô), E'ri-as (ê'rî'as), 1802-1894. Finnish s-
- Lôn'sdale** (lônz'dâl), Frederick, 1881- . Brit. dram.
- Lô'pez** (lô'pâs), Car'los (kâ'r'ôls) An-to'nîo (ân-tô'nîô), 1790-1802. Pres. of Paraguay (1844-42).
- Francis'co (frân'sê'skô) So-lá'no (sô-lî'nô), 1827-1870. Son of prec. Pres. of Paraguay (1862-70).
- Lô'rentz** (lô'rênts), Hen'drik (hûn'drîk) An'toon (ân'tôn), 1853-1928. Hu. physicist.
- Lô'reuz** (lô'rênts), A'dolf (â'dôlf), 1854-1946. Austrian orthopedic surgeon.
- Lô'r-rai'n'** (lô-rân'; lî; Fr. lô'r'ân'), Claude (klôd; Fr. klôd), 1640-1682. Pseud. of Claude Gêl'lî'ê (zhê'lî'ê) or Gê-l'ê' (zhê'ê). Fr. painter.
- Lô-thair'** (lô-thâr'; -thâr'), E'ri-k (ê'rî'k) 1767-1855. King of Germany (1840-44) & Holy Rom. emp. (840-855).
- II or III, 1070?-1137. The Saron. King of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1125-37).
- Lô't'** (lô't'), Pierre, 1850-1923. Pseud. of Louis Ma'ri'ê (mâ'rî'ê) Ju'lîen' (zhî'lî'yân') Vaud (vôd). Fr. naval officer & nov.
- Lôu'bot'** (lô-bô't'), É'mile (ê'mîl'), 1838-1929. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1890-1906).
- Lôu'doun**, 4th Earl of. See JOHN CAMPBELL.
- Lôu'ts** (lô'ts; lô't; Fr. lû'ê), Name of 18 kings of France; esp.: I (Le Débon'nair' [lê dê'bôn'nâr'î]), 778-840 (reigned 814-840); V (Le Fais'nant' [lê fâ'sân't]), 900?-987 (reigned — last Carolingian — 980-987); IX (Narvî), 1214-1270 (reigned 1220-70); XI, 1423-1483 (reigned 1461-83); XII, 1462-1515 (reigned 1498-1515); XIII, 1601-1643 (reigned 1610-43); XIV, 1638-1715 (reigned 1643-1715); XV, 1710-1774 (reigned 1715-74); XVI, 1754-1793 (reigned 1774-82; guillotined); XVII, 1785-1795 (nominally reigned 1793-95); XVIII, 1755-1824 (reigned 1814-15, 1815-24).
- IV, 1287?-1347. Duke of Bavaria. King of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1314-47).
- II de Bour'bon'. See under COMÉ.
- Napoleon. See NAPOLEON III.
- Philippe' (lû'ê' fîlîp'; Angl. lû'ê' fîlîp'), 1773-1850. The Citizen King. King of the French (1830-48).
- Lôu's-bury** (lounz'bêr'; -bêr'), Thomas Kaynes'ford (rânz'fêrd), 1838-1915. Am. scholar & educ.
- Lôu'ys** (lû'ê), Pierre, 1870-1925. Fr. writer.
- Lôv'at**, 12th Baron. See under FRASER.
- Lôv'e-lace** (lû'v'îs), Richard, 1618-1658. Eng. Cavalier poet.
- Lôv'er** (lû'vêr), Samuel, 1707-1808. Irish nov.
- Lôw** (lô), David, 1891- . Brit. cartoonist.
- Lôw'all** (lô'z), Abbott Lawrence, 1856-1943. Am. educ.; pres., Harvard U. (1909-33).
- Amy, 1874-1925. Sister of A. L. Am. poet & critic.
- James Russell, 1819-1891. Am. poet, essayist, & diplomat.
- Percival, 1855-1916. Bro. of A. L. Am. astron.
- Lôwes** (lôz), John Livingston, 1807-1945. Am. educ.
- Lôw'ndes** (loundz), William Thomas, 1798-1843. Eng. bibliographer.
- Lôy-o'la** (Angl. lô-'ô-lâ), Saint Ignatius of, 1491-1550. I'hi-go (î'nyê-gô) de O'hes' y Lôn-o'la (î'hâ ô-n'yâth' ê lô-yê'î). Span. soldier & ecclesiastic; founder of the Society of Jesus.
- Lûb'bock** (lûb'ûk), Sir John, 1834-1913. 1st Baron Ave-bur-y (âv-bêr'î; ê'bêr'î). Son of Sir J. W. Eng. financier & author.
- Sir John William, 1803-1885. Eng. astron. & math.
- Lû'can** (lû'kân), 39-66. Marcus An-nae'us (ân-nâ-'ûs) Lu-cae'nus (lû-kâ'nûs). Rom. poet.
- Lûce** (lû), Clare, 1903- . See Bothe (bôth). Wife of H. R. Am. dram. & polit.
- Henry Robinson, 1898- . Am. editor & publisher.
- Lû'cian** (lû'ahân), 2d cent. A.D. Greek satirist & wit.
- Lûck'nar, von** (fôn lûk'nâr), Count Fê'lîx (fâ'lîks; Angl. fê'lîks), 1881- . Ger. naval officer.
- Lû-crê'ti-us** (lû-krê'tî-ûs; -shûs), 96?-55 B.C. Titus Lucretius Car'us (kâ'r'ûs; kâ'r'ûs). Rom. poet & philos.
- Lû-cul'lus** (lû-kûl'ûs), Lucius Lî-ci'n'î-us (lî-sîn'î-ûs), fl. 79?-75? B.C. Rom. gen. & epicure.
- Lû'den-dorf** (lûd'ên-dôrf), E'rich (ê'rîk) Frie'drich (frî'drîk) Wîl'helm (vîl'hêlm), 1865-1937. Ger. gen.
- Lûd'wig** (lûd'vîk; lûd'vî; Angl. lûd'vî), E'mîl (ê'mîl), 1881-1943. Orig. Cohn (kôn). Swiss (Ger.-born) author.
- Ô'to (ô'tô), 1813-1885. Ger. nov. & dram.
- Lûl'î'ê** (lûl'î'ê), Jean Baptiste' (bâ'tîst'), 1633?-1687. Fr. (Ital.-born) composer.

- Lul'ly** (lū'ly), Raymond, 1236?-1816. Span. ecclesiastic & philos.  
**Lunt** (lūnt), Alfred, 1893-. Am. actor.  
**Lut'her** (lūt'er; Angl. lū'thēr), Mar'tin (mār'tēn; Angl. mār'tēn), 1483-1546. Ger. Reformation leader.  
**Lyan'tey'** (lyō'tēr), Louis Hu'bert' (lū'bār') Gon'zalez' (gōn'zālv'), 1894-1934. Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1921).  
**Ly-cur'gus** (lī-kūr'gūs), 9th cent. B.C. Spartan lawgiver.  
**Lyde'gate** (līd'gāt; -gīt), John, 1370?-1451. Eng. poet.  
**Ly'ell** (lī'el), Sir Charles, 1797-1875. Brit. geologist.  
**Ly'ly** (lī'ly), John, 1554?-1606. Eng. author.  
**Lynd** (līnd), Robert Staughton (stō'tēn), 1892-, & his wife, Helen, nee Merrell (mēr'el), 1897-. Am. sociologists.  
**Ly'on** (lī'ūn), Mary, 1797-1840. Am. educ.  
**Ly'ons** (lī'ūnz), Joseph Aloysius, 1879-1939. Australian statesman; prime min. (1932-30).  
**Ly-san'der** (lī-sān'dēr), d. 305 B.C. Spartan commander.  
**Ly-son'ko** (lī-sēng'kō), Tro-fim' De-ni'so-vich (trū'lyēm' dyū'nyē'sū-vyich), 1898-. Russ. scientist.  
**Lys'i-as** (līs'tās), 450?-380 B.C. Athenian orator.  
**Ly-sim'a-chus** (lī-sīm'ā-kūs), 361?-281 B.C. Macedonian gen. under Alexander the Great; king of Thrace (306).  
**Ly-sip'pus** (lī-sip'pūs), 4th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor.  
**Ly'ton** (lī'tēn), 1st Baron, 1803-1873. Edward George Earle (ēr'l) Lytton Bul'wer-Lytton (bū'el'wēr-). Bro. of Sir Henry Bulwer (q.v.). Eng. nov. & dram.  
 —, 1st Earl, of 1831-1891. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton. Pseud. Owen Meredith. Son of prec. Brit. statesman & poet.  
 —, 2d Earl, of 1876-1947. Victor Alexander George Robert Lytton. Son of 1st earl. Brit. administrator & author.
- M**
- Mac'** M'. Names beginning with these prefixes are alphabetized as if spelled Mac-.
- Mac'a-doo** (māk'ā-dōō), William Gibbs, 1863-1941. Am. lawyer & administrator.  
**Mac'a-lee** (māk'ā-lē), Mildred Helen, 1900-. Wife of Douglas Horton. Am. educ. pres., Wellesley Coll. (1936-49).  
**Mac-Ar'thur** (māk'ār'thūr), Arthur, 1845-1912. Am. gen.  
 —, Charles, 1895-. Am. dram.  
 —, Douglas, 1880-. Son of Arthur. Am. gen. of the army.  
**Mac-cau'lay** (māk'kō'ly), Rose, 1889?-1900. Eng. nov.  
 —, Thomas Babington, 1st Baron, 1800-1859. Eng. hist., author, & statesman.  
**Mac-beth'** (māk-bēth'), d. 1057. King of Scot. (1040-57).  
**Mac-Bur'ney** (māk-būr'nē), Charles, 1845-1913. Am. surgeon.  
**Mac-Cain'** (māk-kān'), John Sidney, 1884-1915. Am. admiral.  
**Mac-Car'thy** (māk-kār'thē), Justin, 1890-1942. Irish writer & polit.  
 —, Justin Hunt'ly (lūnt'ly), 1861-1936. Son of Justin. Irish dram., nov., & hist.  
**Mac-Clell'an** (māk-klēl'ān), George Brin'ton (brīn'tēn; -tūn), 1826-1885. Am. gen.  
**Mac-Clos'key** (māk-klos'kē), John, 1810-1895. 1st Am. cardinal.  
**Mac-Clo're** (māk-klo'rē), Samuel Sidney, 1867-1949. Am. (Irish born) editor & publisher.  
**Mac-Cormack** (māk-kōr'māk), John, 1884-1945. Am. (Irish-born) tenor.  
**Mac-Cormick** (māk-kōr'mīk), Cyrus Hall, 1809-1884. Am. reaping machine inventor.  
 —, Joseph McDill' (mē'dīl'), 1877-1925, and his bro. Robert Ruth'erford (rūth'er'fērd), 1880-. Am. newspaper publishers.  
**Mac-Oosh'** (māk-kōsh'), James, 1811-1894. Am. (Scott.-born) educ.; pres., Princeton U. (1868-68).  
**Mac-Orack'en** (māk-ōrāk'ēn), Henry Noble, 1880-. Am. educ.  
**Mac-Ora'e** (māk-ōrā'), John, 1872-1898. Canadian physician & poet.  
**Mac-Outch'oon** (māk-ōuch'ūn), George Barr (bār), 1866-1928. Am. nov.  
**Mac-Don'ald** (māk-dōn'āld), George, 1824-1905. Scot. nov. & poet.  
 —, Sir John Alexander, 1815-1891. Canadian statesman; prime min. (1867-73; 1878-91).  
**Mac-Don'ald** (māk-dōn'āld), James Ramsay, 1866-1937. Brit. statesman; prime min. (1924; 1929-31; 1931-35).  
**Mac-Don'ough** (māk-dōn'ūg), Thomas, 1783-1825. Am. naval officer.  
**Mac-Dow'ell** (māk-dōu'el), Edward Alexander, 1861-1908. Am. composer.  
**Mac-Dow'ell** (māk-dōu'el), Ir'vin (ēr'vīn), 1818-1885. Am. gen.  
**Mac-Fee'** (māk-fē'), William, 1881-. Eng. writer.  
**Mac-Gill'** (māk-gīl'), James, 1744-1813. Canadian (Scot.-born) businessman & philanthropist.  
**Mac-Guf'ey** (māk-gūf'ē), William Holmes, 1800-1873. Am. educ.  
**Mac-ha'do** (māk-chā'dō), Mā-chi'thō ē mō-rā'fās, Ge-rar'do (hā-rār'thō), 1871-1939. Pres. of Cuba (1925-33).  
**Ma-chia-vel'li** (māk-kyā-vēl'lē; Angl. māk'tā-vēl'ē), Nic-co-lō' (nēk-kō-lō'), 1469-1527. Ital. statesman & polit. philos.  
**Mac-Kay'** (māk-kē'), Sir I'ven (īv'ēn) Gūf'ard (gūf'ērd), 1882-. Australian gen.  
**Mac-Kaye'** (māk-kē'), Percy, 1875-. Am. poet & dram.  
**Mac-Ken-sen**, von (fōn māk'ēn-zēn), Au'gust (ou'gōst), 1840-1945. Ger. field marshal.  
**Mac-Ken'zie** (māk-kēn'zē), Alexander, 1822-1892. Canadian (Scot.-born) statesman; prime min. (1873-78).  
 —, Sir Alexander Campbell, 1847-1935. Brit. composer & conductor.  
 —, Compton, 1883-. Eng. nov.  
 —, William Lyon, 1795-1861. Canadian (Scot.-born) insurgent leader.  
**Mac-Kim'** (māk-kīm'), Charles Fol'en (fōl'ēn), 1847-1909. Am. architect.  
**Mac-Kin'ley** (māk-kīn'lē), William, 1843-1901. 25th pres. of the U. S. (1897-1901).  
**Mac-kīn-tosh** (māk'kīn-tōsh), Sir James, 1765-1832. Scot. philos. & hist.  
**Mac-lar'en, Ian**. See John WATSON.
- Mac-Laugh'lin** (māk-lāf'līn), Andrew Cunningham, 1801-1947. Am. hist.  
**Mac-Leish'** (māk-lēsh'), Archibald, 1892-. Am. poet & administrator.  
**Mac-leod'** (māk-loud'), Fiona. See William SHARP.  
 —, John James Rick'ard (rīk'ērd), 1876-1935. Scot. physiol.  
**Mac-Ma'hon', de** (dē māk'mā'ōn'), Comte (kōnt) Ma'rie' (mā'riē) Edme Pa'trice' (ēd'mē pā'trīēs) Mau'rice' (mō'rīēs), 1808-1893. Marshal (1850) & pres. (1873-79) of France.  
**Mac-Mas'ter** (māk-mās'tēr), John Bach (bāch), 1852-1932. Am. hist.  
**Mac-Mil'lan** (māk-mīl'ān), Donald Baxter, 1874-. Am. arctic explorer.  
**Mac-Mon'nies** (māk-mōn'nē), Frederick William, 1863-1937. Am. sculptor.  
**Mac-Nair'** (māk-nār'), Les'ley (lē'slē) James, 1833-1944. Am. gen.  
**Mac-Nar'ney** (māk-nār'nē), Joseph Tag'gart (tāg'gärt), 1893-. Am. gen.  
**Mac-Naugh'ton** (māk-nō'tēn), Andrew George Lat'ta (lāt'tā), 1887-. Canadian gen.  
**Mac-Nel'ce'** (māk-nēs'), Louis, 1907-. Brit. poet & classical scholar.  
**Mac-Neil'** (māk-nēl'), Her'mon (hūr'mōn) At'kins (āt'kīnz), 1866-1947. Am. sculptor.  
**Mac-Nutt'** (māk-nūt'), Paul Vo'ries (vō'rīēs), 1891-. Am. lawyer & administrator.  
**Mac-pher'son** (māk-fēr'sēn), James, 1736-1796. Scot. writer.  
**Mac-reu'dy** (māk-rē'dī), William Charles, 1793-1873. Eng. actor.  
**Ma'da-ria'ga y Ro'lo, de** (dē māk'tā-ryā'gā ē rrō'hō), Sal'va-dor' (sāl'vā-thōr'), 1886-. Span. writer & diplomat.  
**Ma'de-lin'** (mā'dē-līn'), Louis, 1871-. Fr. hist.  
**Ma-de-ro** (mā-thū'rō), Fran-cis'co (frān-sēs'kō) In'da-le'cio (ēn'dā-lē'siō), 1873-1913. Pres. of Mexico (1911-13).  
**Mad'l-son** (mād'l'sēn), Dolly, 1768-1849. Nee (Dorothea) Payne. Wife of James. Am. hostess.  
 —, James, 1751-1836. 4th pres. of the U. S. (1809-17).  
**Mac-ce'nas** (māk-sē'nās), Gai'us (gā'yūs; gī'yūs) Cil'nius (sīl'nī'ūs), 70?-8 B.C. Rom. statesman & patron of literature.  
**Maes or Maas** (mās), Ni'co-las (nī-kō-lās), 1632-1693. Du. painter.  
**Maetor-linck** (Flem. māt'ēr-līnk; Fr. māt'ēr-līnsk; Angl. māt'ēr-līnk, māt'ēr-, māt'ēr-), Count Mau'rice' (mō'rīēs), 1802-1949. Belg. poet, dram., & essayist.  
**Ma-gel'lan** (mā-gēl'ān; Brit. -gēl'ān), Ferdinand, 1480?-1521. Fern'ando (fēr-nān'dō) de Ma-ga-lhães' (thē mā-gā-l'yāēsh'). Port. navigator.  
**Ma-gi'not'** (mā-gē'nōt'), Angl. māzh'tī-nō. An'dré' (ān'drē'), 1877-1932. Fr. polit.; min. of war (1922-24; 1926-29; 1929-30; 1931).  
**Ma-han'** (mā-hān'), Alfred Thayer, 1840-1914. Am. admiral & hist.  
**Mah-mud' II** (māk-mōw'ēl'), 1785-1839. Sultan of Turkey (1808-39).  
**Ma-hom'et or Ma-hom'ed**. See MOHAMMED.  
**Mai-mon'i-des** (mī-mōn'i-dēs), 1135-1204. Rabbi Moses ben Mai-mon' (bēn mī-mōn'). Span. born philos.  
**Maine** (mān), Sir Henry James Sumner, 1822-1888. Eng. jurist.  
**Main'te-non', de** (dē mānt'nōn'), Mar'quise' (mār'kēz'), 1636-1719. Fran'coise' (frān'swāz') d'Au'bu'gnē' (lū'bū'nyē'), Consort of Louis XIV.  
**Mait'land** (mā'tlānd), Frederic William, 1850-1906. Eng. jurist & hist.  
**Ma-ki-no** (māk-kē-nō), Count No-bu-a-ki (nō-bū-ā-kē), 1861-1949. Jap. statesman.  
**Ma-lan'** (mā-lān'), Daniel Fran'cois' (frān'swā'), 1874-. S. Afr. can editor; prime min. (1948-).  
**Male-branche', de** (dē māl'brānsh'), Ni'co-las' (nē-kō'lās'), 1638-1715. Fr. philos.  
**Ma-len'kov** (mā-lēn'kōv), Ge-or'gi (gē-ōr'gē) Mak-si-mi-li-a-novich (māk-sīl'mī-lī-ā-nōvich), 1901-. Russ. polit.  
**Mal'herbe', de** (dē māl'ēr'bē), Fran'cois' (frān'swā'), 1555-1628. Fr. poet.  
**Mal-linov'sky** (mā-līy-nōf'skē), Ro-di-on' (rū-dīy-ōn) Ya'kov-le-vich (yā'kōv-lē-vyich), 1899-. Russ. gen.  
**Mal-linow'ski** (māl'lī-nōf'skē), Bro-ni'slaw (brō-nē'slāw) Kas'per (kās-pēr), 1884-1942. Pol.-born anthropologist.  
**Mal-lar'mé** (māl'lār'mē), Sté'phane' (stē'fān'), 1842-1898. Fr. poet.  
**Ma-lone'** (mā-lōn'), Edmund or Edmond, 1741-1812. Irish Shakespearean scholar.  
**Mal'o-ry** (māl'ō-rē), Sir Thomas, fl. 1470. Eng. trans. & compiler.  
**Mal-pi'ghi** (māl-pē'gē), Mar-cel'lo (mār-chēl'lo), 1628-1694. Ital. anatomist.  
**Mal'thus** (māl'thūs), Thomas Robert, 1766-1834. Eng. econ.  
**Man'del'** (mān'dēl'), Georges (zhōrzh), 1885-1943. Orig. Jé'ro'bo'am' Roth'schild' (zhā'rō'bō'am' rōt'shēld'). Fr. polit.  
**Man'de-ville** (mān'dē-vīl), Bernard, 1670?-1733. Du.-born physician & satirist in Eng.  
 —, Sir John, d. 1372-. Pseud. of unidentified author of travel books.  
**Ma-net'** (mā-nē'), É'dou-ard' (ē'dwār'), 1832-1883. Fr. painter.  
**Ma-nil'i-us** (mā-nīl'ē-s), Gai'us (gā'yūs; gī'yūs), 1st cent. B.C. Rom. polit.  
**Ma-niu'** (mānyōō), Iu'liu (yōō'līyōō), 1873-. Romanian statesman.  
**Mann** (mān), Horace, 1796-1859. Am. educ.  
 — (mān; Angl. mām), Thomas (Ger. tō'mās), 1875-. Am. (Ger.-born) author.  
**Man'ner-heim**, von (fōn mām'nēr-hēm), Baron Carl (kārl) Gus'taf (gūs'tāf) E'mil (ē'mīl), 1807-. Finnish gen. & statesman.  
**Man'ning** (mām'ng), Henry Edward, 1809-1862. Eng. cardinal & author.  
 —, William Thomas, 1806-1949. Am. clergyman; bishop of New York (1921-46).  
**Mann'stein, von** (fōn mām'shtēn), Fritz (frits) E'rich (ē'rīk), 1887-. Orig. von Le-wi'n'ski (fōn lē-vīn'skē). Ger. field marshal.  
**Mans'feld** (māns'fēld; mānz'-), Katherine, 1888-1923. Pseud. of Kathleen, nee Beau'champ (bē'chām), Mur'ry (mūr'ē). Brit. writer.  
 —, Richard, 1854-1907. Eng. actor in Am.



- Man'son** (mān's'n), Sir Patrick, 1844-1922. Brit. parasitologist.
- Man-sūr**, al- (ālmān-sūr'), 712?-775. Arab caliph (754-775); founder of Baghdad.
- Man-t'e'gna** (mān-t'e'nyā), An-dre'a (ān-drā'ē), 1431-1506. Ital. painter & engraver.
- Man-tell'** (mān-tēl'), Robert Bruce, 1854-1928. Scot.-born act. Am.
- Man'tie** (mān'tē'), (Robert) Burns, 1733-1748. Am. journalist.
- Ma-nuel'**, Don Juan. See **JUAN MANUEL**.
- Ma-nu'ti-us** (mā-nū'shē'ūs), Al'dus (āl'dūs; 11'), 1450-1515. *Tece bal'do* (tā-bāl'dō) *Man-nu'et* (mān-nū'ēt) or *Ma-nu'ss-o* (mā nō'ssō). Ital. printer & classical scholar.
- Man-so'ni** (mān-dzō'nē), A'les-san'dro (ā'lās-sān'drō) Fran-ce'sco (frān-chās'kō) Tom-ma'so (tōm-mā'sō) An-to'mo (ān-tō'nyō), 1785-1873. Ital. nov. & poet.
- Mao Tse-tung** (mā'ō dzū'ldōng'), 1893-. Chin. Communist.
- Map** (māp), Walter, 1140?-1209. Welsh writer.
- Ma'rat'** (mā'rā'), Jean Paul, 1743-1793. Fr. (Swiss born) Revolution-ist.
- Mar-cel'ius** (mār-sē'ūs), Marcus Claudius, 268?-208 B.C. Rom. gen.
- Marob**, 1st Earl of. See **ROGER DE MORTIMER**.
- Mar-co'ni** (mār-kō'nē), Mar-che'se (mār-kā'sē) Gu-gliel'mo (gūō-lyē'l-mō), 1874-1937. Ital. electrical engineer & inventor.
- Mar'co Po'lo**. See **POLLO**.
- Mar'cus Au-re'li-us** (mār'kūs ā-rē'ly'ūs; ā-rē'ly'ūs). See **MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS**.
- Mar'ga-rot** (mār'gā-rēt; -rēt) of An'jou (ān'jō; Fr. ān'zhō'), 1430-1482. Queen of Henry VI of Eng.
- of Na-varre' (nā-vār'; Fr. nā'var'), 1492-1549. Queen of Navarre (1444-49) & writer.
- of Va'lois' (vā'lwā'; Angl. vāl'wā), 1553-1615. Queen of Navarre.
- Ma-ri-a The-re'sa** (Eng. mār-ē'ā [mār-ē'ā] (rē'sē'), -zō), 1717-1780. Wife of Emp. Francis I. Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.
- Ma-rie'** (Eng. mār-ē' or Brit. mār'ē), mār'tē, 1875-1938. Queen of Romania (1914-27; queen dowager 1927-38).
- An-toi-nette' (ān'tō'netē'; Fr. mār'ēt ān'twa'nē'), 1775-1793. Dau. of Maria Theresa & wife of Louis XVI of France. Executed.
- Lou-ise' (lō'ēz'; Fr. mār'ēt lwē'), Ger. Ma-ri-a Lu-ī'sa (mār-ē' lō'ē'sā), 1791-1847. Dau. of Francis I of Austria. 2d wife of Napoleon I.
- Ma-rie de Mé-d'ois'** (mār'ē dē mē'dē'sēs'), 1573-1642. 2d wife of Henry IV of France.
- Ma-ri-net'ti** (mār'ē-nē'tē), E-mi'lio (ē-mē'lyō) Fil-ip'po (fē-lēp'pō) Tom-ma'so (tōm-mā'sō), 1876-1944. Ital. poet.
- Ma-ri'ni** (mār'ē'nē) or **Ma-ri'no** (-nō), Giam'bat-ti'sta (jām'bāt'tē'stā), 1509-1625. Ital. poet.
- Mar'ton** (mār'tūn; mār'), Francis, 1732?-1795. *The Swamp Fox*. Am. Revolutionary commander.
- Ma-ri'tain'** (mār'tē'n'), Ja-ques (zhāk), 1882-. Fr. philos. & diplomat.
- Mar'tius** (mār'tē's), Ga'ius (gā'yūs; g'yūs), 1557-86 B.C. Rom. gen.
- Ma-ri'vaux**, de (dē mār'vō'), Pierre Car'le't de Cham'blain' (kār'lē dē shān'b'lēn'), 1688-1763. Fr. dram. & nov.
- Mark An-to-ny** or **An-tho-ny**. See **MARCUS ANTONIUS**.
- Mark'ham** (mār'kām), (Charles) Edwin, 1852-1940. Am. poet.
- Mar'bor-ough**, 1st Duke of. See **JOHN CECIL**.
- Mar'lowe** (mār'lō), Christopher, 1564-1593. Eng. dram.
- Julia, 1866-1950. Pseud. of Sarah Frances Frost (frōst). Am. (Eng.-born) actress.
- Mar'mont'**, de (dē mār'mōn'), Au-guste' (ō'güst') Fré'dé-ric' (frē'dē-rē'k') Louis Viesse (vyēs), 1744-1852. Duc (dük) de Ra'guse' (rā'gūz'). Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France (1809).
- Mar'mon'tel'** (mār'mōn'tē'), Jean Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1723-1799. Fr. author.
- Ma'rot'** (mār'ōt'), Clé'ment' (klē'mās'), 1495-1544. Fr. poet.
- Mar-quand'** (mār-kwānd'), John Phillips, 1893-. Am. writer.
- Mar-quette'** (mār-kēt'; Angl. mār'tē), Ja-ques, 1637-1675. *Père Marquette* (pār; Angl. pēr). Jesuit missionary & explorer in Am.
- Mar'quis** (mār'kwis), Donald Robert Perry, 1878-1937. *Don* (dōn). Am. humorist.
- Mar'ry-at** (mār'īt-āt), Frederick, 1792-1848. Eng. naval commander & nov.
- Mar'shall** (mār'shāl), Alfred, 1842-1924. Eng. econ.
- George Cat'tlett (kāt'tēt; -lēt), 1880-. Am. gen. of the army & diplomat.
- John, 1755-1835. Am. jurist.
- Thomas Riley, 1854-1925. Vice-pres. of the U. S. (1913-21).
- Mar-shal'tus** of Pa'd'u-a (mār-shāl'tūs, pād'ū-ā), 1290?-1343. Ital. scholar.
- Mar'ston** (mār'stōn), John, 1575? 1634. Eng. dram.
- Mar-tel'** (mār-tē'), Charles. See **CHARLES MARTEL**.
- Sir Gil'fard (gyl'fērd) Le Que'sne' (lē'kēn'), 1889-. Brit. gen.
- Mar'tens** (mār'tēns; Angl. mār'tēn), Fē'dor (fē'dōr) Fē'do-ro-vich (fē'dō-ro'vich), 1845-1909. Russ. jurist.
- Mar'tial** (mār'shāl), ab. 40-ab. 102. *Marcus Val'e-ri-us* (vā-lē'rē'ūs) *Mar-ti-a'lis* (mār'tē'shē'ā'lis). Rom. epigrammatist.
- Mar'tin** (mār'tīn; -tīn; Fr. mār'tān'), Saint, 315?-390. *Martin of Tours* (tōōr). Patron saint of France.
- Martin** (mār'tīn; -tīn), Glenn Luther, 1880-. Am. airplane manuf.
- Homer Dodge, 1836-1897. Am. painter.
- Joseph William, 1884-. Am. publisher & polit.
- Sir Theodore, 1816-1909. Brit. author.
- Martin' du Gard**, Roger. See **DU GARD**.
- Martin-neau** (mār'tē-nō; -tē-nō), Harriet, 1802-1876. Eng. nov. & econ.
- James, 1805-1900. Eng. theol. & philos.
- Martin-ne'li** (mār'tē-nē'lē; Angl. mār'tē-nē'lē, -tē-nē'lē), Gio-van'ni (jō-vān'ni), 1885-. Am. (Ital.-born) tenor.
- Mart'i'ni** (mār'tē'nē), Si-mo-ne (sē-mō'nē), 1283?-1344. Ital. painter.
- Mart'velli** (mār'vēl; -vī), Andrew, 1621-1678. Eng. poet & satirist.
- Marx** (mārks), Karl, 1818-1883. Ger. polit. philos. & socialist.
- Mar'y** (mār'ē), 1807-. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (tēk). Queen of George V of Eng.
- I, 1516-1558. *Mary Tu'dor* (tū'dēr). *Bloody Mary*. Queen of Eng. (1553-58).
- II, 1002-1694. Joint Brit. sovereign with William III.
- Stu'art (stū'ērt), 1542-1587. *Mary, Queen of Scots*. Queen of Scot. (1542-67); beheaded.
- Ma-sac'cio** (mā-sā'tē'ō), 1401-1428. Orig. *Tom-ma'so* (tōm-mā'sō) *Gui'di* (gwē'dē). Ital. painter.
- Ma'sa-ryk** (mā'sā-rēk), Jan (yān) Gar-gur'e' (gā-rēg'), 1886-1948. Son of T. G. Czechoslovak diplomat & polit.
- To'máš (tō'māsh) Garrigue, 1850-1937. Czechoslovak philos.; 1st pres. of Czechoslovakia (1918-35).
- Ma-sca'gni** (māskā'nyē), Pie'tro (pyē'trō), 1803-1945. Ital. composer.
- Mase'field** (mās'fēld), John, 1878-. Eng. author; poet laureate (1930-).
- Mas'i-nis'sa** or **Mas'si-nis'sa** (mās'tī-nis'sā), 238?-149 B.C. King of Numidia.
- Ma'son** (mā's'n), Charles, 1730-1787. Eng. astron. & surveyor.
- Ma's-pe-ro'** (mās'pē-rō'), Sur Gas'ton' (gās'tōn') Ca'mille' (kā'mē'y'), Charles, 1846-1916. Fr. Egyptologist.
- Ma'ssa-soit'** (mās'sōit'), d. 1601. Sachem of Wampanoag Indians in eastern Massachusetts.
- Mas'se'na'** (mās'sē'nā'), An'dré' (ās'drē'), 1758-1817. Duc (dük) de Ri'vo-li' (dē rē'vōlē). Prince d'Es'ling' (dēs'ling'). Fr. soldier under Napoleon; marshal of France (1804).
- Mas'so-net'** (mās'nē; Angl. mās'n-ē), Jules É'mile' (jūlmē'l) Fré'dé-ric' (frē'dē-rē'k'), 1842-1912. Fr. composer.
- Mas'sey** (mās'tē), Raymond, 1896-. Am. (Canadian born) actor & producer.
- William Fer'guson (fōr'gū'shū), 1856-1925. N. Z. statesman.
- Mas'sin-ger** (mās'sīn-jēr), Philip, 1583-1640. Eng. dram.
- Mas'son** (mās'n), David, 1822-1907. Scot. editor & scholar.
- Mas'ters** (mās'tērs), Edgar Lee, 1869-1950. Am. author.
- Math'er** (māth'ēr; māth'ēr), Cotton, 1663-1728. Am. clergyman & author.
- Increase (īn'krēs), 1630-1723. *Father of Cotton*. Am. clergyman & author; pres. Harvard U. (1685-1701).
- Mat'tisse'** (mā'trēs'), Hen'ri' (ān'fēr'), 1869-1950. Fr. painter.
- Ma-tsu-o-ka** (mā-tsoō'ō-kā), Yo-su-ke (yō-sōō'ō-kē), 1880-1940. Jap. statesman.
- Mat'to-ot'ti** (māt'tā-ōt'tē), Gia'co-mo (jā'kō-mō), 1885-1924. Ital. socialist.
- Mat'thews** (māth'ūz), (James) Bran'der (brān'dēr), 1852-1929. Am. educ. & author.
- Maugham** (mōm), William Som'er-set (sūm'ēr-sēt; -sēt), 1874-. Eng. nov. & dram.
- Mau'nou'ry'** (mō'nō'ūr'), Mi'chel' (mē'shē'l) Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1847-1923. Fr. gen.
- Mau'pas'sant'**, de (dē mō'pā'sānt'), (Hen'ri' Re-né' Al'bert' [ān'rē' rē-nē' al'bērt']) Guy (gē), 1850-1893. Fr. short-story writer.
- Mau'rico** (mō'rē, mō'r'ō), Ger. Mo't'ri' (mō't'ē), 1521-1653. Elector of Saxony (1547-53) & gen.
- of Nas'sau' (nās'sō; nās'sō), 1567-1625. Prince of Or'ange (ōr'anj; -inj). Du. gen. & statesman.
- Mau'rois'** (mō'rō's), An'dré' (ās'drē'), 1885-. Pseud. of É'mile' (ē'mē'l) Sa'to'mon' (sātō'mōn') W'il'helm' (vē'lēlm') Her'zog' (ēr'zōg'). Fr. writer.
- Mau'ry** (mō'rē), Matthew Fon-taine' (fōn-tān'), 1806-1873. Am. naval officer & oceanographer.
- Mau'zer** (mō'zēr), Pe'ter (pē'tēr) Paul (pōul), 1838-1914, and his bro. W'il'helm' (vē'lēlm'), 1834-1882. Ger. inventors.
- Maw'son** (mō's'n), Sir Douglas, 1882-. Brit. antarctic explorer & geologist.
- Max'im** (māk'sīm), Sir Hiram Stevens, 1840-1916. Brit. (Am.-born) inventor.
- Hudson, 1853-1927. Bro. of Sir Hiram. Am. inventor & explosives expert.
- Max'i-milian'** (māk's-mill'yān; -mīl'y-ān; Ger. māk's-mē'liē-ān), 1832-1867. Bro. of Francis Joseph I of Austria. Emp. of Mexico (1864-67); executed.
- I, 1450-1519. Holy Rom. emp. (1493-1519).
- II, 1527-1576. Holy Rom. emp. (1564-76).
- Max'well** (māk'swēl; -wēl), James Clerk (klārk), 1831-1879. Scot. physicist.
- May** (mā), Sir Thomas Erskine, 1815-1886. 1st Baron Farn'borough (fārn'bōr'; esp. Brit., -bōr-ā, -brā). Eng. constitutional jurist.
- May'o** (mā'yō), Charles Horace, 1865-1939, and his bro. William James, 1861-1939. Am. surgeons.
- Henry Thomas, 1836-1937. Am. admiral.
- Ma'za-rin'** (mā'zā'rēn'; Angl. māk'zā-rēn, māk'zā-rēn'), Jules, 1602-1601. Fr. cardinal & statesman.
- Maz-zē-ni** (māt'sē'nē; mād-dzē'nē), Giu-sep'pe (jō-zēp'pē), 1805-1872. Ital. patriot.
- Mc-**. See under **MAC**.
- Meade** (mēd), George Gordon, 1815-1872. Am. gen.
- Med'hurst** (mēd'hūrst), Sir Charles Edward Hastings, 1896-. Brit. air marshal.
- Me'di-cl, de'** (dē mē'dē-chē; Angl. mēd'ē, mē'dē), Catherine. See **CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS**.
- Co'si-mo (kō'sē-mō) or Cos'mo (kōz'mō), 1389-1404. Florentine financier & polit.
- Cosimo I, 1519-1574. *Cosimo the Great*. Duke of Flo'rence (flōrēns); Grand Duke of Tus'cany.
- Giulio. See **CLEMENT VII**.
- Lo-ren'zo (lō-rēn'zō; Angl. lō-rēn'zō), 1449-1492. *Lorenzo the Magnificent*. Florentine statesman, ruler, & patron.
- Me-di-na-Si-do'nia** (mē-thē'nē-sē-thō'nyā), 7th Duke of, 1550-1615. A-lon'sō (ā-lōn'sō) Pé'res de Gus-mán' (pē'rāth thē gōth-mān'). Span. admiral.
- Meer van Delft, van der**. See **Jan VERMEER**.

- Me-ho-mot' A-H'** (mē-mōt' l-i'y) or **Me-ham'mad Ali** (mē-hām'ed; -lō), 1769-1849. Viceroy of Egypt (1805-48).
- Mel'ghen** (mē'ghē), Arthur, 1874- Canadian statesman; prime min. (1920-21, 1926).
- Mel'kie-John** (mē'kī-jōn), Alexander, 1872- Am. (Eng.-born) educ.
- Mel'ho** (mē'yāk'), Hen'ri' (ān'rē'), 1831-1897. Fr. dram.
- Mel'ho-miar'** (mē'ō-mi-ā'), Jean Louis Er'nest' (ēr'nēst'), 1815-1891. Fr. painter.
- Mel'tner** (mē'tnēr), L. J. (lē'z), 1878- Ger. physicist.
- Me-lanoh'thon** (mē-lānōk'thūn; Ger. mē-lānō'thūn), 1497-1560. *Philipp* (fē'līp; m'p) *Schwartz'ert'* (shvārt's'ert'). Ger. scholar & religious reformer.
- Mel'ba** (mē'bbā), Nellie, 1861-1931. Orig. *Helen Porter Mitchell*. Australian soprano.
- Mel'bourn** (mē'l'bōrn; -bōrn), 2d Viscount, 1779-1848. *William Lamb* (lām). Eng. statesman.
- Mel'chers** (mē'l'chēz), Gar'ri (gār'f), 1800-1932. Am. painter.
- Mel'chior** (mē'l'chōr), Lau'ritz (lou'rīt) Leb'recht (lē'b'rēkt) Hom'mel (hōm'mēl), 1890- Am. (Dan.-born) tenor.
- Mel'lon** (mē'lōn), Andrew William, 1855-1937. Am. financier.
- Mel'ville** (mē'vīl), Herman, 1819-1891. Am. nov.
- Mém'ling** (mēm'līng) or **Mém'line** (-līng), Hans (hāns), 1430?-1495. Flem. painter.
- Me-nan'der** (mē-nān'dēr), 343?-291 n.c. Greek dram.
- Mén'ci-us** (mēn'sh'ūs), 372?-280 n.c. *Meng-tzu* or *Meng-tse* (mūng'-dzū), Chin. philos.
- Mén'cken** (mēn'kēn), Henry Louis, 1880- Am. editor.
- Mén'del** (mēn'dēl), Grē'got (grē'gōr; grā-gōr) Jo'hann' (yō'hān'; -yō'hān), 1822-1884. Austrian botanist.
- Men'de-le-év** (mēn'dē-lē-yēv; *Angl.* mēn'dē-lē'yēv), Dmī'tri (dīm'ētrī) I-va'no-vich (i-va'nō-vyich), 1834-1907. Russ. chem.
- Mén'de's-son** (mēn'dē's-zōn; *Angl.* -dē's-ān), Mo'ses (mō'sēz; *Angl.* mō'sēz, -zē), 1729-1781. Ger. philos.
- Mén'de's-son-Bar-thol'dy** (-bār'tōldē), Ja'kob (yā'kōp) Lau'wig (lōū'vīk; lōōd'), Félix (fē'līks; *Angl.* fē'līks), 1808-1847. *Grandson of Moses Mendelssohn*. Ger. composer, pianist, & conductor.
- Mén'de's-son** (de (thā mēn'dē's-ān), An-tō'nio (ān'tōnyō), 1485?-1552. Span. colonial administrator.
- Mén'e-lik II** (*Angl.* mēn'ē-lik), 1844-1913. Emp. of Abyssinia (1889-1913).
- Me-nán'dez de A'vi-lés** (mē-nān'dāth thā ā'vē-lēs'), Pe'dro (pē'thro), 1519-1574. Span. admiral; colonizer of Florida.
- Me'nes** (mē'nēz), fl. 3400 (3500?) b.c. Egyptian king; uniter of north and south kingdoms.
- Mén'u-hin** (mēn'ū-in), Ye-hu'li (yē'hō'li), 1916- Am. violinist.
- Mén'zies** (mēn'zē), Robert Gordon, 1804- Australian statesman.
- Mer-ca'tor** (mēr-kā'tōr), *Flem.* mēr-kā'tōr, Ger-har'dus (jōr-hār'dūs; jēr-), 1512-1594. *Gerhard* (kār'hart) *Kremer* (krē'mēr). Flem. geographer.
- Mer'cier** (mēr'si-er), Dé'si-ré' (dē'si-rē') Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1851-1926. Belg. cardinal; primate of Belgium.
- Mer'e-dith** (mēr'ē-dīth), George, 1828-1909. Eng. nov. & poet.
- Owen. See E. R. Bulwer Lytton.
- Me-re'ts-kov** (mē-rē'ts-kōf), Ki-ril' (kī-rēl') A-fa-na-sē-vich (ā-fā-nā'sē-vyich). Russ. marshal (World War I).
- Mer-gen-thaler** (mēr-gēn'thēr), Ott'mar (ōt'mār), 1854-1899. Am. (Ger.-born) inventor.
- Mé'ri-mée'** (mē'rī-mē'), Pros'per' (prō'spēr'), 1803-1870. Fr. nov. & hist.
- Mérritt** (mēr'it), Wesley, 1834-1910. Am. gen.
- Mérry del Val** (de (thā mēr'rē thēl vāl'), Mar-qués' (mār-kā's) Al-fon'sō (āl-fōn'sō), 1804-1943. Span. diplomat.
- Mes'mer** (mēs'mēr; *Angl.* mēz'), Franz (frānts) or Fried'rich (frē-dīk) An-ton (ān'tōn), 1774-1815. Austrian physician.
- Mes-sa-lia Cor-vi-nus** (mēs-sā-lī [-sā-lī] kōr-vī'nūs), Marcus Va-le-ri-us (vā-lē-rī-ūs), 1st cent. n.c. Rom. gen. & statesman.
- Mes-sa-lia** (mēs-sā-lī-ā), Va-le-ri-a (vā-lē-rī-ā), d. 48 A.D. 3d wife of *Emp. Claudius*.
- Mes-ser-schmitt** (mēs'sēr-shmīt), Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1898- Ger. aircraft designer & manuf.
- Mes'sier** (mēs'si-er), Charles, 1730-1817. Fr. astron.
- Mé'tro-vié** (mēsh'trō-vē'yē; *Angl.* -vīch), I'van (ē'vān), 1833- Yugoslav sculptor.
- Me'ta-zus'** (mē'tā-kā'ūs; *Angl.* mē-tā'zūs), Jo-an'nes (yō-ā'nēs; *Angl.* jō-ān'ēs; -s), 1871-1941. Greek gen. & dictator.
- Me'tch-ni'kov** (F. mēch'nē'kōf), Élie' (ā'lē'), 1845-1916. Russ. zool. & bacteriol.
- Me'tter-nich** (vōn (fōn mē'tēr-nīk), Prince Klē'mens (klē'mēns) Wen'sel (vēn'sēl) Ne'po-muk (nē'pō-mōk) Lo'thar (lō'tār; lō-tār'), 1773-1859. Austrian statesman.
- Me'y'er** (mē'ēr), Annie (ān'ī), 1867- Nee *Na'than* (nā'thān; -th'n). Am. educ. & writer.
- Me'y'er-beer** (mē'ēr-bēr; sometimes *Angl.* to -bēr), Giā'co-mo (jā-kō-mō), 1791-1864. *Ja'kob* (yā'kōp) *Lieb'mann* (lēp'mān) *Beer* (bēr). Ger. composer.
- Me'y'er-hof** (mē'ēr-hōf), Otto (ōt'), 1884- Ger. physiol.
- Meyn'ell** (mēn'ēl), Alice Christiana Gertrude, 1847-1922. Nee *Thomp'son* (thōm'p'sn). *Wife of Wil'frid*. Eng. poet & essayist.
- Wilfrid, 1852-1948. Eng. journalist & biographer.
- Mi'chael** (mī'kēl; -k'ū); *Romanian* Mī'hail' (mī-hī'), 1921- *Michael Hohen-sol'tern* (hō'sōl'tēr). King of Romania (1927-30, 1940-47).
- Mi'chel-ang'elo Bu'onar'ro'ti** (mī'kēl-ān-jō-lō; mī'kēl; *Ital.* mē'kāl ān-jō-lō bwo'nār-rō'tē), 1475-1564. Ital. sculptor, painter, architect, & poet.
- Mi'che-le't** (mīsh'ē'), Jules, 1798-1874. Fr. hist.
- Mi'chel-son** (mī'kēl-sōn), Albert Abraham, 1853-1931. Am. (Ger.-born) physicist.
- Mi'che-wicz** (mēts-kyō'vēch), A'dam (ā'dām), 1798-1855. Pol. poet.
- Mi'd'le-ton** (mīd'ē-tōn), Thomas, 1570?-1627. Eng. dram.
- Mi'f'lin** (mīf'līn), Thomas, 1744-1800. Am. Revolutionary gen. & statesman.
- Mi-haj'lo-vič** or **Mi-khai'lo-vitch** (mē-hī'lō-vē'yē; mō-kī'; *Angl.* -vīch), Dra'za or Dra'ja (dā'zhā), 1803?-1946. Yugoslav gen.
- Mi'kias** (mī'kīa), Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1872- Austrian polit.
- Mi'ko-yan'** (mī'kō-yān'), A-na-stas' (ā-nō'stās') I-va'no-vich (i-va'nō-vyich), 1895- Russ. polit.
- Mil'ch** (mīlk), Er'hard (ēr'hārt), 1892- Ger. field marshal.
- Miles** (mīlz), Nelson Appleton, 1839-1925. Am. gen.
- Mi'l'hand'** (mē'yō'), Da'rius' (dā'ryūs'), 1802- Fr. composer.
- Mill** (mīl), James, 1773-1836. Scot. philos., hist., & econ.
- John Stuart, 1800-1873. *Son of James*. Eng. philos. & econ.
- Mil-lais'** (mī-lē'), Sir John Everett, 1829-1896. Eng. painter.
- Mil-lay'** (mī-lē'), Edna St. Vin'cent (sāt vīn'sēnt), 1802-1950. Am. poet.
- Mil'ter** (mī'lēr), Alice, 1874-1942. Nee *Duer* (dūr). Am. nov.
- Cin'cin-nat'us (sīn'sh-nāt'ūs) Hī'nēr (hī'nēr), 1839-1913. Pseud. *Jo-aquin'* (wā'kīn') *Miller*. Am. poet.
- William, 1782-1849. Am. Adventist.
- Mil'te-rand'** (mē'l'rān'), Al'ex'an'dre (ā'lēks'ān'dr'), 1859-1943. Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1920-24).
- Mil'tet'** (mē'l'tē; *Angl.* mī-lē', mī'lē'), Jean Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1814-1875. Fr. painter.
- Mil'ti-kan** (mī'l'tī-kān), Robert Andrews, 1868- Am. physicist.
- Milla** (mīlz), Darius (dārī), 1825-1910. Am. financier.
- Mil'man** (mīl'mōn), Henry Hart, 1791-1898. Eng. poet & hist.
- Mil'ne** (mīln), Alan Alexander, 1882- Eng. poet & dram.
- Mil'nar** (mīl'nēr), Alfred, 1st Viscount, 1854-1926. Brit. administrator in S. Africa.
- Mil'ti-a-des** (mī'l'tī-ā-dēz), 540?-748 n.c. Athenian gen.
- Mil'ton** (mīl'tōn; -tōn), John, 1608-1674. Eng. poet.
- Mil'yu-kov'** (mīlyū'kōf), Pa'vel (pā'vēl) Ni'ko-lā-ē-vich (ny'kō-lā-yē'vyich), 1850-1943. Russ. polit. & hist.
- Mil'niš'** (mē'nyā'), An-ton' (ān'tōn) Claude (klōd) É'tienne' (ē'tyēn'), 1814-1879. Fr. army officer & inventor.
- Mil'not** (mīl'nōt), George Richards, 1885-1950. Am. physician.
- Min'ton** (mīn'tōn; -tōn), Sherman, 1800- Am. jurist.
- Min'u-it** (mīn'ū-it; mē'u-wē') or **Min'no-wit** (mīn'no-wīt), Peter, 1580-1638. Du. colonial administrator in Am.
- Mi'ra-beau'** (de (ālē mē'rā-bē'; *Angl.* mīrā-bē'), Comte (kōnt), 1749-1791. *Ho'noré'* (ō'nō-rā') Ga'br'el' (gā'br'ēl') *Vie'tor'* (vīk'tōr') *Le'que-ti'* (lē'kē-tī'). Fr. orator & revolutionist.
- Mis'tral'** (mēs'trāl'), Fré'dé'ric' (frē'dē'rēk'), 1830-1914. Provençal poet.
- Mis'tral'** (mēs'trāl'), Ga'br'ie'l'a (gā'vrē-l'ā), 1880- *Lu-ci'la* (lōō-sē-līa) *Go-doy'* de Al'ca-gu'a'ga (gō-thoy' thā ā'l-kā-yā'gā). Chilean poet & educ.
- Mit'ch'el** (mīch'ēl), John, 1818-1875. Irish patriot.
- Mit'ch'el** (mīch'ēl), Donald Grant, 1822-1908. Pseud. *Ik* (īk) *Mar'vel* (mār'vēl; -vī). Am. author.
- John, 1870-1919. Am. labor leader.
- Maria, 1818-1880. Am. astron.
- Silas Weir, 1829-1914. Am. physician & writer.
- William, 1879-1936. Am. gen.
- Mit'ford** (mīt'fōrd), Mary Russell, 1787-1855. Eng. nov. & dram.
- William, 1744-1827. Eng. hist.
- Mith'ri-da'tes VI** (mīth'rī-dā'tēz), ab. 132-63 n.c. *The Great*. King of Pontus (120-63).
- Mo-djes'ka** (mō-jēs'kā), He-le'na (hē-lē'nā), 1840-1909. Orig. *Mo-dze-jew'ska* (mō-jē'yē'skā); nee *O'pud* (ō'pūt). Pol.-born actress in Am.
- Mo-ham'med** (mō-hām'mēd; -lō), Ma-hom'et (mā-hōm'ēt; -tē; mā'hō-mēt, -mīt), or **Mu-ham'mad** (mō-hām'mād), 570-632. Arab prophet & founder of Mohammedanism.
- Mo-ham'med II**, 1430-1481. Turk. sultan (1451-81).
- Mo-ham'med Ri-zā' Pah-lā-vi** or **Pah-lē-vi** (*Pers.* mō-hām'mād rī-zā' pā'lā-vī), 1919- Shah of Iran (1941-).
- Mo'holy-Nagy** (mō'hōi-nōdy'), Lázlō (lā'zō) or La'dis-laus (Ger. lē'dis-lōus), 1895-1946. Hung. painter, designer, & photographer.
- Mois'san'** (mwa'sān'), Hen'ri' (ān'rē'), 1852-1907. Fr. chem.
- Mo'la** (mō'lā), Emi'l'io (ā-mē'l'yō), 1887-1937. Span. gen.
- Mo'loy** (mō'lō), Raymond, 1880- Am. journalist.
- Mo'lère** (mō'l'yēr), 1622-1673. Pseud. of *Jean Baptiste'* (bā'tēst') *Po-quelin'* (pō'kīlān'). Fr. actor & dram.
- Mo'l'na**, de, Tirso. See *TIRSO DE MOLINA*.
- Mol'ti-son** (mōl'tī-sōn), James Allan, 1905- Brit. aviator.
- Mol'nár** (mōl'nār), Fe'renc' (fē'rēnts), 1878- Hung. author.
- Mol'o'tov** (mō'lō'tōf), Yvo-che-alav' (yī'chē-ālav') Mīkhai'lo-vich (mī'kī-lō'vīch), 1890- Orig. *Skr'yabin* (skrya'by'n). Russ. statesman.
- Molt'ke**, von (fōn mōl'tēk), Count Hel'muth (hēl'mōt), 1800-1891. Prussian field marshal.
- Helmuth, 1848-1916. *Nephew of prec.* Ger. gen.
- Momm'sen** (mōm'sēn; *Angl.* mōm'sēn), The'o-dor (Ger. tē'ō-dōr), 1817-1903. Ger. classical scholar & hist.
- Monck** or **Monk** (mūngk), George, 1608-1670. 1st Duke of Al'ber-marle (āl'bē-mārī). Eng. gen.
- Mon'dri-aan** (mōn'drī-ān), Pic'ter (pē'tēr) Cor-ne'lis (kōr-nē'līs), 1872-1944. Du. painter.
- Mo'net'** (mō'nē'), Claude (klōd), 1840-1926. Fr. painter.
- Mo-ne'ta** (mō-nē'tā), Er-ne'sto (ā-nē'stō) Te'o-do-ro (tē'ō-dō-rō), 1833-1918. Ital. journalist & pacifist.
- Mon'te-r-Wil'hams** (mōn'tē-ēr-wīl'yāms; mōn'), Sir Monier, 1819-1899. Eng. Sanskrit scholar.
- Monk**, George. See *MONCK*.
- Mon'mouth** (mōn'mūth; mūn'), Duke of, 1640-1685. *James Scott* (skōt). *Son of Charles II of Eng.* Eng. rebel & claimant to the throne.
- Mon-ro'e** (mōn-rō'), Harriet, 1861?-1936. Am. poet & editor.
- James, 1758-1831. 5th pres. of the U. S. (1817-25).

# Biographical Names

**Mom-ta-gua** (mōn-tā'nyū), Bar-to-lom-mo'o (bār-tō-lōm-mō'o), 1450?-1523. Ital. painter.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn-tā'gū; mūn'-), Lady Mary Wortley (wūrt'ly), 1690-1702. Eng. letter writer.

**Mom-ta-gu** (dē dō mōn'tā'nyū; -tā'nyū; Angl. mōn-tā'n), Mī'chel' (mā'kēl') Eyquem' (ē'kēm'), 1533-1592. Fr. essayist.

**Mom-ta-gu** (dē dō mōn'tā'n; Angl. mōn'tā'n), Marquis Louis Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1712-1759. Fr. field marshal in Canada.

**Mom-ta-gu** (dē dō mōn'tā'n; Angl. mōn'tā'n), Mar'quise' (mā'kēz'), 1641-1707. Nee Fran'çoise' A'thō'nā'se' (frā'n'swā'se' ā'thō'nā'se') Roche'chou-art' (rōsh'chō'art'). Mistress of Louis XIV.

**Mom-ta-gu** (dē dō mōn'tā'nyū; Angl. mōn'tā'n), Baron de La Brède et (dē la brēd' ē), 1680-1755. Charles de Se-con'dat' (dē sē-gōn'dā'). Fr. lawyer & polit. philos.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn-tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Mar'ia (Ital. mā-rē'a), 1870-. Ital. physician & educ.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē), Pierre, 1875-. Fr. conductor.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Simon IV, 1100?-1218. Earl of Leicester and Comte (kōnt) de Toulouse' (dē tō'sō'lōz'). Father of prec. Fr. crusader.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf') Mī'chel' (mā'kēl'), 1740-1810, and his bro. Jacques (zhāk) É'tienne' (ē'tyēn'), 1745-1799. Fr. inventors & pioneer aeronauts.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Bernard Law, 1887-. 1st Viscount Montgomery of Al'mein' (āl'mēn'). Brit. field marshal.

—, Richard, 1736-1775. Am. (Irish-born) Revolutionary gen.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Sir Archibald Ar'mar (ār'mār), 1871-1947. Brit. field marshal.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Duc (dūk) Anne (ān; ān), 1493-1567. Fr. soldier; constable (1537).

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), James Graham, 1st Marquis of, 1612-1650. Scot. Royalist.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Dwight Lyman, 1837-1899. Am. evangelist.

—, William Vaughn, 1890-1910. Am. poet & dram.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Hu-ber'tus (hū-bēr'tūs) Jo-han'nes (yō-hā'nēs), 1835. Du. East Indian administrator.

**Mom-ta-gu** (mōn'tā'sō'rē; Angl. mōn'tā'sō'rē), Am. cardinal.

**Moore** (mō'r; mō'r), George, 1852-1933. Irish author.

—, Sir John, 1761-1806. Brit. gen. in Am.

—, John Bas'sett (bās'sēt; -tē), 1860-1947. Am. jurist.

—, Thomas, 1779-1852. Irish poet.

—, Brab'a-zon (brā'b'ā-zōn), John Theodore Cuthbert, 1884-1st Baron Brabazon of Tara' (ār'tā). Brit. aviator & administrator.

**More** (mō'r), Hannah, 1745-1833. Eng. religious writer.

—, Henry, 1614-1687. Eng. philos.

—, Paul Elmer, 1804-1937. Am. essayist & critic.

—, Sir Thomas, 1478-1535. Saint. Eng. statesman & author.

**Moreau** (mō'rō), Jean Vic'tor (vīk'tōr), 1763-1813. Fr. soldier.

**Morgan** (mō'r-gōn), Con'way (kōn'wā) Lloyd, 1852-1936. Eng. zool. & psychol.

—, Daniel, 1837-1902. Am. Revolutionary gen.

—, Sir Henry, 1635?-1688. Brit. buccaneer.

—, John Hunt, 1825-1864. Am. Confed. cavalry officer.

—, John Pier'pont (pēr'pōnt), 1837-1913. Am. financier.

—, John Pier'pont, 1867-1943. Son of J. P. Am. financier.

—, Thomas Hunt, 1806-1945. Am. zool.

**Morgan-thau** (mō'r-gōn-tōu), Henry, 1856-1946. Am. diplomat.

—, (thō), Henry, 1891-. Son of prec. U. S. secy. of the treas. (1934-45).

**Mor-lan** (mō'r-lān), Samuel Eliot, 1887-. Am. hist.

**Morland** (mō'r-lānd), Sir Thomas Leth'bridge (lēth'brīj) Napier, 1805-1925. Brit. (Canadian-born) gen.

**Morley** (mō'r-ly), Christopher Dar'ling-ton (dār'lyng-tōn), 1890-. Am. writer.

—, John, 1838-1923. Viscount Morley of Black'burn (blāk'bēr'n; -būr'n). Eng. statesman and writer.

**Mor-nay** (dē dō mōr'nā'y), Phi'lippe' (fē'līp'), 1549-1623. Sei'gneur' (sē'nyūr) du Ple'sais-Mar'ly' (dū plē'sē'mār'ly'). Duplessis-Mornay. Fr. Huguenot.

**Morris** (mō'r-ys), Gou'ver-neur' (gūv'ēr-nēr'), 1752-1816. Am. statesman & diplomat.

—, Robert, 1734-1806. Am. financier & statesman.

—, William, 1834-1890. Eng. poet, artist, & socialist.

**Morri-son** (mō'r-ys-n), Herbert Stanley, 1888-. Eng. labor leader & polit.

—, Robert, 1782-1834. Scot. missionary in China.

**Morse** (mō'r), Samuel Fin'ley (fīn'ly) Breese (brēz), 1701-1872. Am. artist & inventor.

**Mor-ti-mer** (dē dō mōr'tī-mēr), Roger (IV), 1287-1330. 1st Earl of March (mārch). Welsh rebel & paramour of Isabella, queen of Edward II of Eng.

**Mor-ton** (mō'r-tōn), William Thomas Green, 1819-1898. Am. dentist.

**Mor-ty** (mō'r-tē), John Sin'gle-ton (sīng'gē-tōn), 1833-1918. Am. lawyer & Confed. cavalry officer.

**Mos-cow** (mō's-cōw), Ig-na-cy' (ēg-nā'sē), 1867-1946. Pol. chem.; gen. of Poland (1926-39).

**Mos-ley** (mō's-ly), Sir Oswald Er'naki (ār'nā'kē), 1896-. Eng. polit.

**Moss-kow-aki** (mō's-kōf-ā'kē), Mo'rita (mō'r-ita), 1854-1926. Pol. pianist & composer.

**Mo-ti** (mō'tē) or Mo-tū (mō'tū), 5th-4th cent. B.C. Chin. philos.

**Mot-ley** (mō't-ly), John La'throp (lēth'rōp), 1814-1877. Am. hist.

**Mot-ton** (mō't-tōn), Robert Rus'sa (rūs'sā), 1867-1940. Am. educ.

**Mott** (mō't), John Ra'leigh (rō'ly), 1866-. Am. Y.M.C.A. leader.

—, Lucretia, 1793-1890. Nee Co'ly'n (kō'ly'n). Am. social reformer.

**Mot-ta** (mō't-tā), Giu-sep'pe (jō'sēp'pē), 1871-1940. Swiss lawyer & statesman.

**Mot-tux** (mō'tū), Peter Anthony, 1660 or 1663-1718. Eng. (Fr.-born) dram. & trans.

**Moul-ton** (mō'l-tōn; -tōn), For'est (fōr'ēt; -lēt) Ray, 1872-. Am. astron.

**Moul-trie** (mō'l-trī), William, 1730-1805. Am. Revolutionary gen.

**Mount-bat'ten** (mōnt-bāt'tēn), Louis, Earl, 1900-. Prince Louis of Bat'ten-berg (bāt'tēn-bērg; Ger. bāt'tēn-bērg). Brit. admiral; 1st gov. gen. of dominion of India (1947-48).

—, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. See under PHILIP.

**Mous-sorg'sky**. See MUSORGSKI.

**Mou-zart** (mō'zārt; Angl. mō'zārt), Woll'gang (vōll'gāng) A'ma-de'us (ā'mā-dē'us), 1756-1791. Austrian composer.

**Muck** (mō'k), Karl, 1850-1940. Ger. conductor.

**Mu-ham'mad**. Variant of MOHAMMED.

**Muhl'bach**. Luise. See Klara MUNDT.

**Muhl'en-berg** (mū'lēn-bērg; Angl. mū'lēn-bērg), Henry Mel'chior (mē'lē-ōr), 1711-1787. Ger.-born Lutheran clergyman in Am.

**Muir** (mūr), John, 1838-1914. Am. (Scot.-born) naturalist.

**Muk'er-jī** (mō'kēr-jē), Uhan (Bengali dōn, dō'nō; Angl. dūn) Gopal' (Bengali gō-pāl'; Angl. gō-pāl'), 1800-1936. East Indian writer in Am.

**Mul'ler** (mū'lēr), Hermann Joseph, 1890-. Am. geneticist.

**Müller** (mū'lēr; Angl. mū'lēr, mī'lēr), Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Max (mā'ks; Angl. māks), 1823-1900. Brit. (Ger.-born) philologist.

—, (mū'lēr), Jo-hann' (yō-hān; yō'hān), 1436-1476. Re'gi-o-mo-n'ta-nus (rē'jō-mōn'tā'nūs; Ger. rē'gē-mōn'tā'nūs). Ger. astron.

—, (mū'lēr), Wil'helm (vī'hēlm), 1794-1827. Father of F. M. Ger. poet.

**Mu'lock**, Dinah Maria. See CHALK.

**Münch'hau'sen**, von (fōn mūnk'hō'u'sēn), Baron Karl Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Hē-er'ony-mus (hē'rō'nō-mōs), 1720-1797. Baron Mün-chau'sen (mūnchō'u'sēn). Ger. hunter & soldier.

**Mun-de-jein** (mūn-dē-jēn), George William, 1872-1939. Am. cardinal.

**Mundt** (mōnt), Klā'ra (klā'rā), 1814-1873. Nee Mul'ler (mū'lēr); pseud. Lu'se (lō'sē) Muhl'bach (mū'lē'bak). Ger. nov.

**Mun'ke-ow**, von (fōn mōnk'ōw), Mī'kāl' (mī'hā'ly), 1844-1900. Mī'cha-el Lieb (mī'kē-lē'p). Hung. painter.

**Mun'sey** (mūn'sē), Frank Andrew, 1854-1925. Am. publisher.

**Mün'ster-berg** (mūn'stēr-bērg), Hu'go (hō'gō; Eng. hū'gō), 1803-1916. Ger.-born psychol. in Am.

**Mun'the** (mūn'tē), Ar'xel (āk'sēl) Mar'tin (mār'tīn) Fre'drik (frē'drīk), 1857-1949. Swed. physician & author.

**Mura-sa-ki** (mō'r-sā-kē), Baroness, 11th cent. Murasaki Shi-ki-bu (shē-kē-bōn). Jap. poet.

**Mur'at** (mūr'ā), Jo'n'chim' (zhō'n'kēm'), 1767-1815. Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1804); king of Naples (1808-1815).

**Mur'tree** (mūr'trē), Mary No-alling' (nō'ly), 1880-1922. Pseud. Charles Egbert Crad'dock (krād'dōk). Am. nov.

**Mur-rill** (mūr-rēl), Angl. mūr-rēl's), Bar-to-lo-mé' (bār'tō-lō-mā'), Es-tē-ban (ā'stē-vān), 1617-1682. Span. painter.

**Mur'phy** (mūr'fē), Frank, 1800-1949. Am. jurist.

—, Robert Daniel, 1894-. Am. diplomat.

—, William Parry, 1802-. Am. physician.

**Mur'ray** (mūr'tē), (George) Gilbert (A'j'mē' [ā'mā'j]), 1860-. Brit. classical scholar.

—, Sir James Augustus Henry, 1837-1915. Brit. lexicographer.

—, Lindley, 1745-1826. Am. grammarian.

—, Philip, 1886-. Am. labor leader.

**Mur'ry** (mūr'tē), John Middleton, 1889-. Eng. writer.

—, Kathleen. Wife of J. M. See Katherine MANSFIELD.

**Mu-sorg'ski** or Mous-sorg'ski' (mō'sōrg'skē; Angl. mō'sōrg'skē), Mo-de'st' (mō-dyās'tē) Fe-tro'vich (fē'trō-vīch), 1835-1881. Russ. composer.

**Mus-set** (dē mū'sē), (Louis Charles) Alfred, 1810-1867. Fr. poet.

**Mus-so-li-ni** (mō'sō-lē-nē, Angl. mō'sō-lē-nē, mō'sō-lē), Ben'ito (bē-nē'tō), 1883-1945. Il Du'ce (ēl dōō'chā). Ital. Fascist premier & dictator (1922-45).

**Mus-ta-fa** (or Mus-ta-pha') Ke-mal' Pa-sha' (pā-shā'). See KEMAL ATATÜRK.

**Mu-tsu-hi-to** (mōō-mōō-hē-tō), 1852-1912. Me-i-jī (mē-jē). Emp. of Japan (1867-1912).

**Muz'zey** (mūz'zē), David Sav'ille (sāv'ly), 1870-. Am. hist.

**My'ers** (mī'ēr), Frederic William Henry, 1843-1901. Eng. poet & essayist.

**My'ton** (mī'tōn), 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor.

## N

**Na-ga-no** (nā-gū-nō), Osa-mi (ō-sā-mē), 1888-1947. Jap. admiral.

**Nai'du** (nā'f-dō), Sa-ro'ji-ni (sā-rō'jē-nē), 1879-1949. Hindu poet & reformer.

**Nan'sen** (nān'sēn), Fridt'jof (frīt'yōf), 1861-1930. Norw. arctic explorer, zool., & statesman.

**Nap'ier** (nā'pēr; nā-pēr'), Sir Charles James, 1782-1858. Brit. gen. —, John, 1550-1617. Laird of Merchiston (mūr'kīs-tōn). Scot. math.

—, Robert Cor-ne'lis (kār-nē'ly), 1810-1880. 1st Baron Napier of Mag'da-la (māg'dā-lā). Brit. field marshal.

**Na-po-le-on** (nā-pō-lē-ōn; pō'l-yōn) I or Napoleon Bo-na-parte (bō-nā-pārt; Fr. bō'nā'pārt), 1769-1821. Emp. of the French (1804-15). See BONAPARTE, BEAUBARNAIS.

—, II, 1811-1832. É'ap'lon' (ē'gā'pōn). Duc (dūk) de Reich'stadt (dē rē'k'shtāt). Son of Napoleon I and Marie Louisa.

—, III, 1808-1873. Louis Napoleon. Son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais. Emp. of the French (1832-70). See EUGÈNE.

**Nar-vā'se**, de (dē nār-vā'sē; -sē), Pān'fū-lo (pān'fē-lō), 1480?-1528. Span. soldier in Am.

**Nash** (nāsh), Ogden, 1902-. Am. poet.

**Nash** or Nasse (nāsh), Thomas, 1567-1601. Eng. satirist & dram.

- Nas'myth** (nās'mīth; nās'mīth; nās'mīth), Alexander, 1758-1840. Scot. painter.
- Nast** (nāst), Thomas, 1840-1902. Am. (Ger.-born) cartoonist.
- Nathan** (nā'thān; th'n), George Jean (jēn), 1882- . Am. editor & dramatic critic.  
— Robert, 1894- . Am. nov.
- Nation** (nā'shūn), Car'ry (kār't) Amelia, 1846-1911. Nee Moore. Am. temperance agitator.
- Nā-zī-mo-va** (nā-zī-mō-vā; Angl. nā-zīm'ō-vā), Al'ia (āl'ia), 1870-1945. Am. (Russ.-born) actress.
- Neb'u-chad-nas'zar** (nēb'ū-kād-nēz'zēr) or **Neb'u-chad-rez'zar** (-rēz'zēr), d. 562 B.C. Chaldean king of Babylon (605-562).
- Nee'ker'** (nē'kār; Angl. nē'kēr), Jacques (zhāk), 1732-1804. *Father of Mme. de Staël*. Fr. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman.
- Neh'ru** (nē'h'rō), Ja-wa'har-lal (jā-wā'hār-lāl), 1889- . *Son of Motilal*. Indian nationalist; 1st prime min. of dominion of India (1947- ).  
—, Pundit Mo'ti-lal (mō'tī-lāl), 1861-1931. Indian nationalist.
- Nell'son** (nē'l's'n), William Allen, 1869-1946. Am. (Scot.-born) educ.; pres. Smith Coll. (1917-39).
- Nelson** (nē'l's'n), Donald Marr (mār), 1888- . Am. businessman & administrator.  
—, Horatio, Viscount, 1758-1805. Brit. admiral.
- Nep'os** (nē'pōs; nē'pōs), Cornelius, 1st cent. B.C. Rom. hist.
- Neri** (dē nā'rē), San Fili'po (sām'fēl'pō), 1515-1595. Saint Philip Neri. Ital. founder (1564) of "Fathers of the Oratory."
- Nerzst** (nēr'zst), Wal'ther (wāl'tēr) Her'mann (hēr'mān), 1864-1941. Ger. physicist & chem.
- Nero** (nē'rō; nē'rō), 37-68. *Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus* (drō's-sūs) *Germanicus* (jōr-mān't-kūs). Orig. *Lucius Domitius A-he-no-bar'b'us* (lō-māsh'ūs -māsh'ūs) & he'nō-bār'b'us; & hē'n'ō-). Rom. emp. (54-68).
- Nerva** (nēr'vā), Marcus Cocce'ius (kōk-sē'yūs), 35?-68. Rom. emp. (96-98).
- Nes-sol-ro'de** (nyēs-shy'ō-rō'dyē; Angl. nēs'l-rōd), Count Karl (kār) Ro-ber't (rō'bērt; rō'bērt), 1780-1862. Russ. statesman.
- Nes'tori-us** (nēs-tō'rī-ūs), d. ab. 461. Patriarch of Constantinople (428-431).
- Neurath, von** (fōn noi'rāt), Baron Kon'stan-tin' (kōn'stān-tēn'), kōn'stān-tēn', 1873- . Ger. diplomat.
- Nev'lin** (nē'vīn), Ethelbert Wood'bridge (wōd'brīj), 1862-1901. Am. composer.
- New'all** (nū'āl), Sir Cyril Louis Norton, 1880- . Brit. air marshal & gov. gen. of N.Z. (1941-46).
- New'bolt** (nū'bōlt), Sir Henry John, 1862-1938. Eng. author.
- New'comb** (nū'kōm), Simon, 1835-1909. Am. astron.
- New'man** (nū'mān), Cardinal John Henry, 1801-1890. Eng. theol. & writer.
- New'ton** (nū't'n), Sir Isaac, 1642-1727. Eng. math. & natural philos.
- Ney** (nāy), Mi'che'l' (mē'shē'l'), 1769-1815. Duc (duk) d'El'ching-en (ēl'ching-en). Prince de la Mo'n'o'ya' (dē lā mō'n'ō-yā'). Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1804), executed.
- Nich'o-las** (nīk'ō-lās), Saint, 4th cent. Christian prelate; patron saint of children.  
— I, 1790-1855. Tsar of Russia (1825-55).  
— II, 1868-1918. Tsar of Russia (1894-1917).  
—, Grand Duke, 1856-1929. Russ. gen. & monarchist.  
— of On'sa (kū'sā), 1401-1464. R.C. prelate, math., & philos.
- Nich'ols** (nīk'ōls; -lā), Anne, 20th cent. Am. dram.
- Nich'ol-son** (nīk'ōl-s'n; -l's'n), Sir Francis, 1655-1728. Eng. administrator in Am.  
—, Francis, 1753-1844. Eng. water colorist.  
—, Meredith, 1866-1947. Am. nov. & diplomat.
- Ni'ci-as** (nīsh'ī-ās), d. 413 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman.
- Nic'o-las'** (nīk'ō-lās'), John George, 1832-1901. Am. biographer.
- Ni'colle'** (nīk'ōl'), Charles Jean Hen'ri' (ān'rē'), 1806-1936. Fr. physician & bacteriol.
- Nic'ol-son** (nīk'ōl-s'n; -l's'n), Harold, 1886- . Eng. biographer & diplomat.
- Nie'buhr** (nē'būr), Bar'thold (bār'tōlt) Ge-org' (gā-ōrk'), 1776-1831. Ger. hist., statesman, & philologist.
- Niel** (nyē), A'dolphe' (ādōlf'), 1802-1869. Fr. soldier; marshal of France.
- Niem-ce-wicz** (nyēm-tsē'vēcī), Ju'lian (yōō'lyān) Ur'syn (ōr'sīn), 1758-1841. Pol. patriot & writer.
- Nie'möller** (nē'mōl'er), Mar'tin (mār'tēn; Angl. -tīn), 1892- . Ger. anti-Nazi Protestant theol.
- Nietz'sche** (nē'tschē), Fried'rich (frē'drīk) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1844-1900. Ger. philos.
- Nieu'port** (nyū'pōrt), É'douard' (ē'dwār'), 1875-1911. Fr. aviator & airplane builder.
- Night'in-gale** (nīt'īn-gāl; nīt'n; -yng-gāl), Florence, 1820-1910. Eng. nurse & philanthropist.
- Ni'in'sky** (Angl. nī-zhīn'skī; Russ. nīy-zhēn'skī), Was-law' (vūs lāf'), 1890-1950. Russ. ballet dancer.
- Nim'its** (nīm'īts), Chester William, 1885- . Am. admiral of the fleet.
- Nit'ti** (nēt'tē), Fran-ce'sco (frīn-chās'kō) Sa-ve'rio (sā-vē'ryō), 1868-1945. Ital. econ. & statesman.
- Nivelle'** (nē'vēl'), Ro'bert (rō'bār') Georges (zhōrhz), 1850-1924. Fr. gen.
- No-bel'** (nō-bēl'), Al'fred (āl'frēd) Bern'hård (bār'nārd), 1833-1896. Swed. manuf. inventor, & philanthropist.
- No'bile** (nō'bē-lē), Um-ber'to (ōm-bēr'tō), 1885- . Ital. arctic explorer & aeronautical engineer.
- No'ble** (nō'b'l), Sir Percy Lockhart Har'nam (hār'nām), 1880- . Brit. admiral.
- No-gu-chi** (nō-gō-chē; Angl. nō-gōō'chē), Hi-de-yo (hē-dē-yō), 1870-1928. Jap.-born bacteriol. in Am.
- No'gues'** (nō'gās'), Au'guste' (ō'gūst'), 1870- . Fr. gen.
- No-mu-ra** (nō-mō-rū), Ki-chi-sa-bu-ro (kō-chē-sā-bō-rō), 1877- . Jap. admiral & diplomat.
- Nor'dan** (nōr'dou), Max (māks) Si'mon (sē'mōn), 1840-1928. Orig. *Süd'feld* (zūt'fēlt). Ger. physician, author, & Zionist.
- Nor'den-skjöld** (nōr'dēn-shōld'), Baron Nils (nīls) A'dolf' (ādōlf') E'rik' (ē'rīk'), 1832-1901. Swed. arctic explorer.  
—, Nils O't'o' (ō'tō'ō) Gus'taf (gūs'tāf), 1869-1928. Swed. explorer.
- Nor'di-ca** (nōr'dī-kā), Lillian, 1859-1914. Pseud. of Lillian Norton. Am. soprano.
- Nor'man** (nōr'mān), Montagu Col'let (kōl'ēt; -tē), 1st Baron, 1871-1950. Eng. banker.
- Nor'ris** (nōr'īs), Charles Gilman, 1881-1945. Am. nov.  
—, Frank, 1870-1902. *Bro. of C. G.* Am. nov.  
—, George William, 1861-1944. Am. statesman.  
—, Kathleen, 1890- . *Wife of C. G.* Am. nov.
- North** (nōrth), Christopher. See John Wilson.  
—, Frederick, 1732-1792. *Lord North*. Eng. statesman; prime min. (1770-82).  
—, Sir Thomas, 1535?-1601. Eng. trans.
- Northcliffe**, Viscount. See HARMSWORTH.
- Nor'throp** (nōr'thrōp), John Howard, 1801- . Am. scientist.
- Nor'ton** (nōr't'n), Charles Eliot, 1827-1908. Am. author & educ.  
—, Thomas, 1632-1584. Eng. lawyer & poet.
- Nos'tra-da-mus** (nōs'trā-dē'mūs), 1503-1566. Fr. physician & astrologer.
- No'vi-kov** (nā'vyl'kōf), A-le-ksan'dr (ā-lē-ksān'dēr) A-le-ksan'dro-ovich (ā-lē-ksān'drō-vyčh), 1902- . Russ. air marshal.  
—, Ni-kol'al' (nyk'kō-līf') Va-sil'evich (vū-syl'ēv'ich), 1903- . Russ. diplomat.
- Noyes** (noiz), Alfred, 1880- . Eng. poet.
- Nun'ges'ser'** (nūn'zhā'sār'), Charles, 1892-1927. Fr. aviator.
- Nut'ting** (nūt'tīng), Wallace, 1861-1941. Am. clergyman & antiquarian.
- Nye** (nī), Edgar Wilson, 1850-1896. *Bill*. Am. humorist.

## O

- Oates** (ōts), Lawrence Edward Grace (grās), 1880-1912. Eng. antarctic explorer.  
—, Titus, 1049-1705. Eng. fabricator of the Popish Plot.
- Ober-holt'zer** (ō'bēr-hōlt'sēr), Ellis Pax'son (pāk's'n), 1868-1936. Am. hist.
- O-bre-no-vi-ó**, Alexander I. See under ALFANDER.
- O'br'en** (ō-brī'n), Edward Joseph Har'ring-ton (hār'tīng-tūn), 1890-1941. Am. editor.  
—, Frederick, 1809-1932. Am. writer.
- O'Ca'sey** (ō-kā'sē), Sean (shān; shān), 1884- . Irish dram.
- O'cam**, William of. See OCCIAM.
- Ochs** (ōks), A'dolph (ādōlf) Simon, 1858-1935. Am. newspaper publisher.
- Ock'ham** or **Oc'cam** (ōk'hām), William of, 1300?-1349. Eng. philos.
- O'con'nell** (ō-kōn'ēl'), Daniel, 1775-1847. Irish orator & polit. agitator.  
—, William Henry, 1850-1944. Am. cardinal.
- O'con'nor** (ō-kōn'ēr), Thomas Pow'el (pou'ēr), 1848-1929. *Tey Pay* (tē'pā). Irish journalist & nationalist.
- Oc-ta-vi-an** or **Oc-ta-vi-a-nus** See AUGUSTUS.
- O'do-a'cer** (ō'dō-ā'sēr), 434?-493. 1st barbarian ruler of Italy (476-493).
- Och'en-schli'ger** (ō'hēm-shlī'gēr), A'dam (ādām) Gott'lob (gōt'lōp), 1770-1850. Dan. poet & dram.
- Off'en-bach** (ōf'en-bāk; Fr. ōf'en'bāk'), Jacques (zhāk), 1819-1880. Fr. composer.
- O'fla'her-ty** (ō-flā'hēr-tī), Lī'am (lē'am), 1806- . Irish nov.
- Og'a-dā'** (ōg'ā-dīf'), 1185-1241. Mongol khan (1229-41).
- Og'den** (ōg'dēn), Charles Kay (kā), 1888- . Brit. psychol. & educ.
- Ogle-thorpe** (ō'g'l-thōrp), James Ed'ward, 1696-1785. Eng. philanthropist & gen.; founder of Georgia.
- O'iggins** (ō'gīn's; Angl. ō'gīn's; Span. ō'gīn's), Ber-nar'do (bēr-nār'tō), 1778-1842. *Liberator of Chile*. Chilean soldier & statesman.
- Ohn** (ōm), Ge-org' (gā-ōrk') Si'mon (sē'mōn), 1787-1854. (Ger. physicist.
- O'keefe'** (ō-kēf'), George, 1887- . Am. muralist & painter.
- O'kel'ly** (ō-kēl'y), Séan (shān; shān) Thomas, 1883- . Irish journalist; pres. of Éire (1945- ).  
—, Séu'mas (shē'mās), d. 1920. Irish writer.
- O'ku-ma** (ō-kō-mā), Marquis Shi-gē-no-bu (shē-gē-nō-bō), 1838-1922. ap. statesman.  
— I (ō'kī; Angl. ō'kī), 1900-1900. *Olaf Trygg'væson* (trüg'væ'sōn). King of Norway (995-1000).  
— II, 995?-1030. Saint *Olaf*. King of Norway (1016-28).
- Old'cas'tle** (ōld'kās'tl), Sir John, 1377?-1417. Baron *Cob'ham* (kōb'hām). Eng. Lollard; executed.
- Ol'i-vant** (ōl'y-vānt), Alfred, 1874-1927. Eng. nov.
- O'man** (ō'mān), Sir Charles William Chadwick, 1860-1946. Brit. hist.
- O'mar Khay-yām'** (ō'mār [ō'mēr] kī-lyām' [kī-]), d. ab. 1123. Pers. poet & astron.
- O-ne'gin** (ō-nē-gīn), Ev'ge'ni (yiv-gē'nyī) B., 1883-1919. Russ. composer.
- O'Neil'** (ō-nēl'), Eugene Gladstone, 1884- . Am. dram.
- O'ni'ons** (ōn'yūnz), Charles Tal'bot (tōl'būt), 1873- . Eng. philologist & lexicographer.
- Oost, van** (vān ōst'), Ja'cob (yā'kōp), father, 1600-1671, and son, 1630-1713. Flem. painters.
- Op'pen-heim** (ōp'n-hīm), Edward Phillips, 1866-1946. Eng. nov.
- Op'pen-her'mer** (ōp'n-hēr'mēr), J. Robert, 1904- . Am. physicist.
- Or-ca'gua** (ōr-kā'gū), 1308?-1368. *Andrés* (ān-drēs) *de Cio'ra* (dē chō'rā). Florentine painter, sculptor, & architect.
- Or'cay** (ōr'tā; Hung. ōr'), Baroness Em'mus-ka (ēm'mōsh-kō), 1865-1947. Eng. (Hung.-born) nov. & dram.
- Or'i-gen** (ōr'y-jēn; jēn), 185?-254. Greek writer, teacher, & church father.
- Or-lan'do** (ōr-lān'dō), Vic-tō-rio (vēt-tō'ryō) E-ma-nue'le (ē-mā-nwā'lē), 1860- . Ital. statesman.

- Orosco** (ô-rô'skô), Jo-sé (hô-sé') Cle-men'te (klâ-mân'tâ), 1883-1949. Mex. painter.
- Orpen** (ôr'pên), Sir William New'en-ham (nû'ên-âm) Montague, 1878-1931. Brit. painter.
- Ortega y Gas-set** (ôr-tê'gâ t' gâ-sê't'), Jo-sé (hô-sé'), 1882- . Span. philos., writer, & statesman.
- Ortiz** (ôr'tis) **Ku'bio** (ôr-tê's rô'b'yô'), Pas-cual' (pâs-kwâl'), 1877- . Pres. of Mexico (1930-32).
- Osborn** (ôz'bên), Henry Fair'field (fâr'fêld), 1857-1935. Am. paleontologist.
- Osborne** (ôz'bên), Thomas Mott, 1850-1926. Am. penologist.
- Os-car II** (ô'skâr), 1820-1907. King of Sweden (1872-1907) and of Norway (1872-1905).
- Os-ô-o-lâ** (ô's-ô'ô-lâ), 1800?-1838. Chief of the Seminole Indians.
- Os'ler** (ôs'lêr), Sir William, 1849-1919. Canadian physician.
- Os-man'** (Turk. ôs-mân') or **Oth-man'** (Arab. ôth-mân'), 1250-1326. Founder of the Ottoman Empire.
- Os-me'ña** (ôs-mâ'nyâ), Ser'gio (sêr'hyô), 1878- . Pres. of Philippine Commonwealth (1944-46).
- Os-st-et'ky, von** (fôn ôs't-ê'st'kê), Carl, 1880-1938. Ger. writer & pacifist.
- Os-to-li**, Marchioness. See Margaret FULLER.
- Os'ten-so** (ôs'tên'sô'), Martha, 1900- . Norw.-born nov.
- Ost-wald** (ôst'vâlt), Wil'helm (vîl'hêlm), 1853-1932. Ger. physical chem. & philos.
- Oth-man'**. See OSMAN.
- O'tis** (ô'tis), El'well (êl'wêl; -wêl) Stephen, 1838-1909. Am. gen. —, Harrison Gray, 1837-1917. Am. gen. & journalist.
- , James, 1725-1783. Am. Revolutionary statesman.
- Ot'ter-bein** (ôt'têr-bên; Ger. ô't'), Philip William, 1726-1813. Ger.-born clergyman in Am.
- Otto I** (ôt'tô; Ger. ô't'ô), 912-973. *The Great*. Holy Rom. emp. (936-973).
- Ottway** (ôt'wâ), Thomas, 1652-1685. Eng. dram.
- Ou'di-not'** (ô'di'ô'nô'), Ni'co-las' (nê'k'ô'lâ') Charles, 1707-1847. Duc (dûk) of *Reggio* (dê râj'ô'). Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France (1800).
- Ou'da**. See Marie Louise de la RAMÉE.
- Ou'dâ** (ô'dâ), 43 B.C.-217 A.D. *Pub'li-us* (pûb'lî-ûs) *O-vi'd'i-us Na'to* (ô-vîd'î-ûs nâ'tô). Rom. poet.
- Ow'en** (ô'ên; -ia), Robert, 1771-1858. Brit. social reformer.
- Ox'en-stier'na** or **Ox'en-stjer'na** (ôk'sên-shâr'nâ) or **Ox'en-stiern** (ôk'sên-stêrn), Count Axel (âk'sêl) Gus'taf-son (gûs'tâf-sôn), 1583-1654. Swed. statesman.
- Ox'ford**, Earl of. See Robert HARLEY.
- O-ya-ma** (ô-yâ-mâ), Prince I-wa-o (ô-wâ-ô), 1842-1916. Jap. field marshal.
- Paa'si-kd'vi** (pâ'si-k'vî), Ju'ho (yô'hô) K., 1870- . Finnish business-man; pres. of Finland (1946-).
- Pach'mann, de** (dyê pâk'mân), Vla-dî'mir (vlâ-dyê'myir), 1848-1933. Russ. pianist.
- Pa-de-rew'ski** (pâ'dê-rê'f'skê; Angl. pâd'r'), I'gnace' (Fr. ênyâs') Jan (Pol. yân), 1860-1941. Pol. pianist & statesman.
- Pa-ga-ni'ni** (pâ'gâ-nê'nê), Nic-cô-lô' (nê'k'ô-lô'), 1782-1840. Ital. violinist.
- Page** (pâj), Thomas Nelson, 1853-1922. Am. nov. & diplomat. —, Walter Hines (hînz), 1855-1918. Am. journalist & diplomat.
- Pag'et** (pâj'ê; -t), Sir James, 1814-1899. Eng. surgeon & pathologist.
- Paine** (pân), Albert Big'e-low (bîg'ê-lô'), 1801-1937. Am. author. —, Thomas, 1737-1809. Am. (Eng.-born) polit. philos. & author.
- Pain'te-vê'** (pân'tê'vê'), Paul, 1803-1933. Fr. math. & statesman.
- Pa-la-cio Val-dôs'** (pâ'lâ'thyô vâl-dôs'), Ar-man'do (âr-mân'dô), 1853-1938. Span. nov.
- Pa-la-strî'na, da** (dâ pâ'lâ'strê'nâ; Angl. pâll'ô'strê'nâ), Gio-van'ni (jô-vân'nê) Pier-lu'igi (pyêr-lwê'jî), 1526?-1594. Ital. composer.
- Pa'ley** (pâ'li), William, 1743-1805. Eng. theol. & philos.
- Palm'grave** (pâ'grâv; pôl'), Francis Turner, 1824-1897. Eng. poet & anthropologist.
- Pal-la-dio** (pâ'lâ-dyô), An-dre'a' (ân-drâ'fâ'), 1518-1580. Ital. architect.
- Pal'ma** (pâ'mâ), To-más' (tô-mâs') Es-tra'da (ês-trâ'thâ), 1835-1908. 1st pres. of Cuba (1902-06).
- Palm'er** (pâm'êr), Alice Elvira, 1855-1902. Nee *Free'man* (frê'mân). *Wife of G. H.* Am. educ. —, Daniel David, 1815-1913. Canadian-born founder of chiropractic. —, George Herbert, 1824-1933. Am. scholar & educ.
- Palm'er-ston** (pâm'êr-stân), 3d Vic-tim', 1784-1865. *Henry John Temple*. Eng. statesman; prime min. (1855-58, 1859-65).
- Palm'gren** (pâm'grân), Se'l'm (sâ'l'im), 1878- . Finnish pianist & composer.
- Pan-ô'lov** (pân-yô'lov), Ivan, d. 1911. Russ. gen.
- Pank'hurst** (pângk'hûrst), Emmeline, 1858-1928. Nee *Goul'den* (gôld'ên). Eng. suffragist.
- Pa-nuash'kin** (pân-yôsh'kîn), Ale-ksan'dr (îl'yî-kân'tî'r) Se-myô-novich (sîm'yô'nî-yyîch), 1905?- . Russ. diplomat.
- Pa-o-li, di** (dê pâ'ô-lê), Pa-squa'le (pâs-kwâl'â), 1725-1807. Corsican patriot.
- Pa-pen, von** (fôn pâp'pên), Franz (frân'ta), 1870- . Ger. diplomat.
- Pap'pen-helm, zu** (tsû pâp'pên-hîm), Count Gott'fried (gôt'frê't) Hein'rich (hîn'rîk), 1504-1632. Ger. gen.
- Pa-râ-oel'sus** (pâ-râ-sêl'sûs), Philip'pus (fîl'yû'pûs) Au-re'o-lus (ô-rê-ô-lûs), 1493-1541. *The o-phra-tus* (ô'ô-frâ'stô's) *Bom-ba-stus* (bôm-bâs'tô's) *von Ho'hen-heim* (fôn hô'ên-hîm). Swiss-born alchemist & physician.
- Pa-res** (pârâ), Sir Bernard, 1867-1949. Eng. hist.
- Pa-re-to** (pâ-râ'tô), Vil'-fre'do (vêl-frê'dô), 1846-1923. Ital. econ. & sociol.
- Pa-ris'** (pâr'êr'), Gas-ton' (gâs'tôn'), 1830-1903. . Fr. philologist.
- Par'is** (pâr'îs), Matthew, 1200?-1260. Eng. monk & hist.
- Park** (pârk), Mun'go (mûng'gô), 1771-1800. Scot. explorer in Africa.
- Par'ker** (pâr'kêr), Dorothy, 1893- . Nee *Roths'child* (rô'ths'child). Am. writer. —, Sir Gilbert, 1802-1932. Canadian author. —, Matthew, 1504-1573. Eng. theol. —, Theodore, 1810-1860. Am. Unitarian clergyman.
- Par'kes** (pâr'kês), Sir Henry, 1815-1886. Australian statesman.
- Par'kman** (pâr'k'mân), Francis, 1823-1893. Am. hist.
- Par'ley**, Peter. See Samuel Griswold GOODRICH.
- Par-men'i-des** (pâr-mên'i-dêz), 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- Par-nell'** (pâr-nêl'; pâr'n'l), Charles Stewart, 1840-1891. Irish nationalist.
- Parr**, Catherine. See under CATHYRINE.
- Par'ring-ton** (pâr'ring-tân), Vernon Louis, 1871-1929. Am. literary hist.
- Par'rish** (pâr'îsh), Max'field (mâks'fêld), 1870- . Am. painter & illustrator.
- Par'ry** (pâr'î), Sir William Edward, 1790-1855. Eng. arctic explorer.
- Par'sons** (pâr'snz), William, 1800-1867. 3d Earl of *Rosse* (rôs). Eng. astron.
- Par'scal'** (pâr'skâl'; Angl. pâs'kâl', pâs'kâl), Blaise (blâz), 1623-1642. Fr. math. & philos.
- Pa'siô** (pâ'shê't'y; Angl. -shêch), Ni'ko-la (nê'k'ô-lâ), 1845?-1926. Serbian & Yugoslav statesman.
- Pass'feld**, 1st Baron. See under WERN.
- Pass'ey'** (pâ'sê'; Fr. é'dric' (frê'dâ'rêk'), 1822-1912. Fr. econ. & statesman. —, Paul Édouard' (â'dwâr'), 1850-1940. *Son of prec.* Fr. phonetician.
- Pass'tour'** (pâs'tûr'), Louis, 1822-1895. Fr. chem.
- Patch** (pîch), Alexander Mc-Car'trell (mâ-kâr'têl), 1880-1945. Am. gen.
- Pat'or** (pâ'tôr), Walter Horatio, 1830-1894. Eng. essayist & critic.
- Pa-ti'ño** (pâ-tê'nyô), Simón' (sê-môn') I-tu-rri (ê-tô'rê), 1802-1947. Bolivian industrialist & diplomat.
- Pat'more** (pât'môr) Cov'en-try (kôv'ên-trî; kûv'-) Ker'sey (kôr'sê) Digh-ton (dî'tôn), 1823-1890. Eng. poet.
- Pa'tri** (pâ'trê), Ange-lo (ân'jâ-lô), 1877- . Am. (Ital.-born) educ. & author.
- Pat'rick** (pât'rîk), Saint, 380?-2461. Apostle & patron saint of Ireland.
- Pat'ter-son** (pât'têr-sôn), Robert Porter, 1801- . Am. lawyer & statesman.
- Pat'ti** (pât'tê; Angl. pâ'ti), A'de-lî'na (â'dê-lê'nâ), 1843-1919. Coloratura soprano, of Ital. descent.
- Pat'ti-son** (pât'tî-sôn), Mark, 1813-1884. Eng. scholar & author.
- Pat'ton** (pât'tôn), George Smith, 1885-1945. Am. gen.
- Fau'kor** (pau'kôr), A'na (â'nî), 1880?- . Nee *Rô'bîn-sohn* (rî' bîn-sôn). Romanian Communist.
- Paul** (pôl). Name of 5 popes; esp.: **III**, 1408-1549 (pope 1534-49); **V**, 1552-1621 (pope 1603-21). —, I, 1754-1801. Emp. of Russia (1780-1801); assassinated. —, I, 1901- . King of Greece (1947- ). —, (poul), Jean. See RICHTER.
- Paul'-Bon'cour'** (pâlbôn'kôr'), Jo'seph' (zhô'zê'), 1873- . Fr. lawyer & statesman.
- Paul'ding** (pôl'dîng), James Kirke (kôr'k), 1778-1860. Am. author.
- Paul'li** (pou'lî), Wolf'gang (vôl'gâng), 1900- . Austrian-born physicist in Am.
- Fau'lius** (pou'liûs), Fried'rich (frê'drîk). Ger. field marshal (1043). —, (pô'lîs), Julius, 2d-3d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist.
- Fau-sa'nî-as** (pô-sâ'nî-âs), 2d cent. A.D. Greek traveler & geographer.
- Fau'vlov** (pâ'vlôf), Ivan Pe'trovich (pyê'trô'vîch), 1849-1936. Russ. physiol.
- Fa'vlo-va** (pâ'vlô-vâ), An'na (ân'nâ), 1885-1931. Russ. ballerina.
- Payne** (pân), John Howard, 1791-1852. Am. actor & dram.
- Fau'bod'y** (pâ'bôd'y, -bôl'y), En'di-co't (ên'dî'kô't), 1857-1944. Am. educ. —, George, 1795-1809. Am. merchant & philanthropist. —, Josephine Pres'ton (prê'stân), 1874-1922. Am. poet & dram.
- Fau'cook** (pê'kôk), Thomas Love (lîv), 1785-1860. Eng. nov. & poet.
- Peale** (pêl), Charles Will'son (wîl'sôn), 1741-1827, his bro. James, 1749-1831, and Charles's son Rem'brandt (rêm'brânt), 1778-1860. Am. painters.
- Fear'son** (pêr'sên), Karl, 1857-1936. Eng. scientist.
- Fear'y** (fêr'y), Robert Edwin, 1850-1920. Am. arctic explorer.
- Fé-co'tra** (pê-kô'râ), Ferdinand, 1882- . Am. jurist.
- Peel** (pêl), Sir Robert, 1788-1850. Eng. statesman.
- Peole** (pêl), George, 1658?-1707. Eng. dram. & poet.
- Pe'gram** (pê'grâm), George Brax'ton (brâks'tân), 1876- . Am. physicist.
- Peiroe** (pêrs), Charles San'ders (sân'dêrz), 1830-1914. Am. math. & logician.
- Peiræe** (pêrs), Sir Richard Edmund Charles, 1802- . Brit. air marshal.
- Pei-xô'to** (pâ-shô'tô), Ernest Clifford, 1809-1940. Am. painter & illustrator.
- Pe-ker'** (pê-kêr'), Re-cep' (rê-jêp'), 1888-1950. Turk. soldier & polit.
- Pe-la-gi-us** (pê-lâ'jî-ûs), 300?-420. Brit. monk & theol.
- Pe-lop'i-das** (pê-lôp'î-dâs), d. 304 B.C. Theban gen.
- Penn** (pên), Sir William, 1621-1670. Eng. admiral. —, William, 1644-1718. *Son of prec.* Eng. Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.
- Pen'nell** (pên'nî), Joseph, 1857-1926. Am. etcher.
- Pen'in the Short** (pên'în), 714?-768. King of the Franks (761-768).
- Pe'pys** (pêps; pêps; pêp'îs), Samuel, 1633-1703. Eng. diarist.
- Per'cy** (pûr'sî), Sir Henry, 1364-1403. *Hot'spur'* (hôt'spûr'). Eng. soldier. —, Thomas, 1729-1811. Eng. antiquary & poet.
- Pé'rez Gal-dôs'** (pê'râth gâl-dôs'), Be-nî'to (bâ-nê'tô), 1843-1920. Span. nov. & dram.
- Per'i-cles** (pêr'î-clêz), d. 429 B.C. Athenian statesman.





- Pom'au' (pō'āu')**, N'poo'as' (nē'kō'ā'), 1894-1965. Fr. painter.
- Pow'ell (pou'ēl)**, Maud, 1898-1920. Am. violinist.
- Pow'ha-tan' (pou'ā-tān')**, 1550?-1618. *Father of Pocahontas*. Am. Indian chief.
- Pow'nal' (pou'nāl')**, Sir Henry Royds (rōids), 1857- . Brit. gen.
- Pow'ys (pō'is)**, John Cow'per (kō'pēr), 1872- . and his bro. Theodore Francis, 1876- . and Llewellyn, 1884-1930. Eng. authors.
- Prado U'gar-to'che (prā'thō ō'gār-tō'chā)**, Ma-nuel' (mā-nwē'l'), 1899- . Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1939-45).
- Præd (prēd)**, Winthrop Mack'worth (māk'wōrth; -wērth), 1802-1839. Eng. poet.
- Præ'sā'pōk (prā-chā'ty-pōk)**, 1893-1941. King of Siam (1925-35).
- Pratt (prāt)**, Be'la (bē'lā) Lyon, 1867-1917. Am. sculptor.
- Prax-it'e-les (prāk-sē'tē-lēs)**, 4th cent. B.C. Athenian sculptor.
- Preble (prēbl)**, Edward, 1761-1807. Am. naval officer.
- Prell (prē'l)**, Fritz (frīts), 1869-1930. Austrian chem.
- Pre'oott (prē'kūt)**, William Hick'ling (hīk'ling), 1790-1859. Am. hist.
- Pre-to'ri-us (prē-tō'rē-ūs)**, An'dries (ān'drēs) Wil'hel'mus (vīl'hē'l'mūs) Jaco'bus (yā-kō'būs), 1799-1853, and his son Mar-thi'nus (mār'thē'nūs) Wes'sels (vē'sēls), 1819-1901. S. African Du. colonizers & soldiers.
- Prévost' (prē'vōst')**, Mar'cel' (mār'sēl'), 1802-1941. Fr. nov.
- d'Er'les' (d'ēr'sēl')**, An'toine' (ān'twān') Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1697-1763. Fr. abbé & writer.
- Price (prīs)**, Byron, 1891- . Am. journalist.
- Pride (prīd)**, Thomas, d. 1658. Eng. Parliamentary commander.
- Pris'tley (prēst'li)**, John Boy'n'ton (boin't'n; -tān), 1894- . Eng. author.
- Joseph, 1733-1804. Eng. clergyman & chem.
- Pr'i'mo de Ri've-ra y Or'bā-ne'ja**. See RIVERA y ORBANEJA.
- Pris'or (prēr)**, Matthew, 1664-1721. Eng. poet.
- Pris'cian (prīsh'ān)**, Prīsh'i'ān, fl. 500. *Pris'ci-a'nus Cae-sar'i-en'sis* (prīsh'i'ānūs cē-sār'i-ēn'sis). Latin grammarian at Constantinople.
- Pro'klus (prō'klūs)**, 410?-486. Greek philos.
- Pro'kop-i-us (prō-kō'pē-ūs)**, 6th cent. A.D. Byzantine hist.
- Pro'kof'iev (prō-kō'fē-iv)**, Ser'gei' (syir-gē'i) Ser'ge-ovich (syir-gē-ivich), 1891- . Russ. composer.
- Pro-per'tius (prō-pūr'tūs)**, Shi'ūs, Ser'tus (sēks'tūs), 50?-75 B.C. Rom. poet.
- Pro-tag'o-ras (prō-tāg'ō-rās)**, 5th cent. B.C. Greek philon.
- Pro'dhon' (prō'dhōn')**, Pierre Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1809-1805. Fr. journalist & polit.
- Proust (prōst)**, Mar'cel' (mār'sēl'), 1871-1922. Fr. nov.
- Prunne (prfn)**, William, 1900-1969. Eng. Puritan pamphleteer.
- Przhe-val'ski (pēr-zhē-vāl'skī)**, Ni-kolai' (nyl'kō-lē'i) Mi-khai-lo-ovich (myl'khai-lō-ivich), 1839-1888. Russ. explorer.
- Ptol'e-my (tōl'ē-mī)**. Name of 14 kings of Egypt; esp.: I (*Sō'ter* [sō'tēr]), 367?-283 B.C. (reigned 323-285); II (*Phi'l'a-del'phus* [fīl'a-dēl'fūs]), 300-246 B.C. (reigned 285-246).
- 2d cent. A.D. *Claudius Ptol'e-mae'us* (tōl'ē-mā'ūs). Alexandrian astron., math., & geographer.
- Puc-ol'ni (pūōt-chē'nē)**, Angl. pūō-chē'nē', Gi'a'ro-mo (jā'kō-mō), 1858-1924. Ital. composer.
- Pu-las'ki (pū-lās'kī; -kī)**, Cas'i-mir (kās'i-mīr), 1748?-1779. Pol. soldier in Am. Rev.
- Pul'titz'er (pūl'tīt-sēr)**, Joseph, 1847-1911. Am. (Hung.-born) journalist.
- Pull'man (pūl'mān)**, George Mortimer, 1831-1897. Am. inventor.
- Pu'pin (pū'pēn)**, Angl. pū-pēn', Michael Ili-vor'sky (ēd-vōr'skē), 1858-1935. Am. (Yugoslavian-born) physicist & inventor.
- Pur'cell (pūr'sēl)**, Henry, 1658?-1695. Eng. composer.
- Pur'chas (pūr'chās)**, Samuel, 1657?-1626. Eng. compiler.
- Pur'kin-je (Ger. pūr'kīn-jē)**, Jo-han'nes (Ger. yō-hān'ēs; -ēs) E'van-gel'sta (Ger. ē'vāngē-lis'tā), 1787-1869. Czech physiol.
- Pu'sey (pū'sē)**, Edward Bou'ver-le (bōv'vēr'lē), 1800-1882. Eng. theol.
- Pu'sh'kin (pūsh'kīn)**, Angl. pūsh'kīn', Alek-san'dr' (ālyēksān'dēr) Ser'ge-ovich (syir-gē-ivich), 1799-1837. Russ. poet.
- Put'nām (pūt'nām)**, Israel, 1718-1790. Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Rufus, 1738-1824. *Cousin of Israel*. Am. Revolutionary gen. & pioneer in Ohio region.
- Pu'vis de Cha'vannes' (pū'vē dē shā'vān')**, Pierre, 1824-1898. Fr. painter & muralist.
- Pu-yi**, Henry. See HSŪAN T'UNG.
- Pye (pi)**, Henry James, 1745-1813. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1790-1813).
- Pym (pīm)**, John, 1584-1643. Eng. Parliamentary statesman.
- Pyn'chou (pīn'chōu)**, William, 1590?-1662. Eng. pioneer in Am.
- Pyr'rhus (pīr'ūs)**, 318?-272 B.C. King of Epirus (300-272).
- Py-thag'o-ras (pī-thāg'ō-rās; pī-)**, d. ab. 497 B.C. Greek philos. & math. & statesman.
- Qa-vam' Ahmad**. See AHMAD QAVAM-I SALTANA.
- Quan'trill (kwōn'trīl)**, William Clarke, 1837-1895. Am. Confed. guerrilla commander.
- Quarles (kwārlz; kwārlz)**, Francis, 1602-1644. Eng. poet.
- Quene'sberry**, Marquis of. See under DOUGLAS.
- Que'cia, de la (dē'lā kwē'r'chā)**, Ja-co-po (yā'kō-pō), 1376?-1438. Senec. sculptor.
- Quen'say' (kē'nā')**, Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1694-1774. Fr. physician & econ.
- Que'non y Mo-l'i'na (kē'sōn ē mō-lē'nā)**, Ma-nuel' (mā-nwē'l') Luis' (lōō-sē'), 1878-1944. Pres. of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935-44).
- Quid'de (kvīd'ē)**, Lud'wig (lōō'vīk; lōōd'), 1838-1941. Ger. hist. & pacifist.
- Quil'er-Quoch' (kwīl'ēr-kōōch')**, Sir Arthur Thomas, 1863-1944. Eng. author.
- Quin'ty (kwīn'tē; -tī)**, Josiah, 1744-1775. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Quin-to-ro, Al'va-ras (ālv'rāth kēn-tē'rō)**, Se-ra'fin' (sē'rā-fēn'), 1871-1938, and his bro. Joa'quin' (wā'kēn'), 1878-1944. Span. dramatists.
- Quin-ti-li'an (kwīn-tī'lē'an)**, 1st cent. A.D. *Marcus Fa'bi-us* (fē'bē-ūs) *Quin-ti-lē-a'nus* (kwīn-tī'lē-ā'nūs). Rom. rhetorician.
- Qui-r'i-no (kē-rē'nō)**, El-pi'dio (ēl-pē'dyō), 1891?- . Pres. of the Philippine Commonwealth (1948- ).
- Quis'ling (kvīs'ling)**, Angl. kwīz'-, Vid'aun (vīd'āōn), 1887-1945. Norw. polit.; Nazi collaborator.
- Quo Tai-chi (gwō' tē'chē')**, 1890- . Chin. diplomat.
- Ra'be-lais' (rāb'ē-lē; rāb'k-lā; Fr. rā'bē'lē)**, Fran'çois' (frān'swā'), 1494?-1553. Fr. humorist & satirist.
- Ra'hl (rā'hl)**, Isidor Isaac, 1898- . Am. (Austrian-born) physicist.
- Ra'chel' (rā'shēl')**, Mlle., 1820-1858. Pseud. of *E'l'i'se' (ē'lē-zā')* *Fé'lic' (fē'lēks')*. Fr. actress.
- Raoh-ma'nī-noh' (rōk-mā'nī-nōh')**, Ser'gei' (syir-gē'i) Was-sil'evitch (vū-syē'l'yē-ivich), 1873-1943. Russ. composer, pianist, & conductor.
- Ra'cine' (rā'sēn')**, Jean Ba'p'tiste' (hā'p'tēst'), 1639-1699. Fr. dram.
- Raok'ham (rāk'hām)**, Arthur, 1807-1939. Brit. illustrator.
- Rad'cliffe (rād'klīf)**, Ann, 1704-1823. *Nice Ward* (wōrd). Eng. nov.
- Ra'dok (rād'yōk)**, Karl (karl) Ber-na'r'do-ovich (byēr-nār'dō-ivich), 1885- . Russ. Communist.
- Ra-detz'ky (rā-dēts'kē)**, Jo'seph (yō'sēf) Wen'zel (vēn'tsēl'), 1760-1858. Count *Rade'sky von Ra'dets* (fōn rā'dēts). Austrian field marshal.
- Rao (rā)**, John, 1813-1893. Scot. arctic explorer.
- Rae'burn (rā'bērn; -bōrn)**, Sir Henry, 1756-1823. Scot. painter.
- Rae'der (rā'dēr)**, E'rich (ē'rīk), 1870- . Ger. admiral.
- Rae'mas'kers (rā'mā'kērs)**, Lou'is' (lōō-ē'), 1800- . Du. cartoonist.
- Rag'lan (rāg'lān)**, 1st Baron, 1788-1855. *Fis'troy' (fīs'trōi'; fīs'trōi')* *James Henry Som'er-set* (sōm'sēr-sēt; -sēt). Brit. field marshal.
- Rai-mon'di' (rī-mōn'dē)**, Marc-an-to'nio (mār'kātō'nyō), 1476?-1534. Ital. engraver.
- Rai-su'li (rā-sū'lī)**, Ali'm-ed ibn-Mu-ham'med (ē'mād ib'n-mōō-hām'mēd), 1875?-1925. Moroccan brigand.
- Ra'ja-go-pa-la-cha'ria (rā'jā-gō-pā-lā-chā'ryā)**, Cha'krā-var'ti (chā'krā-vār'tī), 1879- . Indian lawyer; gov. gen. of India (1948-60).
- Ra'leigh or Ra'legh (rō'lē; rā'lē; rā'lī)**, Sir Walter, 1552?-1618. Eng. courtier, navigator, & hist.
- Ra'ma'dior' (rā'mā'dyōr')**, Paul, 1888- . Fr. lawyer & polit.
- Ra'ma-krish'na (rā'mā-kīrsh'nā)**, 1834-1886. Hindu yogi.
- Ra'man (rāmān)**, Sir Chan'dra-se'khara (chūn'drā-shā'kārā) Ven'kātā (vāng'kātā), 1888- . Indian physicist.
- Ra'més' de la (dē'lā rō-mā')**, Marie Louise, 1830-1908. Pseud. *Out'da* (wē'dā). Eng. nov.
- Ram'o-ses**. See RAMOS.
- Ra-mi'rez (rā-mē'rēs)**, Pe'dro (pē'thrō), 1884- . Argentine gen.; pres. of Argentina (1943-44).
- Ra-món y Ca-jal' (rāmōn ē kā'hāl')**, San-tin'go (sān'ty'gō), 1852-1934. Span. histologist.
- Ram'say (rām'sē)**, Allan, 1860-1958. Scot. poet.
- James Andrew Broun (brōn), 1812-1860. 10th Earl & 1st Marquis of *Dal-hous'ie* (dāl'hōō'sē; -hōō'sē). Brit. colonial administrator.
- Sir William, 1852-1916. Brit. chem.
- Ram'ses (rām'sēs) or Ram'o-ses (rām'ō-sēs)**. Name of 12 kings of Egypt; esp.: II (reigned 1202-1226 B.C.); III (reigned 1198-1167 B.C.).
- Ran'dolph (rān'dōlf; -dī)**, Edmund Jen'nings (Jēn'ngs), 1753-1813. Am. statesman.
- John, 1773-1838. Am. statesman.
- Ran'til Singh (rūn'tīl sīn'hā)**, Maharaja, 1780-1830. Founder of Sikh kingdom.
- Ran'ke, von (fōn rāng'kē)**, Le'o-pold (lē'pōlt), 1798-1886. Ger. hist.
- Raph'a-el (rā'fā-ēl; -ēl)**, Rā'fā-ēl, -fē-ēl, 1483-1520. *Raf'fa-el'lo* (rā'fā-ēl'lō) *San'ti* (sān'tē) or *San'zio* (sān'tyō). Ital. painter.
- Rask (rāsk)**, Ras'mus (rās'mōōs) Chris'ti-an (krīs'tē-ān), 1787-1832. Dan. philologist & orientalist.
- Ras'mus-sen (rās'mōōs-sēn)**, Knud (k'nōōth) Jo-han' (yōō-hān') Vic'tor (vēk'tōr), 1879-1933. Dan. arctic explorer & ethnologist.
- & statesman.
- Rausch'ning (roush'nīng)**, Her'mann (hē'r'mān), 1887- . Ger. anti-Nazi polit. & writer.
- Ra'val' (rā'vāl')**, Mau'rice' (mō'rēs') Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1875-1937. Fr. composer.
- Raw'lin-son (rō'līn-sōn)**, George, 1812-1902. Eng. orientalist & hist.
- Sir Henry Cress'wick (krēs'k), 1810-1895. *Bre. of proo.* Eng. Assyriologist.
- ay (rē)**, John, 1627?-1705. Eng. naturalist.
- burn (rē'bērn)**, Sam, 1882- . Am. lawyer & polit.
- Ra'y'leigh (rā'lē)**, 3d Baron, 1842-1919. *John William Strutt* (strūt). Eng. math. & physicist.
- Read (rēd)**, George, 1733-1798. Am. lawyer & Revolutionist.
- Thomas Buchanan, 1822-1872. Am. poet & painter.
- Reade (rēd)**, Charles, 1814-1894. Eng. nov.
- Read'ing (rē'līng)**, 1st Marquis of, 1800-1935. *Rufus Daniel P'mase* (fēzās; -āks). Brit. statesman; viceroy of India (1921-26).
- Ré-au'mur' de (dē rē'vō'mūr')**, René An'toine' (ān'twān') Fer'chaux' (fēr'shō'), 1683-1757. Fr. naturalist & physicist.
- Ré-ca'mier' (rē'kām'yā')**, Jeanne Fran'coise' (frān'swā'sē) Ju'līe' (zhī'lē) A'dé'lā'idē' (ā'dē'lā'idē'), 1777-1849. Fr. society wlt.
- Red'mond (rēd'mōnd)**, John Edward, 1856-1918. Irish polit.



- Ro-ma'nov or Ro-ma'nov** (rū-má'núf; *Angl.* rō'mánōv), Mí-kha'il' (mí'kha-él') Fe-ó-dor-ovich (fí'ó-dō-ró'vich), 1596-1645. 1st tsar (1613-45) of Russ. Romanov dynasty (1613-1917).
- Rom'berg** (róm'búrg), Sig'mund (síg'múnd), 1887- . Hung.-born composer in Am.
- Ro-me-ro** (rō-mē'rō), Car'los (kár'lōs) O-ro-sco (ō-rōs'kō), 1838- . Mex. caricaturist & painter.
- Rom'mel** (róm'mēl), Er'win (ér'vén), 1891-1944. Ger. field marshal.
- Rom'ney** (róm'nēy; rúm'nēy), George, 1734-1802. Eng. painter.
- Rom'sard**, de (dē rōn'sár'), Pierre, 1524-1585. Fr. poet.
- Rönt'gen**, Wilhelm Konrad. See ROENTGEN.
- Roon**, von (fón rōn'), Count Al'brecht (ál'brékt) The'o-dor (tē'ō-dōr) E'mil (ē'mēl), 1803-1879. Prussian field marshal & statesman.
- Roo'se-velt** (rō'sē-vēlt; -vēlt; formerly often, and still sometimes, rō'sē-vēlt; the usual pron. in both branches of the family is rō'sē-vēlt), Anna Eleanor, 1884- . Nee Roosevelt. Wife of F. D. Am. lecturer & writer.
- , Franklin Del'a-no (dēl'á-nō), 1882-1945. 32d pres. of the U. S. (1933-45).
- , Theodore, 1858-1919. 26th pres. of the U. S. (1901-09).
- , Theodore, 1887-1944. Son of prec. Am. gen., explorer, & polit.
- Root** (rōót), Elihu, 1845-1937. Am. lawyer & statesman.
- Ropes** (rōps), John Cod'man (kōd'mán), 1836-1890. Am. hist.
- Ror'er** (rōr'ér), Sarah Ty'son (tí's'n), 1840-1937. Nee Hes'ton (hēs'tún). Am. educ. & writer.
- Ros'a** (rō'sā), Sal'va-tor' (sál'vā-tōr'), 1615-1673. Ital. painter & poet.
- Rose'bery** (rōz'bérí; rōz'bérí), 5th Earl of, 1847-1929. Archibald Philip Prim'rose (prím'rōz). Eng. statesman.
- Rose'crans** (rōz'kráns), William Starke (stárk), 1819-1898. Am. gen.
- Rosen'berg** (rōz'én-bérk), Alfred, 1893-1946. Ger. Nazi & writer.
- Rosen'wald** (rōz'n-wōld), Julius, 1862-1932. Am. merchant & philanthropist.
- Ross** (rōs), Betsy, 1752-1836. Nee Gries'com (grís'kūm). Maker of first Am. flag.
- , Sir James Clark, 1800-1862. Scot. polar explorer.
- , Sir John, 1777-1856. Uncle of prec. Scot. arctic explorer.
- , Sir Ronald, 1857-1932. Brit. physician.
- Ros-se'tti** (rō-sē'tí; -zē'tí), Christina Georgina, 1830-1894. Sister of D. G. Eng. poet.
- , Dan'te (dán'tē) Gabriel, 1828-1892. Eng. painter & poet.
- Ros'ni** (rō'sē; *Angl.* rō'sí), Bruno, 1905- . Ital.-born physicist in Am.
- Ros-sí'ni** (rōs-sí'nē), Gio-ac-chí'no (jó-ák-kē'nō) An-to'nio (án-tō'nyō), 1702-1868. Ital. composer.
- Ros'tand** (rōs'tán'), Ed'mond' (ēd'mōn'), 1868-1918. Fr. poet & dram.
- Rostov'tsov** (rōstōf'tsōf), Michael I-va'nó'vich (í-vā'nū-ví'ch), 1870- . Am. (Russ.-born) hist.
- Roth'schild** (*Ger.* rōt'shílt; *Eng.* rōth[s]chíld, rō'chíld), Mey'er (mí'ér) Am'schel (ám'shēl'), 1743-1812. Ger. financier.
- , Nathan Meyer, 1777-1836. Son of prec. Financier in London.
- Rouge'to de Lisle** (rō'zhē'dē lí'sē), Claude (klōd) Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'), 1760-1836. Fr. army officer & composer.
- Rous'seau** (rō'sō'), Jean Jacques (zhák), 1712-1778. Fr. (Swiss-born) philos. & writer.
- , Thé'o-dore (tē'ō-tlōr'), 1812-1867. Fr. painter.
- Rowe** (rō), Nicholas, 1674-1718. Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1715-18).
- Row'ley** (rō'lí), William, 1585?-1642. Eng. actor & dram.
- Rox'as y A-cu'ba** (rō'hás ē á-kō'nyá), Ma-nuel' (mā-nwē'l'), 1802-1848. Philippine statesman; pres. of the Philippine Commonwealth (1946-48).
- Ro'y'all** (rō'ál), Kenneth Clai'borne (klā'bērn), 1894- . Am. lawyer & statesman.
- Royce** (rois), Josiah, 1855-1916. Am. philos.
- Ru-zh'e'stven'ski** (rū-zhē'stvyén'ski), Zi-no'vi (zy'nō'vī) Pe'tro'vich (pí'trō'vich), 1848-1909. Russ. admiral.
- Rubens** (*Angl.* rō'bēnz; *Flem.* rúbēns), Pe'ter (pē'tér) Paul (poul), 1577-1640. Flem. painter.
- Rubin'stein** (*Angl.* rō'bín-stēn; *Russ.* rōb-byń-sh'tēn'), An-ton' (ún-tōn'), 1829-1894. Russ. pianist & composer.
- Ru'dolf I of Haps'burg** (rō'dōlf, *Ger.* -dōlf; háps'búrg), 1218-1291. Holy Rom. emp. (1273-91); 1st of the Hapsburgs.
- Ru'dolf or Ru'dolph of Haps'burg**, 1858-1880. Archduke & crown prince of Austria.
- Ru'ger** (rō'gér), Thomas Howard, 1833-1907. Am. gen.
- Ruis'dael or Ruys'dael**, van (vān rois'dál), Ja'cob (yá'kōp), 1628?-1682, and his uncle Sa'l-mo'man (sál'bō-mōn), 1600?-1670. Du. painters.
- Rum'ford**, Count. See Benjamin THOMSON.
- Ruml** (rōm'l), Beards'ley (bērdz'lí), 1894- . Am. businessman & financier.
- Rund'stedt**, von (fón rōnt'shē't), Karl Ru'dolf (rō'dōlf) Gerd (gért), 1875- . Ger. field marshal.
- Ru'ss-berg** (rō'sē-bér'y), Jo'hán (yō'hán) Lud'vig (lūd'vīg), 1804-1877. Finnish poet.
- Ru'shít Singh**. See RAJNÍTH SINGH.
- Ru'yan** (rūn'yán), (Alfred) Da'mon (dā'món), 1880-1946. Am. author.
- Ru'pert** (rō'pért; *Ger.* -pért), Prince, 1619-1682. Nephew of Charles I of Eng. Ger.-Eng. gen. & admiral.
- or **Rup'recht** (rōp'rēkt), 1860- . Crown prince of Bavaria & Ger. field marshal.
- Rush** (rúsh), Benjamin, 1745?-1813. Am. physician & Revolutionary patriot.
- , Richard, 1780-1850. Son of prec. Am. lawyer & statesman.
- Rus'kin** (rūs'kín), John, 1819-1900. Eng. essayist, critic, & reformer.
- Rus'sell** (rūs'tl), Bertrand Arthur William, 3d Earl, 1872- . Eng. math. & philos.
- , Charles Taze (tāz), 1852-1918. Am. pastor.
- , Elizabeth Mary, Countess, 1866-1941. Pseud. *Elizabeth*. Australian-born nov.
- , George William, 1867-1935. Pseud. *E.* Irish author.
- , Lord John, 1792-1878. 1st Earl Russell of Kingston Russell (kíng'stún). Brit. statesman.
- , Lillian, 1861-1922. Helen Louise Leon'ard (lén'árd). Am. soprano.
- Ruth'er-ford** (rúth'ér-fórd), Ernest, 1871-1937. 1st Baron *Rutherford of Nelson* (nēl's'n). Brit. physicist.
- , Joseph Franklin, 1869-1942. Judge. Am. leader of Jehovah's Witnesses.
- Rut'ledge** (rút'líj), Ann, 1816-1835. Fiancée of Abraham Lincoln.
- , John, 1739-1800. Am. statesman.
- , Wiley Blount (blúnt), 1894-1949. Am. jurist.
- Ruys'dael**. See RUISDAEL.
- Ruy'ter or Rul'ter**, de (dē roí'tér), Mí'chel (mē'xēl) A'dri-aans'zoon (á'drē-án'sún; -sún; -sōn), 1607-1676. Du. admiral.
- Ru'shík'a** (rō'shēch'ká), Le'opold (lē'pōlt), 1837- . Yugoslavian chem.
- Rys'kind** (rís'kind), Morris, 1895- . Am. dram.
- Saa-ve'dra La'mas** (sā-vā'thrí lí'mā), Car'los (kár'lōs), 1880- . Argentine lawyer & diplomat.
- Sa'ba'tier** (sā'bā'tíér), Paul, 1834-1941. Fr. chem.
- Sa'ba'tí'ni** (sā'bā'tí-nē; sál'bā-tí'nē), Raf'a-el (ráf'á-ēl, -l; -fēl), 1875-1950. Ital. author.
- Sachs** (zaks), Hans, 1494-1578. Ger. cobbler & Meistersinger.
- Sack'ville** (sák'vīl), Thomas, 1536-1608. 1st Earl of Dor'set (dōr'sēt; -sēt). Eng. poet & diplomat.
- Sack'ville-West** (-wēst), Victoria Mary, 1802- . Eng. writer.
- Sade**, de (dē sád'), Comte (kōnt) Do-na'tien' (dō'nā'tyén') Al'phonse' (ál'fōns') Fran'çois' (frān'swá'), 1740-1814. Marquis de Sade. Fr. soldier & pervers.
- Sage** (sāj), Russell, 1810-1906. Am. financier.
- Saint-Oyr'** (sānt'sér'), Marquis Lau'rent' (lō'rān') de Gou'vion' (dē gō'vyon'), 1764-1830. Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France (1812).
- Sainte-Beuve** (sānt'būv'), Charles Au'gus'tin' (ō'gus'tín'), 1804-1869. Fr. critic & author.
- Saint-Gau'dens** (sānt-gō'dnz), Augustus, 1818-1907. Irish-born sculptor in Am.
- St. John**, Henry. See BOLINGBROKE.
- Saint-Just'**, de (dē sānt'zhust'), Louis An'toine' (ān'twān') Ló'on' (lō'ón'), 1767-1794. Fr. Revolutionist.
- St. Lau'rent'** (sān'lō'rān'), Lou'is (lō'is) Ste'phen (stē'vén), 1882- . Canadian lawyer; prime min (1948- ).
- Saint-Pierre**. See BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE.
- Saint-Saëns** (sān'sāns'), (Charles) Ca'mille' (kāmē'y'), 1835-1921. Fr. composer.
- Saintsbury** (sānts'bérí; -brí), George Edward Bate'man (bāt'mān), 1845-1933. Eng. critic.
- Saint-Si'mon'**, de (dē sān'sē'mōn'), Comte (kōnt), 1760-1825. Claude Hen'ri' (ān'rí') de Rou'vroy' (dē rō'vrwá'). Fr. philos. & socialist.
- , Duc (dük), 1075-1755. Louis de Rouvroy. Fr. soldier, statesman, & writer.
- Sai-on-jí** (sī-ōn-jē), Marquis Kim-mo-chí (kēm-mō-chē), 1849-1940. Jap. statesman.
- Saito** (sī-tō), Jiro (jē-rō), 1803- . Jap. army officer.
- Sai'a-dín** (sā'á-dín), 1138-1193. Sultan of Egypt and Syria.
- Sai'a-zar'** (sā'á-zár'), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō) de Oli-ve'ira (thē á-lē-vē'rá), 1889- . Port. statesman.
- Sais'bury**, 1st Earl of & 3d Marquis of. See unier CECIL.
- Sai'tat** (sā'tat), 80-34 B.C. *Gai'us* (gā'yús; gī'us) *Sai-lus'tius* (sā'lus'tíus) *Crí'spus* (sā'lus'tíus [tí'us] krí'spús). Rom. hist. & polit.
- Sai-ve'mi-lá** (sā'l-vā'mē-nō), Ga'e-ta'no (gā'tā-tā'nō), 1873- . Ital. hist.
- Sai-ví'ni** (sā'l-vē'nē), Tom-má'so (tóm-mā'sō), 1820-1916. Ital. actor.
- Samp'son** (sām[s]p'sn), William Thomas, 1840-1902. Am. admiral.
- Sanch'ez de Bus'ta-man'te y Sir-vén'** (sān'chēs thē vōs'tā-māntā ē sēr-vān'), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō), 1805- . Cuban jurist.
- Sand** (sānd; Fr. sánd), George, 1803-1876. Pseud. of *A'man'díne* (a'mān'dēn) *Au'roré* (ō'rōr) *Lu'cie* (lū'sē); nēe *Du'pin* (dū'pān'). Ba'ronne' (bā'rōn) *Du'devant'* (dūd'vān'). Fr. writer.
- Sand'burg** (sān[d]búrg), Carl, 1878- . Am. author.
- San'dra-cot'tus or San'dro-cot'tus**. See CHANDRAGUPTA.
- San'gal'lo**, da (dā sǎng-gál'lo), Giu-li-á'no (jóo-lyá'nō), 1446-1516. Florentine architect & sculptor.
- Sang'er** (sāng'ér), Margaret, 1883- . Nee *Hig'gins* (híg'gins). Am. leader of birth-control movement.
- San'key** (sāng'kē), Ira David, 1840-1908. Am. evangelist & hymn writer.
- San Mar'tín**, de (thā sán' mār-tēn'), Jo-sé' (hō-sē'), 1778-1850. S. Am. soldier & statesman.
- San'ta An'na or San'ta A'na**, de (thā sán'tā ā'nā), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō) Ló'pez (lō'pēs), 1705?-1876. Mex. gen. & pres.
- San'tan-der'** (sān'tān-dér'), Fran-cis'co de Pau'la (frān-sēs'kō thā pou'la), 1792-1840. Gen. & polit. of New Granada.
- San'ta-ya'na** (sān'tā-yā'nā), George (jōrj), 1863- . Am. (Span.-born) poet & philos.
- San'tos-Du'mont'** (sānt'ōsō-dū'mōn'), Al-ber'to (ēl-bār'tō), 1873-1932. Brazilian aeronaut in France.
- Sap'pho** (sāf'ō), fl. ab. 600 B.C. Greek poet.
- Sar'da-na-pa'tus** (sār'dā-nā-pā'tus), King of Assyria (ab. 822 B.C.), sometimes identified with Ashurbanipal.
- Sar'dou'** (sār'dōw'), Vic'torien' (vėk'tōryén'), 1831-1908. Fr. dram.
- Sarg** (sārg), Anthony Frederick, 1882-1942. *To'ny* (tō'ny). Am. il-lustrator & marionette maker.
- Sar'gent** (sār'jēnt), John Sing'er (sīng'ér), 1850-1925. Am. painter.
- Sar'gon II** (sār'gōn), d. 705 B.C. King of Assyria (722-706).
- Sa-ro-yah** (sā-rō'yān), William, 1908- . Am. writer.
- Sas-soon'** (sā-sōon'), Sieg'fried (sēg'frēd), 1889- . Eng. writer.

- Ma-to** (mā-tō), Na-o-ta-ke (nā-ō-tā-kē), 1882- . Jap. diplomat.
- Maun'gers** (sōn'dérz; sūn'-), La Verne (lā vŏrn'), 1903- . Am. gen.
- Mav'age** (māv'ij), Richard, 1897-1743. Eng. poet.
- Ma-vō-na-ro-ta** (māv'ō-nā-rō-tā; Angl. sāv'ō-nō-rō-lā), Gi-ro-la-mo (jē-rō-lā-mō), 1452-1498. Ital. reformer.
- Maw'yer** (māv'yēr), Charles, 1887- . Am. lawyer & administrator.
- Maze**, de (dē mās'), Comte (kōnt) Her'mann' (ēr'mān') Maurice, 1696-1750. Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1744).
- Maz'e Gram-mat'i-ous** (mā'zē grām'tā'ti'ōus), 1150?-1220. Dan. hist.
- Mayer's** (mā'ēr; sār), Dorothy Leigh (lē), 1893- . Eng. writer.
- Meal'i-gar** (māl'i-t-jēr), Joseph Justus, 1640-1699. Ital.-born physician & scholar.
- , Julius Caesar, 1484-1558. *Father of prec.* Ital. physician.
- Meun'der-bog** (mūn'dēr-bēg); *Turk. Is-han-dēr' Bey* (is-kēn-dēr' bē), 1403?-1408. *George Can'tri-o-ta* (kā's-tri'ō-tā). Albanian chieftain.
- Meur-lat'ti** (mē-lāt'ti), A'lea-san'dro (ā'lās-sān'drō), 1659-1726. Ital. composer.
- Meur'ron'** (mē'rōn'), Paul, 1610-1660. Fr. author.
- Schacht** (shākt), (Hor'ace Gree'ley [hō'rās grē'li]) Hjal'mar (yāl'mār), 1877- . Ger. financier.
- Schahn'horst**, von (fōn shāhn'hōrst), Fie'drich (fē'drīk) Jo-hann' (yō-hān'; yō'hān) De'vid (dā'vīd; vīt; -tē; -tīt), 1756-1813. Prussian gen.
- Schar-wen'ka** (shār-vēng'kū), Phil'ipp (fē'līp; fī'līp), 1847-1917, and his bro. Xa'v'er (kāv'ēr; kās-vār'), 1850-1924. Ger. pianists & composers.
- Scher** (shēr), Rein'hard (rēn'hārt), 1863-1928. Ger. admiral.
- Scher'el-mann** (shēr'ēl-mān), Phil'ipp (fē'līp; fī'līp), 1866-1939. Ger. polit.
- Schell'ing**, von (fōn shēl'īng), Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm) Jo'seph (yō'sēf), 1776-1854. Ger. philos.
- Schia'pa-re'li** (skī'pā-rē'lī), Gio-van'ni (jō-vān'ni) Vir-gi'lio (vēr-jē'liō), 1835-1910. Ital. astron.
- Schick** (shīk), Bé'la (bē'lā), 1877- . Am. (Hung.-born) pediatrician.
- Schick'l-gru'ber**. See *HITLER*.
- Schil'ler**, von (fōn shīl'ēr), Jo-hann' (yō'hān; yō'hān) Chri'stoph (krī'stōf) Frie'drich (frē'drīk), 1759-1805. Ger. poet & dram.
- Schil'pa** (shē'pā), T'ito (tē'tō), 1890- . Ital.-born tenor in Am.
- Schir'raach**, von (fōn shē'rāk), Bal'dur (bāl'dūr), 1907- . Ger. Nazi polit.
- Schle'gel**, von (fōn shlē'gēl), Au'gust (ou'gōst) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1767-1845. Ger. author.
- , Frie'drich (frē'drīk), 1772-1829. *Bro. of prec.* Ger. philos. & writer.
- Schlie'cher**, von (fōn shīl'kēr), Kurt (kōrt), 1882-1934. Ger. soldier & statesman.
- Schlie'ge-ma'cher** (shīl'ē-ge-mā'kēr), Frie'drich (frē'drīk) Ernst (ērnt) Da'n-el (dā'nē'l), 1768-1834. Ger. theol. & philos.
- Schley** (shī), Win'field (wīn'fīld) Scott, 1830-1911. Am. admiral.
- Schlie'mann** (shīl'mān), Hein'rich (hīn'rīk), 1822-1890. Ger. archaeologist.
- Schmidt** (shmit), Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm), 1868- . Austrian philologist & ethnographer.
- Schne'bel** (shnē'bēl), Ar'tur (ār'tūr), 1882- . Am. (Austrian-born) pianist & composer.
- Schne'ter** (shnē'tēr), Ar'thur (ār'tūr), 1862-1931. Austrian physician, dram., & nov.
- Scho'feld** (shō'fēld), John Mc-Al'is-ter (mā-kāl-is-tēr), 1831-1906. Am. gen.
- Scho'pen-hau'er** (shō'pēn-hou'ēr), Ar'thur (ār'tūr), 1788-1860. Ger. philos.
- Scho't** (shōt), Frie'drich (frē'drīk), 1888- . Hung.-born baritone in Am.
- Schro'ding'er** (shrō'dīng-ēr), Er'win (ēr'vīn), 1887- . Ger. physicist.
- Schub'ert** (shōb'ērt), Franz (frānts) Pe'ter (pē'tēr), 1797-1828. Austrian composer.
- Schum'man'** (shōm'mān), Ro'bert' (rō'bār'), 1836- . Fr. lawyer & polit.
- Schur'mann** (shōr'mān), Ro'bert' (rō'bērt), 1810-1856. Ger. com-mun'ist.
- Schur'mann-Haink'** (shōm'mān-hīng'k'; Ger. shōm'mān-), Er'nes-t'ine (ēr'nēs-tē'nē), 1861-1936. Nee *Ross'er* (rūs'ēr). Austrian-born contralto.
- Schur'mann** (shōm'mān), Jacob Gould, 1854-1942. Am. philos. & diplomat; pres., Cornell U. (1892-1920).
- Schurz** (shōrts), Carl, 1829-1906. Am. (Ger.-born) lawyer, gen., & statesman.
- , von (fōn shōrsh'nīk), Kurt (kōrt), 1897- . Austrian statesman.
- Schuy'ler** (shū'yēr), Philip John, 1733-1804. Am. gen. & statesman.
- Schwab** (shwōb), Charles M., 1862-1839. Am. industrialist.
- Schwabe'rt** (shwāb'ēr), Ge'org' (gē-ōr') Au'gust (ou'gōst), 1836-1925. Ger. explorer in Africa.
- Schwe'len-bach** (shwē'lēn-bāk), Lewis Baxter, 1804-1948. Am. lawyer & administrator.
- Scip'i-o Ae-mili'a-nus Afri-ca-nus Nu'man-tius** (shī'p-i-ō ē-mīl'i-ā-nūs ā-frī-kā-nūs nū-mān-ti'ūs) Pub'l'ius (pūb'l'i-ūs) Cornel'ius, 185-159 B.C. *Scipio the Younger*. Rom. gen.
- Scip'i-o Afri-ca-nus** (shī'p-i-ō ā-frī-kā-nūs), Pub'l'ius (pūb'l'i-ūs) Cornel'ius, 237-183 B.C. *Scipio the Elder*. Rom. gen.
- Scot'ard** (skō'tard), Clinton, 1890-1932. Am. poet.
- Scopes** (skōps), John Thomas, 1901- . Am. tescer.
- Scott** (skōt), Dred (drēd), 1795?-1858. Central figure in U. S. law-suit.
- , Sir George Gilbert, 1811-1878. Eng. architect.
- , Robert Fal'ton (fōl'tān; fō-), 1868-1912. Eng. antarctic explorer.
- , Sir Walter, 1771-1832. Scot. poet & nov.
- , Win'field (wīn'fīld), 1796-1860. Am. gen.
- See'tus**, Duns. See *DUNS SCOTUS*.
- , Johannes. See *ENIGMA*.
- Seria'hin or Seria'hine** (skryā'byā), A-le-xan'der (Rus. ā-lē-kān'-dēr), 1872-1915. Russ. composer.
- Scribe** (skrīb), Au'gustin' (ō'gīstīn') Eu'gène' (ō'hān'; ū-), 1791-1861. Fr. dram.
- Soud'ér** (skūd'ēr), Horace Eliaha, 1838-1902. Am. author.
- Sou'déry, de** (dē skūd'ērī), Mag'de-leine' (māg'dē-lēn'), 1697-1701. *So-ph'o* (sā'fō). Fr. poet, nov., & lady of fashion.
- See'borg** (sē'bōrg), Glenn Theodore, 1912- . Am. chem.
- Sedg'wick** (sēj'wīk), Anne Douglas, 1873-1935. Am. nov.
- See** (sē), Thomas Jefferson Jackson, 1866- . Am. astron. & math.
- Sees'kt**, von (fōn sēkt'), Hans, 1866-1936. Ger. army officer.
- See'ger** (sē'gēr), Alan, 1888-1916. Am. poet.
- Se-j'a-nus** (sē-jā'nūs), Lucius A'e-li-us (ē'lī-ūs), d. 31 A.D. Rom. polit. & conspirator.
- Sel'den** (sēl'dēn), George Baldwin, 1846-1922. Am. lawyer & inventor.
- , John, 1584-1654. Eng. jurist & antiquary.
- Se-le'u-s** (sē-lū's), 358?-280 B.C. Ruler (300-280) of the Seleucid empire.
- Sel'in-court, de** (dē sēl'in-kōrt; -kōrt), Hugh, 1876- . Eng. nov. & dram.
- Sel'kir'k** (sēl'kōrk), Alexander, 1676-1721. Scot. sailor; sole inhabitant of Juan Fernández islet (1704-09).
- Sem'brich** (zēm'brič; Angl. sēm'brič), Mar-cel'ia (mār-tē'lī; Angl. -tē'lā), 1858-1935. *Pra-z'de* (prā-kē'dē) Mar-cel'li'ne (mār-tē-lē'nē) Ko-chān'ska (kō-khān'yā-skā). Austrian-born soprano.
- Se-m'y'nov** (sē-m'yō'nōf), Gri-gori' (grī'y-gō'ryi), 1890?-1946. Russ. Cossack gen. & anti-Bolshevist.
- Semmes** (sēms), Raphael, 1809-1877. Am. Confed. admiral.
- Sen'e-ca** (sēn'tē-kā), Lucius Aen-nae-us (ā-nē'ūs), 4 B.C.-65 A.D. Rom. statesman & philos.
- Sen-nach'er-ib** (sē-nā'kēr-īb), d. 681 B.C. King of Assyria (705-681).
- Se-quoy'a** (sē-kwō'yā; kwō'yā), 1770?-1843. Cherokee Indian scholar.
- Ser'ra** (sēr'rā), Ju'n'ip'e-ro (jūn'pē-rō), 1713-1784. Orig. *Mi-guel* (mē-gēl) Jo-sē' (jō-sē'). Span. missionary in Mexico and California.
- Ser-ra'no Su'ler'** (sēr-rā'nō sū-nyēr'), Ra-món' (rā-mōn'), 1901- . *Bro.-in-law of Franco*. Span. lawyer & polit.
- Ser-to'ri-us** (sēr-tō'rī-ūs), Quin'tus (kwīn'ti'ūs), d. 72 B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman.
- Ser-ve'tus** (sēr-vē'ti'ūs), Michael, 1511-1553. Span. theol. & martyr.
- Ser'vice** (sēr'vīs), Robert William, 1874- . Canadian writer.
- Se'ton** (sē'tn), Ernest Thompson, 1860-1946. Orig. surname *Thomp-son* (tōm(p)'sōn). Eng.-born writer & illustrator in Am.
- Seu'rat'** (sū'rāt'), Georges (zhōrzh), 1859-1891. Fr. painter.
- Sep'e'rus** (sē-vēr'ūs), Lucius Sep-tim'ius (sēp-tīm'i-ūs), 146-211. Rom. emp. (193-211).
- Sé'vigné, de** (dē sē'vē'nyā), Mar'quise' (mār'kēz'), 1626-1696. Nee *Marie de Ra'bu'tin'-Chan'tal'* (dē rā'bū'tān'shān'tāl'). Fr. writer & lady of fashion.
- Sew'ard** (sū'erd), William Henry, 1801-1872. Am. statesman; secy. of state (1861-69).
- Sey'mour** (sē'mōr; -mōr; -mēr), Jane, 1500?-1537. *3d wife of Henry VIII of Eng. & mother of Edward VI*.
- Seyss'-In'guart, von** (fōn zīs'ing'kvārt), Ar'tur (ār'tūr), 1892-1946. (Ger. Nazi polit.)
- Sfor'za** (sfōr'tsā), Count Car'lo (kār'lō), 1873- . Ital. anti-Fascist statesman.
- Shack-le-ton** (shāk'lē-tōn; -t'n), Sir Ernest Henry, 1874-1922. Brit. antarctic explorer.
- Shad'well** (shād'wēl; -wēl), Thomas, 1642?-1692. Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1689-92).
- Shaf'ter** (shāf'tēr), William Rufus, 1835-1906. Am. gen.
- Shaf'tes-bury** (shāf'tēs-bēr; -bēr), 1st Earl of, 1621-1683. *Anthony Ashley Cooper* (āshlī'pēr; kōp'ēr). Eng. statesman.
- Shah Ja-han'** (shā'jā-hān'), 1592-1660. Mogul emp. of Hindustan (1628-58).
- Shairp** (shārp; shārp), John Campbell, 1810-1885. Scot. educ. & author.
- Shake'speare or Shak'spere** (shāk'spēr), William, 1564-1616. Eng. dram. & poet.
- Sha'posh-ni-kov** (shā'pōsh-nyī-kōf), Boris Mi-khai'lo-vich (myē'khi'lo-vīch), 1882-1945. Russ. field marshal.
- Sharp** (shārp), William, 1856?-1905. Pseud. *Fi-o'na* (fī-ō'nā; fī-). *Mac-leod'* (māk-leod'). Scot. author.
- Shaw** (shō), George Bernard, 1856-1950. Brit. author & socialist.
- , Thomas Edward. See *T. E. LAWRENCE*.
- Shays** (shāz), Daniel, 1747?-1825. Am. Revolutionist & rebel.
- Shel'by** (shēl'bī), Joseph Or'ville (ō'r'vīl), 1830-1897. Am. Confed. gen.
- Shel'don** (shēl'dūn), Charles Monroe, 1857-1946. Am. clergyman & author.
- Shel'ley** (shē'lī), Mary Wolf'stonecraft (wōl'stōn-kraft), 1797-1851. Nee *God'win* (gōd'wīn); wife of P. B. Eng. nov.
- , Percy Bysshe (blsh), 1792-1822. Eng. poet.
- Shen'stone** (shēn'stōn; -stōn), William, 1714-1763. Eng. poet.
- Sher'a-ton** (shēr'ā-tōn; -tūn), Thomas, 1751-1806. Eng. furniture maker & designer.
- Sher'i-dan** (shēr'i-d'n), Philip Henry, 1831-1868. Am. gen.
- , Richard Brins'ley (brīnz'lī), 1751-1816. Irish dram. & orator.
- Sher'rif** (shēr'īf), Robert Cedric, 1896- . Eng. writer.
- Sher'man** (shēr'mān), John, 1823-1900. *Bro. of W. T.* Am. statesman.
- , Roger, 1721-1793. Am. jurist & statesman.
- , Stuart Pratt, 1881-1926. Am. critic.
- , William Tecum'sh (tē-kūm'sh; -sē), 1820-1891. Am. gen.
- Sher'ring-ton** (shēr'īng-tūn), Sir Charles Scott, 1861- . Eng. physiol.
- Shar'wood** (shār'wōd), Robert Emmet, 1866- . Am. dram.
- Shi-do-ha-ra** (shē-dō-hā-rā), Baron Ki-ju-ro (kē-jō-ō-rō), 1872- . Jap. diplomat & statesman.

- Shi-go-mi-tsu** (shē-gē-mō-tō), Mi ru (mā-mō-rō), 1887-  
Jap. diplomat.
- Shih Huang Ti** (shih' hwāng' tē), 269-210 B.C. Chin. emp.
- Shi-ma-da** (shē-mā-dā), Shi-go-ta-ro (shē-gē-tō-rō), 188-  
admiral. Jap.
- Shih-well** (shih' wēl; -wēl), Emanuel, 1884-  
Shih'ay (shih' ai), James, 1890-1896. Eng. dram.
- Short** (shōrt), Walter Campbell, 1890-1940. Am. gen.
- Sho-sta-ro-vich** (shō-stā-rō-vich; Russ. shō-stū-kō'rych), Di-mi'tri  
(dē-mē'tri; Russ. dyl'myē'try) Di-mi'tri-e-vich (dyl'myē'try-l'yē-  
vyich), 1906-  
Russ. composer.
- Shute** (shōōt), Nevil (nēv'vī; -vī), 1890-  
Nevil Shute Norway  
(nōr'wā). Eng. aeronautical engineer & writer.
- Shver'nik** (shvēr'nik), Ni-kō-lai' (ny'kū-lī'), Mi-khai'lo-vich (my'k-  
hī'lo-vyich), 1889-  
Russ. polit.
- Si-be'i-us** (sī-bē'i'ōs; Angl. -da), Jean (zhān; Angl. jēn), 1865-  
Finnish composer.
- Sick'les** (sīk'ls), Daniel Edgar, 1825-1914. Am. gen. & polit.
- Sid'dons** (sīd'nz), Sarah, 1755-1831. Nee Kemble (kēm'b'l). Eng.  
actress.
- Sid'ney** (sīd'nī), Sir Philip, 1554-1586. Eng. poet, statesman, &  
soldier.
- Sieg'hahn** (sēg'hān), Karl (kār) Man'ne' (mān'nē) Ge'org (gē'ōr-y'),  
1890-  
Swed. physicist.
- Sie'mens** (sē'mēnz; Ger. zē'mēns), Sir William, 1823-1883. Brit.  
(Ger.-born) inventor.
- Sien-kō-wicz** (shēn-kyē'vich), Hen'ryk (hēn'rīk), 1846-1916. Pol.  
nov.
- Sievers** (zē'fērs; -vērs), E'du-ard (ē'dōō-ārt), 1850-1932. Ger. philol-  
ogist.
- Siey'se** (syē'yā's), Em'ma'nu-el' (ē'mā'nū-ēl') Jo'seph' (zhō'sēf'),  
1748-1836. Ab'bē' (ā'bā') Siey'se. Fr. Revolutionist.
- Sig'ismund** (sīf'is-mūnd; slg.; Ger. zē'gis-mōōnt), 1368-1437. Holy  
Rom. emp. (1411-37).
- Sigs'bee** (sīg'zēbē), Charles Dwight, 1845-1923. Am. admiral.
- Sig'gards-son** (sī'gūth-sōn), Jón (yōn), 1811-1879. Icelandic states-  
man & author.
- Si-kor'sky** (sī-kōr'ak'; Russ. syl'kōr'ak'), Y'gor (ē'gōr-y') Ivan, 1880-  
Am. (Russ.-born) aeronautical engineer.
- Sil'van-pää** (sī'lan-pēä), Frans (frāns) Ee'mil (ē'mīl), 1888-  
Finnish nov.
- Sim'e-on Sty-l'ites** (sīm'ē-ōn stī-lī'tēz; stī'), Saint, 300?-450. Syrian  
ascetic & stylist.
- Si'mon** (sī'mūn), John Allsebrook (pōl'ālrōk), 1st Viscount, 1873-  
Brit. jurist & statesman.
- Si-mon'i-des of Ce'os** (sī-mōn'tī-dēz, sē'ōs), 6th-5th cent. B.C. Greek  
poet.
- Simp'son** (sīm[p]s'n), William Hood, 1888-  
Am. gen.
- Sims** (sīmz), William Sowden (sou'd'n), 1858-1936. Am. admiral.
- Sin'clair** (sīng'klār; sīn'; -sīn-klār'), May, 1807-1946. Eng. nov.
- Sin-clair'** (sīn-klār'), Upton Beall (bēll), 1878-  
Am. writer &  
polit.
- Sing'er** (sīng'ēr), Isaac Mer'rit (mēr'it), 1811-1875. Am. inventor.
- Si-quel'ros** (sē-kē't-rōs), David Al-fa'ro (āl-fā'rō), 1898-  
Mex. muralist.
- Si-raj'-ud-dau'la** (sī-rāj'ūd-dou'la) or **Su-ra'jah Dow'lah** (sū-rāj'ā  
dou'la), 1728?-1757. Nawab of Bengal (rājē-57).
- Sis'mon'dī, de** (dē sēs'mōn'dī; Angl. sīs-mōn'dī), Jean Charles Lē'o-  
narī' (lē'ō-nārī') Sī'monde' (sē'mōndē'), 1773-1842. Swiss hist. &  
econ.
- Sit'ter, de** (dē sīt'ēr), Wil'lem (vī'lēm), 1872-1934. Du. astron.
- Sit'ling Bull** (sīt'ling bōōl'), 1834-1890. Sioux Indian chief.
- Si'well** (sīt'wēl; -wēl), Sir George Keres'ly (gēz'hī'), 1860-1942, and  
his 3 children, Edith, 1887-  
Sir Os'bert (ōs'bērt), 1892-  
, and  
Sa-chez'er-ell (sō-shēv'ēr-ēl), 1897-  
Eng. authors.
- Skeat** (skēt), Walter William, 1835-1912. Eng. philologist.
- Sire'ton** (skē'l'tn; -tēn), John, 1400?-1520. Eng. poet.
- Skin'ner** (skīn'ēr), Cornelia Otis, 1901-  
Dau. of Otis. Am.  
actress.
- Sko'da, von** (fōn skō'dā), E'mil (ē'mīl), 1839-1900. Czech engineer  
& industrialist.
- Sla'ter** (slā'tēr), Samuel, 1768-1835. Eng.-born industrialist in Am.
- Sil'dell** (sīt'dēl; popularly sīt-dēl'), John, 1793-1871. Am. Confed.  
diplomat.
- Sloan** (slōn), John, 1871-  
Am. painter, etcher, & illustrator.
- Slo'um** (slō'kūm), Henry Warner, 1827-1884. Am. gen.
- Smō'ta-na** (smē'tā-nā), Bē'dřich (bē'dřē-zhīk), 1824-1884. Czech  
pianist, conductor, & composer.
- Śmig'ly-Rydz'** (symēg'li-rīts'), E'dward (ēd'vūrt), 1886-  
Pol.  
gen.
- Smiles** (smīlz), Samuel, 1812-1904. Scot. writer.
- Smith** (smīth), Adam, 1723-1790. Scot. econ.
- , Alfred Emanuel, 1873-1944. Am. polit.
- , Edmund Kirby. See Kears-Santa.
- , Francis Hopkinson, 1838-1915. Am. author, painter, & engineer.
- , Gold'win (gōld'wīn), 1823-1910. Brit. hist.
- , John, 1880-1931. Eng. colonist in Am.
- , Joseph, 1805-1844. Am. founder of Mormon Church.
- , Sydney, 1771-1845. Eng. clergyman & essayist.
- , Walter Be-dell' (bē-dēl'), 1895-  
Am. gen. & diplomat.
- , William, 1769-1899. Eng. geologist.
- , Win'chell (wīn'chēl), 1871-1933. Am. dram.
- Smith-'Dor'lan** (smīth'dōr'lan), Sir Horace Lock'wood (lōk'wōōd),  
1858-1930. Brit. gen.
- Smith'son** (smīth's'n), James, 1765-1829. Brit. chem. & mineralo-  
gist.
- Smol'lett** (smōl'ēt; -yt), Tobias George, 1721-1771. Brit. author.
- Smuts** (smūts; S. Afr. Du. smūts), Jan (yān) Chris'ti-aan (krīst'ān),  
1870-1950. S. African field marshal; prime min. (1919-24; 1939-49).
- Smyth** (smīth), Henry De Wolf (dē wōōl'), 1898-  
Am. physi-  
cist.
- Sner'ri Stur'tu-** (snēr'ri stūr'tū-sūn), 1178-1241. Icelandic states-  
man & hist.
- Snov'dan** (snō'd'n), Philip, 1804-1837. 1st Viscount Snowden of  
Ick'orn-shaw (īk'ōrn-shō). Eng. econ. & polit.
- Snyder** (snī'dēr), John Wesley, 1890-  
Am. banker & admin-  
istrator.
- Sobies'ki, John**. See JOHN III SOBIESKI.
- So-d'nus** (sō-s'nūs), Faust'us (fōs'tūs), 1539-1604. Fau'sto (fou'-  
stō) Soe-s'nī (sō-tē'nē). Ital. religious reformer.
- Soe'ra-tes** (sō'rā-tēs), 470?-399 B.C. Greek philos.
- Sod'dy** (sōd'tī), Frederick, 1877-  
Eng. chem.
- Sö'der-blom'** (sō'dēr-blōm'), Nathan, 1836-1931. Swed. theol.
- So'do-ma, II** (sō'dō-mīl), 1477?-1549. Gio-van'ni (jō-vān'ni) An-  
to'nio (ān-tō'nyō) de' Bas'e' (dē bā'sē). Ital. painter.
- So-kol'ni-kov** (sō-kōl'y-ny'kōl'; Angl. sō-kōl'nī-kōf), Grī-go'ri (grī-  
gō'ryl) Ya'kov-le-vich (yā'kōv-lē-vyich), 1888-  
Russ. polit.
- So-kol'o'sky** (sō-kōl'ō'skī), Va-sī'li (vō-syē'lī) Dan'lo-vich (dē-  
ny'li-vyich). Russ. marsial' (a. 1944).
- So'lon** (sō'lōn; -lōn), 638?-750 B.C. Athenian lawgiver.
- Sol'y-man**. See SULEIMAN.
- Som'er-vell** (sūm'ēr-vēl; -vēl), Bre'hon (brē'hōn) Burke, 1802-  
Am. gen.
- Som'er-ville** (sūm'ēr-vīl), Sir James Fownes (founz), 1882-1940.  
Brit. admiral of the fleet.
- Soong** (sōōng), Ai-ling (ī'ling),  
Wife of H. H. Kung  
(g.v.).  
—, Ch'ing-ling (chīng'ling), 1890-  
Wife of Sun Yat-Sen  
(g.v.).  
—, Mei-ling (mē'ling), 1898-  
Wife of Chiang Kai-shek (g.v.).  
—, Tse-ven or Tsi-wēn (tsō'wēn), 1891-  
T. V. Soong; bro.  
of the 3 pres. Chin. financier & statesman.
- Soph'o-cles** (sōf'ō-klēz), 490?-406 B.C. Greek dram.
- Sor-dello** (sōr-dēl'ō; Angl. sōr-dēl'ō), 13th cent. Ital. troubadour.
- So-ro-l'a y Bas-ti'da** (sō-rō'lyē & vās-tē'hā), Joa-quin' (wā-kēn'),  
1863-1923. Span. painter.
- Sot'h-ern** (sūth'ēr), Edward Hugh, 1889-1933. Am. actor.
- So'to, Hernando de**. See DE SOTO.
- Soult** (sōōlt), Nī-co-las' (nē'kō-lās') Jean de Dieu (dē dyō), 1700-1851.  
Duc (dūk) de Dal'ma'i'se' (dāl'mā'sē'). Fr. soldier; marshal of  
France (1804).
- Sou'sa** (sō'sā; popularly -zā), John Philip, 1854-1892. The March  
King. Am. bandmaster & composer.
- South** (south), Robert, 1834-1710. Eng. clergyman & author.
- Sou'they** (sou'thī; sūth'tī), Robert, 1774-1843. Eng. author; poet  
laureate (1813-43).
- Soz-z'i-ni**, Fausto. See SOCINUS.
- Spaak** (spāk), Paul Hen'ri' (hēn'rī'), 1899-  
Belg. lawyer & polit.;  
premier (1938-39; 1947-49).
- Spaatz** (spāts), Carl, 1891-  
Orig. Spats. Am. gen.
- Spai'ding** (spā'idīng), Albert, 1888-  
Am. violinist.
- Sparks** (spārks), Jar'ed (jār-ēd; -īd), 1790-1896. Am. hist.
- Spār'ta-cus** (spār'tā-kūs), d. 71 A.C. Rom. slave & insurrectionist.
- Spee, von** (fōn shpē'), Count Ma'xi-mi-li-an' (mīk'sē-mē'lē-ān), 1801-  
1914. Ger. admiral.
- Spell'man** (spēl'mān), Francis Joseph, 1891-  
Am. cardinal.
- Spe'mann** (shpā'mān), Hans, 1860-1941. Ger. zool.
- Spēn'cer** (spēn'sēr), Herbert, 1820-1903. Eng. philos.
- Spēn'der** (spēn'dēr), Stephen, 1909-  
Eng. poet & critic.
- Speng'ler** (shpēng'ēr), Os'wald (ōs'vūlt), 1880-1936. Ger. philos.
- Spēn'ser** (spēn'sēr), Edmund, 1552?-1600. Eng. poet; poet laureate  
(1591-99).
- Spör'ty** (spōrt'), Elmer Ambrose, 1860-1930. Am. inventor.
- Spin'garn** (spīn'gārn), Joel Elias, 1875-1939. Am. author.
- Spī-no'za** (spī-nō'zā), Ba'ruch (bār'ōōn) or Be'nē-dict (bē'nē-dīkt),  
1632-1677. Du. philos.
- Spit'te-lar** (shpīt'ē-lēr), Carl, 1845-1924. Pseud. Fel'is (fē'līks)  
Tan'dem (tān'dēm). Swiss writer.
- Spode** (spōd), Josiah, 1774-1827. Eng. potter.
- Spru'ance** (sprō'āns), Raymond Amos, 1880-  
Am. admiral.
- Spur'geon** (spōr'jēn), Charles Had'don (hād'n), 1834-1902. Eng.  
Baptist preacher.
- S'rri** (shpē'rē), Jo-han'na (yō-hān'ā), 1827-1901. Nee Heu'ser  
(hōi'sēr). Swiss author.
- Stahl, de** (dē stāl'), Mme. Anne (hēn' ān) Lou-ise' (lō'sē) Ger'maine'  
(zhēr'mān'), 1766-1817. Ba'rōnne' (bār'ōn') de Stahl-Hol'tein'  
(ōls'tēn'); nēe Ne'e'han' (nē'hān'; Angl. nē'hēr). Fr. writer.
- Stahl'berg** (stāl'bēry'), Kaar'lo (kār'lō) Ju'ho (yōō'hō), 1866-  
Finnish statesman.
- Stair, Viscount and Earl of**. See UNDERSTAIR.
- Stā'lin** (stā'lyin; Angl. stē'līn, stāl'īn, -[līn]), Joseph, 1879-  
I-o'sif (ī-ō'syēf; yō'syēf) Vīssar'iō-nō-vich (vīssā-rīō-nō-vyich)  
Dzhu'ga-shvī'lī (jōō'gā-shvē'lī). Russ. polit. & dictator.
- Stam'bo-lov'** (stām'bō-lōf'), Ste'fan (stē'fān), 1856-1896. Bulgarian  
statesman.
- Stan'dish** (stān'dīsh), Myles or Miles, 1584?-1656. Eng. colonist in  
Am.
- Stand'ley** (stānd'lī), William Harrison, 1872-  
Am. admiral &  
diplomat.
- Stan'is-las I Lesz-ay'ski** (stān'is-lās [lās] lēsh-chīn'y'-skē), 1677-  
1766. King of Poland (1704-09; 1733-35).
- Stan'ley** (stān'lī), Arthur Pen'rhy'n (pēn'rīn; pēn-rīn'), 1815-1881.  
Eng. prelate & author.
- , Sir Henry Morton, 1841-1904. Orig. John Row'lands (rō-  
lānds). Brit. explorer in Africa.
- , Wendell Meredith, 1904-  
Am. biochem.
- Stan'ton** (stān'tōn; -tōn), Edwin Mc-Mas'ters (māk-mās'tērs), 1814-  
1869. Am. jurist & polit.
- , Elizabeth, 1815-1902. Nee Co'dy (kō'dī). Am. suffragist.
- Sta-ra'ce** (stā-rā'chā), A-chi'lē' (ā-kē'lē), 1869-1946. Ital. Fascist  
soldier.
- Star'as-berg, von** (fōn stār'ās-bērg), Prince Ernst (ērnst) Rū-  
diger (rū'dīg-ēr), 1890-  
Austrian anti-Nazi statesman.

- Stark** (stärk), Harold Rayns'ford (rānz/'fērd), 1880- . Am. admiral.  
 — (stärk) Jo-han'nes (yō'hān'fəs; -ēs), 1874- . Ger. physicist.  
 — (stärk), John, 1728-1822. Am. Revolutionary gen.  
**Star-zin'yak** (stär-zin'y'akē), Ste'fan (stē'fān), 1893-1940. Pol. polit. & hero.  
**Star-zen** (stās'z'n), Harold Edward, 1907- . Am. lawyer & polit.  
**Star-zus** (stär'zūš; -zūš), Pub'l-i-us (pū'b'l-i'ūs) Pa-pin'i-us (pā-pin'i'ūs), 457-796. Rom. poet.  
**Steed** (stēd), Henry Wick'ham (wīk'hām), 1871- . Eng. journalist.  
**Steele** (stēl), Sir Richard, 1672-1729. Brit. essayist & dram.  
**Steen** (stēn), Jan (yān), 1626-1679. Du. painter.  
**Ste'fān-son** (stē'fāns-son; Angl. stēf'n-s'n), Vil'hjal'mur (vīl'hjoul'mēr), 1879- . Canadian arctic explorer.  
**Ste'fens** (stēf'fēnz), (Joseph) Lincoln, 1806-1936. Am. journalist & editor.  
**Stein** (stēn), Gertrude, 1874-1946. Am. writer.  
**Stein, von und zum** (fōm dōnt tsōom [tsōōm] sh'tēn'), Baron Hein'rich (hīn'rīk) Fried'rich (frē'drīk) Karl, 1767-1831. Prussian statesman.  
**Steinbock** (stēn'bōk), John Ernst (ūrnst), 1902- . Am. nov.  
**Steinhardt** (stēn'hārt), Laurence Adolph, 1892-1950. Am. lawyer & diplomat.  
**Steinmetz** (stēn'mēts; Ger. sh'tēn'), Charles Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē'ūs), 1865-1923. Am. (Ger.-born) electrical engineer.  
**Sten'dhal** (stēn'dāl'), 1783-1842. Pseud. of Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Hen'ri (hēn'rē') Beyle (būl). Fr. writer.  
**Ste'phen** (stē'vēn), 1097?-1154. *Stephen of Blois* (blōw). King of England (1135-54).  
 — Sir Leslie, 1832-1904. Eng. philols., critic, & biographer.  
**Ste'phens** (stē'vēnz), Alexander Hamilton, 1812-1883. Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the Confed. States.  
 — James, 1882-1950. Irish poet & nov.  
**Ste'phen-son** (stē'vēns'n), George, 1781-1848. Eng. inventor & founder of railroads.  
 — Robert, 1803-1859. *Son of George*. Eng. engineer.  
**Stern** (stūrn), Ot'to (ōt'ō), 1888- . Am. physicist.  
**Sternberg** (stūrn'būrg), George Miller, 1838-1915. Am. physician & bacteriol.  
**Sterne** (stūrn), Laurence, 1713-1768. Brit. nov.  
**Stet-tin'i-us** (stē-tēn'ti'ūs; -tēn'yūs), Edward Kieley, 1900-1949. Am. financier & statesman.  
**Steuben, von** (fōn stū'bēn; Ger. sh'toi'bēn), Baron Fric'drich (frē'drīk) Wil'helm (vīl'hēlm) Lu'dolf (lōō'dōlf) Ger'hard (gā'hārt) Au'gustin' (ōō'gōōs-tēn'), 1730-1794. Prussian-born gen. in Am. Revolution.  
**Ste'vens** (stē'vēnz), John, 1749-1838. Am. inventor.  
 — Thad'de-us (thād'dē'ūs; thād'dē'ūs), 1792-1808. Am. lawyer & legislator.  
**Ste'ven-son** (stē'vēns'n), Robert Louis Balfour, 1850-1894. *R. L. S.* Scot. essayist, nov., & poet.  
**Stew'art** (stū'ārt), Du'gald (dū'gāld; dū'ā), 1753-1828. Scot. philos.  
 — Robert, 1709-1822. Viscount *Castlereagh* (kās'l-rā). Eng. statesman.  
**Steyn** (stēn), Mart'i-nus (mār'tē'nūs) Theu'nis (tō'nīs), 1857-1916. S. African lawyer & statesman.  
**Stieg'ltz** (stēg'ltz), Alfred, 1804-1946. Am. photographer & editor.  
**Stil'i-cho** (stīl'i'kō), Flavi-us (flā'v-i'ūs), 359?-408. Rom. gen. & statesman.  
**Still** (stīl), Andrew Taylor, 1828-1917. Am. physician; founder of osteopathy.  
**Still'well** (stīl'wēl; -wēl), Joseph Warren, 1883-1946. Am. gen.  
**Stim'man** (stīm'mān), Henry Lewis, 1867-1950. Am. statesman.  
**Stin'nes** (sh'tēn's), Hu'go (hū'gō), 1870-1924. Ger. industrialist.  
**Stockmar, von** (Ger. fōn sh'tōk'mār; Angl. stōk'), Baron Christian Fric'drich (frē'drīk), 1787-1863. Anglo-Belg. statesman.  
**Stockton** (stōk'tūn), Francis Richard, 1834-1902. *Frank R.* Am. writer.  
**Stod'dard** (stōd'ērd), Lo'throp (lō'thrōp), 1883-1950. Am. writer.  
 — Richard Henry, 1825-1903. Am. poet & critic.  
**Stokes** (stōks), Sir Frederick Wilfrid Scott, 1800-1927. Eng. engineer & inventor.  
**Sto-kow'ski** (stō-kōf'skē; Pol. stō'), Le'opold (lē'pōld) An-to'ni (ān-tō'nē) Sta-ni'slaw (stā-nē'slāw), 1887- . Eng.-born conductor in Am.  
**Stone** (stōn), Har'lan (hār'lān) Fiske, 1872-1946. Am. jurist.  
 — Lucy, 1818-1893. *Mrs. Henry Brown Black'well* (blāk'wēl; -wēl). Am. suffragist.  
**Storm** (sh'tōrm), The'o-dor (tē'ō-dōr), 1817-1888. Ger. writer.  
**Sto'ry** (stō'rī), Joseph, 1779-1845. Am. jurist.  
 — William Wet'more (wēt'mōr), 1819-1895. *Son of Joseph*. Am. sculptor & writer.  
**Stow** (stō), John, 1525?-1605. Eng. hist. & antiquary.  
**Stowe** (stō), Harriet Elizabeth, 1811-1896. *Nee Bee'cher* (bē'chēr). Am. author.  
**Strabo** (strā'bō), 63 B.C.-?24 A.D. Greek geographer.  
**Strachey** (strā'chī), Evelyn John St. Lo'e (sānt lō'), 1901- . Eng. socialist writer.  
 — (Giles) Lytton, 1880-1932. Eng. biographer.  
 — John St. Lo'e, 1800-1927. *Father of Evelyn*. Eng. journalist.  
**Strad'i-vari** (strā'dē-vā'rē), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō), 1644-1737. An-to'ni-us (ān-tō'nī-ūs; -tōn'yūs) *Strad'i-vari-us* (strād'i'vār'i'ūs). Ital. violinmaker.  
**Strat'ford** (strā'fērd), 1st Earl of, 1563-1641. *Sir Thomas Went'worth* (wēnt'wōrth; -wōrth). Eng. statesman.  
**Strat'e-meyer** (strā'tē-mē'r), George E., 1890- . Am. gen.  
**Strat'ford de Red'cliffe** Viscount. See under CANNING.  
**Strath-co'na and Mount Royal** (strāth-kō'nā, mount roi'āl), 1st Baron, 1820-1914. *Donald Alexander Smith* (smīth). Canadian (Scot.-born) railroad builder & administrator.  
**Straus** (sh'trous; Angl. strous), Da'vid (dā'vīd; -vīt; -fēt; -fīt) Fric'drich (frē'drīk), 1808-1874. Ger. theol. & philos.  
 — Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān), father, 1804-1849, and son, 1825-1896. Austrian composers.  
 — Ri'chard (rīk'hārt; Angl. rīch'ērd), 1864-1949. Ger. composer.  
**Strav'in'sky** (Angl. strā-vīn'skī; Russ. strū-vyēn'skī), I'gor (ē'gōr'y) Fē'do-ro-vich (fē'dō-rō'vīch; fē'dō-rō'vīch), 1882- . Am. (Russ.-born) composer.  
**Strē'cher** (sh'trē'kēr), Ju'l-i-us (yō'lē-ōōs), 1885-1946. Ger. Nazi administrator.  
**Stre'se-mann** (sh'trē'zē-mān), Gu'stav (gōōs'tāf), 1878-1929. Ger. statesman.  
**Strind'berg** (strīn'bēr'y; Angl. strīn[d]būrg), Au'gust (ou'gūst; Angl. ō'gūst), 1849-1912. Swed. dram. & nov.  
**Stritch** (strīch), Samuel Alphonsus, 1887- . Am. cardinal.  
**Strong** (strōng), George Ve'a'zcy (vē'zī), 1890-1946. Am. gen.  
**Stru-on-see' von** (fōn sh'trō'n-ē-zā), Count Jo-hann' (yō'hān'; yō'hān) Fric'drich (frē'drīk), 1737-1772. Ger.-Dan. statesman & philos.  
**Struth'er** (strūth'ēr), Jan (jān), 1901- . Pseud. of *Joyce Mac'lane Gra'ham* (māks'lān grā'hām; grā'hām); *nee An'struth'er* (ān'strūth'ēr). Eng. writer.  
**Strutt** (strūt), Joseph, 1740-1802. Eng. antiquary.  
**Stu'art** (stū'ērt). See CHARLES I and MARY STUART.  
 — Charles. *The Young Pretender*. See under CHARLES.  
 — Gilbert Charles, 1755-1828. Am. painter.  
 — James Ew'ell (ū'fēl) Brown, 1833-1864. *Jeb* (jēb). Am. Confed. gen.  
 — James Francis Edward, 1688-1706. *The Old Pretender*. Eng. prince.  
**Stubbs** (stūbs), William, 1825-1901. Eng. hist. & prelate.  
**Stüb'nal'gel, von** (fōn sh'tūlp'nā'gēl), Ot'to (ōt'ō), 1880-1948. Ger. gen.  
**Stur'dee** (stūr'dē), Sir Frederick Charles Dove'ton (dō'vē'tūn), 1859-1925. Brit. admiral.  
**Stur'gis** (stūr'jīs), Russell, 1836-1909. Am. architect & writer.  
**Stur'li-son**. See SNORRI STURLUSON.  
**Stur'ra** (sh'tō'rā), Jan (yān), 1880-1925. Czech sculptor.  
**Stuy've-sant** (stū'vēs-ānt; Du. stōi'vō-sānt), Peter, 1592-1672. Du. administrator in Am.  
**Su'chet** (sū'shē'), Louis Ga'br'el' (gā'br'ē'l'), 1772-1826. Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1811).  
**Suck'ling** (sūk'lyng), Sir John, 1609-1642. Eng. Cavalier poet.  
**Su'o'ra** (shō'ā), An-to'nio (ān-tō'nyō) Jo-sé' (hō-sā'), 1795-1830. S. Am. liberator & gen.  
**Su'der-mann** (zōō'dēr-mān), Her'mann (hēr'mān), 1837-1928. Ger. dram. & nov.  
**Sue** (sū; Angl. sū), Eu'gène' (ō'zhān'; ū'zhān'), 1804-1857. *Ma'rie' (mā'rē') Jo'seph'* (zhō'zēf'). Fr. nov.  
**Sue-to'n-i-us** (swē-tō'nī-ūs), 2d cent. A.D. *Gaius* (gā'yūs; gī'yūs) *Suetonius Tran-quil'l'us* (trāng-kwī'l'ūs). Rom. biographer & hist.  
**Su-gi-yama** (sū-gē-gē-yā-mā), Ii-a-jī-me (hā-jē-mē), 1880-1945. Jap. field marshal.  
**Su-lei-man** (sū-lē-mān), *Su'ley-man I* (sū'lē'y-mān), 1490?-1566. *The Magnificent*. Ottoman sultan (1520-66).  
**Sulla** (sū'lā), 138-78 B.C. *Lucius Cornelius Sulla Fe'l'ix* (fē'l'īks). Rom. gen. & polit.  
**Sull-i-van** (sūl'i-vān), Sir Arthur Seymour, 1842-1900. Eng. composer.  
 — John, 1740-1795. Am. Revolutionary gen.  
 — John Lawrence, 1809- . Am. lawyer & administrator.  
**Sully** (sūly), Thomas, 1783-1872. Eng.-born painter in Am.  
**Sully, de** (dē sū'lē'; Angl. sūly), Duc (dūk), 1560-1641. *Max'i-mi-lien'* (māks'sēmē'l'yās) *de Bé'thune'* (dē bē'tūn'). *Baron de Ros'ny'* (dē rō'snē'). Fr. statesman.  
**Sully Prud'homme** (sū'lē'prū'dōm), René Fran'çois' (frān'swā') Armand, 1839-1907. Fr. poet & critic.  
**Sum'ner** (sūm'nēr), Charles, 1811-1874. Am. statesman & orator.  
 — James Bates'cher (bāch'ē'ēr), 1887- . Am. biochem.  
 — William Graham, 1840-1910. Am. social. & educ.  
**Sun-day** (sūn'dā), William Ashley, 1832-1935. *Billy*. Am. evangelist.  
**Sun Yat-sen** (sūn'yāt'sēn'), 1806-1925. *Father of the Revolution*. Chin. statesman.  
**Su-ra'hah Dun'lah**. See SIRA-JUD-DAULA.  
**Sur'roy**, Earl of. See Henry HOWARD.  
**Sur'tees** (sūr'tēz), Robert Smith, 1805-1864. Eng. nov. & editor.  
**Suth'er-land** (sūth'ēr-lānd), Richard K., 1893- . Am. gen.  
**Sut'er** (sū'tēr; sūt'ēr), John Augustus, 1803-1880. Mex. (Ger.-born) pioneer in California.  
**Sutt'ner, von** (fōn zōō't'nēr), Ber'tha (hē'tā), 1843-1914. *Nee Countess Kin'sky* (kīn'skē). Austrian writer & pacifist.  
**Su-vo'rov** (swē-vō'rōf), Count A'lek-san'd'r (ā'lyk-sān'dēr) Va-sil'vich (vū-sēl'yē'vīch), 1729-1800. Russ. field marshal.  
**Sved'berg** (svād'bēr'y), The (tē) or The'o-dor (tē'ō-dōr), 1884- . Swed. chem.  
**Sver'drup** (svē'rdrōp), Ot'to (ōt'ō) Neu'mann (nō'y-mān), 1855-1930. Norw. arctic explorer.  
**Sver're** (svēr'rē), 1152?-1202. *Sverre Sig'urds-son* (sīg'gōōrts-sōn). King of Norway (1144-1202).  
**Swe'den-borg** (swē'dēn-bōrg), Angl. swē'd'n-bōrg, E-mā-nu'el (ē-mā'nōēl; Angl. ē-mān'ō-ū), 1688-1772. Orig. *Sved'berg* (svād'bēr'y). Swed. philos. & religious writer.  
**Sweet** (swēt), Henry, 1845-1912. Eng. phonetician & philologist.  
**Swift** (swīft), Jonathan, 1607-1745. Eng. (Irish-born) satirist.  
**Swin'burne** (swīn'būrn; -bērn), Algernon Charles, 1837-1909. Eng. poet.  
**Swin'ner-ton** (swīn'ēr'tēn; -tūn), Frank Arthur, 1884- . Eng. nov. & critic.  
**Swin'ton** (swīn'tēn; -tūn), 1st Viscount, 1884- . *Philip Cun'lyfe-Lis'ter* (kūn'lī'fē-lī'stēr). Eng. statesman.  
**Sy'tret** (sē'trēt; -trēt), Sir Edward Neville, 1839- . Brit. admiral.  
**Sykes** (sīks), George, 1822-1880. Am. gen.  
**Syl'va**, Carmen. See ELIZABETH, Queen of Romania.



- Sy'ming-ton** (sɪ'mɪŋ-tŭn), William Stuart, 1901- . Am. industrialist & administrator.
- Symonds** (sɪm'ɒndz), John Ad'ding-ton (æd'ɪŋg-tŭn), 1840-1893. Eng. scholar.
- Symonds** (sɪ'mɒnz), Arthur, 1865-1945. Brit. poet & critic.
- Synges** (sɪŋg), John Mill'ing-ton (mɪl'ɪŋg-tŭn), 1871-1909. Irish poet & dramatist.
- Szent-Györgyi von Nagy-rátpál** (sɛnt-ɟy'ɔr'ɟi fɒn nɒd'y-r'pɒl), Albert (ɒl'bɛrt), 1893- . Hung. chem.
- Szard** (sɜ'zɜrd), Leo, 1808- . Am. (Hung.-born) physicist.
- Szold** (zɒld), Henrietta, 1860-1945. Am. Zionist; founder of Hadassah.
- Tac'tus** (tæ'stʌs), Cornelius, 55?-after 117. Rom. hist.
- Tad'e-ma**. See ALMA-TADEMA.
- Taft** (tæft), Lo-ra'do (lɔ-r'ɒdɔ), 1860-1936. Am. sculptor.  
— Robert Alphonso, 1889- . Son of W. H. Am. lawyer & polit.  
— William Howard, 1857-1930. 27th pres. of the U. S. (1890-13)
- Ta'gore** (tæ'gɔr; freq. Angl. tæ'gɔr), Sir Ra-hib'dra-nath' (rɒ-bh'ɒn'drɒ nɒt'), 1861-1941. Hindu poet.
- Taine** (tɛn), Hip'polyte (ɛ'pɒlɪt') A'dolphe' (æ'dɒlf'), 1828-1893. Fr. philos. & critic.
- Talleyrand-Périgord, de** (dɛ tæ'lɛ'rɛ'ɒn'pɛ'rɪ'gɔrd; Angl. tæ'lɪ'rænd-), Charles Maurice, 1754-1838. Prince de Bé'né'vent' (dɛ bɛ'nɛ'vɛnt'). Fr. statesman.
- Tamayo** (tæ'mə'yo), Ru-f'no (rʊf'ɛ'nɔ), 1869- . Mex. painter.
- Tam-bur-lane** (tæm'bɜr-læn) or **Tam-bur-laine** (tæm'bɜr-læn), 1336?-1405. *Ti-mur Lenz* (tɪ'mʊr' lɛŋk'); also *Ti-mour* (tɪ'mʊr'). Mongol conqueror.
- Tan'cred** (tæŋ'krɛd; -krɪd), 1078?-1112. Norman leader in the 1st Crusade.
- Taney** (tɔ'nɪ), Roger Brooke, 1777-1864. Am. jurist.
- Tarbell** (tæ'rɛbɛl; -bɛl), Ida Minerva, 1857-1944. Am. author.
- Tardieu** (tæ'r'diʊ), An'dré' (ænd'rɛ') Pierre Ga-br'iel' (gæ'brɛ'ɛl') A'médée' (æ'mɛ'dɛ'), 1876-1945. Fr. statesman.
- Tar-king-ton** (tæ'r'kɪŋg-tŭn), (Newton) Booth, 1809-1940. Am. nov.
- Tasman** (tæ'smæn; Angl. tæ'zmæn), A'bel (Du. æ'bɛl) Jans-zoon (jænz-sʊn; -sʊn; -sʊn), 1603-1659. Du. mariner.
- Tas'sany** (tæ'sɒnɪ; de dɛ tæ'sɒnɪ), Jean de La'trè (dɛ lɑ'trɛ'), 1890- . Fr. gen.
- Tas'so** (tæ'sɒ; Angl. tæ'sɔ), Tor-qua'to (tɔr-kwɛ'tɔ), 1544-1555. Ital. poet.
- Tate** (tæit), Nahum, 1652-1715. Brit. dram.; poet laureate (1692-1715).
- Taughnits** (tɔuk'nɪts; Angl. tɔuk'), Chri's-tian (krɪ's'tɪ-æn) Bern'-hard (bɛrn'hɜrt), 1816-1895. Ger. publisher.
- Taus'sig** (tɔus'ɪg), Frank William, 1859-1940. Am. econ.
- Taylor** (tɛ'ɪlɔr), Bay'ard (bɪ'ɪrd; -ɛrl, bɛ'r'), 1825-1878. Am. writer.  
— Deems (dɛmz), 1885- . Am. composer & music critic.  
— Jeremy, 1613-1667. Eng. prelate & author.  
— Lau-rette' (lɔ-rɛ't'), 1887-1946. See COONEY (kɔ'ɒnɪ). Am. actress.  
— Myron (mɪ'rʊn) Charles, 1874- . Am. lawyer, businessman, & diplomat.  
— Tom, 1817-1880. Eng. dram.  
— Zachary, 1784-1850. *Old Rough-and-Ready*. 12th pres. of the U. S. (1849-50).
- Tchajkov'sky** (tʃɛ'kɒf'skɪ), Pjotr (pjɒt'r) Il'ich' (ɪl'ɪch'), 1840-1893. Russ. composer.
- Tchek'khov**. See СЕРГЕЕВ.
- Teas'dale** (tɛz'dæl), Sara, 1884-1933. Am. poet.
- Te-cum'sah** (tɛk'ʊm'sɛ; -sɛ) or **Te-cum'tha** (-thá), 1768? 1813. Shawnee Indian chief.
- Ted'der** (tɛd'ɛr), Arthur William, 1st Baron, 1890- . Brit. air marshal.
- Tek'a-kwith'a** (tɛk'æ-kwɪth'ə), Ka'ter'i (kɛ'tɛr'i), 1656-1680. *Lily of the Mohawks*. Am. Indian actress.
- Tell'ez**, Gabriel. See TIERSO DE MOLINA.
- Ten'ple** (tɛm'pl), Sir William, 1628-1690. Eng. statesman & author.
- Ten'ners** (tɛm'nɛr; Angl. tɛn'ɛnz; often, as Fr., tɛn'ɛnz), David, father, 1582-1640, and son, 1610-1690. Flem. painters.
- Ten'niel** (tɛn'niɛl), Sir John, 1820-1914. Eng. cartoonist & illustrator.
- Ten'nyson** (tɛn'ɪ-sʊn), Alfred, 1st Baron, 1809-1892. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1850-92).
- Te-ra-u-chi** (tɛ-rɪ-ʊ-ɕi), Count Ju-i-chi (jʊ-ɛ-ɕi), 1870-1946. Jap. gen.
- Ter-borch** or **Ter Borch** (tɛr-bɔrk'), Ge'rard (gɛ'rɜrt), 1617-1681. Du. painter.
- Ter'ence** (tɛ'rɛns), 165-159 B.C. Pub'l'ius (pʊb'lɪ-ʊs) *Ter-en'ti-us* A'fer (tɛ'rɛn'ti-ʊs fɛr; -shɛs) æ'fɛr). Rom. dram.
- Ter-hune** (tɛr'hʊn), Albert Payson (pæ'sʊn), 1872-1942. Am. author.
- Terry** (tɛrɪ), Ellen Alicia or Alice, 1847-1928. Eng. actress.
- Ter-tul-lian** (tɛr'tʊlɪ-æn; tɛr-), 160?-220. *Quint'us* (kwɪn'tʊs) *Ser-tim'i-us* (sɛr'tɪmɪ-ʊs) *Ter-tu's* (tɛr'tʊ-s) *Ter-tul'i-a-nus* (tɛr'tulɪ-æn; tɛr-). Latin church father.
- Tes'la** (tɛ'slɔ), Níko-la (nɛ'kɔ-lɔ), 1857-1943. Am. (Austrian-born) electrician & inventor.
- Te-tras-zin** (tɛ-trɪt-sɛ'zɪn), Lui'an (lɔ-ɛ'n), 1874-1940. Ital. coloratura soprano.
- Te'zel** or **Te'zel** (tɛ'zɛl), Jo-hann' (yɔ'hæn; yɔ'hæn), 1465?-1519. Ger. Dominican monk.
- Thack'ray** (thæk'rɪ), William Make'peace' (mæ'k'pɛs'), 1811-1893. Eng. author.
- Tha'les** (thæ'lɛz), 640?-546 B.C. Greek philos.
- Tha'net**, Octave. See ALICE FRENCH.
- Thax'ter** (thæks'tɛr), Celia, 1835-1894. See *Lough-ton* (lɔ'tʊn). Am. poet.
- Thayer** (thær), Sylvanus, 1785-1872. *Father of West Point*. Am. army officer & educ.  
— William Roscoe, 1860-1923. Am. hist. & biographer.
- The-mis'to-cles** (thɛ-mɪs'tɔ-kɛs), 527?-746 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman.
- The-oc'ri-tus** (thɛ-ɔk'rɪ-tʊs), 3d cent. B.C. Greek poet.
- The-od'o-ric** (thɛ-ɔd'ɔ-rɪk), 454?-526. *The Great*. King of the Ostro-goths (474-526).
- The-o-d'o-si-us I** (thɛ-ɔ-d'ɔ-sɪ-ʊs; -shɛs), 346?-395. *The Great*. Rom. gen. & emp. (379-395).
- The-o-phra's-tus** (thɛ-ɔ-fræ's'tʊs), ab. 371-287 B.C. Greek philos. & naturalist.
- The-re'sa** or **Te-re'sa** (tɛ-rɛ'sə; -zə; Span. tɛ-rɪ'sɛ), Saint, 1515-1582. Span. Carmelite nun.
- Thes'pis** (thɛs'pɪs), 6th cent. B.C. Greek poet.
- Thi'baud** (tɛ'bɔ'), Jacques (zhák), 1880- . Fr. violinist.
- Thiers** (tɪər), Louis A'dolphe' (æ'dɒlf'), 1797-1877. Fr. statesman & hist.
- Thom'a-son** (tɒm'tɔn), Wilhelm (vɪl'hɛlm), 1891-1948. Ger. gen.
- Thom'as** (tɒm'əs), Augustus, 1837-1934. Am. dram.  
— George Henry, 1816-1870. Am. gen.  
— Norman Mat'toon' (mæt'tʊn'), 1864- . Am. socialist polit.  
— Seth, 1785-1839. Am. clock manufacturer.  
— Theodore, 1835-1905. Ger.-born conductor in Am.  
— A Beck'et. See BECKET.  
— A Kem'pis (æ kɛm'pɪs), 1380-1471. Ger. ecclesiastic & writer.  
— of Er'cel-doune (ɛr'ɛl-dʊn), fl. 1220-1297. *Thomas the Rhymer* (rɪm'ɛr). Scot. sec. & poet.
- Thom'a-son** (tɒm'tɔn), John William, 1893-1944. Am. marine corps colonel & author.
- Thomp'son** (tɒm'pʊ'sn), Benjamin, 1753-1814. Count Rum'ford (rʊm'fɜrd). Brit. (Am.-born) physicist & statesman.  
— Francis, 1856-1907. Eng. poet.
- Thom'son** (tɒm'sn), George Pag'et (pæ'gɛt; -ɪt), 1892- . Eng. physicist.  
— James, 1700-1748. Scot. poet.  
— James, 1834-1882. B. V. Scot. poet.  
— John Arthur, 1801-1933. Scot. biologist.  
— Sir Joseph John, 1856-1940. Eng. physicist.  
— William. See BARNETT.
- Tho'reau** (thɔ'rɔ; thɔ'rɔ'), Henry David, 1817-1862. Am. writer & philos.
- Tho'rez** (tɔ'rɛz), Maurice, 1900- . Fr. Communist.
- Thorn'dike** (thɔrn'dɪk), Ashley Horace, 1871-1933, and his bro. Lynn, 1882- . Am. educators.
- Thorn'ton** (thɔrn'tɔn; -tɛn), William, 1759-1828. Am. architect.
- Thor'vald'sen** or **Thor'vald'sen** (tɔr'vɒl'sɛn), Ber'tel (bɛr'tɛl), 1768-1844. Dan. sculptor.
- Thras'y-bu'lus** (thras'ɪ-bʊ'lʊs), d. 389 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman.
- Thu-cyd'ides** (thʊ-sɪd'ɪ-dɛz), 471?-400 B.C. Greek hist.
- Thwing** (tʃwɪŋ), Charles Franklin, 1853-1937. Am. educ.
- Thys'sen** (tɪs'sɛn), Fritz (frɪts), 1873- . Ger. industrialist.
- Tib'bett** (tɪb'ɛt; -tɪ), Lawrence Mer'vil (mɜr'vɪl), 1896- . Am. baritone.
- Ti-be'ri-us** (tɪ-bɛ'rɪ-ʊs), 42 B.C.-37 A.D. *Tiberius Claudius Ne'ro Cae'sar* (nɛ'rʊ klɔ'dɪ-ʊs nɛ'rɔ). Rom. emp. (14-37).
- Ti-bul'lus** (tɪ-bʊl'ʊs), Al'bi-us (ɒl'bɪ-ʊs), 54?-78 B.C. Rom. poet.
- Tieck** (tɛk), Lud'wig (lʊd'vɪg; lʊd'vɪk), 1773-1853. Ger. author.
- Tie-po-lo** (tɛp'ɔ-lɔ), Gio-van'ni (jɔ-væn'nɛ) Bat-ti'sta (bæt-tɛs'tɛ), 1690-1770. Ital. painter.
- Tig'lath-pi-le'ser III** (tɪg'læth-pɪ-lɛ'zɛr; -pɪ-lɛ'zɛr), d. 727 B.C. King of Assyria (745-727).
- Til'den** (tɪl'dɛn), Samuel Jones, 1814-1880. Am. lawyer & polit.
- Til'dy** (tɪl'dɪ), Zol'tán (zɒl'tɛn), 1889- . Hung. polit.; pres. of Hungary (1946-48).
- Til'lot-son** (tɪl'ɒt-sʊn), John, 1630-1694. Eng. divine.
- Tilly** (tɪlɪ), Count of, 1550-1632. *Jo-hann* (yɔ'hæn) *Tser-claus* (tɛs'r-klɔs). Flem. field marshal.
- Ti-mo-shen'ko** (tɪ-mʊ-shɛn'kɔ; Angl. tɪm'ʃ-shɛn'kɔ), Se-m'ën' (sɛm'ɛn') Kon-stan-ti'no-vich (kɒn-stæn-tɪ-nɔ-vɪch), 1895- . Russ. marshal.
- Ti-mour', Ti-mur', Ti-mur' Lenk**. See TAMERLANE.
- Ting'lee** (tɪŋ'li), Katherine Augusta, 1847-1929. See *West'coll* (wɛs'kɒl). Am. theologian.
- Tin'ker** (tɪŋ'kɛr), Clarence Leonard, 1887-1942. Am. gen.
- Tin'to-rot'to II** (tɪn'tɔ-rɛ'tɔ; Ital. tɪn'tɔ-rɛ'tɔ), 1518-1594. *Jo-co-no* (jɔ'kɔ-nɔ) *Ro-bu'sti* (rɔ-bʊ'stɪ). Ital. painter.
- Ti'pu Sa'h'ib** or **Ti'poo Sa'h'ib** (tɪ'pʊ sɑ'hɪb), 1761-1799. Sultan of Mysore (1782-90).
- Tir'pitz, von** (tɪr'tɪpɪts), Alfred, 1849-1930. Ger. admiral.
- Tir'so do Mo-li'na** (tɪr'sɔ dʊ mɔ-lɛ'nɔ), 1571?-1648. Pseud. of Ga-br'iel' (gæ'vrɛ'ɛl') *Tir'se* (tɪr'sɛ). Span. dram.
- Ti'so** (tɪ'sɔ), Jo'sef (jɔ'sɛf), 1857-1947. Slovakian clergyman & pro-Nazi polit.
- Tis'sot** (tɪ'sɔt'), James (zhæmz; zhæm) Jo'seph' (zhɔ'xɛl') Jacques (zhák), 1836-1902. Fr. painter & engraver.
- Ti'tian** (tɪtʃɪn), 1477-1570. *Tiz-i-ano* (tɪt-sɪ-æ'nɔ) *Ve-cel'lio* (vɛ-ɕɛlɪjɔ). Ital. painter.
- Ti'to**, Marshal. See JOSIP BROZ.
- Ti'tus** (tɪ'tʊs), 40?-81. *Titus Fla'vi-us* (flɛ'vɪ-ʊs) *Sa-bi'nus* (sæ'bɪ-nʊs) *Ves-pa-si-anus* (vɛs'pɪ-ʊs pæ'zɪ-æ'nʊs). Rom. emp. (79-81).
- To'hin** (tɔ'hɪn), Maurice Joseph, 1901- . Am. polit.
- Tocque'ville**, de (dɛ tɔk'vɪl'), Alex'is' (æ'lɛks'ɛ) Charles Hen'ri' (æn'rɪ) Maurice Clé-rel' (klɛ'rɛl'), 1805-1859. Fr. statesman & author.
- Todd** (tɒd), David, 1855-1939. Am. astron.
- Todt** (tɒt), Fritz (frɪts), 1891-1942. Ger. mil. engineer.
- To-gliat'ti** (tɔ-glɪæt'tɛ), Pal-mi'ro (pælmɛ'rɔ), 1893?- . Ital. Communist.
- To-go** (tɔ-gɔ), Marquis Hai-ha-chi-ro (hɛ-hɛ-ɕhɛ-rɔ), 1847-1934. Jap. admiral.  
— Shi-g'e-no-ri (shɛ-gɛ-nɔ-rɛ), 1882-1950. Jap. diplomat & statesman.
- To-jo** (tɔ-jɔ), Hi-de-ki (hɛ-dɛ-kɛ), 1885-1948. Jap. gen. & statesman.



(v'v'yāsh-chā'g'n; Angl. v'v'ch-chā'g'n), Vsevolod Vsevolovich (v'sy'v'y'v'yich), 1842-1904. Russ. painter.

**Ver-gil** (v'v'g'il) (v'v'g'il), 70-19 B.C. *Publius* (pūb'lyūs) *Ver-gil*-*ius* *Mae-ro* (v'v'g'il-*ius* m'v'rō). Rom. poet.

**Ver-laine** (v'v'lān), Paul, 1844-1896. Fr. poet.

**Ver-meer** (v'v'mēr), Jan (jān), 1632-1675. *Jan van der Meer van Delft* (vān dēr mēr vān dēf't). Du. painter.

**Verns** (v'v'ns), Jules, 1828-1905. Fr. writer.

**Werner** (v'v'nēr), Karl (kār) Adolph (ā'dōlf), 1846-1896. Dan. philologist.

**Ver-nier** (v'v'nēr), Angl. v'v'n'ēr), Pierre, 1680-1687. Fr. math.

**Ver-non** (v'v'nūn), Edward, 1684-1757. Eng. admiral.

**Ver-ro-ne-se** (v'v'rō-nē'sē), Pa'o-lo (pā'ō-lō), 1528-1588. *Paolo Ca-pi-to-ri* (kā'p'y'tō-rē). Ital. painter.

**Ver-ra-zz-o**, da (dā v'v'rā-zzā'tō), or **Ver-ra-zz-a** (v'v'rā-zzā'tō), Gio-van-ni (jō-vān'nē), 1485?-1528. Florentine navigator.

**Ver-rocchio**, del (dēl v'v'rōk'ch'ō), An-dre'a (ān-drē'ā), 1435-1488. *Andrea di Michelino* (dē mē-kē-lē'nō chō'nē). Florentine sculptor & painter.

**Ver-rum**, Baron. See Francis BACON.

**Ver-us** (v'v'z), Lucius Aurelius, 130-160. *Lucius Ce-lo-ti-ni-us* (sē-v'v'n'ē's) *Com-mo-dus* (kōm'ō-dūs). Rom. emp. (161-169).

**Ves-pa-sian** (v'v'spā-zhān), -zh'ān, 9-79. *Titus Flāv-i-us* (dē'v'v'z) *Se-p-ti-mus* (sēp'tē'mūs) *Ves-pa-si-a-nus* (v'v'spā-zh'ā-nūs). Rom. emp. (69-79).

**Ves-pu-ti** (v'v'spū'tē), Ital. v'v'spū'tē), A'me-ri-go (ē'mā-rē'gō), 1451-1512. *A-me-ri-cus Ves-pu-si-us* (ā-mē-rē'kūs v'v'spū'shūs). Ital. navigator; eponym of *America*.

**Vic-tor Em-man-u-el** (v'v'k'tēr ē-mān'ō-ēl; Y: I, 1759-1824. King of Sardinia (1802-21).

— II, 1820-1878. King of Sardinia (1849-61) & 1st king of Italy (1861-78).

— III, 1889-1947. King of Italy (1900-46).

**Vic-tor-ia** (v'v'k'tō-rē'ā), Al-ex-an-d'r'na (ālēxān-d'rē'nā; Al'g; Brit. also -zēn-), 1819-1901. Queen of Gr. Britain (1837-1901).

**Vi-da** (v'v'dā), Mar-co (mār'kō) Gi-ro-la-mo (jō-rō'lā-mō), 1480?-1500. Ital. poet.

**Vi-de-la**, Gabriel González. See GONZÁLEZ VIDEA.

**Vi-ge-tor** (v'v'gē-tōr), Wil-helm (v'v'hēlm), 1850-1918. Eng. philologist.

**Vi-gée-Le-brun** (v'v'gē'lē-brūn), Marie Anne (lān; ān) E'l'i-sa-beth' (ē'lē'zā-bē't'), 1755-1842. Fr. painter.

**Vi-gno-la**, da (dā v'v'nyō'lā), Gi-a-co-mo (jō'kō-mō), 1507-1573. *Gia-como Baro-cchio* (bārōk'ch'ō) or *Baro-csi* (bārō'tsē). Ital. archi-tect.

**Vi-gny-de** (v'v'nyē'dē), Comte (kōnt) Alfred Vic-tor' (v'v'k'tōr'), 1797-1863. Fr. poet & nov.

**Vi-lia** (v'v'yā; 17), Fran-cis-co (frān-sēs'kō), 1877-1923. *Pan'cho* (pān'chō), *Dro-ro-ta* (dō'rō'tā) *Aran-go* (ā-rāng'gō). Mex. bandit & revolutionist.

**Wil-lard** (v'v'lār; lārd), Oswald Garrison, 1872-1940. Am. journal-ist.

**Wil-lars', de** (dē v'v'lār'), Duc (dik) Claude Louis Hec-tor' (ēk'tōr'), 1653-1734. Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1702).

**Ville-neuve, de** (dē v'v'vēnūv'), Pierre Charles Jean Bar-tiste' (bā'tistē) Sil-ves-tre (sil'vēstrē), 1763-1806. Fr. admiral.

**Vil-lors** (v'v'lōrs; v'v'yērs), George, 1692-1628. 1st Duke of Buck-ing-ham (būk'ing-ām). Eng. statesman & admiral.

— George, 1628-1687. 2d Duke of Buckingham. *Son of proe Eng. courtier & dram.*

**Vil-ton** (v'v'yōn), Fran-cois' (frān'swā'), 1431-after 1462. *François de Mont-cor-bien* (dē mōn'kōr'bēn). Fr. poet.

**Vin-cent' de Paul** (v'v'nān'sē dē pōl; Angl. v'v'nānt dē pōl'), Saint, 1581?-1600. Fr. priest.

**Vin-ci**, da (dā v'v'nē'chē), Le-onar-do (lē'ō-nār'dō), 1452-1510. Flo-rentine painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer.

**Vino-gra-doff** (v'v'yū-nō-grā'dōf), Sir Paul (pōl) Ga-vri'lo-vich (gā-vryē'lē-v'yich), 1854-1925. Russ. jurist & hist. in Eng.

**Vin'son** (v'v'n'sn), Carl, 1883- . Am. lawyer & administrator.

— Frederick Moore, 1890- . Am. jurist & administrator.

**Vio-lat-le-Duc** (v'v'yō'lē'dy'k), Eugène' (ē'zhān; ū-) Em-mā-nu-el' (ē'mā-nū'ēl'), 1814-1879. Fr. architect.

**Virchow** (v'v'r'chō), Ru-dolf (rū'dōlf), 1821-1902. Ger. pathologist.

**Vir-gil**. See VERGIL.

**Vir-ta-nen** (v'v'r'tā-nēn), Art-turi (ārt'tōr'i) Il'ma-ri (il'mār'i), 1895- . Finnish biochem.

**Vir-tru-vi-us Pol-li-o** (v'v'r'trū-vi'ūs pōl'i'ō), Marcus, 1st cent. B.C. Rom. architect & engineer.

**Vi-ria-ni** (v'v'yā'nē), René Ra-pa'ul' (rā'fā'ul'), 1863-1925. Fr. statesman.

**Vivien de Saint-Mar-tin** (v'v'yān dē sām'mār'tān), Louis, 1802-1897. Fr. geographer.

**Viz-e-tel'ly** (v'v'zē'tēl'y), Frank Horace, 1804-1938. Am. lexicographer.

**Vlad'i-mir** (vlād'f'mīr; Russ. vlādy'myr), 856?-1015. *The Great*. Ruler of Russia (980-1015).

**Vo-gler** (v'v'gēr), Ge-or-gē (gē'ōr'gē) Jo-seph (jō'zēf), 1749-1814. Abt (āpt) or Abt'le (āb'tē) *Vogler*. Ger. musician.

**Vol-ta** (v'v'ōl'tā), Wilbur Glenn, 1870-1942. Am. religious leader.

**Voldstead** (v'v'ōl'stēd), Andrew John, 1880-1947. Am. legislator.

**Vol-ta** (v'v'ōl'tā), Count A-lēs-san-dro (ā'lēs-sān'drō), 1745-1827. Ital. physicist.

**Vol-tair** (v'v'ōl'tār; v'v'ōl'tār; Fr. v'v'ōl'tār), 1694-1778. *Fran-cois' (frān'swā') Ma-ré'* (mār'ē') *A-rou-et'* (ā'rū'ē'). Fr. writer.

**Vo-zo-vo** (v'v'zō-vō; v'v'zō-nāf), Ni-ko-lai' (n'y'kō-lē'f) Ni-ko-lā'e-vich (n'y'kō-lā'ē-v'yich), 1899- . Russ. marshal.

**Vo-ro-silov** (v'v'rō-shl'ōv), Kl'i'ment' (kl'y'myēt) E-fr'e-mo-vich (ē-frē'mō-v'yich), 1891- . Russ. marshal.

**Voz-ne-sen'ski** (v'v'zō-nē'sēn'skē; Angl. v'v'zō-nē'sēn'skē), Ni-ko-lai' (n'y'kō-lē'f) A-lē-k-sē-vich (ā-lē'k-sē-v'yich), 1904- . Russ. econ. & polit.

**Vy-shin'sky** (v'v'yāsh'ēskē; Angl. v'v'ya-nū'arē-v'yich (v'v'yān'v'y'v'yō-āryē-v'yich), 1893- . Russ. lawyer & statesman.

## W

**Wais, van der** (vān dēr vāls'), Jo-han'nes (jō'hān'ēs) Dī'de-rik' (dē'dē-rik'), 1837-1923. Du. physicist.

**Wace** (Angl. wās, wās; mod. Fr. wās), 12th cent. Anglo-Norman poet.

**Wag-nar** (v'v'g'nēr), (Wil-helm [v'v'hēlm]) Rīchard (rī'chārt; Angl. rīch'ērd), 1813-1883. Ger. poet & composer.

— von Jau'rogg (fōn jōu'rōg), Ju-li-us (jū'lyūs) (jō'sh'ā-dō), 1857-1940. Austrian neurologist & psychiatrist.

**Wain-wright** (wān'rīt), Jonathan May'hew (mā'hū), 1883- . Am. gen.

— Richard, father, 1817-1862, and son, 1849-1926. Am. naval officers.

**Wal-de-mar** (wōl'dē-mār; Dan. Vāldē-mār (vāldē'mār), Name of 4 kings of Denmark; esp. I (*the Great*), 1131-1182 (reigned 1157-82).

**Wal-der-see, von** (fōn vāldēr-zē), Count Alfred, 1832-1904. Ger. field marshal.

**Wal-do** (wōl'dō; wōl'-) or **Val'do** (vāldō; Fr. vāldō'), Peter, fl. 1173-1179. Fr. heretic.

**Wald-teu'fel** (vāltē'tō'fēl), F'mile' (f'mē'lē'), 1837-1915. Fr. composer.

**Wal-ter** (wōk'tēr), Francis Am'a-sa (ām'ā-sā), 1840-1897. Am. econ.

— William, 1824-1890. Am. filibuster in Lower California and in Nicaragua.

**Wal-lace** (wōl'is), Alfred Rus-sel' (rūs'lē'), 1823-1913. Eng. naturalist.

— Henry A'gard (ē'gār), 1888- . Am. agriculturist, editor, & polit.

— Lewis, 1827-1905. *Lew* (lū; lōō). Am. lawyer, gen., & nov.

— Sir William, 1272?-1305. Scot. patriot.

**Wal-lach** (vāll'āx), Ot'to (ōt'ō), 1947-1931. Ger. chem.

**Wal-len-stein, von** (fōn wōl'n-zēn; Ger. vāll'n-zēn), Al'brecht (ālb'rēkt) Euse-bius (ē-ūzē'bē-ūs) Wen-zel (vēn'tsēl), 1588-1634. Duke of Fried'land (frē'dlānt) and Meck-len-burg (mēk'lēn-bōrg; mēk'lēn-). Prince of Sa-gan (zā'gān). Austrian gen.

**Wal-ter** (wōl'tēr), Edmund, 1600-1687. Eng. poet.

**Wal-pole** (wōl'pōl; wōl'-), Horace or Horation, 1717-1797. 4th Earl of Or'ford (ōr'fōrd). Eng. author.

— Sir Hugh Seymour, 1884-1941. Eng. nov.

— Sir Robert, 1676-1745. 1st Earl of Or'ford. *Father of Horace*. Eng. statesman.

**Wal-ter** (vālt'ēr), Bru'no (brō'nō), 1870- . Orig. *Schle-ing-er* (shlē'zēng-ēr). Ger. horn conductor.

— (wōl'tēr), Eugene, 1874-1941. Am. dram.

— (wōl'tēr), John, 1739-1812. Eng. journalist; founder of *The (Lon-don) Times*.

**Wal-ther von der Vo'gel-wel-de** (vālt'ēr fōn dēr vō'gēl-vē'dē), 1170?-1230. Ger. minnesinger.

**Wal-ton** (wōl'tōn; -tōn), I'zaak (y'zāk; y'zēk), 1593-1683. Eng. writer.

**Wan'a-mak'er** (wōn'ā-māk'ēr), John, 1838-1922. Am. merchant.

**Wang Ching-wei** (wāng'chēng-wēi), 1894-1944. Chin. polit.

**War-beck** (wōr'bēk), Per-kin (pōr'kēn), 1474-1499. Walloon im-por-tor; pretender to the Eng. throne.

**War-burg** (Ger. vār'bōrg; Eng. wōr'bōrg), Ot'to (ōt'ō) Hein'rich (hēn'rīk), 1883- . Ger. physiol.

**Ward** (wōrd), Sir Adolphus William, 1837-1924. Eng. hist.

— Ar'te-mas (ār'tē-mās), 1727-1800. Am. Revolutionary gen.

— Artemus (pseud.). See Charles Farrar BROWNIE.

— Sir Joseph George, 1856-1930. N. Z. statesman.

— Mary Augusta, 1851-1920. Mrs. *Humphry Ward*; nee *Ar'nold* (ār'nōl). Eng. nov.

**War'ner** (wōr'nēr), Charles Dudley, 1820-1900. Am. editor & essayist.

— Susan Bo'gert (bō'gēr), 1810-1885. Pseud. *Elizabeth Wal-th-er-ell* (wēth'ēr-ēl). Am. nov.

**War-ren** (wōr'ēn; -nē), Earl, 1891- . Am. lawyer & polit.

— Gou-ver-neur' (gōv'ēr-nēr; gōv'ēr-nēr) Kem'ble (kēm'bēl), 1830-1882. Am. gen.

— Joseph, 1741-1775. Am. physician & gen.

— Robert Penn, 1905- . Am. author & educ.

— Whitney, 1864-1943. Am. architect.

**War-ton** (wōr'tōn), Thomas, 1728-1790. Eng. literary hist. & critic; poet laureate (1785-90).

**War-wick** (wōr'k), Earl of, 1428-1471. *Richard Nev'ille* (nēv'ēl; -lē). *The King-mak'er* (kēng'māk'ēr). Eng. soldier & statesman.

**Wash'ing-ton** (wōsh'ing-tōn), Book'er (bōōk'ēr) Tal'ia-ferro (tāl'yē'rō), 1856-1915. Am. educ.

— George, 1732-1799. Am. gen.; 1st pres. of the U. S. (1789-97).

**Was-ser-mann** (vās'ēr-mān), Ja'kob (yā'kōp), 1873-1934. Ger. nov.

**Was-ser-mann, von** (fōn vās'ēr-mān), Au-gust (ōn'gōst), 1866-1925. Ger. bacteriol.

**Wat-son** (wōt'sōn), John, 1850-1907. Pseud. *Jan Mac-lar-en* (māk-lār'ēn). Scot. clergyman & author.

— John Broe'dus (brō'dūs), 1878- . Am. psychol.

— Sir William, 1858-1935. Eng. poet.

**Watt** (wōt), James, 1736-1819. Scot. inventor.

— Sir Robert Alexander Watson, 1892- . Scot. physicist.

**Wat-teau'** (vā'tō; Angl. wō'tō'), Jean An'toine' (ān'twān'), 1684-1721. Fr. painter.

**Wat-ter-son** (wōt'ēr-sōn), Henry, 1840-1921. Am. journalist & polit.

**Watts** (wōts), George Frederic, 1817-1904. Eng. painter & sculptor.

— Isaac, 1774-1748. Eng. theol. & hymn writ.

**Watts-Dun-ton** (wōts'dūn'tōn; -tōn), Walter Theodore, 1832-1914. Eng. critic & poet.

**Waugh** (wō), Evelyn Arthur St. John (ānt jōn; esp. Brit., ān'jōn), 1903- . Eng. writer.

— Frederick Judd, 1861-1940. Am. painter.

**Wa-voli** (wā'vōl), Archibald Percival, 1st Earl, 1883-1950. Brit. field marshal; viceroy of India (1943-47).

**Wayne** (wān), Anthony, 1745-1796. *Mad Anthony*. Am. Revolution-ary gen.

**Webb** (wēb), Beatrice, 1858-1943. Nece *Pal'ter* (pō'tēr). *Wife of S. J.* Eng. econ. & socialist.

— Sidney James, 1850-1947. 1st Baron *Pass'field* (pās'fēld). Eng. econ. & socialist.

- Weber** (vê'bêr), Ernst (êrnt) Hein'rich (hî'n'rix), 1795-1878. Ger. physicist.  
 —, von (fôn), Baron Karl Ma'ri'a (mâ'rî'â) Frie'drich (frî'drîx) Ernst, 1796-1826. Ger. composer & conductor.  
 —, Wil'helm (vî'l'hîlm) E'du'ard (ê'dô'ârt), 1804-1891. Bro. of E. H. Ger. physicist.
- Weberster** (vêb'stêr), Daniel, 1782-1852. Am. statesman & orator.  
 —, John, 1580?-1625. Eng. dram.  
 —, Noah, 1758-1843. Am. lexicographer.
- Weber-kind** (vê'dê-kînt), Frank (frîngk), 1864-1918. Ger. poet & dram.
- Wedge-wood** (wêj'wôdd), Josiah, 1730-1795. Eng. potter.
- Weems** (wêms), Mason Locke, 1759-1825. Parson Weems. Am. clergyman & biographer.
- Weir** (wêr), Robert Walter, 1803-1889, and his 2 sons, John Fer'gu-son (fûr'gû'sn), 1841-1926, and Julian Alden, 1852-1919. Am. painters.
- Weismann** (vîs'mân), Au'gust (ou'gôst), 1834-1914. Ger. biologist.
- Wei Tao-Ming** (wâ'tôu'mîng'), 1899- . Chin. lawyer & diplomat.
- Weizmann** (vîs'mân), Cha'im (kî'yîm), 1874- . Israeli (Russ.-born) chem.; 1st pres. of Israel (1948- ).
- Welch** (wêch; wêsh), William Henry, 1850-1934. Am. pathologist.
- Welles** (wêlz), (George) Or'son (ôr's'n), 1915- . Am. actor & producer.  
 —, Gideon, 1802-1878. Am. polit. & writer.  
 —, Sumner, 1802- . Am. diplomat.
- Welllesley** (wêlz'li), Richard Col'ley (kôl'y), 1760-1842. 1st Marquis Wellesley. Brit. statesman; gov. gen. of India (1797-1805).
- Wellington** (wêl'îng-tîn), 1st Duke of, 1769-1852. Arthur Wellesley. The Iron Duke. Brit. gen. & statesman.
- Wells** (wêlz), Carolyn, d. 1942. Am. writer.  
 —, Herbert George, 1860-1940. Eng. nov., hist., & sociol.
- Wemyss** (wêms), Sir Henry Col'ville (kôl'vîl; kôl'v) Barclay, 1891- . Brit. gen.
- Wen'ceslaus** (wên'sê's-lôs), Ger. Wen'zel (vên'tsêl), 1361-1419. King of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1378-1400), & (Wenceslaus IV) king of Bohemia (1378-1419).
- Wendell** (wên'd'l), Bar'rett (bâr'rê; -t), 1855-1921. Am. scholar.
- Wentworth** (wên'twôrth; -wêrth), William Charles, 1793-1872. Australian statesman.
- Werfel** (vêr'fêl), Franz (frînts), 1890-1945. Ger. author.
- Wermer** (vêr'nêr), Al'fred (âl'frât), 1860-1919. Swiss chem.
- Werren-rath** (wêr'n-râth), Rei'nald (rî'n'ld), 1883- . Am. baritone.
- Wesley** (wêz'li; wêz'-), Charles, 1707-1788. Bro. of John. Eng. Methodist preacher & hymn writer.  
 —, John, 1703-1791. Eng. theol., evangelist, & founder of Methodism.
- West** (wêst), Benjamin, 1738-1820. Am. painter in Eng.  
 —, Rebecca, 1802- . Pseud. of Cic'ily (sîs'tîl) Isabel Fair'feld (îr'fêld). Eng. critic & nov.
- Westcott** (wêst'kôtt), Edward Noyes, 1840-1898. Am. banker & nov.
- Wes'ter-marck** (vê's'têr-mârk; Angl. wê's'têr-mârk), Edward Alexander, 1802-1939. Finnish philos. & anthropologist.
- Wes'ting-house** (wê's'tîng-hûs), George, 1840-1914. Am. inventor.
- Weyland** (vâ'gân'), Max'ime' (mâk'sîm'), 1807- . Fr. gen.
- Weyman** (wâ'mân), Stanley John, 1855-1928. Eng. nov.
- Whar'ron** (hwôr't'n), Edith Newbold (nû'bôld), 1862-1937. See Jones (jônz). Am. nov.
- Whateley** (hwât'li), Richard, 1877-1893. Eng. theol. & logician.
- Wheat'stone** (hwê't'stôn; Brit. usu. -stôn), Sir Charles, 1802-1875. Eng. physicist & inventor.
- Whewell** (hwê'wêl), Joseph, 1836-1906. Am. Confed. gen.
- Whew'lock** (hwê'lôk), Eleazar, 1711-1779. Am. clergyman & educ.
- Whew'ell** (hwê'wêl), William, 1794-1866. Eng. philos. & math.
- Whipple** (hwîp'pl), George Hoyt, 1878- . Am. pathologist.
- Whit'ell** (hwî'têl'), James Abbott Mc'Neill' (mâk-nêl'), 1834-1903. Am. painter & etcher.
- White** (hwî't), Andrew Dick'son (dik's'n), 1832 1918. Am. educ. & diplomat.  
 —, Edward Douglass, 1845-1921. Am. jurist.  
 —, Gilbert, 1720-1793. Eng. clerkman & naturalist.  
 —, Stan'ford (stân'fêrd), 1853-1906. Am. architect.  
 —, Stewart Edward, 1873-1946. Am. nov.  
 —, William Allen, 1868-1944. Am. journalist & writer.
- White'head** (hwî't'hêd), George, 1714-1770. Eng. Methodist revivalist.
- White-head** (hwî't'hêd), Alfred North, 1861-1947. Eng. math. & philos.  
 —, William, 1715-1785. Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1757-1785).
- Whit'man** (hwî't'mân), Marcus, 1802-1847. Am. missionary & pioneer in the Oregon region.  
 —, Walt (wôlt), 1819-1932. Orig. Walter. Am. poet.
- Whit'ney** (hwî't'nî), Eli, 1765-1825. Am. inventor.
- Whit'ney** (hwî't'nî), 1819-1866. Am. scientist.  
 —, William Dwight, 1827-1894. Bro. of J. D. Am. philologist.
- Whit'tier** (hwî't'î-êr), John Green'leaf (grên'fêl), 1807-1892. The Quaker Poet. Am. poet.
- Wick'ard** (wîk'êrd), Claude Raymond, 1893- . Am. administrator.
- Wick'off** or **Wick'offs**. See WYCLIFFE.
- Wid'or** (vê'dôr), Charles Mar'cie (mâ'rî'), 1845-1937. Fr. organist & composer.
- Wid'u-kind**. See WITTENKIND.
- Wieland** (vê'lânt), Chri'stoph (krîs'tôf) Mar'tin (mâ'r'tîn), 1733-1813. The German Voltaire. Ger. author.  
 —, Hein'rich (hî'n'rix), 1877- . Ger. chem.
- Wien** (vên), Wil'helm (vî'l'hîlm), 1864-1923. Ger. physicist.
- Wiggin** (wîg'în), Kate Douglas, 1856-1923. See Smith (smîth). Am. writer & educ.
- Wiggins** (wîg'înz), Carleton, 1848-1932, and his son Guy Carleton, 1883- . Am. painters.
- Wig'ner** (wîg'nêr), Eugene Paul, 1902- . Am. (Hung.-born) physicist.
- Wil'ber-force** (wîl'bêr-fôrs), William, 1750-1833. Eng. philanthropist & abolitionist.
- Wilbur** (wîl'bêr), Ray Lyman, 1875-1949. Am. educ. & administrator.
- Wilde** (wîld), Oscar Fin'gal (fîng'gâl) O'Fla'her-tie (ô-flâ'hêr-tî; ô-flâ'tî; ô-flâ'tî) Wills (wîlz), 1856-1900. Irish author.
- Wil'der** (wîl'dêr), Thörn'ton (thôrn't'n; -tân) Nîv'en (nîv'ân), 1897- . Am. author.
- Wil'ley** (wî'lî), Harvey Washington, 1844-1930. Am. chem. & food analyst.
- Wil'hel-mî'na** (wîl'hêl-mî'nâ; wîl'z-mê'nâ; Du. vî'l'hêl-mê'nâ), 1880- . Queen of the Netherlands (1890-1948).
- Wilkes** (wîlks), Charles, 1799-1877. Am. naval officer & explorer.  
 —, John, 1727-1797. Eng. polit. reformer.
- Wil'kins** (wîl'kînz), Sir George Hubert, 1888- . Australian polar explorer.  
 —, Mary Eleanor. See Mary E. FREEMAN.
- Wil'kin-son** (wîl'kîn-s'n), Ellen Cicely, 1891-1947. Eng. feminist & polit.  
 —, James, 1757-1825. Am. gen. & adventurer.
- Wil'lard** (wîl'êrd), Emma, 1787-1870. See Hart (hârt). Am. educ.
- Wilkes** (wîlks), Frances Elizabeth Caroline, 1839-1898. Am. educ. & reformer.
- Will'cocks** (wîl'kôks), Sir William, 1852-1932. Brit. engineer.
- Will'iam** (wîl'yâm), Name of 4 kings of Eng.: I (the Conqueror), 1027-1087 (reigned 1066-87); II (Ru'sus (rôo'fîs)), 1066?-1100 (reigned 1087-1100); III, 1050-1702 (reigned 1089-1702; see MARY); IV, 1705-1837 (reigned 1830-37).  
 —I, 1533-1584. The Silent. Prince of Orange & founder of the Du. Republic.  
 —I, 1797-1888. King of Prussia (1861-88) & emp. of Germany (1871-88).  
 —II, 1850-1941. Emp. of Germany & king of Prussia (1888-1918).  
 —1842- . Fried'rich Wil'helm Vic'tor Au'gust Ernst (frî'drîx vî'l'hîlm vîk'tôr ou'gôst êrnt). Crown prince of Germany (1888-1918).  
 —of Malmes'bury (mâlmz'bêr-y; -brî), between 1090 and 1096?-1143. Eng. hist.
- Will'iams** (wîl'yâmz), Roger, 1603?-1683. Eng.-born clergyman; founder of Rhode Island colony.
- Will'is** (wîl'îs), Sir Algernon Us'borne (ûz'bôrn), 1880- . Brit. admiral.  
 —Nathaniel Par'ker (pâr'kêr), 1806-1867. Am. editor & writer.
- Will'kio** (wîl'kî), Wendell Lewis, 1892-1944. Am. lawyer, businessman, & polit.
- Will'stât'ter** (vîl'shtî'têr), Ri'chard (rîk'hîrt), 1872-1942. Ger. chem.
- Will'son** (wîl's'n), Charles Thomson Kees (rêz), 1809- . Scot. physicist.  
 —, Sir Henry Hughes, 1894-1922. Brit. field marshal.  
 —, Henry Maitland, 1st Baron, 1881- . Brit. field marshal.  
 —, John, 1785-1854. Pseud. Christopher North (nôrth). Scot. author.  
 —(Thomas) Wood'row (wôd'rô), 1856-1924. 28th pres. of the U.S. (1913-21).
- Winck'el-mann** (vîng'kêl-mân), Jo'hann' (yô'hân', yô'hân) Jo'a-chim (yô'hân'kîm; yô'hî'kîm), 1747-1768. Ger. archaeologist & art hist.
- Win'daus** (vînd'aus), A'dolf (â'dôlf), 1876- . Ger. chem.
- Win'disch-Graetz**, zu (tso vînd'îsh-grâts'), Prince Alfred Can'dîs (kân'dê-dôgs) Fer'dinand (fêr'dê-nânt), 1787-1862. Austrian field marshal.
- Wind'sor**, Duke of. See EDWARD VIII.
- Win'gate** (wîn'gêlt; -gât), Sir Francis Reginald, 1861- . Brit. gen.  
 —, Orde (ôrd) Charles, 1903-1944. Brit. gen.
- Win'kel-rîed, von** (fôn vîng'kêl-rî), Ar'nold (âr'nôlt), 14th cent. Swiss patriot.
- Wins'low** (wînz'lô), Edward, 1595-1655. Gov. of Plymouth colony (1633, 1636, 1644).
- Win'sor** (wîn'sê), Justin, 1831-1897. Am. librarian & hist.
- Win'thop** (wîn'thrîp), John, 1588-1640. 1st gov. of Massachusetts Bay colony.  
 —, John, 1606-1676. Son of pres. Gov. of Connecticut colony.  
 —, John, 1638-1707. Son of pres. Gov. of Connecticut colony.
- Wir'ton**, Ar'tu-rî. See Arturi VIRTANEN.
- Wise** (wîz), Stephen Samuel, 1874-1949. Am. (Hung.-born) rabbi.
- Wise'man** (wîz'mân), Nicholas Patrick Stephen, 1802-1865. Eng. cardinal & author.
- Wiss'ler** (wîs'lêr), Clark, 1870-1947. Am. anthropologist.
- Wis'ter** (wîs'têr), Owen, 1860-1938. Am. nov.
- With'er** (wîth'êr) or **With'ers** (-êrz), George, 1588-1667. Eng. poet & pamphleteer.
- Wit'tos** (vê'tôs), Win-cen'ty (vên'tsên'tî), 1874-1945. Pol. statesman.
- Wit'te** (vyê'tîtyê), Count Ser-gei' (syf-râ'gî) Yul'ie-vich (yôl'yê-vîch), 1849-1915. Russ. statesman.
- Wit'te-kind** (vî'tê-kînt) or **Wî'du-kind** (vê'dô-kînt), d. ab. 807. Saxon warrior.
- Wode-house** (wôdd'hous), Pel'ham (pêl'âm) Grenville, 1881- . Eng. nov.
- Wof'fing-ton** (wôf'îng-tûn), Margaret, 1714?-1760. Peg. Irish-born actress.
- Wol'cott** (wôl'kôtt), Oliver, 1720-1707. Son of Roger. Gov. of Connecticut (1796-97).  
 —, Oliver, 1760-1833. Son of pres. Gov. of Connecticut (1817-27).  
 —, Roger, 1670-1767. Gov. of Connecticut (1751-58).
- Wolf** (vôlf), Frie'drich (frî'drîx) Au'gust (ou'gôst), 1759-1824. Ger. philologist.
- Wolfe** (wôlf), Charles, 1791-1823. Irish poet.  
 —, James, 1727-1759. Brit. gen.  
 —, Thomas Clayton, 1900-1938. Am. nov.
- Wolff** (vôlf), Kas'par (kâs'pâr) Frie'drich (frî'drîx), 1733-1794. Ger. anatomist.  
 —or **Wolf, von** (fôn vôlf'), Baron Chri'sti-an (krîs'tî-ân), 1679-1754. Ger. philos. & math.

- Wolfram** von **Eichenbach** (vôl'frâm fôn êsh'ên-bâk), 1170?-1220. Ger. poet.
- Wolfe** (wôl'fâ-tûn), William Hyde, 1766-1828. Eng. chem. & physicist.
- Wolfe** (wôl'fâ), Garret (gâr'nê; -nî) Joseph, 1st Viscount, 1833-1913. Brit. field marshal.
- Wolsey** (wôl'sî), Thomas, 1473?-1530. Eng. cardinal & statesman.
- Wood** (wôd), Grant, 1802-1942. Am. painter.
- , Leonard, 1860-1927. Am. physician, gen., & colonial administrator.
- Woolf** (wôlf), Virginia, 1882-1941. See **Stephen** (stê'ven). Eng. author.
- Woolcott** (wôl'kût), Alexander, 1887-1943. Am. journalist & writer.
- Woolley** (wôl'î), Sir Charles Leonard, 1890- . Eng. archaeologist.
- Wootton** (wôl'tûn; -tûn), 1st Baron, 1863- . **Frederick James Marquis** (mâr'kwîs). Eng. businessman & administrator.
- Woolworth** (wôl'wûrth; -wêrth), Frank Winfield (wîn'fîld), 1852-1919. Am. merchant.
- Worcester** (wôr'stêr), Dean Co'nant (kô'nânt), 1806-1924. Am. administrator in the Philippines.
- , Joseph Emerson, 1784-1865. Am. lexicographer.
- Wordsworth** (wûr'dz'wûrth; -wêrth), William, 1770-1850. Eng. poet; poet laureate (1843-60).
- Wotton** (wôt'tûn), Sir Henry, 1508-1639. Eng. diplomat & poet.
- Wran-gel** (vrân'gêl), Baron Pêtr (pyô'têr) Ni-ko-la'e-vich (nyl'kô-lâ'yê'vytch), 1878-1928. Russ. gen.
- Wren** (rên), Sir Christopher, 1632-1723. Eng. architect.
- Wright** (rit), Frank Lloyd, 1869- . Am. architect.
- , Harold Bell, 1872-1944. Am. nov.
- , Joseph, 1855-1930. Eng. philologist.
- , Louis Book'er (bôk'êr), 1899- . Am. educ. & librarian.
- , Orville (ôr'vîl), 1871-1948, and his bro. Wilbur, 1867-1912. Am. pioneers in aviation.
- , Willard Huntington, 1888-1939. Pseud. **S. S. Van Dine** (vân'dîn). Am. writer.
- , William Al'dis (ôl'dîs), 1830?-1914. Eng. scholar.
- Wrong** (rông), Humphrey Hume, 1894- . Canadian diplomat.
- Wundt** (vûnt), Wilhelm (vîl'hêlm), 1832-1920. Ger. physiol. & psychol.
- Wyatt** or **Wyat** (wî'yât), Sir Thomas, 1503?-1542. Eng. poet & diplomat.
- Wyche** (wîch'êr-îl), William, 1640?-1716. Eng. dram.
- Wycliffe** or **Wiclif** (wîk'lîf), John, 1320?-1384. Eng. religious reformer & Bible trans.
- Wyld** (wîld), Henry Cecil Kennedy, 1870-1945. Eng. philologist & lexicographer.
- Wythe** (wî'î), Elinor Morton, 1885-1928. Mrs. **William Rose Benet**; nee **Hout** (hoit). Am. poet & nov.
- Wyndham** (wînd'hâm), Sir Charles, 1837-1919. **Charles Cul'ver-well** (kûl'vêr-wêl; -wêl). Eng. actor-manager.
- , George, 1803-1913. Eng. polit. & writer.
- Xan-thip'pe** (zân-tîp'pê; -thîp't) or **Xan-tîp'pe** (-tîp'pê), 5th cent. B.C. *Wife of Socrates.*
- Xavier** (zâ'vî-êr; zâ'v'êr), Saint Francis, 1506-1552. **Francis'cu** (frân-thê's'kô) **Jav'ier** (hâ'vî-êr). *Apostle of the Indies.* Span. Jesuit missionary.
- Xenocritus** (zê-nôk'rî-têz), 396-314 B.C. Greek philos.
- Xenophanes** (zê-nôf'ân-êz), 6th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- Xenophon** (zê-nôf'ân), 434?-355 B.C. Greek hist., essayist, & soldier.
- Xerxes I** (zêrk'sêz), 519?-465 B.C. *The Great.* King of Persia (480-465).
- Yale** (yâl), Elihu, 1649-1721. Eng. merchant in Am.
- Yama-da** (yâ-mâ-dâ), O-tsu-zo (ô-tsô-zô), 1881- . Jap. gen.
- Yama-gata** (yâ-mâ-gâ-tâ), Prince A-ri-to-mo (â-rê-tô-mô), 1838-1922. Jap. gen. & statesman.
- Yama-moto** (yâ-mâ-mô-tô), I-so-ro-ku (ê-sô-rô-kô), 1884-1943. Jap. admiral.
- Yama-shi-ta** (yâ-mâ-shê-tâ), To-mo-yu-ki (tô-mô-yô-kê), 1885-1940. Jap. gen.
- Yasu-da** (yâ-sô-dâ), Ta-ko-o (tâ-kô-ô), 1889- . Jap. gen.
- Yeats** (yâts), William Butler, 1865-1939. Irish poet & dram.
- Yen** (yên), W. W., 1877-1950. Orig. **Yen Hui-ch'ing** (yên hwâ'ch'ing). Chin. statesman.
- Yen Hui-shan** (yên shê'ahshân), 1882- . Chin. gen.
- Yeremias** (yêr'yê-myên'kî; *Ukrainian* yî-ryâ'myên-kî), Andrei' (ân-dryâ'î) I-va-no-vich (î-vâ-nû-vytch), 1892- . Russ. gen.
- Yerkes** (yûr'kês; -kêz), Charles Ty'son (tî'p'sûn), 1837-1905. Am. financier.
- Yonai** (yô-nî), Mi-tsu-masa (mê-tsô-mâ-sâ), 1880-1948. Jap. admiral & statesman.
- York** (yôrk), Alvin Cul'lum (kûl'yûm), 1887- . Am. soldier.
- Yoshida** (yô-shê-dâ), Zen-go (zên-gô), 1888- . Jap. admiral.
- Yoshi-hi-to** (yô-shê-hê-tô), 1879-1926. Emp. of Japan (1912-26).
- Young** (yûng), Brigham (brî'gâm), 1801-1877. Am. Mormon leader.
- , Edward, 1883-1965. Eng. poet.
- , Francis Brett, 1894- . Eng. nov.
- , Owen D., 1874- . Am. lawyer.
- Young's** (yûng's) **band** (yûng'hân'd), Sir Francis Edward, 1803-1942. Brit. explorer & author.
- Yp'si-lan'ti** (îp'sî-lân'tî) or **Hyp'so-lan'tes** (îp'sê-lân'têz), Alexander, 1792-1828, and his bro. Demetrius, 1793-1832. Greek revolutionists.
- Yüan Shih-k'ai** (yü-ân' shîr'kî'), 1859-1916. Chin. statesman; pres. of China (1913-16).
- Yu-de-mich** (yû-dê'mîch), Ni-ko-lai' (nyl'kô-lî') Ni-ko-la'e-vich (nyl'kô-lâ'yê-vytch), 1862-1933. Russ. gen.
- Zagh-lul' Pa'sha** (zâg-lôl' pâ'shâ), Saad (sâd), 1860?-1927. Egyptian lawyer & statesman.
- Za-ha-rouf** (zâ-hâ'rûf; *Angl.* zâ-hî'rûf), Sir Bas'il (bâs'îl), 1850-1936. Brit. (Russ.-born) banker & armament contractor.
- Za'mes** or **Za'mis** (zâ-mêz), A-le-xan-dros (â-lê'ksân-thrôz), 1856-1930. Greek statesman.
- Zaleski** (zâ-lê'skî), August (au'gûst), 1883- . Pol. statesman.
- Za-mo-ra y Tor'es** (thâ-mô'rîk ê tô'rêz), Ni-cê-to (nê-thê'tô) A-l-câ-lê' (â-l'kâ-lê'), 1877-1949. Span. polit.; pres. of Spain (1931-36).
- Zan-gwill** (zâng'wîl; zâng'wîl), Israel, 1864-1926. Eng. dram. & nov.
- Zar'a-thus'tra**. See **Zoroaster**.
- Zee'man** (zê'mân), Pie'ter (pî'têr), 1805-1943. Du. physicist.
- Zeltz'er** (zêltz'êr), Kurt (kûrt), 1895- . Ger. gen.
- Zelinski** (zêl'înskî; *Angl.* zê-lîns'kî), Ni-ko-lai' (nyl'kô-lî') Di-mî-tri-e-vich (dî'yî-mî'trî'yê-vytch), 1861- . Russ. chem.
- Ze'no** (zê-nô), 4th-3d cent. B.C. Greek philos.; founder of Stoic school.
- of **E-le-a** (ê-lê-dâ), 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- Zeno-bi-a** (zê-nô-bî-dâ), d. after 272. Queen of Palmyra (267-272).
- Zeppe-lin, von** (fôn zêp'pê-lîn; zêp'pê-lîn; *Angl.* zêp'pê-lîn), Count Fer'di-nand (êr'dê-nânt), 1838-1917. Ger. gen. & aeronaut.
- Zeux'is** (zêk'sîs), 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter.
- Zhdan'ov** (zhâdn'ôf), An-drei' (ân-dryâ'î) A-le-ksan'dro-vich (â-lê'ksân'drô-vytch), 1880-1948. Russ. polit. & gen.
- Zhu'kov** (zhô'kôf), Ge-or'gi (gê-ôr'gî) Kon-stan-tî-no-vich (kôn-stân-tînyê-nû-vytch), 1904- . Russ. marshal.
- Zim-ba-list** (*Angl.* zîm'bô-lîst; *Russ.* zîym-bûl'yêst'), El'frem (*Angl.* êl'rêm; *Russ.* yîl'fryâm'), 1899- . Russ.-born violinist.
- Zimmer-man** (zîm'êr-mân), Al'fred (âlf'rîd) F. M., 1850-1940. Ger. diplomat.
- Zimmer-mann** (zîm'êr-mân), Ar'thur (âr'tô'r), 1894- . Ger. statesman.
- Zim-mern** (zîm'êrn), Sir Alfred, 1879- . Eng. polit. scientist.
- Zinov'ev** (zîl'nov'yêf), Gri-go'ri (grî-gô'rîy) Ev-se'e-vich (yîl'yê'yê'vytch), 1883-1936. (Orig. **Hirach A'p'fel-baum** (hîrâsh âp'fêl-bôum). Russ. Communist.
- Zins'ser** (zîn'sêr), Hans (hâns), 1878-1940. Am. bacteriol.
- Zin'zen-dorf, von** (fôn zînz'ên-dôrf), Count Ni'ko-la'us (nê'kô-lô's; nê'kô-lô's) Lud'wig (lôd'vîk; lôd'-), 1700-1700. Ger. leader of the Bohemian Brethren.
- Zis'ka** (zhîsh'kâ; *Ger.* Zîs'ka (zîs'kî), Jan (yân); *Ger.* Jo-hann' (yô'hân'; yô'hân), 1300?-1424. Bohemian gen. & Hussite.
- Zog I** (zôg) or **Zog I** (zôg'wî), 1895- . *Scan'der-beg III* (skân'dêr-bêg). Orig. **Ah-mêd** (â-mêd') *Bey* (bêl) *Zogu*. King of the Albanians (1928-46).
- Zola** (zô-lâ; *Angl.* zô-lâ, zô-lî'), É'mile' (â'mîl'), 1840-1902. Fr. nov.
- Zorn** (zôrn), An'ders (ân'dêrs) Le'on-hard (lê-ô'nârd), 1860-1920. Sweid. painter, etcher, & sculptor.
- Zoro-as'tor** (zô-rô-âs'têr; zô'rô) or **Zar'a-thus'tra** (zâ'râ-thô's'trâ), 6th cent. B.C. Founder of ancient Pers. religion.
- Zor-ri'la y Mo-râl'** (thô-rê'lî-yâ ê mô-râl'), Jo-sê' (hò-sâ'), 1817-1863. Span. poet & dram.
- Zsig'mon-dy** (zhîg'môn-dê), Ri'chard (rîk'ârt), 1805-1929. Ger. chem.
- Zu-lo-a'ga** (thô-lô-â'gâ), Ig-na'cio (êg-nî'thyô), 1870-1945. Span. painter.
- Zweig** (tsvîk), Ar'nold (âr'nôlt), 1887- . Ger. author.
- , Ste'fan (shê'tân), 1881-1942. Brit. (Austrian-born) writer.
- Zwing'li** (tsvîng'lî), Hul'dreich (hûl'drîk) or Ul'rich (ôl'rîk), 1484-1531. Swiss Reformation leader.

# A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

## CONTAINING MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND NAMES OF PLACES

In this GAZETTEER, the intention has been to record the names of such places as are of greatest interest in history and literature, both ancient and modern. Mere size, however, has not been considered a sufficient reason for inserting the name of a place, nor have all the names of a class, as, for example, the divisions of a country, been included unless each possesses individual distinction. American names, naturally, occupy a relatively large amount of space, but the names of all places that are of importance in general geography and history, especially in World War II, have been included. All cities in the United States having a population at the 1940 census of more than 5000 are entered.

For foreign countries, places have been entered under their names in the present official native language except in a comparatively few instances where usage has established a conventional form, as *Naples*, *Cologne*, *Copen-*

*hagen* (instead of the Italian *Napoli*, German *Köln*, Danish *København*). In many cases the older Anglicized form appears along with the present official spelling and often is given a vocabulary entry as a cross reference.

In these entries are given the location of each place, the height of mountain peaks, the highest elevation of mountain ranges or groups, the length of rivers, the population of cities and of countries, the area in square miles, and the name of the nation having jurisdiction, where this information is of interest, and often some item that marks the place as of note. Derivative adjectives and nouns often follow entries, as *Aberdonian*, *adj.* & *n.*

The letters E, N, S, W in this style of type and without a following period show direction or position only, as N Ohio (northern Ohio). Country seats are indicated by the symbol ☉, capitals by \*. For abbreviations used, consult the lists of Abbreviations, page xxi and page 998.

**Aachen** (ä'kän); *Fr. Aix-la-Chapelle* (äks'lä-shä-pél'; *Fr. Äls-lä-shä-pél', Äs').* City, Rhine Province, Prussia, on Belgian border WSW of Cologne; pop. (1930) 165,710; capital of empire of Charlemagne and coronation city 813-1531 of Holy Roman Empire.

**Aalborg** (ä'lörög). Commercial seaport, N Denmark; pop. 60,880.

**Aalst** (äls) or **Alost** (ä'löt'). Commune, W cen. Belgium, NW of Brussels; pop. (1938 est.) 41,131; weaving and brewing.

**Aar** (ä'r) or **Aar** (är). River 175 m. long, cen. and N Switzerland; flows NW from Bernese Alps through Lakes of Brienz and Thun, past Bern, thence NE to Rhine.

**Aargau** (ä'r-gou'). Canton, N cen. Switzerland; 542 sq. m.; pop. 270,463; \* Aarau (pop. 12,900).

**Aarhus** (ör'höös'). Seaport city, E Jutland Penin., Denmark; pop. 107,393.

**Aba-dan** (ä'bä-dän'). *Angl. Äb-dän'.* Town on **Ahadan I.** on the Shatt-al-Arab, SW Iran; pop. ab. 40,000; large oil refineries.

**Abbeville** (ä'bä-vül'). 1. City, S Louisiana, SSW of Lafayette; pop. 6672. 2. City, W South Carolina, W of Greenwood; pop. 4030.

**Abbeville** (ä'bä-vül'). City, N France, on Somme river NW of Amiens; pop. 19,345.

**Abbotsford** (ä'bä-ts-förd'). Estate, Roxburgh co., SE Scotland, on Tweed river; residence 1824-32 of Sir Walter Scott.

**Abbeokuta** (ä'bä-shü'). *also A-beshir' (ä'bäsh'är).* Chief town of Wadai, Chad territory, N French Equatorial Africa, 400 m. NE of Fort-Lamy.

**Abela**. See **ÄVILA**.

**Abellinum**. See **AVELLINO**.

**Abema-ma** (ä'bä-mä'mä) or **Apa-ma-ma** (ä'pä-mä-mä). Island (atoll), cen. Gilbert Is., W Pacific Ocean, nearly on the equator; 12 m. long by 5 m. wide.

**Aben-kuta** (ä'bä-ü-kö-tä). Town, SW Nigeria, N of Lagos; pop. 45,793.

**Abber-dare** (ä'bä-r-där'). Town, Glamorganshire, S Wales, SW of Merthyr Tydfil; pop. 48,746; coal mines.

**Abber-deen** (ä'bä-r-dēn'). 1. City, NE Mississippi, N of Columbus; pop. 4746. 2. City, NE South Dakota; pop. 17,015; distributing center in agricultural district. 3. City and port of entry, W Washington, on Grays Harbor; pop. 18,840.

**Abber-deen** (ä'bä-r-dēn') [*see accented locally*]; ä'bä-r-dēn'. 1. or **Abber-deen-shire** (ä'bä-r-dēn'shir; -shēr). County, NE Scotland; 1071 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 327,800. 2. *anc. De-va-mä (dē-vä'mä).* Burgh, its ☉, on North Sea; pop. (1940 est.) 180,800; commercial and industrial center; Scottish royal residence 12th-14th cents.; college and university. — **Abber-deen-ian** (ä'bä-r-dēn'än), *adj.* & *n.*

**Abber-deen Proving Ground**. Federal reservation and testing ground for U. S. Army ordnance, shells, etc., NE Maryland; a tract of 35,000 acres along W side of upper Chesapeake Bay.

**Abber-ystrwyth** (ä'bä-r-ist'wüth; *Welsh ä'bä-r-ist'at'*). Municipal borough, seaport town, and watering place, ☉ of Cardiganshire, W Wales; pop. 9473; seat of Welsh National Library.

**Abeshir**. See **ÄBESHIR**.

**Abi-djan** (ä'bä-jän'; *Fr. Äb'ä-jän').* Town on lagoon, \* of Ivory Coast territory, French West Africa, in SE part; pop. 27,621.

**Abila**. See **Jebel MUSA**.

**Abilene** (ä'bä-lēn'). 1. City, E cen. Kansas, E of Salina; pop. 5671. 2. City, NW cen. Texas, 145 m. WSW of Fort Worth; pop. 26,012; Hardin-Simmons Univ.

**Abinger** (ä'bä-jēr). Village, Surrey, England, near Dorking, in 51° 12' N, 0° 24' W; pop. 1549; site of government meteorological station and of time clocks removed from Greenwich Observatory.

**Abing-ton** (ä'bä-ting-tün). Town, SE Massachusetts, near Brockton; pop. 5708.

**Ab-kha-zia** or **Ab-kha-zi-a** (ä'bä-khä'zhä-zä; -zhä; *Russ. Äb-khä'zyl-yä*), *officially Ab-kha-zian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic* (ä'bä-khä'zhän). Autonomous republic, NW Georgia, U.S.S.R., on Black Sea coast at W end of Caucasus Mts; 3358 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 293,147; \* Sukhumi; became Russian 1864; created an autonomous republic 1919.

**Abö**. See **TURKUU**.

**Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park** (Äng'kän). National park, cen. Kentucky, near Hodgenville; 110 acres; estab. 1916; log cabin and part of farm where Abraham Lincoln was born.

**Ab-bruzzi** or **Mo-li-se** (ä'bä-brüt'sä mō'lē-zä). Compartimento, cen. Italy, bet. Adriatic Sea and Apennines; 5955 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 1,677,146; contains five provinces.

**Abu-kir** or **Ab-on-kir** (ä'bä-kä-ür; ä'bä-on'kär). Village, N Egypt, 13 m. NNE of Alexandria, on **Abukir Bay**, bet. Rosetta mouth of Nile and Alexandria; bay was scene of Nelson's victory "Battle of the Nile" Aug. 1-2, 1798.

**Abus**. See **ILUZA**.

**Abu Simbel** (ä'bä-sim'bēl) or **Ip-sam-bul** (ä'p-säm-bēl'). Locality on left bank of Nile, Egypt, ab. 22° 25' N; rock temples of Ramses II (c. 1250 B.C.).

**Abu-yog** (ä'bä-yög). Municipality, E coast of Laysan, Phil. Is., S of Tacloban; pop. 39,111.

**Ab-yodos** (ä'bä-yöds). 1. Ancient town, Asia Minor, on the Hellespont. 2. Ancient town, Egypt, on left bank of Nile, ab. 100 m. below Thebes; one of the oldest cities of Egypt.

**Abyla**. 1. See **Jebel MUSA**. 2. See **ÄVILA**.

**Abys-sinia** (ä'bä-sin'ä; -sin'yä); *official name in English Äthi-ö-pi-a* (Äthi-ö-pi-ä). Kingdom, E Africa. See **ETIOPIA**. — **Äb-yu-sin'ian** (-sin'yän; -sin'yän), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ab-ca-dia** (ä'bä-dä; -dä; *Fr. Ä'ca-die* (ä'kä-dē)). Original name of Nova SCOTIA. — **A-ca-dian** (ä'bä-dän; -dän), *adj.* & *n.*

**Acadia National Park**. National park on Mount Desert I., coast of Maine; 38 sq. m.; estab. 1929; group of granite mountains.

**A-ca-pul-co**, *in full Acapulco de Juárez* (ä'kä-pöl'kö shä hwa'ra). Seaport town, W Mexico, on Pacific Ocean; pop. 9903.

**Ac-ar-na-ni-a** (ä'kä-rä-nä-ä; ä'kä-rä; -nän'yä). Mountainous country in W part of ancient Greece, on Ionian Sea.

**Accad**. See **AKKAD**.

**Ac-er-a** or **Äk-kra'** (ä'kä-rä; ä'kä-rä). Seaport town, SE Gold Coast Colony, Brit. West Africa. \* of Gold Coast and of Gold Coast Colony; pop. (1937 est.) 72,477.

**Ac-er-ing-ton** (ä'kä-ring-tün). Municipal borough, Lancashire, NW England, N of Manchester; pop. 42,991.

**A-chas-a** (ä'kä-ä) or **A-cha-la** (ä'kä-yä; ä'kä-lä). Ancient country, N part of the Peloponnesus, Greece; **Achaean League** of twelve cities

**A-chin'** (ä-cl-). . . . nesia, the center of a once powerful sultanate; under the Dutch a residency, pop. (1930) 1,003,062, \* Kuta Radja.

**Ack-la-Battleground National Monument** (ä'kä-yä). National monument, NE Mississippi, NW of Tupelo; 50 acres; estab. 1938; battle May 26, 1736 in which Chickasaws decisively defeated a French force.

**Ac-o-ma** (ä'kä-ömä). Indian pueblo, 60 m. W of Albuquerque, New Mexico; on rock mesa (**Accoma Rock**), 357 ft. high; visited by Coronado 1540.

**Ac-on-ca-gua** (ä'kä-ün-kä'gwä; -kä'gwä; *Sp. Ä'köng-kä'gwä*). Mountain 23,081 ft., W Argentina, near Chilean border; highest peak of Andes and of Western Hemisphere.



**Agave.** See **AGAVE**.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér; á'kér; á'kér); *anc.* *Ptolemaia* (tò'pò-má'ia). Seaport city on promontory N of Mt. Carmel, NW Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 10,686; ancient city of Phoenicia and Syria, important in the Crusades.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Territory, W Brazil; 57,153 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 81,326; \* Rio Branco; borders on E Peru and N Bolivia; a source of rubber.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Promontory, NW Epirus, ancient Greece; pop. SE point of Italy; now known as Cape Linguetta (which see). — *Agave* (á'kér; á'kér). (á'kér; á'kér). *adj.*

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). *Mod. Gr.* *Ág'k'í* (á'g'k'í). Most easterly of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice, Macedonia, NE Greece, ab. 36 m. long; extends SE into Aegean Sea; at its tip is Mount Athos (see **ATHOS**).

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Promontory and ancient town, NW Acarnania, Greece; scene of famous naval victory of Octavius over Antony and Cleopatra 31 B.C. by which he became emperor of Rome.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Municipal borough, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 68,210; part of Greater London.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). City, S cen. Oklahoma, 40 m. SSE of Shawnee; pop. 15,143.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Island, cen. Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is., SW Alaska; barren, but has several good harbors; American air base estab. in World War II.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Inland region, W Africa, ab. 50,000 sq. m. bet. Bight of Biafra and Lake Chad; now divided bet. the British and French.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Town, NW Massachusetts, NNE of Pittsfield; pop. 12,608.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). 1. Peak 5708 ft., N cen. New Hampshire; second highest of White Mts. 2. Peak 12,307 ft. in Cascade Range, Washington, S of Mt. Rainier.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Mountain 7365 ft., S cen. Ceylon; sacred as place of pilgrimage for Hindus, Buddhists, and Mohammedans.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). *or* *Seyhan* (sá'hán). City, S Turkey in Asia, near coast; pop. (1940) 80,990.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). *formerly* *A. da ba zar* (á'dá-bá-zár). Town, NW Turkey in Asia, on Sakarya river E of Istanbul; pop. 24,702.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). See **CAPE BON**.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Town, \* of Shoa and of Ethiopia, in cen. part; alt. nearly 10,000 ft.; pop. ab. 150,000.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). City, \* of South Australia, in SE part on Torrens river, 7 m. from its port, Port Adelaide, on Gulf of St. Vincent; pop. 31,390, with suburbs 312,629; University of Adelaide (founded 1874).

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Part of Antarctica bet. 60° and 67° S lat., 136° 20' and 142° 20' E long.; estimated area ab. 150,000 sq. m.; claimed by France 1938.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). 1. Settlement on coast of SW Arabia; 75 sq. m., including Perim I. 80 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 65,000; made crown colony 1937. 2. Seaport fortress, \* of colony and of Aden Protectorate, on Gulf of Aden; pop. (1931) 32,490; part of India 1839-1937.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Arm of Indian Ocean ab. 550 m. long, bet. S coast of Arabia and Brit. Somaliland, Africa; connects on W through Bab el Mandeb with the Red Sea.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). Hinterland of Aden seaport and strip 750 m. along S coast of Arabia, extending to border of Oman, including Hadramaut; ab. 112,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 600,000; \* Aden.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). See **ADRIANO**.

**Agave** (á'kér; á'kér). River ab. 220 m. long, NE Italy; rises in Rhaetian Alps, flows SE and S to Adriatic Sea bet. Venice and mouths of Po.

**Adigey Autonomous Region.** — *Adyghe Autonomous Region*

**Adirondack Mountains** (á'dí-rón'dák). Mountain group, NE New York; highest Mt. Marcy 5344 ft.; includes many lakes and is source of Hudson and Ausable rivers; state recreation and forest conservation area.

**Admiral-rail Island** (á'dí-mí-ráil-í). Island ab. 90 m. long by 20 m. wide, N Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska.

**Admiralty Islands** (á'dí-mí-ráil-í). Island group, W Pacific Ocean, N of New Guinea; comprises Manus, the only large island, Rumbout, and ab. 16 small islands; 800 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 13,712; \* Lorengau; forms part of Bismarck Archipelago; mandated to Australia 1920.

**Admiralty Range.** Mountains on coast, N part of Victoria Land, Antarctica.

**Adriano** (á'drí-áno) *or* **Adriano** (á'drí-áno). Commune, E Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna; pop. 24,515.

**Adriano** (á'drí-áno). Commune, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy; pop. 32,762; orig. on Adriatic Sea, now 13 m. inland; ancient Etruscan settlement.

**Adriano** (á'drí-áno). City, SE Michigan, SW of Detroit; pop. 14,230.

**Adrianople.** See **EDIRNE**.

**Adriatic Sea** (á'drí-áti-k; á'drí-áti) *or* **Gulf of Venice**; *anc.* *Adriatic* (á'drí-áti) *or* *Mauro Adriaticum* (má'ró á'drí-áti-kúm; á'drí-áti). Arm of Mediterranean Sea, E of Italy, 500 m. long. Yugoslavia and Albania are on its E shore.

**Adriatic** (á'drí-áti). *It.* *Adriatico* (á'drí-áti). Town, formerly \* of Tigris prov., N Ethiopia; scene of disastrous defeat of Italians March 1, 1896 by Emperor Menelik II.

**Adygey Autonomous Region** (á'dí-géy). Autonomous region, S Soviet Russia, Europe; 1805 sq. m.; pop. 241,773; \* Malkop; NE of Black Sea, entirely surrounded by Krasnodar Territory; a subdivision of the R.S.F.S.R.; oil fields.

**Adzhar** (á'dzár) *or* **Adzhar-Ia** (á'dzár-í-á); *officially* **Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**. Autonomous republic, SW Georgia, U.S.S.R., on Black Sea coast; 1080 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 169,946; \* Batumi; mountainous with dense forests; greater part annexed by Russia in middle of 19th cent. — *Adzhar-Ia* (á'dzár-í-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**Adz.** See **KUTAISS**.

**Aegadian Isles, Aegates.** See **EGADI ISLANDS**.

**Aegean Islands** (á'jé-an). Islands of the Aegean Sea including the Cyclades, Sporades, Dodecanese, etc.; seat of Aegean civilization of 2d millennium B.C.

**Aegean Sea.** Arm of Mediterranean Sea bet. Asia Minor and Greece, 400 m. long by 200 m. wide.

**Aegina** (á'jé-an). *Mod. Gr.* *Ái-gí-na* (á'í-gí-ná). Island 9 m. long in the Saronic Gulf, off SE coast of Greece; chief town Aegina; pop. 6530. — *Aegina* (á'jé-an) (á'jé-né'n), *adj.* & *n.*

**Aegina, Gulf of.** See **SARONIC GULF**.

**Aegios-pot'a-mi** (é'gí-ó-pót'-á-mí) *or* **Aegios-pot'a-mos** (-mós). Small river and town, ancient Thrace, in the Chersonese; mouth of river on the Dardanelles was scene of Spartan victory under Lysander over Athenian fleet 406 B.C.

**Aegina.** See **EGYPT**.

**Aelia Capitolina.** See **JERUSALEM**.

**Aemilia.** See **EMILIA**.

**Aenus.** See **INN**.

**Aeolian Insulae.** See **LIPARI ISLANDS**.

**Aeolia** (é'ó-lí-á) *or* **Aeolia** (é'ó-lí-á; é'ó-lí-á). Ancient country, NW Asia Minor; included island of Lesbos; settled by Aeolian Greeks from Thessaly. — *Aeolia* (é'ó-lí-án; é'ó-lí-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**Aetna.** See **ETNA**.

**Aeolia** (é'ó-lí-á; é'ó-lí-á). Ancient district, cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Patras and Locris, and E of Acarnania. — *Aeolia* (é'ó-lí-án; é'ó-lí-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**Afghan-i-stan** (á'f-gán'-í-stán). Country, a constitutional monarchy, W Asia; ab. 250,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 12,000,000; \* Kabul; lies bet. India, Baluchistan, and Iran; on N separated from U.S.S.R. by the Amu Darya; very mountainous in cen. and N sections; Khyber Pass on E border leads to India.

**Afri-ca** (á'f-rí-ká). Second largest continent on the globe, 4970 m. long, 4700 m. broad, ab. 11,530,000 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 161,386,000; coast line 10,100 m. long. — *Afri-can* (-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**Afyon Ka-ra-hi-sar** (á'f-yón' ká-rá-hí-sár). City, W cen. Turkey in Asia, NW of Konya; pop. 24,150.

**Agade.** See **AKKAD**.

**Agade** (á'gá-dé). City, \* of Air, Niger territory, Fr. W. Africa; on caravan route from Libya S to Nigeria.

**Agadir** (á'gá-dír; á'gá-). Seaport, SW Morocco, ab. 120 m. SW of Marrakech; pop. ab. 2000; scene of international crisis 1911, caused by visit of German gunboat *Panther*.

**Agaña** (á'gá-ní). Town, \* of Guam, Mariana Is., on W coast of island; pop. (1940) 10,004.

**Agon** (á'gón). City, SW France, on Garonne river SE of Bordeaux; pop. 27,162; capital of ancient region of *Agona* (á'gón) (á'gón).

**Agincourt** (á'gín-kórt). Village, N France, WNW of Arras; scene of victory of Henry V of England over French Oct. 25, 1415.

**Agri** (á'grí; á'grí). 1. Former province of British India; now W portion of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Indian Union; 82,176 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 40,903,147. 2. City, its \*, on right bank of Jumna river 110 m. SE of Delhi; pop. (1941) 284,140; capital of Mogul Empire (1526-1658); site of Taj Mahal, the Fort (Akbar's palace), Pearl Mosque, etc.

**Agram.** See **ZAGREB**.

**Agri Dagi.** See **ARARAT**.

**Agri-gon'to** (á'grí-gón'tó); *formerly* **Gir-gon'ti** (jér-gón'té); *anc.* *Agri-gon'tum* (á'grí-gón'túm). Commune, SW Sicily, near coast SSE of Palermo; pop. 32,951; founded by colonists from Gela c. 580 B.C.

**Agua-dilla** (á'gwá-thé-yá). Municipality and seaport, NW Puerto Rico; pop. (munic.) 34,050.

**Agua-calientes** (á'gwá-ká-líen'tás). 1. State, cen. Mexico; 2499 sq. m.; pop. 160,282. 2. City, its \*, NW of Mexico City; pop. 82,234; alt. ab. 6200 ft.

**Agulhas, Cape** (á'gú-lás; *Po.* á'gón'yah). Most southerly point of Africa, 100 m. ESE of Cape of Good Hope, at 34° 50' S lat., 20° E long.

**Aggar Mountains** (á'há-gér; á'há-gér). High plateau region in cen. Sahara, S Algeria; highest peaks 8000-10,000 ft.

**Ahmadabad** (á'há-dá-bád; á'há-dá-bád) *or* **Ahmedabad**. City, N Bombay prov., Indian Union; pop. (1941) 591,267.

**Ahmadnagar** (á'há-ná-gar) *or* **Ahmednagar**. City, cen. Bombay prov., Indian Union, pop. (1941) 54,193.

**Ahve-nan-man** (á'hé-nán-mán) *or* **Aland Islands** (á'lánd). Archipelago in S Gulf of Bothnia bet. Sweden and Finland, constituting a department of Finland; 581 sq. m.; pop. (1937 est.) 28,248; \* Maarianhamina; comprises ab. 300 islands and rocky islets.

**Ahwaz** (á'há-wáz). Town, SW Iran, on Karun river ab. 70 m. NNE of Khorramshahr; pop. ab. 30,000; center of oil business.

**Aidin.** See **AYDIN**.

**Aie-c'a** (á'í-á'k). Town, S Oahu, Hawaii, on E shore of Pearl Harbor; pop. 3508.

**Aigina.** See **AGINA**.

**Aijal** (á'í-jál; á'í-jál) *or* **Aijal-lon** (á'í-jál-lón). Town in valley of Aijal, ancient Palestine, 13 m. NW of Jerusalem.

**Aiken** (á'í-kén). City, W South Carolina, SW of Columbia; pop. 6168.

**Ail'm Craig** (á'í-lá kraig; kraig). Rocky island 1087 ft. high at mouth of Firth of Clyde 10 m. off SW coast of Scotland.

**Ain** (áin). River 118 m. long, E France; rises in Jura Mts. and flows S into Rhone river.

**Aintah.** See **GAZIANTEP**.

**Air** (á'í-r; á'í-r) *also* **Air-ben** (á'í-bén). Mountainous region of the Sahara, former native kingdom, N cen. Niger territory, Fr. W. Africa; ab. 30,000 sq. m.; \* Agade.

**Airdrie** (á'í-drí). Burgh, Lanark co., S cen. Scotland, 11 m. E of Glasgow; pop. 25,964.

**Aisne.** See **AYEN**.

**Aisne** (áin; Fr. áin; *anc.* *Aisne* (á'í-sé-ná). River ab. 175 m. long, N France; flows NW and W from Argonne Forest to Oise near Compiègne.

**Al'ta-po'** (t'ü-pä; l-tü-pä). Seaport town, NW North-East New Guinea, ab. 96 m. E of Dutch border; Japanese airfields 1942-44.

**Al'ta-ta'ki** (t'ü-tü-ké). Island, NW Cook Is., S Pacific Ocean, 18° 55' S lat.; 7 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 1719; annexed to New Zealand 1901. — **Al'ta-ta'ki-an** (-än), *n.*

**Aiz** (Eks. Fr. Eks); *anc. Aq'uae Box'ti-ae* (k'wé éks'ti-é; k'wé). City, SE France, 20 m. N of Marseilles; pop. 42,615; founded as Roman military colony 123 B.C.; scene of defeat 102 B.C. of the Teutones by Marius.

**Aiz-la-Onapelle**. See AACHEN.

**Aiz-lee-Bains** (eks-lä-bän; é-); *anc. Aq'uae Gra'ti-a-nae* (k'wé grä'ti-lä-nä; k'wé). Commune, in Savoy, E France, S of Geneva; pop. 12,889; watering place.

**Ajao'cio** (ä-yä'tchö). Seaport, \* of Corse Dept. (= island of Corsica), France, on N side of Gulf of Ajaccio on W coast of Corsica; pop. 37,140; Napoleon's birthplace.

**Ajalon**. See AJALON.

**Aj-mér'** (ü-jér; -mär'). City, \* of Ajmer-Merwara prov., NW Indian Union, 84 m. SW of Jaipur; pop. (1941) 147,258.

**Ajmer-Mer-wa'ra** (-mér-wä'rä). Province, S cen. Rajputana, NW Indian Union; 2400 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 583,093; \* Ajmer.

**Ajodhya** (ä-yö'dhyä). Town, United Provinces, N Indian Union, 6 m. E of Fyzabad, now part of that city; important in ancient times.

**Akaba**. See AQABA.

**Ak-a-shi** (ä-kä-shé). Industrial city, W Honshu, Japan, on coast 12 m. W of Kobe; pop. 40,191; separated from N end of Awaji I. by Akashi Strait, E end of Inland Sea. Its meridian 135° E is standard time meridian for Japan.

**Ak-ita** (ä-ké-tä). City, NW Honshu, Japan, near coast; pop. 101,009.

**Ak-kad** or **Ak-cad** (ä-käd; ä-käd). 1. The northern division of ancient Babylonia; from about 4th millennium B.C., inhabited by a leading Semitic people called the Akkadians; long under Sumerian rule; lost its supremacy c. 2420 B.C. 2. *anc. A-ga'de* (ä-gä'dé, ä-gä'dé). Ancient city, its \*, in cen. Mesopotamia; Sargon's capital. — **Ak-kad'i-an**, **Ak-cad'i-an** (ä-kä'di-an, ä-kä'-), *adj. & n.*

**Akerman**. See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI.

**Akra**. See ACCRA.

**Ak'mo-linsk'** (ä-k'mö-linsk', *Russ.* äk-mö-ly-linsk'). Town, N cen. Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, on N bank of Ishim river near its source; pop. 12,770.

**Ak-ol'a** (ä-kö-lä). City, W Berar, SW Central Provinces, Indian Union, WSW of Nagpur; pop. (1941) 62,604.

**Ak-ron** (ä-k'rön). Manufacturing and industrial city, NE Ohio, 35 m. SE of Cleveland; pop. 244,791; since 1809 and esp. since 1910, center of manufacture of rubber goods, automobile tires, etc.; Univ. of Akron.

**Ak-sun** or **Ax-um** (ä-k-sööm). Decayed town, Tigre prov., N Ethiopia, ab. 12 m. WSW of Adowa; pop. 5000; capital of ancient Ethiopian kingdom.

**Ak-yah'** (ä-k-yäb'; ä-k'yäb'). Town, W Burma, chief seaport on Bay of Bengal; \* of Arakan division, pop. 38,094.

**Al'a-bam'a** (ä-lä-bäm'ä). 1. River 315 m. long, Alabama; flows SW to join the Tombigbee and form the Mobile and Tensaw rivers. 2. A southern state of U.S.A.; 28th state in area, 51,600 sq. m. (land area 51,078 sq. m.); 17th state in population, 2,832,961; \* Montgomery; 22d state admitted to Union (1810). Nickname: Cotton State. Abbr. *Ala.* — **Al'a-bam'i-an** (-i-än), **Al'a-bam'an** (-än), *adj. & n.*

**Al'a-dag'** or **Ala Dag'** (ä-lä-dä'). Name of several mountains in Turkey in Asia, esp.: (1) Mountain chain, SE Asia Minor, N of Adana, highest point 9350 ft. (2) Mountain group 11,515 ft. E Turkish Armenia, N of Lake Van. (3) Mountain group 10,270 ft., NE Turkish Armenia, S of Kars.

**Al'a-gos'** (ä-lä-gö's). State, E coast of Brazil; 11,031 sq. m.; pop. 657,628; \* Maceió.

**Al'a-göz'** (ä-lä-gö'z); *Russ. A-la-göz'* (ä-lä-gyö's). Volcanic mountain 13,435 ft., NW Armenian S.S.R., U.S.S.R.

**Al'al'** (ä-lä'). Mountain range, SW Kirgiz S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; average height 16,000 ft.; highest peak 19,554 ft.

**Al'a-me'da** (ä-lä-mé'dä; -mä'dä). City, W California, on E shore of San Francisco Bay S of Oakland; pop. 30,256; port of entry; naval air base and commercial airports.

**Al'a-mo**, the (ä-lä-mö). Fort, San Antonio, Texas, a Franciscan mission built about 1722; in Texan war of independence from Mexico besieged by Mexicans Feb. 23-Mar. 6, 1836 and entire garrison of 187 killed.

**Al'a-mo-gor'do** (ä-lä-mö-gö'dö). Town, S New Mexico; pop. 3050; ab. 8 m. to the SW is Holloman Air Force Base (formerly Alamogordo Air Base); ab. 85 m. to NW is the site of the first man made atomic explosion July 16, 1945.

**Al'a-mo Heights** (ä-lä-mö). City, S cen. Texas, NE suburb of San Antonio; pop. 8700.

**Al'a-mo'sa** (ä-lä-mö'sä; -möö'sä). City, S Colorado, on the Rio Grande WNW of Trinidad; pop. 5613.

**Aland Islands**. See ÅVENNAND.

**Al'a-se-hir'** (ä-lä-shé-hér'); *anc. Phil'a-del'phi-a* (f'ilä-dél'fi-ä; -fyä). City, W Turkey in Asia, 75 m. E of Izmir; pop. 8209; ancient city founded c. 150 B.C. by Attalus II of Pergamum; site of one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor (Rev. i-iii).

**Al-as'ka** (ä-lä'skä). Organized territory, U.S.A., the NW part of North America; 586,400 sq. m. (land area 571,065 sq. m.); pop. (1939) 72,524; \* Juneau; touches Arctic Ocean on N, Bering Sea on W, and Pacific Ocean on SW; separated from Asia (U.S.S.R.) by Bering Strait; has many mountains (highest Mt. McKinley 20,300 ft.) and many islands, esp. Aleutian Is. and Alexander Archipelago; traversed by Yukon river; discovered 1741 and first settled by Russians; acquired by purchase by U.S.A. 1867. — **Al-as'kan** (-kän), *adj. & n.*

**Alaska Highway**. Military and commercial road built as **Al'can Highway** (ä-lä-kün) by U.S. Army engineers Mar.-Nov. 1942; later, improved and partly relocated; 1523 m. long from Dawson Creek, E Brit. Columbia, NW across N Brit. Columbia, SW Yukon, and E Alaska to Fairbanks; highest point 4212 ft.

**Alaska Peninsula**. Long narrow extension, SW Alaska, ab. 475 m. long; geographically a unit with Aleutian Is.

**Alaska Range**. Mountain range, S Alaska, extending in semicircle from Alaska Penin. to Yukon boundary; highest Mt. McKinley.

**Al'a Tau'** (ä-lä tau'). Several ranges 10,000 to 18,000 ft. of the Tien Shan mountain system, E Kazakh and Kirgiz Republics, Central Asia, around and NE of Issyk Kul.

**Al'a-va** (ä-lä-vä). Southern Basque province, N Spain; 1175 sq. m.; pop. 114,795; \* Vitoria.

**Al'ba-ce'te** (ä-lä-thä'té; -sä'té). 1. Province, SE Spain; 5737 sq. m.; pop. 376,326. 2. Commune, its \*, SE of Madrid; pop. 66,142; trade center.

**Al'ba Lon'ga** (ä-lä löng'gä). Ancient city, the oldest in Latium, 12 m. SE of Rome, Italy; razed 685 B.C.

**Al'ba-ni-a** (ä-lä-bä-ni-ä; -bän'yö). 1. Ancient country of E Caucasus region on W side of Caspian Sea; corresponds largely with modern NE Azerbaidzhan and S Daghestan. 2. **Albanian Shqip-ni'** (shkyp-né') or **Shqip-ri'** (-rë'). Independent state, W Balkan Penin. bet. Yugoslavia and Greece, on E coast of Adriatic; 10,631 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 1,063,000; \* Tirane; very mountainous; home of ancient Mediterranean people; held successively by Goths, Byzantines, Serbs, and Turks; independence confirmed 1920; held by Italy 1939-44. — **Al'ba-ni-an** (-bä-ni-än; -bän'yän), *adj. & n.*

**Al'ba-ny** (ä-lä-bä-ni). 1. Residential city, W California, N of Oakland on San Francisco Bay; pop. 11,493. 2. Commercial city, SW Georgia, on Flint river; pop. 19,056. 3. City, \* of New York state, on W bank of Hudson river 145 m. N of New York; pop. 130,577; second oldest permanent settlement within thirteen colonies, begun 1614 by establishment of Dutch trading post; actual colonization 1624 when Fort Orange was founded by Dutch West India Company. 4. City, W Oregon, on Willamette river; pop. 6654. 5. River 610 m. long, N cen. Ontario, Canada; rises in chain of lakes on W Ontario, flows E and NE into James Bay at Fort Albany.

**Al'bay'** (ä-lä-bi'). Former municipality, SE Luzon, Phil. Is.; part of port of Legaspi (which see).

**Al'be-marle Sound** (ä-lä-bä-märl'). Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, ab. 60 m. long, in NE North Carolina.

**Al'bert'** (ä-lä-bär'). Formerly **An'cre** (än'kr'). Commune, N France, ab. 17 m. NE of Amiens; pop. 6380; almost completely destroyed in battles of 1918.

**Al'bert Lake** (ä-lä-bért); or **Albert Ny-an'za** (n'i-än'zä; n'i-). Lake (nyanza) bet. Uganda and Belgian Congo, Africa, ab. 135 m. NW of Lake Victoria, 100 m. long by 20 m. wide; 2064 sq. m.; elevation 2200 ft.; receives Victoria Nile at NE; its outlet at N end is Albert Nile section of Nile; discovered by Sir Samuel Baker 1864.

**Al'ber'ta** (ä-lä-bér'tä). Province, W Canada; 248,800 sq. m.; pop. 706,109; \* Edmonton; extensive plateau, with main range of Canadian Rockies along its SW border. Abbr. *Alta.*

**Al'bert Ed'ward** (ä-lä-bért öd'wörd). Peak 13,100 ft. in the Owen Stanley Range, SE Territory of Papua, N of Port Moresby.

**Albert Lea** (le). City, S Minnesota, near Iowa border; pop. 12,200.

**Al'bi'** (ä-lä-bi'); *anc. Al'bi-ga* (ä-lä-bi'gä). Commune, S France, NE of Toulouse; pop. 30,293, gave its name to the religious sect of the Albigenses.

**Al'bi-a** (ä-lä-bi-ä). City, S Iowa, W of Ottumwa; pop. 5157.

**Al'bi-on** (ä-lä-bi-ön). 1. City, S Michigan, ESE of Battle Creek; pop. 8345. 2. Oldest name of Great Britain; retained as poetical name of England.

**Albion**. See ELNE.

**Al'bu-quer'que** (ä-lä-bü-kür'ké; ä-lä-bü-kür'ké; -bü-). City, cen. New Mexico, on the Rio Grande 35 m. S of Santa Fe; largest city in the state; pop. 35,449; health resort and winter sports center; old part of town founded 1700; Univ. of New Mexico.

**Al'bury** (ä-lä-bür-i). Commercial town, S New South Wales, SE Australia, on Murray river; pop. 10,542.

**Al'ca-lá' de He-na-rés** (ä-lä-lä-thä ä-nä-räs); *anc. Oom-plu'tum* (köm-plöötüm). Commune, Madrid prov., cen. Spain, ENE of Madrid; pop. 18,419; university.

**Alcan Highway**. See ALASKA HIGHWAY.

**Al-cán'ta-ra** (ä-lä-kän'tä-rä; *Sp.* ä-lä-kän'tä-rä). Commune, Cáceres prov., W Spain, on Tagus river near Portuguese border; pop. 4014; pop. 113,133 in 1936.

**Al'ca-traz'** (ä-lä-kä-trä'z'). Rocky island, San Francisco Bay, California, ab. 4 m. NW of the city opp. the Golden Gate; U.S. fortification and penitentiary.

**Al-cá'zar-quí-vir'** (ä-lä-kä'thür-ké-vér'; ä-lä-kä'thür-). City, Spanish Morocco, NW Africa, 60 m. S of Tangier; pop. (1936) 30,702; battle 1578.

**Alchevsk**. See VOKOSHILOVSK, 1.

**Al-co'a** (ä-lä-kö-ä). City, E Tennessee, S of Knoxville; pop. 5131.

**Al-coy'** (ä-lä-köi'). Commune, Alicante prov., SE Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 45,807.

**Al-dan'** (ä-lä-dän'). River 1500 m. long, SE Yakutsk A.S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; rises in Stanovoi Mts. and flows in wide curve into Lena river below Yakutsk; navigable for 800 m.

**Al'der-ney** (ä-lä-dér-né); *Fr. Au'ri'gny'* (ä-lä-ré-né); *anc. Ri-du'na* (ri-dü'nä). British island 4½ m. long, northernmost of Channel Is., off Cape La Hague, France; 3 sq. m.; pop. 1521; \* St. Anne.

**Al'der-shot** (ä-lä-dér-shöt). Municipal borough, Hampshire, S England, 32 m. SW of London; pop. 34,280; permanent military camp, estab. 1855.

**Al'e-gre'te** (ä-lä-gré'té). Town, Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, 260 m. W of Porto Alegre; pop. (1940 est.) 16,475.

**Al'e-ksan'drovsk** (ä-lä-lyk-sän'drov'sk). 1. or **Aleksandrovsk Sa-kha-In'ski** (sä-kü-lyč'n'ski). Seaport on W coast of Sakhalin I. on Tatar Strait, Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. ab. 18,000; trading center for coal and petroleum. 2. or **Aleksandrovsk Grushovski**. See SHAKHTY, 3. See ZAPOROZHE.

**Al'en'pon'** (ä-lä-n'sön; *Angl.* ä-lä-n'sön, -n). City, NW France, N of Le Mans; pop. 17,731; center for manufacture of *point d'Alençon*, a lace introduced by Colbert in second half of 17th cent.

**Al'ep'** (ä-lä'ep') or **Al'ep'po** (ä-lä'ep'pö); *anc. Be-ro'sa* (bä-rö'sä). City, NW Syria, near Turkish border; pop. (1935) 177,313; ancient city,

- possessed in turn by Assyrians, Arabs, Greeks, and Turks; flourishing trade center in 16th cent.
- A-lan-san-dri-a** (ä'lās-sān-drē-ä; *Angl.* ä'lās-sān-drē-ä). City, Piedmont, NW Italy, ESE of Turin; pop. 79,327; founded 1168.
- A-leu-tian Islands** (ä-lō-āhān; ä-lō-ä-), commonly **A-leu-tians** (-shāns). Chain of volcanic islands extending 1200 m. W from Alaska Penin. 163° W to 172° 30' E (but E of Date Line) and separating Bering Sea from North Pacific Ocean; pop. 1,298; chief island groups from E to W: Fox Is., Islands of the Four Mountains, Andreanof Is., Rat Is., Near Is., island farthest W is Attu; chief town Dutch Harbor on Unalaska I. Attu and Kiska occupied by Japanese June 1942; retaken 1943.
- Alentian Range**. Mountain range along E coast of Alaska Penin.; includes Mt. Katmai and Katmai National Monument.
- Al-ex-an-dri-a** (ä'lēg-zān-drē-ä; ä'lēg-; *Brit.* ä-lō-zān-). Group of about 1100 islands, SE Alaska; chief islands N to S: Chichagof, Admiralty, Baranof, Kupreanof, Prince of Wales, Revilla-
- City**. City, E Alabama, N of Martin Lake; pop. 6640
- Alexander I Island**. Island ab. 235 m. long in Antarctica, W of base of Palmer Penin., Falkland Is. Dependencies.
- Al-ex-an-dre-t'a** (ä'lēg-zān-drē-t'ä; ä'lēg-; *Brit.* ä-lō-zān-). See **ISKENDERON**.
- Al-ex-an-dri-a** (ä'lēg-zān-drē-ä; ä'lēg-; *Brit.* ä-lō-zān-). 1. City, cen. Louisiana, NW of Baton Rouge; pop. 27,060. 2. City, W cen. Minnesota, 60 m. WNW of St. Cloud; pop. 5061; resort center. 3. City, N Virginia, on Potomac river 7 m. S of Washington, D. C.; pop. 33,523; founded 1749; home of George Washington. 4. **Al-ä-ls-kān-dä-rī-yāh** (ä'l-s-kān-dä-rē-yä-; yä). Seaport city, Lower Egypt, on narrow strip of land bet. the Mediterranean and Lake Mariotis; pop. (1937) 685,736; founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great; included ancient island of Pharos (which see); became center of Hellenistic culture; its library, founded by Ptolemy I (323-285 B.C.), the greatest of ancient times, lost in conflagration 48 A.D.; captured by Arabs 640 A.D. and by Turks 1517. — **Al-ex-an-dri-an** (-än), *adj.*
- Al-ä-xān-drōp-pō-lis** (ä'lā-s-kān-drōp-pō-lēs); formerly **Türk. Dēdē A-gach** (dē'dē ä-ch'g). Seaport town, Western Thrace, Greece, on Aegean Sea; pop. 12,000
- Al Furat**. See **EUPHRATES**.
- Al-gö-ras** (ä'l-gö-str'äs; *Sp.* ä'l-gā-thē-räs, -ä-räs). Seaport, Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 60 m. of Gibraltar; pop. 25,071; scene of conference of Powers called to settle first Moroccan crisis 1906.
- Al-gö-ri-a** (ä'l-gö-rē-ä; *Fr.* ä'l-gö-ri-ö) (ä'lzhä-rē). Country, NW Africa, comprising an autonomous division of France (Northern Algeria) and a French territory (Southern Territories); 851,078 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 7,234,684; \* Algiers; N and settled part crossed by E Atlas Mts.; S part occupies large section of Sahara Desert. Territory known to Romans as Numidia; conquered by Vandals 430-431 A.D., by Eastern Roman Empire 531-534, and by Arabs in 7th cent.; later nominally under rule of Ottoman Empire; occupied by French 1830 and in World War II by Allied troops Nov. 8-12, 1942. — **Al-gö-ri-an** (ä'l-gö-rē-än), *adj.* & *n.*
- Al-gö-rä** (ä'l-gö-rä; *Fr.* ä'l-gö-rä; *Ar.* ä'l-gö-rä; *Ar.* ä'l-gö-rä). 1. Former Barbary state, N Africa, now Algeria. 2. **anc. I-coo-ni-um** (ä'l-kō-ni-um; -zi-um). Seaport city, \* of Algeria, on W side of Bay of Algiers; pop. (1930) 252,321, founded in 10th cent. on site of Roman town; center of one of piratical Barbary States; became French capital and important trading center.
- Al-gö-na** (ä'l-gö-nä). City, N Iowa, N of Fort Dodge; pop. 4951
- Al-gon-quān Park** (ä'l-gōn'kwān; -gōn'g-). Canadian provincial park, SE Ontario, S of Ottawa river; 2741 sq. m.; game preserve; noted for its fishing waters and scenery.
- Al-ham-brā** (ä'l-hām-brā). Residential city, SW California, 5 m. ENE of Los Angeles; pop. 38,935.
- Al-hān-t'e** (ä'l-hān-t'it; *Angl.* ä'l-hān-t'it). 1. Province, SE Spain, on Mediterranean, 2186 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 611,277. 2. Seaport city, its \* 77 m. S of Valencia; pop. (1941 est.) 97,636; wines.
- Al-ice** (ä'l'is). City, S Texas, 40 m. E of Corpus Christi; pop. 7792.
- Alice Springs**. Settlement, S cen. Northern Territory, Australia, nearly midway bet. Adelaide (994 m.) and Darwin (1105 m.); virtually central point of continent, in pastoral and mining region.
- Al-l-garh** (ä'l-gärh; *Angl.* ä'l-gärh) or **Kō-l-l-Ä-l-garh** (kō'l'l'). City, W United Provinces, N Indian Union, 43 m. N of Agra; pop. (1941) 112,655; a joint municipality consisting of fortress of Aligarh and native city of Kōl.
- Al-l-guip-pā** (ä'l-gwip-pä). Borough, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio river WNW of Pittsburgh; pop. 27,023; steelworks.
- al-Iskandariyah**. See **ALEXANDRIA**, 4.
- al-Jesair**. See **ALGIERS**.
- Alk-maar** (ä'l-k-mär; *Dutch* ä'l-k-mär). Commune, North Holland prov., W Netherlands, 20 m. NNW of Amsterdam; pop. (1939) 32,515; cheese market.
- Al Kū'tā** (ä'l kō'tā; -lā). Town on W bank of Euphrates, S cen. Iraq; founded 638 A.D.; became one of the two Islamic centers of the early Omniad caliphs; esp. large and prosperous capital in 7th and 8th cents.
- Al Ku-wāit** (ä'l kō-wit; -wät') or **Kuwait**. Seaport town, \* of Kuwait principality, at head of Persian Gulf ab. 80 m. due S of Basra; pop. ab. 25,000; fine harbor.
- Al-lah-a-bād** (ä'l-lā-hā-bād'). City, \* of United Provinces, N Indian Union, on the Ganges at its junction with the Jumna, W of Benares; pop. (1941) 260,630; an ancient city and a Holy City of India, long sacred to Hindu pilgrims; under Mohammedan rule 1194-1801; a residence of 3d Mogul emperor, Akbar; site of Pillar of Asoka (erected 240 B.C.).
- Al-lē-ghe-ny** (ä'l-gē-nē; ä'l-gē-nē). 1. River 325 m. long, W Pennsylvania, navigable for ab. 200 m.; rises in N Pa., loops NW into SW New York state, then S through W Pa. to unite with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio river. 2. Former city, SW Pennsylvania, now part of Pittsburgh.
- Allegheny Mountains**, also **Al-lē-ghe-nies** (ä'l-gē-nē-nis; ä'l-gē-nē-nis). Ranges of Appalachian system in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, varying in height from 2000 to 4000 ft.
- Al-leu-stein**. See **OLSTYN**.
- Al-lēn-town** (ä'l-lēn-toun; -lō-). Manufacturing city, E Pennsylvania; pop. 96,304.
- Al-lēp-poy** (ä'l-lēp-pō), also **Al-lēp-pi**. Town on Malabar Coast, Madras prov., S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 56,333.
- Al-lē-ānce** (ä'l-lē-āns). 1. City, NW Nebraska; pop. 6253. 2. City, E Ohio; pop. 22,405.
- Al-lē-r'** (ä'l-lē-r'). **anc. El-lē-ver** (ä'l-lē-vēr). Navigable river ab. 280 m. long, S cen. France; flows N into the Loire.
- Al-lō-way** (ä'l-lō-wē). Hamlet, S Ayr co., SW Scotland; birthplace of Robert Burns.
- Al-mā** (ä'l-mā). City, cen. Michigan; pop. 7202.
- Al-mā** (ä'l-mā; *Russ.* ä'l-y'-mā). Small river, SW Crimea, S Soviet Russia, Europe; battle Sept. 20, 1854.
- Al-mā-A-l'** (ä'l-mā-ä-l'ä); formerly **Ver'nyi** (vēr'ny). City, \* of Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE part; pop. (1939) 210,528; on N slope of Ala Tau Mts. N of Issyk Kul.
- Al-mā Dag'** (ä'l-mā dāg'). **anc. A-mā-nus** (ä-mā-nūs). Mountains, S Turkey in Asia.
- Al-mā-dén** (ä'l-mā-thān'). Commune, S cen. Spain; pop. 12,998; mercury mines.
- Al-man-sā** (ä'l-mān-sā). Commune, SE Spain; pop. 10,025; battle Apr. 1707.
- Al-mē-lo** (ä'l-mē-lō). City, Overijssel prov., E Netherlands; pop. (1939) 36,247.
- Al-mē-rī'a** (ä'l-mē-rē-ä). 1. South coastal province, SE Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 359,730. 2. Seaport, its \*; pop. 80,180.
- Al-lor** (ä'l-lōr); formerly **Om-bāl'** (äm-bāl'). Island ab. 60 m. long, Lesser Sunda Is., Indonesia; pop. 51,423; with Pantar forms the **Alor Islands** group (1126 sq. m.; pop. 90,616).
- Allost**. See **AALST**.
- Al-pē-na** (ä'l-pē-nä). City, NE Michigan; pop. 12,808.
- Al-phē-us** (ä'l-fē-us); *mod. Rou-phī-a'* (rō-fī-yū'). River, S Greece; flows NW through S Elis into Ionian Sea.
- Alps** (älpz); **anc. Al-pēs** (ä'l-pēs). Mountain system, S cen. Europe; highest Mont Blanc 15,781 ft. — **Al-pine** (ä'l-pīn; -pīn), *adj.*
- ments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, NE France — **Al-sä'-t'ian** (ä'l-sä-shān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Al-säce-Lor-rain'** (ä'l-sä-s-lō-rän'; ä'l-sä-s-; -lō-). **Ger. El-sä-s-Lo'-thring-en** (ä'l-sä-s-lō-rīng-ēn). Frontier region bet. France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland; except for Rhine on E has indefinite boundaries; administered under German Empire 1871-1918; ceded to France 1919.
- Alsacia**. See **ALSACE**.
- Alt**. See **OLT**.
- Al'tai** (ä'l'tā; ä'l'tā). 1. Mountain range, cen. Asia, in SW Mongolia, bet. Mongolia and Sinkiang, and extending into Soviet Russia; highest Belukha 15,157 ft. 2. Nearly territory, SW Soviet Russia, Asia; 71,885 sq. m.; pop. 2,358,653; \* Barnaul. — **Al-tä'-lo** (ä'l-tä-lō), *adj.*
- Al'ta-mi'ra** (ä'l'tā-mē-rä). Caverns WSW of Santander, N Spain; prehistoric paintings.
- Al't-dorf** (ä'l't-dōrf) or **Al'torf** (ä'l'tōrf). Commune, \* of Uri canton, cen. Switzerland; pop. (1930) 4240; statue of William Tell; connected with Tell legend.
- Al'ten-burg** (ä'l'tēn-bōrg). Manufacturing city, Thuringia, Germany, S of Leipzig; pop. 42,570.
- Altin Tagh**. See **ASTIN TAGH**.
- Al'ton** (ä'l'tōn). Mississippi river port, SW Illinois; pop. 31,255.
- Al'to-na** (ä'l'tō-nä). Industrial city on the Elbe river near Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany; pop. 185,653.
- Al-too-na** (ä'l-tō-nä). Industrial city, S cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 80,214.
- Altort**. See **ALTDORF**.
- Al'tus** (ä'l'tūs). City, SW Oklahoma; pop. 8503.
- Altyn Tagh**. See **ASTIN TAGH**.
- Aluta**. See **OLT**.
- Al'va** (ä'l-vä). City, NW Oklahoma; pop. 5055.
- Al'war** (ä'l-wēr). Indian state, E Rajputana, NW India; 3158 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 823,055; \* Alwar (pop. 54,143).
- A-ma-ga-sa-ki** (ä-mä-gä-sä-kē). City near Osaka on Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 153,051.
- A-mal'fi** (ä-mäl'fē). Coast town, Italy, SE of Naples; pop. 7598 — **A-mal'fi-an** (ä-mäl'fē-än), *adj.* & *n.*
- Amanus**. See **ALMA DAG**.
- A-mā-pä'** (ä-mä-pä'). Territory, N Brazil.
- A-mä-rä** (ä-mä-rä). Province, SE Iraq, pop. (1935 est.) 264,508.
- A-mä-ril'io** (ä-mä-ril'ē; -rē-ä). City, NW Texas; pop. 51,086.
- Amatongaland**. See **TONGALAND**.
- Am'a-zōn** (äm'a-zōn; -zōn). World's largest river, rises in Peruvian Andes, flows E through N Brazil to Atlantic Ocean; length including Ucayali and Apurimac rivers 3990 m.; navigable 2300 m.
- A-mä-zō-nas** (ä-mä-zō-näs). State, W Brazil; 505,474 sq. m.; pop. 427,264; \* Manaus.
- Am-bä-la** (äm-bä-lä). 1. Division, East Punjab, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 4,095,462. 2. City, its \*; pop. (1941) 62,419.
- Am-bä'to** (äm-bä'tō). City, cen. Ecuador; pop. (1944 est.) 21,692; practically destroyed by earthquake Aug. 1949.
- Am-boi'na** (äm-boi'nä); **Malay Am'bon** (äm'bōn). 1. Island of the Moluccas, Indonesia; 314 sq. m.; pop. 66,821. 2. Seaport, chief town of island; pop. 17,334.
- Am-boise'** (äm'bwa-z'). Commune, NW cen. France, on Loire river; pop. 4284; famous castle.
- Am'bridge** (äm'brīj). Borough, on Ohio river 17 m. WNW of Pittsburgh, W Pennsylvania; pop. 18,968.
- Am'brose Channel** (äm'brōzē). Channel across Sandy Hook bar at entrance to New York harbor, 7 1/4 m. long and 40 ft. deep.
- Am-chit'ka** (äm-chit'kä). Island ab. 15 m. long and 5 m. wide, Aleutian Is., at E end of Rat Is. group.

- A-mar'i-ca** (á-mér'í-ká). Either continent of the Western Hemisphere; often, specif., the United States. See NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA. - **A-mar'i-can** (kén), *adj.* & *n.*
- American Samoa**. Group of islands of Samoa, E of long. 171° W and ab. 14° S lat. in S Pacific Ocean; includes Tutuila I., Manua Is., and other islands; pop. (1941) 13,273; \* Pago Pago.
- A-mér'i-ans** (á-mér'í-ká). City, SW cen. Georgia; pop. 9281.
- A-mers-foort** (á-mér's-fórt'). Commune, Utrecht prov., cen. Netherlands; pop. (1939) 48,944.
- Ames** (ámz). City, cen. Iowa; pop. 12,555; Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
- Amesbury** (ámz-búr'í). Town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 10,802.
- Am-har'a** (ám-hár'a; -há'r'a; -há'rá). Province, NW Ethiopia; \* Gondar; former kingdom.
- Amherst** (ám'hést; -hést). 1. Town, W Massachusetts; pop. 6410; Amherst College; Univ. of Massachusetts. 2. Town, N Nova Scotia; pop. (1941) 8620.
- Amiens** (á-myán'; *Angl.* á-m'y-énz). Industrial city on Somme river, N France; pop. 98,776; cathedral of Notre Dame, largest church in France; battles in both World Wars.
- Amisla**. See ESEA, 1.
- Amisus**. See SAMSON.
- Am'ty-villé** (ám'tí-tí-ví'l'). Seaside village on Long Island, New York; pop. 5058.
- Am-man** (ám-mán'). *Bib.* **Rab-bath Am'mon** (ráb'áth ám'món); *anc.* **Philá-del-phá** (filá'dél'fí-tá; -fýá). Town, \* of Jordan, in NW part NE of Dead Sea; pop. ab. 35,000.
- Ammonium**. See SIWA.
- Am-ne Ma'chin Shan** (ám'né má'jín' shán'). Range of the Kun-lun Mts., W cen. China; highest peak **Am-ne Ma'chin** ab. 25,000 ft.
- Amnok**. See YALU.
- Amoy** (á-moi'; á-). Seaport, Fukien prov., SE China, on Amoy and adjacent islands; pop. (1936 est.) 220,000; opened as treaty port 1842.
- Am-roú-tí** (ám-róu'tí). Town, \* of Berar division, in N part, Central Provinces and Berar, Indian Union, W of Nagpur; pop. (1941) 61,971.
- Am-rít-sar** (ám-rít'sér). 1. District in East Punjab, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 1,413,876. 2. Manufacturing city, its \*, E of Lahore; pop. (1941) 891,010; religious center of the Sikhs.
- Am-ro-na** (ám-ró'ná). Town, N United Provinces, Indian Union, E of Delhi; pop. (1941) 65,957.
- Am-ster-dam** (ám'stér-dám). 1. Manufacturing city, E New York, NW of Albany; pop. 33,323. 2. (*Du.* ám'stér-dám') Commercial city, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; \* of Netherlands; pop. (1939) 800,594; financial and cultural center.
- Amu' Dar-ya** (ám-ú' dár-yá'; *Angl.* á-m'ú' dár'yá'; *anc.* Ox'us (ók'sús)). River 1400 m. long, cen. and W Asia; flows NW as boundary bet. Tadzhik S.S.R. and Afghanistan, then generally W and NW in Soviet Central Asia to Lake Aral.
- Amund-son Sea** (ám'mún-són). Arm of South Pacific Ocean off Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica, bet. Thurston Penin. and Cape Dart.
- Amur** (ám-múr'; *Angl.* á-m'úr'). **Chín. Hsí-lung'kiang** (hí'lung'j'í k'íng'). River, NE Asia, bet. Manchuria on S and Chita Region and Khabarovsk Territory of R.S.F.S.R. on N; runs E to Tatar Strait; length, including Argun and Kerulen, ab. 2800 m.
- An'a-oon'dá** (án'a-kón'dá). City, SW Montana; pop. 11,004; copper mines and smelting.
- An'a-oor'tes** (án'a-kór'tés). City, NW Washington; pop. 5675.
- An'a-oon'tia** (án'a-kó's'tíá). 1. River ab. 24 m. long in District of Columbia, flowing into Potomac. 2. SE suburb of Washington, D. C.
- An'a-dar'ko** (án'a-dár'kó). City, W cen. Oklahoma; pop. 5579. See ANATOLIA.
- mouth.
- Anadyr Range**. Mountain range, NW Chukot National District, Soviet Russia, Asia.
- An'a-helm** (án'a-hím). City, SW California; pop. 11,031.
- Anatolian Island**. See THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND.
- Anam**. See ANNAM.
- Anam-bas Islands** (án-nám'bás). Island group in Indonesia, bet. SE Malay Penin. and W Borneo.
- Aná'po-lis** (áná'pó-lís). City, Goiás state, cen. Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 8204.
- Anas**. See GUADIANA.
- An'a-to-lia** (án'a-tó'líá; -tó'líá); *Turk.* **An-a-do-lu** (á-nú-dó-ló'ú'). The part of Turkey in Asia equivalent to the peninsula of Asia Minor bet. the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. - **An'a-to-lián** (-tó'líyán; -tó'líán), *adj.* & *n.*
- An-an-ohr-age** (áng'kér-íj). Seaport city, S cen. Alaska; pop. 3405; army post.
- An'oon** (áng'oon). Town, suburb of Panama, Balboa dist., Canal Zone; pop. 1946.
- An-o'ra** (án-ó'rá). 1. Province of Italy, on the Adriatic; pop. (1936) 372,226. 2. Seaport, its \*; pop. 89,198.
- Anora**. See ALBERT.
- Anzra**. See ANKARA.
- An-da-lu'sia** (án'dá-ló'shíá; -shá). 1. City, S Alabama; pop. 6886. 2. *Sp.* **An'da-lu-síá** (án'dá-ló'shíá; -shéá). Region in S Spain & NW Portugal.
- An-da-man and Nicobar**. Province, Indian Union, comprising two groups of islands in Bay of Bengal; pop. (1941) 33,768.
- Andaman Islands**. Island group in Bay of Bengal, separated from the Nicobars to the S by Ten Degree Channel; pop. (1941) 21,316.
- Andaman Sea**. Part of the Bay of Bengal E of the Andaman and Nicobar Is. and W of Burma and Malay Penin.
- An'der-lecht** (án'dér-lékt). Commune, suburb of Brussels, Brabant prov., Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 88,048.
- An'der-son** (án'dér-són). 1. City, cen. Indiana; pop. 41,372. 2. City, NW South Carolina; pop. 19,424.
- An'der-son-villé** (án'dér-són-ví'l'). Village, SW Georgia; national cemetery; Confederate military prison 1864-65.
- An'des** (án'dés). *Sp.* **Los An'des** (lós án'dés). Mountain system along W coast of South America, 4500 m. long; highest Aconcagua 23,081 ft. - **An'des'an** (án'dés'án; án'dés'án), *adj.*
- An'di-zhan** (án'dí-zhán') or **An'di-jan** (-jín'). City, E Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 83,891.
- An-dor'a** (án-dór'a; -dór'a); *Fr.* **An'dorre** (án'dór'). Republican state bet. S France, and Lérda prov., Spain; 191 sq. m.; pop. 5231. - **An-dor'ran** (án-dór'án; -dór'án), *adj.* & *n.*
- An'do-ver** (án'dú-vér; -dó'vér). Town, NE Massachusetts; pop. 11,122; Phillips Academy (1778).
- An-dro-a'not islands** (án'dró-á'nót; án'dró-án'ót). One of main groups of Aleutian Is., including Adka, Tanaga, Adak, and Kanaga.
- An'dri-a** (án'drí-á). Commune, Apulia, SE Italy; pop. 85,153.
- An'dros** (án'drós). 1. Largest island of the Bahamas, chief of western group; 1600 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 6718. 2. Island near Euboea in S Aegean Sea; belongs to Greece; pop. 19,000.
- An'dro-cog'gín** (án'dró-kóg'ín). River ab. 157 m. long, NE New Hampshire and Canada; pop. 19,000.
- An-toi, Píco de** (pé'kó dé á-né'tó). *Rf.* **Pío de Né'thou'** (pé' dé né'tó'u'). Highest peak in Pyrenees, 11,169 ft., in Lérda prov., Spain, near French border.
- An-ga-ra** (áng-gá-rá'). River 1100 m. long, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows from Lake Baikal N and W to Yenisei river.
- Ang-a-ur** (áng-our'). Small island at S end of Palau Is. group, W Pacific Ocean.
- Ang-e-les** (áng'há-lés). Municipality, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 26,027.
- Ang'ers** (áng'hér'; *Angl.* án'jérz). City on Maine river, W France; pop. 87,988; slate quarries; university; capital of historical region of Anjou.
- Ang'kor** (áng'kór), *orig.* **Angkor Thom** (tóm). Ruined ancient capital city of the Khmers, Cambodia, Federation of Indochina.
- Ang'lo-sey** or **Ang'lo-sea** (áng'gí-lá'). 1. *anc.* **Mó'na** (mó'ná). Island off NW Wales; 270 sq. m.; dolmens. 2. County of Wales, coextensive with island; pop. 46,530.
- Anglia**. See ENGLAND.
- Ang'lo-Egyptian Sudan** (áng'gí-ló-é-jí-p'zhán). Territory bet. Egypt and Uganda, NE Africa, under joint British and Egyptian rule; 950,950 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 6,186,520; \* Khartoum; crossed by Nile.
- Ang-mags'sa-lík** (ám-mús'sá-lík). Danish trading post, E coast of Greenland; pop. 696; weather station.
- An-go-lá** (áng-gí-lá) or **Portuguese West Africa**. Portuguese colony, SW Africa, bounded by Congo river, Belgian Congo, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, and the Atlantic; 481,226 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 3,738,010; \* Luanda.
- Angora**. See ANKARA.
- An-gon-lámé** (án-gón'lámé'). Town, W France, 64 m. NNE of Bordeaux; pop. 38,915.
- An-gra do He-ro-i-s-mo** (áng'grá thóó é-ró-é-zh'móó). Seaport on Terceira I., in the Azores, pop. 10,042.
- Angra Pequena**. See LÚDRETT.
- An-guill'a** (áng-gwí'lá). British island of Leeward I., West Indies; 34 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 5175.
- An-gus** (áng'gús); *formerly* **For'far** (fór'fér). County, E Scotland; pop. (1940 est.) 272,900; \* Forfar.
- An'halt** (án'hílt). Region, formerly a state, cen. Germany; 893 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 436,213; \* Dessau.
- Anhsi**. See ANNI.
- An'hwéi** (án'hwéi'). Province, E China, bounded by Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Honan; 51,898 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 23,265,368; \* Hwaining.
- An'ak'chak** (án't'ák'chák). Crater 6 m. in diameter, Alaska Penin., SW Alaska; largest known explosion crater.
- An'jou** (án'zhó'u'; *Angl.* án'joo). Historical region of NW France; \* Angers; N of Poitou and E of Brittany; fief of England's Angevin kings.
- An'ka-ra** (áng'ká-rá); *formerly* **An-go'ra** (áng-gí-rá, áng'gí-rá); *anc.* **An-ey'ra** (án-ey'rá). City, \* of Turkey, ab. 220 m. E of Istanbul; pop. (1940) 155,544.
- Anking**. - *HWAINING*.
- Ann, Ogo** (án). 1. Eastern peninsula of NE Massachusetts, N of Massachusetts Bay. 2. Cape on coast of Enderley Land, Antarctica, at 61° 17' E.
- An Na-fud'** (án' ná-fóod'); *also* **Né-fud'** (né-fóod'). Desert of red sand in N Saudi Arabia.
- An Na'fat** (án ná'fát). Town, S cen. Iraq; pop. ab. 25,000; Ali's shrine.
- An-nam'** or **A-nam'** (án-nám'; án'ím). Former kingdom and French protectorate, on E coast of Indochina; 56,974 sq. m.; pop. 5,056,000; \* Hué; now part of Viet-Nam, Federation of Indochina. - **An-na-mese** (án-ná-méz'; -més'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* - **An-na-mese**, *adj.*
- An-na-pó-lis** (án-ná'pó-lís; -náp'lís). Seaport, \* of Maryland, on Severn river near Chesapeake Bay; pop. 13,069; U. S. Naval Academy; St. John's College.
- Annapolis Royal**. Town, W Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 783; founded as **Fort Royal** 1605.
- Ann Arbor** (án' ár'bór). City, SE Michigan; pop. 29,515; Univ. of Michigan.
- An-nis-ton** (án'nis-tón). City, NE Alabama; pop. 25,528.
- An-no-bón** (án'no-bón'). Island 4 m. long in Gulf of Guinea; Spanish.
- An-no'ka** (án-nó'ká). City, E Minnesota; pop. 6428.
- An'sbach** (án'sbák). City, Bavaria, Germany, SW of Nürnberg; pop. 21,923.
- An'shan'** (án'shán'). Town, S Manchuria, SSW of Mukden; pop. (1940 est.) 213,865.
- An'si'** (án'sé') or **An'si'** (-shé'). Town, Kansu prov., China; high-way station.
- An-so-ni-a** (án-só-ní-á; -són'yá). City near New Haven, S Connecticut; pop. 19,210.
- An'ta-kyá** (án'tá-kyá) or **An'ta-ki-yah** (án'tá-kí-yá); *anc.* **An'ti-och** (án'tí-ók). City, S Turkey in Asia; pop. 26,000.

**Antalya** (än'tä-lä-yä). Seaport, SW Turkey in Asia; pop. 21,659.

**Antanarivo**. See TANANARIVE.

**Antarctica** (än'tär'tik-tä) or **Antarctic Continent** (-tik). The body of land around the South Pole, most of which is high plateau; covered by icecap; ab. 5,000,000 sq. m.

**Antarctic Archipelago**. See PALMER ARCHIPELAGO.

**Antarctic Regions**. Antarctica and the S waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, which waters are sometimes called the **Antarctic Ocean**.

**Antequera** (än'tē-kā-rä). Commune, Málaga prov., S Spain; pop. 37,231.

**Antibes** (än'tē-bē). Seaport and resort, SE France, near Nice; pop. 25,014.

**Anticosti** (än'ti-kō'stē). Island 130 m. long in Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. Lawrence estuary, Quebec prov., E Canada.

**Antietam National Battlefield Site** (än'tē'tām). Site, N Maryland, at Sharpsburg, N of Antietam on Antietam Creek near its confluence with the Potomac; 54 acres; estab. 1890; battle Sept. 17, 1862 in which Federal army checked Lee's first invasion of the North.

**Antioch** (än'ti-ōk). City, NE Wisconsin; pop. 9495.

**Antigonish** (än'ti-gō-nish). Town, N Nova Scotia; pop. 2157; St. Francis Xavier Univ.

**Antigua** (än'tē-gā). Island 12 m. long, E cen. part of Leeward Is. group, W. Indies; 171 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 40,122.

**Antil-Lebanon** (än'tē-lē-bā-nōn) or **Antil-Lebanon** (än'tē-lē-bā-nōn). Mountain range, SW Levant States, running bet. Lebanon and Syria.

**Antilles** (än'til-ēz; -ēz). Two groups of islands (**Greater and Lesser Antilles**) in the West Indies, N and E of the Caribbean Sea.

**Antioch** (än'ti-ōk). 1. Town on San Joaquin river, W California; pop. 5106. 2. Ancient city W of Konya, Turkey in Asia. 3. mod. **Antakya** (än'tä-kyä). Ancient city on the Orontes, Turkey in Asia.

**Antipodes** (än'tip-ō-dēz). Island group, SE New Zealand; 24 sq. m., almost the exact antipodes of London, England.

**Antipyrros**. See TONAX.

**Antisana** (än'tē-sā-nā). Volcano 18,885 ft., SE of Quito, in Ecuadorian Andes.

**Antofagasta** (än'tō-fä-gäs'tä). Seaport, N Chile; pop. 49,106; nitrates.

**Anttrim** (än'trīm). County, NE Northern Ireland; 1008 sq. m.; pop. 635,352, including Belfast county borough; \* Belfast.

**Antung** (än'tūng). 1. Province, S Manchuria; 22,468 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 3,214,000; created 1945. 2. Seaport, its \*; treaty port opened 1906; pop. (1940 est.) 315,242.

**Antwerp** (än'twēp). 1. Province, N Belgium; 1104 sq. m., pop. (1941 est.) 1,247,675. 2. Fr. **Antvers** (än'vär). Commercial and manufacturing city, its \*, on Schelde river; pop. (1938 est.) 273,317, fine harbor; home of Van Dyck and Rubens.

**Anty-ratha-pura** (än'tō-rä'thā-pō'rä). Town, N cen. Ceylon, pop. 8975; held sacred by Buddhists.

**Anvers**. See ANTWERP.

**Anzac Cove** (än'zäk). Small bay of the Aegean Sea 14 m. from S tip of Gallipoli Peninsula; fighting 1915.

**Anzhero-Sudzhensk** (än-zhē'rä söd-zhēnsk'). Town, SW Soviet Russia, Asia, NE of Novosibirsk; pop. 71,079.

**Anzio** (än'tsyō). *Angl.* **Anzi** (-ō). Seaport 33 m. SE of Rome, Italy; Allied amphibious landing Jan. 1944.

**A-o-mori** (ä-ō-mō-rē). Seaport, Mutsu Bay, N Honshu, Japan; pop. 93,414.

**A-o-rang-i** (ä-ō-räng-ē) or **Mount Orok** (kōk). Mountain 12,349 ft., W cen. South I., New Zealand.

**A-o-sa** (ä-ō-sä). Commune, Piedmont, NW Italy; pop. (1930) 23,641.

**Apa-lach'es Bay** (ä-pä-läch-ē). Inlet of Gulf of Mexico, N Florida, S of Tallahassee.

**Apa-lach's Dam** (ä-pä-läch'tā). Dam of the TVA, North Carolina, on Hlwassee river; maximum height 150 ft.; completed 1943.

**Apa-lach's Gulf** (ä-pä-läch'tä-gulf). Navigable river 90 m. long, flowing S in NW Florida into Gulf of Mexico.

**Apamama**. See ABKAMA.

**Apa-poria** (ä-pä-pō-rē). River ab. 500 m. long, S Colombia; flows into the Japurá.

**Apariti** (ä-pär-ē). Municipality, N Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 26,409.

**Apeldoorn** (ä-pēldōrn). Commune, Gelderland prov., Netherlands, N of Arnhem; pop. (1939) 72,066.

**Apennines** (ä-pē-nīnz); *It.* **Ap-pen-nīno** (ä-pē-nē-nō). Mountain range, cen. Italy, extending ab. 800 m. from Reggio di Calabria in S to near Savona in NW; highest Monte Corno 9585 ft.

**A-pia** (ä-pē-ä). Seaport on Upolu I. in the Samoa group, SW cen. Pacific Ocean; \* of the Territory of Western Samoa; pop. ab. 2000.

**A-pō** (ä-pō). Mountain 9689 ft., highest in Phil. Is., 24 m. W of Davao, SE Mindanao.

**Apostolic See**. See VATICAN CITY.

**Appa-lach's** (ä-pä-läch'tā); *ä-pä-läch'tä* or **Appalachian America**. Region of SE United States covered by the Appalachian Mts., esp. from SW Pennsylvania to NE Alabama.

**Appa-lach's Mountains** (-läch'tānz; -läch'tānz; -läch'tānz) or **Appa-lach's Mts.** (-änz). Mountain chain in E North America extending from province of Quebec to N Alabama; includes the White Mts., Green Mts., Catskills, Alleghenies, Blue Ridge, and Cumberland Mts.; highest point Mt. Mitchell 6684 ft., near Asheville in W North Carolina.

**Appenzell** (ä-pēnz-ä; *Angl.* **ä-pēnz-ä**). 1. Small canton, NE Switzerland. 2. Commune, Appenzel canton, NE Switzerland, S of St. Gallen; pop. (1930) 4893.

**Ap-pia Way** (ä-pä-ä); *Lat.* **Via Ap-pia** (vī-ä ä-pä-ä). First paved Roman road built 312 B.C. from Rome through Tarracina to Capua.

**Ap-pie-ton** (ä-pē-tōn; -tōn). Commercial and industrial city, E Wisconsin, N of Oshkosh; pop. 28,436.

**Ap-po-mat-tus** (ä-pō-mät'tä). 1. River about 150 m. long, SE cen. Virginia; flows E into James river. 2. Town E of Lynchburg, cen. Virginia; pop. 952; surrender of Lee to Grant April 9, 1865; national battlefield site.

**Apra Harbor** (ä-prä); *also* **Pert Apra**. Harbor on W coast of island of Guam, W Pacific Ocean.

**Apre-mont** (ä-prē-mōnt; *Angl.* **ä-prē-mōnt**). 1. Village, NE France, 30 m. NW of Verdun; fighting 1918. 2. Village, NE France, near St-Mihiel; fighting 1918.

**Ap-ah-rom** (ä-pä-ä-rōm). Peninsula extending into Caspian Sea, E Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R.; oil fields; Baku on SW coast.

**Aqua-nia** (ä-pwä-niä). Commune, NW Tuscany, Italy, near Gulf of Genoa; pop. (1936) 106,378.

**A-pu-lia** (ä-pū-lä); *pl.* **Le Pu-lie** (lā pō-lä). Compartimento, SE Italy, bet. Adriatic, Apennines, and Gulf of Taranto; pop. (1943) 2,886,070. — **A-pu-lia** (ä-pū-lä); *pl.* **ä-pu-lia**, *adj.* & *n.*

**A-pu-rä** (ä-pō-rä). River ab. 420 m. long, W Venezuela, flowing E to the Orinoco river.

**A-pu-rä-mac** (ä-pō-rä-mäk). River ab. 550 m. long, S and cen. Peru; flows N to join the Urubamba and form Ucayali river, an upper tributary of the Amazon.

**A-q-a-ba** or **A-k-a-ba** (ä-kä-bä); *anc.* **B'ath** (ē'lith). Seaport town at head of Gulf of 'Aqaba, SW Jordan.

**Aguas Calientes**, **Aguas Solis**. See BATH, 2.

**Aguas Gratianae**. See AIX-LES-BAINS.

**Aguas Sextiae**. See AIX.

**Aquidneck** (ä-kwēd-nēk). Former name of island of Rhode Island in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; settled 1638.

**Aq-ul-la** (ä-kwē-lä; *It.* **ä-kwē-lä**). Commune, Abruzzi e Molise, cen. Italy, 54 m. NE of Rome; pop. 54,722.

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**Ar'ca-dy** (är'kä-dī). Archaic and poetic for ARCADIA.

**Archangel**. See ARKHANGELSK.

**Archangel, Gulf of**. See DVINA GULF.

**Arch'bald** (ärch'böld). Borough E of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 8296.

**Arch'ies National Monument** (är'chēz; -chēz). National monument, E Utah, near Moab; 53 sq. m.; estab. 1929; unique natural arch formations caused by wind erosion.

**Ar'chi-pel'a-go** (är'kī-pē'lā-gō). The Aegean Sea. See ARCHIPELAGO, in *Vocab*.

**Archipiélago de Colón**. See GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS.

**Ar'co** (är'kō). Village ab. 63 m. W of Idaho Falls, SE cen. Idaho; pop. (1940) 548, (1949 est.) 1000; ab. 16 m. to the E is site of Atomic Energy Commission testing station, begun 1949.

**Ar'co-le** (är'kō-lē). Village SE of Verona, N Italy; pop. 4480; battle 1706.

**Ar'cot** (är'kōt; *Angl.* är-kōt). Town 65 m. W of Madras, SE Indian Union; pop. 14,000.

**Arctic Archipelago** (ärk'tik); also **Canadian Arctic Islands**. Large group of islands in Arctic Ocean, N of North America, including Baffin, Ellesmere, Victoria, and Prince of Wales Is.; total area ab. 850,000 sq. m.; nearly coextensive with Franklin District, Northwest Territories, Canada.

**Arctic Ocean**. The ocean N of the Arctic Circle; 5,541,000 sq. m.

**Arctic Regions**. The Arctic Ocean and lands in and adjacent to it about as far as lat. 70° N.

**Ar'da-bil'** or **Ar'da-bil'** (är'dā-bē'l'). City, NW Iran, W of Caspian Sea; pop. ab. 63,000.

**Ar'den, Forest of** (är'dēn). Forest region N Warwickshire, cen. England; ab. 200 sq. m.

**Ar'dennes, Forest of** (är'dēn'; *Angl.* är-dēn'). Forest plateau region E of Meuse river covering parts of Belgium, France, and Luxembourg.

**Ar'dmore** (är'dmōr). 1. Mining and oil town, S Oklahoma; pop. 16,880. 2. Unincorporated community NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 22,000.

**Ar'e-cl'bo** (är'e-sē'vō). Municipality (pop. 69,102) and seaport town (pop. 22,134), N Puerto Rico.

**Arelas, Arelate**. See ARLES.

**Aremorica**. See ARMORICA.

**Ar'e-qui'pa** (är'e-kē'pā). City, S Peru; pop. (1940 est.) 79,185.

**Ar'e-ze'** (är'ät'sē); *anc.* **Ar-re'ti-um** (är-rē'shē-ūm). City, Tuscany, cen. Italy, on the Arno river; pop. (1936) 60,284.

**Argaeus**. See EACLYAS DAG.

**Ar'ga'o** (är-gā'ō). Municipality on E coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 37,331; fighting 1942, 1945.

**Argentina**. See NORTH LITTLE ROCK.

**Ar'gen'tan'** (är'zhān'tān'; *Angl.* är'jēn-tēn). Commune on Orne river, Normandy, NW France; pop. 6035; fighting 1944.

**Ar'gen'touil'** (är'zhān'tō'y'). City on Seine river, just NNW of Paris, N France; pop. 59,314.

**Ar'gen'ti-** (är'jēn'shē-ä; -shō). Peninsula, SE Newfoundland; leased 1940 for U. S. Army and Navy base.

**Ar'gen'ti-na** (är'jēn-tē'nā) or **Ar'gen'ti-ne Republic** (är'jēn-tēn; -tīn). Federal republic, S South America, E of Andes Mts., bordering Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile; 1,072,745 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 13,906,604; \* Buenos Aires; won independence 1816.

**Ar'gen'ti-ne** (är'jēn-tēn; -tīn), *adj.* & *n.* — **Ar'gen'ti-ne-an** (-tīn-ē-an), *n.* — **Ar'gen'ti-ni-an**, *adj.*

**Argentoratium**. See STRASSBURG.

**Ar'ges** (är'jēsh). River ab. 125 m. long, S Romania, flowing S near Bucharest to the Danube; battle 1916.

**Ar'gi-nu'sae** (är'jē-nū'sē). Island group SE of Lesbos in E Aegean Sea; naval battle 406 B.C.

**Argirocastro**. See GJINOKASTËR.

**Argo-lis** (är'gō-lis). District of E Peloponnesus in ancient Greece. — **Ar'goli'o** (är'gō'lī'ō), *adj.*

**Argonne** (är'gōn'; *Angl.* är'gōn, är-gōn'), *often* Argonne Forest. Wooded plateau bet. the Meuse and Aisne, NE France, near Belgium.

**Argos** (är'gōs). Town, NE Peloponnesus, Greece; pop. 10,504.

**Ar'gun'** (är'gūn'). Navigable river ab. 450 m. long, NE Asia; rises in lake in NW Manchuria, flows NE forming boundary bet. Manchuria and U.S.S.R., and unites with the Shilka to form the Amur.

**Ar'gyl'** (är'gīl') or **Ar'gyl'shire** (-shīr; -shēr). County, W Scotland, 3110 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 62,000; ☉ Lochgilphead.

**Argyrokastēr**. See GJINOKASTËR.

**Aria**. See IHERAT.

**Ar'i'ca** (är'e'kā). Seaport, extreme N Chile; once claimed also by Peru; now free port for Peru and Bolivia; pop. 14,064. See TACNA.

**Ar'i-ma-th'e'a** (är'i-mā-thē'ā); also **Ar'i-ma-thae'a** (-thē'ā). Town, probably in Samaria but not definitely identified. — **Ar'i-ma-the'an**, **Ar'i-ma-thae'an** (-n), *adj.*

**Ariminum**. See RIMINI.

**Ar'i-pua-nā'** (är'i-pwā-nā'n'). River ab. 600 m. long, W cen. Brazil, flowing N to join Rio Roosevelt.

**Ar'i-zo'na** (är'i-zō'nā). A southwestern state of U.S.A.; 5th state in area, 113,909 sq. m. (land area, 113,580 sq. m.); 43d state in population, 499,201; \* Phoenix; 45th state admitted to Union (1912). Nicknames: Grand Canyon State, formerly Copper State. Abbr. **Ariz.** — **Ar'i-zo-nān** (-nān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ar'ka-dol'ph-i-a** (är'kā-dē'l-fē-ā). City on Ouachita river, SW Arkansas; pop. 5078.

**Ar'kan-sas** (är'kān-sō; *outside the state, sometimes also* är-kān-sē). 1. River 1450 m. long, flowing from W cen. Colorado E and SE through S Kansas, NE Oklahoma, and cen. Arkansas to the Mississippi, 499,201; \* Phenix; 45th state admitted to Union (1912). Nicknames: Grand Canyon State, formerly Copper State. Abbr. **Ark.** — **Ar'kan-sas** (-sās), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ar'kan-sas City** (är'kān-sās). City on Arkansas river, S Kansas; pop. 12,752.

**Ar'khan'gelsk** (är-kān'gēly'sk); *Eng.* **Arch'an'gel** (är'k'n'jēl). Sea-

port, \* of Arkhangelsk Region, N Soviet Russia, Europe, on Northern Dvina near its mouth at Dvina Gulf; pop. 281,091.

**Arkhangelsk Region**. Region, N Soviet Russia, Europe, bordering on Barents Sea and including two Arctic island groups; 252,367 sq. m.; pop. 1,199,178; \* Arkhangelsk.

**Ar'l'berg** (är'l'bērg; *Ger.* -bērk). Alpine valley, pass (5000 ft.) and tunnel (614 m. long), Tirol, W Austria.

**Ar'les** (är'l; *Angl.* är'lz, är'l; *anc.* **Ar'e-las** (är'e-lās) or **Ar'e-lā'te** (-lā'tē). City on Rhone river NW of Marseilles, SE France; pop. 20,155.

**Ar'ling-ton** (är'ling-tīn). 1. Town, NW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 40,013. 2. Unincorporated town NE of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 13,000. 3. Urban district, NE Virginia, across Potomac from Washington, D. C.; pop. 57,040; National Cemetery.

**Arlington Heights**. Village, NE Illinois, NW of Chicago; pop. 5668.

**Armageddon**. See in *Vocab*.

**Ar-magh'** (är-mā'). 1. County, S Northern Ireland; 489 sq. m.; pop. 108,815. 2. Urban district, in ☉, SW of Belfast; pop. 7064.

**Ar'mag'et'** (är'mā-jēt'). Town, Krasnodar Terri-

tory, Krasnodar Territory, W Asia, SE of Black Sea and SW of Caspian Sea. — **Ar-me'n-i-an** (-mē'n-ān; -mē'n-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Armenia, Turkish**. NE part of Turkey in Asia; ab. 57,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2,000,000; chief towns Kars, Erzurum, Erzinjan.

**Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic**; **Armenian S.S.R.** (hä'-yas-tān; -dān'). A constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., in S Transcaucasia, S of Georgia and bordering on Turkey and Iran; 11,580 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,346,709; \* Yerevan.

**Ar'men'ti'eres'** (är'mān'tyār'; *Angl.* är'mēn-tyār', -tēr'). Commune W of Lille, N France; pop. 24,040; fighting 1918.

**Ar-mor'i-ca** (är-mōr'ī-kā), *older* **Ar'e-mor'i-ca** (är'ē-). Ancient region on coast of NW France bet. Seine and Loire rivers, including parts of Brittany and Normandy. — **Ar-mor'ic** (är-mōr'ik), **Ar-mor'i-can** (-ī-kān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ar'mhem** (är'mhēn). Commune, \* of Gelderland prov., E Netherlands, on the Rhine E of Utrecht; pop. (1939) 90,495; fighting 1940, 1944.

**Ar'mhem-land'** (är'mhēm-lānd'). Region on N coast of Northern Territory, Australia.

**Ar'no** (är'nō); *anc.* **Ar'nus** (är'nūs). River ab. 140 m. long flowing W in Tuscany, cen. Italy through Florence into Ligurian Sea.

**Ar'nold** (är'nōld). Borough NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 10,808.

**Aroo Islands**. See ARU ISLANDS.

**Aromata**. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

**A-roos'took** (ä-rōs'tōök; ä-rōs'-; -tīk). River 140 m. long flowing NE in N Maine into St. John river in New Brunswick.

**Ar'o-roy'** (är'ō-roi'). Port on N coast of Masbate I., Phil. Is.; pop. 31,280.

**Ar'rah** (är'rā). City, district \*, W Bihar prov., NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 53,122.

**Ar'ran** (är'rān). Island in Firth of Clyde off SW coast of Scotland; 165 sq. m.; pop. 4506.

**Ar'ras** (är'rās; *Fr.* är'rās). City SW of Lille, N France; pop. 31,448; fighting in both World Wars.

**Arretium**. See ARIZZO.

**Ar Rimal**. See RUB' AL KHALL.

**Arroo Islands**. See ARU ISLANDS.

**Ar'row-rock' Dam** (är'ō-rōk'). Dam, SW Idaho, in the Boise river, maximum height 354 ft.; completed 1915, impounds water (Arrow-rock Reservoir) for irrigation.

**Arsanias**. See MURAT SUYU.

**Ar-sin'o-ō** (är-sīn'ō-ō). 1. Ancient town in Cyrenaica; modern Beni el Faiyum. 2. City of ancient Egypt on Lake Moeris near site of modern El Faiyum.

**Ar'te-mi-si-um** (är'tē-mīzh'ē-ūm). Promontory at NE point of Greek island of Euboea in Aegean Sea.

**Ar'te-movsk** (är'tē-mōv'sk). 1. Town, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia. 2. Formerly **Bakh'mut** (bakh'mōv'sk). City N of Stalino, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 55,165; mines.

**Ar'thur's Pass** (är'thēr-z). Tunnel 514 m. long in Otira Gorge in Southern Alps, cen. South I., New Zealand.

**Ar'tois** (är'twā); *Lat.* **Ar'te-si-um** (är'tē-sīzh'ē-ūm). Historical region, N cen. France; bounded by Strait of Dover, Flanders, Picardy; \* Arras; battles 1914, 1915.

**A-ru'ba** (är-rō'bā). Dutch island off NW Venezuela; 69 sq. m.; pop. (1942) 33,853; chief town Oranjestad; oil refineries.

**A'ru Islands** (är'rōb); also **A'roo**, or **Ar'roo**, **Islands** (är'rōb). Island group comprising Tanahbess and ab. 90 small islands in Indonesia; 3305 sq. m.; pop. 18,176.

**Arun-del** (är'ūn-dē); *locally* är'n'dē). Borough on Arun river, West Sussex, England; famous Arundel Castle, seat of dukes of Norfolk.

**A'ru-wi'mi** (är'rō-wē'mē). River ab. 800 m. long flowing SW across N Belgian Congo into the Congo river.

**Ar-vi'dā** (är-vī'dā; *Fr.* är'vē'dā). City on the Saguenay river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4581.

**Ar-wad'** (är-wād'), *Fr.* **île Rou-ad'** (ēl' rwād'). *Étib.* **Ar'vad** (är-vād'). 1. Island off coast of S Latakia, Syria. 2. Seaport on island, ancient Phoenicia.

**Aš** (āsh); *Ger.* **Asch** (āsh). Town, W Bohemia prov, W Czechoslovakia; pop. 22,943.

**A-sa-hi-ka-wa** (ä-sä-hē-kä-wā) or **A-sa-hi-ga-wa** (-gā). City, cen. Honkaido I., Japan; pop. 80,629.

**A-sa-ma** (ä-sä-mā) or **A-sa-ma-ya-ma** (-yā-mā). Active volcano 8340 ft., NW of Tokyo, E cen. Honshu, Japan.

**A'san-sol'** (ä'sān-sōl'). City, NW of Calcutta, West Bengal, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 55,707.

**Asbon**. See AIR.

**As-bes'tos** (ä-bēs'tōs; äs-). Town, S Quebec, Canada, N of Sherbrooke; pop. 5711; asbestos mines.

**As-bur'y Park** (är'bēr'y; -bēr-y). Resort city on Atlantic coast, E cen. New Jersey; pop. 14,617.



**Ascalon.** See ASKELON.

**As-sen'shon** (ā-sen'shūn). 1. British island NW of St. Helena, S Atlantic Ocean; 34 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 169; airfield. 2. See PONAPE.

**Asch.** See AS.

**A-schaf'en-burg** (ū-shāf'ēn-bōrk). City on Main river, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. 34,056.

**A'schers-le-ben** (āsh'ēra-lē'bēn). City SW of Magdeburg, Saxony prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 28,827.

**A-soo-li Pi-oe'no** (ā'sō-lē pē-chā'nō). City, provincial \*, Marches, cen. Italy, NE of Rome; pop. 38,111.

**As'oot** (ās'ūt). Village SW of London, Berkshire, England; race track.

**As'on-lum** (ās'ōn-lūm). Ancient town (mod. Ascoli Sabriano), Apulia, SE Italy, S of Foggia; battle 279 B.C. See PYRRIC VICTORY, in *Vocab.*

**A-shan'ti** (ā-shān'tī; āsh'ān-tē). Native kingdom, now a British colony, cen. Gold Coast, W Africa; 24,379 sq. m., largely forest; pop. 578,078; \* Kumasi. — **A-shan'ti**, **A-shan'tee** (ā-shān'tī; āsh'ān-tē), *n.*

**Ash'burt'on** (āsh'būr'tōn). River ab. 500 m. long flowing NW in NW Australia to Indian Ocean.

**Ash'e'boro'** (āsh'ēbōr'ō). Town S of Greensboro, cen. North Carolina; pop. 69,981.

**Ash'e'ville** (āsh'vīl). City, W North Carolina; pop. 51,310; resort; mountain scenery; manufactures.

**Ash'field** (āsh'fīld). City near Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 39,357.

**A-shi-ka-ga** (ā-shē-kā-gā). Commercial city N of Tokyo, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. 48,573; ancestral home of Ashikaga shoguns.

**Ash'ing-ton** (āsh'ing-tōn). Urban district, Northumberland, N England; pop. 20,418, collieries.

**Ash'ke-lon** (āsh'kē-lōn) or **As'ca-lon** (ās'kā-lōn). Seaport village on coast of Palestine; in ancient times a leading Philistine city; Crusader battles 12th and 13th cents.

**Ashk'a-bad** (āsh'kā-bād; formerly **Pol-to-ratsk'** (pōl-tū-rātsk')). City, \* of Turken S.S.R., in S part on Iran border, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 128,580.

**Ash'land** (āsh'lānd). 1. Industrial city on Ohio river, NE Kentucky; pop. 20,537. 2. Manufacturing city NE of Mansfield, N cen. Ohio; pop. 12,453. 3. Mining town NE of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7045. 4. Lake port on Lake Superior, E of Superior, N Wisconsin; pop. 11,101.

**Ash'ley** (āsh'lē). Borough SW of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania, pop. 6371.

**A-shō'kan** (ā-shō'kān; āsh'ō-kān). Artificial lake or reservoir, SE New York, ab. 13 sq. m., supplying water for New York City; formed by Ashokan Dam.

**Ash'ta-bu'la** (āsh'tā-bū'lā). Manufacturing port on Lake Erie bet Cleveland and Erie, NE Ohio; pop. 21,405.

**Ash-ton**, officially **Ashton under Lyne** (āsh'tūn, līn'). Municipal borough E of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 48,810.

**Ashur.** See ASSYRIA.

**A'sia** (ā'shā; ā'shā). Largest continent on the globe; ab. 16,500,000 sq. m. (not including Phil Is and Indonesia); pop. ab. 1,164,000,000. — **A'si-at'ic** (ā'shī-ā'tīk; ā'shī-), *adj.* & *n.* — **A'sian** (ā'shān; shān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Asia Mi'nor** (mī'nēr) or **An'a-to-li-a** (ā'nā-tō-lī-ā; tōl'yā). Peninsula forming W extremity of Asia, bounded by Black Sea, Aegean Sea, and Mediterranean Sea; the greater part of Turkey in Asia; history from ab. 1900 B.C.

**A-sir'** (ā-sēr'). Principality on SW coast of Arabia, bounded by Hejaz, Nejd, Yemen; since 1933 a division of Saudi Arabia; \* As Sabya.

**Ash'ja** (āsh'yā). Volcanic peak 3376 ft., E cen. Iceland; largest crater in Iceland.

**As-ma'ra** (āz-mā'rā). Town, \* of Eritrea, SW of Massaua, NE Africa; pop. 12,601.

**As'nieres'** (ā'nī-ār'). Commune on Seine river NW of Paris, N France; pop. 71,831.

**A-so** (ā-sō) or **A-so-san** (sān). Volcanic mountain E of Kumamoto, cen. Kyushu I., Japan; crater from 10 to 15 m. in diameter reputed world's largest.

**A-so-lo** (ā'sō-lō). Commune NW of Treviso, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy; pop. 10,042; Brownings' residence.

**Aspadana.** See ISPAHANA.

**A'spern** (ās'pērn). Former village NE of Vienna, Austria; battle 1809; since 1905 part of Vienna.

**As'pin-wall** (ās'pīn-wōl). Former name of city of Colón, Panama.

**As Sabya.** See AS SABA.

**As-sam'** (ā-sām'; ā-sām'; ās'ām). Province mostly in Brahmaputra river valley, NE Indian Union; \* Shillong; including Manipal and Khasi States 61,881 sq. m., pop. (1941) 7,813,786. — **As'sa-mese'** (ās'ā-mēz'; mēz'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* — **As'sa-mese'**, *adj.*

**Asshur.** See ASSYRIA.

**As-sin'i-boi'a** (ā-sīn'yē-boi'ā; ā-sīn'yē-boi'ā). 1. Early region of W Canada with indefinite boundaries. 2. Former district W of Manitoba and S of Saskatchewan, W Canada.

**As-sin'i-boine** (ā-sīn'yē-boin). River 450 m. long, S Canada; flows E from SE Saskatchewan across S Manitoba into Red river at Winnipeg.

**Assiout, Assiut.** See ASSYUT.

**As-si'ei** (ā-sē'ē; Ital. ās-sē'ē). Commune SE of Perugia, Umbria, cen. Italy; pop. 22,514; place of birth and death of St. Francis.

**Assuan, Assuan.** See ASWĀN.

**As-syr'i-a** (ā-sīr'yā; ās-sīr'yā; ās'īr); **As'sur** (ā'shūr; āsh'ūr); **As'sur** (ā'shūr; āsh'ūr). Ancient empire centering around E bank of middle Tigris, W Asia; early \* Calah, later \* Nineveh; great power 9th to 7th cents. B.C. — **As-syr'i-an** (ā-sīr'yān), *adj.* & *n.*

**AsTABORAS.** See ATABARA.

**A'sti** (ās'tē). 1. Province, SE cen. Piedmont, NW Italy; pop. (1936) 245,764. 2. anc. **As'ta Pōm-pē'ia** (ās'tā pōm-pē'yā) or **As'ta**

**Os-lo-ni-a** (kō-lō'nj-ā; lōn'yā). Commune, its \*, on Tanaro river; pop. 48,808.

**As'tin Tagh** (ās'tīn tē); formerly **Al'tin**, or **Al'tyn**, **Tagh** (āl'tīn). Mountain range, N Tibet and S Sinkiang prov., W China; highest ab. 17,000 ft.

**As-to'ri-a** (ās-tō'rī-ā). 1. Former village on East river, on NW Long Island; now part of borough of Queens, New York City; pop. 10,349. 2. City on Columbia river, NW Oregon; pop. 10,380; founded 1811 by John Jacob Astor.

**As'tra-khan** (ās'trā-khān; kēn). City, \* of Astrakhan Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga river at head of its delta, SE of Stalingrad; pop. 253,655.

**Astrakhan Region.** Region, formed in 1945, mainly W of the lower Volga, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; \* Astrakhan.

**As-tu'ri-as** (ās-tū'ryōr'ī-ās). Region and ancient kingdom, NW Spain, bordering Old Castile, León, and Galicia; now forms province of Oviedo. — **As-tu'ri-an** (ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**A'sun-clón** (ā'sūn-syōn'). Commercial city, \* of Paraguay, in S cen. part on Paraguay river; pop. of urban district (1944 est.) 100,000.

**As-wān'** or **As-wan'**; also **As-souan'**, **As-suan'** (ās-wān'; ās-wōn'); anc. **Sy-ē-ne** (sī-ē'nē). Town on the Nile below First Cataract, SE Upper Egypt; pop. (1937) 22,192; important in ancient history; ruins of early temple; dam 6400 ft. long.

**As-yūt'** or **As-yut'**; also **As-siout'**, **As-siut'** (ās-yōt'; ās-yōt'); anc. **Ly-ōop'-olis** (lī-ōōp'ō-līs). City on the Nile river, N Upper Egypt; pop. (1937) 60,338.

**A'ta-ca'ma** (ā'tā-kā'mā). A desert region, also called **Atacama Desert**, now in extreme N Chile; once claimed by Bolivia; nitrates.

**A'ta'mi** (ā'tā'mē). Resort town, Honshu, Japan, on coast S of Tokyo; pop. ab. 35,000, severely burned April 1950.

**A'ta-ra** (āt'tā-rā); anc. **As-tāb'ō-ras** (ās-tāb'ō-rās). River ab. 500 m. long, NE Africa; flows NW from N Ethiopia through E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the Nile.

**A'tcha'-a-lay'a Bay** (ā'tchāf'ā-lī-ā). Inlet of Gulf of Mexico, SE Louisiana, receiving **Atchafalaya River** (225 m. long) and, seasonally, the Red and Mississippi rivers.

**Atchin.** — **ACHIN.**

**Atch'i-son** (āch'yē-sōn). City on Missouri river N of Leavenworth, NE Kansas; pop. 12,448.

**Ateternum.** See PISCARA.

**Ath'a-bas'ka** (āth'ā-bās'kā). 1. River 765 m. long flowing N in Alberta, W cen. Canada, into Lake Athabaska. 2. Lake ab. 230 m. long, 2842 sq. m., extending across N section of Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary, W cen. Canada, and discharging into Slave river. 3. Former district, cen. Canada, including N parts of present Alberta and Saskatchewan. — **Ath'a-bas'can** (āth'ā-bās'kān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ath'el-ney** (āth'ēl-nē). Locality NE of Taunton, Somersetshire, SW England; King Alfred's refuge.

**Ath'ens** (āth'ēns, yūz). 1. City NE of Atlanta, NE Georgia; pop. 20,650; Univ. of Georgia. 2. City W of Marietta, SE Ohio; pop. 7096; Ohio Univ. 3. City NE of Cleveland, SE Tennessee; pop. 6930. 4. anc. **A-thē'nas** (ā-thē'nēs); **Gr. A-thē'nai** (ā-thē'nāi).

Commercial city, \* of Greece, near Saronic Gulf, E Greece; pop. (1938 est.) 392,780; center of ancient Attica; rich early history; classical remains. — **A-thē'nian** (ā-thē'nī-ān; -thē'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ath'ol** (āth'ōl). Town W of Fitchburg, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 11,180.

**Ath'os** (āth'ōs; ā'th'ōs). Mountain 6670 ft., E end of Acte Penin., Chalcidice, NE Greece.

**A'ti-tlán'** (ā'tē-tlān'). 1. Lake 24 m. long by 10 m. wide, SW Guatemala. 2. Volcano 11,562 ft., S of the lake. 3. See SANTIAGO ATITLÁN.

**Atjeh.** See ACHIN.

**At'ka** (āt'kā). Largest of Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is., SW Alaska.

**At-lan'ta** (āt-lān'tā). Commercial city, \* of Georgia, in NW cen. part 55 m. E of Alabama border; pop. 302,288; burned 1864; Georgia School of Technology.

**At-lan'tic** (āt-lān'tīk). City E of Council Bluffs, SW Iowa; pop. 5802.

**Atlantic City.** Resort city on Atlantic coast, SE New Jersey, 60 m. SE of Philadelphia; pop. 64,004; shore boardwalk.

**Atlantic Ocean;** anc. **O-ceā-nus At-lan'ti-cus** (ō-sē-ā-nūs āt-lān'tī-kūs). Body of water separating the Americas from Europe and Africa; ab. 31,500,000 sq. m. (with branches 41,000,000 sq. m.); greatest depth 30,246 ft. off NE coast of Dominican Republic.

**Atlantis.** See in *Vocab.*

**At'las Mountains** (āt'lās). Mountain system ab. 1500 m. long, NW and N Africa, extending from Cape Noun on SW Morocco coast to Cape Bon on NE Tunisia coast; highest peak Toubkal 13,661 ft. in Morocco.

**A-trōk'** (ā-trōk') or **A-trak'** (ā-trāk'). River ab. 300 m. long flowing W through NE Iran along border of Iran and Turkmen S.S.R. into SE Caspian Sea.

**Atropatene.** See AZERBAIJAN.

**At'ti-ca** (āt'tī-kā). Ancient division and state of E Greece; the territory of Athens, bordering Boeotia and Megaris. — **At'tic** (āt'tīk), *adj.* & *n.*

**At'ti-bor'o** (āt'tī-bōr'ō). City NW of Fall River, SE Massachusetts; pop. 22,071.

**At'tu** (āt'tū; ā-tōō'). Rocky island in Near Is. group, westernmost of the Aleutians Is., SW Alaska.

**Aube** (ōb). River ab. 125 m. long flowing W to Seine, N cen. France.

**Au'ber-vil'liers'** (ō'bēr-vīl'yēz'). Suburb city NE of Paris, N France; pop. 55,871; battle 1814.

**Au'bun** (ō'būn). 1. City W of Opelika, E Alabama; pop. 4652; Alabama Polytechnic Institute. 2. City NE of Fort Wayne, NE Indiana; pop. 5415. 3. City on Androscoggin river N of Portland, SW Maine; pop. 19,817. 4. Town SW of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 6620. 5. City SW of Syracuse, cen. New York; pop. 35,758; state prison.

**Au'bus'on'** (ō'būs'ōn'). Commune on Creuse river, cen. France; pop. 5860; tapestries.

**Au'oban'-lock'** (ō'ōbān-lōk'; ā'ōbān'). Parish, Ayr co., SW Scotland; pop. 6626; family home of James Boswell.

**land** (dē'land). Seaport on N North I.; \* of New Zealand until 1865; pop. with suburbs (1941 est.) 223,700; excellent harbor.

**Auckland Islands.** Uninhabited islands 200 m. S of New Zealand, S Pacific Ocean; 234 sq. m.

**Au-de-narde** (ōd'nārd'). *Flem.* **On-de-narde** (ōu'dē-nār'dē). Commune on Schelde river, NW cen. Belgium; pop. 6303; battle 1708.

**Au-du-bon** (ō'dū-bōn; -būn). Borough 4 m. SE of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 8806.

**Augsburg** (ōuks'būrk); *anc.* **Augusta Vin-del'i-co-rum** (ō-gūs'tā vīn-dē'l'i-kō'rīum). City on Lech river NW of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. (1939) 185,704; battle 955.

**Augusta** (ō-gūs'tā). 1. City on Savannah river NE of Macon, E Georgia; pop. 65,919. 2. City on Kennebec river NE of Lewiston, SW Maine; pop. 19,360; \* of Maine.

**Augusta Suesionum.** See SOISSONS.

**Augusta Taurinorum.** See TURIN.

**Augusta Trevirorum.** See TRIER.

**Au-gu'stov** (ōu-gūs'tōv); *Russ.* **Av-gu'stov** (āv-gūs'tōf). Town, NE Poland, N of Białystok; pop. (1939 est.) 14,900; fighting in both World Wars.

**Au'lis** (ō'lis). Harbor in Boeotia on Evripōs Strait, E cen. Greece.

**Aulon.** See VLONA.

**Aurangabad** (ōu'rūng-gā-bād'). City, NW Hyderabad, S cen. India, NE of Bombay; pop. 29,288.

**Aurelia Aquensis.** See BADEN-BADEN.

**Aurolianum.** See ORLÉANS.

**Aur'gnac** (ō'rē'nyāk'). Commune SW of Toulouse, S France; pop. 716; paleolithic remains.

**Aurigny.** See ALDERNEY.

**Au-ro'tra** (ō-rō'trā; -tē). 1. Industrial city W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 47,170. 2. Town SE of Buffalo, W New York; pop. 7656.

**Ausable** (ō-sā'b'l). River, NE New York, flowing E to Lake Champlain, for 2 m. through **Ausable Chasm**, a scenic gorge.

**Au Sa'ble** (ō sā'b'l). River flowing E through N cen. Michigan to Lake Huron.

**Auschwitz.** See OŚWIECIM.

**Aussig.** See ÚSTÍ.

**Aus'ter-litz** (ōs'tēr'līts; *Ger.* ous'; *Czech.* Slav'kov (slāv'kōf). Commune Moravia, Czechoslovakia, 12 m. SE of Brno; pop. 4230; battle Dec. 2, 1805.

**Aus'tin** (ōs'tīn). 1. City SW of Rochester, S Minnesota; pop. 18,307. 2. City on Colorado river NE of San Antonio, cen. Texas; pop. 97,930; \* of Texas; Univ. of Texas.

**Aus'tral-as'ia** (ōs'trāl-ā'shā; -ahā). Part of Oceania bet. the equator and lat. 47° S; ab. 3,300,000 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 10,680,343; also, sometimes, all of Oceania. — **Aus'tral-as'ian** (-ā'shān; -ā'shān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Aus'tralia** (ōs-trāl'yā; -trāl'yā). 1. Island continent bounded by Coral Sea, South Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Timor and Arafura Seas; 2,948,360 sq. m. 2. British self-governing dominion comprising the continental states of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, the island state of Tasmania, and three territories (Australian Capital, Northern, and Papua); pop. (1943 est.) 7,266,437; \* Canberra (since 1927). — **Aus'tra-li'an** (ōs-trāl'yān; -trāl'yān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Australian Alps.** Mountain range, E Victoria and SE New South Wales, SE Australia; highest Mt. Kosciuszko 7328 ft.

**Australian Capital Territory, or, formerly, Federal Capital Territory.** Territory SE Australia, in SE New South Wales, including Canberra and Jervis Bay; 939 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 10,659.

**Austral Islands.** See TUVALU ISLANDS.

**Aus'tra'sia** (ōs-trā'shā; -shā) or **Os'tra'sia** (ōs-). Eastern dominions of Merovingian Franks extending from the Meuse river to the Bohemian Forest. — **Aus'tra'sian** (-shān; -shān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Aus'tria** (ōs'trīā; *Ger.* ō'ster-reich' (ō'stēr-rix'). Nation in cen. Europe S of Germany and Czechoslovakia and N of Italy and Yugoslavia; 34,052 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 6,694,782; \* Vienna; part of Germany 1938-45. — **Aus'tri-an** (ōs'trī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Austria-Hungary** (-hūng-gā-rī). Former monarchy, cen. Europe, which included present Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bucovina and Transylvania in Romania, NW half of Yugoslavia, Galicia in Poland, and Venezia Giulia and Venezia Tridentina in Italy; 261,027 sq. m.; dismembered 1918. — **Aus'tro-Hungar'ian** (ōs'trō-hūng-gā-rī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Aus'tro-ne'sia** (ōs'trō-nē'shā; -zhā; -shā; -shā). The islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans from Madagascar at the W to Hawaii and Easter I. in the E. — **Aus'tro-ne'sian** (-zhān; -zhān; -shān; -shān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Au'touil** (ō'tū'y'). District in W part of Paris, France, at SE entrance to Bois de Boulogne.

**Auvergne** (ōvēr'ny). Historical region, S cen. France, NW of Langue-doc and NE of Guienne; \* Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand).

**Auvergne Mountains.** Mountain range, cen. France; highest Puy de Sancy 6185 ft.

**Aux Cayes.** See CAÏES.

**Auxerre** (ō'sēr'). City on Yonne river, NE cen. France; pop. 24,282.

**Av'e-lon** (āv'd-lōn). 1. Borough on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6156. 2. Large peninsula of SE Newfoundland; most thickly populated region of the island. 3. See in **Vocab.**

**Avantium.** See BOURGAS.

**Av'e-la-ne'ra** (āv'lā-nē'rā; -thā; -vā-zhā). City, suburb of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; pop. (est.) 390,021.

**Av'e-li-nūm** (āv'lē-nūm); *anc.* **Ab'e-li-nūm** (āb'lē-nūm). Commune NE of Naples, S Italy; pop. (1936) 29,091.

**Av'enhos** (āv'vāhō; -hō; -vā-ti-sūm (āv-vēn'ti-kūm). Commune, near Lake of Morat, Vaud canton, W Switzerland; very old; capital of ancient Helvetia.

**Avénio.** See AVIGNON.

**Aventina.** See in **Vocab.**

**Av'er-nus, Lake** (āv-vēr'nūs; *It.* La'go d'Av'er'no (lā'gō dā-vēr'nō); *anc.* **La'vus Av'er'nus** (lā'vūs ā-vēr'nūs). Lake ab. 2 m. in circumference in volcano crater W of Naples, Campania, S Italy.

**Augustov.** See AUGUSTOV.

**Av'ignos'** (āv'vīgnō; -ō; *anc.* **Av'e'm-o** (āv-vēn'ō). City NW of Marseilles, SE France; pop. 89,172; seat of papacy 1308-77 and of Avignonese popes 1378-1417. — **Av'ign-on-ese'** (āv-vīgn-ōn-ēs'; -ēs'), *adj.*

**Av'ila** (āv'vīlā; -ē; *anc.* **Ab'y-la** or **Ab'e-la** (āb'y-lā). 1. Province NW of Madrid, cen. Spain; 3042 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 226,044. 2. Town, its \*; pop. (1940) 20,261.

**Avlona.** See VLONA.

**Av'on** (āv'vōn; -vōn). 1. River, S England, flowing S through Wiltshire and Hampshire into the English Channel. 2. River, SW England, flowing S and W in Gloucestershire into Bristol Channel. 3. River, cen. England, flowing WSW from Northamptonshire through Stratford into the Severn at Tewkesbury; the "Shakespeare" Avon.

**Av'ranches'** (āv'rānsh'). Commune on inlet of Gulf of St-Malo in Normandy, NW France; pop. 7130; fighting 1944.

**Aw-a-ji** (ā-wā-jē). Island of Japan bet. S coast of Honshu and NE coast of Shikoku; 243 sq. m.; pop. 186,000.

**Ax.** See DAX.

**Ax'el Hei'berg** (āk's'l hē'bürg). One of Sverdrup Is. W of Ellesmere I., Arctic Archipelago, Canada; 13,200 sq. m.

**Axius.** See VARDAR.

**Ax'min'ster** (āks'mīn'stēr). Town on Axe river NE of Exeter, Devonshire, SW England; pop. 2355; carpets.

**Axon.** See AINNE.

**Axum.** See AKSUM.

**A'y-on'cho** (ā'yōn'chō). 1. Town S of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; district pop. 20,643. 2. Town, \* of Ayacucho dept., SE of Lima, S cen. Peru; pop. (1940 est.) 18,275; battle 1824.

**Ay-dan'** or **Al-dan'** (ā-dān'; -dān'). *anc.* **Tr'al'es** (trāl'ēs). Town on Mencleres river SE of Izmir, SW Turkey in Asia; pop. 15,152.

**Ayl'mer** (āyl'mēr). 1. Town E of St. Thomas, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 2478. 2. Resort town on Ottawa river W of Hull, SW Quebec, Canada; pop. 3115.

**Ayr** (āy). 1. or **Ayr'shire** (āy'shīr; -shēr). County, SW Scotland; 1122 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 298,700. 2. Seaport, its \*; pop. (1940 est.) 41,600; Robert Burns born nearby.

**Ay-sen'** or **Al-sen'** (ā-sēn'). Commune, provincial \*, S Chile; pop. 13,751.

**Ay-yū-thā-a** or **A-yū-thā-a** or **A-yū-thā-ya** (ā-yōō'thā'ā-yā). City on island in the Chao Phraya river N of Bangkok; pop. ab. 50,000; former \* of Thailand.

**Az'ca-po'tzal'co** (āz'kā-pō'tsāl'kō). City, suburb of Mexico City, N Federal District; pop. 31,400.

**Az'er-bai-dzhan'** (āz'ēr-bī-jān'; -jān'). *officially* **Azerbaijdzhan Soviet Socialist Republic.** A constituent republic of the U.S.S.R., E Transcaucasia; 33,200 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 3,372,704; \* Baku; oil and minerals.

**Az'er-bai-jan'** (āz'ēr-bī-jān'; -jān'). *anc.* **At'ro-pa'te'ne** or **Me'd'i-a Atropatene** (mē'dī-ā'ā'trō-pā'tē'nē). Province, NW Iran, bordering on Azerbaijan; 41,150 sq. m.; \* Tabriz.

**Azores'** (ā-zōrēs'; -zōrēs'; *Port.* **Az'ores** (ā-zōrēs'). Group of nine islands belonging to Portugal in N Atlantic Ocean; ab. 800 m. off the coast of Portugal; 888 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 484,278; chief town Ponta Delgada.

**A-zov'** or **A-sof'** (ā-zōf'; -āsof', āz'ōf, āz'ōv). Town on Gulf of Taganrog, SW Rostov Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. (1938) 19,206.

**Azov, or Azof, Sea** of *Russ.* **A-zov'sko-e Mo're** (ā-zōf'skō-yē mō'rē); *anc.* **Pal'us Mae-o'tis** (mā'lūs mē-ō'tīs). Sea, NE of the Crimea, S of the Ukraine and W of the Rostov Region and Krasnodar Territory, S Soviet Russia, Europe; ab. 200 m. long; 14,520 sq. m.

**Az'tec Ruins National Monument** (āz'tēk). National monument, NW New Mexico, just S of Colorado border; 26 acres; estab. 1923; prehistoric pueblo.

**Azufre, Cerro del.** See COPALCO.

**Azu'sa** (ā-zōō'sā). City NE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 5209.

## B

**Ba'al-bek** (bā'āl-bēk; bāl'bēk); *anc.* **He'lī-op'o-līs** (hē'lī-ōp'ō-līs). Village N of Damascus, E Lebanon; pop. ab. 3000; ancient city was large and important; ruins still impressive.

**Ba'bar Islands** (bā'bār). Island group of the Netherlands Indies, in S Banda Sea NE of Timor; 314 sq. m.; largest is **Babar Island** (220 sq. m.).

**Babel.** See in **Vocab.**

**Babel Man'deb** (bā'bēl mān'dēb). Strait 20 m. wide, bet. SW Arabia and Africa uniting the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

**Ba'bel-thu'ap** (bā'bēl-thōō'ap) or **Pa-lau'** (pāl-lōu'). Island, largest of Palau group, in W Pacific Ocean; ab. 120 sq. m.

**Ba-bul'** (bā-būl'; -būl'; *anc.* **Bā-būl'** (bā-būl'). Formerly **Ba'ru-rush'** (bār-rōō-rush'). City 15 m. S of Caspian Sea, N Iran; pop. ab. 30,000.

**Bab'y-lon** (bāb'y-lōn). Celebrated ancient city, now in ruins, ab. 55 m. S of Baghdad on Euphrates river; near modern town of Hilla; \* of Babylonia; history dates from 2000 B.C.

**Bab'y-lo'ni-a** (bāb'y-lō-nī-ā; -lōn'yā). Ancient country centering about lower Euphrates valley, now in S Iraq, SW Asia. — **Bab'y-lo'ni-an** (-lōn'yān; -lōn'yān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ba-co'lod** (bā-kō'lōd). City of. Chartered city, \* of Negro Occidental, Negro, Phil. Is.; pop. 57,474.

**Bactra.** See BALKH.

**Bac'tri-a** (bākt'rī-ā), also **Bac'tri-a-na** (bākt'rī-ā-nā; -nā). Ancient country of SW Asia, ab. 250 m. long and 120 m. wide, bet. Hindu Kush Mts. and Oxus river; \* Bactra. — **Bac'tri-an** (bākt'rī-ān), *adj.*

**Ba'da-joz'** (bā'thā-hōth'; -hōr'). 1. Province along Portuguese border, SW Spain; 8451 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 737,818. 2. City, its \*, on Guadiana river near Portuguese border; pop. (1941 est.) 87,004; battles 1705, 1812.

- Ba'dakh-shan** (bá'dá' shán). Former province, NE Afghanistan, S of the upper Amu Darya and N of the Hindu Kush range.
- Ba'da-lóna** (bá'dá-lón). *anc. Ba'e-tu-lo* (bá'tu-lo). Mediterranean port N of Barcelona, NE Spain; pop. (1940) 48,284.
- Baden** (bá'dén). 1. Former German state, SW Germany; bounded W and S by the Rhine; 8817 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 2,518,103. 2. See BADEN-BADEN.
- Ba'den-Baden** (bá'dén-bá'dén) or **Baden**; *anc. Au-ro-tia A-quen-sia* (á-ró-tiá [-ré]vó) á-kwén'sia). City, N cen. Baden, Germany, S of Karlsruhe; tourist resort; pop. 29,992.
- Bad Lands**; *orig. Fr. Mau'vaises Terres* (má'vá's tár') or *Torres Mau'vaises* (tár' má'vá's). Barren, much eroded region with steep hills and gullies in SW South Dakota and NW Nebraska; fossils.
- Ba-dri-nath** (bá-dré-nát'). Peak 23,210 ft. in the Himalayas, N United Provinces, Indian Union.
- Baños**. See GUADALQUIVIR.
- Baffin Bay** (bá'fín). Large inlet of Atlantic Ocean bet. E Baffin I. and W Greenland; connected with Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait.
- Baffin Island**; *orig. Baffin Land*. Largest island of Canadian Arctic Archipelago W of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, N Canada; world's 5th largest island, 197,754 sq. m.
- Bading**. See SENEAGAT, 1.
- Ba-gú** (bá-zhú'). City on Uruguayan frontier, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 31,763.
- Baghdad** or **Bag'dad** (hág'dád). City, \* of Iraq, on the Tigris river in E cen. Iraq; pop. (1938 est.) 400,000; former seat of caliphate.
- Ba-gno'let** (bá'nyó'lét'). Commune, E suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 28,052.
- Ba'go** (bí'gó). City SW of City of Bacolod, W Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 53,874.
- Bagradas**. See MEDJERNA.
- Ba'guio** (há'gyó). City of. Chartered city, resort, and summer \* of the Republic of the Philippines ab. 130 m. N of Manila, NW Luzon; pop. 24,117.
- Ba-ha'ma Islands** or **Ba-ha'mas** (bá-há'má, -máz; in U.S., also -há'má). British colony comprising an island group SE of Florida and N of Cuba; 4404 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 68,940; \* Nassau. — **Ba-ha'mi-an** (-mí-án), n. & adj.
- Ba-ha'wal-pur** (bá-há'wál-póór') or **Bha'wal-pur** (bí'wál-póór'). 1. State, formerly in SW Punjab, now in Pakistan; 17,494 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,341,209. 2. Town, its \*, near the Sutlej river; pop. 20,943.
- Bahia**. See BAÍA; SALVADOR.
- Ba-hi'a Blan'ca** (bí-hi'á vlang'ká). Bay port, SE Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; pop. (est.) 121,055.
- Bah-rein'** (bá-rín'; -rín'; bí'; also **Bahrain Islands**). Island group, including Bahrain, Muharrag, and Sitra, in W Persian Gulf NW of Qatar Penn.; 213 sq. m.; pop. ab. 120,000; \* Manama; oil fields.
- Bahr el Ahyad**. See White Nile.
- Bahr el Azraq**. See Blue Nile.
- Bahr el Gha-zal'** (bá'h'r á'l gá-zál'). River ab. 500 m. long, SW Anglo Egyptian Sudan, flowing E to join Bahr el Jebel and form White Nile.
- Bahr el Jebel** (bá'h'r á'l jé'bél; gá'bél). Section of Nile river in S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; unites at Lake No with the Bahr el Ghazal to form the White Nile.
- Ba'ia** (bá'yá); *anc. Ba'iao* (há'yó). Village 11 m. W of Naples, SW Italy; pop. (1931) 2291; ancient watering place, resort.
- Ba'ia** (há'é'á), formerly spelled **Ba-hi'a** (bí-hi'á). State, E Brazil; 215,329 sq. m.; pop. 3,938,909; \* Salvador.
- Baie Saint Paul** (bí-há'sánt pó'l'). Village on St. Lawrence river NE of Quebec, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 3500; resort.
- Bai-kal'** (bí-kál'). Lake, chiefly in Buryat Mongol Republic, S Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia; 13,107 sq. m.; greatest depth 4982 ft.
- Bai-lan'** or **Bai-lan'** (bí-lá'n'); *anc. Syr'iao Por'tao* (sí'r'i-ó pó'r'tó) [Syrian Gates]. Mountain pass, E side of Iskenderon Gulf connecting Asia Minor with Syria.
- Baile Aha Ohiath**. See DUBLIN, 3.
- Bain'bridge** (bá'n'bri). 1. Island in Puget Sound 10 m. directly W of Seattle, Washington. 2. City on Flint river, SW Georgia, 13 m. N of Florida border; pop. 6352.
- Baird Mountains** (bárd). Mountain range, NW Alaska, W end of Brooks Range, S of Noatak river.
- Baireuth**. Var. of HAYREUTH.
- Bai-ro'ko** (bí-ró'kó). Village on NW coast of New Georgia I., cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Ba'ia** (bá'yó). City on Danube river W of Szeged, S Hungary; pop. (1939) 31,879.
- Baja California**. See LOWER CALIFORNIA.
- Bakan**. See SHIMONOSEKI.
- Ba'ker** (bá'ké). City on Powder river SE of La Grande, E Oregon; pop. 9342.
- Baker Mount**. Peak 10,750 ft., Cascade Range, NW Washington.
- Baker Island**. Small atoll near equator in cen. Pacific Ocean at long. 170° 31' W; U.S. territory.
- Ba'kers-field** (bá'kérs-fíld). City on Kern river NW of Los Angeles, S California; pop. 20,252.
- Bakmut**. See AKTSEMOVSK, 2.
- Ba'ku'** (bá'kú'). Port, \* of Azerbaijan Republic, U.S.S.R., on W coast of Caspian Sea; pop. 809,347; oil center.
- Ba'la-kia'va** (bá'lá-kí-á; -kí-á'vó). Seaport village on Black sea in SW Crimea SE of Sevastopol, Soviet Russia, Europe; battle 1854, charge of Light Brigade.
- Ba'lan-ban'** (bá'lám-bán'). Municipality NW of City of Cebu on W coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 31,385.
- Ba-lan'ga** (bá'láng'gá). Municipality W of Manila across Manila Bay in E cen. Bataan, \* of Bataan prov., Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 11,684.
- Ba'la-ton** (bá'lá-tón); *Ger. Platt'en-seé* (plát'tén-sé'). Lake in Hungary 296 sq. m., W Hungary, 55 m. SW of Budapest; largest lake of cen. Europe.
- Balboa** (bá'l-bó-á). 1. District in Canal Zone, occupying SE part of the zone. 2. Town in district, Canal Zone, adjacent to Panama city, at Pacific entrance to Panama Canal; pop. 3922.
- Balboa Heights**. Suburb of Balboa, Canal Zone, U. S. administrative center for Canal Zone.
- Bal-brig'gan** (bá'l-brí'gán). Port NE of Dublin, E Ireland; pop. 2434.
- Bald'win** (báld'wín). Town SE of New York City on S shore of Long I., New York; pop. 5840.
- Bald'y Mount** (báld'y). Peak 12,000 ft., SW Utah.
- Baldy Peak**. 1. Mountain 11,406 ft., E Arizona; also called **Thom'as Peak** (tóm'ás). 2. Mountain 12,623 ft., N cen. New Mexico.
- Bale**. See BASEL.
- Ba'l-o-ario Islands** (bá'l-ó-á-rí-ó); *Sp. Islas Ba'l-o-ares* (é'stás vátí-é'ris). An island group in W Mediterranean Sea near E coast of Spain; a Spanish province; 1935 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 410,060; \* Palma; group includes Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and 11 small islands.
- Balearis Major**. See MAJORCA.
- Bali** (bá'lí). Island E of Java, Indonesia; separated from Java by Bali Strait; 2140 sq. m.; pop. 1,101,393; chief town Singaradja. — **Ba-li-nese** (bá'lí-né'sé; -né'sé), adj. & n. *sing. & pl.*
- Ba-li-ko-sir'** (bá'lí-ké-sér'). Town, NW Turkey in Asia, 50 m. S of Sea of Marmara; pop. 26,690.
- Ba'lik-pa'pan** (bá'lík-pá'pán). Seaport on Balikpapan Bay 225 m. N of Bandjarmasin, SE Borneo, Indonesia; pop. 20,843; naval battle 1942.
- Bal'kan Mountains** (bá'l'kán); *anc. Ha'e'mus* (há'mús). Range extending E and W across cen. Bulgaria from Yugoslav border to Black Sea, SE Europe; highest ab. 7800 ft.
- Balkan Peninsula**. Peninsula in SE Europe bet. the Adriatic, Mediterranean, Aegean, and Black Seas.
- Balkan States**. Countries of the Balkan Penin.: Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and Turkey in Europe.
- Balkh** (bá'k). 1. Country of SW Asia, W of Badkhashan and S of the Oxus, corresponding to ancient Bactria; now a district of N Afghanistan. 2. *anc. Ba'k'tra* (bá'k'trá). Ancient city, \* of Bactria and of Balkh, center of Zoroastrianism. 3. New town N of site of ancient city; pop. ab. 10,000.
- Bal-khash'** (bá'l-kásh'); *Turki Bal-qash'*. 1. Fresh-water lake, SE Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; 440 m. long; 7200 sq. m.; ab. 1000 m. E of Lake Aral. 2. Town on N shore of Lake Balkhash.
- Ba'li-rat** (bá'lí-rát). City, S cen. Victoria, SE Australia, 70 m. NW of Melbourne; pop. (with suburbs) 37,409.
- Ba'ly** (bá'ly). Town on Hooghly river across from Calcutta, West Bengal, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 50,397.
- Balmoral** (bá'l-mór'al). Castle on Dee river, SW Aberdeen co., Scotland; Scottish residence of British sovereigns.
- Ba'ltic Provinces** (bá'l'tík). Former Russian Imperial governments of Estonia, Livonia, and Kurland, from 1918 to 1940 the republics of Estonia and Latvia.
- Baltic Sea**; *Ger. Ost'see* (ó'st'sé); *Russ. Bal'ti'y'sko-e Mó're* (bá'l'ti'y'skó-yé mó'r'yé). Sea in N Europe, enclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Poland, and the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian republics of U.S.S.R., and Finland, ab. 157,000 sq. m.; greatest depth ab. 1200 ft.
- Baltic States**. The former independent republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on E shore of Baltic Sea; sometimes, also, Finland and Poland.
- Bal'ti-more** (bá'l'tí-mór). City, N Maryland, on Patuxent river, NW Chesapeake Bay, NE of Washington, D.C.; pop. 859,100; Johns Hopkins Univ.; Goucher College.
- Ba-lu'chi-stan'** (bá'lú'chí-stán'; -stán'). Country N of Arabian Sea and bordering Iran, Afghanistan, and India; 134,638 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 857,835; since 1947 a part of Pakistan; divided into: (1) Moslem territory, formerly a province (**British Baluchistan**) in NE; 9084 sq. m.; \* Quetta. (2) Former agency territories and tribal areas; 45,144 sq. m.; \* Quetta; total pop. (1941) of (1) and (2) 501,031. (3) **Baluchistan States**, including Kalat in cen. part (recognized as independent state 1947 by Pakistan), 50,068 sq. m.; \* Kalat; Khairan in NW; and Las Bela in SE; total pop. of states (1941) 350,204.
- Ba'ma'ko'** (bá'má'kó'). Town on Niger river NE of French Guinea border, \* of French Sudan territory, French West Africa; pop. (1940) 32,701.
- Bam'berg** (bám'bér'; *Angl. hám'búrg*). Manufacturing city on Regnitz river W of Bayreuth, N Bavaria, Germany; pop. 50,182.
- Ba-nan'a River** (bá-nán'á). Lagoon ab. 25 m. long and ab. 3 m. wide at its widest part off E coast of Florida, bet. Merritt I. and Cape Canaveral.
- Bana't'** (bá'nát'; bá'nát'). Agricultural region, now mostly in Romania and Yugoslavia; N of Danube river bet. Tisza river and Transylvanian Alps.
- Ban-bur'y** (bán'bér'; bá'm-). Municipal borough on the Chertwell river SE of Birmingham, Oxfordshire, cen. England; pop. 13,953.
- Ban-dai** (bán-dí) or **Ban-tai** (-tí). Volcano 5988 ft., NE of Wakamatsu, N cen. Honshu, Japan.
- Ban'da Islands** (bán'dá). Island group ab. 60 m. S of E Ceram, S cen. Moluccas, Indonesia; 16 sq. m.; pop. 13,036; spices.
- Bandar**. See MARULIPATAM.
- Ban-dar' Ab-bas'** or **Ban-der'ab-bas'** (bán-dár' áb-hí-á); formerly **Gom-broon'** (góm-bróon'). Seaport on Strait of Ormuz, provincial \*, S Iran; pop. ab. 10,000.
- Ban-dar' Shah-pur'** (bán-dár' shá'h-póór'). Town near head of Persian Gulf, SW Iran; railroad terminus.
- Ban'da Sea** (bán'dá). Sea in E Malay Archipelago SE of Celebes, S of Ceram, and NE of Timor; ab. 625 m. long by 275 m. wide.
- Ban'djar-ma'sin** (bán'jér-má'sín); formerly **Ban'djer-ma'sin**. Town on Martapura river, S Borneo, Indonesia; pop. 65,698.
- Ban'dra** (bán'drá). Town at S end of Salsette I. 7 m. N of Bombay, Bombay prov., W Indian Union; pop. (1941) 71,780.
- Ban'dung** (bán'dóong); *Du. Ban'déung* (-dóong). City 75 m. SE of Jakarta, W cen. Java, Indonesia; pop. 166,818; industrial center and resort; powerful radio station.

- Banff** (bāmf). 1. Town, SW Alberta, Canada, in Banff National Park, near Lake Louise; pop. 2185; resort. 2. or **Banffshire** (bāmf/shīr; -shēr). County, NE Scotland; 630 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 53,200; \* Banff (pop. 3489).
- Banff National Park**. National park, SW Alberta, Canada; 2585 sq. m.; estab. 1885; mountains, glaciers, summer and winter sports; resorts of Banff and Lake Louise.
- Ban'ga-lor'** (bāng-gā-lōr'). City W of Madras, district \* and former British \* of Mysore, S India; pop. (1941) 248,334.
- Bang'ka** or **Ban'ka** (bāng-kā). Island of Indonesia in NW Java Sea SE of Sumatra; 4609 sq. m.; pop. 205,303; chief port Muntok; tin mines.
- Bang'kok** (bāng-kōk; bāng-kōk'). City, \* of Thailand, on the Chao Phraya river ab. 20 m. above its mouth, S Thailand; pop. 681,214.
- Ban'gor** (bāng-gōr; -gēr). 1. City and port of entry on Penobscot river NE of Augusta, E cen. Maine; pop. 29,822. 2. Borough NE of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6687.
- Bang'we-u-lu** (bāng-wē-ō-lō). Lake ab. 50 m. long, NE Northern Rhodesia.
- Bar'nja Lu'ka** (bā'nyū lōō'kū). Town, NW cen. Yugoslavia; pop. (1931) 22,165.
- Bandjarmasin**. = BANDJARMASIN.
- Ban'ju-wang'i** (bān'yō-wāng'ē). Du. **Ban'joe-wang'i** (bān'yō-). Port on Bali Strait, E Java, Indonesia; pop. 25,185.
- Bangka**. See **BANGKA**.
- Banks Island** (bāngks). 1. Small island N of Cape York, Queensland, NE Australia. 2. Island 50 m. long off British Columbia, Canada. 3. Island 26,400 sq. m., ab. 250 m. long, NW of Victoria I., Northwest Territories, Canada.
- Banks Islands**. Group of five small islands and a number of islets N of New Hebrides, SW Pacific Ocean; administered as part of New Hebrides.
- Ban'nock-burn'** (bān'ōk-bōrn'). Town SE of Stirling, Stirling co., cen. Scotland; pop. 4481; battle 1314.
- Bantal**. See **BANDAL**.
- Ban'tam** (bān'tām). Village in NW corner of Java, Indonesia; once capital of powerful Mohammedan sultanate of Bantam; site of first Dutch settlement in Indonesia 1596.
- Ban'ta-yan'** (bān'tā-yān'). 1. Island W of N Cebu and NE of Negros, cen. Phil. Is.; 45 sq. m.; pop. 35,288. 2. Municipality on SW coast of Bantayan I.; pop. 18,805.
- Banyuwangi**. = BANJUWANGI.
- Ban'yau-me'** (bā'yōm'). Commune, N France; pop. 2782; battles 1871, 1916-18.
- Bar'a-boe** (bār'ā-bōē). City SW of Portage, S cen. Wisconsin; pop. 6415.
- Bar'a-na-gar** (bā-rā'nā-gēr). City on Hooghly river, N suburb of Calcutta, West Bengal, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 54,451.
- Bar'a-nof** (bār'ā-nōf). Island ab. 100 m. long W of Chatham Strait, W Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska.
- Bar-ba-dos** (bār-bā-dōs). British island and colony E of Windward Is., Lesser Antilles, West Indies; 166 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 200,074; \* Bridgetown.
- Bar'ber-ry** (bār'ber-rī). Region in N Africa, from Egypt to Atlantic Ocean; the four **Barbary States** were Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.
- Bar'ber-ton** (bār'ber-tōn). City SW of Akron, NE Ohio; pop. 24,028.
- Bar-bu'da** (bār-bū-dā). Island, Antigua presidency, Leeward Is., British West Indies; 62 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000.
- Bar'ca** (bār'kā). 1. Plateau region, NW Cirenaica, NE Libya, N Africa. 2. Town, N Cirenaica, Libya, Africa, 60 m. NE of Bengasi.
- Bar'ce-lo'na** (bār'sē-lō'nā; Sp. bār'thō-lō'nā, bār'sā). 1. Province, NE Spain, on Mediterranean; 2068 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,943,355. 2. Seaport and manufacturing city, its \*; 315 m. NE of Madrid; pop. (1941 est.) 1,087,099; capital of Catalonia; university.
- Bar'dia** (bār'dīy; bār'dī-ū). Town on coastal road near Egyptian border, extreme NE Cirenaica, Libya, N Africa; pop. 2370; fighting 1940-42.
- Bar'èges** (bār'raž'). Village in the Pyrenees, SW France; *barège* (which see, in *Vocab*) first made here.
- Bar'el'ly** or **Bar'el'i** (bār'el'i). 1. = ROHILKHAND. 2. City, United Provinces, N Indian Union, on Kamganga river E of Delhi; pop. (1941) 192,688.
- Bar'ents Sea** (bār'ēnts). Part of Arctic Ocean N of Norway and Soviet Russia, Europe, and bet. Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya.
- Barfurush**. See **BARFUR**.
- Bar Har'bor** (bār'). Town, Mt. Desert I., SE Maine; pop. 4378; resort; badly burned 1947.
- Bar'i** (bār'ē). In full **Bar'i del'le Pu'gile** (dāl'lā pōō'yū). Seaport, Apulia, SE Italy, on Adriatic Sea NE of Naples; pop. (1896) 196,747.
- Bar'i'l'i** (bār'el'i). Municipality SW of City of Cebu near W coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 29,247.
- Bar'i-sāl'** (bār'ī-sāl'). River port on Ganges river E of Calcutta, East Bengal, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 61,316.
- Bar'king Town** (bār'king) or **Bar'king**. Urban district, E suburb of London, Essex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 77,500.
- Barmon**. See **WUPPERTAL**.
- Bar-na-ul'** (bār-nū-ōol'). City on Ob river S of Novosibirsk, \* of Altai territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. (1939) 148,129.
- Barnes** (bārnz). Urban district, SW suburb of London, Surrey, S England; pop. 42,440.
- Barnesville** (bārnz-vīl). Town SW of Steubenville, SE Ohio; pop. 5002.
- Bar'net** (bār'nēt; -nēt). Urban district, Hertfordshire, England, 12 m. N of London; pop. 14,726; battle 1471.
- Barn'ley** (bārnz'lī). County borough on Dearne river NE of Manchester, Yorkshire, England; pop. (1939 est.) 72,100.
- Barn'stable** (bārnz'tā-b'l). Town on S shore of Cape Cod, SE Massachusetts; pop. 8333.
- Bar'o-r'da** (bār'ō-r'dā). 1. State, W India, with three divisions in Gujarat and one in Kathiawar; 8176 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 2,855,010. 2. Division of Baroda state in Gujarat E of Surat; 1922 sq. m.; pop. 711,481. 3. City, \* of state and division, 244 m. N of Bombay; pop. (1941) 152,326.
- Bar'ot'se** (bār'ōt'sē) or **Bar'ot'se-land'** (-lānd'). Province, W Northern Rhodesia, S cen. Africa; 60,890 sq. m.; pop. 332,958; \* Mongu, native \* Lealui.
- Bar'qui-si-me'to** (bār'kē-sē-mē'tō). City, WSW of Caracas, NW Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 53,865.
- Bar'ran-quil'ia** (bār'rāng-kē'yā). City and port on Magdalena river 10 m. from its mouth, N Colombia; pop. 150,395.
- Bar're** (bār'ē). City SE of Montpelier, N cen. Vermont; pop. 10,900.
- Barren Grounds**. See in *Vocab*.
- Bar'rie** (bār'ī). Town on W extremity of Lake Simcoe, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 9725.
- Bar'ring-ton** (bār'fing-tōn). Town E of Narragansett Bay and SE of Providence, E Rhode Island; pop. 6231.
- Bar'row**, or **Barrow in Fur'ness** (bār'ō; fūr'nēs, -nēs). Seaport and county borough 52 m. N of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 69,235.
- Barrow, Point**. Most northerly point of Alaska, headland on Arctic Ocean ab. 550 m. NE of Nome at 71° 20' N, 156° W.
- Bar'ry** (bār'ī). Seaport and urban district, Glamorganshire, SE Wales; pop. (1931) 38,821.
- Bar'tles-ville** (bār'tlēs-vīl). City N of Tulsa, Oklahoma; pop. 16,267.
- Bar'tow** (bār'tō). City SE of Lakeland, cen. Florida; pop. 6158.
- Bar'won** (bār'wōn). Upper Darling river flowing SW from SE Queensland through NE New South Wales, SE Australia.
- Bas'el** (bā'sēl), older **Basle** (bāil); *Fr. Bâle* (bāil). 1. Canton, NW Switzerland; 179 sq. m.; pop. 169,961. 2. City, its \*, on the Rhine N of Bern; pop. (1941) 162,105; university.
- Bas'ey'** (bā-sē'ē; -sēr'). Municipality on S coast of Samar, Phil. Is., SE of Cebu; pop. 28,296.
- Bas'shan** (bā'shān). Region of ancient Palestine E and NE of the Sea of Galilee (*Numbers* xxi. 33-35).
- Bas'shi Channel** (bā'shī). Strait ab. 92 m. wide bet. Batan Is. of the Philippines and S Formosa.
- Bas'h'kir Republic** (bāsh'kīr; bāsh'kīr') or **Bas'h'kir'ia** (bāsh'kīr'-yā). Autonomous region in Ural, E Soviet Russia, Europe; 54,233 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 3,304,476; \* Ufa; borders on Chelyabinsk Region on E, Chkalov Region on S, and Tatar Republic on W.
- Bas'lian** (bā-sē'līān). 1. Island group SW of Mindanao, Phil. Is.; ab. 530 sq. m. 2. Island in group across **Basilian Strait** from Zamboanga; 495 sq. m.; pop. 57,561; chief town Isabela.
- Bas'licata**. See **LUCANIA**, 2.
- Basle**. See **BASEL**.
- Basque Provinces** (bāsk). Region, N Spain, comprising provinces of Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, and Álava; 2739 sq. m.
- Bas'ra** (bā'srā; *Angl. bī'srā*; formerly **Bu's'ra** or **Bu's'rah** (bū's'rā). City, SE Iraq, a port on the Shatt-al Arab, 70 m. from Persian Gulf; pop. (1938 est.) 180,000. **Bas'so-rah** (bā's'ō-rā) in *Arabian Nights*.
- Bas-Rhin** (bā'rān). Department, NE France; 1848 sq. m.; pop. 711,830; \* Strasbourg; formerly part of Alsace.
- Bas'sein'** (bā-sēn'). City in Irrawaddy delta W of Rangoon, Lower Burma; pop. 45,662.
- Basse-Terre** (bā's'tār'). 1. Island 35 m. long, French West Indies; W part of Guadeloupe. 2. Seaport on SW coast, \* of Guadeloupe; pop. (1936) 13,638.
- Bas'se-terre'** (bā's'tēr'). Seaport, \* of St. Kitts I., British West Indies; pop. (1938 est.) 8000.
- Bassorah**. See **BASRA**.
- Bass Strait** (bāsk). Strait 80 to 150 m. wide, 185 m. long, bet. Australia and Tasmania.
- Bast'ia** (bā'stē-ā; *Fr. bus'iyā*). Seaport on NE coast of Corsica, France, NE of Ajaccio; pop. 52,208.
- Bastogne** (bāstōgnē). Town, E Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, S of Liège; pop. 4005, fighting 1944, 1945.
- Bas'trop** (bā's'trōp). Town NE of Monroe, N Louisiana; pop. 6626.
- Bas'u-to-land'** (bā'sū'tō-lānd'). British colony, South Africa, bet. Orange Free State and Natal; 11,716 sq. m.; pop. 562,411; \* Maseru.
- Bas'taan'** (bā'tān'; -tān'). Province, W Luzon, Phil. Is., forming a peninsula 30 m. long by 15 m. wide, W of Manila Bay; 517 sq. m.; pop. 85,538; \* Balanga; fighting 1942.
- Batang**. See **PAAN**.
- Bas'tan'gas** (bā'tāng'gās; *Sp. bā'tāng'gās*). Municipality S of Manila, at head of **Batangas Bay**, SW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 40,164.
- Bas'ta-vi-a** (bā'stā-vī-ā; -tā'yā). 1. City W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 5101. 2. City SW of Rochester, W New York; pop. 17,267. 3. Seaport city, NW Java. See **JAKARTA**. — **Bas'ta-vi-an** (-tā'vī-ān; -tā'yān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Batesville** (bāts'vīl). City on White river W of Jonesboro, NE cen. Arkansas; pop. 527.
- Bath** (bāth). 1. City on inlet of Atlantic NE of Portland, S Maine; pop. 10,235. 2. *anc. Aquae Cal'v-dae* (ā-kwē kāl'vī-dē; ā'kwē) or **Aquae Sol'is** (ō'wīl-s). City and county borough, on Avon river SE of Bristol, Somersetshire, SW England; pop. (1939 est.) 69,040; hot springs and baths.
- Bathurst** (bāth'ūrst; -ērst). 1. Town on Nipisiquit Bay, NE New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 3554. 2. Seaport on Island of St. Mary, Gambia river, Gambia crown colony, W Africa; \* of the colony and of Gambia protectorate; pop. (1931) 14,370.
- Bat'ley** (bāt'lī). Municipal borough SW of Leeds, Yorkshire, N England; pop. 34,573.
- Bat'on Rouge** (bāt'ōn rōzōh). City, \* of Louisiana, on Mississippi river NW of New Orleans, SE cen. Louisiana; pop. 34,719; Louisiana State Univ. and Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- Bat'tam-bang** (bāt'tām-bāng). Town W of Tonle Sap, W Cambodia, Federation of Indochina; pop. (1936) ab. 16,000.
- Bat'ter-sea** (bāt'tēr-sē). Metropolitan borough, SW part of London, SE England, on S bank of Thames; pop. 159,552.
- Bat'tle Creek** (bāt'tī). City, S Michigan, E of Kalamazoo; pop. 43,463.
- Bat'tum'** (bāt'tōm'). Seaport on Black Sea, SW Georgia, U.S.S.R.; \* of Adzhar A.S.S.R.; pop. 70,807.

- Be'tuan** (bē'wān). Municipality on N coast of Batangas Bay, NW of Batangas, Luzon, Phil. Is., pop. 37,043.
- Beut'sen** (bou'tsēn). City on Spree river, Saxony, Germany, NE of Dresden; pop. 40,335; battle 1813.
- Bevar'ta** (bē-vār'tā); *Ger. Bay'ern* (bī'ērən). Former state, S Germany; 30,046 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 8,280,090; \* Munich. — **Be-var'tan** (bē-vār'tān), *adj. & n.*
- Be-yam-bang** (bē'yām-bāng). Municipality SE of Lingayen, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 25,578.
- Bay-bay** (bē-bī'y). Municipality SW of Tacloban on W coast of Leyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 42,526.
- Bay City** (bē). 1. City at head of Saginaw Bay, N of Saginaw, E Michigan; pop. 47,950. 2. City on Colorado river SW of Galveston, SE Texas; pop. 6594.
- Bayern**. See **BAVARIA**.
- Bayeux** (bā-yō; *Fr. bā'yō*). Town NW of Caen in Normandy, NW France; pop. 7351; tapestry.
- Bay of Whales**. See **Bay of Whales**.
- Bayonne** (bā-yōn; bā-yōn'). 1. City, NE New Jersey, SW of Jersey City, opp. Staten I.; pop. 79,198. 2. (*Fr. bā'yōn*; *Engl. bā'yōn*, [-yōn]). City, SW France, near Bay of Biscay; pop. 31,350.
- Bayreuth** (bī-roit'). City NE of Nürnberg, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 35,306; Wagnerian festivals.
- Baytown** (bā'toun). Town SE of Houston on Galveston Bay, SE Texas; pop. 5720.
- Beachy Head** (bēch'y). Headland 575 ft. high, East Sussex, S coast of England, on English Channel; battle 1690.
- Beacon** (bē'kān). City on Hudson river opp. Newburgh, SE New York; pop. 12,672.
- Bear** (bār). River ab. 350 m. long, flows NW from Uinta Mts. through Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho to Great Salt Lake.
- Beards'town** (bērdz'toun). City on Illinois river, W cen. Illinois, NW of Springfield; pop. 6505.
- Béarn** (bē'ār[n]). Historical region, SW France; bounded by Gascony and the Pyrenees.
- Be'as or Bi'as** (bē'ās). River ab. 300 m. long, flows W and SW through East Punjab, N Indian Union, to Sutlej river; one of the "Five Rivers" of the Punjab.
- Be-at'rice** (bē-ā'trīs). City S of Lincoln, SE Nebraska; pop. 10,883.
- Beaufort Sea** (bē'fōrt). Part of Arctic Ocean NE of Alaska, NW of Canada, and W of Banks I.
- Beau'harnois** (bē'ar'nwā). Town on St. Lawrence River SW of Montreal, E cen. Canada; pop. 3550.
- Beaumont** (bē'mōnt). City on Neches river E of Houston, SE Texas; pop. 59,061.
- Beauvais** (bē'vā). Commune, France, NW of Paris; pop. 18,809.
- Beaver** (bē'vēr). Borough NW of Pittsburgh on Ohio river, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5641.
- Beaver Dam**. City SW of Fond du Lac, SE cen. Wisconsin; pop. 10,356.
- Beaver Falls**. City S of New Castle, W Pennsylvania; pop. 17,098.
- Beblington and Brom'borough** (bēbl'ing-tōn, brōm'būr-ā, -brī). Urban district on the Mersey river across from Liverpool, Cheshire, NW England; pop. 26,740.
- Bech'u-a-na-land** (bēch'ō-ā'nā-land'). 1. Region in S Africa N of Orange river; inhabited by the Bechuana. 2. British protectorate, in the region, N of Molopo river; ab. 275,000 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 265,756; seat of administration Mafeking, Union of South Africa.
- Beck'en-ham** (bēk'n-hām; bēk'nōm). Urban district, S suburb of London, in Kent, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 71,010.
- Beck'ley** (bēk'lī). City N of Bluefield, S West Virginia; pop. 12,852.
- Bed'ford** (bēd'fōrd). 1. City S of Bloomington, S Indiana; pop. 12,514. 2. City SE of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 7390. 3. County in England. See **Bedfordshire**. 4. Municipal borough, (C) of Bedfordshire, on Ouse river NW of London, SE cen. England; pop. 40,554.
- Bed'ford-shire** (shīr; shēr) or **Bedford** or **Beds** (bēdz). County, SE cen. England; 473 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 261,980; (C) Bedford.
- Bed'loe's Island** (bēd'lō; also called **Lib'erty Island** (līb'rī-tī) and formerly **Be'loe Island** (bē'lō)). Small island in Upper New York Bay, ced. to U. S. government; Bartholi's Statue of Liberty.
- Be'er-she'ba** (bē'r-she'ba; bē'r-she'ba; bē'r-she'ba); *Ar. Bīr es Sa'ba* (bīr' es sā'bā). Frontier town SW of Jerusalem, S Palestine; pop. 2959 (*Gen. xxi. 19, Judges xx. 1*).
- Be'er'ville** (bē'rī). City NW of Corpus Christi, S Texas; pop. 6780.
- Behar**. See **BIHAR**.
- Be'his-tun** (bē'hīs-tōōn) or **Bi'si-tun** (bē'sī-tōōn). Ruined town E of Kermanshah, W Iran; cuneiform inscriptions.
- Behring**. Var. of **BEARING**.
- Bellán**. See **BAILAN**.
- Bell'tra** (bē'trā). Seaport SW of mouth of Zambezi river, Mozambique, SE Africa; pop. (1935 est.) 24,502.
- Bel-rut'** (bē-rōōt'); *Fr. Beyrouth* (bē'rōōt'); *anc. Be-ry'tus* (bē'rītās). City, (C) of Republic of Lebanon, chief seaport of Levant States; pop. (1935) 134,655.
- Bel'raburana**. See **PHETCHABURAN**.
- Bé'kes** (bē'kās). Commune NE of Szeged, SE Hungary; pop. (1930) 30,593.
- Bé'kes-csa'ba** (bē'kās-chā'bā). City S of Békés, SE Hungary; pop. (1939) 49,973.
- Be-le-wan** (bē'lē-wān) or **Be-la-wan-De'li** (-dē'lī). Seaport at mouth of Deli river, NE Sumatra, Indonesia.
- Be-lém** (bē-lēm); *Port. bē-lēm* or **Pa-rá** (pā-rā). Port city on Pará river, \* of Pará state, N Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 100,062.
- Bel'tast** (bē'lāst). 1. Seaport on Penobscot Bay SW of Bangor, S Maine; pop. 5540. 2. (locally also bē'lāst). Seaport city, \* of Northern Ireland and (C) of Co. Antrim, E Northern Ireland; pop. 438,086; linen; Queen's University.
- Bel'tort'** (bē'lōr; bē'lōr'). Fortified commune, E France, NE of Dijon; pop. (1930) 45,025; besieged 1814, 1870-71.
- Bel'tort Gap** (bē'lōr). Pass bet. Vosges and Jura Mts., E France, leading to the Rhine.
- Bel-gaum'** (bēl-gōum'). Town, district \*, SE of Bombay, W Indian Union; pop. (1941) 58,319.
- with trust territories (Bel' East Africa) 923,270 sq. m., pop. (est.) 14,139,877; uranium, (C) sites.
- Bel'gium** (bēl'jūm); *Fr. Belg'ue* (bēl'zhē); *Flem. Belg'e* (bēl'gē). Constitutional monarchy, NW Europe; 11,774 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 8,257,392; \* Brussels, bordering Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, and France — **Bel'gian** (bēl'jān; -jān), *adj. & n.*
- Bel'go-rod-Dne-strov'ski** (bēl'gō-rōd-d'nyēs-rōl'skī); formerly **Al'ker-man'** (āk-kēr-mān'); *Romanian Ce-ta-tea Al'bă* (chē-tē'tyā il'bă). City on Dniester estuary SE of Odessa, SW Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 33,495.
- Bel'grade** (bēl'grād; bēl'grād'). *Serbian Be'o-grad* (bē'o-grād); *anc. Singi-du-num* (sīn'jī-lū-nūm). City, \* of Yugoslavia and former \* of Serbia, on Danube river, E Yugoslavia; pop. (1931) 266,849.
- Bel'gra'via** (bēl-grā'vīā; grā'vīā). See in **Vocab**.
- Belitong**. See **BILLITON**.
- Be'lize** (bē'lēz'). Seaport, \* of British Honduras, on E coast at mouth of Belize river, pop. (1943) ab. 18,000.
- Bell** (bēl). City S of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 11,204.
- Bel-la'ire** (bē-lār; bē-). City on Ohio river S of Steubenville, E Ohio; pop. 13,799.
- Bel-la'ry** (bē-lī'rī). Town, NW of Madras, India; pop. (1941) 56,148.
- Bel'leau'** (bē'lē; *Engl. bē'lē*). Village NW of Châtea-Thierry, N France; American military cemetery; battle 1918 of **Belleau Wood**, *Fr. Bois de Bel'leau* (bōi'dē bē'lē). S of village.
- Belle-fon'taine** (bēl-fōn'tān; -fōn'). City N of Springfield, W Ohio; pop. 9808.
- Belle'fonte** (bēl'fōnt). Borough NW of Lewistown, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5304.
- Belle Isle, Strait of** (bēl'īl'). Strait 10 to 15 m. wide bet. Labrador and Newfoundland.
- Belle'ville** (bēl'vīl). 1. City SE of East St. Louis, SW Illinois; pop. 28,405. 2. Town on Passaic river N of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 28,167. 3. City on Bay of Quinte W of Kingston, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 15,710.
- Belle'vue** (bēl'vū). 1. City on Ohio river above Newport, N Kentucky; pop. 8741. 2. City SW of Sandusky, N Ohio; pop. 6127. 3. Borough on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 10,488.
- Bel'ling-ham** (bēl'ing-hām). City on **Bellingham Bay** 18 m. S of Canadian border, NW Washington; pop. 29,314.
- Bel'lings-hau'sen Sea** (bēl'ing-hou'sēn). Inlet of South Pacific on coast of Antarctica from Alexander I Island to Thurston Penin.
- Bel-lu'no** (bēl-lō'nō). Commune, provincial \*, on Piave river NW of Venice, NE Italy; pop. 25,547.
- Bel'wood** (bēl'wōd). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 5220.
- Bel'mont** (bēl'mōnt). Town NW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 26,807.
- Beloe More**. See **WHITE SEA**.
- Be'lo Ho-ri-zon'te** (bē'lō-hō-rī-zōn'tē). City, \* of Minas Gerais state, N of Rio de Janeiro, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 179,770.
- Be'loit'** (bē-lōit'). City on Illinois border, S Wisconsin; pop. 25,365; Beloit College.
- Belostok**. See **RIAZANSK**.
- Bel'sen** (bēl'sēn); in full **Ber'gen-Bel'sen** (bēr'gēn-bēl'sēn). Site of Nazi concentration camp, NW Germany, in Lüneburg region; taken by Allies Apr. 14, 1945, camp subsequently destroyed.
- Be-lu'kha** (bē-lō'khā). Highest peak 15,157 ft. in Altai mountain system on border bet. Kazakh S.S.R. and Oirat Autonomous Region, Soviet Russia, Asia.
- Bel'vi-dero** (bēl'vī-dēr). City E of Rockford, N Illinois; pop. 8004.
- Be-mid'y** (bē-mī'y). City S of Lower Red Lake, N Minnesota; pop. 9427.
- Be'mis Heights** (bē'mīs). Hamlet near Saratoga Springs, E New York; battles 1777.
- Be-na'ros** (bē-nā'rās; -rās). City SE of Agra and Lucknow, United Provinces, N Indian Union, on Ganges river; pop. (1941) 255,744; Holy City; temples; university.
- Ben'd** (bēnd). City on Deschutes river E of Eugene, cen. Oregon; pop. 10,021.
- Benderabbas**. See **BANDAR ABBAS**.
- Ben-de'ry** (bēn-dyē'rī); *Romanian Ti-g'hī'na* (tē-g'hī'nī). Town in Moldavian S.S.R., SE of Kishinev on the Dniester, U.S.S.R.; pop. 31,698.
- Ben'di-go** (bēn'dī-gō). City, NW of Melbourne, cen. Victoria, Australia; pop. 25,342; gold mines.
- Benolux**. See in **Vocab**.
- Be-ne-ven'to** (bē-nā-vēn'tē; *Engl. bēn'tē-vēn'tē*); *anc. Mal'e-ven'tum* (māl'e-vēn'tūm), changed euphemistically by *Romans* to **Be-n'e-ven'tum** (bē-nē-vēn'tūm). Commune NE of Naples, S Italy; pop. (1936) 37,865; cathedral.
- Ben-gal'** (bēn-gōl'; bēng-gōl'; *attributively usu. Ben'gal*), earlier **Bengal Presidency**. Former province, NE Brit. India; 82,812 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 61,400,377; \* Calcutta; included Bengal states of Tripura and Cochin Behar; divided 1947: East Bengal now part of Pakistan, West Bengal in Indian Union. — **Ben-ga-lose'** (bēn-gā-lēz'; -lēz'; bēng'-), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*
- Bengal Bay of**. Part of Indian Ocean, bet. India on W and Burma and Malay Penin. on E.
- Ben-ga'al**, also **Ben-shā'il** (bēn-gā'il; -tē); *anc. Be'e-ni'ce* (bē'rē-nī'sē). City, \* of Cirenaica, Libya, Africa, on coast 350 m. W of Egypt; pop. (1928 est.) 64,641; fighting 1941, 1942.
- Ben-gu'et** (bēng-gē't). Subprovince, N Luzon; 987 sq. m.; pop. 115,339; \* La Trinidad.
- Ben'ha** (bēn'hā). City, provincial \*, N of Cairo, Lower Egypt; pop. (1937) 28,922.
- Be'nī** (bē'nī). River, N and cen. Bolivia, over 1000 m. long; unites with Mamoré to form Madeira river.

- Be'ni Ha'san** (bē'nē hā'sān). Village on Nile river, Egypt, 75 m. N of Asyūt; rock tombs.
- Be-ni'a** (bē-nē'-nē'). 1. River 100 m. long, S Nigeria, W Africa. 2. Former native kingdom, now in SW Western Provinces, Nigeria; 8027 sq. m.; pop. 498,215. 3. Town, its \*; E of Lagos; pop. ab. 18,000.
- Be'nī Su-ef** (bē'nē sū-wāf'). City, provincial \*, on Nile river SE of El Fayūm, N Upper Egypt; pop. (1937) 45,492.
- Ben-kū'len** (bēn-kū'len; bēng-); Du. **Ben-kō'len** (kō'-lō'). Seaport town, SW Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 13,618.
- Ben Le'mond** (bēn lē'mōnd). 1. Mountain (ben) 3192 ft. on E side of Loch Lomond, S cen. Scotland. 2. Mountain 5160 ft., SE of Launceston, NE Tasmania.
- Ben Ne'vis** (nē'vīs; nēv'is). Mountain (ben) 4406 ft., Inverness co., W cen. Scotland; highest in Great Britain.
- Ben'ning-ton** (bēn'ing-tōn). Village, SW Vermont, W of Brattleboro; town pop. 11,257; battle in New York state near here Aug. 16, 1777; Bennington College.
- Be-no'ni** (bē-nō'nī). Town E of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, Union of South Africa; pop. 77,760; gold mines.
- Ben-ton** (bēn'tōn). City S of Mount Vernon, S Illinois; pop. 7372.
- Benton Harbor**. City on Lake Michigan, SW corner of Michigan; pop. 16,668.
- Be-nue** (bē'nwē) or **Bin'us** (bin'wā). River ab. 870 m. long, chief E tributary of the Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria, Africa.
- Beograd**. See BELGRADE.
- Beppu** (bēp'pō). Town on Beppu Bay, NE coast of Kyushu I., Japan; pop. 69,980.
- Be-rar'** (bē-rār'). Division of Central Provinces and Berar, cen. Indian Union, in SW part, N of Hyderabad; 17,809 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 3,604,860; \* Amraoti.
- Berau**. See VOGELKOP.
- Be-be-ra** (bē'bē-rā). Seaport, \* of British Somaliland, on Gulf of Aden, E Africa; pop. varies from 15,000 in the hot season to 30,000 in the cool season.
- Be'rohem** (bē'rō'hēm). Commune, S suburb of Antwerp, N Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 45,576.
- Berch'tes-ga'den** (bērk'tēs-gā'dēn). Town, SE Bavaria, Germany, S of Salzburg; pop. 3772; Hitler's estate.
- Ber-di'chev** (bērdi-dyē'chēf'). City, W cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., S of Zhitomir; pop. 68,306.
- Berdyanak**. See OSTRENKO.
- Be-re'a** (bē-rē'ā). City SW of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 6025.
- Be-re-ti-na** (bē-rē'ti-nā). River 350 m. long, White Russia, U.S.S.R., flows SE into Dnieper river; battle 1812 near Borisov.
- Be-res'nī-ki** (bē-rēs'nī-ki). City on Kama river at foot of W Ural Mts., cen. Molotov Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 63,575.
- Be-ris-ga-ma** (bē-ris-gā-mā). Town, W Turkey in Asia, 58 m. N of Izmir; pop. 14,839. See PERGAMUM.
- Be-ris-ga-mo** (bē-ris-gā-mō). City, NE of Milan, cen. Lombardy, N Italy; pop. 86,043.
- Bergen**. See MONS.
- Ber-gen** (bārgēn; Angl. bōr'). Seaport city on Atlantic coast, SW Norway; pop. (1938 est.) 106,500.
- Bergen-Belsen**. See BELSEN.
- Bergen-field** (bārgēn-fēld). Borough E of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 10,276.
- Ber-gen op Zoom** (bē'rēn'op zōm'). Commune on Schelde estuary, North Brabant prov., S Netherlands, pop. (1939) 25,348.
- Ber'ing Sea** (bē'ing; bēr'). Part of North Pacific Ocean bet. Aleutian Is. and Bering Strait.
- Bering Strait**. Strait ab. 56 m. wide bet. Asia (U.S.S.R.) and America (Alaska); connects Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea.
- Berkeley** (bōrk'li). City on San Francisco Bay N of Oakland, W California; pop. 85,547; Univ. of California.
- Berk'ley** (bōrk'li). City SE of Pontiac, SE Michigan; pop. 6406.
- Ber-k'shire** (bērk'shīr; shēr; rarely, in England, bōrk') or **Berks** (bērks; bōrks). Agricultural county, S England; 725 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 328,250. © Reading.
- Ber-k'shire Hills** (bērk'shīr; shēr). Ranges of hills and mountains, W Massachusetts; highest Mt. Greylock 3505 ft.
- Ber-lin** (bōr'līn). 1. Town SW of Hartford, N Connecticut; pop. 5230. 2. City on Androskogin river, N New Hampshire; pop. 19,084. 3. (bōr'līn; bēr-) See KITCHENER. 4. (bōr'līn; bēr; bōr'līn; Ger. bēr-līn') City on Spree river, Prussia, Germany; \* of Prussia and of Germany; coextensive with Greater Berlin; 341 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 4,332,242; heavily bombed 1943-45.
- Ber-me'jo** (bē-mē'hō). River, N Argentina, 1000 m. long, flowing SE from Bolivian border to the Paraguay river.
- Ber-mu'da** (bēr-mū'dā), also, **Bermu'da Islands** or **Ber-mu'das** (-dās). Group of islands, W North Atlantic Ocean; 19 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 30,814; \* Hamilton on **Bermu'da Island**, the principal island. — **Ber-mu'dān** (-dān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Bern** (bōrn; Ger. bērn) or **Berne** (bōrn; Fr. bērn). 1. Canton, W cen. Switzerland, 2658 sq. m.; pop. 728,916. 2. City, its \* and \* of Switzerland, on Aare river SW of Zurich; pop. (1941) 130,331; university.
- Bernburg** (bērn'bōrn). City on Saale river W of Dessau, Anhalt, Germany; pop. 34,305.
- Ber-nese Alps** (bōr'nēs; nēs'). Division of Alps, mostly in Bern canton, S cen. Switzerland, from Lake of Geneva to head of Aare valley; highest Finsteraarhorn 14,028 ft.
- Ber-ni'el-a** (bōr'nīsh'ā). Anglian kingdom of 6th cent. bet. Tyne and Forth, N cen. England.
- Ber-ni-na** (bē-nē'nā; Angl. bē-nē'nā). Southern extension of Rhæ-tian Alps, S Switzerland; highest of chain **Piz Bernina** (pēta) 13,295 ft.; **Bernina Pass** 7645 ft. is E of the peak.
- Be-ro'sa** (bē-rō'sā). See (1) VEROTA, Greece (2) ALEX. Syria.
- Ber'y' or Ber'ti'** (bē'rē; Angl. bērt'). Historical region of cen. France, E of Touraine; \* Bourges.
- Ber-wick**. 1. (bōr'wīk). Industrial borough SW of Wilkes-Barre on Susquehanna river, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,181. 2. (bē'rīk) or **County, SE extremity of Scotland; 6,100; © Dunas.**
- Be-wy'z** (bōr'wīz). City, NE Illinois, suburb W of Chicago; pop. 48,451.
- Berytus**. See BEIRUT.
- Be-san'gon'** (bē-sā'nōn'); anc. **Ve-son'ti-o** (vē-zōn'shē-ō; shō). City, E France, E of Dijon; pop. 65,022; watch manufactures; university.
- Be'skida, East and West** (bē'skīdā; bē-kēdē'). Mountain ranges, W Carpathians, on NE boundary of Czechoslovakia; highest Babia Góra 5659 ft. in West Beskida.
- Be'ssa-ra'ti-a** (bē'sā-rā'bī-ā; -rāb'yā); **Romanian Be'ssa-ra'ti-a** (bē'-sā-rā'bī-ā). Formerly, province, E Romania; now part of Moldavian S.S.R., U.S.S.R.; 17,147 sq. m.; pop. 2,863,406; \* Kishinev (Chiginku); bet. Dniester and Prut rivers. — **Be'ssa-ra'ti-an** (bē'sā-rā'bī-ān; -rāb'yān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Be'sse-mer** (bē'sē-mēr). City SW of Birmingham, cen. Alabama; pop. 22,826.
- Be'th'a-ny** (bēth'ā-nī). Village, Palestine, on Mt. of Olives, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.
- Be'thal** (bēth'āl). Ruined town, Palestine, 11 m. N of Jerusalem (*Gen.* xii. 8, xviii. 19).
- Be'the's-da** (bē'thē'sdā). Village and district (pop. 26,114) NW of District of Columbia border, cen. Maryland.
- Be'th-le-hem** (bēth'lē'hēm; -hēm). 1. City on Lehigh river E of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 58,490; Lehigh Univ. 2. Ancient town of Judaea, 5½ m. SW of Jerusalem, Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 8889; birthplace of Christ.
- Be'thal Green** (bēth'āl). Metropolitan borough, E part of London, England; pop. 108,194.
- Be'th-sā'l-da of Gal'i-lee** (bēth'sā'l-dā, gāl'i-lē). Ruined town on NE side of Sea of Galilee.
- Be'thune'** (bē'thūn'). Commune NW of Arras, N France; pop. 20,073.
- Be'ti-o** (bē'ti-ō). Inlet and village at S end of Tarawa, Gilbert Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Be'then**. See BYRON.
- Be'y-or-ly** (bē'yōr'lī). City on Atlantic Ocean NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 25,537.
- Beverly Hills**. City, W suburb of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 26,823.
- Ber'ley** (bē'slē). 1. City bordering Columbus on the W, cen. Ohio; pop. 8705. 2. Urban district SE of London, Kent, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 80,110.
- Be'y-o-glu'** (bē'yō-gō-ō); formerly **Pe'ra** (pē'rā). City, a division of Istanbul, Turkey in Europe; pop. 234,750.
- Beyrouth**. See BEIRUT.
- Be'zhi-tsa** (bēzh'i-tsa); during World War II until Jan. 1944 known as **Or'dzhon-i-kid'ze-gard** (ōr'jōn-ī-kīd'zē-grād). Town on the Desna river N of Bryansk, W cen. Orel Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 82,331.
- Bé'ziers** (bē'zīē). City SW of Montpellier, S France; pop. 73,305.
- Be-zwa'da** (bē-zwā'dā). Town on Kistna river SE of Hyderabad, NE Madras prov., E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 86,184.
- Bhad'gaon** (bhad'gōn). Town, E cen. Nepal; pop. 93,176.
- Bha'gal-pur** (bha'gal-pūr). City, division \*, NE Bihar prov., on Ganges river NW of Calcutta, NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 93,254.
- Bha-mo'** (bā-mō'). Town, district \*, on the Irrawaddy river S of Myitkyina, Upper Burma; pop. 7827.
- Bharoch**. See BRACH.
- Bhat-pa-ra** (bhat-pā-rā). City on Hooghly river N of Calcutta, West Bengal, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 117,044.
- Bhav-na'gar** (bav-nā'gar) or **Bhau-na'gar**. 1. State on W shore of Gulf of Cambay, E Kathiawar, W India; 2061 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 618,429. 2. Seaport, its \*; N of Bombay; pop. (1941) 102,851.
- Bhawalpur**. See BAHAWALPUR.
- Bho-pal'** (bō-pāl'). 1. Indian state, S Central India States, Indian Union; 6921 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 76,322. 2. City, its \* and \* of former Bhopal Agency NW of Nagpur; pop. (1941) 75,228.
- Bhu-tan'** (bō-tān; bō-tān'). Semi-independent country in E Himalaya Mts. bet. Indian Union and Tibet; ab. 18,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000; winter \* Punakha; summer \* Tashi Chho Dzong. — **Bhu-tan-ese'** (bō-tān'ēz; -tān'), *adj.* & *n.*, *sing.* & *pl.*
- Bia'fra, Bight of** (bē'bī-frā). Open bay in E portion of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa.
- Blak'** (bē-yāk'). Island, largest of Schouten Is., off N coast of Neth. New Guinea; 948 sq. m.; pop. ab. 20,000.
- Bla-ty'stok** (byē'lī'stōk); **Russ. Be-lo-stok'** or **Bis-lo-stok'** (byē-lī'stōk'). City NE of Warsaw, NE Poland; pop. 105,346; occupied by Germans or Russians at various times.
- Bianco, Monte**. See MONT BLANC.
- Blar'rits** (byā'rēts'). Commune SW of Bayonne, SW France; pop. 20,691; resort.
- Bias**. See BEAS.
- Bl'cō'tre** (bē'cō'trē). S suburb of Paris, France; famous asylum.
- Bl'ck'nell** (bē'k'nēl). City NE of Vincennes, SW Indiana; pop. 5110.
- Bl'ool** or **Bikal**, **Peninsula** (bē'kōl). SE extension of Luzon, Phil. Is., bet. Pacific Ocean and Sibuyan Sea.
- Bl'de-ford** (bl'dē-fōrd). City on the Saco river SW of Portland, SW Maine; pop. 19,790.
- Bl'de-ford** (bl'dē-fōrd). Municipal borough, Devonshire, SW England, 45 m. N of Plymouth; pop. 8778.
- Bl'el** (bēl); **Fr. Bienne** (byēn). Commune near Lake of Biel NW of Bern, N Bern canton, Switzerland; pop. (1941) 41,219.
- Bl'e-lo-held** (bē'lē-hēld). Manufacturing city E of Münster, Westphalia, Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 128,714.
- Bl'elostok**. See BIALYSTOK.
- Big Bend National Park**. National park, W Texas, on Mexican boundary; 1080 sq. m.; estab. 1944; mountain, canyon, and desert area on bend of Rio Grande river.
- Big Black River**. River 830 m. long, flowing from N cen. Mississippi SW to Mississippi river; battle 1863.



**Big Horn Mountains.** Range of mountains in N Wyoming; highest peak 13,166 ft.

**Big Horn River.** River 336 m. long, flowing N from Rocky Mts. in W Wyoming to Yellowstone river in SE cen. Montana.

**Bignara.** See **TANZANIA**.

**Big Spring.** City NW of San Angelo, NW Texas; pop. 12,604.

**Bihar** (bē-hār) or **Be-hār** (bē-). 1. Province, NE Indian Union, bordering Nepal and West Bengal; 69,745 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 36,340,151; \* Patna. 2. Town SE of Patna, cen. Bihar prov.; pop. (1941) 54,551.

**Bihar and Orissa** (bē-risā). Former province, British India; 83,064 sq. m.; pop. 37,677,576; \* Patna.

**Bisk.** See **BISK**.

**Bi-ja-gur** (bē-jā-gur) or **Bi-ja-gur** (bē-jā-gur). Group of low, unhealthful islands off coast of Portuguese Guinea, W Africa; easternmost island Bolama.

See **VIJAYANAGAR**.

**Bihar** (bē-hār) or **Be-hār** (bē-). 1. Indian state in N Rajputana, NW India; 28,181 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,282,938. 2. City, its \* 245 m. W of Delhi; pop. (1941) 127,220.

**Bi-kū-ni** (bē-kū-nē; *naive* bē-kū-nē). Atoll at NW end of Ratak Chain, Marshall Is., Micronesia, 170 m. NW of Kwajalein; atomic bomb test 1946.

**Bikol Peninsula.** See **BICOL PENINSULA**.

**Bila Mora.** See **WHITE MOUNTAIN**.

**Bilbao** (bē-lā-bō; *Span.* bē-lā-bō). City, \* of Vizcaya prov., N Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 195,800.

**Bil-bān** (bē-lā-bān). Island N of Leyte, cen. Phil. Is.; 102 sq. m.; pop. 48,934; chief town Caibiran.

**Bills-ri-ca** (bē-lis-ri-kā). Town S of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 7933.

**Bil-ling** (bē-līng). City on Yellowstone river, S cen. Montana; pop. 23,261.

**Bil-lit-on** (bē-lē-tōn) or **Be-lit-on** (bē-lē-tōng). Island 1806 sq. m. bet. Borneo and Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 73,429; chief town Tandjungpandan.

**Bi-lō-ri** (bē-lō-ri; *Isk.* bē-lō-ri). City E of Gulfport on coast, SE Mississippi; pop. 17,476.

**Bi-son** (bē-lis-on). Urban district NW of Birmingham, Staffordshire, England; pop. 31,255.

**Bim-bān** (bē-mān) or **Bim-bān** (bē-mān). Two small Bahama islands E of S Florida; 9 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 718.

**Bing-a** (bēng-a). City W of Mainz, Hesse, Germany, on the Rhine; pop. 10,190.

**Bing-ham-ton** (bēng-hām-tōn). City, S New York, on Susquehanna river S of Syracuse; pop. 78,309.

**Binh Diah** (bēn-dīā; *Indo.* bēn-dīā). Town near coast of Annam, Federation of Indochina; pop. 147,190.

**Binnu.** See **BENNU**.

**Bi-o-Bio** (bē-bē-o). River, S cen. Chile, 238 m. long, flowing from Andes Mts. to Pacific at Concepción.

See **BIENENBERG**.

**Bir Sa-sah.** See **BIENENBERG**.

**Bir Sa-heim** (bē-rē hō-kei-yām; *Isk.* bē-rē). Village SW of Tobruk, NE Cirenaica, Libya, N Africa; fighting 1942.

**Bir-ken-head** (bē-rēn-hēd; *Isk.* bē-rēn-hēd). County borough, Cheshire, NW England, on Mersey opp. Liverpool; pop. (1939 est.) 143,400.

**Bir-ming-ham** (bē-rē-mīng-hām; *Brit. and occas. U.S.* -mīng-ām). 1. City, N cen. Alabama; pop. 267,583. 2. City SE of Pontiac, E. Michigan; pop. 11,196. 3. City and county borough, W cen. England, 98 m. NW of London; pop. (1939 est.) 1,052,500, chiefly in Warwickshire; manufacturing; university.

**Bi-ro-bid-shan** or **Bi-ro-Bid-jan** (bē-rō-bē-jān). 1. See **JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION**. 2. Town, \* of Jewish Autonomous Region, Soviet Russia, Asia, W of Khabarovsk; pop. ab. 38,000.

**Bisayas.** See **VISAYAN ISLANDS**.

**Bis-see** (bē-sē). City E of Nogales, SE Arizona; pop. 5853.

**Biscay** or **Biscaya.** See **VIZCAYA**.

**Biscay, Bay of** (bē-sē; *Isk.* bē-sē). Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean from Ushant I., France, to Cape Ortegal, Spain.

**Bis-cay-na** (bē-sē-nā; *Isk.* bē-sē-nā). Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, on SE coast of Florida; Miami on its NW shore.

**Bistuta.** See **BHUTAN**.

**Bisk** (bē-sk) or **Bilisk** (bē-lisk). Town on the Biya river SE of Bar-naul, E Altai Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 80,190.

**Bis-kra** (bē-skra). Commune, NE Algeria, in oasis S of Constantine; pop. 18,944.

**Bismarck** (bē-mārk). City, \* of North Dakota, on Missouri river, S cen. North Dakota; pop. 15,406.

**Bismarck Archipelago.** Group of islands in W Pacific Ocean NE of New Guinea, in Territory of New Guinea; 22,920 sq. m.; pop. ab. 202,000; includes New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty Is., and ab. 200 other islands and islets.

**Bismarck Range.** Mountain range in North-East New Guinea; highest peak ab. 15,400 ft.

**Bismarck Sea.** Part of W Pacific Ocean enclosed by islands of the Bismarck Archipelago ab. 500 m. across; battle 1943.

**Biannuk.** See **PRITSANULOK**.

**Bi-thya-lā** (bē-thē-lā). Ancient country, NW Asia Minor, on the Propontis and Euxine. — **Bi-thyri-an** (-ān), *adj. & n.*

**Bi-tōj** (bē-tōj) or **Mon-na-tir** (mōn-nā-tir; *Turk.* mōn-nā-tir). Industrial and commercial city, S Yugoslavia; pop. (1931) 83,024.

**Bitter Lakes.** Two lakes traversed by Suez Canal, NE Egypt.

**Bit-ter-root** (bē-tē-rōt; *Isk.* bē-tē-rōt), or **Bitter Root Range.** Range of Rocky Mts. bet. Idaho and Montana ab. 400 m. long; highest 10,900 ft.

**Bi-wa** (bē-wā). Lake 40 m. long, NE of Kyoto, W cen. Honshu, Japan.

**Bi-mer** (bē-mē; *Angl.* bē-mē; *pop.* bē-mē), or **Bi-mer** (bē-mē). Seaport, N Tunisia, northernmost town in Africa; pop. (1936) 28,468; fighting 1943.

**Bi-mā-nā** (bē-mā-nā); also the **Bi-mā-nā** (bē-mā-nā). W part of Germany comprising the two zones of occupation controlled since 1945 by U.S. and Great Britain.

M M

**Blackburn** (blāk-bēr). 1. Mountain 16,140 ft. in Wrangell Mts., SE Alaska, SE of Mt. Wrangell. 2. Manufacturing county borough NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939) 111,866.

**Black Canyon.** Canyon of Colorado river bet. Arizona and Nevada; ab. 15 m. long; site of Boulder Canyon project ab. 26 m. SE of Las Vegas, Nevada. See **HOOVER DAM** and **Lake Mead**.

**Black Forest.** *Ger.* Schwarzwald' (shvārtz-vālt'). Mountainous region along E bank of upper Rhine, Baden and Württemberg, SW Germany; highest peak Felsberg 4995 ft.

**Black Hills.** Mountain group, W South Dakota and NE Wyoming; highest Harney Peak 7242 ft.

**Black Mountains.** Group of the Blue Ridge Mts., W North Carolina highest Mt. Mitchell 6684 ft.

**Black'pool** (blāk-pōol). County borough N of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 128,200.

**Blacksburg** (blāks-būrg). Town W of Roanoke, W Virginia; pop. 2133; Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

**Black, or Euxine** (līk-sīn). Sea; *anc.* Pon'tus or Pontus Eux'nus (pōn'tās ēk-sī-nās). Sea bet. SE Europe and Asia; 168,500 sq. m.

**Black Warrior River.** River 178 m. long flowing SW in N cen. Alabama to Tombigbee river.

**Blackwell** (blāk-wēl; *Isk.* wēl). City NW of Ponca City, N Oklahoma; pop. 8537.

**Blackwells Island.** See **WELFARE ISLAND**.

**Bladens-burg** (blād-nē-būrg). Town, S cen. Maryland, NE of Washington; pop. 1220; battle 1814.

**Blā-go-vesh'chenak** (blāgō-vēsh'chēnsk). City on Amur river, SW Khabarovsk Territory, E Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 58,761.

**Blairsville** (blārs-vīl). Borough on Conemaugh river W of Johnstown, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 8002.

**Blake'ly** (blāk-lī). Borough NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 8106.

**Blanc, Cape** (blān; *Angl.* blānk, blānk). 1. The N tip of Tunisia, the northernmost point of Africa. 2. Also **Cape Blanc** (blānk-kā). Peninsula on NW coast of Africa bisected by boundary line bet. Rō de Oro and Mauritania, French West Africa.

**Blanc, Mont** (mōn'blān; *Angl.* mōn'blānk', blānk'). *It.* Monte Bianco (mōn'tā byāng-kō). Highest mountain 15,781 ft. of Alps, SE France, on Italian border.

**Blan'ca Peak** (blāng-kā). Mountain 14,390 ft. in the Sangre de Cristo range, S Colorado.

**Blan'co, Cape.** 1. (blāng-kō). Cape at SW corner of Oregon. 2. (blāng-kō). See **Cape Blanc**.

**Blar'ney** (blār-nē). Town NW of Cork, SW Ireland; pop. 723; castle, the Blarney stone.

**Blaydon** (blā-dōn). Urban district on Tyne river W of Newcastle, Durham, N England; pop. 32,343.

**Blau'heim** (blāu-hēm; *Eng. and French form of German* Blau'heim (blāu'hēm). Village NW of Augsburg on Danube, W Bavaria, Germany; battle near here Aug. 13, 1704.

**Blau'ner-has'sett Island** (blāu-nē-rās-sēt; *It.*). Island in Ohio river below Parkersburg, West Virginia.

**Blagaria.** See **BULGARIA**.

**Blī'da** (blē-dā; *Isk.* dā). City, N Algeria, Africa, SW of Algiers; pop. 40,149.

**Block Island** (blōk). Island 7 m. long by 3½ m. wide in Atlantic Ocean off Rhode Island; coextensive with town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island.

**Blom'ing-ton** (blōm'īng-tōn). City, \* of Orange Free State, in cen. part, W of Durban, Union of South Africa; pop. 64,233.

**Blots** (blōts). City SW of Orleans, N cen. France, on Loire river; pop. 26,025.

**Blom'f-don, Cape** (blōm'f-dōn). Cape in W Nova Scotia, S of entrance to Minas Basin.

**Bloom'feld** (blōm'fēld). Town, NW suburb of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 41,623.

**Bloom'ing-ton** (blōm'īng-tōn). 1. City SE of Peoria, cen. Illinois; pop. 32,668. 2. City SW of Indianapolis, S cen. Indiana; pop. 20,870; Indiana Univ.

**Blomsburg** (blōms-būrg). Town on Susquehanna river SW of Wilkes-Barre, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 9790.

**Blue'field** (blōu'fēld). Town on Virginia border, S West Virginia; pop. 20,641.

**Blue'fields** (blōu'fēlds). Seaport town, E coast of Nicaragua; pop. (1943 est.) 10,282.

**Blue'grass, the** (blōu'grās). Region in cen. Kentucky where bluegrass abounds; horse breeding.

**Blue Island.** City S of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 10,038.

**Blue Mountains.** 1. Mountain range in NE Oregon and SE Washington; highest Rock Creek Butte 9097 ft. 2. or **Blue Plateau**. Part of Great Dividing Range, E New South Wales, SE Australia; varies bet. 3000 ft. and 4460 ft.

**Blue Nile.** River, Africa. See **Blue Nile**.

**Blue Point.** Locality on Great South Bay, Long I., New York; oyster beds.

**Blue Ridge.** Southeast range of Appalachian mountain system from near Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, to N Georgia.

**Blū'f-ton** (blūf-tōn). City S of Fort Wayne, NE Indiana; pop. 8417.

**Blū-me-nau** (blōmē-mē-nau). Town in Santa Catarina state, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 14,230.

**Blyth** (blīth; *Isk.* blīth). Municipal borough at mouth of Blyth river, Northumberland, N England; pop. 31,080.

**Blytheville** (blīth-vīl). City near Missouri border, NE Arkansas; pop. 10,652.

**Bo** (bō) or **Song-Bo** (sōng-bō). River nearly 500 m. long flowing SE in cen. Yunnan, China, to join the Coi in Indochina.

**Bo-braink** (bō-brōnk). City, region \*, on Beresina river SE of Minsk, White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 84,107.

**Bo-oban** (bō-ōbān). City SW of Münster, Westphalia, Prussia; pop. (1939) 303,288.

**Bozenbach.** See **PODMOKLY**.

**Bozen Sea.** See **Lake Constance**.

- Bodotria.** See Firth of Forth.
- Bodrum.** See HALICARNASSUS.
- Boe-o-tia** (bō-ō'ti-ā; -shī-ā). District and an ancient republic N of Attica and Megaris, E cen. Greece; chief city Thebes — **Boe-o'tian** (-shī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Boeroe.** See BURO.
- Boeteng.** See BURTON.
- Bo-ga-lu-sa** (bō-gā-lōn'sā). City NE of New Orleans, E Louisiana; pop. 14,004.
- Bo-go** (bō-gō). Municipality N of City of Cebu on E coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 27,517.
- Bo-gor** (bō-gōr), formerly **Bul'ten-zorg** (bō'l'tēn-zōrk). City, S of Jakarta, W Java, Indonesia; pop. (1930) 65,431; botanical gardens.
- Bogorodsk.** See NOGINSK.
- Bo-go-ta** (bō-gō'tā). Borough SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 7346.
- Bo-go-tā'** (bō-gō'tā'; -tō'). City, \* of Colombia, South America; in W cen. part; pop. 325,658.
- Bo-he-mi-a** (bō-hē'mi-ā); *Czech* **Čechy** (chě'k'Y); *Ger.* **Böh'men** (bō'h-mēn). Province, W Czechoslovakia; area (1935) 20,101 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 7,109,370. \* **Prague** — **Bo-he-mi-an** (bō-hē'mi-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Bo-he-mi-an Forest** (bō-hē'mi-ān). *Ger.* **Böh'mer Wald** (bō'mēr vālt'); *Czech* **Šum'sky Les** (chě's'k'f lē's). Mountains bet. Bohemia and Bavaria; highest peak Arber 4780 ft.
- Bo-hol** (bō-hōl). Island N of Mindanao, S cen. Phil. Is.; with adjacent islands forms a province, 1575 sq. m., pop. 401,608. \* **Tagbilaran.**
- Bois de Belleau.** See BELLEAU.
- Bois de Boulogne** (bwa' dē bō-ō-lōn'; *Fr.* bwa'dē bō-ō'lōn'y); *familiarily* **Bois** (bwā). Large park 2155 acres, just W of Paris, France; contains famous race tracks of Longchamp in SW part and Auteuil (steeplechases) in SE.
- Boi'se** (bōi'sē; -zē). City, \* of Idaho, on **Boise River** (60 m. long, flowing W into Snake river), SW Idaho; pop. 20,130.
- Bois-le-Duc.** See 'S HERTOGENBOSCH.
- Bois-la-Dor, Cape** (bōi'sā-dōr). Cape on coast of Rio de Oro, NW Africa.
- Boikara.** See BUKHARA.
- Boksburg** (bōk'sbūrg). Town E of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. (1936) 50,126.
- Bo-la-ma** (bō-lā'mā). Easternmost island of the Ilhas dos Bijagos off Portuguese Guinea, W Africa.
- Bo-lan' Pass** (bō-lān'). Mountain pass ab. 60 m. long bet. Sibi and Quetta, NE Baluchistan.
- Bolbitine.** See ROSETTA.
- Bo-li-vi-a** (bō-liv'i-ā). Inland republic, W cen. South America; 513,086 sq. m.; pop. (1945 est.) 3,722,700. \* \* La Paz and Sucre; became independent 1825. — **Bo-li-vi-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Bo-lo-gna** (bō-lō'nyā; *Angl.* bō-lō'nyā, -nā); *anc.* **Bo-no-ni-a** (bō-nō-ni-ā). Commune NE of Florence, N Italy; pop. 269,687; university, oldest in Europe. — **Bo-lo-gnese** (bō-lō'nyēz'; -nyēz'), *adj.* & *n.* *sing.* & *pl.*
- Bolshaya.** See Mount MCKINLEY.
- Bol'ton** (bōl'tōn). County borough NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1930 est.) 166,800.
- Bol-ta-no** (bōl-tā-nō). Commune, provincial \*, NW of Venice, Venezia Tridentina, NE Italy; pop. 45,505.
- Bo-na** (bō'nā). Town on Congo river ab. 60 m. from its mouth, W Belgian Congo; pop. (1938) 7109.
- Bombay** (bōm'bā; bōm'bā'). 1. Province, W Indian Union, extending along W coast from ab. 14° N to Tropic of Cancer; 76,443 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 20,849,840; exclusive of Indian states in province 26,398 sq. m., pop. (1941) 7,069,140. 2. City and chief seaport of W India, \* of Bombay prov., on Bombay I. 10 m. off coast; pop. (1941) 1,480,883.
- Bombon, Lake.** See LAKE TAAL.
- Bō-mu** (bō'mū) or **Mbo'mu** (m-bō'mū). River ab. 500 m. long, cen. Africa, flowing W bet. N Belgian Congo and E French Equatorial Africa to the Ubangi.
- Bon, Cape** (bōn bōn'; *Fr.* bōn'; or **Ras Ad-dar'** (rās' ād-dār'). Peninsula ab. 50 m. long, NE Tunisia, N Africa, in 37° 5' N.
- Bon'aire** (bō'nāir'; *Sp.* **Buen A'ire** (bwān' āir'). Island in the Caribbean Sea E of Curaçao off NW coast of Venezuela, Neth. Antilles; 95 sq. m.; pop. (1942) 5796.
- Bon-a-vis'ta** (bōn'ā-vis'tā). Seaport NW of St. John's on Bonavista Bay, E Newfoundland; pop. (1942 est.) 4100.
- Bone** (bōn). Seaport NE of Constantine, NE Algeria, Africa; pop. (1936) 83,275; 1 m. S are ruins of ancient Hippo (which see).
- Bon'ham** (bōn'hām). City E of Sherman, NE Texas; pop. 6349.
- Bo-nin** (bō'nin), or **O-ga-sa-wa-ra** (ō-gā-sā-wā-rā), **Islands; Jap.** **Ōgasawara Gun-to** (ō-gā-sā-wā-rā); *also* **Bo-nins** (bō'ninz). Group of fifteen islands 600 m. S of Tokyo, Japan; largest Chichi Jima; 40 sq. m.; pop. ab. 5000.
- Bonn** (bōn; *Ger.* bōn). City, W Germany, on the Rhine SE of Cologne; pop. (1939) 101,301; university; made \* of the West German Federal Republic May 1949.
- Bon-ne-ville Dam** (bōn'vīl). Dam in Columbia river ab. 40 m. above Portland, Oregon; maximum height 170 ft.; completed 1937; impounds water for power and navigation.
- Bonomia.** See BOLOGNA and BOULOGNE.
- Boone** (bōn). City NW of Des Moines, cen. Iowa; pop. 12,373.
- Boon'ton** (bōon'tōn; -tūn). Town NE of Morristown, N New Jersey; pop. 6730.
- Boonville** (bōonvīl). City on Missouri river W of Columbia, cen. Missouri; pop. 6089.
- Boo-thi-a** (bō-ō'thi-ā); *also* **Boothia Felix** (fē'līks). Peninsula, Northwest Territories, Canada; its N tip is northernmost part of mainland of North America; 72 N.
- Boothia, Gulf of** (bō-ō'thi-ā). Gulf of Boothia Penin. and W of Melville Penin., Northwest Territories, Canada.
- Boo-He** (bō-ō'hē). County borough on the Mersey river, Lancashire, NW England, near Liverpool; pop. (1930 est.) 73,780.
- Bo-rås** (bō-rōs'). Town E of Göteborg, SW Sweden; pop. (1944) 51,453.
- Borbetomagus.** See WORMS.
- Bor'deaux'** (bōr'dō'; *anc.* **Bur-dig'a-la** (būr-dīg'ā-lā). Seaport city, SW France, 310 m. SW of Paris; pop. 258,348.
- Bor'ger** (bōr'gēr). City NE of Amarillo, NW Texas; pop. 10,018.
- Bor'ger-hout** (bōr'gēr-hout). Commune, E suburb of Antwerp, N Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 54,626.
- Bo-ris'lav** (bō-ris'vālf); *Pol.* **Bo-ry'slaw** (bō-ris'vālf). City W Ukraine, U.S.S.R., SW of Lvov; pop. (1930 est.) 45,037; formerly in Poland.
- Bo-ris'-so-glebsk'** (bō-ris'f-glēpsk'). City E of Voronezh, E Voronezh Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 52,055.
- Bo-ris'ov** (bō-ris'vāf). Town NE of Minsk on Berezina river, White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 25,844.
- Bor-ne-o** (bōr'nē-ō). Island in Malay Archipelago, E of Sumatra, N of Java; third largest island in the world; 289,993 sq. m.; pop. 2,966,530; includes Brit. North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunel, and former Dutch Borneo (*also* **Borneo**; by *Indonesians* called **Ka-li-man'tan** (kā'lē-mān'tān)) 208,232 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 2,168,601, now part of independent Indonesia. — **Bor-ne-an** (bōr'nē-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Born'holm** (bōrn'hōlm). Island in Baltic Sea, now a county of Denmark, S of Sweden, 228 sq. m.; pop. 45,930.
- Bor'nu** (bōr'nō). Formerly an independent sultanate, W and S of Lake Chad, W Africa; now a province of Nigeria, 45,900 sq. m., pop. 1,118,360 (including part of Cameroons trust territory).
- Bo-ro-bu-dur'** (bō-rō-bō-dōr'); *Du.* **Bo-ro-boe-dōr'** (-bōr-bō-dōr'). Great Buddhist stupa of ab. the 9th cent. A.D. south of Magelang, cen. Java, Indonesia.
- Bo-ro-di-no'** (bō-rō-dī-nō'). Village SW of Moscow, W Moscow Region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; battles 1812, 1941.
- Borystlav.** See BORISLAV.
- Borysthones.** See DNIPIER.
- Bos-ni-a** (bōz'nī-ā); *Serb.* **Bos'na** (bōs'nā). Former Turkish province in SE Europe, and latter territory of Austria Hungary; now in W cen. Yugoslavia, part of Bosnia and Herzegovina federated republic; chief town Sarajevo — **Bos-ni-an** (bōz'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Bosnia and Her'ze-go-vi-na** (bōz'nī-ā; *Herz.* bōz'nī-ā). Former province of Yugoslavia, since 1945 a federated republic in W cen. part of Yugoslavia; 19,904 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 1,185,040; \* Sarajevo.
- Bos'por-us** (bōs'pō-rūs), *Turk.* **Ka-ra-đe-niz'** (kā'rā-dēng-zī' bō-ā-zī'). Strait ab. 20 m. long, connects Black and Marmara Seas, bet. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia.
- Bosporus Cimmerius.** See KERTCH.
- Bos-sier' City** (bō-sēr'). Town, E suburb of Shreveport, NW Louisiana; pop. 5786.
- Bos'ton** (bōs'tōn). Seaport city, \* of Massachusetts, in E part; pop. 770,816, Boston Univ.
- Bos'worth Field** (bōz'wōrth; -wērth). Area in rural district, Leicestershire, cen. England; site of battle 1485.
- Bot'a-ny Bay** (bōt'ā-nī). Bay on SE coast, Australia, S of Sydney; proposed 1787 as Brit. penal colony; settlement transferred later to Port Jackson.
- Both'ni-a, Gulf of** (bōth'nī-ā). N part of Baltic Sea, bet. Sweden and Finland.
- Bot'trop** (bōt'rōp). City NW of Essen, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 77,315.
- Bot'wood** (bōt'wōd). Town NW of St. John's, E Newfoundland; pop. (1942 est.) 1200, large airport and seaplane base.
- Bou'gain-ville** (bō-gān-vīl; bō'). Largest of Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; 3500 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 46,300; chief town Kieta; fighting 1942-45.
- Bou'gie'** (bō-ō'zhē'); *anc.* **Sal'dao** (sāl'dē). Seaport E of Algiers, NE Algeria; pop. (1936) 30,659.
- Boull'lon'** (bō-ō'lōn'). Town, Luxembourg prov., Belgium, NE of Sedan; pop. 2809; capital of small duchy 1088.
- Boul'der** (bōl'dēr). City NW of Denver, N cen. Colorado; pop. 12,958; Univ. of Colorado.
- Boulder Canyon.** Former canyon of Colorado river ab. 20 m. above Black Canyon (site of Hoover Dam, orig. called **Boulder Dam**; now covered by Lake Mead. See BLACK CANYON).
- Bou'logne** (bō-ō'lōn'; -lōn') or **Bou'logne-sur-Mer** (bō-ō'lōn'y-sūr-mēr'), *anc.* **Ges'o-ri-a-cum** (jē-ō-ri-ā-kūm), *later* **Bo-no-ni-a** (bō-nō-ni-ā). Seaport city on English Channel, N France, pop. 52,371.
- Bou'logne-Bi'lan'court'** (bō-ō'lōn'y-bī-lān'kōr'), *formerly* **Bou'logne-sur-Seine** (-sūr-sān'). City, SW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 97,379.
- Bound Brook** (bound' brōk'). Borough on Raritan river NW of New Brunswick, N cen. New Jersey; pop. 7616.
- Bourbon.** See RÉUNION.
- Bourges** (bōrzh); *anc.* **A-var'i-cum** (ā-vār'i-kūm). Commune S of Paris, cen. France; pop. 40,263.
- Bourget, Le.** See LE BOURGET.
- Bourgogne.** See BURGUNDY.
- Bourne'mouth** (bōrn'mūth; bōrn'). County borough in Hampshire, S England, on English Channel SW of Southampton; pop. (1939 est.) 128,200.
- Bou'vines'** (bō-ō'vīn'). Village, NE France, SE of Lille; battle 1214.
- Bow** (bō). River 315 m. long, SW Alberta, Canada; flows SE from Banff National Park past Calgary and unites with the Oldman to form the South Saskatchewan river.
- Bow'ling Green'** (bōl'ng). 1. City SE of Owensboro, S Kentucky; pop. 14,585. 2. City S of Toledo, NW Ohio; pop. 7190.
- Bow'man-ville** (bō'mān-vīl). Town on Lake Ontario NE of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4113.
- Boyne** (boin). River 70 m. long, flows NE to Irish Sea below Drogheda, E Ireland; battle 1690.
- Boz'ca-a-da'** (bōz'jā-ā-dā'); *anc.* **Ten'e-dos** (tēn'ē-dōs). Turkish island in NE Aegean Sea off W coast of Turkey in Asia, ab. 12 m. S of the Dardanelles.
- Boze'man** (bōz'mān). City SE of Butte, S Montana; pop. 8665.
- Bra-bant'** (brā-bānt'). 1. Old duchy, Netherlands; now in 8 Netherlands and cen. and N Belgium. 2. Province, cen. Belgium; 1267 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,755,942; \* Brussels.

- Brack'en-ridge** (brăk'ēn-rĭj). Borough on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 0400.
- Brad'dock** (brăd'ăk). Borough on Monongahela river E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 18,326; battle 1755.
- Brad'den-ton** (brăd'n-tŏn). City on Tampa Bay N of Sarasota, W Florida penin.; pop. 7444.
- Brad'ford** (brăd'fĕrd). 1. City W of Allegheny river near New York border, N Pennsylvania; pop. 17,691. 2. County borough, Yorkshire, N England, near Aire river W of Leeds, pop. (1939 est.) 287,500.
- Brad'y** (bră'dĭ). City SW of Brownwood, cen. Texas; pop. 5002.
- Bră'ga** (bră'gă); anc. **Brac'a-ra Au-gus'ta** (brăk'ă-ră ô-gŭs'tă). Commune, provincial \*, NE of Lisbon, NW Portugal; pop. (1940) 29,875.
- Bră-gan'ga** (bră-găn'gă). 1. Town E of Belém, NE Pará state, N Brazil. 2. or **Bră-gan'za** (bră-găn'ză). Commune near Spanish border NE of Braga, NE Portugal; pop. 6089; gave name to former ruling family of Portugal 1640-1910 and Brazil 1822-80.
- Brăh-ma-pu'tra** (bră'mă-pŭt'ră). Sacred river 1800 m. long, Tibet and NE India; flows E in S Tibet, S and SW in Assam, and S in East Bengal, Pakistan, to the Ganges.
- Bră'lă** (bră'lă). City on Danube river S of Galați, E Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 68,561.
- Bră'l'nerd** (bră'l'nerd). City on Mississippi river N of St. Cloud, cen. Minnesota; pop. 12,071.
- Bră'n'tree** (bră'n'trĕ; -trĕ). Town S of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 16,378.
- Brăk'pan** (brăk'păn). Town E of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. 54,811.
- Brămp'ton** (brăm[p]tŏn). Town W of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6020.
- Brăn'den-burg** (brăn'dĕn-bŭrg). 1. Historical region and former province of Prussia, NE cen. Germany; 14,778 sq. m.; pop. 3,023,443; \* of region, Berlin, of province, Potsdam. 2. City on Havel river SW of Berlin, Brandenburg prov., pop. (1939) 59,297.
- Brăn'don** (brăn'dŏn). City on Assiniboine river, SW Manitoba, Canada; pop. 17,383.
- Brăn'dy-wine** (brăn'dĭ-wĭn). Creek, Pennsylvania and Delaware, battle in Pennsylvania 10 m. NW of Wilmington 1777.
- Brănt'ford** (brănt'fĕrd). City on Grand river SW of Hamilton, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 31,948.
- Brăsil**. See BRAZIL.
- Bră-sov' or Bră-shov'** (bră-shŏv'), *Hung.* **Bră'sô** (brŏsh'shŏ); *Ger.* **Kron'stadt** (krŏn'shtăt). City, SE Transylvania, Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 61,827.
- Bră'ti-sla'va** (bră'tĭ-sla'vă; *Angl.* brăt'ĭ-sla'vă); *Ger.* **Frass'burg** (frăs'bŭrk); *Hung.* **Pŏ'zsony** (pŏ'zhŏn-y'). City, \* of Slovakia, E cen. Czechoslovakia, on Danube river E of Vienna; pop. (1930) 123,852; formerly \* of Hungary; treaty 1805.
- Bră'tle-bor'o** (brăt'l-bŭr'ŏ). Village on Connecticut river, SE Vermont; pop. 9622.
- Braun'schwĕig**. See BRUNSWICK, 4 & 5.
- Brăw'ley** (brăw'li). City in Imperial Valley N of El Centro, SE California; pop. 11,718.
- Bră-zil' (bră-zĭl')** 1. City NE of Terre Haute, W Indiana; pop. 8126. 2. *officially*, **The United States of Brazil; P.g. Es-ta-dos U-ni-dos do Bră-sil'** (ăsh-tă'thŏz ô-mŭ'thŏzh thŏn bră-zĭl'); *Sp.* **Bră-sil'** (bră-sĭl'). Federal republic, E cen. South America; 3,286,169 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 41,565,083; \* Rio de Janeiro; became independent 1822. - **Bră-zil'ian** (bră-zĭl'yăn), *adj. & n.*
- Brăz'os** (brăz'ă). River, cen. Texas, 870 m. long, flowing SE to Gulf of Mexico.
- Brăz'za-ville** (brăz'ă-vĭl). River port, \* of Middle Congo territory and of French Equatorial Africa, on Stanley Pool, pop. (1937) ab. 40,000.
- Brăck'en-ridge** (brăk'ēn-rĭj). Town NE of Abilene, N cen. Texas; pop. 5826.
- Brăck'nook-shire** (brăk'nŏk-shĭr; -shĭr) or **Bree'on** (brăk'ŭn). County, SE Wales; 733 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 53,060; ☞ Brăck'nook (pop. 5332).
- Bred'a** (bră-dă'). Commune, North Brabant prov., S Netherlands, W of Tilburg; pop. (1930) 51,804.
- Breed's Hill**. See BUNKER HILL.
- Bre'gens** (bră'gĕnts); anc. **Bri-gan'ti-um** (brĭ-găn'shĭ-ŭm). City, W Austria, on Lake Constance, NW of Innsbruck; pop. (1939) 18,504.
- Bre'ten-feld** (brĕ'tĕn-fĕlt). Village, Saxony, Germany, NW of Leipzig; battles 1631, 1642.
- Bre'men** (bră'mĕn; *in English, also brēm'n*). 1. City on Weser river SW of Hamburg, Germany; pop. (1939) 342,113. 2. Former German state; 90 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 400,086; \* Bremen.
- Brem'er-ha'ven** (brēm'ĕr-hă'vĕn; *Ger.* bră'mĕr-hă'fĕn). Seaport at mouth of Weser river N of Bremen, Germany; pop. 23,896; since 1932 part of Wesermünde.
- Brem'or-ton** (brēm'ĕr-tŏn). City on Puget Sound W of Seattle, W Washington; pop. 15,134; navy yard.
- Bren'ham** (brĕn'ăm). City S of Bryan, SE cen. Texas; pop. 6435.
- Bren'ner Pass** (brĕn'ĕr). Pass in Tirol, Austrian-Italian frontier, 19 m. S by E of Innsbruck; highest point 4494 ft.
- Brent'ford and Chis'wick** (brĕnt'fĕrd, chĭz'ĭk). Urban district on the Thames W of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 61,100.
- Brent'wood** (brĕnt'wŏd). Borough S of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 7552.
- Bre'scia** (bră'shĭ). Commune E of Milan, Lombardy, N Italy; pop. 123,332.
- Breslau**. See WROCLAW.
- Brest** (brĕst). 1. Seaport commune near W tip of Brittany, NW France; pop. 79,342; naval station. 2. or **Brest Lă-tovak'** (brĕst'ĭl-tŏvăk'); *Pol.* **Brzeszô nad Brăgł'em** (bzhĕstă'y năd brŏg'ĕm). City on Bug river E of Warsaw, now in SW White Russia, U.S.S.R., \* of Brest Region; pop. (1939 est.) 55,374; treaty 1918.
- Bretagne**. See BRITANNY.
- Bret'ton Woods** (brĕt'tŏn). Hotel center and resort SE of Littleton in White Mts., New Hampshire; monetary conference 1944.
- Brew'er** (brĕw'ĕr). City across Penobscot river from Bangor, E cen. Maine; pop. 6510.
- Bri'dal-vell** (brĭ'dĭ-lvĕl'). Waterfall 620 ft. (827 ft. above valley, 4787 ft. above sea level) in Yosemite National Park, California.
- Bridge'port** (brĭj'pŏrt). 1. City on Long Island Sound SW of New Haven, SW Connecticut; pop. 147,121. 2. Borough on Schuylkill river NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5904.
- Bridges Creek**. See WAKEFIELD, 2.
- Bridge'ton** (brĭj'tŏn). City N of mouth of Delaware river, SW New Jersey; pop. 15,092.
- Bridge'town** (brĭj'tŏun). Port, \* of Barbados, on SW coast, Brit. West Indies; pop. (1938 est.) 15,000.
- Bridge'wa'ter** (brĭj'wŏt'ĕr; -wŏt'ĕr). Town S of Brockton, SE Massachusetts; pop. 8002.
- Bri-enz'** (brĕ'ĕnts'). Commune, Bern canton, W cen. Switzerland; pop. 2474; on Lake of Brienz, 834 m. long.
- Bri'ey'** (brĕ'ĕy; brĕ'ĕr'). Commune NW of Metz, NE France; pop. 2804; iron.
- Brigantium**. See BREGENZ.
- Bri'ham** (brĭg'ăm). City N of Ogden, NW Utah; pop. 5641.
- Brigh'ton** (brĭt'tŏn). 1. Town, S suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 29,706. 2. County borough on English Channel S of London, East Sussex, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 146,600; watering place.
- Bri'n'di-si** (brĭn'dĭ-sĭ); anc. **Brun-dĭ'si-um** (brŭn-dĭzh'y-ŭm). Seaport, provincial \*, on Strait of Otranto, Apulia, SE Italy; pop. 41,690.
- Bri'sbane** (brĭz'băn; -băn). Seaport city, \* of Queensland, Australia; pop. 290,782 with suburbs; university.
- Bri'stol** (brĭs'tŏl). 1. City SW of Hartford, N Connecticut; pop. 30,167. 2. Borough on Delaware river NE of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 11,805. 3. Town on Narragansett Bay SE of Providence, E Rhode Island; pop. 11,159. 4. City on Tennessee-Virginia line, NE Tennessee, contiguous with Bristol, Virginia; pop. 14,004, combined pop. 23,772. 5. City SW Virginia, contiguous with Bristol, Tennessee; pop. 9708. 6. City and county borough, Gloucestershire, SW cen. England; pop. (1939 est.) 419,200; university, heavily bombed 1940-41.
- Bristol Channel**. Arm of Atlantic Ocean bet. S Wales and SW England, about 85 m. long.
- Bris'tow** (brĭs'tŏ). City SW of Sapulpa, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 6050.
- Brit'ain** (brĭ'tŏn). English form of the Latin name, Britannia, of Great Britain; also, in modern usage, short for Great Britain.
- Bri-tan'ni-a** (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ă; -tăn'yă). Great Britain, or Great Britain and the Dominions.
- British America**. British possessions N of the United States, that is, Canada and Newfoundland (specif. **British North America**); sometimes, all British possessions in or near North or South America.
- British Bechnanaland**. Former colony bet. Orange and Molopo rivers in S Africa; in 1910 made part of Union of South Africa.
- British Columbia**. Province of Canada on Pacific coast; 369,279 sq. m.; pop. 817,801; \* Victoria.
- British Commonwealth of Nations or British Commonwealth**. Great Britain, the British Dominions, the Republic of India, and the British colonial possessions (including colonies, protectorates, and territories); — the current official use. In earlier official use (from 1921) the term applied only to Great Britain and the Dominions, the colonial possessions being designated by **British Empire**, a term originally coextensive with the current application of **British Commonwealth**, but now passing out of official use.
- British East Africa**. British territories in E Africa, including Kenya colony and protectorate and Uganda and Zanzibar protectorates; 319,961 sq. m.; pop. 7,323,824; sometimes taken to include Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland protectorate.
- British Gulana**. British colony, N South America, bordering Surinam, Brazil, and Venezuela; 89,480 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 361,754; \* Georgetown; British colony since 1814.
- British Honduras**. British colony, Central America, bordering Mexico and Guatemala; 8688 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 62,512; \* Belize.
- British India**. That part of India formerly under direct British administration. See INDIA.
- British Isles**. The. Island group, W Europe, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, and adjacent islands; 120,755 sq. m.; pop. (1938-40 est.) 54,535,088.
- British Malaya**. Former British possessions in Malay Penin. and Archipelago, including Straits Settlements and Malay States; 53,345 sq. m.; pop. (1938, 1940-41 est.) 5,580,481; \* Singapore. See Federation of MALAYA.
- British North America**. See BRITISH AMERICA.
- British North Borneo**. See NORTH BORNEO.
- British Solomon Islands**. British protectorate comprising the Santa Cruz Is. and the Solomon Is. (except Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent islets); 12,780 sq. m.; pop. (1931) ab. 100,000; \* Tulagi.
- British Somaliland, officially Somaliland Protectorate**. British protectorate on S shore of Gulf of Aden, E Africa; 67,936 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 350,000; \* Berbera.
- British West Africa**. British possessions in W Africa including Nigeria, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Togoland, and Cameroons; 496,625 sq. m.; pop. (1940-41 est.) ab. 27,000,000.
- British West Indies**. Islands of the West Indies forming colonies of Great Britain; Jamaica and dependencies, Bahama, Leeward, and Windward Is., Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago; 12,507 sq. m.; pop. (1942) ab. 2,400,000.
- Brit'ta-ny** (brĭt'tŏ-nĭ); *Fr.* **Bre-tagne'** (brĕ-tăn'y'). Historical peninsular region, SW of Normandy, NW France; Celtic in early times. — **Bret'on** (brĕ'tŏn), *n. & adj.*
- Brive-la-Gall'larde** (brĭv'ă-lă-gă'lărd'), formerly **Brive**. Commune SW of Tulle, S cen. France; pop. 29,074.
- Br'no** (bŭr'nŏ); *Ger.* **Brŭnn** (brŭn). City N of Vienna, \* of Moravia, cen. Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 264,925.

- Brosch** (brösh) or **Bha-rosh'** (bā-rōsh'). City, district \*, on Narbada river N of Bombay, Bombay prov., W Indian Union; pop. (1961) 58,810.
- Broads, the** (brōdz). Low-lying district in Norfolk and Suffolk, E England, marked by lake-like expansions of the rivers or by shallow lagoons.
- Brook/en** (brök'ēn; Ger. brök'). Highest peak 3747 ft. in Harz Mts., Saxony prov., Prussia, Germany; Faust legends.
- Brook'ton** (brök'tūn). Industrial city, S of Boston, SE Massachusetts; pop. 62,343; shoes.
- Brookville** (brök'vīl). Town NE of Kingston on St. Lawrence river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 11,342.
- Brook'n Hill** (brök'hēn). 1. City NE of Adelaide, W New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 26,921; silver mining. 2. Town, provincial \*, N of Lusaka, cen. Northern Rhodesia, S cen. Africa; pop. 8850.
- Bromberg**. See **Bydgoszcz**.
- Bromley** (brüm'lī; brōm'). Municipal borough SE of London, Kent, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 60,000.
- Bronx** (brōngks) or **the Bronx**. Borough, N New York City, NE of Harlem river, coterminous with Bronx co., New York; 41 sq. m.; pop. 1,394,711; Fordham University, New York University (branch).
- Bronxville** (brōngks'vīl). Village NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 6888; Sarah Lawrence College.
- Brookfield** (brök'fīld). 1. Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 10,817. 2. City E of Chillicothe, N Missouri; pop. 6174.
- Brookhaven** (brök'hā-vēn). 1. City N of McComb, SW Mississippi; pop. 6232. 2. See **Upton, N.Y.**
- Brookings** (brök'īngs). City N of Sioux Falls, E South Dakota; pop. 5346.
- Brookline** (brök'līn). Town SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 49,786.
- Brooklyn** (brök'līn). Borough, SW Long Island, part of New York City; coterminous with Kings co., New York; across East river from Manhattan; 71 sq. m.; pop. 2,698,285; Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, St. John's Univ., Long Island Univ.
- Brooks Range** (brōks). Chain of mountains from 5000 to 10,000 ft. high across N Alaska; watershed bet. Yukon and Arctic Ocean.
- Brownsville** (brōnz'vīl). 1. Borough on Monongahela river NW of Uniontown, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 8015. 2. City and port of entry, S Texas, on Rio Grande opp. Matamoros, Mexico; pop. 22,083; site of Fort Brown.
- Brownwood** (brōn'wōd). City SE of Abilene, cen. Texas; pop. 13,308.
- Bray'-en-Ar'tois'** (brū-ā'n-nār'twā'). Town NW of Arras, N France; pop. 31,831.
- Brug'e** (brüg'ē) or **Bruges** (brōgh; brōō'fz; Fr. brūh). Commune, \* of West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, NW of Brussels; pop. (1938 est.) 51,884.
- Brundisium**. See **Brindisi**.
- Brunei'** (brōn-ī; -nā'). 1. Sultanate under British protection, in two parts each surrounded by Sarawak, NW Borneo, Brit. Malaya; 2226 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 38,000. 2. Seaport, its \*; pop. 10,453.
- Brūna**. See **Bruno**.
- Brunswick** (brīnz'wīk). 1. City, SE Georgia; pop. 15,635. 2. Village NE of Portland, SW Maine; pop. 7003; Bowdoin College. 3. City, N suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 54,348. 4. Ger. **Braun'schweig** (brōn'shvik). Former state of cen. Germany; 1417 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 590,028. 5. Ger. **Braun-schweig**. City, its \*, 125 m. W of Berlin; pop. (1939) 201,306.
- Bruna, Brunna**. See **Bursa**.
- Brun'sels** (brū'sēl; Fr. **Bruxelles'** (brū'sēl'; locally brūk'sēl'). City, \* of Belgium and of Brabant prov., on Senne river, cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 191,678, with suburbs 912,774.
- Brutium**. See **Calabria**.
- Bryan** (brī'n). 1. Village W of Toledo, NW Ohio; pop. 5404. 2. City SE of Waco, E cen. Texas; pop. 11,842.
- Bryansk** (brī'ansk; Angl. brī-ānsk'). City, \* of Bryansk Region, W of Orel, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 87,478.
- Bryansk Region**. Region, SW Soviet Russia, Europe, created 1946 from Orel Region; \* **Bryansk**.
- Bryce Canyon National Park** (brīs). National park, S Utah; 56 sq. m.; estab. 1928; canyon with fantastically eroded pinnacles.
- Brya Mawr** (brī'n mūr'). Unincorporated residential community S of Norristown, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 4777; Brya Mawr College.
- Bruce nad Bugiem**. See **Brzecz**.
- Bu'-a-ra-man'ga** (bū-ā-lā-rā-māng'gā). City, department \*, N cen. Colombia; pop. 41,714.
- Buc'harest** (bū'h-rēst; bŭ'; Romanian **București** (bū-kŭ-rēsh'ti; -rēsh'tē). City, \* of Romania, on Dâmbovița river, SE Romania; pop. (1930 est.) 648,162; treaties 1913, 1918.
- Bu'chen-wald** (bū'hēn-wīlt'). Village near Weimar, Thuringia, cen. Germany; notorious concentration camp.
- Buck'ing-ham** (būk'īng-hām; Brit. ūk-ām). 1. Town NE of Ottawa, SW Quebec, Canada; pop. 4516. 2. County in England. See **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**.
- Buck'ing-ham-shire** (būk'īng-hām-shīr; -shēr) or **Buckingham** or **Bucks** (bŭks). County, SE cen. England; 749 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 309,600; \* **Aylesbury**.
- Buck'ner Bay** (būk'nēr). Jap. **Na-ka-gu-su-ki Wan** (nā-kŭ-gō-sū-kŭ-wān). Inlet on SE Okinawa I., Ryukyu Is., SW Japan.
- Bu'-co-vi-na** or **Bu'-ko-vi-na** (bū-kō-vē-nā; Angl. -nō). Former province in N Romania; 4031 sq. m.; pop. ab. 850,000; \* **Cernăuți**; N part now part of Ukrainian S.S.R., S part in Romania.
- București**. See **Bucarest**.
- Bu'-o'-rus** (bū-s'rus). City on Sandusky river NE of Marion, N cen. Ohio; pop. 9727.
- Bu'-da-pest'** (bū'dā-pēst'; bŭ'). Antonianous city, \* of Hungary, SE of Vienna; pop. (1930) 1,115,877; includes former towns **Bu'da** (Framp. bŭ'dā) on right bank of Danube, and **Pest** (Framp. pēst) on left; university.
- Bu'-dau' (bū-dāu')**. Town, district \*, SE of Delhi, cen. United Provinces, N India Union; pop. (1941) 58,077.
- Budweis**. See **Čáslav Budějovick**.
- Buen Aires**. See **BONAIRE**.
- Bue'na-ven-tu'ra** (bū-ā'n-vēn-tō'rā; Angl. bū-ā'n-vēn-tō'rā). Important Pacific port W of Bogotá, W Colombia; pop. 14,516.
- Bue'na Vi'ta** (bū-ā'n vī'tā). Battlefield (1847) near Saktillo, Coahuila state, NE Mexico.
- Buenos Ai'ros** (bū-ā'nā ā'rōs; bŭ'nūs; Fr. bŭ-ā'nōs Prās). 1. Province, E Argentina; 118,732 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 3,633,266. 2. City, \* of Argentina, on estuary of Río de la Plata, E Argentina; pop. (1943 est.) 2,457,494, including suburbs.
- Bu'fo-jo** (bŭf'ō-jō). City at NE point of Lake Erie and on Niagara river, W New York; lake and canal port; pop. 575,901.
- Bug** (bōg; Pol. bōgk). 1. River, cen. Poland, over 450 m. long, flowing N and W from W Ukraine to the Vistula river; battles 1915; part of boundary bet. U.S.S.R. and Poland. 2. enc. **Bug's-nis** (bŭp'ā-nīs). River, SW Ukraine, U.S.S.R., ab. 500 m. long, flowing SE into estuary of the Dnieper.
- Bu'ga** (bōg'gā). City, W Colombia; pop. 19,595.
- Buganda**. See **UGANDA**.
- Buitemoerg**. See **Bogor**.
- Bu'ka** (bōo'kā). One of the Solomon Is., N of Bougainville I.; 190 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 7560.
- Buk'hara** (bōo-kŭ'rā; kŭ'rā) or **Bo-kha'ra** (bō-). 1. A former emirate, W Asia. 2. A former state in Russian Central Asia; now part of Uzbek S.S.R. 3. City E of the Amu Darya and W of Samarkand, W Uzbek S.S.R.; pop. 50,382.
- Bukovina**. See **BUKOVINA**.
- Bu'lan** (bōo'lān). Municipality on Ticao Pass SW of Sorsoyon, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,414.
- Bu'la-wa-yo** or **Bu'lu-wa-yo** (bōo'lā-wā'yō). Chief town of Matabeleland, SW Southern Rhodesia, S Africa; pop. (1941) 39,817.
- Bul-gar'i-a** (bŭl-gār'tā; bōōl-). **Bulgarian** **Bul-gar'i-ya** (bŭl-gār'tē-yā). Former kingdom, SE Europe; 42,796 sq. m.; pop. (1946) 7,022,206; \* **Sofia**; proclaimed as Bulgarian People's Republic Sept. 15, 1946. — **Bul-gar'i-an** (bŭl-gār'tān; bōōl-), *adj.* & *n.*
- Bull Run** (bōōl' rŭn'). Stream, NE Virginia; battles 1861, 1862.
- Bu'na** (bōo'nā). Village on N coast of E Papua, New Guinea I.
- Bun'del-khand** (bōōn'dēl-kŭnd). Former agency division in E part of Central India Agency, India; 10,081 sq. m.; pop. 289,015; \* **Nowgong**.
- Bun'ker Hill** (bŭng'kēr). Height in Charlestown, Boston, Massachusetts; battle June 17, 1775 on adjacent **Breed's Hill** (brēdz), where monument is.
- Bu-ra'-ean** (bōo-rā-wān). Municipality SW of Tacloban, cen. Leyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 33,505.
- Bur'bank** (bŭr'hāngk). City NW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 34,337.
- Burdigala**. See **Bordeaux**.
- Bur-dwan'** (bŭr-dwān'). Town, district \*, on Damodar river NW of Calcutta, West Bengal, Indian Union; pop. (1941 est.) 62,910.
- Bur-gas'** (bōōr-gās'). Seaport, SE Bulgaria, on Gulf of Burgas; pop. (1934) 36,230.
- Bur'gos** (bōōr'gōs). 1. Province, N cen. Spain; 5480 sq. m.; pop. 383,021. 2. City, its \*, N of Madrid; pop. (1941 est.) 60,328.
- Bur'gundy** (bŭr'gŭn-dī; Fr. **Bourgogne** (bōōr'gōn'y)). Former kingdoms, duchy, and province, SE France. — **Bur-gun'di-an** (bŭr-gŭn'di-ān; bēr-), *adj.* & *n.*
- Bur-han'pur** (bōōr-hān'pūr). Town W of Nagpur, W Central Provinces, cen. Indian Union; pop. (1941) 53,987.
- Bu'rias** (bōōr'yās). Island S of Luzon, Phil. Is.; 184 sq. m.; pop. 4400.
- Bur'lie** (bŭr'lī). City on Snake river E of Twin Falls, S Idaho; pop. 5329.
- Bur'lin-game** (bŭr'līn-gām; -līng-gām). City on San Francisco Bay S of San Francisco, W California; pop. 15,940.
- Bur'ling-ton** (bŭr'līng-tŭn). 1. City on Mississippi river, SE Iowa; pop. 25,832. 2. City on Delaware river SW of Trenton, S cen. New Jersey; pop. 10,905. 3. City E of Greensboro, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 12,198. 4. City and port of entry on Lake Champlain NW of Montpelier, NW Vermont; pop. 27,686; Univ. of Vermont.
- Bur'ma** (bŭr'mā; since 1948 officially **Union of Burma** Republic, SE Asia, bounded on N and NE by China, on E by Federation of Indochina and Thailand, on SW by Bay of Bengal, on NW by India; 261,757 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 16,723,798; \* **Rangoon**; comprises a central unit, constituted chiefly of **Burma Proper** (Upper Burma, inland in N, and **Lower Burma**, coastal), and the **Kachin State** in NW, and the **Shan State** and **Karen State** in E. Before 1948 a British dependency. — **Burmese'** (bŭr'mēz'; -mēs'), *adj.* & *n.* sing. & pl. — **Bur'man** (bŭr'mān; -mān), *n.* pl. — **MANS** (-māns). — **Bur'man**, *adj.*
- Burma Road**. Highway from Lashio in E Burma NE to Kunming in Yunnan, S China; 717 m.; extension runs to Chungking.
- Burn'ley** (bŭrn'lī). County borough N of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 87,310.
- Bur-es'** (bōōr-sŭ), formerly **Brusa'** or **Bras-sŭ'** (brōs-sŭ'); enc. **Prusa** (prōsā). City near S of Marmara, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 77,348. —
- Burs'lem** (bŭr'slēm). Former municipal borough, now part of Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pottery, home of Josiah Wedgwood.
- Bur-ton** on **Trent** or **Bur'ton upon Trent** (bŭr'tŭn, trēn'). County borough NE of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 49,486; breweries.
- Bu'ru** (bōo'rōo; Du. **Boe'roe** (bōō'rōo)). Island W of Ceram, W Moluccas, Indonesia; 3400 sq. m.; pop. 19,025.
- Bury** (bŭr'y). County borough NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 58,030.
- Bu-yat'-Mon'gol Republic** (bŭyāt'mōng'gōl). Autonomous republic, E of Lake Baikal, Soviet Russia, Asia; 127,020 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 500,713; \* **Ulan Ude**.
- Bury Saint Edmunds** (bŭr'y sŭnt ēd'mōnds). Municipal borough, \* of West Suffolk, E England; pop. 16,708.
- Bu-shi'r** (bŭs'hēr'). Seaport on the Persian Gulf, SW Iran; pop. ab. 1800.
- Bu'ra, Buraah**. See **Bazza**.

**Buz'sun** (bûz'ûm). Commune SE of Amsterdam, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 29,325.

**Butaritari**. See MAXIN.

**Bute** (bû't). 1. Island in Firth of Clyde, Scotland; 46 sq. m.; pop. 12,112. 2. or **Bute'shire** (bû't'ahîr; -ahîr). County comprising islands in the Firth of Clyde, SW Scotland; 218 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 16,300; ♂ Rothesay, on Bute I.

**Butler** (bû'tlîr). City N of Pittsburgh, W Pennsylvania; pop. 24,477.

**Bu'ton** (bû'tôn); *Du. Soetong* (bû't'ông). Island SE of Celebes, Indonesia; ab. 2000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 100,000.

**Butte** (bû't). City, SW Montana; pop. 37,081; mining.

**Bu-zî'u** (bû-zî'û). City NE of Bucharest, SE Romania; pop. 36,115.

**Buz'sards Bay** (bûz'ôrdz). Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Massachusetts, 30 m. long.

**Byd'gosses** (bîd'gôshch); *Ger. Brom'berg* (brôm'bêrk). City NE of Poznań, N cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 141,000.

**Bye'lo-rus'sian Soviet Socialist Republic** (bî'lo-rûsh'ân); *shortened form Bye'lo-rus'sia* (-rûsh'â). See WHITE RUSSIA.

**Byelostok**. See BIALYSTOK.

**By'tom** (bî'tôm); *Ger. Brou'then* (brou'tên). City now in Poland on old Prussian-Polish frontier SE of Wrocław; pop. (1939) 100,644.

**Bytown**. See OTTAWA, 4.

**Byzantine Empire** (bî-zân'tî'n; -tî'n; bî; bîz'ân). Ancient empire of SE and S Europe and W Asia with varying boundaries, \* Constantinople (earlier Byzantium); in earliest period generally termed **Eastern Roman Empire**, 395-474.

**By-zan'ti-um** (bî-zân'shî-ûm, bî; -ahûm; -î'ûm). Ancient city on site of modern ISTANBUL. — **Byzantine**, *adj.* & *n.*

## C

For many names such as **Carlowitz**, **Cattagat**, etc., see KARLO WITZ, KATTEGAT, etc., the preferable forms

**Ca'a-za-pá'** (ká'á-sá-pá'). City S of Villavieja, SE Paraguay; pop. ab. 26,000.

**Ca'ba-na-tuan'** (ká'bá-ná-tuán'). Municipality, provincial \*, S cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 46,628.

**Ca'bin'da** (ká-bîn'dá). 1. Portuguese territory N of Congo river; ab. 3000 sq. m.; attached to Congo district, Angola, W Africa. 2. Seaport, \* of Congo district, Angola, W Africa; pop. ab. 12,000.

**Cabira**. See SIVAS.

**Ca'bo Yu'bi** (ká'yû yû'bî). Chief town, on Cape Yubi, Southern Protectorate of Morocco, NW Africa; pop. less than 1000.

**Ca'co-res** (ká'kô-râs; kî'â-sâ). 1. Province of Spain on Portuguese border in N Estremadura; 7667 sq. m.; pop. 513,402. 2. Commune, its \*, on Cáceres river SW of Madrid, pop. 39,302.

**Ca'cho-e'tra** (ká'shû-3'ê-râ). 1. City, Bahia state, W of Salvador, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 10,431. 2. City, Rio Grande do Sul state, W of Porto Alegre, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 17,498.

**Ca'cho-e'tro de I-ta-po-mi-rim'** (ká'shû-3'ê-rô thê é-tá-pô-mê-rên'). City, Espírito Santo state, SW of Vitória, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 19,208.

**Ca'd'i-lac** (ká'd'î-lâk). City SE of Traverse City, N Michigan; pop. 9855.

**Ca'dîz** (ká'dî'zhî; -thîs); *Angl. Cadîz* (ká-dîz'; kâ'dîz; kâ'dî'z). 1. Province in SW Andalusia on Mediterranean and Atlantic, SW Spain, 2834 sq. m.; pop. 603,452. 2. *anc. Ca'dôs* (ká'd'ô-s). Seaport city, its \*, NW of Gibraltar, SW Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 89,623.

**Ca'dîz** (ká'dî'zhî). Municipality NE of City of Bacolod, N Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 41,005.

**Ca'dî'an** (sê'dî'ân). See SILVEN HILLS, in *Vocab*.

**Caen** (kân). City, department \*, 9 m. from English Channel in Normandy, NW France; pop. 61,334; university; fighting 1944.

**Caer'le-on** (kâ'r'le'ôn); *anc. Is'ca Sî'u-rum* (î'ská sî'û-rûm). Urban district, Monmouthshire, W England, on Usk river; pop. 2327; supposedly Arthurian *Carlion*.

**Caer-nar'von-shire** (kâr-nâr'vôn-shîr; -shîr) or **Caer-nar'vou**. County, NW Wales; 560 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 118,500; ♂ Caernarvon (pop. 8469).

**Caer-phîlly** (kâr-phî'lî). Urban district, Glamorganshire, SE Wales; pop. 35,468.

**Caesaraugusta**. See SARAGOSSA.

**Ca'e-sa-re'a** (sê'zâ-rê'â; sê'zâ; sê'zâ); *mod. Qi-sar'ya* (kî-sâr'yâ). Ancient seaport and Roman capital of Palestine, 55 m. NW of Jerusalem; pop. 706.

**Caesarea Maxaca**. See KAYSERÎ.

**Caesarea Phil'ip'pi** (kâ'îlî'pî; phî'lî'pî). Ancient city at foot of Mt. Hermon, N Palestine; now village of Baniyas in SW Syria.

**Caesariodunum**. See TOURS.

**Caesarea**. See CESAREA.

**Caetîs**. See CAITZÉ.

**Ca'ga-yân'** (ká'gâ-yân'). 1. or **Ri'o Gran'de de Cagayan** (rî'ô grân'dâ thê). River 220 m. long, flowing N in NE Luzon, Phil. Is. 2. Province N of Isabela prov., NE Luzon; \* Tuguegarao; 3470 sq. m.; pop. 292,270. 3. also **Cagayan de Mi-samis** (dâ mî-sâ-mîs). Municipality, provincial \*, N Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 45,084.

**Cagayan Su'ta** (sû'tâ'û). Philippine island in SW Sulu Sea NE of North Borneo; 26 sq. m.

**Ca'glî-a-rî** (ká'gî'î-rî). Seaport, provincial \* and \* of Sardinia, 252 m. SW of Rome on S coast of Sardinia; pop. 106,049; university.

**Calicos Islands**. See TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

**Calista**. See GAITA.

**Cal'dr Coast** (kâ'dr). Ice-covered section of Antarctica on SE coast of Weddell Sea; included in Falkland Is. Dependencies.

**Cal'n'gorn'** (kâr'gôrm'). Mountain 4084 ft., W Banff co., NE cen. Scotland.

**Cal'p'ri** (ká'p'ri). City at confluence of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, SW Illinois; pop. 14,407. 2. (kî'p'ri). City, \* of Egypt, on right bank of Nile, SE of Alexandria in N part; pop. (1937) 1,312,096; largest city in Africa.

**Cal'te-tê'** or **Cal'ti-tê'** (kî'tê-tê'). Municipality, S Bahia state, Brazil; pop. 29,754.

**Cal'th'ness** (kâ'th'nês; kâ'th'nês'). County, N Scotland; 686 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 29,700; ♂ Wick.

**Cal'a-bar** (ká'lâ-bâr). Town and port on Calabar river, provincial \*, SE Nigeria; pop. 16,653.

**Ca-la'brî-a** (ká-lâ-brî'â; ît. kâ-lî'brê-â). 1. Region of ancient Italy; the "heel" of the "boot." 2. *It. Le Ca-la'brî-e* (lê kâ-lî'brê-â); *anc. Brut'tium* (brû'tî-ûm). Compartimento of S Italy, the "toe" of the "boot"; 5823 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 1,907,953. — **Ca-la'brî-an** (ká-lâ-brî'ân), *adj.* & *n.*

**Cal'lah** (ká'lâ). Biblical name (*Gen. x. 11, 12*) of **Ka'lakh** (kâ'lâk), *mod. Nim-rûd'* (nîm-rôd'), ancient \* of Assyria SE of Mosul on Tigris river.

**Cal'ais**. 1. (ká'lî'a). Town on St. Croix river NW of Eastport, E Maine; pop. 5161. 2. (ká'lî'e; *Angl. kâ'lî'e, kâ-lî'e'*). Seaport city NW of Arras on Strait of Dover, N France; pop. 67,508.

**Ca-lam'ba** (ká-lâm'bî; kâ'lâm-bû'). Municipality on Laguna de Bay, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 32,363.

**Ca-la-tra'ya** (ká'lâ-trâ'yâ). Municipality E of City of Bacolod, Negros Occidental, on NE coast of Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 38,005.

**Cal-ba'yog** (ká'l-bâ'yôg). Municipality on Samar Sea NW of Cathalogan, W Samar, Phil. Is.; pop. 25,790.

**Cal-cut'ta** (ká'l-kû'tâ). City, and coextensive district (84 sq. m.), \* of former Bengal prov., S West Bengal, NE Indian Union, on Hooghly river; pop. (1941) 2,108,891; with suburbs and Howrah, pop. 2,488,183; seaport; university; seat of government of India until 1912.

**Cal'd'well** (kâld'wêl; -wêl; kâld'-). City W of Boise, SW Idaho; pop. 7272.

**Cal'e-do'nî-a** (ká'l'ê-dôn'yâ; -dô'nî-â). Ancient name for N Britain or Scotland. — **Cal'e-do'nî-an** (-dôn'yân; -dô'nî-ân), *adj.* & *n.*

**Cal'e-do'nî-an Canal** (ká'l'ê-dôn'yân; -dô'nî-ân). Ship canal across cen. Scotland, 60½ m. from North Sea to Atlantic Ocean.

**Ca-lex't-co** (ká-lêk's-kô). City on Mexican border S of El Centro, SE California; pop. 5415.

**Ca-ga-ry** (ká'gâ-rî). City on Bow river, S Alberta, Canada; pop. 88,904.

**Ca'li** (ká'lî'e). City, E of Buenaventura, W Colombia; pop. 88,366.

**Ca'lî-cut** (ká'lî-kû't; kâ'tî). City, district \*, SW of Madras, W Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 120,352.

**Ca'lî-for'nî-a** (ká'lî'fôr'nî-yâ; fôr'nî-â). A western state of U.S.A.; 2d state in area, 158,083 sq. m. (land area 156,803 sq. m.); 5th state in population, 6,907,387; \* Sacramento; 31st state admitted to Union (1850). Nickname: Golden State. *Abbr. Cal'f., Cal.* — **Ca'lî-for'nî-an** (-fôr'nî-yân; -fôr'nî-ân), *adj.* & *n.*

**California, Gulf of**. Arm of Pacific Ocean E of Lower California.

**California, Lower**. See LOWER CALIFORNIA.

**Ca'lan-der** (ká'lân-dêr). Village SE of North Bay, SE Ontario, Canada; home of Dionne quintuplets.

**Ca-la'o** (ká-yô'). City, chief seaport of Peru, provincial \*, W of Lima; pop. (1940 est.) 84,438.

**Callipolis**. See GELIBOLU.

**Ca'lî-o-can** (ká'lî'ô-kân). Municipality N of Manila, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 38,820.

**Ca-loo'sa-hatch'ee** (ká-lô'sâ-hâch'ê). River, S Florida; flows W to Gulf of Mexico.

**Calpo**. See PILLARS OF HERCULES; Rock of GIBRALTAR.

**Ca'lî-na-sî-set'ta** (ká'lî'nâ-sê't'et'). Commune, provincial \*, SE of Palermo, cen. Sicily, Italy; pop. 50,487.

**Ca'lî-u-met City** (ká'lî'û-mê'tî; -mî'tî). City on Indiana border S of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 13,241.

**Calvary**. See in *Vocab*.

**Ca'lî-y-dôn** (ká'lî'î-dôn). Ancient city, S Astoria, cen. Greece; myth of Calydonian boar hunt. — **Ca'lî-y-dôn-i-an** (ká'lî'î-dôn'î-ân), *adj.*

**Cam** (kâm). River ab. 40 m. long, Cambridgeshire, E cen. England.

**Ca'ma-gûey'** (ká'mâ-gû-ê'; -gû-ê'). 1. Province, E cen. Cuba; 10,064 sq. m.; pop. 430,397. 2. City, its \*, pop. 78,458.

**Cam-bay'** (kâm-bâ'). 1. Indian state, Gujarat States, Gujarat, W Indian Union; 392 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 96,592. 2. Town, its \*, at head of Gulf of Cambay N of Bombay; pop. 31,877.

**Cam'ber-well** (kâm'bêr-wêl; -wêl). 1. City, E suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 50,050. 2. Metropolitan borough, London, SE England; pop. 251,294.

**Cam-bo'di-a** (kâm-bô'dî-â); *Fr. Cam'bodge'* (kâm'bôj'). Kingdom, SW Indochina, E of Thailand; 99,906 sq. m.; pop. 3,040,000; \* Pnompenh; an associated state of the French Union in the Federation of Indochina. — **Cam-bo'di-an** (kâm-bô'dî-ân), *adj.* & *n.*

**Cam'brâ'** (kâm-brâ'; *Angl. kâm-brâ'*), *older Cam'bray'* (-brâ'). City on Schelde river SE of Lille, N France; pop. 20,655.

**Cam'brî-a** (kâm-brî-â). Latin name of Wales.

**Cam'bridge** (kâm'brîj). 1. Town on E shore of Chesapeake Bay, SE Maryland; pop. 10,102. 2. City, NE Massachusetts, 8 m. W of Boston; pop. 110,879; Harvard Univ., Radcliffe Coll., Mass. Inst. of Technology. 3. City NE of Zanesville, E Ohio; pop. 15,044. 4. County in England. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 5. *Lat. Cam'ta-brig'î-a* (kân'tâ-brîj'î-â). Municipal borough, ♂ of Cambridgeshire, on the Cam river NE of London, E England; pop. (1939 est.) 70,040; Cambridge Univ. See CAMBRIGIAN in *Vocab*.

**Cam'bridge-shire** (kâm'brîj-shîr; -shêr) or **Cambridge**. Administrative county, E England; 492 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 149,650; ♂ Cambridge.

**Cam'den** (kâm'dên). 1. City N of El Dorado on Ouachita river, S Arkansas; pop. 8975. 2. City, across Delaware river from Philadelphia, SW New Jersey; pop. 117,530; a river port. 3. City NE of Columbia, N cen. South Carolina; pop. 5747; battles 1780, 1781.

**Camelot**. See in *Vocab*.

**Cam'er-on** (kâm'êr-ôn). City, cen. Texas, SE of Temple; pop. 5040.

**Cam'er-oon'** (kâm'êr-ôn') or **Fa'ko** (fâ'kô). Peak 13,863 ft. in British Cameroons, W Africa, near coast.

**Cam'er-oon's** (kâm'êr-ôn's); *Ger. Ka'ma-run'* (kâ'mâ-rôn'); *Fr. Ca'ma-run'* (kâm'rôn'). Former German protectorate in West Africa; NW portion (34,081 sq. m., pop. ab. 797,000) later a British

mandate attached to Nigeria, since 1946 a trust territory under United Nations; remainder a French trust territory. See CAMEROON.

**Ca'me-roon** (kám'rōon). French trust territory, W Africa; 166,480 sq. m.; pop. (1938) 2,516,823; \* Yaoundé. See CAMEROONS.

**Ca'mi-guin** (kám'gēn). Island N of Mindanao, Phil. Is.; 90 sq. m.; pop. 40,805.

**Ca'mi-hing** (kám'hēng). Municipality NW of Tarlac, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 25,824.

**Camp**. See CAMPERDOWN.

**Campagna di Ro'ma** (kám-pi'nyā dē rō'mā). Region surrounding Rome, Italy, ab. 800 sq. m.; has been reclaimed and repopulated.

**Camp-pa'nia** (kám-pā'nī-yā; -pā'nī-yā; It. kám-pi'nyā). Compartimento, S Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea; 5214 sq. m.; pop. (1948) 3,991,409.

— **Camp-pa'nian** (kám-pā'nī-yān; -pā'nī-yān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Camp-bell** (kám'bēl; kám'fēl). City SE of and adjacent to Youngstown, NE Ohio; pop. 13,785.

**Camp-bell-ton** (-tōn). Town on Restigouche river, N New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 6748.

**Camp-pe'che** (kám-pē'chē; Sp. kām-pē'chē). 1. State, SE Mexico; 19,670 sq. m.; pop. 89,389. 2. City, its \*; pop. 23,277.

**Campeshe, Bay of**. SW section of Gulf of Mexico.

**Camp-per-down** (kám-pēr-dōn; *Mod. Dutch*. **Camp** (kämp). Village, North Holland prov., W Netherlands, on North Sea coast; naval battle 1797.

**Camp-pi'nas** (kám-pi'nās). City NW of São Paulo, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 78,914.

**Camp-po-hel'lo** (kám-pō'hē'lō). Island ab. 10 m. long by 2 to 3 m. wide, SW New Brunswick, Canada, E of Eastport, Maine; pop. 1178.

**Camp-po-for-mi-do** (kám-pō-fōr'mī-dō), formerly **Camp-po-for'mi-o** (-mī-ō). Village SW of Udine, E Venezia Euganea, NE Italy, pop. 1130; treaty 1797.

**Camp-po Gran'de** (kám-pō'grān'dē). City, Mato Grosso state, SW Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 23,460.

**Camp-pos** (kám-pō's). City, Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 52,677.

**Camp-ranh' Bay** (kám-rān'h; *Angl.* kām-rān'). Bay on SE coast of Annam, Viet Nam, Indochina; French naval base.

**Campulodunum**. See COLCHESTER.

**Ca'na** (kā'nā). Village, N Palestine, ab. 4 m. NE of Nazareth.

**Ca'naan** (kā'nān). Name of the Promised Land of the Israelites (*Exod.* iii. 8); Palestine, esp. that part bet. the Jordan and the Mediterranean. — **Ca'naan-ite** (-ī), *n.* — **Ca'naan-ite** (-ī'tē), *adj.*

**Ca'na-da** (kā'nā-dā). Federation of the British possessions in North America N of the United States, constituting a self governing dominion; includes Newfoundland, formally incorporated Apr. 1, 1949; 3,845,144 sq. m.; pop. (1949 est.) 13,549,000; \* Ottawa; became dominion 1907. — **Ca'na-di-an** (kā-nā-dī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ca-na-di'an** (kā-nā-dī-ān). River 900 m. long, flowing S and E from Rocky Mts., New Mexico, to Arkansas river in Oklahoma.

**Canadian Arctic Islands**. See ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO.

**Canakkale Boğazi**. See DARDANELLES.

**Ca-na'l Zone** (kā-nāl'). A strip of territory 10 m. wide in Panama; 553 sq. m. (including 191 sq. m. of water); pop. 51,827; under perpetual lease to United States for the Panama Canal; includes all of Gatun Lake but does not include cities of Panama and Colón.

**PANAMA CANAL**.

**Ca'n-an-dai'gua** (kā'n-ān-dā'gwā). City SE of Rochester, W New York; pop. 8321; at N end of **Canandaigua Lake** (ab. 15 m. long by 2 m. wide), one of the Finger Lakes.

**Ca-na-ry Islands** (kā-nā-rī) or **Ca-na-ries** (-rī); *Sp.* **Is'las Ca-na-rias** (ē's'las kā-nā-rī-ās). Group of mountainous islands in Atlantic Ocean, off NW coast of Africa; 2807 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 896,982; forms two provinces of Spain.

**Ca-na-ry-al, Cape** (kā-nā-rī-āl). Cape on offshore bar, E Florida, in 28° 29' N, 80° 32' W; launching site for guided missiles.

**Can-ber-ra** (kā'n-bēr-ā). City in Australian Capital Territory, SE New South Wales, 204 m. SW of Sydney; \* of Commonwealth of Australia since 1927; pop. 7325.

**Can'di-a** (kā'n-dī-ā). *Mod. Gr.* **Hē-rá'klei-on** (ē-rā'klē-ōn). 1. Seaport city on N shore E cen. part of island of Crete; pop. 33,404. 2. Island. See CRETE. — **Can'di-ot** (-ōt), **Can'di-ote** (-ōt), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ca-ne'a** (kā-nē-ā) or **Kha-nia** (kā-nī-ā); *anc.* **Oy-do-ni-a** (ōi-dō-nī-ā; -dōnī-ā). Seaport city, \* of Crete, on N shore in W part; pop. 26,004.

**Caney**. See EL CANEY.

**Can-nae** (kā'nē). Field of Hannibal's victory 216 B.C., Apulia, SE Italy.

**Cannes** (kān; Fr. kān). Seaport, SE France, on Mediterranean SW of Nice; winter and health resort; pop. (commune) 49,032.

**Can'nook** (kā'n-ūk). Urban district NW of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 34,585.

**Can'non Mountain** (kā'n-ān). Peak 4077 ft., on W side of Franconia Notch, W New Hampshire.

**Can'on City** (kā'n-ē). City SW of Colorado Springs on Arkansas river, S cen. Colorado; pop. 6690.

**Can'ons-burg** (kā'n-ānz-būrg). Borough SW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 12,599.

**Ca-no'pus** (kā-nō'pūs). Ancient city on coast of Lower Egypt, 15 m. E of Alexandria. — **Ca-no'pīc** (kā-nō'pīk), *adj.*

**Can'so** (kā'n-sō). Fishing town in E Nova Scotia near Cape Canso, NE extremity of Nova Scotia.

**Can-ta'ri-an Mountains** (kā'n-tā-rī-ān). Range in N and NW Spain; highest peak Torre de Cerredo, 8787 ft.

**Can'ter-bury** (kā'n-tēr-bē-rī; *esp. Brit.* -bēr-y, -brī). 1. City, E New South Wales, SE Australia, SW suburb of Sydney; pop. 79,058. 2. *anc.* **Dū-ro-ver'num** (dū-rō-vēr'nūm). City and county borough, Kent, SE England; pop. 24,460; cathedral; shrine of Thomas à Becket. — **Can'ter-bū-ri-an** (kā'n-tēr-bū-rī-ān), *adj.*

**Can'the' (kū'n'tē)**. Town on the Mekong river, cen. Cochinchina, Federation of Indochina; pop. 27,000.

**Can'ti'ny' (kā'n'tī-nī')**. Village S of Amiens, N France; battle 1918.

**Can'ton** (kā'n't-ān; *for the Chin. city*, kā'n-tōn', kā'n'tōn). 1. City

SW of Peoria, W cen. Illinois; pop. 11,577. 2. Town SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 6381. 3. City NE of Jackson, cen. Mississippi; pop. 6011. 4. Town W of Asheville, W North Carolina; pop. 5037. 5. City SE of Akron, NE Ohio; pop. 108,401. 6. *officially* **Kwang'chow** (kwāng'chō). City and treaty port, \* of Kwangtung prov., on Pearl river, ab. 80 m. inland, SE China; pop. (1936 est.) 1,122,600. 7. River, China. See PEARL, 2. — **Can'ton-ese** (kā'n-tōn-ēz'; -ēz'), *adj.* & *n.*

**Can'yon de Chelly National Monument** (kā'n'yān dē shēl'). National monument, NE Arizona; 131 sq. m.; estab. 1931; cliff-dweller ruins.

**Cape de la Ma'de-laïne** (káp' dē lā mā'dlēn'). City on St. Lawrence river NE of Three Rivers, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 11,961.

**Cape, the** (káp). Colloquial form of reference to various capes and peninsulas, including: Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Cod.

**Cape Bret'on Island** (brēt'n; brēt'n). Island, E part of Nova Scotia; 3975 sq. m.; pop. 150,157, chief town Sydney.

**Cape Coast, formerly Cape Coast Castle**. Seaport town SW of Accra, SW Gold Coast Colony, Gold Coast, W Africa; pop. (1937 est.) 19,412.

**Cape Cod** (kōd). Sandy peninsula, SE Massachusetts; ab. 65 m. long, 1 to 20 m. wide.

**Cape Cod Bay**. Southern end of Massachusetts Bay off E coast of Massachusetts, formed within the northward sweep of Cape Cod.

**Cape Cod Canal**. Ship canal, SE Massachusetts, connecting Buzzards Bay with Cape Cod Bay.

**Cape Gi-rar'deau** (jī-rār'dē). City on Mississippi river, SE Missouri; pop. 19,426.

**Cape of Good Hope, formerly Cape Colony, often called Cape Province**. Province, S Union of South Africa; 277,169 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 3,529,900; \* Cape Town; ceded to British by Dutch 1814.

**Ca-per-na-um** (kā-pūr'nā-ūm; -nī-ūm). Ruined city of ancient Palestine, on NW shore of Sea of Galilee.

**Cape Sa'ble** (sā'b'l). South point of Cape Sable Island (off SW tip of Nova Scotia).

**Cape Town or Cape'town** (kāp'toun'). Seaport city, \* of Cape of Good Hope prov. and legislative \* of Union of South Africa, on SW shore of Table Bay; pop. 344,223.

**Cape Verde Islands** (vōrd; *Port.* **Il'has do Ca'po Ver'de** (ē'lyāzh thōs kā'vōs vār'dē). Group ab. 320 m. W of Cape Vert in extreme W Africa; 1557 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 181,286; \* Praia; owned by Portugal since 1445.

**Cape York Peninsula** (yōrk). Peninsula ab. 450 m. long forming NE part of Queensland, Australia.

**Cap Ha'i'tien** (kāp hā'shēn; *Fr.* **Cap'-Ha'i'tion** (kā'pī-tē'syān'; -tyān'); *locally* **Le Cap** (lē kap'). Seaport, N Haiti; pop. (1936 est.) 12,000.

**Capital Federal**. See FEDERAL DISTRICT.

**Capitoline**. See in *Vocab*.

**Cap'iz** (kā'pēz). Municipality, provincial \*, on mouth of Panay river, N Panay, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,021.

**Ca-po-re'to** (kā'pō-rē'tō; *Angl.* kāp's-rē'tō); *Yugoslav* **Ko'ba-rid** (kā'bā-rīd); *Ger.* **Kar'freit** (kā'rfrīt). Village on the Isonzo, formerly in Venezia Giulia, NE Italy; pop. 6273; battle 1917; since 1947 in Slovenia, NW Yugoslavia.

**Cap'pa-do-ci-a** (kā'pā-dō'shī-ā, -shō). Ancient country and Roman province, E Asia Minor. — **Cap'pa-do'cian** (-shī-ān; -shōn), *adj.* & *n.*

**Cap'pri** (kā'prī). *anc.* **Cap're-as** (kā'prē-t). Island ab. 5 sq. m.; pop. (1931) ab. 7000; in Bay of Naples, Italy.

**Cap'u-a** (kā'pū-ā; It. kā'pwā). Commune on Volturno river N of Naples, Campania, S Italy; pop. 14,183; fighting 1943. — **Cap'u-an** (kā'pū-ān), *adj.*

**Ca-puz'zo, Fort** (kā'k-pōz'ō). Village and fort, NE Cirenaica, Libya, N Africa; fighting 1940-42.

**Ca'que-tá** (kā'k-tā). Name given in Colombia to the upper course of the Japurá river.

**Ca-ra'cas** (kā-rā'kās; *Sp.* kā-rā'kās). City, \* of Venezuela and of the Federal District, N Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 266,706.

**Car'bon-dale** (kā'r-bōn-dāl). 1. City W of Marion, SW Illinois; pop. 8550. 2. City NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 19,371.

**Car'car** (kā'r-kār). Municipality SW of City of Cebu on E coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 36,308.

**Car'cas-sonne** (kā'r-kā'sōn'). City SE of Toulouse, S France; pop. 33,441.

**Car'che-mish** (kā'r-kē-mīsh; kā'r-kē'). Ruined city on Euphrates river at present border of Syria and Turkey; battle 605 B.C. (*8 Chron.* xxxv. 20; *Jer.* xli. 2).

**Car'de-nas** (kā'r-dē-nās). Seaport city, Matanzas prov., W cen. Cuba; pop. 37,144.

**Car'diff** (kā'r-dīf). County borough and seaport city, \* of Glamorgan-shire, SE Wales; pop. (1938 est.) 223,110; castle, university.

**Car'digan Bay** (kā'r-dī-gān). Inlet of St. George's Channel on W coast of Wales.

**Car'di-gan-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Cardigan**. County, W Wales; 692 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 52,120; \* Aberystwyth.

**Car'en'tan** (kā'r-ān'tān). Town W of Bayeux, NW France; pop. (1931) 3641; fighting 1044.

**Car'i-a** (kā'rī-ā). Ancient division of SW Asia Minor bordering on the Aegean Sea, S of Lydia, W of Phrygia. — **Car'i-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Car'i-b-be-an Sea** (kā'rī-bē-ān; kā-rī-bē-ān). Part of the Atlantic Ocean bet. the West Indies and Central and South America; ab. 750,000 sq. m.

**Car'i-hoo Mountains** (kā'rī-hōō). Range of the Rocky Mts. ab. 200 m. long, E cen. British Columbia in bend of Fraser river through section crossed by **Cariboo Road** (ab. 500 m. long; ends at Hazelton).

**Car'i-hou** (kā'rī-hōō). Town on Aroostook river N of Presque Isle, N Maine; pop. 8218.

**Car-ri'n-thi-a** (kā-rī'n-thī-ā); *Ger.* **Kärn'ten** (kär'n'tēn). Province, S Austria; 4460 sq. m.; pop. 460,946; \* Klagenfurt; part (113 sq. m.) ceded 1919 to Italy. — **Car-ri'n-thi-an** (kā-rī'n-thī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Car'le-ton Place** (kā'lē-tēn; -tēn). Town at foot of Mississippi Lake SW of Ottawa, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4305.



- Car-hale'** (kär-häl'; kär-häl'). 1. Borough W of Harrisburg, S Pennsylvania; pop. 13,084; Dickinson College. 2. *anc. Lu-gu-val-lum* (lū-gū-väl-lūm). City and county borough, ☉ of Cumberland, near Solway Firth, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 61,000.
- Car-low** (kär-lō). Urban district, ☉ of co. Carlow, Leinster, SE Ireland; pop. 7049; castle remains.
- Carlsbad** (kär-lz-bäd). 1. City on Pecos river S of Roswell, SE New Mexico; pop. 7110. 2. (*Ger. kār-ls-bäd*). See KARLOVY VARY.
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park**. National park near Carlsbad, SE New Mexico; 71 sq. m.; estab. 1930; caves containing stalactites and stalagmites; Big Room over 14 m. long.
- Carlsstadt** (kär-ls-stät). Borough SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 5644.
- Carmana, Carmania**. See KERMAN.
- Car-mar'then** (kär-mär'thēn; kēr-). 1. See CARMARTHENSIRE. 2. Municipal borough and seaport, ☉ of Carmarthenshire, S Wales; pop. 10,310.
- Car-mar'then-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Carmarthen**. County, S Wales; 919 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 172,700; ☉ Carmarthen.
- Car-mel, Mount** (kär-mēl). Mountain ab. 1800 ft., NW Palestine near coast. See CARMELITE in *Vocab.*
- Car-narvon, Carnarvonshire**. Vars. of CAERNARVON, etc.
- Car-na'tic** (kär-nä'tik) or **Kar-na'tik** (kēr-nä'tik). Region and old division S India on E coast, S of 10° N; now part of Madras prov., Indian Union.
- Car-ne-gie** (kär-nē-gē; kār-nē-gē; nā-gē). Borough SW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 12,643.
- Car-nic Alps** (kär-nik). Part of Alps range bet. S Austria and NE Italy and in Carniola; highest Kellnerwand 9217 ft.
- Car-nio-la** (kär-niō-lā; kār-niō-lā); *Ger. Krain* (krin). Historical region of S Europe; former Austrian crownland, divided 1910 bet. Italy and Yugoslavia; since World War II entirely in NW Yugoslavia (Slovenia). — **Car-nio-lan** (lān), *adj.*
- Car-o-li-na** (kär-ō-lī-nā). Early American colony, first settlement around Albemarle Sound ab. 1650; divided 1729 (hence, the **Car-olines**). See NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA. — **Car-ō-lin'-lan** (-līn-lān), *adj. & n.*
- Car-ō-line Islands** (kär-ō-līn). Extensive archipelago including Ponape and Truk, E of S. Phil. Is. in W Pacific Ocean; 550 sq. m. including lagoons; pop. (1935) 48,048, Japanese mandate 1919 45; became 1947 part of U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
- Car-pa'thi-an Mountains** (kär-pä'thī-ān) or **Car-pa'thi-ans** (-ānz); *anc. Car-pa-tes* (kär-pä-tēz). Mountain system 800 m. long bet. Poland and Czechoslovakia; highest peak Gerlachovka 8737 ft.
- Car-pa'tho-Ukraine'** (kär-pä'thō-ū-kraīn', -ū-kraīn', -ū-kraīn', -ū-kraīn'); *also Carpathian Ru-theni-a* (rō-thē-ni-ā; -thē-ni-ā); *Russ. Za-kar-pa'ts'ka-ya* (zä-kär-pä'ts'kā-yā). Part of Ukraine, U.S.S.R., former province of E Czechoslovakia S of Carpathian Mts; 4871 sq. m.; pop. (1938) 798,310; \* Uzhgorod.
- Car-pen-tar'i-a, Gulf of** (kär-pēn-tär'i-ā). Large gulf on NE coast of Australia, ab. 480 m. long by 420 m. wide.
- Car-ra-ra** (kär-rä-rä). Former commune, Tuscany, cen. Italy; marble; now part of commune of Apuania.
- Car-ri-ck-fer-gus** (kär-rik-fēr-gūs). Urban district NE of Belfast, NE Northern Ireland; pop. 4399.
- Car-rol** (kär-rol). City SW of Fort Dodge, W cen. Iowa; pop. 5389.
- Car-rol-ton** (kär-rol-tān). City SW of Atlanta, W Georgia; pop. 6214.
- Car-shal-ton** (kär-shāl'tōn; kār-). Urban district S of London, Surrey, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 59,070.
- Car-so** (kär-sō), *Ger. Karst* (kärst). Mountain plateau N of Trieste, formerly in NE Italy, now chiefly in NW Yugoslavia; battles 1916 17.
- Car-son City** (kär-sēn). City, \* of Nevada, S of Reno; pop. 2478.
- Car-stenz, Mount** (kär-stēnz). Peaks, highest 10,404 ft., in Nagasu Range, W cen. Neth. New Guinea; highest mountain in New Guinea.
- Car-ta-gē-na** (kär-tä-gē-nā; -gē-nā; Sp. kār-tä-hē-nā); *anc. Car-tha-gē-no-va* (kär-thä-gē [tā-gē] nō-vā). 1. Seaport SW of Baranquilla, NW Colombia; pop. 73,190. 2. Seaport city SE of Murcia, SE Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 113,022.
- Car-ter-ēt'** (kär-tēr-ēt', kār-tēr-ēt'). Borough NE of Perth Amboy, cen. New Jersey; pop. 11,976.
- Car-ters-ville** (kär-tēr-vīl). City NW of Atlanta, NW Georgia; pop. 6141.
- Car-thage** (kär'thij). 1. City NE of Joplin, SW Missouri; pop. 10,585. 2. *anc. Car-tha-gō* (kär-thä-gō; -tä-gō). Ancient city and state, N Africa, about on the site of modern Tunis; destroyed by Romans 146 B.C. and by Arabs 698 A.D. — **Car-tha-gin'i-an** (kär'thā-gin'i-ān; -jīn'i-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Car-ruth-ers-ville** (kär-rū'th-ēr-z-vīl). City on Mississippi river, SE Missouri; pop. 6612.
- Cas-a-blan-ca** (käs-ä-blāng-kä; Sp. kās-ä-blāng-kä), *Ar. Dar el Beld-ä'* (där el bēld-ä'; bā-dür'). Seaport city, W French Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1941 est.) 453,000; conference 1943.
- Cas-a-Grande National Monument** (käs-ä grān'dē). National monument near town of Casa Grande (pop. 1545), S Arizona, SE of Phoenix; 472 acres; estab. 1880; prehistoric ruins, discovered 1694.
- Cas-sas Gran-des** (käs-sä grān'dēs). Town, NW Chihuahua state, N Mexico; pop. ab. 2000, near ruins of Aztec city.
- Cas-cade Range** (käs-kād'). Mountain range in Washington, Oregon, and California; highest peak Mt. Rainier 14,408 ft., in Washington.
- Cas-co Bay** (käs-kō). Inlet of Atlantic Ocean off coast of SW Maine at Portland; several hundred islands.
- Cas-er'ta** (käs-zēr-tä). Commune NE of Naples, Campania, S Italy; pop. 49,462; cathedral and palace.
- Cashmere**. See KASHMIR.
- Cas-per** (käs-pēr). City on North Platte river, cen. Wyoming; pop. 17,904.
- Cas-pl-an Sea** (käs-pl-ān); *anc. Cas-pl-an Ma-trē* (käs-pl-ān mā-trē). Salt lake bet. Europe and Asia, 780 m. long and 270 m. wide; 169,381 sq. m.; ab. 85 ft. below sea level; bordering U.S.S.R., and Iran.
- Cas-si-no** (käs-sē-nō); *formerly San Ger-ma-no* (sän jär-mä-nō). Commune near Rapido river SE of Frosinone, cen. Italy; pop. 20,064; Benedictine monastery (see MONTE CASSINO) nearby.
- Cas'tel-lón de la Pla-na** (käs'tē-l[ōn] dē lā plā-nā). 1. Province on Mediterranean, E Spain; 2495 sq. m.; pop. 312,475. 2. City and seaport, its \*, NE of Valencia; pop. 46,876.
- Castelrosso, Castellorizon**. See KASTELORIZON.
- Cas-tile'** (käs-tēl'). Sp. **Cas-ti-la** (käs-tē'l[ō]yā). Region & former kingdom, cen. and N cen. Spain, W of Aragon; 53,500 sq. m. See CASTILIAN in *Vocab.*
- Castilla la Nueva**. See NEW CASTILE.
- Castilla la Vieja**. See OLD CASTILE.
- Cas'tres** (käs'trē). City on Agout river S of Albi, S France; pop. 29,133.
- Cas'trop-Rau-xel** (käs'trōp-rōuk'sēl). City SW of Münster, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 53,218.
- Ça'tal-ca'** (chä'täl-jä'). Town W of Istanbul, Turkey in Europe; pop. 4571; fighting 1912.
- Catalina**. = SANTA CATALINA.
- Ca'ta-lo-nia** (käs'tä-lōn'yā; -lōn'yā; Sp. **Ca'ta-lu'ña** (käs'tä-lōn'yā)). Region and former autonomous republic, E of Aragon and S of France, in NE Spain; 12,431 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2,700,000; largest city and former \* Barcelona. — **Ca'ta-lan** (käs'tä-lān; -lān), *adj. & n.* — **Ca'ta-lo-nian** (käs'tä-lōn'yān; -lōn'yān), *adj.*
- Ca'ta-mar-ca** (käs'tämär-kä; Sp. kās'ti-mär-kä). Town, provincial \*, SW of Tucumán, NW Argentina; pop. (est.) 22,000.
- Ca'tan-dua-nēs** (käs'tān-dwā-nēs). Island off SE Luzon, E Phil. Is.; 552 sq. m.; pop. 61,530, \* Virac.
- Ca'ta-nia** (käs'tān'yā; It. kās'tān'yā). Commune, provincial \*, at foot of Mt. Etna, E Sicily; pop. 244,072; university; fighting 1943.
- Ca'tan-zar-ro** (käs'tān-dzär-rō). City, provincial \*, on Ionian Sea, Calabria, S Italy; pop. 45,400.
- Ca-taw-ba** (käs-tō-bā). River ab. 250 m. long flowing S in W North Carolina to South Carolina, continuing as Wateree river.
- Ca'tha-lo-gan** (käs'tä-lō-gān). Municipality, provincial \*, on W cen. coast of Samar I., Phil. Is.; pop. 26,654.
- Cathay**. See in *Vocab.*
- Ca'the-dral Peak** (käs'thē-drāl). Mountain 10,933 ft., Sierra Nevada Mts., in Yosemite National Park, California.
- Cats-kill** (käs'tkil). Village on Hudson river S of Albany, SE New York; pop. 5429.
- Catskill Mountains**. Mountain group in Appalachian system, SE New York; highest peak Slide Mountain 4204 ft.
- Cattara**. See KOTOK.
- Ca-u-a-yan** (kä-wā-yān). 1. Municipality SW of Ilagan, NE Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 17,418. 2. Municipality SW of City of Bacolod on Panay Gulf, Negros Occidental, Phil. Is.; pop. 25,645.
- Cau-ca** (kōu-kä). River ab. 600 m. long, W Colombia, flowing N from Andes Mts. into the Magdalena river.
- Cau-ca-sia** (kō-kä'shā; -shā) or **Cau-ca-sus** (kō-kä'shā). Region bet. Black and Caspian Seas, S U.S.S.R., Europe and Asia, on both sides of Caucasus Mts.; ab. 154,250 sq. m.; pop. ab. 14,410,000. See CISCAUCASIA. — **Cau-ca-sian** (kō-kä'shān; -zhān; -käs'hān; -käs'hān), *adj. & n.* — **Cau-ca-sic** (kō-kä'sik), *adj.*
- Caucasus Indicus**. See HINDU KUSH.
- Cau-ca-sus Mountains** (kō-kä'shā). Mountains ab. 700 m. long bet. Black and Caspian Seas, S Soviet Russia; highest point Mt. Elbrus 18,471 ft.
- Cau-dine Forks** (kō'dīn). Mountain passes bet. Capua and Benevento, S Italy; battle 321 B.C.
- Caul-field** (kōl-fīld). City, SE suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 65,298.
- Cau-ver-y** (kō-vēr-y) or **Ka-vō-ri** (kō-vō-ri). River ab. 475 m. long, flowing E and SE in SE cen. Madras, Indian Union, to Bay of Bengal.
- Cav-an** (käv-ān). County, Ulster prov., N Republic of Ireland; 730 sq. m.; pop. 76,070; ☉ Cavan (pop. 3363).
- Ca-vi'te** (kä-vē'tē). Chartered city and seaport, provincial \*, 8 m. SW of Manila, SW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 38,254; battle of Manila Bay off Cavite May 1, 1898; U. S. naval base estab. 1898.
- Cawn-pore** (kōn-pōr) or **Cawn-pūr** (pōr). City, S cen. United Provinces, N Indian Union on Ganges SE of Delhi, pop. (1941) 487,324; massacre July 1857.
- Ca-xi-as** (käs-shē-ās). City, Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 24,050.
- Cay-on-ne'** (kä-ēn'; kä-ēn'). City on Cayenne I., \* of French Guiana; pop. 11,704.
- Cayes or Aux Cayes** ([ō] kä'y; [ō] kä'y). Seaport on S coast of Haiti; pop. (1930 est.) 11,875.
- Cay-man Islands** (kä-mān'; kä-mān'). Three islands in British West Indies, NW of Jamaica, of which they are a dependency; 104 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 6670.
- Cay-u-ga Lake** (kä-yū-gä; kä-yū-gä). Lake ab. 40 m. long, W cen. New York; one of the Finger Lakes.
- Ce-a-rä'** (sä-ä-rä'). State, NE Brazil, 57,371 sq. m.; pop. 2,101,325; \* Fortaleza.
- Cebenna**. See CEVENNES.
- Ce-bu'** (sä-bōō'). 1. One of Visayan Is., Phil. Is., SW of Ileyte; 1707 sq. m.; chief city Cebu. 2. *officially City of Cebu*. City on E coast of island in cen. part; pop. 140,817, 2d city in size in Phil. Is.
- Čechy**. See BOHEMIA.
- Ce'dar Breaks National Monument** (sē'där brīk's). National monument, SW Utah, a section of Zion National Park; 9 sq. m.; estab. 1933; canyons, cliffs, natural highly-colored amphitheater.
- Cedar Falls**. City W of Waterloo, NE cen. Iowa; pop. 9349.
- Ce'dar-hurst'** (sē'där-hūrst'). Village SE of New York City on Long I., SE New York; pop. 5403.
- Cedar Rapids**. City NE of Des Moines, E Iowa; pop. 62,120.
- Ce'dar-town'** (sē'där-tōwn'). City S of Rome, NW Georgia; pop. 9025.
- Ce-la-ya** (sä-lä-yā). City, Guanajuato state, cen. Mexico; pop. 22,766.
- Ce-lō-bes** (sē-lō-bēs; sē-lō-bēs); *Indonesian Su-la-we-si* (sū-lā-wē-si). Island of Indonesia E of Borneo; 69,255 sq. m.; pop. 3,093,500; chief town Makassar. — **Ce-lō-bē-sian** (sē-lō-bē'shān; -shān), *adj.*
- Celebes Sea**. Sea ab. 420 m. N to S and 520 m. E to W, N of Celebes and E of Borneo.
- Celestial Empire**. See in *Vocab.*

- Osle** (os'le). City on Aller river NE of Hannover, Germany; pop. 25,545.
- Osni's** (os'nî's). Famous pass 6831 ft. high, French and Italian Alps; railway tunnel 16 m. SW, 8½ m. long, under Massif du Frejus.
- Ottumwa** (ot'tum-wa). 1. City SW of Ottumwa, S Iowa; pop. 8413. 2. Borough on Monongahela river NW of Uniontown, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6317.
- Central America**. S portion of North America, from S boundary of Mexico to NW Colombia; 228,578 sq. m.; pop. ab. 8,750,000; includes the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and the colony of British Honduras.
- Central Asia, Soviet**. Formerly, the part of W Asia ruled by Moslem khanates; became Russian bet. 1866 and 1881; after 1917 reorganized as Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Kazakh, and Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republics (in U.S.S.R.); total area 1,508,445 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 17,471,466.
- Central Europe**. Indefinite term usually including countries bet. Baltic Sea and the Alps and bet. the Soviet Union and France and the North Sea.
- Central Falls**. City, NE Rhode Island, on Blackstone river N of Pawtucket; pop. 25,246.
- Centralia** (sen'trî-lyâ). 1. City E of East St. Louis, SW cen. Illinois; pop. 18,343. 2. City S of Olympia, SW Washington; pop. 7414.
- Central India Agency or Central India**. Formerly a group of Indian states under supervision of a British political agent; 62,047 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 7,506,427; \* Indore; since 1947 in Indian Union as Central India.
- Central Provinces and Berar** (bê-râr'). Province, cen. Indian Union; 98,575 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 16,813,584; \* Nagpur.
- Central Valley**. Valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in N California; over 400 m. long, 20-50 m. wide.
- Ceph'alo-pô-ni-a** (sêf'ô-lô-nî-â; -lôn-yâ); *Gr. Kêphalô-nî-a* (kêf'ô-lî-lî-yê nyê'lî). *anc. Ceph'alo-nî-a* (sêf'ô-lî-nî-â; -lôn-yâ). One of the Ionian Is., W of Greece in Ionian Sea; 277 sq. m.; pop. 57,578; Greek since 1864.
- Ceram** (sê-râm). Island, cen. Moluccas, Indonesia, off W New Guinea; 6621 sq. m.; pop. ab. 83,000.
- Cerigo** (chê-rî-gô); *Gr. Kêrî-thê-ra* (kêr'ê-thê-rî); *Lat. Oy-the'ra* (ô-yê-thê-râ). Southernmost of Ionian Is., S of Cape Malea; 110 sq. m.; pop. 9092; \* Kythêra.
- Cernault**. See CHERNOVTSEV.
- Cerro de Torro** (tôr'rê dê thêr-rê'thô [sê-r]). Highest peak 8787 ft. in the Cantabrian Mts., N Spain.
- Cerro del Azule**. See COPIAPO.
- Cerro de Pas'co** (sê'rô dê thâ pîs'kô). 1. Mountain 15,100 ft., cen. Peru. 2. Town NE of Lima, cen. Peru; altitude 14,206 ft., near mountain; pop. (1940 est.) 19,187; mines.
- Cerro Gordo** (sê'rô gôr'thô). Mountain pass bet. Veracruz and Jalapa, E Mexico; battle 1847.
- Cervin**. See MATTERHORN.
- Cesene** (chê-sê-nî); *anc. Cae-sen-na* (sê-zê'nâ). Commune SE of Forlì, Emilia, N Italy; pop. 61,314.
- Ceska** (chê-sê-ka). *anc. Chêsk'ê* (chêsk'ê'thê-dyô-vô-vî-tê); *Ger. Budweis* (bûd-wîs). City on Vltava river S of Prague, W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 43,788.
- Ceska'ska Al'ba** (chê-sê'ts'kâ al'ba). See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI.
- Cetina** (chê-tî-nâ). Town, S Yugoslavia; pop. 6306; former \* of Montenegro.
- Cetta**. See SIKIZ.
- Ceuta** (chê-tô-tî; sê'). Seaport and Spanish presidio on African coast, opp. Gibraltar, NW Spanish Morocco; pop. (1940) 59,115.
- Cevenner** (sê-vên'). *anc. Cae-ben-na* (sê-bên-nâ). 1. Mountains W of Rhone river in S France; highest Mt. Mézenc 5753 ft. 2. Old district S France, NE part of Languedoc; \* Mende.
- Ceylon** (sê-lôn'). *Lat. and Gr. Tâ-prob'a-ne* (tâ-prôb'ô-nê); *Ar. Ser-en-dîb* (sê-rên-dîb). Island, Indian Ocean; formerly a Brit. crown colony; 25,332 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 6,083,000; \* Colombo; since Feb. 1948 a British dominion. — *Oey'lon-see* (sê'lôn-tz'; -tê'), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.* See also SINGHAPORE in *Vocab.*
- Chacabuco** (châ-kâ-bû-kô). Town E of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; pop. ab. 15,000.
- Chaco** (châ-kô); *Sp. Chaco* or *El Chaco* (êl châ-kô) or *Gran Chaco* (grân). Region bet. Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers; 244,000 sq. m.; treaty of 1938 gave larger E and cen. part to Paraguay, smaller W part to Bolivia.
- Chaco Canyon National Monument** (châ-kô). National monument, NW New Mexico; 34 sq. m.; estab. 1907; cliff-dweller ruins.
- Chad** (châd); *officially Tchad* (Fr. chad). Territory, N French Equatorial Africa; 461,202 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 1,432,555; \* Fort-Lamy.
- Chad Lake**. Lake, NW cen. Africa, bet. Nigeria, French West Africa, and French Equatorial Africa; ab. 10,000 sq. m., varying with season.
- Chad's-ton** (châd's-tôn). Urban district, suburb of Oldham, NE of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 27,450.
- Chaddeu**. See SAKADO.
- Chae'ne's** (chê-nê's; kê-rô) or **Chae'ne's** (chê-nê's). Ruined city, W Boccia, E cen. Greece; battles 338 a.c. and 80 a.c.
- Chae'ros** (chê-rô's; Sp. châr'grâs). River, Panama and Canal Zone, flowing W through Gatun Lake to Caribbean Sea.
- Chae'har** (chê-hâr'). Province, E Inner Mongolia, N China; 107,677 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 2,035,957; \* Wanchuan (Kalgan).
- Chae'ro-din** (chê-rô-dîn; -dîn; kêl-sê'dîn). See KADIKÖV. — **Chae'ro-dîn-ân** (chê-rô-dîn-ân), *adj.*
- Chae'ro-dî-oe** (chê-rô-dî-oe); *Gr. Kêl'ê-dî-lî-sê* (kêl'kyê-thê-kô-yê'). Peninsula, N shore of Aegean Sea, E Macedonia, NE Greece.
- Chae'ro-dî-oe** (chê-rô-dî-oe) or **Chae'ro-dî-oe** (chê-rô-dî-oe); *also called Ev'ri-pos* (êv-rê-pô) or **Ev'ro-pont** (êv-rô-pônt). City on Euboea I. on strait of Evripos, Greece; pop. 17,297.
- Chae'ro-dî-oe** (chê-rô-dî-oe). Ancient region, Asia, on Euphrates river and Persian Gulf. — **Chae'ro-dî-oe** (chê-rô-dî-oe), *adj. & n.* — **Chae'ro-dî-oe** (chê-rô-dî-oe), *adj. & n.*
- Chae'leur Bay** (chê-lêur; -lêur'). Inlet ab. 85 m. long bet. Gaspé Point and N New Brunswick, SE Quebec, SE Canada.
- Chalk River** (châk). Village, SE Ontario, Canada, 20 m. NW of Pembroke; atomic energy research.
- Châlons-sur-Marne** (shâl'ôn-sûr-mâr-n'). Commune on Marne river, NE France; pop. 35,530; battles 451 A.D. and 1914.
- Châlons-sur-Saône** (shâl'ôn-sûr-sôn'). City on Saône river, E cen. France; pop. 33,201.
- Châm'bal** (châm'bâl). River 650 m. long, cen. India; flows E from Vindhya Mts. to Jumna river.
- Châm'bers-burg** (châm'bêrz-bûrg). Borough SW of Harrisburg, S Pennsylvania; pop. 14,852.
- Châm'br'y** (shâm'bê-rî). City E of Lyons, E France; pop. 28,073.
- Châm'mô-nix** (shâm'mô-nê) or **Châm'mô-nix** (shâm'mô-nê). Valley ab. 14 m. long, 1 to 2½ m. wide, E France, NW of Mont Blanc.
- Châm'pagn'** (shâm-pân'; Fr. shâm'pân'y'). Historical region of NE France; \* Troyes; specif., mountainous part E of Reims to the Aisne.
- Châm'pagn'** (shâm-pân'). City, adjoining Urbana, NE of Decatur, E cen. Illinois; pop. 23,302.
- Châm'pigny-sur-Marne** (shâm'pîgny-sûr-mâr-n'). Commune, SE suburb of Paris, on Marne river, N France; pop. (1931) 27,450.
- Châm'plain Lake** (shâm-plân'). Lake ab. 125 m. long, bet. New York and Vermont; naval battle 1814; bridge, Chimney Point, Vt., to Crown Point, N.Y.
- Chân'cel-lors-ville** (chân'sêl-lêrz-vîl), *now Châm'cel-lor* (chân'sêl-lêr). Locality W of Fredericksburg, Virginia; battle May 2-3, 1863.
- Chân'der-nâ-gor'** (chân'dêr-nâ-gôr') or **Chân'dar-nâ-gôr'** (chân'dêr-nâ-gôr'). Settlement and adjoining territory, NE India, on Hooghly river 21 m. N of Calcutta; ab. 4 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 38,284; formerly French Territory; became part of Republic of India May 2, 1950.
- Chang-chêng**. See GREAT WALL.
- Changchow**. See LUNGKI.
- Chang'chun'** (châng'chôn'); *Jap. official name Hsin'king'* (shîn'jîng'). City, Kirin prov., Manchuria, NE of Mukden; \* of Manchukuo; pop. (1940 est.) 544,202.
- Chang'kakow**. See WANCHUAN.
- Chang'sha'** (châng'shâ'). City and treaty port, \* of Hunan prov., on Sing river SW of Hankow, SE cen. China; pop. (1936 est.) 311,600; university; battles 1941-4.
- Chang'teh'** (châng'tê'). City on Yuan river NW of Changsha, Hunan prov., SE cen. China; pop. ab. 300,000.
- Châ-nî-a'** (châ-nî-â). = CANEA.
- Chân'nel Islands** (chân'nêl). British islands in English Channel; 75 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 83,205; \* St. Helier; comprise Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and several islets.
- Châ-nû-tê'** (shâ-nû-tê'). City SW of Fort Scott, SE Kansas; pop. 10,142.
- Chao'an'** (chôu'ân') or **Chao'chow'** (chôu'chôu'). City on Han river ab. 20 m. above Swatow, Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. ab. 300,000.
- Chao Phra-ya** (chou p'hra-yâ); *formerly Me Nam or Me-nam* (mê-nâm). The main stream of Thailand, 750 m. long, flowing S through cen. Siam to Gulf of Thailand near Bangkok.
- Châ-pa'evsk** (châ-pâ-yêfsk). Town W of Kuibyshev, S Kuibyshev Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 57,905.
- Châ'poi'** (châ-pô'). See SHANGHAI.
- Châ'el Hill** (châ-êl; -lî). Town SW of Durham, N North Carolina; pop. 3654; Univ. of North Carolina.
- Châ-pul'te-pec'** (châ-pûl'tê-pêk'). Fortress, Mexico, 3 m. SW of Mexico City; battle 1847; conference 1945.
- Châr-dzhou'** (châr-jôu') or **Châr-jû'** (châr-jôu'). Town on Amu Darya SW of Bukhara, E Turkmen S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 54,770.
- Châr'tente'** (shâr'tênt'). River 225 m. long, W France, flowing W to Bay of Biscay.
- Châr'ti'** (shâr'tê) or **Shâr'ti'** (shâr'tî). River ab. 1400 m. long flowing from Ubangi-Shari NW into Lake Chad, French Equatorial Africa.
- Châr'ton** (shâr'tôn). City SE of Des Moines, S Iowa; pop. 5754.
- Châr'te-roi** (shâr'tê-roi). 1. Borough on Monongahela river S of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 10,784. 2. (Fr. shâr'tê-rwî) or **Châr'te-roy'** (shâr'tê-rwî'). Commune, Hainaut prov., SW Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 27,274; battle 1014.
- Charles** (châr-lz). River 47 m. long, E Massachusetts; its estuary divides Boston from Cambridge.
- Charles, Cape**. Cape in Virginia at entrance to Chesapeake Bay, on N side.
- Charles City**. City SE of Mason City, N Iowa; pop. 8681.
- Charles'ton** (châr'lz-tôn). 1. City SE of Decatur, E cen. Illinois; pop. 8107. 2. City SE of Cape Girardeau, SE Missouri; pop. 5182. 3. Seaport city, SE South Carolina; pop. 71,275; cultural center; the Citadel. 4. City, \* of West Virginia, in W cen. part; pop. 67,014.
- Charles'town** (châr'lz-toun). Formerly a town, since 1874 a part of Boston, Massachusetts; navy yard.
- Châr-lotte'** (shâr'lôt; shêr-). City SW of Lansing, S Michigan; pop. 5544. 2. (shâr'lôt) City, S North Carolina; pop. 100,890; largest city in state.
- Châr-lotte A-mâ-lie** (shâr'lôt â-mâ-lî-yê); *formerly, Saint Thom'as* (sênt thôm'as). Seaport on S coast of St. Thomas, Virgin Is. of the United States, West Indies; \* of St. Thomas I. and of the Virgin Is.; pop. 9801.
- Châr-lôt'ten-burg** (shâr'lôt'tên-bûrg; *Ger. shâr'lôt'tên-bûrg*). City, Brandenburg, Prussia; pop. 345,140; since 1920 part of Greater Berlin.
- Châr-lottes-ville** (shâr'lôt'tê-vîl). City NW of Richmond, cen. Virginia; pop. 19,400; Univ. of Virginia. See MONTICELLO.
- Châr-lotte-town** (shâr'lôt-toun). City, \* of Prince Edward I., Canada; pop. 14,821.
- Châr'tres** (shâr'tr'; *Angl. shâr'tr'*). City on Eure river SW of Paris, N cen. France; pop. 27,077; cathedral.
- Châ'teau'roux'** (shâr'tê-rôu'). Commune on Indre river S of Orléans, cen. France; pop. 28,578.
- Châ'teau'-Thiery'** (shâr'tê-yê-rê'). Commune, N France, on Marne river SW of Laon; pop. 7246; battle 1918.

**Chatham** (chhāt'm). 1. Seaport town E New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 4062. 2. City on Thames river E of Lake St. Clair, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 17,969. 3. Municipal borough, Kent, SE England, 30 m. ESE of London; pop. 42,909; military and naval station. **Chatham Islands**. Group in S Pacific 636 m. E of and belonging to New Zealand; 372 sq. m.; pop. (1950) 702. **Chatham Strait**. Narrow passage bet. Admiralty and Kuia Is. on E and Baranof and Chichagof Is. on W, SE Alaska. **Châtillon** (shhāt'lyōn'). 3 suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 10,805; Fort de Châtillon, headquarters of French Atomic Energy Commission. **Chat'ta-hoo'-chee** (chhāt'a-hōō'ché). River 410 m. long, flowing W and S from N Georgia to Apalachicola river. **Chat'ta-noo'-ga** (chhāt'a-nōō'gā). City, near Georgia border, SE Tennessee; pop. 128,163; battle Nov. 1863; Univ. of Chattanooga. **Chan-tan'-qua** (shhāt'tā'kwā). Town, SW New York, on Chautauqua Lake (ab. 18 m. long); summer educational center. **Chao-ko'-gan** (shhō-boi'gān). City on Lake Huron, N Michigan; pop. 5673. **Chen'-chen'-In-guash' Republic** (chhē-chhēn'In-gōōsh'). Former autonomous republic on N slopes of Caucasus Mts., SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 6000 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 732,835; \* Grozny; dissolved 1943-44. **Chen'-tso'** (jō'tsō'), more properly **Yen'tai'** (yēn'tāi'). City NE of Tientsin on NE end of Shantung Penin., NE China; pop. (1931 est.) 131,659; treaty port 1876. **Chifu**. See **Saisuu**. **Chien'-kiang'** (jō'yī'kīng'). Coast province S of Kiangsu prov., E China; 39,780 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 21,230,749; \* Hangchow. **Chelm** (kēlm); *Russ. Kholm* (kōlm). Commune SE of Lublin, Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 20,100; battle 1915. **Chelmsford** (chēlm'sfōrd; chēlm'z'; nonlocally, also chēlm'z'). 1. Town SW of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 8077. 2. Municipal borough, E of Essex, NE of London, SE England; pop. 26,537. **Chel'sea** (chēl'sā). 1. City, E Massachusetts, NE suburb of Boston; pop. 41,250. 2. Metropolitan borough, SW part of London, SE England; pop. 50,031; Carlyle's residence. **Chel'ten-ham** (chēl'tādm; chēl't'nōm). Municipal borough, Gloucestershire, SW cen. England, S of Birmingham; pop. (1939 est.) 53,170. **Chen-lye'-binsk**, also **Chen-lye'-bīnsk** (chēn'lyē'bīnsk). City, \* of Chelyabinsk Region, S of Sverdlovsk, W Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 273,127. **Chelyabinsk Region**. Region E of southern Urals, N of Kazakh S.S.R., W Soviet Russia, Asia; 63,111 sq. m.; pop. 2,802,949. **Chelyus'-kin, Cape** (chē'lyōōs'kīn). Cape on Taimyr Penin., NW Siberia, extreme N point of Asia, 77° 35' N, 105° E. **Chen-mān'-das Dames** (shē-mān' dā dam'). Highway ab. 4 m. N of and parallel with Aisne river, N France, battles 1917-18. **Chemnitz** (kēm'nīts). Manufacturing city on Chemnitz river SE of Leipzig, Saxony, Germany; pop. (1939) 334,503. **Chen-mul-pō** (jē-mōōl-pō). See **JENSEN**. **Chen-nāb'** (chē-nāb'). River ab. 590 m. long flowing W from N East Punjab in the Himalayas, N India, then SW to junction with Sutlej in West Punjab, Pakistan; one of the "Five Rivers" of the Punjab. **Chengchiatan**. See **YIAOYUAN**. **Cheng'tai'** (chēng'tāi') or **Je-hoi'** (jē'hōi'). City \* of Jehol prov., NE China, 110 m. NE of Peiping; pop. 46,951; imperial palace. **Cheng'tu'** (chēng'tōō'). City, \* of Szechwan prov., S cen. China; pop. 440,988. **Chenstokhov**. See **CZESTOCHOWA**. **Cher' or Chir'ping, Wye'ombe** (chēp'ing wīk'ām); formerly **Wycombe**. Municipal borough NW of London, Buckinghamshire, SE cen. England; pop. 27,988. **Cher** (shēr). River ab. 220 m. long, flowing NW in cen. France to Loire river. **Cherbourg** (shēr'bōōrg; bōōrg; Fr. shēr'bōōr'). Seaport and naval arsenal on N coast of Cotentin Penin., NW France; pop. 39,105; fighting 1944. **Cherem'-kho-vo** (chē'rēm'kō'vō). Town NW of Irkutsk, S Irkutsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 65,907. **Cheribon**. See **TJREBON**. **Cher-kas'-ay** (chē'r-kās'āi). City on Dniper river SE of Kiev, Kiev Region, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 51,093. **Cher-kes' Autonomous Region** (chē'r-kēs'). Autonomous region E of Krasnodar Territory, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 1273 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 97,233; \* Cherkessk. **Cher-mi'gov** (chē'r-mī'gōv'). 1. Medieval principality, cen. Russia. 2. Region, N Ukraine, U.S.S.R. 3. City, its \*, on Desna river NE of Kiev; pop. 67,356. **Cher-nov'tsy** (chē'r-nōt'sā); *Romanian Oer'nā'u'ti* (chē'r'nā'ōōt's; -ōōt's); *Ger. Ozer-nō-witz* (chē'r'nō'vīts). 1. Region, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; formerly in N Romania. 2. City, its \*, former \* of Bucovina, on Prut river; pop. (1939 est.) 109,008; fighting 1915-17. **Cher-o'-kee** (chē'r'ō'kē; chē'r'ō'kē'). City NE of Sioux City, NW Iowa; pop. 7460. **Cherokee Dam**. Dam of the TVA, E Tennessee, on the Holston river; maximum height 175 ft.; completed 1942. **Cher-so-ne-se** (kūr'sō-nē; -nēs), *The*; *anc. Oer-so-nō'sus* (-nō'sūs). Literally, "peninsula": (1) **Oheronesus Aurea**. See **MALAY PENINSULA**. (2) **Oheronesus Taurica**. See **CRIMEA**. (3) **Oheronesus Thracica**. See **GALLIOLI PENINSULA**. **Ches'-apeake Bay** (chēs'ā-pēk). Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Maryland and Virginia. **Cheshire** (chēsh'ēr; -īr) or **Ches'ter** (chēs'tēr). County, NW England; 1502 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,147,180; \* Chester. **Ches'ter** (chēs'tēr). 1. City on Mississippi river SE of East St. Louis, SW Illinois; pop. 5110. 2. City on Delaware river SW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 59,285. 3. City SW of Rock Hill, N South Carolina; pop. 6302. 4. County, England. See **CESHIRE**. 5. *anc. De'tra* (dē'vā) or *De-va'tra* (dē-vā'tā kās'trā). City and county borough, \* of Cheshire, NW England, on Dee river S of Liverpool; pop. 41,440.

**Ches'ter-field** (chēs'tēr'fīld). Municipal borough S of Sheffield, Derbyshire, N cen. England; pop. (1939 est.) 65,200. **Ches'tnut Hill** (chēs'tūt; chēs't-; -nūt). Suburb of Boston, Massachusetts; Boston College. **Ches't-ot** (shē't'ōt; shē't-). City NW of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 9043. **Ches't-ot Hills** (chēs't'ōt; chēs't-; chēs't-). Range extending NE to SW bet. England and Scotland; highest **Ches't-ot** 2076 ft. **Ches'-saw'** (shē'sā; -ān'). 1. River 290 m. long, W cen. South Dakota, formed by confluence of two branches in SW South Dakota; flows N into the Missouri river. 2. City, \* of Wyoming, in SE part, 10 m. from Colorado border; pop. 22,474. **Chhat'tis-garh'** (chhāt'tis-gār'). Former agency, forming a group of Indian states in E Central Provinces, cen. India, now in Indian Union; 37,688 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 4,050,000. **Chiamususu**. See **KIAMUSSE**. **Chiang Mai** (chē'āng mī') or **Chiang'mai'** (chē'āng'mī'). City 80 m. E of Burma border, NW Thailand; pop. ab. 50,000. **Chiang'pas** (chē'āng'pās). State, SE Mexico; 28,729 sq. m.; pop. 660,464; \* Tuxtla Gutiérrez. **Chi'ba** (chē'bā; Jap. chē-bā). City on Tokyo Bay, E cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. 57,446. **Chi'ca-go** (shē'kō'gō; -kō'gō; -kū'gō). City, NE Illinois; pop. 3,390,808; second in size in U.S.A.; port on Lake Michigan; stock-yards; site of Fort Dearborn 1803; fire 1871; Univ. of Chicago, De Paul Univ., Loyola Univ. **Chicago Heights**. City S of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 22,461. **Chich'a'-goi** (chē'ch'ā'gōi). Island, NW Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, N of Baranof I. **Chich'-en'-It'-zá'** (chē'chān'ēt-sā'). Village, site of ruins of the Mayan, Yucatan state, Mexico, ab. 20 m. W of Valladolid. **Chichi Jima** (chē'chē jē-mā). Largest of the Bonin Is., SE of Japan. **Chick'-a-hom'-ny** (chē'ch'ā-hōm'ny). River ab. 90 m. long, E Virginia; flows SE into James river. **Chick'-a-mau'-ga Creek** (chē'k'ā-mō'gā). River, NW Georgia, tributary of the Tennessee river; battle Sept. 19-20, 1863. **Chickamanga Dam**. Dam of the TVA, SE Tennessee, on the Tennessee river; maximum height 129 ft.; completed 1940. **Chick'-a-sha** (chē'k'ā-shā). City SW of Oklahoma City, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 14,111. **Chi'co** (chē'kō). City N of Sacramento, N California; pop. 9287. **Chico'-o'-pee** (chē'k'ō'pē; -pē). City, SW Massachusetts, N of Springfield on Connecticut river; pop. 41,064; includes **Chicopee Falls** (pop. 12,115). **Chi'-cou'-ti-mi** (shē'kōō'ti-mī). River port, Quebec, Canada, on the Saguenay river E of Lake St. John; pop. 16,040. **Chiangmai**. See **CHIANG MAI**. **Chih'li'** (chē'li'). Former province, NE China Proper; 115,530 sq. m.; now largely Hopedi, Chahar, and Jehol provs. **Chihli, Gulf of**. See **Gulf of Po Hai**. **Chi-hua'-hua** (chē'wā'wā). 1. State, N Mexico; 94,822 sq. m.; pop. 613,696; \* Chihuahua. 2. City, its \*; pop. 56,808. **Chilachap**. See **TJILATJAP**. **Chil'dress** (chēl'drēs; -drēs). City E of Plainview, NW Texas; pop. 6404. **Chil'e** (chē'lē; Sp. chē'li). Republic, SW South America; 286,396 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 5,237,432; \* Santiago; won independence 1818. — **Chil'e-an** (chē'lē'ān), *adj.* & *n.* **Chil'koot Pass** (chē'l'kōōt). Mountain pass, just N of Skagway, SE Alaska; highest point 3502 ft. **Chil'ti-coth'e** (chē'l'ti'kōth'e). 1. City NE of Kansas City, N Missouri; pop. 8012. 2. City on Scioto river S of Columbus, S Ohio; pop. 20,129. **Chil'ton'** (shē'tōn'; *Angl. shē'lōn', shē'l'ūn*). Castle, Vaud canton, W Switzerland, at E end of Lake of Geneva. **Chim'-bo-ra'-zo** (chē'm'bō'rā'zō; -rā'; shā'm'; Sp. chē'm'bō'rā'zō). Peak 20,702 ft. high, W cen. Ecuador. **Chim'-kent'** (chē'm-kēnt'). Town, S Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Tashkent; pop. 74,185. **Chi'na** (chē'nā); *Chin. Chung-Hua Min-Kuo* (chōng'hwā' mīn'kwō'); formerly (until Jan. 1912) **Chinese Empire**. Republic, E and cen. Asia, comprising **China Proper**, 2,903,455 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 422,707,808, and Outer China (Sinkiang, Sikang, Tsinghai, Tibet, and Formosa); total area 8,869,046 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 461,073,448; most of mainland taken over by Communists 1949 (Peiping made \* in Mar., people's republic proclaimed in Sept.). See **NANKING**. — **Chin'-nese** (chē'nēs; -nēs'), *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.* **China Sea**. Part of Pacific Ocean from Japan to S end of Malay Penin., divided by Formosa into **South China Sea** and **East China Sea**. **Chinchow**. See **CHINCHOW**. **Chin'-dwin'** (chē'n'dwīn'). River, chief tributary of Irrawaddy, W Upper Burma; ab. 550 m. long. **Chinose Turkistan**. The part of Turkistan under Chinese control, now comprising W and cen. parts of modern province of Sinkiang, W China; chief town Kashgar. **Chinese Wall**. See **GREAT WALL**. **Chinghai**. 1. See **Tsinghai** (lake). 2. See **TSINGHAI** (province). **Chin Hills** (chē'n). Hill district, Upper Burma; 10,377 sq. m.; pop. 171,237; \* Falam; fighting 1942-44. **Chin'-hsien'** (jīn'hyēn'); formerly **Chin'-chow'** (jīn'chō'). Town on Gulf of Po Hai, S Manchuria; pop. (1940 est.) 142,006. **Chin'-ju** (jīn'jō). Town, S Korea, 55 m. W of Fusan; pop. 30,269. **Chin'-kiang'** (chē'n'kīng'; *Chin. jīn'jī'āng*). City, and treaty port, \* of Kiangsu prov., N of Shanghai, E China; pop. (1931 est.) 199,776. **Chin'-nam-pō** (chē'nām-pō). City SW of Pyongyang, W Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 61,457. **Chin'-os** (kī'ōs); *Mod. Gr. Khī'os* (kē'ōs); *Turk. Sa-kis'-A-da-si'* (sā-kis'ā-dā-si'); *It. Sol'o* (sōl'ō). 1. Greek island off W coast of Turkey in Asia; 356 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 82,014. 2. or **Ka'stron** (kās'trōn). City on E coast of island; pop. 22,122; one of the 12 Ionian Cities. — **Chin'an** (kī'ān), *adj.* & *n.*

- Chippewa Falls** (chíp/wá: -w6). River 183 m. long, W cen. Wisconsin; flows S and SW into Mississippi.
- Chippewa Falls**. City NE of Eau Claire, W Wisconsin; pop. 10,368.
- Chishima Retto**. See KURIL ISLANDS.
- Chisholm** (chíz/ím). City NE of Hibbing, NE Minnesota; pop. 7,487.
- Chistina**. City, \* of Bessarabia and later of Moldavian Republic. See KISHINEV.
- Chiswick**. See BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.
- Chit'á'** (chít'á'). City E of Ulan Ude on Chita river, \* of Chita Region, SE Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 102,555.
- Chita Region**. Region S of Yakutsk A.S.S.R., SE Soviet Russia, Asia; 180,456 sq. m.; pop. 1,159,478; \* Chita.
- Chitral'** (chít-rá'l'). 1. Indian state, N North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan; ab. 4500 sq. m.; pop. ab. 35,000. 2. Town, its \*.
- Chit'ta-gong** (chít'tá-góng). 1. Division, formerly part of Bengal, NE Brit. India; now part of East Bengal, Pakistan; 11,705 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 8,477,890. 2. Town, its \*, E of Calcutta; pop. (1941) 92,301.
- Chiu'ái** (kiú'ái). *anc.* **Chiu'ái-um** (klíú'ái-úm; -í'ái-úm). Commune, Tuscan, Italy; pop. 7707; one of twelve cities of ancient Etruria.
- Chkalov** (ch'ká'lóv). *formerly* **Orenburg** (ór'én-búrg). City, \* of Chkalov Region, in E cen. part, on Ural river, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 172,925; fighting 1917.
- Chkalov Region**. Region E of Kuibyshev Region, near Ural river, E Soviet Russia, Europe; 47,787 sq. m.; pop. 1,677,013; \* Chkalov.
- Chosapos**. See KARKHER.
- Choi'seul'** (shwá'séul'). Island, Solomon Is., E of Bougainville I.; 85 m. long; ab. 1500 sq. m.
- Choi'sy-lé-Roi** (shwá'sé-lé-rwá'). Commune on Seine river, SE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 28,476.
- Choi'lon'** (Fr. shó'lón'). City, E Cochín China, Federation of Indochina, 4 m. SW of Saigon; pop. 145,254.
- Choi-lu'la** (chó-ló'la). Town, near Puebla, SE cen. Mexico; pop. 8376; ruins of ancient temple.
- Chomo-lungma**. See MOUNT EVEREST.
- Chongjin**. See SEISHIN.
- Chonju**. See ZENSHU.
- Chor-ras-mi-a** (chó-rá-sí-mí-a). Ancient Persian province on the Oxus; a Turkish empire (Khwarezm), later khauate of Khiva (which see).
- Chor'tey** (chó'r'té). Municipal borough NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 30,706.
- Chor'zów** (chó'r'zów). City NW of Katowice, SW Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 109,600.
- Chosen** (chó-sén). Japanese name of KOREA.
- Chosen Strait**. Channel ab. 35 m. wide bet. S Korea and Tsushima, SW Japan.
- Choshi** (chó-shé). Seaport town E of Tokyo, SE Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 59,580.
- Chota Nag'pur** (chó'tá nág'púr). Division, SW Bihar prov., NE Indian Union; 27,112 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 7,516,349.
- Christchurch** (krís[t]chúrch). City near E coast of South I., New Zealand, pop. 88,500, with suburbs (1941 est.) 135,500; college.
- Christiana**. Former name of Oslo, \* of Norway. See OSLO.
- Chris'tians-haab'** (krís'tyáns-háp'). Danish settlement on W coast of Greenland; pop. 599.
- Chris'tian-sted'** (krís'thán-stéd'). Town on NE coast, St. Croix I., Virgin Is. of the United States, West Indies; former \* of Danish West Indies; pop. 4495.
- Christmas Island** (krís'tm's). 1. British island, cen. Pacific Ocean, 1° 57' N lat., 157° 27' W long.; 234 sq. m.; one of the Line Is. 2. Island 11 m. long by 4½ m. wide, Indian Ocean, 10° 30' S lat., 105° 34' E long.; 60 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1440; attached to Singapore settlement.
- Chrysopolis**. See ÜSKÜDAR.
- Chu** (chó). River ab. 600 m. long, SE Kazakh S.S.R., Asia, flowing into Issyk Kul.
- Chuanahow**. See T'SINKIANG.
- Chu-but'** (chóo-bú't'). Territory in S Argentina; 86,751 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 89,400; \* Rawson.
- Chukchee Sea** (chóók'ché). *Russ.* **Chu-kot'sko-e Mo're** (chóók-kót'skú-yé mó'r'yé). Part of Arctic Ocean N of Bering Strait.
- Chudskoe Ozero**. Russian name of Lake Peipus, and its official name since 1940.
- Chifou**. See KUFOW.
- Chu'gach Mountains** (chó'gák). Mountain range along coast of S Alaska.
- Chu'kiang**. See PEARL 2.
- Chu'kot National District** (chóók-kót'). District, Soviet Russia, Asia, comprising Chukotskiy Penin. and territory occupied by Anadyr river system; 254,901 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 14,983; \* Anadyr.
- Chu'kot'ski** (chóók-kót'ski) or **Chu'kot'** (chóók-kót'). **Peninsula**. Easternmost part of Siberia bet. Chukchee Sea and Bering Sea.
- Chu'la Vista** (chó'la ví'stá). City S of San Diego, SW California; pop. 5138.
- Chu-lym'** (chóo-lym'). River ab. 700 m. long, S Siberia, flowing N and W into Ob river.
- Chung'haien'** (jóng'háiyén'). *formerly* **Chung'chow'** (jóng'jé'). City on Yangtze river, E cen. Szechwan prov., S cen. China; pop. 50,000.
- Chung-Hua Min-Kuo**. See CHINA.
- Chung'king'** (chóng'king'). *officially* **Pa'haien'** (bí'háiyén'). City in S Szechwan prov., China, on Yangtze river; pop. (1940 est.) 1,900,000; \* of China 1937-46.
- Chunguisaca**. See SUCRE.
- Chur** (kóor; Fr. **Oiro** (kwár)). Commune, \* of Graubünden canton, Switzerland, E of Altirid; pop. (1941) 17,060; ancient cathedral.
- Churoh'ill** (chúrch[h]il). 1. River ab. 1000 m. long, N Saskatchewan and N Manitoba, Canada, to Hudson Bay. 2. Seaport at its mouth, NE Manitoba; terminus of Hudson Bay R. R.; pop. ab. 400.
- Chu'tu-bu'ao** (chó'róo-bú'áo). Locality, Mexico, near Mexico City; battle 1847.
- Chu Shan** (chó' shán) or **Chu'shan'** (chó' shán'). Archipelago across entrance to Hangchow Bay NE of Chekiang prov., E China; pop. ab. 400,000; \* Tinghai, on **Chu Shan Island** (20 m. by 10 m., largest of group).
- Chu'vash Republic** (chó'vash; *Russ.* chóo-vásh'). *officially* **Chu'vash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**. Republic S of the Volga river and E of Mordovian Republic, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 6909 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,110,592; \* Cheboksary.
- Chu-san-ji** (chóo-sán-jé). Lake, cen. Honshu, Japan, 7 m. W of Nikko, 15 m. in circumference; resort.
- Cie'er-o** (sí's'é-ró). Town, NE Illinois, suburb of Chicago; pop. 64,712.
- Cie'go de Á'vi-la** (sí'g'é thá á'v'é-lá). Municipality and town, E cen. Cuba; pop. (town) 29,130.
- Cie'na-ga** (sí'ná-gá). Coastal town E of Barranquilla, N Colombia; pop. 22,783.
- Cien-fue'gos** (sí'n-fwé'gós). Municipality and town, Las Villas prov., W cen. Cuba; pop. (town) 40,452.
- Cie'szyn** (chí'shín). *Ger.* **Te'schen** (tsh'é'n). *Czech* **Tě'sín** (tyě'shén). Industrial city, SW Poland, SW of Katowice; pop. (1939 est.) 28,000; divided 1920 bet. Poland (Cieszyń) and Czechoslovakia (Těšín Český).
- Cil'icia** (sí-lísh'tá; -lísh'tá). 1. Ancient country and region on coast of SE Asia Minor. 2. Modern region, called also **Lesser Armenia**, Turkey in Asia; pop. ab. 600,000. — **Cil'ician** (sí-lísh'tín), *adj.* & n.
- Cil'ician Gates** (sí-lísh'tín); *anc.* **Cil'ician Py'lás** (sí-lísh'té pí'lé); *Turk.* **Gü'lek'** **Bo-gaz'** (gü-lék' bó-gáz'). Mountain pass, S Turkey in Asia, through Taurus Mts. NW of Adana.
- Cim'ar-ron** (sí'má-rón). River 600 m. long flowing E and NE from NE New Mexico to Arkansas river in N Oklahoma.
- Cin'cin-nat'i** (sí'n'sín-tá'tí; -nítá'). City, SW Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 455,610, "Queen City"; Univ. of Cincinnati.
- Cinque Ports** (sínk). Seaport towns (originally five) on coast of Kent and Sussex, England, esp. Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Rye, etc.; granted special privileges 1278 for defense service.
- Cintra**. See SINTRA.
- Cinpingo**. See NIPPON.
- Cir-cas'sia** (sí'r-kásh'tá; -kásh'tá). Region N of Caucasus Mts. and on NE coast of Black Sea, S Soviet Russia, Europe. — **Cir-cas'sian** (-kásh'tín), *adj.* & n.
- Cir'cle-ville** (sí'r'klé-ví). City on Scioto river S of Columbus, S cen. Ohio; pop. 7082.
- Cir'e-na'i-ca** (chí-rá-ná'í-ká) or **Cyr'e-na'i-ca** (sí'r'ná'í-ká; sí'r'é). Region, 1919-34 a province, NE Libya; ab. 212,000 sq. m., pop. ab. 165,000; \* Bengasi; under British military administration after World War II; received autonomy in internal affairs 1949.
- Cir'en-cés'ter** (sí'r'éns's'tér; sí'r'és[s]tér). Urban district SE of Gloucester, Gloucestershire, SW cen. England; pop. 7209.
- Cir'e-ne** (chí-rá'ná) or **Cyr'e-ne** (sí-r'é'né). Town NE of Bengasi, NE Libya, N Africa, on site of ancient capital of Cyrenaica.
- Cirta**. See CONSTANTINE.
- Cisalpine Gaul**. See GAUL.
- Cis'al'pine Republic** (sí-sál'pín; -pín). Republic N and S of the Po, N Italy, created by Napoleon 1797; incorp. into Italy 1802.
- Cis'cau-ca'sia** (sí'ská-ká'kú'sh; -shá). Region N of the Caucasus Mts., Soviet Russia, Europe; 82,600 sq. m.; pop. ab. 5,000,000. See CAUCASIA.
- Ci-thas'ron** (sí-thé'srón); also **El'a-te'a** (él'á-té'á). Mountain 4629 ft., E cen. Greece; sacred in ancient times.
- Ci'tal'te'petl** (sí'tál'té'té'tl) or **O'r'i-za-ba** (ór'í-zá-bá; Sp. ó'r'é-sí'vá). Volcanic peak 18,700 ft., cen. Veracruz state, Mexico; highest point in Mexico.
- Città del Vaticano**. See City and Church of Rome. See VATICAN CITY.
- Cit'th' Vec'chia** (chít'th' vék'kyá). Fortified city W of Valletta, cen. Malta I.; pop. ab. 9000.
- Ciu-dad' Bo-lí-var** (síú-thíth' bó-lí'vár). River port, SE Venezuela, on Orinoco river; pop. (1941 est.) 19,764.
- Ciudad Juárez** (hwá'rá). City, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Rio Grande opp. El Paso, Texas; pop. 48,881.
- Ciudad' Re-al'** (thýóó-tháth' [síúó-] rré-ál'). 1. Province, S cen. Spain; 7020 sq. m.; pop. 535,981. 2. Commune, its \*, 99 m. S of Madrid; pop. 32,931.
- Ciudad' Tru-jil'lo** (síúó-tháth' tróo-hé'yó); *until 1936* **San'to Do'mingo** (sán'tó thó-míng'gó), *Angl.* sán'tó dómíng'gó). City, \* of Dominican Republic, on S coast; pop. (1944 est.) 120,380; oldest European settlement in New World (1490).
- Ci-vi-ta-vec'chia** (chí-vé-tá-vék'kyá). Seaport on Tyrrhenian Sea NW of Rome; pop. 31,858; port for Rome.
- Clack-man'nan** (klák-mán'nán). 1. or **Clack-man'nan-shire** (-shír; -shér). County, cen. Scotland; 65 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 33,200. 2. Town, its \*, E of Stirling; pop. 2585.
- Clair'ton** (klá'r'tón). City on Monongahela river SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 16,381.
- Clam'mart'** (klá'már'). Commune, SW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 32,427.
- Clare** (klár). County, Munster prov., W Ireland; 1231 sq. m.; pop. 89,879; \* Ennis.
- Clare'mont** (klár'mónt). City N of Keene, SW New Hampshire; pop. 12,144.
- Clark Fork** (klárk). River 505 m. long, W Montana and N Idaho, flowing NW to Columbia river.
- Clarks'burg** (klárks'búrg). City, N West Virginia, on West Fork of Monongahela river; pop. 30,579.
- Clarks'dale** (klárks'dál). City NW of Greenwood, NW Mississippi; pop. 12,168.
- Clarks'ville** (klárks'ví). City NW of Nashville, N Tennessee; pop. 11,831.
- Clay'ton** (klá'tón). City W of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 13,069.
- Cla-zom'e-nae** (klá-zóm'né). Ancient city in Asia Minor, 20 m. W of Smyrna; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
- Clear, Cape** (klér). S headland, Clear I., S of co. Cork, SW Ireland.
- Clear'field** (klér'fíld). Borough SE of Du Bois, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 9372.

- Olearywa'ter** (klē'wō'tēr; -wō'tēr). City NW of St. Petersburg, W Florida; pop. 10,136.
- Oleburne** (klē'bērā). City S of Fort Worth, Texas; pop. 10,568.
- Olethorpes** (klē'thōrpēs). Urban district at mouth of Humber SE of Hull, Lincolnshire, E England; pop. 28,821.
- Olermont-Permand'** (klēr'mōn'tēr'ān'). City E of Limoges, S cen. France; pop. 101,128.
- Olevo or Klevo** (klī'vō). *Eng. Olevos* (klē'vō). City SW of Münster, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; pop. 20,241.
- Olevo'land** (klē'vō'lānd). 1. Port of entry and city, N Ohio, on Lake Erie; pop. 878,336; Western Reserve Univ., Case Institute of Technology. 2. City NE of Chattanooga, SE Tennessee; pop. 11,351.
- Olevo'land Heights**. City E of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 64,982.
- Olechy'** (klē'shē') or **Olechy-la-Ga-renne'** (-lā-gā'rēn'). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 56,475.
- Ole'vide Park** (klī'vī'dē). Borough on Hudson river NE of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 16,812.
- Olf'ton** (klī'f'tōn). 1. City NW of Passaic, NE New Jersey; pop. 48,827. 2. Locality NE of Spartansburg, NW South Carolina; pop. 6809. 3. See **NIAGARA FALLS**, 3.
- Olf'ton Forge**. City E of Covington, W Virginia; pop. 8461.
- Olinch** (klī'nch). River ab. 200 m. long flowing SW from SW Virginia to Tennessee river.
- Oling'mans Dome** (klī'ng'mānz). Mountain in the Great Smoky Mts. bet. North Carolina and Tennessee; highest peak 6642 ft.
- Olin'ton** (klī'n'tōn; -tōn). 1. City N of Decatur, cen. Illinois; pop. 6331. 2. City N of Terre Haute, W Indiana; pop. 7092. 3. City on Mississippi river NE of Davenport, E Iowa; pop. 26,270. 4. Town NE of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 12,440. 5. City SW of Sedalia, W Missouri; pop. 6041. 6. City W of Oklahoma City, W Oklahoma; pop. 6736. 7. Town NE of Greenwood, NW South Carolina; pop. 5704.
- Olin'per-ton** (klī'pēr'tōn; -tōn). Uninhabited island, E Pacific Ocean, 670 m. SW of Mexico; to France 1932.
- Olon-mel'** (klōn-mēl'; klōn'mēl'). Municipal borough, S Ireland, ☉ of co. Tipperary; pop. 9391.
- Olo-quet'** (klō-kā'). City SW of Duluth, E Minnesota; pop. 7304.
- Olo-vel'y** (klō-vēl'y). Village SW of Bideford, Devonshire, SW England; pop. 528; resort.
- Olo'vis** (klō'vīs). City near Texas border NE of Roswell, E New Mexico; pop. 10,065.
- Olu'** (klōūzh); *Ger. Klau'sen-burg* (klou'zēn-būrk), *Hung. Ko'lozs-vár* (kō'lōzh-vār'). City, Transylvania, NW cen. Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 100,272.
- Olu'ny** (klōō'nī; *Fr. klū'nē'*). Commune, E cen. France; pop. (1931) 4099; site of Benedictine abbey. See **CLUNIAC** in *Vocab.*
- Olu'sium**. See **CURIST**.
- Olu'tha** (klōō'thā). River 210 m. long, SE South I., New Zealand.
- Olyde** (klī'd). River 106 m. long, S Scotland, flowing NW to **Firth of Clyde** (estuary extending 64 m. to the island of Ailsa Craig), ship-building.
- Olyde'bank'** (klī'd'bāngk'). Burgh, Dumbarton co., W cen. Scotland, on Clyde river; pop. (1940 est.) 48,200.
- Olydes'dale** (klī'dz'dāl). The valley of the upper Clyde river, ab. 60 m. long, S Scotland.
- Omi'dus** (nī'dūs). Ruined town on Cape Krio, SW Asia Minor; naval battle 394 B.C.
- Onossus**. See **KNOSSOS**.
- On-a-hu'la** (nō'ā-wē'lā). State, NE Mexico; 58,062 sq. m.; pop. 543,209, \* **Saltillo**.
- Onal'dale** (klō'dāl). Borough NE of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6163.
- On-lin'ga** (klō-līng'gā). City SW of Fresno, S cen. California; pop. 5026.
- Onast Ranges**. Mountain ranges along Pacific coast, in British Columbia, Canada, and the United States.
- Onat'bridge** (klō'tbrīj). Burgh near Glasgow, Lanark co., S cen. Scotland; pop. (1940 est.) 45,400.
- Onates'ville** (klō'tēs'vīl). City E of Lancaster, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 14,000.
- On-at'i-cook** (klō'ā'tī-kōōk). Town S of Sherbrooke, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4414.
- Onts Land** (klōts). Section of Antarctica from 18° W to 40° W on SF coast of Weddell Sea.
- On-at'za-co-al'cos** (klō'ā'tsā-kō'āl'kōs); formerly **Puer'to Mé'xi-co** (pwer'tō mē'hē-kō). Town and river port, Veracruz state, E Mexico; pop. 13,740.
- On'ball** (klō'bōlt). Mining town N of North Bay, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 2376.
- On-bām'** (klō-vām'). City, cen. Guatemala; pop. 8001.
- Oobh** (kōv); formerly **Queens'town** (kwēnz'tōun). Urban district and seaport, SE co. Cork, SW Ireland; pop. 6178.
- Oob'ourg**, or **Oob'urg**, **Peninsula** (klō'būrg). Peninsula 50 m. long and 20 m. broad, N of Van Diemen Gulf, N Australia.
- Oob'urg** (klō'būrg). 1. City, N suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 38,122. 2. Town on Lake Ontario NE of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5973. 3. (*Ger. kō'bōörk*) City, Bavaria, Germany, NW of Bayreuth; pop. 24,701, former ducal seat.
- Ooc'a-na'da** (klō'ā nā'dā). City NE of Madras, NE Madras, E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 75,140.
- Ooc'ha-bam'ba** (klō'chā-vām'bā). City NE of Oruro, W cen. Bolivia, 8448 ft. above the sea; pop. (1943 est.) 60,000.
- Ooc'hin** (klō'chīn; klō'chīn'). Town W of Madura, Malabar dist., S Indian Union; pop. 22,818.
- Oochin China** (chī'nā); *Fr. Oo'chīn'chine* (klō'āh'n'shēn'). Autonomous republic in the Federation of Indochina, in the French Union, at S tip of peninsula of Indochina; 26,476 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 5,600,000; \* Saigon; joined Viet-Nam 1949.
- Oook'er-mouth** (klō'ēr-mōuth; -mūth). Urban district, Cumberland, NW England; pop. 4789; Wordsworth's birthplace.
- Ooc'os Island** (klō'kōs). Island in Pacific Ocean SW of Costa Rica; 18 sq. m.; 5° 36' N, 87° 2' W; uninhabited.
- Oocos, or Koo'ling** (kē'ling), **Islands**. Group of coral islands in Indian Ocean SW of Java; 1 sq. m.; pop. 1142; British possession.
- Oo'co So'lo** (klō'kō sō'lō). Village E of Colón, N Panama Canal Zone; pop. (1940) 1927; military base.
- Oocour d' A-lene'** (klō'kō'dī-ān'). City, N Idaho, E of Spokane, Washington; pop. 10,040.
- Oof'oy-ville** (klō'fī-vīl). City S of Independence, SE Kansas; pop. 17,355.
- Oo-hoes'** (klō'hōz'). City, E New York, on Hudson river N of Albany; pop. 21,955.
- Ool** (koi) or **Song'kol'** (sōng'koi'). River flowing ab. 500 m. SE from cen. Yunnan, China, to Gulf of Tonkin, SE Asia.
- Ool'm'ba-tore'** (klōim'bā-tōr'). City, district #, on Noyil river SW of Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 130,348.
- Ool'm'bra** (klō-im'brā; *Pg. kwēm'brā*). City, W cen. Portugal, NE of Lisbon, pop. (1940) 20,216; university.
- Ool're**. See **CHUR**.
- Ool'ches'ter** (klō'chēs'tēr; -chī's-tēr); *anc. Cam'n-lo-du-num* (klām'lo-dū'nūm). Municipal borough NE of London, Essex, England; pop. (1939 est.) 52,550.
- Ool'chis** (klō'chīs). Ancient country corresponding to W part of Soviet republic of Georgia.
- Old Har'bor** (klōld'). Locality NE of Richmond, E cen. Virginia; battles 1862 (Gaines's Mill) and 1864.
- Old'wa'ter** (klōld'wō'tēr; -wō'tēr). City S of Battle Creek, S Michigan; pop. 7343.
- le'man** (klō'mān). City NW of Brownwood, cen. Texas; pop. 6054.
- Ool'm'a** (klō'mā). 1. Volcano 12,702 ft., W cen. Mexico. 2. State, SW Mexico; 2009 sq. m.; pop. 74,346. 3. City, its \*; pop. 22,601.
- College Park**. 1. City SW of Atlanta, NW cen. Georgia; pop. 8213. 2. Village, Maryland, NE of Washington, D.C.; Univ. of Maryland.
- College Station**. City S of Bryan, E cen. Texas; pop. 2184; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
- Colli Euganei**. See **EUGANEAN HILLS**.
- Col'ling-dale** (klō'līng-dāl). Borough SW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 8162.
- Col'lings-wood** (klō'līngz-wōd). Borough SE of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 12,085.
- Col'ling-wood** (klō'līngz-wōd). 1. Lake-port town on Lake Ontario NW of Barrie, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6270. 2. City, NE suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 30,661.
- Col'ins-ville** (klō'līnz-vīl). City E of East St. Louis, SW Illinois; pop. 9767.
- Col'mar** (klō'mār; *Fr. klō'mār'*). Commune, department #, N of Mulhouse, NE France; pop. 49,448.
- Oo-logne'** (klō-lōn'); *Ger. Köln, less often Oöln* (kōln); *anc. Oo-lo'ni-a* *Ag'rip-pl'na* (klō-lō'nī-ā [lōn'yā] āg'rīp-pl'nā). City, Rhine Province, Prussia, on Rhine river SE of Düsseldorf; pop. (1939) 708,420; cathedral; university; heavily bombed 1941-45.
- Oo'tombes'** (klō'lōnb'). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 61,944.
- Oo-lom'bi-a** (klō-lōm'bī-ā; *Sp. klō-lōm'biyā*). Republic E of Panama, NW South America; 439,825 sq. m.; pop. (1944 est.) 9,905,448; \* Bogotá; gained independence 1819 — **Oo-lom'bi-an** (klō-lōm'bī-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Oo-lom'bo** (klō-lōm'bō). Seaport and commercial city, \* of Ceylon, on W coast; pop. 284,155; colleges.
- Oo-lōn'** (klō-lōn', *Sp. -lōn'*); formerly **As'p'in-wall** (ās'pīn-wōl). City on Limon Bay, N cen. Panama, N entrance to canal; pop. 44,393.
- Oo-lō'nus** (klō-lō'nūs). Ancient village N of Athens, Attica, E Greece.
- Ool'o-phōn** (klō'lō'fōn). Ancient Ionian city NW of Ephesus, Lydia, Asia Minor; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
- Ool'o-ra'do** (klō'lō'rā'dō; -rād'ō). 1. River flowing SW and S through Colorado, Utah, and Arizona to Gulf of California, ab. 1360 m. long; flows through Grand Canyon and Black Canyon. See **BOULDER CANYON, GRAND CANYON**. 2. River 840 m. long, flowing SE in cen. and S Texas. 3. A west central state of U.S.A.; 7th state in area, 104,247 (land area 103,067 sq. m.); 33d state in population, 1,123,290; \* Denver; 38th state admitted to Union (1876). Nickname: Centennial State, also Silver State. *Abbr. Colo.* 4. City W of Sweetwater on Colorado river, NW cen. Texas; pop. 5213. — **Ool'o-ra'dan** (-rād'n; -rād'n), *adj. & n.*
- Colorado Desert**. Arid region, ab. 2000 sq. m., W of Colorado river, SE California.
- Colorado Springs**. City S of Denver, E cen. Colorado; pop. 36,789; resort; Colorado College.
- Oo-los'sae** (klō-lōs'ē). Ancient city, SW Phrygia, Asia Minor.
- Ool'ton** (klō'tōn; -tōn). City S of San Bernardino, SE California; pop. 9686.
- Oo-lum'bi-a** (klō-lūm'bī-ā). 1. River of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, ab. 1270 m. long, to the Pacific Ocean. 2. City W of Hattiesburg, S Mississippi; pop. 6004. 3. City N of Jefferson City, cen. Missouri; Univ. of Missouri. 4. Borough W of Lancaster on Susquehanna river, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 11,547. 5. City, \* of South Carolina, in W cen. part, on Congaree river; pop. 62,396; Univ. of South Carolina. 6. City SW of Nashville, W cen. Tennessee; pop. 10,579. — **Oo-lum'bi-an** (-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Columbia, Cape**. Northernmost point, 83°, of Canada, on N coast of Ellesmere I., Arctic Archipelago.
- Columbia Heights**. City on Mississippi river N of Minneapolis, E Minnesota; pop. 6935.
- Oo-lum'bus** (klō-lūm'būs). 1. City on Chattahoochee river SW of Macon, W Georgia; pop. 53,280. 2. City E of Bloomington, cen. Indiana; pop. 11,738. 3. City near Alabama border, E Mississippi; pop. 13,045. 4. City S of Norfolk, E Nebraska; pop. 7623. 5. City, \* of Ohio, NE of Cincinnati, cen. Ohio; pop. 306,087.
- Ool'ville** (klō'vīl). River ab. 320 m. long flowing E and N in N Alaska.
- Combaconum**. See **KUMBAKONAM**.
- Commonwealth of Nations**. — **BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS**. **Oo'mo** (klō'mō), *anc. Oo'mum* (klō'mūm). Commune on Lake Como NW of Milan, Lombardy, N Italy; pop. 53,210.

- Como, Lake.** Lake, Lombardy, N Italy; 35 m. long, 3 m. wide.
- Comoro-rin, Cape** (kōm'ō-rin). S point of India, in Travancore state.
- Comoro Islands** (kōm'ō-rō). Group of French islands in Mosambique Channel, NW of Madagascar; 790 sq. m.; pop. (1986) 128,608; attached to Madagascar; made a territory 1946.
- Compiègne** (kōm'pyēn'y). Commune, N France, E of Beauvais on Oise river; pop. 18,888; World War I armistice 1918.
- Comptum.** See **ALCALÁ DE HENARES**.
- Compostela, Santiago de.** See **SANTIAGO**.
- Compton** (kōmp'tūn). City S of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 16,198.
- Comstock Lodge.** See **VIRGINIA CITY**.
- Com's-kry or Kom's-kri** (kōn's-kri). Seaport town, \* of French Guinea, French West Africa; pop. 8850.
- Com'sep-clon'** (kōn'sēp-clōn'). *Engl.* kōn'sēp-shūn. Municipality SE of Tarlac, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 32,702.
- Com'sep-clon'** (kōn'sēp-clōn'). *Engl.* kōn'sēp-shūn. City, provincial \*, SW of Santiago, 8 cen. Chile; pop. 85,818.
- Com'sord** (kōm'sōrd). 1. Town S of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 7972; battle April 19, 1775; residence of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau. 2. City, \* of New Hampshire, in S cen. part, N of Manchester; pop. 27,171. 3. (kōn'sōrd; kōng'-) City NE of Charlotte, S cen. North Carolina; pop. 15,572.
- Com'sor-di-a.** 1. (kōn-kōr'di-a; kōng'-) City N of Salina, N Kansas; pop. 6258. 2. (Sp. kōng-kōr'di-a) City, E Argentina, on Uruguay river E of Paraná; pop. (est.) 37,704.
- Condats.** See **RENNES**.
- Con'e-maugh** (kōn's-mō). River ab. 45 m. long flowing W in SW Pennsylvania.
- Con'es-to-ga** (kōn's-tō-gā). Township SW of Lancaster, SE Pennsylvania; Conestoga wagon made here.
- Con'ey Island** (kōn'y-ī). Resort in Brooklyn borough, New York City, New York; section of S shore of Long I.
- Con'ga-ree** (kōng-gā-rē). River ab. 60 m. long, cen. South Carolina; unites with Wateree river to form the Santee.
- Con'go** (kōng'gō). River 2500-3000 m. long, W Africa, in and on boundary of Belgian Congo; flows into Atlantic Ocean.
- Con'go belge.** See **BELGIAN CONGO**.
- Con'go Free State.** See **BELGIAN CONGO**.
- Con-jee-ve-ram** (kōn-jē-vēr-ām). *A British corruption of Kan-chi-pu-ram* (kūn-chē-pōo-rām). Town SW of Madras, E Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 74,635; Hindu sacred city.
- Con'nacht** (kōn'ēkt; -it). *formerly* **Con'naught** (kōn'ōt; kō-nōt'). Province, NW Republic of Ireland; 6011 sq. m.; pop. 525,468.
- Con'naught Tunnel** (kōn'ōt). Railroad tunnel through Selkirk Mts. at Rogers Pass, British Columbia, Canada; 5 m. long; alt. 3790 ft.
- Con'no-aunt'** (kōn'ō-ōt'). City NE of Ashtabula, NE Ohio; pop. 9355.
- Con'nect-i-cut** (kōn'ēt-i-kūt). 1. River 407 m. long forming most of the New Hampshire-Vermont boundary, flowing S to Long Island Sound, Connecticut. 2. An eastern state of U.S.A., 40th state in area, 5000 sq. m. (land area 4899 sq. m.); 31st state in population, 1,709,242; \* Hartford; 5th state of original thirteen to ratify constitution (1788). Nickname: Nutmeg State. Abbr. *Conn*.
- Con'nells-ville** (kōn'z-vīl). City NE of Uniontown, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 13,608.
- Con'ners-ville** (kōn'ēr-z-vīl). City SW of Richmond, E Indiana; pop. 12,898.
- Con'sho-hock'en** (kōn'shō-hōk'ēn). Borough on Schuylkill river NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 10,776.
- Con'stance** (kōn'stāns). See **KONSTANZ**.
- Con'stance, Lake; Ger. Bod'en See** (bō'dēn zā'). Lake 46 m. long, 207 sq. m., enclosed by Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.
- Con'stan'ta or Con'stan'tia** (kōn'stān'ti-a; -ān'ā) or **To'mi** (tō'mi) or **To'mis** (tō'mis). Seaport city, SE Romania; pop. (1930 est.) 61,412.
- Con'stan'tine** (kōn'stān'tēn; *Engl.* kōn'stān'tēn; *anc.* **Cir'ta** (sūr'tā)). City SE of Algiers, NE Algeria; pop. (1936) 100,830.
- Constantinople.** See **ISTANBUL**.
- Continental Divide or Great Divide.** The watershed of the North American continent separating waters flowing W from those flowing N or E; in U. S. generally coincides with ranges of the Rocky Mts.
- Con'tre-ras** (kōn'trē-rās). Town SW of Mexico City, cen. Mexico; battle 1847.
- Con'way** (kōn'wā). 1. City NW of Little Rock, cen. Arkansas; pop. 5782. 2. Town NE of Georgetown, E South Carolina; pop. 5066.
- Coo.** See **KOS**.
- Cooch Behar'** (kōoch' bē-hār'). 1. Indian state, N of East Bengal, Pakistan; 1321 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 640,842. 2. Town, its \*; pop. 11,837.
- Cook, Mount** (kōk). See **AORANGI**.
- Cook Inlet.** Inlet W of Kenai Penin., S Alaska; ab. 220 m. long and 60 m. wide.
- Cook Islands.** Group of islands SW of Society Is. in S Pacific Ocean; 84 sq. m.; pop. (1986) 10,243; dependency of New Zealand.
- Cook Strait.** Channel bet. North and South Is., New Zealand, from 16 to 80 m. wide.
- Coomassie.** See **KUMASI**.
- Coo's-per-town** (kōs'pēr-toun; kōōp'ēr-). Village SE of Utica, cen. New York; U. S. game of baseball originated here 1839.
- Coo'rg or Kurg** (kōōrg). Province SW of Mysore state, S Indian Union; 1593 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 168,726; \* Mercara.
- Coo'sa** (kōō'sā). River flowing 286 m. W and SW in NW Georgia and E Alabama to the Alabama river.
- Coo's Bay** (kōōs). *formerly* **Marsh's Field** (mārs'h'fīld). City on Coo's Bay, crooked inlet of Pacific Ocean, SW Oregon; pop. 5269.
- Co'o-pa-ca-ba's Beach** (kō'pā-kā-bā's; Pp. kō'pā-kā-vā'nā). Beach on Atlantic Ocean, the SE part of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- Copán.** = SANTA ROSA DE COPÁN.
- Co-pen-ha-gen** (kō'pēn-hēn; *Dan.* Kō'pēn-havn' (kō'pēn-boun'). Seaport city on E coast of Sjælland I.; \* of Denmark; 28 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 731,707, with suburbs (Greater Copenhagen), 1,078,898; battles 1801 and 1807; university.
- Co-pa-pō'** (kō'pā-pō'). 1. or **Co'ro del A-mu'tre** (kō'rō thēl i-ōō' frā). Volcano 19,947 ft. in N Chile, E of town of Copiapó. 2. Town, provincial \*, N of Santiago, N cen. Chile; pop. 15,663.
- Co'p-per-mine'** (kō'pēr-mīn'). River 525 m. long, flowing N through Northwest Territories, Canada, to Arctic Ocean.
- Co'quil-hat-ville'** (kō'kyl-hā't-vīl'). Town, provincial \*, on Congo river, NW Belgian Congo; pop. (1938) 10,503.
- Co'ral Ga'bles** (kō'rāl gā'blz). City on Biscayne Bay SW of Miami, SE Florida; pop. 8294; Univ. of Miami.
- Coral Sea.** That part of the Pacific Ocean bet. Queensland, Australia, on the W, and the New Hebrides and New Caledonia on the E; U. S. victory over Japanese May 7-8, 1942.
- Corantijn.** See **COURANTYNE**.
- Co'ra-op-o-lis** (kō'rā-ōp'ō-lis). Borough on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 11,088.
- Co'rbin** (kōr'bīn). City NW of Middlesborough, SE Kentucky; pop. 7893.
- Co'rco-va-dō** (kōr'kō-vā'dō). 1. (Pp. kōōr-kōō-vā'thōō) Peak 2310 ft. on S side of Rio de Janeiro, SE Brazil. 2. (Sp. kōr'kō-vā'thō) Volcanic peak 7511 ft. in Andes Mts., S Chile.
- Coro'ra.** See **COARU**.
- Co'r-dele'** (kōr'dēl'; kōr'dēl'). City NE of Albany, SW cen. Georgia; pop. 7929.
- Cordillera.** See in **VOcab.**
- Co'r-do-ba** (kōr'thō-vīl). 1. Province, N cen. Argentina; 65,195 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 1,358,523. 2. City, its \*, NW of Buenos Aires; pop. (est.) 339,375; Univ. 3. *Eng.* **Co'r-do-va** (kōr'dō-vā). Province, SW cen. Spain; 5299 sq. m.; pop. 704,552. 4. *Eng.* **Córdova**. City, its \*, on Guadaluquivir river NE of Seville; pop. (1941 est.) 144,942. — **Co'r-do-va** (kōr'dō-vān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Co'r-do-va.** 1. (kōr'dō-vā) Coast town on Prince William Sound, SE Alaska. 2. (kōr'dō-vā) See **CÓRDOBA**.
- Co'rentyne.** Var. of **COURANTYNE**.
- Co'r-fu'** (kōr-fōō'; kōr'fū). *Mod. Gr.* **Kōr'ky-ra** (kyl'r'kyē-rā); *anc.* **Co'ry-ra** (kōr'sī-rā). 1. One of the Ionian Is. off SW Albania and NW Greece, in the Ionian Sea; 227 sq. m.; pop. 103,214. 2. Seaport city on E coast of island; pop. 32,221.
- Co'r-inth** (kōr'inth). 1. City, NE Mississippi; pop. 7818; battle 1862. 2. *Gr.* **Kōr'in-thos** (kōr'ēn-thōs). City, S Greece, on Gulf of Corinth; pop. 9944; ab. 3 m. NE by E of site of ancient Corinth; important 700 B.C.-50 A.D. — **Co-rin'thi-an** (kōr'īn'thī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Co'r-inth, or Le-pan'to** (lē-pān'tō; *It.* lā'pān-tō). Gulf of. Inlet of Mediterranean Sea in cen. Greece NE of Peloponnese.
- Co'r-inth, Isthmus of.** Isthmus 4 to 8 m. wide connecting Peloponnese with Attica and Boeotia dept., E cen. Greece.
- Co'rk** (kōrk). 1. County, Munster, SW Ireland; 2881 sq. m.; pop. 355,957. 2. City, its \*, at mouth of Lee river; pop. 80,705; college.
- Co'r-ner Brook.** Town, W coast of Newfoundland; pop. (1942 est.) 6600.
- Co'r-ning** (kōr'nīng). City W of Elmira on Chemung river, S New York; pop. 16,212.
- Co'r-no, Mon'te** (mōn'tā kōr'nō). Peak 9585 ft., Abruzzi e Molise, cen. Italy; highest peak in the Apennines.
- Co'r-n-wall** (kōr'n-wāl; -wāl). 1. Town S of Newburgh on Hudson river, SE New York; pop. 5299. 2. Town SE of Ottawa on St. Lawrence river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 14,117. 3. County, extreme SW part of England; 1357 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 309,900; \* Truro.
- Co'r-o-man'del Coast** (kōr'ō-mān'dēl). Coast of SE India extending N to Kistna river mouth.
- Co'r-o-na** (kōr'ō-nā). City SW of San Bernardino, SE California; pop. 8764.
- Co'r-o-na-dō** (kōr'ō-nā'dō). City across bay from San Diego, SW California; pop. 6932.
- Co'r-o-nel'** (kōr'ō-nēl'). Seaport S of Concepción, S cen. Chile; pop. 14,799; naval battle 1914.
- Co'r-pus Chris'ti** (kōr'pūs krī'stī). City and port of entry, S Texas, on **Corpus Christi Bay** at mouth of Nueces river; pop. 57,301.
- Co'r-reg'i-dor** (kōr'ēg'i-dōr; *Sp.* kōr'ēg'hē-thōr'). 1. Island group in Manila Bay, Luzon, Phil. Is. (1938 est.) in group 3¼ m. off S point of Bataan; ab. 2 sq. m.; only village San Jose (pop. 5681); fighting 1942, 1945.
- Co'r-ri-on'tes** (kōr'ri-ōn'tēs). 1. Province, NE Argentina; 34,500 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 553,013. 2. City, its \*, on Paraná river; pop. (est.) 59,323.
- Co'r-ry** (kōr'ī). City SE of Erie, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 6935.
- Co'r-si-ca** (kōr'sī-kā; *Fr.* **Corse** (kōrs)). French Island SE of SE France in Mediterranean Sea; 3367 sq. m.; pop. 322,854; \* Ajaccio (Napoleon's birthplace). — **Co'r-si-can** (kōr'sī-kān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Co'r-si-can'a** (kōr'sī-kān'ā). City S of Dallas, NE cen. Texas; pop. 15,232.
- Co'r't-land** (kōr't'lānd). City S of Syracuse, cen. New York; pop. 15,881.
- Co'-rum'** (chō'-rōom'). 1. Vilayet, N cen. Turkey in Asia; 4339 sq. m.; pop. 284,773. 2. Town, its \*, NE of Ankara; pop. 20,170.
- Co'r-val-lis** (kōr-vāl'is). City SW of Salem on Willamette river, W Oregon; pop. 8392; Oregon State College.
- Cos.** See **KOS**.
- Co'se-gul'na** (kō'sē-gwē'nā). Volcano 2830 ft. on Gulf of Fonseca, Nicaragua; eruption 1835.
- Cos'e-ley** (kōs'ī). Urban district, suburb of Wolverhampton, NW of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 25,137.
- Co'sen'za** (kō'sēn'tā). Commune, provincial \*, SE of Naples, Calabria, S Italy; pop. 40,032.
- Co'shock-ton** (kō-shōk'tūn). City N of Zanesville, E cen. Ohio; pop. 11,509.
- Coszyra, Coszyra.** See **PANTELLERIA**.
- Co'sta Ri'ca** (kō'stā rē'kā). Republic S of Nicaragua, S Central America; 19,288 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 706,598; \* San José; first declared independence 1821. — **Co'sta Ri'can** (kō'stā), *adj.* & *n.*
- Co'sta-ri'ca** (kō'stā-rī'kā). 1. Mu. \*, SW Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 10,166. 2. Phil. Is. See **MINDANAO**, 2.



**Côte d'Azur** (kōt' dā-zūr'). The Mediterranean coast of France, esp. its E end; part of the Riviera.

**Côte d'Ivoire**. See **IVORY COAST**.

**Côte française des Somalis**. See **FRENCH SOMALILAND**.

**Côte-tin** (kōt' tīn'). Peninsula, NW France, bet. Channel Is. and Bay of the Seine; main city Cherbourg.

**Cotto-paz** (kōt' pāz). Volcano 18,498 ft. in Andes Mts., N cen. Ecuador.

**Cotswold Hills** (kōt'swōld; -wōld) or **Cotswolds** (-wōlds; -wōldz). Range of hills, Gloucestershire, SW cen. England; sheep raising.

**Cottbus** or **Kottbus** (kōt'bōs). City SE of Berlin on Spree river, Brandenburg, Prussia, Germany; pop. 80,432.

**Cottian Alps** (kōt' i-ān); anc. **Alpes Cottiae** (ālp' ēz kōt' i-ā). Division of the Alps, bet. SE France and NW Italy.

**Coulodon and Purley** (kōl' dōn, pūr'lē). Urban district S of London, Surrey, S England; pop. (1940 est.) 83,920.

**Coun'oll Bluffs** (koun'ōl). City, SW Iowa, on Missouri river across from Omaha, Nebraska; pop. 41,439.

**Cour'antyne** (kūr' ān-tēn'); Du. **Cou'ran-tijn** (kō'rān-tīn'). River ab. 300 m. long forming boundary bet. British Guiana and Surinam.

**Courbevoie** (kūr'bōv-vōi). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, on Seine river, N France; pop. 55,638.

**Courland**. Var. of **KURLAND**.

**Courtrai**. See **KORTRIJK**.

**Courtaux** (kōr'tō). Commune SW of Saint-Lô, S Cotentin Penin., NW France; pop. (1931) 4502; fighting 1944.

**Coven'try** (kōv' ēn-trī). 1. Town SW of Providence, cen. Rhode Island; pop. 6998. 2. City and county borough SE of Birmingham, Warwickshire, cen. England; pop. (1939 est.) 220,000; bombed 1940.

**Covington** (kōv' īng-tōn). 1. City on Ohio river, N Kentucky, across from Cincinnati, Ohio; pop. 62,018. 2. Town N of Knoxville, W Virginia; pop. 6300.

**Cowes** (kōuz). Urban district, Isle of Wight, S England; pop. 10,171; resort.

**Cowpens** (kōu' pēnz; locally kōp' ēnz). Town NE of Spartanburg, NW South Carolina; pop. 1343; battle 1781.

**Crawcow**. See **KRAKÓW**.

**Craw'ton** (krā' tōn). Borough W of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 7163.

**Craiova** (krā' yōv-ā). City W of Bucharest, S Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 55,442.

**Cranford** (krān' fōrd). Township W of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 12,860.

**Cranston** (krān' stōn). City, N Rhode Island, S of and adjoining Providence; pop. 47,086.

**Crater Lake National Park** (krā' tēr). National park, S Oregon, in Cascade Mts.; 250 sq. m.; estab. 1902; contains **Crater Lake**, 6 m. long, 5 m. broad, 2000 ft. deep, in crater of extinct volcano.

**Crawfordsville** (krā' fōrdz-vīl). City NW of Indianapolis, W cen. Indiana; pop. 11,089.

**Crécy** (krā' sē), in full **Crécy-en-Ponthieu** (lēn-pōn'tyō); Eng. **Crēcy** (krē' sē). Commune, N France; pop. 1365; battle 1346.

**Cra-ména** (krā-mē-nā). Commune, provincial #, SE of Milan, Lombardy, N Italy, on the Po river; pop. 64,019; cathedral.

**Cres-ton** (krēs'tōn). City SW of Des Moines, S Iowa; pop. 8033.

**Crete** (krē); also often **Candia** (kān'dī-ā); Gr. **Krētē** (krē'tē); anc. **Cre'ta** (krē'tā). Island SE of Greece in Mediterranean Sea; 160 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad; 3199 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 441,687; # Canea; division of Greece. — **Cre'tan** (krē'tān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Crews** (krōz). Municipal borough SE of Liverpool, Cheshire, NW England; pop. 46,069.

**Cri-mea** (krī-mē-ā; krī-); Russ. **Krim** (krīm); anc. **Cher'so-ne'sus** (tēr'sō-nē'si-s; tēr'kē). 1. Peninsula, S Soviet Russia, Europe, bet. Sea of Azov and Black Sea. 2. Former autonomous republic, now a region, coterminous with peninsula; 10,036 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,184,060; # Simferopol; fighting 1854-56, 1918-21, 1941-44. — **Cri-mē-an** (krī-mē-ān; krī-), *adj.*

**Cripple Creek** (krīp'lē). Gold-mining city, cen. Colorado, 20 m. SW of Colorado Springs; pop. 2358.

**Cris-tobal** (krīs'tō-bāl). Town in Panama Canal Zone at Atlantic entrance to canal; suburb of Colón; pop. 826.

**Crisa Gora**. See **MONTENEGRO**.

**Croa-tan' Island** (krō-tān'). Island bet. Pamlico Sound and Atlantic, — formerly so called, probably name as Ocracoke I.; supposed colony site 1587.

**Croatan Sound**. Strait bet. Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds; separates Roanoke I. from E North Carolina.

**Cro-a'ti-a** (krō-ā'tī-ā; ād). Serb. **Cr'vat-ska** (hūr-vāt-ākā). Mediterranean Sea bet. Adriatic and Aegean Seas W coast of Hun.

*adj.* & *n.*

**Croo-o-dile** (krōk'ō-dīl). See **LIMPOPO**.

**Crook's-ton** (krōk's-tōn). City SW of Thief River Falls, NW Minnesota; pop. 7161.

**Crook'ing** (krōk' īng). Urban district at mouth of Mersey river NW of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 18,285.

**Croon** (krōn). River flowing 300 m. W and S in British Cameroons SE Nigeria, W Africa, to Gulf of Guinea.

**Crown'ery** (krōn' ērī). City W of Lafayette, S Louisiana; pop. 9523.

**Crown Point**. Village, NE New York, on Lake Champlain; important in Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

**Croy'don** (krōi'dōn). County borough, Surrey, S England, in S Greater London; pop. (1939 est.) 243,500; airport.

**Crys'tal City** (krīs'tāl; -tī). City S of Uvalde, S Texas; pop. 6329.

**Crys'ti-phoa** (krīs'tī-fōn; tē'fēl). Ancient city on Tigris river SE of Baghdad, cen. Iraq; ruins; battle 1918.

**Cuba** (kwā'n-zā). River flowing 500 m. NW in cen. Angola, SW Africa, to Atlantic Ocean.

**Cu'ba** (kū'bā). Island N of W Caribbean Sea; with adjacent isles a republic, 44,164 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 4,227,587; # Havana; became independent 1902. — **Cu'ban** (kū'bān), *n.* & *adj.*

**Cubango**. See **OKOVANGO**.

**Cu'cu-ta** (kōk'kō-tā). City, department #, on Venezuelan border, N Colombia; pop. 37,323; earthquake 1875.

**Cud'a-by** (kūd'ā-hī). City S of Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, SE Wisconsin; pop. 10,581.

**Cud'da-loro** (kūd' dī-lōr). Town, district #, S of Pondichéry on Coromandel Coast, E Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 60,632.

**Cuen'ca** (kwēng'kē). 1. Province, E cen. 335,548. 2. Commune, its #, SE of Madrid; pop. 24,702. 3. City, provincial #, SE of Guayaquil, S Ecuador; pop. (1944 est.) 52,519.

**Cue're** (kwē'rē). City NW of Victoria on Guadalupe river, S Texas; pop. 5474.

**Cu'fra**, **Oases** of (kō'frā); Ar. **Ku'fa-ra** (kō'fā-rā). Group of five oases in cen. Libyan Desert, S Cirenica, Libya; ab. 7000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 7000.

**Cu'la-bá**; formerly **Qu'ya-bá** (kō'yā-vā'). City, # of Mato Grosso state, on Caiabá river, SW Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 18,940.

**Cul'to** (tē'wē'tō). River, SW Africa, flowing S and SE 400 m. in cen. Angola to Okovango river.

**Culairo**. See **GRENOTZ**.

**Cu'le-bra** (kū-lē-brā; -lē'brā). Railroad station, Panama Canal Zone, ab. 10 m. from Panama City. See **GALLARD CUT**.

**Cu'la-cán** (kō'lyā-kān); officially **Oculicán-Ro-ná'tes** (rō-nā'tēs). City, # of Sinaloa state, on Oculicán River (ab. 175 m. long), W Mexico; pop. 22,025.

**Cu'lon** (kō'lyōn'). Island, N Palawan prov., Phil. Is.; 150 sq. m.; pop. 7328; leper colony.

**Cull'man** (kūl'mān). City N of Birmingham, N Alabama; pop. 5074.

**Cullod'en Moor** (kūl'ōd'ēn; -lē'd'n). Moor in Inverness co., NW Scotland; battle 1746.

**Cul'ver City** (kūlvēr). City SW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 8076.

**Cu'mae** (kū'mē). Ancient town on coast of Campania, Italy, W of present Naples. — **Qu'mae'an** (kū-mē-ān), *adj.*

**Cu'ma-ná** (kō'mā-nā). Seaport city, state #, E of Caracas, N Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 25,811; settled 1520.

**Cum'ber-land** (kūm'bēr-lānd). 1. River 687 m. long looping through Kentucky and Tennessee to Ohio river in W Kentucky. 2. City on Potomac river, NW Maryland; pop. 39,483. 3. Town SE of Woonsocket, N Rhode Island; pop. 10,625. 4. County, NW England; 1520 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 256,120; # Carlisle.

**Cumberland Gap**. Pass, alt. 1315 ft., NE Tennessee, through Cumberland Plateau; used by Daniel Boone and pioneer settlers 1767-76.

**Cumberland Plateau or Mountains**. Tableland, W part of Appalachian Mts., extending NE to SW from S West Virginia to NE Alabama; average height ab. 2000 ft.

**Cum'brī-an Mountains** (kūm'bri-ān). Range in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, NW England; highest 3210 ft.

**Cu-nax'a** (kū-nā'ā). Town, ancient Babylonia, on the Euphrates NW of Babylon; battle 401 B.C.

**Cu-ne'ne** (kō-nē-nē). River flowing 700 m. S and W in SW Angola, SW Africa.

**Cu'ne-e** (kō'ne-ē). Commune, provincial #, W of Genoa, Piedmont, NW Italy; pop. 35,321.

**Cu'ra-ga'o** (kō'ra-gā'ō; Angl. kūr'ā-gō'). 1. Dutch overseas territory in West Indies. See **NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**. 2. Largest island in Netherlands Antilles, 60 m. N of NW Venezuela; 219 sq. m.; pop. (1942) 70,022.

**Cu'ri-ōs** (kō'rī-ōs). City, provincial #, S of Santiago, cen. Chile; pop. 21,153.

**Cu'ri-ti-ba** (kō'rī-tī-vā). City, # of Paraná state, ab. 70 m. from the coast, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 101,214.

**Cu'r'agh** (kūr'ā). Plain on Liffey river, co. Kildare, Leinster, E Ireland.

**Cu'r'on Line** (kūr'ōn). Line suggested in 1919 as boundary bet. Poland and U.S.S.R. following Rug river in cen. part; used, with modifications, as boundary in 1939.

**Cuzco**. See **CUZCO**.

**Cush** or **Kush** (kūsh). Ancient country in the Nile valley, adjoining Egypt.

**Cush'ing** (kōsh' īng). City W of Sapulpa, N cen. Oklahoma; pop. 7703.

**Cūstrin**. See **KOSTRYN**.

**Cutch** or **Kutch** (kūch). Indian state and peninsula in N Western Indian States, Indian Union; 8461 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 500,800; # Bhuj.

**Cutch**, or **Kutch**, **Rann** of (rūn). Large salt marsh, N and E Cutch; ab. 9000 sq. m.

**Cut'tack** (kūt'āk). City, provincial and district #, SW of Calcutta, E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 74,201.

**Cux-ha-ven** (kōk'hā-vēn). Seaport NE of Hamburg at Elbe river mouth, Prussia, Germany; pop. 17,648.

**Cuyabá**. See **CUABÁ**.

**Cuy-a-hog'a Falls** (kū-hōg'ā; kī'ā; kā; -hō'gā). City N of Akron, NE Ohio; pop. 20,546.

**Cuy'u'ní** (kō'yū-nī). River flowing 300 m. N and E, E Venezuela and N British Guiana, to the Essequibo river.

**Cuz'o** (kōz'ō), sometimes written **Qu'oo**. City SE of Lima, S Peru; pop. (1940 est.) 45,158; former capital of ancient Inca empire.

**Cye-la-dēs** (āk'lā-dēs). Greek islands bet. the Peloponnese and the Dodecanese in Aegean Sea; 996 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 146,987; # Hermoupolis.

**Cyd'nus** (āid'nūs). Historic river, Cilicia, Turkey in Asia.

**Cydonia**. See **CANEA**.

**Cy'prus** (sī'prūs). Island, E Mediterranean Sea, 40 m. S of Turkey; 3572 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 389,520; # Nicosia; British colony.

**Cyp'ri-an** (sī'pī-ān), *adj.* & *n.* — **Cyp'ri-ōte** (sī'pī-ōtē), **Cyp'ri-ot** (-ōtē), *adj.* & *n.*

**Cyr'e-nā-lōs** (sī'rē-nā-lōs; ā'rē-). Ancient country of N Africa. See **CIRENAICA**. — **Cyr'e-nā-lē** (-lē), *adj.* & *n.* — **Cyr'e-nā-ēs** (sī'rē-nā-ēs), *adj.* & *n.*

**Cy-re'ne** (sī'rē-nē). Ancient city, original capital of Cyrenaica, North Africa. See **CIRENE**.

**Cyrus.** See KURA.

**Oythara.** See CHERO.

**Oyz/rous** (aiz/7-kús). Ancient city and peninsula on S shore, Sea of Marmara, NW Turkey in Asia.

**Czech/o-slo-va-ki-a** (chěk/6-slo-vá/kí-á; -vák/7-á). *Czech Česko-slo-ven-sko* (chěk/6-slo-vě-n-ak/6). Republic, cen. Europe; 49,373 sq. m.; pop. (1946) 13,452,980; \* Prague. — **Czech/o-slo-vak** (chěk/6-slo-vák; -slo-vák/7, *adj.* & *n.* — **Czech/o-slo-va-ki-an** (-slo-vák/7-án; -vák/7-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ozernowita.** See CHERNOVITSY.

**Oz/sto-cho-wa** (chě'n/slo-kó/vá); *Russ. Ožen-sto-khov'* (ch'ín-atti-zó/7). City SW of Kielce, Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 138,000; famous shrine in monastery.

**Da/cá** (dák/á). City, division \*, NE of Calcutta, East Bengal, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 213,218.

**Da/chau** (dák/ou). Town NW of Munich, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 7148; notorious concentration camp.

**Da/ci-a** (dák/shí-á; -shá). Ancient country, cen. Europe, bet. Carpathians and Danube river. — **Da/cian** (dák/shán), *adj.* & *n.*

**Da/et** (dák/ét). Municipality, provincial \*, SE Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 20,066.

**Dag/en-ham** (däg/nám). Urban district, NE suburb of London, Essex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 109,300.

**Dag/es-tan/ or Dag/h-es-tan/** (däg/7-s/7-án). Autonomous republic, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Caspian Sea; 13,124 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 977,800; \* Makhachkala.

**Dag/8.** See KHUMA.

**Da/gu'pan** (däg/gó/pán). Municipality E of Lingayen, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 32,602.

**Dahna.** See RUM' AL KHALI.

**Da-ho'mey** (dák/hó/mí). Former French colony, since 1946 a territory, French West Africa, bet. Togo and Nigeria; 43,232 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,383,670. — **Da-ho'man** (-mán), *adj.* & *n.*

**Dai Nippon.** See NIPPON.

**Dai'tren/** (dái'trén); *Russ. Dal'ny* (dál'y-ny); *Chin. Tai'lien' or Tai'lien-wan'* (dái'té-én/wán'). City and treaty port, \* of former Japanese leased territory of Kwantung, E of Port Arthur in Manchuria; pop. (1938 est.) 533,696.

**Da-kar'** (dák/ká'; -d). Seaport, \* of French West Africa, on S side of Cape Vert Penin. in Senegal territory; pop. (1941) 165,188.

**Dak/ta** (dák/tá). Oasis in Southern Desert prov., Egypt; chief town El Qasi.

**Da-kó'ta Territory** (dák-kó'tá). Former territory, U.S.A.; now North Dakota and South Dakota ("the Dakotas").

**Da-la-gue'te** (dái'lá-gá'té). Municipality SW of City of Cebu, E coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 27,284.

**Dal/a-car/ri-la'** (dál/á-ká/rí-lá); *Swed. Dal'ar-na'* (dál'lár-ná'). Region centering around Falun, W cen. Sweden. — **Dal/a-car/li-an** (dál/z-kú/rí-án), *adj.* & *n.*

**Dal-hou-gie** (dál/hó/zí). Seaport town on Chaleur Bay, N New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 4608.

**Dal/las** (dál/lá). City, NE Texas, on Trinity river E of Fort Worth; pop. 294,734; Southern Methodist Univ.

**Dallos, The, or Dalles City.** See THE DALLES.

**Dal-ma'ti-a** (dál-má/shí-á; -shá). Former Austrian crownland on Adriatic coast; ab. 4916 sq. m.; now region of SW Yugoslavia. — **Dal-ma'tian** (-shán), *adj.* & *n.*

**Dalmy.** See DAIREN.

**Dal/ton** (dál/tón). City N of Rome, NW Georgia; pop. 10,448.

**Da/ty City** (dái'tí). City, S suburb of San Francisco, W California; pop. 9626.

**Da-man-hur'** (dámán/hó'r). City, Lower Egypt, W of Rosetta delta; pop. (1937) 61,962.

**Da-mú'o** (dámoun/6) or **Da-man'** (dámún/6). 1. District of Portuguese India, in N Bombay prov.; 148 sq. m.; pop. 57,000. 2. Its chief town, a seaport; ab. 7000; 100 m. N of Bombay.

**Da-ma'ta-land'** (dámá'tá-lánd'; -lánd/á-Rá-). Region, cen. South-West Africa.

**Da-mas-cus** (dámás/kús); *Ar. Bash Shám* (básh shám). City, \* of Republic of Syria, in the SW part bet. Anti-Liban Mts. and desert; pop. (1935) 193,912; very ancient.

**Dám-bo-vi'ta** (dám'bó-vé'tá). River ab. 160 m. long in S cen. Romania; flows out of Transylvanian Alps SE to Arges river.

**Dám't-ét-ta** (dám't-é'tá). 1. City, N Egypt, on E branch of Nile river in delta; pop. (1937) 40,332. 2. Eastern mouth of the Nile, W of Port Said.

**Da-mó-dar** (dámó-dár). River ab. 350 m. long flowing SE into Hooghly river, Bihar and West Bengal provs., NE Indian Union.

**Dám'pler Strait** (dám/plér). 1. Passage ab. 15 m. wide off W end of New Britain I., W Pacific Ocean. 2. Channel ab. 100 m. long and 35 m. wide W of island of New Guinea, E Malay Archipelago.

**Da-na'o** (dái-ná/6). Municipality NE of City of Cebu on E coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 28,387.

**Dan/bury** (dán/bér-í; -bér-í). City NW of Bridgeport, SW Connecticut; pop. 22,339; hat manufacturing.

**Dang/ia or Dang-la.** See TANGLA.

**Dan'ish West Indies** (dán/ish). See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

**Danmark.** See DENMARK.

**Dan-no-mo'ta** (dán'nó-mó'tá; -mó'tá). Village W of Plattsburg, NE New York; pop. 4830; Clinton state prison.

**Dan-sa'lan, City of** (dán-sá'lán). Chartered city, provincial \*, Mindanao, Phil. Is., in E cen. part; pop. 11,319.

**Danzville** (dán/víli). Village NW of Hornell, W New York; pop. 4976; American Red Cross founded here.

**Dan'ube** (dán/úb); *Ger. Donau* (dó'nau); *Hung. Du'na* (dó'nó); *Rom. Dunărea* (dó'ná-ryá); *anc. Da-nu-bi-us* (dán-nú-bí-ús) or *Ister* [is'tér] (lower course). River, cen. Europe, ab. 1725 m. long, flows from near Baden, Germany, to Black Sea. — **Da-nu'bi-an** (dán-nú-bí-án), *adj.*

**Dan'vers** (dán/vérz). Town NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 14,179.

**Dan'ville** (dán/víli). 1. City E of Champaign, E Illinois; pop. 36,919. 2. City SW of Lexington, cen. Kentucky; pop. 6734. 3. Borough SE of Williamsport, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7122. 4. City, S

(ak). 256,403. 2. in full **Free City of Danzig.** Former territory on Gulf of Danzig; 754 sq. m.; pop. (1929) 407,517; formerly German, then under League of Nations; now part of Poland.

**Danzig, Gulf, or Bay, of.** Wide inlet of S Baltic Sea, N Poland.

**Da-pl'tan** (dái-pé'tán). Municipality, Zamboanga prov., Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 28,295.

**Dapsang.** See GODWIN AUSTEN.

**Da-ra'ga** (dár-rá/gá). Municipality W of Legaspi, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,484.

**Dar-bhan'ga** (dér-bhángá). City, district \*, NE of Patna, N Bihar prov., NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 69,203.

**Dar/by** (dár/bí). Borough W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 10,334.

**Dar'da-nelles'** (dár'dá-nélz'); *Turk. Qa'nak-ka-le' Bo'ga-zí'* (chí'nák-ká-lé' bô'á-zí/7); *anc. Helles-pont'* (hél/és-pón'tís); *Angl. Hel'les-pont* (hél/és-pón't). Narrow strait, 34 m. to 4 m. wide, 40 m. long, bet. Europe and Turkey in Asia; connects Sea of Marmara with Aegean Sea.

**Dar el Beida.** See CASABLANCA.

**Dar es Sa-lam'** or **Dar-es-sa-lam'** (dár/7s sá-lám'). Seaport, \* of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa; pop. 74,036.

**Dar'fur'** (dár'fú'r). Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, NE Africa; 138,150 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 763,283; \* El Fasher.

**Darial, or Dariel, Pass.** See DARVAL PASS.

**Dar'len'** (dár'tén'; dár'tén'). 1. Town on Long Island Sound, SW Connecticut; pop. 9222. 2. *Sp. Da-rién'* (dái-ryán'). Spanish settlement in early 16th cent. on N coast of Isthmus of Darien. 3. Former province, E Panama.

**Darien, Gulf of.** Inlet of the Caribbean Sea extending bet. E Panama and NW Colombia.

**Darien, Isthmus of.** See ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

**Dar-joe'ling** (dár-jé'ling). Town and hill station, district \*, in Himalayas, West Bengal, NE Indian Union; pop. 19,903.

**Dar'ling** (dár'ling). River 1160 m. long, SE Australia; flows into Murray river.

**Dar'ling-ton** (dár'ling-tón). 1. Town NW of Florence, NE South Carolina; pop. 6236. 2. County borough N of Leeds, Durham, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 76,700.

**Darm'stadt** (därm'shtát, *Angl. stät*). City, \* of Hesse, SE of Cologne, Germany; pop. (1930) 115,526.

**Dart, Cape** (dárt). Cape on coast of Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica, 123° W.

**Dart'ford** (dár'tér'd). Urban district SE of London, Kent, SE England; pop. 28,871.

**Dart'moor** (dár'tmó'r; -mó'r). Tableland, S Devonshire, SW England, 215 sq. m., prison.

**Dart'mouth** (dár'tmúth). 1. Town SW of New Bedford, SE Massachusetts; pop. 9011. 2. Town on Halifax harbor across from Halifax, S Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 10,847. 3. Municipal borough on English Channel E of Plymouth, Devonshire, SW England; pop. 6708; naval cadet college.

**Dar'wen** (dár'wén; dár'wén). Municipal borough NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 36,012.

**Dar'win** (dár'wín); *formerly Port Darwin.* Seaport, \* of Northern Territory, Australia; pop. 1506.

**Dar-yal'** (dér-yál'; dar-); or **Dar'l-al'** (dár't-ál'), *Pass; also Dar'l-ol'* (dár't-ól'). Gorge ab. 8 m. long E of Mt. Kazbek in the Caucasus Mts.

**Dats Line.** See in Vocab.

**Daugava.** See DVINA.

**Dau'gav-pils** (dau'gá-pýls); *Russ. Dvinsk* (dvínsk; *Russ. dvýínsk*); *Ger. Dít-na-burg* (dít'ná-bó'úrk). City on Dvina river SE of Riga, Latvian S.S.R., Russia; pop. (1935) 45,160.

**Dau'phin** (dó'fín). Town W of Lake Dauphin (200 sq. m.), SW cen. Manitoba, Canada; pop. 4662.

**Dau'phi'né** (dó'fí-né). Historical region and former province of SE France, S of Burgundy; \* Grenoble.

**Dav'ao** (dáv'vou). Chartered city, provincial \*, on Davao Gulf, SE Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 95,546.

**Davao Gulf.** Inlet of Pacific Ocean ab. 80 m. long by 40 m. wide, SE Mindanao, Phil. Is.

**Dav'en-port** (dáv'én-pórt). City, E Iowa, on Mississippi river across from Rock Island, Illinois; pop. 66,039.

**Dav'is Strait** (dáv/ís). Strait bet. SW Greenland and E Baffin I.; connects Baffin Bay with Atlantic Ocean.

**Da-vos'-Platz** (dáv'ós/plátz). Village SE of Chur, Graubünden canton, E Switzerland; resort.

**Daw'son** (dó'sn). City, \* of Yukon Territory, Canada, in the Klondike mining region on Yukon river; pop. 1043.

**Dawson Creek.** Village, NE Brit. Columbia, Canada, near Alberta border; starting point of Alaska Highway.

**Dax** (dák) or **Ax** (aks). Commune NE of Bayonne, SW France; pop. 13,056; hot saline springs.

**Day-ton** (dái'tón). 1. City on Ohio river above Newport, N Kentucky; pop. 8379. 2. City N of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 210,718.

**Day-to-na Beach** (dái-tó'ná). City SE of Jacksonville, E Florida; pop. 22,584; winter resort.

**Dead Sea** (déá). *anc. La-cus As-phal-tí'tes* (lá'kús á'sfál-tí'téz). Salt lake, bet. Palestine and Jordan; 370 sq. m.; 40 m. long, greatest breadth 10 m.; 1286 ft. below Mediterranean Sea.

**Deal** (dél). Municipal borough NE of Dover, Kent, SE England; pop. 13,681.

**Dean, Forest of** (dén). Royal forest 117,560 acres, W Gloucestershire, SW cen. England; iron and coal mines.

- Dearborn** (dĕr'bōrn; -bĕrn). City, SE Michigan, W of Detroit; pop. 63,584.
- Death Valley** (dĕth). Valley in E California; lowest point in U. S., 280 ft. below sea level.
- Death Valley National Monument**. National monument, Inyo co., E California; 2981 sq. m.; estab. 1933; contains ancient pictographs and curious geological formations.
- Deauville** (dĕ'vĕl; Angl. dĕ'vīl). Commune on Bay of the Seine, NW France; pop. 4827; coast resort; racecourse.
- Debrecen** (dĕ'brecĕn). Autonomous city E of Budapest, E Hungary; pop. (1939) 122,517.
- De-kap'ō-lis** (dĕ-kāp'ō-lis). Region in N of ancient Palestine, W of Jordan river and stretching to the E and NE of the Sea of Galilee.
- De-ca'tur** (dĕ-kā'tĕr). 1. City on Tennessee river N of Birmingham, N Alabama; pop. 16,604. 2. City E of Atlanta, NW cen. Georgia; pop. 16,561. 3. City E of Springfield, cen. Illinois, on Sangamon river; pop. 69,806. 4. City SE of Fort Wayne, E Indiana; pop. 5861.
- Deccan** (dĕk'an; -ān; dĕ-kān). The whole peninsula of India S of Narbada river; by some restricted to S cen. India bet. Narbada and Kistna rivers.
- De-co'rah** (dĕ-kō'rā). City NE of Waterloo, NE Iowa; pop. 5303.
- Dede Agach**. See ALEXANDROPOULIS.
- Ded'ham** (dĕd'ām). Town on Charles river SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 15,508.
- Dee** (dĕ). Any of several rivers in Great Britain.
- De-fiance** (dĕ-fī'āns). City NW of Lima, NW Ohio; pop. 9744.
- Deh'ra Dun** (dĕ'hā dōōn). Town, district \*, NE of Delhi, NW United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 57,183.
- De'l-ra** (dĕ-l'rā). Anglian kingdom and earldom bet. Tees and Humber rivers, modern Yorkshire, N England.
- De Kalb** (dĕ kāl'b). City SE of Rockford, N Illinois; pop. 9146.
- De-la-go'a Bay** (dĕ-lā-gō'ā). Inlet 56 m. long of the Indian Ocean, SE Mozambique, SE Africa.
- De Land** (dĕ-lānd'). City SW of Daytona Beach, E Florida; pop. 7041.
- De-la-wa're** (dĕ-lā-wā'r; -wĕr). 1. River 206 m. long flowing SE from New York to Delaware Bay; forms several state boundaries. 2. A Middle Atlantic state of U. S. A.; 47th state in area, 2057 sq. m. (land area 1978 sq. m.); 46th state in population, 2,605,505; \* Dover; first state of original thirteen to ratify the Federal Constitution (1787). Nicknames: Diamond State, Blue Hen state. Abbr. *Del.* 3. City N of Columbus, cen. Ohio; pop. 8944. — **De-la-wa're-an** (-wā'rĕ-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Delaware Bay**. Arm of Atlantic Ocean bet. E Delaware and SW New Jersey.
- Delaware Water Gap**. Borough, E Pennsylvania, near the Delaware Water Gap, a narrow gorge of the Delaware river; pop. 410; summer resort.
- Delft** (dĕlft). Commune, SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 54,897; pottery.
- Del-ga-dō, Oape** (dĕl-gā'dō). Cape extending into Indian Ocean on extreme NE coast of Mozambique, SE Africa.
- Del'hi** (dĕl'hi). 1. Province, N Indian Union, SE of East Punjab; 574 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 917,939. 2. City, in Delhi prov. on right bank of Jumna river; comprises the old city (since 1912 known as Old Delhi), \* of the province and formerly \* of Mohammedan rulers of India, and the new S part (New Delhi, built 1912), \* 1912-47 of the Indian Empire and since 1947 \* of India (the Republic); pop. including suburbs (1941) 521,849.
- Del-mar'va** (dĕl-mār'vā). Peninsula, E United States, bet. Delaware and Chesapeake Bays; includes Delaware and parts of Maryland and Virginia.
- De'los** (dĕ'lōs); *Gr. Dē'los* (*Mod. Gr. thī'los*). Island, Cyclades group, S Aegean Sea, Greece; 2 sq. m.; legendary birthplace of Apollo. — **De'l-i-an** (dĕ-lī-ān; dĕ-lī'ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Del'phi** (dĕl'fī); *mod. Del-phoi'* (thāl'fī). Town in Phocis, Greece; pop. 1086; oracle of Apollo. — **Del'phi-an** (dĕl'fī-ān), *adj.* & *n.* — **Del'phic** (-fīk), *adj.*
- Del'phos** (dĕl'fōs). City NW of Lima, NW Ohio; pop. 5746.
- Del Rio** (dĕl rī'ō). City on Rio Grande, SW Texas; pop. 13,343.
- Dem'a-vend** (dĕm'ā-vĕnd). Peak 18,600 ft., highest point in the Elburz Mts., N Iran.
- Dem'e-rar'a** (dĕm'ĕ-rār'ā; -rār'ā). River flowing N and E ab. 200 m., British Guiana, to Atlantic Ocean.
- De-nain** (dĕ-nān'). Commune SE of Lille, N France; pop. 26,478.
- Den'high-shire** (dĕn'hī-shĕr; -shĕr) or **Den'high**. County, N Wales; 609 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 150,840; \* Ruthin.
- Den Hel'der** (dĕn hĕl'dĕr). Commune, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 37,325; naval base.
- Den'ison** (dĕn'ī-sŏn). City N of Sherman, NE Texas; pop. 15,581.
- Den'iz-lī'** (dĕ-nĕz-lĕr'; *anc. La-odī-ce'a* (lā-ōd'ī-sĕ'ā, lā'ōd'). Town, vilayet \*, SE of İzmir, Turkey in Asia; pop. 16,847; near ruins of ancient city.
- Den'mark** (dĕn'mārk). *Danish Dan'mark* (dān'mārk). Kingdom, NW Europe, consisting of Jutland peninsula and group of islands in Baltic Sea; 16,576 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 4,045,232; with the Faeroes, 17,116 sq. m.; pop. 4,074,430; \* Copenhagen. — **Dan'ish** (dān'ish), *adj.* — **Dane** (dān), *n.*
- Denmark Strait**. Channel bet. SE Greenland and Iceland; 130 m. wide.
- Den'ton** (dĕn'tŏn; -tŏn). City NW of Dallas, N Texas; pop. 11,192.
- D'en'tre-cas'taux' Islands** (dān'trĕ-kās'tāz'). Group of islands, SE of New Guinea, W Pacific Ocean; 1200 sq. m.; pop. ab. 40,000; British; to Territory of Papua.
- Den'ver** (dĕn'vĕr). City, \* of Colorado, in NE cen. part; pop. 322,412; Univ. of Denver.
- De Pĕre** (dĕ pĕ'rĕ). City S of city of Green Bay, E Wisconsin; pop. 6373.
- De-pew** (dĕp'ū). Village E of Buffalo, W New York; pop. 6084.
- Dept'ford** (dĕt'fĕrd). Metropolitan borough, SE part of London, S of Thames, S England; pop. 100,891.
- Der-bent'** (dĕr-bĕnt'). Town on Caspian Sea, Dagestan, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 27,476.
- Der'by**. 1. (dĕr'bī) City W of New Haven, S Connecticut; pop. 10,287. 2. (dār'bī; occasionally dĕr'ī) County borough, \* of Derbyshire, NE of Birmingham, N cen. England, on Derwent river; pop. (1939 est.) 137,700.
- Der'by-shire** (dĕr'bī-shĕr; -shĕr; occasionally dĕr'ī-) or **Der'by**. County, N cen. England; 1012 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 766,800; \* Derby.
- Der'na** (dĕr'nā). Coastal city, provincial \*, NE Libya; pop. (1938 est.) 21,547.
- Der'ry** (dĕr'ī). 1. Town SE of Manchester, SE New Hampshire; pop. 5400. 2. See LONDONDERRY.
- Der'went** (dĕr'wĕnt). 1. Any of several rivers of England. 2. River ab. 130 m. long, S cen. Tasmania, Australia.
- Der'went-wa'ter** (-wō'tĕr; -wōt'ĕr). Lake ab. 3 m. long, Cumberland, NW England.
- Des'a-gua-de'ro** (dĕs'ā-gwā-thā'rō). 1. River in Argentina. See SALADO. 2. River ab. 100 m. long, W Bolivia; Lake Titicaca to Lake Poopó.
- Des'chutes** (dĕsh'chĕt'). River 250 m. long, cen. and N Oregon; flows N to Columbia river.
- Des'er-et'** (dĕz'ĕr-ĕt'). Provisional state in SW U. S. organized 1849 by Mormons but denied recognition by U. S. Congress.
- De-shi-ma** (dĕ-shĕ-mī). Artificial island 600 ft. long and 250 ft. wide at head of Nagasaki harbor, Japan; residence of Dutch agents 1641-1859.
- Des Moines** (dĕ moin'). 1. River 327 m. long flowing SE from NW cen. Iowa to Mississippi river near Keokuk. 2. City, \* of Iowa, in S cen. part on Des Moines river; pop. 150,819; Drake Univ.
- Des-na'** (dĕs-nā'; *Russ. dĕs-na'*). River flowing ab. 550 m. S in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, to the Dnieper near Kiev.
- De So'to** (dĕ sō'tō). City SW of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 5121.
- Des Plaines** (dĕs plānz'). City NW of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 9518.
- Des'sau** (dĕs'sou). City, \* of Anhalt, SW of Berlin, Germany; pop. (1939) 120,732.
- Dest'ro**. See FLORIANÓPOLIS.
- Det'mold** (dĕt'mōld; Ger. mōlt). City, \* of Lippe, E of Münster, Germany; pop. 16,051.
- De'troit** (dĕ-troit'). 1. River ab. 31 m. long, Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, bet. U.S.A. and Ontario, Canada. 2. City on Detroit river, SE Michigan; pop. 1,623,452; automobiles; Univ. of Detroit, Wayne Univ.
- Detroit Lakes**. City, NW cen. Minnesota, E of Fargo, North Dakota; pop. 5015.
- Detakoe Selo**. See PUSHKIN.
- De'ting-en** (dĕt'ing-ĕn). Village, Bavaria, Germany; pop. ab. 1000; battle 1743.
- Deur'ne** (dĕr'nĕ). Commune, E suburb of Antwerp, N Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 56,064.
- Deutsches Reich, Deutschland**. See GERMANY.
- Deuxponts**. See ZWIERUCKEN.
- Deva** or **Devana** Caste. See CHESTER, 5.
- Devana**. See ABERDEEN, 2.
- Dev'on-ter** (dĕv'ŏn-tĕr). Commune on IJssel river, E Netherlands; pop. (1930) 41,006.
- Dev'is Island** (dĕv'īz); *Fr. Île du Dia'ble* (īl' du diā'bl'). Former penal colony, one of Safety Is. off French Guiana. Capt. Alfred Dreyfus confined here 1895-99.
- Dev'is Lake** (dĕv'īz). City, NE North Dakota; pop. 6204; on shore of Devils Lake, a saline lake 30 m. long.
- Dev'on** (dĕv'ŏn). See DEVONSHIRE.
- Devon Island**. Island N of Baffin I., Northwest Territories, Canada; 21,900 sq. m.
- Dev'on-port** (dĕv'ŏn-pōrt). Seaport, Devonshire, SW England; now part of Plymouth.
- Dev'on-shire** (dĕv'ŏn-shĕr; -shĕr) or **Dev'ŏn**. County, SW England; 2612 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 741,660; \* Exeter.
- Dews'bury** (dĕz'bĕr-ī). County borough S of Leeds, West Riding, Yorkshire, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 52,920.
- Dezhnev, Cape**. See EAST CAPE.
- Dhah-ran'** (da-rĕn'; *Arabic thĕh-rĕn'*, dĕ, zĕ). Oil town on W coast of Persian Gulf near Bahrain Is., E Saudi Arabia.
- Dhau'la-g'ri, Mount** (dou'lā-g'rī). Peak 26,796 ft., Himalayas, W cen. Nepal, N India.
- Dhib-ban'** (thĕb-bān'; dĕb; -zĕb-). Town on Euphrates river near Lake Habbaniya, cen. Iraq; station of British Royal Air Force in World War II.
- Dhu'l-lā** (dōh'l-lā). Town, district \*, NE of Bombay, E Bombay, W Indian Union; pop. (1941) 53,308.
- Dī'a-man-t'na** 1. (dī'ā-mān-tĕ'nā) River ab. 470 m. long, tributary of The Warburton, SW Queensland, Australia. 2. (Pā. dĕ-ā-mān-tĕ'nā) City, cen. Minas Gerais state, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 9907; diamonds.
- Dī'a-mond, Cape** (dī'ā-mōnd). Promontory, E end of city of Quebec, Canada; citadel of Quebec on it.
- Diamond Head**. Cape and landmark 761 ft. high, SE Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Diamond Mountains**; *Jap. Kon-go-san* (kōn-gō-sān). Group of peaks along E cen. coast of Korea; highest ab. 5600 ft.; Buddhist temples.
- Diarbekr**. See DIYARBEKIR.
- Dick'in-son** (dĕk'īn-sŏn). City W of Bismarck, SW North Dakota; pop. 5830.
- Dick'son City** (dĕk'sŏn). Borough NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 11,548.
- Dī'gō-Sua'rez** (dy'gō-swā'rĕs). Harbor and town near N end of Madagascar; pop. (1936) 12,237.
- Di'eppe** (dĕ-ĕp; *Fr. dyĕp*). Seaport on English Channel N of Rouen, N France; pop. 25,500; fighting 1942, 1944.
- Diest** (dĕst). Commune, Brabant prov., cen. Belgium; pop. 8364.
- Dig'by** (dĕg'bī). Resort town NE of Yarmouth, W Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 1657.
- Dī'goel** (dĕ'gōl) or **Dī'gāl**. River ab. 400 m. long, SE Neth. New Guinea.
- Dī'jon'** (dĕzhōn'). City SE of Paris, E France; pop. 96,257; \* cathedral; university.

- Dik-mat...** or **Dik-mat/de** (dika-mot/dé); *Fr. Dir-mat* (dè[k]s-mid). Commune, W Flanders prov., Belgium, N of Ieper (Ypres); pop. 3146; *in* World War I.
- Dili** or **Dili** (dīlī). Town, \* of Portuguese Timor, on N coast; pop. ab. 3000.
- Din-nat** (dē-nā't). Island N of extreme NE point of Mindanae, SE Phil. Is.; 309 sq. m.; pop. ab. 14,800.
- Din-nar-to Alps** (dī-nār'tō). Part of the E Alpine mountain system, W Yugoslavia.
- Din-dī-gul** (dīn'dī-gūl). Town N of Madura, S Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 66,276.
- Din-dings** (dīn'dīngz). Former division of Penang settlement, Straits Settlements, W Malay Penin.; 182 sq. m.; pop. 19,592; now in Perak.
- Dins-la-ken** (dīns-lā'ken). City N of Duisburg near Rhine river, Prussia, Germany; pop. 28,075.
- Di-o-mede Islands** (dī-o-mēd). Two islands, **Big Diomedé** (Russian) and **Little Diomedé** (American), ab. 2 m. apart in Bering Strait; separated by international date line.
- Diopolis**. See **THÈSES**.
- Di-ro-da-wa** (dē-rā-dā-wā). City, E Ethiopia, on Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Dio-oor-ey Bay** (dīo-ōr-ēy). Inlet of Indian Ocean at boundary bet. Victoria and South Australia on S coast of Australia.
- Dio-ko** (dīo'kō). Island in Davis Strait, W of Greenland; 3200 sq. m.; coal deposits; part of Danish colony.
- Dismal Swamp** (dīz'māl). Swamp area in SE Virginia and NE North Carolina ab. 30 m. long.
- District of Columbia** (dī-ko-lū-m'bi-ā). Federal district of U.S.A.; 61 sq. m. (including water, 69 sq. m.); pop. 663,091; coextensive with the city of Washington. Abbr. D.C.
- District Federal**. See **FEDERAL DISTRICT**.
- Divodurum**. See **METZ**.
- Dixmude, Dixmude**. See **DIKSMUDE**.
- Dix-on** (dīk's'n). City SW of Rockford, N Illinois; pop. 10,671.
- Diy-ya'la** (dī-yā'lā; *Angl. dī-yā'lā*). River ab. 300 m. long flowing SW from W Iran to Tigris at Baghdad in Iraq.
- Diyar-bekir** (dī-yār'bē-kēr) or **Di-ar-bekir** (dī-yār'bē-kēr). City, vilayet \*, on Tigris river, SE Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 43,204.
- Diz-ful** (dīz-fūl). Town, SW Iran; pop. ab. 15,000.
- Dj-**. For some words beginning thus, see **J-**.
- Djalilo**. See **HALMAHERA**.
- Dja-ko-vi-ca** (dyā'kō-vē'tā). Town near Albanian border, S Yugoslavia; pop. 13,773.
- Djam'bi** (jām'bb). Town on Hari river, S cen. Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 22,071.
- Dja-ti-ne-ga-ra** (jū'tē-nē-gi'rā). *Du. Moe'ster Gor-ne'is* (mā's'tēr kōr-nē'is). City, suburb of Jakarta, Java, Indonesia; pop. 97,831.
- Djab-el Druze** (jēb'el drūz). = **JEBEL DRUZ**.
- Dje-rid**, **Chott** (shōt' jē-rēd'). Saline lake ab. 120 m. long in SW cen. Tunisia, N Africa.
- Dji-bon'ti** or **Ji-bu'ti** (jī-bōn'ti). City, \* of French Somaliland, E Africa; pop. (1939 est.) 20,000.
- Djakakarta**. See **JOGJAKARTA**.
- Dni-pr-tri-ov** (dē-mē'trī-ōv). Town NW of Kursk, NW Kursk Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 51,436.
- Dne-pro-ster-shinsk** (nēp'rō-stēr'shīnsk'). City on Dnieper river W of Dnepropetrovsk, E cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 147,829.
- Dne-pro-ster-tri-ov** (nēp'rō-stēr'trī-ōv). 1. Region crossed by Dnieper river, E cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R. 2. *formerly B-k-a-t'e-r'i-no-slav* (bēk'tēr'ē-nō-slāv). City, its \*, SW of Kharkov, E cen. Ukraine, at rapids of the Dnieper; pop. 600,662.
- Dne-pro-strol'** (nēp'rō-stroī'). Dam 2500 ft. long and 200 ft. high across Dnieper river below Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.
- Dne-pr** (nē-pr). *Russ. Dne-pr* (d'nyr'pr); *anc. Bo-rys-the-nas* (bō-ris'thē-nēs). River ab. 1400 m. long W Soviet Russia, through White Russia and Ukraine to Black Sea.
- Dnēs'ter** (nēs'tēr). *Russ. Dnēs'ter* (d'nyēs'tēr); *Romanian Nī'stru* (nē'strō); *anc. Ty'rās* (tī'rās). River 850 m. long, SE Europe; flows from SW Ukraine and bet. Bessarabia and Ukraine to Black Sea.
- Dobbs Ferry** (dōbbz). Village on Hudson river N of New York City, SE New York; pop. 5883.
- Do-bru-ja** or **Do-bru-ja** (dō-brōd-jā); *Romanian Do-bru-ga* (dō-brō-jā). Region, SE Romania and NE Bulgaria; Black Sea coastal strip bounded on W and N by Danube river.
- Do-dō-a-nese** (dō-dēk'ā-nēs; -nēs) or **Do-dō-a-ne'sus** (dō'dēk'ā-nēs'sū; dō-dēk'ā-nēs). Group of islands in SE Aegean Sea, included in the Southern Sporades (see **SPORADES**); 486 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 76,724; to Greece after World War II.
- Dodge City** (dōj). City on Arkansas river, S Kansas; pop. 8487.
- Do-dō-na** (dō-dō-nā). Town and oracle on Mt. Tomarus, Epirus, NW Greece.
- Dog-er Bank** (dōg'ēr). Submerged sand bank in cen. North Sea 60 m. E of England; battle nearby 1915.
- Dol-o-mites** (dōl'ō-mīts). Division of the E Alps, N Italy; highest point Marmolada 10,965 ft.
- Dôme, Puy de** (pū-dē-dōm'). Peak 4805 ft., W of Clermont-Ferrand, S cen. France.
- Dom'i-ni-ca** (dōm'i-nē'kā; dō-mīn'ē-kā). Island and British colony, Windward Is., Brit. West Indies; 305 sq. m.; pop. (1942) 53,686; \* Roseau.
- Do-min'i-can Republic** (dō-mīn'ē-kā); *officially Re-pū'bli-ca De-m'i-ni-ca-na* (rē-pōb'vlē-kā thō-mē'nē-kā-nā). Republic occupying E two thirds of Hispaniola I., West Indies; 19,129 sq. m.; pop. (1944 est.) 1,969,773; \* Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo).
- Do-min-ion** (dō-mīn'yōn). Town, E Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 3279.
- Dom-r-m-y-la-Fr-ocille** (dōm'rē-m'fā-pū'ōsīl). Village on the Meuse river, NE France; pop. (1931) 279; birthplace of Joan of Arc.
- Don** (dōn). 1. River flowing ab. 55 m. NE to the Ouse, Yorkshire, N cen. England. 2. River flowing 62 m. E to North Sea in Aberdeen co., NE Scotland. 3. (*Russ. dōn*); *Tatar Du'na* (dū'nā); *anc. Tan'a-la* (tā'nā-lā). River ab. 1200 m. long, W of the Volga in SE Soviet Russia; flows SE and SW to Sea of Asov.
- Donau**. See **DANUBE**.
- Don'bas** (dōn'bās; *Russ. dūn-bās*) or **Do-nets' Basin** (dō-nēs't. dōn'ēt's). Region ab. 230 m. W to E and ab. 100 m. wide bet. Donets and Dnieper rivers, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; coal fields.
- Don'cas-ter** (dōn'kās'tēr). County borough E of Manchester, Yorkshire, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 72,270.
- Don'e-gal'** (dōn'ē-gāl'; dōn'ē-gāl'). County, Ulster prov., N Republic of Ireland; 1865 sq. m.; pop. 142,310; \* Lifford.
- Do-nets'** (dō-nēs't; *Russ. dō-nēts'*). 1. River ab. 670 m. long flowing SE in E Ukraine and S Soviet Russia, Europe, to Don river. 2. See **DONBAS**.
- Don'go-la** (dōng'gō-lā; *popularly dōng-gō'lā*). Former province, N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, NE Africa; now part of Northern Province.
- Don'ny-brook** (dōn'ē-brōk). Suburb of city of Dublin, E Eire. See **DONNYBROOK FAIR, in Vocab**.
- Do-no-ra** (dō-nō-rā). Borough on Monongahela river SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 13,181.
- Doon** (dōon). River, Ayrshire, SW Scotland; flows into Firth of Clyde; immortalized by Burns.
- Doorn** (dōrn). Commune SE of Utrecht, cen. Netherlands; pop. 4134.
- Doornik**. See **TOURNAI**.
- Dor'ches'ter** (dōr'chēs'tēr; -chēs'tēr). 1. Town W of Sackville, SE New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 6270. 2. Municipal borough, \* of Dorsetshire, on the Frome, S England; pop. 10,030; Casterbridge in Hardy's novels.
- Dor'dogne'** (dōr'dōn'y'). *anc. Du-rā'nī-us* (dū-rā'nī-ūs). River ab. 300 m. long, SW France, flowing SW and W to Garonne river.
- Dor'drecht** (dōr'drēkt) or **Dort** (dōrt). Commune on Maas river, SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 62,960.
- Dore, Monts** (mōn' dōr'). Mountain group, S cen. France; highest 6185 ft.
- Dō'ris** (dō'rīs; dōr'is). Small country, cen. part of ancient Greece.
- Dor'mont** (dōr'mōnt). Borough S of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 12,974.
- Dorpat**. See **TARTU**.
- Dor'set-shire** (dōr'sēt-shīr; -shēr; dōr'sēt-) or **Dor'set**. County, S England; 973 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 252,240; \* Dorchester.
- Dort**. See **DORDRECHT**.
- Dort'mund** (dōrt'mūnt). City in the Ruhr on Ems river S of Münster, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 437,000.
- Dō'than** (dō'thān). City 15 m. N of Florida border, SE Alabama; pop. 17,194.
- Dou'at**, *formerly Dou'ay* (dōw'at; *Fr. dwā*). City S of Lille, N France; pop. 42,021. See **DOUAY BIBLE, in Vocab**.
- Dou-a'la** or **Du-a'la** (dō-ā'lā). Seaport, French Cameroun, W Africa; pop. ab. 18,000.
- Doubs** (dōb). *anc. Du'bis* (dū'bīs). River, E France; flows W ab. 270 m. to Saône river.
- Douglas** (dūg'lās). 1. City, SE corner of Arizona, on Mexican border; pop. 8623. 2. City NW of Waycross, S Georgia; pop. 5175. 3. Town, \* of Isle of Man, England, in SE part of island, pop. 19,328; resort.
- Douglas Dam**. Dam of the TVA, E Tennessee, on the French Broad river; maximum height 101 ft.; completed 1943.
- Dou'ro** (dō'rō; *Sp. Dūe'ro* (dūā'rō), *anc. Du'rī-us* (dū'rī-ūs). River flowing W ab. 485 m., N cen. Spain and Portugal, to Atlantic Ocean S of Oporto.
- Dō'ver** (dō'vēr). 1. City, \* of Delaware, in cen. part S of Wilmington; pop. 5517. 2. City NW of Portsmouth, SE New Hampshire; pop. 14,990. 3. Town NW of Morristown, N New Jersey; pop. 10,491. 4. City S of Canton, E Ohio; pop. 6691. 5. *anc. Du'bris For'tus* (dū'brīs fōr'tūs). Municipal borough, Kent, SE England, on Strait of Dover; pop. 41,097; one of the Cinque Ports; shelled 1940-44.
- Dover, Strait of**, *Fr. Pas de Calais* (pā'd kā'lā); *anc. Frētum Gal'li-cum* (frēt'ūm gāl'li-kūm). Channel bet. SE England and N France, E end of English Channel; 20 m. wide at narrowest point.
- Do-wa'giac** (dō-wō'giā). City SW of Kalamazoo, SW Michigan; pop. 5007.
- Down** (doun). County, SE Northern Ireland; 952 sq. m.; pop. 210,667; \* Downpatrick.
- Down'ers Grove** (doun'ērz). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 9526.
- Downs, the** (dounz). 1. Range of hills in S England, including North Downs and South Downs. 2. Roadstead in English Channel off Kent, England; battles 1652, 1666.
- Dra'chen-fels** (drāk'en-fēls'). Literally "Dragon's Rock," on E bank of Rhine, W Germany, S of Bonn; 1053 ft. high; Siegfried legend.
- Dra'cut** (drāk'ūt). Town N of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 7339.
- Dra'kens-berg Mountains** (drāk'enz-bērg) or **Quath-lam-bā** (kwāt-lām'bā). Mountain range, Natal and Cape Province, Union of South Africa, ab. 600 m. long.
- Drake Passage or Strait** (drāk). Strait bet. Cape Horn and South Shetland Is., connecting South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans.
- Dra'ma** (drāmā). City, Macedonia, N Greece; pop. 29,339.
- Dram'men** (drām'mēn). Seaport on a branch of Oslo Fjord, S Norway; pop. 25,493.
- Dran'cy'** (drān'sē). Commune, NE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 42,938; battles 1870.
- Dra'va** (drā'vā) or **Dra'vo** (drā'vō). *Ger. Drau* (drou); *anc. Dra'vus* (drā'vūs). River, Austria and Yugoslavia, 450 m. long; flows E and SE from Carinthia to Danube river.
- Dren'the** (drē'thē). Province, NE Netherlands; pop. (1939) 246,879; \* Assen.
- Drepanum**. See **TRAPANI**.
- Dres'den** (drē'dēn; *Ger. drēs'*). City, \* of Saxony, on Elbe river SE of Leipzig, Germany; pop. (1930) 625,174; battle 1813.
- Drin** (drēn) or **Drī'nī** (drē'nē); *anc. Drī'tō* (drī'tō). River in Yugoslavia and Albania; flows N and W ab. 170 m. to Adriatic Sea.
- Drī'na** (drē'nā); *anc. Drī'nus* (drī'nūs). River, cen. Yugoslavia; flows N ab. 160 m. to Sava river.
- Dre'ta**. See **TURN-SEVERN**.

**Du-ras'-na** (doo'-na's/nā). Town N of Montevideo, S con. Uruguay; pop. ab. 37,000.  
**Du-ras'-na**. See **DURAKA**.  
**Dur-ban** (dūr-bān; -bān; dūr-bān'). Seaport, E Natal, Union of South Africa; pop. with suburbs 250,000; colleges.  
**Dūr-tūn** (dūr'tūn). City E of Aachen, Prussia, Germany; pop. 37,478.  
**Dūr-hām** (dūr'hām; Brit. dūr'-). 1. Town SW of Dover, SE New Hampshire; pop. 1533; Univ. of New Hampshire. 2. City NW of Raleigh, NE con. North Carolina; pop. 60,195; Duke Univ. 3. County, N England; 1015 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,440,100; ♂ Dur-ham. 4. *Saxon Dūr-holme* (dūr'hām). Municipal borough, its ♂, S of Newcastle, N England, pop. 16,224; cathedral; university.  
**Durina**. See **DOWNO**.  
**Durobrivae**. See **ROCHESTER**, 5.  
**Durocestrum**. See **REIMS**.  
**Durostorum**. See **SILISTRIA**.  
**Durovernum**. See **CANTUARVO**.  
**Dūr-yā's** (dūr'yā's); 11. **Du-ras'-na** (doo'-na's/nā); *anc. Dyr-rha'* (dī-rā'-na (dī-rā'-kī'-na)). Seaport, W Albania, on Adriatic Sea; pop. 8739.  
**Dūr'yā** (dūr'yā; dūr'yā'). Borough SW of Scranton, E Pennsylv.; pop. 8275.  
**Dūs'-sol-dor** (dūs'lōrd; *Angl. dōs'-sōl, dōs'-l, dīs'-l*). City on Rhine river NW of Cologne, Prussia, W Germany; pop. (1939) 539,005.  
**Dutch Borneo**. See **BORNEO**.  
**Dutch East Indies**. A former name of **INDONESIA**, 1.  
**Dutch Guinea**. See **SENIAM**.  
**Dutch Harbor**. Port, village, and U. S. naval station on Adaknak I. in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska I., Aleutian Is., SW Alaska.  
**Dutch New Guinea**. = **NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA**.  
**Dutch West Indies**. = **NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES**.  
**Dvīda, Rio da**. See **RIO ROCKSVELT**.  
**Dvī-na'** (dīv'-nā'; *Russ dvyn'na'*). 1. River, N Russia in Europe. See **NORTHERN DVINA**. 2. *Letish Dvī-ga'-va* (dōu'gā-vā); *Ger. Dvī-na* (dū'nā). River, NW Soviet Union, N White Russia and Latvia; ab. 680 m. to Gulf of Riga.  
**Dvīna Gulf or Bay**; formerly **Gulf of Arch'an-gel** (Ark-Tā'yo). Southeast arm of White Sea, N Soviet Russia, Europe; port of Archangelsk at its head.  
**Dvinsk**. See **DAGUAFILS**.  
**Dy-ers-burg** (dī'ers-būrg). City NW of Jackson, NW Tennessee; pop. 10,034.  
**Dyrrhachium**. See **DURRES**.  
**Dyushambe**. See **STALINABAD**.  
**Dzau'-gh'i'-na** (dzau'-jī'kau); *Russ. Or'dzho-nā-kid'-ze* (ār'yā'-lā'kī'z). City SW of Grozny, \* of North Ossetia, SE Soviet Russia, European part, 127,172.  
**Dzer-zhinsk** (dī'ers-zhinsk'). City W of Gorki, W Gurki Region, Soviet Russia; pop. 103,415.  
**Dzham-bul'** (jam-bō'l'). Town NE of Tashkent, SE Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 62,723.  
**Dzhīb-i'-ka-lan-tū'** (jīb'kī'-lan-tōō'); *Mongol. U'li-an-su-tai'* (ōō'yī'-sō-tā'). Town W of Urga, W cen. Outer Mongolia; pop. ab. 8000.  
**Dzhir'-ka-lan-tū'** (jī'r-gā-lan-tōō'); formerly *Kob'do* (kō'b'dō). Town W of Dzhibkhalantu, W Outer Mongolia; pop. ab. 8000.  
**Dzhiul'-tā'** (jīōl'-tā'); formerly *Jul-tā'*. Town SE of Nakhichevan, Azerbaizhdan, U.S.S.R.  
**Dzun-gar'-la** ([d]zūng-gār'-lā; [d]zūng-) or *Zun-gar'-lā* (zōōng; zūng-). Region, N Sinkiang, W China.

## E

**El Paso Pass** (ʔɛ'pə). City SE of Del Rio on the Rio Grande, 5W Texas; pop. 20,469.

**En'ling** (ɛn'liŋ). Municipal borough, W suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 184,400; part of Greater London.

**East'ley** (ɛst'li). City W of Greenville, NW South Carolina; pop. 5183.

**Eas't, the**. See EAST, n., 2, in *Vocab.*

**East Africa Protectorate**. See KENYA.

**Eas't Angli-a** (ɛn'g(ɔ'l)-ə). Ancient division of England, including modern Norfolk and Suffolk.

**Eas't Au-ro-ra** (ɛ-rō'rə; ū-rō'r-d). Village SE of Buffalo, W New York; pop. 5253.

**East Bengal**. The eastern division of Pakistan bet. West Bengal and Assam provinces of the Indian Union; est. area 62,550 sq. mi.; pop. 1951 est. 12,776,000.

**Eas't-bourne** (ɛst'bōrn; -bērn). County borough, East Sussex, S England, S of London on English Channel; pop. (1939 est.) 86,400.

**Eas't Cape** or **Cape Desh'nev** (desh'nev; Russ. dysh'nevsk). Cape at NE extremity of Asia; E end of Chukotski Penin., Soviet Russia.

**Eas't Chicago**. City, NW Indiana, 18 m. SE of Chicago on Lake Michigan; pop. 54,637.

**Eas't China Sea**. See CHINA SEA.

**Eas't Cleveland**. City, N Ohio, 5 m. NE of Cleveland; pop. 20,495.

**Eas't Detroit**. City NE of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 8584.

**Eas'tern Island** (ɛs'tērn; Sp. *Pas'qua* (pās'kwā); native *Pas'pa Nu'i* (rā'pā nō'fē)). Island ab. 50 sq. m. in S Pacific Ocean; gigantic statues; to Chile.

**Eastern Empire, Eastern Roman Empire**. See BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

**Eastern Punjab**. See EAST PUNJAB.

**Eastern Rumania**. Part of Rumania, now S part of Bulgaria; 12,585 sq. m.; chief town Plovid (Plovdiv).

**Eas'tern Shore**. A part of Maryland and Virginia E of Chesapeake Bay; sometimes considered equivalent to Delmarva Peninsula.

**Eastern States**. 1. The New England states, sometimes with New York and New Jersey included. 2. The states of the U.S. along the Atlantic seaboard E of the Allegheny Mts.

**Eas't Flanders**. Province, NW cen. Belgium; 1147 sq. m.; pop. (1961 est.) 1,200,121; % Gent; formerly part of the count. of Flanders.

**Eas't Ham** (ɛst'hām). County borough, E suburb of London, Essex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 120,500; part of Greater London.

- East-hamp-ton** (ĕst'hām[p]tūn; -hām[p]tūn). Town NW of Springfield, W Massachusetts; pop. 10,316.
- East Hartford**. Town opp. Hartford on Connecticut river, N Connecticut; pop. 18,615.
- East Haven**. Town on Long Island Sound, S Connecticut; pop. 9094.
- East Indies** (ĭn'dīz; -dĕ). 1. *also* **East ĭn'dī-ā** (ĭn'dī-ā). Collective name applied, loosely and vaguely, to India, Indochina, and the Malay Archipelago. 2. The islands of the former Netherlands Indies, now Indonesia. — **East ĭn'dī-an** (ĭn'dī-ān), *adj. & n.*
- East Indonesia**. The islands of Indonesia E of Java and Borneo, including Bali, Lombok, Flores, Celebes, the Moluccas, etc.; organized as unit Dec. 25, 1946; constituted a state (\* Makassar) of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia when Indonesia became independent 1949.
- East Lansing**. City E of Lansing, S Michigan; pop. 5839; Michigan State College.
- East Liverpool**. City N of Steubenville, E Ohio; pop. 23,555.
- East London**. City, SE Cape Province, Union of South Africa; pop. with suburbs 60,503.
- East Lothian** (ĭst'lothī-ān). County, SE Scotland; 267 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 48,800; \* Haddington.
- East'main** (ĕst'mān). River flowing W 375 m. in W Quebec, Canada, to James Bay.
- East Moline**. City, suburb of Moline, above Rock Island, NW Illinois; pop. 12,359.
- Easton** (ĕs'tūn). 1. Town SW of Brockton, SE Massachusetts; pop. 5135. 2. City, E Pennsylvania, at junction of Lehigh and Delaware rivers NE of Allentown; pop. 33,589; Lafayette College.
- East Orange**. City, NE New Jersey, ab. 4 m. NW of Newark; pop. 68,945.
- East Palestine**. City S of Youngstown, E Ohio; pop. 5123.
- East Peoria**. City across Illinois river from Peoria, cen. Illinois; pop. 6800.
- East Pittsburgh**. Borough E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6079.
- East Point**. City SW of Atlanta, NW cen. Georgia; pop. 12,403.
- East'port** (ĕst'pōrt). City, SE Maine, on island in Passamaquoddy Bay; pop. 3340; easternmost city in U. S.
- East Providence**. Town, suburb of Providence, N Rhode Island; pop. 32,165.
- East Prussia; Ger. Ost'preuss'en** (ōst'proi'sū'n). Historical region and former province of Prussia, Germany, E of Pomerania; 15,382 sq. m.; N third now in U.S.S.R., other parts in Poland.
- East, or Eastern, Punjab**. Eastern part of former Punjab prov., India; since 1947 province of NW Indian Union; ab. 37,731 sq. m.; pop. (1931 est.) 11,689,000.
- East Riding**. See YORKSHIRE.
- East River**. Strait connecting Long Island Sound and Upper New York Bay, E of Manhattan I., New York.
- East Rochester**. Village E of Rochester, W New York; pop. 6691.
- East Rookaway**. Village SE of New York City on Long Island, SE New York; pop. 5610.
- East Rutherford**. Borough NE of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 7268.
- East Saint Louis**. City, SW Illinois on Mississippi river, opp. St. Louis, Missouri; pop. 76,000.
- East Stroudsburg**. Borough NE of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6404.
- East Suffolk**. See SUFFOLK.
- East'view** (ĕst'vū). Town, E suburb of Ottawa, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 7966.
- Eau Claire** (ō' klār). City on Chippewa river, W Wisconsin; pop. 30,745.
- Eb'bw Vale** (ĕb'w vāl). Urban district NW of Bristol, Monmouthshire, W England; pop. 31,686.
- E'bers-wal'de** (ĕb'ers-vāl'dē). City NE of Berlin, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 29,571.
- Ebora**. See EVORA.
- Eboracum**. See YORK, 5.
- E'bro** (ĕ'brō; Sp. ĕ'vrō); *anc. I-be'rus* (ĭ-bēr'ūs). River ab. 480 m. long in NE Spain; flows ESE to Mediterranean Sea.
- Ebudae**. See HYBRIDES.
- Ecbatana**. See HAMADAN.
- Ec'cles** (ĕk'ĭz). Municipal borough W of Manchester, Lancashire, W England; pop. 44,416.
- Ech'mi-a-dzin** (ĕch'mĭ-ā-dzĭn) or **Ej'mi-a-dzin** (ĕj/-). Monastery, seat of the Armenian patriarch, W of Yerevan, Armenian S.S.R., Soviet Union.
- Ech'o Canyon** (ĕk'ō). Ravine with walls 800 to 1200 ft. high in NE Utah.
- Eckmühl**. See EGMÜHL.
- E-corse'** (ĕ-kōrs'; ĕ'kōrs). Village on Detroit river SW of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 13,209.
- dōr'ān), *adj. & n.*
- E-dām'** (ĕ-dām'; *Angl. ĕ'dām, ĕ'dām*). Commune and seaport, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. 8206.
- Ed'dy-stone Rock** (ĕd'dī-stōn; -stĭn). Rocky islet in English Channel; lighthouse; 14 m. SSW of Plymouth.
- E'dā**. 1. (ĕ'dā). Commune NW of Arnhem, E Netherlands; pop. (1939) 36,436. 2. (ĕ'dā) City NE of Ibadan, W Western Provinces, Nigeria; pop. 52,392.
- E-des'na** (ĕ-des'ā). Ancient city of NW Mesopotamia. See URFA.
- Edfu**. See Idfu.
- Edge Hill or Edge'hill** (ĕj'hĭl). Ridge, S Warwickshire, cen. England, NW of Banbury; battle 1642.
- E-dī'na** (ĕ-dī'nā). Village SW of Minneapolis, SE cen. Minnesota; pop. 5665.
- Ed'in-burg** (ĕd'īn-būrg). City NE of McAllen, S Texas; pop. 8718.
- Ed'in-burg** (ĕd'īn-būrg; *Brit. -bū-rē, -brĭ*). 1. See MIDLOTHIAN.
2. City and burgh, \* of Scotland and \* of Midlothian co., SE Scotland, on Firth of Forth; pop. (1940 est.) 475,500; university.
- Ed'ir'ne** (ĕ-dī'r'nē); *formerly A'dri-an-o'ple* (ĕ-dī'r-ān-ō'pl); *anc. Ha'dri-an-o'p-o-lis* (hā'dī-r-ān-ō'p-ō-lis). City NW of Istanbul, NW Turkey in Europe; pop. (1940) 45,168.
- Ed'ith Cav'ell, Mount** (ĕd'ith kāv'ēl). Peak 11,003 ft. in Jasper National Park, SW Alberta, Canada.
- Ed'munds-ton** (ĕd'mān[d]stūn). Town on upper St. John river, NW New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 7096.
- Edo**. See TOKYO.
- E'dom** (ĕ'dūm). Ancient country S of Dead Sea. See IDUMAEA.
- Ed'sel Ford Ranges** (ĕd'sī' fōrd'). Mountain groups and ranges, Antarctica, NW Marie Byrd Land; highest peak ab. 14,000 ft.
- Ed'ward, Lake** (ĕd'wōrd). Lake bet. SW Uganda and NE Belgian Congo, E cen. Africa, S of Lake Albert; about 830 sq. m.
- Edward VII Peninsula**. Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land, on E shore of Ross Sea, Antarctica.
- Ed'wards Plateau** (ĕd'wōrdz). Highland region E of the Pecos, W Texas.
- Ed'wards-ville** (ĕd'wōrdz-vīl). 1. City NE of East St. Louis, SW Illinois; pop. 8008. 2. Borough NW of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7998.
- Edisti**. See ESTONIA.
- Ed'to** (ĕ-dī'tō) or **Va'tō'** (vā'tō'). Island 200 sq. m., cen. New Hebrides Is., SW Pacific Ocean; pop. (native; 1938 est.) 2483.
- Ei'fing-ham** (ĕi'fing-hām). City NW of Olney, SE cen. Illinois; pop. 6180.
- Ei'ga-di Islands** (ĕi'gā-dī; *It. Ē'gā-dē*; *Eng. Ae-ga'dī-an Isles* (ĕ-gā-dī-ān); *anc. Ae-ga'tes* (ĕ-gā'tēz)). Group W of Sicily in Mediterranean Sea; 15 sq. m.; pop. 6196; politically part of Trapani prov., NW Sicily, Italy.
- Ei'ger** (ĕi'gēr). See ONKĒ.
- Ei'ger** (ĕi'gēr); *Ger. Ei'rlau* (ĕi'rou). City SW of Miskolc, N cen. Hungary; pop. 30,150.
- Egg'mühl** (ĕk'mül) or **Eck'mühl**. Village, Bavaria, Germany, S of Regensburg; battle 1800.
- Eg'mont** (ĕg'mōnt); *Maori Ta'ta-na'ki* (tā'tā-nā'kē). Volcanic peak 8260 ft., North I., New Zealand.
- Egorevsk**. See YEGOREVSK.
- Egripos**. See EVRIPOS.
- E'gypt** (ĕj'ipt); *Ar. El Qutr el Mas'ri* (āl kōūt'rāl mās'rī); *anc. Ae-gyptus* (ĕ-jīpt'ūs). Kingdom, NE Africa; ab. 394,198 sq. m.; pop. (1937) 15,920,694; \* Cairo; cultivated and settled portion 13,574 sq. m.; comprises **Lower Egypt** (the Nile delta) and **Upper Egypt** (Nile valley S of 30° N lat.). — **E-gypt'ian** (ĕ-jīpt'shĭn), *adj. & n.*
- Eh'ren-breit'stein** (ĕ'rēn-brĭt'shtĭn). Town, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany, on Rhine opp. Koblenz; pop. 2026; formerly site of ancient fortress.
- Eind'ho'ven** (ĭnt'hō'vĕ[n]). Commune, North Brabant prov., SE of Rotterdam, S Netherlands; pop. (1939) 113,128.
- Eire**. See IRELAND, 2.
- Ei'se-nach** (ĭzē-nāk). City W of Erfurt, Thuringia, Germany; pop. 43,385.
- Ei'son-how'er, Mount** (ĭz'n-hou'ēr). Mountain 9030 ft., in Canadian Rockies W of Calgary, S Alberta, Canada.
- Eisernes Tor**. See IRON GATE.
- Eisk**. See YEISK.
- Ei'se'ben** (ĭs'ē'bĕn). City NW of Merseburg, Saxony prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 23,604.
- Ej'miadzin**. See ECTIMADZIN.
- Ekat'erinburg**. See SVERDLOVSK.
- Ekat'erinodar**. See KRASNODAR.
- Ekat'erinoslav**. See DNEPROPEVROVSK, 2.
- El a-ghel'ia** (ĕl ā-gĕl'ā). Town near SE end of Gulf of Sidra, Libya.
- El A'la-metn'** (ĕl ā'lā-mān'). Village W of Alexandria, N Egypt; battle 1942.
- E'lam** (ĕ'lām). Ancient kingdom at head of Persian Gulf E of Babylonia; \* Susa. — **E'lam-ite** (-ī), *n. & adj.*
- El Araish**. See LARACHE.
- Elatea**. See CITHAERON.
- Elath**. See AQABA.
- Elaver**. See ALLIER.
- El'ā-zīz'** (ĕl'ā-zēz'). Town NW of Diyarbakir, E cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. 23,456.
- El'ba** (ĕl'bā); *anc. Il'va* (ĭl'vā). Italian island bet. NE coast of Corsica and mainland of Italy, in Mediterranean Sea; 86 sq. m.; pop. (1931) ab. 27,000; Napoleon's first exile 1814-15.
- El Bahassa**. See OXYRHYNCHUS.
- El'ba-sa'ni** (ĕl'bā-sā'nē) or **El'ba-san'** (-sān'). Town SE of Tiranē, E cen. Albania; pop. 13,796.
- El'be** (ĕl'bē; *sometimes Angl. Elb*); *Czech La'be* (lā'bē); *anc. Al'bis* (ā'l'bīs). River, Czechoslovakia and Germany; ab. 720 m. to North Sea.
- El'ber-feld'** (ĕl'bēr-fĕlt'). Former city (pop. 167,577), E of Düsseldorf, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; since 1929 part of Wuppertal (which see).
- El'bert, Mount** (ĕl'bĕrt). Peak 14,431 ft., cen. Colorado; highest in Colorado and in Rocky Mts.
- El'ber-ton** (ĕl'bĕr-tūn; -tūn). City E of Athens, NE Georgia; pop. 6188.
- El'blag** (ĕl'blāng); *Ger. El'bing* (ĕl'bīng). City and river port, N Poland, ab. 25 m. ESE of Danzig, near S end of Frisches Haff; formerly in East Prussia prov., Germany; pop. (1946) 28,168.
- El'bo-rus'** (ĕl'bō-rōz') or **El-brus'** (ĕl-brōz'). *Russ. El'v-brōs'*. Highest mountain in Caucasus Mts. and in Europe; 18,481 ft.; in SW Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Soviet Russia, Europe.
- El-burs' Mountains** (ĕl-bōrz'). Range, N Iran, S of Caspian Sea; highest peak Demavend 18,600 ft.
- El Cā-ney'** (ĕl kā-nē') or **Caney**. Municipality, Oriente prov., E Cuba; pop. 19,078; battle 1898.



- El Cap'tan' (ēl kăp'tăn')**. Peak 7564 ft. in Sierra Nevada, Yosemite Valley, California; 3604 ft. above valley floor.
- El Cen'tro (ēl sên'trō)**. City E of San Diego near Mexican border, SE California; pop. 10,017.
- El Cerrit'o (ēl sêr'itō)**. City N of Oakland on San Francisco Bay, W California; pop. 6137.
- El Chaco**. See CHACO.
- El Che (ēl'chā)**. City SW of Alicante, SE Spain; pop. 46,066.
- El Co-ra'do (ēl dō-rā'dō)**. 1. City SE of Texarkana, S Arkansas; pop. 15,858. 2. City NE of Wichita, S Kansas; pop. 10,045.
- Elisa**. See VELIA.
- El-ec'tra (ēl'ēk'trā)**. City NW of Wichita Falls, N Texas; pop. 5588.
- Electric Peak**. Mountain 11,155 ft., S Montana, in Yellowstone National Park; highest point in Gallatin Range.
- El-e-phānt Butte Dam (ēl'fānt bū't)**. Dam, SW New Mexico, in the Rio Grande river; maximum height 301 ft.; completed 1916, impounds water (Elephant Butte Reservoir) for irrigation and power.
- El-e-phān-t'ne (ēl'fān-t'ne; -tē'nē)**. Island opp. Aswān in Nile river in Upper Egypt.
- El Es-or'i-al (ēl'ē-sō'r'i-āl; Esp. ēl'ē-sō'r'i-āl)**. Commune N of Madrid, cen. Spain; site of the Escorial, a vast structure comprising palace, mausoleum, church, college, and monastery.
- Elsta**. See VELETS.
- El-leu'sia (ēl'lē'siā)**. Village with ruins of an ancient city, Greece, ab. 14 m. NW of Athens; pop. 4436; seat of Eleusinian Mysteries.
- El Fai-yūm' or El Fa-yūm' (ēl fā'yūm'; fī-)**. Town, provincial \*, SW of Cairo, N Upper Egypt, near byed of ancient Lake Moeris; pop. (1937) 63,703.
- El'gin**. 1. (ēl'jīn) City NW of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 38,333. 2. (ēl'jīn) or El'gin-shire (-shīr; -shēr). County in Scotland. See MORAY.
- El Gizeh**. See GIZA.
- El'gon, Mount (ēl'gōn)**. Volcanic peak 14,176 ft. high, NE of Lake Victoria, on the Uganda-Kenya boundary, E cen. Africa.
- El Hamad**. See SYRIAN DESERT.
- El Hasa**. See al-HASA.
- Elia (ē'liā)**. 1. Ancient country S of Achaea in NW Peloponnesus, Greece. 2. City, its \*, on Peneus river; now only ruins.
- El-iz-a-beth-ville (ēl'iz-ā-bēth-vīl)**. Town, provincial \*, SE Belgian Congo, S cen. Africa; pop. (1938) 16,888.
- Elisavetgrad**. See KIROVOGRAD.
- Elisavetpol**. See KIROVABAD.
- El-iz-a-beth (ēl'iz-ā-bēth)**. City S of Newark on Newark Bay, NE New Jersey; pop. 109,912.
- Elizabeth City**. Town on Albemarle Sound, NE North Carolina; pop. 11,564.
- El-iz-a-beth-ton (ēl'iz-ā-bēth-tūn)**. City E of Johnson City, NE Tennessee; pop. 8516.
- El Jedida**. See MAZAGAN.
- El Jozira**. See GEZIRA.
- Elk City (ēlk)**. City SW of Clinton, W Oklahoma; pop. 5021.
- Elk'hart (ēlk'härt; ēlk'hürt)**. City E of South Bend, N Indiana; pop. 33,434.
- El'kins (ēl'kīnz)**. City SE of Clarksburg, NE cen. West Virginia; pop. 8133.
- Elisa**. See GREECE.
- El'ens-burg (ēl'ēnz-būrg)**. City N of Yakima, cen. Washington; pop. 5044.
- Elles-mere Island (ēl'z'mēr)**. Island 76,600 sq. m., Northwest Territories, Canada, W of NW Greenland.
- El'ice (ē'is)**, or **La-goon' (lā-gōon')**, **Islands**. Island group, W Pacific Ocean, N of Fiji Is.; 14 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 4613; part of British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
- El'is Island (ē'is)**. Island SW of S tip of Manhattan I., Upper New York Bay; to U. S. government; immigrant station.
- El-jor'e (ē'jōr')**. City, NE Madras, E Indian Union, N of the Kistna delta; pop. (1941) 64,911.
- El'wood City (ēl'wōd)**. Borough S of New Castle, W Pennsylvania; pop. 12,329.
- El Mag'reb el Aqsa**. See MOROCCO.
- El Ma'dal (ēl māj'dāl)**. Town, SW Palestine, NNE of Gaza; pop. 6398; near ruins of Ashkelon.
- El Man-sū'ra (ēl măn-sō'r-ā)**. City, provincial \*, on Damietta branch of Nile, Lower Egypt; pop. (1937) 69,036; battle 1250.
- El Mar del Sur**. See SOUTH SEA.
- Elm'hurst (ēlm'hūrst)**. City W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 15,458.
- El Min'ya (ēl mīn'yā)**. City, provincial \*, on Nile river S of El Faiyūm, Upper Egypt; pop. (1937) 51,026.
- El-mī'ra (ēl-mī'rā)**. City W of Binghamton, S New York; pop. 45,106; reformatory.
- El Mī'st'i (ēl mē's'tē)**. Volcano 19,110 ft., NE of Arequipa, S Peru.
- Elm'wood Park (ēlm'wōd)**. Village, suburb of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 13,080.
- El O'heid' (ēl'ō-bād')**. Town, provincial \*, SW of Khartoum, cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; pop. (1938 est.) 17,300; battle 1883.
- El Pas'o (ēl pās'ō)**. City and port of entry, W tip of Texas, on Rio Grande river opp. Ciudad Juárez, Mexico; pop. 90,810.
- El Paso del Norte (ēl pās'ō)**. Gorge of the Rio Grande river near El Paso, Texas.
- El Quds ash Sherif**. See JERUSALEM.
- El Qutr el Masri**. See EGYPT.
- El Re'no (ēl rē'nō)**. City W of Oklahoma City, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 10,078.
- El Sal'va-dor (ēl sāl'vā-dōr)**. Republic S of Honduras, Central America; 13,176 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 1,862,980; \* San Salvador; became independent 1823. — **Sal'va-dō'r'an (sāl'vā-dō'r-ān; -dōr'ān)**, **Sal'va-dō'r-i-an (sāl'vā-dō'r'i-ān; -dōr'i-ān)**, **adj. & n.**
- Alsace, Alsace-Lothringen**. See ALSACE, ALSACE-LORRAINE.
- Alsnore**. See HELSINGBÖ.
- Al Uqser**. See LUXOR.
- El'wood (ēl'wōd)**. City NW of Muncie, cen. Indiana; pop. 10,913.
- Ely (ē'lī)**. 1. City NE of Virginia, NE Minnesota; pop. 5970. 2. Ur-
- ban district, Isle of Ely, on the Ouse river NE of Cambridge, E England; pop. 6381; cathedral.
- Ely, Isle of**. Administrative county, N part of Cambridgeshire, E England; 372 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 81,480; ♂ March.
- Elyr'i-a (ē-līr'i-ā)**. City SW of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 25,120.
- Em-bē' (ēm-bā')**. River flowing SW ab. 350 m. in W Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, to Caspian Sea.
- Em'den (ēm'dēn)**. Seaport city at mouth of Ems river NW of Oldenburg, Hannover prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 27,770; heavily bombed 1943-45.
- Emesa**. See HOMS.
- Em'i'lia (ē-mē'lyā)**, **anc. E-mil'i-a (ē-mī'l'i-ā; -i-ā)**. Compartimento on Adriatic bet. Tuscany and Lombardy, N Italy; 8547 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 3,472,017.
- Em-ma'sus (ē-mā'sūs; formerly ē'mous, ē'mōs)**. Borough S of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6731.
- Em'men (ēm'mēn)**. Commune, NE Netherlands, near German border SE of Groningen; pop. (1930) 48,580.
- Em-po'ri-a (ēm-pō'r'i-ā)**. City SW of Topeka, E Kansas; pop. 13,188.
- Em'press Au-gus'ta Bay (ēm'prēs [p-rēs] ō-gūs'tā)**. Widemouthed inlet of Solomon Sea on W coast of Bougainville I., NW Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Ems (ēms; āms; Angl. ēmz)**. 1. **anc. A-mī'si-a (ā-mī'zh'i-ā)**. River flowing ab. 200 m. N in Westphalia, NW Germany, to the North Sea. 2. Commune E of Koblenz, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. (1933) 7672; the Ems dispatch.
- En'der-bury (ēn'dēr-bēr't; -bēr')**. One of Phoenix Is., cen. Pacific Ocean, 4 sq. m.; joint control of U.S.A. and Great Britain.
- En'der-by Land (ēn'dēr-bī)**. Semicircular projection, Antarctica, 66° S, bet. 49° 30' and ab. 57° 20' E.
- En'di-cott (ēn'dī-kōt)**. Village W of Binghamton on Susquehanna river, S New York; pop. 17,702.
- En'dor (ēn'dōr; mod. In-dūr' (In-dōōr')**. Ancient village of Palestine, 6 m. SE of Nazareth.
- En'field (ēn'fēld)**. 1. Town on Connecticut river at Massachusetts border, N Connecticut; pop. 13,561. 2. Urban district N of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 97,410; part of Greater London.
- En'ga-dine (ēng-gā-dēn)**. Alpine valley, E Graubünden canton, E Switzerland; ab. 60 m. long.
- En-ga'ño, Cape (ēng-gā'nyō)**. Northeast point of Luzon, Phil. Is.; naval battle 1944.
- Eng'els (ēng'ēls; formerly Pō-krovsk' (pō-krōfsk')**. Town on Volga river opp. Saratov, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 73,279; \* of former German Volga Republic.
- Eng'land (ēng'lānd; Lat. An'g-lā (āng'lā)**. South part of the island of Great Britain, excluding Wales; S of Scotland and E of Wales; 51,350 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 39,050,790; \* London; largest division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — **Eng'lish (ēng'līsh)**, **adj. & n.**
- Eng'le-wood (ēng'ēl-wōd)**. 1. City S of Denver, NE cen. Colorado; pop. 9880. 2. City E of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 18,006.
- English Channel; Fr. La Manche (lā mānsh')**. Strait, 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. S England and N France.
- En'nd (ē'nōd)**. City NW of Oklahoma City, N Oklahoma; pop. 28,081.
- Enisel, Eniseisk**. See YENISEI, YENISEISK.
- En-i'we-tok (ē-nē'wē-tōk; popularly ēn't-wē'tōk)**. Circular atoll around lagoon 23 m. in diameter, NW Marshall Is., W Pacific Ocean; fighting 1944; atomic testing.
- En'na (ē'nā; It. En'nā)**. Commune, provincial \*, SE of Palermo, cen. Sicily; pop. 23,817.
- En Nasira**. See NAZARETH, 2.
- En Nil**. See NILE.
- En'nis (ēn'is)**. City N of Corsicana, NE cen. Texas; pop. 7087.
- En'nis-kil'len (ēn'is-kī'lēn)**. Urban district, ♂ of co. Fermanagh, on island in Erne river, SW Northern Ireland; pop. 4880; battle 1690.
- Enns (ēns; Angl. ēnz)**. Town on Enns river near its confluence with the Danube, cen. Austria; pop. 4192.
- En'scho-de' (ēn'skō-dē')**. Commune near German border, E Netherlands; pop. (1939) 91,494.
- En-tah'be (ēn-tē'bē')**. Town on Lake Victoria, \* of Uganda protectorate, E Africa; pop. ab. 6000; on the equator.
- En'tre R'ios (ān'trā rr'ēōs)**. Province in E Argentina; 29,427 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 795,807; \* Paraná.
- Enzell**. See PAILEVI.
- Epeiros**. See EPIRUS.
- E'per'nay' (ē'pēr-nā')**. Commune NW of Châlons-sur-Marne on Marne river, NE France; pop. 20,400; fighting in World War I.
- Eph'e-sus (ēf'ē-sūs)**. Ruins of ancient Ionian city, W Asia Minor, 35 m. SSE of Izmir; one of the 12 Ionian Cities; sacred city of Diana. — **E-ph'e'si-an (ē-fē'zhān)**, **adj. & n.**
- Eph'ra-ta (ēf'rā-tā)**. Borough NE of Lancaster, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 6190; cloisters.
- E'p'nal' (ē'pē-nāl')**. Commune, NE France, on Moselle river S of Nancy; pop. 27,708.
- E-pi'rus (ē-pī-rūs)**. **Gr. E-pōl-ros (Mod. Gr. F'pō-rōs)**. 1. Country of ancient Greece, W of Macedonia and Thessaly. 2. Geographical division of modern Greece, W part of Greek peninsula; 3611 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 208,850.
- E'p'ing Forest (ē'pīng)**. Former royal forest, now a pleasure ground, NE of London, Essex, SE England.
- E'ps'om (ēp'səm)**. Urban district SW of London, Surrey, S England; pop. 27,089; part of Greater London; **Epsom Downs** racecourse.
- E'p'worth (ēp'wūth; -wēth)**. Parish, Lincolnshire, E England; pop. 1795; birthplace of John Wesley.
- Er'bil (ēr'bīl) or Ar'bīl (īr'bīl)**, **anc. Ar-bē'la (ār-bē'lā)**. City, N Iraq, 50 m. E of Mosul; pop. ab. 25,000; not scene of battle of Arbela, which was really fought at Gaugamela (which see) 331 B.C.
- Er'ci-yas' Da-ğ' (ēr'jē-yās' dā'y)**, **anc. Ar-gae'us (ār-gē'ūs)**. Highest mountain in Asia Minor, 12,848 ft.; S of Kayseri.
- Er'e-bus, Mount (ēr'ē-būs)**. Volcanic peak 13,200 ft. on Ross I., Antarctica; 77° 35' S, 167° 10' E.

- Er** (ē'106r; in English, also -fērt). City SW of Leipzig, SW Saxony, Prussia, Germany; pop. (1930) 106,681.
- Erle** (ē'10). City and port of entry on Lake Erie, NW corner of Pennsylvania; pop. 110,965.
- Erie Lake**. Lake in E cen. North America, one of the 5 Great Lakes; ab. 240 m. long; greatest depth 210 ft.; 9,940 sq. m.; S of Ontario, Canada, and N of Ohio and Pennsylvania.
- Erie Canal**. Canal, 363 m. long, from Lake Erie at Buffalo to Hudson river at Albany; now the NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL.
- Eriua**. See JERICHO.
- Erlin**. Ireland — now a poetic name. See in *Vocab*.
- Er'ith** (ē'r'ith; ē'r'). Urban district E of London on the Thames, Kent, SE England; pop. 32,780; part of Greater London.
- Er'it'ra** (ē'r'it'ra; ē'r'). Former Italian colony on Red Sea N of Ethiopia, NE Africa; 15,754 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 600,573; \* Asmara. — **Er'it'ra'an** (ē'r'it'ra'n), *adj.*
- Erivan**. See YEREVAN.
- Er'lang'en** (ē'r'lang'en). City NW of Nürnberg on Regnitz river, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 29,597; university.
- Erlan**. See 2d EGGA.
- Er'o-mang'a** or **Er'o-mang'a** (ē'r'o-mang'a; -mang'gá). Island 35 m. long by 25 m. wide SE of Elate, New Hebrides Is., SW Pacific Ocean.
- Er Ram'la** (ē'r ram'la; -lā). Ancient town SE of Jaffa, cen. Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 14,930.
- Er Riff** or **Er Riff** (ē'r rīf). Hilly coastal area E of Melilla, N Morocco, NW Africa.
- Er'y-thrae** (ē'r'y-thrē). Ancient city of Lydia, on coast of the peninsula opp. island of Chios; one of the 12 Ionian Cities.
- Er'y-thrae'an Sea** (ē'r'y-thrē'an). In ancient geography, the part of the Indian Ocean now known as the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; also called the Red Sea.
- Erz Ge-birge** (ē'r'z-ge-bir'gē, ē'r'z). Mountain range bet. Saxony, E cen. Germany, and Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; highest peak Keilberg 4080 ft.
- Er'zin-ian** (ē'r'zin-jān). Town W of Erzurum on the Kara Su, Turkish Armenia; pop. 17,426.
- Er'zu-rum** (ē'r'zu-rūm; ē'r'zu-rūm'; ē'r'zū; ē'r'z). City near source of the Kara Su, NE Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 36,414; captured by Russians 1828, 1878, 1916.
- Es'bjerg** (ē's'bjērk). Seaport, SW Jutland Penin., Denmark; pop. (1945) 43,241.
- Es'oa-lan'te** (ē's'kū-lān'tē). Municipality, NE Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 60,152.
- Es'oa-na-ba** (ē's'kū-nā-bā). City on S coast of Michigan penin., on inlet of Lake Michigan N of Green Bay; pop. 14,830.
- Escent**. See SCHELD.
- Esch, officially Esch-sur-Alzette** (ē'sh'sūr-āl'zē'tē). Commune on French border in S part of grand duchy of Luxembourg; pop. (1935) 27,517.
- Esch'wei'ler** (ē'sh'vī'ler). City NE of Aachen, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; pop. 26,107; fighting 1944.
- Escoorial, El**. See EL ESCORIAL.
- Es-cuin'tia** (ē's'kūn'tiā). City SW of Guatemala, S Guatemala; pop. 6158.
- Es'dra-e'lon** (ē's'drē-ē'lōn; ē'drē-). Plain, N Palestine; its E end, traversed by tributary of the Jordan, known as Valley of Jea-re-el (jē'rē-ēl; -rēl). See MZORDO.
- Es'h Shām**. See DAMASCUS.
- Es'hil-stu'na** (ē'shīl-stū'nā). City W of Stockholm, SE Sweden; pop. 45,245.
- Es'ki-ge-hir'** (ē's'kē-shē'hīr') or **Es'ki-shehr'** (ē's'kē-shē'hīr'). City W of Ankara, W cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 60,614; battle 1097.
- España**. See SPAIN.
- Española**. See HISPANIOLA.
- Es'per-anos, Cape** (ē's'pēr-ānz). Cape on NW coast of Guadalupe I., SE Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; naval battle 1942.
- Es'pi'ri-to San'to** (ē's'pēr'itō sām'tō). State in E Brazil; 16,543 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 758,635; \* Vitória.
- Es'pi'ri-to San'to** (ē's'pēr'itō sām'tō). Largest island of the New Hebrides in NW part of group, SW Pacific Ocean; 76 m. long by 45 m. wide; 1875 sq. m.; pop. (native; 1938 est.) 7242.
- Es'qui-lin** (ē's'kū-līn). See SEVEN HILLS, in *Vocab*.
- Es'qui-malt** (ē's'kū-mālt). Seaport and naval station, W suburb of Victoria, SE Vancouver I., Brit. Columbia, Canada; pop. (of district municipality) 3737.
- Es'sen** (ē's'n; ē's'n). City in the Ruhr, NE of Düsseldorf near Rhine river, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 650,871; Krupp steelworks and ironworks; heavily bombed 1943-45.
- Es'so-qui'bo** (ē's'kū-ē'wē'bō). River, British Guiana; flows N to Atlantic Ocean ab. 600.
- Es'sex** (ē's'ēks; -lks). County, SE England; 1528 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,917,600; \* Chelmsford.
- Es'sing** (ē's'īng). Village in cen. Austria, near Vienna; battle (Aspern and Esling) 1809.
- Es'sing-en** (ē's'īng-en). City SE of Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany; pop. 40,563.
- Es Sur**. See TVRZ.
- Es'su-wā'da** (ē's'wā-wā'dā; -wā'; -dī); *Fr.* **Sou-el'da'** (swē'dā'). Town, Republic of Syria, S of Damascus; pop. ab. 8000.
- Es'te** (ē's'tē). Commune SW of Padua, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy; pop. 14,438.
- Es'tes Park** (ē's'tēz). Valley of the Front Range, Rocky Mts., N Colorado; part of Rocky Mountain National Park.
- Es'ther-ville** (ē's'tēr-vīl). City NE of Cherokee, N Iowa; pop. 5651.
- Es'ton** (ē's'tōn). Urban district SE of Newcastle, North Riding, Yorkshire, N England; pop. 31,341.
- Es'to-ni-a** (ē's'tō-nī-ā; ē's'tō-nī-ā; *less correctly* **Es'to-ni-a** (ē's'tō-nī-ā; ē's'tō-nī-ā; -thōn'; -thōn'; -thōn'; *Es'tonien* (ē's'tōn' (ē's'tōn')) *officially* **Es'tonian Soviet Socialist Republic**. Former Russian province, now a republic in U.S.S.R., on Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland; 18,363 sq. m.; pop. (1937 est.) 1,136,047; \* Tallin. — **Es'to-ni-an**, **Es'to-ni-an** (-ān; -yān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Es'tre-ma-du-ra** (ē's'trē-mā-dōr-ā). 1. (*Pop.* ē's'trē-mā-thōr-ā) Old province, W Portugal; \* Lisbon. 2. (*Sp.* ē's'trē-mā-thōr-ā) or **Es'tre-ma-du-ra** (ē's'trē-mā-thōr-ā; ē's'trē-mā-thōr-ā). Region, W cen. Spain, N of Andalusia; 16,065 sq. m.
- Es'tu'wah** (ē's'tū-wā). Town on Jurana river SE of Agra, SW United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 53,114.
- Es'ter-ni-ty, Cape** (ē's'tēr-nī-tī). Promontory, Quebec, Canada, on S shore of Saguenay river.
- Es'thi-o-pi-a** (ē's'thi-ō-pī-ā). 1. Ancient country W of Red Sea, NE Africa, bet. ab. lat. 24° and 10° N; included S Egypt, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, and N (modern) Ethiopia, although boundaries varied. 2. or **Ab'yās-si-ni-a** (āb'yās'nī-ā; -ān'yā). Country, E Africa; 806,731 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 9,450,000; \* Addis Ababa; E of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and W of the Somaliland. — **Es'thi-o-pi-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Es'tna** (ē's'tnā). 1. Borough on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 7223. 2. (ē's'tnā; *It.* ē's'tnā); *Lat.* **Aet'na** (ē's'tnā). Volcano 10,741 ft. near coast in NE Sicily.
- Es'ton** (ē's'tōn). Urban district, Buckinghamshire, SE cen. England, on Thames river opp. Windsor; pop. 2005; college. — **Es'to-ni-an** (ē's'tō-nī-ān; -ān'yān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Es'tri-a** (ē's'trī-ā). Ancient country in cen. Italy; now Tuscany and part of Umbria. — **Es'tri-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Es'trick Forest** (ē's'trīk). Former forest and hunting ground, now a pastoral region, Selkirk co., SE Scotland.
- Ety'mander**. See HELMAM.
- Eu-bœ-a** (ē'b-ō-ā); *Mod. Gr.* **Ev'vol-a** (ē'v-yōl-ā); *Eng.* **Neg-ro-pont** (nēg'rō-pōnt); *It.* **Ne-gro-ponte** (nēg'rō-pōn'tē). Largest island of Greece, NE of Attica and Boeotia; 1586 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.), including islands of Northern Sporades, 179,523; chief city Chalcis.
- Eu'clid** (ē'kīld). City NE of Cleveland on Lake Erie, N Ohio; pop. 17,866.
- Eu'iau'la** (ē'ū-ā-lā). City on Chattahoochee river SE of Montgomery, SE Alabama; pop. 6208.
- Eu-ga-ne-an Hills** (ē'gā-nē-ān; ē'gā-nē-ān); *It.* **Op'i-h Euga-ne-i** (ōp'i'h ē'gā-nē-ā-ē). Range, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy; ab. 2000 ft. high.
- Eu-gene** (ē'jēn). City S of Salem, W Oregon; pop. 20,838; Univ. of Oregon.
- Eu'ni-ce** (ē'nīs). Town NW of Lafayette, S cen. Louisiana; pop. 5242.
- Eu'pen'-et-Mal'mé'dy'** (ē'pēn'-ā-mal'mā'dē'). District E part of Liège prov., E Belgium; 382 sq. m.; German before 1919.
- Eu-phra'tes** (ē'ū-fā'tēz); *Ar.* **Al Furat'** (āl fūr-āt'). River, SW Asia, 1700 m. long; flows S through E Turkey, NE Syria, and W Iraq to join Tigris, thence, as Shatt-al-Arab, to Persian Gulf.
- Eur-a-si-a** (ē'ū-rā'shā; -shā). A name given to Europe and Asia as one continent. — **Eur-a-si-an** (-zhān; -shān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Eure** (ē'r). River 140 m. long in NW France; flows N into Seine above Rouen.
- Eu-re'ka** (ē'ū-rē-kā). City on Humboldt Bay, NW California; pop. 17,055.
- Eu-ro-pe** (ē'rōp; *Brit.* also *yōrōp*). Continent, smallest except Australia; ab. 3,800,000 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 545,620,000; highest point Mt. Elbrus 18,481 ft.; lowest, Caspian Sea (ab. 85 ft. below sea level). — **Eu-ro-pe'an** (ē'rō-pē-ān; *Brit.* also *yōrōp*), *adj.* & *n.*
- Eu'taw Springs** (ē'tā). Locality N of Charleston on Eutaw Creek, a branch of Santer river, South Carolina; battle 1781.
- Euxine Sea**. See BLACK SEA.
- Ev-an-ston** (ēv'-ān-stōn; -ānz-tōn). City N of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 65,380; Northwestern Univ.
- Ev'ans-ville** (ēv'-ānz-vīl). City on Ohio river, SW Indiana; pop. 97,062.
- Ev'e-leth** (ēv'ē-lēth). City S of Virginia, NE Minnesota; pop. 6887.
- Ev'en'ki** (ē-vēng'kī). National district in E part of Krasnoyarsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; 209,057 sq. m.; pop. 38,801; \* Tura.
- Ev'er-est, Mount** (ēv'ēr-ēst; -tē); *Tibetan* **Cho-mo-lung-ma** (chō-mō-lōng-mā). Highest known mountain in world 29,002 ft. (unofficially 29,141 ft.), in Himalayas on frontier bet. Nepal and Tibet, in 27° 50' N, 87° 5' E, NW of Darjeeling.
- Ev'er-ett** (ēv'ēr-ē; -tī). 1. City N of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 46,784. 2. City on Puget Sound N of Seattle, NW cen. Washington; pop. 30,224.
- Ev'er-glades, the** (ēv'ēr-glādz). A vast tract of marshland in S Florida, S of Lake Okeechobee; S part estab. 1947 as Everglades National Park (2031 sq. m.)
- Ev'e'sham** (ēv'-shām; ē'shām; ē'sām). Municipal borough, Worcestershire, W cen. England, S of Birmingham on Avon river; pop. 6700; battle 1265.
- Ev'o-ra** (ē'vō-rā); *anc.* **Eh'o-ra** (ē'hō-rā). Commune, provincial and district \*, E of Lisbon, SE cen. Portugal; pop. (1940) 21,851.
- Evpatoria**. See YEVATORIYA.
- Ev'ri-pos** (ēv'rē-pōs). 1. or **E'gri-pos** (ē'grē-pōs). Narrow strait bet. W Euboea I. and the mainland of Greece. 2. City on Euboea I., Greece. See CHALCIS.
- Evtos**. See MARITSA.
- Evvoia**. See EUBOEIA.
- Ex'e-ter** (ēk's-ē-tēr). 1. Town SW of Portsmouth, SE New Hampshire; pop. 5398. 2. Borough on Susquehanna river W of Scranton, E Pennsylvania; pop. 5802. 3. *anc.* **Is'ca Dam-no-ni-erum** (ē'skā dām-nō-nī-ē-rūm). City and county borough, \* of Devonshire, NE of Plymouth, SW England; pop. (1939 est.) 69,890.
- Ex'moor** (ēk'mōr; -mōr). Tract of moorland, 32 sq. m., Somersetshire, SW England.
- Ex'mouth** (ēk'mūth). Urban district at mouth of Exe river SE of Exeter, Devonshire, SW England; pop. 14,591.
- Extremadura**. See ESTREMADURA, 2.
- Ey'lau** (ē'y-lāu). Commune, former East Prussia prov., Germany, now in Poland; battle Feb. 8, 1807.
- Eyre, Lake** (ār). Shallow salt lake, NE South Australia; 3700 sq. m.
- Eyre Peninsula**. Large peninsula, S South Australia, W of Spencer Gulf.
- Yrak**. Var. of YERIK.

**Fa-en-na** (fā-ēn'ā), *anc. Fa-ven-tia* (fā-vēn'shī-ā; -shā). Commune SW of Ravenna, Emilia, N Italy; pop. 47,199; fighting 1944.  
**Faer-oes** (fā-ēz); *Don. Faer-ve-ne* (fā-ē-ve-nē). Danish island group N of British Isles; 540 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 29,198; chief town Thorshavn. — *Far-o-ese* (fā-rō-ēz; -ēz; 2), *n. sing. & pl.*

**Faerulae**. See **FIESOLE**.

**Fa'ila** (fā-yī-lā). Mountain pass on road to Sfax, N Tunisia, N Africa; fighting 1943.

**Fairbanks** (fā-bāngks). Town at junction of Tanana and Chena rivers, E Alaska; pop. 34,555.

**Fairbury** (fā-ber-i; -bēr-i). City SW of Beatrice, SE Nebraska; pop. 6304.

**Fairfield** (fā-fīld). 1. City W of Birmingham, cen. Alabama; pop. 11,703. 2. Town on Long Island Sound, SW Connecticut; pop. 21,136. 3. City E of Ottumwa, SE Iowa; pop. 6773.

**Fairhaven** (fā-hā-vēn). Town across harbor from New Bedford, SE Massachusetts; pop. 10,938.

**Fair Lawn**. Borough NE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 9017.

**Fairmont** (fā-mōnt). 1. City SW of Mankato, S Minnesota; pop. 6988. 2. City on Monongahela river NE of Clarkburg, N West Virginia; pop. 23,105.

**Fair Oaks**. Locality just E of Richmond, Virginia; battle (called also Seven Pines) May 31-June 1, 1862.

**Fairview** (fā-vīv). Borough N of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 8770.

**Fairweather, Mount** (fā-wēth-ēr). Peak 15,318 ft., on boundary bet. Alaska and NW British Columbia, Canada.

**Fai'ai** (fā-yā). Town on E coast of Shortland I., NW Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.

**Faiyūm, El**. See **EL FAIYŪM**.

**Faizā-bād** (fā-zā-bād'). 1. Town, provincial \*, NE Afghanistan; pop. 62,482. 2. Var. of **FYZABAD**.

**Fa'ka-ra'va** (fā-kā-rā-vā). Atoll in Tuamotu Archipelago, French Oceania, South Pacific Ocean; 32 m. long by 10 m. wide.

**Fak'ak'** (fā-k'ā-k'). Coastal settlement at W end of Neth. New Guinea; pop. ab. 1000.

**Fako**. See **CAMEROON**.

**Fa-la-ise** (fā-lā-zē; *Fr. fa-lā-zē*). Commune SE of Caen, NW France; pop. (1931) 5616; fighting 1944.

**Fal'kirik** (fā-kō-rīk). Burgh, NE of Glasgow, Stirling co., cen. Scotland; pop. (1940 est.) 38,400; battles 1298, 1746.

**Falkland Islands** (fā-k'land; *less often, fā-k'.*). Group in South Atlantic Ocean, E of Strait of Magellan; British crown colony; 4618 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 2425; \* Stanley; naval battle Dec. 8, 1914.

**Falkland Islands Dependencies**. Islands (South Georgia I., South Orkney Is., etc.) and part of Antarctica, S of 50° E, and bet. 20° and 50° W; permanent pop. (in whaling industry) ab. 750.

**Fall River** (fāl). Seaport and city NW of New Bedford, SE Massachusetts; pop. 115,428.

**Falls City** (fāl-zē). City SE of Beatrice, SE Nebraska; pop. 6140.

**Fallmouth** (fāl-mūth). 1. Town SE of New Bedford, SE Massachusetts; pop. 6878. 2. Municipal borough SW of Plymouth, Cornwall, SW England; pop. 13,492.

**Falster**. See **LOLLAND**.

**Falun** (fā-lūn). City, provincial \*, NW of Stockholm, cen. Sweden; pop. 16,327.

**Fama-gu'sta** (fā-mā-gū-sā). Seaport, district \*, on Famarausta Bay, E Cyprus; pop. (1942 est.) with suburb 13,311.

**Fanning Island** (fā-nīng). One of Line Is. S of Hawaii, cen. Pacific Ocean; 16 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 255, British.

**Fano** (fā-nō); *anc. Fa'nium* *For-tu-nae* (fā-nūm fōr-tū-nā). Commune on Adriatic Sea SE of Pesaro, cen. Italy; pop. 31,617.

**Farallon Islands** (fā-rā-lōn). Small island group W of Golden Gate, part of San Francisco co., W cen. California.

**Far East**. The countries of E Asia bordering on the Pacific Ocean: China, Japan, E Siberia, Korea, Indochina, Malay Archipelago (including the Philippine Is., etc.); the Orient.

**Far Eastern Region or Area**. Former division of Soviet Russia, Asia, including Pacific coast and borders of Manchuria; 900,745 sq. m.; \* Khabarovsk; first known as **Far Eastern Republic**.

**Farewell, Cape** (fā-wēl). Southern point of Greenland.

**Far'go** (fā-rō). City on Red river, E North Dakota; pop. 32,580.

**Far'hauli** (fā-rā-lū). City S of Minneapolis, S Minnesota; pop. 14,527.

**Farm'ham** (fā-rām). Town SE of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4055.

**Farn'worth** (fā-rn-wōrth; -wērth). Urban district NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 28,717.

**Far-oe Islands** (fā-rōz), *Far-oes* (fā-rōz). = **FAEROES**.

**Farrell** (fā-rēl). City NW of New Castle on Shenango river, W Pennsylvania; pop. 13,860.

**Far-rukh'a-bād** (fā-rōrk'ā-bād). City, district \*, on Ganges river NW of Lucknow, cen. United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 59,580.

**Fars** (fārs) or **Far'si-stān** (fā-r'sē-stān); *anc. Per'sis* (pūr'sis). Province, SW Iran; 68,319 sq. m.; \* Shiraz.

**Farther India**. See **INDOCHINA**.

**Far West**. Part of the United States W of Mississippi river, or more generally, the part W of the Great Plains.

**Fas**. See **FES**.

**Fashoda**. See **KODOK**.

**Fatahan**. See **NAMHUT**.

**Favonia**. See **FARENZA**.

**Fa-yal'** (fā-yāl'). Westernmost island of cen. Azores; 64 sq. m.; pop. ab. 19,000; chief town Horta.

**Fayetteville** (fā-yē-vīl'). 1. City N of Fort Smith, NW Arkansas; pop. 8212; Univ. of Arkansas. 2. City S of Raleigh on Cape Fear river, S cen. North Carolina; pop. 17,428.

**Fear, Cape** (fēr). Cape on Smith I., North Carolina, at mouth of Cape Fear river.

**Federal Capital Territory**. See **AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**.

**Federal District**. *Sp. Dis-tri-to Fe-de-ral'* (dē-tre-tō fē-dē-rāl'). *1. or Federal Capital*. *Sp. Ca-pi-tal'* *Fe-de-ral'* (kē-pē-tāl' fē-dē-rāl'). The city of Buenos Aires, \* of Argentina; 74 sq. m.; pop. (1945 est.) 2,457,494 (including suburbs). 2. Seat of national government, SE Brazil, coextensive with the city of Rio de Janeiro; 461 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,781,567. 3. Mexico City and adjacent area, cen. Mexico; 573 sq. m.; pop. 1,773,627. 4. Caracas and adjacent area in N Venezuela; 745 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 380,069.

**Federated Malay States** (mā-lā'; mālā'). Former federation of four states of Malaya, at S end of Malay Penin.; 27,540 sq. m.; pop. (1940-41 est.) 2,212,052; \* Kuala Lumpur. See **FEDERATION OF MALAYA**.

**Federated Shan States** (shān; shān). States inhabited chiefly by Shan, E Burma; now larger part of the Shan State (which see).

**Federation of Indochina**. See **INDOCHINA**.

**Federation of Malaya**. See **FEDERATION OF MALAYA**.

**Fel'ling** (fē-līng). Urban district, suburb of Gateshead, S of Newcastle, Durham, N England; pop. 27,040.

**Feng'k'ieh'** (fēng'k'īē) or **Kwei'chow'** (kwē'chō'). City on Yangtze NW of Ichang, E Szechwan, S cen. China; pop. ab. 250,000.

**Fengtien**. 1. See **LIAONING**. 2. See **MUKDEN**.

**Fens, the** (fēnz). Low-lying districts in E England, esp. in Lincolnshire near the Wash.

**Fé-o-dō-shi-ya** (fē-ō-dō'shī-ā; *Russ. fē-yū-dō'shī-yū*), *anc. Tho-o-dō-shi-ya* (thē-ō-dō'shī-ā; -shā). Seaport town SW of Kerch, SE Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 27,370.

**Féro-en-Tar-de-nois'** (fēr-ān-tār-dē-nwā'). Town NE of Paris in N France; pop. 1948; battles in World War I in 1914 and 1918; American Military Cemetery.

**Fer-ga'na** or **Fer-ga'na** (fēr-gā-nā). 1. Region W of the Tien Shan, W cen. Asia. 2. Subdivision, E Uzbek S.S.R. 3. City E of Kokand, E Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 14,276.

**Fergus Falls** (fēr-gūn). City SE of Moorhead, W cen. Minnesota; pop. 10,848.

**Fer'gusson** (fēr-gū-sūn). City NW of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 6724.

**Fer-man'agh** (fēr-mān'ā). County, SW Northern Ireland; 653 sq. m.; pop. 54,500; ☉ Enniskillen.

**Fer-nan'do de No-ro-nha** (fēr-nānn'dōn thē nō-rō-n'yā). Brazilian island in Atlantic Ocean, ab. 300 m. off E bulge of Brazil; penal colony.

**Fer-nan'do Po'o** (fēr-nānn'dō pō'ā) or **Fer-nan'do Po** (fēr-nānn'dō pō'). Spanish island in Bight of Biafra S of SE Nigeria, W Africa; ab. 800 sq. m.; pop. 26,405; chief town Santa Isabel.

**Fern'dale** (fēr-nā-dēl). City, SE Michigan, 9 m. N of Detroit; pop. 64,634.

**Fer-rose'pore** (fēr-rōz'pūr) or **Fi-ros'pur** (fē-rōz'pūr). City, district \*, on Sutlej river SE of Lahore, East Punjab, NW Indian Union; pop. 64,634.

**Fer-ra'ta** (fēr-rā-tā); *anc. Fe'rūm A-li-e-nū* (fēr-tūm ā-lī-ē-nū). Commune, provincial \*, near the Po SW of Venice, Emilia, N Italy; pop. 119,265; cathedral; university; fighting 1945.

**Ferro**. See **HERAKO**.

**Fertile Crescent**. A semicircle of fertile land from Palestine around Syrian Desert to the Persian Gulf.

**Fes** (fēs) or **Fez** (fēz); *Ar. Fas* (fās). City, a \* of French Morocco, NE of Casablanca in N cen. part; pop. (1930) 144,424; sacred city of Islam.

**Fes-san'** (fēs-sān'); *anc. Pha-zā-nī-ā* (fā-zā-nī-ā). Region of desert and oases, SW Libya, N Africa; ab. 150,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 40,000.

**Fie-so-lo** (fē-sō-lō); *anc. Fae-so-lae* (fā-sō-lāē). Commune NE of Florence, Tuscany, cen. Italy; pop. 11,153; home of Fra Angelico.

**Fife** (fīf) or **Fife'shire** (fīf'shīr, -shēr). County, E Scotland, bet. firths of Tay and Forth; 505 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 280,000; ☉ Cupar.

**Fiji** (fī-jē; -jē). 1. British crown colony in SW Pacific Ocean, comprising Fiji Is. and island of Rotuma; 7083 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 220,787; \* Suva. 2. or **Fiji Islands**. Island group of over 250 islands E of the New Hebrides in SW Pacific Ocean; 7009 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 217,712. — *Fijian* (fī-jē-ān; fē-jē-ān), *adj. & n.*

**Finch'ley** (fīnch-lī). Urban district, NW suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 65,740; part of Greater London.

**Find'lay** (fīn[d]lī). City S of Toledo, NW Ohio; pop. 20,228.

**Fingal's Cave**. See **STAFFA**.

**Finger Lakes** (fīng-gēr). Group of long narrow lakes in W New York, including Seneca, Cayuga, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owego, and Skaneateles.

**Fin'is-ter-re, Cape** (fīn-tē-rē; *Sp. fē-nē-tēr-rē*). Westernmost point of Spanish mainland.

**Fin'land** (fīn-lānd); *Finnish Suo-mi* (suo-mī) or *Suo-men Ta'-val'ta* (suo-mēn tā-vāl'tā). Republic NE of Baltic Sea and E of Sweden; 130,165 sq. m. (including 12,190 sq. m. of inland water); pop. (1940) 3,887,217; \* Helsinki; independent since 1917. — *Finnish* (fīn'sh), *adj.* — *Finn* (fīn), *n.*

**Finland, Gulf of**. Arm of Baltic Sea S of Finland; 260 m. long, 45 m. to 85 m. wide.

**Fin'lay** (fīn-lī). River flowing 250 m. S and E in N British Columbia, Canada, to unite with Parsnip river and form Peace river.

**Finsch'ha'fen** (fīnsh'hā-fēn; *Angl. fīnch'hā-fēn*). Settlement NE of Lee on SE coast of North-East New Guinea.

**Fin'ster-aar'horn** (fīn'stēr-ār'hōrn). Peak 14,026 ft., highest of Bernese Alps, S Switzerland.

**Firenze**. See **FLORENCE**.

**Firozpur**. See **FEROZPORE**.

**Firth of Forth**. See **FORTH**.

**Fitch'burg** (fīch'būrg). City N of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 41,824.

**Fitz-ger'ald** (fītz-jēr-ald). City E of Albany, S cen. Georgia; pop. 7388.

**Fitz'roy** (fītz-roi; fītz-roi'). City, N suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 80,919.

**Fiume**. See **RIEKA**.

- Fiumicino.** See **RUSCION**.
- Five Forks.** Locality SW of Petersburg, SE Virginia; battle 1865.
- Five Towns, the.** See the **POTTERIES**.
- Flagstaff** (flăg'stăf). City NE of Prescott, N Arizona; pop. 5080; 6007 ft. above sea level; Lowell Observatory.
- Flam'borough Head** (flām'bôr'h; Brit. -bôr-ri, -brî). Promontory SE of Scarborough, E Yorkshire, N England; lighthouse.
- Fia-min'i-an Way** (fiā-mīn'ī-ān; -mīn'ān). Ancient road N from Rome to Rimini in Italy.
- Flan'ders** (flān'dēr; Brit. usu. flān'z). Fr. **Flan'dre** (flān'dr); Flemish **Vlaan'deren** (vlān'dēr-n). Medieval county, coast of Low Countries, now Belgian provinces of East Flanders and West Flanders (which see), and part of N France. — **Flem'ing** (flēm'ing), n. — **Flem'ish** (flēm'ish), adj.
- Flat'head** (flăt'hēd). River flowing S and W from SE British Columbia through **Flathead Lake** (ab. 30 m. long, 12 to 14 m. wide) to Clark Fork, W Montana.
- Flat River** (flăt). City SW of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 5401.
- Flat'ter-y, Cape** (flăt'ēr-y). Cape in NW Washington at entrance to Juan de Fuca Strait.
- Flens'burg** (flēns'bôr). Seaport and city N of Schleswig near Danish border, Schleswig-Holstein prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 63,139.
- Fleisch'horn'** (flēch'hörn') or **Ross'bo'den-horn'** (rôs'bô'dēn-hörn'). Peak 13,127 ft. S of Simpon Pass in Pennine Alps, S Switzerland.
- Fleur'us** (flôr'rys). Commune, SW Belgium; pop. 6736; battle 1794.
- Flin'ders** (flīn'dēr). 1. Largest island of the Furneaux group off NE Tasmania, Australia, 20 m. wide by 40 m. long. 2. River flowing NW 500 m., N Queensland, Australia, to Gulf of Carpentaria.
- Flinders Range.** Mountain range E of Lake Torrens in E South Australia; highest peak 3900 ft.
- Flin Flon** (flīn'flōn'). Mining town, NW Manitoba, Canada, 70 m. N of The Pas; pop. (district) 6860.
- Flint** (flīnt). 1. River 265 m. long, W Georgia; flows S to unite with the Chattahoochee in SW extremity of Georgia and form the Apalachicola river. 2. City NW of Detroit, SE cen. Michigan; pop. 151,543.
- Flint'shire** (flīnt'shīr; -shēr) or **Flint**. County, NE Wales; 256 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 121,020; ♂ Mold.
- Flod'den** (flôd'n). Hill near Scottish border in N Northumberland, N England; battle 1513.
- Flô'ra** (flôr'a). City NE of Mt. Vernon, SE cen. Illinois; pop. 5474.
- Flô'ral Park** (flôr'al). Village E of New York City on Long I., SE New York; pop. 12,930.
- Flô'rance** (flôr'zns). 1. City on Tennessee river, NW Alabama; pop. 15,043. 2. City NE of Sumter, E South Carolina; pop. 16,054. 3. **Flô'rence** (flôr'ēr; -tā). anc. **Flô'renti-a** (flôr'ēr-ti-ā; shî). Commune on Arno river 146 m. NW of Rome, Tuscany, cen. Italy; pop. 322,635; art collections. — **Flô'rentino** (flôr'ēr-tēn; -tīn), adj. & n.
- Flô'res** (flôr'ēr; -rēs; flôr'). 1. (Pg flôr'ēr) Island, NW Azores; 67 sq. m.; pop. ab. 7000. 2. Island of Lesser Sunda group, Indonesia; ab. 224 m. long; 5509 sq. m.; pop. ab. 500,000.
- Flô'res Sea.** Body of water ab. 175 m. wide bet. S Celebes and Lesser Sunda Is. in Indonesia.
- Flô'ri-a-nô-po-lis** (flôr'ī-ā-nôp'ô-lis; Pg. flôr'ryā-nôp'ô-lis); formerly **Des'tér-ro** (dēs'tēr-rô). City, ♂ of Santa Catarina state, on Santa Catarina I., S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 25,253.
- Flô'ri-da** (flôr'ī-dā). 1. A southeastern state of U.S.A.; mainly a peninsula bet. Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico; 21st state in area, 68,560 sq. m. (land area 54,262 sq. m.); 27th state in population, 1,897,414; ♂ Tallahassee; 27th state admitted to Union (1845). Nickname: Everglade state. Abbr. **Fla.** — **Flô'ri-dā-an** (flôr'ī-dā-n), **Flô'ri-dān** (flôr'ī-dān), adj. & n. 2. (flôr'ēr-thū) Municipality NW of Camagüey, E cen. Cuba; pop. 28,283. 3. (flôr'ēr-thū) Town, department, N of Montevideo, S cen. Uruguay; pop. ab. 16,000.
- Flô'ri-da, Straits of** (flôr'ī-dā; flôr'ēr-dā) or **Nô'Gê-la** (ng-gā'li). Island N of cen. Guadalcanal, SE Solomon Is., SW Pacific Ocean; 22 m. by 6 m.; fighting 1942.
- Flô'ri-da Keys** (flôr'ī-dā). Chain of islands S of Florida on N side of Straits of Florida.
- Flush'ing** (flūsh'ing). 1. Former village on Long I., SE New York; since 1898 part of borough of Queens; N.Y. World's Fair 1939-40. 2. See **VLISSINGEN**.
- Fly** (flī). Largest river of New Guinea, W Papua; ab. 650 m. long; flows S and SE.
- Fôo-să-n** (fôk-shān; -shā'nē). City, S Moldavia, E cen. Romania; pop. 32,770; battles 1789, 1917.
- Fô'gia** (fôj'ā). Commune, provincial ♂, 162 m. SE of Rome, Apulia, SE Italy; pop. 62,340; airfields.
- Fô'is, Countship of** (fwa). Historical region of S cen. France bet. Languedoc and Gascony.
- Fôlke'stone** (fôk'stōn). Municipal borough SW of Dover, Kent, SE England; pop. 35,889.
- Fônd du Lac** (fôn'dū lăk). City at S end of Lake Winnebago, E Wisconsin; pop. 27,209; resort.
- Fô'n-se-ô, Gulf of** (fôn-sē'ki). Inlet of Pacific Ocean with El Salvador on N, Honduras on E, and Nicaragua on S.
- Fôn'taine-bleau** (fôn'tān-blo; -tīn; Fr. fôn'tēn'blô). Commune, near the Seine SE of Paris, N France; pop. 17,724; château, former residence of kings of France.
- Fôn'tān'a Dam** (fôn'tān'ā). Dam of the TVA, W North Carolina, on the Little Tennessee river; maximum height 480 ft.; completed 1944.
- Fôn'te-nay'-sous-Bois** (fôn'tān'sô-bôis). Commune, SE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 31,546.
- Fôn'te-noy'** (fôn'tān'wā). 1. Commune SE of Tournai, SW Belgium; pop. 854; battle 1745. 2. formerly **Fôn'tā-ne'** (fôn'tā'nē). Town SW of Auxerre, NE cen. France; battle 841.
- Fôo'chow'** (fôo'chō). See **MINNOW**.
- Fô'r-ker, Mount** (fôr'k-ēr). Mountain 17,000 ft., S cen. Alaska, SW of Mt. McKinley.
- Forbidden City.** 1. Lhasa, ♂ of Tibet, Outer China. 2. Walled enclosure containing the Imperial Palace in Peiping, China.
- Ford City** (fôrd). Borough on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, W Pennsylvania; pop. 5795.
- Forest Cantons, the Four; Ger. Die Vier Wald'stât'ter** (dē fêr vâlt'stât'tēr). Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne cantons surrounding Lake of Lucerne (which see), Switzerland.
- Forest City.** Town W of Shelby, SW North Carolina; pop. 5035.
- Forest Hill.** Village, now part of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 11,757.
- Forest Hills.** Borough E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5248.
- Forest Park.** Village, suburb of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 14,840.
- For'far** (fôr'fēr). 1. or **For'far-shire** (-shīr; -shēr). See **ANGUS**. 2. Burgh, ♂ of Angus co., E Scotland; pop. 6050.
- For-ll'** (fôr'lē); anc. **For'rum Liv'i-l** (fôr'rūm līv'i-l). Commune, provincial ♂, 185 m. NW of Rome, Emilia, N Italy; pop. 65,683.
- For'men-te-ra** (fôr'mān-tērā). Fourth largest island of the Balearic group, Spain, in W Mediterranean Sea SW of Majorca; 40 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 2929. See **BALEARIC ISLANDS**.
- For-mô'sa** (fôr-mô'sā). 1. or **Tai-wan** (tī-wīn). Island in China Sea; 13,857 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 5,747,000; ♂ Taihoku; Japanese from 1895 to end of World War II; now Chinese. 2. Territory of N Argentina; 27,825 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 72,200. 3. Town, its ♂, on a tributary of the Paraguay river, N Argentina; pop. (est.) 18,500. — **For-mô'san** (fôr-mô'sān), adj. & n.
- Formosa, or Taiwan, Strait.** Channel ab. 115 m. wide bet. Fukien prov., SE China, and Formosa I.; connects East China Sea with South China Sea.
- For'rest City** (fôr'ēr; -īst). City, E Arkansas, SW of Memphis, Tennessee; pop. 5699.
- Forst** (fôrst). City on Neisse river SE of Berlin, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 35,002.
- Fort Al'ba-ny** (âl'bā-nī). Trading post, E Ontario, Canada, on James Bay at mouth of Albany river; established ab. 1670.
- Fort-a-le'za** (fôr'tā-lē'zā; sometimes called **Oe'a-rā'** (ō-ā-rā')). City and port, ♂ of Ceará state, NE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 142,453.
- Fort At'kin-son** (fôr'ăt-kīn-sōn). City NE of Janesville, SE Wisconsin; pop. 6153.
- Fort Bridge'er** (brī'ēr). Village, SW Wyoming; pop. ab. 400; old trading post and Oregon Trail station.
- Fort Brown.** Military reservation 288 acres E of Brownsville, S Texas; military post since 1865.
- Fort Col'lins** (kôl'līnz). City NE of Boulder, N Colorado; pop. 12,251; Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- Fort Con'ger** (kôn'gēr). Arctic post on NE Ellesmere I., N Canada, ab. 81° 45' N; one of the poles of cold, a monthly average (Feb.) of 40° below zero having been recorded.
- Fort Dearborn.** See **CHICAGO**.
- Fort-de-France** (fôr'dē-frāns). City, ♂ of French overseas dept. of Martinique, West Indies, on SW coast; pop. (1930) 52,051.
- Fort Dodge** (dôj). City NW of Des Moines, N cen. Iowa; pop. 22,904.
- Fort Don'el-son National Military Park** (dôn'ēl-sōn). National military park, NW Tennessee on Cumberland river; 103 acres; estab. 1928; includes site of Civil War fort, captured by General Grant 1862.
- Fort Du-quesne'** (dôk'shān). French fort on site of modern Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; taken by British 1758 and renamed Fort Pitt.
- Fort E'rie** (ēr'ē). Town on Lake Erie across from Buffalo, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6595.
- For'tes-cue** (fôr'tēs-kū). River flowing NW ab. 350 m. in North West Region, W Western Australia, to Indian Ocean.
- Fort Fair'field** (fâr'fīld). Town NE of Presque Isle on Aroostook river, N Maine; pop. 5007.
- Fort Fish'er** (fīsh'ēr). Fort, SE North Carolina, near Cape Fear; taken 1865 by Union forces.
- Fort Fran'ces** (frān'sēs; -sīs). Town, SW Ontario, Canada, across from International Falls, Minnesota; pop. 5897.
- Fô'rt, Firth of** (fôrth); anc. **Bo-dô'tri-a** (bô-dô'trī-ā). Estuary (48 m. long) of Forth river (ab. 114 m. long), SE Scotland; cantilever bridge 5330 ft. long.
- Fort Hen'try** (hēn'trī). Locality, NW Tennessee on Tennessee river; taken 1862 by Union forces.
- Fort Kent** (kēnt). Town on St. John river, N Maine; pop. 5363.
- Fort Knox** (nôks). Military reservation 33,000 acres in N cen. Kentucky; location since 1936 of U. S. Gold Bullion Depository.
- Fort-La'my'** (fôr'lā-mē). Town, ♂ of Chad territory, in SW part, N French Equatorial Africa; pop. (1937 est.) 6000.
- Fort Lau'der-dale** (fôr't lô'dēr-dāl). City on Atlantic coast N of Miami, SE Florida; pop. 17,996.
- Fort Leav'en-worth** (lēv'ēn-wôrth). Military reservation adjoining Leavenworth, E Kansas; Federal penitentiary.
- Fort Lee** (lē). Borough NE of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 9408.
- Fort Lou'down Dam** (lou'dōn). Dam of the TVA, E Tennessee, on the Tennessee river; maximum height 122 ft.; completed 1943.
- Fort Mo-Hen'ry National Monument** (môk-hēn'ēr; mô-kēn'ēr). National monument, Baltimore harbor, Maryland; 673 sq. m.; created national park 1925, changed to national monument 1933; bombarded by British 1814.
- Fort Mad'i-son** (măd'ī-sōn). City SW of Burlington on Mississippi river, SE Iowa; pop. 14,063.
- Fort Mar't-on** (măr't-ōn; măr'). Fort, St. Augustine, Florida; built by Spaniards 1656; now a U. S. national monument.
- Fort Meigs** (mēgz). Former fort at rapids in Maumee river, NW Ohio; besieged May 1-9, 1813 by British and Indians.
- Fort Mims** (mīmz). Temporary stockade near junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama; massacre 1813.
- Fort, or Fortress, Mon-ro'e'** (môn-rô'). Military post and post office at entrance to Hampton Roads, SE Virginia.
- Fort Moul'trie** (môl'trī). Fort in Charleston harbor, South Carolina; evacuated by Federal garrison Dec. 26, 1860 to strengthen Fort Sumter, seized by state authorities Dec. 27.
- Fort My'ers** (mī'ēr). City on estuary of Caloosahatchee river, SW Florida; pop. 10,604.

- Fort Nelson** (nɛl'sn). 1. River ab. 200 m. long, N British Columbia, Canada; flows NW into Liard river. 2. Station on Alaska Highway 225 m. N of Dawson Creek, NE British Columbia.
- Fort Niagara** (ni-ə-gə-rə; -ə-gə-rə). Fort at mouth of Niagara river, New York.
- Fort Orange** (fɔr'ɔŋ; -ɪŋ). Former Dutch fort on site of modern Albany, New York.
- Fort Peck Dam** (pɛk). Dam, NE Montana, in the Missouri river; maximum height 250 ft.; completed 1940; impounds water (**Fort Peck Reservoir**) for flood control, power, and navigation.
- Fort Pickens** (pɪk'pɛnz). Fort, entrance to Pensacola harbor, Florida; held by Federals during Civil War.
- Fort Pierce** (pɪərs). City on Indian River NE of Lake Okeechobee, E Florida; pop. 8040.
- Fort Pitt** (pɪt). Name given Fort Duquesne after capture by British 1758.
- Fort Prov'idence** (prɒv'ɪ-dɛns). Trading post on Mackenzie river at Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada.
- Fort Pulaski National Monument** (pʊ-ləs'ki; pʊ-). National monument on island in mouth of Savannah river, Georgia; .67 sq. m.; estab. 1924.
- Fortress Monroe**. See FORT MONROE.
- Fort Scott** (skɒt). City S of Kansas City, SE Kansas; pop. 10,557.
- Fort Simpson** (sɪm'pɪ'n). Trading post at juncture of Mackenzie and Liard rivers, Northwest Territories, Canada.
- Fort Smith** (smɪθ). City at confluence of Arkansas and Poteau rivers on Oklahoma border, W Arkansas; pop. 36,584.
- Fort Stanwix** (stæn'wɪks). Fort built 1756, rebuilt 1758 on site of Rome, New York.
- Fort Sumter** (sʊm'tər). Fort, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; Civil War begun April 12-13, 1861.
- Fort Thomas** (tɒm'ðs). City SE of Covington, N Kentucky; pop. 11,034.
- Fort Wayne** (wɛn). City, NE Indiana; 105 m. NE of Indianapolis; pop. 118,410.
- Fort William** (wɪl'yəm). City, SW Ontario, Canada, on Lake Superior; pop. 30,585.
- Fort Worth** (wɜrθ). City W of Dallas, N Texas; pop. 177,662; Texas Christian Univ.
- Forty Fort** (fɔr'tɪ). Borough on Susquehanna river N of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6293.
- Forum Aemili**. See FERRARA.
- Forum Julii**. See FRIULI.
- Forum Livii**. See FORLÌ.
- Fos-to-ris-a** (fɒs-tɔr'ɪ-sə). City NE of Findlay, NW Ohio; pop. 13,453.
- Fotheringhay** (fɒθ'ɪŋ-ɡeɪ; fɒθ'ɪŋ-). Village, Northamptonshire, England; Mary, Queen of Scots imprisoned and beheaded (1587) at Fotheringhay castle.
- Fougères** (fʊʒ'zɛr). City NE of Rennes, NW France; pop. 40,432.
- Four Forest Cantons, Lake of the**. See LAKE OF LUZERNE.
- Four Forest Cantons, the**. See THE FOUR FOREST CANTONS.
- Fout'a Dial'lon'** (fʊt'ɔl'jɑn'). Mountainous district, W French Guinea, W Africa.
- Fow'liang'** (fəʊ'li-ang'; fɔ-). formerly **King'toh'chen'** (kɪŋg'tɔh'ʃɛn'). Town SE of Kuikiang near Anhui border, NE Kiangsi prov., SE China; pop. over 100,000, porcelain industry.
- Foxboro'** (fɒks'bɔrɔ). Town W of Brockton, E Massachusetts; pop. 6303.
- Foxe Basin** (fɒks). Body of water bet. Melville Penin. and W Baffin I., Northwest Territories, Canada.
- Fox Islands** (fɒks). Island group off SW tip of Alaska Penin., E Aleutian Is.; includes Unimak and Unalaska.
- Foynes** (fɔɪnz). Town W of Limerick on NW coast of co. Limerick, SW Ireland; pop. 497; former airfield.
- Frankville** (fræŋ'vɪl). Borough N of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 8035.
- Fram'ing-ham** (fræ'mɪŋ-həm). Town SW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 23,214.
- France** (fræns; *earlier Gaul* (ɡɔl), *Lat. Gal'li-a* (ɡɔl'ɪ-ə)). Country of W cen. Europe, a republic, divided into 90 departments (including Corsica); 212,655 sq. m.; pop. 41,907,050; \* Paris. See FRENCH UNION. — **French** (frɛnʃ), *adj.* & *n.*
- Franches-Com'té'** (fræŋʃ'kɔm'tɛ'). Historical region S of Lorraine, E cen. France; \* Hesancq; once a part of Burgundy.
- Fran-co'ni-a** (fræŋg-kɔn'ə; -kɔn'yə), *Ger. Fran'ken* (fræŋ'kɛn). Old duchy of S cen. Germany, now included chiefly in Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Nassau. — **Fran-co'ni-an** (-kɔn'ɪ-ən; -kɔn'yən), *adj.* & *n.*
- Franconia Notch**. Pass in a W range of White Mts., W New Hampshire, near Cannon Mt. (which see).
- Frankfort** (fræŋk'fɜrt). 1. City SW of Kokomo, cen. Indiana; pop. 13,706. 2. City, \* of Kentucky, in N cen. part E of Louisville; pop. 11,492.
- Frankfort on the Main** (fræŋk'fɜrt; mæn, mɪn) and **Frankfurt on the O'der** (ɔ'dər). Anglicized forms of FRANKFURT AM MAIN and FRANKFURT AN DER ODER.
- Frankfurt** (fræŋk'fɜrt; *Ger. fræŋk'fɜrt*). 1. in full **Frankfurt am Main** (fræŋk'fɜrt æm mɪn'). City on Main river N of Darmstadt, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 1939) 546,649; peace treaty 1871; bombed 1942-45. 2. in full **Frankfurt an der O'der** (fræŋk'fɜrt ɪn dər ɔ'dər). City SE of Berlin on Oder river, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 70,884.
- Franklin** (fræŋk'lɪn). 1. City S of Indianapolis, cen. Indiana; pop. 6264. 2. Town W of Brockton, E Massachusetts; pop. 7303. 3. City SW of Lacombe on Merrimack river, S cen. New Hampshire; pop. 6749. 4. City SW of Oil City, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 9948. 5. Town S of Nashville, cen. Tennessee; pop. 4120; battle 1864. 6. Temporary state (1784-1788) mainly in present E Tennessee. 7. District, N Northwest Territories, Canada; includes Baffin I., all other Arctic islands and Boothia and Melville Penins.; area including water 554,032 sq. m.; pop. comprises only a few Eskimos.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake**. See GRAND COULEE DAM.
- Franz Josef Land** (frænts jɔz'ɛf [-lɪt] lænd; *Ger. frænts jɔz'ɛf lɛnt*); also **Fridt'jof Nansen Land** (frɪt'jɔf næn'sən lænd). Archipelago, N of Novaya Zemlya, Arctic Ocean, 80° to 82° N, 43° to 65° E; to Soviet Russia, annexed 1928; ab. 8000 sq. m.
- Fra'zer** (fræ'zɛr). River ab. 700 m. long, S cen. British Columbia; flows S and W to Pacific Ocean.
- Fred'ar-ick** (frɛd'ɪk; -ɛr'ɪk). 1. City SE of Hagerstown, N Maryland; pop. 15,802. 2. City SE of Altus, SW Oklahoma; pop. 5106.
- Fred'ar-icks-burg** (frɛd'ɪks-bɜrg; -ɛr'ɪks). City SW of Alexandria, NE Virginia; pop. 10,086; battle Dec. 11-15, 1862.
- Fred'ar-ic-ton** (frɛd'ɪk-tɒn; -ɛr'ɪk-tɒn). City, \* of New Brunswick prov., in SW part NW of St. John, SE Canada, at head of navigation of St. John river; pop. 10,062; Univ. of New Brunswick.
- Fred'ar-iks-berg** (frɛd'ɪks-bɜrg; -ɛr'ɪks; *Dan. frɪth'ɪks-bɜrk*). City, suburb of Copenhagen, Sjælland I., Denmark; pop. (1945) 113,584.
- Fred'ar-ik-sted** (frɛd'ɪk-stɛd; -ɛr'ɪk-stɛd). Town on W coast of St. Croix I., Virgin Islands of the United States, West Indies; pop. 2498.
- Fre-do'nia** (frɛ-dɔn'ɪ-ə; -dɔn'ɪ-ə). Village near Lake Erie N of Jamestown, SW New York; pop. 5738.
- Free'hold'** (frɪ'hɔld'). Borough S of Perth Amboy, E cen. New Jersey; pop. 6952.
- Free'land** (frɪ'lænd). Borough S of Wilkes Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6593.
- Free'port** (frɪ'pɔrt). 1. City W of Rockford, N Illinois; pop. 22,306. 2. Village on S shore of Long I., SE New York; pop. 20,410.
- Free'town'** (frɪ'taʊn'). Seaport town, \* of Sierra Leone, W Africa; pop. (1940 est.) 80,000.
- Freib'erg** (frɪ'bɜrg; *Ger. -bɜrk*). City SW of Dresden, Saxony, Germany; pop. 34,742.
- Freiburg** (frɪ'bɜrg; -bɜrg; *Ger. -bɜrk*). 1. also **Freiburg im Breisgau** (ɪm brɪs'ɡəʊ). City SW of Stuttgart, Baden, Germany; pop. (1939) 111,860; battle 1634. 2. See FRIBURG.
- Freiburg** (frɪ'bɜrg). City SW of Dresden, Saxony, Germany; pop. 36,558.
- Fre'jus', Mas'sif du** (mæs'sɪf dʊ frɛʒ'hʊs'). Mountain mass at SW end of Grignan Alps bet. France and Italy.
- Fre-man'tle** (frɛ-mæn'tl). Municipality, SW Western Australia, SW of Perth; pop. with suburbs (1940) 28,171.
- Fre'mont** (frɛ'mɒnt). 1. City on Platte river NW of Omaha, E Nebraska; pop. 11,862. 2. City SW of Sandusky, N Ohio; pop. 14,710.
- French Broad** (brɒd). River flowing ab. 210 m. NW and W, SW North Carolina and E Tennessee, to the Holston river.
- French Equatorial Africa**; formerly **French Congo**. French overseas territory, bet. Libia and Belgian Congo; 959,256 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 3,418,006; \* Brazzaville.
- French Guiana**; *Fr. Guy'ane* / *fran'gaise* (ɡi-ʔy-àn' fræŋ'sɛz'). French overseas department, E of Surinam and W and N of Brazil on NE coast of South America; 34,740 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 37,005; \* Cayenne; former penal settlement on Devil's I.
- French Guinea**; *Fr. Gu'ine'* / *fran'gaise* (ɡi-ʔnɛ' fræŋ'sɛz'). French territory, French West Africa, bet. Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone; 96,886 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 2,006,000; \* Conakry, on Tomba I.
- French India**, officially **É'ta'blisse'ments' fran'çais' dans l'Inde** (ɛ'ta'blɪs'mɛnts' fræŋ'sɛz' dæŋ lænd'). French possessions in India; before June 1949 included 6 settlements: Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahé, Chandernagor; 197 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 323,295; \* Pondicherry; Chandernagor voted to join India June 19, 1949; other settlements to have plebiscite later.
- French Indochina**. See INDOCINA.
- French Oceania**; *Fr. É'ta'blisse'ments' (fran'çais') de l'Océ'anie* (ɛ'ta'blɪs'mɛnts' fræŋ'sɛz' dɛ l'ɔ'si-ə-nɛ'). French settlements in South Pacific Ocean, comprising Marquesas, Society, Gambier, and Tubuai Is. and Tuamotu Archipelago; 1520 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 51,221; \* Papeete.
- French Shore**. The W and part of the N coast of Newfoundland, bet. Cape Ray and Cape St. John; — so named in reference to the exclusive fishing rights (1713-1904) secured by France in the Treaty of Utrecht 1713.
- French Somaliland**; *Fr. O'dte fran'gaise' des So'ma'lis'* (ɔ'dtɛ fræŋ'sɛz' dɛ sɔ'ma'li-s'). French territory, E Africa, on Gulf of Aden at entrance to Red Sea, bet. Eritrea and British Somaliland and Ethiopia; 8492 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 40,391; \* Djibouti.
- French Sudan**; *Fr. Sou'dan' fran'çais'* (sɔ'dæn' fræŋ'sɛz'). French territory, W French West Africa, comprising W part of Sahara and Sudan; 500,906 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 3,754,799; \* Bamako.
- French Togo**. See TOGO, 2.
- French Union**. The French federation formed by the Constitution of the Fourth Republic of Sept. 29, 1946, comprising the French Republic with its overseas departments and territories and the associated states.
- French West Africa**. French overseas territory in W Africa, comprising Mauritania, Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Upper Volta, and Niger territories; 1,815,708 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 15,336,044; \* Dakar.
- French West Indies**. Islands of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, which belong to France; comprise Martinique and Guadeloupe (formerly colonies, since 1946 overseas departments) and the five dependencies of Guadeloupe: Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Saint Barthélemy, and part of Saint Martin; 1073 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 550,951.
- Fres-ni'llo**; in full **Fresnillo de Gonz'ález E'che-ver-rí'a** (frɛs-nɪl'lo dɛ ɡɒnz-ə-lɛz ɛ'che-ver-rí-ə). City, B. Mex.; pop. 24,614.
- Fres'no** (frɛz'nɔ). City 155 m. SE of San Francisco, S cen. California; pop. 60,685.
- Fretum Gallicum**. See Strait of Dover.
- Fri'aul**. See FRIULI.
- Frib'ourg** (frɪ'bɜrg; *Fr. frɛ'bɜr'*; *Ger. Freiburg* (frɪ'bɜrg; -bɜrg; *Ger. -bɜrk*)). 1. Canton, W cen. Switzerland; 647 sq. m.; pop. 162,063. 2. Commune, its \*, SW of Bern; pop. (1941) 20,045.
- Fridt'jof Nansen Land**. See FRANZ JOSEF LAND.

See PRAYDNSE.

**Friedrichshafen** (frî'çrîks-hâ'fân). City on Lake Constance, Württemberg, Germany; pop. 11,299.

**Friendly Islands.** See TONGA ISLANDS.

**Friesland** (frî'zând; -lând; frî's-). Province, N Netherlands; 1431 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 424,274; \* Leeuwarden.

**Frisches Haff** (frîsh'z hâf). Lagoon 56 m. long, 4 to 12 m. wide, on SE coast of Baltic Sea; formerly in East Prussia, since 1946 S part in N Poland, N part in U.S.S.R.

**Friulan Islands** (frîsh'ân). Chain of islands in North Sea SW of Denmark off NW Germany and NE Netherlands.

**Friuli** (frî'zî-lî; frî'zî-lî). Ger. **Friaul'** (frî'zî-oul'); anc. **Forûm Julii** (fôr'm jûl'i). Former duchy, NE Italy; now mostly in Venezia Euganea and NW Yugoslavia.

**Frobisher Bay** (frô'bîsh-êr; frô'bîsh-). Inlet extending NW in SE Baffin I., Northwest Territories, N Canada.

**Front Range** (frûnt). A range of Rocky Mts., N cen. Colorado; Grays Peak 14,274 ft. the highest.

**Frederico's** (frî-zê-nô'nî). Commune, provincial \*, SE of Rome, cen. Italy; pop. 18,447.

**Frederburg** (frî't-bûrg). Town W of Cumberland, NW Maryland; pop. 7659.

**Frun'ze** (fôr'ôn'zê; Russ. -zyë). formerly **Fish-pek'** (pîsh-pêk'); Russ. pysh-pyêk'. City, \* of Kirgiz S.S.R., NE of Tashkent on Chu river, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 92,650.

**Fuji** (fûjî; fû'). or **Fuji-yama** (fûjî-yâ-mâ; fû-); more correctly **Fuji-no-Yama** (Jap. fû-jî-nô-yâ-mâ) or **Fuji-san** (fû-jî-sân). Sacred mountain ab. 70 m. SW of Tokyo, S cen. Honshu, Japan; 12,388 ft.

**Fukien** (fû'kyên). Province, SE China, on China Sea; 61,259 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 11,755,625; \* Minhow.

**Fuku-i** (fû'kû-ê). City, prefecture \*, NW of Nagoya near coast of Honshu, Japan; pop. 75,273; greatly damaged by earthquake 1948.

**Fuku-oka** (fû'kû-ô-kî; Angl. fû'kû-ô-kî). Seaport, prefecture \*, N Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 252,282.

**Fuku-shi-ma** (fû'kû-shî-mâ; Angl. fû'kû-shî-mâ, fû'kû-shî-mâ). City, prefecture \*, N cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 47,047.

**Fuku-yama** (fû'kû-yâ-mâ; Angl. fû'kû-yâ-mâ). City on Inland Sea W of Okayama, SW Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 49,000.

**Fulda** (fûl'dâ; Ger. -dâ). City on Fulda river NE of Frankfurt am Main, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 28,057.

**Fulter-ton** (fûl'têr-tôn; -tôn). City NE of Long Beach, SW California; pop. 10,442.

**Fulton** (fûl'tôn). 1. City NE of Jefferson City, cen. Missouri; pop. 8297. 2. City NW of Syracuse, cen. New York; pop. 13,362.

**Fu-nu-tu-i** (fû'nû-tû-i; fû'nû-tû-i). Atoll, cen. Ellice Is., W Pacific Ocean; pop. (1936) 352.

**Funchal** (fû'n-shâl). Seaport commune, SE coast of Madeira I., Portugal; pop. (1940) 48,493; winter resort.

**Fundy, Bay of** (fûn'dî). Inlet of Atlantic Ocean in SE Canada, bet. Nova Scotia and S New Brunswick; ab. 145 m. long, 48 m. wide at its mouth; swift tidal currents; in places, tide sometimes rises 40 to 50 ft.

**Fünen.** See FYN.

**Fünkröhen.** See PÉCS.

**Fur'neaux Group** (fûr'nô). Island group off NE Tasmania, Australia; 1031 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000; largest Flinders I. and Cape Barren I.

**Fürth** (fûrt). City, Bavaria, Germany, NW of Nürnberg; pop. 73,693.

**Fusan** (fû'sân) or **Fu-san** (pû-). City on Chosen Strait, S Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 213,744.

**Fushih.** See YENAN.

**Fushun'** (fû'shûn'). Town, S Manchuria, 30 m. E of Mukden; pop. (1940 est.) 269,919; coal mines.

**Fu-tu-na Islands** (fû-tû-nâ). French island group in SW Pacific Ocean, NE of Fiji Is.; 58 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 2000.

**Fuyu'** (fû'yû') or **Fu-tu-na** (pû-tû-nâ). Town SW of Harbin, cen. Manchuria; pop. 57,005.

**Fyn** (fûn); Ger. **Fün'en** (fû'nân). One of islands of Denmark bet. Sjælland and lower Jutland Penin.; 1149 sq. m.; pop. (1925) 298,721.

**Fyz'a-bad'** (fîz'â-bâd'). City, division \*, E of Lucknow, United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 55,215.

**Ge'bès** (gê'bês; Fr. gâ'bês'). Seaport town and oasis on Gulf of Gabès (anc. **Syr'tis Mî'nor** [sûr'tîs mî'nêr]), SE Tunisia; pop. (1936) with oasis, 18,611.

**Ge'bôn'** (gê'bôn') or **Ge-bun'** (gê-bôn'). 1. River, S French Equatorial Africa, just N of equator; extends 40 m. inland; 7 m. wide. 2. French territory S of Cameroons, SW French Equatorial Africa; 93,218 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 499,739; \* Libreville.

**Ged'a-ra** (gêd'â-râ). Greek town of the Decapolis SE of Sea of Galilee, NE Palestine. — **Ged'a-rens'** (gêd'â-rên'; gâd'â-rên), adj. & n.

See GADSDEN.

**Ged'sden** (gêd'sdên). City NE of Birmingham, NE Alabama, on Coosa river; pop. 39,975.

**Ged'ula** (gêd'ûlâ; anc. **Ga'ula** (kâ-yê'tâ). Seaport SE of Litoria on Gulf of Gaeta (inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea), Latium, cen. Italy; pop. 18,332.

**Ged'ney** (gêd'nî). City NE of Spartanburg, N South Carolina; pop. 1843.

**Ged'ney** (gêd'nî). Town and oasis W of Sfax, W cen. Tunisia; pop. ab. 3000; fighting 1943.

**Ged'ward** (gêd'yârd'; formerly **Ga-le'bra Out** (kâ-lâ-brâ; -lâ-brâ). Southeast section of Panama Canal, Canal Zone; length ab. 8 m.; 45 ft. deep.

**Ged'ward** (gêd'yârd'). Battlefield 1862 NE of Richmond, Virginia.

**Ged'ward** (gêd'yârd'). 1. City SW of Jacksonville, N Florida penin.; pop. 13,767; Univ. of Florida. 2. City NW of Athens, N Georgia; pop. 10,243. 3. City W of Sherman, N Texas; pop. 9651.

**Ge-lâ'pa-gou Islands** (gê-lâ'pâ-gô; -lâ'pâ); Sp. **Ar-chi-pi-lâ-go de Oo-lân'** (âr'chê-pî-lâ-gô thê kô-lôn'). Island group in the Pacific Ocean on equator; 3029 sq. m.; pop. (1944 est.) 661; \* San Cristóbal; a province of Ecuador.

**Ge-lâ-ta** (gê-lâ-tâ; Turk. gâ-lâ'têr). Seaport suburb of Istanbul, Turkey, on the Golden Horn.

**Ge-lâ'ti** (gê-lâ'tî; gê-lâ'tî) or **Ge-lâ'tz** (gê-lâ'tz). City on the Danube NE of Bucharest, E Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 102,232.

**Ge-lâ'ti-a** (gê-lâ'tî-â; -shâ). Ancient country and Roman province, cen. Asia Minor. — **Ge-lâ'tian** (gê-lâ'tî-ân), adj. & n.

**Galesburg** (gâlz'bûrg). City NW of Peoria, W Illinois; pop. 28,876; Knox College.

**Gal'ci-a** (gê-lîsh'î-â; -lîsh'â). 1. Former Austrian crownland, now chiefly the S part of Poland; 30,645 sq. m. 2. anc. **Gal-lae'ci-a** (gê-lê-shî-â; -shâ). Region and ancient kingdom, NW Spain, N of Portugal and León; 11,256 sq. m. — **Gal'cian** (gê-lîsh'ân), adj. & n.

**Gal'lee** (gâ'lî-lî). Province of ancient Palestine, now a district of modern country, W of Jordan river, in N part. — **Gal'le'an** (gâ'lî-lî-ân), adj. & n.

**Galilee, or Ti-be'ri-as** (tî-bê'rî-âs), Sea of; or **Gan-nês'a-ret** (gân-nê-s'â-rê't), Lake of. Small fresh-water lake, N Palestine; 14 m. long, 8 m. wide.

**Gal'ion** (gâ'lî-yûn). City W of Mansfield, N cen. Ohio; pop. 8085.

**Gal'ia** (gâ'lî-â); also **Gal'ia-land'** (-lând'). Region, W Ethiopia, inhabited chiefly by Gallas.

**Gal'ia-tin Range** (gâ'lî-â-tî-n; -tî-n). Mountains, S Montana, in NW Yellowstone National Park; highest point Electric Peak 11,155 ft.

**Galle** (gâ'lî; gâ'lî). Town, Ceylon, SE of Colombo; pop. 38,424.

**Gallia.** See GALL.

**Gal'inas, Point** (gâ-yê'nâs). Northernmost point of South America, N Colombia.

**Gallipoli.** See GELIBOLU.

**Gal'ip'o-li Peninsula** (gê-lîp'ô-lî); anc. **Oher'so-ne'sus Thrac'i-ca** (ô'hêr'sô-nê'sûs thîr'âk-i-kâ). Narrow peninsula 63 m. long, extending SW from Turkey in Europe, bet. Dardanelles and Aegean Sea; battles 1915-16.

**Gal'li-po-lis'** (gâ'lî-yô-lîs'). City on Ohio river NE of Ironton, S Ohio; pop. 7832.

**Gal'lo-way** (gâ'l'ô-wâ). District, SW Scotland, consisting of Wigtown and Kircudbright cos. — **Gal-we'gian** (gâ'l-wê'jî-n; -jî-n), adj. & n.

**Gal'lup** (gâ'l'ûp). Town near Arizona border in NW New Mexico; pop. 7041.

**Galt** (gâlt). City SE of Kitchener on Grand river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 15,346.

**Gal'ves-ton** (gâ'l'vê's-tôn). City and port of entry on **Galveston Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico), SE of Houston, SE Texas; pop. 60,862.

**Gal'way** (gâ'l'wâ). 1. County, Connacht prov., W Ireland; 2293 sq. m.; pop. 168,198. 2. Municipal borough and seaport, its co., on **Galway Bay** (inlet, ab. 20 m. long), W cen. Ireland; pop. 18,294.

**Gamb'i-a** (gâ'm'bî-â). 1. River ab. 460 m. long, W Africa; flows NW and W to Atlantic Ocean. 2. British crown colony, ab. 69 sq. m., pop. (1931) 14,370, and protectorate, ab. 4000 sq. m., pop. (1931) 185,150, along Gambin river in NW Africa; \* Bathurst.

**Gamb'ler Islands** (gâ'm'bêr). Island group in French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean, SE of Tuamotu Archipelago; 123 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 1579; chief island Mangareva.

**Gan'a-nô'ue** (gân'â-nô'wê). Town on St. Lawrence river E of Kingston, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4044.

**Gand.** See GENT.

**Gan'dak** (gân'dâk). River ab. 400 m. long, Nepal and N India; flows S to the Ganges.

**Gan'der** (gân'dêr). River ab. 100 m. long, E Newfoundland; flows NE to **Gander Bay**, inlet of Atlantic Ocean on NE coast.

**Gan'do** (gân'dô). Emirate, NW Nigeria; 6208 sq. m.; pop. 287,000; chief town Gando, SW of Sokoto, pop. ab. 7000.

**Gandzha.** See KIROVABAD.

**Gan'ges** (gân'jê; Skt. and Hind. **Gan'ga** (gân'gâ)). Sacred river ab. 1557 m. long, N and NE India; flows S, then SE, from the Himalayas to merge with the Brahmaputra and flow into the Bay of Bengal through the Ganges delta.

**Ganges Delta.** Region occupying about one third of former province of Bengal, NE India, 80 m. to 200 m. wide; covered by streams forming mouths of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers.

**Gang'tok** (gân'gôk). Town, SE Sikkim, NE of Darjeeling, NE India.

**Gan'nett Peak** (gân'ê't; -tî). Mountain 13,785 ft. in Wind River Range, W Wyoming; highest point in state.

**Gar'a-pan'** (gâr'â-pân'; gâr'â-pân). Town on W coast of Saipan I., Mariana Is., W Pacific Ocean.

**Gar'da, Lake** (gâr'dâ); anc. **La'vus Bo-na'vus** (lâ'vûs bô-nâ'vûs). Lake, W of Verona, N Italy; 35 m. long; 143 sq. m.

**Gar-de-na** (gâr-dê-nâ). City, S suburb of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 5908.

**Gard'en City** (gâr'd'nî). 1. City NW of Dodge City on Arkansas river, W Kansas; pop. 6285. 2. Village 18 m. E of New York City on Long I., SE New York; pop. 11,223.

**Garden of the Gods.** Region of ab. 500 acres near Colorado Springs, Colorado; strange rock formations.

**Garden Reach.** SW suburb of Calcutta, on Hooghly river, NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 85,188.

**Gard'ner** (gâr'd'nêr; gâr'd'nêr). City on Kennebec river S of Augusta, SW Maine; pop. 6044.

**Gard'ner** (gâr'd'nêr). City W of Fitchburg, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 20,206.

**Gar'field** (gâr'fîld). City on Passaic river SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 28,044.

**Garfield Heights.** City SE of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 16,999.

**Gari-gi-lâ'no** (gâr'î-lî-â-nô). River ab. 100 m. long, SE Latium, cen. Italy; flows SW to Gulf of Gaeta; fighting 1944.

**Garmisch-Par'ten-ki'r-chen** (gâr'mîsh-pâr'tên-kî'r'chên). Adjacent towns near Oberammergau, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. total 10,107; winter Olympics 1936.

**Garzo Peak.** See STALIN PEAK.



**Ge-ran-ne** (gá-rún'; Fr. gá-rón';) *anc. Ga-rum'na* (gá-rúm'ná). River ab. 355 m. long, SW France; flows NW from Pyrenees Mts., Spain, to Gironde estuary, France.

**Gar'tu** (gá-r'tú). Town on upper Indus river, SW Tibet, Outer China.

**Gar'tu** (gá-r'tú); *Du. Ga'root* (-rót). Town SE of Bandung, SW Java, Indonesia; pop. 24,219.

**Gar'y** (gá-r'y). City on Lake Michigan, NW Indiana; pop. 111,719; steel manufacturing.

**Gas'con-ny** (gás'-kón-y); *Fr. Gas'cogne* (gás'-kón'y). Historical region S of Guienne, SW France; \* *Auch*. — *Gas'oon* (gás'-kún), *adj. & n.*

**Gas'coyne** (gás'-koin). River ab. 400 m. long, North West Region, W Western Australia; nearly dry except in flood time.

**Gas'her-brum** (gá-shér-bróm). Peak 20,470 ft. in Karakoram Range of Himalayas, N Kashmir, N India.

**Gas-ma'ta** (gás-má'tá). Coastal town and government station, SW of Rabaul, S New Britain I., Bismarck Archipelago.

**Gas'pé Park** (gás'-pá; gá-s-pá). Canadian provincial park, N cen. part of Gaspé Penn., SE Quebec, Canada; 350 sq. m.

**Gaspé Peninsula**. Peninsula, SE Quebec, Canada, N of New Brunswick; ab. 11,390 sq. m.

**Gas-to-ná** (gás'-tón-á; -tón-yá). City W of Charlotte, SW North Carolina; pop. 21,315.

**Gates-head** (gáts-héd). County borough on Tyne river opp. Newcastle, Durham, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 116,600.

**Gas-tun'** (gá-tún'). Town, Canal Zone, 7 m. S of Colón; pop. 2477; near here are the **Gatun Locks** and **Gatun Dam** (maximum height 115 ft.; length of crest 8324 ft.), the latter forming **Gatun Lake** (104 sq. m.).

**Gau'ga-mé** (gá'-gá-mé'tá). Ancient village, Assyria, ab. 18 m. NE of Nineveh and ab. 32 m. W of Arbela (see Ekká); battle 331 B.C.

**Gaul** (gól); *Lat. Gal'ia* (gál'i-á). Ancient country, W Europe; it included N Italy. — *Ois-alpine Gaul* (óis-á'l-pín, -pín), and modern France, Belgium, part of Netherlands and Germany, and most of Switzerland. — *Trans-alpine Gaul* (tráns-á'l-pín; pln). — *Gal'lic* (gál'ík), *Gal'li-can* (gá'-kán), *adj.*

**Gävle** (gáv'lé). Seaport city, provincial \*, NW of Stockholm, E Sweden; pop. 40,988.

**Gau'ru-tu** (gá-rú-tú). Small island E of Tulagi I., SE Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; fighting 1942.

**Ga-ya'** (gá-yá'). City, district \*, S of Patna, cen. Bihar prov., NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 105,231; pilgrimages.

**Gaz'a**. 1. (gá'zá); *Ar. Ghaz'ze* (gá'zá-zá). Seaport, S Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 30,327; battles 332 B.C. and 1917; ancient Philistine center; district assigned to Egypt 1949. 2. (gá'zá) or **Ga'za-land** (-lánd'). District of S Mozambique, SE Africa.

**Gaz'i-an-ter'** or **Gazi Antep** (gá'zán-ter'; formerly **Ain-tab'** (ín-táb')). Town, vilayet \*, N of Alep, S Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 57,314.

**Gdańsk**. See DANZIG.

**Gdy'nia** (gá-dín'á; -dín'yá). Seaport city, N Poland, 10 m. NW of Danzig; pop. (1938-39 est.) 125,000.

**Ge-dár'** (gá-dár') or **Sa-ra-hat'** (sá-rá-bát'). *anc. Her'mus* (húr-mús). River nearly 200 m. long, W Turkey in Asia; flows W to Gulf of İzmir.

**Ge-dro'si-a** (jé-dró'shí-á, -zhé). Ancient country and province bet. India and Arabian Sea in SW Asia.

**Geel** or **Gheel** (kál). Commune, Antwerp prov., N Belgium; pop. 18,638; colony for the insane.

**Geelong'** (jé-long'). Seaport SW of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. with suburbs, 30,225.

**Geel'vink Bay** (kál-vínk). Large bay on N coast of Neth. New Guinea; ab. 250 m. by 150 m.

**Ge'le** (gá'lé). Var. of **GAZLE**.

**Ge'la** (jé'lá; *an anc. name, jé'lá*). Commune SE of Caltanissetta, on S coast of cen. Sicily; pop. 32,885; fighting 1943.

**Ge'ler-land** (gél-dér-lánd; *Du. kél'dér-lánt*). Province, E Netherlands; 1965 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 923,210; \* **Arnhem**.

**Ge'li-bo-li** (gél'í-bó-ló); *Angl. Gal'lip'oli* (gá-líp'-ó-lí); *anc. Gal'lip'olis* (kál'íp'-ó-lís). Seaport and town at entrance to Sea of Marmara on Gallipoli Penin., Turkey in Europe; pop. 12,442.

**Ge'li-gaer'** (gél'í-gá-r'; *Angl. GELT*). Urban district, Glamorgan-shire, SE Wales; pop. 41,043.

**Ge'len-ki-r'chen** (gél-zén-ki-r'chén). City in Ruhr, W of Dortmund, W Germany; pop. (1939) 313,003; bombed 1943-45.

**General Grant National Park** (gránt). Area, SE cen. California; 4 sq. m.; big trees; since 1940 known as **General Grant Grove Section**; administrative headquarters of Kings Canyon National Park.

**Gen'e-see** (jén'yá-sé; jén'yá-sé'). River 144 m. long, W New York; flows N from N Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario near Rochester.

**Ge-ne'va** (jé-ná-vá). 1. City on Seneca Lake W of Auburn, W New York; pop. 15,555. 2. *Fr. Gèneve* (zhé-név); *Ger. Genf* (génf). Canton, SW Switzerland; 107 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 174,855. 3. City, its \*; pop. (1941) 124,431, on Lake of Geneva and Rhone river; university; headquarters of the League of Nations, buildings taken over in 1946 by UN. — **Ge-ne'van** (jé-né-ván), *adj. & n.* — **Ge-ne'vase'** (jén'yá-vé-sé; -vés; 2), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*

**Geneva, Lake of** or **Lake Léman** (lé-mán; lém'án; lém'án); *anc. Le-mannus* (lé-mán-nús) or **Le-mánus** (lé-mán-nús). Lake bet. SW Switzerland and E France; 45 m. long and bet. 1½ to 9 m. wide; 225 sq. m.

**Genne-ar-et, Lake of**. See **Sen of GALLÉE**.

**Gen-ne-vil'lers** (zhén-vél'yá'). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 29,369.

**Gen'o-a** (jén'-á; occasionally **Jén'-á**; *It. Gè-no-va* (jé-nó-vá); *anc. Gen'ua* (jén'-á)). Seaport SW of Milan, Liguria, NW Italy; pop. 634,040; bombed 1942-44. — **Gen'o-ese'** (jén'-é-zé; -és; 2), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*

**Gent** (zhént); *Eng. Ghent* (ghént); *Fr. Gand* (gán). City, \* of East Flanders prov., at confluence of Schelde and Lys rivers, NW cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 162,858.

**Gen-to'fe** (gén-tú'fé). City near Copenhagen on Sjælland I., Denmark; pop. 68,718.

**Gen-san** (gén-sán) or **Gen-sán** (gén-sán); *Korean Wen-san* (wén-sán). Seaport on East Chosen Bay NE of Kailo, NE Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 67,363.

**George** (jór); *Lake*. Lake, E New York; 33 m. long; battles 1754-68. Called **Lake Hor'-con** (hór'-kón) by James Fenimore Cooper.

**George V Coast**. Section of coast of Antarctica E of Wilkes Land.

**George-town** (jór'toun). 1. City and port of entry NE of Charleston, E South Carolina; pop. 5550. 2. Former town, now a section of Washington, in District of Columbia. 3. City, \* of British Guiana, in N part; pop. (1942 est.) 72,300.

**George Town** (jór'toun) or **Pe-nang'** (pé-náng'). Seaport city on NE shore of Penang I., \* of Penang settlement, Straits Settlements; pop. (1937 est.) 165,411.

**Geor'gia** (jór'já; -jyd; -jíd). 1. A southern state of U.S.A.; 20th state in area, 58,876 sq. m. (land area 58,518 sq. m.); 14th state in population, 3,123,723; \* **Atlanta**; fourth of original thirteen states to ratify constitution (Jan. 2, 1788). Nicknames: Empire State of the South, Cracker State. *Abn. Ga.* 2. **Georgian Sa-kart'vo-lo** (sá-kárt'-vó-ló); *Russ. Gru'zi-ya* (grú'-zyí-yá); *officially Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic*; *anc. I-be'ri-a* (í-bé-rí-á). Ancient and medieval kingdom E of the Black Sea; modern Soviet republic of U.S.S.R., W Transcaucasia; 26,876 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 3,722,262; \* **Tiflis**. — **Geor'gian** (jór'ján; -jdn; -jyd), *adj. & n.*

**Georgia, Strait of**. Channel, SW Canada and NW U. S., bet. Vancouver I. and SW British Columbia; ab. 240 m. long and 30 m. wide.

**Geor'gi-an Bay** (jór'jí-án; jón; jyd). Large inlet, NE Lake Huron, SE Ontario, Canada; ab. 125 m. long by 50 m. wide.

**Ge'ra** (gá'rá). City SE of Erfurt, Thuringia, cen. Germany; pop. 81,402.

**Ger'in-chov'ka** (gér'ín-xó'f'ká); *Ger. Geris'dor'fer Spít'ze* (gér'ís-dór'-fér spít'sé). Peak 8737 ft. in Tatra Mts., N Slovakia, Czechoslovakia; renamed **Mount Sta'lin** (stá'lín; -lén) 1949.

**German East Africa**. See TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

**Ger-ma'ni-a** (júr-má'ní-á; -mán'yá). Ancient region of cen. Europe, including Germany and sections to the west.

**German Ocean**. See NORTH SEA.

**German Southwest Africa**. See SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

**Ger'man-town** (jór'mán-toun). Residential section of NW part of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; battle 1777.

**German Vol'ga Republic** (vól'gá, *Russ. vól'gá*). Former autonomous republic, on the Volga, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 10,885 sq. m.; pop. 605,542; \* **Eugels**; republic abolished 1941 and territory divided bet. Saratov and Stalingrad Regions.

**Ger'ma-ny** (jór'má-ní); *Ger. Deutsch'land* (doich'lánt'). Country, cen. Europe; 182,426 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 69,622,483; \* **Berlin**; divided 1945 into four occupation zones: American, British and French in W, Russian in E, the W zones being reorganized in May 1949 as the West German Federal Republic (\* **Roun**) and the E zone in Oct. 1949 as the East German Democratic Republic (\* **Russian** sons of Berlin).

**Ger'mis-tón** (jór'mís-tón). City E of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. 79,440.

**Ge-ro'na** (há-ró'ná). 1. Province, NE Spain, on French border; 2264 sq. m.; pop. 323,493. 2. Commune, its \*, NE of Barcelona; pop. 20,632.

**Gesoriacum**. See BOULOGNE.

**Gethsemane**. See **Vocab.**

**Get'tys-burg** (gét'tá-búrg). Borough SW of York, S Pennsylvania; pop. 5910; battle July 1-3, 1863; site of **Gettysburg National Military Park** (3¼ sq. m.; estab. 1895); Gettysburg College.

**Ge-zí-ra** (jé-zí-rá); *Ar. El Je-zí-ra* (él jé-zí-rá). District, E cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, bet. Blue and White Niles.

**Ghats** (gáts), **Eastern** and **Western**. Two mountain ranges bordering coasts of S India, enclosing the Deccan.

**Ghaz'ni** (gá'z-né). City 92 m. SW of Kabul, E cen. Afghanistan; pop. ab. 10,000; battles 1839 and 1842.

**Ghazze**. See **GAZA**.

**Gheel**. See **GEL**.

**Ghent**. See **GENT**.

**Gia'ra-bub'** or **Ja'ra-bub'** (já'rá-bóób'; *Ar. Jagh-bub'* (jüg-bóób')). Oasis, E Cireneia, Libya, African capital of the Senai.

**Gib'o-on** (gíb'-ó-n). City NW of Jerusalem in Canaan, Palestine; modern village of El Jib.

**Gi-bral'tar** (jí-brál'tér; *Sp. hē'vri'l-tár*). Town and fortress on Rock of Gibraltar; British colony; 2 sq. m.

**Gibraltar, Rock of**; *anc. Cal'pe* (kál'pé). Peninsula of S Spain, E end of Strait of Gibraltar; highest point 1396 ft.; one of the Pillars of Hercules (which see).

**Gibraltar, Strait of**. Passage 32 m. long, connecting Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean, bet. Spain and Africa (Spanish Morocco).

**Gies'sen** (gés'n). City N of Frankfurt am Main, Hesse, SW Germany; pop. 33,600; university.

**Giff'ard'** (zhé'fár'; *Angl. zhé'fár*). Village on St. Lawrence river N of Quebec, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4909.

**Gi-fu** (gí-fú). City, prefecture \*, NW of Nagoya, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 142,543.

**Gi-jón'** (hē-hón'). Seaport, NW Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 101,517.

**Gi'la** (hē'lá). River ab. 630 m. long, SW New Mexico and S Arizona; from W New Mexico flows S, then W, across Arizona to Colorado river.

**Gil'bert** and **El'lice Islands** (gil'bért, él'ís). British colony, consisting of Gilbert Is. (166 sq. m.; pop. 26,840), Ellice Is. (14 sq. m.), the Phoenix Is. and three of the Line Is. near the equator in cen. Pacific; total area 316 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 34,443; \* **Ocean I.** Gilbert Is., including Tarawa, Makin, and Abemama, comprise 16 atolls SE of the Marshall Is.

**Gil-bo'a, Mount** (gí-bó-á). Mountain 1806 ft., N Palestine.

**Gil'e-ad** (gí'lé-ád; -ád). Mountainous region in ancient Palestine, now in NW Jordan kingdom, E of Jordan river.

**Gilead, Mount**. Peak 3507 ft., NNE of Dead Sea, Jordan.

**Gil'git** (gí'gít). 1. Frontier district in NW Himalayas, W Kashmir state, N India; 3118 sq. m.; pop. 31,902. 2. Town or station in district on Gilgit river; strategic highway station.

**Gá'rar-dot'** (há'rá-r-thót'). City near Bogotá, cen. Colombia; pop. 22,557.

**Gárgenti.** See AGRIGENTO.

**Gl'ronde'** (jí-rónd'; Fr. zhé'rónd'). Estuary 45 m. long, formed by junction of Garonne and Dordogne rivers near Bordeaux, W France.

**Gl'sborne** (gl'sbérn). Seaport borough SE of Auckland, E North I., New Zealand; pop. (1941 est.) 16,200.

**Gl'uba.** See JUBA.

**Glur'giu** (jóór'jóo). City on Danube river S of Bucharest, S Romania; pop. 30,348.

**Gl'za** (gē'zā) or **El Gl'zeh** (él gē'zā; El). City, Upper Egypt, near Cairo; pop. (1937) 37,779; pyramids and Sphinx.

**Gl'no-kas'tér** (gē'nō-kās'tér); **Gr. Ar'gy-ro'ka-stro'n** (ár'yē-rō'kās'trōn); **It. Ar'gi-ro'ca-stro** (ár'jē-rō'kās-trō). Town, S Albania; pop. 10,836; fighting 1940-41.

**Gl'ose Bay** (gl'ōsā). Town E of Sydney on Atlantic Ocean, E Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 25,147.

**Gl'acier Bay National Monument** (gl'shēr). National monument, SE Alaska, at S end of St. Elias range; 3656 sq. m.; estab. 1925; large tidewater glaciers; includes **Glacier Bay**, inlet ab. 60 m. long.

**Glacier National Park.** National park, NW Montana; 1509 sq. m.; estab. 1910; region in Rocky Mts. with many lakes and small glaciers and several peaks above 10,000 ft.

**Gl'ad'bach-Rheydt** (gl'ät'bä-k-rít'). City W of Düsseldorf near Netherlands border in W Germany; pop. 193,530; formed 1929.

**Gl'ad'beck** (gl'ät'bēk). City NW of Dortmund, Westphalia, W Germany; pop. 60,043.

**Gl'a-mor-gan-shire** (glō-mōr'gān-shīr; -shēr) or **Gl'a-mor-gan**. County, SE Wales; 813 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,154,900; (C) Cardiff.

**Gl'arus** (gl'ārūs). 1. Canton, E cen. Switzerland; 267 sq. m.; pop. 34,771. 2. Commune, its E, E of Lucerne; pop. (1930) 5209.

**Gl'as'gow.** 1. (gl's'kō; -gō) City E of Bowling Green, S Kentucky; pop. 5815. 2. (gl's'kō; -gō; gl's'gō; *Brit. also gl's'.* gliz'-) Burgh, Lanark co., S cen. Scotland, on Clyde river; pop. (1940 est.) 1,131,800; shipbuilding; university.

**Gl'ass'port** (gl'ās'pōrt). Borough on Mounongahela river SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 8748.

**Gl'as-ton-bury'** (gl's'tōn-bēr'; gl's'n.; *esp. Brit., -bēr'y, -brf.*). 1. Town on Connecticut river SE of Hartford, N Connecticut; pop. 6632. 2. Municipal borough, Somersetshire, SW England; pop. 4514; ancient Celtic settlement.

**Gl'atzer Neisse.** See NYSA, 1.

**Gl'au'chau** (glōu'kōu). City W of Chemnitz, Saxony, E cen. Germany; pop. 27,318.

**Gl'ei'witz.** See GLIWICE.

**Gl'en'coe.** 1. (gl'n'kō) Village N of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 6825. 2. (gl'n'kō) Glen in N Argyll co., W Scotland; scene of massacre 1692.

**Glen Cove** (gl'n'kōv). City 22 m. NE of New York City on N shore of Long I., SE New York; pop. 12,415.

**Glen'dale** (gl'n'dāl). City, SW California, N of Los Angeles; pop. 82,582.

**Glen El'lyn** (gl'n'ēl'n). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 8055.

**Glen Ridge.** Borough NW of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 7331.

**Glen Rock.** Borough NE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 5177.

**Glen's Falls** (gl'nz'). City on Hudson river NE of Amsterdam, E New York; pop. 18,846.

**Glen'side** (gl'n'sid). Locality N of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 9695.

**Gl'iw'ice** (glē-wē'ts); *Ger. Gl'ei'witz* (gl'ē'vīts). City W of Katowice, S Poland; pop. (1930) 117,060; formerly German.

**Globe** (glōb). City E of Phoenix, E cen. Arizona; pop. 6141.

**Glom'ma** (glōm'ā). Chief river, E Norway; 375 m. long; flows S to Skagerrak SE of Oslo.

**Glossa, Cape.** See CAPE LINGUETTA.

**Glouce'ster** (glōs'tēr; glōs'). 1. City NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 24,046; fishery. 2. County in England. See GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

**Gloucester, Cape.** Cape in NW New Britain I., Bismarck Archipelago; fighting Dec. 1943.

**Gloucester City.** City on Delaware river S of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 13,692.

**Glouce'ster-shire** (glōs'tēr-shīr; -shēr; glōs'). or **Glouce'ster**. County, SW cen. England; 1257 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 815,620; (C) Gloucester.

**Glov'ers-ville** (glōv'ēr-z-vīl). City NW of Amsterdam, E New York; pop. 23,329; glove manufacturing.

**Gnos'sos.** See GNOSSES.

**Go'a** (gō'ā); *Port. Gō'ā* (gō'ā). Territory 250 m. S of Bombay, W India; 1301 sq. m.; \* Pangim; to Portuguese India.

**Goat Island** (gōt). 1. Island 34 m. long, W New York, in Niagara river; divides Niagara Falls into American Fall and Horseshoe Fall. 2. See YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

**Go'hi, the** (gō'hē; -bī). Desert, ab. 500,000 sq. m., cen. Asia, mostly in Mongolia.

**Go-da'vá-ri** (gō-dā'vā-rē). River ab. 900 m. long, cen. India; flows SE across the Deccan to Bay of Bengal.

**Gode'rich** (gōd'rīch). Town on SE shore of Lake Huron NE of Sarnia, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4557.

**Go'des-borg** (gō'dēs-bērk). Commune on Rhine river S of Bonn, W Germany; pop. 20,390; conference 1938.

**God'havn** (gōd'hā'vén; Dan. gōth-houn'). Danish settlement on Disko I. in Davis Strait W of Greenland; pop. 415.

**God't'haab** (gōt'hāp). Oldest Danish settlement on SW coast of Greenland, lat. 64° 10' N; pop. 1313.

**God'win Aus'ten** (gōd'wīn ās'tēn; -tūn) or **Dap'sang** (dāp'sāng) or **K'** (kā'tsō). Peak 28,250 ft., N Kashmir, N India, in Karakoram Range; 2d highest mountain in the world.

**Goi-á'mi-a** (gōi-ā'nē-dā). City, SE cen. Brazil, \* of Goiás state; pop. (1940 est.) 15,406.

**Goi-az' or Goy-az'** (gōi-ās'). 1. State, cen. Brazil; 244,330 sq. m.; pop. 832,869; \* Goiânia. 2. Town NW of Goiânia, Goiás state, cen. Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 5901.

**Gōk'cha.** See SEVAN.

**Go'con'da** (gōl-kōn'dā). Ruined town and fortress, cen. Hyderabad state, S cen. India; \* of ancient kingdom 1512-1687; later, diamond depot.

**Gold Coast** (gōld). British-controlled area in W Africa, consisting of Gold Coast and Ashanti colonies, Northern Territories protectorate and Togoland trust territory; 91,843 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 3,962,692; \* Accra.

**Gold Coast Colony.** British colony on the Gold Coast E of Ivory Coast; 23,937 sq. m.; pop. 1,571,362.

**Gold'en Gate** (gōl'dēn). Strait ab. 2 m. wide at entrance to San Francisco Bay, California; suspension bridge, central span 4200 ft. (longest in the world).

**Golden Horn.** Inlet of Bosphorus, ab. 5 m. long, forming harbor of Istanbul, Turkey in Europe.

**Go'ld's'bor'o** (gōldz'bōr'ō). City SE of Raleigh, E North Carolina; pop. 17,274.

**Gombroon.** See BANDAR ABBAS.

**Go'mel** (gō'myē'l; *Angl. gō'mēl*). City, \* of Gomel Region, N of Kiev, SE White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 144,169.

**Gō'mez Pa-la'cio** (gō'mās pā-lā'syō). City W of Monterrey, NW cen. Mexico; pop. 25,558.

**Gomorrah.** See SODOM.

**Go'na** (gō'nā). Coastal settlement and mission station NW of Buna, on N coast of E Papua, New Guinea I.; fighting 1942-43.

**Go'na'ives** (gō'nā'vēv). Town NW of Port-au-Prince on Gulf of Gonaves, W Haiti; pop. (1936 est.) 10,500.

**Go'n'dar** (gōn'dār). City, \* of Amhara prov., NW Ethiopia, 21 m. N of Lake Tana; pop. ab. 3000.

**Good'e-nough** (gōod'n-ūf). Island ab. 20 m. long by 10-12 m. wide, W D'Entrecasteaux Is., E of Papua, W Pacific Ocean.

**Good Hope, Cape of.** Cape on SW coast of Cape Province, S Union of South Africa, 30 m. S of Cape Town.

**Good'win Sands** (gōod'wīn). Shoals 10 m. long in N Strait of Dover, off SE coast of England.

**Goose Bay** (gōōs). Air base, ab. 120 sq. m., Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

**Goose Creek.** City on Galveston Bay E of Houston, SE Texas; pop. 6929.

**Go'rakh-pur** (gō'rāk-pūr). City, district \*, N of Benares, NE United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 84,650.

**Go'rée'** (gō'rē'). Island and town (pop. ab. 1000) in harbor in curve of Cape Vert Penin., Senegal, French West Africa.

**Go-riz'ia** (gō-rē'syā); *Ger. Görz* (gōrīs). Commune, NE Italy, on Isonzo river NE of Venice; pop. 46,640, formerly Austrian.

**Go'r'ki** (gō'r'kī); *formerly Nizh'ni Nov'go-rod* (nīzh'nī nōv'gō-rōd). City on Volga river E of Moscow, \* of Gorki Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 644,116; annual fairs.

**Gorki Region.** Region E of Moscow Region, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; crossed by Volga; 34,431 sq. m.; pop. 3,876,274; \* Gorki.

**Gör'litz** (gōr'līts). City in E Germany, on Neisse river; pop. (1946) 93,697; since 1945 small part of city on E bank of river belongs to Poland and is called **Zgor-ze'lec** (zōg'zē'lēc).

**Go'rlov'ka** (gōr-lōf'kā). City NE of Stalino, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 108,693.

**Go'r'ner Grat** (gō'r'nēr grät'). Ridge 10,289 ft., SE of Zermatt, SW cen. Switzerland.

**Go'r'no-Ba-dakh-shan'** (gō'r'nō-bā-dōk-shān'). Autonomous region, a province of SE Tadzhik S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; 25,784 sq. m.; pop. 41,769; \* Khoroq.

**Go'ron-ta'lo** (gō'rōn-tā'lō). Town on N peninsula of Celebes I., Indonesia; pop. 15,603.

**Gōr'z.** See GORIZIA.

**Go'sain-than'** (gō'sāin-tān'). Peak 26,305 ft., S Tibet, near border of Nepal.

**Go'shen** (gō'shēn). City SE of South Bend, N Indiana; pop. 11,375.

**Go's'port** (gōs'pōrt). Municipal borough opp. Portsmouth, Hampshire, S England; pop. 38,338.

**Gō'te-borg'** (yō'tē-bōr'y') or **Goth'en-burg** (gōth'n-bürg; gōt'n-). Seaport, provincial \*, on the Kattegat, SW Sweden; pop. 296,289.

**Go'tha** (gō'tā; *Angl. gō'thā, -tā*). City, W of Erfurt, Thuringia, cen. Germany; pop. 45,780.

**Goth'am.** 1. (gōth'ām; gō'thām) The city of New York, so called first in a burlesque (1807) by Irving and others. 2. (gō'tām; gō't-ām) Village SW of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, N cen. England; known for reputed simplicity of inhabitants.

**Got'land' or Göt'tland'** (gō'tlānd'; -lānd). Island in Baltic; with adjacent islands a province of Sweden, off SE coast; 1225 sq. m.; pop. 59,609; \* Visby.

**Gō'tting-en** (gōt'ng-ēn). City SW of Brunswick, Hannover, cen. Germany; pop. 41,514; university.

**Gou'da** (gōu'dā). Commune, NE of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 33,258; cheese market.

**Gour'cock** (gōr'kōk). Burgh on Firth of Clyde, Renfrew co., SW Scotland; pop. 8845.

**Gov'an** (gōv'ān). Former suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

**Gov'er-nors Island** (gōv'ēr-nērz). Fortified island, New York Bay, off S end of East river; U. S. Military Reservation.

**Goyaz.** See GOIAZ.

**Gracia Magna.** = MAGNA GRACIA.

**Grat'fon** (grāt'fōn). 1. Town SE of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 7457. 2. City SE of Fairmont, N West Virginia; pop. 7431.

**Gra'ham** (grā'hām). City S of Wichita Falls, N Texas; pop. 5175.

**Graham Coast; formerly Graham Land.** Part of Falkland Is. Dependencies in Antarctica S of Tierra del Fuego extending from ab. 65° S to 66° 15' S.

**Gra'hams-town** (grā'hāms-toun). Town NE of Port Elizabeth, SE Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 19,768; colleges.

**Grain Coast** (grān). Section of coast of Upper Guinea, W Africa, from Cape Palmas to Sierra Leone; now in Liberia.

**Grä-jä-ä'** (grä-shä-ä'). River ab. 460 m. long, NE Brazil; flows N to Atlantic Ocean.

**Gram-plāns**, the (grām-plānz); or **Gram-plān Hills** (-ān). Mountain system, divides Highlands and Lowlands, cen. Scotland; highest Ben Nevis 4400 ft.

**Grā-nā'dā** (grā-nā'dā; Sp. grā-nā'thā). 1. Province, E Andalusia, on Mediterranean. S Spain: 4928 sq. m.; pop. 745,940. 2. City in

**Gran**  
pop. 14,197.

**Gran Chaco**. See CHACO.

**Grand** (grānd). 1. Former name of Colorado river from its source to its junction with the Green river, SE Utah. 2. River 260 m. long, SW Michigan; flows N, then W to Lake Michigan. 3. River 300 m. long, NW Missouri; flows SE to Missouri river. 4. River ab. 200 m. long, N South Dakota; flows E to Missouri river. 5. River 140 m. long, SE Ontario, Canada; flows SE to Lake Erie. 6. The Hamilton river, Labrador.

**Grand Bank**. Shoal or banks ab. 500 m. long by 200 m. wide, E and S of Newfoundland; fishing grounds.

**Grand Canal**. Inland waterway ab. 1000 m. long, from Tientsin, Hopeh prov., to Hangchow, Chekiang prov., NE China.

**Grand Ca-nā-ry** (grānd kā-nā-ry); Sp. **Gran Ca-na-ria** (grān' kī-nā-ryā). One of the Canary Is.; 523 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 216,853; chief city Las Palmas.

**Grand Cañon** (kān'yūn). Gorge in the Colorado river, NW Arizona, ab. 280 m. long, 4 to 18 m. wide and over 1 m. deep; wonderful scenery and erosion effects; included in **Grand Canyon National Park**, 1007 sq. m., estab. 1919.

**Grand Coulee** (kōn'li). 1. Valley bet. ranges of cliffs, cen. Washington, extending N to S. 2. City NW of Spokane on Columbia river at Grand Coulee Dam, NE cen. Washington; pop. 3659.

**Grand Coulee Dam**. Dam, NE cen. Washington, in the Columbia river; maximum height 550 ft.; completed 1942; impounds water (Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake) for flood control, irrigation, and power.

**Grande, Ri'o**. 1. (rēō grānd'; grān'dē; rīō grānd'). River bet. S U.S.A. and Mexico. See RIO GRANDE. 2. (rēōō grān'dē) River ab. 680 m. long, E Brazil; joins Paranaíba to form Paraná river.

**Grande Terre** (grān' tār'). Island, E part of Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

**Grand Falls** (grānd). 1. Falls, 200 ft. wide, 316 ft. high, in Hamilton river, Labrador, ab. 225 m. from Lake Melville. 2. Town on Exploits river, cen. Newfoundland; pop. (1942 est.) 5200.

**Grand Forks**. City N of Fargo on Red river, E North Dakota; pop. 20,228; Univ. of North Dakota in nearby University.

**Grand Haven**. City on Lake Michigan S of Muskegon, W Michigan; pop. 8709.

**Grand Island**. City on Platte river W of Lincoln, SE cen. Nebraska; pop. 19,130.

**Grand Junction**. City at junction of Gunnison and Colorado rivers 25 m. E of Utah border, W Colorado; pop. 12,479.

**Grand Lac**. See TONLE SAP.

**Grand Liban**. See LEBANON, 7.

**Grand Ma-nan' Island** (grānd' mā-nān'). Island ab. 20 m. long in Bay of Fundy, SW New Brunswick, SE Canada; pop. 3000.

**Grand' Mère** (grān' mār'). City NW of Three Rivers, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 8608.

**Grand Pré** (grān' prā; Fr. grān' prā'). Village, W Nova Scotia, Canada, on Minas Basin; scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

**Grand Rapids** (grānd rāp'idz). City, W Michigan, on Grand river NW of Lansing; pop. 164,292.

**Grand River**. See GRAND, above.

**Grand-Saint-Bernard**. See SAINT BERNARD.

**Grand Teton National Park** (grānd tē'tōn). National park, S of Yellowstone National Park, NW Wyoming; 148 sq. m.; estab. 1929; contains **Grand Teton** peak 13,766 ft.

**Grandview Heights** (grānd'vū'). City NW of Columbus, cen. Ohio; pop. 6900.

**Grā-ni'ous** (grā-ni'kūs). Small river, NW Asia Minor; flows N to the Propontis (Sea of Marmara); battle 334 B.C.

**Gran'ite City** (grān'īt). City, SW Illinois, N of East St. Louis; pop. 22,974.

**Grants Pass** (grānts). City on Rogue river NW of Medford, SW Oregon; pop. 6028.

**Gras'mere** (grās'mēr). 1. Lake 1 m. long, Westmorland, NW England. 2. Town on it; home of Wordsworth.

**Grass Valley** (grās). City W of Lake Tahoe, E California; pop. 5701.

**Gratianopolis**. See GRENOBLE.

**Gratz**. See GRAZ.

**Grāu-būn'den** (grāu-būn'dēn); Fr. **Gri'sons'** (grē'zōn'). Largest canton in Switzerland, in E part; ancient Raetia; 2774 sq. m.; pop. 128,247; \* Chur.

**Gräudenz**. See GRUDZIĄDZ.

**Grā-vo-lotte'** (grāv'lotē'). Village, NE France, near Metz; pop. (1931) 865; battle 1870.

**Gravenhage**, \*<sup>h</sup>. See THE HAGUE.

**Graves'end'** (grāv'zēnd'; grāv'zēnd). Municipal borough E of London, Kent, SE England, on Thames estuary; pop. 35,495.

**Grays Harbor** (grāz). Inlet of Pacific Ocean on SW coast of Washington.

**Grays Peak**. Mountain 14,274 ft., cen. Colorado; highest in Front Range of the Rocky Mts.

**Graz** (grāts); earlier **Gratz** (grāts). City, \* of Styria, Austria, on Mur river, 87 m. SW of Vienna; pop. (1939) 207,807.

**Great Australian Bight**. Bight ab. 600 m. wide, S of South Australia and Western Australia.

**Great Barrier Reef**. Coral reef ab. 1250 m. long parallel to NE coast of Queensland, Australia.

**Great Bar'ring-ton** (bār'ing-tūn). Town on Housatonic river S of Pittsfield, W Massachusetts; pop. 5824.

**Great Basin**. Elevated region bet. Wasatch and Sierra Nevada Mts.; ab. 210,000 sq. m.; no drainage to ocean; most of Nevada and parts of Utah, California, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon.

**Great Bear Lake**. Lake 12,200 sq. m., NW cen. Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, Canada; outlet **Great Bear River** flowing W to the Mackenzie.

**Great Bend**. City NW of Hutchinson, cen. Kansas; pop. 9044.

**Great Brit'ain** (brīt'ān). Largest island in Europe and kingdom coextensive with island, comprising England, Wales, and Scotland; 88,619 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 40,467,000. In 1801 by legislative union with Ireland known as **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**; after establishment of Irish Free State 1922 formed with Northern Ireland the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**.

**Great Central Valley**. = CENTRAL VALLEY.

**Great Divide**. See CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

**Great Dividing Range**. Entire extent of mountain ranges, 100 m. to 200 m. wide, along E Australia.

**Greater Antilles**. See WEST INDIES.

**Greater Walachia**. See MUNTENIA.

**Great Falls**. City, cen. Montana, on Missouri river NE of Helena; pop. 20,928.

**Great Lakes**. Chain of five lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, in N United States and Canada; drained by St. Lawrence river.

**Great Neck**. Village 15 m. E of New York on Long I., SE New York; pop. 6167.

**Great Plains**. The continental slope of cen. North America (U. S. and Canada), E of the Rocky Mts.; smooth, treeless plains.

**Great Rift Valley**. Depression extending from Jordan valley in Palestine to Mozambique, SE Africa; a geological feature.

**Great Salt Lake**. Saline lake without outlet in Great Basin of United States, N Utah; ab. 80 m. long, 35 m. wide; 2360 sq. m.; greatest depth 80 ft.

**Great Slave Lake**. Lake ab. 300 m. long and 60 m. wide, 10,710 sq. m., S Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, Canada.

**Great Smok'y Mountains** (smōk'ī) or **Great Smok'ies** (smōk'īz). Range of Appalachian Mts. extending along North Carolina and Tennessee boundary; highest Clingmans Dome 6642 ft.; in greater part constitutes **Smoky Mountain National Park**, 722 sq. m., estab. 1930; mountains, forests, flowers.

**Great Wall or Chinese Wall**; *chin. Chang-chēng* (chāng'chūng'). Wall 20 to 50 ft. high, 15 to 25 ft. thick, 1250 m. long, built bet. Mongolia and China Proper in 3d cen. B.C.

**Great Yarmouth**. See YARMOUTH, 2.

**Greece** (grēs); Gr. **Hē-l'as** (hē'l'ās); *Mod. Gr. El-las'* (ē-l'ās). Kingdom, SE Europe, SW part of Balkan Peninsula; with Ionian Is. and Crete 50,147 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 7,535,000; \* Athens. — **Gre'-cian** (grē'shān), *adj.* — **Greek** (grēk), *adj.* & *n.*

**Gree'ley** (grē'li). City SE of Fort Collins, N Colorado; pop. 15,995.

**Green Bay**. City, E Wisconsin, on **Green Bay** (inlet of Lake Michigan, ab. 120 m. long); pop. 46,235.

**Greeneville** (grēn'vīl). Town SW of Johnson City, NE Tennessee; pop. 6784; home of Andrew Johnson.

**Green'field** (grēn'fīld). Town on Connecticut river N of Springfield, NW Massachusetts; pop. 15,672.

**Green'land** (grēn'lānd; lānd'); *Dan. Grøn'land'* (grōn'lān'). Island NE of North America; 830,800 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 18,431; Danish colony, comprising esp. settlements on W, S, and SE coasts; world's largest island.

**Green Mountains**. Range of the Appalachian system, from Canada through Vermont into W Massachusetts; highest Mt. Mansfield 4383 ft.

**Green'ock** (grēn'ūk; grēn'ē; grēn'ē). Seaport burgh on Firth of Clyde, Renfrew co., SW Scotland, pop. (1940 est.) 81,700, shipbuilding.

**Green River** (grēn). River 730 m. long, Wyoming, NW Colorado, and Utah; flows S to Colorado river.

**Greens'boro'** (grēnz'būrō). City E of Winston-Salem, N cen. North Carolina; pop. 59,319.

**Greens'burg** (grēnz'būrg). 1. City SE of Shelbyville, SE cen. Indiana; pop. 6065. 2. City SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 16,743.

**Green'ville** (grēn'vīl). 1. City SW of Montgomery, S Alabama; pop. 5075. 2. City NE of Grand Rapids, cen. Michigan; pop. 6321. 3. City on Mississippi river, W Mississippi; pop. 20,892. 4. City SE of Rocky Mount, E North Carolina, pop. 12,674. 5. City NW of Dayton, W Ohio; pop. 7745. 6. Borough N of New Castle, W Pennsylvania; pop. 8149. 7. City 100 m. NW of Charleston, NW South Carolina; pop. 34,784; Furman Univ. 8. City NE of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 13,995.

**Green'wich**. 1. (grēn'wīch; grēn'wīch; grēn'tch) Town on Long Island Sound, SW Connecticut, on New York border; pop. 35,509. 2. (grēn'tj; less often grēn'-tch) Metropolitan borough, SE part of London, England; pop. 100,924; observatory 51° 28' 38" N, 0° 0' 0" W.

**Green'wich Village** (grēn'tch; less often grēn'-tj). Formerly a village on Manhattan I.; now a part of Manhattan borough, New York City, on lower W side; frequented by authors, artists, etc.

**Green'wood** (grēn'wōd). 1. City E of Greenville, W Mississippi; pop. 14,767. 2. City SE of Anderson, W South Carolina; pop. 13,020.

**Greifs'wald** (grēfs'vālt). City SE of Stralsund, Pomerania, NE Germany; pop. 26,695; university.

**Greiz** (grēts). City SW of Zwickau, Thuringia, cen. Germany; pop. 37,490.

**Grē-nā'dā** (grē-nā'dā). 1. City NE of Greenwood, N cen. Mississippi; pop. 5831. 2. Island, southernmost of the Windward Is., British West Indies, N of Trinidad; 120 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 80,727; with S Grenadines, a British colony, 133 sq. m., pop. (1939 est.) 90,085, \* St. George's.

**Grē-nā-dīnēs'** (grēn-ā-dīnēs; grēn-ā-dīnēs). Group of 600 small islands,

- Windward Is.**, bet. Grenada and St. Vincent, E Caribbean Sea; 30 sq. m.; pop. ab. 18,000; largest Carriacou.
- Gre-no'-ble** (grē-nō'bl; Fr. grē-nō'bl); *anc.* **Qu'ia-ro** (kū'ia-rō); *later* **Grati-an-op'o-lis** (grā'ti-ān-ōp'o-lis; grā'ti-ān-ō). City, SE France, on Isère river, 133 m. NE of Marseilles; pop. 95,806; university.
- Gre't-na** (grē't-nā). 1. City across from New Orleans on Mississippi river, SE Louisiana; pop. 10,879. 2. Parish, Dumfries co., S Scotland, on English border; pop. 2857; **Gretna Green**, village 1 m. NW; runaway marriages.
- Grey's Look, Mount** (grē'z-lōk). Peak 3505 ft. in Berkshire Hills, W Massachusetts; highest point in state.
- Grif'fin** (grif'in). City SE of Atlanta, W cen. Georgia; pop. 18,222.
- Grims'by** (grims'bi). County borough SE of Hull, Lincolnshire, E England; pop. (1939 est.) 92,230.
- Grin-nell** (grī-nēl). City SE of Marshalltown, SE cen. Iowa; pop. 8210; Grinnell College.
- Grinnell Land**. Central section of Ellesmere I., Northwest Territories, Canada.
- Grī'qua-land' East** (grē'kwā-lānd'; grī'kwā-lā). One of Transkeian Territories, E Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; 6602 sq. m.; pop. 328,504.
- Grigalund West**. Region, N Cape Province, S Union of South Africa, N of Orange river; chief town Kimberley.
- Grīs-Naz, Cape** (grē'nāz). Headland SW of Calais, N France.
- Grisona**. See **GRABONDEN**.
- Grī's-wold** (grī's-wōld). Town NE of Norwich, SE Connecticut; pop. 5343.
- Grō'd-no** (grō'd-nō). City on Neman river W of Minsk, W White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1938-39 est.) 57,281.
- Grō'ning-en** (grō'nīng-en; Du. grō'nīng-ven). 1. Province, NE Netherlands; 923 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 423,329. 2. City, its \*; pop. (1939) 121,682; university.
- Grōnland**. See **GREENLAND**.
- Groot'fon-tēin** (grōt'fōn-tēn; Angl. grōt'fōn). Town NE of Windhoek, N South-West Africa; pop. 35,000.
- Gros Islet Bay** (grōs'īlēt; Jt.). Inlet of Caribbean Sea, NW Saint-Lucia I., British West Indies.
- Grosse Pointe** (grōs'pōint'). City on Lake St. Clair E of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 6179.
- Grosse Pointe Farms**. Village on Lake St. Clair E of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 7217.
- Grosse Pointe Park**. Village on Lake St. Clair E of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 12,646.
- Gros-se-to** (grōs-sē'tō). Commune, provincial \*, 94 m. NW of Rome, Tuscany, cen. Italy; pop. 26,428.
- Gross-walden**. See **ORADEA**.
- Grot'on** (grō'tōn). Town on Long Island Sound near New London, SE Connecticut; pop. 10,910.
- Grove City** (grōv). Borough NE of New Castle, W Pennsylvania; pop. 6290.
- Groz'ny** (grōz'ni). City, \* of Grozny Region and of former Chechen-Ingush Republic, on Terek river N of Caucasus Mts., SE Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 172,498; oil fields.
- Grosny Region**. Region N of cen. Caucasus Mts. and NW of Dagestan, SE Soviet Russia, Europe.
- Grūd'ziadź** (grōd'ziadź; Ger. **Gräudenz** (grōd'zēntz)). City on Vistula river N of Toruń, N Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 58,461.
- Gruzija**. See **GEORGIA**.
- Gua'da-la-jā-ra** (gwā'dā-lā-jā-rā; Angl. gwōd'ā-lā-jā-rā). 1. Province E of Madrid, cen. Spain; 4076 sq. m.; pop. 204,861. 2. Commune, its \*, cen. Spain; pop. 23,508. 3. City, \* of Jalisco state, W cen. Mexico NW of Mexico City; pop. 229,236; university.
- Gua'dal-ca-nal'** (gwōd'ā-lā-kā-nāl'). Island 92 m. long by 33 m. wide at widest point, 100 m. SE of New Georgia, SE Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; part of British protectorate; fighting 1942.
- Gua'dal-qui'r** (gwōd'ā-lā-kwī'r; Sp. gwā'dā-lā-kwī'r). Ar. Wa'di el Kō-hir' (wā'dēl kō-hēr'); *anc.* **Bae'tis** (bē'tis). River 374 m. long, S Spain; flows W and SW to Gulf of Cádiz.
- Gua'dalupe** (gwōd'ā-lōop; gō'd'l). River ab. 300 m. long, SE Texas; flows SE to San Antonio river.
- Gua'da-lu-pe Hī-dal-go** (gwā'dā-lōp'ēnā ē-tāhl'gō; officially **Gua-ta-ro A. Ma-de-ro** (gwā'tā-rō ēnā mā-tā-rō)). City, Federal Dist., cen. Mexico; pop. 26,934; treaty 1848.
- Gua'dal-upe Mountains**. 1. (gwōd'ā-lōop; gō'd'l). Range, S New Mexico and SW Texas; highest Guadalupe Peak 8751 ft. 2. (gwā'dā-lōp'ēnā) Range, SW cen. Spain; highest peak Cabeza del Moro 5110 ft.
- Gua'de-loupe'** (Fr. gwā'd'lōop; Angl. gwōd'ā-lōop, gō'd'l). In E West Indies, 2 islands, Basse-Terre (or Guadeloupe proper) and Grande Terre, separated by narrow channel; 583 sq. m.; with dependencies a department of France, 688 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 304,239; \* Basse-Terre.
- Gua'diā-na** (Sp. gwā-thyā'nā; Pg. gwā-thyā'nā; *anc.* **A'nas** (ā'nās)). River 515 m. long, Spain and SE Portugal; flows W and S to Gulf of Cádiz.
- Gua'i'ta** (gwā-hē'rā). Peninsula, a commissary of Colombia, ab. 80 m. long, bet. Gulf of Venezuela and the Caribbean.
- Gua'io-quay-chū'** (gwā'io-gwī-chōō'). Town E of Rosario near Uruguay, E Argentina; pop. (est.) 82,015.
- Guam** (gwōm) or **Gua-han'** (gwā-hān'). Largest and southernmost of Mariana Is.; 32 m. long, 4 to 10 m. wide; 206 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 22,290; \* Agaña; U. S. naval station since 1898; fighting 1941, 1944. — **Guam-e-lan** (gwā-mē'nān; *adj.* & n.).
- Gua'na-ba'ra Bay** (gwā'nā-vā-rā; *called* also **Rio de Janeiro Bay**). Inlet, 16½ m. long by 11 m. wide, SE Brazil; city of Rio de Janeiro on SW shore.
- Gua-na-bā-ni** (gwā'nā-hā'nē). See **SAN SALVADOR**, 1.
- Gua-na-jua'to** (gwā'nā-hwā'tō). 1. State, cen. Mexico; 11,804 sq. m.; pop. 1,048,350. 2. City, its \*; pop. 23,521; alt. 6550 ft.; gold and silver mines.
- Guan-tā-nā-mo** (gwān-tā'nā-mō). Municipality and town N of Quantánamo Bay, SE Oriente prov., E Cuba; pop. (1943) 42,445.
- Quantánamo Bay**. Bay, E Cuba; 30 sq. m.; U. S. naval station.
- Qua'po-rō'** (gwā'pō-rō'; or **I-tē'mex** (ē-tā'nās)). River ab. 980 m. long, W cen. South America; with Mamoré forms boundary bet. Brazil and NE Bolivia.
- Quar'da-mū'** (gwā'dā-fwē'; -fōrō); *anc.* **A-ro-ma-ta** (ā-rō-mō-tā). Cape, N Somaliland, S of Gulf of Aden.
- Quá'tri-co** (gwā'trē-kō). River ab. 225 m. long, W Venezuela, flowing SW and S to Apure river.
- Gua'te-ma'la** (gwē'tē-mā'lā). 1. Republic E and S of Mexico, Central America; 42,044 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 3,283,209; became independent 1839. 2. City, its \*, in S cen. part; alt. ab. 5000 ft.; pop. 163,820. — **Gua'te-ma'lan** (-lān), *adj.* & n.
- Gua-via'ro** (gwā-vyā'rō). River ab. 450 m. long, SW cen. Colombia; flows E to Orinoco river.
- Gua'ya-quil'** (gwā'yā-kēl; Angl. gwā'yā-kēl, -kwil), or, officially, **Santa-go de Gua'ya-quil'** (sān'tyā'gō thā gwā'yā-kēl'). Seaport city, SW Ecuador; pop. (1944 est.) 172,948; university; on **Gulf of Guayaquil**, bounded S by NW tip of Peru.
- Guelph** (gwēl). City NE of Kitchener, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 23,273; college.
- Guer'nsey** (gūr'nzi). One of the Channel Is.; 25 sq. m.; pop. 40,588; \* St. Peter Port; cattle breeding.
- Guer'rero** (gēr-rē-rō). State, S Mexico; 24,885 sq. m.; pop. 729,737; \* Chilpancingo.
- Gui-a'na** (gē-ā'nā; -ānā). Region bet. Orinoco, Negro, and Amazon rivers and Atlantic Ocean, N South America; ab. 890,000 sq. m. including Surinam, British and French Guiana, S and E Venezuela, and N Brazil. — **Gui-a'nan** (jū'nān; jū'nān), *adj.* & n.
- Gui'en-ne'** or **Guy'en-ne'** (gū-ēn'nē; gē-ēn'). Lat. **Aq'ui-tā-nia** (ākwī-tān'yā; -tān-ā). Historical region N of Gascony, SW France; \* Bordeaux.
- Gul'd'ford** (gūl'fōrd). Municipal borough on the Wey SW of London, Surrey, S England; pop. 30,754.
- Gul'ford Courthouse** (gūl'fōrd). National military park near Greensboro, North Carolina, 137 acres; estab. 1917; battlefield 1781.
- Gul'ma-ras'** (gūl'mā-rās'). Island S of Panay I., cen. Phil. Is.; 223 sq. m.; pop. 38,547; chief town Jodan.
- Gulm-ba'** (gūl'mā-bā'). Municipality NW of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 27,681.
- Guin'ea** (gūn'ē). Coast region, Gambia to Gabon river, W Africa; bet. Gambia and Cameroun (**Upper Guinea**) and bet. Cameroun and S Angola (**Lower Guinea**); named from ancient kingdom.
- Guinea, Gulf of**. Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, W cen. Africa, bet. Upper and Lower Guinea, including bights of Benin and Biafra.
- Guinée française**. See **FRENCH GUIANA**.
- Gu'i-no-ba'tan** (gē-nō-bā'tān). Municipality NW of Legaspi, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 26,419.
- Gul-pa-zo-co** (gūl'pā-zō-kō; -pōz-ēn). Province, cen. Spain; 728 sq. m.; pop. 334,352; \* San Sebastián.
- Guiso** (giz; Fr. gūzō; -gō). Commune N of Laon on Oise river, N France; pop. (1931) 7110.
- Gu'i-u'an** (gū-wān). Municipality SE of Cathagalon on S tip of Samar, Phil. Is.; pop. 23,110.
- Gu'ja-rat'** (gū-jā-rāt'). Region, W India, usually restricted to level region, N of Narbada river and NE part of Kathiawar, W India; 7352 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,458,702; includes various Indian states, after Aug. 15, 1947, within the Indian Union.
- Gul'ran-wa'la** (gūl'rān-wā'lā). Town, district \*, N of Lahore, E West Punjab, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 84,545.
- Gul'har-ga'** (gūl'hār-gā'). Town, district \*, W of Hyderabad, W Hyderabad state, S cen. India; pop. 41,063.
- Gülle Bogaz**. See **CILICIAN GATES**.
- Gul'port** (gūl'pōrt). City on Gulf of Mexico, SE Mississippi; pop. 15,195.
- Gulf States**. The states of the United States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.
- Gulf Stream**. Warm ocean current in the North Atlantic Ocean, flowing out of Gulf of Mexico through the Straits of Florida and NE along the coast of the United States to Nantucket I., and thence eastward.
- Gumbinnen**. See **GUREV**.
- Gum'ti** (gūm'tē). River ab. 500 m. long, N India; flows SE to Ganges river.
- Gum'ni-son** (gūn'tē-n). River 150 m. long, W cen. Colorado; flows W and NW to the Colorado river.
- Gun'ters-ville Dam** (gūn'tēr-zvīl). Dam of the TVA, NE Alabama, on the Tennessee river; maximum height 94 ft., completed 1930.
- Gun-tur'** (gūn-tūr'). City, district \*, N of Madras, N Madras, E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 83,599.
- Gūntik**. See **XANTHUS**.
- Gun-san** (gūn-sān) or **Kun-san** (kūn-sān). Seaport S of Seoul, SW Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 44,284.
- Gur'ev**, or **Gur'yev**, **Region** (gūr'yēv'). Subdivision of Kazakh S.S.R., in SW part, Soviet Russia, Asia; \* Gurev.
- Gur'sev** (gūr'sēv); *Ger.* **Gum-bin'en** (gūm-bīn'ēn). City E of Kaliningrad, W Soviet Russia, Europe; formerly German; pop. 19,002; battle 1914.
- Gustavo A. Madero**. See **GUADALUPE HIDALGO**.
- Guth'rie** (gūth'rī). City N of Oklahoma City, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 10,018; former \* of Oklahoma.
- Gut'ten-berg** (gūt'n-būrg). Town N of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 6200.
- Guyenne française**. See **FRENCH GUIANA**.
- Guyenne**. See **GUIENNE**.
- Guy'ot, Mount** (gē'ō). Mountain 12,305 ft., E California.
- Gwa'li-or** (gwā'lī-ōr). 1. Indian state, N Central India, Indian Union; 26,307 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 4,006,159; \* Lashkar. 2. Town, Gwalior state, S of Agra; pop. 21,966.
- Gyang'tse'** (gyāng'tsē'). Town, SE Tibet, Outer China, ab. 100 m. SW of Lhasa; pop. ab. 5000.
- Győr** (gyūr); *Ger.* **Raab** (rāp). Autonomous city NW of Budapest, NW Hungary; pop. (1939) 56,577.

- Ha'sai** (hā'sai) or **Ha'sai** (hā'sai). Group of about 50 islands S of Vanu group, cen. Tonga archipelago, SW cen. Pacific; pop. (1937) 68,500; British protectorate.
- Haarlem** (hā'rēm). City, \* of North Holland prov., W Netherlands, 12 m. W of Amsterdam; pop. (1939) 140,400.
- Haarlem-marmer** (hā'rēm-mār'mēr). Commune, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 33,174; built on land reclaimed from **Haarlem Lake**, a branch of former Zuider Zee.
- Habana, La.** See **HAVANA**.
- Hab-ha-ni-ya** (hāb-hā-ni-yā). Lake along S bank of Euphrates river, W of Baghdad, cen. Iraq.
- Ha-chi-no-he** (hā-chi-nō-hē). Coastal town, NE Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 77,506.
- Ha-chi-o-ji** (hā-chi-ō-jī). City W of Tokyo, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 68,132.
- Hack'n-sack** (hāk'n-sāk). City SE of Paterson on Hackensack river, NE New Jersey; pop. 26,279.
- Had'ing-ton** (hād'ing-tūn). 1. Burgh, C of East Lothian co., SE Scotland; pop. 4,405. 2. See **EAST LOTHIAN**.
- Had'n-field** (hād'n-fīld). Borough SE of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 97,42.
- Had'don Heights** (hād'dōn). Borough SE of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 5,555.
- Ha-dra-maut' or Ha-dra-maut'** (hō-drō-mout'; -mout'). Coastal region, S Arabia, E of Aden; boundaries vague but ab. 58,500 sq. m.; pop. ab. 150,000; to Aden protectorate.
- Hadransopolis**. See **EDIRNE**.
- Hadrutsum**. See **SOUSSE**.
- Ha-e-ju** (hā'i-jō). Town, W Korea, near coast in 38° 02' N; pop. 29,688.
- Haemus**. See **BALKAN MOUNTAINS**.
- Ha-gen** (hā'gēn). City NE of Düsseldorf, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 151,870.
- Ha-gers-town** (hā'gēr-z-toun). City 68 m. NW of Baltimore, N Maryland; pop. 32,491.
- Hagion Oros**. See **MOUNT ATHOS**.
- Ha-go-noy'** (hā'gō-nōi'). Municipality W of Malolos, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,734.
- Hague, Cape La.** See **CAPE LA HAGUE**.
- Hague, The** (hā'gē). Du's **Gra'vun-ha'ge** (skā'vūn-hā'gē). City, SW Netherlands, SW of Amsterdam; pop. (1939) 504,264.
- Haidarabad**. See **HYDERABAD**.
- Haifa** (hā'fā). Seaport, N Palestine, on Bay of Acre at foot of Mt. Carmel; pop. (1944 est.) 125,493.
- Haifan** (hā'fān). Island S of Kwangtung prov., SE China; 13,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 3,000,000 (ab. 34 Chinese); \* Kiangshan.
- Haifan** (hā'fān). 1. Medieval county in the Low Countries, now included in Belgium and N France. 2. Province, SW Belgium; 1436 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,214,101; \* Mons.
- Haiphong** (hā'fōng). Seaport E of Hanoi, E Tonkin, N Federation of Indochina; pop. 70,000.
- Haifu** (hā'fū). 1. See **HISPANIOLA**. 2. Fr. **Ha'iti** (hā'tī). Republic, W third of Hispaniola I.; 10,850 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 3,000,000; \* Port-au-Prince; republic since 1920. — **Ha'it-an**.
- Hay-tian** (hā'y-tān). Adj. & n.
- Ha-kō-da-te** (hā'kō-da-tē). Seaport city, SW Hokkaido I., Japan; pop. (1945) 181,531.
- Hal'ber-stadt** (hāl'bēr-shītd). City, Saxony prov., Prussia, Germany, SE of Brunswick; pop. 48,184; bombed 1944-45.
- Ha-le-a-ka-lā** (hā'lē-ā'kā-lā'). Volcanic mountain, E Maui, Hawaii; 10,025 ft.; largest extinct crater in the world; 19 sq. m.; depth 2720 ft.
- Hale-don** (hāl'dōn). Borough N of Paterson, N New Jersey; pop. 5303.
- Ha-le-mau-mau** (hā'lē-mōu-mōu). The fire pit of Kilauea crater, Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii I., Hawaii; 48 to 190 acres of red-hot lava.
- Hales'owen** (hāl'sōwēn). Urban district SW of Birmingham, Worcestershire, W cen. England; pop. 31,059.
- Hal-fa-ya Pass** (hāl-fā'yā). Pass S of Salūm, extreme NW Egypt; fighting 1942.
- Hal'i-car-nas-us** (hāl'i-kār-nās'ūs); mod. **Bo-drum'** (bō-drōm'). Ancient city, Caria, S coast of Asia Minor; mausoleum.
- Hal'ifax** (hāl'fāks). 1. County borough, West Riding, Yorkshire, N England, NE of Manchester; pop. (1939 est.) 97,460. 2. Commercial city, \* of Nova Scotia, on S cen. coast; pop. 70,488; university; chief naval station of British America.
- Hal'le** (hāl'le). City NE of Münster, Saxony prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 220,364; university; bombed 1944-45.
- Hall'stadt** (hāl'shtāt). Angl. hō'shtāt. Village, Upper Austria prov., Austria, on **Hall'stadt Lake** (hāl'shtāt'ē); pop. 1360; prehistoric graves.
- Hal'ma-ha-ra** (hāl'mā-hā-rā); Du. **Djal-lo-lo** (jī-lō-lō). Island, largest of the Moluccas, Indonesia; on equator; 6928 sq. m.; pop. (with Morotai) 83,743.
- Halm'stad** (hāl'm'stād). Seaport on the Kattegat, SW Sweden; pop. 30,364.
- Häl'singborg** (hāl'sing-bōr'y). Seaport, SW Sweden, on Öresund opp. Helsingör, Denmark; pop. 65,857.
- Halya**. See **KIZIL IRMAK**.
- Ha-ma** (hā'mā). Bib. **Ha'math** (hā'māth). City on Orontes river S of Alep, W Syria; pop. (1935) 39,990; important in Biblical times.
- Ha-ma-dan** (hām'dān); ang. **Ec-batā-na** (ēk-bāt'nā). City, SW of Tehran, W Iran; pop. ab. 104,000; ancient Ecbatana capital of Media Magna.
- Ha-ma-na-tsu** (hā-mā-nā-tsō). City, SW of Nagoya, S Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 81,497.
- Hamborn**. See **DUISBURG-HAMBORN**.
- Hamburg** (hām'būrg). 1. Village S of Buffalo, W New York; pop. 5467. 2. (Ger. hām'bōrg) Former state, N Germany; 288 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 1,682,220. 3. Commercial city on Elbe river, NW Germany; notable buildings; university; heavily bombed in World War II.
- Ham'den** (hām'dēn). Town, S Connecticut; pop. 23,873.
- Ham'meln** (hām'mēn); Angl. **Ham'mo-lin** (hām'mō-līn). City on Weser river SW of Hannover, Hannover prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 25,640.
- Ham-hung** (hām-hōng). Korean name of **KANRO**.
- Hami**. See **QOMUL**.
- Ham'il-ton** (hām'il-tūn; -t'n). 1. Village, cen. New York, SW of Utica; pop. 1700; Colgate Univ. 2. City N of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 50,502. 3. City SW of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 166,337. 4. Seaport town, \* of Bermuda Is.; pop. (1939) 3217. 5. Burgh, S cen. Scotland; pop. (1940 est.) 39,300. 6. River ab. 600 m. long, S cen. Labrador; flows N, then SE and NE into Lake Melville; its estuary **Hamilton Inlet** with Lake Melville ab. 150 m. long. See **GRAND FALLS**.
- Hamilton, Mount**. Peak 4200 ft., W California; Lick Observatory.
- Ham'let** (hām'lēt; -lī). Town SW of Fayetteville, S North Carolina; pop. 5111.
- Hamm** (hām). City SE of Münster, Westphalia, Prussia, Germany; pop. 50,040.
- Ham'mer-fest'** (hām'm'r-fēst'). City, Norway, on Kvaløy I.; pop. 3649; the northernmost town in Europe.
- Ham'mond** (hām'mōnd). 1. City on Illinois border, NW Indiana; pop. 70,184; steel. 2. City E of Baton Rouge, S Louisiana; pop. 6133.
- Ham'mon-ton** (hām'mōn-tūn). Town, SE New Jersey; pop. 7668.
- Hamp'shire** (hāmp'shīr; -shīr) or **Hants** (hānts). County, S England, now constituting the administrative counties of Southampton and Isle of Wight; 1650 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,106,650.
- Hamp'stead** (hāmp'stēd; -stīd). Metropolitan borough of London, S England; pop. 88,047; includes **Hampstead Heath**, park and resort, ab. 240 acres.
- Ham'pton** (hām'p'tūn). 1. City on Hampton Roads NE of Newport News, SE Virginia; pop. 5808. 2. Urban district SW of London, SE England; pop. 13,061; palace.
- Hampton Roads**. Channel 4 m. wide, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia; battle of *Merrimac* and *Monitor* March 9, 1862.
- Han-tramok'** (hām-trām'k). City, SE Michigan; pop. 49,839; completely surrounded by Detroit.
- Han** (hān). 1. River ab. 900 m. long, E cen. China; flows SE to Yangtze river at Hankow. 2. River ab. 220 m. long in cen. Korea; flows WNW into Yellow Sea N of Jinsen.
- Han'cock** (hān'kōk). City NW of Marquette, NW Michigan penin.; pop. 5554.
- Han'ford** (hān'fōrd). 1. City S of Fresno, SW cen. California; pop. 8234. 2. Atomic works on Columbia river N of Richland, S Washington.
- Han'chow** (hāng'chōu; Chin. hāng'chō). City, \* of Chekiang prov., SW of Shanghai, E China; pop. (1934 est.) 486,100; treaty port 1896.
- Han'chow Bay**. Funnel shaped bay at mouth of Fuchien (T'ien Tang) river, Chekiang prov., E China; 60 m. wide at entrance and 70 m. long; great bore.
- Hang'ō'** (hāng'ō); Fin. **Han'ko** (hāng'kō). 1. Peninsula, S Finland. 2. Seaport on peninsula; pop. (1939 est.) 7900.
- Hanka**. See **KHANKA**.
- Han'kow** (hāng'kōu; Chin. hān'kōu). City at junction of Han with Yangtze river, SE Hupeh prov., E cen. China; pop. (1938 est.) 804,500; head of navigation on Yangtze. See **WUHAN**.
- Han'ni-bal** (hān'nī-bāl). City on Mississippi river, NE Missouri; pop. 20,865; boyhood home of Mark Twain.
- Han'no-ver** (hān'nō-vēr; -fēr). Angl. **Han'o-ver** (hān'ō-vēr). 1. Former province of Prussia, Germany. 2. City NW of Brunswick, Hannover prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 472,527.
- Han'no'** (hā-nō'). City on Coi river, former \* of Tonkin and of French Indochina; set up 1945-46 as \* of Viet-Nam and of Federation of Indochina; pop. 149,000.
- Han'o-ver** (hān'ō-vēr). 1. Town, W New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river; pop. 3425; Dartmouth College. 2. Borough SW of York, S Pennsylvania; pop. 13,076. 3. See **HANNOVER**. — **Han'o-ver-i-an** (hān'ō-vēr-i-an), adj. & n.
- Hanse Towns** (hāns) or **Han'se-atic League** (hāns-ē-atic). Defensive commercial confederacy in Middle Ages, at first principally of N German coastal cities; Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen are still called Hanseatic towns.
- Hants**. See **HAMPSHIRE**.
- Han'yang'** (hān'yāng'). City adjoining Hankow, SE Hupeh prov., E cen. China; pop. ab. 450,000. See **WUHAN**.
- Hape'ville** (hāp'vīl). City S of Atlanta, NW cen. Georgia; pop. 5069.
- Har'ap'pa** (hā-rā'pā). Locality in Indus valley, S West Punjab, Pakistan; archaeological remains perhaps dating back to 3300 B.C.
- Har'ar** or **Har'rar** (hā'rēr). City SE of Dire-dawa, E Ethiopia; pop. ab. 25,000.
- Har'bin** (hār'bīn) or **Pin'kian'** (bīn'jī-āng'). City, \* of Sungkiang prov., cen. Manchuria, on Sungari river NE of Changchun; pop. (1940 est.) 661,984.
- Har'bour Grace** (hār'bōr grās). Seaport W of St. John's, SE Newfoundland; pop. (1942 est.) 2450.
- Har'burg-Wil'helms-burg** (hār'bōrk-vīl'hīms-bōrk). City, formed 1927, on Elbe river opp. Hamburg, Hannover prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 118,193.
- Har'dwar** (hār'dwār). Town on Ganges river NE of Delhi, NW United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. 33,287; temples, pilgrimages.
- Har'lan** (hār'lān). City NE of Middlesborough, SE Kentucky; pop. 5122.
- Har'lem** (hār'lēm). The chief Negro quarter of New York City, a district of Manhattan borough N of Central Park, bet. 8th Avenue and the East and Harlem rivers.
- Harlem River**. River channel, NE of Manhattan I., New York, from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to East river.
- Har'ling-en** (hār'līng-ēn). City NW of Brownsville, S Texas; pop. 13,306.
- Har'ney Peak** (hār'nē). Mountain 7242 ft., highest of Black Hills, SW South Dakota.
- Har'pers Ferry** (hār'pērs). Town, NE West Virginia; pop. 665; John Brown's raid 1860.

- Harri-man** (här't-män). City W of Knoxville, E Tennessee; pop. 5620.
- Harri-burg** (här'ts-bürg). 1. City E of Marion, SE Illinois; pop. 11,453. 2. City, \* of Pennsylvania, in SE cen. part, on Susquehanna river; pop. 83,893.
- Harri-son** (här't-s'n). Town across Passaic river from Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 14,171.
- Harri-son-burg** (här't-s'n-bürg). City NE of Staunton, N Virginia; pop. 8768.
- Harro-gate** (här't-gät; -gät). Municipal borough N of Leeds, Yorkshire, N cen. England; pop. 39,770.
- Harrow** (här't); officially **Harrow on the Hill**. Urban district NW of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. 26,380; famous school.
- Hartford** (här'tfärd). City, \* of Connecticut, in N part, on Connecticut river; pop. 166,267; Trinity College.
- Hartford City**. City SE of Marion, E Indiana; pop. 6946.
- Hartsville** (här'ts-vil). Town NW of Florence, NE South Carolina; pop. 5399.
- Harvey** (här'v). City S of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 17,878.
- Harwell** (här'wél; -wél). Village, Berkshire, S England, ab. 12 m. S of Oxford; pop. 421; atomic energy research.
- Harz** (här'ts). Mountain group bet. Elbe and Weser rivers S of Brunswick, cen. Germany; highest peak Brocken 3747 ft.
- Ha'sa, al-** (äl hä'sä); *Angl. El Ha'sa* (äl hä'sä). District or province of N.J., Saudi Arabia, on Persian Gulf; ab. 22,500 sq. m.; pop. ab. 100,000; chief town Hofuf.
- Hasbrouck Heights** (häs'bröök). Borough SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 6710.
- Haselt** (häs'el). Commune, provincial \*, E of Brussels, NE Belgium; pop. (1958 est.) 26,828; battle 1831.
- Hastings** (häs'tingz). 1. City NE of Kalamazoo, SW Michigan; pop. 6176. 2. City on Mississippi river SE of St. Paul, SE Minnesota; pop. 5602. 3. City S of Grand Island, S Nebraska; pop. 15,145. 4. County borough, East Sussex, S England; one of the Cinque Ports; pop. (1939 est.) 64,400; battle 1066.
- Hastings-on-Hudson** (hüd's'n). Village on Hudson river 18 m. N of New York City, SE New York; pop. 7057.
- Ha-tay** (hä'tä). Since 1939 a vilayet on coast, S Turkey in Asia; former sanjak of Alexandretta; pop. (1940 est.) 246,138.
- Hatter-as, Cape** (hät'ter-äs). Cape, SE Hatteras I., off E coast of North Carolina; dangerous navigation.
- Hattiesburg** (hät'tz-bürg). City, SE Mississippi; pop. 21,026.
- Hau-rak'i Gulf** (hou-räk't; -rä'ki). Large bay, N North I., New Zealand; Auckland is at SW corner.
- Haute-Volta**. See **UPPER VOLTA**.
- Haut-Rhin** (ö'rän'). Department, E France; 1354 sq. m.; pop. 507,551; \* Colmar; formerly part of Alsace.
- Ha-van'a** (hä-vän'ä); *Sp. La Ha-ba'na* (lä hä'v'nä). Seaport on NW coast of Cuba; \* of La Habana prov. and of Cuba; pop. (1943) 670,370; university.
- Ha'vel** (hä'vél). River ab. 225 m. long, NE cen. Germany; flows S into the Elbe.
- Haver-ford** (häv'ér-färd). Community NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 3000; Haverford College.
- Hav'or-hill** (hä'vör; -vör'il). City NE of Lowell on Merrimack river, NE Massachusetts; pop. 46,752.
- Hav'er-straw** (häv'ér-strö). Village on Hudson river 32 m. N of New York City, SE New York; pop. 5900.
- Hav're**. 1. (hä'v'er) City NE of Great Falls, N Montana; pop. 6427. 2. See **LE HAYVE**.
- Hav're de Grace** (häv'ér dö gräs; gräs'). City at mouth of Susquehanna river, NE Maryland; pop. 4967; race track.
- Ha-wai'i** (hä-wi'te; -wö'yä; -vi'te). 1. Largest of Hawaiian Is.; southernmost large island of the group; 4021 sq. m.; pop. 73,270; chief town Hilo. 2. or **Ha-wai'an Islands** (hä-wi'ti; -wö'yän); formerly **Sandwich Islands** (sän'di'wich; *Brit. alao-wi*). Island group forming territory of U.S.A. (since 1900), N cen. Pacific; 2050 m. WSW of San Francisco; 9451 sq. m.; pop. 423,330, including Midway group; \* Honolulu on Oahu I. — **Hawaiian, adj.** & n.
- Hawaii National Park**. National Park, Hawaii; 271 sq. m.; estab. 1916; includes active volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii, and extinct Haleakala on Maui.
- Ha'wash** (hä'wäsh). River flowing NE ab. 500 m., E Ethiopia, to the Danakil desert.
- Hawkes-bury** (höks'bör't). Town on Ottawa river NE of Ottawa, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 8263.
- Ha'worth** (hö'érth; hö'würth, -wérth; hou'érth). Urban district NW of Bradford, West Riding, Yorkshire, N England; pop. 5911; home of Brontë sisters.
- Haw'thorne** (hö'thörn). 1. City SW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 8263. 2. Borough NE of Paterson, N New Jersey; pop. 12,610.
- Hayasdan**. See **ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC**.
- Hays** (häz). City NW of Great Bend, cen. Kansas; pop. 6385.
- Hay'ti** (hä'ti). Var. of **HAITI**.
- Hayward** (hä'wärd). City E of San Francisco Bay, W California; pop. 9736.
- Hay'ard** (hä'ärd). City, SE Kentucky; pop. 7397.
- Ha'zie-ton** (hä'zi-tün; -t'n). City, E Pennsylvania; pop. 38,000.
- Heath'row** (heth'rö). Airport ab. 15 m. W of London, England.
- Heb'ri-des** (héb'ri-déz), or **Western Islands**; *anc. E-bu'dae* (ë-bu'dö) or **He-bu'dae** (hë.). Two groups of islands (the **Outer Hebrides** and **Inner Hebrides**) in Atlantic Ocean W of Scotland; 2900 sq. m.; pop. 61,705; chief islands Lewis with Harris, Skye, North Uist.
- He-bron** (hë'brün); *anc. Kir'jath-Ar'ba* (kör'jath-är-bä; kÿr'). Town SW of Jerusalem, Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 23,133.
- Hebrus**. See **MARITSA**.
- Hee'a-ti Strait** (hë'ä-ti; -të). Channel from 35 m. to 80 m. wide bet. Queen Charlotte Is. and W British Columbia, Canada.
- Hecla**. Var. of **HECLA**.
- Hedjaz**. Var. of **HEJAZ**.
- Heer'ten** (hë'r'tën). Commune NE of Maastricht, SE Netherlands; pop. (1939) 50,502.
- Hel'del-berg** (hë'd'l-börg; *Ger. -bërg*). City SE of Mannheim, Baden, Germany; pop. 73,034; university.
- Heljo**. See **PYONGYANG**.
- Hel'bronn** (hël'brön'). City N of Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany; pop. 45,520.
- Hel'lung'kiang** (hël'löng'j'äng'). 1. See **AMUR**. 2. One of the three original provinces of Manchuria, in N part bordering Amur river; 174,554 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 3,672,777; \* Lungkiang.
- He-jaz'** (hë-jäz'). Kingdom along Red Sea coast, W Arabia; ab.
- Hek'i**
- Hel'e-na** (hël'ä-nö). 1. City on Mississippi river bet. VA and AR, AR, Arkansas; pop. 8546. 2. City, \* of Montana, in W cen. part, NE of Butte; pop. 15,056.
- Hel'go-land'** (hël'gö-länd'; *Ger. -länt*); *Eng. Hel'i-go-land'* (hël'gö-länd'). Island in North Sea, W of Schleswig-Holstein prov., Prussia, Germany; 4 sq. m.; pop. ab. 3000; German since 1890.
- Hel'i-con** (hël'f-kön; -k'n). Famous mountain 5738 ft., Attica and Boeotia, E cen. Greece; abode of Apollo and Muses.
- Hel'i-go-land' Bight** (hël'gö-länd'). Arm of North Sea SE of Helgo-land; naval battle 1914.
- He'li-op-o-lis** (hë'li-öp'ö-lis). 1. **Bib. On** (ön). Ancient holy city, Lower Egypt; ruins 6 m. NE of Cairo. 2. Village, Lebanon republic. See **BAALBEK**.
- Hellas**. See **GREECE**.
- Hel'es, Cape** (hël'ez). S point of Gallipoli Penin., Turkey in Europe.
- Hellespont, Hellespontus**. See **DARDANELLES**.
- Hel' Gate** (hël). Narrow part of East river, New York City, near Ward's I.; channel 200 ft. wide; 2 great bridges over it.
- Hel'mand** (hël'mänd; *anc. El'y-man'der* (ë'l'y-män'dër). River flowing SW and W ab. 650 m., SW Afghanistan.
- Helmantica**. See **SALAMANCA**.
- Hel'mond** (hël'mönt). Commune ENE of Eindhoven, North Brabant prov., S Netherlands; pop. (1939) 28,787.
- Hel'sing-ör'** (hël'sing-ör'). *Eng. El'si-nore* (ë'l'si-nör). Seaport, N Sialland I., Denmark; pop. 18,930; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.
- Hel'sin-ki** (hël'sing-ki). *Sued. Hel'sing-fors* (hël'sing-förz). Seaport, \* of Finland, in S part on Gulf of Finland; pop. (1939 est.) 311,500; university.
- Hel'val'lyn** (hël-väl'ln). Mountain 3118 ft., SE Cumberland, NW England.
- Helvetia**. See **SWITZERLAND**.
- Hemp'stead** (hëm'p'städ; -städ). Village on Long I. 20 m. E of New York City, SE New York; pop. 20,856.
- Hen'der-son** (hën'dër's'n). 1. City, NW Kentucky, on Ohio river S of Evansville, Indiana, pop. 13,160. 2. City NE of Raleigh, N North Carolina, pop. 7647. 3. City SE of Tyler, E Texas, pop. 6437.
- Henderson Field**. Airfield, N east, Guadalcanal, SE Solomon Is.; seized from Japanese by U.S. Marines Aug. 1942.
- Hen'der-son-ville** (hën'dër's'n-vil). City SE of Asheville, SW North Carolina; pop. 5381.
- Hen'don** (hën'dün). Urban district, NW suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 134,160.
- Heng'e-lo** (hëng'ä-lö). Commune, E Netherlands, near German border; pop. (1939) 41,476.
- Heng'yang'** (hüng'yäng'). Town S of Changsha, S cen. Hunan prov., S cen. China; pop. ab. 20,000; fighting 1944.
- Hen'ley or Henley on Thames** (hën'li, tē-mä). Municipal borough, Oxfordshire, cen. England; pop. 6621; regatta.
- Hen-lo'pen, Cape** (hën-lö'pän). Cape on E coast of Delaware at entrance to Delaware Bay.
- Hen'ry, Cape** (hën'ri). Cape on NE coast of Virginia, S of entrance to Chesapeake Bay.
- Hen'ry-et'ta** (hën'ri-ët'tä). City S of Okmulgee, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 6905.
- Hep'tarch-y, the** (hëp'tär-ki). The seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Britain: Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria.
- Her'a-cle'a** (hër'ä-kl'e'). Ancient city near Gulf of Taranto, Lucania, Italy; battle 280 B.C.
- Her'a-cle-op'o-lis** (hër'ä-kl'e-öp'ö-lis). Ancient city in Egypt; its site near Nile river in Fayûm prov.
- Hë'räkleion**. See **CANIA**.
- Her'at'** (hër-rät'; *anc. Ar'ta* (är'tä; ä-r'tä). City, NW Afghanistan; pop. ab. 85,000.
- Hercegovina**. See **HERZEGOVINA**.
- Her'cu-la-ne-um** (hër'kü-lä-në'm). Ancient city on coast near Naples, Italy; buried by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius 79 A.D.
- Her'e-ford** (hër'färd). 1. County in England. See **HERFORDSHIRE**. 2. Municipal borough SW of Birmingham, ☉ of Herefordshire, W England; pop. 24,103; cathedral.
- Her'o-ford-shire** (-shir; -shër) or **Her'e-ford**. County on Welsh border, W England; 942 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 108,660; ☉ Hereford.
- Her'ki-mer** (hür'ki-mër). Village SE of Utica, NE cen. New York; pop. 9017.
- Hermannstadt**. See **SIBIU**.
- Her'mon, Mount** (hür'män). Mountain 9232 ft. on boundary bet. Lebanon and SW Syria just N of Palestine.
- Her-mo'sa Beach** (hër-mö'sä). City on Pacific Ocean SW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 7197.
- Her'mo-sil'lo** (ër'mö-së'yö). Town, \* of Sonora state, on Sonora river, NW Mexico; pop. 18,601.
- Hermus**. See **GRIZD**.
- Her'ne** (hër'në). City SW of Münster in Ruhr area, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 68,240.
- Her'rin** (hër'rin). City NE of Marion, S Illinois; pop. 9352.
- Her'stal** (hër'stäl). Commune, E Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 26,885.
- Hert'ford-shire** (hër'färd-shir; -shër; härt'-) or **Hert'ford** or **Herts** (härt; hürts). County, SE England; 632 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 485,600; ☉ Hertford (pop. 11,378).
- Hertogenbosch, 's**. See 's **HERTOGENBOSCH**.



- Her'ze-go-vi'na** (hûr'tz-gô-vî'nd). *Scr.* **Her'ze-go-vi'na** (hêr'tz-gô-vî'nd). Region, W Yugoslavia, N of Montenegro; part of Bosnia and Herzegovina federated republic; 8531 sq. m.
- Hesse** (hês; hês't). *Ger.* **Hes'sen** (hês'sên). 1. Region, SW Germany, comprising the state of Hesse and Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. 2. Former state, SW Germany; 2069 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 1,469,000; \* Darmstadt. — **Hes'sian** (hês'hân), *adj.* & *n.*
- Hesse-Nas'sau** (hês'nâs; hês't); *Ger.* **Hes'sen-Nas'sau** (hês'znâs'ou). Former province of Prussia; 6469 sq. m.; \* Kassel.
- Heston and Isle-worth** (hês'tôn [hês'n], ɪz'l-wôrth [-wêrth]). Urban district, W suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 101,100.
- Hetch Hetchy Dam** (hêch' hêch'ŋ). Dam in the Tuolumne river, Yosemite National Park, E California; maximum height 430 ft.; completed 1923; impounds water (Hetch Hetchy Reservoir) for power and water supply (through tunnel 18.3 m. long) for San Francisco.
- Heywood** (hî'wôd). Municipal borough NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 25,968.
- Hi-le'ah** (hî'le'â). City NW of Miami, SE Florida; pop. 3958; race track.
- Hib'bing** (hîb'ŋ). Village NW of Duluth, NE Minnesota; pop. 16,385.
- Hi-ber'ni-a** (hî-bôr'nî-â). See IRELAND — **Hi-ber'ni-an** (-ân), *adj.* & *n.*
- Hick'o-ry** (hîk'ô-ri). City W of Statesville, W cen. North Carolina; pop. 13,487.
- Hi-dal-go** (hî-dâl'gô; Sp. & thâl'gô). State NE of Mexico City in cen. Mexico; 8057 sq. m.; pop. 750,827; \* Pachuca.
- Hierosolyma**. See JERUSALEM.
- Hier'o-ro** (yê'rô). *formerly Fer'ro* (fê'rô). Westernmost island of the Canary Is., 78 m. SW of Tenerife I.; 107 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 8071; chief town Valverde.
- Highland Park** (hî'lând). 1. City, suburb of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, NE corner of Illinois; pop. 14,476. 2. City, SE Michigan, N of Detroit; pop. 50,810. 3. Borough on Raritan river E of New Brunswick, cen. New Jersey; pop. 9002. 4. Town N of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 10,288.
- Highlands, the** (hî'lânds). Scotland in and N of the Grampians.
- High Point**. City, N cen. North Carolina, SW of Greensboro; pop. 38,495.
- High Tatra**. See TATRA MOUNTAINS
- High Wycombe**. See CHEPPING WYCOMBE.
- Hilumaa**. See KILUMA.
- Hil'des-helm** (hîl'dêz-hîm). City SE of Hannover, Hannover prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 58,522.
- Hil'la** (hî'lâ). Town near Euphrates S of Baghdad, cen. Iraq; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Hills-boro** (hîlz'bôrô). City N of Waco, NE cen. Texas; pop. 7799.
- Hills-dale** (hîlz'dâl). City SW of Jackson, S Michigan; pop. 6381.
- Hill'side** (hîl'sîd). Township N of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 18,556.
- Hî'lo** (hî'lô). City, E Hawaii I., Hawaii; pop. 23,353.
- Hil'ver-sum** (hîl'vêr-sûm). Commune, suburb of Amsterdam, W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 74,036.
- Hi-ma-la-yas, the** (hî-mâ-lâ-yâ; *Angl.* hîm'â-lâ-yâ), or, more correctly, the **Hi-ma-lâ-ya**. Mountain system 1000 m. long, bet. India and Tibet; many peaks above 25,000 ft.; highest Mt. Everest 29,002 ft. (highest in the world). In World War II ranges of E end were called "the Hump." — **Hi-ma-lâ-yan** (hî-mâ'lâ-yân; hîm'â-lâ-yân), *adj.*
- Hi-ma-may-lan** (hî-mîk-mî-lân). Municipality S of City of Barolod, W Negros Occidental, Phil. Is.; pop. 28,407.
- Hi-me-ji** (hî-mê-jî). City NW of Kobe, W Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 83,107.
- Hindenburg, Hindenburg in Oberschlesien**. See ZANRZE.
- Hin'den-burg Line** (hîn'dên-bûrg; *Ger.* dôrk); called by the Germans **Siegfried Line** (sîg'frîd; *Ger.* zîk'frîd). A German military defense line across NE France, established 1916 in World War I, extending S and then E, from near Lille to Metz region.
- Hin'du Kush** (hîn'dôo kôosh; kûsh'ŋ); *anc.* **Par'o-pa-mî'sus** (pâr'ô-pâ-mî'sûs) or **Gau'ca-sus In'di-cus** (kô'kâ-sûs In'dî-kûs). Mountain range, Kashmir and Afghanistan, W of Kabul; peaks above 20,000 ft.; highest Tirich Mir 25,263 ft.
- Hin'du-stân** (hîn'dôo-stân) or **Hin'do-stân** (-dô). Persian name of India, variously applied to (1) the whole Indian peninsula N of the Deccan; (2) a smaller area comprising E Punjab and Rajputana, and greater part of United Provinces; (3) loosely, the whole of India.
- Hing-ham** (hîŋ'hâm). Town on Massachusetts Bay SE of Boston, SE Massachusetts; pop. 8003.
- Hins-dale** (hînz'dâl). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7336.
- Hin'ton** (hîn'tûn; -tûn). City SE of Beckley, S West Virginia; pop. 5815.
- Hîp'po** (hîp'ô) or **Hippo Re'us** (rîp'î-ûs). City of ancient Numidia; ruins lie 1 m. S of the mod. rn Bône in Algeria.
- Hippo Za-ry'tus** (zô-ri'tûs). Ancient city, N coast of Africa; the modern Bizerte, Tunisia.
- Hi-ro-sa-ki** (hî-rô-sâ-kê). City SW of Aomori, N Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 57,602.
- Hi-ro-shi-ma** (Jap. hê-rôshî'mî; *Angl.* hî-rô-shî'mâ, hî-rô-shî'mâ). City, SW Honshu, Japan, at W end of Inland Sea; pop. (1938 est.) 334,600, (1945) 137,197; first war use of atomic bomb Aug. 6, 1945 with casualties estimated at ab. 100,000.
- Hispalia**. See SEVILLE.
- His-pa-ni-a** (hîs-pâ'nî-â; -pân'yâ). See SPAIN. — **His-pan'ic** (-îk), *adj.*
- His-pan'ic-la** (hîs-pân-yî-lâ); *orig.* **Sp. Es-pa'ña-la** (âs-pânyô'lâ); also **Esp'ni** (hî'ni). Island of cen. West Indies; 29,970 sq. m.; pop. ab. 4,900,000; Dominican Republic in E, Republic of Haiti in W.
- His-sar-ik'** (hî-sâr-îk'). Site of ancient Troy, NW Turkey in Asia, 4 m. SE of mouth of Dardanelles.
- Hu'a O'a** (hû'wâ ô'â). One of Marquesas Is., French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; 154 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000.
- Hi-was'see River** (hî-wô'sê). River ab. 150 m. long, NE Georgia and W North Carolina; to Tennessee river.
- Ho'bart** (hô'bêrt; *in Australia, usu.* -bîrt). 1. City S of Lake Michigan, NW corner of Indiana; pop. 7190. 2. City NE of Altus, SW Oklahoma; pop. 5177. 3. City, \* of Tasmania, in SE part on Derwent river; pop., with suburbs, 60,408; university.
- Hobbs** (hôbâ). City near Texas border, SE New Mexico; pop. 10,619.
- Ho'bo'ken** (hô'bô'kân; -bûk'ên). City, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river opp. New York City; pop. 50,115.
- Hôch'stâdt** (hûk'shtêdt). Town NE of Ulm, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 2160; battles 1703, 1704 (Blenheim), and 1800.
- Ho-dê'dâ** (hû-dê'dâ). Seaport, Yemen, SW Arabia, on Red Sea; pop. ab. 40,000.
- Hodg'an-ville** (høj'ân-vîl). Town S of Louisville, cen. Kentucky; pop. 1348; birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.
- Hô'd-me-zô-vâ'sâr-hely** (hôd'mê-zô-vâ'shâr-hâ). City NE of Szeged, SE Hungary; pop. (1930) 61,736.
- Hof** (hôi). City NE of Bayreuth, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 41,377.
- Ho-fut'** (hôi-fût'). Oasis and chief town of al-Hassa, Nejd, Saudi Arabia; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Ho'hen-lîn'den** (hôi'hên-lîn'dên). Village, Bavaria, Germany, 20 m. E of Munich; pop. 670; battle 1800.
- Ho'hen-zô'l'ern** (hôi'hên-zô'l'êrn, *Angl.* hôi'hên-zô'l'êrn). Former province, Prussia, S Germany; exclave in S Württemberg; 441 sq. m.; pop. 74,151; \* Sigmaringen.
- Hoi'how'** (hôi'hôu'). Port and roadstead NW of Kiungshan, NE Hainan I., Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. ab. 22,000.
- Ho'kiang'** (hû'jî-âng'). Province, E Manchuria, NE China, on the lower Sungari river; 50,816 sq. m.; pop. (1945 est.) 1,298,000; \* Kiamuse.
- Hok-kai'do** (hô-kî'tô) or **Yo-zô** (yô-zô). Island, Japan, N of Honshu; 80,807 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 2,812,335.
- Hoko Gunto, Hoko Shoto**. See PACADORES.
- Hol'den-ville** (hôi'dên-vîl). City NE of Ada, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 6032.
- Hol-guín'** (ôi-gên'). Municipality and town NW of Santiago de Cuba, E Cuba; pop. (town) 35,805.
- Hol'land** (hôi'lând). 1. City on Lake Michigan SW of Grand Rapids, W Michigan; pop. 14,616. 2. Medieval county on North Sea coast, now in North and South Holland provs., Netherlands. 3. See NEUTERLANDS. — **Hol'land-er** (hôi'lân-dêr), *n.*
- Hol-lan'di-a** (hû-lân'dî-â). Settlement on NE coast of Neth. New Guinea; fighting 1944.
- Hol'li-days-burg** (hôi'lî-dâiz-bûrg'). Borough S of Altoona, S cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5910.
- Hol'li-days Cove** (hôi'lî-dâiz). City NE of Wheeling, N West Virginia; pop. 6137.
- Holly-wood** (hôi'lî-wôd). 1. District in city of Los Angeles, California; moving-picture industry; pop. 153,294. 2. City on Atlantic Ocean N of Miami, SE Florida; pop. 6239.
- Hol'ni-cote Bay** (hôi'nî-kôû). Inlet on N coast of E Papua, New Guinea.
- Hol'stein** (hôi'stîn). Former duchy, Denmark; since 1866 S part of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, NW Germany.
- Hol'ston** (hôi'stôn). River flowing 140 m. SW in E Tennessee to join French Broad river and form the Tennessee. See CUEROKE DAM.
- Holy Cross, Mount of the**. Peak 13,996 ft. in Sawatch Range, NW cen. Colorado; on one side are two crevices which, when filled with snow, form a huge cross; a national monument.
- Holy-head'** (hôi'lî-hêd'). 1. Island in NE St. George's Channel, W of Anglesey, NW Wales. 2. Urban district and seaport on N coast of Holyhead I.; pop. 10,700.
- Holyoke** (hôi'yôk). City on Connecticut river N of Springfield, SW Massachusetts; pop. 53,750; writing paper.
- Holy Roman Empire**. Realm mostly in cen. Europe, 9th-19th cen., centering about Germany.
- many, ENE of Wiesbaden; pop. 10,325; first Homburg hats made here.
- Home'stead** (hôm'stêd). Borough on Monongahela river SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 19,041; steel mills.
- Home'wood** (hôm'wôd). City SE of Birmingham, cen. Alabama; pop. 7397.
- Libia, N Africa; pop. (1938 est.) 34,940. 2. (hôm's); *anc.* **Em'v'na** (êm'v-sâ). City, W Syria, 85 m. N of Damascus; pop. (1935) 52,702.
- Ho'nan'** (hôi'nân'). Province, N of Hupeh, E cen. China; 60,676 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 34,289,848; \* Kaileng.
- Hondo**. See HONNU.
- Hon-du'ras** (hôn-dô'râs; dô'râs). Republic N of Nicaragua, Central America; 500,160 sq. m.; pop. (1945 est.) 1,201,310; \* Tegucigalpa; proclaimed independence 1838. — **Hon-du'ran** (-rân), *adj.* & *n.*
- Honduras, British**. See BRITISH HONDURAS.
- Honduras, Gulf of**. Inlet bet. S British Honduras, E Guatemala, and N Honduras.
- Hones'dale** (hônz'dâl). Borough NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 6087.
- Hon'leur'** (ôn'lûr'). Seaport opp. Le Havre on Seine estuary, NW France; pop. 8158; fighting during World War II.
- Hong'kew'** (hông'kê'). See SHANGHAI.
- Hong Kong** (hông'kông'). British crown colony including Hong Kong I. (32 sq. m.) and Kowloon Penin. (British, 3 sq. m.), and New Territories (leased from China, 360 sq. m.); all S of Canton, SE China; 391 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,750,000; \* Victoria.
- Hon'o-lu-lu** (hôn'lôo-lôo; *native* hôn'lôo-lôo'lo). Seaport city, SE Oahu I., Hawaii, \* of Hawaii Territory; pop. 179,326; Univ. of Hawaii.
- Hon'shu** (hôn'shû) or **Hon'dô** (hôn'dô). The mainland or largest island of Japan; 87,293 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 54,612,618.
- Hood, Mount** (hôd). Peak 11,245 ft., Cascade Range, NW Oregon; highest point in state.

**ván hō'án).** Cape, SW South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; val battle 1914.

**Woopeston** (hō'pē'stā; hō'pē's-). City N of Danville, E Illinois; pop. 5381.

**Woorra** (hō'ra). Commune, formerly on Zuider Zee, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. 12,049.

**Woo'sao Range** (hō'sā'ō). Range of Green Mts., W Massachusetts; highest Spruce Hill 2588 ft.; includes **Woo'sao Tunnel**, railroad tunnel 434 m. long.

**Woo'ver Dam** (hō'vēr); formerly **Boul'der Dam** (hō'l'dēr). Dam in the Colorado river, bet. Nevada and Arizona; maximum height 726 ft.; completed 1936; impounds water (**Lake Mead** [mēd]) for flood control, irrigation, and power.

**Wope** (hōp). City NE of Texarkana, SW Arkansas; pop. 7475.

**Wop'oh** (hō'pā); formerly **Chih'ni** (ch'f'fē). Province, N of Honan, NE China; 50,841 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 28,044,437; \* Tsingyuan.

**Wope'well** (hōp'wēl; -wēl). City NE of Petersburg, SE Virginia; pop. 8679.

**Wop'kinsville** (hōp'kīnz-vīl). City S of Henderson, SW Kentucky; pop. 11,724.

**Wop'guam** (hō'kwā-m). Seaport city on Grays Harbor adjacent to Aberdeen, W of Olympia, W Washington; pop. 10,835.

**Wor, Mount** (hōr). Mountain 4430 ft., E of Wadi el 'Araba, SW Jordan.

**Wor'eb** (hō'rēb). Mountain, identity unknown, perhaps in Sinai Penin.

**Woricon, Lake.** See **Lake GEORGE**.

**Wormus, Strait of.** See **Strait of ORMUZ**.

**Worn, Cape** (hōrn). Cape, a rock 1390 ft. high, S extremity of South America, on Horn I., S of Tierra del Fuego; 55° 59' S.

**Worn'church** (hōrn'chūrch). Urban district NE of London, Essex, SE England; pop. 28,417.

**Worn'neil** (hōrn'nēl). City S of Rochester, S New York; pop. 15,649.

**Worn'sey** (hōrn'sē). Municipal borough, N suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 96,520.

**Wor'sena** (hōr'sēns). Seaport, E Jutland Penin., Denmark; pop. (1945) 32,400.

**Wor'ta** (hō'r'tā). Seaport commune, SE coast of Fayal I., Azores; pop. (1930) 7643.

**Wor't Springs.** City SW of Little Rock, W cen. Arkansas; pop. 21,370; noted thermal springs (now **Hot Springs National Park**, 1 1/4 sq. m.).

**Wou'f'ize** (wō'f'īzē). Village, SE Belgium, N of Bastogne; pop. 1317; fighting 1944-45.

**Woul'ton** (hō'l'tūn). Town on Canadian border N of Grand Lake, N Maine; pop. 7771.

**Wou'ma** (hōw'mā). City SW of New Orleans, SE Louisiana; pop. 9052.

**Wou'ton** (hōw'tūn). City and port of entry on arm of Galveston Bay, SE Texas; pop. 344,514; Rice Institute.

**Wove** (hōv). Municipal borough, W suburb of Brighton, East Sussex, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 59,000.

**Wou'land Island** (hōw'lānd). Island, 1 sq. m., near equator NW of Phoenix Is., cen. Pacific Ocean; belongs to U.S.A.

**Wou'rah** (hōw'rā). City, suburb of Calcutta, West Bengal, NE Indian Union, on Hooghly river; pop. (1941) 379,292.

**Wrađeo Kralové.** See **KONIGRATZ**.

**Wrvatka.** See **CROATIA**.

**Wsing'an** (shīng'ān). Region bordering on Mongolia, W section of Manchukuo (Manchuria); 164,235 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 2,123,170.

**Wsingking.** See **CHANGCHUN**.

**Wsin'min'** (shīn'mīn'). Var. of **SINMIN**.

**Wual-la'ga** (wā-yā'gā). River abt. 700 m. long, W and N Peru; flows W to Marañon river.

**Wuan-ca'yo** (wāng-kā'yō). City, department \*, E of Lima, cen. Peru; pop. (1940 est.) 28,679.

**Wuan-ca-rán** (wāng-kā-rān) or **Wuan-cán'** (wāng-kān'). Peak 22,205 ft. in Andes, W Peru; highest mountain in Peru.

**Wub'li** (hōb'li). Town SE of Bombay, S Bombay, W Indian Union; pop. (1941) 95,512.

**Wuchow.** See **WUJING**.

**Wud'ders-Field** (hūd'ēr-zēld). County borough, West Riding, Yorkshire, NE of Manchester, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 126,000.

**Wud'san** (hūd'sān). 1. River 808 m. long, E New York; flows S to New York Bay. 2. Town NE of Worcester, NE Massachusetts; pop. 8042. 3. City on Hudson river S of Albany, SE New York; pop. 11,517.

**Wudson Bay.** Inland sea, E Northwest Territories, Canada, 850 m. long, 600 m. broad.

**Wudson Falls.** Village on Hudson river N of Troy, E New York; pop. 6654.

**Wudson Strait.** Strait 450 m. long, NE Canada; connects Atlantic Ocean with Hudson Bay.

**Wue** (hū'ē). Seaport city, former \* of Annam, in cen. part near coast, Federation of Indochina; pop. 28,000.

**Wue'va** (wē'vā). 1. Province of Spain, on Portuguese border, W Andalusia; 8013 sq. m.; pop. 365,888. 2. Commune, its \*, SW of Seville, SW Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 57,509.

**Wueneme.** See **PORT HUENEME**.

**Wuen'ca** (wā'kā). Province of Spain, N Aragon, on French border; 5848 sq. m.; pop. 232,002; \* Huesca (pop. 17,780).

**Wugli.** See **HOORLY**.

**Wu'go** (hū'gō). City E of Durant, SE Oklahoma; pop. 5909.

**Wu'kang' or Wu'kong'** (hōw'kōng'). Valley, N Burma; course of upper Chindwin river; fighting 1943-44.

**Wull** (hūl). 1. or **Wu'g-ton** (wū'g'tūn) (**Wu'g'stūn**). County borough on the Humber, E of Liding, Yorkshire, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 317,800. 2. City, SW Quebec prov., Canada, 1 Ottawa river across from Ottawa, Ontario; 32,947.

**Wumber** (hūm'bēr); one. **A'bus** (ā'būā). Estuary, Ouse and Trent rivers, E England.

**Wun'boldt** (hūm'bōlt). 1. River flowing W and SW 200 m. in NE Nevada to Humboldt Lake. 2. City NW of Jackson, NW Tennessee; pop. 5180.

**Wumbet Bay.** Bay, NE Neth. New Guinea, near boundary line of British part of island.

**Wump, the.** See the **HIMALAYAS**.

**Wun'an** (hōw'nān). Province, W of Kiangsi, SE cen. China; 105,467 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 28,293,735; \* Changsha.

**Wun'ga-ry** (hūng'gā-rī). **Hung. Ma'gyar-or'ság** (mā'dyār-ōr'sāg); **Ger. Un'gar** (ōng'giern). State S of Czechoslovakia and E of Austria, cen. Europe; 85,875 sq. m. (before World War II); pop. (1939) 9,106,282; \* Budapest. — **Hung'ari-an** (hūng'gā-rī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Hung-nam** (hūng'nām). City, N Korea, on E coast just SE of Kanko; pop. abt. 85,000; chemical industry.

**Hung'shui** (hūng'shūi). River flowing S and E abt. 700 m., E Yunnan and E Kwangai, S China, to join Siang river at Kweiping to form Si river.

**Hun'ter** (hūn'tēr). River 300 m. long, E New South Wales, SE Australia; flows E to South Pacific Ocean.

**Hun'ting-don** (hūn'tīng-dōn). 1. Borough E of Altoona, S cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7170; Juniata College. 2. County in England. See **HUNTINGDONSHIRE**.

**Hun'ting-don-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Hun'ting-don or Hunts** (hūnts). County, E cen. England; 306 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 56,500; ☉ Huntingdon (pop. 4100).

**Hun'ting-ton** (hūn'tīng-tōn). 1. City SW of Fort Wayne, NE Indiana; pop. 13,903. 2. Town on N shore of Long I., SE New York; pop. 31,768; includes **Huntington** village, pop. 9540, and **Huntington Station**, pop. 3180. 3. City, W West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 73,836.

**Huntington Park.** City, SW California, S of Los Angeles; pop. 28,548.

**Hun'tville** (hūnts-vīl). 1. City NE of Decatur, N Alabama; pop. 13,050. 2. City E of Bryan, E Texas; pop. 4108.

**Hu'on Gulf** (hū'ōn). Inlet on SE coast of North East New Guinea.

**Hu'on Peninsula.** Peninsula abt. 55 m. wide, SE coast of North-East New Guinea, N of Hu'on Gulf; fighting 1943.

**Hu'p'oh** (hō'pā). Province, S of Honan, E cen. China; 80,109 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 25,541,636; \* Wu-chang.

**Hu'ron** (hū'rōn). City N of Mitchell, E cen. South Dakota; pop. 10,843.

**Huron, Lake.** Lake in E cen. North America, bet. Michigan and Ontario, Canada; 2d in size of the 5 Great Lakes; 23,000 sq. m.

**Hür'tgen** (hūrt'gēn). Town E of Aachen, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; fighting in **Hürtgen Forest** 1944.

**Hutch'in-son** (hūch'in-sūn). City on Arkansas river NW of Wichita, cen. Kansas; pop. 30,013.

**Hvar** (xvār); *Il. Lo'sina* (lō'sē-nā). Dalmatian island, Adriatic Sea, SW Yugoslavia; abt. 111 sq. m.; pop. abt. 21,000.

**Hwai** (hwi). River flowing abt. 350 m. in S Honan and NW Anhwei, E cen. China, to the Hwang Ho.

**Hwai'ning** (hwi'nīng) or **An'king** (ān'kīng'), also **Ngan'king** (n'gān'kīng'). City, \* of Anhwei prov., on Yangtze bet. Hankow and Nanking, E China; pop. abt. 110,000.

**Hwang Hal.** See **YELLOW SEA**.

**Hwang Ho** (hwi'ng hō; *Chīn. hū'*) or **Yellow River**. Second largest river (hō) in China; abt. 2700 m. long; flows from SE Tsinghai to Gulf of Po Hai; mouth in Shantung prov.

**Hwang'pu** (hwi'ng'pū); formerly **W'hang'poo'** (hwi'ng'pōo'). River flowing NE abt. 100 m. S Kiangsu prov., E China, to the Yangtze.

**Hy'atts-ville** (hī'yāts-vīl). Town, S cen. Maryland; pop. 6575.

**Hy'bla** (hī'blā). Ancient town on Mt. Etna slope, Sicily; honey.

**Hydas'ped** (hī'dās'pēd). See **JERUSALEM**.

**Hyde** (hīd). Municipal borough SE of Manchester, Cheshire, NW England; pop. 32,075.

**Hyde Park.** Village on Hudson river N of Poughkeepsie, SE New York; pop. 782; Franklin D. Roosevelt home and library.

**Hy'der-a-bad** or **Hal'dar-a-bad** (hī'dēr-ā-bād; -bād'). 1. often called **Ni-sam's** **Dominions** (nī-sāmz'; -zāmz'). State, S cen. India; 82,313 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 16,338,534; \* Hyderabad; to Indian Union 1948. 2. City, its \*, NW of Madras; pop. (1941) 729,150, including suburbs; university. 3. City on the Indus, NE of Karachi, Sind, SW Pakistan; pop. with cantonment (1941) 127,521.

**Hydrates.** See **RAVI**.

**Hydruntum.** See **ORRANTO**.

**Hy'ere'** (yār). Commune, near Mediterranean, SE France; pop. 26,378; winter resort.

**Hy-met'tus** (hī-mēt'ūs). Mountain ridge 3370 ft., E and SE of Athens, Greece; famed for honey.

**Hy'p'a-nis** (hīp'ā-nīs). 1. River, Soviet Russia, Europe. See **KUBAN**. 2. River, SW Ukraine, U.S.S.R. See **Bug**, 2.

**Hy'r-ca-ni-a** (hūr-kā'nī-ā; kān'yā). Ancient province, N Persia, SE of Caspian Sea. — **Hy'r-ca-ni-an** (-kā'nī-ān; -kā'yān), *adj.*

**Ia'gi** (yāsh; yā'hē) or **Jas'sy** (yās'sy). City on a tributary of Prut river, NE Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 104,471; university.

**I-ba'dan** (ē-bā'dīn). City, \* of Western Provinces, NE of Lagos, Nigeria; pop. 387,133.

**I-ba-gu'** (ē-bā-gū'). City, department \*, W of Bogotá, W cen. Colombia; pop. 27,448.

**I-b'e-ri-a** (ē-bē-rī-ā). 1. Ancient Hispania; the Iberian Peninsula. 2. Ancient region bet. Caucasus Mts. and Armenia.

**Iberian Peninsula.** The SW part of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal; in Roman times, Hispania.

**Ib'erna.** See **ENRO**.

**Ib'i-ou'** (ē-bē-ōw'). River flowing W abt. 400 m., S Brazil, to Uruguay river.

**Igā.** See **PUTUMAYO**.

**I-car'-a** (i-kar'-tā). Ancient town, now ruins, on N slope of Mt. Pen-telikon, Attica, Greece.

**I-car'-an Sea** (i-kar'-tān; Lat. I-car'-an Ma'-re (i-kar'-tān mā'-rē)). The part of the Aegean Sea lying bet. Asia Minor and islands of Patmos and Leros.

**Igel**. See **MEXICO**.

**Ile**. See **MEXICO**.

**Ile-land** (i-lē-land). Don. **Is-land** (i-s-land). Island bet. Greenland and Norway, North Atlantic; 39,700 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 106,801; \* Reykjavik; formerly independent kingdom in personal union with Denmark; since 1944 independent republic. — **Is-land** (i-s-land; dīk), adj. — **Is-land** (i-s-land; dīk), n.

**I-chang** (i-chang). City W of Hankow, on the Yangtze, S Hupeh prov., E cen. China; pop. (1931 est.) 107,940; treaty port 1870.

**I-chi-mo-mi-ya** (i-chi-mo-mē-yā). Town NW of Nagoya, SE Honshu, Japan; pop. 53,376.

**Icodium**. 1. See **KONYA**. 2. See **RUM**.

**I'da** (i'dā). 1. See **ALGERIA**. 2.

**I'da** (i'dā). 1. Famous mountain, actually a range, NW Asia Minor, SE of site of ancient Troy. 2. Ancient name of Mt. Psiloriti, highest mountain in Crete, in cen. part; 8195 ft.

**I'da-ho** (i'dā-hō). Northwest state of U.S.A.; 12th state in area, 83,537 sq. m. (land area 82,808 sq. m.); 42d state in population, 524,873; \* Boise; 43d state admitted to Union (1890). Nickname: Gem state. Abbr. (not official) **Id.** — **I'da-ho-an** (i'dā-hō-an), adj. & n.

**Idaho Falls**. City on Snake river NE of Pocatello, SE Idaho; pop. 15,024.

**I'den-burg** (i'dēn-būrg). Du. **I'den-burg Toppen** (i'dēn-būrg tōp-pēn). Peaks, Snow Mts., SW cen. Neth. New Guinea; highest 15,748 ft.

**I'du** (i'dū) or **Ed'u** (ēd'-). Town on Nile river, Upper Egypt; pop. ab. 15,000; temple of Horus.

**I'de-wild** (i'dē-wīld). Locality, SW Long I., in Greater New York, N.Y.; world's largest airfield (officially **New York International Airport**), 7 sq. m.; opened 1948.

**I'du-mae's** or **I'du-ma's** (i'dū-mā'-s; i'dū-). Earlier **E'dom** (ē'dōm). Ancient country in S Palestine. — **I'du-mae'an** (i'dū-mā'-an), adj. & n.

**Ie** (i-yē). Small island ab. 4 m. W of cen. Okinawa I., Ryukyu Is.

**Ie-per** (i-yā-pēr). Fr. **Y'pres** (ē'p'r; popularly, wī'pēra). Commune, NW Belgium; pop. 15,880; battles World War I.

**Ifni** (i'fni). Town and coastal district (741 sq. m.; pop. ab. 20,000), SW Morocco, NW Africa.

**Iglau**. See **JILAVA**.

**I-gua-sú** (i-gwā-sū). Sp. **I-gua-sú** (ē'gwā-sū). River, S Brazil, flowing ab. 380 m. W to Paraná river below **Iguassú Falls** 200 ft. high, ab. 214 m. wide, part in double fall; many cataracts.

**IJ-mul-den** (i-moi'dēn). Town, W Netherlands, at mouth of North Sea Canal; pop. 27,939.

**Ijs-sel** (i'sēl). Eng. **Ijs'sel** or **Ys'sel** (i'sēl). River 70 m. long, N mouth of Rhine, Netherlands; flows N to IJsselmeer.

**Ijs'sel-moor** (i'sēl-mōr; Eng. **Ijs'sel** or **Ys'sel Lake** (i'sēl)). Part of former Zuider Zee, Netherlands, forms a lake ab. 465 sq. m.

**I-lá-rí-a** (i-lā-rē-ā) or **Má-lá-rí-a** (mā'-lā-rē-ā) or **Ka-rí-ot** (kā-rē-ōt). Island in Aegean Is. SW of Samos; 99 sq. m.; pop. 11,913.

**I-lá-gan** (i-lā-gān). Municipality S of Aparri on Cagayan river, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 31,323.

**I-lan** (i'lān). Jap. official name **San'shing** (sān'shīng). Treaty port on Sungai river NE of Harbin, E Manchuria; pop. ab. 50,000.

**Ile-de-France** or **Ile-de-France** (i-lā-de-frāns). Old province, N France, comprising region around Paris S of Picardy.

**Ile de France**. See **MAURITIUS**.

**Ile des Pins**. See **KUNIA**.

**Ile du Diable**. See **DEVIL'S ISLAND**.

**Ilerda**. See **LÉRIDA**.

**Ilford** (i'lērd). Municipal borough, Essex, England; NE suburb of London; pop. (1939 est.) 109,800.

**I'li** (i'lē). River ab. 800 m. long, NW Sinkiang prov., W China, flowing into SE end of Lake Balkhash, Kazakh S.S.R.

**I'lí-am-na Lake** (i'lē-ām-nā). Lake 80 m. by 25 m., near base of Alaska Penin., SW Alaska.

**Ilimna Peak**. Volcano 10,085 ft., SW Alaska.

**I-lí-gan** (i-lē-gān). Municipality on **Iligan Bay**, inlet of Mindanao Sea, N of City of Davao, Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 28,273.

**I'lí-on** (i'lē-on). Village on Mohawk river SE of Utica, NE cen. New York; pop. 8027.

**Ilium**. See **TRIOY**.

**I'kes-ton** (i'kē-tūn). Municipal borough NW of Nottingham, Derbyshire, N cen. England; pop. 32,813.

**I-lam-pu** (i-lām-pū). A peak 21,270 ft. of Mount Sorata, W Bolivia.

**I'lí-ma-ní** (i'lē-mā-nē). Mountain E of La Paz in W Bolivia; highest peak 21,184 ft.

**I'lí-nois** (i'lē-noi; -noiz'). 1. River 273 m. long, Illinois; flows SW to Mississippi river; canal to Lake Michigan. 2. North cen. state of U.S.A.; 23d state in area, 56,400 sq. m. (land area 55,947 sq. m.); 3d state in population, 7,807,241; \* Springfield; 21st state admitted to Union (1818). Nickname: Prairie State. Abbr. **Ill.** — **I'lí-nois'an** (i'lē-noi-an; -noiz'-n), adj. & n.

**I'lí-ri-a** (i'lē-rē-ā). Ancient country comprising E Adriatic coast and hinterland. — **I'lí-ri-an** (i-lē-rē-an), adj. & n.

**I'lí-ri-um** (i'lē-rē-ūm). Roman provinces formed of part of ancient Illyria; roughly, modern W Yugoslavia.

**I'lí-mén** (i'lē-mēn). Lake 300 to 700 sq. m., Novgorod Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe.

**I-ló-ló** (i-lō-lō). Chartered city, provincial \*, S Panay I., Phil. Is.; pop. 90,480.

**I'ló-rén** (i-lō-rēn; i-lō-rēn). Town, provincial \*, NE of Lagos, SW Northern Provinces, Nigeria; pop. 47,590.

**Iwa**. See **EWÁ**.

**I-wa-ha-rá** (i-wā-hā-rē). City on Inland Sea, NW Shikoku, Japan; pop. (1945) 39,284.

**Imbroe**. See **IMBROS**.

**Im-pe-ria** (ē-m-). Seaport, provincial \*, SW of Genoa, Liguria, NW Italy; pop.

**Im-pe-ria Valley** (im-pē-rē-ā). Valley, SE California, mostly below sea level; formerly part of Colorado Desert; includes Salton Sea.

**Imphal** (im'phāl). City, \* of Manipur state, NE of Calcutta, SE Assam, NE India; pop. (1941) 90,716.

**Im-roz'** (im-rōz; Gr. **Im'roz** (im'rōz)). Turkish island in NE Aegean Sea W of Gallipoli Penin.; 110 sq. m.; pop. 6337.

**In-de-pen-dence** (in-dē-pēn-dēns). 1. City SW of Pittsburgh, SE Kansas; pop. 11,565. 2. City E of Kansas City, W Missouri; pop. 16,006.

**In-dia** (in-dē-ā; esp. **Brí-tē** (brī-tē)). 1. Peninsula and country, S Asia, S of Himalayas, bet. Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. 2. or **Indian Empire**. Formerly the Indian peninsula (exclusive of Portuguese and French India) with Baluchistan, and Andaman and Nicobar Is. under British rule or protection; comprised **British India** (265,444 sq. m.; pop. 295,808,722) and **Indian States** (715,964 sq. m.; pop. 93,189,233); total 1,081,410 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 388,997,956; \* New Delhi. 3. in full **Republic of India**; also **Indian Union**. Federal republic comprising most of former Indian Empire (cf. **PAKISTAN**); 1,221,000 sq. m. (est.); pop. (1948 est.) 342,114,000; \* New Delhi; became dominion of British Commonwealth Aug. 1947, declared republic Feb. 1950. — **In-dian** (in-dē-an; 58), adj. & n.

**In-dian-a** (in-dē-an-ā). 1. North cen. state of U.S.A.; 37th state in area, 36,291 sq. m. (land area 36,206 sq. m.); 12th state in population, 3,427,796; \* Indianapolis; 19th state admitted to Union (1816). Nickname: Hoosier state. Abbr. **Ind.** 2. Borough NW of Johnstown, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,050. — **In-dian'-an** (in-dē-an), adj. & n.

**In-dian-apo-lis** (in-dē-an-ā-pō-lis; -ā-pō-lis). City, \* of Indiana, in cen. section; pop. 388,972; Butler Univ.

**Indian Ocean**. Body of water S of Asia and E of Africa; ab. 28,375,000 sq. m.; greatest known depth 24,440 ft. off Java.

**Indian River**. Lagoon 166 m. long parallel with coast, S to St. Lucie Inlet, E Florida.

**Indian States**. Formerly the 562 semi-independent areas in India ruled by native princes; most have joined Republic of India.

**Indian Territory**. Former territory in U.S.A., 31,000 sq. m., now in Oklahoma.

**Indian Union**. See **INDIA**.

**In-dia** (in-dē-ā; dīa). See **EAST INDIES**, **WEST INDIES**.

**In-dí-gí-rá** (in-dē-gī-rā). River flowing ab. 850 m. N in NE Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, to East Siberian Sea.

**In-do-chí-na** (in-dō-chī-nā). 1. or **Farther India**. The SE peninsula of Asia; comprises Burma, Thailand, Federation of Indochina, and Federation of Malaya. 2. in full **Federation of Indochina**; formerly **French Indochina**. Federation, as organized 1940, of three associated states of the French Union: Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos; in E part of peninsula of Indochina; 286,000 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 26,643,000; \* Saigon; first set up 1940. — **In-dō-chí-nese** (in-dō-chī-nēz'), adj. & n. **imp. & pl.**

**In-dō-ne-sia** (in-dō-nē-zhā; shí-dō; shí-dō). 1. formerly **Netherlands Indies**. Independent republic comprising the former island possessions of the Netherlands in the Malay Archipelago (cf. **Neth. New Guinea**); includes Java, Sumatra, Celebes, etc.; karta; gained independence Dec. 27, 1949 as the **Republic of United States of Indonesia** (which included as one of its federated units the **Republic of Indonesia** (\* Jogjakarta), territory on Java and Sumatra that had since 1945 been the center of the independence movement. 2. Occasional name for the Malay Archipelago. — **In-dō-ne-sian** (shān; shān), adj. & n.

**In-dore** (in-dōr). 1. Indian state, cen. India; 9084 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,513,966. 2. City, its \*, NE of Bombay; pop., including Indore Residency, (1941) 203,095.

**Indur**. See **ENDOR**.

**Indus** (in-dūs). River flowing ab. 1800 m. through Tibet, Kashmir, and Pakistan (West Punjab and Sind) to Arabian Sea.

**I'ne-bo-in'** (ē-nē-bō-in'). Town on Black Sea W of Sinop, N Turkey in Asia; pop. 47,538.

**In-gér-sol** (in-gē-rā-sōl; -rī). Town on Thames river NE of London, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5782.

**In-gle-wood** (in-gē-lē-wōd). City SW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 30,114.

**In-gol-stadt** (in-gūl-stāt; Ger. **In-gól-shit**). City on Danube river N of Munich, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 26,030.

**In-ham-ba-ne** (in-yām-bān-ē). Seaport, S Mozambique, SE Africa; pop. (1935 est.) 11,349.

**In'i-ní**. Territory of (ē-nē-nē). Inland section of French Guiana.

**In-ker-man** (in-kēr-mān; Russ. **In-kēr-mán**). Village E of Sevastopol, SW Crimea, Europe; battle 1854.

**Ink-eter** (in-kē-tēr). Village W of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 7044.

**Inland Sea**. Jap. **Se-to Nai-kai** (sē-tō nāi-kāi) or **Se-to no U-umi** (sē-tō ō-umi). Irregular-shaped body of water, ab. 240 m. long, bet. Honshu on N and Shikoku and Kyushu on S, Japan.

**Inn** (in; anc. **As-nus** (ē-nūs)). River flowing 320 m. NE from E Switzerland to Danube in Bavaria.

**Inner Mongolia**. See **INNER MONGOLIA**.

**Inns-bruck** (in-z'brōk; Ger. **Inns**). City 61 m. S of Munich on Inn river in W Austria; pop. (1939) 78,523; university.

**In'ter-lá-ken** (in-tēr-lā-kēn; in-tēr-lā-kēn). Commune SE of Bern, cen. Switzerland; pop. (1830) 3771; resort.

**International Falls**. City on Rainy river near Rainy Lake, N Minnesota; pop. 5626.

**International Zone**. See **TANGIER**.

**In-ver-car-gill** (in-vēr-kār-gīl). Seaport borough SW of Dunedin, S South I., New Zealand; pop. with suburbs (1941 est.) 26,400.

**In-ver-nese** (in-vēr-nēz; in-vēr-nēz). 1. or **In-ver-nese-shire** (in-vēr-nēz-shīr; -shēr). County, NW Scotland; includes several of the Hebrides; 4211 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 81,100. 2. Burgh, its \*, at NE end of Caledonian Canal; pop. 22,583.

**In-yo-kern** (in-yō-kūrn). Town, S California, SW of Death Valley; pop. ab. 12,000; naval ordnance research.

**Io-an-ni-na** (iō-ān-nē-nā; also **Yān-nē-nā** (yā-nē-nē); Serb. **Jān-nā** (yā-nē-nā)). City, N Epirus, NW Greece, near Albanian border; pop. 20,485.

**I-o-la** (i-ŏ-lā). City N of Chanute, SE Kansas; pop. 7244.

**I-ol-ous** (i-ŏ-lūs). Ruined city, SE Thessaly, NE Greece; Jason legend.

**I-ŏ-ma** (i-ŏ-mā). Island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland; 6 sq. m.; early center of Celtic Church.

**I-ŏ-ni-a** (i-ŏ-nī-ā; -ŏn'yā). 1. City E of Grand Rapids, 8 cen. Michigan; pop. 6392. 2. Ancient district, W coast of Asia Minor. — **I-ŏ-ni-an** (i-ŏ-nī-ān; -ŏn'yān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ionian Islands**. Greek islands in Ionian Sea (Corfu, Paxos, Leukae, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante) W of Greece, and Cerigo S of Peloponnese; 853 sq. m.; pop. ab. 259,000.

**Ionian Sea**. Part of Mediterranean Sea, bet. W Greece and SE Italy. **I-ŏ-s** (i-ŏ-s; *Mod. Gr.* i-ŏ-s). Greek island, 8 cen. Cyclades, in Aegean Sea; 46 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2000.

**I-ŏ-wa** (i-ŏ-wā; locally also -wā). 1. River flowing SE 291 m. in cen. and E Iowa to Mississippi river. 2. North cen. state of U.S.A.; 24th state in area, 56,280 sq. m. (land area 55,986 sq. m.); 20th state in population, 2,538,208; \* Des Moines; 20th state admitted to Union (1846). Nickname: Hawkeye State. Abbr. (not official) **Ia**. — **I-ŏ-wan** (i-ŏ-wān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Iowa City**. City S of Cedar Rapids, E Iowa; pop. 17,182; State Univ. of Iowa.

**I-p'in** (i-p'īn) or **Su-chow** (sū'chō; shū'). City SW of Chungking on Yangtze, SW Szechwan prov., S cen. China; pop. ab. 125,000.

**I-poh** (i-pō). City SE of George Town, Penang, Federation of Malaya; pop. (1937 est.) 44,343.

**Ipsambul**. See **ANU SIMBEL**.

**Ipsus** (i-p'sūs). Village, S Phrygia, Asia Minor; battle 301 B.C.

**Ips-wich** (i-p's-wich). 1. Town E of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 6348. 2. County borough, Q of East Suffolk, 64 m. NE of London, E England; pop. (1939 est.) 96,500. 3. City SW of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia; pop. 22,409.

**I-qu'que** (i-k'k'k'ā). Seaport city, N Chile; pop. 38,094.

**I-qu'tos** (i-k'k'k'ā). City and river port on upper Amazon, department \*, NE Peru; pop. (1940 est.) 34,231.

**I-ran** (i-rīn; *Angl.* i-rān; i-). Kingdom E of Iraq and Armenia, W Asia; ab. 628,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 15,000,000; \* Tehran; called Persia until 1935. — **I-rān-i-an** (i-rān-i-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**I-ra-pua-tō** (i-rā-pwā-tō). City, cen. Mexico; pop. 32,337.

**I-ra-q** (i-rā'k; i-rā'k). 1. *also* **I-rak**; *Ar.* i-rāq'. Kingdom, an Arab independent country S of Turkey, SW Asia, including much of Mesopotamia; 116,600 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 3,800,000; \* Baghdad. 2. *formerly* **Sul-tan-a-bad** (sūl-tān-ā-bād'). City SE of Hamadan, W cen. Iran; pop. ab. 55,000. — **I-rā-qi** (i-rā'k'k'ā; i-rā'k'k'ā), *adj.* & *n.* — **I-rā-qi-an** (i-rā-qi-ān), *adj.*

**I-ra-sū** (i-rā-sū). Volcano 11,200 ft., near Cartago, cen. Costa Rica.

**Ire-land** (i-rē-lānd). 1. *Lat.* **Hi-ber-ni-a** (hī-būr-nī-ā). One of the British Isles; comprises Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland; 31,840 sq. m.; 2. *in full* **Republic of Ireland**; 1937-49 **Irē** (*Ir.* i-rē; in English, also i-rē; *Ar.* i-rē; *Yr.* i-rē); 1922-37 **Irish Free State**. Republic comprising S, cen., and NW Ireland; 26,002 sq. m.; pop. 2,968,420; \* Dublin; broke ties with British Commonwealth Dec. 1948. — **I-rish** (i-rīsh), *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*

**Ireland, Northern**. See **NORTHERN IRELAND**.

**I-r'ga** (i-rē'gā). Municipality SE of Naga, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 31,005.

**Irish Sea**. Part of Atlantic Ocean, bet. England and Ireland.

**Irkutsk** (i-rk'ŏŏsk'). City, \* of Irkutsk Region, S Soviet Russia, Asia, SW of Lake Baikal; pop. 243,380.

**Irkutsk Region**. Region S and SW of Yakutsk A.S.S.R., S Soviet Russia, Asia; 387,274 sq. m.; pop. 1,286,696; \* Irkutsk.

**I-ron-de-quoit** (i-rōn-dē-kwoit; kwōt). Town adjacent to Rochester, W New York; pop. 23,376.

**I-ron Gate** or **Gates** (i-rēn; *Romanian* **Por-ti-le de Fier** (pōr-tā'ŏl'ē dē fī'r); *Ger.* **El-ŏ-ser-nas** (tōr'fā-zēr-nēs tōr)). Gorge 2 m. long, with rapids, Danube river, Romania, on Yugoslav boundary.

**Iron Mountain**. City W of Escanaba, S Michigan penin.; pop. 11,080.

**I-ron-ton** (i-rēn-tōn). City on Ohio river, S Ohio; pop. 15,851.

**I-ron-wood** (i-rēn-wōd). City on Wisconsin border SE of Lake Superior, NW Michigan penin.; pop. 13,309.

**I-ra-wa-dī** (i-rā-wōd'ī). River flowing S ab. 1350 m. in cen. Burma to Bay of Bengal.

**I-r'yah** or **I-r'tah** (i-r'īsh'). River ab. 2200 m. long, Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W and NW from Altai Mts. to Oh river.

**I-rūn** (i-rōn'). Commune E of San Sebastián near French border, N Spain; pop. 14,308.

**I-r'ving-ton** (i-r'vīng-tōn). Town, NE New Jersey, SW of and adjoining Newark; pop. 55,328.

**Isabel**. See **SANTA ISABEL**.

**I-sa-be-la** (i-sā-bē-lā; *Angl.* i-sā-bē-lā). Municipality S of City of Bacolod, cen. Negros Occidental, Phil. Is.; pop. 43,509.

**I-sar** (i-sār). River 219 m. long, Bavaria, S Germany; flows NW from Tiro through Munich to the Danube.

**I-sau-ri-a** (i-sō'ri-ā). Ancient district on N slope of W Taurus Mts., Asia Minor.

**Isca Damnonorum**. See **EXETER**, 3.

**Is-chi-a** (i-s'kī-ā; *It.* i-s'kī-ā). Island in Tyrrhenian Sea, S Italy; 18 sq. m.; pop. (1931) ab. 30,000; earthquake 1883; chief town Ischia.

**I-s'er** (i-sēr). River flowing S 94 m. in N Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, to Elbe river.

**I-s'ŏr'** (i-s'ŏr'). River flowing W and SW 150 m. to Rhone river in SE France.

**I-s'er-lohn** (i-s'ēr-lōn). City W of Arnsberg, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 30,820.

**I-s'a-han** (i-sā'hān; -hān), *formerly* **I-s'a-han** (-pā); *anc.* **As-pa-da-han** (ā-s'pā-dā-hān). City, W cen. Iran; pop. ab. 205,000; former \* of Persia.

**I-shim'** (i-shīm'). River flowing N ab. 1330 m. in N cen. Kazakh S.S.R., Central Asia, and in W part of Soviet Russia in Asia, to the Irtysh.

**Ish-pe-ming** (i-sh'pē-mīng). City W of Marquette, N Michigan penin.; pop. 9491.

**Iskandariyah**, al-. See **ALEXANDRIA**, 4.

**Is'ten-de-ron'** (i-s'kēn-dē-rōn'); *formerly* **Al'ŏx-an-dret'ia** (ā'l'ŏg-zān-drēt'ā; ā'l'ŏg; *Brit.* also -zān-). Seaport city on SE shore of Gulf of Iskenderon, S Turkey in Asia, ab. 60 m. SE of Adana; pop. 13,997.

**Is'land** (i-s'lan). See **ICELAND**.

**Isle-de-France**. See **ÎLE-DE-FRANCE**.

**Isle of Man**. See **Isle of MAN**.

**Isle of Pines** (i-l'pīnz). 1. See **KUNIE**. 2. *Sp.* **Is'la de Pī'nos** (i-s'la dā pē'nōs). Island S of W Cuba; 1180 sq. m.; pop. 9450.

**Isle of Wight**. See **Isle of WIGHT**.

**Isle Roy'ale** (i-l'roi'ā). Island in NW Lake Superior, ab. 44 m. long by 8 m. wide; a part of Michigan; with surrounding islands now comprises **Isle Royale National Park**, 209 sq. m., estab. 1940.

**Isles of Shoals** (i-lz, shōlz). Nine rocky islands SE of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; ab. 1 sq. m.

**Is'ling-ton** (i-s'ling-tōn). Metropolitan borough, N cen. London, England; pop. 321,770.

**Is-ma-i-l'ia** (i-s'mā-i-l'ia; i-s'mī'). Town on Lake Timsah, NE Egypt; pop. ab. 16,000; halfway station on Suez Canal.

**Isolo Bolis**. See **LIPARI ISLANDS**.

**I-s'on'zo** (i-s'ōn'tsō); *anc.* **Son'ti-us** (sōn'shī-ūs; -shūs). River 75 m. long, NE Italy; flows S to Gulf of Trieste.

— **I-s-ra'el** (i-s'rā'īl), *adj.* & *n.*

**Is'sus** (i-s'ūs). Ancient town, S Asia Minor, N of Iskenderon; battles 333 B.C., 194 A.D.

**Is'syk-Kul** (i-s'ik kōl'), *also* **Is'siq Kōl** (i-s'ik kōl'). Lake (kul), NE Kirgiz Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia; 2250 sq. m.

**Is'sy'-les-Mou'l-neaux'** (i-s'ē-lā-mō'sē-l'ne'). Commune, SW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 44,001.

**Is'tan-bul'** (i-s'tām-bōl'; *Turk.* i-stām-bōl'); *formerly* **Con'stan-ti-n'ople** (kōn'stān-i-n'ŏ-p'li; -i-n'ŏ); *anc.* **By-zan'ti-num** (bi-zān'shī-lūm; bi-zān; -i-lūm). City, Turkey in Europe, on the Bosphorus; former \* of Turkey; pop. including suburbs 794,340.

**Ister**. See **DANUBE**.

**I'tri-a** (i-s'trī-ā; *It.* i-s'trā'ā). Peninsula on NE Adriatic W of Rieka; formerly Austrian, later Italian, since 1947 mostly in NW Yugoslavia.

— **I'tri-an** (i-s'trī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**I-ta-b'ra** (i-tā-vē'rā); *now* **Fre'si-den'te Var'gas** (prā'zē-thān'tē vār'gās). Town NE of Belo Horizonte, SE Brazil.

**I-ta-ja-i'** (i-tā-zā-ē'). 1. River 140 m. long, S Brazil. 2. Port at its mouth; pop. (1940 est.) 33,367.

**I-tal'ian East Africa** (i-tāl'i-ān). Former Italian possessions in East Africa, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Italian Somaliland.

**Italian So-ma-li-land** (sō-mā-lē-lānd); *It.* **So-ma'li-a** (sō-mā-lī-ā; i-tāl'i-ān). Former Italian colony, E Africa, E of Kenya; 194,000 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 1,150,000; \* Mogadiscio; under British military government after World War II; became UN Trust Territory under Italians Apr. 1950.

**I'ta-ly** (i-tā-lī; -ā-lī); *It.* **I-ta'li-a** (i-tāl'i-ā); *Lat.* **I-tal'ī-a** (i-tāl'i-ā; -āl'i-ā). Republic, former kingdom S Europe, comprising Sicily, Sardinia, and Italian penin.; 119,764 sq. m.; pop. 42,993,002; \* Rome. — **I-tal'ian** (i-tāl'i-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**I-tas'oa, Lake** (i-tā'shā). Small lake, N Minnesota; 2 sq. m.; elevation 1460 ft.; source of the Mississippi river; in state park, 35 sq. m.

**I'ta-ti-a, Mount** (i-tā-ti-ā). Peak 9255 ft., highest in Brazil, in SE part.

**Iténez**. See **GUAYARÉ**.

**Ith'a-ca** (i-th'ā-kā; i-kā). 1. City NE of Elmira on Cayuga Lake, Scen. New York; pop. 19,730; Cornell Univ. 2. *Gr.* **I-thā'ka** (i-thā'kē). One of the Ionian Is., Greece, 36 sq. m.; pop. 8830; home of Homer's Odysseus. 3. *also* called **Va-thy'** (vā-thē'). Its chief town; pop. 3265.

**I-va'no-vo** (i-vā'nō-vō); *formerly* **Ivanovo Voz'no-sensk'** (vōz'nē-sensk'). City, \* of Ivanovo Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow; pop. 285,009.

**Ivanovo Region**. Region N of Vladimir Region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 24,472 sq. m.; pop. 2,650,383; \* Ivanovo.

**I-vi'za** (i-vē'zhā; -sū). Island of the Balearic group, Spain, SW of Majorca in W Mediterranean; 230 sq. m.; pop. 33,461; \* Iviça.

**I-vo-ry Coast** (i-vō'rī); *Fr.* **Ôtē d'Ivoire'** (kōt' dē'vwar'). Former colony, now a territory, French West Africa, W of Gold Coast; 115,558 sq. m.; pop. (1948) 2,124,257; \* Abidjan.

**Ivry-la-Ba'taille'** (i-vrī-lā-bā'tā'ī). Commune on Eure river W of Paris, N France; pop. (1931) 1374; battle 1590.

**Ivry-sur-Seine** (i-vrī-sūr-sēn'). Commune, SE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 44,869.

**I'wo** (i-wō). City NE of Ibadan, W Western Provinces, Nigeria; pop. 57,191.

**I'wo Jī'ma** (i-wō jō'mā; *Jap.* i-wō jō-mā). Volcanic island 5½ m. by 2½ m., cen. island of three in Volcano Is., 660 nautical M. S. of Tokyo; fighting 1945.

**Ix'elles** (i-k'sēl'). Commune, a suburb of Brussels, cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 89,317.

**Ixtacihuatl**. See **ITZACCHUATL**.

**I'za-bal', Lake** (i-sā-vā'l'); or **Dul'ce Gulf** (dōl'sē). Lake ab. 25 m. long in E Guatemala.

**I'zhevsk** (i-zhē'sk). Town, \* of Udmurt Republic, NE of Kazan, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 175,740.

**Iz'ma-il** (i-zmā-il; -mī); *Russ.* Iz-mī-ŏl'. City, \* of Izmail Region (S part of former Bessarabia), on Danube delta ab. 45 m. from the Black Sea, SW Ukraine; pop. 26,123.

**Iz-mir** (i-zmīr'); *formerly* **Smyr'na** (smīr'nā). Seaport city, vilayet \*, on Gulf of İzmir, W Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 184,362.

**Iz-mīt'** (i-zmīt'). Town, vilayet \*, 54 m. E of Istanbul, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. 18,154.

**Iz-nik'** (i-znīk'). Village NE of Bursa, NW Turkey in Asia, on site of Nicæa, seat of Nicene Councils.

**Iz'ta-c'huatl** (i-s'tā-sē-wā'tl) or **Iz'ta-c'huatl** (i-s'tā-sē-wā'tl). Mountain 16,883 ft., SE of Mexico City, Mexico, N of Popocatepetl.

**Ja-blo-nee** (yá'bló-né'ta). City, N Bohemia prov., W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 33,058.

**Ja-blo-nee Pass** (yá'bló-nyí'tái) or **Ta'tar Pass** (tá'tár). Pass through E Carpathian Mts. bet. Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine, SW of Kolomoia.

**Já'ch-y-mov** (já'xí-móv); *Ger. Sankt Jo'a-chims-thal* (zákngt yó'a-kí-má-thí; yó-á-kí-má-ths). Commune N of Karlovy Vary, NW Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; pop. 7320; uranium.

**Jack'son** (ják'sn). 1. Town N of Baton Rouge, E Louisiana; pop. 6384. 2. City S of Lansing, S Michigan; pop. 40,656; Republican party founded here in 1854. 3. City, \* of Mississippi, in SW cen. part; pop. 62,107; Millsaps College. 4. City SE of Chillicothe, S Ohio; pop. 6295. 5. City NE of Memphis, W Tennessee; pop. 24,332.

**Jack'son-ville** (ják'sn-ví). 1. City, NE Florida, on St. Johns river; pop. 173,065. 2. City W of Springfield, W cen. Illinois; pop. 13,844; Illinois College. 3. City NE of Palestine, E Texas; pop. 7213.

**Ja-bn'** (há-án'). 1. Province, S Spain; 5203 sq. m.; pop. 759,727. 2. Commune, its \*. S of Madrid; pop. (1941 est.) 55,108.

**Ja't'a** (jái'tá; yá'tá); *anc. Jop'pa* (jóp'pá). Seaport NW of Jerusalem, S Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 93,443.

**Ja't'na** (jái'tná). 1. Former island, now peninsula, N extremity of Ceylon. 2. Town on peninsula; pop. 45,708.

**Jagannath**. See **PURI**.

**Jaghub**. See **GIARABUR**.

**Jai'pur** (jái'púr). 1. Indian state, Rajputana, NW India; 15,610 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 3,040,876. 2. City, its \*, W of Agra; pop. (1941) 175,810.

**Ja-kar'ta** (yá-kúr'tá); formerly **Ba-ta-ví-a** (há-tá-ví-á; táv'yá). Seaport, NW Java, \* of Indonesia; pop. (1930) 435,184.

**Ja-la-pa** (há-lá-pá); older **Xa-la-pa** (há-lá-pá). City, \* of Veracruz state, E Mexico; pop. 39,530.

**Ja-lá-co** (há-lá-kó). State, W cen. Mexico; 31,149 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,481; \* Guadalajara.

**Jai-lu-it** (jái-ló-yí). Atoll, largest of Marshall Is., W Pacific Ocean; 38 m. by 21 m.; harbor at Jabor, \* of Marshall Is., on SE side.

**Ja-ma'ca** (já-má-ká). 1. Island, West Indies, S of Cuba; 4450 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 1,237,391; with its dependencies a British colony (total pop. 1,249,361); \* Kingston. 2. Former town, since 1898 a part of borough of Queens, New York City, New York.

**Ja-ma'can** (-kán), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ja-m-de'na** (yám-dá-ná) or **Yam-de'na**. Largest of Tanimbar Is., S Moluccas, Indonesia; 70 m. by 28 m.; pop. 15,684.

**James Bay** (jámz). S extension of Hudson Bay, ab. 280 m. long and 150 m. wide, Canada.

**James River**. River, cen. Virginia, formed by union of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers; flows E 340 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

**James Ross Island**. See **ROSS ISLAND**.

**James'town** (jámz'toun). 1. City SW of Buffalo, SW New York; pop. 42,838. 2. City W of Fargo, SE cen. North Dakota; pop. 8790. 3. Ruined village on peninsula of James river near Williamsburg, E Virginia; first successful English settlement in America, founded 1607.

**Jammu and Kashmir**. See **KASHMIR**.

**Ja-ma'gar** (jám-nú-gér). City, \* of Navanagar state, NW of Bombay, N Kathiawar, W India; pop. (1941) 71,588.

**Jam'shed-pur** (jám-shéd-púr). City W of Calcutta, S Bihar prov., NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 148,711.

**Janet'sville** (jámz'víl). City N of Beloit, S Wisconsin; pop. 22,092.

**Ja-ne'-lum** (já-nék'ú-lím). Hill on the Tiber river opp. the seven hills of Rome.

**Janina**. See **IOANNINA**.

**Jan't-ay'** (há'né-wí'). Municipality NW of Iloilo, Panay, Phil. Is.; pop. 35,778.

**Jan May'en Island** (yán mý'en). Volcanic island in Arctic Ocean 300 m. E of Greenland and 360 m. NNE of Iceland; 144 sq. m.; belongs to Norway.

**Ja-pán'** (já-pán'). 1. *Jap. Ni-hon* (né-hón) or *Nip-pon* (nép-pón). Island chain E of Asia extending in 1940 from Kamchatka to Formosa, after 1945 from Hokkaido to the Ryukyus; 145,967 sq. m.; pop. (1945 survey) 72,598,077; \* Tokyo; the four main islands are Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido. 2. or **Japanese Empire**. For former empire, including Japanese islands and also Karafuto, Korea (Chosen), Formosa (Taiwan), Kuril Is., and Kwantung Leased Territory; 264,969 sq. m.; pop. 103,246,704; \* Tokyo. — *Jap'a-nese'* (jáp'á-né-z'; -néz; 2), *adj.* & *n.*

**Japan, Sea of**. Part of Pacific Ocean bet. Japan and Korea; naval battle 1905.

**Ja-pen** (yá'pén). Island 936 sq. m., in Geelvink Bay, N coast of Neth. New Guinea.

**Ja-pu-rá'** (zhá'púr-rá'). River flowing SE in SW Colombia and NW Brazil ab. 1760 m. to Amazon river.

**Jarabub**. See **GIARABUR**.

**Ja-ro** (há'ró). Municipality N of Iloilo, Panay, Phil. Is.; pop. 25,797.

**Ja-row** (jái'ró). Municipal borough, Durham, N England, E of Newcastle; pop. 32,018.

**Ja-rvis Island** (já-rví). One of Line Is. just S of equator in cen. Pacific Ocean; 1 sq. m.; claimed by U.S.A.

**Ja's-per** (jái'pér). 1. City NW of Birmingham, NW cen. Alabama; pop. 6847. 2. City SE of Vincennes, SW Indiana; pop. 5041.

**Jasper National Park**. National park in Rocky Mts., W Alberta, W Canada; 4200 sq. m.; estab. 1907; big game preserve.

**Jassy**. See **Lást**.

**Jász-bé'reny** (yá's-bé-rán-y'). City E of Budapest, cen. Hungary; pop. 84,761.

**Jaun'pur** (joun'púr). City, district \*, NE of Allahabad, SE United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. 37,675.

**Ja-vá** (já'vá; jáv'á). Island SE of Sumatra, Indonesia; 48,830 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 39,765,992. — *Ja-v'a-nese'* (já'vá-né-z'; -néz; 2), *adj.* & *n.* *sing.* & *pl.*

**Ja-vá-rí'** (zhá'vá-ré') or **Ta'ca-ra'na** (yá'ká-rá-ná). River bet. Brazil and Peru, flowing NE ab. 660 m. to the Amazon.

**Java Sea**. Shallow sea ab. 600 m. long by 200 m. wide, bet. Java and Borneo; naval battle 1942.

**Jazartes**. See **SYR DARYA**.

**Jean-nette'** (jé-nét'). City SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 16,220.

**Jeb'el** (jéb'í); *Fr. Dje'bel'* (jéb'él'). Often used in place names in North Africa and SW Asia; from the Arabic *jabal* "mountain, hill." **Jeb'el ed Drus** (jéb'í ed dróv'). Mountainous district (highest point Jebel Druse 5791 ft.) E of Sea of Galilee in SW Syria; 2700 sq. m.; pop. (1838 est.) 71,000.

**Jebel Musa**. See **PILLARS OF HERCULES**.

**Jebel Sham'mar** (shám'már). Northern province of Nejd, Saudi Arabia; formerly emirate; pop. ab. 220,000; \* Hail.

**Jed'burgh** (jéd'bú-rí; -brí). Burgh, ☉ of Roxburgh co., SE Scotland; pop. 3058; ruined abbey.

**Jedda**. See **JIDDA**.

**Jef'fer-son, Mount** (jéf'ér-s'n). Peak 10,405 ft., N cen. Oregon.

**Jefferson City**. City, \* of Missouri, in cen. part, on Missouri river; pop. 24,268.

**Jef'fer-son-ville** (jéf'ér-s'n-ví). City, S Indiana, on Ohio river across from Louisville, Kentucky; pop. 11,493.

**Jehlam**. Var. of **JHELU**.

**Je-hol'** (jé-hól'; *Chín. rō'hól'*). 1. Province of NE China N of Hopeh, formerly largely in Chihli prov., China, later a province of Manchuria; 25,702 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 4,557,676; \* Chengteh. 2. = **CHENGTEH**.

**Jeigava**. See **YELGAVA**.

**Je-mappes'** (zhé-máp'). Commune W of Mons, SW Belgium; pop. 14,407; battle 1792.

**Je'na** (yá'ná). City E of Erfurt, Thuringia, Germany; pop. 52,049; battle 1806; university.

**Jen'kins** (jéng'kínz). Town SW of Pikeville, SE Kentucky; pop. 9428.

**Jen'kin-town** (jéng'kín-toun). Borough N of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5024; Beaver College.

**Jen'nings** (jén'Ingz). City E of Lake Charles, SW Louisiana; pop. 7343.

**Je-quí'ti-nho'nha** (zhé-ké'tí-ný'nyá). River flowing ab. 600 m. NE and E in E Brazil to Atlantic Ocean.

**Je-tes'** or **Jeres de la Fron-te'ra** (há-ráth' [-ráz'] thá lá frón-té'rá); formerly **Xe'tes** (*old pron. shú'rás, shú'rás; mod. há'rás*). City NE of Cádiz, SW Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 89,784.

**Jer'i-cho** (jér'i-kó); *anc. Be-ry'tha* (k-ré'há). Village N of Dead Sea; pop. 1093; site of ancient city.

**Jer'sey** (jór'z). One of the Channel Is., in English Channel; 45 sq. m.; pop. 50,462; \* St. Helier.

**Jersey City**. City, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river opp. New York City; pop. 301,173.

**Jersey Shore**. Borough W of Williamsport on W Susquehanna river, N cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5432.

**Je-ru-sa'-lem** (jé-rú-sá-lém); *anc. El Quds eah She-rit'* (lí kóúts' ksh shé-rít'); *anc. Hier'-o-sol'y-ma* (hí-ér-só-lí't-má). Chief city of Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 155,314; holy city of Jews, Christians, and Moslems; partly destroyed by Titus 70 A.D.; rebuilt as Roman city, **Ac'li-a Cap'i-to-li-ná** (é'lí-á káp'i-tó-li'ná); taken by Seljuks 1077, by British 1917.

**Jerv's Bay** (jér'vís; jór'). Inlet 10 to 12 m. long on E coast of New South Wales, SE Australia, S of Sydney.

**Jes'sup** (jés'úp). Locality NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 9270.

**Jew'ish Autonomous Region** (jéw'ish); also **Bi'tro-bi-dzhan** or **Bi'tro-Bi-djan** (bé'tró-bí-ján'). Region in Khabarovsk Territory, on Amur river, SE Soviet Russia, Asia; 14,086 sq. m.; pop. 108,419; \* Birobidzhan.

**Jezreel, Valley of**. See **ESDRAELON**.

**Jhang-Ma'ghí-a-na** (júng'mú'ghí-ká'ná). Town, district \*, SW of Lahore, West Punjab, N Pakistan; pop. (1941) 50,051.

**Jhan'si** (ján'sí). City, division \*, S of Agra, SW United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 103,254.

**Jhe'tum** (jé'túm); *anc. Hy-das'pes* (hí-dás'pés). River flowing W ab. 450 m. from W cen. Kashmir to Chenab river, N Pakistan; one of the "Five Rivers" of the Punjab.

**Jibuti**. See **DJIBOUTI**.

**Jid'da** (jíd'á) or **Jed'da** (jéd'á). Port of Mecca, Hejaz, W Arabia, on Red Sea; pop. ab. 30,000.

**Ji'hla-va** (yí'hla-vá); *Ger. Y'glau* (É'glou). City, W Moravia prov., Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 31,028.

**Jind** (jind). Indian state, S East Punjab, NW Indian Union; 1299 sq. m. in three separate tracts; pop. (1941) 361,812; \* Sangrur.

**Jin-sen** (jén-sén); *Korean Che-mul-po* (jé-mól-pó). Seaport, W Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 108,774.

**Joko Pes-so'a** (zhwounp pé-só'á); sometimes called **Pa-ra'ná'ha** (pá-rá-ná'vá). City, \* of Paraíba state, N of Recife, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 73,234.

**Jodhp'ur** (jód'pér; *native jód'púr*). 1. or **Mar'war** (már'wár). Indian state, SW Rajputana, NW India; 30,120 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 2,555,904. 2. City, its \*. N of Ahmadabad; pop. (1941) 126,842.

**Jor'ja-kar'ta** (jór'yá-kár'tá; jóg'-) or **Djok'ja-kar'ta** (jók'yá-kár'tá; jók'-). 1. Native (Mohammedan) principality on S coast of Java, Indonesia; 1223 sq. m.; pop. 1,559,027. 2. City, its \* and \* of Republic of Indonesia, SW of Surabaya at foot of Mt. Merapi, pop. 136,649.

**Jo-han'nes-burg** (jé-hán'is-búrg; -yá-yó-hán'is-). City, S Transvaal, Union of South Africa, 300 m. NW of Durban; pop. with suburbs 519,384; university.

**John'son City** (jón's'n). 1. Village W of Binghamton, S New York; pop. 19,920. 2. City, NE Tennessee, 20 m. S of Virginia border; pop. 19,920.

**John'ston** (jón'stún; -s'n). 1. Town SW of Providence, N Rhode Island; pop. 10,672. 2. Atoll, with small islets and reef, ab. 700 m. SW of Honolulu, cen. Pacific Ocean; belongs to U.S.

**Johnston City** (jōn'stən). City N of Marion, S Illinois; pop. 5418.  
**Johnstown** (jōn'stown). 1. City NW of Amsterdam, E New York; pop. 10,866. 2. City, SW Pennsylvania, on Conemaugh river 60 m. E of Pittsburgh; pop. 66,608; flood 1889.  
**Jo-hore** (jō-hōr). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, S end of Malay Penin., SE Asia; 7500 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 737,560; \* Johore Bahru (pop. 1037 est., 97,634).  
**Johore Strait**. Channel ab. 34 m. wide and 32 m. long bet. Singapore I. and Johore; crossed by causeway.  
**Joaquín** (jō-ahōn). City 26 m. inland from São Francisco, Santa Catarina state, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 16,883.  
**Jok'ya-kar'ta** (jōk'yā-kār'tā; jōk'-). Var. of JOGJAKARTA.  
**Joliet** (jō'li-ēt; jō'li-ēt'). City SW of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 42,365; state penitentiary.  
**Joliette** (zhō'lyēt'). City N of Montreal, Quebec, Canada; pop. 12,749.  
**Jo-lo** (hō-lō'; Angl. hō'lo) or **Su'lu** (sō'lu). 1. Chief island, Sulu Archipelago, Phil. Is., SW of Basilan I.; 345 sq. m.; pop. (with adjacent islands) 132,155. 2. Municipality, provincial \*, on NW coast of Jolo I.; pop. 12,571.  
**Jomana**. See JUMNA.  
**Jonesboro** (jōn'sbōrō). City, NE Arkansas, NW of Memphis, Tennessee; pop. 11,729.  
**Jones Sound** (jōnz). Channel ab. 40 m. wide bet. S Ellesmere I. and N Devon I., Northwest Territories, Canada; opens into Baffin Bay.  
**Jönköping** (jōn'chō'pīng). City, provincial \*, at S end of Lake Vättern, S Sweden; pop. 39,171.  
**Jonquière** (zhōn'kyār'). Town W of Chicoutimi, bet. the Saguenay and Lake Kenogami, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 13,709.  
**Joplin** (jōp'līn). City, SW Missouri; pop. 37,144; \*.  
**Joppa**. See JAFFA.  
**Jordan** (jōr'dən). 1. River ab. 200 m. long, Palestine, flowing S from Anti-Liban Mts. to Dead Sea. 2. Formerly Trans-Jordan (trāns-jōr'dən). Hashemite kingdom E of Israel, SW Asia; part E of Jordan river 34,740 sq. m.; pop. 400,000; \* Arman; British mandate 1921-46; incorporated territory W of the Jordan 1950. — **Jor-dā'nī-an** (jōr'dā'nī-an; dōn'yān), *adj.*, & *n.*  
**Juan de Fuca Strait** (hwān' dē fō'kū). Strait 100 m. long and 15-20 m. wide bet. Vancouver I. (Canada) and NW Washington.  
**Juan Fernández** (hwān' fēr-nān'dēs; Angl. jō'n fēr-nān'dēs). Group of 3 islands, S Pacific Ocean, ab. 400 m. W of Chile; 70 sq. m.; belongs to Chile.  
**Juba** (jō'bā; Jt. *ghū'ba* (jō'bā)). River flowing S mainly in SW Italian Somaliland, ab. 1000 m. from Ethiopia to Indian Ocean.  
**Jubaland** (jō'bā-lānd'). Region, SW Italian Somaliland, E Africa, bet. Kenya colony and the Juba river; formerly a province of Kenya.  
**Jubulpore** (jūb'ul-pōr). City, division \*, NE of Nagpur, N Central Provinces and Berar, Indian Union; pop. with cantonment (1941) 178,339.  
**Júcar** (hō'kūr). River flowing S and E ab. 300 m. in E Spain to Mediterranean Sea.  
**Ju-de'a** or **Ju-de'a** (jō-dē'ā). The southern division of Palestine under Persian, Greek, and Roman rule. — **Ju-de'a'an**, *Ju-de'a'an* (-ān), *adj.*, & *n.*  
**Ju'dah** (jō'dā). Ancient kingdom, S Palestine; \* Jerusalem.  
**Juggernaut**. See PUKI.  
**Jugoslavia, Jugoslavija**. See YUGOSLAVIA.  
**Juiz de Fora** (zhwāz' thē fōrā). City N of Rio de Janeiro, S Minas Gerais state, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 72,254.  
**Ju-iz** (hō-zwē). Province, NW Argentina; 16,580 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 124,996; \* Jujuy (est. pop. 19,237).  
**Julia**. See DERULVA.  
**Julia Josa, Julia Traducta**. See TARIFA.  
**Jul'ian Alps** (jū'li-ān). Range bet. NE Italy and NW Yugoslavia; highest Triglav 9394 ft.  
**Ju-li-an's Top** (jū'li-ān's tōp; -ān's tōp). Peak 16,420 ft., E end of Snow Mts., Meth. Nn. Guinea.  
**Ju-li-né-haak** (jū'li-nē-hāp; -ān's hāp). Danish settlement, S end of Greenland; pop. 3532.  
**Ju'lun-dur** (jū'lu-n-dūr). City, division \*, E of Lahore, East Punjab, NW Indian Union; pop. (1941) 135,283.  
**Ju'mot** (zhū'mōt'). Commune S of Brussels, SW Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 28,919.  
**Jum'na** (jūm'nā; *anc.* Jom'a-nas (jōm'a-nās)). River flowing S and SE 860 m. from the Himalayas to the Ganges in N cen. India.  
**Ju-nā'garh** (jō-nā'gār). 1. Indian state, S cen. Kathiawar, W India; 5587 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 670,719. 2. Town, its \*, 240 m. NW of Bombay; pop. (1941) 58,111.  
**Juno'bon City** (jūng'ahōn). City SW of Manhattan, NE cen. Kansas; pop. 8507.  
**Ju'n'ā-p** (zhōōn'dyā-p'). City NW of São Paulo, SE São Paulo state, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 29,891.  
**Ju'n'au** (jō'nā). Seaport city, \* of Alaska, in SE part, NE of Sitka; pop. 5729.  
**Jung'frau** (jōōng'frou'). Peak 13,668 ft. in Bernese Alps, S of Inter-laken, SW cen. Switzerland.  
**Ju'n'at'a** (jō'nā-tā'). River flowing E ab. 150 m. to Susquehanna river, S cen. Pennsylvania.  
**Ju-nin** (hōō-nēn'). 1. Town 150 m. W of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; pop. ab. 20,000. 2. Town NE of Lima, cen. Peru; pop. 7000; battle 1824.  
**Ju'ra** (jō'rā; Fr. zhū'rā'). Mountain range bet. France and Switzerland; highest peak Reculet 5642 ft. — **Ju-ras'sio** (jō-rās'īk), *adj.*  
**Juramento, Rio del**. See SALADO, 2.  
**Ju-rā's** (zhōō-rwā'). River over 1200 m. long, NW cen. South America; flows NE from Andes Mts., E cen. Peru, to Amazon, NW Brazil.  
**Ju-rā's-nā** (zhōō-rwā-nā). River flowing N ab. 600 m. in W cen. Brazil to form Tapajós river.  
**Ju-ti'a-pa** (hōō-ti'yā-pā). Town, department \*, SE of Guatemala (city), SE Guatemala; pop. 6480.  
**Ju'tland** (jū'tlānd; Dan. Jyt'land (jyt'lān)). Peninsula, the mainland of Denmark; 11,411 sq. m.; pop. 1,674,385; naval battle 1916.

For many names such as **Karnatik**, **Khalkis**, etc., see **CARNATIC**, **CHALCIS**, etc., the usual forms.

See **GOWIN AUSTEN**.

**Kab'ar'di'no-Bal-kar'i-an Republic** (kāb'ar-dē'nō-bāl-kār'ī-an). Autonomous republic N and E of Georgia, N of Caucasus Mts., SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 4747 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 377,488; \* Nalchik.

**Kābul** (kā'būl; Angl. kā-būl'). 1. River flowing ab. 360 m. from E Afghanistan to the Indus in NW India. 2. City, \* of Afghanistan, in E part on Kabul river; pop. ab. 120,000.

**Ka-chin' State** (kā-chīn'). A frontier state of Union of Burma, in NW; set up by constitution of 1947.

**Ka'desh** (kā'dēsh). Ancient city on Orontes river, SW of modern Hama, W Syria.

**Ka'di-kō'y** (kā'dī-kō'y; *anc.* **Chal'ce-don** (kā'l'chē-dōn; -dōn; kā'l'chē-dōn)). City, suburb of Istanbul, across the Bosphorus and S of Üsküdar, Turkey in Asia; pop. 57,368.

**Ka-di'yov-ka** (kā-di'yōf-kā; formerly **Ser'go** (syēr'gō)). Town E of Artemovsk, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 68,360.

**Kaesong**. See KAIJO.

**Ka'fa** or **Kaf'fa** (kā'fā; *na'ive* kā'fā'). Region, former kingdom and province, SW Ethiopia; chief town Honga.

**Kaf'rar'i-a** (kā'fār'ī-ā). Region of Cape Province, Union of South Africa; varying boundaries.

**Kaf'i-ri-stān** (kā'fī-rī-stān). Mountainous district, E Afghanistan, S of Hindu Kush Mts.; ab. 5000 sq. m.

**Ka-fu'e** (kā-fō'e). River flowing ab. 500 m. in winding course S, W, and E in Northern Rhodesia to Zambezi river.

**Ka-g'e-ra** (kā-gē-rā). River flowing N and E, NW Tanganyika Territory, ab. 420 m. to Lake Victoria; headstream of Nile.

**Ka-gi** (kā-gi). City N of Tainan, W cen. Formosa; pop. (1935) 72,964.

**Ka-gō-shi-ma** (kā-gō-shī-mā). Seaport city, S Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1938 est.) 191,200.

**Ka-hoo-lā-we** (kā'hō-lā-wē). Island in Cen. Hawaii, W of S Maui I.; 45 sq. m.; a part of Maui co.

**Ka'e-tour' Falls** (kā'ē-tōr'). Waterfall 741 ft. high in the Potaro river, cen. British Guiana.

**Ka'if'ong** (kā'fōng). City, \* of Honan prov., E cen. China, in N part ab. 340 m. NW of Nanking; pop. ab. 233,000.

**Kai Islands** (kā-i). Island group SE of Ceram, SE Moluccas, Indonesia; 565 sq. m.; pop. 50,648.

**Kai-jo** (kā-jō) or **Kae-song** (kā'jō-sōng; formerly also **Song-do** (sōng-dō)). City N of Seoul, W Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 98,565.

**Kai-las'** (kā-lās'). 1. Mountain range of N Himalayas, SW Tibet, Outer China; highest 23,165 ft. 2. Group of peaks in cen. part of range, SE of Gartok; sacred to Hindus, pilgrimages.

**Kair'ouan** (Fr. kār'wān) or **Kair-wan'** (kār-wān'; Ar. wān'). City SW of Sousse, NE Tunisia, N Africa; pop. (1936) 22,991.

**Kai'sers-lau'tern** (kā'zērs-lō'fēr'n). City NW of Karlsruhe, Bavaria, Germany; pop. 59,336.

**Kaiser Wilhelm II Land**. See WILHELM II COAST.

**Kai'wi Channel** (kā'wī). Channel 23 m. wide bet. Oahu and Molokai Is., Hawaii.

**Ka'la-ha'ri Desert** (kā'lā-hā'fē). Plateau and partly desert region, Bechuanaland, S Africa, N of Orange river.

**Kalakh**. See CALAH.

**Ka'l'a-ma'ta** (kā'lā-mā'tā) or **Ka-lé'mai** (kā-lē'māi). Seaport city, department \*, on Gulf of Messenia, SW Peloponnesus, S Greece; pop. 28,955.

**Ka'l'a-ma-zoo'** (kā'lā-mā-zōō'). City S of Grand Rapids, SW Michigan; pop. 54,097.

**Ka-lat'** or **Khe-lat'** (kā-lāt'). 1. Indian state, N and cen. Baluchistan, within Pakistan borders but independent; 72,503 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 287,137. 2. Town, its \* and \* of Baluchistan States.

**Kalgan**. See WANCHUAN.

**Kal-goor'lie** (kā-gōr'li). Municipality 335 m. NE of Perth, S Western Australia; pop. with suburbs 17,332.

**Kalimantan**. See BORNEO.

**Kal'i'nin** (kā-lē'nīn; Russ. kā-lē'nīn); formerly **Tvor** (tō-vēr'; Russ. tvyr'y'). City NW of Moscow on Volga river, \* of Kalinin Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 210,131.

**Kal'i'nin-grād** (kā-lē'nīn-grād; Russ. kā-lē'nīn-grād'; Ger. **Kal'nigs-berg** (kā'nīks-bērk; Angl. kā'nīgz-būrg)). Seaport, \* of Kaliningradsk Region, W Soviet Russia, Europe, and of former province of East Prussia, Germany, 80 m. NE of Danzig; pop. (1939) 368,483.

**Kalinin Region**. Region E of Velikie Luki Region, W cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; area (1945) 41,070 sq. m.; pop. 3,211,439; \* Kalinin.

**Kal'i-spell** (kā'lī-spēl; -spēl'). City NW of Flathead Lake, NW Montana; pop. 8245.

**Ka'liś** (kā'līś; Ger. **Kal'isch** (kā'līśh)). Commune W of Łódź, Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 80,216.

**Kal'mar** (kā'lmar; Swed. kā'lmar). Seaport, provincial \*, opp. Öland I., SE Sweden; pop. 23,834.

**Kal'myk** (kā'lmyk; kā'lmyk'). or **Kal'muk** (kā'lmyk; kā'lmyk'). Republic. Former autonomous republic, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, NW of Caspian Sea; 28,641 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 231,935; \* Elista (now Stepanov); dissolved 1943.

**Ka-lu'ga** (kā-lō'gā). City 90 m. SW of Moscow, E Kaluga Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 80,484.

**Kaluga Region**. Region E and NE of Smolensk Region and N of Ukraine, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; \* Kaluga.

**Ka'ma** (kā'mā). River flowing ab. 1200 m. S, mainly S, E Soviet Russia, Europe, to the Volga.

**Ka-ma-ku-ra** (kā-mā-kō-rā). Town, SE Honshu, Japan, S of Yokohama; pop. (1945) 47,545; colossal statue of Buddha.

**Kam-chat'ka** (kā-mchāt'kā). Peninsula 750 m. long, NE Soviet Russia, Asia, extending 8 bet. Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

**Ka-mo-ga'ta** (kā-mō-gā'tā; *po-mō-gā'tā*). City, region \*, NE of Chernovtsy, SW Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 33,035.



- Ka'mensk U-dai'ski** (kă'myensk ōn-răi'y-ſki); formerly *Town N* of Chelyabinsk, N Chelyabinsk Region, Russia, Asia; pop. 60,897.
- Kamerun**. See CAMEROONS.
- Kamet** (kă'mēt). Peak 26,447 ft. in the Himalayas, on border bet. Tibet and United Provinces, N India.
- Kamloops** (kām'lōps). City NE of Vancouver, S British Columbia, Canada; pop. 5950.
- Kam-pa'li** (kām-pā'li). Town, \* of Buganda, Brit. protectorate of Uganda, E Africa; pop. ab. 40,000.
- Kan**. 1. (gān) River flowing ab. 350 m. N in Kiangsi prov., SE China, to the Yangtze. 2. (kān) River flowing ab. 220 m. NW in cen. Korea to Yellow Sea.
- Ka-na-ra** (kă'nā-rā); formerly *North Kanara*. District, Bombay prov., W Indian Union; 3901 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 441,157; \* *Karwar*.
- Ka-nau'i** (kā'nou'i). Town on Ganges river NW of Cawnpore, SW cen. United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. 20,380.
- Ka-na'wha** (kā'nō'wā). Navigable river, W West Virginia; formed by junction of two headstreams, river flows NW into the Ohio river.
- Ka-na-zu-wa** (kă-nā-zā-wā). City near coast of Sea of Japan, W Honshu, Japan; pop. (1938 est.) 191,600.
- Kan'chen-jun'ga** (kūn'chān-jūng'gā) or *Kin'chin-jun'ga* (kīn'chīn-jūng'gā). Peak 28,146 ft. in the Himalayas, bet. Nepal and NE
- Kanchipuram**. See KANJEVERAM.
- Kan'da-har** (kān'dā-hār). City, provincial \*, SW of Kabul, SE Afghanistan; pop. with suburbs ab. 60,000.
- Kan'da-lak'sha** (kān'dā-lāk'shā). Coast town, SW Murmansk Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kandalaksha Gulf, an arm of the White Sea; pop. 7799.
- Kan'dy** (kān'dī). Town, provincial \*, NE of Colombo, Ceylon; pop. 37,147; Buddhist temples.
- Kane** (kān). Borough SW of Bradford, N Pennsylvania; pop. 6133.
- Ka'neem** (kā'nēm). Protected state NE of Lake Chad, a district of Chad overseas territory, French Equatorial Africa; 22,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Kang'ting'** (kāng'tīng'); formerly *Ta'tsien'lu'* (dā'tsīn'lu'). City 280 m. W of Chungking, \* of Sikang prov., S China; pop. ab. 20,000.
- Kan'la-pis'kau** (kān'yā-pis'kau). River flowing 445 m. N in N Quebec, Canada, from *Lake Kanlapiskau* (441 sq. m.) to form Koksoak river.
- Kan'ka-kee'** (kāng'kāk'ē'). 1. River flowing SW and W 225 m. N Indiana and NE Illinois, to form Illinois river. 2. City SE of Joliet, NE Illinois; pop. 22,241.
- Kan'ko** (kān-kō). City, provincial \*, near E coast N of Genzan, Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 63,859.
- Kan-na'p'o-lis** (kā-nāp'ō-lis, nāp'ō-lis). Unincorporated town N of Concord, S cen. North Carolina; pop. 7896.
- Ka'no** (kā'nō). Walled city, provincial \*, NE of Lagos, N cen. Nigeria; pop. 97,031.
- Kan'sas** (kān'zās). 1. River flowing E 169 m. in E Kansas to Missouri river. 2. A central state of U.S.A.; 13th state in area, 82,276 sq. m. (land area 82,113 sq. m.), 29th state in population, 1,801,028; \* *Topeka*; 34th state admitted to Union (1861). Nicknames: Sunflower State, Jayhawker State. Abbi. *Kans.*, *Kan.* — *Kan'zan* (kān'zān), adj. & n.
- Kansas City**. 1. City at confluence of Kansas and Missouri rivers, on Missouri boundary, NE Kansas; pop. 121,458. 2. City, W Missouri, on Missouri river and on Kansas border, adjoining Kansas City, Kansas; pop. 390,178.
- Kan'su'** (kān'sōo'; *Chin.* gān'ſu'). Province, N cen. China, the NW province of China Proper, NW of Szechwan; 145,930 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 6,705,446; \* *Lanchow*.
- Kao-lan**. See LANCHOW.
- Ka'pu-as** (kā'pōō-ās); *Du.* *Ka'pōe-as* (-pōō-ās). River flowing ab. 450 m. W in West Borneo, Indonesia, to South China Sea.
- Ka-pur'tha-la** (kā-pōr'thā-lā). Indian state on Beas river, W East Punjab, Punjab States, NW Indian Union; 645 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 378,380; \* *Kapurthala*.
- Ka-ra-cha'ev** (kā-rū-chā'yēf) or *Ka-ra-chai'* (kā-rū-chī'f). *Autonomous Region*. Former autonomous region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slope of the Caucasus Mts.; 3821 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 187,540; \* *Mikoyan-Shakhrai* (now Klukhori); now parts of Stavropol Territory and Georgian S.S.R.
- Ka-ra'chi** (kā-rū'chī). City and seaport on arm of Arabian Sea, NW of mouths of Indus; \* of Pakistan; pop. 247,791.
- Ka-ra-dag'** (kā-rū-dāg'). Peak 11,000 ft., SE of Lake Van in Kurdistan, SE Turkey in Asia.
- Karadeniz Bogazi**. See BOSFORUS.
- Ka-ra-fu-to** (kā-rū-fōō-tō; *Angl.* kār'ā-fōō'tō). 1. Japanese name of Sakhalin. 2. Former Japanese possession, the S half of Sakhalin I., S of lat. 50° N; ab. 13,931 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 339,357.
- Ka-ra-gan'da'** (kā-rū-gān'dā'). City, region \*, SE of Akmolinsk, Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 105,937.
- Ka-ra-Kal-pak'** (kā-rū-kāl-pāk'). An autonomous area in NW Uzbek S.S.R., Central Asia, SE of Lake Aral; 79,031 sq. m.; pop. 303,470; \* *Nukus* (formerly Chimbai).
- Ka-ra-ko'ram Pass** (kā-rū-kō'rām). Pass through Karakoram Range, N India, E of Mount Godwin Austen; alt. 18,290 ft.
- Ka-ra-ko'ram**, or *Ka-ra-kō'rum* (kā-rū-kō'rām). *Range*. Mountain range, N Kashmir, N India; highest Godwin Austen 28,250 ft.
- Karakorum**. Ruins of Genghis Khan's capital of Mongolia, SW of Urga on Orkhon river.
- Ka-ra Kum** or *Qa-ra Kum* (kā-rū-kōōm'). Desert area S of Lake Aral, including most of Turkmen S.S.R., from the Caspian Sea to Amu Darya, Soviet Russia, Asia; 110,000 sq. m.
- Ka-ra Sea** (kā'rā). Arm of Arctic Ocean E of Novaya Zemlya.
- Karashahr**. See QARA SHAHR.
- Ka-ra Su** (kā'rā-sōo'). River in E Turkey in Asia, the main headstream of the Euphrates; rises in the mountains of Armenia N of Erzurum and flows W and S to unite with the Murat Suyu river and continue as the Euphrates river.
- Ka-ra-wan'ken** (kā'rū-vāng'kēn). Range in E Alps, S of valley of the Drava, bet. S Austria and NW Yugoslavia; highest 7334 ft.
- Kar'ba-la** (kā'rā-bā-lā) or *Kar'ba-la* (kā'rā-bā-lā). Town SW of Baghdad, cen. Iraq; pop. (1938 est.) 65,000.
- Ka-re'li-a** (kā-rē'li-ā; -rē'lyā); officially *Ka-re'li-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic* (kā-rē'li-fīn'ish). A constituent republic, S of Murmansk Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; 77,720 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 892,877; \* *Petrozavodsk*.
- Ka-re'li-an Isthmus** (kā-rē'li-ān; -rē'lyān). Southern part of Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., NW Soviet Russia, Europe, esp. bet. Lake Ladoga and Gulf of Finland.
- Ka-ren'ni State** (kā-rēn'ni). A frontier state in Union of Burma, in E part; inhabited by the Karens; set up by constitution of 1947.
- Karifreit**. See CAPORETTO.
- Ka'ri-kal'** (kā'rī-kāl'). 1. Free city, French India, on Coromandel Coast S of Madras; 52 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 60,555. 2. Seaport town, its \*; pop. (1941) 19,363.
- Kariot**. See IKARIA.
- Kar-kheh'** or *Ker-kheh'* (kā-r'kē; -ānē; *Chō-as'pēs* (kū'ā's'pēz). River flowing S ab. 340 m. in W Iran to the Tigris, SE Iraq.
- Kar'lov-ci Srem'ski** (kā'rōv-tsī srem'ski); *Ger.* *Karlo-witz* (kā'rō-vīts). Town, NE Yugoslavia, on right bank of Danube; pop. 5572; treaty 1690.
- Kar'lo-vy Va'try** (kā'rōv'vī vā'trī); *Ger.* *Karl'sbad* or *Carlsbad* (kārl'sbād; *Ger.* kār'l'sbīt). Town on the Ohře, NW Bohemia prov., Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 24,020.
- Karls-kro'na** (kārl'skrō'nā). City, provincial \*, on mainland and nearby islands in the Baltic Sea, S Sweden; pop. 32,341.
- Karls'ru'he** (kārl'srū'he; kār'l'srū'z; *Angl.* kār'l'srū'z). City, \* of Baden, on Rhine S of Mannheim, Germany; pop. (1939) 169,850.
- Karl'stad'** (kārl'stād'). City, provincial \*, on Lake Vänern, SW Sweden; pop. 31,360.
- Kar'nak** (kārn'nak). Village on E bank of Nile, Upper Egypt; part of site of ancient Thebes; temples.
- Kärnten**. See CARINTHIA.
- Kar'pa-thos** (kārpā'thōs); *It.* *Scoar'pan-to* (skār'pān-tō). Island of the Dodecanese, SW of Rhodes; 118 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 7770.
- Kar-roo'**, *Great* or *Central* (kā-rōō'). Plateau 2000-3000 ft. high, S cen. Cape Province, Union of South Africa.
- Kars** (kārs). City, vilayet \*, in mountains of N Armenia, NE Turkey; a; pop. 11,222.
- Karst**. See CARSO.
- Ka-run'** (kā-rōōn'). River flowing W and S ab. 450 m. in W Iran to the Shatt-al-Arab.
- Ka-sai'** (kā-sī'). River ab. 1200 m. long, SW Africa; flows mainly N from cen. Angola through Belgian Congo to Congo river.
- Kaschau**. See KOŠICE.
- Ka-shan'** (kā-shān'). City N of Isfahan, cen. Iran; pop. ab. 45,000.
- Kash'gar** (kāsh'gār); *Chin.* *Shu'tu'* (shōō'tō'). Town, W Sinkiang prov., W China; pop. ab. 80,000.
- Kash'mir** (kāsh'mīr; kār'sh'mīr; formerly *Jam'mu' and Kashmir* (jām'mō); *Eng.* *Cash'mere* (kāsh'mē; kār'sh'mē). Indian state, N India, on Sinkiang and Tibet frontier; 82,258 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 4,021,610; \* *Srinagar*. — *Kash-mir'ian* (kāsh'mīr'ian), adj. & n.
- Kas-kas'kia** (kā-kās'kī-ā). 1. River 300 m. long, SW Illinois; rises in E cen. Illinois, flows SW to Mississippi river. 2. Township at confluence of Kaskaskia and Mississippi, SW Illinois; pop. 131; important settlement in 18th cent.
- Kassa**. See KOŠICE.
- Kas'sa-la** (kā-sā-lā). Town E of Khartoum, NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, near Eritrea; pop. (1938 est.) 31,210; battle 1904.
- Kas'sel**, also *Qas'sel* (kā-sēl; *Angl.* kās'ēl). City, \* of Hesse-Nassau prov., on Fulda river NW of Erfurt, Germany; pop. (1936) 217,085.
- Kas'se-rine** (kā-sē-rēn). 1. Mountain pass SW of Kairouan, cen. Tunisia, N Africa; fighting 1943. 2. Village at pass.
- Ka'ste-lor'i-zi-zon** (kā'stē-lō'rī-zōn); *It.* *Ca'stol'ris'so* (kā'stē'lō'rīs'sō) or *Ca'stol'lo-ri-zo* (kā'stē-lō'rē-zō). Island 2 m. off SW Turkey in Asia and 80 m. E of Rhodes; 4 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 2238; ceded 1923 by Turkey to Italy; to Greece 1947.
- Kastro**. See MYTILENE, 2.
- Kastron**. See CUOS, 2.
- Ka-sur'** (kā-sōor'). Town SE of Lahore, E West Punjab, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 53,101.
- Ka-tah'din**, *Mount* (kā-tā'h'dīn; -dīn). Peak 5288 ft., N cen. Maine.
- Katar**. See QATAR.
- Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 35,355.
- Kat'mai National Monument** (kāt'mī). National monument, S Alaska; 4215 sq. m.; estab. 1918; includes Katmai volcano (0970 ft. high; eruption 1912) and Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
- Kat'man-du'** (kā'tmān-dōō'). City, \* of Nepal; pop. (est.) 108,805.
- Ka-to-wi'ce** (kā'tō-vē'tsē); *Ger.* *Kat'to-witz* (kā'tō-vīts). City NW of Kraków, S Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 134,500.
- Kat'rine**, *Loch* (lōk'kāt'rīn). Lake ab. 9½ m. long and 2 m. wide, 6W Perth co., W cen. Scotland.
- Kat'te-gat** (kā'tē-gāt; kār'tē-gāt). Arm of North Sea, 40-70 m. wide, bet. Sweden and Jutland, Denmark.
- Kau'ai** (kou'ī). 1. Channel 63 m. wide, bet. Oahu and *Kauai*, Hawaii. City, \* of Lithuania, in cen. part, at confluence of Neris and Neman rivers, E of Kaliningrad; pop. (1938 est.) 152,365.
- Ka-val'ia** (kā-vā-lī-ā; *Gr.* kō-vā'lī-ā). Seaport city, NE Macedonia, NE Greece, opp. Thasos I.; pop. 40,980.
- Kaveri**. See CAUVERY.
- Ka'vi-eng'** (kā'vī-ēng'). Town NW of Rabaul, NW tip of New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago; bombed 1943-44.
- Ka-wa-gu-chi** (kā-wā-gū-chī). City N of Tokyo, SE Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 67,700.

- l-ld** (k-k-w-l-s-k-ē).  
**cen. Honahu.**  
**Kay-ne-z'** (k'ā-sē-rē); *anc. One-ne-re-a Māz-a-ca* (sē-zā-rē-ā [sē-ā; sē-ā] mīz-ā-kā). City, viayet \*, at foot of Erciyas Dañ, cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 53,908.  
**Ka-sakh' Soviet Socialist Republic** (k-k-zh'; *Russ. kū-zāx'*) or **Ka-sakh'stan'** (k-k-zh'-stān'; *Russ. kū-zh'-stān'*). A constituent republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Central Asia, E of Caspian Sea, extending E to Sinkiang, China; 1,050,700 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 6,458,175; \* Alma Ata.  
**Ka-zan'** 1. (k-ā-zān') River ab. 450 m. long, cen. Canada; flows NE to Baker Lake. 2. (k-ā-zān'; *Russ. kū-zān'y'*) City, \* of Tatar Republic, near Volga E of Gorki, E Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 401,605; university.  
**Kazan Retto.** See VOLCANO ISLANDS.  
**Kaz-bek'** (kūz-byēk'). Peak 16,541 ft., cen. Caucasus Mts., Soviet Russia, Europe.  
**Kaz-vin'** (kāz-vēn'). City, provincial \*, NW of Tehran, NW Iran; pop. ab. 60,000.  
**Ke-a-la-ke-ka'a** (k-ā-lā-kā-kōō). Village on W coast of Hawaii I., Hawaii; Capt. Cook killed here.  
**Kear-ne-y** (kār'nē). City on Platte river, SW of Grand Island, S cen. Nebraska; pop. 9643.  
**Kear-ne-y** (kār'nē). Town on Newark Bay N of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 39,467.  
**Kees-ke-mēt'** (kēch'kē-mēt'). Autonomous city SE of Budapest, cen. Hungary; 362 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 83,732.  
**Ke-dāh** (kē'dā). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, W Malay Penin., S and SW of Thailand; 3660 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 515,758; \* Alor Star.  
**Ke-dār-nāth** (k-ā-dār-nāt'). Peak 23,420 ft. in the Himalayas, NW Garhwal, India.  
**Ke-dī-ri** (k-ā-dē-rē). City on Brantas river SW of Surabaya, S Java, Indonesia; pop. 48,567.  
**Kedron.** See KIDRON.  
**Keelung Island.** See COCOS ISLANDS.  
**Keelung.** See KIRUM.  
**Keene** (kēn). City W of Manchester, SW New Hampshire; pop. 13,832.  
**Ke-wa-tin** (k-ē-wā'tin; -tīn). District, SE Northwest Territories, Canada; includes mainland NW of Hudson Bay and islands of Hudson and James Bays, 228,100 sq. m. including water.  
**Keigh-ley** (kēth'li). Municipal borough NW of Leeds, West Riding, Yorkshire, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 56,630.  
**Keijo.** See SEOUL.  
**Ke-lan-tan** (k-ē-lān'tān). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, N of Pahang, cen. Malay Penin.; 6750 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 390,332; \* Kota Bharu.  
**Ke-low-na** (k-ē-lō-nā). City on Okanagan Lake, S British Columbia, Canada; pop. 5118.  
**Ke-lso** (k-ē-lō). City NE of Longview, SW Washington; pop. 6749.  
**Keitsy.** See KIRKCE.  
**Kem** (kēm; *Russ. kyēm*). 1. River ab. 250 m. long, Karelia, U.S.S.R.; flows E to White Sea. 2. Seaport town on Kem river, NE Karelia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 2600.  
**Ke-mo-ro-vo** (kēm'ō-rō-vō; *Russ. kyēm'ō-rō-vō*). City, region \*, E of Novosibirsk, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 132,978.  
**Ke-mi** (kēm'i). 1. River ab. 300 m. long, N Finland; flows S to Gulf of Bothnia. 2. Seaport on Gulf of Bothnia, N Finland; pop. (1939 est.) 19,300.  
**Ke-nai Peninsula** (kē'nī). Peninsula ab. 160 m. long by 130 m. wide, bet. Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound, S Alaska.  
**Ken-dall-ville** (kēn'dī-vīl). City N of Fort Wayne, NE Indiana; pop. 6431.  
**Kongtehchen.** See FOWLIANG.  
**Ken'l-worth** (kēn'l-wērth; -wērth). Urban district, Warwickshire, cen. England; pop. 7592, ruined castle.  
**Kēntra.** See PORT LYAUTEY.  
**Ken-more** (kēn'mōr). Village N of Buffalo, W New York State; pop. 18,612.  
**Ken-ne-bee** (kēn'ē-bē). River 164 m. long, W cen. and S Maine; flows S to Atlantic Ocean.  
**Ken-ne-saw Mountain Battlefield Site** (kēn'ē-sō). Site, Cobb co., NW Georgia; 648 acres; estab. 1917; battle June 27, 1864.  
**Ken-nett** (kēn'ēt; -tī). City W of Caruthersville, SE Missouri; pop. 6335.  
**Ke-nog-a-mi** (k-ē-nōg'ā-mī). Town on Saguenay river W of Chicoutimi, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 6579.  
**Ke-no-ra** (k-ē-nō-rā). Town on Winnipeg river N of Lake of the Woods, W Ontario, Canada; pop. 7745.  
**Ke-no-sha** (k-ē-nō-shā). City, SE Wisconsin, S of Racine on Lake Michigan; pop. 48,766.  
**Ken-zing-ton** (kēn'zīng-tūn). Metropolitan borough of London, England, in W part; pop. 180,677.  
**Kent** (kēn). 1. City on Cuyahoga river NE of Akron, OH Ohio; pop. 8581. 2. County, SE England; 1525 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,411,550; \* Maidstone. — **Ken-tish** (kēn'tish), *adj.*  
**Ken-ton** (kēn'tōn; -tūn). City E of Lima, NW cen. Ohio; pop. 7593.  
**Ken-tuck-y** (kēn'tūk'tī). 1. River 259 m. long, N cen. Kentucky; flows NW to Ohio river. 2. East central state of U.S.A.; 36th state in area, 40,395 sq. m. (land area 40,109 sq. m.); 16th state in population, 2,845,627; \* Frankfort; 16th state admitted to Union (1792). Nickname: Bluegrass State. Abbr. Ky. — **Ken-tuck-i-an** (-ī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*  
**Kentucky Dam.** Dam of the TVA, W Kentucky, on the Tennessee river; maximum height 206 ft.; completed 1944.  
**Ken'ya** (kēn'yā; kēn'yō). British crown colony and protectorate, S of Ethiopia, E Africa; 224,960 sq. m.; pop. (1944 est.) 3,866,522; \* Nairobi.  
**Kenya, Mount.** Extinct volcano 17,040 ft., cen. Kenya colony, E Africa; near equator.  
**Ke-o-kuk** (k-ē-ō-kū). City, extreme SE Iowa; pop. 15,076.  
**Keokuk Dam.** Dam completed 1913 across Mississippi river on Iowa-Illinois boundary at Keokuk, Iowa; height 53 ft.; impounds water (Lake Keokuk) for water power.  
**Ke-ōs** (k-ē-ōs; *Mod. Gr. kyē-ōs*) or **Ze-a** (īē. tsā'ā); *anc. Oe-ōs* (sē'ōs). Island 12 m. long, NW Cyclades, Aegean Sea; 67 sq. m.; pop. ab. 4000; chief town Kēa.  
**Kephallēnia.** See CEPHEALONIA.  
**Ke-rak** (k-ē-rāk). Ancient emirate, N Arabia, E of Jordan river; region now in Transjordan.  
**Kerbela.** See KARBALA.  
**Kerch** (kērčh). City, E Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 104,471; on Kerch Strait, *anc. Bos-po-rus Cim-me-ri-us* (bōs'pō-rūs al-mēr'ī-ūs), E of the Crimea, connecting Sea of Azov and Black Sea.  
**Ker-gue-len** (kūr'gē-lēn). Island, S Indian Ocean; 1318 sq. m.; 49° S, 70° E; French; dependency of Madagascar.  
**Ke-rin'tji** (k-ē-rin'chē) or **Ke-rin'tji** (k-ē). Lake SE of Padang, W Sumatra, Neth. Indies.  
**Kerkheh.** See KARKHEH.  
**Kerk'ra-de** (k-ērk'rā-dē). Commune E of Maastricht, on German frontier, SE Netherlands; pop. (1939) 37,564.  
**Kérkyra.** See CORFU.  
**Ker-mad'ee Islands** (k-ērmād'ē; -ī). Uninhabited island group, 13 sq. m. in SW cen. Pacific Ocean, 600 m. NE of New Zealand.  
**Ker-man'** (k-ēr-mān'). 1. *anc. Qar-mā-nī-a* (kār-mā'nī-ā; -mān'yā). Province, SE Iran; 167,612 sq. m.; \* Kerman; about coextensive with ancient Carmania. 2. *anc. Qar-mā-na* (kār-mā'nā). City, provincial \*, SE Iran; pop. ab. 50,000.  
**Ker-mān'shāh'** (k-ēr-mān'shā'). City, provincial \*, W of Hamadan, W Iran; pop. ab. 89,000.  
**Kern** (kūrn). River ab. 200 m. long, S cen. California; flows SW through Bakersfield into Buena Vista Lake.  
**Kerr'ville** (kūr'vīl). City NW of San Antonio, SW cen. Texas; pop. 5572.  
**Ker'ry** (kēr'ī). County, Munster prov., SW Ireland; 1815 sq. m.; pop. 130,834; \* Trilac.  
**Ker'u-len** (k-ēr'ō-lēn). River 650 m. long, NE Outer Mongolia; flows S and E to Hulun Nor in NW Manchuria.  
**Ke-wick** (kēz'ik). Urban district near Derwent water, Cumberland, NW England; pop. 4635; Lake poets.  
**Ketch'i-kan'** (kēch'ī-kān'). Town and seaport, SW coast of Revilla-gigedo I., SE Alaska; pop. 4695.  
**Ke'ter-ling** (kēt'er-īng). Urban district 50 m. E of Birmingham, Northamptonshire, cen. England; pop. 31,220.  
**Ken'ka** (kū'kā; k-ā-ō'kā). Lake 18 m. long, W New York; one of the Finger Lakes.  
**Kew** (kū). Parish, Surrey, S England; suburb of London; pop. 4362; Royal Botanic Gardens.  
**Ke-wa-nee** (k-ē-wō-nē). City SE of Rock Island, NW Illinois; pop. 16,901.  
**Ke-wee-naw Peninsula** (k-ēwē-nō). Peninsula, N part of Michigan penin., extending into Lake Superior.  
**Key Lar'go** (kē' lār'gō). One of larger Florida Keys, 30 m. long.  
**Key-port** (kē'pōrt). Borough on Rantan Bay SE of Perth Amboy, E cen. New Jersey; pop. 5147.  
**Key-ser** (kē'sēr). City on North Branch of Potomac river W of Martinsburg, NE West Virginia; pop. 6177.  
**Key West** (kē' wēst). City, SW Florida, on island in Gulf of Mexico; pop. 12,927.  
**Kha-ba-rovsk** (khā-bā'rōfsk). City, \* of Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Amur river; pop. 199,364; former \* of Far Eastern Region.  
**Khabarovsk Territory.** A territory of Soviet Russia, Asia, along Pacific coast of Siberia from Amur river to Bering Strait; 1,067,444 sq. m.; pop. 1,430,875; \* Khabarovsk.  
**Kha-bur'** (khā-bōor'). River ab. 200 m. long, SE Turkey in Asia and NE Syria; flows S to Euphrates river.  
**Khalbar.** Var. of KHYBER.  
**Kha-kass' Autonomous Region** (khā-kās'; *Russ. khā-kās'*). Autonomous region of the R.S.F.S.R., SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, S Siberia; 19,161 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 284,404; \* Abakan.  
**Khan'ba-lik'** (khān'bā-līk'). Mongol name of Kublai Khan's capital of China, corresponding to modern Peiping.  
**Khania.** See CANEA.  
**Khan'ka** (kāng'kā; *Russ. khān'kā*) or **Han'ka** (hāng'kā). Large lake ab. 1700 sq. m., N of Vladivostok, part of boundary bet. Manchuria and Maritime Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia.  
**Kha-rag-pur** (khā-rāg-pōor) or **Kha-rak-pur** (-rāk-). City W of Calcutta, West Bengal, NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 87,185.  
**Kha-ran** (kār'riin). Indian state, Baluchistan States, NW of Kalat, Pakistan; 18,508 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 33,832.  
**Khar'kov** (kār'kōf; *Russ. khā'ry'kōf*). City, NE Ukraine, on Donets river; pop. 833,432; university; fighting 1918-20, 1941-43.  
**Khar-toum' or Khart-um'** (kār-tōom'). City, \* of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, at junction of White Nile and Blue Nile rivers; pop. (1938 est.) 44,811.  
**Khartoum, or Khartum, North.** Suburb of city of Khartoum; pop. (1938 est.) 107,720; siege 1885 (Gordon killed).  
**Kha'si States** (khā'sī). Group of 25 small Indian states in Assam, NE Indian Union; 3788 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 213,856; chief town Shillong.  
**Kha-tan'ga** (k-ā-tāng'gā). River ab. 800 m. long, flowing SE and N from NE Krasnoyarsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia, to Laptev Sea.  
**Khelat.** See KALAT.  
**Khem-Belder.** See KYEYL.  
**Kher-son'** (kēr-sōn'). Seaport city near mouth of Dnieper river, S Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 97,186.  
**Khing'an'** (shīng'ān'). Former name of region in W Manchuria.  
**Khi'u-ma** (kē'ō-mā); *Estonian Kh'i'u-maa* (hē'ō-mā); *Ger. Dag'ū* (dāg'ū). Island 371 sq. m. in Baltic Sea off W cen. coast of Estonia, U.S.S.R.  
**Khi'va** (kē'vā; *Russ. khē'vā*). 1. *anc. Qho-ras'mī-a* (k-ō-rās'mī-ā), later **Khwa-resm'** (khō-rēs'm'). Former khanate on lower Oxus,

W Asia, now included in Uzbek S.S.R. 2. Town, NW Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 19,860.

**Khefahant**. See LENNABAD.

**Kho'i** (kō'ē). Town N of Lake Urmia, NW Iran; pop. ab. 60,000.

**Khoikand**. See KOKAND.

**Kholm**. See CHEZM.

**Khorat**. See NAKHON RATCHASIMA.

**Khorram-shahr** (kō'rām-shā'r). Town, \* of Khuzistan prov., NW of Ab... W Iran; pop. ab. 30,000.

**Khotan** (kō'tān). Town and oasis on Khotan river SE of Yarkand, SW Sinkiang, W China; pop. ab. 30,000.

**Khu'ra-san** (kō'rā-sān; *Iranian* kō'rā-sān). Province, NE Iran; 124,949 sq. m.; \* Meshed.

**Khu'zi-stan** (kō'zī-stān); formerly **A'ta-bi-stan** (ā'tā-bī-stān); anc. **Su'si-a'na** (sū'sī-ā'nā; ā'nā). Province, SW Iran; 34,027 sq. m.; \* Khorramshahr.

**Khwa-rezm** (kwā-rēz'm). Region of N ancient Persia from the Caspian E to Bukhara centering around lower Oxus; included the modern Khiva (which see).

**Khy'ber Pass** (kī'bēr). Pass on border bet. Afghanistan and India, 10½ m. W of Peshawar; ab. 33 m. long, 50 to 450 ft. wide.

**Kiakhta**. See KYAKHTA.

**Kia'mu'sue** (jī-k'ā-mō'sōē); formerly **Ohia'mua'su** (jī-ā'mō'sōē). City, \* of Hokiang prov., E Manchuria, NE of Harbin; pop. (1940 est.) 128,667.

**K'ian** (jī'ān). Town SW of Nanchang, S cen. Kiangsi prov., SE China; pop. ab. 100,000.

**Kiang'ling** (jī-āng'ling); formerly **Kiang'chow** (jīng'jō). City W of Shasi on Yangtze, S Hupeh prov., E cen. China; pop. ab. 300,000.

**Kiang'si** (jī-āng'sī). Province N of Kwangtung, SE China; 77,281 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 15,820,403; \* Nanchang.

**Kiang'su** (jī-āng'sū). Province S of Siantung, E China; 41,818 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 36,409,321; \* Chinkiang.

**Kiang'ui** (jī-āng'ui); formerly **Yang'chow** (yīng'jō). City N of Chinkiang, cen. Kiangsu, E China; pop. ab. 100,000.

**Kiao'chow** (jī-ō'jō). District or territory, SE Shantung prov., NE China, of ab. 200 sq. m., surrounding **Kiaochow Bay** (200 sq. m.); former German leased territory; chief town T'singtao.

**Kiating**. See LOSHAN.

**Kid'der-min'ster** (kī'd'r-mīn'stēr). Municipal borough SW of Birmingham, Worcestershire, W cen. England; pop. 28,917.

**Kid'ron** (kī'd'rōn; or **Ked'ron** (kē'd'rōn; kē'd'rōn). Valley, or wadi, in Palestine, source of stream (**Kidron**) rising on E side of Jerusalem.

**Kiel** (kēl). Seaport city and naval base, \* of Schleswig-Holstein prov., Prussia, Germany, NW of Lübeck; pop. (1939) 272,311; university.

**Kiel Canal**. Canal 61 m. long, extending NE to SW across Schleswig Holstein prov., Prussia, from Kiel on the Baltic to mouth of Elbe on North Sea.

**Kiel'oe** (kēl'ōē); *Russ.* **Kel'tsy** (kēl'tsī). City, department \*, S of Warsaw, S Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 68,827.

**Ki-ē-tā** (kē-tā). Town, E Bougainville I., N Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; fine harbor.

**Ki'ev** (kē'yē); *Angl.* kē'yē. City on Dnieper river, \* of Ukrainian S.S.R., in NW part; pop. 846,203; university; fighting 1941, 1943.

**Ki'au-e'a** (kē'pou-ā). Crater 2 m. wide, on E Mauna Loa, in Hawaii National Park, S cen. Hawaii I.; 4088 ft. high; largest active crater in the world.

**Kil'dare** (kīl-dār). County, Leinster prov., E Ireland; 654 sq. m.; pop. 57,892; \* Naas.

**Kil'gore** (kīl'gōr). City E of Tyler, NE Texas; pop. 6708.

**Kil'i-man-jā-ro**. Mount (kī'lī-mān-jā'rō). Mountain, NE Tanganyika Territory, E Africa, near Kenya border; highest peak Kibo 19,317 ft.; the highest point in Africa.

**Kil-ken'ny** (kīl-kēn'ny). 1. County, Leinster prov., SE Ireland; 790 sq. m.; pop. 68,614. 2. Municipal borough, its \*; pop. 10,237.

**Kil-lar'ney** (kī-lār'nē). Urban district SE of Tralee, co. Kerry, SW Ireland; pop. 5009; near Lakes of Killarney.

**Kill Devil Hill**. See KIRRY HAWK.

**Kil'li-krān'kie** (kī'lī-k'rāng'kī). Mountain pass, SE part of the Grampians, cen. Scotland; battle 1689.

**Kil'ling-ly** (kīl'ing-lī). Town on Rhode Island border, NE Connecticut; pop. 9547.

**Kil-mar'nook** (kīl-mār'nōk). Burgh, Ayr co., NE of Ayr, SW Scotland; pop. (1940 est.) 40,600.

**Kim'ber-ly** (kīm'bēr-lī). Town NW of Bloemfontein, N Cape Province, Union of South Africa; former \* of Griqualand West; pop. 40,231; diamond mines.

**Kim'a-bu-lu** (kīm-ā-bū-lō); formerly **Kim'ta-bu-lu** (kīm-tā-bū-lō). Mountain 13,455 ft., N cen. British North Borneo; highest peak on island of Borneo.

**Kim-car'dine** (kīm-kār'dīn; -dīn; kīng-) or **Kim-car'dine-shire** (-shīr; -shēr); formerly the **Mearns** (mārnz). County, E Scotland; 382 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 25,800; \* Stonehaven.

**Kinchinjunga**. See KANGREJUNGA.

**Ki'neah-ma** (kē'nyāh-mā). City NE of Ivanovo on the Volga, N Ivanovo Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 75,378.

**Kingchow**. See KIANGLING.

**Kings Canyon National Park** (kīngz). National park in Sierra Nevada Mts., S cen. California; 709 sq. m.; estab. 1940; mountains, gorges, sequoias.

**Kings'ford** (kīngz/fērd). Village W of Iron Mountain, S Michigan penin.; pop. 5771.

**Kings Mountain**. 1. Mountain on border bet. North and South Carolina; battle 1780. 2. Town at foot of mountain W of Gastonia, SW North Carolina; pop. 6547.

**Kings Mountain National Military Park**. National military park, N South Carolina; 40 acres; estab. 1931; site of battle Oct. 7, 1780.

**Kings'port** (kīngz/pōrt). City NW of Johnson City, NE Tennessee; pop. 14,404.

**Kings-ton** (kīngz'tōn). 1. City on Hudson river N of Poughkeepsie, SE New York; pop. 28,580. 2. Borough N of Wilkes-Barre,

E Pennsylvania; pop. 20,670. 3. City on NE end of Lake Ontario, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 30,126; Queen's Univ. 4. Seaport, \* of British colony of Jamaica, on SW coast, British West Indies; pop. (1943 est.) 108,973.

**Kingston on Thames** (tēms). Municipal borough, \* of Surrey, S England, SW of London; pop. 39,055.

**Kingston upon Hull** (hūll). See HULL.

**King'sville** (kīngz/vīl). City SW of Corpus Christi, S Texas; pop. 7782.

**Kingtahohen**. See FOWLING.

**King'wī'lama-town** (kīng'wī'lōmz-toun). Town NE of Port Elizabeth, SE Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 10,860.

**Kinibalu**. See KINABULU.

**Kin-ross** (kīn-rōs) or **Kin-ross'-shire** (-rōs'shīr; -shēr; -rōsh'-). 1. County, E cen. Scotland; 82 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 7000. 2. Burgh, its \* NW of Kirkcaldy; pop. 2525.

**Kin'ston** (kīn'stōn). City SE of Goldsboro, E North Carolina; pop. 15,388.

**Kin-tyre** (kīn-tīr'). Peninsula ab. 40 m. long and 6½ m. wide, extending S on coast of SW cen. Scotland.

**Kioga, Lake**. See LAKE KYOGA.

**Kioto**. See KYOTO.

**Kir-gis'** or **Qir-gis'** (kīr-gēz'). Former name of Kazakh S.S.R., Asia. **Kir-giz'**, or **Kir-giz'**, **Range** (kīr-gēz'). Mountain range, N Kirgiz S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; highest 15,350 ft.

**Kirgis**, or **Kirghis**, **Soviet Socialist Republic**. Republic of U.S.S.R., Asia, S of Kazakh S.S.R. and W of Sinkiang, China; 75,950 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,533,439.

**Kirgis Steppe** or **the Steppes** (stēp, stēps). Steppe region of cen. Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia.

**Ki'rin** (kē'rīn). 1. Province of Manchuria, in past varying widely in boundaries, area, and population; now in cen. Manchuria; 34,016 sq. m.; pop. 5,122,000; \* Changchu. 2. City, on Sungari river. See YUNGKI.

**Kirjath-Arba**. See HEBRON.

**Kirk-caldy** (kīr-kōl'dī; -kō'dī; -kē'dī). Seaport burgh, Fife co., E Scotland, on Firth of Forth N of Edinburgh; pop. (1940 est.) 46,800.

**Kirk-cud'bright** (kīr-kōv'brī) or **Kirk-cud'bright-shire** (-shīr; -shēr). County, S Scotland; 899 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 30,200; \* Kirkcudbright (pop. 2311) on Dee estuary.

**Kirk-lar-ol'** (kīr-lār-ōl'); formerly **Kirk-Ki'lls-sa'** (kīr-kē-lē-sā'). Town, NE Turkey in Europe, E of Edirne; pop. 20,740; battle 1912.

**Kirk-pat'rick**. Mount (kīr-kāt'rīk). Peak 14,600 ft., S of Mt. Markham, S Victoria Land, Antarctica.

**Kirksville** (kīrks/vīl). City N of Moberly, N Missouri; pop. 10,080.

**Kir-kuk'** (kīr-kōk'). Town SE of Mosul, Iraq; pop. ab. 30,000; oil.

**Kirk'wall** (kīrk'wōl; -wōl). Burgh on Pomona I., Orkney Is., NE Scotland; \* of Orkney co.; pop. 3517.

**Kirk'wood** (kīrk'wōd). City W of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 12,132.

**Ki'rov** (kē'rōv); formerly **Vyat'ka** (vyāt'kā). City, region \*, on Vyatka river NE of Gorki, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 143,181.

**Ki-ro'va-bad** (kī-rōvā-bād; *Russ.* kī-rōvā-bād); formerly **Gan'daha** (gān'dā); known as **B-i-l'a-sa-vel'pol** (ē-līzā-vēl'pōl; *Russ.* yī-līzā-vēl'pōl-y') 1815-1920. City S of Kura river, SE of Tiflis, W Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R.; pop. 98,743.

**Ki-ro'vo-grad** (kī-rōvō-grād; *Russ.* kī-rōvō-grād); formerly **Xi-nov'-ievsk** (zī-nōv'yēf'sk; *Russ.* zī-nōv'yēf'sk) and **B-i-l'a-sa-vel'grad** (ē-līzā-vēl'grād; *Russ.* yī-līzā-vēl'yēf'grād). City, region \*, on Ingul river SE of Kiev, S cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 100,331.

**Ki-run** (kē-rōn) or **Kee'lung** (kē'lōng'). Seaport city, N Formosa; pop. (1935) 84,978.

**Kir-yu** (kēr-yō). Town NW of Tokyo, Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 85,180.

**Kish** (kīsh). Ancient city of Sumer and Akkad, E of Babylon, originally on the Euphrates.

**Ki'shi-nev** (kīsh'nēf; *Russ.* kī-shī-nyōf'). *Romanian* **Chi'st-nău'** (kē'shē-nōf'). City, former \* of Bessarabia, now \* of Moldavian Republic, NW of Odessa, SW Soviet Russia, Europe.

**Kishm**, **Kishon**. See QISHM, QISHON.

**Kis'ka** (kīskā). Island, westernmost of Rat Is. group, W Aleutian Is., SW Alaska; occupied by Japanese 1942-43.

**Kis'lo-vodsk** (kīs'lō-vōdsk; *Russ.* kīs-lī-vōdsk'). City in N Caucasus Mts., SW of Pyatigorsk, S Stavropol Territory, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 51,289.

**Kis'pest'** (kīsh'pēst'); *Ger.* **Klein-Pest** (kīl'n'pēst'). City, SE suburb of Budapest, cen. Hungary; pop. (1939) 62,797.

**Kist'na** (kīst'nā). River ab. 800 m. long, S India; flows mainly E from Western Ghats to Bay of Bengal.

**Kitch'e-ner** (kīch'ē-nēr); formerly **Ber-lin'** (bēr-līn'; bēr-). City SW of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 35,667.

**Kit-tan'ning** (kī-tān'ing). Borough on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, W Pennsylvania; pop. 7550.

**Kit'ter-y** (kī'tēr-y). Town, SW Maine, across bay from Portsmouth, New Hampshire; pop. 5374.

**Kit'ty Hawk** (kī'tī hōk'). Village opp. Albemarle Sound, E North Carolina; nearby is Kill Devil Hill (now a national memorial) where Wright brothers made first airplane flight in U. S. Dec. 17, 1903.

**Kin'chuan** (jī-ē'chū-ān); formerly **Su'chow** (sō'wō). Town, W Kansu prov., W cen. China; pop. ab. 25,000; on highway to Turkistan.

**Kin'kiang** (jī-ē'jī-āng). City on Yangtze N of Poyang Hu, N Kiangsi prov., SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 80,166; treaty port 1862.

**Kiung'shan'** (chōng'shān'); formerly **Kiung'chow'** (-jō). City, \* of Hainan I., on NE coast, SW Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 45,757; treaty port 1858.

**Kinshu**. See KYUSUO.

**Ki'vu, Lake** (kē'vō). Lake 1025 sq. m., cen. Africa, N of Lake Tanganyika on E border of Belgian Congo.

**Ki-zil' Ir-mak'** (kī-zīl' Ir-māk'); anc. **He'lys** (hē'līs). River, cen. and N cen. Turkey in Asia, winding ab. 600 m. to Black Sea; largest river in Asia Minor.

- Kial Khoto.** See KYEYL.
- Kial Uzen.** See QIZIL UZUN.
- Kjulen Mountains** (ch'ŭl'an). Range extending bet. boundary of NW Sweden and NE Norway; highest Kebnekaise (Sweden) 6963 ft.
- Kia-gan-turt** (k'ŭ/gā-tŭrt'). City, \* of Carinthia prov., SW of Graz, Austria; pop. (1939) 67,462.
- Kiapada.** See MEXZI.
- Klam'ath** (klām'āth). River 250 m. long, flowing SW to Pacific Ocean from S Oregon through NW California.
- Klamath Falls.** City on Upper Klamath Lake, S Oregon; pop. 16,407.
- Klamath Lakes, Upper and Lower.** Two connected lakes, S Oregon; Lower Klamath, now dry, extends into N California.
- Klang** (klāng; Angl. klāng). Town near coast, W Selangor state, Federation of Malaya; pop. (1937 est.) 27,498.
- Klausenburg.** See CLUJ.
- Klein-Pest.** See KISPEST.
- Klon'dike** (klōn'dīk). 1. Region, cen. Yukon Territory, NW Canada, in Yukon river basin; ab. 800 sq. m.; gold fields. 2. River in region, flowing 90 m. W to Yukon river.
- Klu-ner Lake** (klōō-ān'). Lake 184 sq. m., SW Yukon Territory, Canada.
- Knos'sos or Onos'sus or Gnos'sus** (nōs'sŭa). Royal city of ancient Crete, near N coast, SE of Candia.
- Knoxville** (nōks'vīl). 1. City SE of Des Moines, S cen. Iowa; pop. 6930. 2. City on Tennessee river, E Tennessee; pop. 111,580; Univ. of Tennessee.
- Kobarid.** See CAPORETTO.
- Kobdo.** See DEHIRGALANTU.
- Ko-be** (kō'bē; kō'bā). Seaport city, SW Honshu, Japan, on Osaka Bay; pop. (1938 est.) 989,100.
- Köbenhavn.** See COPENHAGEN.
- Koblens or Co-blens** (kō'b'lēns). City SE of Cologne on Moselle and Rhine rivers, \* of Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; pop. 58,322.
- Ko'chi** (kō'chī). Seaport on Tosa Bay, S Shikoku I., Japan; pop. (1945) 111,630.
- Ko'di-ak** (kō'dī-āk). 1. Island SE of Alaska Penin., S Alaska; 3465 sq. m.; first Russian colony in America founded on island 1784. 2. Town on NE coast; pop. 864.
- Ko'dok** (kō'dōk); formerly **Fa-shō'dā** (fā-shō'dā). Town, SE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; pop. ab. 3000; Fashoda incident 1898.
- Koodoos.** See KUDUS.
- Koepang.** See KUPANG.
- Koofaradja.** See KUTA RADJA.
- Ko'fu** (kō'fō). City W of Tokyo, S cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 82,685.
- Koil-Aligarh.** See ALIGARH.
- Ko-kand' or Kho-kand'** (kō-kānd'). 1. Region around towns of Kō-kand and Fergana; former khannate; now part of Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia. 2. City SE of Tashkent, E Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 84,865.
- Ko'ko'da** (kō-kō'dā). Settlement SW of Buna, SE Territory of Papua, New Guinea, in Owen Stanley Range; fighting 1942.
- Ko'ko-mo** (kō-kō-mō). City N of Indianapolis, N cen. Indiana; pop. 33,795.
- Koko Nor.** 1. See TSING HAI. 2. Province of China. See TSINGMAI.
- Ko-ku-ra** (kō-kōō-rā). Seaport, N Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945 est.) 181,088.
- Ko'la Bay** (kō'lā; Russ. kō'l'). Inlet of Barents Sea, NW Murmansk Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; Murmansk at its head.
- Ko'lam-bugan** (kō'lām-bōō'gān). Municipality W of Dansalan, on N coast of Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 39,047.
- Ko'la Peninsula** (kō'lā; Russ. kō'l'). Peninsula forming Murmansk Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe, bet. the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean.
- Ko-lar' Gold Fields** (kō-lār'). City W of Madras, E Mysore, S India; pop. (1941) 133,859.
- Ko'ling** (kō'līng). Seaport, SE Jutland Penin., Denmark; pop. (1945) 27,660; battles 1644, 1849.
- Ko'li-ha-pur** (kō'lī-hā-pŭr). City SE of Bombay, W India; pop. (1941) 93,032; former agency headquarters.
- Köln.** See COLOGNE.
- Ko'lom-bang'a-ra** (kō'lōm-bāng'ā-rā). Island 17 m. in diameter, W of New Georgia, cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Ko'lo'm'na** (kō-lōm'nā). City SE of Moscow, Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 75,139.
- Kolozvár.** See CLUJ.
- Ko-lar' or Ko-l'ima** (kō-lār'mā; Russ. kō-lī'yā'). River 1110 m. long, NE Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N and NE from Kolyma Range to Arctic Ocean.
- Kolyma, or Kolima, Range.** Mountain range N of Sea of Okhotsk, NE Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia.
- Ko-man-dor'ski-e Islands** (kō-mān-dōr'skī-yē; Angl. kōm'ān-dōr'skī). Island group E of Kamchatka Penin., SW Bering Sea; 850 sq. m.
- Ko-ma'ti** (kō-mā'tī). River, S Africa, winding ab. 600 m. in SE Transvaal, N Swaziland, and Mozambique to Delagoa Bay.
- Ko'mi Republic** (kō'mī; Russ. kō'mīy); formerly **Zyr't'an Autonomous Area** (zīr't'ān). Autonomous republic E of Arkhangelsk Region, NE Soviet Russia, Europe; 145,221 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 835,172; \* Syktyvkar.
- Ko-mo-ti-nē** (kō-mō-tī-nē). City E of Xanthi, Western Thrace, NE Greece; pop. 30,136.
- Kom'so-mol'sk** (kōm'sō-mōl'sk; Russ. kōm-sō-mōl'y'sk). City NE of Khabarovsk on Amur river, S Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 70,746.
- Kong'moon** (kōng'mōon). Town NW of Macao, cen. Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 82,300.
- Kongosan.** See DIAMOND MOUNTAINS.
- Ko'nig-grätz** (kō'nīk-grāts); Czech **Krá'lové** (krā'lové) (hrá'děts krā'lové). Town, E Bohemia prov., W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 17,818; battle (called also Sadova) 1866.
- Königsberg.** See KALININGRAD.
- Königsbrunn.** See KÖNIGLEWSKA HUTA.
- Kon'stans** (kōn'stāns); Eng. **Gen'stans** (kōn'stāns). Lake port on Lake Constance S of Stuttgart, Baden, Germany; pop. 21,266.
- on-ya' or Kon-lā** (kōn-yā'); anc. **I-oo'm'um** (i-oo'm'um). City, vilayet \*, S cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 56,698.
- Koo'ts-nay or, in U. S., Koo'ts-nai** (kōō't's'nā; kōō't'nā). River 400 m. long, British Columbia, Montana, and Idaho; flows through **Kootenay Lake** (in British Columbia, 65 m. long, 221 sq. m.) to Columbia river in British Columbia.
- Kootenay National Park.** Canadian national park, SE British Columbia; 587 sq. m.; estab. 1920; hot mineral springs.
- Kor'do-fan** (kōr'dō-fān'). Province, cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, NE Africa; 147,100 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,232,812; \* El Obeid.
- Ko-re'a** (kō-rē'a); Jap. **Chō-sen** (chō-sēn). Peninsular country E of China, E Asia; 85,225 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 22,633,751; \* Seoul; Japanese dependency 1910-45; in 1945 divided at 38th parallel into two occupation zones, Russian in N and U. S. in S, in which were set up July 1948 the South Korean Republic (\* Seoul) and Sept. 1948 the North Korean People's Republic (\* Pyongyang); occupation troops withdrawn 1948-49. — **Ko-re'an** (kō-rē'an), *adj.* & *n.*
- Korea Strait.** The wide channel bet. S Korea and SW Japan; connects SW Sea of Japan with East China Sea.
- Korintji.** See KERINTJI.
- Ko-ri-ya-ma** (kō-rī-yā-mīl). City S of Fukushima, N cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 54,699.
- Kor'or or Kor'ror** (kōr'ōr). Town on small island of same name, S tip of Babelthup I., in Palau I., W Pacific.
- Kor'r'q** (kōr'chē). Town, prefecture \*, SE Albania, near Greek border; pop. 22,787.
- Kort'rijk** (kōrt'rik); Fr. **Gour'trai** (gōr'trā). Commune NE of Lille on Lys river, NW Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 40,979.
- Kos or Oos** (kōs; Mod. Gr. kōs); It. **Oso** (ōsō). Greek island in Dodecanese off SW Turkey in Asia; 111 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 19,731.
- Kos'ci-us'ko, Mount** (kōz't'si-ōs). Mountain of Australian Alps, SE New South Wales, 7328 ft.; highest point in Australia.
- Ko-shu** (kō-shōō) or **Kwang-jū** (kwāng-jōō). Town W of Fusan, SW Korea; pop. 52,674.
- Ko'si-ou** (kō'shī-tōō); Hung. **Kas'sa** (kōsh'shō); Ger. **Kaschau** (kūsh'ou). City, SE Slovakia prov., Czechoslovakia, NE of Budapest; pop. (1930) 70,117; at various times in Hungary.
- Ko'so Gol** (kō'sō gōl'). Lake, N Outer Mongolia, near U.S.S.R. border.
- Ko'so-vo or Kos'so-vo or Kosovo Polje** (kō'sō-vō pōl'yē). Elevated plain, S Yugoslavia, W of Pristina; battles 1389, 1448, 1915.
- Kosovo-Me-to'hija** (mē-tō'hē'yā). New autonomous province, SW Yugoslavia.
- Ko-stro-ma'** (kō-strī-mā'). City NE of Yaroslavl on Volga, SW Kostroma Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 121,205.
- Kos'tryn** (kō'stīn); Ger. **Kü-strin** or **Öl-strin** (kū-strīn). City on Oder river E of Berlin, formerly in Brandenburg prov., Prussia, Germany, since 1945 in W Poland; pop. 19,383.
- Ko'ta Bah'ru** (kō'tā bā'rōō). Town, \* of Kelantan state, in N near coast, Federation of Malaya; pop. 14,843.
- Ko'tka** (kō'tkā). Seaport, department \*, E of Helsinki, on island in Gulf of Finland, SE Finland; pop. (1943 est.) 21,704.
- Ko'tor** (kō'tōr) or **Ca'ta-ro** (kāt'tā-rō). Seaport near Albanian border in Montenegro republic, S Yugoslavia; pop. 5011.
- Ko'tze-bue** (kō'tsē-bū). Village, NW Alaska; pop. 372; on **Kotzebue Sound**, inlet of Chukchee Sea NE of Bering Strait.
- Koulouli.** See SALAMIS.
- Ko'vel** (kō'vēl; Russ. kō'vyl'y-y'); Pol. **Ko'wel** (kō'vēl). City NW of Lutsk, formerly in Poland, now in NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1938-39 est.) 35,000.
- Kovno.** See KAUNAS.
- Kov-rov'** (kōf-rōf'). Town E of Moscow, cen. Ivanovo Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 87,163.
- Koweit.** See KUWAIT.
- Kow'loon** (kōw'lōon). 1. Peninsula. See HONG KONG. 2. Urban area on peninsula; 18 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 264,675.
- Kowno.** See KAUNAS.
- Koy'u-kuk** (kō'yū-kūk). River ab. 425 m. long, W Alaska; flows SW from Brooks Range to Yukon river.
- Kozlov.** See MICHURINSK.
- Kra, Isthmus of** (krā). Narrow section in SW Thailand, N cen. Malay Penin.; lat. 10° N; ab. 40 m. wide at narrowest part.
- Kra'gu-je-vac** (krā'gōō-yē-vīts'). Town SE of Belgrade, N cen. Serbia, NE Yugoslavia; pop. 27,208.
- Krain.** See CARNIOLA.
- Kra'ka-tau' or Kra'ka-tao'** (krā'kā-tōu'). Island volcano in Sunda Strait, bet. Sumatra and Java, Indonesia; great eruption in 1883.
- Kra'kow** (krā'kōf); Eng. **Crac'ow** (krā'kō); Ger. **Kra'kau** (krā'kau). City 158 m. SW of Warsaw on Vistula, S Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 251,451; university.
- Kra-ma-torsk** (krā-mō-tōrsk'). City W of Artemovsk in cen. Donbas, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 93,350.
- Kras'no-dar** (krās'nō-dār; Russ. krās-nō-dār); formerly **E-khā'te-rī-no-dar** (ē-khā'tē-rī-nō-dār; Russ. yē-khā'ty-rī-nō-dār'). City, \* of Krasnodar Territory, in W cen. part, 160 m. S of Rostov, S Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 203,948.
- Krasnodar Territory.** A subdivision of the R.S.F.S.R., W part of former North Caucasus Region, S of Rostov Region, S Soviet Russia, Europe; 34,200 sq. m.; pop. 3,172,885.
- Kras'no-vodsk** (krās'nō-vōdsk; Russ. krās-nō-vōdsk'). Seaport town across Caspian from Baku, NW Turkmen S.S.R., Soviet Russia, W Asia; pop. 10,022.
- Kras'no-yarsk** (krās'nō-yārsk; Russ. krās-nō-yārsk'). Town, \* of Krasnoyarsk Territory, on Yenisei river E of Novosibirsk, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 186,999.
- Krasnoyarsk Territory.** Territory N of Tuva A.R., W cen. Soviet Russia, Asia; 827,507 sq. m.; pop. 1,940,002; \* Krasnoyarsk.
- Kras'ny** (krās'nī). See KYEYL.

- Krasny Kiyevsk (Kishch'k).** City NE of Ufa, NE cen. Bashkir A.S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 80,829.
- Kreikeld-Vesel.** *See* **Kreikin** (krä'fäit-ür'ding-en ün rin'). City on Rhine river SW of Essen, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 169,486; formed 1929.
- Kre'men-shing** (krä'men-shöög; *Russ.* kryi-myn-shöök'). City, cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on Dnieper river 160 m. SE of Kiev; pop. 80,553.
- Krim.** *See* **CRIMEA**.
- Kri-ol, Cape** (krä-ö'). Cape on SW coast of Turkey in Asia, projecting into Aegean Sea near island of Kos; site of ancient Knidos.
- Kris'tian-sand'** (krä'shän-sänd'; *Norw.* krä'stjän-sän'). Seaport on the Skagerrak SW of Oslo, SW Norway; pop. 18,781.
- Kris'tian-stad'** (krä'shän-städ'; *Swed.* krä'stjän-stä[d], krä'shän-stä). Seaport, provincial \*, NE of Malmö, near Baltic Sea, S Sweden; pop. 22,807.
- Kri-vol' Rog** (kryi-vol' rök'; *Angl.* krä'völ röög'). City SW of Dnepropetrovsk, SE cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 197,621.
- Krk** (kürk); *It.* **Ve'glia** (vè'lyä). Island at head of Adriatic Sea, Croatia, NW Yugoslavia; 166 sq. m.; pop. 20,013.
- Kró-lew'ska Hu'ta** (krö-lé'fak hoo'tä); *Ger.* **Königs-hüt'te** (kón'fiks-hüt'te). Former city, SW Poland; since 1934 part of city of Chorzów.
- Kron'shtadt** or **Kron'stadt** (krön'shtät'; *Russ.* krön-shtät'). Fortress W of Leningrad on Kotlin I., Gulf of Finland, Soviet Russia, Europe; Soviet naval station.
- Kron'stadt** (krön'shtät'). *See* **BRAGOV**.
- Krug'er National Park** (krög'gér). Park and game reserve on Mozambique frontier, E Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; 200 m. long; 8662 sq. m.; estab. 1926.
- Kru'gers-dorp** (krög'gérz-dörp). Town W of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. 54,810.
- Kua'la Lumpur** (kwä'lä lööm'pör). City, \* of Selangor state and of Federation of Malaya, 200 m. NW of Singapore; pop. (1937 est.) 136,063.
- Ku-ban'** (koo-bän'; *Russ.* koo-bän'y); *anc.* **Hyp'a-nis** (hép'a-nis). River flowing 512 m. N and NW in region NW of Caucasus Mts., SE Soviet Russia, Europe, to Sea of Azov and Black Sea.
- Kubango.** *See* **KROKANGGO**.
- Ku'ching** (koo'ching) or **Sa-ra-wak** (sä-rä'wäk; -wä). Seaport, \* of Sarawak, on Sarawak river, Borneo; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Ku-chuk' Kat'nar-jl'** (kü-chük' kät'nar-jl'). Village SE of Siliatria, Bulgaria; treaty 1774.
- Ku'dus** (koo'doos); *Du.* **Koe'does** (koo'doos). Town NE of Semarang, cen. Java, Indonesia; pop. 54,524.
- Kuening Shan.** *See* **KUENLIN SHAN**.
- Kufara.** *See* **Oases of CYRUS**.
- Ku'fow' (chü'föo') or Ohü'fou' (chü'föo').** Town S of Tainan, W Shantung prov., NE China; residence of Confucius.
- Ku'by-shev** (koo'bī-shēf, *Angl.* kwē'bī-shēf); *formerly* **Sa-ma'ra** (sä-mä'ra; *Angl.* sä-mä'ra). City and river port on Volga, \* of Kuibyshev Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 390,267.
- Kuibyshev Region.** Region at bend of middle Volga, N of Saratov Region, E Soviet Russia, Europe, 33,582 sq. m.; pop. 2,767,562.
- Kuku-Rhoto.** *See* **KWEIYU**.
- Ku'la Gulf** (koo'lä). Narrow body of water 17 m. long by 10 m. wide, bet. NW New Georgia I. and Kolombangara I., Solomon Is.; two naval battles 1943.
- Kulp'mont** (külp'mönt). Borough NW of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6150.
- Kulun.** *See* **URGA**.
- Kum.** *See* **QUM**.
- Kum** (koom). River, SW Korea; 250 m. to Yellow Sea N of Gunzan.
- Ku-ma-ga-ya** (koo-mä-gä-yä). Town NW of Tokyo, SE cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 56,505.
- Ku-ma-mo-to** (koo-mä-mö-tö). City, W Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945 est.) 181,128.
- Ku-ma'si** (koo-mä'si); *formerly* **Ooo-mas'sie** (koo-mäs'si). City, \* of Asianti colony, ab. 115 m. NW of Accra, Gold Coast, W Africa; pop. (1942 est.) 35,829.
- Kum'ba-ko-nam** (koom'bä-kö-näm) or **Oom'ba-ko-nam** (köm'bä-kö-näm). City NE of Tanjore, E Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 67,008.
- Kunchinjunga.** Var. of **KANCHENJUNGA**.
- Ku'ners-dorf** (koo'nérz-dörf). Village, Brandenburg prov., NE cen. Prussia, Germany, E of Frankfurt; battle 1759; now in W Poland.
- Ku'nie** (koo'nyé); *Fr.* **Île des Pins** (îl dè pins); *Eng.* **Isle of Pines** (îl vü pins'). Island SE of New Caledonia; 62 sq. m.; pop. ab. 670; French convict station.
- Kum'lun'** or **Kuen'lun', Shan** (koon'löon' shän'). Mountain ranges, cen. Asia, N of Tibetan plateau and S of Sinkiang, and their extension E into cen. China; highest Ulugh Muztagh 25,340 ft.
- Kum'ming'** (koon'ming'); *formerly* **Yun-nan'** (yün'nän'; yü; *Chin.* yün'nän'). City, \* of Yunnan prov., in E part, SW of Chungking, S China; pop. ab. 90,000.
- Kusan.** *See* **GUNZAN**.
- Kuo'pio** (kwö'pyö). City, department \*, on Lake Kallavasi, S Finland; pop. (1930 est.) 25,100.
- Ku'pang** (koo'päng); *Du.* **Koe'pang** (koo'). Town, \* of Timor, Indonesia, at SW end of Timor I.; pop. 7171.
- Ku'pua-noi** (koo'prü-ä'noi; -än öf). Island, E Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska.
- Kura'** (koo-rä'); *anc.* **Oy'rus** (öy'ris). River 825 m. long, flowing N and SE from NE Turkey, through Georgia and Azerbaijan Republics to Caspian Sea.
- Kur'distan'** (koo'r'di-stän'; *Angl.* kür'di-stän'). Mountainous country, SE Turkey in Asia, and partly in NE Iraq and NW Iran; ab. 74,000 sq. m.; pop. est. ab. 2,000,000.
- Ku're** (koo-ré; *kwä-ré; Jap.* koo-ré). City SE of Hiroshima, SW Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945 est.) 162,184.
- Kurg.** *See* **COORG**.
- Kur-gan'** (koo-rän'). City, region \*, E of Chelyabinsk, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 83,224.
- Ku'ri-a Mu'ri-a Islands** (koo'ri-ä mü-ri-ä). Group of five British islets SW of Oman, SE Arabia; 28 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2000.
- Ku'ril, or Ku'rila, Islands** (koo'rēl; -rēl; koo'rēl); *Jap.* **Chishima Ret-to** (chē-shē-mē rēt-tō). Group of ab. 32 islands bet. S Kamchatka Penin. and NE Hokkaido, Japan; 3900 sq. m.; pop. 6000; Japanese 1875 to 1945; after World War II returned to Russia.
- Kuril Strait.** Channel ab. 7 m. wide separating Kuril Is. from Kamchatka Penin.
- Kur'land** (koo'ränd). Region on E Baltic shore in modern Latvian S.S.R., NW U.S.S.R., Europe; once duchy, Russian province.
- Kurak Region** (kōrak; *Russ.* kōrak). Region, S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Orel Region; 21,153 sq. m.; pop. 3,130,114; \* Kurak, in cen. part (pop. 119,972).
- Ku-ru-me** (koo-rō-mē). City NE of Nagasaki, N Kyushu I., Japan; pop. (1945) 75,778.
- Ku-sai'e** (koo-sä'i'). Island, E Caroline Is., 9 m. long by 6 m. wide, SE of Ponape I., W Pacific Ocean.
- Ku-shi-ro** (koo-shē-rō). Seaport, SE Hokkaido I., Japan; pop. (1945) 50,652.
- Kus'ko-kwim** (kūs'kō-kwim). River ab. 550 m. long, SW Alaska; flows SW to **Kuskokwim Bay**, an inlet of Bering Sea.
- Kü'sten-land'** (kü'stēn-länd'). Former administrative district (province) of Austria; later in NE Italy, now in NW Yugoslavia.
- Küsturin.** *See* **KONTZYRN**.
- Ku-ta-i-ai** (koo-tä-i-ai) or **Ku-ta-i-ai'** (koo-tä-i-ai'; *Angl.* koo-tä-i-ai'). City NE of Batum on Rion river, W Georgia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 31,479; under name of **As'a** (ä'sä) was chief city of ancient Colchia.
- Kut-al-I-ma'ra** (koo'täl-i-mä'rä) or **Kut-al-A-ma'ra** (ä-dä-mä'rä). Town, SE cen. Iraq, on the Tigris E of Baghdad; pop. ab. 6000; siege 1915.
- Ku'ta Ra'dja** (koo'tä rä'jä); *Du.* **Koe'ta-ra'dja** (koo'tä rä'jä). Seaport, NW Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 10,724; \* of Achin.
- Ku-wait'** (koo-wit'; *wit'* or **Ko-wait'** (kō-wit'; -wät'). 1. Principality bet. Iraq and Saudi Arabia on NW coast of Persian Gulf; 1980 sq. m.; pop. ab. 60,000; British protectorate. 2. Seaport, its \*. *See* **AL KUWAIT**.
- Kus-notak' Basin** (kōs-nōtāk'; *Russ.* -nyōtāk'). Basin of Tom river from Tomak to Stalinsk, S Soviet Russia, Asia; coal and iron.
- Kwa'ja-lein** (kwä'jä-lēn; -län). Island (atoll) ab. 78 m. long, cen. Ralik chain, W Marshall Is., W Pacific; anchorage.
- Kwan'do** (kwän'dō). River ab. 600 m. long, S Africa; flows SE from cen. Angola along boundary of Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland to Zambezi river.
- Kwangchow.** *See* **CANTON, 6**.
- Kwang'cho'wan'** (kwäng'jö'wän') or **Kwang'chow'** (kwäng'jö'). Former French leased territory, SW coast of Kwangtung prov., SE China; 325 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 206,000; returned to China 1946.
- Kwangju.** *See* **KOSJU**.
- Kwang'ni'** (kwäng'ni'). Province E of Yunnan, SE China; 83,985 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 13,385,215; \* Yungning.
- Kwang'tung'** (kwäng'dōng'). Province E of Kwangsi, SE China; 83,918 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 32,289,805; \* Canton.
- Kwan'tung'** (gwän'dōng'), *also* **Kwan'to'** (gwän'dō'), *and, erroneously, Kwang'tung' (kwäng'dōng'). Territory, S part of Liaotung Penin., S Manchuria; 1444 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 1,780,000; \* Dairen; leased to Japan 1905-45, then to U.S.S.R.*
- Kwei'chow'** (gwä'jö'). 1. Province S of Szechwan, S China; 69,278 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 9,043,207; \* Kweiyang. 2. *See* **FEWOKKIA**.
- Kwei'lin'** (gwä'lin'). City 235 m. NW of Canton, NE Kwangsi prov., SE China; pop. ab. 100,000; former \* of Kwangsi.
- Kwei'sui'** (gwä'swä'); *formerly* **Kwei'hwä'-Sui'yuan'** (gwä'hwä'-sui'yü-än'); *Mongol.* **Ku'ku-Kho'to** (kü'kü-kö'tö). Town, \* of Suiyuan prov., W of Wanchuan, cen. Inner Mongolia, N China; pop. ab. 65,000; made up of united towns Suiyuan and Kwei'hwä.
- Kwei'yang'** (gwä'yäng'). City, \* of Kweichow prov., bet. Kunning and Chungking, S China; pop. 116,898.
- Kwi'dzyä'** (kwē'djy-ä'); *Ger.* **Ma'rien-wer'der** (mä-rē'n-vēr'dēr). Town SE of Danzig, since 1945 in N Poland, formerly in East Prussia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 13,721.
- Kyakhta** or **Kiakhta** (kyäk'tä). Town, S Buryat-Mongol Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Outer Mongolia border; pop. 8903.
- Kyo'ga, or Kio'ga** (kyō'gä, *Lake*). Lake ab. 1000 sq. m., S cen. Uganda, E Africa, through which Victoria Nile flows.
- Kyongsong.** *See* **SEKOL**.
- Kyo'to or Kio'to** (kyō'tō). City NE of Osaka, W cen. Honshu, Japan; ancient \* of Japan; pop. (1936 est.) 1,150,800; Imperial Univ.
- Kythira.** *See* **CEZIGO**.
- Kyu'shu; also Ku'shu** (kyō'shō). Southernmost of main islands of Japan; 10,240 sq. m.; pop. (1945 est.) 10,028,862.
- Ky-syl'** or **Ki-äl' Kho'to** (kä-lä' xō'tō); *Russ.* **Kras'ny** (kräs'nī), *formerly* **Khem-Bel'der** (kēm'bēl'dēr). Town, \* Tuva Autonomous Republic, N cen. Asia, in cen. part; pop. ab. 10,000.

See **LOLLAND**.See **LADOGA**.See **FINNE**.

**Lab'ra-der** (lä'brä-dör). 1. Peninsula, E Canada; ab. 330,000 sq. m.; divided bet. Newfoundland and Quebec provs. 2. The part of the Labrador peninsula E of the height of land, constituting the mainland section of Newfoundland prov.; 110,000 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 4060.

**Lab'u-an'** (lä'bū-än'). Island on N side of Brunel Bay, off NW coast of Borneo, attached to North Borneo colony; 35 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 8963; chief town Victoria.

**Lao'ca-dive Islands** (lä'kä-dīv). Group of islands and coral reefs, Arabian Sea, 200 m. SW of India; 99 sq. m.; pop. 16,046.

**Laoedamon.** *See* **SPARTA**. — **Lao'e-dae-mo'äl-ag** (lä'ö-dä-mö-äl-ä; -mön'yän), *adj.* & *n.*

**La Chaux-de-Fonds** (lä shō'fōn'). Commune NW of Bern in Jura Mts., W Switzerland; pop. (1941) 30,943.

- La-chine' (lá-shén')**. City, Montreal I., SW of Montreal, on St. Lawrence river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 20,051.
- La-chish (lá-shish)**. Ancient city bet. Hebron and Gaza, W Judah, Palestine.
- La-ch'lan (lá-k'lán)**. River 800 m. long, cen. New South Wales, SE Australia; flows W to Murrumbidgee.
- La-chute' (lá-shóót')**. Town NW of Montreal, SW Quebec, Canada; pop. 5310.
- La-ch'wan-na (lá-k'wán-ná)**. City on Lake Erie S of Buffalo, W New York; pop. 24,088.
- La-coo-ná-a (lá-k'óo-ní-á; -k'ón-yá)**. 1. City N of Concord, cen. New Hampshire; pop. 13,454. 2. or **La-coon'-i-on (lá-k'ón'-t-ká)**. Ancient country S of Arcadia and Argolis, SE Peloponnesus, Greece; \* **Sparta**. — **La-coo-ní-an (lá-k'ón'-nī-án; -k'ón'-yán)**, *adj.* & *n.*
- La-coo-rú' (lá-k'óo-rú')**. 1. Province, NW Spain, in Galicia, on Atlantic Ocean; 3051 sq. m.; pop. 893,434. 2. Seaport commune, its \*, W of Oviedo; pop. (1941 est.) 105,402; battle 1809.
- La-Crosse (lá-k'róss')**. City, W Wisconsin, at junction of Black and Mississippi rivers; pop. 42,707.
- La-Ombro**. See **USPALLATA PASS**.
- Laous Asphalitis**. See **DEAD SEA**.
- Laous Avernus**. See **LAKE AVERNUS**.
- Laous Benacus**. See **LAKE GARDA**.
- La-dakh' (lá-dákh')**. Frontier district, E Kashmir state, N India; 45,762 sq. m.; pop. 192,138; \* **Lah**.
- La-d'ya (lá-d'gá; -gá)**. *Fr. n.* **La-tok'-ka' (lá-tók'-ká')**. Largest lake in Europe, NW Soviet Russia; ab. 7000 sq. m.; outlet Neva river; formerly part of Finland border.
- Ladrome Islands**. See **MARIANA ISLANDS**.
- La-dy-smith (lá-dí-smith)**. Town NW of Durban, W Natal, E Union of South Africa; pop. 9701; besieged 1899-1900.
- La'e (lá'á)**. Town, SE coast of North-East New Guinea, on Huon Gulf.
- La-fa-yette' (lá-fá-yét'; lá-fí-yé; lá-fí-yé)**. 1. City NW of Indianapolis on White River; pop. 12,000. 2. City and county, Mississippi, on Mississippi and Mississippi rivers; pop. 12,000.
- La-gro' (lá-g'ró)**. Flourished ab. 3000-2300 B.C.
- La-go-noy' Gulf (lá-gó-noy')**. Inlet of the Pacific in SE Luzon, Phil. Is.
- Lagoon Islands**. See **ELIJEE ISLANDS**.
- La-gos (lá-g'ós; lá-g'ós)**. Seaport, \* of Nigeria, in SW part on Lagos I.; pop. (1939 est.) 167,000.
- La-Grande (lá-gránd')**. City N of Baker, NE Oregon; pop. 7747.
- La-Grange (lá-gránj')**. 1. City N of Columbus, W Georgia; pop. 21,983. 2. Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 10,479.
- La-Granja**. See **SAN ILDERONSO**.
- La-Gual'ra (lá-gwá-l'rá)**. Seaport town, Federal District, N Venezuela, port for Caracas; pop. (1941 est.) 9717.
- La-gua'ra (lá-gwá-rá)**. Seaport city S of Florianópolis, Santa Catarina state, S Brazil; pop. 8571.
- La-Ha-be-na' (lá-há-bé-ná)**. 1. Province, W Cuba; 3174 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 1,235,939; \* **Havana**. 2. See **HAVANA**.
- La-Hague, Cape (lá-hág; Fr. lá ág')**. Headland W of Cherbourg, NW France.
- La-hal'na (lá-há-l'ná)**. City on NW coast of Maui on Auau Channel, Hawaii; pop. 5217.
- La-Hogue (lá-hóg; Fr. lá óg')**. Roadstead off Point Barfleur, E Cotentin Penin., NW France; naval battle 1892.
- La-hore' (lá-hór')**. 1. Former division of the Punjab, NW Brit. India; divided in 1947 bet. West Punjab, Pakistan, and East Punjab, Indian Union. 2. City, \* of West Punjab, Pakistan, ab. 270 m. NW of Delhi; pop. (1941) 671,659; university.
- Lah'ti (lá'hí')**. City NE of Helsinki, S Finland; pop. (1939 est.) 26,700.
- Lahchow**. See **YEHSHIEN**.
- Laibach**. See **LIJUBLJANA**.
- La Jun'ta (lá-hún-tá)**. City on Arkansas river SE of Pueblo, SE Colorado; pop. 7040.
- Lake Charles (chárlz)**. City NE of Calcasieu Lake, SW Louisiana; pop. 21,207.
- Lake City**. City NW of Gainesville, N Florida; pop. 5836.
- Lake District**. Region of lakes and mountains, NW England, within Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.
- Lake Forest (fór'est; -íst)**. City on Lake Michigan S of Waukegan, NE Illinois; pop. 6885.
- Lakehurst (lá-k'húrst)**. Borough, E New Jersey; pop. 827; U. S. dirigible hangar and naval air station.
- Lake-land (lá-k'lánd)**. City E of Tampa, cen. Florida penin.; pop. 22,068.
- Lake of the Woods**. Lake ab. 65 m. long and 10 to 60 m. wide bordering N Minnesota, SW Ontario, and SE Manitoba.
- Lake Placid (plás'id)**. Village SW of Plattsburg, NE New York; pop. 3136; resort.
- Lake Suo-oss' (sú-ós-s')**. Village NW of Mineola, W Long I., SE New York; UN meetings.
- Lake Wales (wá-lá)**. City SE of Lakeland, cen. Florida penin.; pop. 5024.
- Lake-wood (lá-k'wóod)**. 1. Town SW of Asbury Park, E New Jersey; pop. 5150. 2. City, N Ohio, on Lake Erie W of Cleveland; pop. 69,160.
- Lake Worth (wúth)**. 1. See **LAKE WORTH**. 2. City on Lake Worth S of West Palm Beach, SE Florida; pop. 7408.
- La-La-gu'na (lá-lá-gu'ná)**. Commune NW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, E Tenerife I., Spain; pop. 33,042.
- La-Lá-na-a (lá-lá-ná)**. Commune SE of Cádiz on Gibraltar frontier, SW Spain; pop. 38,188.
- La-Ma-de-le-ne' (lá-má-dén')**. Rock shelter above Les Eyzies on Vézère river, SW France; paleolithic artifacts.
- La-Man'cha (lá-mán'chá)**. Plateau region, S cen. Spain, formerly S part of New Castle; home of Don Quixote.
- La-Mancho**. See **ENGLISH CHANNEL**.
- La-m'beth (lá-m'éth; -béth)**. Metropolitan borough, SW cen. London, England; pop. 296,147.
- La-me'sa (lá-mé'sá)**. City NW of Big Spring, NW Texas; pop. 6088.
- Lam'-mer-muir' (lám'er-mür')**, or **Lam'-mer-moor' (-móor')**. Hills. Range of hills in East Lothian and Berwick cos., SE Scotland; highest Says Law 1749 ft.
- La-mon' Bay (lá-món')**. Large landlocked bay, an inlet of the Pacific on E coast of Luzon, Phil. Is.
- Lam-po-du'sa (lám-pé-dó'sá; -zá; It. lám-pá-dó'sá)**, *anc.* **Lop'-du'sa (lóp'-dú'sá)**. One of the Pelagian Is., in Mediterranean Sea midway bet. Malta and Tunisia, SW of Sicily, Italy; 8 sq. m.; pop. (including island of Linosa) ab. 4000.
- La-na'i (lá-ná'í)**. Island W of Maui I., cen. Hawaii; 141 sq. m.; pop. 3720.
- La-na'o, Lake (lá-ná'ó; -nou')**. Lake 91 sq. m., S of Dansalan, W cen. Mindanao, Phil. Is.
- Lan'ark (lám'érk) or Lan'ark-shire (-shír; -shér)**. County, S cen. Scotland; 802 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,643,600; ☉ Lanark (pop. 6178) 30 m. SE of Glasgow.
- Lan'ca-shire (lám'ká-shír; -shér) or Lan'cas-ter (-kás-tér)**. County, NW England; 1875 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 5,014,520; ☉ Preston. — **Lan-cas'-tri-an (lám-kás'-trí-án)**, *adj.* & *n.*
- Lan'cas-ter (lám'ká-s-tér; -kás'tér; lán'kás'tér)**. 1. Village E of Buffalo, W New York; pop. 7236. 2. City SE of Columbus, S cen. Ohio; pop. 21,940. 3. City SE of Harrisburg, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 61,345; Franklin and Marshall College. 4. County in England. See **LANCASHIRE**. 5. (lám'ká-s-tér) Municipal borough, Lancashire, NW England, N of Liverpool; pop. 43,383.
- Lancaster Sound**. Channel ab. 50 m. wide, bet. Devon I. and N Baffin I., N Canada.
- Lan'chow' (lám'jóg') or Kao'lan' (kou'lán')**. City, \* of Kansu prov., on Hwang Ho, N cen. China; pop. ab. 500,000.
- Lands End or Land's End (lándz'énd)**. Cape, SW Cornwall, SW England; westernmost land of England.
- La-nett' (lá-nét')**. City on Georgia border, E Alabama; pop. 6141.
- Lang'chung' (lám'jóng')**, formerly **Pao'ning' (bou'ning')**. City N of Chungking, N Szechwan prov., S cen. China; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Lang-gre'o (lám-grá'ó)**. Commune SE of Oviedo, NW Spain; pop. 43,797.
- Lang-gue-doc' (lám'gók'; lám'gwé-dók'; Fr. lám'gók')**. Historical region E of Gascony, S cen. France; capitals Toulouse and Montpellier.
- Lans'dale (lámz'dál)**. Borough N of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 9316.
- Lans'downe (lámz'doun)**. Borough W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 10,837.
- Lans'ford (lámz'fórd; lánz')**. Borough S of Wilkes-Barre, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 8710.
- Lan'sing (lám'sing)**. City, \* of Michigan, in S part, SW of Flint; pop. 78,753.
- Lantsang**. See **MEKONG**.
- La-oag' (lá-wág')**. Municipality, NW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 41,842.
- La-od'-ce'a (lá-ód'-sá'é; lá-ód'-t)**. 1. Seaport of Syria. See **LATAKIA**. 2. City of Phrygia. See **DENTIZLI**. — **La-od'-ce'-an (-s'é-án)**, *adj.* & *n.*
- Laough'is (lá'f'ish) or Leix (léks)**. County, Leinster prov., cen. Ireland; 664 sq. m.; pop. 50,109; ☉ Maryborough.
- Laon (lán)**. Commune 77 m. NE of Paris, N France; pop. 20,254.
- La'os (lá'óg; louz)**. 1. Region, cen. Indochina, inhabited by Laos; includes valleys of middle Mekong and those of upper tributaries of the Chao Phraya. 2. Kingdom, an autonomous division of the Federation of Indochina, in W and NW part; 89,320 sq. m.; pop. 1,012,000; \* Vietnamese.
- La Pal'ma (lá-pál'má; Angl. lá-pál'má)**. One of the Canary Is., Spain, NW of Tenerife I.; 280 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 51,784.
- La Pam'pa (lá-pám'pá, Angl. lá-pám'pá)**. Territory of Argentina, in S cen. part; 55,382 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 154,000; \* Santa Rosa.
- La Paz (lá-pás; Angl. lá-páz')**. City, administrative \* of Bolivia, in W part E of Lake Titicaca; pop. (1943 est.) 301,000; university.
- La-peer' (lá-pér')**. City E of Flint, E Michigan; pop. 5366.
- Lap'land (láp'lánd; -lánd)**. Region, N Sweden, N Norway, N Finland, and Kola Penin., NW Russia; all above Arctic Circle; ab. 15,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 30,000. — **Lapp (láp), n.** — **Lap-land'er (-lánd-ér), n.**
- La-Pla'ta (lá-plá'tá; Sp. lá-plá'tá)**. Seaport, provincial \*, SE of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; pop. (est.) 256,378.
- La-Porte (lá-pórt')**. City W of South Bend, N Indiana; pop. 16,180.
- Lap'tev Sea (láp'tyév)**, formerly **Nor'den-skjöld' Sea (nóor'dén-skjöld')**. Part of Arctic Ocean W of Siberian Is., N of Soviet Russia, Asia.
- La-ra-che' (Fr. lá-rásh; Sp. lá-rá'chá; Ar. El A-raish' (El ú-rásh')**. Seaport, NW Spanish Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1936) 29,477.
- La-r'a-mie (lá-rá-mí)**. 1. River flowing N and NE ab. 200 m. in N Colorado and SE Wyoming to North Platte river. 2. City NW of Cheyenne, SE Wyoming; pop. 10,627; Univ. of Wyoming.
- Larch'mont (lárch'mónt)**. Village on Long Island Sound NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 5970.
- La-re'do (lá-rá'dó)**. City, S Texas, on Rio Grande, across from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; pop. 39,274.
- La-Rio'ja (lá-rí-á)**. Province, NW Argentina; 35,649 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 116,688; \* La Rioja (est. pop. 15,312).
- La-ris'sa (lá-rís'á)**. City, department \*, NE of Trikkala, E Thessaly, Greece; pop. 23,890; ancient capital of Pelasgians; fighting 1941.
- Larks'ville (lá-rks'víl)**. Borough W of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 8467.
- La-Ro'chelle' (lá-ró'shél')**. Seaport on Bay of Biscay SW of Tours, W France; pop. 47,737.
- La-salle' (lá-sál')**. Town, S shore of Montreal I., part of Greater Montreal, Quebec, Canada; pop. 4651.
- La-Salle (lá-sál')**. City W of Ottawa, N Illinois; pop. 12,812.
- Las Be'la (lús-bé'la)**. Indian state, SE Baluchistan states, Pakistan; 7043 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 69,067; \* Bela.
- Las Cru'ces (lús-kró'sés; -álá)**. Town near Rio Grande, S New Mexico, NW of El Paso, Texas; pop. 8385.



- La Sereña** (lā sē-rē'nā). City N of Valparaíso, cen. Chile; pop. 31,742.
- La-shio** (lā-shē'). Chief town, Northern Shan States, NE of Mandalay, E cen. Burma; pop. 4638; starting point of Burma Road.
- Lashkar** (lāsh-kār). City, \* of Gwalior state, N cen. India; pop. (1941) 113,718.
- La Sereña** (lā sē-rē'nā). Volcano 3821 ft., N end of St. Vincent I., Windward Is., West Indies; eruption 1902.
- Las Palmas** (lās pāl-mās). 1. Province of Spain including Canary Is.; 1279 sq. m.; pop. 330,474. 2. Seaport city, its \*, NE Grand Canary I.; pop. (1941 est.) 123,991.
- La Spezia** (lā spē-zī-ā). Seaport, provincial \*, SE of Genoa, Liguria, NW Italy; pop. 106,119.
- Lassen** (lās'n). Var. of **LEHASSA**.
- Lassen Peak** (lās'n). Active volcano 10,453 ft. in Sierra Nevada Mts., NE California; **Lassen Volcanic National Park**, 150 sq. m., includes it.
- Las Vegas** (lās vā-gās). 1. City NW of Hoover Dam, SE corner of Nevada; pop. 8422. 2. City and town E of Santa Fe, NE cen. New Mexico; city (also called East Las Vegas), pop. 5941; town (sometimes called West Las Vegas) across Gallinas river, pop. 6421.
- Lat'nia** (lāt'nī-ā). 1. Former republic, originally a territory, now part of Syria, N of Lebanon; ab. 2310 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 372,000. 2. anc. **La-od'oe'ia** (lā-ōd'ō-ē-ā; lā-ōd'ō-ē-ā). Seaport, its \*, W Syria; pop. (1938) 21,404.
- Latin America**. Spanish America (which see) and Brazil (a Portuguese-speaking country).
- Latin Empire**; also known as **Ro-ma'nia** (rō-mān'yā; -mā'nī-ā). The Byzantine Empire under Crusader rule, 1204-61; included most of the lands around Aegean Sea and Sea of Marmara.
- Lat'ium** (lāt'ī-ūm). 1. **It. La'zio** (lā-zī-ō). Compartimento bet. Tuscany and Campania, cen. Italy; 6627 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 3,063,203. 2. Ancient country, Italy, SE of Rome.
- La-trobe** (lā-trōb'). Borough W of Johnstown, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 11,111.
- La Tuque** (lā tūk'). Town N of Three Rivers on St. Maurice river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 7919.
- Lat'via** (lāt'vī-ā); **Lettish and Lithuanian Lat'vi-jā** (lāt'vī-jā); off. Republic, pop. (1938) 1,918,400. — **Lat'vian** (lāt'vī-ān), *adj.* & *n.* — **Let'tish** (lēt'ish), *adj.*
- Laun'ces-ton** (lōn'sēs-tūn; lān'-). City, NE Tasmania, Australia; pop. 27,532.
- Laurel** (lō-rē; lō-rē'). 1. Town NE of Washington, S cen. Maryland; pop. 2823. 2. City SW of Meridian, SE Mississippi; pop. 20,598.
- Laurens** (lō-rēns; lō-rēnz). City NE of Greenwood, NW South Carolina; pop. 6894.
- Laurentian Highlands or Mountains** (lō-rēn'shānz). Range, Quebec prov., Canada, bet. St. Lawrence river and Hudson Bay; highest point 2551 ft.
- Laurentides Park** (lō-rēn-tīdz). Canadian, provincial park N of Quebec city, SE Quebec prov.; 400 sq. m.; in Laurentian Mts. S of Lake St. John; game preserve.
- Laurens-burg** (lō-rēn-būrg; lō-rēn-). Town SW of Fayetteville, S North Carolina; pop. 5685.
- Lausanne** (lō-zān'; Fr. lō-zān'). Commune, \* of Vaud canton, NE of Geneva, W Switzerland, on Lake of Geneva; pop. (1941), 92,541; university; treaties 1912, 1923.
- Lausitz**. See **LUSATIA**.
- Lausitzer Neisse**. See **NEISSE**, 1.
- Lauszon'** (lō-zōn'). Town on St. Lawrence river opp Quebec, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 7877.
- La-val'** (lā-vāl'; Fr. lā-vāl'). Commune E of Rennes, NW France; pop. 28,380.
- La-val-leja** (lā-vā-yē'hā). City, department \*, NE of Montevideo, S Uruguay; pop. ab. 32,000.
- La Vendée**. See **VENDEE**.
- Lavongal**. See **NEW HANOVER**.
- Lawrence** (lō-rēns; lō-rēnz). 1. City on Kansas river E of Topeka, E Kansas; pop. 14,390; Univ. of Kansas. 2. City on Merrimack river NE of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 84,323.
- Lawrenceville** (-vīl). City SE Illinois, near the Wabash E of Salem; pop. 6213.
- Law'ton** (lō't'n). City SW of Oklahoma City, SW Oklahoma; pop. 18,055.
- Lezio**. See **LATIUM**.
- Lead** (lēd). City NW of Rapid City, W South Dakota; pop. 7520.
- Lead-ming-ton**. 1. (lēm'ing-tūn) Town near Lake Erie SE of Windsor, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5858. 2. (lēm'ing-tūn); *officially* **Royal Leamington Spa** (spā). Municipal borough NE of Warwick, Warwickshire, cen. England; pop. 29,669.
- Lee's-side** (lē'sīd). Town, N suburb of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6183.
- Leavenworth** (lē-vēn-wūth). City on Missouri river NW of Kansas City, NE Kansas; pop. 19,220; Federal prison at nearby Fort Leavenworth.
- Leb'a-non** (lē-bā-nūn). 1. City NW of Indianapolis, cen. Indiana; pop. 6529. 2. City S of E end of Lake of the Ozarks, S cen. Missouri; pop. 6529.
- Lebanon** (lē-bā-nūn). Mountain ran. e close to coast in Republic of Lebanon; ab. 100 m. long; highest peak 10,135 ft. 7. or **Leb'a-nese Republic** (lē-bā-nēz; -nēs); Fr. **Ré-pu-blique lib'anaise** (rā-pū'blīk' lē-bā-nāz); formerly **Grand Lib'an'** (grān' lē-bān'). Independent republic at E end of Mediterranean, N of Palestine; 3470 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,143,000; \* Beirut; formerly under French mandate or control. — **Leb'a-nese'** (lē-bā-nēz'; -nēs; 2), *adj.* & *n.*
- Leb'a-don** (lē-bā-dōn). One of the 12 Ionian Cities, situated on the coast of Asia Minor bet. Teos and Ephesus.
- Le Bour'get** (lē bōr'zhē; Fr. bōr'shē'). Commune NE of Paris, N France; pop. (1931) 7598; airport.
- Le Calabrie**. See **CALABRIA**, 2.
- Le Cap**. See **CAP HAITIEN**.
- Lee'ce** (lē'sē). Commune, provincial \*, near Adriatic, Apulia, SE Italy; pop. 49,261.
- Lech** (lēk). River 177 m. long in Austria and Bavaria, S Germany; rises in SW Austria and flows N into the Danube river.
- Le Cren'sot'** (lē krō'sōt'). Commune NW of Mâcon, E cen. France; pop. 29,417; ironworks.
- Le'do** (lē-dō; lē'). Town S of Sadiya, Assam prov., Indian Union; starting point of **Ledo Road**, later Stilwell Road, 262 m. to Myitkyina in N Burma.
- Lee** (lē). River ab. 50 m. long, SW Ireland; flows W to E across co. Cork into Cork Harbour.
- Leeds** (lēdz). City and county borough NE of Manchester, West Riding, Yorkshire, N England, on Aire river; pop. 482,809; university.
- Leeu'ward** (lēu-vār'dēn). Commune, \* of Friesland prov., W of Groningen, N Netherlands; pop. (1930) 54,971.
- Lee'ward Islands** (lē-vār'd; by some, lō-vār'd, lō-vār'). 1. Geographically, N chain of islands in the Lesser Antilles, E West Indies; extends from Virgin Is. to Dominica. 2. British colony, in this chain; 414 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 98,135; \* St. Johns, on Antigua. 3. Western group of the Society Is., French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; pop. (1941) 11,801.
- Le-gas'pi** (lē-gās'pī; Angl. lē-gās'pī). Municipality, provincial \*, on Albay Gulf, S Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 41,468.
- Leg'horn** (lēg'hōrn); **It. Liv-or'no** (lē-vōr'nō). Seaport commune, provincial \*, Tuscany, cen. Italy; pop. 124,963; fighting 1944.
- Leg-nī-ca** (lēg-nī-tsī); **Ger. Liegnitz** (lēg-nī-ts). City NW of Wrocław, W Poland, formerly in Prussia, Germany; pop. 73,123.
- Le Hav're** (lē hā-vr'; Angl. hā-vr', -vrē, -vēr); **Eng. Havre**; formerly **Le Hav're-de-Grâce** (lē hā-vr'-dē-grās'). Seaport W of Rouen, NW of Paris, N France; pop. 104,083.
- Le'high** (lē'hī). River flowing S ab. 100 m. in E Pennsylvania to Delaware river at Easton.
- Le-high'ton** (lē'hī-t'n). Borough on Lehigh river NW of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6915.
- Leh'man Caves National Monument** (lē-mān) National monument, E Nevada; 1 sq. m.; estab. 1922; natural caves.
- Leices'ter** (lē'stēr). City and county borough, \* of Leicestershire, NE of Birmingham, cen. England; pop. (1939 est.) 239,169.
- Leices'ter-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Leicester**. County, cen. England; 832 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 565,900; \* Leicester.
- Lei'den** or **Lev'den** (lē'dēn; Du. *leu. lē-vē-yā*). Commune, South Holland prov., N of Rotterdam, SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 78,198; university; siege 1574.
- Leise**. See **LVS**.
- Leigh** (lē). Municipal borough W of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 45,317.
- Lein'ster** (lēn'stēr; Ir. līn'). Province, SE Ireland; 7681 sq. m.; pop. 1,220,411.
- Leip'zig** (lēp'zīg; -zīk; Ger. lēp'zīk); also **Leip'sic** (lēp'sīk). City NW of Dresden in Saxony, Germany; pop. (1939) 701,606; university; battles 1631 and 1813.
- Leith** (lēth). Former burgh, Midlothian co., SE Scotland, now united to Edinburgh.
- Leit'ha** (lē'thā). River 112 m. long, E Austria; flows NE to Danube river in Hungary.
- Leit'rim** (lē'trīm). County, Connacht prov., N Republic of Ireland; 580 sq. m.; pop. 50,908; \* Carrick on Shannon.
- Leix**. See **LAOIGIS**.
- Lek** (lēk). The northern branch of Lower Rhine in Netherlands.
- Le Maine**. See **MAINE**, 2.
- Leman Lake**; anc. **Lemanno** or **Lemanus**. See **LAKE OF GENEVA**.
- Le Mans** (lē mān'). City on Sarthe river bet. Paris and Nantes, NW France; pop. 84,525.
- Le Marche**. See **MARCHES**.
- Le Mars** (lē mār's). City NE of Sioux City, NW Iowa; pop. 5353.
- Lemberg**. See **LYOV**.
- Lem'nos** (lēm'nōs). Island in N Aegean Sea off W coast of Turkey in Asia; 175 sq. m.; pop. 24,397; \* Kástron; part of Greece.
- Le Mous'tier** (lē mōs'tī-ē'). Cave above Les Eyzies on Vézère river, SW France; Neanderthal artifacts. See **MOUSTERIAN**, in **Vocab.**
- Le'na** (lē'nā; Russ. lē'nā). River ab. 3000 m. long, E cen. Soviet Russia, Asia, mostly in Yakutsk Republic; flows N to Laptev Sea.
- Len'in-a-bad'** (lē'nīn-ā-bād'; Russ. lē'nīn-ā-bād'). Russ. **Khodshent'** (kō-shēnt'). Town on Syr Darya S of Tashkent, NW Tadzhik S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 37,258.
- Len'in-a-kan'** (lē'nīn-ā-kān'); formerly **Ale-ksan'dro-pol'** (lē-gēn'-dō-pōl; lit. *Brit. also -zān'*; Russ. lē'nīn-ā-kān'-dō-pōl'). City NW of Yerevan, NW Armenian S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 67,707.
- Len'in-grad** (lē'nīn-grād; Russ. lē'nīn-grād'); formerly **Pet'ro-grād** (pē'trō-grād; Russ. pē'trō-grād'). Earlier **Saint Pet'ers-burg** (sānt pē'tēr-sbūrg). City, former \* of Russia (1712-1917), \* of Leningrad Region, in NW U.S.S.R., Europe, at E end of Gulf of Finland; pop. 3,191,304; universities; siege 1941-44.
- Leningrad Region**. Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; 52,843 sq. m.; pop. 6,435,076; \* Leningrad.
- Len'in Peak** (lē'nīn; Russ. lē'nīn). Mountain 23,386 ft. in Trans Alai range bet. Kirgiz S.S.R. and Tadzhik S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia.
- Len'insk-Kuz-net's'ki** (lē'nīnsk-kōz-nēts'kī; Russ. lē'nīnsk-kōz-nēts'kī); formerly **Kol-chu't's'ki** (kōl-chōt's'kī-nū). Town in Kuznetsov Basin on Tom river NW of Stalinsk, W Kemerovo Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 81,980.
- Le-noir'** (lē-nōr'). Town W of Statesville, W North Carolina; pop. 7598.
- Lens** (lēns); anc. **Len'ti-um** (lēn'tī-ūm). City NE of Arras, N France; pop. 82,730; battles 1648, 1917, 1918.
- Lentia**. See **LENZ**.

- or** (šm'ia-stē). City SE of Fitchburg, N cen. Massachusetts; pop. 22,226.
- Le-on' (lō-on')**. 1. Region and ancient kingdom S of Asturias, NW Spain; 14,884 sq. m. 2. Province of Spain, in NW part; 5936 sq. m.; pop. 497,766. 3. City, its #, 82 m. NW of Valladolid; pop. 44,766. 4. City NW of Guanajuato, Guanajuato state, cen. Mexico; pop. 74,155. 5. City about 50 m. NW of Managua, W Nicaragua; pop. (1943 est.) 33,269; former # of Nicaragua.
- Le-on'ia** (lō-on'ia; -ōn'ia). Borough N of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 5763.
- Le-on'old and As-trid Coast** (lō-on'old, is'trid). Section of Antarctica coast on Indian Ocean, W of Wilkes Land, ab. 67° S lat. and ab. 81° to 86° E long.
- Le-on'old II, Lake** (lō-on'old; Fr. lō-on'old). Lake, W Belgian Congo, W cen. Africa; 900 to 3200 sq. m., according to season.
- Le-on'old-vill** (lō-on'old-vil; Fr. lō-on'old-vil). City, # of Belgian Congo, S cen. Africa, at outlet of Stanley Pool; pop. (1938) 35,946.
- Le-on'is** (lō-on'is; It. lō-on'is). See NÁVAKTOS.
- Lepanto, Gulf of**. See Gulf of Corinth.
- Lepanto Strait**. Entrance to Gulf of Corinth, Greece; battle 1571.
- Le-pa'ya** (lē-pa'ya); **Latvian Lē-pa'ja** (lē-pa'ji); **Ger. Lē-bau** (lē-bau). Seaport city on Baltic Sea, W Latvia, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. (1935) 57,098.
- Le-pou'tine Alps** (lē-pō-tin). Division of S cen. Alps, bet. Spilügen and Simplon regions along boundary bet. Switzerland and Italy and extending into Switzerland; highest point 11,684 ft.
- Le Puy**. See APULIA.
- Le-ri-da** (lē-rī-dā). 1. Province, NE Spain; 4690 sq. m.; pop. 300,086. 2. anc. **Le-rī-dā** (lō-rī-dā). Commune, its #, on Segre river 77 m. E of Saragosa; . . . (1941 est.) 41,858.
- Les-bos** (lēz-bōs) or **-i-le-ne** (mī't'i-lē-nē). Island in E Aegean Sea off NW coast of Turkey in Asia; 623 sq. m.; pop. ab. 137,000; Greek in ancient times and again since 1912. — **Les-bi-an** (lēz-bī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- L**. See HVAR.
- Antilles**. See WEST INDIES.
- Lesser Armenia**. Medieval feudal kingdom of Armenians in Cilicia (which see).
- Lesser Slave Lake** (alv). Lake 460 sq. m., cen. Alberta, Canada.
- Leth-bridge** (lēth-brīj). City SE of Calgary, S Alberta, Canada; pop. 14,612.
- Le-tō-da** (lē-tō-gyā; Angl. lē-tō-dā). Town on Amazon river, SE Colombia; claimed until 1934 by Peru.
- Leu-on'ra** (lē-on'ra). Ancient village, Boeotia, E cen. Greece, SW of Thebes; battle 371 B.C.
- Leu'cas** (lē-on'kā) or **Leu'kas** (lē-on'kā); anc. **Leu-on'ā** (lē-on'ā); **It. San'ta Moura** (sān'th mou'ra). One of the Ionian Is., a province of W Epirus, Greece; 111 sq. m.; pop. 28,331; chief town Leu'cas (lē-on'kā).
- Le-val'lois-Pa-ris'** (lē-vā'lōis-pā-ris'). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 65,186.
- Le-van't** (lē-vānt). Name of E shores of Mediterranean Sea, W Greece to W Egypt. — **Le-van'tine** (lē-vānt-in; lē-vānt-in), *adj.* & *n.*
- Levant States**. Divisions of mandate of Syria as first established 1920: Syria, Lebanon, Latakia, the Jebel el Druz; reduced to two, Syria and Lebanon, after establishment of independent republic of Syria 1944.
- Le-ven, Loch** (lē-vēn). Lake, Kinross co., E cen. Scotland; ruins of Lochleven Castle on island in lake.
- Le-ver-kū'sen** (lē-vēr-kō'sēn). City on Rhine river SE of Düsseldorf, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; pop. 42,470; formed 1930.
- Le-vin** (lē-vin; Fr. lē-vē). City on St. Lawrence river across from Quebec, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 11,901.
- Le-wis** (lē-wis; lō-wis). 1. River flowing NW 338 m. in S cen. Yukon, Canada, to form Yukon river. 2. Municipal borough, ⊗ of East Sussex, 43 m. S of London, S England; pop. 10,784.
- Le-wis-burg** (lē-wis-bōrg; lō-wis). Borough, cen. Pennsylvania, SE of Williamsport; pop. 3571; Bucknell Univ.
- Le-wis-ton** (lē-wis-tōn; lō-wis). 1. City, W Idaho, near Washington border 95 m. SE of Spokane; pop. 10,648. 2. City on Androscoggin river N of Portland, SW Maine; pop. 38,698; Bates College.
- Le-wis-town** (-town). 1. City SE of Great Falls, cen. Montana; pop. 8574. 2. Borough NW of Harrisburg, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,017.
- Le-wis with Har'ris** (lē-wis [lō-wis], hār'ris). Most northerly island of the Outer Hebrides, NW of Scotland; 770 sq. m.; pop. 28,042.
- Lex-ing-ton** (lēx-ing-tōn). 1. City SE of Frankfort, NE cen. Kentucky, pop. 49,304; Univ. of Kentucky. 2. Town NW of Boston, Massachusetts; pop. 13,187; battle 1775. 3. City E of Indianapolis, Missouri river, W Missouri; pop. 5341. 4. City SW of High Point, cen. North Carolina; pop. 10,550. 5. Town NW of Lynchburg, W cen. Virginia; pop. 3914; Washington and Lee Univ., Virginia Military Institute.
- Leyden**. See LEXDEN.
- (lē-tē; Sp. -tā)**. Island, one of the Visayan Is., E Phil. Is., SW of Samar; 3750 sq. m.; pop. 915,853; # Tacloban.
- Ley-ton** (lē-tōn). Municipal borough, Essex, S England; NE suburb of London; pop. (1939 est.) 113,450.
- Lha'sa** (lē-sā; lā-sā). Buddhist sacred city, # of Tibet, Outer China, in SE part; pop. ab. 50,000; contains the Potala, palace of the Dalai Lama.
- See PARNASSUS.**
- Liao** (lō-er). River ab. 700 m. long, S Manchuria; flows NE from S Jehol, then turns SW to Gulf of Liaotung.
- Liao'ning** (lō-on'ning). 1. formerly **Feng'tien'** (fēng'tiēn') and **Sheng'king** (shēng'king). Former province, S Manchuria; 124,224 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 16,468,303; # Mukden (Shenyang). 2. Province, formed 1945, S Manchuria; 29,200 sq. m.; pop. 12,400,000; # Mukden (Shenyang).
- Liaotung, Gulf of**. N part of the Gulf of Po Hai, W of Liaotung Penin.
- Liao'ning Peninsula** (lō-on'ning). Peninsula in Yellow Sea, S Liaotung prov., S Manchuria; includes Kwangtung Leased Territory.
- Liao'yang'** (lō-on'yāng'). City and treaty port, S Liaoning prov., S Manchuria, S of Mukden; pop. (1940 est.) 100,165; battle 1904.
- Liao'yan' (lō-on'yū-ān')**; formerly **Sheng'chia' (shēng'chiā')**. Town N of Mukden, Liaoning prov., SW Manchuria; pop. ab. 50,000.
- Lia'rd** (lē-er). River 550 m. long, W Canada; flows E across N British Columbia and turns NW in Northwest Territories; tributary of Mackenzie river.
- Libanus**. See LEBANON, 6.
- See LEPAVA.**
- Lī-be-rec** (lī-bē-rēts); **Ger. Ral'chen-berg** (rāl'chēn-bērg). City NE of Prague, W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 38,508.
- Lī-be'ri-a** (lī-bē'rī-ā). Negro republic, W Africa, SE of Sierra Leone; ab. 43,000 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 1,250,000; # Monrovia. — **Lī-be'ri-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Liberty Island**. See BEDLOE'S ISLAND.
- Lī-b'ia** (lī-b'ī-ā; It. lī-b'ia) or **Lī-b'ya** (lī-b'ī-ā). Former Italian colony, N African coast bet. Algeria and Egypt; area (est.) 679,358 sq. m.; pop. (1938) 888,401; # Tripoli; according to resolution of the United Nations Nov. 1949 to be independent by 1952. — **Lī-b'ī-an** (lī-b'ī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Līb'ī-an, or Lib'y-an, Desert** (lī-b'ī-ān). Desert W of Nile river, N Africa, in Libya, Egypt, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
- Lī-b're-vill'** (lī-b'rē-vēl'). Seaport town, # of Gabon territory, on N side of mouth of Gabon river, SW French Equatorial Africa; pop. (1937 est.) 4500.
- Līb'y-a** (lī-b'ī-ā). 1. Ancient Greek name for N Africa, excluding Egypt. 2. See LIBYA. — **Līb'y-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Lī-ca'ta** (lē-kā'tā); anc. **Phin'ū-as** (fīn'ū-ās). Seaport commune SE of Agrigento, SW Sicily; pop. 31,611.
- Lich'field** (līch'fīld). Municipal borough NE of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 8507.
- Lick'ing** (līk'ing). River 350 m. long, NE Kentucky; flows NW, to Ohio river.
- Lidd**. See LYDDA.
- Lī'di-co** (lī-dī-tō; Czech lī-dy-tō). Village ab. 10 m. NW of Prague, W cen. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; destroyed by Gestapo 1942.
- Lī'do** (lē-dō). Literally, Italian *lido*, "shore, beach"; the island reef outside the Lagoon of Venice, NE Italy; pop. (1931) 8676; resort.
- Līch'ten-stēin** (līk'tēn-stēin). Independent principality, bet. NE Switzerland and W Austria, on E bank of Rhine; 62 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 11,102; # Vaduz.
- Lī-ège** (lē-ēzh; -ēzh; Fr. lī-ēzh, lī-ēzh, locally lī-ēsh). 1. Province, E Belgium; 1525 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 870,447; formerly independent church state. 2. **Flem. Luik** (loik). City, its #; pop. (1938 est.) 162,220; university; fighting 1914, 1940, 1944.
- Liegnitz**. See LEGNICA.
- Liepa'ja**. See LEPAVA.
- Lier** (lē-r) or **Lierre** (lē-er). Commune SE of Antwerp, N Belgium, pop. (1938 est.) 28,631.
- Lietuva**. See LITHUANIA.
- Līf'vin'** (līf-vān'). Commune N of Arras, N France; pop. 25,127.
- Lī'fey** (lī-fē). River 50 m. long in E Ireland; rises in co. Wicklow, curves NW and NE into Dublin Bay at Dublin.
- Lī-ga'o** (lē-gā'ō). Municipality NW of Legaspi, SE Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 27,927.
- Liger**. See LOIRE.
- Lī-gny'** (lē-nyē'). Commune NW of Namur, S Belgium; pop. 2030; battle 1815.
- Lī-gu'ri-a** (lē-gū-rī-ā; It. lē-gū-ryā). Compartimento, NW Italy; 2099 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 1,535,976. — **Lī-gū-rī-an** (lē-gū-rī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Ligurian Sea**. Branch of Mediterranean Sea bet. Italian compartments of Liguria and Tuscany, and French island of Corsica.
- Lille** (lē); formerly **Lisle** (lē, Angl. lī). City, N France, 130 m. NE of Paris; pop. 200,575.
- Līlybaeum**. See MARSA LA.
- Lī-ma**. 1. (lī-mā) City, NW Ohio; pop. 44,711. 2. (lē-mā; Sp. mī) City, # of Peru, near coast in cen. part; pop. (1940 est.) 533,645; university.
- Lī-mas-sol'** (lī-mā-sōl'). Seaport, district #, S coast of Cyprus; pop. (1942 est.) 17,630.
- Līn'burg** (līn'bōrg; Du. -būrg; Flem. -būrk). 1. Region of W Europe on E bank of Meuse river E of Brabant; divided bet. Netherlands and Belgium. 2. Province, NE Belgium; 929 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 427,740; # Hasselt. 3. Province, SE Netherlands; 851 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 608,274; # Maastricht.
- Līn'er-ick** (lī-er'ik; Fr. lī-er'ik). 1. County, Munster prov., SW Ireland; 1037 sq. m.; pop. 141,153. 2. City and seaport, its ⊗, on Shannon river; pop. 41,061.
- Lī-mas**. See WESTWALL.
- Lī-mog'es** (lē-mōg'es; Fr. lī-mōzh'). City NE of Bordeaux, W cen. France; pop. 95,217; porcelain industry.
- Līmōn**. See PUERTO LIMÓN.
- Lī-mou'zān'** (lē-mō-zān'; Angl. lī-mō-zān'). Historical region S of Marche and N of Guéenne, cen. France. # Limoges.
- Lī-ma-po'te** (lī-mā-pō'tē) or **Oro'o-o'dile** (ōrō'ō-dīl). River ab. 1000 m. long, SE Africa; flows N and NE, forming the NW and N boundary of the Transvaal, then SE across S Mozambique to Indian Ocean.
- Lī-nā'ra** (lē-nā-rā). Commune N of Jaén, Jaén prov., S Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 47,723.
- Līn'coln** (līng'kōn). 1. City NE of Springfield, cen. Illinois; pop. 12,752. 2. City, # of Nebraska, in SE part, SW of Omaha; pop. 81,984; Univ. of Nebraska. 3. Town SE of Woonsocket, N Rhode Island; pop. 10,577. 4. County in England. See LINCOLNSHIRE.
- 6. anc. Līn'coln** (līn'kōn). City and county borough, ⊗ of Paris of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, SE of Sheffield, England; pop. (1939 est.) 68,680; fine cathedral.
- Līn'coln Park**. City SW of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 15,236.
- Līn'coln's Birthplace** (līng'kōn). = ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.
- Līn'coln Sea**. Part of Arctic Ocean N of Ellesmere I. and Greenland, 82° to 85° N.

- Lín-còu-shíre** (lín'kòu-shí; E England; 2664 sq. m.; pop. 14,000). **Lín-jén** (lín'jén). City SW of New Jersey; pop. 24,115. **Lín-jén-né** (lín'jén-né) or **The Naze** (náz). Cape, S end of Norway, on North Sea. **Lín-jí** (lín'jí). River ab. 400 m. long, NE Belgian Congo; flows NW and then S to the Congo. **Lín-jí** (lín'jí). Town W of Peterborough, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 8403. **See LINCOLN, 5.**
- Líne Islands** (lín'ē). Group of islands in cen. Pacific Ocean, S of Hawaiian Is., N and S of the equator; to U. S. and Britain. **Lín-jí-yén'** (lín'jí-yén'). Municipality on Lingayen Gulf W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 30,655; est. 1941, 1945. Inlet ab. 35 m. long and 23 m. wide on NW coast of Luzon, Phil. Is.
- Lín-guò-tā** (lín'gwò-tā), or **Glo'shā** (glō'shā). Cape; anc. **Ac-ro-ge-ran-ni-a** (ák'rō-sē-rō'ní-d; -rō'ní-d). Cape and promontory, SW Albania.
- Lín-jí-yíng** (lín'jí-yíng). City, provincial \*, SW of Stockholm, SE Sweden; pop. 40,617.
- Lín-jí-gow** (lín'jí-gō). See WEST LOTHIAN.
- Lín-tón** (lín'tón). City SE of Terre Haute, SW Indiana; pop. 6263.
- Lín-yí** (lín'yí). Formerly **Shan-hai-kwan'** (shā'n'hí'gwān'). Town on Gulf of Liaoting, on Manchuria border, NE Hopeh, NE China; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Línz** (línz). anc. **Len-ti-a** (lén'tí-d; -shí). City, \* of Upper Austria prov., Austria, on Danube river 95 m. W of Vienna; pop. (1939) 128,006.
- Líon, Gulf of** (lí'ón). *Fr. Golfe du Lion* (gōlf' dū lyón'). Inlet of Mediterranean Sea, S France, from near Hyères to NE Spain.
- Lí-pā'** (lí-pā'). Municipality N of Batangas, S Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 45,176.
- Líp'ari Islands** (líp'á-rí; *It. lí-pá-rí*). *It. Isole Eolie* (ē-zē-lē-ō'lyā); anc. **As-o-lí-as** (ā-sō-lí-ās). Group of small volcanic islands, SE Tyrrhenian Sea, off NE coast of Sicily; 45 sq. m.; pop. (1981) ab. 15,000; includes islands of Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, and Salina.
- Lí-peták** (lí-peták; *Russ. lí-p'yéták*). Town N of Voronezh, N Voronezh Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 66,025.
- Líp-pe** (líp-pē). Former state, NW Germany; 460 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 188,598; \* Detmold.
- Lí-ri** (lí-rí). River ab. 100 m. long, cen. Italy, headstream of the Garigliano.
- Lís-bon** (lís'bón; *Port. Lis-bo'a* (líz-bō-vā); anc. **O-lis-tí-po** (ō-lis'tí-pō). Seaport city, \* of Portugal, in W part on Tagus river; pop. (1940) 709,170; earthquake 1755; university.
- Lís-burne, Cape** (lís'bérn; *Is. -bérn*). Cape, NW Alaska, on Chukchee Sea.
- Lisle**. See LILLE.
- Litch'fild** (lích'fíld). City S of Springfield, S cen. Illinois; pop. 7048.
- Lith'u-a-ni-a** (lith'ū-ā'ní-d; -ā'ní-d). *Lith. Lít-u-va* (lít-ū-ō-vā); *Russ. Lít-va'* (lít-vā'). 1. Medieval principality, later grand duchy, varying in boundaries but centering about SE Baltic coast. 2. officially **Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic**. Republic of U.S.S.R., S of Latvia, N Europe; 21,380 sq. m. (including Memel area); pop. (1941 est.) 3,134,070. \* Kaunas; independent 1918-40. **Lith'u-a-ni-an** (lith'ū-ā'ní-ān; -ā'ní-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Lí-to-mě-hí-ce** (lít-ō-mě-shí-tē). Town NW of Prague, W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 18,509.
- Little America**. Settlement of Byrd Antarctic Expedition, near edge of the Ross Shelf Ice on Bay of Whales, Ross Sea, Antarctica.
- Little Bighorn** (lít'hí'hörn). River ab. 80 m. long, S Montana; flows N from N Wyoming through S Montana to Bighorn river.
- Little Car-pa-thi-an Mountains** (lít'rē-pá-thí-ān). Mountain range, SW extension of Carpathian Mts., SW Slovakia, Czechoslovakia; highest ab. 2500 ft.
- Little Colorado**. River 300 m. long, NE Arizona; flows NW to Colorado river.
- Little Diomedé**. See DIOMEDE ISLANDS.
- Little Falls**. 1. City S of Brainerd on Mississippi river, cen. Minnesota; pop. 6047. 2. Town on Passaic river SW of Paterson, N New Jersey; pop. 5316. 3. City E of Utica, NE cen. New York; pop. 10,103.
- Little Missouri**. River 500 m. long, W North Dakota; rises in Wyoming, flows NE across Montana and South Dakota, turns E into Missouri river in North Dakota.
- Little Rock**. City, \* of Arkansas, in cen. part, on Arkansas river; pop. 88,029.
- Little Russia**. Indefinite area, including Carpatho-Ukraine (formerly Carpathian Ruthenia), E Poland, Ukraine, and W shores of Black Sea.
- Little Walachia**. See OLTEANIA.
- Litva**. See LITHUANIA.
- Lí-ven-zā** (lí-vén'zā). River 70 m. long, NE Italy; flows from the Alps SE to Adriatic Sea.
- Liv'er-pool** (lív'er-pōl). County borough and city, Lancashire, NW England, on Mersey estuary; pop. (1939 est.) 822,400; bombed 1940-41. — **Liv'er-pool-i-an** (lív'er-pōl'í-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Living-ston** (lív'ing-stón). City SE of Helena, S Montana; pop. (1940) 6842.
- Living-stone** (-stón). 1. Town on Zambezi river, S Northern Rhodesia, S cen. Africa; former \* of Northern Rhodesia; pop. 9526. 2. Island in center of Victoria Falls, Zambezi river, bet. Northern and Southern Rhodesia.
- Lí-vo-ní-a** (lí-vō'ní-ā; -vō'ní-d). Former government in Baltic Provinces, Tsarist Russia, now in Latvia and Estonia, U.S.S.R. — **Lí-vo-ní-an** (-vō'ní-ān; -vō'ní-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Livorno**. See LEGHORN.
- Lí-vra-men-tó** (lí-vrā-mēn'tō). City, Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, on Uruguay border; pop. (1940 est.) 27,048.
- Lizard, the** (lí-z'rd). Peninsula, S Cornwall, SW England; extreme S point of Great Britain.
- Ljúb-ja-na** (ljúb'lyā-nā; *Ger. Ljubljana* (ljúb'lyā). City, NW Yugoslavia, \* of Slovenia; pop. 79,056.
- Llan-dan** (lín'dān; *Is. -dān*; *Is. -dān*). Suburb of Cardiff, Glamorgan-shire, SE Wales.
- Llan-dud-nó** (lín'dúd'nō; -dúd'nō; *Is. -dud*). Urban district, NE Caernarvonshire, NW Wales; pop. 13,679; watering place.
- Llan-nel-ty** (lín-nel'tí; *Is. -nel'tí*). Municipal borough and seaport, Carmarthenshire, S Wales; pop. 38,416.
- Llan'o Es-ta-cá-do** (lín'ō ēst-ā-dō). Staked Plain (stāk). Large plateau, W Texas and SE New Mexico; 1000 ft. to 5000 ft. high.
- Llín-fall-lá-ee** (lín'fāl-lā-ē; *Is. -fāl-lā-ē*). Volcano 22,057 ft. in Andes, N Chile, just W of Argentina boundary.
- Loanda**. See LUANDA.
- Lo-an'gō** (lō-āng'gō; *Port. Lu-an'gō* (lú-āng'gō). River ab. 435 m. long, S cen. Africa; rises in NE cen. Angola, flows N in SW Belgian Congo to Kasai river.
- Lo-car'no** (lō-kār'nō). Commune, Ticino canton, SE cen. Switzerland; pop. (1980) 6575; resort; Locarno Pact 1925.
- Lock-hart** (lōk'hārt). City S of Austin, S cen. Texas; pop. 8018.
- Lock-ha-ven** (lōk'hā-vén). City on West Branch of Susquehanna river, SW of Williamsport, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,810.
- Lock-land** (lōk'lánd). City N of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 5601.
- Lock-port** (lōk'pōrt). City, W New York; pop. 24,379; on New York State Barge Canal.
- Lo'cris** (lō'krís; *Is. -krís*). Region in cen. part of ancient Greece.
- Lod**. See LYDDA.
- Lo'di**. 1. (lō'dí) City N of Stockton, cen. California; pop. 11,552. 2. (lō'dí) Borough SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 11,552. 3. (lō'dí) Commune SE of Milan, Lombardy, N Italy; pop. 30,690; battle 1796.
- Lódz** (lōd); *Russ. Lódz* (lōd'z). City SW of Warsaw, cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 672,000.
- Lo'fo'ten Islands** (lō'fō'tén, almost lō'fō'tén). Island group in Norwegian Sea, NW Norway; 475 sq. m.; pop. 24,664; fisheries.
- Lo'gan** (lō'gán). 1. City SE of Lancaster, S cen. Ohio; pop. 6177. 2. City N of Ogden, N Utah; pop. 11,808. 3. City NE of Williams-son, SW West Virginia; pop. 5100.
- Logan, Mount**. Peak 10,850 ft., SW Yukon Territory, Canada.
- Lo-gans-port** (lō'gānz-pōrt). City NW of Kokomo, N cen. Indiana; pop. 20,177.
- Lo-gro'so** (lō'grō'sō). 1. Province, N cen. Spain; 1946 sq. m.; pop. 223,808. 2. Commune, its \*, N Spain, on Ebro river; pop. (1941 est.) 47,835.
- Loire** (lwa; *Fr. lwa; anc. Liger* (lí-jér)). Longest river in France, flowing NW and W 625 m. to Bay of Biscay.
- Lo're-ren** (lō'rē-rén). Commune NW of Brussels, NW cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 25,309; fighting 1914.
- Lol-land** (lōl'lánd; *Danish Lollán* or *Læs-land* (lēs'lán). Island S of Sjælland; 477 sq. m.; pop. (1925) 86,057; with Falster forms a county of Denmark.
- Lo-ma'mi** (lō-mā'mí). River ab. 900 m. long, S cen. Africa; rises in S cen. Belgian Congo, flows N to Congo river.
- Lo-mas** (lō-mās) or **Lo-mas de Za-mo-ra** (lō'mās thā sī-mō'sā). Town, suburb of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; pop. (est.) 100,000.
- Lom-bard** (lōm'bārd). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7075.
- Lom-bar-dy** (lōm'bērd; *Is. -bārd*; *It. Lom-bar-dí-a* (lōm-bārd-ē-ā). 1. Compartimento, N Italy; 9186 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 6,190,361. 2. Kingdom centering about Milan in N Italy. — **Lom-bard** (lōm'bārd; -bārd; *Is. -bārd*), *adj. & n.*
- Lom-blén** (lōm-blén). Island E of Flores, Lesser Sunda Is., Indonesia; 488 sq. m.
- Lom-bok** (lōm-bōk). Island of the Lesser Sunda Is., E of Bali, Indonesia; 1825 sq. m.; pop. 701,200; \* Mataram.
- Lom-bok Strait** (lōm'bōk). Channel ab. 22 m. wide, E of Bali and W of Lombok, Indonesia; connects W Flores Sea with the Indian Ocean.
- Lo-mé** (lō-mā). Seaport town, \* of French trust territory of Togo, W Africa; pop. (1938) 14,380.
- Lo-mond, Loch** (lōx lō'múnd). Lake, Stirling and Dumbarton cos., S cen. Scotland; 27¼ sq. m.; largest in Great Britain.
- Lon-don** (lún'dón). 1. City, SE Ontario, Canada, on Thames river N of Lake Erie; pop. 78,264; university. 2. Administrative county, SE England, comprising the City of London; anc. **Lon-dín'um** (lōn-dín'ū-m) (the old city on N bank of the Thames in center of administrative county; 675 acres; pop. 10,999) and the 28 metropolitan boroughs; \* of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire; 117 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 4,062,800. The metropolitan police area, including London co. and the Outer Ring (Middlesex and parts of other counties) form Greater London; 693 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 8,202,818. — **Lon-don-er** (lún'dón-ēr), *n.*
- London Airport**. — **HEATHROW**.
- Lon-don-der-ry** (lún'dón-dēr't; in Ireland, usu. lún'dón-dēr't). 1. County, NW Northern Ireland; 804 sq. m.; pop. 142,730. 2. or **Derry** (dēr't). County borough, its O, 96 m. NW of Belfast; pop. 47,813.
- Long Beach**. 1. City, SW California, on coast S of Los Angeles; pop. 164,271; resort; industries. 2. City on island S of Long I., SE New York; pop. 9036.
- Long Branch**. 1. City, E cen. New Jersey, SE of Perth Amboy; pop. 17,406; seaside resort. 2. Village on Lake Ontario W of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5172.
- Long-champ** (lōn'chāmp). See BOIS DE BOULOGNE.
- Long-ford** (lōng'fōrd). 1. County, E cen. Ireland; 403 sq. m.; pop. 37,847. 2. Urban district, its O; pop. 3807.
- Long Island**. Island, SE New York; 118¼ m. long; greatest width 23 m.; 1401 sq. m.; pop. 4,600,022; battle 1776.
- Long Island Sound**. Body of water 110 m. long, bet. Connecticut and N shore of Long I.
- Long-mead-ow** (lōng'mēd'ō). Town on Connecticut river S of Springfield, SW Massachusetts; pop. 5790.

- Longmont** (lɒŋ'mənt). City N of Denver, N cen. Colorado; pop. 7406.
- Longos**. See **SITHONIA**.
- Longs Peak** (lɒŋz). Mountain 14,255 ft., N cen. Colorado; highest peak in Rocky Mountain National Park.
- Long-guaili** (lɒŋ'gaili; Fr. lɒŋ'gaili). City on St. Lawrence river across from Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 7087.
- Longview** (lɒŋ'vju). 1. City W of Marshall, NE Texas; pop. 13,758. 2. City N of Vancouver on Columbia river, SW Washington; pop. 12,888.
- Long-xuyen** (lɒŋ'xwɛt'yn). Town W of Saigon, SW Cochín China, Federation of Indochina; pop. ab. 148,000.
- Look-out Mountain** (lɒk'out). Ridge in SE Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama; highest point 2126 ft.; battle 1863.
- Lo-on** (lɒ-on). Municipality NW of Tagbilaran, W coast of Bohol I., Phil. Is.; pop. 28,799.
- Lopadusa**. See **LAMPEDUSA**.
- Lo-pa-ti** (lɒ-pá-ti). Cape at S end of Kamchatka Penin., Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia.
- Lo-rain** (lɒ-rain). City, N Ohio, on Lake Erie W of Cleveland; pop. 44,125.
- Lorica** (lɒ-rík). Commune, Murcia prov., SW of Murcia, SE Spain; pop. 69,639.
- Lord Howe Island** (hou). Island E of New South Wales, Australia; 5 sq. m.; pop. ab. 150.
- Lo-rong-an** (lɒ-rɒŋ-ou). Seaport, E tip of Manus I., Admiralty Is., Bismarck Archipelago, W Pacific Ocean.
- Lo-re-to** (lɒ-ré'tò; Angl. -rét'ò). Commune S of Ancona, Marche, cen. Italy; pop. (1931) 6796; famous for its Holy House (Santa Casa).
- Lo-ri-ent** (lɒ-ryɛnt). Seaport commune SE of Brest, NW France; pop. 45,817.
- Lo-raine** (lɒ-rân; lɒ; Fr. lɒ-rân); anc. **Lo-tha-rin-gi-a** (lɒ'thâ-rin-gi-a); Ger. **Lo-tharing-en** (lɒ'trɪŋ-ɛn). 1. Medieval kingdom, W cen. Europe, the valleys of Rhine, Meuse, and Moselle. 2. or **Upper Lorraine**. Duchy, S part of kingdom; later division of France, now department of Moselle and adjacent areas.
- Los Alamos** (lɒs ál'a-mos). Town NW of Santa Fe, New Mexico; pop. ab. 10,000; research and development of nuclear weapons.
- Los Andes**. See **ANDES**.
- Los Angeles** (lɒs ɒŋ'jɛ-lɛs; ɒŋ'jɛ-lɛs; -lɛz). Industrial city near coast, SW California; pop. 1,604,277; harbor at San Pedro Bay; largest city in area in U. S.; Univ. of Southern California, Univ. of California at Los Angeles, Occidental Coll.
- Lo-shan** (lɒ'shân); formerly **Kia-ting** (jɪ-k'ɪŋ). City S of Chengtu, SW Szechwan prov., S cen. China; pop. ab. 150,000.
- Lot** (lɒt). River ab. 300 m. long, S France; flows W to Garonne river.
- Lotharinga, Lothringen**. See **LOTHARING**.
- Lo-thians**, the (lɒ'thɪ-ɒnz). Division of SE Scotland, comprising East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian cos.
- Loualaba**. See **LUALABA**.
- Loughborough** (lɒf'bɔ-rɪt; -brɪ). Municipal borough SW of Nottingham, Leicestershire, cen. England; pop. 20,945.
- Louisburg** (lɒi's-bɜrg). Town, Cape Breton, E Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 1012; captured 1745 and 1758.
- Louise Lake** (lɒi's-é). Small lake 1½ m. by ¾ m., near Banff, SW Alberta, Canada; alt. 5670 ft.
- Lou'i-si-an-a** (lɒi'y-zɪ-án-d; lɒi'y-zɪ; lɒi'zɪ; chiefly by outsiders, lɒi'zɪ). A southern state of U.S.A.; 30th state in area, 48,523 sq. m. (land area 45,177 sq. m.); 21st state in population, 2,363,880; \* Baton Rouge; 18th state admitted to Union (1812). Nickname: Pelican State. Abbr. **La.** — **Lou'i-si-an-i-an** (-ɒn'i-ɒn), **Lou'i-si-an-i-an** (-ɒn'i-ɒn), **adj.** & **n.**
- Louisiana Purchase**. The vast territory (885,000 sq. m.) extending from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mts. and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America, including the basin of the Missouri river and the W tributaries of the Mississippi; purchased for \$15,000,000 by the United States from France April 30, 1803.
- Louisville** (lɒi'vɪl). City, N cen. Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 319,077; Univ. of Louisville.
- Loup** (lɒp). River ab. 300 m. long, E cen. Nebraska; flows E to Platte river.
- Lourdes** (lɒrd; Fr. lɒrd). Commune, SW France, SW of Tarbes; pop. 11,529; pilgrimage shrine.
- Lou-ren-ço Mar-ques** (lɒ-rɛn'sɒ mɛr'kɛsh). Seaport on Delagoa Bay, \* of Mozambique, in extreme S part, SE Africa; pop. (1935 est.) 47,390.
- Louth** (louth; louth). County, Leinster prov., NE Republic of Ireland; 317 sq. m.; pop. 64,339; @ Dundalk.
- Louvain** (lɒv'væn). Commune, Brabant prov., E of Brussels, cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 37,141; university; damaged 1914, 1940.
- Love-land** (lɒv'lænd). City S of Fort Collins, N Colorado; pop. 6145.
- Low Archipelago** (lɒ). See **TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO**.
- Low Countries**. Low region on North Sea, modern Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
- Lowell** (lɒv'vɪl). City, NE Massachusetts, on Merrimack river NW of Boston; pop. 101,389; textiles.
- Lower Apennines**. Subsidiary ranges of the Apennines, near Apennines proper and W coast of Italy.
- Lower Austria**; Ger. **Nie'der-ö'ster-reich** (nɛ'dɛr-ö'stɛr-rɪx). Province, NE Austria; 9087 sq. m.; pop. 1,708,237; \* Krems.
- Lower Burma**, Egypt, Guinea, Silesia, etc. See **BURMA**, Egypt, etc.
- Lower California**; Sp. **Ba'ja Ca-li-for'nia** (bâ'jâ kâ'li-fór'nyâ). Peninsula bet. Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California, NW Mexico; divided into Lower California North District, 27,653 sq. m., pop. 78,006, \* Mexicali, and Lower California South District, 27,976 sq. m., pop. 51,199, \* La Paz.
- Lower Canada**. Old name of Quebec prov., Canada.
- Lower Franconia**. Government district, NW Bavaria; 3280 sq. m.; pop. (1925) 762,744; \* Würzburg.
- Lower-toft** (lɒ'tɒft; -tɒf). Municipal borough, East Suffolk, SE of Norwich, E England; pop. 41,769; resort.
- Loyalty Islands** (lɒi'lti; Fr. **les Loyau'té** (lɛ' lwa'y'tɛ)). Island group in SW Pacific Ocean bet. New Caledonia and New Hebrides; 1059 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 10,113.
- Lu-a-la-ha** (lɒ'á-lá-há); Fr. **Lu-a-la-ha** (lwa'lá'há). River ab. 400 m. long, S cen. Africa; rises in SE Belgian Congo, flows N and joins the Luapula to form the Congo river.
- Lu-an-da** (lɒ-án-dá) or **Lo-an-da** (lɒ-án-dá) or **São Paulo de Lo-an-da** (sɒm'pɒl'ɒ' lɛ'wɒn'dá). City and seaport, \* of Angola on Bay of Bengo, NW Angola; pop. (1934) ab. 40,000.
- Luangue**. See **LOANZE**.
- Lu-a-pu-la** (lɒ'á-pɒ-lá). River in cen. Africa, flowing N from Lake Bangweulu to join Luapula and form Congo river.
- Lu-ha-o** (lɒ-bá'ò). Municipality SW of San Fernando, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,154.
- Lub-bock** (lɒb'bɒk). City, NW Texas, 65 m. from New Mexico border; pop. 31,853; Texas Technological Coll.
- Lübeck** (lɒ'bɛk; Angl. lɒ'ɛk). City NE of Hamburg, N Germany; pop. (1939) 153,630; a Hanseatic town and former state.
- Lublin** (lɒ'bɛn). **Russ. Lyublin** (lyɒ'bɛlyn). City SE of Warsaw, E Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 122,000.
- Lu-ca-ni-a** (lɒ-ká-ni-á; -kán'yá; It. lɒ-ká'nyá). 1. Ancient district, S Italy, SE of Campania. 2. formerly **Ba-sil-i-ca-ni-a** (bâ-zɛ'lɛ-ká'ni-á). Compartimento of S Italy, N of Calabria; 3856 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 584,240.
- Luc'ca** (lɒk'ká); anc. **Lu'ca** (lɒ'ká). Commune, Tuscany, NW of Florence, cen. Italy; pop. 82,300; cathedral.
- Lu-oe-na**. 1. (lɒ-œ'ná) Municipality SE of Manila on Tayabas Bay, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 21,675. 2. (lɒ-thá'ná; -sá'-) Commune SE of Córdoba, Córdoba prov., S Spain; pop. 32,687.
- Lu-erne** (lɒ-œrn; Fr. lɒ'œrn); Ger. **Lu-ern** (lɒ-œrn). 1. Canton, cen. Switzerland; 579 sq. m.; pop. 206,608. 2. Commune, its \*, SW of Zurich, on Lake of Lucerne; pop. (1941) 54,716.
- Lucerne, or the Four Forest Cantons**, Lake of; Ger. **Vier-wald'stüt-ter-see** (fɛr'vált'shtɛ'tɛr-zɛ). Lake, cen. Switzerland; 24 m. long, ½ m. to 2 m. wide; 44 sq. m.; enclosed by four cantons.
- Luchow**. See **LUHSIEN**.
- Luck**. See **LUTSK**.
- Luck'now** (lɒk'nou). City 270 m. SE of Delhi, cen. United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 387,177; siege 1857; university.
- Lü-den-scheid** (lɒ'dɛn-shɛit). City E of Düsseldorf, Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 32,758.
- Lü-de-ritz** (lɒ'dɛ-rɪts); formerly **Ang'ra Po** (ɒŋ'grá pɛ-kwɛ'ná). Town, SW South-West Africa, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. (1936) 2465; diamonds.
- Lu-dhi-a-na** (lɒd'hɪ-á-ná). Town SE of Lahore, East Punjab, NW Indian Union; pop. (1941) 111,639.
- Lud'ing-ton** (lɒd'ɪŋ-tɒn). City N of Muskegon on Lake Michigan, W Michigan; pop. 8701.
- Lud'low** (lɒd'lɒ). 1. City, NW suburb of Covington, N Kentucky; pop. 6185. 2. Town NE of Springfield, MA Massachusetts; pop. 8181.
- Lud'wigs-burg** (lɒd'vɪks-hɒbɜrk; lɒd'ɛ). City N of Stuttgart, Württemberg, SW Germany; pop. 28,994.
- Lud'wigs-ha-fen am Rhein** (lɒd'vɪks-há'fɛn ɒm rɪn). City on Rhine N of Karlsruhe, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. (1939) 143,417.
- Luf'kin** (lɒf'kɪn). City SW of Palestine, E Texas; pop. 9567.
- Lugansk**. See **VOROSHILOVGRAD**.
- Lug'du-nen-sis** (lɒg'dɒ-nɛn'sɪs). Administrative division of Roman Empire, N and cen. Gaul.
- Lugdunum**. See **LYONS**.
- Lu-go** (lɒ'gɒ). 1. Province, NW Spain; 3814 sq. m.; pop. 514,780. 2. Commune, its \*, SE of La Coruña; pop. 42,805. 3. Commune W of Ravenna, Emilia, N Italy; pop. 30,125.
- Lu-hsien** (lɒ'shyɛn); formerly **Lu-chow** (lɒ'jɒ). City SE of Chengtu, S Szechwan prov., S cen. China; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Lulk**. See **LIEGE**.
- Lu-ke-nia** (lɒ-kɛ'nyá). River more than 450 m. long, cen. Africa; flows W across cen. Belgian Congo to Kasai river.
- Lü-tur-gaz** (lɒ'tɜr-gáz; lɒ'tɜr-gáz; -gáz). Town NW of Istanbul, E cen. Turkey in Europe; pop. 11,530; battle 1912.
- Lum'ber-ton** (lɒm'bɛr-tɒn; -tɒn). Town S of Fayetteville, S North Carolina; pop. 5803.
- Lund** (lɒnd). City N of Malmö, SW Sweden; pop. 30,665.
- Lund'y Isle** (lɒn'dɪ). Island NW of Devonshire in Bristol Channel, SW England; lighthouse.
- Lun'dy's Lane** (lɒn'dɪz). Roadway near Niagara Falls, Ontario prov., Canada; battle 1814.
- Lü-ne-burg** (lɒ'nɛ-bɒbɜrk). City SE of Hamburg, Hannover, NW Germany; pop. 28,809.
- Lun'ville** (lɒ'nɛ'vɛl). City SE of Nancy, NE France; pop. 23,065; treaty 1801.
- Lun'ga** (lɒŋ'gá). 1. Point E of Cape Esperance, NW Guadalcanal I., SE Solomon Is., W Pacific; fighting 1942. 2. Village at point.
- Lung'ki** (lɒŋ'kɛ); formerly **Chang'chow** (jɒŋ'jɒ). City W of Amoy, S Fukien prov., SE China; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Lung'kiang** (lɒŋ'kiang); formerly **Tai-tsi-har** (tɛ'tsɛ'há). City and treaty port, \* of Heilungkiang prov., N Manchuria, NW of Harbin; pop. (1940 est.) 133,495.
- Lu-ray** (lɒ-rá). Town NE of Harrisonburg, N Virginia; pop. 1511; caverns.
- Lu-sa-ka** (lɒ-sá-ká). Town, \* of Northern Rhodesia, in SE part, NW of Salisbury; pop. 2396.
- Lu-sa-ti-a** (lɒ-sá-shɪ-á; -shá); Ger. **Lu-sitz** (lou'sɪts). Region bet. Elbe and Oder rivers, E Germany, in modern Saxony and Silesia.
- Lu-shai Hills** (lɒ'shɪ). Hilly region, S Assam, NE Indian Union; highest ab. 7000 ft.
- Lushunkow**. See **PORT ARTHUR**, 3.
- Lusitania**. See **PORTUGAL**.
- Lutetia**. See **PARIS**, 6.
- Lu'ton** (lɒ'tɒn). Municipal borough NW of London, Bedfordshire, SE cen. England; pop. (1939 est.) 92,100.
- Lutsk** (lɒtsk; Pol. **Luck** (lɒtsk)). City NW of Lvov, NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1938-39 est.) 42,553; in Poland 1918-45.

**Lützen** (lüt'sən). Commune just W of Leipzig, E cen. Germany; pop. (1933) 4677; battles 1632, 1813.

**Lux-emburg** (lūks'əm-burg; lūks'əm-bōrg; Fr. lūks'əm-bōrg) or **Lux-emburg** (lūks'əm-burg; lūks'əm-bōrg; Ger. lūks'əm-bōrk). 1. Grand duchy bet. SE Belgium and W Germany; 999 sq. m.; pop. (1935) 296,913. 2. City, its \*; pop. (1935) 57,740. 3. Province, SE Belgium; 1705 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 217,721; \* Arlon. — **Lux-emburg's** (lūks'əm-burg; lūks'əm-bōrk), *adj.* **Lux-** — **burg'er** (lūks'əm-burg'er; lūks'əm-bōrk'er), *n.*

**Luxor** (lūks'or; lūks'or). *Ar. El Uq'sor* (el ūks'ōr). Town, Upper Egypt, on Nile; pop. ab. 15,000; site of ancient Thebes; tombs and ruins of ancient temple.

**Luzara**. See **LUCKNAE**.

**Luzerne** (lū-zūrn'). Borough NW of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7082.

**Luzon** (lū-sōn'; Sp. lū-sōn'). Chief island of Philippine Archipelago, in N part; 40,420 sq. m.; pop. 3,800,000.

**Lvov** (lā-vōf; Russ. ly'vof; Pol. **Lwów** (lā-vōof); Ukrainian **Lviv** (ly'vif); Ger. **Lemberg** (lēm'būrg; Ger. lēm'bērk). City SW of Latak, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1938-39 est.) 318,144; battles 1914, 1915; in Poland 1918-45.

**Lya-khoo Islands** (lyā'khu). Two islands, **Bol-shoi'** (bōl-shoi'; bōl-lyā. bōly-shoi') and **Malyi** (mā'lyi), S of New Siberian Is., E of Laptev Sea. Soviet Russia, Asia; ice-age remains.

**Lyā-lā-pur** (lī-lā-pōr). Town, district \*, W of Lahore, West Punjab, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 69,030.

**Lycaonia** (lī-kā-nōiā; lī-kā-nōiā). Ancient district and Roman province, S Asia Minor, S of Galatia.

**Lychnitis**. See **SEVAN**.

**Ly'da** (lī-dā'; lī-dā'). Ancient district, S Asia Minor; a mountainous coastal region SE of Caria. — **Ly'da-an** (lī-dā'-ān; lī-dā'-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Lyceopolis**. See **ASDUT**.

**Ly'da** (lī-dā'; Ar. **Lidd** (līd); Heb. **Lod** (lōd)). Modern city SE of Jaffa, S Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 17,016; ancient city in Judea.

**Ly'da** (lī-dā'; lī-dā'). Ancient country W of Phrygia, in W part of Asia Minor; \* Sardis. **Ly'da-an** (lī-dā'-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Lyndbrook** (līn-brōk). Village, S shore of Long I., SE New York; pop. 14,557.

**Lyndburg** (līn-burg). City, S cen. Virginia, on James river NE of Roanoke; pop. 44,541.

**Lyndhurst** (līn-dhūrst). Township N of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 17,454.

**Lyons** (līn). City NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 98,123, shoe manufacturing.

**Lynn Canal**. Fjord 80 m. long by 6 m. wide leading N from Juneau, SE Alaska.

**Lynwood** (līn-wōd). City S of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 10,982.

**Ly-on-nais** or **Ly-on-nais'** (lī-ō-nē'; Fr. ly'ōn'). Historical region, SE cen. France, bet. Burgundy and Languedoc; \* Lyons.

**Ly'ons** (lī-ōn'; lī-ōn'; Fr. **Ly'on** (lī-ōn'; lyōn); anc. **Lugdunum** (lūg-dū-nūm). City NW of Grenoble, E cen. France; pop. 570,022; university.

**Lys** (lē); Flemish **Lel's** (līz'). River ab. 120 m. long, France and Belgium, flowing NE to Schelde river.

**Lys'tra** (lī-strā). Town in ancient Lycania, Asia Minor; its site ab. 20 m. SW of Konya.

**Lys'tra** (lī-strā). City E of Molotov, Molotov Region, W Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 51,102.

**Lytham St. Anne's** (lī-thām sānt ānz'). Municipal borough N of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 25,704.

**Lyublin**. See **LUBLIN**.

## M

**Ma'an** (mā-ān'). Town, SW Jordan, ab. 60 m. SSE of Dead Sea.

**Maas** (mās). Dutch name of **MEUSE** river.

**Ma-a-sin** (mā-ā-sin). Municipality S of Tacloban, SW Leyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 29,264.

**Maas-tricht** or **Maes-tricht** (mā-s'trīkt'). Commune, \* of Limburg prov., SE Netherlands, on Maas river; pop. (1930) 67,902; quarries.

**Ma-ca-be** (mā-kā-bē). Municipality S of San Fernando, Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 20,149.

**Ma-a-doe** (mā-kā-dō). Borough NE of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5127.

**Ma-A's-ter** (mā-kā-s'tēr). City S of Okmulgee, SE Oklahoma; pop. 12,401.

**Ma-A-lan** (mā-kā-lān; -lān). City NW of Brownsville, S Texas; pop. 11,877.

**Ma-coo'** (mā-kou'; kō'kō). Pg. **Ma-cau'** (mā-kou'). 1. Portuguese colony on peninsula of SE Macao I., enclave of Kwangtung prov., SE China, ab. 40 m. W of Hong Kong; 6 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 374,737. 2. Its chief town; pop. (1927) 148,456.

**Maassar**. See **MAASTRICHT**.

**Ma-a-ses-field** (mā-kā-sē-fīld). Municipal borough S of Manchester, Cheshire, NW England; pop. 34,005.

**Ma-Ouer** (mā-kā-ōr). Gulf, NW New Guinea, Neth. New Guinea, S of Vogelkop Penin.

**Ma-Ouer Strait** (mā-kā-ōr'). Channel bet. Banks I. and Melville I., Northwest Territories, Canada.

**Ma-Oom'** (mā-kōm'). City SE of Natchez, S Mississippi; pop. 9889.

**Ma-Ook'** (mā-kōk'). City S of North Platte, S Nebraska; pop. 6212.

**Ma-o-don-nal Ranges** (mā-kā-dōn'). Series of ridges and valleys, running E and W, S Northern Territory, Australia; highest 4800 ft.

**Ma-o's-do-ni-a** (mā-kā-dō-nī-ā; -dō-nī-ā). 1. Region, cen. Balkan Penin., NW of Aegean Sea, including parts of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria; ab. 22,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2,500,000. 2. or **Ma-o's-do-ni-a** (mā-kā-dōn'). Ancient country and kingdom in Macedonia region; \* Pella. — **Ma-o's-do-ni-an** (-dō-nī-ān; -dō-nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ma-est-6'** (mā-s'tēr). City, \* of Alagoas state, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 85,940.

**Ma'chu Pic'chu** (mā'chōō pēk'chōō). Site of ancient Inca city on mountain in the Andes, NW of Cusco, Peru.

**Ma-Kees'port** (mā-kēz'pōrt). City on Monongahela river SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 55,355.

**Ma-Kees' Rocks** (mā-kēz'). Borough NW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 17,021.

**Ma-ken-sie** (mā-kēn'sī). 1. River 1120 m. long, W Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, Canada; flows NNW from Great Slave Lake to Arctic Ocean; with Slave, Peace, and Finlay rivers, total length ab. 2525 m. 2. District, cen. and W Northwest Territories, Canada; includes mainland bet. Yukon Territory and Keewatin District; 527,490 sq. m.

**Mackenzie Mountains**. Range, E Yukon Territory and W Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, Canada; highest Kettle Peak 8500 ft.

**Mack'i-nac, Straits of** (māk'i-nā). Straits, 4 m. wide at narrowest point, connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

**Mackinac Island**. Island 3 m. long, and city (pop. 508) in Straits of Mackinac; state park; resort.

**Ma-Kin'ley, Mount** (mā-kēn'ly). *Russ. Bol-sha'ya* (bōl-y-shā'yā). Mountain 20,300 ft., S cen. Alaska; 63° N, 151° W; highest mountain in North America.

**Ma-Kin'ney** (mā-kēn'y). City N of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 8555.

**Ma-comb'** (mā-kōm'). City SW of Galesburg, W Illinois; pop. 8704.

**Ma'oon** (mā-kōn'). City on Ocmulgee river SE of Atlanta, cen. Georgia; pop. 67,865; Mercer Univ.

**Ma'con'** (mā-kōn'). City NW of Bourg, E cen. France; pop. 10,324.

**Macoraba**. See **MEXCA**.

**Ma-Pher'son** (mā-kōr'sōn). City NE of Hutchinson, cen. Kansas; pop. 7194.

**Ma-quar'ie** (mā-kwōr'yē). River 750 m. long, E cen. New South Wales, Australia; flows NNW to Darling river.

**Ma-quarie Islands**. Group of small islands SW of New Zealand, South Pacific Ocean.

**Ma-tan'** (mā-tān'). Island 1 m. E of City of Cebu, Cebu, Phil. Is.; 24 sq. m.; pop. 40,103.

**Mad'a-gas-car** (mā-dā-gās'kār). Island, Indian Ocean, 240 m. off E coast of S Africa; 227,078 sq. m.; pop. (1938) 3,689,328; \* Tanana river; French overseas territory (including adjacent islands), pop. (1938 est.) 3,900,000. See **MALAGASY**, in **Vocab.** — **Mad'a-gas-car** (-kār), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ma'dang** (mā-dāng). Seaport town, district \*, on Astrolabe Bay, E North-East New Guinea.

**Mad'den Dam** (mā-dēn). Dam across Chagres river, Canal Zone, E of Panama Canal; completed 1934; impounds water (**Madden Reservoir**) for power and flood control.

**Ma-dei-ra** (mā-dē-rā; Pg. **mā-thē-rā**, -thē-rā). 1. Island 34 m. long, Atlantic Ocean, W of Morocco; with 4 small islands forms Funchal dist. of Portugal, 302 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 250,124; \* Funchal. 2. River 2100 m. long (with the Mamoré), W Brazil; most important tributary of the Amazon; formed by Bolivian rivers Mamoré and Beni, flows NE into the Amazon.

**Madeleine, Îles de la**. See **MAGDALEN ISLANDS**.

**Ma-de-ra** (mā-dē-rā). City NW of Fresno, cen. California; pop. 6457.

**Mad'i-son** (mā-dī-sōn). 1. Village N of East St. Louis, SW Illinois; pop. 7782. 2. City on Ohio river NE of New Albany, SE Indiana; pop. 6923. 3. Borough SE of Morristown, N New Jersey; pop. 7944. 4. City NW of Sioux Falls, E South Dakota; pop. 5018. 5. City, \* of Wisconsin, in S part; pop. 67,447; Univ. of Wisconsin.

**Mad'i-son-ville** (mā-dī-sōn-vīl). City N of Hopkinsville, W Kentucky; pop. 8209.

**Ma-di-un'** (mā-dī-yōn'). *Du. Ma-di-oen'* (yōn'). City SW of Surabaya, E Java, Indonesia; pop. 41,872.

**Ma-dras'** (mā-drās'; -drās'). 1. Province (formerly presidency), E and S Indian Union; includes Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, 120,166 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 49,341,810. 2. City, its \*; pop. (1944) 777,481; university.

**Madras States**. Former agency, including Indian States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, and Sandur, in S India; 10,757 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 7,901,647; \* Trivandrum.

**Ma-dre de Dios** (mā-thrē-thē dyōs). River ab. 900 m. long, flowing E from SE Peru to Beni river, N Bolivia.

**Ma-drid'** (mā-drīd'; Sp. mā-thrē-thē). 1. Province, cen. Spain; 3084 sq. m.; pop. 1,600,081. 2. City, its \* and \* of Spain, on Manzanares river; pop. (1941 est.) 1,101,831; university. — **Mad'ri-le-ni-an** (mā-dī-rī-lē-nī-ān; 58), *adj.* & *n.*

**Mad'u-ra**. 1. (mā-dū-rā; mā-dōō-rā) City, SE Madras prov., ab. 270 m. SW of Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 239,144. 2. (mā-dōō-rā); *Du. Ma-dōō-rā* (mā-dōō-rā). Island ab. 100 m. long by 24 m. wide off NE coast of Java, Indonesia; pop. 2,001,100; \* Pamekasan.

**Ma-du-ra Strait** (mā-dōō-rā). Arm of Java Sea bet. Madura I. and E end of Java, Indonesia; naval battle 1942.

**Ma-eander**. See **MENDERES**.

**Ma-e-ha-shi** (mā-yē-bē-shē). City NW of Tokyo, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 79,732.

**Maes-tag'** (mā-s'tāg'). Urban district, E of Swansea, Glamorganshire, SE Wales; pop. 25,570.

**Maestricht**. See **MAASTRICHT**.

**Ma'e-king** (mā-i'kīng). Town, N Cape Province, W of Pretoria, S Union of South Africa; seat of administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate; pop. 4666; siege 1890-1900.

**Magallanes**. See **PUNTA ARENAS**.

**Mag-da-la** (māg-dā-lā) or **Ma-k'da-lā** (mā-k'dā-lā). Town, N cen. Ethiopia; pop. 4000; alt. 9110 ft.; destroyed by British 1868; rebuilt.

**Mag-da-le-na** (māg-thē-lē-nā). River ab. 1060 m. long, S cen. and N Colombia; flows N to Caribbean Sea.

**Magdalena Bay**. Inlet of Pacific Ocean, SW Lower California, Mexico.

**Mag-da-len Islands** (māg-dā-lēn); *F. Îles de la Ma'de-leine* (lē' dē lā mā'dlēn'). Island group SW of Newfoundland, S cen. Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Quebec, Canada; 102 sq. m.; pop. 8940.

- Magda-burg** (măg'dă-bûrg; Ger. māk'dā-bûrg). City, \* of Saxony prov., SW of Berlin, Prussia, Germany; pop. (1939) 884,358; bombed in World War II.
- Ma-ga-lang** (mă-gă-lāng). City, S of Semarang, cen. Java, Indonesia; pop. 52,944.
- Ma-gal-lan** (mă-gă-lān; Brit. -gēl-). Sp. *Estrecho de Ma-gal-lan* (la-ŷô-chô thă māk-gă-lān). Strait ab. 370 m. long at S extremity of South America, passing bet. mainland (Chile) and Tierra del Fuego Archipelago; connects S Atlantic with S Pacific; discovered by Magellan 1520.
- Ma-gan-na** (mă-găn-nā; It. māk-găn-nā). Commune, Lombardy, N Italy, 14 m. W of Milan; pop. 13,021; battle 1859.
- Ma-gers-lon-tan** (mă-gers-lôn-tān). Battlefield 1899, W Orange Free State, E cen. Union of South Africa.
- Mag-gi-re** (mă-gi-rē). Lake, N Italy and S Switzerland; 40 m. long, ab. 2 m. wide; 81 sq. m.
- Maghreb el Aqsa**, El. See MOROCCO.
- Ma-grib** or **Ma-grēb** (mă-grīb). Arabic name for NW Africa and Spain.
- Ma-gri-nol Line** (măgrī-nōl). French line of defensive fortification built 1930-34 on border; 200 m. from S of Belfort to Belgian border; turned by German invasion 1940.
- Mag-na Grae-cia** (măg-nā grē-shā). Collective name of the ancient Greek seaport colonies in S Italy.
- Magnesia**. See MANISA.
- Mag-net'io Pole** (măg-nēt'īō). See in VOCAB.
- Mag-ni'to-gorak** (măg-nē'tō-gōrak; Russ. māk-nī-tī-gōrak). City on Ural river SW of Chelyabinsk, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 145,870; iron-ore deposits.
- Ma-pog** (mă-pōg). Town SW of Sherbrooke, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 9034.
- Magyarország**. See HUNGARY.
- Ma-ha-na-di** (mă-hā-nā-dī). River 512 m. long, E India; flows N in E Central Provinces, turns E across Eastern States and S Orissa to Bay of Bengal.
- Ma-ha-noy City** (mă-hā-nōi). Borough NE of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,442.
- Ma-hé** (mă-hē). 1. Chief island, Seychelles, Indian Ocean; 55 sq. m.; pop. ab. 22,000; chief town Victoria. 2. formerly *May-yā-lī* (mī-yā-lī). Free city, formerly a province, N of Calicut, on Malabar Coast, SW French India; 23 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 14,092.
- Mähren**. See MORAVIA.
- Mährisch-Ostau**. See MORAVSKÁ OSTRAVA.
- Maid'stone** (măid'stōn; Brit. usu. -stōn). Municipal borough SE of London, Kent, SE England; pop. 42,280.
- Mai-kop** (măi-kōp). City, \* of Aysel Autonomous Region, SE of Krasnodar, S Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 67,302.
- Main** (măin; Ger. mīn). River 305 m. long, W cen. Germany; rises in N Bavaria, flows W to the Rhine.
- Maine**. 1. (mān) Northeast state of U.S.A.; 38th state in area, 33,215 sq. m. (land area 31,040 sq. m.); 35th state in population, 847,226; \* Augusta; 23d state admitted to Union (1820). Nickname: Pine Tree State. Abbr. *Me*. 2. (mān) or *Le Maine* (Fr. lē mēn). Historical region S of Normandy and E of Brittany, NW France; \* Le Mans.
- Main'land** (mān'lānd; -lānd). 1. Chief island, Shetland Is., NE of N Scotland; ab. 225 sq. m.; pop. 15,172; chief town Lerwick. 2. See POMONA, 2.
- Mainz** (māinz; Fr. *Mayence* (mā'yēns); anc. *Mo-gon-ti-a-cum* (mō-gōn-tī-ā-kūm). City, Hesse, on Rhine river SW of Frankfurt am Main, SW Germany; pop. (1939) 158,071.
- Mai-po** (măi-pō) or **Mai-pū** (măi-pō). River ab. 155 m. long, cen. Chile; flows W to Pacific Ocean; battle 1818.
- Mai'sone-Al'fort** (măi'sōn-ā'l-fōr). Commune, SE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 34,384.
- Ma-jor'ca** (mă-jōr-kā; Sp. *Mayorka* (măi-yōr-kā); anc. *Bal-ear-is* (bāl-ē-ār-is māk-jōr). Largest of Balearic Is., Spain, 145 m. E of Spanish coast; 1352 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 202,447; \* Palma. — *Ma-jor'can* (mă-jōr-kān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Ma-jur'ba Hill** (mă-jūr-bā). Height in NW Natal, N of Ladysmith, Union of South Africa; British defeat 1881.
- Ma-kas'sar** or **Ma-on'sar** (mă-kā-sār). Seaport city, chief town of Celebes, on SW coast, Indonesia; pop. 84,855.
- Makassar Strait**. Passage bet. Borneo and Celebes, Indonesia; ab. 450 m. long; battles 1942.
- Ma-ka-tā'a** (mă-kā-tā-ā). Island NE of Tahiti, Tuamotu Archipelago, French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; 5 m. long by 3 m. wide.
- Ma-ka-tā'f** (mă-kā-tā-f). Municipality SE of Manila, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 33,530.
- Makdala**. See MAGDALA.
- Ma-khe-ov-ka** (mă-kē-ōv-kā). City NE of Stalino, cen. Stalino Region, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 240,145.
- Ma-khach-ka-lā'** (mă-kāch-kā-lā'; formerly *Pe-trovsk'* (pē-trōfask; Russ. pyt'). City, \* of Dagestan Republic, on W coast of Caspian Sea, S Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 86,847.
- Ma-kin** (măk-in; māk-) or **Ma-ta-ri-tā-ri** (bō-tā-rē-tā-ri). Island (atoll) at N end of Gilbert Is., N of Tarawa, W Pacific Ocean; 11 m. wide; pop. (1938) 1643; fighting 1943.
- Makka**. See MECCA.
- Ma-ké** (mă-kē). City on Mureș river near Romanian border, SE Hungary; pop. 38,405.
- Mal'a-bar Coast** (māl'ā-bār). Region of the SW coast of India; includes parts of Madras, Travancore, and Cochin.
- Ma-la-bon** (mă-lā-bōn). Municipality N of Manila, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 53,285.
- Ma-lao'ca** (mă-lā-ō). 1. Settlement, one of the Straits Settlements, Federation of Malaya, on W coast of S Malay Penin.; 637 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 236,067. 2. Seaport municipality, its \*, 118 m. NW of Singapore; pop. (1937 est.) 43,258.
- Malacca Strait**. Channel 55-185 m. wide, bet. S Malay Penin. and Sumatra.
- Ma-la-ga** (mă-lā-gā; Sp. māk-lā-gā). 1. Province, S Spain, on Mediter-
- anean Sea; 2512 sq. m.; pop. 682,184. 2. anc. *Mal'a-qa* (māl'-ā-kā). Seaport city, its \*, NE of Gibraltar; pop. (1941 est.) 2
- Ma-lat'a** (mă-lā-tā). Long, narrow island, NE of Guadalupe, Solomon Is., SW Pacific Ocean; ab. 2800 sq. m.; pop. 42,000.
- Ma-lā'ka** (mă-lā-kā). Malay and Dutch forms of MALACCA.
- Ma-lang'** (mă-lāng'). City, SW of Surabaya, cen. E Java, Indonesia; pop. 86,646.
- Mäl-lar-en** (mäl-lār-ēn). Lake 440 sq. m., SE Sweden; extends 70 m. in from Baltic Sea.
- Ma-lā-si'qui** (mäl-lā-sē'kē). Municipality SE of Lingayen, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 33,660.
- Ma-lā-tya'** (mäl-lā-tī-yā'); anc. *Mel'ti-to-ne* (mēl'tī-tō-nē). City, vilayet \*, NE of Gaziantep, E Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 38,009.
- Ma-lay'a** (mă-lā-ā). 1. = Federation of MALAYA. 2. See BRITISH MALAYA. 3. See MALAY PENINSULA. — *Ma-lay'* (mă-lā-ā; māl-lā-ā), *adj.* & *n.* — *Ma-lay'an* (mă-lā-ān), *adj.*
- Malaya, Federation of**. A federation of the nine Malay States of the Malay Peninsula and the two Straits Settlements of Malacca and Penang; 50,841 sq. m.; pop. (1940-41 est.) 4,779,683; \* Kuala Lumpur; set up Apr. 1, 1946 as Union of Malaya; reorganized and established Feb. 1, 1948 as Federation of Malaya; under British protection.
- Ma-lay' Archipelago** (mă-lā-ā; māl-lā-ā) or **Ma-lay'sia** (mă-lā-ā-shā; -shā; -shā; -shā). The largest of island groups, SE of Asia, bet. Pacific and Indian Oceans, comprising islands of the East Indies. — *Ma-lay'sian* (mă-lā-ā-shān; -shān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Malay Peninsula** or **Ma-lay'a** (mă-lā-ā); anc. *Oher-so-ne-sus An-re-a* (ōh-rō-sō-nē-sūs ān-rē-ā). An extension of SE Asia S of lat. 10° N; ab. 70,000 sq. m.; comprises the Federation of Malaya and SW part of Thailand.
- Malay States**. The native states of the Malay Penin., esp. those under British protection in S part comprising most of the Federation of Malaya: Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan (former Federated Malay States) and Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu (former Unfederated Malay States); 49,816 sq. m.; pop. (1940-41 est.) 4,124,549; states in cen. and N part of peninsula now part of Thailand (ab. 7000 sq. m.; pop. 375,000).
- Mal'den** (māl'dēn). 1. City N of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 58,010. 2. Small island of the Line Is., cen. Pacific Ocean, SE of Jarvis I.; 35 sq. m.; claimed by U.S.A. and Great Britain.
- Mal'dive Islands** (māl'dīv; māl'-). Coral islands (atolls) in Indian Ocean, SW of Ceylon; 115 sq. m.; pop. ab. 70,000; sultanate, dependency of Ceylon.
- Ma-le'a, Cape** (mă-lē-ā; Mod. Fr. māl-lā-ā). Cape on E peninsula of Peloponnesus, S Greece.
- Ma-le-ku'la** (māl'ē-kō'lā) or **Mal'H-oo'lo** (māl'h-ō-ō'lō). An island of the New Hebrides SE of Espiritu Santo, SW Pacific Ocean; 980 sq. m.; pop. (native: 1938 est.) 7000.
- Maleventum**. See BENEVENTO.
- Malines**. See MECHLEN.
- Ma-lī'ta** (mă-lī-tā). Municipality S of City of Davao on Davao Gulf, SE Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 30,776.
- Mallicoole**. See MALEKULA.
- Mallorca**. See MAJORCA.
- Mal'mé'dy'** (māl'mē-dē'). Commune SE of Liège, E Belgium; pop. 5321. See ELPEL.
- Malm'ö** (māl'mō'). Fortified seaport, provincial \*, SW Sweden, on the Öresund opp. Copenhagen, Denmark; pop. 167,885.
- Ma-lo-lon** (mă-lō-lōn). Municipality, provincial \*, NW of Manila, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 33,384.
- Mal'one** (mă-lōn). Village NW of Plattsburg, NE New York; pop. 8743.
- Mal'pla-quet'** (māl'plā-kē'; Fr. māl'plā-kē'). Hamlet, SE of Lille, N France; battle 1700.
- Mal'ta** (māl'tā; anc. *Mel'ti-tā* (mēl'tī-tā)). 1. Chief island 171½ m. long, Maltese Is.; 95 sq. m.; pop. 235,000. 2. or *Mal'tes'* (māl'tēs'; -tēs') Island group including Malta, Gozo, and Comino Is. in Mediterranean Sea, 58 m. S of Sicily; British colony; 122 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 241,621; \* Valletta; heavily bombed 1939-43. — *Mal'tese'* (māl'tēs'; -tēs'; māl'tēs'; -tēs'), *adj.* & *n. sing. & pl.*
- Maluku**. See MOLUCCAS.
- Mal'vern**. 1. (māl'vērn) City SE of Hot Springs, SW cen. Arkansas; pop. 5290. 2. (māl'vērn) Urban district, SW of Worcester, Worcestershire, W cen. England; pop. 15,634.
- Mal'verne** (māl'vērn). Village E of New York on Long I., SE New York; pop. 5153.
- Mal'vern Hill** (māl'vērn). Plateau on James river SE of Richmond, Virginia; battle 1862.
- Mal'vern Hills** (māl'vērn). Hills bet. Worcestershire and Herefordshire, W England; highest 1305 ft.
- Ma-mar'o-neek** (mă-mār'ō-nēk). Village on Long Island Sound NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 13,034.
- Mam-be-ra'mo** (mām-bē-rā-mō). Largest river of Neth. New Guinea, ab. 500 m. long, flowing NW to Pacific Ocean.
- Mam'moth Cave** (mām'mōth). Cave, NE of Bowling Green, SW cen. Kentucky; set aside in 1936 as Mammoth Cave National Park; 80 sq. m.
- Mammoth Hot Springs**. Hot springs in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, near administrative headquarters of park.
- Ma-mo-ré'** (mă-mō-rē'). River ab. 1200 m. long, N cen. Bolivia, called Río Grande or Guapay in upper course; flows SE, then NW and N through cen. Bolivia; with Beni forms the Madeira.
- Man, Isle of** (mān); anc. *Mo-na-plā-a* (mō-nā-plā-ā) or *Mo-na* (mō-nā). Island in Irish Sea off NW England; 221 sq. m.; pop. 49,308; \* Douglas. — *Manx* (māngks), *adj.* — *Manx'man* (māngks'mān), *n.*
- Ma-na'da** (mă-nā-dā). Seaport, extreme NE Celebes, Indonesia; pop. 27,544.
- Ma-na'gus** (mă-nā-gwā). City on Lake Managua (575 sq. m.), \* of Nicaragua, in W part; pop. (1943 est.) 93,082; earthquake 1931.
- Ma-na'ma** (mă-nā-mā). Town, \* of Bahrain Is., on N Bahrain I., Persian Gulf; pop. ab. 23,000.



**Man'a-sa-ro-war** (mān'-sā-rō-wā). Lake in Himalayas, SW Tibet, Outer China, at 15,000 ft. elevation.

**Manassas** (mā-nās'-sās). Town W of Alexandria, NE Virginia; pop. 13,022. — *the Confederates* near July 21, 1861 and Aug. 29 and 30, 1862.

**Manaus** or **Ma-ná-os** (mā-nō-us'). City, \* of Amazonas state, W Brazil, on Rio Negro; pop. (1940 est.) 67,846.

**Manch'es** (tēr) (mān'-chēs'tēr; -chīs'tēr). 1. Town, N Connecticut, E of Hartford; pop. 23,799. 2. City, S New Hampshire, on Merrimack river 18 m. N of Massachusetts border; pop. 77,885. 3. County borough and city, NE of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 727,600; university; ship canal, 35½ m. long, 28 ft. deep, from Eastham. — **Man-ou-ni-an** (mān-kū'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Man'chu'k'uo'**; also **Man'chou'k'uo'** (mān'-chōb'kwō'). Former state set up in Manchuria under Japanese influence in 1932; comprised 3 provinces of old Manchuria and Jehol; 482,440 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 43,233,954; \* Hanking (Changchun).

**Man-chu'ri-a** (mān'-chōr'i-tā); *Chin.* **Man'chow'** (mān'jō'). Territory comprising the 3 NE provinces of China, Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang; 408,102 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 27,273,922; old \* Mukden; redivided into 9 provinces in 1945. See **MANCHUKUO**. — **Man-chu'ri-an** (mān'-chōr'i-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Man'da-lay'** (mān'-dā-lā'). City and chief town of Upper Burma, in cen. part, 680 m. up the Irrawaddy river; pop. 134,950, including cantonment 147,932; \* of Kingdom of Burma 1880-85; bombed 1942.

**Man'dan** (mān'-dān). City across Missouri river from Bismarck, SW cen. North Dakota; pop. 6685.

**Man'ga-lor'e** (māng'-gā-lōr'). City on Malabar Coast NW of Calicut, W Madras, S India; pop. (1941) 81,009.

**Mang'a-re-va** (māng'-rā-vā). Chief island of the Gambier Is., French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; ab. 7 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000.

**Man-hat'tan** (mān'-hāt'tān; mān'). 1. Borough, SE New York, part of New York City; coextensive with **Manhattan Island** (13½ m. long; 22 sq. m.) at N end of New York Bay; pop. 1,889,924. 2. City W of Topeka on Kansas river, NE cen. Kansas; pop. 11,659; Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

**Manhattan Beach** City on Pacific Ocean SW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 6398.

**Manhattan District** A United States Government secret military organization to develop atomic energy; established Aug. 13, 1942.

**Ma'ni-hi'ki Islands** (mā-nī-hē'kē); *sometimes called Northern Cook Islands* (kōōk). Group of 7 islands N of Cook Is., cen. Pacific Ocean; 14 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2000; administered by New Zealand.

**Ma-ni-l'a** (mā-nī-lā'; *Sp.* mā-nē'lā'). City, SW Luzon, \* (see City of Quezon) and chief port of Phil. Is., on Manila Bay; not included in any province, 14 sq. m.; pop. 623,492; universities.

**Manila Bay** Large inlet of South China Sea forming a landlocked sea, 770 sq. m., W Luzon, Phil. Is.; battle 1898.

**Ma'nī-p'ur** (mā-nī-p'ūr). Indian state, SE of Assam, on Burma border, NE Indian Union; 8620 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 512,069; \* Imphal.

**Ma'nī-sa'** or **Ma'nīs-sa'** (mā-nī-sā'; *anc.* Mag-ne-siā (māg-nē'siā); -zhī-dā'). City, W Turkey in Asia, NE of İzmir; pop. (1940) 37,701; battle 190 A.C.

**Man'is-tee'** (mān'-is-tē'; mān'-is-tē'). City on Lake Michigan N of Ludington, NW Michigan; pop. 9094.

**Man'is-tigue'** (mān'-is-tē'kē; mān'-is-tē'kē). City on Lake Michigan NE of Escanaba, S Michigan penin.; pop. 5399.

**Man'to-to'ba** (mān'-tō-tō-bā). Province, cen. Canada, W of Ontario; land area 219,723 sq. m.; pop. 729,744; \* Winnipeg. — **Man'to-to'-ban** (-bān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Manitoba, Lake** Lake ab. 120 m. long, 1817 sq. m., S Manitoba, Canada, SW of Lake Winnipeg.

**Man'to-tou'lin Island** (mān'-tō-tō'līn). Island 80 m. long in N Lake Huron, S Ontario, Canada.

**Man'to-woe'** (mān'-tō-wō'kē). City and port of entry, E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan N of Sheboygan; pop. 24,404.

**Man'tu-les** (mān'-tū-lēs; *Sp.* mān'tū-si-lēs). City, department \*, W of Bogotá, W cen. Colombia; pop. 51,025; coffee.

**Man-ka-to** (mān'-kā-tō). City on Minnesota river SW of Minneapolis, S Minnesota; pop. 15,654.

**Man-nar', Gulf of** (mā-nār'). Part of Indian Ocean W of Ceylon and SE of S point of India.

**Mann'heim** (mān'-hīm; *Ger.* mān'hīm). City on Rhine river SW of Frankfurt am Main, Baden, SW Germany; pop. (1939) 283,801.

**Man-re-sa** (mān'-rē-sā). Commune NW of Barcelona, NE Spain; pop. 36,381.

**Mans'feld** (māns'-fēld; māns'-). 1. Town SW of Brockton, SE Massachusetts; pop. 6530. 2. City SW of Akron, N cen. Ohio; pop. 37,164. 3. Municipal borough N of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, N cen. England; pop. 46,077.

**Mansfield, Mount** Peak 4393 ft., N Vermont; highest point in state.

**Man'ti-ne'a** (mān'-tī-nē-ā) or **Man'ti-nel'a** (-tī-ā). Ancient village, E Arcadia, E Peloponnesus, S Greece; battles 418 B.C., 362 A.C., 207 B.C.

**Man'tu-a** (mān'-tū-ā); *It.* **Man'to-va** (mān'-tō-vā). Commune, Lombardy, N Italy, on Mincio river SW of Venice; pop. 40,467. — **Man'tu-an** (mān'-tū-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ma-nu'a Islands** (mā-nō-ā). Group of 3 islands, American Samoa, E of Tutuila; 22 sq. m.; pop. 2507.

**Ma-nu-sa** (mā-nō-sā). Largest of Admiralty Is., NE of North-East New Guinea; 800 sq. m.

**Man'ville** (mān'-vīl). 1. Borough NW of New Brunswick, N cen. New Jersey; pop. 8065. 2. Village SE of Woonsocket, N Rhode Island; pop. 6270.

**Ma-nyul'** (mā-nī-ch'ī). Valley or depression 330 m. long, from lower Don to lower Caspian Sea, SE Soviet Russia, Europe.

**Man-sa-lā Lake** (mān'-sā-lā). Lagoon SE of Darnietta, Lower Egypt.

**Man-sai-ne'yō** (mān'-sā-nē-yō). Municipality and seaport SE of Camaguey, E Cuba; pop. (seaport) 35,720.

**Maple Heights** (māp'lē). City SE of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 6728.

**Maple Shade** Town E of Camden, S cen. New Jersey; pop. 5180.

**Maple-wood** (māp'lē-wōōd). 1. City W of St. Louis, E Missouri;

pop. 12,875. 2. Township W of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 23,139.

**Ma-r'a-cal'bo** (mār'-dā-k'bo). City, NW Venezuela, bet. Lake Maracaibo and Gulf of Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 135,562; oil.

**Maracaibo, Gulf of** = Gulf of VENEZUELA.

**Maracaibo, Lake** South extension of Gulf of Venezuela, NW Venezuela; 6300 sq. m.

**Maracanda** See SAMARKAND.

**Ma-ra-cay'** (mār'-dā-k'ī). City, state \*, SW of Caracas, N Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 30,051.

**Ma-ra-jō'** (mār'-dā-jō'). Large island 1400 sq. m. in Amazon delta, bet. Amazon and Pará rivers, NE Brazil.

**Ma-ra-nhō'** (mār'-rā-nhō'). State, NE Brazil; 138,674 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,242,721; \* São Luiz.

**Ma-ra-sōn'** (mār'-rā-sōn'). River ab. 800 m. long, Peru; rises in W cen. Peru, flows NW and E to join the Ucayali and form the Amazon.

**Ma-ras'** (mār'-rāsh'). City, vilayet \*, NE of Adana, S cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 30,695.

**Ma-r'a-thon** (mār'-dā-thōn; -thēn). Plain, E Attica, NE of Athens, Greece, and town on the plain; battle 490 B.C.

**Mar'ble-head'** (mār'-b'l-hēd'; -hēd'). Town NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 10,856; yachting center.

**Mar'burg** (mār'-bōrk; *Engl.* -bōrg). 1. Also **Marburg an der Lahn** (ān dēr lān'). City N of Frankfurt am Main, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 23,299; university. 2. See MARIBOR.

**March** (mār'k); *Czech.* **Mar'ra-va** (mār'-rā-vā). River 180 m. long, Moravia, Czechoslovakia; flows SW and S, forming part of the boundary bet. Slovakia and Lower Austria, empties into Danube river.

**Mar'che** (mār'sh); *Lat.* **Mar'chi-a** (mār'-kī-ā). Historical region bet. Touraine and Limousin, cen. France.

**Mar'ches** (mār'-chēs; -chēz); *It.* **Le Mar'che** (lā mār'kē). Compartimento, cen. Italy; 3743 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 1,380,774.

**Mar'ous Island** (mār'-ōs). Small island NE of the Mariana Is. and NW of Wake I., W Pacific Ocean.

**Mar'oy, Mount** (mār'-ōy). Peak 5344 ft., NE New York; highest in New York and in the Adirondacks.

**Mar del Pla'ta** (mār' dēl plā'tā). Coastal city S of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; pop. (est.) 94,000.

**Mar'e Island** (mār'). Island in E San Pablo Bay, W cen. California; U. S. navy yard.

**Ma-ren'go** (mā-rēng'-gō). Village N of Genoa, Piedmont, NW Italy; battle 1800.

**Mar'e-o'tis, Lake** (mār'-ē-tīs'ī-ā). Lake in Nile delta W of Rosetta mouth, Lower Egypt.

**Mar'eth** (mār'-ēth). Town SE of Gabès, SE Tunisia, N Africa; N end of French military defense line.

**Mar'e Tirreno** See TYRRHENIAN SEA.

**Mar'ga-ri'ta** (mār'-gā-rē'tā). Venezuelan island, N of Cumaná, Caribbean Sea; ab. 444 sq. m.; pop. ab. 69,000.

**Mar'gate** (mār'-gāt). Municipal borough E of London, Kent, SE England; pop. 31,341, watering place.

**Mar'g'e-lan'** (mār'-gē-lān'). Town E of Kokand, near Fergana, E Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. (1920) 44,000.

**Margus** See MORAVA, 2.

**Mar'i-an'a Islands** (mār'-ī-ān-dā; mār'-ī-ān-dā), commonly **Mar'i-an'as** (mār'-ī-ān-dā); formerly **La-drone** (lā-drōn'). Island group in W Pacific Ocean, 13°-21° N lat. and ab. 146° E long.; 15 islands; 240 sq. m., pop. (1935) 44,025, both excluding Guam; former \* Garapan, on Saipan I.; Japanese mandate 1919-45; became part of U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 1947.

**Ma'ria-na'o** (mār'-yā-nā'ō). Municipality and city, W suburb of Havana, W Cuba; pop. (city) 114,743.

**Mar'i-an'na** (mār'-ī-ān-dā; mār'-ī-ān-dā). City NW of Tallahassee, NW Florida; pop. 5070.

**Mar'i-an-ské Lázně** (mār'-yān-skā lāz-nē); *Ger.* **Mar'i-en-bad** (mār'-ēn-bīt). Town, NW Bohemia, WNW of Plzeň, W Czechoslovakia; pop. 7177; mineral springs.

**Maria-Theresiopol'** See SIBIRSK.

**Mar'i-bor** (mār'-bōr; *Ger.* **Mar'burg** (mār'-bōrk; *Engl.* -bōrg). City N of Zagreb on Drava river, NW Yugoslavia; pop. 33,131.

**Ma'rie' Byrd Land** (mār'-ē-ryd' lānd'). Large section of Antarctica, 74°-85° S lat. and 100°-150° W long., E of Ross Shelf ice.

**Marienwerder** See KWIDZYN.

**Mar'i-et'ta** (mār'-ē-tā; mār'-ē-tā). 1. City NW of Atlanta, NW Georgia; pop. 8067; battle of Kenesaw Mt. 1864 nearby. 2. City SE of Zanesville, SE Ohio; pop. 14,543; Marietta College.

**Mari'gnano** See MERIGNANO.

**Mar'in-du'que** (mār'-īn-dū'kē). Island and province, S of Luzon, cen. Phil. Is., E of Mindoro; 355 sq. m.; pop. 81,768; \* Boac.

**Mar'i-net'te'** (mār'-ī-nē'tē'). City NE of Green Bay (city), NE Wisconsin; pop. 14,183.

**Mar'i-on** (mār'-ī-ōn; mār'-ī-ōn). 1. City S of Mt. Vernon, S Illinois; pop. 9251. 2. City NW of Muncie, N cen. Indiana; pop. 26,787. 3. City N of Columbus, cen. Ohio; pop. 30,817. 4. Town E of Florence, E South Carolina; pop. 8746. 5. Town NE of Bristol, SW Virginia; pop. 5177.

**Mar'i Republic** (mār'-ī; *Russ.* mār'-yī); officially **Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**. Autonomous republic, E of Gorki Region and N of Chuvash Republic, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 8094 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 607,874.

**Mar'i-tims Alps** (mār'-tīm; -tīm; -tēm). Mountain range, S part of W Alps bet. Italy and France.

**Maritime Provinces** The Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward I.; total area 51,272 sq. m.; pop. 1,130,410.

**Maritime Territory**; *Russ.* **Primor'ski Krai** (prī-mōr'skī [Rus. prī'-l] krai). Territory of Soviet Russia, Asia, on SE coast of Siberia, NE of Manchuria; 72,877 sq. m.; pop. 607,220; \* Vladivostok.

**Ma-r'i-tsa** (mār'-ī-tsi); *Turk.* **Ma-r'is'** (mār'-rēch'); *Gr.* **Μαρίτις** (mār'-itis); *anc.* **Ma'rus** (mār'-ūs). River ab. 320 m. long, SE Europe; flows from S Bulgaria bet. Eastern Thrace (Turkey in Europe) and Western Thrace (Greece) to Aegean Sea.

- Ma'ri-s'pol** (mā'ri-s'pōl; *Russ.* mā'ryi-s'pōl-y). City W of Taganrog on Sea of Azov, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 222,427.
- Ma'ri-v'el** (mā'ri-v'el; *U.S.S.R.*). 1. Mountain 4700 ft., S end of Bataan penin., Luzon, Phil. Is. 2. Bay at S end of Bataan, NW of Corregidor I., W Luzon.
- Mar'ham** (mā'r'kām). River ab. 200 m. long, E North-East New Guinea; flows S and SE to Huon Gulf.
- Markham** (mā'r'kām). Peak 16,100 ft., Victoria Land, Antarctica; 83° S lat. and 160° 30' E long.
- Marlborough** (mā'r'l'bū'rō; *Brit. usu.* mō'l'bū'rū, -brū). 1. City NE of Worcester, NE Massachusetts; pop. 15,154. 2. Municipal borough S of Swindon, NE cen. Wiltshire, S England; pop. (1938) 4078; 16th-cent. grammar school.
- Marlin** (mā'r'līn). City and health resort SE of Waco, cen. Texas; pop. 6542.
- Mar'mara** (mā'r'mā'rā) or **Mar'mo-ra** (-mō'rā), *Sea of*; *anc. Propontis* (prō-pōn'tis). Sea 172 m. long, 4250 sq. m., NW Turkey, bet. Europe and Asia; joined to Black Sea by the Bosphorus and to Aegean by the Dardanelles.
- Mar-mar'i-ya** (mā'r-mā'r'i-yā). Desert plateau region of N Africa along Mediterranean Sea bet. ancient Cyrenaica and Egypt; now the NE part of Cirenaica.
- Mar'mo-la-da** (mā'r'mō-lā'dā). Highest peak 10,965 ft. in the Dolomites, NE Italy.
- Marne** (mārn; *Fr.* mārn); *anc. Mat'ro-na* (mā't'rō-nā). River ab. 325 m. long, NE France; flows W to Seine near Paris; battles 1914, 1918.
- Maroo**. See **MOROCCO**.
- Ma-ro'ni** (mā-rō'nī); *Du.* Ma-ro-wij'ne (mā'rō-vī'nē). River ab. 420 m. long, N South America; forms boundary bet. Surinam and French Guiana; empties into Atlantic Ocean.
- Maros**. See **MURZUG**.
- Mar-que'sas Islands** (mā'r-kē'sās); *Fr.* Îles Marquises' (ēl' mār-kēz'). Group of 13 islands, French Oceania, N of Tuamotu Archipelago, S Pacific; 480 sq. m.; pop. 2699; \* Atuana, on Hiva Oa I.
- Marquette** (mā'r-kēt'). City on Lake Superior, N Michigan penin.; pop. 15,928.
- Mar-r'kech** (mā-r'kēch); *erroneously* **Mo-roo'oo** (mō-rō'ō). City SW of Casablanca, W cen. French Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1930) 190,314; a capital of the sultanate of Morocco.
- Marrusoc**. See **MOROCCO**.
- Mar-sa-la** (mā'r-sā-lā); *anc. Līl'y-bae'um* (līl'y-bē'ūm). Seaport S of Trapani, NW Sicily, Italy; pop. 82,171.
- Mar-seille** (mā'r-sēl'; *Fr.* Mar-seille' (mā'r-sēl'; *Fr.* mār'sēl'; *anc. Mā-sil'i-a* (mā-sīl'i-ā; -sīl'yā). Seaport, SE France, on Gulf of Lions E of mouth of Rhone; pop. 914,232.
- Marshall** (mā'r'shāl). 1. City SE of Battle Creek, S Michigan; pop. 5253. 2. City N of Sedalia, W cen. Missouri; pop. 8533. 3. City NE of Tyler, NE Texas; pop. 18,410.
- Marshall Islands**. Group of 32 atolls and more than 850 reefs, NW of the Gilbert Is. and E of the Carolines, W Pacific Ocean; 66 sq. m.; with lagoons 176 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 10,446; \* Jaluit; Japanese mandate 1919-45; became part of U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 1947.
- Marshall-town** (mā'r'shāl-toun). City NE of Des Moines, cen. Iowa; pop. 19,240.
- Marshfield** (mā'r'sh'fīld). 1. See **COOS BAY**. 2. City NW of Wisconsin Rapids, cen. Wisconsin; pop. 10,369.
- Marsivan**. See **MERZIFON**.
- Mars-la-Tour** (mā'r'sā-lā-tōr). Village SW of Metz, NE France; pop. (1931) 740; battle 1870.
- Mars-ton Moor** (mā'r's-tōn). Moor, N England, W of York; Royalists defeated 1644.
- Martaban** (mā'r'tā-bān). Inlet of Bay of Bengal in Lower Burma bet. Rangoon and Moulmein.
- Martina's Vineyard** (mā'r'tīnz vīn'yērd). Island ab. 21 m. long off SW coast of Cape Cod, SE Massachusetts.
- Martinez** (mā'r-tē'nēz). City NE of Oakland on Suisun Bay, W California; pop. 7381.
- Martinique** (mā'r'tīn-ēk'). Island and since 1947 a French department, Windward Is., E West Indies; 386 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 246,712; \* Fort-de-France.
- Martin Lake** (mā'r'tīn; -t'n). Lake, E cen. Alabama, in Tallapoosa river, formed by **Martin Dam** (height 180 ft.; completed 1926).
- Martinsburg** (mā'r'tīnz-būrg; -t'nz'). City in panhandle, NE West Virginia, NE of Winchester, Virginia; pop. 15,063.
- Martins Ferry** (mā'r'tīnz; -t'nz'). City S of Steubenville on Ohio river, E Ohio; pop. 14,729.
- Martinsville** (mā'r'tīnz-vīl; -t'nz'). 1. City SW of Indianapolis, cen. Indiana; pop. 6009. 2. City W of Danville, S Virginia; pop. 10,080.
- Marwar**. See **JODHPUR**.
- Ma-ry'** (mā'r-y'); *formerly* **Merv** (mērv). Town, region \*, E of Ashkhabad on Murghab river, SE Turkmen S.S.R., Soviet Union, W Asia; pop. 19,099; a town of great antiquity.
- Mar-y-land** (mā'r-y-lānd). A middle Atlantic state of U.S.A.; 41st state in area, 10,577 sq. m. (land area 9887 sq. m.); 28th state in population, 1,821,244; \* Annapolis; 7th of original 13 states to ratify Constitution (1788). Nickname: Old Line State. Abbr.  *Md.* — **Mar-y-land-er** (-lān-dēr; -lān'dēr), *n.*
- Marylebone**. See **SAINT MARYLEBONE**.
- Mary's-ville** (mā'r-tz-vīl). City N of Sacramento, N cen. California; pop. 6646.
- Mary's-ville** (mā'r-tz-vīl). 1. City N of St. Joseph, NW Missouri; pop. 5700. 2. City S of Knoxville, E Tennessee; pop. 5009.
- Ma-san** (mā-sān). *formerly* **Ma-sam-po** (mā-sām-pō). Seaport city W of Fusan, SE Korea; pop. 29,858.
- Ma-sa-ya** (mā-sā-yā). Town, department \*, SE of Managua, SW Nicaragua; pop. (1943 est.) 22,722.
- Ma-sa-te** (mā-sā-tē). 1. Island S of SE Luzon, cen. Phil. Is.; 1571 sq. m.; pop. 182,483. 2. Municipality on E coast of island; pop. 34,333.
- Ma-sa-ra** (mā-sā-rā). Commune SE of Oran, NW Algeria; pop. (1936) 31,842.
- Mashhad**. See **MASHHAD**.
- Ma-sho'-na-land'** (mā-shō'nā-lānd'). Province, NE Southern Rhodesia, S Africa; 80,236 sq. m.; pop. (white) 26,130; \* Salisbury.
- Mas'kat**. Var. of **MASQAT**.
- Mason and Dixon's Line** (mā's'n, dīk's'nz); also **Ma'son-Dix'on Line** (-dīk's'n). See in **Vocab**.
- Mason City**. City NW of Waterloo, N Iowa; pop. 27,080.
- Mas'qat** (mā's-kāt; *Ar.* mās'kūt) or **Mus'cat**. Seaport town, \* of Oman, S Gulf of Oman, SE Arabia; pop. ab. 4200.
- Mas-sa-chu-setts** (mās'a-chū'sēts; -sēts; -zēts; -zēts). Northeast state of U.S.A.; 44th state in area, 8257 sq. m. (land area 7907 sq. m.); 8th state in population, 4,316,721; \* Boston; 6th of original 13 states to ratify Constitution (1788). Nickname: Bay State. Abbr.  *Mass.*
- Massachusetts Bay**. Inlet of Atlantic Ocean on E coast of Massachusetts, Cape Ann to Plymouth, ab. 50 m. by 25 m.
- Ma-sa'-wa** (mā-sā-wā; -sou'ā) or **Ma-sa'-wa** (-sā-wā). Seaport, Eritrea, NE Africa, partly on an island, partly on the mainland; pop. 17,109.
- Ma-sa'-na** (mā-sē'nā). Village W of Malone, N New York; pop. 11,328.
- Mas'sif Cen'tral'** (mā'sēf' sēn'trāl'). Plateau region, SE cen. France; ab. 33,000 sq. m.
- Massilia**. See **MARSEILLES**.
- Mas'sil-ion** (mās'lī-ōn). City W of Canton, NE Ohio; pop. 26,644.
- Mas'sive, Mount** (mās'iv). Peak 14,418 ft., cen. Colorado.
- Ma-su-li-pa-tam** (mā'sū-lī-pā'tām) or **Ban'dar** (bān'dār). Seaport city, district \*, NE of Madras, NE Madras, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 59,146.
- Ma-su-ri-a** (mā-sū-rī-ā; -sū'r-ā); *Ger.* **Ma-su-ren** (mā-sū-rēn). Region, S part of former East Prussia, Germany, now N Poland; includes the **Ma-su-ri-an Lakes**, scene of battles 1914, 1915.
- Ma-ta-be'-le-land'** (mā'tā-bē'lē-lānd'). Province, SW Southern Rhodesia, S Africa; 70,118 sq. m.; pop. (white) 23,534; chief town Bulawayo.
- Mat'a-gor-da Bay** (mā'tā-gōr'dā). Inlet of Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. long, SE Texas.
- Mat'a-mo-ros** (mā'tā-mō'rōs; *Sp.* māt'ik-mō'rōs). Town, Tamaulipas state, E Mexico, on Rio Grande near its mouth; pop. 15,099.
- Mat'an** (mā'tān; *Ar.* mā-tān). Town on St. Lawrence river, Gaspé Penin., SE Quebec, Canada; pop. 4633.
- Ma-ta-ni-kau'** (mā'tā-nī-kōu'). Stream W of Luaga Point, NW Guadalcanal, SE Solomon Is.; fighting 1942.
- Mat'a-nus-ka** (mā'tā-nōs'kā). Village NE of Anchorage, S Alaska.
- Mat-tan'as** (mā-tān'ās; *Sp.* mā-tān'ās). 1. Province, W cen. Cuba; 3260 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 361,079. 2. Municipality and city, its \*, E of Havana; pop. (city) 49,691.
- Mat'a-pan, Cape** (mā'tā-pān); *Mod. Gr.* **Tai'-na-ron** (tā'nā-rōn); *anc. Tae'-na-ron* (tē'nā-rōn). Cape, S point of the Peloponnesus, S Greece; naval battle 1941.
- Ma-ta-rō'** (mā'tā-rō'). Commune and seaport NE of Barcelona, NE Spain; pop. 29,920.
- Mat'our'** (mā'tūr'). Town SW of Ferryville, N Tunisia, N Africa; fighting 1943.
- Mat'o Gros'so, formerly spelled Mat'to Gros'so** (mā'tō grō'sō; *Angl.* māt'ō grō'sō). State, SW Brazil; 446,317 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 332,177; \* Cuiabá.
- Matrona**. See **MARNE**.
- Mat-trūh'** (mā-trōv); also **Mar-sa' Matrūh** (mā'r-sā'). Village near coast bet. Sidi Barrāni and Alexandria, NW Egypt; fighting 1942-43.
- Ma-tsu-e** (mā-tōō-yē). City NE of Hiroshima, N coast of W Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 54,033.
- Ma-tsu-mo-to** (mā-tōō-mō-tō). City NE of Nagoya, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 77,077.
- Ma-tsu-ya-ma** (mā-tōō-yā-mā). City near Inland Sea, W Shikoku, Japan; pop. (1945) 117,396.
- Mat-tan'-che-ri** (mā'tān'-chē-rī). Town just S of Cochín town on Malabar Coast, Cochín state, SW Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 53,340.
- Mat'ter-horn** (mā'tēr-hōrn; māt'-) or **Mont Ger'-vin'** (mōn' ēr-vān'). Peak 14,780 ft., Pennine Alps, on border bet. Switzerland and Italy.
- Mat-toon'** (mā-tōōn'). City SE of Decatur, E cen. Illinois; pop. 15,827.
- Mau'bouge'** (mā'būzh'). City near Belgian border SE of Lille, N France; pop. 23,622; siege 1914.
- Mau'i** (mou'ē). Island, S cen. Hawaii; 728 sq. m.; pop. 46,919; with Kahoolawe forms a county of the Hawaiian Is.
- Maul-main'** (moul-mān'; -mīn'). = **MOULMEIN**.
- Mau'na Ke'a** (mou'nā kē'ā). Extinct volcano 13,784 ft., N cen. Hawaii I., Hawaii.
- Mauna Lo'a** (lō'ā). Volcano 13,680 ft., Hawaii I., in Hawaii National Park.
- Mau're-tā-ni-a** (mō'rē-tā'nī-ā; -tān'yā) or **Mau'rī-tā-ni-a** (mō'rī-). Ancient country or district, N Africa, W of Numidia; included modern Morocco and part of Algeria. — **Mau're-tā-ni-an**, **Mau'rī-tā-ni-an** (-tā'nī-ān; -tān'yān), *adj. & n.*
- Mau'rī-tā-ni-a** (mō'rī-tā'nī-ā; -tān'yā) or **Mau'rē-tā-ni-a** (mō'rē-); *Fr.* **Mau'rī-tā-nie** (mā'rī-tā'nē). Territory S of Rio de Oro, N of Senegal river, French West Africa; 323,810 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 347,438.
- Mau-rī-t'ūs** (mō-rī-yā't-ūs; -rīsh'ūs); *formerly* **Île de France** (ēl' dē frāns'). Island, Indian Ocean, E of Madagascar; 720 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 408,392; British colony; \* Port Louis. — **Mau-rī-tian** (mō-rīsh'ūn), *adj. & n.*
- Mauvalses Terres**. See **BAD LANDS**.
- May, Cape** (mā). Cape, most S point of New Jersey, at entrance to Delaware Bay.
- May'a** (mā'yā). River ab. 500 m. long, chiefly in Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows SW and NW to Aldan river.

- May'a-gua'na** (mā'yā-gwā'nā; -gwā'nā; *attributively, also -ā*). One of the Bahama Is. E of Acklins I.; 96 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 591.
- May'a-gwā'nā** (mā'yā-gwā'nā). Municipality (pop. 76,487) and seaport city (pop. 80,376), W Puerto Rico; college.
- Mayaguez**. See **MAYAGUEZ**.
- May'feld** (mā'yēld). City S of Paducah, SW Kentucky; pop. 8619.
- May'nard** (mā'yērd). Town SW of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 6812.
- May'o** (mā'yō). County, Connacht prov., NW Republic of Ireland; 2064 sq. m.; pop. 181,349; Ⓢ Castlebar.
- May-yon'** (mā'yōn'). Active volcano 7943 ft. near Albay, SE Luzon, Phil. Is.
- May'otte'** (mā'yōt'). Island, SE Comoro Is., nearest Madagascar; 140 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 17,477.
- Mays'ville** (māz'vīl). City on Ohio river SE of Covington, NE Kentucky; pop. 6572.
- May'wood** (mā'yōōd). 1. City, SE suburb of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 10,731. 2. Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 26,848.
- May'yall**. See **MAYY**.
- Maz'a-gan'** (māz'ā-gān'); *Ar. El Je-di'dā* (El jē-dē'dā). Seaport, W French Morocco; pop. (1936) 24,391.
- Maz'a-rā'-i-Shā-rī'** (mā-zār'ē-shā-rī'). City, provincial \*, NW of Kabul, Afghan Turkistan, N Afghanistan; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Maz'a-tān'** (māz'ā-tān'). Seaport NW of Rosario, Sinaloa state, W Mexico; pop. 32,117.
- Maz'u'ry** (māz'ōōr'y). Polish for **MASURIA**.
- Maz'u'u**. See **BOMU**.
- Mead, Lake** (mēd). Reservoir formed in Colorado river basin by Hoover Dam, 120 m. long, 227 sq. m., NW Arizona and on SE Nevada border.
- Mead'ville** (mēd'vīl). City S of Erie, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 18,919; Allegheny College.
- Mearna, the**. See **KINCARDINE**.
- Meath** (mēth; *Ir. mēth*). County, Leinster prov., E Ireland; 903 sq. m.; pop. 61,405; Ⓢ Trim.
- Meaux** (mō). Commune ENE of Paris, N France; pop. 14,429; fighting 1914.
- Mec'ca** (mēk'ā); *Ar. Mak'ka* (māk'kā); *anc. Mac'o-ra'ba* (māk'ō-rā-bā). City, \* of Hejaz and a \* of Saudi Arabia, W Arabia; pop. ab. 80,000; birthplace of Mohammed; pilgrimages. — **Mec'can** (mēk'ān), *adj. & n.*
- Me-chan-i-os-burg** (mē-kān'īks-būrg). Borough SW of Harrisburg, S Pennsylvania; pop. 5709.
- Me-chan-i-os-ville** (-vīl). Locality NE of Richmond, Virginia; battle 1862.
- Me-chan'io-ville** (-īk-vīl). City on Hudson river N of Albany, E New York; pop. 7449.
- Me'che-len** (mēk'ē-lē[n]); *Fr. Ma'lines'* (mā'lēn'; *Engl. mā*); *Eng. Mech'lin* (mēk'īn). Commune S of Antwerp, N Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 62,311.
- Mecklen-burg** (mēk'lēn-būrg; mēk'lēn; *Engl. mēk'lēn-būrg*). Former state, N Germany, E of Schleswig-Holstein; 6008 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 910,826; Ⓢ Schwerin; formerly two duchies, **Mecklenburg-Schwē-rin'** (-shvā-rēn') and **Mecklenburg-Stre'ltz** (-shtr'ā'īt's).
- Me-dān'** (mā-dīn'). City, NE Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 70,584.
- Me-del-lin'** (mā'thā-yēn'; *Engl. mēd'ī-ēn*, mēd'ī-īn). City NW of Bogotá, NW Colombia; pop. 143,952; coffee.
- Med'ford** (mēd'fōrd). 1. City N of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 63,083; Tufts College. 2. City and summer resort W of Klamath Falls, SW Oregon; pop. 11,281.
- Me'di-a** (mēd'ī-ā). 1. Borough W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5351. 2. Ancient country, S Asia, now in NW Iran. — **Me'di-an** (-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Media Atropatēna**. See **AZERBAIJAN**.
- Med'i-cine Hat** (mēd'ī-sīn; -s'n). City NE of Lethbridge, SE Alberta, Canada; pop. 10,571.
- Me-dī-nā**. 1. (mēd'ī-nā) Village W of Rochester, W New York; pop. 5871. 2. (-dē-nā) City N of Mecca, Hejaz, W Arabia; pop. ab. 80,000; Holy City of Islam, containing tomb of Mohammed.
- Mediolanum**. See **MILAN**.
- Mediomatrica**. See **MEZZ**.
- Me'di-ter-ra-ne-an Sea** (mēd'ī-tē-rā-nē-ān; -rān'yān). Inland sea, enclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa; 2330 m. long; including Adriatic Sea 1,145,000 sq. m.; greatest depth 14,436 ft.
- Me-djer'da** or **Me-fer'da** (mā-jēr'dā); *anc. Bag'rā-das* (bāg'rā-dās). River ab. 230 m. long, N Tunisia, N Africa; flows E from NE Algeria to Gulf of Tunisia.
- Me'doō'** (mē'dōō'). District ab. 50 m. long, 6-7 m. wide, N of Bordeaux, SW France; vineyards.
- Meer'ut** (mā'rūt). City, district \*, NE of Delhi, United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 109,290.
- Meester Cornells**. See **DIJKTINGARA**.
- Me-ga-lo-pō-lis** (mēg'ā-lōp'ō-līs). City, S Arcadia, cen. Peloponnesus, Greece; pop. 2373; once \* of Arcadia.
- Me-gan'tic** (mē-gān'tīk). Town 12 m. W of Maine border, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4560.
- Me-ga-ra** (mēg'ā-rā). Seaport city W of Athens, Greece; pop. 10,441; \* of ancient Megaris.
- Me-ga-ris** (mēg'ā-rīs). District of ancient Greece, E part of Isthmus of Corinth, bet. Saronic Gulf and Gulf of Corinth; ab. 143 sq. m.
- Me-gh'na** (māg'nā). River ab. 150 m. long, East Bengal, Pakistan joins with lower Ganges and flows S to Bay of Bengal.
- Me-gid'do** (mē-gīd'dō). Ancient city of N Palestine, on S side of Plain of Esdraelon and the valley of the Qishon, 20 m. N of the city of Samaria; battles 1479 B.C. and 609 (608?) B.C. See **ARMAGEDDON**, in **Vocab.**
- Mei'ning-en** (mē'nīng-ēn). City SW of Erfurt, Thuringia, cen. Germany; pop. 18,221.
- Meis'sen** (mē'sēn). City, Saxony, E Germany, on Elbe river NW of Dresden; pop. 41,616; Dresden china.
- Mejorada**. See **MEXJADA**.
- Méjico**. Spanish form for **MEXICO**.
- Mek-nēs'** (mēk-nēs'; *Arab. māk-nās'*); *Fr. Mek'nēs'* (mēk'nēs'); *Sp. Me'qui-nēs'* (māk'ē-nās'; -nūth'). City SW of Fés, N French Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1936) 74,702.
- Me-kōng** (mā-kōng); *Chin. Lan'tsang'* (lān'tsāng'). River of SE Asia, ab. 2600 m. long; flows S from E Tibet through Yunnan prov., S China, and through Indochina (forming part of E boundary of Thailand) and Cambodia to South China Sea in Cochinchina.
- Mel'a-ne'sia** (mēl'ā-nē'shā; -zhī-d). Collective name for the islands in the Pacific Ocean NE of Australia; — so called from black color of natives. — **Mel'a-ne'sian** (-nē'shān; -zhī-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Mel'bourn** (mēl'bērn). City, \* of Victoria, in S part, SE Australia; pop. 92,120, with suburbs 982,048; temporary capital 1901-27 of Australian Commonwealth; university.
- Me-le-gna'no** (mā-lē-nā'no); *formerly Ma-ri-gua'no* (mā-rē-). Commune, SE of Milan, Italy; pop. 9377; battles 1515, 1859.
- Me-lī-lā** (mā-lē'līlā). Spanish presidio and city, N Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1940) 77,353.
- Melita**. See **MALTA**.
- Melitēna**. See **MALATYA**.
- Me-li-to'pol** (mēl'ī-tō'pōl'; *Russ. myl'lyt'-tō'pōl'y'*). Town S of Zaporozhe near NW shore of Sea of Azov, S Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 75,735; fighting 1943.
- Mel'os** (mē'lōs); *Il. Mī'lō* (mē'lō). 1. Island, Cyclades, Greece; 14 m. long; 57 sq. m.; pop. ab. 5000. 2. Ruined city on Melos; statue of Venus de Milo discovered 1820.
- Mel-rīr'** (shūt mēl-rīr'). Marshy saline lake 80-100 m. long, N Touggourt territory, NE Algeria.
- Mel'rose** (mēl'rōz). 1. City, NE Massachusetts, N of Boston; pop. 25,333. 2. Burgh, N Roxburgh co., SE Scotland; pop. 2052; ruins of abbey.
- Melrose Park**. Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 10,933.
- Mel'ville** (mēl'vīl). Town SW of Yorkton, SE Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 4011.
- Melville, Cape**. Cape on E coast of Cape York Penin., NE Queensland, Australia.
- Melville, Lake**. Lake 1208 sq. m. in SE Labrador; constitutes inner basin of Hamilton Inlet; at its SW corner receives the Hamilton river.
- Melville Bay**. Inlet of NE Baffin Bay, NW Greenland.
- Melville Island**. 1. Island 16,164 sq. m., 200 m. long by 130 m. wide, W Franklin District, Northwest Territories, Canada. 2. Island NW of Northern Territory, Australia; 2400 sq. m.
- Melville Peninsula**. Peninsula, S Franklin District, Northwest Territories, Canada, bet. Gulf of Boothia and Foxe Basin.
- Me'mel** (mā'mēl). 1. River. See **NEMAN**. 2. *Lithuanian Klai'pe-da* (klī'pē-dā). Coastal territory, W Lithuania, U.S.S.R.; 1092 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 147,569; formerly in N East Prussia; later autonomous part of independent Lithuania. 3. Seaport city, its \*, at mouth of Neman river; pop. (1938) 47,189.
- Mem'phis** (mēm'fīs). 1. City, SW Tennessee, on Mississippi river; pop. 292,942. 2. Ancient city, Lower Egypt, now village on Nile S of Cairo; ancient \* of Egypt. — **Mem'phian** (-fī-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Mem'phre-ma'gog, Lake** (mēm'frē-mā'gōg). Lake ab. 30 m. long, extending across U. S.-Canada border from N Vermont into S province of Quebec.
- Men'al Strait or Straits** (mēn'āl). Channel off NW coast of Wales, bet. Anglesey I. and Caernarvonshire; ab. 14 m. long; two bridges.
- Me Nam or Menam**. See **CHAO PHRAYA**.
- Me-nash'a** (mē-nāsh'ā). City S of Appleton, E Wisconsin; pop. 10,481.
- Men'de-res'** (mēn'dē-rēs'). 1. *anc. Me-an'der* (mē-ān'dēr). River 240 m. long, W Turkey in Asia; flows SW and W into Aegean Sea opp. Samos. 2. *anc. Sca-man'der* (skā-mān'dēr). River 60 m. long, NW Turkey in Asia; flows W and NW to Dardanelles.
- Men'do-ci'no, Cape** (mēn'dō-sē'nō). Cape, NW California, extreme W point of California.
- Men'do-zā** (mēn'dō-zā; *Sp. mán-dō-sā*). 1. Province, W Argentina; 58,239 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 552,545. 2. City, its \*, SE of Acacigua Mt., W Argentina; pop. (est.) 100,429.
- Meng'tzu'** (mūng'dzū'), *also Meng'tsen'* (mūng'dzū'); *Fr. Mong-tsen* (mūng'dzū'). City SE of Kunming, S Yunnan, S China; pop. (1931 est.) 193,004; treaty port 1890.
- Me-nom'i-nee** (mē-nōm'ī-nē). City on S tip of Michigan penin.; pop. 10,230.
- Me-nom'o-nie** (mē-nōm'ō-nē). City W of Eau Claire, W Wisconsin; pop. 6582.
- Menorca**. See **MINORCA**.
- Men-tā-wai** (mēn-tā-wī). Group of ab. 70 islands off W cen. Sumatra, Indonesia; 2354 sq. m.; pop. 18,149.
- Men'ton'** (mān'tōn'); *It. (mān-tō'nā)*. Commune, SE France, on Mediterranean Sea NE of Nice; pop. 21,703; resort.
- Mequinez**. See **MEKNÈS**.
- Me-ra'pi** (mē-rā'pē). 1. Volcano 9548 ft. N of Jogjakarta, cen. Java, Indonesia. 2. Volcanic peak 9486 ft. NE of Padang, W Sumatra.
- Me-rau'ke** (mē-rōu'kē). Seaport and chief town on S coast of Neth. New Guinea; pop. ab. 2000.
- Mer-ba'boe** (mēr-bā'bōe) or **Mer-ba'bu**. Volcano 10,308 ft. N of Jogjakarta, cen. Java, Neth. Indies.
- Mer-ced'** (mēr-ād'). City NW of Fresno, cen. California; pop. 10,135.
- Mer-ce-dā'rio** (mēr-sā-thī-rō'). Peak 22,210 ft., W Argentina, near Chilean border.
- Mer-ce-des**. 1. (mēr-sā'dēs) City E of McAllen, S Texas; pop. 7624. 2. (mēr-sā'thīs) City W of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; pop. 30,991. 3. City E of San Luis, San Luis prov., cen. Argentina; pop. (est.) 37,666. 4. City and river port on Río Negro, NW of Montevideo, SW Uruguay; pop. ab. 30,000.
- Mer-ci-a** (mēr-shī-dā; -shā). Ancient Anglian kingdom, cen. England. — **Mer-ci-an** (-shī-ān; -shān), *adj. & n.*
- Mer-gul' Archipelago** (mūr-gwēl'). Group of ab. 800 islands in Andaman Sea off Lower Burma.
- Merig**. See **MARRIJA**.



- 18,708.** **2.** Borough SE of Williamsport, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5,513.
- Mis-wan-tse** (mī-wō'kē). City and lake port, the chief city of Wisconsin, in SE part; pop. 587,472; Marquette Univ. **mis-wō** (mī-wō'kē). Town on Lake Ontario W of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 8,070.
- Min** (mīn). 1. or **Min-Kiang** (mīn'jī'ling'). River ab. 350 m. long, Szechwan prov., S cen. China; flows SE to Yangtze river. 2. or **Min-Kong** (mīn'kōng'). River ab. 250 m. long, Fukien prov., SE China; flows SE to East China Sea.
- Min-na-han-na** (mīn'dā-hā'nā). Peninsula forming NE end of Celebes I., Indonesia.
- Min-nas-Basta** (mī'nā'stā). NE arm of Bay of Fundy, cen. Nova Scotia.
- Min-nas de Rio-o-tin'to** (mī'nā'stā thā rē'ō-tēn'tō). Commune NE of Hueva, SW Spain; pop. 9,080; copper mines.
- Min-nas-Gor-nas'** (mī'nā'stā gō'r-nā's'). Formerly **Min-nas-Gor-nas'** (mī'nā'stā gō'r-nā's'). State, E Brazil; 226,179 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 6,798,647; \* Belo Horizonte.
- Min-nio** (mīn'chō); **anc. Min-nio-us** (mīn'ah'y-ūs; -ah'ūs). River 115 m. long, N Italy; flows S and E from Lake Garda to Po river.
- Min-da-na-o** (mīn'dā-nā'ō; Sp. mīn'dā'ō). 1. Island, S Phil. Is.; 30,537 sq. m.; pop. 1,997,304 (including adjacent islands). 2. or **Rio Grande do Mindanao** (rē'ō grān'dā thā); formerly known as the **Gota-bato** (kō'tā-vā'tō). River ab. 200 m. long, cen. Mindanao, Phil. Is.; flows mainly W to Ilana Bay.
- Mindanao Deep**. Deepest known point of any ocean, 35,400 ft., in Philippine Sea off NE Mindanao, Phil. Is.; in 9° 30' N.
- Mindanao Sea**. Interisland body of water, 180 m. by 70 m., bet. Mindanao on S and Negros, Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte on N, Phil. Is.
- Min-den** (mīn'dēn). 1. City E of Shreveport, NW Louisiana; pop. 6,677. 2. **anc. Min-thun** (mīn'thūn). City NE of Münster, Westphalia, NW Germany; pop. 27,139.
- Min-dō-ro** (mīn-dō'rō). Island, cen. Phil. Is., SW of Luzon; 3759 sq. m.; pop. 181,568.
- Mindoro Strait**. Passage ab. 50 m. wide bet. South China Sea and N Sulu Sea.
- Min-ō-la** (mīn'ō-lā). Village on Long I. 20 m. E of New York City, SE New York; pop. 10,064.
- Min'er-al Wells** (mīn'ēr-ūl). City W of Fort Worth, N cen. Texas; pop. 6,308.
- Minersville** (mī'nērs-vīl). Borough NW of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 8,086.
- Min-go Junction** (mīn'gō). City on Ohio river S of Steubenville, E Ohio; pop. 5,192.
- Min-grē-lia** (mīn-grē'lī-ā; mīng; -grē'l-yā). Region and former principality, NW Georgia, U.S.S.R.; lies within borders of ancient Colchis.
- Min-ho** (mīn'nyō); **Sp. Min'ho** (mīn'nyō); **anc. Min'i-us** (mīn'ī-ūs). River 171 m. long, Spain and Portugal; flows S from NW Spain to Atlantic Ocean.
- Min-how'** (mīn'hō'); formerly **Foo'chow'** (fō'chō'). Seaport city on Min river, \* of Fukien prov., in E part, SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 322,725; pop. 1842.
- Min-Kiang**. See MIN, 1.
- Min-Kong**. See MIN, 2.
- Min-ne-sō-pis** (mīn'fē-āp'ō-līs; -āp'ō-līs). City, SE cen. Minnesota, on Mississippi river; pop. 492,370; Univ. of Minnesota.
- Min-ne-sō'ta** (mīn'fē-sō'tā). 1. River 332 m. long, S Minnesota; flows from W boundary of state to Mississippi at St. Paul. 2. North central state of U.S.A.; 11th state in area, 84,008 sq. m. (land area 80,009 sq. m.); 18th state in population, 2,702,300; \* St. Paul; 32d state admitted to Union (1858). Nickname: Gopher State. Abbr. **Minn.** — **Min-ne-sō'tan** (-tān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Minni**. See ARMENIA.
- Minio**. See MINIO.
- Min-nor-ōa** (mī'nōr'ōā); **Sp. Me-nor-ōa** (mā-nōr'ōā). Second largest island of the Balearic group, Spain, in W Mediterranean Sea NE of Majorca; 264 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 41,490; \* Mahón. — **MI-nor-can** (mī'nōr'kān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Min-not** (mī'nōt). City N of Bismarck, NW cen. North Dakota; pop. 16,577.
- Minak** (mīn'ak; *Russ. myn'sk*). City, \* of White Russia, in cen. part, U.S.S.R.; pop. 238,772.
- Minthun**. See MINDEN, 2.
- Min'nu-sinak'** (mīn'fō-sīn'ak'; *Russ. mīn'fō-sīn'ak'*). Town S of Krasnoyarsk, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 20,403.
- Min'ya Kon'ka** (mīn'yā kōng'kā). Mountain 24,900 ft., E Sikang prov., S China.
- Miquelon Island** (mīk'ē-lōn; *Fr. mī'klōn*). Island (orig. two islands), S of Newfoundland; 83 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 520; belongs to France.
- Mis-a-ō-roes** (mī'sā-ō-rōes; *Sp. mī'sā-ō-rōes*). Village, lake and double locks, Canal Zone, ab. 5 m. NW of Panama.
- Mis-ri** (mī'srē). Seaport, NE Sarawak, Borneo; pop. ab. 11,000.
- Mis-rim'** (mī'srēn'); **Sp. Me-ris'** (mā'srēn'). Lake 108 m. long on E boundary of Uruguay.
- Mis-ra-pur** (mī'srā-pōr). City, district \*, on Ganges river SE of Allahabad, SE United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 70,944.
- Mis-sais** (mī'sāis; mī'sāis). Municipality, SW Iligan Bay, Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 36,313.
- Mis-sō-ne** (mī'sō-nē). Promontory NW of Bay of Naples, Italy; site of ancient **MI-sō-nium** (mī'sō-nīm).
- Mis-sa-wa-ta** (mī'sā-wā'tā). City, N Indiana, SE of South Bend; pop. 28,298.
- Mis-sō-nas** (mī'sō-nās). Territory, NE Argentina; 11,506 sq. m.; 1942 est. 195,600; \* Posadas.
- Mis-sō-nas** (mī'sō-nās). Autonomous city NE of Budapest, NE Hungary; 78,508.
- Mis-sō-nas** (mī'sō-nās). City near the Rio Grande W of McAllen, S Texas; pop. 5,682.
- Mis-sion-ary Ridge** (mī'sh-ān-ē-ri). Ridge extending NE to SW in Tennessee and Georgia near Chattanooga; site of battle 1863.
- Mis-sis-sip-pi** (mī'sī-sīp'pī). 1. River 2470 m. long, cen. U.S.A.; flows SE from Lake Itasca, N Minnesota, to Gulf of Mexico; length from headwaters of Missouri to Gulf 3988 m. 2. A southeastern state of U.S.A.; 31st state in area, 47,716 sq. m. (land area 47,420 sq. m.); 23d state in population, 2,183,796; \* Jackson; 20th state admitted to Union (1817). Nickname: Magnolia State. Abbr. **Miss.** 3. River 105 m. long, SE Ontario, Canada; flows NE and N through **Mississippi Lake** into the Ottawa river. — **Mis-sis-sip-pi-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Missolonghi**. See MISOLONGION.
- Mis-sou'la** (mī'sō-lā). City S of Flathead Lake, W Montana; pop. 18,449; Montana State Univ.
- Mis-sou'ri** (mī'sō-ri; -sō-ri). 1. River 2475 m. long, cen. and NW cen. U.S.A.; flows from S Montana to Mississippi river N of St. Louis. 2. A central state of U.S.A.; 18th state in area, 69,674 sq. m. (land area 69,270 sq. m.); 10th state in population, 3,784,664; \* Jefferson City; 24th state admitted to Union (1821). Nickname: Show Me State. Abbr. **Mo.** — **Mis-sou'ri-an** (-i-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Mis-tas-si-mi** (mī'stā-sī-mī). 1. Lake ab. 100 m. long and 12 m. wide, 975 sq. m., S cen. Quebec, Canada. 2. River ab. 185 m. long, S Quebec, Canada; flows S to Lake St. John.
- Mis-su-ra'ta** (mī'sō-sū-rā'tā). Coastal city, provincial \*, E of Tripoli, NW Libya, N Africa; pop. (1938 est.) 45,007.
- Mi-tan'ni** (mī-tān'ī). Ancient kingdom of upper Mesopotamia, 1478-1275 B.C., extending from bend of Euphrates nearly to Tigris.
- Mitau**. See YELGAVA.
- Mitch'am** (mīch'ām). Urban district SW of London, Surrey, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 70,000.
- Mitch'ell** (mīch'ēl). City W of Sioux Falls, SE South Dakota; pop. 10,633.
- Mitchell, Mount**. Peak 6084 ft. in Black Mts., W North Carolina; highest point E of Mississippi river.
- Mi-to** (mī-tō). City NE of Tokyo, SE Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 40,495.
- Mi-ya-ji-ma** (mī-yā-jī-mā). Island SW of Hiroshima, SW Honshu, Japan; ab. 5 m. long by 2½ m. wide.
- Mi-ya-ko-no-jo** (mī-yā-kō-nō-jō). Town E of Kagoshima, SE Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 50,279.
- Mi-ya-no-shi-ta** (mī-yā-nō-shi-tā). Village W of Odawara, SE Honshu, Japan; popular resort.
- Mi-ya-za-ki** (mī-yā-zā-kī). Seaport, SE Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 64,968.
- Mjō'sa** (mīō'sā). Largest lake in Norway, in SE part; 62 m. long; 150 sq. m.
- Mo'ab** (mō'āb). Ancient kingdom, Syria, E of Dead Sea.
- Mo'ber-ly** (mō'bēr-lī). City N of Columbia, N cen. Missouri; pop. 12,920.
- Mo-bile'** (mō-bīl'; mō'bīl; 2). 1. River 38 m. long, SW Alabama; flows S from junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers to Mobile Bay. 2. City and seaport, SW Alabama, on Mobile river and bay; pop. 78,720.
- Mobile Bay**. Inlet of Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. long, SW Alabama; naval battle Aug. 5, 1864.
- Mocambique**. See MOZAMBIQUE.
- Mo'cha** (mō'chā). Ar. **Mu-kha'** (mō'kū'). Seaport, SW Yemen, SW Arabia, on Red Sea; pop. ab. 2000.
- Mod'der** (mōd'ēr). River ab. 180 m. long, Orange Free State, Union of South Africa; tributary of the Vaal; battle 1880.
- Mo'de-na** (mō'dē-nā; *Angl. d'nā*; *anc. Mu'ti-nā* (mō'tī'nā)). Commune bet. Bologna and Reggio, Emilia, N Italy; pop. 96,837.
- Mo'der-to** (mō-dēr-tō). City SE of Stockton, cen. California; pop. 16,379.
- Mo'djo-ker-to** (mō'jō-kēr-tō). Town SW of Surabaya, E Java, Indonesia; pop. 23,000.
- Mo'e'ri Lake** (mō'ērī). Ancient lake in depression just N of El Faiyūm, N Upper Egypt.
- Mo'e'ri-a** (mō'ērī-ā). Ancient country, later two Roman provinces, S of the Danube, SE Europe.
- Mo'e's-kroen** (mō'ēs-kroen); formerly **Mous'cron'** (mō'skrōn'). City, SW Belgium, near French border N of Lille; pop. (1945 est.) 35,225.
- Mog'a-di'sho** (mōg'ā-dīsh'ō; -dīsh'ō) or **Mog'a-dīsh'a** (-dīsh'ā). Seaport, \* of Italian Somaliland, E Africa; pop. (1939 est.) ab. 55,000.
- Mog'a-dor** (mōg'ā-dōr). City and seaport, SW of Casablanca, SW cen. coast of French Morocco, NW Africa, on Atlantic Ocean; pop. (1930) 15,166.
- Mo'gaung'** (mō'goun; upper Irrawaddy).
- Mo'gilev** (mōg'ī-lēv; *Russ. mōgī-lēv*). City, E White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 98,440.
- Mogilev Po-dol'ski** (pō-dōl'skī; *Russ. pō-dōl'y-skī*) or **Mogilev on the Dniester**. Town S of Vinnitsa on the Dniester, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 22,271.
- Mog'ol-ion Mountains** (mōg'ō-yōn). Range, W New Mexico; highest point 10,778 ft.
- Mogontiacum**. See MAINZ.
- Mo'hács** (mō'hāch). City on Danube, S Hungary; pop. 16,276; battles 1526 and 1687.
- Mohave Desert**. See MOJAVE DESERT.
- Mo'hawk** (mō'hōk). River 148 m. long, E cen. New York; flows S and E to Hudson river.
- Mo-hen'jo-Da-ro** (mō-hēn'jō-dā-rō). Prehistoric city NE of Karachi, S Sind, Pakistan; Chalcolithic culture site.
- Mo-ja've** or **Mo-ha've Desert** (mō-hī-vē). Arid basin, S California.
- Mo-ji** (mō-jī). Seaport city, N Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 94,229; tunnel connects with Shimonoeki, extreme SW Honshu.
- Mokpo**. See MOKPO.
- Mol'dau** (mōl'dou). 1. See VIZAVA. 2. See MOLDAVIA.
- Mol-da-vi-a** (mōl-dā-vī-ā; -dā-vī-ā); *Romanian Mol-dō-vā* (mōl-dō-vā);

- Ger. Mol'dau** (môl'dou). Former province, NE cen. Romania; 14,090 sq. m.; in earlier times a principality. — **Mol-da-vi-an** (môl-dâ'vî-ân; -dâ'vân), *adj. & n.*
- Moldavian Republic**. 1. Independent Bessarabia 1917; \* Chisinau. See Bessarabia. 2. Officially **Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**. Autonomous republic, SW U.S.S.R.; in SW part of Ukrainian S.S.R.; 32,000 sq. m.; pop. (c. 1924) 572,300; \* Baltia, later Tiraspol. 3. Officially **Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic**. Constituent republic of U.S.S.R., including Moldavian A.S.S.R. and much of Bessarabia; 13,000 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 2,400,000; \* Kishinev.
- Mol'en-beek-Saint-Jean** (mô'lên-bêk-sân'zhk'n'). Commune, W suburb of Brussels, cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 62,006.
- Mol-fet'ta** (môl-fêt'tâ; *It. môl-fêt'tâ*). Seaport NW of Bari, Apulia, SE Italy; pop. 49,361.
- Mo-lin'e** (mô-lên'). City, NW Illinois, on Mississippi river above Rock Island; pop. 34,808.
- Mo-lo-kai** (mô'lô-kk'ê; *Angl. mô'lô-kî', mô'lô-*). Island, cen. Hawaii, NW of Maui; 259 sq. m.; pop. 5340; leper colony.
- Mo-lo-po** (mô'lô-pô). River in S Africa; its dry bed forms S boundary of Bechuanaland Protectorate; turns S into Orange river near SE border of South-West Africa.
- Mo-lo-tov** (mô'lô-tô; *Angl. mô'lô-tô*); formerly **Perm** (pyêrm). City, \* of Molotov Region, on Kama river E of Kirov, W Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 255,196.
- Molotov Region**. Region N of Bashkir A.S.S.R., W of cen. Ural, W Soviet Russia, Asia; 63,384 sq. m.; pop. 2,082,166; \* Molotov.
- Mo-lu-cas** (mô-lûk'âz), or **Spice Islands** (spîs); *Indonesian Ma-lu-ku* (mâ-lô'kô). Group of islands bet. Celebes and New Guinea, Indonesia; ab. 32,300 sq. m.; pop. 560,013.
- Mo-lu-oa Sea** (mô-lûk'ô; *Du. Mo-luk'sche Zee* (mô-lûk'sê zâ)). Part of Pacific Ocean lying bet. Celebes I. and the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago.
- Mom-ba'sa** (môm-bâ'sâ). Island and seaport, S Kenya protectorate, E Africa, 150 m. N of Zanzibar; pop. ab. 43,000.
- Mo-mo-to-m'bô** (mô'mô-tô'm'bô). Volcano 4126 ft., NW of Lake Managua, W Nicaragua.
- Mo-na** (mô'nâ). See ANGLESEY; 1; Isle of MAN.
- Mon-a-ca** (môn-â-kâ). Borough on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh, W Pennsylvania; pop. 7061.
- Mon-a-co** (môn-â-kô). 1. Independent principality on Mediterranean Sea, SE France; ab. 370 acres; pop. (1939) 23,973. 2. Commune, its \*; pop. (1939) 23,973. — **Mon-a-can** (-kân), *adj. & n.*
- Mo-nad'nock, Mount** (mô-nâd'nôk). Peak 3186 ft., SW New Hampshire.
- Mon-a-ghan** (môn-â-gân; -hân; -xân). County, Ulster prov., NE Republic of Ireland; 498 sq. m.; pop. 61,289; \* Monaghan.
- Mo-na Passage** (mô'nâ). Passage 80 m. wide bet. Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, West Indies.
- Monapia**. See Isle of MAN.
- Monastir**. See Bitolj.
- Mon-e-ton** (môngk'tôn). City NE of St. John, SE New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 22,763.
- Mon'em-va-si'a** or **Mon'em-ba-si'a** (mô'nâm-vâ-sî'â) Village on small island SE of Laconia, SE Peloponnesus, Greece; pop. 638; malmsay wine.
- Mon-es-sen** (mô-nês'n). City, SW Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river S of Pittsburgh; pop. 20,257.
- Mon-gy'r** (mông-gîr'). Town, district \*, on Ganges river NW of Calcutta, NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 63,114.
- Mon-go-li-a** (mông-gôl'yâ; -gôl'î-â; môn-). Vast territory, E cen. Asia, People's Republic and Tannu Tuva, now Tuva Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R.; formerly considered a part of Outer China. — **Mon'gol** (mông'gôl), *n.* — **Mon-go-li-an**, *adj.*
- Mongolia, Inner**. Region, SE part of Mongolia, stretching 1500 m. bet. Outer Mongolia and N China from NW Kansu to W Manchuria; 326,285 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 5,142,703; formerly included Jehol; now nominally Chinese.
- Mongolian People's Republic; formerly Outer Mongolia**. Autonomous republic, the greater part of Mongolia, E cen. Asia, W of Manchuria; 625,783 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 2,077,669; \* Urga (Ulan Bator).
- Mong-tsen**. See MENGTSZ.
- Monkhester**. See NEWCASTLE.
- Mon'mouth**. 1. (môn'múth) City W of Galesburg, W Illinois; pop. 9096. 2. See MONMOUTHSHIRE.
- Monmouth Court House**. Now Freehold, New Jersey; battle of Monmouth June 28, 1778.
- Mon'mouth-shire** (môn'múth-shîr; mûn-') or **Monmouth**. County, W England, bordering on Wales; 546 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 402,380; \* Newport.
- Mo-nô-a-oy** (mô-nôk'â-ô). Battifield 1804 near Frederick, Maryland, on Monocacy river.
- Mo-nô-ga-ho-la** (mô-nông-gâ-hô'lâ; -hâ'lâ; mô-nông-gâ-). 1. River 128 m. long, N West Virginia, to Ohio river at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 2. City on river S of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6825.
- Mon-ro'e** (môn-rô'). 1. City 28,309. 2. City on Lake J 18,478. 3. City SE of Charl. 4. City W of Beloit, S Wisconsin; pop. 6182.
- Mon-ro-vi-a** (môn-rô'vî-â). 1. City NE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 12,807. 2. Seaport, \* of Liberia, W Africa; pop. ab. 10,000.
- Mons** (môn; *Angl. mông*); *Flem. Ber'gen* (bêr'xâ[n]). Commune, SW Belgium, SW of Brussels; pop. (1938 est.) 26,417; battle 1914; military college.
- Mon'son** (mûn'sn). Town E of Springfield, SW Massachusetts; pop. 6597.
- Mon'ta-gus** (môn-tâ-gû). Town SE of Greenfield, NW Massachusetts; pop. 7582.
- Mont'al-han** (môn'tâl-vân). River, an upper tributary of Marikina river, cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.
- Mon-tan'a** (môn-tân-â). A northwestern state of U.S.A.; 8d state in area, 147,138 sq. m. (land area 146,316 sq. m.); 39th state in population, 559,456; \* Helena; 41st state admitted to Union (1890). Nickname: Mountain State. Abbr. *Mont.* — **Mon-tan'an** (-ân), *adj. & n.*
- Mon'tau-ban** (môn'tô'bân'). City N of Toulouse, S France; pop. 32,025.
- Mon'tauk Point** (môn'tôk; môn-tôk'). Point on E end of Long I., New York.
- Mont Blanc**. See MONT BLANC.
- Mont'ceau'-les-Mines** (môn'sô'lê-mên'). Commune NW of Mâcon, E cen. France; pop. 26,902.
- Mont Ce-nis** (môn-sâ'nê'). 1. Pass ab. 46 m. long, through Alps bet. Modane (E of Grenoble), France, and Susa (W of Turin), Italy; 6831 ft. 2. Tunnel SW of pass, 8½ m. from Modane to near Bardonecchia, Italy.
- Mont Cervin**. See MATTERHORN.
- Mont-clair** (môn't-clâr; *attributively, also mônt'klâr*). Town, NE New Jersey, NW of Newark; pop. 39,807.
- Mon'te-bel'lo** (môn'tê-bêl'ô). City SE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 8016.
- Mon'te Car'lo** (môn'tê kîr'îô). Commune, Monaco; pop. (1939) 10,681; gambling resort.
- Mon'te Cas-si-no** (môn'tê kâ-sê'nô; *It. mônt'tâ kâs-sê'nô*). Abbey near Cassino, SE Latium, cen. Italy; destroyed 6th cent., 884, and 1944.
- Mon'te-ne'gro** (môn'tê-nê'grô); *native Or'na Go'ra* (tâur'nâ gô'râ). Former kingdom N of Albania; now federative unit of S Yugoslavia; area (1918) 3733 sq. m., pop. ab. 200,000; area (1931) 5341 sq. m., pop. 360,000; \* Cetinje. — **Mon'te-ne'grin** (-grîn), *adj. & n.*
- Mon'te-roy** (môn'tê-rô; *attributively, usu. mônt'tê-rô*). 1. City, W California, on Monterey Bay (75 m. S of Golden Gate); pop. 10,084; original \* of California. 2. See MONTEREY.
- Monterey Park**. City E of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 8531.
- Mon'ter-roy** (môn'tê-rô; *Sp. mônt'têr-rô, -râ; sometimes, Angli-cized, Mon'te-roy* (môn'tê-rô)). City, NE Mexico, \* of Nuevo León state; pop. 185,833; battle 1846.
- Mon'te-vid'e-o**. 1. (môn'tê-vîd'ê-ô) City on Minnesota river SE of Big Stone Lake, SW cen. Minnesota; pop. 6230. 2. (môn'tê-vîd'ê-ô; -vîd'ê-ô; *Sp. mônt'tâ-vê-thê-rô*) Seaport city, \* of Uruguay, in S part, on La Plata estuary; pop. (1943 est.) 708,233; naval battle nearby 1939.
- Mont-gom'er-y** (môn'tî-gûm'rî; -gûm'rî; -gûm'-). 1. City, \* of Alabama, on Alabama river SE of Birmingham, in SE cen. part; pop. 78,084. 2. See MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
- Mont-gom'er-y-shire** (-shîr; -shîr) or **Montgomery**. County, E Wales; 797 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 44,800; \* Welshpool.
- Mon'ti-cel'lo** (môn'tî-sêl'ô). Estate and residence of Thomas Jefferson, 3 m. SE of Charlottesville, Virginia.
- Mon'tlu'gon** (môn'tlû'sôv'). City NW of Clermont-Ferrand, cen. France; pop. 42,515.
- Mon'tma'gny** (môn'mâ'nyê'). Town on St. Lawrence river NE of Quebec, Canada; pop. 4585.
- Mon'tmar'tre** (môn'mâr'tr'). Section in N part of Paris, France, on a hill above the Seine river; highest point 420 ft.
- Mon'tmo-ren'cy** (môn'tmô-rên'sî). Village on St. Lawrence river NE of Quebec, Canada; pop. 5393.
- Mont-pe'lier** (môn'tpê'lîr'). City, \* of Vermont, in N cen. part, on Winooski river; pop. 8006.
- Mont'pel'lier** (môn'tpê'lîr'). City, NW of Marseilles, S France; pop. 90,787; university.
- Mon'tre-al** (môn'trê-âl; mûn-'). City, SE Montreal I., on St. Lawrence river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. (city proper) 903,007; chief city of Canada; cathedrals; universities.
- Montreal North**. Town NW of Montreal, Montreal I., S Quebec, Canada; pop. 6152.
- Mon'treuil** (môn'trû'y'). Commune, E suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 71,803.
- Mon'treux** (môn'trû'). Group of resort villages, Vaud canton, W Switzerland; pop. ab. 19,795.
- Mon'trouge** (môn'trôz'). Commune, S suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 33,260.
- Mont Roy'al** (môn rwâ'yâl'). W suburb of Montreal, Quebec; pop. 84,295.
- Mont-Saint-Mi'chel** (môn'sân'mê'shêl'). Fortified rock in Mont-Saint-Michel Bay, off NW France; ancient abbey and town on summit.
- Mon'tser-ra't** (môn'tsê-râ't'). Island and presidency, British colony of Leeward Is., British West Indies, SW of Antigua; 33 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 12,895; \* Plymouth.
- Mon'u-ment Valley** (môn'û-mên't). Region, NE Arizona and SE Utah; a sandy plain with sandstone buttes, mesas, and arches.
- Mon'za** (môn'tâ). Commune NE of Milan, SW cen. Lombardy, N Italy; pop. 63,922; ancient \* of Lombardy.
- Mo-on**. See MUON.
- Mo-on, Mountains of** (the môon). See RUWENZORI.
- Mo-o-rô-a** (mô-rô-râ-â). Island W of Papeete, one of E group (Windward Is.) of Society Is., French Oceania; 51 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 2279.
- Mo-ores'town** (mô-rô'tou; mô-ô-rô-t'). Town E of Camden, S cen. New Jersey; pop. 6570.
- Mo-ores'ville** (mô-rô'vî; mô-ô-rô-vî). Town S of Statesville, cen. North Carolina; pop. 6682.
- Mo-or-head** (mô'r'hêd; mô-ô-r'). City, W Minnesota, on Red river across from Fargo, North Dakota; pop. 9491; Concordia College.
- Moos-burg** (mô'sbôrg). Town SW of Landshut, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. 4179; prisoner-of-war camp.
- Mo-ose** (mô's). River ab. 50 m. long, NE Ontario, Canada; flows NE into James Bay.
- Mo-ose-head Lake** (mô'sê'hêd'). Lake ab. 85 m. long, NW Maine; resort section.



- Moose Jaw** (moo's'jə). City W of Regina, S Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 20,763.
- Mop'po** (mop'pō) or **Mok'po** (mōk'pō). City, SW Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 68,572.
- Morādā'bad** (mōrādā'bad; -bād). City, district \*, E of Delhi, NW cen. United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 142,414.
- Morā'va**. 1. (mō'rā-vā) See MORAVIA. 2. (mō'rā-vā) River, Czechoslovakia. See MARCH. 3. (mō'rā-vā); anc. *Mar'vus* (mār'vūs). River, E Yugoslavia, formed by union of two rivers (*Southern Morava* and *Western Morava*); flows 100 m. from point of confluence to Danube river.
- Morā'vi-a** (mō-rā'vī-dā); *Czech Morā'va* (mō'rā-vā); *Ger. Mäh'ren* (mā'rēn). Former province, cen. Czechoslovakia; 8027 sq. m.; \* Brno; now part of province of *Moravia* and *Silesia*, *Czech Morava* a *Slez'sko* (ā slēs'kō), pop. (1930) 3,565,010. — **Morā'vi-an** (mō-rā'vī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Moravian Gap**. Mountain pass along upper Oder and Vistula rivers bet. SE Sudeten and W Carpathian Mts.
- Morāv-áká O'stra-va** (mō'rā'áká o'strā-vā); *Ger. Mäh'rishch-Os'trau* (mā'rīsh-ōs'trou). City NE of Brno, N Moravia, cen. Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 125,347.
- Mor'ay** (mūr'ī) or **El'gin** (ē'l'gīn) or **El'gin-shire** (-shīr; -shēr). County, NE Scotland; 476 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 41,000; (8) Elgin.
- Mor-dō-vi-an Republic** (mōr-dō'vī-ān). Autonomous republic S of Gorki Region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 9843 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,248,982.
- Mor-e-a** (mō-rē'ā). See PELOPONNESUS.
- Mor-e'lia** (mō-rē'li-ā). City, \* of Michoacán state, W of Mexico City, SW Mexico; pop. 44,304.
- Mor-e'los** (mō-rē'lōs). State, S cen. Mexico; 1918 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 182,000; \* Cuernavaca.
- Mor'es-net'** (mō'rēs-nē'). Former neutral territory bet. Belgium and Germany near Aachen; 11 sq. m.; since 1919 in E Belgium.
- Morgan City** (mōr'gān). City S of Baton Rouge, S Louisiana; pop. 6969.
- Morgan-ton** (mōr'gān-tūn). Town SW of Lenoir, W North Carolina, pop. 7670.
- Morgan-town** (mōr'gān-toun). City NE of Fairmont, on Monongahela river, N West Virginia; pop. 16,655; West Virginia Univ.
- Mor-ri'ah** (mō-rī'ā). Hill, E Jerusalem, on which Solomon built the Temple (2 Chron. iii. 1).
- Mor-ri-o-ka** (mō-rī-o-kā). City S of Aomori, N Honshū, Japan; pop. (1945) 95,748.
- Mor-ro-be** (mō-rō'bē). Administrative district, SE North-East New Guinea, Territory of New Guinea; 14,200 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 68,526; in interior is Morobe gold field near town of Wau.
- Mor-ro-co** (mō-rō'kō). 1. *Ar. El Ma'ghreb el Aq'sa* (āl mū'grīb āl ūk'sā); *Fr. Ma'roce* (mā'rōk); *Sp. Mar'ru'cos* (mār-rwā'kōs). Sultanate, NW Africa; traditional capitals Fes and Marrakech; comprises 3 zones: **French Morocco**, a protectorate including most of Morocco, 153,870 sq. m., pop. (1941 est.) 7,991,000; \* Rabat; **Spanish Morocco**, a protectorate on the N coast, 18,009 sq. m., pop. (1940) 991,000; \* Tetuán; and an international zone including city of Tangier and surrounding territory, 225 sq. m., pop. (1941) ab 100,000. 2. See MARRAKECH. — **Mor-ro'can** (mō-rō'kān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Mor'to Gulf** (mō'rō). Inlet, N Celebes Sea, in SW Mindanao, Phil. Is.
- Mor-to'li** (mō'rō'tī). Island N of Ialmahera, N Moluccas, Indonesia; 695 sq. m.; pop. 9170.
- Mor-ris** (mō'rīs). City SW of Joliet, NE Illinois; pop. 6145.
- Morris Jes'up Cape** (jēs'up). Northernmost point of Greenland and of entire Arctic Region; 81° 39' N.
- Morrison, Mount**. See NITKA.
- Morriss-town** (mō'rīs-toun). 1. Town NW of Newark, N New Jersey; pop. 15,270. 2. City NE of Knoxville, NE Tennessee; pop. 8050.
- Mor-ris-ville** (mō'rīs-vīl). Borough, SE Pennsylvania, across Delaware river from Trenton, New Jersey; pop. 5413.
- Mörs** or **Moers** (mōrs). City NW of Duisburg-Hamborn, W Germany; pop. 26,510.
- Mosa**. See MEUSE.
- Mos'cow** (mōs'kō). City N of Lewiston, NW Idaho, on Washington border; pop. 6014; Univ. of Idaho.
- Mos'cow** (mōs'kō; -kō); *Russ. Mos-kva'* (mūs-kvā'). 1. *also Mos'co-vo'* (mūs'kō-vī). Former principality centering around city of Moscow, W cen. Russia in Europe. 2. City, \* of Moscow Region and of U.S.S.R., in cen. part, on Moskva river; pop. 4,137,018; \* of Tsarist Russia, 1340-1712; Kremlin; university. — **Mos'co-vite** (mūs'kō-vīt), *Russ. co'vi-an* (mūs'kō'vī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Moscow Region**. Region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 19,146 sq. m.; pop. 8,918,389; \* Moscow.
- Mos-sel'** (mō-sēl'; *Fr. mō'sēl*); *Ger. Mos'sel* (mō'sēl); *anc. Mos-sel'ia* (mō-sēl'ī). River 320 m. long, NE France; flows N forming part of boundary bet. Luxembourg and Germany, turns NE and enters the Rhine.
- Mos-kva'** (mūs-kvā'). 1. River 315 m. long, Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; flows E through Moscow city to the Oka. 2. See MOSCOW.
- Mos-qui-to Coast** (mūs-kē'tō) or **Mos-qui'ta** (mūs-kē'tī-dā). Region ab. 225 m. by 40 m. along E coast of Nicaragua; formerly British protectorate, later autonomous Indian reserve.
- Mos'sel Bay** (mō'sīl). Seaport on Mossel Bay E of Cape Town, S Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 7220.
- Mos'ta'ga-nem'** (mō'stā'gā-nēm'). Seaport NE of Oran, NW Algeria; pop. of commune (1936) 38,941.
- Mos'tar** (mō'stār). Town bet. Sarajevo and Dubrovnik, former \* of Herzegovina, W Yugoslavia; pop. 20,295.
- Mos-sul'** (mō-sōol'; *Ar. mō'sōol*). City on Tigris river, N Iraq, NW of Baghdad; pop. (1938 est.) 280,000; ruins of Nineveh and Calah nearby.
- Moth'er-well** and **Wish'aw** (mōth'ēr-wīl [-wīl], wīsh'ō). Burgh, Lanark co., S cen. Scotland, SE of Glasgow; pop. (1940 est.) 68,400.
- Mo-to-bu Peninsula** (mō-tō-bō). Peninsula, W Okinawa I., Ryukyu Is., Japan; fighting 1945.
- Moukden**. Var. of MUKDEN.
- Moul-mén'** (mōl-mān'; mōl; -mān'; *Burmese mō'lē-myān*). City, E shore of Gulf of Martaban, Lower Burma; pop. 65,506.
- Moul'trie** (mōl'trī). City SE of Albany, S Georgia; pop. 10,147.
- Mounds'ville** (mound'vīl). City S of Wheeling on Ohio river, N West Virginia; pop. 14,168.
- Mountain Ash** (āsh). Urban district S of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan-shire, SE Wales; pop. 38,386.
- Mount Air'y** (ār'ī). Town and resort NE of Winston-Salem, N North Carolina; pop. 6286.
- Mount Ath'os** (āth'ōs; ā'thōs) or **Ha'gi-on O'tros** (hā'gī-on o'trōs). Autonomous republic, comprising 20 monasteries, Acte Penin., Chalcidice, NE Greece.
- Mount Car'mel** (kār'mēl). 1. City SE of Olney on Wabash river, SE Illinois; pop. 6987. 2. Borough NW of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 17,780.
- Mount Clem'ens** (klēm'zns). City NE of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 14,380.
- Mount Des'ert** (dēz'ērt; *older pron. dē-zūrt*). Island off S coast of Maine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide; summer resort; damaged by fire 1947. See ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.
- Mount Hol'y** (hōl'ī). Town S of Trenton, S cen. New Jersey; pop. 6625.
- Mount Kis'co** (kīs'kō). Village 36 m. NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 5941.
- Mount Mc-Kin'ley National Park** (mā-kīn'lē). National park, S cen. Alaska; 3030 sq. m.; estab. 1917; includes Mt. McKinley.
- Mount Ol'iver** (ōl'ī-vēr). Borough S of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6981.
- Mount Pleas'ant** (plēz'ant). 1. City W of Bay City, cen. Michigan; pop. 8413. 2. Borough NE of Uniontown, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5824.
- Mount Rai-nier' National Park** (rā-nēr'; rā-nēr'; rān'yēr). National park, W cen. Washington; 374 sq. m.; estab. 1899; includes Mt. Rainier.
- Mount Rob'son Park** (rōb'sn). Canadian provincial park, E British Columbia, Canada, W Rocky Mts.; contains Mt. Robson.
- Mount Ver'non** (vūr'nūn). 1. City SE of Centralia, S Illinois; pop. 14,724. 2. City W of Evansville on Ohio river, SW Indiana; pop. 5638. 3. City on Bronx river adjacent to New York to the SW, SE New York; pop. 67,362. 4. City S of Mansfield, cen. Ohio; pop. 10,122. 5. Home and burial place of George Washington, Virginia, on Potomac river ab. 15 m. below Washington, D.C.
- Mo'zam-bique'** (mō'zām-bīk'; mō'zōm-bīk'). *Pg. Mo-gam-bí'que* (mō-sām-bē'kē) or *Portuguese East Africa*. 1. Portuguese colony, SE Africa; 287,654 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 5,081,266; \* Lourenço Marques. 2. Seaport on island in Mozambique Channel, off NE Mozambique colony, SE Africa; pop. ab. 7000.
- Mozambique Channel**. Strait ab. 960 m. long, bet. Madagascar and Mozambique.
- Msta** (-m'stā'). River ab. 270 m. long, cen. Novgorod Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; flows NW and W to Lake Ilmen on the N.
- Muang-Thai**. See THAILAND.
- Mu-gu' Point** (mū-gōō'). Point on California coast W of Los Angeles and SE of Oxnard. See POINT MUGU.
- Mu-har'raq** (mōh-hūr'rik). 1. Island 4 m. long by 1 m. wide, NE of Bahrain I., Bahrain Is., Persian Gulf. 2. Town on island; pop. ab. 20,000.
- Mu'hu** (mōh'hōē); *Ger. Moon* (mōn); *Russ. Mu'khu* (mōh'kō). Island attached to Estonia in Baltic Sea; 80 sq. m.; pop. ab. 6000.
- Muir Glacier** (mūr). Glacier ab. 350 sq. m., SE Alaska, crossed by 59° N, 131° W; in Glacier Bay National Monument.
- Mu'ka-che-vo**; *Czech Mu'ka-šev* (mōk'ā-chē-vō); *Hung. Munkács* (mōōng'käch). Town W of Chernovitz, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1930) 26,123; formerly in Czechoslovakia, then in Hungary.
- Muk'den** (mōk'dēn; mōk'; -dēn); *Chin. Shen-yang'* (shēn'yāng'); *formerly Feng'tien'* (fēng'tyēn'). City, \* of Liaoning prov., S Manchuria; traditional \* of Manchuria; pop. (1940 est.) 1,135,801.
- Mukha**. See MOKRA.
- Mukhu**. See MUVU.
- Mul'ha-cén'** (mōl'hā-thān'; -sān') or **Mu-ley'-Ha-cén'** (mōl'lē'ē-ē). Peak 11,420 ft., Sierra Nevada, Granada prov., S Spain.
- Mul'heim an der Ruhr** (mūl'hīm ān dēr rūr). City on Ruhr river SW of Essen, W Germany; pop. (1939) 136,805; bombed 1943-45.
- Mul'house'** (mū'lōōz'); *Ger. Mühl-haus'en* (mūl-hau'zēn). Commune, NE France, S of Colmar; pop. 96,097; German 1871-1918.
- Mull** (mūl). Island Argyll co., Inner Hebrides, off W coast of Scotland; 351 sq. m.; pop. 2003.
- Mul-tan'** (mōl-tān'). City, district \*. 200 m. SW of Lahore, S West Punjab, NW Pakistan; pop. (1941) 142,768.
- Mult-no'mah Falls** (mūlt-nō'mā). Waterfall 620 ft. in a small tributary of the Columbia river E of Portland, NW Oregon.
- Mun** (mōn). River ab. 350 m. long, SE cen. Thailand; flows E to Mekong river on border of Federation of Indochina.
- München**. See MUNICH.
- Mun'cie** (mūn'ē). City NE of Indianapolis, E cen. Indiana; pop. 49,720.
- Mun'da** (mōn'dā; āngl. mūn'dā). Settlement at NW end of New Georgia Is., cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; air base.
- Mun'hall** (mūn'hōl). Borough on Monongahela river E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 13,900.
- Mu'ni** (mōōnē). River 60 m. long forming part of S boundary of Río Muni territory, Spanish Guinea, W Africa; flows W to Gulf of Guinea.
- Mun'ich** (mūn'īk); *Ger. Mün'chen* (mūn'chēn). City, \* of Bavaria, S Germany, on Isar river; pop. (1939) 828,325; university.
- Munkács**. See MUKACHEVO.
- Mun'ster** (mūn'stēr). Province, S Ireland; 9317 sq. m.; pop. 942,272.
- Mün'ster** (mūn'stēr). City, \* of Westphalia prov., N of Dortmund, W Germany; pop. (1939) 143,748; Treaty of Westphalia 1648; univ.
- Mun-te'n-a** (mūn-tē'nā; *Romanian mōn-tē'nyā*) or **Greater Wa-**

- la'chla** (wə-lī'k-lā). Region, former province, S Romania, E division of Walachia; 20,267 sq. m.  
**la'tok** (mōō'n'kōk). Seaport on Bangka Strait, NW Bangka I., Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 6929.  
**Lur** (mōō'). River 230 m. long, in Austria and N Yugoslavia; flows mainly E to Drava river in Yugoslavia.  
**Mura't' su-yu'** (mōō-rīt' sō-yōō'); anc. **Ar-sa-sū-ni-as** (ār-sā'nī-ā). One of the two headstreams of the Euphrates flowing W in Turkey in Asia to join Kara Su.  
**Murchi-son** (mūr'chī-s'n). River 400 m. long, W Western Australia; flows W to Indian Ocean.  
**Mur'el-a** (mūr'ahl-ā; -shā; Sp. mōō'r'thīl, -syū). 1. Region and ancient kingdom, SE Spain, S of New Castile; 10,108 sq. m. 2. Province, SE Spain, on Mediterranean; 4453 sq. m.; pop. 726,300. 3. Commune, its \*, on Segura river SW of Alicante; pop. (1941 est.) 198,387.  
**Mur'ee** or **Mur'eeh** (mōō'r'ēsh); *Hung.* **Mur'ee** (mōō'r'ēsh). River ab. 400 m. long, Hungary and Romania; flows W to Tisza river.  
**Mur'frees-bor'o** (mūr'frēz-būr'ō). City SE of Nashville, cen. Tennessee; pop. 9495; battle (Stone River) 1862-63.  
**Murgh-ab'** (mōō'r'gāb'); *Russ.* **Mur-gāb'** (mōō'r'gāp'). River ab. 450 m. long, NW Afghanistan and SE Turkmen S.S.R.; flows W and NW to Kara Kum desert.  
**Mur-man'**, or **Mur-mansk'**, **Coast** (mōō'r-mān', -mānsk'); earlier **Norman Coast** (nōr'mān). The N coast of Kola Penin., NW Soviet Russia, Europe; ab. 165 m. long; from 36° to 41° E.  
**Mur-mansk'** (mōō'r-mānsk'). City, \* of Murmansk Region, in NW part, on Kola Bay, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 117,054.  
**Murmansk Region**. Region E of Finland, nearly coextensive with Kola Penin., NW Soviet Russia, Europe; 53,015 sq. m.; pop. 291,188.  
**Mu-ro-ran** (mōō'rō-rān). Seaport on Uchiura Bay, SW Hokkaido, Japan; pop. (1945) 91,178.  
**Murphys-bor'o** (mūr'fīz-būr'ō). City W of Marion, SW Illinois; pop. 8076.  
**Murray** (mūr'ī). 1. City on Jordan river S of Salt Lake City, N Utah; pop. 5740. 2. Chief river of Australia, ab. 1200 m. long; flows along boundary bet. Victoria and New South Wales to Lake Alexandrina in South Australia; from mouth to source of its tributary the Darling, 2310 m.  
**Murray Lake**. Lake 84 sq. m. in Saluda river, NW cen. South Carolina; formed by Saluda Dam (which see).  
**Mur'rum-bid'ee** (mūr'rum-bī'ē). River ab. 1000 m. long, S New South Wales, SE Australia; flows W to Murray river.  
**Murra**. See **OSIRIS**.  
**Mur'shid-a-bād'** (mōō'r'shīd-īl-bād'). Town on Bhagirathi river N of Calcutta, West Bengal, NE Indian Union; pop. 9483.  
**Murra**. See **WOODLARK**.  
**Murvi-dro**. See **SAGUNTO**.  
**Mur'zuq** (mōō'r'zōk); ar. **Mur'zuq** (mōō'r'zōk). Oasis in the Fez zan, SW Libia, N Africa; pop. ab. 7000.  
**Mu'sa**, **Gob'el** (gōb'el mōō'sā). Mountain group, S Sinai Penin., Egypt; highest 9052 ft.  
**Mu'sa**, **Jebel** (jēb'el mōō'sā); anc. **Ab'ila** or **Ab'y-la** (īl'yī-lā). Mountain 2775 ft. at Ceuta, NW Spanish Morocco, opp. Gibraltar. See **PILLARS OF HERCULES**.  
**Mu-san'dam, Cape** (mū-sān'dām). Cape, NE Trucial Oman, SE Arabia.  
**Muscat**. See **MASQAT**.  
**Mus-cot-tine** (mūs'kō-tēn; mūs'kō-tēn'). City W of Davenport on Mississippi river, E Iowa; pop. 18,286.  
**Mus-cote Shoals** (mūs'kōtē shōlz'). Rapids extending ab. 37 m. in Tennessee river, N Alabama; now submerged by water bet. Wilson Dam and Wheeler Dam.  
**Mus-oo-oy** (mūs'kō-yī). An old name of Russia. See **Moscow**. — **Mus-oo-vite** (-vīt), n.  
**Mus-ke-go-n** (mūs'kē-gōn). City, W Michigan, at mouth of Muskegon river, NW of Grand Rapids; pop. 47,097.  
**Muskegon Heights**. City, S suburb of Muskegon, W Michigan; pop. 16,047.  
**Mus-kō-gee** (mūs'kō-gē). City, E Oklahoma, SE of Tulsa; pop. 32,332.  
**Mus-kō-ka, Lake** (mūs'kō-kā). Lake 54 sq. m., SE Ontario, Canada; with other lakes forms scenic **Muskoka Lake Region** N of Georgian Bay.  
**Mus-sel-shell'** (mūs'lī-shē'). River 300 m. long, cen. Montana; flows E, then N to Missouri river.  
**Mu'tan'kiang'** (mōō'dān'jī-āng'). City SE of Harbin, E cen. Kirin prov., E Manchuria; pop. (1940 est.) 179,217.  
**Mutina**. See **MODENA**.  
**Mu'tu Bay** (mōō'tō-bā). Bay, N extremity of Honshu I., Japan.  
**Mu'tra** (mūr'tā). City on Jumna river NW of Agra, W United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 76,718.  
**Mu-zā'far-pur** (mōō-zīf'r-pūr). Town, division \*, N of Patna, NW Bihar, NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 54,009.  
**Mux-tagh' A-ta'** (mōōs-tī' ā-tī'). Mountain 24,338 ft., W Sinkiang, W China, near border of Tadzhik S.S.R.  
**Mustagh Pass**. Mountain pass, alt. 19,030 ft., W of Mt. Godwin Austen in Karakoram Range, N Kashmir.  
**Mwe'ru** (mwē'rōō). Lake ab. 80 m. long, cen. Africa, on boundary bet. SE Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia.  
**My'o-a-le** (mī'ō-ā-lē; -lē). Ancient name of promontory, S Ionia, Asia Minor; battle 479 B.C.  
**My-o-nae** (mī-ō-nē; -nē). Ruined city, NE Peloponnesus, Greece, N of Argos; Bronze Age culture 1400 B.C. — **My-o-nae'an** (mī-ō-nē-ān), adj.  
**Myit'kyi-na'** (mī'chē'nyū'). Town on upper Irrawaddy N of Bhamo near Chinese border, Upper Burma; pop. 7328; fighting 1944.  
**My'le** (mī'lē). Ancient name of Milazzo; naval battles 260 B.C. and 38 B.C.  
**My'men-singh** (mī'mēn-sīng). Town, district \*, 200 m. NE of Calcutta, East Bengal, NE Pakistan; pop. (1941) 52,950.  
**My'tra** (mī'trā). City, ancient Lycia, S Asia Minor; ruins and rock
- My'nia** (mī'nhī-ā). Ancient country, NW Asia Minor, bet. Lydia and the Propontia. — **My'ni-an** (-ān), adj. & n.  
**My-sore'** (mī-sōr'). 1. Indian state, S Ind. Madras prov.; 59,458 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 2,000,000. 2. City, S Mysore state, SW city; pop. (1941) 150,540.  
**My'ti-le-ne** (mī'tī-lē-nē); *Mod. Gr.* **My'ti-lē-ni** (mī'tē-lē-nē). Island. See **LEMOES**. 2. *formerly called Ka'stro* (kā'strō) town on Lesbos I.; pop. 27,870.  
**My'us** (mī'yūs). City, one of the 12 Ionian Cities, Asia Minor.

## N

- Nab'lus** (nāb'lūs; nā'bīlūs); anc. **She'chem** (shē'kēm); later **Ne-ap'-olis** (nē-āp'ō-līs). Town, N Palestine, 30 m. N of Jerusalem; pop. (1944 est.) 23,487.  
**Na'bua** (nā'būā). Municipality, SE Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,433.  
**Nac'-og-do'-ches** (nāk'ō-dō'chēs; -chīs). City N of Luckin, E Texas; pop. 7538.  
**Naderzhinsk**. See **SAROV**.  
**Na'ga** (nā'gā). 1. Municipality SW of City of Cebu on E coast of Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 25,850. 2. *formerly Nue'va Oa'te'-res* (nwā'vī kā'sā-rēs). Municipality, provincial \*, on Bicol river S of San I. — **Na'ga** region including Naga and Patnai Hills in Assam and Burma.  
**Na-ga-no** (nā-gā-nō). City NW of Tokyo, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 89,923.  
**Na-ga-o-ka** (nā-gā-ō-kā). Seaport city S of Nigata, NW Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 38,274.  
**Na-ga-sa-ki** (nā-gā-sā-kī). City, W Kyushu, n. pop. (1945 est.) 142,748; wrecked by atomic bomb Aug. 9, 1945.  
**Na'-ger-coll** (nā'gēr-kōil). City, S Travancore, 10 m. N of tip of Cape Comorin, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 61,657.  
**Na-gor'no-Ka-ra-bakh' Autonomous Region** (nā-gōr'nō-kā-rā-bāk'). Autonomous region, SW Azerbaijan S.S.R., Transcaucasia, U.S.S.R.; 1659 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 180,033; \* Stepanakert.  
**Na-go-ya** (nā-gō-yā). City, S Honshu, Japan, at head of Ise Bay; pop. (1945 est.) 597,941.  
**Nag'-pur** (nāg'pūr). City, \* of Central Provinces and Berar, 265 m. N of Hyderabad, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 301,357.  
**Nagybecskerek**. See **PETROVGRAD**.  
**Nagyikinda**. See **VELIKA KIKINDA**.  
**Nagyszeben**. See **SIBIU**.  
**Nagyvárad**. See **ORADEA**.  
**Na-ha** (nā-hā) or **Na-wa** (nā-wā). Seaport, SW Okinawa I., Ryukyu Is., Japan; pop. (1945) 67,765.  
**Na-huel'-Hua-yu'** (nā-hwē'l' wā-pē'). Lake in Andes Mts., SW Argentina; ab. 300 sq. m.; resort.  
**Nai'nī Tai** (nā'nī tī'). Town and hill station, division \*, NE of Delhi, NE United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. 10,073.  
**Nairn** (nārn) or **Nairn'shire** (nārn'shīr; shīr). County, NE Scotland, S of Moray Firth; 163 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 8300; \* Nairn (pop. 4201).  
**Nai-ro-bi** (nā-rō-bī). Town, \* of Kenya colony and protectorate, E Africa, in S part; pop. ab. 65,000.  
**Nalissus**. See **NIS**.  
**Najd**. See **NADJ**.  
**Na'khi-che-van'** (nā'kē-chē-vān'). 1. *officially Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic*. Autonomous republic, SW Azerbaijan S.S.R., Transcaucasia, U.S.S.R.; 2277 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 138,528. 2. *anc. Na'k'u-a-na* (nā'kūs-ū-ā-nā). Town, its \*, SE of Yerevan; pop. 8940. 3. or **Nakhichevan on Don**. Town, north suburb of Kostov, Kostov Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. ab. 71,000.  
**Na-khon Rat'-cha-si-ma** (nā'k'hōn rāt'-chī-sī-mā) or **Kho-rat** (k'hō-rāt). Town on Mun river E of Ayudhya, S Thailand; pop. ab. 12,000.  
**Nak'-tong** (nāk-tōng). River ab. 260 m. long, SE Korea; flows S to Korea Strait near Fusan.  
**Na'man-gan'** (nā'māng-gān'). Town, NE Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, NE of Kokand; pop. 77,351.  
**Na-ma'-qua-land'** (nā-mā'kwā-lānd') or **Na'ma-land'** (nā'mā-lānd'). Coast region, SW Africa, chiefly (Great Namaqualand) in South-West Africa; pop. (consisting of Hottentots) ab. 30,000.  
**Nam'dinh'** (nām'dēn'y'). Town SE of Hanoi, SE Tonkin, Federation of Indochina; pop. ab. 40,000, in 1936, 27,000.  
**Nam'hoi'** (nām'hōi') or **Fat'shan'** (fāt'shān'). City above Canton in Si delta, cen. Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. ab. 500,000.  
**Nam'pa** (nām'pā). City W of Boise, SW Idaho; pop. 12,149.  
**Nams'os'** (nām'sōs'). Seaport on Namsen Fjord, N cen. Norway; pop. 3615.  
**Nam Tso** (nām' tso'). Salt lake, ab. 700 sq. m., E Tibet, Outer China.  
**Na'mur**. 1. (nām'mūr). Islet of Kwajalein atoll, Marshall Is. 2. (nām'mūr; nā; Fr. nām'r). Province, S Belgium; 1413 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 352,173. 3. Commune, its \*, SE of Brussels; pop. (1938 est.) 32,831; siege 1692-95.  
**Nan** (nān). River ab. 350 m. long, W Thailand; a tributary of the Chao Phraya, flows S from Indochina border.  
**Na-nai'mo** (nā-nā'mō). City W of Vancouver, SE Vancouver I., SW British Columbia, Canada; pop. 6635.  
**Nan'chang'** (nān'chāng'). City, \* of Kiangsi prov., SE China, on Kan river SW of Poyang Hu; pop. (1936 est.) 206,400.  
**Nan'cy** (nān'sī; Fr. nān'sē). City, NE France; pop. 121,301; battles 1477, 1914, 1944.  
**Nan'da De'vi** (nān'dā dē'vī). Peak 25,845 ft., Himalaya Mts., United Provinces, N India.  
**Nan'ga Par'bat** (nāngā pā'r-bāt). Peak 26,660 ft., W Himalaya Mts., NW Kashmir, N India.  
**Nan'king'** (nān'kīng'; Chin. nān'jīng'). Literally, "Southern Capital," city and treaty port, former \* of Kiangsu prov. and \* of China 1928-37, 1946-49, on Yangtze river 150 m. NW of Shanghai; pop. (1930 est.) 1,019,148; opened as treaty port 1890.

- Nan'kow' (nān'kō')**. Town NW of Peiping, N Hopeh prov., NE China; temple, tomba.
- Nan Lāng (nān' lāng') or Nan Shan (shān')**. Literally, "Southern Range," mountain system in S China. See YUNGKING.
- Nan'ku' (nān'kū')**. See KYUKU ISLANDS.
- Nan Shan (nān' shān')**. 1. Mountain range on border bet. Tainghai and Kansu provs., cen. China; peaks 18,000-20,000 ft. 2. See NAN LING.
- Nan'tai' (nān'tā')**. Peak 8170 ft., W of Lake Chuzenji, N cen. Honshu, Japan.
- Nan'tas'et Beach (nān-tā'sēt; -hīt)**. Summer resort SE of Boston, E Massachusetts.
- Nan'terre' (nān'tēr')**. Commune, W suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 46,066.
- Nantes (nānts; Fr. nānt)**. City, NW France, on Loire river; pop. 195,186; edict 1598; Noyades (mass drownings) in French Revolution.
- Nan't-coke (nān't'kōk)**. City, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river W of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 24,387.
- Nan'took'et (nān'tōk'ēt; -īt)**. Island ab. 14 m. long, Atlantic Ocean, SE Massachusetts; resort.
- Nan'tung' (nān'tōng')**. Seaport city NW of Shanghai, SE Kiangsu prov., E China; pop. ab. 150,000.
- Nan'ty-Glo (nān'tī-glō')**. Borough NE of Johnstown, SW cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6217.
- Nap'a (nāp'ā)**. City N of San Pablo Bay, W cen. California; pop. 7740.
- Nap'er-vill (nāp'ēr-vīl)**. City W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 6272.
- Nap'les (nāp'lē; It. Nāp'ō-lē (nāp'ō-lē); anc. Ne-ap'ō-lis (nē-āp'ō-lis)**. Seaport city on Bay of Naples, Campania, S Italy; pop. 805,913; university. — **Ne-a-pol'i-tan (nē-ā-pō-lī-tān)**, *adj. & n.*
- Nap'les Bay**. Inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, SW Italy, 22 m. long.
- Nāp'o (nāp'ō)**. River ab. 550 m. long, NW South America; flows E and SE from N cen. Ecuador across Peru to Amazon river.
- Nā-ra (nā-rā)**. City E of Osaka, W Honshu I., Japan; pop. (1945) 70,814.
- Nā-ra-yān-ganj' (nā-rā-yān-gūnj')**. Town E of Dacca, SE East Bengal, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 56,007.
- Nār-bād' (nār-bād')**. River ab. 800 m. long, cen. India; flows W from Central Provinces to Gulf of Cambay.
- Nār'berth (nār'bēth)**. Borough NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5217.
- Nār'bo-nen'sis (nār'bō-nēn'sis)**. Part of ancient Gallia (Gaul), in SE part bet. Alps and Cévennes.
- Nār'bonne' (nār'bōn; Fr. nār'hōn')**; *anc. Nār'bo Mar'ti-us (nār'bō mār'hī-lis; -abūs)*. Commune, S France, E of Carcassonne, near Mediterranean; pop. 30,047.
- Naronta**. See NERETVA.
- Nā'row (nā'rō)**; *Russ. Nā-rov' (nū-ryōf')*. River, NE Poland and W White Russia; flows generally N and W 450 m. to Bug river N of Warsaw; battles 1915, 1930, 1944.
- Naro**. See NERETVA.
- Nā-ro'va (nā-rō'vā) or Nār'va (nār'vā)**. River ab. 48 m. long, flowing from Lake Peipus to Gulf of Finland, NE Estonia.
- Nār-ra-gan'sett Bay (nār'rā-gān'sēt; -āī)**. Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, SE Rhode Island; 28 m. long.
- Nār'rows, the (nār'ōz)**. 1. Strait bet. Long I. and Staten I., SE New York; minimum width 14 m. 2. Narrowest part of the Dardanelles, ab. 34 m. wide and 10 m. from the Aegean.
- Nār'va (nār'vā)**. 1. See NAROVA. 2. City, NE Estonia, on Narova river; pop. (1937) 24,510; battle 1700.
- Nār'vik (nār'vik)**. Seaport, N Norway, on a peninsula opp. the Lofoten; pop. 9,920; fighting 1940.
- Nase'by (nāz'bī)**. Parish N of Rugby, Northamptonshire, cen. England; pop. 390; battle 1045.
- Nash'u-a (nāsh'ū-ā; locally also -ā-wā)**. City, S New Hampshire, on Merrimack river S of Manchester; pop. 32,927.
- Nash-vill (nāsh'vīl)**. City and port of entry, \* of Tennessee, in N cen. part, on Cumberland river; pop. 107,402; battle 1804; Vanderbilt Univ.
- Nā'sik (nā'sik)**. Town, district \*, NE of Bombay, N cen. Bombay prov., W Indian Union; pop. (1941) 52,386.
- Nā'ssau**. 1. (nā'sō) City, \* of Bahama Is., on New Providence I.; pop. (1943) 29,391. 2. (nā'sō; Ger. nās'sou) Region, former duchy, W Germany, N and E of the Rhine; later district of Hesse-Nassau.
- Nā'ssau Range (nās'sō; Du. nās'sou)**. Mountain range forming W end of Snow Mts., cen. Neth. New Guinea; highest peak 16,404 ft.
- Na-tal' (nā-tāl')**. Province, E Union of South Africa; 24,857 sq. m., including Zululand 35,284 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 1,946,468; \* Pietermaritzburg. 2. (nā-tāl'; Pa.-tāl') Seaport city, \* of Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 51,806.
- Natch'ez (nāch'ēz; -īz)**. City on Mississippi river, SW Mississippi; pop. 15,296.
- Natch'y-touche (nāch'y-tōsh)**. City NW of Alexandria, NW cen. Louisiana; pop. 6812.
- Nā'tok (nā'tik)**. Town SW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 13,851.
- National City**. City on San Diego Bay S of San Diego, SW California; pop. 10,344.
- Nā'tu-na (nā-tōō'nd)**. *Du. Nā-toe'na (-tōō'-)*. Islands, Indonesia, bet. S Malay Penin. and Borneo; 815 sq. m.; pop. 14,832.
- Natural Bridge**. Village, W cen. Virginia; natural bridge over Cedar creek; 215 ft. high; 50-100 ft. wide; 90 ft. span.
- Natural Bridges National Monument**. National monument, SE Utah; 40 sq. m.; 3 natural bridges, the largest 221 ft. high with span of 361 ft.
- Nā'u-ora-tis (nā'ū-rā-tis)**. Greek city of ancient Egypt in Nile delta.
- Nā'u-ga-tok (nā'ū-gā-tōk)**. Borough S of Waterbury, S Connecticut; pop. 15,388.
- Nā'u-hurg (nāu'hōrk)**. City on Saale river SW of Halle, E Germany; pop. 20,000.
- Nāupetus**. See NĀVFAKTOS.
- Nā'u-rū (nā'ū-rū)**; *formerly Ploas'ant Island (plē'ant)*. Island in W Pacific, near equator, 167° E; 894 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 3400; British trust territory.
- Nā'v-a-jo Mountain (nā'vā-bō)**. Solitary peak 10,416 ft., SE Utah, near Rainbow Bridge National Monument.
- Nā'v-a-rī'no (nā'vā-rē'nō; Angl. nā'vā-)**. Italian name of PYLOS, seaport, SW Peloponnese (Morea), Greece; naval battle 1827.
- Nā'v-a-rū (nā'vā-rū)**. Province, N Spain; 4055 sq. m.; pop. 371,497; \* Pamplona.
- Nā'v-ar-rē' (nā'vār')**; *Sp. Nā'v-a-rū (nā'vār'rk)*. Ancient kingdom, N Spain, W and N of Aragon. — **Nā'v-ar-rē'sē' (nā'vār-rēz; -rēz; nā'vā-)**, *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*
- Nā'v-a-so'ta (nā'vā-sō'tā)**. City SE of Bryan, E cen. Texas; pop. 6138.
- Navigators Islands**. See SAMOA.
- Nā'v-pak-tōw (nā'pāk-tōw)**; *It. Lē'pān-to (lē-pān-tō; Angl. lē-pān'tō); anc. Nāu-pao'tus (nā-pāk'tūa)*. Seaport on N side of strait bet. Gulfs of Corinth and Patras, S Greece; pop. 3101; naval battle 1871.
- Nāwa**. See NABA.
- Nax'os (nāksōs)**. Largest island of the Cyclades, Aegean Sea, Greece, E of Paros; 171 sq. m.; pop. ab. 20,000.
- Nā'y-rit' (nā'y-rēt')**. State, W Mexico; 10,444 sq. m.; pop. 213,411; \* Tepic.
- Nāz'a-roth (nāz'ā-rēth)**. 1. Borough NE of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 5721. 2. *Ar. Zn Nā'z-a-rā (Zn nā'zār-rā)*. Town, Palestine, ab. 18 m. SE of Haifa; pop. (1944 est.) 12,600. — **Nāz'a-rē'sē' (nāz'ā-rēn')**, *adj. & n.*
- Naze, the (nāz)**. 1. Norway. See LINDSENES. 2. Headland, E coast of Essex, SE England.
- Neapolis**. See NABULUS; NAPLES.
- Near East**. See in Vocab.
- Nearer Tibet**. Old name of E Tibet; now Tainghai and Sikang provs.
- Near Islands (nēr)**. Island group, westernmost of Aleutian Is., SW Alaska; 173° E; includes Attu, Agattu, and Semichi Is.
- Neath (nēth)**. Municipal borough E of Swansea, Glamorganhire, SE Wales; pop. 33,340.
- Nébo**. See Mount PISGAE.
- Ne-bras'ka (nē-brās'kā)**. A central state of U.S.A.; 14th state in area, 77,287 sq. m. (land area 76,653 sq. m.); 32d state in population, 1,315,834; \* Lincoln; 37th state admitted to Union (1867). Nickname: Cornhusker State. Abbr. *Nebr., Neb.* — **Ne-bras'kaan (-kān)**, *adj. & n.*
- Nebraska City**. City on Missouri river S of Omaha, SE Nebraska; pop. 7330.
- Nech'es (nēch'ēs; -īz)**. River 280 m. long, E Texas; flows S and SE to Sabine Lake.
- Ne-o-o-che'a (nē-ō-ō-chā'ā)**. Seaport town E of Bahia Blanca, E Argentina; pop. ab. 24,000.
- Nederland**. See NETHERLANDS.
- Need'ham (nē'dām)**. Town SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 12,445.
- Nē'nah (nē'nā)**. City on Lake Winnebago S of Appleton, E Wisconsin; pop. 10,645.
- Neer-win'den (nē-rvīn'dē[n])**. Village, E Belgium, WNW of Liège; battles 1693 and 1793.
- Ne-ga-pa'tam (nē-gā-pātām)**. Seaport town on Coromandel Coast S of Calcutta, SE Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 52,937.
- Ne-gau'nee (nē-gō'nē)**. City W of Marquette, N Michigan penin.; pop. 6813.
- Nē'ev (nē'ēv, nē'ēv')** or **Nē'eb (nē'ēb, nē'ēb')**. Desert region, Palestine, bordering on Egypt; part of Israel.
- Ne-gol' (nē-gol')**. Mountain 8340 ft., cen. Romania; highest in Transylvanian Alps.
- Ne-grī' Sem-bī-lan (nē-grē' sēm-bī'lān)**. Native state of the Federation of Malaya, SW coast of S Malay Penin.; 2580 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 298,000; \* Seremban.
- Ne'gro, Río (rē'ō nā'grō)**. River ab. 630 m. long, S cen. Argentina; flows E to Atlantic Ocean.
- Ne'gro, Río; Sp. Río Ne'gro (Pp. rē'ō nā'grō; Sp. rē'ō nā'grō)**. River ab. 1400 m. long, NW South America; upper course in Colombia and Venezuela, called Guai-nā'a (gwī-nā'ā); flows E and S into Brazil and continues SE into Amazon river.
- Negropont**. 1. See CHALCIS. 2. or **Negroponte**. See EUROKA.
- Ne'gros (nē'grōs)**. Island, one of Visayan Is., W of Cebu, cen. Phil. Is.; 4905 sq. m.; pop. (with adjacent islets) 1,219,538; divided into two provinces: **Negros Oc-ci-den-tal' (ōk'sē-tān-tāl')** and **Negros O'rien-tal' (ō'ryān-tāl')**.
- Nēl'so (nē'sō)**. 1. or **Lan'nit-xer Neisse (lou'zīt-ēr)**; *Pol. Wy'ma Lu-tyo'ka (u'z'si lōō-zhī'tā'kī)*. River ab. 140 m. long, rises in N Czechoslovakia and flows N to Oder river; forms part of boundary bet. Poland and Germany. 2. See NYSA.
- Nē'l'va (nē'lē-vī; nā'vā)**. City SW of Bogotá, S cen. Colombia; pop. 15,096.
- Nējd (nējd; Ar. Nājd (nājd)**. 1. The central tableland of Arabia. 2. Kingdom, cen. and E Arabia; 413,792 sq. m.; pop. ab. 3,000,000; \* Riyadh; forms with Hejaz the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Nēl-lore' (nē-lōr')**. Town, district \*, Coromandel Coast N of Madras, E Madras prov., S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 66,215.
- Nēl'mon (nē'l'mōn)**. 1. River 290 m. long, N cen. Manitoba, Canada; flows from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay; considered as including Bow and Saskatchewan rivers, ab. 1690 m. long. 2. City on Kootenay Lake NE of Trail, SE British Columbia, Canada; pop. 5912. 3. Municipal borough W of Leeds, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 38,304.
- Nēl'son-vill (nē'l'sōn-vīl)**. City on Hocking river SE of Lancaster, SE Ohio; pop. 5368.
- Nē'man (nēm'an; Russ. nē'mān)**; *Pol. Nē'mān (nē'mān; Pol. nē'mān)*; *Lith. Nē'mū-nas (nē'mōō-nās)*. River ab. 500 m. long, E cen. Europe; flows W and N from cen. White Russia through Lithuania and former East Prussia to inlet of Baltic Sea.
- Nemausus**. See NHRUS.
- Nē'ma-s (nē'mō-ā)**. Valley W of Corinth, N Argolis, ancient Greece; Nemean games to Zeus; battle 394 B.C.
- Nē-o-mūs (nē-ō-mūs; -shū)**. 1. River 460 m. long, SE Kansas and NE

- Oklahoma; rises in E cen. Kansas and flows SE and S to Arkansas river. 2. City SE of Joplin, SW Missouri; pop. 5318.
- Ne-pal'** (nə-pōl'). Independent state bet. India and Tibet; 54,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 5,000,000; \* Katmandu; includes many of the highest Himalayas; — *Ne-pa-les'* (nə-pə-lēz'; -lēz'), *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*
- Nerubūda.** See NARBADA.
- Ne-ret-va** (nə-rēt-vā); *It.* **Na-ren-ta** (nā-rēn-tā); *anc.* **Na-ro** (nā-rō; nārō). River ab. 140 m. long, SW Yugoslavia; flows mostly NNW then turns S to enter Adriatic Sea.
- Neth-er-lands** (nēth-ēr-lānds); *Du.* **Ne-dër-land** (nē-dēr-lānt); *called also* **Hol-land** (hōl-lānd). Country, NW Europe, on North Sea; 13,433 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 8,828,680; \* Amsterdam; court residence and former \* The Hague. The Kingdom of the Netherlands comprises the Netherlands, Surinam, and the Neth. Antilles.
- Netherlands Antilles;** formerly **Ou-ra-ga-o** (kōō-rā-sā'ō; *Angl.* kūrā-so). Dutch overseas territory, West Indies, comprising islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saba, St. Eustatius, and S part of St. Martin; 403 sq. m.; pop. (1947 est.) 150,000; \* Willemstad.
- Netherlands East Indies.** A former name of INDONESIA, 1.
- Netherlands Guiana.** See SURINAM.
- Netherlands India.** — NETHERLANDS INDIES.
- Netherlands Indies.** See INDONESIA, 1.
- Netherlands-Indonesian Union.** An association set up Dec. 1949 comprising Netherlands Kingdom and Indonesia as equal partners.
- Netherlands New Guinea.** Western half of New Guinea, W of 141° E, and adjacent islands; 159,334 sq. m.; pop. 333,387.
- Netherlands Timor.** See TIMOR.
- Netherlands West Indies.** — NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.
- Néthou, Plo de.** See PICO DE ANETO.
- Net-tu'no** (nēt-tō'nō). Commune SE of Rome, Latium, cen. Italy; pop. 10,118; part of Anzio beachhead 1944.
- Neuze.** See NOTZÉ.
- Neu-shā-tel'** (nū-shā-tēl'; *Ger.* also noi'; *Eng.* also nū-shā-tēl'). 1. Canton, NW Switzerland; 312 sq. m.; pop. 117,900. 2. Commune, its \* W of Bern, on **Lake of Neuchâtel** (84 sq. m.); pop. (1941) 23,799.
- Neu-shā-tel'** (nū-shā-tēl'; *Eng.* also nū-shā-tēl'). Town NE of Rouen, N France; pop. 3825; famed for its cheese.
- Neuilly-sur-Seine** (nū-yē-sūr-sēn'). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 56,938; treaty 1919.
- Neu-Mecklenburg.** See NEW IRELAND.
- Neu-mün-ster** (nōi-mün-stēr). City SW of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Germany; pop. 39,895.
- Neun-kir'chen** (nōin-kīr'kən). City NE of Saarbrücken, Saarland, SW Germany; pop. (1939) 39,866.
- Neupest.** See ÜPEST.
- Neu-Pommern.** See NEW BRITAIN, 2.
- Neu-quén** (nē-quēn'). 1. River ab. 375 m. long, W cen. Argentina; flows E to join Limay river and form Rio Negro. 2. Territory, W Argentina; 36,324 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 78,500; \* Neuquén (pop. ab. 7500).
- Neusatz.** See NOVI SAD.
- Neuse (nūs).** River 260 m. long, E cen. North Carolina; flows SE into Pamlico Sound.
- Nouss (nois).** City W of Düsseldorf, W Germany; pop. 44,800.
- Nous-tri-a** (nūs-trī-ā). The western part of the dominions of the Franks, comprising then the NW part of modern France bet. the Meuse, the Loire, and the Atlantic. — **Nous-tri-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Neuve-Châ-pelle'** (nūv-shā-pēl'). Town, N France, NE of Béthune; battle 1915.
- Ne-va** (nē-vā; *Russ.* nē-vā'). River ab. 40 m. long, Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland at Leningrad, NW Soviet Russia, Europe.
- Ne-vad'a.** 1. (nē-vād'ā; -vād'ā) A western state of U.S.A.; 6th state in area, 110,540 sq. m. (land area 109,802 sq. m.); 48th state in population, 110,247; \* Carson City; 36th state admitted to Union (1864). Nickname: Silver State. Abbr. *Nev.* 2. (vād'ā) City, W Missouri; pop. 8181. — **Ne-vad'an** (-vād'n; -vād'n), *adj.* & *n.*
- Ne-vere'** (nē-vēr'; *anc.* **Ne-vi-o-du-num** (nē-vi-ō-dū-nūm). Commune SE of Bourges, cen. France; pop. 33,699.
- Ne-vie** (nē-vi; nē-vi'). Island in E West Indies, SE of St. Kitts, Leeward Is.; 50 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 14,007.
- New Albany.** City, S Indiana, on Ohio river across from Louisville, Kentucky; pop. 25,414.
- New Am-ster-dam** (ām-stēr-dām). The Dutch city on Manhattan I. which became New York; \* of New Netherland colony.
- New-ark** (nū-ēr'k). 1. City, NE New Jersey, on Newark Bay, 9 m. W of New York City; pop. 429,780. 2. Village SE of Rochester, W New York; pop. 9040. 3. City E of Columbus, cen. Ohio; pop. 31,487.
- New Bed-ford** (bēd-fērd). City, SE Massachusetts, 50 m. S of Boston; pop. 110,841.
- New Bern** (nū-bēr'n). City and port on Neuse river W of Pamlico Sound, SE North Carolina; pop. 11,815.
- New-ber'y** (nū-bēr't; -bēr-t). Town, NW cen. South Carolina; pop. 7510.
- New Boston.** City on Ohio river E of Portsmouth, S Ohio; pop. 6024.
- New Braun-fels** (brōun-fēlz). City on Guadalupe river NE of San Antonio, S cen. Texas; pop. 6970.
- New Brighton.** Borough S of New Castle, W Pennsylvania; pop. 9630.
- New Brit-ain** (brīt'n). 1. City, N Connecticut, SW of Hartford; pop. 68,685. 2. formerly **Neu-Pom-mern** (nōi-pōm-ēr'n). Largest island, Bismarck Archipelago; ab. 350 m. long; ab. 13,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 81,200; chief town Rabaul.
- New Bruns-wick** (brūnz-wīk). 1. City, cen. New Jersey, on Raritan river W of Perth Amboy; pop. 23,180; Rutgers Univ. 2. Province, SE Canada; 27,985 sq. m.; pop. 457,401; \* Fredericton. Abbr. *N.B.*
- New-burgh** (nū-būrg). City, SE New York, on Hudson river S of Poughkeepsie; pop. 31,883.
- New-bur-y-port'** (nū-bēr-l-pōrt'; nōōb-ēr-). City NE of Lowell at mouth of Merrimack river, NE Massachusetts; pop. 13,916.
- ew Oa-de-nia** (kāl-dēn'yā; -dēn'ā); *Fr.* **Nou-vel-le Oa-de-nie'** (nōv-vēl' kā-tēn-dēn'). 1. Island, SW Pacific Ocean, E of Australia; 6531 sq. m., including adjacent islets; pop. (1936) 52,345. 2. French territory in SW Pacific Ocean; includes New Caledonia, Loyalty Is., and other islands; 7756 sq. m.; pop. (1942) ab. 55,000; \* Nouméa; former French penal colony, now abolished.
- New Oa-maan** (kā-nān). Town, SW Connecticut, on New York border; pop. 6221.
- New Oas-tle'** (kās-tēl'; *Sp.* **Oas-ti-la la Nue-va** (kās-tēl'lyā ll nwa'vā). Old provincial region, cen. Spain, bet. Old Castile and Andalusia.
- New Oas-tle** (nū kās'l; nū' kās'l). 1. City S of Muncie, E cen. Indiana; pop. 16,620. 2. City, W Pennsylvania, on Shenango river NW of Pittsburgh; pop. 47,638.
- New Oas-tle** (nū kās'l). 1. City NE of Sydney, at mouth of Hunter river, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. (with 10 suburbs) 104,491. 2. or **Newcastle upon Tyne** (nū kās'l [locally nū kās'l], tīn); *anc.* **Monk-ohes-ter** (mūngk'chēs-tēr). City and county borough on Tyne river 83 m. N of Leeds, Northumberland, N England; pop. (1939 est.) 293,400.
- Newcastle under Lyme** (līm). Municipal borough S of Stoke, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 23,246.
- New-oh-wang'** (nū'chwāng'; *Chin.* nū'ō-jōō-āng'). City, S Liaoning prov., S Manchuria, 30 m. from mouth of Lao river; its seaport is Yingkow (often called Newchwang).
- New Oro-ton Dam** (krō'tō'n). Dam, SE New York, in the Croton river; maximum height 207 ft.; completed 1927; impounds water (**New Croton Reservoir**) for water supply for New York City.
- New Delhi.** City, Delhi prov., N Indian Union, on Jumna river S of Old Delhi; \* of Indian Union; pop. (1941) 93,733.
- New England.** Northeast section of the United States, comprising states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; total area 68,008 sq. m. (land area 63,206 sq. m.); pop. 8,437,290.
- New Forest.** District in SW Hampshire, S England, SW of Southampton; 145 sq. m.
- New-found-land'** (nū'fūn[d]-lānd' — *the usu. local pron.*; nū'fūn[d]-lānd, -lānd; *nonlocally* also nū-foun[d]-lānd'). 1. Island off E coast of Canada; 42,734 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 208,000. 2. Province of Canada, comprising Newfoundland and the E section of Labrador (see LABRADOR, 2); 154,734 sq. m.; pop. (1949 est.) 348,000; \* St. John's; became province 1949.
- New France.** The early name of Canada, esp. possessions of France in North America 1627-1763.
- New Georgia.** Chief island of a group **New Georgia Islands**, Solomon Is., W Pacific, S of Choiseul I.; ab. 50 m. long and 12 m. wide.
- New Glas-gow** (glās'kō; -gō). Town on East river NE of Truro, N Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 9210.
- New Goa.** See PANGIM.
- New Gra-na-da** (grā-nā'dā; *Sp.* **Nue-va Gra-na-da** (nwa'vā grā-nā' thiū). Spanish viceroyalty, NW South America; became republics of Venezuela, New Granada (now Colombia and Panama), and Ecuador. The name was later restricted to republic of Colombia 1831-61.
- New Guin'ea** (gīn'ā; or **Pap-u-a** (pāp'ū-ā). Island, E Malay Archipelago, N of Australia; ab. 306,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1,167,000; divided into Netherlands New Guinea, North-East New Guinea (part of Territory of New Guinea), and Territory of Papua (see these entries).
- New Guinea, Territory of.** Northeast section of New Guinea I. (North-East New Guinea), along with Bougainville, Buka, and other islands; total area 93,000 sq. m.; pop. (recent est.) 791,000; \* Lae, formerly Rabaul; a trust territory of Australia.
- New Hamp-shire** (hāmp-shēr; -shēr). A northeastern state of U.S.A.; 43d state in area, 9304 sq. m. (land area 9,024 sq. m.); 44th state in population, 491,524; \* Concord; an original state of the Union (1788). Nickname: Granite State. Abbr. *N.H.*
- New Han-o-ver** (hān'ō-vēr) or **La-von-gai** (lā-vōng-gī). Island NW of New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, W Pacific Ocean; 460 sq. m.; pop. 4733; chief village Nuginia.
- New Har-mo-ny** (hār-mō-nī). Town on Wabash river NW of Evansville, SW Indiana; pop. 1390; early Utopian colony.
- New Ha-ven** (hā-vēn). City, S Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; pop. 160,605; Yale Univ.
- New Heb-rides** (hēb'rī-dēz; *Fr.* **Nou-velles Hébrides**) (nōv-vēl' zā-brēd'). Group of islands in SW Pacific Ocean, W of Fiji; 5700 sq. m.; pop. (native; 1938 est.) 50,000; \* Vila; joint French and British administration.
- New I-be-ria** (ī-bēr'y-ā). City SE of Lafayette, S Louisiana; pop. 13,747.
- New-ing-ton** (nū'īng-tūn). Town SW of Hartford, N Connecticut; pop. 5449.
- New Ireland;** formerly **Neu-Meck-len-burg** (nōi-mēk'lēn-bōrg; -mā'klēn-). Island, Bismarck Archipelago, NE of New Britain, W Pacific Ocean; ab. 2800 sq. m.; pop. 20,516; chief port Kavieng.
- New Jer-sey** (jūr-zē). An eastern state of U.S.A.; 45th state in area, 7836 sq. m. (land area 7522 sq. m.); 9th state in population, 4,160,165; \* Trenton; third of original 13 states to ratify Constitution (1787). Nickname: Garden State. Abbr. *N.J.*
- New Ken-sing-ton** (kēn'zīng-tūn). City on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 24,055.
- New Lon-don** (lūn-dūn). City at mouth of Thames river, SE Connecticut; pop. 30,456; U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Connecticut Coll.
- New-mar-ket** (nū'mār-kēt; -kēt). 1. Town bet. Toronto and Lake Simcoe, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4026. 2. Market town, partly in Cambridgeshire, partly in West Suffolk, E England; horse races.
- New Mex-i-co** (mēk'sī-kō). A southwestern state of U.S.A.; 4th state in area, 121,066 sq. m. (land area 121,511 sq. m.); 41st state in population, 531,818; \* Santa Fe; 47th state admitted to Union (1912). Nickname: Sunshine State. Abbr. *N.Mex.* — **New Mex-i-can** (-kān), *adj.* & *n.*
- New Mil-l'ford** (mīl-fērd). Town W of Waterbury, NW Connecticut; pop. 5559.
- New-nan** (nū-nān). City SW of Atlanta, W Georgia; pop. 7182.
- New Neth-er-land** (nēth-ēr-lānd). Dutch colony in North America

1613-64 occupying lands bordering the Hudson river and later the lower Delaware; \* New Amsterdam.  
**New Orleans** (nə'vɔːr-lən; locally also nɔː'vɔːr; nonlocally often nɔː'vɔːr, -ɔːr). City, SE Louisiana, on Mississippi river; pop. 494,537; cotton market; battle 1815; Tulane Univ. of Louisiana.  
**New Philadelphia**. City S of Canton, E Ohio; pop. 12,328.  
**Newport** (nɪ'pɔːrt). 1. City, N Kentucky, on Ohio river E of Covington; pop. 30,631. 2. Town E of Claremont, SW New Hampshire; pop. 5304. 3. City, port of entry, and fashionable resort, at mouth of Narragansett Bay, SE Rhode Island; pop. 30,532. 4. County

**Newport News**. City, SE Virginia, at mouth of James river NW of Norfolk; pop. 37,067.

**New Providence**. One of the Bahama Is. bet. Andros and Eleuthera Is.; 58 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 29,391; contains city of Nassau.

**New Quebec**; *Fr. Nouveau-Québec* (nə'və'kɛ'bek'). District bet. Labrador and Hudson Bay, N and E Quebec, Canada; ab. 300,000 sq. m.; pop. 3067.

**New Republic**; *Du. Nieuwe Republiek* (nɛ'vɛ'ʁə'pʊ'blɛk'). Republic 1884-88 formed from part of Zululand; \* Vryheid; now in Natal.

**New Rochelle** (rə'shɔːl). City, SE New York, on Long Island Sound NE of New York City; pop. 58,408.

**New Sarum**. See SALISBURY.

**New Siberian Islands** (sɪ'bɛ'rɪ-ən). Island group bet. Laptev Sea and East Siberian Sea; to Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia.

**New South Wales**. State, SE Australia; 309,432 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 2,869,978; \* and chief city Sydney. Abbr. N.S.W.

**New Spain**. Former Spanish viceroyalty in North America, including SW United States, Mexico, Central America N of Panama, West Indies, and Philippine Is. in W Pacific Ocean.

**New Sweden**. Swedish colony on Delaware river 1638-55, mostly in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

**Newtown** (nɪ'taɪn). 1. City E of Des Moines, S cen. Iowa; pop. 10,402. 2. City E of Hutchinson, SE cen. Kansas; pop. 11,048. 3. City, including 14 villages, W of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 69,873.

4. Town NW of Morristown, N New Jersey; pop. 5533. 5. Town SW of Statesville, W cen. North Carolina; pop. 5407.

**New Toronto**. Town on Lake Ontario W of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 9504.

**New Ulm** (ulm). City on Minnesota river NW of Mankato, S Minnesota; pop. 8743.

**New Waterford** (wə'tɛr-fɔːrd; wɔːt'ɛr-). Town on coast N of Sydney, E Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 9302.

**New Westminster** (nɛ'wɪ'stɪ'mɪn'stɛr). City on Fraser river SE of Vancouver, SW Brit. Columbia, Canada; pop. 21,967; college.

**New Windsor**. See WINDSOR.

**New York** (jɔːrk). 1. Middle Atlantic state of U.S.A.; 29th state in area, 49,576 sq. m. (land area 47,929 sq. m.); 1st state in population, 13,479,142; \* Albany; eleventh of original thirteen states to ratify Constitution (1788). Nickname: Empire State. Abbr. N.Y. 2. or

**New York City**. City, SE New York, at mouth of Hudson river; pop. (Greater New York) 7,454,995; largest city in U.S., 2d largest in world; comprises five boroughs (coextensive with counties): Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond; Barnard Coll., Columbia Univ., Fordham Univ., Hunter Coll. of the City of New York, Manhattan Coll., The College of the City of New York, New York Univ.

**New York Bay**. Inlet of the Atlantic at mouth of Hudson river.

**New York State Barge Canal**. Canal system, total length ab. 525 miles, connecting Lake Erie at Buffalo, New York, with the Hudson river at a point opp. Troy near mouth of Mohawk river.

**New Zealand** (zɛ'lənd). British self-governing dominion, S Pacific Ocean; 103,410 sq. m., with annexed islands 103,929 sq. m.; total pop. (1941 est.) 1,636,230; \* Wellington. Abbr. N.Z.

**Nganking**. See HWAINING.

**NGela**. See FLORIDA ISLAND.

**Niagara** (nɪ'ɑːr-ə; -ɛr-ə). River ab. 36 m. long, W New York; connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, and forms U.S.-Canada boundary.

**Niagara Falls**. 1. Great falls of the Niagara river, divided by Goat I. into Horseshoe, or Canadian, Fall 158 ft. high, and American Fall

167 ft. high. 2. Town, N.E. of American Fall, on Canadian side.

**New York**; pop. 20,589.

**Nias** (nɪ'as). Island just N of equator, W of Sumatra, Indonesia; 1569 sq. m.; pop. 187,199.

**Nicaea** (nɪ'se-ə; *Angl. Nice* (nɪs)). 1. Ancient city, chief city of Bithynia, Asia Minor; councils 325 A.D. (Nicene Creed) and 787. See IZNIK. 2. See NICE.

**Nicaragua** (nɪk-ə'r-ə; *Brit. also* -r-ə'g-wā). Republic, S of Honduras, Central America; 67,143 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 1,048,642; \* Managua; became independent 1821. — **Nicaragua** (-r-ə'g-wā; -r-ə'g-wā), *adj. & n.*

**Nicaragua, Lake**. Large lake, S Nicaragua; 100 m. long; 2072 sq. m.; largest lake in Central America.

**Nicos**. 1. (nɪs); *It. Nicosia* (nɪ'tɪsɪ); *anc. Nicaea* (nɪ'se-ə). Seaport, SE France, on Mediterranean sea; NE of Marseilles; resort; pop. 241,916. 2. (nɪs) See NICAEA.

**Nicholas II Land**. See SEVERNAJA ZEMLJA.

**Nico-bar Islands** (nɪk-ə'b-ər; or **Nico-bars** (-hɪnz)). Island group, Bay of Bengal, NW of Sumatra; 636 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 12,452; forms S part of province of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indian Union.

**Nikopolis** (nɪk-ə'p-ə-lɪs; nɪ-). 1. City, ancient Epirus, NW Greece, N of modern Preveza. 2. See NIKOPOL.

**Nico-si-a** (nɪk-ə'se-ə). Town, \* of Cyprus, in cen. part; pop. (1942 est.) 29,386.

**Niotherapy**. See NITEROI.

**Nioboros**. See THONDERIM.

**Niederösterreich**. See LOWER AUSTRIA.

**Niemann**. See NEMAN.

**Nieuwe Republiek**. See NEW REPUBLIC.

**Nieuwpoort** (nɛ'vɔːp-ɔːrt; or **Nieuport** (nɛ'vɔːp-ɔːrt; *Fr. nyɪ'pɔːr*). Commune, West Flanders, NW Belgium, on Yser river SW of Oostende; pop. 4946; battles 1488-90, 1600, 1749, 1914-15.

**Niger** (nɪ'ʒɛr). 1. River, ab. 2000 m. long, W Africa; rises in French Guinea near Sierra Leone frontier, flows NE through French West Africa and SE into Nigeria to Gulf of Guinea. 2. *Fr. Territoires du Niger* (tɛ'rɛ'tw-ɛr dʉ'ni'ʒɛr). Territory, E French West Africa, N of Nigeria; 489,410 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 1,903,278; \* Niamey.

**Nigeria** (nɪ'ʒɛrɪ-ə). British colony and protectorate N of Gulf of Guinea on both sides of Niger river, W Africa; 338,593 sq. m.; pop. 19,110,859; including Cameroons trust territory 372,674 sq. m., pop. 19,928,171; \* Lagos; divided into Northern, Eastern, and Western Provinces. — **Nigeria** (-ɛn), *adj. & n.*

**Nihon**. See NIPPON.

**Ni-ga-ta** (nɪ'g-ə-t-ə). Seaport city, N Honshu, Japan, on Sea of Japan; pop. (1945) 174,740.

**Ni-ha-u** (nɪ'he-ə'u). Island W of Kauai I., NW Hawaii; 72 sq. m.; pop. 182.

**Ni-ta-ka** (nɪ'ɛ-t-ə-k-ə); also **Mount Mor-ti-son** (mɔːr'tɪ-s-ən). Peak 13,590 ft. in S cen. Formosa; highest mountain in former Japanese Empire.

**Nim-me-gen** (nɪ'm-ɛ'ʒɛn; *Du. -xɛ[n]*) or **Nim-we-gen** (*Ger. nɪm'vɛ-ʒɛn* or **Nim-me-gen** (nɪ'm-ɛ'ʒɛn)). Commune on Waal river S of Arnhem, E Netherlands; pop. (1939) 95,130; treaties 1678-79.

**Nikaria**. See IKARIA.

**Nik-ko** (nɛk-k-ə; *Angl. nɪk'k-ə*). Village and mountain resort, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. ab. 8000; famous shrines.

**Ni-ko-la-ev** (nɪ'k-ə-l-ə'v); also **Ver-no-le-ninsk** (vɛr'n-ə-l-ɛn'ɪnsk; *Russ. vɛr-n-ə-l-ə'v*). City and seaport, \* of Nikolaev Region, NE of Odessa, S Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 167,108.

**Nikolaev Region**. Region, S Ukraine, bordering on Black Sea, U.S.S.R.

**Ni-ko-la-evsk** (nɪ'k-ə-l-ə'vɪsk). Seaport town near mouth of Amur, E Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 7452.

**Ni-ko-pol**. 1. (nɪ'k-ə-p-əl); *anc. Ni-ko-p-olis* (nɪ'k-ə-p-ə-lɪs; nɪ-). Town NE of Pleven, on Danube river, N Bulgaria; pop. (1926) 4963; many battles. 2. (nɪ'k-ə-p-əl-y). City on Dnieper E of Krivoi Rog, E cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R.

**Nile** (nɪl); *Ar. Bu Nil* (bū'nɪl); *Lat. Nilus* (nɪ'l-əs). River, E Africa, from Lake Victoria to Mediterranean Sea, 3473 m.; 4037 m. for total waterway, from source of Kagera; longest river of Africa and second longest in world; delta 120 m. wide with two principal mouths (Rosetta on W, Damietta on E); flows generally N through Uganda, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Egypt; six cataracts in its main course and three large dams.

**Nile, Albert** (al'bɛrt). The Nile in NW Uganda, bet. Lake Albert and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**Nile, Blue**; *Ar. Bahr el Azraq* (b-ā'h-er ʔl ʔz-r-ək). River 850 m. long; rises in mountains of Ethiopia, flows into Lake Tana, then after wide bend joins White Nile to form Nile proper near Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**Nile, White**; *Ar. Bahr el Jebel* (b-ā'h-er ʔl ʔb-ʔd). Part of Nile river above Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, ab. 520 m., formed by Bahr el Ghazal and Bahr el Jebel; joins Blue Nile at Khartoum to form the Nile proper.

**Niles** (nɪl). 1. City SW of Kalamazoo, SW Michigan; pop. 11,328. 2. City NW of Youngstown, NE Ohio; pop. 16,273.

**Nil-gi-ri Hills** (nɪl'gɪ-rɪ). **Nil-giri** (-rɪ). Literally, "Blue Mts.," a plateau, SW Madras, Indian Union, at 5500 ft. elevation; highest point Mt. Dodabetta 8760 ft.

**Nimegen**, **Nimwegen**. See NIJMEGEN.

**Nimes**, *older Nîmes* (nɪm); *anc. Ne-mau-sus* (nɛ-m-ə's-əs). City, S France, NW of Marseilles; pop. 93,758; Roman remains.

**Nimrud**. See CALAA.

**Nin-e-veh** (nɪn-ə'veh); *anc. Ni-nus* (nɪ'n-əs). Ancient capital of Assyria; ruins on Tigris river opp. Mosul, N Iraq.

**Ning-hsien** (nɪŋ'ɦɪ-ɛn); *formerly Ning-po* (nɪŋ'p-ə). City NE Chekiang prov., E China, SE of Hangchow; pop. (1931 est.) 218,774; treaty port 1842.

**Ning-sha** or **Ning-hsia** (nɪŋ'ɦɪ-ɛn). 1. Province, W Inner Mongolia, N China; 106,118 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 1,023,143. 2. Town, its \*, on Hwang Ho NE of Lanchow; pop. ab. 20,000.

**Ninus**. See NINVEN.

**Ni-o-brat-a** (nɪ'ə-br-ə-t-ə). River 431 m. long, N Nebraska; rises in E Wyoming, flows E across N Nebraska to Missouri river.

**Nip-on** (nɪp-ɔːn). **Lake**. Lake 1730 sq. m., SW Ontario, Canada, Lake Superior.

**Nip-on-sing** (nɪp-ɔːn-sɪŋ). **Lake**. Lake 330 sq. m., SE Ontario, Canada, NE of Georgian Bay.

**Nip-pon** (nɪ'p-ɔːn; nɪp-ɔːn; *Jap. nɛp-p-ɔːn*). Properly, Japan; originally, **Ni-hon** (nɛ-h-ɔːn), later conventionalized Nippon, the official Japanese name, from Chinese pronunciation, **Jih-pon** (tɪ'p-ɔːn); hence Marco Polo's name **Zip-pan-gu** (zɪ'p-ɔːn-g-oo) and English (poetical) **Gi-pan-go** (dʒɪ'p-ɔːn-g-oo) and later, **Japan**. Also, **Dai Nip-pon** (d-ai nɛp-ɔːn). — **Nip-pon-ese** (nɪp-ɔːn-ɛz; -ɛz; 2), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*

**Nip-pur** (nɪ'p-ɔːr). Ancient Sumerian and Babylonian city 100 m. SE of Babylon.

**Ni-ria** (nɛ-rɪ-ə). 1. Salt lake, now only 10 m. long, SW Iran. 2. Town on lake, on route from Kerman to Shiraz; pop. ab. 9000.

**Nis** (nɪsh) or **Nish** (nɪsh); *anc. Ne-is-sus* (nɛ-ɪs's-əs) or **Nis-sa** (nɪs-s-ə). City, E cen. Serbia, E Yugoslavia, NE of Skopje; pop. 35,465.

**Nisa**. — **NYSA**. Town, NE Iran, ab. 40 m. W of Meshed; of Omar Khayyam.

**Nishu**, **Nishu**. See NUSAYIN.

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**Nishu**, **Nishu**. See NUSAYIN.

- See NILES.**  
**Nissa.** See **NIS.**  
**Nistr.** See **DUMESTER.**  
**Nit-roí** (nê'ts-roí); formerly **Nit-roí** (nê'ts-roí). City, \* of Rio de Janeiro state, on Guanabara Bay opp. Rio de Janeiro, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 125,974.  
**Ni-ta-ta** (nê'ts-ta). Island, N Tonga archipelago, N of Tongatabu, SW cen. Pacific Ocean; 6 sq. m.; pop. (1937) 1229.  
**Ni-u's** (nê'ts-u's). or **Sav'age** (sâv'ij). Island, S cen. Pacific Ocean, E of Tonga Is. and SE of Samoa; 100 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 4900; to New Zealand.  
**Ni-ver-nais** (nê'ver'nê). Historical region S and W of Burgundy, cen. France; \* **Nevers.**  
**Nisani's Dominions.** See **HYDERABAD.**  
**Nishni Novgorod.** See **GORKI.**  
**Nish-ni Ta-gil'** (nîzh'nî tã-gîl'). City N of Sverdlovsk, W Sverdlovsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 159,864.  
**Nizza.** See **NICE.**  
**No Lake** (nô). Lake in S cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, E Africa, where Bahr el Jebel and Bahr el Ghazal join to form the White Nile; maximum area 40 sq. m.  
**No-tak** (nô'tak). River, NW Alaska, ab. 320 m. long; flows W bet. Brooks Range and Baird Mts., then S to Kotzebue Sound.  
**No-bô-ta** (nô'bô-tã). Jap. nô'bô-tã-kû). City, E coast of Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 56,954.  
**No-bis-ville** (nô'bîz-vîl). City NE of Indianapolis, cen. Indiana; pop. 5575.  
**Noom'toor** (nôom'tôr). Island, W Schouten Is., near Geelvink Bay, N Neth. New Guinea; ab. 6 m. in diameter; fighting 1944.  
**No-gal'es** (nô-gâl'es; Sp. nô-gâl'es). City S of Tucson, S Arizona, on Mexican border; pop. 5136.  
**No-ginsk'** (nô-gînsk'; Russ. nô-gînsk'); formerly **Bo-go-rodsk'** (bôgô-rodsk'; Russ. bô-kû-rodsk'). City E of Moscow, Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 81,024.  
**Nom-bre de Dios** (nôm'bri thã thyôs). Spanish port and early settlement, N Panama, NE of Portobelo; founded 1510; abandoned 1597 as unhealthy.  
**Nome** (nôm). City, Seward Penin., near Cape Nome (ab. 64° 30' N, 165° W), W Alaska; pop. 1559.  
**Nom-ni'** (nôm'nî'). River 600 m. long, N Manchuria; flows S to Sungari.  
**Noordbrabant.** See **NORTH BRABANT.**  
**Noordholland.** See **NORTH HOLLAND.**  
**Noo'ta Sound** (nô'tã). Inlet, W Vancouver I., SW British Columbia, Canada.  
**No-ran'da** (nô-rân'dã). Town, SW Quebec, Canada, N of North Bay, Ontario; pop. 4576.  
**Nordenfjeld Sea.** See **LAPTEV SEA.**  
**Nord-hau'sen** (nôrt'hau'sên). City NW of Erfurt at S foot of Harz Mts., cen. Germany; pop. 35,060.  
**Nord-kyn, Cape** (nôrt'kûn; nôrt'). Cape, NE Norway; most N point of Europe (mainland); 45 m. E of North Cape.  
**Nord-Slesvig.** See **SOUTH JUTLAND.**  
**Nore, the** (nôr). Sandbank, center of Thames river estuary, NE of Sheerness, SE England.  
**Nor-folk** (nôrt'fôk; in U.S., also -fôk). 1. City NW of Fremont, NE Nebraska; pop. 10,490. 2. Seaport city and port of entry S of Hampton Roads, SE Virginia; pop. 144,332; naval base, air station. 3. Maritime county, E England; 2055 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 501,000; \* **Norwich.** 4. Island bet. New Caledonia and N New Zealand; 13 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000; to Australia.  
**Norge.** See **NORWAY.**  
**Nor'toum** (nôrt'tûm). Ancient country and Roman province S of Danube; modern Lower and Upper Austria.  
**Nor'mal** (nôrt'mâl). Town N of Bloomington, cen. Illinois; pop. 6083.  
**Nor'man** (nôrt'mân). City S of Oklahoma City, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 11,420; Univ. of Oklahoma.  
**Norman Coast.** See **MURKIN COAST.**  
**Nor'man-dy** (nôrt'mân-dî); Fr. **Nor'man'dis'** (nôrt'mân'dî'). Historical region of NW France, bet. Picardy and Brittany; \* **Rouen**; scene of Allied invasion June 1944. — **Nor'man** (nôrt'mân), adj. & n.  
**Nor'man Wells** (nôrt'mân). Trading station on right bank of the Mackenzie below the point where the Great Bear joins it, W Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, Canada; oil wells.  
**Nor'ris Dam** (nôrt'is). Dam of the TVA, E Tennessee, on the Clinch river, tributary of the Tennessee, N of Knoxville; maximum height 265 ft.; completed 1936.  
**Nor'ris-town** (nôrt'is-toun). Borough, SE Pennsylvania, on Schuylkill river NW of Philadelphia; pop. 38,181.  
**Norr-b'ping** (nôrt'chû'pîng). Seaport, SE Sweden, SW of Stockholm; pop. 75,702.  
**North Ad'ams** (âd'âms). City, W Massachusetts, N of Pittsfield; pop. 22,213.  
**North Africa.** A nonpolitical term often used to include the countries of N Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.  
**North Al-ba-ni-an Alps** (âlbâ'nî-ân; -bîn'yân). Mountain range, N Albania and S Yugoslavia; highest 8715 ft.  
**North America.** Continent (3d in size) in Western Hemisphere; ab. 17,840,000 sq. m.; pop. (1944 est.) ab. 185,000,000; highest point Mt. McKinley, Alaska; lowest point Death Valley, California; includes Central America. — **North American**, adj. & n.  
**North-amp-ton** (nôrt'hâm[p]tôn; nôrt'hâm[p]tôn). 1. City, W Massachusetts, on Connecticut river N of Springfield; pop. 24,794; Smith College. 2. Borough on Lehigh river N of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 9022. 3. County, England. See **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.** 4. County borough, \* of Northamptonshire, SE of Coventry, cen. England; pop. (1899 est.) 98,440.  
**North-amp-ton-shire** (-shîr; -shêr) or **Northampton.** County, cen. England; 814 sq. m.; pop. (1898 est.) 317,940; \* **Northampton.**  
**North Andover.** Town NE of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 7524.  
**North Arlington.** Borough on Passaic river N of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 9904.  
**North Attleboro.** Town NW of Fall River, SE Massachusetts; pop. 10,350.  
**North Bat-tle-ford** (bât'tl-fôrd). City NW of Saskatoon, W Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 4745.  
**North Bay.** City on Lake Nipissing, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 10,350.  
**North Ber-gen** (bûr'gên). Township N of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 39,714.  
**North Borneo.** British colony, NE part of island of Borneo, Malay Archipelago; 29,500 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 802,000; \* **Sandakan.**  
**North Brabant; Du. Noord-brabant'** (nôrt'brã-bânt'). Province, S Netherlands; 1905 (1939) 1,033,180; \* **'s Hertogenbosch.**  
**North Brad'dock** (t). E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 15,679.  
**North-bridge** (nôrt'hbrîj). Town SE of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 10,242.  
**North Ca-na-dian** (kã-nã'dî-ân). River 760 m. long, NW and cen. Oklahoma; flows E and SE from NE New Mexico to Canadian river, E Oklahoma.  
**North Cape.** 1. Cape, extreme N point of Europe, 71° 10' 20" N lat., on Magerøy I., Norway. 2. Cape, N tip of North I., New Zealand.  
**North Car-o-li-na** (kã-rô'lî-nã). A South Atlantic state of U.S.A.; 27th state in area, 52,712 sq. m. (land area 49,142 sq. m.); 11th state in population, 3,571,623; \* **Raleigh**; 12th state of original 13 to ratify Constitution (1789). Nickname: Tarheel State. Abbr. N. C., N. Car. — **North Car-o-li-na'an** (kã-rô'lî-nã-ân), adj. & n.  
**North Caucasus.** Former region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Black Sea; \* **Rostov.**  
**North Chicago.** City on Lake Michigan S of Waukegan, NE Illinois; pop. 8465.  
**North College Hill.** Village N of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 5231.  
**North Country.** An occasional name for N part of England.  
**North Da-ko'ta** (dã-kô'tã). A northwestern state of U.S.A.; 10th state in area, 70,055 sq. m. (land area 70,054 sq. m.); 38th state in population, 641,935; \* **Bismarck**; 39th state admitted to Union (1889). Nickname: Flickertail State. Abbr. N. Dak. — **North Da-ko'tan** (dã-kô'tân), adj. & n.  
**North-East New Guinea.** Northeast part of mainland of New Guinea, the greater part of the Australian trust territory, the Territory of New Guinea; 69,700 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 530,000.  
**Northeast Passage.** A passage by sea bet. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along N coast of Europe and Asia.  
**Northern Cir-cars'** (sêr-kãrz'; sôr'kãrz'). The four northern districts of Madras prov., bet. Kistna river and Orissa, Indian Union.  
**Northern Cook Islands.** See **MANUHIKI ISLANDS.**  
**Northern Dvi-na'** (dvî-nãr'). Russ. Se'ver-na-ya Dvi-na' (syê'vyîr-nã-yã dvîy-nã'). River ab. 1100 m. long, N Soviet Russia, Europe; flows NW to White Sea at Arkhangelsk.  
**Northern Ireland.** Division of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with local self-government, NE Ireland; most of former Ulster prov.; 5238 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 1,295,000; \* **Belfast.**  
**Northern Land.** See **SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA.**  
**Northern Rhodesia.** British territory, S cen. Africa, S of Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory; 200,320 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,381,820; \* **Lusaka.**  
**Northern Territories.** British protectorate, Gold Coast, W Africa, N of Ashanti colony; 30,486 sq. m.; pop. 717,275; \* **Tamale.**  
**Northern Territory.** Territory, N part of Commonwealth of Australia; 523,620 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 10,837; \* **Darwin.**  
**North Haven.** Town NE of New Haven, S Connecticut; pop. 5326.  
**North Holland; Du. Noord-hol'land** (nôrt'hôl'ânt). Province, W Netherlands; 1163 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 1,690,965; \* **Haarlem.**  
**North Island.** Northernmost of the three main islands of New Zealand; 44,280 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,077,913.  
**North Kanara.** See **KANARA.**  
**North Little Rock; formerly Ar-gen'ta** (âr-jên'tã). City on Arkansas river opp. Little Rock, cen. Arkansas; pop. 21,137.  
**North Ossetia; officially North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.** Autonomous republic S of Stavropol Territory, in Caucasus Mts., SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 2393 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 345,592; \* **Dzardzhikau.**  
**North Pacific Ocean.** See **PACIFIC OCEAN.**  
**North Pel'ham** (pêl'hãm). Village in Pelham town, NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 5052.  
**North Plainfield.** Borough N of New Brunswick, N cen. New Jersey; pop. 10,586.  
**North Platte.** 1. River 618 m. long, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. See **PLATTE.** 2. City, SW cen. Nebraska, at confluence of North Platte and South Platte rivers; pop. 12,429.  
**North Pole.** See in **Vocab.**  
**North Providence.** Town, NW suburb of Providence, N Rhode Island; pop. 12,150.  
**North Rid'ing** (rîd'îng). See **YORKSHIRE.**  
**North River.** Estuary of the Hudson river, bet. New York and New Jersey.  
**North Sea or German Ocean.** Arm of Atlantic Ocean bet. the European continent on S and E and Great Britain on W; ab. 600 m. long and 350 m. wide.  
**North Sydney.** Town near entrance to Sydney Harbor, E Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 6836.  
**North Tarrytown.** Village adjoining Tarrytown on Hudson river, SE New York; pop. 8904; Sleepy Hollow is nearby.  
**North Tonawanda.** City E of Niagara Falls, W New York; pop. 20,254.  
**North-un-ber-land** (nôrt'hûm'bêr'lând). County, N England; 2019 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,763,710; \* **Newcastle** (upon Tyne).  
**North-un-bri-a** (nôrt'hûm'bri-ã). Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Britain, bet. the Humber and Firth of Forth. — **North-un-bri-an** (-ân), adj. & n.  
**North Vancouver.** City on inlet across from Vancouver, S British Columbia, Canada; pop. 8614.



**North-West F.** Province, Pakistan, formerly NW Brit. India, on Afghanistan frontier; 14,203 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 3,038,067; \* Peshawar; former agencies and tribal areas 24,988 sq. m., pop. (1941) 2,577,099.

**Northwest Passage.** Sea passage bet Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along N coast of North America.

**Northwest Territories.** Division of Canada, comprising all Arctic islands N of the mainland, mainland N of 60° bet. Yukon Territory and Hudson Bay, and islands in Hudson Bay; land area 1,258,217 sq. m. (including water 1,303,682 sq. m.); pop. 12,028.

**Northwest Territory.** Region bet. Ohio and Mississippi rivers and around Great Lakes; ab. 245,000 sq. m.; ceded by states to Federal government 1783.

**North Sound (nôr't'n).** Inlet ab. 200 m. long of NE Bering Sea, W Alaska, bet. Seward Peninsula and the Yukon.

**Nor'ma-be'ga (nôr'm-bē'gā).** Name applied by 16th and 17th century map makers to undefined region along E coast of North America, N of Florida.

**Norwalk (nôr'wāk).** 1. Town, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound NE of Stamford; pop. 39,849. 2. City S of Sandusky, N Ohio; pop. 8211.

**Norway (nôr'wā); Nor. Nor'ge (nôr'gē).** Kingdom, W Scandinavian peninsula, NW Europe; 119,086 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 2,937,000; \* Oslo. — **Norwegian** (nôr-wē'jān), *adj.* & *n.* See NORSE, in *Vocab.*

**Norwegian Sea.** Part of Arctic Ocean bet. Greenland and Iceland on the W and Spitzbergen and Norway on the E.

**Norwich (nôr'wich; Brit. nôr'ij, -ich).** 1. Town, SE Connecticut, N of New London; pop. 34,140. 2. City NE of Birmingham, S cen. New York; pop. 8694. 3. County borough, E of Norfolk, E England; pop. (1939 est.) 121,700; cathedral.

**Norwood (nôr'wūd).** 1. Town SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 15,383. 2. City, SW Ohio, NE of Cincinnati; pop. 34,010.

**No'ted (nôr'tēts-y; Angl. -tēch); Ger. Not's (nôt's).** River ab. 275 m. long, W Poland; flows W to Warta river; part of former German-Polish boundary.

**No'tre Dame (nôr'tēr dām').** N suburb of South Bend, N Indiana; Univ. of Notre Dame.

**No'ta-way (nôr'tā-wā).** River ab. 400 m. long, SW Quebec, Canada; flows NW into SE part of James Bay.

**No'tting-ham (nôt'ing-dim; in U. S. commonly -hām).** 1. County, England. See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 2. City and county borough, E of Nottinghamshire, N cen. England, on the Trent NE of Birmingham; pop. (1930 est.) 278,800.

**No'tting-ham-shire (-hām-shīr; -shēr) or Nottingham or Notts (nôt's).** County, N cen. England; 844 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 749,200; E Nottingham.

**Nou-mé'a (nô-mē'ā).** Town, SW New Caledonia I., SW Pacific Ocean; \* of New Caledonia territory; pop. (1936) 11,108.

**Noun, Cape (nōn).** Cape on boundary bet. French Morocco and Spanish Southern Protectorate of Morocco, NW Africa.

**Nouveau-Québec.** See NEW QUEBEC.

**Nouvelle Calédonie, Nouvelles Hébrides.** See NEW CALEDONIA, NEW HEBRIDES.

**No-va'ra (nô-vā'ra).** Commune, W of Milan, Piedmont, NW Italy; pop. 62,570; battles 1821 and 1849.

**No-va Sco'tia (nô-vā skô'tiā).** Maritime province, SE Canada; 21,103 sq. m.; pop. 577,902; \* Halifax. Abbr. N. S. — **No-va Sco'tian** (nô-vā skô'tiān), *adj.* & *n.*

**No-va-ya Zem-lya' (nô-vā-yā zem-lyā').** Literally "New Land"; two large islands in Arctic Ocean, bet. Russia, Europe, extending N bet. Barents Sea and Kara Sea; 36,000 sq. m.

**Nov'go-rod (nôv'gô-rôd; Russ. nôv'gô-rôd).** City, \* of Novgorod Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 31,120; of great importance as capital of medieval principality 11th to 15th cent.

**Novgorod Region.** Region S of Leningrad Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; \* Novgorod.

**Noviodunum.** 1. See NEVERS. 2. See SOISSONS.

**No-vi Sad (nô-vē sād); Hung. Új'vi'dék (nô-vē-vē'dék); Ger. Neu'satz (nô'zāts).** City, NE Yugoslavia, on the Danube; pop. 63,985.

**No-vo-cher-kassk' (nô-vô-cher-kassk').** City NE of Rostov, SW Rostov Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 81,286.

**Novo Kuznetsk.** See STALINKA.

**No-vo-ro-sinsk' (nô-vô-rô-sinsk').** Seaport city, W Krasnodar Territory, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black Sea, SW of Krasnodar; pop. 95,280; oil fields.

**No-vo-si-birsk' (nô-vô-si-birsk'; nû-vô-si-bi-rsk'); formerly No-vo-ni-kô-la-eyak (nô-vô-ni-kô-lā'yēsk').** City, SW Soviet Russia, Asia, on Ob river E of Omsk; pop. 405,589.

**No-va-we'st' (nô-vô-vēs'; nô-vô'vēs').** City E of Potsdam, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, Germany; pop. 26,976.

**Noy'on' (nô-vô'n').** Town SE of Amiens, N France; pop. 5891.

**Nu-bi'a (nô-bi'ā).** Region, Nile valley, NE Africa, N of ab. lat. 16° N; now included in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt. — **Nu-bi-an (-ān), adj. & *n.***

**Nubian Desert.** Large desert, NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, E of Nile.

**Nu-o'os (nô-ô'sē).** River 338 m. long, S Texas; flows S and SE to Nueces Bay, at head of Corpus Christi Bay.

**Nueces Bay.** at head of Corpus Christi Bay.

**Nueva Ocosingo.** See NAQA.

**Nueva Granada.** See NEW GRANADA.

**Nue-va San Sal-va-dor' (nû-vā sîn sāl'vā-thôr'); formerly San'ta Te-ola (sân'tā tē'olā).** City, department \*, W of San Salvador, SW El Salvador; pop. (1942 est.) 23,755.

**Nue-vo La-re-dô (nû-vô-lā-rē'dô).** City, Tamaulipas state, E Mexico, on Rio Grande opp. Laredo, Texas; pop. 28,872.

**Nue-vo Le-on' (lā-on').** State, NE Mexico; 25,134 sq. m.; pop. 825,004; \* Monterrey.

**Nu-ku-a-lo-tā (nô-ku-ô-lô-tā).** Seaport, \* of Tonga Is., N Tongatabu I., SW Pacific Ocean.

**Nu-ku-Mi-va (nô-ku-mi-vā).** Largest of the Marquesas Is., French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; 180 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1000.

**Nu-man'ti-a (nô-man'ti-ā).** Ancient city of Spain, on the Duero (Douro) near modern Soria.

**Nu-ma-su (nô-mā-sû).** Town on Suruga Bay, S coast of cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 76,782.

**Nu-mi'd-ia (nô-mi'd-iā).** Ancient country, North Africa; territory nearly that of modern Algeria. — **Nu-mi'd-ian (-iā), adj. & *n.***

**Nun (nôon) or Nun Enlaron.** One of the mouths of Niger river, S Nigeria, W Africa.

**Nun-on-ton (nû-nô't'n).** Municipal borough E of Birmingham, Warwickshire, cen. England; pop. 46,291.

**Nu-ni-vak (nô-ni-vāk).** Second largest island (30 m. long) in Bering Sea, off SW Alaska.

**Nürn'berg (nûrn'bērk); Angl. Nu'rem-berg (nû'rēm-būrk).** City, Bavaria, S Germany, SW of Würzburg; pop. (1939) 430,851; heavily bombed in World War II.

**Nu-say-hin' (nô-sāi-bīn') or Mi-si-hin' (mē-si-bēn'); enc. Mi-si-hin' (mē-si-bēn').** Town, SE Turkey in Asia, on Syrian border; pop. 1981.

**Nut'ley (nû'tlī).** Town, NE New Jersey, N of Newark; pop. 21,954.

**Nu'u-a-nu Pa'li (nô-ô-ô-ô-nô pā'li).** Cliff and mountain pass, Nuuanu valley, 6 m. from Honolulu, Oahu I., Hawaii.

**Ny'ack (nī'āk).** Village on Hudson river N of New York City, SE New York; pop. 5306.

**Ny-as'a, or Ny-as'a, Lake (nī-ās-ā; nī-).** Lake, SE Africa, bounded on W and S by Nyassaland, on Tanganyika Territory, and E by Mozambique; ab. 11,000 sq. m. and ab. 360 m. long.

**Ny-as'a-land' (nī-ās-ā-lānd'; nī-).** British protectorate W and S of Lake Nyasa, SE Africa; 37,374 sq. m.; pop. (1938) 1,670,977; \* Zomba.

**Nyeman.** Var. of NYEMAN.

**Ny'rogy-há'sa (ny'rô-gy-hā'sā).** City N of Debrecen, NE Hungary; pop. (1930) 66,108.

**Ny'sa (nī'sā); Ger. Neis'se (nī'sē).** 1. Ger. also Glät'ser Neisse (glät'sēr). River 120 m. long, SW Poland; flows NE to the Oder. 2. City on river SE of Wrocław; pop. 32,004; formerly in Germany.

**Nyssa Lukyoka.** See NEISSE, 1.

## O

**O'ahu (ô-â-ô-ô).** Island, one in size and most important; 589 sq. m.; pop. 257,604; chief city Honolulu.

**Oak-land (ôk'lānd).** City, W California, on San Francisco Bay; pop. 302,163.

**Oak-mont (ôk'mönt).** Borough on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6280.

**Oak Park.** Village, NE Illinois, W of Chicago; pop. 60,015.

**Oak Ridge.** City W of Knoxville, E Tennessee, on U. S. government reservation; pop. ab. 75,000; atomic and nuclear research.

**Oak-ville (ôk'vil).** Town SW of Toronto on Lake Ontario, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4115.

**Oak-wood (ôk'wôd).** City S of Dayton, SW Ohio; pop. 7652.

**Oates Coast (ôtes).** Part of Antarctica W of Victoria Land; 167°-168° E; partly in Ross Dependency.

**Os-a'ca (ô-sā'kā).** 1. State, SE Mexico; 36,371 sq. m.; pop. 1,191,092. 2. City, its \*, SW of Veracruz; pop. 29,306.

**Ob (ôb; Russ. ôb').** River ab. 2500 m. long (with the Irtysh, 3200 m.), W Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N to Gulf of Ob, inlet of Arctic Ocean, ab. 550 m. long by 50 m. wide.

**O'ber-am'mergau (ô-bēr-ām-ergau).** Village, Upper Bavaria, Ger-42 m. SSW of Munich; pop. 2281. Passion play.

**O'ber-hö'u'sen (ô-bēr-hô'u'sen).** City NW of Essen in the Ruhr, W Germany; pop. (1939) 191,305.

**O'ber-land' (ô-bēr-lānd'; Ger. -liāt').** Mountainous region, cen. Switzerland, including Bern, canton S of Lake of Thun and parts of Unterwalden and Uri cantons.

**O'ber-lin (ô-bēr-līn).** Residential village, N Ohio, SW of Cleveland; pop. 4305; Oberlin College.

**Oberösterreich.** See UPPER AUSTRIA.

**Ô-bi-dô (ô-vē-thô-sô).** Municipality and town, Pará state, on Amazon 500 m. above Belém, N Brazil; pop. (municipality) ab. 22,000.

**O'bi Islands (ô-bi).** Island group S of Halmahera, N cen. Moluccas, Neth. Indies; ab. 1009 sq. m.; pop. 4391.

**Os-a'ka (ô-sā'kā).** City S of Gainesville, N cen. Florida peninsula; pop. 8988.

**O'-o-a-ni'a (ô-sāi-ân-i-ā; ô-ni-ā) or O'-o-a-ni'-oa (-ân-i-ô-ā).** 1. The lands, collectively, of the central and South Pacific Ocean, including Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia, and sometimes Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago. 2. See FRENCH OCEANIA. — **O'-o-a-ni'-an (-ân-i-ân; ô-ni-ân), adj. & *n.***

**O'cean Island (ô'shān).** Island bet. Gilbert Is. and island of Nauru, W Pacific Ocean; 2 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 2791; \* of British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Is.

**Oceanus Atlanticus.** See ATLANTIC OCEAN.

**Oe-mul'gee (ô-mûl'gē).** River 255 m. long, cen. Georgia; flows S and SE to join the Oconee and form Altamaha river.

**Oe-ne'e (ô-kē'nē).** River ab. 250 m. long, cen. Georgia; flows S and SE to join Ocmulgee river.

**O-eon'to (ô-kē'n-tō).** City on Green Bay SW of Marinette, NE Wisconsin; pop. 5363.

**O'era-ooke Island (ô-ē-rā-ô-kē).** Island off cen. North Carolina coast, in chain of islands bet. Pamlico Sound and Atlantic Ocean.

**Ödenburg.** See SOPRON.

**O'den-se (ô'thēn-sē).** City, SE Denmark, on Fyn I.; pop. 92,438.

**O'der (ô'dēr); Czech and Pol. O'dra (ô'sch ô'drā; Pol. -drā).** River 503 m. long, from mountains of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, flowing N through W Poland and along Polish-German boundary to Baltic Sea.

**O-des'sa. 1. (ô-dēs-ā).** City SW of Big Spring, W Texas; pop. 9673. 2. (ô-dēs-ā; Russ. ô-dēs-ā) Seaport city, region \*, S Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on Black Sea; pop. 604,223; grain market.

**Odometri.** See OTOMARI.

**O'Don'neil, Camp (ô-dôn'ny).** Camp near San Fernando, cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.; Japanese camp for U. S. captives 1942-45.

**Odra.** See ODER.

**Od'wein (ô'vēin).** City NE of Waterloo, NE Iowa; pop. 7801.

**Ô-el (ô'zēl).** See SAREMA.

**O'eta** (ʔ'ē-tā). Mountain chain, S Thessaly, cen. Greece, running E and W; highest point 7080 ft.  
**O'eta-ly** (ʔ'ē-tā-ly). County, Leinster prov., cen. Ireland; 771 sq. m.; pop. 31,306; ♂ Tullamore.  
**O'eta-ly** (ʔ'ē-tā-ly). City, Hesse, on Main river just E of Frankfurt, SW cen. Germany; pop. 79,362.  
**Ogasawara Islands** or **Ogasawara Guntō**. See **BONIN ISLANDS**.  
**Ogbo-mo-sho** (ʔ'gō-bō-mō-shō). City NE of Ibadan, W Western Provinces, Nigeria; pop. 86,744.  
**Ogden** (ʔ'gē-dēn). City, N Utah, N of Salt Lake City; pop. 43,688; railroad center.  
**Ogdenburg** (ʔ'gē-dēn-būrg). City on St. Lawrence river NE of Watertown, N New York; pop. 16,340.  
**Ogechee** (ʔ'gē-chē). River ab. 250 m. long, E Georgia; flows SE to Atlantic Ocean.  
**Ogo-outé** (ʔ'gō-wē) or **Ogo-wé**. River ab. 700 m. long, S French Equatorial Africa; flows W to Atlantic Ocean.  
**O-hi-pō** (ʔ'hi-pō). 1. River 981 m. long, N cen. U. S.; chief E tributary of

**O'le-an** (ʔ'li-ān; ʔ'li-ān'). City, SW New York, E of Jamestown; pop. 21,508.

**Olekma** (ʔ'yl-ē-mā; ʔ'yl-ē-mā'). River ab. 700 m. long, E Soviet Russia, Asia; rises in Yablonski Mts. in Chita Region and flows N through Yakutsk Republic to Lena river.

**Ole-nak** (ʔ'yl-ē-nāk'). River ab. 1325 m. long, NW Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows generally NE to Laptev Sea.

**Ole-ron** (ʔ'li-ā-rōn); *anc.* **U-li-a-rus** (ʔ'li-ā-rūs). Island 20 m. long in E Bay of Biscay, off W France; 66 sq. m.; pop. ab. 18,000.

**Oli-fants** (ʔ'li-fānts). River ab. 880 m. long, SE Africa; from S cen. Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa, flows NNE to Limpopo river in Mozambique.

**Olin'da** (ʔ'li-n'dā; *Pg.* **ō-lēnn'dā**). City, N suburb of Recife, Pernambuco, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 31,915.

**Oliatpo**. See **Lisbon**.

**Oli-va** (ʔ'li-vā). Former commune of the Free City of Danzig, now part of Danzig (Gdańsk), Poland, in N near coast; pop. ab. 16,000; treaty 1860.

**Oli-ves, Mount of** (ʔ'li-vz); or **Oli-vet** (ʔ'li-vē). Ridge 2½ m. long running N and S on E side of Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Olnéy** (ʔ'li-nē). City NE of Mount Vernon, SE Illinois; pop. 7831.

**Olo-mouc** (ʔ'li-mōs); *Ger.* **Olmütz** (ʔ'li-mūts). City, cen. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, on March (Morava) river; pop. (1930) 66,440; conference 1850.

**Olon-ga-po'** (ʔ'li-gā-pō'). Port, a barrio of Subic municipality, E Subic Bay, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 8044.

**Olsz'tyn** (ʔ'li-sh'tin); *Ger.* **Al'ten-stein** (ʔ'li-tēn-stēn); *Engl.* **Al'ten-stēn**. City, N Poland, SE of Danzig; pop. 38,105; formerly in East Prussia; battle 1914.

**Olt** (ʔ'li) or **A-lu'ta** (ʔ'li-lō'tā); *Ger.* **Alt** (ʔ'li). River 308 m. long, S Romania; flows S to the Danube.

**Ole-té-ni-a** (ʔ'li-tē-ni-ā; *Romanian* ʔ'li-tē-ni-ā) or **Little Wa-la-chi-a** (wō-lē-kī-ā). Region, former province, S Romania; 9294 sq. m.; W division of Walachia.

**Oltre Giuba**. Italian name for **JUBA** AND.

**Olymp'ia** (ʔ'li-m'pi-ā). 1. City and port of entry, \* of Washington, in W part, on S Puget Sound; pop. 13,254. 2. Plain and sanctuary, ancient Elis, NW Peloponnese, S Greece; Olympian games.

**Olymp'pico Mountains** (ʔ'li-m'pī-kō). Mountain mass, part of Coast Ranges, NW Washington; highest Mt. Olympus 7054 ft.

**Olympic National Park**. National park in Olympic Mts., NW Washington; 1322 sq. m.; estab. 1938; virgin forests; glaciers.

**Olympic Peninsula**. Peninsula part of W Washington, W of Puget Sound.

**Olymp'pus** (ʔ'li-m'pūs). Mountain range, Thessaly, NE Greece; highest 9570 ft.; mythical home of the Greek gods.

**Olympus, Mount**. Peak 7954 ft. in Olympic Mts., NW Washington.

**Olyn'thus** (ʔ'li-n'thūs). Town, ancient Macedonia, NE Greece; its site is on Chalcidice peninsula.

**Oly'phant** (ʔ'li-fānt). Borough NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 9252.

**Om** (ʔ'm). River ab. 450 m. long, W Siberia; flows W in Novosibirsk and Omsk Regions to join the Irtysh.

**Oma-ha** (ʔ'mā-hā). City, E Nebraska, on W bank of Missouri river; pop. 223,844; Creighton Univ.

**O-man'** (ʔ'mān'). Independent country along coast of SE Arabia; ab. 582,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 500,000; \* Masqat.

**Oman, Gulf of**. Arm of Arabian Sea, bet. N Oman, SE Arabia, and SE Iran.

**Ombai**. See **ALOR**.

**Om'dur-man'** (ʔ'm'dūr-mān'; *Ar.* ʔ'm'). City, NE cen. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on White Nile, opp. Khartoum; pop. (1938 est.) 114,467; battle 1898.

**O'mai'** (ʔ'mā'). Mountain 9957 ft., W of Loashan, SW Szechwan, S cen. China; pilgrimages.

**Ome-té-pe** (ʔ'mā-tē-pā). Island, Lake Nicaragua, S Nicaragua; two volcanoes.

**Omo-lon'** (ʔ'mō-lōn'). River ab. 600 m. long, NE Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N to Kolyma river.

**Omsk** (ʔ'msk). City, \* of Omsk Region, W Soviet Russia, Asia, at confluence of Irtysh and Om rivers; pop. 280,710.

**Omsk Region**. Region, W Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Ural Mts. and bordering on N Kazakh S.S.R.; \* Omsk.

**Omu-ta** (ʔ'mō-tā). City NW of Kumamoto, NW Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 127,677.

**On**. See **HELIOFOLIS**.

**O-ne-ga** (ʔ'nē-gā; *Russ.* ʔ'nyē-gā). Lake, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; 145 m. long; 3764 sq. m.

**O-nei'da** (ʔ'nē-dā). City SE of Oneida Lake (ab. 22 m. long by 6 m. wide) and SW of Rome, cen. New York; pop. 10,291.

**O-ne-on'ta** (ʔ'nē-ōn'tā). City on Susquehanna river S of Utica, cen. New York; pop. 11,731.

**O-no-mi-chi** (ʔ'nō-mē-chē). City on Inland Sea W of Okayama, SW Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 53,590.

**On-on-da-ga Lake** (ʔ'nō-nā-dā-gā). Lake, cen. New York, 5 m. long by 1 m. wide; saline.

**On-tar'io** (ʔ'n-tā-rī-ō). 1. City W of San Bernardino, SE California; pop. 14,197. 2. Province, S and cen. Canada; land area 363,283 sq. m.; pop. 3,787,655; \* Toronto. Abbr. *Ont.* — **On-tar'i-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ontario Lake**. Lake in E cen. North America, bet. U. S. and Canada; ab. 193 m. long; greatest depth 778 ft.; 7540 sq. m.; easternmost and smallest of the Great Lakes.

**Oost-en'de** (ʔ'ōst-ēn-dē); *Eng.* **Ost-end'** (ʔ'ōst-ēnd'); *Fr.* **Ost'ende'** (ʔ'ōst-ēnd'). Seaport and watering place, West Flanders prov., NW Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 50,283.

**Oo'ta-ca-mund'** (ʔ'ō-tā-kā-mūnd'). Town and hill station 280 m. WSW of Madras, S Madras prov., S Indian Union; pop. 24,616.

**O'pa-va** (ʔ'pā-vā); *Ger.* **Trop'pan** (trōp'pau). City, N Czechoslovakia, on Polish border; pop. (1930) 36,030.

**O'pe-li-ka** (ʔ'pē-lī-kā). City NE of Montgomery, E Alabama; pop. 8467.

area 41,122 sq. m.; 4th state in population, 6,907,612; \* Columbus; 17th state admitted to Union (1803). Nickname: Buckeye State. Abbr. (not official) O. — **O-hi-o-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**O'he** (ʔ'hē-r'hē); *Ger.* **O'ber** (ʔ'gēr). River 193 m. long, S Germany and W Czechoslovakia; flows ENE to Elbe.

**Oli City**. City, NW Pennsylvania, NW of New Castle; pop. 20,379.

**Oli Rivers**. The vast delta of the Niger river, S Nigeria, W Africa.

**Oli-ya-kon** (ʔ'li-yā-kūn). Town, SE Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia, on the upper Indigirka river; Soviet weather station; a cold pole, one of the coldest places in Siberia.

**Olirot Autonomous Region** (ʔ'li-rōt). Autonomous region, Soviet Russia, Asia, E part of Altai Territory; 35,936 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 169,631; \* Olirot Tura (pop. ab. 10,000).

**Oise** (wāz). River 186 m. long, N France; from Belgium and NE France flows SW to Seine river.

**O-i-ta** (ʔ'ō-tā). Seaport city SE of Moji, Beppu Bay, NE Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 65,781.

**Oka'** (ʔ'kā'). 1. River flowing 530 m. N, cen. Irkutsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia. 2. River ab. 950 m. long, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; flows N and NE to Volga river at Gorki.

**Oka-na-gan Lake** (ʔ'kā-nā-gān). Lake ab. 60 m. long, 136 sq. m., S British Columbia, Canada.

**Oka-nog'an** (ʔ'kā-nō-gān). River ab. 300 m. long, British Columbia and N Washington; from Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, flows S to Columbia river, Washington.

**Oka-ya-ma** (ʔ'kā-yā-mā). Seaport city, W Honshu, Japan, on Inland Sea W of Kobe; pop. (1945) 92,862.

**Oka-za-ki** (ʔ'kā-zā-kē). Town SE of Nagoya, S Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 75,666.

**Oke-cho-bee Lake** (ʔ'kē-chō-bē). Lake, S cen. Florida, ab. 40 m. long by 25 m. wide.

**Oke-ji-no-kee** (ʔ'kē-jī-nō-kē; *local & colloq.* -fī-nō-kē) **Swamp**. Swamp 660 sq. m., SE Georgia, extending over into NE Florida.

**O-khotsk'** (ʔ'kōtāk'; *Russ.* ʔ'kōtāk'). Sea of. Inlet of Pacific Ocean, Soviet Russia, Asia, W of Kamchatka Penin. and the Kuril Is.; 582,000 sq. m.

**Oki-na-wa** (ʔ'kī-nā-wā; *Jap.* ʔ'kē-nā-wā). Island, cen. Ryukyu Is., bet. East China Sea and Pacific Ocean; ab. 70 m. long, 794 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 442,497; chief town Naha; fighting 1945.

**Oki-a-ho-ma** (ʔ'kī-ā-hō-mā). A southwestern state of U.S.A.; 17th state in area, 69,919 sq. m. (land area 69,283 sq. m.); 22d state in population, 2,330,434; \* Oklahoma City; 40th state admitted to Union (1907). Nickname: Sooner State. Abbr. *Okla.* — **Oki-a-ho-man** (-mān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Oklahoma City**. City, \* of Oklahoma, in cen. part, on North Canadian river; pop. 204,424.

**Ok-mil'gee** (ʔ'k-mīl-gē). City S of Tulsa, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 16,051.

**Oko-vang-gō** (ʔ'kō-vāng-gō; *Pg.* **On-ban'gō** (kō-vāng'gō)). River ab. 1000 m. long, SW cen. Africa; from cen. Angola flows S, then E to Okovango Basin, a marsh in N Bechuanaland.

**Öland** (ʔ'ō-lānd). Island in Baltic Sea off SE Sweden; 519 sq. m.; pop. 26,299; chief town Borgholm.

**Old'bury** (ʔ'ld-bēr-y; -brī). Urban district W of Birmingham, Worcestershire, W cen. England; pop. 35,926.

**Old Cas-ti-le** (ʔ'li-tēl); *Sp.* **Casti-la Vie'ja** (kās-tēl'jā-lē-viē-jā-hē). Old provincial region, N cen. Spain, bet. Bay of Biscay and New Castle.

**Old Delhi**. See **DELHI**, 2.

**Old'en-burg** (ʔ'ld-ēn-būrg; *Ger.* ʔ'ld-ēn-bōrg). 1. Former state, NW Germany; 2083 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 582,400. 2. City, its ♂, SW of Hamburg; pop. 52,723.

**Old Forge** (ʔ'ld-fōrg; -fōrg). Borough SW of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 11,892.

**Old'ham** (ʔ'ld-hām). County borough, Lancashire, NE of Manchester, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 124,400.

**Old Harbour Bay** or **Port/Land Eight** (pōrt'lānd). Inlet of Caribbean Sea, SE Jamaica, West Indies.

**Old Hick'o-ry** (ʔ'ld-hī-kō-rī). Town on Cumberland river NE of Nashville, N cen. Tennessee; pop. 9719.

**Old Ka-saan National Monument** (kā-sān'). National monument, E shore of Prince of Wales I., SE Alaska; 38 acres; estab. 1916; contains an abandoned Haida Indian village (Kasaan).

**Old Orchard Beach**. Town on Atlantic Ocean, SW Maine; pop. 2567; resort.

**Old Point Com'fort** (kūm-fōrt). Point, SE Virginia, near Fort Monroe on N shore of Hampton Roads.

**Old Sar'um** (sār-ūm). Ruins of Roman city, Wiltshire, England, 2 m N of Salisbury.

**Old' Town'**. City on Penobscot river NE of Bangor, E cen. Maine; pop. 7688.

- Opé-lou'nas** (ôp'ê-lô'ndâ). City N of Lafayette, S cen. Louisiana; pop. 9880.
- Ophir** (ô'fîr). Ancient country of unknown location, perhaps in Arabia; rich in gold.
- O-pô'le** (ô-pô'le). *Ger.* (ôp'ôln). City on Oder (Odra) river SE of Wrocław, SW Poland; pop. 41,507; in Prussia 1742-1945.
- O-pen** (ô'pên). Municipality, NW coast of Mactán I., E Cebu I., Phil. I.; pop. 33,426.
- O-pôr'to** (ô-pôr'tô). *Pg.* Pôr'to (pôr'tô). Seaport city, NW Portugal, near mouth of the Douro; pop. (1940) 262,309.
- Opele**. 1. See OPOLE. 2. See SILEXIA.
- O-ra'dea** (ô-râ'dyâ) or **Oradea Ma'tre** (mâ'trê); *Hung.* Nagy'várad (nâdy'vâ-rôd); *Ger.* Gross'war-dein' (grô's'vâr-dîn'). City, NW Romania, near Hungarian border; pop. (1939 est.) 80,872.
- O-rân'** (ô-rân', ô-rân'; *Fr.* ô-rân'). Seaport city, NW Algeria; pop. (1936) 194,740.
- Orange** (ô'rên; -înj). 1. City E of Long Beach, SW California; pop. 7901. 2. Town E of Greenfield, NW Massachusetts; pop. 5611. 3. City NW of and adjoining Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 35,717. 4. City N of and port of entry on Sabine river E of Beaumont, E Texas; pop. 7472. 5. (ô'rânzh', *Angl.* ô'rên; -înj); *anc.* A-rau'si-o (â-rô'zh'ô). City N of Avignon, SE France; pop. 12,940; Roman antiquities; \* of former principality, whence title of present royal family of the Netherlands. 6. (ô'rên; -înj) River abt. 1300 m. long in S Africa; rises in Basutoland, flows W across N Cape Province to Atlantic Ocean; forms S boundaries of Orange Free State and South-West Africa.
- Orange-burg** (ô'rân'-bûrg; ô'rân'-j). City SE of Columbia, S cen. South Carolina; pop. 10,521.
- Orange Free State; S. Afr. D. O-ran'je Vry'staat (ô-rân'yê frê'y'stât). Formerly a Boer republic, then, as **Orange River Colony**, a British colony; since 1910 province, E cen. Union of South Africa; 49,647 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 772,000; \* Bloemfontein.**
- Orange Range; Du. O-ran'je Ge-berge'te** (ô-rân'yê gê'bêrk'ê'tê). Mountain range, E cen. Neth. New Guinea; highest peak Wilhelmia 15,584 ft.
- O-ra'nî-an-burg** (ô-rân'î-ân-bôûrk). City NW of Berlin, Brandenburg, NE Germany; pop. 14,710.
- Oradea**. See OKNEY ISLANDS.
- Or-chom'e-nus** (ôr-kôm'ê-nûs). City, now in ruins, NW of Threbes, NW Boeotia, anc. Greece.
- Or'dos** (ô'r dôs). Desert region S of the Hwang Ho, Suiyuan prov., cen. Inner Mongolia, N China.
- Orzhonikidze**. 1. See DZAUDZHIKAU. 2. See YENAKIYEVO.
- Orzhonikidzegrad**. See BEZHITSKA.
- Ôrê-brô'** (ô'rê-brô'). City, provincial \*, W of Stockholm, S cen. Sweden; pop. 58,690.
- Ôrê-gon** (ô'rê-gôn; -gôn). A northwestern state of U.S.A.; 9th state in area, 96,981 sq. m. (land area 96,360 sq. m.); 34th state in population, 1,089,694; \* Salem; 33d state admitted to Union (1859). Nickname: Sunset State. Abbr. *Oreg., Ore.* — **Ôrê-go'nî-an** (ô'rê-gôn'î-ân; -gôn'yân), *adj.* & *n.*
- Oregon City**. City S of Portland on Willamette river, NW Oregon; pop. 6124.
- Oregon Country**. Pacific coast region, often so called c. 1818-46, comprising present states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and parts of W Montana and Wyoming.
- Oregon Trail**. Route abt. 2000 m. long, from Independence, W Missouri, to the Oregon Country.
- O-rê-kho-vo-Zu'e-vo** (ô-ryê'kô-vû-zô'ô'yê-vû). City E of Moscow, Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 99,320.
- O-re'l'** (ô-rê'l'; *Russ.* ô-ryô'l'). City, \* of Orel Region, bet. Moscow and Kharkov, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 110,567.
- Orel Region**. Region, SW cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Tula Region and N of Kursk Region; 25,609 sq. m.; pop. 3,549,088; \* Orel.
- Ore Mountains** (ôr). = ERZ GEBIRGE.
- Orenburg**. See CHKALOV.
- Oren'se** (ô-rân'sê). 1. Province, NW Spain, N of Portugal; 2694 sq. m.; pop. 460,085. 2. Commune, its \*, 250 m. NW of Madrid; pop. 28,397.
- Ôrê-sund'** (ô'rê-sûn'); *Eng.* the Sound (sound). Strait bet. Sjælland I., Denmark, and S Sweden, connecting Kattegat and Baltic Sea.
- O-ri-ent**, the (ô'rî-ênt; -ênt). The East; generally, eastern countries; anciently, countries E of the Mediterranean; today, countries of Asia, esp. E Asia.
- O-rien'te** (ô-ryân'tâ); formerly **San-ti-a'go de On'ba** (sân-tyê'gô thâ kô'vî). Province, E Cuba; 14,132 sq. m.; pop. 1,356,480; \* Santiago de Cuba.
- O-rî-hue'la** (ô'rî-wê'li). City SW of Alicante, SE Spain; pop. 43,619; vine; fruit.
- O-rî-lî-a** (ô-rî'l'yâ). Town NE of Barrie, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 9798.
- O-rî-nô'oo** (ô-rî-nô'kô). River abt. 1500 m. long, from S Venezuela flowing W, N, and then E to Atlantic Ocean; forms part of Colombia-Venezuela border.
- O-rî-ta-ny** (ô-rî's-kâ-nî). Village, cen. New York, on Mohawk river NW of Utica; pop. 1115; battle 1777.
- O-rî's'ba** (ô-rî'sâ). Province N of Madras prov., E coast of Indian Union; 32,198 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 8,728,544; \* Cuttack.
- O-rî-sa'ba** (ô-rî-sâ'bâ; *Sp.* ô-rî-sâ'vî). 1. See CITLALTEPETL. 2. City, Veracruz state, E Mexico, SW of Veracruz; pop. 47,910.
- Ôr-khôn** (ô'r-kôn). River abt. 450 m. long, N Outer Mongolia; flows NE to the Selenga.
- Ôr-k'ney Islands** (ôrk'nî); *anc.* Ôr-ca-des (ô'r-kâ-dêz). Archipelago off NE coast of Scotland, comprising Orkney country; 378 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 21,700; \* Kirkwall (on Pomona I.).
- Ôr-lan'do** (ô'r-lân'dô). City NE of Tampa, cen. Florida; pop. 36,736; resort.
- Ôr-lê-a-nais'** (ô'r-lê-a'nê'). Historical region S of Île-de-France, N cen. France; \* Orléans.
- Ôr-lê-ans'** (ô'r-lê-ân'); *anc.* A-n-rê-tî-a-num (â-rê'tî-s'ân'ûm). Commune, N cen. France, on Loire river 70 m. SW of Paris; pop. 73,155; university.
- Ôr-lê-ans'ville'** (ô'r-lê-ân'vêl'). Commune SW of Algiers, N Algeria; pop. 18,487.
- Ôr-moc'** (ô'r-môk'). Municipality and port SW of Tacloban, NW coast of Leyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 77,349.
- Ôr-muz** (ô'r-mûz), or **Ôr-mûs** (ô'r-), **Strait of**. Strait bet. N tip of Trucial Oman, SE Arabia, and S coast of Iran.
- Ôr-ne** (ôrn). River abt. 95 m. long, NW France; flows N to English Channel.
- Ôr-o-he'na, Mount** (ô'rô-hê'nd). Peak 7730 ft., cen. Tahiti, Society Is., S Pacific Ocean.
- Ôr-o-no** (ô'rô-nô). Town NE of Bangor on Penobscot river, E cen. Maine; pop. 3702; Univ. of Maine.
- O-rôn'tes** (ô-rôn'têz). River 246 m. long, W Syria, flowing from Anti-Liban Mts. to Mediterranean Sea.
- Ôr-ping-ton** (ô'r'ping-tôn). Town SE of London, Kent, SE England; pop. 9870.
- Ôr-sha** (ô'r-shô). Town on Dnieper NE of Minak, NE White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 21,311.
- Ôr-ak** (ôrâk). Town on Ural river E of Chkalov, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 65,799.
- Ôr-go-va** (ô'r-shô-vâ). City on Danube river near Iron Gate, SW Romania; pop. 8428.
- Ôr-tê-gal', Cape** (ô'r-tê-gâl'). Headland, NW Spain.
- Ôr-tî-er** (ô'r-tî-er) or **Ôr-tî-er-spî'tz'e** (ô-shp't'sê). Mountain 12,703 ft., highest in Ortler Range, E Alps, N Italy.
- O-ru'to** (ô-rô'rô). City, former \* of Bolivia, in W part, SE of La Paz; pop. (1943 est.) 60,000.
- Ôr-vî-o** (ô-r-vyâ'tô); *anc.* Vol-sun'a (vêl-sûn'ô) or **Vol-sîn'i-i** (vêl-sîn'i-t). Commune NW of Terni, Umbria, cen. Italy; pop. 21,460.
- Ô-sage** (ô'sâj; ô-sâj'). River 500 m. long, flowing from E Kansas E and SE to Missouri river, Missouri.
- Ô-sa-ka** (ô'sâ-kâ). Seaport city E of Kobe, W cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945 est.) 1,102,950.
- Ôsh'a-wa** (ôsh'â-wâ; -wê; -wî). City on Lake Ontario NE of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 26,813.
- Ô-shi-ma** (ô shê-mâ). 1. Group of six islands S of Tokyo Bay, E Honshu, Japan; 84 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 16,394. 2. Island, largest of group, in N part nearest mainland; abt. 35 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 9517.
- Ôsh'kosh** (ôsh'kôsh). City, E Wisconsin, on Lake Winnebago; pop. 39,089.
- Ô-sî-jek** (ô'sê-yêk); *anc.* Mûr'sa (mûr'sâ). City on Drava river, E Croatia, N Yugoslavia; pop. 40,337.
- Ô-sî-pen'ko** (ô'sê-pên'kô; *Ukrain.* ô-s'yî-pyên'kô; *Russ.* ô-s'yê-pyên'kô); formerly **Ber-dyansk'** (bêr'yânsk'). Seaport town SW of Mariupol on Sea of Azov, SE Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 61,604.
- Ô-ska-loo'sa** (ô'skâ-lô'ô'sâ). City SE of Des Moines, SE cen. Iowa; pop. 11,024.
- Ô-sî-o** (ô'sî-o; ô'sî-o; *Norw.* ô'sî-ô, ô'sî-ô'ô); formerly **Chris'ti-an'i-a** (krî'stî-ân'i-tâ; krî'stî-ân'i-tâ); *Norw.* krî'stî-ân'i-tâ. City, \* of Norway, in SE on Oslo Fjord (inlet of Skagerrak, 80 m. long); pop. (1938 est.) 275,000; university.
- Ô-sî-na-brûck'** (ô'sî-nâ-brûk'; *Angl.* ô'sî-nâ-brô'ôk). City NE of Münster, Hannover, NW Germany; pop. 81,079.
- O-sor'no** (ô-sôr-nô). Volcanic peak 8727 ft., S cen. Chile.
- Ô-sa** (ô'sâ). Peak 6490 ft., E Thessaly, NE Greece, NE of Larissa.
- Ô-sê-tî-a** (ô-sê-shî-tâ; -shâ). Region of cen. Caucasus, SE Soviet Russia, Europe. — **Ô-sê-tî-an** (ô-sê-shân) *adj.* & *n.*
- Ô-sî-nîng** (ô'sî-nîng); formerly **Sîng Sîng** (sîng' sîng'). Village, SE New York, on Hudson river; pop. 15,990; state prison.
- Ostend, Ostende**. See OOSTENDE.
- Ôster-êch**. See AUSTRIA.
- Ôst'fries'land** (ôst'fries'lânt). Region on North Sea coast bet. NE Netherlands and Oldenburg.
- Ô-sî-a** (ô'sî-â; *It.* ô'sî-tyâ). Village at mouth of Tiber river, Latium, Italy; ancient port of Rome.
- Ôst'mark** (ôst'mârk). Austria under Nazi rule 1938-45, forming an administrative unit of Germany.
- Ostpreussen**. See EAST PRUSSIA.
- Ostrasia**. See AUSTRIA.
- Ô-s-wê-go** (ô-s-wê'gô; ô-s-wê'ê; -gû). City, cen. New York, on Lake Ontario NW of Syracuse; pop. 22,062.
- Ô-s-wî'e'cim** (ôsh-vyênn'tsem); *Ger.* **Ausch'witz** (ôush'vî'ts). Commune W of Kraków, SW Poland; pop. (1930-39 est.) 13,350; Nazi concentration camp.
- Otaheite**. See TAHITI.
- O-ta-ru** (ô-tâ-rô). City NW of Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, on the W coast; pop. (1945) 145,510.
- O-tî-ra Gorge** (ô-tê-râ). Narrow cleft in Southern Alps, cen. South I., New Zealand; only pass across the island; in it at altitude 2475 ft. is tunnel called Arthur's Pass (wh. see).
- O-to-ma-ri** (ô-tô-mâ-rê) or **O-do-ma-ri** (ô-dô-). Seaport on Aniwa Bay (inlet of Sea of Okhotsk), S Sakhalin I.; pop. (1939 est.) 23,580.
- Ô-tran-to** (ô'trîn-tô; *Angl.* ô-trân'tô); *anc.* Hy-drum'tum (hî-drûn'tûm). Town, SE Apulia, S Italy; pop. (1931) 2953.
- Otranto, Strait of**. Strait abt. 47 m. wide, connecting Adriatic Sea with Mediterranean Sea, bet. SE Italy and W Albania.
- O-tsu** (ô-tsô). City on Lake Biwa E of Kyoto, W cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 70,357.
- Ô-ta-wa** (ô'tâ-wâ; -wê; -wî). 1. City on Illinois river SW of Joliet, N Illinois; pop. 18,005. 2. City SE of Topeka, E Kansas; pop. 10,193. 3. River, SE Ontario and S Quebec provs., Canada, 686 m. to St. Lawrence river; forms part of boundary bet. Ontario and Quebec. 4. originally **By-town** (bî'toun). City, \* of Dominion of Canada, W of Montreal, SE Ontario; pop. 154,951; university.
- Ô-têr-burn** (ô'têr-bôrn). Parish, N cen. Northumberland, N England; battle (Chevy Chase) 1368.
- Ô-tô-man** (ô'tô-mân), or **Turk'ish** (tôr'k'ish), **Empire**. Former sultanate in Europe, Asia, and Africa, including at greatest extent Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Barbary States, Balkan States, and parts of Russia and Hungary; \* Constantinople.
- O-tum'wa** (ô-tûm'wâ; -t). City, SE Iowa, on Des Moines river SE of Des Moines; pop. 31,570.

- Öst'ra'ler** *l.* Mountain range, E Alps, SW Austria and NE Italy; *l.* 2 ft.
- Ös'sh'-l'ta** or **Wash'-l'ta** (wōsh'-l'tā). River 606 m. long, flowing E and then SE from W Arkansas to Black river in E Louisiana.
- Ouchita Mountains**. Range 1000 to 2800 ft., W cen. Arkansas and E Oklahoma.
- Oued**. See **WADI**.
- Oua'ga-don'gon** (wā'gā-dōn'gōn). Town, NE Upper Volta territory, French West Africa; pop. 10,895.
- Ouarg'la** (wārg'-lā). Town and oasis SW of Touggourt, S Algeria, N Africa; pop. 14,565.
- Ouhangui, Ouhangui-Ohari**. See **URANGI, URANGI-SHARI**.
- Oudenarde**. See **AUDENAARDE**.
- Oude Rijn** (ou'dē rīn'). Branch of Lek river in the Netherlands; flows N out of the Lek and then W to North Sea.
- Oudh** (oud). A former province of Brit. India, now NE part of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, N Indian Union; 24,071 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 14,114,470.
- Oudj'da' or Ouj'da'** (ōūj'dā'). Ar. **Uj'da** (ōūj'dā). City, NE French Morocco, near Algerian border, NW Africa; pop. (1936) 34,523.
- Ouessant, Île d'**. See **USHANT**.
- Ou'lu** (ou'loo'). *Sued.* **Ulle-å-börj'** (ōūlē-ā-bōr'y'). Seaport, NE coast of Gulf of Bothnia, N cen. Finland; pop. (1930 est.) 31,200.
- Ouroq** (ōork). River, N France, 40 m. long; battles 1914 and 1918.
- Ouse** (ōōs). Any of several English rivers.
- Outer Mongolia**. See **MONGOLIA; MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**.
- Outer Ring**. See **LONDON**.
- Ou'tre-mont** (ōū'trē-mōnt; Fr. **ōū'trē-mōn'**). City N of Mount Royal, cen. Montreal I., S Quebec, Canada; pop. 30,751.
- O-val'le** (ō-vāl'yā'). Town N of Santiago, cen. Chile; pop. 14,807.
- O-ver-jis'sel** (ō-vēr-'jēz-l). Province, E Netherlands; 1318 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 576,723; \* **Zwolle**.
- O-vie'do** (ō-vyē'dō). 1. Province, NW Spain, on Bay of Biscay; 4205 sq. m.; pop. 839,580. 2. City, its \*; pop. (1941 est.) 81,948; university.
- O-was'oo Lake** (ō-wās'ōō). Lake, cen. New York; one of the Finger Lakes (which see).
- O-wa-ton'na** (ō-wā-tōn'ā). City S of Faribault, S Minnesota; pop. 8604.
- O-wego** (ō-wēgō). Village on Susquehanna river W of Binghamton, S New York; pop. 5068.
- Ow'ena-bor'o** (ō'ēnzā-bōr'ō; ō'ēnz'). City, NW Kentucky, on Ohio river SW of Louisville; pop. 30,245.
- Ow'en Sound** (ō'ēn; ō'ēn'). 1. Inlet of SW Georgian Bay, SE Ontario, Canada. 2. City on sound, NW of Toronto; pop. 14,002.
- Owen Stanley Range** (ōstān'yēn'). Mountain range, E Territory of Papua, New Guinea; highest Mt. Victoria 13,240 ft.
- O-wos'oo** (ō-wōs'ō). City W of Flint, S cen. Michigan; pop. 14,424.
- O-wy'hee** (ō-wī[h]ē). River flowing N 250 m., SE Oregon, to Snake river.
- Owyhee Dam**. Dam, SE Oregon, in the Owyhee river; maximum height 417 ft.; completed 1932; impounds water (**Owyhee Reservoir**) for irrigation.
- Oxford** (ōks'fōrd). *Lat.* **Ox-o-ni-a** (ōks-ōn'yā). 1. Village NW of Hamilton, SW Ohio; pop. 2756; Miami Univ. 2. County, England. See **OXFORDSHIRE**. 3. County borough, S of Oxfordshire, on Thames 52 m. NW of London, cen. England; pop. (1939 est.) 95,800; Oxford Univ.
- Oxford-shire** (ōshīr; āshīr) or **Oxford** or **Ox'on** (ōks'ōn; -s'n). County, cen. England; 749 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 229,290; S Oxford.
- Ox'nard** (ōks'nārd). City NW of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 8519.
- Ozus**. See **AMU DARYA**.
- Oxy-rhyn'chus** (ōks'y-rīng'hūs). Ar. **El Bah'nā-sa** (ēl bāh'nā-sā). Archaeological site on Nile N of El Minya and S of El Faiyum, Egypt.
- O'yo** (ō'yō). Town, provincial \*, N of Ibadan, W Western Provinces, Nigeria; pop. 48,733.
- Oys'ter Bay** (ōis'tēr). Village on N shore of Long I., SE New York; Theodore Roosevelt's home.
- O'zark Plateau** (ō'zārk); also **Ozark Mountains**. Eroded tableland extending from SW Missouri across NW Arkansas into E Oklahoma; approximately 60,000 sq. m.
- Fa'an'** (bā'ln'). *formerly* **Ba'tang'** (bā'tāng'). Town on Yangtze W of Kiangting, cen. Szechuan, S China; pop. ab. 6000.
- Faar-de-burg** (pār-dē-bērg; -būrg). Battlefield 1900, W Orange Free State, E cen. Union of South Africa.
- Faari** (pārī). Town NE of Cape Town, SW Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 18,580.
- Fa'bia-ni'os** (pā-byā-nē'ōs). Commune SW of Łódź, cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 52,000.
- Fa-chu'ca** (pā-choo'kā). City, \* of Hidalgo state, N of Mexico City, cen. Mexico; pop. 53,354; silver mines.
- Fa-cit'le Grove** (pā-sit'lē). City on Monterey Bay, W California; pop. 6249.
- Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the; formerly South Sea Mandated Territories**. The Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana (except Guam) Is.; Japanese mandate 1919-45; made U. S. trust territory 1947.
- Pacific Ocean**. Body of water extending from Arctic Circle to Antarctic and E
- Fa'ching-ton** (pā'ching-tōn). 1. Metropolitan borough, NW part of London, S England; pop. 144,923. 2. City, E suburb of Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 24,693.
- Fa'der-born'** (pā'dēr-bōrn'). City SE of Münster, Westphalia, W Germany; pop. 33,719.
- Fa'du'a** (pā'dū-ā); *It.* **Fa'do-va** (pā'dō-vā); *anc.* **Fa-tā-vi-um** (pā-tē-vi-ūm). Commune W of Venice, Venetia Euganea, NE Italy; pop. 136,709; university.
- Fa'g'ah** (pā'dā'gā). City, W Kentucky, on Ohio river; pop. 33,765.
- Fadus**. See **PO**.
- Faek-tu-san** (pā'k-tō-sān). Mountain 8963 ft. high on N border of Korea; highest in Korea.
- Faes'tum** (pēs'tūm; pēs'tū); *mod.* **Fe'sto** (pēs'tō). Ancient city on Gulf of Salerno, W Lucania, S Italy; Greek temples.
- Fa'ga-d'van** (pā'gā-dē'vān). Municipality on NW shore of Ilana Bay, W Mindanao, Phil. Is.; pop. 46,262.
- Fa'gal** (pā'gāl); also **Fa'gi** (pā'gi) or **Fa'gah** (pā'gā). Islands, S Mentawai Is., W of Sumatra, Indian Ocean; 741 sq. m.; pop. 4943.
- Fa'go Pa'go** (pāng'ō pāng'ō; pā'gō pā'gō; pāng'ō pāng'ō); *formerly* also **Fang'o-pang'o**. Town, Tutuila, Samoa, \* of American Samoa; pop. ab. 1000; one of the best harbors in South Pacific.
- Fa-hang'** (pā'hūng'; *Angl.* **pā'hūng'**). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, on E coast of Malay Penin.; 13,820 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 221,800; \* **Kuala Lipis**.
- Fah-le-yl'** (pā-hā-yl'; *formerly* **En-ze-yl'** (ān-zā-yl')). Seaport city, SW coast of Caspian Sea, NW Iran; pop. ab. 37,000.
- Fahsien**. See **CHUNOXING**.
- Fainesville** (pānz'vīl). City NE of Cleveland, NE Ohio; pop. 12,235.
- Fa'ley** (pāz'lē). Burgh, S of Renfrew co., SW Scotland, SW of Glasgow; pop. (1940 est.) 92,700.
- Fa'hol'** (bā'hōl'; *earlier* **Fa'hol'**). Port W of Hong Kong, on Gulf of Tonkin, SW Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 36,000; treaty port 1877.
- Fa'k'-stan'** (pā'k'-stān'; pā'k'-stān'). State, predominantly Moslem, in NW and NE India, estab. as dominion of British Commonwealth of Nations 1947; 290,000 sq. m.; pop. 70,000,000; \* **Karachi**.
- Fa'lam-coot'tah** (pā'lām-kōt'ā). Town SW of Madras, S Madras, S Indian Union; pop. 51,990.
- Fa-lat'i-nate, The** (pā-lāt'i-nāte); *Ger.* **Fälz** (fālts). State of the old German Empire along Rhine river; sometimes divided into **Lower**, or **Rhine Palatinate** (Rhine Province, Baden, and Hesse) and **Upper Palatinate**, now included in Bavaria; later, a government district of Bavaria, \* **Speyer**.
- Fa'l-a-tine** (pā'l-ā-tīn; -tīn). See **SEVEN HILLS**, in **Vocab**.
- Fa-lat'ka** (pā-lāt'kā). City, NE Florida penin.; pop. 7140.
- Fa-lan'** (pā-lōn'); *formerly* **Fa-low'** (pā'lōw'). Group of ab. 100 islands (7 inhabited), W Caroline Is., W Pacific Ocean; 184 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 12,798.
- Fa-l'a-wan** (pā-lā'wān); *formerly* **Fa-ra'gua** (pā-rā'gwā). Island, SW Phil. Is.; 4550 sq. m.; chief town Puerto Princesa.
- Fa'm-bang'** (pā'fām-bāng'). City, SE Sumatra, Indonesia; pop. 108,145; oil.
- Fa-len'cia** (pā-lēn'chā; -shā; *Sp.* **pā-lēn'thyā**, -syā). 1. Province, N cen. Spain; 3256 sq. m.; pop. 218,734. 2. City, its \*, NE of Valladolid; pop. 34,283; university.
- Fa-len'que** (pā-lēng'kē). Village, N Chiapas state, extreme S Mexico; famous ruins.
- Fa-ler'mo** (pā-lōr'mō; *It.* **pā-lēr'mō**); *anc.* **Fan-or'mūs** (pā-nōr'mūs). Seaport, \* of Sicily, on N coast; pop. 411,879; university.
- Fa'les-tine**. 1. (pā'lēs-tīn) City E of Waco, E Texas; pop. 12,144. 2. (-tīn); *Lat.* **Fa'les-tīn'** (pā'lēs-tīn'ā); *Arab.* **Ca'naan** (kā'nān). Country, SW Asia, NE of Egypt; 10,160 sq. m.; pop. (1944 est.) 1,739,624; chief city Jerusalem; British mandate 1923-48; divided 1948 bet. Jews and Arabs (see **ISRAEL; JORDAN**, 2; **GAZA**, 1). — **Fa'les-tin'i-an** (pā'lēs-tīn'yān; -tīn'yān), *adj.*
- Fa'l'ghat** (pā'l'gāt). Town NW of Madras, SW Madras, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 55,160.
- Fa'l'-sades'** (pā'l'-sādz'). A line of high cliffs of traprock, ab. 15 m. long, on W bank of Hudson river, SE New York and NE New Jersey, part (13 m.) in **Palisades Interstate Park**, from Fort Lee, New Jersey, to Newburgh, New York, including Bear Mt., ab. 70 sq. m.
- Palisades Park**. Borough N of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 8141.
- Palk Strait** (pōk; pōlk). Channel 40 m. wide, bet. N Ceylon and SE India, N of Gulf of Mannar.
- Pal'ma** (pā'l'mā) or **Palma de Mai-lor'ca** (hā mē-ll'yōr'kā). Commune, \* of Baleares prov. and of Majorca I., Spain, on Bay of Palma; pop. (1941 est.) 115,346.
- Pal'mas, Cape** (pā'l'mās). Cape extending into Atlantic Ocean on extreme S coast of Liberia, W Africa.
- Palm Beach** (pām). Resort town on island bet. Lake Worth and the Atlantic opp. West Palm Beach, SE Florida; pop. 3747.
- Palm'er** (pām'er). Town NE of Springfield, SW Massachusetts; pop. 9149.
- Palmer Archipelago; formerly Antarctic Archipelago**. Island group bet. South America and Antarctica, NW of Weddell Sea; part of Falkland Is. Dependencies.
- Palmer Peninsula**. Long narrow tongue of land extending ab. 700 m. from Antarctica towards South America.
- Palmer-ston** (pām'er-stōn). Small island, cen. Pacific Ocean, NW of Cook Is.; 1 sq. m.; pop. (1938) 90; administered by New Zealand.
- Palmerston North**. City NE of Wellington, S North I., New Zealand; pop. (1941 est.) 25,500.
- Palmer-ton** (pām'er-tōn; -tōn). Borough on Lehigh river NW of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7475.
- Pal-mi'ta** (pā-mē'tā). City near Cauca river, W Colombia; pop. 21,235.
- Pal-m'y'ta** (pā-m'y'tā). 1. Borough on Delaware river NE of Camden, S cen. New Jersey; pop. 5178. 2. Borough E of Harrisburg, SE cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 5230. 3. *Bib.* **Tadmōr** (tādmōr) or **Tadmōr** (tādmōr). Ruined city 135 m. NE of Damascus, Syria, anciently a great commercial center.

**Palmyra Island.** One of the Line Is. in cen. Pacific Ocean; 1½ sq. m.; pop. (1900) 32; naval airfield.

**Pa'to (pá'tó).** Municipality S of Tachobá, E Loyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 25,471.

**Pa'lo Alto (pá'ló á'tó).** 1. City NW of San Jose, W California; pop. 16,774; Stanford Univ. in nearby suburb. 2. Battleground 1846, S Texas, near Brownsville.

**Pa'lo-mar, Mount (pá'ló-már).** Peak 6126 ft., NE of San Diego, SW California; observatory.

**Pa'los (pá'lós).** Officially *Pa'los de la Fron-te'ra* (pá'lós thá lí frón-té'ra). Seaport on Río Tinto, SW Spain; pop. (1980) 2201; Columbus sailed from here August 3, 1492.

**Palus Mesotus.** See SEA of AZOV.

**Pa-míre' (pá-mí-ré).** Plateau and mountains, mostly in Tadzhik S.S.R., Central Asia, 11,000-25,000 ft.

**Pa'm-lice Sound (pá'm-lí-sé).** Sound 80 m. long, 8 to 20 m. wide, bet. E North Carolina mainland and coast islands.

**Pam-pa' (pá'm-pá).** City in the Panhandle NE of Amarillo, NW Texas; pop. 12,895.

**Pam-phyl'a (pá'm-fí-lá).** Ancient district and Roman province, S Asia Minor, bet. Lycia and Cilicia.

**Pam-plón'a (pá'm-pló-ná).** Formerly *Pam-pa-in-na* (pá'm-pá-ló-ná). City, N Spain, \* of Navarra prov., SE of Bilbao; pop. (1941 est.) 62,660.

**Pam-un'key (pá-múng-ké).** River flowing SE ab. 80 m., E Virginia, to York river.

**Pa'na (pá'ná).** City S of Decatur, cen. Illinois; pop. 5066.

**Pa'na-má (pá'ná-má).** -má; pá'ná-má'; -má'; Sp. *Pa'na-má'* (pá'ná-má'). 1. Republic, S Central America, occupying the Isthmus of Panama, bet. Colombia and Costa Rica; 28,576 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 631,637. 2. City, its \* on Bay of Panama, S of Isthmus; pop. 111,893. — *Pa'na-má-ní-an* (pá'ná-má-ní-an; -má'), *adj. & n.*

**Panama.** Isthmus of; formerly Isthmus of Dar'-en' (dár'-én'; dár'-én; Sp. *dá-ri-an*). The link bet. North and South America, separating Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; 420 m. long; forms Republic of Panama; narrowest part (Isthmus of San Blas [sán blás'; Sp. *sán blás*]), 31 m. wide.

**Panama Canal.** Ship canal, with 6 pairs of locks, built SE across Isthmus of Panama from Colón to Balboa; length 40.3 m. shore to shore, 50.7 m. deep water to deep water; width 100 to 300 ft.; minimum depth 41 ft.; Atlantic entrance 27 m. W of Pacific entrance.

**Panama Canal Zone.** = CANAL ZONE.

**Panama City.** City on Gulf of Mexico, NW Florida; pop. 11,610.

**Panay' (pá-ná').** Island, cen. Phil. Is., NW of Negros; 4446 sq. m.; pop. 1,310,174; chief town Iloilo.

**Pa-ne-vo-shis' (pá-né-vá-zhís').** City NE of Kaunas, Lithuania, U.S.S.R.; Europe; pop. (1938 est.) 26,508.

**Pan-gá-ní (páng-gá-né).** River flowing ab. 330 m. SE in NE Tanganyika Territory, E Africa, to Indian Ocean.

**Pan-gim' or Pan-jim' (pán-gím' or pán-jím').** Town and seaport, \* of Portuguese India and of Goa Territory, on Arabian Sea bet. Bombay and Mangalore; pop. ab. 12,000.

**Pan-gan-dó.** See PAGO PAGO.

**Pan-han-dle (pán-hán'dl').** 1. NW Texas, bet. Oklahoma and New Mexico. 2. NW Oklahoma, S of Colorado and Kansas and N of Texas. See PANHANDLE, *n.*, in *Vocab.*

**Pa'ná-pat' (pá'ná-pút').** Town N of Delhi, East Punjab, NW Indian Union; pop. 32,915.

**Pan-jab' (pán-jáb').** Var. of PUNJAB.

**Panjim.** See PANGIM.

**Pan-jí-nad' (pán-jí-nád').** River 50 m. long, tributary of the Indus formed by confluence of the "Five Rivers" of the Punjab, on boundary of SW West Punjab and N Bahawalpur state, Pakistan.

**Pan-nó-mí-a (pán-nó-ní-d; -nón'yá).** Roman province now mostly in Hungary and Yugoslavia; \* Sabaria (Szombathely); W of Danube and N of Dalmatia.

**Panormus.** See PALERMO.

**Pan-to-le-ri'a (pán-tó-lé-rí'a); anc. Oo-sy'ra or Oes-sy'ra (kó-sí-rá).** Island, SW of Sicily; 32 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 10,060.

**Par'tin' (pán-tín').** Commune, NE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 37,716.

**Pá-nu-co (pá'nóo-kó).** River flowing NE ab. 240 m., Hidalgo state, cen. Mexico, to Gulf of Mexico.

**Pá'o de A-gá-car (poun' th[é] á-sóo/kár).** Eng. Sug-ar-loaf' Mountain (shóo/gér-lóf'). Peak 1280 ft., W of entrance to Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro city, SE Brazil.

**Paoning.** See LANGCHUNG.

**Pa'ngan' (pau'shín').** Formerly *Yung'chang'* (yóung'cháng'). Town bet. Salween and Mekong rivers on Burma Road, W Yunnan prov., S China.

**Paoting.** See TSIINGYUAN.

**Papal States.** See STATES OF THE CHURCH.

**Pa-poe'te (pá-pó-té); popularly pá-pé'té).** Seaport, NW Tahiti I., \* of Society Is. and of French Oceania; pop. (1941) 11,614.

**Paph-la-go-ní-a (pá'fá-gó-ní-d; -gón'yá).** Ancient country and Roman province, N Asia Minor, on Black Sea, bet. Pontus and Bithynia.

**Pa'phos (pá'fós).** Either of two ancient towns, Old Paphos, seat of worship of Aphrodite, and New Paphos, 10 m. NW on the coast, SW Cyprus.

**Pa-pu-a (pá'pú-dá).** See NEW GUINEA. — *Pa-pu-an* (-án), *adj. & n.*

**Papua Territory of.** The southeastern part of New Guinea, with adjacent islands, 80,540 sq. m.; \* Port Moresby; a territory of Australia.

**Pa-rá' (pá-rá'; Pp. -rá').** 1. The navigable E mouth of the Amazon E and S of Mamúé I., ab. 200 m. long, 40 m. wide at mouth; receives Tocantins river. 2. State, N Brazil; 470,935,679. 3. See BRÉZIL.

**Pa-ra'oi Islands (pá'rá-oi').** Group of islands and reefs in South China Sea, ab. 260 m. E of cen. Annam, Federation of Indochina.

**Pa-ra-gould (pá-rá-góuld).** City NE of Jonesboro, NE Arkansas; pop. 7079.

See PALAWAN.

**Pa-ra-gua' (pá-rá-gwá'; -gwá'; Sp. pá'rú-gwá').** 1. River ab. 1500 m. long, S cen. South America; flows from SW Brazil to Paraná river in SW Paraguay. 2. Republic, cen. South America, bet. Paraná and Paraguay rivers, E and W of Argentina; ab. 162,833 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,040,420; \* Asunción; gained independence 1814. — *Pa-ra-gua'ian* (pá-rá-gwá'ian; -gwá'ian; 2), *adj. & n.*

**Pa-ra'ha (pá-rá-há).** 1. or *Parahá do Nor'te* (thós nó'r'té). River flowing 240 m. NE and E, Brazil, to Atlantic Ocean. 2. or *Parahá do Sul* (sól'). River flowing ab. 680 m. NE, in SE Brazil, to Atlantic Ocean near Campos. 3. State, E Brazil; 21,891 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,432,618; \* João Pessoa. 4. City. See JOÃO PESSOA.

**Pa-ra-mar'i-bo (pá-rá-már'i-bó).** Seaport city, \* of Surinam, in N part, on Suriname river; pop. (1941) 56,238.

**Pa-ra-má-ná-ro (pá-rá-móo-ná-ró).** Island just S of Shumshu, N Kuril Is., Soviet Russia, Asia.

**Pa-ra-ná' (Sp. pá'rú-ná'; Pp. pá'rú-ná').** 1. River 2040 m. long, Brazil and Argentina; its upper course (called *Ap'to* to Paraná [Sp. *áp'tó*; Pp. -tó]) flows S, forming S and SE boundary of Paraguay, to Río de la Plata; formed by Paranahá and Rio Grande rivers; length, with Rio Grande, 2720 m. 2. State, S Brazil; 67,315 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,910,015. 3. City, \* of Entre Ríos prov., on Paraná river, N of Rosario, E Argentina; pop. (est.) 76,000.

**Pa-ra-ná'ha (pá-rá-ná-há); older spelling Pa-ra-na-há'ha (-ná-há-vá).** One of the headstreams of the Paraná river flowing W and SW ab. 530 m. in E Brazil.

**Pa-ra-na'ne-má (pá-rá-ná-né-má).** River flowing W ab. 470 m., SE Brazil, to Paraná river.

**Pa-ra-ná'que (pá-rá-ná-ké).** Municipality, SE shore of Manila Bay, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 21,125.

**Par'du-b'ce (pár-dóo-b'is); Ger. Par'du-bits (pár-dóo-b'its).** Town E of Prague on Labe (Elbe) river, E Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 28,841.

**Pa'ria, Gulf of (pá'riá).** Inlet of Atlantic Ocean, bet. W Trinidad and Venezuelan mainland.

**Pa-ri'cu-tin (pá-rí-cú-tín).** Village, now abandoned, Michoacán state, Mexico, 200 m. W of Mexico City; site of world's newest volcano, *Parícutin*, which grew to height of 1500 ft. in 8 months; first eruption Feb. 1943.

**Par'is (pá-rís).** 1. City S of Danville, E Illinois; pop. 9281. 2. City NE of Lexington, NE Kentucky; pop. 6607. 3. City N of Huntington, NW Tennessee; pop. 6305. 4. City NE of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 18,678. 5. Town NW of Brantford, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4637. 6. (pá-rís; Fr. pá-rí); *anc. Lá-té-tia* (lá-té-shí-d; -shé); *later Pa-ris'li* (pá-rí-lí'). City and river port, \* of France, on Seine river 107 m. from the sea; pop. 2,820,746; cultural center. — *Pa-rí'sian* (pá-rí-zh'ian; -rí-z'í-an), *adj. & n.*

**Par'kers-burg (pár-kérz-búrg).** City, W West Virginia, on Ohio river; pop. 30,103.

**Park Range (pá'rk).** A range of the Rocky Mts. in N Colorado; highest Mt. Lincoln 14,284 ft.

**Park Ridge.** City, N suburb of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 12,063.

**Parma.** 1. (pár'má) City S of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 16,365. 2. (lá-má) Duchy 1545-1860, with Piacenza, N Italy. 3. Commune, Emilia, N Italy, SE of Milan; pop. 71,866.

**Par-na'ha (pá-rá-ná-há); formerly Par-na-há'ha (-há-vá).** 1. River ab. 900 m. long, NE Brazil; flows NE to Atlantic Ocean. 2. Port, 11 m. from river mouth; pop. (1940 est.) 22,571.

**Par-nas'us (pár-nás'us); mod. Lá-tro'u's (lá'tró'u-s).** Mountain 8060 ft., cen. Greece, N of Gulf of Corinth.

**Paropamisus.** See HINDU KUSH.

**Par'os (pá-rós; pá-rós).** Island, cen. Cyclades, Aegean Sea; 81 sq. m.; pop. ab. 9000; marble.

**Pa-ra-mat'ta (pá-rá-mát'tá).** Town W of Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 18,075.

**Par'ry Sound (pá'rí).** Town, E cen. shore of Georgian Bay, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5766.

**Par'snip (pá'sníp).** River ab. 145 m. long, E cen. British Columbia, Canada; rises near the bend of the Fraser and flows N to unite with Finlay river and form Peace river.

**Par'sons (pá-rá-snz).** City W of Pittsburg, SE Kansas; pop. 14,204.

**Par'thi-a (pá'rthí-dá).** Ancient country nearly coextensive with modern Khuzistan, NE Iran. — *Par'thi-an* (-án), *adj. & n.*

**Pa-rú' (pá-róo').** River flowing SE 350 m., N Brazil, to Amazon.

**Par, The.** See THE PAR.

**Par-a-de-na (pá-rá-dé-ná).** City NE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 81,864; California Institute of Technology.

**Pa-sar'ga-dae (pá-sár-gá-dé).** Ruined city, \* of ancient Persia, 30 m. NE of the later Persepolis; tomb of Cyrus.

**Pa'say (pá'sá).** Municipality just S of Manila, SW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 55,161.

**Pa-sa-gou'ia (pá-sá-góo'ia).** City E of Biloxi, SE Mississippi; pop. 5900.

**Pascua.** See EASTER ISLAND.

**Pa-de-Galals.** See STRAIT OF DOVER.

**Pa'sig (pá'síg).** 1. Stream flowing ab. 12 m. NW in Rizal prov. and City of Manila to Manila Bay, SW Luzon, Phil. Is. 2. Municipality on stream E of City of Manila; pop. 27,541.

**Paseocean.** See PASUBUAN.

**Pa-sa'lo (pá-sá-ló).** City, N New Jersey, on Passaic river (ab. 109 m. long) S of Paterson; pop. 61,394.

**Pa-sa-ma-quod'dy Bay (pá-sá-má-kwó'dí).** Inlet of SW Bay of Fundy, bet. SE Maine and SW New Brunswick, at mouth of St. Croix river.

**Passearowitz.** See POZAREVAC.

**Pa-se-ro, Cape (pá-sé-ró).** Cape projecting into Mediterranean Sea at SE point of Sicily.

**Pa-te-mé (pá-té-mé).** River flowing ab. 400 m. S from cen. Ecuador to Marañon river in Peru.

- Pa'sto** (pā'stō). 1. Volcano 13,900 ft., SW Colombia, near Ecuadorian border. 2. City, department \*, E of volcano; pop. 27,564.
- Pa'su-rū-an'** (pā'sū-rōō-ān'). *Du. Pa'soo-roo-an'* (pā'sōō-rōō-ān'). Seaport on Madura Strait, E Java, Indonesia; pop. 36,973.
- Pa'ta-gō'nia** (pāt-ā-gōn'yā; -gō'nī-ā). Former region, S South America, now mostly in Argentina, extending to Strait of Magellan; ab. 311,000 sq. m. — **Pa'ta-gō'nian** (-gōn'yān; -gō'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Pa'tān** (pā'tān). Town adjoining Katmandu on S, E cen. Nepal; pop. 104,928.
- Pa'taps-go** (pā'tāps-kō). River 80 m. long, N cen. Maryland; rises in N Maryland, flows SE into Chesapeake Bay.
- Patavium**. See **PADUA**.
- Pat-chogue'** (pā'-chōg'). Village and summer resort on S shore of Long I., Great South Bay, SE New York; pop. 7181.
- Pat'er-son** (pāt'er-s'n). City, N New Jersey, N of Newark; pop. 139,656; silk mills.
- Pathfind'er Dam** (pāth'fīn'dēr). Dam, E cen. Wyoming, in the North Platte river; maximum height 214 ft.; completed 1909; impounds water (**Pathfinder Reservoir**) for irrigation.
- Pat'ti-ā'la** (pāt'tī-ā'lā). 1. Indian state, East Punjab, NW Indian Union; 5942 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,936,250. 2. City, its \*, 130 m. NW of Delhi; pop. (1941) 69,850.
- Pat'nal Range or Hills** (pāt'nāl). Hill region, average height 8000 to 9000 ft., extending along border bet. E Assam and NW Burma.
- Pat'mos** (pāt'mōs; *Mod. Gr.* pāt'mōs); *It.* Pat'mo (pāt'mō). An island of the Dodecanese in NW part; 22 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 3184; St John's exile.
- Pat'na** (pāt'nā). City, \* of Bihar, NE Indian Union, on the Ganges; pop. (1941) 175,706; ancient \* of Asoka's empire; university.
- Pa'tos, La-go'a dos** (lā-gō'ā dosh pā'tōs). Lake (lagoon) ab. 15 m. from Atlantic Ocean, E Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil; 124 m. by 37 m.
- Pa'tras'** (pā'trās'; pāt'rās); *Gr.* Pa'trai (pā'trāi); *classical* Pa'trae (pā'trāe). Seaport city, NW Peloponnesus, Greece; pop. 61,278.
- Patras, Gulf of**. Inlet of the Ionian Sea, W Greece; joined to Gulf of Corinth by Lepanto Strait N of the Peloponnesus.
- Pau** (pō). Commune, SW France, S of Bordeaux; pop. 40,451; resort.
- Paulsbor'o** (pōlz'būr'ō). Borough SW of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 7011.
- Pauls Valley** (pōlz). City W of Ada, S cen. Oklahoma; pop. 5104.
- Paumotu Archipelago**. See **TIAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO**.
- Pa-vi'a** (pā-vī'ā); *anc.* Ti-cl'num (tī-s'l'nīm). Commune, Lombardy, N Italy, S of Milan; pop. 51,741; university; battle 1525.
- Pav'lot** (pāv'lōt). Volcano 8600 ft., W shore of Pavlof Bay, SW Alaska Penin., Alaska.
- Paw-hus'ka** (pā-hūs'kā). City W of Bartlesville, N Oklahoma; pop. 5443.
- Paw-tuck-et** (pā'tūk'ēt; -tī). City, N Rhode Island, NE of Providence; pop. 75,797.
- Pay'san-dō'** (pā'sān-dō'). City and port, department \*, on Uruguay river NW of Montevideo, W Uruguay; pop. ab. 46,000.
- Pea'bod'y** (pē'bōd'y; -būd'y). City, NE Massachusetts, SE of Lowell; pop. 21,711.
- Pease** (pēs). River 106½ m. long, W Canada, from E cen. Brit. Columbia flows E and NE in Alberta to Slave river.
- Pearl** (pōrl). 1. River 490 m. long, cen. and S cen. Mississippi, to Gulf of Mexico. 2. or **Canton** (kān'tōn; kām'tōn); *Chin.* Chuan-kiang (chōw'jāng). River, SE China, flowing from Canton to South China Sea; lower part is bay 20 m. wide bet. Hong Kong and Macao.
- Pearl Harbor**. Inlet, S Oahu, Hawaii, 6 m. W of Honolulu; U. S. naval base; bombed Dec. 7, 1941.
- Peat'y Land** (pē'ty); *also* Peat'y'land'. Region forming a mountainous peninsula, N Greenland, 82° to 84°; not covered by icecap that covers most of Greenland.
- Pe-chēn'ga** (pē-chēng'gā; *Russ.* pyi-chēn'gā); *formerly* Pet'sa-mo (pē'tsā-mō; *Finn.* sa-mō). Village W of Murmansk, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; in Finland 1920-40.
- Pe-chō'ta** (pē-chō'tā; *Russ.* pyi-chō'tā). River ab. 1125 m. long, NE Soviet Russia, Europe; flows from Ural Mts. into **Pechora Bay** (inlet of Barents Sea).
- Peckville** (pēk'vīl). Locality NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 8700.
- Pe'cos** (pē'kōs) or **Ri'o Pecos** (rē'pōs). River 735 m. long, flows SE through E New Mexico to Rio Grande in SW Texas.
- Pécs** (pēch). *Ger.* Fünfkirchen (fün'f'kī'r'kēn). Municipality, S Hungary, W of the Danube; 27 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 70,547.
- Pe'dro Mi-guel' Locks** (pē'trō mē-gēl'; *Angl.* locally pē'trō mē-gēl'). Double locks in the Panama Canal, NW of Miraflores Lake.
- Pe'e'bles** (pē'bēlz) or **Pe'e'bles-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Twoed'dale** (twēd'dāl'). County, SE Scotland; 347 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 14,100; ♂ Peebles (pop. 5853).
- Pe'e Dee** (pē'dē). River 233 m. long, flowing SE from S cen. North Carolina through E South Carolina.
- Peek'skill** (pēks'kīl). City on Hudson river 39 m. N of New York, SE New York; pop. 17,311.
- Peel** (pēl). 1. River flowing E and N 365 m., NW Canada, to Mackenzie river in NW Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories. 2. Town, W Isle of Man, England, on Irish Sea; pop. 2477; resort, castle.
- Pe'e-n-mūn'de** (pē'nē-mūn'dē). Village on coast of NE Germany, NW of Stettin; in World War II made V-1 and V-2 weapons; destroyed after capture by Russians Aug. 1945.
- Pe-gu'** (pē-gōō'). Town, district \*, NE of Rangoon, Lower Burma; pop. 21,712.
- Pei or Pei** (bā). River flowing S ab. 220 m., S Hunan and cen. Kwangtung provs., SE China, to SJ delta.
- Pei**. 1. (bī) River flowing SE ab. 350 m., Hopeh prov., NE China, into Gulf of Po Hai. 2. (bā) See **Pei**.
- Pei'ping'** (bā'pīng'). City, Hopeh prov., NE China; pop. (1936 est.)
- Pei'pus** (pē'pōs); *Estonian* Peip'mi (pēip'mi); *Russ.* Oud'mskoe O'ze-ro (chōō't'akū-yē ō'zyī-rō). Lake, E Estonia and W Pakov Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; 93 m. long; 1357 sq. m. See **Lake Pskov**.
- Peiraleus, Peiraeus**. See **PIRAEUS**.
- Pei-ka'long'an** (pē-kā'long'ān). City, W of Semarang, NW cen. Java, Indonesia; pop. 65,982.
- Pe'kin** (pē'kīn). City S of Peoria on Illinois river, cen. Illinois; pop. 19,407.
- Peking**. See **PEIPING**.
- Pe-lée', Mount** (pē-lē'). *Fr.* Mon'tagne Pe-lée' (mōn'tān'y pē-lē'). Volcano 4428 ft., N Martinique, French West Indies; erupted 1902, destroying Saint Pierre; more than 30,000 persons perished.
- Pe'l'e-lū** (pē'lē-lū; *popularly* pē'lē-lē'ōō). Island, S end of Palau Is., W Pacific; ab. 5 m. by 2 m.; fighting 1944.
- Pelew**. See **PALAU**.
- Pe'l'ham Man'or** (pē'lām mām'ēr). Village on Long Island Sound NE of New York, SE New York; pop. 5302.
- Pe'l-i-on** (pē'lī-ōn). Peak 5308 ft., E Thessaly, NE Greece.
- Pe'l'la** (pē'lā). Ruins of an ancient city 24 m. WNW of Salonika, Greece; ancient capital of Macedonia and birthplace of Alexander the Great.
- Pe'l'y** (pē'l'y). River flowing W 330 m., S cen. Yukon Territory, Canada, to Yukon river.
- Pe'l'o-pon-ne'sus** (pē'lō-pō-nē'sūs) or **Pe'l'o-pon-ne'sos** (-sōs). Peninsula and geographic division forming S part of mainland of Greece; 8003 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,185,046; often called **Mo-re'a** (mō-rē'ā). — **Pe'l'o-pon-ne'sian** (pē'lō-pō-nē'zhān; -shān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Pe'l'o'tas** (pē'lō'tās). City NW of Rio Grande, SE Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 62,674.
- Pe'l'zer** (pē'lzēr). Town on Saluda river SW of Greenville, NW South Carolina; pop. 7342.
- Pem'ba** (pēm'bā). British island N of Zanzibar I., NE of Tanganyika; 380 sq. m.; pop. 97,687; in Zanzibar protectorate.
- Pem'broke** (pēm'bōk; -brīk). 1. Town on Ottawa river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 11,159. 2. County, Wales. See **PEMBROKESHIRE**.
- Pem'broke-shire** (pēm'bōk-shīr; -brōk; -shēr) or **Pem'broke** (-brōk; -brōk). County, SW Wales; 614 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 83,200; ♂ Haverfordwest.
- Pe-nang'** (pē-nāng'; *native* pē'nāng). 1. Island off W coast of the Malay Penin.; 108 sq. m.; pop. 198,871. 2. Settlement, Federation of Malaya, including Penang I. and Province Wellesley; 388 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 419,047; \* George Town. 3. Seaport city, its \*. See **GEORGE TOWN**.
- Pen'dle-ton** (pēn'dī-tōn; -t'n). City NW of La Grande, NE Oregon; pop. 8847.
- Pen'e-tan'gui-shene'** (pēn'g-tāng'gwī-shēn'). Town on inlet of Georgian Bay NW of Barrie, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4521.
- Peneus**. See **SALAMBRINA**.
- Penge** (pēnj). Urban district S of London, Kent, SE England; pop. 27,771.
- Pen-in'su-la, the** (pēn'īn'sū-lā). 1. A district in SE Virginia, bet. York and James rivers; battles during the Civil War. 2. The Iberian Peninsula, including Spain and Portugal.
- Pen'ki'** (būn'ch'ē). Town E of Liaoyang, S Liaoning prov., S Manchuria; pop. (1940 est.) 100,057.
- Pen'ner** (pēn'ēr). 1. or **Northern Penner**. River flowing N and E ab. 350 m. in N Madras to Bay of Bengal below Nellore. 2. or **Southern Penner**. River flowing SE ab. 245 m. in cen. Madras to Bay of Bengal N of Cuddalore.
- Pen'nine Alps** (pēn'īn). Division of S cen. Alps in Valais canton, SW cen. Switzerland, and N Piedmont, Italy; highest Monte Rosa 15,217 ft.
- Pennine Chain**. Uplands in cen. N England; highest point Cross Fell 2930 ft.
- Penns Grove** (pēnz). Borough on Delaware river SW of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 6488.
- Penn'syl-vā-ni-a** (pēn'sīl-vā'n'yā; -vā'nī-ā). A Middle Atlantic state of U.S.A.; 32d state in area, 45,333 sq. m. (land area 45,045 sq. m.); second state in population, 9,900,180; \* Harrisburg; 2d of original thirteen states to ratify Constitution (1787). Nickname: **Keystone State**. Abbr. *Pa.*, *Penn.* — **Penn'syl-vā'nian** (-vā'nīān; -vā'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Penn Yan** (pēn' yān'). Village SW of Auburn, W New York; pop. 5308.
- Pe-nob'scot** (pē-nōb'skōt; -skōt). River 101 m. long, cen. Maine; flows S to **Penobscot Bay** (30 m. long).
- Penrhyn**. See **TONGAREVA**.
- Pen'sa-co'la** (pēn'sā-kō'lā). City on **Pensacola Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico), NW Florida, 10 m. E of Alabama border; pop. 37,449.
- Pen-tel'i-kon** (pēn'tēl'ī-kōn) or **Pen-tel'icus** (-kūs). Mountain 3639 ft., 10 m. NE of Athens, E cen. Greece; fine marble.
- Pen'za** (pēn'zā; *Russ.* pyēn'zā). City, \* of Penza Region, NW of Saratov, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 157,145.
- Pen-zance** (pēn-zāns'). Municipal borough, Cornwall, SW England, on English Channel; pop. 11,331.
- Penza Region**. Region bet. Mordovian A.S.S.R. and Saratov Region, E cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 17,563 sq. m.; pop. 1,708,656; \* Penza.
- Pe-or'i-a** (pē-ōrī-ā). City, NW cen. Illinois, on Illinois river N of Springfield; pop. 105,087.
- Perā**. See **BEYOGLU**.
- Pe-ra'e'a** or **Pe-re'a** (pē-rē'ā). Region E of Jordan river, ancient Palestine.
- Pe'rak** (pā'rūk; pā'rā; pē'rā). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, W coast of Malay Penin.; 7980 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 992,691; \* Taiping.
- Perche** (pērsh). Ancient division of N France; \* Mortagne.
- Per-di'do, Mount** (pē-rē-thē'dō); *Fr.* Mont Per'du' (mōn' pē'r'dū'). Peak 10,994 ft., cen. Pyrenees, NE Spain.
- Pe-re'i-ra** (pē-rē-rē; -rā'rā). City S of Manizales, W cen. Colombia; pop. 30,702.
- Peremyahl**. See **PEREMVÁL**.



- Per'ga-má'ne** (pér'gá-má'né). City NW of Buenos Aires, N Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; pop. (est.) 37,956.
- Per'ga-mum** (pér'gá-mú'm); *Lat. Per'ga-mus* (-mús). City, ancient Mysia, Asia Minor; \* of kingdom of Pergamum; the modern **Ber'ga-ma'** (bér'gá-má').
- Per'i-gneau'** (pér'í-g'no'). *anc. Ve-su'na* (vé-sú'ná). Commune NE of Bordeaux, SW cen. France; pop. 37,615.
- Per'lis** (pér'lís). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, on W coast of Malay Penin., SE Asia; 316 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 57,776; \* Kangar.
- Perm.** See **MOLOTOV**.
- Per'nam-bu'oo** (pér'nám-bú'kó; -bó'oo; *Pg. pér'nám-bú'kó*). 1. State, E Brazil; 38,315 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 2,693,551; \* Recife. 2. See **RECIFE**.
- Pér'onne'** (pér'ón'). Town NE of Amiens, N France, on Somme river; pop. 4067; battles 1917-18.
- Per'pignan'** (pér'pé'nyán'). City, S France, near Mediterranean SE of Toulouse; pop. 72,207.
- Perry** (pér't). 1. City NW of Des Moines, S cen. Iowa; pop. 5977. 2. City E of Enid, N Oklahoma; pop. 5045.
- Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial** (pér'tís). National monument at Put in Bay, Lake Erie, N Ohio; 14 acres; estab. 1938; Perry's victory over British fleet Sept. 10, 1813.
- Per-sep'o-lis** (pér'sép'ó-lis). Ancient \* of Persia; runs about 30 m. NE of Shiraz, SW cen. Iran.
- Per'sia** (pér'shí; -shí); *Persian Iran'* (tér'án'; *Angl. Í-rán'*, Í-). Kingdom, ancient and modern, SW Asia, varying in size at different periods; \* Tehran. See **IRAN**. — **Pers'ian** (pér'shí; -shí), *adj. & n.*
- Persian Gulf**; *anc. Sí'nus Per'si-ous* (sí'nús pér'sí-óus). Arm of Arabian Sea, bet. Arabia and Iran.
- Persis**. See **FARS**.
- Perth** (pérth). 1. City, \* of Western Australia, in SW part, on Swan river near its mouth; pop., with suburbs, 207,464. 2. Town SW of Ottawa, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 44,58. 3. *or Perth'shire* (pérth'shír; -shír). County, cen. Scotland, 2403 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 120,400. 4. Burgh, its C, on Tay river NW of Edinburgh; pop. (1940 est.) 36,900.
- Perth Am'boy** (pérth á'm'bóy). City and port of entry, cen. New Jersey, 17 m. SW of Newark; pop. 41,242.
- Pe-rú'** (pé-rú'; *pé; attributively, also pé-rú'*). 1. City W of Ottawa on Illinois river, N Illinois; pop. 8863. 2. City N of Kokomo, N cen. Indiana; pop. 12,432. 3. (*Sj. pé-rú'*) Republic, W South America; 482,257 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 7,023,111; \* Lima; became independent 1824. — **Pe-rú'-an** (pé-rú'-án; -án; *pé; adj. & n.*
- Pe-rú'-gia** (pé-rú'-gí; *Angl. pé-rú'-gí; -gí; anc. Pé-rú'sia* (pér'ró'shí; -shí)). Commune, Umbria, cen. Italy, N of Rome, E of Lake Trasimeno; pop. 82,407; cathedral, university.
- Perugia, Lake**. See **LAKE TRASIMENO**.
- Pe'sa-ro** (pé'sá-ró); *anc. Pi-sau'rúm* (pí-sá'úr; -úr). Seaport NE of Florence on Adriatic, Marche, cen. Italy; pop. 44,589.
- Pes'ca-do'res** (pés'ká-dó'réz; -réz); *Jap. Ho-ko Gun-to* (hó-kó-gún-tó) *or Hoko Sho-to* (shó-tó). Island group bet. Formosa and China; 49 sq. m.; pop. 70,000, ceded to Japan by China 1895, retroceded 1946.
- Pes'ca'ra** (pés'ká-rá); *anc. A-ter-num* (á-tér'núm). Seaport NE of Rome, provincial \*, Abruzzi e Molise, cen. Italy; pop. 51,808.
- Pes'ha'war** (pés'há-wér; -shour'). City, \* of North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, NW of Lahore; pop. (1941) 130,967. See **KHYBER PASS**.
- Pest'er-zs'ébet** (pésh'tér-zh'ébt). City, S suburb of Budapest, cen. Hungary; pop. (1939) 71,150.
- Pesto**. See **PAESTUM**.
- Pet'ah Tiq'va** (pét'á-tí'k'vā). Town E of Tel Aviv, W Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 19,188.
- Pet'a-lu'má** (pét'á-ló'má). City S of Santa Rosa, W California; pop. 8034.
- Petchabun**. See **PHETCHABUN**.
- Pet'er-bor-ough** (pét'ér-bór'ó; *esp. Brit., -búr-; -brá*). 1. City NE of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 25,350. 2. Municipal borough, C of Soke of Peterborough, NW of Cambridge, cen. England; pop. 43,651; cathedral.
- Peterborough, Soke of** (sók). Administrative county in NE section of Northamptonshire, E cen. England; 84 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 55,890.
- Pet'ers-burg** (pét'érz-búrg). City S of Richmond, SE Virginia; pop. 30,631.
- Petersburg National Military Park**. National park, SE Virginia; 1930 acres; estab. 1926; site of Civil War battles 1864-65.
- Pet'er-sham** (pét'ér-shím). City, SW suburb of Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 20,943.
- Petit-Saint-Bernard**. See **LITTLE SAINT BERNARD**.
- Pet-to's-key** (pét'ó's'kí). City on Lake Michigan SW of Cheboygan, N Michigan; pop. 6019.
- Pet'ra** (pét'rá; -rā). Ruined city, SW Jordan; lat. 30° 15' N, long. 35° 35' E; ancient \* of Edom.
- Petrified Forest National Monument**. National monument, E cen. Arizona; 141 sq. m.; estab. 1906; petrified coniferous trees.
- Petrilka, Petrokov**. See **PIOTRKÓW**.
- Petrograd**. Former \* of Russia, 1914-24. See **LENINGRAD**.
- Petro-pav-lovsk** (pét'ró-páv'lófsk; *Russ. pyt'-trú-páv'lófsk*). 1. City, region \*, W of Omsk, N edge of Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 91,078. 2. Seaport town, SE Kamchatka Penin., Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. ab. 20,000.
- Pet'rô-po-lis** (pét'rô-pó-lis; *Pg. pét'rô-pó-lis*). City N of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 48,820.
- Pet'ri-av-grid** (pét'rí-av-gríd); *formerly Ve'ti-ki Béch-ke'rek* (vé'ti-kí béch-ke'rek); *Hung. Nagy-bécs-ke-rak* (nágy-béch-ke'rek). City NE of Novi Sad, NE Yugoslavia; pop. 32,831.
- Petrovsk**. See **MAKHACHKALA**.
- Pet'ro-sa-vodsk'** (pét'ró-sá-vótsk'; *Russ. pyt'-trú-sá-vótsk'*). City, \* of Karelia, on NW shore of Lake Onega NE of Leningrad, U.S.S.R., Europe; pop. 69,725.
- Petsamo**. See **PECHENGA**.
- Petana**. See **FUYU**.
- Petal**. See **THE PALATINATE**.
- Pfetz'bach** (péts'etsh). City, Baden, SW Germany, 16 m. SE of Karlsruhe; pop. 78,869.
- Pha-le'ton** (fá-lé'tón). Town, early port of Athens, Attica, E part of ancient Greece.
- Pha'ros** (fá-rós; -fá-ró). Peninsula, Lower Egypt, once an island with ancient lighthouse; now site of Alexandria.
- Phar-sa'tus** (fá-rá'sá'tus); *Mod. Gr. Phá'r-sá-los* (fá-rá'sá-lós) *or Phá'r-sá-la* (fá-rá'sá-lá). Town, E Thessaly, NE Greece, in **Pha-rá'tia** (fá-rá'tíá; -tíá) district; pop. 3228; Caesar's defeat of Pompey 48 B.C.
- Phazania**. See **FEZZAN**.
- Phenicia**. See **PHOENICIA**.
- Pho'nix City** (fó'níks). City on Chattahoochee river, E Alabama, opp. Columbus, Georgia; pop. 15,351.
- Phet'-cha-bun** (pét'-chú-bóon); *also Pet'-cha-bun* (pét'-) *or Béj-ra-bu-ra-na* (pét'-chú-bóon — síe). Town, provincial \*, on Sak river SE of Phitsanulok, cen. Thailand.
- Phi'a-del'phi-a** (fí-á-dél'fí-á; -fí-á). City, SE Pennsylvania, on Delaware river; pop. 1,931,334; Univ. of Pennsylvania, Temple Univ., Drexel Institute of Technology. — **Phi'a-del'phi-an** (-fí-án; -fí-án), *adj. & n.*
- Philadelphia**. See **ALAGEH; AMMAN**.
- Phi'lae** (fí-lá). Island, Nile river, 24° N; ancient temples and monuments; now submerged except when sluices of Aswán dam are open.
- Phi'lip'ville** (fí-líp'vīl; *Angl. fí-líp'vīl*). Commune and seaport city N of Constantine, NE Algeria; pop. of commune (1936) 64,857.
- Phi-lip'pi** (fí-líp'í; -fí-líp'). Ruined town, N cen. Macedonia, Greece, ab. 10 m. from Aegean Sea; battle 42 B.C.; here Saint Paul founded a church. — **Phi-lip'pi-an** (fí-líp'pí-án), *adj. & n.*
- Phi'lip-pine Islands** (fí-líp'pīn). Group of 7100 islands, N Malay Archipelago, SE of Asia; land area, 114,830 sq. m.; pop. 16,000,308; \* Manila, summer \* Baguio; new \* to be at City of Quezon when completed; a dependency of U.S.A. until 1946; now **Republic of the Phi'lip-pines** (-pēnz). — **Phi'lip-pine**, *adj.* See also **FILIPINO**, in **FORAB**.
- Philippopolis**. See **PILODIV**.
- Phi-lis'ti-a** (fí-líks'tí-á). Ancient country, SW Palestine, on coast. — **Phi-lis'tine** (fí-líks'tīn; -tīn; *Brit. fí-líks'tīn, -tīn*), *adj. & n.*
- Phi'lips-burg** (fí-líp's-búrg). Town across from Easton, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, NW New Jersey; pop. 18,314.
- Phintias**. See **LICATA**.
- Phi't-sa-nu-lok** (pít'-sá-nú-lók); *also Pit'-sa-nu-lok* (pít'-) *and Bis-nu-lok* (pít'-sá-nú-lók — síe). Town, provincial \*, on Nan river N of Nakhon Sawan, W cen. Thailand; pop. ab. 260,000.
- Pho-cae'a** (fó-sá-á). Ancient city on Aegean Sea, northernmost of the 12 Ionian Cities on W coast of Asia Minor.
- Pho'cia** (fó'sí-á). Ancient territory, cen. Greece, bet. Locris and Gulf of Corinth.
- Phoe-ní-ci-a**; *also Phoe-ní-ci-a* (fí-nísh'tí-á; -nísh'tí-á). Ancient maritime country, W Syria; contained Tyre and Sidon. — **Phoe-ní-cian** (-nísh'tí-án), *adj. & n.*
- Phoe'nix** (fí'níks). City, \* of Arizona, in SW cen. part; pop. 65,414.
- Phoenix Islands**. Group of eight coral atolls SE of Gilbert Is., W cen. Pacific Ocean; part of Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony; 19 sq. m.; pop. ab. 850.
- Phoe'nix-ville** (fí'níks-vīl). Borough on Schuylkill river NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 12,282.
- Phryg'i-a** (fí-rí-tí-á). Ancient country, W cen. Asia Minor, bet. Bithynia and Lycia; **Greater Phrygia** was in the cen. part, and **Phrygia Minor** (mí'nér) lay along the NW coast. — **Phryg'i-an** (-án), *adj. & n.*
- Pia-oen'ti-a** (pyá-chen'tí-sí); *anc. Pia-oen'ti-a* (píá-chen'tí-á; -shí-á). Commune, Emilia, N Italy, on Po river SE of Milan; pop. 64,210; part of duchy of Parma and Piacenza 1546-1800.
- Platigorsk**. Var. of **PIAZIGORSK**.
- Pia'tra-Neam'ti** (pyá'trí-neám'tí). City on Bistrița river SW of Iasi, NE Romania; pop. 30,211.
- Pia-u-í** (pyou-í); *formerly spelt Pia-u-hy'* (pyou-hy'). State, NE Brazil; 94,819 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 826,320; \* Teresina.
- Pia'tre** (pyá'tré). River, NE Italy, 137 m. long; flows from Alps to Adriatic Sea; battles 1017-18.
- Pie'r-dy** (pí-ér-dí). Historical region of N France, on English Channel, bet. de-France and Artois and Flanders. — **Pie'rard** (pí-ér'd; -árd), *adj. & n.*
- Pie'a-yune'** (pí-á-yóon'; -yóon'). City NW of Gulfport, S Mississippi; pop. 5120.
- Pich'er** (pích'ér). City on Kansas border, NE Oklahoma; pop. 1548.
- Pick'wick Landing Dam** (pík'wík). Dam of the TVA, SW Tennessee, in the Tennessee river, at village of Pickwick dam; maximum height 113 ft.; completed 1938.
- Pi'oo** (Sp. pé'kó; *Pg. -koo*). 1. Portuguese and Spanish name for "mountain" or "peak." 2. Island, cen. Azores; 175 sq. m.; pop. ab. 22,000.
- Pied'mont** (péd'mónt). 1. City, suburb of Oakland E of San Francisco Bay, W California; pop. 9866. 2. *It. Píe-món-te* (pyá-món'té). Compartimento, NW Italy; 11,336 sq. m.; pop. (1948) 3,602,721; chief city Turin. — **Pied'mon-tese'** (péd'món'téz'; -téz'; 2), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*
- Piedmont Region or Plateau**. Upland section E of Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mts., extending from Hudson river to cen. Alabama.
- Pie-lis-jkr'v** (pyé-lísh'kr'v). 1. Lake, SE Finland; 423 sq. m. 2. Town on lake NE of Kuopio; pop. 17,286.
- Piamonta**. See **PIEDMONT**.
- Pie-ri-a** (pí-érí-á). Region, ancient Macedonia, W of Gulf of Salonika; seat of worship of the Muses. — **Pie-ri-an** (-án), *adj.*
- Pierre** (pé'r). City, \* of South Dakota, in cen. part, on Missouri river; pop. 4322.
- Pietas Julia**. See **PUMJ**.
- Pie'ter-mar'itz-burg** (pét'ér-már'í-tz-búrg). Town, \* of Natal prov., Union of South Africa, NW of Durban; pop., with suburbs, 49,536.

- Pikes Peak** (piks). Mountain 14,110 ft., E cen. Colorado, near Colorado Springs; mountain railroad.
- Pila** (pī-lā). *Ger. Schmalz-ge-müli* (shn'ts-müli). City, NW Poland, NNW of Poznań; pop. 37,518; formerly in Brandenburg prov., Prussia.
- Pila-tus** (pī-lā'tūs). Peak 6995 ft., Unterwalden canton, cen. Switzerland; railroad.
- Pil'oo-ma-yo** (pī'lō-mī'yō). River ab. 1000 m. long, S cen. South America; from W cen. Bolivia flows SE to Paraguay river at Asunción.
- Pil'grims of Heron-les** (pī'lēra, hū'rōn-lēz). Two promontories, Gibraltar (anc. Calpe) (kāl'pēl) in Europe and Jebel Ma'sa (jē'bēl mō'sā) (anc. Ab'lā or Ab'yā (āb'lā-lā)) at Ceuta in Africa, at E end of Strait of Gibraltar.
- Pilsen**. See PILSEN.
- Pilt'down** (pīlt'down). Prehistoric station N of Lewes, Sussex, S England; skull and jawbone of Pilt'down man found here 1911-16.
- Pi-ma del Río** (pē-mīr' thēl rē'ō). 1. Province, W Cuba; 5206 sq. m.; pop. 364,838. 2. Municipality and seaport city, its \*; pop. (city) 26,241.
- Pin'dus** (pīn'dūs). In classic times, a mountain chain, NW Greece; highest ab. 7600 ft.; in modern usage by some extended to include the mountains of SE Albania.
- Pine Bluff**. City, SE cen. Arkansas, on Arkansas river SE of Little Rock; pop. 21,290.
- Pinehurst** (pīn'hūrst). Winter resort SW of Raleigh, cen. North Carolina; pop. 1284.
- Pinkling**. See HARBIN.
- Pinak** (pīnak). *Russ. pyēnak*. City E of Brest, S White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1935-39 est.) 36,700.
- Pinak Marshes**. See PRIPET MARSHES.
- Pio'tr-kōw** (pyō'tr-kōōf). *Russ. Po'tro-koy'* (pyō'trō-kōf); *Angl. pō'trō-kōf*; *Ger. Pō'tr-kou* (pō'trō-kou). Commune SE of Łódź, cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 52,875.
- Pi'ra-us** (pī'rā-wā, -wā). City N of Dayton, W Ohio; pop. 16,049.
- Pir'ae-us** (pī-rē'us); *Gr. Pē'rāi-ōs* (pē'rā-ōs); also *Pē'rāi-ōs* (pē'rā-ōs). Seaport city SW of Athens, E cen. Greece; pop. 251,328; port for Athens.
- Pirineos**. See PYRENEES.
- Pirna-sus** (pīr-mā-sūs). City NW of Karlsruhe, Bavaria, SW Germany; pop. 42,990.
- Pir-na** (pīr-nā). City SE of Dresden on Elbe river, Saxony, E Germany; pop. 30,460.
- Pi'sa** (pē-zā; *It. pē'sā*); *anc. Pī'sae* (pī'sē). Commune, Tuscany, cen. Italy, on Arno river SW of Florence; pop. 72,438; leaning tower, university, cathedral. — *Pī'san* (pē's'n), *adj. & n.*
- Pisaurum**. See PESARO.
- Pis'gah Mount** (pīz'gā). Ridge, ancient Palestine, E of N end of Dead Sea, 2644 ft.; now in Jordan; *Nē'bo* (nē'bō) was another name for it or for its top.
- Pishpek**. See FRUNZE.
- Pi-sid-i-a** (pī-sīd'ī-ā, pī-). Ancient country, S Asia Minor, bet. Phrygia and Cilicia. — *Pi-sīd'ī-an* (-ān), *adj.*
- Pi-sto'ia** (pēs-tō'yā); *anc. Pī-stō'ri-a* (pīs-tō'rī-ā). Commune, Tuscany, cen. Italy, NW of Florence; pop. 72,212.
- Pitt'cairn** (pīt'kārn). Borough E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6310.
- Pitcairn Island**. Isolated island bet. Tahiti and Easter I., S Pacific; 2 sq. m.; 130' W, 25' S; Bounty mutineers settled here in 1790.
- Pitch Lake** (pīch). Deposit of natural asphalt, 114 acres, Trinidad I., West Indies.
- Pi-tē-ti** (pē-tē'ti; -tēsh'tē). City on Argeș river NW of Bucharest, S cen. Romania; pop. 19,030.
- Pit'man** (pīt'mān). Borough S of Camden, New Jersey; pop. 5507.
- Pitsanulok**. See PRITSANULOK.
- Pitts-burg** (pīts'būrg). 1. City near mouth of Sacramento river, W California; pop. 9830. 2. City S of Fort Scott, SE Kansas; pop. 17,571.
- Pitts-burgh** (pīts'būrg). City and river port, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 671,650; ironworks and steelworks; Univ. of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Duquesne Univ.
- Pittsburg Landing**. Hamlet, SW Tennessee; battle of Shiloh 1862.
- Pitts'field** (pīts'fīld). City, W Massachusetts, NW of Springfield; pop. 49,684.
- Pitts-ton** (pīts'tīn). City on Susquehanna river NE of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 17,828.
- Piacenza**. See PIACENZA.
- Pia-con-tia Bay** (piā-stā'nā; -shī-ō). Inlet ab. 75 m. long, SE Newfoundland.
- Pia'cid Lake** (pīā'sīd). Lake ab. 5 m. by 1½ m., NE New York. See LAKE PLACID.
- Pia'cin-feld** (pīā'n'fēld). 1. Town E of Willimantic, NE Connecticut; pop. 7613. 2. City, NE New Jersey, SW of Elizabeth; pop. 37,469.
- Plains of A-bra-ham** (ā'brā-hām). Plateau, W of old city of Quebec, Canada; battlefield in 1759.
- Plain-view** (plān'vū). City N of Lubbock, NW Texas; pop. 6263.
- Plainville** (plān'vīl). Town W of New Britain, N Connecticut; pop. 7491.
- Plant City** (plānt). City E of Tampa, W cen. Florida penins.; pop. 7491.
- Plaque'mine** (plāk'mīn; plīk'ōmīn). Town on Mississippi river SW of Baton Rouge, S Louisiana; pop. 6049.
- Plas'sey** (plās'sē). Village, W cen. Bengal, NE Indian Union, N of Calcutta; site of decisive victory 1757.
- Pla'ta, Río de la** (rē'ō thē lā plā'tā); *Br. River Plate* (plīt). Estuary 225 m. long of Paraná and Uruguay rivers, bet. Uruguay and Argentina.
- Pla'te'a** (plā'tē-ā). Ancient city, SE Boeotia, E cen. Greece; Persian defeat 479 a.c. — *Pla'te-an* (-ān), *adj. & n.*
- Platte** (plāt). River 310 m. long, cen. Nebraska; from junction of kinorh and South Platte flows E to Missouri river; with North Platte name 906 m. long.
- China 1908**. See SALATON.
- Platts-burg** (plāts'būrg). City, NE New York, on W shore of Lake Champlain; pop. 16,35. battle 1814.
- Plau'en** (plāu'en); also *Plauen im Vogtland* (im fōgt'lānd). City SW of Zwickau, Saxony, cen. Germany; pop. (1939) 110,842.
- Pleasant Island**. See NAURU.
- Pleasantville** (plē'at-vīl). City NW of Atlantic City, SE New Jersey; pop. 11,050.
- Plē'vna** (plē'vā) or *Plē'vna* (plē'vā). City, N Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 31,520; siege 1877.
- Plotk** (plōtak); *Ger. Plotk* (plōtak). Commune on Vistula river NW of Warsaw, cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 35,200.
- Plo-ē-ti** (plō-ē'ti; -yēsh'tē). City N of Bucharest, SE cen. Romania; pop. (1939 est.) 77,376.
- Plov'div** (plōv'dīf); *Gr. Pē'līp'op'ō-lis* (pē'līp'ōp'ō-līs). City, S Bulgaria, on the Maritza; pop. (1934) 90,883; was chief town of Eastern Rumelia; battle 1878.
- Plym'outh** (plīm'ūth). 1. Town N of Waterbury, NW Connecticut; pop. 6043. 2. City S of South Bend, N Indiana; pop. 5713. 3. Town on Plymouth Bay SE of Brockton, SE Massachusetts; pop. 13,100; Pilgrims settled here 1620. 4. City W of Detroit, SE Michigan; 5360. 5. Borough on Susquehanna river W of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 15,507. 6. Seaport, presidency \*; SW Montserrat I., Brit. West Indies; pop. (1941 est.) 1893. 7. City and county borough, Devonshire, SW England; pop. (1939 est.) 215,500; British seaport and naval base; heavily bombed 1941.
- Pi'sen** (pī'sēn-y); *Ger. Pī'sen* (pī'sēn). City SW of Prague, Bohemia, W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 114,704.
- Pnom'penh** or *Pnom-Penh* (p'nōm'pēn'). City, \* of Cambodia, Federation of Indochina, in SE part, on Mekong NW of Saigon; pop. 102,678.
- Po** (pō; *It. pō*); *anc. Pa'dus* (pā'dūs). River, N Italy, 418 m. to Adriatic Sea.
- Po'ca-tel'le** (pō'kā-tēl'ē; -tēl'ē). City, SE Idaho; pop. 18,133.
- Pochow**. See POISEN.
- Po'dkar-pat'skī Rus** (pōt'kār-pāt'skī rōs'). Czech form for Carpathian Ruthenia. See CARPATHO-UKRAINE.
- Po'dmō-lich** (pōd'mō-līch); *Ger. Bō'den-bach* (bō'dēn-bāch). City on Labe (Elbe) river NW of Prague, Bohemia, W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 22,648.
- Po'dō-lis** (pō-dō'lī-ā; -lō'lī-ā); *Russ. Pō-dolsk'* (pō-dōlsk'; *Russ. pō-dōl'sk*). Former region on bank of middle Dniester in medieval kingdom of Poland, now in W Ukraine; chief town Kamenets Podolski.
- Po'dolsk'** (pō-dōlsk'; *Russ. pī-dōl'sk*). 1. See PODOLIA. 2. Town S of Moscow, Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 72,422.
- Poerwokerto**. See PRIBOKERTO.
- Pō Hāi** (bō' hī), *Gulf of*; formerly *Gulf of Uihū'u* (jīr'ū'u). The NW part of Yellow Sea enclosed by S Manchuria, and Hoph and Shantung provs. of China.
- Po-hang** (pō-hāng). Fishing village on SE coast of Korea, ab. 65 m. N of Fusan.
- Pō'hān** (bō'shyēn); formerly *Pō'ohow'* (bō'jō'). City, NW Anhwei prov., E China; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Poitiers**. See POITIEUX.
- Pointe-à-Pitro** (pwānt-tā-pē'tr). Seaport, SW Grande Terre I., E part of Guadeloupe, West Indies; pop. (1930) 43,551.
- Pointe aux Trem'bles** (pwānt-tō trān'bēl). Town, NE shore of Montreal I., N of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4314.
- Pointe Claire** (point klār; *Fr. pwānt klār*). Town SW of Montreal on St. Lawrence river; pop. 4546.
- Point Mu-gu'** (mī-gū'). U. S. Naval air missile test center at Point Mugu on California coast SE of Oxnard; 4200 acres; established 1946.
- Poitiers'**; formerly spelled *Poitiers'* (pwā'tīyā'). City, W cen. France, SE of Nantes; pop. 44,235; battles 732 and 1356.
- Pō'tou'** (pwā'tō'). Historical region, W cen. France, bet. Brittany and Limousin; \* Poitiers.
- Pokrovsk**. See ENKELS.
- Pola**. See POLJ.
- Pōland** (pō'lānd). 1. Medieval kingdom, E Europe, stretching at its greatest extent from Gulf of Riga to lower Danube river; partitioned 1772, 1793, and 1795 bet. Austria, Prussia, and Russia. 2. Kingdom under the Russian crown, established by Congress of Vienna 1815; ab. 49,000 sq. m.; \* Warsaw. 3. *Pol. Pōl'ska* (pō'l'skā). Republic, cen. Europe, Baltic Sea to Carpathian Mts.; 150,459 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 34,775,000; \* Warsaw; after World War II E parts given to U.S.S.R. and in 1945 German territory added in W; 1946 est. area 119,793 sq. m.; pop. 23,911,172.
- Pōlar Regions** (pō'lār). The regions about the North and the South Poles; North Pole first reached by Robert E. Peary April 6, 1909; South Pole, by Roald Amundsen December 14, 1911.
- Pōll'lo** (pō'lē'yō). Island 234 sq. m., E of Luzon, Phil. Is.
- Pōlish Corridor** (pō'līsh). A narrow strip of land in N part of Poland, bet. former German provinces of Pomerania and East Prussia, extending to Danzig and the Baltic Sea 1919-45.
- Pōlotsk** (pō'lōtsk; *Russ. pō'lōtsk*). City on Dvina river NW of Vittebsk, N White Russia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 24,918.
- Pōlska**. See POLAND, 3.
- Pōl-tā'va** (pōl-tā'vā). City, region \*, SW of Kharkov, E cen. Ukraine; pop. 130,385; battle 1709.
- Pōlstratak**. See ASSEKHABAD.
- Pōly-nē'sia** (pōl'wē'nē'shā; -shī-ā; -shī-ā). Islands of cen. Pacific Ocean, bet. 30° N and 47° S; a subdivision of Oceania; includes New Zealand, Hawaiian Is., Samoa, French Oceania, Cook Is., and other small groups. — *Pōly-nē'sian* (-shān; -shēn), *adj. & n.*
- Pōm'er-ā-nā** (pōm'ēr-ā'nā; -ā'nā-ā); *Ger. Pōm'mern* (pōm'mēr). 1. Region around Oder river bet. Stralsund and the Vistula, since 1945 in NE Germany and NW Poland. 2. Former province of Prussia; \* Stettin; its W third remained a province of Germany after 1945.
- Pōm'er-ā-lis** (pōm'ēr-ā'lī-ā; -ā'lī-ā); *Ger. Pōm'mer-ā-lis* (pōm'mēr-ā'līs). Ancient region on Baltic Sea W of the Vistula; originally part of Pomerania.
- Pōmmern**. See POMERANIA.
- Pō-mō'nā** (pō-mō'nā). 1. City, SW California, E of Los Angeles; pop.

**Port Huron** (*pò'hu:n*). City, SE Michigan, at Lake Huron end of St. Clair river; pop. 37,769.

**Porto de Fier**. See **IACM GATZ**.

**Port Jackson** (*ják'sn*). Inlet of South Pacific Ocean, New South Wales, SE Australia; fine harbor; on S side is Sydney.

**Port Jervis** (*júv'is*). City on Delaware river W of Newburgh, SE New York; pop. 87,49.

**Portland** (*pòr'tlánd*). 1. City NE of Muncie, E Indiana; pop. 63,882. 2. Seaport city, SW Maine, on Casco Bay; pop. 73,643. 3. City and river port, NW Oregon, on Willamette river; pop. 305,304.

**Portland Light**. See **OZO HARBOR** BAY.

**Port Louis** (*pòr'tlú:s*). Seaport city, \* of colony of Mauritius, Indian Ocean, E of Madagascar; pop. (1941) 87,028.

**Port Lyau'tey'** (*pòr'lyú'té:lá*; *Angl. pòr'té-lí-té'*; formerly *Ké'ní'tra'* (*ké'né'trá*)). River port NE of Rabat, NW French Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1936) 17,601.

**Port Moresby** (*mòrs'bí*). Seaport, \* of Papua, SE coast of Gulf of Papua, New Guinea; pop. (1938) 2628.

**Pôrto**. See **OSORO**.

**Pôr-to-A-le-gre** (*pòr'tô-a-lê-grê*). Seaport city, S Brazil, \* of Rio Grande do Sul state; pop. (1940 est.) 202,678.

**Pôr-to-be-lo** (*pòr'tô-bê'lô*); also **Pôr-to Bel-lo** (*pòr'tô bê'lô*) and **Fuer-to Be-lô** (*pwe'r'tô bê'lô*). Seaport village, N Panama, 30 m. NE of Colon; just W of site of Columbus's colony.

**Port of Spain or Port-of-Spain**. Seaport, NW Trinidad, Brit. West Indies, \* of Trinidad and Tobago colony; pop. (1942 est.) 100,565.

**Pôr-to-No-vô** (*pòr'tô-nôvô*). Seaport town, \* of Dahomey, French West Africa, in SE part on coastal lagoon; pop. (1938 est.) 27,500; railroad terminus.

**Pôr-to-Nô-vo** (*pòr'tô-nôvô*). Since 1932 officially **PUNARO KICO**. — **Pôr-to R'i-can** (*rík'kán*), *adj.*, & n.

**Port Phillip Bay** (*M'ilip*). Harbor of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; 31 m. long, 20 m. wide; 800 sq. m.

**Port Royal** (*pòr'róil*). 1. Town on **Port Royal Island**, one of the Sea Is., S South Carolina; early French colony 1602. 2. See **ANNAPOLEIS ROYAL**. 3. Town at entrance to Kingston harbor, SE Jamaica; early \* of Jamaica; pop. ab. 1000; earthquakes 1692, 1907.

**Port Sa'id'** (*sá-id'*). Seaport city, NE Egypt, on Mediterranean Sea at N end of Suez Canal; pop. (1937) 124,749.

**Ports-mouth** (*pòrts'múth*). 1. Seaport city and port of entry, SE New Hampshire; pop. 14,821; Russo-Japanese treaty 1905. 2. City, S Ohio, on Ohio river; pop. 40,466. 3. Seaport city, SE Virginia, across from Norfolk; pop. 50,745; U. S. navy yard. 4. Seaport and county borough, Hampshire, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 280,800; naval station.

**Port Su-dan'** (*sòb-dún'*). Seaport on Red Sea, NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; pop. (1938 est.) 21,773.

**Port Tal-bot** (*tál'bót*; *tál't*). Urban district and seaport, W Glamorganshire, SE Wales; pop. 40,678.

**Pôr-to-gal** (*-gál*; *Pp. pôr'tô-tô-* anc. *Lú'mi-ta'nía* (*lù'mi-tân'yá*; -tâ- Republic, W Iberian penin., SW Europe; 34,240

*sq. mi.*

**Porto**. See **PORTO**.

**Porto Alegre**. See **PÔRTO-A-LÊ-GRE**.

**Porto de Fier**. See **IACM GATZ**.

**Port Jackson**. See **JACKSON'S PORT**.

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**Port Louis**. See **PORT LOUIS**.

**Port Lyau'tey'**. See **LYAUTEY**.

**Port Moresby**. See **MORESBY**.

**Pôrto**. See **OSORO**.

**Pôr-to-A-le-gre**. See **PÔRTO-A-LÊ-GRE**.

**Pôr-to-be-lo**. See **PÔRTO-BÊ-LÔ**.

**Pôr-to Bel-lo**. See **PÔRTO-BÊ-LÔ**.

**Port of Spain or Port-of-Spain**. See **PORT OF SPAIN**.

**Pôr-to-No-vô**. See **PÔRTO-NÔVÔ**.

**Pôr-to-Nô-vo**. See **PUNARO KICO**.

**Pôr-to R'i-can**. See **RICAN**.

**Port Phillip Bay**. See **PHILLIP**.

**Port Royal**. See **PORT ROYAL**.

**Port Sa'id'**. See **SUEZ CANAL**.

**Ports-mouth**. See **PORTSMOUTH**.

**Port Su-dan'**. See **SUDAN**.

**Port Tal-bot**. See **TALBOT**.

**Pôr-to-gal**. See **PORTUGAL**.

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**Port Moresby**. See **MORESBY**.

**Pôrto**. See **OSORO**.

**Pôr-to-A-le-gre**. See

- Fra-chin Bu-ri** or **Fra-chin-bu-ri** (prŭ-chŭn-bŭ-rĕ). Town, provincial \*, NE of Bangkok, S Thailand.
- Fra'ga** (prŭ'gä). Town, E suburb of Warsaw, across Vistula, cen. Poland.
- Frage** (prŭg; präg); *Czech* **Fra'ha** (prŭ'hä); *Ger.* **Prag** (prăx). City, \* of Bohemia and of Czechoslovakia, on Vitava river; pop. (1930) 845,822; battle 1737.
- Frah-ran'** (prŭ-rän'). City, SE suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 51,647.
- Fra'rie Provinces** (prŭ'rĭ). The Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; — popularly so called.
- Fra'to in To-so-na** (prŭ'tŏ ěn tŏs-kŭ'nä). Commune NW of Florence, Tuscany, cen. Italy; pop. 70,206.
- Fratt** (prŭt). City SW of Hutchinson, S cen. Kansas; pop. 6591.
- Frav'dinsk** (präv'dĕnsk); *Ger.* **Fried'land** (frĕt'länt). Commune, N Poland; pop. (1925) 3233; formerly in East Prussia, Germany; battle 1807.
- Frescott** (prĕs'kŭt). City NW of Phoenix, cen. Arizona; pop. 6018.
- Presidente Vargas**. See **ITABIRA**.
- Fries-den'tial Range** (prĕz'y-dĕn'shŭl). Range of the White Mts., N New Hampshire, of which several peaks are named for presidents; highest Mt. Washington 6288 ft.
- Freque Isle** (prĕsk'ĭl'). Village N of Houlton, N Maine; pop. 5456.
- Freensburg**. See **BRATISLAVA**.
- Fres'ton** (prĕs'tŭn). 1. Town SE of Kitchener on Grand river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6704. 2. County borough, of Lancashire, NE of Liverpool, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 112,800; a seaport. 3. City, N suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 33,447.
- Fres'ton-pans'** (prĕs'tŭn-pŭnz'). Burgh, East Lothian co., SE Scotland, E of Edinburgh; pop. 2426; battle 1745.
- Fro-to-ri-a** (prĕ-tŏ-rĭ-ä). City, S cen. Transvaal, \* of Transvaal and administrative \* of Union of South Africa, N of Johannesburg; pop., with suburbs, 128,621.
- Frousen**. See **PRUSSIA**.
- Frib'i-ŭf Islands** (frĭb'y-ŭf). Group of islands in SE Bering Sea, N of Unalaska, Alaska; pop. 482; fur-seal grounds.
- Frice** (prĭs). City SE of Provo, E cen. Utah; pop. 5214.
- Fried'ard** (frĭch'ĕrd). City NW of Mobile, SW Alabama; pop. 6084.
- Frie-ne** (frĭ-nĕ). Ancient Greek city, W Asia Minor; archaeological excavations; one of the 12 Ionian Cities, active in Ionian revolt.
- Fri'top** (frĭ'tĕp). City S of Skopje, S Macedonia, SE Yugoslavia; pop. 21,406.
- Primorski Krai**. See **MARITIME TERRITORY**.
- Prince Albert** (ŭl'bĕrt). City NE of Saskatoon, S cen. Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 12,508.
- Prince Albert Park**. National park, Canada, cen. Saskatchewan prov.; 1860 sq. m.; estab. 1927; forested region with many lakes and waterways; resort.
- Prince Charles Island** (chŭrlz). Island in Foxe Basin, Northwest Territories, Canada; discovered 1948.
- Prince Ed'ward Island** (ĕd'wĕrd). Island in Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, in SE part; 2184 sq. m.; pop. 95,047; \* Charlottetown. Abbr. **P.E.I.**
- Prince of Wales, Cape** (wŭlz). Cape, most westerly point of mainland North America, on Bering Strait at W tip of Seward Penin., Alaska.
- Prince of Wales Island**. 1. Largest island of Alexander Archipelago, 1500 sq. m., in S part, SE Alaska. 2. Island 14,000 sq. m., cen. Franklin District, Northwest Territories, Canada, bet. Victoria I. and Somerset I.
- Prince Rupert** (rŭp'ĕrt). City, W Brit. Columbia, Canada, on Pacific Ocean near SE Alaska; pop. 6714; W railway terminus.
- Prince'ton** (prĭns'tŭn). W of Ottawa, N Illinois; pop. 5224. 2. City N of Evansville, SW Indiana; pop. 7786. 3. City E of Paducah, W Kentucky; pop. 5389. 4. Borough, W cen. New Jersey, NE of Trenton; pop. 7719; battle 1777; Princeton Univ. 5. City NE of Bluefield, S West Virginia; pop. 7426.
- Prince William Sound** (wĭl'yŭm). Inlet of Gulf of Alaska, S Alaska, E of Kenai Penin., 90 to 100 m. across.
- Prĭp'ĕt** (prĭp'ĕt), or **Prĭp'yat** (prĭyĕ'pyät-y'). *Marshes*; also **Pinsk Marshes** (pĭnsk; *Russ.* pyĕnsk). Marshlands ab. 300 m. E and W, and 140 m. N and S, along Pripyat river, S White Russia and NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; formerly in E Poland.
- Prĭp'yat** (prĭyĕ'pyät-y'). *Pol.* **Fry'pĕd** (prĭ'pĕts-y'); *Angl.* **Prĭp'et** (prĭp'ĕt). River flowing ab. 500 m. E in NW Ukraine and S White Russia to the Dnieper.
- Pro-bo-ling-go** (prŭ'bŏ-ling'gŏ). Seaport city SE of Surabaya, NE Java, Indonesia; pop. 37,009.
- Pro-gr-so** (prŭ-gr'sŏ). Seaport, Yucatán state, Yucatán penin., SE Mexico; pop. 11,990.
- Pro-kŏ-pensk** (prŭ-kŏ'pyĕnsk). City adjacent to Stalinsk, S end of Kuznetsk Basin, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 107,227.
- Pro-me** (prŏm). Town on Irrawaddy N of Rangoon, Lower Burma; pop. 28,295.
- Pro-mŏn-to-ry Point** (prŏm'ŭn-tŏ'rĭ). S end of peninsula on N shore of Great Salt Lake, NW Utah; near point of completion of first U. S. transcontinental railroad.
- Propontis**. See **Sea of MARMARA**.
- Pros'pect Park** (prŏs'pekt). 1. Borough N of Paterson, N New Jersey; pop. 5714. 2. Borough SW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5100.
- Pro'stŏ-ŭv** (prŏ'stŏ-yĕf); *Ger.* **Pross'nitz** (prŏs'nĭta). City NE of Brno, cen. Moravia, Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 33,481.
- Pro'vence'** (prŏ'vĕns'). Historical region of France, bet. Nice and Languedoc; \* Aix. — **Pro'ven-gal'** (prŏ'vĕn-sŭl'; prŏ'vĕn'; prŏ'vĕn'-sŭl'; *Fr.* prŏ'vĕn'sŭl'), *adj.* & *n.*
- Pro-vi'dence** (prŏv'y-dĕns). City and port of entry, \* of Rhode Island, in N part; pop. 253,504; Brown Univ.
- Providence Plantations**. See **REOBS ISLAND**.
- Pro-vi-noe-town'** (prŏv'ins-toun'). Town, SE Massachusetts, N end of Cape Cod; pop. 3668.
- Pro-vi-noe Wĭ** (prŏv'ins wĕlz'ŭl'). A division of Penang settle-
- ment, on W mainland of Malay Penin. opp. Penang I., Federation of Malaya; 280 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 171,587.
- Pro'vo** (prŏ'vŏ). City SE of Salt Lake City, N cen. Utah; pop. 18,071; Brigham Young Univ.
- Prus'sia** (prŭsh'ä); *Ger.* **Preuss'en** (prŏi'sĕn). Former state, N and cen. Germany; 113,545 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 41,762,040; \* Berlin. — **Prus'sian** (prŭsh'ŭn), *adj.* & *n.*
- Prut** (prŏt); *Ger.* **Pruth** (prŏt). River ab. 500 m. long, from Carpathian Mts. SSE to Danube river; forms boundary bet. E Romania and W Moldavian S.S.R.
- Prypĕd**. See **PRIPYAT**.
- Prze'myśl** (pshĕ'mĭs'y'); *Russ.* **Pe're-myshl'** (pĕ'rĕ-mĭsh'ŭl'; *Russ.* pyĕ-ryĕ-mĭsh'ŭl'). City, SE Poland, W of Lvov near Ukraine border; pop. (1938-39 est.) 58,500.
- Psi'lo-ri'ti** (psŭ'lo-rĕ'tĭ). Mountain in Crete. See **IDA**.
- Pskov** (pskŏf). City, \* of Pskov Region, SW of Leningrad, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; near **Lake Pskov** (S arm of Lake Peipus, 400 sq. m., bet. Pskov Region and Estonia); pop. 59,898.
- Pskov Region**. Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; \* Pskov.
- Ptolemais**. See **1st ACZEL**.
- Pue'bla** (pwĕ'blä); *Angl.* pŭ-ĕb'lŏ). 1. State, SE cen. Mexico; 13,124 sq. m.; pop. 1,286,520. 2. City, its \*, W of Orizaba; pop. 138,491.
- Pu-ĕb'lŏ** (pŭ-ĕb'lŏ). City, SE cen. Colorado, on Arkansas river SE of Colorado Springs; pop. 52,162.
- Puer'to Bar'rios** (pwĕr'tŏ var'yŕyŏs). Seaport, Gulf of Honduras, E Guatemala; pop. 15,784.
- Puerto Bello**. See **PORTOBELO**.
- Puerto Ca-bel'lo** (kü-vĕ'l'yŏ). Seaport W of Caracas, N Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 16,772.
- Puerto Li-mŏn'** (pŭ-ĕlŏn') or **Limŏn**. Seaport, E cen. Costa Rica; pop. (1943 est.) 9760.
- Puerto Mé-xi-co** (mĕ'xĕ-kŏ). See **COATZACOALCOS**.
- Puer'to Montt** (pwĕr'tŏ mŏnt'). Seaport, S cen. Chile; pop. 21,300.
- Puerto Pla'ta** (plŭ'tŏ). Seaport, provincial \*, N Dominican Republic; pop. (1944 est.) 15,366.
- Puer'to Ri'co** (pwĕr'tŏ rĭ-kŏ); formerly **Por'to Rico** (pŏr'tŭ). Island, West Indies, E of Hispaniola; 3435 sq. m.; pop. 1,860,255; \* San Juan, to U.S.A. Abbr. **P.R.** — **Puer'to Ri'can** (rĭ'kŭn), *adj.* & *n.*
- Pu'get Sound** (pŭ'gĕt, pŭ'). Arm of Pacific Ocean with many branches, extending S in W Washington; ab. 80 m. in greatest length.
- Pu-las'ki** (pŭ-lŭs'kĭ; pŭ'). 1. Town S of Columbia, S Tennessee; pop. 5314. 2. Town SW of Roanoke, SW Virginia; pop. 8792.
- Pulj** (pŭl'y'). *It.* **Polja** (pŏlja); *Sl.* pŏljŭ; *anc.* **Ple'tas Ju'lia** (plĕ'tŭs jŭljŭ; jŭljŭ). Seaport, SW coast of Istria penin., NW Yugoslavia, S of Trieste; pop. 46,259.
- Pull'man** (pŭl'mŏn). City S of Spokane, SE Washington; pop. 4417; State College of Washington.
- Pu'l'tusk** (pŭl'tŭsk). Commune N of Warsaw on Narew river, E cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 17,401; battles 1703, 1806.
- Pun-jab'** (pŭn-jŭb', pŭn'jŭl; jŭb'ŭ). Former province, NW Brit. India; included 34 Indian states under Punjab government; 137,235 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 33,922,373; \* Lahore, summer \* Simla; divided 1947 into East Punjab, Indian Union, and West Punjab, Pakistan. — **Pun-jā'bi** (pŭn-jŭ'bi), *n.*
- Punt** (pŭnt). Ancient Egyptian name for part of Africa not certainly identified but probably the Somali coast.
- Pun'ta A-re'nas** (pŭnt'ŭtŭ kŭ-rĕ'nŭs); also called **Mal-gal-la'nes** (mŭl-gŭ-yŭ'nŕs). Seaport city ab. midway of the Strait of Magellan, S Chile; pop. 29,883; in 53° 10' S lat. Cf. **USHUAIA**.
- Punx'su-taw'ney** (pŭnks'ŭ-tŏ'ny). Borough SW of Dubois, W cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 9482.
- Pu'ra-ĕ'** (pŭrŭ-rŭ'). Active volcano 16,110 ft., N of Pasto, SW cen. Colombia.
- Pu'ri** (pŭrĭ) or **Ja'gan-nath** (jŭ'gŭn-nŭth') or **Jug'ger-naut** (jŭg'ĕr-nŏt). Seaport town, SE Orissa, SW of Calcutta on Bay of Bengal, E Indian Union; pop. 37,508, pilgrimages.
- Pu-rŭs'** (pŭr-rŭs'). Navigable river, Peru and Brazil; ab. 2000 m. NE to Amazon river, Brazil.
- Pu'rwo-ker'to** (pŭr'wŏ-kĕr'tŏ); *Du.* **Poer'wo-ker'to** (pŭr'wŏ). Town W of Magelang, cen. Java, Indonesia; pop. 33,266.
- Pusan**. See **FUSAN**.
- Push'kin** (pŭsh'kĭn; *Russ.* pŭsh'ŭn); formerly **Tsar'sko-e Se-lo'** (tsŕ'skŭ-yĕ syĕ-lŏ') and **De't'sko-e Se-lo** (dĕ't'skŭ-yĕ). Town S of Leningrad, NW Leningrad Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 19,284.
- Pu'taux'** (pŭ'tŏ'). Commune, NW suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 43,829.
- Puteoli**. See **POZZUOLI**.
- Put in Bay** (pŭt'ĭn). Bay in South Bass I., Lake Erie, Ohio; Perry's victory 1813.
- Pu'tnam** (pŭt'nŕm). City NE of Willimantic, NE Connecticut; pop. 7775.
- Pu'tney** (pŭt'nĭ). Ward of Wandsworth metropolitan borough, London, England; pop. 34,718.
- Pu'tu-ma'yo** (pŭtŭ-tŏ-mŭ'yŏ); in **Brazil** **I-gŭ'** (ĕ-sŭ'). River ab. 980 m. long, NW South America; rises in SW Colombia, flows SE, forming large section of boundary bet. Peru and Colombia, crosses into Brazil and empties into Amazon river; rubber region.
- Puy-al'lup** (pŭ-ŭl'ŭp). City SE of Tacoma, W cen. Washington; pop. 7889.
- Puy de Dŏme**. See **DŐME**.
- Puy de Sanoy**. See **SANCY**.
- Pu'y-ti-gorsk'** (pyŭ'tĭ-gŏrsk'; pyĕ'tĭ-; *Russ.* pyĕ'tĭ-yŭ') Town NW of Grozny, S Stavropol Territory, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 62,875.
- Pŭd'na** (pŭd'nŭ). Ancient town, Macedonia, N Greece, on W shore of Gulf of Salonika; battle 168 B.C.
- Pŭlos** (pŭlŭs; *Mod. Gr.* pĕ'lŭs). Seaport, SW Peloponnesus, S Greece; pop. 2315; fine harbor; the modern Navarino.
- Pŭng-yang** (pyŭng-yŕng); *Jap.* **Hei-lŏ** (hĕ-lŏ). City, Korea, NW of Seoul; pop. (1938 est.) 234,726; \* of North Korean People's Republic (see **KOREA**).
- Pŭr'a-mĭds** (pŭr'ŭ-mĭdz). Ancient monuments W of Giza, near Cairo,

**Egypt**; built 8d millennium B.C.; largest, Pyramid of Khufu (or Cheops), was originally 482 ft. high and covered nearly 13 acres.  
**Pyre-nees** (pī'rē-nēz); *Fr. Pyrénées* (pē'rē-nēf); *Sp. Piri-neos* (pē'rē-nēōs). Mountain range extending ab. 270 m. bet. Spain and France; highest Pico de Aneto 11,169 ft. — *Pyre-ne'an* (pī'rē-nē'an), adj. & n.

**Q** For many names beginning with Q, especially those of Arabic or Turkish origin, see the more usual forms in English beginning with K; as, for **Qandahar**, **Qirghiz**, see **KANDAHAR**, **KIRGHIZ**.

**Qa'ra Shahr** or **Ka'ra-shahr** (kā'rā-shīl'h'r); *Chin. Yen'ki* (yēn'kī'). Town SW of Urumchi, cen. Sinkiang, W China.

**Qa'tar** or **Ka'tar** (kā'tār). Peninsula and sheikdom, bet. al-Hasa and Trucial Oman, E Arabia, projecting into Persian Gulf; 8500 sq. m.; pop. ab. 25,000; \* Doha.

**Qa'zir** (kā'tīr). Seaport NW of Bahrein I., E Nejd, Saudi Arabia.

**Qa'ta-ra Depression** (kā'tā'rā). Low area ab. 7000 sq. m., 130 m. W of Cairo, N Egypt; deepest point 440 ft. below sea level.

**Qe'na** (kā'nā; kē'nā). City, provincial \*, on Nile below Luxor, Upper Egypt; pop. (1937) 34,431.

**Qishm**, also **Kishm** (kīsh'm). 1. Island, SE Persian Gulf, in Strait of Ormuz; 68 m. l.

**Qī'shon** (kī'shōn). esting; *Heb. קישון* (Qishon) river of E. Jordan to the Dead Sea. **Qī'zīl U-zun'** (kī'zīl ū-zōn') or **Kī'zīl U-zun'** (kī'zīl ū-zōn'). River ab. 450 m. long, NW Iran; flows N, then SE, and turns NE through the Elburz Mts. to Caspian Sea; called Seid Rud in lower course.

**Qo-mul'** (kā-mōōl'); formerly **Ha'mi'** (hāmī'). Town and oasis N of Takla Makan Desert, E Sinkiang, W China; pop. ab. 6000.

**Quabbin Dam and Reservoir**. See **WINSTON DAM**.

**Quaker-town** (kwāk'er-tōwn). Borough S of Allentown, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 5150.

**Quang-tri'** or **Quang-tri** (kwāng'trē'). Town NW of Huế, N cen. Annam, Federation of Indochina; pop. ab. 3000.

**Quantico** (kwōn'tī-kō). Town on Potomac river NE of Fredericksburg, NE Virginia; pop. 1139; U. S. Marine Corps base.

**Qvarnaro**. See **VELTŲ KVARNER**.

**Quathamba**. See **DRAKENSBURG MOUNTAINS**.

**Quatre Bras** (kā'trē brā'). Village, Brabant prov., cen. Belgium, S of Waterloo; battle 1815.

**Que-bee'** (kwē-bēk'; kwē; kē; kē); *Fr. Québec* (kē'bēk'). 1. Province, E Canada; 523,800 sq. m.; pop. 3,331,882. 2. City, its \*, on St. Lawrence river; pop. 150,767; taken by English 1759.

**Quedlin-burg** (kwēd'līn-bōrk). City SW of Magdeburg, E cen. Germany; pop. 27,014.

**Queen Charlotte Islands** (shīl'it). Group of islands, W Brit. Columbia, Canada; 3970 sq. m.; pop. 2335.

**Queen Charlotte Sound**. Body of water off W Brit. Columbia, bet. N Vancouver I. and S Queen Charlotte Is.

**Queen Charlotte Strait**. Channel bet. N Vancouver I. and SW Brit. Columbia, SW Canada.

**Queen Mary Coast** (mār'ī). Section of coast of Antarctica, W of Wilkes Land, in ab. 92° to 102° E. See **SHACKLETON SHELF ICE**.

**Queen Maud Land** (mōd). Section of Antarctica W of Enderby Land, from 16° 30' W to 49° 30' E; claimed by Norway.

**Queen Maud Range**. Mountain range, S Ross Dependency, Antarctica, S of Ross Shelf Ice; 500 m. long.

**Queens** (kwēnz). Borough, part of New York City, SE New York, E and N of Brooklyn on W end of Long I.; 108 sq. m.; pop. 1,297,634.

**Queensland** (kwēnz'lānd; -lānd). State, NE Australia; 670,500 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 1,048,903; \* Brisbane.

**Queenstown**. See **COBU**.

**Quel'ma-ne** (kēl'mā'nē). Seaport town, E cen. Mozambique, SE Africa; pop. (1945 est.) 9702.

**Quelbart**. See **SAUMER**.

**Que-ré-ta-ro** (kē-rē'tā-rō). 1. State, cen. Mexico; 4432 sq. m.; pop. 243,576. 2. City, its \*, 160 m. NW of Mexico City; pop. 33,629; Maximilian shot here 1867.

**Quet'ta** (kwē'tā). Town, \* of Baluchistan, Pakistan; pop. 34,881; rebuilt after earthquake 1935.

**Que-sal'te-nan-go** (kā'sāl'tā-nang'ō). City, SW Guatemala, Central America; pop. 33,538.

**Que-zon**, City of (kā'sōn). City NE of and adjoining Manila, SW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 39,013; to be \* of Republic of the Philippines when completed.

**Qui-be-ron' Bay** (kē'bē'rōn'). Bay SE of Quiberon Peninsula (6 m. long), Brittany, NW France; naval battle 1759.

**Quil'mes** (kēl'mās). City SE of Buenos Aires, E Argentina; pop. (est.) 50,000.

**Quim'per** (kām'pār'). Commune W of Rennes, NW France, near Bay of Biscay; pop. 18,814; cathedral; pottery.

**Quin'oy**. 1. (kwīn'ōi) City, W Illinois, on Mississippi river; pop. 40,469. 2. (kwīn'ōi) City, E Massachusetts, S of Boston; pop. 75,810.

**Quin-tana Ro'o** (kēn-tā'nā rō'ō). Territory, E Yucatán penin., SE Mexico; 19,438 sq. m.; pop. 18,486; \* Chetumal.

**Quirinal**. See in **Vocab.**

**Qui'to** (kē'tō). City, \* of Ecuador, N part, NE of Guayaquil; alt. ab. 9300 ft.; pop. (1944 est.) 165,924.

**Qui-vi-ra** (kī-vērā). Mythical town, fabulously wealthy, sought by Coronado 1641, supposed to be in cen. Kansas.

**Qum or Kum** (kōōm). City SW of Tehran, NW cen. Iran; pop. ab. 300,000.

## R

**Raab**. See **Győr**.

**Rab** (rāb). Yugoslav island off Croatian coast at head of Adriatic; 74 sq. m.; pop. 6354.

**Ra-bat'** (rā-bīt'). Seaport city, \* of French Morocco, on NW coast; pop. (1936) 83,379.

**Ra-baul'** (rā-bōul'). Town and port, district \*, NE New Britain I., Bismarck Archipelago, W Pacific Ocean; pop. (1939 est.) ab. 9700; bombed 1943-45.

**Rabbath Ammon**. See **AMMAN**.

**Race, Cape** (rās). SE point of Newfoundland.

**Ra-cib'ora** (rā-tē'bōōh); *Ger. Ra'ti-bor* (rā'tī-bōr); *Ger. rā'tē-bōr*, -bōr). City SE of Opole (Oppeln), SW Poland; pop. (1946) 82,000; before 1945 in Silesia, E Germany.

**Ra-cine'** (rā-wīn'; rā-). City, SE Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan S of Milwaukee; pop. 67,108.

**Radak**. See **RATAK**.

**Rad'ford** (rād'fōrd). City NE of Pulaski, W Virginia; pop. 6900.

**Rad'nor-shire** (rād'nēr-shīr; -shēr) or **Rad'nor** (rād'nēr). County, E Wales; 471 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 19,540; 63 Llandrindod Wells.

**Ra'dom** (rād'ōm). Commune, S Poland, NE of Kielce; pop. (1938-39 est.) 77,900.

**Rae'ti-a** or **Rhae'ti-a** (rē'shī-ā; -abē). Ancient Roman province S of Danube bet. Gaul and Noricum. — **Rae'tian**, **Rhae'tian** (rē'shī-ān), adj. & n.

**Ra'fa** (rā'fā); anc. **Ra-ph'i'a** (rā-fī'ā). Village on Mediterranean Sea coast on boundary bet. Egypt and Palestine; battles 720, 217 B.C., 1917 A.D.

**Ra-gu'sa** (rā-gōō'zī). 1. Commune, provincial \*, SE of Palermo, SE Sicily, Italy; pop. 49,530. 2. See **DUNROVNIK**.

**Rah'way** (rā'wā). City SW of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 17,498.

**Ra'ia-tā'a** (rā'ī-ā-tā'a). One of the Leward Is. group NW of Tahiti, Society Is., French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; 75 sq. m.

**Rain'bow Bridge National Monument** (rān'bō'). National monument, SE Utah; 100 acres; estab. 1910; natural bridge, 309 ft. above creek, 235 ft. above top of inner canyon, with span of 278 ft.

**Rai-nier'**, Mount (rā-nēr'; rā-nēr'; rān'yēr). Peak 14,408 ft., Cascade Range, W cen. Washington; called also **Ta-co'ma** (tā-kō'mā), the Indian name. See **MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK**.

**Rain'y Lake** (rān'ī). Lake 324 sq. m., on N boundary of Minnesota, bet. Minnesota and Ontario.

**Raipur** (rā'pūr). Town, division \*, E of Nagpur, E Central Provinces, India Union; pop. (1941) 63,465.

**Ra'jah-mun'dry** (rā'jā-mōōn'drē). City on Godavari river NE of Madras, NE Madras, E India Union; pop. (1941) 74,564.

**Ra'jang** (rā'jāng) or **Rē'jang** (rē'jāng). River ab. 300 m. long, cen. Sarawak, Borneo; flows SW and W to South China Sea.

**Rajasthan**. See **RAJPUTANA**.

**Raj'kot** (rāj'kōt). 1. State, N cen. Kathiawar, Western India States, W India Union; 282 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 102,851. 2. Town, its \*, SW of Ahmadabad; pop. (1941) 52,178.

**Raj'pu-tā'na** (rāj'pū-tā'nā) or **Ra'ja-sthan** (rā'jā-stān). Literally "the country of the Rajputs," region, NW India Union, bet. S East Punjab and Sind (Pakistan).

**Rajputana Agency**. Former agency of 21 Indian states in Rajputana region including Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mewar.

**Rá-kos-pa-lo-ta** (rā'kōsh-pā'lō-tō). City, NE suburb of Budapest, cen. Hungary; pop. 30,123.

**Ra'leigh** (rā'lī). City, \* of North Carolina, in E cen. part; pop. 46,897; North Carolina State Coll.

**Ra'lik** (rā'līk). Chain of islands extending about 750 m., W Marshall Is., W Pacific Ocean; more important atolls are Jaluit, Kwajalein, Wotho, and Eniwetok.

**Ram-gan'ga** (rām-gāng'gā). River ab. 370 m. long, United Provinces, N India Union; flows S to Ganges river.

**Ra'm'il'lee** (rām'ī-lē); *Angl. Rām'ī-līz*, -līz). Village NE of Namur, Brabant prov., cen. Belgium; battle 1796.

**Ram'pur** (rām'pūr). 1. Indian state, N United Provinces, N India Union; 864 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 477,042. 2. City, its \*, on Kosi river, E Delhi; pop. (1941) 89,327.

**Rams'gate** (rām'gāt; *Brit. gēt*). Municipal borough N of Dover, Kent, SE England; pop. 33,003; seaport and resort.

**Ra'mu** (rām'mō). River ab. 300 m. long, N cen. North-East New Guinea, flowing NW and N.

**Ran-ca'gua** (rāng-kā'gwā). City, provincial \*, S of Santiago, cen. Chile; pop. 31,018.

**Ran'chi** (rān'chē). Town, summer \* of Bihar prov., NW of Calcutta, NE India Union; pop. (1941) 54,178.

**Rand, the**. See **WATERSRAND**.

**Ran'dall's Island** (rān'dāl'). Island in East river, New York, part of Manhattan borough; parks, stadium.

**Ran'ders** (rān'dēr). Seaport, E Jutland Penin., Denmark; pop. 36,434.

**Ran'd'fon-tein'** (rān'fōn-tān'). City W of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. 28,775.

**Ran'dolph** (rān'dōl; -dōl). Town N of Brockton, E Massachusetts; pop. 7634.

**Rand'wick** (rān'dwīk). City, SE suburb of Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 78,902.

**Range'ley Lakes** (rāng'lē). Chain of lakes, 50 m. long, W Maine; chief lake Rangeley, 7 m. long.

**Rang'i-tik'e'l** (rāng'ī-tīk'ēl). River 115 m. long, SW North I., New Zealand; flows S and SW to Cook Strait.

**Ran-goon'** (rāng-gōōn'; rāng'gōōn). Seaport city near mouth of Rangoon river, \* of Burma, in S part; pop. 400,415; university.

**Ran'kin** (rāng'kīn). Borough on Monongahela river E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 7470.

**Ra-pal'to** (rā-pāl'tō). Seaport commune on Gulf of Rapallo (inlet of Ligurian Sea), Liguria, NW Italy, SE of Genoa; pop. 13,947; treaty 1920.

**Rapa Nui**. See **EASTER ISLAND**.

**Rapha**. See **RAFA**.

**Rap'i-dan'** (rāp'ī-dān'; rāp'ī-dān). River ab. 70 m. long, N Virginia; from Blue Ridge Mts. flows E to Rappahannock river.

**Rap'id City** (rāp'īd). City, SW South Dakota, 45 m. E of Wyoming border; pop. 13,844.

- Ra'p-i-do** (rā'pē-dō). Short river flowing SW past Casino to Liri river, SE Latium, cen. Italy; fighting 1944.
- Ra'p-pa-han'-hook** (rā'pā-hān'hook). River 185 m. long, NE Virginia; flows SE from Blue Ridge Mts. to Chesapeake Bay; battles 1863.
- Ra'p-ti** (rā'pē). River ab. 400 m. long, N India; flows NW in Nepal and then SE in the United Provinces to the Gogra river.
- Ra'r-i-tan** (rā'rē-tān; -tān). River ab. 75 m. long, N cen. New Jersey; flows E to Raritan Bay.
- Ra'r-o-ton'-ga** (rā'rō-tōng'gā). Chief island of the Cook Is., in SW part of group, S Pacific Ocean; 26 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 6064; chief village Avarus, \* of Cook Is.
- Ras Da-shan'** (rās dā-shān'). Peak 15,160 ft., N Ethiopia, NE of Gondar; highest peak in Ethiopia.
- Ra-shin** (rā-shēn). Seaport, extreme NE Korea; pop. 28,775.
- Ra'tak** (rā'tāk) or **Ra'dak** (-dāk). Chain of islands (atolla) extending 700 m., E Marshall Is., W Pacific Ocean; includes Maloclap, Wotje, Bikini.
- Ra'the-now** (rā'tē-nō). City NW of Potsdam, Brandenburg, N Germany; pop. 27,586.
- Ratibor**. See RACIBÓRZ.
- Ratibon**. See KROENSBURG.
- Rat Islands** (rāt). Group, W Aleutians, SW Alaska; includes Kiska and Amchitka.
- Ra-ton'** (rā-tōn'). City NE of Santa Fe, N New Mexico, near Colorado border; pop. 7607.
- Ra-ven'-na**. 1. (rā-vēnā; locally often rē-vānā) City NE of Akron, NE Ohio; pop. 8533. 2. (rā-vēnā; It. rā-vānā) Commune, Emilia, N Italy, NE of Florence; pop. 81,066; formerly a seaport; \* of Italy under Byzantine Empire.
- Ra-vi** (rā'vī). anc. **Ry'dra'-otes** (hī'drā-tē; hī'drā-). River ab. 450 m. long, N India; one of "Five Rivers" of the Punjab, flows SW across West Punjab, Pakistan, to the Chenab.
- Ra-wal-pur'** (rā'vāl-pūr' dē; Angl. rōl-pūr' dē). City, district \*, SE of Peshawar, N West Punjab, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 181,169.
- Rawlins** (rō'wān). City NW of Laramie, S Wyoming; pop. 5531.
- Rawton-stall** (rō'tōn-stōl). Municipal borough N of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 28,587.
- Ray, Cape** (rā). SW point of Newfoundland.
- Reading** (rēd'ing). 1. Town N of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 10,866. 2. City N of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 6079. 3. City on Schuylkill river NW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 110,568. 4. County borough, \* of Berkshire, 39 m. W of London, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 100,400.
- Reate**. See RIZZI.
- Re-cl'fe** (rā-sē'fē); formerly **Per'nām-bu'oo** (pūr'nām-bū'kō; -bōō'; Pg. pūr'nām-bōō'kō). Coastal city, \* of Pernambuco state, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 327,753.
- Reek'-ling-han'-sen** (rē'k'ling-hān'sēn). City SW of Münster, Westphalia, W Germany; pop. 84,518.
- Red Bank'**. Borough SE of Perth Amboy, E cen. New Jersey; pop. 10,974.
- Red Deer'**. River ab. 385 m. long, S Alberta, Canada; flows SE and E to South Saskatchewan river.
- Redding** (rēd'ing). City NW of Chico on Sacramento river, N California; pop. 8104.
- Redlands** (rēd'lānds). City SE of San Bernardino, SE California; pop. 14,824.
- Red Oak'**. City SE of Council Bluffs, SW Iowa; pop. 5763.
- Redon'do Beach** (rē-dōn'dō). City on Pacific Ocean SE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 18,092.
- Red River**. 1. River 1018 m. long, Oklahoma, SW Arkansas, N cen. Louisiana; flows E and S to Mississippi river from SW Oklahoma; part of Texas boundary. 2. or **Red River of the North**. River ab. 310 m. long, or with longest tributary ab. 700 m., bet. Minnesota and North Dakota; flows N to S Lake Winnipeg in S Manitoba. 3. River in French Indochina; = Coi.
- Red Sea**; anc. **Si'nus A-rab'y-ous** (sē'nūs ā-rāb'y-kūs). Inland sea 1450 m. long, bet. Arabia and NE Africa.
- Red Wing'**. City SE of St. Paul on Mississippi river, SE Minnesota; pop. 9962.
- Redwood City** (rēd'wōd'). City W of San Francisco Bay, SE of San Francisco, W California; pop. 12,453.
- Re'gens-burg** (rē'gēnz-būrg; Ger. rē'gēnz-bōörk); formerly in Eng. **Rat'-is-bon** (rāt'-is-bōn; -iz); anc. **Re-gi-num** (rē-jī'nūm). City NE of Munich on Danube, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. 76,948.
- Reggio di Ca-la-bria** (rēd'jō dē kā-lā-brē-ā); also, often, **Reggio Calabria**; Lat. **Rhe-gi-num** (rē-jī'nūm). Seaport commune, Calabria, S Italy, on Strait of Messina; 2. 119,804; earthquake 1908.
- Reggio nel'-Tē-mi'-lia** (rē-jī'nūm nēl' tē-mī-ā); often shortened to "Emilia"; anc. **Re-gi-num** (rē-jī'nūm); often shortened to "Emilia"; Emilia, N Italy, NW of Florence; pop. 93,913.
- Re-gi'l-us, Lake** (rē-jī'lūs). Ancient name of a small unidentified lake near Rome, Italy; battle ab. 496 B.C.
- Re-gi-na** (rē-jī'nā). City, \* of Saskatchewan prov., Canada, in S part; 58,246.
- Regnum**. See REGENSBURG.
- Regium Lepidum**. See REGGIO NELL'EMILIA.
- Reg'nitz** (rēg'nīts). River in Bavaria, S Germany; formed by confluence of two streams at Fülth; flows N into Main river NW of Bamberg.
- Re-ho'-vot** or **Re-ho'-vot** (rē-hō'vōt). Town SW of Er Ramle, W Palestine; modern Jewish settlement.
- Reich**. See in VOCAB.
- Rei'-chen-bach** (rē'kēn-bāx). City SW of Zwickau, Saxony, E cen. Germany; pop. 30,862.
- Reichenberg**. See LIEBEREC.
- Reichs'-land** (rē'ksh'lānt). 1. All German crownlands (1806-71). 2. Alsace-Lorraine (1871-1918).
- Reidsville** (rēds'vīl). City NE of Greensboro, N North Carolina; pop. 10,387.
- Rei'-gate** (rē'gāt; Br. it. -gīt). Municipal borough, S of London, Surrey, S England; pop. 30,825.
- older Rheims** (rēms; Fr. rēms); anc. **Du'tro-eor-te-rum** (dō'trō-kōr-tē-rūm); later **Re'm** (rē'm). City, NE France, 88 m. NE of Paris; pop. 116,667; cathedral.
- Rhe'n'-ssee Lake** (rē'n'sē). Lake 2436 sq. m., NE Saskatchewan prov. (mostly) and NW Manitoba, cen. Canada.
- Rajang**. See KAJANG.
- Re'ma'-gen** (rē'mā'gēn). Town on Rhine NW of Koblenz, W Germany; pop. 4775; Allied crossing of Rhine March 1945.
- Rem-bang** (rēm'bing). Seaport town NE of Semarang, cen. Java, Indonesia; pop. 13,791.
- Remi**. See REMES.
- Rem'scheid** (rēm'shīt). City SE of Düsseldorf, W Germany; pop. (1939) 108,437.
- Rensaix**. See RONSE.
- Rendina**. Gulf of. See STRYMONIC GULF.
- Ren-do'-va** (rēn-dō'vā). Island SW of New Georgia I., cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; fighting 1943.
- Ren'-frew** (rēn'frō). 1. Town SE of Pembroke, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5511. 2. or **Ren'-frew-shire** (-shīr; -shē). County, SW Scotland; 227 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 327,100; \* Paisley.
- Reunnes** (rēn); anc. **Don-da'te** (dōn-dā'tē). City, NW France, N of Nantes; pop. 98,538.
- Re'no** (rē'nō). City, NW Nevada, N of Lake Tahoe; pop. 21,317; Univ. of Nevada.
- Rens'se-laer'** (rēn'sē-lā'r; rēns-lā'r; rēn'sē-lā'r; rēns'lā'r). City across Hudson river from Albany, E New York; pop. 10,708.
- Republika Dominicana**. See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
- Re-pub'-li-can** (rē-pūb'li-kān). River 445 m. long, Nebraska and Kansas; rises in E Colorado, flows NE and E through S Nebraska, then SE through NE cen. Kansas to Kansas river.
- Republika Oriental del Uruguay**. See URUGUAY.
- République libanaise**. See LEBANON, 7.
- Re-sac'-a** (rē-sāk-ā). Town, NW Georgia; pop. 1009; battle 1864.
- Re-sa'-ca da la Paizma** (rē-sē'kā thā lā pā'zmā). Battlefield 1846, S Texas, ab. 4 m. N of Brownsville.
- Re'sht** (rē'sht). City, provincial \*, NW Iran, near Caspian Sea; pop. ab. 122,000.
- Re'sin-tan'-cia** (rē'sē-tān'syā). City, \* of Chaco Territory, N Argentina; pop. (est.) 25,160.
- Re-thondes'** (rē-tōnd'). Village near Compiègne, N France; armistice 1918.
- Ré'u'nion'** (rē'u'yōn'; Angl. rē-ūn'yūn); formerly **Bour'-bon** (bōō'r-būn; Fr. bōō'r-bōn'). Island, Indian Ocean, ab. 400 m. E of Madagascar; 970 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 208,868; \* Saint-Denis; French department, former colony.
- Reus** (rē'ūs). Commune NW of Tarragona, NE Spain; pop. 32,285.
- Reut'-ling-en** (rōit'ling-ēn). City S of Stuttgart, Württemberg, SW Germany; pop. 30,501.
- Reval, Revel**. See TALLIN.
- Re-vol'-stoke** (rēv'ol-stōk). City on Columbia river, SE Brit. Columbia, Canada, S of Mount Revelstoke National Park; pop. 2106.
- Re-vere'** (rē-vēr'). City, E Massachusetts, NE of Boston; pop. 34,405.
- Re-vil'-la-gl'-go'do Island** (rē-vē'yā-gl'-hō'hō'). Island 50 m. long by 25 m. broad, SE Alaska, off mainland E of Prince of Wales I.; in SE Alexander Archipelago; Ketchikan is on its SW coast.
- Rey'-kja-vik** (rē'kyā-vēk'). Town, \* of Iceland, seaport on SW coast, 64° 10' N; pop. (1944) 44,281; university.
- Rezaiah**. See RIZAYEE.
- Rha**. See VOLGA.
- Rhaetia**. See RAETIA.
- Rhae'tian Alps** (rē'hādn). Subdivision of S cen. Alps, E Switzerland; highest Piz Bernina 13,295 ft. — **Rhae'tio** (rē'tik). adj.
- Rhe'den** (rē'dēn). Commune on the IJssel E of Arnhem, E Netherlands; pop. (1939) 27,377.
- Rhegium**. See REGGIO DI CALABRIA.
- Rheims**. See REMES.
- Rhein**. See RHINE.
- Rheinfall**. See SCHAFFHAUSEN FALLS.
- Rhein'-hau'-sen** (rīn'hōu'sēn). Commune, SW suburb of Duisburg, W Germany; pop. 32,446.
- Rheinland**. See RHINELAND; REINK PROVINCE.
- Rheinprovinz, Rheinland Prussia**. See RHINE PROVINCE.
- Rhenus**. See RHINE.
- Rheydt** (rīt). Former city (pop. 45,124), W Germany; since 1929 part of Gladbach-Rheydt.
- Rhine** (rīn); Ger. **Rhein** (rīn); Fr. **Rhin** (rān); Du. **Rijn** (rīn); anc. **Rhe'nus** (rē'nūs). River 820 m. long, W Europe; from SE Switzerland flows through Lake Constanz, W N, and NW to North Sea. — **Rhen'-ish** (rēn'ish). adj.
- Rhine'-land'** (rīn'lānd'; -lānd). Eng. form of Ger. **Rhein'-land** (rīn'lānt). Recently and popularly, the part of W Germany W of the Rhine (left bank of the Rhine); ab. 9000 sq. m.; pop. 5,440,000; chief city Cologne.
- Rhine'-land'er** (rīn'lān'dēr). City NW of Antigo, N Wisconsin; pop. 8501.
- Rhine Palatinate**. See THE PALATINATE.
- Rhine Province or Rhenish Prussia** (rēn'ish); Ger. **Rhein'-pro-vinz** (rīn'p-rō-vīnz) or **Rhein'-land** (rīn'lānt). Former province, SW part of Prussia; 9450 sq. m.; pop. 7,931,942; \* Koblenz.
- Rho Archipelago**. See RIOW ARCHIPELAGO.
- Rhodanus**. See RHONE.
- Rhodes Is'-land** (rōd'vīlānd; rō-d'vīlānd); officially, **Rhode Island and Prov'-dence** (prōv'v-dēnz) Plantations. A northeastern seaboard state of U.S.A.; 48th state in area, 1214 sq. m. (land area 1068 sq. m.); 38th state in population, 713,346; \* Providence; 13th of original thirteen states to ratify Constitution (1790). Nickname: Little Rho'dy (rō'dē). Abbr. E. I. — **Rhode Is'-land'er** (-lān-dēr), n.
- Rhodes** (rōdz); Gr. **Rhō'dos** (rō'dōs); It. **Ro'di** (rō'dē). 1. Island, SE Aegean Sea, off SW coast of Turkey in Asia; 545 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 61,580; Greek since 1948. 2. City, its \* and \* of former Italian Aegean Is.; pop. (1936) 27,466. — **Rho'di-an** (rō'di-ān), adj. & n.



- Rho-de'nia** (rō-dē'ni-ah; -shī-ā). Region, cen. South Africa, S of Belgian Congo; now forms the colonies of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. — **Rho-de'nia** (shōn; -shī-ā), adj. & n.
- Rhod'ope** (rōd'ō-pē; Mod. Gr. rōd'ōpē). Mountain range in Balkan Peninsula, SE Europe; runs SE from SW Bulgaria; highest point Mus Allah 9610 ft.
- Rhodes'ia** (rōd'ē; Welsh r'hōn'ā); formerly Yr'lad. — **Rhod'og** (rōd'ōg; Welsh r'hōd'og). Urban district, Glamorgan, SI Wales; pop. (1988 est.) 121,940.
- Rhone** (rōn); Fr. Rhône (rōn); anc. Rhod'a-nus (rōd'ā-nūs). River 804 m. long, from Alps, S Switzerland, W and S to Gulf of Lions, S France.
- Rialto**. See in VOCAB.
- Rissian**. See RYAZAN.
- Ri-bei-rão** (rē-bē-rōn) or **Ri-vi-roun'** (rē-vi-rōn). City NW of São Paulo, N cen. São Paulo state, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 47,801.
- Rice Lake** (rī). City NW of Chippewa Falls, NW Wisconsin; pop. 5719.
- Rich'e-lieu** (rīsh'ē-lē; Fr. rēsh'ē-lyō'). River 210 m. long, S Quebec prov., Canada; flows N from Lake Champlain to St. Lawrence river.
- Rich'field** (rīch'fēld). Village S of Minneapolis, SE cen. Minnesota; pop. 6750.
- Rich'land** (rīch'lānd). Town N of junction of Yakima and Columbia rivers, S Washington; pop. 247 (60,000 in 1944); atomic research.
- Rich'mond** (rīch'mānd). 1. City, W California, N of Oakland on 23,042. 2. City SE of Muncie, E Indiana; pop. 7335. — Lexington, E cen. Kentucky; pop. 7335. — New York City, coextensive with Staten I., SE New York; pop. 174,441. 5. City and port of entry, \* of Virginia, on James river in E cen. part; pop. 133,042; cultural center; Univ. of Richmond. 6. City, E suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 39,616. 7. Municipal borough on Thames SW of London, Surrey, S England; pop. 37,707.
- Richmond Heights**. City W of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 12,802.
- Rich'wood** (rīch'wōd). City E of Charleston, cen. West Virginia; pop. 5051.
- Ridge'old** (rīj'ōld). Borough N of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 5271.
- Ridge'old Park**. Village SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 11,277.
- Ridge'wood** (rīj'wōd). Village NE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 14,948.
- Ridg'way** (rīj'wē). Borough N of Du Bois, NW cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6253.
- Riduna**. See ALDERNEY.
- Rie'ka** (rē'kā) or **Ri-je'ka** (rē-yē'kā); It. **Fiume** (fyū'mē). Sea-port, W Croatia, NW Yugoslavia, on Adriatic Sea SE of Venice; pop. 55,590; after World War I seized by Italians and formally annexed to Italy 1924; returned to Yugoslavia 1947.
- Rie'sen** (rē'sēn) or **Ri-je'sen** (rē-yē'sēn). Mountain range bet. SW Poland and NE Bohemia; a range of the Sudeten.
- Rie'm** (rē'm). anc. **Re-a'te** (rē-ā'tē). Commune, provincial \*, NW of Rome, Latium, cen. Italy; pop. 34,709.
- Rif, Riff**. See EX RIF. — **Rif** (rīf), n. — **Rif'i-an** (rīf'i-ān; 58), adj. & n.
- Ri'ga** (rē'gā). City and seaport, \* of Latvia, NW U.S.S.R., on Gulf of Riga (inlet of NE Baltic Sea); pop. (1938 est.) 385,864; for several centuries a point of conflict bet. Poles, Germans, Swedes, and Russians.
- Ri'gi** or **Ri'ghi** (rē'gē). Mountain mass in cen. Switzerland, bet. Lake of Lucerne and Lake of Zug; highest point the Rigi-Kulm 5905 ft.
- Rijeka**. See RIEKA.
- Rijn**. See RHINE.
- Rijs'wijk** (rīs'vik); Eng. **Rys'wick** (rīs'vik; rīs-). Commune, suburb of The Hague, South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; pop. 15,934; Peace of Rys'wick 1697.
- Ri'm'ni** (rīm'i-ni); It. **Rīm'ni**; anc. **A-rim'i-num** (ā-rīm'i-nūm). Seaport SE of Forlì, Emilia, N Italy, on Adriatic Sea; pop. 64,738.
- Ri-moun't** (rī-mōn't). Town NE of Quebec on St. Lawrence river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 7009; severely burned May 1950.
- Rin-dja'ni** (rīn-jā'nē). Volcanic peak 12,224 ft., N part of Lombok I., Indonesia.
- Rin'e-an'na** (rīm-ē-ā'nā). Village W of Limerick, on the Shannon, SW Ireland; Shannon airport.
- Ri'o** (rē'ō; Sp. **rē'ō**; Pg. **rē'ō**). 1. For most names of rivers with Rio (Sp. **Río**, Pg. **Rio**, "river") see the distinguishing element. 2. See **RIO DE JANEIRO**.
- Ri'o-ham'ba** (rē'ō-hām'bā). City S of Quito, provincial \*, cen. Ecuador; pop. (1944 est.) 27,459.
- Ri'o Bran'co** (rē'ō-brān'kō). 1. Territory, NW Brazil; 97,438 sq. m.; pop. 12,130. 2. City, \* of Acre Territory, on Acre river, W Brazil.
- Ri'o Bravo**. See **RIO GRANDE**, 1.
- Ri'o Quar'to** (rē'ō-kwār'tō). Town S of Córdoba, N cen. Argentina; pop. (est.) 37,788.
- Ri'o da Dávida**. See **RIO ROOSEVELT**.
- Ri'o de Ja-nei-ro** (rē'ō-dē-jā-nē-rō; zhā; -nā-rō; -nī-rō; Pg. **rē'ō** zhā-nē-rō). 1. State, SE Brazil; 16,372 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,952,900; \* Niterói. 2. or **Rio**. Seaport, coextensive with Federal District, \* of Brazil, on Guanabara Bay, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 1,563,787.
- Ri'o de Janeiro Bay**. See **GUANABARA BAY**.
- Ri'o de O'ro** (rē'ō-thī-ō'ō). 1. Southern zone of Spanish Sahara, NW Africa. 2. Region, NW Africa, including Spanish Sahara and Southern Protectorate of Morocco.
- Ri'o Grande** (rē'ō-grānd'; grān'dē; rē'ō-grānd'). 1. Mex. **Ri'o Brav'o** (rē'ō-brā'vō). River 1800 m. long, SW Colorado, cen. New Mexico, and SW and S Texas; flows SE and S to Gulf of Mexico; boundary bet. Texas and Mexico. 2. See **RIO GRANDE**.
- Ri'o Gran'de** (rē'ō-grān'dē) or **São Pe'dro do Ri'o Gran'de do Sul** (sōm-pē-drō-thō-dō-sō-pē-drō-grān'dē-thō-dō-sō-l). City, SE Rio Grande do Sul state, extreme S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 50,340.
- Rio Grande de O'gayan**. See **CAOYAN**, 1.
- Rio Grande de Mindanao**. See **MINDANAO**, 2.
- Ri'o Gran'de do Nor'te** (rē'ō-grān'dē-thō-dō-nō-r'tē). State, NE Brazil; 20,236 sq. m.; pop. 774,464; \* Natal.
- Ri'o Grande do Sul** (sō-l). State, S Brazil; 110,150 sq. m.; pop. 3,350,120; \* Porto Alegre.
- Ri'o Mui'ti** (rē'ō-mōi'tē). The mainland part of Spanish Guinea, W Africa, bet. Cameroon and the Muni river; 10,040 sq. m.; pop. 138,797; chief town, Sata.
- Ri'o Ne'gro** (rē'ō-nē'grō). Territory of Argentina, in cen. part; 78,383 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 139,600; \* Viedma.
- Rio Pecos**. See **PECOS**.
- Ri'ou'u** (rē'ou) or **Ri'p'o** (rē'ō). Archipelago. Island group, Indonesia, SE of Malay Penin.; 2279 sq. m.; pop. 77,140.
- Rip'on** (rīp'ōn). City W of Fond du Lac, E Wisconsin; pop. 4366; reputed birthplace of Republican party.
- Ripon Falls**. Waterfall in the Victoria Nile near where it issues from Lake Victoria, Uganda protectorate, SE cen. Africa; 13 ft. high and 1310 ft. across.
- Riv'er Forest** (rīv'ēr). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 9487.
- River Junction**. Town NW of Tallahassee, N Florida, just S of Georgia border; pop. 7110.
- River Rouge** (rōv'ē). City SW of Detroit on Detroit river, SE Michigan; pop. 17,008.
- Riv'er-side** (rīv'ēr-sīd'). 1. City SW of San Bernardino, SE California; pop. 34,006. 2. Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7935. 3. Town NE of Windsor on Detroit river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4878.
- Ri-vie're** (rē-vyā'rē; Angl. rīv'ī-ārē). Beautiful region, along Mediterranean Sea, SE France and NW Italy, from Cannes to La Spezia; many winter resorts.
- Ri-vière' du Loup** (rē-vyā'rē dū-lōp). City on St. Lawrence river NE of Quebec, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 8713.
- Ri-yadh'** (rī-yādh'). City, \* of Nejd and of Saudi Arabia, in E cen. part; pop. ab. 60,000.
- Ri-zā'i-yeh'** (rē-zī'ē-yā') or **Re-zā'i-yeh'** (rē-zī'ē-yā'); formerly **Ur-mi-a** (ūr-mī-ā; Pers. ūr'mī-yā'). City W of Lake Urmia, NW Iran; pop. (est.) 80,000.
- Ro'anne** (rō'ān); ang. **Ro-dum'na** (rō-dūm'nā). Commune on Loire river NW of Saint-Etienne, SE cen. France; pop. 41,460.
- Ro'a-noke** (rō'ā-nōk). 1. River 380 m. long, S Virginia and NE North Carolina; flows E and SE to Albemarle Sound. 2. City 145 m. W of Richmond, W cen. Virginia; pop. 69,287.
- Roanoke Island**. Island 12 m. long, E North Carolina, bet. Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds; Raleigh's attempted settlements 1585 and 1587; battle 1862.
- Roanoke Rapids**. City NE of Rocky Mount, NE North Carolina; pop. 8545.
- Rob'tins-dale** (rōb'tinz-dāl). City NW of Minneapolis, SE cen. Minnesota; pop. 6018.
- Rob'tson, Mount** (rōb'ts'n). Peak 12,072 ft., highest of Rocky Mts. in Canada, E Brit. Columbia; in Mt. Robson Park.
- Rob'stown** (rōb'stoun). City W of Corpus Christi, S Texas; pop. 6780.
- Ro'ca, Cape** (rō'kā). Pg. **Ca'bo da Ro'ca** (kā'vō shā). Cape, SW cen. Portugal, 9° 30' W; W extremity of continental Europe.
- Rock'dale** (rōch'dāl). County borough, Lancashire, NW England, NE of Manchester; pop. 90,203; co-operative marketing experiment.
- Rocke'fort** (rōch'fōr); anglicized **Roche'fort-sur-Mer** (rōch'fōr-sūr-mār'). City SE of La Rochelle, W France; pop. 20,482.
- Rock'ster** (rōch'stēr; -tēr). 1. City, SE Minnesota, SE of St. Paul; pop. 26,312; Mayo clinic. 2. City NW of Dover, SE New Hampshire; pop. 12,012. 3. City and port of entry, W New York, on Genesee river NE of Buffalo; pop. 324,975; Univ. of Rochester. 4. Borough on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh, W Pennsylvania; pop. 7441. 5. anc. **Ux'to-brī'vae** (dū'rō-brī'vā). City and municipal borough, Kent, SE England; pop. 31,193; cathedral.
- Rock'ford** (rōk'fōrd). City, W of Waukegan; pop. 54,837.
- Rock-ham'pton** (rōk-hām'p'tūn). City, E Queensland, Australia, near coast NW of Brisbane; pop. 29,373.
- Rock Hill**. City N of Columbia, N South Carolina; pop. 15,009.
- Rockies**. See **ROCKY MOUNTAINS**.
- Rock Is'land** (rōk'īlānd). City, NW Illinois, on Mississippi river NW of Peoria; pop. 42,775.
- Rock'land** (rōk'lānd). 1. City on Penobscot Bay SE of Augusta, S Maine; pop. 8899. 2. Town NE of Brockton, SE Massachusetts; pop. 4067.
- Rock Springs**. City, SW Wyoming, 40 m. N of Utah border; pop. 9827.
- Rock'ville** (rōk'vīl). City (pop. 7572) in town of Vernon, N Connecticut.
- Rockville Centre**. Village on Long I., SE New York; pop. 18,613.
- Rocky Mount** (rōk'yū). City, NE North Carolina, E of Raleigh; pop. 25,588.
- Rocky Mountain National Park**. National park, heart of the Rockies, N cen. Colorado; 395 sq. m.; estab. 1915; Long Peak 14,235 ft. dominates region; records of glacial period; inhabited by bighorn, the Rocky Mountain sheep.
- Rocky Mountains** or **Rock'ies** (rōk'yē). Most extensive mountain system of W North America, from the Mexican frontier to the Arctic regions; highest peak is Mount Elbert 14,431 ft. in Colorado.
- Rocky Mountains National Park**. = **BANFF NATIONAL PARK**.
- Rocky River**. City on Lake Erie W of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 8291.
- Rock, Rodos**. See **RODOS**.
- Ro-dri'gues** (rō-drī'gēs). British island, W Indian Ocean, ab. 500 m. E of Madagascar; 40 sq. m.; pop. (1929 est.) 10,477.
- Rodunna**. See **ROANNE**.
- Roe'r**. See **RUA**.
- Roe'se-la're** (rē'sē-lā'rē) or **Rou'se-la're** (rou'sē-lā'rē); Fr. **Rou'se'au** (rō'sē-lā'rē). Commune SE of Oostende, West Flanders prov., NW Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 30,334.
- Rog'ers Pass** (rōv'ēz). Pass in Selkirk Mts., SE Brit. Columbia, Canada, NE of Revelstoke, through which runs the Canadian Pacific R.R.; alt. 4302 ft.; nearby is Illecillewaet Glacier.

**Ro'hikhand'** (rô'hik-künd') or **Ro-hail'y** (bô-hâ'î). Division of Agni, N United Provinces, N Indian Union; 10,865 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 6,165,996; \* Bareilly.

**Rolla** (rô'lâ). City SE of Jefferson City, S cen. Missouri; pop. 5141.

**Roma**. See **ROME**.

**Roma'nia** (rô-mâ'nyâ). *anc.* **Roma'nia** (rô-mân'yâ; -mâ'n'yâ). Former province of the States of the Church, N Italy; \* Ravenna.

**Roman Empire** (rô'mânâ). The empire of ancient Rome, including, at greatest extent, S Europe, Britannia, N Africa, Egypt, Asia Minor, and adjoining regions. See in **VOYAGE**.

**Roma'nia** (rô-mân'yâ; -mâ'n'yâ). 1. The Roman Empire, esp. the Byzantine Empire. 2. The Latin Empire (which see). 3. See **ROMAGNA**. 4. *also, frequently, Rouma'nia and Ru-ma'nia* (rô-mân'yâ; -mâ'n'yâ). Country, E Europe, one of Balkan States bet. Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R.; 91,871 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 18,409,367; \* Bucharest; formerly a kingdom; proclaimed "people's republic" Dec. 1947. — **Roma'nian** (mân'yân; -mâ'n'ân), **Rouma'nian**, **Ru-ma'nian** (rô'mân'ân), *adj. & n.*

**Rom-blon'** (rôm-blôn'). 1. Group of islands of the Visayan Is., SE of Mindoro, cen. Phil. Is. 2. Island in group; 32 sq. m.; pop. 13,100; with adjacent islands constitutes a municipality, pop. 14,309.

**Rom'ford** (rôm-fôrd; rô'm'fô). Urban district NE of London, SE England; pop. (1938 est.) 51,830.

**Ron'ces-val'les** (rôn'hâz-vâl'yâs; rô'n'sâz-vâl'yâs); **Fr. Ron'ces-val'les** (rôn'svô). Hamlet and commune, Navarra prov., N Spain, in Pyrenees Mts.; pop. ab. 1000; battle 778.

**Ron'da** (rôn'dâ). Commune W of Málaga, Málaga prov., S Spain; pop. 26,170.

**Rong'e-rik** (rông'ê-rik). Atoll E of Bikini, Marshall Is., W cen. Pacific.

**Ronsdorf**. See **WUPPERTAL**.

**Ron'se** (rôn'sê); **Fr. Re-nâix'** (rê-nâ'î). Commune W of Brussels, East Flanders prov., W Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 25,261.

**Roo'de-port'** (rô'dê-pôrt'). City W of Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. 41,572.

**Roo'sen-daal** on **Nis'pen** (rô'sên-dâl ê nîs'pê[n]). Commune W of Breda, North Brabant prov., S Netherlands; pop. (1939) 26,148.

**Roo'se-vêlt**, **Ri'ô** (rô'sê-vêlt; -vêlt); *formerly Ri'ô da Dâ-vi-da* (rê'sô thâ thô'vê'thâ) ["River of Doubt"]. River ab. 200 m. long, W cen. Brazil; flows N to Aripuanã river; explored by Theodore Roosevelt in 1914.

**Roo'se-vêlt Dam** (rô'sê-vêlt; -vêlt). Dam NE of Phoenix, S cen. Arizona, in the Salt river; maximum height 280 ft.; completed 1911; impounds water for irrigation and power; forms **Roosevelt Lake** (25 m. long).

**Roque'fort'-sur-Soul'zon'** (rôk'fôrt' [Ange] rôk'fôrt' sùr-sôl'zôn'). Town NE of Toulouse, S France; pop. 1245; cheese caves.

**Roa'l'ma** (rô-rî'mâ; *Fr. rô-rî'mâ*). Flat-topped mountain 9 m. long and 3 m. wide near junction of boundaries of Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana; highest point 8620 ft.

**Roa'sa, Mon'te** (môn'tâ rô'zâ). Mountain of the Pennine Alps, Switzerland and Italy; a mountain mass with ten summits, the highest being 15,217 ft., highest point in Pennine Alps.

**Roa'sario** (rô-sâ'ryô). 1. City, E cen. Argentina, port on Paraná river NW of Buenos Aires; pop. (est.) 621,210. 2. Municipality, E Lingayen Gulf, NW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 6800; fighting 1945.

**Roa'son'mon** (rô-sôn'môn). 1. County, Connacht prov., N cen. Ireland; 951 sq. m.; pop. 77,560. 2. Town, its co.; pop. 2040.

**Roa'selle** (rô-sê'lê). Borough W of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 13,597.

**Roa'sella Park**. Borough W of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 9601.

**Roa'setta** (rô-sê'tâ); *anc. Bol'bit'ne* (bôl'bî'tî'nê). City, Lower Egypt, on left bank of Rosetta (western) mouth of Nile river; pop. (1937) 25,684; Rosetta stone.

**Roa'sville** (rô'svîl). 1. City NE of Sacramento, E California; pop. 6633. 2. Village NE of Detroit, SE Michigan; pop. 9023.

**Roa'skî'de** (rô'skî'dê). City W of Copenhagen, NE Sjælland I., Denmark; pop. (1945) 23,497.

**Roa's and Orom'ar'ty** (rô, krôm'êr'tî). County, N Scotland; 3089 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 61,900; \* Dingwall.

**Roa's Barrier**. See **ROSS SHELF ICE**.

**Roa'sbodemhorn**. See **FLETSCHORN**.

**Roa's Dependency**. Section of Antarctica lying S of 60° S lat. and bet. 160° E and 150° W long.; includes Ross I. and shores of Ross Sea; proclaimed British 1923; administered for Great Britain by New Zealand.

**Roa's Island**. 1. *formerly James Ross Island* (Jmz). Island 39 m. long by 31 m. wide E of Palmer Penin., Falkland Is. Dependencies, Antarctica. 2. Island 43 m. long by 45 m. wide at W end of Ross Shelf Ice, W Ross Dependency, Antarctica.

**Roa'siya**. See **RUSSIA**.

**Roa's Sea**. Arm of S Pacific Ocean in Ross Dependency, Antarctica, bet. Victoria Land and Edward VII Penin. N of Ross Shelf Ice.

**Roa's Shelf Ice**; *also* **Roa's Barrier**. Ice wall 50 to 200 ft. high, 400 m. long, bordering on S Ross Sea and extending from Ross I. to Edward VII Penin., Antarctica.

**Roa'stook** (rô'stôk; *Ger. rô'stôk*) or **Rô'stook-War-ne-mûn'de** (rô'stôk-vâr-nê-mûn'dê). Seaport city, Mecklenburg, N Germany, SW of Stralsund; pop. (1939) 122,399; university.

**Roa'stov** (rô'stôv; *Russ. rô'stôv*); *also, frequently, Rostov-on-Don* (ô'n-dôn). City, \* of Rostov Region, on Don river, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 510,253; fighting 1919-20, 1941-43.

**Roa'stov Region**. Region S of Voronezh Region, on lower Don, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 36,130 sq. m.; pop. 2,894,038; \* Rostov.

**Roa'swell** (rô'svêl; -vêl). City, SE New Mexico, 95 m. N of Texas border; pop. 13,482.

**Rô'ta** (rô'tâ). Island, S Mariana Is., bet. Guam and Tinian, W Pacific Ocean; ab. 35 sq. m.

**Rô'ter-ham** (rô'têr-âm). County borough NE of Sheffield, Yorkshire, N England; pop. (1931 est.) 76,900.

**Rô'to-a'va** (rô'tô-â'vâ). Village, Fakarava atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago, S Pacific Ocean; pop. ab. 100; former French administration headquarters.

**Rotomagus**. See **ROUEN**.

**Rotô-ru'a** (rô'tô-rô'â). Borough, N cen. North I., New Zealand, at SW end of **Roturua Lake**, SE of Auckland.

**Rot'ter-dam** (rôt'têr-dâm; *Du. rô'têr-dâm*). City and seaport, South Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 619,686; bombed 1940.

**Rot'ma** (rô'tô-mâ). Chief island of small group of eight islands, NW of Fiji Is., SW Pacific Ocean; 14 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 3075; joined with Fiji Is. in forming British colony of Fiji.

**Rouad, Île**. See **ARWAD**.

**Rou'baix** (rô'bâ'î). City, N France, NE of Lille; pop. 107,105.

**Rou-en'** (rô-ân'; rô-ân'; *Fr. rû'ân'*); *anc. Ro-tô-m'a-gus* (rô-tôm'â-gûs). City, N France, on Seine river NW of Paris; pop. 122,632; cathedral.

**Roulers**. See **ROESELARE**.

**Roum**. See **RUM**.

**Roumania**. See **ROMANIA**.

**Roumella**. = **RUMELIA**.

**Rouphia**. See **ALPHEUS**.

**Rouselars**. See **ROESELARE**.

**Rous'sil'on'** (rô's'îl'ôn'). Historical region of S cen. France, bet. Languedoc and Pyrenees; \* Perpignan.

**Rou-yn'** (rû'ân'; *Engl. rô'yn*). Town, SW Quebec, near Ontario border N of North Bay, Canada; pop. 8808.

**Ro-vi'go** (rô-vê'gô). Commune SW of Venice, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy; pop. 39,954.

**Rôv'no** (rôv'nô); *Pol. Rôw'no* (rôw'nô); *Ger. Row'no* (rôw'nô). Commune SE of Lutsk, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1938-39 est.) 46,680; in Poland 1919-45.

**Rovuma**. See **RUVUMA**.

**Row'ley Re'gis** (rô'ly' rê'jîs; rô'ly). Urban district W of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 41,235.

**Rôwne, Row'no**. See **ROVNO**.

**Rox'burgh** (rôks'bôr'g; -bôr'g; -brô) or **Rox'burgh-shire** (-shîr; -shîr). County, SE Scotland; 906 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 45,400; \* Jedburgh.

**Royal Gorge** (rô'îd' gôr'j). Scenic gorge in Grand Canyon of the Arkansas river W of Canon City, S cen. Colorado; 4.5 m. long; sheer red granite walls 1000 ft. high.

**Royal Leamington Spa**. See **LEAMINGTON**.

**Royal Oak**. City, SE Michigan, N of Detroit; pop. 25,087.

**Rua'ndâ** (rô-ân'dâ). District, NW former German East Africa; part of **Ruanda-Urundi** (-ô-rô-ân'dê), Belgian trust territory, SE cen. Africa, 21,234 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 3,762,742; \* Usumbura.

**Rub'al Kha'li** (rôb'âl kî'lî) or **Ar Ri-hâm'li** (âr rî-hâm'li). Desert, S Arabia, extending S from Nejd to Hadramaut, and from Yemen to Oman; ab. 300,000 sq. m.; sometimes made equivalent to **Dah'ma** (dâ'h'mâ) (which see), which is more correctly a desert area in NE Nejd.

**Ru'bi-con** (rô'bî-kôn); *mod. Ru'bi-con* (rô'bî-kôn). Small river, N cen. Italy; flows E to Adriatic sea N of Rimini; formed part of N boundary of Italy under ancient Roman republic.

**Ru'dolf, Lake** (rô'dôlf). Lake, N Kenya, E Africa; 170 m. long, 30 m. wide; ab. 3476 sq. m.; N tip is bet. Ethiopia and SE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**Ru'ell-Mai'mai'son'** (rû-êl'y-mâi'mâ'zôn'). Commune on Seine river W of Paris, N France; pop. 26,706.

**Ru'î'hî** (rô-î'hî). River ab. 250 m. long, E Africa; from S cen. Tanganyika flows NE and E to Indian Ocean.

**Rug'by** (rûg'bî). Urban district, Warwickshire, cen. England, on Avon river SE of Birmingham; pop. 23,826; school.

**Rû'gen** (rû'gên). Baltic island NE of Stralsund, Pomerania, N Germany; 374 sq. m.; pop. 53,900; chief town Bergen.

**Ruhr** (rô'r; *Ger. rô'r*). River 144 m. long, W Germany; flows NW and W to Rhine; valley is mining and industrial region, and includes industrial cities of Essen, Duisburg-Hamborn, etc., bombed 1942-45.

**Rum** (rôm) or **Roum** (rôm). Arabic name for the late Byzantine Empire, also known as **I-cô-ni-um** (î-kô-nî-um) from its capital (mod. Konya).

**Rumania**. See **ROMANIA**.

**Ru-me'lia** (rô-mê'lî-yâ; -mê'lî-yâ). European division of the old Turkish empire; included Albania, Macedonia, and Thrace. See **EASTERN RUMELIA**.

**Rum'ford Falls** (rûm'fôrd). Village NW of Lewiston, W Maine; pop. 8447.

**Run'ny-mede** (rûn'y-mêd). Meadow, S bank of Thames river, Surrey, S England; Magna Charta 1215.

**Rur** (rô'r; *Ger. rô'r*) or **Roer** (rô'r; *Du. rô'r*). River ab. 130 m. long, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany; rises W of Rhine and flows NNW to the Maas in Netherlands.

**Ru'se** (rô'sê); *Turk. Rus-chuk'* (rô's-chôk'). City on Danube S of Bucharest, NE Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 49,447.

**Rush'more, Mount** (rûsh'môr). Peak 6040 ft., NE of Harney Peak, W South Dakota; huge rock sculptures (Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt) carved 1927-41 by Gutzon Borglum as a national memorial.

**Rush'ville** (rûsh'vîl). City SE of Indianapolis, E cen. Indiana; pop. 5060.

**Ruak** (rûak). Town E of Palestine, SE Texas; pop. 5699.

**Ru'sell Islands** (rû'sîl'). Group of small islands NW of Guadalcanal, SE cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.

**Ru'sell-ville** (rû'sîl'-vîl). City NW of Little Rock, NW cen. Arkansas; pop. 5927.

**Ru'sia** (rûsh'â); *Russ. Ros-sî'ya* (rû-sî'yâ). 1. Former empire, and N and W Asia; \* St. Petersburg (Petrograd). 2. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. — **Ru'sian** (rûsh'ân), *adj. & n.*

**Russian So-vi-et Federated Socialist Republic** (sô'vî-ét; sô'vî-ét'; sô'vyét'; sô'vî-ét'); *commonly shortened to Soviet Russia*. **Re-**

public, E Europe and N and W Asia; 6,810,694 sq. m.; pop. (1989) 100,165,436; \* Moscow; comprises 6 territories, 45 regions, 12 autonomous soviet socialist republics, 6 autonomous regions, and 10 national districts. Abbr. *R.S.F.S.R.*

**Russian Turkistan.** See TURKISTAN.

**Rus'ton** (rū'stŏn). Town W of Monroe, N Louisiana; pop. 7107.

**Rū'string-en** (rū'strīng-ŋn). City, W suburb of Wilhelmshaven, Oldenburg, NW Germany; pop. 48,909.

**Ru-the-ni-a** (rū-thē'nī-ā; -thē'nī-ā). Former autonomous region, later a province of Czechoslovakia. See CARPATHO-UKRAINE. — **Ru-the-ni-an** (-thē'nī-ān; -thē'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ruth'er-ford** (rūth'er-fōrd; rūth'f). Borough SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 15,466.

**Ruth'er-glen** (rūth'er-glēn). Burgh on the Clyde SE of Glasgow, S cen. Scotland; pop. 25,157.

**Rut'land** (rūt'lānd). 1. City, W Vermont; pop. 17,082. 2. County in England. See RUTLANDSHIRE.

**Rutland-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Rutland**. County, E England; 152 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 17,800; (3) Oakham.

**Ru-vu'ma** (rū-vū'mā); *Fr.* **Ru-vu'ma** (rū-). River ab. 400 m. long, SE Africa; flows E, forming boundary bet. Mozambique and Tanganyika, empties into Indian Ocean.

**Ru-wen-zō-ri** **Mount** (rū-wēn-zō'rī). Mountain group, cen. Africa, bet. Lake Albert and Lake Edward, and on boundary bet. Uganda and Belgian Congo; central peak Mt. Stanley with two summits, highest 16,791 ft.; discovered by Stanley 1889; Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon."

**Rya-zan'** (rē-ā-zān'; *Russ.* ryē-zān'y); also **Ria-zan'**. City, \* of Kyazan region, on Oka river SE of Moscow, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 95,358.

Regions, cen. Soviet

\* Kyazan.

wide, extending into Barents Sea on NW coast of Murmansk Region, Soviet Russia, Europe.

**Rybnisk** (rī'bŏn'sk). See SNECHERBAKOV.

**Rybnisk Reservoir.** Lake formed by damming waters of the upper Volga, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; for the greater part in NW Yaroslavl Region.

**Rye** (rī). 1. City NE of New York City on Long Island Sound, SE New York; pop. 9865. 2. Municipal borough, East Sussex, S England; pop. 3047; one of the Cinque Ports.

**Ryefol.** See PORT ARTHUR, 3.

**Ryswick.** See RIJNSWIJK.

**Ryu'kyu Islands** (rī-ōō'kū; *Jap.* rū-kū) or **Nan-sel Islands** (nūn-sē). Island chain ab. 600 m. long, SW of Kyushu, Japan; 55 islands extending nearly to Formosa; largest Okinawa.

**Rzhev** (rzhēf). City on upper Volga NW of Moscow, S Kalinin Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 54,081.

## S

**Saa'le** (sā'lē). River 226 m. long, cen. Germany; flows N to Elbe river.

**Saar** (zār); *Fr.* **Sarre** (sār). River 84 m. long, NE France, and Saarland and Rhine Province, Germany; flows N and NNW to Mosel (Moselle) river.

**Saar, the; Saar Basin Territory, Saargebiet.** See SAARLAND.

**Saarbrück'en** (zār'brūk'ŋn). City, \* of Saarland, SE of Trier, W Germany; pop. (1939) 135,080.

**Saaremaa.** See SAAREMA.

**Saarland'** (zār'lānt'; *Angl.* -lānd'; *Fr.* **Saare** (sār); formerly the **Saar** (zār) or **Saar Basin Territory** or **Saar'gebiel'** (zār'gē-bē'l'). State, SW Germany, in the Saar river valley, bet. The Palatinate and France; 743 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 863,736; \* Saarbrücken.

**Saar-lau'tern** (zār'lou'tērn) or **Saar'lou'is** (zār'lōw'ē; *Fr.* sār'lōw'). Commune on Saar river NW of Saarbrücken, W Germany; pop. (1939) 33,356.

**Sa'ba** (sā'bā). Island NW of St. Eustatius, Leeward Is., NE West Indies; 5 sq. m.; pop. (1942) 1238; part of Netherlands Antilles.

**Sa'ba** (sā'bā), **Sa'ba'** (sā'bā). See SHERA. — **Sa-hae'an** (sā-bē'ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Sa'ba-dell'** (sā'bā-thēl'). Commune NW of Barcelona, NE Spain; (1941 est.) 48,256.

See 1st SAVE.

**Sa-bi'nas** (sā-bē'nās). See SALADO, 1.

**Sa-bine'** (sā-bēn'). River 380 m. long, E Texas and W Louisiana; flows SE through Sabine Lake and Sabine Pass into Gulf of Mexico.

**Sabine Lake.** Lake bet. Louisiana and Texas, 5 m. from Gulf of Mexico; an expansion of Sabine river.

**Sabine Pass.** Outlet for Sabine river extending from Sabine Lake to Gulf of Mexico on boundary bet. Louisiana and Texas.

**Sa'bie, Cape** (sā'bī). 1. Southern point of Cape Sable I., SW Nova Scotia, Canada. 2. Cape at SW tip of Florida penin.

**Sabrīna.** See SEVERN, 3.

**Sa'by-a, As** (sā'bī-yā); or **Sa'bi-ya'** (sā'bī-yā). City, SW Arabia, 40 m. inland from Red Sea; pop. ab. 20,000.

**Sach'sea** (sāk'sē). See SAXONY.

**Sa'oo** (sā'ō; sāk'). City N of Biddeford, SW Maine; pop. 8631.

**Sa-ra-men-to** (sāk'rā-mēn'tō). 1. River 382 m. long, NW California; from near Mt. Shasta flows S to San Francisco Bay. 2. City, \* of California, in N cen. part, NE of San Francisco on Sacramento river; pop. 105,958.

**Sa'dle Mountain** (sād'lī). Peak 10,678 ft., Yellowstone National Park, NW Wyoming.

**Sa'di-ya** (sādī-yā). Town E of Brahmaputra river, NE Assam, NE Indian Union; road terminus.

**Sa-do** (sā-dō). Island, E Sea of Japan, off NW coast of Honshu, Japan; 331 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 119,060.

**Sa-dō-ya** (zā-dō-yā; zā'dō-yā). Village, NE Bohemia. See KÖNIGSKITZ.

**Saena Julia.** See SIENA.

**Sa-fed' Koh** (sā-fēd' kō'h). 1. Mountain (koh) range, highest ab. 11,000 ft., E of Herat, NW Afghanistan. 2. Mountain range SE of Kabul, E Afghanistan, on Pakistan border; highest Mt. Sukaram 15,619 ft.

**Sa'fety Islands** (sā'fē-tī); *Fr.* **Îles du Sa'fui** (ī' dū sā'fui). French group of three islands, Royale, Joseph, and Devil's I., 7 m. off N coast of French Guiana; penal settlement for many years.

**Sa'fī** (sā'fī). Seaport SW of Casablanca, W cen. French Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1930) 25,150.

**Sa-ga** (sā-gā). City, NW Kyushu I., Japan; pop. (1945) 62,940.

**Sa-ga-mi Sea** (sā-gā-mī). Bay SW of Tokyo, SE Honshu, Japan.

**Sa-gay'** (sā-gē'). Municipality on Visayan Sea, NE of City of Bacolod, NE Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 53,767.

**Saghalien.** See SAKHALIN.

**Sag'i-naw** (sāg'i-nō). City, cen. Michigan, NW of Flint; pop. 82,794.

**Saginaw Bay.** Inlet of Lake Huron, E cen. Michigan.

**Saguache Range.** See SAWATCH RANGE.

**Sa'gus la Gran'de** (sā'gū'wā lā grān'dā). Municipality and town NW of Santa Clara, W cen. Cuba; pop. of town (1943) 15,539.

**Sag'u-nay'** (sāg'i-nā'; sāg'i-nā'). River 125 m. long, S Quebec prov., Canada; from Lake St. John flows E to St. Lawrence river.

**Sa-gun'to** (sā-gūn'tō); formerly **Mur-vie'dro** (mūr-vīē'thrō); *anc.* **Sa-gun'tum** (sā-gūn'tūm). Commune, Valencia, E Spain, NE of Valencia; pop. 21,253; siege 219-218 a.u.c.

**Sahama.** See SAJAMA.

**Sa-har'a** (sā-hī'rā; -hī'rā); *Ar.* **Sah'ra** (sā'hīrā). Region of oases and deserts, N Africa, ranging from 100 ft. below sea level to 11,201 ft. above; ab. 3,500,000 sq. m.

**Sa-ha-ran-pur** (sā-hī'rān-pūr). City, NW United Provinces, N Indian Union, N of Delhi; pop. (1941) 108,263.

**Saida, Saïda.** See SIMON.

**Sai-gon'** (sā-gūn'; sā'gūn); *Fr.* **Sa'ig'on'** (sā'ī-gōn'). City, \* of Cochinchina, Federation of Indochina; river port near ocean; pop. 110,577.

**Sai'maa Lake** (sā'mā). Lake 680 sq. m., SE Finland, N of Vyborg.

**Saint.** Foreign equivalents for the word "saint" often occurring in place names are: *Fr.* Saint or Sainte; *It.* and *Sp.* San, Santa, Santo; *Pa.*, São; *Ger.* and *Scandinavian.* Sankt; *Du.*, Sint; *Russ.*, Svyatoi; *Hung.* Szent; *Gr.*, Hagios, Hagion.

**Saint A'bens** (sānt ā'bēn). 1. City N of Burlington, NW Vermont; pop. 8037. 2. *anc.* **Ves'u-lu-marti-um** (vē'sū-lū-mā-tē-ūm; vē'sō-); City and municipal borough, Hertfordshire, SE England, NW of London; pop. 28,625; abbey church (now cathedral).

**Saint A'ndrews** (sānt ānd'rōz). Seaport burgh, Fife co., E Scotland; pop. 8209; university; golf links.

**Saint A'n-tho-ny Falls** of (sānt'hō-nū). Waterfall 50 ft. high in Mississippi river in center of city of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**Saint A'u-gus-tine** (ā'gūs-tēn). City, NE Florida, SE of Jacksonville; pop. 12,000; oldest town in U.S.A.; founded by Spanish 1565.

**Saint Ber-nard'** (sānt bērnārd'). City, N of Cincinnati, SW Ohio; pop. 7387.

**Saint Bernard, Great; Fr. Grand-Saint-Bernard'** (grān'sān'bēr-nār'). Pass, alt. 8111 ft., Pennine Alps, bet. Piedmont, N Italy, and Valais canton, SW cen. Switzerland; hospice.

**Saint Bernard, Little; Fr. Pe-tit-Saint-Bernard'** (pē-tī't'sān'bēr-nār'). Pass, alt. 7177 ft., Alps, bet. France and Italy, S of Mont Blanc; hospice.

**Saint Bon'i-lace** (sānt bōn'ī-lēs). City on Red river opp. Winnipeg, S Manitoba, Canada; pop. 18,157.

**Saint-Bri'eux'** (sān'bri'ē). City NW of Rennes on English Channel, NW France; pop. 31,040.

**Saint Cath'a-rines** (sānt kāt'h-ā-rīnz; kāt'h'rīnz). City on Welland Ship Canal S of Lake Ontario, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 30,275.

**Saint Charles** (chārlē'). 1. City W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 5870. 2. City NW of St. Louis on Missouri river, E Missouri; pop. 10,808.

**Saint Christopher.** See SAINT KITTS.

**Saint Clair** (sānt klār'). 1. River ab. 40 m. long, SE Michigan; forms United States-Canada boundary; connects Lake Huron with Lake St. Clair. 2. Borough NW of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6909.

**Saint Clair, Lake.** Lake bet. Michigan and Ontario prov., Canada; ab. 30 m. long; ab. 460 sq. m.

**Saint Clair Shores.** Village NE of Detroit on Lake St. Clair, SE Michigan; pop. 10,405.

**Saint Cloud** (sānt kloud'). City, cen. Minnesota, on Mississippi river NW of Minneapolis; pop. 24,173; granite.

**Saint-Cloud** (sān'klōd'). Commune, N France, SW suburb of Paris; pop. 16,997; once residence of French monarchs.

**Saint Croix** (sānt kroi'). 1. River ab. 75 m. long, bet. Maine and New Brunswick, Canada; flows S to Passamaquoddy Bay; in it near mouth is **Saint Croix Island**, part of Maine, site of settlement by French under Champlain 1604. 2. River ab. 164 m. long, NW Wisconsin and E Minnesota; flows SW bet. Wisconsin and Minnesota to Mississippi river; state parks. 3. or **Santa's Cruz** (sānt's kruz). Largest and most populous of the Virgin Is. of the U. S., S of St. Thomas; 82 sq. m.; pop. 12,002; chief town Christiansted.

**Saint-Cyr-'s d'ole'** (sān'sē'rī's d'ōlē'). Commune, N France, W of Versailles; pop. (1931) 8277; military school, destroyed by Allied bombing in World War II.

**Saint-De-nis'** (sān'dēn'; *Angl.* sānt dēn's). 1. Commune, N France, NE of Paris; pop. 78,401; burial place of French kings. 2. City, \* of French island of Réunion, on N coast; pop. (1936) 30,782.

**Sainte Anne de Beau-pré'** (sānt ān' dē bō'prē'; *Fr.* sān'-ān'). Village, S Quebec, Canada, on St. Lawrence river 21 m. NE of Quebec; pop. 1783; shrine.

**Saint E-l'as, Mount** (sānt ē-l'ās). Peak 18,008 ft., on boundary bet. SW Yukon Territory, Canada, and E Alaska.

**Sainte-Ma-rī'e, Cape** (sānt-mā-rē'; *Fr.* sān'mā'rē'). Extreme S tip of Madagascar.

**Sainte Thérèse** (sānt ē-tēr'sē). Town NW of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4659.

**Saint-E'tienne'** (sān'-ē-tyēn'). City, SE cen. France, SW of Lyons; pop. 190,236.

**Saint Beata's Is.** (saint bē'tā'hē-lā; -shā). Small island of the Leeward Is., NW of St. Kitts, West Indies; part of Neth. Antilles; 7 sq. m.; pop. (1942) 1119.

**Saint Francis** (saint frān'sis). 1. River 426 m. long, SE Missouri and Arkansas; flows S to Mississippi river. 2. Fr. **Saint-François** (sān'frān'swā). River 165 m. long, S Quebec, Canada; flows SW, then NW into St. Lawrence river.

**Saint Gallen** (saint gāl'ən; gāl'ən). Fr. **Saint-Gall** (sān'gāl'; Angl. sānt-gāl'-gāl'; gāl'). Canton, **Saint Gallen** (sāntgāl'ən). 1. Canton, NE Switzerland; 800 sq. m.; pop. 286,201. 2. City, its N, E of Zurich; pop. (1941) 62,530.

**Saint George, or Saint George's, Channel** (saint jōr'jōr'jōr'). Passage ab. 20 m. wide bet. S New Ireland on E and NE New Britain on W, Bismarck Archipelago.

**Saint George's** (jōr'jōr'). Town, \* of Grenada and administrative \* of Windward Is., British West Indies; pop. (1939 est.) 6500; fine harbor.

**Saint George's Channel**. 1. See SAINT GEORGE CHANNEL. 2. Strait joining Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea, bet. Wales and Ireland.

**Saint-Germain** (saint-jēr-mān'; Fr. sān'zhēr'mān'), in full **Saint-Germain-en-Laye** (sān'zhēr'mān'nān-lā'). Commune NW of Paris, N France; pop. 22,539; treaties 1570, 1632, 1679, 1919.

**Saint-Gilles** (sān'gēl'; Flemish **Sint-Gillis** (sānt-kī'līs)). Commune, suburb of Brussels, cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 61,341.

**Saint Gotthard** (saint gōt'hārd; Ger. [zāngkī] gōt'hūrt) or **Saint Gotthard** (saint gōt'hārd; gōt'hārd; Ger. sān'gōt'hārd'). Mountain range in Lepontine Alps, pass (alt. 6936 ft.), and railway tunnel (9¼ m. long), S Switzerland.

**Saint Helena** (sānt'hē-lē-nā; sānt'hē-lē-nā). Island, S Atlantic Ocean; 47 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 4474; \* Jamestown; with Ascension I. and the Tristan da Cunha Is. constitutes a British crown colony; Napoleon's exile 1815-21.

**Saint Helens** (saint hē'lēnz; -lēnz). County borough NE of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 107,200.

**Saint Helena, Mount**. Peak 9617 ft., S Washington.

**Saint Helier** (saint hē'lē-yēr). Town and civil parish, on island of Jersey, \* of Channel Is.; pop. 25,824.

**Saint Hyacinthe** (saint hī'ā-sīn-thē; Fr. sān'iyā'sānt'). City NE of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 17,798.

**Saint-Jean**. See SAINT JOHNS.

**Saint Jérôme** (sān'zhē-rōm'). Town NW of Montreal, SW Quebec, Canada; pop. 11,329.

**Saint John** (saint jōn'). 1. River winding 450 m. from Maine, along New Brunswick border, to Bay of Fundy. 2. Seaport city at mouth of St. John river, S New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 51,741. 3. Island, Virgin Is. of the U. S., E of St. Thomas; 19 sq. m., pop. 722.

**Saint John, Cape**. Cape on NE coast of Newfoundland.

**Saint John, Lake**; Fr. **Lac Saint-Jean** (lāk'sān'zhān'). Lake 350 sq. m., S Quebec prov., Canada; drained by Saguenay river.

**Saint John's** (saint jōnz'). City, \* of Newfoundland, on SE coast; pop. (1942 est.) 42,300.

**Saint Johns** (jōnz'). 1. River 276 m. long, E Florida; flows N to Atlantic Ocean. 2. Fr. **Saint-Jean** (sān'zhān'). City SE of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 13,646. 3. Town, \* of Leeward Islands colony, Antigua, Brit. West Indies; pop. (1942 est.) 10,000.

**Saint John'sbury** (jōnz'bēr't; -bēr't). Village NE of Montpelier, NE Vermont; pop. 7437.

**Saint Joseph** (jōz'ēf; -zēf). 1. River 210 m. long, Michigan and NW Indiana; flows mainly W to Lake Michigan. 2. City SW of Kalamazoo on Lake Michigan, SW Michigan; pop. 8903. 3. City, NW Missouri, on Missouri river NW of Kansas City; pop. 75,711.

**Saint Joseph, d'Alma** (sān'zhōz'ēf dāl'mā'). Town E of Lake St. John, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 6449.

**Saint-Josse-ten-Weede** (sān'zhōz'ēf'tēn-wēd'). Commune, suburb of Brussels, cen. Belgium; pop. 30,917.

**Saint Kilda** (saint kī'lā). City, SE suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia; pop. 48,582.

**Saint Kitts** (kī'ts) or **Saint Christopher** (kris'tō-fēr). Island, Leeward Is., E West Indies; 68 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 18,533; \* Basseterre.

**Saint Lambert** (saint lām'bērt; Fr. sān' lām'bār'). City on St. Lawrence river across from Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 6417.

**Saint Laurent** (sān' lō'rān'). Town W of Montreal, Montreal I., S Quebec, Canada; pop. 6242.

**Saint-Laurent-sur-Mer** (sān'lō'rān'sūr-mār'). Village NW of Bayeux on Bay of the Seine, NW France; pop. of commune 215; Allied beachhead 1944.

**Saint Lawrence** (saint lō'rāns; lō'rāns). River ab. 760 m. long, S Quebec and SE Ontario, Canada; flows NE from Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence; including chain of the Great Lakes, ab. 2100 m. long.

**Saint Lawrence, Gulf of**. Gulf, Atlantic Ocean, bet. E Canada and Newfoundland.

**Saint Lawrence Island**. Island W of Alaska in Bering Sea; 95 m. long by ab. 10 to 85 m. at widest part.

**Saint-Lé** (saint-lē; Fr. sān'lē'). Commune W of Caen, NW France; pop. 11,814; fighting 1944.

**Saint Louis** (saint lō'iz). 1. River ab. 220 m. long, NE Minnesota; flows SW, then turns SE to Lake Superior at Duluth. 2. City, E Missouri, on Mississippi river ab. 10 m. below its confluence with the Missouri; pop. 816,048; St. Louis Univ., Washington Univ.

**Saint-Louis** (sān'lō'iz). 1. City on Saint-Louis I., \* of Senegal territory, French West Africa; pop. (1942) 40,338. 2. Town, SW coast of Réunion I.; pop. (1939) 19,195.

**Saint Louis Park** (saint lō'iz). Village SW of Minneapolis, SE cen. Minnesota; pop. 7737.

**Saint Lucia** (saint lō'shā; lō'shā). Largest of the Windward Is., E West Indies, S of Martinique; 233 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 73,700; \* Castries; British colony.

**Saint-Malo** (sān'mā'lō'). Seaport, Brittany, NW France, on promontory in Gulf of Saint-Malo (inlet of English Channel) NW of Rennes; pop. 18,836.

**Saint Martin** (saint mār'tīn; -t'n). Island in Leeward Is. group, NW

of Saint Kitts, E West Indies; 38 sq. m.; pop. ab. 3000; N section French, S section Dutch.

**Saint Mary, Island of** (mār'tī), or **Saint Mary's Island** (mār'tīs). Island, Gambia river, Gambia crown colony, W Africa; site of Bathurst, \* of Gambia.

**Saint Mary's-bome** (saint mār'tībōm; without "Saint" mār'tībōm, mār'tībōm). Metropolitan borough, W cen. part of London, S England; pop. 97,627.

**Saint Marys** (mār'tīs). 1. River ab. 63 m. long, E Michigan peninsula; flows from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, forming boundary bet. United States and Canada; canals around rapids. See SAULT SAINT MARIE. 2. River 175 m. long, SE Georgia and NE Florida; part of E Georgia-Florida boundary; empties into Cumberland Sound. 3. City SW of Lima, W Ohio; pop. 5632. 4. Borough NE of Du Bois, NW cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 7653.

**Saint-Maur-des-Fossés** (sān'mōr'dē-fō'sē). Commune, SE suburb of Paris, on Marne river, N France; pop. 56,740.

**Saint Maurice** (saint mō'rīs; mō'rīs; Fr. sān'mō'rīs'). River 235 m. long, S Quebec, Canada; flows S to St. Lawrence river.

**Saint-Michel** (sān'mē'chēl). Commune, NE France, on Meuse river; pop. 4366; battle Sept. 12-14, 1918.

**Saint-Moritz** (saint mō'rīt; Fr. sān'mō'rīt); or **Sankt Moritz** (sāntgōt' mō'rīt). Commune, Graubünden canton, E Switzerland, SE of Chur; pop. (1930) 3908; baths; resort.

**Saint-Nazaire** (sān'nā'sār'). Seaport commune NW of Nantes, at mouth of Loire river, NW France; pop. 43,281.

**Saint-Nicolas**. See SAINT-NIKLAAS.

**Saint-Omer** (sān'tō'mār'). Commune NW of Arras, N France; pop. 18,373.

**Saint-Ouen** (sān'twān'). Commune, N suburb of Paris on Seine river, N France; pop. 51,106.

**Saint Paul** (saint pōl'). City, \* of Minnesota, in E part on Mississippi river, E of Minneapolis; pop. 287,736.

**Saint Peter** (pē'tēr). City N of Mankato, S Minnesota; pop. 5570.

**Saint Peter, Lake**. Lake ab. 130 sq. m., NE of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; an expansion of the St. Lawrence river.

**Saint Peters-burg** (pē'tērzbūrg). 1. City on ... Bay, W cen. Florida; pop. 60,812; winter resort. 2. See L'EN TRAD.

**Saint Pierre** (saint pēr'). Fr. **Saint-Pierre** (sān'pēr'). 1. Island, part of French territory of Saint Pierre and Miquel, S of Newfoundland; 10 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 4195. 2. Town bet. Montreal and Lac-Charne, Montreal I., S Quebec, Canada; pop. 4061. 3. Town, Martinique I., French West Indies; former pop. 26,000; destroyed by volcanic eruption 1902.

**Saint-Pierre** (sān'pyār'; Angl. sānt pēr'). 1. Town, SW coast of Réunion I.; pop. (1936) 17,924. 2. See SAINT PIERRE.

**Saint Pierre and Miquelon** (saint pēr', mīk'ēlōn); Fr. **Saint-Pierre et Miquelon** (sān'pyār' s mīk'ēlōn'). French territory consisting of Saint Pierre I. and Miquelon I., off S coast of Newfoundland; 93 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 4715; \* Saint Pierre (on Saint Pierre; pop. 3396); fishing.

**Saint-Quentin** (sān'kīn'tīn; Angl. sānt-kwēn'tīn, -tīn). Commune, N France, NW of Laon; pop. 49,028; battles 1557, 1870, 1918.

**Saint Thomas** (saint tōm's). 1. City on Thames river S of London, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 17,132. 2. One of the Virgin Is. of the United States, West Indies, E of Puerto Rico; 32 sq. m.; pop. 11,265. 3. See CHARLOTTE AMALIE. 4. Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea. See SÃO TOMÉ.

**Saint Ubes**. See SÉTOBAL.

**Saint Vincent** (vīn'sēnt). 1. Island, Saint Vincent colony, Brit. West Indies, W of Barbados; ab. 133 sq. m.; pop. 44,278. 2. British colony comprising Saint Vincent and the northern Grenadines; 150 sq. m.; pop. 47,961; \* Kingstown, on Saint Vincent I.

**Saint Vincent, Cape**; Fr. **Cabo de São Vincente** (kā'vō thē saun' vēs-sānt'vō). Cape, SW point of Portugal; battle 1797.

**Saint Vincent, Gulf of**. Gulf ab. 100 m. long, E of Yorke Penin., South Australia.

**Saint Yves**. See SÉTOBAL.

**Sai-pan** (sāi-pān; Angl. sāi-pān', sāi-pān'). Island 70 sq. m., S cen. Mariana Is., W Pacific Ocean; pop. (1940 est.) ab. 45,000; chief town Garapan; held by Spain, Germany, Japan; fighting 1944.

**Sais** (sā's). Important city, ancient \* of Lower Egypt, in Nile delta.

**Sai-shu** (sāi-shō); formerly **Quel'phat** (kwēl'phāt); Korean **Ch'ju** (chū'tjō). Island 710 sq. m., off S tip of Korea; pop. ab. 200,000; belongs to Korea.

**Sa-ja'ma** (sāi-hā'mā); also **Sa-ha'ma** (sāi-hā'mā). Peak 21,300 ft., W Bolivia, near Chilean border.

**Sa-kai** (sāi-kī). City S of Osaka on Osaka Bay, W cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 168,348.

**Sakartvelo**. See GEORGIA, 2.

**Sa-karya** (sāi-kār'yā); also **Sa-gar'yāns** (sāng-gār'yāns). River ab. 300 m. long, NW Turkey in Asia; flows in double curve E, W, and N to Black Sea E of the Bosphorus.

**Sa'kha-lin** (sāi'hā-lēn; lin; Russ. sād-khā-lēn), formerly **Sa'ghal-lon** (sā'gālyōn); Jap. **Kara-fu-to** (kā-rā-fō-tō). Island N of Japan, in W part of Sea of Okhotsk; 24,600 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) ab. 420,000; chief town Aleksandrovsk; N part Russian since 1875; S part, Karafuto, a part of Japan 1905-45.

**Sakhar**. See SUKKUR.

**Sakis-Adani**. See CHIOS.

**Sa-ki-shi-ma Islands** (sāi-kī-shē-mā). Group of ab. 20 coral islands, S Ryukyu Is., off E coast of N Formosa; 343 sq. m.; pop. (1945) 98,813.

**Salaberry de Valleyfield**. See VALLEYFIELD.

**Sal-la'do** (sāi-lā'thō). 1. River ab. 250 m. long, NE Mexico; flows SE to Rio Grande; in upper course known as the **Sal-la'nas** (sāi-lā'nā). 2. River ab. 1120 m. long, N Argentina; flows SE to Paraná river; in upper course known as **Rio del Juramento** (rē'ō thēl hō'rī-mānt'ō). 3. River ab. 850 m. long, W Argentina; flows S and SE to Colorado river; parts of it known as **Des-a-gua-de-ro** (dēs'ā-gwī-thē'ō) and **Cha-gi-le'o** (chā'gī-lē'ō).

**Sa-la'jar** or **Sa-la'yar** (sāi-lā'yār). Long narrow island 51 m. long in

- Sea off S coast of SW peninsula of Celebes I., Indonesia; 1. mi.; pop. 78,107; chief town Benteng.
- Sal'va** (sál'vá-ming'ká). City NW of Olean on Allegheny river, SW New York; pop. 9011.
- Sal'va-mán'oa** (sál'vá-ming'ká; Sp. sál'vá-ming'ká). 1. Province, NW Spain, on Portuguese border; 4829 sq. mi.; pop. 382,914. 2. *ans.* **Sal'mán'ti-ón** (sál'mán'ti-ón) or **Sal'mán'ti-ón** (sál-). Commune, its \*, on Tormes river; pop. (1941 est.) 78,120; two cathedrals and university; battle 1812.
- Sal'va-mán'a** (sál'vá-mou'á). Coastal town S of Lao on Huon Gulf, E North-East New Guinea; pop. (1930 est.) 2008.
- Sal'am'brí-a** (sál'mán'brí-a; It. sál'mán'brí-a); *anc.* **Pón'e-us** (pón'e'ús). River ab. 126 mi. long, Thessaly, N cen. Greece; flows SE and ENE to Gulf of Salonika.
- Sal'a-mis** (sál'vá-mís; *Mod. Gr.* sál'vá-mís-a). 1. Ancient ruined city, E coast of Cyprus; battles 440, 806 A.C. 2. *or* **Kón-iou'ri** (kón-iou'ri). Island in Saronic Gulf, E Greece, near Piræus; 36 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 15,000. 3. Commune, NE part of island; pop. 12,564; naval battle nearby 480 B.C.
- Salayar**. See **SALAJAR**.
- Saldas**. See **BOUGIE**.
- Sale** (sál). Urban district SW of Manchester, Cheshire, NW England; pop. 28,071.
- Sal'la** (sál'lá). Seaport, suburb of Rabat, NW French Morocco, NW Africa; pop. (1930) 31,823.
- Sal'lem** (sál'lém). 1. City NE of Centralia, S cen. Illinois; pop. 7319. 2. City NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 41,213; seaport, port of entry, and resort; founded 1626. 3. City near Delaware river NW of Bridgeton, SW New Jersey; pop. 8618. 4. City SW of Youngstown, E Ohio; pop. 12,301. 5. City, \* of Oregon, in NW part, SW of Portland; pop. 39,008. 6. Town W of Roanoke, W cen. Virginia; pop. 5737. 7. Ancient name of JERUSALEM. 8. City, district \*, SW of Madras, S cen. Madras prov., S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 129,702.
- Sal'er'no** (sál'er'nó; *Angl.* sál'er'nó); *anc.* **Sal'er'num** (sál'er'núm). Seaport, Campania, S Italy, SE of Naples, on Gulf of Salerno (inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea); pop. 67,000; fighting 1943.
- Sal'ford** (sál'fórd). County borough, Lancashire, NW England, adjacent to Manchester; pop. (1939 est.) 196,600.
- Sal'ina** (sál'ín-a). City, cen. Kansas, NE of Hutchinson; pop. 21,073.
- Sal'ina Cruz** (sál'ín-a krú's). Seaport, Oaxaca state, extreme S Mexico, on Gulf of Tehuantepec; pop. 5303.
- Sal'inas** (sál'ín-as). City SE of San Jose, W California; pop. 11,586.
- Salisbury** (sál'sbér'i; -bér'i, -brí). 1. City, SE Maryland, S of S Delaware boundary; pop. 13,313. 2. City NE of Charlotte, cen. North Carolina; pop. 19,037. 3. *or* **New Bar'um** (sál'ím). Municipal borough, Wiltshire, S England, on Avon river NW of Southampton; pop. 26,400; cathedral. 4. Town, \* of Mashonaland and of Southern Rhodesia, S Africa, in NE cen. part, NE of Bulawayo; pop. (1936) 32,846.
- Salisbury Plain**. Extensive tract in Wiltshire, S England, near Salisbury; contains Stonehenge.
- Salmanica**. See **2d SALAMANCA**, 2.
- Sal'm-on** (sál'm'ón). River 420 m. long, cen. Idaho; flows mainly N to Snake river.
- Salmon River Mountains**. Group of mountain ranges, cen. Idaho; highest peak 10,328 ft.
- Sal'o-ni'ka** (sál'ó-né'ká; sál'ón'í'ká; sál'ó-ní'ká), *officially* **Thes'sa-ló-ní'ká** (thés'sá-ló-ní'nyé'ká); *before* 316 B.C. called **Ther'ma** (thér'má), *afterwards* **Thes'sa-ló-ní'ka** (thés'sá-ló-ní'nyé'ká; -lón'í'ká). Seaport city, W cen. Macedonia, NE Greece, on Gulf of Salonika (inlet of NW Aegean Sea); pop. 236,524.
- Sal'op** (sál'óp). See **SKOPSHIRE**. — **Sal'o-pl'an** (sál'óp'lí-an), *adj.* & *n.*
- Sal'otto** (sál'ót'tó). Island 18 m. long, N of Bombay I., Indian Union; 250 sq. m.; pop. 146,933; chief town Thana.
- Salt** (sált). River ab. 200 m. long, E and cen. Arizona; flows W to Gila river; Roosevelt Dam.
- Salt'a** (sál'tá). 1. Province, N Argentina; 50,029 sq. m.; pop. 233,465. 2. City, its \*, NW of Tucumán; pop. (est.) 42,931.
- Salt'ito** (sál'té'yo). City, \* of Coahuila state, SW of Monterrey, NE Mexico; pop. 49,430.
- Salt Lake City** (sált). City, \* of Utah, near Great Salt Lake, in N part; pop. 149,934; Univ. of Utah.
- Salt'o** (sál'tó). City and port on Uruguay river 280 m. NW of Montevideo, NW Uruguay; pop. ab. 46,000.
- Salt'on Sink** (sál'tón; -tón). Depression, 280 ft. below sea level, SE California; in 1905 through diversion into it of Colorado river became **Salt'on Sea**.
- Sal'u'ca** (sál'u'ká; *or* **Bre'her Shoals** (drá'ér), *Dam*, NW cen. South Carolina, W of Columbia, in the Saluda river; dams Lake Murray; maximum height 208 ft.; completed 1930, impounds water for power.
- Sal'ún'** (sál'óon') or **Sol'ún'** (sál'óon'). Coastal village, extreme NW Egypt; fighting 1940-42.
- Sal'va-dor** (sál'vá-dór; *Pg.* sál'vá-thór'), *formerly* **São Sal'va-dor** (soun sál'vá-thór'); *also* **Sal'va** (sál'vá). Seaport, \* of Bahia state, on E coast, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 293,278. — **Sal'va-dór'tan** (sál'vá-dór'tán; 70), *adj.* & *n.*
- Salvador**, *El*. See **EL SALVADOR**.
- Sal'ween** (sál'wén). River ab. 1750 m. long, E Burma and SW China; from E Tibet flows E, then S, to Gulf of Martaban at Moulmein; forms part of Siam-Burma boundary.
- Sals'burg** (sál'ts'búrk; *Angl.* sál'ts'búrk). 1. Province, W Austria; 2761 sq. mi.; pop. (1939) 267,169. 2. City, its \*, SE of Munich, Germany; pop. (1939) 77,523.
- Sal'mar** (sál'már). Island, one of the Visayan Is., 6124 sq. mi., E Phil. Is., NE of Leyte, with adjacent islands constitutes a province, 5309 sq. mi., pop. 446,306, \* Catbalogan.
- Salmara**. See **KUMBUWER**.
- Sal'ma-rá'** (sál'má-rá'). Village and port of entry on small island off SE tip of Territory of Papua, New Guinea.
- See **SAMARANG**.
- Sam'ar'ia** (sá-már'í-a). 1. Ancient kingdom and district, N Palestine, bet. Jordan river and Mediterranean Sea. 2. City, its \*, the Holy City of the Samaritans. — **Sam'ar'í-tán** (sám'ar'í-tán), *adj.* & *n.*
- Sam'ar'band** (sám'ár-bánd; sám'ár-bánd'); *anc.* **Mar'a-sán'da** (már'á-kán'dá); *Turki* **Sam'ar'band'** (sám'már'bánd'). City, cen. Uzbek S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, SW of Tashkent; pop. 134,946; ancient capital of Sogdians, destroyed by Alexander 329 B.C.; capital of Tamur-lane's empire.
- Sam'bal** (sám'bál). Town E of Delhi, near Moradabad, W United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 63,887.
- Sam'bre** (sám'br'). River ab. 100 m. long, N France and S cen. Belgium; flows ENE across Belgian border and into Meuse river at Namur; battle 1918.
- Sam'ni-um** (sám'ní-úm). Country in ancient cen. Italy, the modern Abruzzi e Molise compartimento and part of Campania.
- Sam'o'a** or **Sam'o'a Islands** (sá-mó'á); *formerly* **Nav'i-ga'ton Islands** (ná-ví-gá'tón). Group of islands, S Pacific Ocean, NE of Fiji Is.; 1209 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 78,000; former kingdom; islands E of 171° W long, form AMERICAN SAMOA; islands W of 171° W long, form Territory of WESTERN SAMOA, trust territory of New Zealand.
- Sam'o-gi't'a** (sám'ógí'tá; -jítá; -jítá'). Baltic region, coextensive with most of modern Lithuania.
- Sam'os** (sám'ós; *Mod. Gr.* sál'mós); *Turki* **San-sam'-A-da-ní'** (sán-sám'á-dá-ní'). 1. Island in Aegean Sea off W coast of Turkey in Asia; 181 sq. mi.; pop. 58,564; \* Vathy; to Greece. 2. Ancient town on SE coast, one of the 12 Ionian Cities; now in ruins. — **Sam'ian** (sám'í-an), *adj.* & *n.*
- Sam'o-thrace** (sám'ó-thrá; *Gr.* **Sam'o-thrá'kís** (sám'ó-thrá'kís); *anc.* **Sam'o-thrá'kís** (sám'ó-thrá'kís) or **Sam'o-thrá'kís** (-thrá'kís; -shí-á). Greek island in NE part of Aegean Sea; 95 sq. mi.; pop. 3806; belongs to Western Thrace, Greece.
- Sam'sun'** (sám'sún'; *anc.* **A-mí'sus** (ám'ís'ús)). Seaport city on inlet of Black Sea, NE of Ankara, vilayet \*, N Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 38,917.
- San** (sán). River ab. 280 m. long, Galicia, SE Poland; flows out of the Carpathian Mts. NNW into Vistula river; battle line in 1918; part of W Ukraine-Poland boundary.
- San'e'** or **San-as'** (sán'á'). City, \* of Yemen, in cen. part, SW Arabia; pop. ab. 25,000.
- San A'gus'tín**, **Cape** (sán á'gós'tén'). South part of peninsula, SE Mindanao, Phil. Is., E of Davao Gulf.
- San'a-nan'da** (sán'á-nán'dá). Settlement on S coast of Holikote Bay, E Papua, New Guinea; fighting 1943.
- San Andrés**, **Tux'tla** (sán' án-drés' tó'sé'tík); *also* **Tuxtla**. Town SE of Veracruz, Veracruz state, E Mexico; pop. 10,154; Mayan artifacts.
- San An'gelo** (sán án'géló). City and health resort, W cen. Texas, SW of Alameo; pop. 25,802.
- San An'sel'mo** (sán án-sél'mó; sán' ín-). Town NW of San Francisco, W California; pop. 8700.
- San An-to-ní-o** (sán án-tó'ní-ó; sán' ín-; *locally & colloquially, sometimes* sán' án-tón'). 1. River ab. 200 m. long, S Texas; flows SE to San Antonio Bay. 2. City and port of entry, S cen. Texas, on San Antonio river SW of Austin; pop. 253,854; military and aviation center. 3. (sán' án-tó'ní-ó; sán' ín-; *Sp.* sán' án-tó'ní-ó) Seaport and resort, S of Valparaiso, cen. Chile; pop. 11,850.
- San An-to-ní-o, Cape** (sán án-tó'ní-ó; sán' ín-; *Sp.* sán' ín-tó'ní-ó). Cape at W extremity of Cuba.
- San Be'ní'to** (sán bén'ító). City N of Brownsville, S Texas; pop. 9501.
- San Bernar'di'no** (sán bér'nár-dé'nó). 1. City, SE California, E of Los Angeles; pop. 43,646; resort. 2. (*R.* sán bér'nár-dé'nó) Mountain pass, alt. 8707 ft., in Lepontine Alps, Graubünden canton, SE Switzerland.
- San Bernardino Mountains**. Mountain range, S California; highest peak San Geronimo 11,485 ft.; contains also **San Bernardino Mountain** 10,030 ft.
- San Bernar'di'no Strait** (*Sp.* sán bér'nár-dé'nó). Strait ab. 27 m. long, bet. SE Luzon and N Sumar I., Phil. Is.
- San Blas**, **Gulf of** (sán blás'; *Sp.* sán blás'). Inlet of the Caribbean Sea on N coast of Panama, E of the Panama Canal.
- San Blas, Isthmus of**. See **ISTHMUS OF PANAMA**.
- San Bru'no** (sán brú'nó). City on San Francisco Bay S of San Francisco, W California; pop. 6519.
- San Buenaventura**. See **VENTURA**.
- San Car'los** (sán kár'lós; *Sp.* sán kár'lós). 1. Municipality SE of Lingen, W Luzon, Phil. Is., pop. 47,384. 2. Municipality SE of City of Barolod, NE Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 69,990.
- San Cris'tóbal** (sán kris'tó'bál; *Sp.* sán kris'tó'bál). Island SE of Guadalcanal, S Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; 80 m. by 22 m.
- San Cris'tóbal** (sán kris'tó'bál; *Sp.* sán kris'tó'bál). City, state \*, S of Lake Maracaibo, W Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 31,344.
- San'ci' Sp'rt'ús** (sán'kí'té'spér't-ús). Municipality and town SE of Santa Clara, W cen. Cuba; pop. of town (1943) 14,164.
- San'cy'**, **Puy de** (pú-é' sán'y'). Mountain 0185 ft., S cen. France, in the Monts Dore; highest peak of the Auvergne Mts.
- San-da'kan** (sán-dá'kán). Town, \* of Brit. North Borneo, in NE part; pop. 13,826.
- Sandalwood Island**. See **SUMRA**.
- Sand'hurst** (sánd'húrst). Civil parish, Berkshire, S England; pop. 3702; Sandhurst Royal Military College.
- San-dí'a** (sán-dé'á). Locality adjoining Albuquerque, New Mexico, on E; atomic energy laboratory and special weapons project.
- San Di'e'go** (sán dí'é'gó). Seaport city and port of entry, SW California, 12 m. N of Mexican border; pop. 203,341.
- San Do-mín'go** (sán dómín'gó). = **SANITO DOMINGO**, 1 & 2.
- San Springs** (sánd). City on Arkansas river W of Tulsa, NE Oklahoma; pop. 6137.
- San-dug'ky** (sán-dú'kí; sán-). City and port of entry, N Ohio, W of Cleveland on Lake Erie; pop. 24,274.

**San'dwich** (săn[d]wĭch; *Brit. also -wĭj*). Municipal borough, Kent, SE England; pop. 3287; one of the Cinque Ports.

**Sandwich Islands**. See HAWAII, 2.

**San'dy Hook** (săn'dĭ). Peninsula 6 m. long, E cen. New Jersey, ab. 15 m. S of Manhattan I.; encloses Sandy Hook Bay on W; lighthouse. **San Fernan'do** (săn'fēr-năn'dō). 1. City, enclave of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 9094. 2. Seaport, SW Trinidad, Brit. West Indies; pop. 14,363. 3. (*Sp. săn'fēr-năn'dō*) Municipality, provincial \*, SW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 35,962. 4. Municipality N of Dagupan, cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 23,366. 5. Seaport N of Buenos Aires on the Río de la Plata; pop. (est.) 40,950. 6. Seaport SE of Cádiz, SW Spain; pop. 38,581.

**San'ford** (săn'fōrd). 1. City NE of Orlando, cen. Florida penin.; pop. 10,217. 2. Town W of Biddford, SW Maine; pop. 14,886.

**Sanford, Mount**. Mountain 16,208 ft. at W end of Wrangell Mts., S Alaska.

**San Fran'cis'co** (săn'frăn-sĭs'kō). Seaport city on W shore of San Francisco Bay, W California; pop. 634,636; fine harbor; severe earthquake and fire 1906; Univ. of San Francisco.

**San Francisco Bay**. Inlet of Pacific Ocean, 40 m. long and 3 to 12 m. wide, W coast of cen. California; connected with the Pacific by the Golden Gate.

**San Francisco Peaks; also San Francisco Mountain**. Three peaks, N Arizona: Humphreys, or San Francisco Mtn., 12,011 ft., Agassiz 12,340 ft., and Fremont 11,940 ft.

**San Ga'briel** (săn'gā'brĭ-ĕl). City NE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 11,867.

**San'ga-mon** (săn'gā-mŭn). River 225 m. long, cen. Illinois; flows SW and W to Illinois river.

**Sangarius**. See SAKARYA.

**San'gay'** (săn'gāy'). Active volcano 17,749 ft., cen. Ecuador.

**San Germano**. See CASSINO.

**Sang'he Islands** (săn'gĕ). Group of volcanic islands, Indonesia, bet. NE end of Celebes I. and S end of Mindanao I.; 314 sq. m.; pop. 134,904; largest **Sanghe**, formerly **Great Sang'ir** (săn'gĭr).

**San'gre de Orio'to Mountains** (săn'grĕ dĕ kŕĭs'tō). A range of the Rocky Mts., extending from cen. Colorado to N cen. New Mexico; highest Blanca Peak 14,390 ft.

**Sanhsing**. See I-LAN.

**San Il'de-fon'so** (săn'ĭl'dĕ-fŏn'sō; *Sp. săn'ĭl'dĕ-fŏn'sō*) or **La Gran'ja** (lā grāng'hi). Commune, cen. Spain, SE of Segovia; pop. (1830) ab. 4000; royal palace; treaties 1796, 1800.

**San Il'm'dro** (săn'ĭl'mĕ-drō). Municipality NW of Tacloban, NW coast of Leyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 30,063.

**San Ja-cin'to** (săn'jā-sĭn'tō). River ab. 100 m. long, SE Texas, to Galveston Bay; battle near mouth 1836.

**San Joa-quin'** (săn'jōā-kĕn'). River 350 m. long, cen. California; flows W, then NW to Sacramento river.

**San Jo'se'** (săn'jō'sĕ-zĕ'). 1. City, W California, SE of San Francisco; pop. 68,457. 2. (*Sp. săn'jō'sĕ-zĕ'*) Municipality N of Cabanatuan, S cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 28,666.

**San Jo'se'** (săn'jō'sĕ-zĕ'; *Sp. săn'jō'sĕ-zĕ'*). 1. City, \* of Costa Rica, Central America; pop. (1943 est.) 74,872. 2. City NW of Montevideo, S Uruguay; pop. ab. 30,000.

**San Jo'se' de Bue'na-vís'ta** (săn'jō'sĕ-zĕ' dĕ bwĕ'nā-vĭs'tā; *Sp. săn'jō'sĕ-zĕ' dĕ bwĕ'nā-vĭs'tā*). Municipality, provincial \*, port on Sulu Sea, Panay, Phil. Is.; pop. 29,140.

**San Juan** (săn wăn'; *Sp. săn'jwān*). 1. River 300 m. long, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; from S Colorado flows mainly W to Colorado river in SE Utah. 2. Municipality and seaport city (coextensive), \* of Puerto Rico, in NE part; pop. 169,247. 3. Province, W Argentina; 33,257 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 237,929. 4. City, its \*, N of Mendoza; pop. (est.) 80,000. 5. Municipality near Tayabas Bay, S Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 24,837.

**San Juan Bautista**. See VILLAHERMOSA.

**San Juan Hill**. Elevation near Santiago de Cuba, E Cuba; battle 1898.

**San Juan-o Strait** (săn'jwān'ō). Narrow passage 25 m. long, bet. SW Samar and NE Leyte, Phil. Is.

**San Juan Islands**. Group of islands bet. Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait, off NW Washington; constitutes a county of Washington.

**San Juan Mountains**. A range of the Rocky Mts., SW Colorado; highest peak Uncompahgre Peak 14,306 ft.

**Sankt Gallen**. See SAINT GALLEN.

**Sankt Joachimsthal**. See JACHYMOV.

**Sankt Moritz**. See SAINT-MORITZ.

**Sankt Pöl'ten** (zāngkt pŏl'tĕn). City W of Vienna, NE Austria; pop. (1939) 44,451.

**San Le-an'dro** (săn'lē-ăn'drō). City SE of Oakland, W California; pop. 14,601.

**San Lú'ar de Bar'r'a-me'da** (săn'lŭ-ār dĕ bār'rā-mĕ'dā). Seaport NW of Cádiz, SW Spain; pop. 32,848.

**San Lu'as, Cape** (săn'lŭ-ās; *Sp. săn'lŭ-ās*). South extremity of Lower California.

**San Luis** (săn'lŭ-ĭs). 1. Province, cen. Argentina; 29,632 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 210,940. 2. City, its \*, SE of Mendoza; pop. (est.) 30,021.

**San Lu'is O-bis'po** (săn'lŭ-ĭs ō-bĭs'pō). City near coast NW of Santa Barbara, SW California; pop. 8881.

**San Luis Po'to-si'** (săn'lŭ-ĭs pō'tō-sĭ'). 1. State, cen. Mexico; 24,415 sq. m.; pop. 668,836. 2. City, its \*, W of Tampico; pop. 77,161.

**San Mar'cos** (săn mār'kŭs). 1. City and pleasure resort S of Austin, S cen. Texas; pop. 6006. 2. (*Sp. săn mār'kōs*) Town, department \*, W Guatemala; pop. (1938 est.) 7436.

**San Ma'r'i'no**. 1. (săn' mār-rĭ'nō) City NE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 8175. 2. (*It. săn' mār-rĭ'nō*) Republic, S Europe, 11 m. SW of Rimini, NE Italy; 38 sq. m.; pop. (1889) 14,845. 3. City, its \*; pop. ab. 4000.

**San Ma'te'o** (săn' mātĕ'ō). City on SW shore of San Francisco Bay, W California; pop. 19,403.

**San Mē-guel'** (săn' mĕ-gĕl'). 1. River flowing NW ab. 475 m., E

City E of San Salvador, E El Salvador. 3. Municipality NE of Malolos, S

**San Pa'blo, City of** (săn pā'blō). City SW of Santa Cruz, S Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 46,311.

**San Pa'blo Bay** (săn pā'blō). North extension of San Francisco Bay, W cen. California.

**San Pe'dro de Ma'o-ris'** (săn pĕ'trō dĕ māk'ō-rĕs'). Commune and city, provincial \*, SE Dominican Republic; pop. of city (1944 est.) 22,513.

**San Ra'fael'** (săn' rā-fĕl'). City NW of San Francisco, W California; pop. 8573.

**San Re'mo** (săn rĕ'mō; *It. săn rĕ'mō*). Seaport, Liguria, NW Italy, SW of Imperia; pop. 31,769.

**San Sa'l'va-dor** (săn sāl'vā-dŏr; *Sp. săn sāl'vā-thŏr*). 1. Bahama island at 24° N lat.; 80 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 693; first landfall on Columbus' first voyage; formerly **Wat'lings Island** (wŏt'lĭngz); among original natives called **Qua'na-ha'mi** (gwā'nā-hā'mĕ). 2. City, \* of El Salvador, in SW cen. part; pop. (1942 est.) 105,193.

**San Se'bas-ti'an'** (săn sĕ'vās-tĭ-ăn'; *Angl. săn sĕ'bas'thŏn*). Seaport E of Balboa, N Spain; pop. (1941 est.) 104,237; watering place.

**San Ste'ta-no** (săn stĕ'tā-nō; *It. săn stĕ'tā-nō, stĕ'tā'*; *Turk. Ye'gĭl-kŏy'* (yĕ'shĭl-kŏy')). Village, Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmara, ab. 7 m. W of Istanbul; pop. ab. 2000; treaty 1878.

**San'ta An'a**. 1. (săn'tā ān'ā) City, SW California, E of Long Beach; pop. 31,921. 2. (*Sp. săn'tā ān'ā*) City, NW El Salvador; pop. (1942 est.) 46,343.

**San'ta Bar'ba-ra** (săn'tā bār'bw-ār; *biir'brō*). 1. City and seaside resort, SW California, ab. 80 m. NW of Los Angeles; pop. 34,958. 2. (*Sp. săn'tā bār'vā-rā*) Municipality NW of Iloilo, S Panay, Phil. Is.; pop. 35,406.

**Santa Barbara Islands**. Chain off S California, ab. 160 m. long, separated from mainland by Santa Barbara and San Pedro channels.

**San'ta Cat'a-lĭ'na** (săn'tā kăt'ĭ-lĕ'nā) or **Catalina**. Island, SW Santa Barbara Is., SW California; 70 sq. m.; resort.

**San'ta Cat'a-rĭ'na** (săn'tā kăt'ā-rĭ'nā; *Pg. săn'tā kăt'ā-rĕ'nō*). State, S Brazil; 31,118 sq. m.; pop. 1,140,511; \* Florianopolis.

**San'ta Olar'a** (săn'tā klār'ā; *klār'ā*). City NW of San Jose, W California; pop. 6650; Univ. of Santa Clara.

**San'ta Olar'a** (*Sp. săn'tā klār'ā*). 1. Former name of Las Villas prov., Cuba. 2. City, \* of Las Villas prov., W Cuba, NE of Cienfuegos; pop. 27,925.

**San'ta Cruz** (săn'tā krŭz; *Sp. săn'tā krŭs*). 1. Island, NW end of Santa Barbara group, off SW California. 2. City at N end of Monterey Bay, W California; pop. 16,896. 3. Territory, S Argentina; 94,187 sq. m.; pop. 19,400; \* Gallegos. 4. City NE of Sucre, Bolivia; pop. 17,049.

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**San'ta Cruz de Te'ne-ri'te** (săn'tā krŭz' [krŭz'] dĕ tĕ'nĕ-rĕ'tā). 1. Province of Spain, W Canary Is.; 1528 sq. m.; pop. 366,508. 2. Seaport city, its \*, NW of Las Palmas, NE Tenerife I.; pop. (1941 est.) 73,299.

**San'ta Cruz Islands** (săn'tā krŭz'). Island group N of the New Hebrides, SW Pacific Ocean; 380 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 5080; naval battle 1942.

**San'ta Fe** (săn'tā fĕ'). 1. City, \* of New Mexico, in N cen. part; pop. 20,325; founded ab. 1609. 2. (*Sp. săn'tā fĕ'*) Province, E cen. Argentina; 51,354 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 1,613,586. 3. City, its \*, N of Rosario; pop. (est.) 149,926.

**San'ta Is'a-bel** (săn'tā ĭz'ā-bĕl; *Sp. săn'tā ĭs'ā-vĕl'*). Chief town on the island of Fernando Poo, off Spanish Guinea, W Africa; \* of Spanish Guinea; pop. of district 15,004.

**San'ta Is'a-bol** (săn'tā ĭz'ā-bŏl) or **Isabel**. Island E of SE Choiseul I., E cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; 1500 sq. m.

**San'ta Lu'is** (săn'tā lŭ-ĭs). City N of Montevideo, S Uruguay; pop. ab. 27,000.

**San'ta Ma-rĭ'a** (săn'tā mār-rĭ'ā). 1. City NW of Santa Barbara, SW California; pop. 8522. 2. (*Pg. săn'tā mār-rĭ'ā*) City W of Porto Alegre, cen. Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 39,402.

**San'ta Ma-rĭ'a** (*Sp. săn'tā mār-rĭ'ā*). Volcano 12,300 ft., near Quetzaltenango, W Guatemala.

**San'ta Ma-rĭ'a di Le'u-ca, Cape** (săn'tā mār-rĭ'ā dĕ lĕ'ŭ-kā). Cape, SE Apulia, SE Italy, SE side of entrance to Gulf of Taranto.

**San'ta Mar'ta** (săn'tā mār'tā; *Sp. săn'tā mār'tā*). Seaport, department \*, E of Barranquilla, N coast of Colombia; pop. 25,113.

**Santa Maura**. See LEUKAS.

**San'ta Mon'te'a** (săn'tā mŏn'tĕ-kā). Residential and resort city, SW California, on coast 15 m. W of center of Los Angeles; pop. 53,500.

**San'tan-der'** (săn'tān-dĕr'). 1. Province, N cen. Spain, on Bay of Biscay; 2108 sq. m.; pop. 398,412. 2. Seaport, its \*; pop. (1941 est.) 101,909.

**San'ta Pau'la** (săn'tā pŏl'ā). City E of Santa Barbara, SW California; pop. 8986.

**San'ta-rēm'** (săn'tā-rĕm'; *Pg. săn'tā-rĕn'*). City on Amazon river, W Pará state, N Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 7666.

**San'ta Ro'sa** (săn'tā rŏ'sā). City NW of San Francisco, W California; pop. 12,605.

**San'ta Ro'sa** (*Sp. săn'tā rŏ'sā*; *in full Santa Rosa de Oo-pán'* (tĕ'ā kŏ-păn'). Town, W Honduras; pop. (1940) 6018; Maya relics in nearby ruined Copán.

**Santa Tecla**. See NUEVA SAN SALVADOR.

**San'tee'** (săn'tĕ'; *attributively, also sĭn'tĕ'*). River 143 m. long, SE cen. South Carolina; formed by junction of Wateree and Congaree rivers; flows SE to Atlantic Ocean.

**Santee Dam**. Dam 45 ft. high across Santee river, SE cen. South Carolina; completed 1941; impounds waters of Santee Reservoir, lake 40 m. long.

**San'ti-a-go** (săn'tĭ-ā-gŏ; *Sp. săn'tĭ-ā-gŏ*). 1. or **San'ti-go de Chĭ'te'** (tĕ'ā kĭ-pĭn'). Town, W Honduras; pop. (1940) 6018; Maya relics in nearby ruined Copán.



- te'la** (sân-tyl'gô thâ kôm-pô-s-LE'la). Commune, NW Spain, SW of La Coruña; pop. 49,191; cathedral; place of pilgrimage; university. **3. or San-tia'go de los Ca'bal-le'ros** (sân-tyl'gô thâ lôs kâ-vâ-yâ-rô's). Commune, provincial \*, N cen. Dominican Republic; pop. of city (1944 est.) 82,948. **4. Municipality SW of Ilagan, NE cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.**; pop. 34,154. **5. See São TRAO.**
- San-tia'go A'ti-ti-lân** (sân-tyl'gô A'ti-ti-lân); formerly Atitlán. Town, S Guatemala, on S shore of Lake Atitlán; pop. 67,422.
- San-tia'go de O'u'ba** (sân-tyl'gô thâ kô-vâ). **1. See ORIENTE.** **2. Seaport, Cuba, on S coast, \* of Oriente prov.**; pop. 120,577; battles 1898.
- Santiago de Guayaquil.** See GUAYAQUIL.
- San-tia'go del Es-te'ro** (sân-tyl'gô thêl s-tê-rô). **1. Province, N Argentina**; 82,222 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 536,498. **2. City, its \*, SE of Tucumán; pop. (est.) 68,925.**
- San'to dô-mi'n'go** (sân'tô thô-mên'gô; Angl. sânt'ô dô-mîng'gô). **1. Former name of Dominican Republic (which see).** **2. See CIUDAD TRUJILLO.** **3. Municipality NW of Santa Clara, W cen. Cuba**; pop. 23,730.
- San'to-rin'** (sân'tô-rên'). Greek island, S Cyclades, in Aegean Sea N of Sea of Candia; 30 sq. m.; pop. ab. 17,000; \* Théra.
- Sân'tos** (sân'tôs; Pg. sânt'ôs). Seaport, SE São Paulo state, SE Brazil, SE of São Paulo; pop. (1940 est.) 158,774.
- San'to To-mas'** (sân'tô tô-mâ's). University buildings and campus in N part of City of Manila, Phil. Is.; Japanese prison camp 1942-45.
- São Fran-cis-co** (sôun' frân-sêsh'kô). River ab. 1800 m. long, E Brazil; flows N, NE, and E to Atlantic Ocean.
- São João del Rei** (sôun zhôun' thêl rî'ê). City S of Belo Horizonte, S Minas Gerais state, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 22,912.
- São Luis** (sôun lû's) or **São Luis do Ma'ra-nhão** (lôwêzh' thôo ma'-ra-nhyôn'). Seaport city on island of Maranhão, \* of Maranhão state, NE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 50,476.
- São Ma-nuel'** (sôun' mâ-nwâl'). River flowing NW nearly 600 m., cen. Brazil; joins with Jurueña, forms the Tapajoz river.
- São Mi-guel'** (sôun' mê-gâl'). Island, largest of the E Azores; 207 sq. m.; pop. ab. 117,000.
- Saône** (sôn); anc. A'rar (âr'râr). River ab. 300 m. long, E France; flows SSW to the Rhone at Lyons.
- São Pau'lo** (sôun pou'lô). **1. State, SE Brazil**; 95,459 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 7,239,711. **2. City, its \*, NW of Santos**; pop. (1940 est.) 1,269,319.
- São Paulo de Loanda.** See LUANDA.
- São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.** See 2d RIO GRANDE.
- São Salvador.** See SALVADOR.
- São Tião'go** (sôun tyâ'gô); also **San'ti-a'go** (sân'ti-â'gô). Largest of the Cape Verde Is.; 359 sq. m.; pop. ab. 59,000.
- São To-mé' or São Tho-mé'** (sôun' tô-mâ'); Eng. **Saint Thom'as** (sânt' thôm'âs). Portuguese island on the equator in the Gulf of Guinea, W Africa; 319 sq. m.; pop. (1936) ab. 52,000.
- São Vicente, Cabo de.** See CAPE SAINT VINCENT.
- Sap-po-ro** (sâp-pô-rô). City near head of Otaru Bay, Hokkaido, Japan; pop. (1938 est.) 210,300; university.
- Sa-pul'pa** (sâ-pûl'pâ). City SW of Tulsa, E cen. Oklahoma; pop. 12,249.
- Saq-qa'ra** (sûk-kâ'râ). Modern village, Lower Egypt, just SW of ruins of ancient Memphis; pyramids and mastabas.
- Sarabat.** See GEDIZ.
- Sa-ra Bu-ri** or **Sa-ra-bu-ri** (sâ-râ-bû-rî). Town, provincial \*, NE of Ayudhya and of Bangkok, S Thailand.
- Sar'a-gos'sa** (sâr-â-gô'sâ). **1. Province, NE Spain.** See ZARAGOZA. **2. Sp. Zar'a-gô'za** (thîrî-gô'thâ; sâr-rî-gô'sâ); anc. **Oae'sar-aug'sa** (ô'sêr-ô-gô'sâ). City, \* of Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Ebro river; pop. (1941 est.) 239,851; two cathedrals; sieges 1808-09.
- Sa-rai'** (sâ-rî'). City, ancient \* of the Khanate of the Golden Horde, E of modern Stalingrad, SE Russia, E of the lower Volga.
- Sar'a-je-vo** (sâr-â-yê-vô) or **Ser'a-je-vo** (sê'râ'). City, cen. Yugoslavia, SW of Belgrade; pop. 78,173; \* of Bosnia and Herzegovina; assassination of Austrian archduke June 28, 1914 precipitating World War I.
- Sar'a-nac Lake** (sâr-â-nâk). Village near Saranac Lakes, S of Malone, NE New York; pop. 7138; health resort; sanatoria.
- Saranac Lakes.** Three lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower) in Adirondack Mts., NE New York.
- Sar'a-so'ta** (sâr-sô'tâ). City on Gulf of Mexico, S of mouth of Tampa Bay, W cen. Florida; pop. 11,141.
- Sar'a-to'ga** (sâr-â-tô'gâ). Village, now Schuylerville, on Hudson river E of Saratoga Springs, E New York; two battles nearby; Stillwater 1777 and Burgoyne's surrender 1777.
- Saratoga Springs.** City, E New York, W of Hudson river and N of Albany; pop. 13,705; mineral springs; resort; Skidmore Coll.
- Sa-ra'tov** (sâr-râ'têl). City, \* of Saratov Region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga river N of Stalingrad; pop. 375,860.
- Saratov Region.** Region N of Stalingrad Region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on both sides of the lower Volga; 31,806 sq. m.; pop. 1,798,805; \* Saratov.
- Sa-ra-wak** (sâr-râ-wâ[k]). **1. Former state, now British crown colony, NW Borneo**; ab. 50,000 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 400,000; \* Kuching. **2. Town, \* of Sarawak.** See KUCHING.
- Sardes.** See SARDIS.
- Sardica.** See SOFIA.
- Sar-dîn'i-a** (sâr-dîn'î-â; -dîn'î-â). **1. Sar-de'gna** (sâr-dâ'nyâ). **1. Former kingdom, including also Savoy and Piedmont; became by expansion the kingdom of Italy 1860.** **2. Island S of Corsica in Mediterranean Sea, 164 m. long, 61 m. wide; with adjacent smaller islands constitutes a compartimento of Italy, 9301 sq. m. pop. (1943) 1,153,384; chief cities Cagliari, Sassari. — Sar-dîn'î-an** (sâr-dîn'î-ân; -dîn'î-ân), **adj. & n.**
- Sar'dis** (sâr'dîs) or **Sar'des** (sâr'dêz). Ancient city, Asia Minor, 50 m. E of Smyrna; \* of ancient kingdom of Lydia.
- Sa-re'ma** (sâr'yê-mâ); **Estónian Sa-re'ma** (sâr'yê-mâ); **Ger. O'sel** (ô'sel). Island in E Baltic Sea off W coast of Estonia and NW of Gulf of Riga; 1010 sq. m.; belongs to U.S.S.R. (Estonia).
- Sar-gas'so Sea** (sâr-gâ'sô). Large area (bet. 20°-35° N and 30°-70° W) of comparatively still water in N Atlantic Ocean, covered with floating seaweed (*sargassum*).
- Sar-ma'tia** (sâr-mâ'thâ; -shî-â). Ancient name of Poland and S Russia in Europe bet. the Vistula and Volga rivers, bordering on Germania and Dacia. — **Sar-ma'tian** (mâ'shân; -shî-ân), **adj. & n.**
- Sar-ni-a** (sâr-nî-â). City opp. Port Huron, Michigan, on St. Clair river, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 18,734.
- Sa-ron'ic Gulf** (sâ-rôn'îk) or **Gulf of Ae-gi-na** (ê-jî-nâ); anc. **Si'nus Sa-ron'i-ous** (sî'nus sâ-rôn'î-ôus). Inlet of Aegean Sea on SE coast of Greece.
- Sa'ros Gulf** (sâr'ôs; sâr'ô's). Inlet of NE Aegean Sea, at base of Gallipoli Penin., SW Turkey in Europe.
- Sarre.** See SAAR.
- Sarum, New.** See SALISBURY, 3.
- Sarum, Old.** See OLD SARUM.
- Sarus.** See SEVHAN.
- Sa'ry Su** (sâr'î sô'sô). River flowing S ab. 520 m., cen. Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, to desert section.
- Sa-se-bo** (sâ-sê-bô). Seaport city, NW Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1938 est.) 213,400; Japanese naval base; bombed 1944.
- Sa-se'no** (sâ-sê-nô); anc. **Sa'son** (sâ'sôn). Island ab. 4 m. long, 2 sq. m., at entrance to harbor of Vlona (Valona), Albania.
- Sas-katch'e-wan** (sâs-kâch'ê-wôn; sâs; -wôn). **1. River of SW and S cen. Canada; from junction of North Saskatchewan (760 m.) and South Saskatchewan (865 m.) flows 340 m. E to Lake Winnipeg.** **2. Province, W Canada**; 237,075 sq. m.; pop. 805,902; \* Regina. Abbr. **Sask.**
- Sas'ka-toon'** (sâs'kâ-tôon'). City, S cen. Saskatchewan, Canada, NW of Regina; pop. 43,027; university.
- Sason.** See SASENO.
- Sas-sa-ri** (sâs'sâ-rî). Commune, provincial \*, NW of Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy; pop. 55,373; university.
- Sa-ta-no, Cape** (sâ-tâ-nô). Cape, S extremity of Kyushu I., Japan.
- Sa-tsu-ma** (sâ-tsoo-mâ; Angl. sât-sô'mâ). Old province, S Kyushu, Japan; earthenware.
- Sa'tu-Ma'te'** (sâ'tô-mâ'tê); Hung. **Szat'már-Né-me-ti** (sô't'mîr-nê'mê-tî). City, NW Romania, near Hungarian border; pop. (1930 est.) 51,708; Hungarian 1940-45.
- Sau.** See SAVA.
- Sa-u'di Arabia** (sâ-ô'dî; -sâ). Independent country, a kingdom occupying all the main part of the peninsula of Arabia, SW Asia, except Yemen, Aden Protectorate, Oman, and several smaller Arab states; formerly kingdoms of Nejd and Hejaz; 680,941 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 5,250,000; \* Riyadh.
- Sau'er** (zou'êr). River flowing E ab. 100 m., Belgium and Luxembourg, to Moselle river in W Germany; fighting 1944-45.
- Sau'gor** (sô'gôr). Town, district \*, N of Nagpur, N Central Province, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 50,733.
- Sau'gus** (sô'gûs). Town NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 14,825.
- Sault Sainte Marie** (sô'sô'sânt mâ-rî). **1. Rapids of St. Marys river bet. N Michigan and Ontario, Canada; and bet. Lakes Superior and Huron; ship canals in both U. S. and Canada.** **2. City, E Michigan, at the falls on Saint Marys river; pop. 15,847; canal locks.** **3. City, S Ontario, Canada, on St. Marys river across from Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan; pop. 25,794.**
- Sault Sainte Marie Canals or Soo Canals** (sô'sô). **1. Two U. S. ship canals on St. Marys river; first completed 1855; later replaced and enlarged; now divided: N canal, completed 1919, 1.61 m. long, 80 ft wide; S canal, completed 1896, 1.56 m. long, 100 ft. wide; has 4 locks.** **2. Canadian canal, completed 1805, 1.38 m. long, 150 ft. wide; has 1 lock.**
- Sau'mur'** (sô'mîr'). Commune SE of Angers on Loire river, W France; pop. 17,158.
- Sa'va** (sâ'vâ); **Fr. Save** (sâv); **Ger. Sau** (zou). River ab. 450 m. long, N Yugoslavia; flows E to Danube at Belgrade.
- Savage Island.** See NUKU ISLAND.
- Savage's Station** (sâv'î-iz). Battlefield 1802 just E of Richmond, SE Virginia.
- Sa-vai'i** (sâ-vî'î). Largest island in Samoa, SW cen. Pacific Ocean; 703 sq. m.; in Territory of Western Samoa, a New Zealand trust territory.
- Sa-vân'nah** (sâ-vân'â). **1. River 314 m. long, E Georgia; flows SE from NW South Carolina bet. South Carolina and Georgia to Atlantic Ocean.** **2. Seaport city, SE Georgia, near mouth of river; pop. 95,906; cotton port.**
- Savaria.** See SZOMBATHELY.
- Sa've** (sâ'vê); **Eng. Sa'm** (sâ'm). River flowing ab. 400 m. mainly E, S Rhodesia, to Mozambique Channel, S Mozambique, SE Africa.
- Save** (sâv). See SAVA.
- Sa'vo** (sâ'vô). Volcanic island N of W Guadalcanal, SE Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; two naval battles 1942.
- Sa-vô'na** (sâ-vô'nâ). Seaport SW of Genoa, Liguria, NW Italy; pop. 64,199.
- Sa-vo'y'** (sâ-vo'i); **Fr. Sa'voie'** (sâ'vô-i); **It. Sa-vô'ia** (sâ-vô'î-â). Former duchy, SE France and NW Italy, part of Kingdom of Sardinia; ceded by Italy 1860. — **Sa-vo'y'ard** (sâ-vo'i'ârd), **n.**
- Savu Sea.** = SAUW SEA.
- Sa-watch'** or **Sa-guache'** (sâ-wich'). Range, Rocky Mts., cen. Colorado; highest peak Mt. Elbert 14,431 ft.
- Saw'tooth Mountains** (sô'tôoth'). Group of mountain ranges and masses, S cen. Idaho; many peaks above 9000 ft.
- Sa'wu, Du Sa'woe, Sea** (sâ'wô). Part of Indian Ocean in Indonesia, bet. Timor and Sumba I.
- Saxe** (sâks). French name of SAXONY, used in English chiefly in names of former duchies in Thuringia, as **Saxe-Al'ten-burg** (sâks'âl'tên-bôrk), **Saxe-We'im-mar-Eis'en-ach** (vî'mâr-î'sên-âch), **Saxe-Mei'n-ing-en** (mî'nîng-ên), **Saxe-Oo'burg-Gô'ta** (kô'bûrg-gô'tâ; -tâ), etc.
- Sax'o-ny** (sâks'ô-nî); **Ger. Sach'sen** (sâks'ên). **1. Old division of N Germany, bet. Rhine and Elbe rivers, later extended to Oder river.** **2. Former state, cen. Germany; 6788 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 5,206,861;**

- \* **Dresden**. 3. Former province, cen. Prussia; \* **Magdeburg**. — **See-on** (sk'k'n), adj. & n.
- Se-yun' Mountains** (sk'yūn'). Mountain range bet. Tuva Autonomous Region and Krasnoyarsk Territory and Irkutsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; highest Manko Sardik 11,463 ft.
- Says** (sāz). Borough, N Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river at New York border; pop. 7509.
- Sayreville** (sāz'vīl). Borough on inlet of Raritan Bay, SE of New Brunswick, cen. New Jersey; pop. 8186.
- See-tell Pike** (sk'tel'). Peak 3210 ft., Cumberland, NW England; highest peak in England.
- Seemander**. See **MENDERES**, 2.
- Seem-di-na'-vi-a** (skān'dī-nā'vī-ā; -nāv'yā). 1. Ancient name of the country of the Norsemen: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. 2. In a restricted sense, the peninsula of Norway and Sweden. — **Seem-di-na'-vi-an** (nāv'vī-ān; -nāv'yān), adj. & n.
- Seep's Flow** (skāp's flō). Sea basin, Orkney Is., N of Scotland; 15 m. by 8 m.; British naval base; German fleet scuttled June 21, 1919.
- Seep-hor-ough** (skāp'hō-rū; -brū). Municipal borough, Yorkshire, N England, N of Hull; pop. 41,788; watering place.
- Seepanto**. See **KARPATOS**.
- Seepie** (skāp; Fr. skārp). River 62 m. long, N France, to Schelde river.
- Seep's Dale** (skāp's dāl). Village NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 12,006.
- Seep's Beck** (skāp's bēk). Commune, NE suburb of Brussels, Brabant prov., cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 123,408.
- Schaff-hau'-sen** (shāf'hau'zēn). 1. Canton, N cen. Switzerland; 114 sq. m.; pop. 53,772. 2. Commune, its \*, on Rhine river N of Zurich; pop. (1941) 22,498.
- Schaffhausen Falls**, *Ger. Rhein-fall* (rīn'fāl). Waterfalls in Rhine near Schaffhausen, Switzerland; 50 and 60 ft. high.
- Schaum-burg-Lip'-pe** (shoum'bōrk-līp'pē). Former state, NW Germany; 131 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 54,162; \* **Bückeburg**.
- Scheff's** (skēf's) or **Scheffelt** (skēf'lt); *Fr. Escaut'* (ēskō'). River 270 m. long, flowing N through France, Belgium, and Netherlands into North Sea through two wide estuaries.
- Sche-neo'-te-dy** (skē-nēk'tē-dī). City, N New York, on Mohawk river NW of Albany; pop. 87,740; Union Coll.
- Sche-ve-nin'-gen** (skā'vē-nīng'ēn). Seaside resort, South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; pop. 44,211; part of The Hague; battle 1653.
- Schie-dam'** (skē-dām'). Commune W of Rotterdam near the Maas, South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 62,685.
- Schlesien**. See **SILESIA**.
- Schleswig** (shlēf'wīg; *Ger. shlēf'vīk, shlēf'-*; *Dan. Sle'svig* (slē'svē)). 1. Former duchy of the Danish crown, S Denmark; now largely in Schleswig-Holstein prov., N Germany. See **SOUTH JUTLAND**. 2. Seaport city NW of Kiel, N Germany; pop. 18,451.
- Schleswig-Hol'-stein** (shlēf'swīg-hōl'stīn; *Ger. shlēf'shlēf'vīk-hōl'-shstīn*). Former province, Prussia, N Germany, S of Denmark; formed from the former Danish duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; \* **Kiel**.
- Schmal'-kal'-den** (shmāl'kāl'dēn; *Eng. Smal'kald or Smal'cald* (smāl'kōld)). City, Hesse-Nassau, SW of Erfurt, cen. Germany; pop. 10,440; Protestant League 1531.
- Schneidemühl**. See **PILA**.
- Schne-be-cke-Bals-el'-men** (shū'nē-bēk-bēl'tsēl'sēl'mēn). City SE of Magdeburg on Elbe river, E Germany; pop. 33,440.
- Schou'-tan Islands** (skou'tān'īl). Island group across entrance to Geelvink Bay, N Neth. New Guinea; 1230 sq. m.; pop. 25,487; chief islands Biak, Noemfoor, and Soepiori.
- Schuy'-ler-Ville** (skī'lēr-vīl). Village and tourist resort on Hudson river, E New York, N of Albany; pop. 1447; formerly Saratoga (which see).
- Schuy'-kill** (skūl'kīl; *locally usu. skōō'kīl*). River, SE Pennsylvania; flows SE 131 m. to Delaware river at Philadelphia.
- Schuy'-kill Haven**. Borough on Schuy'-kill river, E cen. Pennsylvania, S of Pottsville; pop. 6518.
- Schwaben**. See **SWABIA**.
- Schwarzwald**. See **BLACK FOREST**.
- Schwarz-furt** (shvīn'fōrt). City E of Frankfurt am Main, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. 36,336.
- Schweiz**. See **SWITZERLAND**.
- Schwe-rin'** (shvī-rēn'). City, \* of Mecklenburg, N Germany, E of Hamburg; pop. 48,157. See **MECKLENBURG**.
- Schwy's** (shvī's); also **Schwiz** (shvī'ts). 1. Canton, E cen. Switzerland; 251 sq. m.; pop. 60,555. 2. Commune, its \*, E of Lucerne; pop. (1930) 828.
- Scia'ia** (sī'ā; *It. shēl'īā; anc. Scyria* (sī'ā)). Headland, S Italy, on Strait of Messina. See **SCYLLA**, in *Vocab.*
- Scilly Isles or Islands** (sīl'ī). Group of 140 islands off Lands End, Cornwall, SW England; 5½ sq. m.; pop. 1732; \* **Hugh Town**.
- Scio**. See **CHIOS**.
- Sol-o'-to** (sī'ō-tō; -tū). River 237 m. long, cen. and S Ohio; rises in W Ohio, flows E then S into Ohio river.
- Sodra**. See **SUKODRA**.
- Soone** (skōōn). Parish NE of Perth, Perth co., cen. Scotland; early Scots kings crowned on Stone of Soone (now in Westminster Abbey).
- Soore-by Sound** (skōōr'bī). Inlet, E Greenland, N of 70° N; fiords and islands (length of NW fiord 280 m.); radio, seismological, and meteorological station.
- Scot'tia** (skō'tīā). 1. Village NW of Albany on Mohawk river, E New York; pop. 7960. 2. Medieval Latin name of SCOTLAND. — **Scot'tian** (-shān), adj.
- Scot'tia Sea**. Part of S Atlantic Ocean SE of the Falkland Is. and South America.
- Scot'tland** (skō'tlānd). Division of the United Kingdom, N part of island of Great Britain; 39,794 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 5,030,800; \* **Edinburgh**. — **Scots** (skō'ts), adj. — **Scotch** (skō'tch), adj. & n. — **Scot'tish** (skō'tīsh), adj. — **Scot** (skō't), n.
- Scot't's Dale** (skō't's dāl). Borough NE of Uniontown, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 6493.
- Scot's-hill** (skō't's blīl'). City on North Platte river, W Nebraska, 20 m. E of Wyoming border; pop. 12,057.
- Seram-ton** (skērā'tān; -tān). City, NE Pennsylvania, NE of Wilkes-Barre; pop. 140,404; coal mines; university.
- Sour-thorpe and Froding-ham** (skūr'thōrp, frōd'īng-hā). Urban district SW of Hull, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, E England; pop. 33,761.
- Scupli**. See **SKOPJE**.
- Sou'ta-ri** (skōō'tā-rī; *It. -tā-rē*). 1. See **ÜSKÜDAR**. 2. See **SUKODRA**.
- Soutari, Lake**. Lake, SW Yugoslavia and NW Albania; area ab. 130 sq. m.
- Scylla**. See in *Vocab.*, and see also **SCYLLA**, in *Geo.*
- Soyros**. See **SKYROS**.
- Soyth'-la** (sōth'lā; sōth'-). Ancient name of parts of Europe and Asia now in S Russia, esp. in region N and NE of the Black Sea. — **Soyth'-lan** (-ān), adj. & n.
- See Islands** (sē). Chain of islands in Atlantic Ocean off coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; famous for production of sea-island cotton.
- See-lark' Channel** (sē'lārk'). Channel, ab. 3 m. wide, bet. Guadalcanal I. and Florida I., SE Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Se-at'tle** (sē-āt'lē). Seaport city, W cen. Washington, on Puget Sound; pop. 308,302; Univ. of Washington.
- Sebaste, Sebastia**. See **SIVAS**.
- Sebastopol**. See **SEVASTOPOL**.
- Sebenico**. See **SARENJEK**.
- Se-cau'-cus** (sē-kō'kūs). Town NW of Jersey City, NE New Jersey; pop. 9754.
- Se-cun'-der-a-bad' or Si-kan'-dar-a-bad'** (sē-kūn'dēr-ā-bād'). Town and former British cantonment 6 m. NE of Hyderabad, S cen. Hyderabad state, S cen. India; 17 sq. m.; pop. 120,801.
- Se-da'-lia** (sē-dāl'yā). City, W cen. Missouri, W of Jefferson City; pop. 20,428.
- Se-dan'** (sē-dān'; *Fr. sē-dān'*). City, NE France, on Meuse river SE of Mézières; pop. 18,559; battle 1870.
- Sedge-moor** (sēj'mōor). Part of moorland, Somersetshire, SW England; Monmouth's defeat 1685.
- Sedlez**. See **STEDLCE**.
- Se-d'li-ze** (sēd'lī-zē; *Ger. Sed'litz* (zēd'lī'ts; *Engl. sēd'lē*). Town SW of Prague, SW Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; pop. (1921) 1370; mineral springs.
- See-land** (Ger. zē'lānt). = **SJELLAND**.
- Se-ge'-to** (sē-jē'tō) or **Se-ge'-ta** (-tā). Ancient city, NW Sicily; ruins SW of Palermo.
- Se-go'-via** (sē-gō'vyā; *Engl. sē-gō'vī-ā*). 1. Province, N cen. Spain; 2635 sq. m.; pop. 189,942. 2. Commune, its \*, NW of Madrid; pop. 24,977.
- Se-guin'** (sē-gūn'). City, NE of San Antonio, S cen. Texas; pop. 7006.
- Seiche'-prey'** (sēsh'prē'). Village, NE France, E of St-Mihiel; battle 1918.
- Selhun**. See **SEYHAN**.
- Sellun**. See **SUTLOH**.
- Selm**, also **Seym** (sām; *Russ. syā'm*). River flowing W ab. 435 m., SW cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, to Desna river E of Chernigov.
- Selne** (sān; *Fr. sāl*; *anc. Sēlwa-na* (sēl'wā-nā)). River, France; flows 490 m. NW to English Channel.
- Selne Bay of the**, *Fr. Baie de la Seine* (bāi'dē lā sēn'). Inlet, N coast of Normandy, NW France.
- Sel-shin** (sē-shēn) or **Chong-jin** (chūng-jīn). Seaport, NE Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 72,353.
- Sels-tan'** (sēl'stān'). Region, SW Afghanistan and E Iran; depressed region with much marshland.
- Se-lang'-or** (sē-lāng'ōr). One of the nine states of the Federation of Malaya, W Malay Penin.; 3160 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 701,552; \* **Kuala Lumpur**.
- Sel'm-dzha'** (sēl'm-jā'; *Russ. syī'lyēm-jī'*). River flowing SW ab. 330 m., S Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia, to the *Amur*.
- Sel'en-ga'** (sē'lēng-ā'). River winding 750 m., W Outer Mongolia and E Soviet Russia, Asia, to Lake Baikal.
- Sel'eu'-ci-a** (sē-lī'shī-ā; -shā). 1. Ancient port of Antioch, now seaport town, SW Hatay, S Turkey in Asia. 2. Ancient city on the Tigris, ab. 20 m. SE of Baghdad, cen. Iraq. 3. or **Selencia Tra'-che-o'tis** (trā'kē-ō'tis). Ancient city SW of Tarsus, Cilicia, S Asia Minor.
- Sel'kirk** (sē'l'kīrk). 1. Town on Red river NE of Winnipeg, SE Manitoba, Canada; pop. 4015. 2. or **Sel'kirk-shire** (-shīr; -shēr). County, SE Scotland; 267 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 21,900. 3. Burgh, its co., SE of Edinburgh; pop. 5607.
- Sel'kirk Mountains or Sel'kirks** (sē'l'kīrks). Range of the Rocky Mts. in SE Brit. Columbia, in big bend of the Columbia; highest Mt. Sir Donald 11,123 ft.
- Sel'ma** (sēl'mā). City W of Montgomery, SW cen. Alabama; pop. 19,334.
- Se-ma'-rang or Sa-ma'-rang** (sē-mā'rāng). Seaport city, N Java, Indonesia, bet. Jakarta and Surabaya; pop. 217,706; has good harbor.
- Semendria**. See **SMERDEVO**.
- Se-me'-nov** (sē-myō'nūf). Peak 15,360 ft., N Kirgiz S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia.
- Se-me'-ru** (sē-mē'rō); *Du. Se-me'-roo* (-rōō). Active volcano 12,060 ft., SE of Malang, E Java, Indonesia.
- Sem'-i-nole** (sēm'ī-nōl). City SE of Shawnee, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 11,547.
- Se-mi'-pa-la-tinak** (sēm'ī-pā-lā'tīnak; *Russ. syī-myī-pū-lā'tyīnak*). City, region \*, on Irtysh river, NE Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 109,779.
- Semlin**. See **ZEMUN**.
- Sem'-pach** (sēm'pāch). Commune, Lucerne canton, NW of Lucerne, cen. Switzerland; pop. (1930) 1248; battle 1893.
- Sen-da'** (sēn-dā). City, N Honshu, Japan, near E coast N of Tokyo; pop. (1938 est.) 234,200; university.
- Sen'-e-ca Falls** (sēn'ē-kā). Village W of Auburn, W cen. New York; pop. 6452.

- Senegal Lake.** Lake, W New York, ab. 35 m. long, 1 to 3 m. wide, W of Cayuga Lake; one of the Finger Lakes.
- Senegal** (sē-nē-gāl; sē-nē-gōl); Fr. *Sénégal* (sē-nē-gāl). 1. River ab. 1350 m. long, French West Africa, S French Guinea; flows N and NW to Atlantic Ocean at Saint-Louis; known as the *Saïng* (hā-sāng) in its upper course. 2. French territory, W French West Africa, S of Senegal river; 74,112 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,692,873; \* Saint-Louis. — *Senegal-ese* (sē-nē-gāl-ēz; -ēz) adj. & n. sing. & pl.
- Senegambie** (sē-nē-gām-bī-d). Region of Senegal and Gambia rivers, W Africa; now partly in Senegal and W French Sudan. — *Senegambian* (sē-nē-gām-bī-an (-zh)), adj. & n.
- Senlac** (sēn-lāk). Hill, Sussex, S England, near Hastings; battle 1066 (generally called battle of Hastings).
- Senar** or **Senasar** (sēn-nār). Region and ancient kingdom, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, chiefly bet. White Nile and Blue Nile.
- Senja** (sēn-jā). Hung. *Senja* (zēn-jā). City on Tisza river NW of Belgrade, NE Yugoslavia; pop. 31,000.
- Sepik** (sē-pik). River flowing E ab. 600 m., NW North-East New Guinea, to Pacific Ocean.
- Sequana.** See *SEINE*.
- Sequoia National Park** (sē-kwōi-d). National park S of Kings Canyon National Park, S cen. California; 602 sq. m.; estab. 1890; fine stands of sequoias; over 300 lakes; high mountains, including Mount Whitney.
- Seraing** (sē-rān). Commune on Meuse river SW of Liège, Liège prov., E Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 42,981.
- Serajevo.** See *SARAJEVO*.
- Serampore** (sēr-āmp-ōr). Town on Hooghly river N of Calcutta, West Bengal, NE Indian Union; pop. (1941) 55,330.
- Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of the.** Former name of Yugoslavia.
- Serbia** (sēr-bī-d); formerly *Serbia* (sēr-bī-d); *Serb.* *Srbija* (sēr-bī-d). Former Balkan kingdom; 30,937 sq. m.; \* Belgrade, now federated state of Yugoslavia in E part.
- Serdica.** See *SOFIA*.
- Seremban** (sēr-rēm-bān). Town, \* of Negri Sembilan state, Federation of Malaya; pop. (1937 est.) 27,830.
- Serendib.** See *CEYLON*.
- Seres.** See *SERRAL*.
- Sereth.** See *SIRIT*.
- Sereti** (sēr-zhē-tē). State, E Brazil; 8321 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 545,963; \* Aracaju.
- Sergo.** See *KADYUVKA*.
- Serinda** (sēr-in-dī-d). Part of Asia bet. the Pamirs and the Pacific watershed, including Sinkiang prov., W China.
- Seringapatam** (sēr-ing-gā-pā-tām). Town, Mysore state, S India, N of Mysore; pop. 6300; built 1770.
- Serov** (sēr-ōv; *Russ.* *syrov*); formerly *Na-dezh-dinsk* (nā-dēzh-dīnsk; nō-dyāzh-dyńsk). City N of Sverdlovsk, E of Ural Mts., Sverdlovsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 40,719.
- Serowe** (sēr-ō-d). Town N of Mafeking, E Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa; pop. 24,987; tribal \*.
- Serpu-khov** (sēr-pōo-kōf; *Russ.* *syerp-pōo-kū*). City S of Moscow on Oka river, Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 90,706.
- Serra Aca-ra-hy** or **Serra Aca-ra-i** (sēr-rā a-kā-rā-ē). Mountain range, highest peak ab. 2500 ft., forming boundary bet. S British Guiana and Brazil.
- Serra do Mar** (sēr-rā thō mar). Coastal mountain range, highest point 7323 ft., S Brazil.
- Serrail** (sēr-īl); also *Serres* (sēr-rēs; *Bulg.* *sēr-rās*); anc. *Siris* (sēr-rīs). City NE of Salonika, cen. Macedonia, N Greece; pop. 29,640.
- Serra Pa-ca-raíma** (sēr-pā-kā-rā-i-mā; *Port.* *sēr-rā pá-kā-rā-i-mā*). Mountain range, highest 8620 ft., on Brazil-Venezuela boundary.
- Serra Pa-raíma** (pā-rē-mā). Mountain range, highest ab. 8000 ft., extending N to S along section of Brazil-Venezuela boundary.
- Sert.** See *SURT*.
- Servia.** See *SERBIA*.
- Ses-tos** (sēs-tōs). Ruined town on Dardanelles (Hellespont), Turkey in Europe.
- Sète** (sēt); formerly *Oette* (sēt). Seaport SW of Montpellier, S France; pop. 37,324.
- Sétif** (sēt-īf). Commune W of Constantine, NE Algeria; pop. (1936) 36,041.
- Seto Naikai, Seto no Uchi.** See *INLAND SEA*.
- Setúbal** (sē-tōbāl; *Port.* *setúbal*); formerly called in English *Saint Ubes* (sānt úbz) or *Saint Yves* (sēv). Seaport, district \*, SE of Lisbon, SW Portugal; pop. (1940) 35,071.
- Sevan** (sē-vēn) or **Sevang** (sē-vāng); *Turk.* *Gök'cha* (gōk'chā); anc. *Lych-ni'tis* (līk-nī'tis). Lake 540 sq. m., N Armenian S.S.R., Soviet Union.
- Sevan-to-pol** (sē-vās-tō-pōl; *Russ.* *syv-vās-tō-pōl*); formerly *Sebas-to-pol* (sē-bās-tō-pōl). Seaport city and naval base, SW Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 111,946; sieges 1854-55, 1941-42.
- Seven Hills.** See in *Vocab.*
- Seven Pines.** See *FAIR OAKS*.
- Seyvanya Dvina.** See *NORTHERN DVINA*.
- Seyver-na-ya Zemlya** (sē-vēr-nā-yā zem-lī-yā); *Eng.* *Northern Land*; formerly *Nichols IF Land* (nīk'ōls). Group of three large islands and many smaller ones N of Timor Penin. Krasnoyarsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia, dividing Laptev Sea from Kara Sea.
- Severn River** (sēv-ēr-n). 1. Inlet of Chesapeake Bay, ab. 10 m. long, cen. Maryland; Annapolis is on S bank. 2. River flowing NE about 420 m. NW Ontario, Canada, to Hudson Bay. 3. anc. *Sa-hri-na* (sā-hri-nā). River 210 m. long, E Wales and W England; from E cen. Wales flows in a curve NE, E, and S to Bristol Channel.
- Seville** (sē-vēl'lyā). 1. Province, S Spain; 5428 sq. m.; pop. 969,105; \* Seville. 2. See *SEVILLE*.
- Seville** (sē-vīl; *esp. Brt.* *sē-vīl*; *Sp.* *Sevilla* (sē-vīl'lyā); anc. *Hir-pa-lis* (hīr-pā-lis). City, \* of Sevilla prov., SW Spain, on Guadalquivir river; pop. (1941 est.) 312,874.
- Sèvres** (sē-vr'). Commune, N France, on Seine SW of Paris; pop. 15,501; porcelain; treaty 1930.
- Seward** (sē-erd). Town, SE shore of Kenai Penin., S Alaska, on Resurrection Bay; pop. 240.
- Seward Peninsula.** Peninsula, W Alaska, just S of Arctic Circle and on E side of Bering Strait; 180 m. by 130 m.
- Se-wick-ley** (sē-wīk-lē). Borough on Ohio river NW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5614.
- Sey-chelles** (sē-shēl'; -shēlz'). British group of islands, Indian Ocean, ab. 4° S, 56° E, NE of Madagascar; chief islands Mahé, Fréatin, and La Digue; 186 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 32,156; \* Victoria, on Mahé; British crown colony.
- Seyhan** (sē-hān) or **Sei-hun** (sē-hōn); anc. *Sar-hā* (sār-hā). 1. River flowing SW ab. 780 m., S cen. Turkey in Asia, to Mediterranean Sea. 2. City. See *ADANA*.
- Seym.** See *SEIM*.
- Seymour** (sē-mōr). 1. Town N of Ansonia, S Connecticut; pop. 6754. 2. City SE of Bloomington, S Indiana; pop. 8020.
- Star** (stāks). Seaport city S of Sousse, E Tunisia, N Africa; pop. (1936) 43,333; fighting 1943.
- 's Gravenhage.** See *THE HAGUE*.
- Shackleton Shelf ice** (shāk'lē-tōn; -t'n). Field of shelf ice ab. 165 m. long along Queen Mary Coast, Antarctica; extends E from ab. 94° 40' E to beyond 102° E.
- Shahi.** See *LAKE URMIA*.
- Shah-jah-pur** (shā-jā-hān-pōr). City NW of Lucknow, cen. United Provinces, N Indian Union; pop. (1941) 110,163.
- Shahr-pur** (shā-pōr). Ancient city, SW Iran, W of Shiraz; ruin.
- Shaker Heights** (shāk-ēr). City E of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 28,998.
- Shak'ty** (shāk'tī); formerly *A-le-ksan-drovsk Grushovsk* (ā-lē-ksān-drōvsk grōsh-shēvsk). City NE of Rostov, SW Rostov Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 155,081.
- Shamo** (shā-mō). Literally, "sandy waste," Chinese name of the Gobi Desert, and sometimes of *MONGOLIA*.
- Shamokin** (shā-mō-kīn). Borough, E cen. Pennsylvania, NW of Pottsville; pop. 18,810.
- Shang-hai** (shāng-hī). Seaport city, SE Kiangsu prov., E China, on Hwang Pu river in the Yangtze delta, 13 m. above Woosung, its outer port; pop. (1936 est.) 3,485,998; treaty port 1842; greatest commercial city of China; besides Woosung has other important suburbs: Chapel, Pootung, Hongleu.
- Shan-hai-kuan.** See *LINLU*.
- Shan'non** (shān'nōn). 1. River, N cen., and SW Ireland; flows ab. 240 m. S and W to Atlantic Ocean. 2. Airport at Rineanna, SW Ireland.
- Shan'xi** (shān-sī). Province, NE China, N of Honan; 60,491 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 11,601,020; \* Yangku.
- Shan State** (shān; shān). A frontier state of the Union of Burma, in E part; includes the Federated Shan States; set up 1947.
- Shan-tung** (shān-tūng; -tūng; *Chin.* *shān-tōng*). Province, NE China, E of Hopei; 69,198 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 38,020,294; \* Tsinan.
- Shantung Peninsula.** E part of Shantung prov., NE China, bet. Gulf of Po Hai and Yellow Sea.
- Shao'ching** (shōu-shīng). City, N Chekiang prov., E China, SE of Hangchow; pop. ab. 300,000.
- Shari.** See *CHARI*.
- Shar'jah** (shār-jā). Town, \* of Trucial Oman, on Persian Gulf.
- Shar'on** (shār-ōn). City, W Pennsylvania, on Ohio border NW of New Castle; pop. 25,622.
- Sharon Plain** of. Coastal plain ab. 50 m. by 10 m., from Mt. Carmel to Jaffa, W Palestine.
- Sharpsburg** (shārp-sbūrg). 1. Village, N Maryland; pop. 834; battle of Antietam 1862. 2. Borough NE of Pittsburgh on Allegheny river, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 8202.
- Sharpsville** (shārp-svīl). Borough NW of New Castle, W Pennsylvania; pop. 5120.
- Sha'si** (shā-sī; *Chin.* *shā-sī*). Treaty port on Yangtze W of Hankow, S Hupeh prov., E cen. China; pop. (1931 est.) 113,826.
- Shas'ta Mount** (shās-tā). Peak 14,162 ft., extinct volcano, N California.
- Shatt-al-A'rab** (shāt-ā-lār-āb; *Ar.* *shāt-ī-lār-āb*). River ab. 120 m. long, formed by confluence of Euphrates and Tigris rivers, SE Iraq; flows SE to Persian Gulf.
- Shawano** (shō-nō; shō-wā-nō). City NW of city of Green Bay, E cen. Wisconsin; pop. 5565.
- Shawinigan Falls** (shā-wīn-gān; *Fr.* *shā-wīn-gān*). Also formerly *Shawenigan Falls* (wēn-gān). City NW of Three Rivers, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 20,325.
- Shaw-nee** (shō-nē; shō-nē). City, cen. Oklahoma, SE of Oklahoma City; pop. 22,053.
- Shcherba-kov** (shchēr-bā-kōf); formerly *Rybinsk* (rī-bīnsk). City N of Moscow, on Volga, W Yaroslavl Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 139,011; at lower end of Rybinsk Reservoir.
- She'ba** (shē-bā); more correctly *Se'ba* (sē-bā); *Ar.* *Se'ba* (sē-bā). Ancient country, SW Arabia.
- Sheshel.** Var. of *SURSELI*.
- She-boy-gan** (shē-bōi-gān). City, E Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan N of Milwaukee; pop. 40,638.
- Sheshem.** See *NABULUS*.
- Shed'ao** (shēd-āo). Town NE of Moncton, SE New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 2147; airport.
- Sheerness** (shēr-nēs). Urban district, Kent, SE England, E of London; pop. 16,738; seaport and government dockyard.
- Shet'field** (shē-tēld). 1. City on Tennessee river near Wilson Dam, NW Alabama; pop. 7933. 2. City and county borough, Yorks, N England, NE of Birmingham; pop. (1939 est.) 322,000; civil university.
- (shē-tēld)

10,791. 2. Town S of Murfreesboro, 8 cen. Tennessee; pop. 1

- She-to-ko'va Gulf** (shē'tō-kō'vā; *Russ.* shē'tō-kō'vā). Inlet, NE part of Sea of Okhotsk, Khabarovsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia.
- Shel'kof Strait** (shē'l'kōf). Strait ab. 150 m. long by 25 to 30 m. wide, bet. Alaska Penin. and Kodiak I. and Afognak I.
- Shel'ton** (shē'l'tn; -tūn). City opp. Derby N of Long Island Sound, SW Connecticut; pop. 10,971.
- Shen'an-dō'ah** (shēn'ān-dō'ā). 1. River, N Virginia and West Virginia; flows NE 55 m. to Potomac river at Harpers Ferry. 2. City SE of Council Bluffs, SW Iowa; pop. 6848. 3. Borough N of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 19,790.
- Shenandoah National Park**. National park, NE of Charlottesville, N Virginia; 302 sq. m.; estab. 1935; section of Blue Ridge; Skyline Drive.
- Shenandoah Valley**. Valley bet. Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mts., drained by Shenandoah river; mostly in N Virginia.
- Shengking**. See LIAONING.
- Shen'ni'** (shēn'ni'; *Chin.* shēn'ni' shēn'). Province, NE cen. China, N of Szechwan; 72,334 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 9,717,881; \* Sian.
- Shenyang**. See MUKDEN.
- Sherbrooke** (shēr'brōōk). City, S Quebec, Canada, E of Montreal; pop. 35,965.
- Sheridan** (shēr'ī-dān). City, N Wyoming, 13 m. S of Montana border; pop. 10,620.
- Sheriff-muir** (shēr'fī-mūr; shēr'fī-mūr). Battlefield, S Perth co., cen. Scotland, N of Stirling; battle 1716.
- Sherman** (shēr'mān). City N of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 17,156.
- 's Her'to'gen-bosch** (shēr'tō'xēn-bōs'; *Fr.* Bois-le-Duc (bōis'lē-dük)). Commune, \* of North Brabant prov., S Netherlands; pop. (1939) 48,782.
- Sherwood Forest** (shēr'wōōd). Ancient royal forest, chiefly in Nottinghamshire, cen. England.
- Shetland** (shēt'lānd) or **Zetland** (zēt'lānd) or **Shetland Islands**. Archipelago, N Scotland, 60 m. NE of Orkney Is.; 550 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 19,700; forms Zetland co.
- Shyenne** (shī'ni'; -ān'). River flowing ab. 325 m. mainly E in cen. and SE North Dakota to Red River of the North.
- Shi-be'li, Web'be** (wēb'ā shī-bē'lī); *It.* Ue'bi See-be'li (wā'bē shī-bē'lī). River flowing ab. 700 m. mainly S in Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland to Juba river.
- Shi-bīn' al Kōm** (shī-bēn' āl kōm'). Town, provincial \*, in Nile delta NW of Cairo, Lower Egypt; pop. (1937) 32,712.
- Shi-gat'se** (shē-gā'tsē). Town W of Lhasa, SE Tibet, Outer China; pop. ab. 9000.
- Shi-kar'pur** (shī-kār'pūr). City NE of Karachi, N Sind, W Pakistan; pop. (1941) 62,746.
- Shi-ko'ku** (shī-kō'kō; *Jap.* shē-kō-kō). Island, Japan, S of Honshu and E of Kyushu; 7246 sq. m.; pop. (1945 est.) 3,836,300; chief town Tokushima.
- Shi'ka** (shī'kā). River flowing NE ab. 300 m. SW cen. Chita river, Soviet Russia, Asia, to join the Argun to form the Amur.
- Shi-long'** (shī-lōng'). Town, provincial \*, W cen. Assam, NE Indian Union; pop. 26,536.
- Shi'loh** (shī'lō; *mod.* *Sei-lun'* (sī-lōn'; sū-)). Village 15 m. W of the Jordan, cen. ancient Palestine.
- Shi'loh National Military Park** (shī'lō). National park, SW Tennessee; ab. 6 sq. m.; estab. 1894; includes site of battle of Shiloh April 1862 in Civil War.
- Shi-mi-wu** (shē-mē-wōō). Seaport on Suruga Bay, S cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 60,268.
- Shi-mo-no-se'ki** (shī-mō-nō-sē-kī; *Jap.* shē-mō-nō-sē-kē); *popularly* **Ba-kan** (bā-kān). Seaport city, SW Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 155,623; treaty 1895.
- Shimonoseki Strait**. Strait ¼ m. wide at narrowest point, bet. SW Honshu and N Kyushu, Japan.
- Shi'ner** (shī'nēr; -nār). Biblical, probably equivalent to SUMER.
- Shin-chi-ku** (shēn-chē-kō). Seaport city SW of Taihoku, NW Formosa; pop. (1935) 52,107.
- Shin-gi-shu** (shēn-gē-shōō). City, provincial \*, NW corner of Korea; pop. (1938 est.) 52,384.
- Shin'ko-lob'we** (shīng'kō-lōb'wē). Town, SE Belgian Congo, ab. 70 m. NW of Elisabethville; uranium mines.
- Ship'ka, or Sip'ka** (shīp'kī; *Angl.* -kā, *Pass.* Mountain pass through Balkan Mts., cen. Bulgaria; alt. 4376 ft.; battles 1877.
- Ship'ley** (shīp'lī). Urban district NW of Leeds, West Riding, Yorkshire, N England; pop. 30,242.
- Ship'pens-burg** (shīp'pēnz-būrg). Borough NE of Chambersburg, S Pennsylvania; pop. 5244.
- Shi-ras'** (shē-rāz'). City, provincial \*, SW cen. Iran; pop. ab. 120,000.
- Shi're or Shi'rē** (shē'rā). River ab. 370 m. long, S Nyasaland and cen. Mozambique, SE Africa; flows from Lake Nyasa S to Zambezi river.
- Shi-su-o-ka** (shē-sōō-kā). City, cen. Honshu, Japan, SW of Tokyo; pop. (1945) 161,720.
- Shko'dër** (shkō'dēr) or **Shko'dra** (shkō'drā); *It.* Scutari (skō'tā-rī; *It.* -tī-rē); *anc.* **Scodra** (skō'drā). Town bet. Driu river and Lake Scutari, NW Albania; pop. 20,209.
- Shkum'bi** (shkōōm'bē). River ab. 50 m. long, cen. Albania, to Adriatic Sea.
- Sho'a** (shō'ā). Province, former kingdom, cen. Ethiopia (Abyssinia); 25,253 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 1,850,000; \* Addis Ababa.
- Sho-ka** (shō-kā). City SW of Taichu, cen. part of W coast of Formosa; pop. (1935) 51,236.
- Sho-la-pur** (shō'lā-pūr). City, SE Bombay prov., W Indian Union, W of Hyderabad; pop. (1941) 212,620.
- Shorewood** (shōr'wōōd). Village on Lake Michigan N of Milwaukee, SE Wisconsin; pop. 15,184.
- Shortland Islands** (shōrt'lānd). Group of islands comprising Shortland I., Faero I., and adjacent small islands, S of Bougainville, NW Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Sho-sho'ne** (shō-shō'nē). River ab. 120 m. long (with longest head-stream), flowing NE in NW Wyoming to Bighorn river.
- Shoshone Dam**. Dam, NW Wyoming, in the Shoshone river; maximum height 328 ft.; completed 1910; impounds water (**Buffalo Bill Reservoir**) for irrigation and power.
- Shoshone Falls**. Waterfall 210 ft. in Snake river, 8 Idaho.
- Shqipri, Shqipri**. See ALBANIA, 2.
- Shreve'port** (shrēv'pōrt). City, NW Louisiana, on Red river; pop. 98,167; Centenary Coll.
- Shrewsbury** (shrōōz'bēr'; -bēr-ī). 1. Town NE of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 7586. 2. (shrōōz'bēr'; shrōōz'-; -bēr-; -brī) Municipal borough, of Shropshire, W England, on Severn river NW of Birmingham; pop. 32,372; battle 1403.
- Shrop'shire** (shrōp'shīr; -shēr) or **Sal'op** (sāl'ōp). County, W England, on Welsh border; 1347 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 241,400; of Shrewsbury.
- Shufu**. See KASHGAR.
- Shu'men** (shōō'mēn). City W of Varna, NE Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 25,486.
- Shu-ri** (shōō-rē). City NE of Naha at S end of Okinawa I., Ryukyu Is.; pop. (1946) 17,537.
- Shushan**. See SUSA.
- Shu'ya** (shōō'yā). Town SE of Ivanovo, cen. Ivanovo Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 37,050.
- Shwe'li** (shwē'lī). River winding ab. 350 m. from SW China across Northern Shan States, E Upper Burma, to Irrawaddy river.
- Si** (shē) or **Si-kiang** (shē'jī-āng'); *Eng.* **West River**. Large navigable river (*kuang*) more than 1000 m. long, SE China to China Sea.
- Si-al'kot** (sī'al'kōt). City N of Lahore, West Punjab, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 138,348.
- Siam**. See THAILAND.
- Siam, Gulf of** = Gulf of THAILAND.
- Si'an'** (shē'an'; *also* **Sing'an'** (shē'ān')). City, \* of Shensi prov., NE cen. China, in S cen. part of province; pop. ab. 1,000,000.
- Siang** (shī-āng'). 1. *also* **Hsiang** (shī-āng'). River flowing ab. 350 m. N, Kwangsi and Hunan provs., SE cen. China, to Tungting Hu. 2. *also* **Si-yang** (shī-āng'); *formerly* Yu (yū) River ab. 400 m. long, S tributary of the Si, Yunnan and Kwangsi provs., S China.
- Siang'tan'** (shī-āng'tīn'). City, E Hunan prov., S cen. China, S of Changsha; pop. ab. 300,000.
- Si-be'nik** (shē-bē'nīk); *It.* **Se-be-ni'co** (sē-bā-nē'kō). Seaport city NW of Split, W Yugoslavia; pop. 37,284.
- Si-be'ri-a** (sī-bēr'ī-ā). 1. Part of Soviet Russia, N Asia, mostly bet. Ural Mts. and Pacific Ocean, but not including Central Asia (Kazakh Republic, etc.); 4,887,223 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 21,801,467. See RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. 2. Popularly, the whole of N Asia -- **Si-be'ri-an** (-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Si'bi** (sē'bī). Town on railroad at S end of Bolan Pass SE of Quetta, NE Baluchistan, Pakistan; pop. 9532.
- Si-biu'** (sē'biōō); *Hung.* **Nagy'sze'ben** (nōōdy'sē'hēn); *Ger.* **Her-mann-stadt'** (hēr'mān-shūt'). City N of the Transylvanian Alps, W cen. Romania; pop. (1930 est.) 50,247.
- Si'bu-yān'** **Sea** (sē'wōō-yān'). Interland sea surrounded by Luzon, Masbate, and Panay, Phil. Is.
- Si-c'i'lies, the Two** (sē'jī-līz). Former kingdom consisting of S Italy and the island of Sicily.
- Si-c'i'ly** (sē'jī-lī); *It.* and *anc.* **Si-c'i'lia** (sē-chē'lyā; *anc.* sī-sī'lyā, sī'lī-yā); *anc.* *also* **Tri-na-c'i'ria** (trī-nāk'rī-ā; trī-). Largest island in Mediterranean Sea; a compartimento of Italy; 9926 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 4,256,077; \* Palermo. -- **Si-c'i'lian** (sē-sī'lyān; sī'lī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Siculum Fretum**. See Strait of MESSINA.
- Si'cy-on** (sīsh'tōōn; sī'sī'; *Gr.* **Sik'y-on** (sīk'tī-ōn)). Ancient city, NE Peloponnesus, S Greece, NW of Corinth.
- Si'di Bar-rā'ni** (sē'dī bār-rā'nī). Coastal village bet. Salūm and Matruh, NW Egypt; fighting 1940-42.
- Si'di-bel-Ab-bēs'** (sē'dī bēl-ā-bēs'). Commune S of Oran, NW Algeria; pop. (1936) 51,004.
- Si'd'ney** (sīd'nī). City NW of Springfield, W Ohio; pop. 9790.
- Si'don** (sīd'nā); *Fr.* **Sa'ī'dā** (sā'ē'dā); *Ar.* **Sa'ī'dā** (sī'dā; -dā). Seaport, SW Lebanon republic, N of Tyre; pop. ab. 10,000; chief city of ancient Phoenicia -- **Si-dō-ni-an** (sī-dō-nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Si'dra, Gulf of** (sīd'rā); *anc.* **Syr'tis Ma'jor** (sūr'tīs mā'jēr). Inlet on NE coast of Tripolitania and NW coast of Cirenaica, Libya, N Africa.
- Si'dl'ce** (shēd'l'tsē); *Ger.* **Sod'lex** (sō'd'lēks). Commune NW of Lublin, cen. Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 40,962.
- Si'e'gen** (zē'gēn). City E of Cologne, Westphalia, W Germany; pop. 31,205.
- Siegfried Line**. 1. See HINDENBURG LINE. 2. See WESTWALL.
- Si'e'na** (syā'nā; *Angl.* sī'ēnā'; *anc.* **Sae'na Ju'lia** (sē'nā jōōlī-yā; jōōlī-ā)). Commune, provincial \*, S of Florence, Tuscany, cen. Italy; pop. 48,664.
- Sier'ra de Gre'dos** (syēr'rā thā grā'thōs). Mountain range, W cen. Spain, W of Madrid; highest 8692 ft.
- Sierra de Gua'dar-ra'ma** (kwā'thār-rā'mā). Mountain range, cen. Spain; highest peak 7800 ft.
- Si'er-ra Le-one'** (sī'ēr-rā lē-ōn'; sī'rā). British colony and protectorate, W Africa, bet. French Guinea and the Atlantic; 27,940 sq. m.; pop. 1,768,480; \* Freetown.
- Si'er-ra Mad'rē** (sī'ēr-rā mād'rē; *Sp.* syēr'rā māt'hērā). Range in S Chiapas state, SE Mexico, extending SE into S Guatemala.
- Si'er-ra Ma'dre del Sur** (sī'rā māt'hērā thēl sūr'). Coastal range, S Mexico, along SW and S coasts of Guerrero and Oaxaca states.
- Sierra Madre Oc-ci-den-tal'** (bē'sē-thān-tēl'). Mountain range in Mexico running parallel to the Pacific Ocean coast and bordering the cen. Mexican plateau on the W.
- Sierra Madre Orien-tal'** (bē'yān-tēl'). Mountain range in Mexico running parallel to Gulf of Mexico coast and bordering the cen. Mexican plateau on the E.
- Sierra Mo-re'na** (mō-rē'nā). Mountain range, SW Spain, bet. Guadiana and Guadalquivir rivers; highest peak ab. 8000 ft.

**Sin** *sɪn*. See **SIN**.

**Sin-ā-lī-n'** (*sɪn'ɑːlɪ'nʹ*). Mountain range extending 650 m. along E coast of Maritime Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; average height 4000–5000 ft.

**Sin-kang** (*sɪn'kɑŋ*). Province, S China, bet. Tibet and Szechwan; 143,437 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 1,755,542; \* Kangting.

**Sin-le-t'u** (*sɪn'lɛ'tu*). City S of Cape Girardeau, SE Missouri; pop. 7044.

**Sin-pho-to A-lín'** (*sɪn'fotə ɑːlɪn'*). Mountain range extending 650 m. along E coast of Maritime Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; average height 4000–5000 ft.

**Sin-siang** (*sɪn'siɑŋ*). See **SIN**.

**Sik-him** (*sɪk'hɪm*). Indian state, NE India, bet. Nepal and Bhutan; 2745 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 121,620; \* Gangtok.

**Sikyow** (*sɪkiw*). See **SICWON**.

**Silay** (*sɪləj*). Municipality N of City of Bacolor, NW Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 30,483.

**Sile-lia** (*sɪlɛ'ljɑː*; -zhí-d; -shú; -shí-j; -st.). Region on both sides of the Oder river, now mostly in W Poland; divided into 3 parts: (1) Former Prussian province (*Ger. Schle-sien*) [*sl̩ɦɔˈt͡siən*], 14,200 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 4,846,333; comprised Lower Silesia; \* Breslau, and Oppeln (*fop'pln*), or Upper Silesia, \* Oppeln; taken from Austria—Frederick II of Prussia in Silesian Wars 1740–45; wholly in Poland (see 3, below). (2) Austrian Silesia, S of Prussian Silesia; separate crownland 1849–1919; greater part (*Czech Sliezsko* [*sl̩ɦɔˈtskó*] passed to Czechoslovakia 1919) (3) Polish Silesia (*Śląsk* [*sl̩ɦɔnsk*]); 1600 sq. m.; pop. ab. 1,130,000; at SE end of Prussian Silesia; has great wealth of coal and iron; assigned to Poland 1921; after World War II incorporated in an enlarged Polish Silesia, comprising all of former Prussian Silesia (1, above).

**Sil-he-tri-a** (*sɪl'hɛ'triːɑː*). Romanian Sil-he-tra (*sɪl'hɛ'trɑː*; anc. Duro-storum (*dū-ro'stō-rum*). City on Danube river in Dobruja region, NE Bulgaria; pop. 17,415.

**Silver City** (*sɪlvər sɪti*). Town NW of Deming, SW New Mexico; pop. 5044.

**Simbirsk** (*sɪmbɪrsk*). See ULYANOVSK.

**Sin-coe** (*sɪn'koʊ*). Town S of Brantford, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6037.

**Simcoe, Lake** (*sɪmkəʊ*). Lake 271 sq. m., SE Ontario, Canada.

**Sin-fér-o-pól** (*sɪn'fɛrə'pɒl*). Russ. sym'lyót'róp'ily'. City, \* of Crimea Region and of former autonomous republic of Crimea, S Soviet Russia, Europe, in S part; pop. 142,678.

**Sin-la** (*sɪnlɑː*). Town and hill station, East Punjab, NW Indian Union, NE of Ambala; pop. (with cantonment) 18,014; summer \* of former British Government of India.

**Simp-lion** (*sɪm'plɪən*; fr. sán'plón; Ger. zím'plén). Village and pass, alt. 6590 ft, bet. Valais canton, SW cen. Switzerland, and NE Piedmont, Italy; Napoleon's carriage road (built 1800–07); tunnel, NE of pass, 12½ m. long (constructed 1818–1905).

**Sina** (*sɪni*; sɪn'na-t). Peninsula ab. 140 m. long, NE Egypt, bet. Suez and 'Aqaba gulfs at N end of Red Sea. — Sina-it-lo (*sɪn'a-ít'lk*), adj.

**Sinal Mount** (*sɪnal maunt*). Mountain, probably in S Sinai Penin., but not identified.

**Sí-na-lo'a** (*sɪ'ná-lə'ɑː*). State, W Mexico; 22,580 sq. m.; pop. 486,353; \* Culiacán.

**Sind** (*sɪnd*). Province, formerly in NW Brit. India, since 1947 a part of Pakistan, bet. Rajputana and Baluchistan; 48,136 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 4,535,008; \* Karachi.

**Sin-dang-an** (*sɪn'dɑŋ'an*). Municipality, Mindanao, Phil. Is., NE of Zamboanga; pop. 33,009.

**Singan** (*sɪŋɑn*). See **SIAN**.

**Sin-ga-pore** (*sɪŋgə'pɔː*; sɪng'ɑː -pɔːr'). 1. Crown colony, former settlement of the Straits Settlements, comprising the island and city of Singapore and the British dependencies of Christmas I. and Cocos Is.; 278 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 771,708. 2. Island in colony, S of Malay Penin.; 217 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 769,216. 3. Seaport, chief city of British Malaya, on S coast of Singapore I.; pop. (1937 est.) 520,164.

**Singapore, Strait of** (*sɪŋgə'pɔː strait*). Channel bet. Singapore I. on the N and the Riuw Archipelago, Neth. Indies, on the S; connects South China Sea with Strait of Malacca.

**Sin-ga-ra-dja** (*sɪŋgə're'dʒɑː*). Town, chief town of Bali, in N part, Indonesia; pop. 12,345.

**Singardunum** (*sɪŋɡɑrdunəm*). See BELGRADE.

**Sing Sing** (*sɪŋ sɪŋ*). See OSISING.

**Sin-kiang** (*sɪn'kjɑŋ*). Province, formerly an outer dependency, W China, in shen'ai bet. Mongolia and Tibet; 705,769 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 4,360,020; \* Urumchi.

**Sin-min** (*sɪn'mɪn*). Town W of Mukden, SW Liaoning prov., S Manchuria; pop. 32,905.

**Sin-nôp** (*sɪn'nɒp*). Seaport, vilayet \*, on narrow part of a peninsula extending into the Black Sea, N Turkey in Asia; pop. 4896.

**Sint-Gillis** (*sɪnt'ɡɪllɪs*). See SAINT-GILLES.

**Sint-Niklaas** (*sɪnt'nɪklɪəs*). Fr. Saint-Ni/co/las' (*sɪn'nɛ'kM*). Commune NE of Gent, East Flanders prov., NW cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 41,933.

**Sin-tra** (*sɪn'trɑː*). Formerly Olin'tra (*sɛnn'trɑː*). Commune, W Portugal, NW of Lisbon; pop. 7979; resort.

**Sin-u-i-yu** (*sɪn-ɛ-joo*). Korean name of SHINGISEU.

**Sinus Arabicus** (*sɪnus ɑrɪ'bɪkʌs*). See RED SEA.

**Sinus Persicus** (*sɪnus pɜr'sɪkʌs*). See PERSIAN GULF.

**Sinus Saronicus** (*sɪnus sə'rɒnɪkʌs*). See SARONIC GULF.

**Sion** (*sɪzən*). See ZION, 2.

**Sioux City** (*sɪu*). City, W Iowa, on Missouri river; pop. 82,364.

**Sioux Falls** (*sɪu fɛlz*). City, SE South Dakota, on Big Sioux river; pop. 40,832.

**Sipka Pass** (*sɪpkə pas*). See SHIPKA PASS.

**Sì-qu'i-jou'** (*sɪ'kwɪ-hòr'*). Island, one of the Visayan Is., SE of Negros and SW of Bohol, Phil. Is.; 130 sq. m.; pop. 59,507.

**Siracusa** (*sɪrəkəsə*). See SYRACUSE, 2.

**Sir Darya** (*sɪr dərəjə*). See SYE DARYA.

**Sir-et'** (*sɪr'et'*). Ger. Bè'reth (*bɛ'rɛt*). River ab. 270 m. long, NE Romania; flows from the Carpathian Mts. SSE to Danube river.

**Siris** (*sɪrɪs*). See SERAI.

**Sit-tho-nia** (*sɪt'ho:njə*; -thɔ'njə); mod. Lon'gos (*lon'ɡos*). Middle peninsula, ab. 31 m. long, of Chalcidice, Macedonia, NE Greece.

**Sit'-ka** (*sɪt'kd*). Town, W Baranof I., SE Alaska; pop. 1987.

**Sittang** (*sɪttɑŋ*). See TIBET.

**Sit-tung** (*sɪt'tʉŋ*). River flowing S 330 m., E cen. Burma, to Gulf of Martaban.

**Siv-as'** (*sɪv'as'*; anc. So-be-as'*t*) (*sɔbɛ'as't*) or So-be-as'-ta (*sɔbɛ'as'tɑː*; -tjə); or Ca-bi'tra (*kə'bɪ'trɑː*). City, E cen. Turkey in Asia, on Kizil Irnak; pop. (1940) 41,247.

**Siwa** (*sɪwɑː*; -wà); anc. Am-mo-ni-um (*ðmə'nɪ'jum*). Oasis and town, NW Egypt, N of Libyan Desert; pop. ab. 5000.

**Si-wa-li-k Range or Hills** (*sɪ-wə'lik*). Range of foothills, 2000 to 3500 ft., parallel with main Himalayas, extending SE from N East Punjab to the United Provinces, Indian Union.

**Siyang** (*sɪjɑŋ*). See SIANG, 2.

**Sjel'land** (*sjel'land*). Eng. Zea'land (*zɛ'lənd*). 1. Group of islands in E Denmark territorial waters; 2401 sq. m.; pop. (1925) 1,340,061. 2. Largest island of Denmark, and site of Copenhagen, S and SE of the Kattegat; 2701 sq. m.; pop. (1925) 1,203,713.

**Skagen, Cape** (*skeɪŋ kəpe*). See THE SKAW.

**Skag'er-rak or Skag'o-rak** (*skæg'ɛr-ræk*; skæg'ør-ræk). Arm of E cen. North Sea, S of Norway; ab. 150 m. long and 80 m. wide.

**Skag-way** (*skæg'weɪ*). City, SE Alaska, N of Juneau; terminal of gold rush route to Yukon; pop. 434.

**Skån'e-les Lake** (*skæn'ɛ:lɛs*; local; usu. skɪn'ɛ). Lake ab. 16 m. long and 1¼ m. wide, cen. Sweden, near u. of the Finger Lakes.

**Skaw, The** (*skəʊ*); or Cape Skå'gon (*skå'gøn*). Capr. N point of Jutland, Denmark.

**Skoe'na** (*skœ'nɑ*). River flowing 335 m. S and W, W Brit. Columbia, Canada, to Hecate Strait.

**Sköl-lef-te** (*skø'lɛftɛ*). River flowing SE 324 m. to Gulf of Bothnia, N Sweden.

**Slad'daw** (*slæd'dəw*; slæt'dəw). Mountain 3054 ft., Lake District, cen. Cumberland, NW England.

**Skok'le** (*skøk'lk*). Village N of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7172.

**Skoop'je** (*sköp'ijɛ*). Turk

- W Soviet Russia, Europe, on Dnieper river; pop. 166,477; 1812, 1941, 1948.
- St. Region.** Region E of White Russia, W Soviet Russia, Europe; 28,911 sq. m.; pop. 2,890,779; \* Smolensk.
- Smyna** (smŭ'nā). See **ISMA**. — **Smyna-an** (smŭ'nē-ān), adj. & n.
- Snake** (snēk). River winding 1038 m. from Yellowstone National Park, NW W. to Columbia river in SE Washington; forms parts of state lines; scenic.
- Snowdon** (snō'dŏn). See **SNOW MOUNTAINS**.
- Snoqualmie** (snō-kwō'lm). Waterfall 268 ft. in Snoqualmie river, W cen. U.S.
- Snowdon** (snō'dŏn). Massif in Caernarvonshire, NW Wales; highest peak 3560 ft., highest mountain of Wales.
- Snow Mountains** (snō). **Du. Sneeuw Gebergte** (snē'vō kē-bērg'tē). Range of high mountains running E and W, cen. Neth. New Guinea; highest point Mt. Carstensz 16,404 ft.
- So'hat** (sō'hāt). River 460 m. long (with tributary), E cen. Africa; flows W from Ethiopian border to White Nile.
- Socha**. See **YARKAND**, 2.
- Sochi** (sō'chī). Seaport town, Krasnodar Territory, Soviet Russia, Europe, on E shore of Black Sea; pop. 10,376; health resort.
- Society Islands** (sō-siē'tē). **Fr. Îles de la Société** (ē'lē dī-lā sō-siē'tē). Island group, W French Oceania, South Pacific Ocean; ab. 650 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 37,303, chief island Tahiti; \* Papeete.
- So-co-tra** or **So-ko-tra** (sō-kō'trā). Island, Indian Ocean, S of Arabia; 1400 sq. m.; pop. ab. 12,000; \* Tamridah; belongs to Aden Protectorate.
- Sod'om** (sō'dŏm). Ancient city in the plain of the Jordan, Palestine; exact site unknown; destroyed with Gomorrah (*Gen. x. 19*). — **Sod'-om-ites** (-tē), n.
- Sookaboomi**. See **SUKABUMI**.
- Sool Islands**. See **SULA ISLANDS**.
- Somba**. See **SUMBA**.
- Sombawa**. See **SUMBAWA**.
- Sunda Isles**. See **SUNDA ISLES**.
- Sunda Strait**. — **SUNDA STRAIT**.
- Sorabaya**. See **SURABAJA**.
- Sorabaya Strait**. — **SURABAJA STRAIT**.
- Sorakarta**. See **SURAKARTA**.
- So'ra** (sō'rā). **Bulg. So'li-ya** (sō'li-yē); *anc. Ser'di-ya* (sēr'dī-ya) or **Sar'di-ya** (sēr'dī-ya). City, \* of Bulgaria, in W part; pop. (1942 est.) 401,300; universities, palace.
- So'ra-na** (sō'rā-nā). **Ar. Sā'ra** (sā'rā). Ancient region, Asia, N of Oxus river; \* Samarkand; included modern Uzbek and part of Tadzhik Soviet Republics. — **So'ra-nā** (sō'rā-nā), adj. & n.
- So'ra Fjord** (sō'rā-fjōr). Inlet of Norwegian Sea on W coast of Norway; extends inland ab. 115 m.
- So'god** (sō'gōd). Municipality S of Tacloban, S Leyte I., Phil. Is.; pop. 28,222.
- So'hā** (sō'hā). City on Nile SE of Asyūt, Upper Egypt; pop. (1937) 31,890.
- Soho**. See in **Vocab**.
- Sols'ons** (swā'sōn); *anc. No'vi-o-du-num* (nō'vī-ō-dŭ-nŭm); *later Au-gus'ta Sues'si-o-num* (ōgŭs'tā swēs'sī-ō-nŭm). Commune, N France, on Aisne river SW of Laon; pop. 20,090; many battles, esp. 486, 1918.
- So'ko-to** (sō'kō-tō). Sultanate, NW Nigeria; with its dependencies it once formed the Fulah empire; ab. 25,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,324,000.
- Sokotra**. See **SOCOTRA**.
- Sola** (sō'lā). Airfield at Stavanger, SW Norway; extensively developed by Germans during World War II.
- Solent** (sō'lēnt). Channel 2 to 5 m. wide bet. Isle of Wight and mainland of S England.
- Sol'eto-rino** (sō'lē-tō-rīno). Village, SE Lombardy, N Italy; battle 1859.
- Sol'i** (sō'lī). **Gr. Sol'oi** (-lōi). Ancient town, Cilicia, Asia Minor, on coast SW of Tarsus; source of the English word *solisium* (which see, in **Vocab**), because of the bad Greek spoken there.
- Sol'i-gny-la-Trappe** (sō'lī-gny-lā-trāp). Village, Normandy, NW France, NE of Alençon; pop. 254; site of La Trappe, monastery (founded c. 1140) of the Trappist Order. See **TRAPPIST**, in **Vocab**.
- Sol'i-mões** (sō'lē-mōēs). Name in Brazil of the Amazon above its confluence with Rio Negro.
- Sol'ing-en** (sō'līng-ēn). City SE of Düsseldorf in the Ruhr, W Germany; pop. (1939) 138,587.
- Sollum**. See **SALOM**.
- Solo** (sō'lō). River flowing 335 m. mainly N in cen. and NE cen. Java, Neth. Indies, to Java Sea.
- Solo-moon Islands** (sō'lō-mōōn). Group of islands E of New Guinea, W Pacific Ocean; 16,120 sq. m.; pop. ab. 157,000; Bougainville and Buks form part of Territory of New Guinea, 3720 sq. m., pop. (1930) 56,087; remainder (SE part) is a British protectorate, administrative center Tulagi on Tulagi I.; naval battles in World War II. See **GUADALCANAL**.
- Solomon Is.** N part of the Coral Sea bet. New Guinea and the Solomon Is.
- Sol'e-thura** (sō'lē-tŭōr). 1. Canton, NW Switzerland; 306 sq. m.; pop. 154,944. 2. Commune, its \*, on Aare river N of Bern; pop. (1941) 15,414.
- Sol'way** (sō'lŭē). Village W of Syracuse, cen. New York; pop. 8201.
- Sol'way Firth** (sō'lŭē). Inlet of the Irish Sea, bet. England and Scotland, 38 m. long.
- Somalia Italiana**. See **ITALIAN SOMALILAND**.
- So-ma'h-lānd** (sō-mā'h-lānd). Territory bet. the equator and Gulf of Aden, E Africa, including French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, British Somaliland, and SE Ethiopia; ab. 300,000 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 1,775,000. — **So-ma'h** (sō-mā'h), n.
- Somaliland Protectorate**. See **BRITISH SOMALILAND**.
- Son'ba** (sōn'bā). **Hung. Som'bor** (sōm'bŏr). City NW of Belgrade, near Danube, NE Yugoslavia; pop. 32,334.
- Son'et** (sōn'ēt). 1. City S of Danville, SE cen. Kentucky; pop. 6154. 2. Town N of Fall River, SE Massachusetts; pop. SW of Johnstown, S Pennsylvania; pop. 5430.
- nd. See SOMERSETSHIRE.**
- Island E of Prince of Wales I., cen. Franklin District, Northwest Territories, Canada; 6000 sq. m.**
- Som'erset-shire** (-shīr; -shēr) or **Som'ers-et**. County, SW England; 1620 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 472,900; \* Taunton.
- Som'ers-worth** (sōm'ērs-wŭrth). City N of Dover, SE New Hampshire; pop. 6136.
- Som'er-ville** (sōm'ēr-vīl). 1. City NW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 102,177. 2. Borough NW of New Brunswick, N cen. New Jersey; pop. 8720.
- So-mes'** (sō-mēsh'); **Hung. So'mes** (sō'mēsh). River ab. 200 m. long, NW Romania and NE Hungary; flows NW to Tisza river.
- Somme** (sōm). River 147 m. long, N France; flows W and NW to English Channel; battles 1918, 1944.
- Son** (sōn) or **So'ne** (sō'nē). River 487 m. long, NE cen. India; flows NW, then E and NE to Gangus river.
- Song-Bo**. See **BO**.
- Songde**. See **KAIJO**.
- Songkol**. See **COL**.
- So-no'ra** (sō-nō'rā). State, NW Mexico; 70,477 sq. m.; pop. 368,853; \* Hermosillo.
- Sontius**. See **ISONZO**.
- Soo Canals**. See **SAULT SAINTES MARIE CANALS**.
- ow. See WUSSEN.**
- (sō'pōt)**; **Ger. Sop'pot** (sōp'pŏt). Commune, a seaside resort near Danzig, N Poland; pop. (1920) 30,835.
- Sop'ron** (sōp'rŏn); **Ger. Öden-burg** (ō'dēn-bŭrg). Autonomous city near Austrian boundary, W Hungary; 50 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 35,957.
- Sora'ta** (sō-rā'tā). Mountain E of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. See **ILLAMPU**.
- So'rel'** (sō'rēl'). City on St. Lawrence river SW of Three Rivers, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 12,251.
- So'ria** (sō'riā). 1. Province, N cen. Spain; 3983 sq. m.; pop. 159,960. 2. Commune, its \*, on Duero (Douro) river; pop. 13,654.
- So-ro-ca-ba** (sō'rō-kā'vā). City W of São Paulo, SE São Paulo state, SE Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 48,594.
- Sor-ren'to** (sōr-rēn'tō); **anc. Sur-en'tum** (sēr-ēn'tŭm). Seaport, Campania, S Italy, on S side of Bay of Naples; pop. 27,286; cathedral.
- Sor-so-gon'** (sōr-sŏ-gŏn'). Municipality, provincial \*, SE Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 22,097.
- Sos-no-wiec** (sōs-nŏ'vīets); *also, unofficially, Sos'no-wīes* (sōs-nŏ'vīets). City, SW Poland, NE of Katowice; pop. (1938-39 est.) 130,000.
- Sot'te-ville'-lès-Rou-en'** (sōt'vē'lē-rŭwēr'). Commune, S suburb of Rouen, N France; pop. 26,657.
- Soudan, Soudan français**. See **SUDAN, FRENCH SUDAN**.
- Soudaia**. See **ES SUWEIDA**.
- Sou'tri-ère'** (sō'trī-ēr'). 1. Volcanic peak 3002 ft., S Montserrat, Leeward Is., Brit. West Indies. 2. See **LA SOUFFRIÈRE**.
- Sound**, the. See **ØRESUND**.
- Sou'ria** (sō'rīā; **Fr. sŏ'rīr**). River curving 500 m., Saskatchewan, North Dakota, and Manitoba, to the Assiniboine.
- Sousse** (sōs) or **Su'sa** (sŭ'sā; -sē); *anc. Had'rū-mē'tum* (hād'rŭ-mē'tŭm). Coastal town S of Tunis, NE Tunisia, N Africa; pop. (1936) 28,465.
- South Africa**. See **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**.
- South African Republic**. Dutch (Boer) republic 1856-77, 1881-1902, corresponding to the Transvaal.
- South'all Nor'wood** (south'ŏl nŏr'wōd). Urban district W of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 52,880.
- South Am'boy** (sŭn'boi). City on Raritan Bay across from Perth Amboy, cen. New Jersey; pop. 7802.
- South America**. Continent in Western Hemisphere; ab. 7,635,357 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 91,368,805; highest point Aconcagua 23,081 ft. See **SPANISH AMERICA, LATIN AMERICA**. — **South American**, adj. & n.
- South-amp'ton** (sou-thŭm[p]tŭn; south-hŭm[p]tŭn). 1. = **HAMPSHIRE**. 2. County borough, Hampshire, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 181,460; important seaport.
- South Australia**. State, Australia, in cen. part S of 26° S; 380,070 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 517,840; \* Adelaide.
- South Bend** (bēnd'). City, N Indiana, 33 m. E of Lake Michigan; pop. 101,268; Univ. of Notre Dame.
- South Boston**. Town NE of Danville, S Virginia; pop. 3252.
- South'bridge** (south'bri'). Town SW of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 10,825.
- South Car-o-lī-na** (kār'ŏ-lī'nā). A southeastern seaboard state of U.S.A.; 39th state in area, 31,055 sq. m. (land area 30,954 sq. m.); 26th state in population, 1,890,804; \* Columbia; 8th of original thirteen states to ratify Constitution (1789). Nickname: Palmetto State. Abbr. S. C. — **South Car-o-līn-ian** (kār'ŏ-līn-i-ān), adj. & n.
- South Carpathians**. Name sometimes applied to the Transylvanian Alps, a S extension of the Carpathians in Romania.
- South Charleston**. Town W of Charleston, W cen. West Virginia; pop. 10,377.
- South China Sea**. See **CHINA SEA**.
- South Da-ko'ta** (dā-kŏ'tā). A northwestern state of U.S.A.; 15th state in area, 77,047 sq. m. (land area 76,536 sq. m.); 37th state in population, 642,961; \* Pierre; 40th state admitted to the Union (1890). Nickname: Sunset State. Abbr. S. Dak. — **South Da-ko'tan** (dā-kŏ'tān), adj. & n.
- South Downs** (dounz). Range of low hills, S England, W Dorsetshire to E Sussex; highest 899 ft.
- South'end-on-Sea** (south'ēnd'). County borough, Essex, SE England, at mouth of Thames; pop. (1939 est.) 137,400.
- Southern Alps**. Mountain range, W cen. South I., New Zealand; highest Mt. Aorangi 12,349 ft.
- Southern Protectorate of Morocco**. Southern zone of the Spanish possessions in Morocco; 10,089 sq. m.; pop. 12,000; chief town Cabo Yubi.





- (*stú-ryé tsá'n*). City, \* of Stalingrad Region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga river; pop. 445,476; battle 1942-43.
- Stalingrad Region**. Region, SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on both sides of the lower Volga; 52,264 sq. m.; pop. 2,289,049; \* Stalingrad.
- Stá'ly-nó** (*stá'ly-nó*) or **Stá'tín** (*stá'tín*; *lén*; *Russ. stá'ly'n*); formerly **Yú'nov-ká** (*yóv'záf-ká*). City, region \*, NW of Rostov, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 462,395.
- Stá'ly-nó-gorák** (*stá'ly-nó-górák*; *Russ. stá'ly-nó-górák*). New city SE of Tula, S Moscow Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 76,207.
- Stá'tín Peak** (*stá'tín*; *lén*; *Russ. stá'ly'n*); formerly **Gar-mó' Peak** (*gár-mó*). Highest peak in the Russian Pamirs and in the Soviet Union, 24,590 ft., SE Tadzhik S.S.R., U.S.S.R.
- Stá'tínak** (*stá'tínak*); formerly **Nó'vo Kuz-neták'** (*nó'vó kóvz-néták'*; *Russ. nó'vú kóvz-nyéták'*). City, W Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, on Tom river SE of Novosibirsk; pop. 109,538.
- Stam-boul'** or **Stam-bul'** (*stám-bóul'*). Turkish name of old part of Constantinople (see **ISTANBUL**) S of the Golden Horn, on site of ancient Byzantium; sometimes the name of the entire city.
- Stam'ford** (*stám'fórd*). 1. Town, SW Connecticut, on Long Island Sound and New York border; pop. 61,215. 2. Municipal borough SE of Nottingham, Lincolnshire, E England; pop. 90,47.
- Stamford Bridge**. Village NE of York, Yorkshire, N England; battle 1066.
- Stá'ní-sláv'** (*stá'nyí-slá'f*); *Pol. Stá'ní-słá'wów* (*stá'ní-słá'vóv*); *Ger. Stá'ní-slan* (*stá'ní-slan*; *lén*; *Ukr. stá'ní*). City, region \*, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R., SE of Lvov; pop. (1939 est.) 71,218; in Poland 1919-45.
- Stan'ley** (*stán'li*). **Mount**. See **Mount RUWENZORI**.
- Stanley Falls**. Seven cataracts of upper Congo river on the equator, Belgian Congo, S cen. Africa.
- Stanley Pool**. Expansion of Congo river ab. 4' S lat., W Belgian Congo, on boundary of French Equatorial Africa.
- Stán'voí Range** (*stán'vóí*); *Russ. Stá'no-vóí Khre-bet'* (*stá'ní-vóí khré-byét'*). Mountain range, E Soviet Russia, Asia; highest peak 8143 ft.; watershed bet. Arctic and Pacific Oceans.
- Stá'ra Rus'sa** (*stá'rá-yú rússá*). Town S of Lake Ilmen, cen. Novgorod Region, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 20,700; fighting 1944.
- Stá'ra Zá-go'ra** (*stá'rá zá-gó'rá*). City, department \*, NE of Plovdiv, cen. Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 29,825.
- Stá'sfurt** (*stá'sfóort*). City S of Magdeburg, E Germany; pop. 16,144.
- State College**. Borough NW of Lewistown, cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 6225; Pennsylvania State Coll.
- Stá'tén Island** (*stá'tén*). Island in New York Bay, forms Richmond Borough of New York City; 60 sq. m.
- Stá'tes-bór'** (*stá'ts-bór'*; *bú-rá*). City NW of Savannah, E Georgia; pop. 5028.
- States of the Church or Papal States**. Temporal domain of the pope, cen. Italy, 755 to 1870; 16,000 sq. m.; largely seized by Italy in 1860. See **VATICAN CITY**.
- Stá'tes-ville** (*stá'ts-ví*). City N of Charlotte, cen. North Carolina; pop. 11,440.
- States of Liberty National Monument**. National monument, Bedloe's I., New York, in New York Bay; 10 acres; estab. 1924; contains Bartholdi's statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World."
- Stá'm'pton** (*stá'tn*; *tún*). City NW of Charlottesville, N cen. Virginia; pop. 13,337.
- Stá-váng'er** (*stá'váng'er*). Seaport, SW Norway, SW of Oslo; pop. 46,780.
- Stá'v-ro-pol** (*stá'vá-ró-póly*; *stá'v-ró-póly*); formerly (1940-44) **Vó-ro-shí'lovsk** (*vó-rúshí'lovsk*). City, \* of Stavropol Territory, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 85,100.
- Stavropol Territory**. Territory, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; 34,078 sq. m.; pop. 1,706,881; \* Stavropol; a subdivision of the R.S.F.S.R.
- Stá'sark**. See **LANNENBERG**.
- Stéel'ton** (*sté'tn*; *tún*). Borough S of Harrisburg on Susquehanna river, SE cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,115.
- Stéiermark**. See **STYRIA**.
- Steinmanger**. See **SOEMBATHELY**.
- Sté'la-land'** (*sté'lá-lánd'*). Boer republic, S Africa, 1882-85; ab. 6000 sq. m.; \* Vryburg; now part of British Bechuanaland, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.
- Sté'lar-ton** (*sté'ér-tón*; *tún*). Town S of New Glasgow, N Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 5361.
- Sté'len-bósh'** (*sté'én-bósh'*; *Angl. bódsh'*). Town E of Cape Town, SW Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 8782.
- Stén'dál** (*stén'dál*). City NE of Magdeburg, E Germany; pop. 29,701.
- Stép'ney** (*stép'ni*). Metropolitan borough, E part of London, England; pop. 225,238.
- Steppe**, the (*stéps*). Region, W cen. Asia. See **KIRGIZ STEPPE**.
- Stér'ling** (*stér'ling*). 1. City NE of Fort Morgan, NE Colorado; pop. 7411. 2. City SW of Rockford, NW Illinois; pop. 11,363.
- Stét-tín'** (*stét-tén'*); *Pol. Sté'te-clín'* (*stét-té-clín'*). Seaport city near mouth of Oder, NW Poland; pop. (1939) 268,916; in Pomerania, Germany, before 1945.
- Stéu-bén-ville** (*sté'u-bén-ví*). City, E Ohio, on Ohio river S of Youngstown; pop. 37,651.
- Sté'ven's Point** (*sté'vénz*). City S of Wausau, cen. Wisconsin; pop. 15,777.
- Stéw'art Island** (*sté'ért*). Island S of South I., New Zealand; 670 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 617.
- Stewart Islands**. Atoll group E of N end of Malaita I., SE cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.
- Sté'kine'** (*sté'kén'*). River flowing 335 m. W and SW, NW Brit. Columbia, Canada, and S Alaska, to Pacific Ocean.
- Stéll'wa'tér** (*stéll'wó'tér*; *wó'tér*). 1. City NE of St. Paul on St. Croix river, E Minnesota; pop. 7013. 2. Village, E New York near Saratoga; pop. 971; battles 1777 (see **SARATOGA**). 3. City S of Ponca City, N cen. Oklahoma; pop. 10,097; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Coll.
- Stí'll-wéll Road** (*stí'll'wél*; *wél*). Military road 1044 m. long, from NE India, through N Burma, to Kunming, Yunnan prov., China; comprises Lado Road (which see) and Chinese part of Burma Road.
- Stí'r'ling** (*stí'r'ling*). 1. or **Stí'r'ling-shíre** (*-shír*; *-shér*). County, cen. Scotland; 461 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 175,400. 2. Burgh, its O. NW of Edinburgh; pop. 22,593; battle 1297.
- Stó'k'hólm** (*stók'hóm*; *Swed. stók'hólm*). Seaport city, \* of Sweden, in SE part; 55 sq. m.; pop. 654,864.
- Stó'k'pórt** (*stók'pórt*). County borough, Cheshire, NW England, S of Manchester; pop. (1939 est.) 135,200.
- Stó'k'tón** (*stók'tún*). 1. City, cen. California, E of Oakland; pop. 54,714. 2. or **Stó'kton on Téés** (*téz*). Municipal borough, Durham, N England, 4 m. from mouth of Téés river in North Sea, SE of Newcastle; pop. 87,722.
- Stóke on Trént** (*stók, trént*). City and county borough, Staffordshire, W cen. England, N of Birmingham; pop. (1939 est.) 268,800; pottery.
- Stóke Pó'ges** (*pó'jís*; *-jíz*). Parish, Buckinghamshire, SE cen. England; pop. 2110; considered scene of Gray's "Elegy."
- Stón'e-hám** (*stón'ám*). Town N of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 10,765.
- Stón'e-henge** (*stón'hén*; *stón'hén*). An assemblage of upright stones, Salisbury Plain, N of Salisbury, England.
- Stón'e Mountain** (*stón*). Massive monadnock of gray granite 1686 ft. high, near Atlanta, Georgia; sculptures.
- Stón'e River**. River ab. 60 m. long, cen. Tennessee, flowing N to the Cumberland; battle near Murfreesboro 1862-63.
- Stón'e River National Military Park**. National military park, cen. Tennessee, near Murfreesboro; 324 acres; estab. 1927; includes site of Civil War battle.
- Stón'ing-tón** (*stón'ng-tún*). Town on Long Island Sound E of Groton, SE Connecticut; pop. 11,002.
- Stón'y Point** (*stón'y*). Village, SE New York, on W bank of Hudson nearly opp. Peekskill; fort taken by General Anthony Wayne in 1779.
- Stórn Lake** (*stórm*). City SE of Cherokee, NW Iowa; pop. 5274.
- Stórrs** (*stórz*). Town NW of Willimantic, E cen. Connecticut; pop. (est.) 600; Univ. of Connecticut.
- Stóugh'tón** (*stó'tn*). Town NW of Brockton, E Massachusetts; pop. 8632.
- Stóur'bridge** (*stóur'brí*; *stóur'*; *stí'r'*; *stí'r'*). Municipal borough W of Birmingham, Worcestershire, W cen. England; pop. 19,904.
- Straits**, the (*stráts*). 1. Name used sometimes for the Strait of Gibraltar, Strait of Malacca, Bass Strait, Torres Strait, and others. 2. The link bet. the Mediterranean and Black Seas, including the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.
- Straits Settlements**. Former British crown colony on S and W coast of Malay Penin., SE Asia, and adjacent islands with dependencies; 1338 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,435,805; \* Singapore. Two of the settlements, Malacca and Penang, became in 1946 part of Federation of Malaya. See **SINGAPORE**.
- Strá'l'sund** (*strá'l'sónt*; *strá'l'sónt*). Seaport city, Pomerania, NE Germany, NW of Stettin; pop. 39,469; see 1928.
- Strá's-bóurg** (*strá'sbóurg*; *strá'z*; *Fr. strá'sbóur'*); *Ger. Strassburg* (*strá'sbúrg*; *strá'z*; *Ger. strá'sbúrg*); *anc. Ar-gen-to-ra-tum* (*ár-jén'tó-rá'tum*). City, NE France, SE of Metz; pop. 193,119; university.
- Strá't'ford** (*strá't'fórd*). 1. Town on Long Island Sound E of Bridgeport, SW Connecticut; pop. 22,580. 2. Estate, E Virginia, on Potomac river; birthplace of Robert E. Lee. 3. City W of Kitchener, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 17,038.
- Strá'tford on Á'von** (*strá'tn*; *kv'án*). Municipal borough, Warwickshire, cen. England, SE of Birmingham; pop. 11,605; Shakespeare born and buried here.
- Stráth-clóyd'** (*stráth-clífd*). Medieval Celtic kingdom 7th-11th cents., S of Clyde river, Scotland; \* Dumbarton.
- Stré'a'tor** (*stré'tér*). City NE of Peoria, N Illinois; pop. 14,930.
- Stré'sa** (*stré'zá*). Town (pop. [1931] 2584) in commune of **Stressa Bor-to-mé-o** (*bó-r'tó-mé-o*) [6] (pop. [1931] 4539), on Lake Maggiore, NE Piedmont, NW Italy.
- Strét'ford** (*strét'fórd*). Urban district SW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. (1939 est.) 59,870.
- Stríck'land** (*strí'k'lánd*). River flowing S and SW ab. 225 m., W Papua, New Guinea I., to Fly river.
- Stróm-bó-ll** (*stróm'bó-ll*; *It. stróm'bó-ll*); *anc. Stróm'gy-le* (*strón'-jé*). One of the Lipari Is.; contains active volcano, **Strómbhóll**, 8040 ft.
- Stróuds-búrg** (*stróuds'búrg*). Borough NE of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 6186.
- Strúma**. See **STRYMON**.
- Strúth'ars** (*strúth'éz*). City SE of Youngstown, NE Ohio; pop. 11,739.
- Strý'món** (*strí'món*; *Mod. Gr. stré-món*); *Bulg. Strú'ma* (*strú'má*; *Bulg. má*). River flowing S ab. 225 m., SW Bulgaria and N Greece, to the Strymonic Gulf.
- Strý-món'ic Gulf** (*strí-món'ík*) or **Gulf of Rén-dí'na** (*rán-dé'ná*). Inlet of Aegean Sea NE of Chalcidice Penin., NE Greece.
- Strúhl-weissen-búrg**. See **STRASBURG**.
- Strú'geon Bay** (*strú'jún*). City NE of city of Green Bay, NE Wisconsin; pop. 5439.
- Strú'geon Falls**. Town W of North Bay, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4576.
- Strú'gis** (*strú'jís*). City S of Kalamazoo, S Michigan; pop. 7214.
- Strú't'gart**. 1. (*stí't/gárt*). City NE of Pine Bluff, E Arkansas; pop. 6628. 2. (*stí't/gárt*; *Angl. stí't/gárt*). City, \* of Württemberg, SE of Karlsruhe, SW Germany; pop. (1939) 459,538.
- Strý' (stí)**. River 300 m. long, NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; flows N to Prigut river; battle line in World War I.
- Strý'ká** (*stí'ká*); *Ger. Sté'ler-márk* (*sté'ler-márk*). Province, SE Austria; 6712 sq. m.; pop. 1,119,374; \* Graz.
- Sua'kín** (*swá'kín*). Seaport, NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Red Sea; pop. ab. 15,000.

**Su'bis** (sōō'bīk) or **Su'big** (-bīg). Municipality NW of Bataan penin., W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 14,923; fine harbor; naval base.  
**Su'bo-tōn** (sōō'bō-tē-tōn) or **Su'bo-tō-tān**; *Hung. Sze'bad-ka'* (sōō-bōd-kē); *Ger. Ma-ris-The-re-ni-o-pel* (mā-rē-tē-lē-rē-tē-sōō-pēl). City near Hungarian frontier, NE Yugoslavia; pop. 100,058.  
**Suebow**. 1. See KUCIUNAN. 2. See IPIN.  
**Su'cre** (sōō'krā); formerly **Chu'gui-sa'ca** (chōō'kē-sē'kē). City, SW cen. Bolivia; pop. (1943 est.) 30,000; constitutional \*; university.

**SUDAN** (sōō'dān). A. REGION.  
 S of Sahara and Libyan Desert; total approximate area 2,000,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 40,000,000. See ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, FRENCH SUDAN. 2. = ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN. — **Su'da-nese'** (sōō'dā-nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*

**Sud'bary** (sūd'bēr'; -bēr'; -brī). City N of Georgian Bay, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 32,203.

**Su'de'ten** (sōō-dā'tēn; *Ger. sūd-*) or **Su'de'ten-land'** (-lānd'; *Ger. lānt').* 1. Mountainous region on N borders of Bohemia and Silesia in Czechoslovakia. 2. German-speaking Czechoslovakian sections, taken over by Germany 1939-45. — **Su'de'ton**, *n.* — **Su'de'ten**, **Su'de'tan** (sōō-dē'shān), **Su'de'tic** (-dēt'ik), *adj.*

**Sudeten** or **Su'de'tes** (sōō-dē'tēz) or **Su'de'tic Mountains** (sōō-dē'tik). Mountain ranges bet. NE Bohemia, N Czechoslovakia, and SW Poland (former Silesia in Germany); highest 5266 ft.

**Su'ez** (sōō'ēz; sōō'ēz; *esp. Brit. sōō'ēz*). Seaport city, Lower Egypt, at S end of Suez Canal, pop. (1937) 49,686.

**Suez, Gulf of**. Northwest arm of Red Sea.

**Suez, Isthmus of**. Isthmus, 72 m. broad, joining NE Africa to Asia; crossed by Suez Canal.

**Suez Canal**. Ship canal across Isthmus of Suez, NE Africa, 100 m. long from Suez to Port Said; cut 1859-69 by Ferdinand de Lesseps.

**Suffolk** (sūf'olk; in U.S., *also* -ōk). 1. City SW of Portsmouth, SE Virginia; pop. 11,343. 2. County, E England, now divided into administrative counties: **East Suffolk**, 871 sq. m., pop. 300,770; Ipswich, and **West Suffolk**, 611 sq. m., pop. 103,290. 3. Bury St. Edmunds.

**Sugarloaf Mountain**. See PAO DE AGUÇAR.

**Suidwes-Afrika**. See SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

**Suisse**. See SWITZERLAND.

**Suisun Bay** (sōō'sōon). Inlet of San Francisco Bay, cen. California.

**Sui'nyan'** (swā'yū-ān'). Province, cen. Inner Mongolia, N China; 112,493 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 2,083,093; \* Kweisui.

**Su'ka-bu'mi** (sōō'kai-bōō'mī); **Du Soe'ka-bōe'mi** (sōō'kē-bōō'mē). City SE of Bogor, W Java, Indonesia; pop. 34,191.

**Su'kho-na** (sōō-kō'nā). River flowing E ab. 350 m., N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, to the Yug.

**Su'thu-mi** (sōō'kōm-mī), *also* **Su'khum'** (sōō-kōm'). Seaport town NW of Kutais; \* of Abkhazian A.S.S.R., Georgia; pop. 28,136.

**Suk'kur** (sōō'kōor) or **Sa'khar** (sīk'hēr). Town on Indus

Sind, Pakistan; pop. (1941) 66,466.

**Su'lai-ma-ni'ya** (sōō'lā-mē-nī'ya; -yī; sōō'lī'). Town, NE Iraq, E of Kirkuk near Iranian border; pop. (1935 est.) 30,000.

**Su-lai-man' Range** (sōō-lī-mān'). Mountain range bet. NE Baluchistan and NW India, Pakistan; highest, twin peaks, 11,100 ft.

**Su'lis**, **Du Soe'lis Islands** (sōō'lī). Island group, Indonesia, E of Celebes; 1872 sq. m.; pop. 20,137.

**Sulawesi**. See CELEBES.

**Su'li-van** (sū'lī-vān). City S of Terre Haute, SW Indiana; pop. 5077.

**Sulphur Springs** (sūl'fēr). City, NE Texas; pop. 6742.

**Sultanabad**. See IRAQ.

**Sulu**. See JOLO.

**Su-lu'an** (sōō-lōō'ān). Island ab. 2 sq. m., S of S point of Samar, Phil. Is.; Magellan's first landfall.

**Su'lu Archipelago** (sōō'lōō'). Chain of islands, SW Phil. Is., extending from Basilan I. to Borneo; 1086 sq. m.; pop. 247,117; chief town Jolo.

**Sulu Sea**. Large interisland sea, SW Phil. Is., ab. 425 m. by 350 m., bet. 5° and 10° N lat.; bet. Phil. Is. and North Borneo.

**Su-ma'tra** (sōō-mā'trā) Island, W Indonesia, S of Malay Penin.; 166,789 sq. m.; pop. 7,601,706. — **Su-ma'tran** (trān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Su-ma'tra** (sōō-mā'trā), **Du Soem'tra** (sōō-mā'trā); *Eng. San'dal-wood Island* (sān'dal-wōōd'). Island, Indonesia, SE of Sumbawa; 4305 sq. m.; pop. 182,326.

**Su-ma'tra** (sōō-mā'trā); **Du Soem-ba'wa** (sōōm). Island, Indonesia, bet. Flores and Lombok; 5093 sq. m.; pop. 314,843.

**Su'mez** (sōō'mēr). The southern division of ancient Babylonia, in lower valley of Euphrates; an empire from ab. 4th millennium B.C.; probably the same as the Biblical **Su'mar** (shī'mēr; -nīr).

**Su-mi-da** (sōō-mē-dē). River flowing S ab. 180 m., SE Honshu, Japan, to Tokyo Bay.

**Su-ma'r-ade** (sūm'ēr-ādē). Town W of Charlottetown, W Prince Edward I., Canada; pop. 5034.

**Su'mit** (sūm'it). 1. Village SW of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7043.

2. City W of Newark, NE New Jersey; pop. 16,105.

**Su'mmit Hill**. Borough S of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 5406.

**Su'mter** (sūm'tēr). City, E cen. South Carolina; pop. 15,874.

**Su'my** (sōō'mī). Town NW of Kharkov, N Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 63,883.

**Sun'bary** (sūn'bēr'; -bēr'; -brī). City on Susquehanna river SE of Williamsport, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 15,462.

**Sun'chon** (sōō-chōn). Town near coast, S Korea; railroad junction.

**Sun'da** (sōōn'dā; sūn'dā), **Du Soen'da** (sōōn'dā), **Isles**. Islands of the Malay Archipelago, divided into: **Greater Sunda Islands** com-

**Sun'ga'ri** (sōōn'gā'rī'). River ab. 800 m. long, Manchuria; flows NW from Korea, then NE to Amur river; chief tributary of the Amur.

**Sung'kiang'** (sōōng'kī-āng'). Province, cen. Manchuria; 30,703 sq. m.; pop. 4,923,000; \* Harbin (Pinking); created 1945.

**Sunset Crater National Monument**. National monument, N Arizona, NE of Flagstaff; 5 sq. m.; estab. 1930; contains volcanic crater (Sunset Crater).

**Sun Valley**. Resort, cen. Idaho in Sawtooth Mts. N of Twin Falls.

**Suomi, Suomen Tasavalta**. See FINLAND.

**Su-pe'ri-or** (sū-pē'rī-ēr; -sē-). City, NW Wisconsin, port on Lake Superior opp. Duluth, Minnesota; pop. 35,130.

**Superior, Lake**. Lake in E cen. North America, bounded on S and W by U.S. (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) and on N and E by province of Ontario, Canada; one of the 5 Great Lakes; 802 ft. above sea; ab. 350 m. long; 31,820 sq. m.; maximum depth 1290 ft.

**Su-ra'** (sōō-rā'). River ab. 525 m. long, E cen. Russia, Europe; flows N to the Volga.

**Su-ra-ba'ja** (sōōrā-bā'yā); **Du Soe-ra-ba'ja** (sōōrā-bā'). Seaport, NE Java, Indonesia; pop. 341,075; on **Surabaya Strait**, passage ab. 24 m. long bet. Java and Madura.

**Su-ra-kar'ta** (sōōrā-kār'tā); **Du Soe-ra-kar'ta** (sōōrā-kār'tā). 1. Native (Mohammedan) principality, S cen. Java, Indonesia; 2331 sq. m.; pop. 2,504,848. 2. City, its \*; pop. 105,484.

**Su-rat'** (sōō-rāt'; *native* sōō'rāt'). City, N Bombay prov., W Indian Union, ab. 150 m. N of Bombay; pop. (1941) 171,448; first British settlement in India (1612).

**Su-rbi-ton** (sūrbī-tōn). Urban district, Surrey, SW of London, S England; pop. 29,401.

**Su'resnes** (sū'rēn'). Commune, W suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 32,018.

**Su'ri-ba'chi, Mount** (sōōrī-bā'chī). Active volcano 556 ft. high, S tip of Iwo Jima, Volcano Is.; fighting 1945.

**Su'ri-ga'o** (sōōrī-gā'ō). Municipality, provincial \*, NE Mindanao, Phil. Is., on strait opp. Dinagat I.; pop. 34,339.

**Surigao Strait**. Channel ab. 90 m. long by 10 to 25 m. wide, bet. Leyte I. and Dinagat I., SE Phil. Is.; naval battle Oct. 1944.

**Su'ri-nam** (sōōrī-nām); **Du Su'ri-na'me** (sū'rē-nā'mē); *often called Netherlands, or Dutch, Guiana*. Dutch overseas territory, N South America, bet. British and French Guiana; 55,143 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 183,730; \* Paramaribo; part of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

**Su'ri-na'me** (sū'rē-nā'mē). River flowing ab. 400 m. N in N Surinam, to Atlantic Ocean.

**Su'rma** (sōōr'mā). River flowing W ab. 500 m., NE India; divides into two branches and then reunites as the Meghna river in East Bengal.

**Surrentum**. See Sorrento.

**Su'r-ey** (sū'rē; sū'rē). County, S England; 722 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,427,300; 3 Kingston on Thames.

**Su-ru-ga Bay** (sōōrōō-gā). Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, SE Honshu, Japan, SW of Tokyo.

**Su'sa** (sōō'sā; -sā); *also* **Shu'shan** (shōō'shān; -shān). Ancient city, \* of Elam; now ruins S of Dīfuz, SW Iran.

**Su'sa** (Ar. sōō'sā, -sā). See SOUSSE.

**Su'sak** (sōō'shik). Seaport, suburb of Rieka (Fiume), W Croatia, NW Yugoslavia; pop. 16,104.

**Susam-Adasi**. See SAMOS.

**Susiana**. See KUZISTAN.

**Su-sit'na** (sōō-sīt'nā). River flowing W and S 280 m., S Alaska, to Cook Inlet.

**Suspension Bridge**. See NIAGARA FALLS, 8.

**Sus'que-han'na** (sūs'kwē-hān'nā). River 444 m. long, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; flows S to Chesapeake Bay.

**Sus'sex** (sūs'ēks; -ēks). 1. Anglo-Saxon kingdom, S England; became part of Wessex 825. 2. County, S England, on English Channel, divided into two administrative counties: **East Sussex**, 820 sq. m., pop. 566,080, 3 Lewes, and **West Sussex**, 628 sq. m., pop. 204,000, 3 Chichester.

**Su'ther-land** (sūth'ēr-lānd) or **Su'ther-land-shire** (-shīr; -shēr). County, N Scotland; 2028 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 15,200; 3 Dornoch.

**Sutherland Falls**. Waterfall 1904 ft. high, South I., New Zealand, S of head of Milford Sound.

**Sut'lej** (sū'tlēj). River 900 m. long, N India; from SW Tibet flows W and then SW to join Chenab river and form the Panjnad, West Punjab, Pakistan; one of the "Five Rivers" of the Punjab.

**Sut'ton Cold'field** (sūt'n kōld'fēld). Municipal borough NE of Birmingham, Warwickshire, cen. England; pop. 29,928.

**Sutton in Ash'field** (sh'fēld). Urban district N of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, N cen. England; pop. 25,153.

**Su'va** (sōō'vā). Seaport town, \* of Fiji colony, on SE coast of Viti Levu I., Fiji Is.; pop. including suburbs, 15,522.

**Suvalkai, Suvalki**. See SUWALKI.

**Su'via Bay** (sōō'vā). Small bay on W coast of Gallipoli Penin., Turkey in Europe; battle 1915.

**Su-wal'ki** (sōō-vāl'kē); **Russ. Su-val'ki** (sōō-vāl'kē); *Lith. Su-val'ki* (sōō-vāl'kē). District E of Masurian Lakes, formerly in W Soviet Russia, Europe; Polish since 1945; battles 1915.

**Su-wan'nee** (sōō-wōn'ē; -wōn'ē). River flowing ab. 240 m. SW in SE Georgia and N Florida, to Gulf of Mexico.

**Sval'bard** (svāl'bār). Possessions of Norway in Arctic Ocean, including Spitsbergen and Bear I.; 24,204 sq. m.; pop. ab. 2000. See SPITSBERGEN.

**Sverdlovsk** (svōrd-lōfsk'; *Russ. svy'rd*); formerly **E-kā'te-rin-burg'** (ē-kā'tē-rīn-būrg'; *Russ. yī-kā'tē-rīn-būrg'*). City, \* of Sverdlovsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 425,544.

**Sverdlovsk Region**. Region E of cen. Ural, W Soviet Russia, Asia; 85,229 sq. m.; pop. 2,512,175; \* Sverdlovsk.

**Sver'drup Islands** (svār'drōp). Group W of Ellesmere I., N Canada.

**Sverige**. See SWEDEN.

**Svir** (svīr; *Russ. svyr*). River ab. 140 m. long, flowing from Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga, NE Leningrad, NW Soviet Russia, Europe.

**Swizera**. See SWITZERLAND.

28,421 sq. m., pop. 3,460,059.

**Sunda, Du Soenda, Strait**. Channel bet. Java and Sumatra, Indonesia, 16 m. wide at narrowest part.

**Sun'der-land** (sūn'dēr-lānd); *medieval Wear'mouth* (wēr'mūth; -mouth). County borough, Durham, N England, SE of Newcastle; pop. (1939 est.) 182,500.

— (swi'bi-d); *Ger. Schwaben* (shv'ā'bēn). Duchy, medieval Germany, nearly coextensive with modern Württemberg, Hesse, and W. Bavaria. — *Swabian* (swi'bi-ān), *adj. & n.*  
**Swakop** (swi'kōp). River ab. 225 m. long, South-West Africa, flowing to Atlantic Ocean N of Walvis Bay.  
**Swampscott** (swamp'skōt). Town on Massachusetts Bay NE of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 10,761.  
**Swan** (swān). River ab. 180 m. long, SW Western Australia, flowing W to Indian Ocean.  
**Swansea** (swā'sē; -sē). 1. Village on Lake Ontario W of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 6968. 2. Seaport and county borough, Glamorgan-shire, SE Wales; pop. (1938 est.) 161,100; smelting.  
**Swarthmore** (sworth'mōr; locally usu. swōth'-). Borough W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 4061; Swarthmore Coll.  
**Swat** (swāt). Indian state, formerly in N North-West Frontier Agencies, NW India, in valley of Swat river (ab. 400 m. long) NE of Peshawar; since 1947 a part of Pakistan.  
**Swatow** (swi'tōu). Town and treaty port, E Kwangtung prov., SE China, NW of Hong Kong; pop. (1931 est.) 178,636.  
**Swaziland** (swi'zē-lānd). British protectorate, SE Africa, bet. Mozambique and Natal and Transvaal; 6705 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 156,716; \* Mbabane. — *Swazi* (swi'zē), *n.*  
**Sweden** (swē'dēn). *Swed.* Sverige (svär'ē). Kingdom, NW Europe; 173,349 sq. m. (of which 158,395 sq. m. is land); pop. 6,597,848; \* Stockholm. — *Swedish* (swē'dish), *adj. & n.* — *Swede* (swēd), *n.*  
**Sweetwater** (swē'twō'tēr; -wō'tēr). City W of Abilene, NW Texas; pop. 10,307.  
**Swift Current** (swift'). City W of Moose Jaw, SW Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 5694.  
**Swin'don** (swin'din). Municipal borough W of London, Wiltshire, S England; pop. (1939 est.) 60,390.  
**Swin'ton and Pen'dle-bury** (swin'tin, -tūn; pēn'dē-lē-ber', -bēr-y). Urban district NW of Manchester, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 63,761.  
**Swissvale** (swis'vāl). Borough E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 15,919.  
**Switzerland** (swit'sēr-lānd). *Fr. Suisse* (sü-'fē); *Ger. Schweiz* (shvītē); *It. Sviz'ra* (svē'tsā-rā); *Lat. Hel-vē-ti-a* (hēl-vē'shē-dā). Federal republic, cen. Europe; 15,940 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 4,265,703; \* Bern. — *Swiss* (swis), *adj. & n. sing. & pl.*  
**Swoy-er-ville** (swōi'er-vil). Borough N of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 9234.  
**Syr-a-ria** (sī'rā-ris). Ancient city, S Italy, destroyed 510 B.C.; noted for luxury. — *Syr-a-rite* (-rit), *n.*  
**Sydlige Jylland**. See SOUTH JUTLAND.  
**Sydney** (sīd'nē). 1. City, chief town of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 28,305. 2. City, \* of New South Wales, Australia, in E part; pop. of municipality 88,312, with suburbs (1940) 1,310,530.  
**Sydney Mines** (mīnz). Town N of Sydney on Atlantic Ocean, E Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 8108.  
**Syene**. See ASWAN.  
**Syl-a-qua'ga** (sil'ā-kō'gā). City SE of Birmingham, E cen. Alabama; pop. 6269.  
**Syr-a-ouse** (sī'rā-kūz; for the place in Sicily, also sī'rā-kūz &, esp. Brit., sī'rā-kūz). 1. City, cen. New York, S of Oneida Lake; pop. 205,967; Syracuse Univ. 2. *It. Sir-a-ua* (sī'rā-kō'z); *anc. Syr-a-ou-ae* (sī'rā-kō'sē; -zē). Seaport on small island, SE Sicily; pop. 53,160; battles 413 B.C., 212 B.C.  
**Syr Dar-ya'** (sīr' dār-yā'); *Turk. Sir Darya* (sēr); *anc. Jax-ar'tes* (jāk-sēr'tēs). River ab. 1500 m. long, Kirgiz, Uzbek, and Kazakh republics, Soviet Russia, Central Asia; flows NW to Lake Aral.  
**Syr-tā** (sīr'tā). 1. *Heb. A'ram* (An'g. A'ram; A'ram). Ancient country, Asia, at E end of Mediterranean Sea. 2. *Fr. Syrie* (lā sēr'yē). Former French mandate, E of Mediterranean Sea, S of Turkey, and N of Palestine, comprising republics of Syria and Lebanon, and territories of Latakia and Jebel ed Druz; 70,030 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 3,630,000; administrative \* Beirut, legislative \* Damascus. 3. Republic, cen. and E part of former French mandate; pop. (1938 est.) 2,487,000; \* Damascus. — *Syr'tan* (sīr'tān), *adj. & n.*  
**Syrias Fortia**. See BATAIA.  
**Syrian Desert**. Desert region in N Arabia, SE Syria, W Iraq, and NE Jordan, bet. 30° and 34° N lat. and 30° and 44° E long.; its W part known as *El Ha-mād'* (hī hā-mād'); crossed by oil pipelines.  
**Syrtis Major**. See GULF OF SYRTIS.  
**Syrtis Minor**. See GULF OF SYRTIS.  
**Syr-dan** (sīr'dān; Russ. sīr'dān-y'). City on the Volga W of Kuibyshev, SW Kuibyshev Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 77,679.  
**Szechuan**. See SICHUAN.  
**Szechwan**. See SICHUAN.  
**Szatmár-Németi**. See SATU-MARE.  
**Szechenyi**. See STEITIN.  
**Sze-chwan** or **Sze-chuan** (sī'chwān; An'g. sē'). Province, S cen. China, bet. Hupeh and Sikang; 160,495 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 52,903,299; \* Chengtu.  
**Sze-ged** (sē'gēd); *Ger. Sze-ged-din* (sē'gē-dēn). Autonomous city, S Hungary, on Yugoslav border; 315 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 131,893.  
**Sze-kou-tse-hai-vir** (sē'kōsh-tē'hār-vir'). *Ger. Stuhl-weis-sen-burg* (stōtsh'vīs'n-bōor). Autonomous city, W cen. Hungary; 46 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 42,438.  
**Szolnok** (sōl'nok). City SE of Budapest, E cen. Hungary; pop. 35,514.  
**Swom-hat-hely** (sōm'hāt-hēly'). *Ger. Stein'am-ang'er* (stēn'Am-ang'er); *anc. Sa-var'tā* (sā-vār'tā). City, W Hungary, near Austrian frontier; pop. 37,616; cathedral; ancient \* of Pannonia.

**Ta-ai'** (tā-ī'). 1. Volcano 984 ft. in center of Lake Taal. 2. Municipality SW of Lake Taal, near Balaian Bay; pop. 23,004.  
**Taal Lake**, formerly **Lake Bom-bon'** (bōm-bōn'). Lake 94 sq. m., S of Manila, Luzon, Phil. Is.

**Ta-ha'oo** (tā-vū'kō). Municipality, SE Luzon, Phil. Is., N of Legaspi; pop. 29,987.  
**Ta-ha'oo** (tā-bā'skō; Sp. tā-via'kō). State, SE Mexico; 9782 sq. m.; pop. 285,656; \* Villahermosa.  
**Ta-hlas** (tā'vīla). Largest island of Romblon group, cen. Phil. Is., on W border of Sibuyan Sea; 265 sq. m.; pop. 52,241.  
**Ta-hle Bay** (tā'hē). Inlet 6 m. wide forming the harbor of Cape Town, SW Cape Province, Union of South Africa.  
**Table Mountain**. Mountain 3550 ft., Cape Province, Union of South Africa, S of Cape Town.  
**Ta-hor, Mount** (tā'hōr). Mountain 1920 ft., SE Galilee, N Palestine.  
**Ta-ho'tā** (tā-hō'tā). Town, provincial \*, W cen. Tanganyika Territory, E Africa; pop. ab. 25,000.  
**Ta-briz** (tā-brēz); *anc. Taur'is* (tō'rīs). City, NW Iran, provincial \*, E of N end of Lake Urmia; pop. ab. 214,000.  
**Ta-ca-nā'** (tā'kē-nā'). Volcano 13,900 ft., W Guatemala, on Mexican border.  
**Ta-olo-ban** (tā-kō'vān). Municipality, provincial \*, NE coast of Leyte, Phil. Is.; pop. 31,233.  
**Tac-na** (tā'kē-nā; Sp. tā'kē-nā). Department, extreme S Peru; 4922 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 37,512; \* Tacna (pop. 11,378); part of Tacna-A-r'i'oa (-ā-rē'kō; Sp. ā-rē'kō) region held by Chile 1884 to 1930 when region was divided bet. Peru and Chile. See ANZAC.  
**Ta-co-ma** (tā-kō'mā). Seaport city on Puget Sound S of Seattle, W cen. Washington; pop. 109,408.  
**Tacoma, Mount**. See MOUNT RAINIER.  
**Ta-ou-ha'ya** (tā'kō-vi'vā). City, Federal District, cen. Mexico; pop. 105,783; national observatory; suburb of Mexico City.  
**Tadmor**. See PALMYRA.  
**Ta-dzhik' Soviet Socialist Republic** (tā-jik'; -jēk') or **Ta-dzhik'-istan'** (tā-jik'tsūn'; -stān'; tā-jē'kē); also **Ta-jik' S.S.R.** or **Ta-jik'-istan'**. Constituent republic, U.S.S.R., SE Central Asia, bet. Uzbek S.S.R. and Sinkiang; 55,545 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,500,540; \* Stalinabad. — **Ta-dzhik', Ta-jik', n. sing. & pl.**  
**Tao-dong** (tā-dōng). River ab. 200 m. long, N Korea; flows SSW to Yellow Sea near Chinnampo; Pyongyang is on it.  
**Tao-gu** (tā-gōō). Korean name of TAIKU.  
**Tao-jon** (tā-jōn); *Jap. Tai-den* (tā-dēn). City, S Korea, 70 m. NW of Taegu; pop. 36,379.  
**Taenarum**. See CAPE MATAPAN.  
**Ta-i-lait'** (tā'fē-lēit') or **Ta-i-lait'** (-lēit'). Oasis, SE French Morocco; ab. 533 sq. m.; pop. ab. 100,000; chief town Bou-Am (Abuam).  
**Tai-tan', Kuh-t'** (kōō'hē-tā-tān'). Volcano 13,261 ft., SE Iran.  
**Ta-gan-rog** (tā-gān-rōg; Russ. tā-gān-rōk'). City on Gulf of Tagan-rog (NE arm of the Sea of Azov), SW Rostov Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 188,808.  
**Tagus** (tā-gūs); *Sp. Ta'jo* (tā'hō); *Port. Te'jo* (tē'zhōō). River 566 m. long, cen. Spain and Portugal; flows W to Atlantic Ocean.  
**Tai-hē'tē** (tē); formerly **O'ta-hē'tē** (ō'tā-hē'tē; -hē'); *Fr. Ta'i'ti'* (tā'ē'tē). Island, E Society Is., French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; 402 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 23,133; \* Papeete.  
**Ta-hoe, Lake** (tā'hō; tē'hō). Lake ab. 22 m. long, N cen. California-Nevada boundary; resort.  
**Tai** (tī) or **Tai Shan** (tī shān'). Mountain 5048 ft., W Shantung, NE China, S of Tsinan; believed sacred, pilgrimage point.  
**Tai'an** (tī'an'). Town, W cen. Shantung prov., NE China, near Tai S of Tsinan; pop. ab. 90,000.  
**Tai-chu** (tī-chōō); formerly **Tai-wan** (tī-wān). City, W cen. Formosa; pop. (1935) 70,467.  
**Tai-ho-ku** (tī-hō-kōō); formerly **Tai'poh'** (tī'hā'). City, \* of Formosa, in the N part; pop. (1935) 278,446.  
**Tai Hu** (tī' hōō'). Lake (hu) 44 m. long, Kiangsu and Chekiang provs., E China.  
**Tai-kyu** (tī-kyōō). Walled city, SE Korea, N of Fusan; pop. (1938 est.) 172,040.  
**Tai-myr' or Tai-mir'** (tī-mīr'). Great peninsula, NW Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia, bet. Khatanga and Yenisei rivers; includes Cape Chelyuskin, most N point of Asia.  
**Tai-nan** (tī-nān). City, SW coast of Formosa; pop. (1935) 111,959.  
**Tainaron**. See CAPE MATAPAN.  
**Taipeh**. See TAIPEI.  
**Tai'ping'** (tī'pīng'). City, \* of Perak state, SE of George Town (Penang), Federation of Malaya; pop. (1937 est.) 38,719.  
**Tai Shan**. See TAI.  
**Taiti**. See TAITI.  
**Taiwan**. See FORMOSA, 1; TAICHU.  
**Taiyuan**. See YANGKU.  
**Tajik, Tajikistan**. See TADZHIK, TADZHIKISTAN.  
**Tajo**. See TAGUS.  
**Ta'ju-mul'oo** (tā'hōō-mōō'l'kō). Volcanic mountain 13,816 ft., W Guatemala; highest point in Central America.  
**Ta-ka-ma-tsu** (tā-kā-mā-tsōō). City, prefecture \*, NE Shikoku, Japan; pop. (1945) 72,056.  
**Ta-ka-o** (tā-kō-ō); also **Ta'kow** (tā'kōu). City, SW coast of Formosa; pop. (1935) 83,735.  
**Ta-ka-o-ka** (tā-kō-kā-kē). City W of Toyama, W Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 121,574.  
**Ta-ka-sa-ki** (tā-kā-sā-kē). City SW of Maebashi, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 79,712.  
**Ta'kia Ma-kan'** (tā'kī mā-kān'). Desert depression, cen. Sinkiang, W China, bet. Tien Shan and Kunlun Mts.  
**Ta-ko'ma Park** (tā-kō'mā). Town, cen. Maryland, N of Washington; pop. 8938.  
**Takow**. See TAKAO.  
**Ta'ku'** (tā'kōō; Chin. dī'gōō'). Town, E Hopeh prov., NE China, on Gulf of Po Hai; pop. ab. 7000; fort attacked 1890 and 1900.  
**Ta'land** (tā'lout) or **Ta'aur** (tā'our). Islands. Island group, Indonesia, NE of Celebes and SE of Mindanao; 494 sq. m.; pop. 23,825.  
**Ta'la-ve-ra de la Rai'na** (tā'la-vē'rā tē hī rē'rē-nē). Commune, cen. Spain, on Tagus river NW of Toledo; pop. 18,631; battle 1800.  
**Tal'oa** (tā'kō). City, provincial \*, cen. Chile, on the Claro river S of Santiago; pop. 50,464.

- Tal'ca-hua'no** (tál'kí-wí'nó). Port NW of Concepción, S cen. Chile; pop. 35,774.
- Tai'fí** (tá'fí). City, W cen. Yunnan, S China, W of Kunming; pop. ab. 26,000.
- Talíen, Tálíenwan**. See **DAIRIN**.
- Tai-Jí'way** (tá'jé-wá). Municipality N of City of Bacolod, NW Negros Occidental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 40,547.
- Tal'la-dé'ga** (tál'lá-dé'gá). City E of Birmingham, E cen. Alabama; pop. 9,206.
- Tal'la-has'see** (tál'lá-hás'sé). City, \* of Florida, in N part; pop. 16,240.
- Tal'lin or Tal'linn** (tál'lín; *Estonian* tál'lín; *Russ.* formerly *Re-val* (ré'vål); *Russ.* rýb'vyl'y); *Ger.* Re'val (ré'vål). Seaport city, \* of Estonia, on Gulf of Finland, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. (1937) 145,755.
- Tal'lu'lah** (tál'ló-lá). Village E of Monroe, NE Louisiana; pop. 5712.
- Tam'al-pa'is, Mount** (tám'al-pí'is). Mountain 2608 ft., W California, NW of San Francisco; scenic resort.
- Ta-ma'que** (tá-má'kwá). Borough NE of Pottsville, E cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 12,486.
- Tamar**. See **PALMYRA, 3**.
- Ta-ma-tavé** (tá-má-táv'). Port, E coast of Madagascar; pop. (1936) 21,421.
- Tam-mou-lí'pas** (tám-mou-lí'pás). State, E Mexico; 30,731 sq. m.; pop. 461,965; \* Ciudad Victoria.
- Tam-bó-ra** (tám'bó-rá). Volcano 8354 ft., N Soembawa I., Neth. Indies; great eruption 1815.
- Tam-bov'** (tám-bóv'). City, \* of Tambov Region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 121,285.
- Tambov Region**. Region, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Voronezh Region; 12,468 sq. m.; pop. 1,842,139; \* Tambov.
- Tamessa, Tamensis**. See **THAMES, 3**.
- Tammerfors**. See **TAMPERE**.
- Tam-pa** (tám-pá). City, W cen. Florida, at NE end of Tampa Bay; pop. 108,391.
- Tampa Bay**. Inlet of Gulf of Mexico, W Florida penin.; St. Petersburg and Tampa are on its shores.
- Tam-pé-re** (tám-pé-ré). *Swed.* **Tam-merfors'** (tám'é'r-fórs', -fósh'). City, department \*, on Lake Näsäjärv, SW Finland; pop. (1939 est.) 75,800.
- Tam-pí-co** (tám-pé'kó; *Sp.* tám-pé'kó). Seaport, Tamaulipas state, E Mexico, on Pánuco river near Gulf of Mexico; pop. 81,312.
- Tamsul**. See **TANSUL**.
- Ta-na** (tá'ná). River ab. 500 m. long, S cen. Kenya, E Africa, curving NE, E, and S to Indian Ocean.
- Ta-na** (tá'ná), or **Tsa-na** (tsá'á). Lake. Lake ab. 1100 sq. m., N Ethiopia, E Africa; source of Blue Nile.
- Ta-na'ga Island** (tá-ná'gá). Island, W Andreanof Is., Aleutians, SW Alaska.
- Tan'a-gra** (tán'á-grá; tó-ná'grá). Ancient town, E Boeotia, E cen. Greece; battle 457 B.C.; figurines.
- Tan'nah-mé'rah Bay** (tá'ná-mé'rá). Inlet W of Hollandia, NE Neth. New Guinea.
- Tanais**. See **DON, 3**.
- Tan'a-na** (tán'á-ná). River ab. 475 m. long, E and cen. Alaska; flows NW to Yukon river.
- Ta-na-na'ri-vo** (f. tá'ná-ná'rí'vó; *Malagasy* **Ta-na-na-rí'vo** (tá-ná-ná-rí'vó); *Eng.* **An-ta-na-na-rí'vo** (án'tá-ná-ná-rí'vó)). City, \* of Madagascar, in E cen. part; pop. (1936) 126,515.
- Ta-nau'an** (tá-ná'wán). Municipality, N of Batangas, S Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 26,186.
- Tan-di'lí'** (tán-dí'lí'). City S of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; pop. (est.) 31,115.
- Tan'djung-pri'ok** (tán'jóng-pri'ók); *Du.* **Tan'djoeng-pri'ok** (tán'jóng-pri'ók). Port of Jakarta, Indonesia; pop. 25,781.
- Tan'gany'ika, Lake** (tán'gán'yí'ká; tán'gán'). Lake, SE Africa, bet. W Tanganyika Territory and E Belgian Congo; 12,355 sq. m.; ab. 400 m. long, 30-45 m. wide.
- Tanganyika Territory**. Territory bet. Kenya and Mozambique, E Africa, most of former **German East Africa**; ab. 360,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 5,300,000; \* Dar es Salaam; former British mandate, now (after 1946) a British trust territory under United Nations. Abbr. T.T.
- Tan'gier'** (tán-jér'; *esp. attributively*, tán'jér'; *Fr. and Ger.* **Tan'ger'** (f. tá'njér'; *Ger.* tán'jér, táng'ér); *Sp.* **Tán'ger** (táng'hér); *anc.* **Tin'gis** (tín'jís). Seaport, NW Morocco, at W end of Strait of Gibraltar, with surrounding territory constitutes **Tangier Zone or International Zone**; 225 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) ab. 100,000; international control 1923-40, 1945.
- Tang'la'** (dáng'lá'); *also* **Dang'la'** or **Dang'-la'** (dáng'lá'). Mountain range 20,000 ft., E Tibet, Outer China.
- Tang'ub'** (táng'ób'). Municipality on inlet of Iligan Bay, NW Mindanao, Phil. Is., NE of Pagadian; i. v. 44,743.
- Tan'im-bar** (tá-ním-bár; tán'im-bár, or **Ti-mor-laoet'** (tí'mór-lóut'). Islands. Island group NE of Timor, SE Moluccas, Indonesia; 2096 sq. m.; pop. 31,847.
- Ta-nis** (tá'nís); *Bib.* **Zo'an** (zō'an). Ruined city, Lower Egypt, in Nile delta, near **Tanis Lake** (now Lake Manzala).
- Tan-jay'** (táng-jí'). Municipality NW of Dumaguete, E Negros Oriental, Negros, Phil. Is.; pop. 30,979.
- Tan-jore'** (tán-jó-ré). City, SE Madras, S Indian Union, SE of Madras; pop. (1941) 68,702.
- Tan'nem-berg** (tán'ném-búrg; *Ger.* tán'ném-bérg); *Pol.* **Stę-bark** (stém'bárk). Village formerly in East Prussia, Germany; since 1945 in NE Poland; battles 1410, 1914.
- Tanuu Tuva**. See **TUVA**.
- Tan'gul'** (tán'gúl') or **Tam'gul'** (tám'gúl'). Seaport NW of Tai-hoku, N Formosa; pop. ab. 23,000.
- Tan'ta** (tán'tá). City, provincial \*, N of Cairo, N Lower Egypt; pop. (1937) 95,260.
- Tao'nan'** (táu'nán'). Town, N Liaoning prov., S Manchuria, NW of Liaoyuan; pop. 47,888.
- Taos** (tous). Village and resort, N New Mexico, NE of Santa Fe; pop. 965.
- Ta'pa-jó'** (tá'pá-jó'). River 500 m. long, N Brazil; with its tributary the Jurua, 1100 m. long; flows from W cen. Brasil NE to Amazon river at Santarém.
- Tap'pan See** (táp'pán sé'). Expansion of Hudson river, 12 m. long, ab. 25 m. N of New York City.
- Taprobane**. See **Ceylon**.
- Tar'pí** (táp'pí). River 436 m. long, W. cen. India; flows W to Gulf of Cambay.
- Ta'qua-rí'** (tá'kwá-rí'). River ab. 450 m. long, S cen. Brasil; flows WSW to Paraguay river.
- Tarabulus osh Sham**. See **TARPOLE, 3**.
- Ta-ra-kan'** (tá'rá-kán'). Island near NE Borneo, in E Celebes Sea, Indonesia; 117 sq. m.; pop. 11,700; oil fields.
- Taranaki**. See **EWANTRI**.
- Tar-an-to** (tá'rán-tó; *Angl.* tá'rán-tó, tá-rán'tó); *anc.* **Ta-ren'tum** (tá-rén'tum). Seaport and naval base, Apulia, SE Italy; pop. 117,722; on Gulf of Taranto (bet. toe and heel of Italian boot).
- Ta-ra-wa** (tá-rá-wá; ták'á-wá; *native* tá'rú-wá'). Island (atoll) circling lagoon ab. 18 m. long by 13 m. wide, N cen. Gilbert Is., N of the equator; battle 1943.
- Tarbes** (tárb); *anc.* **El-gor'ra** (bí-gór'á). City SE of Pau, SW France; pop. 34,740.
- Tar'bor'o** (tár'bór'ó; -bór'ó). Town E of Rocky Mount, NE North Carolina; pop. 7148.
- Ta-ren'tum** (tá-rén'tum). 1. Borough on Allegheny river NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 9640. 2. See **TARANTO**.
- Tár-gu-Mu'ros** (tár'gú-mó's'rósh). City on Mureș river, N cen. Romania; pop. 38,116.
- Ta-rí'fa** (tá-rí'fá); *anc.* **Ju'lia Jo'za** (júl'yá jō'zá; jō'fí'fá) or **Julia Tra-duc'ta** (trá-dúk'tá). Seaport SE of Cádiz, Cádiz prov., SW Spain; pop. 14,815.
- Ta-rím'** (tá-rém'). Chief river, 1250 m. long, of Sinkiang prov., W China; flows E to small lakes in the desert area of E Takla Makan.
- Tar'lao** (tár'lák). Municipality, provincial \*, N of Manila, N cen. Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 55,082.
- Tarnopol**. See **TARNOPOL**.
- Tar'now** (tár'nóv'). City, S Poland, E of Kraków; pop. (1938-39 est.) 54,907.
- Tar-quin'ia** (tár-kwé'nyí); *anc.* **Tar-quin'i** (tár-kwín'i). Town, N Latium, cen. Italy; pop. 3038; chief city of ancient Etruria.
- Tarracina**. See **TERRACINA**.
- Tar-ra-go'na** (tár'á-gó'ná; *Sp.* tár'rá-gó'ná). 1. Province, NE Spain, on Mediterranean; 2505 sq. m.; pop. 342,779. 2. Commune, its \*, on coast SW of Barcelona; pop. 35,648.
- Tar'rant City** (tár'ánti). City NE of Birmingham, cen. Alabama; pop. 6833.
- Tar-ra'sa** (tár-rá'sá). Commune NW of Barcelona, NE Spain; pop. 45,081.
- Tar'ry-town** (tár'í-toun). Village, SE New York, on Hudson river N of New York City; pop. 6874.
- Tar'shish** (tár'shísh). Ancient maritime country mentioned in Old Testament, perhaps in S Spain.
- Tar'sus** (tár'sís). Town, S Turkey in Asia, W of Adana; pop. 24,848.
- Tartary**. See **TATARY**.
- Tar'tu** (tár'tó; *Estonian* tár'tó); *Ger.* **Dor'pat** (dór'pát); *Russ.* formerly **Yur'ev** (yúr'yé). City, E Estonia, W of Lake Peipus, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. (1937) 60,046; university.
- Tash-kent'** or **Tash-kend'** (tásh-ként'; *native* tásh-). City, \* of Uzbek S.S.R., in NE part, Central Asia, U.S.S.R.; pop. 585,005; largest city of Central Asia.
- Tas-ma'ni-a** (tázmá'ní'á; mán'yá); formerly **Van Die'men's Land** (vân diéménz). Island, S Pacific Ocean, S of Australia; 26,304 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 244,624; \* Hobart; as state of the Commonwealth of Australia includes adjacent islands. — **Tas-ma'ni-an** (-má-ní-án; -mán'yán), *adj. & n.*
- Tas'man Sea** (tásmán). The part of South Pacific Ocean bet. SE Australia and W New Zealand.
- Tatar Pass**. See **JABLONICA PASS**.
- Ta-tar'** **Pázar-dzhik'** (tá'tár' pá'zár-jík'); formerly **Pasardzhik**. City W of Plovdiv on Maritsa river, S Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 23,228.
- Ta'tar Republic** (tá'tér); *also* **Ta'tar-stán'** (tá'tér-stán'). Autonomous republic E of Chuvas Republic, E Soviet Russia, Europe; 26,200 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 3,067,740; \* Kazan.
- Tatar Strait**. See **Gulf of TATARY**.
- Ta'ta-ry** (tá'tá-rí) or, *less correctly*, **Tar'ta-ry** (tár'tá-rí). Historically, an indefinite region in Asia and Europe, extending from the Sea of Japan to the Dnieper river. — **Ta'tar** (tá'tér), **Tar'tar** (tár'tér), *adj. & n.*
- Tatary, Gulf of**. Strait 175 to 70 m. wide, bet. E coast of Maritime Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia, and W Sakhalin I.; its narrower N end, 70 to 10 m. wide, bet. Khabarovsk Territory and Sakhalin I. is known as **Ta'tar Strait** (tá'tér).
- Ta'tra Mountains or High Tatras** (tá'trá). Chief mountain group of cen. Carpathians, N Slovakia, Czechoslovakia; highest peak Gerlachovka 8737 ft.
- Tatienlu**. See **KANGTING**.
- Ta'tung'** (dák'tóng'). City W of Peiping, N Shanai prov., NE China; pop. ab. 50,000.
- Tau'n-ton** (tán'tón; tón'; -tún). 1. City, SE Massachusetts, N of Fall River; pop. 37,396. 2. Municipal borough, of Somerset, SW England, SW of Bristol; pop. 23,178.
- Tau'po, Lake** (táu'pó). Lake 238 sq. m., cen. North I., New Zealand.
- Taurasia**. See **TURIN**.
- Tauris**. See **TABRIZ**.
- Tau'rus Mountains** (tá'rus); *Turk.* **To-ros'** **Dağ-la-rí'** (tá-rós' dák'lá-rí'). Mountain chain, S Turkey in Asia; highest peak 11,455 ft.
- Tay** (tá). River ab. 120 m. long, largest in Scotland; flows NE, then SE, to Firth of Tay (25 m. long).
- Tay'lor** (tá'lér). 1. Borough SW of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 9002. 2. City NE of Austin, cen. Texas; pop. 7876.

**Tar-tor-ville** (tā'tōr-vīl). City SE of Springfield, cen. Illinois; pop. 8313.

**Tchad.** See CHAD.

**Ten-hock** (tē'nēk). Township E of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 25,275.

**Tees** (tēz). River 70 m. long, bet. Durham and Yorkshire, N England; flows E to North Sea.

**Te-gai** (tē'gāi'). Seaport W of Pekalongan, N Java, Indonesia; pop. 43,015.

**Te-gu-o-gai-pa** (tē'gō'ō'gāi'pā; Sp. tē'gō'ō'gāi'pā). City, \* of Honduras, in S cen. part; pop. (1940) 47,223.

**Te-han** (tē'hān) or **Te-he-ran** (tē'hē'rān; tē'hē'rān, -rān'). City, \* of Iran, in N part, about 65 m. S of Caspian Sea; pop. (1940 est.) 540,087; conference 1943.

**Te-hi** (tē'hī) or **Te-hi Garh-wal** (gār'wāl'). Indian state, NW United Provinces, N Indian Union; 4516 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 307,369; \* Tehri.

**Te-huan-te-poc, Gulf of** (tā-wān'tē'pēk; Sp. tā-wān'tē'pēk'). Inlet of Pacific Ocean in SE Mexico.

**Tehuantepec, Isthmus of**. Isthmus 130 m. wide, S Mexico, bet. Bay of Campeche and the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

**Teldo, Pico de**. See Pico de Teyde.

**Telo**. See TAGUS.

**Tel Aviv** (tēl'ā-vēv'; d-ā-vēv'). Jewish city, N of Jaffa, W Palestine; pop. (1944 est.) 155,277; chief city of new state of Israel.

**Tell City** (tēl). City E of Evansville on Ohio river, S Indiana; pop. 5395.

**Tell el 'A-marna** (tēl'ēl'ā-mār'nā). A station bet. Thebes and Memphis on the Nile in Upper Egypt; ancient \*, ruins.

**Tell el-Ke-hir** (tēl'ēl'kē'hīr'). Village, N Egypt, ab. 30 m. W of Suez Canal; built 1882.

**Telo Martius**. See TOULON.

**Temagami, Lake**. See LAKE TIMAGAMI.

**Tem-bu-land** (tēm'bōō'lānd'). Territory, E Cape Province, Union of South Africa; 3330 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 282,116; \* Umtata; one of the Transkeian Territories.

**Temesvár**. See TIMISOARA.

**Tem'pe** (tēm'pē). Vale of. Beautiful valley ab. 5 m. long, NE Thessaly, Greece; Salambria (anc. Peneus) river flows through it.

**Tem'ple** (tēm'plē). City S of Waco, cen. Texas; pop. 15,344.

**Te-mo-co** (tē'mō'kō). City, provincial \*, NE of Valdivia, S cen. Chile; pop. 42,035.

**Ten-a-dy** (tēn'ā-dī). Borough E of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 7413.

**Te-nas'ser-im** (tē-nās'sēr'im). River ab. 250 m. long, Lower Burma; flows S to Andaman Sea.

**Tenedos**. See BOZCAADA.

**Ten'er-ife** (tēn'ēr'if; -fē; Sp. tē'nār'ēfā), older **Ten'er-iffe** (if; -fē). Largest of Canary Is.; 782 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 218,877; chief city Santa Cruz de Tenerife; earthquake 1704.

**Tenerife, Pico de**. See Pico de Teyde.

**Teng'ri Khan** (tēng'rā'khān). Peak 23,020 ft., cen. Tien Shan Mts., Central Asia, bet. Kirgiz S.S.R. and Sinkiang, W China.

**Tengri Mor.** = NAM TSO.

**Ten'nes-see** (tēn'ē'sē; tēn'ē'sē). 1. River, E Tennessee, N Alabama, W Tennessee, and W Kentucky, curving 652 m. to Ohio river; formed by junction in Tennessee of French Broad and Holston rivers. 2. A southeast cen. state of U.S.A.; 33d state in area, 42,246 sq. m. (land area 41,961 sq. m.); 15th state in population, 2,915,841; \* Nashville; 16th state admitted to Union (1796). Nickname: Volunteer State. Abbr. *Tenn.* — **Ten'nes-see'an** (tēn'ē'sē'ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Tennessee Valley Authority**. See in *Vocab.*

**Te-noch'ti-lān'** (tā-nōch'tē'lān'). Ancient name of Mexico City; \* of the Aztec Empire.

**Ten'saw** or **Ten'san** (tēn'sā). Navigable river 40 m. long, SW Alabama; formed (with the Mobile river) by confluence of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers; flows S into Mobile Bay at Mobile.

**Te'os** (tē'ōs). Ancient city on coast of Asia Minor, on S shore of peninsula of Smyrna; one of the 12 Ionian Cities; birthplace of Anacreon.

**Te-pi-oo-Sa'nov** (tē'pī'ōs-ā'nōf; Ger. **Tep'litz-Schō'nau** (tēp'litz-shō'nou). City in the Erz Gebirge near German border, N Bohemia, W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 30,911.

**Te-que-n-da-ma Falls** (tē'kēn-dā'mā). Waterfall 475 ft. in the Funza river, S of city of Bogotá, Colombia.

**Te-ra-mo** (tē'rā-mō). Commune, provincial \*, NE of Rome, Abruzzi c. Molise, cen. Italy; pop. 33,700.

**Ter-oel'ra** (tē'rō'ēl-rā). Portuguese island, cen. Azores, Atlantic Ocean; 233 sq. m.; pop. ab. 45,000; \* Angra do Heroísmo.

**Te'rək** (tē'rēk; Russ. tē'rēk). River ab. 380 m. long, SE Soviet Russia, Europe; flows N, then E to Caspian Sea.

**Te-re-si-na** (tē'rē-sē'nā). City, \* of Piauí state, on Parnaíba river, NE Brazil.

**Ter-geste**. See TRIESTE.

**Te-rē-na'te** (tē'rē'nā'tē). Island, Indonesia, one of Moluccas W of Halmahera; ab. 25 sq. m.; pop. 19,533.

**Ter'ni** (tē'rē'nē). Commune, provincial \*, NE of Rome, Umbria, cen. Italy; pop. 68,890.

**Ter-no-pol** (tē'nō'pōl; Russ. tē'nō'pōl'y'; Pol. **Tar-no'pol** (tār-nō'pōl). City SE of Lvov, \* of Ternopol Region, W Ukraine; pop. (1938-39 est.) 40,000; in Poland before 1945.

**Ter-ra-nā** (tē'rā-chē'nā; anc. **Tar-ra-nā** (tār-rā'nā). Seaport, Latium, cen. Italy, W of Gaeta; pop. 23,559; ancient town on Appian Way.

**Ter're Haute** (tē'rē' hōt'). City, W Indiana, on Wabash river SW of Indianapolis; pop. 62,003.

**Ter'rell** (tē'rēl). City E of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 10,481.

**Terres Maudslayi**. See BAD LANDS.

**Terri-tore du Niger**. See NIGER.

**Te-rue'l** (tē'rue'l'). Province, NE Spain; 5720 sq. m.; pop. 233,790; \* Teruel (pop. 16,172).

**Te-sohan** (tē'shān). 1. Region ab. 850 sq. m., on Czech-Polish border S of Gliwice, divided 1920 bet. Czechoslovakia (*Czech Těšín* [tē'shēn]) and Poland (*Pol. Olé'saya* [chē'shān]). 2. City. See CIESZYN.

**Te-s'in Lake** (tē'sīn). Long, narrow lake 245 sq. m., on Yukon-Brit. Columbia border, NW Canada.

**Te'sin'** (Fr. tē'sīn'; Ger. tē'sēn'). = TICIÑO.

**Te'ton Range** (tē'tōn). Mountain range, NW Wyoming; highest peak Grand Teton 13,766 ft.

**Te-tuan'** (tē-twān'). City and port, \* of Spanish Morocco, in N part, S of Ceuta; pop. (1936) 49,535.

**Teu-to-burger Wald** (toi'tō-bōōr'gēr wālt). Range of hills, NE Westphalia, W Germany; battle 9 A.D.

**Tevere**. See TIBER.

**Tewkes-bury** (tūks'bēr'; -brī). Municipal borough, Gloucestershire, SW cen. England; pop. 4352; battle 1471.

**Tewks-bury** (tūks'bēr'; -bēr'). Town SE of Lowell, NE Massachusetts; pop. 6281.

**Tex-ar-kan'a** (tēk'sār-kān'ā; tēk'sēr-). Twin cities forming one community on Arkansas-Texas border: 1. City, SW Arkansas, 137 m. SW of Little Rock; pop. 11,821. 2. City, NE Texas, 30 m. SE of Oklahoma border; pop. 17,019.

**Tex'as** (tēk'sās). A southwestern state of U.S.A.; 1st state in area, 207,339 sq. m. (land area 203,644 sq. m.); 6th state in population, 6,414,824; \* Austin; 28th state admitted to Union (1845). Nickname: Lone Star State. Abbr. *Tex.* — **Tex'an** (tēk'sān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Texas City**. City on Galveston Bay NW of Galveston, SE Texas; pop. 5748; explosions, fires 1947.

**Tex-co-co** (tēk'sō'kō), or **Tex-cu-co** (tēk'sō'kō), **Lake**. Shallow lake 12 m. long, E of Mexico City, México state, cen. México.

**Tey-de**, or **Tel-de**, or **Te-ne-rife**, **Pico de** (pē'kō thā tē'ē-thā [tē'thā], tē'nē'rē'fā; Eng. **Peak of Ten'er-ife** (tēn'ēr'if; -fē). Volcanic mountain 12,192 ft., Tenerife I., Canary Is.

**Thail'and** (tā'ilānd; formerly **Si-am** [sī'ām; sī'ām]; **Thai Mu'ang-Thai** (mō'āng-thī'). Kingdom, SE Asia, bet. Burma and Federation of Indochina; 198,247 sq. m.; pop. (1947) 17,316,951; \* Bangkok. — **Thai** (tī), *adj.*

**Thailand, Gulf of**. Body of water bet. Thailand and Indochina.

**Thames** (tēnz). 1. (locally also thāma, tāmz) River 15 m. long, SE Connecticut; flows S to Long Island Sound 3 m. below New London. 2. River 135 m. long, SE Ontario, Canada; flows S and SW to Lake St. Clair. 3. anc. **Tam'e-sis** (tām'ē'sis) or **Tam'e-sa** (-sā). River 209 m. long, S England; flows E past London to estuary bet. Southend and Sheerness, emptying into the North Sea.

**Thamugadi, Thamugadis**. See TIGAD.

**Than'et, Isle of** (thān'ēt; -tē). Area, originally an island, NE end of Kent, SE England; 42 sq. m.

**Thap'sus** (thāp'sūs). Ancient town, N Africa; site on E coast of Tunisia; battle 461 B.C.

**Thar Desert** (tār; native t'hūr). Region of sandy desert 500 m. long, more than 100,000 sq. m., W Rajputana, Indian Union, and Bahawalpur state and E Sind prov., Pakistan.

**Tha'sos** (thā'sōs); **Mod. Gr. Thá'sos** (thā'sōs). Island, N Aegean Sea; 152 sq. m.; pop. ab. 12,000, to Greece.

**The-ba'id** (thē'bā'id; thē'bā'id). District about Thebes (either in Egypt or in Boeotia).

**Thebes** (thēbz). 1. classical **The'bae** (thē'bāē); later **Di-os'po-lis** (dī-ōs'pō-lis). Ancient ruined city, Upper Egypt, on Nile river, near Karnak and Luxor. 2. **Gr. Thē'vai** (thē'vā). Commune NW of Athens, Greece; pop. 7048; ancient chief city of Boeotia. — **The'ban** (thē'bān), *adj.* & *n.*

**The Dalles** (thē dāl'ē) or **Dalles City**. City, N Oregon, on Columbia river ab. 72 m. E of Portland; pop. 6206.

**Thelss**. See TISZA.

**The'o-dore Roo'se-velt Island** (thē'ō-dōr rō'sē-vēlt; -vēlt; rōō'-); formerly **An'a-loe'tan Island** (ān'ā-lōe'tān). Island in Potomac river, District of Columbia; 90 acres; memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

**Theodosia**. See FEODOSIYA.

**The Pas** (thē pā'). Town, W Manitoba, Canada, on Saskatchewan river W of N end of Lake Winnipeg; pop. 3181.

**Therexina**. = TREXINIA.

**Therina**. See SALONIKA.

**Ther-mop'y-lae, Pass of** (thēr-mōp'yēl'ē). Mountain pass, Locris, E Greece, on shore of inlet of Aegean Sea; battle 480 B.C.; other battles here 279 B.C., 191 B.C., and Apr. 20-25, 1941.

**Thes-pro'ti-a** (thēs-prō'shī-ā; -shā). District on coast of ancient Epirus, NW Greece, opp. island of Corcyra.

**Thessalonica, Thessalonikē**. See SALONIKA. — **Thes-sa-lo-ni-an** (thēs'sā-lō'nī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Thes-sa-ly** (thēs'sā-lī; Gr. **Thes-sa-lī'a** (Mod. Gr. thā'sā-lī'yē)). Division, E cen. Greece; 6148 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 582,020; chief town Larissa. — **Thes-sa-lī-an** (thēs'sā-lī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Thet'ford Mines** (thēt'fērd mīnz'). City S of Quebec, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 12,716; asbestos mines.

**Théval**. See THEBES, 2.

**Thibet**. Var. of TIBET.

**Thib'o-daux'** (thī'bō-dō'). Town in Mississippi delta WSW of New Orleans, SE Louisiana; pop. 5851.

**Thief River Falls** (thēf). City W of Upper Red Lake, NW Minnesota; pop. 6019.

**Thing'völur** (thēng'vōl'ūr). Plain with lava floor E of Reykjavík, SW Iceland; traditional meeting place of the *Althing*, the national assembly of Iceland.

**Thom-as-ton** (tōm'ās-tōn). City W of Macon, W cen. Georgia; pop. 6396.

**Thom-as-ville** (tōm'ās-vīl). 1. City W of Valdosta, S Georgia; pop. 12,083. 2. City SW of High Point, cen. North Carolina; pop. 11,041.

**Thomp'son** (tōm'p'sōn). 1. River 270 m. total length, S Brit. Columbia; flows S, then W and SW, to Fraser river. 2. Town, NE Connecticut, on Massachusetts and Rhode Island borders N of Putnam; pop. 5677.



- Thompsonville** (thŏm[p]l's'n-vŭl). Subdivision (est. pop. 12,000) of town of Enfield, Connecticut.
- Thorn**. See TORON.
- Thorold** (thŏr'ŭld). Town, SE Ontario, Canada, SE of St. Catharines; pop. 5305.
- Thouptis**. See VAN, 1.
- Thousand Islands** (thou's'nd). Group of ab. 1500 islands in upper St. Lawrence river bet. New York state and Ontario, Canada; summer resort.
- Thrace** (thrās). 1. anc. **Thra'ce** (thrā'sē) or **Thra'cia** (thrā'sh'ŭ-ŭ-ā). Ancient country, later Roman province, E of Macedonia along Black Sea, Propontis, and N Aegean Sea. 2. Modern region, S part of ancient country, divided by Maritsa river into **Western Thrace** in NE Greece, 3362 sq. m., pop. (1938 est.) 354,880, and **Eastern Thrace**, constituting Turkey in Europe. — **Thra'cian** (thrā'sh'ŭn), *adj.* & *n.*
- Three Rivers**. 1. City S of Kalamazoo, S Michigan; pop. 6710. 2. **Fr. Trois-Rivières** (trwā're'vyēr'). City on St. Lawrence river NE of Montreal, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 42,007.
- Throop** (trōp). Borough NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 7352.
- Thunle** (thū'le). See in **Vocab.**
- Thun** (tŭn). Commune, Bern canton, Switzerland, on Aare river near Lake of Thun; pop. (1941) 20,239.
- Thun, Lake of**; **Ger. Thun-see** (tŭn'sē-zē'). Lake in cen. Switzerland 10 m. long, part of Aare river.
- Thurgau** (tŭr'gou; *Angl.* tŭr'g). Canton, NE Switzerland; 307 sq. m.; pop. 138,122; \* Frauenfeld.
- Thuringia** (thū-rīn'j'ŭ-ā); **Ger. Thüring-en** (tŭ'rīng-ēn). Former state, cen. Germany, mainly bet. Prussia and Bavaria; 4540 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 1,760,995; \* Weimar. — **Thur-in'gi-an** (thū-rīn'j'ŭ-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Thuringian Forest** (thū-rīn'j'ŭ-ān); **Ger. Thüring-er Wald** (tŭ'rīng-ēr vālt'). Wooded mountain range in Thuringia; highest point ab. 3225 ft.
- Thurs/day Island** (thŭr's'di). Island in Torres Strait, NW of Cape York, N Queensland, Australia; pop. 1047; good harbor.
- Thurs-ton Peninsula** (thŭr's'tŭn). Peninsula of Antarctica E of Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land; separates Bellingshausen Sea from Amundsen Sea.
- Tia Juana**. See TIJUANA.
- Tian Shan**. See TIEN SHAN.
- Tia-ong'** (tyā'ōng'). Municipality, S Luzon, Phil. Is., W of Lucena; pop. 27,179.
- Tiber** (tī'bēr); *It. Tevere* (tī've-rā); *anc. Tī'ber-is* (tī'bēr'is). River 244 m. long, cen. Italy; flows S from Tuscan Apennines through Rome to Mediterranean Sea.
- Tiberias, Sea of**. See Sea of GALILEE.
- Tibet'sti Mountains** (tī-bēs'ti). Mountain group, NW Chad territory, N French Equatorial Africa.
- Tibet'** (tī-bēt'). *Chin. Si-tsang'* (shē'tsāng'). Country of cen. Asia, a Chinese dependency, S of Sinkiang prov.; 409,294 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 3,722,011; \* Lhasa. — **Tī-bet'an** (tī-bēt'ān), (tī'bēt'-t), *adj.* & *n.*
- Tibet, Nearer**. Earlier name for E part of Tibet, now forming parts of W Tsinghai and W Sikang provs., China.
- Tibur**. See TIVOLI.
- Ti-ca'o** (tī-kā'ŏ). Narrow, hilly island, bet. Masbate and SE Luzon, Phil. Is.; 129 sq. m.; pop. 29,797; separated from Luzon by **Ticao Pass**, 10-12 m. wide.
- Ti-cŭno** (tī-chŭ'no). Canton, SE cen. Switzerland; 1088 sq. m.; pop. 181,882; \* Bellinzona.
- Ticinum**. See PAVIA.
- Ti'con-der-o'ga** (tī'kōn-dēr'ŏ'gō; tī'kōn'). Village, NE New York; pop. 3402; old fort at head of Lake Champlain, built by French in 1755 (Fort Carillon), taken by England 1759, by Ethan Allen 1775.
- Tien Shan** (tī-ēn shān) or **Tian Shan** (tī-ān). Mountain chain (shan), Kirgiz S.S.R., Soviet Union, and Sinkiang prov., W China; highest Tenggri Khan 23,620 ft.
- Tien-shan'** (tī-ēn'shān'); *formerly Tain'chow'* (tāin'chō'). City W of Shan on Wei river, SE Kansu prov., N cen. China; pop. ab. 150,000.
- Tien-tsin'** (tīn'tsīn'; *Chin.* tī-ēn'jīn'). City and treaty port, E Hopeh prov., NE China, SE of Peiping; pop. (1936 est.) 1,292,025.
- Tierra del Fu-ego** (tī-ēr'ā dŭl fŭ-ē'gō; *Sp.* tyēr'ra thēl (wā'gō). 1. Archipelago, S end of South America, comprising all islands S of Strait of Magellan; 27,600 sq. m.; partly to Chile and partly to Argentina. 2. Territory, S Argentina, 8074 sq. m.; pop. 2200; \* Ushuaia.
- Ti'fin** (tī'fīn). City NE of Findlay, N Ohio; pop. 16,102.
- Tiflis** (tī'fīl's); *Russ.* ty'fīl's'; *officially, Georgian, Tbilisi* (tī'pī-lī-s'). City, SE Georgia, on Kura river, \* of Georgia and formerly of Transcaucasian Federation, U.S.S.R.; pop. 519,175; cathedral.
- Tifton** (tī'fīn). City SE of Albany, S Georgia; pop. 5228.
- Tighina**. See BENDERY.
- Tigranocerta**. See SERT.
- Tigr'e'** (tī-gr'ē; tī'grā). Province and former kingdom, N Ethiopia; \* Addua.
- Tigris** (tī'grīs). River ab. 1150 m. long, SE Turkey in Asia and Iraq; flows SSE and unites with Euphrates in SE Iraq.
- Tihwa**. See UAUUCHI.
- Ti-jua-na** (tī-hwā'nā) or **Ti'a Jua-na** (tī'ā wā'nā; *Sp.* tī'ā wā'nā). Town, N Lower California, NW Mexico, on U. S. border; pop. 16,488.
- Tilburg** (tī'l'bŭrg; *Dutch* -bŭrk). Commune, North Brabant prov., S Netherlands, SE of Rotterdam; pop. (1939) 97,338.
- Till-son-burg** (tīl'sŏn-bŭrg). Town SE of London, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4002.
- Tilist**. See SOVETSKE.
- Ti-ma'-ga-mi**, or **To-ma'-ga-mi, Lake** (tī-mā'gā-mī). Lake 90 sq. m., and summer resort region, Ontario, Canada, N of Lake Nipissing.
- Tim'a-ra** (tīm'ā-rā). Seaport SW of Christchurch, E South I., New Zealand; pop. (1941 est.) 19,200.
- Timbuktu**. See TOMBOUCTOU.
- Tim-gad'** (tīm-gā'd'); *anc. Tham'u-gā'di* (thām'ŭ-gā'dī) or **Tham'u-gā'dis** (-dis). Ruined city S of Constantine, NE Algeria.
- Ti-mi-ŭo-rā** (tē'mē-shwā'rā); *Hung. Temes-vár* (tē'mēsh-vār'). City, SW Romania, near Yugoslav border NE of Belgrade; pop. (1939 est.) 89,872.
- Tim'mins** (tīm'tnz). Town N of Sudbury on Mattagami ri. er, E Ontario, Canada; pop. 28,790.
- Ti'mor** (tē'mŏr; tē-mŏr'). Island ab. 300 m. long, S Malay Archipelago; 13,094 sq. m.; pop. 813,890; W half (**Timor**; *formerly Netherlands Timor*), 5704 sq. m., pop. 350,064, \* Kupang, belongs to Indonesia, E half to Portugal (see **PORTUGUESE TIMOR**).
- Timorise Islands**. See TANIMBAR ISLANDS.
- Timor Sea**. Part of Indian Ocean bet. Timor I. and NW Australia.
- Tingis**. See TANGIER.
- Ti-ni-an'** (tē'nē-ān'; *Angl.* tīn'tān'). Island SW of Saipan, S Mariana Is., W Pacific Ocean; 20 sq. m.
- Tin-ne-vel'ly** (tīn's-vēl'ŭ; tī-nē-vēl'ŭ). Town, district \*, SW of Madras, S Madras prov., E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 60,676.
- Tin-tag-el Head** (tīn-tā'ēl'). Cape, W coast of Cornwall, SW England; ruins of Tintagel Castle.
- Tin'tern Abbey** (tīn'tērn). Ruins on Wye river NE of Newport, Monmouthshire, W England.
- Tip-pe-ca-noe'** (tīp'ē-kā-nŏ'). River ab. 200 m. long, N Indiana; flows W, then S, from Tippecanoe Lake to Wabash river; battle 1811.
- Ti-pe-rar'y** (tīp'rār'ŭ). 1. County, Munster prov., S Ireland; 1043 sq. m.; pop. 137,835; \* Clonmel. 2. Urban district SE of Limerick, S Ireland; pop. 6384.
- Tipton** (tīp'tŭn). 1. City S of Kokomo, cen. Indiana; pop. 5101. 2. Urban district NW of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 35,814.
- Ti-ra-nē** (tī-rā'nē) or **Ti-rā'na** (-nā). Town, \* of Albania, 18 m. E of Durrës, in cen. part; pop. 30,800.
- Ti'rich Mir** (tī'rīch mēr'). Mountain (mir), highest of Hindu Kush, Chitral, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan; 25,263 ft.
- Tirnov**. See TANOV.
- Ti-rol'** or **Ty-rol'** (tī-rŏl'; tī'rŏl'; tī'rŏl'; tī'rŏl'; *Ger.* tē-rŏl'ŭ); *It.* Tiro'lo (tī-rŏl'ŭ). Region, cen. Europe, in NE Alps, divided bet. SW Austria and NE Italy. — **Ti-rŏ-less'**, **Ty-rŏ-less'** (tī-rŏ-lēz'; tē'rŏ'), *adj.* & *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* — **Ty-ro-le-an** (tī-rŏ-lē-ān; tī-rŏ-lē-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- Ti'sza** (tī'sā); *Ger. Theiss* (tīs); *anc. Tis'sus* (tīs'sŭs) or **Ti'sia** (tīs'i-ā). River ab. 800 m. long, W Ukraine, E Hungary, and NE Yugoslavia; flows W and SW from Carpathian Mts. to the Danube N of Belgrade.
- Ti-ta-garh** (tī-tā'gēr; *native* gār'h'). Town on Hooghly river N of Calcutta, West Bengal, Indian Union; pop. (1941) 57,416.
- Ti-ti-ca-ca, Lake** (tī-tī-kā'kā; *Sp.* tē'tē-kā'kū). Lake bet. S Peru and Bolivia; ab. 138 m. long, 60 m. wide; ab. 3500 sq. m.; alt. 12,500 ft.; highest navigable lake in the world.
- Ti-tus-ville** (tī'tŭs-vŭl'). City N of Oil City, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 8126; first U. S. oil well.
- Tiv'er-ton** (tīv'ēr-tŭn; -tŭn). Town and summer resort NE of Newport, SE Rhode Island; pop. 5018.
- Tiv'o-li** (tīv'ŏl'i; *It.* tēv'ŏl'e); *anc. Tī'bur* (tī'bēr'). Commune, Latium, cen. Italy, NE of Rome; pop. 20,876.
- Tizi'-Ouzou'** (tē'zē'ŏzŭ'ŭŏ'). Commune E of Algiers, N Algeria; pop. (1938) 40,526.
- Tji-la'tjap** (chē-lā'chāp) or **Chi-la'chap**. Seaport, S Java, Indonesia; pop. 28,309.
- Tji-to-bon'** (chēr'tŏ-bŏn') or **Oher'i-bon'** (chēr'ŭ-bŏn'). City E of Jakarta on N coast of Java, Indonesia; pop. 54,079.
- Tiax-ca'la** (tīās-kā'lā). 1. State, cen. Mexico; 1555 sq. m.; pop. 219,590. 2. Town, it. \*; pop. 3261.
- Tiem-ŏen'** or **Tiem-sen'** (tīēm-sēn'). City SW of Oran, NW Algeria; pop. (1930) 61,530.
- To'ba, Lake** (tŏ'bā). Lake in mountains of N cen. Sumatra, Indonesia; 502 sq. m.
- To-ba'go** (tŏ'bā'gō). Island NE of Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago colony, Brit. West Indies; 118 sq. m.; pop. 25,358; \* Scarborough.
- To-ba-ta** (tŏ-bā-tā). Coastal town, N Kyushu, Japan, SW of Moji; pop. (1945) 50,585.
- To-bol'** (tŏ-bŏl'; *Russ.* tŏ-bŏl'ŭ'). River ab. 800 m. long, SW Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Ural Mts.; flows NNE to Irtysh river at Tobolsk.
- To-bolsk'** (tŏ-bŏlsk'; *Russ.* tŏ-bŏl'sk'ŭk'). City, SW Soviet Russia, Asia, on Irtysh and Tobol rivers; pop. 23,500.
- To-bruk** (tŏ'brŭk); *It.* **To-bruch** (tŏ'brŭk); *anc. An'ti-pyr'gos* (ān'tī-pŭr'gŏs). Port on coastal road, NE Cirenaica, Libia, N Africa; pop. before World War II ab. 4200; fighting 1940-42.
- To-can-tins'** (tŏ'kān-tēns'). River ab. 1700 m. long, E cen. and NE Brazil; flows N to Pará river.
- Too-ŏ-ŭa** (tŏ'ŭ-ā). City NE of Gainesville, NE Georgia; pop. 5494.
- To'go** (tŏ'gō). 1. Former German protectorate, W Africa, bet. the Gold Coast and Dahomey; now French and British trust territories; 34,934 sq. m.; pop. after World War I slightly more than 1,000,000. 2. or **French Togo**. Former French mandate, now trust territory under the United Nations, bet. Dahomey and Togoland; 21,893 sq. m.; pop. (1938) ab. 780,500; \* Lomé.
- To'go-land'** (tŏ'gŏ-lānd'). Former British mandate, now a trust territory under the United Nations, N of Gold Coast, E of French Togo; 13,041 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 392,000; \* Ho.
- To'ka-lau'** (tŏ'kā-lŭ) or **Un'lon** (ūn'yŭn). Island group N of Savaii, Samoa, cen. Pacific Ocean; 4 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 1364; to New Zealand 1926.
- Tokio**. See TOKYO.
- To-ku-ahi-ma** (tŏ'kŭ-āhē-mā). Seaport city, E Shikoku, Japan; pop. (1945) 80,681.
- To-ku-ya-ma** (tŏ'kŭ-yā-mā). Town E of Shimomaseki, SW Honshu, Japan; port at W end of Inland Sea; pop. (1945) 71,021.
- To'ky-o**, also **To'ki-o** (tŏ'kŭ-ŏ; *Jap.* tŏ'kyŏ); *formerly E-dŏ* (ē-dŏ) or **Yē-dŏ** (yē-dŏ). City, \* of Japan, E Honshu, on **Tokyo Bay** (ab. 30 m. long by 23 m. wide); pop. (1945) 2,875,203; university; earthquake 1923; bombed 1942, 1944-45.



- (trí-dén-tám). Commune, Venezia Tridentina, NE Italy, NE of Milan; pop. 56,017; council 1848-49.
- Tren-t'iao** (trén-t'iao). Region, NE Italy; portion of S Tirol.
- Tren-t'iao** (trén-t'iao). 1. Village SW of Detroit on Detroit river, SE Michigan; pop. 5284. 2. City N of Chillicothe, N Missouri; pop. 7046. 3. City, \* of New Jersey, on Delaware river NE of Philadelphia; pop. 124,697; battle 1776. 4. Town W of Belleville on Bay of Quinte (inlet of Lake Ontario), SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 8323.
- Tres Arroyos** (trés ár-ró-yos). City NE of Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; pop. (est.) ab. 52,000.
- Troves, Tróves**. See **TRIER**.
- Tro-vi-so** (trá-vi-só). Commune, provincial \*, Venezia Euganea, NW of Venice, NE Italy; pop. 53,886.
- Trich'i-nop-o-ly** (trich'i-nóp-o-ly). City, S Madras prov., S Indian Union, on Cauvery river; pop. (1941) 159,506.
- Tri-chur'** (trichú'r'). Town N of Cochin, N Cochin state, SW Madras prov., S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 57,524.
- Tridentum, Trient**. See **TRIENT**.
- Trier** (trér; Ger. trér; Eng. Troves (trév); Fr. Trèves (trév); anc. **Augu-ta Tre-vi-rum** (ágús'tá trév'r-s'rim). City, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany, on Moselle river SW of Koblenz; pop. 58,140; cathedral.
- 248,870; since Feb. 1947 under administration of the United Nations as **Free Territory of Trieste**.
- Trinacria**. See **SICILY**.
- Trin-co-ma-lee'** or **Trin'ko-ma-lí'** (trín'kó-má-lí'). Seaport town, provincial \*, E Ceylon on Bay of Bengal; pop. 10,160; British naval station.
- Trin'i-dad** (trín'i-dád). 1. City S of Pueblo, SE Colorado; pop. 13,223. 2. Peak 3206 ft., W cen. Cuba. 3. Island of the Brit. West Indies, off NE Venezuela; 1984 sq. m.; pop. 387,425; with Tobago forms **Trinidad and To-ba-go** (tò-bá'gò), British colony; 1980 sq. m.; pop. (1942 est.) 522,168; \* Port of Spain (on Trinidad).
- Trin'i-ty** (trín'i-ti). River 360 m. long, E Texas; flows S to Galveston Bay.
- Trinity, Cape**. Promontory, S bank Saguenay river, Quebec, Canada, ab. 40 m. from its mouth; 1700 ft. high.
- Trinkomall**. See **TRINCOMALEE**.
- Tri-p'o-ly** (tríp'o-ly). 1. anc. **Tri-p'o-ly** (tríp'o-ly). Region, N Africa, SE of Tunisia on the Mediterranean Sea; former Barbary State, later Turkish vilayet, then part of Italian colony of Libya. 2. City, \* of Libya and of Tripolitania, N Africa; pop. (1938 est.) 108,240. 3. **Ar-Ta-ra-bu-lus ash Sham** (ár-tá-bó-lós ash shám'); anc. **Tripolis**. Town and seaport, NW Lebanon republic, NE of Beirut; pop. (1935) 37,200. — **Tri-pól-i-tan** (tríp'ól-i-tán), *adj.* s. n.
- Tri-p'o-ly-ta-nia** (tríp'ól-i-tán-yá; tríp'ól-i-tá; Tr. tré-pó-lé-tá-ni-ya). Province, W part of former Italian Libya, N Africa; \* Tripoli. — **Tri-p'o-ly-ta-nian** (tríp'ól-i-tán-yán; tríp'ól-i-tá; *adj.* s. n.
- Tri-pu-ra** (tríp'u-rá). Indian state, NE Indian Union; 4040 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 513,010; \* Agartala; on N, W, and S borders on East Bengal, Pakistan.
- Tris-tan da Cu-nha** (trís'tán dá kú'n-yá). Group of volcanic islands, S Atlantic Ocean; 52 sq. m.; ab. 37° to 39° S; British dependency of St. Helena; chief island Tristan da Cunha, 45 sq. m.
- Tri-va-n'drum** (trí-ván'drum). Seaport city, \* of Travancore, S Indian Union; pop. (1941) 128,365.
- Tri-co-ni-s** (trí-tó-ni-s), also the **Tri-zons'** (trí'tón'). Western Germany, comprising the American, British, and French occupation zones.
- Trí-no-vo** (trí-nó-vó) or **Trí-no-vo** (trí-r'). City, N cen. Bulgaria, SE of Pleven on the Yantra river; pop. (1926) 12,760; former \* of Bulgaria 1180 to 1394.
- Tro-as** (tró'as) or **The Tro-ad** (tró'ád). Territory of ancient Troy, NW Mysia, Asia Minor; extends along coast of Aegean Sea and includes Mt. Ida and Scamander river.
- Tro-bri-and Islands** (tró-brí-and). Group of small coral islands in Solomon Sea N of E end of New Guinea; 170 sq. m.; pop. ab. 8500.
- Troia, Troj**. See **TRIOY**.
- Trois-Rivières**. See **THREE RIVERS**.
- Trom-be-tas** (tróm-bé-tás). River ab. 350 m. long, NW Pará state, N Brazil; flows S to Amazon river.
- Troms'** (tróm's; tróm'sá; Angl. tróm's). Seaport, N Norway; pop. 10,336; located on small island off mainland.
- Trond'hjem** (trón'hám); formerly **Trond'hjem** (trón'yém); also **Nidaros** (ní-dá-rós; -róos). Seaport, cen. Norway, on **Trond-hjem Fjord** (80 m. long); pop. 54,458.
- Troppau**. See **OPAVA**.
- Trossachs** (trós'aks; -áks). Wooded valley, Perth co., cen. Scotland; Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.
- Tro-yi-le-sur-Mer** (tró-vi'li-sür-mér'). Seaport, NW France, NE of Caen; pop. 6869; resort.
- Troy** (tróy). 1. City SE of Montgomery, SE Alabama; pop. 7055. 2. City, E New York, on Hudson river NE of Albany; pop. 70,304; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 3. City N of Dayton, W Ohio; pop. 9697.
- Troy or Tru-m** (tró-üm); anc. **Tro-ia** (tró-yá) or **Tro-ia** (tró-yá) or **Trí-on** (trí-on). Ancient ruined city, Troas, NW Asia Minor, S of the Hellespont. — **Tro-ian** (tró-ján), *adj.* s. n.
- Troyes** (tróy). City, NE France, on Seine river SE of Paris; pop. 67,901; treaty 1420; \* of historical region of Champagne.
- Trst**. See **TRIESTE**.
- Truchas Peak** (tró'chás). Mountain 13,206 ft., N New Mexico.
- Tru-cial O-mán** (tró'shí-l ó-mán) or **Trucial Coast**. Region W of Oman, SE Arabia, ab. 300 m. long; group of 6 Arab states in treaty with Great Britain; pop. ab. 80,000; \* Sharjah.
- Tru-jí-to** (tró-bé-yí). 1. See **Croatan Tuxtepec**. 2. Coastal city, department \*, NW Peru; pop. (1940 est.) 38,661.
- Truk Islands** (trók; trók; Angl. trük). Island group, cen. Caroline Is., W Pacific Ocean, 7° N lat., 153° E long.; 50 sq. m. pop. (1938 est.) 17,138.
- Trum-bull** (trúm'bú). Town, SW Connecticut; pop. 5394.
- Tru-ro** (tró-ró). 1. Seaport town at head of Minas Basin, cen. Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 10,273. 2. Municipal borough, 69 of Cornwall, E of Plymouth at head of Falmouth harbor, SW England; pop. 11,047.
- Trust Territory, the**. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. **Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**. See **PACIFIC ISLANDS**.
- Tsana, Lake**. See **LAKE TANA**.
- Tsang-po'** (tsáng'pó'). Name of upper Brahmaputra river, S Tibet.
- Tsang-wu'** (tsáng'wó'). formerly **Wa-how'** (wó'wó'). City and treaty port W of Canton on Si river, E Kwang prov., SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 90,000.
- Tsaritsyn**. See **STALINGRAD**.
- Tsarskoe Selo**. See **PUSKIN**.
- Tsai-nan'** (tsé'nán'). City, \* of Shantung prov., NE China, S of Peiping; pop. (1936 est.) 472,300.
- Tsainchow**. See **TUNGSHU**.
- Tsing-hai'** or **Ching-hai'** (ching'hí'). also **Ko'ko Nor** (kó'kó nó'; nátsé kó'kó nó'). Province, W cen. China, bet. Kansu and Sikang; formerly an outer dependency of China; orig. area 209,117 sq. m., later much enlarged; pop. (1940 est.) 1,512,823; \* Sining.
- Tsing Hai or Ching-hai'** (ching'hí') or **Koko Nor, Lake**, NE Tsinghai prov., bet. Nan Shan range and E Kunlun Mts.; 2300 sq. m.
- Tsing-tao'** (ching'táo'); Ger. **Tsing-tau'** (tsing'tow'). City and treaty port on Kiaochow Bay, S Shantung Penin., NE China; pop. ab. 60,000; held by Germany 1898-1914 and by Japan 1914-22, 1937-45; treaty port 1899.
- Tsing-yuan'** (ching'yü-án'); formerly **Pao'ling'** (páo'ling'). City, \* of Hopeh prov., SW of Peiping, NE China; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Tsai-ning'** (tsé'níng'). City SW of Tamsui, W Shantung prov., NE China; pop. ab. 73,000.
- Tsin'kiang'** (jín'jín-king'). formerly **Chung'chow'** (chú-jín'chó'). Seaport city NE of Amoy, Fukien prov., SE China; pop. ab. 76,000.
- Tsitsihar**. See **LUMKANG**.
- Tsu** (tsó). Seaport city SW of Nagoya, on Ise Bay, S Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 56,554.
- Tsu-ga-ru Strait** (tsú-gá-rú). Channel bet. Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan; bet. 15 and 25 m. wide.
- Tsu-shi-ma** (tsú-shí-mí). Japanese island in Korea Strait; 271 sq. m.; pop. (1946) 52,040.
- Tsushima Strait**. Channel ab. 63 m. wide bet. Tsushima I. and NW Kyushu, connecting Sea of Japan and East China Sea; battle 1905.
- Tu-a-mo-tu** (tú-á-mó'tó), or **Pa'u-mo-tu** (pá'ó-mó'tó), or **Low** (lò), **Archipelago**. Extensive group of ab. 80 small islands, French Oceania, E of Society Is., S Pacific Ocean; 230 sq. m.; pop. 4681; \* Apataki.
- Tu-ap-ai'** (tú-áp-é'). Seaport town S of Krasnodar, S Krasnodar Territory, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 12,142.
- Tü-bing-en** (tüb'ing-en). City on Neckar river S of Stuttgart, Württemberg, SW Germany; pop. 20,270.
- Tu-bu-al'** (tú-bú-ál'). or **Aus'tral** (ós'trál), **Islands**. Group of small volcanic islands S of Society Is., S French Oceania, S Pacific Ocean; 116 sq. m.; pop. 3021.
- Tu-bu-ran** (tú-bú-rán). Municipality NW of City of Cebu, NW Cebu I., Phil. Is.; pop. 45,750.
- Tuck-a-hoe** (túk-á-hó). Village NE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 6563.
- Tuc-són'** (tú-són'; tú-són'). City, S Arizona, SE of Phoenix; pop. 90,818; Univ. of Arizona.
- Tu'ou-mán'** (tú'ó-mán'). 1. Province, N Argentina; 8007 sq. m.; pop. 590,238. 2. City, its \*, at foot of E Andes; pop. (est.) 160,500; Argentine independence proclaimed here.
- Tu'cum-carí** (tú'kúm-ká-rí). City, E New Mexico; pop. 6194.
- Tu-gé-la** (tú-gé-lá). River ab. 300 m. long, cen. Natal, E Union of South Africa; flows E to Indian Ocean; battles 1899-1900.
- Tuggart**. See **TOUNGOURT**.
- Tu-gue-ga-ró** (tú-gé-gá-rá). Municipality, provincial \*, NW of Ilagan, NE Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 27,643.
- Tu'la** (tú-lá). City, \* of Tula Region, S of Moscow, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 272,403.
- Tu-la-gi** (tú-lá-gé). Small island and town N of Guadalcanal, S cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; \* of British Solomon Is.
- Tu-lar's** (tú-lá-ré). City SE of Fresno, S cen. California; pop. 8250.
- Tu'la Region** (tú-lá). Region traversed by upper Don, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 12,601 sq. m. (before 1945); pop. 2,049,950; \* Tula.
- Tu'le Lake** (tú-lé). Small lake, N California, quite near Oregon border; Japanese Relocation Camp in World War II.
- Tul-karm'** (túl-kárm'). Town, N cen. Palestine; pop. 6368.
- Tullum**. See **TOLU**.
- Tul'sa** (túl'sá). City, NE Oklahoma, on Arkansas river; pop. 142,187; oil center; Univ. of Tulsa.
- Tu-ma'co** (tú-má'kó). Island seaport, SW Colombia; pop. 9671.
- Tu-man'** (tú-mán'). River ab. 220 m. long forming E part of N boundary of Korea; flows N, NE, and SE to Sea of Japan.
- Tu-muc'-Hu-mao' Mountains** (tú-mók'-ó-má'k). Range, NE Brazil, along boundary of Surinam and French Guiana; average 2000 to 3000 ft.
- Tun-bridge Wells** (tún'brí). Municipal borough, Kent, SE England, SE of London; pop. 35,305; mineral springs.
- Tunes**. See **TUNIS**.
- Tung'kiang'** (túng'jín-king'). Town SW of Khabarovsk, NW Káin prov., E Manchuria; pop. 94,652.
- Tung'kwan'** (túng'gwin'). Town and fortress, E Szechuan, NE cen. China, on Huang Ho; pop. ab. 80,000.
- Tung'ling' Hsü** (túng'ling' hse'). Shallow lake (hsü), NE Japan, SE cen. China; area 1936 sq. m. to 3500 sq. m. according to season.
- Tun-gu-a-gua** (túng'gú-á-gwá) or **Tun-gu-a-gua** (tú-gu-á-gu-á). Volcano 10,634 ft. in Andes Mts., Ecuador.
- Tun-gu'á-guá** (túng'gú-á-guá). Name of three rivers in cen. Viet Russia, Asia, tributaries of the Yenisei; 2.

ab. 2000 m. long, N cen. Irkutsk Region and cen. Krasnoyarsk Territory, flowing N and W to the Yenisei. 2. **Stony Tunguska**, ab. 1000 m. long, flowing WNW from border of the Irkutsk Region to the Yenisei. 3. **Upper Tunguska**, the lower course of the Angara river in S Krasnoyarsk Territory, flowing W to the Yenisei.

**Tu'nīs** (tū'nīs). 1. Former Barbary State, N Africa; now **TUNISIA**. 2. **anc. Tu'nīs** (tū'nīs). City, \* of Tunisia, in NE part, on isthmus between two lagoons; pop. (1936) 219,678; near site of ancient Carthage. — **Tu'nīsian** (tū'nīz'ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Tunisia, Gulf of**. Inlet of Mediterranean Sea, NE coast of Tunisia. **Tu'nī-si-a** (tū'nīz'h-tā; -nīz'h-tā) or **Tu'nīs** (tū'nīs); *Fr.* **Tu'nī-sie** (tū'nī-sē). Country, N Africa, E of Algeria; ab. 48,300 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 2,008,313; \* **Tunis**; French protectorate, since 1946 an associated state of the French Union. — **Tu'nī-sian** (-nīz'h-tān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Tuol'um-ne** (tuol'ūm-nē). River 155 m. long, cen. California; flows W to San Joaquin river.

**Tu'pelo** (tū'pē-lō). City NW of Columbus, NE Mississippi; pop. 8212; battle 1864.

**Tup'por Lake** (tū'pōr). Village S of Malone, NE New York; pop. 6451.

**Tu'pūn-ga-to** (tū'pūng-gā'tō). Peak 22,300 ft. in Andes Mts. bet. Chile and Argentina.

**Tu'fān** (tū'fān). Depression, E Sinkiang prov., W China; said to be 426 ft. below sea level at lowest point.

**Tu'fān** (tū'fān; -tū'nīn); *It.* **To'fāno** (tō'fāno); *anc.* **Tau-ra'sia** (tā-rā'shā), later **Au-gus'ta Tau'ri-no'rum** (ā-gūs'tā tū'ri-nō'rum). Commune, provincial \* and chief city of Piedmont compartimento, NW of Genoa, NW Italy; pop. 629,115.

**Tur'key** (tūr'kē); *Turk.* **Tür'ki-yē** (tūr'kī-yē). Republic, SE Europe and SW Asia; includes Anatolia, parts of Armenia, and Kurdistan; 294,416 sq. m.; pop. (1940) 17,860,001; \* Ankara; divided into Turkey in Europe, 9254 sq. m., pop. 1,267,857, and Turkey in Asia, 285,162 sq. m., pop. 14,890,161; sultanate abolished 1923. See **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**. — **Turk'ish** (tūr'kīsh), *adj.* — **Türk** (tūr'k), *n.*

**Turk'ish Empire** (tūr'kīsh). = **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**.

**Tur'ki-stān'** (tūr'kī-stān'; -stān') or **Tur'ke-stān'** (tūr'kē). Region of Central Asia, ab. 67,700 sq. m.; W part (**Russian Turkistan**) includes Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kazakh, and Kirgiz S.S.R.'s; E part (**Chinese Turkistan**) is in Sinkiang, China. See **TURKI, TURKIC**, in **Vocab**.

**Turk'men Soviet Socialist Repub'le** (tūr'k'mēn; -mēn). Constituent republic of U.S.S.R., S of Uzbek S.S.R., Central Asia; 171,249 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,317,803; \* Ashkhabad.

**Turks and Caicos Islands** (tūr'ks; kāk'ūs). A dependency of Jamaica consisting of two groups of islands, geographically in SE part of the Bahamas; 166 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 5300; \* Grand Turk.

**Tur'ku** (tūr'kū); *Swed.* **Åbo** (ō'bō). Seaport, department \*, SW Finland; pop. (1939 est.) 73,700; university; early \* of Finland.

**Tur'nout** (tūr'nout). Commune NE of Antwerp, Antwerp prov., N Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 21,305.

**Tur'nu-Se've-ri-a'** (tūr'nō-sē-vē-rēn'); *anc.* **Dro-be'ta** (drō-bē'tā). City on Danube river near Iron Gate, SW Romania; pop. 21,073.

**Turon**. See **Tours**.

**Tur'le Creek** (tūr'lē). Borough E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 9805.

**Tus-ca-loo'sa** (tūs'kā-lō'sā). City, W cen. Alabama, on Black Warrior river SW of Birmingham; pop. 27,493.

**Tus-ca-ny** (tūs'kā-nī); *It.* **To-sca'nā** (tō'skā'nā). Compartimento cen. Italy; medieval duchy down to 19th cent.; on Tyrrhenian and Ligurian Seas bet. Latium and Liguria; 8861 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 1,088,511. — **Tus-can** (tūs'kān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Tus-cum-lum** (tūs'kū-lūm). Ancient town of Latium, Italy, ab. 12 m. SE of Rome.

**Tus-cum-bi** (tūs'kūm-bī). City on Tennessee river 10 m. from Wilson Dam, NW Alabama; pop. 5515.

**Tus-ko-gee** (tūs'kō-gē). City E of Montgomery, E Alabama; pop. 3037; Tuskegee Institute.

**Tu'ti-go-rin'** (tū'tī-gō-rīn'). Town, S Madras, S Indian Union, S of Madras; pop. (1941) 75,614.

**Tu'tu-lā** (tū'tū-lā). Island, American Samoa, SW cen. Pacific Ocean; 52 sq. m.; pop. ab. 10,000; fine harbor at Pago Pago.

**Tu'va** (tū'vā); formerly **Tan'nu Tu'va** (tān'nō tū'vā; *native* tūng-nō tū'vā); in full **Tuva Autonomous Region**. Autonomous region, Soviet Russia, Asia, SW of Irkutsk Region, bet. Sayan and Tannu Oia Mts.; 64,000 sq. m.; pop. 65,000; \* Kyzyl.

**Tux-pam** (tū'spām). Town, Veracruz state, E Mexico, NW of Veracruz; pop. 13,381.

**Tux'tla** (tū'stā). 1. in full **Tuxtla Gut'iérrez** (gūt'i-tēr-rēs). Town, SE Mexico, \* of Chiapas state, 15,893. 2. Town, Veracruz state, E Mexico. See **SAN ANDRÉS TUXTLA**.

**TVA** (tē'vā). Abbr. for Tennessee Valley Authority, which see, in **Vocab**.

**Tver**. See **KALININ**.

**Twoed** (twēd). River 96 m. long, Peebles co., SE Scotland, to North Sea at Berwick, NE England.

**Twoeddale**. See **PEEBLES**.

**Twoeds'muir Park** (twēds'mūr). Canadian provincial park 5400 sq. m., in Rocky Mts. W of Fraser river, Brit. Columbia.

**Twick-en-ham** (twīk'n-ām; twīk'nām). Municipal borough, Middlesex, SE England, on Thames river SW of London; pop. (1939 est.)

**Two Falls**. City W of Pocatello, S Idaho; pop. 11,851.

**Two Rivers**. City NE of Manitowoc on Lake Michigan, E Wisconsin; pop. 10,302.

**Two Sicilies, the**. See the **TWO SICILIES**.

**Tyler** (tī'ler). City SE of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 28,279.

**Tyne** (tīn). River 35 m. long (including North Tyne 80 m.), Northumberland, N England; flows E to North Sea.

**Tyne-mouth** (tīn'mouth; -māth; tīn'māth). County borough, Northumberland, N England, at mouth of Tyne river E of Newcastle; pop. (1939 est.) 86,110.

**Tyras**. See **DNIESTER**.

**Tyre** (tīr); *Fr.* **Tyr** (tēr); *Ar.* **Es Sur** (ēs sūr'); *anc.* **Tyrus** (tī'rūs). Town, S Lebanon, on coast of Mediterranean Sea; pop. ab. 5700; a famous maritime city of antiquity, \* of Phoenicia. — **Tyr'i-an** (tī'rī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Tyrol**. See **TIROL**.

**Ty'ron-e**. 1. (tī'rōn) Borough NE of Altoona, S cen. Pennsylvania; pop. 8845. 2. (tī-rōn) County, W cen. Northern Ireland; 1218 sq. m.; pop. 127,686; \* Omagh.

**Tyr-rhe-ni-an Sea** (tī-rē'nī-ān); *It.* **Ma'ro Tir-re-no** (mā'rā tēr-rā-nō). Part of Mediterranean Sea, SW of Italy, N of Sicily, and E of Sardinia and Corsica.

**Ty'rus**. See **TYRE**.

**Tyu-men'** (tū-mēn'; *Russ.* **myān'y**). City, region \*, SW of Tobolsk, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 75,537.

## U

**Uap**. See **YAP**.

**Uau-pés** (wau-pās'). River ab. 700 m. long, NW South America; rises in S cen. Colombia and flows ESE across N Brazil, forming section of boundary, to Rio Negro.

**U-ban'gi** (ō-bāng'gī; -ō-bāng'gī); *Fr.* **Ou'ban'gui** (ō'bān'gī). Large river, cen. Africa, bet. Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa; 700 m. long from confluence of Bomu and Uele rivers to Congo river; with longest headstream ab. 1400 m. long.

**Ubangi-Sha'ri** (-shā'rī); *Fr.* **Ou'ban'gui-Oha'ri** (ō'bān'gī-ō'hā'rī). Territory, French Equatorial Africa, N of Ubangi and Bomu rivers; ab. 236,363 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 833,010; \* Bangui.

**U'be** (ō'bē; *Jap.* **ō-bē**). Seaport city E of Shimane, SW Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 82,122.

**U'be-ra'ba** (ō'bē-rā'vā). City W of Belo Horizonte, W Minas Gerais state, E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 33,786.

**U-bon** (ō-būn). Town, provincial \*, 40 m. W of Indochina border, SE Thailand.

**U'ca-ya'll** (ō'kū-yā'lē). River over 1200 m. long, cen. and N Peru; chief headstream of the Amazon, formed by confluence of Apurimac and Urubamba rivers.

**Uccle**. See **UKKEL**.

**U-dai'pur** (ō-dī'pūr; -ō'dī-pūr'). 1. also **Me-war'** (mā-wūr'). Indian state, S Rajputana, NW Indian Union; 13,170 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 1,326,698. 2. City, its \*, SW of Jaipur; pop. (1941) 119,648.

**U'di-ne** (ō'dī-nē); *anc.* **U'li-na** (ū'lī-nā). Commune, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy, NE of Venice; pop. 63,068.

**Ud'murt Repub'le** (ō'd'mōrt; *Russ.* **ūt-mōurt'**); formerly **Vo-tyak'** (vō'tyāk'). Autonomous republic bet. Kirov Region and Tatar Republic, E Soviet Russia, Europe; 14,494 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 1,282,987; \* Izhevsk.

**Uehi Seibell**. See **Webb SHELLE**.

**Ue'le** (wē'lē); also **Wē'lē** (wē'lē). River ab. 700 m. long, N Belgian Congo; flows W to join Bomu and form Ubangi river.

**U-fa'** (ō-fā'). City, \* of Bashkir Republic, NE of Kuibyshev at junction of Belaya and Ufa rivers; pop. 245,863.

**U-gan'da** (ō-gān'dā; -ō-gān'dā). British protectorate, E cen. Africa, W of Kenya and N of Lake Victoria; 93,981 sq. m. (including 13,680 sq. m. of water); pop. (1943) 3,930,724; \* Entebbe; chief native kingdom is **Bu-gan'da** (bū-gān'dā; -ō-gān'dā); \* Kampala.

**Uh'richs-ville** (ū'rīks-vīl). City S of Canton, E Ohio; pop. 6435.

**U-in'ta Mountains** (ō-in'tā). Range, NE Utah; highest Kings Peak 13,498 ft.

**U'i-ten-hage** (ū'tēn-hāg; *S. Afr. D.* **oi'tēn-hi'kō**). Town NW of Port Elizabeth, S Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 20,584.

**Ujain**. See **UJJAIN**.

**Ujda**. See **OUJDA**.

**U-jū'i** (ō-jū'jē). Town, W Tanganyika Territory, on Lake Tanganyika, SE Africa; pop. ab. 6000; here Stanley found Livingston.

**U-jī-ya-ma-da** (ō-jē-yā-mā-dā). City E of Osaka, S of Ise Bay, S Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 60,787.

**U'jain** or **U'jain** (ō'jān). City, district \* E of Ahmadabad, SW Gwalior, Central India, Indian Union; pop. 53,779.

**U'pest** (ō'yē-pēsht); *Ger.* **Neu'pest** (nō'pēs). City, cen. Hungary, on Danube N of Budapest; pop. (1939) 72,940.

**Ujvidék**. See **NOVI SAD**.

**Uk'kal** (ūk'kāl) or **U'ole** (ūk'ōl'). Commune, suburb of Brussels, Brabant prov., cen. Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 52,818.

**U-krai-ne'** (ūkrān'; ūkrān; ūkrīn'; ūkrīn'; *Russ.* **U-krai'na** (ō-krā'nā); officially **U-krai'ni-an Soviet Socialist Republic** (ō-krā'nī-ān; -krī-). Constituent republic, E cen. Europe, N of Black Sea, SW part of the U.S.S.R.; 213,473 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 42,272,943; \* Kiev. — **U-krai'ni-an**, *adj.* & *n.*

**Ulan Bator**, **Ulan Bator Khoto**. See **URGA**.

**U'lan U-de'** (ō'lān ō-dē); formerly **Verk'h-ne-u'dīnak** (vēr'k'h-nyē-ō'dīnāk). City, \* of Buryat-Mongol Republic, SE of S end of Lake Baikal, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 129,417.

**Uleåberg**. See **OULU**.

**Uliyanovsk**. See **ULYANOVSK**.

**Uliurus**. See **OLIRON**.

**Uliassutai**. See **DZHIRKHALANTU**.

**U-i'thi** (ō-i'thē). Islands (atoll group), W Caroline Is., SW of Guam, W Pacific Ocean; lagoon 19 m. long by 5 to 10 m. wide; U. S. fleet base in World War II.

**Uls'wa'ter** (ūls'wē'tēr; -wē'tēr). Lake 7½ m. long, bet. Cumberland and Westmorland, NW England.

**Ulm** (ōlm). City, Württemberg, SW Germany, on Danube river SE of Stuttgart; pop. 67,427.

**U'lar** (ū'lār). 1. Former province, N Ireland; 8331 sq. m.; new forms Northern Ireland and Ulster part of Republic of Ireland. 2. Province, N Republic of Ireland; 3063 sq. m.; pop. 280,289.

**U'ugh Muz-tag'h'** (ō'ūgh mōz-tāg'h'). Mountain peak 25,340 ft. in Kunlun Mts. on border bet. N Tibet and S Sinkiang, W China.

**U-ya'novsk** (ō-ya'nōvsk), also **U-lā'novsk**; formerly **Sim-birsk'**

Volga NW of,

sq. m.; pop. (1943) 765,711. — **Umbrielan** (üm'brī-ān), *adj.* & *n.* Phil. Is.; pop. 24,900.

**Umnak** (üm'nāk). Island ab. 70 m. long, W Fox Is. group, Aleutians, SW Alaska, separated from Unalaska I. by **Umnak Pass**.

**Unalakleet** (ün'ä-lä's-kēt). Island 75 m. long, Fox Is., Aleutians, SW Alaska; U. S. naval base at Dutch Harbor.

**Unalakleet Bay**. Inlet ab. 12 m. long by 9 m. wide, at E end of Unalakleet I., Aleutians, SW Alaska.

**Uncom-pah-gre Peak** (ün'kūm-pā'grē). Mountain 14,306 ft., SW Colorado.

**Ungar.** See **HUNGARY**.

**Ungava** (ün[g]-gä'vā; -gä'vā). Region, Canada, E of Hudson Bay; in 1912 became New Quebec district of Quebec prov.; divided 1927 bet. Quebec prov. and Labrador.

**Ungav. Bay**. Inlet of St Hudson Strait, NE Quebec prov., E Canada.

**Ungvár.** See **UZGÖRÖD**.

**Union van Suid-Afrika.** See **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**.

**Umnak** (ün'nāk). Largest island of the Aleutians, Fox Is. group, SW Alaska; 65 m. long by 25 m. wide.

**Union** (ün'yūn). 1. Township NW of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 24,730. 2. City SE of Spartanburg, NW South Carolina; pop. 8,478. 3. Islands, cen. Pacific Ocean. See **TOKELAU**.

**Union City.** 1. City, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river N of Jersey City; pop. 50,173. 2. Town NE of Dyersburg, NW Tennessee; pop. 72,56.

**Union of India.** = **INDIA**, 3.

**Union of South Africa.** S. Afr. D. **U'nio van Suid-Afrika** (ü'nē fan soit'ā-frī-kā). British dominion, established 1910, S part of Africa; 472,550 sq. m.; white pop. (1936) 2,003,857, total pop. 9,589,898; \* Pretoria; seat of legislature Cape Town.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** (sō'vjet; sō'vjet; sō'vyet; sō'vjet; sō'vjet). *commonly Soviet Union or U.S.S.R.* State, E Europe and N and W Asia; 8,554,198 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 193,871,000; \* Moscow; comprises 16 constituent republics: the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (ab. 72% of total area), and the Armenian, Azerbaijan, Estonian, Georgian, Karelo-Finnish, Kazakh, Kirgiz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Uzbek, and White Russian Soviet Socialist Republics. World's largest country; from 9th cent. to 1917 the European region was known generally as Russia (an empire 15th cent. to 1917).

**Union-town** (ün'yūn-toun). City SE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 21,819.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (officially so called since 1922; formerly, 1801–1922, officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; popularly commonly called the United Kingdom — abbr. *U.K.*). See **GREAT BRITAIN**.

**United Provinces, officially United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** (ā'grā, ō'dh; oudh). Province, N Indian Union, bet. Bihar and Punjab; 106,247 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 55,020,617; \* Allahabad; contains Indian states, 1700 sq. m., pop. (1941) 928,470.

**United States of America.** The (ā-mēr'ī-kā); *commonly called The United States or, often, America.* Federal republic of 48 states and District of Columbia; land area 2,977,128 sq. m. (including inland water 3,022,387 sq. m.); \* Washington; with 2 territories (Alaska and Hawaii), 3,554,031 sq. m.; with all outlying possessions (Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Is. and Panama Canal Zone), 3,558,827 sq. m.; pop. 131,069,275. Abbr. *U.S.* or *U.S.A.* See **AMERICAN**, in *Vocab*.

**Umi-ver'sti ty** (ü'mī-vēr'stī-ty). City, E Missouri, NW suburb of St. Louis; pop. 33,023.

**University Heights.** Village E of Cleveland, N Ohio; pop. 5081.

**University Park.** City N of Dallas, NE Texas; pop. 14,458.

**Unter-wald** (ün'ter-väl'dēn). Canton, cen. Switzerland, divided into two demarcations: **Nid-wal'den** (nēt'), 112 sq. m., pop. 17,348, \* Stans; and **Ob-wal'den** (öp'), 183 sq. m., pop. 20,340, \* Sarnen.

**Uper-na-vik** or **Uper-ni-vik** (üp-er-nā-vīk). Danish settlement, W coast of Greenland; 72° 47' N; pop. 1152.

**Up-lānd** (üp'lānd). City E of Los Angeles, SE California; pop. 6316.

**Up-o-lu** (üp'ō-lū). Island, Territory of Western Samoa, NW of Tutuila, SW cen. Pacific Ocean; 430 sq. m.; chief town Apia.

**Upper Alsace.** Haut-Rhin dept., E France.

**Upper Arlington.** Village NW of Columbus, cen. Ohio; pop. 5370.

**Upper Austria.** Ger. **Ober-b'ister-reich** (ō'bēr-ō'stēr-rīk'; -ō'strīk). Province, NW Austria; 5495 sq. m.; pop. 1,040,931; \* Linz.

**Upper Burma, Egypt, Guinea, Lorraine, Silesia, Tunguska, etc.** See **BURMA**, **EGYPT**, etc.

**Upper Canada.** Old British province 1701–1841 N of Great Lakes (S part of modern Ontario prov., Canada).

**Upper Darby** (dār'bī). Urban district (township) SW of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 56,883.

**Upper Volta** (vōltā); Fr. **Haute-Volta** (ō'tē-vōltā). Territory, French West Africa; S of French Sudan; 109,040 sq. m.; pop. ab. 3,000,000; \* Ouagadougou.

**Uppsala** or **Upp'sala** (üp'sä-lä; Swed. -lä). City, E Sweden, NW of Stockholm; pop. 44,686; university.

**Up-ton** (üp'tūn). Locality, E cen. Long I., SE New York, 11 m. NE of Patchogue; Brookhaven National Laboratory for Nuclear Research.

**Ur** (ūr); *Bib. Ur of the Chaldees* (kāl-dēz'; käl'dēz). City and district, ancient Sumer, S Babylonia, on a former channel of the Euphrates river, WNW of Basra, Iraq.

**Ura-ga** (ō-rä-gā). Seaport SE of Yokosuka, SE Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 25,073.

**Ural** (ūrāl; Russ. ō-räl'). 1. Mountain range, NW Asia, from Kara Sea to W Kirgiz Steppe region; ab. 1040 m. long; highest Tselos Iz 5558 ft.; a natural boundary bet. Europe and Asia. 2. River ab. 1400 m. long, Soviet Russia in Europe and Asia; flows mainly S from Ural Mts. to Caspian Sea.

**Ural Industrial Area.** Developed area on both sides of cen. Ural

Mts., U.S.S.R.; approx. 200,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 8,000,000.

**Ural'sk** (ūrāl'sk'; Russ. ō-räl'y'sk'). Town on Ural river, W Kazakh S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 66,201.

**Ura-ri-oo'e-ra** (ō-rä-rī-ō-ō-wā'rā) or **Ura-ri-oo'e-ra** (k-wā'rā). River ab. 300 m. long, N Brazil; flows E to join Takutu river and form the Rio Branco.

**Ura-wa** (ō-rä-wā; Jap. ō-rä-wā). Town N of Tokyo, SE cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 93,871.

**Ur-ban'a** (ūr-bā'nā). 1. City NE of Decatur, E cen. Illinois; pop. 14,064; Univ. of Illinois. 2. City N of Springfield, W Ohio; pop. 8335.

**Ur-da-ne'ta** (ō-r'dā-nē'tā). Municipality, W Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 20,120.

**Ur-fa** (ō-r-fā'); anc. **H-dēs-na** (ē-dēs'ā). City, vilayet \*, SE Turkey in Asia, E of Euphrates river; pop. (1940) 34,829.

**Ur-ga** (ō-r-gā) or **U'lan Ba'tor** (ō'lä'n bā'tōr); also **Ulan Bator** (kō'tō); *Chin. Ku'tun'* (kō'ō'ōōn'). Commercial and sacred town, \* of Outer Mongolia, in N cen. part; pop. ab. 100,000.

**U'ri** (ō-rē). Canton, cen. Switzerland; 415 sq. m.; pop. 27,302; \* Altdorf.

**U'r-mi-a** (ō-r'mī-ā; Pers. ō-r'mē-yā'). See **RIZAIYEH**.

**Urmia Lake.** Pers. **Shā-hī'** (shā'hē') or **U'rū-mī-yah'** (ō'r'ō-mō-yē'). Large lake, NW Iran; 1500–2300 sq. m. according to season.

**Ur of the Chaldees.** See **UR**.

**Uru-pan** (ō-rū-pā'n), in full **Uruapan del Progre'so** (dēl prō-grē'sō). City SW of Morelia, Michoacán state, SW Mexico; pop. 20,683.

**Uru-ham'ba** (ō-rū-hām'bā). River ab. 450 m. long, cen. Peru; flows NNW to join Apurimac river and form Ucayali river.

**Uru-gua-la'na** (ō-rū-gwā-lā'nā). City, W Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, on border of Argentina; pop. (1940 est.) 21,774.

**Uru-guay** (ūrū-gwā; gwā; ō-rū-ā; Sp. ō-rū-gwā). 1. River ab. 980 m. long, SE South America; flows from S Brazil S, bet. Argentina and W and Brazil and Uruguay on E, to Rio de la Plata. 2. *officially* **Repúbli-ca Orien-tal del Uru-guay** (rē-pūb'likā ō'ryān-tāl' dēl ō-rū-gwā'). Republic, SE cen. South America, E of the Uruguay river and S of Brazil; 72,172 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 2,185,026; \* Montevideo. — **Uru-guay'an** (ūrū-gwā'ān; -gwā'ān; ō-rū-ā; 2). *adj.* & *n.*

**Urum'chi** (ō-rūm'chē) or **Ti'wana** (tē'hwā); also **Urum'tsi** (ō-rūm'chē). City, \* of Sinkiang prov., W China, on N side of Tien Shan range; chief town of Dzungaria; pop. ab. 20,000.

**Urumiyeh.** See **Lake URMIA**.

**Urun'di** (ō-rūn'dē). District, NW former German East Africa. See **KUANDA**.

**Ush'ant** (ūsh'ānt); Fr. **Île d'ou'sant'** (ē' dwe'sān'); anc. **Ux-an'tis** (ūk-sān'tis). Island 4½ m. long, off coast of W France; 6 sq. m.; pop. ab. 200; naval battles 1778, 1794.

**Us-hua'la** (ōs-wā-lā). Town, \* of Tierra del Fuego territory, S Argentina; pop. ab. 1000; in 54° 50' S, most S settlement in world.

**Usk** (ūsk). River 60 m. long, S Wales and W England; flows E, then S, to estuary of Severn river.

**Uskib.** See **SKOPLJE**.

**Us-kul-dar'** (ūs-kūl-dār'); formerly **Sou'ta-ri** (skō'tā-rī; It. -tā-rē); anc. **Ohry-sop'ō-lis** (ō-rī-sōp'ō-lis). Town, Turkey in Asia, across the Bosphorus from Istanbul; pop. (1935) 54,848.

**Us-pal-la'ta Pass** (ōs-pā-lā'tā; pā-zhī'ā) or **La Oum'bre** (lā kōm-brē). Pass in Andes, South America, bet. Santiago, Chile, and Mendoza, Argentina; highest point 13,082 ft.

**Us-su'ri** (ōs-sō-rī; Russ. ōs-sō'rīy'). River ab. 450 m. long, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N to Amur river; forms boundary bet. E Manchuria and W Maritime Territory.

**Ústi or Ústi nad La'bem** (ō'stā'y nad lā'bēn'; Ger. **Aus'sig** (ous'ts). City on Labe (Elbe) river, N Bohemia prov., W Czechoslovakia; pop. (1930) 43,793.

**Úst Urt** (ōst' ōrt'; Russ. ōst'y' ōrt'). Plateau bet. Caspian Sea and Lake Aral, SW Kazakh S.S.R., Central Asia; ab. 92,000 sq. m.

**U-su-ma-cln'ta** (ōs-sō-mī-sēn'tā). River ab. 330 m. long, N Guatemala and SE Mexico, forming part of boundary.

**Ut'ah** (ūt'ō; ū'tī). A western state of U.S.A.; 10th state in area, 84,916 sq. m. (land area 82,346 sq. m.); 40th state in population, 550,310; \* Salt Lake City; 45th state admitted to Union (1890). Nickname: Mormon State. Abbr. (not official) **Ut.** — **U'tah-an** (ūt'ō-ān; -tī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*

**Ut'aradit.** See **UTARADIT**.

**U'ti-ca** (ūt'ī-kā). 1. City, cen. New York, on Mohawk river E of Syracuse; pop. 100,518. 2. Ancient coast city, N Africa, NW of ancient Carthage (and modern Tunisia).

**Utina.** See **UDINE**.

**U'trecht** (ūt'rēkt; Du. ū'trēkt). 1. Province, cen. Netherlands; 535 sq. m.; pop. (1930) 479,743. 2. City, its \*, SE of Amsterdam; pop. (1939) 165,028; treaties 1713–14.

**U-tsu-no-mi-ya** (ōtsū-nō-mē-yā). City N of Tokyo, cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 80,700.

**U'ti-ra-dit** or **U'ta-ra-dit** (ōt'ī-rā-dīt). Town, provincial \*, N of Pitsanulok, NW cen. Thailand.

**U-val'do** (ū-vāl'dō). City SE of Del Rio, SW Texas; pop. 6070.

**U-wa-jl-ma** (ō-wā-jē-mā). Town, NW Shikoku, Japan; pop. (1945) 40,381.

**Uxant.** See **USIANT**.

**Ux'bridge** (ūks'brīj). 1. Town SE of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 8417. 2. Urban district NW of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. 31,880.

**Ux-mal'** (ōs-māl'). Ancient city, Yucatán state, SE Mexico; \* of later Maya Empire; ruins.

**Uz'bek** (ōz'bēk; ūz'; or **Uz'bek-i-stān'** (ōz'bēk-i-stān'; ūz'; -stān'), *officially Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.* Republic, Central Asia, a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R.; 140,000 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 6,601,619; \* Tashkent. — **Uzbek**, *n.*

**Uzh'go-ród** (ōzh'gō-ród; Russ. ūzh'gō-rót'; Hung. **Ungvár** (ōngvār); Slovak **Už'ho-ród** (ōzh'hō-rót)). City, region \*, \* of former

Carpatho-Ukraine, SW Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on a headstream of the Tisza; pop. (1939) 26,670.

**Uzhok** (úzhók); *Czech* Úhoř (úhoh). Mountain pass NE of Uzhgorod, Ukraine, in E Carpathian Mts.

**Vaal** (vål). River ab. 700 m. long, Union of South Africa; rises in SE Transvaal, flows W, forming boundary bet. Transvaal and Orange Free State, to Orange river in N Cape Province.

**Vaa'sa** (vå'så); *Sued.* Vaasa' (vå'så). Seaport city, department \*, on Gulf of Bothnia, W Finland; pop. (1939 est.) 31,100.

**Vaduz** (vå-dooz'). Commune, \* of principality of Liechtenstein, S of Bregenz; pop. (1941) 2020.

**Váh** (våk); *Hung.* Vág (våg); *Ger.* Waag (våg). River ab. 210 m. long, W Slovakia, Czechoslovakia; flows W and S to the Danube.

**Vahals**. See WAAL.

**Val-i'ma** (vål'må). Estate of Robert Louis Stevenson, Upolu I., S of Apia, Territory of Western Samoa.

**Val'ais** (vål'äis); *Ger.* Valais (vål'is). Canton, SW cen. Switzerland; 2026 sq. m.; pop. 148,310; \* Sion.

**Val-de's Hills** (vål-dé's hils). Hills and plateau, N Kalinin and S Novgorod Regions, W Soviet Russia, Europe; highest point in interior of Russia W of the Urals; alt. 1053 ft.

**Val-de-po'rias** (vål-dé-pó'rias). Commune, Ciudad Real prov., S cen. Spain, SE of Ciudad Real; pop. 30,409.

**Val-dez'** (vål-dé'). Town and port on Prince William Sound, S Alaska; pop. 529; starting point of Richardson Highway.

**Val-di'via** (vål-dé'vå); *Angl.* vål-dé'vå. City, provincial \*, S of Concepción, S cen. Chile; pop. 34,496.

**Val-dos'ta** (vål-dós'tå). City SW of Waycross, S Georgia; pop. 15,595.

**Val'ence** (vål'åns'); *anc.* Ven'ti-a (vën'thi-d; shå); *later* Val-en'ti-a (vål-ën'thi-d; shå). Commune on Rhone river NW of Marseilles, SE France; pop. 86,582.

**Val-en'ci-a** (vål-ën'shi-d; shå); *Sp.* bål-ën'thiyå, -våyå. 1. Region and ancient kingdom, E Spain, bet. Catalonia and Murcia. 2. Province, E Spain; 4150 sq. m.; pop. 1,269,820. 3. *anc.* Val-en'ti-a (vål-ën'thi-d; shå). Commune, its \*, on Mediterranean; pop. (1941 est.) 459,460. 4. (*Am.* *Sp.* bål-ën'thiyå) City W of Caracas and near W end of Lake Valencia, N Venezuela; pop. (1941 est.) 54,037.

**Val-en'clennes'** (vål-ån'syën'; *Angl.* vål-ën'si-enz'). City on the Schelde SE of Lille, N France; pop. 42,504.

**Valencia**. See VALENCE; VALENCIA, 3.

**Val-la-do-ld'** (vål-dó-lid'; -l[th]); *Sp.* bål[li]yå-thó-lé[th]. 1. Province, N cen. Spain; 2922 sq. m.; pop. 335,909. 2. Commune, its \*, NW of Madrid; pop. (1941 est.) 110,084.

**Val-le'cas** (bål[li]yå'kis). Commune, SE suburb of Madrid, Madrid prov., cen. Spain; pop. 60,614.

**Val-le'je** (vål-lé'). City on San Pablo Bay N of Oakland, cen. California; pop. 20,072.

**Val-le'tis** (vål-lé'tis). Seaport city, \* of Malta, on NE coast; pop. (1931) 22,779.

**Valley City** (vål'ti). City W of Fargo, E North Dakota; pop. 6917.

**Valley-field** (vål'ti-fild); *formerly* Sals'-berry *de* Valleyfield (sål-bé'r'i dé). City SW of Montreal on S bank of St. Lawrence river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 17,052.

**Valley Forge** (vål'ti; fôr). Locality on Schuylkill river SE of Phoenixville, SE Pennsylvania; winter quarters of Washington's army 1777-78.

**Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes**. Volcanic region, SW Alaska, W of Mt. Katmai in Katmai National Monument.

**Valley Stream**. Village on Long I., SE of New York City, SE New York; pop. 10,679.

**Val'om-bro'sa** (vål'óm-bró'så; -zå; *It.* vål'óm-bró'så). Literally, "Shady valley," resort, Tuscan, cen. Italy, 16 m. ESE of Florence; abbey, now a forestry school.

**Val'my** (vål'mi; -mé; *Fr.* vål'mé'). Village NE of Châlons, NE France; pop. 294; battle 1792.

**Val'ois** (vål'vå; *Angl.* vål'vå). Medieval county and duchy, NE Île-de-France, N France.

**Valona**. See VLONA.

**Val'pa-rai'so** (vål'pá-rå'só). City S of Lake Michigan, NW Indiana; pop. 8736.

**Val'pa-ra-i'so** (bål'pá-rå'só); *Eng.* Val'pa-rai'so (vål'pá-rå'só; -rål-zó). Seaport, provincial \*, NW of Santiago, cen. Chile; pop. 200,945.

**Van** (vån; *Angl.* vån). 1. *anc.* Thos-pi'tis (thós-pi'tis); *Turk.* Van Gölü' (vån gö-lü'). Salt lake (gölü) without apparent outlet, E Turkey in Asia; ab. 1425 sq. m. 2. Town, vilayet \*, Turkish Armenia, E Turkey in Asia, on Lake Van; pop. 9402.

**Van Bu'ron** (vån bú'rån). City on Arkansas river NE of Fort Smith, NW Arkansas; pop. 5422.

**Van-cou-ver** (vån-kó-vér). 1. City on Columbia river, SW Washington, 8 m. N of Portland, Oregon; pop. 18,788. 2. City, S British Columbia, Canada, opp. Vancouver I. near mouth of Fraser river; pop. 275,353.

**Vancouver, Mount**. Peak 15,700 ft. in St. Elias Range, SW Yukon Territory, Canada.

**Vancouver Island**. Island 285 m. long, 40 to 80 m. wide off SW British Columbia, Canada; 13,024 sq. m.; pop. 146,262, with adjacent islands 150,407; chief city Victoria.

**Van-da'lia** (vån-dål'ya). City N of Centralia, S cen. Illinois; pop. 5288.

**Van'der-grift** (vån-dér-grift). Borough NE of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 10,725.

**Van Die'men Gult** (vån dé'mén). Inlet, N Northern Territory, Australia, enclosed by Melville I. and Cobourg Pennin.

**Van Die'men's Land**. See TASMANIA.

**Vän'ern** (vån-érn) or **Vö'ner** (vå'nér). Lake, SW Sweden; 2141 sq. m.

**Van Gölü**. See VAN, 1.

**Vang'-nu** (vång'vå-nu). One of the New Georgia Is. off SE end of New Georgia, cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean.

**Va-nu'a Lo'vu** (vå-nu'så ló'vå). Island, Fiji Is., SW Pacific Ocean, NE of Viti Levu; 2128 sq. m.

**Van Wert** (vån wért'). City NW of Lima, NW Ohio; pop. 9227.

**Varang'er Fjord** (vår-rång'é). Inlet, extreme NE coast of Norway, NW of Pechanga, U.S.S.R.

**Var'dar** (vår'dår; *Angl.* -dér; *anc.* Ax'i-us (åx'i-å). River ab. 200 m. long, SE Yugoslavia, flowing S to Gulf of Salonika, NE Greece.

**Var'e-ne** (vår'å); *Commune*, provincial \*, NW of Milan, Lombardy, N Italy; pop. 44,832.

**Var'na** (vår'nå; *Angl.* -nå). Port, on Black Sea, NE Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 60,944; renamed Stå'kín (stål'tin; -léå) 1949.

**Vasa**. See VAASA.

**Väs'ter-ås'** (vås'tér-ås'). City, provincial \*, on Lake Mälaren, NW of Stockholm, E Sweden; pop. 44,306.

**Vat's**. See EVATE.

**Va-thy'** (vål-thé'). 1. Chief town on Ithaca I., Ionian Is., Greece. See ITHACA. 2. Chief town of Samos I., on NE coast, Aegean Is., Greece.

**Vat'i-can City** (vål'ti-kån); *It.* Città' del Vat'i-cå'no (chét-ti' dål vål'ti-kål'nò). Independent papal state, within Rome, Italy, on right bank of Tiber, including Vatican and St. Peter's; 166.7 acres; pop. (1932) 1025; center of States of the Church 765 to 1870; made an independent state Feb. 11, 1929. Holy See, or Apostolic See, designates Rome as the official seat of the pope, founded by Peter as primate of the apostles. See VATICAN, in VOCAB.

**Vät'tern** (våt'térn) or **Vet'ter** (vèt'tér). Lake, S Sweden, E of Lake Vänern; 733 sq. m.

**Vaud** (vå); *Ger.* Waadt (våt). Canton, W Switzerland; 1256 sq. m.; pop. 343,398; \* Lausanne. — **Vau'dois'** (vå'dwå'; *Angl.* vå'dwå), n. pl.

**Vaux** (vå). 1. Village, NE France, NE of Verdun; battles 1916. 2. Village, N France, W of Château-Thierry; battle 1918.

**Vectis**. See Isle of WIGHT.

**Veglia**. See KKK.

**Ve'i** (vål'vå). Ancient city of Etruria, N of Rome, Italy; wars with Rome.

**Ve'l'o** (vål'ti). Seaport, SE Jutland Penn., Denmark; pop. 27,107.

**Ve'l'bert** (vål'bért). City in the Ruhr NE of Düsseldorf, W Germany; pop. 25,721.

**Ve'l'o-Må'la-ga** (vål'ti-mål'lå-gå; hål'tå). Commune, Málaga prov., S Spain, on Mediterranean NE of Málaga; pop. 28,894.

**Ve'l'a** (vål'tå; vål'tå) or **V'l'a** (vål'tå). Ancient town, Lucania, S Italy; ruins SE of Gulf of Salerno.

**Ve'l'ka K'i'kin-da** (vål'ti-kål'kén-då); *Hung.* Nagy'kál'kin-då (nå'di-y-kål'kín-då). City near Romanian border, NE Yugoslavia; pop. 28,400.

**Veliki Bečkerek**. See PETROVGRAD.

**Ve'l'ke Lu'di** (vål'ti-ló'vå); *Russ.* vólye'kål'yå. Town, region \*, W of Kalinin, NW Soviet Russia, Europe; fighting 1941-43.

**Ve'l'ki Krav'ner** (vål'ti-kål'kvår'nér); *It.* Quar-ne'rro (kvår-nér-ró). Inlet, N Adriatic Sea, on E side of Istria Penn., NW Yugoslavia.

**Ve'l'ia Gult** (vål'tå). Open water area bet. Vella Lavella I. and Kolombangara I., Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; naval battle 1943.

**Ve'l'ia La-vå'l'a** (vål'tå lå-vål'tå). Island NW of Kolombangara I., New Georgia Is., cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific Ocean; ab. 200 sq. m.; pop. 600.

**Ve'l'e-tri** (vål-lé'tri). Commune SE of Rome, W Latium, cen. Italy; pop. 31,029; fighting 1944.

**Ve'l'ore'** (vål-ló'). City, district \*, Madras prov., S Indian Union, SW of Madras; pop. (1941) 71,502.

**Ve'l'sen** (vål'sån). Commune, outer port for Amsterdam, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 48,730.

**Vel'suna**. See ORVIZZO.

**Ven'dée'** or **La Ven'dée'** (lå vån'dér'). Region, W France, along coast of Bay of Biscay; part of ancient Poitou; scene of revolt (Wars of the Vendée) of peasants against Revolutionists 1793-96. — **Ven'dé'an** (vån-dé'ån), adj. & n.

**Ven'dôme'** (vån-dó'må). Town NW of Blois, N cen. France; pop. 7383.

**Venaz**. See VIKERN.

**Ve-ne'ti-a** (vån'ti-å; shå). 1. Ancient Roman division of NE Italy bet. the Po river and the Alps. 2. *It.* Ve-né'tiå (vån'ti-åyå). Region of modern Italy generally equivalent to ancient Venetia; divided into three compartments: (1) **Venezia Eu-ga-ne-a** (å-ö-gål'nå-å), formerly **Ve-ne-to** (vån'tó), NE Italy, N of the Adriatic and the Po, extending to the Carnic Alps; 9858 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 4,483,801. (2) **Venezia Gi'u'l'a** (jö'u'lå); *Eng.* **Ve-ne'ti-a Ju'l'a** (vån'ti-å; shå) (jö'u'lå), region, NE Italy, largely former Austrian territory, including Istria, Zara, and islands in the Adriatic; 3467 sq. m.; pop. 977,257; much reduced 1947 by cessions to Yugoslavia. (3) **Venezia Tri-den'ti-nå** (trå-dån'té'nå), NE Italy, formerly S Tirol; 5252 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 800,825.

**Venezia**. See VENETIA, 2; VENICE, 2.

**Ven'e-sue-la** (vån'su-å; shå; *Sp.* bål'nå-vå'lå); *officially* United States of Venezuela, *Sp.* Es-tå'dos U-ni'dos de Ve'nå-su-å (å-ni-tå-thós ån-tå-thós thå vån'tå-vål'tå). Republic, N South America, bet. Colombia and British Guiana, 352,141 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 3,951,381; \* Caracas. — **Ven'e-sue'lian** (vån'tå-vål'tå), adj. & n.

**Venezuela, Gulf of**. Inlet of Caribbean Sea, NW Venezuela.

**Ven'loe** (vån'lå). 1. City, SW Illinois, on Mississippi river N of East St. Louis; pop. 6454. 2. *It.* **Ven'e'tiå** (vån'ti-åyå). City built on islands in the Lagoon of Venice, E of Milan, NE Italy; pop. 204,027. — **Ve-ne'tian** (vån'ti-ån), adj. & n.

**Venise, Gulf of**; *It.* Göl'fo de Ve-né'tiå (gå'fó dé vån'ti-åyå). The N part of the Adriatic Sea; sometimes the whole sea.

**Venise, Lagoon of**; *It.* Lagú'na Ve-ne'ta (lå-gó'nå vån'tå-å). Inlet of the Gulf of Venice, NE Italy, separated from it by a bar (lido); 95 to 210 sq. m., according to season. See LIDO.

**Ven'le or Ven'lee** (vån'lå). Commune on Maas river, Limburg prov., SE Netherlands, on German border; pop. (1939) 27,872.

**Venta**. See VINCENZA, 5.



**Ventia.** See **VALENCE**.

**Vent'nor** (vēnt'nōr). City on Atlantic Ocean SW of Atlantic City, SE New Jersey; pop. 7908.

**Vents'pils** (vēnts'pils). Ger. **Win'dau** (vīn'dau). Seaport city NW of Riga, Latvia, U.S.S.R.; pop. (1938) 15,071.

**Ven-tu'ra** (vēn-tōō'rā). Originally **San Buen-a-ven-tu'ra** (sān bwēn'-ā-vēn-tōō'rā). Seaport city SE of Santa Barbara, SW California; pop. 13,264.

**Ver-a-gruz'** (vēr'-ā-grōōz'; Sp. bē'rīl-krōōs'). 1. State, E Mexico; 27,736 sq. m.; pop. 1,014,579; \* Jalapa. 2. Seaport in state; pop. 71,079.

**Ver-œl'li** (vēr-chē'lī); anc. **Ver-œl'iae** (vēr-œl'ē). Commune SW of Milan, Piedmont, NW Italy; pop. 38,956.

**Verde, Cape.** See **CAPE VERT**.

**Ver'de Island Passage** (bē'r'thā). Channel bet. SW Luzon and N Mindoro, Phil. Is., ab. 80 m. long by 9 to 22 m. wide.

**Ver'dun'** (vēr-dūn'; vūr; Fr. vē'r-dūn'). 1. City SE of Montreal on St. Lawrence river, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 67,349. 2. or **Ver'dun'-sur-Meuse** (vēr-dūn'-sūr-mūz'); anc. **Ver'o-du'nun** (vēr'-ō-dū-nūm). City, NE France, on Meuse river ESE of Reims; pop. 19,460; battles 1916-18.

**Ver-ree'n'gung** (bē-rē'n'kīng). Town S of Johannesburg on Vaal river, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; pop. 18,856.

**Ver-en-drye National Monument** (vēr'-ēn-drī). National monument SW of Minot, NW North Dakota; 253 acres; estab. 1917; mountains and exploration points.

**Verkneudinsk.** See **ULAN UDE**.

**Ver'kho-yansk'** (vūr'kō-yānsk'; Russ. vyfr-kū-yānsk'). 1. Mountain range, N cen. Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia; extends ab. 950 m. along Lena and lower Aldan rivers. 2. Town, N cen. Yakutsk Republic, on Vana river 400 m. NE of Yakutsk; a pole of cold in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Vermejo.** Var. of **BERMEJO**.

**Ver-mont'** (vēr-mōn't'). A northeastern state of U.S.A.; 42d state in area, 9600 sq. m. (land area 9278 sq. m.); 45th state in population, 330,231; \* Montpelier; 14th state admitted to Union (1791). Nickname: Green Mountain State. Abbr. **Vt.** — **Ver-mont'er** (vēr-mōn'tēr). N.

**Ver'nal Falls** (vēr'nāl; -n'l). Waterfall 317 ft., Yosemite National Park, E cen. California.

**Ver-nolensinsk.** See **NIKOLAEV**.

**Ver'noli** (vēr'nōli). 1. Town NE of Manchester, N Connecticut; pop. 8978. 2. City NW of Wichita Falls, N Texas; pop. 9277. 3. City E of Nend of Okanagan Lake, S Brit. Columbia, Canada; pop. 6209.

**Vernyl.** See **ALMA-ATA**.

**Verodunum.** See **VERDUN**.

**Ver'rol-a** (vēr'yā); anc. **Bē-ro'e-a** (bē-rō'ē). Town W of Salonika, W cen. Macedonia, Greece; pop. 14,580.

**Ver-ro-na** (vēr-rō'nā). 1. Borough SW of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 8957. 2. (It. vē'r-rō'nā). Commune, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy, on Adige river E of Milan; pop. 153,708. — **Ver'o-nese'** (vēr'-ō-nēz'; -nēz'; 2). *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*

**Ver-sailles'** (vēr-sāl'; vē'r-sā'; vē'r-sā'; Fr. vē'r-sā'y'). City 10 m. WSW of Paris, N France; pop. 73,839; palace of Louis XIV (now museum); treaties (with Germany) 1919, 1920.

**Vort** (vūr). or **Verde** (vūr'd). Cape. Promontory, the westernmost point of Africa, on the coast of Senegal territory, French West Africa; 17° 30' W.

**Verulamium.** See **SAINT ALBANS**.

**Ver'viers'** (vēr'vīy'). Commune E of Liège, Liège prov., E Belgium; pop. (1938 est.) 42,931.

**Vesle** (vāl). River 90 m. long, France, flowing from NE of Châlons-sur-Marne past Reims to the Aisne river.

**Vesontio.** See **BESANCON**.

**Ves'ter-ålen** (vēs'tēr-ō'lēn). Island group N of the Lofoten Is. off NW coast of Norway; pop. 20,130.

**Vesuvius.** See **PÉRIGUEUX**.

**Ve-su'vi-us** (vē-sū'vī-ūs); It. **Ve-su'vio** (vē-zō'vīō). Volcano 3877 ft., E side of Bay of Naples, S Italy; eruptions, esp. in 79 A.D. and 1906. — **Ve-su'vi-an** (vē-sū'vī-ān). *adj.* & *n.*

**Vet-lu'ga** (vēt-lōō-gā; Russ. vyčt'). River ab. 500 m. long, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; flows S to the Volga.

**Vetter.** See **VÄTTERN**.

**Via Appia.** See **APPIAN WAY**.

**Viatka.** See **VIATKA**.

**Vi'borg.** 1. (vē'bōrg; Dan. -bōr). City, N cen. Jutland Penin., Denmark; pop. 20,084. 2. (vē'bōrg; Swed. vē'bōr-y'). See **VYSBORG**.

**Vi-cen'za** (vē-chēn'tsā); anc. **Vi-cen'ti-a** (vī-chēn'ti-ā). Commune, Venezia Euganea, NE Italy, W of Venice; pop. 69,379.

**Vi-chi'ña** (vī-chī'nā; Sp. bē-chī'nā). River 335 m. long, cen. and E Colombia; flows NE to Orinoco river on Venezuelan border.

**Vichégda.** See **VYCHÉGDA**.

**Vichy** (vīshī; Fr. vīshē'). Commune, cen. France, NE of Clermont-Ferrand; pop. 25,074; \* of unoccupied France in World War II. See **VICRYITE**, in **Vocab.**

**Vicks-burg** (vīks'būrg). City, W Mississippi, on Mississippi river W of Jackson; pop. 24,400; siege and capture 1863.

**Vicksburg National Military Park.** National park, W Mississippi; 1214 acres; estab. 1899; includes site of siege of Vicksburg 1862-63 in Civil War.

**Vi-to-ri-a** (vī-tō'rī-ā). 1. City NW of Matagorda Bay, S Texas; pop. 11,566. 2. State, SE Australia; 87,884 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 1,996,901; \* Melbourne. 3. City, SE Vancouver I., \* of British Columbia, Canada; pop. 44,068. 4. Seaport city, NW Hong Kong I., \* Hong Kong colony, China; pop. ab. 365,000, for total urban area ab. 438,000. — **Vi-to-ri-an** (-ān). *adj.* & *n.*

**Vi-to-ri-a, Lake** (vī-tō'rī-ā). or **Victoria Ny-an'za** (nī-ān'zā; nī-). Lake (nyanza), E cen. Africa, bet. Kenya colony, Uganda Protectorate, and Tanganyika Territory; 26,828 sq. m.; source of the Victoria Nile.

**Victoria Mount.** Peak 13,240 ft., Owen Stanley Range, NE of Port Moresby, Territory of Papua, New Guinea.

**Victoria de Durango.** See **DURANGO**, 2.

**Victoria Falls.** 1. Falls in Zambezi river, Southern Rhodesia, S Africa, near town of Livingstone; height varies from 350 to 400 ft. 2. Former name of IGOUSSO FALLS.

**Victoria Island.** Third largest island, 74,400 sq. m., of Arctic Archipelago, SW Franklin District, Northwest Territories, Canada.

**Victoria Land; formerly South Victoria Land.** Section of Antarctica on W shore of Ross Sea and Ross Shelf Ice; largely included in Ross Dependency.

**Victoria Nile.** See **Victoria Nile**.

**Vie-to-ri-a-ville** (vī-tō'rī-ā-vīl). Town SE of Three Rivers, S Quebec, Canada; pop. 8516.

**Vicus Eblid.** See **VIRUNO**.

**Vi-en'na** (vē-nā). 1. Ger. **Wien** (vēn); anc. **Vin-dob'o-na** (vīn-dōb'-ō-nā; vīn-dō-bō'nā). City, \* of Austria and of Lower Austria, on Danube river, in NE part; pop. (1939) 1,920,390. 2. See **VIRUNO**, 2. — **Vi-en-nese'** (vē-nēz'; -nēz'; 2). *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*

**Vienne** (vyēn). 1. River 217 m. long, SW cen. France; flows NW to Loire river. 2. anc. **Vi-en'na** (vē-nā). City, SE France, ancient \* of Viennois, on the Rhone NW of Grenoble; pop. 25,430.

**Vien'nois'** (vyē'nwā'). Ancient county, SE France, E of Rhone river; \* Vienne.

**Vien'tiane'** (vyān'tyān'). Town, \* of Laos, NW Federation of Indochina, on Mekong river; pop. 16,000.

**Vier'sen** (vēr'sēn). City W of Düsseldorf, W Germany; pop. 32,169.

**Vier Waldstätter, Die.** See **THE FOUR FOREST CANTONS**.

**Vierwaldstättersee.** See **LAKE OF LUZERNE**.

**Vi-et-Nam** or **Viet Nam** (vī-ēt-nām; Angl. vē'thām'). Literally, "Distant South," ancient name for Annam, Indochina; now used for new state comprising Annam, Tonkin, and Cochinchina, set up after World War II. \* Hanoi. — **Viet-Nam-ese'** (vē'thā-mēz'; -mēz'; *adj.* & *n. sing.* & *pl.*

**Vi'gan** (vē-gān). Municipality 108 m. N of Dagupan, NW Luzon, Phil. Is.; pop. 20,939.

**Vi'go** (vē-gō; Sp. bē'gō). Seaport, NW Spain, SW of Pontevedra, on inlet of Atlantic Ocean; pop. (1941 est.) 126,262; battle 1702.

**Vijuri.** See **VYSBORG**.

**Vi'ja-ya-na-gar** (vī-jā-yā-nū-gār) or **Bi'ja-na-gar** (bī-jā-nū-gār). 1. Kingdom, S India, S of the Kistna; by Muslim confederacy 1565. 2. City, its \*; destroyed 1565; its ruins now NW of Bellary, W Madras, S Indian Union.

**Vi'la** (vē-lā). 1. Village on SE coast of Kolombangara I., cen. Solomon Is., W Pacific; Japanese military base until 1943. 2. Seaport, SW Estate I., New Hebrides Is., SW Pacific Ocean; \* of New Hebrides; pop. (1938 est.) 1200.

**Vi'lach** (vī-lāh). City on Drau (Drava) river W of Klagenfurt, Carinthia prov., Austria; pop. (1939) 26,004.

**Vi'la-her-mo'sa** (bē-yē'r-mō'sā); formerly **San Juan Bantia'ta** (sing. hūm' bou-tiā'ta). City, \* of Tabasco state, on Grijalva river, SE Mexico; pop. 25,114.

**Vi'la-Ma-ri'a** (bē-yā' [bē-zhā] mī-rē-ā). City SE of Córdoba, cen. Córdoba prov., N cen. Argentina; pop. (est.) 32,158.

**Vi'la-no'va** (vī-lā-nō-vā). Locality W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; Villanova Coll.

**Vi'la Park** (vī-lā). Village W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7236.

**Vi'lar-i'oa** (bē'yār-rē-ā). City SE of Asunción, SE Paraguay; pop. ab. 40,000.

**Ville'juif** (vēl'zhū-ēf'). Commune, S suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 27,540.

**Ville'urbains'** (vēl'ūr-bān'). Commune, E suburb of Lyons, E cen. France; pop. 81,322.

**Vil'ny-us** or **Vil'ni-us** (vīl'nī-ūs; Lithuanian -ōs); Pol. **Wil'no** (vīl'nō; Pol. vē'l'nō); Russ. **Vi'lnā** (vīl'nā; Russ. vyē'l'y-nā) or **Vil'no** (vīl'nō; Russ. vyē'l'y-nō); Ger. **Wi'lna** (vīl'nī). City SE of Kaunas, Lithuanian S.S.R., NW Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. (1938-39 est.) 208,770.

**Vi'nyul'** (vy'lūl'). River ab. 1500 m. long, W Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows E to Lena river.

**Vim'i-nal** (vīm'i-nāl). See **SEVEN HILLS**, in **Vocab.**

**Vim'y** (vīm'y; vē'mī; Fr. vē'mē'). Commune N of Arras, N France; ridge captured by Canadians 1917.

**Vi'ña del Mar** (bē'nyā thēl mār'). City and seaside resort, E suburb of Valparaíso, Chile; pop. 65,916.

**Vin-cennes'** (vīn-sēnz'; esp. attributively, vīn'sēnz). 1. City, SW Indiana, on Wabash river S of Terre Haute; pop. 18,228; first settlement in state. 2. (Fr. vīn'sēn') Commune, N France, E of Paris; pop. 48,967; castle and forest.

**Vin'dhya Mountains** (vīnd'yā). Range extending ENE across India, dividing Ganges basin from the Deccan.

**Vindobona.** See **VIRUNO**, 1.

**Vine'land** (vīn'lānd). 1. Borough NE of Bridgeton, SW New Jersey; pop. 7914. 2. See **VINLAND**.

**Vi-n'ta** (vī-nē-tā). City E of Bartlesville, NE Oklahoma; pop. 5685.

**Vin'land** (vīn'lānd); also **Wine'land** (wīn') or **Vine'land** (vīn'). Portion of North American coast visited by Norsemen about 1000 A.D.; variously located from Labrador to New Jersey.

**Vin'ni-tsa** (vīn'tī-sā; Russ. vyē'nīn'y-tsa). City, region \*, on upper Bug SW of Kiev, W cen. Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 62,868.

**Vir'gin** (vūr'jīn). River 200 m. long, flowing SW in S Utah, NW Arizona, and SE Nevada, to Lake Mond.

**Vir-gin'ia** (vēr-jīn'yā; -jīn'Yā). 1. An eastern state of U.S.A.; 35th state in area, 40,815 sq. m. (land area 39,890 sq. m.); 19th state in population, 2,677,773; \* Richmond; 10th of original 13 states to ratify Constitution (1788). Nickname: Old Dominion. Abbr. **Va.** 2. City E of Hibbing, MN Minnesota; pop. 12,264. — **Vir-gin'ian** (vēr-jīn'yān; -jīn'Yān). *adj.* & *n.*

**Virginia City.** Village SE of Reno, W Nevada; pop. 1076; near Comstock Lode, which produced much gold and silver 1850 to c. 1880.

**Vir'gin Islands** (vūr'jīn). Group, NE West Indies, E of Puerto Rico, divided bet. Great Britain and U.S.: (1) **The British Virgin Islands**, a presidency of the Leeward Islands colony; 58 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 7120; \* Road Town; (2) **officially Virgin Islands of the**

- United States; formerly Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, with some small islets; 133 sq. m.; pop. 24,869; \* Charlotte Amalie; purchased 1916-17. Abbr. V. I.**
- Via-sa (vī-sā'vā).** City SE of Fresno, 8 cen. California; pop. 8004.
- Via-sa Islands (vī-sā'vā) or Bi-sa-yas (bī-sā'yās; Sp. bē-sā'yās).** Group of islands, cen. Phil. Is.; chief islands Panay, Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Negros, Bohol, and Masbate; 23,535 sq. m.; pop. 5,871,954.
- Viasaya Sea.** Open body of intertidal water in cen. Phil. Is., bet. Masbate and Negros and bet. Panay and Leyte.
- Via-by (vī-bī; Swed. vī-bī); Ger. Wis-by (vī-sī; Ger. vī-sī).** Sea-port on Gotland I., Baltic Sea, Sweden; pop. 13,628.
- Via-tu-la (vī-tū-lā); Pol. Wis-ta (vī-sī); Ger. Weichsel (vīk'sl).** River 652 m. long, N and cen. Poland; flows N and NW from Carpathian Mts. to Baltic Sea at Danzig.
- Vit'ebak (vī'tēbak; Russ. vī'tēbak).** City, NE White Russia, U.S.S.R., on Dvina river NE of Minsk; pop. 167,424.
- Vit'er-bo (vī'tēr-bō); anc. Vit'ous El'm-lā (vī'tūs ēl'm-lā).** Commune NW of Rome, Latium, cen. Italy; pop. 36,123; medieval churches.
- Viti Le'vu (vī'tē-lē'vū).** Largest of the Fiji Is., SW Pacific Ocean; 4053 sq. m.; chief town Suva.
- Vit-tim' (vī-tēm'; Russ. vī'tyām').** River ab. 1100 m. long, S Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N to Lena river.
- Vit-to-ri-a (vī-tō-rī-ā; Sp. bē-tō-rī-ā).** City, \* of Alava prov., N Spain, W of Pamplona; pop. (1941 est.) 51,102; battle 1813.
- Vit-to-ri-a (vī-tō-rī-ā; Pg. vī-tō-rī-ā).** Seaport, \* of Espírito Santo state, on Espírito Santo I., E Brazil; pop. (1940 est.) 42,873.
- Vit'ty'-sur-Saine (vī'tē'slū-sān').** Commune, SE suburb of Paris, N France; pop. 46,945.
- Viz-a-ga-pa-tam (vī-sā'gā-pā'tām).** City, district \*, on Bay of Bengal NE of Manipulatum, E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 70,243.
- Viz-a-ya (bēth-kī-yā); also Bī-sa-ya (bīs-); Eng. Bī-say (bīs-); -kī).** A Basque province, N Spain; 838 sq. m.; pop. 510,716.
- Viz-i-a-nag'-ram (vī-zī-ā-nūg-rām).** Town NE of Vizagapatam, NE Madras prov., E Indian Union; pop. (1941) 51,749.
- Vlaanderen.** See FLANDERS.
- Vlaar'ding-en (vī-lār'dīng-ēn).** Commune W of Rotterdam on Nieuwe Maas river, South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 31,088.
- Vladikavkaz.** DRAUDERIKAU.
- Vlad-i-mir (vī-lā'f-līr; Russ. vī-lā'dyē'myir').** City, region \*, on Klyazma river E of Moscow, cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 66,761.
- Vlad-i-vos-tok' (vī-lā'vōs-tōk'; -vōs'tōk; Russ. vī-lā'dyē-vōs-tōk').** Seaport city, \* of Maritime Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; most southerly port in E part of Russian Asia; pop. 206,432.
- Vlad-sing-en (vī-lā'sīng-ēn); Eng. Flāsh'ing (flāsh'ing).** Commune and seaport, Zealand prov., SW Netherlands, chief town on Walcheren I.; pop. (1939) 23,002.
- Vloas (Albanian vī-lōs) or Vā-lo-na (vā-lō'nā; It. vī-lō'nā); also A-vi-lo-na' (Turk. vī-lō-nā'); Albanian also Vī-lō' (vī-lō'ē); anc. An-ton (ō'n).** Seaport town on Bay of Vloas, SW Albania; pop. 8100.
- Vlota-vak.** See WLOCLAWEK.
- Vit'a-va (vī'lā-tā-vā; Ger. Mol'dau (mōl'dou).** River 270 m. long, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; flows SE, then N to the Labe river N of Prague.
- Vo-gel-kop' (vō'gē-l-kōp); formerly Bē-ran (bē-rōu').** Peninsula, extreme NW extension of island of New Guinea.
- Vogesus.** See VOSGES.
- Vol-ca-no Islands (vō-lē-kā'nō); Jap. Ka-san Ret-to (kā-sān rēt-tō).** Group of three small Japanese islands S of Bonin Is., W Pacific Ocean; most important Iwo Jima.
- Vol-ga (vōlgā; Russ. vōl-g'; anc. Rha (rā).** River 2325 m. long, rises in Valdai Hills, N Kalinin Region, flows E to Kazan, then S to Caspian Sea; longest river of Europe.
- Volga German Republic.** = GERMAN VOLGA REPUBLIC.
- Vol-hyn'i-a (vō-līn'ī-ā; vō-līn'ē); Russ. Vo-lyn' (vō-līn'y').** Pol. Vo-līn' (vō-līn-y'). Region, E cen. Europe, around headwaters of Pripyat and Bug rivers; divided bet. Poland and U.S.S.R. 1921; all in NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R., since 1945.
- Vol'khov (vōl'kōv).** River 140 m. long, Leningrad Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; flows N to Lake Ladoga.
- Vol'og-da (vōl'gō-dā).** City, \* of Volodga Region, N of Yaroslavl, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 95,194.
- Volodga Region.** Region, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; 57,514 sq. m.; pop. 1,662,258; \* Volodga.
- Vol'os (vōl'ōs); Gr. Vō-lōs (vō-lōs).** Seaport city, E Thessaly, NE Greece, on Gulf of Volos; pop. 41,706.
- Volsinil.** See VOLVYNIA.
- Vol'ok (vōlak; Russ. vōl'yuk).** Town, cen. Saratov Region, on Volga NE of Saratov, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 65,053.
- Vol'ta (vōl'tā).** River ab. 250 m. long, Gold Coast, W Africa; flows bet. Ashanti kingdom and Togoland trust territory, to Bight of Benin; formed by confluence of Black Volta, Fr. Vol'ta' Notre (vōl'tā nwa'r'), which rises in N Ivory Coast and forms NW boundary of Gold Coast, and White Volta, Fr. Vol'ta' Blanche (blānsh'), rising in French West Africa NE of Gold Coast.
- Vol'ta Re-don'da (vōl'tā rē-dōn'dā).** Town, E Brazil, 60 m. NW of Rio de Janeiro; pop. ab. 30,000; Brazil's first steel plant.
- Vol'tar'no (vōl'tōr'no).** River 110 m. long, S cen. Italy; flows S, then W to Gulf of Gaeta.
- Vol'yn.** See VOLVYNIA.
- Voorburg (vōr'hūrk).** Commune, E suburb of The Hague, South Holland prov., SW Netherlands; pop. (1939) 28,349.
- Vor'arl'berg (fōr'ār'l'bērk).** Former province, SW Austria, bet. Bavaria and Switzerland; 1005 sq. m.; \* Bregenz.
- Vor-o-nezh (vō-rō-nēsh; Russ. -nēsh).** City, \* of Voronezh Region, S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, on Don river; pop. 328,836.
- Voronezh Region.** Region, S cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, chiefly valley of the Don; 26,886 sq. m.; pop. 3,551,000; \* Voronezh.
- Vō-ro-shi'lov (vō-rō-shē'lōv; Russ. vō-rō-shē'lōv).** City N of Vladivostok, SW Maritime Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 70,828.
- Vō-ro-shi'lov-grad (vō-rō-shē'lōv'grād; Russ. vō-rō-shē'lōv'grād'; formerly Lu-gansk' (lōs-pānsk').** City, region \*, N of Rostov, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 213,007.
- Vō-ro-shi'lovsk (vō-rō-shē-lōvsk).** City W of Voroshilovgrad, U.S.S.R.; pop. 84,794. 2. See STAVROPOL.
- Vosges (vōsh; vōsh); anc. Vos'gus (vōs'gūs) or Vos'e-sus (vōs'ē-sūs).** Mountain range, NE France; highest Ballon de Guebwiller (Ger. Sulzer Belchen) 4607 ft.; Belfort Gap at S end.
- Votyak.** See UDMURT REPUBLIC.
- Vrangelya, Ostrov.** See WRANGLER ISLAND.
- Vuel'ta A-ba'jo (bwē'l'tā vā-vā'hō).** Literally, "lower turn," popular name for region W of the meridian of Havana, W Cuba; famous for tobacco.
- Vyat'ka or Viat'ka (vīā'tkā).** 1. River ab. 800 m. long, E Soviet Russia, Europe; from N Udmurt Republic, flows W, S, and SE to Kama river, N Tatar A.S.S.R. 2. Region and city. See KIROV.
- of Finland NW of Leningrad, NW Leningrad Region, Soviet Europe; pop. 74,247; in Finland 1917-40.
- Vy'cheg-dā or Vī'cheg-dā (vī'chēg-dā).** River ab. 700 m. long, chiefly in Komi Republic, Soviet Russia, Europe; flows W to the Northern Dvina.
- Vyah'nī Vo-lō'chek (vīā'nī vō-lō'chēk).** Town NW of Kalinin, N Kalinin Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 63,642.

## W

- Wasdt.** See VAUD.
- Waag.** See VÁN.
- Waal (vāl); anc. Vā-hā-lis (vī'hā-līs).** River in the Netherlands, the S branch of the Lower Rhine; unites with estuaries of the Maas river at Gorinchem.
- Wa-bash (wō'bāsh).** 1. River 475 m. long, Indiana and Illinois; from W Ohio flows W and SW across Indiana, and bet. Indiana and Illinois to Ohio river. 2. City NW of Marion, N Indiana; pop. 19653.
- Wa'oo (wā'ō).** City, cen. Texas, on Brazos river S of it; pop. 55,982; Baylor Univ.
- Wa-dai' (wā-dī'); Fr. Ouā-dai' (wā'dī').** Former French Equatorial Africa; sq. m.; pop. est. 1,000,000; \* Abéché.
- Wad'ding-ton, Mount (wōd'ing-tōn).** Peak 13,260 ft., west point in British Columbia, in SW part, Canada.
- Wadi el Kébir.** See GUADALQUIVIR.
- Wādī Hal'fa (wā'dī hāl'fā).** Town, N Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Nile river near Egyptian border; pop. (1938 est.) 10,507.
- Wādī Me'dā-nī (wādī mē'dā-nī).** City, provincial \*, SE of Khartoum, E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; pop. (1938 est.) 33,000.
- Wads'worth (wōdz'wūth; -wēth).** City SW of Akron, N Ohio; pop. 6496.
- Wā'gram (vā'grām).** Village, Lower Austria, 11 m. NE of Vienna; battle 1809.
- Wā-hi-a-wa' (wī'hē-ā-wā').** City, cen. Oahu I., Hawaii; pop. 5420; near Schofield Barracks army post.
- Wal'ohow.** See WAIYUWU.
- Wal-ge'o (wī-gē'ō).** Island 80 m. long by 28 m. wide, off NW end of Neth. New Guinea; pop. ab. 2400.
- Wal'i-ki' Beach (wī'kī-kē').** Pleasure resort SE of Honolulu, SE Oahu I., Hawaii; bathing and boating.
- Wal-lū'ku (wī-lōu'kō).** City, N coast of Maui I., Hawaii; pop. 7319.
- Wal-pa-tu (wī-pā'tō).** City on Pearl Harbor, S Oahu I., Hawaii; pop. 6906; bombed 1941.
- Wal'yung (wī'yūng); formerly, Wal'ohow' (wī'hō').** City E of Canton on Lung river, Kwangtung prov., SE China; pop. ab. 400,000.
- Wa-ka-ma-tsu (wā-kā-mā-tō).** 1. City, N of Yawata, N Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 68,199. 2. City SW of Fukushima, N cen. Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 66,230.
- Wa-ka-yā-ma (wā-kā-yā-mī).** Seaport city SW of Osaka, S Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 147,623.
- Wā'ke (wā'kē).** Group of small islands off NE coast of Neth. New Guinea bet. Tanahmerah Bay and Mamberamo river.
- Wake'field (wā'kēfēld).** 1. Town N of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 16,223. 2. or Bridge's Creek (brī'jēz; -z). Estate on Potomac river, NE Virginia; birthplace of George Washington. 3. City and county borough, ☉ of West Riding, Yorkshire, N England, S of Leeds; pop. (1939 est.) 59,040.
- Wake Forest (wāk).** Town NE of Raleigh, E cen. North Carolina; pop. 1562; Wake Forest Coll.
- Wake Island.** Small island, N Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 18' N, long. 166° 35' E; N of N Marshall Is. and W of Midway; 3 sq. m.; to U.S.A.; transpacific airport station; siege and capture 1941.
- Wa-lā-chi-a or Wa-lā-chi-a (wō-lā'chī-ā).** Medieval principality, united with Moldavia, 1861; now S part of Romania bet. Danube river and Transylvanian Alps; 29,561 sq. m. — Wa-lā-chi-an, Wa-lā-chi-an (-kī-ān), adj. & n.
- Wal'ohé-ren (vī'lō'hē-rēn).** Island, Zealand prov., SW Netherlands; 82 sq. m.; pop. ab. 68,000; chief towns Vlissingen and Middelburg; fighting 1809, 1944.
- Wal'deck (vīl'dēk).** Former state of Germany, bet. Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau; after 1920 part of Hesse-Nassau prov.; 407 sq. m.; pop. ab. 56,000; \* Arolsen.
- Wal'den Pond (wōl'dēn).** Pond, NE Massachusetts, near Concord; Thoreau lived nearby 1845-47.
- Waldstätt, Die Vier.** See THE FOUR FOREST CANTONS.
- Wales (wāls).** Principality, W part of Great Britain, W of England; 7469 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 2,003,420; largest city Cardiff. — Welsh (wēlish), Welch (wēch; wēlsh), adj. & n. pl.
- Wal-fish Bay.** See WALVIS BAY.
- Wal'green Coast (vīl'grēn).** Region on coast of Antarctica forming part of Marie Byrd Land, W of Thurston Penin.
- Wal'lace-burg (wōl'is-būrg).** Town NW of Chatham, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 4986.

**Wallechia.** See WALACHIA.

**Walley (wôl'ê-êl).** County borough, Cheshire, NW England, on Irish Sea W of Liverpool; pop. (1939 est.) 93,900.

**Wal'sa (wôl'â wôl'â).** City SW of Spokane near Walla Walla river; SE Washington; pop. 18,100.

**Wal'ting-ford (wôl'tîng-fôrd).** Town S of Meriden, S Connecticut; pop. 14,788.

**Wal'ting-ton (wôl'tîng-tôn).** Borough on Passaic river SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 5951.

**Wal'is.** See VALAIS.

**Wal'is and Fu-tu-na Islands (wôl'is, fô-tô-nô).** French island group, SW Pacific Ocean, a dependency of New Caledonia; ab. 100 sq. m.; pop. (1936) 6243.

**Wal's-end (wôl'ê-ênd).** Municipal borough, Northumberland, N England, on Tyne river NE of Newcastle; pop. 44,587.

**Wal'pole (wôl'pôl; wôl'-).** Town SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 7443.

**Wal'sall (wôl'sôl; -s'l).** County borough, Staffordshire, W cen. England, NW of Birmingham; pop. (1939 est.) 107,600.

**Wal'sen-burg (wôl'sên-bûrg).** City S of Pueblo, S Colorado; pop. 5855.

**Wal'tham (wôl'thîm; locally wôl'-thîm).** City, NE Massachusetts, W of Boston; pop. 40,020; Brandeis Univ.

**Wal'tham-stow (wôl'thîm-stô; wôl'thîm-).** Municipal borough, Essex, SE England, NE suburb of London; pop. (1939 est.) 130,000.

**Wal'vis Bay (wôl'vîs; also Wal'fish Bay (wôl'fîsh)).** 1. Bay on W cen. coast of South-West Africa, 22° 56' S. 2. Town W of Windhoek, 710 m. N of Cape Town, W South-West Africa; town and vicinity form exclave of Cape Province (374 sq. m.; pop. 30,410).

**Wan'chuan' (wân'chû-ân; formerly K'ai'gan' (kâi'gân) and Chang'lo' (jâng'lo' k'ô').** City and treaty port, \* of Chahar prov., E Inner Mongolia, N China, inside the Great Wall ab. 100 m. NW of Peiping; pop. (1945 est.) 130,000.

**Wand'bek (wân'ts'êk; -bâk).** City, NE suburb of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany; pop. 99,600.

**Wand's-worth (wân'fôl's-wôrth; -th).** Metropolitan borough, SW London, S England; pop. 353,110.

**Wang'a-nui (wâng'â-nô-ê).** 1. River ab. 150 m. long, SW cen. North I., New Zealand; flows W and S to Cook Strait. 2. Seaport city N of Wellington at mouth of river; pop. (1941 est.) 26,000.

**Wan'ne-Bick'el (vân'v'îk'el).** City, N suburb of Bochum, Westphalia, W Germany; pop. 91,024.

**Wap'a-ko-net'a (wôp'â-kô-nê'tâ).** City S of Lima, W Ohio; pop. 5225.

**Wai-ran-gal (wâi'râng-gâl).** City, district \*, NE of Hyderabad, E Hyderabad state, S cen. India; pop. 62,110.

**Ware (wâr).** Town NE of Springfield, W Massachusetts; pop. 7557.

**Ware'ham (wâr'hâm).** Town NE of New Bedford, SE Massachusetts; pop. 6304.

**Warm Springs.** Village SW of Atlanta, W Georgia; Warm Springs Foundation established 1927 by Franklin D. Roosevelt for infantile paralysis patients.

**War'ro-go (wâr'ô-gô).** River ab. 400 m. long, flowing SSW from S cen. Queensland to the Darling river, N New South Wales, Australia.

**War'ten (wâr'tên; -tîn).** 1. City, NE Ohio, NW of Youngstown; pop. 42,837. 2. Borough SW of Bradford, NW Pennsylvania; pop. 14,801. 3. Town and summer resort SE of Providence on Narragansett Bay, E Rhode Island; pop. 8158.

**War'tons-burg (wâr'tônz-bûrg; wôr'tînz-).** City W of Sedalia, W Missouri; pop. 5868.

**War'ting-ton (wôr'tîng-tôn).** County borough, Lancashire, NW England, E of Liverpool; pop. (1939 est.) 78,140.

**War'saw (wôr'sô).** 1. City SE of South Bend, N Indiana; pop. 6378. 2. Pol. War'ssa'wa (vâr'shâ-vâ); Ger. War'schau (vâr'shâu). City, \* of Poland, on Vistula river in E cen. part; pop. (1938-39 est.) 1,300,000; university; fighting 1915, 1939, 1944, 1945.

**War'ta (vâr'tâ); Ger. War'the (vâr'tê).** River 445 m. long, cen. Poland; flows NW and W to the Oder.

**Wart'burg (vâr't'bûrg; Angl. wôr't'bûrg).** Castle in the Thuringian Forest, near Eisenach, Germany; here Luther translated the New Testament 1521-22.

**War'wick.** 1. (wôr'tîk; wôr'wîk) City and summer resort, cen. Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay S of Providence; pop. 28,757. 2. (wôr'tîk) County in England. See WARWICKSHIRE. 3. (wôr'tîk) Municipal borough, its (s); pop. 13,459; Norman castle.

**War'wick-shire (wôr'tîk-shîr; -shîr) or War'wick (wôr'tîk).** County, cen. England; 976 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 1,651,000; (s) Warwick.

**Wa'satch Range (wô'sâch).** Range extending from cen. Utah to SE Idaho, E of the Great Basin; highest Mt. Timpanogas 12,008 ft.

**Wash. the (wôsh).** Shallow bay of the North Sea, 22 m. long, 15 m. wide, Lincolnshire and Norfolk, E England.

**Wash'ing-ton (wôsh'îng-tôn).** 1. A northwestern state of U.S.A., 19th state in area, 68,192 sq. m. (land area 66,977 sq. m.); 80th state in population, 1,736,191; \* Olympia; 42d state admitted to Union (1889). Nickname: Evergreen State. Abbr. Wash. 2. Capital city of the U.S.A., coextensive with the District of Columbia (69 sq. m.) on the Potomac river bet. Maryland and Virginia, ab. 40 m. SW of Baltimore, Maryland; pop. 603,091, (1943 est.) 1,250,000; cultural and historical interests, museums, parks; Catholic Univ. of America, Georgetown Univ., George Washington Univ., Howard Univ. 3. City E of Vincennes, SW Indiana; pop. 9312. 4. City SW of Iowa City, SE Iowa; pop. 5227. 5. City on Missouri river W of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 6756. 6. City on Pamlico river N of New Bern, E North Carolina; pop. 8569. 7. City SW of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 26,166; Washington and Jefferson Coll. — Wash'ing-ton' (tô-nî-ân), adj. & n.

**Washington, Lake.** Lake ab. 20 m. long, W cen. Washington, E boundary of city of Seattle.

**Washington, Mount.** Peak 6288 ft., White Mts., N New Hampshire; highest point in NE United States; cog railway.

**Washington Court House.** City NW of Chillicothe, SW Ohio; pop. 9402.

**Wash'î-ta (wôsh'î-tô).** 1. River 500 m. long, W and S cen. Oklahoma; from NW Texas flows E then S to Red river. 2. See OUACHITA.

**Wa-tan'ga (wô-tô-gâ).** River ab. 60 m. long, NE Tennessee; from NW North Carolina flows NW to fork of Holston river; contains Watauga Dam (maximum height 318 ft.), in Tennessee Valley Authority.

**Wa'ter-bury (wô'têr-bêr'î; -bêr'î; wô'têr-).** City, S Connecticut, NW of New Haven; pop. 90,314.

**Wa'ter-ee' (wô'têr-ê'; wô'têr-ê-).** River, 395 m. long, flowing S from Blue Ridge Mts., North Carolina, to join the Congaree river, cen. South Carolina, forming Santee river; called Oo-law-ha (ô-ô-lô-hâ) in North Carolina.

**Wa'ter-ford (wô'têr-fôrd; wô'têr-).** 1. Town E of and adjoining New London, SE Connecticut; pop. 6594. 2. County, Munster prov., S Ireland; 710 sq. m.; pop. 77,814. 3. City and seaport, its (s); pop. 27,968.

**Wa'ter-loo' (wô'têr-lôv'; wô'têr-; -v-). 'I.** City, NE cen. Iowa, NW of Cedar Rapids; pop. 51,743. 2. Town, NW suburb of Kitchener, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 9025. 3. (Flem. vâ'tûr-lô') Commune, Brabant prov., cen. Belgium; ab. 12 m. S of Brussels; pop. 5736; battle June 18, 1815.

**Waterloo with Sea'forth (sê'fôrth).** Urban district N of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 31,187.

**Wa'ter-ton-Glacier International Peace Park (wô'têr'tôn; -tôn; wô'têr-).** International park, estab. 1932, comprising Waterton Lakes National Park, S Alberta, Canada, and Glacier National Park, NW Montana.

**Waterton Lakes National Park.** National park, S Alberta, Canada; 220 sq. m.; estab. 1895; part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

**Wa'ter-town (wô'têr-toun; wô'têr-).** 1. Town NW of Waterbury, NW Connecticut; pop. 8757. 2. Town, NE Massachusetts, W of Boston; pop. 35,427; U. S. arsenal. 3. City, N New York, 10 m. E of Lake Ontario; pop. 33,885. 4. City NE of Huron, NE South Dakota; pop. 10,617. 5. City E of Madison, SE Wisconsin; pop. 11,301.

**Wa'ter-ville (wô'têr-vîl; wô'têr-).** City on Kennebec river N of Augusta, SW Maine; pop. 16,688.

**Wa'ter-vliet (wô'têr-vîlê; wô'têr-).** City, E New York, on Hudson river N of Albany; pop. 16,114; U. S. arsenal.

**Wat'ford (wô't'fôrd).** Municipal borough, NW of London, Hertfordshire, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 60,500; a small part lies within Greater London.

**Wat'kins Glen (wô't'kînz).** Village, SW cen. New York, at end of Seneca Lake N of Elmira; pop. 2913; glen, tourist center.

**Wat'lings Island (wô't'îngz).** See SAN SALVADOR, 1.

**Wat'ling Street (wô't'îng).** Roman road extending northwesterly from London, England, to Wroster (near Shrewsbury).

**Wat'son-ville (wô't'sôn-vîl).** City S of San Jose near Monterey Bay, W California; pop. 8937.

**Wat'ten-scheid (vât'tîn-shîl't).** City, E suburb of Essen, in the Ruhr, W Germany; pop. 60,823.

**Wa'tre-los' (vâ'trê-lô').** Commune, suburb of Roubaix, NE of Lille, N France; pop. 31,064.

**Wau (wou).** Settlement and mining town, SE North-East New Guinea, SW of Salamaua; fighting 1943.

**Wau-ke'-gan (wô-kê'gân).** City, NE Illinois, on Lake Michigan N of Chicago; pop. 34,241.

**Wau'ke-sha (wô-kê-shô).** City W of Milwaukee, SE Wisconsin; pop. 19,242.

**Wau-pun' (wô-pûn').** City SW of Fond du Lac, SE cen. Wisconsin; pop. 6798.

**Wau'sau (wô'sô).** City, cen. Wisconsin, on Wisconsin river NW of city of Green Bay; pop. 27,208.

**Wau'wa-to'ma (wô'wâ-tô'mâ).** City, SE Wisconsin, W suburb of Milwaukee; pop. 27,709.

**Wa'ver-ley (wâ'vêr-lî).** Municipality, E New South Wales, SE Australia. E suburb of Sydney; pop. 55,911.

**Wa'ver-ly (wâ'vêr-lî).** Village, S New York, on Pennsylvania border SE of Elmira; pop. 5450.

**Wax'a-hach'le (wôk'sâ-hâch'ê).** City S of Dallas, NE cen. Texas; pop. 8655.

**Way'cross (wâ'krôsh).** City W of Brunswick, SE Georgia; pop. 16,763.

**Waynes'bor'o (wênz'bô'r'ô).** 1. Borough S of Chambersburg, S Pennsylvania; pop. 10,231. 2. Town SE of Staunton, N cen. Virginia; pop. 7373.

**Wa-xîr'î-stân' (wâ-xêr'î-stân').** Mountain tract, SW North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan; 5218 sq. m.; pop. 201,783; divided into North Waziristan, pop. 93,670; and South Waziristan, pop. 108,213.

**Weald, the (wêld).** Wooded district in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, SE England.

**Weald'stone (wêld'stôn).** Urban district NW of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. 27,019.

**Wearmouth.** See SUNDERLAND.

**Wear'ter-ford (wêth'êr-fôrd).** City W of Fort Worth, N cen. Texas; pop. 5924.

**Webb City (wêb).** City N of Joplin, SW Missouri; pop. 7033.

**Web'ster (wêb'âtr).** Town S of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 13,186.

**Webster City.** City E of Fort Dodge, N cen. Iowa; pop. 6738.

**Webster Groves.** City W of St. Louis, E Missouri; pop. 18,394.

**Wed'dell Sea (wêd'êl).** Arm of S Atlantic Ocean, Antarctica, SE of the Palmer Penin.

**Wednes'-bur-y (wênz'bêr'î; wêdz'-; -br'î).** Municipal borough NW of Birmingham, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 31,531.

**Wee-haw'-ken (wê-hô'h'kên).** Township N of Jersey City on Hudson river, NE New Jersey; pop. 14,363.

**Wei (wê).** River 400 m. long, SE Kansu prov., N cen. China; flows E to the Hwang Ho.

See VISTULA.

## A Pronouncing Gazetteer

- Wei-hai-wei'** (wēi'hi'wēi'). Seaport and treaty port, NE Shantung, NE China, E of Chefoo; pop. ab. 7000; formerly British lease, with adjacent territory; returned to China 1930.
- Wei-hsien'** (wēi'hi'xi'ān'). Town NW of Taingiao, E cen. Shantung prov., NE China; pop. ab. 80,000.
- Wei-mar** (vī'mār). City, \* of Thuringia, cen. Germany, E of Erfurt; pop. 45,957; cultural center.
- Wei-ton** (wēi'tŭn). Unincorporated town, N tip W Virginia panhandle, on Ohio river NE of Wheeling; pop. 12,980; steel.
- Wei-ts'en-tsis** (vī'ts'ən'tsis). Commune SW of Leipzig, E cen. Germany; pop. 26,756.
- Weinzier Berg**. See **WEINZIER MOUNTAIN**.
- Weiss'hoer'** (vī's'hōr'). Peak 14,804 ft., Valais canton, SW cen. Switzerland.
- Welch** (wēlch). City NW of Bluefield, S West Virginia; pop. 6264.
- Well's'ore Island** (wēl's'ŏr; until 1981 known as **Blackwells Island** (blāk'wēlz; -wēlz). Island in East river, New York City; municipal hospital, and formerly a penal institution.
- Welland** (wēl'ənd). City S of St. Catharines on Welland Ship Canal, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 12,500.
- Welland Ship Canal**. Canadian government-owned ship waterway in SE Ontario, Canada, bet. Lakes Erie and Ontario; 27.6 m. long, 25 ft. deep.
- Wells**. See **ULLE**.
- Welles'ley** (wēl's'li). Town SW of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 15,127; Wellesley Coll.
- Wellington** (wēl'tŭng-tŭn). 1. City S of Wichita, S Kansas; pop. 7240. 2. City, \* of New Zealand, on an inlet of Cook Strait, S North I.; pop. (1941 est.) 160,800.
- Wells** (wēlz). Municipal borough S of Bristol, Somersetshire, SW England; pop. 4831; cathedral.
- Wells'burg** (wēlz'bŭrg). City on Ohio river NE of Wheeling, N West Virginia, in N panhandle; pop. 6255.
- Wells-ton** (wēl's'tŭn). City SE of Chillicothe, S Ohio; pop. 5537.
- Wells'ville** (wēl's'vīl). 1. Village SW of Hornell, SW New York; pop. 5942. 2. City N of Steubenville on Ohio river, E Ohio; pop. 7672.
- Wels** (vēls). City SW of Linz, Upper Austria prov., Austria; pop. (1939) 26,056.
- Wel'te-vre'den** (vēl'tē-vrē'dē[n]). Southern part of Jakarta, Java, Indonesia; residential section; pop. 252,311.
- Wem'bley** (wēm'blī). Urban district, W suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. 48,561.
- Wemyss** (vēms). Civil parish, Fife co., E Scotland, on N shore of Firth of Forth; pop. 26,619; Wemyss castle.
- Wenatchee** (wē'nāchē). City S of Lake Chelan at confluence of Columbia and Wenatchee rivers, cen. Washington; pop. 11,620.
- Wenchow**. See **YUNGKIA**.
- We'n'er, Wen'ner** (vā'nēr). = **VÄNERN**.
- We'n'or** (vē'zŏr). River ab. 280 m. long, W Germany; flows NW to North Sea.
- We's'er-mün'de** (vē'zŏr-mün'dē). Seaport city on Weser estuary W of Hamburg, NW Germany; pop. 72,065.
- Wes'la-co** (vē's'lā-lō). City E of McAllen, S Texas; pop. 6883.
- Wes'sex** (vē's'ēks; -tēks). Ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom, S Britain; \* Winchester; also the corresponding section of modern England.
- West Al'tis** (āl'tis). City, SE Wisconsin, SW suburb of Milwaukee; pop. 36,304.
- West Bend**. City NW of Milwaukee, SE Wisconsin; pop. 5452.
- West Bengal**. Province, NE Indian Union, established 1947; comprises all of W part of former Bengal prov.; 29,664 sq. m.; pop. (1931 est.) ab. 17,290,000; chief city Calcutta.
- West'borough** (vēst'bŏr'ŏ). Town E of Worcester, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 6463.
- West Brom'wich** (brŭm'tj; Ich; brŭm'-; -wēch). County borough, Staffordshire, W cen. England, NW of Birmingham; pop. (1939 est.) 83,150.
- West'brook** (vēst'bŏr'ŏk). City W of Portland, SW Maine; pop. 11,087.
- West Ches'ter** (chēs'tŏr). Borough W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 13,280.
- West Englewood**. Town NE of Hackensack, NE New Jersey; pop. 10,300.
- West'er-ly** (vēs'tŏr-lī). Town, S Rhode Island, on Connecticut boundary SW of Newport; pop. 11,109.
- Western Australia**. State, Australia, W of 120° E long.; 975,920 sq. m.; pop. (1943 est.) 466,689; \* Perth.
- Western Dyna**. = **DYNA**, 2.
- Western Empire or Western Roman Empire**. Western part of the Roman Empire, 286-476 A.D., comprising Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Illyricum, and Africa.
- Western India States**. Group of Indian States in Gujarat and Kathiawar, formerly under Bombay presidency; 37,804 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 4,904,156; \* Rajkot in Kathiawar; since 1947 in Indian Union.
- Western Islands**. See **HERIDES**.
- Western Provinces**. Southwestern division of Nigeria protectorate.
- Western Punjab**. See **PUNJAB**.
- Western Reserve**. Tract of ab. 3,500,000 acres in NE Ohio on S shore of Lake Erie held by Connecticut until cession to Ohio in 1800.
- Western Sahara**. = **SPANISH WESTERN SAHARA**.
- Western Samoa, Territory of**. Samoa islands W of 171° W, New Zealand trust territory, former German colony; 1133 sq. m.; pop. (1943) 64,671; \* Apia; chief islands Savai and Upolu.
- Westfall**. See **WESTPHALIA**.
- West'field** (vēst'fīld). 1. City W of Springfield, SW Massachusetts; pop. 18,793. 2. Town W of Elizabeth, NE New Jersey; pop. 18,458.
- West Flanders**. Province, NW Belgium; 1248 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 971,472; \* Brugge (Bruges).
- West Frank'fort** (frāng'fŏr't). City S of Mount Vernon, S Illinois; pop. 12,383.
- West Ham** (hām). County borough, Essex, SE England, suburb of London; pop. (1939 est.) 250,000.
- West Hartford**. Town, N Connecticut, W of Hartford; pop. 33,776.
- West Har'tle-pool** (hār'tl'pōl; hār'tl'ē). County borough, Durham, N England, on North Sea SE of Newcastle; pop. (1939 est.) 69,780.
- West Haven**. Town, S Connecticut, suburb of New Haven; pop. 30,021.
- West Hasleton**. Borough, suburb of Hasleton, SW of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7323.
- West In'dies** (īn'dīz; -dēz). Islands bet. SE North America and N South America enclosing the Caribbean Sea; variously British, French, Dutch, U. S., and independent; three divisions: **Greater Antilles** (ān-tīl'ēz; -ēz; Fr. ān'tīl'ēz), Cuba, Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic), Jamaica, and Puerto Rico; **Lesser Antilles**, including the Windward, Virgin, and Leeward Is. and the islands N of Venezuela; **Bahama Islands** (which see). — **West In'dian** (īn'dī-ān; īn'dī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- West Lafayette**. City across Wabash river from Lafayette, W cen. Indiana; pop. 6270.
- West Lo'thi-an** (lŏ'thī-ān); formerly **Līn-lith'gow** (līn-līth'gŏ). County, SE Scotland; 120 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 83,900; \* Līn-lithgow.
- West'meath'** (vēst'mēth'; Ir. -mēth'). County, Leinster prov., N cen. Ireland; 681 sq. m.; pop. 54,706; \* Mullingar.
- West Milwaukee**. Village, suburb of Milwaukee, SE Wisconsin; pop. 5010.
- West'min'ster** (vēs't[ī]m'n'stēr). City and metropolitan borough, cen. part of London, England, on N bank of the Thames; Houses of Parliament; Westminster Abbey; 3.91 sq. m.; pop. 129,579.
- West Monroe**. City, suburb of Monroe, N Louisiana; pop. 8500.
- West'mor-land** (vēs't[ī]mēr-lānd). County, NW England; 789 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 63,460; \* Kendal.
- West'mount** (vēst'maunt). City entirely surrounded by city of Montreal, Montreal I., S Quebec, Canada; pop. 26,047.
- West New York**. Town, NE New Jersey, on Hudson river N of Jersey City; pop. 39,439.
- West'on** (vēs'tŭn). 1. Town SW of Clarksburg, N cen. West Virginia; pop. 8268. 2. Town NW of Toronto, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5740.
- Weston su'per Mare** (sŭp'ēr mār'). Urban district SW of Bristol on Bristol Channel, Somersetshire, SW England; pop. 28,454.
- West Orange**. Town, NE New Jersey, suburb of Orange, NW of Newark; pop. 25,662.
- West Palm Beach**. City, SE Florida, N of Miami on W side of Lake Worth (lagoon); pop. 33,893; winter resort.
- West-ph'a'lia** (vēst-fā'lī-ā; -fā'lī-ā); *Ger.* **West'fa-len** (vēst-fā'lēn). Former province, W Prussia; 7805 sq. m.; pop. 5,205,705; \* Münster; treaty ending the Thirty Years' War 1648. — **West-ph'a'tian** (vēst-fā'lī-ān; -fā'lī-ān), *adj.* & *n.*
- West Pittston**. Borough on Susquehanna river NE of Wilkes-Barre, E Pennsylvania; pop. 7943.
- West Point**. 1. City NW of Columbus, E Mississippi; pop. 5627. 2. United States military post, SE New York, on Hudson river 50 m. N of New York; pop. 1325; U. S. Military Academy.
- West'port** (vēst'pŏrt). Town on Long Island Sound, SW Connecticut; pop. 8258.
- West Prussia**; *Ger.* **West'preus'sen** (vēst'prōi'sŏn). Former province, Prussia, NE Germany; divided bet. Poland, Free City of Danzig, and East Prussia in 1919; entire region assigned to Poland 1945.
- West, or Western, Punjab**. Province, Pakistan; the W part of the former province of Punjab, comprising Rawalpindi and Multan divisions, and parts of Lahore division; ab. 61,469 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 11,802,000; chief city Lahore.
- West Riding**. See **YORKSHIRE**.
- West River**. See **SI**.
- West Saint Paul**. City S of St. Paul, SE Minnesota; pop. 5733.
- West Springfield**. Town, SW Massachusetts, on Connecticut river across from Springfield; pop. 17,135.
- West Suffolk**. See **SUFFOLK**.
- West University Place**. Town, suburb of Houston, SE Texas; pop. 9221.
- West View**. Borough N of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 7215.
- West'ville** (vēst'vīl). Town W of New Glasgow, N Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 4115.
- West Vir'gin'ia** (vēr-jīn'yā; -jīn'yā). East central state of U.S.A.; 40th state in area, 24,181 sq. m. (land area 24,090 sq. m.); 25th state in population, 1,901,974; \* Charleston; 35th state admitted to Union (1863). Nickname: Panhandle State. Abbr. *W. Va.* — **West Vir'gin'ian** (vēr-jīn'yān; -jīn'yān), *adj.* & *n.*
- West'wall** (vēst-wāl; *Ger.* vēst'vāl); called also **Lā'mes** (lām'ēs; *Ger.* lām'ēs) and **Sig'fried Line** (sīg'fīrd; *Ger.* zēk'fīrt). In World War II the defense line in W Germany, prepared in great depth and extending from Swiss border on the S to Cleve on the N, generally parallel with the Rhine and in the S opposite to French Maginot Line.
- West Warwick**. Town SW of Providence, cen. Rhode Island; pop. 18,188.
- West'wood** (vēst'wōd). Borough NE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 5388.
- West York**. Borough W of York, S Pennsylvania; pop. 5590.
- Wet'ar** (vē'tār). Island ab. 1200 sq. m., Indonesia, N of E Portuguese Timor; pop. 2571.
- Weth'ers-field** (vēth'ēr-z'fīld). Town S of Hartford on Connecticut river, N Connecticut; pop. 9644.
- Wet'ter-horn** (vē'tŏr-hŏrn). Peak 12,149 ft., Bernese Alps, SW cen. Switzerland.
- Wewak** (vē'wāk; *Angl.* vē'wāk). Coastal town, NW North-East New Guinea, W of Sepik river mouth; Japanese base bombed 1943.
- Wewo'ka** (vē-wō'kā). City SE of Shawnee, cen. Oklahoma; pop. 10,315.
- Wex'ford** (vēks'fŏrd). 1. County, Leinster, SE Ireland; 908 sq. m.; pop. 94,245. 2. Municipal borough and seaport, its \*; pop. 12,247.
- Weyburn** (vē'bŏrn). City SE of Regina on Souris river, SE Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 6179.
- Weymouth** (vē'mŭth). Town, E Massachusetts, 11 m. SE of Boston; pop. 23,868.

- Whales, Bay of** (hwéls). Inlet of Ross Sea, in Ross Shelf Ice, Ross Dependency, Antarctica; base for Antarctic exploration. See **LITTLE AMERICA**.
- Wham-po'e** (hwim'pó'w). Seaport town on island in Pearl river below Canton, Kwangtung, SE China.
- Whangpoo**. See **HWANG PU**.
- Wharton** (hwé't'n). City W of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 7389.
- Wheeler Dam** (hwé'lér). Dam of the TVA, NW Alabama, in the Tennessee river; maximum height 72 ft.; completed 1936.
- Wheeling** (hwé'l'ing). City and port of entry, N West Virginia, on Ohio river in N panhandle; pop. 61,099.
- Whitby** (hwít'bí). 1. Town W of Oshawa on Lake Ontario, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 5904. 2. Urban district, North Riding, Yorkshire, N England, on coast; pop. 11,451; famous for its abbey.
- White Carpathian Mountains**; also **White Carpathians**. Mountain range, cen. Czechoslovakia; a SW spur of the Carpathian Mts., forming boundary bet. Moravia and Slovakia; highest point 3514 ft.
- Whitechapel, Whitefriars, Whitehall**. See in **Vocab**.
- Whitefish Bay** (hwít'físh'). Village on Lake Michigan N of Milwaukee, SE Wisconsin; pop. 9651.
- Whitehorse** (hwít'hó's). Town on Lewis river ab. 82 m. N of British Columbia border, S Yukon, Canada; pop. 756; active in Klondike gold-rush days.
- White Mountain or White Hill, Ger. Weis'ner Berg** (vî'sér bérx); **Czech Bílá Hora** (bílá hór'a). Hill 1244 ft., W of Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; battle 1620.
- White Mountains**. Mountains of the Appalachian range, N New Hampshire; highest peak Mt. Washington 6288 ft.
- White Nile**. See **White Nile**.
- White Oak**. Locality, cen. Maryland, 12 m. NE of Washington, D.C.; naval ordnance laboratory; central unit completed 1949.
- White Pass**. Pass in mountains N of Skagway, SE Alaska; highest point 2885 ft.; superseded Chilkoot Pass as route to Klondike gold fields.
- White Plains**. City, SE New York, NE of New York City; pop. 40,327; battle 1776.
- White River** (hwít). 1. River 690 m. long, Arkansas; flows N into Missouri, then SE across Arkansas into the Mississippi. 2. River ab. 325 m. long, SW and S cen. South Dakota; from NW Nebraska flows NE across South Dakota, then E to Missouri river.
- White Russia**. 1. Former region of eastern Europe, indefinitely bounded, inhabited by the White Russians. 2. or **White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic**, or, officially, **Byelo-rus'sian** (byé'ló-rúsh'án) **Soviet Socialist Republic**. Republic, Europe, a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in W part; 49,022 sq. m.; pop. 5,567,976; \* Minsk; to original republic was added much formerly Polish territory, ab. 30,022 sq. m., pop. ab. 4,580,287, after World War II. \* **White Russian**, adj. & n.
- White Sands National Monument**. National monument, S cen. New Mexico, NW of Carlsbad; 224 sq. m.; estab. 1933; gypsum sand dunes.
- White Sands Proving Ground**. Area, ab. 125 m. long, of gypsum sand dunes SW of White Sands National Monument, S New Mexico.
- White Sea**; **Russ. Be'l'o-e Mo'ro** (byé'ló-yé mót'yo). Large inlet, or gulf, N Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Kola Penin.; 36,000 sq. m.
- Whit'ing** (hwít'ing). City, NW Indiana, on Lake Michigan SE of Chicago; pop. 10,307.
- Whitman** (hwít'mán). Town E of Brockton, SE Massachusetts; pop. 7759.
- Whitney, Mount** (hwít'ní). Peak 14,495 ft., Sierra Nevada Mts., SE cen. California; highest mountain in continental U.S. outside Alaska.
- Whittier** (hwít'tí-ér). City SE of Los Angeles, SW California; pop. 16,115.
- Wich'ita** (wích'í-tá). 1. River 230 m. long, N Texas; flows ENE to Red river. 2. City on Arkansas river SW of Kansas City, S cen. Kansas; pop. 114,966.
- Wichita Falls**. City, N Texas, NW of Fort Worth; pop. 45,112.
- Wick'low** (wíck'ló). 1. County, Leinster prov., E Ireland; 782 sq. m.; pop. 58,569. 2. Urban district and seaport, its c; pop. 3183.
- Wicklow Mountains**. Range extending along E coast of Wicklow co., E Ireland; highest peak 3039 ft.
- Wid'nes** (wídnéz; -né). Municipal borough on the Mersey E of Liverpool, Lancashire, NW England; pop. 40,619.
- Wieliczka** (vyé'lich'ká). Commune SE of Kraków, S Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 11,631.
- Wien**. See **VIENNA**, 1.
- Wie'ner Neu'stadt** (vî'nér noi'tádt). City SW of Vienna, Lower Austria prov., Austria; pop. (1939) 39,394.
- Wieprz** (vyé'psz). River ab. 150 m. long, cen. Poland; flows NW and W to the Vistula river.
- Wiesbaden** (vîs'bít'dén; local pron. vîs'-). City, Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine W of Frankfurt am Main, W Germany; pop. (1939) 172,039.
- Wig'an** (wíg'dn). County borough, Lancashire, NW England, W of Manchester; pop. (1939 est.) 82,500.
- Wight, Isle of** (wít); anc. **Ves'tis** (vê's'tis). Island, English Channel, off S coast of England; an administrative county, part of former county of Hampshire; pop. 147 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 85,750; \* Newport.
- Wig'town** (wíg'tún; -toun). 1. or **Wig'town-shire** (-shír; -shér). County, SW Scotland; 487 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 29,700. 2. Burgh, its c, on Wigtown Bay; pop. 1261.
- Wil'der-ness** (wíldér-néz; -nls). Region, N Virginia, S of Rapidan river; battles 1863 (Chancellorsville) and 1864.
- Wild'wood** (wíld'wóod). City and resort on Atlantic Ocean SW of Atlantic City, S New Jersey; pop. 5150.
- Wil'hel-mí'na** (wílhél-mé'ná; wílhél-mé'ná); **Du. Wil'hel-mí'na Top** (wílhél-mé'ná tóp). Peak (Du. top) 15,584 ft., cen. Neth. New Guinea; highest in Orange Range.
- Wil'helm II Coast**; formerly **Kaiser Wilhelm II Land** (k'áizér wílhél-m). Section of coast of Antarctica ab. long. 86° to 92° E and lat. 67° S; at W end of Wilkes Land.
- Wil'helma-h'ven** (vílhélma-hé'ván). Seaport W of Wesermünde on Jade Bay (inlet of North Sea), NW Germany; pop. 25,403.
- Wilkes-Barre** (wílk'sbá'r; -bár). City, E Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river SW of Scranton; pop. 86,280; anthracite center.
- Wilkes Land** (wílk's). Coast region of Antarctica not fully delimited but extending approximately through lat. 66° to 70° S and long. 102° to 142° 20' E from Queen Mary Coast to George V Coast.
- Wil'kinsburg** (wílk'inz-búrg). Borough, SW Pennsylvania, E of Pittsburgh; pop. 29,853.
- Will'ams'ette** (wí-lám'ít; -ít). River 190 m. long, NW Oregon; flows N into Columbia river near Portland.
- Will'om-stad** (wí-lóm-stít). City, \* of Netherlands Antilles, at S end of Curaçao I.; pop. (1942) 33,062.
- Will's-den** (wíls'dén). Urban district, Middlesex, SE England, W of London; pop. (1939 est.) 188,000.
- Will'iamsburg** (wílyámz-búrg). City and resort, SE Virginia, bet. James and York rivers NW of Newport News; pop. 3942; early \* of Virginia and cultural center; battle 1862; Coll. of William and Mary; historical buildings.
- Will'iam-son** (wílyám-s'n). City S of Huntington, SW West Virginia; pop. 8366.
- Will'iams-port** (wílyámz-pórt). City, N cen. Pennsylvania, on West Branch of Susquehanna river N of Harrisburg; pop. 44,355.
- Will'iams-town** (wílyámz-toun). Town N Attlefield, W Massachusetts; pop. 4294; Williams Coll.
- Will'man'to** (wílmán'tó). City (pop. 12,101) in town of Windham, NE Connecticut, E of Hartford.
- Will'ms-ton** (wílm's-tún). City, NW North Dakota, on Missouri river 20 m. E of Montana border; pop. 5790.
- Will'ston Park**. Village on Long I. E of New York City, SE New York; pop. 37,570.
- Will'mar** (wílmár). City SW of St. Cloud, SW cen. Minnesota; pop. 7623.
- Will'tough-by** (wílt'ú-bí). City, N suburb of Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 42,521.
- Will'mer-ding** (wílmér-díng). Borough E of Pittsburgh, SW Pennsylvania; pop. 5662.
- Will'mette** (wílmét'). Village N of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 17,226.
- Will'ming-ton** (wílm'ing-tún). 1. City, N Delaware, on Delaware river; pop. 112,504; historical landmarks. 2. City and port of entry, SE North Carolina, on Cape Fear river; pop. 33,407. 3. City SE of Dayton, SW Ohio; pop. 5971.
- Wilna, Wilno**. See **VILNUS**.
- Will'son** (wíls'n). 1. Town SW of Rocky Mount, E North Carolina; pop. 19,234. 2. Borough NE of Allentown, E Pennsylvania; pop. 5217.
- Wilson, Mount**. Peak 5704 ft., SW California, NE of Pasadena; astronomical observatory.
- Wilson Dam**. Dam of the TVA, NW Alabama, in the Tennessee river; maximum height 137 ft.; completed 1925.
- Will'son's Creek** (wíls'n's). Small stream near Springfield, SW Missouri; battle 1861.
- Will'shire** (wíls'hír; -shér) or **Wilts** (wíltz). County, S England; 1345 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 305,900; c; Trowbridge.
- Wim'b'le-dun** (wím'bí-l-dún). Municipal borough, Surrey, S England, SW suburb of London; pop. (1939 est.) 38,500; sports.
- Win'chen-dun** (wín'chén-dún). Town NW of Fitchburg, cen. Massachusetts; pop. 6376.
- Win'ches'ter** (wín'chéstér; -chý's-tér). 1. Town N of Torrington, NW Connecticut; pop. 8482. 2. City E of Muncie, E Indiana; pop. 5303. 3. City E of Lexington, E cen. Kentucky; pop. 8504. 4. Town NW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 15,081. 5. City in Shenandoah valley, N Virginia; pop. 12,095; battles 1862, 1864; apples. 6. anc. **Von'ta Bel-ga-rum** (vón'tá bél-gár'um). Municipal borough, c; of Hampshire, NW of Portsmouth, S England; pop. 22,970; ancient \* of Wessex.
- Windau**. See **VENTSPILS**.
- Wind'ber** (wínd'bér). Borough SE of Johnstown, S Pennsylvania; pop. 9067.
- Wind Cave National Park** (wínd). National park S of Rapid City, SW South Dakota; 20 sq. m.; estab. 1903; cavern with intermittent air current.
- Win'der-mere** (wín'dér-mér). 1. Lake, largest in England, 10½ m. long, bet. Westmorland and Lancashire, NW England. 2. Urban district on Lake Windermere, Westmorland, NW England, S of Carlisle; pop. 5702.
- Wind'ham** (wín'dám). Town, NE Connecticut; includes industrial city of Willimantic; pop. 13,824.
- Wind'hoek** (wín'hóok). Town, \* of South-West Africa, in cen. part, 400 m. N of Orange river mouth; pop. (1936) 10,585.
- Wind River Range** (wínd). Range of Rocky Mts., W cen. Wyoming; highest Gannett Peak 13,785 ft.
- Win'door** (wín'dór). 1. Town on Connecticut river N of Hartford, N Connecticut; pop. 10,068. 2. City, SE Ontario, Canada, on Detroit river across from Detroit, Michigan; pop. 105,311. 3. officially **New Windsor**. Municipal borough on Thames river W of London, Berkshire, S England; pop. 20,287; seat of Windsor Castle, principal residence of England's sovereigns since time of William the Conqueror; to S is park of ab. 1500 acres.
- Win'dward Islands** (wín'dwér). 1. The islands forming the southern chain of Lesser Antilles, West Indies, extending from Martinique S to 12° N. 2. British possession in the West Indies, consisting of the colonies of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada in the Windward Is. and Dominica in the Leeward Is.; 621 sq. m.; pop. ab. 200,000; administrative \* St. George's, on Grenada.
- Windward Passage**. Channel bet. E Cuba and NW Hispaniola.
- Win'land**. See **VINLAND**.
- Win'field** (wín'fíld). City N of Arkansas City, S Kansas; pop. 9506.
- Win'ne-be-go, Lake** (wín'bé'gó). Lake ab. 80 m. long, E Wisconsin; Menasha, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac are on its shores.
- Win-net'ka** (wín-nét'ká). Village N of Chicago, NE Illinois; pop. 12,430.

- Win'ni-pog** (wín't-póg). 1. River 140 m. .... SW Ontario and SE Manitoba, Canada; from Lake of the Woods flows NW to SE part of Lake Winnipeg. 2. City, \* of Manitoba prov., Canada, on Red river 46 m. S of Lake Winnipeg; pop. 223,900; Univ. of Manitoba.
- Winnipeg, Lake**. Lake 275 m. long, 9460 sq. m., S cen. Manitoba, Canada; receives Red, Saskatchewan, and Winnipeg rivers; source of Nelson river.
- Win'n-pog-o'sis, Lake** (wín't-póg-ó'sis). Lake ab. 122 m. long, 2086 sq. m., W of Lake Winnipeg, N Manitoba, Canada.
- Win'n-pog-sau'kee, Lake** (wín't-póg-sá'kē); formerly **Win'no-pe-sau'kee** (wín'pē). Lake 71 sq. m., ab. 25 m. long, cen. New Hampshire; resort.
- Win'no'na** (wín-nó'ná). City, SE Minnesota, on Mississippi river E of Rochester; pop. 22,490.
- Win'noos'id** (wín-nóos'id). City on Winooki river NE of Burlington, NW Vermont; pop. 6036.
- Win'no' Dam** (wín'nó' or **Quab'hin Dam** (kwó'bín). Dam in the Swift river, W cen. Massachusetts, near Ware; maximum height 170 ft.; completed 1939; impounds water (**Quabbin Reservoir**) for water supply for Boston.
- Win'sted** (wín'stéd; -sít). City (pop. 7074), 23 m. NW of Hartford, NW Connecticut.
- Win'ston-Sa'tom** (wín'stón-sá'tóm). City, N cen. North Carolina, NE of Charlotte; pop. 79,816.
- Winter Haven**. City E of Lakeland, cen. Florida penin.; pop. 6199.
- Win'ter-thur'** (wín'tér-tóór'). Commune NE of Zurich, Zurich canton, NE cen. Switzerland; pop. (1941) 58,883.
- Win'throp** (wín'thróp). Town NE of Boston, E Massachusetts; pop. 16,708.
- Win'ton** (wín'tón; -tón). Borough NE of Scranton, NE Pennsylvania; pop. 7989.
- Win'yah Bay** (wín'yó). Inlet, E South Carolina, receiving Black and Pee Dee rivers.
- Wisby**. See **VISBY**.
- Wis'con'sin** (wís-kón'sín; -sín). 1. River 430 m. long, cen. and SW Wisconsin; flows S, then W to Mississippi river. 2. A northern state of U.S.A.; 25th state in area, 56,154 sq. m. (land area 54,715 sq. m.); 13th state in population, 3,137,587; \* Madison; 30th state admitted to Union (1848). Nickname: Badger State. Abbr. *Wis.* — **Wis'con'sin-ite** (-ít), n.
- Wisconsin Rapids**. City on Wisconsin Rapids S of Wausau, cen. Wisconsin; pop. 11,410.
- Wistia**. See **VISTULA**.
- Wis'mar** (wís'már). Seaport city on **Wismar Bay** (arm of SW Baltic Sea) N of Schwerin, Mecklenburg, N Germany; pop. 26,016.
- Wit'ten** (wít'tén). City on Ruhr river SW of Dortmund, Westphalia, W Germany; pop. 45,295.
- Wit'ten-berg** (wít'tén-búrg; Ger. wít'tén-bérk). City, Saxony prov., E Germany, on Elbe river E of Dessau; pop. 23,467; university; Reformation 1517.
- Wit'ten-ber'g** (wít'tén-bér'g). City, Brandenburg, N cen. Germany, on Elbe river NW of Berlin; pop. 25,652.
- Witwa'ters-rand** (wít-wó'térz-ránd; -wó'térz); *collnq. the Rand* (ránd). Rocky ridge at Johannesburg, S Transvaal, NE Union of South Africa; gold fields.
- Wio'cia-wiek** (wío-tsiá-wéik); *Russ. Wio-tsiá-wéik* (wío-tsiá-wéik'). Commune on Vistula river NW of Warsaw, NW Poland; pop. (1938-39 est.) 66,739.
- Wo'bun** (wó'bún; wó'b-). City NW of Boston, NE Massachusetts; pop. 19,751.
- Wo'vre** (wó'vré; -vré). Plateau E of Verdun, NE France; battles in World War I.
- Wo'king** (wó'king). Urban district on the Wey SW of London, Surrey, S England; pop. 29,931.
- Wolds, the** (wólds). Highland plain district, NE England, E Yorkshire and NE Lincolnshire, along the Humber.
- Wo'le-ai'** (wó-lé-á'). Island (atoll), W Caroline Is., W of Truk, W Pacific Ocean.
- Wolf'ville** (wólf'vill). Town on Minas Basin NW of Halifax, W Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 1044; Acadia Univ.
- Wol'fion-gang** (wólf'íon-góng). Seaport S of Sydney, E New South Wales, SE Australia; pop. 11,402.
- Wol'stan-ton United** (wólf'stán'tún; wólf'stán). Urban district, Staffordshire, W cen. England; pop. 30,525.
- Wol'ver-hamp'ton** (wólf'vēr-hám(p)tún). County borough, Staffordshire, W cen. England, NW of Birmingham; pop. (1939 est.) 145,300.
- Wolyá**. See **VOLYNIA**.
- Wonsan**. See **GENZAN**.
- Wood'bridge** (wóod'bríj). Township N of Perth Amboy, cen. New Jersey; pop. 27,191.
- Wood'bury** (wóod'bér-í; -bér-í). City S of Camden, SW New Jersey; pop. 8306.
- Wood Green**. Urban district, N suburb of London, Middlesex, SE England; pop. (1939 est.) 52,700.
- Wood'land** (wóod'lánd). City NW of Sacramento, N cen. California; pop. 6037.
- Wood'lark'** (wóod'lárk') or **Mu'ru-a** (móó'rú-á). Island NE of SE end of New Guinea I., in Solomon Sea; ab. 38 m. long by 12 m. wide; ab. 400 sq. m.
- Wood-Ridge** (wóod-ríj). Borough SE of Paterson, NE New Jersey; pop. 6759.
- Wood River**. City N of East St. Louis, SW Illinois; pop. 8197.
- Woods, Lake of the**. See **LAKE OF THE WOODS**.
- Wood'stock** (wóod'stók). 1. City W of Waukegan, N Illinois; pop. 6128. 2. City on Thames river NE of London, SE Ontario, Canada; pop. 12,461. 3. Municipal borough NW of Oxford, Oxfordshire, cen. England; pop. 1484; medieval royal residence.
- Wood'ward** (wóod'wárd). City, NW Oklahoma, 35 m. E of Oklahoma panhandle; pop. 5406.
- Wood'wich** (wóod'wíj; -ích). Metropolitan borough, E London, England, on Thames river; pop. 146,881; arsenal.
- Woon'suck'et** (wóon'súk'et; -ít; wóon'súk'). City, N Rhode Island, NW of Providence; pop. 49,308.
- Woo's'tar** (wóos'tér). City W of Canton, NE cen. Ohio; pop. 11,543.
- Woo'sung'** (wóos'óng'). See **SEANGHAI**.
- Worce'ster** (wóos'tér). 1. City, cen. Massachusetts, W of Boston; pop. 193,694; Coll. of the Holy Cross. 2. County in England. See **WORCESTERSHIRE**. 3. County borough, @ of Worcestershire, W cen. England, on the Severn SW of Birmingham; pop. (1899 est.) 53,800; cathedral; battle 1651.
- Worce'ster-shire** (wóos'tér-shír; -shír) or **Worcester**. County, W cen. England; 699 sq. m.; pop. (1939 est.) 449,870; @ Worcester.
- Wor'k'sop** (wórk'sóp; -sóp). Urban district SE of Sheffield, Nottinghamshire, N cen. England; pop. 26,285.
- Worms** (vórm; Angl. wórmz); *anc. Bar'be-tom'a-gus* (bórb-tóm'-á-gús), *later Woz-ma'tia* (wóo-má'shí-á; -shí). City, Hesse, SW Germany, on Rhine NW of Mannheim; pop. 47,016; Diet 1521; damaged in World War II.
- Wor'th** (vúrt). Commune near Strasbourg, NE France; pop. 1095; battle 1870.
- Wor'th, Lake** (wórt). Lagoon ab. 18 m. long, SE coast of Florida.
- Wor'thing** (wórt'híng). Municipal borough on English Channel, West Sussex, S England, W of Brighton; pop. 46,224; resort.
- Wor'thing-ton** (wórt'híng-tún). City W of Fairmont, SW Minnesota; pop. 5918.
- Wot'je** (wó'tjé). Island (atoll), cen. part of Ratak chain, E Marshall Is., W Pacific Ocean; bombed 1943-44.
- Wran'gel Island** (rín'gél); *Russ. O'strov Vran'ge-lya* (ó'stríf vran'gél-ya). Island, Arctic Ocean, Soviet Russia, Asia, crossed by 180th meridian; ab. 2000 sq. m.; meteorological station.
- Wran'gell** (rín'gél). 1. Island, SE Alaska, NE of Prince of Wales Island. 2. Town on N tip of island, S of Sitka river mouth; pop. 1162; fur market.
- Wrangell, Mount**. Mountain 14,000 ft., in cen. part of Wrangell Mts., S Alaska.
- Wrangell Mountains**. Range, S Alaska, near Yukon border; highest Mt. Bona 10,420 ft.
- Wrath, Cape** (ríth). Extreme NW point of Scotland; 58° 35' N.
- Wro'claw** (vró'tsláf; Ger. Brés'lau (bré's'lou; in English, also bré'z-). City SW of Warsaw, SW Poland, on Odra (Oder) river; pop. (1939) 615,006; university; in Germany before 1945.
- Wu** (wóo). River ab. 500 m. long, cen. China; rises in W Kweichow, flows NE, N, and NW through Kweichow and Szechwan to Yangtze river below Chungking.
- Wu'chang'** (wóo'cháng'). City, \* of Hupeh prov., E cen. China, on Yangtze river, 425 m. W of Shanghai; oldest of Han Cities (see **WUHAN**); pop. ab. 250,000.
- Wuchow**. See **TSANGWU**.
- Wu'han'** (wóo'hán'). Group of three cities, called the **Han Cities** (hán) — Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang — at junction of Han with Yangtze river, SE Hupeh prov., E cen. China; pop. (1931 est.) 777,993.
- Wu'hing'** (wóo'híng'). Formerly **Hu'chow'** (hóo'jé). City, N Chekiang prov., E China, near Tai Hu N of Hangchow; pop. ab. 100,000.
- Wu'hsien'** (wóo'shí-én'); formerly **Soo'chow'** (sóo'jé). City and treaty port on Grand Canal near Tai Hu, W of Shanghai, S Kiangsu prov., E China; pop. (1931 est.) 200,000; port opened 1846.
- Wu'hu'** (wóo'hóo'). City and treaty port, Anhwei prov., E China, on Yangtze river SW of Nanking; pop. (1931 est.) 135,385.
- Wup'per-tal** (wóop'tér-tál). City in Ruhr district NE of Düsseldorf, W Germany; formed 1929 by union of Elberfeld, Barmen, and Ronsdorf; pop. (1939) 398,000.
- Wur'tem-berg** (vúrt'ém-bérk; Angl. wúrt'ém-búrg). Former German state, bet. Baden and Bavaria, S Germany; 7530 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 2,907,166; \* Stuttgart.
- Wur'tz'burg** (vúrtz'búrg; Angl. wúrtz'búrg). City, \* of Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, on Main river SE of Frankfurt am Main, S Germany; pop. (1939) 108,617; university.
- Wu'sih'** (wóo'shí'). City, S Kiangsu prov., E China, on Grand Canal NW of Shanghai; pop. ab. 200,000.
- Wu Tai Shan** (wóo'tí shán'). Mountain ab. 10,000 ft., N of Yangku, NE Shansi, NE China; sacred to Buddhism.
- Wu'wei'** (wóo'wí'). City NW of Lanchow, cen. Kansu prov., N cen. China; pop. 200,000.
- Wy'an-dotte** (wí'an-dót). City, SE Michigan, SW of Detroit on Detroit river; pop. 30,618.
- Wye** (wí). River 130 m. long, W England and E Wales; flows S to Severn estuary.
- Wyn'berg** (wín'búrg). Town, S suburb of Cape Town, SW Cape Province, S Union of South Africa; pop. 112,764.
- Wy'o'míng** (wí-ó'míng; *attributively, also wí'vó-*). A western state of U.S.A.; 8th state in area, 97,014 sq. m. (land area 97,506 sq. m.); 47th state in population, 257,242; \* Cheyenne; 44th state admitted to Union (1890). Nickname: Equality State. Abbr. *Wyo.* — **Wy'o'míng-ite** (wí-ó'míng-ít), n.
- Wyoming Valley**. Valley in E Pennsylvania, about 20 m. long and 3 m. wide, along Susquehanna river near Wilkes-Barre; fine scenery; massacre 1778.
- Xalapa**. See **JALAPA**.
- Xan'the** (zán'thé); *Mod. Gr. Xan'thó* (ksán'thó). City W of Kōmotinē, Western Thrace, NE Greece; pop. 33,712.
- Xan'thus** (zán'thús); *mod. Gü-nük'* (gü-nük'). Ancient city, Lycia, near mouth of Xanthus river; ruins, SW Turkey in Asia.
- Xe'nia** (zén'yá; zé'ní-á). City SE of Dayton, SW Ohio; pop. 10,633.
- Xeres**. See **JEREZ**.
- Xin-gá'** (shéng-góo'). River ab. 1300 m. long, N and cen. Brazil; flows N to Amazon near its mouth.
- Xo'chi-mil-coe** (sh'ché-mé'l'co). 1. Lake SE of Mexico City, cen. Mexico. 2. Town S of Mexico City, Federal District, cen. Mexico; pop. 14,886; site of "Floating Gardens."



**Ya'an** (yá'án): formerly **Ya'chow** (yá'ch'ow). Town on Szechwan border SW of Chengtu, E Sikang, S China; highway junction.  
**Ya-ho-nai** (yá-bí-nai), or **Ya-bí-na-wei** (yá-bí-ná-wei), Mountains. Range, SE Soviet Russia, Asia, on E border of Buryat-Mongol Republic; highest peak 8228 ft.

**Yacarana**. See JAVARI.

**Yachow**. See YAAN.

**Yad'kin** (yá'd'kín). River 202 m. long, North Carolina; from NW Carolina flows E, then S, and joins Ucharie river to form the Pee Dee river.

**Yafa**. = JAFFA.

**Yakata**. See YAWATA.

**Yak't-ma** (yá't-má). 1. River ab. 200 m. long, S cen. Washington; flows SE to Columbia river. 2. City on river, S Washington; pop. 27,221.

**Yakutak** (yá'kú'ták). Town, \* of Yakutak A.S.S.R., Soviet Russia, Asia, on Lena river; pop. 10,513.

**Yakutsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**; also **Ya-kut' A.S.S.R.** (yá'kú't' and **Ya-kut'i-a** (yá'kú't'shí-d). Autonomous republic of the R.S.F.S.R., E cen. Siberia, Asia; 1,169,927 sq. m.; pop. (1941 est.) 420,802; \* Yakutsk; largest unit of U.S.S.R.

**Yale Mount** (yál). Peak 14,172 ft. in Sawatch Range, cen. Colorado.  
**Yalta** (yál'tá; yál't; Russ. yál't). Town, S coast of Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black Sea E of Sevastopol; pop. 28,800; resort; conference 1945.

**Yalu** (yá'lú) or **Am'nok** (ám'nók). River ab. 300 m. long, bet. SE Manchuria and Korea; flows N, W, and SW to Korea Bay; naval battle, Japan and China, 1894, near mouth.

**Yaling** (yá'líng). River ab. 725 m. long, E Sikang prov., S China; flows S to the Yangtze on Yunnan border.

**Yal-vag** (yál-vách). Town NE of Isparta, SW Turkey in Asia; pop. 8349; ruins of ancient Pisidian Antioch nearby.

**Yama-ga-ta** (yá-má-gá-tá). City on Mogami river W of Sendai, N Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 89,531.

**Yama-gu-chi** (yá-má-gú-chí). City NE of Shimonoseki, W Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 89,042.

**Yamal** (yá-mál). Peninsula ab. 380 m. long by 150 m. wide, NW Siberia, Asia, bet. the Kara Sea and the Gulf of Ob.

**Yam'hol** (yám'hól); Turk. **Yan'ho-lí** (yán'hó-lí). City on Tundala river, E Bulgaria; pop. (1934) 24,020.

**Yamdena**. See JAMDENA.

**Yan** (yá'n). River ab. 750 m. long, N cen. Yakutsk Republic, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows N to Laptev Sea.

**Yan'an** (yá'nán); *Engl.* yá-nún) or **Yan'nam** (yá-nám). French town and port, E India, at N mouth of Godavari delta; forms a free city of French India; 6 sq. m.; pop. (1941) 8711.

**Yanboli**. See JAMBOL.

**Yangchow**. See KIANGTU.

**Yang'ku** (yáng'kú); formerly **Tai'yuan** (tá'yü-án). City, \* of Shensi prov., in cen. part, 205 m. SW of Peiping, NE China; pop. ab. 230,000, university.

**Yang'tze** (yáng'['t]sə'; *Chin.* yáng'dzú) or **Yang'tze' Kiang** (yáng'['t]sə' kí-áng'; *Chin.* yáng'dzú' kí-áng'). Literally, "Yang kingdom river," the principal river (*kiang*) in China, ab. 3200 m. long; from SW Tsinghai flows SE, then E, and finally ENE through S cen. China to East China Sea near Shanghai.

**Yangtze Gorges**. Series of remarkable gorges in Yangtze river bet. Chungking and Ichang, cen. China.

**Yank'ton** (yá'ng'tón). City on Missouri river SW of Sioux Falls, SE South Dakota; pop. 6798.

**Yannina**. See IOANNINA.

**Yan'tra** (yán'trá). River ab. 110 m. long, NE cen. Bulgaria; flows N into Danube river E of Nikolop.

**Ya'oun'dé** (yá'óun'dá) or **Yaun'dé** (youn'dá). Town, \* of French Cameroonian trust territory, W Africa; pop. (1936) ab. 20,000.

**Yap** (yáp; yáp) or **Uap** (wáp). Island group, W Caroline Is., ab. 9° 30' N, 138° E, W Pacific Ocean; 80 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 6639; U. S. cable station; former Japanese mandate.

**Yapurá**. = JAPURÁ.

**Ya-qui** (yá'kí). River ab. 420 m. long, state of Sonora, NW Mexico; flows S and SW to Gulf of California.

**Yar-kand** (yá'kánd'). 1. River 500 m. long, W Sinkiang prov., W China; from Kashmir, N India, flows mostly N to join Khotan river and form the Tarim river. 2. **Turki Yar-kand** (yá'kánd'); *Chin.* **Bo'cho** (swí'chí). Town and oasis on Yarkand river SE of Kashgar, SW Sinkiang, W China; pop. ab. 70,000.

**Yar'mouth** (yá'r'múth). 1. Resort town, SW Nova Scotia, Canada;

**Yaroslavl**. *slavl* Region, Soviet Russia, Europe, on Volga river NE of Moscow; pop. 298,065; university.

**Yaroslavl Region**. Region, N cen. Soviet Russia, Europe, on plain traversed by upper Volga; 23,507 sq. m.; pop. 2,371,307; \* Yaroslavl; includes greater part of Rybinsk Reservoir.

**Yar'row** (yá'r'ú). Small river, SE Scotland; joins Ettrick and flows into the Tweed.

**Yas-na-ya Po-lyá'na** (yás'ná-yá pú-lyá'ná). Village S of Tula, cen. Tula Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; birthplace and residence of Tolstoi; Tolstoi Museum, destroyed by Germans in World War II, restored 1946.

**Yass** (yás). Town, SE New South Wales, SE Australia, N of Canberra; tract.

**Yath'ay**.

District, Northwest Territories, Canada.

**Yaundé**. See YAOUNDÉ.

**Yavari**. = JAVARI.

**Ya-wa-ta** (yá-wá-tá); also **Ya-ha-ta** (yá-há-tá). Seaport city SW of Moji, N Kyushu, Japan; pop. (1945) 151,378; ironworks.

**Yar'ee** (yá'r'ee). River 188 m. long, W cen. Mississippi; flows SW to Mississippi river above Vicksburg.

**Yaseo City**. City N of Jackson, W cen. Mississippi; pop. 7358.

**Yeadon** (yá'd'n). Borough W of Philadelphia, SE Pennsylvania; pop. 8524.

**Yed-do** (yá'dó). Former name of Tokyo.

**Ye-gor'evsk** (yá-gó'r'yá'sk) or **Ye-gor'evsk** (yá-gó'r'yá'sk). City SE of Moscow, Moscow Region, W cen. Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 56,340.

**Ye'hsien** (yá'hsh-én); formerly **Lai'chow** (lái'ch'ow). City NW of Taingiao, N Shantung prov., E China; pop. ab. 100,000.

**Yeksk** or **Yisk** (yá'yák). Seaport town SW of Rostov, on Gulf of Taganrog, NW Krasnodar Territory, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 49,280.

**Ye-lets** or **El-lets** (yá-lyé'ts'). City E of Orel, E Orel Region, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. 50,888.

**Yel'ga-va** (yá'gá-vá); *Latvian* **Jel'ga-va** (yá'gá-vá); *Ger.* **Mé'tau** (mé'tou). City SW of Riga, S Latvian S.S.R., NW U.S.S.R.; pop. (1935) 34,099; \* of former duchy of Kurland.

**Yel'low River** (yá'lú). See HWANG HO.

**Yellow Sea**; *Chin.* **Hwang Hai** (hwáng' hí'). Inlet, Pacific Ocean, bet. NE China and Korea.

**Yellow Springs**. Village S of Springfield, SW Ohio; pop. 1640; Antioch Coll.

**Yel'low-stone** (yá'lú-s'tón). River 671 m. long, NW Wyoming and S and E Montana; flows N, E, and NE to Missouri river; Grand Canyon (2000 ft. wide) and falls (upper 100 ft. and lower 308 ft.).

**Yellowstone Lake**. Lake ab. 20 m. long, 139 sq. m., Yellowstone National Park, NW Wyoming.

**Yellowstone National Park**. National park 3419 sq. m. in Idaho 3093 ac area

falls, high mountains, forests, wild life.

**Yem'en** (yém'én). Kingdom, SW Arabia, SW Asia; 75,000 sq. m.; pop. ab. 4,000,000; \* San'a. — **Yem'en-ite** (í), n.

**Ye-na-ki'ye-vo** (yá-ná-kí'yé-vó); formerly **Ordzho-ni-kid'ze** (ór'jón-í'kíd'zə); *Russ.* ór-jún-nyk'íd'zə). City, E suburb of Stalino, E Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 83,246.

**Yen'an** (yén'án); officially **Fu'shíh** (fú'shíh). Town, N Shensi prov., NE cen. China; during World War II a Chinese Communist army headquarters.

**Ye'nan-gyau'ng** (yá'nán-jou'ng). Town on Irrawaddy river SW of Mandalay, Upper Burma; pop. 11,098; oil fields.

**Yenchi**. See YENKI 1.

**Ye'ni-sei** or **E'ni-sei** (yén'yá'sé; *Russ.* yá-nyí-syá'ík). River ab. 2800 m. long, W Siberia, Soviet Russia, Asia; flows W, then N from Tuva Republic to Arctic Ocean.

**Yenisei Bay**. Inlet in Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW Siberia, W of Taymyr Penin.; receives Yenisei river.

**Ye'ni-seisk** or **E'ni-seisk** (yén'tá'sk; *Russ.* yá-nyí-syá'ík). Town on Yenisei river N of Krasnoyarsk, W Krasnoyarsk Territory, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 5967.

**Yen'ki** (yén'kí). 1. *Jap. official name* **Yen'chi** (yén'jé). Town W of Vladivostok, SE Kirin prov., E Manchuria; former provincial \*, SE Manchukuo; pop. 24,000. 2. See QARA SHAHR.

**Yental**. See CHEFOO.

**Yer'ba Buena Island** (yér'bá bwé'ná; yér'bá); formerly **Goat Island** (gót). Island, San Francisco Bay, California; bridges from the island (suspension) to San Francisco and (cantilever and truss spans) to Oakland, joined by a 540 ft. tunnel through the island; together form San Francisco-Oakland (Transbay) bridge, total length bet. 8 m.

**Ye're-van** (yá-ré-ván); also **E'ri-van** (Rus. é-ryí-ván'yí). City S of Tiflis, \* of Armenian S.S.R., Soviet Union; pop. 200,031.

**Ye-shí' Ir-mak** (yá-shí' Ir-mák'). River ab. 200 m. long, N Turkey in Asia; flows generally N to Black Sea.

**Yezilköy**. See SAN STEFANO.

**Yev'pa-to'ri-ya** (Rus. yé'pá-tó'ryí-lyá) or **E'v'pa-to'ri-a** (é'pá-tó'ri-a). Town and seaport NW of Simferopol on W coast of Crimea, Soviet Russia, Europe; pop. ab. 30,000.

**Yezd** (yézd). City, provincial \*, SE of Isfahan, cen. Iran; pop. ab. 60,000.

**Yezo**. See HOKKAIDO.

**Ying'kow** (yíng'kú) or **New'chwang** (ní'chwáng'; *Chin.* yí'lí-í'jé-king'). City and treaty port N of Dairen, SW Liaoning prov., S Manchuria; pop. (1940 est.) 180,871; port opened 1864.

**Yoho National Park** (yó'hó). National park, SE British Columbia, Canada; 507 sq. m.; estab. 1886; peaks, waterfalls, lakes, valleys, on W slopes of Rocky Mts.

**Yok-kai-chi** (yók-kí-chí). City on Ise Bay SW of Nagoya, S Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 94,696.

**Yoko-hama** (yók-ká-há-má; *Jap.* yók-ká-há-má). Seaport city, SE Honshu, Japan, on W shore of Tokyo Bay S of Tokyo; pop. (1945) 624,084; earthquake and fire Sept. 1, 1923.

**Yoko-su-ka** (yók-ká-sú-ká; *Jap.* yók-ká-sú-ká). Seaport city, SE Honshu, Japan, on Tokyo Bay S of Yokohama; pop. (1945) 202,088.

**Yo-ne-za-wa** (yó-né-zá-wá). City E of Niigata, N Honshu, Japan; pop. (1945) 53,768.

**Yon'kers** (yóng'kér). City, SE New York, on Hudson river N of and adjoining New York City; pop. 142,598.

**Yonne** (yón). River 120 m. long, cen. France; flows N into Seine river.

**York** (yórk). 1. River forming wide estuary ab. 40 m. long, E Virginia; flows SE into Chesapeake Bay. 2. City E of Grand Island, SE Nebraska; pop. 5383. 3. City, S Pennsylvania, S of Harrisburg; pop. 53,712. 4. County in England. See YORKSHIRE, E. enc. **Ab'be'e'cum** (áb-bé-rá'kum). City and county borough, Yorkshire, N England, NE of Leeds; pop. (1939 est.) 102,100; cathedral.

**York Cape**. N point of Cape York Penin., Queensland, Australia, on E side of Gulf of Carpentaria.

**Yorke Peninsula** (yórk). Peninsula ab. 100 m. long, SE South Australia, bet. Spencer Gulf (on W) and Gulf of St. Vincent (on E).

**Yor'kshire** (yórk'shír; -shír) or **Yor'k** (yórk). County, N England;

6081 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 4,336,230; includes three administrative counties: North, East, and West Kiding. — **York'sh** (yôrk'sh), *adj.* **York'son** (yôrk'sôn). City NE of Regina, SE Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 5577.

**York'town** (yôrk'toun). Town N of Newport News, SE Virginia, on York river; pop. 521; surrender of Cornwallis 1781.

**Yor'u-ba-land** (yôrk'û-bâ-lând). Country of the Yorubas, former kingdom, now part of SW Northern Provinces, Nigeria; ab. 35,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,100,000.

**Yosemite National Park** (yô-sêm'it-lê). National park, cen. California; 1184 sq. m.; estab. 1890; wonderful scenery, lofty cliffs, high waterfalls, giant sequoias; includes in S part Yosemite Valley (6 m. long, upper Merced river; valley floor ab. 4000 ft. above sea level); contains Yosemite Falls (upper falls 1430 ft., lower falls 320 ft., total drop including series of cascades 2525 ft.).

**Youngs'town** (yûngz'toun). City, NE Ohio, E of Akron; pop. 167,720; iron and steel.

**Ypres**. See IJESSE.

**Yp'si-lan'ti** (ip'si-lân'ti). City SE of Ann Arbor, SE Michigan; pop. 12,121.

**Y'ser** (ÿzër). River 55 m. long, N France and Belgium, flowing into North Sea; battles 1914-18.

**Yasel**. See IJESSE.

**Ystradtydowg**. See RHONDDA.

**Yu**. See SIANG, 2.

**Yuan** (yü-ân) or **Yuen** (yü-ân). River ab. 500 m. long, SE cen. China; from Kweichow flows NE to Tungting Hu in Hunan prov.

**Y'u-bi, Oape** (yôb'bi; Sp. yôb'vê). Cape on SW coast of Southern Protectorate of Morocco, NW Africa, E of Canary Is.

**Yu-ca-tán** (yôk'kâ-tân; -tan'). 1. Peninsula, SE Mexico, Brit. Honduras, and N Guatemala, separating Gulf of Mexico from Caribbean Sea. 2. State, N Yucatán penin., SE Mexico; 23,926 sq. m.; pop. 416,378; \* Mérida.

**Yucatán Channel**. Channel bet. W end of Cuba and Yucatán penin., Mexico, connecting Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.

**Yuc'ca House National Monument** (yûk'â). National monument W of Durango, SW Colorado; 10 acres; estab. 1919; prehistoric ruins.

**Yuen**. See YUAN.

**Yu-go-sla-vi-a** (yôg'ô-slà-vi-â; -slâ'v-â). *Serb.* Ju'go-sla-vi-ja (yôg'ô-slà-vi-ji); 1918-20 Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (sôrbz, krô'âts, slô'vênz); also Ju'go-sla-vi-a (yôg'ô-slà-vi-â; -slâ'v-â). Former kingdom, SE Europe; since 1945 Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; includes Serbia, Montenegro, and also parts of old Austria-Hungary; 96,201 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 15,703,000; \* Belgrade. — **Yu-go-sla-vi-an** (yôg'ô-slà-vi-ân; -slâ'v-ân), **Yu'go-slav** (yôg'ô-slà-v; -slâ'v), *adj.* & *n.*

**Yuk'on** (yûk'ôn). 1. River ab. 2300 m. long, flowing from SW Yukon Territory, Canada, W across Alaska to Bering Sea. 2. Territory, NW Canada, E of Alaska; land area 205,346 sq. m.; pop. 4914; \* Dawson.

**Yu'ma** (yô'mâ). City, SW Arizona, on Colorado river 20 m. N of Mexican border; pop. 5325.

**Yungchang**. See PAOSHAN.

**Yung'ki** (yûng'kî). *Jap. official name Ki'rin* (jî'rin'). City and treaty port, \* of Kirin prov., on Sungari river in SW part, E Manchuria; pop. (1940 est.) 173,624; port opened 1905.

**Yung'kia** (yûng'ji-â'). *formerly Wen'chow* (wûn'jô'). City, SE Chekiang prov., on coast S of Hangchow, E China; pop. (1931 est.) 631,276; treaty port 1876.

**Yung'ning** (yûng'ning); *formerly Nan'ning* (nân'ning'). Town and treaty port on Siang river, \* of Kwangsi prov., SE China; pop. (1931 est.) 68,110.

**Yun-nan** (yûn-nân; Chin. yûn-nân); *formerly also Yün'nan* (yûn-nân'). 1. Province, S China, E of Burma; 123,530 sq. m.; pop. (1936 est.) 11,994,549; \* Kunming. 2. See KUNMING.

**Yurev**. See TARTU.

**Yuzovka**. See STALINO.

**Zaan-dam** (zân-dâm). Commune NW of Amsterdam, North Holland prov., W Netherlands; pop. (1939) 38,023.

**Zab'rze** (zâb'zhê); *Ger.* Bin'den-burg (hî'n'dîn-bûrg; *Ger.* -bûrk); also Bin'den-burg in O'ber-schle-si-en (-bûrk in ô'bêr-slà'î-â-n). City NW of Katowice, S Poland; pop. (1939) 128,402; in Silesia, E Germany, before 1945.

**Za-ca-pa** (zâ-kâ'pâ). Town, department \*, SE Guatemala; pop. 14,443; sulfur springs.

**Za-ca's-cas** (zâ'kâ-tî'kâ). 1. State, cen. Mexico; 28,122 sq. m.; pop. 553,276. 2. City, its \*, NW of Aguascalientes; pop. 21,846.

**Zacynthus**. See ZANTE.

**Zag'lar** (zâ'dâr); *It.* Za'ra (dâ'î-râ; *Engl.* zî'râ). Seaport NW of Split, W Yugoslavia; pop. 20,055; formerly Italian exclave, then free port.

**Zag'zîg** (zâ'g'â-zîg). City, provincial \*, Lower Egypt; pop. (1937) 59,793; ruins of ancient Bubastis nearby.

**Zâ'grêb** (zâ'grêb); *Hung.* Zâ'grâb (zâ'grâb); *Ger.* A'gram (â'grîm). City, \* of Croatia federative unit, NW Yugoslavia, near Sava river; pop. 185,581; university.

**Zâ'ros Mountains** (zâ'g'rô). Mountain system in parallel ranges, S and SW Iran, along Iran-Iraq border; highest 14,921 ft.

**Zakarpatskaya**. See CARPATHO-UKRAINE.

**Zakynthos**. See ZANTE.

**Za'ma** (zâ'mâ). Ancient town, N Africa, SW of Carthage; battle 202 B.C.

**Zam-be'zi** or **Zam-be'ni** (zâm-bê'zî; *Pe.* Zam-be'ze (zâm-bâ'zê). River ab. 1650 m. long, S cen. and SE Africa; flows S across Northern Rhodesia and Angola, then E bet. Northern and Southern Rhodesia and through Mozambique to Indian Ocean. See VICTORIA FALLS.

**Zam-bo-an-ga**, **City of** (zâm'bô-lân'gâ). Chartered city, provincial \*, W Mindanao, Phil. Is.; includes Basilan I.; 1124 sq. m.; pop. 131,456.

**Za-mô'ra** (zâ-mô'râ; *Sp.* thî-mô'râ, sî-). 1. Province, NW Spain, on Portuguese border; 4087 sq. m.; pop. 301,227. 2. City, its \*, W of Valladolid; pop. 32,388.

**Zancle**. See MESSINA.

**Zanesville** (zânz'vîl). City, SE cen. Ohio, on Muskingum river E of Columbus; pop. 37,500.

**Zan'te** (zân'tê; *It.* dzân'tâ); *Gr.* Za-kyn'thos (zâ-kîn'thôs; *Mod. Gr.* zâ'kyên-thôs); *anc.* Ze-cy-a'thus (zâ-sîn'thês). 1. One of the Ionian Is., NW of Peloponnese, W Greece; 156 sq. m.; pop. (1938 est.) 44,750. 2. Town, department \*, on E coast of Zante I.; pop. 11,609.

**Zan'zi-bar** (zân'zî-bâr). 1. Sultanate in E Africa, comprising Zanzibar and Kenya protectorates. 2. British protectorate comprising Zanzibar I., Pemba I., and adjacent small islands; 1020 sq. m.; pop. 235,428. 3. Chief island of protectorate, NE of Tanganyika Territory; 640 sq. m.; pop. 137,741. 4. Seaport on W coast of island, \* of protectorate and sultanate; pop. 45,276.

**Za-po-rozh'e** (zâ-pô-rôzh'yê); *formerly A-le-ksan'drovsk* (â-lî-ksân'drôfsk). City, region \*, on Dnieper river S of Dnepropetrovsk, SE Ukraine, U.S.S.R.; pop. 289,188.

**Zara**. See ZADAR.

**Za'ra-go'za** (thâ'râ-gô'zhî; sî'râ-gô'sî). 1. Province, NE Spain; 6726 sq. m.; pop. 596,942. 2. City. See SARAGOSSA, 2.

**Zea**. See KEOS.

**Zealand**. See SJÆLLAND.

**Zee'brug'ge** (zê'brûg'gê). Seaport of Brugge, West Flanders prov., NW Belgium; German submarine base in World War I.

**Zee'land** (zê'lând; *Du.* zê'lânt). Province, SW Netherlands; 1040 sq. m.; pop. (1939) 254,854; \* Middelburg.

**Zeist** (zîst). Commune E of Utrecht, Utrecht prov., cen. Netherlands; pop. (1939) 33,642.

**Zeitz** (tsîts). City SW of Leipzig on Weisse Elster river, E cen. Germany; pop. 34,590.

**Zela**. See ZILE.

**Zem'po-al'te-pec'** (sâm'pô-âl'tâ-pêk') or **Zem'po-al'te-petî** (â-lî-tê'it'). Mountain 11,138 ft., E of city of Oaxaca, Oaxaca state, SE Mexico.

**Ze'mun** (zê'môn); *Ger.* Sem-lîn' (zê'm-lîn'). City, NE Yugoslavia, on the Danube WNW of Belgrade; pop. 28,083.

**Zen-shu** (zên-shôo) or **Ohon-ju** (ôh-jôo). Town, provincial \*, W of Taikyû, SW Korea; pop. 40,693.

**Zenta**. See SENTA.

**Zer-matt'** (zêr-mât'). Village, Valais canton, SW cen. Switzerland, pop. (1930) 962; elevation 5315 ft.

**Zet'land** (zê'lând) or **Shet'land** (shê't'). Scottish county, comprising Shetland Is.; 550 sq. m.; pop. (1940 est.) 19,700; ♂ Lerwick.

**Zgorzelec**. See GZARZC.

**Zhi-to'mir** (zhî-tô'mîr). City, region \*, W Ukraine, U.S.S.R., W of Kiev; pop. 95,000.

**Zi-le'** (zî-lê'); *anc.* Ze'la (zê'lâ). Town S of Samsun, N cen. Turkey in Asia; pop. 15,167; battle 47 B.C.

**Zim-ba'bwe** (zîm-bâ'bwê). Site of ruins, of undetermined origin, SE of Victoria, Mashonaland, E Southern Rhodesia, S Africa.

**Zin'der** (zîn'dêr). Town and military post, S Niger Territory, French West Africa, N of Nigeria border; pop. ab. 16,000.

**Zinovievsk**. See KIROVOGRAD.

**Zi'on** (zî'ân). 1. City on Lake Michigan, N of Waukegan, NE Illinois; pop. 6555. 2. or **Si'on** (sî'ân; zî'). Height, NE part of Jerusalem, Palestine; important in Hebrew history.

**Zion National Park**. National park, SW Utah; 147 sq. m.; estab. 1919; includes Zion Canyon; scenic sandstone cliffs 1500 to 2500 ft. high.

**Zi-p'an'gu** (zî-pâng'gô). Marco Polo's name for Japan. See NIPPON.

**Zit'tau** (tsî'tou). City SE of Dresden, Saxony, E Germany; pop. 38,353.

**Zia-to-ust'** (zîâ-tû-ôst'). City W of Chelyabinsk, W Chelyabinsk Region, Soviet Russia, Asia; pop. 99,272.

**Zoan**. See TANIS.

**Zombor**. See SOMBOR.

**Zone of the Straits**. Demilitarized zone around the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmara; under League of Nations 1920-22; mostly returned to Turkey 1923.

**Zon'gul-dak'** (zông'gôl-dak'). Seaport city, vilayet \*, E of the Bosphorus, NW Turkey in Asia; pop. (1940) 37,420.

**Zoppot**. See SOPOT.

**Zug** (tsôg). 1. Canton, N cen. Switzerland; 92 sq. m.; pop. 36,643; smallest canton. 2. Commune, its \*, S of Zurich; pop. 12,372.

**Zug'spit'te** (tsôg'shîp'tê). Peak 9719 ft., S Bavaria, S Germany, on border of Tirol.

**Zu'der Zee** (zî'dêr zâ; zê; *Du.* zû'dêr zê). Former landlocked inlet of North Sea, N Netherlands, 85 m. long; originally a lake, it was united to the North Sea by inundations; now again closed by a dike. See IJSELMEEK.

**Zuidholland**. See SOUTH HOLLAND.

**Zu'lu-land** (zôo'lô-lând'). Territory, NE Natal, E Union of South Africa; 10,427 sq. m.; pop. 362,438; chief town Eshowe; Zulu reserve.

**Zungaria**. See DZUNGARIA.

**Zur'ich** (zôr'îk); *Ger.* Zû'rich (tsû'rik). 1. Canton, NE cen. Switzerland; 665 sq. m.; pop. 674,505. 2. City and resort, its \*, at NE end of Lake of Zurich, NE of Bern; pop. (1941) 336,395; university.

**Zurich, Lake of**, *Ger.* Zû'rich-see' (tsû'rik-zê) or Zû'ri-cher See (tsû'rik-êr). Lake mostly in Zurich canton, NE cen. Switzerland; 25 m. long; 34 sq. m.

**Zuyder Zee** = **Zuider Zee**.

**Zwei'brück'en** (tsvî'brûk'ên); *Fr.* Deux'pôts' (dô'pôn'). City SW of Mannheim, Bavaria, S Germany; pop. 15,783.

**Zwick'au** (tsvîk'ou). City, S of Leipzig, Saxony, E cen. Germany; pop. 80,358.

**Zwöl'te** (zôv'lê). Commune, \* of Overijssel prov., on IJssel river, E Netherlands; pop. (1939) 42,525.

**Zyrian Autonomous Area**. See KOMI REPUBLIC.

# A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF COMMON ENGLISH GIVEN NAMES

The purpose of the following vocabulary is to present a list of such given names as are most frequent in English use. The list is not exhaustive either of the names themselves or of the variant spellings of those names which are entered. Compound or double names and surnames used as given names are not entered except in cases where long-continued or common use gives them an independent character.

Besides the pronunciations of the names, the lists below usually provide one or more of the following kinds of information at each entry: (1) Etymology, indicating the language source but not the original form of the name. (2) The meaning of the name, where known or ascertainable with reasonable certainty. (3) Foreign-language equivalents of each name in general use. (4) Diminutives that are well established or etymologically important.

NOTE: (1) Foreign-language equivalents of given names are added only when they are in frequent use among English-speaking peoples. If any of these forms has acquired an English pronunciation, it is given independent entry in these lists. (2) Diminutives are usually given in only one form when they follow the name from which they are derived; thus, *Fred* and *Fritz* are given at *FREDERICK*, but *Freddy* and *Fritzie*, which can be readily understood from the other forms, are not. If, however, the spelling of a diminutive is so different from that of the parent entry as to require its re-entry in its own alphabetical place, all of its forms are listed at this re-entry except variants in *-ie* or *-y*. (3) Some diminutives and contracted forms which are now used as given names (for example, *Madge* and *Maud*) are given independent entry regardless of their alphabetical position with respect to the parent name.

## I. NAMES OF MEN

**Aar'on** (ä'r'ön). [Heb.]  
**A'bel** (ä'b'el). [Heb.] Breath; vanity.  
**A'b'ner** (ä'b'nër). [Heb.] My father is Ner.  
**A'bra-ham** (ä'b'rä-häm). [Heb.] Of uncertain meaning. — Dim. *Abe* (äb), *A'bie* (ä'bi).  
**A'bra'm** (ä'b'räm). [Heb.] Probably, exalted father. — Dim. *Abe*.  
**Ad'am** (ä'd'am). [Heb.] — Dim. *Ad* (äd).  
**Ad'el-ber't** (ä'd'el-bërt; ä'd'el'bërt) = *ALBERT*.  
**Ad'olf** (ä'd'öf). [Ger.] *Adolf* (ä'd'öf).  
**Ad'olph** (ä'd'öf). [Ger.] *Adolph* (ä'd'öf).  
**A-dol'phus** (ä-döl'f'us). [Teut.] Noble wolf; i.e., noble hero. F. *Adolphe* (ä'döl'f); G. *Adolf* (ä'döl'f); It. & Sp. *Adolfo* (ä'döl'f); Sp. *Adolfo* (ä'döl'f). — Dim. *Dolf*, *Dolph*, *Dol'phus*.  
**A'dri-an** (ä'd'r'i-än). [L.]  
**A'dri-en** (ä'd'r'i-än; F. ä'd'r'än). French form of *ADRIAN*.  
**Al** (äl). Dim. of *ALBERT*, *ALFRED*, etc.  
**A'l'an** (äl'an). [ML.]  
**A'l'arie** (äl'a-ri). [Gothic.] All ruler.  
**A'l-as-tair** (äl'äs-tär). Scot. contr. of *ALEXANDER*.  
**Al'ban** (äl'bän; äl'). [L.]  
**Al'bert** (äl'bërt). [Teut.] Illustrious through nobility. F. *Albert* (äl'bër); G. *Adalbert* (ä'däl'bërt); It. & Sp. *Alberto* (äl'bër'tö). — Dim. *Al*, *Alb*, *Bert* (bërt).  
**Al'bin** (äl'b'yn). [L.] White.  
**Al'den** (äl'dën). [AS.] Old friend.  
**Alex-an'der** (äl'eg-zän'dër; äl'g; Brit. also -zän'). [Gr.] A defender of men. Russ. *Aleksandr*, *Alexander* (ä-lyl'-ksän'dër). — Dim. *Al'ec* (äl'äk; -ik), *Al'eck*, *Al'ez*, *El'lick* (äl'ik), *San'der* (sän'dër; sän'), *San'dy*.  
**A-lex'is** (ä-lik's'is). [Gr.] Help.  
**Al'fred** (äl'fr'ed; -fr'ed; F. äl'fr'ed; G. äl'fr'it). [AS.] Elf in council; i.e., good counselor. — Dim. *Al*, *Al'f*, *Fre'd*.  
**Al'ger-non** (äl'jër-nän). [F.] — Dim. *Al'gie* (äl'ji).  
**Al'si-ter** (äl'si-tër). Scot. contr. of *ALEXANDER*.  
**Al'an** (äl'an), **Al'ien** (äl'ien; -än). Vars. of *ALAN*.  
**A-lon'so** (ä-lön'zö; It. & Sp. ä-lön'sö), **A-lon'zo** (ä-lön'zö) = *ALPHONSO*.  
**Al'o-y-si-us** (äl'ö-lysh'ü; -lysh'üs). [ML.]  
**Al'phon'so** (äl-lön'sö; -zö). [Teut.] L. *Alphonso* (äl-lön'süs); F. *Alphonse* (äl'föns; Ängl. älföns, -föns); It. & Sp. *Alfonso* (äl-fön'sö).  
**Al'vah** (äl'vä), **Al'van** (-vän). [Heb.]  
**Al'vin** (äl'vin), **Al'win** (äl'w'yn). [Teut.] Probably, noble and friend.  
**Am'rose** (äm'brös). [Gr.] Immortal; divine.

**A'mos** (ä'mös). [Heb.] Borne (by God).  
**An'drew** (än'dr'ew). [Gr.] Strong; manly. F. *André* (än'dr'ä); Sp. *Andrés* (än'dr'äs). — Dim. *An'dy*.  
**An'gus** (äng'güs). [Celtic]  
**An'selm** (än'selm), **An'sel** (än's'l). [Teut.] With divine helmet.  
**An'tho-ny** (än'thön'ny; än't'ö; -t'ö). [L.] F. *Antoine* (än'twän'); It. & Sp. *Antonio* (ä-tön'tön'yö; Sp. -tön'yö; Ängl. ä-n'tön'ö, -tön'yö). — Dim. *To'ny* (tön'ny).  
**Ar'cher** (är'chër). From a surname.  
**Ar'chi-bald** (är'ch'i-bäld; -b'ld). [Teut.] Nobly bold. — Dim. *Ar'chy*, *Ar'chse* (är'ch'ch), *Bald'ie* (böld'li).  
**Ar'mand** (är'mänd; -mänd; F. är'män'). French form of *HERMAN*.  
**Ar'nold** (är'n'ld). [Teut.] Strong as an eagle.  
**Ar'thur** (är'thër). [Prob. W.] — Dim. *Art*, *Ar'tie*.  
**A'sa** (äs'a). [Heb.] Healer; physician.  
**A'saph** (äs'äp; -säp; äs'äp; äz'äp). [Heb.] Gatherer.  
**Ash'ley** (äsh'li). From a surname.  
**Ath-el-stan** (äth'el-stän; Äth-el-stäns-stän). [AS.] Noble stone.  
**Au'brey** (ö'bri). [Teut.] Elf ruler.  
**Au-gus'tin** (ö-güs'tin), **Au'gus-tine** (ö-güs'tën; ö-güs'tin). [L.] Belonging to Augustus.  
**Au-gus'tus** (ö-güs'tüs), **Au'gust** (ö'güst). [L.] August; majestic. G. *August* (ou'güst). — Dim. *Gus*, *Gus'tus*.  
**Au-re'lius** (ö-r'el'yüs; -r'el'üs). [L.] Golden.  
**Au'tin** (ö'tin). Short form of *AVOUSTIN*.  
**A'vary** (ä'vär-i; ä'vri). From a surname.

## B

**Bald'ie** (böld'li). Dim. of *ARCHBALD*.  
**Bald'win** (böld'w'in). [Teut.] Bold or courageous friend.  
**Bal-tha'sar**, **Bal-tha'sar** (bäl-thä'sër; -thäz'ër). [Gr.]  
**Bap'tist** (bäp'tist). [Gr.] A baptizer. F. *Baptiste* (bä'tist).  
**Bar-na-bas** (bär'nä-bäs), **Bar-na-by** (bär'nä-bi). [Aram.] Son of exhortation. — Dim. *Bar'ney*.  
**Bar'nard**. See *BERNARD*.  
**Bar'ney** (bär'n'i). Dim. of *BARNABAS*, *BERNARD*.  
**Bar'ty** (bär'ti). [Ir.]  
**Bar-thol'o-mew** (bär-thöl'ö-mü). [Aram.] Son of Talmai. F. *Barthélemy* (bär'täl'më'). — Dim. *Bart*, *Bat*.

**Bas'li** (bäs'li; bäs'li; bäs'li). [Gr.] Kingly; royal.  
**Bay'ard** (bä'yärd; b'yärd). [OF.]  
**Ben'o-dict** (bën'ö-dikt; Brit. also bën'ti). [L.] Blessed.  
**Ben'ja-min** (bën'jä-m'n). [Heb.] Son of the right hand. — Dim. *Ben*, *Ben'ny*, *Ben'ny*.  
**Ben'net** (bën'nët; -ti). [OF.] = *BERNEDICT*.  
**Ben'o'mi** (bën'ö'mi). [Heb.] Son of my sorrow.  
**Bern'ard** (bör'nërd, -närd; bër'närd', bür-, bär'närd (bär'nërd). [Teut.] Bold as a bear. G. *Bernhard* (bër'närdt). — Dim. *Bar'ney* (bär'n'i), *Ber'nie*, *Ber'ney*.  
**Bert** (bërt), **Ber'tie**. Dims. of *ALBERT*, *BERTRAM*, *GILBERT*, *HERBERT*, *HUBERT*, etc.  
**Ber'thold** (bër'töld; G. -tölt). [G.] Ruling in splendor.  
**Ber'tram** (bür'trädm). [Teut.] Bright raven. — Dim. *Bert*.  
**Ber'trand** (bür'tränd; F. bër'trän'). French form of *BERTRAM*.  
**Bill** (b'il), **Bill'y**. Dims. of *WILLIAM*.  
**Bob** (böb), **Bob'bie**, **Bob'by**. Dims. of *ROBERT*.  
**Don't'face** (bön't-fäs). [L.] Prob., lucky; fortunate.  
**Bo'ris** (bö'r'is; bö'r'is; Russ. bö-ryës'). [Russ.]  
**Bri'an** (br'i'an). [Ir.]  
**Bruce** (bröös). From a surname.  
**Bru'no** (brö'önö). [Teut.] Brown.  
**Bry'an** (br'i'an). Var. of *BRIAN*.  
**By'ron** (b'i-rün). [F.] From a surname.

**Öad-wal'ta-der** (käd-wöl'ä-dër). [Welsh.] Battle arranger.  
**Öas'ear** (së'sër). [L.]  
**Öa'leb** (kë'lëb). [Heb.] Dog.  
**Öal'vin** (kä'lvin). [L.] — Dim. *Cal*.  
**Öarl** (kärl). Variant of *Karl*, Ger. form of *CHARLES*.  
**Öarl'ton**, **Öarl'ton** (kärl'tön; -t'n). From a surname.  
**Öar'ol** (kä'r'öl). Anglicized form of *CAROLUS* (L. form of *CHARLES*).  
**Öas'par**, **Öas'par** (kä'spär). [G.] G. *Kaspar* (kä'spä).  
**Öe'di** (së'd'i; säs'i; säs'i; säs'i). [L.] Diminutive.  
**Öe'dio** (së'd'io; säs'd'io). [AS.]  
**Öhar'ies** (chär'is). [Teut.] Strong; manly. F. *Charles* (shär); It. *Carlo* (kä'r'lo); Sp. *Carlos* (kä'r'los); G. *Karl*, *Karl* (kärl). — Dim. *Char'lie*, *Char'ley*.  
**Öham'öey** (chön'äl; chän'). From a sur-

**Chas'ter** (chās'tēr). From a surname.  
**Chris'tian** (krī'shān; krī's'yān). [L.] —  
 Dim. *Chris'tia*.  
**Chris'topher** (krī'stō'fēr). [Gr.] Christ-  
 bearer. — Dim. *Chris't*, *Kit*.  
**Clare** (klār). [L.] Bright.  
**Clar'ence** (klār'ēns). [From the English  
 dukedom.]  
**Clau'de** (klōd; F. klōd). **Clau'd** (klōd). **Clau'**  
**dus** (klōd'ūs). [L.] Lame. It. & Sp.  
 Claudio (klō'dyō; Sp. -thyō).  
**Clay'ton** (klā't'n). From a surname.  
**Clem'ent** (klēm'ēt). [L.] Mild; merciful.  
 — Dim. *Clem*.  
**Clif'ford** (klīf'fōrd). From a surname.  
**Clif'ton** (klīf't'n). From a surname.  
**Clint'on** (klīn't'n; -t'n). From a surname.  
**Clive** (klīv). From a surname.  
**Clyde** (klīd). From a surname.  
**Cole'tin** (kōl't'n; kō'l'n). Orig., dim. of NICK-  
 OLAS.  
**Con** (kōn). **Con'nie** (kōn'ni). Dims. of CON-  
 RAD, CORNELIUS.  
**Con'rad** (kōn'rād; -rād). [Teut.] Bold coun-  
 sel. G. Konrad (kōn'rāt). — Dim. *Con'nie*.  
**Con'stant** (kōn'stānt). [L.] Firm, faith-  
 ful; true.  
**Con'stan'tine** (kōn'stān'tīn; -tēn). [L.]  
**Con'stāntius** (kōn'stān'tyūs; -nē'l'yūs). [L.] —  
 Dim. *Con* (kōn), *Con'nie*, *Neil* (nēl).  
**Craig** (krāg). From a surname.  
**Cour'tis** (kōr'tīs). [OF.] Courteous.  
**Cuth'bert** (kūth'bērt). [AS.] Noted splen-  
 dor.  
**Oyr'il** (ōir'īl). [Gr.] Lordly.  
**Oyr'us** (ōir'ūs). [Per.]

**Dan** (dān). [Heb.] A judge.  
**Dan'iel** (dān'yēl). [Heb.] God is my judge.  
 — Dim. *Dan*.  
**Da'r'is** (dā'r'īs). [Per.] Possessing  
 wealth.  
**Da'vid** (dā'vīd). [Heb.] Beloved. — Dim.  
*Dave* (dāv), *Da'vy*.  
**Da'vis** (dā'vīs). From a surname.  
**Dean**, **Deane** (dēn). From a surname.  
**De-me'tri-us** (dē-mē'trī-ūs). [Gr.] Belong-  
 ing to Demeter.  
**Den'is** (dēn'īs), **Den'nis** (-īs). [F.] = DI-  
 ONISIUS. — Dim. *Den'ny*.  
**Der'ek** (dēr'ēk; -fk). **Der'rick** (dēr'fk). [D.]  
 — Dim. *Dirk* (dūrk; Du. *dirk*).  
**De-witt**, **De Witt** (dē-wīt'). From a sur-  
 name.  
**Dez'ter** (dēks'tēr). [L.] On the right hand;  
 fortunate.  
**Dick** (dīk). Dim. of RICHARD.  
**Dion** (dī'ōn; -ūn). Short form of DIONYSIUS.  
**Dio'ny'si-us** (dī'ō-nīsh'yūs; -nīsh'yūs; -nī'f-  
 yūs; -nī'f'ūs). [Gr.] Belonging to Diony-  
 sus, the god of wine. F. Denys, or Denis  
 (dē-nē).  
**Dob** (dōb). **Dob'tin** (dōb't'n). Dims. of  
 ROBERT.  
**Dode** (dōd). Dim. of THEODORE.  
**Dol'ph** (dōl'f). **Dol'phus** (dōl'fūs). Dims.  
 of ADOLPH, RUDOLPH, etc.  
**Dom'i'nic** (dōm'i'nīk). [L.] Belonging to  
 the Lord.  
**Don'ald** (dōn'āld). [Gael.] World ruler.  
 — Dim. *Don*.  
**Doug'las** (dūg'lēz). From a surname. —  
 Dim. *Doug*.  
**Dud'ley** (dūl'yē). From a surname.  
**Duke** (dūk; 114). 1. [AS.] Leader. 2.  
 Dim. of MAHMADUKER.  
**Dun'can** (dūng'kān). [Gael.] Brown war-  
 rior.  
**Dun'stan** (dūn'stān). [AS.]  
**Dwight** (dwt). From a surname.

## E

**Eari** (ēri). [AS.] Man; noble.  
**Eb'en-ezer** (ēb'en-ē'zēr). [Heb.] The stone  
 of help. — Dim. *Eb'en* (ēb'en).  
**Ed** (ēd), **Ed'die**. Dims. of EDGAR, EDMUND,  
 EDWARD, EDWIN.  
**Ed'gar** (ēd'gēr). [AS.] A javelin (or pro-  
 tector) of property. — Dim. *Ed*.  
**Ed'mund** (ēd'mūnd). [AS.] Defender of  
 property. F. Edmond (ēd'mōn; Angl. ēd'  
 mōnd). — Dim. *Ed*, *Ed'die*, *Ned*.  
**Ed'ward** (ēd'wērd). [AS.] Guardian  
 property. — Dim. *Ed*, *Ed'die*, *Ned*, *Ted*,  
*Feddy*.  
**Ed'win** (ēd'wīn). [AS.] Gainer of property.  
 — Dim. *Ed*.

**Ed'bert** (ēd'bērt). [AS.] Probably, bright  
 sword.  
**Ed'bert** (ēd'bērt). = ALBERT.  
**Ed'fred** (ēd'frēd; -d'fēd). [AS.]  
**Ed'e'sar**, **Ed'e'sar** (ēd'ē'sār). [Heb.]  
 God has helped.  
**Eli** (ēli). [Heb.] High.  
**Eli'as** (ēli'ās). = ELIJAH.  
**Eli'hu** (ēli'hū; ēli'hū). [Heb.] God is He.  
**Eli'jah** (ēli'yās). [Heb.] Jehovah is God.  
**Eli'ot**, **Eli'ott** (ēli'ūt; ēli'yūt). From a sur-  
 name.  
**Eli'ph'a-let** (ēli'fā-lēt; -lēt). [Heb.] God  
 is (a) deliverance.  
**Eli'sha** (ēli'shā). [Heb.] God is salvation.  
**Eli'hek** (ēli'fk). Dim. of ALEXANDER.  
**Eli'is** (ēli'īs). Var. of ELIAS.  
**Eli'mer** (ēli'mēr). [AS.] Noble and famous.  
**Eli'ton** (ēli't'n; -t'n). From a surname.  
**Em'er'ich** (ēm'er'fk), **Em'er-y** (ēm'er'y),  
**Em'er-y** (ēm'er'y). [Teut.] It. Amerigo  
 (ē'mā-rē'gō).  
**Em'il** (ēm'il; ē'm'il), **Em'ile** (ēm'ilē).  
 [F.] F. Emile (ēm'ilē); G. Emil (ēm'ilē).  
**Em-man'u-el**, **Em-man'u-el** (ēm-mān'ū-ēl; -y-).  
 [Heb.] God with us. Sp. Manuel (mā-  
 nu'ēl); Pg. Manoel, Manuel (mān'ū-ēl).  
**E'noch** (ē'nōk). [Heb.] Dedicated.  
**E'nos** (ē'nōs). [Heb.] Man.  
**En'r'co** (ēn-rē'kō; It. ēn-rē'kō). It. form of  
 HENRY.  
**Ephra'im** (ē'frā'im; ē'frī'ām). [Heb.]  
 Very fruitful.  
**Eras'mus** (ē-rās'mūs). [Gr.] Lovely;  
 worthy of love.  
**Eras'tus** (ē-rās'tūs). [Gr.] Beloved.  
**Er'ic** (ēr'fk; ē'r'fk). [Scand.]  
**Er'nest** (ēr'nēst; -nēst). [G.] Earnest. G.  
 Ernst (ērnst).  
**Er'win** (ēr'wīn). From a surname.  
**Er'mō** (ēr'mō). [OF.] Probably, esteemed.  
**Ethan** (ē'thān). [Heb.] Firmness;  
 strength.  
**Eth'el-bert** (ēth'ēl-bērt). [AS.] Noble and  
 bright.  
**Eugene'** (ū-jēn'; ē'jēn). [Gr.] Well-born;  
 of noble race. — Dim. *Gene*.  
**Eus'tace** (ūs'tās). [Gr.] F. Eustache (ūs-  
 tāsh'; ūs'tāsh').  
**Ev'an** (ēv'ān). [Welsh]  
**Ev'e-lyn** (ēv'ē-līn; ēv'īlīn; ēv'ē-līn).  
 Prob., youth.  
**Ev'er-ard** (ēv'er-ārd). [Teut.] Strong as a  
 wild boar.  
**Ev'er-ett** (ēv'er-ēt; -It; ēv'rēt, -rīt). From a  
 surname.  
**Ezek'iel** (ē-zēk'yēl; -zēk'yēl; 58). [Heb.]  
 God makes strong. — Dim. *Zeka*.  
**Ez'ra** (ēz'rā). [Heb.] Help.

**Fe'lix** (fē'līks). [L.] Happy; prosperous.  
**Fer'di'nand** (fēr'dī-nānd; -d'n-ānd; F. fēr-  
 dē'nān; G. fēr'dē-nānt). [Teut.] Sp. Fer-  
 nando (fēr-nān'dō).  
**Fer'gus** (fēr'gūs). [Gael.]  
**Flo'rance** (fōr'ēns). See FLORENCE, under  
 Names of Women.  
**Floyd** (floid). From a surname.  
**Fran'cis** (frān'sīs). [Teut.] Free. F.  
 François (frān'swā); G. Franz (frānts); Sp.  
 Francisco (frān-thēs'kō; -sēs'). — Dim.  
*Frank* (frāngk).  
**Frank'lin** (frāngk'līn). [ME.] A freeman;  
 a freeholder.  
**Fred** (frēd), **Fred'dy**. Dims. of ALFRED, FRED-  
 ERIC (R), WILFRED.  
**Fred'er-ic**, **Fred'er-ick** (frēd'ēr'fk; frēd'ēr-  
 k). [Teut.] G. Friedrich (frē'drīk), Fritz  
 (frīts). — Dim. *Fred*, *Fritz*.

## G

**Ge'rald** (gē'rāl'd). [Heb.] Man of God.  
 — Dim. *Gabe* (gāb).  
**Ge-ma'h-el** (gē-mā'h-ēl; -mā'yēl). [Heb.]  
 Remuneration of God.  
**Gar'di-nor** (gārd'nēr; gārd'n-ēr), **Gard'ner**  
 (gārd'nēr). From a surname.  
**Gar'ret**, **Gar'rett** (gār'ēt).  
**Gas'par** (gās'pēr). Cf. CASPAR.  
**Gas'ton** (gās'tīn; F. gās'tōn').  
**Gene** (jēn). Dim. of EUGENE.  
**Geoff'rey** (jēf'rē). [Teut.]  
**George** (jōrj). [Gr.] A husbandman. —  
 Dim. *Geor'gie* (jōr'jī), *Geor'die* (jōr'dī).  
**Ger'ald** (gē'rāl'd). [Teut.] Spear wielder. —  
 Dim. *Ger'y* (jēr'y).  
**Ge-rard** (jē-rārd' or, esp. Brit., jār'ārd, ērd).

[Teut.] Strong with the spear. G. Gerhard  
 (gār'hārt). — Dim. *Ger'y* (jēr'y).  
**Ger'yase** (jēr'yās). [LL.] F. Gervais  
 (jēr've).  
**Gib** (gīb). Dim. of GERVASE.  
**Gib'son** (gīb'sōn). [Heb.] Hewer; feller.  
**Gil'ford** (gīl'fōrd). From a surname.  
**Gil'bert** (gīl'bērt). [Teut.] Prob., bright  
 wish. — Dim. *Gil* (gīl), *Bert*, *Gib*.  
**Giles** (jīl). [OF.] Aegis.  
**Glenn** (glēn). From a surname.  
**God'dard** (gōd'dērd). [Teut.] God-strong;  
 pious; virtuous.  
**God'trey** (gōd'trē). [Teut.] Prob., peace of  
 God. G. Gottfried (gōt'frēt).  
**God'win** (gōd'wīn). [AS.] Friend of God.  
**God'don** (gōd'd'n). From a surname.  
**Gou'yer-neur** (gūv'er-nēr; gūv'er-nēr). From a  
 surname.  
**Grat'ham** (grāt'hām). From a surname.  
**Grant** (grāt). From a surname.  
**Grog'o-ry** (grēg'ō-rī; grēg'rī). [Gr.] Vigil-  
 ant. — Dim. *Grog*.  
**Grif'fith** (grīf'fth). [Welsh]  
**Gro'ver** (grō'vēr).  
**Gus** (gūs). Dim. of AUGUSTUS, GUSTAVUS.  
**Gus'tavus** (gūs-tāv'ūs; -tāv'ūs). [Sw.] F.  
 Gustave (gūs-tāv'); G. Gustav (gōs'tāf).  
 — Dim. *Gus*.  
**Gus'tus** (gūs'tūs). Dim. of AUGUSTUS.  
**Guy** (gī). [F.] A leader. It. Guido (gwē-  
 dō).

## H

**Hal** (hāl). Dim. of HAROLD, HENRY.  
**Ham'il-ton** (hām'il-t'n; -t'n). From a sur-  
 name.  
**Hank** (hāngk). Dim. of HENRY.  
**Han'ni-bal** (hān'nī-bāl). [Punic.] Grace of  
 Baal.  
**Hans** (hānz; G. hūns). German form of JOHN.  
**Har'ley** (hār'lī). From a surname.  
**Har'old** (hār'ōld). [AS.] Army leader. —  
 Dim. *Hal* (hāl).  
**Har'y** (hār'y). Orig., dim. of HAROLD,  
 HENRY.  
**Har'vey** (hār'vī). From a surname.  
**Hec'tor** (hēk'tēr). [Gr.] Holding fast.  
**Hen'ry** (hēn'rī). [Heb.] Faithful.  
**Hen'ry** (hēn'rī). [Teut.] Ruler of an en-  
 closure, or private property. F. Henri (ān-  
 rē); It. Enrico (ān-rē'kō; Angl. ēn-rē'kō). G.  
 Heinrich (hīn'fīk); D. Hendrik (hēn'drīk). —  
 Dim. *Hal* (hāl), *Hank* (hāngk), *Har'y*  
 (hār'y), *Hen*.  
**Her'bert** (hēr'bērt). [AS.] Glory of the  
 army. — Dim. *Bert*, *Bertie*, *Herb*.  
**Her'man** (hēr'mān). [Teut.] A warrior.  
 G. Hermann (hēr'mān).  
**Hēz'e-k'iah** (hēz'ē-k'īā). [Heb.] God has  
 strengthened.  
**Hil'a-ry** (hīl'ā-rī). [L.] Cheerful; merry.  
 F. Hilaire (ē'lār').  
**Hir'am** (hī'rām). [Phoenician.] Most  
 noble.  
**Hō'bart** (hō'bērt; -bārt). From a surname.  
**Hodge** (hōd), **Hodg'kin** (hōj'kīn). Dims. of  
 ROGER.  
**Ho'mer** (hō'mēr). [Gr.]  
**Hor'ace** (hō'rās). = HORATIO.  
**Hor'atio** (hō-rā'tīō; -shī'ō). [L.]  
**Ho'se'a** (hō-zē'ā; -zā'ā). [Heb.] Salvation.  
**How'ard** (hou'ērd).  
**How'ell** (hou'ēl). [Welsh]  
**Hu'bert** (hū'bērt). [Teut.] Bright in spirit;  
 soul-bright.  
**Hugh** (hū), **Hu'go** (hū'gō). [Teut.] Prob.,  
 mind.  
**Hum'bert** (hūm'bērt). [Teut.] High and  
 bright.  
**Hum'phrey**, **Hum'phry** (hūm'frī). [AS.]

**I'an** (ē'n; ē'n; ē'n). Gaelic form of JOHN.  
**Ich'a-bod** (īk'ā-bōd). [Heb.] Inglorious.  
**Ign'a'ti-us** (īg-nā'tī-ūs; -shī'ūs). [Gr.] F.  
 Ignace (ē'nyās); Sp. Ignacio (ēg-nā'thyō;  
 -yō).  
**Ira** (ī'rā). [Heb.] Watchful.  
**Ir'ving** (īr'vīng), **Ir'vin** (-vīn). From a sur-  
 name.  
**Ir'win** (īr'wīn). From a surname.  
**Isaac** (ī'zāk; -zāk). [Heb.] Laughter. —  
 Dim. *Is* (īk), *Ike*, *Ike'y*.  
**Is'a-dor** (īz'ā-dōr), **Is'a-dor** (-dōr). Var.  
 of ISIDORE, ISIDOR.  
**Is'a'ah** (ī-zā'yā; ī-zā'ā). [Heb.] Salvation  
 of the Lord.

**Is'idore** (is'ē-dōr), **Is'idōr** (-dōr). [Gr.] Gift of Isis.  
**Is'mael** (is'ē-mē; -ēl). [Heb.] Contender with God.  
**Iv'an** (iv'vān; -vān; Russ. Iv'an). Russian form of JOHN.  
**Iv'er** (iv'ēr; -ē). [Celt.]

**Ja'pez** (jā'pēs; -bēs). [Heb.] He will cause pain.  
**Jack** (jāk). Familiar form of JOHN (but derived from OF. Jacques, fr. LL. Jacobus, James).  
**Ja'cob** (jā'kūb). [Heb.] A supplanter. F. Jacques (zhāk). — Dim. **Jake** (jāk). See JAMES.  
**Ja'r-rus** (jā'r-rūs; jā'r-rūs). [Heb.] He will enlighten.  
**James** (jāms). = JACOB, through Sp. *Jaimo* (hī'mā). — Dim. *Jem*, *Jim*, *Jim'mie*, *Jim'my*.

**Ja'pheth** (jā'fēth; -fēth), **Ja'pheth** (-fēth; -fēth). [Heb.] Enlaid, eminent.  
**Ja'r-ed** (jā'r'ēd; -ēd). [Heb.] Descent.  
**Ja'r-vis** (jā'r'vīs; -vīs), **Ja'r-vis** (jā'r'vīs or, esp. Brit., jār'vīs). From a surname.  
**Ja'son** (jā'sn). [Gr.] Prob., a healer.  
**Ja'sper** (jās'pēr). [F.] Cf. CASPAR.  
**Jay** (jā).  
**Jean** (jēn; F. zhān). French form of JOHN.  
**Jeffrey** (jē'frī). = GEOFFREY.  
**Jem** (jēm), **Jem'my**. Dims. of JAMES.  
**Jer'e-miah** (jēr'ē-mī'ā), **Jer'e-miah** (jēr'ē-mī'). [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord. — Dim. **Jer'my**.  
**Jer-ome** (jēr'ōm; Brit. also jēr'ūm). [Gr.] Bearing a holy name.

**Jer'ry** (jēr'ry). Dim. of GERALD, GERRARD, JEREMIAH, JEREMY, JEROME.  
**Jes'se** (jēs'sē). [Heb.]  
**Jim** (jim), **Jim'mie**, **Jim'my**. Dims. of JAMES.  
**Jo** (jō). Dim. of JOSEPH.  
**Jo'ab** (jō'āb). [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.  
**Job** (jōb). [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.  
**Jock** (jōk). Scottish form of JACK.  
**Joe** (jō). Dim. of JOSEPH.  
**Jo'el** (jō'ēl; -ēl). [Heb.] The Lord is God.  
**John** (jōn). [Heb.] God is gracious. F. Jean (zhān; Angl. jēn); It. Giovanni (jō-vān-nē); Sp. Juan (hwan; Angl. jō'ān); G. Johann (yō-hān; yō'hān), Johannes (yō-hān'ēs; -ēs), Hans (hāns; Angl. hānz); D. Jan (yān); Russ. Ivan (iv'an; Angl. iv'vān, -vān). — Dim. *John'ny*. See JACK, JOCK.  
**Jo'nah** (jō'nā). [Heb.] A dove.  
**Jo'nas** (jō'nās). = JONAH.  
**Jon'a-than** (jōn'ā-thōn). [Heb.] God has given.

**Jo'seph** (jō'sēf; -zēf). [Heb.] He shall add. It. Giuseppe (jō-zēp'pā); Sp. José (hō-sā; Angl. -zēf). — Dim. *Jo*, *Joe* (jō).  
**Josh'u-a** (jōsh'ū-ā). [Heb.] Jehovah is deliverance. — Dim. *Josh*.  
**Jo'siah** (jō'sī-ā), **Jo'sias** (jō'sī-ās). [Heb.] Jehovah supports.  
**Ju'dah** (jō'dā). [Heb.] Praised.  
**Jude** (jōd; 114). [Heb.]  
**Jules** (jōlz; F. zhül). French form of JULIUS.  
**Jul'ian** (jōl'yān; 58). [L.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. — Dim. *Jule*.  
**Jul'ius** (jōl'yūs; 58). [L.] F. Jules (zhül); Angl. jōlz). — Dim. *Jule*.  
**Jun'us** (jōn'yūs; jō'n'ūs; 58). [L.]  
**Jus'tin** (jūs'tīn), **Jus'tus** (-tūs). [L.] Just.

**Karl** (kērl). German form of CHARLES.  
**Keith** (kēth). From a surname.  
**Kel'vin** (kēl'vīn). From a surname.  
**Kem'elm** (kēm'ēlm). [AS.] Bold helmet.  
**Kem'eth** (kēm'ēth; -th). [AS.]  
**Kit** (kīt). Dim. of CHRISTOPHER.

**La'ban** (lā'bān). [Heb.] White.  
**La'ta-yette** (lā'tē-ēt; lā'tē; lā'tē). From a surname.  
**Lam'bert** (lām'bērt). [Teut.] Illustrious with landed possessions.  
**Laun'ce-lot** (lān's-lēt; lān's-lēt), **Laun'ce-lot** (lān's-lēt; lān's-lēt; lān's-lēt). [F.] — Dim. *Lancee*.  
**Lar'ry** (lār'ry). Dim. of LAURENCE, LAWRENCE.

**Lars** (lār). [Etruscan.] Lord.  
**Lau'rence**, **Lau'rence** (lō'rēs; lō'rēs). [L.] F. Laurent (lō'rān); It. Lorenzo (lō-rēn's; Angl. lō-rēn's); G. Lorenz (lō'rēntā). — Dim. *Lar'ry* (lār'ry), *Lau'rie*, *Lau'rie* (lō'rē).  
**Lau'r-rus** (lā'r-rūs). [Heb.] = ELIAZER.  
**Le-an'der** (lē-kn'dēr). [Gr.]  
**Lee**, **Leigh** (lē). From a surname.  
**Leon'el** (lēn'ō-ēl). [Heb.] Consecrated to God.  
**Le'o** (lē'ō). [L.] Lion.  
**Le'on** (lē'ōn; -ōn). [L.] Lion.  
**Leon'ard** (lēn'ērd). [G.] Strong or brave as a lion.  
**Le-on't-das** (lē-ōn't-dās). [Gr.] Lionlike.  
**Le'o-pold** (lē'ō-pōld; formerly lēp'ōld). [Teut.] Bold for the people.  
**Le-roy** (lē-roī; lē-roī; lē-roī). [OF.] Royal.  
**Les'lie** (lē'sī; esp. Brit., lē's-). From a surname.

**Les'ter** (lē'stēr). From a surname.  
**Le'vi** (lē'vī). [Heb.] Joining.  
**Lew'is** (lē'vīs; lōw'-). = LUIS.  
**Lin'coln** (līn'kōl-n). From a surname.  
**Lī'nus** (lī'nūs). [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.  
**Lī'o-nel** (lī'ō-nēl; -nēl). [F.] Young lion.  
**Lisle** (līl). Var. of LYLE.  
**Llew-el-lyn** (lēw-ēl-līn; lēw-). [Welsh.]  
**Lloyd** (lōid). From a surname.  
**Lo-ren'zo** (lō-rēn'zō; lō-rēn'zō). See LAURENCE.  
**Lot**, **Lott** (lōt). [Heb.] An envelope; wrap.  
**Lou'is** (lē'vīs; lōw'; F. lwe). [Teut.] Famous warrior. Sp. Luis (lē'vīs); G. Ludwig (lē'vīk; lēw'd-). — Dim. *Lew* (lē; lōw), *Loo* (lōw).

**Lov'ell** (lē'vəl). [OE.] Beloved.  
**Lov'ell** (lē'vəl). Var. of LOVELL.  
**Lu'cian** (lē'shān; -shān). [L.] F. Lucien (lē'shān; -shān).  
**Lu'cius** (lē'shūs; lē'shū's). [L.] Light.  
**Luke** (lūk). [Gr.] L. Lucas (lē'kās).  
**Lu'ther** (lē'thēr). [G.] Illustrious warrior.  
**F. Lothaire** (lē'tār; It. Lotario (lē-tār'ryō)).  
**Lyle** (līl). From a surname.  
**Ly'man** (lī'mān). [OE.]  
**Ly'nn** (līn). From a surname.

## M

**Mal'a-ohi** (māl'ā-kī). [Heb.] Messenger.  
**Mal'colm** (māl'kūm). [Gael.] Servant of (St.) Columba.  
**Man'a-el** (mān'ā-ēl; Sp. mā-nwēl; Pg. mā-nwēl). See EMMANUEL.  
**Mar'cel'us** (mār'sēl'ūs). [L.] Orig. dim. of MARCUS.  
**Mar'cus** (mār'kūs; -kūs). [L.]  
**F. Marc** (mār'k); It. Marco (mār'kō).  
**Mar'i-on** (mār'ī-n; mār'ī-n). [F.]  
**Mar'ia-duce** (mār'ī-mō-dūk). — Dim. *Duke*.  
**Mar'shall**, **Mar'shal** (mār'shāl). From a surname.

**Mar'tin** (mār'tīn; -tīn). [L.] Of Mars; warlike.  
**Mar'vin** (mār'vīn). [Teut.] Prob., sea friend.  
**Mat'thew** (māth'ū). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. — Dim. *Mat*, *Matth*.  
**Mat'hias** (mā-thī'ās). [Gr.] = MATTHEW.  
**Mat'rios** (mō'rīs; mō'rēs; mō'rēs; F. mō-rēs). [L.] Moorish; dark-colored.  
**Mat'rī-mī'an** (mā'k's-mī'l'yān; -mī'l'yān). [L.] — Dim. *Maz*.  
**May'nard** (mā'nērd; -nērd). [Teut.]  
**Mer'e-dith** (mēr'ē-dīth). [F. Welsh.]  
**Mer'vin** (mēr'vīn). Var. of MARVIN.  
**Mī'chael** (mī'kēl; -kēl). [Heb.] Who is like God? F. Michel (mē'shēl); Sp. & Pg. Miguel (Sp. mē-gēl; Pg. mē-gēl). — Dim. *Mikes* (mīk), *Mick'y* (mīk'y).  
**Miles** (mīlz). [Teut.]  
**Mī'l'ton** (mī'l'tīn; -tīn). From a surname.  
**Mitch'ell** (mīch'ēl). From a surname.  
**Mon-ro'e** (mōn-rō; Brit. also mōn'rō). From a surname.

**Mon'ta-gue** (mōn'tā-gū; mōn'tā-gū). From a surname.  
**Mor'gan** (mōr'gān). [Welsh.] A dweller on the sea.  
**Mor'ris** (mōr'īs). = MAURICE.  
**Mor'timer** (mōr'tī-mēr).  
**Mor'ton** (mōr'tōn). [AS.] From a surname.  
**Mō'ses** (mō'sēs; mō'sēs). [Perh. Egypt.] Perh., child. — Dim. *Moss*.  
**Moss** (mōs). Var. of MOSES.  
**Mur'doch** (mūr'dōk). [Celt.] Sea man.  
**Mur'ray** (mūr'ry). 1. From a surname. 2. In modern usage, also a var. of MAURICE.  
**My'les** (mīlz). = MILES.

## N

**Na'a-man** (nā'ā-mān). [Heb.] Pleasantness  
**Na'h'm** (nā'h'm; -hūm). [Heb.] Comforter.  
**Na-po-le-on** (nā-pō'lē-ōn; -pō'l'yūn). [It.]  
**Nat** (nāt), **Nate** (nāt). Dims. of NATHAN, NATHANIEL.  
**Nathan** (nā'thān; -th'n). [Heb.] Given; gift.  
**Na-than'iel** (nā-thān'ēl; -ēl), **Na-than'iel** (nā-thān'ēl; -ēl). [Heb.] Gift of God.  
**Neal**, **Nell** (nēl). [Gael.] Prob., courageous.  
 See CORNELIUS.  
**Ned** (nēd), **Neddy**. Dims. of EDMUND, EDWARD, EDWIN.  
**Ne'he-miah** (nē'hē-mī'ā). [Heb.] Comfort of Jehovah.  
**Nel'son** (nē'l'sn). From a surname.  
**New'ton** (nē'w'tn). From a surname.  
**Nich-o-lan**, **Nic'o-las** (nīk'ō-lās). [Gr.] Victorious army. — Dim. *Nick*.  
**Nī'gel** (nī'gēl). [Gael.]  
**No'ah** (nō'ā). [Heb.] Rest; comfort.  
**No'el** (nō'ēl). [L.] Christmas. F. Noël (nō'ēl).  
**Nor'bert** (nōr'bērt). [Teut.] Njord's brightness.  
**Nor'man** (nōr'mān). [Scand.] A Northman.

## O

**O'ba-di'ah** (ō'bā-dī'ā). [Heb.] Servant of the Lord. L. O'ba-di'ās.  
**Oc-ta-vius** (ōk-tā'vī-ās). [L.] The eighth born.  
**O'laf** (ō'lāf; Dan. Olaf; Norw. Olaf; Sued. Olaf; Svalb.). [Scand.]  
**Ol'iver** (ōl'iv-ēr). [F. of uncert. origin.]  
**Or-lan'do** (ōr-lān'dō; It. ōr-lān'dō). [It.] See ROLAND.  
**Os'bert** (ōz'bērt). [AS.] Godly-bright.  
**Os'car** (ōs'kār). [Prob. AS.]  
**Os'mond**, **Os'mund** (ōz'mūnd). [AS.] Protection of God.  
**Os'wald** (ōz'wāld), **Os'wold** (-wōld). [AS.] Power of God.  
**Ot'to** (ōt'tō). [G.]  
**Ow'en** (ō'vān; -īn). [Welsh.]

**Pad'dy** (pād'dy). Dim. of PATRICK.  
**Pad'r'io** (pādr'īō). Irish form of PATRICK.  
**Pat'rīck** (pā'trīk). [L.] Noble, a patrician. — Dim. *Pad'dy*, *Pat*, *Pat'sy*.  
**Paul** (pōl; F. pōl; G. paul). [L.] Little.  
**L. Paulus** (pō'lūs); It. Paolo (pā'ō-lō); Sp. Pablo (pā'lō).  
**Pearce** (pērs). = PETER.  
**Per'ce-val** (pēr'sē-vāl), **Per'ce-val** (pēr'sē). [OF.]

**Per'cy** (pēr'sī). Dim. of PERCIVAL; also, from a surname.  
**Perry** (pēr'y). [AS.] Pear tree; or, through OF., used as a form of PETER.  
**Pe'ter** (pē'tēr). [Gr.] A rock. F. Pierre (pyār; Angl. also pēr); It. Pietro (pyē'trō); Sp. & Pg. Pedro (Sp. pē'trō; Pg. pē'trō). — Dim. *Pete* (pēt), *Peter-kin*.  
**Phi-lan'der** (fī-lān'dēr). [Gr.] A lover of men.

**Phi-le'mon** (fī-lē'mōn; fī-). [Gr.] Loving.  
**Phil'ip** (fī'līp). [Gr.] A lover of horses. — Dim. *Phil*, *Pip* (pīp).  
**Phin'e-as** (fīn'ē-ās). [Heb.] Mouth of brass.  
**Pierre** (pērs). = PETER.  
**Pierre** (pyār; Angl. also pēr). French form of PETER.  
**Pip** (pīp). Dim. of PHILIP.  
**Pi'us** (pī'ūs). [L.] Pious; filial.

## R

**Ralph** (rālf; British also rāf, rālf). [AS.] F. Raoul (rā'ōl).  
**Ran'dolph** (rān'dālf; -dālf). From a surname.  
**Ra'oul** (rā'ōl). French form of RALPH, RUDOLPH.





**Ar-line** (ā-rīn'; 2).  
**Ar-pa-sia** (ā-pā'shā; -shī-d). [L., fr. Gr.]  
 Welcome.  
**Ar-trid** (ā-trīd; Dan. ā-trēth; Sued. ā-trīd). [Scand.]  
**A-the-na** (ā-thē'nā). [Gr.]  
**Audrey** (ō'drī).  
**Au-gus-ta** (ō-gūs'tā). [L.] Fem. of AUGUSTUS. — Dim. *Gus'sie* (gūs't), *Gus'ta* (gūs'tā).  
**Au-re-lia** (ō-rē'līā; 0-rē'līā). [L.] Golden.  
 F. Aurélie (ō'rā'lē).  
**A-vis** (ā'vīs). [L.] Bird.

## B

**Bab** (bāb), **Babs** (bābz). Dims. of BARBARA.  
**Ba-bette** (bā-bēt'; F. bā'bēt'). Orig., French dim. of ELIZABETH.  
**Bap-tis-ta** (bāp'tis'tā). [Gr.] Fem. of BAPTIST.  
**Bar-ba-ra** (hār'bā-rā; -brā). [Gr.] Foreign; strange. — Dim. *Bab*, *Babs* (bābz), *Bab'sie*, *Be-a'ta* (bē-ā'tā). [L.] Blessed.  
**Be-a-trice** (bē-ā'trīs). Also *Be-a'trix* (bē-ā'trīks). [L.] She that makes happy. L. Beatrix (bē-ā'trīks). — Dim. *Bea* (bē), *Bea-trix* (trīks't), *Triz'y*.  
**Beck'y** (bēk't). Dim. of REBECCA.  
**Be-lin'da** (bē-līn'dā).  
**Bel-la** (bē'lā), **Bell**. Dims. of ARABELLA, ISABELLA, etc.  
**Belle** (bēl). [F.] Beautiful. See also ARABELLA, ISABELLA.  
**Ben-e-dic'ta** (bēn'ē-dīk'tā). [L.] Fem. of BENEDICT.  
**Ben-e-nice** (bēn'ē-nī'sē), **Ben-nice** (bēn'nēs'; bīr; būr'nīs). [Gr.]  
**Ber-na-dette** (būr'nā-dēt'; F. bērnā'dēt').  
**Ber-nar-dī-na** (būr'nēr-dē'nā, būr'nār'). **Ber-nar-dine** (būr'nēr-dēn). [Teut.] Fem. of BERNARD.  
**Ber-tha** (būr'thā). [Teut.] Bright. F. Berthe (bērt). — Dim. *Ber'tie* (būr'tī), *Ber'ty*.  
**Beryl** (bēr'yl). [Gr., fr. Skr.]  
**Bess** (bēs), **Bessie** (bēs't), **Beth** (bēth), **Bet'sey** (bēt'sī), **Bet'te** (bēt'tē), **Bet-tī-na** (bē-tī'nā), **Bet'ty** (bēt'tī). Dims. of ELIZABETH.  
**Bou-lah** (bū'lāh). [Heb.] Married.  
**Biddy** (bīd't). Dim. of BIDDY.  
**Blanch**, **Blanche** (blānch). [Teut.] White. It. Bianca (byāng'kā).  
**Bob'bie**, **Bob'by** (bōb'tī). Dim. of ROBERTA.  
**Bon'ny** (bōn'tī), **Bon'nie** [M.E.] Good.  
**Bren'da** (brēn'dā). [Scand.]  
**Brig'et** (brīj't; -tī), **Brig'id** (brīj'īd; brē'īd). [Ir.] Lofly; august. G. Brigitte (brē-gīt'ē). — Dim. *Bid'dy*, *Bri'die* (brī'dī).

**Ca-mil'la** (kā-mī'lā). [L.] A freeborn girl, esp. one attendant at a sacrifice. F. Camille (kā'mī'ē; Angl. kā-mē'lī).  
**Can-dā-ce** (kān'dā'sē; kān'dā-sē). [Gr.]  
**Can'ti-da** (kān'tī-dā). [L.] Shining white.  
**Car'la** (kā'r-lā). [It.]  
**Car-lot'ta** (kā-r-lō'tā; It. kā-r-lō'tī). Italian form of CHARLOTTE.  
**Car-mel** (kā'r-mēl). [Heb.]  
**Car-mel'a** (kā'r-mēlā).  
**Car-men** (kā'r-mēn). [Sp., fr. Latin.] Song.  
**Car-ol** (kā'r-ol). [M.L.]  
**Car-o-line** (kā'r-ō-līn; -līn), **Car-ol-yn** (-līn). Fem. of CHARLES. It. & Sp. Carolina (kā'r-ō-lē'nā; Angl. kā-r-ō-lī'nā, -lē'nā). — Dim. *Car-rie*.  
**Cas-san-dra** (kā-sān'drā). [Gr.] — Dim. *Casa*, *Car'sie*.  
**Cath-erine** (kāth'ēr-īn; kāth'rīn), **Cath-a-rine** (-ā-rīn), **Cath-a-rī-na** (kāth'ā-rē'nā). [Gr.] G. Katharine (kā'th'ā-rē'nā), Katrina (kā'trī'nā; Angl. kā-trē'nā). — Dim. *Cath'y* or *Kath'y*, *Kate* (kā), *Kat'rine* (kā'trīn; -rēn; kā-trē'n), *Kay* (kā), *Kit*, *Kitt'y*.  
**Cath-leen** (kāth'lēn; kāth-lēn'). Var. of KATHLEEN.  
**Ce-cile** (sē-sē'l). Var. of CECILIA.  
**Ce-cil'ia** (sē-sī'lā; -sī'līā; sē-sē'lī-), **Cec'il-y** (sē-sē'lī-). [L.] Fem. of CECIL. F. Cécile (sē'sē'l). — Dim. *Cis* (sīs), *Cis'sy*, *Sis*.  
**Ce-leste** (sē-lēst'). [F.] Heavenly. F. Céleste (sē-lēst').  
**Ce-lest'ine** (sē-lēst'īn; sē-lēst'īn; -tēn). [L.] Heavenly.  
**Ce-lia** (sē'līā). [L.]  
**Cha-ris'sa** (kā-rīs'sā).  
**Char'i-ty** (chār'ī-tī). [F., fr. L.] Dearness.

**Char-les'e** (shār-lēn'). 1. Fem. of CHARLES.  
 2. Var. of CAROLINE.  
**Char-lotte** (shār'lōt'). Fem. of *Charlot*, French dim. of CHARLES. It. Carlotta (kā-r-lō'tā; Angl. kā-r'lō'tā). — Dim. *Lot'tie* (lō'tī), *Lot'ta*.  
**Cher'ry** (chēr'ī).  
**Cher'yl** (chēr'īl).  
**Chlo'e**, **Chlo'e** (klō'ē). [Gr.] Young verdure; herb.  
**Chris** (krīs). Short for CHRISTIANA, etc.  
**Chris-ta-bel** (krīs'tā-bēl).  
**Chris-ti-an'a** (krīs'tī-ān'ā). [Gr.] Fem. of CHRISTIAN.

**Cio'e-ly** (sīs'ī-lī). = CECILIA.  
**Cin'dy** (sīn'dī). Dim. of LUCINDA.  
**Cis** (sīs), **Cis'sy**. Dims. of CECILIA, etc.  
**Clara** (klārā; klār'ā). [L.] Bright; illustrious. F. Claire (klār).  
**Clare** (klār). = CLARA.  
**Clar'ibel** (klār'ī-bēl). [L.] Brightly fair.  
**Clar'ice** (klār'īs; F. klār'ēs), **Clara'sa** (klār'īs'sā). [L.] Deriv. of CLARA.  
**Clarin'da** (klār'īn'dā).  
**Clau-dette** (klō-dēt'; F. klō'dēt'). [F.] Fem. of CLAUDE.  
**Clau-di-a** (klō'dī-ā). [L.] Fem. of *Clau-dius*, Latin form of CLAUDE.  
**Clau-dine** (klō-dēn'; F. klō'dēn'). = CLAUDIA.  
**Clau'ence** (klēm'ēns), **Clau'en-tī-na** (klēm'ēn-tē'nā), **Clau'en-tine** (klēm'ēn-tēn; -tīn). [L.] Fem. of CLEMENT.  
**Cleo** (klē'ō). Orig., dim. of CLEOPATRA.  
**Cleo-pat'ra** (klē'ō-pāt'rā; -pāt'rā; -pāt'rā). [Gr.]  
**Clio-thil'da** (klō-thīl'dā), **Clio-thīl'da** (klō-thīl'dā). [Teut.] F. Clothilde (klō'tīld').  
**Co-lette** (kō-lēt'; F. kō'lēt'). [F.] Fem. dim. of NICKOLAS.  
**Colleen** (kōl'ēn; kō-lēn'). [Ir.] Girl.  
**Con'stance** (kōn'stāns). [L.] Firmness; constancy. — Dim. *Con'sie*.  
**Con-suel'o** (kōn-swē'lō; Sp. kōn-swē'lō). [Sp.] Consolation.  
**Co-ra** (kō'rā). [Gr.] Maiden.  
**Co-rē-lia** (kō-rē-līā; -dē-lī-ā). [L.]  
**Co-rin-na** (kō-rīn'ā; -rīn'ā). [Gr.] Maiden. F. Corinne (kā'rēn; Angl. kō-rīn', -rēn').  
**Co-r-ne-lia** (kō-r-nē'līā; -nē-lī-ā). [L.] Fem. of CORNELIUS.  
**Crys'tal** (krīs'tāl; -tīl). [M.E.]  
**Cyn-thi-a** (sīn'thī-ā). [Gr.]

## D

**Dag'mar** (dāg'mār). [Dan.]  
**Dal'sy** (dāl'sī). Sometimes, dim. of CANDACE, MARGARET, etc.  
**Dale** (dāl). [AS.]  
**Daph'ne** (dāf'nē). [Gr.] Laurel.  
**Dawn** (dōn). [Prob. Scand.]  
**Deb'o-rah** (dēb'ō-rā). [Heb.] A bee. — Dim. *Deb*, *Deb'by*.  
**Dei'dre** (dēi'drē; -drā; dār'). From a heroine of old Irish legend.  
**De-lia** (dē'līā; dē-lī-ā; 58). [Gr.] Of Delos.  
**Del'ia** (dē'lī-ā). Orig., a dim. of ADELA, ADELINA, etc.  
**Del-phine** (dē-lēn'). [F.]  
**De-nise** (dē-nēs'). [F.] Fem. of DENIS.  
**Di-an'a** (dī-ān'ā). [L.] Goddess. F. Diane (dyān; Angl. dī-ān'). — Dim. *Di* (dī).  
**Dī-nah** (dī'nā). [Heb.] Judged.  
**Dol(l)** (dōl), **Dol'ly**. Dims. of DOROTHEA, DOROTHY.  
**Do-lo-res** (dō-lō-rēs; -rīs). [Sp.] Sorrows.  
**Dor'na** (dōn'ā). [It.] Lady.  
**Do-ra** (dō'rā). [L.] Orig., dim. of DOROTHY, EUDORA, THEODORA.  
**Dor'cas** (dōr'kās). [Gr.] A gazelle.  
**Dor-reen** (dō-rēn; dō'rēn). Prob., Irish dim. of DORA.  
**Dor'is** (dōr'īs; dō'rīs). [Gr.]  
**Dor-the'a** (dōr'thē-ā), **Dor'o-thy** (dōr'thī-ty). [Gr.] Gift of God. — Dim. *Dol(l)*, *Dol'ly*, *Dot*, *Dol'ty*.  
**Dru-sil'ia** (drō-sīl'ī-ā). [L.]  
**Dul'coe** (dūl'sē), **Dul'cie** (-sī). [L.] Charming; dear.

**E'dith** (ē'dīth). [AS.] L. Editha (ēd'thā; ēd'thā). — Dim. *E'die* (ē'dī).  
**E'dna** (ēd'nā). [Heb.] Rejuvenation.  
**Ed-wī-na** (ēd-wē'nā; -wīn'ā). Fem. of EDWIN.

**El'ie** (ē'lī). Dim. of EUPHREMIA.  
**El-len'** (ē-lēn'; ē-lēn'; ē-lēn'; ē-lēn'). [Ir.] = HELEN.  
**El-laine** (ē-lān'). [OF., fr. Gr.] = HELEN.  
**El-ea-nor** (ē-lā-nēr; -nōr), **El'i-nor** (ē-lī-nēr; -nōr), **El'e-a-no'ra** (ē-lā-nō'rā; ē-lē-ā-d). [F.] F. Eleonore (ē-lē-ō-nōr); It. Eleonora (ē-lē-ō-nōr); Angl. ē-lē-ō-nōr); G. Eleonore (ē-lē-ō-nōr). — Dim. *El'ia*, *El'tie*, *Nell*, *Nellie*, *Nelly*, *No'ra*.  
**El'e-na** (ē-lē-nā; ē-lē'nā). Var. of HELENA.  
**El'ise'** (ē-līs'). French form of ELIZABETH, etc.  
**El-lis'a-beth** (ē-līs'ā-bēth), **El-lis'a-beth** (ē-līs'ā-bēth), **El-lis'a** (ē-līs'ā). [Heb.] Consecrated to God. F. Elise (ē-līs'); It. Elia (ē-līs'). — Dim. *Bea*, *Bea'sie*, *Beth*, *Bel'sey*, *Bet'te*, *Betty*, *Lub'by*, *Li'sa*, *Liz'sie*, *Liz'y*.  
**El'ia** (ē-lī-ā), **El'tie**. Dims. of ELEANOR, etc.  
**El'ien** (ē-lī-ēn; -īn). = HELEN.  
**El'e-ise'** (ē-līs'ēs'; ē-līs'ēs'). Var. of HELOISE.  
**El'sa** (ē-lās; G. -sā). [G.]  
**El'sie** (ē-līs). Orig., dim. of ALICE, ELIZABETH, ELISA.  
**El'speth** (ē-lāp'th; -spēth). Scot. var. of ELIZABETH.  
**El'va** (ē-lvā). [Teut.] Elf.  
**El-vi'ra** (ē-lvī-rā; -vēr'ā). [Sp.]  
**Em'e-line**, **Em'me-line** (ēm'ē-līn; -lēn). Deriv. of EMILY.  
**Em'i-ly** (ēm'ī-lī), **Em'i-lie**. [F.] F. Emilie (ēm'ī-lī); It. & Sp. Emilia (ēm'mī-lī).  
**Em'ma** (ēm'mā). [G.] — Dim. *Em(m)*, *Em'mie*.  
**E'nid** (ē'nīd). [Celtic.]  
**Er'ica** (ēr'ī-kā). [Scand.] Fem. of ERIC.  
**Er'ma** (ēr'mā). [Teut.] Dim. of ERMENGARDE, ERMINIA.  
**Er'men-garde** (ēr'mēn-gārd). [Teut.]  
**Er-min'ia** (ēr'mīn'ī-ā; -mīn'ī-ā), **Er-mī-na** (ēr'mē-nā), **Er'mī-nie** (ēr'mī-nī). [It.]  
**Er'nes-tine** (ēr'nēs-tēn; ēr'nī-nā). Fem. of ERNEST.  
**Es'ie** (ēs'ī). Dim. of ESTHER.  
**Es-tel'ia** (ēs'tē-lī-ā), **Es-telle** (ēs'tē-lī; ēs'tēl; F. ēs'tēl). [L.] = STELLA.  
**Es'ther** (ēs'tēr). [Heb.] — Dim. *Es'sie*, *He'tty*.  
**Eth'el** (ēth'ēl). [AS.] Noble.  
**Eth'e-lind** (ēth'ē-līnd), **Eth'e-līn'da** (-līn'dā). [Teut.]  
**Et'ta** (ēt'tā), **Et'tie** (ēt'tī). Orig., dims. of HENRIETTA, HARRIET.  
**Eu-do-ra** (ē-lō'rā). [Gr.] Generous.  
**Eug'e-ni-a** (ē-jē-nī-ā; -jēn'ī-ā). Fem. of EUGENE. F. Eugénie (ē-jē-nē; ē-jē-nē); U'gh'ē-nē'. — Dim. *Gene* (jēn), *Gene* (jēn).  
**Eu-la-lia** (ē-lā-lī-ā; -lī-lī-ā). [Gr.] Fair speech. F. Eulalie (ō-lā-lē; ū-lā-lē; Angl. ū-lā-lē).  
**Eur'ice** (ūr'īs; L. ū-n'īs). [L., fr. Gr.] Happy victory.  
**Eu-ph'e-mi-a** (ē-fē-mī-ā). [Gr.] Of good report. F. Euphémie (ō-fē-mē; ū-fē-mē). — Dim. *E'f'ie*, *Ph'e'mie*.  
**E'va** (ē'vā). [L.L.] = EVE.  
**E-vad'ne** (ē-vā-dēn). [Gr.] Fortunate.  
**E-van-gel'ine** (ē-vān'jē-līn; -līn; -līn). [Gr.] Bringing good news.  
**Eve** (ēv). [Heb.] Life; living.  
**Eve'l'ina** (ēv'ē-līnā; -lē'nā), **E'v'e-lin** (ēv'ē-līn; -līn; ēv'īlīn; ēv'īlīn; ēv'ē-līn). Orig., dims. of EVA.  
**E'v'e-lyn** (ēv'ē-līn; ēv'īlīn; ēv'īlīn; ēv'ē-līn). Probably, youth.

**Faith** (fāth). [L.] — Dim. *Fay*.  
**Fan'nie**, **Fan'ny** (fān'tī). Sometimes, dims. of FRANCES.  
**Faus-ti-na** (fōs'tī-nā; -lē'nā). [L.] Lucky.  
 F. Faustina (fōs'tēn; Angl. fōs'tēn).  
**Fay** (fā). Sometimes, dim. of FAITH.  
**Fe'l'cia** (fē-līsh'ī-ā; fē-līsh'ī-ā; -lē'nā), **Fe-llice** (fē-lēs'). [L.] Happiness.  
**Fi-de-lia** (fī-dē-lī-ā; fī-dē-lī-ā; fī-). [L.] Faithful.  
**Fi-o'na** (fī-ō'nā; fī-). [Celt.] Probably, white.  
**Fla-vi-a** (flā-vī-ā). [L.] Yellow; blond.  
**Flo** (fō). Dim. of FLORENCE.  
**Flo'ra** (fō'rā). [L.] Flowers.  
**Flor'ence** (fōr'ēns). [L.] Bloom; prosperity. — Dim. *Flo* (fō), *Flor'rie* (fōr'tī), *Flor'sie* (fōs'tī).  
**Franc'ois** (frān'sēs; -sīs). Fem. of FRANCIS.  
 It. Francesca (frān-chās'kā). — Dim. *Fan'nie*, *Fan'ny*, *Franc'sie*, *Frank*.  
**Fran-cine**, **Fran-cene** (frān-sēn'; 2).

**Fred'ric'ia** (fréd'ér-ē-shā; fréd'-rē-shā). Fem. of **FREDERIC**. — Dim. **Fred'ric'ia**.  
**Frieda**, **Freda** (fréd-ā). [G.] Peace.

## G

**Ge'brí-el'ia** (gē'brí-el-ē-shā), **Ge'brí-elle'** (gē'brí-el-ē; gē'brí-ē; 2). Fem. of **GABRIEL**.  
**Gail** (gā). Short for **ANGAIL**.  
**Gene** (jēn), **Genie** (jēn-ē). Dims. of **EUGENIA**.  
**Gen'e-vieve'** (jēn'-vēv'; jēn'-vēv'). [Prob. Celtic].  
**Geor'gia** (jōr'-jā; -jā; -jā-d). Fem. of **GEORGE**.  
**Geor'gi-an'a** (jōr'-jā-nā; -jā-nā), **Geor'gi-na** (jōr'-jā-nā). Fem. of **GEORGE**.  
**Ger'al-dine** (jēr'-dēn). Fem. of **GERALD**. — Dim. **Ger'ry**, **Jer'ry** (jēr-ē).  
**Ger-maine'** (jūr-mān'; jēr-). [Fr., fr. L.] German.  
**Ger'trude** (gēr'trūd). [Teut.] Spear maiden. — Dim. **Ger'tie** (gēr-tē), **Tru'dy** (trūd-ē).  
**Gil'da** (gīl-dā). [Celtic].  
**Gi-nev'ra** (jē-nēv-rā), **Genev'ra** (jē-). [It.] = **GUINEVERE**.  
**Gladi'us** (glā-dē-shā). [L.]  
**Glenn'a** (glēn-dā). Fem. of **GLENN**.  
**Glori'a** (glō-rī-dā; 70). [L.] Glory.  
**Grace** (grās), **Graci'a**, **Gratia** (grā-shī-dā; -shā). [L.] Favor; grace.  
**Gre'ta** (grē-tā; grē-tā). Dim. of **MARGARET**.  
**Gre'tchen** (grēch'en; -in; G. grāt'sh'en), **Gre'tel**, **Gre'thel** (grāt'shē; Angl. grēt-ē). Dim. of **Margareta**, German form of **MARGARET**.  
**Gr'e-nel'da** (grē-nēl-dā). [Teut.] — Dim. **Gr'e-nel** (grē-nēl).  
**Guin'e-vere** (gwin'-vēr). Also **Guinev'ere** (gwin'-vēr), **Guinev'er** (gwin'-vēr). [Celtic].  
**Guis'ma** (gū-smā). Dim. of **AUGUSTA**.  
**Gwen'do-lion** (gwēn'-dō-lēn; -lēn), **Gwen'do-lin** (-lēn; -lēn), **Gwen'do-lyn** (-lēn). [Celtic]. — Dim. **Gwen**.

## H

**Han'nah** (hān-dā). [Heb.] = **ANN**.  
**Harri-et** (hār-ē-tē), **Harri-et** (hār-tē-tē). Fem. of **HARRY**. — Dim. **Har'ty**.  
**Har'el** (hār-ē). [AS.]  
**Heath'er** (hēth-ēr). [ME.] From a plant name.  
**Hed'ra** (hē-dā). [G.] War.  
**Hed'wig** (hēd'-wīg). [G.] Strife.  
**Hel'en** (hēl-ēn; -ēn), **Hel'e-na** (hēl'-ēnā; hēl'-ēnā). [Gr.] F. Hélène (ā'lēn); It. Elena (ē-lā-nā). — Dim. **Nell**, **Nell'ie**, **Nell'y**.  
**Hel'ga** (hēl-gā). [Teut.] Holy.  
**Hel'o-ise'** (hēl'-ō-ēz'; hēl'-ō-ēz'). [F.] F. Héloïse (ā'lō-ēz').  
**Hen'ri-etta** (hēn'-rī-ē-tā). Fem. of **HENRY**. F. Henriette (ā'n-ē-ē-tē). — Dim. **Et'ta**, **Hel'ty**, **Nell'ie**, **Ret'ta**.  
**Heph'ti-bah** (hēf'-tē-bā; hēf'-ā; hēf'-ā). [Heb.] My delight in her.  
**Her-mí-o-ne** (hēr-mī-ō-nē). [Gr.]  
**Hes'ter** (hēs-ēr). = **ESTHER**. — Dim. **Hel'ty**.  
**Het'ty** (hēt-ē). Dim. of **ESTHER**, **HENRIETTA**, **HESTER**.  
**Hil'a-ry** (hīl'-ā-rē). [L.] Cheerful; merry.  
**Hil'da** (hīl-dā). [AS.] Battle maid.  
**Hil'de-gar'de** (hīl'-dē-gārd). [Teut.] Battle maiden.  
**Ho-no'ra** (hō-nō-rā), **Ho-no'ri-a** (hō-nō-rī-dā). [L.] Honorable. — Dim. **No'rah**, **No'ra**.  
**Hop'e** (hōp). [Teut.]  
**Hor-ten-si-a** (hōr-tēn'-sī-dā; -shā-dā; -shā). [L.] Also **Hor-tense'** (hōr-tēns'; hōr-tēns'; F. Or-tēns'). [F.] A lady gardener.  
**Hul'da** (hūl-dā). [Scand.]  
**Hul'dah** (hūl-dā). [Heb.] A weasel.  
**Hy'a-cinth** (hī-dā-sīnth). [Gr.]

**I'na** (ī-nā). [Teut.]  
**I'na** (ī-nā; G. ī-nā). Ger. dim. of **ELIZABETH**.  
**Im'o-gene** (īm'-ō-jēn; -jēn), **Im'o-gene** (-jēn).  
**I'na** (ī-nā).  
**I'nes** (ī-nēs; ī-nēs; -ī-nēs; Sp. ā-nēs, -nēs). [Sp. & Pg.] = **AGNES**.  
**I-one'** (ī-ōn'; ī-ōn'). [Gr.]  
**I-rane'** (ī-rēn'; 2; esp. Brit., and Lat., ī-rēn'). [Gr.] Peace.  
**Iris** (ī-rīs). [Gr.] Rainbow.  
**Irina** (ī-rīnā). = **EWAN**.  
**Is'a-bel** (īz'-ā-bēl), **Is'a-bel'ia** (-bēl-dā), **Is'o-**

**bel** (īz'-ō-bēl). F. Isabelle (īz'-ā-bēl). — Dim. **Is'a-bel'ia**, **Is'a-bel'ia**.  
**Is'a-dō-ra** (īz'-ā-dō-rā; 70). [Gr.] Gift of Isis.  
**Iselde'** (ī-sēl-dē). [OE.]  
**I'vy** (ī-vē). [AS.]

**Jac'que-line**, **Jac'ne-line** (jāk'-wē-lēn; -lēn). Fem. of **JACQUES**, French form of **JACOB**.  
**Jane** (jēn). [F.] = **JOAN**.  
**Jan-et'** (jā-nēt'; jān-ēt, -ē). Orig., dim. of **JANE**.  
**Jan'ice** (jān-īs).  
**Joan** (jēn). Also **Joanne** (jēn; F. zhēn). [F.] = **JANE**. See **JOAN**.  
**Joan-nette'** (jō-nēt'). [F.] Orig., dim. of **JEANNE**.  
**Jo-mi'ma** (jō-mī-mā). [Heb.] A dove.  
**Jon'ni-ter** (jēn'-tēr). Perh. a deriv. of **GUNEVERE**.  
**Jon'ny** (jēn-ē). Familiar form of **JANE**.  
**Jor'ry** (jēr-ē). Dim. of **GERALDINE**.  
**Jos'e-mine** (jōs'-mīn). [F.]  
**Jos'i-ua** (jōs'-i-ā). [F.]  
**Jos'ie** (jōs-ē). [Scot.] — Dim. **Jess**.  
**Jow'el** (jōw-ē; jōw-ē; -ē). [ME.]  
**Jill** (jīl).  
**Jo** (jō). Dim. of **JOSEPHINE**.  
**Joan** (jōn; jō-ān; jō-ān'), **Jo-an'na** (jō-ān-dā), **Jo-han'na** (-hān-dā). [Heb.] Fem. of **JORN**. F. Jeanne (zhān; Angl. jēn); It. Giovanna (jō-vān-nā).  
**Joc'e-lin**, **Joc'e-lyn**, **Joc'e-lina** (jōs'-ē-lēn; jōs'-ē-lēn). [L.]  
**Jo-se'pha** (jōs'-ē-fā). = **JOSEPHINE**.  
**Jo-se-phine** (jōs'-ē-fēn; jōs'-ē-fēn). Fem. of **JOSEPH**. — Dim. **Jo**, **Jo'sie**, **Jo'sy**, **Pho'ny**.  
**Joy** (jōi).  
**Joyce** (jōis).  
**Juan'ita** (wān'-ē-tā; Sp. huān-ē-tā). [Sp.]  
**Ju'dith** (jūd-ith). [Heb.] Praised. — Dim. **Ju'dy**.  
**Ju'lia** (jū-lī-dā; 58). [L.] Fem. of **JULIUS**. F. Julie (zhū-lē; Angl. jō-lē).  
**Ju'lí-an'a** (jū-lī-ānā; -ānā). [L.] Fem. of **JULIAN**. F. Juliette (zhū-lē-tē).  
**Ju'lí-et** (jū-lī-ē; -ē; jō-lē-tē; or, esp. Brit., jō-lē-tē). Orig., dim. of **JULIA**.  
**June** (jūn; 114). [L.] Perhaps, fem. of **JUNIUS**, or from the name of the month.  
**Just'i-na** (jūs-tī-nā; -tē-nā). [L.] Fem. of **JUSTIN**. F. Justine (zhūs-tēn'; Angl. jūst-ēn'; 2).

## K

**Kar'en** (kār-ēn; kār-ēn). Danian and Norwegian form of **CATHERINE**.  
**Kate** (kāt). Dim. of **CATHERINE**.  
**Kath'a-rine** (kāt'hā-rēn; -rēn), **Kath'a-ri'na** (-rēn), **Kath'er-in** (-kāt'hēr-ēn; kāt'hēr-ēn), **Kath'ryn** (kāt'hēr-ēn). Vars. of **CATHERINE**.  
**Kath'leen** (kāt'hē-lēn; kāt'hē-lēn). Irish dim. of **CATHERINE**.  
**Ka-trí'na** (kā-trē-nā). Var. of **CATHERINE**.  
**Kat'rine** (kāt-rēn; -rēn; kāt-rēn'), **Kay** (kā). Dims. of **CATHERINE**.  
**Ke-z'i-a**, **Ke-z'i-ah** (kē-zī-dā). [Heb.] Cassia.  
**Kir'sten** (kūr-stēn; Norw. kīst-ēn, kīst-ēn). Scandinavian form of **CHRISTINE**.  
**Kit** (kīt), **Kit'ty** (kīt-ē). Dims. of **CATHERINE**.

## L

**Lau'ra** (lō-rā). [L.] Laurel.  
**Lau-ret'ta** (lō-rēt-tā). Var. of **LORETTA**; dim. of **LAURA**.  
**Lau-rin'da** (lō-rīn-dā). [L.] Deriv. of **LAURA**.  
**La-ver'na** (lā-vēr-nā). [L.]  
**La-vin'i-a** (lā-vīn-ē-dā). [L.]  
**Le'ah** (lē-ā). [Heb.]  
**Le'l'ia**, **Le'l'iah** (lē-lī-dā). [Ar.] Dark as night.  
**Le'l'ia** (lē-lī-dā; lē-lī-dā). [L.]  
**Le'na** (lē-nā). Orig., dim. of **HELENA**, **MAGDALENE**.  
**Le-no'ra** (lē-nō-rā; 70), **Le-nore'** (lē-nōr'). Vars. of **LEONORA**.  
**Le-o'na** (lē-ō-nā). Fem. of **LEO**, **LEON**. F. Léonie (lē-ō-nē).  
**Le'o-no'ra** (lē-ō-nō-rā). = **ELEANOR**. G. Leonore (lē-ō-nō-rē; Angl. lē-ō-nōr), **Lenore** (lē-nō-rē). — Dim. **No'ra**.  
**Les'lie**, **Les'ly** (lē-lē; esp. Brit., lē-ē). From a surname.  
**Le-tí-tia** (lē-tī-tā; -tīsh-dā; -tīsh-dā). [L.] Happiness. — Dim. **Le'ty** (lē-tē).  
**Let'tice** (lē-tīs). Anglicized form of **LETTICE**.

**Let'ty** (lē-tē). Dim. of **LETTICE**.  
**Lett'y** (lē-tē). Dim. of **LETTICE**.  
**Lil'i-an**, **Lil'i-an** (līl-ē-ān; līl-ē-ān), **Lil'y** (līl-ē). [L.] Lily.  
**Lil'ia** (līl-ē-dā). Orig., short for **BELINDA**, etc.  
**Lil'ia** (līl-ē; lē-ē; It. lē-ē). Orig., dim. of **ELIZABETH**.  
**Lil'ia** (lē-ē). [G.] Orig., dim. of **ELIZABETH**.  
**Lil'ette'**, **Lil'ette'** (līl-ēt'). Orig., dims. of **ELIZABETH**.  
**Lil'zie**, **Lil'zy** (līl-ē). Dims. of **ELIZABETH**.  
**Lol'ia** (lō-lī-dā). [Gr.]  
**Lol'ia** (lō-lī-dā; Sp. lō-lī-dā). [Sp.] Dim. of **LOLORES**.  
**Lol'ia** (lō-lī-tā; Sp. lō-lī-tā). [Sp.] Dim. of **LOLA**.  
**Lol'ia** (lō-lī-tā). — Dim. **Rel'ta**.  
**Lol'ia** (lō-lī-tā). Var. of **LORETTA**.  
**Lou'ise** (lō-ū-ē; 100-ē; 100-ē). Fem. of **LOUIS**. G. Louise (lō-ū-ē; 100-ē). — Dim. **Lou**, **Lou'ie**, **Lu**, **Lu'lu** (lō-ū-ē).  
**Lu'cia** (lū-shā; -shā-dā). [L.] Fem. of **LUCIUS**. See **LUCY**.  
**Lu-cile'**, **Lu-clle'** (lū-sēl'). [F.]  
**Lu-clinda** (lū-sīn-dā). [L.] = **LUCY**. — Dim. **Cin'dy** (sīn-dē).  
**Lu-cr'e'tia** (lū-kre'tī-dā; -shā). [L.]  
**Lu'cy** (lū-sē). [L.] F. Lucie (lū-sē); It. Lucia (lū-sē-shā).  
**Lu-el'ia** (lū-ē-lī-dā), **Lu-el'ia** (lū-ē).  
**Lu'lin** (lū-līn). Dim. of **LOUISE**.  
**Ly'd'ia** (līd-ē-dā). [Gr.] A native of **LYDIA**.

## M

**Ma'bel** (mā-bēl). = **AMABEL**. — Dim. **Mab** (māb).  
**Mad'e-leine** (mād'-lēn; -ān; F. mād'-lēn'). French form of **MAGDALENE**.  
**Mad'e-line** (mād'-lēn; -ān). = **MAGDALENE**.  
**Mad'ge** (mā). Short for **MARGARET**.  
**Mae** (mā). Var. of **MAY**.  
**Mag** (mā), **Mag'ie** (māg-ē). Dims. of **MARGARET**.  
**Mag'da-lene** (māg'-dā-lēn; māg'-dā-lēn'). [Heb.] Belonging to **MAGDALENE**. F. Magdelaine (māg'-dā-lēn'), **Magdelaine** (māg'-dā-lēn'), **Angl. mād'-lēn**, -ān), **Madelon** (mād'-lōn'); It. Madalena (mād'-lā-nā); Sp. Magdalena (māg'-dā-lēnā). — Dim. **Le'na** (lē-nā).  
**Ma'isio** (mā-sē). 1. Scot. dim. of **MARGARET**. 2. Dim. of **MARY**.  
**Mal-ví'na** (māl-vī-nā; -vī-nā).  
**Ma'mie** (mā-mē). Dim. of **MARGARET**.  
**Man'dy** (mān-dē). Dim. of **AMANDA**.  
**Mar'cel'ia** (mār-sē-lā). [L.] Fem. of **MARCELLUS**. F. Marcelle (mār-sē-lē).  
**Mar'cia** (mār-shā). [L.] Fem. of **Latin Marcus**.  
**Mar'ga-ret** (mār-gā-rēt; -rē). [Gr.] A pearl. F. Marguerite (mār-gē-rē); Angl. mār-gē-rē; It. Margherita (mār-gē-rī-tā); Sp. Margarita (mār-gā-rē-tā); G. Margarete (-rē-tē). — Dim. **Gre'ta** (grē-tā; grē-tā), **Mag** (māg), **Mag'ie**, **Ma'mie**, **Mar'ie** (mār-ē), **Meg** (mēg), **Me'ta** (mē-tā), **Peg** (pēg), **Peg'gy**.  
**Mar'ger-y** (mār-jēr-ē), **Mar'jo-rie**, **Mar'jo-ry** (-jō-rē). = **MARGARET**. — Dim. **Mar'ie** (mār-ē).  
**Mar'got** (mār-gō; -gūt; F. mār-gō). [F.] Short for **MARGARET**.  
**Mar'gue-rite'** (mār-gē-rē-tē; F. mār-gē-rē-tē). [F.] = **MARGARET**.  
**Ma'ri-a** (mā-rī-dā; -rē-dā). See **MARY**.  
**Ma'rian** (mār-ī-ān; mār-ē). = **MARIANNE**, **MARION**.  
**Mar'ianne'** (mār-ī-ān; -ān), **Mar'ian'na** (-kō-dā). [F.] A compound of **MARY** and **ANNE**, **ANNA**.  
**Ma'rie'** (mā-rē; Brit. also mār-ē, mār-ē; F. mār-ē). See **MARY**.  
**Mar'let'ta** (mār-lēt-tā; mār-ē). Orig., dim. of **MARY**, **MARIA**.  
**Mar'lon** (mār-lōn; mār-ē). Var. of **MARY**.  
**Mar'jo-rie**, **Mar'jo-ry** (mār-jō-rē). Vars. of **MARGERY**.  
**Mar'zha** (mār-thā). [Aramaic.] Lady; mistress. F. Marthe (mār-tē); It. & Sp. Marta (mār-tā). — Dim. **Mar'ty**, **Mat'ty**, **Pat'ty**.  
**Mar'y** (mār-ē; 8). Also **Ma'ri'a** (mā-rī-dā; -rē-dā), **Ma'rie'** (mā-rē; Brit. also mār-ē, mār-ē). [Heb.] F. Marie (mār-ē); G. Maria (mār-ē-dā); Sp. Maria (mār-ē-dā). — Dim. **Moy**, **Moll**, **Mot'ty**, **Poll**, **Pol'ty**.

**Ma-thi'da** (mā-thī'dā), **Ma-thi'da** (mā-thī'dā).  
battle maid; heroine. F.  
— Dim. **Mat'ty**, **Pat'ty**.

**Mat'ty** (māt'ty). Dim. of **MARTHA**, **MATILDA**.  
**Maud**, **Maudie** (mōd). Orig., contraction of  
**MAGDALENE**.

**Maur'a** (mō'rā), **Maur'ya** (mō'r'yā). Irish  
forms of **MARY**. — Dim. **Mau-reen'** (mō-  
rēn').

**Max'ia** (mā'xīā). [F., prob. fr. *Celt.*]  
**Max'ine** (mā'k-sēn'; mā'k-sēn'). [F.] Fem.  
dim. of **MAX**.

Contraction of **MARY**.  
Dim. of **MARGARET**.  
**Mel'sa** (mē'l-sā). [Gr.] Black.

**Mel'sa** (mē'l-sā). [Gr.] Black.  
**Mel'sa** (mē'l-sā). [Gr.] Black.  
**Mel'sa** (mē'l-sā). [Gr.] Black.

**Mel'sa** (mē'l-sā). [Gr.] Black.  
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## N

**Nab'by** (nāb'y). Dim. of **ABIGAIL**.  
**Nadine** (nā-dēn'; nā'; F. nā'dēn'). [F., fr.  
Russ.] Hope.

**Nan** (nān), **Nan'ny**. Dims. of **ANN**, etc.  
**Nan'cy** (nān'sy). Familiar form of **ANN**. —  
Dim. **Nan**, **Nance**.

**Nan-nette** (nā-nēt'; F. nā'nēt'). [F.] Dim.  
of **ANNE**.  
**Nao'o'mi** (nā-ō'mī; nā-ō-mī; less often, -mī).  
[Heb.] My sweetness.

**Nat'ia** (nā-tī'ā; nā-tī'ā). [Heb.] Nat'ia (nā-tī-  
'ā; F. nā'tī'ā). [L.]

**Nell** (nēl), **Nell'ie**, **Nell'y** (nēl'y). Dims. of  
**EILEEN**, **EILEEN**, **ELEANOR**.

**Nellis** (nē-lis'). Dim. of **ANTOINETTE**, **HENRI-  
ETTA**, **JEANNETTE**.

**Nina** (nīnā; nē'; Russ. nī'nā). Orig.,  
dim. of **ANN**.

**Nora** (nō'rā; Sp. nō'rā). [Sp.]  
**Nora**, **Norah** (nō'rā). Dims. of **HONORA**,  
**LEONORA**, **ELEANOR**.

**Nor'ean** (nō'rēn; nō-rēn'). Prob., Irish dim.  
of **NORA**.  
**Nor'ma** (nō'r-mā).

**Octa'vi-a** (ōk-tā'vī-ā; tā'vī-ā). [L.] Fem.  
of **OCTAVIUS**.

**Olga** (ōl'gā; Russ. ōl'y'gā). [Russ.]  
**Ol'ga** (ōl'gā; Russ. ōl'y'gā). [Russ.]  
**Ol'ga** (ōl'gā; Russ. ōl'y'gā). [Russ.]

**Olymp'ia** (ō-līm'pī-ā). [Gr.] Heavenly.  
**Opal** (ō'pāl).

**Oph'e'ia** (ō-fē'ī-ā). [Gr.]  
**Ott'ie** (ōt'ī-ī). [G.] Fem. of **OTTO**.

**Pam'e'ia** (pām'e'ī-ā; pā-mē'ī-ā). — Dim. **Pam**.  
**Pam'ry** (pām'rī-ā). [F.]

**Pat** (pāt). Dim. of **MARTHA**, **MATILDA**,  
**PATRICIA**.

**Pat'ience** (pā'shēns). [L.] — Dim. **Pat'ty**.  
**Pat'r'ia** (pā-trī'ā; pā-trī'ā). Fem. of **PATRICK**.  
— Dim. **Pat**, **Pat'ty**.

**Pat'ty** (pāt'ty), **Pat'ry** (pāt'ry). Dims. of  
**MARTHA**, **MATILDA**, **PATRICIA**.  
**Paul'a** (pō'ā). [L.] Fem. of **PAUL**.  
**Paul'ina** (pō-lī'nā; pā-lī'nā). [L.]

**Pam'line** (pām-lēn'; 2). [F.]  
**Pearl** (pōrl).

**Peg**, **Peg'gy** (pē'gī). Dims. of **MARGARET**.  
**Pel'ia** (pē-lī-ā; pē-lī-ā). [Gr.] A weaver.  
— Dim. **Pen'ny**.

**Pers'is** (pē-ris'). [Gr.] A Persian woman.  
**Phae'le** (fē-mē). Dim. of **EUPHROSINE**.  
**Phoe'ny** (fē-nī). Dim. of **JOSEPHINE**.

**Phil'ip'a** (fī-līp'ā; fī-līp'ā). Fem. of **PHILIP**.  
**Phoe'be** (fē-bē). [Gr.] Shining.

**Phyl'is**, **Phyll'is** (fī-līs). [Gr.] A green  
bough.

**Phyl'is** (fī-līs). Dim. of **MARY**.  
**Phyl'is** (fī-līs). Dim. of **MARY**.  
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**Phyl'is** (fī-līs). Dim. of **MARY**.

## R

**Ra'chel** (rā'chēl). [Heb.] A ewe. — Dim.  
**Ray**.

**Ra-mo'na** (rā-mō'nā). [L.]  
**Ra'mo'na** (rā-mō'nā). [L.]  
**Ra'mo'na** (rā-mō'nā). [L.]

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**Ra'mo'na** (rā-mō'nā). [L.]  
**Ra'mo'na** (rā-mō'nā). [L.]  
**Ra'mo'na** (rā-mō'nā). [L.]

**Su-sanne** (sū-sān'). Var. of **SUSANNE**, French  
form of **SUSAN**.

**Syb'el**. Var. of **SIBYL**.  
**Syl'via** (sāl'vī-ā). [L.] Fem. of **SYLVANUS**.

**Tab'l'itha** (tāb'lī-thā). [Aramaic.] A gaz-  
elle.

**Ter'e'sa** (tē-rē'sā; -sā; It. tē-rē'sā; Sp. tē-rē-  
sā). = **THERESA**.

**Ter'e'sa** (tē-rē'sā; -sā; It. tē-rē'sā; Sp. tē-rē-  
sā). = **THERESA**.

**Ter'ry** (tēr'y). Dim. of **THERESA**.  
**Tess** (tēs), **Tess'ie**. Dims. of **THERESA**.

**Tha'is** (thā'is; tē-is'). [Gr.]  
**Tha'is** (thā'is; tē-is'). [Gr.]

**Tha'is** (thā'is; tē-is'). [Gr.]  
**Tha'is** (thā'is; tē-is'). [Gr.]  
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**Tha'is** (thā'is; tē-is'). [Gr.]

**Tha'is** (thā

# VOCABULARY OF RHYMES

The purpose of this vocabulary of rhymes is to list only such words and pronunciations as are in current good use and as are in keeping with the practice of good poets who have exercised freedom in observing the rules of rhyming. Obsolete, dialectal, and illiterate words and pronunciations are not recognized. A few foreign words of frequent occurrence in English speech and writing have been entered. As a rule rhymes "to the eye," as *bough* and *though*, are very sparingly given.

There are two common forms of rhymes: rhymes of monosyllables or of final accented syllables (called *single*, or *masculine*, rhymes); rhymes of two syllables the first of which is accented (called *double*, or *feminine*, rhymes), such as *pastor*, *faster*, *aiding*, *fading*. Single, or masculine, rhymes are the more common, and are the only ones listed freely in this vocabulary.

## MASCULINE RHYMES

*Theory and practice in rhyming.* Theoretically, a rhyme is the correspondence, in two or more words or verses, of terminal sounds beginning with an accented vowel, which, in modern English usage, must be preceded by different consonant sounds, or by a consonant sound or sounds in one case and none in the other. In strict rhyme there is, therefore, exact correspondence in sound and also exact correspondence in accent. In practice, however, these theoretical standards are not always strictly observed and more or less freedom is exercised even by careful poets. This vocabulary includes many rhymes sanctioned by good usage under the extensions of the rules noted in the following paragraphs.

*Correspondence in accent.* Strictly speaking, single rhymes consist only of monosyllables or of final syllables having a primary accent. There are, however, many polysyllables which, having a primary accent on the antepenult, receive on the final syllable a secondary accent of sufficient strength to make it proper to use these words in single rhymes; thus, *accumulate* may be used to rhyme with *dale* or *create*, *expedite* to rhyme with *sight* or *benight*. In polysyllables, such common terminations as *-an*, *-ant*, etc., are usually slighted in pronunciation, so that the vowel quality is obscured, as in *pelican*. Consequently under *-AN*, *-ANT*, etc., this vocabulary restricts its choice of words of more than one syllable to those which have a primary accent on the last syllable or, in the case of polysyllables accented on the antepenult, an unslurred final syllable, as in *sedan*, *caravan*, *supplant*, *epitaph*. Furthermore, only monosyllables which, because of their importance to the thought, are likely to carry the speech accent are entered. Certain monosyllabic words usually slurred over in speech, as prepositions and articles, are therefore excluded as not proper to serious verse. The chief principle to be observed in exercising freedom regarding correspondence of accent is that no rhyme be forced and that accepted pronunciations and customary speech accents be respected. In this connection, it should be noted that in many words of the same spelling and derivation, as *contract*, the accent is not placed on the same syllable in each part of speech, and that in others, as the noun *recess*, a change in sense may mean a change in accent. For this reason, use of the main vocabulary of the dictionary will sometimes be necessary in determining the part of speech or the sense in which a word may be used as a rhyme.

*Correspondence in sound.* Strictly speaking, the terminal vowel sounds should exactly correspond, but poets (1178)

sometimes use rhymes in which the vowels are not exact homophones. In the vocabulary of rhymes, broad differences in terminal sounds, as in words ending in *-age*, are shown by multiple entries and multiple lists of words, but slight differences in the quality of terminal vowels are not so differentiated. Words differing but slightly are usually, as at *-ANT*, included under one entry. Those who seek close or delicate correspondence in sounds should consult the main vocabulary and the numbered sections of the Guide to Pronunciation to which cross reference is made.

*Rhymes by contraction, elision, etc.* The final two syllables of a word are often pronounced like a single syllable with a long vowel sound, by slurring over or slighting one of the syllables in the pronunciation, or by dropping a consonant or vowel. Thus *plyer*, *higher*, as ordinarily pronounced, may be used to rhyme with *lyre*, *fire*; the poetical *o'er* to rhyme with *lore*, *roar*; the poetical *ne'er* to rhyme with *care*, *stair*.

*Words differently pronounced.* For some words, more than one pronunciation is recognized as being in good usage, and the more common of these, when they can be used in single rhymes in either or both pronunciations, are given in this vocabulary in each group with which they may rhyme; thus, *trait* (see pron. in main vocab.) is given under *-ATE* and *-AY*, *wrath* under *-ATH* and *-OTH*, etc. This rule does not hold for foreign words that have two pronunciations.

*Vocabulary arrangement* Only that part of the word or last syllable is considered which corresponds in sound with that of its rhymes, and this part of each word is treated as a termination or ending. All of these terminations must, therefore, begin with the last sounded vowel or diphthong of the word; hence any particular word with its rhymes can be readily found in this vocabulary by looking for such ending. Thus in the case of *hand*, *made*, *brain*, *league*, *due*, *blight*, *amend*, *pontoon*, *terminus*, etc., look in the lists below for *-AND*, *-ADE*, *-AIN*, *-EAGUE*, *-UE*, *-IGHT*, *-END*, *-OON*, *-US*, etc., respectively, and under those entries will be found either the rhyming words or references to the headings under which they are given. Rhyme groups are in all cases given under the accented vowel sound. Thus *done* and its rhymes will be found under *-UN*, *sign* under *-INE*, *warn* under *-ORN*, *yacht* under *-OT*, etc.

Rhyming lists can also be extended by consulting entries to which there is a "Cf." reference. Thus under the entry *-OOP* will be found a reference "Cf. *-UPE*."

## FEMININE RHYMES

Theoretically, feminine rhymes occur at the ends of lines in trochaic, amphibrachic, and dactylic meter; actually, they often also occur when the poet, for one reason or another, wishes to add a hypermetrical syllable or syllables. They are also called double (or triple) rhymes because there must be correspondence in sound and accent between the last accented syllable and the following syllable or syllables. The rule for masculine rhymes requiring a consonantal difference (sometimes by omission of one consonant) before the rhyming sounds holds good here for the accented syllables of the feminine rhyme but not for the unaccented syllables, which must be identical in sound; thus *tabard* rhymes with *scabbard*, *feather* with *heather*, *pastor* with *master*, *furious* with *penurious*. Because of this rule, it is not easy to find many words which serve as feminine rhymes.

It is well for the versifier in need of a group of rhyming

# ORTHOGRAPHY

Spelling changes advocated by Noah Webster in his *Dictionary* (1828) have had considerable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These changes were proposed by him chiefly on the basis of etymology and of analogy with the dual object, first, of making the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms in order to reveal more obviously their etymological affinities, and second, of reducing the number of anomalies and exceptional cases.

It is to be observed that many of these deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once generally employed. For example, the spelling with the termination *-er* of words often written with *-re*, as *meter*, and the spelling with *-or* of words often written with *-our*, as *color*, are but restorations of older spellings.

Presented below are some of Noah Webster's spelling rules as they have been modified in American practice.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

§ 1. Words ending in *c* have a *k* inserted when adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, to prevent the *c* from being pronounced like *s*: as, *shellac*, *shellacked*; *picnic*, *picnicker*; *panic*, *panicky*. Exceptions: *arc*, *arced*, *arcing*; *disc*, *disced*, *discing*; *zinc*, *zincic*.

§ 2. Final consonant doubled. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when ending in a single consonant *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before adding a termination beginning with a vowel or the suffix *-y*: as, *club*, *clubbed*, *clubby*; *forbid*, *forbidding*; *if*, *iffy*; *rebel*, *rebellious*; *plan*, *planned*, *plan'ning*, *plan'ner*; *bag*, *bag'gaged*; *hot*, *hot'ter*, *hot'test*; *abel*, *abel'ted*, *abel'ting*, *abel'tor*; *infer*, *inferred*; *rev*, *revved*. The consonant is doubled to preserve the vowel sound of the base. Thus, *planned*, *hottest*, and *abelted* would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōttest*, and *ābel'ted* if the consonant were not doubled. Derivatives of a few words having a long vowel sound in the accented final syllable follow the rule, as *control*, *controlled*, *controllable*, *controller*; *extol*, *extolled*; *patrol*, *patrolled*, *patroller*.

Verbs ending in *r* with few exceptions follow the rule in uniting with *-able*, *-al*, *-er*, as *averrable*, *barrable*, *conferable*, *conferral*, *conferer*, *deferable*, *defferrable*, *incurrable*, *slurrable*, *spurrable*, *stirrable*, but the few compounds with *r* doubled before *-ible* are not preferred spellings.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) Derivatives of *gas* (except *gassed*, *gas'sing*, and *gassy*): as, *gas'eous*, *gas'tify*. (2) Derivatives in which the accent of the base is thrown back on another syllable: as, *infer*, *infer'ence*; *refer*, *refer'able*; *defer*, *defer'ence*; *prefer*, *prefer'able*. (3) *Chagrin*, *chagrined*, *chagrining*. Since *chagrin*, which in British use rhymes with *green*, rhymes in the U. S. with *grin*, *chagrinned*, *chagrinning* would be justifiable in the U. S.

§ 3. Final consonant not doubled. Words having primary accent on any syllable but the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by a diphthong or vowel digraph do not double the final consonant before adding a termination beginning with a vowel or the suffix *-y*: as, *revel*, *reveled*, *reveling*, *reveler*; *profit*, *profited*; *catalog*, *cataloged*; *act*, *acted*, *actor*; *doub*, *daubed*; *need*, *needy*; *brief*, *briefer*, *briefest*; *tread*, *treading*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) *Humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*. (2) Derivatives of *kidnap*, *benefit*, *carburel*, and *program*, whose ultima has a secondary accent, are spelled properly either with or without the final consonant doubled: as, *kid'naped* or *kid'napped*, *kid'nap'ing* or *kid'nap'ping*, *kid'nap'er* or *kid'nap'per*; *benefited* or *benefitted*; *carbureted* or *carburelled*; *programed* or *programmed* (but only *programmatic*). (3) *Worship*, *worshiped* or *worshipped*, *worshiper* or *worshipper*.

NOTE. According to some lexicographers, a large class of words ending in a single consonant and accented on some other syllable than the last (including all verbs ending in unaccented *cl*) double the final consonant before a vowel in derivatives: for example, *apparel*, *bevel*, *cancel*, *cavil*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equil*, *gambol*, *grovel*, *imperial*, *jewel*, *label*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *medal*, *metal*, *model*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *shrivel*, *travel*, *yodel*. See § 27, below.

§ 4. Double consonant retained. Words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants when adding terminations: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddy*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the preferred forms of the words *installment*, *enthralment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment*, in order to prevent an erroneous pronunciation with short *ā* or short *ō*. See § 27, below.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) The adjective forms of *pontiff* have a single *f*: *pontific*, *pontifical*. (2) The adverbs *illy*, *dully*, *fully*. (3) Skillless and similar derivatives in *-less* of words ending in *ll*, which are alternate forms to the commoner forms ending in *ll-less*, as *skill-less*.

§ 5. Silent *e* retained. Words ending with silent *e* generally retain this *e* when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *awesome*, *doclike*, *hateful*, *incitement*, *issueless*, *judgeship*, *paleness*, *ropelike*, *shapely*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) A few words ending in silent *e* immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*) drop the *e* in forming derivatives: as, *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*. (2) *Abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *fledgling*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, *wholly*. Cf. § 28, below.

§ 6. Silent *e* omitted. Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before terminations beginning with a vowel: as, *base*, *basal*; *force*, *forcible*; *guide*, *guidance*; *hoe*, *hoed*; *plume*, *plumage*; *scale*, *scalable*; *shape*, *shaping*; *statue*, *statuesque*; *sue*, *sued*; *true*, *truism*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) The *e* is retained in *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing*, but is generally excluded from *shoer*. (2) The *e* is retained in *dyeing*, *singeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *swing*, *ting*), but no *e* is needed in *cringing* or *impinging* because there is no verb *cring* or *imping* to be confused with *cringe* or *impinge*. (3) Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before terminations beginning with a *v* or *o*, to prevent the *c* or *g* from being pronounced with the hard sound: as, *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*. *Mortgagor*, pronounced *mort'gajor*, from *mortgage*, is exceptional. (4) *Mileage*. (5) A few derivatives in *-able* in which *e* is regularly retained by many writers: as, *likeable*, *useable*, *saleable*.

§ 7. **Ending -ing added to ie.** Words ending in *ie* generally drop the *e* and change the *i* to *y* when adding -ing, so as to prevent two *i*'s from coming together: as, *die, dying; tie, tying or tying; hie, hying or hicing.*

§ 8. **y preceded by a consonant.** Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change the *y* to *i* before any termination except one beginning with *t*: as, *icy, iciest, icily, iciness; mercy, merciless; modify, modifiable, modifies; pity, pitiable, pitiful; but thirty, thirtyish.*

EXCEPTIONS: (1) Adjectives of one syllable have comparative and superlative forms in both -ier, -iest and -yer, -yest: as, *shy, shier or shyer, shiest or shyest; spry, spryer or spryer, spriest or spryest; but drier, driest* are commoner than *dryer, dryest*, and the noun *dryer* is preferred for an apparatus in distinction from *drier* for a chemical. (2) Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y* before -ly and -ness: as, *shy, shyly, shyness; wry, wryly, wryness; but dryly and drily* are about equally common, also *styly* and *stily*. (3) *Flier* and *flyer* are both in good use. (4) Before -ship and -like, as *secretaryship, citylike*, and in derivatives formed from *baby* and *lady*, the *y* is retained: as, *babyish, ladykin*. (5) The *y* is retained in the plural of proper names: the *Storrys*. (6) The *y* is retained in *busyness* (busy state). (7) The *y* is retained in the possessive case: as, *everybody's*.

§ 9. **y preceded by a vowel.** Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel generally retain the *y* unchanged before all terminations: as, *obey, obeying; joy, joyful; gay, gayer, gayest; gluey, glueyness (but glazier, glazier).*

EXCEPTIONS: *Daily, laid, said, slain* (from *day, lay, say, slay*). *Gaily* and *gayly* are in equally good use, likewise *gaily* and *gayety*.

§ 10. **Spelling of a final vowel sound retained.** Words ending with a vowel sound retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *loga, logaed; agree, agreeable; weigh, weighing; ski, skied, skier; taxi, taxied, taxiing; charivari, charivariad; veto, (he) vetoes; dough, doughy; cameo, cameod; bow, bowed; shampoo, shampooed.*

NOTE 1. The 3d person singular present indicative of verbs ending in two vowels takes -s, not -es: as, (he) *radios, (a cow) moos, (it) hoooods*.

NOTE 2. Words ending in *ee* drop the final *e* before a termination beginning with *e*: as, *free, freer, freest*.

§ 11. **Compound words formed by joining two or more words** (in distinction from certain above-mentioned derivatives and from portmanteau words) commonly retain all of the letters of the simple words: as, *airstrip, beachhead, carryall, rove-over, flare-up.*

## PLURALS

For irregular plurals, as of *foot, mouse, ox*, and for plurals retained from foreign languages, as of *genus, crisis, focus*, see the individual words and also the *Note* under the word **PLURAL** in the *Vocabulary*.

§ 12. **The plural of English nouns regularly ends in -s, or, in certain classes of words, in -es.**

When the singular ends in a sound with which *s* can unite and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, -s only is added in forming the plural: as, *bays, woes, virtues, claws, chiefs, paths, aches, plagues, acts.*

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *much, sh, j, s, x, z*, or *z*) with which *s* cannot unite in pronunciation but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before -s in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, which then forms a separate syllable with -s: as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; edge, edges; gas, gases; case, cases; box, boxes; maze, mazes.*

The plural ending -s following a vowel or voiced consonant (pronounced *b, m, v, d, n, g, ng, l, r*) and the plural ending -es are both pronounced with the voiced sound *z*; the plural ending -s following a voiceless consonant (pronounced *p, f, t, k* as in *thin, k*) is pronounced with the voiceless sound *ss*. For nouns ending in a voiceless sound in the singular and the voiced sound in the plural (*life, lives*), see *Guide to Pronunciation*, § 99.

**Plurals of nouns ending in o.** All nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel add -s only: as, *cameo, radio, zoo*. Proper names ending in *o* add -s only: as, *Filipino, Eskimo, Romeo*. Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant fall into four classes: (1) Taking -s only, including infrequently used nouns, infrequently pluralized nouns, very long nouns, nouns bearing the stamp of foreign origin, as well as many others: as, *albino, chromo, credo, crescendo, ditto, dynamo, electro, embryo, kimono, lean-to, magneto, medico, mestizo, octavo, photo, piano, poncho, pro, pueblo, shako, silo, solo, two, tyro*. (2) Taking -s usually but sometimes -es: as, *avocado, banjo, commando, flamingo, gecko, halo, indigo, junco, lasso, memento, palmetto, politico, pronunciamento, proviso, salvo, tobacco, tuxedo, zero*. (3) A small number of nouns taking -es usually but sometimes -s: as, *archipelago, buffalo, calico, cargo, desperado, dido, fresco, grotto, hobo, linga, mango, manifesto, mosquito, motto, peccadillo, portico, sluice, virago, volcano*. (4) A small number of nouns taking -es only: as, *dingo, echo, embargo, go, hero, innuendo, jingo, mulatto, Negro, potato, tomato, tornado, torpedo, velo*.

**Plurals of nouns ending in i** are preferably formed by adding -s: as, *rabbi, rabbis; alibi, alibis*.

**Plurals of letters, figures, signs, abbreviations, and words named merely as words** are formed by adding -s. An apostrophe which according to the older convention regularly preceded the -s is omitted by more and more writers and printers where no ambiguity is likely: as, the three *Rs* or *R's*; dotted both *i's*; two *l's* in *all*; hisses his *s's* (or *esses*); the two *Os* or *O's* in *400*; a group of *B-29s* or *B-29's*; in the *1920s* or *1920's*; a man in his *30s* or *30's*; *Gl's* or *GI's* or *G.I.'s* or *G.I.s*; *Ph.D.'s* or *Ph.D.s*; three *iis* or *ii's* in one sentence.

**Plurals of a certain few abbreviations** are formed by doubling the (final) consonant; as, *cc., chapters; ff., folios; M.M., Messieurs; pp., pages; Qq., quartos; spp., species; vv., verses, violins*.

§ 13. **Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant or by u pronounced as a consonant** form their plurals by adding -es and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; sky, skies; soliloquy, soliloquies*. But proper names usually take -s: as, three *Hail Marys*; two *Germanys*.

**Nouns ending in y preceded by a, e, o, or u** (except *u* pronounced as a consonant) form their plurals by adding -s only: as, *key, keys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys*.

§ 14. **Nouns ending in f, fe, or ff for the most part** form their plurals by the addition of -s only: as, *belief, chief, grief, handkerchief, motif, oaf, proof, reef, roof, serif, waif; sife, safe, strife; cuff, culoff, gaff, mastiff, plaintiff, sheriff*. A few, however, change *f* or *fe* into *ves*: as, *calves, elfs, half, leaf, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wolf; knife, life, wife*. The nouns *beef, scarf, and wharf* regularly add *ves*, sometimes -s; *hoof* and *turf* regularly add -s, sometimes *ves*. See **STAFF** in the *Vocabulary*.

## VARIATIONS IN USAGE

§ 15. **em- or im-, en- or in-.** Among words beginning with *em-* or *im-*, as *embed* or *imbed*, and *en-* or *in-*, as *endorse* or *indorse*, usage varies. In some *em-* is preferred, as *empower*; in some *en-* is preferred, as *enclose, entrust*; in some *im-*, as *impale*; in some *in-*, as *incrust, inquire*; in some *em-* is preferred for certain senses, *in-* for other senses, as *ensure, insure*.

§ 16. **-er or -re.** American usage prefers -er for words of the *center, meter, theater* class, but many American writers prefer -re in particular words, especially *theatre*. (Cf. § 23, below, for British usage.) *Acre, chance, lucre, nacre, massacre, ogre, and euchre* retain the termination -re, to show the hard sound of the *c, g*, and *ch*.

§ 17. **-id or -ide.** Chemical -ide is preferred to -id.

§ 18. **-ize or -ise.** Two classes of verbs having *i* as the next-to-last sound and *z* as the last sound are distinguished in taking the -ize or -ise spelling: (1) Verbs derived from Greek verbs in -izein (as *euphemize, ostracize, paralogize, prologize, syllogize, synchronize*) or through Latin or Old French or French from Greek (as



*anathematize, baptize, catechize, cauterize, characterize, evangelize, stigmatize, tyrannize*) properly have the termination *-ize*. Those verbs having a similar Latin background, as with a Late Latin ending *-izare* or an Old French ending *-ir, -iss*, but derived from French (as *amortize, dramatize, naturalize, pulverize, satirize, temporize*) likewise have the termination *-ize*. Exception: *exorcise*, though ultimately from Greek *exorkhsein*, commonly has *-ise* corresponding to *exorcise*. Verbs formed by adding *-ize* or *-ise* to English words are by analogy spelled with *-ize* (as *animalize, botanize, criticize, legalize, memorize, modernize, oxidize, patronize, sterilize*). Exception: *chastise*, derived from *chasten* + *-ise*. The verbs of this class have in older British usage followed the French spelling with *-ise* (see § 21, below) in contrast

to American spelling with *-ize*. Spellings with *-ise* are not generally given in this dictionary where they are mere variants of *-ize* forms.

(2) The following verbs and corresponding nouns borrowed from Old French or French end in *-ise*, with rare instances of variant forms in *-ize*: *advertise, advise, franchise, affranchise, disfranchise, disenfranchise, enfranchise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disguise, excise* (duty), *improvise, merchandise, revise, surmise*; likewise *circumcise, excise* (cut out), and *superwise*, borrowed from Latin. Verbs and nouns derived from compounds of the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) regularly end in *-ise*: *apprise* (inform), *comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. *Apprise* (appraise), from Old French *aprisier*, is preferred to *apprise*.

## BRITISH SPELLING PREFERENCES

Certain differences are noticeable between the spelling practices of books and papers published in the British Commonwealth and American practices. The main points of divergence that persist despite interchange of publications are outlined in the following paragraphs.

§ 19. *ae, oe*. In common words derived from the Latin or Greek in which American usage has pretty generally replaced *ae* or *oe* by *e*, British usage prefers the forms with *ae* or *oe*, often written as ligatures: as, *aesivale* (or *aestivale*), *encyclopaedia, palaentology, oecology, oecumenical, foetus, homoeopathy*. And in such semi-technical words as *anaemia, anaesthetic, faeces, orthopaedic, oedema, oesophagus, asafetida* British usage permits only *ae* or *oe*, whereas these forms in American usage have been superseded by *anemia, anesthetic, etc.*

§ 20. *em-, en-, im-, in-*. British usage favors the *em-* and *en-* forms practically to the exclusion of *im-* and *in-* forms, which are in certain cases still the commoner in American usage: as, Brit. *empanel, encase, encrust, ensfold*; U. S. *impanel, incase, incrust, infold*. A few British exceptions using *in-* are: *incrustation, ingrained, inquire, inquiry, insure* (financial sense), *inure, inweave*.

§ 21. *-ise, -ize*. In British printing the forms in *-ise* have in the past been the commoner, but the trend of usage, influenced by the *Oxford English Dictionary* and the practice of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *London Times*, is to adopt more generally the *-ize* forms and their derivatives in *-ization, -iser, -izable*. Thus, whereas *apologize, capitalize, dramatize, satirize, visualize, visualization, etc.*, are the exclusive American forms, both forms *apologize* and *apologise, capitalize* and *capitalise, etc.*, are in use in Great Britain. In Canadian official and literary usage *-ize* has been adopted; Indian, South African, and Australian usage favors *-ise*. The words of this class are not to be confused with the verbs not etymologically related which are always spelled *-ise*. See paragraph (2) of § 18, above.

§ 22. *-our, -or*. In words of the *colour, color* and *honour, honor* class, the forms in *-or* are regarded as non-British, thus differing from particular words, as *horror, pallor, squalor, torpor, tremor*, always spelled *-or*, which are indistinguishable in form and origin from this class. Among the derivatives of *colour, honour, etc.*, those in *-able, -er, -ile, -less* are regarded as formed from English words and retain the *u*, but those in *-ation, -ific, -ize (-ise), -ism, -ist, -ous, -ously, -ousness* drop the *u*.

British preferences:

armour  
clamour  
colour  
favour  
honour  
humour  
labour  
odour  
vapour  
vigour

armourer, armoury  
clamouring  
colourable, colourist  
favourite, favourless  
honourable  
humourless  
labourer, Labourite  
odourless  
vapourish  
vigourless

clamorous  
coloration, colorific

honorary, honorific  
humorous  
laborious  
odorous, odorific  
vaporize, vaporise  
invigorate

Agent nouns (except *saviour* and *paviour*) in British use have now generally gone over to *-or*, as *governor*.

§ 23. *-re, -er*. The British predilection for *centre, metre, theatre, etc.*, is invariable. Thus: Brit. *calibre, centring, fibre, lustre, milre, sabre, sceptre, sombre, pectre*; U. S. *caliber, centering, fiber, luster, etc.*

§ 24. *-ou-, -o-*. British usage prefers *mould, smoulder* to *mold, molt, smolder*, which are commoner in American use; likewise, British *plough*, U. S. *plow*.

§ 25. *-ce, -se*. The nouns spelled *defense, license, offense*, and *pretense* in American use are in British use more often spelled *defence, licence* (but *license*, verb), *offence*, and *pretence*; in their derivatives the British spell with *c* before suffixes beginning with a consonant, as *defenceless*, but with *s* before suffixes beginning with a vowel, as *offensive, pretension*. British usage shows only *practise* for the verb; American usage is *practice*.

§ 26. *-xion, -ction*. The British prefer *connexion, deflexion, inflexion* (derived from Latin nouns in *-xio*) to American *connection, deflection, inflection* (influenced by the corresponding verbs in *ct* and by analogy with nouns in *-tion*); they also use *reflexion* in the scientific sense (throwing back of light, heat, etc.) but generally use *reflection* in all other senses.

§ 27. *Doubling and retaining final l*. (1) In British use, words of more than one syllable ending in *l*, in forming derivatives, double the *l* before a vowel, as before *-ed, -ing, -ery, -ist, -ize (-ise)*, whereas the more consistent American usage authorizes the doubling of the final *l* only when the accent is on the final syllable. (Cf. §§ 2 & 3, above.) Thus: Brit. *apparelled, councillor, jewellery, levelled, libelled, medallist, quarrelled, totalled, travelled, woollen*; U. S. *appareled, councilor, jewelry, leveled, libeled, medalist, quarreled, totaled, traveled, woollen*; but both Brit. and U. S. *annulled* because *annul* has the accent on the final syllable. The *Oxford English Dictionary* prefers the forms with the doubled letters. Exception: Brit. *paralleled*. (2) A number of verbs accented on the final syllable have preferably a single final *l* in British usage and double final *l* in American usage in the present tense and present infinitive. Thus: Brit. *enrol, enrols, enthral, fulfil, instil*; U. S. *enroll, enrolls, etc.*, but both Brit. and U. S. *enrolled, enrolling*. Exception: Brit. *install*. (3) In British printing it is customary in forming derivatives of two-syllable verbs ending in *l*, and a few nouns ending in *ll*, to use a single *l* before a consonant. Thus: Brit. *thralldom, enrolment, instalment, skillful, wilful*; U. S. *thralldom, enrollment, installment, skillful, willful*. *Dulness* and *fulness* prevail in British printing; otherwise *ll* is retained before *-ness*.

§ 28. *Silent e retained*. The former British preferred forms *abridgement, acknowledgement, flogging, judgement, lodgement* are yielding in favor of the forms *abridgment, acknowledgment, flogging, judgment, lodgment*, long standard in the United States.

§ 29. *Sulphur* and *sulpha* are British preferences.

# PUNCTUATION, COMPOUNDS, CAPITALS, ETC.

## PUNCTUATION

The chief marks of punctuation and reference, with their names.

|                            |                                 |                                   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| , Comma.                   | ˘ (è) Grave accent.             | / Virgule.                        |
| ;; Semicolon.              | ^ or ~ or ~ Circumflex.         | { or } Brace.                     |
| : Colon.                   | ~ (ñ) Tilde.                    | * * * Ellipsis.                   |
| . Period, or full stop.    | - (ô) Macron.                   | ... Ellipsis; also, leaders.      |
| — Dash.                    | - (ô) Breve.                    | * Asterisk.                       |
| ? Interrogation point.     | .. (ö) Diaeresis.               | † Dagger.                         |
| ! Exclamation point.       | ¸ (ç) Cedilla.                  | ‡ Double dagger.                  |
| () Parentheses, or curves. | ^ Caret.                        | § Section; also, numbered clause. |
| [] Brackets.               | " " Quotation marks.            | Parallels.                        |
| ' Apostrophe.              | < > Quotation marks, French.    | ¶ or ¶ Paragraph.                 |
| - Hyphen.                  | < or > Quotation marks, German. | ☞ Index, or list.                 |
| ˆ (é) Acute accent.        | ‘ ’ Quotation marks, single.    | * * or * * Asterism.              |

The chief uses of the most important punctuation marks are explained in the numbered sections below.

These directions represent preferred American usage; permissible alternatives and British differences are sometimes but not always shown below. The directions represent usage in continuous textual matter; these practices may be varied for special purposes in display printing, in tabulated matter, or in certain condensed styles of compilation.

### 1. THE PERIOD, OR FULL STOP [.]

A period is used at the end of a sentence, or any expression standing for a sentence, that is neither interrogative nor exclamatory.

Society is a wave. The wave moves onward, but the water of which it is composed does not. The same particle does not rise from the valley to the ridge.

Please close the door. Certainly.

A period is used after an abbreviation.

Reedville, Montg. Co., pop. 879; cap. or l. c.; n. masc.; 7 a.m.; 30 mins.; lg. pkg.; no. 72; 5a. 6d.; 50 m. p.h.; bks. marked o.p. [or op]; dept. bulls.; *Tech. Bull.*, mo., 50 pp.; U.S.S. *Wyoming*; Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Brown, 7 Pine St., Bath, Ohio; David Livingstone, LL.D. (b. 1813, d. 1873); raid of Apr. 18, 1942 led by Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle.

Exceptions. Abbreviations of compound names of international organizations and government agencies, official abbreviations designating equipment, and a large number of similar compound abbreviations are preferably written without periods and without spaces:

ABCD powers; ILO; UNRRA; UN; USSR; MVD; MGB; SEC; TVA; Pfc; GI; PX; PT; TD; VT fuze; IOU; ESP; IFA; MS.

NOTE 1. Many common contractions (with omission of medial letters) are preferably written as abbreviations with periods:

secy. (preferred to sec'y); advt.; mfg.; recd.; Dr. (debtor).

NOTE 2. A period is sometimes omitted by some publishers, chiefly British, from *Mr*, *Mrs*, and *Dr*; as, *Dr Brown*.

NOTE 3. No period is used after symbols of chemical elements, as *Al*, *Cu*, *U* 235.

NOTE 4. The terms *1st*, *2d*, *3d*, *8vo*, *12mo*, etc., are not abbreviations and take no period.

NOTE 5. Isolated letters of the alphabet used as designations take no period; as, T square; A 1; I beam.

A period is used before a decimal and between dollars and cents (in figures); as, 16.63 ft.; .32 cal.; \$12.17. In British use the decimal point is centered: 16.63.

The Roman numerals I, IV, xxii, etc., designating the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, are used with or without a period; as, 2 *Sam.* xix. 12; after names, without a period; as, George VI of England.

After titles of books and articles, after headings, and in display printing the period is omitted at the ends of lines, as well as other punctuation except an essential interrogation or exclamation mark.

An ellipsis or a suspension may be indicated by a row of spaced periods, commonly three periods (in the use of some authorities four periods) in addition to punctuation marks required at the beginning and end of the ellipsis; thus, four periods (or five) are used when the omitted words constitute a whole sentence or the last words of a sentence or when the omission falls at the end of the quotation and at the same time at the end of the main sentence.

As ellipsis marks these periods are used to indicate intentional omission of one or more words or sentences from quoted matter as nonessential to the present purpose, also to indicate illegible or unquotable words, dashes being commoner for this last purpose.

"Now that wars . . . have become far more horrible and . . . insane."

Dean Inge.

"A good deal . . . hangs on the meaning . . . of this short word."

T. S. Eliot.

We quote from Keats's *Endymion*:

Now with aught else can our souls interknit

So wingedly . . . [not the end of sentence in Keats]

Belial's well-known lines:

Sad cure! for who would lose

Though full of pain, this intellectual being. . . ?

*Paradise Lost* II. 146

Omission of one or more complete lines of poetry may be indicated by a full line of spaced periods or, much less frequently, asterisks.

Thus driven

By the bright shadow of that lovely dream,

He fled.

*Shelley.*

As suspension periods, called also suspension points, three spaced periods are used at points other than structural division points to indicate an interrupted sentence or an unfinished sentence with a suspensive effect, carrying over the emphasis toward the immediately succeeding words. Suspension periods often have a more continuative effect than the dash, which is the chief suspension point. Three spaced periods are usual except when a new sentence succeeds.

He traces S—a . . . and she sees her name Sara as well as written. I'll write to Marie . . . Or perhaps they named her Jane. The voice weakened, trailed off . . . Only silence.

Centered periods are used in many dictionaries to indicate division between syllables where division is not otherwise indicated by accent marks or hyphens.

sym/p'tom-a-to'l'o-gy; ul'tra-a-tom'ic

## 2. THE COMMA [, ]

Of all the marks of punctuation, the comma offers the most difficulty in use, and is used with the least uniformity. The most marked divergence in accepted practice lies in the use for ordinary descriptive and narrative writing of the *open* system of punctuation, that is, a minimum of pointing without causing ambiguity, and for more compact involved composition in which clearness and precision are the first requisites, of a *close* system of punctuation, providing abundant points, esp. commas. Though often, as formerly, marking rhetorical or elocutionary pauses, the comma is used primarily as a mark of separation to make clear the grouping of words, phrases, and clauses in respect to the grammatical structure of the sentence.

**Words, phrases, and clauses that are appositional, or parenthetical, or independent, as nouns of direct address, exclamations, absolute phrases, are set off by a comma or commas.**

A control plan was proposed by Bernard Baruch, elder statesman. Mr. Chairman, I yield. Pshaw, I am in no hurry. His true ambition, and a lofty one it must be counted, was to affect the course of events by affecting the course of thought. A man in black, stately and old, rose slowly.

**NOTE.** The comma is *not* used between a noun and its appositive when so closely connected in thought as to form one idea.

Edward the Confessor: the American architect Ralph Adams Cram, the aircraft carrier USS *Coral Sea*; a figure eight, the demon Kum; that expression in the groove.

**Dependent adverbial clauses preceding their principal clauses, and most initial adverbial phrases including a verbal, are set off by a comma.**

If we were always candid, woe to self-esteem! Immediately upon reaching the surface, he struck out boldly. To gain popularity, he yielded his convictions.

**NOTE 1.** A short introductory adverbial clause may need no comma after it, provided that there can be no slightest uncertainty, without a comma, where the main clause begins, as is likely to be the case where the subject of both clauses is the same.

But if peace is to be paramount it must before all things be a peace of peoples. . . . *Sir Bernard Pares.*

If we all came to talk alike there would no longer be any point in our not writing alike. . . . *T. S. Eliot.*

**NOTE 2.** When a dependent adverbial clause follows the main clause, the comma is usually omitted, except when the clause is plainly nonrestrictive, that is, adds a reason or concession introduced by *because*, *since*, *as*, *though*.

He has bought a new car, though I doubt if he can afford it.

**Adverbs and adverbial phrases that modify an entire clause or sentence rather than one word are set off by a comma.**

In the first place, he will tell you a fairy story.

Unfortunately, we shall have to decline.

It was, in fact, regarded among the faculty as a case of juvenile overenthusiasm that could, after all, be overlooked.

**Transitional phrases and conjunctive adverbs used transitionally (as *therefore*, *moreover*, *however*, *nevertheless*, *then*, *consequently*, *accordingly*) are set off by commas except in very short sentences in which they are logically close to the verb (as in, consequently I shall resign).**

The question, therefore, is still open.

On the contrary, under the rules a vote is in order.

Still, I doubt the wisdom of retrenching.

**Nonrestrictive (called also descriptive, or appositive, or additive) relative clauses and participial phrases are set off by commas.**

I visited Cardiff, which is in Wales.

Fishes, that tinkle in the deep, know no such liberty.

*Richard Lovelace.*

The senators voted assent, which was to be expected of them. Dick, feeling bitter, turned away from the scene.

**NOTE.** A restrictive (called also limiting or essential) relative clause must not be set off by a comma.

A man who beats a horse is discharged.

**In giving dates and places an added defining year or place name is set off by a comma or commas in formal style, but in lighter styles year or place name may have no following comma; in the United States a postal zone number is not set off from the name of the city, only from what follows.**

George Catlett Marshall, born December 31, 1880, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, became Secretary of State January 21, 1947, and advanced a plan for European relief at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in June, 1947. British style: 21 January, 1951.

Apply for information to Public Information Division, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

**Exception.** Usage is evenly divided between using and not using a comma in dates when no day is given:

June, 1944 or June 1944.

**Before "of" in phrases indicating residence, position, or title, a comma is ordinarily used.**

President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard University.  
Senator Joseph Christopher O'Mahoney, of Wyoming.

**Words placed out of their natural position, as for clearness or emphasis, and elements obviously added as an afterthought or suspended for emphasis but not so distinct an interruption as to call for a dash, are ordinarily set off by a comma.**

To the wise and upright, old age brings many joys.

That the mine is rich, I concede.

Conditions for large production and ready sales continue favorable, or the present at least.

She made her husband her whole life, she idealized him, but she did not know him at all, really.

**Contrasted words and phrases are set off by a comma.**

Work, not words, is what is needed.

The greater the security, the less the yield.

**Words, phrases, and clauses of like construction used in a series, also pairs of words in a series, are separated by commas.**

The estate was left to John, Robert, and William.

Trees, trees, trees were all we could see

Old and young, rich and poor, wits and morons came out for the baseball classic.

**NOTE 1.** Before *and* or *or* introducing the final term in a series such as *a*, *b*, and *c* the comma called for by this rule is omitted by some publications in a series of single words or simple phrases. Scientific, technical, and learned periodicals and university presses in the United States show a predominance of those uniformly using this comma over those uniformly omitting it and over those sometimes using the comma and sometimes omitting it in the same publication; United States government publications quite uniformly use this comma. Journalistic, literary, and popular publications that regularly use this comma, that regularly do not use this comma, and that sometimes use and sometimes omit this comma are about equally divided. This comma is not omitted between clauses and scarcely ever between phrases.

**NOTE 2.** Two adjectives preceding a noun are not separated by a comma when the second adjective relates more closely to the noun than the first, or when the first adjective modifies the second adjective and the noun, thought of as a unit.

A vivid red tie; a brilliant military strategist; a limpid trout brook.

**NOTE 3.** *Etc.*, *or the like*, and *so on*, when terminating a series but not terminating a sentence, are preferably followed by a comma unless other sentence punctuation is called for.

Any agency promoting, selling, using, etc., these records and transcriptions is eligible.

**Independent clauses joined by a co-ordinating conjunction are separated by a comma when the clauses are closely connected in thought and are not broken up with commas (cf. § 3, below).**

He seemed inattentive, but no word escaped him.

His face showed his chagrin, for he was conscious of failure.

**NOTE.** In less formal writing, when both clauses are brief and esp. when the subject of both clauses is

the same, the comma may be omitted before the coordinating conjunction.

He will suffer but he will recover.

A short informal quotation or question or a maxim is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma (cf. § 4, below).

"Make way for liberty," he cried.  
He asked abruptly, "Which way do you vote?"  
As Prior says, "Virtue is its own reward."

Ellipsis of a word (common to two parts of a sentence but not repeated) is indicated by a comma.

Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact man.

After *namely*, *viz.*, *that is*, *i.e.*, *as*, *e.g.*, etc., introducing an illustration or example, not an enumeration, a comma is used.

There are three genders in Latin: namely, masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The chief aim of censorship, namely, to eliminate inartistic pandering to base appetites, is frustrated by stupid and literal-minded censors.

Inverted names in bibliographies and reference lists are set off by a comma.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr. [or Jr.]

A proper name and an academic or honorary title, also two or more such titles in succession, are separated by a comma.

James K. Jones, M.A., Ph.D., President.

After the salutation in personal letters and after the complimentary closing in all letters the comma is the regular mark.

Dear Jack, . . . . Sincerely yours, Ted.

Two adjacent sets of figures or identical words are separated by a comma.

In the year 1984, 907 students were enrolled.  
Whatever is, is right.

Pope.

In numbers the comma normally separating thousands, millions, and other groups of three digits is omitted in dates, page numbers, and street numbers, and may properly be omitted in numbers of four digits in accordance with the practice of some of the best authorities; as, an altitude of 7525 feet; at 3600 rpm.

### 3. THE SEMICOLON [ ; ]

A semicolon is used to separate the clauses of a compound sentence:

(1) In the absence of any connective.

Make no terms; resist until the last breath.

(2) When an antithesis exists between the clauses.

A fool babbles continually; a wise man holds his tongue.  
A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger.

(3) When there is a marked change in thought.

You must practice, practice, practice day after day; else you will retrograde and become mediocre.

(4) Where the connective is one of the conjunctive adverbs *accordingly*, *also*, *consequently*, *furthermore*, *hence*, *however*, *indeed*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *otherwise*, *so*, *still*, *then*, *therefore*, *thus*, *yet*.

You recommend this man; therefore I will give him a trial.  
He is a graduate of Oxford; hence we expect a learned discussion.

(5) When the clauses themselves contain commas.

The seasons come and go, and the years pass on; but love abides.

A semicolon is used to separate the members of a series of clauses or phrases introduced by a colon.

The yield was 1925, 600 bbls.; 1935, 886 bbls.

A semicolon (so also a colon, a dash, or a comma) is used before *namely*, *to wit*, *that is*, *i.e.*, *viz.*, *e.g.*, *as*, *for instance*, *for example*, when introducing an illustrative example or explanation or an enumeration of particulars not felt as parenthetical (cf. § 2, above).

The Navy is the first line of defense; that is to say, it is not until the Navy has been beaten that our shores can be invaded.

'Small' is overworked as well as 'great'; for example: in "a small particle of gold" 'small' adds nothing to the meaning.

A semicolon is used in lists of names with addresses, titles, or figures, where a comma alone would not separate items or references clearly.

Deut. 3:1-10; 4:4-36.

### 4. THE COLON [ : ]

A colon is used to introduce a formal direct quotation or direct question.

He cited this line from Pope:

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw.

A colon is used to introduce a formal enumeration of particulars, regularly after "the following" (but disapproved by some after "are"), regularly to introduce a numbered series, less commonly before a short informal series; and inversely, in formal context, before a final clause summarizing the preceding series (cf. the dash for similar service in less formal context, § 7, below).

His favorite themes may be classified under three heads: the folly of pacifism, public waste, and the spread of communism.

To make an early prognosis of possible dissension; to diagnose the potential crisis; to administer a drastic purge: these steps are imperative for a dictator.

A colon is used to set off an appositive clause or phrase that constitutes a restatement of the preceding clause, with or without *to wit*, *that is*, or the like.

His recipe for health is a program of simple living: he prescribes only plain food, abundant exercise, and bodily exposure to the sun.

And here Machiavellism must live or die: there is no alternative offered.

But in its best and fullest sense this kind of intellectuality must encompass the whole poem: it must fuse the poem into a tight logical structure.

Wallace C. Brown.

A colon is used after the salutation in a business letter or an address.

Sirs: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Mr. President:

A colon is used to separate the parts of numerical ratios.

The ratios 12:19 and  $x:57$ .

A proportion, commonly written  $12:19 = x:57$  or  $12:19 :: x:57$ , is often written by scientists  $12/19 = x/57$ .

A colon is used between Biblical chapter and verse numbers, and between volume and page numbers, in references using Arabic numerals and between place of publication and publisher's name in bibliographical references and footnotes. These uses of the colon are paralleled by equally common use of the period. The comma is commoner in styles using Roman numerals to indicate volume number of periodicals and in styles using the abbreviations "chap." or "v." with the numerals. See Bibliographies, page 1196.

1 Corinthians 13:4-13

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 72:127 (1950).

Brock, Werner. *An Introduction to Contemporary German Philosophy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1947.

A centered colon is used to separate corresponding words apposed in pairs or sets for comparison, for example, rhyming words or words linguistically compared.

Seventeenth-century rhymes include prayer: afar and brass: was: as.

We learn that the stature in the two sexes shows very nearly the same female: male proportions.

Examples in Gothic of a feminine abstract from an o/a adjective are *managai: managa, hauhei: hauha, audagai: audaga*.

A centered colon is regularly used between hours and minutes and seconds in representing twelve-hour clock time, but in British practice and frequently in American publications a period is used; in charts and timetables the hours and minutes are usually spaced without punctuation mark; in representing twenty-four-hour clock time hours and minutes are regularly set without spacing or punctuation mark.

2:31:30 p.m.

When it is 9:32 p.m. by the city-hall clock, it is 2132 aboard a submarine in the harbor.

### 5. THE EXCLAMATION POINT [ ! ]

An exclamation point is used after an ejaculation, and after any phrase or sentence of wish, command, irony, or the like to indicate forceful utterance or strong feeling.

Egad! I had no such intention.

Oh that those lips had speech!

Is the writer to become the slave of the publishers!

"Stop! Class dismissed!" he bit off the words.

## 6. THE INTERROGATION POINT [?]

An interrogation point is used at the end of a direct question, even if in declarative form.

What after that? You say you will persist?  
How can he expect reinstatement? now or later? — with a record of insubordination, obstruction, and insolence marked down against him. An Oxford degree — or was it Cambridge? — lured him.

NOTE 1. A request put for courtesy's sake in interrogative form takes a period.

Will you kindly fill out and return this questionnaire.

NOTE 2. Used as a terminal mark of a direct quotation, the interrogation point, as well as the exclamation point, usually obviates need for comma or period (other than ellipsis or suspension periods).

After he had affixed the title "Why the comma?" he slipped away.

An interrogation point, enclosed in parentheses, is used after a word, phrase, or date to indicate uncertainty of its accuracy or conjecture or irony, or to mark a gap in available information.

Omar Khayyám, Persian poet (?-1123?).

The *Ophir* of the Bible, rich in gold, was Arabia (?).

He offered to sell me a bag of real (?) pearls.

## 7. THE DASH [—]

A dash is used to mark an abrupt suspension of the sense, an unexpected turn of the thought, or a sudden change in the construction; also a faltering in speech.

Carranza's answer was — obey.

If you will listen, I will explain — but perhaps you do not care to hear.

To revert to sensuously insistent jungle rhythms with smashing or stinging discords — that is what jazz offered a war-weary generation. The past has been a failure; the present — what can it matter in the light of the perfecting future? *Lionel Trilling.*

A self-hunting dog is — a canine — that is — a dog of peculiar traits.

A dash is used to introduce a repetitive phrase, a summing-up word or words like *namely*, or an afterthought, with more or less emphasis (cf. § 3, above, for use of a semicolon before words like *namely*).

I will never — never, I say — agree to this iniquitous proposal.

Breadth of culture, practicality, frankness, astuteness, inflexibility, leniency — all are requisites of a teacher.

Sports develop two valuable traits — viz., quick decision and self-control.

He is recommended merely as a graduate of high rank — as if scholarly achievement gave assurance of teaching ability.

Dashes are used in pairs to set off interpolations when the matter is brief and calls for some emphasis, that is, when it is subordinate and incidental to a less degree than is indicated by parentheses.

I saw her — my pulse even now stops at the thought — in the path of the careening automobile.

Dashes enclose parenthetical matter in text that is itself inside brackets inside parentheses.

A dash (en dash) is used as the equivalent of *to and including* between extreme dates or numbers, also often in compounding capitalized two-word names.

Pages 40-89; the decade 1941-1950; a New York-Lisbon plane.

A dash (usually a two-em dash) is used to indicate ellipsis of a word or letters in a word.

Yelling — loudly; Mr. M — of New York; the d — l.

## 8. PARENTHESES, OR CURVES [()]

Parentheses, or marks of parenthesis, are used to set off a word, phrase, or sentence which is inserted by way of comment, explanation, translation, etc., in a sentence but which is structurally independent of it.

Know, then, this truth (enough for man to know): Virtue alone is happiness below.

We were now nearing our destination (after five days on the river), and our spirits rose.

*Nil desperandum* (Never despair)!

## 9. BRACKETS [{}]

Brackets are used to set off inserted matter as extraneous or merely incidental to the context, esp. editorial interpolations and other comments not by the author of the text.

"He is just as cheerful as when you was [were] here."

"The ensuing winter [1789] promised to be a turning point."

Gypsum and barites are mentioned as sulfates [etc].

A fly is said to be a two-winged dipterous [does that make four wings?] insect.

Brackets are used for parentheses within parentheses.

Bowman Act (22 Stat. L., ch. 4, § [or sec.] 4, p. 80).

## 10. QUOTATION MARKS [“”]

Quotation marks are used to enclose all direct quotations, that is, quotations in which the exact phraseology of another or of a text is directly cited.

"When I am dead," said one of the keenest of modern minds, one of the greatest of modern poets, "lay a sword on my coffin, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity."

NOTE 1. In all quotations, excepting extracts from plays, quotation marks are put at the beginning of every paragraph occurring within the quotation, in addition to those at the beginning and at the end of the extract.

NOTE 2. No quotation marks are used when the quoted matter is set in smaller type or in paragraphs indented on both sides.

NOTE 3. No quotation marks are used to enclose oft-quoted familiar phrases, such as *to err is human*.

Single quotation marks are used to indicate a quotation within a quotation and are preferred by some, esp. in British usage, to indicate quoted matter, in which case double quotation marks are used for a quotation within a quotation.

The witness said: "I distinctly heard him say, 'Don't be late'; and then I heard the door close."

Quotation marks are used ordinarily to enclose titles of short plays and poems, paintings, lectures, articles, and parts of books; whereas titles of whole books, periodicals, and newspapers are in present usage italicized in context.

He read a paper on "The Influence of Poe in European Literature."

The "To be or not to be" soliloquy. The title story "Sold Out."

Quotation marks, often single quotation marks, are used to enclose technical terms expected to be unfamiliar to the reader or words used in an unusual or ironical or humorous sense; or coined words, colloquialisms, trade or shop jargon, or the like, for which the writer offers a slight apology. Quotation marks are often equivalent to affixing *so-called* to a term.

The plates of copper are hung by "corrosion hooks" in the acid.

This venture is plainly a "wildcat" intended to prey upon the unwary.

We've had enough of your "unshrinkable" shirts.

His request for a "freeze" order on construction.

Compensated by exports to the U.S.A. and by "invisible" exports.

The exterior "overhang" of the living-room window.

Quotation marks are often used to enclose the names of ships or words used as words, though italic type for these uses is generally preferred.

Lost with the "Titanic," which sank April 15, 1912.

It is well to use a dash before and a colon after the word "namely" when introducing a full clause.

Quotation marks with other punctuation marks.

(1) Terminal quotation marks are accompanied by only one other mark, whether the quotation and the whole sentence call for the same mark repeated or different marks.

Did he keep asking you, "What is your number?"

We exclaimed with Wat Tyler, "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?"

Just as he shouted, "I will not!" he slammed the door.

Is this the acknowledgment I get, to have you bellow "Barefaced Philistine! Sniveling time-serving extortionist!"

(2) A period or comma is regularly placed inside closing quotation marks whether logically belonging to the quoted matter or to the whole sentence, according to the predominant American practice.

We accept a nicely unified and definable compartment labeled "Man."

The first principle of existentialism, "Existence is prior to essence," is easy to remember.

NOTE. A logical distinction is often applied in printing U. S. Congressional matter and in the British

and Canadian style of punctuation, and advocated by some American writers, whereby a period or comma is placed outside the quotation marks when it belongs not to the quotation but to the whole sentence or the clause containing the quotation.

This act may be cited as the "Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947".

The Prime Minister, after reporting the negotiations, declared resolutely, "Our only course is to resist aggression".

Replying with the one word "Bunk", he subsided.

(3) A colon or semicolon is regularly placed outside quotation marks. A terminal colon or semicolon of quoted matter incorporated into a sentence regularly gives place to appropriate sentence punctuation.

"Fame is proof that people are gullible"; with this quotation from Emerson he retired in silence.

"Don't be nervous," we urged; "you can beat him." [Compare the original of the quotation: Don't be nervous; you can beat him.]

Exception. A colon or semicolon may be placed inside the quotation marks in exceptional cases in which it belongs inseparably to the quotation, as in:

"Sir:" is the salutation used in letters to the editor.

(4) An interrogation or exclamation point is regularly placed inside or outside the quotation marks according as it belongs to the quoted matter or to the whole sentence or clause including the quotation.

Can you forget his angry exit after shouting "Include me out?"  
"And what do you think of 'The Wings of Death'?" Mrs. Roby abruptly asked her.  
Edith Wharton.

## 11. THE APOSTROPHIC ['']

The possessive case of singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in an *s* or *z* sound is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s*.

A book's chances of success; carpenter's; dog's; motorist's; owl's; president's; at his wit's end; fish's tail; garage's responsibility; Senator Edge's constituency; the church's philosophy; men's; oxen's; children's; Des Moines's press; Descartes's philosophy; Dumas's novels; Delacroix's painting.

The possessive of singular common and proper nouns of one syllable ending in an *s* or *z* sound is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s*.

fuzz's  
Brooks's;

NOTE. An apostrophe and *s* are usually added to a noun to form the possessive case. This form is a survival of the *es* ending in Old and Middle English, from which the vowel sound has disappeared in Modern English except in nouns ending in an *s* or *z* sound. In early Modern English this *s* or *z* sound was often dropped from the possessive of nouns ending in an *s* or *z* sound, both in speaking and writing, leaving only the apostrophe in writing, as is evident in certain idioms and in poetry. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the form with apostrophe and *s* (pron. -*ēz* or -*l<sub>z</sub>*) has been generally adopted for the possessives in which the extra syllable is not awkward to pronounce in the context.

The possessive of singular common and proper nouns of two or more syllables ending in an *s* or *z* sound and having an accent (primary or secondary) on the final syllable is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s*.

Our advance's speed; the marquise's jewels; a showcase's protection; a strongbox's weight; a pickax's imprint; the enterprise's success; Laplace's; Alphonse's; Hortense's; Berlioz's.

The possessive of singular common nouns and modern proper nouns of more than one syllable that end in an *s* or *z* sound and have no accent (primary or secondary) on the final syllable may be formed by adding an apostrophe and *s* or an apostrophe only according as the *s* is intended by the author to be pronounced or omitted. Eminent literary publications show consistency in the use of the apostrophe and *s*, scientific and technical publications in the use of the apostrophe alone. The form with apostrophe and *s* is appropriate as long as it is readily pronounceable in

the context. An apostrophe alone is added by some writers and speakers when an *s* or *z* sound closely precedes that in the final syllable or when the immediately following word has an initial *s* or *z* sound. The antipathy to several successive sibilants often set up as a reason for omitting the *s* in the possessive is not evident when the same sequence of sounds includes the verb *is*, pronounced the same as 's (thus: an *octopus's* snaky appearance; an *octopus is snaky in appearance*). The reluctance to duplicate a final -*es* or -*is* sound by adding apostrophe and *s* is a genuine reason for using the apostrophe only (thus: Bill *Jeffries's* sister). A practical reason for using apostrophe and *s* is that the shorter form with apostrophe only is ambiguous (*Roberts's* being indistinguishable in pronunciation from *Robert's*, *Paris's* sight similar to *parasite's*).

An audience's (or audience') reaction; an acquaintance's (or acquaintance') sickness; a governess's (or governess') fault; an heiress's (or heiress') estate; whether you drink at your host's or hostess's; the postmistress's (or postmistress's) zeal; out of the waitress's (or waitress's) sight; the business's (or business's) status; the axis's (or axis's) ends; the Foreign Office's traditional fears; the service's age limit; arthritis's (or arthritis's) true cause; the phoenix's (or phoenix's) nest; the universe's galaxy population.

Dr. Adams's (or Adams') services; Ben Andrews's (or Andrews') daughter; Chambers's (or Chambers') Dickens's (or Dickens's); Alice's (rarely Alice's); Robert Service's (or Service's) verse; Horace's (sometimes Horace's); Harris's (or Harris's); Felix's (or Felix's); Furness's (or Furness's); Dos Passos's (or Passos's); Cervantes's (or Cervantes's); Columbus's (or Columbus's); Linnaeus's (or Linnaeus's); Stettinius's (or Stettinius's); Col. Ephraim Williams's (or Williams's).

NOTE. Before the word *sake* the possessive of such nouns formed by the apostrophe without an *s* is correct in set expressions and closely analogous expressions.

For goodness's sake; for conscience's sake; for convenience's sake; for righteousness's sake; violence for violence's sake.

Preferred: For appearance's sake; for science's sake.

The possessive of ancient classical and Biblical proper names and some foreign proper names ending in an *s* or *z* sound may be formed, as often in poetry and usually in classical works, by an apostrophe without an *s*, though some authorities for present use prefer the apostrophe and *s* when readily pronounceable.

(1) Such names of one syllable are better spelled in the possessive, like modern proper names, with an apostrophe and *s*.

Zeus's son; Mars's help [but Mars's Hill].

(2) Such names of two or more syllables having the accent on the penult more often take an apostrophe without an *s*.

Brutus's (or Brutus's); Phoebe's (or Phoebe's); St. Agnes's (or St. Agnes's); Aeneas's (or Aeneas's); Aquinas's (or Aquinas's); Catullus's (or Catullus's); Epicurus's (or Epicurus's); Menelaus's (or Menelaus's); Odysseus's (or Odysseus's).

(3) Such names of two or more syllables having the accent on the penult and ending in -*es* (pron. -*ēz*) take the apostrophe without *s*.

Achilles's; Ceres's; Ulysses's; Xerxes's; Archimedes's.

(4) Such names of three or more syllables having the accent on the antepenult may take the apostrophe and *s* or the apostrophe only; those ending in -*es* (pron. -*ēz*) usually take the apostrophe only.

Pythagoras's (or Pythagoras's); Aeschylus's (or Aeschylus's); Democritus's (or Democritus's); Herodotus's (or Herodotus's); Oedipus's (or Oedipus's); Tacitus's (or Tacitus's); Theophrastus's (or Theophrastus's); Aristophanes's (or Aristophanes's); Diogenes's (or Diogenes's); Euripides's (or Euripides's); Hercules's (or Hercules's); Miltiades's (or Miltiades's); Pericles's (or Pericles's); Socrates's (or Socrates's); Sophocles's (or Sophocles's); Themistocles's (or Themistocles's); Thucydides's (or Thucydides's).

(5) More familiar classical names of this class are usually spelled in the possessive like modern proper names, that is, preferably with apostrophe and *s* as long as the extra syllable is readily pronounceable (see paragraphs above).

Cyrus's; Venus's; Judas's; Marcus's.  
But: Moses's; Jesus's.

The possessive of all plurals ending in an *s* or *z* sound is formed by adding the apostrophe only, including a number of French plurals ending in -*x* that are pronounced in English with a final *z* sound.



Consumers' resistance; foxes' holes; a bumblebees' nest; the Henrys' invitation; the Joneses' doing; the two chateaux' destruction; the tableaux' effect; Parquhar's "The Beau's Stratagem."  
Exceptions: geese's; lice's; mice's.

The possessive of titles, firm names, initials, abbreviations, acronyms, and the like, may be formed by adding apostrophe and s.

Charles I's; the Edison Co.'s; RFC's; CIO's; C. D. K. Jr.'s; UNRRA's; DDT's.

The possessive of compound nouns is formed as the possessive of the concluding noun would be if it were standing alone; the possessive of a compound not concluding in a noun, by an apostrophe with an s.

Cutpurse's; scapegrallows'; sons-in-law's; passers-by's; the Adjutant General's Department.

The possessive of two or more nouns in apposition or in the same construction is indicated by an apostrophe with an s added to the last noun.

The Representative from Utah's vote.  
In our representative Mr. Burns's car.  
Bring the matter to Mr. Robert Burns, our Chicago representative's attention.

At Smith's, the stationer in K Street.  
At Smith, the stationer's in K Street.  
At Smith the stationer's office.

The possessive form of time words is used in idiomatic expressions of duration, in the singular or plural form according to the context.

A week's delay; a two hours' ride; thirty days' grace.

NOTE. A nonpossessive form with hyphen is likewise proper.

A two-week delay; a two-hour ride; (infrequently) a two-hours ride.

The possessive form is used in a number of idiomatic expressions of measure, rate, or worth.

A boat's length; at arm's length; a hand's breadth; a stone's throw; at two streets' remove; at a snail's pace; a dollar's worth; five cents' worth.

The apostrophe with an added s is used with each of two or more possessives joined by a co-ordinate conjunction, when referring to separate possessions

and with only the last possessive when referring to joint ownership.

George's and William's answers are equally informative (each answering independently). The centuries of her family's and England's history.

From papa and mamma's bedroom came the sound of grief.  
It is George and William's turn to row (together).

No apostrophe is used in the possessive pronouns *his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*.

The apostrophe is often omitted in titles and geographic names.

The form of the corporate title or authorized or official title is to be followed.

Citizens Bank; The Authors Club; St. Anthony's Retreat; Smiths Market; Harpers Ferry; Eastern State Teachers College; Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*.

An apostrophe followed by a *d* is used to form the past and past participle of arbitrarily coined verbs.

Thee'd; O.K.'d; K.O.'d; L.L.D.'d; Influenza'd.

The apostrophe is commonly used before *s* in the plurals of exclamations, imperatives, conjunctions, adverbs, numbers, and abbreviations used substantively but may be omitted as long as no ambiguity is likely to result. Cf. *Orthography* § 12, last paragraph.

The yes's (better yeases) equal the no's (better noes); the dos and don'ts of poultry raising; heavy with ifs and buts; told of whys and hows; arranged in twos and threes; a battery of 88s (or 88's); IOUs (or I.O.U.'s); a guard of MPs (or M.P.'s).

An apostrophe followed by an *s* is used to form the plurals of figures and letters and signs, and of words when used as words only, but forms omitting the apostrophe are gaining ground. Cf. *Orthography* § 12, last paragraph.

A million is expressed by 1 followed by six 0's.

The sentence has three *and's* in it. A's, B's. Two Cs and a D.

The omission of a letter or letters from a word or of one or more figures from a date is marked by an inserted apostrophe.

Don't; I've; he's; who'd; 'tis; 'gainst; o'er; o'clock; you'll; you're; I'd; the class of '40; aas'n.

## COMPOUNDS AND HYPHENATION

Though authorities differ widely as to which compounds are to be written solid, which separate, and which with a hyphen, the following generalizations represent the trend of the best usage in regard to the use of the hyphen in compounding. Forms prescribed below are preferred for general use; in some categories separate-word forms or hyphenated forms are retained in conservative or formal style, while solid forms have been adopted in technical style.

Compounds are usually solid when the first element is a prefix (*unconscious*) or a combining form (*telegraph*), or when the last element is a suffix (*slowly*) or a combining form (*geology*).

Compounds are hyphenated:

(1) When the second element is capitalized or thought of as representing something official or institutional.

*Russo-Finnish; pro-United Nations; ex-governor.*

(2) When consisting of impromptu formations, reduplicating terms, or temporary combinations.

*Clickety-clack; clomp-clomp; a kind of caught-in-the-act look.*

(3) When based upon a syntactical relation.

*All-inclusive; tax-exempt; fire-eater; fire-resistant; flea-bitten; God-descended; hate-inspired; heat-treat; Latin-derived.*

(4) When containing a prepositional phrase.

*Behind-the-scenes agreements; a between-the-acts intermission; a heart-to-heart talk; Jack-in-the-pulpit; mother-in-law; an off-center axis; off-white satin; out-of-door exercise; over-the-counter stocks; up-to-dately recorded; up-to-the-minute information.*

(5) When the first element is self-.

*Self-love; self-determination; self-inflicted; self-starter.*

(6) To distinguish a compound from a word of different meaning that would be otherwise identical.

*Re-creation* (cf. recreation); *re-form* (cf. reform).

(7) When the same letter occurs three times in succession.

*Bell-like; skill-less; cross-stitch.*

(8) When otherwise a vowel would be confusingly doubled in combination.

*Anti-imperialist; co-owner; intra-atomic; pro-empt; re-enter; semi-independent; you-uns.*

Exceptions: *Cooperate* and *coordinate* and their derivatives are often written thus as solid forms, because of their great frequency and familiarity.

(9) To avoid an ambiguous situation, as when two adjacent vowels might be mistaken for a diphthong:

*Cave-in; drive-in; flare-up; freeze-out; mop-up; tie-in.*

Exceptions: Compounds, esp. scientific nouns and adjectives, in which combining forms (as well as prefixes) constitute the first element, are usually written solid (*autointoxication, frontoauricular, genitourinary, microorganism, nasoorbital, paleoethnology, zoid*).

## COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound nouns are usually solid (*blackboard*) or separate (*school year*). They have often become solid when the meaning is specialized or figurative and when the accent is partly or altogether lost on the second element, esp. when the first element is of one or two syllables and the second is of one syllable.

*Beekeeper; blackbird; choirmaster; mineowner; plateholder; playwright; summertime; voltmeter.*

Certain words, mostly of one syllable (*ache, bans, berry, board, book, boy, bush, craft, fish, flower, foot, head, hound, house, man, mouth, room, shop, weed, woman, wood, work, wort, yard*), form solid compounds if the meaning is specific.

*Teethache; bonberry; cardboard; notebook; bellboy; woodcraft; blackfish; sunflower; arrowhead; deerhound; workman; bathroom; bindweed; needlewoman; handwork; shipyard.*

Compound nouns formed from a one-syllabled verb and a short adverb are mostly solid except when an ambiguous situation would result.

*Blowout; breakup; hangover; hideaway; smashup.* But: *sit-in*.

The following classes of compound nouns are hyphenated:

(1) Compound agent nouns formed by adding *-er* to a verb, plus an adverb.

*Bucker-up; cutter-off; hanger-on; listener-in; rubber-down; tapper-out.*

(2) Compound nouns naming the same person or thing under two aspects.

*Actor-manager; city-state; man-brute; poet-statesman.*

(3) Compound nouns consisting of three or more words, esp. of a noun plus a prepositional phrase.

*Jack-in-the-pulpit; mother-in-law; will-o'-the-wisp; forget-me-not; give-and-take; merry-go-round.*

Exceptions: Noun expressions containing the phrases *at arms, at large, in chief, or of* phrases are usually not hyphenated; thus, *attorney at law, commander in chief, sergeant at arms, chief of staff, bill of fare.* But: *man-of-war*.

(4) Compound nouns consisting of a verb plus a noun (or pronoun), or a verb plus a verb.

*Cure-all; has-been; know-nothing; make-believe.*

(5) Compound nouns naming a technical unit of measurement ending in *year, day, hour, minute, second, mile, foot, inch, pound, ton.*

*Light-year; foot-pound; degree-day.*

(6) Most compound nouns consisting of a possessive case and a noun, naming usually a flower or plant, or having a fanciful meaning.

*Adam's-tongue; bull's-eye; cat's-paw; mare's-tail.*

Exceptions: *cockscorn, coltsfoot, monkshood, wolfebane.*

NOTE. Terms consisting of a capital letter and a noun are not hyphenated except when used as attributive adjectives (*G string; I beam; L head; T rail, T square; X ray; Y chromosome*).

But: *L-head cylinder; X-ray tube.*

## COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Most compound adjectives consisting of two or more words are hyphenated, though in several classes particular adjectives having specialized or figurative meaning of long standing are written as solid words. Thus: *boneheaded, shamefaced, tightfisted, crackbrained, underwitted, stouthearted, backbreaking, faultfinding, laborsaving, overbearing, slowgoing, bloodthirsty, headstrong,* and most compounds ending in *-born, -bred, -proof, -sick, -tight, or -worthy*.

The following classes are regularly hyphenated in both attributive and predicative uses.

(1) An adjective or noun prefixed to a noun plus the suffix *-ed*.

*Bull-necked; double-faced; full-bodied; saber-toothed.*

(2) An adjective plus a participle.

*Atrocious-smelling; sinister-looking; dark-colored; quiet-spoken.*

(3) A noun standing as object of a following present participle.

*Fun-loving boys; normal boys are fun-loving; a spectacle awe-inspiring to the multitude; breath-taking; health-giving; soul-stirring; heart-rending.*

(4) Compound numerals and fractions used as adjectives.

*Twenty-one persons; until he was twenty-one; a two-thirds majority.*

But: *Two thirds* of those present were Scandinavian, the rest German; a tolerance of *two thousandths*.

The following classes are regularly hyphenated in at-

tributive use but in predicative use are hyphenated (rather than written as separate words) only when ambiguity as to their syntactical relation would result from omission of the hyphen.

(1) A noun plus a prepositional phrase.

*A face-to-face interview; door-to-door calls; run-of-the-mill performers; make the canvas door to door; these novels seem only run of the mill.*

(2) The first word modifying the second.

*Bluish-gray eyes; dark-green shadows; quick-fire guns; secondary-school education; well-made tools; wide-open door; the sky was dark blue; find the door wide open.*

(3) An adverb not ending in *-ly* plus a present or past participle.

*A slow-growing shrub; a shrub usually slow-growing in this climate; hard-working; far-flung; fast-swim; the breach is ever widening; a remark often repeated.*

But: An adverb in *-ly* used with a present or past participle is regularly written as a separate word (a quietly spoken warning) because its syntactical relation is evident without a hyphen.

(4) A noun in some syntactical relation to an adjective or to a present or past participle. There is a recognizable trend toward hyphenating compounds of this class in predicative uses as well as attributive uses.

*A pitch-black room; a stem-winding watch; terror-crazed occupants; he found the room pitch black; whether the mechanism is hand or spring winding; mines chiefly British owned.*

Exception: Compound adjectives consisting of a two-word proper noun or adjective are not hyphenated.

*New Jersey rivers; New Testament period; Old French words.*

## COMPOUND ADVERBS

Compound adverbs consisting of two or more words are mostly hyphenated, esp. newly formed compounds.

*Go cross-lots; buy a house dirt-cheap; cut end-grain; sing full-throatedly; manipulate left-handedly; scratched skin-deep; prices rose sky-high; played only so-so.*

NOTE 1. Some compound adverbs are written solid, such as those compounds established in older English and many in common use consisting of two monosyllables, one of which is thought of as a prefix or suffix.

*Henceforth; outdoors; thence; throughout; whereas; downtown; inshore; nearby; offhand; overnight; upstate.*

NOTE 2. Adverbial combinations of words whose syntax in any context is evident on first reading are preferably not hyphenated (as, situated *hard by*; move *close in*; turn *inside out*; go *out of date*).

## COMPOUND VERBS

Compound verbs formed with prefixes are mostly solid.

*Coezient; defrost; overhang; prefabricate; recap; sublet; underestimate.*

Compound verbs formed from an adjective plus a noun or an adjective plus a verb are mostly hyphenated.

*Cold-chisel; double-tongue; dry-clean; quick-freeze; still-hunt.*

## THE DIVISION HYPHEN

The hyphen is used in printing and writing as a mark of separation or division chiefly as follows:

(1) At the end of a line which terminates with a syllable of a word, the remainder of which is carried to the next line.

*mill* [end of line] *stone; pa- sion; fa- ther; liv- id.*

(2) Between letters or syllables repeated to give the effect of stuttering, sobbing, or halting expression.

*S-s-sammy; ah-ah-ah.*

(3) With suspensive effect.

*A six- or eight-cylindered motor; in ten- and twenty-dollar bills.*

(4) To indicate a word as spelled out letter by letter.

*p-r-o-b-a-b-l-y*

## THE USE OF CAPITALS

The essential distinction in the use of capitals and lower-case letters beginning words lies in the particularizing or individualizing significance of capitals as against the generic or generalizing significance of non-capitals. A capital is used with all proper nouns, that is, nouns that distinguish some individual person, place, or thing from others of the same class, and with all proper adjectives, that is, adjectives that take their descriptive meaning from what is characteristic of the person, place, or thing named by the noun. Most proper nouns and proper adjectives used not in the primary signification but in a derived, secondary, or special sense (as *cashmere*, the fabric; *utopia*, *utopian*) are written without capitalization.

The directions below represent normal practice in continuous textual matter; the practice may be varied for special reasons in display printing, in tabular matter, or in certain condensed styles of compilation.

A capital is used as the initial letter or letters of:

(1) The first word of a sentence or an expression standing for a sentence, a direct formal quotation, or a line of verse; also, a direct question within a sentence even though not quoted.

You urge in vain. Recant my views? Never!  
Our fears in Banquo  
Stick deep; and in his royalty of nature  
Reigns that which would be feared. *Shak.*

The eighteenth century asked of any action, Is it decorous?

(2) Proper nouns, words used as proper nouns, and (generally) their derivatives used in the primary sense.

George, Georgian; Spain, Spanish; Americanize, Americanism; Californian; Roman customs. But: roman type.

(3) Names of peoples, races, tribes, and languages.

Mongolian; Phoenician; Viet-Nameese; Iroquois; Indo-European; Latin; Mayan.

(4) Titles of honor, academic and religious titles, and professional and business titles used with proper nouns; also, epithets used in place of proper nouns.

Queen Mary, Dean Inge, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, Iron Chancellor; Citizen King; Old Hickory; the Hoosier Poet; All America team.

Associate Professor E. F. Brown, Emeritus; Chief Engineer J. L. Coe; David Williams, Chairman of the Labor Board; Treasurer C. D. Smith of the Union Trust Company.

(5) Official and government titles and titles of nobility, as President, Governor, Senator, Speaker of the House, Secretary for Defense, Postmaster General, Prime Minister, Prince of Wales, when accompanying a proper name or used in direct address; as, John Doe, U. S. Minister to Spain; Secretary Trygve Lie; His Honor the Mayor; Mr. President; Your Honor. Also, often, the adjective *Presidential* when used specifically of the president of the United States.

(6) Official names of national or international governmental bodies or documents, also sometimes short forms of these used specifically or with a capitalized name, but not usually any short forms or modified forms of them in general reference:

The Constitution of the United States; the Eightieth Congress; the Federal Reserve System; Federal Reserve banks; the Federal Communications Commission; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Charter of the United Nations (or, the Charter); the Security Council (or, the Council); the International Bank.

But: according to the constitution; administration policies; federal agency.

(7) Nouns and often also adjectives that refer to the Deity; and pronouns and pronominal adjectives referring to the Deity when not closely preceding or following their antecedent naming Deity.

idence;

Tru

and his beneficence.

The Almighty has his own purposes.

So lenely 'twas, that God himself

Scarce seemed there to be.

Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, only in thy

grace shall my soul be healed.

Abraham Lincoln.

Colorado.

Katharine Anne Porter.

NOTE 1. Many writers prefer to capitalize possessive adjectives immediately preceding a name of Deity (as, the Virgin and Her Son).

NOTE 2. Many writers capitalize pronouns and pronominal adjectives referring to Deity even when close to the antecedent naming Deity and thus not needing capitalization for clarity of reference.

Teach me, my God and King,  
In all things Thee to see.  
God's in His heaven—  
All's right with the world.

George Herbert.

Robert Browning.

(8) Names for the Bible or parts, versions, or editions of it, and names of other sacred books, and derivative adjectives when the adjective refers explicitly to the Bible, Scriptures, Talmud, etc. (otherwise not capitalized).

Bible; Talmud, Talmudic; Vedas; the Scriptures; Old Testament; Pentateuch; Apocrypha; Gospel of Mark; Apocalypse.

(9) Names of creeds and confessions, religious denominations, monastic orders, and Church when used to designate a specific body or edifice.

Apostles' Creed; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; Hunt Memorial Church.

(10) Holidays and holydays generally; also, the months of the year and the days of the week.

Fourth of July; Good Friday; Yom Kippur; Labor Day; January.

(11) Names of congresses, councils, and expositions; of organizations and institutions; of governmental departments; of political parties [but not the word *party*].

The Yalta Conference; the Security Council of the United Nations; Louisiana Purchase Exposition; the Progressive party; the Smithsonian Institution; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Congress of Industrial Organizations; the Olympic Games.

(12) Names of courts of law.

Circuit Court of the United States for the 2d Circuit (but the circuit court); the Michigan Court of Appeals (but the state court of appeals).

(13) Names of treaties, laws, acts, important events, historical epochs, literary periods, etc.

Versailles Treaty; the Crusades; Middle Ages; the Enlightenment.

(14) Names of geological eras, periods, epochs, strata, etc., and names of prehistoric divisions.

Carboniferous; Upper Jurassic; Age of Reptiles; Neolithic age.

(15) Names of genera but not of species, in binomial scientific names in zoology and botany.

The marine worm *Nereis diversicolor*; *Spiraea latifolia*.

(16) New Latin names of classes, families, and all other groups above genera, in zoology and botany, but not derivative adjectives or nouns.

Gastropoda, but gastropod; Ranunculaceae, but ranunculaceous.

(17) Names of planets, constellations, asteroids, stars, and groups of stars, but not sun, earth, and moon unless listed with other astronomical names.

(18) Generic geographical terms that form an integral part of a specific proper name, such as bay, borough, colony, continent, county, district, hemisphere, island, lake, mountain, ocean, pass, peninsula, river, sea; and likewise avenue, boulevard, bridge, park, road, square, street.

Cook County, Illinois; the Japan Current; the Northern Hemisphere; the Marquesas Islands; the Indian Ocean; the Red Sea; Park Drive. But: the Atlantic coast of Labrador; Pacific islands; Swiss mountains; the Ohio River valley; the Continent or continent (the mainland of Europe).

NOTE 1. In some publications, such a generic term may be written without capitalization even when following a specific name, seldom when preceding.

Ceding the Hango peninsula in exchange for a lease of the Porkkala peninsula; born in Chekiang province; on the Ohio river; Oak avenue; Wise county. Cape Sable; but county Sligo or Cork.

NOTE 2. When such a generic term accompanies two or more specific names, usage is divided between a capital and lower-case initial.

## Punctuation, Compounds, Capitals, Etc.

The Leeward and Windward islands or Islands; at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers or Rivers.

(19) **Generic political terms that form an integral part of a specific proper name, denoting a political division, such as colony, department, dominion, empire, kingdom, republic, state, territory, etc.**

The Holy Roman Empire; the Province of Quebec; the State of Ohio; the Third Republic.

(20) **Names of definite geographical divisions.**

The Orient; the Old World; the Middle East; the Middle West.

(21) **Points of the compass used to designate geographical portions of a country or divisions of the world, also nouns or adjectives derived therefrom.**

The South; the Northwest; a Northerner; cooked Southern style.

**NOTE.** When used to denote direction only, points of the compass are not capitalized (due east; go west).

(22) **Abstract ideas or inanimate objects personified and names of seasons only when personified or sometimes when referred to specifically or with special connotations.**

Do the bidding of Nature; the Winter at Valley Forge; the Plague Year of 1666; where Spring her verdant mantle cast.

(23) **All words in titles of books, periodicals, essays, poems, except unemphatic prepositions, conjunctions and articles; academic degrees and the abbreviations.**

Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*; the *Journal of the American Medical Association*; "Phosphorus: Bearer of Light and Life," *Scientific American* 178:101 ff.; Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

**NOTE.** In cataloguing and often in bibliographies only the first word and proper names are capitalized in titles of publications.

(24) **The article *the* when part of a proper name or title or when incorporated as part of the legal name, but usually not in referring to newspapers and magazines in running text, only in citations of references.**

The Honorable William E. Borah; *but*, the *Chicago Daily News*; the *Saturday Evening Post*.

(25) **Particles in American names but in foreign names only when not preceded by a forename, a professional title, or title of nobility or of courtesy:**

Reginald De Koven; Della Crusca; Von Moltke (Count von Moltke).

(26) **German common nouns that have not been Anglicized, when used in English text.**

Frau; Kamerad; Kultur; Lawine; Junker; Luftwaffe; Turnverein; Weltschmerz.

**NOTE.** Anglicized German nouns may be written with a small initial letter (*blitzkrieg*; *gestalt*; *kriegspiel*; *leitmotiv*; *pumpnickel*; *rathskeller*; *sauerkraut*; *stein*; *ablaut*; *umlaut*).

(27) **Names of registered trade-marks.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE USE OF ITALIC TYPE

**Italicize unnaturalized foreign words and phrases used in an English text.** In manuscript a single underscore indicates italics.

*Ancien régime*; *Anschluss*; *Autobahn*; *Bushido*; *cognoscente*; *de trop*; *dolce far niente*; *jeu d'esprit*; *mañana*; *noblesse oblige*; *rapprochement*; *Te Deum*; *Zeitgeist*.

**Italicize titles of books (not parts of books), plays (having book format), works of art, symphonies, magazines, newspapers, also names of ships and aircraft (cf. rules for quotation marks, above), but not the Bible or its books.**

Robert Penn Warren's *All the King's Men*; Michelangelo's *David*; the *Christian Science Monitor*; Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*.

**Italicize a word spoken of as a word, a phrase as a phrase, a letter as a letter (except that a letter indicating shape is printed in type most nearly depicting the shape; thus, V-shaped; I beam).**

The pronoun *that*; avoid the solecism *he don't*; insert a capital S.

**Italicize New Latin scientific names of genera, species, subspecies, and varieties (but not groups of higher rank, as phyla, classes, orders) in botanical and zoological names.**

The quahog (*Venus mercenaria*) has a thick shell.

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

In making bibliographies, catalogues, and the like, the author's last name comes first, followed by his other names in full or his initials or his first name when he has only one; followed by the title of the book usually in italics; followed by the place of publication, the name of the publisher, and the date. Before a second work by an author, the author's name is represented by a prolonged dash, and a second listed edition of a particular work by two long dashes or the abbreviation *Ibid.* in italics. Citations of periodicals or newspapers include the author's name, the title in italics, the volume, paging, and date. Arrangement of items in a bibliography may be by classification of subject, or chronological, or alphabetical. Practice varies between capitalizing all important words in titles or only the first word and proper names. In strict practice an initial *the*, *a*, or *an* of a title is used, but in common

practice the definite or indefinite article is omitted, as it is usually omitted in cataloguing, except in cases where the article has essential meaning.

Indentation varies according to the relative fullness of entries and the relative importance of the author's name, the title of the work, and any added annotation. In the full form the author's name stands alone, the title being indented on the next line; in the brief form the title follows the author's name on the same line. Indentation of the author's name, with the next line beginning flush with the margin, giving the entry the form of a paragraph of text, is permitted by some authorities.

The *Macbeth* item below is shown first arranged according to the full form and second according to the brief form. The succeeding items, each unrelated to the others, may serve to illustrate various approved adaptations of the basic formula:

Shakespeare, William  
*Macbeth*; ed. by John Dover Wilson. Macmillan, 1948. (New Shakespeare)

Shakespeare, William. *Macbeth*; ed. by John Dover Wilson. Macmillan, 1948. (New Shakespeare)

Webb, Sidney, and Webb, Beatrice.

*Soviet communism: a new civilization?* 3d ed. Longmans, 1945.

[Permissibly: Webb, Sidney and Beatrice Webb.]

Toynbee, A. J. *Study of history*; ed. by D. C. Somervell. Oxford, 1947.

*Dictionary of American history*. James Truslow Adams, ed. in chief. N. Y., Scribner, 1940, v. 4, p. 222-223, under Patent Office, the United States.

Jaspers, Karl. *Philosophie* (3 vols.; Berlin: Julius Springer, 1932), Vol. I: *Philosophische Weltorientierung*.

Shapiro, K. J. *Trial of a poet, and other poems*. Reynal, 1947.

Aiken, C. P. *Kid [poem]*. Duell, 1947.

Conant, J. B. Role of Science in our Unique Society.

*Science* 107:77-83 Jan 23 '48.

Nichols, W. T. "The technical report bugaboo" *Chem & Eng News* 26:602-4 Mar. 1, 1948.

Mann, William. Phosphorus: Bearer of Light and Life; *Scientific American*, v178, p101-104, 157-160 (Mar, Apr, '48).

**For incunabula:**

Cicero, Marcus Tullius. *De oratore*. [Subiaco, C. Sweeney & A. Pannartz, before 30 Sept. 1465]. 4to. (Pembroke-Murray). (H\*6098; GW 6742)

— [Venice, P. Pincus] 15 July 1495. fol. (C. H. Weir. W. C. H. Vere). (H 5110; GW 6752)

— Oraciones Philipicae. Rome, U. Han [c. 1470]. 4to. (Pembroke-J. A. Brooke). (H 5134; BMC. IV. 21; GW 6794)

# PREPARATION OF COPY FOR THE PRESS

## GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. Copy should be prepared on single sheets of paper of a uniform size, *one side only* being used. Sheets of the ordinary commercial letterhead size ( $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches) are the most convenient. The sheets should be numbered, and plain white or neutral (gray, yellow, or brown) paper is best.

2. Copy should be typewritten and double-spaced, except that quotations and footnotes that go in smaller type may be single-spaced. A duplicate should be kept for reference and as a safeguard against loss in transmission, but no carbon or mimeographed copy should be sent to the printer. The first line of each page should begin not less than an inch from the top of the page, and there should be a blank margin of an inch and a half at the left side of the page. Sheets should be numbered consecutively. Any necessary insertions of more than a sentence should be on sheets of the same size as the rest of the copy, labeled 'Insert 41-A' or the like and included immediately after the page on which the proper point of insertion is marked 'Insert A.'

3. Copy should embody the final ideas of the author. Allowance must be made for some changes, but, to avoid expense, the copy as sent to the compositor should be as complete and perfect as possible.

4. Footnotes. A reference from the text of a work to a note that is to appear at the foot of the printed page should be indicated by a superior figure following the word to which the note refers and corresponding with the superior figure preceding the note. The figures should run consecutively through each chapter or article. The material constituting the footnote should be entered immediately below the line to which it refers and should be separated from the text by lines running entirely across the page. Names of publications should be abbreviated in the references only after giving the full title and data at the first appearance of each title.

5. All proper names, technical and scientific words, references, quotations, and figures that appear in the MS should be verified.

6. Spelling should be uniform. For words that have two or more accepted spellings, one form should be adopted and adhered to throughout. When two spellings are shown in this dictionary, separated by a comma or by an italic *or*, the one printed first is in general to be preferred but the second is acceptable, sometimes equally acceptable with the first.

7. Capitalization and punctuation should be used according to a uniform style. For rules see the preceding sections on *Punctuation* and *Use of Capitals*.

8. Paragraphing should be indicated on copy, not left to the compositor or proofreader. To indicate a new paragraph the symbol ¶ is used.

9. The title page, preface, table of contents, and list of illustrations or tables should accompany the MS.

10. The kind of type to be used, if not ordinary roman, is indicated by underscoring. Underscore once for *italics*, twice for SMALL CAPITALS, three times for CAPITALS, and once with a wavy line for bold-faced type.

11. Manuscript should be kept and mailed flat. If necessary, it may be folded, but it should never be rolled.

## CORRECTION OF PROOFS

12. Corrections on proof sheets should be made by means of the standard proofreaders' marks in the margins directly opposite the indicated errors, usually in the nearer margin. For every correction marked in the text there must be a corresponding direction or mark in the margin, either the same mark as is used in the text or an abbreviation representing the direction. These marks must be kept strictly in order of occurrence and marks in the same horizontal line separated from each other by a diagonal mark, or virgule (/), or a similar vertical mark. This mark is made after every punctuation mark inserted and is often made after every marginal mark.

13. Queries on proof sheets must be answered. If the proposal is approved, striking out the query mark is sufficient; otherwise write the answer.

14. All final changes should be made on the galley proof because changes on subsequent proofs are more expensive; subsequent proofs are for verification only. In making changes the author should keep in mind that the alteration of a few words at the opening of a paragraph may require the resetting of the whole paragraph, and in linotype work the alteration of a single comma requires the resetting of the whole line.

15. The original manuscript should be returned unchanged with the corrected galley proof.

16. An index should be compiled — if the book is likely to be used for reference — beginning with the arrival of the first page proofs and should be sent to the printer immediately following the final page proofs.

## PRINTING TERMS

**body.** — The solid rectangular metal base supporting the face of a printing type. Sizes of type are determined by the measurement of the type body from the front (containing the nick) to the back. See *TYPE*, *Illustr.*, in *Vocabulary*.

**electrotype.** — A facsimile plate, esp. for use in printing, made by taking an impression in a special kind of wax or a sheet of soft lead, depositing in this mold a thin shell of copper, nickel, or the like, by an electrolytic process, and backing this shell with molten metal. The wax mold is rendered conductive for electroplating by coating it with graphite.

**em.** — The portion of a line occupied by any square type body (formerly by the letter *m*, then a square type) used as a unit of measure for printed matter. The em, now usually an em pica, approximately  $\frac{1}{6}$  of an inch (see *TYPE*, in the *Vocabulary*), is the unit of measure for printed matter, esp. of column width.

**en.** — A type body, unit of measure, etc., one half the width of an em (which see).

**end paper.** — A sheet of paper folded and pasted to the first or last leaf of a book to give an extra flyleaf and a paste-down (that is, a leaf that is pasted to the inside of the cover to secure it to the book).

**flush.** — (Set) even with the edge of the type page, usually the left margin; without indentation.

**font.** — A complete assortment of any particular size and style of type; — in British use often *fount*.

**half title.** — The name alone of a book, placed on a separate page or at the head of the first page of text; also, any similar sectional title.

**indentation.** — The setting of a line or lines in from the margin; the beginning of a line or series of lines a little within the flush line of the text. In hanging indentation all the lines of a paragraph except the first line are indented.

**lead (léd).** — A thin strip of type metal, used to separate lines of type in printing; hence, a similar strip of brass. Leads vary in thickness from one half point ( $\frac{1}{44}$  of an inch) to three points ( $\frac{3}{44}$  of an inch) (from twenty-four to four to a pica). The commonest in use is the 2-point.

**Linotype.** — A trade-mark applied to a kind of typesetting machine which produces castings, or slugs, each of which corresponds to a line of separate types.

**make-up.** — Arrangement of type lines and illustrations into page form for printing.

**Monotype.** — A trade-mark applied to a typesetting machine consisting of two units. One, the keyboard, perforates a roll of paper which, when fed through the other, the caster, causes it to cast individual types and set them in justified lines.

**pie or pi.** — To upset or disarrange, as set type.

**plate.** — A page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, to be printed from.

**proof.** — A trial impression from type, taken for correction or examination; — called also **proof sheet**.

— **author's proof.** The clean proof sent to an author, after correction of the compositors' errors. — **galley proof.** A proof from type on a galley (the printer's steel tray holding type that has been set) before it is made up in pages. The first author's proof is generally a galley proof. — **page proof.** A proof of type that has been made up into page form. — **foundry proof.** A proof for a final reading before the electrotype or stereotype plates are made. — **plate proof.** A proof taken from a plate.

**quad (quadrat).** — A block of type metal lower than the letters, and half a one em, or two, or three ems in width, — used in spacing and in blank lines.

**recto.** — The right-hand (odd-numbered) page.

**register.** — Exact correspondence in position of lines, columns, or pages on the two sides of the sheet, or of the several impressions in a design printed in parts, as in process printing.

**rule.** — A thin type-high plate of type metal with a line or lines as its face. **single rule** has one light line; **parallel rule**, two light lines; **double rule**, a light and a heavy line; **dotted rule**, a line of dots; **wave rule**, a wavy line.

**run in.** — To make (matter) continuous without a paragraph or break.

**serif.** — One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. one of the fine cross strokes at the top or bottom. See **TYPE**, *Illustr.*, in the *Vocabulary*.

**sidehead.** — A subhead placed at or in the side of printed matter. In bookwork, it is usually placed in the left side of the first line of a paragraph.

**signature.** — (1) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets; — called also **signature mark**. (2) A printed sheet containing a number of pages, as 4, 8, 12, 16, etc., folded as one unit and forming a section of a book or pamphlet; hence, in bookbinding, such a printed sheet or set of sheets folded into four, or some multiple of four, pages; — called also **section**.

**small capital.** — A letter in the form of, but about two thirds the size of, a capital. Small capitals are used chiefly to mark principal parts, plurals, and cross references (as, See **TYPE**, *n.*, 8 b). See § 10, p. 1197. Abbr. *s.c.*, *s. caps.*, or *sm. cap.*

**stereotype.** — A plate made by taking a mold or matrix of a printing surface in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, or the like, and making from this a cast in type metal, commonly with more than the usual percentage of lead. Stereotypes are chiefly used in newspaper and magazine printing, electrotypes for printing books.

**verso.** — The left-hand (even-numbered), page.

## PROOFREADERS' MARKS

Δ or D or Δ (L. *dele*). Dele, or delete; take out, or expunge.

⌘ Take out a letter and close up.

⌘ Print as a ligature; thus, a e (i. e., print æ); also, close up.

v or Less space.

○ Close up entirely; no space.

↻ Turn a reversed letter.

^ or > caret. Insert at this point the marginal addition.

# or # Space, or more space.

Eq. # Space evenly; — in margin.

⌈ or ⌊ or ⌋ Carry farther to the left.

⌈ or ⌊ or ⌋ Carry farther to the right.

⌈ Elevate a letter or word.

⌋ Sink or depress a letter or word.

□ Em quad space; or, indent one em.

$\frac{1}{m}$  | — |  $\frac{1}{em}$  or | — | One-em dash.

|| or | Straighten ends of lines.

≡ or /// or \\\ Straighten a crooked line or lines.

⌞ or ⌟ Push down a space which prints as a mark.

× or + or ⊗ Broken or imperfect type; — used in the margin.

¶ Make a new paragraph.

○ (That is, a ring drawn around an abbreviation, figure, etc.) spell out; — used in the text.

Ⓢ Spell out; — used in the margin.

Ⓢ Period.

Ⓢ or Ⓢ Comma.

Ⓢ or Ⓢ Colon.

Ⓢ Semicolon.

Ⓢ or Ⓢ Apostrophe or single quotation mark.

Ⓢ Double quotation mark.

Ⓢ or Ⓢ Hyphen.

[ / ] Brackets. ( / ) Parentheses.

wf or w.f. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.

ital. Put in italic type; — in margin, with — under text matter.

rom. Put in roman type; — in margin, with text matter underscored or circled.

bf. Put in bold-faced type; — in margin, with — under text matter.

⌞ Transpose.

tr. Transpose; — used in the margin.

l.c. Lower case; — used in the margin, with a slanting line drawn through the letter in the text.

≡, s.c., s. caps., or sm.c. Put in small capitals; — the double lines being drawn under the letters or word.

≡ or caps. Put in capitals; — the triple lines being drawn under the letters or word.

ld. Insert a lead between lines.

stel. Restore words crossed out; — usually written in the margin (with dots under the words to be kept).

See following page for illustration of the application of these marks.



## PROOFS OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS WITH CORRECTIONS

MARKED (above) AND MADE (below)

□□ / C / SP "Four score and (7) years ago our fathers brought forth  
 # / ② on this continent a new nation, conceived in ~~the~~ liberty, and  
 w.f. / ② dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. w.f.  
 # a / tr. Now we're engaged in a great Civil War testing whether  
 tr. that nation, or any nation (conceived so) and (dedicated so) tr.  
 can long endure.  
 run on We are met on a great battle field of that war we have  
 that / come to dedicate a portion of this field as a final resting  
 gave / place for those who here have given their lives that this  
 x / ② nation might live it is altogether proper and fitting that  
 we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot  
 dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this  
 ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled  
 here, have consecrated it, far above our power to de-  
 tract or add. The world will little note, nor long remember,  
 what we say here, but it can never forget what we did  
 here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here  
 to the great task remaining before us,—that from these  
 honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause  
 for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that  
 we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died  
 in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new  
 birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the  
 people, for the people, shall never perish from the earth.

I lead I / I /  
 I / detract  
 out-see copy  
 here / stat. w.f.  
 tr. / that / g /  
 x

C / ② w.f.  
 that / } Eg#  
 = tr. /  
 ② / e.c.  
 room / add  
 w.f. / #  
 C / they / rom  
 tr.  
 #/  
 w.f.  
 #/  
 not / ✓

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought  
 forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty,  
 and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created  
 equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing  
 whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so  
 dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-  
 field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of  
 that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave  
 their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether  
 fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger  
 sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we  
 cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and  
 dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above  
 our poor power to add or detract. The world will little  
 note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can  
 never forget what they did here. It is for us the living,  
 rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which  
 they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.  
 It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task  
 remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we  
 take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave  
 the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly re-  
 solve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that  
 this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of free-  
 dom—and that government of the people, by the people,  
 for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

# COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The first list contains all institutions of higher education in the United States and Territories, according to information available at the date of compilation. It includes some (but not all) branches which retain by general recognition their individual names, but no attempt is made to indicate relationship of one institution to another or connection with a state university system. Recurrent institutional designations are abbreviated as follows:

|                    |                             |               |             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>A. &amp; M.</i> | Agricultural and Mechanical | <i>Mech.</i>  | Mechanical  |
| <i>Acad.</i>       | Academy                     | <i>Med.</i>   | Medical     |
| <i>Agric.</i>      | Agriculture                 | <i>Sch.</i>   | School      |
| <i>C.</i>          | College                     | <i>Sem.</i>   | Seminary    |
| <i>Ed.</i>         | Education                   | <i>Tech.</i>  | Technology  |
| <i>Inst.</i>       | Institute                   | <i>Theol.</i> | Theological |
|                    |                             | <i>U.</i>     | University  |

The entry gives pronunciation, location, kind of student body, and date. Pronunciations not given may be found elsewhere in this dictionary. The location is that of the main administrative center or campus only. The state, or sometimes the city, is omitted when it is part of the title and when no uncertainty is likely. The abbreviation *coed.* (for *coeducational*) is used for institutions which regularly admit women to any one of their academic divisions; otherwise *men* or *women* is used. The word *junior*, as used when not a part of the name, indicates a junior college. The date is intended to be the earliest assignable to the institution's establishment; it is not always the year when the current name was adopted.

Similarly, the second list, beginning on page 1212, contains Canadian institutions.

## UNITED STATES COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- Ab'l-ene Christian C.** (äb'ä-lēn). Abilene, Texas; coed.; 1906.  
**A'b-ra-ham Bald'win Agric. C.** (ä'b'rā-hām bōld'wīn). Tifton, Ga.; junior coed.; 1907.  
**Ad'ams State C.** (äd'äms). Alamosa, Colo.; coed.; 1921.  
**A-del'bert C.** (ä-dēl'bērt). Cleveland, Ohio; men; 1826.  
**A-del'phi C.** (ä-dēl'fī). Garden City, N. Y.; coed.; 1896.  
**A-dri-an C.** (ä'drī-än). Adrian, Mich.; coed.; 1845.  
**Advanced International Studies, Sch. of.** Washington, D. C.; coed.; 1943.  
**Advanced Study, Inst. for.** Princeton, N. J.; coed.; 1930.  
**Aeronautical U.** Chicago, Ill.; men; 1929.  
**Aeronautics, Acad. of.** La Guardia Field, N. Y.; men; 1939.  
**Ag'nes Scott C.** (äg'nēs [-nās] skōt'). Decatur, Ga.; women; 1880.  
**Agricultural, Mech. and Normal C.** Pine Bluff, Ark.; coed.; 1875.  
**Air U.** See UNITED STATES AIR FORCE U.  
**Ak'ron, U. of** (äk'rōn). Ohio; coed.; 1870.  
**Akron Law Sch.** Ohio; coed.; 1921.  
**Al'a-bam'a, U. of** (ä'lā-bām'ä). University; coed.; 1820.  
**Alabama A. & M. C.** Normal; coed.; 1873.  
**Alabama C.** Montevallo; women; 1893.  
**Alabama Polytechnic Inst.** Auburn; coed.; 1872.  
**Alabama State C. for Negroes.** Montgomery; coed.; 1874.  
**A-las'ka, U. of** (ä-läskä). College; coed.; 1915.  
**Al'a-ba-ny State C.** (ä'lā-bā-nī). Albany, Ga.; coed.; 1903.  
**Al-ber'tus Mag'nus C.** (älbūrt'ūs mäg'nūs). New Haven, Conn.; women; 1925.  
**Al'bi-on C.** (älbī-ōn). Albion, Mich.; coed.; 1835.  
**Al'bright C.** (älbrit). Reading, Pa.; coed.; 1856.  
**Al'corn A. & M. C.** (älkōrn). Alcorn, Miss.; coed.; 1871.  
**Al'der-son-Broad'dus C.** (äldēr-s'n-brōd'ūs). Philippi, W. Va.; coed.; 1871.  
**Al'fred U.** (älf'rēd; -frīd). Alfred, N. Y.; coed.; 1836.  
**Al'le-ghe'ny C.** (ä'lē-gē-nī; ä'lē-gē-nī). Meadville, Pa.; coed.; 1815.  
**Al'ten Military Acad. and Junior C.** (ä'lēn; -īn). Bryan, Texas; men; 1947.  
**Allen U.** Columbia, S. C.; coed.; 1870.  
**Al'l'ance C.** (ä'l'āns). Cambridge Springs, Pa.; coed.; 1912.  
**All Saints' Episcopal C.** Vicksburg, Miss.; junior women; 1908.  
**Al'ma C.** (älmā). Alma, Calif.; men; 1934.  
**Alma C.** Alma, Mich.; coed.; 1886.  
**Alma White C.** (hwt). Zarephath, N. J.; coed.; 1921.  
**Al'tus Junior C.** (ä'l'tis). Altus, Okla.; coed.; 1926.  
**Al'ver'no C.** (älvēr'nō). Milwaukee, Wis.; women; 1887.  
**Al'vin Junior C.** (älvīn). Alvin, Texas; coed.; 1949.  
**Am'a-ri'l'lo C.** (äm'ä-rīl'ō; -ō). Amarillo, Texas; junior coed.; 1929.  
**American Acad. of Art.** Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1923.  
**American Conservatory of Music.** Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1886.  
**American Inst. for Foreign Trade.** Phoenix, Ariz.; coed.; 1946.  
**American International C.** Springfield, Mass.; coed.; 1885.  
**American U.** Washington, D. C.; coed.; 1801.  
**Am'herst C.** (äm'ērst; -ārst). Amherst, Mass.; men; 1821.  
**An-d'ia Do'mi-ni C.** (än-shī'lä dö'mī-nē). Donaldson, Ind.; junior women; 1937.  
**An'der-son C.** (än'dēr-s'n). Anderson, S. C.; junior women; 1911.  
**Anderson C. and Theol. Sem.** Anderson, Ind.; coed.; 1917.  
**An'do-ver New-ton Theol. Sch.** (än'dō'vēr nū't'n). Newton Centre, Mass.; coed.; 1907.  
**An'drew C.** (än'drēd). Cuthbert, Ga.; junior women; 1854.  
**Andrew Jackson U.** Nashville, Tenn.; coed.; 1927.  
**An-na Ma-r'i-a C.** (än'ä mār-ē'ä). Marlborough, Mass.; women; 1946.
- An-nap'o-olis** (än-näp'ō-līs; ä-näp'ō-līs). See UNITED STATES NAVAL ACAD.  
**Ann'hurst C.** (än'hūrst). South Woodstock, Conn.; women; 1941.  
**Ann'-Re'no Inst.** (än're'nō). New York, N. Y.; women; 1927.  
**An'ti-lope Valley Junior C.** (än'tī-lōp). Lancaster, Calif.; coed.; 1929.  
**Ap'ti-cock C.** (äp'tī-kōk). Yellow Springs, Ohio; coed.; 1852.  
**Apostolic C.** Tulsa, Okla.; junior coed.; 1938.  
**Ap'pa-lach'i-an State Teachers C.** (äp'ä-läch'i-än; -äch'i-än; -läch'i-än; -läch'i-än). Boone, N. C.; coed.; 1903.  
**Apprentice School.** Newport News, Va.; junior men; 1886.  
**A-qu'i-nas C.** (ä-kwī'nās). Grand Rapids, Mich.; coed.; 1886.  
**Ar'i-zo'na, U. of** (är'ī-zō'nä). Tucson; coed.; 1885.  
**Arizona State C.** Flagstaff; coed.; 1899.  
**Arizona State C.** Tempe; coed.; 1885.  
**Ar'kan-sas U. of** (är'kän-sō). Fayetteville; coed.; 1871.  
**Arkansas A. & M. C.** Monticello; coed.; 1900.  
**Arkansas Baptist C.** Little Rock; coed.; 1884.  
**Ar-kan'sas City Junior C.** (är-kän'sās). Arkansas City, Kans.; coed.; 1922.  
**Ar'kan-sas C.** (är'kän-sō). Batesville; coed.; 1872.  
**Arkansas Polytechnic C.** Russellville; coed.; 1909.  
**Arkansas State A. & M. C.** Magnolia; coed.; 1909.  
**Arkansas State C.** Jonesboro; coed.; 1909.  
**Arkansas State Teachers C.** Conway; coed.; 1907.  
**Arl'ing-ton State C.** (är'līng-tūn). Arlington, Texas; junior coed.; 1917.  
**Arm'str'ong C.** (ärm'strōng). Berkeley, Calif.; coed.; 1918.  
**Armstrong C.** Savannah, Ga.; junior coed.; 1935.  
**Arn'old C. for Hygiene and Physical Ed.** (är'n'ld). Milford, Conn.; coed.; 1886.  
**A-roos't'ok State Normal Sch.** (ä-rōs'tōk; ä-rōs'-; -tīk). Presque Isle, Me.; coed.; 1903.  
**As-bur-y C.** (äzbēr'ī). Wilmore, Ky.; coed.; 1890.  
**Asbury Theol. Sem.** Wilmore, Ky.; coed.; 1923.  
**Asheville-Bilt'more C.** (äsh'vīl-bīlt'mōr; 70). Asheville, N. C.; junior coed.; 1927.  
**Ash'land C.** (äsh'länd). Ashland, Ohio; coed.; 1878.  
**Ashland Junior C.** Ashland, Ky.; coed.; 1938.  
**A'sia Inst.** (äzhä; -shä). New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1929.  
**Associated Colleges of Upper New York.** = CHAMPLAIN and MIDDLETOWN C. CENTER.  
**As-sump'tion Abbey Sem.** (ä-sūm[p]shēn). Richardton, N. Dak.; men; 1899.  
**Assumption C.** Worcester, Mass.; men; 1904.  
**Ath'ens C.** (äth'ēnz; -īnz). Athens, Ala.; coed.; 1842.  
**At-lan'ta Law School** (ät-län'tä). Ga.; coed.; 1890.  
**Atlanta U.** Ga.; coed.; 1865.  
**At-lan'tic Christian C.** (ät-län'tīk). Wilson, N. C.; coed.; 1902.  
**Atlantic Union C.** South Lancaster, Mass.; coed.; 1882.  
**Atonement Sem. of the Holy Ghost.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1924.  
**Au-burn Theol. Sem.** (ō'bēr'n). New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1818.  
**Augs'burg C. and Theol. Sem.** (ögz'būrg). Minneapolis, Minn.; coed.; 1869.  
**Au-gus'ta, Junior C. of** (ä-gūs'tä). Augusta, Ga.; coed.; 1925.  
**Au-gus-tan'a C.** (ä-gūs-tän'ä). Rock Island, Ill.; coed.; 1860.  
**Augustana C.** Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; coed.; 1860.  
**Augustana Theol. Sem.** Rock Island, Ill.; men; 1800.  
**Au-gus-tin'i-an Acad.** (ä-gūs-tīn'ī-än). Staten Island, N. Y.; junior men; 1899.  
**Augustinian C.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1923.  
**Augustinian Scholasticate.** Villanova, Pa.; junior men; 1842.

- Au-ro-ra C.** (á-ró-rá; á-ró-rá). Aurora, Ill.; coed; 1893.  
**Aus-tin C.** (ó-r'tín). Sherman, Texas; coed; 1849.  
**Austin Junior C.** Austin, Minn.; coed; 1940.  
**Austin Peay State C.** (pé'). Clarksville, Tenn.; coed; 1929.  
**Austin Presbyterian Theol. Sem.** Austin, Texas; men; 1902.  
**A'ver-ett O.** (á-vér-ét; -it). Danville, Va.; junior women; 1850.  
**Bab-son Inst. of Business Administration** (báb's'n). Babson Park, Mass.; men; 1919.  
**Ba-co-ne C.** (bá'kón). Muskogee, Okla.; junior coed; 1880.  
**Ba-ker's-field C.** (bá'kér-fíld). Bakersfield, Calif.; junior coed; 1913.  
**Ba-ker U.** (bá'kér). Baldwin, Kan.; coed; 1838.  
**Bald-win-Wal-lace C.** (bóld'win-wól'fás). Berea, Ohio; coed; 1845.  
**Ball State Teachers C.** (bó). Muncie, Ind.; coed; 1918.  
**Bal'ti-more, U. of** (bólt'ti-mór). Md.; coed; 1925.  
**Baltimore C. of Commerce.** Md.; coed; 1909.  
**Baltimore Junior C.** Md.; coed; 1947.  
**Ban-gor Theol. Sem.** (báng'gór; -gér). Bangor, Me.; coed; 1814.  
**Bank Street Sch. for Teachers** (báng'k' strét'). New York, N. Y.; coed; 1930.  
**Baptist Theol. Sem. and Bible Inst.** Grand Rapids, Mich.; coed; 1841.  
**Ba-rá'v O. of the Sa'cred Heart** (bá'rá'). Lake Forest, Ill.; women; 1858.  
**Bar-bar-Sco'tia C.** (bár'bér-skó'tiá). Concord, N. C.; women; 1867.  
**Bar-d C.** (bárd). Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; coed; 1860.  
**Bar-nard C.** (bár'nér'd). New York, N. Y.; women; 1889.  
**Bar-ry C. for Women** (bár'ri). Miami, Fla.; 1940.  
**Bart-le-ville Junior C.** (bár't'le-ví). Bartlesville, Okla.; coed; 1927.  
**Bates C.** (báts). Lewiston, Me.; coed; 1863.  
**Bay Cit'y Junior C.** (bá' sí't'). Bay City, Mich.; coed; 1922.  
**Bay-lor U.** (bá'ler). Waco, Texas; coed; 1845.  
**Bay-on-ne Junior C.** (bá-ón; bá-yón'). Bayonne, N. J.; coed; 1946.  
**Bay Path Junior C.** (bá' páth'). Longmeadow, Mass.; women; 1897.  
**Be-aver C.** (bér'vér). Jenkintown, Pa.; women; 1833.  
**Be-cker Junior C.** (bék'ér). Worcester, Mass.; coed; 1887.  
**Beck-le-y C.** (bék'li). Beckley, W. Va.; junior coed; 1933.  
**Bel-há-ven C.** (bél-há'ven). Jackson, Miss.; women; 1894.  
**Bel-lar-mine C.** (bél'ár-mín). Louisville, Ky.; men; 1950.  
**Belle-view C.** (bél'vú). Denver, Colo.; coed; 1926.  
**Belle-ville Township Junior C.** (bél'ví). Belleville, Ill.; coed; 1946.  
**Bel-mont Abbey C.** (bél'mónt). Belmont, N. C.; junior men; 1878.  
**Be-loit C.** (bél'oit'). Beloit, Wis.; coed; 1846.  
**Be-mid'i State Teachers C.** (bél'mí'ti). Bemidji, Minn.; coed; 1913.  
**Ben-e-dict C.** (bén'te-díkt). Columbia, S. C.; coed; 1870.  
**Ben-e-dic'tine Heights C.** (bén'te-díkt'ín). Guthrie, Okla.; women; 1889.  
**Benedictine Mission Sem.** Newton, N. J.; junior men; 1932.  
**Ben-nett C.** (bén'tét; -it). Greensboro, N. C.; women; 1873.  
**Bennett Junior C.** Millbrook, N. Y.; women; 1891.  
**Ben-ning-ton C.** (bén'íng-tín). Bennington, Vt.; women; 1925.  
**Ben-ton Har-bor, Junior C.** (bén'tón há'r'bér). Benton Harbor, Mich.; coed; 1946.  
**Be-re'a C.** (bér'éá). Berea, Ky.; coed; 1855.  
**Ber-gen County, Junior C. of** (hór'gén). Teaneck, N. J.; coed; 1933.  
**Ber-ke-ley Baptist Divinity Sch.** (búrk'li). Berkeley, Calif.; coed; 1889.  
**Berkeley Divinity Sch.** New Haven, Conn.; men; 1854.  
**Ber-shire Hills Sch.** (búrk'shír; -shér). Great Barrington, Mass.; junior women; 1947.  
**Ber-ry C.** (bér'ri). Mount Berry, Ga.; coed; 1902.  
**Bes-sie Gift C.** (bés'i' tíf't). Forsyth, Ga.; women; 1947.  
**Beth-a-ny Biblical Sem.** (bét'há'n). Chicago, Ill.; coed; 1905.  
**Bethany C.** Lindsborg, Kans.; coed; 1881.  
**Bethany C.** Bethany, W. Va.; coed; 1840.  
**Bethany Lutheran C. and Theol. Sem.** Mankato, Minn.; junior coed; 1911.  
**Bethany-Pe-ni-el C.** (-pé-ní'el). Bethany, Okla.; coed; 1899.  
**Beth-el C.** (bét'hél). North Newton, Kans.; coed; 1887.  
**Bethel C.** McKenzie, Tenn.; coed; 1942.  
**Bethel C. and Sem.** St. Paul, Minn.; coed; 1871.  
**Bethel Woman's C.** Hopkinsville, Ky.; junior; 1854.  
**Be-thune-Cook-man C.** (bét'hún'kók'mán). Daytona Beach, Fla.; coed; 1872.  
**Be'tis Acad. and Junior C.** (bét'is). Trenton, S. C.; coed; 1881.  
**Bible C. of the.** Lexington, Ky.; coed; 1865.  
**Bible Inst. of Los Angeles.** Calif.; coed; 1908.  
**Biblical Sem. in N. Y.** New York City; coed; 1900.  
**Bir-ming-ham Conservatory of Music** (búrm'íng-hám). Ala.; coed; 1888.  
**Birmingham-Southern C.** Birmingham, Ala.; coed; 1856.  
**Bish-op C.** (bích'óp). Marshall, Texas; coed; 1880.  
**Bis-marck Junior C.** (bích'márk). Bismarck, N. Dak.; coed; 1939.  
**Black-burn C.** (blák'bérn). Carlinville, Ill.; coed; 1835.  
**Black Hills Teachers C.** Spearfish, S. Dak.; coed; 1883.  
**Black Mountain C.** Black Mountain, N. C.; coed; 1933.  
**Black-stone C. for Girls** (blák'stón). Blackstone, Va.; junior; 1892.  
**Blinn C.** (blín). Brenham, Texas; junior coed; 1883.  
**Bliss Electrical Sch.** (blís). Tacoma Park, Md.; men; 1893.  
**Bloom-field C. and Theol. Sem.** (blóóm'fíld). Bloomfield, N. J.; coed; 1868.  
**Blue-field C.** (blú'fíld). Bluefield, Va.; junior coed; 1922.  
**Bluefield State C.** (blú'fíld). Bluefield, W. Va.; coed; 1895.  
**Blue Mountain C.** Blue Mountain, Miss.; women; 1873.  
**Bluff-ton C.** (blúft'ón). Bluffton, Ohio; coed; 1900.  
**Bob Jones U.** (bób' jónz'). Greenville, S. C.; coed; 1927.  
**Boi-se Junior C.** (boi'sá; -si). Boise, Idaho; coed; 1932.  
**Boi-se Theol. Sem.** (bóin'brák). Dayton, Ohio; coed; 1871.  
**Boone-brake Theol. Sem.** (bóon'brák). Boone, Iowa; coed; 1927.  
**Boone Junior C.** (bóon). Chestnut Hill, Mass.; coed; 1863.  
**Bos-ton C.** (bós'tón). Chestnut Hill, Mass.; coed; 1918.  
**Boston Sch. of Occupational Therapy.** Mass.; coed; 1918.  
**Boston U.** Mass.; coed; 1839.  
**Bon-ét-Bos-ton Sch. of Physical Ed.** (bón'váb'ós'tón). Boston, Mass.; women; 1913.  
**Bow-doin C.** (bó'd'ín). Brunswick, Me.; men; 1794.  
**Bowling Green C. of Commerce** (bó'íng grén'). Bowling Green, Ky.; coed; 1874.  
**Bowling Green State U.** Bowling Green, Ohio; coed; 1910.  
**Brad-ford Dur-fee Technical Inst.** (brád'fírd dór'fí). Fall River, Mass.; coed; 1904.  
**Bradford Junior C.** Bradford, Mass.; women; 1803.  
**Brad-ley U.** (brád'li). Peoria, Ill.; coed; 1890.  
**Brá'n-erd Junior C.** (brá'n'ér'd). Brainerd, Minn.; coed; 1938.  
**Bran-deis U.** (brán'dis). Waltham, Mass.; coed; 1947.  
**Brant'ley-Dranghon C.** (bránt'li-drón'). Fort Worth, Texas; junior coed; 1894.  
**Bro-nau' C.** (bré-nou'). Gainesville, Ga.; women; 1878.  
**Bre-ward' C.** (bré'várd'). Brevard, N. C.; junior coed; 1934.  
**Brew-ton-Far-ker Junior C.** (bréw'tón-fár'kér). Mount Vernon, N. Y.; coed; 1904.  
**Bri-ar Cliff C.** (brí'ér klíf'). Sioux City, Iowa; women; 1930.  
**Bri-ar-cliff Junior C.** (brí'ér-klíf'). Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; women; 1904.  
**Bridge-port, U. of** (bríj'pórt). Conn.; coed; 1927.  
**Bridgeport Engineering Inst.** Conn.; coed; 1924.  
**Bridge-wa'ter C.** (bríj'wó'tér; -wó'tér). Bridgewater, Va.; coed; 1880.  
**Brig-ham Young U.** (bríj'ám yúng'). Provo, Utah; coed; 1878.  
**Brice C. of the Bible** (brí). Fort Worth, Texas; coed; 1906.  
**Britt Junior C.** (brít). Britt, Iowa; coed; 1927.  
**Brook-lyn Polytechnic Inst.** (brók'lin). N. Y.; men; 1854.  
**Brooklyn C.** N. Y.; coed; 1930.  
**Brooklyn Law School.** N. Y.; coed; 1901.  
**Brown Military Acad.** (bróun). San Diego, Calif.; junior men; 1928.  
**Brown U.** Providence, R. I.; coed; 1764.  
**Bry-ant & Strat-ton Business Inst.** (brí'ánt, strát'tón). Buffalo, N. Y.; junior coed; 1854.  
**Bryant C.** Providence, R. I.; coed; 1863.  
**Bryn Mawr C.** (brín'máur'). Bryn Mawr, Pa.; women; 1880.  
**Buck-nell' U.** (búk-nél'). Lewisburg, Pa.; coed; 1846.  
**Bue-na Vis'ta C.** (bú'ná ví's'tá). Storm Lake, Iowa; coed; 1891.  
**Bu-fa-lo, U. of** (bú'fá-lis). N. Y.; coed; 1846.  
**Bur-dett C.** (bér-dét'). Boston, Mass.; junior coed; 1912.  
**Bur-ling-ton Junior C.** (búrl'íng-tín). Burlington, Iowa; coed; 1920.  
**But-ler C.** (bút'ler). Tyler, Texas; coed; 1927.  
**Butler U.** Indianapolis, Ind.; coed; 1850.  
**Cal'-Aer-o Technical Inst.** (ká'l'ár'ó). Glendale, Calif.; coed; 1929.  
**Cal'-well C. for Women** (káld'wél; -wél). Caldwell, N. J.; 1939.  
**Cal'i-for-nia, U. of** (ká'l'i-fór'ní'á; -fór'ní'á). Berkeley; coed; 1858.  
**California at Los Angeles, U. of.** Coed; 1881.  
**California C. of Arts and Crafts.** Oakland; coed; 1907.  
**California Con-oor'di-a C.** (kón-kór'dí-á). Oakland; junior coed; 1906.  
**California Flyers Sch. of Aeronautics.** Inglewood; men; 1930.  
**California Inst. of Tech.** Pasadena; men; 1891.  
**California State Polytechnic C.** San Luis Obispo; men; 1901.  
**Cal'-vin C.** (ká'l'vín). Grand Rapids, Mich.; coed; 1876.  
**Calvin Coolidge C. of Liberal Arts** (kool'ij). Boston, Mass.; coed; 1934.  
**Calvin Coolidge Law Sch.** Boston, Mass.; men; 1930.  
**Calvin Sem.** Grand Rapids, Mich.; coed; 1876.  
**Cam-bridge Junior C.** (kám'bríj). Mass.; junior coed; 1934.  
**Cam'er-on State Agricultural C.** (kám'ér-ón). Lawton, Okla.; junior coed; 1908.  
**Camp-bell C.** (kám'pél). Buies Creek, N. C.; junior coed; 1887.  
**Camp-bells-ville C.** (kám'pél's-ví). Campbellsville, Ky.; junior coed; 1906.  
**Ca-nal' Zone Junior C.** (ká-ná'l' zón'). Balboa Heights; coed; 1933.  
**Ca-ne-y Junior C.** (ká'ní). Nippawass, Ky.; coed; 1923.  
**Ca-ni-si-us C.** (ká-nísh'ús; né'nísh's). Buffalo, N. Y.; coed; 1870.  
**Can'ter-bury C.** (kán'tér-bér'i). Danville, Ind.; coed; 1940.  
**Cap'i-tal U.** (ká'p'í-tál; -t'l). Columbus, Ohio; coed; 1850.  
**Cap'i-tol Radio Engineering Inst.** (ká'p'í-tól; -t'l). Washington, D. C.; men; 1927.  
**Cap'u-chin C.** (ká'p'u-shín). Washington, D. C.; men; 1917.  
**Capuchin Franciscan Friary.** Milton, Mass.; men; 1945.  
**Car-bon C.** (ká'r'hón). Price, Utah; junior coed; 1937.  
**Car-di-nal Stritch C.** (ká'r'dí-nál strích'). Milwaukee, Wis.; women; 1932.  
**Car-le-ton C.** (kárl'tín; -t'n). Northfield, Minn.; coed; 1896.  
**Car-ne-gie Inst. of Tech.** (ká'r-ná'j; -né'g); kár'né-gí). Pittsburgh, Pa.; coed; 1900.  
**Car-ne-gie Junior C.** (ká'r-né-gí). Carnegie, Okla.; coed; 1938.  
**Car-roll C.** (ká'r'ól). Helena, Mont.; coed; 1900.  
**Carroll C.** Waukesha, Wis.; coed; 1840.  
**Car-son-New-man C.** (ká's-né-nú'mán). Jefferson City, Tenn.; coed; 1851.  
**Car-thage C.** (ká'r'thíj). Carthage, Ill.; coed; 1846.  
**Cas-cade' C.** (ká's-kád; kás'kád). Portland, Ore.; coed; 1918.  
**Casa Inst. of Tech.** (ká). Cleveland, Ohio; men; 1880.  
**Casa-ments Junior C.** (ká's'mén'ts). Ormond Beach, Fla.; women; 1941.  
**Cas-per Junior C.** (ká's'pér). Casper, Wyo.; coed; 1945.  
**Cas'tle Heights Junior C.** (ká's'tl). Lebanon, Tenn.; men; 1902.  
**Ca-taw-ba C.** (ká-tó'há). Salisbury, N. C.; coed; 1851.  
**Cathedral C.** New York, N. Y.; junior men; 1903.  
**Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception.** Brooklyn, N. Y.; men; 1914.  
**Catholic Sisters C.** Washington, D. C.; coed; 1911.  
**Catholic Teachers C.** Providence, R. I.; women; 1929.  
**Catholic Teachers C. of New Mex'co.** Albuquerque; coed; 1947.  
**Catholic U. of A-mer'i-ca.** Washington, D. C.; coed; 1887.

- Casnovia** *C. (käs'n-ō-vi-ä)*. Casnovia, N. Y.; women; 1824.
- Cedar Crest C. (sē'dēr krēst)**. Allentown, Pa.; women; 1867.
- Cedarville C. (sē'dēr-vīl)**. Cedarville, Ohio; coed; 1894.
- Cent-nary C. of Louisiana (sēn'tē-nērī)**. Shreveport; coed; 1825.
- Centenary Junior C. (hæketstōwn, N. J.)**; women; 1867.
- Centerville Junior C. (sēn'tēr-vīl)**. Centerville, Iowa; coed; 1930.
- Central Arkansas Junior Agricultural C. of Beebe; coed; 1927.**
- Central Baptist Theol. Sem. (sēn'trāl-bāptīst)**. Kansas City, Kans.; coed; 1901.
- Central Bible Inst. and Sem. (sēn'trāl-bāp'tīst)**. Springfield, Mo.; coed; 1923.
- Central C. (sēn'trāl)**. North Little Rock, Ark.; junior coed; 1892.
- Central C. (sēn'trāl)**. Pella, Iowa; coed; 1893.
- Central C. (sēn'trāl)**. McPherson, Kans.; junior coed; 1914.
- Central C. (sēn'trāl)**. Fayette, Mo.; coed; 1854.
- Central C. (sēn'trāl)**. Centralia, Wash.; coed; 1925.
- Centralia Township Junior C. (sēn'trāl-tyūnshāp)**. Centralia, Mo.; coed; 1940.
- Central Junior C. (sēn'trāl)**. El Centro, Calif.; coed; 1922.
- Central Michigan C. of Ed. (sēn'trāl-mīchigan)**. Mount Pleasant; coed; 1892.
- Central Missouri State C. (sēn'trāl-mōisō)**. Warrensburg; coed; 1870.
- Central Radio and Television Schs. (sēn'trāl-rādio)**. Kansas City, Mo.; coed; 1937.
- Central State C. (sēn'trāl)**. Edmond, Okla.; coed; 1900.
- Central Washington C. of Ed. (sēn'trāl-wāshington)**. Ellensburg; coed; 1891.
- Cent're C. of Ken-tuck'y (sēn'tēr)**. Danville; coed; 1810.
- Cent'rey C. (sēn'tēr)**. Ontario, Calif.; junior coed; 1883.
- Champlain C. (shām-plān)**. Plattsburg, N. Y.; coed; 1946.
- Chanute Junior C. (shā-nōtē)**. Chanute, Kans.; coed; 1935.
- Chapman C. (chāp-mān)**. Los Angeles, Calif.; coed; 1861.
- Charles-ton C. (chār-lis-tōn)**. S. C.; coed; 1770.
- Charlotte C. (shār-lōt)**. Charlotte, N. C.; junior coed; 1946.
- Chattanooga, U. of (chāt'nā-nōg'gā)**. Tenn.; coed; 1889.
- Chestnut Hill C. (chēs-nūt hīl)**. Chestnut Hill, Pa.; women; 1871.
- Chevy Chase Junior C. (chēv'ī chās)**. Chevy Chase, Md.; women; 1903.
- Chicago, Sch. of the Art Inst. of. Ill.**; coed; 1866.
- Chicago, U. of. Ill.**; coed; 1891.
- Chicago Acad. of Fine Arts. Ill.**; coed; 1902.
- Chicago City Junior C. Ill.**; coed; 1931.
- Chicago C. of Optometry. Ill.**; coed; 1937.
- Chicago C. of Osteopathy. Ill.**; coed; 1913.
- Chicago Conservatory. Ill.**; coed; 1887.
- Chicago Evangelistic Inst. (chēv'ē-lis-tik)**. Chicago, Ill.; coed; 1887.
- Chicago-Kent C. of Law (chēv'ē-lis-tik)**. Chicago, Ill.; men; 1891.
- Chicago Lutheran Theol. Sem. (chēv'ē-lis-tik)**. Maywood, Ill.; men; 1891.
- Chicago Med. Sch. Ill.**; coed; 1912.
- Chicago Musical C. Ill.**; coed; 1897.
- Chicago Sch. of Expression and Dramatic Art. Ill.**; coed; 1917.
- Chicago Teachers C. Ill.**; coed; 1887.
- Chicago Technical C. Ill.**; men; 1904.
- Chicago Theol. Sem. Ill.**; coed; 1855.
- Chicago State C. (chēv'ē-lis-tik)**. Chicago, Calif.; coed; 1887.
- Child Ed. Foundation. New York, N. Y.**; women; 1916.
- Chi-po-la Junior C. (chī-pō-lā)**. Marianna, Fla.; coed; 1947.
- Christian Brothers C. Memphis, Tenn.**; junior men; 1871.
- Christian C. Columbia, Mo.**; junior women; 1851.
- Christian C. Columbia, Mo.**; St. Bonaventure, N. Y.; men; 1859.
- Christ the King Sch. of the Pacific. Berkeley, Calif.**; men; 1893.
- Church Divinity Sch. of Ohio; coed; 1878.**
- Cincinnati, U. of Ohio; coed; 1819.**
- Cincinnati C. of Pharmacy Ohio; coed; 1850.**
- Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Ohio; coed; 1867.**
- Cisco Junior C. (sī-sō)**. Cisco, Texas; coed; 1940.
- Cit'a-del, The (sī'tā-dēl)**. Charleston, S. C.; men; 1842.
- Cit'a-del, The (sī'tā-dēl)**. Azusa, Calif.; coed; 1916.
- Cit'rus Junior C. (sī'trūs)**. New York, N. Y.; coed; 1847.
- City C. of San Francisco. Calif.**; junior coed; 1935.
- City C. of Boston Teachers C. of the Mass.; coed; 1852.**
- Claf'lin U. (klāf'līn)**. Orangeburg, S. C.; coed; 1869.
- Claremont Graduate Sch. (klār-mōnt)**. Claremont, Calif.; coed; 1923.
- Claremont Men's C. Claremont, Calif.**; 1947.
- Clarence W. Pierce Sch. of Agric. (pērs)**. Canoga Park, Calif.; junior men; 1947.
- Clarendon Junior C. (klār-ēn-dōn)**. Clarendon, Texas; coed; 1927.
- Clare-ron Do-min'guez Major Sem. (klār-rē-shān, dō-mīng'gēs)**. Compton, Calif.; men; 1924.
- Clarinda Junior C. (klār-īn-dā)**. Clarinda, Iowa; coed; 1923.
- Clark C. (klārk)**. Atlanta, Ga.; coed; 1889.
- Clark C. (klārk)**. Vancouver, Wash.; junior coed; 1933.
- Clark C. (klārk)**. Dubuque, Iowa; women; 1843.
- Clark Memorial C. of Newton, Miss.**; junior coed; 1908.
- Clarkson C. of Tech. (klārk'sōn)**. Potsdam, N. Y.; men; 1890.
- Clark U. Worcester, Mass.; coed; 1887.**
- Clatsop Agricultural C. (klātsōp)**. Clatsop, S. C.; men; 1889.
- Clemson Bible C. Ohio; coed; 1892.**
- Cleveland Bible C. Ohio; coed; 1925.**
- Cleveland Inst. of Music. Ohio; coed; 1920.**
- Cleveland-Marshall Law School (mār'shāl)**. Cleveland, Ohio; coed; 1887.
- Clifton Junior C. (klīf'tōn)**. Clifton, Texas; coed; 1896.
- Clinton Junior C. (klīn'tōn)**. Clinton, Iowa; coed; 1946.
- Clinton Normal and Industrial C. Rock Hill, S. C.; coed; 1894.**
- Coal-hill U. (kōl-hīl)**. Coalinga, Calif.; junior coed; 1939.
- Coe C. (kō)**. Iowa; coed; 1881.
- Coffeyville C. of Arts, Sci., and Vocations (kōf'ē-vīl)**. Coffeyville, Kans.; junior coed; 1923.
- Cogswell Polytechnical C. (kōg'swēl)**. San Francisco, Calif.; junior coed; 1930.
- Colby C. (kōl-bē)**. Hartsville, S. C.; women; 1894.
- Colby C. (kōl-bē)**. Waterville, Me.; coed; 1818.
- Colby Junior C. for Women. New London, N. H.; 1837.**
- Colgate-Rochester Divinity Sch. (kōl-gāt-rōch'stēr)**. Rochester, N. Y.; coed; 1817.
- Colgate U. Hamilton, N. Y.; men; 1819.**
- Colorado, U. of Boulder; coed; 1861.**
- Colorado A. & M. C. Fort Collins; coed; 1870.**
- Colorado C. Colorado Springs; coed; 1874.**
- Colorado Sch. of Mines. Golden; coed; 1874.**
- Colorado State C. of Ed. Greeley; coed; 1889.**
- Colorado Woman's C. Denver; junior; 1909.**
- Colored Normal Industrial A. & M. C. of South Carolina. Orangeburg; coed; 1906.**
- Columbia Bible C. (kō-lūm-bi-ä)**. Columbia, S. C.; coed; 1923.
- Columbia C. Chicago, Ill.; coed; 1890.**
- Columbia C. Columbia, S. C.; women; 1854.**
- Columbia U. (kō-lūm-bi-ä)**. Washington, D. C.; coed; 1821.
- Columbia Theol. Sem. Decatur, Ga.; men; 1823.**
- Columbia U. New York, N. Y.; coed; 1754.**
- Columbia U. (kō-lūm-bi-ä)**. Washington, D. C.; coed; 1922.
- Commerce Junior C. of New Haven, Conn.; coed; 1929.**
- Compton Junior C. (kōmp'tōn)**. Compton, Calif.; coed; 1927.
- Con-cep-tion Sem. (kōn-sēp'shōn)**. Conception, Mo.; men; 1887.
- Concord C. (kōn-kōrd)**. Athens, W. Va.; coed; 1872.
- Concordia C. (kōn-kōrd)**. Fort Wayne, Ind.; junior men; 1830.
- Concordia C. Moorhead, Minn.; coed; 1891.**
- Concordia C. St. Paul, Minn.; junior men; 1893.**
- Concordia C. Milwaukee, Wis.; junior men; 1881.**
- Concordia Collegiate Inst. Bronxville, N. Y.; junior coed; 1861.**
- Concordia Teachers C. River Forest, Ill.; coed; 1864.**
- Concordia Teachers C. Seward, Neb.; coed; 1894.**
- Concordia Theol. Sem. Springfield, Ill.; men; 1846.**
- Concordia Theol. Sem. St. Louis, Mo.; men; 1839.**
- Connecticut Teachers C. of New Britain; coed; 1849.**
- Connecticut, U. of Storrs; coed; 1881.**
- Connecticut C. New London; women; 1911.**
- Connors State Agricultural C. (kōn'ōrs)**. Warner, Okla.; junior coed; 1908.
- Conroe Normal & Industrial C. (kōn'rō)**. Conroe, Texas; junior coed; 1903.
- Contra Costa Junior C. (kōn'trā kōs'tā)**. Martinez, Calif.; coed; 1949.
- Converse C. (kōn'vēr-s)**. Spartanburg, S. C.; coed; 1880.
- Coo-per Union (kōp'ēr)**. New York, N. Y.; coed; 1859.
- Co-pi-ah-Lin-coin Junior C. (kō-pi-ā-līn-kōin)**. Wesson, Miss.; coed; 1915.
- Coppin Teachers C. (kōp'īn)**. Baltimore, Md.; coed; 1900.
- Cor-nell U. (kōr-nēl)**. Mount Vernon, Iowa; coed; 1852.
- Cor-nell U. Ithaca, N. Y.; coed; 1865.**
- Corpus Christi U. of (kōr'pūs kris'tī)**. Corpus Christi, Texas; coed; 1947.
- Cosmopolitan Sch. of Music. Chicago, Ill.; coed; 1906.**
- Cot'tey Junior C. (kōt'tē)**. Nevada, Mo.; women; 1884.
- Craig-ton U. (krāg'tōn)**. Omaha, Neb.; coed; 1878.
- Creston Junior C. (krēs'tōn)**. Creston, Iowa; coed; 1926.
- Crozier Sem. (krō'zēr)**. Onamia, Minn.; junior men; 1922.
- Crozier Theol. Sem. (krō'zēr)**. Chester, Pa.; coed; 1867.
- Cul-ver-Stock-ton C. (kūl'vēr-stōk'tōn)**. Canton, Mo.; coed; 1853.
- Cumber-land C. (kūm'bēr-lānd)**. Williamsburg, Ky.; junior coed; 1888.
- Cumberland U. Lebanon, Tenn.; coed; 1842.**
- Curry C. (kūr'y)**. Boston, Mass.; coed; 1879.
- Curtis Inst. of Music (kūr'tis)**. Philadelphia, Pa.; coed; 1924.
- Custer County Junior C. (kūr'stēr)**. Miles City, Mont.; coed; 1939.
- Da-ko'ta Wesleyan U. (dā-kō'tā)**. Mitchell, S. Dak.; coed; 1883.
- Dal'las Theol. Sem. and Graduate Sch. of Theology (dāl'ās)**. Texas; men; 1924.
- Dana C. (dā'nā)**. Blair, Neb.; coed; 1884.
- Dan-bury State Teachers C. (dān'bēr'y)**. Danbury, Conn.; coed; 1904.
- Daniel Ba'ker C. (bā'kēr)**. Brownwood, Texas; coed; 1889.
- Danville Community C. (dān'vīl)**. Danville, Ill.; junior coed; 1946.
- Dartmouth C. (dārt'mūth)**. Hanover, N. H.; men; 1769.
- David Lipscomb C. (līps'kūm)**. Nashville, Tenn.; coed; 1891.
- David-son C. (dāv'īd-sōn)**. Davidson, N. C.; men; 1837.
- De'vis and El'kins C. (dē'vīs, ēl'kīnz)**. Elkins, W. Va.; coed; 1903.
- Dawson County Junior C. (dō'sōn)**. Glendive, Mont.; coed; 1940.
- Day-ton, U. of (dā'tōn)**. Ohio; coed; 1850.
- Dean Acad. and Junior C. (dēn)**. Franklin, Mass.; coed; 1865.
- Dearborn Junior C. (dēr'bōrn)**. Dearborn, Mich.; coed; 1938.
- De-ca'tur Baptist C. (dē-kā'tēr)**. Decatur, Texas; junior coed; 1891.
- Deep Springs Junior C. Deep Springs, Calif.; men; 1917.**
- De-fiance C. (dē-fāns)**. Defiance, Ohio; coed; 1850.
- De la Salle Normal Sch. (dē lā sāl)**. Lafayette, La.; men; 1823.
- Del'a-ware U. of (dē-lā-wār)**. Newark; coed; 1743.
- Delaware State C. Dover; coed; 1891.**
- Del Mar C. (dēl mār)**. Corpus Christi, Texas; junior coed; 1935.
- Delta State Teachers C. (dēl'tā)**. Cleveland, Miss.; coed; 1924.
- De Mar's-nod Scholasticate (dē mār'n-ōd)**. San Antonio, Texas; men; 1928.
- Den'ton U. (dēn'tōn)**. Granville, Ohio; coed; 1831.
- Den-ver, U. of (dēn'vēr)**. Colo.; coed; 1864.
- De Paul U. (dē pōl)**. Chicago, Ill.; coed; 1898.
- De-Pauw U. (dē-pō)**. Greencastle, Ind.; coed; 1832.
- Des Moines Still C. of Osteopathy and Surgery (dē mōin')**. Des Moines, Iowa; coed; 1898.
- Detroit, U. of Mich.; coed; 1877.**
- Detroit C. of Law. Mich.; coed; 1891.**
- Detroit Inst. of Musical Art. Mich.; coed; 1914.**
- Detroit Inst. of Tech. Mich.; coed; 1891.**
- Devils Lake Junior C. Devils Lake, N. Dak.; coed; 1941.**
- Dickinson C. (dīk'īn-sōn)**. Carlisle, Pa.; coed; 1773.
- Dickinson Sch. of Law. Carlisle, Pa.; coed; 1834.**

- Dillard U.** (dī'fərd). New Orleans, La.; coed; 1899.  
**Dioscorus Normal School.** Brooklyn, N. Y.; coed; 1920.  
**Divine Savior Sem.** Lanham, Md.; men; 1941.  
**Divinity Sch. of the Protestant Episcopal Church.** Philadelphia, Pa.; coed; 1857.  
**Dixie Junior C.** (dik'ē). St. George, Utah; coed; 1911.  
**Doane C.** (dōn). Crete, Neb.; coed; 1872.  
**Dodge City Junior C.** (dōj). Dodge City, Kans.; coed; 1935.  
**Do-min'i-can C.** (dō-mīn'ī-kān). Racine, Wis.; men; 1935.  
**Dominican C. of San Ra-fael'** (sān' rā-fēl'). San Rafael, Calif.; women; 1860.  
**Don Bos'co C.** (dōn bōs'kō). Newton, N. J.; men; 1929.  
**Donnelly Community C.** (dōn'elē). Kansas City, Kans.; coed; 1949.  
**Drake U.** (drāk). Des Moines, Iowa; coed; 1881.  
**Drayton's Business C.** (drōns). Abilene, Amarillo, Dallas, Lubbock, and Wichita Falls, Texas; junior coed; 1884.  
**Drayton's Business C.** San Antonio, Texas; junior coed; 1888.  
**Drayton Sch. of Business.** Little Rock, Ark.; junior coed; 1901.  
**Drew U.** (drōv). Madison, N. J.; coed; 1867.  
**Drexel Inst. of Tech.** (drēk'sēl'). Philadelphia, Pa.; coed; 1891.  
**Dr. Martin Luther C.** (mārt'n lū-thər). New Ulm, Minn.; coed; 1884.  
**Drop'ie C. for Hebrew and Cognate Learning** (drōp'ē). Philadelphia, Pa.; coed; 1907.  
**Drury C.** (drōr'ē). Springfield, Mo.; coed; 1873.  
**Dr. T. Watson Sch. of Physiatrists** (wōt'sn). Leetsdale, Pa.; coed; 1920.  
**Dubugne' U. of** (dū-būk'). Dubuque, Iowa; coed; 1852.  
**Du-chesne' C.** (dū-shēn'). Omaha, Neb.; women; 1880.  
**Duke U.** (dūk). Durham, N. C.; coed; 1838.  
**Dun'bar Junior C.** (dūn'bār). Little Rock, Ark.; coed; 1929.  
**Dun-har-ton C. of Holy Cross** (dūn-bār'tn). Washington, D. C.; women; 1935.  
**Duns Sco'tus C.** (dūnz skō'tūs). Detroit, Mich.; junior men; 1930.  
**Du-quaine' U.** (dū-shēn'). Pittsburgh, Pa.; coed; 1878.  
**Dur'ham's Business Junior C.** (dūr'hāmz). Austin, Ft. Worth, Harlingen, Houston, and San Antonio, Texas; coed; 1936.  
**D'Youville C.** (dū'vīl). Buffalo, N. Y.; women; 1908.  
**Eagle Grove Junior C.** Eagle Grove, Iowa; coed; 1928.  
**Earl'ham C.** (ēr'hām). Richmond, Ind.; coed; 1847.  
**East Carolina Teachers C.** Greenville, N. C.; coed; 1907.  
**East Central Junior C.** Decatur, Miss.; coed; 1914.  
**East Central State C.** (sēn'trāl). Ada, Okla.; coed; 1909.  
**Eastern Arizona Junior C.** Thatcher; coed; 1891.  
**Eastern Baptist Theol. Sem.** Philadelphia, Pa.; coed; 1926.  
**Eastern Illinois State C.** Charleston; coed; 1816.  
**Eastern Kentucky State C.** Richmond; coed; 1906.  
**Eastern Mennonite C.** Harrisonburg, Va.; coed; 1917.  
**Eastern Montana C. of Ed.** Billings; coed; 1925.  
**Eastern Nar'a-rene C.** (nāz'ā-rēn). Wollaston, Mass.; coed; 1900.  
**Eastern New Mexico U.** Portales; coed; 1934.  
**Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. C.** Wilburton; junior coed; 1909.  
**Eastern Oregon C. of Ed.** La Grande; coed; 1925.  
**Eastern Washington C. of Ed.** Cheney, Wash.; coed; 1890.  
**East Los Angeles Junior C.** Calif.; coed; 1945.  
**Eastman Dental Dispensary and Sch. for Dental Hygienists** (ēst'mān). Rochester, N. Y.; women; 1915.  
**East Mississippi Junior C.** Scooba; coed; 1927.  
**East Tennessee State C.** Johnson City; coed; 1909.  
**East Texas Baptist C.** Marshall; coed; 1914.  
**East Texas State Teachers C.** Commerce; coed; 1890.  
**Eau Claire State Teachers C.** (ē' klār'). Wis.; coed; 1915.  
**E'den Theol. Sem.** (ē'd'n). Webster Groves, Mo.; coed; 1850.  
**Edge'wood C.** (ēj'wōd). Madison, Wis.; women; 1927.  
**Edgewood Junior C.** Barrington, R. I.; coed; 1924.  
**Ed'in-burg Regional C.** (ēd'n-būrg). Edinburg, Texas; junior coed; 1927.  
**Edwards Military Inst.** (ēd'wērdz). Salemburg, N. C.; junior men; 1935.  
**Edward Wa'ters C.** (ēwō'tērz; wōt'ērz). Jacksonville, Fla.; junior coed; 1942.  
**El Ca-mi'no Junior C.** (ē' kāmē'nō). El Camino College, Calif.; coed; 1946.  
**El Do-ra-do Junior C.** (ēl dō-rā'dō). El Dorado, Kans.; coed; 1927.  
**Elgin Community C.** (ēl'jīn). Elgin, Ill.; junior coed; 1949.  
**Eliza-beth City State Teachers C.** (ēl'izā-bēth). Elizabeth City, N. C.; coed; 1891.  
**Eliza-beth-town C.** (ēl'izā-bēth-toun'). Elizabethtown, Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**Ells'worth Junior C.** (ēl'z-wūth; -wēth). Iowa Falls, Iowa; coed; 1890.  
**Elmhurst C.** (ēlm'hurst). Elmhurst, Ill.; coed; 1895.  
**El-mi'ra C.** (ēl-mī'rā). Elmira, N. Y.; women; 1868.  
**Elton C.** (ē'lōn). Elton College, N. C.; coed; 1889.  
**El Reno C.** (ē' rēnō). El Reno, Okla.; junior coed; 1938.  
**Ely Junior C.** (ē'lē). Ely, Minn.; coed; 1922.  
**Em'ory-Rid'dle Sch. of Aviation** (ēm'brī-rīd'ēl). Miami, Fla.; men; 1926.  
**Em'er-son C.** (ēm'ērs'n). Boston, Mass.; coed; 1880.  
**Em-man'u-el C.** (ē-mān'u-ēl; -ē). Franklin Springs, Ga.; junior coed; 1933.  
**Emmanuel C.** Boston, Mass.; women; 1919.  
**Emmanuel Missionary C.** Berrien Springs, Mich.; coed; 1874.  
**Em'mets-burg Junior C.** (ēm'ēts-būrg; ēm'ts-). Emmetsburg, Iowa; coed; 1930.  
**Em'o-ry and Men'ry C.** (ēm'ō-rē, hēn'rē). Emory, Va.; coed; 1838.  
**Emory Junior C.** Oxford, Ga.; men; 1836.  
**Emory Junior C.** Valdosta, Ga.; men; 1928.  
**Emory U.** Emory University, Ga.; coed; 1836.  
**Empo-ri-a, C. of** (ēmp'ō-rē-ā; -ō). Emporia, Kans.; coed; 1882.  
**Em'cott Junior C.** (ēn'dōt-kūt). Beverly, Mass.; women; 1939.  
**Apostolic C.** New Windsor, N. Y.; junior men; 1898.  
**Theol. Sch.** Cambridge, Mass.; men; 1867.  
**C. (ōr'akn).** Due West, S. C.; coed; 1880.  
**Erskine Sch.** Boston, Mass.; junior women; 1920.  
**Es'ther-ville Junior C.** (ē's'tēr-vīl). Estherville, Iowa; coed; 1894.  
**Eu-ro'ka C.** (ū-rō'kā). Eureka, Ill.; coed; 1843.  
**Evangelical and Reformed Church, Theol. Sem. of the.** Lancaster, Pa.; men; 1825.  
**Evangelical Lutheran Theol. Sem.** Thienstien, Wis.; men; 1898.  
**Evangelical Theol. Sem.** Naperville, Ill.; coed; 1873.  
**Evans-ton Township Community C.** (ēv'ān-tōn; -ān-tōn). Evanston, Ill.; junior coed; 1946.  
**Evans-ville C.** (ēv'ānz-vīl). Evansville, Ind.; coed; 1854.  
**Ev'e-leth Junior C.** (ēv'ē-lēth). Eveleth, Minn.; coed; 1918.  
**Ever-ett Junior C.** (ēv'ēr-ēt; -ē). Everett, Wash.; coed; 1941.  
**Ey'mard Sem.** (ē'mārd). Suffern, N. Y.; junior men; 1904.  
**Fair-bury Junior C.** (fār'bēr'ē). Fairbury, Neb.; coed; 1941.  
**Fairfax Hall Junior C.** (fār'fāks). Waynesboro, Va.; women; 1920.  
**Fairfield U.** (fār'fīld). Fairfield, Conn.; men; 1942.  
**Fairleigh Dick'in-son C.** (fār'lēi dīk'in-s'n). Rutherford, N. J.; coed; 1942.  
**Fairmont State C.** (fār'mōnt). Fairmont, W. Va.; coed; 1867.  
**Faith Theol. Sem.** Wilmington, Del.; coed; 1937.  
**Fannie A. Smith Teacher Training Sch.** (fān'ē, smīth'). Bridgeport, Conn.; women; 1885.  
**Fashion Inst. of Tech.** New York, N. Y.; junior coed; 1944.  
**Fayette-ville State Teachers C.** (fē'tē-vīl). Fayetteville, N. C.; coed; 1867.  
**Fenn C.** (fēn). Cleveland, Ohio; coed; 1881.  
**Fer'ris Inst.** (fēr'īs). Big Rapids, Mich.; coed; 1894.  
**Ferrum Junior C.** (fēr'ūm). Ferrum, Va.; coed; 1914.  
**Finch Junior C.** (fīnch). New York, N. Y.; coed; 1900.  
**Find'lay C.** (fīn'dlāy). Findlay, Ohio; coed; 1892.  
**Fish'er Sch.** (fīsh'ēr). Boston, Mass.; junior women; 1903.  
**Fisk U.** (fīsk). Nashville, Tenn.; coed; 1890.  
**Flat River Junior C. of (līt).** Flat River, Mo.; coed; 1922.  
**Fletcher Sch. of Law and Diplomacy** (flēch'ēr). Medford, Mass.; coed; 1933.  
**Flint Junior C.** (flīnt). Flint, Mich.; coed; 1923.  
**Flo'ra Mac-don'ald C.** (flō'rā māk-dōn'ld). Red Springs, N. C.; women; 1890.  
**Flora Stone Math'er C.** (stōn māt'h'ēr). Cleveland, Ohio; women; 1888.  
**Florida U. of.** Gainesville; coed; 1853.  
**Florida A. & M. C.** Tallahassee; coed; 1887.  
**Florida Normal and Industrial C.** St. Augustine; coed; 1892.  
**Florida Southern C.** Lakeland; coed; 1885.  
**Florida State U.** Tallahassee; coed; 1857.  
**Fond du Lac C.** (fōn' dū lāk'). Fond du Lac, Wis.; junior coed; 1944.  
**Font'bonne C.** (fōnt'bōn). St. Louis, Mo.; women; 1923.  
**Ford'ham U.** (fōrd'hām). New York, N. Y.; coed; 1841.  
**Foreign Mission Sem. of Holy Cross.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1924.  
**Fort Dodge Junior C.** (dōj). Fort Dodge, Iowa; coed; 1922.  
**Fort Hays Kansas State C.** (hāz). Hays, Kans.; coed; 1901.  
**Fort Lewis A. & M. C.** (fōrt' lēw'is; lōw'). Hesperus, Colo.; coed; 1911.  
**Fort Scott Junior C.** (skōt). Fort Scott, Kans.; coed; 1919.  
**Fort Smith Junior C.** (smīth). Fort Smith, Ark.; coed; 1928.  
**Fort Val'ley State C.** (vāl'ēl). Fort Valley, Ga.; coed; 1895.  
**Fort Wayne Art Sch.** (wōn'). Fort Wayne, Ind.; coed; 1880.  
**Fort Wayne Bible Inst.** Fort Wayne, Ind.; coed; 1904.  
**Franciscan Preparatory Sem.** Hollidaysburg, Pa.; junior men; 1929.  
**Franciscan Theol. Sem.** Santa Barbara, Calif.; men; 1890.  
**Francis T. Nich'ols Junior C.** (nīk'ōlz; -lē). Thibodaux, La.; coed; 1948.  
**Frank'līn and Mar'shall C.** (frānk'līn, mār'shāl). Lancaster, Pa.; men; 1787.  
**Franklin C. of Indiana.** Franklin; coed; 1834.  
**Franklin Junior C.** Columbus, Ohio; coed; 1918.  
**Franklin Technical Inst.** Boston, Mass.; coed; 1908.  
**Franklin U.** Columbus, Ohio; coed; 1902.  
**Frank Phil'lips C.** (fīl'ēps). Borger, Texas; junior coed; 1946.  
**Freed-Har'd-man C.** (frēd'hār'd-mān). Henderson, Tenn.; junior coed; 1908.  
**Free'man Junior C.** (frē'mān). Freeman, S. Dak.; coed; 1900.  
**Fres'no Junior C.** (frēz'nō). Fresno, Calif.; coed; 1910.  
**Fresno State C.** Fresno, Calif.; coed; 1911.  
**Friends Bible C.** Haviland, Kans.; junior coed; 1917.  
**Friendship Junior C.** Rock Hill, S. C.; coed; 1891.  
**Friends U.** Wichita, Kans.; coed; 1898.  
**Ful'ler Theol. Sem.** (fūl'ēr). Pasadena, Calif.; men; 1947.  
**Ful'ler-ton Junior C.** (fūl'ēr-tōn; -tān). Fullerton, Calif.; coed; 1913.  
**Fur'man U.** (fūr'mān). Greenville, S. C.; coed; 1826.  
**Gaines'ville Junior C.** (gānz'vīl). Gainesville, Texas; coed; 1924.  
**Gal'au-de't C.** (gāl'āu-dē't; -ē). Washington, D. C.; coed; 1864.  
**Gam'mon Theol. Sem.** (gām'mōn). Atlanta, Ga.; coed; 1883.  
**Gan'n'on C.** (gān'ōn). Erie, Pa.; men; 1933.  
**Garden City Junior C.** Garden City, Kans.; coed; 1919.  
**Gard'ner-Webb Junior C.** (gārd'nēr-wēb'). Boiling Springs, N. C.; coed; 1906.  
**Gar'land Sch., a Junior C.** (gār'lānd). Boston, Mass.; women; 1872.  
**Garr'tett Biblical Inst.** (gār'tēt). Evanston, Ill.; coed; 1853.  
**General Assembly's Training Sch. for Lay Workers.** Richmond, Va.; coed; 1914.  
**General Bea'dle State Teachers C.** (bē'dēl). Madison, S. Dak.; coed; 1881.  
**General Motors Inst.** Flint, Mich.; men; 1919.  
**General Theol. Sem.** New York, N. Y.; men; 1817.  
**Gen'e-see Junior C.** (jēn'ē-sē). Lima, N. V.; coed; 1947.  
**Ge-ne'va C.** (jē-nē-vā). Beaver Falls, Pa.; coed; 1848.  
**George Pea'body C. for Teachers** (pē'bōdē; -bōdē). Nashville, Tenn.; coed; 1876.

- George Pepp'ye-dine C.** (pép'ye-dīn). Los Angeles, Calif.; coed.; 1937.  
**Georgetown C.** (jór'toun). Georgetown, Ky.; coed.; 1787.  
**Georgetown U.** Washington, D. C.; coed.; 1789.  
**Georgetown Visitation Junior C.** Washington, D. C.; women; 1799.  
**George Wash'ing-ton U.** (wósh'ing-tān). Washington, D. C.; coed.; 1821.  
**George Williams C.** (wí'l'yāms). Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1800.  
**Georgia U.** (jór'já-jyá-jí-lá). Athens, Ga.; coed.; 1785.  
**Georgia Inst. of Tech.** Atlanta, Ga.; men; 1885.  
**Georgia Military Acad.** College Park; junior men; 1900.  
**Georgia Military C.** Milledgeville, Ga.; junior men; 1879.  
**Geor'gi-an Court C.** (jór'ji-dn [j-dn; -jyān] kórt). Lakewood, N. J.; women; 1908.  
**Georgia Southwestern C.** Americus; junior coed.; 1906.  
**Georgia State C.** Savannah; coed.; 1890.  
**Georgia State U. for Women.** Milledgeville; 1889.  
**Georgia State Woman's C.** Valdosta; 1906.  
**Georgia Teachers C.** Collegeboro; coed.; 1908.  
**Get'tys-burg C.** (gét'ts-búrg). Gettysburg, Pa.; coed.; 1832.  
**Gif'tin C.** (gíf'tn). Van Wert, Ohio; junior coed.; 1932.  
**Glen'dale C.** (glén'dāl). Glendale, Calif.; junior coed.; 1927.  
**Glen'ville State C.** (glén'vīl). Glenville, W. Va.; coed.; 1872.  
**Go'dard C.** (gód'érd). Plainfield, Vt.; coed.; 1938.  
**Go'rbio Junior C.** (gór'bí-o). Ironwood, Mich.; coed.; 1932.  
**Golden Gate C.** San Francisco, Calif.; coed.; 1901.  
**Go-zag'a U.** (gón-zá-gá). Spokane, Wash.; coed.; 1887.  
**Good Counsel C.** White Plains, N. Y.; women; 1923.  
**Gor'don C. of Theol. and Missions** (gór'd'n). Boston, Mass.; coed.; 1880.  
**Gordon Military C.** Barnesville, Ga.; junior coed.; 1852.  
**Gor'ham State Teachers C.** (gór'hām). Gorham, Me.; coed.; 1878.  
**Gosh'en C.** (gós'hén). Goshen, Ind.; coed.; 1894.  
**Gou'cher C.** (gou'chér). Baltimore, Md.; women; 1895.  
**Grace Bible Inst.** (grās). Omaha, Neb.; coed.; 1843.  
**Grace'land C.** (grās'lānd). Lamoni, Iowa; junior coed.; 1895.  
**Grace Theol. Sem.** (grās). Winona Lake, Ind.; coed.; 1937.  
**Gram'bling C.** (grām'blng). Grambling, La.; coed.; 1929.  
**Grand Rapids Junior C.** Mich.; coed.; 1914.  
**Grand View C.** Des Moines, Iowa; junior coed.; 1896.  
**Grant Technical C.** (grānt). Del Paso Heights, Calif.; junior coed.; 1942.  
**Grays Harbor C.** (grās). Aberdeen, Wash.; junior coed.; 1930.  
**Great Falls C. of.** Great Falls, Mont.; coed.; 1932.  
**Green'br'er C.** (grēn'br'ér). Lewisburg, W. Va.; junior women; 1908.  
**Greenbrier Military Sch.** Lewisburg, W. Va.; junior men; 1808.  
**Green Mountain Junior C.** Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; women; 1834.  
**Greens'boro C.** (grēnz'bú-ró). Greensboro, N. C.; women; 1838.  
**Green'ville C.** (grēn'vīl). Greenville, Ill.; coed.; 1892.  
**Grin'nell C.** (grī-nēl). Grinnell, Iowa; coed.; 1846.  
**Grove City C.** (grōv). Grove City, Ohio; coed.; 1876.  
**Gul'ford C.** (gūl'fórd). Guilford College, N. C.; coed.; 1834.  
**Gull Park C.** Gullport, Miss.; junior women; 1919.  
**Gus'tavus A-dol'phus C.** (gús-tú-vús á-dól'fús). St. Peter, Minn.; coed.; 1892.  
**Gus'man Hall** (gúzm'm/hn). Providence, R. I.; men; 1926.  
**Ha'gers-town Junior C.** (hā'gérz-toun). Hagerstown, Md.; coed.; 1946.  
**Hah'ne-mann Medical C. and Hospital** (hā'nē-mān). Philadelphia, Pa.; coed.; 1848.  
**Ham'li-ton C.** (hām'lī-tān; -t'n). Clinton, N. Y.; men; 1793.  
**Ham'line U.** (hām'līn). St. Paul, Minn.; coed.; 1854.  
**Hamp'den-Syd'ney C.** (hām'dēn-sīd'nī). Hampden-Sydney, Va.; men; 1776.  
**Hamp'ton Inst.** (hām[p]t'n). Hampton, Va.; coed.; 1808.  
**Han'ni-bal-La Grange C.** (hān't-bāl-lá-grān'). Hannibal, Mo.; jun for coed.; 1858.  
**Han'ov'er C.** (hān'ó-vér). Hanover, Ind.; coed.; 1927.  
**Har'cum Junior C.** (hār'kūm). Har'ryn Maur, Pa.; women; 1915.  
**Har'ding C.** (hār'dīng). Searcy, Ark.; coed.; 1924.  
**Mar'din-Sim'mons U.** (hār'dīn-sīm'mānz; hār'dīn). Abilene, Texas; coed.; 1891.  
**Har'pur C.** (hār'pér). Endicott, N. Y.; coed.; 1946.  
**Har'ris Teachers C.** (hār'fā). St. Louis, Mo.; coed.; 1837.  
**Hart'ford C.** (hār't'fórd). West Hartford, Conn.; women; 1933.  
**Hartford Sem. Foundation.** Hartford, Conn.; coed.; 1834.  
**Hart'nell C.** (hār't'nēl). Salinas, Calif.; junior coed.; 1920.  
**Hart'wick C.** (hār't'wīk). Oneonta, N. Y.; coed.; 1928.  
**Har'vard U.** (hār'vərd). Cambridge, Mass.; coed.; 1630.  
**Hast'ings C.** (hās'tīngz). Hastings, Neb.; coed.; 1882.  
**Haver'ford C.** (hāv'ér-fórd). Haverford, Pa.; men; 1833.  
**Ha-wa'i U.** (hā-wī'tē; -wō'yā; -wī'tē). Honolulu; coed.; 1907.  
**Hebrew Union C. — Jewish Inst. of Religion.** Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York, N. Y.; men; 1875.  
**Hel'del-berg C.** (hēl'd'el-búrg). Tiffin, Ohio; coed.; 1850.  
**Hel'der-son County Junior C.** (hēn'dér-s'n). Athens, Texas; coed.; 1946.  
**Henderson State Teachers C.** Arkadelphia, Ark.; coed.; 1890.  
**Hen'drix C.** (hēn'drīks). Conway, Ark.; coed.; 1876.  
**Her'shey Junior C.** (hūr'shl). Hershey, Pa.; coed.; 1938.  
**Hes'ton C. and Bible Sch.** (hēs'tān). Heston, Kans.; junior coed.; 1909.  
**Hib'bing Junior C.** (hīb'bing). Hibbing, Minn.; coed.; 1916.  
**High'land Junior C.** (hī'lānd). Highland, Kans.; coed.; 1858.  
**Highland Manor Junior C.** W. Long Branch, N. J.; women; 1928.  
**Highland Park Junior C.** Highland Park, Mich.; coed.; 1918.  
**High Museum Sch. of Art.** Atlanta, Ga.; coed.; 1926.  
**High Point C.** High Point, N. C.; coed.; 1924.  
**Hill C.** Woonsocket, R. I.; coed.; 1897.  
**Hills'boro Junior C.** (hīlz'bú-ró). Hillsboro, Texas; coed.; 1923.  
**Hills'dale C.** (hīlz'dāl). Hillsdale, Mich.; coed.; 1844.  
**Hill'v'eer C.** (hīl'yē). Hartford, Conn.; coed.; 1879.  
**Hinds Junior C.** (hīndz). Raymond, Miss.; coed.; 1917.  
**Hir'am C.** (hī'rām). Hiram, Ohio; coed.; 1849.  
**Hi-was'see C.** (hī-wós'sē). Madisonville, Tenn.; junior coed.; 1840.  
**Ho'bart C.** (hó'bért). Geneva, N. Y.; men; 1822.  
**Hook'a-day Junior C.** (hók'á-dā). Dallas, Texas; women; 1913.  
**Hof'stra C.** (hóf'strā). Hempstead, N. Y.; coed.; 1935.  
**Hol'lins C.** (hól'fns). Hollins College, Va.; women; 1842.  
**Holmes Junior C.** (hólmz). Goodman, Miss.; coed.; 1911.  
**Hol'ton-Arms Sch. and Junior C.** (hól'tn-ármz). Washington, D. C.; women; 1901.  
**Holy Cross C. of the.** Worcester, Mass.; men; 1843.  
**Holy Cross C.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1896.  
**Holy Cross Preparatory Sem.** Dunkirk, N. Y.; junior men; 1920.  
**Holy Cross Sem.** Canon City, Colo.; men; 1926.  
**Holy Cross Sem.** Notre Dame, Ind.; junior men; 1893.  
**Holy Family C.** Manitowoc, Wis.; women; 1899.  
**Holy Family Missionary Sem.** St. Louis, Mo.; men; 1944.  
**Holy Family Sem.** Oldenburg, Ind.; men; 1936.  
**Holy Ghost Missionary C.** Cornwells Heights, Pa.; junior men; 1897.  
**Holy Ghost Novitiate.** Ridgefield, Conn.; men; 1922.  
**Holy Name C.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1930.  
**Holy Names C. of the.** Oakland, Calif.; women; 1868.  
**Holy Names C.** Spokane, Wash.; women; 1907.  
**Hol'yoke Junior C.** (hól'yók). Holyoke, Mass.; coed.; 1946.  
**Holy Trinity Missionary Cen'-cle** (sēn'ó-k'l). Silver Spring, Md.; men; 1926.  
**Hope C.** (hó-pē). Frederick, Md.; women; 1893.  
**Hope C.** (hó-pē). Holland, Mich.; coed.; 1851.  
**Hough'ton C.** (hó't'n). Houghton, N. Y.; coed.; 1883.  
**House in the Pines Junior C.** Norton, Mass.; women; 1911.  
**Hous'ton U.** (hús'tūn). Texas; coed.; 1934.  
**How'ard C.** (hou'érd). Birmingham, Ala.; coed.; 1841.  
**Howard County Junior C.** Big Spring, Texas; coed.; 1945.  
**Howard Payne C.** (pān). Brownwood, Texas; coed.; 1889.  
**Howard U.** Washington, D. C.; coed.; 1867.  
**Humb'oldt State C.** (hūm'bólt). Arcata, Calif.; coed.; 1913.  
**Hun'ter C.** (hūn'tér). New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1870.  
**Hun'ting-don C.** (hūn'tīng-dūn). Montgomery, Ala.; coed.; 1854.  
**Hun'ting-ton C.** (hūn'tīng-tūn). Huntington, Ind.; coed.; 1897.  
**Hu'ron C.** (hū'rūn). Huron, S. Dak.; coed.; 1883.  
**Hutch'in-son Junior C.** (hūch'tn-s'n). Hutchinson, Kans.; coed.; 1928.  
**I-be'ria Junior C.** (ī-bēr'ī-á). Iberia, Mo.; coed.; 1890.  
**I'da-ho C.** (ī'dá-hō). Caldwell; coed.; 1891.  
**Idaho U.** of. Moscow; coed.; 1890.  
**Idaho State C.** Pocatello; coed.; 1901.  
**I'll'f Sch. of Theol.** (ī'llf). Denver, Colo.; coed.; 1892.  
**I'll'nois U.** (ī'll'noī; -noīz'). Urbana; coed.; 1867.  
**I'll'nois C.** Jacksonville; coed.; 1820.  
**Illinois Inst. of Tech.** Chicago; coed.; 1892.  
**Illinois State Normal U.** Normal; coed.; 1857.  
**Illinois Wesleyan U.** Bloomington; coed.; 1850.  
**Im-mac'u-la'ta C.** (ī-mák'ó-lā'tá). Immaculate, Pa.; women; 1920.  
**Immaculate Junior C.** Washington, D. C.; women; 1905.  
**Immaculate Conception C. of the.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1905.  
**Immaculate Conception, Pontifical Faculty of the.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1905.  
**Immaculate Conception, Sem. of the.** Huntington, N. Y.; men; 1926.  
**Immaculate Conception Junior C.** Lodi, N. J.; women; 1923.  
**Immaculate Conception Monastery.** Chicago, Ill.; men; 1909.  
**Immaculate Conception Monastery.** Hastings, Neb.; men; 1931.  
**Immaculate Conception Monastery.** Jamaica, N. Y.; men; 1930.  
**Immaculate Conception Sem.** Cedar Lake, Ind.; men; 1938.  
**Immaculate Conception Sem.** Darlington, N. J.; men; 1856.  
**Immaculate Conception Sem.** Oconomowoc, Wis.; men; 1875.  
**Immaculate Heart C.** Los Angeles, Calif.; women; 1916.  
**Immaculate Rest of Mary Sem.** Winona, Minn.; men; 1948.  
**Im-man'u-el Lutheran C.** (ī-mān'ó-l). Greensboro, N. C.; junior coed.; 1903.  
**Incarnate Word C.** San Antonio, Texas; women; 1881.  
**Independence Junior C.** Independence, Kans.; coed.; 1925.  
**Indiana Central C.** Indianapolis; coed.; 1902.  
**Indiana State Teachers C.** Terre Haute; coed.; 1865.  
**Indiana Technical C.** Fort Wayne; men; 1930.  
**Indiana U.** Bloomington; coed.; 1820.  
**International Y. M. C. A. C. = SPRINGFIELD C.**  
**I-o'la Junior C.** (ī-ō'lā). Iola, Kans.; coed.; 1923.  
**I-o'na C.** (ī-ō'nā). New Rochelle, N. Y.; men; 1940.  
**I-o-wa State U.** (ī-ō-wā; locally also -wā). Iowa City; coed.; 1847.  
**Iowa State C. of Agric. and Mechanic Arts.** Ames; coed.; 1859.  
**Iowa State Teachers C.** Cedar Falls; coed.; 1870.  
**Iowa Wesleyan C.** Mount Pleasant; coed.; 1842.  
**I-tas'ca Junior C.** (ī-tāsk'k). Coleraine, Minn.; coed.; 1922.  
**I'ta-wam'ba Junior C.** (ī-tā-wām'bā). Fulton, Miss.; coed.; 1948.  
**Ith'a-ca C.** (īth'á-ká; -ī-ká). Ithaca, N. Y.; coed.; 1892.  
**Jack'son C.** (jāk's'n). Medford, Mass.; women; 1910.  
**Jackson C.** Jackson, Miss.; coed.; 1877.  
**Jackson Junior C.** Jackson, Mich.; coed.; 1928.  
**Jack'son-ville C.** (jāk's-n-vīl). Jacksonville, Texas; junior coed.; 1899.  
**Jacksonville C. of Music.** Jacksonville, Fla.; coed.; 1923.  
**Jacksonville Junior C.** Jacksonville, Fla.; coed.; 1934.  
**James Mil'l-kin U.** (mīl't-īkīn). Decatur, Ill.; coed.; 1901.  
**James Or'mond Wesen Teachers C.** (ó-r'mānd wīl's'n). Washington, D. C.; coed.; 1873.  
**Jamestown C.** (jāms'toun). Jamestown, N. Dak.; coed.; 1883.  
**Jamestown Community C.** Jamestown, N. Y.; junior coed.; 1934.  
**Jar'vis Christian C.** (jār'vīs). Hawkins, Texas; coed.; 1912.  
**Jeff'er-son City Junior C.** (jēf'ér-s'n). Jefferson City, Mo.; coed.; 1926.  
**Jefferson Medical C. of Philadelphia.** Pa.; men; 1825.  
**Jefferson Sch. of Law.** Louisville, Ky.; coed.; 1906.  
**Jer'sey City Junior C.** (jēr'zī). Jersey City, N. J.; coed.; 1946.



- Jewish Inst. of Religion.** See **HEBREW UNION C.**  
**Jewish Theol. Sem. of America.** New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1886.  
**John Brown U. (Broun).** Siloam Springs, Ark.; coed.; 1919.  
**John S. Stetson U. (stét'sn).** De Land, Fla.; coed.; 1883.  
**John Carroll U. (kár'ól).** Cleveland, Ohio; coed.; 1886.  
**John Harmon Art Sch. (hár'mn).** Indianapolis, Ind.; coed.; 1878.  
**John McNeese Junior C. (mák-né's).** Lake Charles, La.; coed.; 1899.  
**John Marshall C. (már'shál).** Jersey City, N. J.; coed.; 1920.  
**John Marshall Law Sch.** Atlanta, Ga.; coed.; 1833.  
**John Marshall Law Sch.** Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1899.  
**John Muir C. (mür).** Pasadena, Calif.; junior coed.; 1946.  
**Johns Hopk'ns U. (jónz' hóp'kíns).** Baltimore, Md.; coed.; 1867.  
**John'son Bible C. (jón's'n).** Kimberlin Heights, Tenn.; coed.; 1893.  
**Jones Law Sch.** Montgomery, Ala.; coed.; 1928.  
**Joplin Junior C. (jóp'lin).** Joplin, Mo.; coed.; 1937.  
**Jor'dan C. of Music (jór'd'n).** Indianapolis, Ind.; coed.; 1895.  
**Jo'se-ph'i'num, Pontifical C. of (jós'z'f'p'núm).** Worthington, Ohio; men; 1888.  
**Jud'son C. (júd's'n).** Marion, Ala.; women; 1838.  
**Jul'hard Sch. of Music (jool'yárd).** New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1905.  
**Julius Hartt Sch. of Music (hárt).** Hartford, Conn.; coed.; 1920.  
**Ju'n'i-at'a C. (jów'ní-át'a).** Huntingdon, Pa.; coed.; 1876.  
**Ka-la-ma-zoo C. (kál'a-má-zóo').** Kalamazoo, Mich.; coed.; 1833.  
**Kansas U. of Lawrence;** coed.; 1855.  
**Kansas City Conservatory of Music of Mo.;** coed.; 1907.  
**Kansas City Junior C. of Mo.;** coed.; 1915.  
**Kansas City U. of Mo.;** coed.; 1920.  
**Kansas City Art Inst. and Sch. of Design.** Mo.; coed.; 1887.  
**Kansas City C. of Osteopathy and Surgery.** Mo.; coed.; 1916.  
**Kansas City Kansas Junior C.** Coed.; 1923.  
**Kansas State C. of Agric. and Applied Science.** Manhattan; coed.; 1892.  
**Kansas State Teachers C.** Emporia; coed.; 1863.  
**Kansas State Teachers C.** Pittsburg; coed.; 1903.  
**Kansas Wesleyan U.** Salina; coed.; 1890.  
**Keene Teachers C. (kén).** Keene, N. H.; coed.; 1909.  
**Kem'per Military Sch. (kém'pér).** Bloomville, Mo.; junior men; 1844.  
**Ken'dall C. (kén'd'l).** Evanston, Ill.; junior coed.; 1934.  
**Ken'rick Sem. (St. Louis Roman Catholic Theol. Sem.) (kén'rik).** St. Louis, Mo.; men; 1818.  
**Kents Hill Sch. (kén'ts).** Kents Hill, Me.; coed.; 1824.  
**Kent State U. (kén't).** Kent, Ohio; coed.; 1910.  
**Kentucky U. of Lexington;** coed.; 1865.  
**Kentucky Christian C.** Grayson; coed.; 1919.  
**Kentucky State C.** Frankfort; coed.; 1886.  
**Kentucky Wesleyan C.** Winchester; coed.; 1866.  
**Ken'wood Normal Training Sch. (kén'wóod).** Albany, N. Y.; women; 1899.  
**Ken'yon C. (kén'yón).** Gambier, Ohio; men; 1824.  
**Keu'ka C. (kú'ká; ká'ú'ká).** Keuka Park, N. Y.; women; 1890.  
**Keystone Junior C.** La Plume, Pa.; coed.; 1888.  
**Kil'gore C. (kíl'gór).** Kilgore, Texas; junior coed.; 1935.  
**King C. Bristol, Tenn.;** coed.; 1867.  
**King's C.** King's College, Del.; coed.; 1938.  
**King's C.** Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; men; 1940.  
**Ki'o-wa County Junior C. (ki'ó-wá).** Hobart, Okla.; coed.; 1934.  
**Kirk'sville C. of Osteopathy and Surgery (kúrk'svíl).** Kirksville, Mo.; coed.; 1892.  
**Kitt'trell C. (kít'trél').** Kittrell, N. C.; coed.; 1886.  
**Klet'zing C. (klét'síng).** University Park, Iowa; coed.; 1906.  
**Knox C. (nóks).** Galesburg, Ill.; coed.; 1836.  
**Knoxville C. (nóks'víl).** Knoxville, Tenn.; coed.; 1863.  
**La Crosse State Teachers C. (lá krós).** Wis.; coed.; 1909.  
**La'dy-cliff C. (lá'dí-klíf).** Highland Falls, N. Y.; women; 1933.  
**La'dy-yette' C. (lá'dí-ét).** Easton, Pa.; men; 1826.  
**La Grange C. (lá gránj').** La Grange, Ga.; women; 1831.  
**La Junta Junior C. (lá hún'tá).** La Junta, Colo.; coed.; 1941.  
**Lake Erie C. (ér't).** Painesville, Ohio; women; 1856.  
**Lake Forest C. (fór'est; íst).** Lake Forest, Ill.; coed.; 1857.  
**La-mar C. (lá-múr).** Beaumont, Texas; junior coed.; 1923.  
**Lamar Junior C.** Lamar, Colo.; coed.; 1937.  
**Lam'buth C. (lám'búth).** Jackson, Tenn.; coed.; 1924.  
**Land'er C. (lánd'ér).** Greenwood, S. C.; coed.; 1872.  
**Lane C. (lán).** Jackson, Tenn.; coed.; 1882.  
**Lang'ston U. (láng'stón).** Langston, Okla.; coed.; 1897.  
**La-re'do Junior C. (lá-ré'dó).** Laredo, Texas; coed.; 1947.  
**Lar'son C. (lá'r's'n).** New Haven, Conn.; women; 1911.  
**La Salette Sem. (lá' sá-lét').** Olivet, Ill.; men; 1942.  
**La Salle Sem.** Enfield, N. H.; men; 1927.  
**La Salle C. (lá sál').** Philadelphia, Pa.; men; 1860.  
**La Salle-Pe-rú-'gles by Junior C. (pé-rú'g'z'iz-bí).** La Salle, Ill.; coed.; 1924.  
**La-sell Junior C. (lá-sél').** Auburndale, Mass.; women; 1851.  
**La Si-e-ra C. (lá' sí-ér'a).** Arlington, Calif.; coed.; 1922.  
**Lar'sen Junior C. (lá'r's'n).** Susanville, Calif.; coed.; 1925.  
**La Verne C. (lá vér'm).** La Verne, Calif.; coed.; 1891.  
**Law'rence C. (ló'réns; lór'éns).** Appleton, Wis.; coed.; 1847.  
**Lawrence Inst. of Tech.** Highland Park, Mich.; men; 1932.  
**Lay'ton Sch. of Art (lé'tón).** Milwaukee, Wis.; coed.; 1920.  
**Leb'a-non Valley C. (lé'bá-nén).** Annville, Pa.; coed.; 1866.  
**Lee C. (lé).** Cleveland, Tenn.; junior coed.; 1918.  
**Lee C. Baytown, Texas;** junior coed.; 1934.  
**Lee's Junior C. (léz).** Jackson, Ky.; coed.; 1883.  
**Lees-Mc-Rae C. (léz-má-kra').** Banner Elk, N. C.; junior coed.; 1900.  
**Le-high U. (lé'hi).** Bethlehem, Pa.; coed.; 1865.  
**Leicester Ter Junior C. (lé's'tér).** Leicester, Mass.; coed.; 1784.  
**Le'land C. (lé'lánd).** Baker, La.; coed.; 1870.  
**Le Moyne C. (lé'moin').** Syracuse, N. Y.; coed.; 1948.  
**Le-Moyne' C. (lé'moin').** Memphis, Tenn.; coed.; 1870.  
**Le-not'r Rhyns C. (lé'nó'r' rín).** Hickory, N. C.; coed.; 1891.  
**Les'ley C. (lé'sí).** Cambridge, Mass.; women; 1809.  
**Le-Tour-neau Technical Inst. of Texas (lé-túr'né).** Longview; ? 1946.  
**Lewis and Clark C. (lé'z, lé'z's; klárk).** Portland, Ore.; coed.; 1867.  
**Lewis C.** Lockport, Ill.; coed.; 1930.  
**Lick-Wil'mer-ding Sch. (lík'wíl'mér-díng).** San Francisco, Calif.; junior men; 1895.  
**Limestone C.** Gaffney, S. C.; women; 1845.  
**Lín'obin C. (lín'g'kín).** Lincoln, Ill.; junior coed.; 1865.  
**Lincoln C. of Law.** Springfield, Ill.; coed.; 1911.  
**Lincoln Junior C.** Kansas City, Mo.; coed.; 1936.  
**Lincoln Memorial U.** Harrogate, Tenn.; coed.; 1897.  
**Lincoln U.** Jefferson City, Mo.; coed.; 1860.  
**Lincoln U.** Lincoln University, Pa.; men; 1854.  
**Lín'den Hall Junior C. (lín'dén).** Lititz, Pa.; women; 1935.  
**Lín'den-wood C. for Women (lín'dén-wóod').** St. Charles, Mo.; 1820.  
**Lind'sey Wil'son Junior C. (lín'sí wíl'són).** Columbia, Ky.; coed.; 1903.  
**Lín'held C. (lín'héld).** McMinnville, Ore.; coed.; 1857.  
**Little Rock Junior C.** Little Rock, Ark.; coed.; 1927.  
**Liv'ing-stone C. (lív'íng-stón).** Salisbury, N. C.; coed.; 1879.  
**Long Beach City C.** Long Beach, Calif.; junior coed.; 1913.  
**Long Island U.** Brooklyn, N. Y.; coed.; 1928.  
**Long'wood C. (lóng'wóod).** Farmville, Va.; women; 1884.  
**Lon Morris C. (lón mór'ís).** Jacksonville, Texas; junior coed.; 1873.  
**Lo'ras C. (ló'rás; 70).** Dubuque, Iowa; coed.; 1839.  
**Lo-ret'to Heights C. (ló-rét'ó).** Loretto, Colo.; women; 1891.  
**Loretto Junior C.** Nerinx, Ky.; women; 1936.  
**Los Angeles Baptist Theol. Sem.** Calif.; coed.; 1927.  
**Los Angeles C.** Calif.; junior men; 1926.  
**Los Angeles C. of Optometry.** Calif.; coed.; 1904.  
**Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Arts.** Calif.; coed.; 1883.  
**Los Angeles Harbor Junior C.** Wilmington, Calif.; coed.; 1949.  
**Los Angeles Pacific C.** Calif.; junior coed.; 1903.  
**Los Angeles State C. of Applied Arts and Sciences.** Calif.; coed.; 1947.  
**Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior C.** Calif.; coed.; 1949.  
**Los Angeles Valley Junior C.** Van Nuys, Calif.; coed.; 1949.  
**Lou'is-burg C. (ló'is-búrg).** Louisville, N. C.; junior coed.; 1787.  
**Louisiana C.** Pineville; coed.; 1906.  
**Louisiana Polytechnic Inst.** Ruston; coed.; 1894.  
**Louisiana State U. and A. & M. C.** Baton Rouge; coed.; 1890.  
**Lou'is-ville U. of (ló'í-ví).** Ky.; coed.; 1798.  
**Louisville Municipal C.** Ky.; coed.; 1931.  
**Louisville Presbyterian Theol. Sem.** Ky.; men; 1853.  
**Low'ell Textile Inst. (ló's'él).** Lowell, Mass.; coed.; 1895.  
**Lower Columbia Junior C.** Longview, Wash.; coed.; 1934.  
**Loy-o-la C. (loi-ó-lá).** Baltimore, Md.; coed.; 1852.  
**Loyola U.** Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1899.  
**Loyola U.** New Orleans, La.; coed.; 1849.  
**Loyola U. of Los Angeles.** Calif.; coed.; 1865.  
**Lutheran Theol. Sem.** Gettysburg, Pa.; coed.; 1826.  
**Lutheran Theol. Sem.** Philadelphia, Pa.; men; 1864.  
**Lutheran Theol. Southern Sem.** Columbia, S. C.; men; 1830.  
**Lu'ther C. (lú'thér).** Decorah, Iowa; coed.; 1861.  
**Luther C.** Wahoo, Nebr.; junior coed.; 1883.  
**Luther Theol. Sem.** St. Paul, Minn.; men; 1876.  
**Lux C. (lúk).** San Francisco, Calif.; junior women; 1912.  
**Ly-com'ing C. (lí-kím'íng).** Williamsport, Pa.; coed.; 1812.  
**Lynch'burg C. (línch'búrg).** Lynchburg, Va.; coed.; 1903.  
**Ly'ons Township Junior C. (lí'ónz).** La Grange, Ill.; coed.; 1929.  
**Mac'al'es-ter C. (mák-ál's-ér).** St. Paul, Minn.; coed.; 1863.  
**Mc-Cook' C. (mák'ók).** McCook, Nebr.; junior coed.; 1926.  
**Mc-Corm'ick Theol. Sem. (mák'ók'mík).** Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1820.  
**Mc-Coy' C. (mák'ói).** Baltimore, Md.; coed.; 1909.  
**Mc-Cune' Sch. of Music and Art (mák-kún').** Salt Lake City, Utah; coed.; 1920.  
**Mc-Keoh'nie-Lung'er Sch. of Commerce (mák'kék'ní-lúng'ér).** Rochester, N. Y.; junior coed.; 1917.  
**Mc-Ken'dree C. (mák-kén'drér).** Lebanon, Ill.; coed.; 1828.  
**Mac-Mur'ray C. for Women (mák-múr't).** Jacksonville, Ill.; 1846.  
**Mc-Mur'ry C. (mák-múr't).** Abilene, Texas; coed.; 1923.  
**Mac-Phail' C. of Music (mák-fáil').** Minneapolis, Minn.; coed.; 1907.  
**Mc-Ph'er-son C. (mák-fór's'n).** McPherson, Kans.; coed.; 1887.  
**Mad'a-was'ka Training Sch. (má'dá-wós'ká).** Fort Kent, Me.; coed.; 1878.  
**Mad'i-son C. (má'dí's'n).** Madison College, Tenn.; coed.; 1904.  
**Madison C.** Harrisonburg, Va.; women; 1908.  
**Ma-don'na C. (má-dón'á).** Plymouth, Mich.; men; 1937.  
**Maine U. of Orono;** coed.; 1865.  
**Maine State Teachers C.** Farmington, Me.; coed.; 1864.  
**Mal'linck-rod't C. (má'lín'k-rót).** Wilmette, Ill.; junior women; 1918.  
**Man'ches'ter C. (mán'chés'tér; chí's-ér).** North Manchester, Ind.; coed.; 1889.  
**Man'gum Junior C. (máng'gúm).** Mangum, Okla.; coed.; 1937.  
**Man-hat'tan Bible C. (mán-hát'tén; mán-).** Manhattan, Kans.; coed.; 1927.  
**Manhattan C.** New York, N. Y.; men; 1853.  
**Manhattan Sch. of Music.** New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1917.  
**Man-hat'tan-ville C. of the Sacred Heart (mán-hát'tén-ví; mán-).** New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1841.  
**Man-ka'to State Teachers C. (mán-ká'tó).** Mankato, Minn.; coed.; 1896.  
**Mar'or C. (mán'ér).** Philadelphia, Pa.; women; 1947.  
**Margaret Mor'r'i-son Gar-né'le C. (mór'í's'n kár-né'gí).** Pitts-burgh, Pa.; women; 1900.  
**Mar'i-an C. (már'í-an; má'r-).** Indianapolis, Ind.; women; 1887.  
**Marian C.** Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; men; 1946.

- Newburgh, N. Y.; junior men; 1926.  
 Washington, D. C.; men; 1904.  
 Occidental C. Los Angeles, Calif.; coed.; 1887.  
 Ocean-side-Carlsbad C. (S'aldn-sid'kair's/b'd). Oceanside, Calif.; coed.; 1884.  
 O. (S' d's/d). Odessa, Texas; junior coed.; 1946.  
 Oglethorpe C. (S'g'l-thorp). Oglethorpe, Ga.; coed.; 1913.  
 Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Cincinnati; men; 1828.  
 Ohio Wesleyan U. Ada; coed.; 1871.  
 Ohio State U. Columbus; coed.; 1864.  
 Ohio U. Athens; coed.; 1804.  
 Ohio Wesleyan U. Delaware; coed.; 1841.  
 Oklahoma, U. of. Norman; coed.; 1890.  
 Oklahoma A. & M. U. Stillwater; coed.; 1900.  
 Oklahoma Baptist U. Shawnee; coed.; 1906.  
 Oklahoma City C. of Law. Okla.; coed.; 1924.  
 Oklahoma City U. Okla.; coed.; 1911.  
 Oklahoma U. for Women. Chickasha; 1908.  
 Oklahoma Military Acad. Claremore; junior men; 1910.  
 O'Keefe U. (S'k'le/s'm). Okolona, Miss.; junior coed.; 1902.  
 Old Mission San'ta Barbara Sem. (sán'tá bár'bá-rá; bár'bá). Santa Barbara, Calif.; men; 1860.  
 Olivet C. (S'lv't). Olivet, Mich.; coed.; 1844.  
 Olivet Men's Sem. (s'lv't-r'n). Kankakee, Ill.; coed.; 1907.  
 O'Lyons C. (S'lym'pik). Bremerton, Wash.; junior coed.; 1946.  
 Omaha, Municipal U. of. Nebr.; coed.; 1908.  
 Orange Coast C. Costa Mesa, Calif.; junior coed.; 1947.  
 Oregon, U. of. Eugene; coed.; 1872.  
 Oregon C. of Ed. Monmouth; coed.; 1858.  
 Oregon State U. Corvallis; coed.; 1858.  
 Or-lan'do Junior C. (Or-lán'dó). Orlando, Fla.; coed.; 1941.  
 Or-kosh State Teachers C. (sh'k'osh). Wis.; coed.; 1871.  
 Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, C. of. Los Angeles, Calif.; coed.; 1894.  
 Ottawa U. Ottawa, Kans.; coed.; 1865.  
 Otter-bein C. (S't'r-bín). Westerville, Ohio; coed.; 1847.  
 Ot-tum'-wa Heights C. (S'tim'wá; S'). Ottumwa, Iowa; junior women; 1925.  
 Ouseh'ta C. (w'sh'Y't). Arkadelphia, Ark.; coed.; 1885.  
 Our Lady of An'gels Sem. (En'jélz). Niagara University, N. Y.; men; 1856.  
 Our Lady of Angels Sem. Cleveland, Ohio; men; 1907.  
 Our Lady of Our'ey Sem. (k'á't). Carey, Ohio; men; 1936.  
 Our Lady of Guadalupe C. Cincinnati, Ohio; women; 1935.  
 Our Lady of Fat'i-ma Sem. (fát'má). Holliston, Mass.; men; 1946.  
 Our Lady of La Sa-léte, Sem. of (lá'sá-lé't). Ipswich, Mass.; men; 1945.  
 Our Lady of La Sa-léte, Sem. of (lá'sá-lé't). Altamont, N. Y.; men; 1852.  
 Our Lady of Mercy C. of. Portland, Me.; women; 1915.  
 Our Lady of Mercy Sem. Lenox, Mass.; junior men; 1948.  
 Our Lady of Mount Carmel, C. of (k'á'mél). Washington, D. C.; men; 1940.  
 Our Lady of Providence, Sem. of. Warwick Neck, R. I.; junior men; 1939.  
 Our Lady of the Blms. C. of. Chicopee, Mass.; men; 1928.  
 Our Lady of the Forest Sem. Lake Bluff, Ill.; men; 1945.  
 Our Lady of the Holy Ghost Abbey. Conyers, Ga.; men; 1944.  
 Our Lady of the Lake C. San Antonio, Texas; coed.; 1896.  
 Our Lady of the Lake Sem. Wawasee, Ind.; junior men; 1948.  
 Our Lady of the O'arks Sem. (S'árks). Carthage, Mo.; junior men; 1944.  
 Our Lady of the Valley Abbey of. Valley Falls, R. I.; men; 1815.  
 Our Lady of Victory C. Fort Worth, Texas; junior women; 1930.  
 O-wes'-eo Bible C. (S'w's'ó). Owosso, Mich.; junior coed.; 1909.  
 O'marks, C. of the (S'árks). Clarksville, Ark.; coed.; 1891.  
 Pace C. (p's). New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1906.  
 Pacific, C. of the. Stockton, Calif.; coed.; 1851.  
 Pacific Bible C. of A-m'n'a (á-zó's'á). Azusa, Calif.; coed.; 1899.  
 Pacific Bible Inst. of Fresno (fr's'nó). Fresno, Calif.; coed.; 1944.  
 Pacific C. Newberg, Ore.; coed.; 1891.  
 Pacific Lutheran C. Portland, Wash.; coed.; 1894.  
 Pacific Sch. of Religion. Berkeley, Calif.; coed.; 1886.  
 Pacific Union C. Angwin, Calif.; coed.; 1882.  
 Pacific U. Forest Grove, Ore.; coed.; 1849.  
 Pack'ard Junior C. (pák't'rd). New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1858.  
 Pack'ard Collegiate Inst. (pák't'rd). Brooklyn, N. Y.; women; 1845.  
 Pa-d'u'-ah Junior C. (pá-dú'há). Paducah, Ky.; coed.; 1932.  
 Palme C. (pán). Augusta, Ga.; coed.; 1883.  
 Pal'm-ot-father Preparatory Sem. (pál'm-ó-f'n). Sag Harbor, N. Y.; junior men; 1942.  
 Palmetto House of Studies. Washington, D. C.; men; 1927.  
 Palm Beach Junior C. West Palm Beach, Fla.; coed.; 1933.  
 Pal'm-mar C. (pál'm-már). Vista, Calif.; junior coed.; 1946.  
 Pal'mes Verdes C. (pál'm's v'rd's). Rolling Hills, Calif.; junior coed.; 1946.  
 Pal'm Verdes Junior C. (pál'm's v'rd's). Blythe, Calif.; coed.; 1947.  
 Panhandle A. & M. U. Goodwell, Okla.; coed.; 1909.  
 Pan-ha County Junior C. (pá-n'há). Carthage, Texas; coed.; 1947.  
 Pan'm-r C. of Fay'sal Ed. and Hygiene (pán'm'r). East Orange, N. J.; coed.; 1924.  
 Par's Junior C. of. Appleton, Wis.; men; 1929.  
 Par's Junior C. (pár's). Paris, Texas; coed.; 1924.  
 Park C. (párk). Parkville, Mo.; coed.; 1875.  
 Park's C. (párk's). Fairfield, Iowa; coed.; 1875.  
 Parsons C. Parsons, Kans.; coed.; 1923.  
 Parsons Ju. Parsons, Kans.; coed.; 1906.  
 Parsons Sch. New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1896.  
 Pas-a-de-na City C. (pá-sá-ná). Pasadena, Calif.; junior coed.; 1924.  
 Pasadena C. Pasadena, Calif.; coed.; 1901.  
 Passonist Preparatory Sem. St. Louis, Mo.; junior men; 1880.  
 Paul Quinn C. (kwín). Waco, Texas; coed.; 1881.  
 Paul Smith's C. Paul Smiths, N. Y.; junior coed.; 1937.  
 Peabody Inst. of the City of Baltimore (p'e-bó-dí). Md.; coed.; 1857.  
 Peace C. Raleigh, N. C.; junior women; 1857.  
 Pearl River Junior C. Poplarville, Miss.; coed.; 1909.  
 Pembroke C. (pém'búk). Providence, R. I.; women; 1891.  
 Pembroke State C. Pembroke, N. C.; coed.; 1887.  
 Penn Hall Junior C. (pén). Chambersburg, Pa.; women; 1906.  
 Pennsylvania U. of. Philadelphia; coed.; 1740.  
 Pennsylvania C. for Women. Pittsburgh; 1869.  
 Pennsylvania Military C. Chester; men; 1862.  
 Pennsylvania State C. State College; coed.; 1855.  
 Pennsylvania State C. of Optometry. Philadelphia; coed.; 1919.  
 Pen'm-co-la Junior C. (pén'sá-k's'la). Pensacola, Fla.; coed.; 1948.  
 Pe-o'-ri-a Junior C. (pé-s'ri-á; 70). Peoria, Ill.; coed.; 1946.  
 Per-kins-ton Junior C. (pér'kín-átín; k'ínz-tín). Perkinson, Miss.; coed.; 1911.  
 Per'ry Kindergarten Normal Sch. (pér't). Boston, Mass.; women; 1868.  
 Per's-lo-w'ni Froebel Teachers C. (pés'tá-ló's'f' fr'eb'l). Chicago, Ill.; women; 1868.  
 Pfaltz Junior C. (f'f'ér). Misenheimer, N. C.; coed.; 1887.  
 Philadelphia C. of Osteopathy. Pa.; coed.; 1898.  
 Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy and Science. Pa.; coed.; 1821.  
 Philadelphia Museum Sch. of Art. Pa.; coed.; 1876.  
 Philadelphia Sch. of Occupational Therapy. Pa.; coed.; 1918.  
 Philadelphia Textile Inst. Pa.; coed.; 1883.  
 Phil-an'der Smith C. (f'f'án'dér). Little Rock, Ark.; coed.; 1868.  
 Phil'lips U. (f'f'p's). Enid, Okla.; coed.; 1906.  
 Phoenix C. (f'f'nks). Phoenix, Ariz.; junior coed.; 1920.  
 Physicians and Surgeons, C. of. San Francisco, Calif.; coed.; 1896.  
 Pied'mont C. (pé'd'mónt). Demorest, Ga.; coed.; 1897.  
 Pikeville Junior C. (pík'v'vll). Pikeville, Ky.; coed.; 1889.  
 Pine'land' C. (pín'lánd'). Salembury, N. C.; junior coed.; 1926.  
 Pine Manor Junior C. Wellesley, Mass.; women; 1911.  
 Pine'ey-wood' Business Junior C. (pín'f'wó'd'). Lufkin, Texas; coed.; 1940.  
 Pin'ey Woods Sch. (pín't). Piney Woods, Miss.; junior coed.; 1934.  
 Pittsburgh U. of. Pa.; coed.; 1787.  
 Pittsburgh Musical Inst. Pa.; coed.; 1945.  
 Pittsburgh-Xe'nia Theol. Sem. (-zén'yá). Pittsburgh, Pa.; coed.; 1794.  
 Piao'er C. (piás'ér). Auburn, Calif.; junior coed.; 1914.  
 Platteville State Teachers C. (plát'v'vll). Wis.; coed.; 1866.  
 Plymouth Teachers C. (plím'úth). Plymouth, N. H.; coed.; 1870.  
 Po-mo'na C. (pó-mó'ná). Claremont, Calif.; coed.; 1887.  
 Port Arthur C. Port Arthur, Texas; junior coed.; 1909.  
 Porterville C. (pó't'érv'vll). Porterville, Calif.; junior coed.; 1927.  
 Port Huron Junior C. (hú'rón). Port Huron, Mich.; coed.; 1923.  
 Portia Law Sch. (pór'há; 70). Boston, Mass.; coed.; 1908.  
 Portland U. of. (pórt'lánd; 70). Ore.; coed.; 1901.  
 Portland Junior C. Portland, Me.; men; 1933.  
 Portland Sch. of Music. Portland, Ore.; coed.; 1917.  
 Post Junior C. (póst). Waterbury, Conn.; coed.; 1890.  
 Po-teau' Junior C. (pó't'ó). Poteau, Okla.; coed.; 1943.  
 Po-to-mac State Sch. (pó'tó-mák). Keyser, W. Va.; junior coed.; 1902.  
 Prairie View A. & M. C. Prairie View, Texas; coed.; 1876.  
 Pratt Inst. (prát). Brooklyn, N. Y.; coed.; 1887.  
 Pratt Junior C. Pratt, Kans.; coed.; 1938.  
 Prentiss Inst. (prén'tís). Prentiss, Miss.; junior coed.; 1907.  
 Presbyterian C. Clinton, S. C.; coed.; 1880.  
 Presbyterian Junior C. Maxton, N. C.; coed.; 1929.  
 Princeton Theol. Sem. (prín'stún). Princeton, N. J.; coed.; 1812.  
 Princeton U. Princeton, N. J.; men; 1746.  
 Prin-cip'i-a C. The (prín-síp'i-á). Elshah, Ill.; coed.; 1910.  
 Protestant Episcopal Theol. Sem. in Virginia. Alexandria; men; 1823.  
 Providence Bible Inst. R. I.; coed.; 1900.  
 Providence C. R. I.; men; 1917.  
 Providence YMCA Inst. R. I.; junior coed.; 1948.  
 Public Administration, Inst. of. New York, N. Y.; coed.; 1906.  
 Pu-e-blo County Junior C. (pú-éb'ló). Pueblo, Colo.; coed.; 1933.  
 Puerto Rico, Polytechnic Inst. of. San Germán; coed.; 1912.  
 Puerto Rico, U. of. Rio Piedras; coed.; 1900.  
 Puerto Rico Junior C. Rio Piedras; coed.; 1949.  
 Pu'get Sound, C. of (pú'gét; jít). Tacoma, Wash.; coed.; 1888.  
 Pur-due' U. (pér-dú'; púr). Lafayette, Ind.; coed.; 1865.  
 Queen of the Apostles Sem. Madison, Wis.; junior men; 1949.  
 Queen of the Holy Rosary C. Mission San Jose, Calif.; women; 1930.  
 Queens C. (kwénz). Flushing, N. Y.; coed.; 1887.  
 Queens C. Charlotte, N. C.; women; 1857.  
 Quig'ley Preparatory Sem. (kwíg'li). Chicago, Ill.; junior men; 1905.  
 Quin'cy C. (kwín'sít). Quincy, Ill.; coed.; 1860.  
 Rad'oliff C. (rá'd'óllf). Cambridge, Mass.; women; 1879.  
 Rad'ford C. (rá'd'f'rd). Radford, Va.; coed.; 1910.  
 Rad'olph-Ma'oon C. (rá'n'dólf-má'kún). Ashland, Va.; coed.; 1830.  
 Randolph-Macon Woman's C. Lynchburg, Va.; 1893.  
 Rang'er Junior C. (rán'jér). Ranger, Texas; coed.; 1926.  
 RGA Institutes. New York, N. Y.; men; 1909.  
 Red'lands, U. of (ré'd'lándz). Redlands, Calif.; coed.; 1907.  
 Red Oak Junior C. Red Oak, Iowa; coed.; 1922.  
 Reed C. (réd). Portland, Ore.; coed.; 1904.  
 Reed'ley C. (ré'd'li). Reedley, Calif.; junior coed.; 1926.  
 Reformed Episcopal Church, Theol. Sem. of the. Philadelphia, Pa.; men; 1886.  
 Reformed Presbyterian Theol. Sem. Pittsburgh, Pa.; men; 1810.  
 R. (ré'f's). Denver, Colo.; men; 1877.  
 G. Weston, Mass.; women; 1927.  
 R. G. (rín'hárt). Waleska, Ga.; junior coed.; 1883.

## Colleges and Universities

1209

**Colleges and Universities**

1909

Roosevelt Polytechnic Inst. (rōz'vəlt; rēn-sē-lē; rōz-vālt) Troy, N. Y.; coed.; 1904.  
Rhode Island C. of Ed. Prov., Washington, D. C.; men; 1936.  
Rhode Island C. of Pharmacy &c; coed.; 1854.  
coed.; 1902.  
**Rhode Island** --- of Design. Pro-  
**Rhode Island** O. Kingston; coeduc; coed.; 1877.  
(rls). Houston, Texas; coed.; 1902.  
U. of (rīk'h-mūnd). Va.; coed;  
Richmond ---ional Inst. Va.; coed.; )  
Ricker C. (rik'r). Houlton, Me.; coed.; )  
Rick's C. (riks). Rexburg, Idaho; coed.; 1888.  
Ripper C. (rip'er). Trenton, N. J.; coed.; 1865.  
Rio Grande C. (rī'o grānd'). Rio Grande, Ohio; co.  
Rip-on C. (rip'in). Ripon, Wis.; coed.; 1850.  
River Falls State Teachers C. Wis.; coed.; 1874.  
Riverside C. Riverside, Calif.; junior coed.; 1916.  
Rivier C. (riv'er-s). Nashua, N. H.; women; 1933.  
Ro-a-noke C. (rō'a-nōk). Salem, Va.; coed.; 1842.  
Robert H. Terrell Law Sch. (tēr'rel). Washington, D. C.; c.  
1931.  
Roberts Wesleyan C. (rō'b'ts). North Chili, N. Y.; coed.; 1866.  
Rochester U. of N. Y.; coed.; 1850.  
Rochester Business Inst. N. Y.; junior coed.; 1863.  
Rochester Inst. of Tech. N. Y.; coed.; 1829.  
Junior C. Rochester, Minn.; coed.; 1915.  
I. C. (rōk'terd). Rockford, Ill.; women; 1910.  
st G. (rōk'hurst). Kansas City, Mo.; men; 1847.  
Rockmont C. (rōk'mont). Denver, Colo.; coed.; 1945.  
Rocky Mountain C. Billings, Mont.; coed.; 1883.  
Roger Bacon C. (bāk'n). El Paso, Texas; men; 1940.  
Rollins C. (rōl'inz). Winter Park, Fla.; coed.; 1885.  
Root-valley C. (rōo't-vāl'e; -vāl'e). Chicago, Ill.; coed.; 1945.  
Rosary C. River Forest, Ill.; women; 1848.  
Rosary Hill C. Buffalo, N. Y.; women; 1948.  
Rosemont C. (rōs'mont). Rosemont, Pa.; women; 1921.  
Rose Polytechnic Inst. (rōs). Terre Haute, Ind.; men; 1874.  
Rossell Sage C. (rūs'l sāj'). Troy, N. Y.; women; 1918.  
Rust C. (rust). Holly Springs, Miss.; coed.; 1866.  
Ru'tgers U. (rut'gēr). New Brunswick, N. J.; coed.; 1766.  
Sacra-men-to Junior C. (sāk'rā-mēt'ō). Sacramento, Calif.; coed.;  
1916.  
Sacred Heart C. of the Grand Coteau, La.; women; 1939.  
Sacred Heart C. Wichita, Kans.; junior women; 1933.  
Sacred Heart Dominican C. Houston, Texas; women; 1946.  
Sacred Heart Junior C. Cullman, Ala.; women; 1940.  
Sacred Heart Junior C. Belmont, N. C.; women; 1892.  
Sacred Heart Mission Sem. Geneva, Ill.; junio; men; 1925.  
Sacred Heart Monastery. Hales Corners, Wis.; men; 1928.  
Sacred Heart Retreat. Louisville, Ky.; men; 1936.  
Sacred Heart Sch. of Ed. Fall River, Mass.; women; 1934.  
Sacred Heart Sem. Fort Wayne, Ind.; men; 1938.  
Sacred Heart Sem. Detroit, Mich.; men; 1919.  
Sacred Heart Sem. Shelby, Ohio; men; 1934.  
Sacred Hearts Sem. Washington, D. C.; men; 1932.  
Sacred Hearts Sem. Wareham, Mass.; junior men; 1946.  
Saint Albert the Great C. of Oakland, Calif.; men; 1932.  
Saint Ambrose C. Davenport, Iowa; coed.; 1882.  
Saint Andrew on Hudson Sem. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; junior men;  
1950.  
Saint Andrew's Preparatory Sem. Rochester, N. Y.; junior men;  
1870.  
Saint Ann's Monastery. Scranton, Pa.; men; 1905.  
Saint Anselm's C. (ān'selmz). Manchester, N. H.; men; 1890.  
Saint Ant-hony-on-Hudson Sem. (ān'thō-nf.). Rensselaer, N. Y.;  
men; 1912.  
Saint Anthony's Apostolic Sch. San Antonio, Texas; junior men;  
1903.  
Saint Anthony's Monastery. Marathon, Wis.; men; 1918.  
Saint Anthony's Sem. Santa Barbara, Calif.; junior men; 1896.  
Saint Anthony's Sem. Catalikill, N. Y.; junior men; 1908.  
Saint Anthony's Sem. El Paso, Texas; men; 1936.  
Saint Augustin's C. (ō-güs'tīnz). Raleigh, N. C.; coed.; 1867.  
Saint Augustine's Sem. Kansas City, Kans.; men; 1935.  
Saint Augustine's Sem. Bay St. Louis, Miss.; men; 1923.  
Saint Basil's C. (bās'ilz). Stamford, Conn.; men; 1939.  
Saint Bede C. (bed). Peru, Ill.; junior men; 1890.  
Saint Ben-edict C. of (bēn'dikt). St. Joseph, Minn.; women; 1912.  
Saint Benedict Normal Sch. Ferdinand, Ind.; women; 1914.  
Saint Benedict's C. Atchison, Kans.; men; 1867.  
Saint Bernard C. (bār'nērđ). St. Bernard, Ala.; junior men; 1892.  
Saint Bern-ard-line of Si-en-a C. (bār'nēr-dēn, si-ēr'd). Loudouville,  
N. Y.; coed.; 1937.  
Saint Bernard's Sem. (bār'nērds). Rochester, N. Y.; men; 1893.  
Saint Bon-a-venture U. (bon'a-vēn'tūr; bōn'a-vēn'tūr). St. Bona-  
venture, N. Y.; coed.; 1850.  
Saint Cath-a-rine Junior U. (kāth'a-rin; kāth'rín). St. Catharine,  
Ky.; women; 1932.  
Saint Catherine-in, C. of (kāth'er-in; kāth'rín). St. Paul, Minn.;  
women; 1906.  
Saint Charles Bor-ro-me-o, C. of (bōr'-ō mē'iō). Columbus, Ohio;  
men; 1923.  
Saint Charles Borromeo Sem. Philadelphia, Pa.; men; 1832.  
Saint Charles C. Grand Coteau, La.; men; 1838.  
Saint Charles C. Catonsville, Md.; junior men; 1830.  
Saint Charles Sem. Carthagena, Ohio; men; 1861.  
Saint Clem-ent's Hall (klēm'en-tis). Brighton, Mass.; junior men;  
1940.  
Saint Cloud State Teachers C. (kloud). St. Cloud, Minn.; coed.; 1866.  
Saint Co-lum-ban's Sem. (kō-lūm'bānz). St. Columban, Nebr.;  
men; 1923.

**Saint Mary's Dominican C.** New Orleans, La.; women; 1910.  
**Saint Mary's Junior C.** O'Fallon, Mo.; women; 1929.  
**Saint Mary's G.** N. C.; women; 1842.  
**Saint Mary's Manor.** Fenwick, Pa.; junior men; 1920.  
**Saint Mary's Mission Sem.** Techy, Ill.; men; 1900.  
**Saint Mary's Monastery.** Morristown, N. J.; men; 1927.  
**Saint Mary's Monastery.** Dunkirk, N. Y.; men; 1862.  
**Saint Mary's Monastery.** Norwalk, Conn.; men; 1906.  
**Saint Mary's Sem.** Perryville, Mo.; men; 1818.  
**Saint Mary's Sem.** Cleveland, Ohio; men; 1848.  
**Saint Mary's Sem.** Randolph, Vt.; men; 1901.  
**Saint Mary's Sem.** Roland Park, Md.; men; 1791.  
**Saint Mary's Sem. Junior C.** St. Mary's City, Md.; women; 18  
**Saint Mary's U. of San Antonio.** Texas; coed; 1852.  
**Saint Meinrad Sem. (mín'rád).** St. Meinrad, Ind.; men; 1854.  
**Saint Michael's C.** Santa Fe, N. Mex.; men; 1947.  
**Saint Michael's C.** Winooksi Park, Vt.; men; 1904.  
**Saint Michael's Passionist Monastery** (pásh'én-íst). Union City,  
 N. J.; men; 1866.  
**Saint Norbert C.** (nór'bért). West De Pere, Wis.; men; 1893.  
**Saint Olaf C.** (ó'láf). Northfield, Minn.; coed; 1874.  
**Saint Patrick's Monastery.** Wilmington, Del.; men; 1937.  
**Saint Patrick's Sem.** Menlo Park, Calif.; men; 1898.  
**Saint Paul C. of Law.** Minn.; coed; 1900.  
**Saint Paul C. of Law.** Minn.; women; 1927.  
**Saint Paul Diocesan Teachers C.** Minn.; men; 1889.  
**Saint Paul's C.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1884.  
**Saint Paul's C.** Concordia, Mo.; junior men; 1884.  
**Saint Paul's Sem.** Minn.; men; 1895.  
**Saint Paul's Monastery.** Detroit, Mich.; men; 1929. **St. Fla.**  
**Saint Paul's Polytechnic Inst.** Lawrenceville, Va.; men; 1872.  
**Saint Peter'sburg Junior C.** (pét'er-sbürg). St. Petersburg, Fla.;  
 coed; 1927.  
**Saint Peter's C. of Arts and Sciences.** Jersey; 1902.  
**Saint Philip Ne'ri Sch.** of (né'rí; né'r'i)men; 1885.  
 men; 1946.  
**Saint Philip's C.** San Antonio, Texas; Duluth, Minn.; women;  
**Saint Pro-co'pl-us C.** (pró-kóp'lús). Albany, N. Y.; Orchard  
**Saint Rose, C. of (róz).** Albany, N. Y.; men; 1872.  
**Saint Soho-las'tica, C. of (só'h-lás'tíka).** Florissant, Mo.; junior men;  
 1912.  
**Saints Cyrill and Me-tho'di.** Lake, Mich.; men; 1885. **N. Y.;** junior men; 1896.  
**Saint Stanislaus Sem.** Winona, Minn.; women; 1907.  
**Saint Stephen's Friar, Minn.;** men; 1885.  
**Saint To-re-as, C. of (tó-ré-as).** River Forest, Ill.; men;  
**Saint Teresa, C.** Denver, Colo.; men; 1907.  
**Saint Thom.** Bloomfield, Conn.; junior men; 1897.  
**Saint Thir Latrobe, Pa.;** men; 1840.  
**Sem. Germantown, Pa.;** men; 1867.  
**Sain'tlm.)** Winston-Salem, N. C.; coed; 1772.  
**Salem, W. Va.;** coed; 1868.  
**S. U. (só'lt-zhún).** Aptos, Calif.; men; 1948.  
**Evening Junior C. (vá-l'é-núg).** Salinas, Calif.; coed; 1919.  
**P. Chase C. (sám'én, chás).** Cincinnati, Ohio; coed; 1920.  
**A-to-ri-an Sem. (ál'tó-vót'é-rí-an; 70).** St. Nazianz, Wis.; junior  
 men; 1900.  
**Al've Ro-gí-na C. (ál'vít-ró-gé'ní).** Newport, R. I.; women; 1934.  
**Sam Houston State Teachers C.** (hús'tón). Huntsville, Texas;  
 coed; 1879.  
**Samuel Huston C.** (hús'tón). Austin, Texas; coed; 1876.  
**San An-go-lo C. (sán k'n-jé-ló).** San Angelo, Texas; junior coed; 1928.  
**San Antonio C.** Texas; junior coed; 1925.  
**San Be-ní-to County Junior C.** (sán b'é-nító). Hollister, Calif.;  
 coed; 1919.  
**San Bernár-dí-no Valley C. (sán bú'nér-dí-nó).** San Bernardino,  
 Calif.; junior coed; 1926.  
**San Diego Junior C.** Calif.; coed; 1914.  
**San Diego State C.** Calif.; coed; 1897.  
**San Francisco, U. of.** Calif.; coed; 1855.  
**San Francisco C. for Women.** Calif.; 1930.  
**San Francisco State C.** Calif.; coed; 1899.  
**San Francisco Theol. Sem.** San Anselmo, Calif.; coed; 1871.  
**San Jose State C. (sán' [h]ó-zé).** San Jose, Calif.; coed; 1857.  
**San Luís O-bis-po Junior C. (sán ló'ís ó-bis-pó).** San Luis Obispo,  
 Calif.; coed; 1936.  
**San Luis Rey Sem. (ré).** San Luis Rey, Calif.; junior men; 1930.  
**San Ma-te'o Junior C. (sán má-té-ro).** San Mateo, Calif.; coed; 1922.  
**San'ta Ana's C. (sánt'a áná).** Santa Ana, Calif.; junior coed; 1915.  
**San'ta Bar-bar-a C. (sánt'a bár-bá-rá; búr-bró).** Santa Barbara,  
 Calif.; coed; 1909.  
**Santa Barbara Junior C.** Santa Barbara, Calif.; coed; 1946.  
**Santa Clara, U. of (klár'a; klár'a).** Santa Clara, Calif.; men; 1777.  
**Santa Ma-ri'a Junior C. (má-rí-a).** Santa Maria, Calif.; coed; 1930.  
**Santa Mon'tea City C. (món'te-ká).** Santa Monica, Calif.; junior  
 coed; 1929.  
**Santa Ro'sa Junior C. (ró'sá).** Santa Rosa, Calif.; coed; 1918.  
**Sarah Lawrence C. (ló'rens; ló'rens).** Bronxville, N. Y.; women; 1926.  
**Sayre Junior C. (sáyre).** Sayre, Okla.; coed; 1938.  
**Searritt C. for Christian Workers (skír't).** Nashville, Tenn.;  
 coed; 1924.  
**Schauffler C. of Religious and Social Work (shó'flér).** Cleveland,  
 Ohio; women; 1886.  
**Schwa'ber Inst. (shw'bé-r).** Kerrville, Texas; junior coed; 1923.  
**Scotts-bluff Junior C. (skóts-blíf).** Scottsbluff, Neb.; coed; 1920.  
**Scot's C. (skót's).** Hebronville, Texas; men; 1932.  
**Seaboard C. of Seamen, Clearmont, Calif.;** men; 1920.  
**Scriptura C. (skríptúra).** Evanston, Ill.; men; 1920.  
**See-bur-y-Warren Theol. Sem. (sé-búr-y).** Evanston, Ill.; men; 1891.  
 1858.  
**Seattle Pacific C.** Seattle, Wash.; coed; 1922.  
**Seattle U.** Wash.; coed; 1902.  
**Seminole, Okla.;** coed; 1931.  
**Sem't-note Junior C.** HONART C.; WILLIAM BARRA C.  
**Sem's-o, Colleges - Visalia, Calif.;** junior coed; 1926.  
**Se-quoi-a, C. of the (sí-kwi Orange, N. J.;** coed; 1886.  
**Seton Hall C. (set'n).** Pa.; women; 1933.  
**Seton Hill C.** Greensboro, Calif.; junior coed; 1949.  
**Shasta C. (shás'tá).** N. C.; coed; 1885.  
**Shaw U. (shó).** Sitka, Alaska;  
**She'don Jack-** Sheldon, Iowa; coed; 1926.  
**Sheldon Ju.'n; -tún.** New York, N. Y.; coed; 1907.  
**Shel-ton C. (shet'an-dó's).** Dayton, Va.; junior coed; 1875.  
**Shen'an'g Conservatory of Music.** Dayton, Va.; coed; 1876.  
**Shen'an'g (shép'ánd).** Shepherdstown, W. Va.; coed; 1871.  
**Sheng Music Sch. (shér'wóod).** Chicago, Ill.; coed; 1895.  
**Shor C. (shó'mér).** Mount Carroll, Ill.; junior coed; 1853.  
**Star C. (shórtér).** North Little Rock, Ark.; coed; 1884.  
**Star C.** Rome, Ga.; women; 1873.  
**Sturtis C. (shúrt'sí; íff).** Alton, Ill.; coed; 1837.  
**St. Louis C. (st'lán's).** Memphis, Tenn.; coed; 1921.  
**Sierra Heights C.** Adrian, Mich.; women; 1919.  
**Simmons C. (sím'unz).** Boston, Mass.; women; 1899.  
**Simpson Bible Inst. (sím-pl'n).** Seattle, Wash.; coed; 1921.  
**Simpson C.** Indianola, Iowa; coed; 1860.  
**Sin-clair C. (sín'klár).** Dayton, Ohio; junior coed; 1887.  
**Sloux Falls C. (só'f éls').** Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; coed; 1883.  
**Slayers of Mercy Normal Sch.** Albany, N. Y.; coed; 1928.  
**Skag-it Valley Junior C. (skák'yí).** Mount Vernon, Wash.; coed; 1926.  
**Skidmore C. (skíd'mór).** Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; women; 1911.  
**Smith C.** Northampton, Mass.; women; 1871.  
**Snead Junior C. (snéd).** Boaz, Ala.; coed; 1898.  
**Snow C. (snó).** Ephraim, Utah; junior coed; 1888.  
**South, U. of the Sewanee, Tenn.;** men; 1857.  
**South Carolina, Med. C. of the State of.** Charleston; coed; 1824.  
**South Carolina, U. of.** Columbia; coed; 1801.  
**South Dakota, U. of.** Vermillion; coed; 1862.  
**South Dakota Sch. of Mines and Tech.** Rapid City; coed; 1885.  
**South Dakota State C. of Agric. and Mechanic Arts.** Brookings;  
 coed; 1881.  
**Southeastern Louisiana C.** Hammond; coed; 1925.  
**Southeastern State C.** Durant, Okla.; coed; 1909.  
**Southeastern U.** Washington, D. C.; coed; 1917.  
**Southeast Missouri State C.** Cape Girardeau; coed; 1873.  
**Southern Baptist C.** Walnut Ridge, Ark.; junior coed; 1941.  
**Southern Baptist Theol. Sem.** Louisville, Ky.; men; 1859.  
**Southern California, U. of.** Los Angeles; coed; 1879.  
**Southern California Bible C.** Costa Mesa; coed; 1920.  
**Southern Christian Inst.** Edwards, Miss.; junior coed; 1876.  
**Southern C. of Optometry.** Memphis, Tenn.; coed; 1932.  
**Southern C. of Pharmacy.** Atlanta, Ga.; coed; 1903.  
**Southern Idaho C.**

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**State Teachers C.** at **Milwaukee** (mil'wau-ke). Pa.; coed; 1890.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Minneapolis** (min'ne-polis). Pa.; coed; 1890.  
**Teachers C.** at **Valley City** (val'i-city). Pa.; coed; 1892.  
**Teachers C.** at **Bismarck** (bis-mar-k). N. Dak.; coed; 1899.  
**Teachers C.** at **California** (kal-i-for-nia). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Edinboro** (ed-in-bo-ro). Pa.; coed; 1897.  
**State Teachers C.** at **East Stroudsburg** (east-strud-sburg). Pa.; coed; 1896.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Edinboro** (ed-in-bo-ro). Pa.; coed; 1897.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Indiana** (in-di-an-a). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Kentown** (kent-on). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Lake Haven** (lake-haven). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Mainfield** (main-field). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Milfersville** (mil-fers-vill). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Shippenburg** (ship-pen-burg). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **Slippery Rock** (slip-pery-rock). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State Teachers C.** at **West Chester** (west-chester). Pa.; coed; 1899.  
**State U. Med. Center** at **New York City** (new-york-city). N. Y.; coed; 1899.  
**St. Ignace Normal School** (st-ignas-normal-school). Buffalo, N. Y.; women; 1901.  
**Stephen F. Austin State Teachers C.** (stephen-f-austin-state-teachers-c.). Nacogdoches, Texas; coed; 1917.  
**Stephens C.** (stephens-c.). Columbia, Mo.; junior women; 1893.  
**Sterling C.** (sterling-c.). Sterling, Kans.; coed; 1897.  
**Steubenville C.** (steubenville-c.). Steubenville, Ohio; coed; 1946.  
**Stevens Inst. of Tech.** (stevens-inst.-of-tech.). Hoboken, N. J.; men; 1867.  
**Stevens Point State Teachers C.** (stevens-point-state-teachers-c.). Wis.; coed; 1894.  
**Stigmarino Juniorate** (stigmarino-juniorate). Waltham, Mass.; men; 1923.  
**Stigmatized Major Sem.** (stigmatized-major-sem.). Wellesley, Mass.; men; 1940.  
**Stillman C.** (stillman-c.). Tuscaloosa, Ala.; coed; 1876.  
**Stockton C.** (stockton-c.). Stockton, Calif.; junior coed; 1935.  
**Stonehill C.** (stonehill-c.). North Easton, Mass.; men; 1948.  
**Storer C.** (storer-c.). Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; coed; 1897.  
**Stout Inst.** (stout-inst.). Menomonee, Wis.; coed; 1893.  
**Stowe Teachers and Junior C.** (stowe-teachers-and-junior-c.). St. Louis, Mo.; coed; 1890.  
**Stratford C.** (stratford-c.). Danville, Va.; junior women; 1852.  
**Sue Bennett C.** (sue-bennett-c.). London, Ky.; junior coed; 1896.  
**Swift C.** (swift-c.). Boston, Mass.; coed; 1906.  
**Sullivan C.** (sullivan-c.). Bristol, Va.; junior women; 1870.  
**Sul Ross State Teachers C.** (sul-ross-state-teachers-c.). Alpine, Texas; coed; 1920.  
**Sunflower Junior C.** (sunflower-junior-c.). Moorhead, Miss.; coed; 1911.  
**Suo-mi C.** (suo-mi-c.). Hancock, Mich.; junior coed; 1896.  
**Susquehanna C.** (susquehanna-c.). Selinsgrove, Pa.; coed; 1858.  
**Swarthmore C.** (swarthmore-c.). Swarthmore, Pa.; coed; 1864.  
**Sweet Briar C.** (sweet-briar-c.). Sweet Briar, Va.; women; 1901.  
**Swift Memorial Junior C.** (swift-memorial-junior-c.). Rogersville, Tenn.; coed; 1883.  
**Syracuse U.** (syracuse-u.). Syracuse, N. Y.; coed; 1849.  
**Taylor C.** (taylor-c.). Hillsboro, Kans.; coed; 1908.  
**Tacomoma Catholic Junior C.** (tacomoma-catholic-junior-c.). Tacoma, Wash.; women; 1942.  
**Taft Junior C.** (taft-junior-c.). Taft, Calif.; coed; 1922.  
**Tallahadega C.** (tallahadega-c.). Talladega, Ala.; coed; 1867.  
**Tampa U.** (tampa-u.). Tampa, Fla.; coed; 1931.  
**Tarkio C.** (tarkio-c.). Tarkio, Mo.; coed; 1883.  
**Tartleton State C.** (tartleton-state-c.). Stephenville, Texas; junior coed; 1890.  
**Taylor U.** (taylor-u.). Upland, Ind.; coed; 1846.  
**Teachers C.** New York, N. Y.; coed; 1888.  
**Teachers C.** Athens-nae-univ-of-ohio (athens-nae-univ-of-ohio). Cincinnati; coed; 1928.  
**Temple Junior C.** (temple-junior-c.). Temple, Texas; coed; 1926.  
**Temple U.** Philadelphia, Pa.; coed; 1894.  
**Tennessee U.** Knoxville; coed; 1794.  
**Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State C.** Nashville; coed; 1909.  
**Tennessee Polytechnic Inst.** Cookeville; coed; 1915.  
**Tennessee Wesleyan C.** Athens; junior coed; 1896.  
**Texarkana C.** (texarkana-c.). Texarkana, Texas; junior coed; 1927.  
**Texas A. & M. C.** College Station; men; 1862.  
**Texas U.** Austin; coed; 1881.  
**Texas Christian U.** Fort Worth; coed; 1873.  
**Texas C.** Tyler; coed; 1894.  
**Texas C. of Arts and Industries.** Kingsville; coed; 1917.  
**Texas Lutheran C.** Seguin; coed; 1891.  
**Texas Southmost C.** (southmost-c.). Brownsville; junior coed; 1926.  
**Texas State U. for Women.** Denton; coed; 1927.  
**Texas State U. for Negroes.** Houston; coed; 1923.  
**Texas Technological C.** Lubbock; coed; 1890.  
**Texas Wesleyan C.** Fort Worth; coed; 1913.  
**Texas Western U.** El Paso; coed; 1913.  
**Textile Technology, Inst. of.** Charlottesville, Va.; men; 1944.  
**Thiel C.** Greenville, Pa.; coed; 1896.  
**Thornton Junior C.** (thornton-junior-c.). Harvey, Ill.; coed; 1927.  
**Tiffin U.** Tiffin, Ohio; junior coed; 1877.  
**Titelton C.** (titelton-c.). Anstine, Texas; coed; 1911.  
**Toledo U.** Toledo, Ohio; coed; 1872.  
**Tougaloo C.** (tougaloo-c.). Tougaloo, Miss.; coed; 1899.  
**Transylvania C.** (transylvania-c.). Lexington, Ky.; coed; 1780.  
**Trenton Junior C.** Trenton, Mo.; coed; 1926.  
**Trenton Junior C.** Trenton, N. J.; coed; 1947.  
**Troop Co. Natavene C.** (troop-co.-natavene-c.). Nashville, Tenn.; coed; 1901.  
**Trinity and State Junior C.** (trinity-and-state-junior-c.). Trinidad, Colo.; coed; 1926.  
**Trinity C.** Conn.; men; 1823.  
**Trinity C.** Washington, D. C.; women; 1897.  
**Trinity C.** Burlington, Vt.; women; 1926.  
**Trinity U.** San Antonio, Texas; coed; 1890.  
**Tri-State C.** (tri-state-c.). Angola, Ind.; coed; 1894.  
**Truman-McConnell Junior C.** (truman-mcconnell-junior-c.). Cleveland, Ga.; coed; 1947.  
**Tufts C.** Medford, Mass.; coed; 1892.  
**Tulane U. of Louisiana** (tulane-u.-of-louisiana). New Orleans; coed; 1894.  
**Tusculum C.** (tusculum-c.). Greeneville, Tenn.; coed; 1794.  
**Tyler Commercial C.** (tyler-commercial-c.). Tyler, Texas; coed; 1904.  
**Union C.** Barboursville, Ky.; coed; 1879.  
**Union C.** Lincoln, Neb.; coed; 1891.  
**Union Junior C.** Schenectady, N. Y.; men; 1785.  
**Union Theol. Sem.** Cranford, N. J.; coed; 1933.  
**Union Theol. Sem.** New York, N. Y.; coed; 1836.  
**United States Air Force Air U.** Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.; men; 1945.  
**United States Coast Guard Acad.** New London, Conn.; men; 1890.  
**United States Department of Agriculture Graduate Sch.** Washington, D. C.; coed; 1921.  
**United States Merchant Marine Acad.** Kings Point, N. Y.; men; 1917.  
**Upper Lowell Acad.** West Point, N. Y.; men; 1892.  
**Upshur C.** (upshur-c.). Annapolis, Md.; men; 1845.  
**Urbana U.** (urbana-u.). Upland, Calif.; coed; 1920.  
**Uralsk C.** (uralsk-c.). Orange, N. J.; coed; 1893.  
**Ursuline C.** (ursuline-c.). Urbana, Ohio; coed; 1850.  
**Ursuline C.** (ursuline-c.). Louisville, Ky.; women; 1838.  
**Utah U.** Salt Lake City, Utah; women; 1927.  
**Utah State Agricul. C.** (utah-state-agricul.-c.). Logan, Utah; women; 1871.  
**Utica C.** Utica, N. Y.; coed; 1946-47, pl-1.  
**Vallejo C.** (vallejo-c.). Vallejo, Cal.; coed; 1894.  
**Valley Forge Military Junior C.** (valley-forge-military-junior-c.). Pottsville, Pa.; coed; 1898.  
**Vanderbilt U.** (vanderbilt-u.). Nashville, 1945.  
**Vanderbilt U. School of Music** (vanderbilt-u.-school-of-music). Nashville, 1928.  
**Vanderbilt Extension Center** (vanderbilt-extension-center). Portland, Me.; men; 1934.  
**Vassar C.** (vasar-c.). Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; women; 1862.  
**Ventura Junior C.** (ventura-junior-c.). Ventura, Calif.; coed; 1946.  
**Vermont and State Agricultural C.** (vermont-and-state-agricultural-c.). Burlington; coed; 1834.  
**Vermont Junior C.** Montpelier, Vt.; coed; 1834.  
**Vermont State Teachers C.** Castleton; coed; 1847.  
**Vermont State Teachers C.** Johnson; coed; 1937.  
**Vermont State Teachers C.** Lyndon Center; coed; 1911.  
**Via-Terroni House of Studies** (via-terrini-house-of-studies). Davenport, Iowa; men; 1938.  
**Victorian Sem.** Washington, D. C.; men; 1928.  
**Victoria C.** Victoria, Texas; junior coed; 1925.  
**Village Ma-dona C.** (village-ma-dona-c.). Covington, Ky.; coed; 1921.  
**Villa Maria C.** (villa-maria-c.). Erie, Pa.; women; 1892.  
**Villanova C.** (villanova-c.). Villanova, Pa.; coed; 1842.  
**Villa Walsh Junior C.** (villa-walsh-junior-c.). Morristown,





- Evangelical Lutheran Sem.** Ont.; men; 1924.  
**François-Thomas, O. d. A.** des (dā'pān'tē'shāz' dē fān'swā'shān'). ... for men; 1946.  
**Frères-Mineurs, O. de St. François, Séminaire des (nō'v'vā' dē frā' mē'nū' k'p'p'ān').** Cacouna, P. Q.; junior men; 1903.  
**Gravé, O. de (dē grā'vā').** Gaspé, P. Q.; men; 1920.  
**Gravelbourg, O. de l'abbé de (k'ā'vō'lik' dē grā'vō'bō'vōr').** Gravelbourg, Sask.; men; 1917.  
**Halifax Conservatory of Music (hāl'f'āks).** N. S.; coed.; 1887.  
**Hamilton Coll. (hām'f'ī-tān; -t'n).** Hamilton, Ont.; coed.; 1948.  
**Hamilton Normal Sch.** Hamilton, Ont.; coed.; 1908.  
**Hauts-Études Commerciales, École des (ē'kōl' dē-zō't' ē'ū'd' kō'm'ē'r'syāl').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1907.  
**Hav'ér-gal O. (hāv'ēr-gāl).** Toronto, Ont.; junior coed.; 1894.  
**Holy Heart Sem.** Halifax, N. S.; men; 1894.  
**Holy Names O. Windsor, Ont.; women; 1934.**  
**Holy Rosary Scholastics.** Orleans, Ont.; men; 1930.  
**Huron O. (hū'rūn).** London, Ont.; men; 1863.  
**Hygiene, So'iale, Ap'pli'quée, École d' (ē'kōl' dē-zh'yan' sō'syāl' ā'p'li'kēz').** Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1925.  
**Im'ma'cūlate Con'cep'tion, So'ciété d' (sō'siē'tē dē l' (skō'lās'tē'k' dē l'im'mā'kū'lē kōn'sē'p'shōn').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1884.  
**Jacques-Cartier, École Normale (ē'kōl' nōr'māl' zhā'k'kār'tyēr').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1939.  
**Jean-de-Brébeuf, O. (zhān'dē-brē'bō'f').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1928.  
**Jésuites, O. des (dē zhē'sū'it').** Quebec, P. Q.; men; 1930.  
**Jésus-Marie, O. (zhē'sū'mā'rē').** Outremont, P. Q.; women; 1933.  
**Joliette, Sémin. de (dē zhō'lyēt').** Joliette, P. Q.; men; 1846.  
**Kemptville Agricultural O. (kēmp'tvīl').** Kemptville, Ont.; junior coed.; 1917.  
**King's College, U. of. Halifax, N. S.; coed.; 1789.**  
**Kitch'ner Conservatory of Music (kitch'n-ēr).** Kitchener, Ont.; coed.; 1913.  
**Knox O. (nōks).** Toronto, Ont.; men; 1943.  
**Lakehead O. (lāk'hēd').** Port Arthur, Ont.; junior coed.; 1948.  
**La Répa'ra'tion, Mai'son d'Études du Mo'nas'tère de (mā'rē'pā'rā'shōn' dē'tū'd' dū mō'nās'tēr' dē lā rē'pā'rā'shōn').** Pointe aux Trembles, P. Q.; men; 1922.  
**L'Assomp'tion, O. de (dē lā'sōnp'shōn').** L'Assomption, P. Q.; men; 1832.  
**La'val, École Normale (ē'kōl' nōr'māl' lā'vāl').** Quebec, P. Q.; coed.; 1857.  
**La'val, U. (lā'vāl').** Quebec, P. Q.; coed.; 1852.  
**Lévis, O. de (dē lē'vā').** Lévis, P. Q.; men; 1853.  
**London Normal Sch.** London, Ont.; coed.; 1899.  
**Lo-rel-to Abbey (lō-rēt-tō).** Toronto, Ont.; women; 1847.  
**Lorne Park O. (lōrn).** Port Credit, Ont.; junior coed.; 1924.  
**Loy-ola O. (lōi-ōlā).** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1890.  
**Lutheran C. and Sem.** Saskatoon, Sask.; men; 1913.  
**Lutheran Theol. Sem.** Saskatoon, Sask.; men; 1939.  
**Luther O. (lū'thēr).** Regina, Sask.; junior coed.; 1920.  
**Mac-donald O. (māk-dōn'ald).** Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.; coed.; 1907.  
**Mc-Gill U. (mā'gīl').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1821.  
**Mc-Master U. (māk-mā's'tēr).** Hamilton, Ont.; coed.; 1887.  
**Manitoba, U. of. Winnipeg; coed.; 1877.**  
**Manitoba Normal Sch.** Tuxedo; coed.; 1890.  
**Manitoba Technical Inst.** Winnipeg; junior coed.; 1948.  
**Marguerite-Bourgeoy's, O. (mār'gē-rēt'bō'r'zhwā').** Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1909.  
**Marguerite of Youville, O. (dū'vīl').** Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1935.  
**Mari-a-nop'o-lis O. (mār'fā-dōp'ō-lis; mār'c').** Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1943.  
**Marie-Anne, O. (mā'rē'ān').** Lachine, P. Q.; women; 1932.  
**Marie de France, O. (mā'rē dē frāns').** Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1939.  
**Marie de l'In'car'na'tion, O. (dē lān'kār'nā'shōn').** Trois-Rivières, P. Q.; women; 1897.  
**Marie-Im'ma'cu'lée, Sémin. Ob'lat de (sō'biā dē mā'rē'ym'mā'kū'lē').** Chambly, P. Q.; men; 1926.  
**Marie-Mé'dia'trice, Sémin. (mā'rē'mē'dyā'tris').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1938.  
**Maritime O. of Pharmacy.** Halifax, N. S.; coed.; 1911.  
**Maritime Sch. of Social Work.** Halifax, N. S.; coed.; 1940.  
**Mé-de-cine V'é'téri'naire, École de (ē'kōl' dē mē'sīn' vē'tēr' nār').** St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.; men; 1886.  
**Memorial U. O. St. John's, Newf.; coed.; 1925.**  
**Mou'ble, École du (ē'kōl' dū mō'bl').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1935.  
**Mis'sion'na'ires d'Afrique, Sémin. des (dē mī'syōn'ār' dā'frik').** Eastview, Ont.; men; 1938.  
**Mis'sions, Étran'gères, Sémin. des (dē mī'syōn'ār-nē'trān'zhār').** Pont Viau, P. Q.; men; 1921.  
**Mont'fortains, So'ciété d' (skō'lās'tē'k' dē mōn'fōr'tān').** Eastview, Ont.; men; 1890.  
**Mont-Laurier, Sémin. de (dē mōn'lō'ryēr').** Mont Laurier, P. Q.; men; 1915.  
**Mont'réal, O. de (dē mōn'rē'al').** P. Q.; men; 1767.  
**Mont'réal, U. de. P. Q.; coed.; 1878.**  
**Mont're-al Diocesan O. (mōn'trē-ōl' mūn').** P. Q.; men; 1873.  
**Montreal Presbyterian O. P. Q.; men; 1865.**  
**Moose Jaw Bible O. Moose Jaw, Sask.; coed.; 1940.**  
**Mount All'son U. (mū't'ā'sn).** Sackville, N. B.; coed.; 1839.  
**Mount Carmel O. (kār'mēl).** Niagara Falls, Ont.; junior men; 1864.  
**Mount Royal O. Calgary, Alta.; junior coed.; 1910.**  
**Mount St. Bernard O. (sānt būr'nērd).** Antigonish, N. S.; women; 1864.  
**Mount St. Louis O. (sānt lō'is).** Montreal, P. Q.; junior men; 1888.  
**Mount St. Vincent O. (sānt vīn'sēnt).** Rockingham, N. S.; women; 1873.  
**New Brunswick, U. of. Fredericton; coed.; 1785.**  
**New Brunswick Teachers' O. Fredericton; coed.; 1876.**  
**Ni'ce'lat, Fan'sion'nat' de (pā'n'syōn' dē nē'kē'lat').** Nicolet, P. Q.; women; 1883.  
**Nicolet, Sémin. de. Nicolet, P. Q.; men; 1801.**  
**North Bay Normal Sch.** North Bay, Ont.; coed.; 1909.  
**Notre Dame O. (nō'trē dām').** Ottawa, Ont.; women; 1932.  
**Notre Dame O. Wilcox, Sask.; coed.; 1933.**  
**Notre-Dame-de-Belle-vue, Fan'sion'nat' de (pā'n'syōn' dē nō'trē-dām'dē-bē'l'vū').** Quebec, P. Q.; women; 1931.  
**Notre-Dame de l'Assomp'tion, O. (nō'trē-dām' dē lā'sōnp'shōn').** Nicolet, P. Q.; women; 1937.  
**Notre-Dame du Lac, Ab'baye (ā'bē'yē nō'trē-dām' dū lāk').** La Trappe, P. Q.; men; 1881.  
**Nova Scotia Agricultural O. Truro; junior coed.; 1905.**  
**Nova Scotia O. of Art. Halifax; coed.; 1887.**  
**Nova Scotia Normal O. Truro; coed.; 1855.**  
**Nova Scotia Tech. O. Halifax; men; 1907.**  
**Ob'lat's, No'v'ciat' des (nō'v'syā' dē-sō'biā').** Richelieu, P. Q.; men; 1930.  
**O'ka, Inst. A'gr'icole d' (ā'gr'ē'kōl' dē'kā').** La Trappe, P. Q.; men; 1893.  
**Ontario O. of Agriculture.** Guelph; coed.; 1874.  
**Ontario O. of Art. Toronto; coed.; 1876.**  
**Ontario O. of Ed. Toronto; coed.; 1906.**  
**Ontario O. of Pharmacy.** Toronto; coed.; 1871.  
**Ontario Ladies O. Whitby; junior; 1874.**  
**Ontario Veterinary O. Guelph; coed.; 1893.**  
**Opt'm'etrie, École d' (ē'kōl' dōp'tō'mē'trē').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1910.  
**Optometry of Ontario, O. of. Toronto; coed.; 1925.**  
**Os'goode Hall Law Sch. (ō'sgō'd).** Toronto, Ont.; coed.; 1873.  
**Osh'-wa Missionary O. (ōsh'wā-wō).** Oshawa, Ont.; coed.; 1903.  
**Ottawa, Grand Sémin. d' (grān' sē'mē'nār' dō'tō'wā').** Ont.; men; 1848.  
**Ottawa, Sémin. d'. Ont.; men; 1926.**  
**Ottawa, U. d'. Ont.; coed.; 1848.**  
**Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Convent.** Ottawa, Ont.; women; 1869.  
**P'êche-ries, École des (ē'kōl' dē pēsh'rē').** Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P. Q.; men; 1938.  
**Pé'da'go'gique, Inst. (pā'dā'gō'zhik').** Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1926.  
**Pédagogique St.-Georges, Inst. (sān'zhōr'zh').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1929.  
**Pères Ma'ristes, Ju'v's'nat' des (zhū'v's'nā' dē pār'mā'rist').** Sillery, P. Q.; junior men; 1929.  
**Pères Mont'fortains, Sémin. des (dē pār'mōn'fōr'tān').** Papineauville, P. Q.; junior men; 1908.  
**Peterborough Normal Sch. (pē'tēr-bō'rō).** Peterborough, Ont.; coed.; 1909.  
**Phar'ma'cie, École de (ē'kōl' dē fār'mā'sē').** Quebec, P. Q.; coed.; 1860.  
**Pine Hill Divinity Hall.** Halifax, N. S.; men; 1820.  
**Pol'y'tech'nique, École (ē'kōl' pō'lē'tē'k'nīk').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1873.  
**Pontifical Inst. of Mediaeval Studies.** Toronto, Ont.; coed.; 1929.  
**Prince of Wales O. and Normal Sch.** Charlottetown, P. E. I.; junior coed.; 1860.  
**Provincial Inst. of Mining.** Halleybury, Ont.; junior men; 1945.  
**Provincial Inst. of Tech. and Art.** Calgary, Alta.; junior coed.; 1916.  
**Provincial Inst. of Textiles.** Hamilton, Ont.; junior coed.; 1946.  
**Québec, Sémin. de (dē kē'bēk').** Quebec, P. Q.; men; 1663.  
**Queen's U. Kingston, Ont.; coed.; 1841.**  
**Radio Arts Acad. of. Toronto, Ont.; coed.; 1945.**  
**Reformed Episcopal Theol. O. Toronto, Ont.; men; 1948.**  
**Re-gi-na Cle'ri Sem. (rē'jī'nā klē'rē').** Regina, Sask.; men; 1932.  
**Re-gi-na O. (rē'jī'nā).** Regina, Sask.; junior coed.; 1911.  
**Ri'mous'ki, Sémin. de (dē rēmō'skē').** Rimouski, P. Q.; men; 1855.  
**Royal Military O. Kingston, Ont.; men; 1875.**  
**Royal Roads O. Royal Roads, B. C.; junior men; 1942.**  
**Royal Victoria O. Montreal, P. Q.; women; 1899.**  
**Ry'er-son Inst. of Tech. (rī'ēr's'n).** Toronto, Ont.; junior coed.; 1948.  
**Sa'cré-Océur, O. du (dū sā'krē'ō'kūr').** Bathurst, N. B.; men; 1879.  
**Sacré-Océur, O. du. Sudbury, Ont.; men; 1913.**  
**Sacré-Océur, O. du. Sherbrooke, P. Q.; women; 1945.**  
**Sacré-Océur, École A'pō's'tolique de (ē'kōl' ā'pō's'tō'lik' dē).** Beauport, P. Q.; men; 1920.  
**Sacré-Océur, So'ciété d' (skō'lās'tē'k' dē sē'krē'ō'kūr' dē mī'syōn'ār' dū).** Waterloo, Ont.; men; 1933.  
**Sacré-Océur, Scholasticat du. Lebrét, Sask.; men; 1926.**  
**Sacré-Océur, Sémin. de. St. Victor, P. Q.; men; 1910.**  
**Sacred Heart, Convent of the. Halifax, N. S.; women; 1849.**  
**Sacred Heart O. Regina, Sask.; junior women; 1927.**  
**Saint-Alex'an'dre, O. (sān'tā'lē'k'sān'dr').** Limbourn, P. Q.; men; 1912.  
**Saint-Al'phonse, Sémin. (sān'tā'l'fōns').** Ste. Anne de Beauport, Quebec; men; 1896.  
**Saint-Al'phon'sus Sem. (sānt ā'l-fōn'sūs).** Woodstock, Ont.; men; 1930.  
**Saint Andrew's O. Aurora, Ont.; junior men; 1899.**  
**Saint Andrew's O. Saskatoon, Sask.; coed.; 1912.**  
**Saint-An'toine, Sémin. (sān'tān'twān').** Trois-Rivières, P. Q.; men; 1860.  
**Saint-Augus'tine's Sem. (sānt ā'gūs'tīn').** Toronto, Ont.; men; 1913.  
**Saint Bas'il's Sem. (bās'il').** Toronto, Ont.; men; 1862.  
**Saint-Benoît-du-Lac, Pri'au'ré de (p'rē'ō'rē dē sān'bē'nō'dū-lāk').** St. Benoit du Lac, P. Q.; men; 1912.  
**Saint-Boniface, O. de (dē sān'bō'nē'fās').** St. Boniface, Man.; men; 1818.  
**Saint Chad's O. (chād's).** Regina, Sask.; men; 1907.  
**Saint-Charles, So'ciété d' (skō'lās'tē'k' sān'chār').** Joliette, P. Q.; men; 1930.  
**Saint-Charles-Gar'nier, O. (gār'nīēr').** Quebec, P. Q.; men; 1930.

- Saint Dunstan's U.** (saint dūn'stāns). Charlottetown, P. E. I.; coed.; 1856.
- Sainte-Anne, C.** (sān'tān'). Church Point, N. S.; men; 1891.
- Sainte-Anne, C. de (dē).** Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P. Q.; men; 1837.
- Sainte-Croix, Ex'ter'nat' Classique** (sān'tē'krō' kī'ā'sk' sī'ān' krwā'). Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1920.
- Sainte-Croix, Soc'ias't'cat' de la Con'gr'gation' de (skō'lās't'Fīā' dē lā kōn'gr'gā'syōn' sī'ān'tē'krō').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1900.
- Sém. de.** St. Laurent, P. Q.; men; 1893.
- Sém. de Philo'sophie** (fē'lō'sō'fē). Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1863.
- Sainte-Marie, C.** (sānt'mā'ri'). Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1848.
- Sainte-Marie des Pères Blancs, No'viciat'** (nō'vī'syā' sī'ān'tē' mā'ri' dē pār' blān'). St. Martin, P. Q.; men; 1937.
- Sainte-Thérèse, Sém. de (dē sī'ānt'tē'rās').** Sta. Thérèse, P. Q.; men; 1825.
- Saint Francis Xavier Sem.** (sā'vī'fēr). Scarboro Bluffs, Ont.; men; 1924.
- Saint Francis Xavier U.** (sā'vī'fēr; occas. sē'vī'fēr). Antigonish, N. S.; coed.; 1853.
- Saint-Germain, Sém. de (dē sī'ān'zhēr'mān').** Rimouski, P. Q.; men; 1870.
- Saint-Hyacinthe, Sém. de (dē sī'ān'tyā'sīnt').** St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.; men; 1811.
- Saint-Ignace, C.** (sī'ān'tē'nyās'). Montreal, P. Q.; junior men; 1927.
- Saint-Jean, C.** (sān'zhān'). Edmonton, Alta.; men; 1908.
- Saint-Jean, C. de (dē).** Saint Jean, P. Q.; men; 1911.
- Saint-Jean, Soc'ias't'cat' (skō'lās't'kā').** Eastview, Ont.; men; 1901.
- Saint-Jean-Eudes, C.** (zhān'ndūd'). Quebec, P. Q.; men; 1937.
- Saint-Jean Vian'ney, Sém. (zhān' vya'nā').** Ottawa, Ont.; men; 1926.
- Saint-Jerome's C.** (sānt jē'rōmz'). Kitchener, Ont.; men; 1864.
- Saint John's C.** Winnipeg, Man.; coed.; 1829.
- Saint-Joseph, Mal'son' (mā'zōn' sī'ān'zhō'sē').** Sault-au-Récollet, P. Q.; junior men; 1880.
- Saint-Joseph, Soc'ias't'cat' (skō'lās't'kā').** Ottawa, Ont.; men; 1885.
- Saint-Joseph, Sém. Mont Laurier, P. Q.; men; 1915.**
- Saint-Joseph, Sém. Trois-Rivières, P. Q.; men; 1863.**
- Saint-Joseph, U.** St. Joseph, N. B.; men; 1864.
- Saint Joseph's C.** (sānt jō'zē's; -zī's) Edmonton, Alta.; men; 1927.
- Saint Joseph's C.** Toronto, Ont.; women; 1911.
- Saint Joseph's Sem.** Edmonton, Alta.; men; 1927.
- Saint-Laurent, C. de (dē sī'ān'lō'rān').** St. Laurent, P. Q.; men; 1847.
- Saint Martha's Sch. of Nursing.** Antigonish, N. S.; women; 1926.
- Saint Mary's C.** Winnipeg, Man.; women; 1874.
- Saint Mary's C., U. of.** Halifax, N. S.; men; 1841.
- Saint-Maurice, C.** (sī'ān'mō'rēs'). St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.; women; 1935.
- Saint Michael's C.** Toronto, Ont.; men; 1852.
- Saint Patrick's C.** Ottawa, Ont.; coed.; 1928.
- Saint-Paul, Sém. (sī'ān'pōl').** Ottawa, Ont.; men; 1937.
- Saint-Paul's C.** (sī'ānt pōlz'). Winnipeg, Man.; men; 1926.
- Saint Peter's C.** Muenster, Sask.; junior men; 1922.
- Saint Peter's Sem.** London, Ont.; men; 1912.
- Saint-Severo-mant, Sém. de (dē sī'ān'sē'rō-mān').** Terrebonne, P. Q.; junior men; 1902.
- Sainte-Ange, Jo'vém'at' des (sān'tē'vā'mā' dē sī'ān'sī'ān').** Berthierville, P. Q.; junior men; 1832.
- Saint Stanis-lane Noviciate (sī'ān'sī'ān').** Guelph, Ont.; junior men; 1913.
- Saint Stephen's C.** Edmonton, Alta.; coed.; 1910.
- Saint Thomas C.** (sī'ānt tōm's). Chatham, N. B.; coed.; 1876.
- Saint Thomas C.** North Battleford, Sask.; men; 1932.
- Saint Thomas More C.** (mōr; 70). Saskatoon, Sask.; coed.; 1936.
- Saint-Victor, Sém. de (dē sī'ān'vī'tōr').** St. Victor, P. Q.; men; 1910.
- Saskatchewan, U. of.** Saskatoon; coed.; 1907.
- Saskatchewan Normal Sch.** Moose Jaw; coed.; 1927.
- Saskatchewan Normal Sch.** Saskatoon; coed.; 1912.
- Sciences De'mon'stiques, É'cole de (ē'kol' dē sī'āns' dō'mēs'tīk').** Quebec, P. Q.; women; 1941.
- Service So'cial, É'cole de (ē'kol' dē sēr'vīs' sō'syāl').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1939.
- Sil'le-ry, C. de (dē sē'y'rē').** Quebec, P. Q.; women; 1857.
- Sir George William C.** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1873.
- Stan'islas, C.** (stā'nīs'lās'). Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1938.
- Stanstead Wesleyan C.** (stān'stēd; -stīd). Stanstead, P. Q.; junior coed.; 1872.
- Strat'ford Normal Sch.** (strāt'fōrd). Stratford, Ont.; coed.; 1908.
- Stu'dium' Fran'cis'cain' de Thé'o'gie' (stū'dyōm' frān'sī'skān' dē tē'ō'jē'shē').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1892.
- Tech'no'lo'gie' Mé'd'cale, É'cole de (ē'kol' dē tē'h'nō'lō'shē' mē'dē'kāl').** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1942.
- Thé'vo-net, C.** (tē'v'nē'). Gravelbourg, Sask.; women; 1915.
- Toronto, U. of.** coed.; 1827.
- Toronto Baptist Sem.** Ont.; coed.; 1926.
- Toronto Normal Sch.** Ont.; coed.; 1847.
- Tres-Saint-Sa'cro-ment', Soc'ias't'cat' des Re-l'ig'ieux' du (skō'lās't'kā' dē trē'sān'sā'krō-mān').** Montreal, P. Q.; men; 1860.
- Trinity C., U. of.** Toronto, Ont.; coed.; 1852.
- Trois-Rivières, Sém. de (dē trwā'rē'vyār').** Trois-Rivières, P. Q.; men; 1860.
- Union C.** Vancouver, B. C.; men; 1927.
- United Church Training Sch.** Toronto, Ont.; women; 1893.
- United C.** Winnipeg, Man.; coed.; 1871.
- United Theological C.** Montreal, P. Q.; coed.; 1925.
- Ursuline C.** London, Ont.; women; 1919.
- Ursu'lines, C. des (dē zūr'sū'tīn').** Rimouski, P. Q.; women; 1906.
- Val'ley-field, Sém. de (dē vāl'tē'fēld).** Valleyfield, P. Q.; men; 1893.
- Vancouver Sch. of Art.** B. C.; coed.; 1925.
- Vic'to'ria C.** (vīk'tō'ri-ā). Victoria, B. C.; junior coed.; 1902.
- Victoria U.** Toronto, Ont.; coed.; 1832.
- Wa'ter-loo C.** (wō'tēr'lōō; wō'tēr'). Waterloo, Ont.; coed.; 1924.
- Western Ontario, U. of.** London; coed.; 1878.
- Wye'liffe C.** (wīk'līf). Toronto, Ont.; men; 1879.

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